

5.

### B. Hearing and writing a folk song

Listen to the melody of a traditional American work song, and focus on both its rhythm and its pitches.

- Focus first on the rhythm. Tap the beat or conduct (two beats per measure). Write the rhythm on the rhythm staff.
- Memorize the melody and sing it back while tapping or conducting.
- Below each rhythmic value you have notated, write the letter name, scale-degree number, or solfège syllable (your choice) for each pitch of the melody.
- Now focus on the pitches. On the bass staff, notate both the rhythm and pitches in the key of G minor.

D      G      G      B<sub>b</sub>  
 5      1      1      3  
 sol    do    do    me

Now listen to the pitches of the bass line, the lowest part in the piano.

Which of the following patterns of scale-degree numbers or solfège syllables correctly represents the pitches of the bass line? Circle the correct answer.

- 1- $\hat{7}$ - $\hat{6}$ - $\hat{5}$ ; do-te-le-sol
- 1- $\hat{1}$ - $\hat{6}$ - $\hat{5}$ ; do-te-le-sol
- 1- $\hat{7}$ - $\hat{6}$ - $\hat{5}$ ; do-ti-la-sol

Beginning on  $\hat{1}$  (*do*), write the first four pitches of the bass line in the blanks with letters, scale-degree numbers, and solfège syllables. Then write the first four pitches in half notes in the key of G minor on the staff provided.

G	—	—	—
$\hat{1}$	—	—	—
do	—	—	—

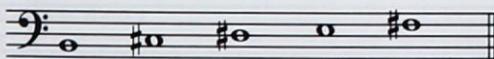
**Workbook****ASSIGNMENT 7.1****A. Parallel major and natural minor**

The first five notes of a major or minor scale are given. In the blank provided, identify the scale as "major" or "minor."

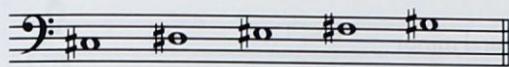
(1)

minor

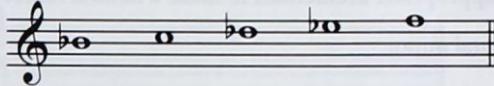
(2)

Major

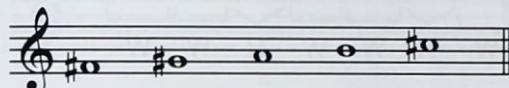
(3)

Major

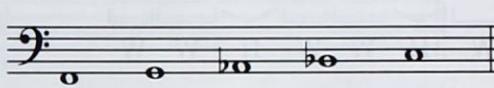
(4)

Minor

(5)

minor

(6)

Minor

Write each specified major scale, using accidentals rather than a key signature. Next to each major scale, write its parallel natural minor scale (change  $\hat{3}$ ,  $\hat{6}$ , and  $\hat{7}$  to  $\flat\hat{3}$ ,  $\flat\hat{6}$ , and  $\sharp\hat{7}$ ); use accidentals as needed to reflect differences between major and natural minor. Write either scale-degree numbers or solfège syllables beneath the minor scale.

(7) D major

D natural minor

$\begin{matrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \hat{3} & \hat{4} & \hat{5} & \hat{6} & \hat{7} & \hat{1} \\ do & re & mi & fa & sol & la & ti & do \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \flat\hat{3} & \hat{4} & \hat{5} & \flat\hat{6} & \sharp\hat{7} & \hat{1} \\ \text{solfege minor} \end{matrix}$

(8) C# major

C# natural minor

$\begin{matrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \hat{3} & \hat{4} & \hat{5} & \hat{6} & \hat{7} & \hat{1} \\ do & re & mi & fa & sol & la & ti & do \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \flat\hat{3} & \hat{4} & \hat{5} & \hat{6} & \hat{7} & \hat{1} \\ \text{solfege minor} \end{matrix}$

(9) E major

E natural minor

$\begin{matrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \hat{3} & \hat{4} & \hat{5} & \hat{6} & \hat{7} & \hat{1} \\ do & re & mi & fa & sol & la & ti & do \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \flat\hat{3} & \hat{4} & \hat{5} & \hat{6} & \hat{7} & \hat{1} \\ \text{solfege minor} \end{matrix}$

## (10) F# major

F# natural minor

# o # o # o o # o # o

# 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

## (11) Bb major

Bb natural minor

b o e o b o o b o b o

b 1 2 b3 3 5 b6 b7 1

## B. Writing natural minor scales

Insert the appropriate accidentals to make a natural minor scale.

