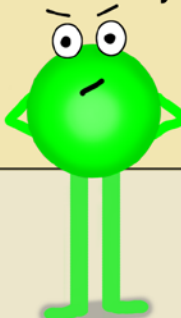


MAJOR AND PERFECT INTERVALS

I'm the perfect one to explain perfect intervals to you because I am, after all, **PERFECT**. In every way.



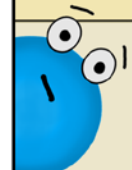
No you're not. You don't have any hair.



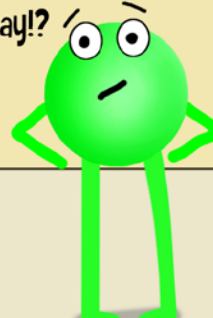
I'm a **NOTE**. I'm not supposed to have hair. So there. I am perfect.



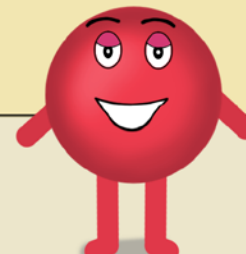
In addition, my acting ability is perfect, because I have no idea what I'm talking about.



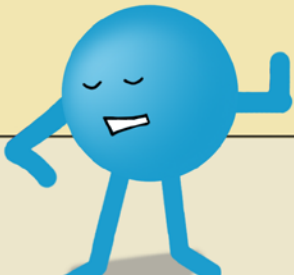
What are **PERFECT** and **MAJOR** intervals, anyway!?



Well, if you remember our handy guide to intervals...



Oh, yes. Intervals: The difference between two notes. I'm a note. I've got that.

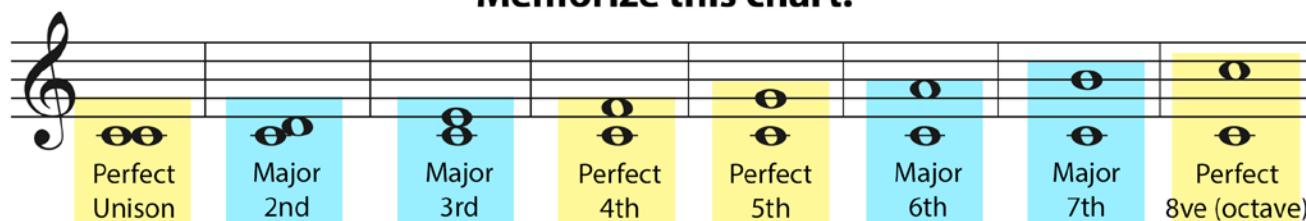


So if the notes are in a **MAJOR SCALE**, this chart shows which intervals are major or perfect.



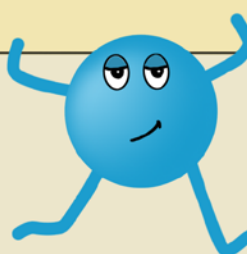
Unison:	Perfect
Second:	Major
Third:	Major
Fourth:	Perfect
Fifth:	Perfect
Sixth:	Major
Seventh:	Major
Octave:	Perfect

Memorize this chart.



Interval	Quality
Unison	Perfect
2nd	Major
3rd	Major
4th	Perfect
5th	Perfect
6th	Major
7th	Major
8ve (octave)	Perfect

See you later. My fans are out there waiting for my autograph!



Those aren't fans. That's your sister picking you up to go to your flugelhorn lesson!



Mom wouldn't let me do drums....



You play the **Flugelhorn**?



Spanish Dance

Bernard Shaak

$\text{♩} = 120 - 138$

f *legato*

LH interval of what?
Notice the pattern

Same pattern
Move one key left

Same pattern
one key left

Same pattern
One key to the left

You can
stop here

Slower $\text{♩} = 104 - 110$

mp

22

22

27

27

32

Tempo 1

32

f

p

38

38

44

44

THE NOTEBOYS EXPLAIN CLEF SIGNS

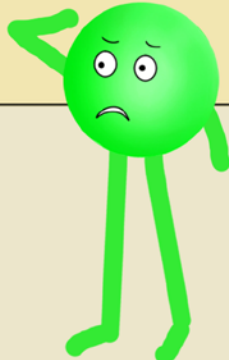
Noteboys

BY SUSAN PARADIS

CLEF SIGNS

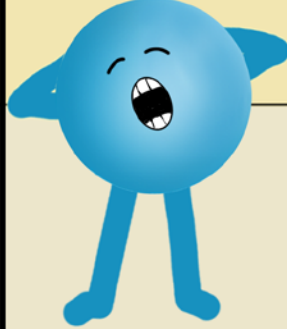


I don't think so. I'm so bad at reading notes that people beg me **NOT** to practice!



