

FIRST TERM

SUBJECT: MUSIC

CLASS: JSS 3

WEEK ONE

REVISION EXERCISE

- 1 The stem or flag are not used when writing a _____
- 2 which of the notes is represented twice in the scale? _____
- 3 How many beats make a semibreve note? _____
- 4 A minim note is equal in duration to _____ quaver notes
- 5 Music is divided into measure by the used of vertical line called _____
- 6 _____ is the center of the piano
- 7 There are _____ accidental signs used in music
- 8 A flat sign lowers a note by a _____
- 9 lines and spaces of the staff is meaningless until a _____ is placed at the beginning

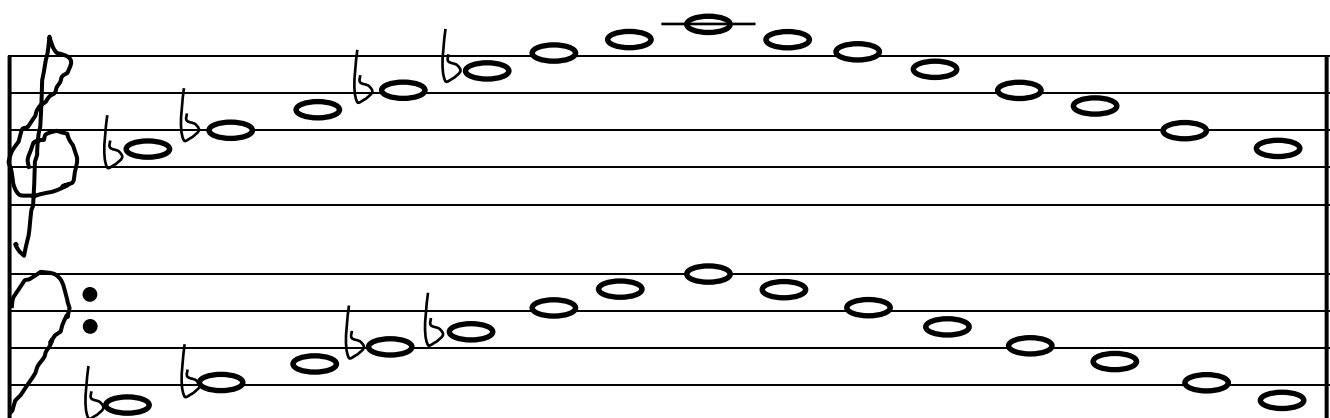
10 How many tetrachord are there in a major scale?

WEEK TWO

CONSTRUCTION OF SCALE A FLAT, D FLAT AND G FLAT

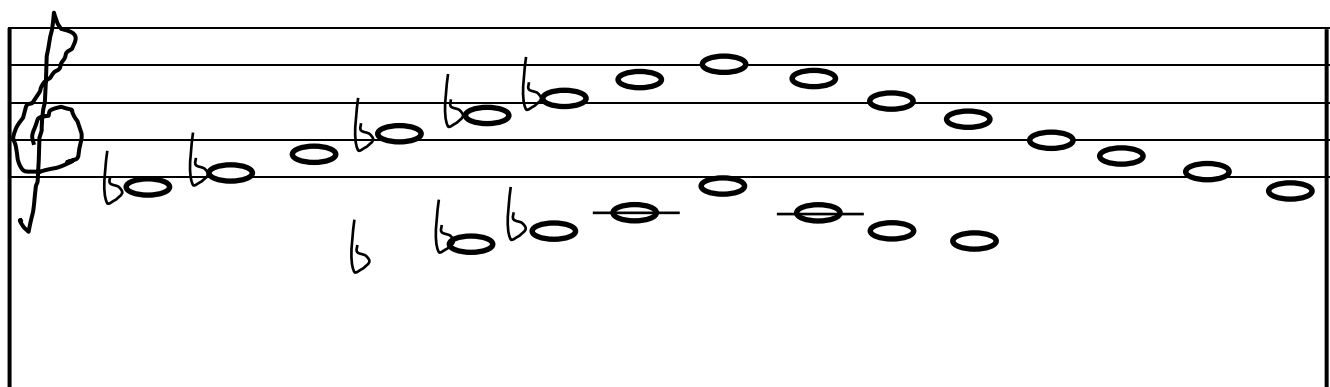
In our previous lesson, we discussed the diatonic scale as a ladder running from its tonic to its octave. Its only diatonic scale that consists of eight notes and it should be noted that the principle of construction is : T,T,S,T,T,T,S .

