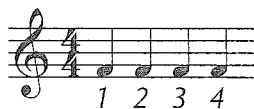
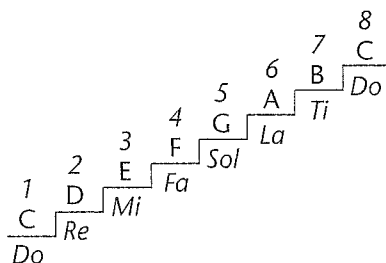


## Getting Ready for Unit 1

- In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time there are four beats in each measure and the quarter note receives one beat.



- The *major scale* is comprised of eight consecutive tones from *Do* to *Do* (or 1 to 8).



- The key signature of *C major* has no sharps or flats.



- The key signature of *F major* has one flat: on the B line.



### Hint

For key signatures with flats, the last flat (the one farthest to the right) is *Fa*, the fourth note of the scale.


### Essential Exercise

Sing this exercise as preparation for sight-singing in Unit 1.




**UNIT 1**

**Lesson 1**

■ A quarter note  is equal to one beat. Say "ta" to count a quarter note.

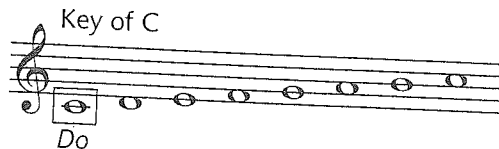


■ A quarter rest  is equal to one beat of silence. Think "ta" to count a quarter rest.



■ Do is the first note or home tone of the scale.

Key of C

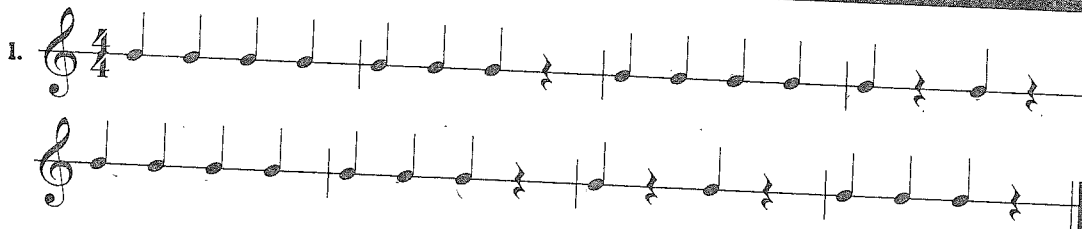


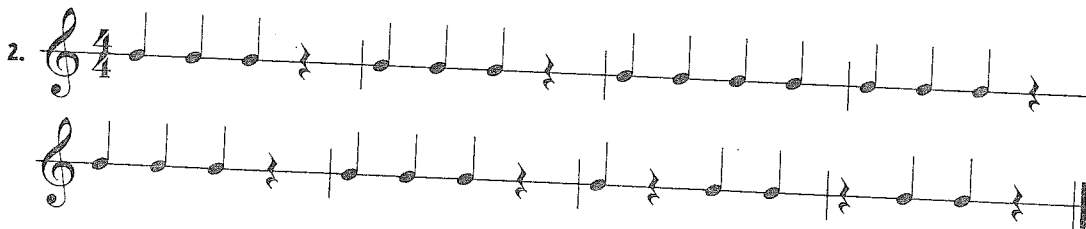
■ Re is the second note of the scale.

