

1. Context and structure			2. Melody			4. Key vocabulary		
1	Afro-Celt sound system	A collective of musicians formed in 1995 by guitarist Simon Emmerson.	1	Repetitive	Hearing the same piece of music over and over again.	1	Musical collective	A constantly evolving group of musicians who come together to create music.
2	Strophic form	A vocal form where the same music is used for each verse. No chorus.	2	Stepwise	Melody moving from one note to the next in the scale.	2	Fusion	Music that combines two or more styles.
3	Introduction	Opening of a piece of music – Spoken vocals in Maninka 0.00-1.38	3	Idiomatic	Solos that suit the instruments they are written for.	3	Celtic	Term generally used to describe the distinctive sound of Irish and Scottish music. It makes extensive use of modes and the pentatonic scale.
4	Verse 1	Female vocal in English. 1.38-2.55	4	Disjunct	Melody containing leaps. E.g. the Uilleann pipe solo.	4	Electronic dance music	Term for music produced for clubs and raves – often combined with other styles to create fusions.
5	Verse 2	Male vocal in Irish. 2.55-3.51	3	Conjunct	Melody that mainly moves by step. E.g. The low whistle solo.	5	African music	Term for music that features the musical tradition of Africa. Often involves percussion and voices.
4	Solos	Uilleann Pipe, high and low whistle, hurdy gurdy. 3.51-4.55	4	Glissando	Slide over a series of notes, commonly found in piano, harp and string music. Used in solos.	6	Motif	Short repetitive phrases. Ours is two bars long and mainly moves by step, with a range of a 6 th .
5	Verse 3	Male and female vocal lead. 4.55-5.51	5	Ornamentation	General term for various types of musical decoration, including trills, turns, mordents, acciaccaturas and appoggiaturas.	7	Improvisation	Making the music up as you go along. All instrumental solos do this.
6	Build	Texture comes together to build tension. 5.51-6.59	6	Acciaccatura	A crushed in note, used in the instrumental solos.	8	Syllabic	Singing only one note per syllable
7	Outro	Repeat of verse 3. Added loops. 6.59-7.28	3. Sonority – How the instruments are used			9	Samples	Digitally recorded clips of sound used in pieces of music.
			1	African forces	Kora, talking drum.	10	Nonsense lyrics	Using made up sounds as lyrics. E.g. Oohs and Aahs.
			2	Celtic forces	Hurdy-gurdy, Uilleann pipe, bodhrain, fiddle, whistle and accordion.			
			3	Western dance forces	Synths, breath samples, drum machine, electric piano, shaker and tambourine.			
			4	Reverb	An electronically produced echo effect. Used on all tracks.			
			5	Double stopping	A string technique used to play two notes at once. Used in the fiddle.			

5. Texture			7 Harmony and tonality			8. Key vocabulary		
1	Layered texture	Loops are continually added/taken away throughout the piece, layering the loops on top of each other.	1	C minor	A sad sounding chord with three flats – The main key of the piece.	1	Loops	A small section of music that continually repeats. The whole piece uses them.
2	Homophonic	Musical texture where there is a melody supported by harmony. Almost the whole piece uses this.	2	Aeolian Mode	A scale system going from A-A using the white notes, popular in fusion. The main mode used in this piece.	2	Octave	8 notes apart, for example a low C and the next C higher on the keyboard.
3	Heterophonic	Musical texture where two or more voices or instruments play simultaneous variations of the same theme. Texture used in the outro.		3	Dorian mode	Scale system from D-D using the white notes, popular in fusion. The secondary mode in the piece.	3	Drone
4	Polyphonic	Musical texture containing two or more independent melodic lines, also described as contrapuntal. E.g. Verse three.	4		Chord sequence	A pattern of chords. Release uses very repetitive chord sequences.	4	Ostinato
6. Tempo, metre and rhythm				5	Chromatic	Where the music moves up or down using all notes of the scale, including sharps and flats. End of each verse used it.	5	Diatonic
1	Free time	No set tempo – used in the opening.	6		Extended chords	A chord that has more notes added than just the root, third and fifth. In this case the 7 th /9 th . E.G. Loop 22 on synth.	6	Riff
2	4/4	4 crotchet beats per bar.		7	Static harmony	Harmony that stays the same for a long time.	7	Mode
3	Triplets	3 notes in the space of 2. E.g. Figure 6 in low whistle.	8				8	Sample
4	Swung rhythm	A relaxed rhythm used in jazz where the beat has a triplet feel. Used through most of the piece.		9			9	Panning
5	Syncopation	Rhythmic device where a note is stressed on a weak beat or between beats. E.g. Figure 3 – male vox.						
6	Triplets	A rhythmic figure, indicated by a '3' where three equal notes are played in the time of two of the same note value. Figure six low whistle.						
7	Scotch snap	A note played quickly on the beat, followed by a longer note 3 times its length. E.g. semiquaver to dotted quaver used in instrumental melodies.						
8	Accents	Force on the note. E.g. Bodhran loop one.						