

## Africa - Verse 1

Structure: Bars 5-39

Tonality: B Major

The verse falls into 4 phrases:

Phrase 1: Bars 5 - 13 (9 bars)

Phrase 2: Bars 14 - 22 (9 bars)

Phrase 3: Bars 23 - 31 (9 bars)

Phrase 4: Bars 32 - 39 (8 bars)

I need to work on...

What is unusual about the structure of these phrases?

Please use the following information to answer the questions in this KO

It would be useful for you to create a list of key vocabulary for you to frequently refer to from our lessons and from your KOs

Your answer here:

What is the reason for this?

The melody for the first three phrases is also unusual because each one falls into two vocal lines of three and five bars respectively, ending with a silent bar. It is fairly low in the voice, moves conjunctly in a syncopated rhythm and is mostly syllabic.

What is a bar?

What does conjunct mean?

What is syncopation?

What does syllabic mean?

The harmonic rhythm of the first three phrases is slow and the chords change only once each bar with the exception of the last bar where the end of Riff a's distinctive chord pattern can be heard. The chord pattern of each of the nine-bar phrases is:

| Bar 5 | Bar 6     | Bar 7    | Bar 8     | Bar 9       | Bar 10                   | Bar 11   | Bars 12 & 13 |
|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| I (B) | iii (D#m) | vi (G#m) | Ic (B/F#) | bVIIc (A/E) | iv <sup>o</sup> d (E/F#) | vi (G#m) | Riff a       |

## Africa - Verse 1

The final eight-bar phrase (32-39) begins in exactly the same way as the previous three phrases; however, in the fourth bar the melody begins an octave higher than previously stated and is harmonised by a backing vocalist, moving in parallel motion at an interval of a 3rd below.

Harmonically, chord vi (G#m) is sustained for an extra bar. This allows Riff a to be stated in the fifth and sixth bars with chord ii sustaining until the end of the phrase.

The chord pattern of the final eight-bar phrase is:

What is parallel motion?

Your answer here:

| Bar 32 | Bar 33    | Bar 34   | Bar 35   | Bar 36 & 37 | Bar 38   | Bars 39  |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| I (B)  | iii (D#m) | vi (G#m) | vi (G#m) | Riff a      | ii (C#m) | ii (C#m) |

In B major, what is chord ii?

Your answer here:

If the vocalist is singing this:



What would the backing vocalist be singing?

Hur - ry boy, it's wait - ing there for you." \_\_\_  
fright-ened of \_\_\_ this thing that I've\_ be-come. \_\_\_

Write your answer on manuscript paper

## Africa - Verse 2

**Structure: Bars 14-39**

**Tonality: B Major**

**The verse falls into 3 phrases:**

**Phrase 1: Bars 14 - 22 (9 bars)**

**Phrase 2: Bars 23 - 31 (9 bars)**

**Phrase 3: Bars 32 - 39 (8 bars)**

**Why does verse 2 start 9 bars later than Verse 1?**

**Your answer here:**

**The melody for the first three phrases is also unusual because each one falls into two vocal lines of three and five bars respectively, ending with a silent bar.**

**It is fairly low in the voice, moves conjunctly in a syncopated rhythm and is mostly syllabic.**

**This section repeats the music heard during Verse 1, with different lyrics. However, there are only two nine-bar phrases this time before the final eight-bar phrase brings the section to a close as before. This verse contains a slight change to the melody in bar 33 as the singer leaps up to pitches D# and C# on the words deep in.**

**This verse is accompanied by a countermelody or descant, played on a flute-like instrument, which can be heard across the top of the texture. It changes pitch conjunctly, moving at the same speed as the harmonic rhythm.**

**The backing vocals also become more important in this verse. In the two nine-bar phrases they enter in the fifth bar, harmonising on Ooo before joining the lead singer with the last word of each phrase. The beginning of the second nine-bar phrase is also harmonised by a backing vocalist, initially a 4th higher than the melody, and then continuing a 3rd higher.**



## Africa - Consolidation Questions

What is a countermelody?

Your answer here:

What is texture?

Your answer here:

What is meant by harmonic rhythm?

Your answer here:

What is meant by the term 4th?

Your answer here:

What is a 4th above B?

What is a 4th above C#?

What is a 4th above G#?

What is a 4th above A#?

**Keywords Bank**