

Review: The Staff

Practice time! Make sure you have a sharp pencil ready!

- For the following example, write an L for every lined note and an S for every spaced note. The first one is done for you.

S

- Draw ten notes (total) on any of the 5 lines of the staff below. Use whole notes (they look like circles) that were used in the example on page 1. Make sure the line is going through the center of your notes.

- Now, draw ten notes (total) on any of the 4 spaces. Use whole notes, and make sure the entire note is in between the lines (no line going through any part of the note).

- For the examples below, choose whether the notes are moving "Up," "Down" or "Repeating." Remember to look at the note head (circle) not the stem (line connected to notes) to see what direction the notes are moving in. Circle your answer.

Up Down Repeat Up Down Repeat Up Down Repeat Up Down Repeat Up Down Repeat Up Down Repeat

- Circle "Step" or "Skip" for each example below.

Step Skip Step Skip Step Skip Step Skip Step Skip

Step Skip Step Skip Step Skip Step Skip Step Skip

Comparing Different Time Signatures

In this example, there are 3 beats in each measure. A 4 is on the bottom of the time signature, therefore a quarter note is worth 1 beat. The beats are written underneath the notes for you.

In this example, there are also 3 beats in each measure, but an 8th note is now worth 1 beat. The beats are written underneath the notes for you.

Here's a popular folk song in 6/8 time. When you sing this song, you can feel 2 strong beats in each measure, and it makes you want to sway side to side. You feel a strong beat on 1 and 4, which could look like **1 2 3 4 5 6**. The main difference between 3/4 and 6/8 is you will usually see two groups of three 8th notes in 6/8 time.

Row, row, row your boat, gently down the stream.
Do Do Do Re Mi Mi Re Mi Fa Sol

This song feels more like a walk, rather than a sway.

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb.
Mi Re Do Re Mi Mi Mi Re Re Re Mi Sol Sol

CHAPTER 3: Notation

Notes on the Grand Staff

Notes are written on the grand staff in order to enable musicians to read the music they are learning. Singers need to be able to read music in order to learn their parts.

It is important that singers are able to read not only the notes in the clef they are singing, but in the accompaniment as well. This is so they can follow along while they are singing.

The following staves contain notes in the Treble and Bass clefs. Notes can be on lines or in spaces. There are some useful sayings that can help with remembering note names.

Treble Clef Lined Notes: Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge

Treble Clef Spaced Notes: FACE

The image shows two grand staves. The top staff is in Treble clef. The first part shows notes on the lines: E (first line), G (second space), B (third line), D (fourth space), and F (fifth line). The second part shows notes in the spaces: F (first space), A (second space), C (third space), and E (fourth space). The bottom staff is in Bass clef. The first part shows notes on the lines: G (first line), B (second space), D (third line), F (fourth space), and A (fifth line). The second part shows notes in the spaces: A (first space), C (second space), E (third space), and G (fourth space).

Bass Clef Lined Notes: Good Brownies Don't Fall Apart

Bass Clef Spaced Notes: All Cows Eat Grass

Notes in order on the Grand Staff

The image shows a grand staff with notes written in order. The top staff (Treble clef) starts with Middle C (C4) on a ledger line below the first line, then continues with D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F on the lines and spaces. The bottom staff (Bass clef) continues with G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C on the lines and spaces. Arrows point from the text 'Middle C (this note uses a *ledger line)' to the C notes on both staves.

Below is a picture of a piano keyboard with note names on it. As singers, it is often difficult to picture musical concepts such as pitch, the distance between pitches, etc. Throughout these books, you will see piano keyboards like the one below to help clarify these concepts. As a singer, learning how to play the piano is an invaluable tool!



Notice how the pattern of notes: A-B-C-D-E-F-G repeats on the keyboard as it also does on the staves above.