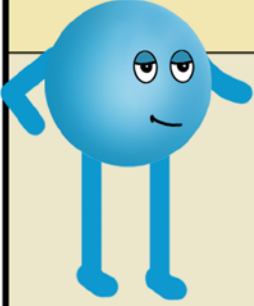
Today I will teach you how the treble and bass clef show you how to read notes in a flash! People will come from miles around to watch your amazing abilities. Just like Mozart!

Well, you do have to make some effort. Like me! I practice **3** hours a day!

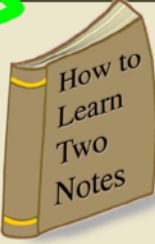
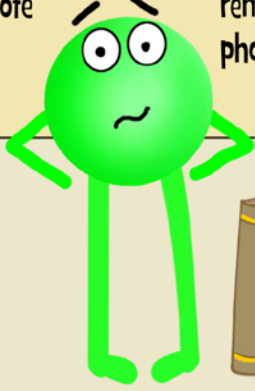


More like **3** hours a year....

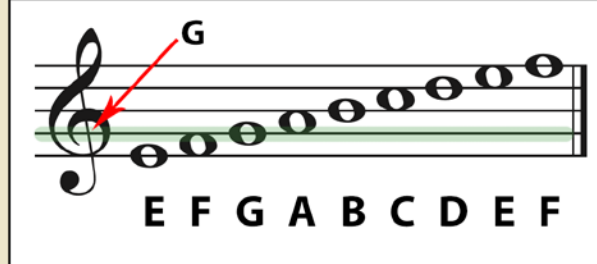
All you have to do is learn two notes, one note in the treble and one note in the bass.



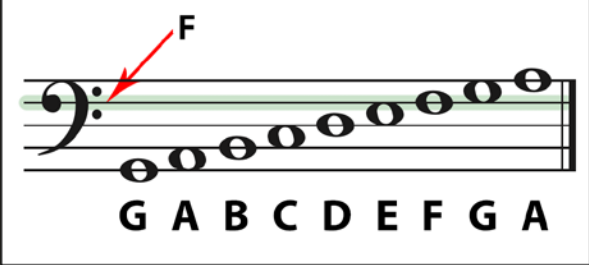
Now I'm in trouble. How can I remember that? I can't even remember my phone number!



The treble clef circles around the line for G to show you exactly where G is. Then move up or down using the music alphabet to name all the notes.



