

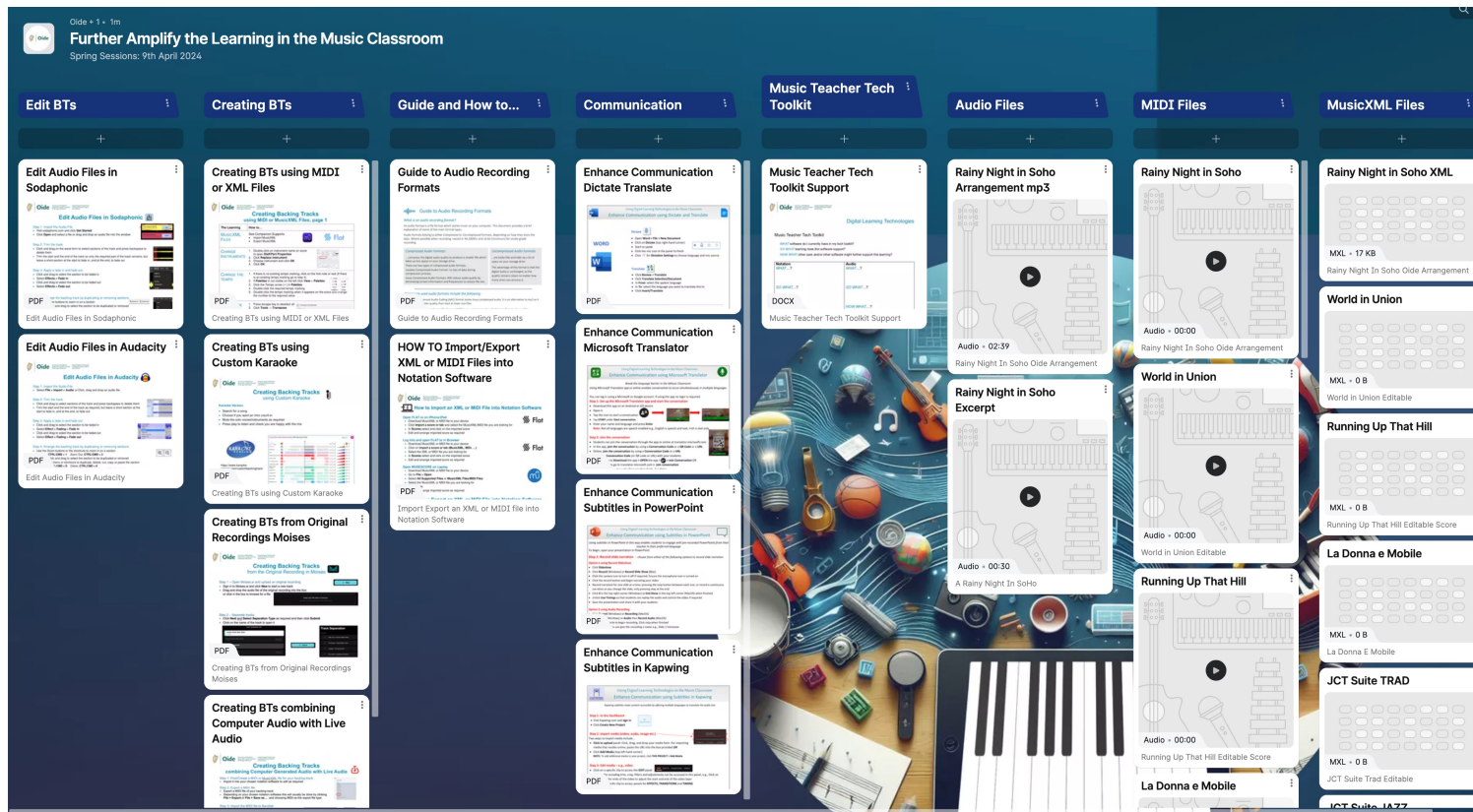
Welcome!

You are now logged in

Before we begin, please download the supports below...



