

Listen Up!

Listening resources to support music lessons

As part of Hear It Feel It Make It

By SIPS music team

Autumn term 2020



In this document you will find supporting information linked to the Listen Up sections of Hear It Feel It Make It.

Also, try these general questions and cross curriculum links for each piece:

- *How did the music make you feel?
- *What other times have you felt this way?
- *Create a piece of art that shows how the music makes you feel.
- *What story does this music tell?
- *Write a story that might accompany this piece.
- * Create a piece of art that showing the story you have created.
- * When would someone choose to play this music?
- * Listen to the instruments. Which instruments can you hear?
- *If you could swap instruments, which ones would you swap and what effect would this have on the music?
- * If this was a song, what would the lyrics be?
- *If this was a song, who would sing it and why?
- *Is there a pattern of sequence in the music? / Is there a call and response or verse and chorus like structure?
- *Does the music behave in an expected or unexpected way?
- *Does the 'character' of the music change throughout the piece?
- *If you were to write a sequel how would the character of the music act in the next piece?
- *Describe the speed / pitch / rhythm / timbre of the piece.

Pieces covered.

Listed here in chronological order of composition

note: not all the pieces in this document appear in the videos.

The Four Seasons.	Antonio Vivaldi.	1725.
Ode To Joy.	Beethoven.	1786
William Tell Overture.	Gioachino Rossini.	1829.
In The Hall Of The Mountain King.	Edvard Grieg.	1876.
Adagio For Strings.	Samuel Barber.	1936.
Concerto de Aranjuez.	Joaquin Rodrigo.	1939.
Fanfare For The Common Man.	Aaron Copland	1942.
Superman Theme.	John Williams.	1978.
A Town With An Ocean View.	Joe Hisaishi	1989
A River Flows In You.	Yiruma.	2001

Title/ Composer: 'Ode to Joy'; 9th Symphony (Final Movement)- Beethoven

Rhythm

Pulse: Main melody itself is a steady rhythm that follows the beat.

Metre: 4

Form

Symphony: This movement is part of a larger piece of work known as a 'Symphony', which includes 4 'Movements', or large sections. Traditionally all movements are played without interruption, but when Beethoven premiered this piece, it is said that the audience erupted in applause in between movements, yet Beethoven himself had been unaware because at this point he was completely deaf.

Melody

Patterns: Repetitive melody consisting of mainly only 5 pitches.

Phrases: Two main phrases to main melody; ABA

Direction/Movement: Mainly in steps; ascending/ descending

Instrumentation

Vocal tone colour: 4-part Choir: Soprano, Alto, Tenor Bass

Instrumental tone colour: Full orchestra

Harmony

Texture: Written for full symphony orchestra and large choir. The final movement includes a 4-part polyphony (a combination of different melodies) being sung at the same time by 4 singers.

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Full range: slow sections and fast sections

Dynamics: Ranging from quiet, serene passages to full blown, dramatic and loud

Style: Famously cited as a combination of Baroque and Romantic Classical styles

Ode to Joy by Beethoven.

Who was Beethoven?

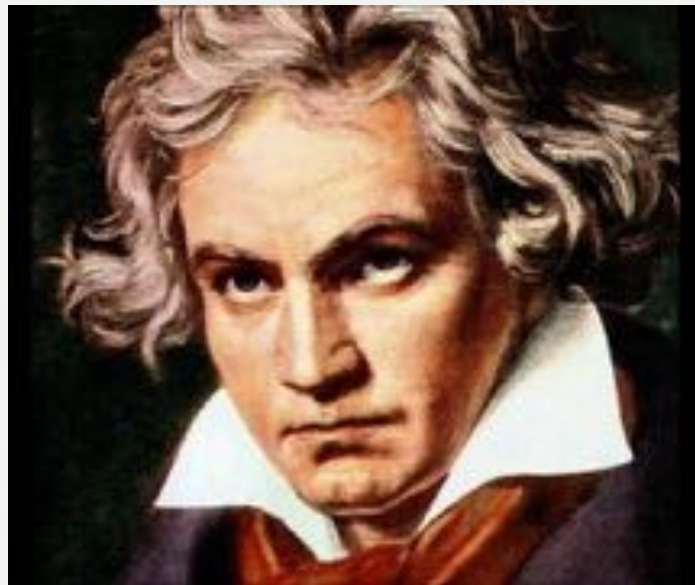
Ludwig Van Beethoven was a composer and piano player from Germany. He was born in 1770 and died in 1827.