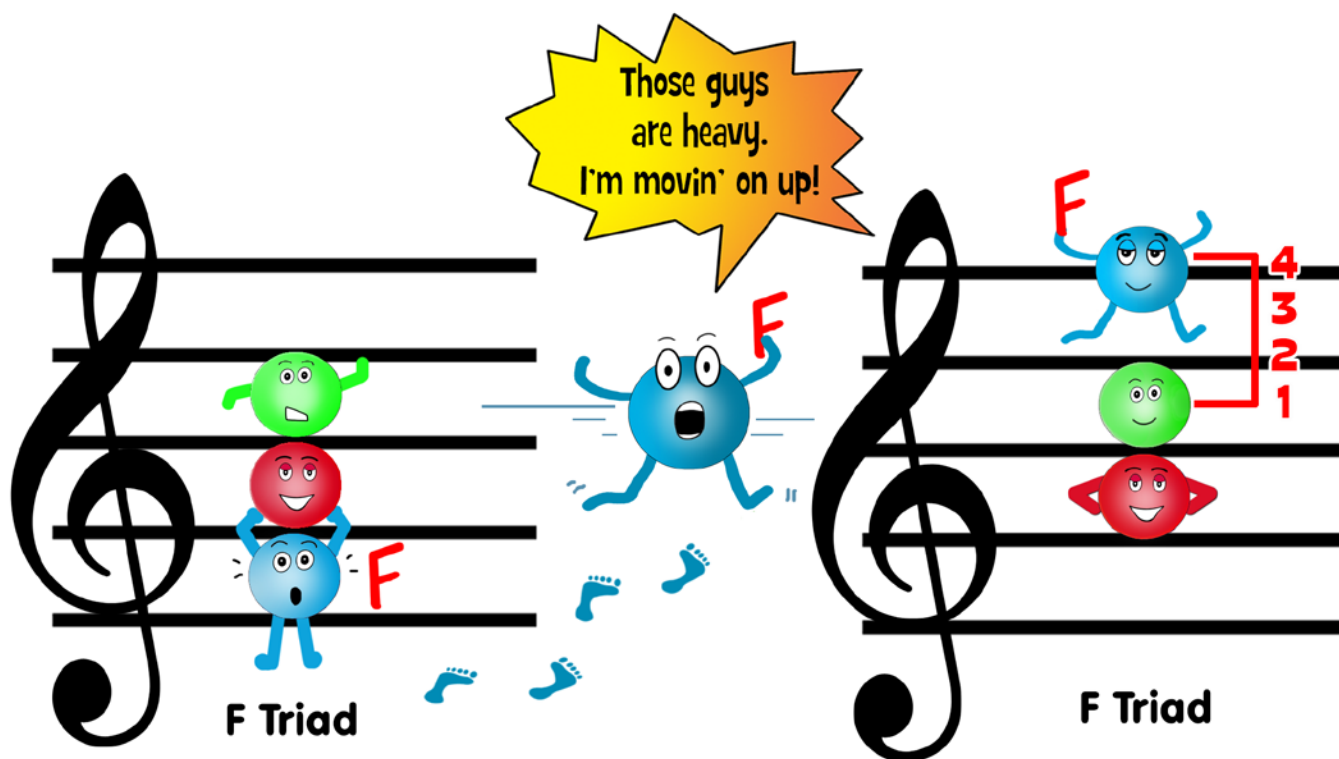
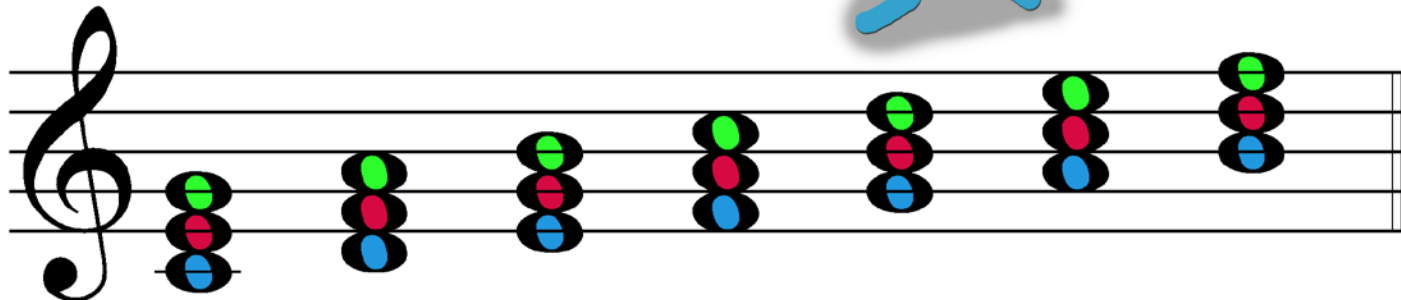
The bass clef has two dots to show you exactly where F is. Then move up or down using the music alphabet to name all the notes.



Amazing!
What will they think of next!

TRAVELING TRIADS

When the notes in a TRIAD are stacked in thirds
(all lines or all spaces)
the note on the bottom is the name of the TRIAD.



