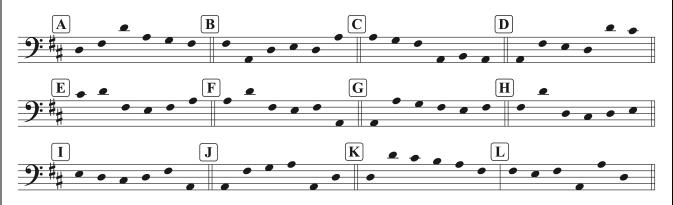
### PART II: CHAPTER 5

Diatonic Steps and Tonic Triad in the Major Scale; Simple Meters, Dotted Quarter Note

**Improvisation Activities** 

# See Appendix D for details

- Pass The Pattern—Tonal—Major
- Process
  - Basic: Divide class into teams of 5-8 individuals. Using the pitches in the major scale, the statement (5-6 pitches) and response must incorporate (a) a passing tone, (b) an upper neighbor or lower neighbor tone, (c) an ascending or descending interval in the tonic triad (s<sub>1</sub> -d-m-s-d<sup>1</sup>) and (d) a variety of ascending and descending steps (M2, m2). The response may start on either the last pitch or the first pitch of the statement.



- Variation I: One team improvises on a neutral syllable while the other team(s) writes (dictates) each pattern.
- Variation II: Using only the pitches in the major tonic triad, the statement (4-6 pitches) and response must incorporate the pitches found in the first inversion (mi—so—do<sup>|</sup>). The response starts on either the last or the first pitch of the statement as instructed. Incorporate the mi—do<sup>|</sup> ascending and descending intervals when possible.
- Variation III: Using only the pitches in the major tonic triad, the statement (4-6 pitches) and response must incorporate the pitches found in the second inversion (so<sub>1</sub>—do—mi). Start on either the last pitch or the first pitch of the statement as instructed. Incorporate the so<sub>1</sub>—mi ascending and descending intervals when possible.
- Variation IV: Using the pitches in the major scale, the statement (5-6 pitches) and response incorporate an (a) upper or lower neighbor tone, (b) a passing tone, (c) an ascending/descending interval in the tonic triad with either a so—mi or mi—do<sup>|</sup> and (d) a variety of ascending and descending steps (M2, m2). The response may start on either the last or the first pitch of the statement as designated.
- Variation V: One team improvises on a neutral syllable or tonal syllables while the other team(s) labels the non-harmonic chord tones (passing tone, upper/lower neighbor) and/or tonic chord tones using the cards in PII, Improvisation-Chapter 1 or a white board/ipad.
- Variation VI: Individually practice *Pass the Pattern* using the MP3 tonal files found in Part II, Chapters 2.3, located on the Oxford Learning Link.

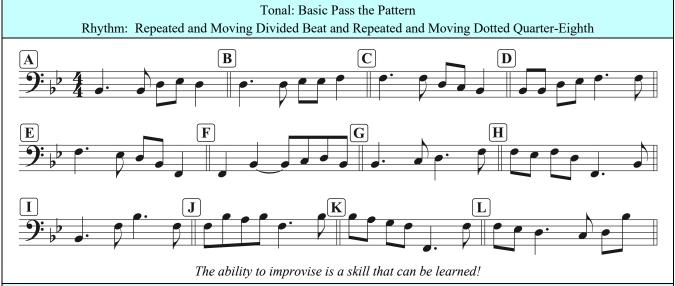
Remember to improvise with inflective expression (foundation of phrasing).

Pass the Pattern, cont.

- Parameters:
  - Tonal patterns to be selected from Part II, Chapter 2.3; known elements include: major scale, seconds, and intervals in the tonic triad (including do<sup>|</sup> and so<sub>|</sub>).
  - The instructor or team leader sets the tempo (one pitch per pulse) and establishes tonality.

### Pass the Pattern-Melodic Improvisation-Major

- Integrate rhythms in Simple Meter from Part I, Chapters 1-2 into the tonal parameters for *Pass The Pattern*.
  - Practice echoing the melodic patterns, A1-A40 found in Part II, Chapter 4.3.
  - The instructor or team leader designates (a) basic tonal or a tonal variation, (b) the meter, (c) number of measures, (d) physical motion (metric motion, heel march, and/or down-up motion with hands), (e) sets the tempo and (f) establishes tonality.



#### Additional Tonal & Melodic Improvisation Activities

#### • Same or Different

2 for instructions; major

3 for instructions; minor

See Part II, Improvisation-Chapter

See Part II, Improvisation-Chapter

**Call and Response** See Part II, Improvisation-Chapter 2 for instructions; major

3 for instructions; minor

• Add A Pitch

See Part II, Improvisation-Chapter 2 for instructions; major See Part II, Improvisation-Chapter 3 for instructions; minor

- Parameters:
  - See the indicated chapter on the Oxford Learning Link, Improvisation-Part II for instructions.

See Part II, Improvisation-Chapter

• Remember to perform the patterns with inflective expression (foundation of phrasing).

## Improvisation develops rapid, automatic reaction to what is heard.