

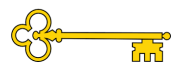
Our Learning Keys

Three Little Birds

Music

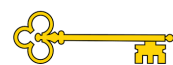
Year 3

Spring 1

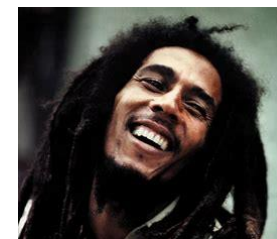


Questions

- ➡ What is Reggae?
- ➡ Where does Reggae originate?
- ➡ Where is Jamaica?
- ➡ Who performed reggae?
- ➡ What is reggae often about?



Images



Links

- ➡ PSHE – What led to Reggae music being created?
- ➡ Geography – Where is Jamaica?
- ➡ Literacy –Lyric Writing
- ➡ Maths –Rhythms – Counting
- ➡ PSHE – understanding of different cultures



Skills

Listen and Appraise

Know an increasing variety of songs from memory and who sang/ wrote them.
To know the style of a variety of songs.
To be able to talk about the: lyrics, dimensions, main sections and the instruments used in a song.
To think about what the words in a song mean.
To confidently identify and move to a pulse.
To be able to discuss how a song makes them feel.
Listen carefully and respectfully to the opinions of others.

Singing & Playing Instruments

Know that singing in a group is called a choir and they follow a leader or conductor.
Know that songs can make you feel different emotions e.g. sad or happy.
Know why we need to warm up our voices.
Know the importance of listening to others when singing in an ensemble.
Be able to sing solo, in unison and in simple two-parts.
To demonstrate good singing posture.
To follow a leader when singing.
To sing with an awareness of being ‘in tune’.
To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing.
Play any one, or all of four, differentiated parts on a tuned instrument – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song) from memory or using notation.
To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song.
To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.

Improvise, Compose and Perform

Know that improvisation is making your own tunes up on the spot and that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five.
Be able to improvise in the context of the song they are learning to perform.
To know and be able to talk about how a composition is made by you and is like writing a story to music and is kept in some way.
Create at least one simple melody using one, three or five notes.
Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of the unit song and record the composition in an appropriate way.
Talk about how it was created and listen and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo.
To know and be able to talk about different ways of recording compositions (e.g. letter names, symbols or audio).
Choose what to perform and create a programme, choosing how to present themselves when performing and singing/rapping clearly and with confidence.
Listen to a recording of their performance and self-evaluate e.g. what went well and what would they change next time.



Vocabulary

Appraising - Listening carefully and considering aspects of music.
Bass - The lowest part of the musical scale.
Backing vocals - A singer who provides vocal harmony with the lead singer or other backing vocalists.
Chorus - A repeated section in a song which gives the main message.
Compose - Creating and developing musical ideas and ‘fixing’ them.
Drums - A percussion instrument that is beaten.
Dynamics - A musical dimension indicating how loudly or quietly the music is being played.
Electric guitar - A type of guitar.
Folk tunes - Music sung or played by people, usually not recorded, or performed. Often the music is passed down through families and friends.
Hook - A term used in Pop music to describe a short catchy phrase or riff that we can’t stop singing; the bit that ‘hooks’ us in; the main musical idea from a song that we remember.
Improvise - To make up a tune and play it on the spot. There is an assumption that it can never be recreated.
Introduction - Music heard at the beginning of a song or piece of music.
Keyboard - An electric instrument played like the piano. It has a range of pre-recorded sounds.
Melody - Another name for tune
Organ - Organ usually refers to church organs but is also used to describe a type of electric keyboard that is large and with 2 or 3 keyboards and foot pedals.
Pulse - The regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
Reggae - Developed in the 1970s and originated from Jamaica, Reggae defined by Bob Marley. It has a prominent bass beat and a strong off-beat usually played on the guitar.
Rhythm - Long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
Riff - A short, repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone.
Tempo - The speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.

Previously

Glockenspiel 1

Now

Three Little Birds

Next

The Dragon Song

Doors this will open...

Performer

Historian

Music Producer

Music Teacher

Lyricist

Song writer

Sociologist

Geographer

