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### Unit 2 Intervals

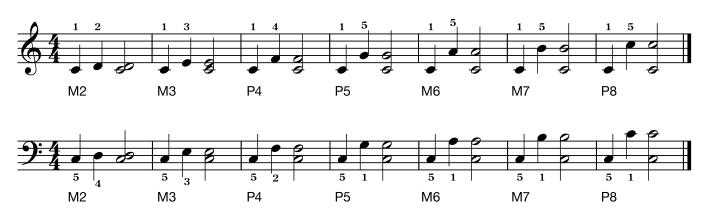


#### 5-Minute FYI

### Diatonic Intervals of the Major Scale

When the keynote (tonic) and the upper note of an interval are from the same major scale, it is called a **diatonic interval**. All diatonic intervals in the major scale are either perfect (P) or major (M).

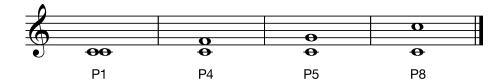
The intervals that occur between the keynote (tonic) and each scale degree of a major scale are shown below. Play the interval exercise:



When the keynote is repeated, it is a perfect unison (P1).



The interval between the keynote (tonic) of a major scale and the unison, 4th, 5th or octave of that scale is called a **perfect interval**.



The interval between the keynote of a major scale and the 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th of that scale is called a **major interval**.



# StudY Guide

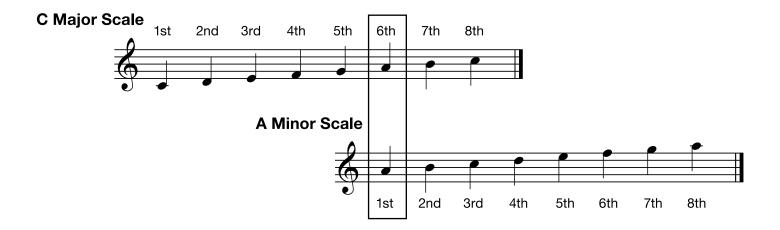
# Unit 3 Natural Minor Scales



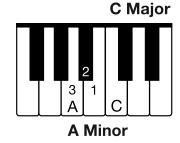
#### 5-Minute FYI

### **Relative Minor Scales**

Every major key has a **relative minor key** that has the same key signature. The relative minor begins on the 6th tone of the major scale.



Another way to find the relative minor is to count 3 half steps *down* from the tonic.



### **Natural Minor Scales**

The **natural minor scale** uses only the notes of the relative minor scale.

Any natural minor scale can be formed by following this sequence of whole and half steps: WHWWHWW.

### **A Natural Minor Scale**



- → Half steps occur between notes 2–3 and 5–6 in natural minor scales.
- There is no sharp or flat in the A natural minor scale.



#### 5-Minute Daily Workout No. 5

Write the Italian term for each definition. Choose from the following terms: *leggiero*, *molto*, *molto rit.*, *poco*, *poco rit.*, *risoluto*, *vivace*.

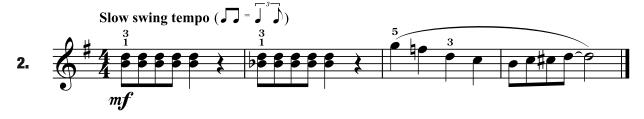
- 1. much, very, big \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. faster than allegro \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. little ritardando \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. *lightly* \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. **boldly** \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. big ritardando \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. *little* \_\_\_\_\_



#### **Extra Credit**

Play and count aloud these examples that use swing rhythm. Play each example for your teacher at your next lesson.







### StudY Guide

# Unit 6 Augmented Triads

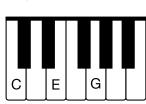


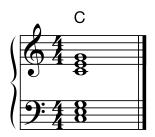
### 5-Minute FYI

Major triads become **augmented triads** when the fifth (top note) is raised a half step.

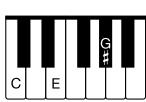
C = C major triad C+ = C augmented triad

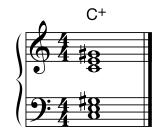












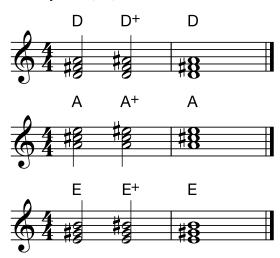
### Playing Major and Augmented Triads

Play the major and augmented triads.

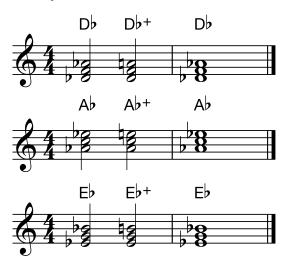
Group 1: C, G, F



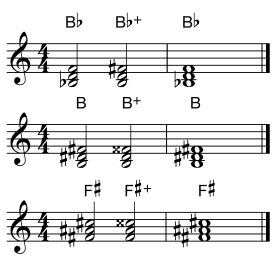
Group 2: D, A, E



Group 3: Db, Ab, Eb



**Group 4**: Bb, B, F# (Gb)



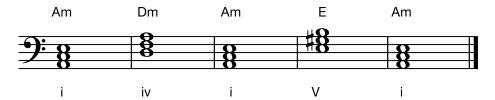
### Study Guide

# Unit 8 i-iv-i-V<sup>7</sup>-i Chord Progression in Minor Keys

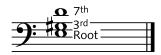


#### 5-Minute FYI

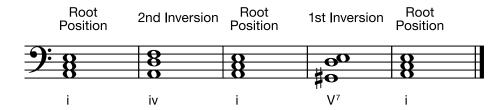
Chords that move from one to another are called a **chord progression**. One of the most common chord progressions uses the primary chords: i - iv - i - V - i.



In minor keys, the V chord used in progressions is changed from a minor chord to a major chord. The V7 chord is often used to replace the V chord. When used, the 5th of the chord is usually omitted and a 7th above the root is added.



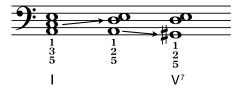
The following positions create a smooth progression since there is a common tone between each chord.

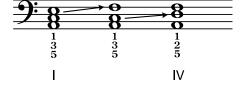


To move from the i to the V<sup>7</sup> chord:

To move from the i to the IV chord:

- 1. Keep the top note the same.
- 2. Raise the middle note a whole step.
- 3. Lower the bottom note a half step.
- 1. Raise the top note a half step.
- 2. Raise the middle note a whole step.
- 3. Keep the bottom note the same.







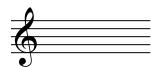
### Review



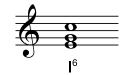


#### 5-Minute Daily Workout <u>No. 1</u>

- 1. **Poco** means little much (circle one)
- 2. Using whole notes, draw a G augmented triad in root position.



3. This is a first second inversion triad.



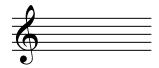
4. Play the i - iv - i -  $V^7$  - i chord progression in E minor.



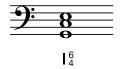


#### 5-Minute Daily Workout No. 2

- 1. **Leggiero** means lightly heavily (circle one)
- 2. Using whole notes, draw a D augmented triad in root position.



3. This is a first second (circle one) inversion triad.



4. Play the i - iv - i -  $V^7$  - i chord progression in D minor.

