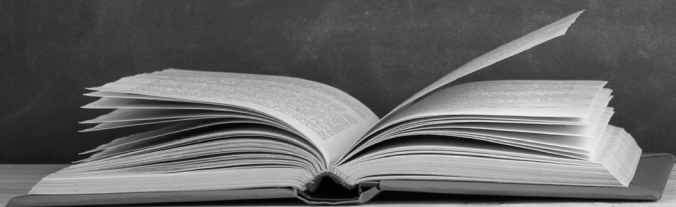




THE CLIBURN

CLIBURN KID

with Buddy Bray



EPISODE 18: "LENNY AND LUKAS"
BERNSTEIN "For Lukas Foss" from Five Anniversaries

TODAY'S WORKSHEET

Lukas Foss was a very good friend of Leonard Bernstein. Bernstein wrote this music for Lukas' birthday. Have you ever celebrated your friend's birthday? What did you do?



MUSICAL CONVERSATION

This music sounds a lot like two people having a conversation. Buddy assigns Lenny and Lukas to each of his hands. Which hand is which person?

Right Hand: _____

Left Hand: _____

Now listen!

1. Lukas starts the conversation (1:55), and Lenny copies what Lukas says. In the beginning, the two hands are playing exact same notes, just a few seconds apart. Listen carefully until the music comes to a quick stop. We are going to name this first section of the music the **A section**.

What do you think Lenny and Lukas are talking about?

Is the music smooth or choppy? _____

When the music is played smoothly without stopping between notes, it is called **legato**. The opposite of legato is **staccato**. Staccato notes are played short and choppy, with detached sounds.

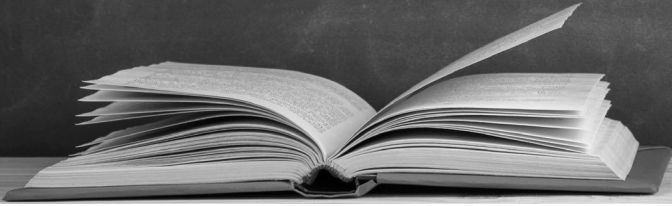
Is the A section of the music played legato or staccato? _____



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2. Now, the roles switch, and Lukas is agreeing with Lenny (3:25). Now someone changes the subject, and Lenny is asking questions.

Is the music smooth or choppy? _____

Is it legato or staccato? **LEGATO / STACCATO**

Is this still the A section, or a different B section? _____

3. Then the music changes again (5:47)! Does it sound like something we've heard already, or something new?

Is this the return of A section, or continuation of the new B section? _____

MUSICAL FORMS

As we learned in previous lessons, the pattern, or structure, of a piece of music is called **form**. The form of this music is A-B-A, also known as **ternary form**. You heard the legato beginning section (A), then staccato middle section (B), followed by the legato section's return (A).

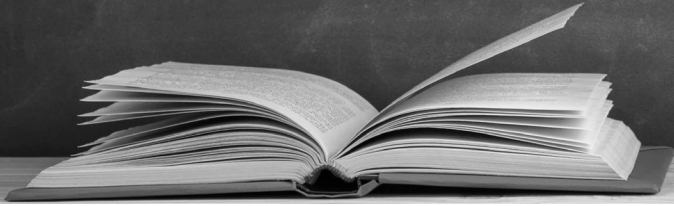
Other forms of music include:

- **binary form** (A-B form)
- **fugue** piece with multiple voices playing the melody
- **variations** piece with a theme—or melody—that is repeated in different ways



