

### Key skills

Variations on a musical theme can be played by a Change in tempo, starting higher/ lower, performing the rhythm backwards, performing the pitch upside down, changing the instruments playing and creating a conversation between instruments.

Different pieces of art can be represented by the sounds of different instruments.

An orchestra is made up of sections, including string, woodwind, brass, and percussion.

The human body can be used as a percussion instrument.

**TIKI-TIKI**, **TI-TIKI** and **TIKI-TI** are recognised musical rhythms.

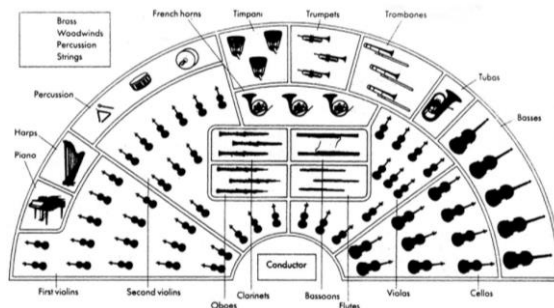


The use of colour, to convey the artistic impression of musical rhythms, is at the heart of Pop Art.

### Composer Information

**Benjamin Britten**, also known as **Edward Benjamin Britten**, **Baron Britten**, OM CH (22 November 1913 – 4 December 1976) was an English composer, conductor, and pianist. He was a central figure of 20th-century British music, with a range of works including opera, other vocal music, orchestral and chamber pieces. He was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk and died in Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

He composed 'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' to teach young people about the orchestra and its instrument families for the 1946 BBC documentary Entitled "Instruments of the Orchestra".



### Key Vocabulary

theme	The idea of the melody
variation	A formal technique where material is repeated in an altered form
orchestra	A group of instrumentalists.
Body percussion	Using parts of the body to make sound by striking (e.g. slapping knees)
diaphragm	Breathing muscle
pitch	The highness or lowness of a note
Staff notation	An example of a system of recording notes
Pop Art	<b>Pop Art</b> is an art movement that emerged in the United Kingdom and the United States during the mid- to late-1950s

### Things to do at home

Research and draw your own 'map' of a musical orchestra. Make sure you have included all the different sections, in their traditional places.

Research well-known, British and American Pop Artists.