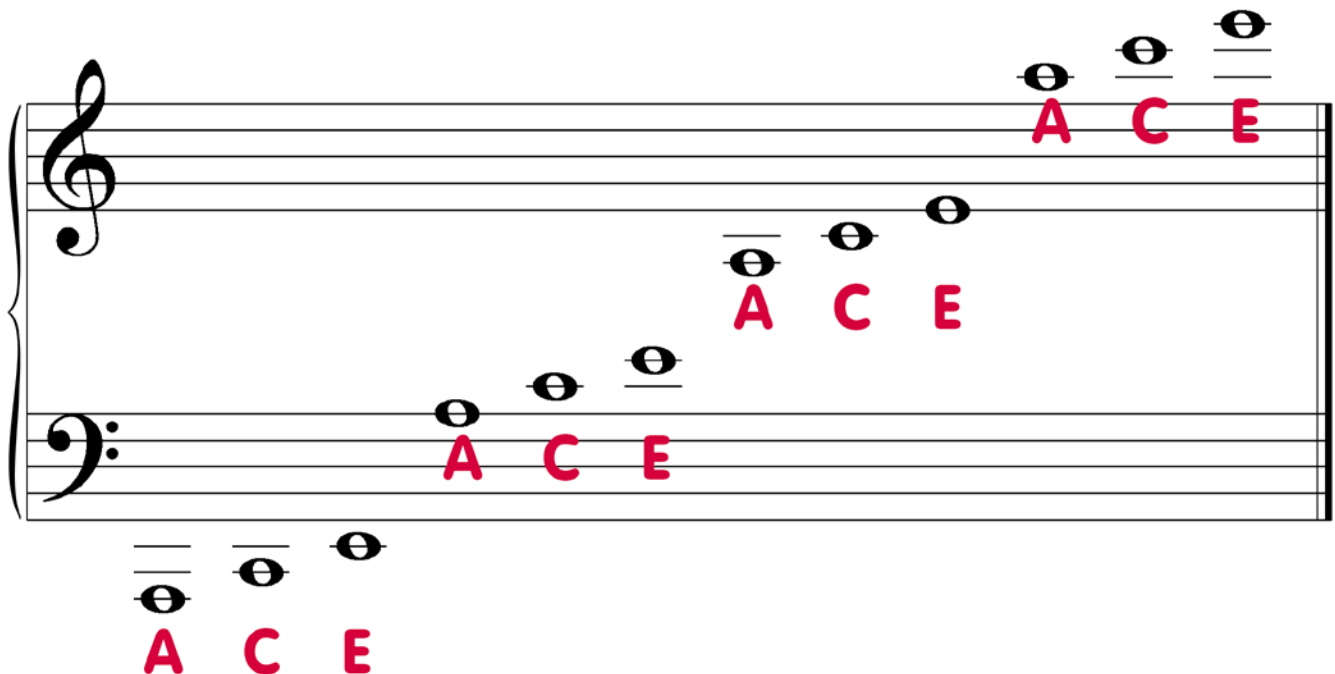
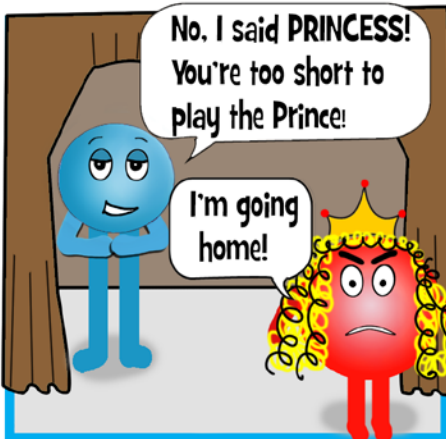
Now there is an interval of a 4th from the C to the top F. The triad is no longer written in thirds.

The note that is the top of the interval of a 4th is the name of the triad.

THE NOTEBOYS EXPLAIN LEDGER LINES

Noteboys

BY SUSAN PARADIS





CATS



__TS __N M__K__ MOR__ TH__N 100 VO__L SOUN__S.

__ __ROUP O__ KITT__NS IS __LL__ __ KIN__L__.

TH__R__ __R__ M__NY __R__S O__ __TS.

__TS H__V__ V__RY __OO__ H__RIN__.

__TS __R__ SKILL__ __T __T__HIN__ RO__NTS.

__TS __N __ __OO__ P__TS!

Rhythm Cup Explorations - Eighths

Level 2

Play the following rhythms with a plastic cup in your hand. Tap the table with the cup on the o's and lift and tap the top of the cup with the other hand on the x's. The second and fourth rhythm have a passing feature. In the last measure of these rhythms, place the cup in front of the next student on the third beat (do not slide it) and pick up the cup that is passed to you on the fourth beat, then repeat the rhythm.

MP3 Tracks 13, 14, 15 - Pick 4 lines if playing with the tracks. Example: lines 1 & 3 with repeats, lines 2 & 4 with repeats, or all lines without repeats.

tap

table

tap

table

PASS!

PICK UP

tap

table

tap

table

PASS!

