

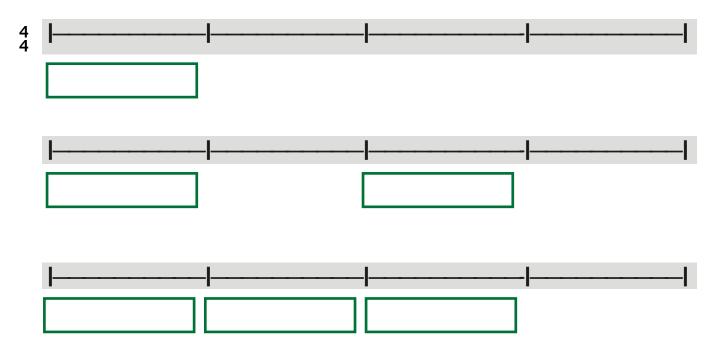
For answers that require names of notes (letters) or scale degrees (numbers), use the symbols "#" or "b" when necessary, NOT the words "sharp" or "flat."

1.	The unique harmonic sound of the blues comes from a clash between which two pillars of traditional music theory?				
	tonality, and tonality				
	The clash is found mainly in which scale degree ?				
2.	What is the name of the embellished singing style in blues, R&B, and gospel that adds several extra notes per syllable ?				
ı	Name 2 artists discussed in Chapter 4 that are known for this singing style.				
3.	The unique notes that fall inbetween certain scale degrees due to vocal slides or string bending, and don't fit into standard notation are called notes.				
	string bending, and don't lit into standard notation are called notes.				
4	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				
4.	What four scale degrees are needed to spell a dominant 7th chord? Answer with <u>numbers</u> , adding # or b symbols if needed. Use <u>one</u> dash between each				

scale degree. (For example: 1-#2-3-4).

5.	How do you spell the follow use one dash between each		Answer with <u>note names</u> a	and
	G7	D 7		
	E7	F7		
	A7	Bb7		
6.	In the following list, which a songs? (Answer "yes" or "		cording covers of older blu	ıes
	Led Zeppelin	ı	Rolling Stones	
	Buddy Holly		The Eagles	
	Eric Clapton		Bob Seger	
7.	Spell the minor pentatonic one dash between each not the end. Key of C Key of E Key of G			
8.	Several blues-based songs What are the two alternatin (answer in roman numerals	ng chords ?	amp for part or all of the se	ong.

9.	Write out a 12-bar blues progression in the key of E by adding chords below in
	measures 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11. (Answer with letter name chord symbols)



10. Write out a 12-bar blues progression in the key of **G** by adding chords below in measures 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11. (answer with <u>letter</u> name chord symbols)

	<u> </u>	 ·
 		

11.	Tradition two mus	ases betv	ween what		
	CALL -		PONSE -		
12.		ale degrees are used in the ?(For each answer use <u>nu</u>			ssed in this
	1.	Alternating and			
	2.		(4 notes)		
	3.		(5 notes)		
13.		the following songs. Which? Answer <u>yes</u> or <u>no</u> . (hint: t	_	s a <u>boogi</u>	<u>e bass</u>
	Fo	or AUDIO, listen to the Ch. 4	Quiz Playlist, tracks 1	thru 7	boogie bass Y or N ?
(1)	Tr. 1	"Harden My Heart"	Quarterflash	1981	
((1)	Tr. 2	"Close to You"	Stevie Ray Vaughan	1991	
((1)	Tr. 3	"Honky Tonk"	Bill Doggett	1956	
((1)	Tr. 4	"Stargazing"	The Neighbourhood	2020	
((1)	Tr. 5	"Boot Scootin' Boogie"	Brooks & Dunn	1991	
(1)	Tr. 6	"Good Golly Miss Molly"	Little Richard	1958	

Stray Cats

1983

■")) Tr. 7

"Stray Cat Strut"

14. Regarding songwriting, name the focal point device that is sometimes used to
increase tension on the first line of the 12-bar form:
Name the feed point device that is comptimed used to create tension at the
Name the focal point device that is sometimes used to create tension at the
end of the 12-bar form:
OPTIONAL EAR TRAINING QUESTIONS -
Particular than fallian Particular Carlos and Carlos and Deliver the Alberta Carlos and Alberta Alberta Carlos and Alberta Carlos and Alberta Carlos and Alberta Alberta Alberta Alberta Alberta Alberta Alberta Alberta Alber
Listen to the following ear training questions and write in the <u>chord names</u> (either
roman numerals or letters) as you hear them. These questions are in the same format
as the Chapter 4 ear training exercises, with the key note played four times before
each chord progression starts.
For AUDIO, listen to the Ch. 4 Ear Training Playlist
(key of A blues)
() — — ()
chord 1 ch 2 ch 3 ch 4 ch 5 ch 6 ch 7
E.T. 2 (key of A blues)
chord 1 ch 2 ch 3 ch 4 ch 5 ch 6 ch 7 ch 8

■1)) **E.T. 3** (key of F blues)

chord 1	ch 2	ch 3	ch 4	ch 5	ch 6	ch 7