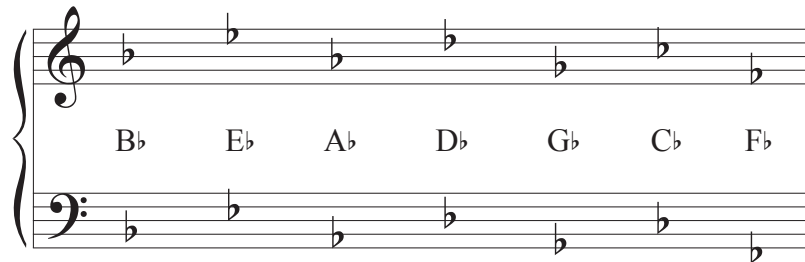
*Short lines added above or below the staff so that notes can be written there. These will be defined further in Level 2.

Flat Key Signatures

♭ - The order of flats in a key signature is: B, E, A, D, G, C, F. You can use the following saying to remember the order of the flats: **BEAD- Gum Candy Fruit**.

The order of flats also happens to be in the opposite order of the sharps.

- F C G D A E B
←————→
♭ - B E A D G C F



In order to tell what key a song is in (how many flats it has) look at the **second to the last flat** and that's the key.

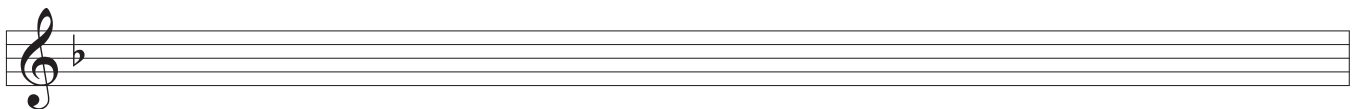
You can also think of the last flat (farthest to the right) as "Fa" of the Major scale. If you count up from Fa to Do, you will also find the key.

In the example below, there are four flats. The second to the last flat is A♭, therefore the key signature is A♭ Major.



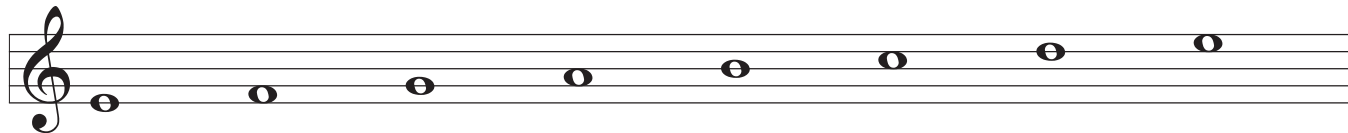
A♭ - This is the second to the last flat, so it is the key.

The only key this rule will not work for is F Major. It only has one flat, so there is no second to the last flat for you to find. You will need to memorize the key signature for F Major.

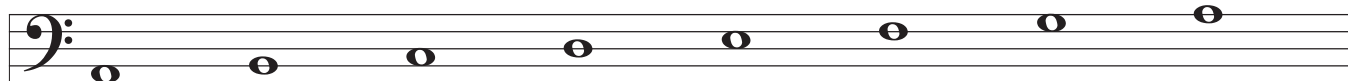


F Major

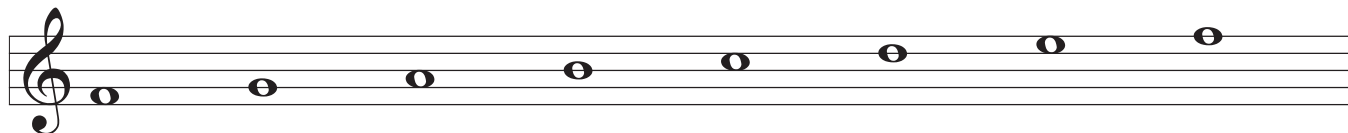
11. Add the necessary # or ♭ to the scales below to create Major scales.