Oide



<https://bit.ly/DLTinMusic>



Oide

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional
Learning of School Leaders
and Teachers

Further Amplify the Learning

Spring Sessions

Tuesday, 09th April 2024





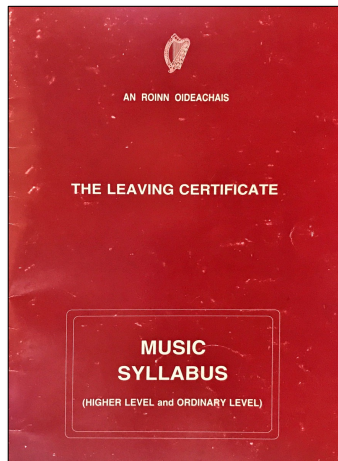
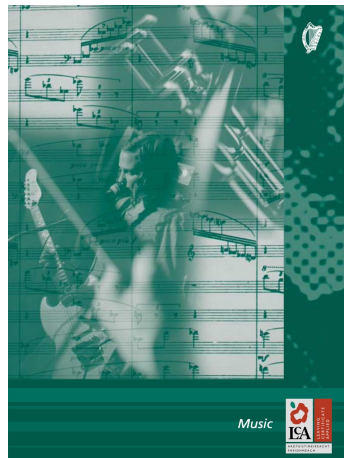
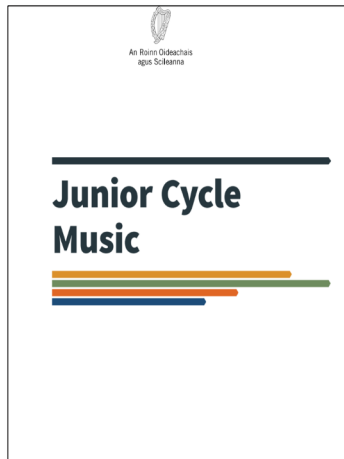
Learning together we will...

- explore the sourcing, editing and creation of backing tracks to support students' practical performance
- consider how the creation of a suite of DLT tools can support learning, teaching and assessment

Key Documents



Oide



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission
Leaving Certificate Examinations in Music, 2024

Notes for the Information of Teachers and Candidates

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LC Music Information Note 2024

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission
Junior Cycle Final Examination in Music, 2024
Practical Examinations
MEMORANDUM

1. Specification requirements

- The practical examination in music will consist of a performance of songs/pieces of the candidate's own choice and one unprepared test.
 - In 2024 only**, candidates will be required to perform **two** musical songs/pieces (see Adjustments in Curriculum due to Covid-19)
 - In 2025 and onwards**, candidates will be required to perform **three** musical songs/pieces.
- The songs/pieces may be presented on a variety of instruments or through a combination of voice and instruments.
- Solo and group performing may be freely mixed.
- The number of performers per part (whether examinable or not) may not exceed two.
- When singing to one's own accompaniment, the following may be assessed:
 - Singing only
 - Accompaniment only
 - A combination of bothThe candidate's choice of voice/instrument/voice + instrument for each song must be indicated clearly on form MP4A.
- Duration of examination, including unprepared test: 10 minutes.
Candidates will not be permitted to exceed the allocated time.

2. Unprepared tests

- Candidates will choose from (i) aural memory (rhythmic or melodic), (ii) sight-reading (instrumental/vocal/rhythmic) or (iii) improvisation. All tests will be four bars long.
- Aural memory tests will be played three times. The candidate responds after the second and third playings. Marks will be awarded for the better attempt.
- Candidates who choose the sight-reading option will be given one minute to look over the test. The test may be attempted once only.
- Single-stave melodic sight-reading tests will be generic and will not be instrument-specific. Each test will have a high, medium and low register option.
- Rhythmic sight-reading tests may be clapped, tapped or played on an untuned percussion instrument.
- Candidates may not say the rhythmic names of the notes, or tap their foot or indicate the beat audibly while performing the unprepared test (sight-reading/aural memory/improvisation).
- Candidates who choose improvisation may improvise on a given rhythmic/melodic/harmonic phrase or on a given mood. They will be required to improvise for at least four bars.

3. Accompaniment

- All candidates may perform with a live accompaniment or with a recording/backing track. The candidate's contribution must be clearly heard.
- When using a backing track, the part being examined may be on the backing track.
- It is not envisaged that original recordings of songs be used as backing tracks unless the original vocal line is removed.
- All aspects of a performance (e.g. backing track if candidate using headphones) must be audible to the Examiner.
- Mobile phones may not be used to play backing tracks. They may not be brought into the examination room by candidates or accompanists/teachers/SNAs under any circumstances.

JC Music Memorandum 2024

Teacher Talk – Any Questions?



