

ADVANCED
EAR-TRAINING
and
SIGHT-SINGING

GEORGE A. WEDGE

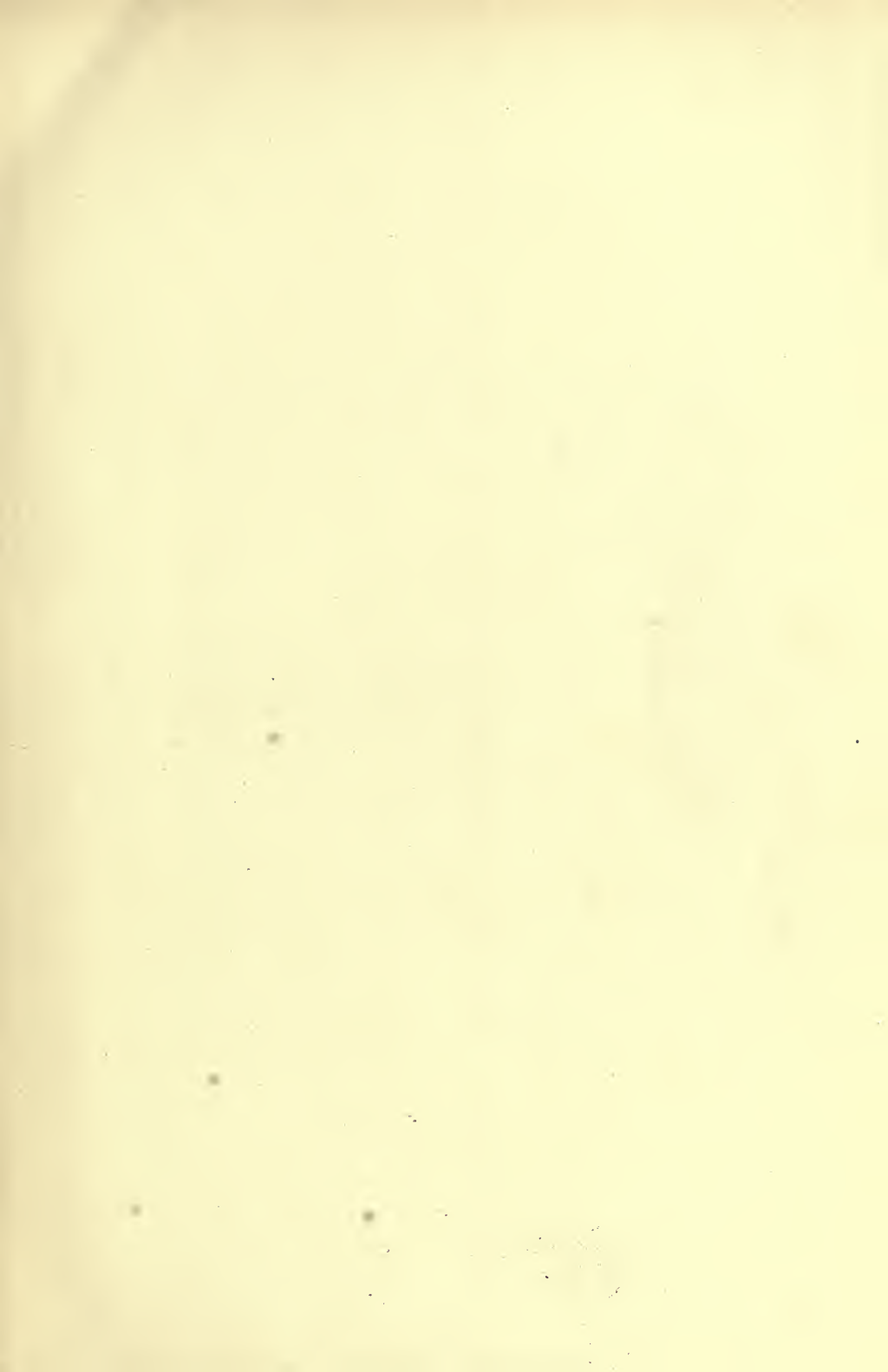


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ADVANCED
EAR-TRAINING
and
SIGHT-SINGING

AS APPLIED TO THE
STUDY OF HARMONY

A Continuation of the
Practical and Coördinated Course for
Schools and Private Study

By

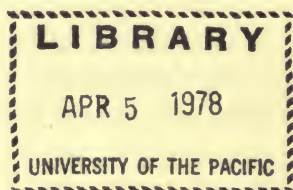
GEORGE A. WEDGE



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To
Dr. FRANK DAMROSCH

PREFACE

The study of Harmony generally consists of writing notes, mathematically calculated from a figured bass, without hearing their sound or understanding their use and bearing upon playing or singing. A musician must be able to read and hear written music as readily as he reads his mother tongue.

The purpose of this book is to show the pupil how to study and apply Harmony, to develop the ability to hear what is written and to furnish exercises for study.

Each Lesson is divided into three Sections: Section A contains the exercises for written work, applying Harmony to Melodic Construction and Harmonization, and the study of Form; Section B, the exercises for Harmonic, Interval and Melodic Dictation; Section C, the exercises in Singing Intervals, Rhythms, Chords and Sight-Reading.

In class-work it has been found practical to use two fifty-minute periods a week, devoting one period to Sections A and B and the other to Section C. The explanations at the beginning of each Lesson combined with Section C can be used for the study of Sight-Singing without the written work of Section A and the Ear-Training of Section B.

Following is a plan of the book, showing the development of the work and order in which the factors are taken up.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to express his gratitude to Dr. Frank Damrosch, who has encouraged and sponsored this work as it has been developed in the classes at the Institute of Musical Art;

To Miss Helen W. Whiley for loyalty and enthusiasm in presenting this material, and help in the preparation of the manuscript;

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To G. Schirmer, Inc. for the use of copyrighted material in the Exercises for Sight-Singing.

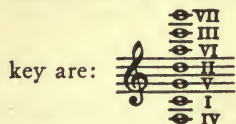
GEORGE A. WEDGE.

North Brooklin, Maine,
August 15th, 1922.

in the position of the 3rd when the third of the chord is in the soprano. The root is in the bass. The position of a chord has nothing to do with Inversion, which will be treated later.

Chords are used in music to establish the key and to give accent. The progression or resolution of one chord into another produces an accent. Therefore, the chord on the unaccented pulse resolves into the chord on the accented pulse.

Chords are built upon the tones of the key, i.e., the different tones found by dividing a string into thirds, and not upon these pitches arranged in the major scale relationship. Chords are related to and progress to the I chord as these tones are related to the key-tone. If C is the key-tone, the tones of the



These tones as roots of chords and arranged in this order are:

VII
III
VI
II
V
I
IV

The only tone in this series which is at rest is the key-tone. The other tones are active in their relationship with C. In arranging the chords the IV is transposed and placed between the II and the VI, as the II⁷ chord includes the IV

and is nearer the key-centre.

Compositions generally begin with the I chord and may progress to any chord. As all other chords are active, they will have to progress to more active chords until they come to rest on the I chord. For example, if we progress from the I to the VI, the VI will progress to some other chord nearer the centre, the IV, II or V, and then to the I.

The V and IV chords are the only chords which may progress immediately to the I. The other chords will pass through V or IV before going to I. The III always goes to IV or II before going to V.

This law of the progression of the roots of chords is known as the *Harmonic Law* and the progression from one tone to the next in this series an *Harmonic Step* or *Degree*.

The three upper voices of chords resolve according to the law of active and rest tones in the major scale which is the *Melodic Law*. It will be found that if the root of the chord fulfills the harmonic law the three upper voices will fulfill the melodic law.



When the V chord progresses to the I chord as in (a) the root V in the bass progresses an harmonic step to the I; the 7th degree in the soprano progresses to the 8th; the 5th degree, which is a rest tone, remains stationary; the 2nd degree progresses to the 3rd.

In the progression IV to I, as in (b), the root IV in the bass goes to the I; the 6th degree in the soprano to the 5th; the 4th degree to the 3rd; the 1st degree remains at rest.

In the progression IV to V, the root of the IV progresses harmonically to the root of the V; the 6th degree in the soprano moves to the 5th; the 4th degree, which must resolve down, moves to the 2nd, as there is no 3rd degree in the V chord; the 8th degree moves to the 7th.

LESSON I.

Section A.

(1) Learn the arrangement of the chord roots in the harmonic series.

(2) Construct melodies, phrases in length, in 6/8 meter, using the I, V and IV chords as a basis for the melody. Employ any of the following rhythms:



In writing a melody, using chords as a basis, first divide the staff into measures and place the chord symbols underneath, one chord for each pulse.

The choice of chords is determined by the harmonic law.

A chord may be repeated within a measure, but not over the bar.

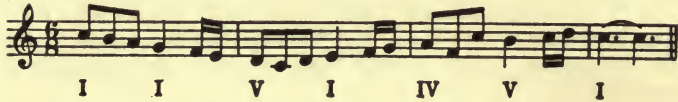
A phrase when regular will begin with the I chord on the accented or unaccented pulse and will end with the I chord on an accented pulse of the fourth measure, preceded by the V chord. This is an *Authentic Cadence*. If the final I chord is in the position of the octave, a *Perfect Authentic Cadence* results; if in the position of the third or fifth, the cadence is known as *Imperfect Authentic*. A phrase generally ends with a Perfect Authentic Cadence.

A melody may follow the line of a scale up or down. In working from an harmonic basis the melody will move along the scale-line from some tone of the chord on the pulse. Not all the tones of the scale will be found in this chord. The tones which come between the tones of the chord are called *Passing-Tones*, and do not affect the harmony.

At any time the melody may stop and embellish a tone of the chord by progressing to the tone a half-step or whole step above or below. These tones are known as *Neighboring Tones*, and do not affect the harmony. Neighboring tones must always return to the principal tone and may never jump, unless from the upper to the lower neighbor or the reverse.

All skips, single or consecutive, must occur between tones of the chord. Occasionally a skip may be made to a neighbor; the neighbor must immediately resolve to the principal tone.

For example, divide the staff into four measures. As these melodies are to be in 6/8 meter, we shall have two chords in each measure but the last. The phrase may end on the first or second pulse of the fourth measure as it is a compound meter. On the first pulse we may have a I chord and repeat it for the second; on the third the V and its resolution on the fourth; then the IV, which may go either to the V or I. In the following example the IV will move to the V on account of the cadence.



The melody may start with 8 and progress down the scale to 3, making b, a and f, passing-tones; then to 2, a part of the V chord on the next pulse; then to 1, the lower neighbor of 2, and back to 2; then to 3 for the I chord, passing through 4 and 5 to 6 for the IV chord; then skip in the IV chord from 6 to 4 to 8; turning after the wide skip to 7, a member of the V chord, and passing through 8 up to 2 and returning to 8 for the cadence.

Section B.

(1) Play the following chord successions, listening to the difference in sound of the I and V chords. The I chord gives a feeling of rest, because the root is the fundamental tone in the harmonic series and the three upper voices are rest tones of the major scale. If the I chord is in octave position, it sounds complete; if it is in the position of the third or fifth it gives a feeling of rest, but sounds incomplete or questioning.

The V chord sounds unfinished and as if the I chord should follow. It is an active chord and needs resolution into the I chord, because its root is the nearest related tone to the I chord in the harmonic series and two of its upper voices are active tones in the major scale and demand resolution.

In listening to the chord, hear it as a complex of tones, if it is at rest or needs resolution, do not listen primarily to the bass or soprano. In chord repetitions the same sounds will be heard, but in different arrangement.

Practise as follows:

- (a) Play each exercise several times, determining if the chords are active or at rest.
- (b) After each V chord pause for a moment so that the mind may realize the demand for resolution.
- (c) Play the first chord and think the sound of the others. Test with the piano to see if you think correctly.
- (d) Use each exercise for dictation as follows:
 - (1) Rule the staff for four measures.
 - (2) Have someone play the exercise slowly, twice.
 - (3) At the second playing write the chord symbols according as you think it is the I or the V chord.
 - (4) Have the exercise played again and write the numbers of the scale steps in the soprano.
 - (5) Compare your version with the exercise. If there is a mistake, play your version, then the correct chord, until you hear the mistake.

Exercise I would be written:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | | | |
| I | V | I | I | V | V | I |

The chords of this exercise will be heard thus: The first chord as the I, the next a different chord demanding resolution into the I, so it must be the V; the next the I, as the resolution of the V; the next as the same chord, the position having

been changed; the next a different chord and an active chord; the next the same chord in a different position; the last the I, as the resolution of the V.

1

3 2 3 5 5 7 8

I V I I V V I

3

4

5

6

7

(2) An Harmonic and most Melodic Intervals are parts of a chord *and sound in relation* to the root of the chord.

All the intervals in the I chord are consonant intervals, or intervals which do not need resolution.

The Major 3rd, 1-3, from the Root to the Third of the chord.

The Minor 3rd, 3-5, from the Third to the Fifth of the chord.

The Major 6th, 5-3, from the Fifth to the Third of the chord.

The Minor 6th, 3-8, from the Third to the Eighth of the chord.

The Perfect 5th, 1-5, from the Root to the Fifth of the chord.

The Perfect 4th, 5-8, from the Fifth to the Eighth of the chord.

Since the I, V and IV chords are major chords, their interval content is the same.

As these chords are used in composition, the same intervals occur between different scale-degrees.

In the V, or Dominant Chord:

Major 3rd, Root to Third, from
5th-7th degree

Minor 3rd, Third to Fifth, from
7th-2nd degree

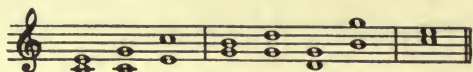
In the IV, or Subdominant Chord:

from the 4th-6th degree

from the 6th-8th degree

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Major 6th, Fifth to Third, from 2nd - 7th degree | from the 1st - 6th degree |
| Minor 6th, Third to Eighth, from 7th - 5th degree | from the 6th - 4th degree |
| Perfect 5th, Root to Fifth, from 5th - 2nd degree | from the 4th - 8th degree |
| Perfect 4th, Fifth to Eighth, from 2nd - 5th degree | from the 1st - 4th degree |

All these intervals are consonant and are therefore complete, requiring no resolution; as they occur in the I chord there is no question as to their position in the key. As different chords are used and four or five intervals occur in a chord, other than the I chord, there is a danger, because of their consonant quality, of losing the feeling of active and inactive scale-degrees or of the key-centre. This cannot happen if the change of chord is recognized and the position of the intervals in the chord is known. For example, in this series the first three intervals, a major 3rd, 1-3, a perfect 5th, 1-5, a minor 6th, 3-8, are known to be in the I chord, as music generally begins with the I chord.



The next interval might be heard in the following ways:

- As a major 3rd, but not in the I chord. If the new chord is recognized as the V chord, its position is known to be from the 5th to the 7th degree of the scale.
- If the scale-degrees 5 and 7 are recognized, it is known to be a major 3rd and a part of the V chord.
- The 7th degree might be recognized as the upper tone of a major 3rd, so the interval is from the 5th to the 7th degree and a part of the V chord.

The next interval might be heard:

- As a perfect 5th and in the same chord as the preceding interval, therefore from the 5th to the 2nd degree.
- If the scale-degrees 5 and 2 are heard, it is known to be a perfect 5th in the V chord.
- It is more likely to sound 1 to 5, or Root to Fifth. This interval is felt to be a part of the same chord as the preceding interval, so it could not be from the 1st degree to the 5th, but from the Root to the Fifth of the V chord, and from the 5th to the 2nd degree.

The next interval, a perfect 4th, will undoubtedly sound like 5 up to 1; the next, a minor 6th, 3 up to 8. Unless we realize that these intervals are in the same chord as the two preceding and sound in relation to the root of that chord, the key-centre is lost. If they are known to be a perfect 4th, from the 5th to the 1st (or Root), and a minor 6th, from the 3rd to the 8th of the V chord (not of the scale), they are easily placed in the key.

The last interval is heard as a major 3rd in a different chord. As only the I chord may follow the V chord, the interval must be from 1 to 3.

Practise the following:

- (a) Play the I, IV and V chords in the key of C. Think the sound of the intervals. Test with the piano. The intervals in Exercises 1 and 2 are in the I and V chords; in Ex. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the I, IV and V chords.
- (b) Play the intervals, listening to determine how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Play the lower tone, sing the upper tone of each. Play the upper tone, sing the lower tone of each.

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing.

Practise:

- (a) Play the I, V and I chords in C major to establish the tonality.
- (b) Read the melody mentally, without singing, at a moderate tempo. M M $\text{♩} = 72$. Test with the piano. If you cannot hear the melody mentally, play the melody, then try to read it mentally. It is most vital that written music should be read and heard mentally as readily as one reads English.

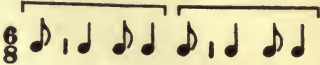
If this is at first difficult, persist: it is the greatest aid to sight-singing.

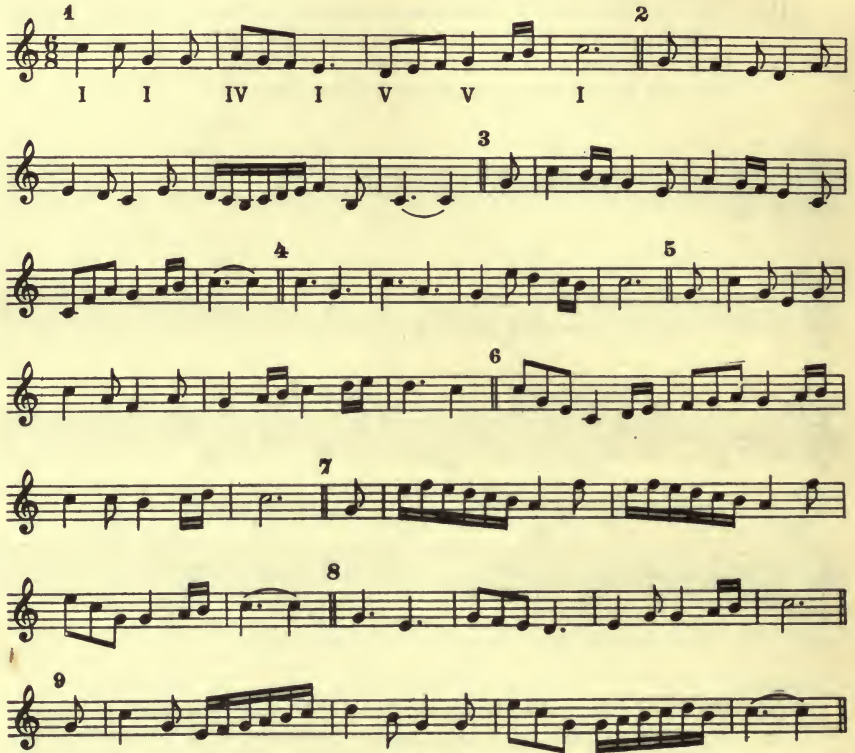
- (c) Play the phrase twice, look away from the music and sing the phrase from memory to *la*. Test. Repeat until successful.

Sing from memory, using the number-names of the scale-degrees; then use the letter-names.

- (d) Play the I, V and I chords in D Major. Sing the melody, using first the number, then the letter-names. Transpose the melody to B Major in the same way.

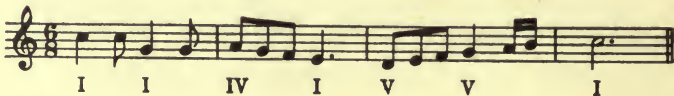
NOTE. Let the construction of the melody help in memorizing. In 2 the first four notes form a figure, the next four are in a sequence with it: the next measure is a scale-line on the first pulse and a wide leap on the second.

In singing and memorizing a melody beginning on the up-beat, be sure that the measure is felt from the up-beat to the up-beat. 



(e) Have someone play the melodies for dictation as follows:

- (1) Play the entire melody with simple chord accompaniment, two chords to a measure, using the I, IV and V chords on the pulses, allowing the other tones to be passing-tones or neighbors. Number I would be harmonized:



The pupil decides the meter and form of the melody. The *form* is determined by the cadence; the *meter* by the number of pulses in the phrase.

- (2) Play the phrase twice while the pupil listens and memorizes the tune. The pupil should relax and allow the entire phrase to make an impression on the mind; he should not spend time

trying to determine the note it begins on or analyzing a rhythmic complication. After the mind has grasped the phrase it is easily analyzed. As these phrases are in compound meter, remember that a mental breath in the middle of the phrase will help in memorizing.

- (3) The pupil writes the melody on the staff. At this stage there should be no difficulty in writing, but if there is, make an outline as in the elementary work.

6 88 55 | 654 3 | 234 5 67 | 8 . ||
 8 2 2 | 3 . | 3 3' | .

If the pupil has trouble with the rhythm in only one measure, write dots for the pulses and determine the figure on each pulse.

- (4) Play the phrase again for correction.
 (5) After the melody is written, the pupil should mark the chords that may be used for harmonizing the melody, as well as the rhythmic figures, sequences and repetitions.

A musical staff in 6/8 time showing a melody. Above the staff, two brackets are labeled 'Figure' and 'sequence'. Below the staff, chord symbols are written: I, I, IV, I, IV, V, I. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note.

The chord symbols indicate the harmonic background. The question of inversions to avoid parallel fifths and octaves is left until those points are taken up in the theoretic study.

Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

In sight-singing there is no need of thinking the interval name or the size of the skip made, as long as the key is known. It is only when this feeling of key has been broken down by unusual skips or a modulation that a knowledge of how to sing absolute or unrelated intervals is needed, and then only until the tonality has been reestablished. The position of intervals on the staff and in the major scale, also of what chords they are a part, must be known so that they may be quickly recognized and sung.

There are major 3rds on the staff from c-e, f-a, g-b; in the major scale from 1-3, 4-6, 5-7; in the I, V, II, IV, VI and III chords.

To sing a major 3rd up, make the lower tone 1 and sing 3; to sing a major 3rd down, make the upper tone 3 and sing 1.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano, sing the tone calling it 1, then sing the tone a major 3rd above, calling it 3. Test.
 (b) Play any tone on the piano, sing the tone calling it 3, then sing the tone a major 3rd below, calling it 1.
 (c) Repeat, singing the letter-names of the pitches.

(2) *Rhythmic Study:*  in $\frac{6}{8}$

(a) 

(b) 

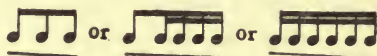
(c) 

(d) 

(e) 





(f) 


As $\frac{6}{8}$ is a Duple Metre, each pulse divided into triplets, beat two to a measure and intone the rhythms. The rhythmic subdivision must be felt and sung as a unit. In singing any rhythmic subdivision there is a feeling of relaxation

after the tone on the pulse, e.g.,  In each

of these figures there is a feeling of stress on the first tone and relaxation for the other tones. Each group should be mentally conceived as a figure before singing, the eye taking in as a unit the figure on each pulse and not each individual note. It has been found practical in studying these exercises to sing a major scale as well as intoning the rhythm on one pitch. Begin on 8 and sing down; (a) would be sung:



The figure  is often confused with . This is easily corrected, as the two sixteenths in the figure  relate themselves to and progress into the next pulse. The figure  halts and is not legato.

Rhythmic Study contrasting  *and* .

(g) 

(h) 

(i) 

(j) 

(k) 

(l) 

(3) The following Chord Successions are to be practised:

- (a) Play the key-tone. Think, or hear mentally, the exercise in a moderate tempo.
- (b) Sing the chords, using the letter-names, c, e, g, c, etc. Sing the numbers of the scale-steps, 1, 3, 5, 8, etc.
- (c) Write the chord symbols I, V, I, IV, I and sing the letter- and number-names from memory.
- (d) Test at the end of each exercise to see if you are singing on pitch. If below pitch, repeat more slowly, taking care that the 5th and 8th of each chord are high enough.
- (e) Sing each chord as follows: Root, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 5th, 3rd, Root.
- (f) Sing the exercise to a neutral syllable, as *la*, thinking first the letter, then the number-names.
- (g) Repeat each exercise until it can be sung rhythmically.

1

I V I

IV I

2

I IV I

IV V I

3

I IV V

I IV I

4

I V I

IV V I

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

- (a) Play the I, V and I chords to establish the tonality.
 (b) Read the exercise through mentally at a moderately slow tempo.
 Test for pitch.
 (c) Sing the exercise to the number-names of the scale-steps; to the letter-names of the pitches.
 (d) Sing to the syllable *la*, thinking first the number-names, then the letter-names.

NOTE. Beat two beats to the measure. Take in each pulse as a unit. In consecutive leaps, think the sound of the entire chord.

1

Mozart

2

Folk-Song

3

Folk-Song

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, each representing a different exercise. The exercises are numbered 7 through 13. Each exercise is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Some exercises feature repeat signs and first/second endings. The exercises are designed to train the student's ear and sight-singing skills.

The image displays a musical score for Lesson 2, consisting of ten staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures 14 through 20. Measure 14 is marked at the beginning of the first staff. Measure 15 is marked at the beginning of the third staff. Measure 16 is marked at the beginning of the fourth staff. Measure 17 is marked at the beginning of the sixth staff. Measure 18 is marked at the beginning of the seventh staff. Measure 19 is marked at the beginning of the eighth staff. Measure 20 is marked at the beginning of the ninth staff. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A horizontal line is drawn below the tenth staff.

LESSON 2

A phrase in music corresponds to a simple sentence in English. In English a compound sentence is often used; this is, in reality, two sentences, each expressing a complete thought, the one qualifying the other. In music a *Period* corresponds to this form.

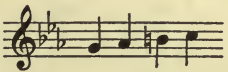
A Period, when regular, consists of two phrases, each usually four measures long. The first is the *Antecedent Phrase*, the second the *Consequent Phrase*. A period begins as any phrase, but the antecedent phrase ends with some tone of the V chord, 5, 7 or 2. This gives the effect of being incomplete and makes a *Semi-cadence*. The consequent phrase ends with the 1 or 8, a Perfect Authentic Cadence.

A period is in *Parallel Construction* when at least the first measure of the antecedent and that of the consequent phrase are alike, as Melody 3, Section B (3). (Page 18.)

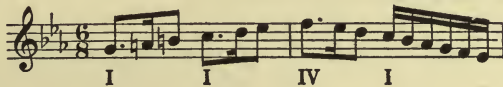
A period is in *Contrasting Construction* when the antecedent and consequent phrases are different, as Melody 2, Section B (3).

Melodies are constructed in the Minor Mode the same as in the Major Mode, the Minor Mode being formed from the Major by lowering the 3rd and 6th degrees of the Major.


In using the progression from the 6th to the 7th degrees, the augmented 2nd,

which sounds like a minor 3rd, is often retained,  but generally

in ascending the 6th degree is raised and in descending the 7th degree is lowered so as to give a diatonic progression. This is known as the Melodic Minor Scale and is used when the scale-line is harmonized with the I chord.



If the harmony is the V chord, the raised 6th is used both in ascending and

descending. 

If the harmony is the IV, II or VI chord, the lowered 7th is used both in ascending and descending.



Section A.

(1) Construct periods in c minor, with both parallel and contrasting phrases, using the I, V and IV chords as a basis for the melody. Employ the following

rythms in 6/8 meter: 

Section B.

(1) Play the following chord successions, listening to the difference in sound of the I and V chords in minor. The I is a rest chord as in major, but is minor in quality on account of the lowered 3rd degree. The V chord is active, is major in quality, and sounds the same in the major and minor modes.

Practise 1, 2, and 3, as follows:

- (a) Play each exercise several times, determining if the chords are active or at rest.
- (b) After each V chord pause for a minute and think the chord of resolution before playing it.
- (c) Play the first chord and think the sound of the others. Test with the piano.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.
- (e) Transpose the exercises of Lesson 1 to *c minor*.

In Exercises 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in C major, the IV chord is used. The IV chord is major in sound, and is an active chord because its root is the first harmonic tone below the Tonic and two of its upper voices are active tones in the melodic series. The IV chord resolves into the I, or it may progress into the V. It is distinguishable from the V chord because it sounds lower and farther from the I; it impresses the ear as if another chord could be played before its resolution into the I. It is impossible to think a chord between the V and I.

Practise these Exercises as follows:

- (a) Play each exercise, determining if the chords are active or at rest.
- (b) Pause after each V chord and think the chord of resolution.
- (c) Pause after each IV chord and think first the I chord, then the V and I chords.
- (d) Think the sound of each exercise.
- (e) Have the exercises dictated.

Ex. 5 would be heard: first a I chord; next an active chord, before the resolution of which another active chord could be substituted; or as an active chord resolving into the I and sounding like an "A-men," therefore the IV-I; the next a rest chord, the I; the next the same chord in another position; the next an active chord resolving to another active chord, which must be the IV to the V chord; the next the rest chord.

- (f) Transpose each exercise to *c minor*.

In minor the IV chord is a minor chord and is distinguished from the I chord, which is also minor, on account of its activity.

The image shows musical notation for Exercise 5, consisting of two systems of chords in C major. Each system has a treble and bass staff. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the staves. Chord labels I, V, I, I, V, V, I are placed below the first system. The notation shows various chord voicings and resolutions between these chords.

5 3 4 3 8 8 7 8 6

I IV I I IV V I

7 8

(2) In minor the position of the major and minor intervals in the I and IV chords will be changed on account of the lowering of the 3rd and 6th degrees of the scale. The minor 3rd will occur from the root to the 3rd of the chord; the major 3rd from the 3rd to the 5th of the chord; the major 6th from the 3rd to the 8th of the chord; the minor 6th from the 5th to the 3rd of the chord. The perfect intervals will remain the same. The intervals in the V chord will not change.

Practise the following:

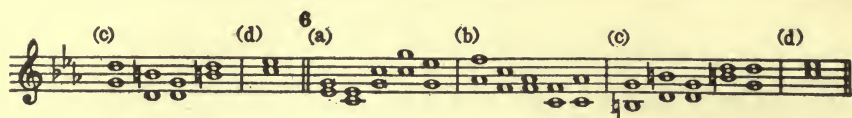
- (a) Play the I, IV and V chords in c minor. Think the sound of the intervals. Test with the piano.
- (b) Play the intervals, listening to determine how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Play the lower tone, sing the upper tone of each.
Play the upper tone, sing the lower tone of each.

1 (a) (b) (c) (d) 2 (a)

I IV V I

(b) (c) (d) 3 (a) (b) (c) (d)



4 (a) (b) (c) (d) 5 (a) (b)






(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing.

Practise:

- (a) Play the I, IV, V and I chords in c minor to establish the tonality.
- (b) Read the melody mentally. Test.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing it from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names; then use the letter-names. Sing aloud.
- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire melody. Sing from memory.
- (f) Transpose to d minor; to b minor; to C major. Sing first the number-, then the letter-names, in each key.
- (g) Using the arm movement, down-up, sing the melody mentally and analyse the rhythmic figure on each pulse. Concentrate upon

the figures of three notes to the pulse, , , and

. If there is confusion of  and , substitute one for the other until the difference is felt. Review "Rhythmic Drill," page 10.

Musical notation for exercise (3) showing a sequence of chords and a melody. The chords are labeled I, IV, V, and I. The melody is numbered 1 through 5. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(h) Have each melody dictated as follows:

- (1) Play the entire period with simple accompaniment, two chords to a measure, using the I, IV and V chords on the pulses, allowing the other tones to be passing-tones or neighbors. The pupil decides the form, the construction, if parallel or contrasting, and the meter.
- (2) Play the antecedent phrase twice while the pupil listens and memorizes the tune. Do not allow the pupil to sing the melody aloud. He should sing mentally.
- (3) The pupil analyses and writes the melody on the staff.
- (4) Play the phrase again for correction.
- (5) Dictate the consequent phrase in the same manner.
- (6) The pupil marks the chords for harmonization, the figures, repetitions and sequences and the form of the melody.


Section C.

(i) *Absolute Intervals.*

There are minor 3rds on the staff from d-f, e-g, a-c, b-d; in the major scale from 2-4, 3-5, 6-8, 7-2; in the I, V, II, IV, VI and III chords. To sing

a minor 3rd up, call the lower tone 3 and sing 5; to sing a minor 3rd down, call the upper tone 5 and sing 3.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano; sing the tone, calling it 3; then sing the tone a minor 3rd above, calling it 5. Test.
- (b) Play any tone on the piano; sing the tone, calling it 5; then sing the tone a minor third below, calling it 3.
- (c) Repeat, singing the letter-names of the pitches.

(2) *Rhythmic Study:* 

(a) 



(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(e) 

(f) 

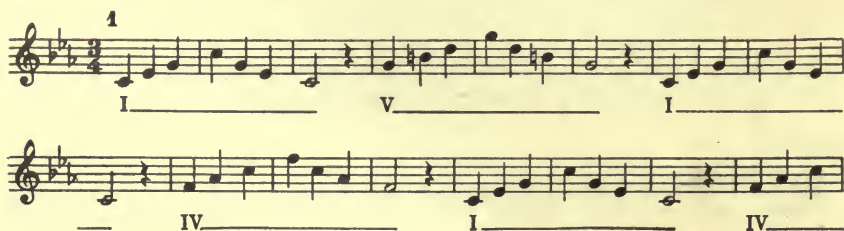
The three sixteenths in the figure  group themselves with the next pulse, the same as the two sixteenths in the figure . Study using the arm movement for the pulse and singing each exercise to *la* on a major scale, as in the preceding Lesson. These exercises should be sung at a moderate tempo, about $\text{♩} = 69$, gradually increasing to about $\text{♩} = 88$. In all of the drill both for Rhythm and in Sight-Singing use a light tone so that there is no concern about tone-production.

(3) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the key-tone and sing the exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing, using the letter-names. Sing, using the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the letter-names, then the number-names.
- (d) Write out the chord symbols and sing the letter- and number-names from memory. In singing from memory, always have a mental picture of the staff or look at a blank staff.

NOTE. In exercises 3 and 4, where the descending arpeggio is rapid, it must be thought of as a unit 8531, not each tone 8, 5, 3, 1. To do this the mind must relax after the note on the pulse.

1



Seven musical staves in G minor (one flat). The first staff has chords V and I. The second staff has chords I, IV, and I, with a '2' above the first measure. The third staff has chords V and I. The fourth staff has chords I, IV, and V, with a '3' above the first measure. The fifth staff has chords I and I, with a '4' above the first measure. The sixth staff has chords V, I, and IV. The seventh staff has chords V and I.

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

- (a) Play the I, IV, V and I chords and read each exercise through mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing each exercise to the number-names of the scale-steps; to the letter-names of the pitches.
- (c) Sing to the syllable *la*, thinking first the number-names, then the letter-names.

Note the skips in the IV chord.

Three musical staves in G minor. The first staff has chords I, V, I, V, I. The second staff has chords I, V, I, V, I, with the name 'Mozart' written above the final measure. The third staff has chords I, V, I, I, V, I, V, I.

3

4

5

6

7

8

Mendelssohn 9

Brahms 10

Detailed description of the musical score: The page contains ten numbered musical exercises. Exercises 3 through 8 are in 3/4 time and feature complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes. Exercises 9 and 10 are in 6/8 time and have simpler, more melodic lines. Each exercise is written on two staves (treble and bass clef). Handwritten guitar chord diagrams are placed below the notes, and fingering numbers are written above them. The key signature for all exercises is two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

This page contains 18 numbered measures of musical notation, arranged in a single staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The measures are as follows:

- Measure 1: Quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, quarter rest, quarter notes B4, A4, G4, quarter rest.
- Measure 2: Quarter notes F4, G4, A4, B4, quarter notes G4, F4, E4, quarter notes D4, C4.
- Measure 3: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 4: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 5: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 6: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 7: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 8: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 9: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 10: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 11: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 12: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 13: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 14: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 15: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 16: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 17: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.
- Measure 18: Quarter notes B3, A3, G3, quarter notes F3, E3, quarter notes D3, C3.

LESSON 3

The II chord is minor in quality and is next to the V chord in activity. It is called the Second Dominant Chord because its root is the second dominant from the tonic in the Harmonic Series.

The II chord may be preceded by any chord but the V. It resolves into the V chord. Exceptionally it may resolve into the VI chord, as will be explained later under "Exceptional Resolutions," in Lesson 4, page 33.

Section A.

(I) Construct periods in G major, with both parallel and contrasting phrases, using the I, V, IV and II chords as a basis for the melody. Employ the following rhythms in 6/8 meter:

Section B.

(I) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play each exercise several times, determining if the chords are active or at rest, major or minor.
- (b) Pause after each active chord and think its resolution.
- (c) Read each exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.

The II chord will be heard as a minor chord. At first it will be confused with the IV chord. Always go back and substitute the IV for the II if this mistake is made, determining if the quality of the chord is major or minor. Remember that a chord is not repeated over the bar.

