

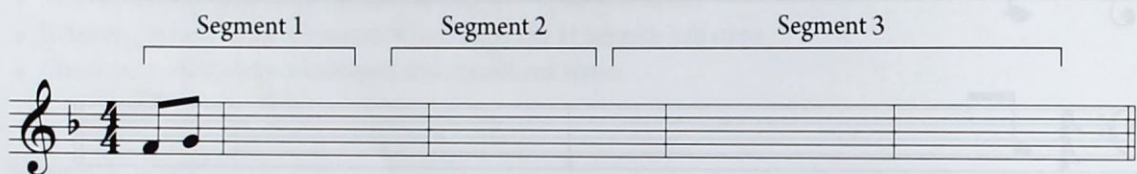
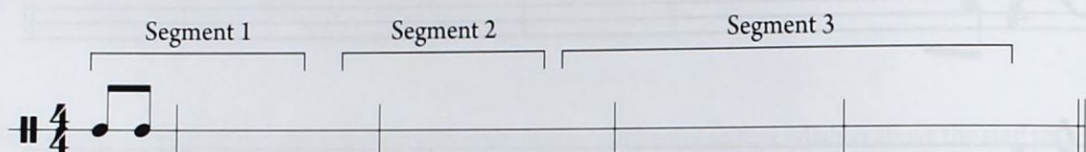
2. Now notate segment 3's melody with scale-degree numbers or solfège syllables above the staff provided.

- The melody begins on $\hat{1}$ (do).
- Then notate segment 3's pitches on the staff with open note heads.
- Between pitches, write W beneath whole steps and H beneath half steps.
- Check your solution at a keyboard and correct any errors.

Segment 3: $\hat{1}$ (do) _____



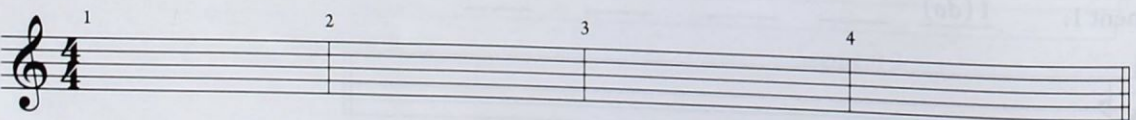
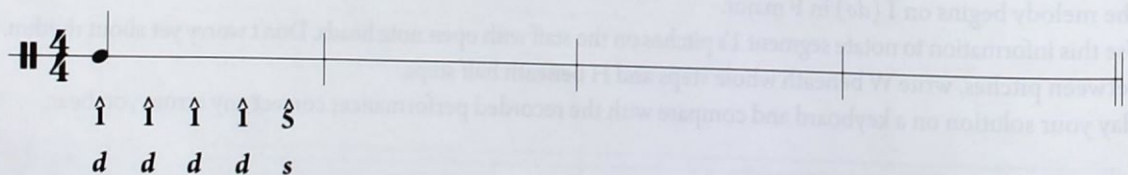
3. On the following rhythm staff, write the rhythm of the entire melody (segments 1, 2, and 3). Use correct notation, beaming, and bar lines. Then, write pitches and rhythm of the entire melody.



C. Listening to and writing an English folk round

Listen to this English folk round, and complete the following exercises. The melody is four measures long; each measure is a segment.

- The pitches of the first three segments consist of only scale degrees $\hat{1}$, $\hat{3}$, and $\hat{5}$. The fourth segment is a portion of a scale.
- Begin by focusing on the rhythm. Notate the rhythm for each measure on the rhythm staff provided.
- Then write scale-degree numbers or solfège syllables for the pitches under the rhythm staff. (You may abbreviate solfège: *d* = do, *s* = sol, etc.)
- Finally, combine this information to write the complete music notation on the staff.



Workbook

ASSIGNMENT 5.1

A. Writing ascending major scales

Beginning on the pitch given, build a major scale by adding flats or sharps to the left of the pitches as needed. Be sure to follow the correct pattern of whole and half steps shown.

(1) E \flat major

(2) D major

For E \flat major (treble clef): E \flat , F, G, A \flat , B, C, D, E \flat . Interval pattern: W, W, H, W, W, W, H.

For D major (bass clef): D, E, F \sharp , G, A, B, C \sharp , D. Interval pattern: W, W, H, W, W, W, H.

(3) F major

(4) E major

For F major (treble clef): F, G, A, B \flat , C, D, E, F. Interval pattern: W, W, H, W, W, W, H.

For E major (treble clef): E, F \sharp , G \sharp , A, B, C \sharp , D \sharp , E. Interval pattern: W, W, H, W, W, W, H.

