



How can I change the tempo and rhythm to represent a train?

Key vocabulary

Tempo— the speed of music.

Rhythm— the pattern of long and short sounds.

Timbre— the sound a musical note makes (e.g round, brassy, buzzy)

1. How does a composer use tempo and rhythm in music?

Listen to traditional Kenyan music and listen and play the rhythms they can hear.

Focus on tempo, rhythm and steady beat.

2. How does music use rhythm and tempo to sound like a train?

You can hear the train whistle. You can hear it increase in tempo as the train gets faster and then slows down as it reaches the station



3. How is this poem musical?

Link rhythm of words to rhythm of music.

Notice that the words in the poem are said to sound like a train. Clap and play train rhythms.

How can we write these rhythms down using graphic notation?



<https://youtu.be/anli6AYKGnk>

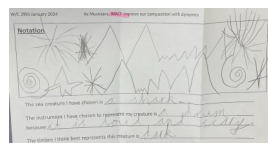
<https://youtu.be/>



4. Can I create a train composition using dynamics and changes in tempo?

Think about a train journey: leaving the platform (slowly), building up speed; what might you see on the way? Slowing down at the station coming to a stop.

Record on a graphic score.



From a Railway Carriage

Robert Louis Stevenson

Faster than Fairies, faster than witches,
Bridge and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charges along like troops in a battle,

All through the meadow the horse and cattle;

All of the sights of the hill and the plain

Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clammers and scrambles,

All by himself and gathering brambles;

Here is a tramp who stand and gazes;

And there is the green for stringing the daisies!

Here is a cart run away in the road

Lumping along with a man and load;

And here is a mill and there is a river:

Each a glimpse and gone forever