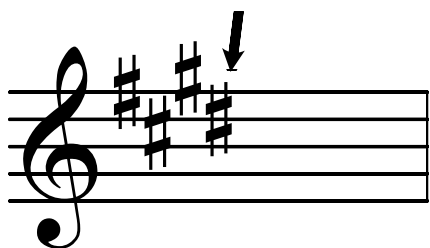
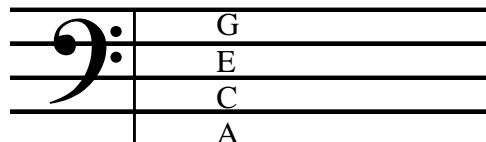
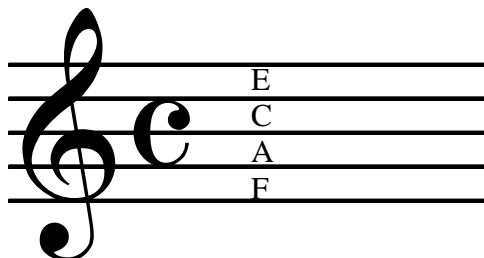


Keys: identifying 'DO'

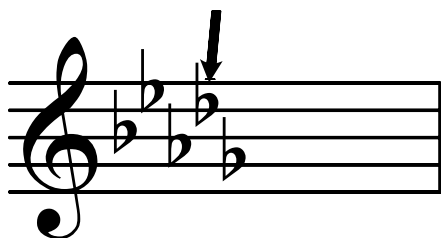
Homestead Choir

Letter names can be determined using "Face" or "AceG"



In a sharp key, the last sharp is the seventh scale degree (ti).
Therefore, the key will be one letter up from the last sharp.
(Add "sharp" after the letter if it is sharp in the key signature)

When there is only one flat the key is F. When there are no sharps or flats, the key is C.



In a flat key, the second to the last flat is the key. ('do').
Since this note is already flat in the key signature, it will have
'flat' after the letter to identify the key.

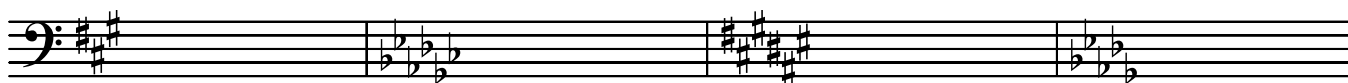
For the following examples, identify the key and write in the note for "Do".



example: D



NOTICE THE
CLEF CHANGE



Advanced practice with keys and scale degrees


For the following examples, identify the key,
then write the scale above the solfege and numbers, and add letters above your notes.
Then, write solfege and letters for the melody that follows.

Key: letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key: letter:




numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key: letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key: letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key: letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key: letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key: letter:



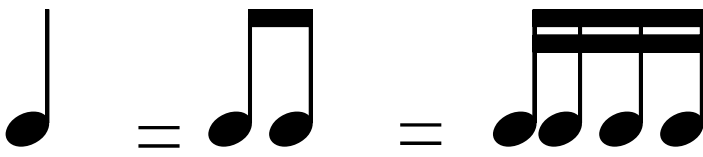
numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key: letter:

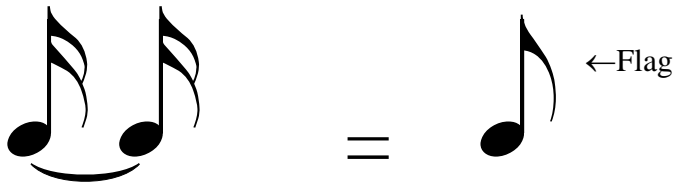


numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

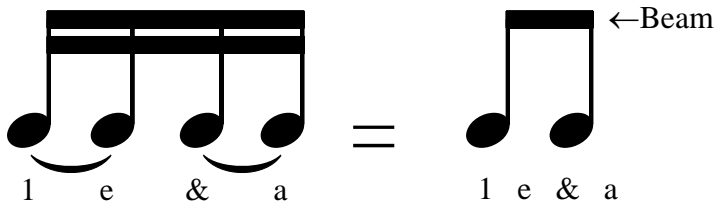
Sixteenth notes and dotted eights



A quarter note can divide into two eighths and subdivide into four sixteenth notes.



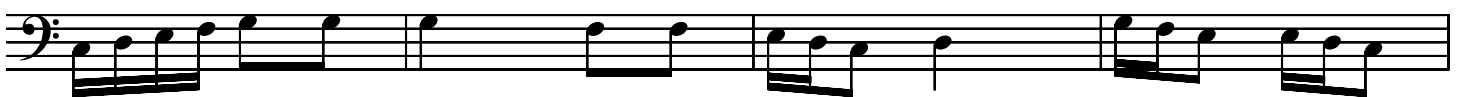
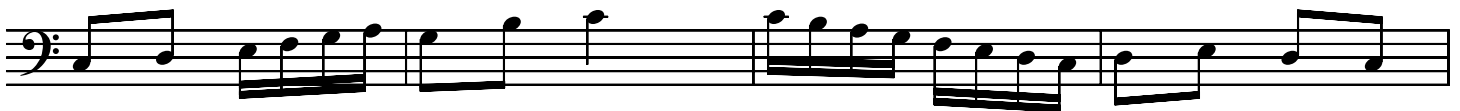
Two sixteenth notes tied together form an eighth note.