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- Solo performing with a backing track
- Solo Singing to Own Accompaniment
No backing track
- Singing/Playing as a member of a group
Melody must be live
- Using original recording with vocal line removed

Coisíúin na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission
Leaving Certificate Examinations in Music, 2024

Notes for the Information of Teachers and Candidates

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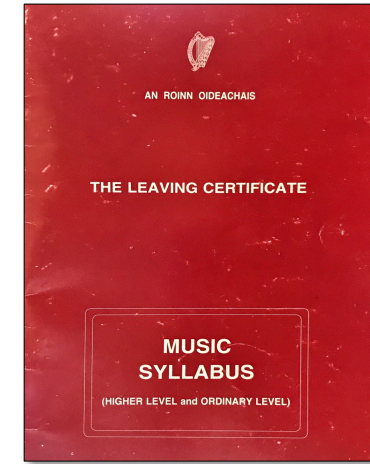
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- All aspects of a performance (e.g. backing track if candidate using headphones) must be audible to the Examiner.
- Mobile phones may not be used to play backing tracks. They may not be brought into the examination room by candidates or accompanists/teachers/SNAs under any circumstances.
- Backing tracks must be in 'hard copy' format (e.g. CD/DVD/tape/USB stick/hard disk of laptop or computer). They may not be downloaded or streamed live from the internet during the examination itself. I pads/ipods/laptops etc, if used for backing tracks, must be in flight mode.

Leaving Certificate HE1T



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- Compile and play to own backing track
- At least 32 bars long
- At least 3 parts for HE1T (1 part for H1T)
- Describe the process: Computer? Sequencer? Live Musicians?
- Number of tracks
- Instruments or sounds chosen for each track and reasons for choice
- Difficulties (if any) encountered e.g., with balance
- Play the backing track
- Perform to the backing track

Common File Types for Music



Audio files = Sound

- Uncompressed: wav, aiff
- Compressed: mp3, m4a



MIDI and MusicXML = Data (Note, Rhythm etc.,)

- Midi files (.mid)
- MusicXML files (.mxl or .musicxml)



Guide to Audio Recording Formats

What is an audio recording format?

An audio format is a file format which stores music on your computer. This document provides a brief explanation of some of the main format types.

Audio formats belong to either *Compressed* or *Uncompressed* formats, depending on how they store the data. Where possible when recording, record in 44,100Khz and 16 bit (minimum) for studio grade recording.

Compressed Audio Formats

... compress the digital audio quality to produce a smaller file which takes up less space on your storage drive.

There are two types of compressed audio formats:

Lossless Compressed Audio Format: no loss of data during compression process.

Lossy Compressed Audio Formats: Will reduce audio quality by eliminating certain information and frequencies to reduce file size.

Uncompressed Audio Formats

...are bulky files and take up a lot of space on your storage drive.

The advantage of this format is that the digital audio is unchanged, so the quality remains intact no matter how many times you process it.

Commonly used audio formats include the following:

- AAC** The Advanced Audio Coding (AAC) format stores lossy compressed audio. It is an alternative to mp3 as it offers better quality than mp3 at lower size files.
- AIFF** The Audio Interchange File Format (AIFF) is an uncompressed audio format. Commonly used for professional audio application.
- ALAC** The Apple Lossless Audio Codec (ALAC) format used on iTunes and iOS has no loss in quality when compressing data.
- FLAC** Free Lossless Audio Codec (FLAC) is an audio format similar to mp3, but lossless, meaning that there is no loss in quality when compressed.
- M4A** MPEG 4 Audio (M4A) is an audio-compressed file. File quality is better than MPEG format. Programs that open M4A files include iTunes, QuickTime, Windows Media Player.
- MP3** The MPEG Audio Layer 3 (MP3) format uses a lossy compressed format. It reduces the file size by omitting data from the file. It is useful when storing large quantities of music without taking up too much storage space and has adequate quality.
- MPEG** Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) is an audio file format used on cross-platform software and is a suitable format for video editing. It is possible to transfer this file into audio editing software and edit the audio only.
- WAV** The Waveform or WAV audio format stores uncompressed audio data. There is no loss of audio quality using this format. This format can be easily edited and processed.
- WMA** The Windows Media Audio (WMA) format is a lossy compressed audio format used with Windows Media Audio. It retains the original audio quality with no removal of data when decompressed and played back.

