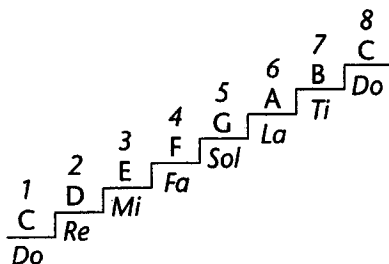


Getting Ready for Unit 1

- In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure and the quarter note receives one beat.



- The *major scale* is comprised of eight consecutive tones from *Do* to *Do* (or 1 to 8).



- The key signature of *C major* has no sharps or flats.



- The key signature of *F major* has one flat: on the B line.

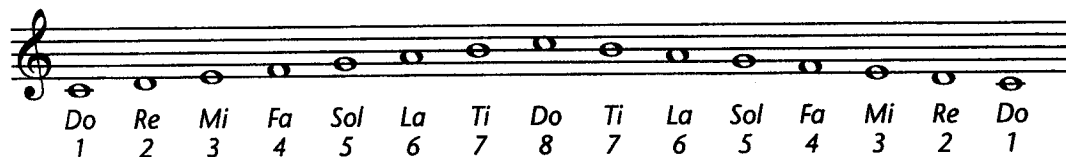


Hint

For key signatures with flats, the last flat (the one farthest to the right) is *Fa*, the fourth note of the scale.


Essential Exercise

Sing this exercise as preparation for sight-singing in Unit 1.






Lesson 1

- A quarter note  is equal to one beat. Say "ta" to count a quarter note.



- A quarter rest  is equal to one beat of silence. Think "ta" to count a quarter rest.



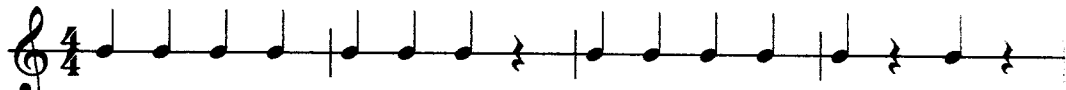
- Do is the first note or home tone of the scale.

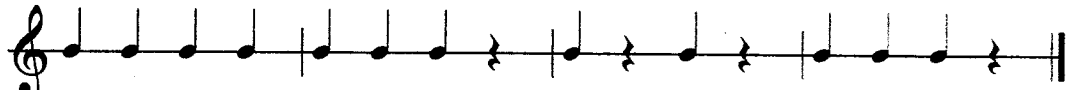


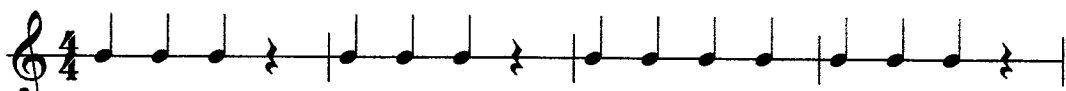
- Re is the second note of the scale.




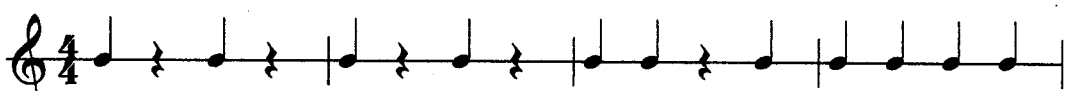
Rhythm Exercises

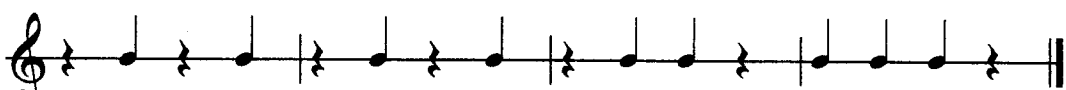
1. 



2. 

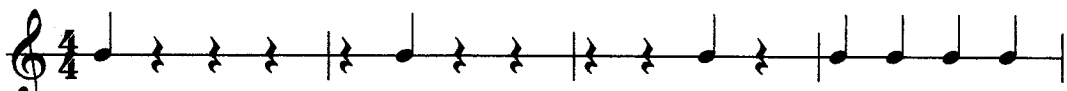



3. 





Challenge Exercise

4. 