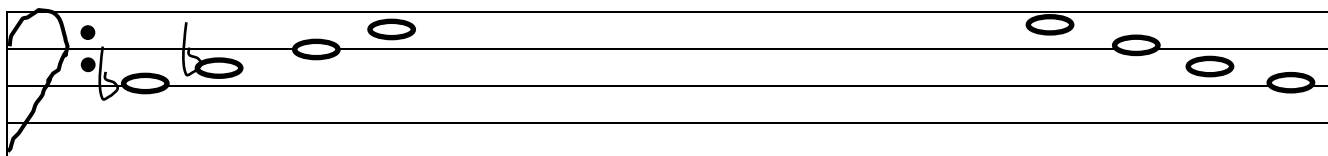
A flat major



A^b B^b C D^b E^b F G A

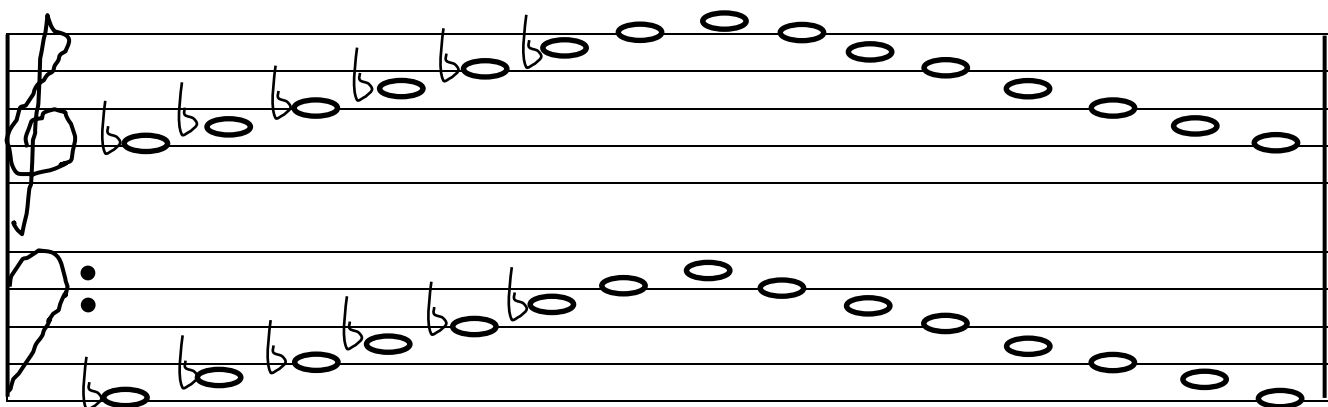
D flat Major





D \flat E \flat F G \flat A \flat B \flat C D

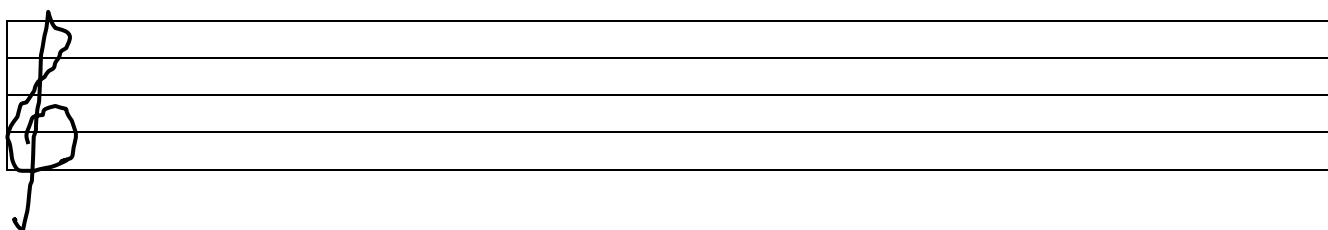
G flat major



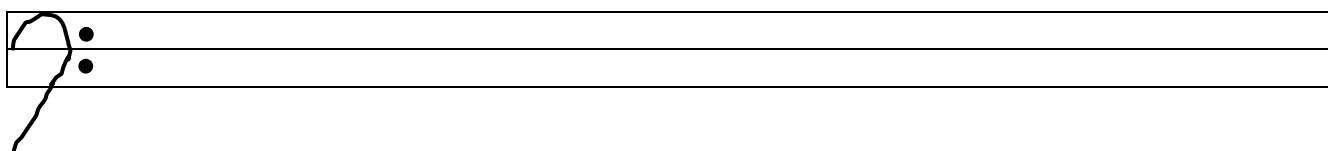
G \flat A \flat B \flat C \flat D \flat E \flat F G

Construct the following major scales —

F sharp major



C sharp major



WEEK THREE

Minor, Augmented and Diminished interval

An interval is described as a musical distance between two notes or pitches.

However, the following interval are part of the qualities of intervals. We shall look at the examples on each of the above mentioned qualities of interval.

Minor intervals – when major interval is reduced or flattened its becomes minor .

Examples :-