File Types for Music explained

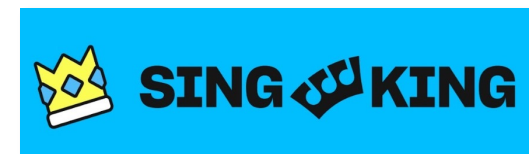


Oide

- **WAV/AIFF** audio format stores uncompressed audio data. There is no loss of audio quality using this format and it can be easily edited and processed
- **MP3** audio format reduces the file size by omitting data from the file. It is useful when storing large quantities of music without taking up too much storage space and has adequate quality
- **M4A** audio format has a higher quality than mp3. Programs that open M4A files include iTunes, QuickTime, and Windows Media Player
- **MIDI** unlike wav/aiff, mp3 or m4a do not contain any audio but communicate data such as notes, rhythms, velocities etc. Midi instructs connected devices like computers or synthesizers to generate music. They are useful for playing compositions on a computer or digital instrument
- **MusicXML** are sheet music files that can be opened in and shared between notation software such as MuseScore, Finale, Sibelius, Flat.io etc.



Where can we source backing tracks?



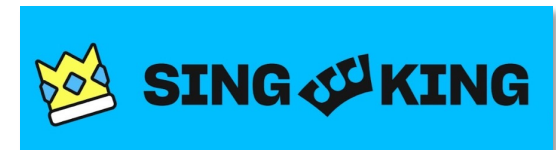
Irish Copyright Licensing Agency

- <https://www.icla.ie/licences/primary-and-post-primary-schools-licences>

Sourcing Non-editable Backing Tracks



- Tracks can be downloaded - not streamed
- Paid subscription required
- Not accessible as an mp3/wav to be edited
- Played only from the app
- Organise backing tracks in playlists



Sourcing Editable Backing Tracks



- Track can be purchased outright, downloaded and then edited





Share another source
for backing tracks that
has supported practical
performance in your
classroom



Editing Backing Tracks – mp3/m4a/wav



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- Uploading/Opening
- Trim
- Fade In/Out
- Cut/Copy/Paste
- Change Key
- Change Tempo
- Adjust volume
- Export



Garageband

Edit Audio Files in Audacity

Step 1: Import the Audio File

- Select **File > Import > Audio** or Click, drag and drop an audio file

Step 2: Trim the track

- Click and drag to select sections of the track and press backspace to delete them
- Trim the start and the end of the track as required, but leave a short section at the start to fade in, and at the end, to fade out

Step 3: Apply a fade in and fade out

- Click and drag to select the section to be faded in
- Select **Effect > Fading > Fade In**
- Click and drag to select the section to be faded out
- Select **Effect > Fading > Fade out**

Step 4: Arrange the backing track by duplicating or removing sections

- Use the Zoom buttons or the shortcuts to Zoom in: **CTRL/CMD + 1** Zoom Out: **CTRL/CMD + 2**
- Carefully click and drag to select the section to be duplicated or removed
- Use the Edit menu or shortcuts to duplicate, cut, copy or paste the section
Duplicate: **CTRL/CMD + D** Delete: **CTRL/CMD + X** Copy: **CTRL/CMD + C** Paste: **CTRL/CMD + V**

Step 5: Change Key

- Hold **CTRL/CMD + A** to select all of the audio
- Select **Effect > Pitch and Tempo > Change Key** into the **Semitones** box to transpose. Use the **Use high quality stretching** (stretch) checkbox and click **Apply**

Step 6: Change Tempo

- Hold **CTRL/CMD + A** to select all of the audio
- Select **Effect > Pitch and Tempo > Change Tempo** into the **Tempo** box to change the tempo up or down to select the required tempo
- Tick the **Use high quality stretching** (stretch) checkbox and click **Apply**

Step 7: Normalize and Export Final Track

- Hold **CTRL/CMD + A** to select all of the audio
- Select **Effect > Volume and Compression > Normalize** into the **Volume** box
- Select **File > Export Audio > input File to Disk** and click **Export**

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Edit Audio Files in Sodaphonic

Step 1: Import the Audio File

- Visit sodaphonic.com and click **Get Started**
- Click **Open** and select a file or drag and drop an audio file into the window

Step 2: Trim the track

- Click and drag on the wave form to select sections of the track and press backspace to delete them
- Trim the start and the end of the track so only the required part of the track remains, but leave a short section at the start to fade in, and at the end, to fade out

Step 3: Apply a fade in and fade out

- Click and drag to select the section to be faded in
- Select **Effects > Fade in**
- Click and drag to select the section to be faded out
- Select **Effects > Fade out**

Step 4: Arrange the backing track by duplicating or removing sections

- Use the Zoom buttons to zoom in on a section
- Carefully click and drag to select the section to be duplicated or removed
- Use the Edit menu or shortcuts to delete, cut, copy or paste the section
Cut: **CTRL/CMD + X** Copy: **CTRL/CMD + C** Paste: **CTRL/CMD + V** Delete: **CTRL/CMD + K**

Step 5: Change Tempo

- Select **Effects** and select **Time-Stretch**
- Input a **New duration** in seconds. Use a smaller value than the original for faster tempos and a larger value for slower tempos
- Select **Stretch** and wait a few seconds for the change to take effect

Step 6: Normalize and Export Final Track

- Select **Effects > Normalize** > type **-0.5dB** into the box and click **Normalise**
- Select **File > Export > input Filename, File type (wav/mp3) and Quality (44.1 khz Stereo)** and click **Export**

The Normalize Effect amplifies the audio so that the loudest point of the audio is at a specific loudness set by the user. 0 dB in digital audio is the loudest an audio file can be without clipping so it is a good idea to normalize to a negative value below 0dB

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Creating Backing Tracks Using Original mp3/m4a Recordings



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Moises.ai

- Upload mp3/m4a of original track
- Mute or solo any combination of instruments (vocals, guitar, bass, drums, 'other' only in free version)
- Change key/tempo
- Export backing track

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Creating Backing Tracks from the Original Recording in Moises

Step 1 – Open Moises.ai and upload an original recording

- Sign in to Moises.ai and click **New** to start a new track
- Drag and drop the audio file of the original recording into the box or click in the box to browse for a file

Step 2 – Separate tracks

- Click **Next** and **Select Separation Type** as required and then click **Submit**
- Click on the name of the track to open it

Step 3 – Create a mix and adjust key and/or tempo

- Click on the **M** to mute any tracks that you do not want in the backing track e.g., the vocals
- Adjust the tempo and key if required

Step 4 – Export the final mix

- Click **Export** then select file type and click **Export Mix**

The screenshot shows the Moises.ai interface with a 'SELECT SEPARATION TYPE' dropdown menu, a 'Track Separation' panel with checkboxes for 'Vocals', 'Drums', 'Bass', and 'Other', and an 'AUDIO MIX' section with 'Export Mix' highlighted.



The screenshot shows the Moises.ai audio interface with four tracks: Vocals, Drums, Bass, and Other. Each track has a 'M' (Mute) and 'S' (Solo) button, a volume knob, and a 'L' (Left) and 'R' (Right) channel selector. The Drums track is highlighted in cyan. The interface also shows a waveform for each track and a play button at the bottom.

Creating Backing Tracks Using Custom Karaoke Tracks



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- Instruments?
- Key?
- Tempo?
- Export



www.karaoke-version.com

Customize and download your MP3 Backing Track

Reset

01:34

<input type="checkbox"/> Intro			L C R	0%		S
count Click						
Drum Kit			L C R	100%		S
Percussion			L C R	100%		S
Bass			L C R	100%		S
Electric Guitar (muted)			L C R	100%		S
Electric Guitar			L C R	100%		S
Arr. Electric Guitar			L C R	100%		S
Lead Electric Guitar			L C R	100%		S
Electric Piano (Rhodes)			L C R	100%		S
Synthesizer 1			L C R	100%		S
Synthesizer 2			L C R	100%		S
Synth Strings			L C R	100%		S
Synth Keys			L C R	100%		S
Backing Vocals			L C R	100%		S
Lead Vocal			L C R	0%		S

Instrument Preset

Lead Vocal Drum Kit Bass Guitar Keyboard

Key 0

€2.99

ADD TO CART



What learning does the sourcing, editing and creating of backing tracks support for our students?

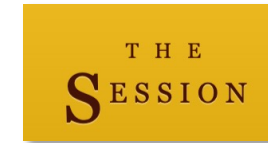


Sourcing MIDI and MusicXML files



Oide

- Create your own in Notation Software or a DAW
- Oide Music Ensemble Scores - MIDI or MusicXML
- Download from sites such as musescore.com, cpdl.org, songgalaxy.com, thesession.org, freemidi.org



The screenshot shows the Musescore interface for the score "A RAINY NIGHT IN SOHO - Brass Quintet" by The Pogues, arranged by Yannick Jung. The score is for a Brass Quintet and is in 12/8 time, marked "Moderately" with a tempo of 106. The score is displayed for Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2, and Horn in F. The right-hand side of the interface shows the score's details, including a "Follow" button, view counts (754 views, 18 likes, 2 shares), and a 5-star rating with 10 votes. A red circle highlights the "Download" button, which is a blue button with a white download icon. Other buttons visible include "Print", "Favorite", "Share", "Add to Set", and "Edit on desktop".



