

a workshop for instrumental & piano teachers

Workshop Notes & Information with compliments of Paul Myatt



5 Take Away Tips for your Tool Kit

- Start Singing from the 1st Lesson
 Strategies: Singing Cards, Speaking/droning downloadable
- Use Solfege/Solfa or Numbers or BOTH!
 1-2-1 Song in Major or Minor downloadable
 Major/Minor Intervals downloadable
- 3. Use Gross Motor Activities
- 4. Game Based Learning Please help yourself they're all free.
 - Online Quizzes
 - Kahoot!
- 5. Writing is essential!

Use a text book like easiLEARNmusic Theory Fundamentals Download extra worksheets to help your students



Kahoots will be available soon at:

easilearnmusic.co.uk - we'll let you know.







C Major Intervals



C Minor Intervals



C Major Counting





C Minor Counting





Aural Development Examples 1

Beginner





Aural Development Examples 2

Late beginner - Intermediate

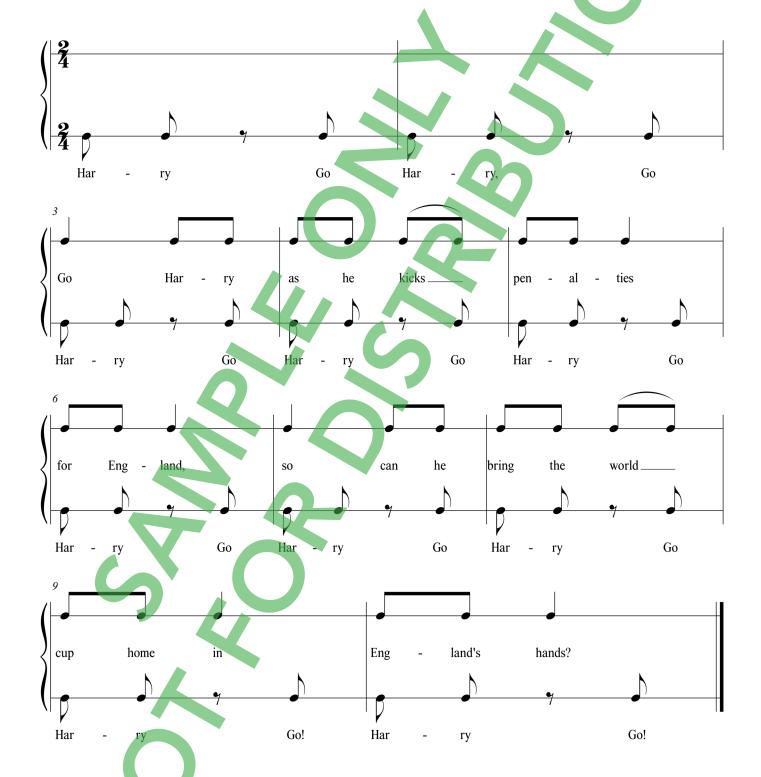






Play along with the Practice Buddy at: easiLEARNmusic.com/snow-storm

Harry's Dance to the tune of Bartók - Gr 3 ABRSM





ABRSM Aural Tests Grade 1 - 4



GR	Δ.	P	c	D
GK	A	В		U
1	To clap the pulse of a piece played by the examiner, and to identify whether it is in two time or three time. The examiner will start playing the passage, and the candidate should join in as soon as possible, clapping in time and giving a louder clap on the strong beats. The examiner will then ask whether the music is in two time or three time. The candidate is not required to state the time signature.	To sing as 'echoes' three phrases played by the examiner. The phrases will be two bars long, in a major key, and within the range of tonic-mediant. First the examiner will play the keychord and the starting note (the tonic) and then count in two bars. After the examiner has played each phrase, the candidate should sing back the echo without a pause, keeping in time.	To identify where a change in pitch occurs during a phrase played by the examiner. The phrase will be two bars long, in a major key, and the change will affect only one of the notes. First the examiner will play the key-chord and the tonic and then count in two bars. The examiner will play the phrase twice, making the change in the second playing, after which the candidate should state whether the change was near the beginning or near the end. If necessary, the examiner will play both versions of the phrase again (although this may affect the assessment).	To answer questions about two features of a piece played by the examiner. Before playing, the examiner will tell the candidate which two features the questions will be about. The first will be: dynamics (loud/quiet, or sudden/gradual changes); the second will be articulation (smooth/detached).
2	To clap the pulse of a piece played by the examiner, and to identify whether it is in two time or three time. The examiner will start playing the passage, and the candidate should join in as soon as possible, clapping in time and giving a louder clap on the strong beats. The examiner will then ask whether the music is in two time or three time. The candidate is not required to state the time signature.	To sing as 'echoes' three phrases played by the examiner. The phrases will be two bars long, in a major key, and within the range of tonic-dominant. First the examiner will play the keychord and the starting note (the tonic) and then count in two bars. After the examiner has played each phrase, the candidate should sing back the echo without a pause, keeping in time.	To identify a change in either pitch or rhythm during a phrase played by the examiner. The phrase will be two bars long, in a major key. First the examiner will play the key-chord and the tonic and then count in two bars. The examiner will play the phrase twice, making the change in the second playing, after which the candidate should identify the change by describing it, or singing/clapping. If necessary, the examiner will play both versions of the phrase again (although this may affect the assessment).	To answer questions about two features of a piece played by the examiner. Before playing, the examiner will tell the candidate which two features the questions will be about. The first will be one of the following: dynamics (loud/quiet, or sudden/gradual changes), articulation (smooth/detached); the second will be tempo (becoming slower/faster, or staying the same).

