### **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"





## **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                         |
| i.<br>j.             | Tritone Per. 4th                    | Maj. 7th Per. 5th                |
|                      |                                     |                                  |
| j.                   | Per. 4th                            | Per. 5th                         |
| j.<br>k.             | Per. 4th<br>min. 3rd                | Per. 5th<br>min. 6th             |
| j.<br>k.<br>l.       | Per. 4th min. 3rd min. 7th          | Per. 5th<br>min. 6th<br>min. 6th |
| j.<br>k.<br>l.<br>m. | Per. 4th min. 3rd min. 7th Maj. 7th | Per. 5th min. 6th min. 7th       |

#### 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.





## 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.

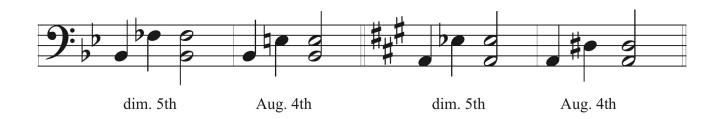
When sounded harmonically, a Tritone is dissonant (sounds like it needs to resolve).

A Tritone spans the distance of 6 half steps.



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



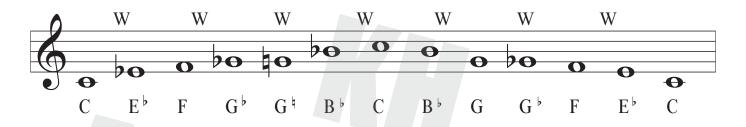


## SCALES: BLUES SCALE, CHROMATIC SCALE & WHOLE TONE SCALE

#### **BLUES SCALES**

In a <u>blues</u> 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.



#### **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).

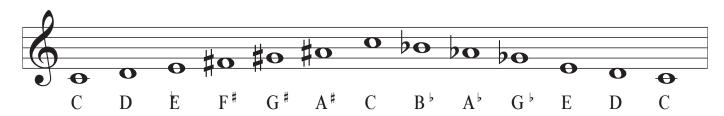
Listen to the c chromatic scale below.



#### 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.



## **PRACTICE TEST #2**

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

В A 1. Interval of a min. 7th Interval of a Maj. 7th В 2. Romantic Period Baroque Period В 3. Jazz Music Art Song B 4. Embellishment Harmony B A 5. Chromatic Scale Whole Tone Scale В A 6. Imitation Repetition