

HALE
SCHOOL

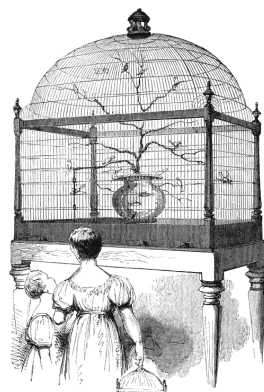
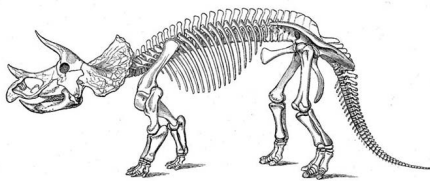
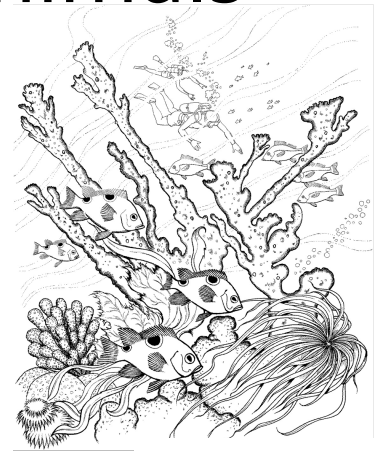
Year 8 Music Enrichment



The Carnival of the Animals

Camille Saint-Saëns

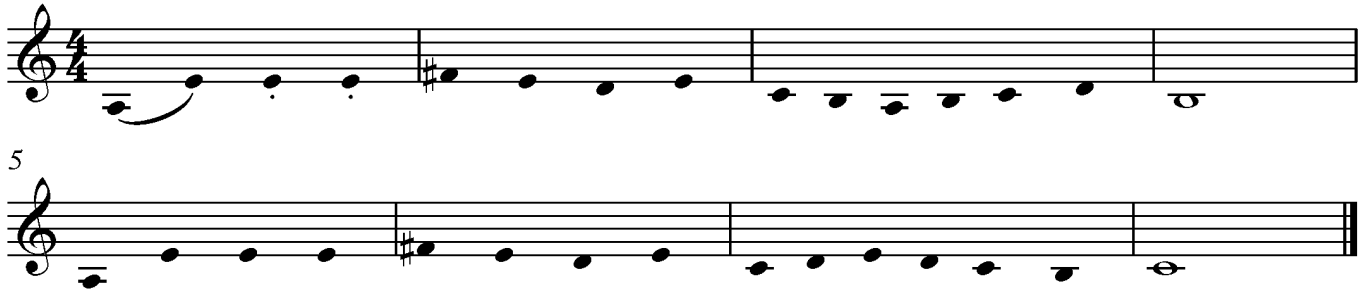
Work Booklet



The Royal March of the Lion



1. Listen to this 'Lion' theme played by the string section and add stems to indicate the rhythm of the melody:



2. The first bar of this theme has specific articulation. Add articulation the the rest of the theme and discuss how this is played on string instruments.
3. Sing the lion theme in time names and perform the rhythm below as an ostinato. Make your triplets as even as possible.



4. Listen to *Introduction et Marche Royale du Lion*, the first movement from Carnival of the Animals by Camille Saint-Saëns and follow the score.

- a. What does this symbol mean in the Piano parts:

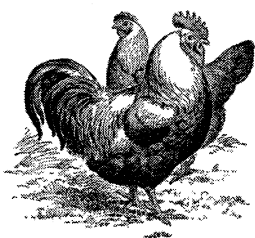


- b. Name the technique that the strings use to play these chords. They are played both pizzicato and arco and they are NOT divisi!



- c. The viola plays an alto clef staff but some parts of the cello music go high enough for them to play in *Tenor Clef*. Find this in your score and copy the tenor clef below three times:





Hens and Roosters

1. Perform the rhythm in 3 parts. Stems down – tap the desk, stems up – clap. Stand up every time you perform an accented crotchet.

