

St Luke's Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 - Spring - Sounds of Africa



What I should already know

- ◆ My voice can be used in different ways to create sounds.
- ◆ Rhymes usually follow a pattern.
- ◆ Songs have different musical dimensions.
- ◆ Graphic notations are used to represent sounds.
- ◆ Musical vocabulary helps me evaluate my work and others. I can also make improvements to my work.
- ◆ Most songs have a chorus and verse structure.
- ◆ In a class composition I can use both untuned percussion sounds and pitched instruments.
- ◆ When singing it can either be in a group or independently.





Vocabulary

Texture	Layers of sound in a piece of music
Timbre	A particular tone that marks a sound or combination of sounds
Dynamics	A variation of loudness between notes or phrases
Phrase	Part of a piece of music
Ostinato	A repeated, often rhythmic pattern.
Cyclic rhythms	A composition that repeats.
Posture	The position in which someone holds their body when standing or sitting.

Sticky Knowledge and skills

- ◆ Melodies need to be sung with an accurate pitch.
- ◆ Good singing techniques include posture, warming up your voice and breathing correctly.
- ◆ Music has different layers of sound.
- ◆ I can evaluate my work using musical vocabulary.
- ◆ There is traditional African music.
- ◆ Some phrases can be repeated to make a composition.
- ◆ Graphic notations are used to show different sounds.
- ◆ Instruments are used to create texture.
- ◆ Compositions can be extended and enhanced.

Musical Notation

	Crotchet	
	Quaver - half a crotchet	
	Minim - two counts	
	Semibreve - four counts	



Songs and composers

Everywhere we go	A Keelie
Tina Singu	Si Si Si
Africa	Boom Chicka Boom
Maleezweh	