

Music Appreciation

Lesson: April 10th, 2020

Learning Target

2

Students will read and summarize musical concepts
Students will be able to label and identify different notes in a piece of music

Last lesson talked about notes and key signatures and now we are moving to adding solfege to notes. Let's review all of the parts of solfege.

Scale Degree: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

Solfege Syllable: Do Re Mi Fa So La Ti Do

“Why does it only go to 7 instead of 8?”

“Why do we use solfege to read music?”

Practice 1

The image displays a musical score for a practice exercise. It consists of two staves: the upper staff is labeled 'S/A' (Soprano/Alto) and the lower staff is labeled 'T/B' (Tenor/Bass). Both staves are in 4/4 time, as indicated by the time signature. The music is written in a single key signature, which appears to be C major. The dynamic marking 'mp' (mezzo-piano) is placed below the first note of each staff. The S/A staff begins with a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes: a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a whole note F4. The T/B staff begins with a bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a whole note G1. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Using the figure from the previous slide, on a separate piece of paper, identify the key and write out the solfege for the musical excerpt.

Practice 2

6

The image displays a musical score for a practice exercise. It consists of two staves: the upper staff is labeled 'S/A' (Soprano/Alto) and the lower staff is labeled 'T/B' (Tenor/Bass). Both staves are in 4/4 time and use a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody in the S/A staff starts on G4, moves to A4, B4, and C5, then has a fermata over a B4 note. The melody in the T/B staff starts on G3, moves to A3, B3, and C4, then has a fermata over a B3 note. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Using the figure from the previous slide, on a separate piece of paper, identify the key and write out the solfege for the musical excerpt.

Practice 3

The image displays a musical score for two parts: S/A (Soprano/Alto) and T/B (Tenor/Bass). The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The S/A part begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature, followed by a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The T/B part begins with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature, followed by a series of quarter notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is placed between the two staves. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Using the figure from the previous slide, on a separate piece of paper, identify the key and write out the solfege for the musical excerpt.

Read the attached article and on the bottom of your paper, list 5 things that you have learned about solfege from this lesson.

<https://www.musical-u.com/learn/solfege-do-re-mi-is-nt-childs-play/#>

1. C Major. Do, Re, Mi, So, La, So, Mi, Do
2. Eb Major. Do, Do, Mi, Mi, So, So, Fa, Mi, Re, Do, Mi, Do
3. A Major. Do, Ti, Do, Re, Re, Do, Mi, Fa, So, So, Mi, Do