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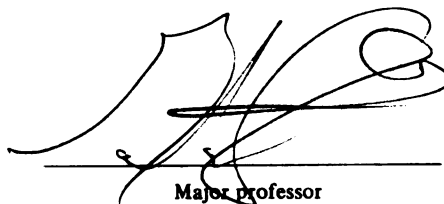
**COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION IN EAR-TRAINING
AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO UNDERGRADUATE MUSIC PROGRAMS
DURING THE 1998-99 ACADEMIC YEAR**

presented by

Douglas Raymond Spangler

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of the requirements for

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By

Douglas Raymond Spangler

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ABSTRACT

COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION IN EAR-TRAINING AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO UNDERGRADUATE MUSIC PROGRAMS DURING THE 1998-99 ACADEMIC YEAR.

By

Douglas Raymond Spangler

As computer use has become more widespread, with both better technology and lower prices, a growing number of undergraduate institutions are integrating ear-training CAI (Computer-assisted instruction) into their music theory programs. New ear-training programs are becoming available, and many older programs are being updated to include more and better features. With more than thirty commercial ear-training programs currently available, music instructors face an increasingly daunting task when asked to choose software for undergraduate ear-training.

This work identifies more than sixty ear-training CAI programs and reviews thirty programs using a two-page review form. It also provides results from a survey representing 209 undergraduate institutions and their integration of ear-training CAI during the 1998-99 academic year. The thesis research and software reviews were published on the World Wide Web at <http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9>. This Home Page was also referenced on the Society for Music Theory Web Site.

**This work is dedicate to my parents, Doug and Carol Spangler Jr.,
whose love and support made this project possible.**

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My sincere thanks to **Ann Blombach**, a Professor at Ohio State University and author of the ear-training program, MacGAMUT, for providing an e-mail list of instructors who used MacGAMUT software.

Finally, my sincerest thanks go to the many software developers and distributors who provided evaluation copies of various ear-training programs as well as the more than 209 music instructors who responded to the e-mail survey.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATMI The Association for Technology in Music Instruction.

CAI Computer-assisted instruction.

CMS College Music Society.

K Kilobytes.

LAN Local Area Network.

MB Megabytes.

MG + SMT/ATMI The combination of all survey responses.

MG list A list of 103 e-mail addresses of instructors using MacGAMUT ear-training software. It was provided by Ann Blombach, the developer of MacGAMUT.

MG sample The seventy survey responses generated from the MG list.

mHz Megahertz.

MIDI Musical Instrument Digital Interface.

MSU Michigan State University.

O/S Operating System.

RAM Random Access Memory.

SMT The Society for Music Theory.

SMT/ATMI list A combination of two music e-mail lists representing an estimated 550 undergraduate institutions.

SMT/ATMI sample The 139 responses generated from the SMT/ATMI list.

URL Uniform Resource Locator.

INTRODUCTION

BEGINNINGS AND PURPOSE

This thesis had its beginnings in the Michigan State University School of Music computer labs. The author worked from September 1995 to May 1999 as a lab monitor in the Computer Music Lab—a public lab devoted to programs for music sequencing, notation, sound editing, programming, and ear-training. The author also worked in the MSU ear-training lab from its opening in September 1997, until December 1998. This close contact with ear-training software sparked an interest in the subject and led to the decision to do a master's thesis in Music Theory on the current state of ear-training software.

The project began as a study of ear-training software used in Big Ten schools. As countless web searches were done to discover ear-training programs, the topic of ear-training appeared to be a chaotic field of information ripe for research. Ear-training programs were discovered on an almost weekly basis, yet very little literature on the current use of CAI was discovered. This thesis attempts to bring some order to the field of ear-training CAI by addressing which programs are currently available and how they are used in undergraduate institutions. It provides reviews of thirty ear-training programs and gives results from a survey representing 209 undergraduate institutions. It is hoped that this work will make future research into ear-training CAI more profitable and serve as a reference for music instructors seeking to integrate ear-training CAI into their classes.

CHAPTER 1

THE CAI SURVEY

PURPOSE OF THE CAI SURVEY

The survey was designed to provide general information about how ear-training CAI software was integrated into undergraduate music theory instruction during the 1998-99 academic year. The questions asked pertained to which programs were used, how CAI use was integrated, how CAI was graded, and how the instructor rated the software.

METHODS

The method chosen was a convenience sample using a ten-question e-mail survey that required approximately four minutes to complete. Eight of the ten questions were multiple choice, and one question (regarding the respondent's rating of the software) was optional. In addition, optional comments were requested at the end of the survey. After pretests of the survey instrument were completed in the fall of 1998 it was decided to use three e-mail lists to obtain a sampling of undergraduate institutions. Two of the lists chosen were the SMT (Society for Music Theory) list, and the ATMI (Association for Technology in Music Instruction) list. The third source, referred to as the MG sample, was a list of e-mail addresses which were graciously provided by Ann Blombach, a professor at Ohio State University and author of the ear-training software, MacGAMUT. The SMT list contained 853 addresses, the ATMI list contained 282 addresses, and the MG list contained 103

addresses. The instrument, which is shown in Appendix A, was sent to the SMT and ATMI lists on February 2, 1999 and again on February 12, 1999. It was sent to the MG sample on February 15, 1999, February 23, 1999, and finally on March 6, 1999.

The SMT and ATMI samples were intended to provide a random sampling of undergraduate institutions; they generated 134 responses. The MG sample was intended to provide a closer look at institutions using MacGAMUT software; it generated seventy responses. Five additional responses arose from contact with various people while research for the thesis was being conducted; these included software developers, instructors who were consulted via e-mail, and responses to a copy of the survey posted on my webpage between February 2, 1999, and March 15, 1999. These five responses were counted towards the SMT/ATMI sample bringing the number for the SMT/ATMI sample up to 139 responses.

THE SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATE

The actual sample size represented by the SMT and ATMI lists was difficult to determine. Membership lists of the SMT and ATMI lists were obtained on March 4, 1999. The SMT list had 847 subscribers with 843 of these listed as unconcealed e-mail addresses. The ATMI list had 282 subscribers. Although this indicates a population of about 1125 subscribers, the number of institutions represented in the sample is considerably lower—possibly as low as 450 undergraduate institutions.

The 1125 available e-mail addresses were combined into a database to determine a closer approximation of the sample size. This number was reduced to 1066 addresses simply by discounting for duplication between the two lists. This

number was further reduced to 1030 by discounting thirty-six addresses that indicated publishers or news organizations. Often, there were ten or more people from the same academic institution subscribed to one of the lists. Because only one response from each institution was counted in the survey results, multiple subscribers were removed so that each institution was represented only once by an academic e-mail address. There were 456 duplicate institutional addresses which further reduced the sample size to 574 possible institutions. Using the SMT research profiles database it was determined that an additional twenty-four of these addresses had no academic affiliation. Of the 550 possible academic institutions remaining in the SMT/ATMI sample, 191 of these addresses lacked any indication of academic affiliation; for instance, there were sixty-four AOL (America Online) subscribers. Of the 550 possible institutional addresses, 134 responded. This indicates a response rate of about twenty-four percent. Even if 100 of the 191 non-academic address are discounted, the response rate is still very low at about thirty percent. One possible reason for such a low response rate may be that the use of the word "survey" in the subject line of the e-mail may have prompted many subscribers to skip the message. In addition, many persons subscribed to the SMT or ATMI lists were undoubtedly students or instructors not directly associated with any undergraduate aural skills classes.

The response rate of the MG sample was sixty-eight percent. Although the MG sample contained more than 150 addresses representing 145 institutions, a few of the addresses were of students or secretaries at music schools, and twenty of the institutions were already represented in the random sample. The instrument was sent to instructors at 123 institutions; however, eighteen were immediately returned

as undeliverable. Two working addresses represented instructors no longer on the faculty at the indicated institutions. The sample size represented 103 institutions, and generated seventy responses. This higher response rate of sixty-eight percent may be due to the fact that the instrument was e-mailed privately to each individual. MacGAMUT users may also have been more inclined to fill out surveys and more likely to speak favorably about the ear-training program.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The survey represents seven countries in addition to the United States; forty-three of the fifty states are represented, as are Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. The survey includes responses from 194 four-year colleges and fifteen two-year colleges. Ten of the responding institutions were not listed in the College Music Society Directory of Music Schools; however, the survey represents fifteen percent of the four-year undergraduate institutions listed in the 1999 CMS Directory—or 184 of the 1213 listed four-year schools. Appendix B lists alphabetically the 209 institutions represented in the survey. Appendix C lists the geographic distribution for the 209 survey responses along with the subset of seventy responses generated by the MG sample. The geographic distribution of the 1817 institutions represented in the CMS directory are also listed. In order to maintain the confidentiality of the responses, the numbers for the seventy institutions in the MG sample are indicated only as a subset of the 209 responses. In cases where the survey represents only one institution from a geographic region in the U.S., the listing for the MG sample is indicated as not applicable.