The image shows five examples of minor intervals on a single staff with a treble clef. Each example consists of two notes with a flat symbol (b) indicating the minor quality. The intervals are labeled below the staff: min 3rd, min 6th, min 2nd, min 3rd, and min 7th.

Augmented interval :- when perfect or major interval is increased or sharpened it becomes augmented interval

Examples :

The image shows five examples of augmented intervals on a single staff with a treble clef. Each example consists of two notes with a sharp symbol (#) indicating the augmented quality. The intervals are: augmented 2nd, augmented 4th, augmented 5th, augmented 6th, and augmented 7th.

Aug 4th

aug. 5th

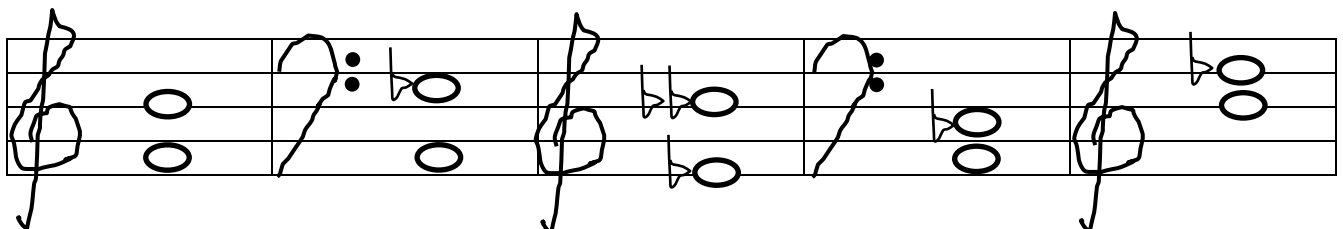
aug. 5th

aug. 4th

aug. 4th

Diminished interval :- when perfect or minor interval is reduced or lowered it becomes diminished.