B. Writing major scales (ascending and descending)

Beginning on the pitch given, write an ascending and descending major scale. Write accidentals both ascending and descending.

(1) F \sharp major

F \sharp major scale (treble clef): F \sharp , G \sharp , A \sharp , B \sharp , C \sharp , D \sharp , E \sharp , F \sharp .

(2) A \flat major

A \flat major scale (treble clef): A \flat , B \flat , C \flat , D \flat , E \flat , F \flat , G \flat , A \flat .

(3) C \sharp major

C \sharp major scale (bass clef): C \sharp , D \sharp , E \sharp , F \sharp , G \sharp , A \sharp , B \sharp , C \sharp .

(4) D \flat major

D \flat major scale (bass clef): D \flat , E \flat , F \flat , G \flat , A \flat , B \flat , C \flat , D \flat .

C. Writing melodies from scale degrees

Each of the following sequences of scale degrees and solfège syllables represents a well-known melody. An underlined scale-degree number or solfège syllable indicates a note below the tonic.

- On the top staff, write the major scale specified for the scale degrees and solfège syllables shown.
- Use these labels to write the melody (with accidentals) on the lower staves. (Rhythm is optional.)
- If you know the name of the tune, write it in the blank provided (optional).

(1) A major

The first staff shows the A major scale degrees: 1̂, 2̂, 3̂, 4̂, 5̂, 6̂, 7̂, 1̂. Below them are the solfège syllables: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do. The second staff shows a melody: 1̂ - 1̂ - 2̂ - 7̂ - 1̂ - 2̂ 3̂ - 3̂ - 4̂ - 3̂ - 2̂ - 1̂ 2̂ - 1̂ - 7̂ - 1̂. Below them are the solfège syllables: do - do - re - ti - do - re mi - mi - fa - mi - re - do re - do - ti - do.

Name of melody: _____

(2) B \flat major

The first staff shows the B \flat major scale degrees: 1̂, 2̂, 3̂, 4̂, 5̂, 6̂, 7̂, 1̂. Below them are the solfège syllables: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do. The second staff shows a melody: 1̂ - 1̂ - 2̂ - 3̂ - 1̂ - 3̂ - 2̂ - 5̂ 1̂ - 1̂ - 2̂ - 3̂ - 1̂ - 7̂. Below them are the solfège syllables: do - do - re - mi - do - mi - re - sol do - do - re - mi - do - ti. The third staff shows a melody: 1̂ - 1̂ - 2̂ - 3̂ - 4̂ - 3̂ - 2̂ - 1̂ - 7̂ - 5̂ - 6̂ - 7̂ - 1̂ - 1̂. Below them are the solfège syllables: do - do - re - mi - fa - mi - re - do - ti - sol - la - ti - do - do.

Name of melody: _____

Workbook

ASSIGNMENT 5.2

A. Key signature warm-up

On the following staves, copy the seven sharps and seven flats in order in each clef. As you write each sharp or flat, say the name of the major key that goes with the number of sharps or flats that you've written so far.

sharps flats

sharps flats

B. Writing key signatures

(1) Write the key signature for each sharp key indicated. Remember: Think one diatonic half step down from the name of the key; this note will be the last sharp.

A G F# E D

C# B C# D F#

(2) Write the key signature for each flat key indicated. Remember: Write one flat beyond the name of the key.

Bb F Gb Db Ab

Eb Bb Cb Ab Gb

(3) Write the key signature for each major key indicated. Remember that the sharps and flats must appear in the correct order and octave.

B major Ab major E major C major A major

Bb major D major F# major Eb major F major

C. Identifying keys from key signatures

(1) Identify each sharp key provided. Circle the last sharp (the leading tone of the key), then go up a half step to name the key.

D B A F# G

(2) Identify each flat key provided. Circle the next-to-last flat to get the name of the key (or go down four scale steps from the last flat).

Eb Gb F B Bb

(3) Identify the major key associated with each key signature provided.

Bb G Ab D Eb F# Db E

Workbook

ASSIGNMENT 5.3

A. Writing major scales from scale degrees

Given the scale degree notated on the left, write the appropriate ascending major scale. Begin by writing whole notes on each line and space above the scale degrees shown, then fill in the necessary accidentals.

(1) (2)

2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

(3) (4)

3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

(5) (6)

7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

(7) (8)

5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

(9) (10)

3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

(11) (12)

3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

(13) (14)

5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

B. Identifying the key from a melody

Look at the key signature and melodic cues from the beginning and end of each song excerpt provided to determine the key. Write the name of the major key or "not major" in the blank. If major, label the scale degrees of the notes to confirm that they fit well in the key you have chosen.