His compositions span two eras of music: Classical, and Romantic. And he was influenced by the classical work of Haydn and Mozart.

The story of Ode To Joy

Ode To Joy, ("*An die Freude*") was a poem written in 1785 by German Poet Friedrich Schiller. Beethoven used the lyrics to the poem in his Ninth Symphony to create the famous piece of music we know and love.

Trivia Ode To Joy has been adopted as The Anthem Of Europe



Ode to Joy
from Symphony no.9
Allegro maestoso Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Violin

Sheet music for the Violin part of the Ode to Joy, from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The second system starts with a treble staff and a grand staff. The third system starts with a treble staff and a grand staff. The fourth system starts with a treble staff and a grand staff. The music is marked 'Allegro maestoso'.

Sheet Music from Snotes.com © Copyright 2013 Red Balloon Technology Ltd

The Lyrics for Ode To Joy,

(translated into English)

Joy, beautiful spark of Divinity [or: of gods],
Daughter of Elysium,
We enter, drunk with fire,
Heavenly one, thy sanctuary!
Thy magic binds again
What custom strictly divided;*,
All people become brothers,*,
Where thy gentle wing abides.

Whoever has succeeded in the great attempt,
To be a friend's friend,
Whoever has won a lovely woman,
Add his to the jubilation!
Yes, and also whoever has just one soul
To call his own in this world!
And he who never managed it should slink
Weeping from this union!

All creatures drink of joy
At nature's breasts.
All the Just, all the Evil
Follow her trail of roses.
Kisses she gave us and grapevines,
A friend, proven in death.
Salaciousness was given to the worm
And the cherub stands before God.

Gladly, as His suns fly
through the heavens' grand plan
Go on, brothers, your way,
Joyful, like a hero to victory.

Be embraced, Millions!
This kiss to all the world!
Brothers, above the starry canopy
There must dwell a loving Father.
Are you collapsing, millions?
Do you sense the creator, world?
Seek him above the starry canopy!
Above stars must He dwell.

Title/ Composer: Adagio for Strings by Samuel Barber. (*Commonly know as 'Barber's Adagio for Strings'*)

Rhythm

Pulse: Relaxed and flowing with the emotion of the piece.

Metre: changing, including 4/2 5/2 6/22 and 3/2

Melody

Patterns: Main melody

Phrases: Two main phrases to main melody; ABA

Direction/Movement:

Rising melody with a stepwise motion.

Harmony

Texture: the lower strings enter two beats after the higher strings

Simple chords and their progression creates significance in the piece.

Form

Adagio: A slow and steady piece with gentle dynamic change.

Arch form. Builds then descends.

Instrumentation

Vocal tone colour:

Instrumental tone colour: String Quartet. Evoking sadness and a feeling of melancholy.

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Adagio; Slow

Dynamics: Simple climaxes

Style: Classed by many as simple and honest music. Not over complicated but direct and emotive.

Barber's Adagio for strings.

(Adagio is said "a-dar-gee-oh")

Who was Barber?

Samuel Barber was a composer best known for this piece, arranged for string orchestra, from the second movement of his string Quartet Op.11. Barber's Adagio for strings was finished in 1936.

If you were a character in a story and this was your music, how would you be feeling?

Sad / contemplative / thoughtful / heartbroken / like you were about to take on a challenge you think you can't win...

Critical reception:

Some writers loved the piece while others disliked it.

Johanna Keller from *The New York Times* put it, creates "an uneasy, shifting suspension as the melody begins a stepwise motion, like the hesitant climbing of stairs". NPR Music said that "with a tense melodic line and taut harmonies, the composition is considered by many to be the most popular of all 20th-century orchestral works." Thomas Larson remarked that the piece "evokes a deep sadness in those who hear it".



Adagio for Strings
Samuel Barber

A page of musical notation for the piece 'Adagio for Strings' by Samuel Barber. It features a piano introduction in 3/4 time, with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' for piano. The piece is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

Title/ Composer: River Flows In You by Yiruma

Rhythm

Pulse: Main melody itself is a steady rhythm that follows the beat.

