

1. Context and structure

1	The Beatles	The Beatles were a British rock band who changed the face of pop music in the 1960s and achieved worldwide fame. In their early music their approach was influenced by rhythm and blues performers such as Chuck Berry, but by the time of the album Revolver they had developed their own unique style, including elements of Indian and classical music, as well as the psychedelic rock styles of the second half of the decade.
2	Strophic form	A structure made up of repeated verses with different lyrics. Used in Tomorrow never knows.
3	Coda	The closing section. E.g. Tomorrow never knows.
4	Refrain	A phrase/section that is repeated, is usually catchy. E.g. Eleanor Rigby
5	Verse chorus	Common structure found in pop music, used in Eleanor Rigby but avoided in the other songs. We still see Verse, refrain, coda, bridge, instrumental, intro and outro sections across the songs.

2. Melody

1	Blues scale	6 note scale made up of pentatonic scale and flattened 3 rd . Used in Tomorrow never knows.
2	Conjunct	Movement by step. One example is the scalar melody in Eleanor Rigby.
3	Pentatonic	A scale of 5 pitches to the octave. E.g. Tomorrow never knows.

3. Sonority – How the instruments are used

1	Barbershop singing	A type of singing with close harmonies. Used in Here, there and everywhere.
2	Double stopping	Playing 2 notes at the same time on a string instrument. Used in Eleanor Rigby.
3	Double tracking	Recording on 2 separate tracks for editing individually. Used in Tomorrow never knows.
4	Leslie Cabinet	An amplifier and loudspeaker that projects a signal from electronic instruments and modifies the sound. Used to make the vocals sound like monks chanting in Tomorrow never knows.
5	Tape loops	Magnetic tape lopped to create repetitive patterns. Used in tomorrow never knows.
6	Sitar	A large, long-necked Indian lute with movable frets. Used in tomorrow never knows.
7	Staccato	Play in a short and detached manner. Used in strings in Eleanor Rigby.
8	Tambura	A plucked drone instrument used in Indian music. Used in Tomorrow never knows.

4. Key vocabulary

1	Avant-garde	New and experimental ideas and methods in music.
2	Lennon and McCartney	The main song writing partnership in The Beatles.
3	Music concrete	Music composition that uses recorded sounds that are manipulated.
4	Psychedelic	Music created under the influence of drugs.
5	Tessitura	The range used by a voice or instrument.
6	Melisma	When several notes are sung to the same syllable.
7	Riff	A rhythmic, melodic or harmonic pattern repeated many times in succession. Term used for popular music. E.g. Bass guitar in Tomorrow never knows.

Other points of interest: What elements of Indian Classical music are apparent in the pieces studied? How were the studio techniques ground breaking? What makes these 'pop/rock' songs unconventional? The producer George Martin was a classically trained musician. How do some of the musical arrangements reflect this?

5. Texture		
1	Doubling	Two players on each part – used in Eleanor Rigby on the strings.
2	Divisi	When two players divide onto separate parts – used in Eleanor Rigby.
3	Melody-dominated homophony	Melody and accompaniment. Used in the majority of the pieces.
4	Block chords	Where all the parts play together. E.g. Strings in Eleanor Rigby.
5	Pedal	A sustained or repeated note sounded against changing harmonies. E.g. Opening of I want to tell you.

6. Tempo, metre and rhythm		
1	Cross rhythms	The effect produced when 2 conflicting rhythms are heard together. E.g. Tomorrow never knows in bar 4.
2	Lombardic	A dotted rhythm where the second note is longer. E.g. Instrumental solo in tomorrow never knows.
3	Syncopation	Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented. E.g. Vocal phrases in Eleanor Rigby.
4	Triplets	3 notes played in the time of 2. E.g. Guitar in bars 1-4 of I want to tell you.

7. Harmony and Tonality		
1	Appoggiatura	A 'leaning' note. An expressive dissonance that moves by step to resolve onto a note of the current chord. E.g. Bar 21 I want to tell you.
2	Chromatic	Notes that do not belong to the key or move by semitones. E.g. Bar 63 Eleanor Rigby.
3	Diatonic	Notes that belong to the current key. E.g. Eleanor Rigby belongs to the Dorian mode.
4	Dissonance	Sounds that are not pleasant when played together. E.g. Viola in Eleanor Rigby, the descending chromatic line in the Viola during the refrain.
5	Drone	A low continuous sound, usually the 1st and 5th of a chord. Used in the Tambura in Tomorrow never knows.
6	Harmonic rhythm	The rate at which chords change. E.g. Slow rate in Eleanor Rigby.

8. Key vocabulary		
1	Mode	A type of scale with 7 notes that is neither major or minor. Commonly used in folk music and jazz. E.g.
2	Mixolydian mode	Has a characteristic major third and flattened seventh. Used in tomorrow never knows.
3	Aeolian mode	Uses a flattened sixth e.g. backing vocals in Eleanor Rigby.
4	Dorian Mode	Has a flattened third and seventh – Used in Eleanor Rigby.
5	Tonal language	The use of tonality in a piece. In these pieces it is not straightforwardly diatonic or functional.