

10 Articulation

Listen to CD 2 Tracks 14-17.

On each track, you will hear a four-bar melody.

These melodies are shown below.

Add articulation markings (staccato, accents, two-note slurs or phrase marks) to the melodies below as you hear them played.

Track 14



Track 15



Track 16



Track 17



7F LE

Gr 2 SWB/Book A/L13/Q10/Track 17/p 50

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Grade 2





Review

Triads and intervals

- Any written interval of a fourth or a fifth is perfect if both notes have the same accidental, except when the interval is between B and F.
- A consonant interval is a stable sound, not in need of resolution.
- The P5 is a consonant interval. The P1, P8, M3, m3, M6 and m6 are also consonant intervals.
- A dissonant interval is unstable and requires resolution to a consonant interval.
- The harmonic P4 is usually dissonant except in certain cases.
- Seconds, sevenths, and all augmented and diminished intervals are dissonant.

Rhythm and metre

■ The triplet divides a simple-metre beat into three parts, rather than the normal two.

Terms

- Poco means 'little' or 'slight'.
- Molto means 'much', 'very' or 'a lot'.

In this lesson

Pitches, scales and keys

■ El major has three flats in its key signature (Bl, El, Al) and is the relative major key of C minor.

Triads and intervals

- The perfect octave (P8) and perfect unison (P1) are the most stable, consonant intervals
- Tonic triad in El major is an El major triad and the dominant triad is a Bl major triad.

Terms

- A phrase is a unit of melody, like a clause or sentence in language, with some degree of completeness in harmonic direction and cadence.
- Many phrases are four bars in length.
- A motif is a small unit of melody and/or rhythm, which may be repeated, developed or varied.

Set Work

- The theme from Star wars by John Williams uses motives, phrases of varying length and several other concepts and terms already learned in Music Craft.
- 1 Add bar lines to this rhythm to create four bars in $\frac{3}{2}$ metre.

