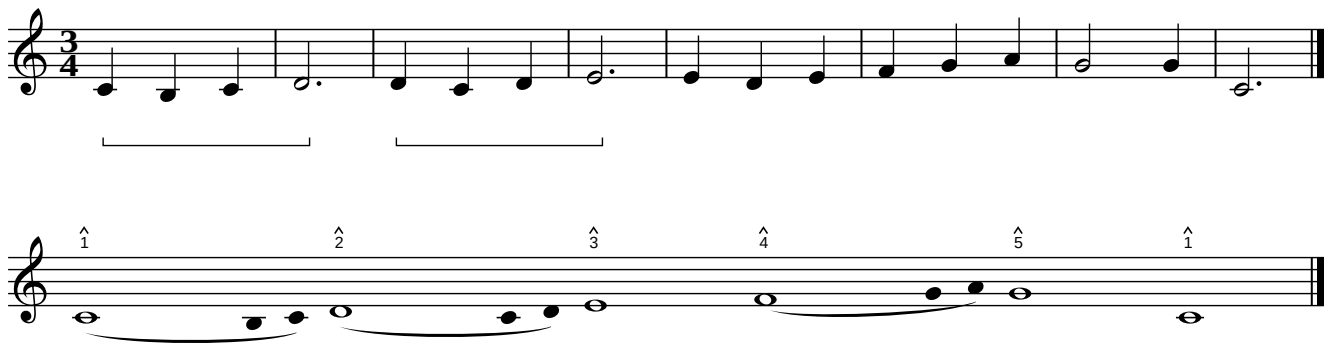


Eartraining II, Sequences

- Tone stock: - stepwise, linear progressions within $\hat{1} \hat{2} \hat{3} \hat{4} \hat{5} \hat{6} \hat{7}$, N for $\hat{1}$ and $\hat{7}$ inclusive
- New material: - sequence as embellishing of the main tones of linear progressions
- sequence figures derived from N(eighbour) and P(assing) patterns
- Rhythm: - whole, halve and quarter note values

Analytical task

You should always determine how the sequence can be brought back to basic linear progressions. Example:



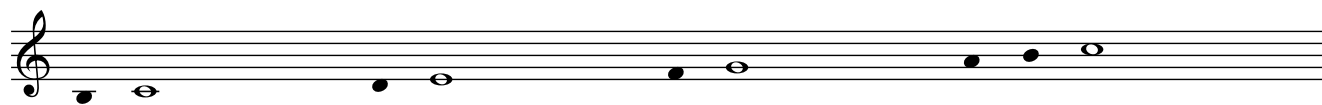
The linear progression $\hat{1} \hat{2} \hat{3}$ is diminished by the Lower Neighbour tone patterns $\hat{1} \hat{7} \hat{1}$ and $\hat{2} \hat{1} \hat{2}$

Performance task

You should always determine character and tempo of the exercise. Take also decisions on phrasing and articulation.

