

1. Context and structure

1	Queen	One of Britain's most famous bands. Formed in London in 1970.
2	Sheer Heart Attack	The album this piece features on.
3	Intro	The opening of the song. B1-2.
4	Verse 1	A section in the music that repeats the music, but changes the lyrics. B.2-14.
4	Chorus 1	A section in the music that repeats throughout. B.14-22
5	Verse 2	Bar 38-43
6	Guitar solo	A section where the lyrics stop and the guitar takes the lead. Bar 44-61
7	Verse 3	Bar 61-69
8	Chorus 3	Bar 69-78.
9	Outro	Bar 79-end.

2. Melody

1	Conjunct	The melody mainly moves by step with some small leaps of 3rds and 4ths.
2	Leaps	There are some larger leaps e.g. Bar 6-7 major 6 th and Bar 62 octave.
3	Portamento	A gentle slide between two notes. E.g. on the word Queen in bar 15.
4	Ornaments	Term for types of musical decoration, including trills, turns, mordents, acciaccaturas and appoggiaturas. Trills in B. 19 and appoggiatura in B. 80.
5	Dialogue	When the melody is passed around the instruments quickly, like they are having a conversation. E.g. In the guitar solos.

3. Sonority – How the instruments are used

1	Lead and backing vocals	Provided by Freddie Mercury, using music technology to make it possible.
2	Jangle piano	The combination of a normal piano and a honky tonk piano, sometimes with pins in the hammers!
3	Electric guitars	Four of them! Again uses overdubbing and lots of playing techniques.
4	Bass guitar	Plays the bass line and some great fills.
5	Drums	Pushes the music along throughout and gives the shuffle fee.

4. Key vocabulary

1	Stadium rock	A style of rock music to be played in huge stadiums.
2	Album	A collection of songs released together by a band.
3	Single	A song from an album released for the pop charts.
4	Verse chorus structure	The two-section structure of many pop songs. The two sections are repeated, and sometimes linked by a bridge or instrumental.
5	Overdubbing	A recording technique where a musician plays along with a pre-recorded track and both of these sound sources are recorded.
6	Syllabic	Singing only one note per syllable.
7	Vocalisation	Singing oohs and aahs rather than lyrics.
8	Lyrics	The words of the song
9	Word painting	Feature of vocal music depicting the literal meaning of the lyrics, e.g. laser beam with the flanger effect to sound like a laser beam.
10	Multitrack recording	A studio technique where sounds can be recorded separately and then combined, allowing the sound engineer to adjust each one on its own.

5. Texture

1	Imitation	Texture where a melody or phrase is heard again immediately in a different part. E.g. Bar 3 and 4 in guitar.
2	Layering	Parts are put on top of each other to create layers.
3	Three-part texture	Music that consists of three independent melodic lines. E.g. bar 50.
4	Four-part texture	Music that consists of four independent melodic lines. E.g. bar 15.
5	Antiphonal	Instruments play music from one side, before another set play something from the other side, this is created using panning in modern music.

6. Tempo, metre and rhythm

1	12/8	Compound quadruple time, triplet feel with four beats in a bar. Majority of the piece.
2	6/8	Compound duple bar, triplet feel with two beats in a bar. Used occasionally to extend phrases.
3	Anacrusis	Phrase that starts before the first beat of the bar. Every verse and chorus starts with one.
4	Syncoption	Rhythmic device where a note is stressed on a weak beat or between beats. E.g. bar 44-46
5	Triplets	A rhythmic figure, indicated by a '3' where three equal notes are played in the time of two of the same note value. E.g. Bar 18.

7 Harmony and tonality

1	Eb Major	The main key of the piece, uses three flats.
2	Ambiguous key	When the key isn't clear – for example our piece opens in C minor even though we are in Eb.
3	Passing modulations	Temporary key changes for a short amount of time.
4	Root position	Chords that have the root note at the bottom of the chord. E.g. a C chord would have the C in the bass.
5	First inversion chords	Chords that have the third of the scale at the bottom of the chord. E.g. a C chord would have an E in the bass.
6	Dissonance	When the harmonies clash. E.g. Bar 30.
7	7th Chords	Chords that add the 7 th degree of the scale. E.g. Bar 20-21
8	Altered / extended chords	Chord with notes changed or added. For example the F11 chord in bar 47.
9	Pedal	Sustained or repeated note, usually tonic or dominant and in the bass, heard against changing harmonies. E.g. Bar 27-30

8. Key vocabulary

1	Homophonic	Musical texture where there is a melody supported by harmony.
2	Swung rhythm	A relaxed rhythm used in jazz where the beat has a triplet feel
3	Modrato	A medium tempo marking.
4	Panning	Recording technique to get the sound to come from various parts of the left and right speakers.
5	Flanger	Audio effect created by mixing two identical tracks, but adding a delay to one of them, giving a more resonant and intense sound.
6	Hammer on	Guitar technique where the left hand strikes the string percussively, causing the note to sound on its own.
7	Pull off	A guitar technique where the left hand releases a note while it is still sounding, causing a lower note to sound.