

# Musicianship & Aural Training for the Secondary School

Deborah Smith

Elite Version



2nd Edition



# 3

LEVEL

Student Book - EliteVersion  
2nd Edition

Deborah Smith

Published by Deborah Smith Music  
Melbourne, Victoria

[dsmusic.com.au](http://dsmusic.com.au)

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Printed by Tingleman Pty Ltd, Melbourne, Victoria  
[www.tingleman.com.au](http://www.tingleman.com.au)

ISBN 978-0-9775597-4-9

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The author would like to thank  
Jenny Gillan for her endless proofreading, editing, listening, suggestions, ideas,  
support and friendship,  
Andrew Lock for his creative, "on demand" graphics, Lisa Fraser for her beautiful  
hand drawn solfa handsigns and  
David, James and Lara Greenwood for putting up with the author's "creativity"  
and  
their constant love, support and encouragement.

The author acknowledges the amazing teachers, colleagues and students she has  
learned from, taught and worked with over the years.

Cover design by Andrew Lock

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# Student Book - Elite Version, Introduction

## The Student Book - Elite Version, Interactive PDF

Access the fully interactive PDF (with hyperlinks to all additional material - videos, worksheets, CD tracks etc) as well as digital and online resources by registering your access number on the bottom right hand corner of the title page. To register go to <http://dsmusic.com.au/> and click on the login/register tab.

## Icons Linking to Online Resources

Throughout this book you will find icons in the left margins of each page. (In the case of mp3 files for transcriptions (CD tracks) these icons are found towards the right of the page next to each relevant exercise). Clicking on these icons, in the interactive PDF, will open the relevant online file.



### **CD track/mp3 file**

These links are mp3 files of each transcription type exercise. Each excerpt is recorded once and will need to played as many times as appropriate.



### **Video**

A video teaching every concept in the book (and many for practicing these concepts) can be accessed by clicking these icons.



### **Sightsinging/Sightreading**

One of the most important practice activities students can undertake is sightreading - singing in solfa and reading rhythm names are the most valuable activities for improving all aspects of musicianship. This icon links to sightsinging/sightreading material based on the elements being taught.



### **Audio files**

These mp3 files give the audio for musical examples throughout the text.



### **Information Sheets**

These PDF files contain more information about the concepts taught in this text.



### **Clever Echo**

These links are to videos of instant dictation practice activities for rhythm, intervals, melody, chords and chord progressions.



### **Practice Sheets**

Links to documents with practice timetables, checklists, additional activities and ideas.

# Section 1 - Rhythm



## Simple Time - Crotchets, Quavers, Minims, Semibreves etc



This is a **crotchet** (the English name) or **quarter note** (the American name). This note lasts for one beat (there is **one sound on a beat**). Its rhythm name is **ta**.

These are **quavers** or **eighth notes**.

A quaver lasts for half a beat (when in pairs there are **two equal sounds on a beat**). Its rhythm name is **ti** or **ti-ti** when in pairs. They look like this when written separately.



Read all the **rhythmic examples** in this book (first using inner hearing, then out loud) in rhythm names while performing the beat (conducting, tapping, walking etc). Click on the associated sightreading sheet icon: **S** in the left margin, for more sightreading exercises.

The strokes above each beat in the following Rhythmic Examples show where each beat falls.



### Rhythmic Example 1

A crotchet rest or quarter note rest lasts for one beat.

A quaver or eighth note rest lasts for half a beat.

A **rest** is a silence and therefore no rhythm name is required.

If needed, the rhythm names: **za** (crotchet rest) and **zi** (quaver rest) can be inner heard.



### Rhythmic Example 2



## Time Signatures

The numbers at the start of pieces of music are called **time signatures**.

When the beat can be divided into two equal parts we call the time signature **simple**.

The top number of a time signature in simple time tells us the **number of beats** per bar and the bottom number of a time signature in simple time tells us the **value** of those **beats**.

If the time signature is  $\frac{2}{4}$ , the  $\frac{2}{4}$  at the top means there are two beats per bar and the  $\frac{4}{4}$  at the bottom means these beats are quarter note or crotchet beats.

Therefore,  $\frac{2}{4}$  has two crotchet /quarter note beats per bar. This time signature can be described as **simple duplet time**, duplet meaning two.

In simple time quavers are usually grouped in pairs using a **beam** (the line that joins the two notes together). This is so the beat is clearly defined.

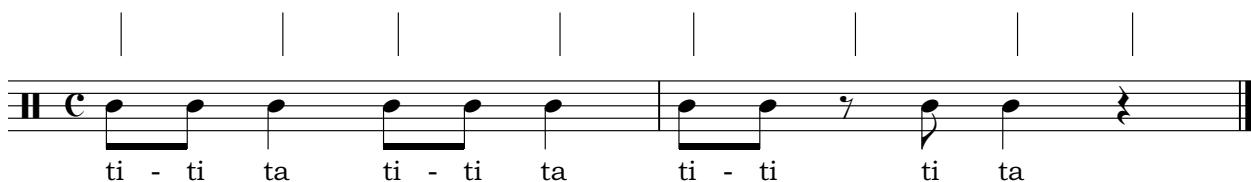
The time signature  has four crotchet /quarter note beats per bar.

This time signature can be described as **simple quadruple time**, quadruple meaning four.

  is the most common of all time signatures and can be written as  for "Common time".

 Quavers can sometimes be grouped in four:  but **never** across the 2nd and 3rd beats of a bar of simple quadruple time.

### Rhythmic Example 3



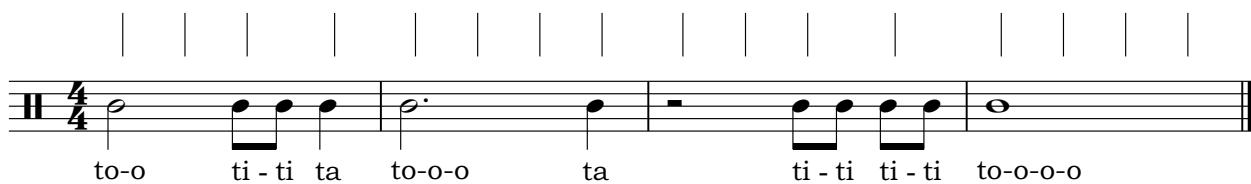
 A **minim** or **half note** (to-o) lasts for two beats.  A **minim rest** is held for two beats.

 A **dotted minim** or **dotted half note** (to-o-o) lasts for three beats.  Its equivalent rest is a **dotted minim rest** (a minim rest with a dot).

 A **semibreve** or **whole note** (to-o-o-o) lasts for four beats.  A whole bar or **semibreve rest** is held for four beats (or the value of a whole bar).

It is the **semibreve** or **whole note** that gives all the notes their American names. For example, a crotchet is worth one quarter of a whole note, therefore its American name is a quarter note.

### Rhythmic Example 4



### Rhythmic Shorthand for Transcriptions

When played a rhythm to write down or transcribe it is helpful to have a way of quickly notating what you hear without having to work out what the rhythms actually are.

This is called **rhythmic shorthand**.

Above each bar to be transcribed write a stroke for each beat. During the first playing listen, follow the rhythm and point to the beat strokes above the empty bars. Then, as you continue listening, mark each beat stroke with a line for each sound you hear.

For example:

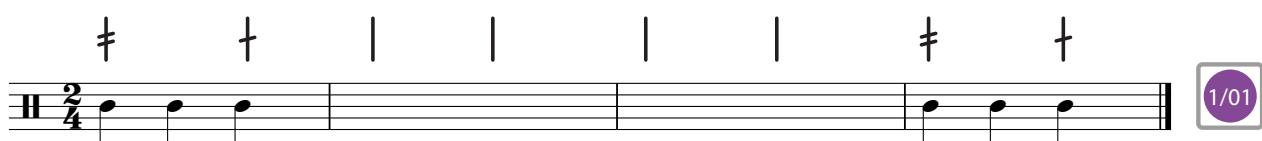
- if you hear one sound on a beat (a crotchet) mark the beat stroke with one line: 
- if you hear two sounds on a beat (quavers) mark the beat stroke with two lines: 
- if you hear nothing on a beat leave the beat stroke blank as this would be a rest or a long note held over from a previous beat.



## Practice Question 1: Simple Time Rhythmic Transcription

1. Write out your rhythm set. This is all the rhythmic elements that may be used in a rhythmic transcription exercise. The rhythm set for Practice Question 1 is 
2. In the **Rhythmic Transcription** below, two bars have notes written in them and two are empty. There are two beats per bar. Above each bar is a stroke for each beat. During the first playing listen, follow the rhythm given and point to the beat strokes.
3. As you continue listening, complete the rhythmic shorthand. Write this onto the staff, using notes, before the final playing.
4. Use the final playing to check your rhythm by saying the rhythm names in your head while pointing to the beat strokes. Also check that the correct number of beats is in each bar.

### Rhythmic Transcription




After completing all rhythmic transcriptions read them in rhythm names while **conducting**.



**Clever Echo** is a very helpful **instant rhythmic dictation** practice activity.

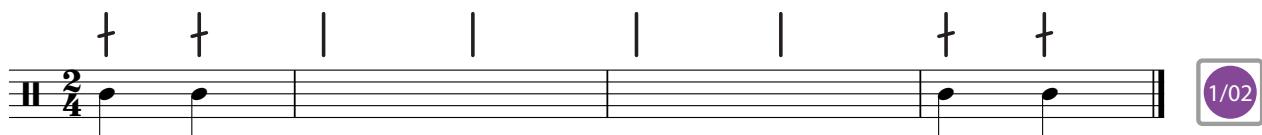
Click on the associated Clever Echo icon:  in the left margin, for the practice video.



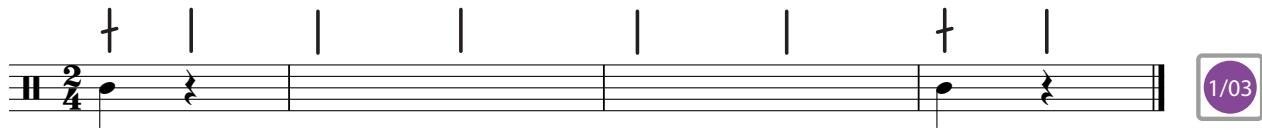
A further way to practice rhythm is to compose rhythms using known rhythmic elements and time signatures. Then, read these in rhythm names while conducting.

### Worksheet 1

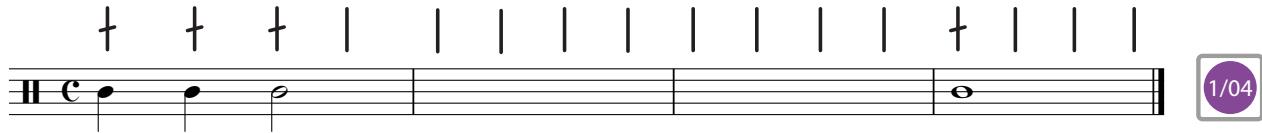
#### S1 Rhythmic Transcription 1



**S1 Rhythmic Transcription 2** (There are three rests in this transcription).



**S1 Rhythmic Transcription 3** (There are no rests in this transcription).




**S1 Rhythmic Composition** Compose a four bar, simple quadruple rhythm. Perform your rhythm by reading the rhythm names while conducting.



# Section 1 - Scales



## The Major Scale

The **Major scale** is one of the most common scales in use today. It has been used as a basis for composition since approximately 1600 AD. Scales were originally called modes. Only two modes remain in common usage. The Ionian mode (now known as the **Major scale**) and the Aeolian mode (now known as the **natural minor scale**).



Notes in a scale can be labelled in many ways.

### C Major in Scale Degrees

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8

### C Major in Tonal or Functional Names

Tonic      Supertonic      Mediant      Subdominant      Dominant      Submediant      Leading Note      Upper Tonic

### C Major in Letter Names

C      D      E      F      G      A      B      C



## Tonic or Movable *do* Solfa

We can use a **functional note naming system** such as **tonic solfa** (designed specifically for singing), where the tonic note of a Major scale is always *do*.

Click on the associated information sheet icon: in the left margin, for more tonic solfa information.



### C Major in Solfa

do      re      mi      fa      so      la      ti      do      ti      la      so      fa      mi      re      do

*mi*

*re*

*do*

## Handsins

Each solfa note name has a matching handsign. Solfa handsigns are used to physically show the pitch of the notes in the air. *do* should be placed in front of your stomach and the others are each placed a little higher to show the melodic shape.

See Appendix 1, page 213, for solfa handsigns.



All the musical examples given so far have used the **treble** or G clef. This is a sign placed at the start of a piece of music, showing that the music is written for treble (high) voices or instruments. It is called the G clef as it curls around the line where the note G would be.



This next C Major scale is written out in the **bass** or F clef. This is the sign showing that the music is written for bass (low) voices or instruments. It is called the F clef as the two dots are placed on either side of the line where the note F would be.




## C Major in the Bass Clef

<i>do</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>fa</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>do'</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>fa</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>do</i>
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C



## The Grand Staff

The **Grand Staff** usually consists of a treble staff and a bass staff connected by a brace at the beginning.



<i>do</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>fa</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>do'</i>
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C

These two notes look like they are a long way apart when in reality they are the same note.

We use an **apostrophe** (do') to indicate that a solfa note is in an upper octave. Similarly a **comma** (do,) beside a note's name indicates it is in a lower octave. Notice that solfa names are written in **lowercase** (usually in italics) and letter names are written in **UPPERCASE**.

## Worksheet 2

**S1 Scales 1** Using semibreves in the treble clef, write one octave (i.e. from middle C up to the next C), ascending and descending, of C Major.

**S1 Scales 2** Write the letter names beneath the given C Major scale.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Section 1 - Intervals



## Major, Perfect & Minor Intervals & Intervals within Scales

An **interval** is a description of the (inclusive) distance from one note to another. **Major** and **Perfect** intervals are found between the bottom or tonic note of a **Major scale** and other notes within that scale.

A **Major** interval is so named because it is found in the Major scale, however, even though **Perfect** intervals are also found in the Major scale, the name **Perfect** comes from the historical belief that (due to the fact these intervals resonate differently from other intervals) **Perfect** intervals have special meaning to those listening.

Intervals are named according to their **quality** (Major, Perfect etc) and **size** (number).



**I** C up to E is a **Major 3rd** - a 3rd, as there are 3 note names (C, D and E) involved in this interval and Major, because E is the 3rd note of the C Major scale.



C up to F is a **Perfect 4th** - a 4th, as there are 4 note names (C, D, E and F) involved in this interval and Perfect, because F is the 4th note of the C Major scale.

Click on the associated information sheet icon: for more information.

The **lower** note of an interval can be considered the tonic note of that interval.

### Major & Perfect Intervals in C Major

Perfect Unison	Major 2nd	Major 3rd	Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th	Major 6th	Major 7th	Perfect Octave
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### Interval Practice 1

Practise singing all interval exercises (in solfa and in letter names) in all known Major keys.

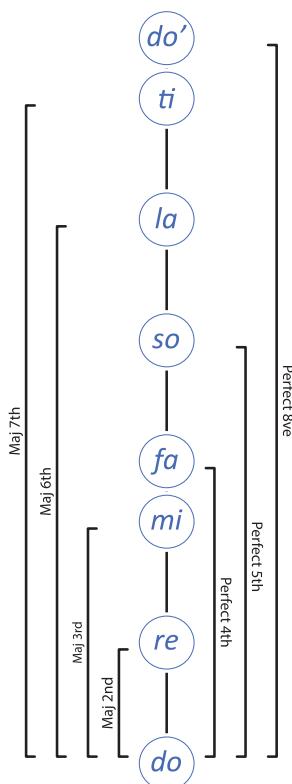
### Ascending & Descending Major & Perfect Intervals

do do Perfectun i son, dore Ma jorse cond, domi Ma jorthird, dofa Per fectfourth,  
C D Perfectun i son, etc

do so Perfect fifth, do la Ma jor sixth, do ti Ma jor sev enth, do do Perfect Oct ave.

17  
do do PerfectOct ave, ti do Ma jor sev enth, la do Maj or6th, so do Per fect fifth,

25  
fa do Perfect fourth, mido Ma jor third, redo Ma jorse cond, dodo Per fectun i son.



I

W



C up to E is a Major 3rd (as both these notes are found in C Major) therefore C to Eb is a minor 3rd as the top note is lowered one semitone, making the Major interval one semitone smaller.

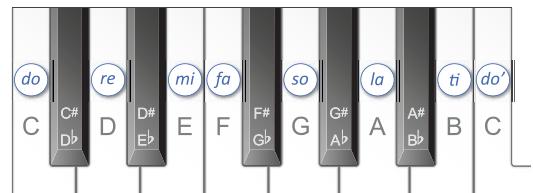
I

A **semitone** is the interval between any note and the next closest or adjacent note.

A **tone** is the interval made up of, or equivalent to, two semitones.

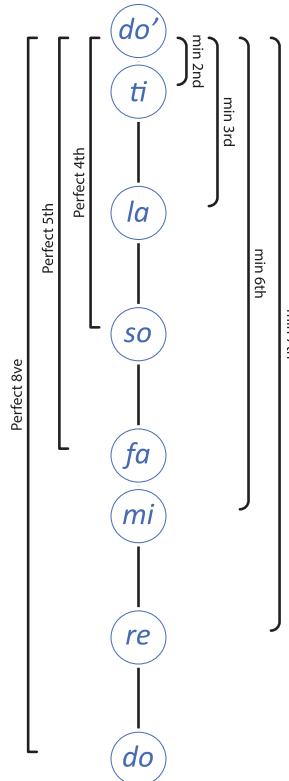
A **sharp:**♯ is a note one semitone above (to the right of) a white note (usually a black note) on the keyboard.

A **flat:**♭ is a note one semitone below (to the left of) a white note (usually a black note) on the keyboard.



See the related information sheets for more interval information.

V



### Interval Practice 2

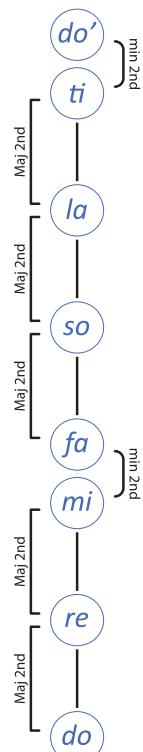
The easiest way to practice all minor and Perfect intervals is by keeping the top do' the same and changing the bottom note of each interval.

### Ascending & Descending Minor & Perfect Intervals

### Intervals within Scales

A scale's specific **interval pattern** will determine the way that particular scale will sound. We show where the **minor 2nds** or **semitones** occur in scales by using slurs.

### Intervals within C Major



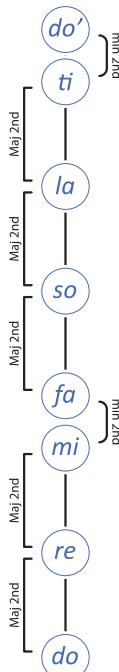
V

### Interval Practice 3

Practise singing all interval pattern exercises (in solfa and in letter names) using both terminologies (i.e. tone and Major 2nd).

Practising this exercise (top of next page) will help you to recognise the sound of an interval when asked to determine its number and quality.

## C Major Interval Pattern



## Worksheet 3

**S1 Intervals 1** Name these intervals. The first has been done for you. (Note that the bottom note is always C and the top notes are all found in the C Major scale).

**S1 Intervals 2** Name these intervals.

**S1 Intervals 3** Name these intervals.

**S1 Intervals 4** Name these intervals.

**S1 Intervals 5** Ascending intervals will be played twice each. They will be one of the following: a Major 2nd, Major 3rd, Major 7th, Perfect 5th or a Perfect 8ve. Name the intervals you hear. Click on the icon at the top of this worksheet for interval recognition clever echo video.

1/05

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

# Section 1 - Melody



Sightread the following melodies: "Lara's Song" and "James's Song" by first saying the rhythm names of the notes while tapping or conducting the beat, then by singing the notes in solfa and letter names.



Use this process for all scales, interval exercises, melodic examples and completed transcription exercises throughout this book.

Click on the associated sightreading sheet icon: for more sightreading exercises.



## Lara's Song

Smith

*mi fa so so etc*

When a melody such as "Lara's Song" has been written using only notes from the scale of C Major (and ends on C) we say that this composition is in the **key of C Major**.



## James's Song

Smith

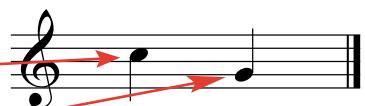
*do re mi do etc*



## Stem Direction Rules

When notes are written on a staff, there are rules to follow for the direction of the stems.

If the note is above the middle line of the staff  
then the stem must go down and is attached to the front of the notehead.



If the note is below the middle line  
the stem must go up and is attached to the back of the notehead.



If the note is on the middle line  
the stem may go up or down.

The stem rule: Stems are written **down before** or **up after**.

## Melodic Transcription

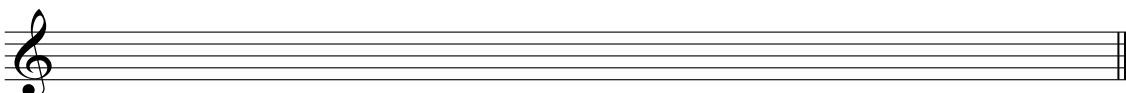
A **Melodic Transcription** is a dictation exercise where a melody (with or without accompanying parts) is played several times so that it may be notated in solfa or on the staff.

A shorthand version of solfa omits the last letter of each solfa name. For example **mi** becomes **m**.



### Practice Question 2: Melodic Transcription

- Study the melodic transcription below. The melody to be transcribed is in C Major, therefore, write the C Major scale on the treble staff given with solfa and letter names beneath each note:



This is your **transcription scale** and needs to be written for **EVERY** melodic transcription.

- Sing this scale in solfa and letter names.
- The melody for Practice Question 2 will be played several times. Before it begins, note the rhythm of the melody given above the staff. The solfa of the starting note is given under the first crotchet of this rhythm.
- The first time you hear the melody, listen and point to the rhythm above the staff. If you **recognise** any notes (such as the tonic: *do* or the dominant: *so*) write the solfa of these notes under the rhythm where you heard them. You may remember the solfa of the last few notes as these will remain in your internal memory.
- Use further playings of the melody to continue writing the solfa you hear under the rhythm. When you are (fairly) sure your solfa is correct write this as notes on the staff. (Do not leave this until the end as looking at the notes written on the staff can help you find mistakes).
- Have the notes of this melody on the staff before the final playing. Use the final playing to check your completed melody by singing it in solfa in your head as you listen.

### Melodic Transcription

1/06

Some melodic transcription exercises will **not** provide the rhythm of the melody. In these exercises, first complete the rhythmic shorthand (as if completing a rhythmic transcription exercise) then add the solfa beneath the strokes you have made for each note before writing these notes onto the staff.

As with all completed and corrected transcriptions, sing through in rhythm names, solfa with handsigns and in letter names.



**Clever Echo** is a practical **instant melodic dictation** practice activity.

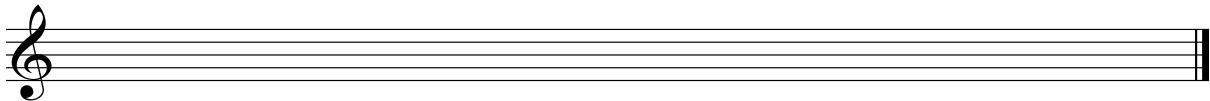
Click on the Clever Echo icon: in the left margin, for the practice video.



A further way to practice melody is to compose melodies using known melodic elements and scale forms. Then sing these in solfa, with handsigns and in letter names.

## Worksheet 4

Transcription Scale for **S1 Melodic Transcriptions 1, 2 and 3.**

**S1 Melodic Transcription 1**

1/07

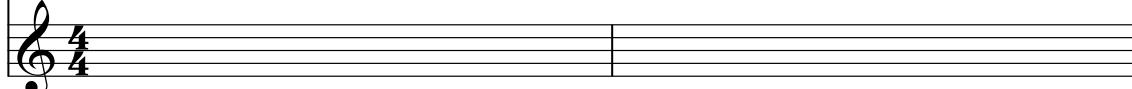
**S1 Melodic Transcription 2**

1/08

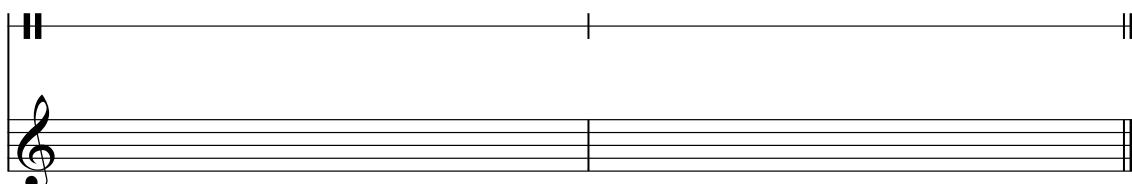
**S1 Melodic Transcription 3**

1/09

**S1 Melodic Composition** Create a simple C Major melody by writing the rhythm on the top rhythm staff, the solfa underneath this rhythm and then transferring this onto the treble staff below. Sing in solfa and letter names once you have finished.



3



# Section 1 - Chords

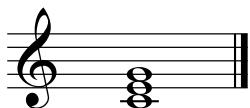


## Triads and the Major Triad

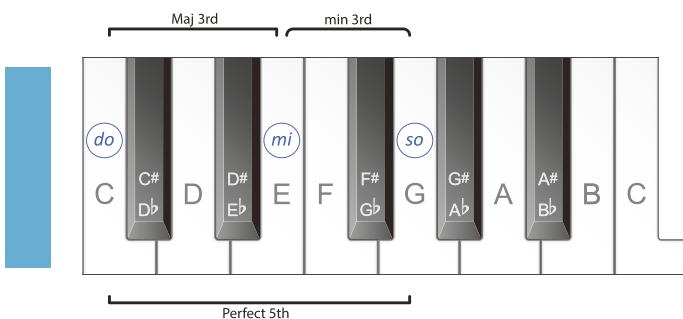
**Triads** are **chords** made up of three different notes and can be built on any scale degree.

A **root position triad** (with the **root note** – the note on which the triad has been built – on the bottom) will have a root note, a note a third higher and a note a fifth higher than the root note. A **Major triad** (in root position) is made up of a root note, the note a **Major 3rd** higher and the note a **Perfect 5th** above the root note.

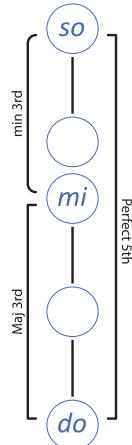
### Intervals within the C Major Triad



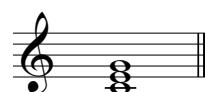
C to E is a Major 3rd (as it is the 3rd note of the C Major scale) and E to G is a minor 3rd (E to G is a semitone smaller than the Major 3rd due to the semitone between E and F - *mi* and *fa*).



Therefore, the bottom interval in a Major Triad is a Major 3rd and the top interval is a minor 3rd.



### Labelling or Naming Triads and Chords



**Chord Name:** This naming system uses the letter name of the root note the triad is built on and the quality of the triad. This triad can be called the **C Major triad** (it is the Major triad built on C).

**Roman Numeral:** This triad is **Chord I** in C Major. (I is UPPERCASE meaning Major and I is the Roman numeral for the number 1 - it is the triad built on the 1st scale degree of the C Major scale).

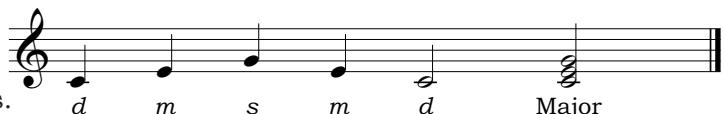
**Figures:** Small numbers can be added to show the intervals between the bottom note and other notes within a triad or chord. This triad is  $I^{\frac{5}{3}}$  indicating that there is a 5th and a 3rd above the root note.

**Tonal or Functional Name:** This is the tonal or functional name of the root note the triad is built on within a particular scale. Triads can be **diatonic**, or belong, to a particular scale. This triad can be called the **C Major tonic triad** (all the notes in this triad belong to the C Major scale and it is built on the tonic of C Major).



### Triad and Chord Practice

Triads and chords can be practiced melodically by singing the notes that create the chord in solfa, with handsigns.



### Worksheet 5

#### S1 Chords 1 Complete these sentences.

The bottom 3rd in a Major triad is a \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd. The top 3rd in a Major triad is a \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd.

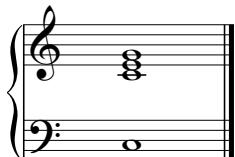
The interval from the lowest note to the highest note in a Major triad is a \_\_\_\_\_ .

# Section 1 - Chord Progressions



## Recognition of a Bassline as a Melody

Recognising the **bassline** (lowest note of each chord) of a **chord progression** (a set of chords played one after another) is a necessary first step to recognising the whole chord.



If we take the C Major tonic triad, double the root (lowest) note and write this in the bass clef we have created a bassline to go with this chord.



### Chord Progression with bassline



Listen to this chord progression and sing the bassline.

Note that while the top part does not always have the notes in a  $\frac{5}{3}$  or root position, the **lowest** note, in the bass clef, of each triad is the **root** note therefore the triad **is** a root position triad.

It is the bass or lowest note of a chord, often shown in the bass clef, that gives a chord its position e.g. root position.

do/C                  re/D                  fa/F                  so/G                  do/C



Practise all chord progression examples and all completed and corrected transcription exercises by singing the bassline in solfa and letter names.



## Worksheet 6

Three chord progressions in the key of C Major will be played several times each.  
Write the solfa or letter names of the bassline for each chord played.

Click on the Clever Echo icon: for the practice video.

### S1 Recognition of a Bassline 1

	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
Bass note	do/C			

1/10

### S1 Recognition of a Bassline 2

	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
Bass note	do/C			

1/11

### S1 Recognition of a Bassline 3

	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
Bass note	do/C			

1/12

# Section 1 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S1 Rhythm** Add barlines to this rhythm.



W

**S1 Scales** Using half notes in the treble clef, write one octave, descending THEN ascending, of C Major. Write the solfa AND letter names beneath each note.

W

**S1 Intervals** Name these intervals.

W

**S1 Melody** Complete this C Major melodic composition then sing it in solfa with handsigns.

P

## Musicianship Practice

**PRACTICE ACTIVITIES** Click on the Practice icon: in the left margin, for more information about the practice tasks below, including video links, worksheets etc

- Read simple time rhythms in rhythm names while conducting the beat
- Write simple time rhythms in shorthand
- Compose simple time rhythms then read in rhythm names while conducting the beat
- Sing the Major scale in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the C Major scale in letter names
- Write the C Major scale in treble or bass clef
- Sing all Major & Perfect Intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing all minor & Perfect Intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing C Major naming the consecutive intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing C Major melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose C Major melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the C Major triad in solfa with handsigns
- Sing basslines in solfa with handsigns

# Section 2 - Rhythm



## Simple Time - Semiquavers



These are **semiquavers** (the English name) or **sixteenth notes** (the American name). When grouped in four they last for one beat (there are **four** equal sounds on a beat). Its rhythm name is **tika-tika**.



This is an individual **semiquaver** which lasts for one quarter of a beat.



## Rhythmic Example 5

| | | | | | | |

ti - ka - ti - ka    ti - ti    ti - ka - ti - ka    ta    etc



## Rhythmic Example 6

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |



A **semiquaver** or **sixteenth note rest** lasts for one quarter of a beat.



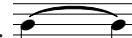
## Rhythmic Example 7

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |



## Ties

A **tie** is a curved line that joins the rhythmic values of one note to the next. (In a melody, these two notes must be the same pitch).



For example, if two crotchets are tied together: the first crotchet is played and then held for its own value, plus the value of the note it is tied to i.e. two beats. In rhythm names we would say "ta-a".

For example this rhythm written with ties:

could be written like this without ties:



## Rhythmic Example 8



## Rhythmic Example 9



## The Dot

A **dot** placed after a note adds, to that note, half its original value.

In the (simple time) time signatures introduced so far, a minim is worth two beats. If a dot is placed after a minim then the dot is worth half the original value of a minim, which is one beat.

A **dotted minim** or **dotted half note** (to-o-o) lasts for three beats.  
A **dotted minim rest**:  also lasts for three beats.

A **dotted crotchet** or **dotted quarter note** (ta-m) lasts for one and a half beats.  
Its equivalent rest is a dotted crotchet rest: 

In simple time, a dotted crotchet is often followed by a single quaver:  (half a beat) which, when placed after a dotted crotchet:  (tam-ti), is worth a total of two beats.

## Ostinato

An **ostinato** is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over again. When learning a rhythm with sounds that do not fall on the beat it can be helpful to compare the new rhythm with a known rhythmic ostinato in order to work where a new rhythm's sounds fall in relation to the rhythm of the ostinato.



## The Dotted Crotchet (tam-ti and ti-tam)



Read Rhythmic Examples 10 and 11 while clapping this ostinato:  taking note of where, in the ostinato, the last quaver of this new rhythm falls.

The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



## Rhythmic Example 10

tam - ti tam - ti ti - ti ti - ti etc



## Rhythmic Example 11

Tam-ti written

with ties:

This rhythm is often used reversed: (ti-tam) and can sound like:

Read Rhythmic Examples 12 and 13 with this ostinato:

taking note of where, in the ostinato,  
the second note of this new rhythm falls.

sounds the same as



## Rhythmic Example 12



## Rhythmic Example 13

Ti-tam written with ties:



## Worksheet 7

The rhythmic shorthand will only be shown for new rhythms the first time it is used in a rhythmic transcription exercise. Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each of these transcriptions. There are no rests in these transcriptions.

### S2 Rhythmic Transcription 1

### S2 Rhythmic Transcription 2

### S2 Rhythmic Transcription 3

### S2 Rhythmic Transcription 4

## Worksheet 7 cont.

**S2 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

1/17

**S2 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

1/18

**S2 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

1/19

**S2 Rhythmic Transcription 8**

1/20

W

**S2 Rhythmic Composition** Compose four bars of simple duple time. Use as many rhythmic elements as possible. Perform your rhythm by reading the rhythm names with conducting.

W

**S2 Rhythmic Theory 1** Fill the following bars using quavers. Group the notes so as to show the beats clearly.

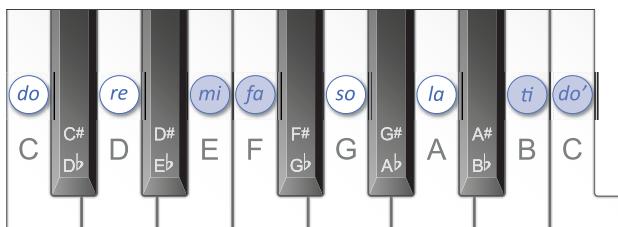
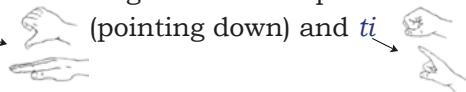
**S2 Rhythmic Theory 2** Add barlines to the following rhythm.

# Section 2 - Scales



## The Major Scale Interval Pattern

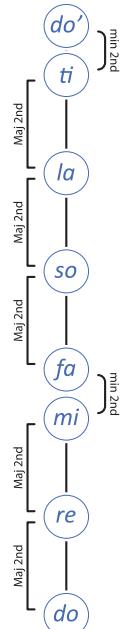
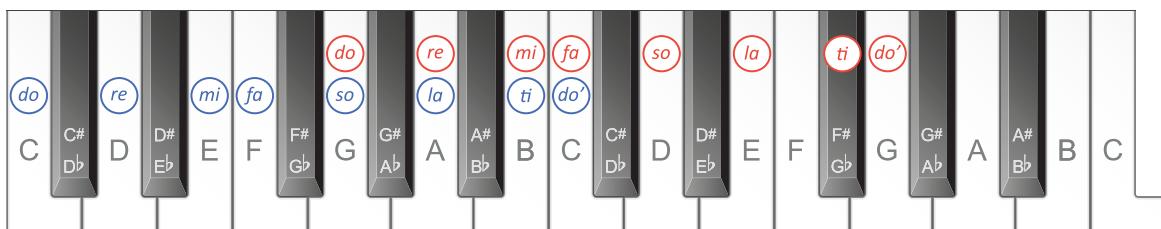
In C Major there are Major 2nds (tones) between each pair of notes **except mi** and **fa** (E and F) and **ti** and **do'** (B and C) as marked by the slurs in the following scale. These pairs of notes form minor 2nds (semitones). The handsigns for **fa** (pointing down) and **ti** (pointing up) indicate where the semitones fall.




## Transposition

All scales can be **transposed** (meaning moved into a new key) to begin on any new note by keeping the original interval pattern of that scale the same.

If you take the interval pattern of **C Major** (see blue solfa below) and begin on **G** (see red solfa below) you will see that the 7th note: **ti**, falls on a black note (**F#**). This keeps the pattern of intervals the same as in the original Major scale.



## G Major Scale



## Key Signatures and Accidentals

 To avoid having to write a sharp sign in front of every F in a piece of music based on the scale of G Major, we place the sharp required after the clef at the beginning of each line of music. This is called the **key signature**. A sharp or flat that is **not** found in the key signature is called an **accidental**. An accidental lasts for a full bar (until the next barline) or until it is cancelled out by another accidental (a sharp, a flat or a natural: .

## G Major Scale with a Key Signature

To write F Major (see green solfa below), follow the interval pattern of the Major scale (see blue solfa below). You will see that the 4th note: *fa*, falls on a black note ( $B\flat$ ).

**F Major Scale with a Key Signature**

do re mi etc

In the same way as scales can be transposed so can melodies.

This next example is "Lara's Song" from page 9 transposed from C Major into the key of F Major. Sing the F Major scale then sing this version of the song in solfa and letter names. ( $B\flat$  will be sung as "Bess". See Appendix 1 or click on for all solfa and letter name alterations).

### Lara's Song - F Major version

### Major Key Signatures

Every Major scale has its own key signature:

Click on the associated information sheet icon for key signatures in the bass clef.

#### Sharp Keys

(C Major: )

G Major:

D Major:

A Major:

E Major:

B Major:

F# Major:

C# Major:

#### Flat Keys

(C Major: )

F Major:

Bb Major:

Eb Major:

Ab Major:

Db Major:

Gb Major:

Cb Major:



## The Order of Sharps and Flats in a Key Signature



The first sharp in a key signature containing sharps is always F and each additional sharp is a 5th above: F, C, G, D, A, E and B. The order of flats in a key signature is the reverse of the order of sharps (or beginning on B and going down a 5th): B, E, A, D, G, C and F.



## Finding a Key from a Key Signature



The last sharp in a Major key's key signature (with sharps) is the leading or 7th note of that key. For example, if there are three sharps in the key signature then the last sharp will be G♯. This is the leading note of A. Therefore the Major scale with three sharps in its key signature is A Major.

Hint: When sharps you see, the last is *ti* (G♯ is *ti* in A Major).

The name of the Major key with flats in the key signature will be the second last flat of the key signature. For example, if the key signature has three flats then the second last flat will be E♭. Therefore E♭ Major has three flats in its key signature.

Hint: When flats there are, the last is *fa* (the last flat in the key signature is A♭. This is *fa* in E♭ Major).



## Worksheet 8

**S2 Scales 1** Write the ascending and descending Major scale that begins on, and uses the note value of (a crotchet), the given tonic note. Use a key signature, write the solfa beneath each note and use slurs to show the semitones.

---

**S2 Scales 2** Write the ascending and descending Major scale that begins on the given tonic note. Use a key signature.

---

**S2 Scales 3** Using a key signature, write two ascending octaves of G Major in crotchets.

---

**S2 Scales 4** Write the ascending Major scale that begins on the given tonic note in the bass clef. Use whole notes and identify the interval between each consecutive pair of notes.

---

**S2 Scales 5** Write the key signatures belonging to the following keys.

D Major

F Major

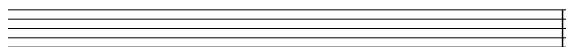
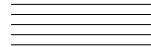
E♭ Major

G Major

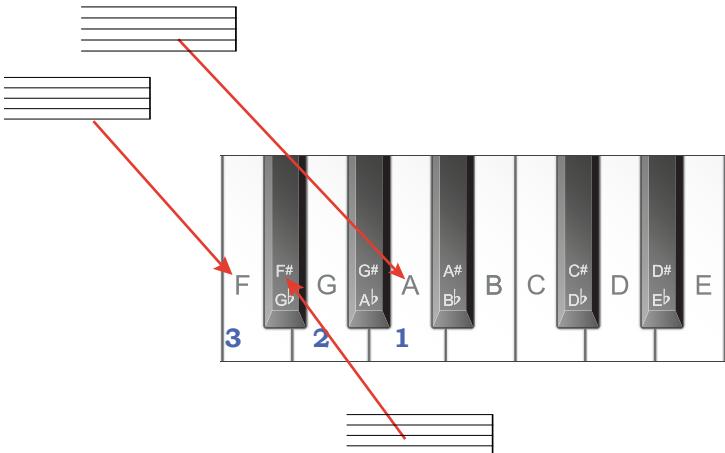
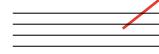
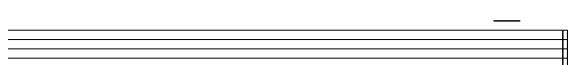
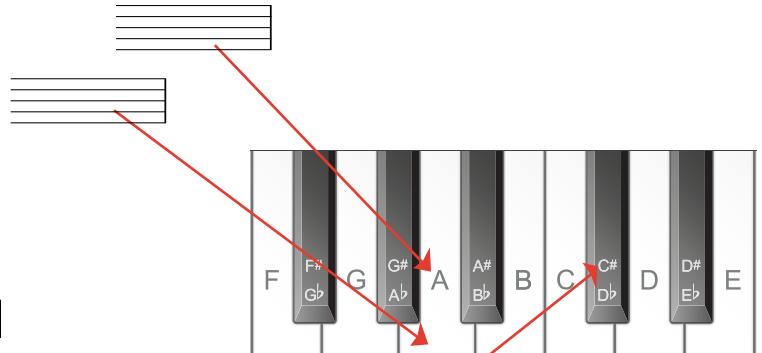
C Major

A Major

W  
I



W  
I





## Inversions of Intervals

**W** Knowing how to invert intervals can also be helpful when working out and writing intervals.

To invert an interval you turn it upside down.

In this example A up to C♯ has been inverted to C♯ up to A.

So a Major interval has become a minor interval and a 3rd has become a 6th.

When you invert an interval:

- Major becomes minor,
- minor becomes Major,
- Perfect remains Perfect and
- the sum of the numbers that make up the two intervals equals nine  
e.g. Major 3rd becomes a minor 6th = **3 + 6 = 9**

(For future reference: diminished intervals becomes Augmented and Augmented intervals becomes diminished - see page 35 for explanations of diminished and Augmented intervals).

Knowledge of inversions of intervals can be useful if the lowest note of an interval is the tonic of a scale with a difficult key signature.

For example, to name this interval:

it may be easier to work out the quality and name of its inversion first:

The third note of E♭ Major is G natural, which would be a Major 3rd.

As the note written is a G♭, this is one semitone smaller, therefore it is a minor third.

If you invert this interval (to give the name of the original interval) minor becomes Major and the numbers add up to 9 therefore G♭ up to E♭ is a Major 6th.

Interval: Major 6th      Inversion: minor 3rd

### Practice Question 3: Visual Interval Recognition in a Melody

Each pair of notes in a melody creates an interval. To name an interval, note that the quality of an interval is defined by the **bottom** note.

When working out intervals between pairs of notes in a melody, consider each pair of notes out of context (i.e. out of the melody) being sure to note if the key signature affects either note.

1. In the "Visual Interval Recognition in a Melody" example below the first pair of bracketed notes is B♭ (there is a B♭ and an E♭ in the key signature) up to D. As B♭ is the bottom or lower note, we need to consider the B♭ Major scale. As D is the 3rd note of the B♭ Major scale this interval is a Major 3rd.
2. The second bracketed pair of notes (B♭ down to F) is a Perfect 4th because B♭ is the 4th note of the F Major scale.

### Visual Interval Recognition in a Melody



## Worksheet 9



**S2 Intervals 1** Name these intervals. The first has been done for you. (Note that the bottom note changes for each interval).

minor 7th

**S2 Intervals 2** Write these intervals above the given notes.

minor 3rd Perfect 4th minor 7th Major 2nd Perfect 5th minor 2nd minor 6th

**S2 Intervals 3** Write these intervals below the given notes.

Perfect 4th Perfect 5th minor 3rd Major 6th Perfect 8ve Major 2nd minor 7th

**S2 Intervals 4** Name the inversions of the following intervals.

Perfect 4th

**S2 Intervals 5** Identify the three bracketed intervals in the following melody. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets.

**S2 Intervals 6** Identify the three bracketed intervals in the following melody. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets.

**S2 Intervals 7** Ascending intervals will be played twice each. They will be one of the following: a minor 2nd, minor 3rd, minor 7th, Perfect 4th or a Perfect 8ve. Name the intervals you hear.

1/21

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

# Section 2 - Melody



## Worksheet 10



See page 10 for more information about writing transcription scales.