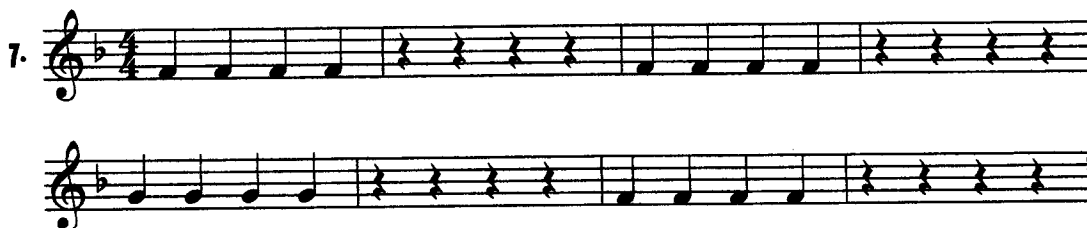
Pitch Exercises

5. 

6. 

 **Hint**

Do can move. Notice the key signature. The next exercise is in the key of F.
Do is now in the first space.

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

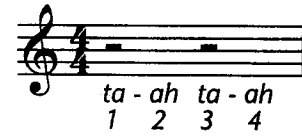


Lesson 2

■ A half note ♩ is equal to two beats.
Say "ta-ah" to count a half note.



■ A half rest — is equal to two beats of silence.
Think "ta-ah" to count a half rest.



■ Mi is the third note of the scale.



■ Fa is the fourth note of the scale.



Rhythm Exercises

1.

2.

3.

4.

Pitch Exercises

5.  

6.  



Hint

It may be helpful to rehearse the rhythm first, before singing the pitches.

7.  

8.  

9.  



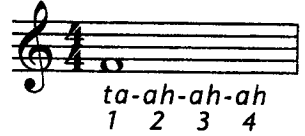
Challenge Exercise

10.  

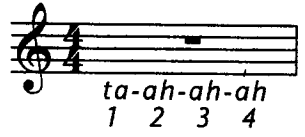


Lesson 3

■ A whole note ○ is equal to four beats.
Say "ta-ah-ah-ah" to count a whole note.



■ A whole rest ▭ is equal to four beats of silence.
Think "ta-ah-ah-ah" to count a whole rest.



■ Sol is the fifth note of the scale.



■ La is the sixth note of the scale.



Rhythm Exercises

1.

2.

3.

4.

Pitch Exercises

5. 

6. 



Hint

Remember to sit or stand tall.

7. 

8. 

9. 



Challenge Exercise

This tune can be performed as a round.

*Part 2 begins when Part 1 gets to the third measure.

10. 



Lesson 4

■ An eighth note is equal to one-half beat.
Say "ti" to count an eighth note.

■ An eighth rest is equal to one-half beat of silence. Think "ti" to count an eighth rest.

■ An eighth note may be notated in the following ways:

1. with a flag 2. beamed in pairs 3. beamed in threes 4. beamed in fours

■ Ti is the seventh note of the scale.

■ High Do is the eighth note of the scale.

Rhythm Exercises

1.

2.

Hint

Accuracy is more important than speed. Take it slow.

3.

Pitch Exercises

4.



Hint

Remember to take a full, relaxed breath and avoid tension in the throat as you sing.

5.



6.



7.



8.



Challenge Exercise

9.





Choral Designs

This is the first song in the book with piano accompaniment.

Notice that the piano part is always printed under the vocal part.

Separating the elements of music is an effective way to learn a piece.

- First, practice the rhythms.
- Next, sing the pitches.
- Finally, add the words.

Goals for "Song of Joy"

- Find the starting vocal pitch in the piano part.
- Sing with expression.

Song of Joy

*excerpt adapted from Alfred's Choral Designs series**

Words and Music by
JAY ALTHOUSE

Majestically (♩ = ca. 126-132)

VOICES

PIANO

5

Sing a joy - ful song. Sing it loud and strong.

9

Al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu! Sing a joy - ful song.

13

17

Sing a song, al - le - lu. Sing it strong.

21

Al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu! Sing a joy - ful song.

*Available for 2-part voices, Level One (5797).



Unit 1 Review

Scavenger Hunt

Find the following musical items in the excerpt "Song of Joy."

a half note

Do

a half rest

a whole note

a whole rest

Sol

Ti

a pair of eighth notes

Find the Wrong Note


Your teacher will sing or play the following examples with one or more intentional errors. Identify the notes or rhythms that are incorrectly performed.



