

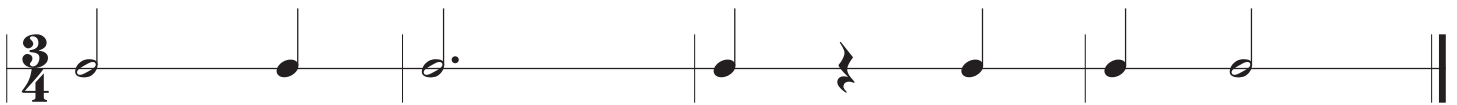
## STRATEGIES FOR STUDYING RHYTHM BEFORE SIGHT-SINGING

1. Take time to visually study the example before singing.
2. Look for any tricky spots.
3. Tap the rhythm during your study time.
4. Practice taking a breath when you see a rest (so you don't forget to observe them).

## STRATEGIES FOR SIGHT-SINGING RHYTHM

1. Tap a **slow** steady beat that never changes. In 2/4, 3/4 & 4/4 time, your "tap" is a quarter note.
2. Sing the rhythm you see while tapping the steady beat. Best to sing the rhythm on "Do" "La" "Ta" or a similar word starting with a consonant. Sing the rhythm on a single pitch.
3. Breathe or pause on the rests.
4. Try to keep singing without stopping to fix any mistakes you may have made.

Example: Click on the play button to hear the example. Notice there are 3 clicks before the music begins. The clicks represent the steady beat. The strings sound represents a singing voice.



Practice singing along with the examples below using "Do" "La" "Ta" or any other one syllable word you prefer. Don't forget to breathe on the rest.



Now, let's add "Fa" to the melodies. Each of the following melodies contain four notes ("Do," "Re," "Mi," & "Fa"). Sing each melody on your own, then click the play button and sing along.

Click for the starting pitch "C"

9.   
Do Re Mi Fa Mi Re (shh) Mi Fa Mi Re Do

10.   
Do Re Mi Fa Mi Re Do

11.   
Do (shh) Re (shh) Mi Fa Mi (shh) Re Mi Fa Mi Re (shh) Do

12.   
Do Re Mi Fa Mi Fa (shh) Mi Re Do

Now, let's add "Sol" to the melodies. Each of the following melodies contain five notes ("Do," "Re," "Mi," "Fa," & "Sol"). Sing each melody on your own, then click the play button and sing along.

Click for the starting pitch "C"

13.   
Do Re Mi Fa Sol (shh) Fa Mi Re Do

14.   
Do Re Mi Fa Sol (shh) Fa Mi Re Re Do

15.   
Do Re Do Re Mi Fa Sol (shh) Fa Mi Re Do

16.   
Do (shh) Re (shh) Mi Fa Sol Sol (shh) Fa Sol Fa Mi Re Do

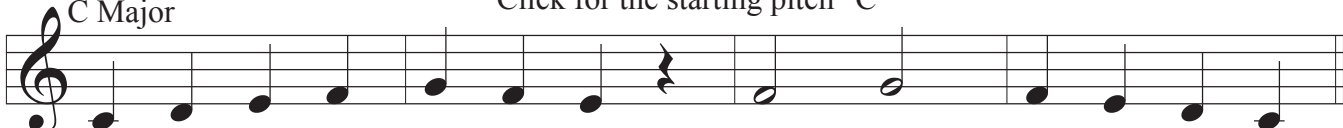
## CHALLENGE EXERCISES

The following melodies are in new keys. The keys are: B $\flat$  Major, E $\flat$  Major, and A $\flat$  Major.

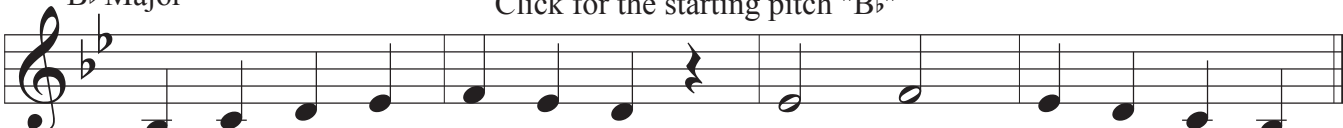
As singers, it is vital that we sing in appropriate keys for our voice types. If a song is too high or low, we can transpose the song to a different key to suit our voice. When the key changes, the solfege adjusts to the new key. Whatever the new key is becomes the new "Do."\*

Look at the examples below. You will see the same melody in four different keys. Notice how the melody sounds the same, it just gets higher/lower, and the solfege adjusts to the new key. This is called "movable Do."