**S2 Melodic Transcription 1** Transcription Scale:

**S2 Melodic Transcription 1**

2  
4  
*d*

1/22

**S2 Melodic Transcription 2** Transcription Scale:

**S2 Melodic Transcription 2**

2  
4  
*d*

1/23

**S2 Melodic Transcription 3** Transcription Scale:

**S2 Melodic Transcription 3**

2  
4  
*d*

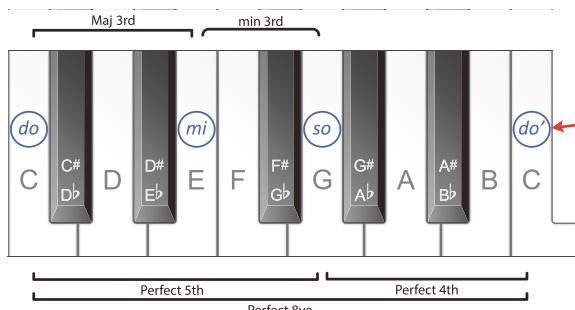
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# Section 2 - Chords



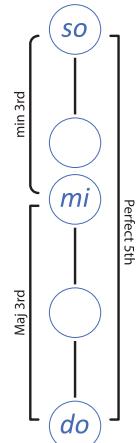
## Intervals in Triads

The Major triad can be described as having a Major 3rd at the bottom (in this example, between C and E) and a minor 3rd at the top (between E and G).



Often, when writing chords for use in a composition, a composer will "double the root" one octave higher.

In a Major triad, this creates another interval between the root note and the top note of a Perfect Octave and a Perfect 4th between *so* and new note, *do'*. These intervals can be seen in the second line of "Intervals in a (C) Major Triad".



## Intervals in a (C) Major Triad

## Other Major Triads in a Major Scale

Major triads can be built on the 1st, 4th and 5th scale degrees of a Major scale:

<i>s</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>r'</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>
<b><i>d</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>s</i></b>
I	IV	V

<i>s</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>r'</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>
<b><i>d</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>s</i></b>
I	IV	V

## Worksheet 11

**S2 Chords 1** Write Major triads above the given notes.

**S2 Chords 2** Write Major triads above the given notes.

# Section 2 - Chord Progressions



## Primary Triads in a Major Key

The triads built on the **tonic** (I), **subdominant** (IV) and **dominant** (V) notes of a scale are known as the **primary triads**. These are **Major** triads, as indicated by the CAPITAL Roman numerals.

These are the three primary triads of C Major:

I                          IV                          V

## C Major Primary Triads

d m s m d      I, f l d' l f      IV, s t r' t s      V



## Worksheet 12

**S2 Chord Progressions 1** Using a key signature, write the three primary triads of F Major. Label them with Roman numerals.

---

**S2 Chord Progressions 2** Write the three primary triads belonging to the Major key with the given key signature. Label them with Roman numerals.

---



**S2 Recognition of a Bassline 1** A chord progression, using only the primary triads, will be played several times. The given bass note of the first chord is the tonic. Write the solfa and letter names of the bassline for each chord played.

	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
Bass note	do/C			

1/25



**S2 Recognition of a Bassline 2** A chord progression, using only the primary triads, will be played several times. The given bass note of the first chord is the tonic. Write the solfa and letter names of the bassline for each chord played.

	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
Bass note	do/F			

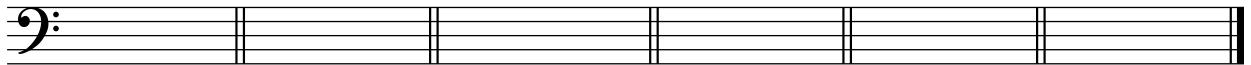
1/26

# Section 2 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S2 Key Signatures** Write the key signatures belonging to the following keys.



B♭ Major

E Major

A♭ Major

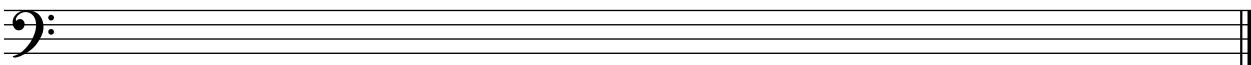
B Major

D♭ Major

A Major

W

**S2 Scales** Using semibreves in the bass clef, write one octave, ascending THEN descending, of D Major using a key signature. Write the solfa AND letter names beneath each note.




---



---

W

**S2 Melody** Create a simple F Major melody by writing the rhythm on the top rhythmic staff, the solfa underneath this rhythm and then transferring this onto the bass staff below, using a key signature. Sing in solfa and letter names once you have finished.

P

## Musicianship Practice

**PRACTICE ACTIVITIES** Click on the Practice icon:  in the left margin, for more information about the practice tasks below, including video links, worksheets etc

- Read simple time rhythms in rhythm names while conducting the beat
- Write simple time rhythms in shorthand
- Compose simple time rhythms then read in rhythm names while conducting the beat
- Sing the Major scale in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major scale in solfa with handsigns, inner hearing every second note
- Sing the F and G Major scale in letter names
- Sing all Major & Perfect Intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing all minor & Perfect Intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major scale, naming the consecutive intervals, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing C Major melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose Major melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major triad naming the consecutive intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing basslines in solfa with handsigns

# Section 3 - Rhythm



## Compound Time - $\frac{6}{8}$ Quavers and Dotted Crotchets

**Simple time** can be defined as a time signature where the value of the beat is a crotchet that can be divided equally into two quavers. We call these quavers: **pulses**.

### Simple time:

Beat Value: Crotchet  
Pulse division: two quavers



**Compound time** can be defined as a time signature where the value of the beat is a dotted crotchet that can be divided into three equally into three pulses.

### Compound time:

Beat Value: Dotted crotchet  
Pulse division: three quavers



In **compound time**, the **top number** of the time signature tells us the **number of pulses** per bar and the **bottom number** of a time signature tells us the **value** of those **pulses**.

As it is customary to refer to "beats per bar" rather than "pulses per bar" we say there are two **dotted crotchet** or **dotted quarter note beats** per bar.



### Rhythmic Example 14

Dotted crotchet beats: | . | . |

In **Rhythmic Example 14**, the time signature is  $\frac{6}{8}$



Quaver pulses: 

The **6** at the top means there are six pulses per bar and the **8** at the bottom means these pulses are eighth note or quaver pulses.

Therefore,  $\frac{6}{8}$  has six quaver pulses per bar and two dotted crotchet beats per bar.

This time signature can be described as **compound duple time**.

In compound time the quavers are usually grouped in threes



In a bar of  $\frac{6}{8}$  there can be two groups of three quavers (three equal sounds on a beat).

To find the number of beats in a bar of compound time, divide the top number by three.

A **dotted crotchet** or **dotted quarter note** (tam) lasts for one beat in compound time.  
Its equivalent rest:  also lasts for one beat in compound time.

A **dotted minim** or **dotted half note** (to-o) lasts for two beats in compound time.



A **dotted minim rest**:  is held for two beats in compound time.



### Rhythmic Example 15

| . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

$\frac{6}{8}$  tam tam ti - ti - ti tam etc

**12** This is another compound time signature and can be described as **compound quadruple**.

**8** This time signature has **four dotted crotchet beats** per bar (and twelve quaver pulses).



### Rhythmic Example 16

A musical staff in 12/8 time. It consists of four measures. Each measure contains three eighth notes. The first three measures have vertical bar lines between each group of three notes. The fourth measure ends with a double bar line.

In compound time there are two common **uneven** rhythms. These are combinations of crotchets and quavers:



We say **ta ti** which is a longer sound (lasting for two pulses) followed by a shorter sound (worth one pulse)

and

We say **ti ta** which is a shorter sound (worth one pulse) followed by a longer sound (lasting for two pulses)



### Rhythmic Example 17

A musical staff in 6/8 time. It consists of six measures. The first two measures show the pattern "ta-ti-ti-ta". The third measure shows "tam-ti-ti-ti". The fourth measure shows "ti-ti-ti-etc". Vertical bar lines separate the measures.



A **crotchet** or its rest are worth two thirds of a beat or two pulses.

A **quaver** or its rest are worth one third of a beat or one pulse.



### Rhythmic Example 18

A musical staff in 12/8 time. It consists of four measures. The first measure shows a crotchet followed by a quaver. The second measure shows a crotchet followed by a quaver. The third measure shows a crotchet followed by a quaver. The fourth measure shows a crotchet followed by a quaver.



### Practice Question 4: Compound Time Rhythmic Transcription

1. Write out your rhythm set.

The rhythm set for Practice Question 4 is:

2. In the "Rhythmic Transcription" at the top of the next page, two bars have notes written in them and two are empty. There are six pulses or two beats per bar. Above each bar is a stroke for each pulse. During the first playing listen, follow the rhythm given and point to the pulse or beat strokes (depending on the tempo).

Note that in **compound time** the count in may be in dotted crotchet beats, which will have to be divided into three pulses. (The shorthand has longer strokes for the pulses that fall on a beat).

3. During the second playing, make a mark for each sound you hear. For example, if you hear one sound on each pulse (quavers or ti-ti-ti) mark each pulse stroke with one line. If you hear one sound that lasts for three pulses or one full beat, (dotted crotchet or tam) mark the first pulse stroke (on the beat) with one line and leave the next two blank (this sound lasts for three pulses).
4. Complete the rhythmic shorthand as you listen. Write the rhythm of the shorthand onto the staff, using notes.
5. Use the final playing to check your rhythm by saying the rhythm names in your head while pointing to the pulse/beat strokes. Also check that the correct number of beats is in each bar.

## Rhythmic Transcription

1/27



## Worksheet 13

Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each of these transcriptions. There are no rests in these transcriptions.

## S3 Rhythmic Transcription 1

1/28

## S3 Rhythmic Transcription 2

1/29

## S3 Rhythmic Transcription 3

1/30

## S3 Rhythmic Transcription 4

1/31

## S3 Rhythmic Transcription 5

1/32



**S3 Rhythmic Composition** Compose four bars of compound duple time.



**S3 Rhythmic Theory** Add one note to complete each bar.

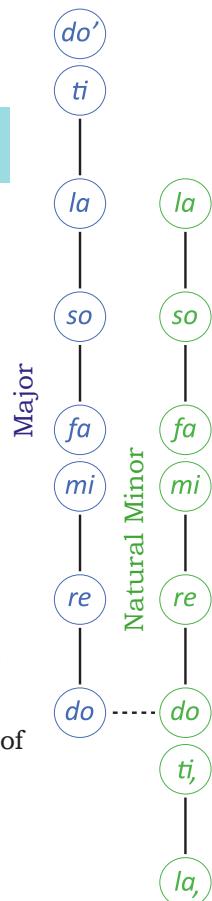
# Section 3 - Scales



## The Natural Minor Scale

To find the **natural minor scale**, sing or play the Major scale, beginning and ending on *la*. This scale was originally a mode called the **Aeolian mode**.

### C Major Scale beginning and ending on *la*



C Major and A minor are **related** keys as they share the same key signature.



There are many ways to work out the relative Major and minor keys. The easiest is to find *la* in a Major scale. This will be the **tonic** of the **relative minor** key.

For example, to find the relative minor of D Major, find *la* when D is *do*. (In the scale of D Major B is *la* therefore B minor is related to D Major and shares the same key).

### D Major

### B Natural Minor

## Writing a Natural Minor Scale

To write E natural minor scale firstly, take the notes in the related Major scale:

(This example is based on writing the E natural minor scale therefore this is the G major scale).

Then write these notes beginning and ending on *la* to create the E natural minor scale:

W

## Major and the Relative Minor Key Signatures

I

Click on the associated information sheet icon for key signatures in the bass clef.

### Sharp Keys

(C Major/ A minor: do (ti) la )

G Major/ E minor:

D Major/ B minor:

A Major/ F# minor:

E Major/ C# minor:

B Major/ G# minor:

F# Major/ D# minor:

C# Major/ A# minor:

### Flat Keys

(C Major/ A minor: do (ti) la )

F Major/ D minor:

Bb Major/ G minor:

Eb Major/ C minor:

Ab Major/ F minor:

Db Major/ Bb minor:

Gb Major/ Eb minor:

Cb Major/ Ab minor:

## Worksheet 14

W

**S3 Scales 1** On the given staff, write one octave, ascending and descending, in quarter notes, of the natural minor scale with two sharps in the key signature. Write the letter names beneath each note.

**S3 Scales 2** On the given staff, write one octave, ascending and descending, in quarter notes, of the natural minor scale with three flats in the key signature. Write the solfa beneath each note.

W

**S3 Scales 3** Write the key signatures belonging to the following keys.

D minor    G Major    G minor    B minor    C Major    F# minor    C minor

**S3 Aural Scale Recognition** Three scales will be played twice each.  
Name each scale as Major or natural minor.

1.

2.

3.

# Section 3 - Intervals

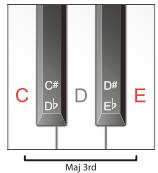


## Diminished Intervals

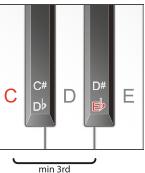
A **diminished (dim) interval** is created by taking a **Perfect** or **minor interval** and making it **one semitone smaller** (or by making a **Major** interval **two semitones smaller** - one semitone smaller makes it minor, two semitones smaller makes it diminished).

To write a diminished 3rd **above** C:

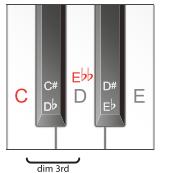
 = Major 3rd



 = minor 3rd

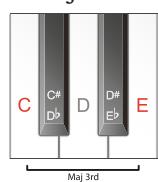


 = diminished 3rd



Or to write a diminished 3rd **below** E:

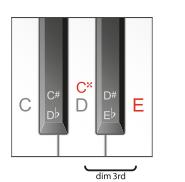
 = Major 3rd



 = minor 3rd



 = diminished 3rd



A **double flat**,  $\flat\flat$ , lowers a note two semitones, a **double sharp**,  $\times$ , raises a note two semitones.

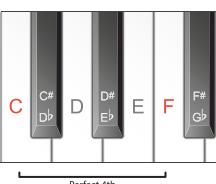
The letter name of an interval **MUST** remain the same as you alter the note or the number of the interval will change.



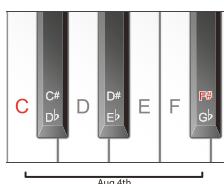
## Augmented Intervals

An **Augmented (Aug) interval** is found by taking a Perfect or Major interval and making it one semitone larger (or by making a **minor** interval **two semitones larger** - one semitone larger makes it Major, two semitones larger makes it Augmented).

 = Perfect 4th



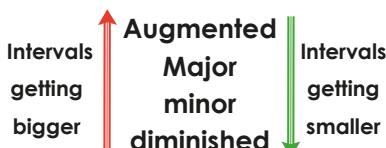
 = Augmented 4th



When indicating a Major, Perfect or Augmented interval use capital letters (**Maj 3**, **Perf 4**, **Aug 4**) and when indicating a minor or diminished interval use lower case letters (**min 3**, **dim 5**).



## Interval Alteration Rule:



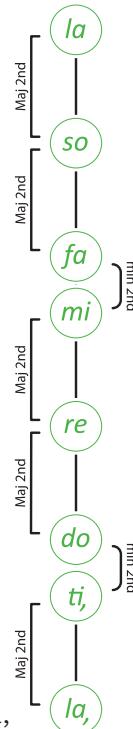
## Intervals within the Natural Minor Scale (Aeolian Mode)

Major 2nd tone   minor 2nd semitone   Major 2nd tone   Major 2nd tone   minor 2nd semitone   Major 2nd tone   Major 2nd tone

Remember that *mi* to *fa* and *ti* to *do* are **ALWAYS** semitones.

## C Natural Minor Interval Pattern

la, ti, Major second, ti, do minor second, do re Major second, re mi etc



## Practice Question 5: Aural Interval Recognition in a Melody

Listen to the following melody with the given rhythmic pattern. It is in a Major key.  
Students only have the rhythm of the melody and the brackets on their score.

- The first time the **Aural Interval Recognition in a Melody** question below is played, follow the given rhythm. Knowing this melody is in a Major key, confirm that the last note is *do* and write this above the last note. Hold the sound of this note in your head until the second playing begins to work out whether the first note is *do*.
- Preferably using solfa, derive and write the name of the first interval (the first pair of bracketed notes) in full in the space provided. Following a tone ladder and pointing to the pitches as you work out the distance between two notes may aid you. Repeat for the second interval.

## Aural Interval Recognition in a Melody

1/34



## Worksheet 15

**S3 Intervals 1** Write these intervals above the given notes.

minor 6th   dim 2nd   Perfect 4th   Major 3rd   minor 3rd   Aug 5th   Major 2nd

**S3 Intervals 2** A melody, in a natural minor key, will be played several times. The rhythm of the melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets.

1/35

**S3 Intervals 3** Ascending intervals will be played twice. They will be one of the following: Major 2nd, Major 3rd, Major 6th, Major 7th, Perfect 5th or Perfect 8ve. Name the intervals you hear.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

1/36

# Section 3 - Melody

The following Israeli folksong "Alleluia" has no sharps or flats in the key signature, therefore, C is *do*.

do    re    mi    fa    so    la    ti    do    ti    la    so    fa    mi    re    do  
C    D    E    F    G    A    B    C    B    A    G    F    E    D    C

However, the last note is A, or *la*, A is also the tonal centre of the song. To be a **tonal centre**, a particular note (and the key based around that note, in this case A minor) is most important tonally in the music. For example, the song begins on the tonic: *la*, the second phrase begins on the dominant: *mi* and ends on the mediant: *do* of A minor and the third phrase begins on *do*. These three notes: *la* *do* and *mi*, create the tonic triad of a minor key (see page 51). There are also many A minor scale fragments used throughout. This all indicates that "Alleluia" is in A natural minor.

la    ti    do    re    mi    fa    so    la    so    fa    mi    re    do    ti    la  
A    B    C    D    E    F    G    A    G    F    E    D    C    B    A

Sing the A natural minor scale in solfa with handsigns and letter names then sing "Alleluia" in solfa with handsigns and in letter names.



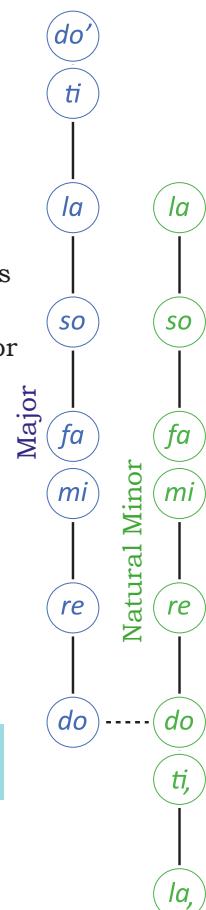
Alleluia

Israeli Folksong

1.  
la, ti, do re    la, ti, do re    la, ti, do re    do re    mi    etc

2.  
la, ti, do re    la, ti, do re    la, ti, do re    do re    mi    etc

3.  
la, ti, do re    la, ti, do re    la, ti, do re    do re    mi    etc



## Melodic Transcriptions in Minor Keys

When completing a transcription in a minor key the process remains the same as when completing a transcription in a Major key.



Practice Question 6: Two Part Melodic Transcription

- Study the "Melodic Transcription" on the next page.

Determine the key by studying the key signature and the last note (of the bass part).

There is one flat (B♭) in the key signature. This tells us that F is *do*. However, the bass part ends on a D or *la*, therefore this example is in the key of D natural minor.

Write the D natural minor scale on this staff with solfa and letter names beneath each note:

2. Sing this scale in solfa and letter names.
3. The melody for Practice Question 6 will be played several times. Before it begins, note the rhythm given for you above the staff. This is the rhythm of the melody. The solfa of the first and last bars is given under this rhythm.
4. The first time you hear the melodic transcription listen and point to the rhythm above the staff. If you **recognise** any notes (such as the tonic: *la* or the dominant: *mi*) write the solfa of these notes under the rhythm where you heard them. You may remember the solfa of the last few notes as these will remain in your internal memory. Use the scale you have written (or a solfa tone ladder such as the natural minor one on page 36) to help recognise notes you hear.
5. Use further playings of the melodic transcription to continue writing the solfa you hear under the rhythm. When you are (fairly) sure your solfa is correct write this as notes on the staff. (Do not leave this until the end as looking at the notes written on the staff can help find mistakes).
6. Have the notes of this melody on the staff before the final playing. Use the final playing to check your completed melody by singing it in solfa in your head and pointing to the notes as you listen.

### Melodic Transcription

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a rhythm staff with a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes: a quarter note, two eighth notes, another quarter note, and a dotted half note. The bottom staff is a melody staff in G major (no sharps or flats) with a bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes: a quarter note, two eighth notes, another quarter note, and a dotted half note. The bottom staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. A purple circle in the top right corner contains the number 1/37.

As your knowledge of harmony improves it will help to study the bass part of multi-part transcriptions from a harmonic perspective. Decide which chords the melody could be based on etc. This can assist in choosing the notes in the part to be notated (i.e. notes that belong to the underlying chord progression are likely possibilities).

Continue using this process for **all melodic transcription** exercises.

In particular, write the transcription scale (the scale the transcription is based on with the solfa and letter names below) for **every** exercise. Where necessary, use manuscript or draw your own staff to write key information on.



### Worksheet 16

Write the transcription scale out first for **all** transcriptions.

#### S3 Melodic Transcription 1

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a rhythm staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes: a quarter note, two eighth notes, another quarter note, and a dotted half note. The bottom staff is a melody staff in G major (no sharps or flats) with a bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes: a quarter note, two eighth notes, another quarter note, and a dotted half note. The bottom staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. A purple circle in the bottom right corner contains the number 1/38.

## Worksheet 16 cont.

**S3 Melodic Transcription 2**

**6** *d*

1/39

**S3 Melodic Transcription 3** Transcribe the rhythm of this transcription first. Write the beat strokes and rhythmic shorthand to help.

1/40
**S3 Melodic Transcription 4**

**4** *d*

1/41

**S3 Melodic Composition** Create a D natural minor melody by writing the rhythm on the rhythm staff, the solfa underneath this rhythm and then transferring this onto the treble staff below. Sing in solfa and in letter names once you have finished.

W

**12**

**12**

3

# Section 3 - Chords

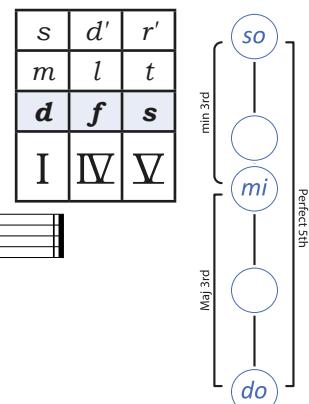


## Major Triads in Scales

Major triads are found on the 1st, 4th and 5th scale degrees of a Major Scale:

### Major Triads in the C Major Scale

A musical staff in G clef. Notes are labeled below the staff: **d**, **r**, **m**, **f**, **s**, **l**, **t**. Above the staff, Roman numerals are placed under the notes: **I**, **IV**, **V**.



### Major Triads in the A Harmonic Minor Scale

Major triads can be built on the 5th and 6th scale degrees of a harmonic minor scale:

A musical staff in G clef. Notes are labeled below the staff: **l**, **t**, **d**, **r**, **m**, **f**, **si**. Above the staff, Roman numerals are placed under the notes: **V**, **VI**.

<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>
<b>si</b>	<b>l</b>
<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>VI</b>

Note that the raised 7th in chord **V** turns what was originally a minor triad into a Major triad.



## Worksheet 17

**S3 Chords 1** Write a Major triad on each given note.

A bass clef staff with four empty circles for note placement.

**S3 Chords 2** Write a Major triad on each given note.

A treble clef staff with four empty circles for note placement.

**S3 Chords 3** Write the primary triads belonging to the Major key with the given key signature. Label each chord with its Roman numeral.

A bass clef staff with one sharp sign and three empty circles for note placement.

**S3 Chords 4** Using a key signature, write the primary triads of A Major. Label each chord with its Roman numeral.

A treble clef staff with one sharp sign and three empty circles for note placement.

**S3 Chords 5** Write the primary triads belonging to the Major key with the given key signature. Label each chord with its Roman numeral.

A bass clef staff with two sharps and three empty circles for note placement.

# Section 3 - Chord Progressions



## Practice Question 7: Recognition of a Chord Progression in a Major Key



1/42

1. A chord progression will be played several times. The chord progression played will be one of the following chord progressions (shown using Roman numerals):

a. I -  $\text{IV}$  - I -  $\text{V}$       b. I -  $\text{V}$  -  $\text{IV}$  -  $\text{V}$       c. I -  $\text{IV}$  -  $\text{V}$  - I

d. I -  $\text{V}$  - I -  $\text{IV}$       e. I -  $\text{IV}$  -  $\text{V}$  -  $\text{IV}$       f. I -  $\text{V}$  -  $\text{IV}$  - I

2. The tonic note is C. As preparation, sing the bassline, or tonic, of each possible progression in solfa and letter names. You may wish to write the solfa of each bass note above the Roman numerals. The first has been done for you.
3. As you listen make a note of the solfa or letter names of the bassline that you hear. Match each bassline note with a Roman numeral. For example, a chord built on F or *fa* would be chord  $\text{IV}$  in C Major.
4. When you know which progression has been played, circle it above. To check, inner hear the bassline in solfa as the progression is played for the final time.



## Practice Question 8: Transcription of a Chord Progression in a Major Key

1. A chord progression will be played several times. The first chord, C Major, is the tonic chord, therefore this progression is in the key of C Major. This chord progression will use only **chords** I,  $\text{IV}$ , and  $\text{V}$  (the primary triads).
2. The bass note is the root note of each chord. Write the solfa of the bassline **above** the harmonic grid below (beside each number) and the letter names of the bassline in the **Bass Note** boxes of the Harmonic Grid.
3. To check, sing (in your head) the bassline in solfa as the progression is played for the final time. **If preferred**, the **full chord name** can be written on the first set of numbered lines below the harmonic grid. For example, the chord built on the fourth scale degree of C Major (*fa*) would be an F Major chord as F is its bass note and the fourth chord of a Major key is a Major chord. **Alternatively**, the **Roman numeral** of each triad can be written on the second set of lines. For example, if the bass note is F, the Roman numeral would be  $\text{IV}$  as F is the fourth scale degree in C Major.

Use UPPER CASE Roman numerals to show Major triads.

### Harmonic Grid

1. *d*

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	C			
Quality	Major			

1/43

**OR**

1. C Major      2.      3.      4.

**OR**

1. I      2.      3.      4.

The quality of a chord on a particular scale degree will **always** be the same. For example, a chord built on the first, fourth or fifth scale degree of a Major scale will always be Major.



## Worksheet 18

**S3 Recognition of a Chord Progression** A chord progression, using only Major triads, will be played five times. Use the instructions from Practice Question 7 to complete this question. This chord progression will be one of the following:

- a. I - IV - I - V
- b. I - IV - V - IV
- c. I - IV - V - I
- d. I - V - I - IV
- e. I - V - IV - V
- f. I - V - IV - I

1/44

**S3 Transcription of a Chord Progression 1 and 2 Instructions**

Two chord progressions, consisting of four chords each, will be played several times.

The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of the progression.

Write your answers using the instructions from Practice Question 8.

These chord progressions use only the primary triads of the Major scale.

**S3 Transcription of a Chord Progression 1****Harmonic Grid**

1. d

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	C			
Quality	Major			

1/45

**S3 Transcription of a Chord Progression 2****Harmonic Grid**

1. d

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	C			
Quality	Major			

1/46

**S3 Chord Progression Theory**

Click on the associated video icon: for instructions on how to complete this question type. The worksheet: has worked examples of this question type.

A bass line is given on the staff below. Follow these steps to complete the treble part of this chord progression. The first (tonic) chord has been done for you.

- On line 1. below each bass note write the solfa and letter name of that bass note.
- On line 2. write the solfa of the notes that belong to that root position chord.
- On line 3. write the letter names of the notes that belong to that root position chord.
- Finally, rewrite these root position chords in a way that moves smoothly from one part to another. For example, as there is a C in the first and second chords, this note can remain in the same place on the treble staff for both chords. Also if possible, have *ti* leading to *do* and *fa* leading to *mi*. For example, the *ti* in the 4th chord leads up to *do'* in the final chord.

*do/C**do mi so*

C E G

# Section 3 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S3 Rhythm 1** Add barlines to this rhythm.



**S3 Rhythm 2** Add barlines to this rhythm.



W

**S3 Scales** Write the natural minor scale that begins on the given tonic note in the treble clef. Use accidentals and write the solfa AND letter names beneath each note.

W

**S3 Intervals** Name these intervals.



P

Musicianship Practice - Practice each task as many times as possible

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read compound time rhythms in rhythm names while conducting the pulse
- Write compound time rhythms in shorthand
- Compose compound time rhythms then read in rhythm names while conducting the pulse
- Sing the natural minor scale in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the A natural minor scale in letter names
- Write the natural minor scale in treble or bass clef in various keys
- Sing all Major & Perfect Intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing all minor & Perfect Intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the natural minor scale, naming the consecutive intervals, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing natural minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose natural minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major triad, using all different possible solfa, with handsigns (page 39)
- Sing basslines in solfa with handsigns

# Section 4 - Rhythm



## Compound Time - Semiquavers



In compound time, **semiquavers** or **sixteenth notes** are usually grouped in six lasting for one beat (there are **six** equal sounds on a **beat** or **two** equal sounds on each **pulse**). Its rhythm name is **tika-tika-tika**.



Individual **semiquavers** are worth **one sixth** of a **beat** or **half a pulse**.



In compound time a **semiquaver rest** is a silence that lasts for **one sixth** of a **beat** or **half a pulse**.



## Rhythmic Example 19

ti-ka-ti-ka-ti-ka ti - ti - ti etc



## Rhythmic Example 20



## Compound Time - $\frac{9}{8}$



$\frac{9}{8}$  is another compound time signature and can be described as **compound triple**.

This time signature has **three dotted crotchet beats** per bar and **nine quaver pulses** grouped in three groups of three:



## Rhythmic Example 21



## Worksheet 19

Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each transcription.

There are no rests in these transcriptions.

**S4 Rhythmic Transcription 1**

1/47

**S4 Rhythmic Transcription 2**

1/48

**S4 Rhythmic Transcription 3**

1/49

**S4 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

1/50

**S4 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

1/51

**S4 Rhythmic Theory 1** Add barlines to the following rhythm.

**S4 Rhythmic Theory 2** Complete these bars using only quavers. Group the notes so as to show the beats clearly.



# Section 4 - Scales



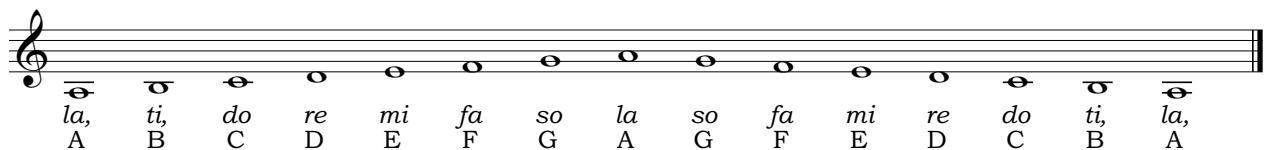
## The Harmonic Minor Scale

The **harmonic minor scale** is the minor scale most likely to be used when building chords (or harmony - this is why it is called the **harmonic** minor scale) in a minor key.

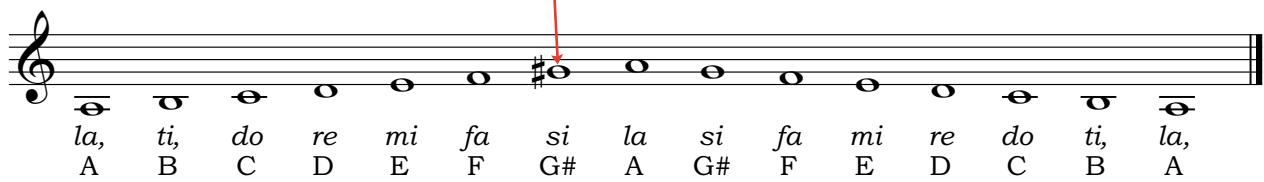
It is almost identical to the **natural minor scale**.

The only difference is the **raised 7th degree** - **so** becomes **si**:

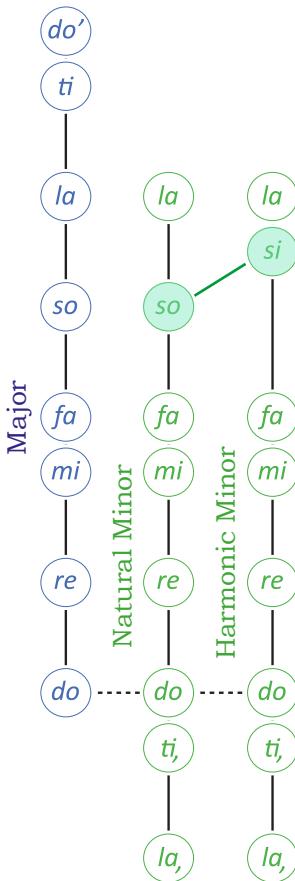
### A Natural Minor Scale



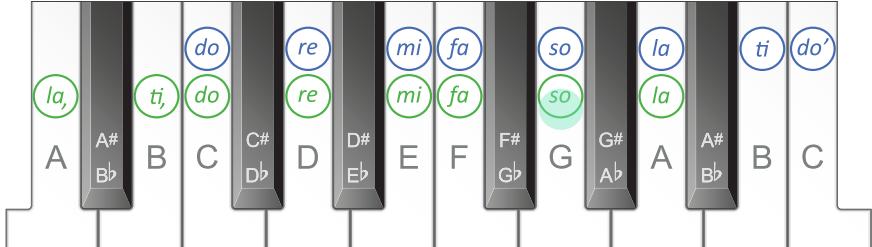
### A Harmonic Minor Scale



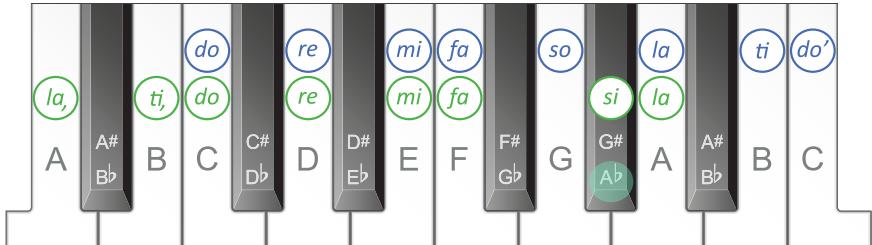
As the raised 7th is **not** found in the key signature it is called an **accidental**.



### C Major and A Natural Minor:



### C Major and A Harmonic Minor:





## Writing a Harmonic Minor Scale

To write a harmonic minor scale,

take the notes in the related Major scale:

(This example is based on writing the B harmonic minor scale therefore the relative Major is the D major scale).

Write these same

notes beginning and ending on *la*, to create the B natural minor scale:

Finally, raise the 7th note of the natural minor scale to create the harmonic minor scale:

In this harmonic minor scale an **accidental** (a **sharp** in this case) is added to raise the A one semitone. However, if the 7th note was a flat (shown in the key signature) a different accidental would be needed (in this case a **natural**: in front of the note to raise it one semitone. If the 7th was already a sharp, we would have to use a **double sharp** () to raise the 7th one semitone.

### Worksheet 20



**S4 Scales 1** Write the ascending and descending harmonic minor scale that is related to G Major on the given staff. Use a key signature and write in semibreves. Write the letter names beneath each note.

**S4 Scales 2** Without a key signature (i.e. using accidentals), write the harmonic minor scale that begins on, and uses the note value of, the given tonic note. Write the solfa beneath each note.

**S4 Scales 3** Write the descending harmonic minor scale with this key signature. Write the letter names beneath each note.

**S4 Aural Scale Recognition** Three scales will be played twice.  
Name each scale as Major, natural minor or harmonic minor.

1.

2.

3.

# Section 4 - Intervals

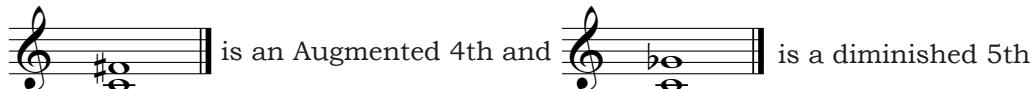


## Enharmonic Intervals



**Enharmonic intervals** are those which are written in a different way but sound the same.

For example these intervals look different on the staff:



however, when played they will sound the same:

The interval of an **Augmented 4th/diminished 5th** can also be called a **tritone** as there are **three tones** between the bottom and top notes.

This interval occurs naturally in scales between *fa* and *ti* or *ti* and *fa*.



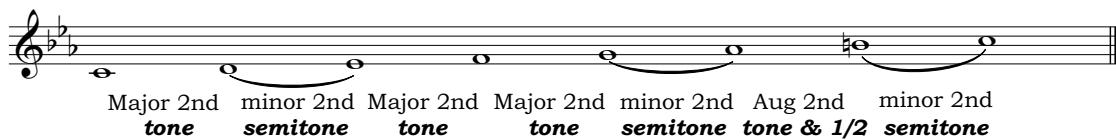
## Compound Intervals



**Compound intervals** are intervals wider than an octave.

This interval is wider than an octave by a Major 3rd. Therefore, we could call this interval a **compound** (meaning plus one octave) **Major 3rd** or a **Major 10th** (this interval has 10 inclusive notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D and E, and Major because the non-compound interval: is a Major 3rd).

## Intervals within the Harmonic Minor Scale



Note the **Augmented 2nd** (tone and a half) between the top two notes in this scale. *fa* to *so* is a Major 2nd, *fa* to *si* is one semitone larger, therefore it is an Augmented 2nd.



## C Harmonic Minor Interval Pattern



## Worksheet 21

**S4 Intervals 1** Beginning on the tonic note indicated, write the ascending harmonic minor scale. Identify the interval between each consecutive pair of notes and show the semitones using slurs.

**S4 Intervals 2** Name each given interval, then write an enharmonic equivalent for each in the adjacent empty bar by altering one of the notes. The first one has been done for you.

Perfect 5th dim 6th

**S4 Intervals 3** Name each given interval then write an enharmonic equivalent for each in the adjacent empty bar.

**S4 Intervals 4** Name each interval in two ways. The first has been done for you.

Perfect 11th

Compound Perf 4th

**S4 Intervals 5** Identify the three bracketed intervals in the following melody. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets.

**S4 Intervals 6** Descending intervals will be played twice. They will be one of the following: a Major 2nd, Major 3rd, Perfect 4th, Perfect 5th, Major 6th, Major 7th or Perfect 8ve. Name the intervals you hear.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1/53

**S4 Intervals 7** A melody, in a natural minor key, will be played several times. The rhythm of the melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets.

1/54

# Section 4 - Melody



The following song "Kyrie" has no sharps or flats in the key signature, therefore, C is *do*.

*do* *re* *mi* *fa* *so* *la* *ti* *do* *ti* *la* *so* *fa* *mi* *re* *do*

C D E F G A B C B A G F E D C

However, the last note (and the tonal centre of the song - see page 36 for more information) is A, or *la*, therefore "Kyrie" is in A minor.

Now look through the notation of the song. The G♯ or *si* that occurs several times is the raised 7th note. Therefore, "Kyrie" is based on the A harmonic minor scale.

*la*, *ti*, *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *si*, *la*, *si*, *fa*, *mi*, *re*, *do*, *ti*, *la*,

A B C D E F G# A G# F E D C B A

Sing the A harmonic minor scale in solfa with handsigns and letter names then sing "Kyrie" in solfa with handsigns and in letter names.



Kyrie



Smith

*l* *l* *t* *d'* *t* *l* *si* *etc*

*l* *l* *t* *d'* *t* *l* *si* *etc*

The following song has three flats in the key signature indicating that E♭ is *do*.

The last note (and tonal centre of the song) is C, or *la*, therefore "Elodie" is in C minor.

Looking through the notation of the song, notice the B♭ or *si*. The 7th note of C minor is B♭. B♭ is the raised 7th of C minor. Given the raised 7th, "Elodie" is based on the C harmonic minor scale. Sing the C harmonic minor scale in solfa with handsigns and letter names, then sing "Elodie" in solfa with handsigns and in letter names.

*la*, *ti*, *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *si*, *la*, *si*, *fa*, *mi*, *re*, *do*, *ti*, *la*,

C D E♭ F G A♭ B C B A♭ G F E♭ D C



Elodie

Smith

*la*, *ti*, *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *si*, *la*, *si*, *fa*, *mi*, *re*, *do*, *ti*, *la*,

C D E♭ F G A♭ B C B A♭ G F E♭ D C

*la*, *ti*, *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *si*, *la*, *si*, *fa*, *mi*, *re*, *do*, *ti*, *la*,

C D E♭ F G A♭ B C B A♭ G F E♭ D C



## Worksheet 22

Write the transcription scale out first for **all** transcriptions.

**S4 Melodic Transcription 1**
1/55
**S4 Melodic Transcription 2**
1/56
**S4 Melodic Transcription 3**
1/57


**S4 Melodic Composition** Create a melody in A harmonic minor by writing the rhythm on the rhythm staff, the solfa underneath this rhythm and then transferring this onto the treble staff below. Sing in solfa and in letter names once you have finished.

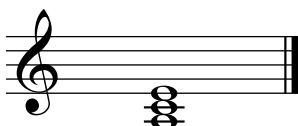
# Section 4 - Chords



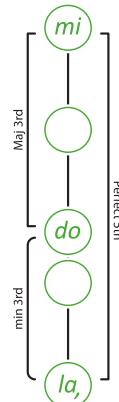
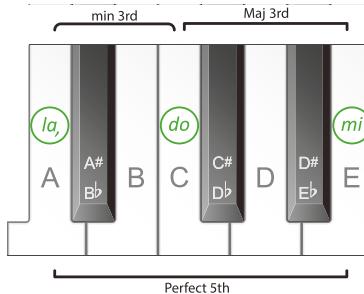
## The Minor Triad

A minor triad (in root position) is made up of a root note, a note a minor 3rd and a note a Perfect 5th above the root note.

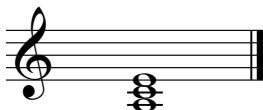
### Intervals within the A Minor Triad



In this chord, A is the root note, A to C is a minor 3rd and C to E is a Major 3rd. A up to E is a Perfect 5th.



### Labelling Minor Triads



**Chord Name:** **A minor triad** (it is the minor triad built on A)

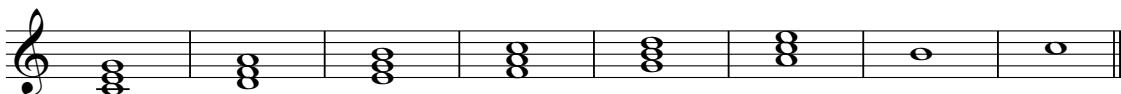
**Roman numeral with Figures:** **Chord vi<sup>5</sup>** in C Major or **Chord i<sup>5</sup>** in

A harmonic minor (lower case Roman numeral, indicating the chord is minor, Roman numeral showing the scale degree the chord is built on and the  $\frac{5}{3}$  indicating that there is a 5th and a 3rd above the root note).

**Tonal or Functional Name:** **A minor tonic triad** (all the notes in this triad belong to the A harmonic minor scale and it is built on the tonic of A minor).

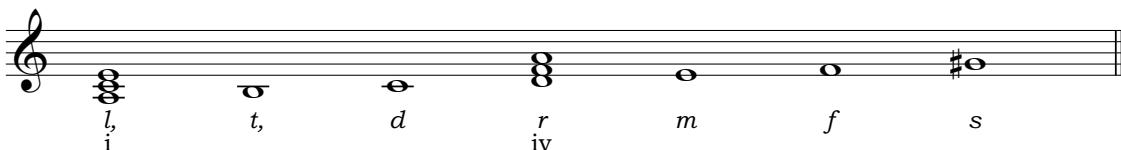
### Minor Triads - in Major and Minor Keys

Minor triads can be built on the 2nd, 3rd and 6th scale degrees of a Major scale:



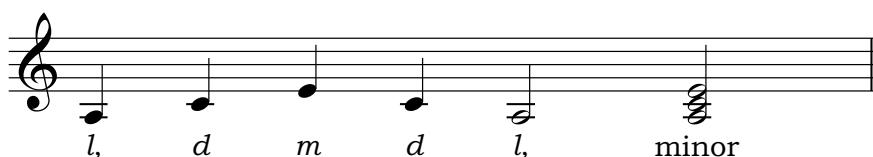
l	t	m'
f	s	d'
r	m	l
ii	iii	vi

and on the 1st and 4th scale degrees of a harmonic minor scale:



m	l
d	f
l,	r
i	iv

### A Minor Triad Melodically





## Intervals in the (A) Minor Triad

la, do mi la la mi do la, minor. la, do minor 3rd,

do mi Major 3rd, mi la Perfect 4th, la mi Perfect 5th, la, la Perfect 8ve.



## Worksheet 23

**S4 Chords 1** Using your knowledge of interval patterns, write a minor triad on each given note.

**S4 Chords 2** Write a minor triad on each given note.

**S4 Chords 3** Using your knowledge of interval patterns, write a Major triad on each given note.

**S4 Chords 4** Write a Major triad on each given note.

**S4 Chords 5** Identify each triad as Major or minor.

**S4 Chords 6** Five triads will be played twice. They will be either Major or minor triads. Write the quality of each triad in the spaces provided. *Click on the icon at the top of this worksheet for chord recognition clever echo video.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

1/58

# Section 4 - Chord Progressions



## Primary Triads in a Minor Key



Note the use of the raised 7th from the harmonic minor scale in chord V which makes the quality of this chord Major.