The SMT/ATMI sample tends to represent larger institutions with fifty-nine percent of the responses coming from institutions with 100 or more music students. This may be due to a bias in the survey method that would favor larger schools. The MG sample tends to represent smaller schools, and serves well in complementing the SMT/ATMI sample. The size distribution of undergraduate institutions represented in the survey is show in Table 1 below and indicates that institutions of all sizes are well represented. The smaller number (139) represents results from the SMT/ATMI sample only, while the larger number (209) includes results from the MG sample.

TABLE 1 SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS

Number of Music Majors	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=139	%	n = 209	%
0 to 19	21	15%	33	16%
20 to 49	16	12%	32	15%
50 to 99	19	14%	33	16%
100 to 199	24	17%	42	20%
200 or more	59	42%	69	33%

BIASES OF THE SURVEY METHOD

The SMT and ATMI lists provided a convenience sample that represents a random sampling of schools of differing sizes, but there is a pronounced technology bias in the type of individual who was able to respond to the survey. Only instructors regularly using e-mail and subscribing to one of two e-mail lists were

even likely to see the survey. There may also have been a reluctance on the part of instructors to respond at all if their institution was not using ear-training CAI. Institutions not using ear-training CAI are therefore likely to be under-represented in the survey results.

There is also a bias toward the type of undergraduate institution, whether four-year or two-year, that was likely to respond to the survey. While the CMS directory lists 1213 four-year schools and 506 two-year schools, the 209 responses represent only fifteen two-year schools. One possible reason may be the phrasing of the second question in the survey which asked for an indication of the number of undergraduate “music majors”. A second possibility is that the above mentioned technology bias may be even more pronounced with regard to smaller two-year institutions. The technology bias, as well as the low response rate of about 24%, prevent the SMT/ATMI sample from being a truly random sample which can be used to make generalizations regarding the state of ear-training; however, a descriptive analysis of the survey results follows.

SURVEY RESULTS

Many of the tables used below will provide results from the SMT/ATMI sample followed by the results from the SMT/ATMI and MG samples combined. This is done to provide as much information as possible and to allow for comparison between the responses from the various samples. Table 2 shows that twelve of the 139 responses from the SMT/ATMI sample reported that they did not use ear-training CAI. Of these, one respondent reported having used CAI in the past but had since discontinued its use. Others mentioned that they were currently looking

into CAI for ear-training. Considering the technology bias of the survey, one could infer that the actual percentage of undergraduate institutions using ear-training CAI is significantly less than the 91% indicated below. One response from the MG sample indicated that ear-training CAI was no longer being used.

TABLE 2 PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONS USING CAI

CAI usage	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=139	%	n=209	%
None	12	9%	13	6%
CAI used	127	91%	196	94%

Appendix D lists more than twenty-five commercial programs along with a number of the 22 “homegrown” CAI programs used in the responding institutions. The number of institutions that reported using each program is also indicated. Many schools reported using two or three different software programs. While the use of multiple ear-training programs may imply a search for variety, it may also indicate a level of dissatisfaction with the software currently being used. Conversely, the use of a single program may indicate a greater level of satisfaction with the CAI software. The SMT/ATMI sample indicates that forty-six percent of institutions using CAI use two or more programs. Table 3 shows the rates at which multiple CAI programs are used in the responding institutions.

TABLE 3 NUMBER OF PROGRAMS USED

Number of programs used	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
1 program	69	54%	113	58%
2 programs	32	25%	47	24%
3 programs	16	13%	21	11%
4 or more programs	10	8%	15	8%

The Macintosh platform was by far the most widely used platform for ear-training CAI. At least eighty-seven percent of the institutions from the SMT/ATMI sample reported using Macintosh computers for ear-training. IBM-compatible computers were used for ear-training at about sixteen percent of the institutions from the SMT/ATMI sample. Table 4 shows the computer platforms used for ear-training CAI.

TABLE 4 PLATFORMS USED FOR CAI

Platforms used for CAI	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
Macintosh	105	83%	173	88%
IBM-compatible	16	12%	16	8%
Both Mac and IBM	5	4%	6	3%
NeXT	1	1%	1	1%

The percentage of course grade determined by CAI use ranges from nothing

to more than eighty percent. The SMT/ATMI sample shows that three percent of the schools reported using CAI for fifty percent or more of the grade, but that forty percent of the schools used CAI for ten percent or more of the grade. Similarly, forty percent of the schools used CAI only for ungraded practice. The MG sample indicates that institutions using MacGAMUT are more likely to grade the use of ear-training CAI. Table 5 shows the percentage of the grade based on CAI usage in the responding institutions.

TABLE 5 PERCENTAGES OF GRADE BASED ON CAI USE

Grade evaluation based on CAI use	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
Ungraded Practice	51	40%	66	34%
Extra credit	8	6%	11	6%
1% to 9% of the grade	15	12%	25	13%
10% to 19% of the grade	30	24%	54	28%
20% to 29% of the grade	12	9%	18	9%
30% to 39% of the grade	2	2%	10	5%
40% to 49% of the grade	3	2%	3	1%
50% or more of the grade	4	3%	4	2%
Other	2	2%	5	3%

Many different methods of integrating the CAI software were reported. The most common use for CAI in both samples was some form of graded practice. The SMT/ATMI sample indicated that thirty-four percent of the responding institutions used CAI only for ungraded practice. Grades were based on passing levels or

completing tests at twenty-one percent of the institutions. Recording of practice time along with completing levels accounted for CAI use in another twenty-one percent of the institutions. Approximately eleven percent of the institutions included CAI as lab work during part of a class period, and nine percent of the institutions based the grade only on the amount of time spent with CAI. Table 6 shows the various methods of integrating CAI into undergraduate aural skills classes.

TABLE 6 METHODS OF INTEGRATING CAI

Integration	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
Ungraded practice	43	34%	54	27%
Testing (Passing Levels) Only	27	21%	40	20%
Testing + Time	27	21%	40	20%
Testing + Lab work	3	2%	5	3%
Testing + Time + Lab work	6	5%	17	9%
Time Only	11	9%	22	11%
Time + Lab work	3	2%	5	3%
Lab work	2	2%	5	3%
Extra credit practice	5	4%	8	4%

The most common method for students to access the CAI was in a single computer lab. Nearly eighty percent of schools indicated the use of a primary ear-training lab. About eleven percent added that the CAI could be accessed through a campus network. The limited access to ear-training software in computer labs was mentioned often in the optional instructor comments.

TABLE 7 ACCESS TO CAI SOFTWARE

Software Access	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
One Lab	102	80%	147	75%
Many Labs	23	18%	37	19%
Personal Copies (at least one lab)	2	2%	12	6%
Through Campus Network	(14)	(11%)	(16)	(8%)

The limited number of computers for students to do CAI work was also a frequent comment in the survey responses. Many schools required the students to purchase personal copies of CAI which were not dependent on the use of a single computer lab. Other schools used a campus network to address the accessibility problem. Table 1 previously showed that more than half of the 209 schools in the survey have 100 or more students. Table 8 below indicates that forty-six percent of the schools have fewer than nine computers in a music lab that can access ear-training CAI. Only twenty percent of the institutions have twenty or more computers available in a music lab.

TABLE 8 NUMBER OF COMPUTERS AVAILABLE FOR CAI

Computers available in music lab(s)	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
1 to 9	59	46%	90	46%
10 to 19	43	34%	69	35%
20 to 29	16	13%	22	11%
30 or more	9	7%	15	8%

Nearly sixty-six percent of the institutions using CAI reported that their ear-training computer labs were connected to the internet. Three instructors from the SMT/ATMI sample responded that the computer labs were intentionally not connected to the internet so that students would not waste time surfing the web. Although a few instructors in the SMT/ATMI sample did not respond to this question, Table 9 shows the breakdown of internet accessibility of the labs in the responding institutions.

