



Night Journey

(Romantic period)

Start by playing the left-hand melody on its own, taking care to *crescendo* in the middle of phrases. Think how to make it sound mysterious – with a range of dynamics and making the notes at the end of the phrases as quiet as a whisper. Also consider your tone production. Can you think of a story about a night journey to go with the music?

Andante

Cornelius Gurlitt (1820–1901)

3
1

pp

5 3 2 1 2 1 3

4

2 1 3 2 4 3 1 1

mp

5 3

8

5 3 3 1

mf

5 3 1 2 1 4

12

2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1

mp dim. p

3 1 2 1 3

16

2 1 4 2 5 3 4 3 4 2

pp

poco rit.



Can you play the melodic exercises below in a way that helps the listener to guess the title? Make sure you play all the dynamic and articulation markings.

Creeping Around

Can you write in the ledger-line note names in the boxes?

The last two bars have been left without dynamics or articulation.

Can you put some in?

Karen Marshall

Musical score for 'Creeping Around' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo. The melody consists of quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. There are three empty boxes above the staff for note names: the first is above the first bar, the second above the fifth bar, and the third above the eighth bar. Fingering numbers (5, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2) are placed above the notes. The last two bars (bars 8 and 9) lack dynamics and articulation markings.

Traffic Jam

Can you identify all the articulation markings?

Karen Marshall

Musical score for 'Traffic Jam' in treble clef, 4/4 time, marked *Allegro*. The piece features a melody of eighth notes with various articulation markings including accents (>) and slurs. Dynamics include *mf* and *ff*. Fingering numbers (3, 2, 5, 1, 3, 4) are present. The score is divided into two systems.

Cuckoo

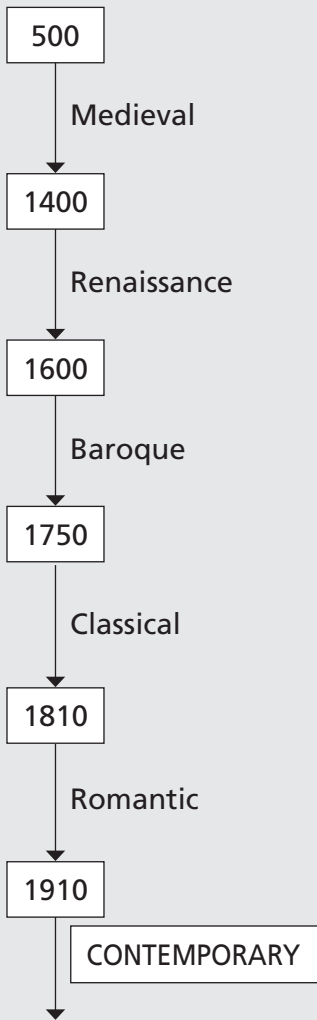
Write in the word 'cuckoo' where you think the composer has illustrated this in the music.

Eduard Horák (1838–1893)

Musical score for 'Cuckoo' in treble clef, 3/4 time. The piece features a melody of quarter notes with various articulation markings including accents (>) and slurs. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *f*. Fingering numbers (5, 1, 5, 5, 2, 2, 5, 4, 2, 5, 3) are present. The score is divided into two systems.

Jazz

Jazz is a type of music from the 20th century. Look up the highlighted words to see what they mean.



Jazz checklist

- Jazz originated in America in the late 19th/early 20th century. It developed from **blues** and **ragtime**.
- Common jazz styles include **Dixieland**, **Swing**, **Big Band**, **Bebop**, **Afro-Cuban**, **Latin**, **Bossa Nova**, **Funk** and **Cool**.
- Popular instruments includes the piano, guitar, double bass and drumkit (the rhythm section), clarinet, saxophone, trumpet and trombone (the 'horn' section or frontline), plus a variety of percussion instruments.
- Rhythms are often complex, with lots of syncopation, triplets and fast runs of notes.
- Jazz developed into lots of different styles, but generally featured syncopation, swung rhythms and improvisation.
- When improvising, players use notes from different types of scale – major and minor, pentatonic and the **blues scale** – as well as modes.
- The 12-bar blues was a popular structure, using chords I, IV and V and including notes from the blues scale.
- Famous jazz performers include Louis Armstrong, Miles Davis, Dave Brubeck, Dizzy Gillespie, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Charlie Parker, Ella Fitzgerald, Stan Getz, Oscar Peterson, and many more. Listen to some of these jazz musicians online.
- Jazz 'standards' are pieces which are considered important examples of the jazz repertoire. They are widely performed and known.



Time piece

My Baby Just Cares for Me

This jazz standard was made famous in the version by Nina Simone – listen to it online. It includes 'swing' rhythms – where $\text{♪} = \text{♪} \text{♪}$.

Medium swing $\text{♪} = \text{♪} \text{♪}$

Walter Donaldson (1893–1947)
Arr. David Blackwell

4/4

mp

1 1 3 2

mf

5 5 3

1 3 2