### SIGHT READING

Louisiana Music Educators Association Baton Rouge, LA November 20, 2015

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- I.Past Approaches
  - A. Just do it!
  - B. Sing From the Hymnal
- II. Modern Approaches: BASIC
- A. Building Rhythmic Foundations
  - 1. rhythm echo; student volunteers
  - 2. aural rhythmic dictation/students decode
  - 3. repeated practice to build a repertoire of rhythm patterns heard/manipulated
  - B. Choosing a decoding system
    - 1. half notes, dotted notes, whole notes, etc.
    - 2. Malone method
    - 3. Kodaly method
    - 4. Folsom method/actualize only notated beats
  - C. Creating Rhythmic Compositions (see Improvisation Handout)
- III. Modern Approaches: Advanced
  - A. Choosing a Decoding System
    - solfege or numbers
    - 2. pros and cons of each (half-steps?)
  - B. Building Intervallic Relationships
    - 1. solfege singbacks; ask for volunteers
    - 2. aural intervallic dictation-students decode
  - C. Rounds
    - 1. Morning Has Come-teach tune via solfege, add text, add motions
    - 2. A Pizza Hut-teach tune via solfege, add text, add motions
    - 3. others: Sweetly the Swan Sings, Layers of the Earth's Atmosphere, etc.
  - D. Antecedent/Consequent
    - 1. OS I, p. 79 # 1
      - a. brief version first
      - b. expect all students to participate by providing a "nervous" answer
    - 2. OS I, p. 79 # 2

- E. Melodic Compositions: A Beginning
  - 1. four-measures; eight-measures (with notation)
  - 2. limit pitch choices to: sol, la, mi at the outset
  - 3. add text: add movement
  - 4. perform
  - 5. audio/video record performances for student evaluation both verbally and in writing (Common Core; National Music Anchor Standard—Responding)
- F. Melodic Compositions: Extended
  - 1. create a round
  - 2. use text being sung in a choral piece and set to music using a limited number of pitches (or more) to enhance the mood/meaning
  - 3. groups create a melody, notate it, ask another group to decode, add text and perform
  - 4. The progressive choral composition:
    - a. sopranos create a melody
    - b. altos add a complimentary part
    - c. tenors add a complimentary part
    - d. basses add a complimentary part
    - e. students sing the composition and evaluate suggesting alterations, then add text

#### IV. Applying Concepts to Music Reading

- A. Chant Rhythms First; separate parts if necessary
- B. Chant Intervals Second; separate parts if necessary
- C. Chant Rhythm/Intervals together
- D. Adopt This Approach for decoding new pieces and to "wood-shed"/rehearse difficult passages in rehearsal by reverting to rhythmic/solfege decoding \*this teaches students how to rehearse or to solve singing challenges by thinking and operating in a constructive manner
- E. Repetition, Repetition, Repetition...

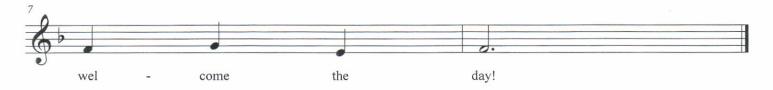
### V. LMEA Sight-Reading Rules

- VI. Samples of Sight-Reading Materials from Other States
  - A. Mississippi
  - B. Florida
  - C. Alabama

