### More Practice with Melodic Atonal Intervals in Series

## **Exercises**

 Your instructor will play two melodic and two harmonic atonal series of intervals. These no longer follow specific intervallic patterns, but are random. Identify the intervals in each series in the spaces provided below. It is also excellent practice to work with a partner, each creating a series of intervals for the other to identify.

#### Melodic b) a) P5 TT M7 m2 TT TT m6 m7Harmonic d) c) TT M7 TT m7M6 TT m2 M7 Exercise 20-2

2. Use Part VI of Online Appendix IV (Longer Atonal Interval Series) to continue practising both hearing and singing series of intervals.

# **MELODY**

## Melodies that Modulate to Other Key Areas

To this point we have been working with melodies in major and minor keys that modulate to their most closely related key areas, V in major and III in minor. In this section of the book we explore melodies that modulate to other closely related tonal centres. This means that there is not a difference of more than two accidentals when modulating from one key to another. Modulations that are farther apart in the circle of fifths will not be used in this text.

Figure 20–1 illustrates some of these common key areas for modulation in both major and minor keys. The indications +1 and -1 under the Accidentals column signify motion to the sharp side and flat side respectively in the circle of fifths. Thus, +1 means to add a sharp or remove a flat and -1 indicates adding a flat or removing a sharp.

Major	Modulate to:	V	vi	ii	IV	iii
	Accidentals:	+1	_	-1	-1	+1
Minor	Modulate to:	III	V	iv	VI	VII
	Accidentals:	_	+1	-1	-1	+1

Figure 20-1 Common closely related tonal areas for modulation in major and minor keys

In all these cases, accidentals are needed. Remember to look (or listen) for the following:

- · the new leading tone
- continued use of that leading tone
- · implied tonic-predominant-dominant patterns in the new key
- melodic cadential patterns that reinforce the new key