

Week 6 Home Learning 2017

Half way through Term 3 wonderful 5/6 students and you are all working so hard! A huge congratulations to all of you for the wonderful work you did for The Writers Festival. You can be so proud of the amazing writing that you produced.

This week's home learning is looking at words in a different way and creating thoughts and responses from music. We hope you enjoy this creative challenge!

Vivaldi's "Four Seasons": Music has stories to tell!

Light, bright, and cheerful, "The Four Seasons" by Antonio Vivaldi is some of the most familiar of all early 18th century music, featured in numerous films and television commercials. But what is its significance, and why does it sound that way? Betsy Schwarm uncovers the underlying narrative of this musical masterpiece in the following TED Ed talk:

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/why-should-you-listen-to-vivaldi-s-four-seasons-betsy-schwarm#watch>

(alternative link: <http://bit.ly/2wZgMUN>)

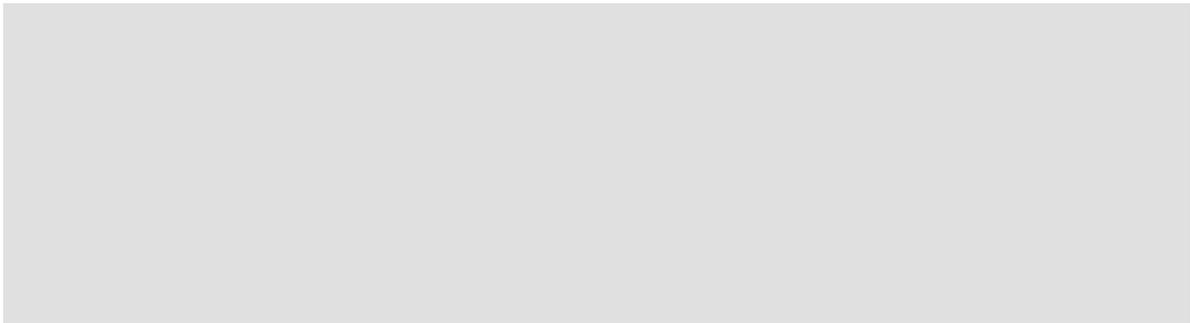
Please share responses to the following in your homework books.

<p>1. Approximately when did Vivaldi compose his Four Seasons?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Early 1600's</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Early 1700's</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Early 1800's</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Early 1900's</p>	<p>2. What is the featured solo instrument in The Four Seasons concertos?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Flute</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Piano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Guitar</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Violin</p>
<p>3. What is the term for instrumental music that has a story to tell?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Opera</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Program music</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Sonata</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Song</p>	<p>4. What other superstar composer lived at the same time as Vivaldi?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Tchaikovsky</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Mozart</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Bach</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Beethoven</p>

In music, the term “key” refers to a particular set of notes that are emphasized, thereby giving a composition a particular mood. In the broader realm of music theory, there are many different keys, though the two that are most frequently used – and easiest to hear – are major keys and minor keys. Major keys tend to sound bright and happy; minor keys tend to sound dark and sad.

Listening to Vivaldi’s music (here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GRxofEmo3HA>) try to notice when the music shifts from one of those keys to another. How do those shifts in music help you to keep track of what seasonal scene is being captured? (Note: just because something is played fast or loud doesn’t mean it’s necessarily happy; also, slow or quiet isn’t always sad.)

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SPELLING WORDS

symphony	visualisation	melodic	verse	imagery
intonation	cadence	timbre	resonance	meditative