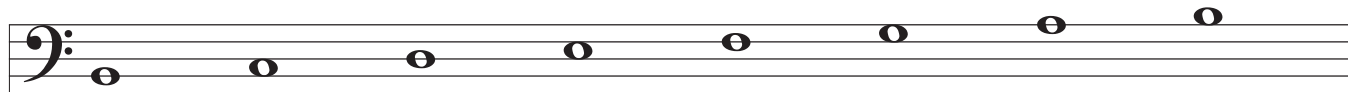
E Maj.



A Maj.

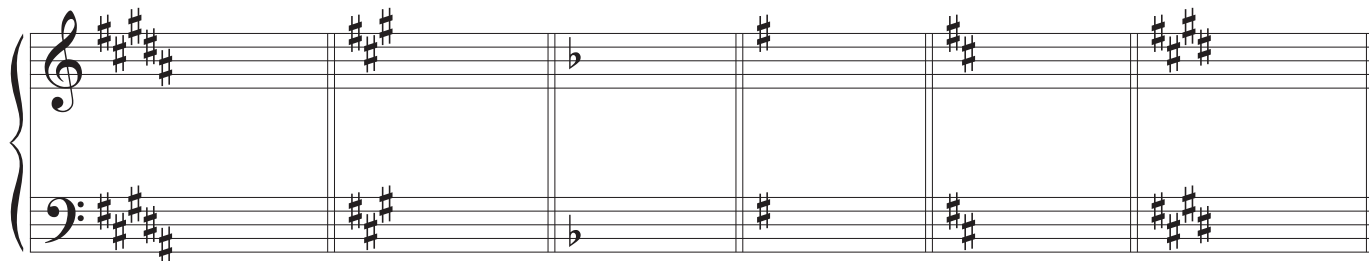


F Maj.



B Maj.

12. Name the Major key for each of these key signatures.



___ Major

___ Major

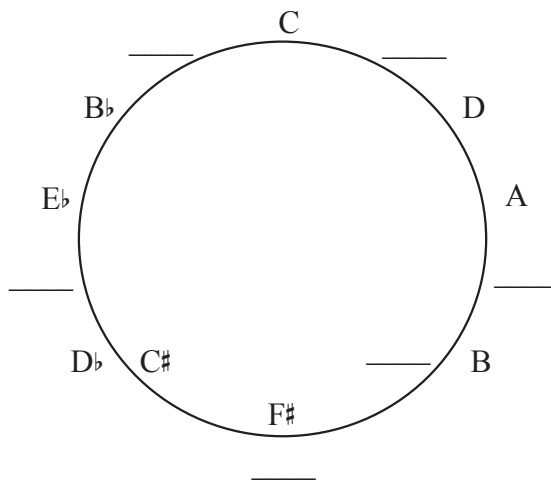
___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

13. Fill in the missing Keys in the Circle of Fifths.



Review: Transposition

1. Transpose the following melody up by one whole step. The melody begins on "Do." Use the following steps.

- Figure out the key signature that is one whole step higher than the given key, then add it to the staff.
- Add the first note ("Do") according to the new key signature.
- Continue transposing the melody by following the same intervals in the given example.



C Maj.

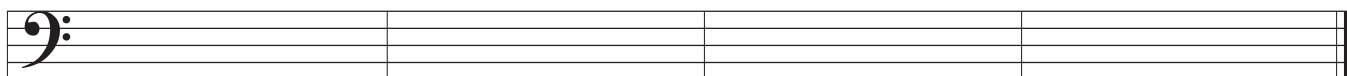


___ Maj.

2. Transpose the following melody down by a Major 3rd. Follow the same steps as above.



E Maj.



___ Maj.

3. Transpose the following melody up by a Perfect 5th. Follow the same steps as above.



D Maj.



___ Maj.

Here are some well known tunes with the primary triad chord progression (I-IV-V) in the accompaniment. You can also listen to "Twist and Shout" by the Beatles, "La Bamba" by Ritchie Valens, or just about any song from the 1950's for more examples of this chord progression.

