Unit 2 Music Fundamentals II Minor Scales - Key Signatures - Melody - Texture

Content Area: **Music**
Course(s): **AP Music Theory**
Time Period: **October**
Length: **4 weeks (10-11 class blocks)**
Status: **Published**

Enduring Understandings

- Students learn about pitch patterns and relationships in minor keys. Students investigate major/minor key relationships and are introduced to additional scale types. They also focus on distances between pitches, known as intervals, underpinning later work with chords and harmonic progressions. Features of melody are identified, and students begin to recognize relationships of musical notation and performance, specifically with respect to transposition. They learn to identify instruments played in performed music and hear how musical lines interact to produce texture, while expanding their knowledge of rhythm and meter.
- Specific frequencies of sound, known as pitches, are basic units of music. Pitches can be presented successively and simultaneously in myriad ways, providing a basis for musical expression across a broad spectrum of media and styles.
- As we perceive distinctive qualities of imagery, taste, smell, and touch, we can perceive distinctive qualities of musical sound, known as timbre. Timbre is based on the specific instruments and/or voices used for performance and the physical manner in which they produce sound.
- Pitches that are deliberately sequenced through time produce an expressive musical statement known as a melody.
- As the substance and structure of a physical object provides tactile texture, the substance and structure of music provides aural texture. The texture of a musical passage is based on the manner in which its layers are produced and distributed and how they interact to form the totality of sound

Essential Questions

What music knowledge base is necessary to enhance the student's performance skills?

How are major and minor keys related?

How are musical ideas developed through the course of a composition?

Content

Vocabulary

minor scale [natural, melodic, harmonic]

relative key

parallel key

Cadence

Inversion

compound interval

interval

harmonic interval

transposition

consonance

disonance

perfect interval

major interval

minor interval

timbre

famlies of instruments

ensemble

melisma

homophony

polyphony

counterpoint

heterophony

canon

monophony

fugue

anacrusis

agogic accent

pulse

Skills

Learning Objectives - Students will be able to:

- Identify forms of the minor scale, including natural, harmonic, and melodic forms. Use symbols and terms to describe features of pitch in performed music, including pitch patterns and relationships, melodic features, chords, harmonic progressions, and cadences.
- Identify and notate a relative key and its key signature
- Identify minor and relative keys in notated and performed music
- Aural recognition of intervals, chord types and rhythms
- Recognize minor modality in performed and notated music. Use symbols and terms to describe and apply procedures for melodic and rhythmic transformation in performed music.
- Describe key relationships in notated and performed music
- Identify chromatic, whole-tone, and pentatonic scales in notated and performed music
- Identify, notate, and perform various maelodic and harmonic intervals
- Identify and notate interval inversions and compound intervals
- Notate pitches that correspond to the notated pitches of a transposing instrument
- Identify performance media and vocal and instrumental timbres in performed music. Use terms and symbols to describe aspects of musical design in performed music, including texture, timbre, and instrumentation, and expressive elements, including dynamics, articulation, and tempo.
- Identify features of melody in notated and performed music
- Identify texture devices in notated and performed music
- Identify rhythmic devices in notated and performed music [rhythmic dictation]
- Use symbols and terms to describe features of rhythm in performed music, including meter, note values, and rhythmic patterns and devices.
- Expand on singing skills from previous unit.
- Expand on melodic dictation skills from previous unit.

Resources

Tonal Harmony Kostka, Payne, Almen Seventh Edition McGraw Hill

Sight Singing: Pitch-Interval-Rhythm Samuel Adler

AP Music Theory Worksheets - Key Signatures

Online resources:

Teoria.com

MusicTheory.net

YouTube tutorials

Standards

VPA.1.1.12.B.1	Examine how aspects of meter, rhythm, tonality, intervals, chords, and harmonic progressions are organized and manipulated to establish unity and variety in genres of musical compositions.
VPA.1.1.12.B.CS2	Musical proficiency is characterized by the ability to sight-read advanced notation. Musical fluency is also characterized by the ability to classify and replicate the stylistic differences in music of varying traditions.
VPA.1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
VPA.1.3.12.B.CS4	Basic vocal and instrumental arranging skills require theoretical understanding of music composition.
VPA.1.4.12.A.CS1	Recognition of fundamental elements within various arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art) is dependent on the ability to decipher cultural implications embedded in artworks.