



Music

Year 5 – Summer 1

Dancing In The Street

Listen & Appraise: Dancing In The Street (Motown)

Structure: Intro, verse 1, chorus, bridge, verse 2, chorus, bridge, verse 3.

Instruments/sounds you can hear: Female voice and female backing vocals, keyboard, drums, bass guitar (rhythm section), brass section (trumpet, trombone and sax).

- 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 – F, G and A.

Singing in unison and with backing vocals.

Play instrumental parts with the song by ear and/or from notation using up to 2 notes – F and G.

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

Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes 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 five other Motown songs:

- 'I can't Help Myself (Sugar Pie Honey Bunch)' by The Four Tops
- 'I Heard it Through the Grapevine' by Marvin Gaye.
- 'Ain't No Mountain High Enough' sung by Marvin Gaye and Tammi Terrell.
- 'You Are the Sunshine of My Life' by Stevie Wonder.
- 'The Tracks of My Tears' sung by Smokie Robinson.

Extra facts/information

Theme: Motown.

Facts/info: Dancing In The Street was written by Marvin Gaye, William "Mickey" Stevenson and Ivy Jo Hunter. It first became popular in 1964 with Martha And The Vandellas. The track was recorded on the Motown record label and became one of its signature songs.

Musical Concepts

Duration and Tempo

Duration is the length of time each note is played for. Tempo is the speed of a piece of music. The tempo can change during a piece. The tempo describes the pulse or beat of the music.

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

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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.

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

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

Brass section – a group of brass instruments playing together as part of a larger band (often trumpet, trombone and saxophone).

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

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.

Melody – another name for a tune.

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