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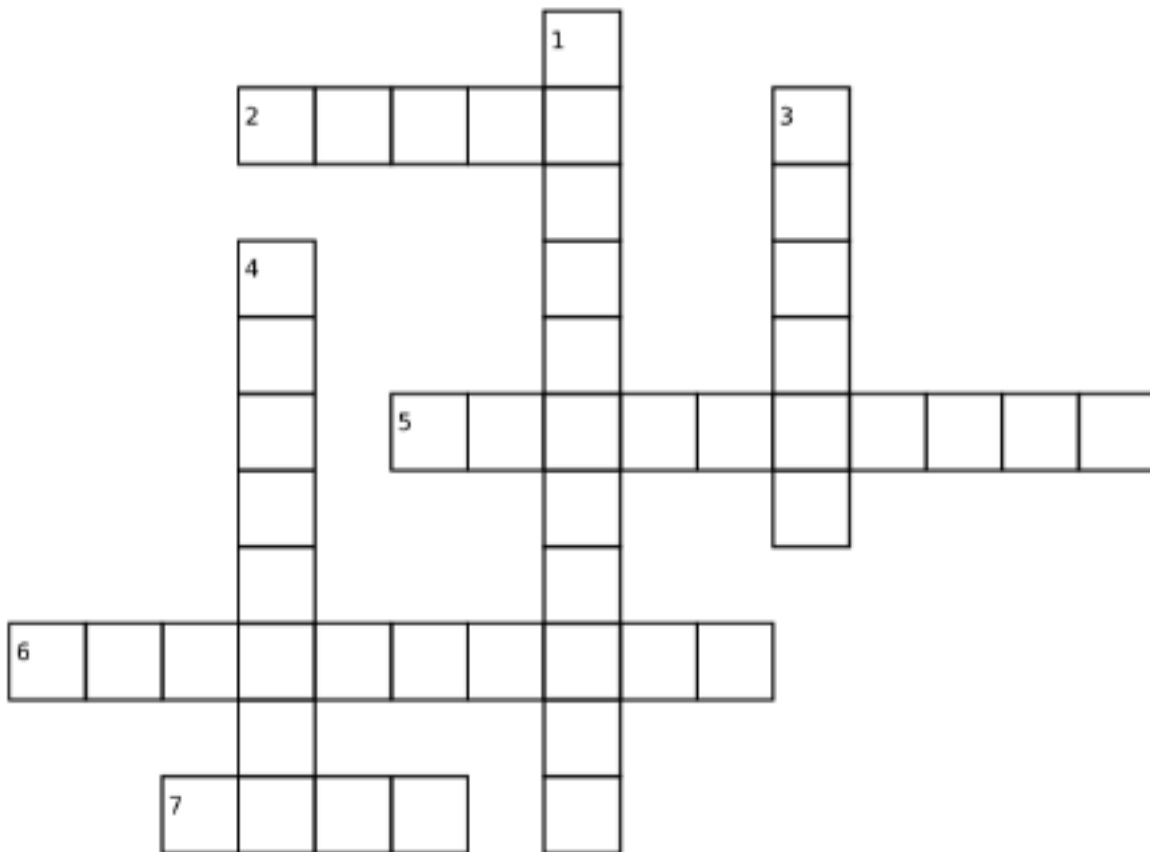
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Using the terms you learned today (in BOLD letters), solve the crossword puzzle below. (Hint: for more help, you can look up the definitions of these terms at www.classicsforkids.com/music/musical_dictionary.php.)



Down:

1. Three-part musical form where the first section is repeated after second section ends.
3. To play the notes smoothly without stopping between notes.
4. To play the notes short and separated.

Across:

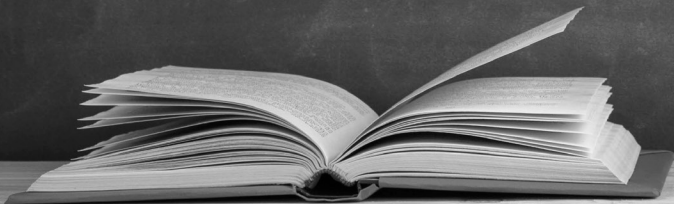
2. A composition with two or more voices or parts, in which the melody is played by one part and then replayed and changed by the other parts. There are usually two to five voices or parts.
5. A piece of music that takes a melody and repeats it in several different ways.
6. A piece of music with two different sections.
7. The structure of piece of music.



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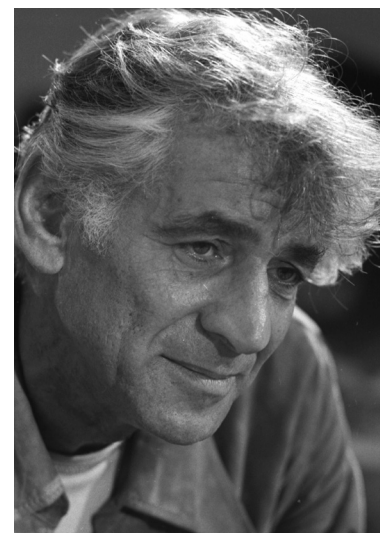
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LEARN ABOUT THE COMPOSER!

LEONARD BERNSTEIN 1918–1990

Leonard Bernstein was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1918. He began piano studies at the age of 10. He graduated from Harvard University, where he studied music. He then attended the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, where he studied piano, conducting, and composition. At the age of 24, he was appointed assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic. Although he was very young to be a conductor, his style and performances caught the attention of others in the classical music community. In 1958, he was named music director of the New York Philharmonic. For 11 years, he energized the Philharmonic and American classical music in a way no other conductor had before. He took advantage of TV, the era's most popular form of entertainment, and presented classical music to a wider audience. He toured throughout the world, visiting 17 different countries. For both children and adults, he created shows which were both entertaining and educational. By the time he resigned from the Philharmonic, he had conducted 939 concerts with the orchestra!



In the early 1960s, he started a series of Saturday afternoon "Young People's Concerts" on TV. In these concerts, he explained the story of the music, had members of the orchestra demonstrate their instruments, and introduced young people to classical music. He believed playing for young students was one of the most important things he could do in his career. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Bernstein concentrated on composing music. He composed classical, Broadway, and jazz music. He has been acknowledged as the first American composer to receive worldwide recognition and is best known for writing music to a Broadway musical, *West Side Story*.