



TECHNICAL EXERCISES

Date _____

LESSON NINE

Singing Using Different Tempos

The **TEMPO** is the *speed* of a song. Once you begin make sure that the tempo is steady. Singing exercises using different speeds help to develop different skills. Start slowly and speed up gradually. Your teacher will demonstrate.

1. Sing the following exercises. ✓ Start slowly and gradually increase the tempo.

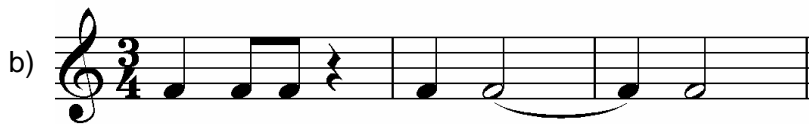


Theory page 24



RHYTHM READING

1. Clap and count the following melodies.




EAR TRAINING

Identifying Intervals Review

1. Listen to the following intervals played or sung by your teacher.
2. Mark any intervals that you *cannot* identify.
3. ✓ Review any intervals that are challenging.

IDENTIFY:	Above	Below
Major 2 nd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Major 3 rd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perfect 4 th	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perfect 5 th	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perfect Octave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



1.  Sight sing the following exercises.




Date _____

PERFORMANCE



Performance Assessment #1

 Choose one memorized song and perform it for your teacher.

Performances will be marked accordingly:

1. Great job – keep up the good work.
2. Good job – still room to improve.
3. Needs work – improvement needed.

Song: _____

1. Did the singer introduce the song clearly and confidently?	1	2	3
2. Was the song completely memorized?	1	2	3
3. Was this performance expressive and exciting?	1	2	3
4. Did the singer use contrasting dynamics in this song?	1	2	3
5. Did the performer demonstrate proper vocal technique?	1	2	3

Teacher comments:



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LESSON TEN

Major and Minor Triads

1. Sing the following triads.



EAR TRAINING

Identifying the Notes in an Arpeggio

1. **Listen** to arpeggios played on the piano.
2. Sing the arpeggio slowly.
3. Listen while your teacher plays **one** of the notes from the arpeggio.
4. Identify the note as **low do, mi, so, or high do**.



RHYTHM READING

1. Clap and count the following melody.





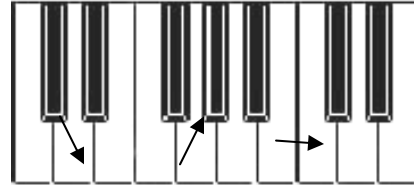
Semitones and Whole Tones (Review)

A **semitone** (or half step) is the smallest interval in western music. It is the distance from one key on the piano to *the very next key*, with no key in between.

A **semitone** can be found between:

- a) A black key and a white key.
- b) A white key and a black key.
- c) A white key to a white key if there is no black key between them.*

*This only happens between **E-F** and **B-C**.

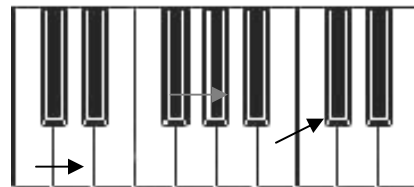


A **whole tone** (or tone) is equal to two semitones.

It is the distance from one key to another with *only one key* in between.

A **whole tone** can be found between:

- a) A white key and a white key.
- b) A black key and a black key.
- c) A white key and black key or black key and white key, as long as there is one key between them.



1. Name the notes.
2. Identify if the notes are a whole tone apart (WT) or semitone apart (ST) and circle the correct answer.
3. Find the notes on the piano and play them.
4. Sing the examples using "loo" or "lah".



___ ___
WT ST



___ ___
WT ST



___ ___
WT ST



___ ___
WT ST



___ ___
WT ST



___ ___
WT ST