TABLE 9 INTERNET ACCESSIBILITY OF COMPUTER LABS

Internet Accessibility	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
Yes	80	63%	129	66%
No	39	31%	59	30%
Not available	8	6%	8	4%

In order to identify some of the more useful CAI programs, the institutions reporting the use of one CAI program will be further examined. The SMT/ATMI sample contained sixty-nine institutions which reported using a single CAI program. Practica Musica led the list and was reported at forty-three percent of these institutions. MacGAMUT was second and was reported at thirty-two percent of these institutions. Most of the programs listed had been available for five to ten years; however, Auralia, which was first released in 1998, posted a relatively strong showing despite its IBM platform and recent release date. Four commercial programs are represented by a single responding institution. These four programs

are: Computerkolleg Musik, Guido, teoría, and Musique. The three “homegrown” software programs include: *Audio Challenger* written by Anthony Holland, a professor at Skidmore College; *Harmonic Idioms* written by Edward Chudacoff, a professor at the University of Michigan, and; a set of custom MIDI sequences used for melodic dictations. Table 10 lists the programs used by sixty-nine institutions reporting only a single CAI package.

TABLE 10 SOFTWARE AT SCHOOLS USING ONLY ONE PROGRAM

Programs reported	SMT/ATMI	
	n=69	%
Practica Musica	30	43%
MacGAMUT	22	32%
Music Lab Melody	4	6%
Auralia	2	3%
C.A.T.	2	3%
ETDrill	2	3%
Other “Homegrown” programs	3	4%
Other commercially available programs	4	6%

Of the sixty-nine institutions reporting only one CAI program, twenty-six reported using CAI for ten percent or more of the grade. Table 11 lists the programs used at institutions integrating CAI as ten percent or more of the grade and using only one CAI program. Practica Musica again tops the list, but MacGAMUT follows as a close second.

TABLE 11 PROGRAMS USED FOR 10% OR MORE OF GRADE

Software titles used for 10% or more of grade	SMT/ATMI	
	n=26	%
Practica Musica	10	38%
MacGAMUT	9	35%
Music Lab Melody	3	12%
Curriculum for Aural Training (C.A.T.)	2	8%
Computerkolleg Musik	1	4%
Musique	1	4%

Nearly sixty percent of the instructors rated the various ear-training programs as good. About 20% of the instructors rated the software as only fair or poor, and two instructors discontinued using ear-training CAI altogether. A number of instructors did not rate the software. In the few cases where an instructor indicated a rating between two categories, the lower of the two categories was counted. Table 12 shows the approximate instructor ratings of various CAI packages.

TABLE 12 INSTRUCTOR RATINGS OF VARIOUS CAI SOFTWARE

Rating categories	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
Excellent	19	15%	35	18%
Good	76	60%	114	58%
Fair	24	19%	34	17%
Poor	3	2%	4	2%
Not available	5	4%	9	5%

The final question on the survey instrument asked whether the students seemed to find the CAI helpful. More than seventy percent of the instructors responded that students did find the programs helpful. Some instructors at institutions where CAI was used for ungraded practice commented that although students found the CAI helpful, only a few students actually used the programs.

TABLE 13 STUDENT RATINGS OF CAI HELPFULNESS

Did students find the CAI helpful?	SMT/ATMI		MG + SMT/ATMI	
	n=127	%	n=196	%
Yes	97	72%	155	77%
Indifferent	15	12%	21	11%
Varies	8	6%	11	6%
No	3	2%	5	3%
Not available	5	4%	5	3%

BRIEF SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Of the 209 survey responses, fifty-three percent of the schools had 100 or more music majors. The following comments refer to the 196 institutions that used ear-training CAI. Approximately forty-five percent of the institutions used two or more ear-training programs. The Macintosh platform was used at well over eighty-five percent of the institutions. CAI use was evaluated as part of the course grade at more than fifty-two percent of the institutions. At nearly fifty percent of the institutions, the most common method of integrating CAI software included testing or the passing of levels. Eighty percent of the institutions reported using only one

computer lab for the ear-training CAI, and forty-six percent of the institutions had fewer than nine computers in music labs for use with ear-training software. Nearly seventy-five percent of instructors rated the software as good, and seventy-seven percent said that students seemed to find the software helpful. There were sixty-nine institutions from the SMT/ATMI sample that used only one ear-training CAI program. Practica Musica and MacGAMUT appear as the most used programs in this category and when combined were used at seventy-five percent of these institutions. These two programs were also used in seventy-four percent of the 127 institutions that used CAI and were from the SMT/ATMI sample. While thirty of these institutions reported using both programs, Practica Musica was used at seventy-two institutions, and MacGAMUT was used at fifty-two institutions.

CHAPTER 2

THE SOFTWARE REVIEW FORM

PURPOSE

The software reviews offered here do not provide a comparative rating or judgement of each program's design features or effectiveness in various activities. Rather, the reviews provide a brief overview of each program's available features and an indication of each program's limitations. To this end, it was decided to use a consistent form for each review but to attempt to give the form a degree of flexibility to accommodate the unique characteristics of each program. The form was designed primarily to address the needs of undergraduate music instructors, but every effort was made to make the reviews useful for elementary school teachers, college students, or parents looking for music instruction programs. Perhaps the greatest advantage of the form is the ease with which readers can identify those programs that may fit their particular needs. The reviews were also published on the World Wide Web and were designed for ease of updating by the author so that they could be kept current in the fast-changing world of computer technology.

FORMAT

The two page review takes the form of an extended table with the first column giving the main categories in bold, capitalized lettering. The other columns list possible program features or are left blank. Blank cells may be filled in with general information or optional commentary. Listed features or options that do not apply to

the software being reviewed will have their text struck through with a single line. This at once indicates that the feature in question is not present in the software, and it makes that feature less readable for anyone searching quickly through the form for a program's general qualities. Optional commentary written into the blank cells on the form will appear in italics. The following two examples illustrate an excerpt from a blank form, and that same excerpt as it might appear in a completed review.

TABLE 14 EXCERPT FROM A BLANK REVIEW FORM

HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm

TABLE 15 EXCERPT FROM A COMPLETED REVIEW FORM

HARMONIC	Inversions	+6 Chords	
PROGRESSIONS:	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		<i>MIDI Entry of Answers</i>
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm

The completed excerpt indicates that the program does not contain harmonic progression exercises but that it does contain melodic exercises. The excerpt also indicates that there are no pre-entered libraries of melodies but that the melodies are computer-generated (usually from a list of parameters chosen by the user) and

include rhythm. There is optional commentary, in italics, indicating that answers can be entered using the MIDI keyboard.

The review form is divided into five main sections:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION
2. AVAILABLE EXERCISES
3. INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES
4. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND SETUP INFORMATION
5. PRICING AND PRODUCT INFORMATION

Each of these sections is discussed below in greater detail. Explanations are given for terms used on the review form, and observations are made regarding the various exercises and options available in the thirty programs reviewed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The first section of the review form begins with the program name appearing at the top of the form, and presents basic information about the software being reviewed. Information is given regarding the version of the software being reviewed, the reviewer name, and the webpage URL. The review date is given and is followed by information about the platforms and operating systems on which the software runs. The first section closes with information about the intended uses for the software. It indicates whether a program is intended primarily for user-directed individual practice or whether it is also designed for use in educational institutions—where tracking of student progress and instructor customization are often considered as desirable features. Subcategories of individual practice indicate whether the program includes games or tutorials. Games and game-like elements

are found most often in programs for younger students. Tutorials are often found in programs for self-motivated individuals wishing to learn or review basic music theory terminology in addition to aural skills. The final subcategory indicates the approximate target audience of the program as kindergarten to 6th grade, 7th to 12th grade, or college level students.

AVAILABLE EXERCISES

Interval exercises are the most common type of exercise found in the current generation of ear-training programs. Users are often given total control in selecting the intervals to be practiced as well as the response methods. Response methods can include a single mouse-click, playing on a MIDI keyboard, clicking notes of an on-screen keyboard, notating the pitches on an on-screen staff, or singing. Melodic intervals are listed on the form as ascending and descending intervals. This is done because a few programs do not allow for practice of descending intervals. Listings for harmonic intervals and compound intervals close out the interval section of the review form.