Metre: 4

Duration: Mainly Semiquavers in the right hand and Quavers in the left.

Form

Solo piano piece:

ABA structure, similar to a pop song. The main theme is established then a developing, flowing middle section, then back to the main theme.

Melody

Patterns: Floating right hand melodies accompanied by steady arpeggios with the left hand.

Phrases: One main phrase, repeated and adjusted using dynamics and tempo.

Direction/Movement: Mainly in steps; ascending/ descending

Instrumentation

Vocal tone colour:

Instrumental tone colour: Solo Grand Piano

Harmony

Texture:

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Steady tempo which slows down for dramatic effect at points.

Dynamics: Ranging from quiet, serene passages to more emotive parts (*mp* to *mf*)

Style: Written more like a modern pop song than a classical piece of music, hailed as the '*Clair de lune*' of the 21st Century.

Yiruma, River flows in you

River flows in you is a piece by South Korean pianist Yiruma, written around 2001. Yiruma was born in 1978. River flows in you is played on solo piano. This piece feels like a fast flowing river and evokes feelings of growing as a person, rising to a challenge, overcoming odds and of positivity building inside.

If you were a character in a story and this was your music, how would you be feeling?

The character might have been feeling down but is now rising to the challenge they have before them.

Which instruments can you hear? Solo piano.

Trivia.

Due to its feeling of overcoming impossible odds, this piece is often used in magic performances with a very notable example being by card manipulator Yu Ho-Jin. Yu Ho-Jin performs card manipulation to the beautiful music of Yiruma. 'River Flows In You' starts midway through this performance but it is worth watching the full 6 minute piece if you can.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ytRDyRvN6gk>

Other pieces by Yiruma. check out 'Kiss the rain' and 'It's your day'.



River flows in you

Yiruma

3/4

A musical score for the piece 'River flows in you' by Yiruma. The score is written for piano (piano solo) and is in 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a simple, flowing style, with many eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a sense of movement and rhythm. The title 'River flows in you' is written at the top, and the composer's name 'Yiruma' is written below it. The time signature '3/4' is also present.

Title/ Composer: In the Hall of the Mountain King- Edvard Grieg

Rhythm

Pulse: Steady, increasing in tempo, harmonic ostinato marks the beat.

Metre: 4

Duration: mainly short sounds, semiquavers

Melody

Patterns: Parts A and B are similar, B is higher in pitches

Phrases: Repetitive

Direction/Movement of pitches:

Harmony

Texture: Gradual addition of instruments

Ostinati: Steady beat marked; plucked first by strings, later heavily bowed

Counter melodies: Mostly unison

Form

ABA Cumulative: Parts A and B are similar (see melody)

Rondo:

Instrumentation

Vocal tone colour:

Instrumental tone colour:

Pizzicato: strings quietly plucked at the beginning (tip toe)

Gradual increase of instruments

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Accelerates continually

Dynamics: Initial quiet (tiptoe), crescendos into the climatic finale (running chase)

Style: Story-telling: written as incidental (background) music for a play written by Henrik Ibsen.

Edvard Grieg, The Hall Of The Mountain King.

The hall of the mountain king is an orchestral piece composed, in 1875, as incidental music for a scene in Ibsen's play 'Peer Gynt'.

In the play Peer Gynt enters the Troll King's lair must creep past the orks and goblins to retrieve a stolen treasure,

Why does it sound so familiar?

This piece of music has been used as the theme for Alton Towers for many years as well as appearing in the 2016 film Trolls when the characters enter the Bergen town.

If you were a character in a story and this was your music, how would you be feeling?

The hero could be feeling brave or they might be feeling scared. When do you feel brave or scared? The hero tiptoes through the cave and continues on with their mission despite how loud and scary it gets.

Be the hero!

Try tiptoeing in time with the pulse. Keep a close ear as the pulse speeds up dramatically through the piece as our hero gets closer to the stolen treasure.



In the Hall of the Mountain King
Moderato

Wrote by Edvard Grieg
Arranged by David Miller

$\text{♩} = 120$

Title/ Composer: Fanfare for the Common Man- Aaron Copland

Rhythm

Pulse: Not explicit or obvious

Metre: Mostly 4; occasional 1 bar change to 3.

