

Preparing to use composecreate.com Web Rewards Music Progressions Level Six

Level Six

(This is a big and very busy level, but there is lots of familiar repeated information. You'll be fine!!)

Major Key Signatures (Identifying)

Try the little melodies we learned:

- **Step up with Perfect fifths for sharp keys.** (Circle-of-5ths-**to-the-right** order)
- **Step down with Perfect fifths for flat keys.** (Circle-of-5ths-**to-the-left** order)
- Fill in these tables:

1. Write the letter name of the key and the number of its sharps in Circle-of-5ths order here:	
Name	Number
___C___	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the letter name of the key and the number of its flats in Circle-of-5ths order here:	
Name	Number
___F___	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- **OR** use the “old fashioned” method:
 - Go **UP 1/2 step** from the **last sharp** (on the right) for the name.
 - Go **BACK to the previous flat** to find the name of the flat key.

- I've got this!
 I'm confused!

Minor Keys (Reading and Writing)

Just remember:

- It can be as **simple as 1-2-3!**
 - **Three letter names down** from the Majors to the relative minors.
 - **Or**, if you want to get technical, remember **3 half-steps down**.
 - **THEN**, remember to connect the dots with the **sharps or flats you're borrowing from the relative Major keys**.

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Fill in these tables:

Sharp Keys

Major Key (up a 3rd)	Minor Key (down a 3rd)
C	

Flat Keys

Major Key (up a 3rd)	Minor Key (down a 3rd)
F	

And DON'T FORGET!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

IF IT'S NATURAL MINOR YOU _____ CHANGE ANYTHING!

IF IT'S HARMONIC MINOR YOU _____ THE 7TH!!

Building Key Signatures (Writing)

Remember these tips:

- You **find sharps by going up**, but you **write their key signatures with the sharps going down!** The pattern is 2 down, 3 down, 2 down. Like this:

F# G#
C# D# E#
A# B#

- You find **flats by going down**, but you **write their key signatures with the flats going up!** The pattern is 2 up, 2 up, 2 up, 1 left over. Like this:

Eb
Bb Db
Ab Cb
Gb

Fb (I guess this one fell flat! 🙄)

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Enharmonics

What do you call two notes that sound the same but are spelled differently?

Confusing!

“Enharmonic”

- Why do they do this? Because in harmony we have **scale structures and chords** and they must be “**spelled**” **alphabetically**.
- Take this chord-spelling quiz and figure it out for yourself. **Circle your choice of answers.**
 - The middle note of a C Major chord is E / F-flat
 - The top note of the A-flat Major chord is D# / E-flat
 - The seventh of a Dominant 7 chord on G is E# / F natural
 - The middle note of a G# minor chord is C-flat / B

Get it?

Intervals by Sight & “Building” (Read this slowly!!) Remember that:

- The note on the **BOTTOM** of an interval is **NOTE NUMBER 1!** (*Remember the story of the boy who got the intervals 100% wrong because I forgot to remind him?*)
- **SKIPS** are **ODD-NUMBERED** intervals: **3rds, 5ths (double-skips), & 7ths (triple skips)** and are on **LIKE spaces or lines**.
- **EVEN-NUMBERED** intervals are on **UNLIKE** places: a space and a line.
 - You know what a **step (second)** looks like! **A fourth** is a **skip plus a step**; a **6th** is a **double-skip plus a step**; an **octave** is a **triple skip plus a step**.

Now, go to your “**Perfect Intervals**” page in your Music Progressions notebook.

Remember that **on the keyboard, both notes in the interval are _____ or they are both _____ unless the notes spell “_____!”**

List the Perfect Intervals here: _____

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Now, **go to your “Interval Qualities” page** in your Music Progressions notebook.

Be sure to **take the quiz with the interval formulae!** (That’s plural for “formulas.”)

Then, answer these questions:

1. **How much smaller is a minor interval than its Major version?**

2. **How much bigger is a Major interval than its minor version?**

3. **Can a Perfect interval become Major or minor? _____! (It’s perfect as it is!!)**

Intervals by Ear

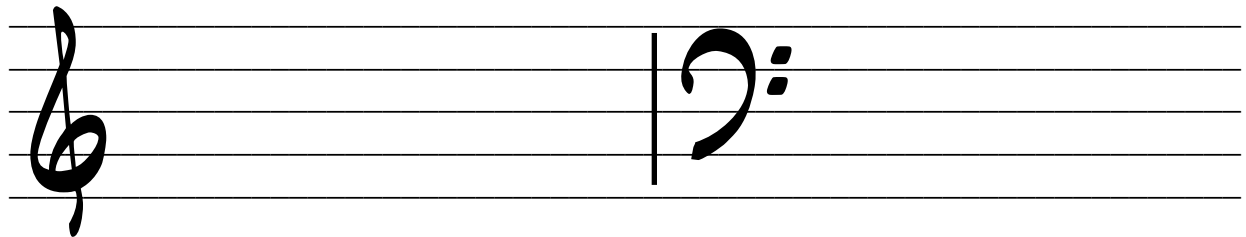
- Go to your Music Progressions Notebook last page and find a chart of intervals and songs to help you remember their sounds.
 - Sing and play snippets of the songs you choose to help you.
- I did it three times!!!

Drawing Triads on the Staff

1. When writing chords **always think of the 5th FIRST** and make **SURE** it’s **Perfect!!**
2. Then it’s easy to count from the **ROOT** up to the **THIRD** to make it **Major (two whole steps)** or **minor (a step-and-a-half)**.

Build your own root-position chords (snowmen) on the staff below.

- Don’t forget about “**Best Friends**” when writing the **Perfect 5ths!**
- Don’t forget to count from the bottom when figuring the Major or minor 3rd!



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Scales by Ear

Write two words you could use to describe the sound of a Major scale:

Mark your choice of answers with an X:

1. Which sound of a minor scale do you prefer?

_____ Natural minor _____ Harmonic minor

2. How would you describe the sound of a chromatic scale?

_____ Melodic _____ Like a slide whistle _____ Chaotic

Melodic Dictation

You will need to fill in the missing notes to a melody.

- Remember to **COUNT**, to help you track of where you hear the missing sound.
- When you listen a second or third time, compare the note you **think it is** to the pitch **before and after** the note: does it go up or down, and how far.....?

Rhythmic Dictation (Read this three times!)

- **Before you begin, write the numbers 1 through 4, evenly spaced**, between the measure bars of the dictation space.
- **COUNT** as you listen to the rhythm and **make dots above the numbers** when you hear a note.
- If it's a **long note**, **draw a line from your dot that keeps going as long as the note lasts**.
- **Is there a long-sounding note that suddenly ends with a snappy short one? What's THAT rhythm?**
 - Write it here: _____
- **If there are short notes, use a rhythm word to help you define them.**
 - **Are they strawberries? huckleberries?**
 - **(You know what those are.....right?!)**

I've got this!