



# Music

## Year 3 – Spring 1

### Three Little Birds

#### Listen & Appraise: Three Little Birds (Reggae)

**Structure:** Introduction, chorus, verse, chorus, verse, chorus, chorus, chorus.

**Instruments/voices you can hear:** Bass, drums, electric guitar, keyboard, organ, male and backing vocals.

**Find the pulse as you are listening:** Dance, clap, sway, march, be an animal or a pop star.

#### Musical Activities

using glockenspiels for the note playing

**Warm-up games** - play and copy back using up to 2 notes – C and D.

**Singing** in unison.

**Play instrumental parts** with the song by ear and/or from notation. You will be using up to 3 notes – C, D and E.

**Improvise** using up to 3 notes – C, D and E.

**Compose a simple melody** using simple rhythms choosing from the notes C, D and E or C, D, E, F and G.

#### Perform & Share

- Decide how your class 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 reggae songs:

- 'Jamming' by Bob Marley
- 'Small People' by Ziggy Marley
- '54-46 Was My Number' by Toots and The Maytals
- 'Ram Goat Liver' by Pluto Shervington
- 'Our Day Will Come' by Amy Winehouse

#### Extra facts/information

**Themes:** Reggae, happiness and animals.

Bob Marley is one of the most famous performers of Roots Reggae music. He has helped spread both Jamaican music and the Rastafari movement worldwide.

#### 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.

##### Pulse and Rhythm

Pulse is the heartbeat or steady beat of a song/piece of music – what we tap or clap along to. Rhythm is the combination of long and short sounds to make patterns.

#### Year group and unit specific vocabulary

**Notes** – the individual building blocks of a musical melody/tune or chords (e.g. C, D, E, F#, C# etc).

**Notation** – ways to represent the visual form of music/how music is written.

**Tuned instrument** – an instrument that can play specific notes and that can change its tuning (e.g. guitar, piano, violin).

**Untuned instrument** – an instrument that can make sounds, but not be 'tuned' to play specific notes (e.g. most percussion instruments – triangle, woodblock, tambourine).

**Style** – the type of music, e.g. blues, rock, classical.

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

**Texture** – layers of sounds in music/how sounds are combined in a piece of music.

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

**Dynamics** – how loud or quiet the music is.

**Melody** – another name for a tune.

**Composing** – making/creating a piece of music or short musical phrase.

**Improvise** – make up a tune or play it on the spot.

**Reggae** – music developed in the 1970s and started in Jamaica, Reggae defined by Bob Marley. It has a strong bass beat and a strong off-beat usually played on the guitar.