Chord identification exercises are also a common feature of many ear-training programs, although some programs are limited to the use of chords in root position. The form addresses this issue by specifying whether or not the program includes chord inversions. Separate listings are given for triads and seventh chords.

One issue that can frustrate students is the open voicing of seventh chords in some programs; the spacing in some instances places the outer voices more than two octaves apart. Many programs address this issue by allowing users to choose an option for open or closed spacing of chords or by allowing the user to specify the

range of the pitches to be used for the exercise. A blank space is provided for optional features such as custom chords which can be entered and labeled by the user. Other optional features may include extensive listings of jazz chords (9ths 11ths and 13ths), chord clusters, suspensions, or augmented sixth chords. A problem with the more advanced single-chord identification exercises can be their limited usefulness when there is no harmonic context. One example of this is the identification of an isolated German Augmented sixth chord, which is the enharmonic equivalent of, and therefore indistinguishable from, a V7 chord. Few programs precede their single-chord identification exercises with a tonal context.

Harmonic progression exercises are not as widespread as the previous two exercises but are available in nearly half of the programs reviewed. Most of the programs feature only basic diatonic progressions in major and minor keys. Some programs include augmented sixth chords and secondary dominants. A few programs feature extensive libraries of jazz progressions. Augmented sixth chords, indicated by +6 on the form, are a listed feature along with inversions. Secondary dominants are also listed, and space is left for optional features. These features may include instructor customization of progressions either by direct entry, by selecting from a menu of options, or by entering progression elements which are then recombined by the program. This latter method can sometimes produce poor voice-leading and unintended chord progressions. Some programs use simple progressions that sound like an academic harmony exercise, but other programs use excerpts from classical music or popular music—helping to create a connection between ear-training and music appreciation. None of the reviewed programs used actual recorded performances of musical excerpts, but some programs featured a

MIDI playback of an actual performance. The methods used for answering some progression exercises are rather tedious: The user selects a Roman numeral, an inversion symbol, and then clicks on the box representing the chosen chord. Some programs even allow for optional notation of the bass and soprano lines. While these methods may reinforce basic music theory concepts, they may also take away from the actual amount of time spent on aural practice. The one response method listed on the review form in this category is that of answering with a single-click of the mouse. Cadences or cadence formulas are a related category of exercise that sometimes feature a very quick multiple-choice response method. Very few of the reviewed programs employ a single-click answer method for harmonic progressions or cadence exercises. There is still much room for improvement in this type of ear-training exercise with more musical progressions and quicker response methods.

Melodic dictation exercises take many forms. Some programs include rhythm with the melody—although the user may not have to include the rhythm as part of the answer—while other programs merely play melodic patterns or pitch patterns that lack any rhythmic variation. There are two primary methods of creating melodies. In one method, melodies come with the program and are saved in libraries which the program can access as needed. This method often allows instructors to enter their own custom melodies. While this can be added work, it allows the computer program to become more integrated with the classroom work. In another method of melodic dictation, the user or instructor enters parameters such as melody length, range, size of largest leaps, and even rhythmic values into a dialog box; and the program generates an endless string of melodies. This “computer-generated” method of creating melodies offers ease of use and variety in melodies, but the

product often sounds more like a string of random intervals than a real melody. The response methods for this type of exercise can include complete notation, playback on an on-screen keyboard, MIDI playback, or mouse-clicks on an on-screen staff. A related form of melodic dictation is melodic error-detection. In one implementation of this type of exercise, the user views the notation, hears the melody played, then indicates the spot in the notation where there is an error.

Scale recognition is a common element of most ear-training programs. Usually the computer plays a scale and the user clicks on the name of proper scale, but sometimes the answer is given by notation. Major, minor, and modal scales are listed on the form. Space is provided for optional information about pentatonic, octatonic, whole tone, and various types of jazz scales. Some programs give the user an option to create customized scales or pitch sets, and many programs offer at least a modest tutorial explaining the different scales. A closely related exercise is that of scale degree recognition. In this type of exercise a tonic is established, a pitch follows, and the user indicates the scale degree of the pitch. The scale degree can be indicated either by solfege or by number. Another issue related to scales is the use of different temperaments for the ear-training exercises. While some programs are starting to include options for use of alternate tuning systems, the vast majority of programs only use equal-temperament.

Rhythmic dictation is not as widespread as the previous exercises, but it is being incorporated into more and more ear-training programs. One type of rhythmic dictation exercises, referred to as “hear/notate” on the form, has the computer play the rhythm and user notate the answer on the screen. The most common method of rhythmic dictation, referred to as “hear/tap” on the form, has the computer play

the rhythm and the user answer by clicking the mouse or tapping a key such as the space bar. There are at least two variations of this type of response method. The rhythm can be indicated when the user presses down on the key or when the user lets up on the key. A few programs use the first method and also record the length of time for which a note is held. In another type of rhythmic exercise, the computer shows the notation, and the user taps the answer. This method brings up a subtle point about some ear-training exercises; namely, that they tend to reinforce basic music theory reading and notational skills more than aural perception. While this type of exercise may be useful, it is not listed as a review category. Yet another method for rhythmic dictation exercises has the computer play the rhythm and the user respond by selecting from a number of boxes displaying different rhythmic patterns. The rhythmic patterns or “elements” are placed in the appropriate order to provide a quick method of notating the answer. This multiple-choice method reinforces the notation of answers (basic music theory) while still focusing on the listening part of the exercise.

Singing (or audio input of answers) is being incorporated into many programs—especially the newer titles. While this can be an impractical option for large school music labs where the singing would be distracting to other students, it can be a useful option for individual practice at home or in a dormitory. The level of feedback and number of different exercises varies from program to program. The most common exercises are pitch matching and the singing of simple intervals, melodies, and scales. Some programs feature an exercise in which a chord is played and the user sings one of the pitches. Most programs currently using a microphone for audio input are aimed at the analysis of vocal singing and are not

intended for use with acoustic instruments. The ability to use acoustic instruments to respond to questions would open the door for musical participation of the users without forcing them to sing or to learn keyboard skills in order to respond via MIDI. One program currently features a “hands off” mode where the program plays an example, waits, gives the answer, then plays another example. While there is no direct feedback given by this particular program, other programs do provide graphical feedback of the respondent’s intonation. As audio input response methods continue to develop, there is the potential that someday programs will offer a totally “hands free” approach to ear-training.

Addressing additional exercises or features, the last section allows for descriptions of exercises or features that may not fit into the above-mentioned categories of the review form. Occasionally these three lines are used for in-depth descriptions of features already mentioned or to provide optional comments about the program in general.

INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES

This section addresses the elements of record keeping and program customization as it applies to both the user and the instructor. There are three basic options for customizing or structuring exercises: 1) The user defines the settings; 2) The programmer defines the settings (as preset levels or parameters), or; 3) The instructor defines the settings.

User-defined settings are found in all ear-training programs to some extent—from simple volume and tempo control to choosing the intervals or chord progressions to be practiced. One method is to allow the user to define the setup

of each exercise such as the materials, the method of response, and the types of feedback provided by the computer. Another method, indicated by the word, “Levels” on the form, allows the user to choose from various preset levels. This arrangement is especially useful for individuals who are learning on their own and may not know where to start. The form lists two additional categories indicating whether a user can change settings for both the practice modes and any available test modes.

Instructor customization is only available in about twenty percent of the programs reviewed. Some programs have limited customization, while others allow so much room for customization that the instructor could become overwhelmed with work trying to create custom melodic and harmonic dictation exercises for various classes! Among the multitude of possible options, three are listed on the form. The first two options refer to whether the instructor can make custom tests or define various settings for different classes. The third option refers to whether the instructor can modify the scoring parameters that the program uses to determine whether a student passes a test or a level. Other options for instructor customization include keeping detailed records of each student, or the ability to create databases of student records to assist with the evaluation of student progress, as well as overall class progress.