## (1) C natural minor

W H W W H W W

## (2) B natural minor

W H W W H W W

## (3) G natural minor

W H W W H W W

## (4) D natural minor

W H W W H W W

## (5) C# natural minor

W H W W H W W

## (6) F natural minor

W H W W H W W

## (7) E natural minor

W H W W H W W

## (8) G# natural minor

W H W W H W W

**Workbook****ASSIGNMENT 7.2****A. Writing harmonic minor**

Write the natural minor scales specified to the left, using accidentals instead of key signatures. To the right, write a harmonic minor scale beginning on the same note. Circle the augmented second.

(1) D natural minor

D harmonic minor

(2) F natural minor

F harmonic minor

(3) E natural minor

E harmonic minor

(4) B natural minor

B harmonic minor

**B. Notating melodies from scale degrees and solfège syllables**

Notate the melodies given with scale-degree numbers and solfège syllables (no rhythm required). If you know the name of the tune, write it in the blank. (Arrows indicate ascending or descending contour.)

(1) Write this melody in B minor.

$\hat{1}$   $\hat{4}$   $\hat{b}\hat{3}$   $\hat{1}$   $\hat{2}$   $\hat{b}\hat{3}$   $\hat{2}$   $\hat{1}$   $\hat{3}$   $\hat{4}$   $\hat{b}\hat{3}$   $\hat{1}$   $\hat{2}$   $\hat{b}\hat{3}$   $\hat{2}$   $\hat{1}$

sol  $\downarrow$ fa  $\downarrow$ me  $\downarrow$ do  $\uparrow$ re  $\uparrow$ me  $\downarrow$ re  $\downarrow$ do  $\uparrow$ sol  $\downarrow$ fa  $\downarrow$ me  $\downarrow$ do  $\uparrow$ re  $\uparrow$ me  $\downarrow$ re  $\downarrow$ do

Name of melody (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Write this melody in D minor.

$\hat{1}$   $\hat{2}$   $\hat{1}$   $\hat{2}$   $\hat{b}\hat{3}$   $\hat{1}$   $\hat{b}\hat{3}$   $\hat{b}\hat{3}$   $\hat{4}$   $\hat{5}$   $\hat{5}$   $\hat{1}$   $\hat{2}$   $\hat{b}\hat{7}$   $\hat{5}$

sol  $\downarrow$ do do re  $\uparrow$ me  $\downarrow$ do  $\uparrow$ me me  $\uparrow$ fa  $\uparrow$ sol sol  $\uparrow$ do  $\downarrow$ te  $\downarrow$ sol

Name of melody (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Writing melodic minor

Write each natural minor scale specified using accidentals instead of a key signature. Then below it, rewrite as an ascending and descending melodic minor scale, adding accidentals as necessary. Finally, label each pitch of the melodic minor scale with the appropriate scale-degree number or solfège syllable.

- (1) A natural minor (ascending)

A natural minor scale on a treble clef staff. The notes are: A (open circle), G (open circle), F (open circle), E (open circle), D (open circle), C (open circle), B (open circle), A (open circle).

A melodic minor (ascending and descending)

A melodic minor scale on a treble clef staff. The notes are: A (open circle), G (open circle), F (open circle), E (open circle), D (open circle), C (open circle), B (open circle), A (open circle), A (sharp circle), G (sharp circle), F (sharp circle), E (sharp circle), D (sharp circle), C (sharp circle), B (sharp circle), A (sharp circle).

- (2) F♯ natural minor (ascending)

F sharp natural minor scale on a treble clef staff. The notes are: F♯ (sharp circle), E (open circle), D (open circle), C (open circle), B (open circle), A (open circle), G (open circle), F♯ (sharp circle).

F♯ melodic minor (ascending and descending)

F sharp melodic minor scale on a treble clef staff. The notes are: F♯ (sharp circle), E (sharp circle), D (sharp circle), C (sharp circle), B (sharp circle), A (sharp circle), G (sharp circle), F♯ (sharp circle), F♯ (sharp circle), E (sharp circle), D (sharp circle), C (sharp circle), B (sharp circle), A (sharp circle), G (sharp circle), F♯ (sharp circle).

- (3) G natural minor (ascending)

G natural minor scale on a bass clef staff. The notes are: G (open circle), F (open circle), E (open circle), D (open circle), C (open circle), B (open circle), A (open circle), G (open circle).

