

Tonal Learning Sequence

Brookline High School Choral Ensembles

By Michael Driscoll

Chapter ⁺	Tonality	Category	Tonal Pattern Examples*	Pedagogy
1a	Major	Tonic pentachord (<i>drmfs</i>)	<i>drm, mrd</i> <i>drd, rdr</i> <i>drmr, rmrdr</i> <i>mrdr, rdrm</i> <i>mrdr, mdrd</i> <i>drmf, fmrdr</i> <i>drmf, mfmrd</i> <i>mrmf, fmrdr</i> <i>drmfs, sfmrdr</i> <i>sfmfs</i> <i>mfsfm</i>	<p>Patterns are 3-5 notes in length.</p> <p>Patterns are all step-wise.</p> <p>Most patterns start on the tonic (<i>d</i>) or other members of the tonic triad (<i>m & s</i>) to firmly establish a sense of tonic. Tonic triad members are easier to audiate than <i>r & f</i>.</p>
1b	Major	Tonic pentachord (<i>drmfs</i>), plus tonic triad skips	<i>drmd, dmrdr</i> <i>dmfm, mfmrd</i> <i>drms, smrd</i> <i>dmfs, sfmd</i> <i>sfs</i> <i>sfmfs</i> <i>sfms, smfs</i> <i>sfmrs, srmfs</i> <i>dms, smd</i> <i>dsm, msd</i> <i>mds, sdm</i> <i>msd, dsm</i> 4-note patterns <i>dmsd, dsmd</i> <i>dmds, sdmd</i> <i>dmsm, msmd</i> <i>dsdm, mdsd</i> <i>dsms, smsd</i> <i>mdms, smdm</i> <i>smds, sdms</i>	<p>Skips are introduced by approaching by step (ex. <i>drmd</i>).</p> <p>Skips from the dominant.</p> <p>Patterns may start on any note of the pentachord, but most start on members of the tonic triad.</p> <p>Skips are made only between members of the tonic triad (<i>d, m & s</i>), since these are easier to audiate.</p>

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3a	Natural Minor	Tonic pentachord (<i>ltdrm</i>)	<i>ltd, dtl</i> <i>ltl, tlt</i> <i>ltdt, tdtl</i> <i>dtlt, tltd</i> <i>dtld, dltd</i> <i>ltdr, rdtl</i> <i>ltdrd, drdtl</i> <i>dtldr, rdtl</i> <i>ltdrm, mrdtl</i>	Same procedure as for Chapter 1. Same flashcards can be used as in Chapter 1, but the square note now indicates the location of <i>la</i> .
3b	Natural Minor	Tonic pentachord (<i>ltdrm</i>), plus tonic triad skips	<i>ltdl, ldtl</i> <i>ldrdr, drdl</i> <i>ltdm, mdtl</i> <i>ldrm, mrdl</i> <i>ldm, mdl</i> <i>lmd, dml</i> <i>dml, mld</i> <i>dml, lmd</i> 4-note patterns <i>ldml, lmdl</i> <i>ldlm, mldl</i> <i>ldmd, dmdl</i> <i>lml, dlml</i> <i>lmdm, mdml</i> <i>dldm, mdl</i> <i>mdlm, mldm</i>	Same procedure as for Chapter 1. Same flashcards can be used as in Chapter 1, but the square note now indicates the location of <i>la</i> . Patterns may start on any note of the pentachord, but most start on members of the tonic triad. Skips are made only between members of the tonic triad (<i>d, m & s</i>), since these are easier to audiate.
	Major	Major pentachord, plus low <i>ti, la, so</i> .	<i>dt₁d, t₁dt₁</i> <i>dt₁l₁, l₁t₁d</i> <i>dt₁l₁d, dl₁t₁d</i> <i>dt₁l₁s₁d, ds₁l₁t₁d</i> <i>ds₁l₁d, dl₁s₁d</i>	Low <i>ti, la, so</i> patterns <i>ds₁d</i> <i>ds₁md</i> <i>dss₁d</i>
	Harmonic Minor			Introduce low <i>si₁</i>

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9	Major	I & V ⁽⁷⁾	<i>drt,d, dt,rd</i> <i>ds,t,d, dt,s,d</i> <i>dsrd, drsd</i> <i>dss,d</i> <i>ds,t,rd, drt,s,d</i> <i>dsfrt,d, dt,rfsd, etc.</i>	Start with the dominant triad. Add the 7 th (<i>fa</i>) to the dominant chord.
10	Minor	i & V ⁽⁷⁾	<i>l-t-si-l, l-si-t-l</i> <i>l-m-si-l, l-si-m-l, etc.</i> <i>l-m-r-t-si-l, l-si-t-r-m-l, etc.</i>	Start with the dominant triad. Add the 7 th (<i>re</i>) to the dominant chord.

⁺Chapters based on “Progressive Sight Singing”, 2nd edition by Carol Krueger.

*Note that each line contains a pattern followed by the pattern in retrograde.