## C Minor Primary Triads



## Worksheet 24

**S4 Chord Progressions** Using a key signature, write the three primary triads of D harmonic minor. Label them with Roman numerals.

**Recognition of a Bassline Instructions:** A chord progression, using only the primary triads in a minor key, will be played several times. The given bass note of the first chord is the tonic. Write the solfa or letter names of the bassline for each chord played.

### S4 Recognition of a Bassline 1

	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
Bass note	la/A			

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### S4 Recognition of a Bassline 2

	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
Bass note	la/B			

1/60

**S4 Chord Progression** Three chord progressions, consisting of four chords, will be played. Each progression will begin on the tonic chord, either I in Major or i in minor. Identify whether each chord progression is in a Major or a minor key (using the tonic chord as a guide).

1/61

1.

2.

3.

# Section 4 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision



**S4 Chord Progressions** A bass line is given on the staff below. Follow these steps to complete the treble part of this chord progression. The first (tonic) chord has been done for you.

1. On line 1. below each bass note write the solfa and letter name of that bass note.
2. On line 2. write the Roman numeral belonging to that root position chord.
3. On line 3. write the solfa of the notes that belong to that root position chord.
4. On line 4. write the letter names of the notes that belong to that root position chord.
5. Finally, rewrite these root position chords in a way that moves smoothly from one part to another. Where possible, keep the same notes in the same position, and have *ti* leading to *do* and *fa* leading to *mi*.

la/A

i

la do mi

A C E



**S4 Rhythm** Compose a compound triple rhythm on the given staff.



## Musicianship Practice - Practice each task as many times as possible

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read compound time rhythms in rhythm names while conducting the pulse
- Write compound time rhythms in shorthand
- Compose compound time rhythms then read in rhythm names while conducting the pulse
- Sing the harmonic minor scale in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the harmonic minor scale in letter names in A, D and E minor
- Write the harmonic minor scale in treble or bass clef in A, D and E minor
- Sing all Major & minor 3rds belonging to the Major scale, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the harmonic minor scale, naming the consecutive intervals, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing harmonic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose harmonic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the minor triad naming the consecutive intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the minor triad, using all different possible solfa, with handsigns (page 51)
- Sing chord progressions from basslines in solfa with handsigns

# Section 5 - Rhythm



## Two Part Rhythms

1. Read the rhythm of **Two Part Rhythm 1** by saying the rhythm names of the top part, then the bottom part while conducting the beat.
2. One student (or group of students), says, claps or taps the top part while another student says, claps or taps the bottom part.
3. Students then tap both parts of the rhythm; the top part with their right hand, the bottom part with their left. As an extension, swap parts (i.e. top part in the left hand). Tap one part with a pencil so the sound of the two parts is different.



### Two Part Rhythm 1



## New Simple Triple Time Signatures: $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$



The following example uses the time signature which has three crotchet or quarter note beats per bar. It can be described as **simple triple** time.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   
**Simple** meaning the beat can be divided into two pulses and **triple** meaning three.



### Rhythmic Example 22

Another **simple triple** time signature is  $\frac{3}{8}$  which has three quaver or eighth note beats per bar.

This time signature functions in the same way as  $\frac{3}{4}$  with a different beat value (the quaver).

However, note groupings in  $\frac{3}{8}$  will be the same as those in compound time.



### Rhythmic Example 23

## Rhythm Review

### Crotchet Beat Time Signatures and Rhythms

Simple Duple: Two crotchet beats per bar		Simple Triple: Three crotchet beats per bar		Simple quadruple (common time): Four crotchet beats per bar	
Rhythms lasting for one crotchet beat:					
Rhythms lasting for two crotchet beats:					
Rhythm lasting for three crotchet beats:					
Rhythm lasting for four crotchet beats:					

### Dotted Crotchet Beat Time Signatures and Rhythms

Compound Duple: Two dotted crotchet beats per bar		Compound Triple: Three dotted crotchet beats per bar		Compound quadruple: Four dotted crotchet beats per bar	
Rhythms lasting for one dotted crotchet beat:					
Rhythms lasting for two dotted crotchet beats:					

### Quaver Beat Time Signatures and Rhythms

Simple Triple:					
Rhythms lasting for three quaver beats:					



### Practice Question 9: Recognition of Rhythms

1. Practice Question 9 is a four bar, two part score with two empty bars. Below this are four two bar rhythmic options (labelled A. to D.) one of which will be the rhythm played for Practice Question 9. Before the first playing, study the rhythmic options, inner hearing them as you do, noting where they differ and where they are the same. Consider creating a map for your ears to follow. (*The associated video shows how to do this in detail*).
2. Listen to Practice Question 9 and choose which rhythmic option is being played in the empty bars.
3. Circle the correct rhythm.

## Rhythmic Recognition

1/62

A                      B

C                      D

## Worksheet 25

Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each of these transcriptions. There are no rests in these transcriptions.

### S5 Rhythmic Transcription 1

1/63

### S5 Rhythmic Transcription 2

1/64

### S5 Rhythmic Recognition

1/65

A                      B

C                      D

**S5 Rhythm** Compose a simple triple rhythm (using the time signature with quaver beats) on the given staff. Perform your rhythm by reading the rhythm names while conducting.

# Section 5 - Scales



## The Melodic Minor Scale

The **melodic minor scale** is the scale most likely to be used when writing a **melody** in a minor key.

There are two distinct forms of the **melodic minor scale**: the **ascending** form and the **descending** form.

### The Melodic Minor Scale - Ascending Form

The **ascending** form of the **melodic minor scale** is almost identical to the **harmonic minor scale**.

The only difference is the **raised 6th degree** -

**fa** becomes **fi** in addition to **si**

the already raised 7th note:

### A Harmonic Minor Scale - Ascending

la, A    ti, B    do, C    re, D    mi, E    fa, F    si, G#    la, A

### A Melodic Minor Scale - Ascending

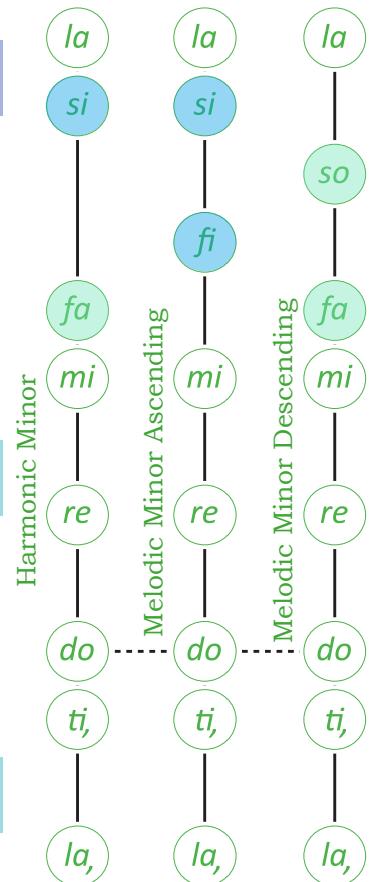
la, A    ti, B    do, C    re, D    mi, E    fi, F    si, G    la, A

### The Melodic Minor Scale - Descending Form

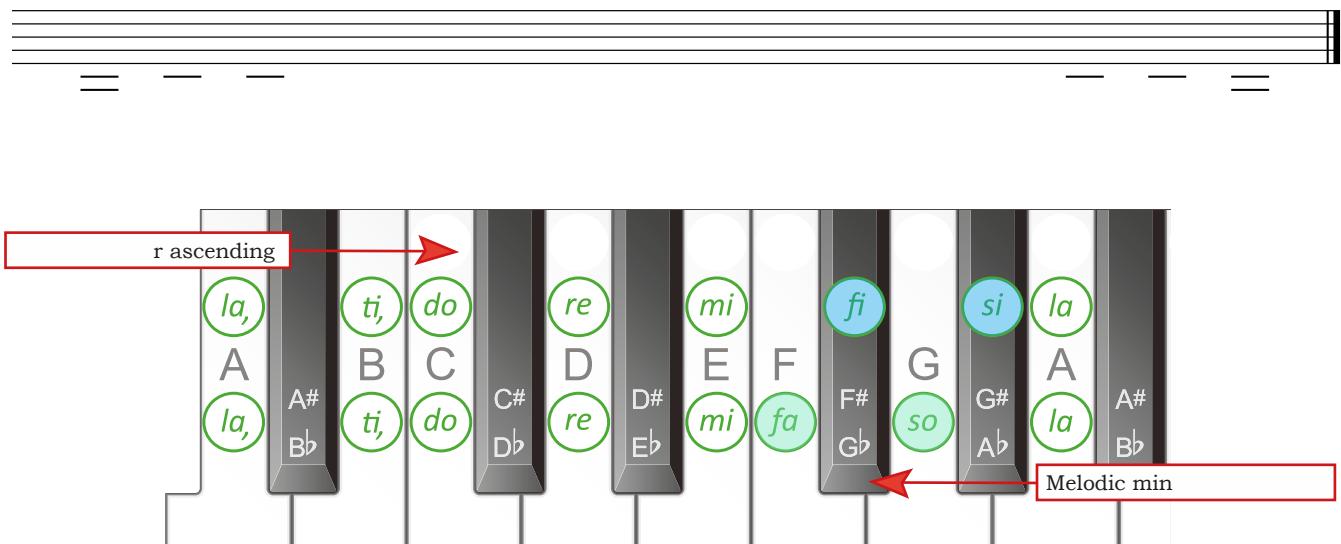
The **descending** form of the **melodic minor scale** is **identical** to the descending form of the **natural minor scale**:

### A Natural Minor Scale Descending = A Melodic Minor Descending

la, A    so, G    fa, F    mi, E    re, D    do, C    ti, B    la, A



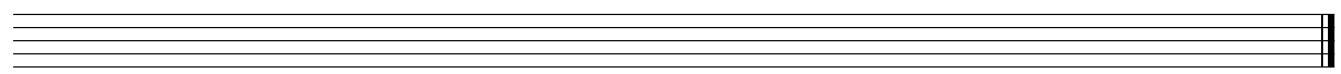
## The Melodic Minor Scale - Ascending and Descending Form



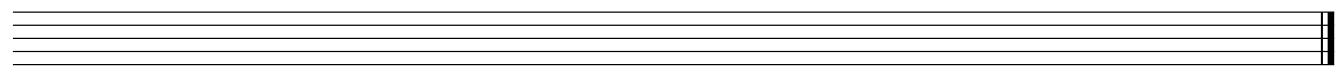
### W Writing a Melodic Minor Scale

To write a melodic minor scale, take the notes in the related Major scale:

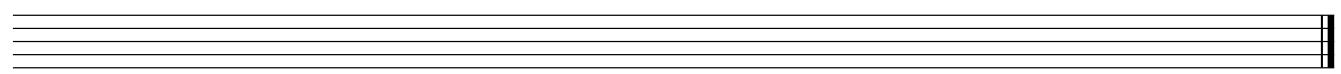
(This example is based on writing the G melodic minor scale therefore the relative Major is the B $\flat$  major scale).



Write these same notes beginning and ending on *la* to create the G natural minor scale:



In the ascending part of the scale, raise the 6th and 7th notes of the natural minor scale and in the descending part of the scale lower them back to their original pitches. (The descending form of the melodic minor **IS** the natural minor scale).

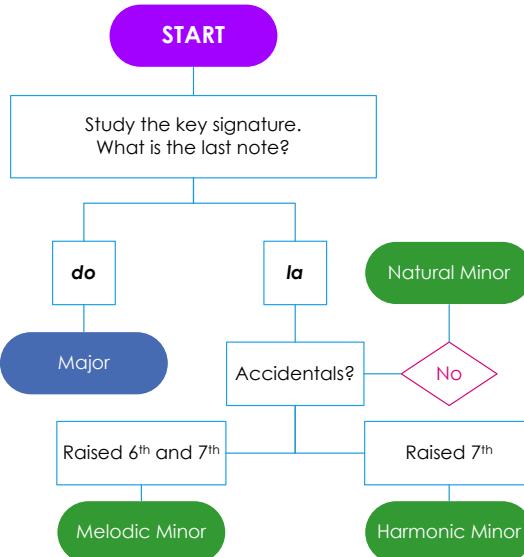


In this scale we have had to add several **accidentals**. On the way up: a natural:  $\natural$  to raise the E $\flat$  one semitone and a sharp:  $\sharp$  to raise the F one semitone. On the way down, we need to add a natural sign to the F (to cancel out the sharp) and a flat sign to the E to return these notes to their natural forms.



## Practice Question 10: Visual Key Recognition (Part 1)

**I** To determine the key or tonality of a melody, look at its key signature, last note and other important notes within the melody itself. This flow chart outlines the required steps.



The musical notation consists of two staves of music. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. It has eight numbered measures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Measure 1: B-flat, A, G. Measure 2: G, F, E. Measure 3: D, C, B-flat. Measure 4: A, G, F-sharp. Measure 5: D, C, B-flat. Measure 6: D, C, B-flat. Measure 7: D, C, B-flat. Measure 8: G, F-sharp, E. The bottom staff continues the melody starting from measure 5: D, C, B-flat, D, C, B-flat.

- Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?** There are two flats: B-flat and E-flat in the key signature indicate that B-flat is *do*. This means the last note: G is *la*.
- Are there any accidentals? If so, is there a raised 7th? Yes** There is an F-sharp in the 4th bar.
- Is there a raised 6th? Yes** There is also an E-sharp in the 4th bar. Therefore, this melody is in the key of **G melodic minor**.

Other aspects of this melody that can help confirm the tonality are:

### Important notes:

- the E-sharp and F-sharp in the 4th bar and another F-sharp in the 6th bar. In G minor, E-sharp will be *fi* and F-sharp will be *si*;
- the appearance of notes from the natural minor scale (the descending melodic minor scale): E-flat and F-flat, in bars 3, 4 and 7;
- three of the phrases in this melody end on the tonic: *la*, two begin on *do* and two on *la*;
- la*, the tonic, appears nine times (out of a total of 36 notes), *mi*, the dominant, appears six times as does the mediant, *do*, (also the middle note of the tonic triad of a minor key).

### Scallic or other passages that highlight a tonality:

- in bars 3 and 7 there is part of the descending scale of G melodic minor.
- in bar 5 there is part of an ascending scale of G melodic minor.
- in the 2nd and 4th bars there is part of the ascending G melodic minor scale leading to the tonic.

The **melodic minor scale** is the **ONLY** scale you have learned so far that can have **TWO** of the same letter name but with different alterations: F-sharp and F-sharp and E-flat and E-sharp in the one scale.

Although the melodic minor **scale** has the raised 6th and 7th on the way up and the natural minor on the way down, this does **NOT** mean that melodic minor **melodies** must always have the raised 6th and 7th on the way up and the natural form in descending passages.

## Worksheet 26

**S5 Key Recognition 1** Write the tonality (key) for the following melody in the space provided.  
 List three elements in each melody that indicate this choice.  
 The melodies may be either Major, natural minor, harmonic minor or melodic minor.

Tonality:

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 3:

**S5 Key Recognition 2** Write the tonality (key) for the following melody in the space provided.  
 List three elements in each melody that indicate this choice.  
 The melodies may be either Major, natural minor, harmonic minor or melodic minor.

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 3:

**S5 Key Recognition 3** Write the tonality (key) for the following melody in the space provided.  
 List three elements in each melody that indicate this choice.  
 The melodies may be either Major, natural minor, harmonic minor or melodic minor.

Tonality:

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 3:

**S5 Key Recognition 4** Write the tonality (key) for the following melody in the space provided.  
 List three elements in each melody that indicate this choice.  
 The melodies may be either Major, natural minor, harmonic minor or melodic minor.

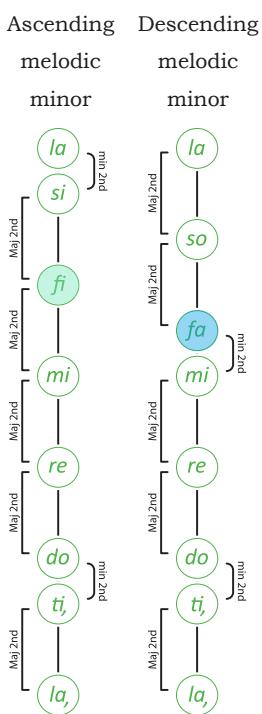
Tonality:

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 3:

# Section 5 - Intervals



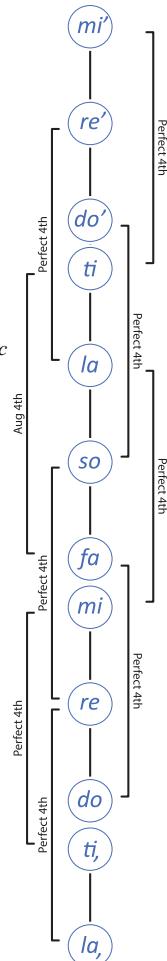
## Intervals within the Melodic Minor Scale

Major 2nd minor 2nd Major 2nd Major 2nd Major 2nd Major 2nd Major 2nd Major 2nd  
tone semitone tone tone tone tone tone tone semitone



## C Melodic Minor Interval Pattern

la, ti, Ma-jor se-second, ti, do m-nor se-second, do re Ma-jor se-second,  
7  
re mi Ma-jor se-second, mi fi Ma-jor se-second, fi si Ma-jor se-second,  
13  
si la mi-nor se-second. la so Ma-jor se-second, so fa Ma-jor se-second, etc.



## Ascending & Descending Perfect & Augmented 4ths

do fa Per-fec 4 h, re so Per-fec 4 h, mi la Per-fec 4 h, fa ti r-one,  
9 C F

so do' Per-fec 4 h, la re' Per-fec 4 h, ti mi' Per-fec 4 h, do' do' so

1  
Per-fec 4 h, ti fa r-one, la mi Per-fec 4 h, so re Per-fec 4 h,

24  
fa do Per-fec 4 h, mi ti Per-fec 4 h, re la Per-fec 4 h, do



## Worksheet 27

**S5 Intervals** Write the name of this scale and label the intervals between each pair of adjacent notes.

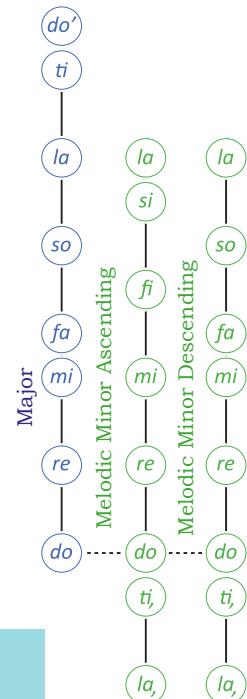
Scale name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Section 5 - Melody



Use the flow chart on page 60 to work through the steps required to determine the tonality of "Novalley".

- Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?** There is nothing in the key signature indicating that C is *do*. This means the last note: A is *la*.
- Are there any accidentals? If so, is there a raised 7th? Yes** There is an F♯ in the 6th bar.
- Is there a raised 6th? Yes** There is also a G♯ in the 6th bar. Therefore, this melody is in the key of **A melodic minor**:



Sing the A melodic minor scale in solfa with handsigns and letter names then sing "Novalley" in solfa with handsigns and in letter names.



Novalley

Smith



Worksheet 28

Write the transcription scale out first for all transcriptions and, where necessary, work out the rhythm of the melody.

## S5 Melodic Transcription 1

1/66

## S5 Melodic Transcription 2

1/67

## Worksheet 28 cont.

**S5 Melodic Transcription 3**

**2**

1/68

**S5 Melodic Transcription 4**

**2**

1/69

**S5 Melodic Transcription 5**

1/70

**S5 Melodic Transcription 6**

**4**

1/71

**S5 Melodic Transcription 7**

**3**

1/72

# Section 5 - Chords



## Worksheet 29



**S5 Chords 1** Write the following triads on the given staff using accidentals where necessary.

F Major

D minor

C minor

A Major

**S5 Chords 2** Write the following triads on the given staff using accidentals where necessary.

C Major

E minor

E♭ Major

A minor

**S5 Chords 3** Write, and label (using Roman numerals), the primary triads in G Major in the treble clef, and in B minor in the bass clef. Use key signatures as required.

---

**S5 Chords 4** Write, and label (using Roman numerals), all the Major triads you would find in the following two Major keys with these key signatures.

---

**S5 Chords 5** Write, and label (using Roman numerals), all the minor triads you would find in the following two harmonic minor keys with these key signatures.

---

**S5 Chords 6** Write, and label (using Roman numerals), all the Major and minor triads you would find in the following Major keys with this key signature.

---

# Section 5 - Chord Progressions



## Cadence



The last two chords at the end of a phrase or section of music are called a **cadence**.

### Perfect Cadence (Full Close)

A **perfect cadence** is a final, or full close cadence. When used at the end of a composition, a perfect cadence will sound finished (like a full stop).

A **perfect cadence** consists of chord V (the chord built on the fifth note of the scale) followed by chord I/i (the chord built on the first degree of the scale). This example is a perfect cadence in the key of C Major. A perfect cadence is often used at the end of a piece of music as it sounds final or complete.

These chords have been written over two octaves i.e. across the bass and treble clefs. Although they use the notes you are familiar with (i.e. G, B and D for chord V) they are in a different order, with the root note doubled in the bass clef. This is called **piano style** writing.



### Plagal Cadence (Amen or Church Cadence)

A **plagal cadence** is another final cadence and will also sound finished if used at the end of a composition. It is often used as a hymn ending.

A **plagal cadence** is made up of chord IV/iv followed by chord I/i. This example is a plagal cadence in the key of C Major.

A plagal cadence is also used at the end of a piece of music, however it is a weaker ending than the perfect cadence. Hearing the **tonic note** in both final chords may indicate a plagal cadence.



### Practice Question 11: Recognition of Cadences

- Five chord progressions consisting of five chords each will be played. The last two chords of each progression will create either a perfect or plagal cadence.
- Using your knowledge of chords, basslines and the sound or effect of perfect and plagal cadences, identify the cadences at the end of each progression in the spaces provided.

1/73

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

## Chord Chart of Major and Minor Triads: Major Key

Scale solfa:	<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>
Chord:	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	

## Chord Chart of Major and Minor Triads: Harmonic Minor Key

Scale solfa:	<i>l,</i>	<i>t,</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>
Chord:	i			iv	V	VI	



### Practice Question 12: Transcription of a Chord Progression in a Minor Key

1. A chord progression, using only Major and minor triads, will be played several times. The first chord, A minor, is the tonic chord, therefore this progression is in the key of A harmonic minor. This chord progression will use only chords i, iv, and V (the primary triads).
2. The bass note is the root note of each chord. Listen to the bassline and write the solfa **above** the harmonic grid given below (beside each number) and the letter names of the bassline in the **Bass Note** boxes of the harmonic grid.
3. Focus on the last two chords and identify the cadence, writing it in the space provided below the harmonic grid.
4. Listen to the quality of each chord and write this in the quality boxes. (In this example the chords can be either Major or minor). Remember the quality of each chord remains the same for each tonality. For example, if you have D as your bass note and Major in the Quality box one of these must be incorrect as the chord built on D (the 4th note) in a harmonic minor key is minor not Major.
5. To check, sing the bassline in solfa as the progression is played for the final time.

#### Harmonic Grid

1. *l*

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	A			
Quality	minor			

1/74

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_



### Worksheet 30

**S5 Recognition of a Chord Progression** A harmonic minor chord progression, using only Major and minor triads, will be played three times. All chords are in root position. Circle the progression you hear. The chord progression will be one of the following:

1/75

a. i - iv - i - V

b. i - V - iv - V

c. i - iv - V - I

d. i - V - i - iv

e. i - VI - iv - V

f. i - V - vi - V

**S5 Chord Progression** A chord progression, consisting of four chords, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of the progression. (This chord progression will use only the primary triads of the harmonic minor scale). Using the harmonic grid, identify the other chords.

1/76

#### Harmonic Grid

1. *l*

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	A			
Quality	minor			

# Section 5 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S5 Scales** Using a key signature, write the melodic minor scale beginning on the given note, in the treble clef, one octave, ascending and descending. Write the solfa AND letter names beneath each note.

A treble clef staff with five horizontal lines. On the second line from the bottom, there is a solid black note head. Below the staff, there is a horizontal line with the lowercase letter 'l' written above it. Another horizontal line is positioned below the staff, with the uppercase letter 'E' written above it.

W

**S5 Intervals** Write the ascending melodic minor scale with the given key signature, in semibreves. Identify the interval between each consecutive pair of notes.

A treble clef staff with five horizontal lines. On the second line from the bottom, there is a solid black note head. Below the staff, there is a horizontal line with a blank space for writing.

W

**S5 Melodic Composition** Create a melody in A melodic minor by writing the rhythm on the rhythm staff, the solfa underneath this rhythm and then transferring this onto the treble staff below. Sing in solfa and in letter names once you have finished.

A 2x5 grid for musical composition. The top row contains two vertical bar lines for common time and three vertical bar lines for 3/8 time. The bottom row contains a treble clef staff with five horizontal lines and three vertical bar lines for 3/8 time.

P

Musicianship Practice - Practice each task as many times as possible

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read two part rhythms in rhythm names and perform both parts in various ways
- Write simple triple time rhythms in shorthand
- Compose simple triple rhythms then read in rhythm names while conducting the beat
- Sing the melodic minor scale in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the melodic minor scale in letter names in B and G minor
- Write the melodic minor scale in treble or bass clef in various keys
- Sing all Perfect and Augmented 4ths in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the melodic minor scale, naming the consecutive intervals, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major and minor triads, from the same bottom note, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing harmonic minor chord progressions from basslines in solfa with handsigns

# Section 6 - Rhythm



## More Semiquavers in Compound Time



These three rhythms are combinations of two semiquavers and two quavers commonly found in compound time.



All three of these rhythms are worth one dotted crotchet beat (equal to three quaver pulses) in compound time.

ti - ti - ka - ti      ti - ka - ti - ti      ti - ti - ti - ka



## Rhythmic Example 24

ti - ka - ti - ti      etc



## Rhythmic Example 25

ti - ti - ka - ti      etc



## Rhythmic Example 26

ti - ti - ti - ka      etc



## Anacrusis



An anacrusis is an upbeat, or incomplete bar, found before the first complete bar of music.



Rhythmic Example 27 has one crotchet beat before the first bar line. This is the anacrusis. As this is not a complete bar we do not refer to this as the first bar, rather the first bar is the first full, or complete, bar of a piece of music (see bar numbers).



## Rhythmic Example 27

1                    2                    3                    4

The last bar of the above exercise only has one beat. This is the traditional notation for completing the anacrusis bar "mathematically" i.e. the value of the notes in the anacrusis and the last bar equal one full bar. Alternatively, the last bar can also be a complete bar as in Rhythmic Example 28.



## Rhythmic Example 28

1                    2                    3                    4



## Rhythmic Example 29

1                    2                    3                    4

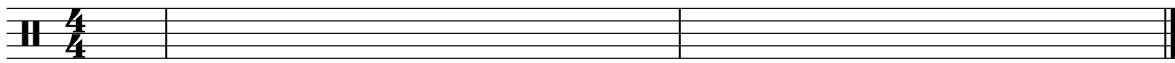


## Worksheet 31

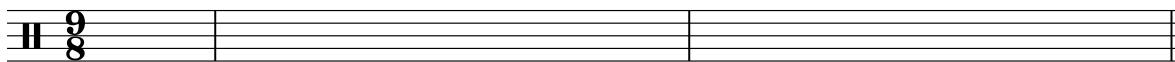
Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each of these transcriptions. There are no rests in these transcriptions.

**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 1**
1/77
**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 2**
1/78
**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 3**
1/79
**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 4**
1/80
**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 5**
1/81
**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 6**
1/82

## Worksheet 31 cont.

**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

1/83

**S6 Rhythmic Transcription 8**

1/84

**S6 Rhythmic Recognition**

1/85

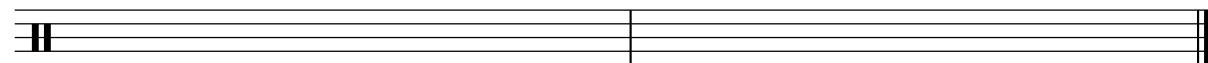
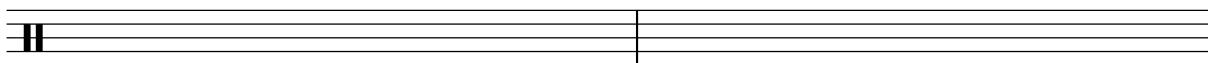
A

B

C

D

**S6 Rhythm** Compose four bars of compound triple time rhythm using as many different known rhythms as possible. Perform your rhythm by reading the rhythm names while conducting.



**S6 Rhythm Theory** Complete each bar using at least one semiquaver. No two bars may be the same.

# Section 6 - Scales



## Diatonic & Chromatic Scales

The terms **Diatonic** and **Chromatic** have several meanings depending on the context in which they are used.

A **diatonic scale** is one with eight notes and seven intervals. No two note names are the same (except, of course, for the tonic which is repeated at the top). Typical examples are the Major and minor scales learned so far.

A **chromatic scale** consists of 12 different notes (plus one upper tonic), each being divided by a semitone, (see page ?).

When we refer to notes in a melody or a chord as being **diatonic** it means they belong to the key of the melody (they are not altered by accidentals).

When we refer to notes in a melody or a chord as being **chromatic** it means they **do not** belong to the key of the melody (they are altered by accidentals).

For example, this melody is in A Major, therefore, all melodic notes that **are** found in the A Major scale are **diatonic** - they belong to the A Major scale (written below the melody). Notes within the melody **not** found in the A Major scale are **chromatic** notes (circled in red).



### Melody in A

### A Major Scale

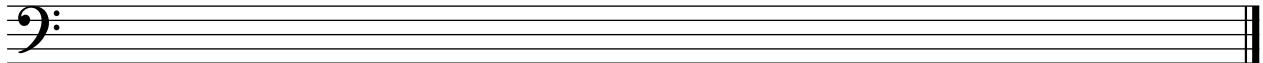
### Worksheet 32

#### S6 Diatonic Note Recognition Instructions

Study the melody given and determine the **key** it is based on. Write out this **scale** on the blank staff provided. Circle any notes in the melody that are **not** found in the scale you have just written. These notes are **chromatic**, in other words, they **do not** belong to the key the melody is in.

#### S6 Diatonic Note Recognition 1

## Worksheet 32 cont.

**S6 Diatonic Note Recognition 2**

**S6 Scales 1** Write the key signatures of the following scales.

G Major    C minor    F minor    E♭ Major    G minor    D Major    F♯ minor

A Major    C Major    F Major    B♭ Major    D minor    E minor    B minor

**S6 Scales 2** Beginning on, and using the note value of, the given note, write the ascending melodic minor scale using a key signature. Identify the interval between each consecutive pair of notes.

---

**S6 Scales 3** Write the notes found in the C Major scale using enharmonics for each note e.g. instead of C you could write B♯ or D♭.

**S6 Scales 4** Complete the following two charts.

Scale Degree	Tonal Name	Scale Degree	Tonal Name
1	Tonic	2	
7			Dominant
3		6	

Number of flats in key signature	Name of flats (in key signature order)	Tonic note of Major scale	Tonic note of minor scale
4	B♭ E♭ A♭ D♭	A♭	F
2			
6			
3			

# Section 6 - Intervals



## Diatonic and Chromatic Intervals

A **diatonic interval** is one that is found in a Major or minor scale.

For example, C to D $\flat$  is a diatonic interval because it can be found in several scales.

A diatonic interval must have two different note names.

A **chromatic interval** is one that is found only in a chromatic scale i.e. it cannot be found in a Major or minor scale.

For example, an Augmented Unison (e.g. C to C $\sharp$ ) is a chromatic interval because it cannot be found in any Major or minor scale.

## Chromatic Intervals

Examples of chromatic intervals:

The image contains three musical staves. The top staff shows a note on the middle line followed by a note on the line above it, labeled "Augmented unison" below. The middle staff shows a note on the middle line followed by a note on the line below it, labeled "diminished 8ve" below. The bottom staff shows a note on the middle line followed by a note on the line above it, labeled "Augmented 3rd" below. Below the middle staff, another staff shows a note on the middle line followed by a note on the line below it, labeled "diminished 6th" below. Below the bottom staff, another staff shows a note on the middle line followed by a note on the line above it, labeled "Augmented 6th" below. Below the bottom staff, another staff shows a note on the middle line followed by a note on the line below it, labeled "diminished 3rd" below.



## Worksheet 33

**S6 Intervals 1** Name each interval and then write two more intervals that would sound the same. The first has been done for you.

The image shows a musical staff with four notes. The first note is a white circle. The second note is a black circle with a vertical line through it. The third note is a white circle with a sharp sign. The fourth note is a black circle with a vertical line through it. Below the staff, the labels "Aug 4" and "dim 5" are repeated twice, separated by a horizontal line.

**S6 Intervals 2** Name these intervals then circle all intervals that are chromatic.

The image shows a musical staff with six pairs of notes. Each pair consists of a white circle and a black circle with a vertical line through it. The pairs are positioned at regular intervals along the staff.

**S6 Intervals 3** Write these intervals below the given notes.

The image shows a musical staff with seven notes. From left to right: a white circle, a black circle, a white circle with a sharp sign, a black circle with a vertical line through it, a white circle, a black circle with a vertical line through it, and a white circle. Below the staff, the labels "Major 3rd", "dim 5th", "minor 7th", "Aug 2nd", "Major 6th", "Aug 7th", and "minor 3rd" are aligned under their respective notes.

# Section 6 - Melody



## Melodic Transcriptions in Melodic Minor Keys



When completing a transcription in a melodic minor key the process remains the same as when completing a transcription in a minor key (see pages 36 and 37). The only important difference is the way the transcription scale is written out prior to beginning the transcription itself. For example, if the melody to be transcribed is in G melodic minor the transcription scale would look like this:

A musical staff in G melodic minor (one sharp) showing the ascending scale. The notes are: G (l), A (t), B♭ (d), C (r), D (m), E♭ (f), E (fī), F (s), F♯ (si), and G (l). The scale ends with a double bar line.

Notice that the "scale" is written ascending only (simply to save time) and therefore needs to include both the notes in the ascending version of the melodic minor (*fī* and *si*) and the descending version (*so* and *fa*).



## Worksheet 34

Write the transcription scale out first for all transcriptions and, where necessary, work out the rhythm of the melody.

### S6 Melodic Transcription 1

Two staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '6/8') and the bottom staff is in common time (indicated by '8/8'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The right side of the page shows a small purple circle containing the number '1/86'.

### S6 Melodic Transcription 2

Three staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '9/8') and the middle and bottom staves are in common time (indicated by '8/8'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The right side of the page shows a small purple circle containing the number '1/87'.

Three staves of music, continuing from the previous transcription. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '9/8') and the middle and bottom staves are in common time (indicated by '8/8'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

## Worksheet 34 cont.

**S6 Melodic Transcription 3**

1/88

**S6 Melodic Transcription 4**

1/89

**S6 Melodic Transcription 5**

1/90

**S6 Melody** Transpose the following A Major melody into F Major. Write the solfa beneath the two given scales and the melody to be transposed. Use this information to aid transposing.

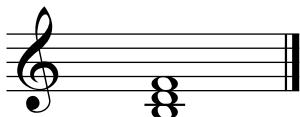
# Section 6 - Chords



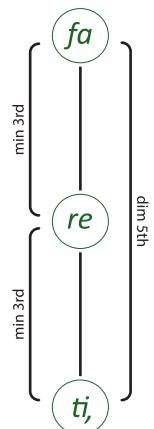
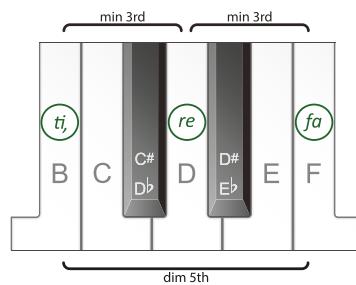
## The Diminished Triad

A diminished triad (in root position) is made up of a root note, a note a minor 3rd and a note a diminished 5th above the root note.

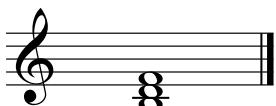
### Intervals within the B Diminished Triad



In this chord, B is the root note, B to D is a minor 3rd and D to F is another minor 3rd. B up to F is a diminished 5th.



### Labelling Diminished Triads



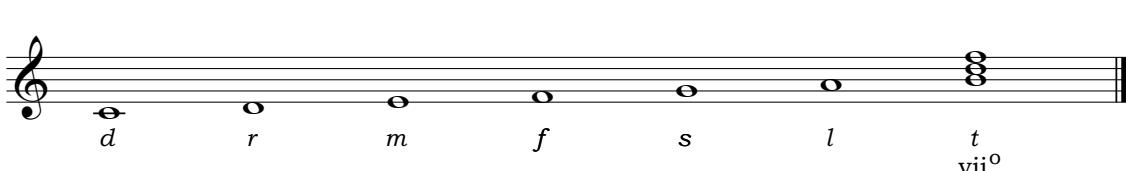
**Chord Name:** **B diminished triad** (it is the diminished triad built on B)

**Roman numeral with Figures:** **Chord vii<sup>o</sup><sub>5</sub>** in C Major or **Chord ii<sup>o</sup><sub>5</sub>** in

A harmonic minor (lower case Roman numeral, with the small circle, indicating the chord is diminished, Roman numeral showing the scale degree the chord is built on and the  $\frac{5}{3}$  indicating that there is a 5th and a 3rd above the root note).

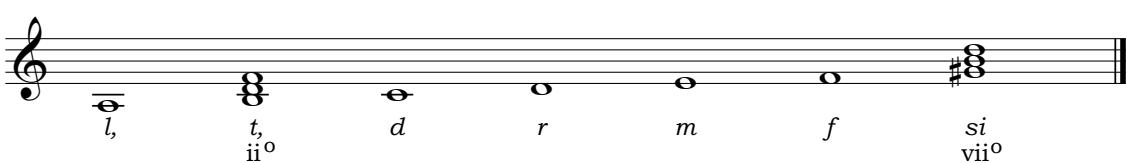
### Diminished Triads - in Major and Minor Keys

Diminished triads can be built on the 7th scale degree of a Major scale:



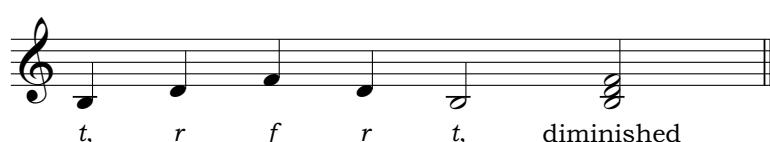
f
r'
t
vii <sup>o</sup>

and on the 2nd and 7th scale degrees of a harmonic minor scale:



f	r'
r	t
t,	si
ii <sup>o</sup>	vii <sup>o</sup>

### B Diminished Triad Melodically





## Intervals in the (B) Diminished Triad

*t, r f t t f r t, diminished*

*t r minor 3rd,*

*r f minor 3rd, f t Augmented 4th, t, f diminished 5th t, t Perfect 8ve*



## Worksheet 35

**S6 Chords 1** Write a diminished triad above each given note.

**S6 Chords 2** Write a diminished triad above each given note.

**S6 Chords 3** Using the given notes as the **TOP** notes of each triad, write a Major triad below each note.

**S6 Chords 4** Using the given notes as the **TOP** notes of each triad, write a minor triad below each note.

**S6 Chords 5** Write the triad built on the **leading note** of each of the following keys. Remember to use a raised 7th in a harmonic minor key

C Major

G minor

B Major

B minor

**S6 Chords 6** Five triads will be played. They will be either Major, minor or diminished triads. Write the quality of each triad in the spaces provided.

1/91

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 6 - Chord Progressions



## Root Position Triads in Major Keys

Take the notes of the C Major scale and, using only notes belonging to C Major, add notes a 3rd and a 5th above each scale note. The result is all the root position triads in C Major.

### Root Position Triads in the C Major Scale

d            r            m            f            s            l            t  
 I            ii            iii            IV            V            vi            vii°



### Root Position Triads in the C Major Scale (Melodically)

Sing all the triads found in a Major scale, melodically (as follows).

dm sm d    I Major, rf l f r    ii minor, ms t sm    iii minor, fl d' l f    IV Major, etc

The following grid is the same as the example on the above staff in chart form. The Roman numeral indicates the scale degree of the chord and the quality (Major, minor or diminished). The root note of each chord is in italics, bold and highlighted. Sing this chart vertically, in the same way as you sang the previous exercise (i.e. all the triads in a Major scale, melodically).



### Root Position Triads in the Major Scale (Chart Form)

s	l	t	d'	r'	m'	f
m	f	s	l	t	d'	r'
<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°



### Worksheet 36

**S6 Recognition of a Chord Progression** A harmonic minor chord progression will be played three times. All chords are in root position. Choose and circle the progression you hear from one of the following options:

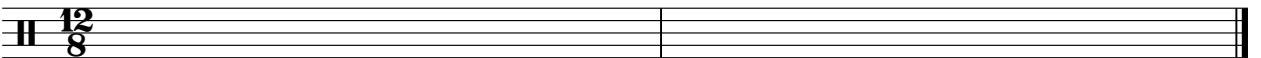
- a. I - IV - V - I      b. I - ii - V - I      c. I - vii° - V - I
- d. I - vi - IV - V      e. I - ii - IV - V      f. I - V - vi - V

# Section 6 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S6 Rhythm** Rewrite this rhythm with correctly grouped notes.



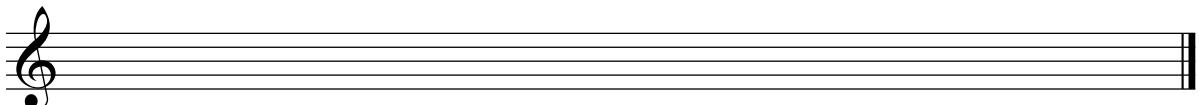
W

**S6 Chords** Write the following chords in D Major using accidentals.



W

**S6 Chord Progressions** Write all the root position triads in F Major on the given staff. Use a key signature and label each with a Roman numeral showing the scale degree the chord is built on and the quality.



P

Musicianship Practice - Practice each task as many times as possible

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read rhythms in rhythm names while conducting
- Compose compound rhythms then read in rhythm names while conducting
- Sing the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in letter names in various keys up to  $2\#$  and  $b$ s
- Write the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in treble or bass clef in various keys
- Sing the consecutive intervals within all known scales.
- Sing melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the diminished triad naming the consecutive intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor and diminished chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing "Root Position Triads in the Major Scale" in solfa with handsigns ( page 79)

# Section 7 - Rhythm



## More Semiquavers in Simple Time



In simple time, there are several combinations of two semiquavers and one quaver lasting for one crotchet beat.

This combination has the long sound (the quaver) at the start of the beat.

Read Rhythmic Example 30 while clapping this ostinato taking note of where, in the ostinato, the first quaver of this new rhythm falls.



sounds the same as



## Rhythmic Example 30

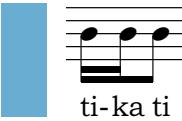


**Music Notation:**

ti - ti - ka ti - ti - ka etc



## More Semiquavers in Simple Time



This combination of two semiquavers and one quaver has the long sound (the quaver) on the second half of the beat.

Read Rhythmic Example 31 while clapping this ostinato: taking note of where, in the ostinato, the quaver of this new rhythm falls.



sounds the same as



## Rhythmic Example 31



**Music Notation:**

ti - ka - ti ti - ka - ti etc



## Rhythmic Example 32

**Music Notation:**

## New Rhythmic Shorthand

By this stage you should be comfortable using rhythmic shorthand, perhaps beginning to alter the examples given in this book to suit the way you hear the rhythms.

This rhythmic shorthand will become a valuable tool as the rhythms become more complicated. For example, these new rhythms can be shown using rhythmic shorthand in at least these two ways:

The first pair shows a symbol consisting of a vertical line with a diagonal stroke (representing a sixteenth note) followed by a vertical line with a horizontal stroke (representing a eighth note), with the text "or" between them. Below each symbol is a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note on a single staff, with the pronunciation "ti - ti-ka" below it. The second pair shows a symbol consisting of a vertical line with a diagonal stroke followed by a vertical line with a short vertical stroke (representing a sixteenth note), with the text "or" between them. Below each symbol is a sixteenth note followed by another sixteenth note on a single staff, with the pronunciation "ti-ka ti" below it.

A musical staff with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note is followed by the text "sounds the same as". Another musical staff with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note is shown below it. To the right of the second staff is the text "which is why" followed by the first symbol from the top row (vertical line with diagonal stroke). This illustrates that both shorthand notations represent the same sound.

## Four Step Rhythm Practice Activity

The following four steps can be used to practice any rhythmic exercise:

1. Tap or conduct the beat and read the rhythm names;
2. Tap the pulses (clap the strong pulse, tap any weak pulses) and read the rhythm names;
3. Count the beat (1, 2, 3) and clap the rhythm;
4. Count the pulses (Simple time: 1 & 2 & or Compound time: 1 & a, 2 & a) and clap the rhythm.



### Worksheet 37

Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each of these transcriptions. There are no rests in these transcriptions.

#### S7 Rhythmic Transcription 1

A musical transcription in common time (indicated by a 'C') consisting of two measures. The first measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The second measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. Above the staff, there are three rhythmic shorthand symbols: a vertical line with a diagonal stroke, a vertical line with a horizontal stroke, and a vertical line with a short vertical stroke. To the right of the staff is a purple circle containing the number "1/93".