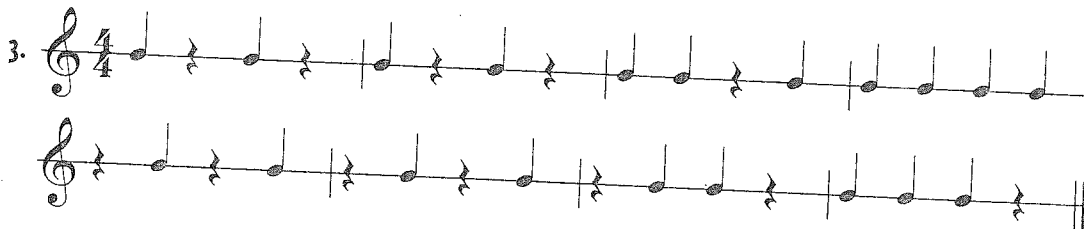
Key of C



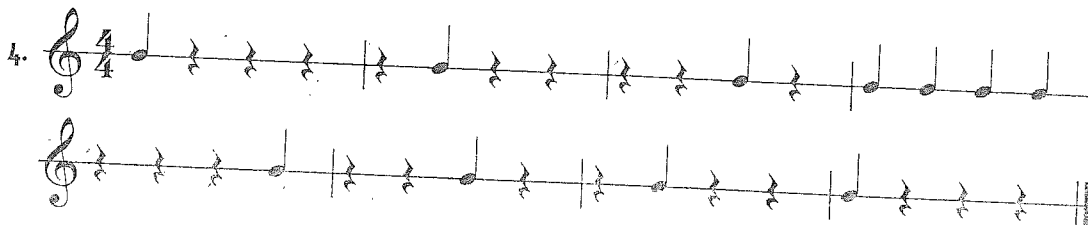
**Rhythm Exercises**

1. 

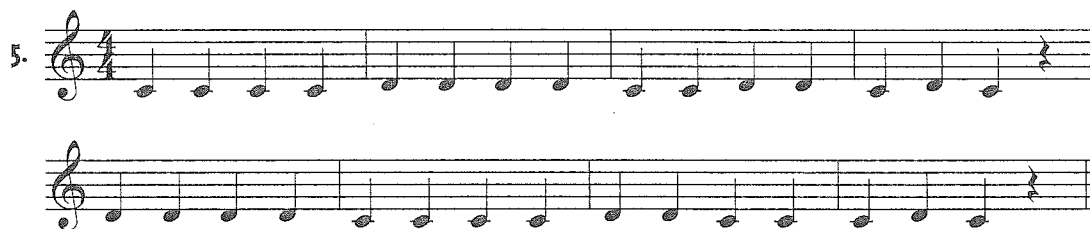
2. 

3. 

 **Challenge Exercise**

4. 

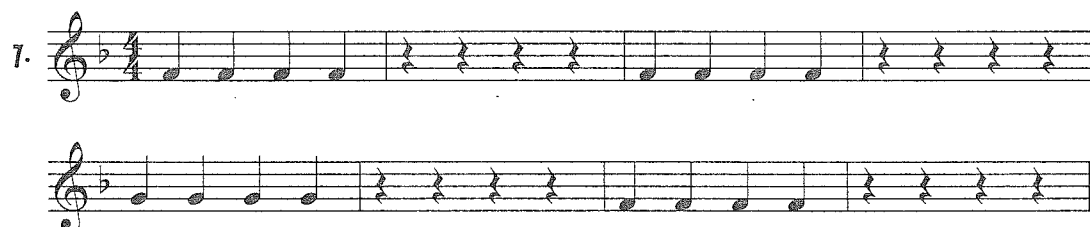
## Pitch Exercises

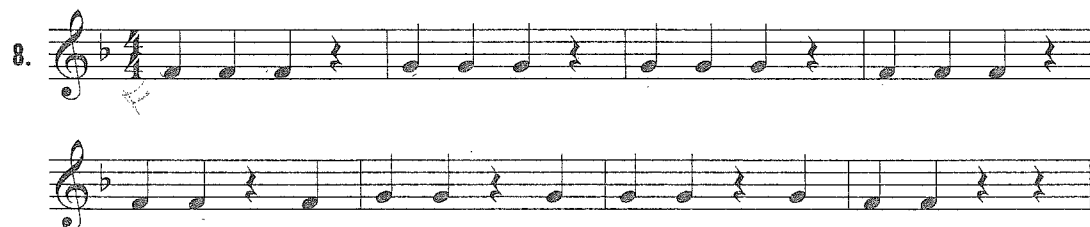
5. 