Polly Wolly Doodle

Oh, I went down south for to see my Sal, sing-ing Pol-ly Wol-ly Doo-dle all the day.

I Tonic I I Subdominant V Dominant

Amazing Grace

A - ma - zing grace how sweet the sound, that saved a wretch like me.

I I IV I I I V

This Land is Your Land

This land is your land, this land is my land. From Ca-li-forn-ia to the New York Is-lands.

I IV I V I

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Twin - kle twin - kle lit - tle star. How I won - der what you are.

I IV I IV I V I

Review: Lead Sheets & Chord Charts

4. Put the correct chord symbol above each measure based on the notes you see. The first measure is done for you.

G

B^b

5. Below is the melody for "Amazing Grace." Based on the chord symbols, write an accompaniment below using chords on the blank staff.

F F B^b F F F C

A - ma - zing grace how sweet the sound, that saved a ___ wretch like me.

F F B^b F F F C

Print a chart of all of the Major and minor chords, so you can learn how to accompany yourself on the piano, guitar, or ukulele! You can usually find free charts online.

Review: IPA

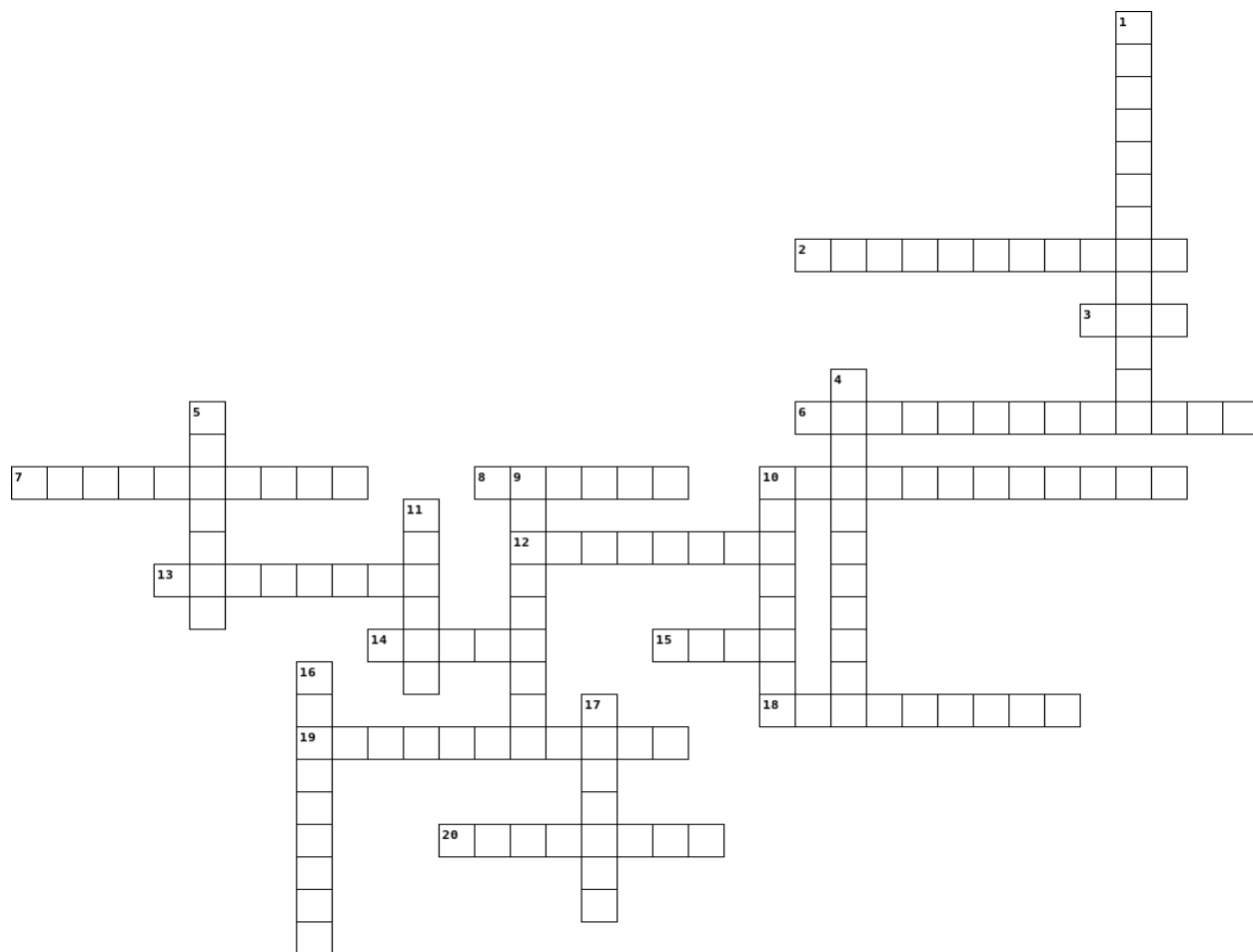
1. Check the English word that contains the same sound as the given IPA symbol.