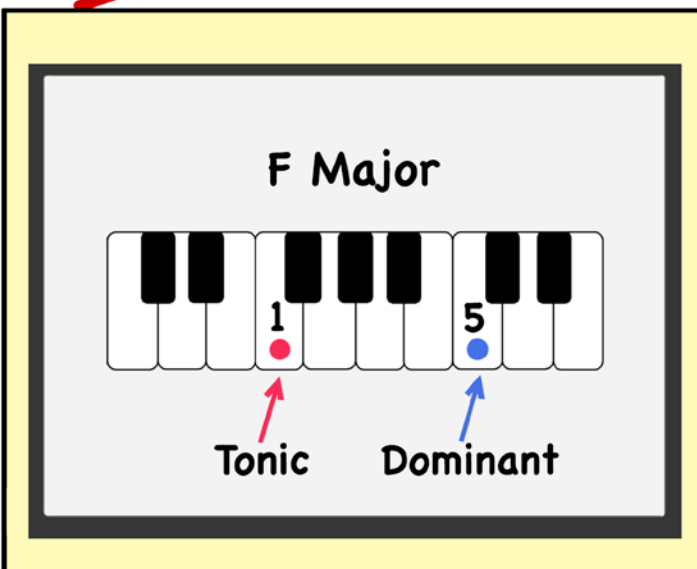
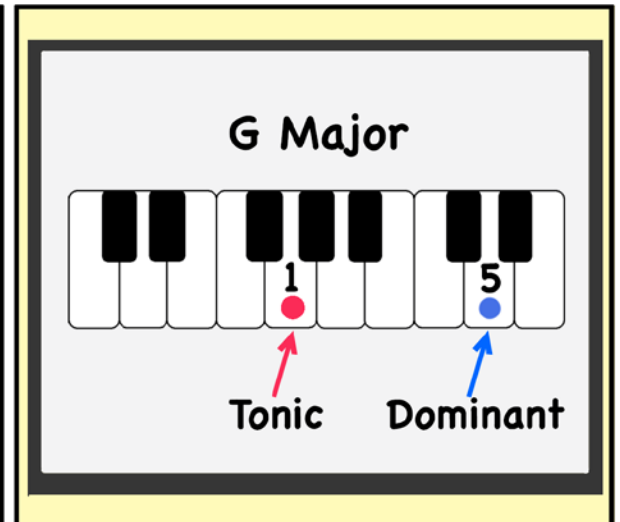
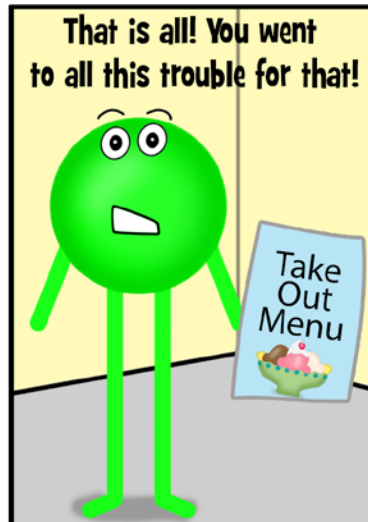
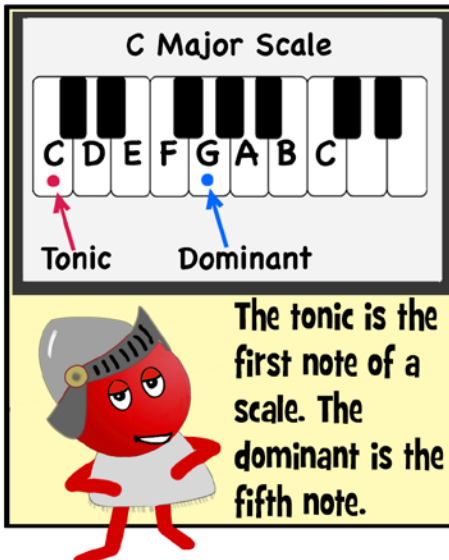
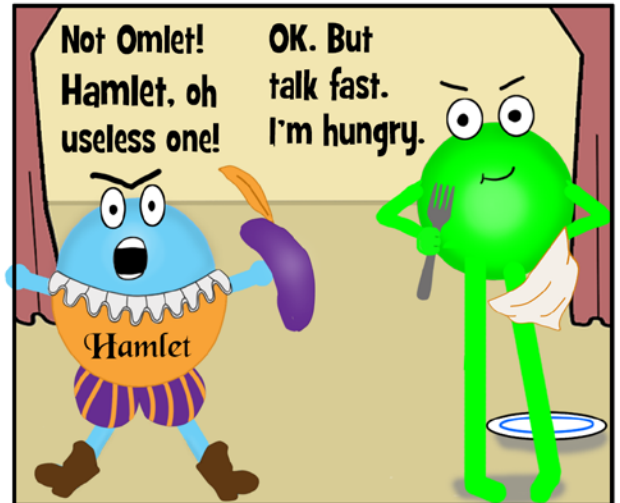
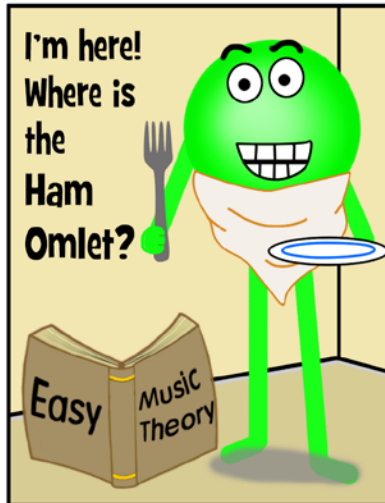
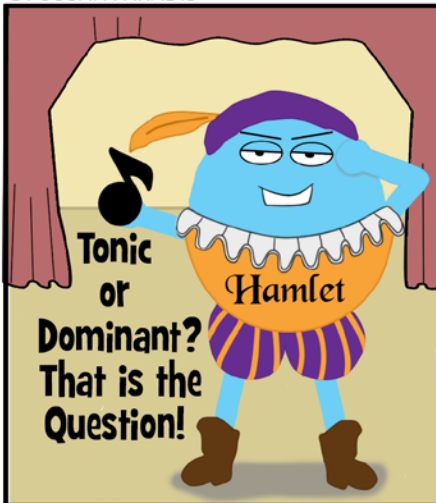
PICK UP



