

Knowledge Organiser

What are we learning about?:

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

POP SONG STRUCTURE

Verse Chorus Form

INTRO VERSE CHORUS VERSE CHORUS BRIDGE CHORUS OUTRO

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'.

Verse / Chorus Form:

Intro
Verse 1
Chorus 1
Link 1
Verse 2
Chorus 2
Link 2
Instrumental
Chorus 3
Outro

Bars 1 – 4
Bars 5 – 39
Bars 40 – 57
Bars 58 – 65
Bars 14 – 39
Bars 40 – 57
Bars 58 – 65
Bars 66 – 82
Bars 40 – 92
Bars 93 – 96

HT2 How do we analyse Popular Music?

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

B:

What are some of the musical features found in Africa?

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

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