1 1 3 4 4 2 7 1 2

I I IV II V V I

3 4

5 6

7 8

(2) The minor 3rd and perfect 5th in the II chord, are from the root to the 3rd and the root to the 5th of the chord: from the 2nd to the 4th and the 2nd to the 6th degrees of the scale. The intervals in the II chord will follow the intervals in the IV chord, and will be followed by intervals in the V chord.

Practise the following:

- (a) Play the I, IV, II, V and I chords in G major. Think the sound of the intervals. Test with the piano.
- (b) Play the intervals, listening to determine how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Play the lower tone, sing the upper tone of each.
Play the upper tone, sing the lower tone of each.


1 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) 2 (a) (b)

I IV II V I I

(c) (d) (e) 3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

4 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) 5 (a) (b) (c)

(d) (e) 6

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing, containing skips in the II chord and employing the rhythmic figure  in 6/8 meter.

Practise:

- (a) Play the I, IV, II, V and I chords in G major.
- (b) Read the melody mentally. Test.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names; then use the letter-names. Sing aloud.
- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire melody. Sing from memory. Use the period-form, figures, repetitions and sequences, as an aid to memorizing.
- (f) Use the arm movement for beating the meter and mentally analyse the rhythmic figures.
- (g) Transpose to F and A major, singing the number- and letter names.
- (h) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 19.

1 Figure Rep. Modified Figure Rep.

I V I I II II V V I I

Modified 2

V I II V I I

3
I II V V I V I

4
II II V I I V I

5
I V I I V II V I

6
II V I I II V I

7
I IV II V I V I

8
IV II V I I II I

9
I V I II V I I V


10
I II II V I I II

Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

All of the 4ths on the staff are perfect, except f-b; in the major scale, except 4-7; in the minor scale, all but 4-7, 6-2, 7-3. To sing a perfect 4th up, call the lower tone 5 and sing 8; to sing a perfect 4th down, call the upper tone 8 and sing 5.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano; sing the tone, calling it 5; then sing the tone a perfect 4th above, calling it 8. Test.
- (b) Play any tone on the piano; sing the tone, calling it 8; then sing the tone a perfect 4th below, calling it 5. Test.
- (c) Repeat, singing the letter-names of the pitches.

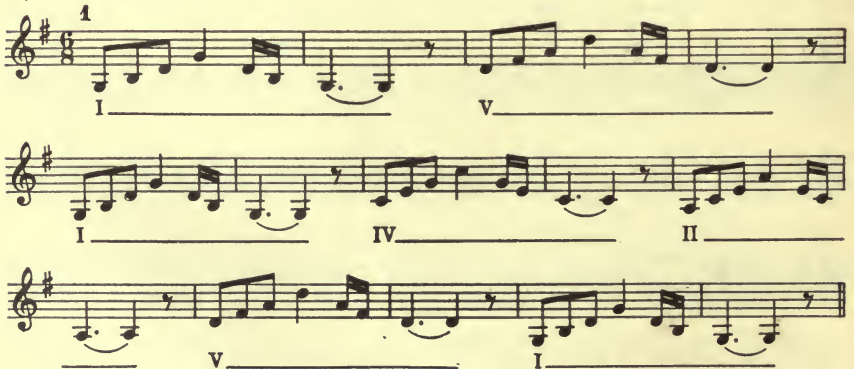
(2) *Rhythmic Study:* 

- (a) Study using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythms to *la* in a major scale.



(3) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the key-tone and sing the exercises mentally.
- (b) Sing using the letter-names; the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the letter-names; the number-names.
- (d) Sing from memory.



Sing the following chord succession in the same rhythm as 2: I, II, V, IV, V, I.
 Sing the following in the same rhythms as 3: I, IV, I, IV, II, V, I. Test for pitch at the end of each exercise, even the mental exercises, so as to be sure that you are thinking and singing in tune. If below pitch at the end of the exercise, repeat, testing after each chord. The flattening is generally caused by not placing the 8th of the chord high enough. Use the piano only to test. Do not play as you sing. Learn to think in tune.

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

- (a) Play the I, IV, II, V and I chords, and read each exercise mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing each exercise to the number-names; to the letter-names.
- (c) Sing to the syllable *la*, thinking first the number-names, then the letter-names.

Note the skips in the II chord. Recognize the chord as a tone group, and sing all of the notes on one pulse as a unit.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first staff is in treble clef, and the remaining seven are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes measures 17, 18, 19, and 20, with various rhythmic patterns and rests.

LESSON 4

The VI chord is minor in quality. It is preceded by the I chord and may be followed by any chord but the I. In the harmonic series the root normally progresses to the IV.

The III chord is a minor chord in quality. It is generally preceded by the I chord and is followed by the IV chord, as it is best used to harmonize the melodic progression 8 7 6 5.

The diagram shows four chords in a sequence: I, III, IV, I. The chords are represented by notes on a treble and bass clef staff.

The following exceptions to the harmonic law are possible because the three upper voices resolve properly, fulfilling the melodic law, thus counteracting the exceptional resolution of the root of the chord.

The V chord may progress to the VI instead of the I chord. This progression is known as the *Deceptive Cadence*.

V VI

II VI IV VI

The II chord and the IV chord may also progress to the VI.

The following exceptions to the melodic law are possible because the roots of the chords are fulfilling the harmonic law.

The 4th degree of the scale may be forced up if harmonized with the IV chord resolving to the I chord or the II chord resolving to the V chord.

4 - - 5 4 - - 5

IV I II V

The 6th degree of the scale may be forced up if harmonized by the II chord progressing to the V chord.

6 - - 7

II V

The 7th degree of the scale may be forced down if harmonized with the III chord progressing to the IV chord.

7 - 6

I III IV

Section A.

(I) Construct periods in D major, with both parallel and contrasting phrases, using the I, V, II, IV, III and VI chords as a basis for the melody. Employ the rhythms given on page 28.

Section B.

(I) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play each exercise, determining if the chords are active or at rest, major or minor.
- (b) Pause after each active chord and think its resolution.
- (c) Pause after each minor chord and determine if it sounds like the I chord or the IV chord.

As both the II and the VI are minor chords, they are distinguishable by their relation to the IV and the I chords. The II, having two tones in common with the IV chord, sounds like the IV; the VI, having two tones in common with the I chord, sounds like the I.

(d) Read the exercise mentally.

(e) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.

The position of the minor chord will often determine if it is a VI or a II; i.e., the VI would not follow the IV or the II follow the V.

1 8 8 8 2 7 2 8 2

I VI IV II V V I

3 4

5 6

7 8

(2) The minor 3rd and perfect 5th in the VI chord are from root to the 3rd and the root to the 5th of the chord; from the 6th to the 8th and the 6th to the 3rd degrees of the scale. The intervals in the VI chord will follow the intervals in the I chord and will be followed by intervals in any chord but the I chord.

Practise the following:

- (a) Play the I, VI, IV, II, V and I chords in D major. Think the sound of the the intervals. Test with the piano.
- (b) Play the intervals, listening to determine how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Play the lower tone, sing the upper.
Play the upper tone, sing the lower.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of C and G major.


1 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
I VI IV II V I

2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) 3 (a)

(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) 4 (a) (b)

(c) (d) (e) (f) 5 (a) (b) (c)

(d) (e) (f) 6 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing*, containing skips in the VI chord and employing the rhythmic figures  in 6/8 meter.

Practise:

- (a) Play the I, VI, IV, II, V and I chords in D major.
- (b) Read the melody mentally. Test.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*.
Sing mentally the number-names; then use the letter-names.
Sing aloud.
- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire melody. Sing from memory.
- (f) Use the arm movement for beating the meter and mentally analyze the rhythmic figures.
- (g) Transpose to E and C major, singing the number- and letter-names.
- (h) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 19.

There will be no difficulty in determining the pitches of the wide skips and consecutive skips if the chord in which the skips are made is recognized. Apply the chords used in Section B (1).

1

I I VI IV I IV V I

2

VI IV I V I

3

VI IV V

4

5

6

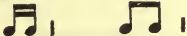
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Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

All of the 5ths on the staff are perfect except b-f; in the major scale, except 7-4; in the minor scale, all except 7-4, 2-6, 3-7. To sing a perfect 5th up, call the lower tone 1 and sing 5; to sing a perfect 5th down, call the upper tone 5 and sing 1.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano, sing the tone, calling it 1; then sing the tone a perfect fifth above, calling it 5. Test.
- (b) Play any tone on the piano, sing the tone, calling it 5; then sing the tone a perfect 5th below, calling it 1. Test.
- (c) Repeat, singing the letter-names of the pitches.

(2) *Rhythmic Study:* The Up-beat in 6/8. 

- (a) Study using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythms to *la* on a major scale.

Note that each of these phrases divides into two sections of two measures each, as indicated by the slurs. Remember that when the phrase begins on the accented pulse of the meter, the measure is from bar to bar. When the phrase begins on the up-beat, each measure begins on the up-beat. Ex. *e* divides as



Great care must be taken always to group the last two eighths in a measure with the following pulse:

(3) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the key-tone and sing the exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing using the letter-names; then using the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la* thinking the letter-names; then think the number-names.
- (d) Sing from the chord symbols without reference to the notes on the staff.

NOTE. The III chord is minor. It follows the I chord and resolves into the IV chord. It is little used except to harmonize the 7th degree of the scale as it progresses down to the 6th degree.

1

2

3

II _____ V _____ I _____

I _____ VI _____ V _____

I _____ V _____

VI _____ V _____ I _____

- (e) Sing the following chords in the rhythm of 1: I, IV, II, V, VI, V, I.
 Sing the following chords in the rhythm of 2: I, II, V, I, VI, IV, V, I.
 Sing the following chords in the rhythm of 3: I, VI, V, I, VI, IV, II,
 V, I.
- (f) Additional pitch drill. In the following exercises think, then sing,
 using letter- and number-names:
- (1) Root of I chord, R of IV, R of V, 3rd of I, 3rd of V, 5th of V,
 R of I, 3rd of IV, 5th of IV, R of II, 5th of V, R of I.
 - (2) R of I, R of IV, 3rd of II, 5th of II, R of V, 3rd of V,
 R of I.
 - (3) 5th of I, R of V, 5th of V, 3rd of I, 3rd of VI, R of VI,
 5th of VI, R of II, 3rd of II, 3rd of V, R of I.

The chords should be seen mentally on the staff as these exercises are sung. If this is not possible at first, the chords may be written out in close position on the staff and referred to.

4. Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

2

This musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and consists of ten staves of music. The first five staves are in the treble clef, and the last five are in the bass clef. The music is divided into ten numbered sections (3-9) by vertical bar lines. Section 3 (staves 1-2) features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes. Section 4 (staves 3-4) includes a melody with a dotted quarter note and eighth notes. Section 5 (staves 5-6) shows a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes. Section 6 (staves 7-8) is in the bass clef and features a melody with eighth notes and a dotted quarter note. Section 7 (staves 9-10) continues the bass clef melody with eighth notes and a dotted quarter note. Section 8 (staves 11-12) features a bass clef melody with eighth notes and a dotted quarter note. Section 9 (staves 13-14) features a bass clef melody with eighth notes and a dotted quarter note. The final staff (15) continues the bass clef melody with eighth notes and a dotted quarter note.

10

11

12

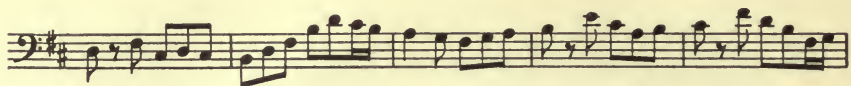
13

14

15

16

17



18



19





20

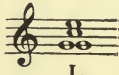


CHAPTER II

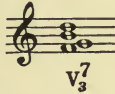
INVERSIONS OF TRIADS

A chord is in *Fundamental Position* when its Root is in the bass. 
A chord is *Inverted* when its 3rd, 5th or 7th is in the bass. I

When a chord has its 3rd in the bass, it is in the *First Inversion*. 
I₁

When a chord has its 5th in the bass, it is in the *Second Inversion*. 
I₂

When a seventh-chord has its 7th in the bass, it is in the *Third Inversion*.



A small Arabic numeral placed to the right of the chord symbol indicates the inversion: I₁.

Chords are inverted so as to allow the bass to progress melodically along the diatonic scale.

LESSON 5

The first inversions of the I, IV and V chords are weaker than the fundamental positions.

The II chord is better and more easily handled in the first inversion.

A chord in the first inversion will progress to the chord an harmonic degree below, the same as when in fundamental position.

If there is a succession of chords in the first inversion, the bass and soprano will move in parallel 6ths. Because of this diatonic parallel motion the harmonic law will be ignored.



Section A.

(1) Construct periods in F major, with both parallel and contrasting phrases, using the I, VI, IV, II and V chords in fundamental position and first inversion as a basis for the melody. Employ the rhythmic figures given on page 37, 6/8 meter.

In constructing a melody when using the first inversion of a chord on a pulse, the 5th or the root of the chord will be used on the pulse, never the 3rd, if the chord is major. The 3rd is possible when the chord is minor.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play each exercise, determining if the chords are active or at rest, major or minor, in fundamental position or inverted.
- (b) Pause after each active chord and think its resolution; after each minor chord and think its major relative chord; after each first inversion and think the fundamental position.
- (c) Read the exercise mentally. Test with the piano to see if you think correctly. If there is trouble in thinking a chord, play it several times, then go back until you can hear it.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.

The mind must attach some definite meaning to the sound of first inversions. The I_1 , IV_1 , V_1 all sound weaker than the fundamental position. They also sound top-heavy. They can be distinguished by the smooth progression into the next chord. This is difficult and cannot be mastered in one lesson. It is only by constant practice and drill that one comes definitely to hear inversions.

1

I I_1 IV_1 V_1 I

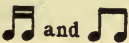
3

5

(2) *Practise the following Intervals:*

- (a) Play the I, VI, IV, II, V and I chords in F major. Think the sound of the intervals. Test.
- (b) Play the intervals, listening to determine how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Play the lower tone, sing the upper.
Play the upper tone, sing the lower.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of C, G and D major.

These intervals are in the same order as in the preceding Lessons, but are not divided by bars.

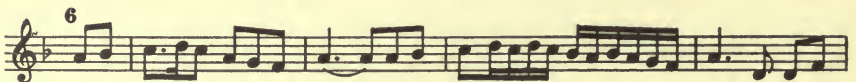
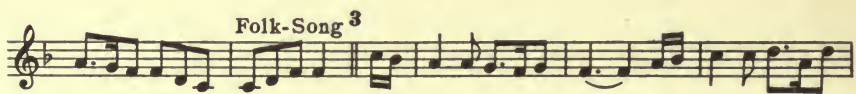
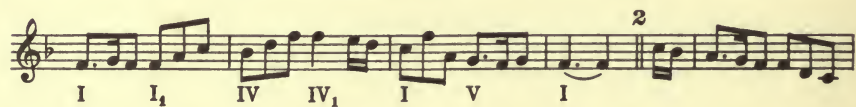
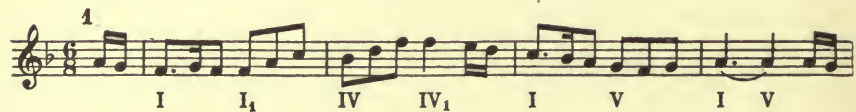
(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing*, containing the skip from 4-7 and  on the Up-beat in 6/8.

Practise:

- (a) Play the I, VI, IV, II, V and I chords in F major.
- (b) Read the melody mentally. Test.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names; then use the letter-names. Sing aloud.
- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire melody. Sing from memory. In memorizing, keep a mental picture of the contour of the melody on the staff.
- (f) Stop for a moment and take breath at the end of each rhythmic figure, so as to feel the rhythmic grouping.



- (g) Sing again mentally without stopping. Be sure that the mind phrases or breathes properly.
- (h) Transpose to the keys of G and E major. Sing the letter- and number-names.
- (i) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 19.



Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There are major 6ths on the staff from c-a, d-b, f-d, g-e; in the major scale, from 1-6, 2-7, 4-2, 5-3; in the minor scale, from 2-7, 3-8, 4-2, 6-4. To sing a major 6th up, call the lower tone 5 and sing 3; to sing a major 6th down, call the upper tone 3 and sing 5.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano, sing the tone calling it 5, then sing the tone a major 6th above, calling it 3. Test.
- (b) Play any tone on the piano, sing the tone calling it 3, then sing the tone a major 6th below, calling it 5. Test.
- (c) Repeat, singing the letter-names of the pitches.

(2) *Rhythmic Study:* The Up-beat in 6/8, 

- (a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythms to *la* on a major scale.

accented word as in 2, thus destroying the balance of the phrase, and making two phrases in duplet meter. The only words which are stressed are the first words in each measure.

(3) *Practise the following Chord Successions.* In singing the first inversions, the arpeggio begins on the 3rd of the chord.

- (a) Play the key-tone and sing mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the letter-, then the number-names.
- (d) Have someone read aloud the symbols and sing the chords without reference to the written exercise. Keep a moderato tempo.

1

I IV IV₁

V V₁

2

I I VI

IV II

II₁ V V₁

3

I I VI

IV₁ IV II₁

V V₁ I

Three staves of musical notation in G major. The first staff is marked with a '4' and contains three measures with chords I, I₁, and I₁ indicated below. The second staff contains three measures with chords IV, IV₁, and II₁ indicated below. The third staff contains three measures with chords V and I indicated below.

(e) Sing the following chords to the rhythm of 2: I, VI₁, VI, IV₁, II₁, V, I; to the rhythm of 3: I, IV₁, IV, II₁, II, V, V₁, I; to the rhythm of 4: I, VI₁, VI, IV₁, IV, II₁, V, I.

(f) Additional pitch drill. Sing the following exercises, first with the letter-names, then with the number-names:

- (1) R of I, 3rd of I, R of IV, R of II, 3rd of II, 5th of II, 3rd of V, R of V, R of I.
- (2) R of I, 5th of I, 3rd of VI, R of VI, 3rd of IV, 3rd of II, 3rd of V, 5th of V, 3rd of I, R of I.
- (3) 5th of I, 3rd of VI, 5th of IV, R of IV, 5th of II, R of II, 5th of V, 3rd of V, R of I.
- (4) 3rd of I, 5th of VI, R of IV, 5th of IV, R of II, 3rd of II, R of V, 5th of V, R of I.

Think the sound of the entire chord before singing the tone.

(4) *Exercises for Sight-Singing:*

Five staves of musical notation in G major. The first staff is marked with a '1' and has a 6/8 time signature. The second staff is marked with a '2'. The third staff is marked with a '3'. The fourth and fifth staves are unmarked.

This page contains ten numbered musical exercises, each on a single staff. The exercises are written in a single melodic line on a five-line staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Exercise 4 begins with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a sequence of eighth and quarter notes. Exercise 5 starts with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. Exercise 6 features a double bar line and a fermata, then continues with eighth notes. Exercise 7 begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Exercise 8 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Exercise 9 begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Exercise 10 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Exercise 11 begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Exercise 12 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Exercise 13 begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. The exercises are arranged vertically on the page, with each exercise occupying one staff.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Musical staff with notes and rests.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including a circled number 11.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including "Folk-Song 12" and handwritten chord symbols: I, I, IV, IV, I, V, I, I, IV.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including handwritten chord symbols: I, V, I, V, I, V, II, IV, II, II.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including "Folk-Song 13" and handwritten chord symbols: I, IV, I, V, I, V.

Musical staff with notes and rests.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including a circled number 14.

Musical staff with notes and rests.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including a circled number 15 and handwritten chord symbols: I, II, V, II, II, V, I, II.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including a circled number 16 and handwritten chord symbols: II, I, V, II, V, I, V.

Musical staff with notes and rests.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including a circled number 17 and handwritten chord symbols: I, IV, V, I, V, IV, I, II.

Musical staff with notes and rests, including a circled number 18 and handwritten chord symbols: I, I, I, II, V, I, V.

19

20

21

Beethoven

LESSON 6

A chord in the second inversion is used in three ways: in chord repetition

I I₂ I₁ I

; as a suspended or appoggiatura chord, resolving to the

triad on the same bass tone

I₂ V

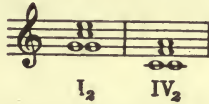
; as a passing-chord, resolving to a

triad or an inversion of a triad on the bass tone above or below:

I V₂ I₁

In this Lesson the second inversions of the I and IV as appoggiatura chords

will be used.



These chords occur generally on the accented pulse of the measure.

The second inversion of the I resolves to the V chord. As the 5th of the chord is always doubled in second inversions, it sounds like and is often mistaken for the V chord. It is generally used preceding the V chord at the authentic cadence. It will be preceded by the I, I₁, IV, IV₁, VI, II or II₁.

The second inversion of the IV resolves to the I chord. Because of the doubled 5th it sounds like the I chord. It may be preceded by the I, V, V₁, IV or IV₁. This chord is sometimes used on the unaccented pulse as in Section B (1) (5), and at the cadence, as in 8. This is known as a *Plagal Cadence*.

Section A.

(1) Construct parallel and contrasting periods in B \flat major, using the I₂, IV₂ and all chords in fundamental position and first inversion as a basis for the melody. Use 6/8 meter, beginning on the 4th pulse.

Study the rhythmic grouping of Lesson 5, Section C (2), page 47, and the melodies in Section B (3), of this Lesson.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play each exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions.
- (b) Pause after each second inversion and think its resolution.
- (c) Read the exercise mentally. Test.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.

The I₂ and IV₂ are distinguished from each other by the chord of resolution. You hear the same effect of suspension for each, and determine that it is the I₂ because it resolves to the V, or the IV₂ because it resolves to the I.

1

I I₁ V I I₂ V I V IV I₁ IV I

3

I I₁ IV I₁ I₂ I I IV IV I₂ I I

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

- (a) Play the I, VI, IV, II, V and I chords in B \flat major. Think the sound of the intervals. Test.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining of what chord they are a part and how they sound in relation to the root of that chord and to the key-centre.

NOTE. Beginning with this Lesson, the intervals do not occur in any fixed order. They always follow, however, the correct harmonic sequence. Intervals in the V chord will be followed by intervals in the I chord; in the II chord, by intervals in the V chord, etc.

- (c) Sing both tones of the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of C, G, D and F major.

Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There are minor 6ths on the staff from e-c, a-f, b-g; in the major scale, 3-8, 6-4, 7-5; in the minor scale from 1-6, 5-3, 7-5. To sing a minor 6th up, call the lower tone 3 and sing 8; to sing a minor 6th down, call the upper tone 8 and sing 3.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano; sing the tone, calling it 3; then sing the tone a minor 6th above, calling it 8. Test.
- (b) Play any tone on the piano; sing the tone, calling it 8; then sing the tone a minor 6th below, calling it 3. Test.
- (c) Repeat, singing the letter-names of the pitches.

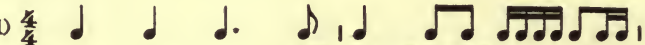
(2) *Rhythmic Study:* ♩ and the Up-beat ♩, in 4/4 meter.

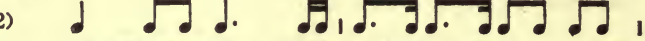
- (a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing to *la* on a major scale

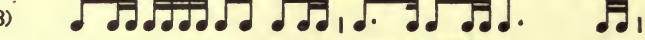
In singing the figure ♩, which is the combination of a ♩ tied to

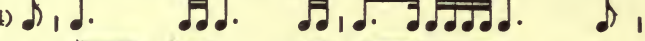
♩, give a slight pressure on the dot so that the second pulse is perceptible to the listener.

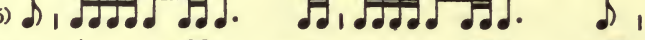
NOTE. The Rhythmic Exercises following are all four measures long, as in the preceding Lessons, and are arranged in two braces on account of the number of notes in each exercise.

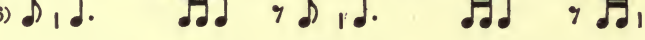
(1) $\frac{4}{4}$ 

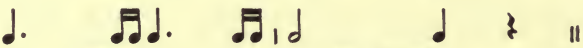
(2) 


(3) 

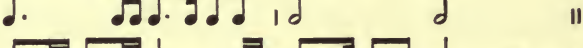
(4) 

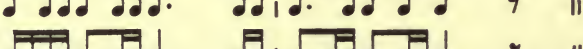
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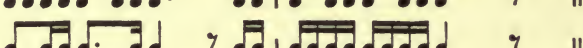
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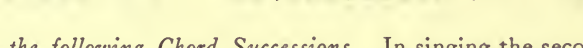












(3) *Practise the following Chord Successions.* In singing the second inversions of chords, the arpeggio will begin on the 5th of the chord.

- (a) Play the key-tone and sing mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la* thinking the number-, then the letter-names.
- (d) Have the chord symbols read and sing the chords without reference to the written exercise.

NOTE. In reading be sure the eye takes in the arpeggio as a unit. This saves the labor of reading each note and allows the mind to concentrate upon the rhythmic difficulties.

1 

I _____ I₁ _____ I₂ _____



— V _____ I _____

2 

I _____ V₁ _____ V₂ _____



— I _____ IV₂ _____

3

4

I I IV I₂ V I₁

II II₁

I₂ V I₁

I I

VI₁ V₁

V₂ I₁ IV

IV₂ I

- (e) Sing the following chords to the rhythm of 1: I, IV, I₂, V, I; to the rhythm of 2: I, I₁, IV, II₁, I₂, V, V₁, I; to the rhythm of 3: I, IV₂, I, V₂, I₁, IV, II₁, I₂, V, I; to the rhythm of 4: I, IV₂, V₁, V₂, I₁, I, I₂, V, I.
- (f) Sing the exercises for pitch drill on page 50 in the key of B \flat .

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

Mozart

2

Mozart 3

4

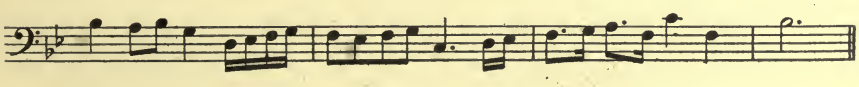
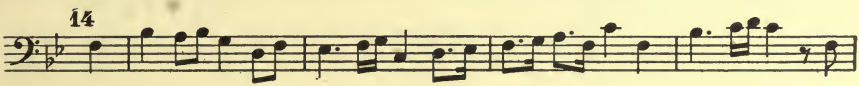
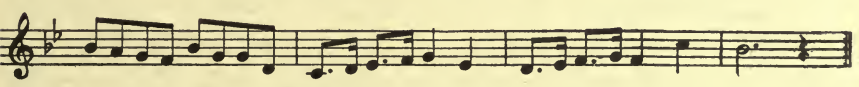
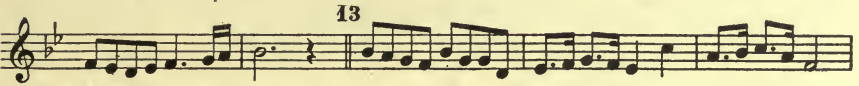
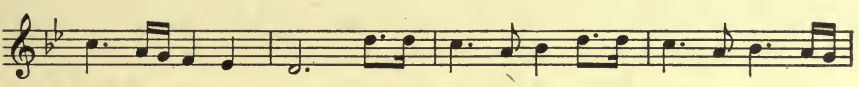
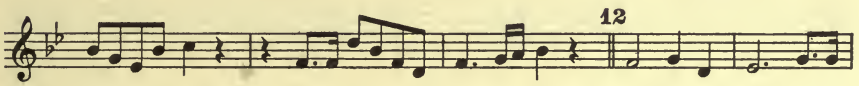
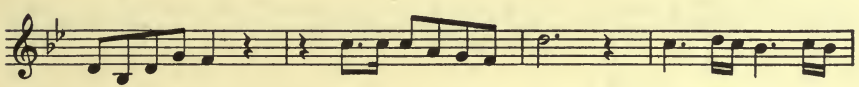
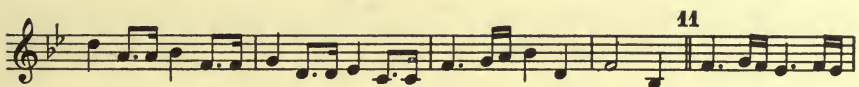
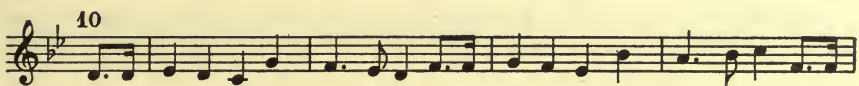
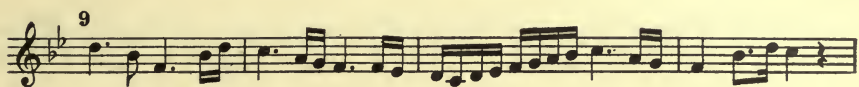
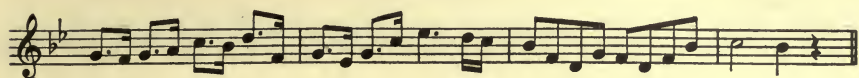
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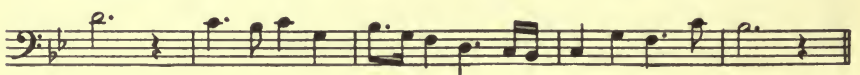
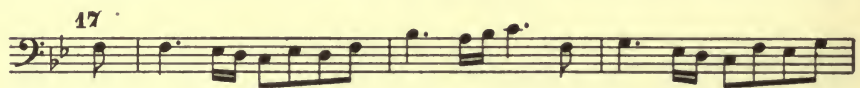
6

Bach 7

8

The image shows a page of musical notation for advanced ear-training and sight-singing. It consists of ten staves of music, all in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The exercises are numbered 2 through 8. Exercise 2 is a simple eighth-note pattern. Exercise 3, attributed to Mozart, features a more complex eighth-note pattern with a fermata. Exercise 4 has a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. Exercise 5 includes a sixteenth-note run. Exercise 6 features a sixteenth-note run and a fermata. Exercise 7, attributed to Bach, has a more complex eighth-note pattern. Exercise 8 is a simple eighth-note pattern. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and fermatas.



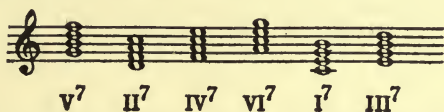


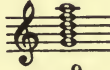
CHAPTER III

CHORDS OF THE SEVENTH AND NINTH

All *Seventh* and *Ninth-Chords* are *Dissonant*, because of the major and minor 7th and 9th, formed by adding one or two more thirds to the triad.


The most used seventh-chords are the V^7 and II^7 . The IV^7 , VI^7 , I^7 and III^7 are also used, but the 7th of each of these chords sounds like a suspended tone and not as a legitimate part of the chord.



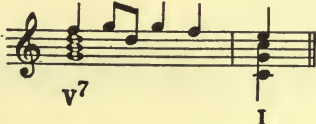
The most commonly used ninth-chord is the V^9 , 

LESSON 7

The V^7 chord is a major discord on account of the major 3rd from the 5th to the 7th degrees of the scale and the minor seventh from the 5th to the 4th

degrees of the scale: 

The V^7 chord is used the same as the V chord. The 7th of the chord, the 4th degree of the scale, must always resolve downward. Its resolution may be delayed by progressing up to the 5th degree and then down to the 3rd, or down to the 2nd and then to the 3rd while the V chord is held. This is known as a

delayed resolution: 

Section A.

(1) Construct parallel and contrasting periods in G major and g minor, using all triads and inversions and the V^7 chord as a basis. Use the rhythmic

figure  in 4/4 meter.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play each exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions.
- (b) Pause after each V^7 and think its resolution.

- (c) In place of each V^7 play the V chord, then the V^7 . Note the difference in sound.
- (d) Read the exercise mentally.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.

The V^7 is distinguished from the V on account of the dissonance.

NOTE. Have the exercise played slowly. During the first playing relax and listen to the chords so that the entire exercise makes an impression upon the mind. Do not try to analyze at the first playing. During the second playing write down the chord symbols. At first it may be necessary to have the exercise played a second time for the symbols; next have it played and write the numbers of the scale-steps of the soprano. Compare your version with the exercise and correct mistakes by playing the mistake and then the correct version until the difference is heard.

1 3 3 4 4 3 2 1 2

I VI IV II₄ I₃ V⁷ I IV II₂ I II₁ V⁷

3 4

IV II₁ I V⁷ I I I IV II₁ I₂ V⁷

5 6

I IV I₂ I₇ II₁ V⁷ I I IV₂ I II₁ I₂ V⁷

7 8


IV II₁ I₂ V⁷ III IV I V⁷ V⁷

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

There are four new intervals in the V^7 chord: the minor 7th from the root to the 7th of the chord, from the 5th to the 4th degrees of the scale; the major 2nd from the 7th to the root of the chord, from the 4th to the 5th degrees of the scale; the augmented 4th from the 7th to the 3rd of the chord, from the 4th to the 7th degrees of the scale; the diminished 5th from the 3rd to the 7th of the chord, from the 7th to the 4th degrees of the scale.



- (a) Play the I, IV, V^7 and I chords in g minor. Think the sound of the intervals. Test.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining of what chord they are a part and how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Sing both tones of the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of f, d, g and c minor.

The image shows six musical staves, numbered 1 through 6, each containing a sequence of chords in G major. The chords are: I (G), IV (C), V^7 (F#), I (G), VI (E), IV (C), II (D), I_2 (G), V^7 (F#), and I (G). The chords are written in a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes and eighth notes across the staves.

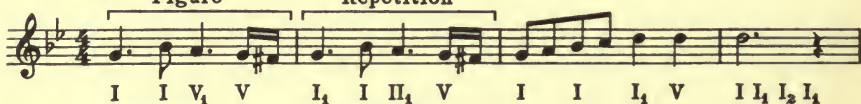
(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing, employing skips in the V^7 chord and the rhythmic figure  in 4/4 meter.

- (a) Play the I, IV, V^7 and I chords in g minor.
- (b) Read the melody mentally. Test.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names; then use the letter-names. Sing aloud.
- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.

- (e) Play the entire melody. Sing from memory.
 (f) Transpose to the keys of a and f minor. Sing the number- and letter-names.
 (g) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 19.

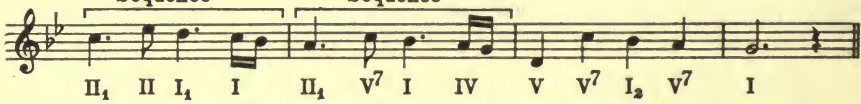
NOTE. In harmonizing a melody in 4-4, use a chord or inversion on each pulse. In analyzing the rhythmic figure , note that the two sixteenths group themselves with the next pulse. In analyzing, on account of the length of the , there is danger of counting one, two and calling it a half-note, not waiting for the two sixteenths. If ever in doubt about the rhythm, make an outline of the pulses, sing the tune, placing your pencil on a dot as the pulse recurs. In this way the figure is easily analyzed.

1 **Figure** **Repetition**



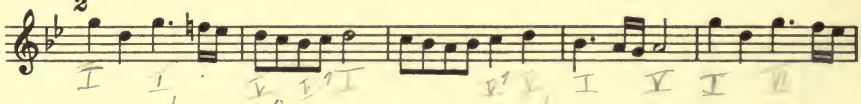
I I V₁ V I₁ I II₁ V I I I₁ V II₁ I₂ I₁

Sequence **Sequence**




II₁ II I₁ I II₁ V⁷ I IV V V⁷ I₂ V⁷ I

2




I I₁ V₂ I₁ I V₁ I V I II

3




III V₂ I V V⁷ I I I I V I

4




I II V I I IV I I V II I


5



I II I II IV V I I I V



I I V I II I I



I I V I II I I

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G minor. The first two staves are marked with a '6' at the beginning. The next two staves are marked with a '7'. The following two staves are marked with an '8'. The next two staves are marked with a '9'. The final two staves are marked with a '10'. The music features a variety of rhythmic values including eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, as well as rests and accidentals.

Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There are minor 7ths on the staff from d-c, e-d, g-f, a-g, b-a; in the major scale, from 2-8, 3-2, 5-4, 6-5, 7-6; in the minor scale from 2-8, 4-3, 5-4; in all chords but the IV⁷ and I⁷. All of the 2nds on the staff are major except e-f, b-c; in the major scale, all but 3-4, 7-8; in the minor scale, all but 2-3, 5-6, 7-8; in all chords but the IV⁷ and I⁷. To sing a minor 7th up, call the lower tone 5 and sing 4; to sing a minor 7th down, call the upper tone 8 and sing 2. To sing a major 2nd up, call the lower tone 1 and sing 2; to sing a major 2nd down, call the upper tone 5 and sing to 4.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano, and sing a minor 7th up, using first the number-names, then the letter-names.