#### S7 Rhythmic Transcription 2

A musical transcription in common time (indicated by a 'C') consisting of two measures. The first measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The second measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. Above the staff, there are three rhythmic shorthand symbols: a vertical line with a diagonal stroke, a vertical line with a horizontal stroke, and a vertical line with a short vertical stroke. To the right of the staff is a purple circle containing the number "1/94".

#### S7 Rhythmic Transcription 3

A musical transcription in common time (indicated by a 'C') consisting of two measures. The first measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The second measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. Above the staff, there are three rhythmic shorthand symbols: a vertical line with a diagonal stroke, a vertical line with a horizontal stroke, and a vertical line with a short vertical stroke. To the right of the staff is a purple circle containing the number "1/95".

#### S7 Rhythmic Transcription 4

A musical transcription in common time (indicated by a 'C') consisting of two measures. The first measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The second measure contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. Above the staff, there are three rhythmic shorthand symbols: a vertical line with a diagonal stroke, a vertical line with a horizontal stroke, and a vertical line with a short vertical stroke. To the right of the staff is a purple circle containing the number "1/96".

# Section 7 - Scales

## Aural Tonality Recognition - Major or Minor?



### Practice Question 13: Aural Tonality Recognition (Part A) - Major or Minor?

A melody will be played several times.

The tonality of this melody will be either: **MAJOR** or **MINOR**

Determine the tonality of the melody and circle this above.

As you listen to the melody, follow these instructions:

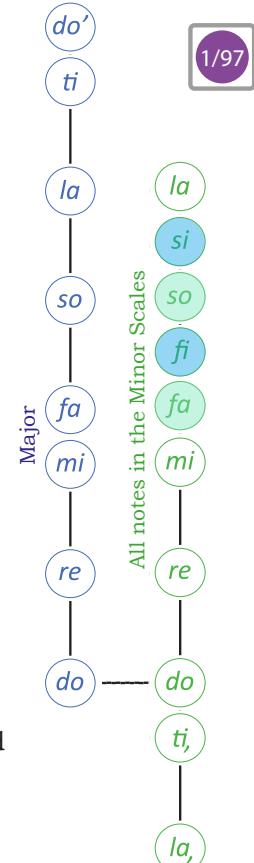
1. Consider the main differences between the two tonalities given: **Major** and **minor**, using the tone ladders provided. As you are not required to determine **which** minor scale the melody is based on, the minor tone ladder is shown with the raised 6th (*fi*) and 7th (*si*) as well as the natural *fa* and *so*. Sing these scales in solfa with handsigns.
2. The first time you hear the melody decide what the last note sounds like in solfa: *do* or *la*. Patterns such as *mi re do* or *so la ti do* in Major and *do ti, la,* or *mi fi si la* in minor can give clues towards the ending.

In this melody the last note is *la*. The last few notes point strongly to this: *do ti, la, si, la,..* The tonic note of a minor scale is *la*. *la* is also frequently repeated throughout this melody.

Consider other aspects such as whether any tonic/dominant/patterns/runs etc can be heard.

In bars 3 and 4 there is an almost complete descending (harmonic) minor scale: *la si fa mi do ti, la*, with *fa* to *si* highlighting the **Augmented 2nd** while in bar 6 there is part of an ascending minor scale: *la, ti, do re mi* and in bar 7 there is part of a descending minor scale: *mi re do ti, la, si, la,..*

Also, bar 1 contains the notes *la, do mi*. These notes form the tonic triad (chord i) in a minor scale.



### Practice Question 13: Aural Tonality Recognition (Part B) - Which Minor?

When asked to choose **which** minor tonality a melody is based on:

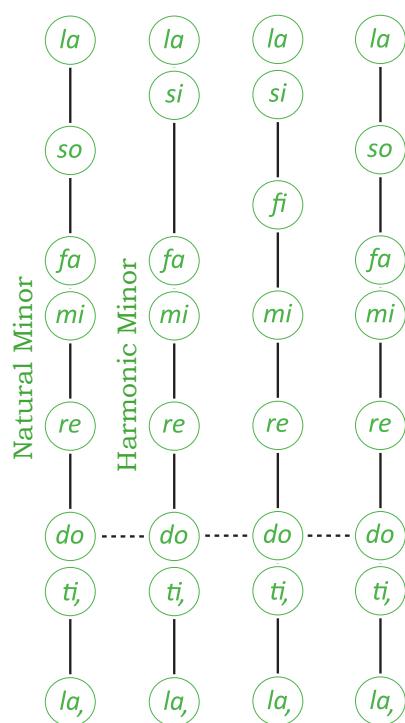
**NATURAL MINOR** or **HARMONIC MINOR** or **MELODIC MINOR**

listen for the differences that occur between the three forms of the minor scale.

For example, in the previous exercise there were many instances of *fa* to *si* (the **Augmented 2nd** found **only** in the harmonic minor scale). While not being fully conclusive (you can have both *fa* and *si* in a **melodic** minor scale) it is most likely that this melody is based on the **harmonic** form of the minor scale.

Therefore,

- if the melody has **no** raised 6th (*fi*) or 7th (*si*) notes at all it most likely uses the **natural** form of the minor;
- if the melody has a **raised 7th** (*si*) every time this note is played then it most likely uses the **harmonic** form of the minor however;
- if the melody **sometimes** has a raised 6th (*fi*) and 7th (*si*) and sometimes the natural version of these notes (*fa* and *so*) then the melody **is** in the **melodic** form of the minor.



## Worksheet 38

**S7 Aural Tonality Recognition Instructions**

Listen to the following melodies which will be played three times each.  
Circle the correct tonality of each melody.

**S7 Aural Tonality Recognition 1****MAJOR**

or

**MINOR**

1/98

**S7 Aural Tonality Recognition 2****MAJOR**

or

**MINOR**

1/99

**S7 Aural Tonality Recognition 3****MAJOR**

or

**MINOR**

2/01

**S7 Aural Tonality Recognition 4****NATURAL MINOR**

or

**MELODIC MINOR**

2/02

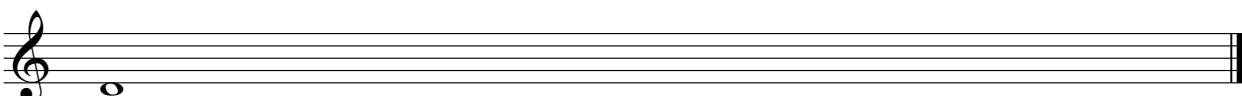
**S7 Aural Tonality Recognition 5****HARMONIC MINOR**

or

**MELODIC MINOR**

2/03

**S7 Scales 1** Beginning on, and using the note value of, the given note, write the ascending and descending melodic minor scale using a key signature. Write the solfa beneath each note.



**S7 Scales 2** Write the key signatures of the following scales.



**S6 Scales 3** Complete the following chart.

Number of sharps in key signature	Name of sharps (in key signature order)	Tonic note of Major scale	Tonic note of minor scale
2	F♯ C♯	D	B
4			
6			
3			
5			
1			
7			

# Section 7 - Intervals



## Worksheet 39

**S7 Intervals 1** Write a tritone above each of the following notes.

**S7 Intervals 2** Write a Major 3rd below each of the following notes.

**S7 Intervals 3** Identify the bracketed intervals in the following two melodies.

Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets.

1.

2.

**S7 Intervals 4** Intervals will be played twice. Name the intervals you hear.

2/04

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**S7 Intervals 5** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

2/05

Scale form: Major      Harmonic minor      Melodic minor

# Section 7 - Melody

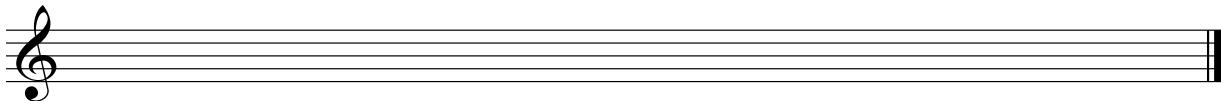


## Practice Question 14: Three Part Melodic Transcription

- Study the melodic transcription below.

Use the flow chart on page 60 to determine the key of this melody.

There are no sharps or flats in the key signature. This tells us that C is *do*. The bass (**lowest**) part ends on a C or *do*, therefore this example is in the key of C Major. Write the C Major scale on this staff with solfa and letter names beneath each note:



- Sing this scale in solfa and letter names.

- The melody for Practice Question 14 will be played several times. Before it begins, note the rhythm given above the staff. This is the rhythm of the melody. The solfa of the first note is written under this rhythm.

- Study the three parts below. (Some transcription exercises may have instrument names which may help identify parts). Sing them (either out loud or in your head) in solfa. Also look at the given parts from a harmonic perspective. Writing in the solfa for these other parts can help identify likely melodic pitches.

The first time you hear the melodic transcription listen and point to the rhythm above the staff. If you **recognise** any notes (such as the tonic: *do* or the dominant: *so*) write the solfa of these notes under the rhythm where you heard them. You may remember the solfa of the last few notes as these will remain in your internal memory. Use the scale you have written (or a solfa tone ladder such as the Major one on page 4) to point to and help recognise notes.

- Use further playings of the melodic transcription to continue writing the solfa you hear under the rhythm. When you are (fairly) sure your solfa is correct write this as notes on the staff. (Do not leave this until the end as looking at the notes written on the staff can help find mistakes).
- Complete your transcription on the staff before the final playing. Use the final playing to check your completed melody by singing it in solfa in your head and pointing to the notes as you listen.

### Melodic Transcription



Use this process for **all melodic transcription** exercises.

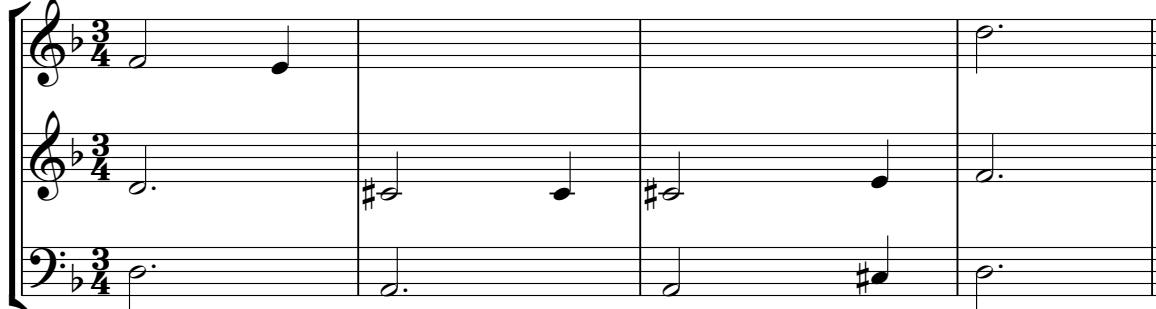
In particular, write the transcription scale (the scale the transcription is based on) with the solfa and letter names below for **every** exercise. Where necessary, use manuscript or draw your own staff to write key information on.

**S**

## Worksheet 40

**S7 Melodic Transcription 1**

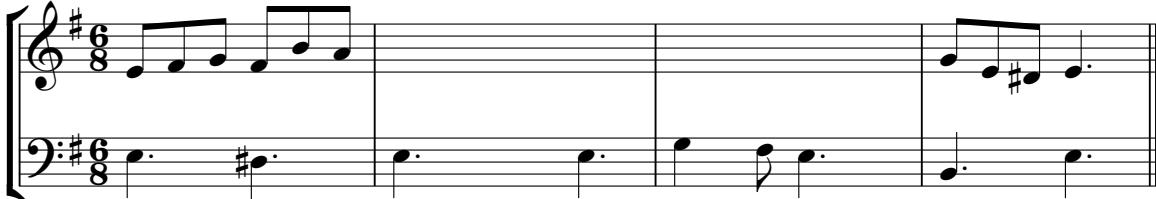
**3** 

**3** 

2/07

**S7 Melodic Transcription 2**

**6** 

**6** 

2/08

**S7 Melodic Transcription 3**

**4** 

**4** 

2/09

**S7 Melody** Determine if the following melodic fragments are in a Major or minor tonality and circle the correct option.

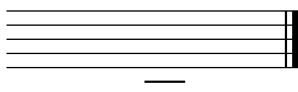
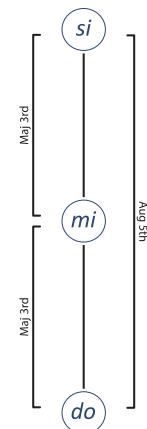
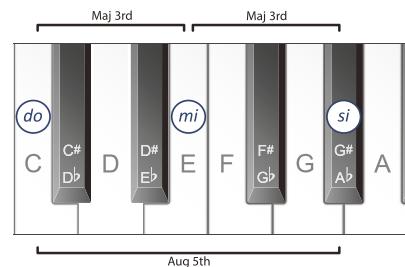


**MAJOR or MINOR**

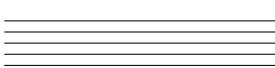
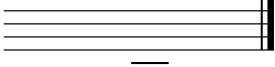


**MAJOR or MINOR**

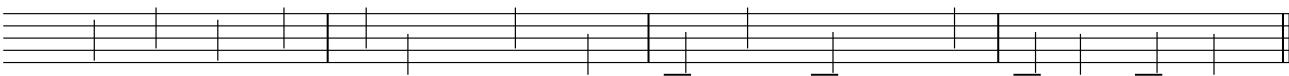
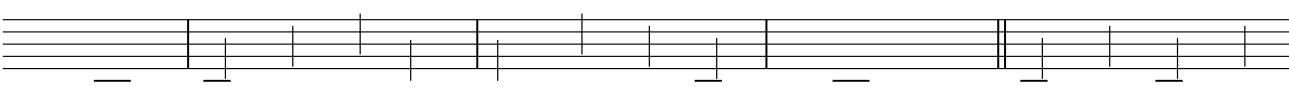
# Section 7 - Chords



III —



III





## Worksheet 41

**S7 Chords 1** Write an Augmented triad on each given note.

**S7 Chords 2** Write an Augmented triad on each given note.

**S7 Chords 3** Using the given notes as the **TOP** note of each triad, write a diminished triad below each note.

**S7 Chords 4** Name the minor key that each of the following dominant triads belongs to.

---

**S7 Chords 5** Write the following triads in the Major keys with these key signatures.

mediant

dominant

supertonic

tonic

**S7 Chords 6** Write the triad built on the **dominant** of each of the following keys using accidentals.

F Major

B minor

C# minor

G Major

**S7 Chords 7** Five triads will be played twice. They will be either Major, minor, diminished or Augmented triads. Write the quality of each triad in the spaces provided.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

2/10

# Section 7 - Chord Progressions



## Root Position Triads in Minor Keys

Take the notes of the A harmonic minor scale and, using only notes belonging to A harmonic minor, add notes a 3rd and a 5th above each scale degree. The result is all the root position triads in A harmonic minor.

### Root Position Triads in the A Harmonic Minor Scale

A musical staff in G clef showing seven root position triads. The chords are labeled below the staff: l (I), t (ii°), d (III+), r (iv), m (V), f (VI), and si (vii°).



### Root Position Triads in the (A) Harmonic Minor Scale (Melodically)

Sing all the triads found in the harmonic minor scale, melodically (as follows) taking note of the root (bottom) note of each chord.

A musical staff in G clef showing a melody for singing the root position triads. The notes are labeled below the staff: l, d, m, d, l, i, minor, t, r, f, r, t, ii, diminished, d, m, si, m, d, III+, Augmented, etc.

The following grid is the same as the example on the above staff in chart form. The Roman numerals show the scale degree of the chord and quality (Major, minor, diminished or Augmented). The root note of each chord is in italics, bold and highlighted. Sing this chart vertically, in the same way as you sang the previous exercise (i.e. all the triads in a harmonic minor scale, melodically).



### Root Position Triads in the Harmonic Minor Scale (Chart Form)

<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>r'</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>
<b><i>l,</i></b>	<b><i>t,</i></b>	<b><i>d</i></b>	<b><i>r</i></b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>si</i></b>
<i>i</i>	<i>ii°</i>	<i>III+</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>VI</i>	<i>vii°</i>



### Worksheet 42

**S7 Chord Progression** Using Roman numerals, identify the chords in this progression. The first chord has been given. Identify the cadence created by the last two chords.

1. i

2.

3.

4.

Cadence:

2/11

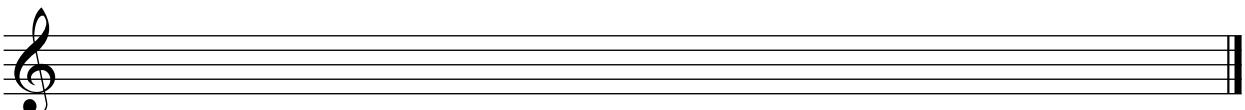
## Worksheet 42 cont.

**S7 Recognition of a Chord Progression** A harmonic minor chord progression will be played three times. All chords are in root position. Circle the correct option. The chord progression will be one of the following:

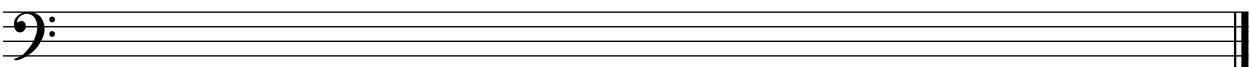
2/12

- a. i - iv -  $\text{V}^\circ$  - i      b. i -  $\text{VI}^\circ$  - iv -  $\text{V}^\circ$       c. i -  $\text{ii}^\circ$  - iv -  $\text{V}^\circ$   
d. i -  $\text{III}^+$   $\text{IV}^\circ$  -  $\text{V}^\circ$       e. i -  $\text{V}^\circ$  -  $\text{ii}^\circ$  -  $\text{V}^\circ$       f. i -  $\text{V}^\circ$  -  $\text{VI}^\circ$  -  $\text{V}^\circ$

**S7 Chord Progressions 1** Write all the root position triads in B harmonic minor on the given staff. Use a key signature and label each with a Roman numeral showing the scale degree the chord is built on and its quality.

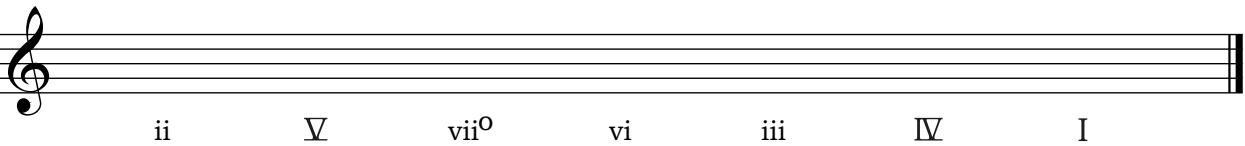


**S7 Chord Progressions 2** Write all the following root position triads in G harmonic minor using accidentals.



$\text{ii}^\circ$       iv       $\text{vii}^\circ$       i       $\text{V}^\circ$        $\text{III}^+$        $\text{VI}^\circ$

**S7 Chord Progressions 3** Write all the following root position triads in A Major using a key signature.



ii       $\text{V}^\circ$        $\text{vii}^\circ$       vi      iii       $\text{IV}^\circ$       I

**S7 Chord Progressions 4** Complete the following chord charts.

s		t	$d'$		$m'$	f
m	f		l	t		r'
<b>d</b>		<b>m</b>			<b>l</b>	
I	ii			$\text{V}^\circ$		

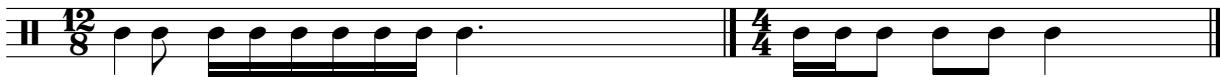
m	f			t	$d'$	
d		m				
<b>l,</b>	<b>t,</b>		<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>si</b>
i		$\text{III}^+$	iv			$\text{vii}^\circ$

# Section 7 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S7 Rhythm** Complete each bar by adding notes as specified.



Two semiquavers and two quavers

Two semiquavers and one quaver

W

**S7 Scales** Complete the following chart.

Major Scale	No of Sharps	Relative Minor Scale	Raised 7th note
C Major	0	A minor	G♯
	2		
		G♯ minor	
			D♯
F♯ Major			
	7		
		C♯ minor	
			E♯

P

Musicianship Practice - Practice each task as many times as possible

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read rhythms in rhythm names while clapping an ostinato and walking the beat
- Compose rhythms (using new rhythms) then read in rhythm names while conducting
- Sing the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in solfa with handsigns, inner hearing all dominant notes
- Sing the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in letter names in various keys up to 3♯ and 6♭s
- Write the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in treble or bass clef in various keys
- Sing all Major & minor 3rds belonging to the melodic minor scale, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Augmented triad naming the consecutive intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished and Augmented chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing "Root Position Triads in the Harmonic Minor Scale" in solfa with handsigns ( page 90)

# Section 8 - Rhythm



## Yet More Semiquavers in Compound Time

These rhythms are combinations of four semiquavers and one quaver commonly found in compound time.



These rhythms are worth one dotted crotchet beat (equal to three quaver pulses) in compound time.



## Rhythmic Example 33

ti - ti - ti   ti-ka-ti-ka-ti   ti ta etc



## Rhythmic Example 34

ta   ti   ti - ti-ka-ti-ka   ti - ti-ka-ti-ka   ti ta etc



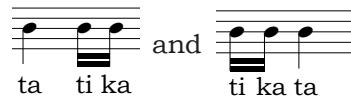
## Rhythmic Example 35

ti-ka-ti - ti-ka ti - ti - ti   etc



## Crotchet/Semiquaver Combinations in Compound Time

Possible one beat combinations of one crotchet and two semiquavers in compound time are:



These rhythms are a combination of unequal sounds with long and short sounds mixed together. Determining where the longer and shorter notes are can help with recognition of these rhythms.

These rhythms are also worth one dotted crotchet beat (equal to three quaver pulses) in compound time.



## Rhythmic Example 36

6

ti ta ti-ka ta ti-ka ti-ti-ti ti ta etc



## Rhythmic Example 37

12

ti-ka ta ti-ti-ti etc



## Rhythmic Example 38

6



## Worksheet 43



Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each of these transcriptions. There are no rests in these transcriptions.

**S8 Rhythmic Transcription 1**

9

2/13

**S8 Rhythmic Transcription 2**

2/13

## Worksheet 43 cont.

**S8 Rhythmic Transcription 3**

2/15

**S8 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

2/16

**S8 Rhythmic Recognition**

2/17

A

B

C

D

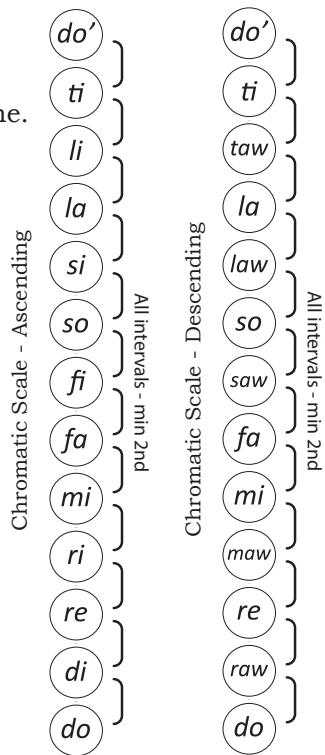
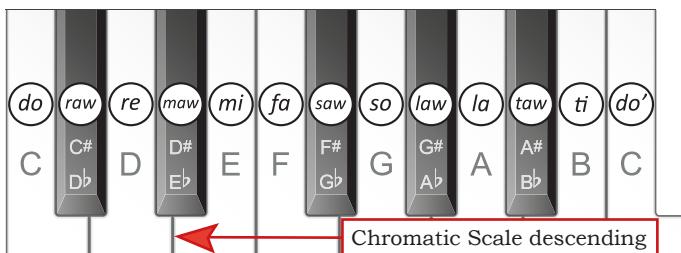
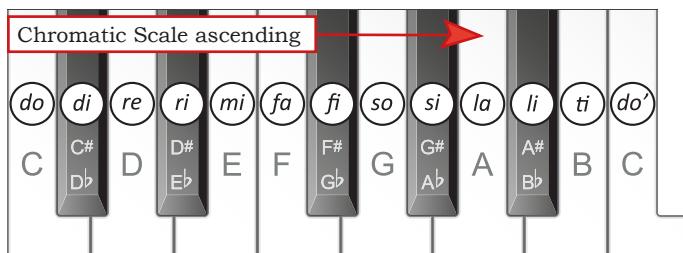
**S8 Rhythm** Compose four bars of compound duple time rhythm using as many different known rhythms as possible. Include at least one of each of the new rhythms taught in this section. Perform your rhythm by reading the rhythm names while conducting.

# Section 8 - Scales



## The Chromatic Scale

The **chromatic scale** is made up of all 12 notes (not including the top octave repeated note) within one octave (white and black keys) on the piano. The interval between every consecutive pair of notes is a semitone.



Although the chromatic scale has been notated in three different ways below, they all **sound** the same.

## Writing the Chromatic Scale

The most common way to write a **chromatic scale** is to use **sharps** for the **ascending** form and **flats** for the **descending** form.

## The Chromatic Scale

## Writing the Harmonic Chromatic Scale

Another way of notating a chromatic scale (called the **harmonic chromatic scale**) is to write all the notes from the Major, harmonic minor and melodic minor scales belonging to the starting pitch plus a lowered 2nd and raised 4th. In the following scale, C is the starting note. So you would include:

- all the notes from C Major,
- the additional notes from C harmonic minor ( $E\flat$  and  $A\flat$ ),
- the additional note from C melodic minor ( $A^\sharp$ )
- plus the lowered 2nd ( $D\flat$ ) and raised 4th ( $F^\sharp$ ).

This scale will be the same ascending and descending.

### The Harmonic Chromatic Scale

## Writing the Intervallic Chromatic Scale

Writing the notes of a chromatic scale so that all possible "diatonic" intervals (see page 62) are created from the bottom note will form another type of chromatic scale notation. In the following scale the intervals created from the bottom note are:

- a minor 2nd (C to  $D\flat$ ),
- a Major 2nd (C to D),
- a minor 3rd (C to  $E\flat$ ),
- a Major 3rd (C to E),
- a Perfect 4th (C to F)
- an Augmented 4th OR diminished 5th etc.

This scale will also be the same ascending and descending.

### The Intervallic Chromatic Scale

A chromatic scale **does not** have a key signature and there is **no tonal centre** (due to the fact that the interval between every pair of notes is the same).

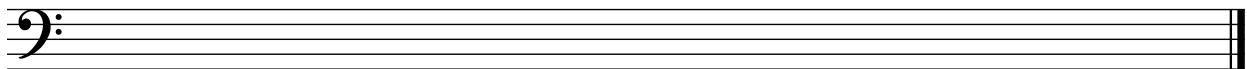
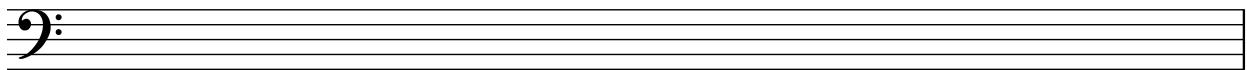
The chromatic scale can begin and end on **any** of its 12 notes.

Music written using the chromatic scale as its basis is often referred to as **atonal** music meaning **not in any key** or music without a tonal centre.

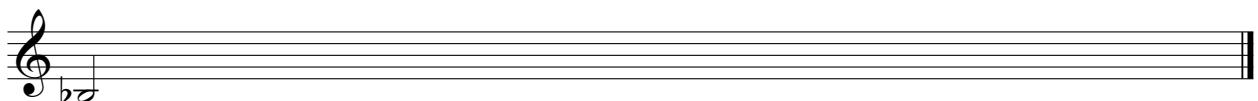
## Worksheet 44

Use whichever form of the chromatic scale you prefer when writing the following scales.

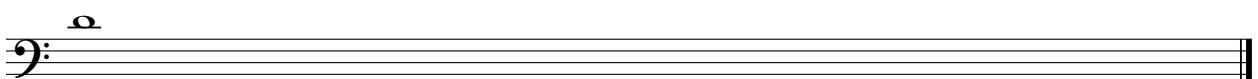
**S8 Scales 1** Write a chromatic scale, ascending and descending, beginning on C.



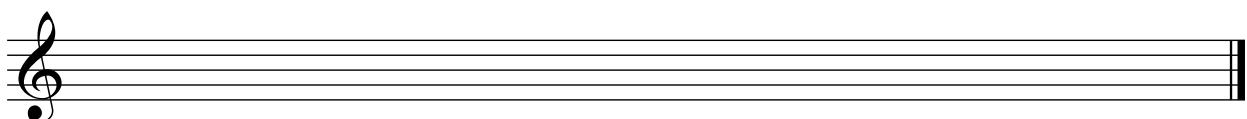
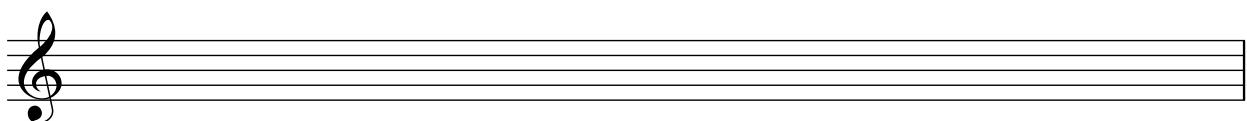
**S8 Scales 2** Write a chromatic scale, ascending only, beginning on, and using the value of, the given note.



**S8 Scales 3** Write a chromatic scale, descending only, beginning on, and using the value of, the given note.



**S8 Scales 4** Write a chromatic scale, descending then ascending, beginning on F $\sharp$ .



**S8 Key Recognition** Write the tonality (key) for the following melody in the space provided.  
List three elements in each melody that indicate this choice.

The melodies may be either Major, natural minor, harmonic minor or melodic minor.

Tonality:

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 3:

# Section 8 - Intervals

## Intervals within the Chromatic Scale

The interval between every consecutive pair of notes in a chromatic scale is a semitone or minor 2nd.

## C Chromatic Scale Interval Pattern

minor 2nd minor 2nd etc  
**semitone**    **semitone**    *etc*

**I**

## Interval Practice

There are many ways to practise intervals. So far we have practised singing:

- Major and Perfect Intervals
- minor and Perfect Intervals
- Perfect and Augmented 4ths
- Consecutive intervals within known scales

It is also helpful, particularly for melodic transcription exercises, to sing all the possible intervals found within various scale types. For example, the following exercise shows how to practise 3rds found in a Major scale.



## 3rds in a Major Scale

*do mi Ma-jor third, re fa mi-nor third, mi so mi-nor third, fa la Ma-jor third, etc*



## Interval Lines



Interval lines are another way of practising **abstract** intervals (intervals not in a melody). Sing each interval line by beginning on the given solfa note then singing the note you will reach by singing the interval given in the direction of the arrow.

If sung correctly an interval line should begin and end on the same note. For example, this interval line would be sung in the manner shown on the staff that follows:

## Interval Line 1

<i>do</i>	$\uparrow$	<i>M2</i>	$\uparrow$	<i>M2</i>	$\downarrow$	<i>M3</i>	$\uparrow$	<i>M3</i>	$\uparrow$	<i>m2</i>	$\uparrow$	<i>M2</i>	$\downarrow$	<i>P5</i>	$\uparrow$	<i>P5</i>	$\downarrow$	<i>m3</i>	$\downarrow$	<i>M3</i>
-----------	------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-----------	------------	-----------	------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-----------	--------------	-----------

## Interval Line 1 on the Staff

*do re Maj-or se- cond, re mi Maj-or se- cond, mi do Maj-or third, do mi Maj-or third, etc*

## Interval Line 2

*la,*      ↑ m3      ↑ M3      ↑ M2      ↑ M2      ↑ m2      ↓ M3      ↓ m3      ↓ P4      ↑ P5      ↓ P5

## Worksheet 45

**S8 Intervals 1** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

2/18

Scale form: Major      Harmonic minor      Melodic minor      natural minor

**S8 Intervals 2** Write these intervals below the given notes.

**S8 Intervals 3** Write a Major 2nd below each of the following notes.

**S8 Intervals 4** Name these intervals.

---

**S8 Intervals 5** Identify the bracketed intervals in the following melody. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets. (This melody does not have a key signature and uses many notes of the chromatic scale).

**S8 Intervals 6** Six intervals (Major, minor, Perfect and the tritone) will be played twice. Name the intervals you hear.

2/19

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.

# Section 8 - Melody



## Practice Question 15: Recognition of Melody

1. Practice Question 15 is a four bar, three part score with two empty bars. Below this are four two bar melodic options (labelled A. to D.) one of which will be the missing two bars of melody played. Before the first playing, study the melodic options, inner hearing them as you do, noting where they differ and where they are the same. Consider creating a map for your ears to follow. *The associated video: shows how to do this question type in detail.*
2. Listen to Practice Question 15 and choose which melodic option is being played in the empty bars. Note the use of diagonal strokes to show the rhythm and chord names to show the chords the second part must play.
3. Circle the correct melody.

### Melodic Recognition

2/20



### Worksheet 46



#### S8 Melodic Recognition 1

2/21

## Worksheet 46 cont.

**S8 Melodic Recognition 2**

Bassoon

2/22

A                      B

C                      D

**S8 Melodic Recognition 3**

2/23

A                      B

C                      D

E                      F

**S4 Melodic Composition** Create a melody in B melodic minor by writing the rhythm on the rhythm staff, the solfa underneath this rhythm and then transferring this onto the treble staff below. Sing in solfa and in letter names once you have finished.

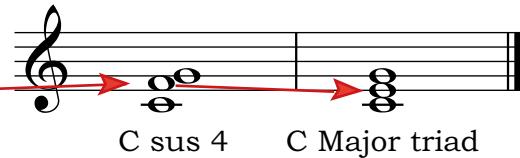
# Section 8 - Chords

## Suspension

A **suspension** is created when a note from a previous chord is held over into the following chord, causing a clash, a discord, in harmony (usually a 2nd), which causes tension.

This tension is usually resolved when the suspended note falls to the note that belongs to the second chord.

In this example we have a triad with a suspended 4th (the middle note, F, in the first triad).



This suspended note then resolves by falling to the E (the middle note in the second triad) creating a C Major triad. The first triad is therefore known as a C Major triad with a suspended 4th or C sus4.

## The Suspended 4th Chord

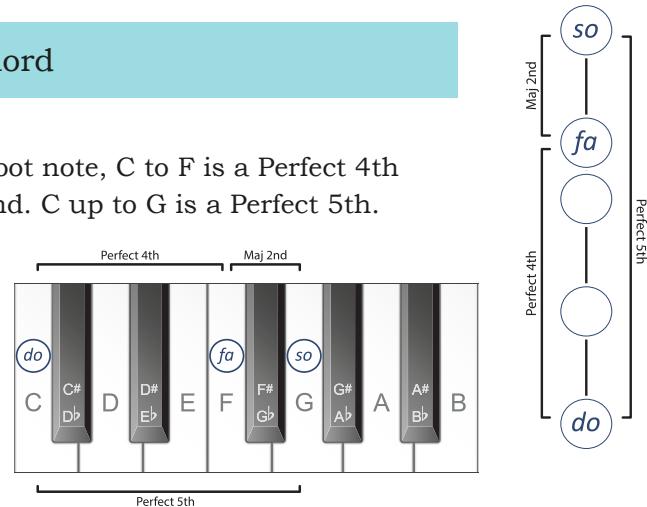
A suspended 4th chord (in root position) is made up of a root note, a note a Perfect 4th and a note a Perfect 5th above the root note.

### Intervals within the C Suspended 4th Chord



In this chord, C is the root note, C to F is a Perfect 4th and F to G is a Major 2nd. C up to G is a Perfect 5th.

It is the interval between the upper two notes (a Major 2nd) that creates the tension referred to above. **Suspended 4th chords** can be created on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th scale degrees in a Major Scale and on the 1st and 5th scale degrees in a harmonic minor scale.



### C Suspended 4th Chord Melodically

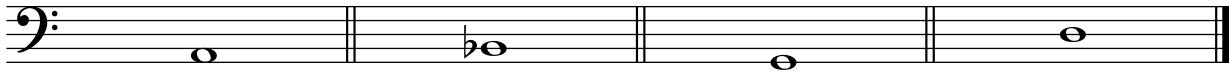


### Intervals in the (C) Suspended 4th Chord

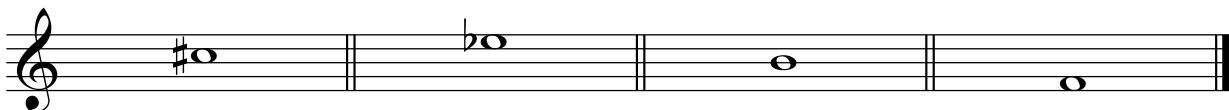
Major 2nd,      Perfect 4th,      Perfect 5th,      Perfect 8ve.

## Worksheet 47

**S8 Chords 1** Write a suspended 4th chord on each given note.



**S8 Chords 2** Write a suspended 4th chord below each given note.



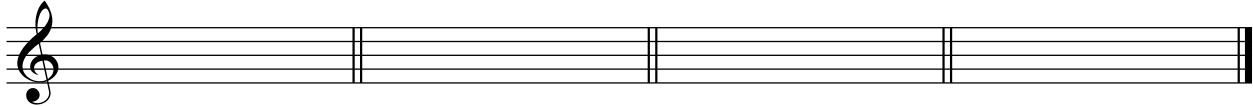
**S8 Chords 3** In the tonic keys indicated, write and name the specified chords.

subdominant  
D Major

submediant  
B♭ Major

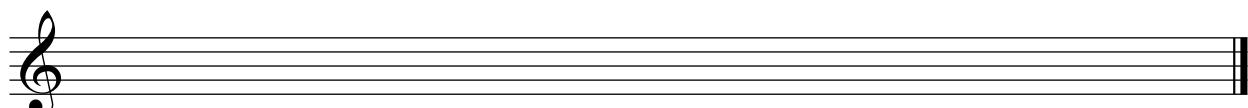
tonic  
C harmonic minor

mediant  
D harmonic minor




---

**S8 Chords 4** Using the treble clef, write a tonic triad for 7 different Major keys. Use a key signature for each triad and name the key on the line below. Do not use key signatures with more than three sharps or flats.



**S8 Chords 5** Complete the following chart.

Triad	The interval between the lowest two notes	The interval between the highest two notes	The quality of the 5th created by the lowest and highest notes.
<b>Major</b>	Major 3rd	minor 3rd	Perfect
<b>minor</b>			
<b>diminished</b>			
<b>Augmented</b>			
<b>suspended 4th</b>			

**S8 Chords 6** Five triads will be played.

They will be either Major, minor, diminished, Augmented or suspended 4th triads.  
Write the quality of each triad in the spaces provided.

2/24

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 8 - Chord Progressions



## Chord Charts for Transcriptions



Shorthand versions (for use in chord progression transcription questions) of the chord charts we have been studying are printed below - one for Major keys and one for harmonic minor keys. This version leaves out the solfa of the 3rd and 5th note of each chord but adds in the letter names of the bass notes of each possible scale degree within the key of the progression.

### Major Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (F Major)

F	G	A	B♭	C	D	E
<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°

### Minor Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (D minor)

D	E	F	G	A	B♭	C♯
<b>l,</b>	<b>t,</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>si</b>
i	ii°	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	V	VI	vii°



## Worksheet 48

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Two chord progressions, using any root position triad found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Identify the chords you hear using the harmonic grid.

### S8 Chord Progression 1

2/25

Harmonic Grid	1. d	2.	3.	4.	5.
Bass note	D				
Quality	Major				

### S8 Chord Progression 2

2/26

Harmonic Grid	1. l	2.	3.	4.	5.
Bass note	D				
Quality	minor				

# Section 8 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S8 Theory** Rewrite the following statements correctly.



$\frac{3}{8}$  can be described as compound duple time and has 3 crotchet beats per bar.

---



$\frac{3}{4}$  has 3 minim beats per bar. The quavers are grouped in threes.

---



$\frac{3}{8}$  can be described as compound triple time. The quavers are grouped in twos.

---

An Augmented triad has a minor 3rd between the lowest two notes, a Major 3rd between the top two notes and a Perfect 5th between the lowest and highest notes.

---

The only scale that has two different versions of the same note is the natural minor scale.

---

An Augmented 4th sounds the same as a diminished 4th.

---

P

## Musicianship Practice - Practice each task as many times as possible

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read two part rhythms in rhythm names and perform both parts in various ways
- Compose rhythms (using new rhythms) then read in rhythm names while conducting
- Sing the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in solfa with handsigns, in a 123, 234, 345 sequence.
- Sing the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in letter names in various keys up to  $4\#$  and  $b$ s
- Write the Major, natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales in treble or bass clef in various keys
- Sing interval lines, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major and melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose Major and melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Suspended 4th chords naming the consecutive intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented and Suspended 4th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing "Root Position Triads in the Major Scale" in solfa with handsigns ( page 79)
- Sing "Root Position Triads in the Harmonic Minor Scale" in solfa with handsigns ( page 90)

# Section 9 - Rhythm



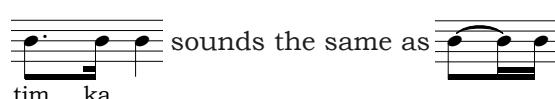
## The Dotted Quaver in Simple Time



This new rhythm is a longer note (a dotted quaver lasting for three quarters of a beat) followed by a shorter note (a semiquaver lasting for one quarter of a beat). These two sounds last for one crotchet beat in total.

Read Rhythmic Example 39 while clapping this ostinato: taking note of where, in the ostinato, the semiquaver in this new rhythm falls.

The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



## Rhythmic Example 39

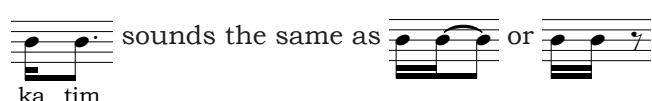
tim - ka ti - ti      tim - ka ta etc



The dotted quaver/semiquaver rhythm is often used reversed and also lasts for one crotchet beat in total.

Read Rhythmic Example 40 while clapping this ostinato: taking note of where, in the ostinato, the notes in this new rhythm fall.

The notes of the ostinato are written above the Rhythmic Example below.



## Rhythmic Example 40

ka-tim      ti-ka-ti-ka      ka-tim      tim - ka etc



## Cut Common Time



This is the symbol used to show **cut common time**.

The most frequently used cut common time signature is



This time signature has two minim or half note beats per bar and can be described as **simple duple time**. The at the top means there are two beats per bar and the at the bottom means these beats are half note or minim beats.



## Rhythmic Example 41



## Two Part Rhythm

Perform this two part rhythm, tapping the top part with your right hand (using a pen to tap will give a different timbre to the other part) and the lower part with your left hand.



## Worksheet 49

Write a rhythm set and shorthand for each of these transcriptions. There are no rests in these transcriptions.

**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 1**
2/27
**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 2**
2/28
**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 3**
2/29
**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

Piano

2/30

## Worksheet 49 cont.

**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

Note that a percussion clef (seen below for the conga) does not show actual pitch instead it shows which drum to use.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Flute' and has a treble clef. The middle staff is labeled 'Bassoon' and has a bass clef. The bottom staff is labeled 'Conga' and has a unique clef that looks like a 'H' with a vertical line through it. All staves are in common time (indicated by '4'). The music includes various note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and rests, representing different drums or percussive sounds as indicated by the clef.

2/31

**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Guitar' and has a treble clef. The middle staff is labeled 'Bass Guitar' and has a bass clef. The bottom staff is labeled 'Tom-toms' and has a unique clef. All staves are in common time (indicated by '2'). The music includes various note heads and rests.

2/32

**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

A single staff with a unique clef (resembling a 'H' with a vertical line) and a common time signature (indicated by '2'). The staff contains several note heads and rests.

2/33

**S9 Rhythmic Transcription 8**

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled 'Taiko Drums' and has a unique clef. The bottom staff is labeled 'Xylophone' and has a treble clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music includes various note heads and rests.

2/34

**S9 Rhythm** Add barlines to the following rhythms.

A musical rhythm pattern consisting of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes on a single staff with a common time signature (indicated by '2'). The pattern repeats several times.

A musical rhythm pattern consisting of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes on a single staff with a common time signature (indicated by '8'). The pattern repeats several times.

# Section 9 - Scales



## The Pentatonic Scales

**A pentatonic scale** is a scale with five notes (from the Greek word: pente, meaning five).

This scale is frequently heard in Scottish Music (such as "Auld Lang Syne") and in the music of cultures such as China, Thailand and some parts of Africa. In Western Music, the pentatonic scale gained importance during the Impressionist Era with composers such as Debussy using it in their compositions.

The pentatonic scale discussed in this text contains no intervals of a semitone (there is no *fa* or *ti*). These are called anhemitonic (meaning a type of scale with no semitones) pentatonic scales.

