



# Music

## Year 6 – Spring 2 - You've Got A Friend

### Listen & Appraise: You've Got A Friend (The music of Carole King)

- What style indicators can you hear?
- Can you describe the structure?
- What instruments/voices can you hear?
- Can you describe the musical dimensions?

### Musical Activities

using glockenspiels for the note playing

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

**Singing** in unison

**Play instrumental parts** with the song by ear and/or from notation using up to 4 notes –

- B
- A and G
- C, D, E and F.

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

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

### 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 written by Carole King:

- The Loco-Motion sung by Little Eva
- One Fine Day sung by The Chiffons
- Up On The Roof sung by The Drifters
- Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow
- (You Make Me Feel Like) A Natural Woman sung by Carole King

### Extra facts/information

- You've Got A Friend was a song written by Carole King in 1971.
- It was first recorded by Carole and featured on her famous album, Tapestry.
- In the 1960s, Carole King was employed to write Pop songs for artists to perform.

### 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.

#### Notation

Notation is the method used to record, on paper or on screen, music that is heard or performed. A musician needs to read and write notation to share ideas. There are several different types of standard notation.

### Year group and unit specific vocabulary

**A capella** – 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.

**Harmony** – Different notes sung or played at the same time to produce chords.

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

**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.

**Structure** – How the music is made in sections.

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