Rhythmic Patterns: Distinct 'Short Short Long' pattern used throughout, in both melody and harmony.

Melody

Patterns: Both rhythmic and melodic pattern repeats throughout the piece of music.

Phrases:

Direction/Movement: Ascending and Descending in steps and leaps.

Harmony

Texture: Accumulating brass instruments added to play along with melody in harmonic intervals

Ostinati: mirrored short, short, long pattern in the percussion- but not persistently repeated

Counter melodies: Occasional echoing of melodic pattern.

Form

One main theme repeated with slight variations, including the addition of instruments and harmonies.

Instrumentation

Instrumental tone colour: Blaring brass with intermittent striking timpani

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Largo; 'deliberate'

Dynamics: Mainly Forte (loud), not many dynamic/ volume changes

Style: Fanfare: triumphant and bold

Fanfare For The Common Man by Aaron Copland

This piece was written in 1942 for the Cincinnati orchestra and was inspired by a speech made by American Vice President Henry A Wallace.

What is a fanfare?

A fanfare is a musical announcement that something of significance is coming. Fanfares are often short, exciting, and rhythmic. They can be used to introduce an important person at an event, or musically, to announce then next section of music.

What instruments can you hear?

In this fanfare the brass instruments are horns, trumpets, trombones and a tuba. These are joined by percussion in the form of timpani, bass drum and tam-tam

If you were a character in a story and this was your music, how would you be feeling?

If this music was playing in your scene you could be part of a crowd, watching and waiting for royalty or another important person to appear. Maybe you are the person of importance arriving at an event. How would you feel? Are you nervous? Are you confident? Are you excited?

Trivia.

This piece of music has been used for a huge range of events including a vast array of sporting events and even a space shuttle landing.



Title/ Composer: Superman theme by John Williams.

Rhythm

Pulse: Not explicit or obvious

Metre: Mostly 4; occasional 1 bar change to 12/8.

Rhythmic Patterns: Triplets used in the initial fanfare and then again in the march section.

Melody

Patterns: Perfect 5th and 4ths used throughout to give a sense of movement with stability. Regularly returning to the tonic.

Phrases:

Direction/Movement:

Ascending and Descending in steps and leaps.

Harmony

Texture: Chords and harmony added for emphasis towards the end of each musical phrase.

Ostinati: mirrored short, short, long pattern in the percussion- but not persistently repeated

Countermelodies: Occasional echoing of melodic pattern.

Form

A Fanfare at the start followed by a march, followed in turn by 'love theme', then returning back to the march section.

The fanfare itself consists of four musical ideas.

Instrumentation

Instrumental tone colour:

Bold, blaring brass with a underlying bed of strings.

Expressive Qualities

Tempo:

Dynamics: Mainly Forte (loud), not many dynamic/ volume changes

Style: Fanfare: triumphant and bold. March: Strong and driven.

Superman Theme by John Williams

This was the main theme for the 1978 Superman film. Borrowing heavily from the themes and motifs established in *'Fanfare For A Common Man'*, John Williams created a piece of music that feels at home with the man of steel.

What instruments can you hear?

As well as a strong brass section there is also

Who is John Williams.

John Williams is a very well known musical composer who is responsible for creating the musical score for a huge number of well known films including: **Star Wars; Jaws; E.T.; Indiana Jones ; Jurassic Park; Schindler's List;** and the first three **Harry Potter** Films.



How would you feel?

If Superman, or another Superhero, appeared in your classroom today, how would you feel? What questions would you ask them?

How would you feel if this music was your theme and was played before you enter your classroom each day?

The image displays a page of sheet music for the 'Superman Theme' by John Williams. The music is arranged for piano and guitar. The title 'SUPERMAN THEME' is prominently displayed at the top in a large, bold, serif font. Below the title, the composer's name 'JOHN WILLIAMS' is written in a smaller font. The sheet music is divided into two systems. The first system is labeled 'March (1 = 70)' and the second system is labeled 'Guitar (1 = 70)'. Both systems feature a piano part on the left and a guitar part on the right. The piano part is written in treble and bass clefs, while the guitar part is written in treble clef. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of a single melodic line with a steady rhythm. The page number '1' is visible in the bottom left corner.