# **Morning Has Come**

Adapted





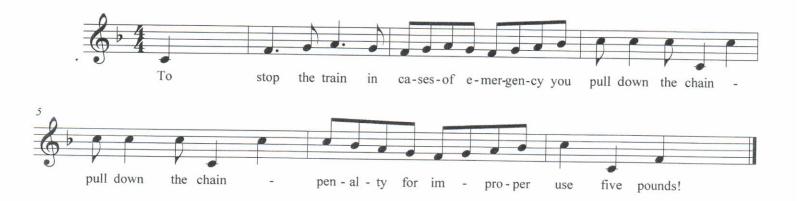
# **Sweetly the Swan Sings**

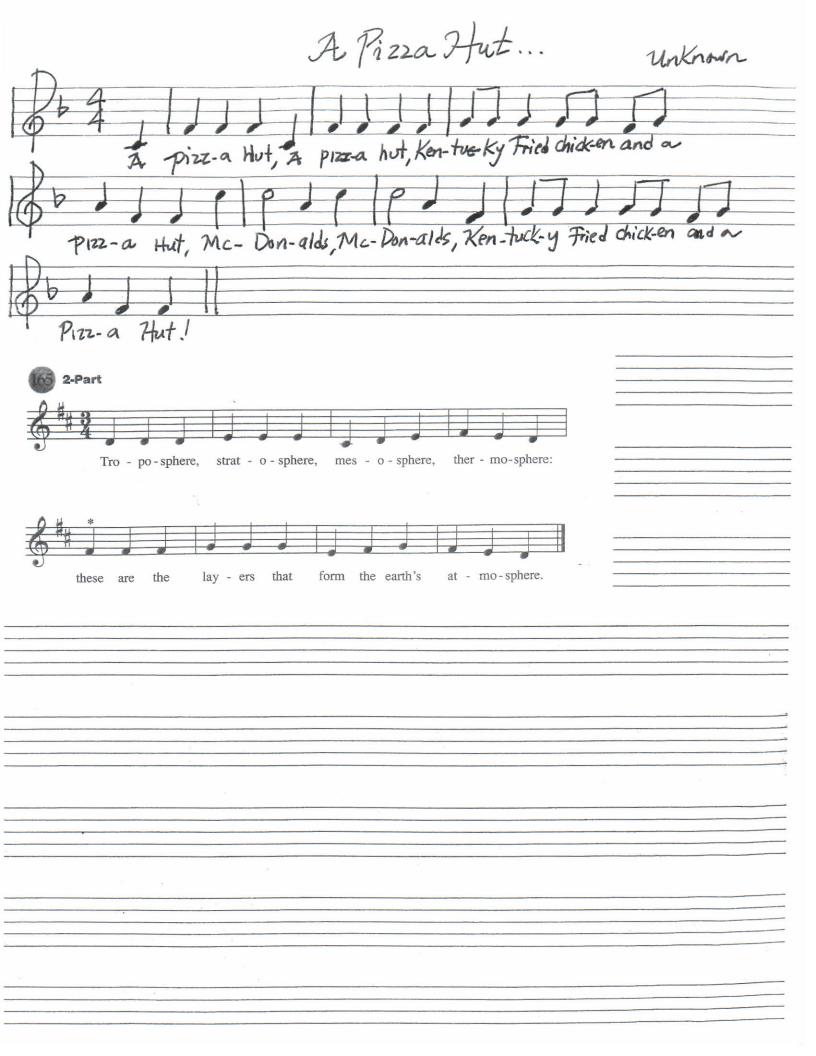
**Traditional Round** 



# To Stop The Train

**British Folk Song** 





Melodies to be completed\*

\*) See note page 142

# AVA Sight-Reading # |



# **AVA** Sight-Reading

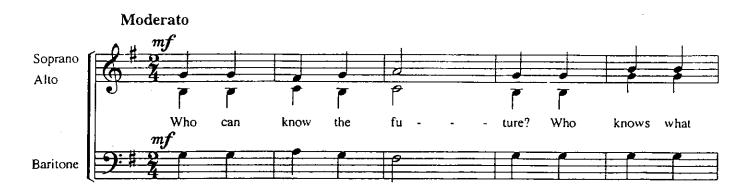
### High School SAB



# AVA Sight-Reading

### #2

### Middle School SAB



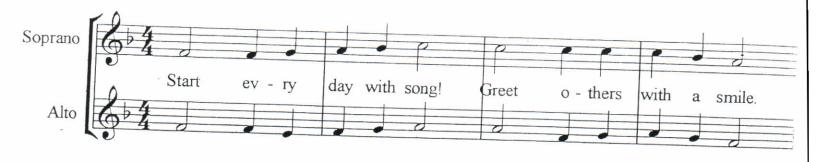


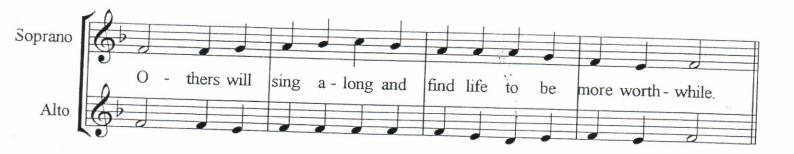


