

Key vocabulary

Pulse	A single vibration or short burst of sound, electric current, light, or other wave that can be found in any piece of music.
Harmony	When multiple notes play at the same time to make a unique and pleasant sound.
Chord	A harmonic set of pitches consisting of multiple notes playing at the same time.
Syncopation	A disturbance or interruption to the regular flow of rhythms.
Pitch	How high or low the music sounds. Can change throughout the piece.
Rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.
Call and Response	A series of two parts usually played or sung by different musicians. The second part is heard as a comment about or an answer to what the first has sung. This mimics or makes fun of how people talk back and forth to each other.
Rhythmic Pattern	Anything that has a pulse that can be repeated.
Repetition	Something happens over and over again.
Melody	A collection of notes.
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
Crescendo	When the music gradually becomes louder.
Diminuendo	When the music gradually becomes quieter.
Accelerando	When the music becomes faster.
Rallentando	When the music becomes slower.
Tempo	How fast or slow the music is.



Organ



Electric Guitar



Piano

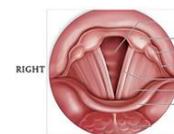
Lean on Me – Year 3/4 Spring 2 Cycle B

Soul/Gospel Music



Gospel Music is a genre of Christian music. The general style indicators of Gospel music are...

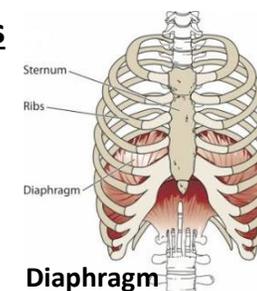
- Often religious words or words/lyrics that make us think about friendship or helping each other.
- Strong vocals often with harmony lines.
- Choirs singing in a call and response style.
- Use of instruments is dependent on the style of the Gospel music. Could use piano, bass, drums and Hammond organ. There could be use of an electric guitar. Other instruments could be used such as strings.
- Use of syncopated rhythms and an often faster tempo unlike traditional hymns that would be more stately.
- The chorus will always be uplifting, it will be emotional.
- The lyrics can have a non-religious meaning (secular).
- Has musical crossover appeal to non-religious listeners.



Vocal Folds



Singing Facts and Tips



Diaphragm

- when we sing, we use lots of muscles. The most important muscles that we use are our vocal folds. They are inside of our throat, near our Adams apple.
- As we sing, air comes from our lungs and out of our mouths. The air from our lungs pushes through our vocal folds, making them rub together and vibrate. This creates our sound.
- When we sing very high notes, our vocal folds rub together and vibrate very quickly. This creates a high pitch.
- Warming up before singing helps to stretch our muscles and make them stronger. Scales are useful for helping us warm up our voices as our vocal folds will be stretched gradually.
- Standing up and having a relaxed posture when singing, helps us project our voices.
- If our chins face upwards during singing, some of the air pushing through our vocal folds will be squashed and it will affect the quality of our sound.
- Projection is using our voices loudly and clearly.
- We must breathe in before singing the start of each line of music. As we sing the line of music, we must slowly release our breath and then breathe in again at the start of the next line. This is vital for singing with control.
- We must also breathe from our diaphragm. The diaphragm is a thin skeletal muscle that sits at the base of the chest.
- Our mouths must be as round as possible when singing to ensure a good quality of sound.