

# MUSIC- Y2 Cycle A- Spring 2

Musical Genre: Reggae

## What will I be able to do?

- Find the pulse.
- Copy and clap back rhythms:
  - Like the rhythm of your name and favourite animal on Charanga.
- Make up your own rhythms.
- Sing and dance to the music.
- Play instruments using up to two notes- C or C & D.
- Improvise using notes C & D.
- Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms, choosing from notes C & D or C, D & E.
- Take part in a class performance of Zootime.
- Introduce your performance to your audience.
- Reflect on your performance- how did it make you feel?

## Genre gems of knowledge:

- Reggae is a music genre that began in Jamaica in the late 1960's.
- Most music from Jamaica comes from the reggae style.
- Reggae songs often have lots of backing singers.
- They are usually songs about religion, love and social problems.
- Bob Marley (1945-1981) was a famous reggae artist.

What do you like about it?

Listen & Appraise

Is there a catchy part (a hook) in the song?

## Writer/Composer:

Joanna Mangona



## What's it all about?

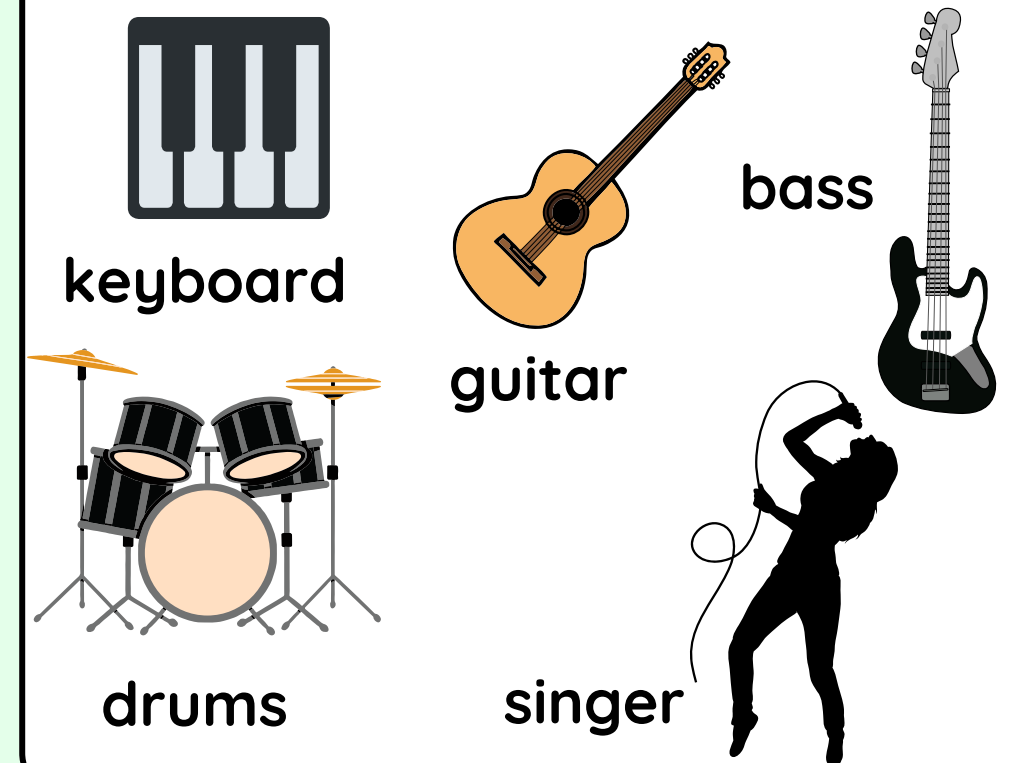
It's about animals at a party, enjoying themselves.

## Other songs from this genre:

- Kingston Town by UB40
- Shine by ASWAD
- I.G.Y. by Donald Fagen
- Feel Like Jumping by Marcia Griffiths
- I Can See Clearly Now by Jimmy Cliff



## Instruments in the song:



## Vocabulary:

melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another.
audience	A group of people who are spectators or listens to an event such as a play, concert or meeting.
compose	Composing is like writing a story with music. Everyone can compose.
improvise	Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot. You make up your own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to you.