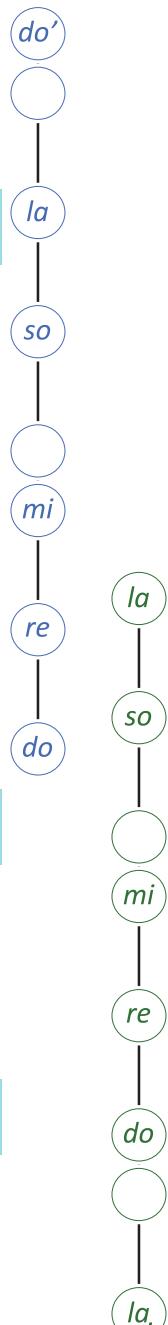
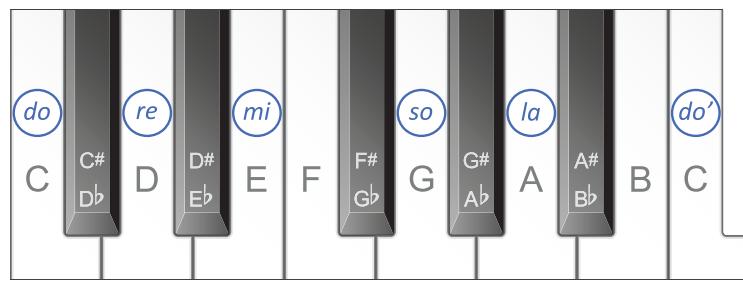
### The Major or *do* Pentatonic Scale

The **Major pentatonic scale** is a five note scale in which *do* is the tonic.

This scale uses the same notes as a Major scale but without the 4th (*fa*) or the 7th (*ti*). This creates a scale with no semitones (minor 2nds).

### C Major Pentatonic Scale

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are represented by open circles. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their letter names and corresponding solfège syllables: *d*, *r*, *m*, *s*, *l*, *d'*, *r*, *m*, *s*, *l*. The notes *d'*, *r*, *m*, *s*, and *l* are repeated.



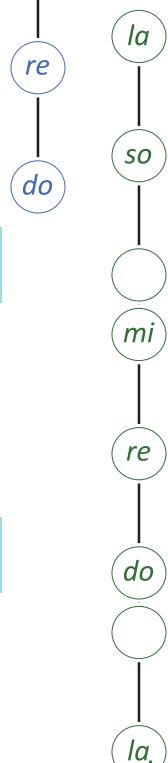
### The Minor or *la* Pentatonic Scale

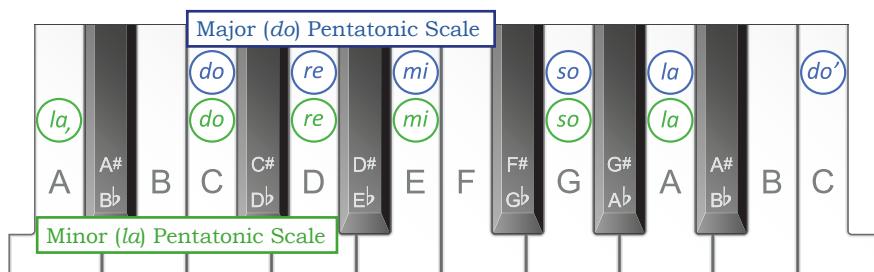
The **minor pentatonic scale** is a five note scale in which *la* is the tonic.

It uses the same notes as the Major pentatonic scale but begins and ends on *la*. (It is the natural minor scale, without *fa* or *ti*).

### A Minor Pentatonic Scale

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are represented by open circles. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their letter names and corresponding solfège syllables: *l*, *d*, *r*, *m*, *s*, *l*, *l*, *s*, *m*, *r*, *d*, *l*, *l*, *A*.





As with all other scales, pentatonic scales can begin on any starting note by keeping the original interval pattern the same. The following two scales are examples of this.

### D Major Pentatonic Scale

*d      r      m      etc*

D      E      F#

### B Minor Pentatonic Scale

*l      d      r      etc*

B      D      E

### Worksheet 50

**S9 Scales 1** Write one octave, ascending and descending, in quarter notes, of the Major pentatonic scale beginning on F, using accidentals. Write the solfa beneath each note.

---

**S9 Scales 2** Write the minor pentatonic scale, ascending and descending, related to the scale you have just written. Use a key signature and write the letter names beneath each note.

---

**S9 Scales 3** Beginning from the tonic note indicated, write the ascending Major pentatonic scale using a key signature. Identify the interval between each consecutive pair of notes.

---

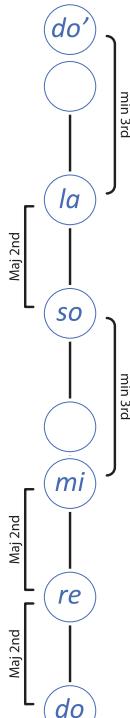
# Section 9 - Intervals

## Intervals within the Pentatonic Scales

There are no semitones between any consecutive pair of notes in a pentatonic scale (as there is no *fa* or *ti*). The only intervals found in pentatonic scales are Major 2nds and minor 3rds.

### Intervals within the Major Pentatonic Scale

Major 2nd      Major 2nd      minor 3rd      Major 2nd      minor 3rd

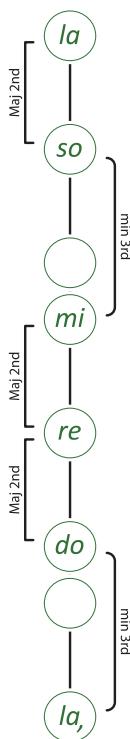


### C Major Pentatonic Interval Pattern

do re Major second, re mi Major second, mi so mi north third, so la  
Ma major se cond, la do mi north third, do la mi north third, la so  
Ma major se cond, so mi mi north third, mi re Major se cond, re do Major se cond.

### Intervals within the Minor Pentatonic Scale

minor 3rd      Major 2nd      Major 2nd      minor 3rd      Major 2nd



### C Minor Pentatonic Interval Pattern

la, do mi north third, do re Major second, re mi Major second, mi so  
mi north third, so la Major second, la so Major second, so mi mi north third,  
mi re Major second, re do Major second, do la mi north third.



## Worksheet 51

**S9 Intervals 1** Name these intervals.

---

**S9 Intervals 2** Write the following intervals.

Major 2nd  
aboveAug 8ve  
abovedim 6th  
belowminor 2nd  
belowminor 6th  
below**S9 Intervals 3** Name the scale and label intervals between each pair of notes in the scales below.

Scale:

---

Scale:

---

**S9 Intervals 4** Identify the bracketed intervals in the following melodies. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets. Identify the scale this melody is based on and write your answer in the space provided.

Scale:

Scale:

**S9 Intervals 5** Six intervals will be played twice. Name the intervals you hear.

2/35

1.

2.

3.

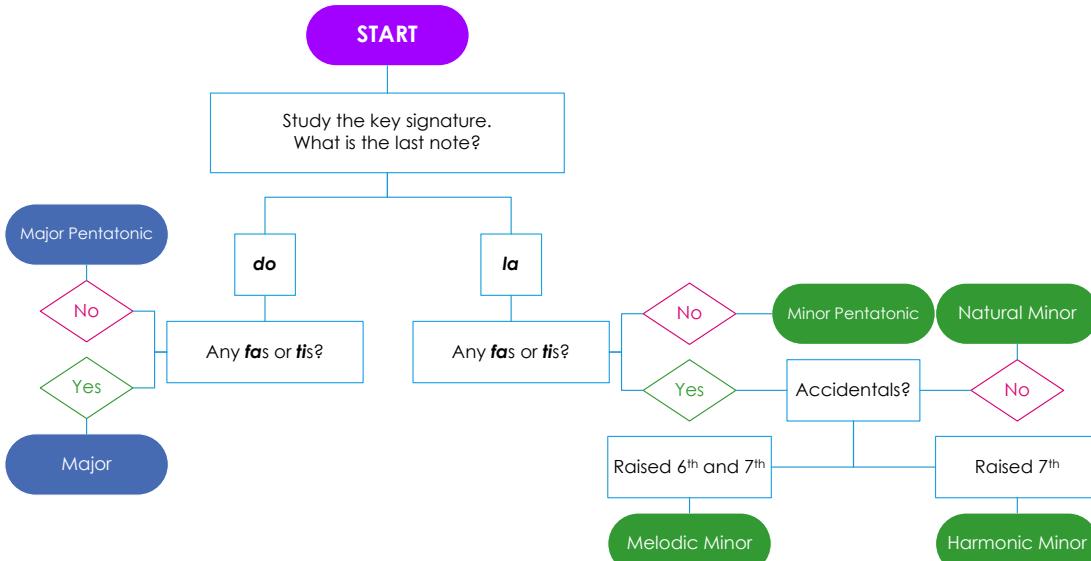
4.

5.

6.

# Section 9 - Melody

**I** Follow the steps in this flow chart to determine the tonality of the next two melodies.



## "Morning" from Peer Gynt Suite No 1

**S** **M**

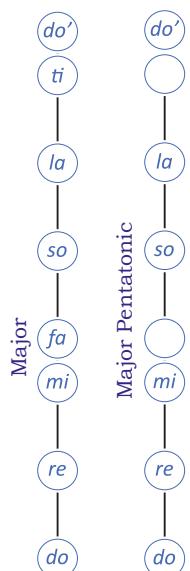
Grieg

s m r d r m s m r d r m etc

- Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?** The four sharps: F#, C#, G# and D# in the key signature indicate that E is *do*. This means the last note: E is *do*.
- Are there any *fas* or *tis*? No** When E is *do*, *fa* is A and *ti* is D#. Neither of these notes occurs in "Morning" therefore, this melody is in **E Major Pentatonic**.

Sing this scale and then "Morning" in solfa with handsigns and in letter names.

do re mi so la do' la so mi re do  
E F# G# B C# E C# B G# F# E



## Pentonicity

**S** **M**

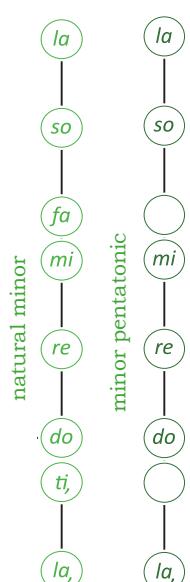
Smith

l s m d r m l, etc

- Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?** The three flats: Bb, Eb and Ab, in the key signature indicate that Eb is *do*. This means the last note: C is *la*.
- Are there any *fas* or *tis*? No** When C is *la*, *ti* is D and *fa* is A. Neither of these notes occurs in "Pentonicity" therefore, this melody is in **C minor pentatonic**.

Sing this scale and then sing "Pentonicity" in solfa with handsigns and in letter names.

la do re mi so la so mi re do la  
C Eb F G Bb C Bb G F Eb C



**S**

## Worksheet 52

**S9 Melodic Recognition**

2/36

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of two measures of a melody followed by six empty measures.

Six melodic options labeled A through F, each in G major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. Options A, C, and E start with an eighth note, while B, D, and F start with a sixteenth note.

**S9 Melodic Transcription 1**

Clarinet

Trombone

Bass Guitar

2/37

**S9 Melodic Transcription 2**

2/38

## Worksheet 52 cont.

**S9 Melodic Transcription 3**

Flute

Flute and Clarinet in B $\flat$  parts. The Flute part starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The Clarinet part starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The score continues with a repeat sign and a double bar line. A purple circle in the top right corner contains the number 2/39.

**S9 Melodic Transcription 4**

Two voices in 4/4 time. The top voice starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. The bottom voice starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. The score continues with a double bar line. A purple circle in the top right corner contains the number 2/40.

**S9 Melodic Transcription 5**

Clarinet

Clarinet and Bassoon parts in 4/4 time. The Clarinet part starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. The Bassoon part starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. The score continues with a double bar line. A purple circle in the top right corner contains the number 2/41.

**S9 Melodic Transcription 6**

Two voices in 4/4 time. The top voice starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. The bottom voice starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. The score continues with a double bar line. A purple circle in the top right corner contains the number 2/42.

# Section 9 - Chords



## Triads in Root Position



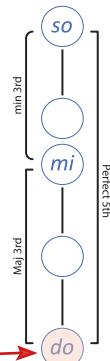
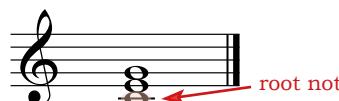
All the triads we have studied so far in this book have been in root position.

A **root position triad** has the root note as the **lowest** note of the triad.

Root position triads have notes a 3rd above the root note and a 5th above the root note.

Another way of labelling root position triads is to use figures such as the **5 3** figures taught in earlier sections of this book. These figures represent the intervals found in the triad above the root note.

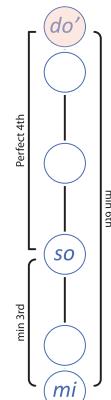
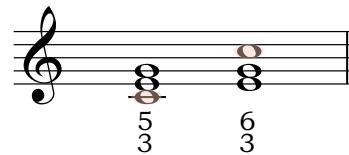
This triad has a 3rd and a 5th above C.



Therefore the figures for a root position triad are **5 3**.

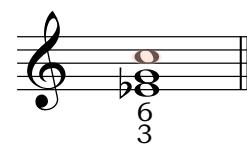
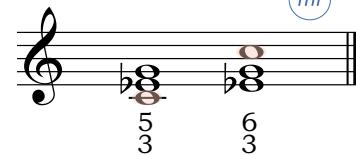
## Triads in 1st Inversion

If the root note of a **5** chord, such as the C major triad, is moved to the top of the triad, the result is a **first inversion chord**.



A **1st inversion triad** has the root note at the **top** of the triad. 1st inversion triads have notes a 3rd and a 6th above the bottom note.

The quality of the triad does not alter this process. For example, if the C **minor** triad, has the root note moved to the top of the triad, the result is a **minor triad in 1st inversion**.



In this 1st inversion triad, E $\flat$ , is at the bottom of the triad, the middle note, G, is a 3rd above the bottom note and the top note (the root note), C, is a 6th above the bottom note.

The figures for a 1st inversion triad are **3 6**.



## Worksheet 53

**S9 Chords 1** In each bar below write the root position triad above the given note. Label this as **3**. Next to it, write the 1st inversion triad of the chord you have just written and label this **6**. Also write the quality of each pair of chords. The first has been done for you.

**S9 Chords 2** Eight triads in root position or 1st inversion will each be played once harmonically and once melodically (with the top note repeated). Write the inversion of the triad you hear.

2/43

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.      7.      8.

# Section 9 - Chord Progressions



## Imperfect Cadence (Half Close)

An **imperfect cadence** is an unfinished cadence which, when used at the end of a phrase, will sound like a pause or comma rather than a full stop.

An imperfect cadence is made up of two chords, the last of which is **always** chord  $\text{V}$ .  
The most common chords to precede chord  $\text{V}$  are I/i, ii/ii<sup>o</sup>, IV/iv and vi/VI.

The examples below are two imperfect cadences in the key of C Major.



IV                    V

ii                    V

## Interrupted Cadence (Deceptive or Surprise Cadence)

An **interrupted cadence** is another cadence used at the end of an internal phrase, so called because after the first chord,  $\text{V}$ , we expect to hear a chord I/i to form a perfect cadence but it is interrupted by a chord vi/VI instead. This last chord of the cadence creates a "surprise" or unexpected ending to the phrase.

An interrupted cadence, therefore, is made up of chord  $\text{V}$  followed by chord vi/VI.  
The examples below are interrupted cadences - the first in the key of D Major and the second in the key of B minor.



V                    vi

V                    VI



## Worksheet 54

**S9 Cadences** Five cadences will be played. They will be either Perfect, Plagal, Imperfect or Interrupted. Identify each cadence in the spaces provided.

2/44

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**S9 Chord Progressions Theory 1** Write the following root position triads in F Major using a key signature.

IV      ii      iii      V      vii<sup>o</sup>      vi      I

## Worksheet 54 cont.

**S9 Chord Progressions Theory 2** Write the following root position triads in E harmonic minor using accidentals.

i              V              ii<sup>o</sup>              VI              III<sup>+</sup>              vii<sup>o</sup>              iv

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Two chord progressions, using any root position triad found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Complete the transcription chord chart before the first playing. Identify the chords you hear using the harmonic grid and identify the cadence created by the last two chords in the space provided.

**S9 Chord Progression 1 - Transcription Chord Chart**

E♭	F	G	A♭				
				<b>s</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	
				V	vi	vii <sup>o</sup>	

**S9 Chord Progression 1 Cadence:** \_\_\_\_\_

2/45

**Harmonic Grid**    1. d'    2.    3.    4.    5.

Bass note	E♭					
Quality	Major					

**S9 Chord Progression 2 - Transcription Chord Chart**

A				E		
<b>l,</b>	<b>t,</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>si</b>
i				V		

**S9 Chord Progression 2 Cadence:** \_\_\_\_\_

2/46

**Harmonic Grid**    1. l    2.    3.    4.    5.

Bass note	A				
Quality	minor				

# Section 9 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S9 Rhythm** Write the beat counts (and pulses in compound time) beneath each bar in the rhythms below. The first bar of each example has been done for you.



1    2    3    4



1 &amp; a 2 &amp; a

W

**S9 Melodic Composition** Create a melody in C minor pentatonic by writing the rhythm on the rhythm staff, the solfa underneath this rhythm and then transferring this onto the treble staff below. Sing in solfa and in letter names once you have finished.

P

## Musicianship Practice

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read simple time rhythms in rhythm names while conducting, inner hearing all new dotted rhythms
- Compose rhythms (using new rhythms) then read in rhythm names while conducting
- Sing the Major and minor pentatonic scales in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major and minor pentatonic minor scales in letter names in various keys up to 3♯ and 3♭
- Sing the consecutive intervals within Major and minor pentatonic scales.
- Sing Major and minor pentatonic melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose Major and minor pentatonic melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented and Suspended 4th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns, from the same bottom note
- Sing chord progressions in full

# Section 10 - Rhythm



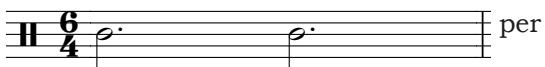
**S**  $\frac{6}{4}$  is the time signature used in **Rhythmic Example 41**. The  $\frac{6}{4}$  at the top means there are six pulses per bar and the  $\frac{4}{4}$  at the bottom means these pulses are quarter note, or crotchet, pulses.

$\frac{6}{4}$  can be described as **compound duple time** (similar to  $\frac{6}{8}$  but with dotted minim beats).

It has six crotchet pulses:



two dotted minim beats:



This time signature is usually conducted with two beats per bar but is sometimes conducted in six depending on the tempo of the excerpt.



## Rhythmic Example 42

Crotchet pulses: | | | | | | | | | | | |



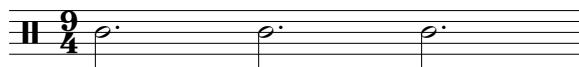
**S**  $\frac{9}{4}$  is the time signature used in **Rhythmic Example 43**. The  $\frac{9}{4}$  at the top means there are nine pulses per bar and the  $\frac{4}{4}$  at the bottom means these pulses are quarter note or crotchet pulses.

$\frac{9}{4}$  can be described as **compound triple time** (similar to  $\frac{9}{8}$  but with dotted minim beats).

It has nine crotchet pulses per bar:



three dotted minim beats per bar:

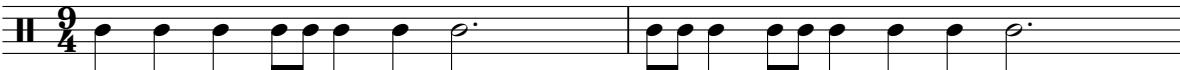


This time signature is usually conducted with three beats per bar but is sometimes conducted in nine depending on the tempo of the excerpt. This time signature is not commonly used.



## Rhythmic Example 43

Crotchet pulses: | | | | | | | | | | | |



| | | | | | | | | | | |





## Asymmetrical Time Signatures



is an irregular or asymmetrical time signature consisting of five crotchet beats per bar. This time signature can be described as **Simple Quintuple**.

In irregular time signatures, beats can be grouped in various ways to create accents within the bar. Rhythmic Example 44 shows the beats grouped as  $2 + 3$  i.e. the **natural** accents fall on the first and third beats of each bar.



### Rhythmic Example 44

Crotchet pulses:

2      +      3

The beats in can also be grouped as  $3 + 2$  as in Rhythmic Example 44.



### Rhythmic Example 45

Crotchet pulses:

3      +      2

is another asymmetrical time signature consisting of five quaver beats per bar.

The beats in can also be grouped in several different ways. Rhythmic Example 45 shows the quavers grouped as  $3 + 2$ .



### Rhythmic Example 46

Quaver pulses:

3      +      2



Some other asymmetrical time signatures are with seven crotchet beats per bar and with seven quaver beats per bar.



In time signatures with seven beats per bar, these beats can be grouped as  $2 + 2 + 3$  (as in Rhythmic Example 47)  $3 + 2 + 2$  (as in Rhythmic Example 48) or  $2 + 3 + 2$ .



## Rhythmic Example 47

Crotchet pulses:

7/4 time signature. The first six measures show a pattern of two eighth notes followed by a quarter note. The last measure shows a group of eighth notes. Below the staff, red numbers indicate pulse groups: 2 + 2 + 3.



## Rhythmic Example 48

Quaver pulses:

7/8 time signature. The first three measures show a pattern of three eighth notes followed by a group of three eighth notes. The last four measures show a pattern of two eighth notes followed by a group of three eighth notes. Below the staff, red numbers indicate pulse groups: 3 + 2 + 2.



## Worksheet 55

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 1**

6/4 time signature. The staff consists of six measures. The first measure has a single vertical bar. The second measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The third measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The fourth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The fifth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The sixth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. A purple box in the top right corner contains the number 2/47.

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 2**

5/4 time signature. The staff consists of five measures. The first measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The second measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The third measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The fourth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The fifth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. A purple box in the top right corner contains the number 2/48.

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 3**

3/4 time signature. The staff consists of three measures. The first measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The second measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The third measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. A purple box in the top right corner contains the number 2/49.

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

5/8 time signature. The staff consists of five measures. The first measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The second measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The third measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The fourth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The fifth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. A purple box in the top right corner contains the number 2/50.

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

6/4 time signature. The staff consists of six measures. The first measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The second measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The third measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The fourth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. The fifth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar below it. The sixth measure has a vertical bar with a horizontal bar above it. A purple box in the top right corner contains the number 2/51.

## Worksheet 55 cont.

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

2/52

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

2/53

**S10 Rhythmic Transcription 8**

2/54

**S10 Rhythmic Recognition**

2/55

A                      B

C                      D

E                      F

**S10 Rhythm Theory** Complete each bar using two notes and one rest.

# Section 10 - Scales



## The Blues Scale



The **blues** is a style of music that is believed to have originated in the African-American communities of the southern States of America in the late 1800s. The word: **blues** refers to the feelings of melancholy, sadness, adversity and depression that are reflected in the music of this time.

The **hexatonic blues scale** is a six note scale closely related to the minor pentatonic scale. It can be seen as the minor pentatonic scale plus the flattened 5th note *mi* becomes *maw*:



### A Blues Scale



### Worksheet 56

**S10 Scales 1** On the given staff, write one octave, ascending and descending, in semibreves, of the blues scale beginning on B using only accidentals. Mark the semitones with slurs.

**S10 Scales 2** Beginning on the tonic note indicated, write the descending blues scale. Use a key signature and accidentals as required and write the solfa beneath each note.

**S10 Scales 3** Beginning on the tonic note indicated, write the ascending and descending blues scale. Use a key signature and accidentals as required and write the solfa beneath each note.

**S10 Scales 4** Three scales will be played twice. They will be one of the following:  
Major      Major Pentatonic      harmonic minor      blues      or      melodic minor.  
Identify each scale in the spaces provided.

1.

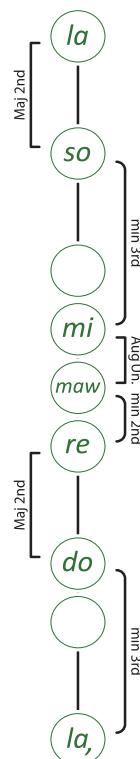
2.

3.

# Section 10 - Intervals

## Intervals within the Blues Scale

minor 3rd      Major 2nd      minor 2nd      Aug Unison      minor 3rd      Major 2nd



## C Blues Interval Pattern

7  
la, do mi-nor third, do re Ma-jor se-cond, re maw mi-nor se-cond,  
maw mi Aug-men-ted un-i-son, mi so mi-nor third, so la Ma-jor se-cond, etc

## Worksheet 57

**S10 Intervals 1** Write these intervals above the given notes.

Aug 8ve      minor 3rd      Major 7th      Perf 4th      minor 7th      dim 6th      Aug 2nd

**S10 Intervals 2** Identify the bracketed intervals in the following melody. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets.

**S10 Intervals 3** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

2/57

Scale form: minor pentatonic      Major      Harmonic minor      Melodic minor

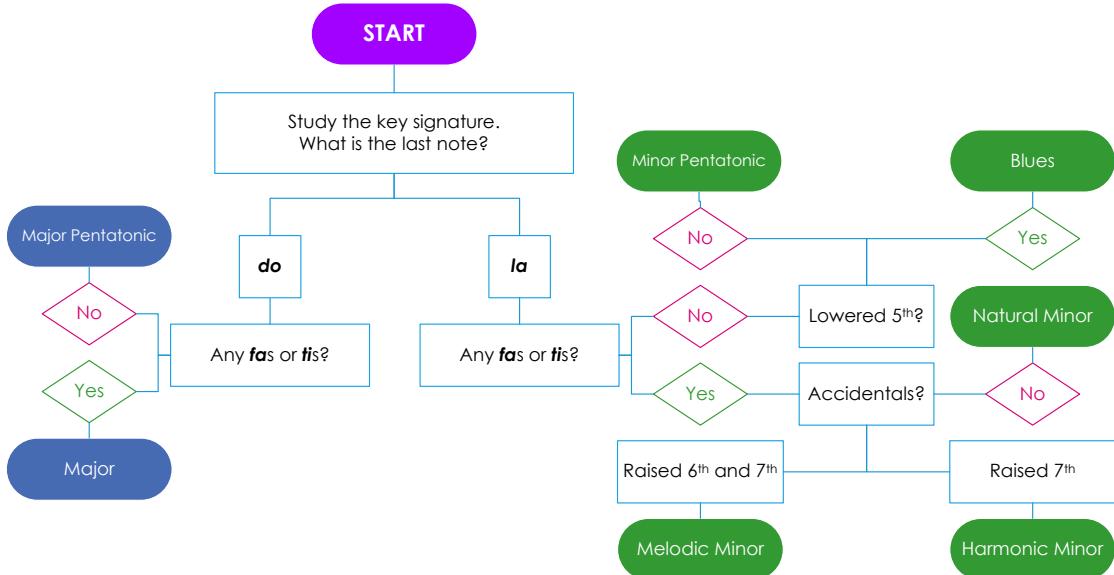
**S10 Intervals 4** Six intervals will be played twice. Name the intervals you hear.

2/58

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

# Section 10 - Melody

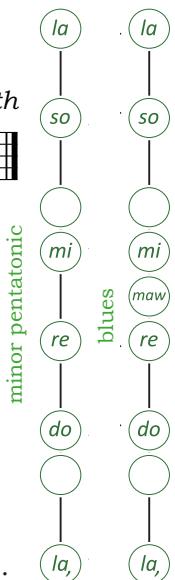
**I** Follow the steps in this flow chart to determine the tonality of "Dark Blue".



## Dark Blue

- Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?** The three flats: B $\flat$ , E $\flat$  and A $\flat$ , in the key signature indicate that E $\flat$  is *do*. This means the last note: C is *la*.
- Are there any *fas* or *tis*? No** When C is *la*, *ti* is D and *fa* is A $\flat$ . Neither of these notes occurs in "Dark Blue".
- Is there a lowered 5th? Yes** The 5th note above C is G (*mi*) and there is a G $\flat$  (*maw*) in bars two and six therefore, "Dark Blue" is based on the **C blues scale**.

Sing the C blues scale and then "Dark Blue" in solfa with handsigns and in letter names.



## Worksheet 58

### S10 Melodic Transcription 1

The transcription includes three parts: Trumpet, Horn, and Bass Trombone. The Trumpet part starts with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Horn part follows with a series of eighth notes. The Bass Trombone part begins with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

## Worksheet 58 cont.

**S10 Melodic Transcription 2**
2/60
**S10 Melodic Transcription 3**
2/61

**S10 Melody** Answer the questions about the melody below.

1. Is this melody based on *do* or *la*? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which tonalities could this melody be based on?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are there any *fas* or *tis* in this melody? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which tonalities could the melody be based on now? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Are there any two notes with the same letter name but two different versions e.g. G♯ and G♮?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What tonality is this melody in? \_\_\_\_\_

# Section 10 - Chords



## Triads in 2nd Inversion



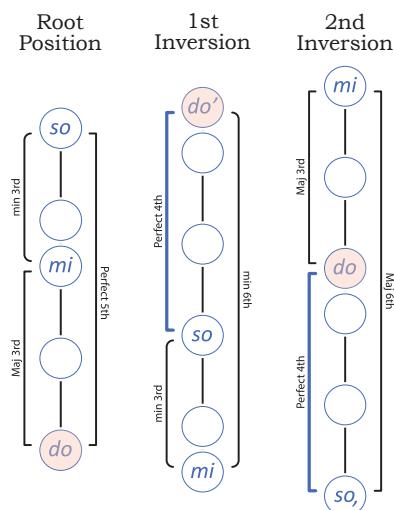
In this 2nd inversion triad the G is at the bottom of the triad, the middle note (the root note) C is a 4th above the bottom note and the top note, E is a 6th above the bottom note.



A **2nd inversion triad** has the root note in the **middle** of the triad. 2nd inversion triads have notes a 4th above the lowest note and a 6th above the lowest note

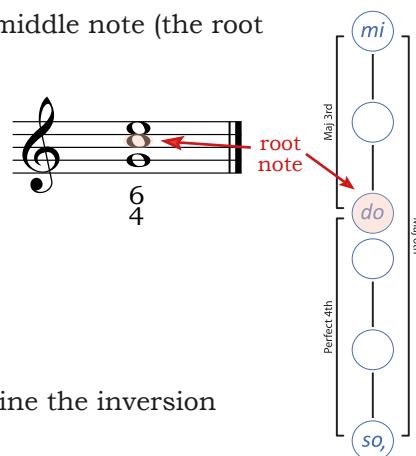


Therefore the figures for a 2nd inversion triad are  $\frac{6}{4}$ .



An interval that can help determine the inversion of a triad is the **4th**.

- A root position triad has a 3rd between the bottom two notes and the top two notes therefore there is **no interval of a 4th** in a root position triad.
- A 1st inversion triad has a 3rd between the bottom two notes and a **4th at the top** of the triad.
- A 2nd inversion triad has the **4th at the bottom** of the triad and a 3rd at the top.



## Worksheet 59

**S10 Chords 1** In each bar write a root position, Major triad above the given note then the 1st inversion and 2nd inversion triads of the chord you have just written. Write the figures below each chord. The first example has been done.

**S10 Chords 2** Eight triads in root position, 1st inversion or 2nd inversion will each be played, once harmonically and once melodically (with the top note repeated). Write the inversion of the triad you hear (root, 1st or 2nd).

2/62

**S10 Chords 3** In the tonic keys indicated, using accidentals, write and name the specified chords.

dominant  
F Major

supertonic  
C harmonic minor

leading note  
B harmonic minor

submediant  
D Major



## Worksheet 59 cont.

**S10 Chords 4** Write the following triads on the given staff using accidentals where necessary.

B♭ Major

D Augmented

C diminished

B♭ minor

**S10 Chords 5** Write, and label using Roman numerals, the primary triads in D Major in the treble clef, and in C minor in the bass clef. Use key signatures.

**S10 Chords 6** Write the Roman numerals of the following triads found in the Major key with the given key signature.

**S10 Chords 7** Write the triads, indicated by the Roman numerals, found in the harmonic minor key with the given key signature.

**S10 Chords 8** Write the following triads on the given staff.

E minor

A Augmented

C diminished

D Major

**S10 Chords 9** Five triads will be played three times: harmonically, as an arpeggio and harmonically again. They will be either Major, minor, diminished, Augmented or suspended 4th triads. Write the quality of each triad in the spaces provided.

2/63

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**S10 Chords 10** Five triads will be played twice. They will be either Major, minor, diminished, Augmented or suspended 4th triads. Write the quality of each triad in the spaces provided.

2/64

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 10 - Chord Progressions



## Worksheet 60

**S10 Cadences** Five cadences will be played. They will be either Perfect, Plagal, Imperfect or Interrupted. Identify each cadence in the spaces provided.

2/65

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Four chord progressions, using any root position triad found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Identify the chords you hear using the harmonic grid and identify the cadence created by the last two chords in the space provided.

### S10 Chord Progression 1

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/66

#### Harmonic Grid

1. d

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	C			
Quality	Major			

### S10 Chord Progression 2

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/67

#### Harmonic Grid

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	C				
Quality	Major				

### S10 Chord Progression 3

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/68

#### Harmonic Grid

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	A				
Quality	minor				

### S8 Chord Progression 4

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/69

#### Harmonic Grid

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	B				
Quality	minor				

# Section 10 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S10 Rhythm** Identify the time signature for each of these bars.



W

**S10 Scales** Answer the questions about the melody below.

1. Is this melody based on *do* or *la*? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which tonalities could this melody be based on?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are there any *fas* or *tis* in this melody? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which tonalities could the melody be based on now? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Are there any two notes with the same letter name but two different versions e.g. G $\sharp$  and G $\natural$ ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What tonality is this melody in? \_\_\_\_\_



P

## Musicianship Practice

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read rhythms in rhythm names, inner hearing a specific rhythmic element, while conducting
- Compose rhythms (in new time signatures) then read in rhythm names while conducting
- Sing the blues scale in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the Major, natural, harmonic, melodic minor, Major and minor Pentatonic and the blues scales in solfa with handsigns
- Sing the blues scale in letter names in various keys up to 3 $\sharp$  and  $b$
- Sing the consecutive intervals within the blues scale.
- Sing blues melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose blues melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented and Suspended 4th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns, from the same top note
- Sing chord progressions in full

# Section 11 - Rhythm



## The Triplet

A triplet is defined as three notes played in the time of two.

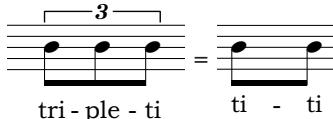


## Quaver Triplet in Simple Time

In simple time there are usually two quavers on a beat:



A quaver triplet (tri-ple-ti) occurs when three quavers are played on one beat - three played in the time two would normally be played:



## Rhythmic Example 49



## New Rhythmic Shorthand

In simple time, when three sounds are heard on a beat the following options are possible:

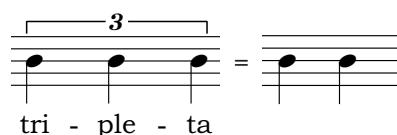


The shorthand for the quaver triplet can be:



## Crotchet Triplet in Simple Time

A crotchet triplet (tri-ple-ta) occurs when three crotchets are played on two beats three played in the time two would normally be played:



## Rhythmic Example 50



## Three Part Rhythm

A musical staff divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure shows 'Clap' with a 3 over the first two eighth notes, followed by a vertical bar line. The second measure shows 'Slap' with a 3 over the first two eighth notes, followed by a vertical bar line. The third measure shows 'Stamp' with a 3 over the first two eighth notes, followed by a vertical bar line.



## Changing or Mixed Metres

Another form of irregular metre is created when a composer changes time signature at the beginning of each bar. When this happens the time signature does not give a predictable "feel" of strong and weak beats but rather creates an unpredictable pattern of accents.

Read the rhythm of these next two examples using the rhythm names while tapping or conducting the beat. Note the symbols:  $\text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ }$  or  $\text{ } = \text{ }$  above the first bar. This indicates that the beat or pulse itself (crotchet or quaver) remains constant throughout the work even though the time signature changes.



## Rhythmic Example 51

A musical staff with a common time signature (4/4). It starts with a dotted half note, followed by a dotted quarter note. The time signature changes to 5/4, then back to 4/4, then to 5/4 again, and finally back to 4/4.



## Rhythmic Example 52

A musical staff with a common time signature (6/8). It starts with a dotted half note, followed by a dotted quarter note. The time signature changes to 9/8, then back to 6/8, then to 3/8, and finally back to 6/8.

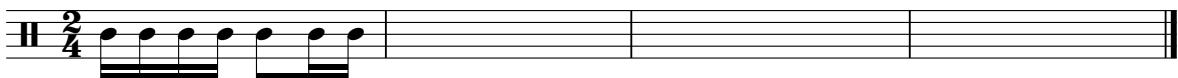


## Worksheet 61

### S11 Rhythmic Transcription 1

A rhythmic transcription exercise. The top row shows a series of vertical bars with rhythmic patterns: a sharp sign, a plus sign, a dollar sign, a vertical bar, a vertical bar, a vertical bar, a vertical bar, a sharp sign, a vertical bar, and a plus sign. Below this is a musical staff in 3/4 time with a '3' under the bass clef. The staff contains a dotted half note, a dotted quarter note, a dotted half note, a dotted quarter note, and a dotted half note. To the right of the staff is a purple circle containing the number '2/70'.

## Worksheet 61 cont.

**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 2**

2/71

**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 3** Note the use of crotchet pulse strokes instead of beat strokes for this time signature.

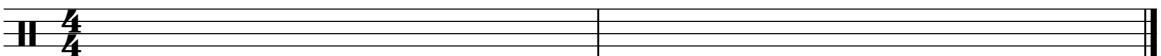
A musical score for three instruments: Clarinet, Violin 2, and Violoncello. The score is in 3/2 time. The Clarinet part starts with a pulse stroke (a vertical tick) followed by a dotted half note. The Violin 2 part consists of quarter notes. The Violoncello part consists of half notes. The score ends with a vertical bar line.

2/72

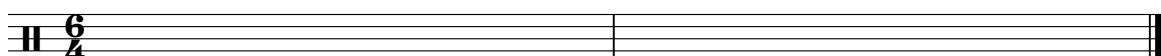
**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

A musical score for three instruments: Flute, Oboe, and Bassoon. The score is in 2/4 time. The Flute and Oboe parts consist of eighth-note pairs. The Bassoon part consists of eighth-note pairs. The score ends with a vertical bar line.

2/73

**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

2/74

**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

2/75

## Worksheet 61 cont.

**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

2/76

**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 8**

2/77

**S11 Rhythmic Transcription 9**

2/78

**S11 Rhythmic Recognition**

2/79

A

B

C

D

E

F

**S11 Rhythm Theory** Complete each bar using two notes and one rest.

# Section 11 - Scales



## Modes

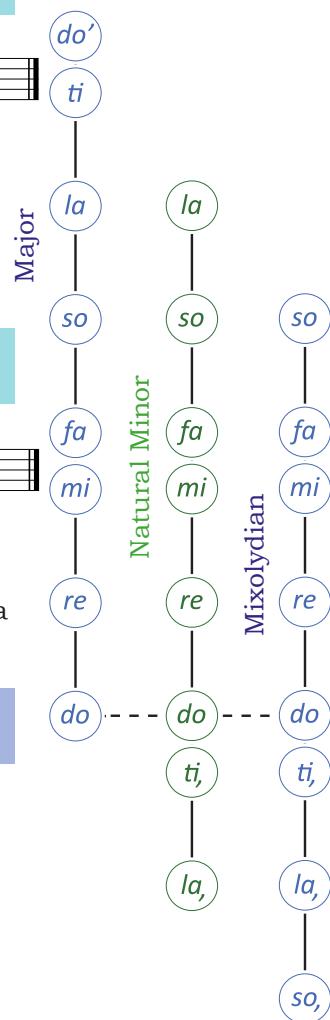
**Modes** are scale forms used as a basis for music composed prior to the 17th century when the current Major and minor system took over as the scale system in common usage.

The interval patterns that create the most common modes can be found today by starting on any white note on the piano and playing all the white notes ascending for one octave.

Play middle C and then the white notes ascending and descending for one octave and you will have played the mode known as the **Ionian mode**. This is now the Major scale.

### Ionian Mode or C Major Scale

do    re    mi    fa    so    la    ti    do    re    mi    fa    so    la    ti    do  
C      D      E      F      G      A      B      C      D      E      F      G      A      B      C



Another example of a common mode begins on A and contains all the white notes ascending and descending for one octave. This mode is known as the **Aeolian mode**, which is now known as the natural minor scale.

### Aeolian Mode or A Natural Minor Scale

la,    ti,    do    re    mi    fa    so    la    so    fa    mi    re    do    ti,    la,  
A      B      C      D      E      F      G      A      G      F      E      D      C      B      A

As with Major and minor scales, modes can be transposed to begin on a new starting note by keeping the original interval pattern the same.



## The Mixolydian Mode

The interval pattern of the Mixolydian mode can be found by playing the white notes on a piano starting on G or by singing the notes of a Major scale in solfège starting on so instead of do. Notice that the semitones are still found between *mi* and *fa* and *ti* and *do'* as marked by the slurs in the following scale.

### Mixolydian Mode on G

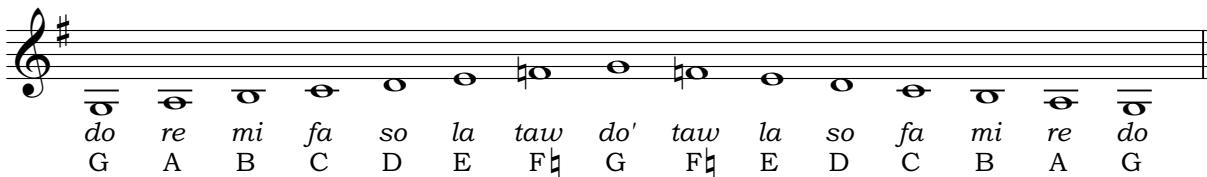
so,    la,    ti,    do    re    mi    fa    so    fa    mi    re    do    ti,    la,    so,  
G      A      B      C      D      E      F      G      F      E      D      C      B      A      G

## Singing Modes

There are two common ways of singing modes:

1. **Authentic:** Uses the solfa belonging to the key signature of the scale or melody, see the Mixolydian mode (in the key of C Major) on page 137. This form has no altered notes or
  2. **Altered:** This approach uses the Major or minor scale that it is most closely related to and chromatically alter any notes that are not in this scale.
- For example, the G Mixolydian mode is almost identical to G Major except that it has an F♯ instead of an F♯. Therefore, you can use *do* for the tonic note, as in G Major, and lower the 7th note i.e. *ti*  becomes *taw*  (pronounced as in "torn"):

### Mixolydian Mode in G Major (with a lowered 7th)

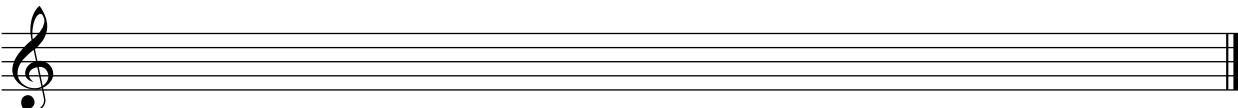


For most students the second choice (Major with a lowered 7th) is the most comfortable to sing due to familiarity with *do* as the tonic note. The authentic version is used more when identifying scales or tonalities. However, it is good practice to use both forms.

### Worksheet 62

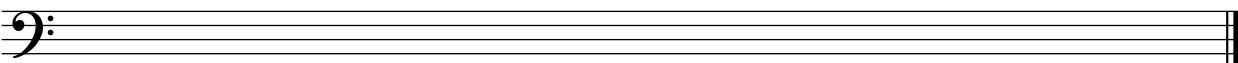
**S11 Scales 1** Read the following statement then write one octave ascending of the Mixolydian mode beginning on D in crotchets. Show the semitones with slurs.

If D = *so* then G = *do* and the key signature of G Major is 1 sharp: F♯



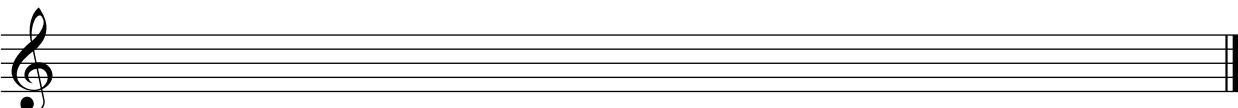
**S11 Scales 2** Complete the following statement then write one octave ascending of the Mixolydian mode beginning on F in crotchets. Slur the semitones and label the consecutive intervals below the staff.

If F = *so* then \_\_\_\_\_ = *do* and the key signature of \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_



**S11 Scales 3** Complete the following statement then write one octave descending of the Mixolydian Mode beginning on G. Use semibreves and identify the interval between each consecutive pair of notes.

