

**Key concepts**

- A piece of music has many features, including: tempo, pitch, dynamics and timbre.
- The voice can be used to make the sound of a word match its description.
- Music can be used to represent the sounds connected to descriptive works, such as 'Haikus'.

**Hanami**

- 'Hanami' is a Japanese Spring Festival. It is known as the 'Cherry Blossom Festival'.
- It is the Japanese traditional custom of enjoying the transient beauty of flowers; flowers are in this case almost always referring to those of the cherry or, less frequently, plum trees
- 'Hanami' literally translates as 'watching blossom' and has been celebrated for over a thousand years. People celebrate with cooked meals and special drinks.

**How Music can Represent Sounds**

Ways in which music can represent the cherry blossom tree:



There are lots of slidey sounds where the music moves up and down, which sound like the wind (the musical term for this is 'glissando').

There are lots of short, sharp sounds, which sound like individual petals dropping from the tree (the musical term for this is staccato and when played on strings like this, 'pizzicato').

The melody of a piano moving up and down the scales can represent the swaying branches.

There are some wooden sounds, which sound like the branches tapping together. These are caused by the string players hitting the strings with the wood of the bow.

**Key Vocabulary**

Haiku	A short Japanese poem with a strict syllable structure of 5, 7, 5
tempo	The speed of a piece of music
dynamics	How loud or soft the music is (volume)
pitch	How high or low a note is
timbre	The tone and quality of a note
piano	Soft volume in music
forte	Loud volume in music

**Things to do at home**

Write your own 'Haiku' to describe something you can see in your garden or in the park.

Remember the syllable structure of a Haiku:  
5, 7, 5.

Now think of how your voice can make sounds to match your written descriptions.