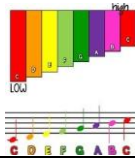
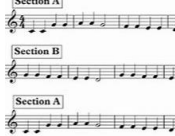
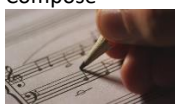
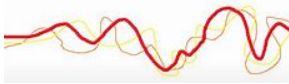
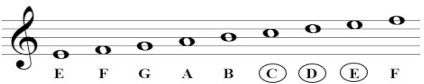
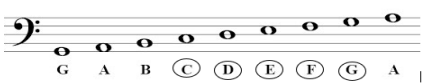


Year 3: Unit 2: Three Little Birds

Learning sequence	Listening and appraising 	Theory of music 	Creating and exploring 	Performing 
	- Find the pulse as you listen to the music - Identify voices and instruments	- March with the pulse - Clap back rhythms - Sing Three Little Birds. - Play instruments – C+D+E	- Clap, sing and play improvise using notes C+D+E - Compose simple melodies using C, D+ E or C+D+E+F+G	- Sing and play Three Little Birds - Introduce your performance to your audience. - Add some choreography
Genre knowledge – Reggae	Reggae is a style of Jamaican popular music blending blues, calypso and rock-‘n’-roll. Bob Marley is one of the most famous performers of Roots Reggae music. He has helped spread both Jamaican music and the Rastafari movement worldwide.			
Cultural capital	If you are enjoying Reggae, you might enjoy listening to Jamming by Bob Marley or Our Day will come by Amy Winehouse.			
Vocabulary				
Pulse 	A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.	Keyboard 	A 'piano' is an acoustic instrument with weighted keys whereas a 'keyboard' is an electric instrument (requiring a power source) with unweighted (lighter) keys.	
Rhythm 	The pattern of musical movement through time formed by a series of notes differing in duration and stress.	Bass 	The lowest male voice. The word bass is also used to describe the lowest instruments.	
Pitch 	How high or low a musical sound is.	Electric Guitar 	A guitar with a built-in pickup or pick-ups which convert string vibrations into electric signals for amplification.	
Structure 	The way a piece of music is built up (e.g. verse, chorus, verse, chorus)	Drums 	Percussion instrument on which sound is made by hitting a skin pulled across a hollow space on a round frame with a stick (called a drumstick). There are lots of drums, and they all sound different depending on their size and shape.	
Improvise 	The art of composing music while performing it, without the help of a written score.	Introduction 	An opening section of a piece of music, often containing themes or passages that do not recur.	
Chorus 	The section of the song that is repeated after each verse.	Tempo 92bpm	The rate of speed of a piece of music.	
Dynamics From Loud  To Soft	How loudly or softly to play a piece of music.	Synthesizer 	An electronic musical instrument typically operated by a keyboard, producing a wide variety of sound generating and combining signals of different frequencies.	
Hook 	A musical or lyrical phrase that stands out and is easily remembered.	Melody 	Notes that are played one after the other to make a tune (a melody).	
Compose 	To write or create (a work of art, especially music or poetry).	Verse 	A series of lyrics that tell the main story of the song and keep the actions and thoughts moving forward.	

Riff 	A repeated chord progression, pattern, or melody, often played by rhythmic instruments.	Texture 	How layers of sound within a piece of music interact.
Organ 	A keyboard instrument with many pipes made to sound by forcing air through them, and controlled by keyboards and pedals. Also called a pipe organ. Organs are used a lot in churches.	Backing Vocals 	Backing vocalists or backup singers are singers who provide vocal harmony with the lead vocalist or other backing vocalists.
Playing notes: C, D, + E		Improvising notes: C, D, + E	Composing notes: C, D, + E or C, D, E, F & G
  			
Instrument tips			
Recorder 	Gently hold the mouthpiece between your lips without letting your teeth touch it, and balance the recorder with your fingers. Your left hand should be on top, and the back side with one hole should face you.		
Glockenspiel 	Pick up the mallets between your thumb and index finger. Aim for the middle of the bar and bounce the mallet off the bar. Keep the mallet near the bars for the next note you play.		