Exercises for sight reading and musical dictation

C major



Tone stock

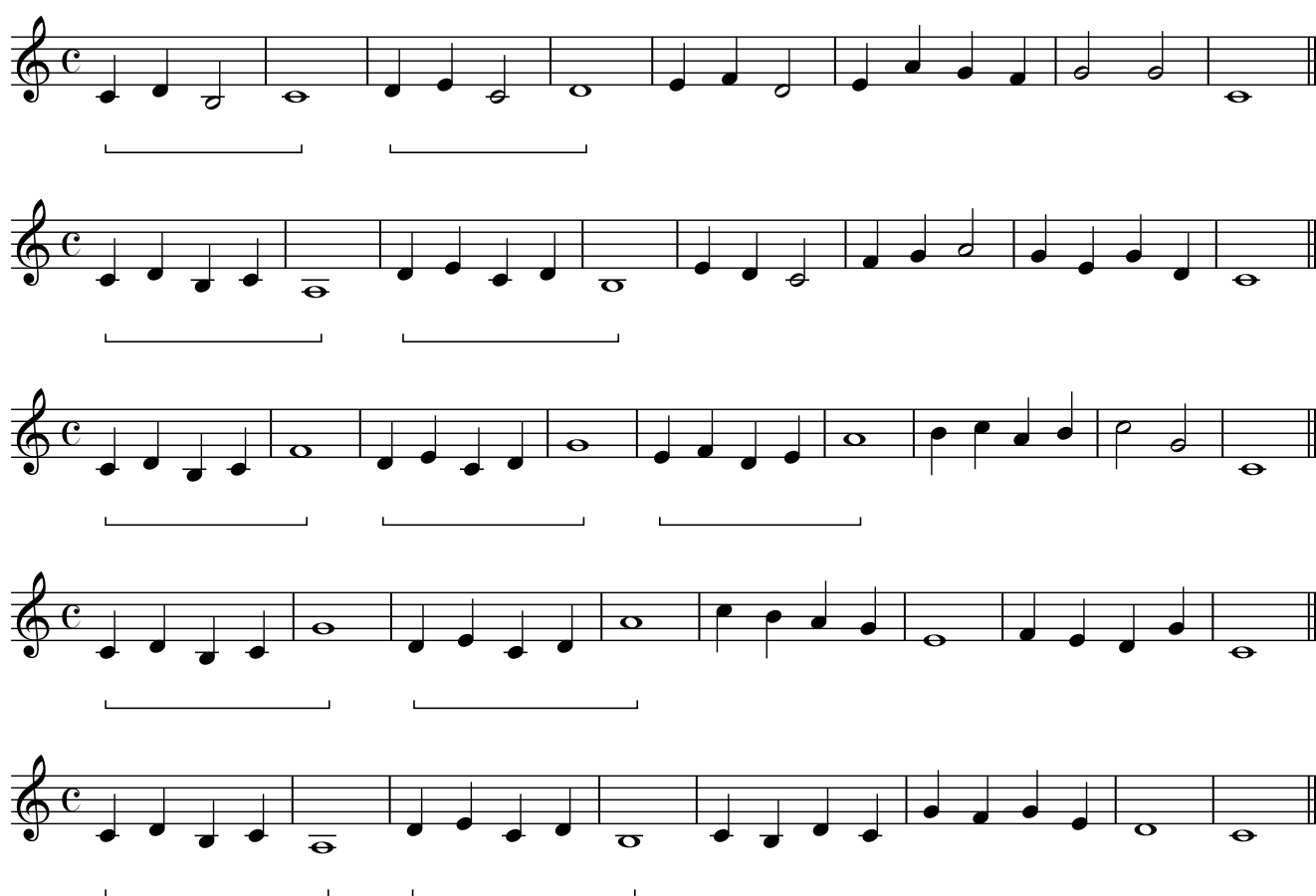


Let's apply some inversion, exchange, expansion and contraction techniques on these exercises.





Let's transform these exercises to a C meter, while expanding the neighbourtone figure into the two already known melodic pattern: $\hat{1} \hat{2} \hat{7} \hat{1}$ or $\hat{1} \hat{7} \hat{2} \hat{1}$.





Let's transform these exercises by shifting metrical positions, inserting rests and changing meter.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each containing a sequence of notes and rests. The notation is designed for musicianship training, focusing on rhythm and pitch. The staves are arranged vertically, and each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notes are primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some half notes and rests. Brackets are used to group notes into measures or phrases. The first staff has two brackets under the first four and next four notes. The second staff has a 3+4 time signature and two brackets. The third staff has three brackets. The fourth staff has two brackets and two '2' markings with arrows indicating a second measure. The fifth staff has two brackets. The sixth staff has two brackets. The seventh staff has two brackets. The eighth staff has three brackets. The ninth staff has two brackets. The tenth staff has two brackets. The notation is clean and professional, suitable for a music textbook or training material.

Retrograde

Variants of all exercises could be made by applying the principle of retrograde. That means that all melodies now end with a sequence, where the original start with. While adding some modifications, new useful melodies are born. Examples of the first exercises.



Examples of the last exercises.