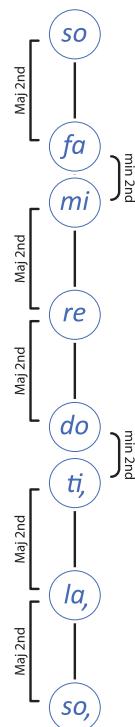
If G = *so* then \_\_\_\_\_ = *do* and the key signature of \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_



# Section 11 - Intervals

## Intervals within the Mixolydian Mode

Major 2nd   Major 2nd   minor 2nd   Major 2nd   Major 2nd   minor 2nd   Major 2nd



## Mixolydian Mode Interval Pattern

so la Major second, la ti Major second, ti do minor second, mi nor se cond. do re  
Ma jor se cond, re mi Major se cond, mi fa mi nor se cond, fa so Ma jor se cond, etc



## Worksheet 63

**S11 Intervals 1** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

Scale form: melodic minor      Major Pentatonic      harmonic minor      Major

**S11 Intervals 2** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

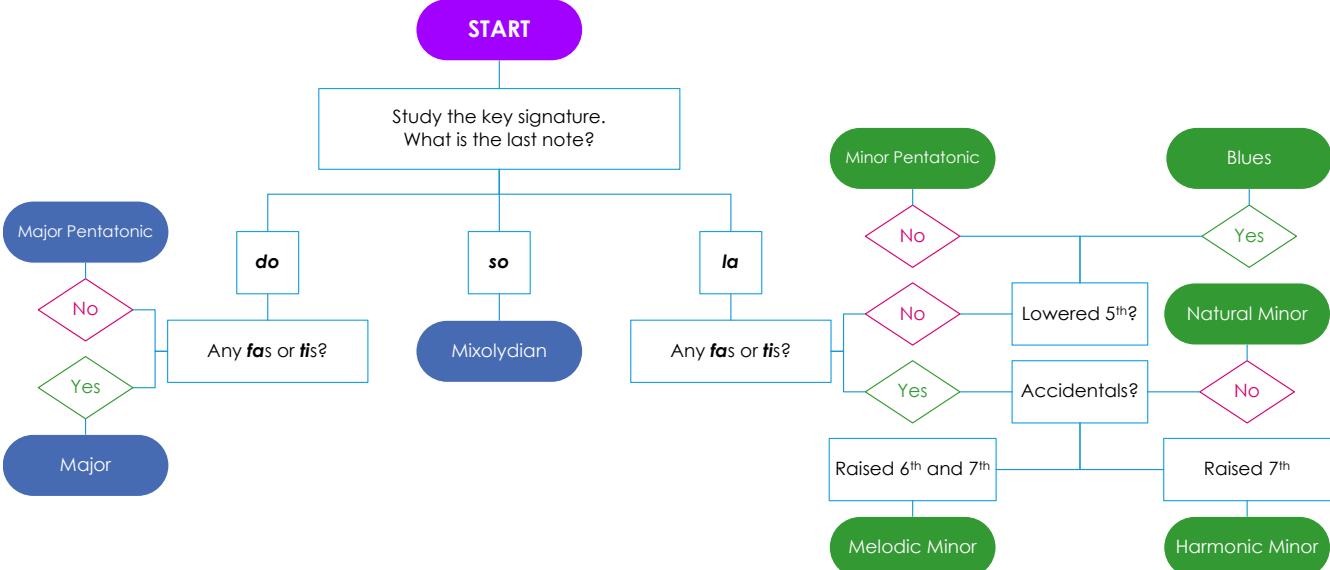
Scale form: natural minor      minor pentatonic      harmonic minor      Major

**S11 Intervals 3** Write the following intervals.

Major 6th below      Augmented 7th below      Augmented 5th above      Major 3rd above      Major 2nd below

# Section 11 - Melody

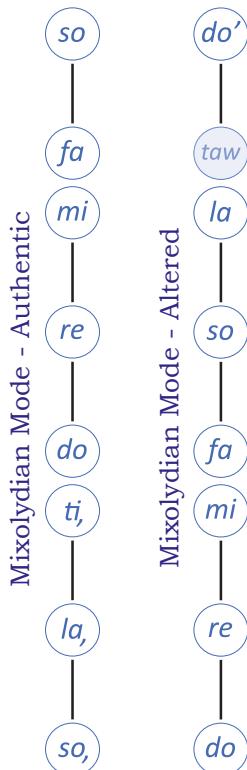
Follow the steps in this flow chart to determine the tonality of the "Palestrina Canon".



## Palestrina Canon

Giovanni Palestrina

Authent c so, la, la, ti, mi re do re do ti, do re mi fa etc  
Altered Major do re re mi la so fa so fa mi fa so la taw etc



**Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?**

The one sharp: F# in the key signature indicate that G is **do**.

This means the last note: D is **so**.

Therefore, the "Palestrina Canon" is based on the **D Mixolydian mode**.

The solfa written under the notes of the "Palestrina Canon" is shown in both **authentic** (so as the tonic):

and **altered** Major versions (**do** as the tonic with flattened 7th):

Sing the Mixolydian mode then the "Palestrina Canon" using both versions of the solfa, with handsigns.

## Worksheet 64

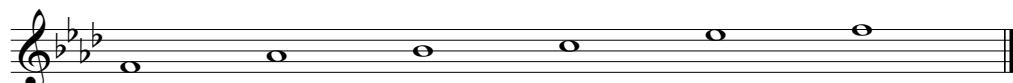
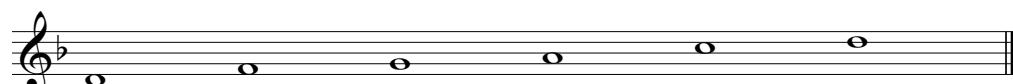
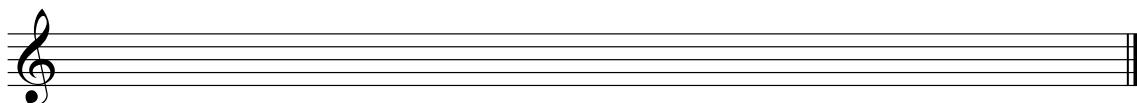
**S11 Melodic Transcription 1**
2/82
**S11 Melodic Transcription 2**

Vibraphone

Bass Clarinet

Bass Trombone

**S11 Melody** Transpose the following D minor pentatonic melody into F minor pentatonic. Write the solfa beneath the two given scales and the melody to be transposed. Use this information to aid transposing.



# Section 11 - Chords



## 7th Chords

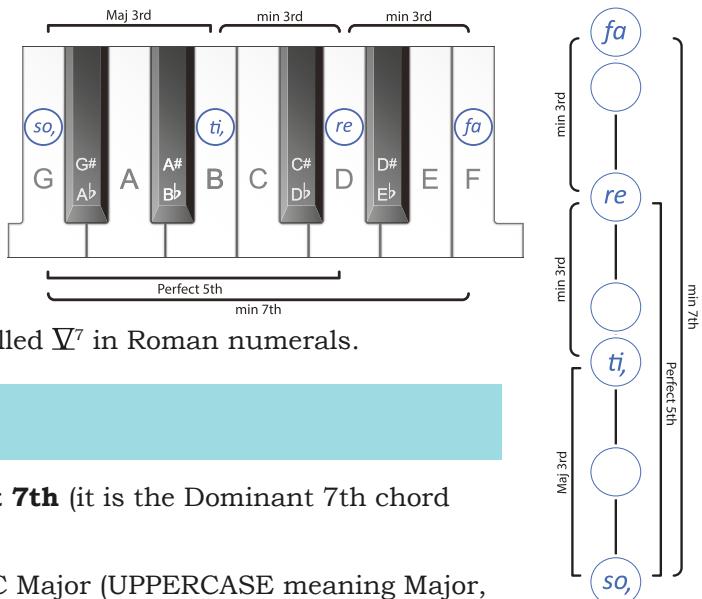


**7 5 3** 7th chords are chords made up of four different notes. They can be built on any scale degree. A 7th chord (in root position) will have a root note, a note a third higher, a note a fifth higher and a note a seventh higher than the root note. The  $\frac{7}{3}$  is usually shortened to  $^7$ .

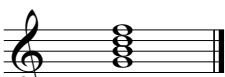
### The Dominant 7th Chord

Perhaps the most common of all 7th chords, the Dominant 7th chord (in root position) is made up of a root note and the notes a Major 3rd, a Perfect 5th and a minor 7th above the root note.

The Dominant 7th chord is so named because it is naturally found on the dominant or 5th degree of Major and harmonic minor scales. This chord is labelled  $\text{V}^7$  in Roman numerals.



### Labelling Dominant 7th Chords



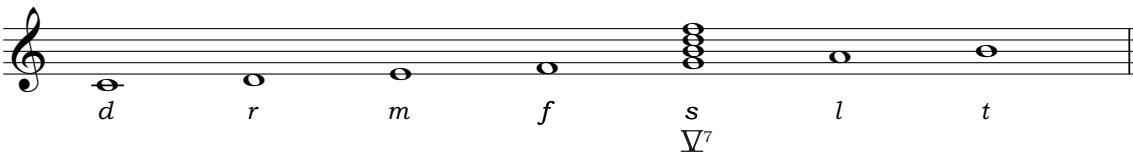
**Chord Name:** **G Dominant 7th** (it is the Dominant 7th chord built on G)

**Roman numeral with Figures:** Chord  $\text{V}^7$  in C Major (UPPERCASE meaning Major, the Roman numeral 5, showing the scale degree the chord is built on, with the small seven representing all the figures:  $\frac{7}{3}$  indicating that the chord has a 7th, 5th and 3rd above the root note).

**Tonal or Functional Name:** This triad can be called the **G Dominant 7th chord** (all the notes in this triad belong to the C Major scale and it is built on the dominant of C Major) or the **Dominant 7th of C Major**.

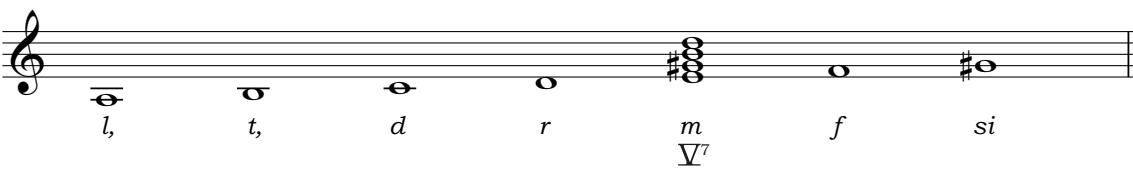
### Dominant 7th Chords - in Major and Minor Keys

Dominant 7th Chords can **only** be built on the 5th scale degree of a Major scale:



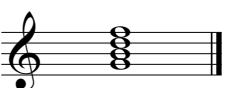
f
r'
t
s
$\text{V}^7$

and on the 5th scale degrees of a harmonic minor scale:



r'
t
si
m
$\text{V}^7$

### Intervals within a Dominant 7th Chord



In this  $\text{V}^7$  chord, G is the root note, G to B is a Major 3rd, B to D and D up to F are both minor 3rds. G up to D is a Perfect 5th and G up to F is a minor 7th.

## G Dominant 7th Chord Melodically

s   t   r'   f   r'   t   s   Dominant 7th

The structure of the 3rds found in a Dominant 7th chord is **Major, minor, minor**



## Intervals in the (G) Dominant 7th Chord

s   t   r'   f   f   r'   t   s   Dominant 7th, s   t Major 3rd,  
7th  
t   r' minor 3rd,      r'   f   minor 3rd,      s      r' Perfect 5th,      s      f minor 7th.



## Worksheet 65

**S11 Chords 1** Write a Dominant 7th chord (chord V7) on each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S11 Chords 2** In the tonic keys indicated, write and name the specified chords.

Dominant 7th  
B♭ Major

mediant  
E harmonic minor

Dominant 7th  
C harmonic minor

subdominant  
E♭ Major

**S11 Chords 3** What is the solfa of a Dominant 7th chord in a minor key? \_\_\_\_\_

Where is the raised 7th found in a Dominant 7th chord? \_\_\_\_\_

Write the Dominant 7th chord found in the minor keys with the following key signatures.  
The first has been done for you.

**S11 Chords 4** Write a tonic chord in 2nd inversion in the following Major keys.

**S11 Chords 5** Five chords will be played three times each.

They will be Major, minor, diminished, Augmented or suspended 4th triads or the Dominant 7th chord. Write the quality of each chord in the spaces provided.

2/84

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 11 - Chord Progressions



## Chord Charts for Transcriptions - including the Dominant 7th Chord

Knowing the possibilities that can occur on each bass note will help correctly label chords in a chord progression. This is why writing out shorthand versions of the chord charts helps narrow the possible chord options in harmonic transcriptions. Here are all triads and the Dominant 7th chord in a Major key (C Major) on the staff and in transcription chord chart form:

### Major Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (C Major)

C	D	E	F	G	A	B
<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°

and in a harmonic minor key (A minor):

						<b>V</b>
--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

### Minor Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (A minor)

D	E	F	G	A	B♭	C♯
<b>l,</b>	<b>t,</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>si</b>
i	ii°	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	V	VI	vii°

**V**<sup>7</sup>



### Major Chord Chart - Practice Version (Triads and the Dominant 7th)

Sing this chord chart vertically (i.e. all the triads and 7th chords in the Major scale, melodically).

**f**

<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>	<b>r'</b>	<b>r'</b>	<b>m'</b>	<b>f</b>
<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>	<b>r'</b>
<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>I</b>	ii	iii	IV	V	V <sup>7</sup>	vi	vii°

## Transcription of a Chord Progressions including 7th Chords

Once 7th chords are added to the possible chords you will hear in a chord progression the process for answering these transcriptions changes slightly. 7th chords are **discords** (meaning they clash or sound discordant) and therefore are often easiest to recognise the first time you hear a chord progression. During the first playing, listen for 7th chords and, if you hear one, place a 7 in the top right hand corner of the quality box in the harmonic grid. Continue as normal for the rest of the playings but avoid the temptation to change/remove the 7th you heard at the start as 7th chords can sound less discordant the more often you hear them.

 Notice that the quality of a triad built on the 5th scale degree is Major, however, the quality of a 7th chord built on the 5th scale degree is a Dominant 7th.

### Worksheet 66

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Four chord progressions, using any root position triad or Dominant 7th chord found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Identify the chords you hear using the harmonic grid and identify the cadence in the space provided.

#### S11 Chord Progression 1

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/85

##### Harmonic Grid

1. l

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	G			
Quality	minor			

#### S11 Chord Progression 2

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/86

##### Harmonic Grid

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	C				
Quality	Major				

#### S11 Chord Progression 3

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/87

##### Harmonic Grid

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	A				
Quality	minor				

#### S11 Chord Progression 4

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

2/88

##### Harmonic Grid

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

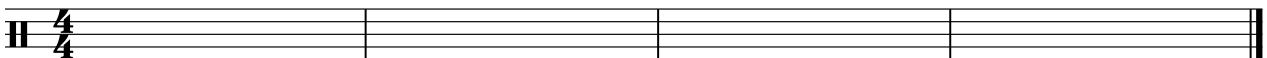
Bass note	G				
Quality	Major				

# Section 11 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

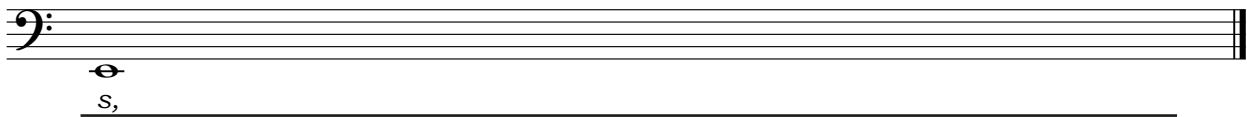
**S11 Rhythm** Rewrite the following rhythm, correctly grouping the notes to show the beats, on the given staff.



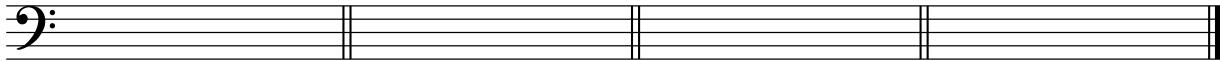
W

**S11 Scales** Complete the following statement then write one octave ascending of the Mixolydian mode beginning on the given note, using the given note's rhythmic value. Slur the semitones, write the solfa using the authentic (so based) form and use the key signature belonging to *do*.

If E = *so* then \_\_\_\_\_ = *do* and the key signature of \_\_\_\_\_ is 3 sharps: \_\_\_\_\_



**S11 Chords** Write a Dominant 7th chord (chord V7) **below** each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.



P

## Musicianship Practice

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read rhythms in rhythm names, inner hearing the triplets, while conducting
- Compose rhythms using triplets then read in rhythm names while conducting
- Sing the Mixolydian mode in solfa with handsigns
- Sing all known scales and modes in solfa with handsigns, descending then ascending.
- Sing the Mixolydian mode in letter names in various keys up to  $\text{F}^\#$  and  $\text{B}^\flat$
- Sing the consecutive intervals within the Mixolydian mode.
- Sing Mixolydian melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose Mixolydian melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Dominant 7th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented and Suspended 4th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns, from the same bottom note
- Compose chord progressions then sing fully

# Section 12 - Rhythm



## Syncopation Across Two Beats

**Syncopation** occurs when a weak beat, or part of a beat, is accented.

For example, in a bar of the first beat is naturally accented the most and the third beat is slightly accented.

If we play the following rhythm: we create a syncopated feeling.

This is due to the accent now falling on the second half of the first beat rather than on the first beat.

The rhythm names of **ti-ta-ti** or **syn-co-pa** can be used. This rhythm lasts for two beats.

Read Rhythmic Examples 53 and 54 while clapping this ostinato: taking note of where, in the ostinato, the last quaver of this new rhythm falls.

The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.

sounds the same as



### Rhythmic Example 53



### Rhythmic Example 54

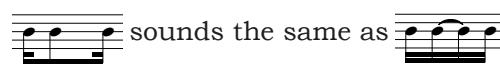


## Syncopation Across One Beat

is a syncopated rhythm found in simple time consisting of a semiquaver, quaver and semiquaver. This rhythm lasts for one beat.  
ka - ti - ka

Read Rhythmic Examples 55 and 56 while clapping this ostinato:  taking note of where, in the ostinato, the last semiquaver of this new rhythm falls.

The rhythm of the ostinato is written above Rhythmic Example 55 below.



### Rhythmic Example 55

ka-ti - ka    ti-ka-ti-ka    ka-ti - ka    ti - ti    etc



### Rhythmic Example 56

ka-ti - ka    ti-ka-ti-ka    ka-ti - ka    etc



### Worksheet 67

#### S12 Rhythmic Transcription 1

2/89

#### S12 Rhythmic Transcription 2

2/90

#### S12 Rhythmic Transcription 3

2/91

## Worksheet 67 cont.

**S12 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

A musical staff in 4/4 time signature. It contains various rhythmic patterns including eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note pairs, a triplet of eighth notes with a '3' over it, a single eighth note, a single sixteenth note, and several rests. The staff ends with a vertical bar line.

2/92

**S12 Rhythmic Recognition**

A musical staff in 3/4 time signature. It features two parts: 'Tambourine' and 'Bass Drum'. The Tambourine part consists of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. The Bass Drum part consists of eighth-note pairs. The staff ends with a vertical bar line.

2/93

A musical staff in 2/4 time signature. It shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. The staff ends with a vertical bar line.

A

B

C

D

E

F

**S12 Rhythmic Theory 1** Add two notes and one rest to complete each bar in the following excerpt. No two bars may be the same.

A musical staff in 4/4 time signature. It shows a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. The third bar has a '3' underneath it, indicating a triplet. The staff ends with a vertical bar line.

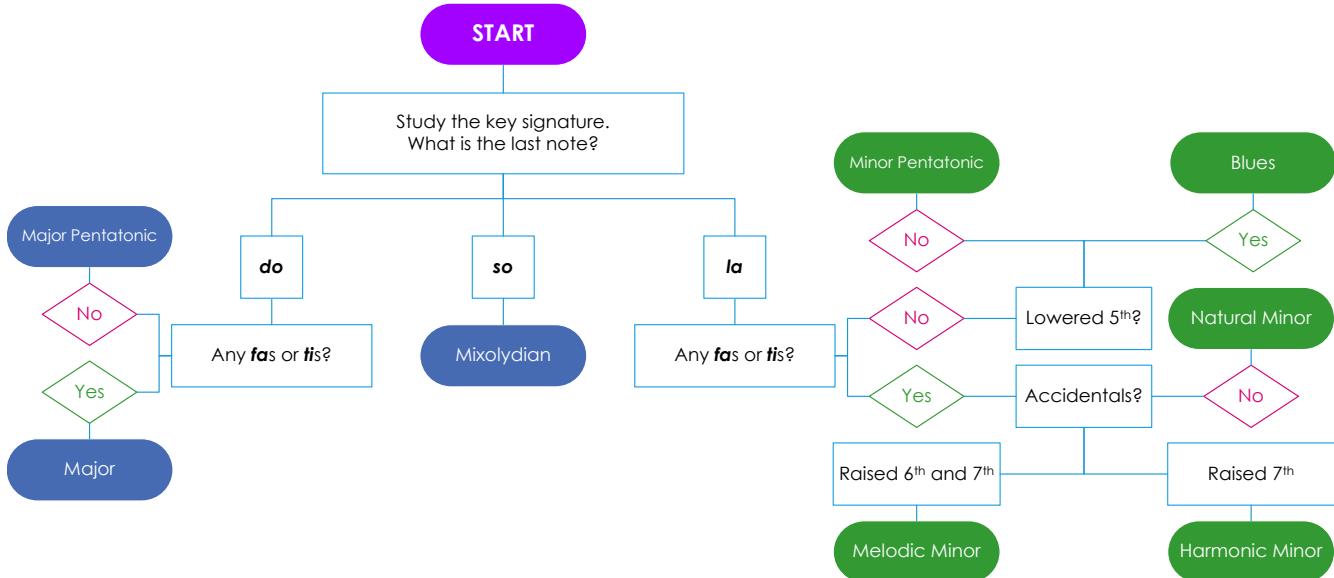
**S12 Rhythmic Theory 2** Add a time signature to the beginning of each of the following bars.

A musical staff showing six bars of rhythm. The first bar has a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The fourth bar has a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The sixth bar has a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The staff ends with a vertical bar line.

# Section 12 - Scales



Follow the steps in this flow chart to determine the tonality of the "Practice Question 16".



## Practice Question 16: Visual Key Recognition (Part 2)

- Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?** The two sharps: F♯ and C♯ in the key signature indicate that D is *do*. This means the last note: B is *la*.
- Are there any *fas* or *tis*? No** When B is *la*, *ti* is C♯ and *fa* is G. Neither of these notes occurs in this melody.
- Is there a lowered 5th? Yes** The 5th note above B is F♯ (*mi*) and there is an F♯ (*maw*) in several bars therefore, this melody is based on the **B blues scale**.



## Worksheet 68

**Visual Key Recognition Instructions** Follow the process given in Practice Question 16 to determine the tonality of each of the following melodies. Circle the correct tonality from the choices given.

### S12 Visual Key Recognition 1

Scale form: melodic minor    Major Pentatonic    harmonic minor    Major    minor pentatonic



## Worksheet 68 cont.

**S12 Visual Key Recognition 2**

4

Scale form: melodic minor Major Pentatonic harmonic minor Major minor pentatonic

**S12 Visual Key Recognition 3**

6

Scale form: Major pentatonic blues harmonic minor melodic minor Major Mixolydian

**S12 Scales 1** Beginning on the tonic notes indicated, and using the rhythmic value of that note, write the ascending scale indicated. Use a key signature and accidentals as required and identify the intervals between each pair of notes.

- a. The natural minor scale

---

- b. The melodic minor scale

---

- c. The Mixolydian Mode

---

**S12 Scales 2** Three scales will be played twice each. They will be either Major Scale, Mixolydian Mode, blues scale, harmonic minor or melodic minor. Write the name of each scale you hear in the spaces provided.

2/94

1.

2.

3.

# Section 12 - Intervals

## Worksheet 69

**S12 Intervals 1** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

2/95

Scale form: melodic minor      Major Pentatonic      harmonic minor      Major

**S12 Intervals 2** Identify the bracketed intervals in the following melodies. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets. Identify the scale this melody is based on and write your answer in the space provided.

Scale: \_\_\_\_\_

Scale: \_\_\_\_\_

**S12 Intervals 3** Write the intervals indicated.

Major 6th  
below      Augmented 7th  
below      Augmented 5th  
above      Major 3rd  
above      Major 2nd  
below

**S12 Intervals 4** Name these intervals.

**S12 Intervals 5** Six intervals will be played twice. Name the intervals you hear.

2/96

- 
1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.
-

# Section 12 - Melody



Worksheet 70


**S12 Melodic Transcription**

**S12 Melodic Recognition**

2/97

2/98

Vibraphone     

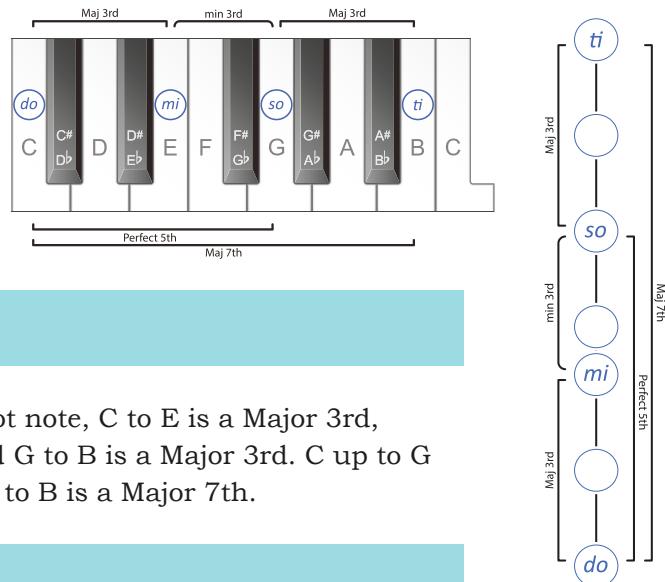


# Section 12 - Chords

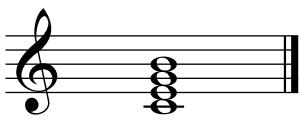


## The Major 7th Chord

The **Major 7th** chord (in root position) is made up of a root note and the notes a Major 3rd, a Perfect 5th and a Major 7th above the root note.

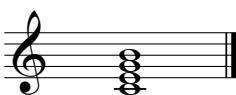


### Intervals within a Major 7th Chord



In this chord, C is the root note, C to E is a Major 3rd, E to G is a minor 3rd and G to B is a Major 3rd. C up to G is a Perfect 5th and C up to B is a Major 7th.

### Labelling Major 7th Chords

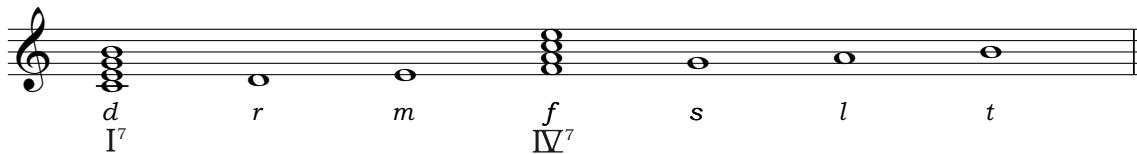


**Chord Name: C Major 7th** (it is the Major 7th chord built on C).

**Roman numeral with Figures:** **Chord I<sup>7</sup>** in C Major (UPPERCASE, meaning Major, the Roman numeral 1 showing the scale degree the chord is built on, with the small seven representing all the figures:  $\frac{7}{3}$  indicating that the chord has a 7th, 5th and 3rd above the root note).

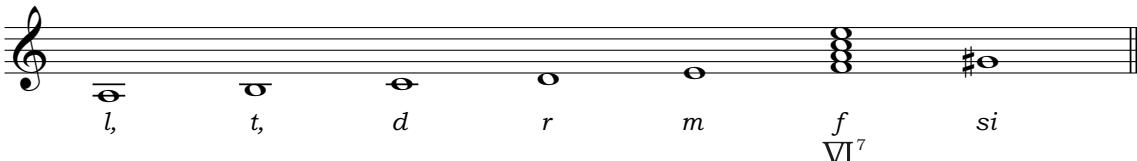
### Major 7th Chords - in Major and Minor Keys

Major 7th Chords can be built on the 1st and 4th scale degrees of a Major scale:



t	m'
s	d'
m	l
<b>d</b>	<b>f</b>
I <sup>7</sup>	IV <sup>7</sup>

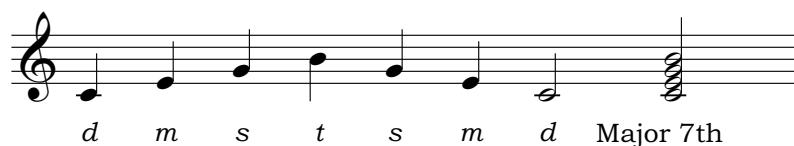
and on the 6th scale degree of a harmonic minor scale:



m'
d'
l
<b>f</b>
VI <sup>7</sup>

The structure of the 3rds found in a Major 7th chord is **Major, minor, Major**

### C Major 7th Chord Melodically





## Intervals in the (C) Major 7th Chord

d m s t t s m d Major 7th d m Major 3rd,  
m s minor 3rd, s t Major 3rd, d s Perfect 5th, d t Major 7th.

## Worksheet 71

**S12 Chords 1** Write a Major 7th chord on each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S12 Chords 2** Write a Major 7th chord **below** each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S12 Chords 3** In the keys indicated, write and name the specified chords.

Tonic 7  
A Major

Dominant sus 4  
E♭ Major

Submediant 7  
F harmonic minor

Dominant 7  
E harmonic minor

---

**S12 Chords 4** Write the Major 7th chord built on the 4th scale degree in the Major keys with the following key signatures.

**S12 Chords 5** Five chords will be played twice.

They will be diminished or suspended 4th triads or the Dominant 7th or Major 7th chords. Write the quality of each chord in the spaces provided.

2/99

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 12 - Chord Progressions

W

## Chord Charts for Transcriptions - including the Major 7th Chord

Here are all triads, the Dominant 7th and the Major 7th chords in a Major key (C Major) on the staff and in transcription chord chart form:

A musical staff with ten chords. Below the staff, each chord is labeled with its name in a specific font: d (I), d (I<sup>7</sup>), r (ii), m (iii), f (IV), f (IV<sup>7</sup>), s (V), s (V<sup>7</sup>), l (vi), and t (vii°).

### Major Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (G Major)

G	A	B	C	D	E	F#
d	r	m	f	s	l	t
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°
I <sup>7</sup>			IV <sup>7</sup>	V <sup>7</sup>		

and in a harmonic minor key (A minor):

A musical staff with nine chords. Below the staff, each chord is labeled with its name in a specific font: l (i), t (ii°), d (III+), r (iv), m (V), m (V<sup>7</sup>), f (VI), f (VI<sup>7</sup>), and si (vii°).

### Minor Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (E minor)

E	F#	G	A	B	C	D#
l,	t,	d	r	m	f	si
i	ii°	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	V	VI	vii°
				V <sup>7</sup>	VI <sup>7</sup>	

### Major Chord Chart - Practice Version (Triads, Dominant & Major 7ths)

	t						m				f
s	s	l	t	d'	d'	r'	r'	m'	f		
m	m	f	s	l	l	t	t	d'	r'		
d	d	r	m	f	f	s	s	l	t		
I	I <sup>7</sup>	ii	iii	IV	IV <sup>7</sup>	V	V <sup>7</sup>	vi	vii°		



## Harmonic Minor Chord Chart - Practice Version (Triads, Dominant &amp; Major 7ths)

	<i>l</i>				<i>r'</i>			<i>m'</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>r'</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>l,</i>	<i>t,</i>	<b><i>d</i></b>	<b><i>r</i></b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>si</i></b>
i	ii <sup>o</sup>	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	V	V <sup>7</sup>	VI	VI <sup>7</sup>	vii <sup>o</sup>



## Worksheet 72

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Four chord progressions, using any root position triad, Dominant 7th or Major 7th chord found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Identify the chords you hear using the harmonic grid and identify the cadence in the space provided.

**S12 Chord Progression 1**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/01

**Harmonic Grid**1. *l*

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	C			
Quality	minor			

**S12 Chord Progression 2**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/02

**Harmonic Grid**1. *d*

2.

3.

4.

Bass note	C			
Quality	Major 7			

**S12 Chord Progression 3**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/03

**Harmonic Grid**1. *l*

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	G				
Quality	minor				

**S12 Chord Progression 4**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/04

**Harmonic Grid**1. *d*

2.

3.

4.

5.

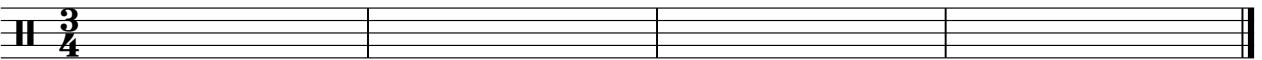
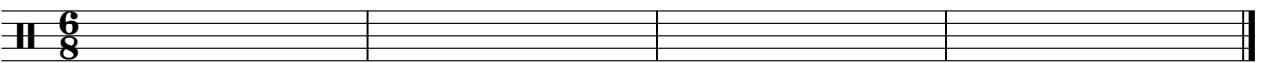
Bass note	B <sub>b</sub>				
Quality	Major				

# Section 12 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S12** Write the following rhythm in  $\frac{6}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  correctly grouping the notes.



W

**S12 Visual Key Recognition Instructions** Determine the tonality of this melody. Circle the correct tonality from the choices given.



8



Scale form: Major    Major Pentatonic    harmonic minor    Mixolydian    minor pentatonic

P

## Musicianship Practice

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read rhythms in rhythm names, clapping the syncopated rhythm, tapping all others
- Compose rhythms using syncopated rhythms then read in rhythm names
- Sing all known scales and modes in solfa with handsigns, from the same bottom note.
- Sing all 3rds found within all known scales.
- Sing Major and melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose Major and melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major 7th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented, Suspended 4th triads and Dominant 7th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns, from the same bottom note
- Sing "Major Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns ( page 156)
- Sing "Harmonic Minor Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns ( page 157)

# Section 13 - Rhythm



## The Dotted Quaver in Compound Time

These six new rhythms are all combinations of a dotted quaver (lasting for one and a half pulses), a semiquaver (lasting for half a pulse) and a quaver (lasting for one pulse).

These three sounds together lasts for one dotted crotchet beat in total.

tim - ka - ti      ka - tim - ti      t tim ka      ti - ka tim      ka - ti - tim      tim - ti - ka

Read Rhythmic Example 57 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.

tim - ka - ti



## Rhythmic Example 57

tim - ka - ti ti - ti - ti etc



Read Rhythmic Example 58 while clapping this ostinato:



ka - tim - ti



## Rhythmic Example 58

ka - tim - ti ti ta etc

Read Rhythmic Example 59 while clapping this ostinato:



ti - tim - ka



## Rhythmic Example 59

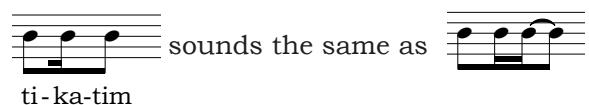
ti - tim - ka tam etc

**S**

Read Rhythmic Example 60 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



ti-ka-tim

**Rhythmic Example 60**

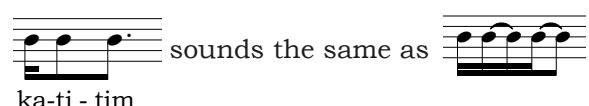
**H 6/8**

ti-ka-tim ti - ti - ti etc

Read Rhythmic Example 61 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



ka-ti - tim

**Rhythmic Example 61**

**H 6/8**

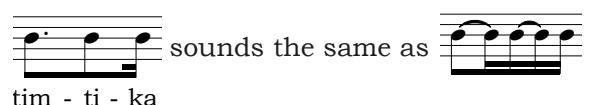
ka-ti - tim ti - ti - ti etc

**S**

Read Rhythmic Example 62 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



tim - ti - ka

**Rhythmic Example 62**

**H 6/8**

tim - ti - ka ti-ka ta etc

**Worksheet 73****S13 Rhythmic Transcription 1**

**H 6/8**

3/05

## Worksheet 73 cont.

**S13 Rhythmic Transcription 2**

Trumpet

Horn

Tuba

3/06

**S13 Rhythmic Transcription 3**

3/07

**S13 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

Panpipes

Trumpet

Ratchet

3/08

**S13 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

3/09

**S13 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

3/10

# Section 13 - Scales



## Practice Question 17: Aural Tonality Recognition (Part C)

3/11

Aurally determining the key or tonality a melody is written in, when your choices are more than Major or minor, requires additional steps.

The following melody can be in one of the following tonalities:

Major	natural minor	harmonic minor	melodic minor
Major Pentatonic	minor pentatonic	blues	Mixolydian Mode

1. Consider the main differences between the tonalities given. Each of the above tonalities can be considered either *do* or *la* based. Therefore, the first time you hear the melody decide what the last note sounds like in solfa: *do* or *la*. Patterns such as *mi re do* or *do ti, la*, can help determine this.

*do* based tonalities are: Major, Major Pentatonic and Mixolydian.

*la* based tonalities are: natural, harmonic and melodic minor, minor pentatonic and blues scale.

The opening bar has a tonic/dominant sound which could be either Major (*do so*) or minor (*la mi*). The second bar sounds strange with a note that perhaps doesn't "belong". The third bar clearly outlines the tonic triad of a **Major** tonality. The fourth bar again has an odd note but overall sounds *do* based.

This melody can be considered *do* based (however, you may have already recognised a note that does **not** belong in a Major scale).

2. Next, consider the differences between the three *do* based tonalities:

Major Pentatonic will sound the same as Major, without *fa* or *ti* therefore can include no semitones.

Mixolydian will sound the same as Major, with a lowered 7th note (*ti* becomes *taw*). The interval between the tonic and 7th note can help here: is it a semitone (*ti*) or a tone (*taw*)

The strange note in the second bar is the lowered 7th: *taw* therefore, this melody is in a **Mixolydian** tonality.

3. If this melody had been *la* based, you would have needed to consider the differences between the five *la* based tonalities:

Natural minor - the melody has **no** raised 6th (*fi*) or 7th (*si*) notes

Harmonic minor - the melody has a **raised 7th** (*si*) every time this note is played and also has the Augmented 2nd (*fa* to *si*) which has a distinctive sound.

Melodic minor - the melody has a raised 6th (*fi*) and 7th (*si*) and the natural version of these notes (*fa* and *so*)

Minor pentatonic - the melody includes no semitones (it has no *fa* or *ti*)

Blues - melody includes the dominant AND flattened dominant (*mi* and *maw*) notes

## Worksheet 74

**S13 Scales 1** Write the key signatures of the following scales.

F Major      F Mixolydian      F minor      D Major      D minor      D Mixolydian      G $\flat$  Major

## Worksheet 74 cont.

**S13 Aural Tonality Recognition Instructions**

Listen to the following melodies which will be played three times each.  
Circle the correct tonality of each melody.

**S13 Aural Tonality Recognition 1**

Major      minor pentatonic      blues      Mixolydian

3/12

**S13 Aural Tonality Recognition 2**

Major      Major pentatonic      minor pentatonic      Mixolydian

3/13

**S13 Aural Tonality Recognition 3**

Major      Major pentatonic      melodic minor      blues      Mixolydian

3/14

**S13 Aural Tonality Recognition 4**

Major      natural minor      melodic minor      blues      Mixolydian

3/15

**S13 Scales 2** Three scales will be played twice. They will be one of the following:  
 Major      Major Pentatonic      harmonic minor      blues      melodic minor      Mixolydian  
 Identify each scale in the spaces provided.

3/16

1.

2.

3.

**S13 Key Recognition** Write the tonality (key) for the following melodies in the space provided.  
List three elements in each melody that indicate this choice.

Tonality:

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 3:

Tonality:

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 3:

# Section 13 - Intervals



## Worksheet 75

**S13 Intervals 1** Name the scale and label intervals (using "tone" or "semitone") between each pair of notes in the scales below.

Scale: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**S13 Intervals 2** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

Scale form: melodic minor    Major Pentatonic    Mixolydian    harmonic minor    Major

**S13 Intervals 3** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

Scale form: natural minor    minor pentatonic    harmonic minor    Major    Mixolydian

**S13 Intervals 4** Name these intervals. Use the term "compound" for intervals larger than an octave.

\_\_\_\_\_

**S13 Intervals 5** Write the following intervals.

Major 6th  
above

minor 7th  
below

minor 3rd  
above

Aug 4th  
below

Major 2nd  
below

# Section 13 - Melody

S

Worksheet 76

**S13 Melodic Transcription 1**

Panpipes

3/19

**S13 Melodic Transcription 2**

3/20



3/20

**S13 Melodic Transcription 3**

3/21



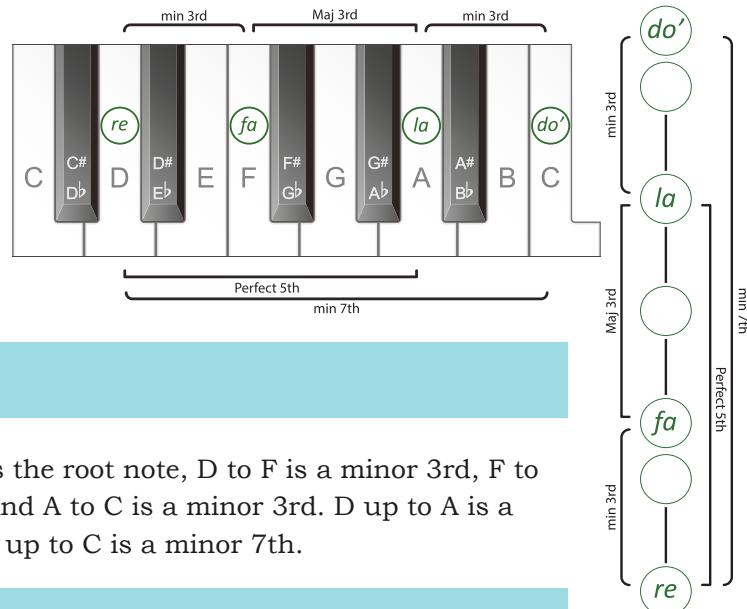
3/21

# Section 13 - Chords

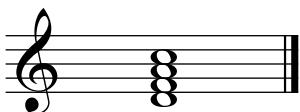


## The Minor 7th Chord

The **minor 7th** chord (in root position) is made up of a root note and the notes a minor 3rd, a Perfect 5th and a minor 7th above the root note.



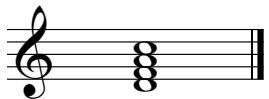
## Intervals within a Minor 7th Chord



In this chord, D is the root note, D to F is a minor 3rd, F to A is a Major 3rd and A to C is a minor 3rd. D up to A is a Perfect 5th and D up to C is a minor 7th.

## Labelling Minor 7th Chords

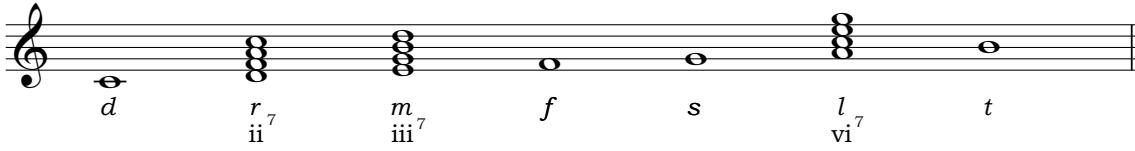
**Chord Name:** **D minor 7th** (it is the minor 7th chord built on D)



**Roman numeral with Figures:** **Chord ii<sup>7</sup>** in C Major or **Chord iv<sup>7</sup>** in A harmonic minor (lower case meaning minor, the Roman numeral showing the scale degree the chord is built on, with the small seven representing all the figures:  $\frac{7}{3}$  indicating that the chord has a 7th, 5th and 3rd above the root note).

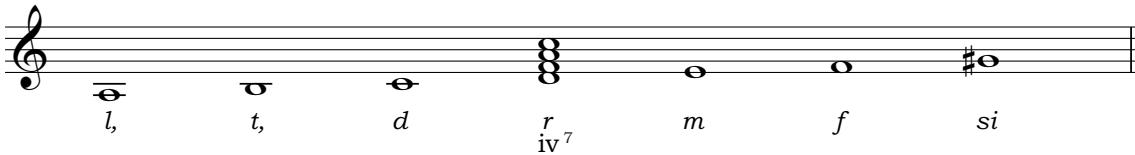
## Minor 7th Chords - in Major and Minor Keys

Minor 7th chords can be built on the 2nd, 3rd and 6th scale degrees of a Major scale:



d'	r'	s'
l	t	m'
f	s	d'
<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>l</b>
<b>ii<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>iii<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>vi<sup>7</sup></b>

and on the 4th scale degrees of a harmonic minor scale:



d'
l
f
<b>r</b>
<b>iv<sup>7</sup></b>

The structure of the 3rds found in a minor 7th chord is **minor, Major, minor**

## D Minor 7th Chord Melodically





## Intervals in the (D) Minor 7th Chord

minor 7th  
r f minor 3rd,  
f l Major 3rd, l d' minor 3rd, r l Perfect 5th, r d' minor 7th.



## Worksheet 77

**S13 Chords 1** Write a minor 7th chord on each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S13 Chords 2** Write a minor 7th chord below each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S13 Chords 3** In the tonic keys indicated, write and name the specified chords.

Tonic Major 7th E Major	Dominant F# harmonic minor	supertonic minor 7th A♭ Major	submediant F Major
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---

**S13 Chords 4** Write the minor 7th chord built on the 4th scale degree in the harmonic minor keys with the following key signatures.

**S13 Chords 5** Write a tonic chord in 1st inversion in the harmonic minor keys with the following key signatures.

**S13 Chords 6** Five chords will be played twice.

They will be Major or minor triads or the Dominant 7th, Major 7th or minor 7th chords.  
Write the quality of each chord in the spaces provided.