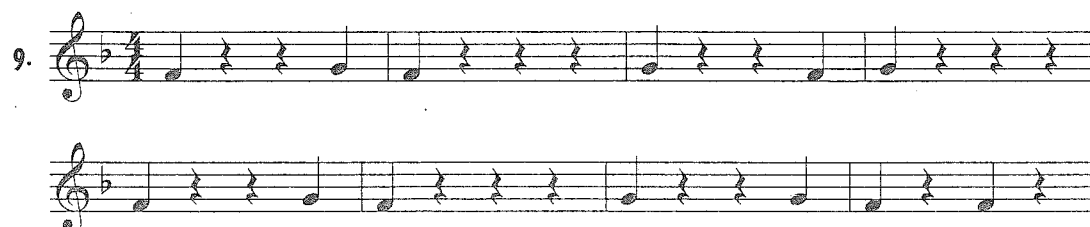
6. 

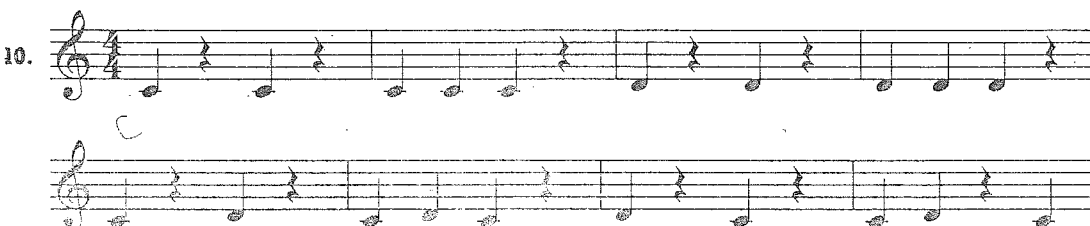
 **Hint**

*Do* can move. Notice the key signature. The next exercise is in the key of F.  
*Do* is now in the first space.


7. 

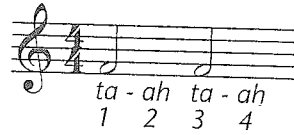
8. 


9. 

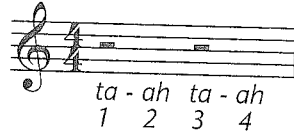
10. 

## Lesson 2

■ A *half note*  is equal to two beats.  
Say "ta-ah" to count a half note.



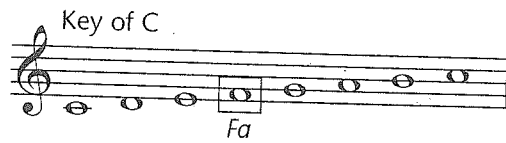
■ A *half rest*  is equal to two beats of silence.  
Think "ta-ah" to count a half rest.



■ *Mi* is the third note of the scale.



■ *Fa* is the fourth note of the scale.



### Rhythm Exercises

1.

2.

3.

4.

## Pitch Exercises

5. 



6. 





### Hint


It may be helpful to rehearse the rhythm first, before singing the pitches.


7. 



8. 




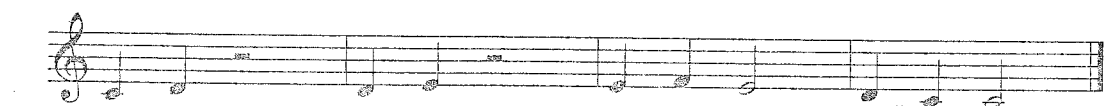
9. 






### Challenge Exercise


10. 





## Pitch Exercises

5. 



6. 






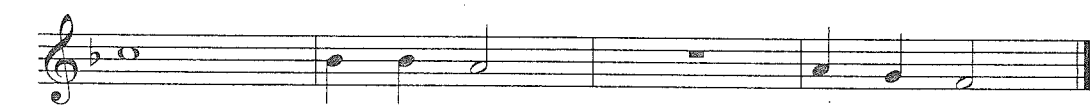
### Hint

Remember to sit or stand tall.

7. 



8. 



9. 