ABRSM Exam Information from the ABRSM website: https://us.abrsm.org/en/our-exams/what-is-a-graded-music-exam/aural-tests/

GR	А	В	С	D
3	To clap the pulse of a piece played by the examiner, and to identify whether it is in two time, three time or four time. The examiner will start playing the passage, and the candidate should join in as soon as possible, clapping in time and giving a louder clap on the strong beats. The examiner will then ask whether the music is in two time, three time or four time. The candidate is not required to state the time signature.	To sing as 'echoes' three phrases played by the examiner. The phrases will be two bars long, in a major or minor key, and within the range of an octave. First the examiner will play the key-chord and the starting note and then count in two bars. After the examiner has played each phrase, the candidate should sing back the echo without a pause, keeping in time.	To identify a change in either pitch or rhythm during a phrase played by the examiner. The phrase will be up to four bars long, in a major or minor key. First the examiner will play the key-chord and the tonic and then count in two bars. The examiner will play the phrase twice, making the change in the second playing, after which the candidate should identify the change by describing it, or singing/ clapping. If necessary, the examiner will play both versions of the phrase again (although this may affect the assessment).	To answer questions about two features of a piece played by the examiner. Before playing, the examiner will tell the candidate which two features the questions will be about. The first will be one of the following: dynamics (loud/quiet, or sudden/gradual changes), articulation (smooth/detached), tempo (becoming slower/faster, or staying the same); the second will be tonality (major/minor key).
4	To sing or play from memory a melody played twice by the examiner. The melody will be within the range of an octave, in a major or minor key with up to three sharps or flats. First the examiner will play the key-chord and the starting note and then count in two bars. (If the candidate chooses to play, the examiner will also name the key-chord and the starting note, as appropriate for the instrument.) If necessary, the examiner will play the melody again and allow a second attempt (although this may affect the assessment).	To sing five notes from score in free time. The candidate may choose to sing from treble or bass clef. The notes will be within the range of a third above and below the tonic in the key of C, F or G major. The test will begin and end on the tonic and will not contain intervals greater than a third. First the examiner will name and play the key-chord and the starting note. If necessary, the examiner will help the candidate by playing and identifying the correct note if any note is sung at the wrong pitch.	(i) To answer questions about two features of a piece played by the examiner. Before playing, the examiner will tell the candidate which two features the questions will be about. The first will be one of the following: dynamics, articulation, tempo, tonality; the second will be character.	(ii) To clap the rhythm of the notes in an extract from the same piece, and to identify whether it is in two time, three time or four time. The examiner will play the extract twice (unharmonized), after which the candidate should clap back the rhythm. The examiner will then ask whether the music is in two time, three time or four time. The candidate is not required to state the time signature.

