

RHYTHMIC EXERCISES

Remember:

Study each example for up to 30 seconds before singing.

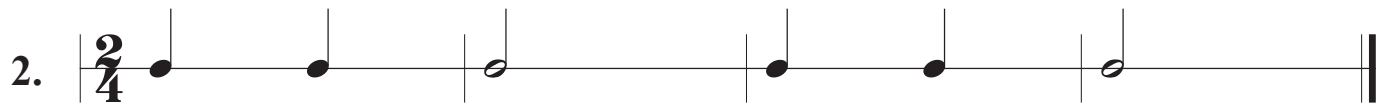
Tap a steady beat while you sing the rhythms you see.

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"



SECTION 2: MELODIC SIGHT-SINGING

In Level 1, you will sing melodies within the range of three notes. In solfege, these notes are represented by Do, Re & Mi. Solfege is a system of assigning a syllable to each note of a scale, just like in the song "Do-Re-Mi" from the musical *The Sound of Music*.

Solfege is a useful tool when sight-singing. Moveable "Do" is when "Do" matches the tonic of whatever key you're in. The first melodies in this section are in the key of C: C=Do, D=Re, E=Mi. In the second part of this section, you'll have more challenging melodies in three additional keys.*

SIGHT-SINGING IN C MAJOR

First, let's sing "Do" (pronounced "dough"). Every time you see the note C, you will sing the word "Do" on its pitch. Sing the following rhythm on C while saying "Do" for each note, then click on the play button and sing along. Click for the pitch "C"



Do Do Do Do (shh) Do Do

Now, let's sing "Re" (pronounced "ray"). Every time you see the note D, you will sing the word "Re" on its pitch. Click for the pitch "D"



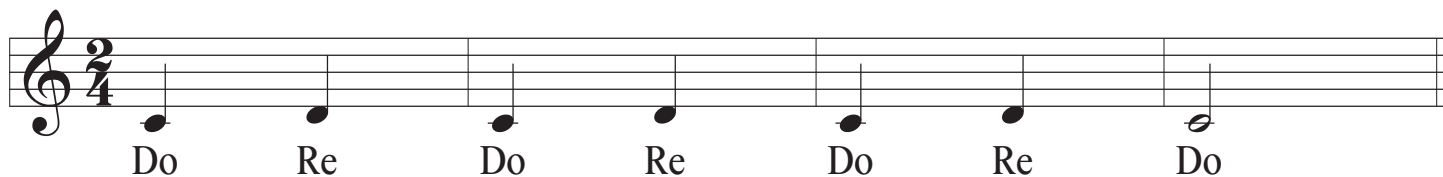
Re Re Re Re (shh) Re Re

Now, let's sing "Mi" (pronounced "mee"). Every time you see the note E, you will sing the word "Mi" on its pitch. Click for the pitch "E"



Mi Mi Mi Mi (shh) Mi Mi

Let's put "Do" and "Re" together. Pay special attention to the direction of the notes. Try to sing this on your own, then click play and sing along. Click for the starting pitch "C"



Do Re Do Re Do Re Do

*All key signatures and more in-depth theory can be found in *Music Theory for Singers, Level 1*.

MELODIC EXERCISES

Click for the starting pitch "C"

Remember:


Study each example for up to 30 seconds before you sing.

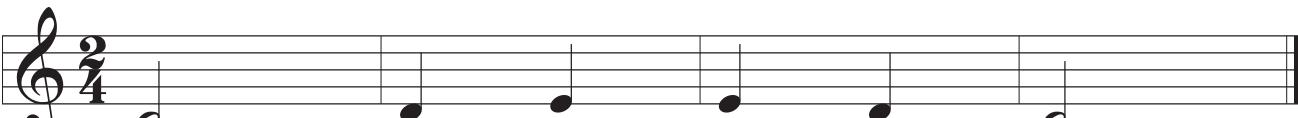
Pay special attention to whether it ends on "Do" or "Mi."

Tap a slow, steady beat while you sing the rhythms you see.


Watch for any repeating notes.

Try to keep going, even if you make a mistake.

19. 
Do (shh) Re (shh) Mi Re Do

20. 
Do Re Mi Mi Re Do

Now sing these melodies on your own using solfege. Pay special attention to the direction of the notes. Notice new time signatures 3/4 (3 beats per measure) and 4/4 (4 beats per measure) are also included.

21. 

22. 

23. 

CHALLENGE EXERCISES

The following melodies are in new keys. The keys are: G Major, D Major, and F 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."

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

Do Re Mi Re Do

43. Click for the starting pitch "G"

Do Re Mi Re Do

44. Click for the starting pitch "D"

Do Re Mi Re Do

45. Click for the starting pitch "F"

Do Re Mi Re Do

*More information about key signatures can be found in Lesson 6 of Music Theory for Singers, Level 1.

SECTION 3: EAR-TRAINING

As singers, it's crucial that we practice learning music in every way we can. Practicing ear-training in addition to sight-singing strengthens our ability to learn and memorize music.

This section includes multiple strategies to help you distinguish between different melodies, forms, rhythms, and styles of music.

In this first section, you will see two columns of rhythms. Click the play button in between the columns and you will hear a rhythm. The rhythm you hear is either the rhythm in column A or column B.


Each rhythm example may contain quarter, half and whole notes and quarter rests.

These examples are in 2/4 and 4/4 time. Make sure you pay attention to the time signature changes.

Sing along with the recording, tap the examples or touch the screen to help you figure out the correct answer. You will hear "clicks" for one measure before the rhythm example begins.

Below are a few sample questions with answers included.

1. A Click to hear the example B



The correct answer is A

2. A B



The correct answer is A

3. A B



The correct answer is B


MELODIC EAR-TRAINING

In this section, you will hear a melody consisting of three notes (Do-Re-Mi) as in the melodic sight-singing section. Examples may be in the keys of C Major, G Major, D Major and F 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.

Click to hear
the example

16. **A**



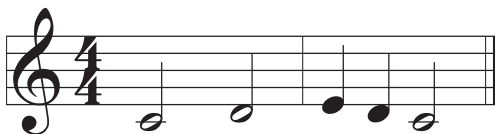
B



17. **A**



B




18. **A**




B




19. **A**




B



20. **A**



B



Listen to each musical example, and choose the term that best fits the example.

Click to hear
the example

A

1. Soft to loud (*p* - *f*)

(Also called *crescendo*)*

B

Loud to soft (*f* - *p*)

(Also called *diminuendo*)*

A

2. Melody

B

Accompaniment

A

3. Staccato



B

Legato



A

4. $\frac{3}{4}$ Time Signature

B

$\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signature

A

5.  Major Triad

B

 Interval of a 2nd

A

6. Folk Music

B

Classical Music

*These terms are introduced in Level 2 MTFS SS & ET.