Caroline Haslett Primary School - Music				
Unit 1 Music Style: Motown/Pop		Year 6		Нарру
Knowledge – What I will know at the end of the unit.		Vocabulary		
Sing: To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice Play: To know the instruments you might play or be played in a band or orchestra. Improvise: To know that improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot. Compose: To know that a composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. Perform: To know that performing is sharing music with an audience with belief and that it doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other.		 Compose – create and develop musical ideas and 'fix' them Cover – a version of a song performed by someone other than the original artist. It might sound a bit or very different from the original. Dimensions of Music – the ways in which sound can describe. Dynamics – how loud or quiet something is. Groove – the rhythmic part of the music that makes you want to move and dance. Hook – the main musical idea from a song that we remember i.e. a short catchy phrase. Improvise – to make up a tune and play it on the spot. Melody – another name for tune. Motown – Soul music characterised by a rhythm section playing, laying down the groove with a funky bassline and a tambourine sounding over the top. 		
Activities		• Neo Soul – a style of music which emerged		
 Warm-Up Games Play and copy batto 3 notes – A, G Bronze: A Silver Gold: A, G + B ch Singing In 2 parts Playing instruments Play parts with the ear and/or from musing the easy or part. You will be a 3 notes – A, G +	+ B. :: A + G hallenge. e song by otation medium using up to B. S - A, G + ver: A + G hallenge. using hoosing G + B or	 from Soul and contemporary RnB. The modern way in which the songs are produced, give a timeless Soul feel that has a contemporary edge. Pitch – the range of high and low sounds within music. Producer – someone who manages the sound recording and production of a band or performer's music. Pulse – the heartbeat or steady beat of a song/piece of music. Rhythm – the combination of long and short sounds to make patterns. Riff – a short repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone. Solo – an Italian word to describe playing, singing or performing of one person or on our own. Structure/form/shape – how the sections (verses and choruses etc.) of a song are ordered to make the whole piece. Tempo – describes how fast or slowly the music is played. Texture – a musical dimension that 		
 Instrumental performance Instrumental performance Compositions 	provisations	•	describes f Timbre – a describes f	the layers of sound in music. a musical dimension that the quality and character of the ne instruments used.

Skills

- **Sing:** To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals.
- **Play:** Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song.
- **Improvise:** Improvise using instruments in the context of a song to be performed. Use the improvisation tracks provided and improvise using the Bronze, Silver or Gold Challenges.
- **Compose:** Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit song.
- **Perform:** To choose what to perform and create a programme.

Through the year, knowledge and skills are built on and practised to consolidate and improve.