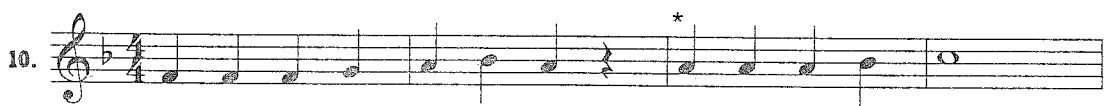


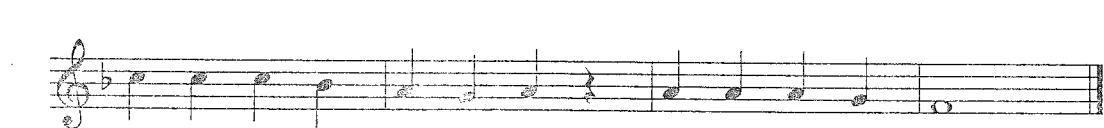


### Challenge Exercise

This tune can be performed as a round.

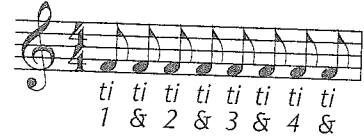
\*Part 2 begins when Part 1 gets to the third measure.

10. 

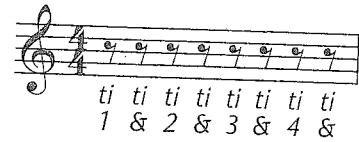


# Lesson 4

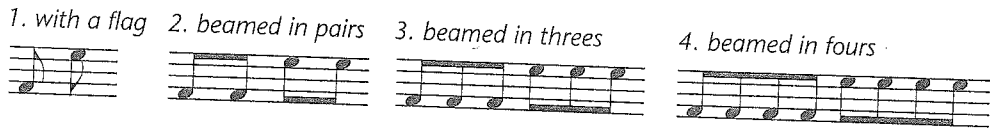
■ An eighth note is equal to one-half beat. Say "ti" to count an eighth note.



■ An eighth rest is equal to one-half beat of silence. Think "ti" to count an eighth rest.



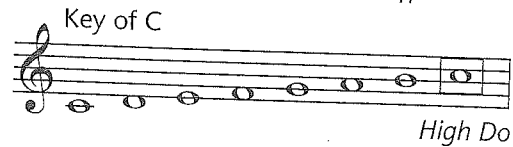
■ An eighth note may be notated in the following ways:



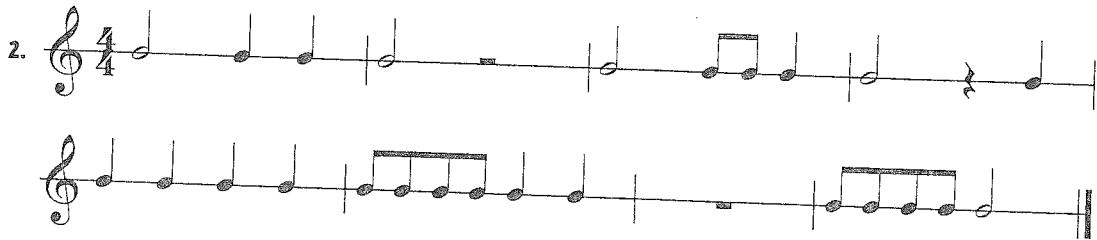
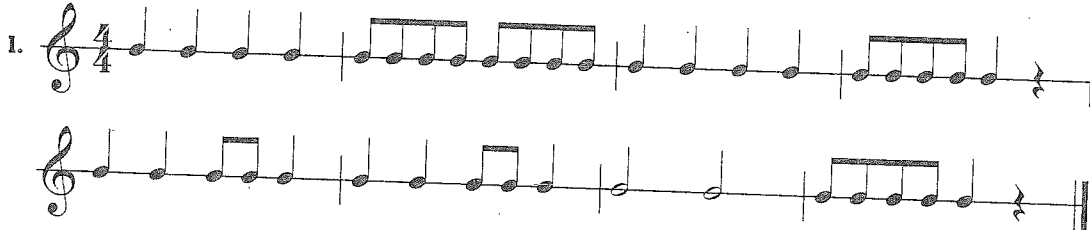
■ Ti is the seventh note of the scale.



■ High Do is the eighth note of the scale.