The Noteboy Players Present Tonic and Dominant



Noteboys
BY SUSAN PARADIS



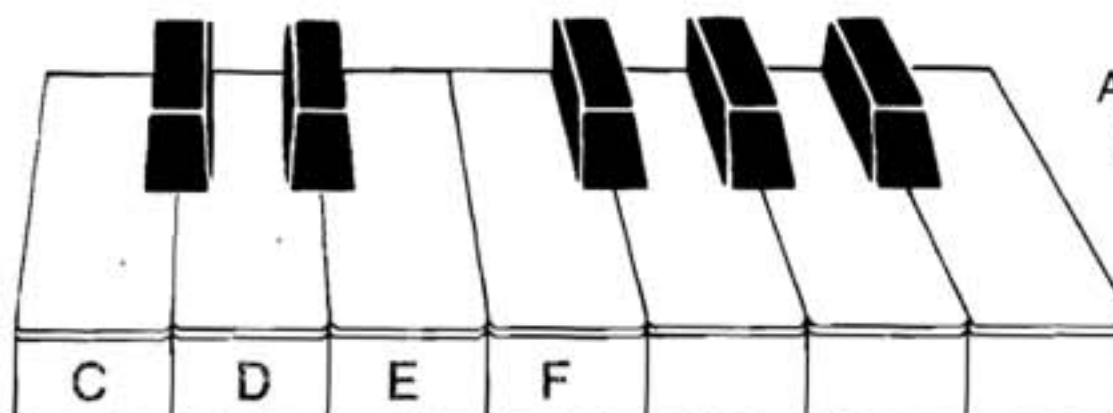
4



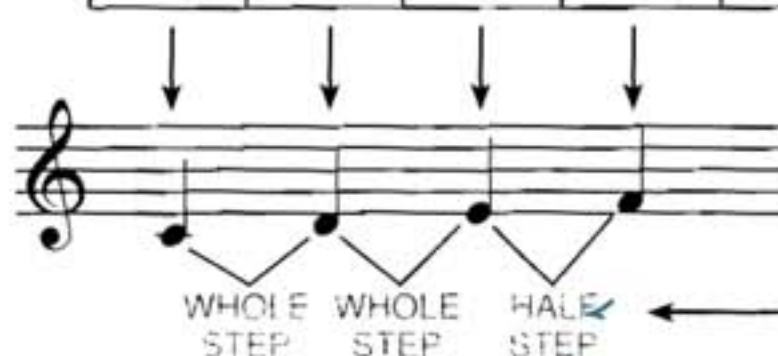
The word *tetra* means four. A TETRACHORD is a series of FOUR NOTES having a pattern of

WHOLE STEP, WHOLE STEP, HALF STEP

A **HALF STEP** is the distance from any key to the very next key up or down, black or white, with **NO KEY BETWEEN**.



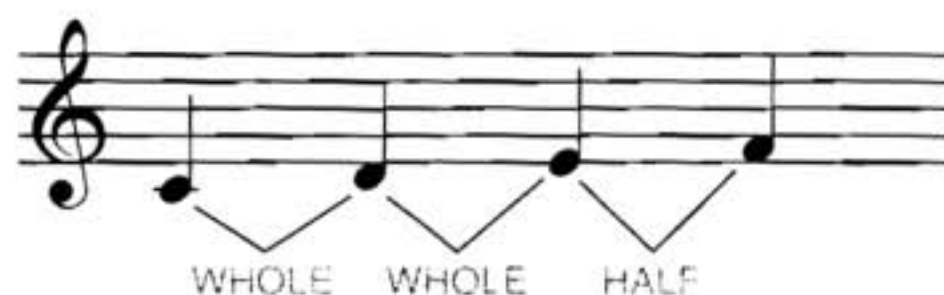
A **WHOLE STEP** is equal to 2 HALF STEPS with **ONE KEY BETWEEN**