Allegro moderato

2. Define the terms and signs from this section of music:

Allegro moderato

>

f

$\frac{4}{4}$

3. Perform this 14 bar rhythm.



4. Define the terms and signs from this section of music:

animato

ff

^

5. Listen to ***Poules et Coqs***, movement No.2 from Carnival of the Animals by Camille Saint-Saëns and follow the score. Answer the following questions.

a. List the instruments playing in this movement in score order.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

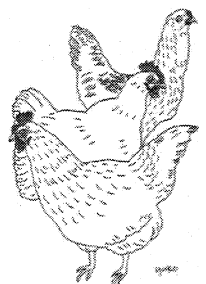
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

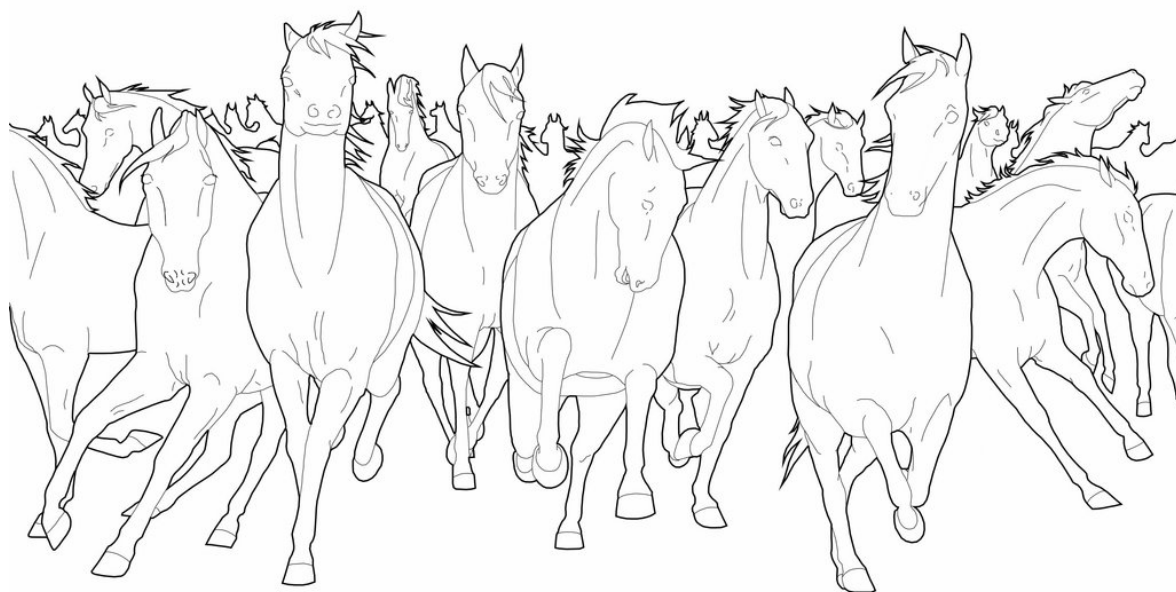
b. Name and define this sign ***tr*** _____

c. Define ***en trainant***. _____

d. How does the articulation change from the beginning to the animato section?

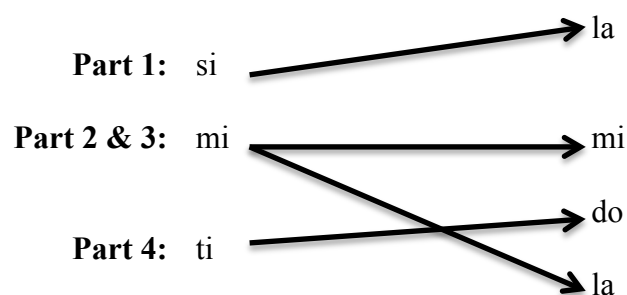
e. This music depicts hens and roosters. Find and describe an example in the score of how Saint Saëns has depicted hens and roosters.





Wild Asses (Swift Animals)

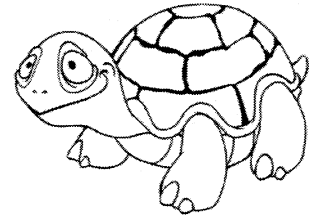
1. ***Hémiones (Animaux véloces)*** represents the wild donkeys from the Tibetan Plateau known for their amazing speed. This third movement of The Carnival of the Animals features the two pianists playing running scales at an impressive speed. The movement ends with two chords. Sing the following solfa as a class to build these two chords:



2. These two chords make the movement sound finished. They are like a full stop to the running semiquavers, the end of the stampede.

Listen to ***Hémiones (Animaux véloces)*** following your score. Listen for these two chords at the end of the movement.

Tortoises



1. Clap and say the rhythm below in time names.
2. Listen as your teacher performs the melody. Fill in the missing solfa.