Response options vary greatly from program to program. Single mouse-click identification is often the simplest and quickest response method—although many programs require multiple mouse-clicks for each answer. On-screen keyboards are a popular and flexible response method, and they are especially handy on a computer that is not hooked up to a MIDI keyboard. Some programs offer MIDI

input or allow the user to sing the answer into a microphone. Other programs offer on-screen notation which, depending on the program, can be a rather tedious method of response. In order to save time, some programs offer the useful features of automatically checking the answer and automatically skipping to the next question. Optional methods of response may include an on-screen guitar fret-board, the use of the computer keyboard as a keyboard instrument, or the selection of numbers representing different choices of a multiple-choice question.

User feedback is generally very limited in the current generation of ear-training programs. The user feedback most commonly seen is the positive reinforcement of correct responses with phrases like “Way to go!” accompanied by sounds such as clapping. This feedback is so common that there is not a category for it on the review form; in addition, most programs allow the accompanying sounds to be turned off. Some useful feedback can occur when the number of correct and incorrect answers are given, or when the responses are displayed as statistics—especially in a visual graph or in such a way that it creates a game-like atmosphere. Hints are few and usually limited to “Try again!”, but some programs offer more useful feedback, such as indicating whether a note was too high or too low when answering via MIDI. A number of programs allow the student to view the answer upon request. Some programs offer an analysis of the responses given by the user so that the user can discover potential weaknesses. Other programs go one step further and include the use of a diagnostic test that grades a user’s performance then suggests appropriate levels or settings for each exercise. An indirect, and as yet unmeasured, type of feedback can occur in the practice modes of some programs where the student can play along on a MIDI keyboard while an

exercise such as melodic dictation is being played. While this may in fact be a very useful exercise it is not utilized in many programs. One reason for this may be that the response cannot be readily analyzed and graded by the program. When sufficiently detailed records are kept and analyzed, it would be useful to know not only which questions a student answered incorrectly, but also what the student gave as the wrong answer so that patterns of incorrect answers can be established— and potentially corrected with targeted exercises.

Records and the tracking of student progress are often a consideration in classroom situations. This section of the form deals with what kinds of records are maintained, and the following section of the form deals with what can be done with the records. Some programs only maintain records for the current session, and all information is lost once the program is closed. Other programs save information about the number of correct answers as well as information about completed levels or tests. Many programs give a running total of the time spent using the program. Some programs list the individual times spent on each exercise, and a number of programs even list the day and time each exercise was completed. Optional information might include more detailed statistical data, or provisions for the instructor to combine records into large class lists to compare student scores.

Records can be saved in different locations and used for various purposes. The form lists a computer hard drive, a network, or a student disk as places where the records can be automatically saved. This brings up the related issue of how the records are saved. If students must manually save records, they will likely forget and become frustrated if the program crashes—causing them to lose their unsaved scores. Secure records may be important for a number of reasons: they are often

tied to the program in such a way that when the program opens, a user's records are called upon to determine which settings and tests the user can access; and, of course, they may determine a grade for the class. While a floppy disk is extremely convenient for students—allowing them to work in different labs or on different computers—they are not secure enough to be the only copy of the student's records. When student information on a floppy disk is lost or corrupted, some programs provide methods to restore the records from a back-up on a local hard drive or a network. Records can often be saved in a text format to be printed or e-mailed. Some programs allow records to be put into an instructor database and used to provide information about each student's performances. Future databases may be able to provide useful information not only to an instructor but also to the program itself—thereby allowing the program to customize itself to the perceived weaknesses of the user. Some programs allow records to be viewed in the form of a graph or chart.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND SETUP INFORMATION

This section of the form provides information about the minimum system requirements to run the software. The form lists the program size (when installed on the hard drive) and provides space that can be used to list additional information such as the amount of RAM required to run the program. The hardware section specifies whether a sound card, microphone, or MIDI keyboard are required to use the program. Space is provided for optional information such as the need for a CD-ROM drive or other peripherals. The software category provides information about whether additional software is required to run the program. Some Macintosh

programs require the use of Hypercard or QuickTime. Other programs require additional software for the instructor to enter custom exercises or to work with databases of student records. One program currently requires additional software to use a microphone for audio input of answers.

PRICING AND PRODUCT INFORMATION

This section begins by listing the approximate price of the software in U.S. dollars. The price is given for a single copy as well as a lab-pack, and information is provided regarding whether a site license is available. Optional information might include pricing for a student access disk at an institution with a site license. The form also indicates whether a downloadable demo of the software is available. Optional information might include whether a demo is available through the mail or whether a preview policy exists for music instructors. The webpage URL is given for the software company or the software distributor. Additional contact information includes an e-mail address, a phone number, and the company name and mailing address.

CHAPTER 3
DIRECTIONS FOR CAI DEVELOPMENT:
ISSUES REGARDING THE INTEGRATION OF EAR-TRAINING SOFTWARE
IN UNDERGRADUATE MUSIC PROGRAMS

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This chapter draws upon the author's personal experiences as computer lab monitor as well as the optional comments from instructors responding to the CAI survey. Because the survey stated that all respondent's names would be treated with anonymity, no citations shall be given for the commentary referred to below. Instructor comments will be paraphrased and are used primarily to give an indication of the types of problems encountered by music instructors currently using ear-training CAI.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

Michigan State University opened a twenty-station PowerMac ear-training lab in September 1997, that included eighteen Kurzweil PC88 MIDI keyboards. This lab and the undergraduate ear-training program were supervised by Dr. Bruce Taggart. Practica Musica (3.0 to 3.82) was used during the 1997-98 academic year, and MacGAMUT 3.8 was used during the 1998-99 academic year. The personal observations made below are based in large part on three semesters of work as a monitor in this lab. This work varied from four to eighteen hours per week, and included the observation of up to four sections of freshman ear-training classes.

SURVEY COMMENTS

Of the 209 undergraduate music instructors responding to the CAI survey, 106 provided optional commentary. Many professors provided two or three comments, raising the number to 176 comments. All but seven of the comments addressed a shortcoming or limitation of the CAI software. The 176 comments were arranged into the six broad categories shown below in Table 16. Issues pertaining to each of these categories will be discussed in detail, with the anonymous comments being combined with the author's personal observations.

TABLE 16 GENERAL CATEGORIES OF COMMENTS

Categories of Instructor Comments	n = 176	%
CAI usefulness	40	23%
Student usage	30	17%
Lab accessibility and platform availability	25	14%
Exercises and sound quality	35	20%
Scoring issues and general program bugs	24	14%
Course integration and CAI customization	22	13%

THE MOST COMMON COMMENTS

Interestingly, the three most commonly made comments did not refer to the ear-training software but rather mentioned instructor attitudes, student usage, and computer lab availability. The "Top Ten" comments are shown in Table 17 below.

TABLE 17 “TOP TEN” COMMENTS

“Top Ten” Comments	n = 81	%
Success depends on instructor attitudes	12	15%
Difficulty getting students to do required work	10	12%
Limited student access to computer labs	10	12%
Platform availability (needs windows version)	9	11%
General program bugginess	9	11%
Different learning methods among students	7	9%
CAI lacks more advanced exercises	7	9%
Lack of flexibility for customization of exercises	7	9%
Lost student scores (floppy disk malfunction)	5	6%
CAI needs better record-keeping ability	5	6%

CAI USEFULNESS

The single most frequently made comment, occurring twelve times out of 176, was that the effectiveness of CAI use depends on the attitudes and guidance of the instructor. Many respondents were referring to the fact that some instructors at their institution supported the integration of computers in music instruction, while other instructors were against the use of computers. Many of these comments also made reference to the necessity of familiarizing the students with the operations of the software and giving them suggestions for approaching the exercises. There were four comments that CAI use was not as effective as in-class work, three comments that it was not as effective as partner practice, and two comments that it was not as effective as human mentoring. Three comments mentioned that CAI use had been discontinued due to dissatisfaction with the software, three comments mentioned

unspecified limitations of existing software, and two comments stated that the initial enthusiasm of using computers wore off quickly. One comment mentioned that CAI was not cost-effective and another that CAI was promoted because of its technological implications rather than its proven pedagogical effectiveness. Of the seven comments that mentioned successes, two stated that the sight-singing and melodic dictation abilities of the students were greatly improved by the software. Two comments mentioned that the software saved class time from tedious drill and practice, and two comments mentioned increased student motivation and self-confidence.