ð ___ Pot ___ That	ʃ ___ Shoot ___ Say	oʊ ___ Boot ___ Boat	æ ___ Pat ___ Paint	ɑ̃ ___ Rats ___ Fond
ŋ ___ Spring ___ Not	j ___ Yes ___ Just	ɔ ___ Floor ___ Goat	ə ___ Feet ___ About	ɛ̃ ___ Band ___ Bond
h ___ Hot ___ Shine	dʒ ___ Does ___ Jerk	ʌ ___ Vex ___ But	e ___ Fate ___ Pet	ʒ ___ Measure ___ Buzz
n ___ Never ___ Canyon	aɪ ___ Mice ___ Late	ʊ ___ Look ___ Gut	ɪ ___ Fit ___ Bite	aʊ ___ Bout ___ Fat
o ___ Over ___ Cot	ɑ ___ Fat ___ Bother	ɛ ___ Breed ___ Pet	i ___ Fee ___ Hit	ɕ ___ Honor ___ Heat
ts ___ Hats ___ Tang	e ___ Late ___ Set	u ___ Loose ___ Mutt	x ___ Hoch ___ Pox	æ ___ Sat ___ Plate

2. Check the correct IPA spelling for each of the given English words.

Yet ___ jet ___ yet	Oven ___ ovan ___ ʌvən	Fat ___ fæt ___ fait
Moose ___ moss ___ mus	Flee ___ fli ___ fle	Around ___ uhraund ___ ərəʊnd
Let ___ lət ___ let	Flower ___ fləʊər ___ flawɪr	Just ___ dʒʌst ___ yʌst
Bother ___ baðər ___ buaðər	Sing ___ sinj ___ sɪŋ	Shut ___ ʃʌt ___ chʌt
Mit ___ mit ___ mɪt	Onion ___ ʌnjən ___ ɔnjən	Boat ___ baut ___ boʊt

Musical Terms: 1



Across

2. Point where ab muscles & diaphragm meet
3. International Phonetic Alphabet
6. Vocal cords slamming together
7. Muscles in larynx that vibrate & create sound
8. Structure that houses the vocal cords
10. Clear & distinct sounds in spoken word
12. Vocal folds coming together
13. A person who writes music
14. The written music of musical, opera or other work
15. A technique of vocal improvisation in Jazz singing
18. A vowel with two sounds
19. A pianist who plays music beneath the singer
20. Brilliant, lyric vocal style from 18th/19th c.

Down

1. Efficient use of the breath during singing
4. Sudden release of breath from behind glottis
5. The clear pronunciation of words
9. Singing without any form of accompaniment
10. Vocal folds coming apart
11. The words of a song
16. The muscle that initiates inhalation
17. Repeated fluctuation of pitch in the vocal cords

DUKE ELLINGTON

Duke Ellington (Edward Kennedy Ellington) was born during the Contemporary period of Music, on April 29th, 1899, in Washington D.C., USA. Both of his parents were pianists, and he began taking piano lessons when he was seven. His mother raised him around dignified women to teach him manners and to live elegantly. His friends began calling him Duke at an early age.