## AVA Sight-Reading

Middle School SA

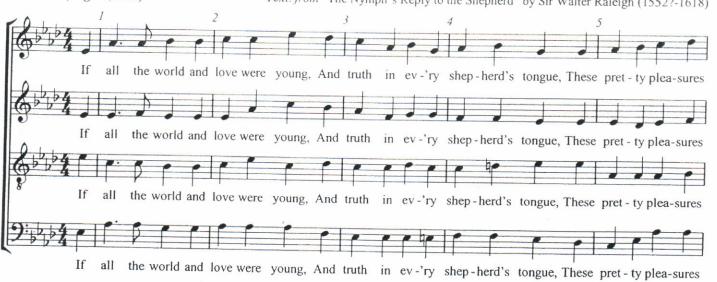
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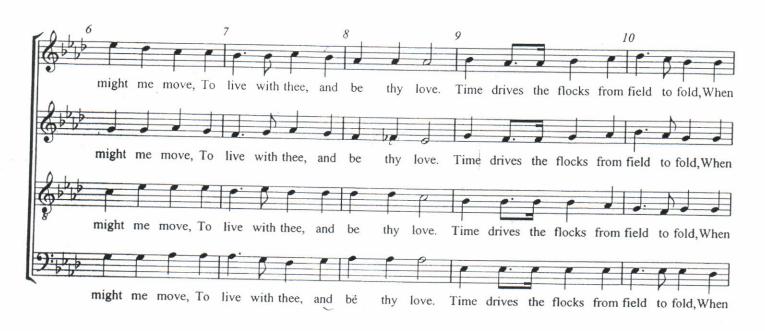


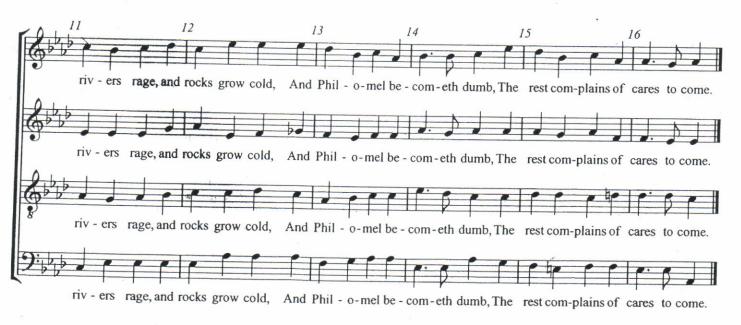


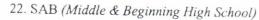
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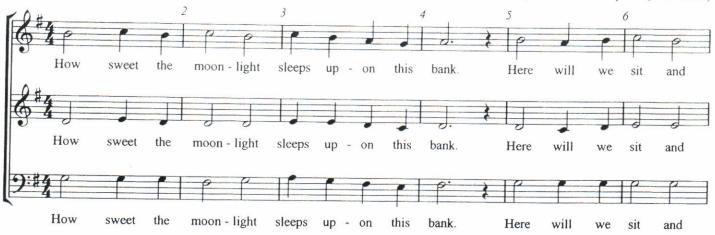




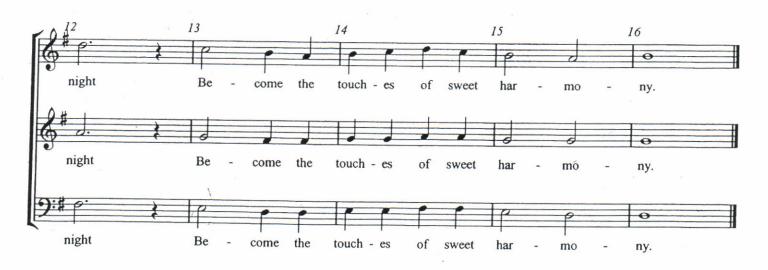




Text: from "The Merchant of Venice" by William Shakespeare (1564-1616)







### **SAB**



### **SAB**

#### Melodic





### Rhythmic