Share another source for
MIDI or MusicXML files
that has supported
practical performance in
your classroom



Creating Backing Tracks Using MIDI or MusicXML Files



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- Open/Import your MIDI or MusicXML file in your chosen notation software
- Arrange the track e.g., add a count-in, change the key
- Mute the instrument(s) that will play solo against the backing track
- Export the track in your required audio format

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Learn to Play
and Teach

How to Import an XML or MIDI File into Notation Software

Open FLAT.io on iPhone/iPad

- Download MusicXML or MIDI file to your device
- Click **Import a score or tab** and select the MusicXML/MIDI file you are looking for
- In **Scores** select and click on the imported score
- Edit and arrange imported score as required

Log into and open FLAT.io in Browser

- Download MusicXML or MIDI file to your device
- Click on **Import a score or tab (MusicXML, MIDI, ...)**
- Select the XML or MIDI file you are looking for
- In **Scores** select and click on the imported score
- Edit and arrange imported score as required

Open MUESCORE on Laptop

- Download MusicXML or MIDI file to your device
- Go to **File > Open**
- Select **All Supported Files or MusicXML Files/MIDI Files**
- Select the MusicXML or MIDI file you are looking for
- Click **Open**
- Edit and arrange imported score as required

How to Export an XML or MIDI File into Notation Software

Open FLAT.io on iPhone/iPad

- In **Scores** open the score you want to export
- From the menu button select **Export Score > MusicXML/MIDI**
- Select what parts you would like to export
- Click **Export**
- Choose your required location to save the file

Log into and open FLAT.io in Browser

- In **Scores** open the score you want to export
- From the menu button select **Export Score > MusicXML/MIDI**
- Select what parts you would like to export
- Click **Export**
- Choose your required location
- The exported file will download to your Downloads folder

Open MUESCORE on Laptop

- Go to **File > Export ...**
- In **What to Export** select what parts you would like to export
- In **Export Settings** select format as **MusicXML** or **MIDI file**
- Click **Export**
- Find and select the folder in which to save the MusicXML or MIDI file
- Click **Save**

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Learn to Play
and Teach

Creating Backing Tracks using MIDI or MusicXML Files, page 1

The Learning	How to...
MUSICXML FILES	See Companion Supports <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Import MusicXML• Export MusicXML
CHANGE INSTRUMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Double-click on instrument name on score to open Staff/Part Properties2. Click Replace instrument3. Choose instrument and click OK4. Click OK
CHANGE THE TEMPO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If there is no existing tempo marking, click on the first note or rest (if there is an existing tempo marking go to step 4)2. If Palettes is not visible on the left click View-> Palettes3. Click the Tempo arrow (•) in Palettes4. Double-click the required tempo marking5. Double-click the tempo marking when it appears on the score and change the number to the required value
TRANPOSE KEY	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Press escape key to deselect all2. Click Tools-> Transpose3. Click To Key4. Select new key5. Click OK
REARRANGE THE MUSIC TO SUIT YOUR STUDENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select Multiple Bars<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Click the first note of the selection2. Hold down shift key3. Click the last note of selection:• Cut - Copy - Paste<p>Cut: Ctrl/Cmd+X Copy: Ctrl/Cmd+C Paste: Ctrl/Cmd+V</p>• Delete<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Backspace to delete notes• Ctrl/Cmd + Backspace to delete bars• Remove Instrument<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Click Instruments (Click View-> Instruments if not visible)2. Click required instrument3. Click this symbol to remove selected instruments or this symbol to hide selected instruments

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What learning does the creation of backing tracks using MIDI and MusicXML files support for our students?





Tour of the Interface



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The screenshot displays the BandLab software interface for a project titled "Rainy Night In Soho". The interface is dark-themed and includes the following elements:

- Top Bar:** Shows the project name "Rainy Night In Soho" and the save status "Last Saved Feb 08, 2024".
- Transport and Settings:** Includes navigation buttons (undo, redo, home), a metronome icon, tempo set to 107 bpm, time signature 6/8, key signature C maj, play/pause, stop, and loop buttons, and a volume meter set to +0.0 dB.
- Track List (Left):** Lists tracks with their instrument types and FX status:
 - Voice (+Fx)
 - Violin (+Fx)
 - Piano (+Fx)
 - Piano 2 (+Fx)
 - Bass Guitar (+Fx)
 - Drumset (+Fx)
 - Guitar_Acoustic_4_C_1... (+Fx)
- Timeline (Top):** A horizontal timeline with 17 numbered markers.
- Waveform Area (Center):** Displays waveforms for each track: Voice (teal), Violin (green), Piano (yellow), Piano 2 (orange), Bass Guitar (red), Drumset (purple), and Region (green). The Region track shows a waveform with vertical markers.
- Bottom Bar:** Contains tabs for "Instrument", "Fx", "Effects", and "MIDI Editor", along with "Lyrics/Notes" and "BandLab Sounds" options.

