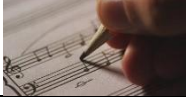
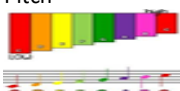
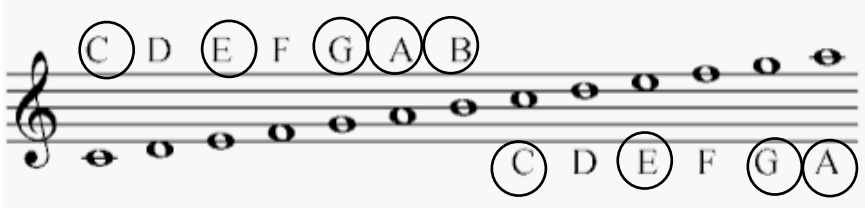


Year 6 Unit 1: Happy

Learning sequence	 Listening and appraising	 Theory of music	 Creating and exploring	 Performing
	- Identify style indicators. - Describe structure of song. - Identify instruments/voices - Describe musical dimensions	- Play and copy back using 3 notes A, G +B. - Sing in two parts. - Play instruments by ear or using notation.	- Sing, play and improvise using notes A, G +B - Compose using simple melodies and rhythms using A, G +B or C, E, G, A +B.	- Sing and play Happy.. - Add some chorography. - Introduce the performance to the audience. - Record the performance and discuss/reflect afterwards how it went or could be improved.
Vocabulary				
Timbre 	The quality or colour of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another.	style indicators 	Identifiers that show us the genre of the music.	
Texture 	Describes the layers of sound in music interact with each other.	Melody 	Notes that are played one after the other to make a tune (a melody).	
Structure 	How the sections of music are organised to create the whole piece.	Compose 	To write or create (a work of art, especially music or poetry).	
Dimensions of Music 	Include pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and how they all link together in music.	Improvise 	The art of composing music while performing it, without the help of a written score.	
Neo Soul 	A Mix of Soul and Contemporary R&B. Songs are mixed in a studio to sound like from an older Soul or Motown era. The songs have a timeless feel with a modern edge.	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. A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat	
Producer 	A record/music producer oversee and managed the sound recording and music production of a band or performers music.	Pulse 	A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat	
Groove 	The rhythmic part of the music that makes you want to get up and dance.	Rhythm 	The pattern of musical movement through time formed by a series of notes differing in duration and stress.	
Motown 	A 1960s label created from Soul music. It is characterised by a rhythm section playing, with a funky bass line and a tambourine sounding over the top.	Pitch 	How high or low a musical sound is.	
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.	Tempo 	Describes how fast or slowly the music is played.	

Riff 	A short, repeated phrase often played on the lead instrument.	Dynamics 	Describes how loudly or quietly the music is being played.
Solo 	A piece of music written for a single voice or instrument.		
Playing Notes A, G + B.			
Improvising Notes A, G and B			
Composing Notes A, G + B or C, E, G, A + B.			