Musical staff 1: I_1 IV IV_1

Musical staff 2: I_2 V^7 V_1^7

Musical staff 3: I ³ I

Musical staff 4: V_2^7 I_1 IV

Musical staff 5: V^7 V_3^7

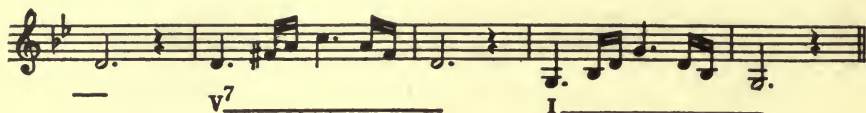
Musical staff 6: I_1 V_2^7 I

Musical staff 7: ⁴ I V_1^7 V^7

Musical staff 8: V_3^7 V_2^7 I

Musical staff 9: ⁵ I VI

Musical staff 10: IV IV_1 I_2

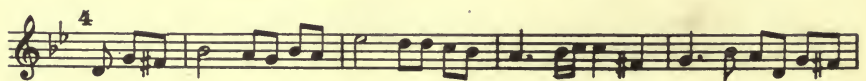
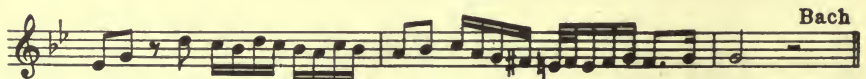


- (e) Sing the following chords to the rhythm of 1: I, V, V^7 , V^7_3 , I_1 , IV, I_2 , V^7 , I; to the rhythm of 2: I, VI, I_2 , V^7 , VI, IV, I_2 , V^7 , I; to the rhythm of 3: I, V^7_3 , V^7_3 , I_1 , I_2 , V^7 , V^7_1 , I; to the rhythm of 4: I, IV_2 , I, I_1 , IV, IV_1 , I_2 , V^7 , I.

- (f) Exercises for Pitch and Key Drill. Sing with number-, then letter-names, in the key of g minor. Think the sound of the entire chord before singing the tone.

- (1) R of I, 5th of I, R of V^7 , 3rd of V^7 , 5th of V^7 , 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I, R of IV, 5th of I, 3rd of V^7 , R of I.
- (2) R of I, 5th of V^7 , 3rd of I, R of IV, 5th of I, 3rd of IV, 5th of II, 3rd of V^7 , R of I.
- (3) 3rd of I, 7th of V^7 , 5th of V^7 , R of I, 3rd of VI, 5th of IV, 3rd of IV, R of V, 3rd of V^7 , R of I.
- (4) 5th of I, R of V^7 , 7th of V^7 , 3rd of V^7 , 3rd of I, R of I, R of IV, 3rd of I, 5th of I, 5th of V^7 , R of I.

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:



This musical score is a single melodic line in G minor, consisting of 13 staves of music. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The piece includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are clearly marked above the staves.

41

Brahms

12

13

14

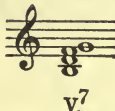
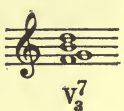
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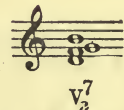
16

17

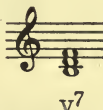
LESSON 8

When the V^7 chord is inverted all four tones will resolve according to the



melodic law. The V_1^7 will resolve to the I;  the V_3^7 to the I_1 ; 

the V_2^7 to the I or I_1 

The root of the V^7 chord may be omitted, leaving the 7th, 2nd and 4th degrees of the scale. This is known as the ${}_0V^7$ (five-seven incomplete), and is the VII chord. All of the tones in this chord resolve melodically and like the upper

voices of the V^7 chord.  The ${}_0V^7$ is best used in the first inversion.

Section A.

(i) Construct parallel and contrasting periods in D major and d minor, using all triads and inversions and the V_1^7 and V_3^7 chords as a basis. Use the up-beats  and  in 4/4 meter.

Section B.

(1) Practice the following Chord Successions, which use the V_1^7 and V_3^7 .

- (a) Play each exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions.
- (b) Pause after each V^7 inversion and think the chord of resolution.
- (c) Read each exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.

On hearing the V^7 inversions, you will determine first that it is a V^7 chord; that it is inverted, because of the diatonic progression of the voices; that it is a V_1^7 because the I fundamental follows, or a V_3^7 because the I_1 follows. The V_1^7 affects the ear as contracting when it resolves; the V_3^7 as expanding.

1 8 2 8 3 3 2 8 2

I V_1^7 I I I_2 V^7 I I V_3^7 I V^7 I

3 4

V_1^7 II_1 I_2 V^7 V_3^7 I, VI I_2 V^7

5 6

IV II_1 V_3^7 I_1 V^7 V IV_2 I VI V^7

7 8

VI IV II_1 I_2 V^7 VI V V^7 I V^7

(2) Practise the following Intervals:



The minor 7th and major 2nd, augmented 4th and diminished 5th in the V⁷ chord are the same in minor as in major. There is also an augmented 4th and diminished 5th in the II chord in minor, caused by the lowering of the 6th degree. The augmented 4th is from the 5th to the root of the chord, the 6th to the 2nd degrees of the scale, and the diminished 5th from the root to the 5th of the chord, the 2nd to the 6th degrees of the scale.



- (a) Play the I, IV, II, V⁷ and I chords in d minor. Think the sound of the intervals. Test.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining of what chord they are a part and how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the lower tones of the intervals, think the upper tones. Sing the upper tones and think the lower.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of g, f and c minor.

NOTE. The augmented 4th in the II chord generally resolves to the minor 6th in the I chord; the diminished 5th to the major 2nd in the V⁷ chord.

The image contains six musical staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staves are numbered 1 through 6. Each staff shows a sequence of chords in d minor. The chords are labeled below the notes: I, IV, II, V⁷, I, V⁷, I. The notes are written in a way that illustrates the intervals between the root and other chord tones, as well as the resolution of the augmented 4th and diminished 5th intervals.

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

Skips in the V⁷ chord and the Up-beat  and  in 4/4 meter.

Observe carefully the rhythmic grouping with the up-beat  or 

No. 1

No. 6

- (a) Play the I, V⁷ and I chords in d minor and read the melody mentally, using the arm movement to beat the meter.
- (b) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing the melody to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, then the letter-names. Sing aloud.
- (c) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (d) Play the entire melody. Sing from memory.
- (e) Transpose to the keys of e and c minor. Sing the number- and letter-names.
- (f) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 19.

1 Figure Modified Sequence

I I₂ I₁ I IV II₁ V V⁷ I I₂ I₁ I II₁ II V V⁷

I₁ I IV IV₁ I₁ I I₁ I II₁ II V V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



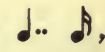
11



Beethoven


Section C.

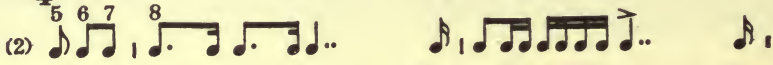
(1) *Rhythmic Study:*  in 4/4 meter.


(a) Study using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing to *la* on a major scale.


NOTE. Do not confuse the rhythmic figure , which is , with ,

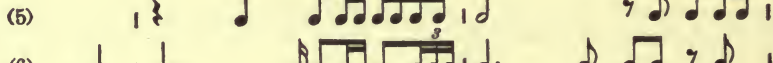
which is . While holding the , mentally divide the pulse into halves, and the sixteenth. notes will give no trouble.

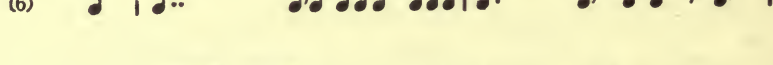
(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

(5) 

(6) 



(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions.* Watch carefully that the augmented 4th in the V^7 chord is in tune:

- Sing mentally. Test.
- Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- Sing to *la*, thinking the letter-, then the number-names.
- Have the chord symbols read and sing the chords without reference to the written exercise.

1

I IV₂ oV⁷

oV⁷ I

2

I VI IV₁

V⁷ V⁷

V₂⁷ V₃⁷ I₁

oV⁷ I

3

I I₁ IV

V₃⁷ I₁ oV⁷

4

I I oV⁷

oV⁷ I₁

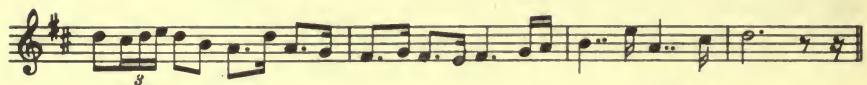
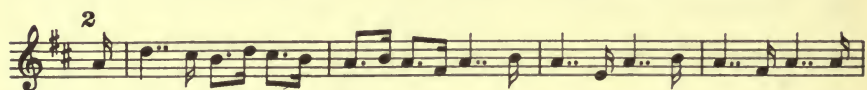
IV oV⁷ I

- (e) Sing the following chords to the rhythm of 1: I, IV, V_3^7 , I_1 , ${}_0V_1^7$, I, VI, V_1^7 , I_1 ; to the rhythm of 2: I, VI, I_2 , V_1^7 , VI, VI_1 , ${}_0V_1^7$, ${}_0V_2^7$, I; to the rhythm of 3: I, ${}_0V_1^7$, I, V_3^7 , I_1 , V_2^7 , V_1^7 , I, ${}_0V_2^7$, I; to the rhythm of 4: I, ${}_0V_1^7$, I, ${}_0V_1^7$, I_1 , IV, V_3^7 , I_1 , ${}_0V_1^7$, I.
- (f) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing with number-, then with letter-names in the key of d minor.
- (1) R of I, 3rd of I, R of IV, 5th of ${}_0V_1^7$, 3rd of ${}_0V_2^7$, R of ${}_0V_2^7$, R of I.
 - (2) 3rd of I, R of IV, 7th of V_1^7 , 3rd of V_1^7 , R of V_1^7 , R of I, 5th of I, R of VI, 3rd of IV, R of V, R of ${}_0V_2^7$, R of I.
 - (3) 5th of I, 3rd of I, R of IV, 3rd of ${}_0V_2^7$, R of ${}_0V_2^7$, R of I, R of VI, 3rd of IV, R of IV, 7th of V_1^7 , 5th of ${}_0V_2^7$, 3rd of ${}_0V_2^7$, R of I.
 - (4) R of I, 3rd of ${}_0V_2^7$, 5th of ${}_0V_2^7$, 3rd of I, 3rd of IV, R of V_1^7 , 3rd of V_1^7 , R of ${}_0V_2^7$, 3rd of ${}_0V_2^7$, R of I.

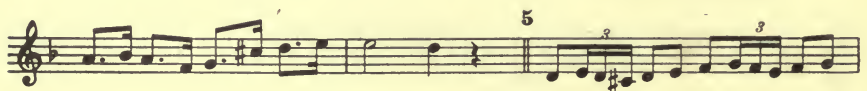
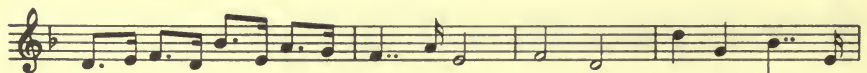
(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:



Mozart



Cramer 4



The musical score consists of 11 staves of music, organized into three systems. The first system contains the first five staves, the second system contains the next five staves, and the third system contains the final one staff. The key signature changes from G major (one sharp) in the first five staves to D major (two sharps) in the last six staves. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes).

Staff 1: G major, starts with a triplet of eighth notes.
 Staff 2: G major, continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 Staff 3: G major, begins with a '6' above the staff, indicating a six-measure rest.
 Staff 4: G major, includes a '7' above the staff, indicating a seven-measure rest.
 Staff 5: G major, continues the melodic line.
 Staff 6: G major, continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 Staff 7: D major (two sharps), begins with an '8' above the staff, indicating an eight-measure rest.
 Staff 8: D major, continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 Staff 9: D major, includes a '9' above the staff, indicating a nine-measure rest.
 Staff 10: D major, continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 Staff 11: D major, concludes with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet marking.

11

12

13

14

15

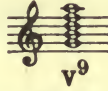
LESSON 9

The *Double Period Form* is two periods, or four phrases, having three semicadences, or imperfect authentic cadences, and one perfect authentic cadence.

The cadence at the end of the first phrase is generally an imperfect authentic cadence, the melody ending on 3 or 5; the cadence at the end of the second phrase is a semicadence, the melody ending on 5, 7 or 2; the cadence at the end of the third phrase is best made on some tone of the IV chord; the last cadence is a perfect authentic cadence.

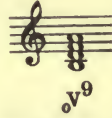
The double period is in *parallel construction* when the first and third, and the second and fourth phrases are alike, except for the cadences and slight modifications.

The double period is in *contrasting construction* when the phrases are different. The V^9 (five-nine) chord is made by adding another third to the V^7 chord.






In major this chord is not inverted, and the 9th of the chord is best in the soprano. In minor it may be inverted, but the 9th must be nine tones from the root.

The ${}_oV^9$ (five-nine incomplete) chord, or the VII^7 chord, is the V^9 with the root omitted. This chord is more used than the V^9 .



In major the ${}_oV^9$ may be inverted and all inversions but the third are used. This is not available, because the 7th of the chord must be above the root or it sounds like a VI chord with the 7th, 2nd and 4th degrees of the scale suspended. In minor the ${}_oV^9$ chord is a *diminished seventh-chord* (a chord the tones of which are a minor 3rd apart), and all inversions are used. All the voices of this chord resolve melodically.

Section A.

(1) Construct parallel double periods in F major and f minor, taking the melodies in Section B (3) as models and using all triads and inversions, the V^7 and V^9 chords as a basis. Use the rhythmic figures   and  in 4/4 meter.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions* which use all inversions of the V^7 .

The V^7_2 resolves to the I or the I_1 . When it resolves to the I_1 the 7th of the chord, the 4th degree of the scale, will go up so as to avoid doubling the 3rd of the I chord. This sounds well because of the parallel thirds between the bass and the

7th of the chord.



- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions. At the first playing do not analyze. Allow the sound of the chords to make an impression upon the mind.

- (b) Pause after each V^7 inversion and think the chord of resolution.
- (c) Read each exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated. Work as outlined on page 4.
- (e) After working these exercises in F major, repeat in f minor.

The V^7_2 will be recognized as going down to the I chord, or up to the I_1 .

1 2

I I_1 V^7 I I_2 V^7 I

3 4

5 6

7 8

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the V^9 chord there is a major 9th from the root to the 9th of the chord, the 5th to the upper 6th degree of the scale. In minor this is a minor 9th.

In the V^9 chord there is a minor 7th from the root to the 7th of the chord, the 7th to the 6th degree of the scale. In minor this is a diminished 7th.

- Play the I, IV, V^9 , V_6^9 , V_1^9 and I chords in F major. Think the sound of the intervals. Test. Play several times any interval you cannot hear mentally, then go back and read from the beginning. Repeat until you know the interval.
- Play the intervals, determining how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- Sing the lower tones of the intervals, think the upper tones. Sing the upper tones and think the lower.
- Transpose the intervals to the keys of $\text{B}\flat$, D, G and C major.

1

I IV V^7 V^9 V^7 I VI IV II V^7 V^9 V^7 I

2

3

4

5

6


(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:*



Double Periods in form. Skips in the V^9 chord and the rhythms ♪.. ♪

and $\overset{3}{\text{♪}} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 meter.

- Play the I, IV, II, V^9 , V^7 and I chords in F major. Read the entire melody mentally. Test for pitch.
- Play the entire melody, noticing the effect of the semicadences in continuing the thought for sixteen measures.

- (c) Play the first antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing the letter- and number-names, first mentally, then aloud.
- (d) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the first period and sing from memory.
- (f) Practise the second antecedent and consequent phrases in the same way.
- (g) Play the entire double period and sing from memory. This is easily accomplished if the construction of the melody is clearly understood.
- (h) Transpose to the keys of E and G major.
- (i) Sing melodies 2, 3, 5 and 6 in f minor.
- (j) Have each melody dictated.
 - (1) Play the entire double period. The pupil determines the meter by the number of pulses in a phrase, and the form by the number of cadences in the melody.
 - (2) Play the first antecedent phrase twice. The pupil listens and memorizes the phrase.
 - (3) The pupil analyzes and writes the phrase upon the staff.
 - (4) Play again for correction.
 - (5) Dictate the other phrases in the same way.
 - (6) The pupil marks the form, figures, repetitions and sequences, and harmonization.

The figure  is really a "turn," and will be recognized as such.

The figure  must be carefully contrasted with  in dictating.



This page contains ten staves of musical notation, all in G major (one sharp). The music is designed for advanced ear-training and sight-singing. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The notation includes slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The key signature is G major, indicated by one sharp (F#).

Staff 1: G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 |

Staff 2: B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 |

Staff 3: G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 |

Staff 4: B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 |

Staff 5: G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 |

Staff 6: B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 |

Staff 7: G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 |

Staff 8: B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 |

Staff 9: G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 | G4-A4-B4 | C5-B4-A4 |

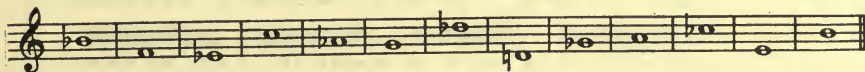
Staff 10: B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 | B4-A4-G4 | F#4-G4-A4 |

Section C.

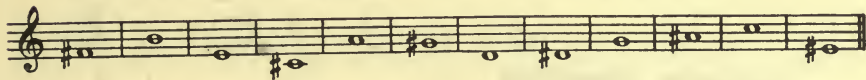
(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There is an augmented 4th on the staff from f-b; in the major scale from 4-7, 1-#4, b6-2, 6-#2, 3-#6; in the minor scale from 4-7, 6-2, 1-#4; in the V⁷, II⁷_#, II⁷_b, 0V⁹ and VI⁷_# chords. There is a diminished 5th on the staff from b-f; in the major scale from 7-4, #4-1, 2-b6, #2-6, #6-3; in the minor scale from 7-4, 2-6, #4-8. To sing an augmented 4th up, call the lower tone 4 and sing 7; to sing an augmented 4th down, call the upper tone 7 and sing 4. To sing a diminished 5th up, call the lower tone 7 and sing 4; to sing a diminished 5th down, call the upper tone 4 and sing 7.


- (a) Sing an augmented 4th up and a diminished 5th down from the following tones, using first the number-names, then the letter-names of the pitches:



- (b) Repeat, singing the augmented 4th and its resolution, the minor 6th. Determine the key of which each interval is a part.
 (c) Sing a diminished 5th up and an augmented 4th down from the following tones, using first the number-names, then the letter-names:

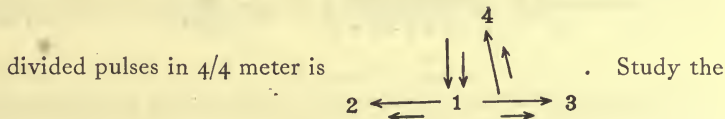


- (d) Repeat, singing the diminished 5th and its resolution, the major 3rd. Determine of what key each is a part.

- (2) *Rhythmic Study:*  in 4/4

meter.

- (a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing to *la* on a major scale. These exercises are to be practised very slowly, subdividing each pulse. The arm movement for subdivided pulses in 4/4 meter is



rhythms mentally before attempting to sing them.

Repeat until the eyes can quickly grasp the beaming and group on each pulse. At first count *one and, two and, three and*, etc.; later only *one, two, three, four*, and make the subdivision mental.

(1) $\frac{4}{4}$

(2) 6 7 8

(3) 5 3 7

(4)

(5)

(6)

(3) Practise the following Chord Successions. Watch carefully that in the inversions of the V^9 and ${}_6V^9$ in minor the augmented 2nd, from the 6th to the 7th degree of the scale, is in tune.

- (a) Sing mentally. Test.
- (b) Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number-, then the letter-names.
- (d) Have the chord symbols read and sing the chords without reference to the written exercise.

1

2

3

4

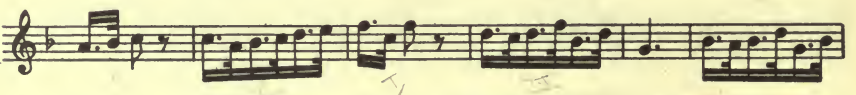
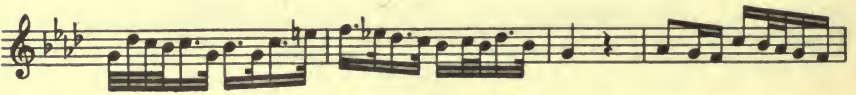
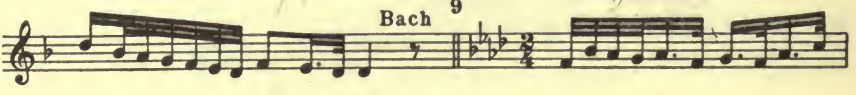
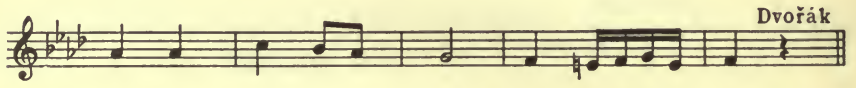
Detailed description of the musical score: The page contains four exercises, each consisting of four measures of music. Exercise 1 (measures 1-4) is in C major, 2/4 time, with chords I, V9, oV9, I, VI. Exercise 2 (measures 1-4) is in C major, 2/4 time, with chords I, IV, II1, I2, V9, oV9, oV9, V7, I. Exercise 3 (measures 1-4) is in F major, 3/4 time, with chords I, IV2, oV9, V9, I, VI, IV, oV2, I1. Exercise 4 (measures 1-4) is in F major, 3/4 time, with chords I, oV9, oV1, I, VI, oV2, V7, V7, I. The notation includes treble clefs, stems, beams, and various chord symbols with subscripts and superscripts.

- (e) Sing the following chords in the key of F major to the rhythm of 1:
 I, V_1^7 , V_2^7 , I₁, IV, II, V_1^7 , ${}_0V^9$, I; to the rhythm of 2: I, V^9 , ${}_0V^9$,
 ${}_0V_1^9$, I, I₁, IV, II₁, ${}_0V_2^9$, I₁, V_2^9 , ${}_0V_1^9$, I.
 Sing the following in the key of f minor to the rhythm of 3: I, VI, IV₁,
 V^7 , V_1^7 , I, ${}_0V^9$, ${}_0V_1^9$, I₁, V_2^9 , I; to the rhythm of 4: I, I₁, ${}_0V_1^9$, ${}_0V^9$, I,
 IV, V, V^9 , ${}_0V^9$, V_1^7 , I.

NOTE Omit the 5th of the V^9 chord.

- (f) Exercises for pitch and key drill in F major and f minor. Sing the number-, then the letter-names. Think the sound of the chord before singing the tone.
- (1) R of I, 5th of I, R of IV, 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I, 5th of V, 7th of V^7 , 9th of V^9 , R of V, 3rd of V, R of I.
 - (2) 3rd of I, 5th of VI, R of II, 9th of V^9 , R of ${}_0V^9$, 3rd of V^7 , R of I, 5th of IV, R of ${}_0V^9$, 7th of ${}_0V^9$, 5th of I.

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:



LESSON 10

The II^7 chord is formed by adding a third to the II triad. It is a minor discord because of the minor 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the 2nd to the 4th degrees of the scale, and the minor 7th from the root to the 7th of the chord, the 2nd to the 8th degree of the scale:

II^7

When the 8th degree of the scale is the 7th of a chord, it becomes an active tone and resolves downward to the 7th degree, as all 7ths of chords contract.

The II^7 chord may follow any chord but the V , and is followed by the V^7 or the I_2 .

Section A.

(1) Construct parallel double periods in E_b major, using all triads and inversions, the V^7 , V^9 , ${}_0V^9$ and II^7 chords as a basis. Use the rhythmic figures

and

In writing melodies with thirty-second-notes it is difficult to slow down the mind. Think the subdivisions (the "ands") for each pulse. Study the rhythms in Section C of the preceding Lesson, page 90, and the melodies in Section B (3) of this Lesson.

Section B.

- (1) Practise the following Chord Successions:
- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
 - (b) Pause after each II^7 and V^7 and think their resolutions.
 - (c) Read each exercise mentally.
 - (d) Have each exercise dictated.

The II^7 will be heard as a minor discord and will be distinguished from the V^7 because of its minor quality. The dissonance is harsher in quality because of the perfect 5th from the 3rd to the 7th of the chord.

1 8 8 8 7 8 2 8 2

I I₁ II⁷ V⁷ I V₁ I

3 4

5 6

7 8

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

The minor 7th in the II^7 chord, from the 2nd to the 8th degree of the scale, will resolve to some interval in the V^7 chord and will be distinguished by its resolution and context.

- (a) Play the I, IV, II^7 , V^7 and I chords in E_b major. Think the sound of the intervals.

- (b) Play the intervals, determining how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre. Note the difference in relation to the key-centre of the three minor 7ths.
- (c) Sing the intervals. Test for pitch.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of B \flat , F, G, D and C major.

1

I IV II⁷ V⁷ I II V⁷ I VI IV II⁷ V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

6

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

Double periods in form. Skips in the II⁷ chord and thirty-second-notes in duple and triple meter.

- (a) Play the I, IV, II⁷, V⁷ and I chords in E \flat and read the entire melody mentally, beating the meter. Subdivide the pulse on account of the slow tempo and the number of notes to a pulse.
- (b) Play the entire melody, studying the effect of the cadences.
- (c) Play the first antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing the letter- and number-names, first mentally, then aloud.
- (d) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the first period and sing from memory.
- (f) Practise the second period in the same way.
- (g) Play the entire double period and sing from memory.
- (h) Transpose to the keys of F and D major.
- (i) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

1

Figure

I IV I I₁ II₁⁷ V⁷ I II⁷ V⁷

Mod. Seq.

I I₁ IV I V I IV I I₁

Figure Mod. Seq.

II₁⁷ V⁷ I IV II V⁹ I I₁

2

II₁⁷ V⁷ I

3

4

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Study:* and in 4/4 meter.

(a) Study using the arm movement to indicate the meter and sing to *la* on a major scale.

(1) $\frac{4}{4}$ 7 ||

(2) $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{8}{}$ 7 ||

(3) $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{8}{}$ 7 ||

(4) 7 ||

(5) ||

(6) $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{8}{}$ 7 ||

7 ||

7 ||

7 ||

7 ||

7 ||

7 ||

(2) Practise the following Chord Successions. Be careful that the 7th of the II⁷ chord is in tune.

- Sing mentally. Test.
- Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- Sing to *la*, thinking the number-, then the letter-names.
- Have the chord-symbols read and sing the chords without reference to the written exercise.

1

I IV II

II⁷ V⁷ I

2

I II⁷ ^oV⁹

V⁷ I

IV₂ II⁷ V₂⁷

3

I I IV

V⁷ ^oV⁹ I

II⁷ I₂ V⁷

4

I I IV₂

The first staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes: C4, E4, G4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Below it are three chord symbols: I, V⁹, and I. The second staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes: C4, E4, G4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Below it are three chord symbols: II⁷, V⁷, and I.

- (e) Sing the following chords in the key of E \flat to the rhythm of 1: I, I₁, IV, II₁, I₂, V₃, I₁, II⁷, V⁷, I; to the rhythm of 2: I, VI, IV₁, V⁷, V₁, I, II⁷, V₂, I; to the rhythm of 3: I, IV, I₂, V₃, I₁, IV, II⁷, I₂, V⁷, I; to the rhythm of 4: I, II⁷, V₂, I, V₃, V₃, I₁, II⁷, V⁷, I.
- (f) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (1) R of I, 5th of I, R of IV, 3rd of II⁷, R of II⁷, 7th of II⁷, 3rd of V, R of V, 5th of V, R of I.
 - (2) R of I, 3rd of IV, R of II⁷, 7th of II⁷, 5th of II⁷, 9th of V⁹, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of V⁷, 5th of V⁷, R of I.
 - (3) 5th of I, 3rd of IV, 5th of II, 9th of V⁹, R of V, 3rd of I, 3rd of II⁷, 7th of II⁷, R of II⁷, 5th of II, R of I.
 - (4) 3rd of I, 5th of VI, 3rd of VI, 7th of II⁷, 3rd of V, 7th of V⁷, 9th of V⁹, 5th of I, 3rd of II⁷, R of II⁷, 5th of V, R of I.

For review, these chords should be sung in all the keys of the preceding lessons.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 1: A single staff with a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 2/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: C4, E4, G4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Exercise 2: Labeled 'Mozart'. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 2/4 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 4/4 time signature.
- Exercise 3: Labeled 'Bach'. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 2/4 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 4/4 time signature.
- Exercise 4: A single staff with a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 2/4 time signature.
- Exercise 5: A single staff with a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 2/4 time signature.
- Exercise 6: Labeled 'Mozart'. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 2/4 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and 4/4 time signature.

4

Dvořák

5

C. Franck

6

Brahms

7

Mendelssohn

8

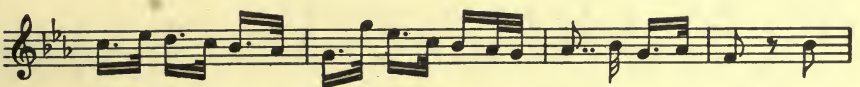
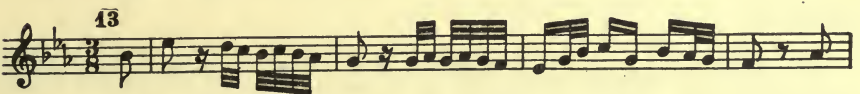
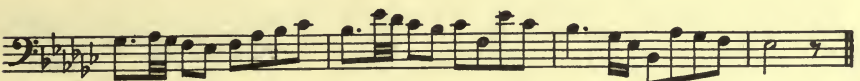
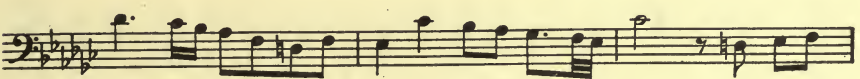
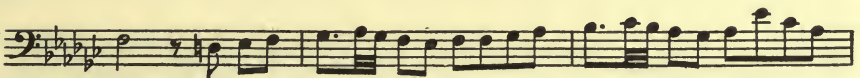
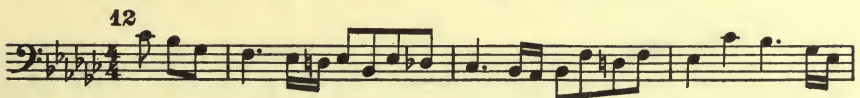
Mendelssohn

9

Verdi

10

The image displays a page of musical notation for advanced ear-training and sight-singing. It contains ten numbered exercises, each on a separate staff. Exercises 4 through 9 are written in treble clef, while exercise 10 is in bass clef. The exercises are attributed to various composers: Dvořák (4), C. Franck (5), Brahms (6), Mendelssohn (7, 8, 9), and Verdi (9). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Exercise 10 features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.



LESSON II

The II^7 chord is used in all inversions. The II^7_1 may resolve to the V , V^7 , V^7_3

or I_2 ; the II^7_2 to the V , or I_2 ; the II^7_3 to the V^7_1 or ${}_0V^9$.

II^7_1 II^7_2 II^7_3

Section A.

(I) Construct parallel double periods in A major, using all triads and inversions, the V^7 , V^9 and II^7 chords as a basis. Use the rhythmic figures

, and in duple and triple meters.

Section B.

(I) Practise the following Chord Successions:

These exercises are in period form, so there will be a pause in the fourth measure on the V chord for the semicadence.

(a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions and the effect of the semicadence.

- (b) Pause after each II^7 , II_1^7 and V^7 inversion and think the chord of resolution.
- (c) Read the exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated.

The II_1^7 will be distinguished from the II^7 by the diatonic progression of the voices.

1

1 3 4 2 2 3 .2 3 2 7 1 3 2 1

I VI IV II_1^7 V I V I II_1^7 V_3^7 I_1 I_2 V^7 I

2

I VI IV II_1^7 V I V I II_1^7 V_3^7 I_1 I_2 V^7 I

3

I VI IV II_1^7 V I V I II_1^7 V_3^7 I_1 I_2 V^7 I

4

I VI IV II_1^7 V I V I II_1^7 V_3^7 I_1 I_2 V^7 I

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

- (a) Play the I, IV, II_1^7 , V^7 and I chords in A major. Think the sound of the intervals.

- (b) Play the intervals, determining how they sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
 (c) Sing the intervals. Test.
 (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of E \flat , B \flat , F, G, D and C.

1

I II⁷ V⁷ I V⁷ I VI IV I V⁹ V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

6

(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:*

Double periods in form. Skips in the II⁷ chord. The rhythmic figures

, and in duple and triple meter.

- (a) Play the I, IV, II⁷, V⁷ and I chords in A major. Read the entire melody mentally, using the arm movement to indicate the meter.
 (b) Play the entire melody, studying the effect of the cadences.
 (c) Play the first antecedent phrase twice and sing from memory to *la*. Sing the number- and letter-names, first mentally, then aloud.
 (d) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.
 (e) Play the entire first period and sing from memory.
 (f) Study the second period in the same way.
 (g) Play the entire double period and sing from memory.
 (h) Transpose to the keys of G and B \flat major.
 (i) Have the melodies dictated as outlined on page 87.

1

I IV I₁ V₂⁷ I V₁⁷ I II₁⁷ V⁷ I I₁

IV II₁⁷ V V₂⁷ I IV I₁ I IV I₁ IV

II V⁷ I I₁ II₁⁷ V⁷ I

3

4

5

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$  ||

(2)  ||

(3)  ||

(4)  ||

(5)  ||

(6)  ||

(2) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing mentally. It is most important that you think in tune. If, at the end of the exercise, you are out of tune, go back and test at the end of each chord. Do not play the exercise; only the key-tone.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the letter- and number-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.



1

I _____ V _____ V_3^7 _____

I_1 _____ II^7 _____ II_1^7 _____ I_2 _____

V^7 _____ I _____ I _____

IV _____ II_1^7 _____ II_2^7 _____

I_2 _____ V_3^7 _____ I_1 _____

II^7 _____ V^7 _____ I _____

3

I _____ II^7 _____ II_1^7 _____ V_3^7 _____

I_1 IV IV_1
 II_2^7 I_2 V^7 I
 I II^7 II_2^7
 IV^9 I VI
 II_2^7 V^7 I

- (e) Sing the following chords in the key of A to the rhythm of 1: I, V, V_3^7 , V_2^7 , I_1 , II^7 , II_1^7 , I_2 , V^7 , I; to the rhythm of 2: I, VI, II_1^7 , I_2 , V_3^7 , I_1 , II^7 , II_3^7 , V_1^7 , V_2^7 , I; to the rhythm of 3: I, IV_2 , II_3^7 , V_1^7 , V_3^7 , I_1 , II_1^7 , II_2^7 , I_2 , V^7 , I; to the rhythm of 4: I, II_1^7 , V_3^7 , I_1 , IV, IV_1 , II_2^7 , V^7 , oV_2^9 , I_1 , II^7 , V^7 , I.
- (f) Sing the exercises for pitch and key drill of the preceding Lesson in the key of A major.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

Mozart 2

Mozart 3

Haydn ⁴ Adagio

Allegro molto e vivace

Beethoven ⁵

Negro Song

Speidel

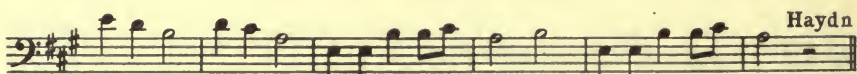
Polish Folk-Song

Wagner

Dvořák



10



Haydn



11



Folk-Dance



12



Folk-Dance

13

Folk-Dance

LESSON 12

The IV⁷ chord is formed by adding a third to the IV triad. It is a major discord because of the major 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the 4th to the 6th degree of the scale, and the major 7th from the root to the 7th of the chord, the 4th to the 3rd degree of the scale.

IV⁷

The 3rd degree of the scale, as the 7th of this chord, resolves downward to the 2nd degree.

The IV⁷ chord may follow the I, VI or IV chords. It will be followed by the II₁⁷, V₃⁷ or I₂.

The IV⁷ chord sounds like a II₁⁷ chord with a suspended 3rd degree of the scale.

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in A_b major, with the antecedent phrases alike and a new second consequent phrase. See melodies in Section B (3). Use all triads and inversions; the V⁷, V₉⁹, ₀V₉⁹, II⁷ and IV⁷ chords as a basis. Use the irregular rhythms in 2/4 and 3/4 as given on pages 108 and 109.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and the effect of the semicadence.
- (b) Pause after each II^7 and V^7 and think the chord of resolution.
- (c) Read each exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated.