Examples :

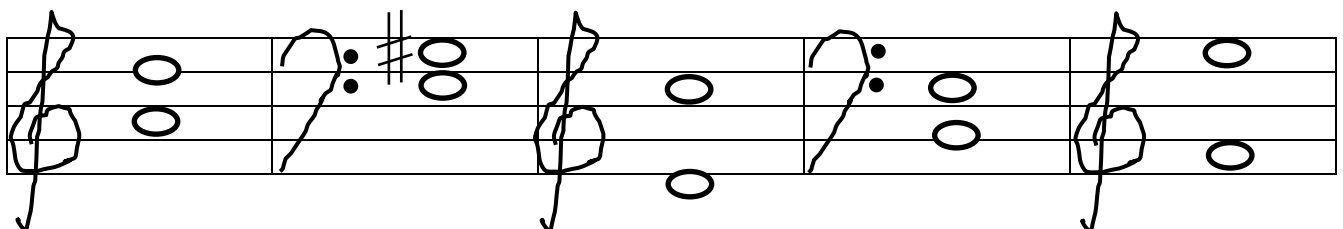


The image shows five pairs of musical staves illustrating diminished intervals. Each pair consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The intervals are: 1. Dim 4th: Treble clef has G4 and C5; Bass clef has F3 and B3. 2. dim 5th: Treble clef has G4 and C5; Bass clef has F3 and B3 with a sharp sign. 3. dim 5th: Treble clef has G4 and C5; Bass clef has F3 and B3 with a flat sign. 4. dim 3rd: Treble clef has G4 and C5; Bass clef has F3 and B3 with a sharp sign. 5. dim 3rd: Treble clef has G4 and C5; Bass clef has F3 and B3 with a flat sign.

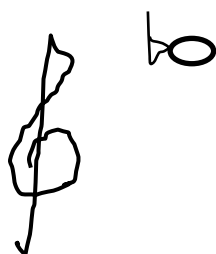
Dim 4th dim 5th dim 5th dim 3rd dim 3rd

Exercise

Identify the following intervals



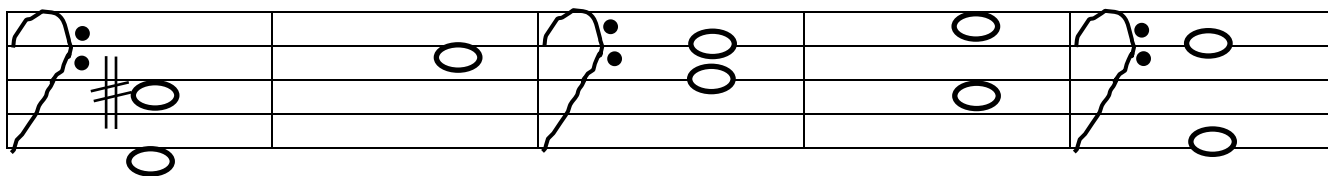
The image shows five pairs of musical staves for an interval identification exercise. Each pair consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The intervals are: 1. Treble clef: G4 and C5; Bass clef: F3 and B3. 2. Treble clef: G4 and C5; Bass clef: F3 and B3 with a sharp sign. 3. Treble clef: G4 and C5; Bass clef: F3 and B3 with a flat sign. 4. Treble clef: G4 and C5; Bass clef: F3 and B3 with a sharp sign. 5. Treble clef: G4 and C5; Bass clef: F3 and B3 with a flat sign.



Handwritten musical notation showing a treble clef staff with a flat sign and a note on the second line (F4).



Handwritten musical notation showing a treble clef staff with a flat sign and a note on the second space (G4).



WEEK FOUR


SIMPLE AND COMPOUND TIME

in one of our previous lessons you will remember that time signature has been discussed i.e Time signature is made up of two figures, one place over the other

e.g

The upper figure tells us how many beats are there in a bar while the lower or bottom figure indicates the kind of beat.