G melodic minor (ascending and descending)

G melodic minor scale on a bass clef staff. The notes are: G (open circle), F (open circle), E (open circle), D (open circle), C (open circle), B (open circle), A (open circle), G (open circle), G (sharp circle), F (sharp circle), E (sharp circle), D (sharp circle), C (sharp circle), B (sharp circle), A (sharp circle), G (sharp circle), G (open circle).

**Workbook****ASSIGNMENT 7.3****A. Writing relative major and minor scales**

In each exercise, write the specified major scale. Then, beneath it, write the three types of relative minor scales (beginning on  $\delta$  of the major scale), using accidentals rather than key signatures.

(1) (a) F major

(b) Natural minor relative to F major

(c) Harmonic minor relative to F major

(d) Melodic minor ascending, relative to F major

(2) (a) A-flat major

(b) Natural minor relative to A-flat major

(c) Harmonic relative to A-flat major

(d) Melodic minor ascending, relative to A-flat major

(3) (a) G major

(b) Natural minor relative to G major

(c) Harmonic minor relative to G major

(d) Melodic minor ascending, relative to G major

(4) (a) B major

(b) Natural minor relative to B major

(c) Harmonic minor relative to B major

(d) Melodic minor ascending, relative to B major

## B. Reading and writing minor key signatures

Write the names of the two keys represented by each signature. Write the major key (uppercase letter) in the top row, and the minor key (lowercase letter) in the bottom row.

Major:	<u>B<sub>b</sub></u>	<u>G</u>	<u>A<sub>b</sub></u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E<sub>b</sub></u>	<u>F<sub>#</sub></u>	<u>D<sub>b</sub></u>	<u>B</u>
Minor:	<u>g</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>f</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>d<sub>#</sub></u>	<u>b<sub>b</sub></u>	<u>j<sub>#</sub></u>

Major:	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>G<sub>b</sub></u>	<u>E<sub>b</sub></u>	<u>G</u>	<u>D<sub>b</sub></u>
Minor:	<u>f<sub>#</sub></u>	<u>b</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>c<sub>#</sub></u>	<u>eb</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>b<sub>b</sub></u>

## C. Analyzing keys from melodies

Determine the key of each melody from the key signature and scale degrees. Write the name of the key in the blank.

- (1) Clarke, *Trumpet Voluntary*, mm. 5–8

Key: D

- (2) Tomás Luis de Victoria, "O magnum mysterium," mm. 5–9

Key: d

Translation: [O great mystery] and wondrous sacrament

- (3) Bach, Chorale Prelude on "Wachet auf," mm. 1–4

Key: E<sub>b</sub>

- (4) Henry Purcell, "Ah, Belinda, I am prest," from *Dido and Aeneas*, mm. 68–72

Key: C

Circle the relationship between the keys for each pair of melodies.

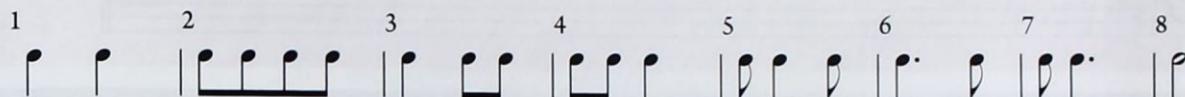
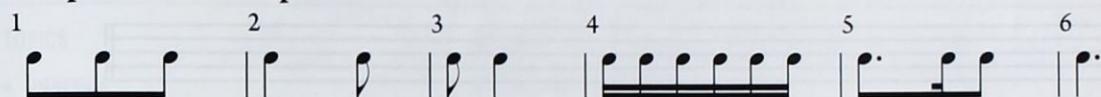
~~(5)~~ Clarke and Victoria are in parallel keys relative keys

~~(6)~~ Bach and Purcell are in parallel keys relative keys

**Workbook****ASSIGNMENT 7.4****A. Writing minor-key melodies**

- (1) Follow these instructions to compose two minor-key melodies.

- Write one melody in the treble clef and one in the bass clef. Each should be eight measures long.
- For one melody, choose a simple-meter signature; for the other, a compound-meter signature. Include beat patterns from those given.
- Prepare to sing your melody with scale-degree numbers or solfège syllables, or play it on a keyboard.