- (1) Elvis Presley, "Love Me Tender," mm. 5–8

Love me ten - der, love me sweet, nev - er let me go.

5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4

Key: **G major**

- (2) "Shalom, Chaverim," mm. 5–8

Le - hit - ra - ot, le - hit - ra - ot, Sha - lom, sha - lom.

5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4

Translation: Peace until we meet again

Key: _____

- (3) Walk the Moon, "Shut Up and Dance," mm. 10–14

She took my arm, I don't know how it hap - pened,

12 13 14

We took the floor and she said _____ "Oh don't you dare look back,

Key: _____

- (4) Billie Joe Armstrong and Green Day, "Boulevard of Broken Dreams," mm. 5–6

I walk a lone - ly road, the on - ly one that I _____ have e - ver known.

5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4

Key: _____

Workbook

ASSIGNMENT 5.4

A. Writing major scales

Write the ascending or descending scales indicated, beginning with the specified pitch.

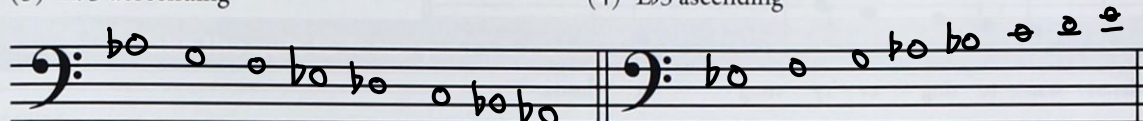
(1) D4 ascending

(2) F#4 ascending



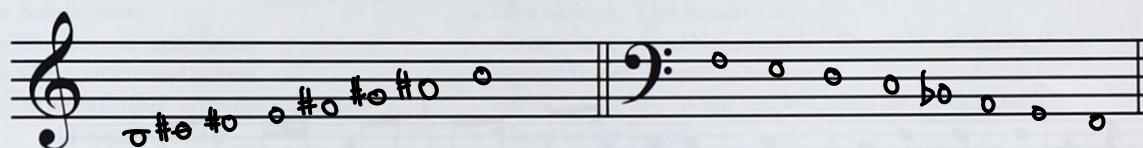
(3) A♭3 descending

(4) E♭3 ascending



(5) B3 ascending

(6) F3 descending



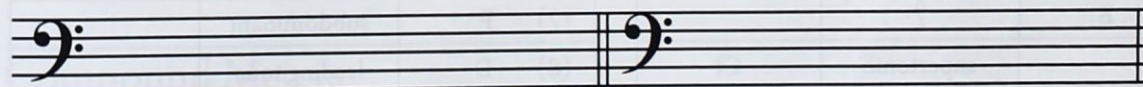
(7) G5 descending

(8) E4 ascending



(9) D♭3 ascending

(10) B♭3 descending



(11) C#4 ascending

(12) C♭4 ascending



B. Identifying scale degrees in melodies.

Write the appropriate scale-degree numbers or solfège syllables above each note of the melody. Write the name of the key in the blank.

(1) Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, “The Sound of Music,” mm. 9–15

Musical notation for "The Sound of Music" (mm. 9–15). The melody is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are: G4 (5), A4 (6), G4 (5), F4 (4), E4 (3), D4 (2), C4 (1), B3 (7), A3 (6), G3 (7), F3 (7), E3 (12), D3 (7), C3 (7). The lyrics are: "The hills fill my heart with the sound of music. My heart wants to sing ev-'ry song it hears."

Key: F

(2) Don McLean, “American Pie,” mm. 1–3. Hint: This melody begins and ends on $\hat{5}$ (sol).

Musical notation for "American Pie" (mm. 1–3). The melody is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4 (1), A4 (5), B4 (5), C5 (5), B4 (3), A4 (1), G4 (2), F#4 (2), E4 (4), D4 (3), C4 (2), B3 (1), A3 (7), G3 (3), F#3 (1), E3 (7), D3 (1), C3 (7), B2 (5). The lyrics are: "A long, long time a-go I can still re-mem-ber how that mu-sic used to make me smile."

Key: G

C. Scale-degree identification

Complete the table by writing the requested major key, scale degree, or pitch name.

Major Key	Scale Degree	Pitch
(1) E	$\hat{4}$	D#
(2) B	supertonic	C#
(3) F#	Dominant	C#
(4) Eb	$\hat{3}$	G
(5) Db	$\hat{4}$	Gb
(6) Bb	leading tone	A

Major Key	Scale Degree	Pitch
(7) F	subdominant	Bb
(8) D	leading tone	C#
(9) C#	$\hat{4}$	F#
(10) B	$\hat{5}$	F#
(11) C	mediant	E
(12) Ab	$\hat{6}$	F