The II_2^7 chord will be determined by its chord of resolution, the I_2 or V^7 .

1

I I II_1^7 II_2^7 V I V V_2^7 V_2^7 I II_3^7 I_2 V^7 I

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

The major 7th in the IV⁷ chord, from the 4th to the 3rd degree of the scale, will resolve to some interval in the V⁷ or II⁷ chord, or to the major 6th in the I₂ chord.

- (a) Play the I, IV⁷, II⁷, V⁷ and I chords in the key of A \flat major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals. Test.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the key of E \flat , B \flat , F, G, D and C major.

X

1
I IV⁷ V⁷ I IV I V⁹ V I

2

3

4

5

6

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

Double periods with a new second consequent phrase. Skips in the IV⁷ chord. Irregular rhythm in 2/4 and 3/4 meter.

- (a) Play the I, VI, IV⁷, II⁷, V⁷ and I chords in A \flat major. Read each melody mentally at a moderate tempo, using the arm movement to indicate the meter and thinking the rhythmic subdivisions.
- (b) Play the entire melody, studying the effect of the cadences.
- (c) Play the first antecedent phrase and sing from memory to *la*. Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (d) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire first period and sing from memory.
- (f) Study the second period in the same way.
- (g) Play the entire double period and sing from memory.
- (h) Transpose to the keys of G, F, and B \flat major.
- (i) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

1 Fig. Mod. Seq.

I I₁ IV II V V I I V I I₁

IV⁷ II₁⁷ V V₁ I I₁ IV II V I IV

V V₁⁷ I I₁ IV⁷ v⁷ I

2

3

4

5

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first staff has a '6' above it. The second staff has a '7' above it. The third staff has an '8' above it. The fourth staff has a '7' above it. The fifth staff has an '8' above it. The sixth staff is labeled 'Suk' at the end.

Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There are major 7ths on the staff from c-b, f-e; in the major scale from 1-7, 4-3; in the minor scale from 1-7, 3-2, 6-5; in the IV⁷ chord in major. There are minor 2nds on the staff from e-f, b-c; in the major scale from 3-4, 7-8; in the minor scale from 2-3, 5-6, 7-8. To sing a major 7th up call the lower tone 1 and sing 7; to sing a major 7th down call the upper tone 7 and sing 1. To sing a minor 2nd up, call the lower tone 7, and sing 8; to sing a minor 2nd down, call the upper tone 8 and sing 7.

- Play any tone on the piano and sing a major 7th up, using first the number-names, then the letter-names.
- Play any tone on the piano and sing a major 7th down, using first the number-names, then the letter-names.
- Play any tone on the piano and sing a minor 2nd up, using first the number-names, then the letter-names.
- Play any tone on the piano and sing a minor 2nd down, using first the number-names, then the letter-names.

(2) *Rhythmic Drill.* Irregular rhythm in 4/4 meter.

- Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing to *la* on a major scale.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

(2) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- Sing each exercise mentally. Test.
- Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- Sing from dictation.

I _____ IV _____ IV⁷ _____

V₃⁷ _____ I₁ _____ II⁷ _____

II₄⁷ _____ I₂ _____ V⁷ _____

I _____ I² _____ VI _____

IV⁷ _____ II₄⁷ _____ V₃⁷ _____

- (e) Sing the following chords in the key of $A\flat$ to the rhythm of 1: I, I_2 , IV^7 , V_3^7 , I_1 , IV, IV^7 , I_2 , V_1^7 , I; to the rhythm of 2: I, VI, IV_1^7 , V^7 , V_3^7 , I_1 , IV, IV^7 , II_1^7 , V_3^7 , I_1 ; to the rhythm of 3: I, IV_2 , II_3^7 , V^9 , I, IV^7 , II^7 , V^7 , V^9 , I; to the rhythm of 4: I, IV, II^7 , II_1^7 , I_2 , IV^7 , V_3^7 , V_2^7 , I, IV_2 , I.
- (f) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing both the number- and letter-names.
- (1) R of I, R of IV^7 , 5th of IV^7 , 7th of IV^7 , 3rd of I_2 , 5th of V, 7th of V^7 , R of V^7 , R of I, 7th of II^7 , R of II^7 , 3rd of V, 5th of V, R of I.
 - (2) 3rd of I, 5th of VI, 7th of IV^7 , 5th of V^7 , R of I, 5th of I, R of IV^7 , 7th of IV^7 , R of II^7 , 7th of II^7 , 3rd of V, 7th of V^7 , 3rd of V, R of I.
 - (3) 5th of I, R of V, 9th of V^9 , 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I, R of II, 7th of IV^7 , 7th of II^7 , 9th of V^9 , 7th of V^7 , 5th of V^7 , R of I.

- (4) 3rd of I, 7th of II⁷, R of II⁷, 3rd of II⁷, 7th of V⁷,
3rd of V⁷, R of I, 3rd of IV⁷, 7th of IV⁷, 5th of IV⁷,
7th of II⁷, 3rd of V⁷, R of I.

(g) Transpose to other keys.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

Mozart 2

Mozart 3

Mozart 4

Mozart 5

Bach

6

Folk-Song

7

Skroup 8

9

10

11

LESSON 13

The VI⁷ chord is formed by adding a third to the VI triad. It is a minor discord because of the minor 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the 6th to the 8th degree of the scale, and the minor 7th from the root to the 7th of the

chord, the 6th to the 5th degree of the scale:

VI⁷

The 5th degree of the scale, as the 7th of this chord, resolves downward to the 4th degree.

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

The minor 7th in the VI⁷ chord will resolve to some interval in the IV⁷, II⁷ or V⁷ chord.

- (a) Play the I, VI⁷, IV⁷, II⁷, V⁷ and I chords in F major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals. Test.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to the keys of E \flat , B \flat , G, D and C major.

1

I VI⁷ V⁷ I II⁷ V⁹ I

2

3

4

5

The image shows a musical score for an advanced ear-training exercise. It consists of ten staves of music, all in a 3/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three numbered sections:

- Section 3:** The first two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a B-flat key signature, and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A fermata is placed over the first measure. The second staff continues with: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Section 4:** The next four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a B-flat key signature, and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A fermata is placed over the first measure. The second staff continues with: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The third staff continues with: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The fourth staff continues with: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Section 5:** The final four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a B-flat key signature, and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A fermata is placed over the first measure. The second staff continues with: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The third staff continues with: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The fourth staff continues with: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Irregular rhythm in 3/4 meter.

- (a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing to *la* on a major scale.

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

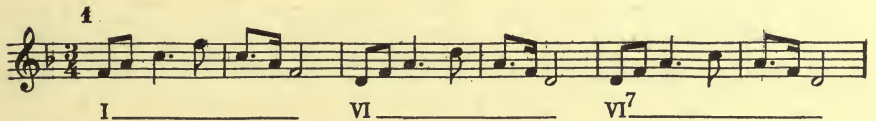
(5) 

(6) 

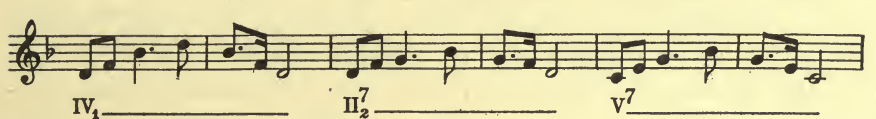
(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.

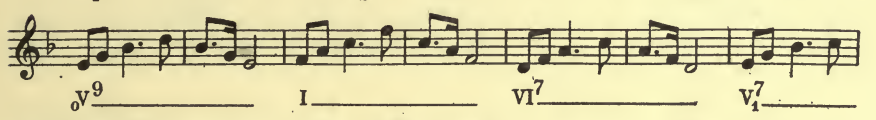
1



I _____ VI _____ VI⁷ _____

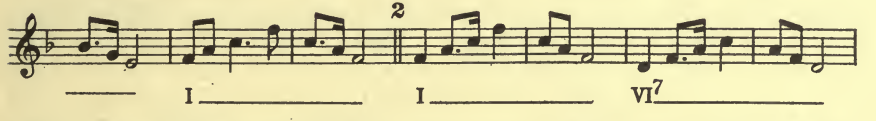


IV₁ _____ II₂⁷ _____ V⁷ _____

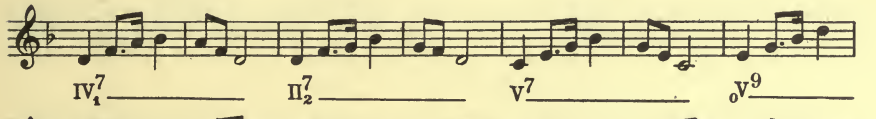


^oV⁹ _____ I _____ VI⁷ _____ V₁⁷ _____

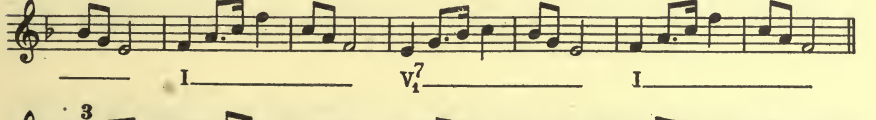
2



I _____ I _____ VI⁷ _____

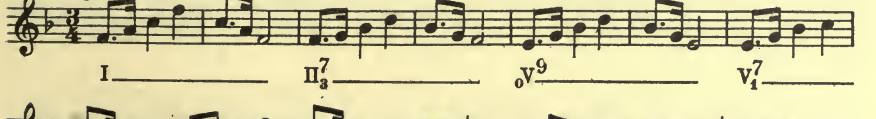


IV₁⁷ _____ II₂⁷ _____ V⁷ _____ ^oV⁹ _____

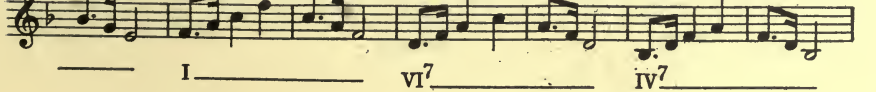


I _____ V₁⁷ _____ I _____

3



I _____ II₃⁷ _____ ^oV⁹ _____ V₁⁷ _____



I _____ VI⁷ _____ IV⁷ _____

Four staves of musical notation in F major. Each staff contains a sequence of chords indicated by symbols below the notes. The chords are: I₂, V⁷, oV⁹, I; I, oV⁹, V⁷; I, VI⁷, I₂, IV⁷; II₁⁷, V₃⁷, I₁.

- (e) Sing the following chords in the key of F major to the rhythm of 1: I, oV⁹, I, VI⁷, V₂⁷, V⁷, I, II₃⁷, V₁⁷, I; to the rhythm of 2: I, II₃⁷, II₂⁷, I₂, V₃⁷, I₁, IV⁷, I₂, II₂⁷, V⁷, I; to the rhythm of 3: I, II₂⁷, I₂, oV⁹, I, VI⁷, IV⁷, V₃⁷, I₁, II₁⁷, I₂, V⁷, I; to the rhythm of 4: I, IV, II₂⁷, V₃⁷, I₁, VI, VI⁷, IV₂⁷, V⁷, I, II₂⁷, I₂, V⁷, I.
- (f) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing both the number- and letter-names.
- (1) 5th of I, 7th of VI⁷, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of I, 7th of V⁷, R of V, 3rd of V⁷, 5th of V⁷, R of I, 7th of IV⁷, R of II⁷, 5th of V, R of I.
 - (2) 3rd of I, 7th of IV⁷, 7th of II⁷, 3rd of V, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of I, 5th of VI⁷, 7th of VI⁷, 5th of I, 3rd of VI⁷, 5th of IV⁷, 7th of II⁷ R of I.
 - (3) R of I, 7th of II⁷, 3rd of V⁷, R of V⁷, 5th of I, R of VI, 3rd of VI⁷, R of IV, 7th of IV⁷, R of II, 7th of II⁷, 3rd of V⁷, R of I.
 - (4) 3rd of I, R of II⁷, 3rd of II⁷, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of V⁷, 3rd of I, 5th of I, 7th of VI⁷, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of I, 7th of IV⁷, 3rd of I₂, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of I.
- (g) Transpose to other keys.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

Two staves of musical notation in F major. Each staff begins with a '1' above the first measure. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music in G major. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are three triplet markings: a '2' above the second staff, a '3' above the fifth staff, and a '4' above the eighth staff. The piece concludes with the text "Negro Song" written above the final staff.

5

The first two staves of exercise 5. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

Wolfgang 6

The first two staves of exercise 6, titled 'Wolfgang 6'. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. It features a sequence of notes with a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The second staff continues the melody.

Old Swiss Melody

A single staff of music for 'Old Swiss Melody'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line.

7 Folk-Song

The first two staves of exercise 7, titled '7 Folk-Song'. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. It features a sequence of notes with a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The second staff continues the melody.

Trio

A single staff of music for 'Trio'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of quarter and eighth notes.

D.C. al Fine

A single staff of music for 'D.C. al Fine'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line.

8

Huber 9

Folk-Song

The image displays a musical score for ear-training and sight-singing, consisting of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. A circled number '8' is positioned above the first measure. The second staff continues the melody in the same key and time signature. The third staff also continues in the same key and time signature. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. A circled number '9' is positioned above the first measure, and the name 'Huber' is written above the staff. The fifth staff continues the melody in the same key and time signature. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The name 'Folk-Song' is written above the staff. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

CHAPTER IV

CHROMATICALLY ALTERED CHORDS

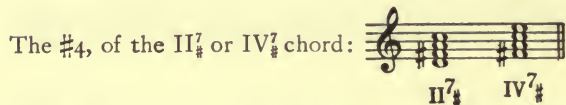
The pitch of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th degrees of the major scale may be chromatically raised a half-tone, and the 2nd and 6th degrees chromatically lowered a half-tone, without disturbing the feeling of the tonality.

In using the scale-line these inflections must progress chromatically as chromatic passing-tones, never diatonically, or a modulation will occur: 3 \sharp 4 \flat 5 or 5 \sharp 4 3:

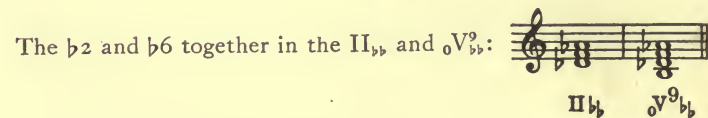
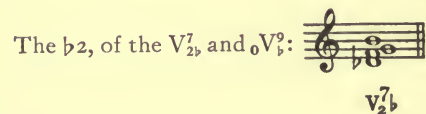
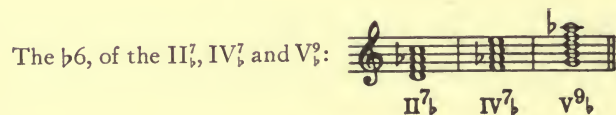
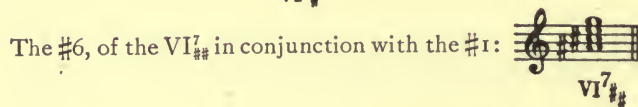
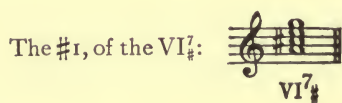


In minor, the 2nd and 5th degrees are not raised because of the lowered 3rd and 6th degrees. The 6th degree is raised in the melodic progression from the 6th to the 7th degree, and the 7th degree is lowered in the melodic progression from the 7th to the 6th degree.

In skips, single or consecutive, the altered tones must be part of a chord.



The \sharp 2, of the V_{\sharp} , V^7_{\sharp} , V^9_{\sharp} or the $\text{II}^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ in conjunction with the \sharp 4:



The #4 and b6 together in the $II_2^7_{\sharp\flat}$ and $IV_4^7_{\sharp\flat}$:

#2, #4 and b6 together in the $II_2^7_{\sharp\flat}$:

#2 and b6 together in the ${}_0V_2^9_{\sharp\flat}$:

LESSON 14

The raised 4th degree is used as a chromatic passing-tone in progressing either from the 4th to the 5th degree, or from the 5th to the 4th degree:

Skips may be made from or to the raised 4th degree in the $II_2^7_{\sharp}$ chord. The scale-line using the natural 4th degree or skips in the V^7 or I chord should follow:

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in C major, with a new second consequent phrase. Use all triads, inversions, seventh- and ninth-chords and the $II_2^7_{\sharp}$ chord as a basis for the melody. Employ irregular rhythms in 3/4 meter.

Section B.

(1) Practise the following Chord Successions:

The ${}_0V^9$ chord is a discord because of the minor 7th from the root to the seventh of the chord, the 7th to the 6th degree of the scale. The ${}_0V^9$ chord may be followed by the V_1^7 , V or I chord.

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions.
- (b) Pause after each ${}_0V^9$, II^7 and V^7 and think the chord of resolution.
Test.
- (c) Read the entire exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated.

The ${}_0V^9$ chord will often be confused with the II^7 , as they have three tones in common, the difference being that the 7th degree of the scale is in the ${}_0V^9$

and the 1st degree in the II^7 . Play the II_3^7 chord in place of the oV^9 , then the oV^9 , until you hear the difference.

(e) Repeat these exercises in c minor.

1 8 2 2 8 5 4 3 4 6 5 6 5 5 2 2 1 3 4 2 1

$\text{I II}_3^7 \text{V}_1^7 \text{I I}_1 \text{V}_2^7 \text{I IV}_1 \text{II}_1^7 \text{V oV}^9 \text{V}_1^7 \text{I II}_1^7 \text{V VI I}_2 \text{IV}_1 \text{V}^7 \text{I}$

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

The following intervals, parts of the II_3^7 chord, are used: The major 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the 2nd to the $\sharp 4$ th degree of the scale; the minor 3rd from the 3rd to the 5th of the chord, the $\sharp 4$ th to the 6th degree of the scale; the minor 6th from the 3rd to the 8th of the chord, the $\sharp 4$ th to the

2nd degree of the scale; the major 6th from the 5th to the 3rd of the chord, from the 6th to the $\sharp 4$ th degree of the scale.

- (a) Play the I, IV, II⁷, II⁷_♯, V⁷ and I chords in C major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals. Test.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to c minor.

1
I II⁷_♯ V⁷ V⁹ I II II⁷_♯ I VI V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

6

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

Double periods with new second consequent phrase. Skips in the II⁷_♯ chord and the $\sharp 4$ th degree used as a chromatic passing-tone. Irregular rhythm in 3/4 meter.

- (a) Play the I, IV, II⁷, II⁷_♯, V⁷ and I chords in C major. Read each exercise mentally, using the arm movement to indicate the meter and thinking the rhythmic subdivisions.
- (b) Play, studying the effect of the chromatic tones.
- (c) Play the first antecedent phrase and sing from memory to *la*. Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (d) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire first period and sing from memory.
- (f) Study the second period in the same way.
- (g) Transpose to the keys of B, A, D and E major.
- (h) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

1 Fig. Mod. Seq.

I IV II II₁ V I IV

I V₁ I II⁷ V I IV II II₁ V V

I IV I₁ II V⁷ I II₂ I₂ II₁ V I

2

3

4

Schumann 5

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Irregular rhythm in 6/8 meter.

(a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing to *la* on a major scale.

(1) $\frac{6}{8}$ 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

(5) 

(6) 

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.

1



2



3



$II_3^\sharp 7$ V^7 I $II_7^\sharp 7$
 $II_4^\sharp 7$ $II_2^\sharp 7$ I_2
 V^7 I I VI^7
 $II_2^\sharp 7$ I_2 oV^9
 I II^7 $II_4^\sharp 7$ $II_7^\sharp 7$
 $V_3^\sharp 7$ $V_2^\sharp 7$ I

- (e) Sing the following chords in the key of C major to the rhythm of 1: I , IV , $II_1^\sharp 7$, I_2 , V_3^\sharp , I_1 , $II_2^\sharp 7$, V_2^\sharp , I ; to the rhythm of 2: I , II^7 , $II_3^\sharp 7$, oV^9 , I , $II_1^\sharp 7$, $II_1^\sharp 7$, I_2 , V^7 , I ; to the rhythm of 3: I , VI , IV_1 , $II_2^\sharp 7$, $II_2^\sharp 7$, I_2 , V_1^\sharp , I , $II_2^\sharp 7$, $II_3^\sharp 7$, V_1^\sharp , I ; to the rhythm of 4: I , IV^7 , $II_1^\sharp 7$, $II_1^\sharp 7$, I_2 , V_1^\sharp , oV^9 , I , $II_2^\sharp 7$, $II_1^\sharp 7$, V_3^\sharp , V_2^\sharp , I .

- (f) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing both the number- and letter-names.

- (1) R of I , 7th of II^7 , 5th of $II_2^\sharp 7$, 3rd of $II_2^\sharp 7$, R of V^7 , 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I , R of $II_3^\sharp 7$, 3rd of $II_3^\sharp 7$, 7th of V^7 , 3rd of V^7 , R of I .
- (2) 3rd of I , R of IV , 3rd of $II_4^\sharp 7$, 7th of II^7 , 3rd of V^7 , 7th of V^7 , 5th of I , 7th of VI^7 , 3rd of $II_2^\sharp 7$, 5th of I_2 , 5th of V^7 , R of I .
- (3) 5th of I , 7th of IV^7 , R of II^7 , 5th of II^7 , 3rd of II^7 , 3rd of $II_2^\sharp 7$, 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I , 7th of II^7 , 3rd of $II_2^\sharp 7$, 3rd of II^7 , 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I , R of I .
- (4) 8th of I , 3rd of IV , 7th of IV^7 , R of II^7 , 7th of II^7 , 3rd of II^7 , 3rd of $II_2^\sharp 7$, 5th of I_1 , 3rd of $II_2^\sharp 7$, 7th of V^7 , 3rd of V^7 , R of I .

- (g) Transpose to other keys.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

Bach²

Haydn³

4


5

The image displays a page of musical notation for sight-singing exercises. It consists of five numbered sections, each with two staves of music. Section 1 is a single staff. Section 2 is labeled 'Bach' and Section 3 is labeled 'Haydn'. Section 4 and Section 5 each consist of two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The exercises are designed to train the ear and sight-singing skills.

This page contains four musical exercises, numbered 6 through 9, arranged in a vertical sequence. Each exercise is presented on a single staff of music. Exercise 6 is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves of music. Exercise 7, labeled 'Huber 7', is in 3/4 time and consists of two staves of music. Exercise 8 is in 6/8 time and consists of four staves of music. Exercise 9 is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves of music. The exercises feature a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, designed to train the student's ear and sight-singing skills.

LESSON 15

In a melody skips may be made from or to the raised 4th degree of the scale in the IV^7_{\sharp} chord. The scale-line, using the natural 4th degree, or skips in the

II^7_{\sharp} , or $I_2 V^7$ chord, should follow: 

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in $B\flat$ major, with a new second consequent phrase. Use all triads, inversions, seventh- and ninth-chords and the II^7_{\sharp} and IV^7_{\sharp} chords, as a basis for the melody. Employ irregular rhythms in 6/8 meter. See Section C of the preceding Lesson.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions.
- (b) Pause after each IV^7 , II^7 , V^7 and ${}_oV^9$ chord and think the chord of resolution.
- (c) Read the entire exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated.

The IV^7 chord sounds like a II^7 chord with the 3rd degree of the scale suspended. Be sure the mind grasps the characteristic tone of difference between these chords.

1

I VI IV^7 II^7 V_s^7 I V ${}_oV^9$ V_1^7 I VI I_2 V^7 I

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the IV_4^7 chord there will be a minor 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the \sharp_4 th to the 6th degree of the scale; a diminished 5th from the root to the 5th of the chord, the \sharp_4 th to the 8th degree of the scale; a minor 7th from the root to the 7th of the chord, the \sharp_4 th to the 3rd degree of the scale.

- (a) Play the I, IV_4^7 , IV_4^7 , II_4^7 , V^7 and I chords in $B\flat$ major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to C major.

1
I VI IV II \sharp V 7 I II \sharp V 7 I IV IV \sharp I $_2$ II \sharp V 7 I

2
I VI IV II \sharp V 7 I II \sharp V 7 I IV IV \sharp I $_2$ II \sharp V 7 I

3
I VI IV II \sharp V 7 I II \sharp V 7 I IV IV \sharp I $_2$ II \sharp V 7 I

4
I VI IV II \sharp V 7 I II \sharp V 7 I IV IV \sharp I $_2$ II \sharp V 7 I

5
I VI IV II \sharp V 7 I II \sharp V 7 I IV IV \sharp I $_2$ II \sharp V 7 I

6
I VI IV II \sharp V 7 I II \sharp V 7 I IV IV \sharp I $_2$ II \sharp V 7 I

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

Double periods with a new second consequent phrase. Skips in the IV_4^7 chord and the \sharp_4 th degree used as a passing-tone. Irregular rhythm in $6/8$ meter.

- (a) Play the I, IV, IV_4^7 , IV_4^7 , I $_2$, V^7 and I chords in $B\flat$ major. Read each exercise mentally, using the arm the movement to indicate the meter and thinking the rhythmic subdivisions.
- (b) Play, studying the effect of the chromatic tones.
- (c) Play the first antecedent phrase and sing from memory to *la*. Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (d) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.

- (e) Play the entire first period and sing from memory.
- (f) Study the second period in the same way.
- (g) Transpose to the keys of C, D, A and G major.
- (h) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

In all wide or consecutive skips, it is most important to remember the tone jumped from. In Ex. 1, measure 7, you hear chord-line from the 3rd degree down for three tones, then a skip back to the same tone. In that way you do not have to think of the large skip. Ex. 3, measure 6 and 7, if the pitch of "f" is remembered there is no difficulty in recognizing the "e♯". In Ex. 4, measure 3, remember "f," which will recur in 4; meas. 4, "d," which will recur in 5; meas. 5, "e♯" and "c," so as to get the "eb" and "c" following.

1 Fig. Mod. Seq. Fig. Seq.

I VI I₂ IV I₁ V₂⁷ I II⁷ V I₁ VI

IV⁷ IV₇[#] V I VI I₂ IV V I IV

I₂ IV₇[#] I₂ V⁷ I



Haydn 3

4

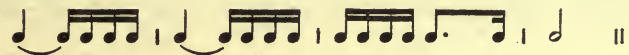
Section C.

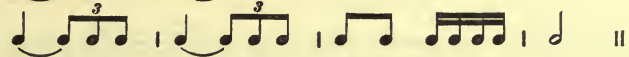
(1) *Rhythmic Drill:*


A tie and a dot have the same effect and are sung in the same manner, with a slight pressure on the tied note so as to preserve the pulse.

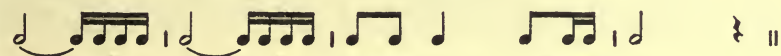
When holding a tied note, always think the subdivision which makes the next figure, i.e., if singing , think the triplet as the quarter is held; for the figure , think either two eighths or four sixteenths.

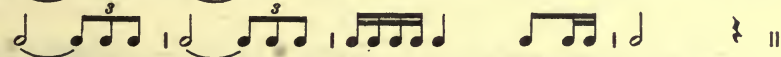
(a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythms to *la* on a major scale.


(1) $\frac{2}{4}$  ||

(2)  ||

(3)  ||

(4) $\frac{3}{4}$  ||

(5)  ||

(6)  ||

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test.
 (b) Sing to *la*, thinking first the number-, then the letter-names.
 (c) Sing from dictation.

In singing these rhythms be sure that the mind takes in the rapid arpeggio as a unit. While the tied note is being held, think the rhythm and arpeggio that is to be sung on the next pulse.

The musical score consists of four numbered exercises, each with three staves of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 1:**
 - Staff 1: I, IV⁷, IV⁷_#
 - Staff 2: I₂, V⁷₃, I₁
 - Staff 3: II⁷_#, V⁷₂, I
- Exercise 2:**
 - Staff 4: I, IV⁷_#, II⁷_#
 - Staff 5: V⁷₃, I₁, II⁷_#
 - Staff 6: II⁷, V⁷₁, I
- Exercise 3:**
 - Staff 7: I, IV, IV⁷_#
 - Staff 8: V⁷₃, V⁷₂, I₁, IV⁷_#
 - Staff 9: II⁷_#, V⁷₂, I
- Exercise 4:**
 - Staff 10: I, II⁷_#, V⁷₂

Two staves of musical notation in B-flat major. The first staff contains notes with chord symbols V_3^7 , I_1 , IV^7 , and $IV^7_{\#4}$ written below. The second staff contains notes with chord symbols I_2 , V^7 , and I written below.

- (d) Sing the following chords in the key of B♭ major to the rhythm of 1: I , I_2 , $IV^7_{\#}$, V^7_3 , V^7_2 , I , $II^7_{\#}$, II^7 , V^7_1 , I ; to the rhythm of 2: I , VI^7 , $IV^7_{\#}$, I_2 , $IV^7_{\#}$, $II^7_{\#}$, V^7_3 , I_1 , II^7_1 , I_2 , V^7 , I ; to the rhythm of 3: I , $IV^7_{\#}$, V^7_3 , I_1 , II^7_2 , I_2 , II^7_1 , $II^7_{\#}$, I_2 , V^7 , I ; to the rhythm of 4: I , II^7_3 , $II^7_{\#}$, V^7_3 , V^7_1 , I , $IV^7_{\#}$, $II^7_{\#}$, I_2 , V^7 , I .
- (e) Transpose these exercises to other keys.
- (f) Sing the exercises for pitch and key drill of the preceding Lesson on page 138, in the key of B♭ major.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

A series of seven staves of musical notation for sight-singing exercises. The first staff is marked with a '4' above it. The third staff is marked 'Mozart' and '2' above it. The exercises consist of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines in B-flat major.

Brunner 3

This musical score consists of six staves of music in a single system. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is titled 'Brunner 3'. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes). The melody is written on a treble clef staff.

Old Swiss Melody 4

This musical score consists of three staves of music in a single system. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is titled 'Old Swiss Melody 4'. It features a simple, rhythmic melody with some rests and a final note with a fermata. The melody is written on a treble clef staff.

Folk-Song 5

This musical score consists of three staves of music in a single system. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is titled 'Folk-Song 5'. It features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet and a note with a fermata. The melody is written on a treble clef staff.

The musical score consists of five exercises, each with two staves:

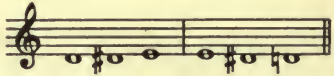
- Exercise 6:** Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line with a repeat sign is followed by a measure with a fermata and the number '6' above it. The second staff continues the melody.
- Exercise 7:** Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line. A double bar line with a repeat sign is followed by a measure with a fermata and the number '7' above it. The second staff continues the melody.
- Exercise 8:** Bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line with a repeat sign is followed by a measure with a fermata and the number '8' above it. The second staff continues the bass line.
- Exercise 9:** Bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a bass line. A double bar line with a repeat sign is followed by a measure with a fermata and the number '9' above it. The second staff continues the bass line.
- Exercise 10:** Bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a bass line. A double bar line with a repeat sign is followed by a measure with a fermata and the number '10' above it. The second staff continues the bass line.

The name "Müller" is written in the right margin of the fifth staff.




LESSON 16

In a melody the raised 2nd degree is used as a chromatic passing-tone between the 2nd and 3rd degrees and the 3rd and 2nd degrees. In progressing from the 3rd to the 2nd degree, the progression is often written 3, lowered 3 and 2. It will be found simpler and much less confusing in both harmonic and melodic relations in major to use the raised 2nd, never the lowered 3rd degree, as this is

the characteristic tone of the minor mode. 

Skips may be made from or to the raised 2nd degree of the scale in the II⁷_# chord. The scale-line, using the natural 2nd degree, or skips in the II⁷_#, II⁷, V⁷

or I chord, should follow. 

Section A.

(I) Construct double periods in B major, with a new second consequent phrase. Use all triads, inversions, seventh- and ninth-chords, the II⁷_#, IV⁷_#, and II⁷_#, as a basis for the melody. Employ the rhythms given on page 145.

Section B.

(I) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and inversions.
- (b) Pause after each seventh-chord and think the chord of resolution.
- (c) Read the entire exercise mentally.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated.

1



I VI IV IV⁷ II⁷ II⁷ V I₁ III IV II₁ I₂ V⁷ I

2

I IV₂ III⁷ V⁷ I VI V I II₃ V⁷ I IV⁷ V⁷ I

3

I V⁷ I, V⁷ I, I, V I, I, IV⁷ II⁷, I₂ V⁷

4

I I IV V⁷ I II₃ V I IV₃ I, I I₂ V I

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the II⁷_{##} chord there will be a minor 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the #2nd to the #4th degree of the scale; a diminished 5th from the root to the 5th of the chord, the #2nd to the 6th degree of the scale; a diminished 7th from the root to the 7th of the chord, the #2nd to the 8th degree of the scale; a major 6th from the 3rd to the 8th of the chord, the #4th to the #2nd of the scale; an augmented 4th from the 5th to the 8th of the chord, the 6th to the #2nd degree of the scale; an augmented 2nd from the 7th to the 8th of the chord, the 8th to the #2nd degree of the scale.

- (a) Play the I, IV⁷, II⁷, II⁷_{##}, II⁷_{##}, V⁷ and I chords in B major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to C major.

1
I II⁷ V⁷ I II⁷ I V⁷ I IV⁷ V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

6

(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:*

Double periods with a new second consequent phrase. Skips in the II⁷_# chord and the raised 2nd and 4th degrees used as passing-tones. The tie in 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 meter.

- (a) Play the I, II⁷, II⁷_#, II⁷_{##}, I, V⁷ and I chords in B major. Read each exercise mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Play the entire melody, studying the effect of the cadences, the chromatic tones and the ties.
- (c) Take each section of the melody which has a chromatic inflection and sing it first without the altered tones, then as written.
- (d) Play the first antecedent phrase and sing from memory to *la*. Sing the number-, then the letter-names, mentally and aloud.
- (e) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.
- (f) Play the entire first period and sing from memory.
- (g) Study the second period in the same way.
- (h) Play the entire double period and sing from memory.
- (i) Transpose to the keys of C and B^b major.
- (j) Have each melody dictated, as outlined on page 87.

1

I Π_3^\sharp I I₄ Π_7 V I IV V I I₄

Figure Sequence

IV_4^\sharp V Π_7 Π_4^\sharp V V₁ I I₄ IV

Π_1^\sharp Π_4^\sharp I₂ Π_4^\sharp V⁷ I

2

3

3

3

3

3

4

3

Schumann 5

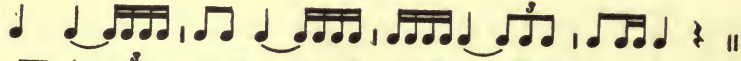
Π_4^\sharp

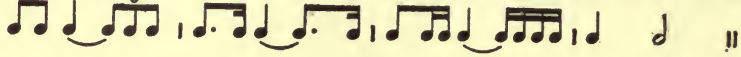
V₃ I₄ IV


Section C.


(1) *Rhythmic Drill:*


(a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythms to *la* on a major scale.

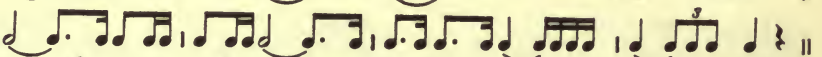
(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ 

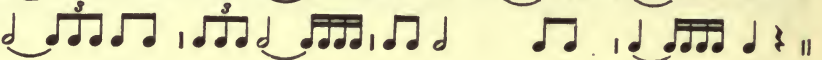
(2) 

(3) $\frac{4}{4}$ 

(4) 

(5) 

(6) 

(7) 

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test.
- (b) Sing to *la*, thinking the number-, then the letter-names.
- (c) Sing from dictation.

1 





2 



I_2 $II_1^\#$
 V_3^7 I_1 $II_7^\#$
 V_2^7 I
 I II_1^7 $II_1^\#$
 $II_2^7^\#$ $II_2^\#\#$ I_2
 $IV_7^\#$ V_3^7
 I_1 V_1^7 I
 I $II_3^7^\#$ $II_3^\#\#$
 V_1^7 I
 $II_7^\#$ I_1 $IV_7^\#$

Three staves of musical notation in B major. The first staff has chords I_2 and V_3 . The second staff has chords I_1 , II_7^\sharp , and II_7 . The third staff has chords V_2 and I .

- (d) Sing the following chords in the key of B major to the rhythm of 1: I , I_1 , II_7^\sharp , I_1 , IV^7 , I_2 , IV_2^\sharp , II_2^\sharp , V_2 , I ; to the rhythm of 2: I , IV , V_3 , V_2 , I_1 , II_2^\sharp , II_7^\sharp , II_2^\sharp , I_2 , V^7 , I ; to the rhythm of 3: I , II_7^\sharp , II_7^\sharp , I_1 , IV_2^\sharp , II_2^\sharp , V_2 , I , ${}_0V^9$, V_1 , I ; to the rhythm of 4: I , IV_2 , ${}_0V^9$, V_1 , I , II_3^\sharp , II_3^\sharp , II_3^\sharp , V_1 , V_2 , I .