Evaluating Your Performance

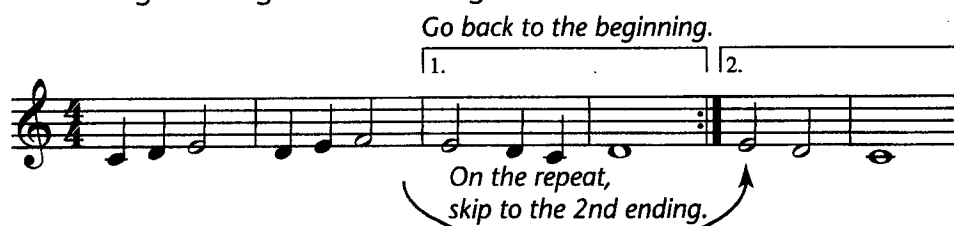
- Were you able to correctly perform the pitches and rhythms in Unit 1?
- How can you improve your performance?
(Posture, pitch, rhythm, breathing?)
- Did you feel confident about your performance of "Song of Joy?"

Getting Ready for Unit 2

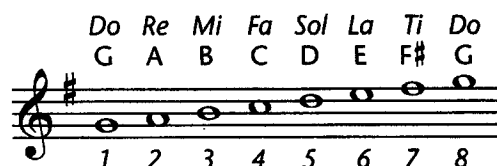
- A *repeat sign*  indicates that a section of music is to be repeated.
- At a repeat sign, go back to the beginning of the song. Sometimes, repeat signs appear in pairs within the music. The first repeat sign will have the two dots placed after the double bar. When this occurs, return to the first repeat sign at the beginning of the section.



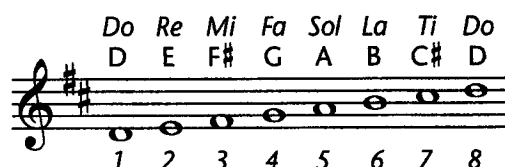
- *1st and 2nd endings* indicate to play or sing through the 1st ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. On the repeat, skip the 1st ending and sing the 2nd ending.



- The key signature of *G major* has one sharp: on the F line.



- The key signature of *D major* has two sharps: on the F line, and in the C space.



Hint

For key signatures with sharps, the last sharp (the one farthest to the right) is *Ti*, the seventh note of the scale.

Essential Exercise

Sing this exercise as preparation for sight-singing in Unit 2.



Pitch Exercises

5.   Exercise 5 consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a first ending bracket over the final two measures. The second staff begins with a second ending bracket over the final two measures.

6.   Exercise 6 consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

7.   Exercise 7 consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

8.   Exercise 8 consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The first staff features a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

9.   Exercise 9 consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff features a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

 **Challenge Exercise**

10.   Challenge Exercise 10 consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff features a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

Lesson 6

- A dot after a note increases the note's duration by half the original value.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dotted note} &= \text{note} + \text{half note} \\ 3 &= 2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

- A dotted half note $\text{d}\cdot$ is equal to three beats. Say "ta-ah-ah" to count a dotted half note.

ta - ah - ah
1 2 3

- Low Ti is one note below Do.

Key of C

Low Ti

- High Re is one note above High Do.

Key of C

High Re

Rhythm Exercises

1.

2.


3.

Pitch Exercises

4.  

5.  

6.  

 **Hint**
Count carefully.


7.  

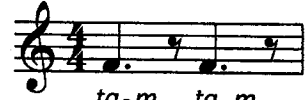
8.  

9.  

Lesson 7

UNIT 2

■ A dotted quarter note  is equal to one and one-half beats. Say "ta-m" to count a dotted quarter note.



ta-m ta-m
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

■ Dotted quarter notes are often combined with eighth notes to create new rhythmic patterns. Two commonly used patterns are:



ta-m-ti
1 & 2 &

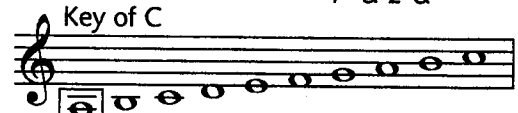
Say "ta-m-ti" to count dotted quarter-eighth note patterns.



ti-ta-m
1 & 2 &

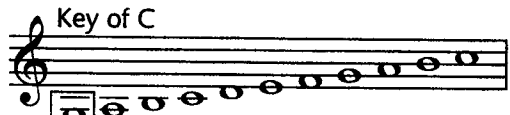
Say "ti-ta-m" to count eighth-dotted quarter note patterns.