TABLE 18 CAI USEFULNESS

CAI Usefulness	n = 40	%
Success depends on instructor attitudes	12	30%
Not as effective as classroom instruction	4	10%
Not as effective as partner practice	3	7.5%
Discontinued use of CAI due to dissatisfaction	3	7.5%
CAI very limited	3	7.5%
Not as effective as human mentoring	2	5%
Enthusiasm for software short-lived	2	5%
Saves class-time from tedious drills	2	5%
Motivation and confidence are much improved	2	5%
Improved sight-singing and dictation abilities	2	5%
Various comments	5	12.5%

STUDENT USAGE

Even among institutions that required CAI use as part of the grade, getting the students to spend time with the ear-training software was a major difficulty reported in ten of the comments. Three instructors using CAI as ungraded practice reported that students don't realize the helpfulness of the program, and two instructors mentioned that students simply do not use the CAI. Regarding different learning methods of individual students, four comments mentioned CAI does not work for some students, three comments mentioned CAI is a time-consuming hoop for some students, and two mentioned that CAI does not work well with computer-phobes.

TABLE 19 STUDENT USAGE

Student Usage	n = 30	%
Difficult to get the students to work with the CAI	10	33%
Different learning methods of students	7	23%
Time-consuming hoop for some students	3	10%
Student do levels but don't focus on learning	3	10%
Students do not realize the usefulness of CAI	3	10%
Students do not use the CAI	2	7%
Does not work well with computer-phobes	2	7%

LAB ACCESSIBILITY AND PLATFORM AVAILABILITY

One of the most frequently mentioned comments is that of the lack of computer lab accessibility for students to work on their ear-training assignments.

The limited hours of lab operation was the primary reason given, although some instructors also mentioned that it was inconvenient for the students to come to a music lab. The ear-training lab at Michigan State University was used for many sections of ear-training classes as well as other music technology classes. Students complained that this use of the lab limited their access; however, the author observed many hours when there were very few students using the lab or when students spent hours checking their e-mail and surfing the web. The issues of lab accessibility and platform availability are tied together for two reasons. PC (IBM-compatible) computers are becoming increasingly available—even replacing Macintosh computers as the predominant computer in many campus labs—and students are increasingly likely to have a PC of their own. This trend means that instructors are currently looking at IBM-compatible CAI as one way to help solve the accessibility problem.

TABLE 20 LAB ACCESSIBILITY AND PLATFORM AVAILABILITY

Lab accessibility and platform availability	n = 25	%
Limited access to computer lab(s)	10	40%
Limited number of computers	4	16%
Windows version of CAI needed	9	36%
Various comments	2	8%

EXERCISES AND SOUND QUALITY

Seven instructors commented that more advanced exercises, appropriate for the sophomore level or beyond, were lacking in some programs. In a similar

vein, three instructors commented that CAI worked better with simpler, less contextual exercises such as interval identification. Four instructors commented that exercises such as melodic dictation need to have quicker response options, and comments by students at MSU confirmed that one of the most time-consuming parts of CAI was the on-screen notation of melodic dictation exercises. Three survey comments referred to the poor quality and quantity of dictation melodies, and three comments stated that the difficulty between levels was too great in some exercises.

Blurring the distinction between exercises and sound quality, three instructors stated that the exercises lacked musicality. Two comments indicated that the quality of computer-generated sound was a weakness, and two comments referred to the difficulty of discerning multiple voices in harmonic dictation exercises despite the use of MIDI instruments. A related observation from the MSU computer lab regards the open spacing of isolated chords which can increase the difficulty of identifying the chord. Harmonic progressions that have a simultaneous attack of the voices and no independent volume control for each voice can make for dictations which are both unmusical and hard to hear as independent lines. Some instructors worked around these weaknesses by recording performances of harmonic progressions on a MIDI sequencer.

Regarding the types of exercises that should be included in CAI, two comments noted the lack of rhythmic exercises as a major weakness. One comment suggested the use of harmonic context for single chord identification, and another comment suggested the use of harmonic context for scale degree exercises. One instructor suggested a contextual approach to melodic dictation, and noted that most melodic dictation exercises force a linear approach to hearing

and notating the melody. Other comments noted the need for more student feedback as well as larger libraries of harmonic progressions.

TABLE 21 EXERCISES AND SOUND QUALITY

Exercises and Sound Quality	n = 35	%
CAI lacks more advanced exercises	7	20%
Exercises need quicker response methods	4	11%
Dictation melodies are too few and lack quality	3	8.5%
Difficulty between levels too great	3	8.5%
Simpler exercises (less contextual) work best	3	8.5%
Exercises lack musicality	3	8.5%
Sound quality (computer-generated) is lacking	2	6%
Multiple voices difficult to hear even with MIDI	2	6%
Rhythm exercises are lacking	2	6%
Various comments	6	17%

SCORING ISSUES AND GENERAL PROGRAM BUGS

Nine comments expressed frustration with unspecified bugginess of the programs. Five comments made specific reference to problems with records kept on a floppy disk, and five more referred to the need for better record-keeping ability in the programs. Three comments mentioned lack of easy access to the records and one comment mentioned a move towards using the program only for ungraded practice due to various frustration with records. One instructor noted that the scoring system of some exercises was very frustrating for the student because a single error at the end of a test would dramatically decrease the student's score and

force the student to practice again on material on which the student had no problems.

TABLE 22 SCORING ISSUES AND GENERAL PROGRAM BUGS

Scoring issues and general program bugs	n = 24	%
General program bugginess	9	38%
Lost student scores (floppy disk malfunction)	5	21%
CAI needs better record-keeping ability	5	21%
CAI lacks easy access to student records	3	12%
Various comments	2	8%

COURSE INTEGRATION AND CAI CUSTOMIZATION

Two primary methods were used for integrating CAI with classroom instruction: Either the instructor could customized the computer program to fit into the course, or the course could be built around the computer program. Many instructors observed that their approach to various aspects of ear-training often differed from the approach of the ear-training program. Although some instructors noted that customizable exercises allowed them to integrate their own material into the course, others complained that the program influenced both the materials covered as well as their ordering. Some features, such as the choice of a solfege system, could not be changed by the instructor. Seven comments referred to lack of flexibility for instructor customization, and three comments referred to lack of good accompanying textbooks. Two instructors mentioned that they employed different instructional models than the ones reflected in the design of most CAI

software. Two instructors mentioned that customization of the CAI was a time-consuming operation. Table 23 lists the comments regarding course integration and instructor customization.

TABLE 23 COURSE INTEGRATION AND CAI CUSTOMIZATION

Course integration and CAI customization	n = 22	%
CAI lacks flexibility for instructor customization	7	32%
CAI lacks good accompanying textbooks	3	14%
Instructors not utilizing CAI to its full potential	2	9%
Requires lots of time to customize CAI	2	9%
Custom exercises using MIDI sequencer	2	9%
CAI does not fit cognitive model for learning	2	9%
Various comments	4	18%

CONCLUSIONS

This study has focused on the current generation of ear-training software and its integration into undergraduate music instruction. Although numerous instructors reported success with various programs, there were many observations regarding weaknesses of the available software. The following list, based on the thirty software reviews and the 209 survey responses, identifies the aspects of CAI most in need of improvement.

1. More secure and detailed student records (scores) are needed.
2. More instructor customization options are needed to accommodate different teaching methods and approaches.
3. More useful feedback for the students is needed.
4. More advanced exercises are needed.
5. Quicker response methods are needed to keep the focus on aural skills.

There are other types of music software that contain ear-training exercises or that can be used for ear-training. These categories of software include music theory CAI, keyboard skills CAI, MIDI sequencers, notation software, and accompaniment software. CAI focusing on music theory writing skills or on keyboard skills often contains elementary ear-training exercises. MIDI sequencing software and notation software can also be used to create ear-training exercises. A number of instructors reported that they used a MIDI sequencer to create melodic or harmonic dictation exercises. One instructor reported having each student work at a computer with sequenced dictations during class periods. The students worked

at their own pace notating the answers on paper, and the instructor was free to walk around the room offering help where needed. A number of instructors also maintained Web Pages with downloadable music files for their classes. These files could be accessed by students and used with the appropriate sequencing or notation program to practice ear-training.