Ellington loved baseball and got his first job selling peanuts at Washington Senators baseball games. In 1914, he worked at the Poodle Dog Cafe and wrote his first composition, "Soda Fountain Rag" (also known as the "Poodle Dog Rag"). He wrote the piece by ear because he didn't know how to read and write music yet. As an adult, Ellington admitted that he missed more of his piano lessons than he attended. He eventually took his lessons more seriously when he heard well-known pianists perform, including Doc Perry and Louis Brown.



George Rinhart/Contributor/Getty

Ellington began listening to and imitating Ragtime piano music in Washington D.C., Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Between 1917 & 1919, he learned how to read sheet music, improved his technique and started to play gigs in cafés and clubs in Washington D.C. Soon Ellington moved to Harlem and became one of the leading jazz musicians there. Ellington and his orchestra landed a regular gig at Club Kentucky, but really rose to fame when they began playing at the famous Cotton Club in Harlem. They played there for ten years from 1932-1942 and had a weekly radio broadcast, as well as caucasian clientele nightly. This also gave him national exposure. Ellington made eight records in 1924, and some of his songs were in a revue that was performed in Europe, which introduced European audiences to Jazz.

Ellington and his orchestra appeared in Ziegfeld's *Show Girl* with stars such as Jimmy Durante and Al Jolson. In the 1930's, he had some big hits with the songs "Mood Indigo," "It Don't Mean a Thing (If it Ain't Got That Swing)," "Sophisticated Lady," "In a Sentimental Mood," and "Take the "A" Train" which was based on the New York City subway system. Even when other styles of jazz became popular, (like Be-Bop and Cool Jazz), Ellington stayed true to what he played best...Ragtime and Swing. He and Billy Strayhorn wrote the scores to such films as *Anatomy of a Murder* and *Paris Blues*. Ella Fitzgerald also recorded her *Duke Ellington Songbook* with Ellington and his orchestra. He also made records with Louis Armstrong, John Coltrane, and Frank Sinatra.

Ellington received the "Presidential Medal of Freedom" from President Nixon, the "Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award," and the "Legion of Honor" from France. He also appeared in films including *Paris Blues* with Paul Newman and Sidney Poitier. He married Edna Thompson when he was 19 years old, (they separated in the late 20's), and they had one son, Mercer. He carried on his father's tradition and led the Duke Ellington orchestra after Ellington passed away. Duke Ellington died at the age of 75 on May 24, 1974. Over 12,000 people attended his funeral.

Best Known Vocal Songs: "**Mood Indigo,**" "**Take the "A" Train,**" "**It Don't Mean a Thing,**" "**Stormy Weather,**" "**Moon Glow,**" "**Prelude to a Kiss,**" "**I Got it Bad and That Ain't Good,**" "**Don't Get Around Much Anymore,**" "**Satin Doll**"

Après un rêve

1. What key does this piece begin in? Specify Major or minor. (1 point) _____

2. What language is this piece in? (1 point) _____

3. What period of music is this piece from? (1 point) _____

4. Define the tempo "Andante." (1 point) _____

5. What type of song is this? Circle your answer. (1 point)

French Art song

Lied

Aria

6. Where is the text most likely from? (1 point) _____

7. Which voice type best fits this song? Circle your answer. (1 point)

Baritone

Soprano

Contralto

8. Name one other instrument that Gabriel Fauré played & composed for. (1 point)

9. Name the solfege for the circled section in the vocal line of measures 7-8. (1 point)

10. Name the circled Primary chords (a, b, c) in measures 4, 6-7 and give their Roman Numerals. (for example: a minor, iv) (6 points)

Chord a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

Roman Num. _____ _____ _____