



PART FIVE REVIEW

*The more we study the
more we discover our ignorance.*

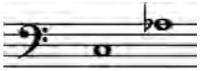
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WHEW! YOU MADE IT

These pages can be used to test your memory on what you've learned in Part Three, and if some of the information hasn't stuck, you can go back and check it out on the page indicated below the question.

As with the chapter reviews, use your keyboard from the back of the book to cover up the answers while you test yourself.

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| 1. What is an interval in music?
page 131 | 1. The distance between two pitches |
| 2. What is a harmonic interval?
page 131 | 2. The distance between two pitches
sounded simultaneously |
| 3. What is a melodic interval?
page 131 | 3. The distance between two pitches
sounded consecutively |
| 4. How do you find the number of an interval?
page 131 | 4. Count each line and space up from the
lower of the two notes |
| 5. When figuring an interval, what will always be the number
of the lower note?
page 143 | 5. 1 |
| 6. What are the qualities of intervals?
page 144 | 6. Perfect, Major, minor, diminished, |
| 7. What does a Perfect interval become when lowered a half
step?
page 145 | 7. diminished (dim) |
| 8. What does a Perfect interval become when raised a half step?
page 145 | 8. augmented (aug) |
| 9. What does a Major interval become when raised a half step?
page 145 | 9. augmented (aug) |
| 10. What does a Major interval become when lowered a half
step?
page 145 | 10. minor |

11. What is this interval?
page 145  11. min 6
12. What is this interval?
page 145  12. aug 4
13. What are the three types of minor scale?
page 149 13. natural, harmonic, melodic
14. How do you make a natural minor scale?
page 149 14. Add 3 flats to the key signature of a Major scale and use the same starting note
15. Which notes of the major scale are lowered to make the natural minor scale?
page 149 15. 3rd, 6th, 7th
16. What is the key signature of B minor?
page 150 16. Two sharps (F#, C#)
17. What is the key signature of Ab minor?
page 150 17. Seven flats (B^b, E^b, A^b, D^b, G^b, C^b, F^b)
18. How do you make a harmonic minor scale?
page 151 18. Raise the 7th degree of the natural minor scale a half step.
19. What is a leading tone?
page 151 19. One half step between the 7th and 8th degree of a scale.
20. Do Major scales have leading tones?
page 151 20. Yes
21. Which minor scale does not have leading tones?
page 151 21. natural minor scale
22. What's the difference between a parallel minor scale and a relative minor scale?
page 151 22. Parallel minor scales start on the same note as the major but the key signature has 3 additional flats. Relative minor scales begin on the 6th note of a Major scale and have the same key signature.
23. What are the names of the modes?
page 155 23. Ionian, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Aeolian, Locrian
24. Which mode became known as the major scale?
page 155 24. Ionian
25. Which mode became known as the natural minor scale?
page 156 25. Aeolian
26. What is the starting note for the Dorian mode that uses the key of D Major?
page 157 26. E
27. What key signature would be used for the Dorian mode beginning on an A?
page 157 27. Key of G. One sharp
28. What is a blue note?
page 159 28. An altered note (usu. lowered) of the major scale
29. Using the major scale as a reference, what are the notes of a standard blues scale?
page 159 29. Tonic, flat 3, 4, flat 5, natural 5, flat 7, 8
30. Name at least three other types of scale.
page 160 30. Super Locrian, Major pentatonic, minor pentatonic, Major bebop, minor bebop, dominant bebop, whole tone, Insen, etc. etc.

MOVING ON

Okay. Once you have this information stored in your little gray cells, take a break from graphic notation and learn about musical terms that you might see in written music. Up next is an Interlude called *Conduct Yourself* in which you'll learn about what conductors are doing up there when they wave their arms about..

After that, move on to Part Six, *Strike a Chord*, in which learn all about chords, three or more notes at once. Good work. Keep it up!

