

## Knowledge Organiser

### What are we learning about?:

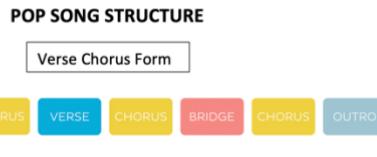
- A. What form is used within Pop Song structure?
- B. What are some of the musical features found in Africa?
- C. Keywords
- D. Why are Ballads so popular?
- E. How do I use MAD TSHIRT to answer the 10 mark question?
- F. What technique do we use to compare versions of the same song?
- G. What Articulation might appear in a score?
- H. Self-Assessment

### Keywords for this Half Term

- Modulation
- Pedal
- Power Chord
- Bridge Passage
- Binary
- Ballad
- Ternary
- Call and Response
- Imitation
- Ostinato
- Palm Mute
- Unison
- Glissando
- Timpani

### A:

What form is used within Pop Song structure?



### B:

What are some of the musical features found in Africa?

#### Background

**Africa** is a song recorded by the American rock band Toto in 1981 for their fourth studio album entitled *Toto IV*. It is a soft-rock love song with features of African music. The song was written by band members David Paich (born June 25th 1954) and Jeff Porcaro (born April 1st 1954 and died August 5th 1992). Africa was released as the third single from the album on September 30th 1982 through Columbia Records. In 2012, Africa was listed by music magazine NME in 32nd place on its list of '50 Most Explosive Choruses'.

C:	Keywords
<b>Modulation</b>	Change of Key
<b>Pedal</b>	Sustained noted
<b>Power Chord</b>	Chord with the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> note (no 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
<b>Bridge Passage</b>	Section in a song that provides contrast
<b>Binary</b>	Two-part structure. AB
<b>Ballad</b>	Slow love song
<b>Ternary</b>	Three-part structure. ABA
<b>Call and Response</b>	Question and Answer phrase
<b>Imitation</b>	Repetition in another Instrumental/Vocal part
<b>Ostinato</b>	Repeated Phrase
<b>Palm Mute</b>	Dampening sound by putting palm on Strings
<b>Unison</b>	Playing together
<b>Glissando</b>	Pitch bend. Slide between two notes
<b>Timpani</b>	Orchestra drum

### D:

Why are Ballads so popular?

Ballads are a form of narrative verse that can be either poetic or musical; not all ballads are songs. Many ballads tell stories, but this is not a mandatory attribute of the form. Many musical ballads are slow and emotionally evocative.

A ballad with lyrics traditionally follows a pattern of rhymes. Every four-lines, either the first and third line will rhyme or the second and fourth lines will rhyme.

### E:

How do I use MAD TSHIRT to answer the 10-mark question?

10 Mark Question
MELODY
ARTICULATION
DYNAMICS
TEMPO
STRUCTURE
HARMONY
INSTRUMENTATION
RHYTHM
TEXTURE

### 10 Mark Question

- This question can be about any AOS but will not be about one of the set works.
- Your answer can be written in bullet points.
- Ensure you are only writing about the elements of music listed in the question.
- Make sure every answer is linked to how the music is being used – e.g.

The fast tempo helps create the effect of the speed of the chase.

### F:

A	The Introduction is in B major and uses 3 chords: G# minor C# minor
B major	The Verse is in B major: D#m G# m B/F# A/E C# m
C# minor	The intro reappears at the end of each line making each line an unusual 9 bar phrase
D# minor	The Chorus is in A major: D A E
E	And then a slightly tricky ending before heading straight back into the introduction
F# minor	Performed on the synthesizer. Completely homophonic in parallel harmony
G# minor	First: A descending melody using a B major pentatonic scale with the notes falling into groups of three and ending with a triplet.
A	Then: An ascending and descending melody using the E major scale which contains more rhythmic variety than the first. Then returns to B major.
B	Instrumental
C# minor	The Outro is a repeat of the introduction.
D# minor	On the recording the music repeats continually and the texture is gradually reduced each time so that by the end the music is reduced to only the rhythm track heard at the beginning of the song accompanied by the bass line of Riff.
E	

### Verse / Chorus Form:

Intro	Bars 1 – 4
Verse 1	Bars 5 – 39
Chorus 1	Bars 40 – 57
Link 1	Bars 58 – 65
Verse 2	Bars 14 – 39
Chorus 2	Bars 40 – 57
Link 2	Bars 58 – 65
Instrumental	Bars 66 – 82
Chorus 3	Bars 40 – 92
Outro	Bars 93 – 96

F:

What technique do we use to compare versions of the same song?

You will hear 3 versions of the same song

Version 1

Version 2

Version 3

### Question Breakdown

You need to use The Elements of Music to describe the differences between each Version.

### Top Tips

- Think about MAD TSHIRT and go with the **MOST obvious** differences.
- Look at how many marks the question states (how many comments you should make)
- **Don't repeat yourself and use the same element more than once!** State what is **DIFFERENT!**

G:

What Articulation might appear in a score?

a) Staccato means short and detached /separated.



b) Legato means playing the music smoothly.



c) Accents give extra emphasis or force to the marked notes.



d) Glissando is a slide between two notes.



e) Double Stopping is playing two notes at once.



f) Pizzicato means plucking the string.



g) Arco means using the bow.



h) Con Sord means using a mute.



i) Tremolo means repeating the same note very quickly.



More Than One...

You can write more than one type of articulation for the same note. For example:



H:

### Self-Assessment

