

### EXAMPLES IN IRREGULAR METERS: 5/4 & 7/4

The following examples are in 5/4 time. There are 5 beats in each measure and a quarter note receives 1 beat.

Click for the pitch "C"

46. 

47. 

48. 

49. 

50. 

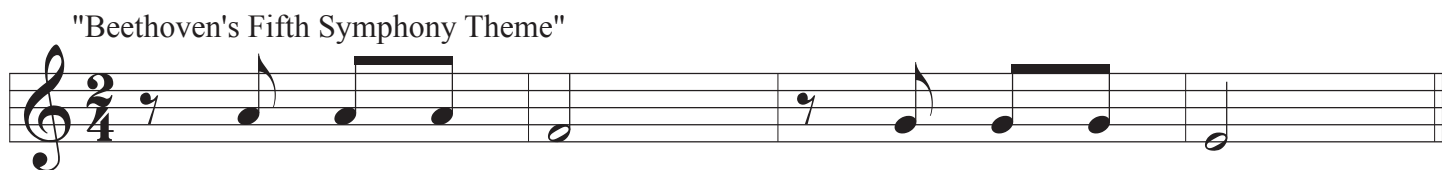
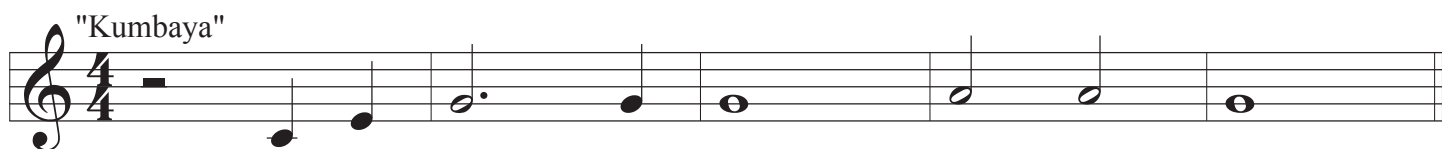
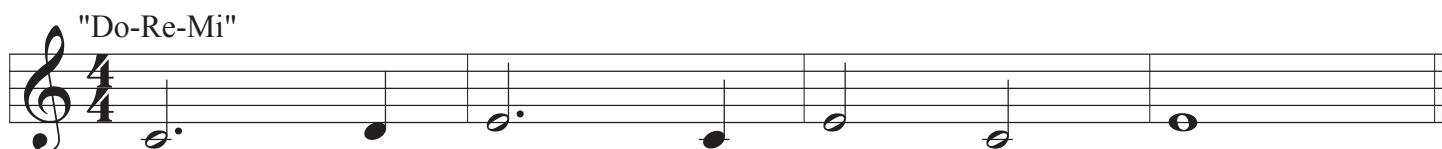
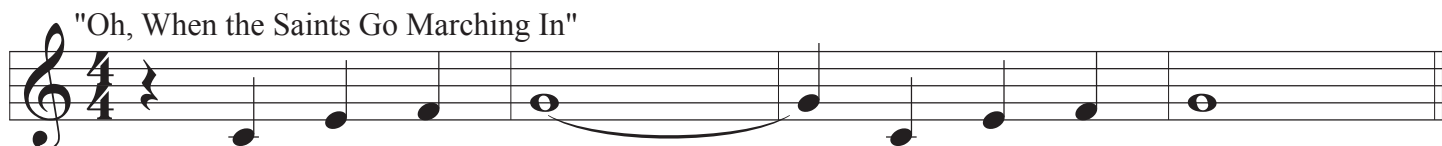
51. 

# INTERVAL OF A 3RD

When singing 3rds, you are singing "skipping notes."

For example. Do-Mi is a 3rd (you skipped over Re). Mi-Sol is also a 3rd (you skipped over Fa)

Here is a list of famous songs that contain 3rds. You can hear these songs in your head while you are sight-singing. Click to hear each example!



## FINAL REVIEW

Listen to the following examples and determine what interval you hear. 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

a.	Maj. 6th	Per. 8th
b.	min. 2nd	min. 7th
c.	Maj. 7th	Per. 8th
d.	Per. 5th	Per. 4th
e.	min. 6th	min. 3rd
f.	Maj. 3rd	Maj. 6th
g.	Per. 8th	Per. 5th
h.	min. 2nd	Maj. 7th
i.	Tritone	Maj. 7th
j.	Per. 4th	Per. 5th
k.	min. 3rd	min. 6th
l.	min. 7th	min. 6th
m.	Maj. 7th	min. 7th
n.	Per. 5th	Tritone
o.	Maj. 2nd	min. 2nd
p.	Per. 4th	Maj. 2nd

## SIGHT-SINGING WITH CHANGING TONALITIES & TIME SIGNATURES

The following melodies contain elements of major, harmonic minor, melodic minor and chromatic scales. They may include tritones, major and minor intervals.

Study each example carefully before you sing to see if you can identify what type of scales and intervals you see. Does the example stay in a major key, or does it modulate to a minor key? Use all of your knowledge of music theory to analyze each example and determine its trajectory. Then, sing each example and compare with the tracks.

