



Music

Year 3 – Autumn 1

Let Your Spirit Fly

Listen & Appraise: Let Your Spirit Fly (RnB)

Structure: Introduction, verse, chorus.

Instruments/voices you can hear: Male and female voices, bass, drums, guitar, keyboard, synthesizer.

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 2 parts.

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 funky dance moves?
- 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 disco songs:

- 'Colonel Bogey March' by Kenneth Alford (Film)
- 'Consider Yourself' from the musical 'Oliver!' (Musicals)
- 'Ain't No Mountain High Enough' by Marvin Gaye (Motown)
- 'You're The First, The Last, My Everything' by Barry White (Soul)

Extra facts/information

Theme: RnB and other musical styles.

RnB is a mixture of Soul, Hip Hop and Gospel music.
Other RnB singers include Beyoncé, Usher, Rihanna and Stevie Wonder.

Musical Concepts

Dynamics

Dynamics are used to describe the volume (loud and quiet) 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.

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.