



## Year Three – Spring Term – The Dragon Song



### Three key questions

1) What instruments have you heard and where in the world are they from?

2) Why is good posture important when your singing?

3) What is a listening map and how can I create one to show my understanding of a piece of music?

#### VOCABULARY

#### FAMOUS MUSICIANS

#### KEY FACTS

<b>Dizi</b> A bamboo flute - one of the most popular instruments in traditional Chinese music. It is played horizontally, much like a western flute, and is commonly carved out of a single piece of bamboo with a cork-lined blow-hole.	<b>Tabla</b> A pair of small drums fundamental (since the 18th century) to Hindustani music of northern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. The higher-pitched of the two drums, which is played with the right hand, is also referred to individually as the tabla or as the daya (dahina or dayan, meaning "right").	<b>Zurna</b> A double-reed woodwind instrument from Turkey. Its sound is loud and strident, so it is most suitable for outdoor playing.	<b>Rebabah</b> Is a bowed instrument from Arabia and Persia and is probably the oldest string instrument, dating at least as far back as the 8th Century.	<b>Weeks</b>	<b>Musician</b>	<b>Song</b>	<b>Posture</b> Good posture allows for an aligned spine (not twisted) and joints that are not bent. Not only does proper singing posture enhance your breathing, but it also optimises it - resulting in a better-sounding voice.	<b>Listening map</b> Visually organise aural information ( <i>like a story map in English</i> ) Listening maps can support your musical vocabulary and help you to understand those concepts within the context of listening.	<b>Music from China, India and the Middle-East</b> A diverse range of musical styles can be found around the world. Music from Asia and the Middle East have their own unique musical features and instruments. <b>China</b> - Music in China is strongly influenced by philosophy and concepts of important historical thinkers such as Confucius. Music is considered a highly calming influence, examples of this approach being space and fluency in performance. Sometimes there are moments of silence within the performance, which facilitates engagement and a connection between audience and players. <b>India</b> - There are many different styles of music in India. The music described here is North Indian (Hindustani) classical music. There are many different styles of music in India. The music described here is North Indian (Hindustani) classical music. You will find a section on bhangra music under the dance topic. Indian musicians learn to play raga (patterns of notes) by imitating and memorising. The music is passed on from teacher to student by oral tradition. Students belong to an extended family of musicians learning from a particular master. This is known as the master-student tradition. Most Indian classical music is based on a combination of rag (melodic form), tal (rhythmic form) and drone (sustained note). <b>The Middle-East</b> - Music of the Middle East is at the heart of how people interact with each other in society. Although music-making is important in gatherings of men, it is now also a part of celebrations, such as weddings, community expression, celebrations and extensively broadcast on radio and television.
				1/2	Joanna Mangona	The Dragon Song			
				3/4	Traditional Chinese	The Bird Song			
				5/6		Vaishnava Jana:			
				7/8	Traditional Turkish music				
				9/10		Aitutaki Drum Dance			
11/12		Zebaidir Song							

### I know how to...

listened to music from different countries and I can name some instruments from other parts of the world.

sit or stand up straight so that my posture is good and breathe properly to produce a good sound.

create a 'listening map' which visually describes the music I hear.