Title/ Composer: A Town With An Ocean View

Rhythm

Pulse: Minims give a feel of the pulse without explicitly counting every beat.

Metre: 4

Rhythmic Patterns: Short steps followed by longer runs of quavers.

Melody

Patterns: Quaver followed by a staccato crotchet.

Runs of quavers

Phrases:

Direction/Movement: Short upwad steps followed by quick runs.

Harmony

Texture: Use of 6ths which are often popular in country music, soul, funk and blues

Ostinati:

Counter melodies:

Form

One main theme repeated with slight variations, including the addition of instruments and harmonies.

Instrumentation

Instrumental tone colour:

Orchestral piece. Soaring feel to the instruments .

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Allegro “cheerful”

Dynamics: Mainly Forte (loud), not many dynamic/ volume changes

Style: Fanfare: triumphant and bold

A Town with an ocean view by Joe Hisaishi

This piece was written for an animated film called Kiki's Delivery service, (a film by Studio Ghibli). The composer, Joe Hisaishi, has created music scores for over 100 films.

Hisaishi has been awarded the Japanese Academy Award for Best Music seven times and has recently become an invited professor at the Japanese National college of music.

In February 2020 he released his latest album and he is still touring the world with his music.

Character and story.

The first 2 minutes tell of the music the story of 'Kiki' a child living in a house high on a hill, with the town below her. The town is in the harbour with the bright ocean next to it. The music gives us a feeling of how the people are moving and how they would be feeling?

Question for the class.

What do you think could be happening in the town? What could the people be doing?

The music feels like people bustling around, making their way through their daily life, and Kiki is watching their goings on. At 1 minute 30 seconds there is a focus on an Oboe (?) melody. It is slightly different to the main theme. What is this person doing? What would that person be feeling?

The last minute is when Kiki takes flight on her broomstick and flies with the birds as she sets off to deliver the parcels to the townsfolk. How would it feel to fly above a town?



A Town with an Ocean View

A musical score for the piece 'A Town with an Ocean View' by Joe Hisaishi. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It is divided into three sections: A, B, and C. Section A starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 6. Section B starts at measure 7 and ends at measure 13. Section C starts at measure 14 and ends at measure 25. The score includes various chords and melodic lines for both the right and left hands. The chords listed are: C7, D7, Em, F#7b5, D#6, Em7, B7, C, G7, Am, D7, G7 B, Em7 B, Em7 E7, Am B, Em7, C, G7, Am6, G6, Am7 D, B, Em, A, Am, Dm7, B7, Em, Am7, Dm7, G7, C7, F#7b5, B7, Em7.

Title/ Composer: Concerto De Aranjuez.

Rhythm

Pulse: Not explicit or obvious

Metre: 4

Rhythmic Patterns:

Form

A battle which starts softly, swells in the centre of the piece, and dies away towards the end.

Melody

Patterns: One main melody adapted slightly during the course of the piece

Phrases: The same phrase is shifted up and down in pitch with slight variations on tempo and dynamics.

Direction/Movement: Rising and falling back to the start, then falling further before returning again.

Instrumentation

Instrumental tone colour:

Spanish guitar and orchestra. The Spanish guitar takes the lead over the orchestras backing.

Lead part is also often played on Flugelhorn.

Harmony

Texture: Chords and harmony added in the orchestra parts for emphasis.

Ostinati: mirrored patterns between the Spanish guitar and the orchestra.

Counter melodies:

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Largo

Dynamics: A wide range of dynamics from *pp* to *ff*

Style:

Concerto de Aranjuez by Joaquin Rodrigo

Concerto De Aranjuez is a Spanish guitar concerto written in 1939 for Spanish guitar and orchestra. Despite being referred to as the 'Orange Juice concerto' Aranjuez does not mean Orange Juice is Spanish city, within which lies the Palacio Real De Aranjuez. It was these palace gardens which inspired Joaquin Rodrigo to write the piece.

Emotion of the piece

The piece of music feels like doom is approaching. A challenge is ahead.

Historical facts:

In 1939 Spain was fighting a civil war. Not only in Spain but tensions were rising globally as well with World War 2 on the horizon. This piece of music captures the feeling of tension with the Spanish guitar in musical dialogue with the full orchestra, (the whole world). The Spanish guitar is filled with passion and emotion: it is never overwhelmed by the full orchestra. It always finds a way to cut through and persevere onwards.



