

# MUSIC- Y5/6 Cycle A- Summer I

**Musical Genre: Motown**

## What will I be able to do?



Singing in unison & with backing vocals.



Play and copy back using up to 3 notes – F, G & A



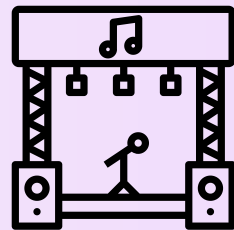
Play instrumental parts with the song by ear and/or from notation using up to 2 notes – F & G (complex rhythms).



Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes: C, D, E, F & G.



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



Your performance will include 1 or more of the following: Improvisations, Instrumental performances, Compositions.

Does this song tell a story?

Does the tempo of the song stay the same the whole way through?

Did you hear a riff, a hook or a solo?

**Listen & Appraise**

## Instruments in the song:



singer



tambourine



trombone



saxophone



guitars



drums



trumpet

## Other songs from this genre:

- I Can't Help Myself (Sugar Pie Honey Bunch)- the Four Tops.
- I Heard it Through the Grapevine- Marvin Gaye.
- You Are the Sunshine of My Life- Stevie Wonder.



## Writers:

Marvin Gaye, William 'Mickey' Stevenson & Ivy Jo Hunter.

## Artist:

Martha & the Vandellas.



## What's it all about?

It 1st became popular in 1964 with Martha & The Vandellas. The track was about making the listener have a good time in whatever city they lived.



## Genre gems of knowledge:

- Motown is a style of Soul music (rhythm & blues/ gospel).
- It include us of tambourines, drum, bass as well as 'call & response' singing style like gospel music.
- Unique because most songs used 2 drummers instead of 1, and sometimes 3 or 4 guitarists.
- One of the first styles of pop music.

## Notation:

Note	Name	Info
	treble clef	Usually for the right hand. Higher notes/pitch.
	bass clef	The bass clef is normally used for the left hand in piano music.
	clef	A clef is a sign at the beginning of a staff of music which makes it possible for the player to work out what the notes are.
	semi breve	4 beats

## Vocabulary:

melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.
bass line	A bass line has a low pitch and is the lowest part of the music. It creates rhythm, as well as harmony with the chords. This adds to the texture of the music.
hook	A term used in pop music to describe a short, catchy phrase. The bit that 'hooks' us in, the main musical idea from a song that we remember.
backbeat	A steady pronounced rhythm stressing the second and fourth beats of a four-beat measure.
riff	a pattern, or melody, often played by the rhythm section instruments or solo instrument,



# MUSIC- THE INTER-RELATED DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC

The building blocks of music. Listen & appraise, compose and improvise using these!



## Pitch

High & low sounds



## Rhythm

Long & short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.



## Pulse

The regular heartbeat of the music.

Notes =same length.  
Like a ticking clock or a heartbeat.



## Notation

A way of writing down music so anyone can play it.

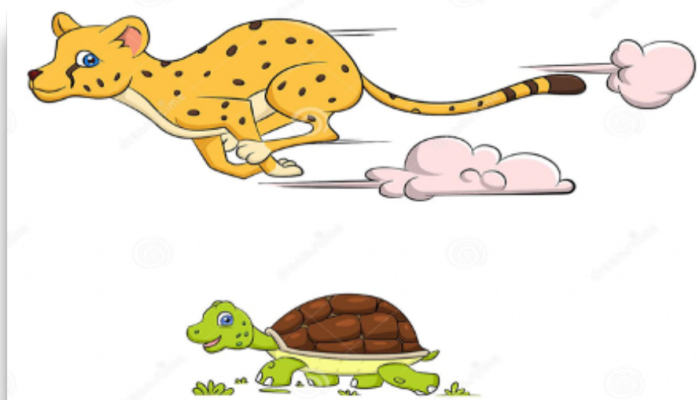


## Timbre

Pronounced 'Tam-ber'

It's the quality of a musical note.

It's what makes a musical note sound different to another.



## Tempo

The speed of the music.  
Fast or slow, or in between.