ABRSM Exam Information from the ABRSM website: https://us.abrsm.org/en/our-exams/what-is-a-graded-music-exam/aural-tests/



TRINITY COLLEGE LONDON

Aural

The parameters for aural tests have changed. Changes apply to all exams taken from 1 January 2017 onwards. Please note that there is no overlap for supporting tests, and the previous aural tests cannot be offered after 31 December 2016.

This test supports the development of candidates' abilities in the field of musical perception by assessing their responses to carefully graded questions. Questions are detailed in the table below and based on a single musical example, performed at the piano by the examiner. Practice tests can be found in Trinity's *Aural Tests from 2017* books, available from www.trinitycollege.com/shop or your local music retailer.

Grade	Parameters	Task	Response
	melody only	Listen to the melody three times	Clap the pulse on the third playing, stressing the strong beat
	4 bars	▶ Listen to the melody once	Identify the dynamic as forte or piano
Initial	major key	▶ Listen to the melody once	Identify the articulation as <i>legato</i> or staccato
	2 4	Listen to the first three notes of the melody once	Identify the highest or lowest note
		Listen to the melody three times	Clap the pulse on the third playing, stressing the strong beat
Grade 1	melody only 4 bars	▶ Listen to the melody once	i) Identify the dynamic as <i>forte</i> or <i>piano</i> ii) Identify the articulation as <i>legato</i> or <i>staccato</i>
Grade i	major key 2 3 4 or 4	Listen to the first two bars of the melody once	Identify the last note as higher or lower than the first note
	4014	Listen to the melody twice, with a change of rhythm or pitch in the second playing	Identify where the change occurred
		Listen to the melody three times	Clap the pulse on the third playing, stressing the strong beat
Grade 2	melody only 4 bars major or	Listen to the melody once	i) Describe the dynamics, which will vary during the melody ii) Identify the articulation as <i>legato</i> or <i>staccato</i>
	minor key	Listen to the melody once	Identify the last note as higher or lower than the first note
		Listen to the melody twice, with a change of rhythm or pitch in the second playing	i) Identify where the change occurred ii) Identify the change as rhythm or pitch

AURAL

https://www.trinitycollege.com.au/music/grade-exams/supporting-tests/

Grade	Parameters	Task	Response
	melody only 4 bars major or minor key	▶ Listen to the melody twice	Clap the pulse on the second playing, stressing the strong beat
		Listen to the melody once	Identify the tonality as major or minor
Grade 3		Listen to the first two notes of the melody once	Identify the interval by number only (second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth)
	3 4 4 Or 4	▶ Study a copy of the melody (provided in treble, alto or bass clef as appropriate), and listen to it once as written and once with a change of rhythm or pitch	i) Identify the bar in which the change occurred ii) Identify the change as rhythm or pitch
	harmonised 4 bars	▶ Listen to the piece twice	Clap the pulse on the second playing, stressing the strong beat
		▶ Listen to the piece twice	i) Identify the tonality as major or minor ii) Identify the final cadence as perfect or imperfect
Grade 4	major or minor key	Listen to the first two notes of the melody once	Identify the interval as minor or major second, minor or major third, perfect fourth or fifth, minor or major sixth
	4 6 4 or 8	Study a copy of the melody (provided in treble, alto or bass clef as appropriate), and listen to it once as written and once with a change of rhythm and a change of pitch	i) Identify the bar in which the change of rhythm occurred ii) Identify the bar in which the change of pitch occurred
	V	Listen to the piece twice	i) Clap the pulse on the second playing, stressing the strong beat ii) Identify the time signature
	harmonised 8 bars	Listen to the piece twice	i) Identify the changing tonality ii) Identify the final cadence as perfect, plagal, imperfect or interrupted
Grade 5	major or minor key 2 3 4 6 4, 4, 4 or 8	Listen to two notes from the melody line played consecutively	Identify the interval as minor or major second, minor or major third, perfect fourth or fifth, minor or major sixth, minor or major seventh or octave
		▶ Study a copy of the piece, and listen to it once as written and once with a change of rhythm and a change of pitch (both changes in the melody line)	i) Identify the bar in which the change of rhythm occurred ii) Identify the bar in which the change of pitch occurred