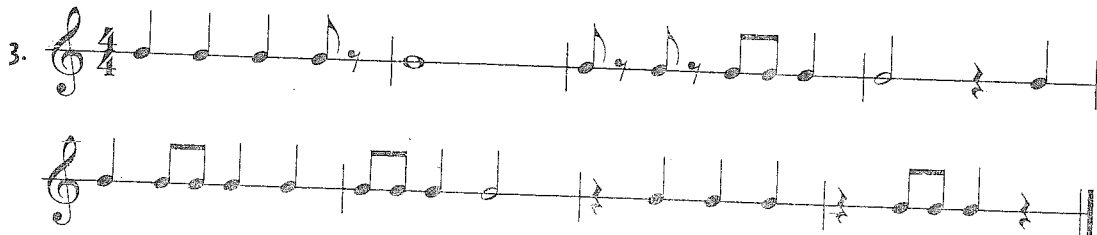


## Rhythm Exercises



### Hint

Accuracy is more important than speed. Take it slow.





## Pitch Exercises

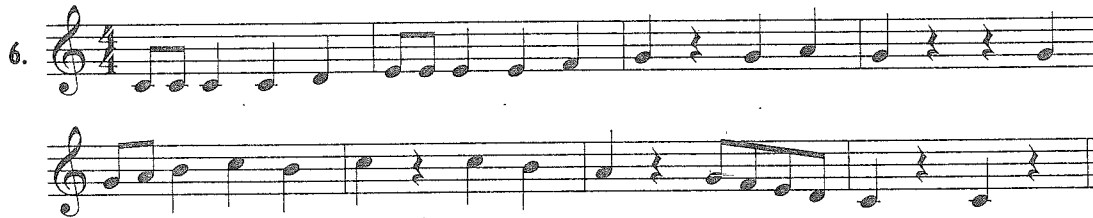
4. 




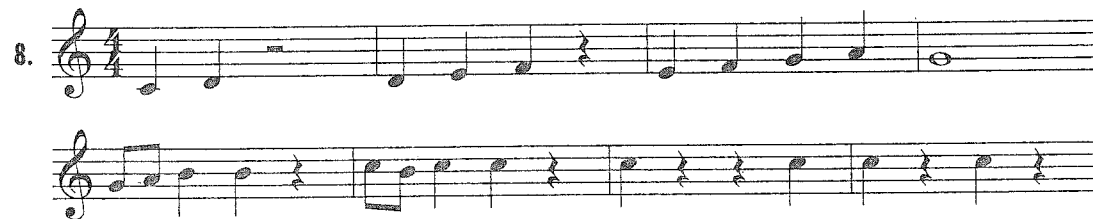
### Hint

Remember to take a full, relaxed breath and avoid tension in the throat as you sing.

5. 

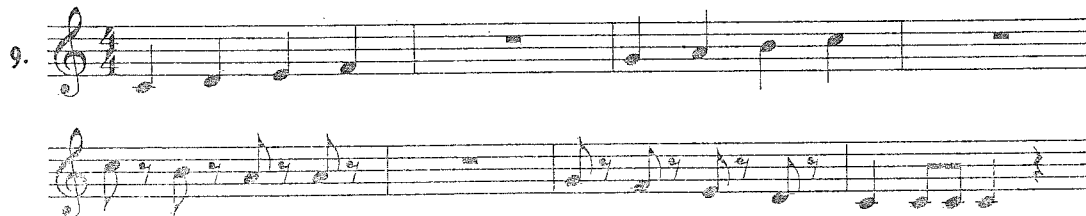
6. 

7. 

8. 



### Challenge Exercise

9. 

## Choral Designs

This is the first song in the book with piano accompaniment.

Notice that the piano part is always printed under the vocal part.

Separating the elements of music is an effective way to learn a piece.

- First, practice the rhythms.
- Next, sing the pitches.
- Finally, add the words.

### Goals for "Song of Joy"

- Find the starting vocal pitch in the piano part.
- Sing with expression.

