



"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.