Creating Backing Tracks

Combining Computer Generated Audio with Live Audio



Oide

- Import a MIDI file
- Tidy up the MIDI file
- Set up audio tracks
- Record audio
- Balance the tracks
- Export an audio file
- Consider other possibilities





What learning does the creation of backing tracks using notation software and/or a DAW support for our students?



Guide to Cross-Platform Hardware & Software



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	ANDROID	CHROMEBOOK	iOS: iPhone/iPad	macOS	WINDOWS
NOTATION		<p>Chrome OS's Linux machine (Crostini) only</p>			
AUDIO					
VIDEO					
LEARNING & TEACHING					

What technology corresponds to your school context?

Enhancing Communication Translation/Dictation Tools



Using Digital Learning Technologies in the Music Classroom
Enhance Communication using Microsoft Translator

Break the language barrier in the bMusic Classroom
Using Microsoft Translator app or online enables conversation to occur simultaneously in multiple languages

You can log in using a Microsoft or Google account. If using the app no login is required.

Step 1: Set up the Microsoft Translator app and start the conversation

- Download this app on an Android or iOS device
- Open it
- Tap the icon to start a conversation
- Tap **START** under **Start conversation**
- Enter your name and language and press **Enter**

Note: Not all languages are speech enabled e.g., English is speech and text, Irish is text only

Step 2: Join the conversation

- Students can join the conversation through the app or online at translator.microsoft.com
- In the app, **Join the conversation** by using a **Conversation Code** or a **QR Code** or a **URL**
- Online, **Join the conversation** by using a **Conversation Code** or a **URL**
- Share the **Conversation Code** (or QR code or URL) with your students
- Ask students to **Download** the app > **OPEN** the app > **Join Conversation** OR Ask students to go to translator.microsoft.com > **Join conversation**
- When all students have the **Conversation Code**, **Tap Enter**
- When the mic is green, the mic is live. As the teacher talks the students will see the translations in their chosen language. Tap on the mic to mute it

Step 3: Review conversation settings – the controls

- Click the settings symbol in the top right to review the settings
- Check that **Auto-play messages** is disabled in the settings and ask students to do the same unless they are wearing headphones
- Turn on **Presenter Mode** so your mic is always on and all other participants are muted. This can be altered if necessary during the conversation
- Turn on **Mute all participants** if engaging with the text only languages
- Once all students have joined you may wish to turn on **Lock Conversation**
- The font size can also be changed in the setting page if required

Note: Currently conversations can also be started from a MacOS or Windows device at translator.microsoft.com but Microsoft has advised they are 'migrating to a simplified experience soon'. As a result of this the function to start conversations will only be available from a phone or tablet device, which could be started by you the teacher, but students can still join the conversation at translator.microsoft.com

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Using Digital Learning Technologies in the Music Classroom
Enhance Communication using Dictate and Translate

WORD

Dictate

- Open **Word > File > New Document**
- Click on **Dictate** (top right-hand corner)
- Start to speak
- Click the mic icon in the panel to finish
- Click **⚙** for **Dictation Settings** to choose language and mic source

Translate

- Click **Review > Translate**
- Click **Translate Selection/Document**
- In **From:** select the spoken language
- In **To:** select the language you want to translate this to
- Click **Insert/Translate**

GOOGLE DOCS

Dictate

- Open **Google Docs > Start a new Blank document**
- Click **Tools > Voice Typing**
- Select your spoken language
- Click the mic icon to speak
- Allow **Google Docs** to use your microphone
- Click the mic icon to finish

Translate

- Click **Tools > Translate Document**
- In the dropdown menu, select the language you want to translate this to
- Click **Translate**

A new Google Doc is generated with the translation completed

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Using Digital Learning Technologies in the Music Classroom
Enhance Communication using Subtitles in PowerPoint

Using subtitles in PowerPoint in this way enables students to engage with pre-recorded PowerPoints from their teacher in their preferred language

To begin, open your presentation in PowerPoint

Step 1: Record slide narration - choose from either of the following options to record slide narration