Bottom Figures always have the following figures in both simple and compound time signature

 is represented by figure 2

 is represented by figure 4

 is represented by figure 8

From the foregoing

4
 Means that there are four minim beats in a bar



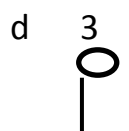
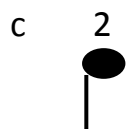
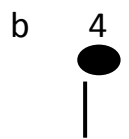
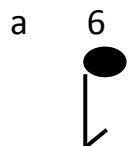
Means that there are three crotchet beat in a bar

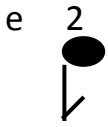


Means that there are three quavers beat in a bar and so on

Exercises

Write the following time signature in words





WEEK FIVE

TERMS AND SIGNS

There are some musical terms, signs and abbreviations which composers use to indicate the manner they wanted their music performed. Students should learn these musical terms, signs and abbreviations so as to help and interpret music effectively

Dynamics

It shows how loud or soft, fast or slow music is played

TERMS		MEANING
Piano (p)		Soft
Pianissimo (pp)		Very soft
Forte (f)		Loud
Fortissimo (ff)		Very Loud
Allegro		fast
Adagio		Slow
Accent mark		Play the note louder
Crescendo (cresc.)	<	Gradually getting louder
Diminuendo (dim)	>	gradually getting softer

Repeat sign	:	Repeat from the beginning
Dacapo	D.C	go back to the sign

EXPRESSION

Cantabile	in a singing style
Con	with
Con moto	with movement
Dolce	Sweetly
Maestoso	Majestically

WEEK SIX

LIFE AND WORKS OF FRANZ SCHUBERT AND SAM AKPABOT



FRANZ SCHUBERT

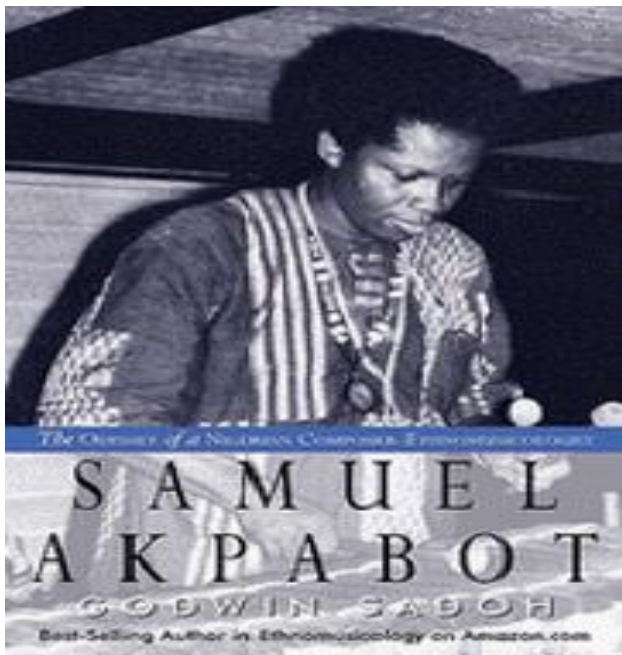
Schubert was born in Vienna, in 1797. He is the son of a school master, he was taught how to play violin and piano. He also has a sounding musical gift. Schubert was the leader of the school orchestra. He was the greatest song writer that ever lived. He was also the greatest master of 'lied'. Most of his songs are in strophic form with either literal repetition of the music of each stanza.

Schubert's beautiful symphonies in C major were not performed until eleven years after his death. in Vienna. Franz Schubert died in 1828.

His works/ Music

Schubert composed 600 songs e.g

The wanderer, Wrestler's love , the winter journey, The maid of the mill, etc



SAM AKPABOT

Sam akpabot was born on October 3rd 1932 in ethnan Cross River State, he went to Kings College Lagos. He had his early musical training as a choirboy at Christ Cathedral Church Lagos under T.K.E Philips.

He went to Royal College of Music London; he later went to university of Chicago, Michigan state University, United States of America. When he got his PHD on music, he entered into popular music in 50s and 60s and he formed 'Alphabet sextet'. He

Worked with NBC later joined the staff of music department at the university of Nigeria Nsukka. He is a composer, director, performer, musicologist and writer.

His works/Music

Few of Sam akpabot music are :

Verbal Christ, Ofala Festival Overture, Jaja of Opobo, Tune poem Nigeria for wood wind orchestra.

