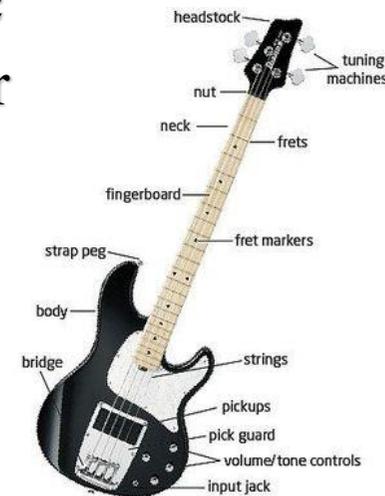
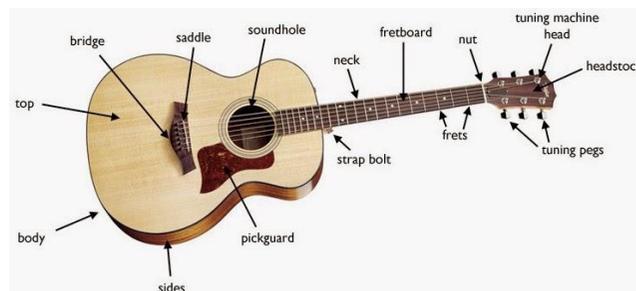


| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 32 bar song form | The structure lasts for 32 bars. It is based on 2 musical sections, A and B, so it presents 2 musical ideas. Sometimes the entire 32-bar structure is called a 'chorus.' |
| Chest voice | The lower, more powerful part of the voice |
| Delay and reverb | Commonly used effects that are added to recorded sounds |
| Disjunct | Musical movement which progresses in leaps or contains intervals |
| Distortion | Distortion and overdrive are forms of audio signal processing used to alter the sound of amplified electric musical instruments, usually by increasing their gain, producing a "fuzzy", "growling", or "gritty" tone. |
| Falsetto | Male vocal technique used to extend the voice range into a higher range than usual |
| Head voice | One of the higher registers of the voice when singing |
| Hooks | The main short melodic idea is known as the 'hook': the part of the song that plays on your mind. It delivers the main message and is usually found in the chorus. |
| Looping | Part of the music is repeated indefinitely |
| MIDI | Musical instrument digital interface. A digital and technical system that allows electronic instruments and computers to communicate with each other |
| Panning | Adjusting the sound levels between the left- and right-hand speakers |
| Phasing | A delay effect in music technology |
| Power chords | The name given to a chord that uses the root and the 5 th – used by rock guitarists |
| Range | The distance between the highest and lowest note that can be played or sung in a particular voice or found in a composition |
| Remixing | Change a musical piece stylistically through electronic manipulation |
| Riff | A repeated device. i.e. a repeated chordal pattern, series of notes or a musical phrase. |
| Timbre | The sound quality or tone colour of a particular voice or instrument |
| Straight rhythm | Where the rhythm emphasis is firmly on the beat |
| Strophic form | Strophic form is sometimes called "verse repeating" or simple verse form. In terms of analysis, it would be labelled as A A A, etc. Each verse is known as a 'strophe' – hence the name 'strophic'. |
| Syncopation | When the emphasis is off the beat. |
| Swing style | The unequal performance of notes (e.g swung quavers) that is characteristic of all types of jazz. It gives a triplet/dotted rhythm feel to the beat. |
| Verse-chorus form | This structure has 2 main sections, with A being the verse and B being the chorus. |

AOS4 Popular Music Knowledge Organiser



Basic Twelve Bar Blues Progression

| I | I | I | I | IV | IV | I | I | V | IV | I | V ||

Basic Twelve Bar Blues in C Major
(Using the three major chords)

| C | C | C | C | F | F | C | C | G | F | C | G ||



