

Vocabulary

Chorus - One part of the music performed by everyone and then repeated several times throughout the structure.

Coda - Another word for 'ending'.

Next-door notes - Moving stepwise up and down without leaps or gaps between the pitches.

Orchestrate - Choose which instruments perform which parts of the music

Tuned percussion - percussion instruments that can play different pitches – xylophones, glockenspiels, chime bars etc.

Rondo - A musical structure with one section that keeps returning (A-B-A-C-A etc)

Untuned percussion - percussion instruments that can only make a limited number of sounds – drums, shakers, claves, tambourines.

'Storm' interlude – Benjamin Britten

How can a repeating motif be used?



About the composer:



Britten was one of the most important and popular British composers of the last century. He was born in Lowestoft (UK) into a normal family. As a teenager he would travel to London on weekends to have lessons at the Royal College of Music with a famous composer called Frank Bridge. Although he wrote great music from the age of 17, the piece that made him world-famous was his opera 'Peter Grimes'. At the end of his life, Britten was made a Baron, which is the highest honour ever received by a British composer.

Prior learning

Work in KS1 on untuned percussion and rhythm, listening to and appraising a variety of classical music, playing tuned and untuned percussion in the Wider Opps

Interesting ideas:

The 'Storm' interlude was:

-Written in 1945 as part of an opera called Peter Grimes that tells the story of a lonely fisherman and a tragic accident at sea.

-One of four interludes that were used between scenes in the opera to cover stage moves.

The interludes are now perhaps even more famous than the opera itself. This one describes a storm at sea.

Useful links:

Follow this link to listen to the 'Storm' interlude:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ten-pieces/KS2-benjamin-britten-storm-interlude-from-peter-grimes/z4fsv9q>