

# Unit 8

## GOALS

- Terms: Key  
Scale: A Major Scale  
Rhythms: Whole rest  
Solfeggio: lower TI  
Piano: The five-finger pattern

### Concepts & Terms

The concept of **key** is a little harder to explain. When we use the word **key**, what we are saying is that we are making one pitch more important than the others. That pitch becomes the starting point of the scale, and it's usually the focal point of the piece of music.

What is the most important solfeggio syllable?

Of course, **DO**.

By assigning a pitch to be DO, we have made that pitch the **key center**, or just, the **key**.

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### A Major Scale

#### Review

The key with no sharps and no flats is \_\_\_\_\_.

The key with 1 sharp is \_\_\_\_\_.

The key with 1 flat is \_\_\_\_\_.

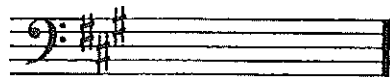
The key with 2 sharps is \_\_\_\_\_.

The key with 2 flats is \_\_\_\_\_.

Our next sharp key has three sharps in it. First, we must find the last sharp. Again, the last sharp is the one furthest to the right. Our key looks like this.



And like this in the bass clef.



Which pitch is the last sharp?

Go up one letter name.

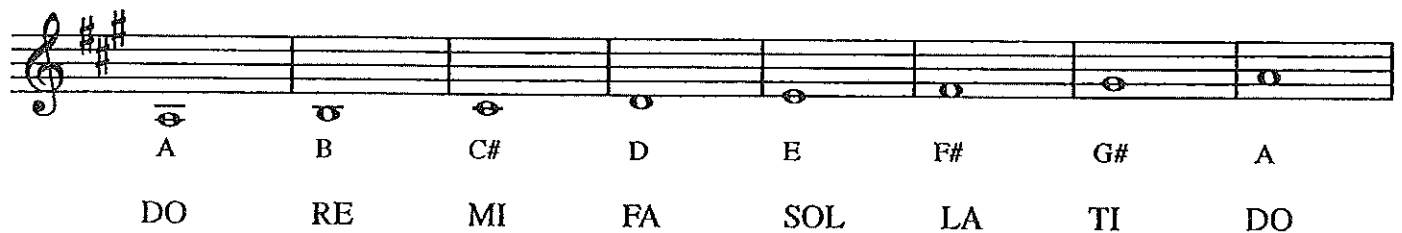
What is the starting point for this key?

The last sharp in this key is G#.

Going up one, we reach the letter A.

So this is the key of A Major.

We need to add the accidentals, so we will use F#, C# and G# in our scale.



A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A
DO	RE	MI	FA	SOL	LA	TI	DO

Sing the A Major scale twice. The first time, sing it on the solfeggio syllables.  
The second time, sing it on the letter names.

Solfeggio.

Sing the following exercises on the solfeggio syllables.