■ Low La is the scale tone two notes below Do.



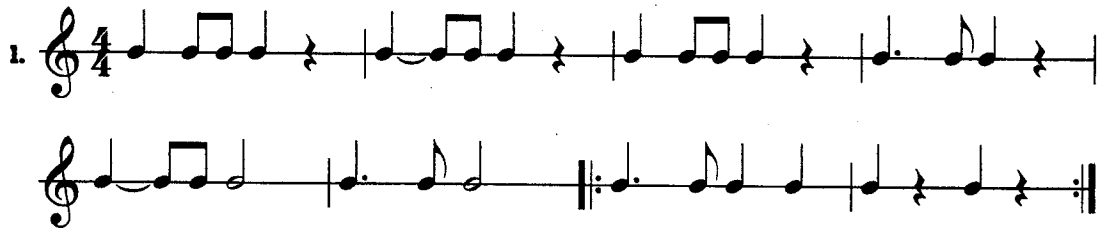
Low La

■ Low Sol is the scale tone three notes below Do.

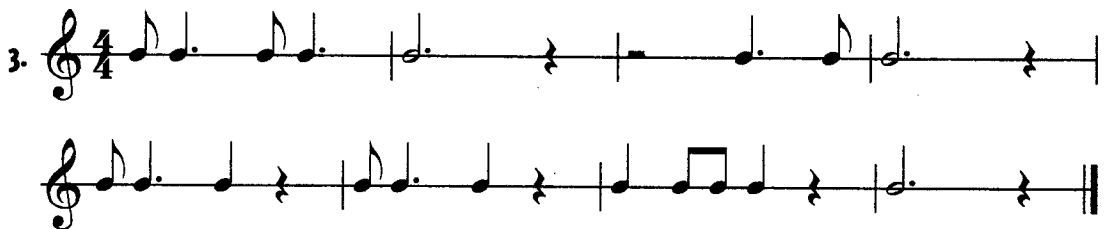


Low Sol

Rhythm Exercises



 **Challenge Exercise**



Pitch Exercises

4.

5.

6.

Hint
Think the pitch before you sing.

7.

Challenge Exercise
After singing exercises 8 and 9 separately, they can be performed simultaneously!

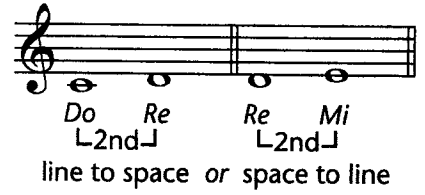
8.

9.

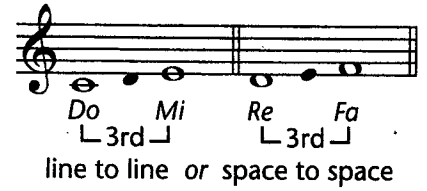
Lesson 8

■ An *interval* is the distance in pitch from one note to another. The interval is counted from the lower note to the higher one, with the lower note counted as 1.