# 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.

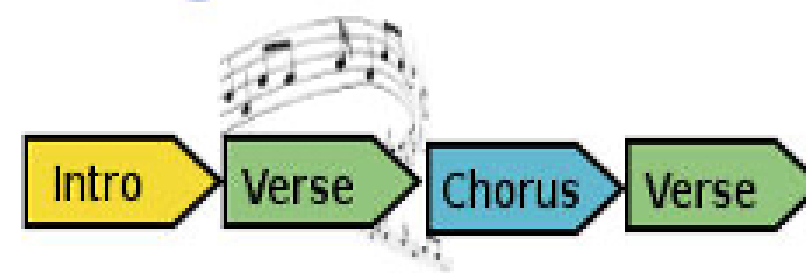


LOUD

QUIET

## Dynamics

How loud or quiet the music is



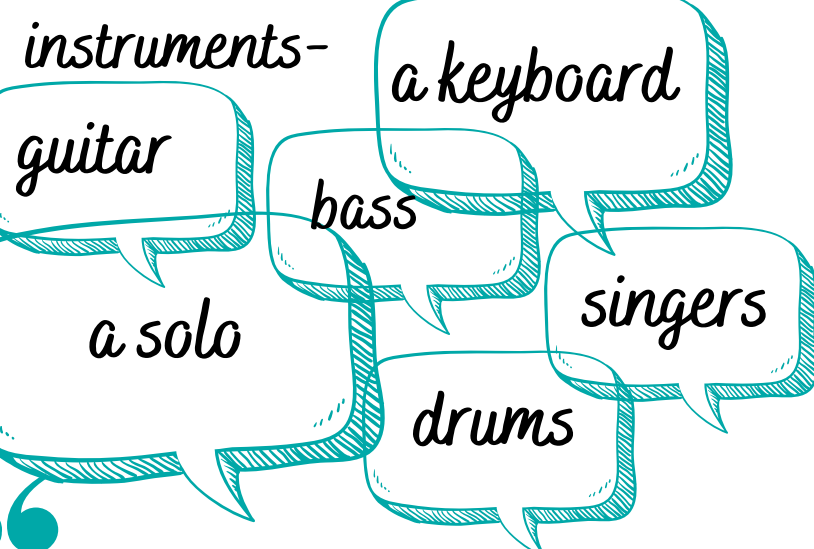
## Structure

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

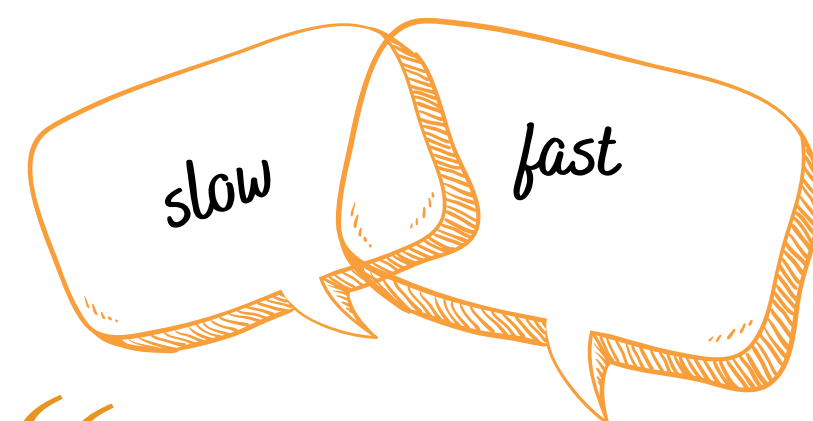


## Texture

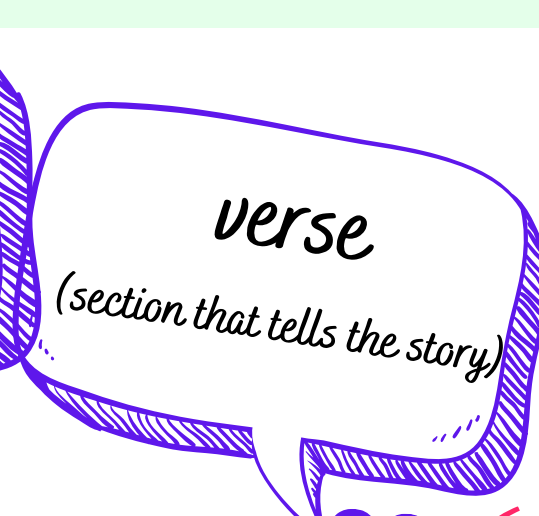
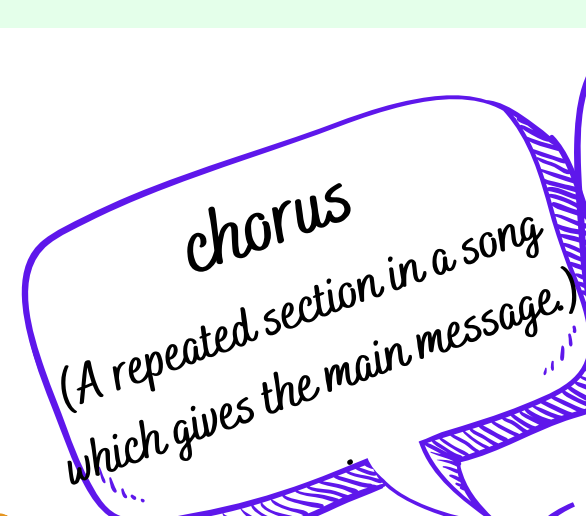
Layers of sound.  
(They work together to make music interesting to listen to).



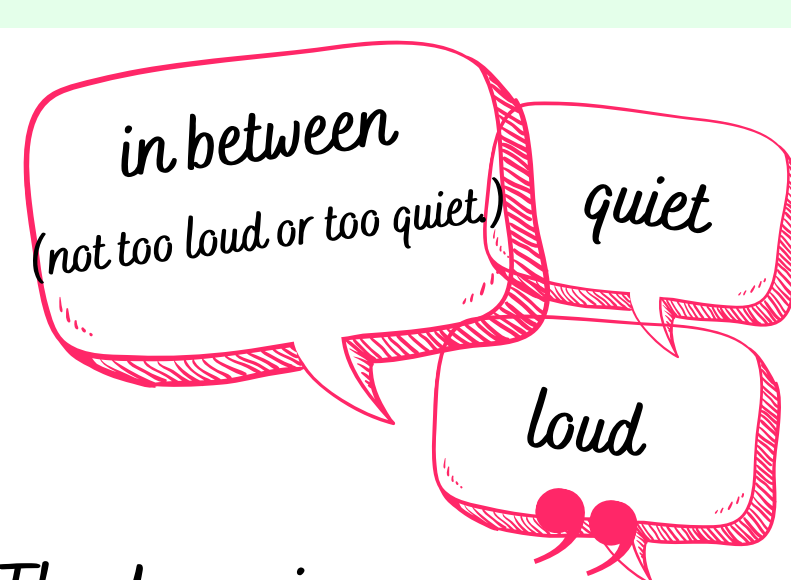
The texture of the song includes...



The tempo of the song was...



The structure of the music has a...



The dynamics were...