Click for the starting pitch "E $\flat$ "

53.    
 Do Me Fa Sol Do Te Le Sol Me Sol La Ti Do Ti La Sol Mi Mi Re



Do Mi Sol Fa Mi Re Mi Sol Do Sol Do Do Ti Te La Le Sol Fa Mi Re Do

54. 



55. 



Click for the starting pitch "D $\flat$ "

72. 

73. 

74. 

75. 

## INTERVAL EAR TRAINING: THE TRITONE (DIM. 5TH / AUG. 4TH)

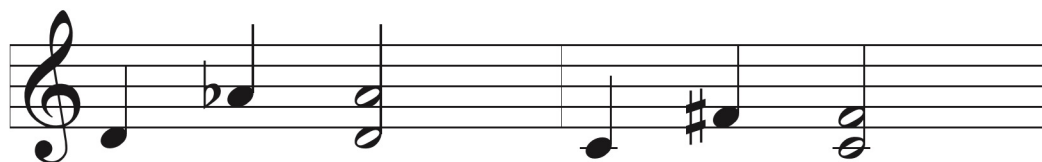
A Tritone, as reviewed in the interval chapter, sounds like the first two notes from "The Simpsons" theme song.

A Tritone is created in two ways:

1. If you alter a Perfect 4th by extending the interval a 1/2 step larger (either raising the top note or lowering the bottom note), you create an Augmented 4th, also known as a Tritone. You are augmenting the 4th.
2. If you alter a Perfect 5th by decreasing the interval by a 1/2 step smaller (either lowering the top note or raising the bottom note), you create a diminished 5th, also known as a Tritone. You are diminishing the 5th.

When sounded harmonically, a Tritone is dissonant (sounds like it needs to resolve).

A Tritone spans the distance of 6 half steps.



The image shows a single staff of music in treble clef. It contains two pairs of notes. The first pair is a diminished 5th interval, consisting of a C4 note and a G4 note with a flat (Bb4). The second pair is an augmented 4th interval, consisting of a C4 note and an F#4 note. Both intervals are shown as dyads.

diminished 5th                      Augmented 4th

Listen to the following examples of diminished 5ths & Augmented 4ths (Tritones). Click to hear each example.



The image shows a staff of music in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four pairs of notes. The first pair is a diminished 5th interval (C4 and G4 with a flat). The second pair is an augmented 4th interval (C4 and F#4). The third pair is a diminished 5th interval (C4 and G4 with a flat). The fourth pair is an augmented 4th interval (C4 and F#4). Each pair is shown as a dyad.

dim. 5th                      Aug. 4th                      dim. 5th                      Aug. 4th



The image shows a staff of music in bass clef. It contains four pairs of notes. The first pair is a diminished 5th interval (C3 and G3 with a flat). The second pair is an augmented 4th interval (C3 and F#3). The third pair is a diminished 5th interval (C3 and G3 with a flat). The fourth pair is an augmented 4th interval (C3 and F#3). Each pair is shown as a dyad.

dim. 5th                      Aug. 4th                      dim. 5th                      Aug. 4th

## SCALES: BLUES SCALE, CHROMATIC SCALE & WHOLE TONE SCALE

### BLUES SCALES

In a blues scale, the third, fifth and seventh notes are lowered, and the 2nd and 6th notes are most commonly omitted.

Listen to the blues scale beginning on c below.

W      W      W      W      W      W      W

C    E<sup>b</sup>   F    G<sup>b</sup>   G<sup>#</sup>   B<sup>b</sup>   C    B<sup>b</sup>   G    G<sup>b</sup>   F    E<sup>b</sup>   C

### CHROMATIC SCALES

A chromatic scale consists entirely of half steps. Chromatic scales can begin on any pitch, with all subsequent pitches the same distance apart (half step).

Listen to the c chromatic scale below.

C   C<sup>#</sup> D   D<sup>#</sup> E   F   F<sup>#</sup> G   G<sup>#</sup> A   A<sup>#</sup> B   C   B   B<sup>b</sup>   A<sup>b</sup>   A   G<sup>b</sup>   G<sup>#</sup>   F<sup>#</sup> E   E<sup>b</sup>   D<sup>#</sup>   D<sup>b</sup>   C<sup>#</sup>

### WHOLE TONE SCALE

A whole tone scales consists entirely of whole steps. Whole tone scales begin on any pitch, with all subsequent pitches the same distance apart (whole step).

Listen to the c whole tone scale below.

C    D    E    F<sup>#</sup>   G<sup>#</sup>   A<sup>#</sup>   C    B<sup>b</sup>   A<sup>b</sup>   G<sup>b</sup>   E    D    C

## PRACTICE TEST #2

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

A

1. Interval of a min. 7th

B

Interval of a Maj. 7th

A

2. Romantic Period

B

Baroque Period

A

3. Jazz Music

B

Art Song

A

4. Embellishment

B

Harmony

A

5. Chromatic Scale

B

Whole Tone Scale

A

6. Imitation

B

Repetition