Option 1 using Record Slideshow

- Click **Slideshow**
- Click **Record (Windows)** or **Record Slide Show (Mac)**
- Click the camera icon to turn it off if required. Ensure the microphone icon is turned on
- Click the record button and begin narrating your slides
- Record narration for one slide at a time, pressing the stop button between each one, or record a continuous narration as you change the slide, only pressing stop at the end
- Click **X** in the top right corner (Windows) or **End Show** in the top left corner (MacOS) when finished
- Untick **Use Timings** so that students can replay the audio and control the slides if required
- Save the presentation and share it with your students

Option 2 using Audio Recording

- Click **Record (Windows)** or **Recording (MacOS)**
- Click **Audio (Windows)** or **Audio** then **Record Audio (MacOS)**
- Click the red circle to begin recording. Click stop when finished
- If on windows you can give the recording a name e.g., Slide 1 Voiceover
- Click **OK (Windows)** or **Insert (MacOS)** to insert the audio into a slide
- Click on the speaker icon and open the **Playback** tab
- Choose if the voiceover should play in **Click Sequence/Automatically/When Clicked On**
- Position the speaker icon on the slide or click **Hide During Show** if preferred

Step 2: Enable subtitles and view presentation

Students **Open** the presentation in PowerPoint - Click **Slide Show** - Tick the box to **Always Use Subtitles**

Step 3: Select subtitle settings

- Click **Subtitle Settings** to set the spoken language, the subtitle language and where the subtitles should appear on the screen
- Click **Play from the Start** and subtitles will appear as the narration plays back

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Using Digital Learning Technologies in the Music Classroom
Enhance Communication using Subtitles in Kapwing

Kapwing subtitles make content accessible by offering multiple languages to translate the audio into

Step 1: In the Dashboard

- Visit [Kapwing.com](https://www.kapwing.com) and **sign in**
- Click **Create New Project**

Step 2: Import media (video, audio, image etc.)

Two ways to import media include...

- Click to **upload** panel: Click, drag, and drop your media here. For importing media that resides online, paste the URL into the box provided **OR**
- Click **Add Media** (top left hand corner)

NOTE: To add additional media to your project, click **THIS PROJECT > Add Media**

Step 3: Edit media – e.g., video

- Click on a specific clip to access the **EDIT** panel
- Video edits including trim, crop, filters and adjustments can be accessed in this panel, e.g., Click on **Trim**. Drag the ends of the video to adjust the start and end of the video layer
- Click on a specific clip to access panels for **EFFECTS, TRANSITIONS and TIMING**

Step 4: Add MAGIC subtitles

The MAGIC tool enables the user to edit all subtitles at the one time

- Click on **Subtitles > MAGIC > Generate Subtitles**
- In **MAGIC**:
 - choose the spoken language of the video and the language you want to translate this to
 - click **Generate Subtitles**
 - to **EDIT** the subtitles, e.g., change the font, background colour, etc., click on the subtitles in the timeline and the edit box opens
 - access **ANIMATIONS and TRANSITIONS** from this same box
 - to edit text, timings and add more subtitles, access the panel on the left

Step 5: Export Project

- Click **Export Project** (top right hand corner)
- In **Export Settings**, click **MP4-Full HD-Highest Quality (Compression Level)**
- Click **Export as MP4**
- Once the file is processed, download the file and/or share using the link provided

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Music Teacher Tech Toolkit, Why?



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Notation

- create music notation and scores from scratch
- import music notation files from other sources
- adapt music notation to suit your students
- playback music notation files and export the sound as an audio file
- support students' composition, listening and performing skills and music literacy

Video

- explore film music, music and image and graphic scores
- capture performances
- demonstrate practical skills and other learning
- share examples of performances to support listening

Audio

- Recorder/Voice Memo Apps - to quickly capture performances or found sounds
- Audio Editor – to record, edit and process audio files e.g., trim, fade in/out, pitch change
- DAW – to record, edit and process audio and MIDI files and to arrange
- to support students' composition, listening and performing skills

Learning and Teaching

- support Formative Assessment
- communicate in multiple languages
- share information and resources that support learning
- report on learning and teaching
- provide multiple means of engagement, representation and action & expression
- source supports, resources, musical examples
- support planning and administrative tasks

YOUR Music Teacher Tech Toolkit



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What software do I currently have in my tech toolkit?

What works well?

What else might I use this software for?

Notation?	Audio?
Video?	Learning & Teaching?



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Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional
Learning of School Leaders
and Teachers

Thank you for your engagement

Spring Sessions

Tuesday, 09th April 2024

