RHYTHMIC EXERCISES IN 9/8 TIME

You will now sing examples in the 9/8 time signature, where there are 9 beats in each measure and an 8th note receives one beat.

Remember:

Study each example for up to 30 seconds before singing

Tap a steady beat while you sing the rhythms you see. Remember your "tap" is an eighth note.

Sing the following rhythms on "Do," "La," "Ta," or similar word.

Try to keep going without stopping to fix a mistake.

Click on the play button and sing along to see how you did!

Click for the pitch "C"





Listen to the following examples and determine whether you hear a 6th, 7th or 8th. The first examples will be harmonic intervals (two notes sounded at the same time), the second examples will be melodic examples (one note followed by another). Answers are provided at the end of this chapter.

HARMONIC INTERVALS (6ths/7ths/8ths)

h.

a.	6th	7th
b.	8th	6th
c.	7th	8th
d.	6th	8th
e.	7th	8th
f.	6th	7th
g.	8th	6th

MELODIC INTERVALS (6ths/7ths/8ths) (Hint: 6ths = Do-La - 7ths = Do-Ti - 8ths = Do-Do)

6th

7th

i.	6th	7th
j.	8th	6th
k.	7th	8th
1.	6th	8th
m.	7th	8th
n.	6th	7th
0.	8th	6th
p.	6th	7th

MELODIC EXERCISES IN C & A HARMONIC MINOR

Now you will be introduced to melodies in a harmonic minor key, in the range of an octave.

When singing a Harmonic minor scale, the solfege is slightly different. The 3rd & 6th notes are lowered, but the 7th note is raised by 1/2 step.

The altered solfege represents the different notes and sounds that are in a minor scale.

Solfege for an ascending minor scale is: Do-Re-Me-Fa-Sol-Le-Ti- Do.

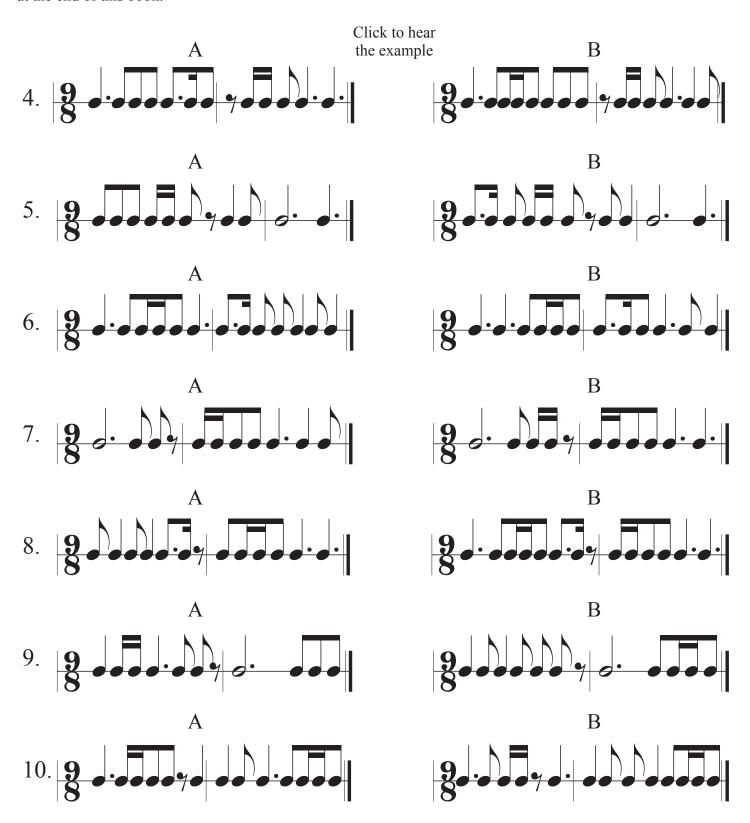
You may also use the solfege that relates to the relative Major key: La-Ti-Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Si-La.

The following harmonic minor melodies are in c and a minor.



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.





Listen to the following examples of Major 2nds, minor 2nds, Major 3rds, minor 3rds, Perfect 4ths, Perfect 5ths, Tritones, minor 6ths & Major 6ths. Choose whether the interval you hear is in column A or B.

A	В
112. Major 6th	Major 3rd
113. Perfect 4th	Tritone
114. Major 2nd	Perfect 4th
115. minor 3rd	minor 2nd
116. Perfect 5th	Tritone
117. Major 3rd	Perfect 4th
118. minor 2nd	Tritone
119. Major 2nd	minor 6th
120. minor 3rd	Tritone
121. Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th
122. Major 2nd	minor 2nd
123. minor 3rd	minor 6th
124. Perfect 4th	Tritone
125. Major 3rd	Major 6th
126. Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th

SCALES: NATURAL MINOR & HARMONIC MINOR

In this section, you will hear Natural minor scales and Harmonic minor scales.

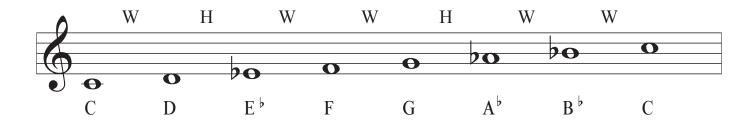
NATURAL MINOR SCALES

In order for a scale to be in a minor key, the notes must follow a specific pattern of half steps and whole steps.

The pattern of half steps and whole steps that make up a <u>natural</u> minor scale is as follows:

Whole - Half - Whole - Half - Whole - Whole (W-H-W-W-H-W-W). The 3rd, 6th & 7th notes are lowered.

Listen to the c natural minor scale below.

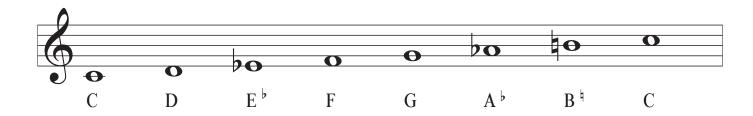


HARMONIC MINOR SCALES

The pattern of half steps and whole steps that make up a <u>harmonic</u> minor scale are almost identical to a natural minor scale, however, the 7th note is raised by a 1/2 step. So the distance between the 6th and 7th notes is 1 & 1/2 steps.

A harmonic minor scale is a natural minor scale with the 7th note raised by a 1/2 step. The 3rd & 6th notes are still lowered, ("me" & "le") while the 7th note is raised ("ti.")

Listen to the c harmonic minor scale below.



PRACTICE TEST #1

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

A	B
1. Agitato	Ritenuto
A 2. Interval of a Maj. 3rd	B Interval of a Maj. 6th
A 3. Major Arpeggio	B Major Scale
A	B
4. Canción	minor Scale
A	B
5. Trill	Major Arpeggio
A	В

Natural minor scale

6. Harmonic minor scale