Time Names

An example of time names vocalisation.



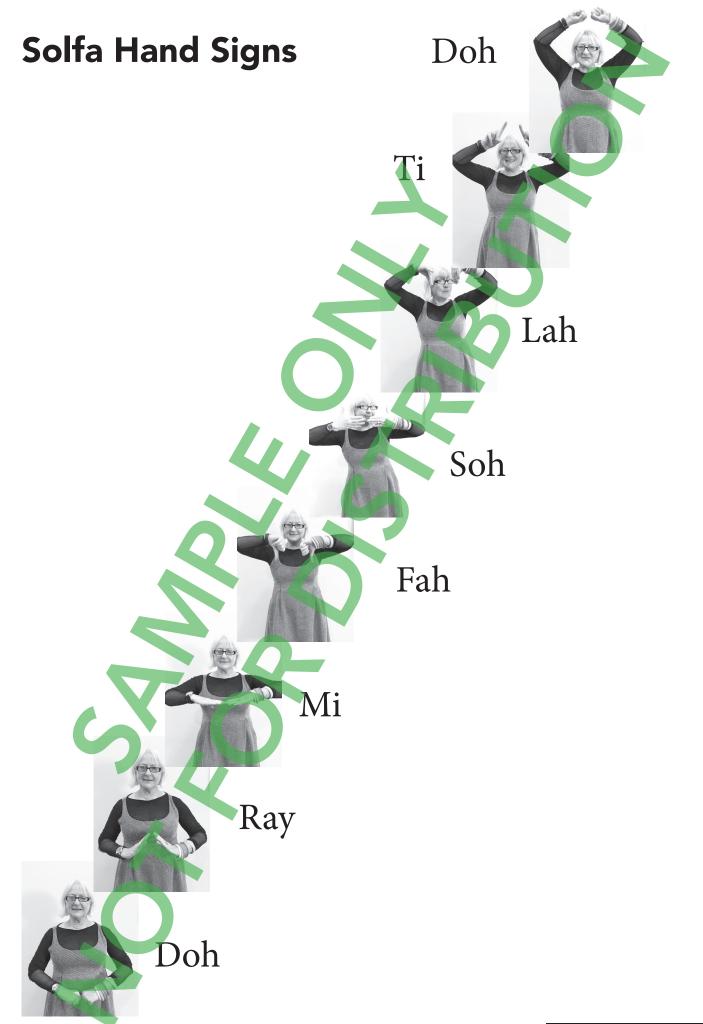






i-ti-ti-ti . Itam-ti



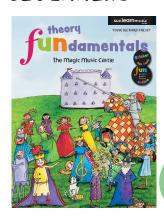




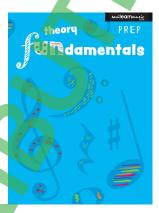


Recommended by Paul Myatt

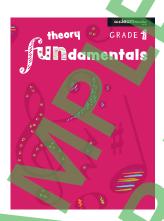
BEGINNERS



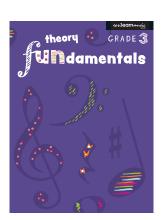




ABRSM EXAM PREPARATION







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