"Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart"

Colossians 3:23



Singing

Year 3

Autumn 2

Key Knowledge:

To know that:

· Part singing is when two different melodies are being sung at the same time.

· **Unison is when everyone sings the same thing at the same time.**

· To sing as part of an ensemble, you must watch the conductor/leader during the performance.

· A conductor provides you with musical cues. Eg. Dynamics, when to come in etc..

· Hand signals can be used to show the melodic shape of a piece.

· **Tempo and dynamics can be used to create different effects in Music.**

· **Good posture improves the quality of your sound.**

· In order to make a clear sound, it is important that the mouth shape is wide and round so that the air can travel through.

· Warming up before singing keeps vocal muscles relaxed.

· Piano and forte (soft and loud), allegro and lento (fast and slow) are examples of dynamics we can use.

· Standing tall, hands by your sides, two feet flat on the floor in line with your shoulders supports the quality of sound.

Key Vocabulary:

· **Call and response** — Songs or instrumental pieces where the leader sings/plays a short phrase and everyone responds. Sometimes the response is a copy of the call, sometimes it is different.

· **Dynamics**—how loud or quiet a sound is.

· **Pitch**—how high or low a sound is.

· **Structure**— The arrangement and order of the parts or sections of the music.

· **Tempo**—how fast or slow the music is.

· **Texture**— How layers of sound within a piece of music interact.

· **Conductor**—the leader of a music group.

· **Melody**—the main tune.