Eighth notes have a single flag or beam. Sixteenth notes have a double flag or beam.

The notes are connected by a "beam" to total up to a quarter note value that can be counted 1e&a.

Write 1e&a 2e&a under each measure. Make sure to line up the numbers directly under the notes to which they apply, and make sure that each measure begins with number 1.



16th divisions

when the quarter note gets the beat



write 1 e & a under each figure



How would you write the these?

1 e & a 1 e & a 1 e & a

1 e & a 1 e & a 1 e & a

Notate the following:

1 e & a 1 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a

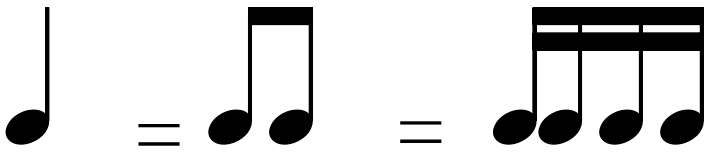
Quiz

1 e & a 2 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a

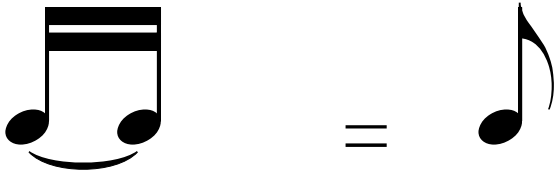
1 e & a 2 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a

1 e & a 2 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a

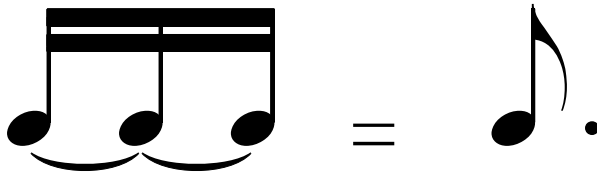
Sixteenth notes and dotted eights



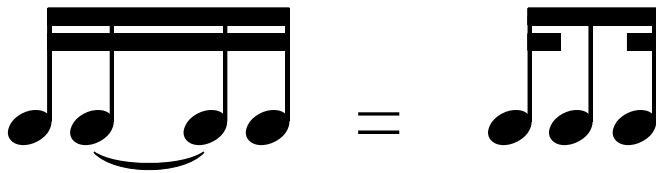
A quarter note can divide into two eighths and subdivide into four sixteenth notes.



Two sixteenth notes tied together form an eighth note.

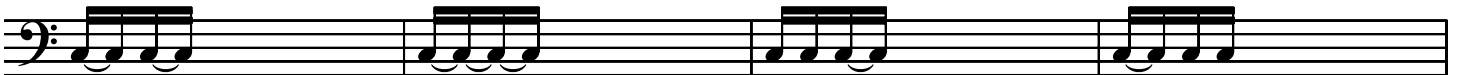


Three sixteenth notes tied together form a dotted eighth note.

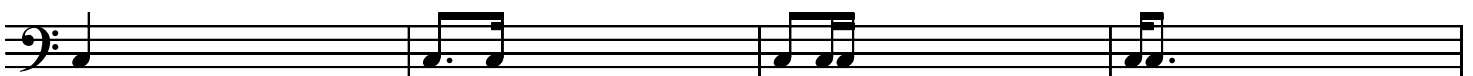
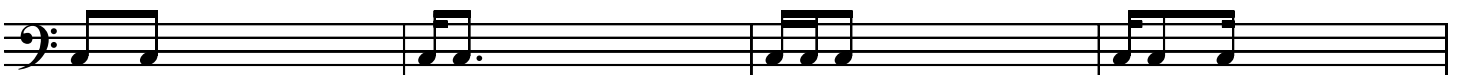


When you beam sixteenth and eights together, make sure that sixteenth beams only attach to sixteenth notes.

Write the following tied sixteenth notes as eights, dotted eights, and sixteenths with no ties.



Write the following rhythms as sixteenth notes with ties.



Counting in Compound and Simple meters

Write the Counts under each measure

1 e & a 2 e & a OR 1 2 3 4 5 6

1

5

9

13

17

21

In Class Dictations

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 e & a 2 e & a

1 e & a 2 e & a

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 e & a 2 e & a

Singing in Minor Keys

For each examples, identify the Major key, then identify the minor key by finding 'La' then write solfege and letters for the melody that follows.

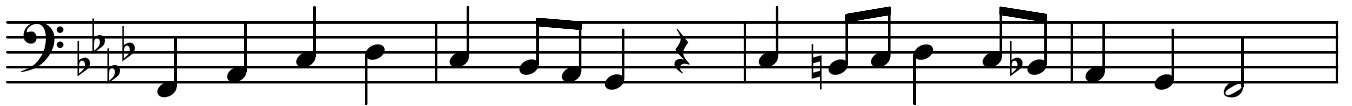
Key:



Key:



Key:



Key:



Key:



Key:



Key:



Key:

