

Vocal Exercises: 3

(Minor Scales, Intervals and Chromatics)

JimO

♩ = 80

1. Here is an A major scale

2. Now, A minor. Sing and LISTEN

Ah

Ah

3. Now try C major

4. And C minor. Notice that the "Natural" minor is formed by lowering the 3rd, 6th and 7th of the major scale.

Ah

Ah

5. Again, A Natural minor

6. Sometimes followed by an "Eastern" sounding scale that is called the "Harmonic" minor. Raised 7th, lowered 6th

Ah

Ah

7. Same example in C minor. First, Natural minor

8. Then Natural ascending with Harmonic descending

Ah

Ah

9. Wait. There's more. This example starts with a "Melodic" minor scale. Raised 6 and 7. Classical form often descends with a natural minor

10. Same example from C

Ah

Ah

21 11. Less used in classical music is the Harmonic form ascending AND descending

12. Try these two examples and see what you think.

13. Practice Drill in C minor. Ascending minor Arpeggio/Descending Harmonic Minor.

14. Continue Drill starting on A minor.

29 15. Now to Bb minor..

16. B minor..

33 17. C minor..

18. Db minor.

37 19. D minor..

20. Eb minor.

21 Practice Drill in C minor. Ascending minor Arpeggio/Descend Natural Minor.

22. Continue Drill starting on A minor.

41

Ah

Ah

23. Now to Bb minor..

24. B minor..

45

Ah

Ah

25. C minor..

26. Db minor.

49

Ah

Ah

27. D minor..

28. Eb minor.

53

Ah

Ah

Now, take a breath. We're just getting started!!!

57

A musical score for three measures, numbered 62, 63, and 64. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. Each measure contains a single note on the treble staff and a single note on the bass staff. The notes are positioned on the second line of the treble staff and the second space of the bass staff, representing a perfect fifth interval. The notes are beamed together in each measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 64.