- (e) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing the letter- and number-names:

- (1) R of I , R of II_7^\sharp , 3rd of II_7^\sharp , 7th of V^7 , R of V^7 , 3rd of I , 3rd of IV , R of II_7^\sharp , 3rd of I , 3rd of V , R of I .
- (2) 3rd of I , 3rd of II_7^\sharp , R of II_7^\sharp , R of II_7^\sharp , 5th of II_7^\sharp , 7th of V^7 , 5th of I , 7th of II^7 , 3rd of II_7^\sharp , 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I .
- (3) 5th of I , 3rd of IV , 5th of IV , 7th of II^7 , R of II_7^\sharp , 5th of II_7^\sharp , 5th of I , R of IV , 3rd of V^7 , 5th of V^7 , R of I .
- (4) 3rd of I , 7th of II_7^\sharp , R of II_7^\sharp , 5th of II_7^\sharp , 3rd of II_7^\sharp , 3rd of I , 7th of V^7 , 5th of I , 3rd of V^7 , R of I .

- (f) Sing this drill in the keys of $B\flat$ and C major.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

Four staves of musical notation for sight-singing exercises. The first two staves are marked with a '1' and the last two with a '2'. The name 'Bach' is written above the third staff.

Haydn

3

Haydn⁴

Haydn

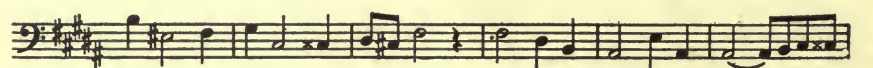
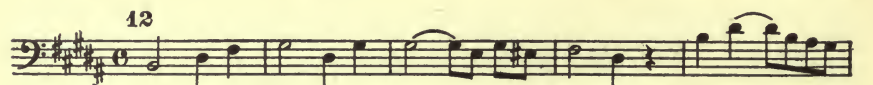
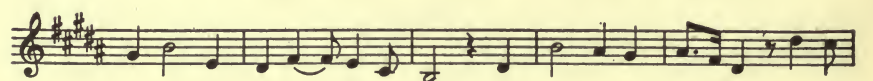
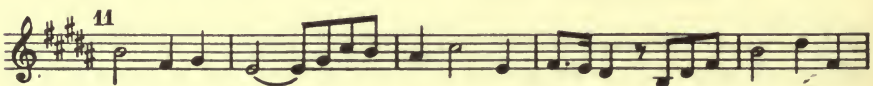
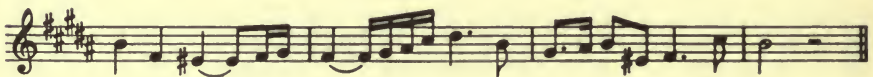
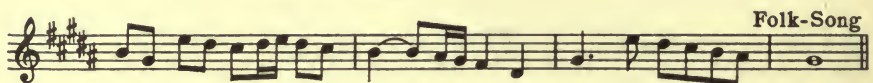
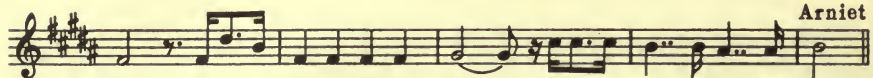
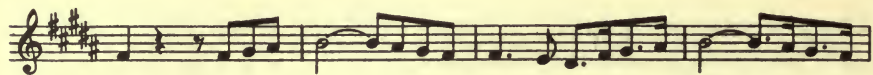
5 Adagio

Haydn

6

Dvořák 7

8



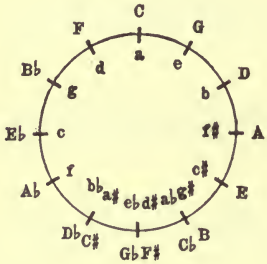


CHAPTER V

MODULATION AND EMBELLISHMENT

Modulation is the process of progressing from one key or mode to another.

Modulations to the keys of the Dominant, Subdominant, the Relative Minor and the relative minor keys of the Dominant and Subdominant are most used; these are easily made because of the common tones and chords. Modulations to these keys are known as *Next-Related Modulations*.



The next-related keys are those on either side of a key in the circle of keys, and have one accidental more or less in the signature.

In modulating, it is best to leave the key with the I chord on an accented pulse of the meter and to begin the new key with any chord but the I on an unaccented pulse of the meter.

LESSON 17

Modulation to the Dominant Key and back is by the V^7 or a common chord; e.g., the I chord of C is the IV chord of G; the V chord of C is the I chord of G; the VI chord of C is the II chord of G; the III chord of C is the VI chord of G.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| I of C | V of C | VI of C | III of C |
| IV of G | I of G | II of G | VI of G |

In Section B, Ex. 1, the first three chords establish the key of C major. The key of G begins with the IV chord, the second chord in the second measure. The first chord in the second measure is the I chord of C major, because it is the resolution of the preceding V chord. The next chord, though identical with the preceding chord, is the IV chord of G major, as it resolves into the I_2 chord over the bar. The same type of modulation is made from G back to C in the second phrase. In Ex. 2, the first chord in the consequent phrase is either the I of C or the V of G. In Ex. 3, the key of G begins with the V^7 ; the I of C preceding is the IV of G. The consequent phrase begins with the V^7 of C. In Ex. 4, the second chord of the second measure is the I_1 of C, the resolution of the V^7_3 chord, and at the same time the IV_1 chord of G progressing over the bar into the I chord.

Section A.

(1) Construct parallel and contrasting periods in the key of C major, modulating to the key of the dominant and back. Employ the meters and rhythms given on page 154.

Work as in the preceding Lessons. Write the chord symbols and construct the melody from the chords. It is best not to modulate until there have been enough chords in the key to establish the tonality; in duple and quadruple meter at least three, and in triple meter at least four.

NOTE.—The IV or V chord progressing to the I chord establishes a key. When modulating in the period form the modulation to the key of the dominant is generally made in the antecedent phrase, so that the perfect cadence in the dominant key takes the place of the semicadence. See Ex. 1, Section B (1).

Section B.

(1) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise slowly, listening to the character of the chords, if major or minor, active or rest, inverted or fundamental. Do not try to think the key.
- (b) Pause after the last chord in C and think the rest of the phrase. Pause after the last chord in G and think the rest of the phrase.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play.
- (d) Read the entire exercise mentally.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated.

- (1) As the entire exercise is played, relax and listen to the sound of the chords. Do not analyze.
- (2) As the chords are played a second time, write down the chord symbols as you hear them, regardless of key.
- (3) Write the numbers of the soprano. In Ex. 1 you will hear the first three numbers as 8, 7, 8; the next as 8; the next as 3, or possibly it will be uncertain; the next as 2, 1. The mind will reflect and hear 3, 2, 1. In that case the fourth pitch will have to be 4, as the unaccented pulse is always related to and progresses into the accented pulse. In the consequent phrase you will hear 3, 4, 3, then 5, then 3, 2, 1. The mind will reflect and make the fourth pitch 2, resolving up to 3 over the bar.
- (4) Next, write the absolute pitches of the soprano. In Ex. 1 you will have c, b, c as 8, 7, 8; then c as 4, b as 3, a as 2 and g as 1, therefore you have modulated to G major. In the consequent phrase, b, c, b, as 3, 4, 3 of the key of G, the d as 2, e as 3, d as 2 and c as 1, therefore a modulation back to C major. In Ex. 4, the c in the second measure is, at the same time, the 8th degree of the key of C and the 4th of G.

¹ 8 7 8 4 3 2 1 3 4 3 2 3 2 8
 I V I G IV I₂ V⁷ I I V⁷ I CV I V⁷ I

2

I IV I G II⁷ I₂ V⁷ I I C V₃⁷ I₁ IV⁷ I₂ V⁷ I

3

II₃⁷ V⁷ V I G V⁷ I C V⁷ V₁ I II⁷

4

IV V₃⁷ I G I₂ V⁷ I I V₂ I C V⁷

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

- Play the I, IV, II⁷, II₃⁷, II₂⁷, V⁷ and I chords in C major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- Sing the intervals.
- Transpose the intervals to D major.

1

I II₃⁷ I II⁷ II⁷ V⁷ I VI IV⁷ V⁷ I IV⁷ II⁷ V⁷ I II₃⁷ II⁷ V⁷ I

2

3

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

Modulations to the Dominant Key. The tie in 4/4 and 6/8 meters, and skips in the II₂[♯] chord.

In each melody the modulation to G major is made after a I chord of C on an accented pulse. The modulation back to C is made after the I chord of G on an accented pulse, or at the beginning of the consequent phrase.

- (a) Play the I, V⁷, I chords in C, the IV, I₂, V⁷, I chords in G, the V⁷, I chords in C. Read the exercise mentally.
- (b) Play the entire melody and decide where the modulations occur.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice and sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, the letter-names. Sing aloud. Test.

NOTE. In each melody, at the point of modulation the tones could be in either key. A safe rule is to begin the numbers of the new key on an unaccented pulse, except after the cadence. In the third measure of (1) the g is the 5th of c, the next three notes at first sound like 3, 2, 1 of C, but as soon as you hear the b, a, g as the 3, 2, 1 of G the mind reflects and rhythmically includes the e, d, c with the b, a, g, making it 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 of G. The next phrase begins in C.

- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire period and sing from memory.
- (f) Transpose to the keys of B and D major.
- (g) Have the melodies dictated, as outlined on page 19.

The pupil marks where the modulations occur and the scale-steps.

This page contains ten numbered musical exercises, each written on a single staff in treble clef. The exercises are as follows:

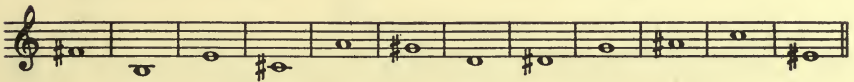
- Exercise 3:** A sequence of eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Exercise 4:** A sequence of quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Exercise 5:** A sequence of quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Exercise 6:** A sequence of quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Exercise 7:** A sequence of quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Exercise 8:** A sequence of quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Exercise 9:** A sequence of quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Exercise 10:** A sequence of quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

Section C.

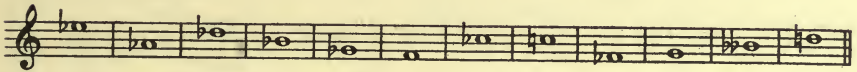
(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There are diminished 7ths in the major scale from 7-b6, #2-8, #6-5; in the minor scale from 7-6, #4-3; in the oV_b^9 , II_{\sharp}^7 and VI_{\sharp}^7 chords. There are augmented 2nds in the major scale from b6-7, 8-#2, 5-#6; in the minor scale from 6-7, 3-#4. A diminished 7th sounds the same as a major 6th and is sung up and down as the major 6th. The augmented 2nd sounds the same as a minor 3rd, and is sung as the minor 3rd.

- (a) Sing a diminished 7th up and an augmented 2nd down from the following pitches, using first the number-names, then the letter-names. (Use the numbers 7-6 for the diminished 7th and 6-7 augmented 2nd.)



- (b) Sing a diminished 7th down and an augmented 2nd up from the following pitches, using first the number-names, then the letter-names.



(2) *Rhythmic Drill:*

- (a) Study, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing to *la* on a major scale. Beat two to the measure. As the J. is held, the mind divides the pulse into triplets.

(1) $\frac{6}{8}$ (over)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(3) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test.
 (b) Sing the number-, then the letter-names.

NOTE. In the fourth chord of 1 the numbers are 1 3 5 8, in the next chord the numbers are 4 6 8 4 of the key of G.

- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the letter- and number-names.
 (d) From memory, i.e., write down the symbols and sing without reference to the written exercise.
 (e) Sing from dictation.

- (f) Sing the following chord successions to the rhythm of 1: $\overbrace{I, IV, V_3^7, I_1}^{C \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 2: $\overbrace{IV_1, I_2, V_3^7, I_1, IV_7^\sharp, I_2, V^7, I}^{G \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 3: $\overbrace{II, II_2^\sharp, V^7, V_1^7, I}^{G \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 4: $\overbrace{IV_1, II_2^\sharp, V^7, V_3^7, I_1, II_1^\sharp, I_2, V^7, I}^{G \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 1: $\overbrace{I, IV, V_3^7, I_1}^{C \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 2: $\overbrace{I, III, IV, I}^{C \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 3: $\overbrace{I, V_3^7, I_1, II_2^\sharp, II_2^\sharp, II_2^\sharp, 0V_1^9, I}^{C \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 4: $\overbrace{I, IV_2, 0V^9, V_1^7, I}^{G \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 1: $\overbrace{V_1^7, V_3^7, I_1, IV_1^\sharp, II_1^\sharp, V^7, I}^{G \text{ major}}$.

- (g) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing the letter- and number-names. As these exercises are sung, think the entire chord as well as the tone asked for. In this way the harmonization of the tone is heard as the tone is sung.

- (1) R of I in C, 3rd of I, R of IV, 3rd of IV, 5th of I, 3rd of IV in G, R of V, 7th of V^7 , 3rd of V^7 , R of I.
- (2) 3rd of I in C, R of IV, 3rd of II_2^\sharp , R of II_2^\sharp , 3rd of I, R of V in G, 5th of V, 3rd of I, 3rd of V^7 , R of I.

- (3) 5th of I in C, 7th of II⁷, 3rd of II⁷_♯, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of I, 5th of IV in G, 7th of II⁷, 3rd of II⁷_♯, 5th of V⁷, 3rd of V⁷, R of I.
- (4) R of I in C, 3rd of IV, 9th of the V⁹, 3rd of V⁷, R of I, 7th of V⁷ in G, R of V⁷, 3rd of V⁷, R of I, 5th of V⁷, R of I.

(4) *Exercises for Sight-Singing:*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The word 'Mozart' is written above the fourth staff, indicating the source of the exercises. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the tenth staff.

The page contains 13 staves of musical notation, organized into three distinct sections:

- Section 1 (Staves 1-6):** A continuous melodic line in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.
- Section 2 (Staves 7-10):** A melodic line in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It includes a triplet of eighth notes on the first staff of this section. The piece is attributed to **Mozart** at the end of the section.
- Section 3 (Staves 11-13):** A melodic line in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features a triplet of eighth notes on the first staff of this section. The piece is attributed to **Verdi** at the end of the section.
- Section 4 (Staves 14-16):** A melodic line in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

This musical score is divided into three sections, each with two staves of music. The first section is by Beethoven, the second by Rheinberger, and the third by Beethoven. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Beethoven

Rheinberger

Beethoven



LESSON 18

Modulation to the Subdominant Key is made in the same way as to the Dominant key. Leave the key after the tonic chord on an accented pulse and begin the new key with any active chord on the unaccented pulse.

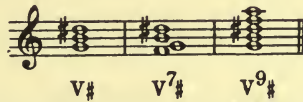
In Ex. 1 of Section B (1) the first three chords establish the key of G major. The fourth chord is the same as the third with a 7th added which immediately establishes the key of C major. In the consequent phrase the first three chords are in the key of C major; the next chord, though the same as the I of C, is the IV of G because of its resolution.

In a melody the raised 5th degree of the scale is used as a chromatic passing-tone in progressing from the 5th up to the 6th degree.

Skips are not made from the raised 5th degree. When skips are made to the raised 5th degree it resolves into the 6th degree, as it is the lower neighbor of the 6th degree.



Skips may be made to or from the raised 2nd degree in the V_{\sharp} , V_{\sharp}^7 , V_{\sharp}^9 chords. Skips in the I chord, or the scale-line, will follow:



Section A.

(1) Construct parallel and contrasting periods in the key of G major, modulating to the key of the subdominant and back. Employ the meter and rhythms given on pages 165 and 166. Use the V_{\sharp} , V_{\sharp}^7 , and V_{\sharp}^9 chords.

Write the chord symbols and construct the melody in the usual manner.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise slowly, listening to the character of the chords.
Do not try to think the key.
- (b) Pause after the last chord in G and think the rest of the phrase.
Pause after the last chord in C and think the rest of the phrase.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play.
- (d) Read the exercise mentally.

(e) Have each exercise dictated.

- (1) First playing, listen to the sound of the chords.
- (2) Second playing, write down the chord symbols. Do not think of the keys.
- (3) Third playing, write the numbers of the scale-steps of the soprano.
- (4) Fourth playing, write the absolute pitches of the soprano.

NOTE. In Ex. 1 the pitch b changes from the 3rd of G to the 7th of C. In the consequent phrase, c becomes the 4th of G on account of its resolution.

1

I V I CV⁷ I V I I V I GIV I₂ V⁷ I

2

VI II, V₃ I, CV⁷ I I GIV₃ I, IV I₂ V⁷ I

3

I II, V V, I CV⁷ I GIV₃

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

- (a) Play the I, IV, II⁷, II⁷_♭, II⁷_♯, V⁷ and I chords in G major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and to the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to F major.

The image shows six musical staves, each containing a sequence of chords in G major. The chords are labeled as follows:

- Staff 1: I V I II⁷ I IV V⁷ I VI V I
- Staff 2: I V I II⁷ I IV V⁷ I VI V I
- Staff 3: I V I II⁷ I IV V⁷ I VI V I
- Staff 4: I V I II⁷ I IV V⁷ I VI V I
- Staff 5: I V I II⁷ I IV V⁷ I VI V I
- Staff 6: I V I II⁷ I IV V⁷ I VI V I

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

In each melody the modulation from G to C is made after the I chord of G on the accented pulse, which becomes the V chord of C. The modulation back to G is made in the same way or after the cadence.

- (a) Play the I, V⁷, I chords in G; the V⁷, I, chords in C; the IV, I₂, V⁷ and I chords of G. Read each melody mentally.
- (b) Play the entire melody and decide where the modulations occur.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice and sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.

NOTE. It is even harder, in modulating to the Subdominant, to decide when the modulation occurs, as the I chord of G is the V chord of C. In (1), third measure, the high g is both the 8th degree of G and the 5th degree of C. The f is certainly the 4th degree of C, so it is better to consider the entire pulse in C and that the numbers of g, f are 5, 4.

- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire period and sing from memory.
- (f) Transpose to the keys of A, F and E major.
- (g) Have the melodies dictated as outlined on page 19.

1 **Figure** **Modified Seq.** **Inversion of Fig.**

I V⁷ I C V⁷ I G I₂

IV I₄ I II₁⁷ II⁷ V⁷ I

3

4

Schumann

5

6

7

8

9

10

Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There is an augmented 5th in the major scale from 5- \sharp 2, in the minor scale from 3-7; in the V \sharp chord in major and the III chord in minor. There is a diminished 4th in the major scale from \sharp 2-5, in the minor scale from 7-3. The augmented 5th sounds the same as the minor 6th and is sung up and down as the minor 6th. The diminished 4th sounds the same as a major 3rd, and is sung as the major 3rd.

- (a) Sing an augmented 5th up and a diminished 4th down from the following pitches, using first the number-, then the letter-names.

IV⁷_# II⁷_{1#}

I₂ V⁷₁

I V⁷ C major

V⁷₂ I I G major

V V_#

I V⁷ C major V⁷_{3#}

I₁ V_{1#}

I I G major V_#

I₁ II⁷_{1#}

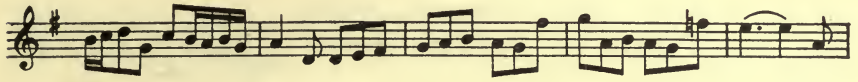
I₁ V⁷ C major I₁

V_{1#} I

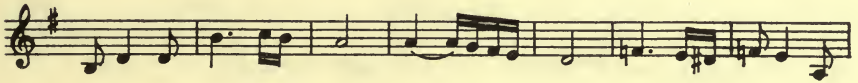
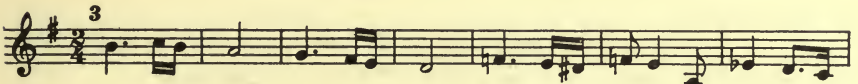
- (f) Sing the following chord succession to the rhythm of 1: $\overbrace{I, IV_1, IV, IV_7^\sharp}^{\text{G major}}$
 $\overbrace{I_2, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{G major}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^\sharp, I, II_2^\sharp, I_2, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{C major}}$; to the rhythm of 2: $\overbrace{I, I_1, II_2^\sharp, II_2^\sharp, I_2, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{G major}}$
 $\overbrace{V_3^\sharp, V_2^\sharp, I_1, II_2^\sharp, V_2^\sharp, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{C major}}$; to the rhythm of 3: $\overbrace{I, II_2^\sharp, II_2^\sharp, I_2, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{G major}}$
 $\overbrace{V_1^\sharp, V_3^\sharp, I_1, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{C major}}$; to the rhythm of 4: $\overbrace{I, II_3^\sharp, {}_0V_9, V_1^\sharp, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{G major}}$
 $\overbrace{V_2^\sharp, V_1^\sharp, I, II_2^\sharp, V_\sharp, I}^{\text{C major}}$.
- (g) Sing the exercise for pitch and key drill on page 167 in the key of G major.

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

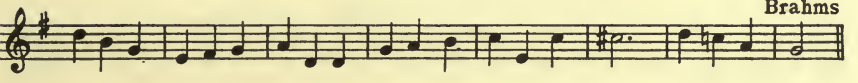
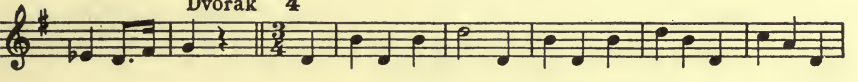
Mozart 2



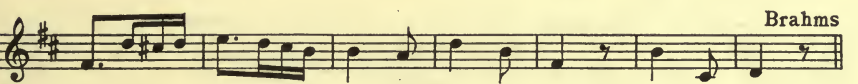
Bach



Dvořák 4



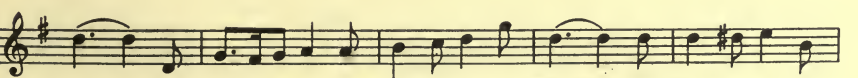
Brahms

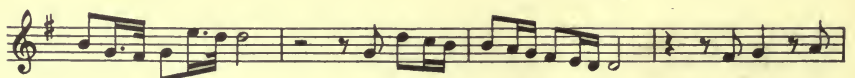
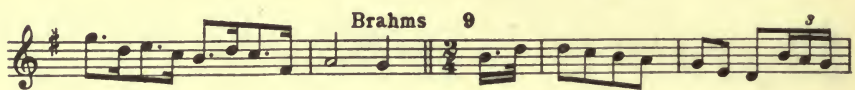
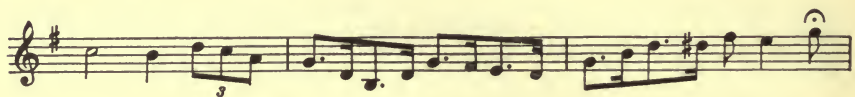
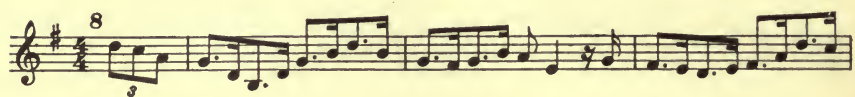


Brahms



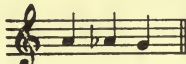
Dregert 7

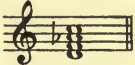




LESSON 19

In the double period form, the cadences at the end of the second and third phrases are often modulations to next related keys instead of semicadences in the key. When in major, at the end of the second phrase, in place of the Dominant chord, there is an authentic cadence in the Dominant Key. At the end of the third phrase, in place of the Subdominant chord, there is an authentic cadence in the Subdominant Key. After the perfect cadence in the Dominant Key, the melody must return to the original key before progressing to the Subdominant. When in minor, the second phrase modulates to the relative major key.

In a melody, the lowered 6th degree of the scale is used as a chromatic passing-tone in progressing from the 6th down to the 5th degree. 

Skips are made to and from the lowered 6th degree in the II⁷ chord. The scale-line, or skips in the V chord, should follow. 

II⁷

Section A.

(1) Construct parallel double periods in the key of D major, modulating to the keys of the Dominant and Subdominant. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 176. Use the II⁷ chord.

NOTE. Make the cadences as follows: At the end of the first phrase, an imperfect authentic cadence, or a semicadence in the key; at the end of the second phrase, an authentic cadence in the key of the Dominant; at the end of the third phrase, an authentic cadence in the key of the Subdominant; at the end of the fourth phrase, a perfect authentic cadence in the key.

Section B.

(1) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause after the last chord in D, and think the chords in A; pause after the last chord in A, and think the chords in D; pause after the last chord in D, and think the chords in G; pause after the last chord in G, and think the chords in D.

- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Read the exercise mentally. Test.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1

I II₃⁷ V₁⁷ V₂⁷ I AV⁷ I V^x V₁⁷ I DV₃⁷ I, V⁷ I

2

IV I₃⁷ I₁⁷ IGV⁷ I II, I⁷ I DV⁷ I V₂⁷ I

3

I⁷ I AI, I₂ I V⁷ I DV₃⁷ I V⁷ IGV⁷ I DV⁷ I

4

VI I V⁷ I AV⁷ I DIGV⁷ I DV, I₂ I V⁷ I

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the II₃⁷ chord there will be a minor 3rd from the 3rd to the 5th of the chord, the 4th to the lowered 6th degree of the scale; a diminished 5th from the root to the 5th of the chord, the 2nd to the lowered 6th degree of the scale; a major 6th from the 5th to the 3rd of the chord, the lowered 6th to the 4th degree of the scale; an augmented 4th from the 5th to the 8th of the chord, the lowered

6th to the 2nd degree of the scale; a major 3rd from the 5th to the 7th of the chord, the lowered 6th to the 8th degree of the scale; a minor 6th from the 7th to the 5th of the chord, the 1st to the lowered 6th degree of the scale.

- (a) Play the I, IV, II⁷, II⁷, V⁷ and I chords in D major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to C major.

1

I IV I II I II⁷ I II⁷ V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

6

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:

- (a) Play the I, V⁷, I chords in D major, the IV, I₂, V⁷, I in A major, the V⁷, I in D major, the V⁷, I in G major, the II⁷, I₂, V⁷, I in D major. Read each melody mentally. Test.
- (b) Play the entire melody and decide where the modulations occur.
- (c) Play the first antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, then use the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (d) Practise the first consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire first period. Sing from memory.
- (f) Practise the second period in the same way.
- (g) Play the entire double period and sing from memory.
- (h) Transpose to the keys of E, C and B.
- (i) Have the melodies dictated as outlined on page 87.

1 Fig. Seq. Seq. 6

I I₁ II⁷ V⁷ I V₁⁷ I IV IV₁ I AIV

5 4 3 2 1 5 #4 5 4 3 8

V⁷ V₁⁷ DI I₁ II⁷ V⁷ I GV⁷ I DIV II

I₂ V⁷

2

3

4

5

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Syncopations in 2/4.

(a) Practise, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale.

(1) $\frac{2}{4}$ 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

(5) 

(6) 

(1) $\frac{2}{4}$ 


(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

(5) 

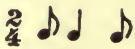

(6) 

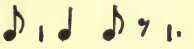
*This effect may be expressed  The tie is easier to read.

Syncopation is another term applied to irregular rhythm, the shorter notes falling on the pulse of the meter, thus shifting the rhythmic accent. This rhythmic variety is delightful and adds interest to a composition. In both music and poetry, when the metric and rhythmic accent coincide, the regularity of the pulsation is likely to grow monotonous and the mind to wander, carried away by the regularity. What can be more comfortable than to float on in a dreamy waltz, as in the middle section of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance"? How often in reading poetry we find at the end of a stanza that the rhythm has carried us on without any realization of the meaning of the words. Syncopation disturbs this regularity; the irregularity attracts and excites us.

The long notes of any rhythm acquire stress or accent on account of their length. When these long notes fall on the pulses of the meter, the rhythmic and metric accent are one. When the long notes fall between the metric pulses, both accents have to be considered. In singing and playing syncopations, a frequent mistake is made of giving too much importance to the rhythmic accent and thus destroying the metric accent. This is done by stressing or jumping on the long note. As the meter is the framework upon which the composition is

hung, it must be preserved so that the listener will recognize it and in this way feel and enjoy the syncopation.

To sing this measure  do not accent the quarter-note and give this effect , making it sound as if it began on the up-beat

 Sing the measure with a stress on the first eighth, the metric pulse, feel the beginning of the quarter as a relaxation of that pulse, give a slight pressure as the the second pulse of the meter occurs, and feel the last eighth as a relaxation of that pulse.



(2) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test.
- (b) Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and the letter-names.
- (d) Sing from memory.
- (e) Sing from dictation.

1

I D major _____ II⁷ _____ III⁷ _____

_____ ^oV⁹ _____ I _____

_____ IV A major _____ v⁷ _____

I₄ _____ II⁷# _____ III⁷ _____

_____ II⁷ _____ V# _____

_____ I _____ I₄ _____

- (f) Sing the following chord successions to the rhythm of 1: $\overbrace{I, II_3^7, II_3^{7\sharp\sharp}}^{D \text{ major}}$
 $\overbrace{V_1^7, I, II_b^7, V_2^7, I}^{D \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{IV_1, V_1^7, V_3^7, I_1, II_1^7, II_b^7, V^7, I}^{A \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V^7, V_3^7, I_1}^{D \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V^7, V_3^7, I_1, II_3^{7\sharp\sharp}, I_1}^{G \text{ major}}$
 $\overbrace{IV_1, V_1^7, V_2^7, I}^{D \text{ major}}$; to the rhythm of 2: $\overbrace{I, IV_2, I, V^9, V_1^7, V_\sharp, I}^{D \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V_3^7, I_1, II_b^7, II_b^7, I_2, V^7, I}^{A \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V^7, V^9, I}^{D \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V^7, V^9, I}^{G \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{II, II^7, I_2, II_2^b, I_2, V_\sharp, I}^{D \text{ major}}$

- (g) Exercises for pitch and key drill:

Sing the letter-, then the number-names, in the keys of D, A, and G major.

- (1) R of I, R of IV, 3rd of II^7 , 5th of II_b^7 , R of V, 5th of V_\sharp , 3rd of I, 5th of VI, R of IV, 3rd of $II_3^{7\sharp\sharp}$, 5th of I.
- (2) 3rd of I, R of $II_3^{7\sharp\sharp}$, 5th of $II_3^{7\sharp\sharp}$, 5th of II^7 , 5th of II_b^7 , R of V, 5th of I, 3rd of V^7 , 7th of V^7 , 3rd of I, 5th of II_b^7 , R of V, 3rd of I.
- (3) 3rd of I, 5th of VI, 7th of IV_1^7 , 5th of IV_b^7 , R of $IV_3^{7\sharp\sharp}$, R of $II_3^{7\sharp\sharp}$, 5th of II_b^7 , 7th of II_b^7 , 3rd of V^7 , 7th of V^7 , 5th of I.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

3

Beethoven

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of musical notation for exercise 3. It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 3/4. The music features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The name 'Beethoven' is printed at the end of the third staff.

4

Mendelssohn

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of musical notation for exercise 4. It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 4/4. The music starts with a quarter note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melody with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The name 'Mendelssohn' is printed at the end of the third staff.

5

Dvořák

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of musical notation for exercise 5. It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The name 'Dvořák' is printed at the end of the third staff.

6

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of musical notation for exercise 6. It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The music starts with a quarter note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

7

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of musical notation for exercise 7. It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The music starts with a quarter note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

8

Serly

9

Arr. by Serly

10

Folk-Song

LESSON 20

Modulation to a relative key is made after an authentic cadence, through an active chord, preferably the dominant. In Exercise I of Section B (1), the first chord in the second measure is the I of E_b , the next the V^7 , which resolves to the I of c minor.

In a melody skips are made to and from the lowered 6th degree in the IV^7_6 chord. The scale-line, or skips in the II^7_6 or V^7 chord, should follow.

IV^7_6

Section A.

(1) Construct periods in the key of E_b major, modulating to the relative minor key and back. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 185, and skips in the IV^7_6 chord.

Section B.

(i) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause after the last chord in E \flat and think the chords in c minor; pause after the last chord in c minor and think the chords in E \flat major.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Read the entire exercise mentally. Test.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

NOTE. There will be trouble at first in hearing the numbers of the soprano, especially if the early training in music has been to sing the same numbers for the relative minor and major keys. It is only by constant practice and mental drill that this will be corrected.

1

I V₃ I₁ cV⁷ I V I I V₁ I E \flat IV I₂ V⁷ I

2

3

4

(2) *Practise the following Intervals:*

In the IV_2^7 chord there will be a minor 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the 4th to the lowered 6th degree of the scale; a major 3rd from the 3rd to the 5th of the chord, the lowered 6th to the 8th degree of the scale; an augmented 5th from the 3rd to the 7th of the chord, the lowered 6th to the 3rd degree of the scale; and the inversions of these intervals.

- (a) Play the I, IV_2^7 , IV_3^7 , II_1^7 , V^7 and I chords in E_b major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to D and F major.

1

I II⁷ I IV V I IV II I₂ IV V I

2

3

4

5

6

(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:*

- (a) Play the I, V^7 , I chords of E_b major; the V^7 , I in c minor; the VI, IV, II_1^7 , I_2 , V^7 , I, in E_b major. Read each exercise mentally. Test.
- (b) Play each melody, determine where the modulation occurs, and study its effect.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice; sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (d) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (e) Play the entire period and sing from memory.

- (f) Transpose to the keys of D, C, and F major
- (g) Have the melodies dictated as outlined on page 19.

1
I II V I V⁷ Cminor I Eb IV IV⁷ I₂ II⁷ V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Syncopations in $\frac{3}{4}$ meter.

(a) Practise, using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale.

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ ||

(2) ||

(3) ||

(4) ||

(5) ||

(6) ||

(7) ||

(8) $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 ||

(9) $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 ||

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- Sing each exercise mentally. Test for pitch.
- Sing the number-, then the letter-names.
- Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and the letter-names.
- Sing from memory.
- Sing from dictation.

NOTE. In modulating, keep the chords common to each key in mind.

1

I _____ V _____ V₄⁷ _____
 I _____ V₂⁷ c minor _____ I _____
 IV _____ II₁⁷ _____ I₂ _____
 V⁷ _____ I _____ V⁷ E_b major _____
 I _____ IV _____ IV_b⁷ _____
 I₂ _____ V_# _____ I _____
 2
 I _____ II₂⁷ _# _____ II₂⁷ _b _____
 v⁹ _____ I _____ IV c minor _____
 I₂ _____ v⁷ _____ I _____
 V₁⁷ E_b major _____ I _____ V₃⁷ A_b major _____
 I₁ _____ IV E_b major _____ IV⁷ _____
 I₂ _____ V₁⁷ _____ I _____

(f) Sing the following chord successions to the rhythm of 1: $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{II}^7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{II}^7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}_2^7}$,
 $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}_2}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}^7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{V}_3^7}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I}_1}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{II}^7}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{V}_2^7}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I}}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I}_2}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{V}^7}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ maj.}}{\text{V}_1^7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ maj.}}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ maj.}}{\text{V}_3^7}, \overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ maj.}}{\text{I}}$
 $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}_1}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}_1}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}_2}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}_\sharp}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}$; to the rhythm of 2: $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{VI}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}_2}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}_2}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}^9}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}$
 $\overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{V}_2^7}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I}}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I}}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{V}_1^7}, \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}^7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}^9}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}^7}, \overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}_1}, \overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}}, \overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}_2}, \overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}^7}, \overset{\text{A}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{IV}_\sharp^7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}_2}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{II}_2^7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}$
 $\overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}_7}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{V}_\sharp}, \overset{\text{E}\flat \text{ major}}{\text{I}}$.

(g) Sing the exercises for pitch and key drill on page 188 in the key of E \flat major.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

Mozart 2

Beethoven

3

Beethoven

4

Sailor Song 5

Richter 6

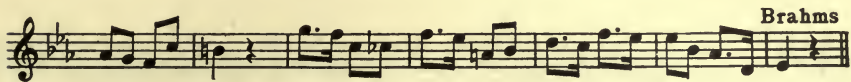
Abt

7

The image displays a musical score for advanced ear-training and sight-singing, consisting of ten staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The score is divided into three sections:

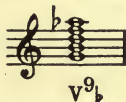
- Section 1 (Staves 1-4):** A melodic line in 4/4 time, starting with a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C. The melody continues with a half note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note F. The final measure is a half note G.
- Section 2 (Staves 5-6):** Labeled "Folk-Song" and "8". It begins with a 2/4 time signature. The melody starts with a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C. The final measure is a half note G.
- Section 3 (Staves 7-10):** Labeled "Schubert" and "9". It begins with a 3/8 time signature. The melody starts with a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C. The final measure is a half note G.

