



## Vocal Lessons

Determine Range (Chest and Falsetto)

Quick warm-up (humming)

Exercise: Major chords / Minor chords

Exercise: Major scales / Minor scales

Exercise: Intervals

Exercise: Half step/Whole step

Breathing

Projection & posture

Pitch

Enunciate / Implosives

Melody

Harmony

Using falsetto

Creating melodies

Writing lyrics ([rhymezone.com](http://rhymezone.com))

Mic technique

Stopping feedback using EQ

Sing songs that you love

Listen to your favorite singers



## VOCAL RANGE

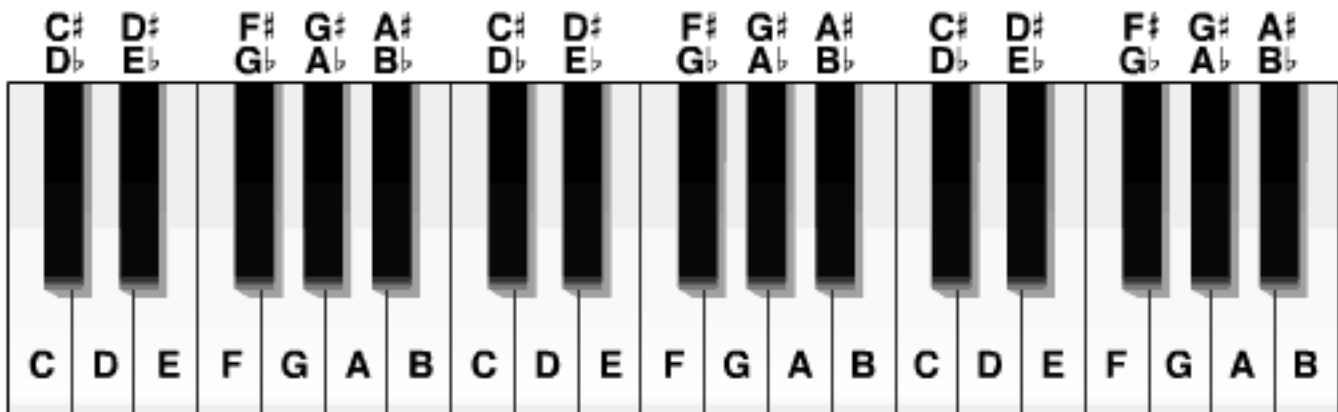
There are two **registers** in every voice: **Falsetto** (head voice) and the **chest** voice (low voice). The falsetto has a lighter quality with higher pitches and gains power as you go up the scale. The chest voice is the more common singing voice and gains power as you go down.

What is the lowest note you can sing with quality? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the highest note you can sing with quality? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the note that changes into falsetto? \_\_\_\_\_

How many octaves can you sing? \_\_\_\_\_



*Mariah Carey has a vocal range which can reportedly reach five octaves.*



# BREATHING

## Tips

1. Breath in from the mouth.
2. When taking in a breath, make sure your shoulders are not rising.
3. Never take a breath and hold it.
4. Never take as much breath as you can hold.
5. Always begin singing on the end of an inhaled breath.
6. Always get rid of all of your breath before taking in a new one.

## Excercise 1: Humming

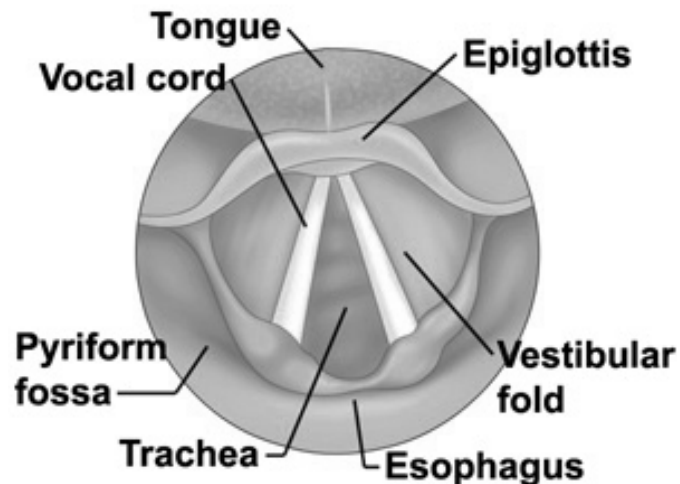
Hum a sustained note loudly to feel your vocal chords stretching like a rubberband.

## Excercise 2: Air movement

1. Say "Eeee" (air hits back of teeth)
2. Say "Aayy" (air moves back a little)
3. Say "Aahh" (air goes up to head)
4. Say "Oooo" (air moves diagonally)
5. Say "Uuuu" (air moves back to front)

## Excercise 3: Vowels

1. Breath in - sustain "Eeeeeeeee"
2. Breath in - sustain "Aaaaayyyy"
3. Breath in - sustain "Aaaahhhh"
4. Breath in - sustain "Oooooooo"
5. Breath in - sustain "Uuuuuuuuu"