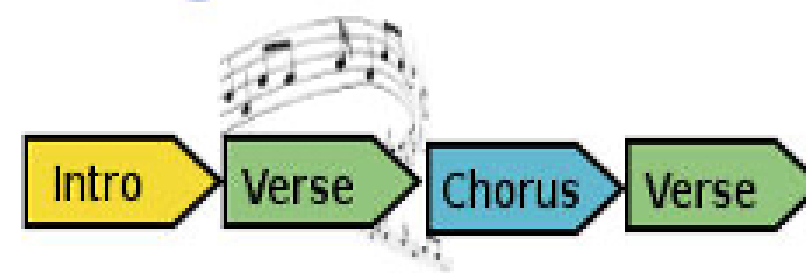


LOUD

QUIET

## Dynamics

How loud or quiet the music is



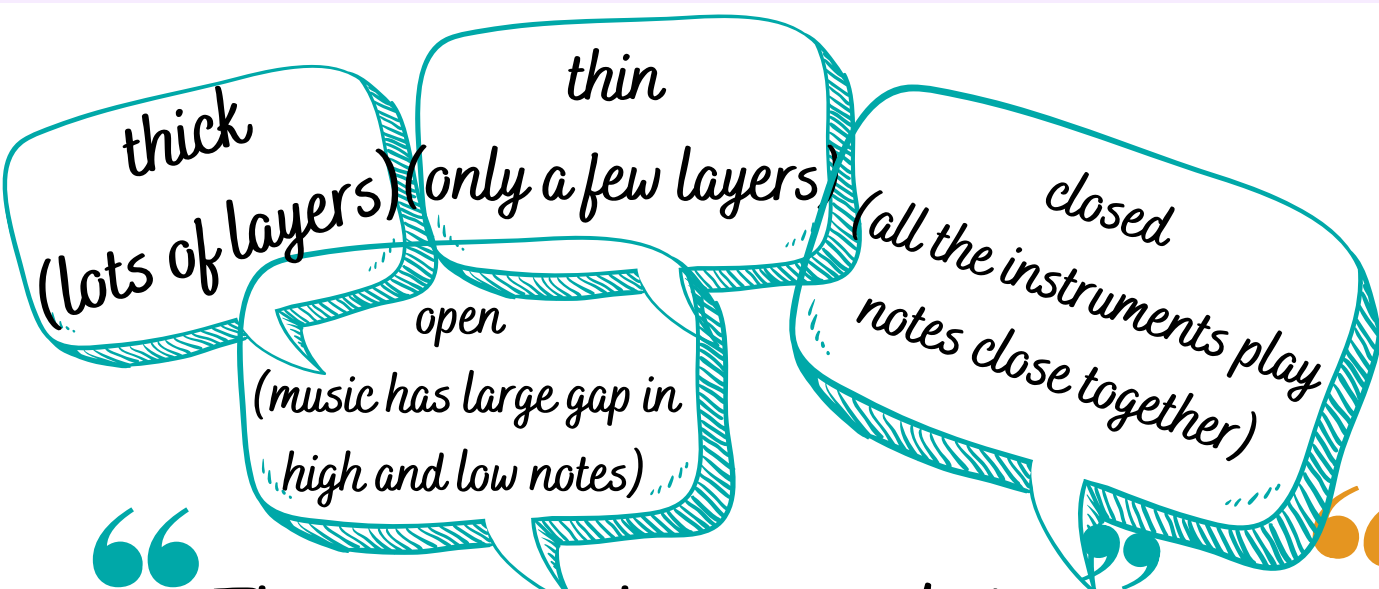
## Structure

The way a song is set up.  
e.g. an introduction, verse

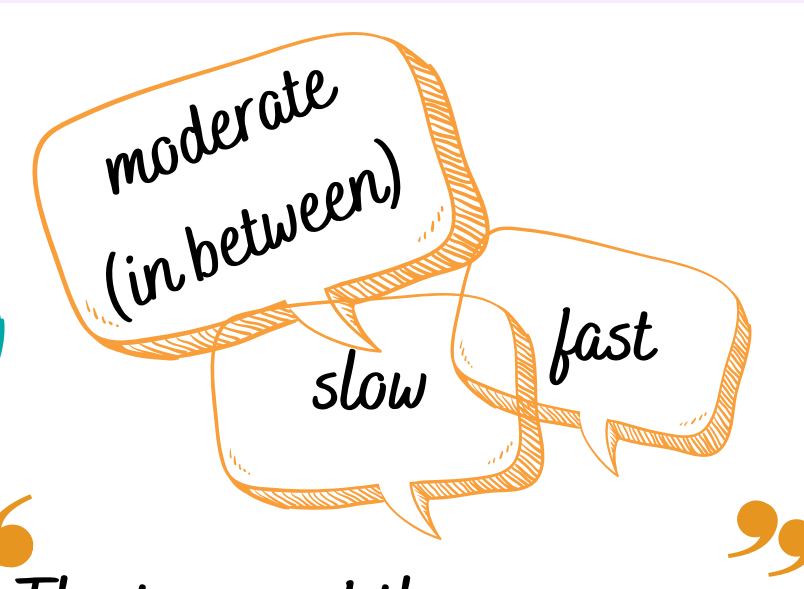


## Texture

Layers of sound.  
(They work together to make music interesting to listen to).



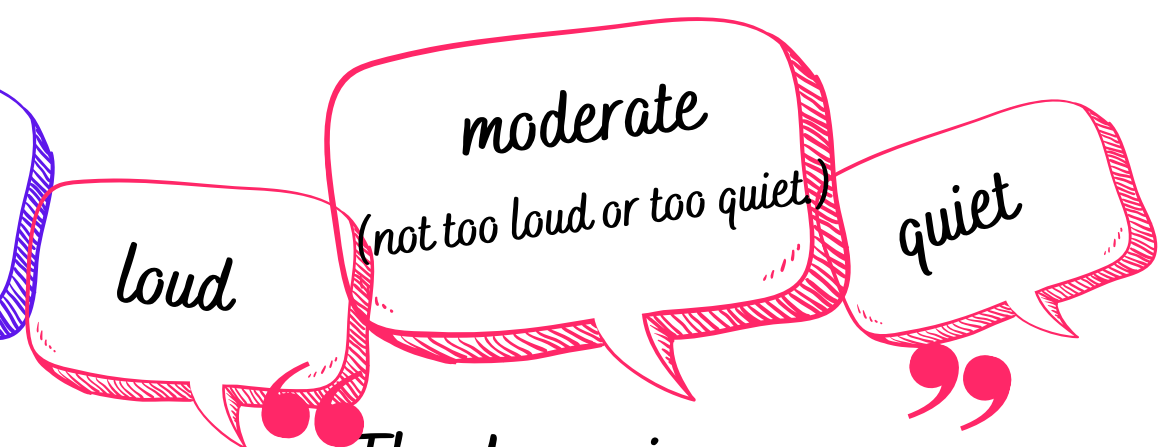
The texture of the song includes...



The tempo of the song was...



The timbre of the music was ...



The dynamics were ...