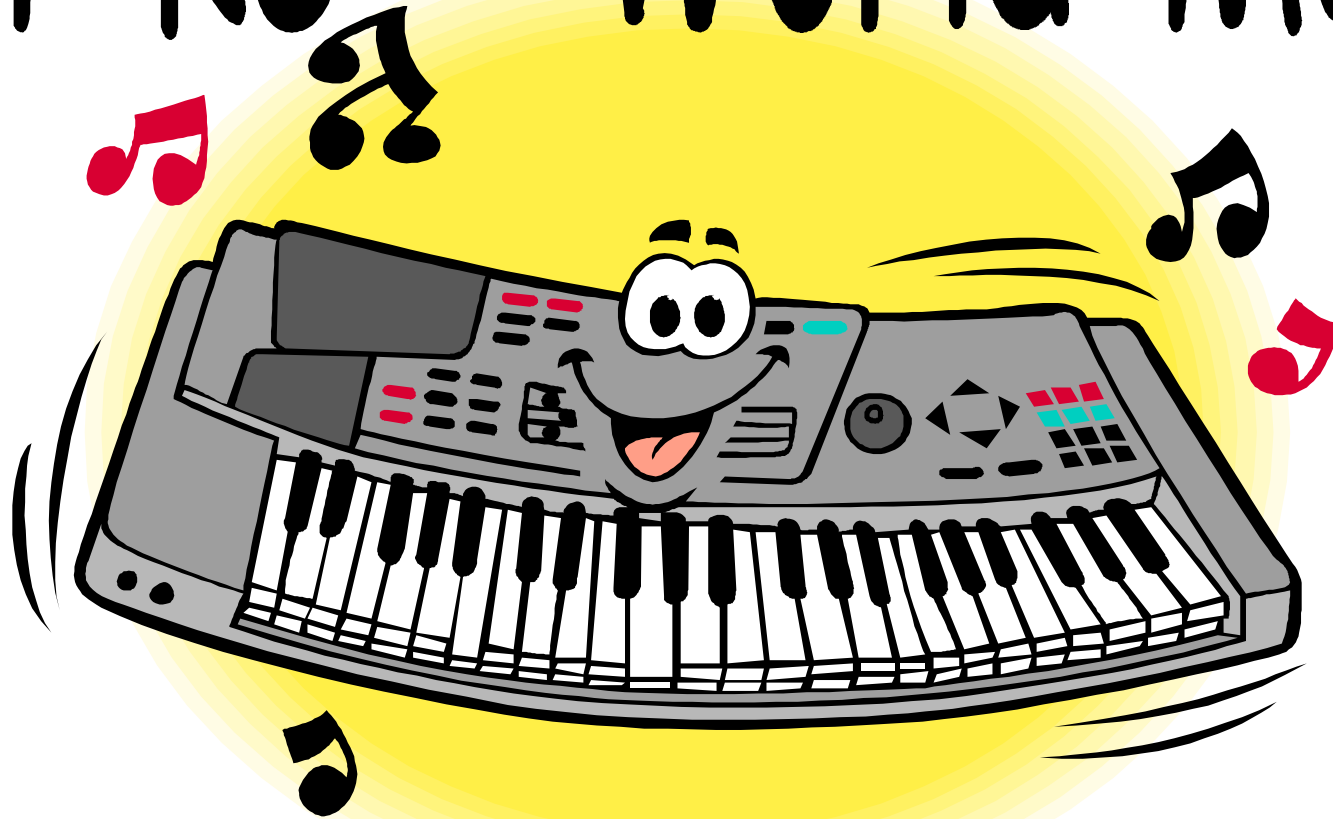


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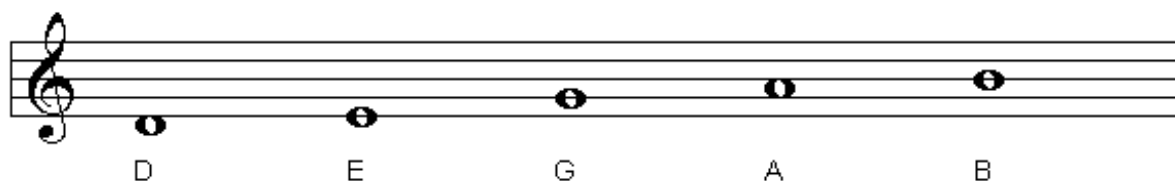
Keyboards in the Classroom