The development of accompaniment software also has great potential for ear-training. This type of software provides a “music minus one” approach and allows students to practice accompanied pieces without a human accompanist or orchestra. This type of software uses a microphone to detect what the student plays, and it can adjust to subtle tempo changes by the performer. As this type of software develops and becomes more widely available, its ear-training potential may increase. Students may someday be able to do their ear-training in practice rooms and use their own instruments to play the answers.

Ear-training CAI is still in an early stage of development, and more research needs to be done regarding its effectiveness. However, despite its present limitations, there are currently more than sixty ear-training CAI programs available for Macintosh and Windows computers. The distinction among different types of music programs continues to blur as many ear-training programs incorporate better notation and sequencing abilities as well as tutorials covering basic music theory. With the increasing availability of more powerful and less expensive computers, ear-training CAI will likely continue its development into an even more useful and flexible educational tool.

APPENDIX A

THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Dear List Subscriber,

This is a 4-MINUTE SURVEY of undergraduate music theory instructors.

PURPOSE--to evaluate the use of CAI (Computer-Assisted Instruction) in undergraduate Ear-Training during the 1998-99 academic year as part of a Master's Thesis in Music Theory.

YOUR CONSENT--you indicate your voluntary agreement to participate by completing and returning this questionnaire.

CONFIDENTIALITY--all results will be treated with strict confidence and the respondents' names along with their institutions will remain anonymous in any report of research findings.

FORMAT--You may checkmark (with a = or some other character) the answers that apply, or you may delete the answers that do not apply.

0. SAMPLE QUESTION?

===Yes SEND RESPONSE TO: spangle9@pilot.msu.edu

No

1. Name of Institution:

2. Approximate number of Undergraduate Music Majors?

1 to 19

20 to 49

50 to 99

100 to 199

200+

3. Which CAI Programs are used (more than one may apply)?

NONE--(PLEASE SEND RESPONSE TO:spangle9@pilot.msu.edu)

MacGAMUT

Practica Musica

OTHER (Please specify)

4. How do students access CAI Software (more than one may apply)?
In ONE computer lab
From MANY computer labs
Personal copies of CAI Software
Through a campus NETWORK
OTHER MEANS OF DISTRIBUTION (Please specify)
5. How many computers in labs have access to CAI Software?
NONE
1 to 9
10 to 19
20 to 29
30+
6. Are your lab computers connected to the internet?
YES
NO
Does not apply
7. How is CAI integrated (more than one may apply)?
PRACTICE--ONLY individual student practice
TIME--Tracking of time spent on CAI
TESTING--Students pass levels or complete exercises
LAB WORK--Students use CAI during part of a CLASS PERIOD
8. How is CAI work evaluated in the various classes of Freshman and Sophomore aural skills? (If classes or sections differ in grading policy please elaborate)
UNGRADED PRACTICE
EXTRA CREDIT
1 to 9% of the GRADE
10% to 19% of the GRADE
20% to 29% of the GRADE
30% to 39% of the GRADE
OTHER (Please specify)
9. How would you rate the CAI software (OPTIONAL)?
Excellent --Highly successful
Good --Moderately successful
Fair --Workable, slight flaws
Poor --Unworkable, major flaws
10. Do students seem to find the CAI helpful?
Yes
No
Indifferent

OPTIONAL COMMENTS: include any additional observations.
(shortcomings, problems, successes)

SEND YOUR RESPONSE TO: spangle9@pilot.msu.edu

APPENDIX B

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF 209 RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS	STATE/COUNTRY
Adams State College	Colorado
Albertson College	Idaho
Arizona State University	Arizona
Arkansas State University	Arkansas
Augusta State University	Georgia
Ball State University	Indiana
Baylor University	Texas
Belmont University	Tennessee
Bob Jones University	South Carolina
Bowling Green State University	Ohio
Bradley University	Illinois
Bucks County Community College	Pennsylvania
Butler University, Jordan College of Fine Arts	Indiana
California State Polytechnic University	California
California State University, Chico	California
California State University, Northridge	California
California State University, Sacramento	California
Calvin College	Michigan
Capital University Conservatory of Music	Ohio
Carleton College	Minnesota
Carthage College	Wisconsin
Casper College	Wyoming
Catawba College	North Carolina

Catholic University of America	District of Columbia
Central Michigan University	Michigan
Central Missouri State University	Missouri
Central Washington University	Washington
Chapman University	California
College of Marin	California
College of Notre Dame	California
College of Staten Island, CUNY	New York
Colorado College	Colorado
Community College of Southern Nevada	Nevada
Concordia University	Canada
Conservatory of Music, Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
Cornell College	Iowa
Crane School of Music, SUNY-Potsdam	New York
Crowder College	Missouri
Dana College	Nebraska
Davidson College	North Carolina
De Anza College	California
DePauw University	Indiana
Dickinson College	Pennsylvania
Dordt College	Iowa
Drake University	Iowa
Duquesne University School of Music	Pennsylvania
East Carolina University	North Carolina
Eastern Kentucky University	Kentucky
Eastern New Mexico University	New Mexico
Eastman School of Music	New York
Elmhurst College	Illinois

Elmira College	New York
Emory University	Georgia
Florida State University	Florida
Franciscan University of Steubenville	Ohio
Harding University	Arkansas
Heidelberg College	Ohio
Hillsdale College	Michigan
Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts	Hong Kong
Houston Baptist University	Texas
Hunter College	New York
Huntington College	Indiana
Idaho State University	Idaho
Illinois State University	Illinois
Indiana University	Indiana
James Cook University	Australia
James Madison University	Virginia
Kellogg Community College	Michigan
Kennesaw State University	Georgia
Kent State University	Ohio
Kenyon College	Ohio
Lake Forest College	Illinois
Lakehead University, Ontario	Canada
Lansing Community College	Michigan
Lawrence University Conservatory of Music	Wisconsin
Lee University	Tennessee
Louisiana College, Alexandria	Louisiana
Louisiana State University	Louisiana
Loyola Marymount University	California

Luther College	Iowa
Lynchburg College	Virginia
Macalester College	Minnesota
Mansfield University	Pennsylvania
Maranathe Baptist Bible College	Wisconsin
Mary Washington College	Virginia
McGill University	Canada
McPherson College	Kansas
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Newfoundland
Michigan State University	Michigan
Mississippi Valley State University	Mississippi
Montclair State University	New Jersey
Morehead State University	Minnesota
Morris Brown College	Georgia
Mount Union College	Ohio
Mount Vernon Nazarene College	Ohio
New England Conservatory	Massachusetts
Northern Arizona University	Arizona
Northern Kentucky University	Kentucky
Northern Michigan University	Michigan
Northwestern University	Illinois
Oberlin College Conservatory of Music	Ohio
Ohio State University	Ohio
Ohio University	Ohio
Ohlone College	California
Oklahoma Baptist University	Oklahoma
Oklahoma Christian University	Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma

Pima College, The Center for the Arts	Arizona
Plymouth State College	New Hampshire
Prairie Bible College	Canada
Purdue University, West Lafayette	Indiana
Rhodes College	Tennessee
Rice University	Texas
Ricks College	Idaho
Roanoke College	Virginia
Roosevelt University, Chicago Musical College	Illinois
Rutgers The State University, New Brunswick	New Jersey
Saint Mary's College	Indiana
Salisbury State University	Maryland
San Jose State University	California
Seattle Pacific University	Washington
Shepherd College	West Virginia
Siena Heights University	Michigan
Silver Lake College	Wisconsin
Simpson College	Iowa
Skidmore College	New York
Southern Oregon University	Oregon
Southern University, New Orleans	Louisiana
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma
Southwestern University	Texas
Spring Arbor College	Michigan
St. Cloud State University	Minnesota
St. John's University, College of St. Benedict	Minnesota
St. Louis University	Missouri
St. Mary's College of Maryland	Maryland