Concierto De Aranjuez

FOR GUITAR AND ORCHESTRA, ADAGIO

Joaquin Rodrigo



The Palace of Aranjuez

. **Title/ Composer: Vivaldi 4 seasons.**

Rhythm

Pulse: Steady and clear.

Metre: Mostly 4.

Rhythmic Patterns: varied

Melody

varies from season to season

Harmony

Texture: A rich texture created by multiple instruments, chords and countermelodies.

Ostinati: Vary depending on season

Counter melodies:

Wide use of countermelodies throughout, sometimes simultaneous and sometimes dovetailing to add texture.

Form

Each season is split into three movements

Instrumentation

Instrumental tone colour:

Violins. Bright. Expressive.

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Largo to Presto depending on season

Dynamics: vast degree in dynamics inspiring imagery of the various seasons.

Four Seasons by Vivaldi

The Four Seasons was written **three hundred years ago**. It is a group of four violin concerti, one for each season. This is arguably the most well known of all Vivaldi's works.

The music took inspiration from nature and Vivaldi represented flowing creeks, singing birds, hunters, prey, snow and storms, along with many other things, in the pieces.

Unusually for the time Vivaldi published the music with accompanying sonnets which acted like a programme for the music. These sonnets helped audiences understand the nuances of Vivaldi's music and the stories he was telling.

Can you hear the seasons?

Listen to the music. Can you tell which season is which just from listening?

Act out the seasons.

Use the music as your stimulus, can you act out what is happening in each piece? Act out being the sleeping goats, the babbling brook, or the hunter seeking the prey.

Modernise the piece.

What would you include in your version of 'Your Four Seasons'? Describe the changes we see across the year in our modern world. Write down your ideas or create a piece of art. Can you act out the 'modern four seasons'?



Free sheetmusic from www.8notes.com

Vivace **Spring** from 'The Four Seasons' **Antonio Vivaldi**

Violin

A musical score for the 'Spring' concerto from Vivaldi's 'The Four Seasons'. The score is written for Violin and Piano. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Vivace'. The score includes measures 1 through 15, with dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The music is characterized by a lively, rhythmic melody in the violin part, often accompanied by a steady bass line in the piano. The score is presented in a clear, legible format with standard musical notation.

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Title/ Composer: William Tell Overture by Rossini.

Rhythm

Pulse: clear and driving, led by the percussion.

Metre: 4

Rhythmic Patterns: dotted notes used along with semiquavers

Melody

Patterns: longer notes followed by quick notes to give a driven feel similar to horses running.

Phrases: Repeating musical patterns.

Direction/Movement: Main melody is very linear.

Harmony

Texture:

Ostinati: regular repeating patterns throughout the piece.

Counter melodies: Echoing the melody within the percussion.

Form

ABA

The main theme is established. A variation is introduced then the main theme returns for a climatic finish.

Instrumentation

Instrumental tone colour:

Bold, blaring brass driving the piece forward.

Expressive Qualities

Tempo: Presto (fast)

Dynamics: Mainly Forte (loud), not many dynamic/ volume changes

Style: A very exciting and fast piece.

William Tell Overture by Rossini.

This piece was written in 1829 as an opera overture. Rossini wrote 39 operas of which this was the last.

This piece of music has a definite drive to it and a feel of energy.

Instruments

The instruments in this piece include piccolos, flutes, clarinets and oboes, cellos, double basses, trombones and, of course, bold trumpets which you can hear striking out at the very start.

Trivia.

This piece of music is very well known today and is often used on TV and radio. It was used as recently as 2019 by an act on Americas Got Talent.

In the past it has most famously been used for The Lone Ranger TV and Radio series.

Explore

How does this music make you feel? Are you nervous because something is coming or are you excited because you are off on the adventure yourself? Where could you be going? What could you be doing?



WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE
Featured in the TV Series THE LONE RANGER

By GIOACCHINO ROSSINI
(1792-1868)

A musical score for the William Tell Overture by Rossini. The score is written for piano and features a treble and bass staff. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/4. The music is characterized by a strong, driving melody in the treble staff, often with a prominent eighth-note pattern. The bass staff provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment. The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with clear notation and a title page at the top.

