



# Our Learning Keys

## Dragon Song

## Music

Year 3

Spring 2

### Questions

- ➡ What is the main message in this song?
- ➡ What makes a good friend?
- ➡ What is the structure of the song?
- ➡ What story does the song tell?
- ➡ Which country do you think the music is from? Why?

### Images



### Links

- ➡ PSHE – What is a friend? What makes a good friend?
- ➡ Geography – Where are different countries in the world? How is music different there?
- ➡ History – What is folk music? How does it help us learn about people in the past? What does it teach us?

### 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.  
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.  
Rhythm - Long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.  
Tempo - The speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.  
Texture - Layers of sound working together to make music interesting to listen to.  
Structure - Every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse, chorus and ending.  
Verse - A section in a song which has the same tune but different words

#### Previously

Three Little Birds

#### Now

The Dragon Song

#### Next

Bringing Us Together

#### Doors this will open...

Performer

Historian

Music Producer

Music Teacher

Lyricist

Song writer

Sociologist

Geographer