3/22

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 13 - Chord Progressions

W

## Chord Charts for Transcriptions - with the Minor 7th Chord

Here are all triads, the Dominant 7th, Major 7th and minor 7th chords in a Major key (C Major) on the staff and in transcription chord chart form:

### Major Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (F Major)

F	G	A	B♭	C	D	E
<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°
I <sup>7</sup>	ii <sup>7</sup>	iii <sup>7</sup>	IV <sup>7</sup>	V <sup>7</sup>	vi <sup>7</sup>	

and in a harmonic minor key (A minor):

### Minor Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (D minor)

D	E	F	G	A	B♭	C♯
<b>l,</b>	<b>t,</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>si</b>
i	ii°	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	V	VI	vii°
			iv <sup>7</sup>	V <sup>7</sup>	VI <sup>7</sup>	



### Major Chord Chart - Practice (Triads, Dominant, Major & minor 7ths)

	<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>		<b>r'</b>		<b>m'</b>		<b>f</b>		<b>s'</b>	
<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>	<b>d'</b>	<b>r'</b>	<b>r'</b>	<b>m'</b>	<b>m'</b>
<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>	<b>d'</b>
<b>d</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>l</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>I<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>ii</b>	<b>ii<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>iii</b>	<b>iii<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>IV<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>vi</b>	<b>vi<sup>7</sup></b>
											<b>vii°</b>



## Harmonic Minor Chord Chart - Practice (Triads, Dominant, Major &amp; minor 7ths)

				<i>d'</i>		<i>r'</i>		<i>m'</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>d'</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>l,</i>	<i>t,</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
i	ii <sup>o</sup>	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	iv <sup>7</sup>	V	V <sup>7</sup>	VI	VI <sup>7</sup>
								vii <sup>o</sup>

## Worksheet 78

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Three chord progressions, using any root position triad or Dominant 7th, Major 7th or minor 7th chord found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Identify the chords you hear using the harmonic grid and identify the cadence in the space provided.

## S13 Chord Progression 1

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/23

## Harmonic Grid

1. *l*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	B					
Quality	minor					

## S13 Chord Progression 2

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/24

## Harmonic Grid

1. *l*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	D					
Quality	minor					

## S13 Chord Progression 3

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/25

## Harmonic Grid

1. *d*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	D					
Quality	Major					

## S13 Chord Progression 4

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/26

## Harmonic Grid

1. *l*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

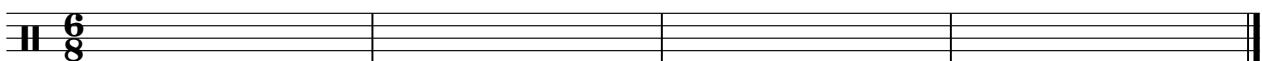
Bass note	E					
Quality	minor					

# Section 13 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

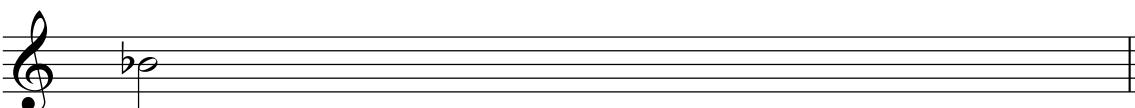
W

**S13 Rhythm** Write the following rhythm, correctly grouping the notes.



W

**S13 Scales** Beginning from the tonic note indicated, using its rhythmic value, write the ascending Mixolydian mode using a key signature.



W

**S13 Chord Progressions** Complete the following chart.

Cadence - Major Key	Chord 1	Chord 2	Cadence - harmonic minor key	Chord 1	Chord 2
<b>Perfect</b>	V	I	<b>Perfect</b>		
<b>Plagal</b>			<b>Plagal</b>		
<b>Imperfect</b>			<b>Imperfect</b>	any chord	V
<b>Interrupted</b>			<b>Interrupted</b>		

P

## Musicianship Practice

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read rhythms in rhythm names, while conducting, inner hearing all new rhythms
- Compose rhythms, using new dotted quaver rhythms, then read in rhythm names
- Sing all known scales and modes in solfa with handsigns, from the same top note, descending first
- Sing the consecutive intervals within all known scales, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major and melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose Major and melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing minor 7th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented, Suspended 4th triads and Dominant 7th and Major 7th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing "Major Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns ( page 168) inner hearing all tonics
- Sing "Harmonic Minor Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns ( page 169) inner hearing all dominants

# Section 14 - Rhythm



## The Duplet



A duplet is defined as two notes played in the time of three.  
dup-let



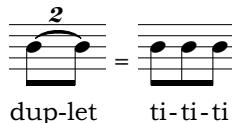
## Quaver Duplet in Compound Time



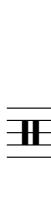
In compound time there are usually three quavers on a beat:



A quaver duplet occurs when two quavers are played on one beat - two played in the time three would normally be played:



## Rhythmic Example 63



ta ti-ka ta ti-ka tam dup-let ti-ti-ti etc



## A Syncopated Rhythm in Compound Time



is another compound rhythm with two semiquavers and two quavers.

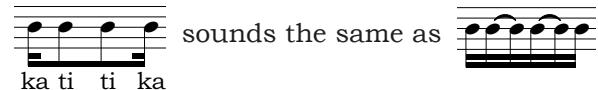
ka ti ti ka



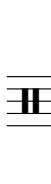
Read Rhythmic Example 64 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



## Rhythmic Example 64



ti-ti-ti ka-ti - ti - kati-ti-ti etc



## Ties in Transcriptions

A tie is a curved line joining the rhythmic values of two notes of the same pitch. In a transcription exercise, if you hear a sound that extends across a bar line then it is most likely two notes tied together or a rest.

Ties are most frequently used across barlines where the rhythm cannot be written as a single note.



## Rhythmic Example 65

ta ti-ti ti-ka-ti ta - i-ti etc



## Worksheet 79

## S14 Rhythmic Transcription 1

2

3/27

## S14 Rhythmic Transcription 2

3/28

## S14 Rhythmic Transcription 3

3/29

## S14 Rhythmic Transcription 4

3/30

## S14 Rhythmic Transcription 5

3/31

## Worksheet 79 cont.

**S14 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

A musical staff in 2/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains four eighth notes followed by a bar line.

3/32

A musical staff in 2/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains four eighth notes followed by a bar line.

**S14 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

A musical staff in 6/8 time. It consists of three measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The third measure contains four eighth notes followed by a bar line.

3/33

A musical staff in 6/8 time. It consists of three measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The third measure contains four eighth notes followed by a bar line.

**S14 Rhythmic Transcription 8**

Snare Drum

A musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. A circled '3' is placed below the staff.

Trumpet in B♭

A musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The trumpet part includes slurs and grace notes.

Horn

A musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The horn part includes slurs and grace notes.

Trombone

A musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The trombone part includes slurs and grace notes.

A continuation of the musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The staff begins with a repeat sign.

3/34

A continuation of the musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The staff begins with a repeat sign.

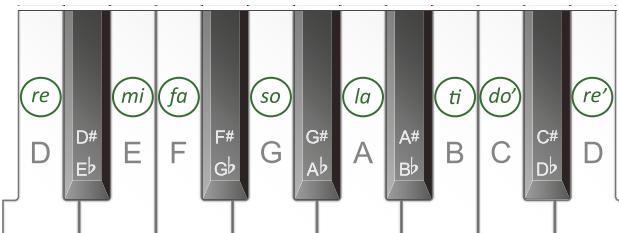
A continuation of the musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The staff begins with a repeat sign.

# Section 14 - Scales



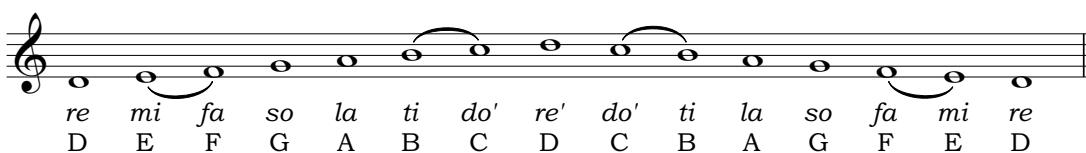
## The Dorian Mode

Dorian - Authentic  
 re'  
 do'  
 ti  
 la  
 so  
 fa  
 mi  
 re



The interval pattern of the dorian mode can be found by playing the white notes on a piano starting on D or by singing the notes of a Major scale in solfa starting on *re*. Notice that the semitones are still found between *mi* and *fa* and *ti* and *do'* as marked by the slurs in the following scale.

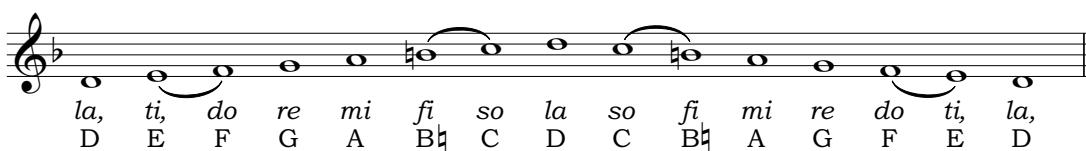
### Dorian Mode on D - Authentic



### Dorian Mode in D Natural Minor - Altered (with a raised 6th)

The D dorian mode is almost identical to D natural minor except that it has an B $\sharp$  instead of a B $\flat$ . Therefore, *la* is an alternate tonic note, as in D natural minor with the raised 6th note i.e. *fa* becomes *fi*:

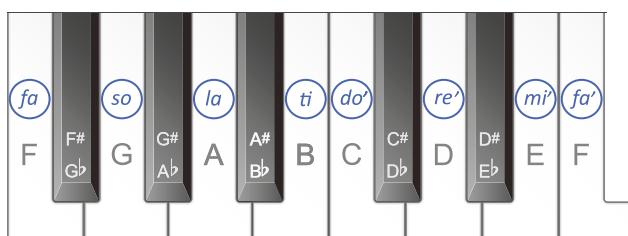
### Dorian Mode in D (Natural Minor) - Altered



Dorian - Altered  
 la  
 so  
 fi  
 mi  
 re  
 do  
 ti,  
 la,



## The Lydian Mode



The interval pattern of the Lydian mode can be found by playing the white notes on a piano starting on F or by singing the notes of a Major scale in solfa starting on *fa*. Notice that the semitones are still found between *mi* and *fa* and *ti* and *do'* as marked by the slurs in the following scale.

**Lydian Mode on F - Authentic**

fa    so    la    ti    do'    re'    mi'    fa'    mi'    re'    do'    ti    la    so    fa  
 F    G    A    B    C    D    E    F    E    D    C    B    A    G    F

**Lydian Mode in F (Major) - Altered (with a raised 4th)**

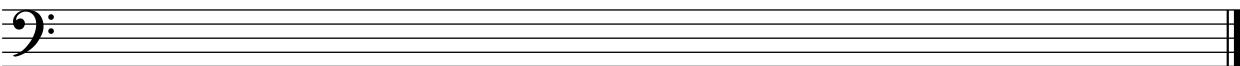
The F Lydian mode is almost identical to F Major except that it has a  $B\sharp$  instead of a  $B\flat$ . Therefore, *do* is an alternate tonic note, as in F Major with the raised 4th note i.e. *fa* becomes *fi*:

do    re    mi    fi    so    la    ti    do'    ti    la    so    fi    mi    re    do  
 F    G    A     $B\sharp$     C    D    E    F    E    D    C     $B\sharp$     A    G    F

**W Worksheet 80**

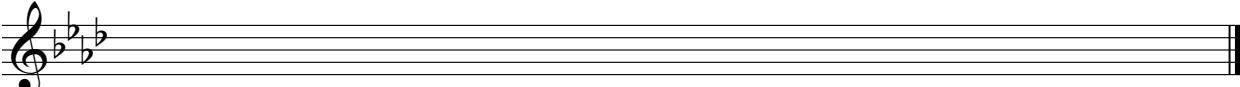
**S14 Scales 1** Read the following statement then write one octave ascending of the dorian mode beginning on A in semibreves. Show the semitones with slurs and use a key signature.

If A = *re* then G = *do* and the key signature of G Major is 1 sharp: F $\sharp$



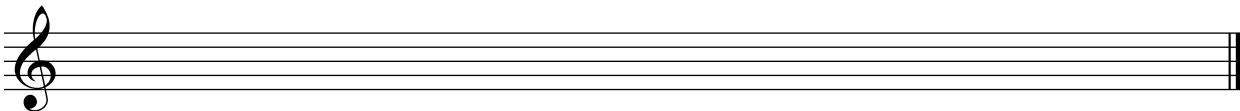
**S14 Scales 2** Complete the following statement then write one octave descending of the dorian mode with the following key signature in crotchets. Label the consecutive intervals below the staff.

If  $B\flat$  = *re* then \_\_\_\_\_ = *do* and the key signature of \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_



**S14 Scales 3** Complete the following statement then write one octave ascending and descending of the Lydian Mode beginning on  $B\flat$ . Use minims and show the semitones with slurs.

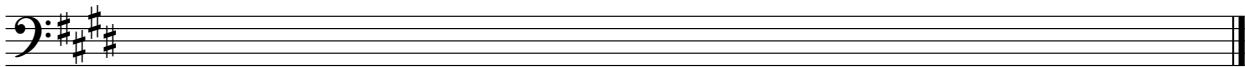
If  $B\flat$  = *fa* then \_\_\_\_\_ = *do* and the key signature of \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_



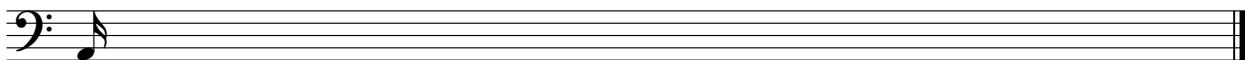
## Worksheet 80 cont.

**S14 Scales 4** Complete the following statement then write one octave ascending of the Lydian Mode with the following key signature in whole notes. Identify the interval between each consecutive pair of notes.

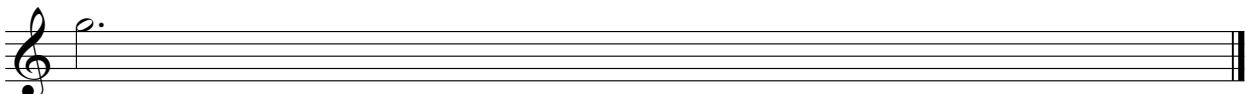
If A = *fa* then \_\_\_\_\_ = *do* and the key signature of \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_



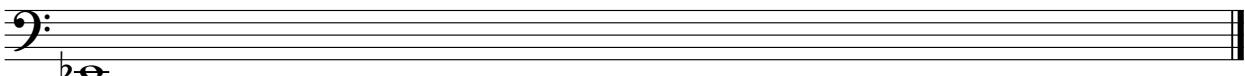
**S14 Scales 5** Without a key signature, write one octave ascending of the Mixolydian Mode beginning on, and using the value of, the following note.



**S14 Scales 6** Without a key signature, write one octave descending of the blues scale beginning on, and using the value of, the following note.

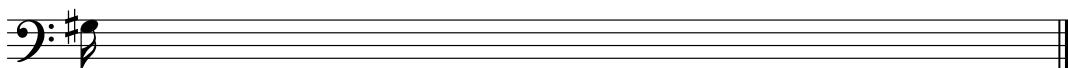


**S14 Scales 7** Without a key signature, write one octave ascending of the Major Pentatonic Scale beginning on the following note.

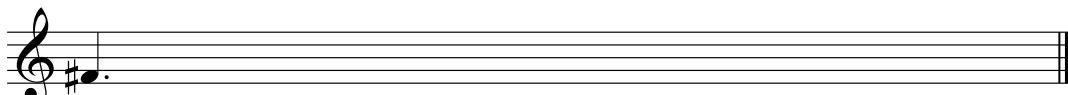


**S14 Scales 8** Write the following scales and/or modes, beginning on the given note and using the rhythmic value of the given note.

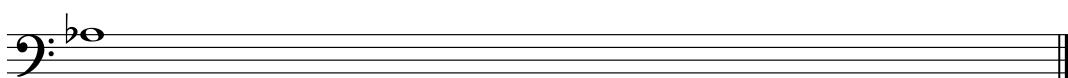
- a. The minor pentatonic scale, one octave, descending.



- b. The Major scale, one octave, ascending and descending.



- c. The Lydian mode, one octave, descending.



#### **S14 Aural Tonality Recognition**

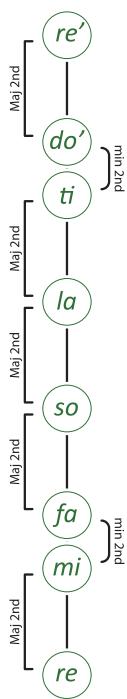
Listen to the following melody which will be played three times. Circle the correct tonality.

Major      harmonic minor      melodic minor      blues      Mixolydian      dorian

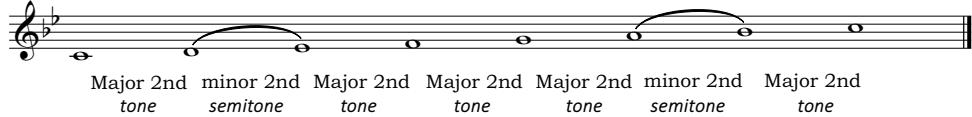
# Section 14 - Intervals



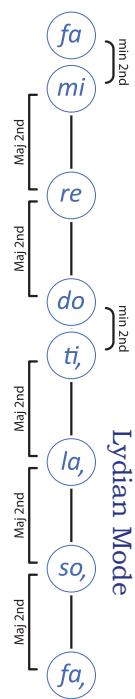
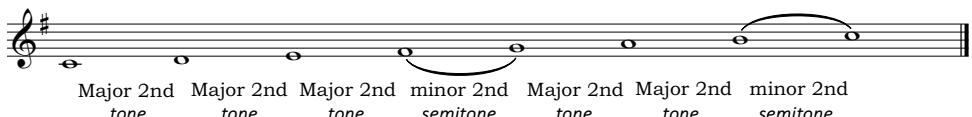
Dorian Mode



## Intervals within the Dorian Mode



## Intervals within the Lydian Mode



## Worksheet 81

**S14 Intervals 1** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.



3/36

Scale form: harmonic minor      Major      dorian mode      melodic minor

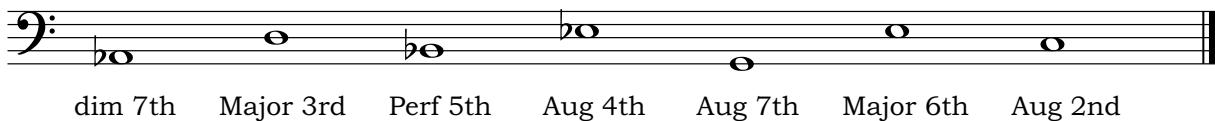
**S14 Intervals 2** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.



3/37

Scale form: Mixolydian Mode      Major      dorian mode      Lydian Mode      blues

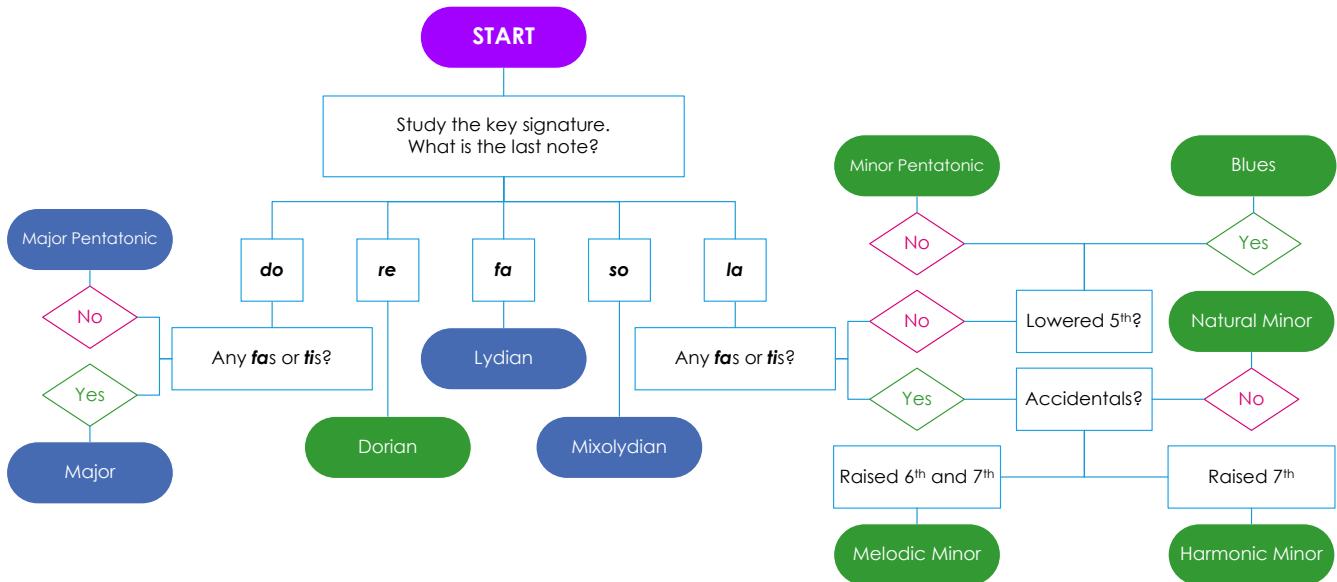
**S14 Intervals 3** Write these intervals above the given notes.



# Section 14 - Melody



Follow the steps in this flow chart to determine the tonality of the "Rumanian Canon".

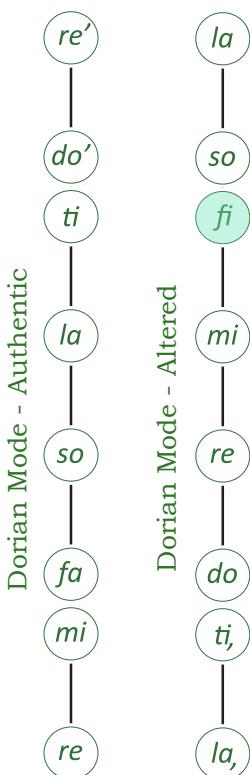


## Rumanian Canon

1.

2.

3.



**Study the key signature of this melody. What is the last note?**

The two sharps: F# and C# in the key signature indicate that D is **do**. This means the last note: E is **re**.

Therefore, the "Rumanian Canon" is based on the **E dorian mode**.

The solfa written under the notes of the "Canon" is shown in both **authentic** (re as the tonic) and **altered** Major versions (la as the tonic with raised 6th):

and **altered** Major versions (la as the tonic with raised 6th):

Sing the dorian mode then the "Rumanian Canon" using both versions of the solfa, with handsigns.



## Worksheet 82

**S14 Melodic Transcription 1**

3/38

**8**

**S14 Melodic Transcription 2**

3/39

**3**

**S14 Melodic Transcription 3**

3/40

**4**

Celesta

Flute

Guitar

Bass  
Guitar

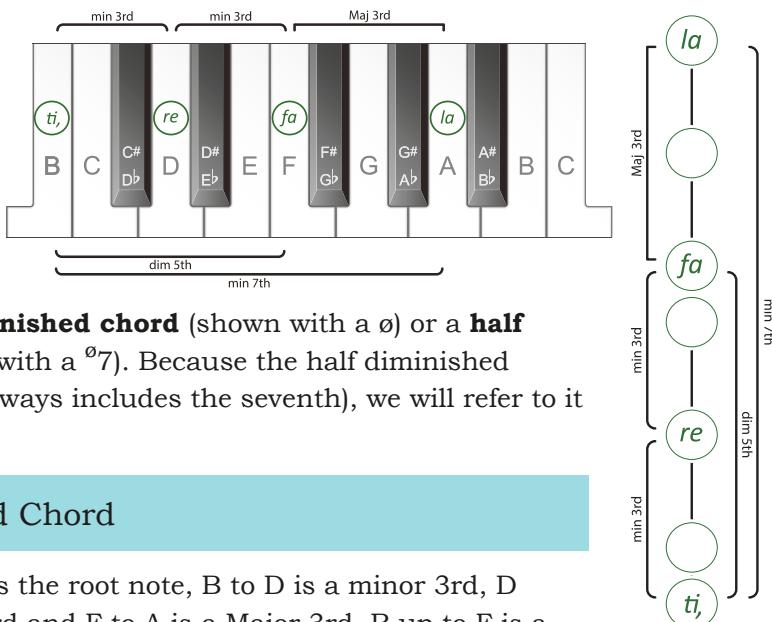
E♭ B♭ E♭ A♭ B♭ A♭ B♭ E♭

# Section 14 - Chords



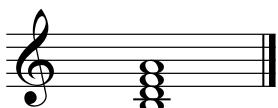
## The Half Diminished (7th) Chord

The **half diminished** chord (in root position) is made up of a root note and the notes a minor 3rd, a diminished 5th and a minor 7th above the root note.



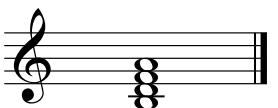
This chord can be called a **half diminished chord** (shown with a  $\emptyset$ ) or a **half diminished seventh chord** (shown with a  $^{\emptyset}7$ ). Because the half diminished chord **must** be a seventh chord (it always includes the seventh), we will refer to it as a **half diminished chord** ( $\emptyset$ ).

### Intervals within a Half Diminished Chord



In this chord, B is the root note, B to D is a minor 3rd, D to F is a minor 3rd and F to A is a Major 3rd. B up to F is a diminished 5th and B up to A is a minor 7th.

### Labelling Half Diminished Chords

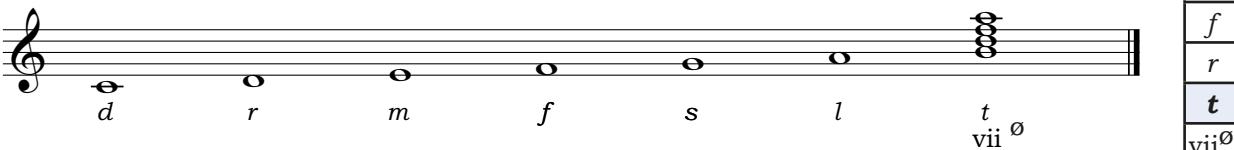


**Chord Name:** **B half diminished** (it is the half diminished chord built on B)

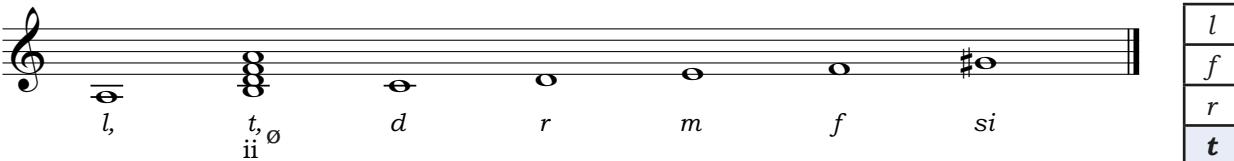
**Roman numeral with Figures:** **Chord vii $^{\emptyset}$**  in C Major or **Chord ii $^{\emptyset}$**  in A harmonic minor (lower case with the small circle split in half by a line, meaning half diminished, the Roman numeral showing the scale degree the chord is built on).

### Half Diminished Chords - in Major and Minor Keys

Half diminished chords can be built on the 7th scale degrees of a Major scale:

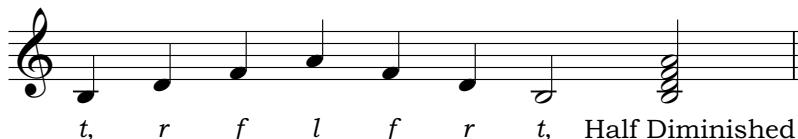


and on the 2nd scale degrees of a harmonic minor scale:



The structure of the 3rds found in a half diminished chord is **minor, minor, Major**

### B Half Diminished 7th Chord Melodically





## Intervals in the (B) Half Diminished 7th Chord

t, r f l l f r t, half diminished  
r minor 3rd, f minor 3rd, f Major 3rd, t, f diminished 5th, t, l minor 7th.

## Worksheet 83

**S14 Chords 1** Write a half diminished chord on each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S14 Chords 2** Write a half diminished chord **below** each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S14 Chords 3** Write the half diminished chord built on the 7th scale degree in the Major keys with the following key signatures.

**S14 Chords 4** Write a supertonic half diminished chord in the harmonic minor keys with the following key signatures.

**S14 Chords 5** Complete the following chart.

Chord	Lowest 3rd quality	Middle 3rd quality	Highest 3rd quality
<b>Dominant 7</b>	Major	minor	minor
<b>Major 7</b>			
<b>minor 7</b>			
<b>half diminished</b>			

**S14 Chords 6** Five chords will be played twice.

They will be Major, minor or diminished triads or the Dominant 7th or half diminished chords. Write the quality of each chord in the spaces provided.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 14 - Chord Progressions

W

## Chord Charts for Transcriptions - with the Half Diminished chord

Here are all triads, the Dominant 7th, Major 7th, minor 7th and half diminished chords in a Major key (C Major) on the staff and in transcription chord chart form:

Below the staff are the corresponding transcription symbols: d, I, d, I<sup>7</sup>, r, ii, r, ii<sup>7</sup>, m, iii, m, iii<sup>7</sup>, f, IV, f, IV<sup>7</sup>, s, V, s, V<sup>7</sup>, l, vi, l, vi<sup>7</sup>, t, vii<sup>0</sup>, t, vii<sup>0</sup>.

### Major Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (D Major)

D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#
<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii <sup>0</sup>
I <sup>7</sup>	ii <sup>7</sup>	iii <sup>7</sup>	IV <sup>7</sup>	V <sup>7</sup>	vi <sup>7</sup>	vii <sup>0</sup>

and in a harmonic minor key (A minor):

Below the staff are the corresponding transcription symbols: l, i, t, ii<sup>0</sup>, t, ii<sup>0</sup>, d, III+, r, iv, r, iv<sup>7</sup>, m, V, m, V<sup>7</sup>, f, VI, f, VI<sup>7</sup>, si, vii<sup>0</sup>.

### Minor Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (B minor)

B	C#	D	E	F#	G	A#
<b>l,</b>	<b>t,</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>si</b>
i	ii <sup>0</sup>	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	V	VI	vii <sup>0</sup>
	ii <sup>0</sup>		iv <sup>7</sup>	V <sup>7</sup>	VI <sup>7</sup>	



### Major Chord Chart - Practice (Triads and 7ths)

<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>	<b>r'</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s'</b>	<b>l'</b>
<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>d'</b>
<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>r'</b>
<b>d</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>I<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>ii</b>	<b>ii<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>iii</b>	<b>iii<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>IV</b>
						<b>IV<sup>7</sup></b>
						<b>V</b>
						<b>V<sup>7</sup></b>
						<b>vi</b>
						<b>vi<sup>7</sup></b>
						<b>vii<sup>0</sup></b>
						<b>vii<sup>0</sup></b>



## Harmonic Minor Chord Chart - Practice (Triads and 7ths)

	<i>l</i>		<i>d'</i>		<i>r'</i>		<i>m'</i>			
<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>r'</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>l,</i>	<b><i>t,</i></b>	<b><i>t,</i></b>	<b><i>d</i></b>	<b><i>r</i></b>	<b><i>r</i></b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>si</i></b>
<i>i</i>	<i>ii<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>ii<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>III<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>iv<sup>7</sup></i>	<b><i>V</i></b>	<b><i>V<sup>7</sup></i></b>	<b><i>VI</i></b>	<b><i>VI<sup>7</sup></i></b>	<i>vii<sup>o</sup></i>



## Worksheet 84

**S14 Recognition of a Chord Progression** A chord progression will be played three times. Circle the correct option. The chord progression will be one of the following:

- a. i - ii<sup>Ø</sup> - iv - **V<sup>7</sup>** - i      b. i - iv<sup>7</sup> - vii<sup>o</sup> - **V** - i      c. i - iv - III<sup>+</sup> - vii<sup>o</sup> - **V**
- d. i - iv<sup>7</sup> - vii<sup>o</sup> - **V<sup>7</sup>** - VI      e. i - iv<sup>7</sup> - i - vii<sup>o</sup> - **V**      f. i - ii<sup>Ø</sup> - **V** - iv - **V**

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Three chord progressions, using any root position triad or Dominant 7th, Major 7th, minor 7th or half diminished chord found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Identify the chords and the cadence you hear.

**S14 Chord Progression 1**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Harmonic Grid**      1. *d*      2.      3.      4.      5.

Bass note	E $\flat$				
Quality	Major				

**S14 Chord Progression 2**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/44

**Harmonic Grid**      1. *d*      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.

Bass note	B $\flat$				
Quality	Major				

**S14 Chord Progression 3**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/45

**Harmonic Grid**      1. *d*      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.

Bass note	D				
Quality	Major				

# Section 14 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

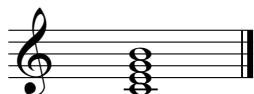
W

**S14 Intervals** Name the following intervals.

(Hint: write the letter names of these then work out the interval).

**S14 Chords** Name these chords in relation to as many keys as possible.

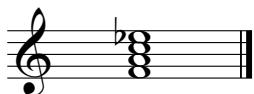
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Chord I<sup>7</sup> in C Major, chord IV<sup>7</sup> in G Major


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P

## Musicianship Practice

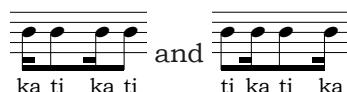
**PRACTICE ACTIVITIES**

- Read rhythms in rhythm names, inner hearing the duplets, while conducting
- Compose rhythms, using duplets, then read in rhythm names
- Sing the Mixolydian, dorian and Lydian modes in solfa with handsigns
- Sing all known scales in solfa with handsigns, using the sequence: 1321, 2432, 3543 etc
- Sing the consecutive intervals within the dorian and Lydian modes, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing dorian and Lydian melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Compose dorian and Lydian melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing half diminished chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented, Suspended 4th triads and Dominant 7th, Major 7th and minor 7th chords in solfa with handsigns, from the same bottom note
- Sing "Major Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns ( page 182) inner hearing the top note of each chord
- Sing "Harmonic Minor Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns ( page 183) inner hearing the lowest note of each chord

# Section 15 - Rhythm



## More Syncopated Rhythms in Compound Time



and are syncopated rhythms lasting for one dotted crotchet beat.

ka ti ka ti      ti ka ti ka

Read Rhythmic Example 66 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



sounds the same as



ka ti ka ti



### Rhythmic Example 66



ka-ti - ka-ti      ti - ti - ti      etc



Read Rhythmic Example 67 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



sounds the same as



### Rhythmic Example 67



ti-ka-ti - ka      ti - ti-ka-ti      etc



## More Dotted Quaver Rhythms in Compound Time



and are also compound rhythms lasting for one dotted crotchet beat.

ti ka tim ka      ka tim ti ka

Read Rhythmic Example 68 while clapping this ostinato:



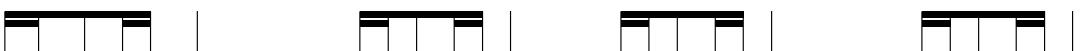
The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



sounds the same as



### Rhythmic Example 68



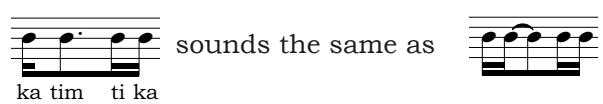
ti-ka-tim - ka      ti - ti - ti      etc

**S**

Read Rhythmic Example 69 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



### Rhythmic Example 69

6

8

ka-tim - ti-ka ti ta etc



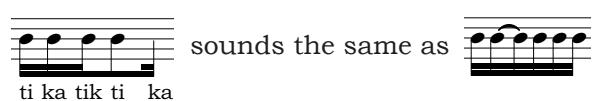
### More Rhythms in Compound Time

and are more compound rhythms lasting for one dotted crotchet beat.

Read Rhythmic Example 70 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



### Rhythmic Example 70

6

8

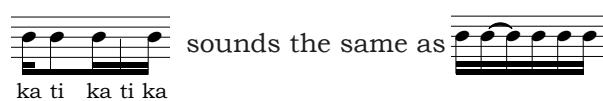
ti-ka-tik-ti - ka ti - ti - ti etc



Read Rhythmic Example 71 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



### Rhythmic Example 71

6

8

ka - ti - ka - ti - ka ti - ti - ka - ti - ka etc



### Worksheet 85

#### S15 Rhythmic Transcription 1

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## Worksheet 85 cont.

**S15 Rhythmic Transcription 2**

Panpipes

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**S15 Rhythmic Transcription 3**

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**S15 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

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**S15 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

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**S15 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

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**S15 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

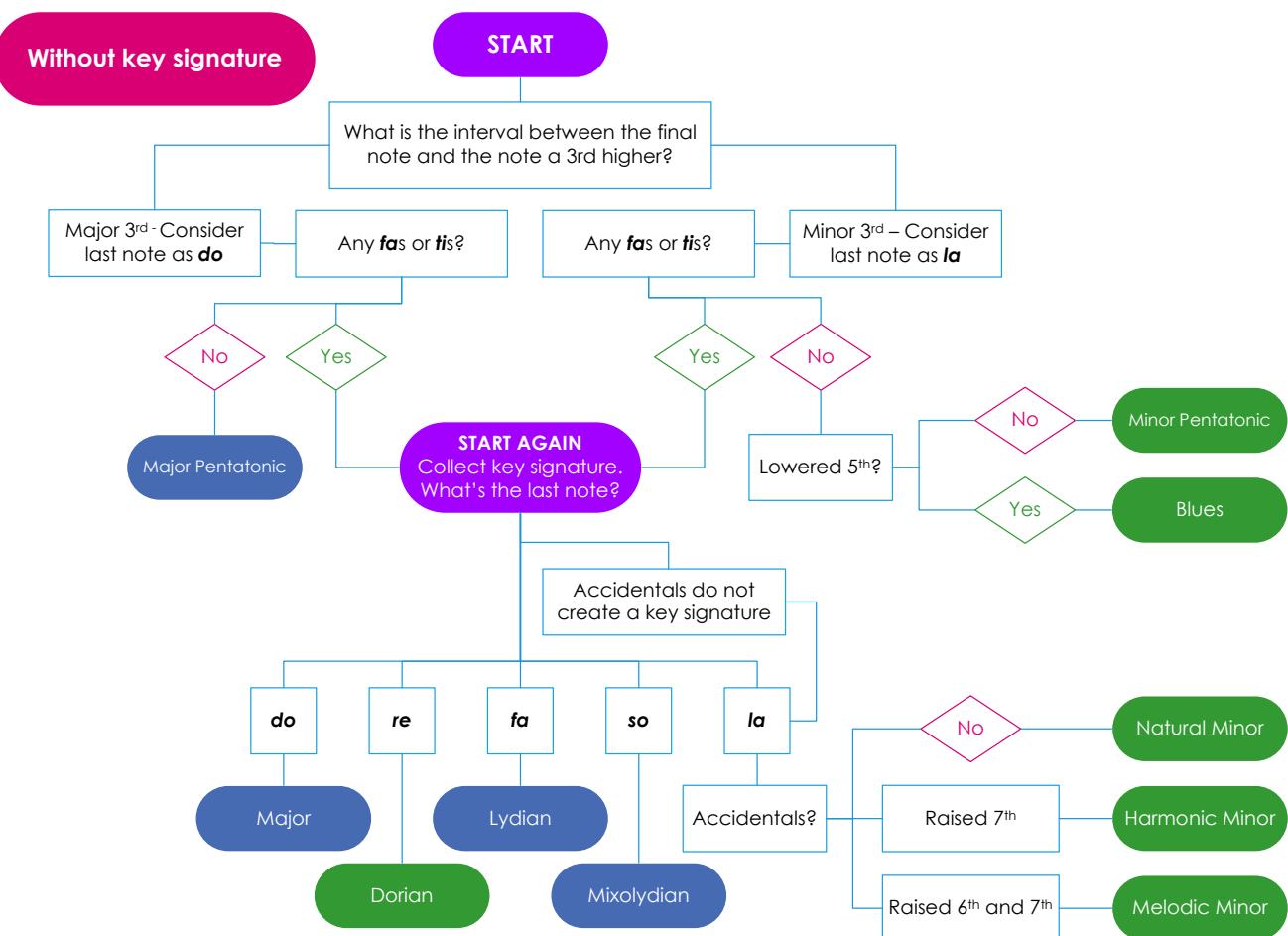
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# Section 15 - Scales



## Tonality Flow Chart (without a key signature)

In a situation where key signatures are not used, it is necessary to use all other information given by the scale to determine its key or tonality. This flow chart outlines the required steps. Note that the first three steps are to determine whether the tonality is pentatonic or blues only.



### Practice Question 18: Key Recognition of a Scale without a Key Signature 1.

Name this scale.

- What is the interval between the final note and the note a 3rd higher in this scale?**  
The last note of this scale is E. The note a 3rd higher than E is G, creating a minor 3rd. Therefore, consider the last note to be **la**.
- Are there any **fas** or **tis** in this scale?**  
**Yes** **ti** is the 2nd scale degree, therefore, it cannot be a pentatonic or blues scale.
- Start again and determine the last note by collecting the key signature.**  
This scale has an F# and a C#. These two sharps create this key signature: . This key signature tells us that **D is do** and the last note is **re**. Therefore, this is the **E dorian mode**.

## Practice Question 18: Key Recognition of a Scale without a Key Signature 2.

Name this scale.



1. **What is the interval between the final note and the note a 3rd higher of this scale?**

The last note of this scale is C. The note a 3rd higher than C is E $\flat$ , creating a minor 3rd. Therefore, consider the last note to be ***la***.

2. **Are there any *fas* or *tis* in this scale? Yes** *ti* is the 2nd scale degree, therefore, it cannot be a pentatonic or blues scale.

3. **Start again and determine the last note by collecting the key signature.** This scale only has an E $\flat$  which, by itself, cannot be a key signature.

4. **Are there accidentals that do not fit logically into the key signature?** When we cannot create a logical key signature from the accidentals in a scale **the last note must be *la* (C)** and the key signature for C minor (and E $\flat$  Major) is B $\flat$ , E $\flat$  and A $\flat$ .

5. **Is there a raised 7th? Yes** The 7th note is a B $\sharp$  (there is a B $\flat$  in the key signature of E $\flat$  Major).

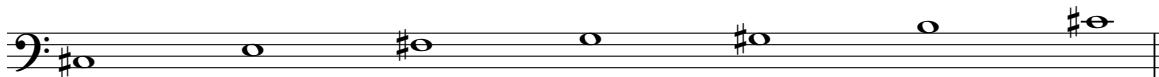
6. **Is there a raised 6th? Yes** The 6th note is a A $\sharp$  (there is an A $\flat$  in the key signature of E $\flat$  Major) therefore this scale is the **C melodic minor scale**.

W

## Worksheet 86

**S15 Scales 1** Follow the flow chart on page 188 to name these scales.

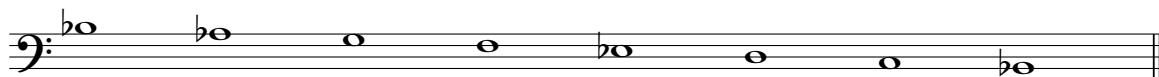
a \_\_\_\_\_



b \_\_\_\_\_



c \_\_\_\_\_



**S15 Scales 2** Complete the following statements.

The three scales and modes that can be *do* based are \_\_\_\_\_

The six scales and modes that can be *la* based are \_\_\_\_\_

**S15 Scales 3** Four scales will be played twice each. They will be either the Major Scale, Mixolydian Mode, dorian mode, blues scale, harmonic minor or melodic minor.

Write the name of each scale you hear in the spaces provided.

3/53

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

# Section 15 - Intervals



## Worksheet 87

**S15 Intervals 1** Identify the bracketed intervals in the following melodies. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets.

**S15 Intervals 2** Write the intervals indicated.

Aug 5th Below	Aug 6th Above	Aug 7th Above	Perfect 4th Below	Aug 7th Above	Perfect 8ve Above	Major 2nd Below
------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------	----------------------	--------------------

**S15 Intervals 3** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets and circle the tonality of the melody below.

3/54

Scale form: harmonic minor Major Major Pentatonic dorian mode Lydian Mode

**S15 Intervals 4** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets. Circle the tonality of the melody below.

3/54

Scale form: Mixolydian Mode Major Major Pentatonic Lydian Mode blues

**S15 Intervals 5** Name these intervals.

# Section 15 - Melody



## Determining Tonality of a Melody without a Key Signature

Use the flow chart on page 188 to work through the steps required to determine the tonality of the melodies (without key signatures) in the next two practice questions.

### Practice Question 19: Key Recognition of a Melody without a Key Signature 1.



1. **What is the interval between the final note and the note a 3rd higher in this melody?**  
The last note of this melody is C. The note a 3rd higher than C is E♭, creating a minor 3rd. Therefore, consider the last note to be **la**.
2. **Are there any fas or tis in this melody? Yes** *ti* is the 2nd scale degree and is in the first bar of this melody, therefore, it cannot be based on a pentatonic or blues scale.
3. **Start again and determine the last note by collecting the key signature.** This melody has a B♭, E♭, and an A♭:  This key signature indicates that **E♭ is do**.
4. **Determine the solfa of the last note.** The last note of this melody is C. When E♭ is *do*, C is **la**.
5. **Is there a raised 7th? Yes** In the 2nd bar there is a B♯ which is the 7th note: B♭ raised a semitone.
6. **Is there a raised 6th? Yes** In the 2nd bar there is also an A♯ which is the 6th note: A♭ raised a semitone. Therefore, this melody is in **C melodic minor**.

### Practice Question 19: Key Recognition of a Melody without a Key Signature 2.



1. **What is the interval between the final note and the note a 3rd higher in this melody?**  
The last note of this melody is A. The note a 3rd higher than A is C, creating a minor 3rd. Therefore, consider the last note to be **la**.
2. **Are there any fas or tis in this melody? Yes** *ti* is the 2nd scale degree and is in the first bar of this melody, therefore, it cannot be based on a pentatonic or blues scale.
3. **Start again and determine the last note by collecting the key signature.**  
This melody has an F♯:  This key signature indicates that G is *do*.
4. **Determine the solfa of the last note. The last note is re.** The last note of this melody is A. When G is *do*, A is *re*, therefore this melody is in the **D dorian mode**.