Andante maestoso

4/4

d *s* *r r* *d*

d *s* *r r* *d*

3. Listen to the youtube clip your teacher plays for you.

- a. How has the tempo changed from the melody you performed?

- b. Use a word to describe the mood of this music. _____

- c. Name this melody. _____

4. The following rhythm is a triplet – 3 even notes on one beat. Try clapping triplets as you sing the above melody.



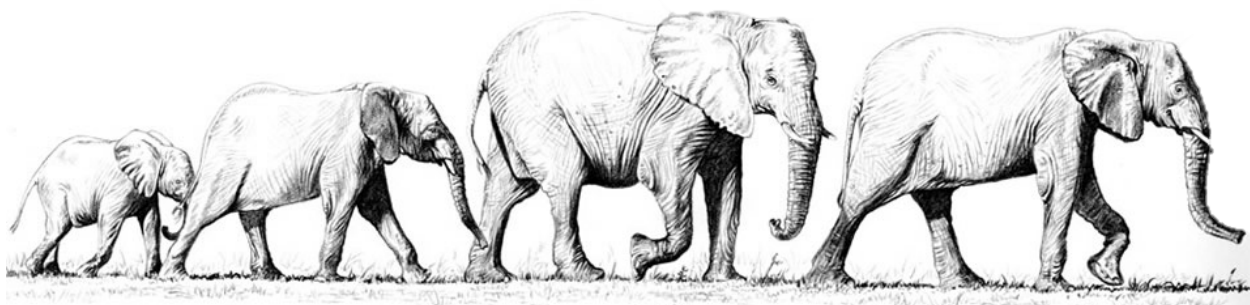
5. Listen to ***Tortues***, movement No.4 from Carnival of the Animals by Camille Saint-Saëns and follow the score.

6. Define the terminology found in this movement

pp _____

Andante Maestoso _____

rit. _____



The Elephant

1. Sight read the double bass melody below:

Harmony

Double Bass

s, d d d r d t, d s, r r r f

5

m f s m d r m d l, t, d r r d t, l, s,

2. Listen to your teacher play the harmonic outline of this melody and write in the solfa for the harmony above.
3. Perform as a sing and play as a class and/or individually.
4. The melody above is written in $\frac{3}{4}$ where the crotchet is the unit of measure for the beat, write out this melody as a class in $\frac{3}{8}$ where the crotchet now equals a quaver:

$\frac{3}{8}$

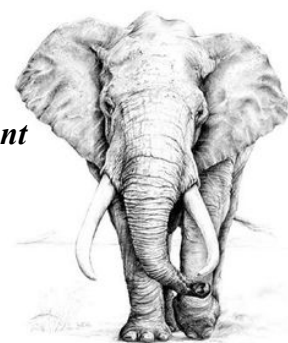
| | | |

$\frac{3}{8}$

| | | |

Discuss this change in time signature as a class.

5. Listen to Movement 5 of The Carnival of the Animals, *L'Éléphant* and follow the score.





Kangaroos

1. The sixth movement of The Carnival of the Animals is ***Kangourous***. This movement uses tempo and dynamic contrasts to resemble the hopping kangaroo and is characterized by a particular ornamentation.
2. What is the Italian term for this ornament:

3. Listen to this movement following your score.



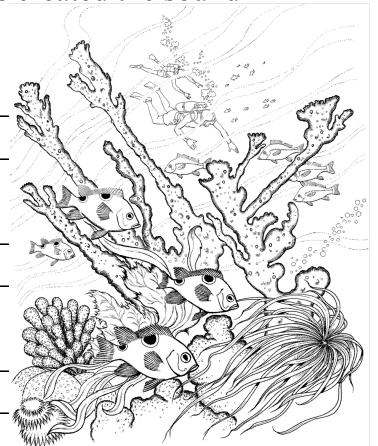
Aquarium

1. ***Aquarium*** is one of the most famous movements from The Carnival of the Animals. Listen to this movement and give three ways that the composer has created the sound of an aquarium:

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____



Personages with Long Ears

1. This movement: ***Personnages à longues oreilles*** depicts the braying of a donkey. High notes in the strings are notated with and Octave above symbol: **8 - -**, Followed by low buzzing notes. Listen to this, the shortest movement of The Carnival of the Animals and follow your score.