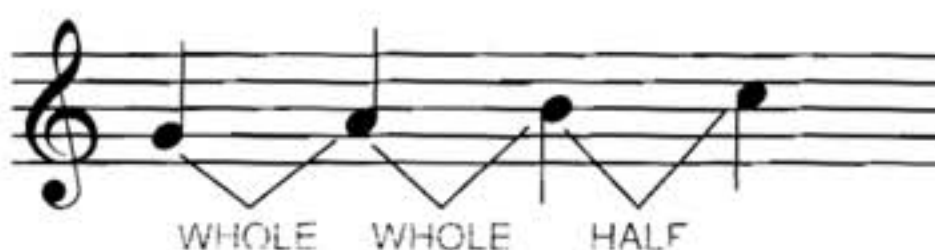
The notes of a tetrachord must be in alphabetical order!

They must also have this pattern!

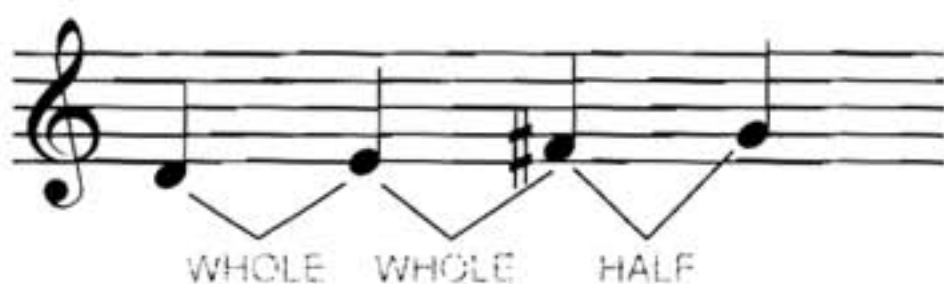
C Tetrachord



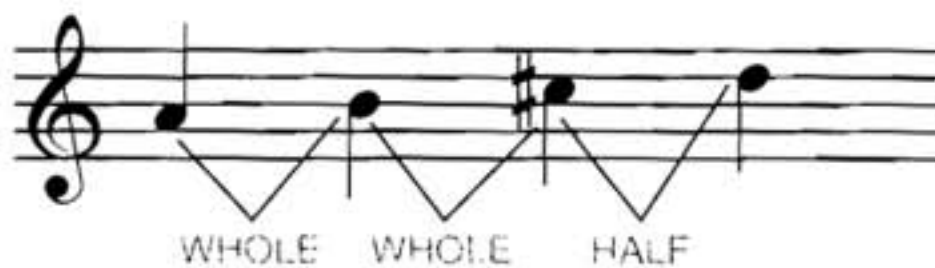
G Tetrachord



D Tetrachord



A Tetrachord



E Tetrachord



B Tetrachord

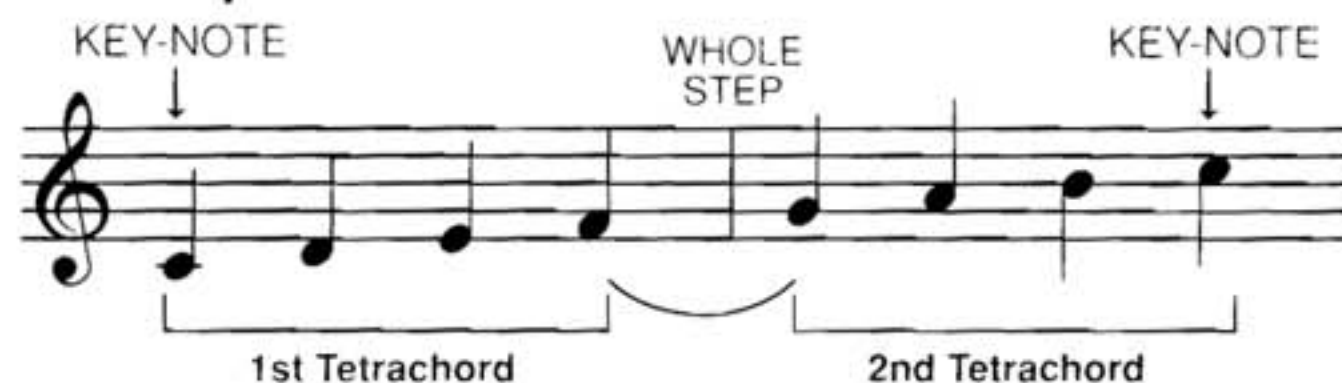


5



The MAJOR SCALE is made of **TWO TETRACHORDS** joined by a **WHOLE STEP**.