## Practice Question 20: Melodic Transcription without a Key signature

Melodic transcriptions will only be in a Major or melodic minor key therefore, determining the key of this melody for transcription will need only a few steps from the first tonality flowchart:

### 1. Collect the key signature of this melody.

#### What is the last note?

There are two flats: B $\flat$  and E $\flat$  in this melody, plus an F $\sharp$ .

The last note of the melody is G. Therefore:

### 2. The accidentals do not create a logical key signature.

This tells us the last note: G, must be *la* and B $\flat$  is *do* and there would be a B $\flat$  and E $\flat$  in the key signature.

### 3. The E $\flat$ (*fa*), E $\sharp$ (*fi*), F $\sharp$ (*so*) and F $\sharp$ (*si*) confirm the **G melodic minor** tonality of this melody.

### Melodic transcription without key signature

**START**

Collect key signature.  
What's the last note?

Accidentals do not  
create a key signature

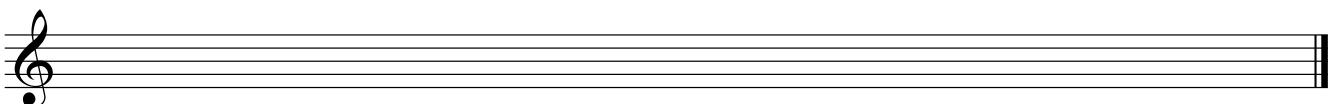
*do*

*la*

Major

Melodic Minor

Write the G melodic minor transcription scale on this staff with solfa and letter names beneath each note,  
**without a key signature:**



Follow the process from previous melodic transcriptions practice questions, remembering to write all sharps, flats and naturals required, due to the absence of a key signature, in your completed melody.

### Melodic Transcription

S

### Worksheet 88

#### S15 Visual Key Recognition without a Key Signature 1

**Tonality:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Worksheet 88 cont.

**S15 Visual Key Recognition without a Key Signature 2**

4

**Tonality:** \_\_\_\_\_**S15 Visual Key Recognition without a Key Signature 3**
**Tonality:** \_\_\_\_\_**S15 Melodic Transcription 1**

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**S15 Melodic Transcription 2**

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**Clarinet**

**Trombone**

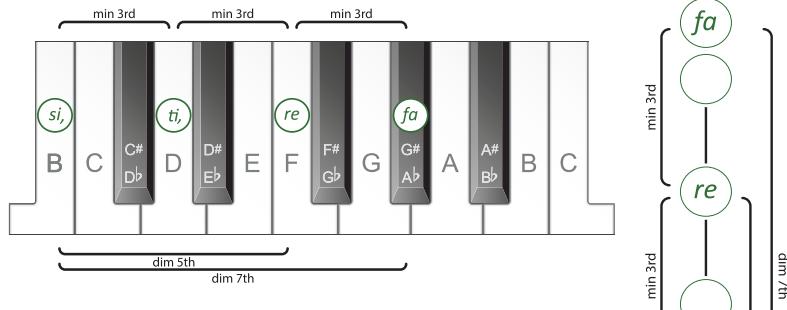
**Bass Guitar**

# Section 15 - Chords

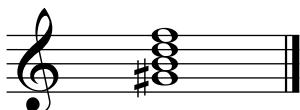


## The Diminished 7th Chord

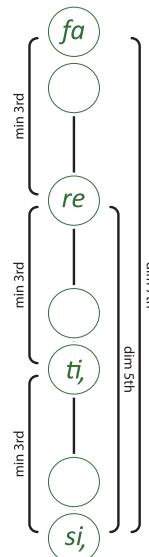
The **diminished 7th** chord (in root position) is made up of a root note and the notes a minor 3rd, a diminished 5th and a diminished 7th above the root note.



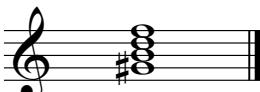
### Intervals within a Diminished 7th Chord



In this chord, G $\sharp$  is the root note, G $\sharp$  to B is a minor 3rd, B to D is a minor 3rd and D to F is a minor 3rd. G $\sharp$  up to D is a diminished 5th and G $\sharp$  up to F is a diminished 7th.



### Labelling Diminished 7th Chords

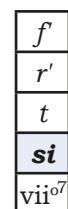
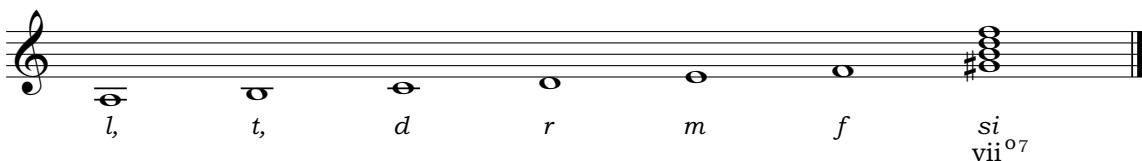


**Chord Name:** G $\sharp$  **diminished 7th** (it is the diminished 7th chord built on G $\sharp$ )

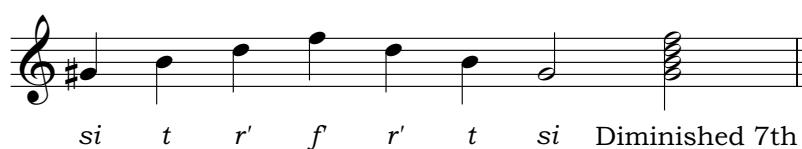
**Roman numeral with Figures:** **Chord vii $^{\circ 7}$**  in A harmonic minor (lower case with the small circle and a small 7 meaning diminished, the Roman numeral 7 showing the scale degree the chord is built on, with the small seven representing all the figures:  $\frac{7}{3}$  indicating that the chord has a 7th, 5th and 3rd above the root note).

### Diminished Chords - in Minor Keys

Diminished 7th chords can **only** be built on the 7th scale degree of a harmonic minor scale:



### G $\sharp$ Diminished 7th Chord Melodically



The structure of 3rds in a diminished 7th chord is **minor, minor, minor**



## Intervals in the (G♯) Diminished 7th Chord

si    t    r'    f    f    r'    t    si    diminished 7th    si    t    minor 3rd,  
t    r' minor 3rd,    r'    f    minor 3rd,    si    r'    dim 5th,    si    f    dim 7th.



## Worksheet 89

**S15 Chords 1** Write a diminished 7th chord **below** each of the given notes using accidentals where necessary.

**S15 Chords 2** Write the diminished 7th chord built on the 7th scale degree in the harmonic minor keys with the following key signatures.

**S15 Chords 3** In the keys indicated, write and name the specified chords.

leading note 7 F# harmonic minor	Dominant E harmonic minor	Submediant F# Major	leading note 7 E Major
-------------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------

**S15 Chords 4** Name the harmonic minor key that each of the following diminished 7th chords belong to.

**S15 Chords 5** Complete the following chart.

Chord	Lowest 3rd quality	Middle 3rd quality	Highest 3rd quality
<b>Dominant 7</b>			
<b>Major 7</b>			
<b>minor 7</b>			
<b>half diminished</b>			
<b>diminished 7</b>			

**S15 Chords 6** Five chords will be played twice.

They will be Major, Augmented or Sus 4 triads or the Major 7th, half diminished or diminished 7th chords. Write the quality of each chord in the spaces provided.

3/59

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# Section 15 - Chord Progressions



## Chord Charts for Transcriptions - including the Diminished 7th

The only place you will find a diatonic full diminished 7th chord is in an harmonic minor key. Here are all triads, the Dominant 7th, Major 7th, minor 7th, half diminished and diminished 7th chords in a harmonic minor key (A minor) on the staff and in transcription chord chart form:

Below the staff are the corresponding transcription symbols:  
 l, t, t, d, r, r, m, m, f, f, si, si  
 i, ii⁰, ii⁰, III+, iv, iv⁷, V, V⁷, VI, VI⁷, vii⁰, vii⁰⁷

### Minor Scale Chord Progression Transcription Chart Example (C minor)

C	D	E♭	F	G	E♭	B
<b>l,</b>	<b>t,</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>si</b>
i	ii⁰	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	V	VI	vii⁰
	ii⁰		iv⁷	V⁷	VI⁷	vii⁰⁷



### Harmonic Minor Chord Chart - Practice (Triads and 7ths)

	<i>l</i>		<i>d'</i>		<i>r'</i>		<i>m'</i>		<i>f</i>		
<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>r'</i>	<i>r'</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>
<b><i>l,</i></b>	<b><i>t,</i></b>	<b><i>t,</i></b>	<b><i>d</i></b>	<b><i>r</i></b>	<b><i>r</i></b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>si</i></b>	<b><i>si</i></b>
i	ii⁰	ii⁰	III <sup>+</sup>	iv	iv⁷	V	V⁷	VI	VI⁷	vii⁰	vii⁰⁷

### The Minor Major 7th Chord and the Augmented 7th Chord

A 7th chord built on the first degree of a harmonic minor scale is called a **Minor Major 7th chord**. It is rarely used except in the jazz idiom.

A 7th chord built on the third scale degree of a harmonic minor scale is called an **Augmented Major 7th** and is very rare in diatonic music.

## Worksheet 90

**S15 Recognition of a Chord Progression Instructions** A chord progression will be played three times. Circle the correct option. The chord progression will be one of the following:

- a. i - ii<sup>Ø</sup> - iv -  $\text{V}^7$  - i      b. i - iv<sup>7</sup> - vii<sup>o7</sup>  $\text{V}$  - i      c. i - iv - III<sup>+</sup> - vii<sup>o</sup> -  $\text{V}$   
d. i - iv<sup>7</sup> - vii<sup>o</sup> -  $\text{V}^7$  - VI      e. i - iv<sup>7</sup> - i - vii<sup>o</sup> -  $\text{V}$       f. i - ii<sup>Ø</sup> -  $\text{V}^7$  - iv -  $\text{V}$

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

**Chord Progression Transcription Instructions** Three chord progressions, using any root position triad or Dominant 7th, Major 7th, minor 7th, half diminished or diminished 7th chord found in a Major or harmonic minor scale, will be played several times. The first (tonic) chord is printed at the start of each progression. Identify the chords and the cadence you hear.

**S15 Chord Progression 1**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/61

**Harmonic Grid**

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	D				
Quality	minor				

**S15 Chord Progression 2**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/62

**Harmonic Grid**

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	B $\flat$				
Quality	Major				

**S15 Chord Progression 3**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/63

**Harmonic Grid**

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

Bass note	B				
Quality	minor				

**S15 Chord Progression 4**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/64

**Harmonic Grid**

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

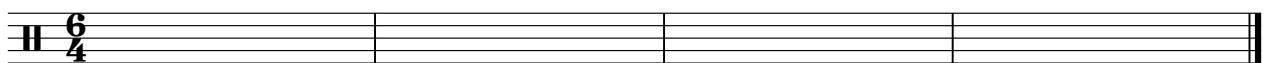
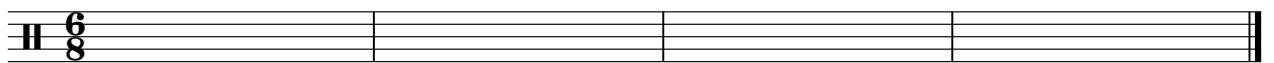
Bass note					
Quality					

# Section 15 - Revision & Practice Questions

## Theory Revision

W

**S15** Write the following rhythm in  $\frac{6}{8}$  and  $\frac{6}{4}$  correctly grouping the notes.



**S15 Intervals** Name the following intervals.

(Hint: write the letter names of these then work out the interval).

P

## Musicianship Practice

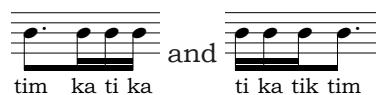
### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

- Read rhythms in rhythm names, inner hearing all new rhythms, while conducting
- Compose rhythms, using new rhythms, then read in rhythm names
- Sing all known scales and modes in solfa with handsigns, changing at the top and bottom of each scale e.g. sing Major ascending, then from that top note sing natural minor descending, then from that bottom note sing the harmonic minor scale ascending etc
- Sing Major and melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns, inner hearing all notes belonging to the tonic triad
- Compose Major and melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns
- Sing diminished 7th chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major, minor, diminished, Augmented, Suspended 4th triads and Dominant 7th, Major 7th, minor 7th and half diminished chords in solfa with handsigns, from the same top note
- Sing "Major Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns (page 182) inner hearing the second note of each chord
- Sing "Harmonic Minor Chord Chart" in solfa with handsigns (page 196) inner hearing the middle note of each chord

# Section 16 - Rhythm



## More Dotted Rhythms in Compound Time



tim ka ti ka



and are dotted rhythms lasting for one dotted crotchet beat.

.

Read Rhythmic Example 72 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written Rhythmic above the Example below.



tim ka ti



## Rhythmic Example 72

Play along with the following Rhythmic Example:

**6/8**

tim - ka - ti - ka   tim - ka - ti - ka   etc



Read Rhythmic Example 73 while clapping this ostinato:



The rhythm of the ostinato is written above the Rhythmic Example below.



ti ka tik tim



## Rhythmic Example 73

Play along with the following Rhythmic Example:

**6/8**

ti - ka - tik - tim   tim - ka - ti - ka   etc



## Worksheet 91

### S16 Rhythmic Transcription 1 (Watch out for the ties!)

**6/8**

3/65

### S16 Rhythmic Transcription 2

**12/8**

**#12/8**

3/66

## Worksheet 91 cont.

**S16 Rhythmic Transcription 3**

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**S16 Rhythmic Transcription 4**

Descant Recorder

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**S16 Rhythmic Transcription 5**

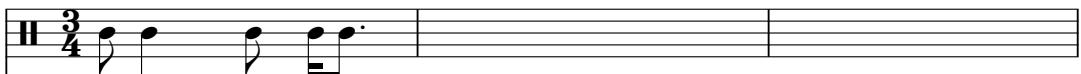
3/69

## Worksheet 91 cont.

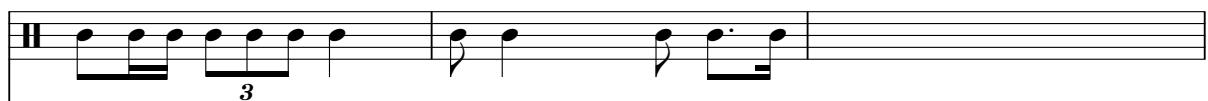
**S16 Rhythmic Transcription 6**

3/70

Percussion



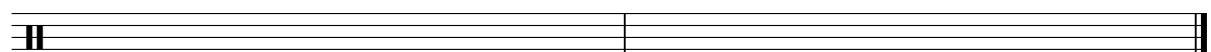
Piccolo

**S16 Rhythmic Transcription 7**

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3

**S16 Rhythmic Transcription 8**

3/72



9



# Section 16 - Scales



## Other Modes



If we were to begin a mode on each of the seven white notes of the piano we would find the interval patterns for the five modes which have been discussed so far (Ionian beginning on C; Dorian beginning on D; Lydian beginning on F; Mixolydian beginning on G and Aeolian beginning on A). In addition there are two more modes: the **Phrygian mode** beginning on E and the **Locrian mode** beginning on B.

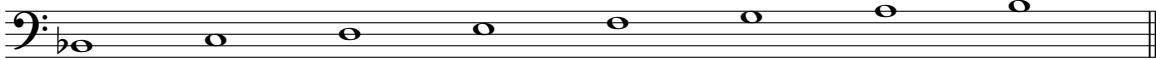


### Phrygian Mode on E - Authentic



## Worksheet 92 cont.

**S16 Scales 3** Add accidentals to make the following notes a Lydian Mode. Show the semitone with slurs.



**S16 Scales 4** Name the minor scales with the following key signatures.



**S16 Scales 5** Write the key signatures for the given Major scales.



**S16 Visual Key Recognition** Circle the correct tonality of this melody from the choices given.



Scale form: melodic minor    Major Pentatonic    harmonic minor    Lydian    minor pentatonic

#### S16 Aural Tonality Recognition Instructions

Listen to the following melodies which will be played three times each.  
Circle the correct tonality of each melody.

#### S16 Aural Tonality Recognition 1

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Major    minor pentatonic    Lydian    melodic minor    dorian

#### S16 Aural Tonality Recognition 2

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harmonic minor    melodic minor    Major pentatonic    Mixolydian    dorian

#### S16 Aural Tonality Recognition 3

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natural minor    Major pentatonic    blues    dorian    Lydian

#### S16 Aural Tonality Recognition 4

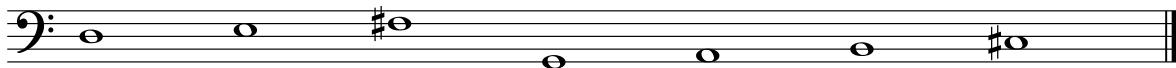
3/76

Major    melodic minor    minor pentatonic    blues    Mixolydian

# Section 16 - Intervals

## Worksheet 93

**S16 Intervals 1** Write an Augmented 5th above each of these notes.



**S16 Intervals 2** Write a tritone below each of these notes.



**S16 Intervals 3** Identify the bracketed intervals in the following melodies. Write your answers (quality and number) beneath the brackets.



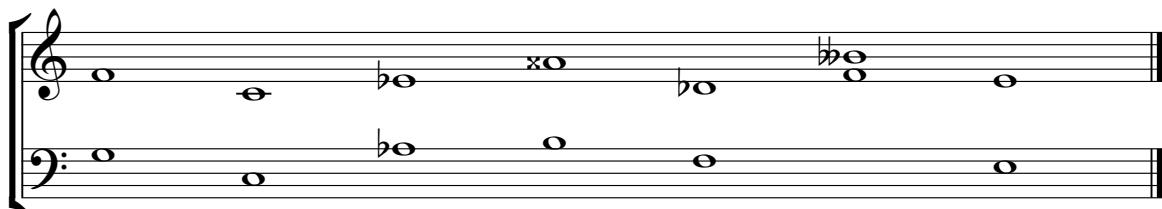
**S16 Intervals 4** A melody will be played several times. The rhythm of this melody is printed below. Identify the first and last intervals (quality and number) and write your answers beneath the brackets. Circle the tonality of the melody below.



Scale form: harmonic minor   Major   minor Pentatonic   dorian mode   melodic minor

**S16 Intervals 5** Name the following intervals.

(Hint: write the letter names of these then work out the interval).



**S16 Intervals 6** Six intervals will be played twice. Name the intervals you hear.

1.                  2.                  3.                  4.                  5.                  6.

# Section 16 - Melody



Use the flow chart on page 188 to work through the steps required to determine the tonality of the "Irish Folksong" (without a key signature).



## Irish Folksong

Irish Folksong

Authent c: f l r d m f m l s f t l m r l t d f etc  
Altered Major: d m l s t d t l r d f i m t l m f i s f etc

- What is the interval between the final note and the note a 3rd higher of this melody?** The last note of this melody is F. The note a 3rd higher than F is A, creating a Major 3rd. Therefore, consider the last note to be **do**.
- Are there any fas or tis in this melody? Yes** *ti* is the 7th scale degree (E) and is in the first bar of this melody, therefore, it cannot be based on a pentatonic scale.
- Begin again and determine do by collecting the key signature.** This melody has no sharps or flats in the key signature therefore, **C is do**.
- Determine the solfa of the last note.** The last note of this melody is F. When C is **do**, F is **fa** which means that this melody is in the **F Lydian mode**.



## Lydian Mode on F - Authentic



Sing the "Lydian mode on F - Authentic" above then the "Irish Folksong" in solfa with handsigns using the authentic version.

As with the other modes studied so far, the Lydian mode can be sung using the altered version of solfa in which F is *do* and there is a raised *fa* which becomes *fi*.

## Lydian Mode in F - Altered Major



Sing the "Lydian mode in F - Altered Major" above, then the "Irish Folksong" in solfa with handsigns using the altered Major version.



## Worksheet 94

**S16 Melodic Transcription 1**

3/79

Panpipes

Musical score for S16 Melodic Transcription 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is for Panpipes, starting in G major (3/4 time). The middle staff is for Cor Anglais, starting in G major (3/4 time) with dynamic f. The bottom staff is for Trombone, starting in C major (3/4 time). The music is divided into four measures.

5 Panpipes

Continuation of the musical score for S16 Melodic Transcription 1. The score continues with the same three staves: Panpipes, Cor Anglais, and Trombone, each in their respective keys and time signatures. The music is divided into four measures.

**S16 Melodic Transcription 2**

3/80

First line of a melodic transcription for S16 Melodic Transcription 2. The music is in G major (6/8 time) and consists of a single melodic line.

Second line of a melodic transcription for S16 Melodic Transcription 2. The music is in G major (6/8 time) and features a piano accompaniment. The piano part is shown in two staves: treble and bass.

Third line of a melodic transcription for S16 Melodic Transcription 2. The music is in G major (6/8 time) and consists of a single melodic line.

Fourth line of a melodic transcription for S16 Melodic Transcription 2. The music is in G major (6/8 time) and features a piano accompaniment. The piano part is shown in two staves: treble and bass.

## Worksheet 94 cont.

**S16 Melodic Transcription 3**

3/81

The musical score for S16 Melodic Transcription 3 is a three-staff system. The top staff uses a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The middle staff also uses a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests. There are dynamic markings, including a crescendo and a decrescendo, and a fermata over a note in the bass staff.

**S16 Melodic Transcription 4**

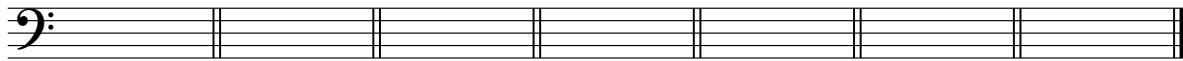
3/82

The musical score for S16 Melodic Transcription 4 is a two-staff system. The top staff uses a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as a crescendo and decrescendo.

# Section 16 - Chords

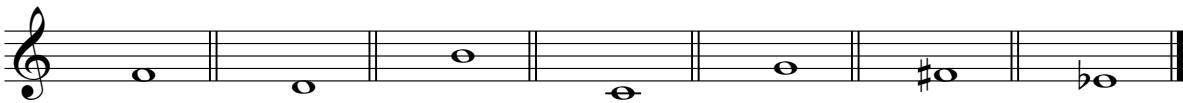
## Worksheet 95

**S16 Chords 1** Write a Dominant triad for these harmonic minor keys. Do not use a key signature.



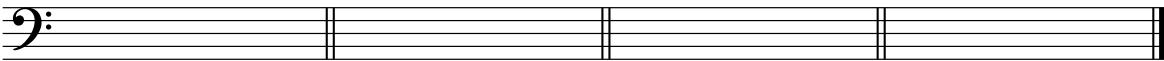
C minor    D minor    A minor    C $\sharp$  minor    G minor    F minor    B minor

**S16 Chords 2** Write a half diminished chord above each of these notes.

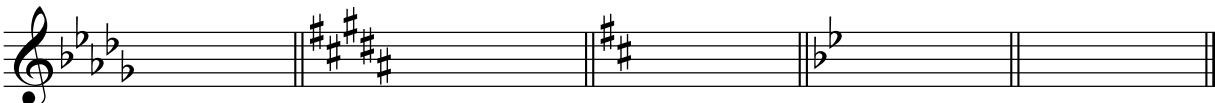


**S16 Chords 3** In the tonic keys indicated, write and name the specified chords.

leading note half diminished C $\sharp$ Major	submediant Major 7th C harmonic minor	Dominant suspended 4th G $\flat$ Major	leading note diminished 7th B harmonic minor
---	---	--	--



**S16 Chords 4** Write the Augmented triad built on the 3rd scale degree in the harmonic minor keys with the following key signatures.



**S16 Chords 5** Write a diminished 7th chord below each of these notes.



**S7 Chords 6** Name the harmonic minor key that the following Dominant 7th chords belongs to.



## Worksheet 95 cont.

**S16 Chords 7** Fully identify each triad with letter name and quality.

---

**S16 Chords 8** Write the Roman numerals of the following triads found in the Major key with the given key signature.

---

**S16 Chords 9** Write the Roman numerals of the following triads found in the harmonic minor key with the given key signature.

---

**S16 Chords 10** Complete the following charts.

Triad	Lowest 3rd quality	Highest 2nd/3rd quality
<b>Major</b>		
<b>minor</b>		
<b>diminished</b>		
<b>Augmented</b>		
<b>suspended 4th</b>		

Chord	Lowest 3rd quality	Middle 3rd quality	Highest 3rd quality
<b>Dominant 7</b>			
<b>Major 7</b>			
<b>minor 7</b>			
<b>half diminished</b>			
<b>diminished 7</b>			

**S16 Chords 11** Two sets of five chords will be played twice. They will be any triad or 7th chord. Write the quality of each chord in the spaces provided.

3/83

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

3/84

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

# Section 16 - Chord Progressions



## Worksheet 96

Write the transcription chord chart out first for all chord progression transcriptions.

### S16 Chord Progression 1

**Cadence:** \_\_\_\_\_

3/85

#### **Harmonic Grid**

**1. d**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

Bass note	B $\flat$					
Quality	Major					

### S16 Chord Progression 2

**Cadence:** \_\_\_\_\_

3/86

#### **Harmonic Grid**

**1. l**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

Bass note	C					
Quality	minor					

### S16 Chord Progression 3

**Cadence:** \_\_\_\_\_

3/87

#### **Harmonic Grid**

**1. d**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

Bass note	C					
Quality	Major 7					

### S15 Chord Progression 4

**Cadence:** \_\_\_\_\_

3/88

#### **Harmonic Grid**

**1. l**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

Bass note	G					
Quality	minor					

### S15 Chord Progression 5

**Cadence:** \_\_\_\_\_

3/89

#### **Harmonic Grid**

**1. d**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

Bass note	A					
Quality	Major					

## Worksheet 96 cont.

**S16 Chord Progression 6**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/90

**Harmonic Grid**

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	A					
Quality	minor					

**S16 Chord Progression 7**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/91

**Harmonic Grid**

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	G					
Quality	Major					

**S16 Chord Progression 8**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/92

**Harmonic Grid**

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	F♯					
Quality	minor					

**S16 Chord Progression 9**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/93

**Harmonic Grid**

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	F					
Quality	Major					

**S16 Chord Progression 10**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/94

**Harmonic Grid**

1. l

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	E					
Quality	minor					

**S16 Chord Progression 11**

Cadence: \_\_\_\_\_

3/95

**Harmonic Grid**

1. d

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Bass note	F					
Quality	Major					

# Section 16 - Musicianship Practice

**P**

## Musicianship Practice

### PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

#### Rhythm

- Read rhythms in rhythm names while conducting, using the "Four Step Rhythm Practice Activity" on page 82
- Compose rhythms then read in rhythm names while conducting
- Read rhythms in rhythm names while conducting inner hearing specific rhythms
- Read rhythms in rhythm names while conducting inner hearing rhythms on specific beats

#### Scales

Sing all known scales and modes in solfa with handsigns

- inner hearing specific notes e.g. tonics, notes in dominant triads, every second etc
- using different rhythmic patterns
- from same bottom/top note
- changing at the top and bottom of each scale e.g. sing Major ascending, then from that top note sing natural minor descending, then from that bottom note sing the harmonic minor scale ascending etc

#### Intervals

- Sing consecutive intervals in all known scales and modes in solfa with handsigns
- Sing all 3rds (4ths, 5ths etc) within known scales and modes, in solfa with handsigns
- Sing intervals ascending and descending from a single note.
- Practice intervals in abstract e.g. play a note and sing a chosen interval ascending or descending.

#### Melody

- Sing Major and melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns
- Sing Major and melodic minor melodies in solfa with handsigns, inner hearing specific notes e.g. all notes belonging to the tonic triad etc
- Compose Major and melodic minor melodies then sing in solfa with handsigns

**Chords** Continuously vary the order the chords are sung in

- Sing all known chords with intervals in solfa with handsigns, varying the order.
- Sing all known chords in solfa with handsigns, from the same bottom/top note
- Sing all known chords in solfa with handsigns, inner hearing specific notes
- Sing all known chords in solfa with handsigns, changing at the top and bottom of each chord e.g. sing Major triad ascending, then from that top note sing minor triad descending, then from that bottom note sing the diminished triad ascending etc

#### Chord Progressions

- Sing all chords found in a Major scale in solfa with handsigns (page 182)
- Sing all chords found in a harmonic minor scale in solfa with handsigns (page 196)
- Sing all chords found in a Major and harmonic minor scales in a different order e.g. every 3rd chord: I iii  $\overline{V}$  vii<sup>o</sup> ii  $\overline{IV}$  vi etc

# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Solfa Names

do di re ri mi fa fi so si la li ti do  
ti taw la law so saw fa mi maw re raw do  
C Ceese D Deese E F Feese G Geese A Ace B C  
B Bess A Us G Gess F E Ess D Dess C

### Letter Names

### Handsins

Solfa Name	Handsign	Common Alterations	Handsign
ti		taw	
la			
so		si	
fa		fi	
mi		maw	
re			
do			

## Appendix 2

### Major and Relative Minor Key Signatures - Treble Clef

#### Sharp Keys

(C Major/  
A minor:

*do (ti) la*

G Major/  
E minor:

*do (ti) la*

D Major/  
B minor:

*do (ti) la*

A Major/  
F# minor:

*do (ti) la*

E Major/  
C# minor:

*do (ti) la*

B Major/  
G# minor:

*do (ti) la*

F# Major/  
D# minor:

*do (ti) la*

C# Major/  
A# minor:

*do (ti) la*

#### Flat Keys

(C Major/  
A minor:

*do (ti) la*

F Major/  
D minor:

*do (ti) la*

Bb Major/  
G minor:

*do (ti) la*

Eb Major/  
C minor:

*do (ti) la*

Ab Major/  
F minor:

*do (ti) la*

Db Major/  
Bb minor:

*do (ti) la*

Gb Major/  
Eb minor:

*do (ti) la*

Cb Major/  
Ab minor:

*do (ti) la*

## Appendix 2 cont.

### Major and Relative Minor Key Signatures - Bass Clef

#### Sharp Keys

(C Major/  
A minor:



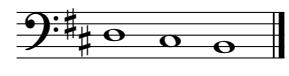
*do (ti) la*

G Major/  
E minor:



*do (ti) la*

D Major/  
B minor:



*do (ti) la*

A Major/  
F# minor:



*do (ti) la*

E Major/  
C# minor:



*do (ti) la*

B Major/  
G# minor:



*do (ti) la*

F# Major/  
D# minor:



*do (ti) la*

C# Major/  
A# minor:



*do (ti) la*

#### Flat Keys

(C Major/  
A minor:



*do (ti) la*

F Major/  
D minor:



*do (ti) la*

Bb Major/  
G minor:



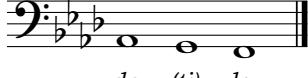
*do (ti) la*

Eb Major/  
C minor:



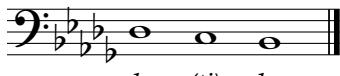
*do (ti) la*

Ab Major/  
F minor:



*do (ti) la*

Db Major/  
Bb minor:



*do (ti) la*

Gb Major/  
Eb minor:



*do (ti) la*

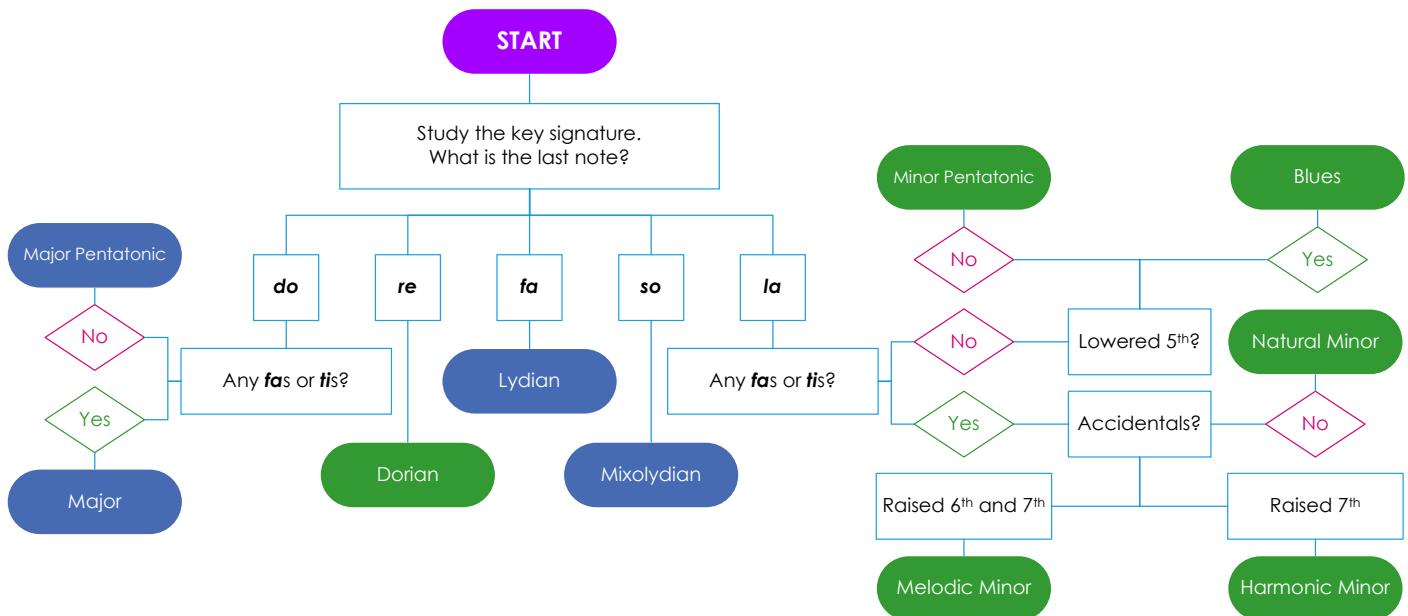
Cb Major/  
Ab minor:



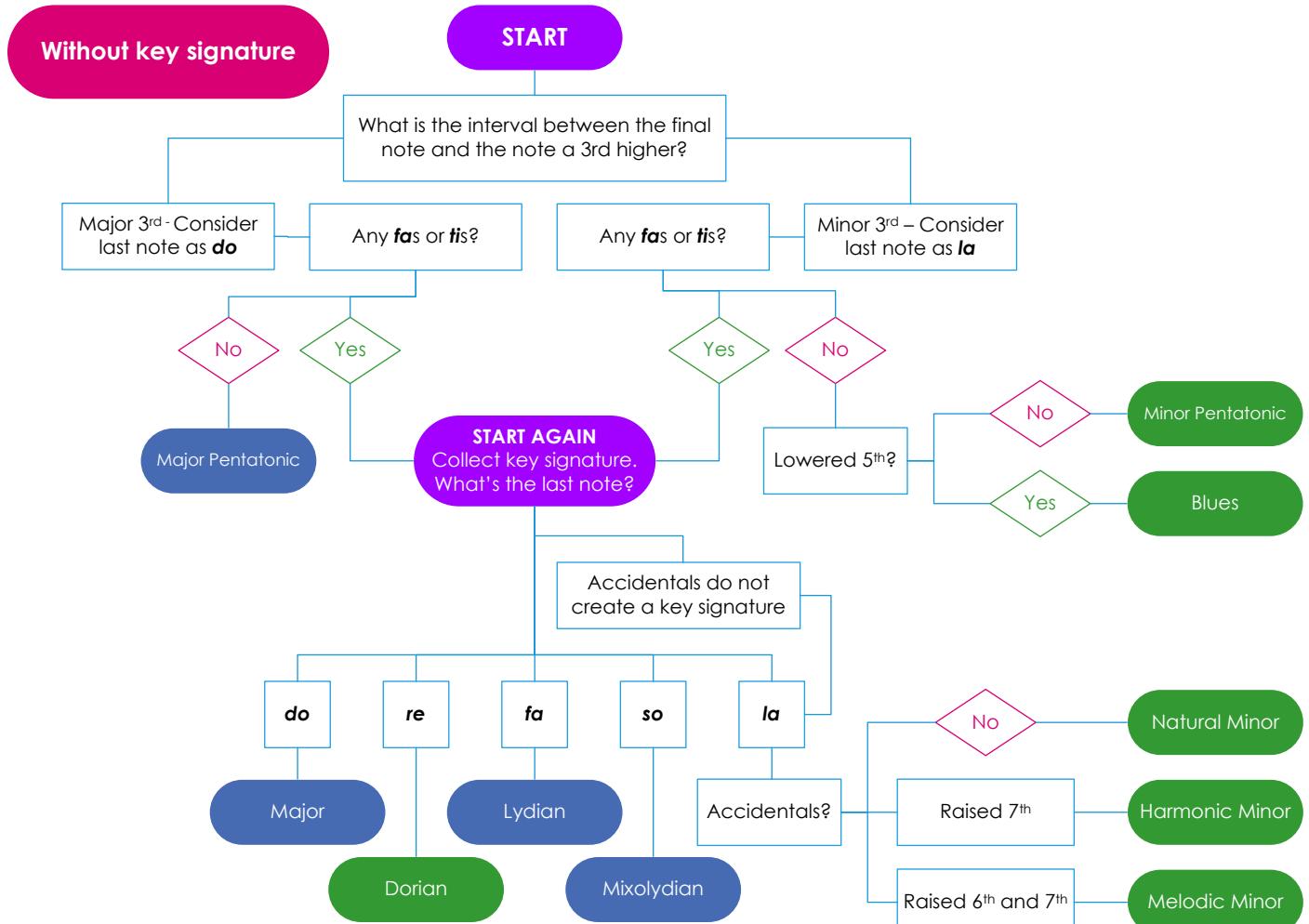
*do (ti) la*

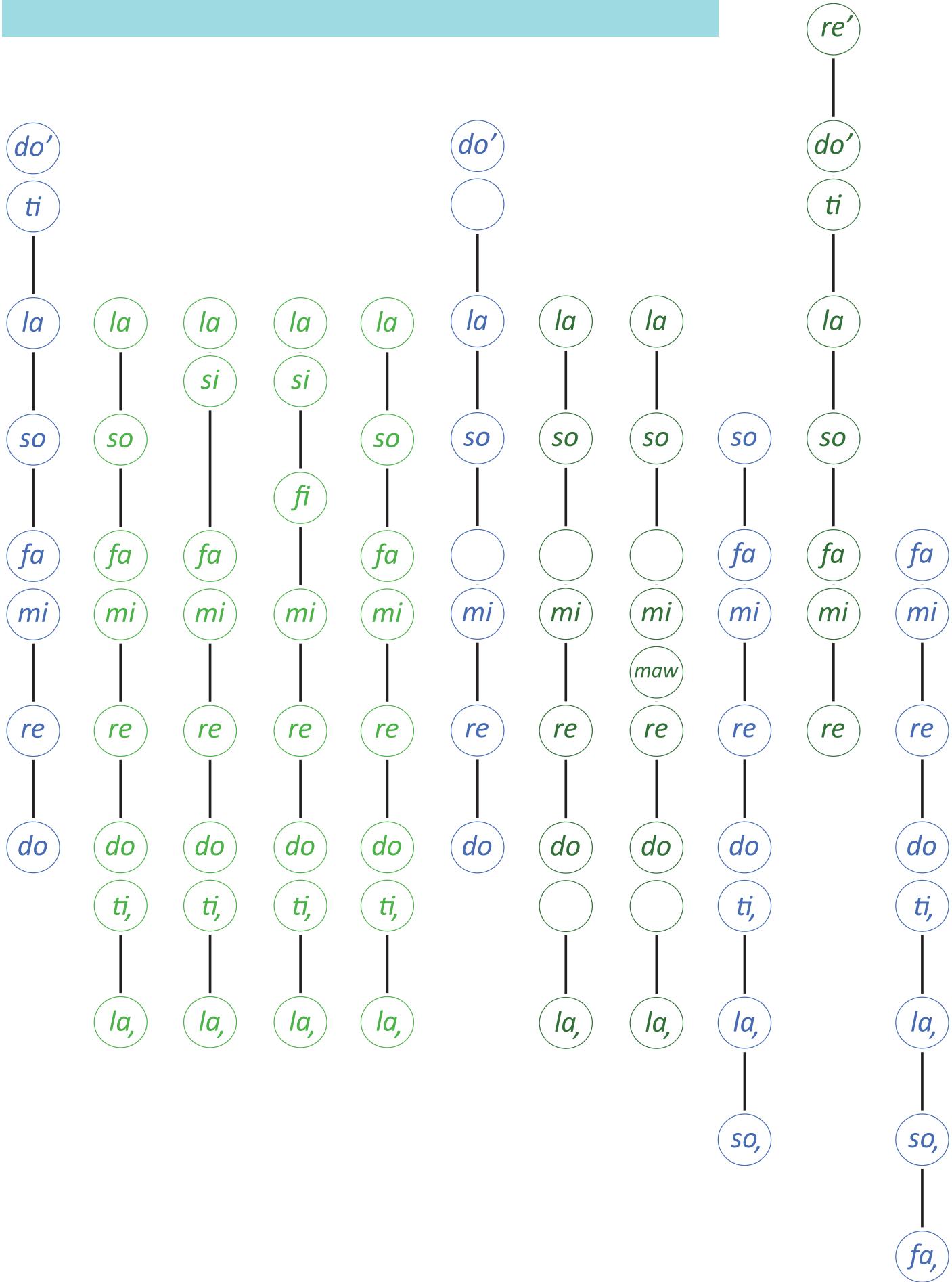
## Appendix 3

### Tonality Flow Chart - with Key Signatures

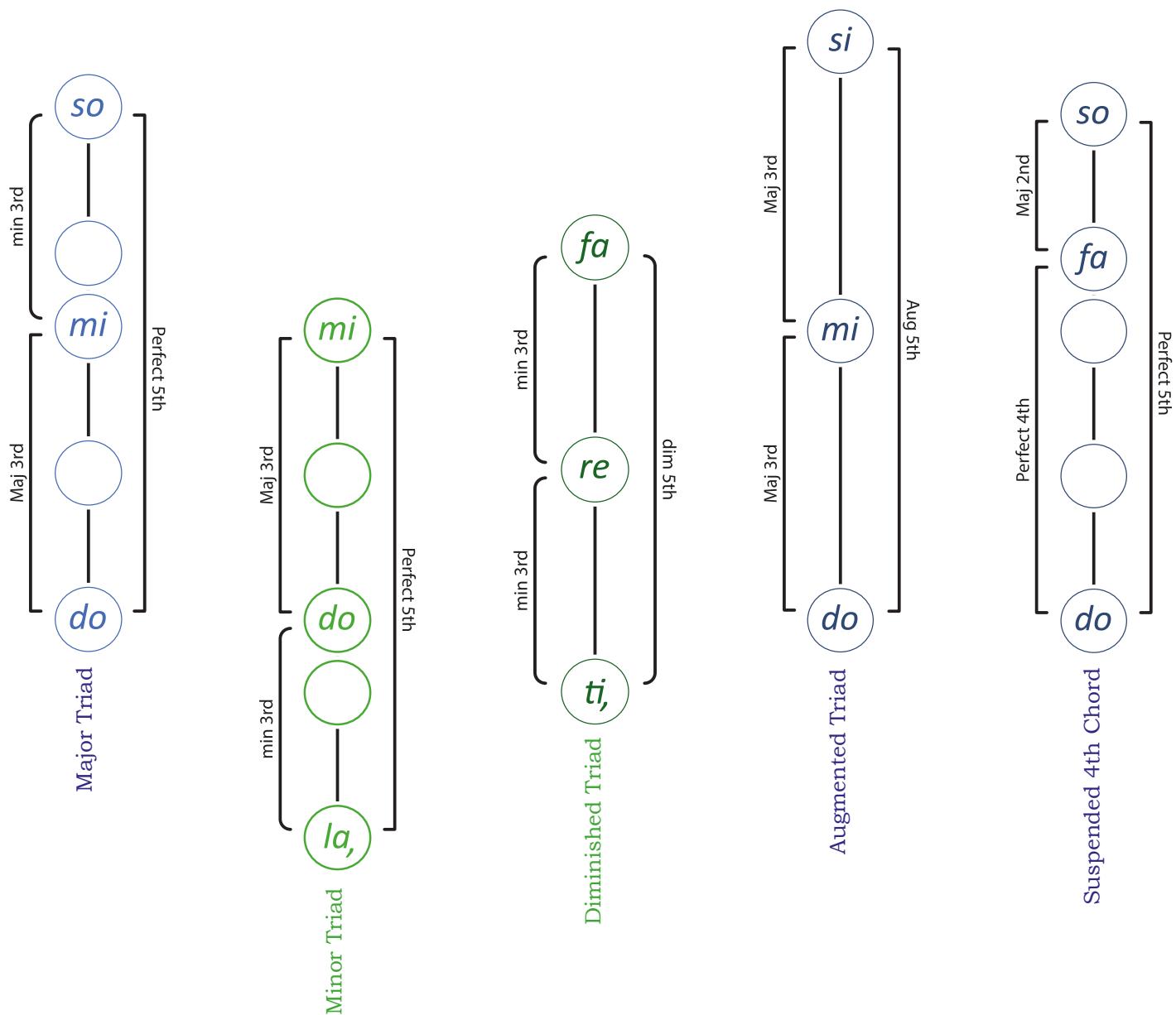


### Tonality Flow Chart - without Key Signatures





## Tone Ladders - Triads



## Tone Ladders - 7th Chords