## INTERVALS

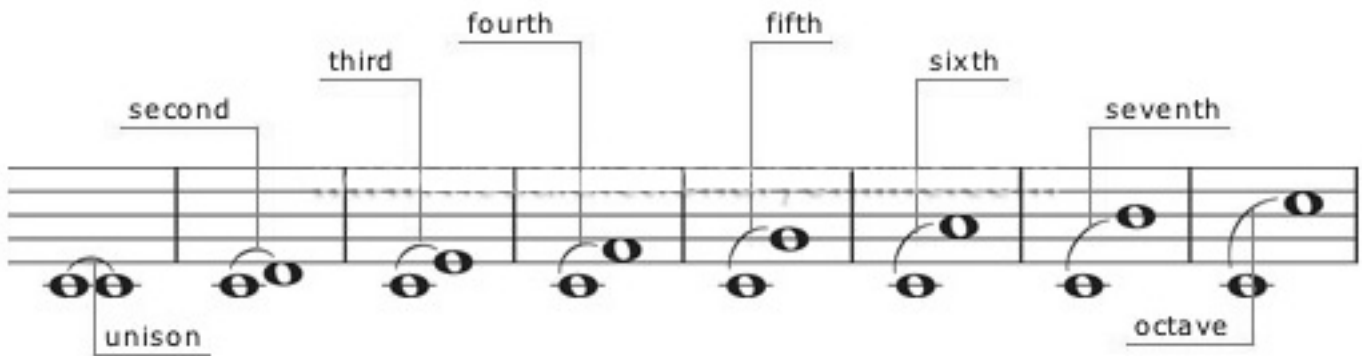
Intervals can be described as Major (M), Minor (m), Perfect (P), Augmented (A), and Diminished (d).

Interval sizes: Unisons, Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, Sixths, and Sevenths.

Major or Minor: 2nds, 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths.

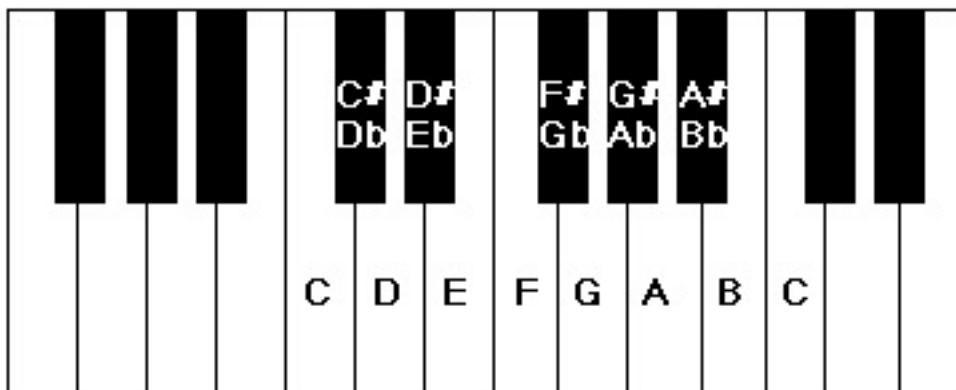
Perfect: Unisons 4ths, 5ths, and Octaves.

### Intervals in the C Major Scale



### Half Step and Whole Steps

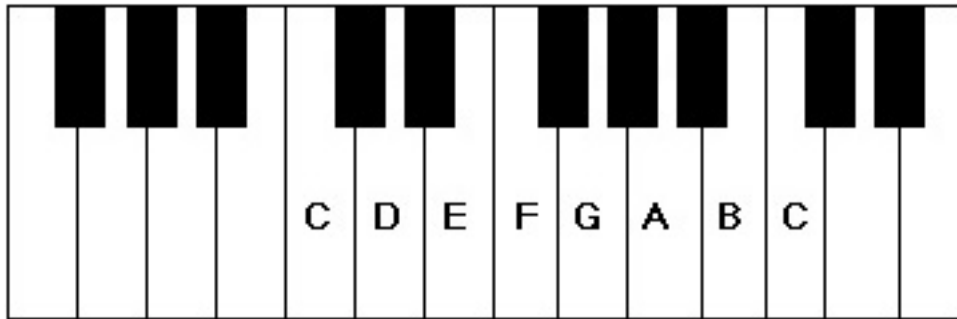
A half step (or semitone) is one-half of a whole tone, the smallest interval in traditional Western music. The octave consists of twelve semitones.





## Major Scale

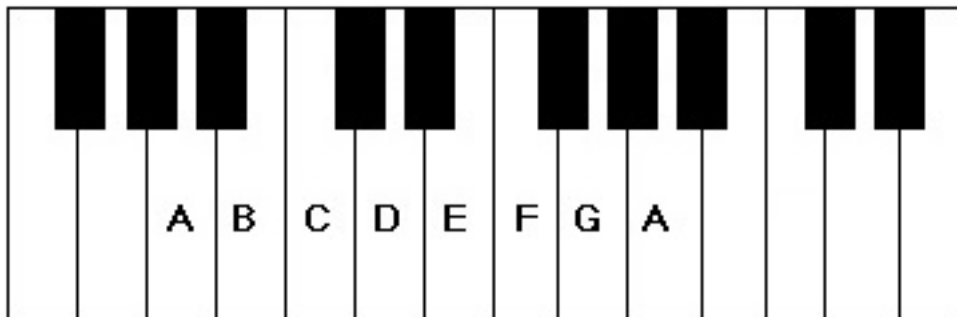
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>DO</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>MI</b>	<b>FA</b>	<b>SO</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>TI</b>	<b>DO</b>
Whole	Whole	Half	Whole	Whole	Whole	Half	



All the white keys on a piano starting with C.

## Natural Minor Scale

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>DO</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>MI</b>	<b>FA</b>	<b>SO</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>TI</b>	<b>DO</b>
Whole	Half	Whole	Whole	Half	Whole	Whole	



All the white keys on a piano starting with A.