WEEK SEVEN

MELODY WRITING

Melody is defined as a series of single notes that add up to a recognizable whole. We perceive the pitches of a melody in relation to each other in the same way we hear the words of a sentence not singly but as an entire thought.

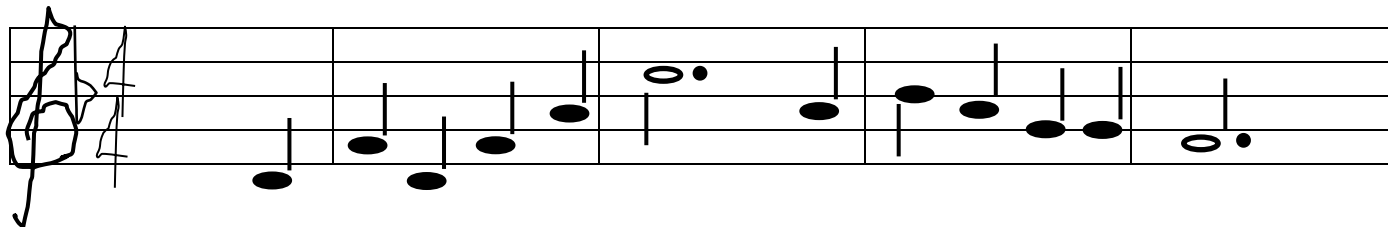
It is often the element in music that makes the most direct appeal to the listener.

Characteristics of Melody

1. A melody begins, moves and ends; it has direction, shape and continuity
2. There are different kinds of melody : Vocal and instrumental
3. Melody may moves conjunctly i.e in tone and semitones
4. A melody's range is the distance between the lowest and highest tones
5. Note duration as well as pitches contribute to the distinctive character of a

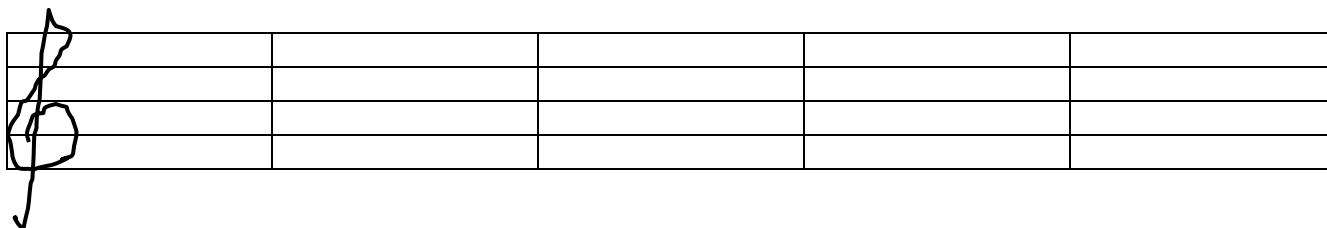
melody

Class exercise: write a melody not less than four bars using the treble clef, indicate the key signature and time signature.



Assignment

Write a melody of 5 bars on G major using the treble clef and indicate your time signature



WEEK EIGHT

MUSICAL FORMS

Most musical pieces have been specifically designed and therefore fall into some sort of plan. Without a definite idea or design, music would have been chaotic.

Basically the compositions are either in binary (AB) or ternary (ABA) form

- **Binary form** : This is the simplest musical form that is in two parts AB
- **Ternary form** : (ABA form) this is a musical form in which the third section is more or less the same as the first
- **Episodical form** : An episode always implies a change of thought or theme or a continuous movement which contains single episodes.
- **Sonata form** : An instrumental composition in three or four movements usually for one or two instruments. Sonata form makes use of ternary ideas in a grand style i.e. (A) Exposition (B) Development (A) Recapitulation.
- **Symphony** : This is a musical work in three or four movements for the orchestra

Assignment

Write short notes on the following

1. Opera
2. Oratorio