



Music

Year 6 – Autumn 1

Happy

Listen & Appraise: Happy (Pop/Neo Soul)

As you listen to the music, think about:

- What style indicators can you hear (how do you know what style it is)?
- Describe the structure.
- What instruments/voices can you hear?

Musical Activities

using glockenspiels for the note playing

Warm-up games play and copy back using up to 3 notes – A, G and B.

Singing in 2 parts.

Play instrumental parts with the song by ear and/or from notation using up to 3 notes – A, G and B.

Improvise using up to 3 notes – A, G and B.

Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes A, G and B or C, E, G, A and B.

Perform & Share

- Decide how you will introduce the performance.
- Perhaps add some choreography?
- Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why.
- Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

Other song suggestions

Listen to five other songs in different styles. What are their styles?

- 'Top Of The World' sung by The Carpenters.
- 'Don't Worry, Be Happy' sung by Bobby McFerrin.
- 'Walking On Sunshine' sung by Katrina And The Waves.
- 'When You're Smiling' sung by Frank Sinatra.
- 'Love Will Save The Day' sung by Brendan Reilly.

Extra facts/information

Theme: Being Happy!

- Happy is a song written, produced and performed by Pharrell Williams.
- Happy is a pop song that has a soul music sound and groove from the 1960s; very much like a Motown song.
- What else can you find out?

Musical Concepts

Structure

Structure is the overall framework of a piece of music. The structure of a song will usually have an introduction, some verses and a chorus.

Timbre

Timbre is the unique sound quality which helps us to distinguish between different instruments and voices. The different ways an instrument is played can change its timbre.

Year group and unit specific vocabulary

Acapella – Without accompaniment from musical instruments, i.e. voices only.

Balance – The level of volume at which players sing or play; if the balance is good, then everyone can be heard.

Coda – Short section which brings the song or piece to an end.

Cover – A version of a song performed by someone other than the original artist that might sound a bit (or very) different.

Ensemble – A French word used to describe playing/singing/performing together.

Riff – A short repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone.

Solo – An Italian word used to describe playing/singing/performing on our own.

Structure – How the music is made in sections.

Timbre (pronounced 'tamba') – Quality and character of sounds – playful, spooky, swirling etc.

Style indicators – Parts of music or a song that show what type of style it is.

Neo soul – A type of pop music that is influenced by soul and modern RnB music.

Rhythm - The combination of long and short sounds to make patterns.

Pitch - The range of high and low sounds.

Tempo – An Italian word used to describe how fast/slow the music goes.

Dynamics – How loud or quiet the music is.

Producer – A record producer or music producer oversees and manages the sound recording and production of a band or performer's music.