



and

Learning Experiences

Activity 2: There's always something to talk about in music

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.

- listen to each excerpt as many times as you need
- revise the Key Ingredients of Music
- discuss each excerpt under the following headings using the language of the key ingredients of music

	MINUET	ÉCOSSAISE
Dynamics		
Rhythm		
Accompaniment		
Melody		
Metre		
Articulation		
Tempo		
Structure		