The score includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and dotted rhythms, and features repeat signs with first and second endings.



LESSON 21

In a melody, skips are made to and from the lowered 6th degree in the V_9^{\flat} chord. The scale-line, or skips in the V^7 and ${}_oV_9^{\flat}$ or I chord, should follow



Section A.

(1) Construct periods in the key of A major, modulating to the relative minor key and back. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 194, and skips in the V_9^{\flat} chord.

Section B.

(1) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause after the last chord in A, and think the modulatory chords to the next key; pause after the last chord in $f\sharp$, and think the chords in the next key; pause after the last chord in E and D, and think the modulatory chords to the next keys.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Read the entire exercise mentally.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

NOTE. In taking dictation it is good practice to take the numbers and pitches of the soprano first, the chords afterward.

1

I V_1^7 I $f\sharp V_1^7$ I $E V_1^7$ I V AV_3^7 I₁ DV^7 I AV^7 I

2

I II_3^7 VI_1^7 I II_2^7 V I IV^7 I IV^7 I IV^7 I

$\#4$
A $f\sharp$ I I A

3

4

I IV I[♯] I[♭] I I[♯] I^{♯7} I^{♯7} I^{♯7} I

I IV I[♯] I[♭] I I[♯] I^{♯7} I^{♯7} I^{♯7} I

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the V^9 chord there will be a minor 9th from the root to the 9th of the chord, the 5th to the lowered 6th degree of the scale; a diminished 7th from the 3rd to the 9th of the chord, the 7th to the lowered 6th degree of the scale; an augmented 2nd from the 9th to the 3rd of the chord, the lowered 6th to the 7th degree of the scale; and the inversions of these intervals.

- (a) Play the I, V^7 , ${}_0V^9$, ${}_0V^9$, V^9_1 and I chords in A major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to G and B major.

1

2

3

4

I V⁹ I IV II V I IV⁷ II I₂ V⁹ I

The image displays ten staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp). Each staff contains a series of exercises for interval training. Exercises 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are explicitly numbered. The exercises involve various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines, often with slurs and accents, designed to train the ear and sight-singer on specific intervals.

Section C.

(1) *Absolute Intervals.*

There is a minor 9th in the major scale from 5-b6; in the minor scale from 5-6; in the V_9^b chord. To sing a minor 9th, think a minor 2nd and sing the upper tone an octave higher.

- (a) Play any tone on the piano and sing a minor 9th up, using first the number-, then the letter-names.
- (b) Play any tone on the piano and sing a minor 9th down, using first the number-, then the letter-names.

(2) *Rhythmic Drill.* Syncopations in 4/4.

(a) Practise using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale.

(1) $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩* ♩ |
 (2) ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩. ♩. ♩. ♩. |
 (3) ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩. ♩. ♩. ♩. |
 (4) ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩. ♩. ♩. ♩. |
 (5) ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩. ♩. ♩. ♩. |
 (6) ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩. ♩. ♩. ♩. |

♩ ♩* ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |
 ♩ ♩* ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |
 ♩ ♩* ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |
 ♩ ♩* ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |
 ♩ ♩* ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |
 ♩ ♩* ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

NOTE. In printed music this effect is expressed in both ways. The tie is preferable, as it is best to keep the first and third pulses clear to the eye.

(3) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and the letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation and memory.

If there is trouble in singing the altered form of the chords, go back and sing the unaltered form two or three times. Then sing the altered form, concentrating on the altered tones.

1
 I ————— II⁷_b ————— V⁷
 oV⁹_b ————— V[#]

I_1 _____ V_1^7 E major _____ $\circ V_1^9 \flat$ _____
 _____ I _____ $II_2^7 \sharp\sharp$ _____
 $II_2^7 \flat$ _____ I_2 _____ $\circ V_1^9 \flat$ _____
 _____ I _____ V_3^7 A major _____
 I_1 _____ $V_7^7 \sharp$ minor _____ I _____
 _____ V_7^7 A major _____ $\circ V_2^9 \flat$ _____
 I_1 _____ $\circ V_4^9 \flat$ _____ I _____
 _____ I A major _____ IV _____
 $II_7^7 \flat$ _____ V_2^7 _____ I_1 _____
 _____ II_2^7 E major _____ $II_2^7 \flat$ _____
 I_2 _____ $\circ V_1^9 \flat$ _____ I _____

$V^7 A$ major I_4
 $V^3 f^\#$ minor I_4 $IV A$ major
 $V^\#$ I

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

A major E major
 (1) $I, VI, I_2, V^7_3, I_1, II^\#_2, I_1, V^7_1, V_\#, I, VI, II^\#_2, I_2, V^7, I$
 A major f# minor D maj. A major
 $V^7_3, I_1, II^\#_2, V^7_2, I, V^7_3, I_1, II^\#_2, I_2, V^7_1, I, V^7_2, I, II^\#_2, II^\#_1, I_2, 0 V^9_b, I.$
 A major E major A maj. f# min. D major
 (2) $I, I_1, IV^7_b, I_2, V^7_3, I_1, II^\#_2, I_2, 0 V^9_b, I, V^7_3, I_1, V^7_3, I_1, V^7, V_{1\#}, I, II^\#_3, 0 V^9, I$
 A major
 $IV^7_b, I_2, II^\#_2, V, V_\#, I.$

(f) Sing the exercises for pitch and key drill on page 188 in the key of A major.

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

Schumann

2

Bach 3

This musical score is divided into two sections. The first section, marked with a '2', consists of ten staves of music in a single melodic line. The second section, marked 'Bach 3', consists of four staves of music, also in a single melodic line. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and a double bar line with repeat dots in the first staff of the second section.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The first system (staves 1-5) is written in treble clef and 4/4 time. The second system (staves 6-10) is written in bass clef and 4/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The word "Bach" appears above the second staff and above the sixth staff. The word "Bassani" appears above the eighth staff. A small number "4" is written above the first staff of the second system, and a small number "6" is written above the first staff of the second system. The music is a complex exercise in sight-singing and ear-training, featuring intricate rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

1

I V₁ V₁⁷ I E_bV₃⁷ V₁⁷ I B_bV⁷ V⁷ I c₀V⁹ V₁⁷ V₁⁷ I A_bII V⁷

VI I₂ V⁷ I

3

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the II_{2[#]}⁷ chord there will be an augmented 6th from the 5th to the 3rd of the chord, the lowered 6th to the raised 4th of the scale; a diminished 3rd from the 3rd to the 5th of the chord, the raised 4th to the lowered 6th degree of the scale.

- (a) Play the I, II_{2[#]}⁷, II_{2[#]}⁷, II_{2[#]}⁷, V⁷ and I chords in A_b major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.

- (c) Sing the intervals.
 (d) Transpose the intervals to D \flat and B \flat major.

The image shows five musical staves, numbered 1 to 5, each containing a melodic line in A-flat major. The notes are written in a sequence that includes various intervals and modulations. Some notes are marked with a dot above them, indicating specific intervals or accents. The staves are arranged vertically, with the first staff at the top and the fifth at the bottom.

(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation and Sight-Singing:*

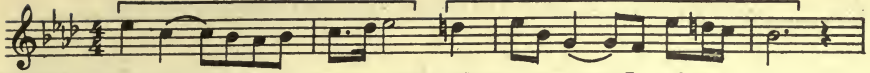
- (a) Play the I, V⁷, I, II⁷_{2 \sharp 5}, I₂, V⁷, I chords of A \flat major. Read each melody mentally, noting where each modulation occurs and the skips from $\flat 6$ to $\sharp 4$ and $\sharp 4$ to $\flat 6$.
- (b) In each melody sing the last four or five notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key; first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names. Repeat several times. For example, Melody 1. Sing the second measure and the first three notes in the third; after repeating, begin with the *di*, and sing to the cadence.
- (c) In each melody take the skips $\flat 6$ to $\sharp 4$ and $\sharp 4$ to $\flat 6$, and sing the 4th and 6th degrees without alteration, then in the altered form.
- (d) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (e) Practise the consequent phrase in the same way.
- (f) Play the entire period and sing from memory.
- (g) Transpose to the keys of A, B \flat , B, C, G and F major.
- (h) Have melodies dictated as outlined on page 19.

NOTE. While the tune is being played, relax and listen, allowing it to make an impression on the mind. Do not stop to analyze, or the context of the entire tune is lost. Analyze after it is memorized. In these tunes in compound meter, divide each phrase into two sections.

1

Figure 1

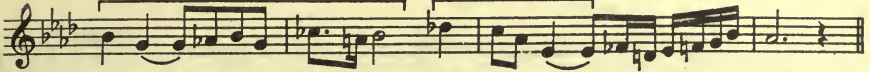
Figure 2



I I IV⁷₁ V I V₁ I EbV⁷₃ I₁ I BbV⁷ V⁷₁ I

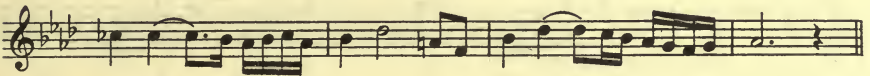
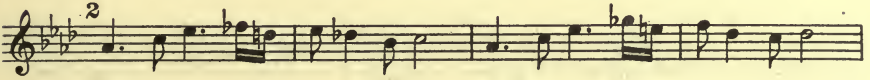
Mod. Sequence

Partial Seq. to Fig. 2

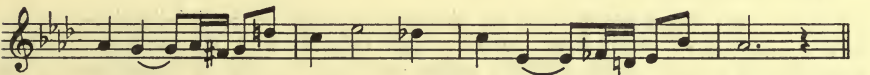
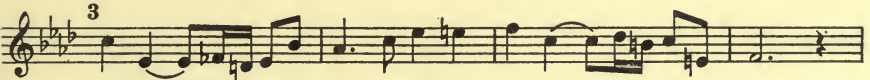


Eb I V⁷₂ I II⁷₃# I I₁ AbV⁷₁ I I₁ II⁷₃# V⁷ I

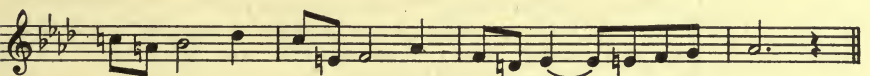
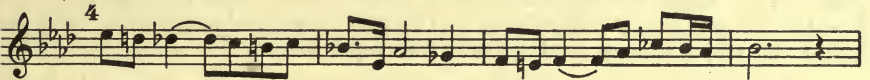
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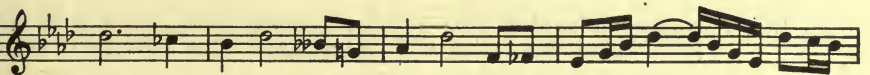
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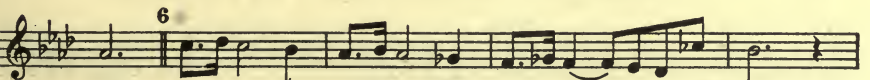
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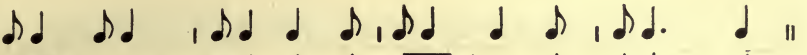



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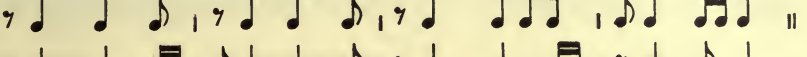


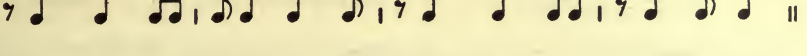
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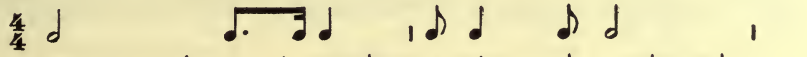


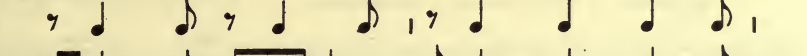
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(2)  ||

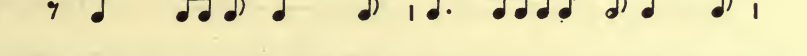
(3) \uparrow  ||

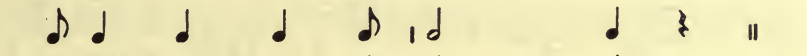
(4) \uparrow  ||


(5) $\frac{4}{4}$  ||


(6) \uparrow  ||

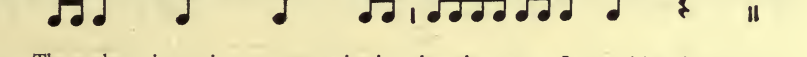
(7)  ||

(8) \uparrow  ||

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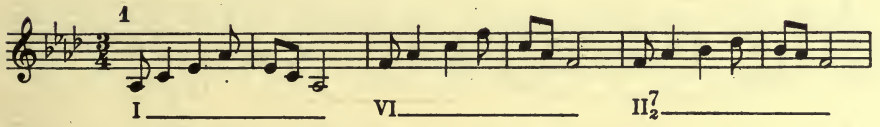
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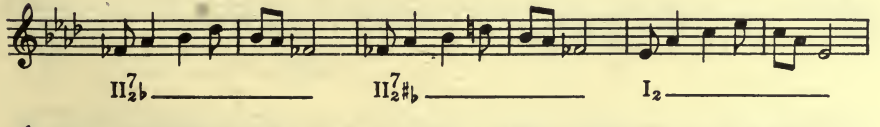
 ||


NOTE. The tendency in continuous syncopation is to lose the meter. In practising these exercises, beating the meter makes it physical and you are able to think the rhythm before singing it.

(3) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test for pitch. If you do not end in the key, go back and test after each modulation until the mistake is found. It is most important that these exercises and every interval of each chord should be thought and sung in tune.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation and memory.







I _____ g V⁷ _____ I₁ _____
 _____ F V⁷ _____ I _____
 Bb V₃⁷ _____ I₁ _____ c V₂⁷ _____
 _____ I _____ Ab^o V⁹ _____
 Ab II⁷## _____
 I₁ _____ V⁷ _____ I _____
 2
 Ab I _____ IV⁷ _____ II₁⁷## _____
 _____ II₂⁷## _____ II₂⁷b _____
 V⁷ _____ I _____ bb^o V⁹ _____
 _____ I _____ eb V⁷ _____
 I _____ Cb V₃⁷ _____ I₁ _____
 _____ eb^o V⁹ _____ I _____

Three staves of musical notation in G-flat major (three flats). The first staff has a $Db V_2^7$ chord and a I chord. The second staff has I_1 , $Ab II_2^b$, and $II_2^{\#b}$ chords. The third staff has a V^7 chord and a I chord.

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-names, then to *la*.

(1) $I, II_2^b, II_2^{\#}, I_2, V_3^7, I_1, II_2^{\#}, I, V_2^9, I, V_2^7, I, VI, II_2^7, V^7, I, V_2^7, I_1, V_1^7, I, V^7, I$
Ab major, c min., Bb maj., d minor, C major, F maj.

(2) $I, I_1, II_2^{\#}, V_2^7, I, II_2^b, V^7, I, V^7, I$
g min., Eb maj., Ab major, Ab major, Db maj.

$V^7, I, V_2^9, I, V^7, V_3^7, I_1, II_2^{\#}, I, V^9, I, V_3^7, I_1, IV_1, V^7, I, II_2^b, II_2^{\#}, V^7, I.$
Gb maj., ab min., Cb major, eb min., bb minor, f minor, Ab major

Think the entire chord before starting to sing it. Always visualize on the staff. This is difficult and requires slow and painstaking practice. These exercises should be worked two or three times a day until they can be thought and sung with ease.

(f) Sing the exercises for pitch and key drill on page 188 in the key of Ab major.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

Four staves of musical notation in G-flat major (three flats). The first staff starts with a '1' above the first note. The notation consists of various rhythmic patterns and intervals across the four staves.

Mozart

Bach

2

3

3

3

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for advanced ear-training and sight-singing. It features two main sections: a Mozart exercise and a Bach exercise. The Mozart section consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is a single melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Bach section consists of five staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is a single melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first staff of the Bach section is marked with a '2' above the first measure, and the second staff is marked with a '3' above the first measure. The third, fourth, and fifth staves of the Bach section are marked with a '3' above the first measure. The page number '216' is in the top left corner, and the title 'ADVANCED EAR-TRAINING AND SIGHT-SINGING' is at the top center. The names 'Mozart' and 'Bach' are placed above their respective sections. The numbers '2' and '3' are placed above specific measures in the Bach section.

LESSON 23

In a melody, skips are made to an 1 from the raised 4th, the raised 2nd and lowered 6th degree in the $\text{II}^7_{\sharp\flat}$ chord. The scale-line, or skips in any form of the II^7 , the I and V^7 chords, should follow.

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in the key of E major, making extraneous modulations through the next related keys. Use the II^7_{\sharp} , $\text{II}^7_{\sharp\sharp}$, $\text{II}^7_{2\sharp}$, $\text{II}^7_{\sharp\sharp\sharp}$, IV^7_{\sharp} , V^9_{\flat} , V^7 and V_{\sharp} chords as a basis for the melody.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key. Test.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Read the entire exercise mentally.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1

I V⁷ I BV₃⁷ I₁F#V⁷ I I BV₃⁷ I c#₀V⁹ I EV₁⁷ I

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the II⁷_{#b} chord there will be a double diminished 5th from the root to the 5th of the chord, the raised 2nd to the lowered 6th degree of the scale; a double augmented 4th from the 5th to the root of the chord, the lowered 6th to the raised 2nd degree of the scale.

- (a) Play the I, II⁷_{2#}, II⁷_{2#b}, II⁷_{2#b}, V⁷ and I chords in E major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.

- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to F and D major.

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation:

- (a) Play the I, VI, IV, IV₇[#], I₂, II₂^{7#b}, I₂, V₇, I, chords of E major. Read each exercise mentally, noting where each modulation occurs and the skips in the II₂^{7#b} chord.
- (b) In each melody sing the last four or five notes in the key before the modulation; then the first few in the new key; first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.

NOTE. Sometimes a measure may apparently belong to either the preceding or the following key, but the context generally determines which key. In Melody 1, the first measure in the second phrase could be the V chord in either c# minor or E major. But as the next measure is undoubtedly the I chord in c# minor, it is the V chord of the same key.

- (c) In each melody take the skips in the II₂^{7#b} chord, i.e., #4 to b6, #2 to b6, #2 to #4 to b6, and contrast them with the unaltered form of the chord.
- (d) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*; sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (e) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (f) Transpose to the keys of A, B, C, G and F major.
- (g) Have the melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

NOTE. Do not try to remember each pitch. Reduce to chord-lines, scale-lines, single, wide and consecutive leaps. Make use of the figures, sequences.

Fig. 2 Mod. and Inv.

Sequence

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff includes the following chord symbols: I, c# V, I, A V⁷, I, E II⁷_b, I₂, II⁷₁[#], V⁷, I. The second staff is marked with a '2' above the first measure. The fourth staff is marked with a '3' above the first measure. The sixth staff is marked with a '4' above the first measure. The eighth staff is marked with a '5' above the first measure. The final staff includes the chord symbols: c# II⁷₁, V⁹₁, I.

(3) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test for pitch. Practise in a slow tempo.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation. Have someone read the chord symbols to you, and sing the letter- and number-names without reference to the written exercises. Visualize the chord before singing. Use the piano for testing pitch. Never play the first note of the arpeggio until you have tried to sing it.

1

I IV₂ V₇

V# I B II

V₂ I₁ IV₇

I₂ V₇ I

d# V₇ I C# II

V₇ I G# V₇

I g# ov₉ I

EV₂ ov₉ I

2

I _____ VI⁷ _____ II₂ _____

II₂^b _____ I₂ _____ V⁷ _____

I _____ A V₃ _____ I₁ _____

b V₂ _____ I _____ G V₃ _____

I₁ _____ II₇[#] _____ II⁷ _____

V⁷ _____ I _____

a o V₉ _____ I _____ e V₃ _____

I₁ _____ D II⁷ _____

V₂ _____ I _____ f# V⁷ _____

I _____ o V₉ _____

I _____ c# V _____ I _____

_____ E V⁷ _____ I _____

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, VI, II_2^7, I_2, V_\#}^{E \text{ major}}, I \overbrace{V_3^7, I_1, IV_2^7, I_2, V_3^7, I_1}^{B \text{ major}}, I \overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{F\# \text{ maj.}}$
 $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{C\# \text{ maj.}}, \overbrace{0V^9, I}^{d\# \text{ min.}}, \overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{g\# \text{ min.}}, \overbrace{II^7, V^7, I.}^{E \text{ major}}$ (2) $\overbrace{I, II_2^7, II_2^{7\#}, I_2, 0V^9, I}^{E \text{ major}}, \overbrace{0V^9, I}^{f\# \text{ min.}}, \overbrace{V_2^7, I}^{D \text{ maj.}}$
 $\overbrace{0V^9, I}^{e \text{ min.}}, \overbrace{II_2^7, I_2, V^7, I}^{G \text{ major}}, \overbrace{V^7, I}^{b \text{ min.}}, \overbrace{V_2^7, I}^{A \text{ maj.}}, \overbrace{V^7, I}^{c\# \text{ min.}}, \overbrace{II_1^7, I_2, V^7, I.}^{E \text{ major}}$

(4) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

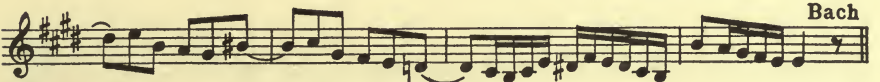
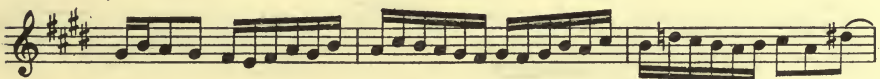
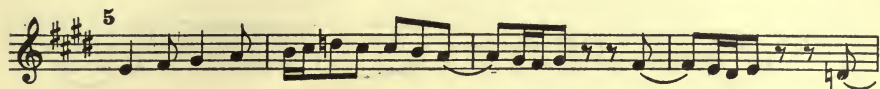
1

Wüllner²

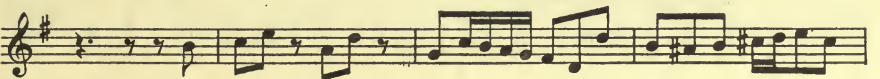
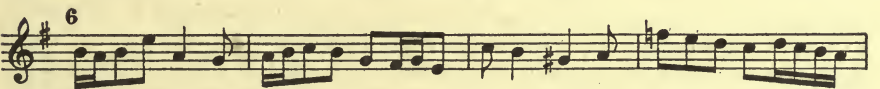
Bassani

The image displays a musical score for advanced ear-training and sight-singing, consisting of two distinct sections. The first section is marked with a '3' above the first staff, indicating a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written across ten staves, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The second section is marked with a '4' above the first staff, indicating a 4/4 time signature. It also begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). This section is more rhythmically complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The name 'Verdi' is printed at the end of the fifth staff of the second section. The score concludes with a final staff of the 4/4 section.

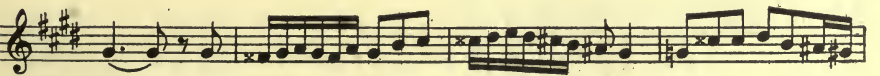
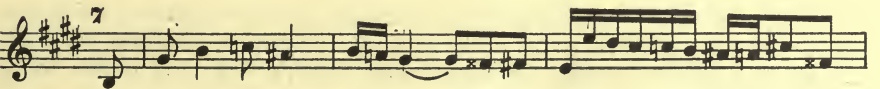
Handel



Bach



Bach



Five staves of musical notation in G major. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody with some rests. The third staff includes a measure with a fermata and a circled '8' above it. The fourth and fifth staves show more complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

LESSON 24

Instead of passing through each successive key in the circle of keys when modulating to a remote key, the process may be shortened by making the I chord of any major key the V chord of a minor key, i.e., the I of C major becomes the V of f minor, thus covering four harmonic degrees. Also the I of a minor key may be the IV \flat of a major key, i.e., the I of f minor may be treated as the IV \flat of C major. This process of modulation is known as the *Modulatory Stride*.

Musical notation showing chord progressions for C major and f minor. The first part shows C major chords (I, IV, V) and the second part shows f minor chords (I, IV \flat , V). The notation includes treble clef, key signature (one sharp for C major, one flat for f minor), and chord symbols below the notes.

C I f V⁷ I f I C IV \flat I, V I

The distance may also be shortened by substituting the I of the parallel minor key when the major is expected, or the reverse.

Musical notation showing chord progressions for C major and f minor. The first part shows C major chords (I, V⁷) and the second part shows f minor chords (I). The notation includes treble clef, key signature (one sharp for C major, one flat for f minor), and chord symbols below the notes.

I V⁷ I

In a melody the raised 1st degree of the scale may be used as a passing-tone between the 1st and 2nd degrees. Skips may be made to and from the raised 1st degree in the VI \sharp chord. The scale-line, or skips in the V⁷ chord, should

follow.

Musical notation showing a scale line and a VI⁷ \sharp chord. The notation includes treble clef, key signature (one sharp for C major), and chord symbols below the notes.

VI⁷ \sharp

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in the key of D major, using the Stride to make extraneous modulations. Use the $VI\frac{7}{4}$ and the altered chords of the preceding Lessons as a basis for the melody. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 222.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause before each modulation, and think the progression into the new key.

NOTE. In Exercise (1), first phrase, instead of resolving the V chord of G in the second measure to the I chord of G major, g minor is substituted, thus covering four degrees in the circle of keys. In the second phrase, the I of g minor sounds like the IV followed by the V of d minor, while the resolution of the V is made in D major.

- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Read each exercise mentally.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1

I V_3^7 I_1gV^7 I V^7 I I DV^7 VI IV_1 I_2V^7 I

2

3

(2) *Practise the following Intervals:*

In the VI_1^\sharp chord there will be a major 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the 6th to the raised 1st degree of the scale; a minor 3rd from the 3rd to the 5th of the chord, the raised 1st to the 3rd degree of the scale; a diminished 5th from the 3rd to the 7th of the chord, the raised 1st to the 5th degree of the scale; a minor 6th from the 3rd to the 8th of the chord, the raised 1st to the 6th degree of the scale; a major 6th from the 5th to the 3rd of the chord, the 3rd to the raised 1st degree of the scale; an augmented 4th from the 7th to the 3rd of the chord, the 5th to the raised 1st degree of the scale.

- Play the I, VI_1^\sharp , V_2 , I chords in D major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- Sing the intervals.
- Transpose the intervals to E and C major.

(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation:*

- Play the I, VI_1^\sharp , V_2 , I chords of D major. Read each exercise mentally, noting where the modulations occur and the skips in the VI_1^\sharp chord.
- In each melody sing the last four or five notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.

NOTE. The Stride is used in Melody I at the beginning of the third phrase which starts with the I chord of A major, which is transformed to the V chord of d minor. Again, in the last phrase, second measure, the I chord of g minor resolves as the IV into the I of D major.

- (c) Sing the skips in the VI⁷_# chord, first in the unaltered form, then with the raised prime. Do the same with the skips in the other altered chords.
- (d) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*; sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (e) Practise the other phrases the same way.
- (f) Transpose to the keys of A, B, C, G, E and F major.
- (g) Have the melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

NOTE. Make use of the parallel construction in memorizing the double periods.

1 Figure 1 Mod. Seq. Figure 2

I I VI⁷_# II⁷ V⁷ I II⁷_# II⁷_#_b

Seq. Fig. 2 Mod. Seq. Seq.

I₂ II⁷₂_# I V⁷ I d V⁷₁ I F V⁷ I B_b V⁷ I

A V⁷₂

Fig. Mod.

V⁷₁ I g V⁷ V⁷₁ I D IV⁷₁_b I₂ II⁷₁_# V⁷ I

2

3

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill*. Syncopations in 6/8 meter.(a) Practise using the arm movement to indicate the meter and sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale.

(2) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally. Test for pitch.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.

1

I VI₁ VI₇[#]

V₂⁷ I₁ II₇[#]

V₂⁷ I g V₇

I IV V₇

I E^b V₂⁷ I

c V₂⁷ I

G II₂^b I₂ V₃⁷

I₁ D II₂⁷ II₂^{#b}

I₂ oV₉^b I

I _____ VI₁⁷_# _____ V₂⁷ _____
 oV⁹ _____ I _____ b V₂⁷ _____
 I _____ F# II₄⁷ _____ I₂ _____
 V₁⁷ _____ I _____ c# IV _____
 V₃⁷ _____ I₁ _____ f# V⁷ _____
 _____ I _____ D II₇^b _____
 II₂⁷ _____ V₄⁷ _____ I _____

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) I, VI₁⁷_#, V₂⁷, I, II₂⁷, II₂⁷_#, II₂⁷_#_#, I₂, oV⁹, I

D major

V₃⁷, I₁, II₁⁷_#, I₂, V₃⁷, I₁, V₁⁷, I, V₂⁷, I, VI₁⁷_#, V₂⁷, I₁, V₃⁷, I₁, II₂⁷, II₂⁷_#, I₂, IV_#⁷, I₂, oV⁹, I. (2) I, VI₁⁷_#, V₂⁷, oV⁹, I, II₃⁷_#, V₁⁷, I, V_#, I, V₃⁷, I₁, II₁⁷, I₂, V⁷, I

A major d min. B_b major g min. D major

D major D major G maj. c minor

A_b major f min. C major e min. D major

V₂⁷, I, VI₁⁷_#, V₂⁷, I₁, V⁷, I, IV_b, I₂, II₁⁷_b, V₃⁷, I₁, oV⁹, I, II⁷, I₂, II₂⁷_#, V⁷, V₁⁷, I.

(f) Exercises for pitch and key drill. Sing in all keys to number- and letter-names. Think the sound of the entire chord.

(1) 3rd of I, R of II₂⁷_#, 7th of II₂⁷_#, 3rd of V⁷, 5th of V₃⁷, 3rd of I, 3rd of VI₁⁷_#, 5th of V⁷, R of I, 3rd of IV_b, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of I.

(2) R of I, 3rd of VI⁷, 3rd of VI⁷_#, 5th of V⁷, 7th of V⁷, 3rd of I,
 R of II⁷_#, 3rd of II⁷_#, 5th of II⁷_#, R of V, R of V⁹, R of I.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

Bach

2

3

Cavalli

3

Cavalli

This musical score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/8 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. There are several key signature changes throughout the piece, including a change to two sharps (F# and C#) and a change to one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line. The word "Cavalli" is printed in the right margin of the tenth staff. The eleventh staff begins with a treble clef, a 5/8 time signature, and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

6

8

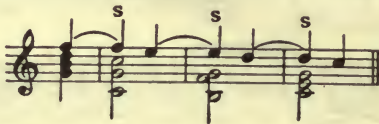
3



LESSON 25

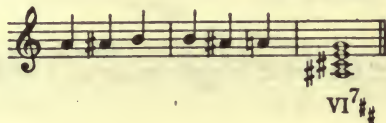
In a melody a note which is retained by a tie, or is repeated from the preceding pulse and resolves diatonically down, rarely up, is a *suspension*. This tone is felt to be a part of the chord on the preceding pulse and to stand in place

of the tone into which it resolves.



The raised 6th degree of the scale may be used as a passing-tone between the 6th and the 7th degrees, or the 7th and 6th degrees. Skips may be made to and from the raised 6th degree in the VI⁷_{##} chord. The raised 6th degree is always used with the raised 1st degree in the VI⁷ chord. The scale-line, or skips in the

V⁷ chord, should follow.



Section A.

(I) Construct double periods in the key of E major, using the Stride to make extraneous modulations. Use suspensions and skips in the VI⁷_{##} chord. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 232.

Section B.

(I) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Read each exercise mentally.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

4 5 5 5 4 3 2 1 4 4 3 2 3 2 1

I V⁷ I a V⁷ I V I E V V⁷ I II⁷ I₂ V⁷ I

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the $VI_{\sharp\sharp}^7$ chord, there will be a minor 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the raised 6th to the raised 1st degree of the scale; a diminished 5th from the root to the 5th of the chord, the raised 6th to the 3rd degree of the scale; a diminished 7th from the root to the 7th of the chord, the raised 6th to the 5th degree of the scale; and the inversions of these intervals.

- (a) Play the I, VI^7 , VI_{\sharp}^7 , $VI_{\sharp\sharp}^7$, V_1^7 , I chords in E major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to F and D major.

NOTE. If there is trouble in hearing the intervals formed by the altered tones, contrast them with the intervals formed by the same scale steps unaltered.

1

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation:

- (a) Play the I, VI₂[#], V₁[#], I, II₂[#], V⁷, I chords in E major. Read each exercise mentally, noting where the modulations occur and the use of the VI₂[#] chord.
- (b) In each melody sing the last four or five notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.
- (c) Sing the skips in the VI₂[#] chord, first in the unaltered form, then with the raised 6th and 1st degrees. Do the same with the skips in the other altered chords.
- (d) Note the suspensions and sing the two tones that make the suspension, first without the tie, i.e., placing the second tone on the accent, then as written. Contrast several times until the effect is mentally grasped.
- (e) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*, sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (f) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (g) Transpose to the keys of A, D, G, C and F major.
- (h) Have the melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

NOTE. In these 6/8 syncopations, keep the pulse clearly in mind. As you read or think the tune, beat the meter, using the arm movements, down, up.

2

3

4

5

a₀v⁹

Detailed description: This page contains five musical exercises, numbered 2 through 6, arranged in a vertical column. Each exercise is written on a single treble clef staff. The key signature for all exercises is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Exercise 2 consists of two staves of music. Exercise 3 consists of three staves. Exercise 4 consists of four staves. Exercise 5 consists of three staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A specific marking 'a₀v⁹' is present in the final staff of exercise 5.

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* The tie in 2/4 and 3/4 meter.

- (a) Practise using the arm movement to indicate the meter, and sing the rhythm to *la* in a major scale.

NOTE. In singing a tied note over the bar, a slight crescendo is made up to the note, and a pressure given on the note, so as to preserve the metric accent. (1)



(1) $\frac{2}{4}$ ||

(2) ||

(3) ||

(4) ||

(5) $\frac{3}{4}$ ||

(6) ||

(7) ||

(8) ||

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally at a slow tempo.
 (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
 (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and the letter-names.
 (d) Sing from dictation.

NOTE. Work carefully for correct intonation.

1

I ————— $\circ V_1^7$ ————— I —————
 $G \Pi_2^7 \sharp$ ————— $\Pi_2^7 \flat$ ————— I_2 —————
 V_3^7 ————— I_1 ————— $d V^7$ —————
 I ————— I_1 ————— $A \Pi_2^7 \flat$ —————
 I_2 ————— V_3^7 ————— I_1 —————
 $E \Pi_2^7 \flat$ ————— I_2 ————— $\circ V_9 \flat$ —————
 I ————— I ————— $\times \times \times VI_7^7 \sharp$ —————
 V_1^7 ————— I ————— $a V_3^7$ —————
 I_1 ————— $F V^7$ ————— $\circ V_9$ —————
 I ————— $f \circ V_9$ ————— I —————

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, VI, VI_{\sharp\sharp}^7, V_1^7, I}^{E \text{ major}}$, $\overbrace{I, II_2^7, I_2, V_3^7, I_1, oV^9, I}^{f\sharp \text{ minor}}$, $\overbrace{I}^{B \text{ maj.}}$
 $\overbrace{V_1^7, I, VI}^{e \text{ minor}}$, $\overbrace{II_{1b}^7, I_2, V_3^7, I_1}^{G \text{ major}}$, $\overbrace{II_{2b}^7, II_{2\sharp b}^7, I_2, V_{\sharp}^7, I}^{E \text{ major}}$, $\overbrace{I, V_2^7, VI_{1\sharp\sharp}^7, V_2^7, I}^{E \text{ major}}$
 $\overbrace{V_3^7, I_1, II_{1\sharp\sharp}^7, I_2, V_3^7, I_1}^{a \text{ min.}}$, $\overbrace{II_{2b}^7, II_{2\sharp b}^7, V_1^7, I}^{G \text{ major}}$, $\overbrace{I, II_2^7, II_{2\sharp b}^7, V_1^7, I}^{g \text{ min.}}$, $\overbrace{I, II_2^7, II_{2\sharp b}^7, V_1^7, I}^{D \text{ major}}$, $\overbrace{I, II_2^7, II_{2\sharp b}^7, V_1^7, I}^{d \text{ min.}}$, $\overbrace{I, II_1^7, V_3^7, I_1, V_2^7, VI_{1\sharp\sharp}^7, V_2^7, I}^{A \text{ major}}$
 $\overbrace{IV_b, I_2, II_{2\sharp b}^7, V_1^7, I}^{E \text{ major}}$

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

Bach

4

Bach

5

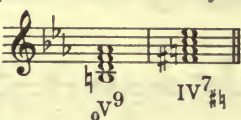
The musical score consists of ten staves of music in bass clef, G major. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and various accidentals. The word "Fine" is written above the sixth staff, and "Bach" is written above the tenth staff. The instruction "Da Capo al Fine" is written below the tenth staff.

LESSON 26

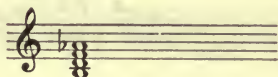
Abrupt modulations to remote keys may be made at any time after a cadence and in the sequence of a figure. These are known as *Cadential* and *Sequential*

Modulations. In all modulations it is best to have common tones. In Exercise 1, Section B (1), first phrase, after the cadence in B, the next chord is the I of G. This sounds well, because of the common tone B. In Exercise 3 there is a repetition in b minor of the first three chords. In Exercise 2 there is a repetition in minor of the first two chords, then an abrupt modulation to C major, keeping the same soprano, then a modulation back to B, through e minor, using the Stride. In Exercise 4 there is an abrupt modulation to D major, making the 1st degree of B the 6th of D; then a modulation to b minor and a cadence in B major.

A Diminished Seventh-Chord is a seventh-chord, all the tones of which are a minor third apart. In each major key, there are two: $\flat^{\circ}V^9$ chord, and

the IV^7_{\sharp} chord: 

The diminished seventh-chord is most useful in modulating, as each chord may be spelled in four or five ways and resolved as a $\flat^{\circ}V^9$, $II^7_{\sharp\sharp}$, $VI^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ or $IV^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ chord.

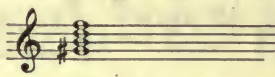


$\flat^{\circ}V^9_{\flat}$ C maj. & c min.

$II^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ Ab maj.

$VI^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ Db maj.

$IV^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ f min.

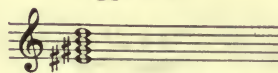


$\flat^{\circ}V^9_{\flat}$ A maj. & a min.

$II^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ F maj.

$VI^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ Bb maj.

$IV^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ d min.

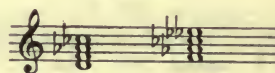


$\flat^{\circ}V^9_{\flat}$ F# maj. & f# min.

$II^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ D maj.

$VI^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ G maj.

$IV^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ b min.



$\flat^{\circ}V^9_{\flat}$ Eb $\flat^{\circ}V^9$ Gb

$II^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ Cb

$IV^7_{\sharp\sharp}$ ab min.

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in the key of B major, using cadential and sequential modulations to remote keys. Use suspensions and skips in the diminished seventh-chords. Embellish the tones of the chord by jumping from the lower to the upper, or from the upper to the lower neighbors. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 242.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause before each modulation, and think the progression into the new key.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Read each exercise mentally.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

NOTE. In taking down the chord symbols, do not try to analyze the keys. Write down the symbols of the chords as you hear them, and determine the keys from the soprano.

1

I V I G I V⁷ I I e V⁷ I B V⁷ I V⁷ I

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

- (a) Play the I, V⁷, I chords in B major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to C and A major.

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation:

- (a) Play the I, VI $^{\sharp\sharp}$, V $^{\flat}$, I, II $^{\sharp\flat}$, I $_2$, V $^{\sharp}$, I chords in B major. Read each exercise mentally, noting where the modulations occur and how they are made.

In Melody 1, the end of the second phrase is an authentic cadence in F \sharp major; the next phrase begins with the tonic chord of D major without any introduction, but keeping the common tone F sharp. In Melody 4, the first section of the third phrase is a figure in G major, the second section a sequence of this figure in E major.

- (b) In each melody, sing the last four or five notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names. Where the modulations are made in sequence, sing the entire figure.
- (c) Note the suspensions and the neighboring notes.
- (d) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (e) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (f) Transpose to the keys of A, G and C major.
- (g) Have the melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

NOTE. In these abrupt modulations, determine the number-name of the pitch first, then the letter-name.

1

Figure

Sequence

I VI II V $^{\flat}$ I $_1$ V I II $_1$ V $^{\flat}$ I I $_1$

Sequence

IV F \sharp V $^{\flat}$ I D I I $_1$ II V $^{\flat}$ I G V $^{\flat}$

Part. Figure Sequence

I B I_2 I_1 II_7^b II_7^b I_2 V^7 I

2

3

4

5

1

I _____ $VI_1^7\#$ _____ V_2^7 _____
 I _____ V_1^7 _____ I _____
 $e V^7$ _____ I _____ $F V^7$ _____
 I _____ $g V^7$ _____ I _____
 _____ $Ab V_1^7$ _____ I _____
 $C IV\flat$ _____ I_2 _____ V^7 _____
 _____ I_1 _____ $e IV$ _____
 I_2 _____ V^7 _____ I _____
 $B IV\flat$ _____ I_2 _____ V^7 _____
 2
 I _____ I _____ II_2^7 _____

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overset{\text{B major}}{\text{I, II}_{3\#\#}^7, \text{V}_1^7, \text{I, VI}_{1\#\#}^7, \text{V}_2^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{g\# min.}}{\text{V}_2^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{A maj.}}{\text{V}_1^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{B\> maj}}{\text{V}_1^7, \text{I}}$
 $\overset{\text{C maj.}}{\text{V}_1^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{E major}}{\text{IV}_{1\flat}, \text{I}_2, \text{V}_1^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{B major}}{\text{IV}_{1\flat}, \text{I}_2, \text{V}_1^7, \text{I.}}$ (2) $\overset{\text{B major}}{\text{I, VI, VI}_{\#\#}^7, \text{V}_1^7, \text{I, I, VI}_{1\#\#}^7, \text{V}_2^7, \text{I}}$
 $\overset{\text{Eb major}}{\text{I, VI}_{1\#\#}^7, \text{V}_2^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{c minor}}{\text{I, V}_2^7, \text{I}_1} \overset{\text{G major}}{\text{II}_{2\flat}^7, \text{I}_2, \text{V}_1^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{e min.}}{\text{V}_2^7, \text{I}} \overset{\text{B major}}{\text{IV}_{1\flat}, \text{I}_2, \text{V}_1^7, \text{I.}}$

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first nine staves are in treble clef, and the tenth staff is in bass clef. The key signatures and time signatures vary across the staves.

Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The name "Dvořák" is written above the staff.

Staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The name "Dvořák" is written above the staff.

Staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The number "5" is written above the staff.

Staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 9: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 10: Bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The name "Brahms" is written above the staff. The tempo marking "6 Prestissimo" is written above the staff.

Handel

This section contains five staves of music in bass clef. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A sharp sign is placed above the second measure of the first staff. The second staff continues the melody with dotted notes and rests. The third staff features a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and includes a sharp sign above the second measure. The fourth staff continues with dotted notes and rests. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

Brahms

7

F I A IV^b I VI I B^bI IV I

This section contains five staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature, marked with a '7' above the first measure. The music consists of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff includes the lyrics 'F I A IV^b I VI I B^bI IV I' written below the notes. The third staff continues the melody with eighth notes and rests. The fourth staff features a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and includes a sharp sign above the second measure. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

LESSON 27

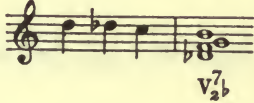
When a tone on the last half of the pulse is repeated, anticipating the tone on the first half of the next pulse, it is an *Anticipation*. An Anticipation is

generally a short note.



The lowered 2nd degree of the scale is used as a chromatic passing-tone from the 2nd degree to the 1st degree of the scale. Skips may be made to and from the lowered 2nd degree in the V_{2b}^7 chord. Scale-line, or skips in the I chord,

should follow.



Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in the key of F major, using cadential and sequential modulations to remote keys. Use anticipations, suspensions and skips in the V_{2b}^7 chord. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 252.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (e) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.



3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the V_2^7 chord, there will be a major 3rd, from the 5th to the 7th of the chord, the lowered 2nd to the 4th degree of the scale; an augmented 4th from the 5th to the root of the chord, the lowered 2nd to the 5th degree of the scale; an augmented 6th from the 5th to the 3rd of the chord, the lowered 2nd to the 7th degree of the scale.

- (a) Play the I, V_2^7 , V_2^{7b} , I chords in F major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to E and G major.

1

2

3

4

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation:

- (a) Play the I, V_1^7 , I, $II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}$, $II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}$, I_2 , V_2^7 , V_2^7 , I chords in F major, and read the exercises mentally, noting the modulations, suspensions and anticipations.
- (b) In each melody sing the last four or five notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.
- (c) Sing the tones which make the suspension, first without the suspension, then as written. Practise the anticipation in the same way.
- (d) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (e) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (f) Transpose to the keys of B, A, E, D and G major.
- (g) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

NOTE. Divide the phrases into two sections. Have the entire phrase dictated, because the phrase is a complete thought and must be grasped as such.

The musical exercises are presented on five staves, each with chord symbols and annotations for 'Figure', 'Sequence', 'Mod.', and 'Seq.'.

Staff 1: **Figure** (s a) **Sequence** (s a) a a a a s **Fig.**
 I V_1^7 d V_2^9 I I F V_2^7 I₁ IV V_2^7 I₁ IV $_4^7$ I₁ V f I

Staff 2: **Mod.** (s a) **Sequence** (s a) a a s s
 V_3^7 V_1^7 I I C II_2^7 I₂ V V_7^7 I₁ I

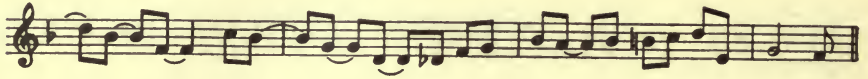
Staff 3: **Figure** (a) **Sequence** (s) **Seq.** (a) **Seq.** (a)
 Ab I III IV II_1^7 V_7^7 V_7^7 I I₁ I₁ Db V_7^7 I C V_7^7

Staff 4: **Seq.** (s) (a) **Seq.** (s) (s) (s) (s) (a)
 I I II_7^7 V_3^7 I₁ IV I₂ V_3^7 I₁ F V_1^7 I IV V_9^9 I

Staff 5: **2**

Staff 6: **2**

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, all in a single system. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The fourth staff has a '4' above it, indicating a fourth note. The fifth staff has a '5' above it, indicating a fifth note. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on advanced ear-training and sight-singing exercises.



Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* The tie in 6/8 meter.

(a) Practise, using the arm movement to indicate the meter. Sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale.

NOTE. Use the arm movement two pulses to a measure. The mind subdivides each pulse into triplets. In singing make the metric pulse clear to the listener by pressure on the tied note. This effect can also be made on the violin by an added pressure of the bow. On the piano this is not possible, but the pianist will find that his playing is much more rhythmic, therefore interesting, if he makes the effect mentally.

(1) ||

(2) ||

(3) ||

(4) ||

(5) ||

(6) ||

(7) ||

(8) ||

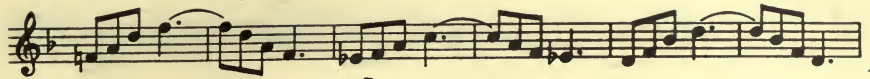
(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

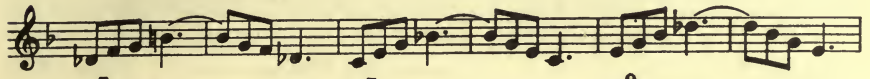
- (a) Sing each exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number-, and the letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.


||

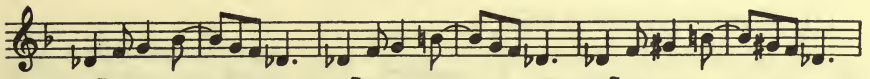
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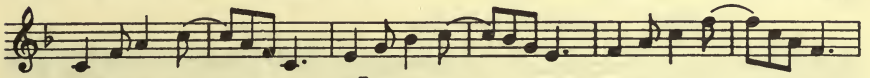
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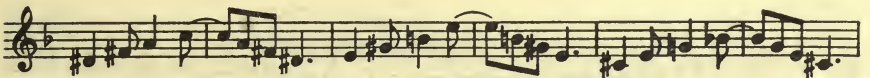
 I_1 $Bb V_3^7$ I_1


 $F II_2^{\sharp}$ V^7 oV^9_b

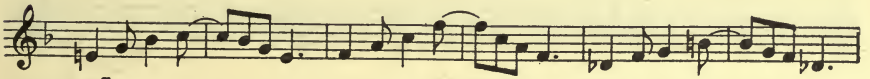
 I I IV_1

 II_2^b II_2^{\sharp} II_2^{\sharp}


 I_2 V_4^7 I

 $E oV^9_b$ I $D oV^9_b$

 I $Eb V_4^7$ I

 $F V_1^7$ I II_2^{\sharp}

 I_2 oV^9_b I

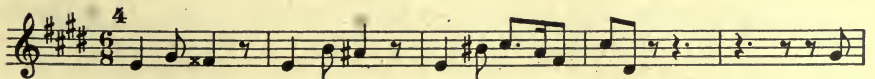
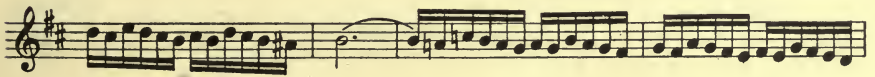
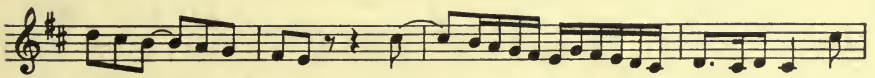
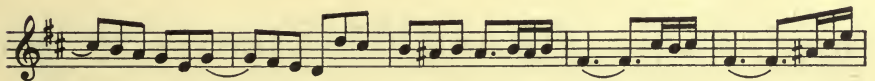
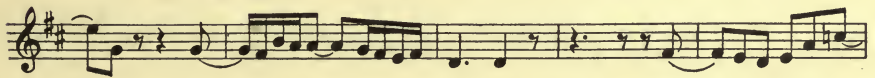
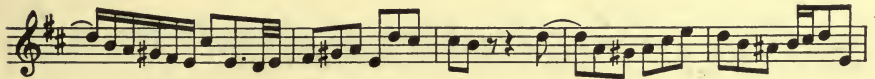
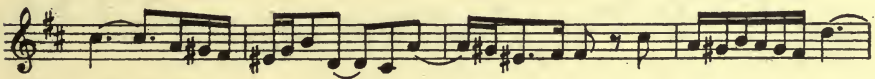
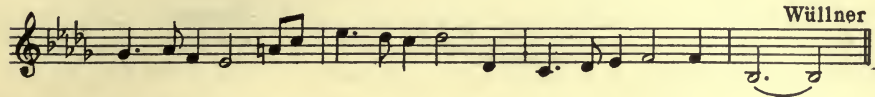
 V_2^b I VI_1^{\sharp}



(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, V_2^7, I, II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}, II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}, I_2, oV_2^9, I}^{F \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V_2^7, I, V_2^7, I}^{D \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_2^7, I, V_2^7, I}^{B\flat \text{ maj}}$
 $\overbrace{V_2^7, I, oV_2^9, I, oV_2^9, I, I_1, oV_2^9, I, V_2^7, I, II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}, V_2^7, I}^{G \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{I, oV_2^9, I, I_1, oV_2^9, I, V_2^7, I, II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}, V_2^7, I}^{E \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{I, oV_2^9, I, I_1, oV_2^9, I, V_2^7, I, II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}, V_2^7, I}^{C \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{I, oV_2^9, I, I_1, oV_2^9, I, V_2^7, I, II_2^{7\sharp\sharp}, V_2^7, I}^{F \text{ major}}$ (2) $\overbrace{I, VI_1^{7\sharp\sharp}, V_2^7, V_2^7, I}^{F \text{ major}}$
 $\overbrace{I, V_2^7, I}^{D\flat \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{I, V_2^7, I}^{bb \text{ min.}}$ $\overbrace{II_2^7, V_2^7, V_2^7, I}^{F \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V_2^7, I}^{G \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_2^7, I}^{A \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_2^7, I}^{B\flat \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{IV_2^7, I_2, V_2^7, I}^{F \text{ major}}$.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:



5

Wagner

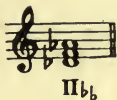
LESSON 28

Abrupt modulations to remote keys may be made at any point by a chromatic progression. The chromatic progression may be in any part, but is best in the soprano or the bass. This is known as *Chromatic Modulation*. In Exercise 2 of Section B (1), first phrase, the chromatic inflection is in the bass; in the second phrase, in the soprano. Chromatic modulation is one form of Sequential Modulation.

Abrupt modulations may also be made by enharmonically changing the pitch of a tone. This is known as *Enharmonic Modulation*. In Exercise 1 the pitch A \flat , the fifth of the key of D \flat major, becomes G \sharp , the 7th degree of a minor.

In a melody, skips may be made to and from the lowered 2nd degree of the scale in the II \flat chord with the lowered 6th degree. Scale-line or skips in the

V 7 chord should follow.



Section A.

(I) Construct double periods in the key of C major, using chromatic and enharmonic modulations to remote keys. Use anticipations, suspensions and skips in the II \flat chord. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 262.

NOTE. The chromatic inflection in a melody may often be either a modulation or an altered tone in the key, the modulation being determined by the harmonization.

Section B.

(I) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

NOTE. In Exercise 1, fifth measure, you hear that the A \flat has become G \sharp , because A \flat could not be the 7th degree of the scale. In Exercises 2 and 3 the key of C \flat could have been used in the place of B.

1

I V 7 I $_1$ f V 7 I D \flat V 7 I I a V $_3$ I CII $_1$ V V I

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

In the II_{\flat} chord there will be a major 3rd from the root to the 3rd of the chord, the lowered 2nd to the 4th degree of the scale; a perfect 5th from the root to the 5th of the chord, the lowered 2nd to the lowered 6th degree of the scale; and the inversions of these intervals.

- (a) Play the I, IV, II, II_{\flat} , $\text{V}_{\frac{7}{2}}$ and I chords in the key of C major. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to F, D and B major.

1

2

3

4

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation:

- (a) Play the I, V⁷, I, II_b, II_b, V_{2b}⁷, I chords in the key of C major, and read the exercises mentally, noting the modulations, suspensions and anticipations.
- (b) In each melody sing the last few notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.
- (c) Sing the tones which make the suspension, first without the suspension, then as written. Practise the anticipation in the same way.
- (d) Play the antecedent phrase twice, sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, then use the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (e) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (f) Transpose to other major keys.
- (g) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

1 Figure Mod. Rep. Fig. Mod.

I $\circ V^9$ I $\circ V^9_b$ I V^7_3 I₁ V I II⁷_# G₀V⁹_b

Figure Part. Fig. Mod. Seq. Rep. Seq.

I I₁ V⁷₂ V F V⁷ I $b_b V^7$ I

Rep. Seq. Fig. Seq.

C_b V⁷ I D_b V⁷ I C II⁷₂_# I₂ IV⁷₁_# V⁷ I

2

3

(5) Musical notation for exercise (5) consisting of a single staff with a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes.

(6) Musical notation for exercise (6) consisting of a single staff with a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a fermata.

Continuation of exercise (6) with multiple staves of musical notation, including rests and a final double bar line.

(2) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and the letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.

Musical notation for chord succession exercise 1, consisting of five staves of music with chord labels below.

1

I ————— VI₁⁷_♯ ————— V₂⁷ —————

V₃⁷ ————— I₁ ————— F V₁⁷ —————

I ————— G V₁⁷ ————— I —————

a V⁷ ————— I ————— C II₂⁷_b —————

II₂⁷_{♯b} ————— I₂ ————— IV⁷_♯ —————

I₂ II_{1b}
 V⁷ V₂^b I
 I I₁ II_{1b}
 I₂ G V₄⁷ I
 $\text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$ $G^{\flat} \text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$ $F^{\sharp} \text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$
 $E^{\sharp} \text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$ $E \text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$
 $E^{\flat} \text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$ $D \text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$ $D^{\flat} \text{o}V^{\text{9b}}$
 I C II_{1b}
 I₂ IV⁷_♯ I₂
 V⁷ I

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, IV, II_{1\flat}, V_3^7, I_1, V_2^7, I}^{C \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{D \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{E \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{F\# \text{ maj.}}$
 $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{b \text{ min.}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I, I_1, II_{1\flat\flat}, I_2, V_1^7, I}^{C \text{ major}}$ (2) $\overbrace{I, II_1^7, I_1, II_{1\flat\flat}, I_1, oV^9, I}^{C \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{oV_1^9}^{D\flat \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{oV_1^9}^{C \text{ maj.}}$
 $\overbrace{oV_1^9}^{B \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{oV_1^9, I}^{B\flat \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{C \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{d \text{ min.}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I, IV, II_{1\flat\flat}, I_2, V_1^7, I}^{C \text{ major}}$

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

1

Bach

2 Allegro

Brahms

Brahms

LESSON 29

In a melody, skips are often made from above to the lower neighbor of a tone, or from below to the upper neighbor of a tone. An entire arpeggio may be embellished in this way, as the B \flat chord in the sixth measure of Melody 3, Section B (3). The neighbor generally resolves immediately to the tone, though it may jump to the other neighbor before resolving, as in the first measure of Melody 3, Section B (3).

Skips may be made to and from the lowered 2nd degree of the scale in the ${}^{\circ}V^{\flat\flat}$ chord with the lowered 6th degree. Scale-line or skips in the V^7 chord

should follow.

V^7

Section A.

(I) Construct double periods in the key of D major, using all types of modulations to next related and remote keys. Use anticipations, suspensions and skips in the ${}_0V_{bb}^9$ chord. Embellish tones by jumping to the neighbors. Employ the meter and rhythms given on pages 270-271.

Section B.

(I) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords.
- Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
- Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1

I V_3^7 I₁F₀V₉⁹ I₁B₃V₇⁷ I D₃ ${}_0V_1^9$ V₁⁷ I I D V₇⁷ V₁⁷ I

2

3

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

The same intervals will be found in the ${}_0V_{bb}^9$ chord as in the II_{bb} chord.

- Play the I, IV, II₁, II_{1bb}, ${}_0V_{bb}^9$, V_{2bb}⁷, and I chords in the key of D major. Think the sound of the intervals.

- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to other major keys.

The image shows four musical staves, each labeled with a number from 1 to 4. Each staff contains a sequence of chords and intervals, primarily in the key of D major. The notation includes various chord symbols and interval markings, such as triads, dyads, and suspensions, designed for ear-training exercises.

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation:

- (a) Play the I, V_3^7 , I_1 , IV, $II_{1\flat}$, I_2 , V^7 and I chords in the key of D major. Read each exercise mentally, noting the modulations, suspensions, anticipations and neighboring tones.
- (b) Sing the last few notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.
- (c) Sing the measures which have skips in the II_{\flat} chord. Contrast the altered and unaltered forms of this arpeggio.
- (d) Play the antecedent phrase twice, sing from memory to *la*; sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (e) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (f) Transpose to other major keys.
- (g) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

The image shows three musical staves, each with a melodic line and corresponding chord symbols below it. The notation includes notes with 'n' (neighbor) and 's' (suspension) markings. The chord symbols are: I , I , II_7^\sharp , I_1 , $I_1 e V_1^7$, I , $D V^7$, V^7 , V^7 , V^9 , I , I_1 , V^7 , I , GV , V^7 , V^9 , I , I , $D II^7$, I_2 , V^7 , I .

2

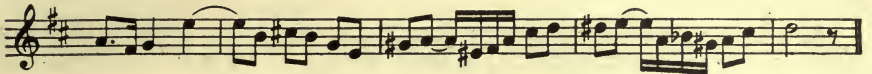
3

4

D V⁷

C V⁷

5



Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Regular Rhythm in 9/8 meter.

(a) Practise using the arm movement to indicate the meter. Sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale. In 9/8 meter use the same arm movement as for triple meter, and mentally subdivide each pulse into triplets. All of the rhythmic figures used in 6/8 are found in 9/8 meter.

(1) $\frac{9}{8}$

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and the letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.

NOTE. Sing the chords that are enharmonically changed, with both spellings and resolutions. Work carefully for correct intonation, as these exercises serve no purpose unless sung perfectly in tune.

1

I _____ oV^9_b _____ I _____

oV^9_b _____ E II $_2^{\#4}$ _____ I $_2$ _____

V^7_1 _____ I _____ oV^9_b _____

G b II $_2^{\#4}$ _____ I $_2$ _____ V^7_1 _____

_____ I _____ C b V^7 _____

b V^7 _____ V^7_3 _____ I $_1$ _____

_____ G V^7_3 _____ I $_1$ _____ D II $_2^{\#b}$ _____

_____ I $_2$ _____ oV^9_b _____ I _____

_____ I _____ VI $_1^{\#4}$ _____

V^7_2 _____ VI $_1^{\#4}$ _____ D b oV^9_b _____

2

— I C V_2

I F V^7 I

— a V^7 I

B \flat V_1^7 V^7 I

— E \flat V^7 D II $_2^{\sharp\flat}$

I $_2$ V_1^7 I

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by num-

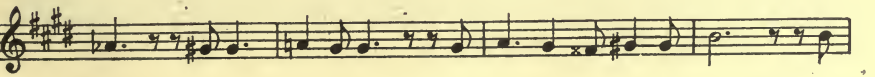
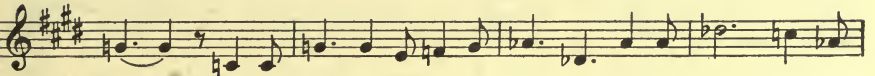
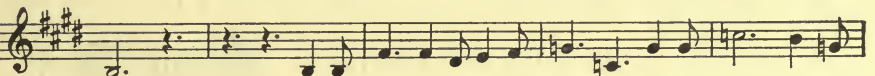
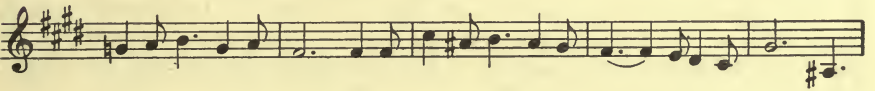
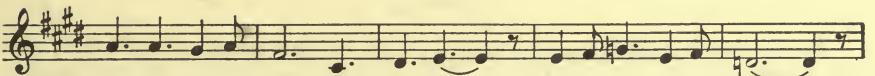
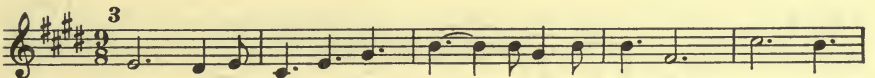
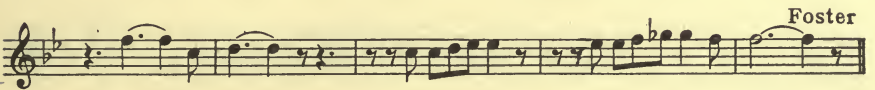
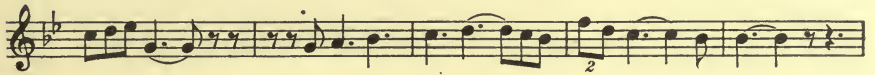
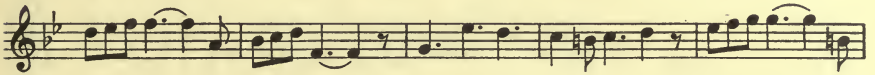
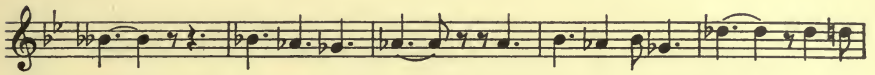
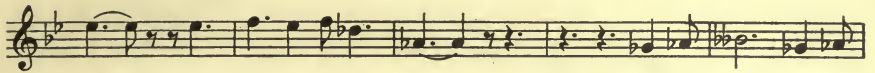
ber-names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, \overset{\text{D major}}{0V^9_b, 0V^9_{1b}, 0V^9_{1bb}, V^7_2, I, VI^7_{1\sharp\sharp}}} \mid \overbrace{0V^9_b, I, II^7_{2\sharp\sharp}, I_2} \overset{\text{F major}}{}$

$\overbrace{II^7_{1\sharp\sharp}, I_2} \overset{\text{F major}}{}$ $\overbrace{0V^9_b, V^7, I} \overset{\text{D major}}{}$ (2) $\overbrace{I, II^7_{3b}, 0V^9_b, I, VI^7, VI^7_{\sharp\sharp}, 0V^9_b, I} \overset{\text{D major}}{}$ $\overbrace{0V^9_b, I} \overset{\text{D}\flat \text{ maj.}}{}$ $\overbrace{V^7_3, I_2} \overset{\text{G}\flat \text{ maj.}}{}$

$\overbrace{0V^9_b, I} \overset{\text{B}\flat \text{ maj.}}{}$ $\overbrace{II^7_{2\sharp\sharp}, I_2, V^7, I} \overset{\text{D major}}{}$

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The first 11 staves are in treble clef and 2/4 time, with keys of G major, B-flat major, and C major. The 12th staff is in bass clef and 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs, eighth-note patterns, and quarter-note sequences. A fermata is present over the final note of the 11th staff. The name "Bach" is written above the 12th staff. The page is numbered "282" in the top left corner and "2" below the 12th staff.



The image shows six staves of musical notation in G major. The first five staves contain melodic lines with various rhythmic values and phrasing. The sixth staff is a bass line, and the name 'Cowen' is written at the end of the piece.

LESSON 30

Abrupt modulations may be made to any key by retaining and using as a pivot a tone common to both keys. This is known as *Pivotal Modulation*. In Exercise 1, Section B (1), the 1st degree of c minor becomes the 4th of G major; the 3rd degree of G major becomes the 5th of E major. In Exercise 2 the C in the soprano, the 8th degree in c minor, becomes the leading-tone of D \flat ; the D \flat in the soprano, the 1st degree of D \flat , enharmonically changes to C \sharp and becomes the 7th degree of d minor.

In minor the 6th degree is raised in the ascending form of the melodic scale, and is harmonized by the II $\frac{7}{4}$, II $\frac{7}{4}$, IV $\frac{7}{4}$ or IV $\frac{7}{4}$ chords.

The image shows two chords in G major: II $\frac{7}{4}$ (B7) and IV $\frac{7}{4}$ (D7). The notation shows the notes on a staff with the chord symbols written below.

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in c minor, using pivotal and all other types of modulation to next related and remote keys. Use anticipations, suspensions, and skips in chords embellished by jumping to the neighbors. Employ the meter and rhythms given on page 279.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

(a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and modulations.

- (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1

I IV⁷ I₂ V I₁GV⁷ I EI V⁷ I c oV₁⁹ V₂⁷ I

2

3

4

(2) Practise the following Intervals: -

- (a) Play the I, IV_b, II_b, V⁷ and I chords in the key of c minor. Think the sound of the intervals.

- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chord and the key-centre. Note the altered intervals resulting from the melodic form of the scale.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to other minor keys.

1

2

3

4

(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation:*

- (a) Play the I, V⁷, I, IV, II⁷, V⁷ and I chords in the key of c minor. Read each exercise mentally, noting the modulations and embellishments.
- (b) Sing the last few notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice, sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-, then the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (d) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (e) Transpose to other minor keys.
- (f) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

1

2

3

I I₁ V⁷ I I₁ I IV₁ IV II₂⁷ V⁷

V₁⁷ I I₁ V⁷ I I₁ IV II⁷ II₂⁷ V

I I A^bV⁷ I I_r V₂⁷ I f V₂⁷ V I c IV

V V₁ V I I I II₁ II V⁷ I

2

3

4

5

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Irregular Rhythm in 9/8 meter.

(a) Practise using the arm movement to indicate the meter. Sing the rhythm to *la*, on a major scale.

(1) $\frac{9}{8}$

(2)

(3) 7 7 7

(4)

(5)

(6) 7

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing the letter, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.

1

I VI I₂

II₂^b V₁

I d V⁹ I

E^b V₁ I

E V₁ I II₃^{##}

A^b V₉^b V⁷

I c II₂ I₂

II₂^b V⁷

2

I I II₁

V₃ I₁

oV_1^9 ————— I ————— oV_9
 $A oV_1^9$ ————— I
 $d II_2^7$ ————— oV_9 ————— I
 $E_b oV_9$ ————— $G_b V_7$
 I_1 ————— $B V_1$ ————— I
 $c oV_9$ ————— I

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, II_1^7, V_3^7, I_1, II_{1b}^7, V, I}^{c \text{ minor}}$, $\overbrace{V^7, I, V_1^7, I}^{D^b \text{ maj.}}$, $\overbrace{I, oV_b^9, I}^{D \text{ maj.}}$, $\overbrace{I, oV_b^9, I}^{E^b \text{ maj.}}$
 $\overbrace{oV_9^f, I, II_1^7, II_2^7, I_2, II_{1b}^7, V^7, I}^{c \text{ minor}}$, (2) $\overbrace{I, IV^7, II_1^7, II_{1b}^7, I_2, oV_2^9}^{c \text{ minor}}$, $\overbrace{oV_{3b}^9, I_2}^{A \text{ maj.}}$
 $\overbrace{oV_1^9, I, oV_b^9, I, II_1^7, V_1^7, I}^{E \text{ maj.}}$, $\overbrace{oV_b^9, I, oV_b^9, I, II_1^7, V_1^7, I}^{D \text{ maj.}}$, $\overbrace{I, II_1^7, V_1^7, I}^{c \text{ minor}}$.

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The first nine staves are in a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Some passages feature triplets, indicated by a '3' above the notes. The tenth staff is in a different key signature (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and a 2/8 time signature, and is attributed to Spohr. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets.

Wüllner

4

Fine

Dvořák

D.C. al Fine

LESSON 31

Section A.

(1) Construct double periods in e minor, using all types of modulation to next related and remote keys. Use all embellishments, and employ the meter and rhythms given on page 288.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and modulations.
 (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
 (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
 (d) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1

I I V^9 I F V^9 V_i^7 I G V^9 V_i^7 I I I₁ V^9 I e V_3^7 I₁

8 7 7 8 2

II⁷ V V⁷ I

3

(2) Practise the following Intervals:

- (a) Play the I, IV, II₁, V₂ and I chords in the key of e minor. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chords and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to other minor keys.

(3) Exercises for Melodic Dictation:

- (a) Play the I, IV_b, II_{1b}, I₂, V⁷ and I chords in the key of e minor. Read each exercise mentally, noting the modulations and embellishments.
- (b) Sing the last few notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, then use the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (d) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (e) Transpose to other minor keys.
- (f) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

$D\flat I$ $I_1 IV$ I $V_2^7 I_1$ $c V_3^7$ V_2^7 I $e V_7^7$

I IV I_1 I IV V V_7^7 I

2

3

4

n n

n

s

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Regular Rhythm in 12/8 meter.

(a) Practise using the arm movement to indicate the meter. Sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale. In 12/8 meter use the same arm movement as for quadruple meter and mentally subdivide each pulse into triplets. All the rhythmic figures used in 6/8 are found in 12/8 meter.

(1) $\frac{12}{8}$ | |

(2) | |

(3) | |

(4) | |

(5) | |

(6) | |

||

||

||

||

||

||

(2) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing the letter-names, then use the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.

1

I VI I₂

II₂^b V₄

I f#_oV₉ I

G V₁ I

Ab V₁ I II₃^{##}

C oV₉^b V₇

I e II₂ I₂

II₂^b V₇

2

I I II₁

V₃ I₄

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, VI, II_2^7, I_2, II_2^7, V_1^7, I}$ $\overbrace{V_2^7, I, V_2^7, I}$ $\overbrace{V_2^7, I}$
 $\overbrace{V_1, I, II_2^7, V_1^7, I}$ \overbrace{I} (2) $\overbrace{I, III_3^9, oV^9, I}$ $\overbrace{oV_9^9, I}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I, II_2^7, V_1^7, I}$ $\overbrace{oV_9^9, I}$
 $\overbrace{oV_9^9, I, II_2^7, I_2, II_2^7, V_1^7, I}$

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, primarily in treble clef. The first six staves are in the key of A major (three sharps). The seventh staff is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and includes the name "Bach" at the end. The eighth, ninth, and tenth staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is present over the final note of the sixth staff. A second ending bracket with a "2" above it spans the eighth, ninth, and tenth staves. The music is presented as a single melodic line on each staff.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The first 11 staves are in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/8 time signature. The 12th staff begins with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The name 'Mackenzie' is printed above the 12th staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

Händel

Fine

Händel
D.C.

