



# Music

## Year 5 – Spring 1

### Make You Feel My Love

#### Listen & Appraise: : Make You Feel My Love (Pop)

**Structure:** Piano intro, verse 1, verse 2, chorus, verse 3, interlude, chorus, verse 4 with tag ending.

**Instruments/sounds you can hear:** Strings, piano, guitar, bass, drums.

- Can you find the pulse as you are listening?
- Is the tempo fast, slow or inbetween?
- Can you describe the dynamics? Texture?

#### Musical Activities

using glockenspiels for the note playing

**Warm-up games** - play and copy back using up to 3 notes – C, D and E.

**Singing** in unison.

**Play instrumental parts** with the music 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 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 5 other pop ballads

- 'Make You Feel My Love' by Bob Dylan
- 'So Amazing' by Luther Vandross
- 'Hello' by Lionel Ritchie
- 'The Way You Look Tonight' by Tony Bennett
- 'Love Me Tender' by Elvis Presley

#### Extra facts/information

**Theme:** Pop ballads.

Make You Feel My Love is a Pop ballad – a gentle, emotive love song, sung at a slow tempo. It was written by Bob Dylan in 1997 and covered by Adele in 2008.

#### Musical Concepts

##### Dynamics

Dynamics are used to describe the volume of one or more notes in a piece of music. The dynamic can change gradually or suddenly. Symbols known as dynamic markings, based on Italian descriptions, are often used.

##### Pitch

Pitch is the sound of a single note in relation to other notes. Words which can describe the pitch include: high, low, treble, bass, sharp or flat.

#### Year group and unit specific vocabulary

**Time signature** – shows how many beats are in a bar, e.g.  $\frac{4}{4}$  means 4 crotchet beats in a bar (top number=how many beats, bottom number=type of beat).

**Staff** – the five parallel lines on which musical notes are written.

**Scale** – an arrangement of notes in ascending and descending order.

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

**Unison** – singing or playing the same tune together.

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

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

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

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

**Pitch** - the range of high and low sounds.