The C Major Scale



There is **NO** $\sharp$ or $\flat$ in the **C MAJOR SCALE**.

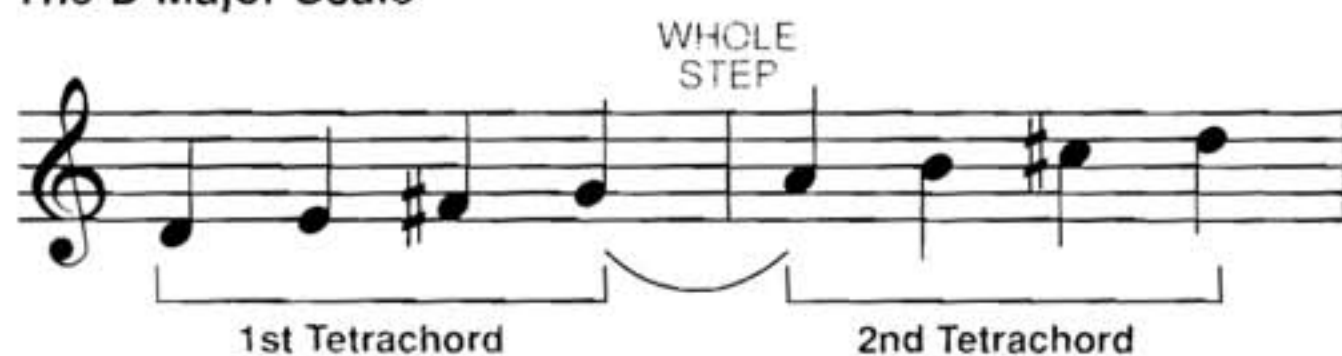
Each scale begins and ends on the note of the same name as that of the scale, called the KEY NOTE.

The G Major Scale



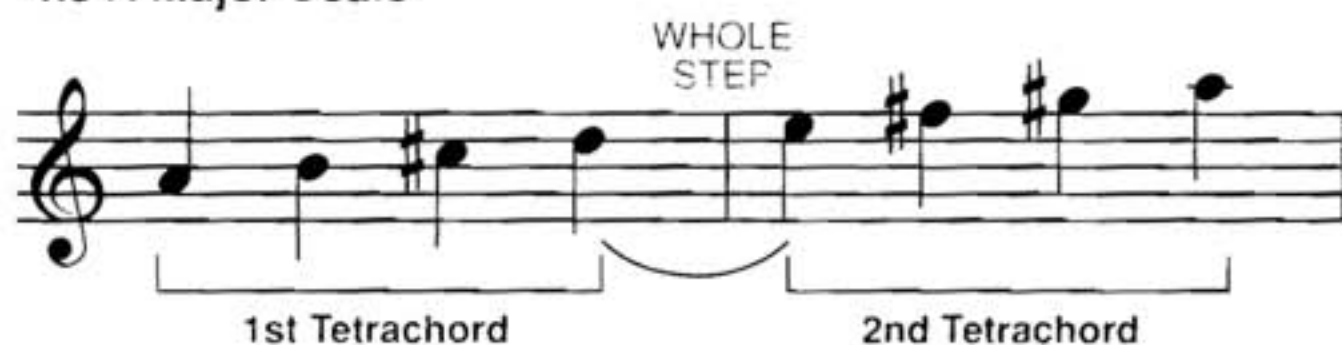
There is **ONE** $\sharp$ (F $\sharp$) in the **G MAJOR SCALE**.

The D Major Scale



There are **TWO** $\sharp$'s (F $\sharp$, C $\sharp$) in the **D MAJOR SCALE**.

The A Major Scale



There are **THREE** $\sharp$'s (F $\sharp$, C $\sharp$, G $\sharp$) in the **A MAJOR SCALE**.

IMPORTANT!

The 2nd tetrachord of C is the 1st tetrachord of G.
 The 2nd tetrachord of G is the 1st tetrachord of D.
 The 2nd tetrachord of D is the 1st tetrachord of A.
 The 2nd tetrachord of A is the 1st tetrachord of E.
 This overlapping pattern will continue around the Circle of 5ths!