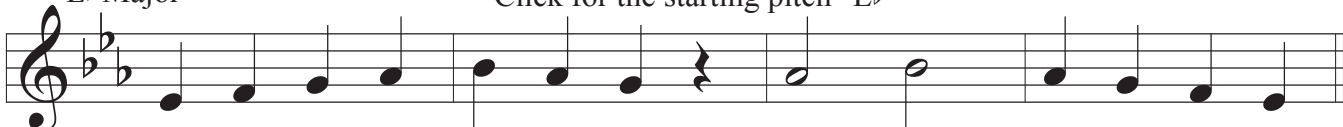
57. C Major Click for the starting pitch "C"



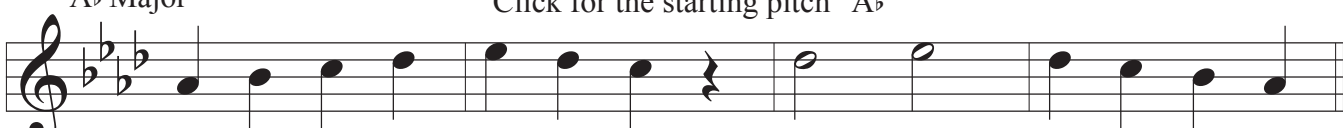
58. B $\flat$  Major Click for the starting pitch "B $\flat$ "



59. E $\flat$  Major Click for the starting pitch "E $\flat$ "



60. A $\flat$  Major Click for the starting pitch "A $\flat$ "




\*More information about key signatures can be found in Lesson 4 of Music Theory for Singers, Level 3.

# RHYTHMIC EAR TRAINING


Listen to each example and determine whether the correct answer is in column A or B. Answers are provided at the end of this book.

Click to hear the example

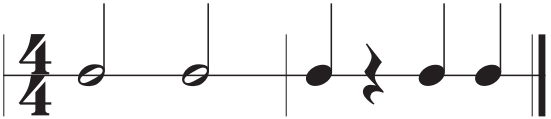
4. **A**




**B**



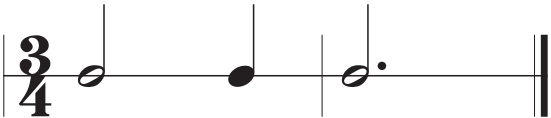
5. **A**




**B**



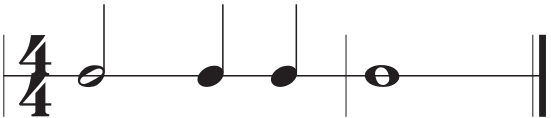
6. **A**



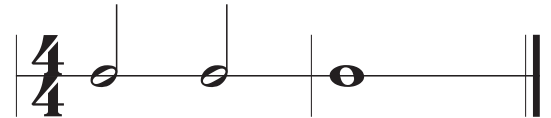
**B**



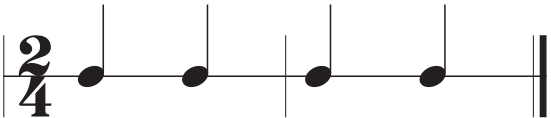
7. **A**




**B**



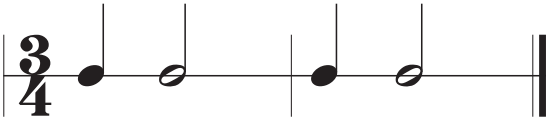
8. **A**



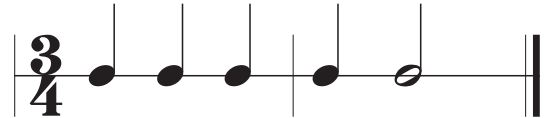
**B**



9. **A**



**B**




# MELODIC EAR TRAINING

In this section, you will hear a melody consisting of five notes (Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol) as in the melodic sight-singing section. Examples may be in the keys of C, G, D, F, A, E, B, B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , or A $\flat$  Major.


Look at the melodies in column A and B for each question, click to listen, and determine the melody you hear. Pay special attention to the direction of the notes.

16. A




Click to hear  
the example

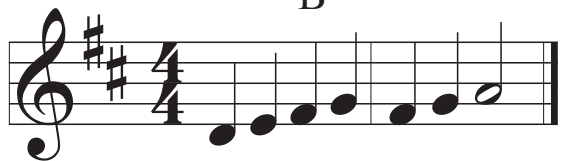
B



17. A




B



18. A



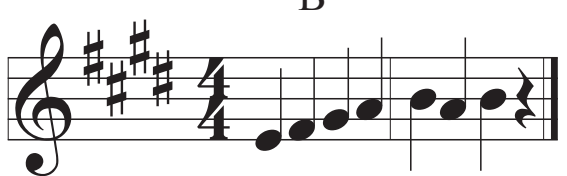
B




19. A




B



20. A



B



## SOLFEGE EAR TRAINING

The following melodies contain four note patterns (Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol). Instead of looking at notes, you will look at the written solfege syllables and determine what pattern matches the melody you hear.

Click to hear  
the example

A

33. Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol-Fa-Sol

B

Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Mi-Fa-Mi

A

34. Do-Re-Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Mi

B

Do-Re-Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol

A

35. Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Mi-Fa-Sol

B

Do-Re-Mi-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol

A

36. Do-Re-Mi-Mi-Fa-Fa-Sol

B

Do-Re-Mi-Re-Mi-Mi-Mi

A

37. Do-Re-Re-Mi-Mi-Fa-Sol

B

Do-Re-Do-Re-Mi-Mi-Fa

A

38. Do-Do-Re-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol

B

Do-Re-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol-Fa

## PRACTICE TEST #1

Click the play button to listen to each question and its musical example. Choose the correct answer.

A  
1. Allegro

B  
Lento


A  
2. Classical Period of Music

B  
Musical Theatre/Broadway

A  
3. Diminuendo (*dim.*)


B  
Crescendo

A  
4. Broken Triad 

B  
Interval of a 6th 

A  
5. Andante

B  
Allegro

A  
6. Interval of a 5th 

B  
Interval of a 4th 