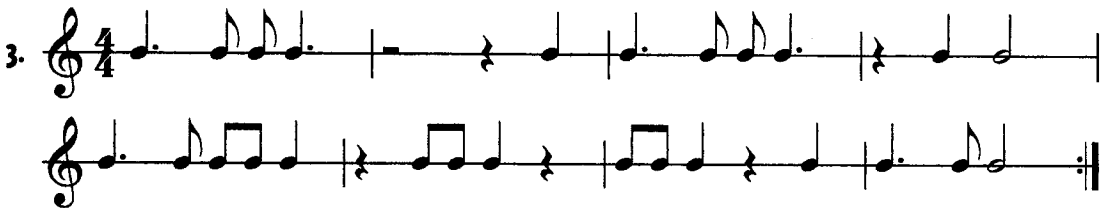
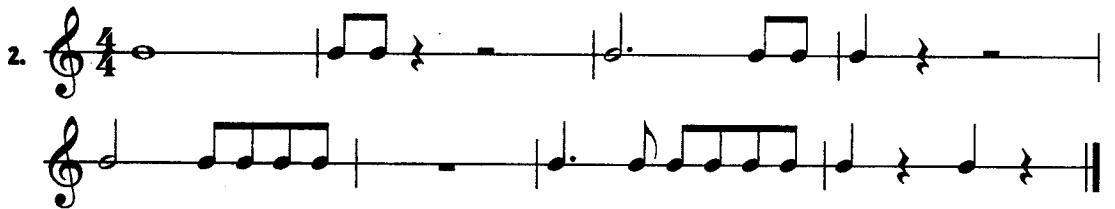
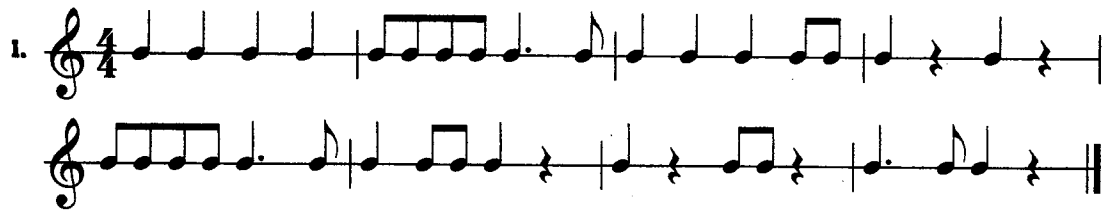
■ The interval of a *2nd* spans the distance of two notes. For example, from *Do* to *Re* or *Re* to *Mi*.



■ The interval of a *3rd* spans the distance of three notes. For example, from *Do* to *Mi* or *Re* to *Fa*.



Rhythm Exercises



Challenge Exercise



Pitch Exercises

This tune can be performed as a round. *Part 2 begins when Part 1 gets to the third measure.

5. 



Hint

Before you sing an exercise, take a moment of silent study to identify challenging intervals.

6. 

7. 

8. 



Challenge Exercise

After singing exercises 9 and 10 separately, they can be performed simultaneously!

9. 

10. 

Choral Designs

Goals for "Sleep, My Child"

- Navigate all repeat signs and endings successfully.
- Sing smoothly and expressively, as a lullaby.

Sleep, My Child

excerpt adapted from Alfred's Choral Designs series*

New Words by
MARY DONNELLY (ASCAP)

Arranged, with New Music by
GEORGE L.O. STRID (ASCAP)

Tenderly ($\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 104-112$)

PIANO *mp*

The piano accompaniment for the first system is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a gentle, flowing melody in the right hand and a simple harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamic marking is mezzo-piano (mp).

5 VOICES

Sleep, my child, and peace at - tend thee,
Guard - ian an - gels God will send thee,

The vocal line is in G major and 4/4 time, with lyrics written below the notes. The piano accompaniment continues from the previous system.

9

all through the night.

The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment provides a steady accompaniment.

13

May your dreams all come true while you are gent - ly sleep - ing.

The vocal line concludes with the final lyrics. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord.

17

When you are grown, you will find all the world is in your

20 21

keep - ing. I my lov - ing

23 25

vig - il keep - ing, all through the

27

1. night. 2. Yes, night.

decresc. *pp*

* Available for 2-part voices, Level Two (21142). SoundTrax CD available (21143).

Unit 2 Review

Scavenger Hunt

Find the following musical items in the excerpt "Sleep, My Child."

a dotted half note

two repeat signs

an interval of a 3rd

an interval of a 2nd

a 1st ending

Low Sol

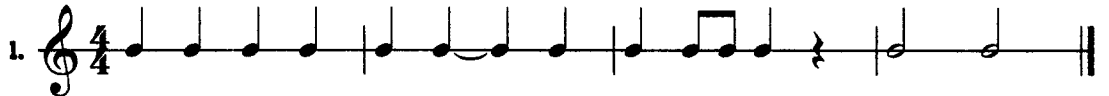
Low Ti

Low La

the note B

Find the Wrong Note

Your teacher will sing or play the following examples with one or more intentional errors. Identify the notes or rhythms that are incorrectly performed.



Name That Tune

Your teacher will sing or play the starting pitches of these familiar songs. Sing the songs in your head and identify the tunes.



Evaluating Your Performance

- Which intervals were difficult for you in "Sleep, My Child?"
- How can you improve your performance?
(Posture, pitch, rhythm, breathing?)
- Were you able to convey the feeling of a lullaby when you sang "Sleep, My Child?"