**Simple-meter beat patterns****Compound-meter beat patterns**

- For each melody, choose a tonic pitch in a key that you can sing comfortably. Begin and end each melody on the tonic pitch.
- Write the minor key signature that goes with the tonic pitch.
- Create an interesting contour.
- End measure 4 on  $\hat{2}$ ,  $\hat{5}$ , or  $\hat{7}$ ; end measure 8 conclusively on  $\hat{1}$ .
- When ascending from  $\hat{5}$ , choose pitches from the ascending melodic minor scale.
- When descending from  $\hat{1}$ , choose pitches from the natural (descending melodic) minor scale.

**Melody 1**

Staff for Melody 1 in treble clef, measures 1-4. The staff has four measures separated by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a clef, the second with a note head, the third with a vertical bar line, and the fourth with a note head.

Staff for Melody 1 in treble clef, measures 5-8. The staff has four measures separated by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a clef, the second with a note head, the third with a vertical bar line, and the fourth with a note head.

**Melody 2**

Staff for Melody 2 in bass clef, measures 1-4. The staff has four measures separated by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a clef, the second with a note head, the third with a vertical bar line, and the fourth with a note head.

Staff for Melody 2 in bass clef, measures 5-8. The staff has four measures separated by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a clef, the second with a note head, the third with a vertical bar line, and the fourth with a note head.

## B. Major and minor scales (review)

Spell the specified scales that begin on the pitches given. Write the appropriate key signature, and add any necessary accidentals.

- (1) Natural minor, beginning on G:

A musical staff in G minor (one flat). It starts with a G note on the 5th line, followed by an A (open circle) on the 4th line, a B (open circle) on the 3rd line, a C (open circle) on the 2nd line, a D (open circle) on the 1st line, an E (open circle) on the 2nd space, a F (open circle) on the 3rd space, and a G (open circle) on the 4th space.

- (2) Major, beginning on B<sub>b</sub>:

A musical staff in B-flat major (two flats). It starts with a B-flat note on the 5th line, followed by a C (open circle) on the 4th line, a D (open circle) on the 3rd line, an E (open circle) on the 2nd line, a F (open circle) on the 1st line, a G (open circle) on the 2nd space, an A (open circle) on the 3rd space, and a B-flat (open circle) on the 4th space.

- (3) Melodic minor (ascending), beginning on D:

A musical staff in D major (no sharps or flats). It starts with a D note on the 5th line, followed by an E (open circle) on the 4th line, a F (open circle) on the 3rd line, a G (open circle) on the 2nd line, an A (open circle) on the 1st line, a B-flat (open circle) on the 2nd space, a C-sharp (open circle with a sharp sign) on the 3rd space, and a D (open circle) on the 4th space.

- (4) Major, beginning on E:

A musical staff in E major (no sharps or flats). It starts with an E note on the 5th line, followed by an F (open circle) on the 4th line, a G (open circle) on the 3rd line, an A (open circle) on the 2nd line, a B (open circle) on the 1st line, a C (open circle) on the 2nd space, a D (open circle) on the 3rd space, and an E (open circle) on the 4th space.

- (5) Harmonic minor, beginning on F:

A musical staff in F harmonic minor (one flat). It starts with an F note on the 5th line, followed by a G (open circle) on the 4th line, an A (open circle) on the 3rd line, a B (open circle) on the 2nd line, a C (open circle) on the 1st line, a D (open circle) on the 2nd space, a E (open circle) on the 3rd space, and an F (open circle) on the 4th space.

- (6) Melodic minor (ascending), beginning on A:

A musical staff in A major (no sharps or flats). It starts with an A note on the 5th line, followed by a B (open circle) on the 4th line, a C (open circle) on the 3rd line, a D (open circle) on the 2nd line, an E (open circle) on the 1st line, a F-sharp (open circle with a sharp sign) on the 2nd space, a G-sharp (open circle with a sharp sign) on the 3rd space, and an A (open circle) on the 4th space.

- (7) Major, beginning on A<sub>b</sub>:

A musical staff in A-flat major (one flat). It starts with an A-flat note on the 5th line, followed by a B (open circle) on the 4th line, a C (open circle) on the 3rd line, a D (open circle) on the 2nd line, a E (open circle) on the 1st line, a F (open circle) on the 2nd space, a G (open circle) on the 3rd space, and an A-flat (open circle) on the 4th space.

- (8) Harmonic minor, beginning on B:

A musical staff in B harmonic minor (two sharps). It starts with a B note on the 5th line, followed by a C (open circle) on the 4th line, a D (open circle) on the 3rd line, an E (open circle) on the 2nd line, a F (open circle) on the 1st line, a G (open circle) on the 2nd space, a A (open circle) on the 3rd space, and a B (open circle) on the 4th space.