



## How can I use music to represent London?

### 1. How does Gershwin use different structures to add detail?

The **structure** of Rhapsody in Blue:

- The **Clarinet** starts as a **solo**.
- The **Trombone** and the orchestra **accompanies** the clarinet.
- The **Piano** plays as **solo** and is **accompanied** by the orchestra.

This piece of music changes tempo and dynamics throughout the piece.

**Dynamics** (volume of music):

Marking	Italian Term	Meaning
pp	Pianissimo	Very Quiet
P	Piano	Quiet
mp	Mezzo Piano	Moderately Quiet
mf	Mezzo Forte	Moderately Loud
f	Forte	Loud
ff	Fortissimo	Very Loud



**Tempo** (speed of music):

Marking	Meaning
Allegro / Vivace	Fast or Lively
Allegretto	Quite Fast (Not as fast as Allegro)
Moderato / Andante	Moderate / A Walking Pace
Adagio / Lento	Slowly

### 3. How can I create a layered melody for a London Composition?

Scale: series of notes in a key that are used to make the melody.

Use the C major scale to create a melody.

- Put the notes from the scale in different orders using different rhythms.
- Choose a new rhythm and different note order for the different parts of your London scene.



### Key Vocabulary

- solo** - a piece or section of a piece played by a single performer.
- accompaniment** - music that supports or complements the solo.
- timbre** - the sound quality of the instrument.
- structure** - the way a piece of music is put together.

### Applying Past Knowledge

- Year 4: playing the C Major Scale
- Year 5: composition
- Year 6: the pentatonic scale.

### 2. How can I use rhythm and timbre to represent London sounds?

In American In Paris, Gershwin uses rhythm and timbre to create music to sound like a city.

- Beginning: the strings are playing quick rhythms with quavers to show people rushing about.
- The chords Gershwin has used sound like a car horn.
- The middle: Gershwin uses slow minims and semibreves to show people walking more slowly.

Beats	Note	Rest	Name
4			Semibreve
2			Minim
1			Crotchet
1/2			Quaver