# Song of Joy

*excerpt adapted from Alfred's Choral Designs series\**

Words and Music by  
**JAY ALTHOUSE**

Majestically (♩ = ca. 126-132)

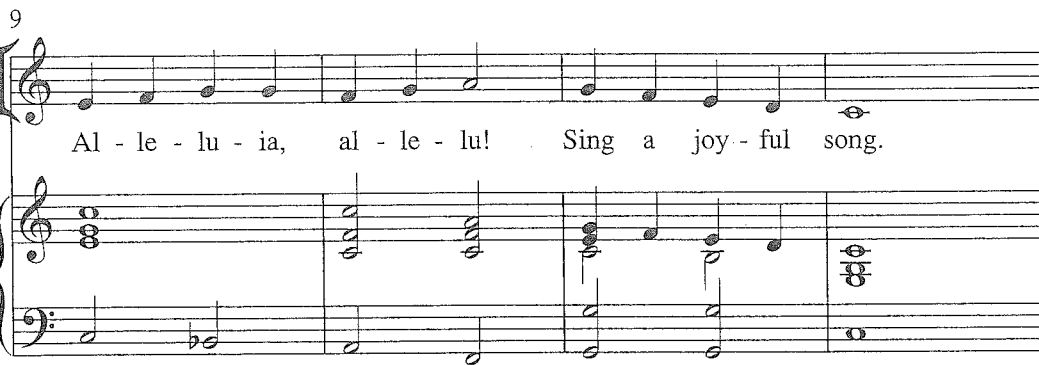
VOICES

PIANO

5

Sing a joy - ful song. Sing it loud and strong.

9

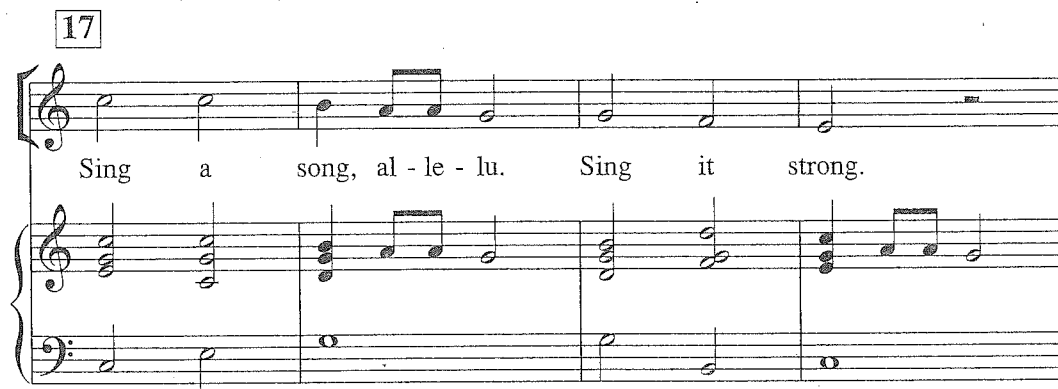


Al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu! Sing a joy - ful song.

13

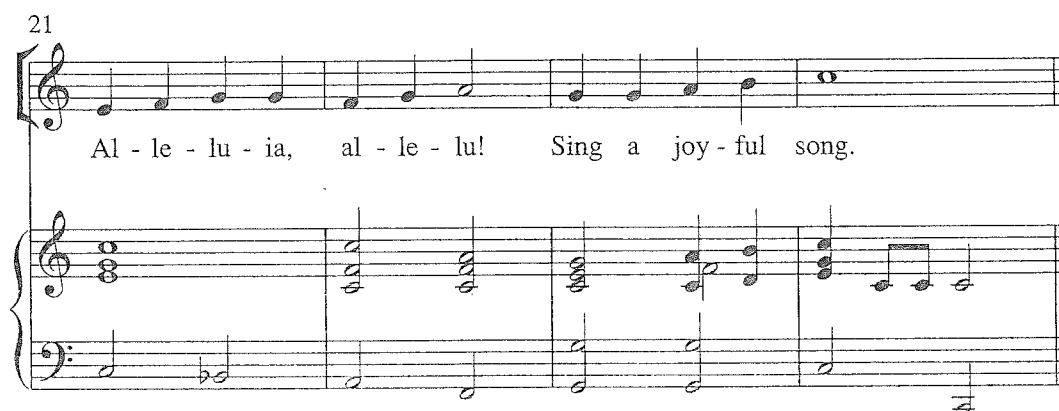


17



Sing a song, al - le - lu. Sing it strong.

21



Al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu! Sing a joy - ful song.