LESSON 32

A composition often divides into sections which vary in length from a phrase to a double period or a series of phrases. These sections are known as *Parts*. When two of these parts are used, the second answering and a complement of the first part, the form is known as a *Two-Part Song-Form*. The parts of a Two-part Song-form may be of any length, though rarely shorter than a period, and more often a double period. The cadence at the end of the first part of a

song-form beginning in major will be a perfect authentic cadence in the key, or a heavy cadence in the key of the dominant; if beginning in minor, it will be an authentic cadence in the relative key.

Part I

Part II

The Two-part Song-form resembles and is hard to distinguish from the contrasting double period, the difference being that the cadence at the end of a part is heavier than that at the end of the first period. Many hymn-tunes and popular songs are written in this form.

In minor the 4th degree is raised in the II_2^\sharp and IV_1^\sharp chords.

II_2^\sharp IV_1^\sharp

The 4th degree is raised in conjunction with the 6th in the $II_{\sharp 4}$, $II_{\sharp 4}^7$, $IV_{\sharp 4}$

and $IV_{\sharp 4}^7$ chords.

$II_{\sharp 4}$ $II_{\sharp 4}^7$ $IV_{\sharp 4}$ $IV_{\sharp 4}^7$

Section A.

(1) Construct Two-part Song-forms in f minor, using all types of modulations to next related and remote keys. Use all embellishments, and employ the meter and rhythms given on page 297.

Section B.

(1) *Practise the following Chord Successions:*

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and modulations.
- (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1 8 7 6 5 7 2 8 4 4 3 7 8 7 8 3 7

f I III IV I D b V₂⁷ V₁⁷ I G b V⁷ V₁⁷ I B V₃⁷ I₁ C V₂⁷ I I f V₃⁷

8 8 7 8 2

I, II^7, V_2^7, I

3

(2) *Practise the following Intervals:*

- (a) Play the $I, IV_{\sharp}, II_{\sharp}^7, V^7$ and I chords in the key of f minor. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chords and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to other minor keys.

1

2

3

4

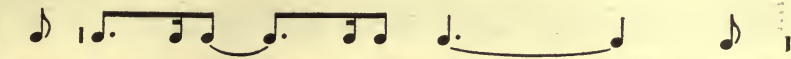
The musical score consists of ten staves of music in 12/8 meter. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major/C minor). The first staff is marked with a '3' above it, and the fourth staff is marked with a '4' above it. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.


Section C.

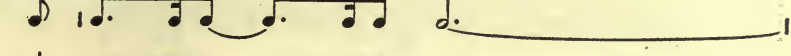
(I) *Rhythmic Drill*. Irregular Rhythm in 12/8 meter.


- (a) Practise using the arm movement to indicate the meter. Sing the rhythm to *la* on a major scale.


Largo

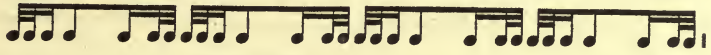
(1) $\frac{12}{8}$ 


(2) 


(3) 

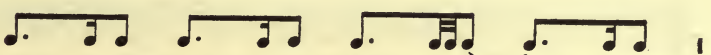
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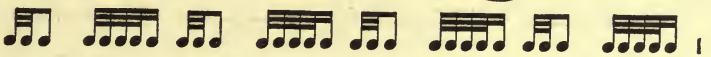


























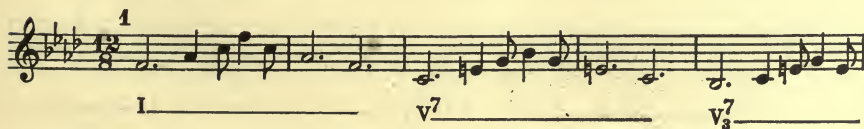




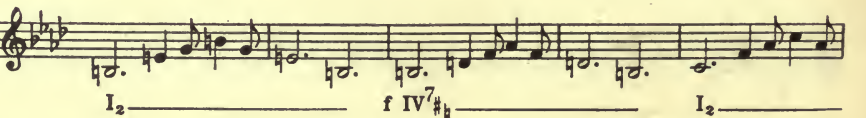
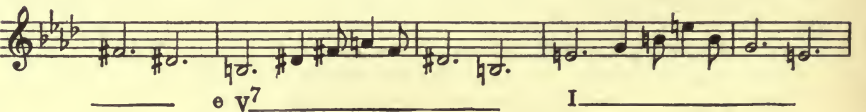
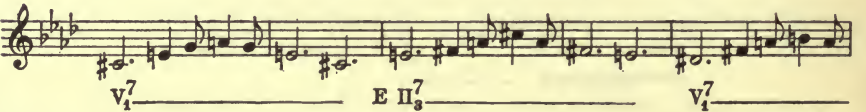
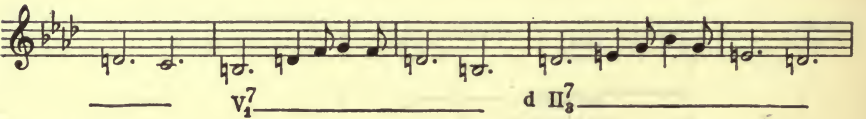
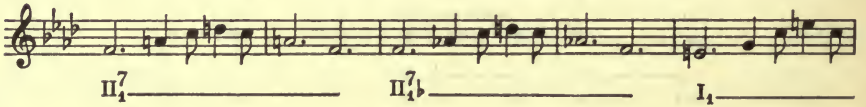
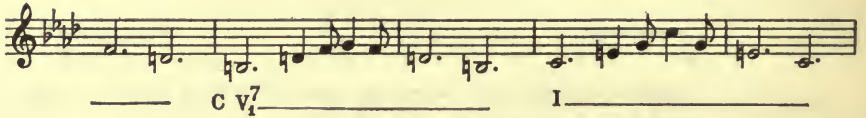
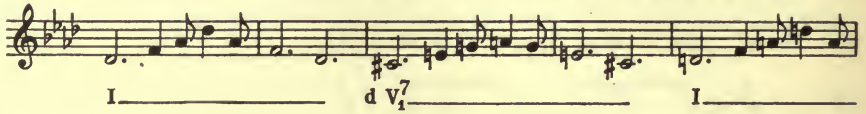
Bach ||

(2) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Sing each exercise mentally.
- (b) Sing the letter-, then the number-names.
- (c) Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- (d) Sing from dictation.



I v⁷ v₃



The image shows ten staves of musical notation in G major. Each staff contains a melodic line with corresponding chord symbols and dynamics written below it. The notation includes various chord types such as triads, dyads, and extended chords (7th, 9th, 11th). Dynamics like *f* and *o* are used to indicate volume. Some staves include a fermata or a second ending bracket.

Staff 1: $\Pi_2^7 \sharp_4$ V_1^7

Staff 2: I I Π_3^7

Staff 3: $o V_9$ V_1^7

Staff 4: I $G o V_9 \flat$ I

Staff 5: $a o V_9$ $A \flat o V_9$

Staff 6: $g o V_9$ $G o V_9 \flat$ I

Staff 7: B v^7 I

Staff 8: Π^7 $\Pi^7 \sharp$

Staff 9: I_1 $E \flat o V_9 \flat$ I

Staff 10: $f o V_9$ I

Two staves of musical notation. The first staff contains three measures with chord symbols II_2^\sharp , I_2 , and II_2^\sharp below. The second staff contains two measures with chord symbols V_4 and I below.

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $I, \overset{f \text{ minor}}{V^9}, I, \overset{E\flat \text{ maj.}}{V^9}, I, \overset{D\flat \text{ maj.}}{V^9}, I, \overset{C \text{ maj.}}{V^9}, I, \overset{b \text{ min.}}{V^9}, I, \overset{bb \text{ min.}}{V^9}, I$
 $II_2^\sharp, I_2, II_2^\sharp, V_1^\sharp, I, I, II_3^\flat, \overset{f \text{ minor}}{V^9}, V_1^\flat, I, \overset{g \text{ minor}}{V^9}, I, \overset{C \text{ maj.}}{V^7}, \overset{F \text{ maj.}}{V^7}, \overset{B\flat \text{ maj.}}{V^7}$
 $\overset{E\flat \text{ maj.}}{V^7}, \overset{A\flat \text{ major}}{V^7}, I, I, \overset{f \text{ minor}}{II_2^\sharp}, V_1^\flat, I.$

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

Seven staves of musical notation for sight-singing exercises. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. A small number '1' is written above the first measure. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various rests and accidentals.

This page contains 13 staves of musical notation. The first five staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The sixth staff begins with a '2' above the treble clef, indicating a second ending, and the key signature changes to B-flat major (two flats). The remaining staves continue in B-flat major. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The name 'Bach' is written at the end of the fifth staff.

Gasparini

3

Bach

4

Beethoven

5

Schubert

LESSON 33

When three parts are used, the composition is known as a *Three-Part Song-Form*. In the Three-part Song-form the third part is always an exact or modified repetition of the first part. This is the most common construction in all art forms. The *aria da capo*, most songs and short piano pieces are written in this form. The cadence at the end of the first part is the same as in the two-part song-form; the cadence at the end of the second part is generally a perfect authentic cadence in the key of the dominant or dominant harmony in the key; the cadence at the end of the third part is a perfect authentic cadence in the key.

In minor the 2nd degree is lowered in the II_b , II_b^7 and ${}_oV_b^9$ chords.

II_b II_b^7 ${}_oV_b^9$

Section A.

(I) Construct Three-part Song-forms in $c\sharp$ minor, using all types of modulations to next related and remote keys. Use all embellishments, and employ the meter and rhythms given on page 307.

Section B.

(I) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- (a) Play the entire exercise, listening to the character of the chords and modulations.
- (b) Pause before each modulation and think the progression into the new key.
- (c) Sing the number-names of the soprano as you play the chords.
- (d) Have each exercise dictated as outlined on page 161.

1

I IV₂ I V₁ V₁⁷ V I EII₁⁷ V I AV₃⁷ I₁ V₂⁷ I f#V⁷ V I c#V⁷ V⁷ I

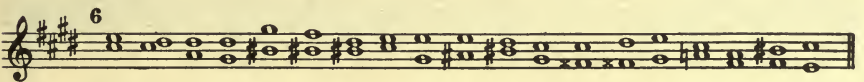
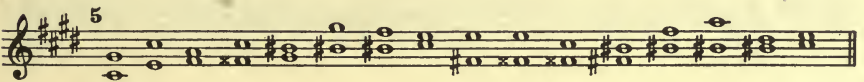
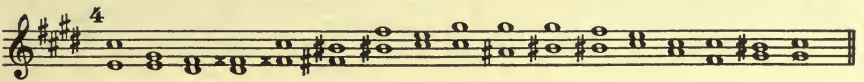
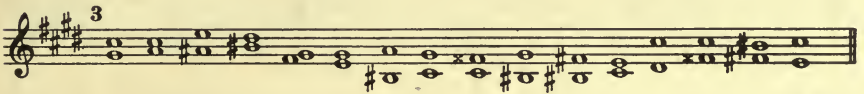
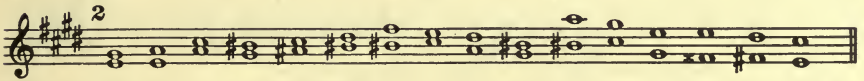
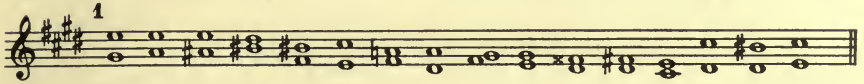
2

3

4

(2) *Practise the following Intervals:*

- (a) Play the I, IV, II₁₁, V⁷ and I chords in the key of c# minor. Think the sound of the intervals.
- (b) Play the intervals, determining their sound in relation to the root of the chords and the key-centre.
- (c) Sing the intervals.
- (d) Transpose the intervals to other minor keys.



(3) *Exercises for Melodic Dictation:*

- (a) Play the I, IV, II₂₅, I₁, V⁷ and I chords in the key of c# minor. Read each exercise mentally, noting the modulations and embellishments.
- (b) Sing the last few notes in the key before the modulation, then the first few in the new key, first to *la*, thinking the number-names, then singing the number-names.
- (c) Play the antecedent phrase twice. Sing from memory to *la*. Sing mentally the number-names, then use the letter-names. Sing both aloud.
- (d) Practise the other phrases in the same way.
- (e) Transpose to other minor keys.
- (f) Have each melody dictated as outlined on page 87.

1

Figure Sequence

I v⁷ I VI VI₄ III IV v₁⁹ v⁹ v₁⁷ v⁷

I I₁ I I v⁷ I E II₁ II V v₁⁷ I IV₁ V v⁷

Figure

I c# v v₁⁷ v⁷ I v⁷ I I₁

Modified Repetition

C# v⁷ v₁⁷ v⁷ I v⁷ I I₁ f# v⁷ I v₂⁷ I₁

c# IV V I VI I₂ V I I₁ IV v⁷ I

2

3

Eight staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 5/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and articulations such as accents and fermatas. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The second staff features a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note with a fermata. The third staff has a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note with a fermata. The fourth staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The fifth staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The sixth staff has a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note with a fermata. The seventh staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The eighth staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.

Section C.

(1) *Rhythmic Drill.* Five Pulse Measure.

A five pulse meter is generally the result of combining a duple and a triple meter. The duple and triple measure are signified either by the beaming, or by the slurs, or by dotted bars dividing the measure.

The Tschaiikowsky example combines a duple and a triple measure. In 5 and 6 Debussy draws a dotted bar to show the division. In 7, Elgar shows the measure by the beaming.

Tschaiikowsky Path.

(1) $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$

The notation shows a five-pulse measure in 5/4 time. The first measure is divided into a duple group (two pulses) and a triple group (three pulses). The second measure is a single pulse. The third measure is divided into a duple group and a triple group. The fourth measure is a single pulse. The fifth measure is divided into a duple group and a triple group. The notation includes slurs and beams to indicate the groupings.

(2) $\frac{5}{4}$ 

(3) $\frac{5}{4}$ 

(4) $\frac{5}{4}$ 

(5) $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{15}{8}$  Debussy

(6) $\frac{15}{8}$ 

(7) $\frac{5}{8}$  Elgar D. of G.

(8) $\frac{5}{8}$  Voice part

(9) $\frac{5}{8}$ 

(2) Practise the following Chord Successions:

- Sing each exercise mentally.
- Sing the letter-names, then use the number-names.
- Sing to *la*, thinking the number- and letter-names.
- Sing from dictation.

1



I _____ IV₂ _____ v⁹ _____

_____ I _____ IV⁷ _____

IV⁷ _____ I₂ _____ v₇ _____

(e) Sing the following chord successions, first by letter-, then by number-

names, then to *la*: (1) $\overbrace{I, II_3^7, 0V^9, V_1^7, I}^{c\# \text{ minor}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{E \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{II_2^7, I_2, II_2^{\#7}, V_1^7, I}^{e \text{ minor}}$
 $\overbrace{V, II_2^{\#7}, V_1^7, I}^{F \text{ major}}$ $\overbrace{V, V_3^7, I_1}^{a \text{ minor}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{d \text{ minor}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I, II_2^7, I_2, IV_1^7, I_2, II_2^{\#7}, V_1^7, I}^{c\# \text{ minor}}$
 (2) $\overbrace{I, V_3^7, I_1, II_2^7, V_2^7, I}^{c\# \text{ minor}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{f\# \text{ min.}}$ $\overbrace{II_3^7, V_1^7, I}^{e \text{ minor}}$ $\overbrace{V_3^7, I_1}^{A \text{ maj.}}$ $\overbrace{V_1^7, I}^{d \text{ minor}}$ $\overbrace{II_3^7, V_1^7, I}^{c \text{ minor}}$
 $\overbrace{0V^9, V_1^7, I, V_2^7, I_1, IV_2^7, I_2, V_2^7, I}^{c\# \text{ minor}}$

(3) Exercises for Sight-Singing:

The image displays ten staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, triplets, and first/second endings. The name "Tschaikowsky" is written above the eighth staff.

Staff 1: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4.

Staff 2: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A first ending bracket over a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A second ending bracket over a triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4.

Staff 3: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4.

Staff 4: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4.

Staff 5: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A first ending bracket over a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A second ending bracket over a triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4.

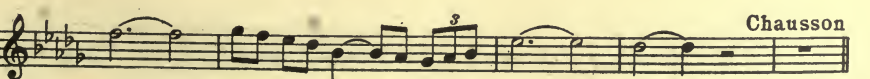
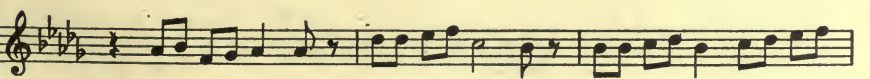
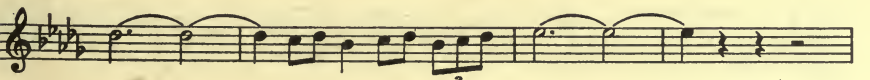
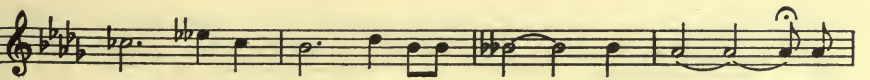
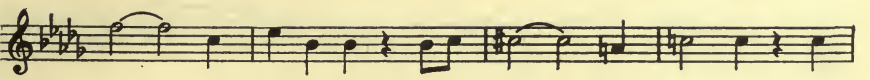
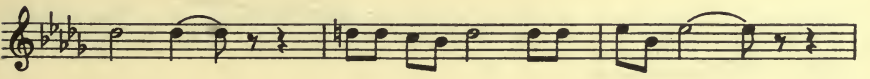
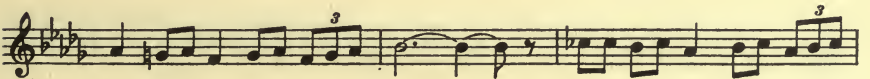
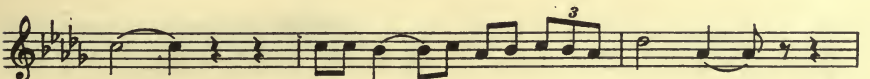
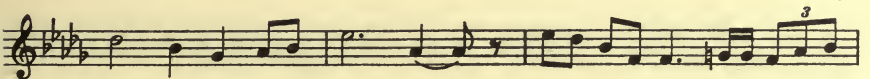
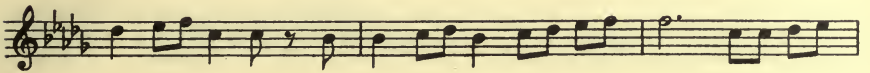
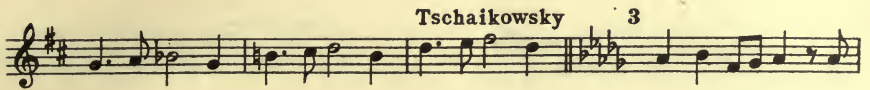
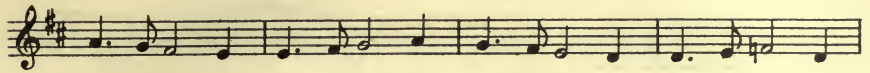
Staff 6: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4.

Staff 7: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4.

Staff 8: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4. A triplet of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4. A quarter note: G4. The name "Tschaikowsky" is written above the staff.

Staff 9: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A quarter note: G4. A quarter note: A4. A quarter note: B4. A quarter note: C5. A quarter note: B4. A quarter note: A4. A quarter note: G4.

Staff 10: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. A quarter note: G4. A quarter note: A4. A quarter note: B4. A quarter note: C5. A quarter note: B4. A quarter note: A4. A quarter note: G4.



4

Vidal

5

Detailed description: This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a time signature of 2/4. A '4' is written above the first measure. The second staff continues the melody in the same key and time. The third staff changes to a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 3/4. The fourth staff continues in this key and time. The fifth staff continues in the same key and time. The sixth staff continues in the same key and time. The seventh staff changes to a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 2/4. The eighth staff continues in this key and time. The ninth staff continues in this key and time, with the name 'Vidal' written above the final measure. The tenth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab), and a time signature of 3/4. A '5' is written above the first measure. The eleventh staff continues the melody in this key and time.

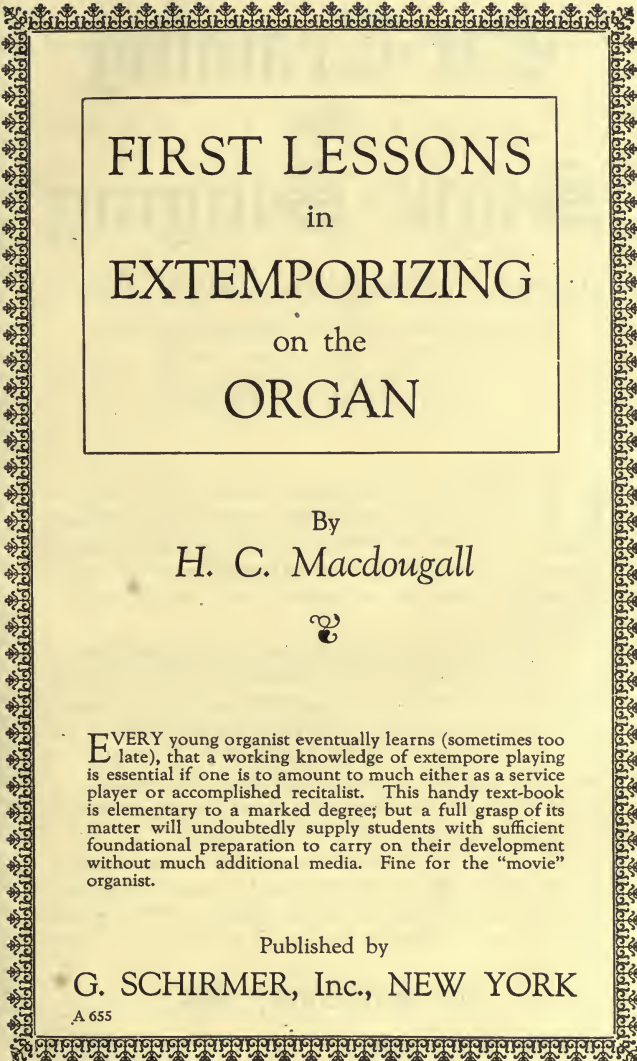
The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The score concludes with the name 'Hageman' above the final staff.

INTERVALS

| Lesson | Position | | | | To sing as Unrelated | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| | On Staff | In Major Scale | In Minor Scale | In Chords | Up | Down |
| Major 2nd | All but e-f, b-c | All but 3-4, 7-8 | All but 2-3, 5-6, 7-8 | All 7th Chords but the IV ⁷ , I ⁷ | 1-2 | 5-4 |
| Minor 2nd | E-f, b-c | 3-4, 7-8 | 2-3, 5-6, 7-8 | IV ⁷ and I ⁷ | 7-8 | 8-7 |
| Major 3rd | From c, f & g | From 1, 4 & 5 | From 3, 5 & 6 | All Chords but the VII | 1-3 | 3-1 |
| Minor 3rd | From d, e, a & b | From 2, 3, 6 & 7 | From 1, 2, 4 & 7 | All Chords | 3-5 | 5-3 |
| Perfect 4th | All but f-b | All but 4-7 | All but 4-7, 6-2, 7-3 | All but VII | 5-8 | 8-5 |
| Perfect 5th | All but b-f | All but 7-4 | All but 7-4, 2-6, 3-7 | All but VII | 1-5 | 5-1 |
| Major 6th | From c, d, f & g | From 1, 2, 4 & 5 | From 2, 3, 4 & 6 | All Chords | 5- <u>3</u> | <u>3</u> -5 |
| Minor 6th | From e, a & b | From 3, 6 & 7 | From 1, 5 & 7 | All Chords but VII | 3-8 | 8-3 |
| Major 7th | From c & f | From 1 & 4 | From 1, 3 & 6 | IV ⁷ | 1-7 | 7-1 |
| Minor 7th | From d, e, g, a & b | From 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7 | From 2, 4, 5 & 7 | All 7th Chords but IV ⁷ , I ⁷ | 5- <u>4</u> | 8-2 |
| Aug. 4th | From f-b | From 4-7, 1- <u>#4</u> , b6-2, 6- <u>#2</u> , 3- <u>#6</u> | From 4-7, 6-2, 1- <u>#4</u> , 3- <u>b6</u> | V ⁷ , II ⁷ <u>#</u> <u>#</u> , II ^b ₆ , <u>o</u> V ^b , VI ⁷ <u>#</u> <u>#</u> | 4-7 | 7-4 |
| Dim. 5th | From b-f | From 7-4, <u>#4</u> -1, 2-b6, <u>#2</u> -6, <u>#6</u> -3 | From 7-4, 2-6, <u>#4</u> -8, <u>b6</u> -3 | | 7-4 | 4-7 |
| Dim. 7th | | From 7-b6, <u>#2</u> -8, <u>#6</u> -5 | From 7-6, <u>#4</u> -3 | <u>o</u> V ⁹ , II ⁷ <u>#</u> <u>#</u> , VI ⁷ <u>#</u> <u>#</u> | Same as Major 6th | Same as Major 6th |
| Aug. 2nd | | From b6-7, 8- <u>#2</u> , 5- <u>#6</u> | From 6-7, 3- <u>#4</u> | | Minor 3rd | Minor 3rd |
| Aug 5th | | From 5- <u>#2</u> | From 3-7 | V [#] in Maj. III in Min. | Minor 6th | Minor 6th |
| Dim. 4th | | From <u>#2</u> -5 | From 7-3 | | Major 3rd | Major 3rd |
| Minor 9th | | From 5-b6 | From 5-6 | V ⁹ _b | Minor 2nd | Minor 2nd |
| Aug. 6th | | From b6- <u>#4</u> , b2-7, 4- <u>#2</u> | From 6- <u>#4</u> , b2-7 | II ⁷ <u>#</u> <u>#</u> _b , V ⁷ _b , V ⁷ _# | Minor 7th | Minor 7th |
| Dim. 3rd | | From <u>#4</u> -b6, 7-b8, <u>#2</u> -4 | From <u>#4</u> -6, 7-b2 | | Major 2nd | Major 2nd |
| Double Dim. 5th | | From <u>#2</u> -b6 | | II ⁷ <u>#</u> <u>#</u> _b , V ⁹ _b | Per. 4th | Per. 4th |
| Double Aug. 4th | | From b6- <u>#2</u> | | | Per. 5th | Per. 5th |

INTERVALS

| Interval | | Description | | | Notes |
|----------|-------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| Start | End | Day | Time | Location | Remarks |
| 10:00 | 10:30 | Monday | 10:00-10:30 | Room 101 | Class |
| 10:30 | 11:00 | Tuesday | 10:30-11:00 | Room 102 | Class |
| 11:00 | 11:30 | Wednesday | 11:00-11:30 | Room 103 | Class |
| 11:30 | 12:00 | Thursday | 11:30-12:00 | Room 104 | Class |
| 12:00 | 12:30 | Friday | 12:00-12:30 | Room 105 | Class |
| 12:30 | 13:00 | Saturday | 12:30-13:00 | Room 106 | Class |
| 13:00 | 13:30 | Sunday | 13:00-13:30 | Room 107 | Class |
| 13:30 | 14:00 | Monday | 13:30-14:00 | Room 108 | Class |
| 14:00 | 14:30 | Tuesday | 14:00-14:30 | Room 109 | Class |
| 14:30 | 15:00 | Wednesday | 14:30-15:00 | Room 110 | Class |
| 15:00 | 15:30 | Thursday | 15:00-15:30 | Room 111 | Class |
| 15:30 | 16:00 | Friday | 15:30-16:00 | Room 112 | Class |
| 16:00 | 16:30 | Saturday | 16:00-16:30 | Room 113 | Class |
| 16:30 | 17:00 | Sunday | 16:30-17:00 | Room 114 | Class |
| 17:00 | 17:30 | Monday | 17:00-17:30 | Room 115 | Class |
| 17:30 | 18:00 | Tuesday | 17:30-18:00 | Room 116 | Class |
| 18:00 | 18:30 | Wednesday | 18:00-18:30 | Room 117 | Class |
| 18:30 | 19:00 | Thursday | 18:30-19:00 | Room 118 | Class |
| 19:00 | 19:30 | Friday | 19:00-19:30 | Room 119 | Class |
| 19:30 | 20:00 | Saturday | 19:30-20:00 | Room 120 | Class |
| 20:00 | 20:30 | Sunday | 20:00-20:30 | Room 121 | Class |
| 20:30 | 21:00 | Monday | 20:30-21:00 | Room 122 | Class |
| 21:00 | 21:30 | Tuesday | 21:00-21:30 | Room 123 | Class |
| 21:30 | 22:00 | Wednesday | 21:30-22:00 | Room 124 | Class |
| 22:00 | 22:30 | Thursday | 22:00-22:30 | Room 125 | Class |
| 22:30 | 23:00 | Friday | 22:30-23:00 | Room 126 | Class |
| 23:00 | 23:30 | Saturday | 23:00-23:30 | Room 127 | Class |
| 23:30 | 24:00 | Sunday | 23:30-24:00 | Room 128 | Class |



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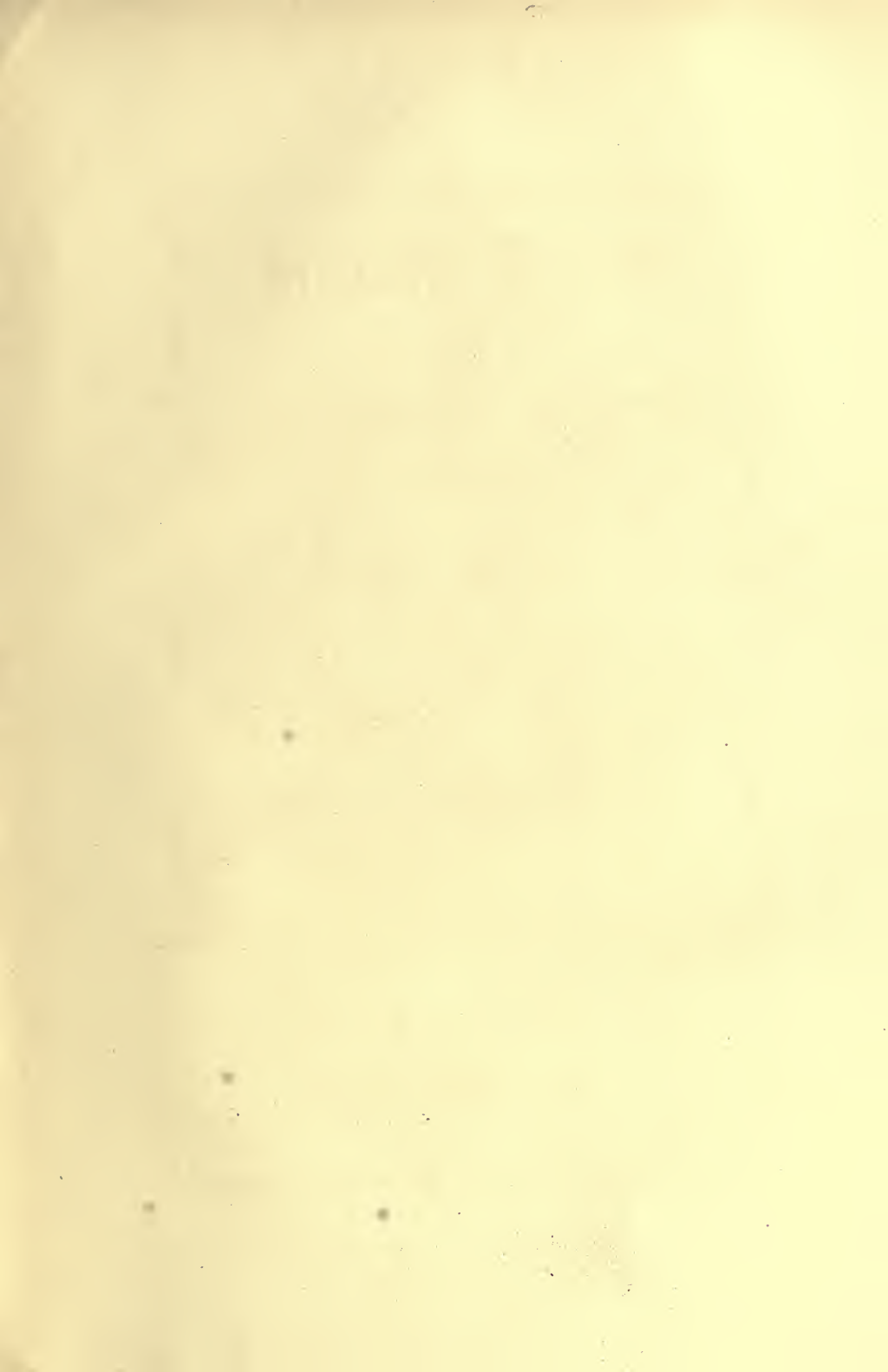
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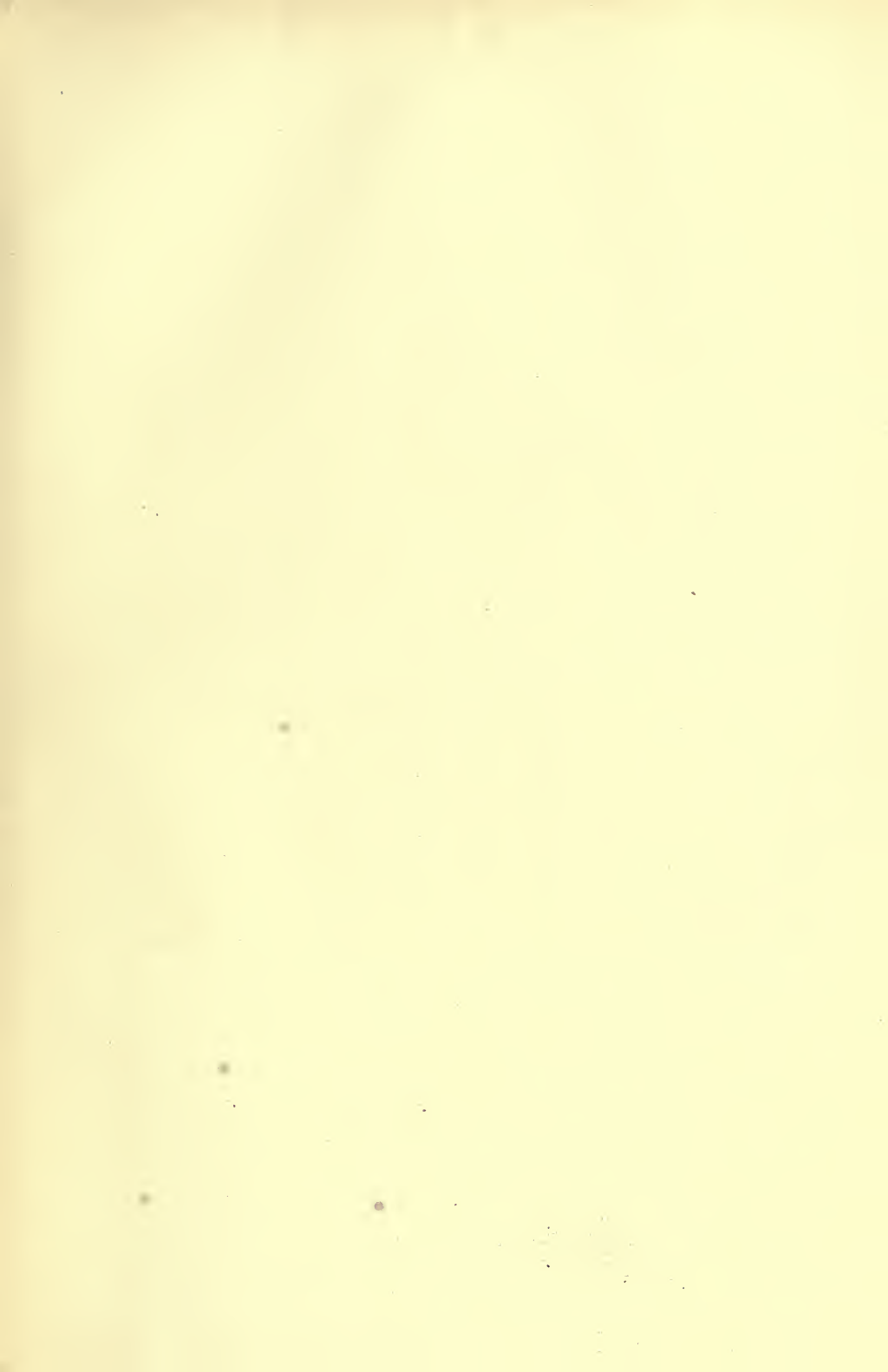
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