

Activity 2: Non-Traditional Features

Key Ingredients of Music

Junior Cycle Music involves developing a vocabulary in music by learning and using symbols to represent sound, exploring and responding to expressive qualities in music and imagining and creating short musical motifs and soundscapes.

- DYNAMICS** (D): How loud or soft the music is
- RHYTHM** (R): How long or short the note is
- ACCOMPANIMENT** (A): is the rhythmic and/or harmonic support for the melody
- METRE** (M): Numbers of beats in a bar
- MELODY** (M): High and low pitches shaped in a particular way
- ARTICULATION** (A): How to play a specific note or chord
- TEMPO** (T): How fast or slow the music is played
- TEXTURE** (T): describes the effect when melodies and/or chords are layered together
- TONALITY** (T): is the Scale the music is based on
- INSTRUMENTS** (I): Any device that produces a musical sound. Sonority is the quality or sound or the timbre (colour) of an instrument
- CHORD** (C): Two or more notes sounding together
- CADENCE** (C): A two-chord progression at the end of a phrase that makes the music sound finished or unfinished
- STRUCTURE** (S): The overall plan of a piece of music
- STYLE** (S): The characteristic features of a particular historical period, genre performer or composer

@JctMusEdu | www.jct.ie/music

- listen to the excerpt as many times as you need
- identify the non-traditional Irish Music features heard here

	<i>Non-traditional Irish Features</i>
Title	
Performer	
Melody	
Tempo	
Instruments	
Style	