UNIT K5 - World Music

Card 1

Aim : To learn about the pentatonic scale as it is used in Countries of the Pacific Rim

Look at the notes of the pentatonic scale in D



1. Play the pentatonic scale using a Shamisen or Koto sound and use different octaves
2. Start your music with a very slow ostinato (3-5 notes) which speeds up slowly until it is very quick
3. Start a rhythm and play an ostinato in time to it. Do it in different octaves
4. Try a question and answer phrase with your partner. You play a short tune using the pentatonic scale and your partner plays another to answer it.
5. Organise your sections something like this: *speeding up part—rhythm part— ending*

Word Box

<i>Shamisen & Koto</i>	Japanese string instruments
<i>Ostinato</i>	A repeated pattern of notes
<i>Pentatonic Scale</i>	The notes used in music of the Pacific Rim
<i>Phrase</i>	A Musical 'sentence'

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Card 2

Aim : To learn about Rai music of North Africa

Look at the notes of the common North African scale used in Rai music



1. Play the North African scale in different octaves and get used to the sound of it
2. Play a drone on C (sustained) and take it in turns to make up a short tune using the scale. This section should contain lots of *rubato* and not much rhythm.
3. Start a rhythm and make up an ostinato using the scale and using the drone as an accompaniment
4. End your music with the *rubato* section.

Word Box

<i>Drone</i>	An accompaniment using two notes, usually C and G
<i>Sustained</i>	A long, held on note
<i>Rai</i>	The pop music of North Africa, particularly Egypt
<i>Rubato</i>	No strict time. The music speeds up and slows down

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Card 3

Aim : To learn about Ragas of India

Here is a Raga from India. It is called Raga Vibhas.



1. Make up an Alap. With a C G drone, play the raga up and down and slowly with a lot of rubato
2. Gradually make the music get faster
3. Experiment with repetition and imitation as well as a drone accompaniment
4. Make the music go faster until it comes to a sudden stop.

Word Box

<i>Raga</i>	A scale used in Indian music.
<i>Alap</i>	A slow section at the beginning where the notes of the raga are heard
<i>Imitation</i>	Where one part copies another part
<i>Rubato</i>	No strict time. The music speeds up and slows down

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Card 4

Aim : To play a piece of music from the Andes

On the next page, you will see the music for El Condor Pasa. This music comes from the Andes mountains in South America.

This would have been played on a panpipe, so find a similar sound on your keyboard.

TUNE PLAYERS (RIGHT)

Your notes are written underneath the notes.

CHORD PLAYERS (LEFT)

Your chords are written in large letters above the music. Each bar is 4 beats long. If no chord is written, then hold on the previous chord.

El Condor Pasa

The musical score for "El Condor Pasa" is written in 4/4 time and features a melody line with guitar chords. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five systems, each containing a staff of music with notes and chords. The chords are indicated by letters above the notes.

System 1: The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, a quarter note E, and a repeat sign. The melody continues with notes A, G#, A, B, C, B, C, D, E, G, G, E, A, G. Chords are indicated as "No chord" above the first measure and "C" above the measure containing E.

System 2: The second staff contains notes E, E, D, C, A, C, A, E. Chords are indicated as "Am" above the measure containing A.

System 3: The third staff contains notes A, G, A, G, A, B, C, B, A, C, A, G, G, A, G. Chords are indicated as "Am" above the first measure and "C" above the measure containing G.

System 4: The fourth staff contains notes E, E, A, G, A, G, A, B, C, B, C, C, A. Chords are indicated as "F" above the measure containing A.

System 5: The fifth staff contains notes G, G, A, G, E, E, D, C, A, C, A, E. Chords are indicated as "C" above the first measure and "Am" above the measure containing A.