SUNY, Fredonia	New York
Susquehanna University	Pennsylvania
Temple University, Esther Boyer College	Pennsylvania
Towson University	Maryland
Tulane University	Louisiana
Universite' de Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)	France
University of Alabama, Birmingham	Alabama
University of Alabama, Huntsville	Alabama
University of Alaska Anchorage, Department of Music	Alaska
University of Arizona	Arizona
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	Arkansas
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Arkansas
University of British Columbia	Canada
University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)	California
University of Central Florida	Florida
University of Central Arkansas	Arkansas
University of Cincinnati	Ohio
University of Colorado, Boulder	Colorado
University of Dayton	Ohio
University of Florida, Gainesville	Florida
University of Hamburg, Institute of Musicology	Germany
University of Houston, Moores School of Music	Texas
University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana	Illinois
University of Iowa	Iowa
University of Kansas	Kansas
University of Kentucky	Kentucky
University of Maine, Augusta	Maine
University of Manitoba	Canada

University of Massachusetts, Amherst	Massachusetts
University of Massachusetts, Lowell	Massachusetts
University of Miami School of Music	Florida
University of Michigan	Michigan
University of Minnesota	Minnesota
University of Missouri, Columbia	Missouri
University of Nebraska, Omaha	Nebraska
University of North Carolina, Greensboro	North Carolina
University of North Carolina, Pembroke	North Carolina
University of North Dakota	North Dakota
University of North Texas	Texas
University of Oklahoma	Oklahoma
University of Oregon	Oregon
University of Oslo, Norway	Norway
University of Osnabrueck, Germany	Germany
University of Richmond	Virginia
University of Rio Grande	Ohio
University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	Tennessee
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	Tennessee
University of Tennessee, Martin	Tennessee
University of Texas, Arlington	Texas
University of Texas, Austin	Texas
University of Texas, San Antonio	Texas
University of the Pacific, Conservatory of Music	California
University of Utah, Salt Lake City	Utah
University of Victoria	Canada
University of Washington	Washington
University of Western Ontario	Canada

University of Wisconsin, La Crosse	Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin, Madison	Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin, W.C.	Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin, Whitewater	Wisconsin
Valley City State University	North Dakota
Vanderbilt University	Tennessee
Virginia Tech	Virginia
Wartburg College	Iowa
West Chester University	Pennsylvania
West Virginia University	West Virginia
Western Baptist College	Oregon
Wichita State University	Kansas
Wilfrid Laurier University	Canada
William Rainey Harper College	Illinois
Wingate University	North Carolina
Winthrop University	South Carolina
Yavapai College	Arizona
York University, Toronto	Canada

APPENDIX C

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES

CMS = The 1830 institutions listed in the 1997-98 CMS Directory.
Survey = The 209 total responses to the Survey.
MG list = The 70 responses from MacGAMUT list.

Geographic Regions (n=70 represents a subset of n=209)	CMS n=1830	Survey n=209	MG list n=70
Canada	60	10	4
Alabama	67	2	1
Alaska	2	1	N/A
Arizona	16	5	0
Arkansas	21	5	2
California	168	13	6
Colorado	23	3	2
Connecticut	22	0	0
Delaware	4	0	0
District of Columbia	7	1	N/A
Florida	56	4	1
Georgia	52	4	2
Hawaii	11	0	0
Idaho	9	3	1
Illinois	86	8	3
Indiana	36	7	2
Iowa	43	7	2
Kansas	37	3	1

Kentucky	33	3	2
Louisiana	21	4	0
Maine	12	1	N/A
Maryland	30	3	1
Massachusetts	51	3	0
Michigan	52	10	2
Minnesota	41	6	3
Mississippi	24	1	N/A
Missouri	41	4	3
Montana	9	0	0
Nebraska	21	2	1
Nevada	3	1	N/A
New Hampshire	9	1	N/A
New Jersey	31	2	1
New Mexico	11	1	N/A
New York	102	7	2
North Carolina	65	6	1
North Dakota	9	2	1
Ohio	59	14	6
Oklahoma	30	5	3
Oregon	27	3	2
Pennsylvania	80	7	2
Puerto Rico	4	1	N/A
Rhode Island	7	0	0
South Carolina	26	2	0
South Dakota	11	0	0
Tennessee	41	7	2
Texas	99	9	1

Utah	9	1	N/A
Vermont	10	0	0
Virginia	39	6	2
Washington	33	3	1
West Virginia	18	2	0
Wisconsin	45	8	3
Wyoming	7	1	N/A
Hong Kong		1	0
Australia		1	0
Newfoundland		1	0
France		1	0
Germany		2	0
Norway		1	0

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF PROGRAMS USED IN RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

CAI used in Responding Institutions	Platform	# of Schools
Audio Challenger (In-house CAI)	NeXT	1
Auralia 2.0	Win	5
Aural Skills Trainer (ECS media)	Mac/Win	1
Benward Eartraining: A Technique for Listening	Mac	13
C.A.T. (Curriculum for Aural Training)	Mac	4
Claire A Personal Music Coach (discontinued)	Mac	7
Computerkolleg Musik Ear-Training	Win	1
CUSTOM "UNPUBLISHED" CAI	Various	20
Das Ohr (discontinued)	Atari	1
Dolphin Don's Music School	Win	1
EarTraining 2.5 (Lars Peters)	Mac	2
ETDrill	Win	3
Explorations (mostly written theory)	Mac	5
Guido	DOS	1
Harmonic Idioms	Mac	1
Hearing Harmony (In-house CAI)	Mac	1
Hearing Tonal Harmony	Mac	1
HearMaster	Mac/Win	1
Joseph Bloom Ear Training (discontinued)	DOS	1
Listen	Mac/Win	9
MacGAMUT	Mac	121
MiBAC Music Lessons	Mac/Win	10
Music Lab Melody	Mac/Win	13

Music Lab Harmony	Win	1
Music Theory Tutor	Mac	2
Musique (ECS Media)	Mac/Win	1
NoteWell	Mac	1
Play it by Ear	Win	1
Practica Musica	Mac	92
teoría	Win	2
The Music Kit (written theory)	Mac	3
Tim Smith's 4-part Dictation (Hypercard 2.2)	Mac	2
Well-tempered Ear	Mac	2

APPENDIX E

THIRTY-THREE PROGRAMS NOT REVIEWED

A Musical Tutorial (1999)

AudioChallenger (NeXT program by Anthony Holland)

Aural (1994, Atari program by Mark Grimshaw)

BigEars (Web-based Java program)

CAETS (1996)

CALMA (Upcoming program)

Chordtrainer (1996, Kjetil Eide)

Curriculum for Aural Training (1994, Hypercard)

Ear Challenger (ECS media)

EARTEST (1995)

Ear Trainer (1989, by Lawrence Gallagher)

Ear Training: A Technique for Listening (1995)

ET drills (1996, Quicktime drills)

E-Train (1997, Free DOS melody game by Victor Grauer)

GUIDO 2.1 (1989)

Halves/Not Halves (1998)

Hearing Tonal Harmony (Upcoming program)

Ike's Ear Tuner 1.1 (1998, Jason Stracner)

Just Intonation Ear Trainer (1996, Hypercard)

Listen!-A Music Skills Program (ECS media)

Melodic Ear (May 1999, NEW freeware)

Music Ace (1996, Award-winning children's program)

NoteWell (Upcoming program)

Patterns in Pitch (ECS media)

Play it by Ear (ca.1995, now owned by Alfred Publishing)

Rhythm Ace (ca.1995, now owned by Alfred Publishing)

Rhythmicity Advanced (ca.1995)

Rhythmicity Basic (ca.1995)

Super Ear Challenger (ECS media)

Take Note (1997)

Toon Up (ECS media)

Tune-it II (ECS media)

WinOye (Now teoría)

APPENDIX F

THE SOFTWARE REVIEW FORM

A copy of the two-page review form begins on the next page. The review form is discussed in the second chapter, and page nineteen contains a detailed legend for reading the review form.

----(Software Title) REVIEW----					
VERSION:					
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:					
PLATFORM - O/S:					
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:					
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----(Software Title) REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:			
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size:		
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:			
E-MAIL / PHONE:			
COMPANY INFO:			

APPENDIX G

REVIEWS OF THIRTY EAR-TRAINING CAI PROGRAMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THIRTY PROGRAM REVIEWS

Mac = Macintosh platform
Win = Windows platform
Records = Scorekeeping component

Mac	Win	Records	Reviewed Software	Page Number
	W		Anvil Studio MIDI sequencer/ear-trainer	67
	W	R	Aural Skills Trainer	69
	W	R	Auralia	71
	W		Chord ID	73
	W	R	Computerkolleg Musik	75
	W		Dolphin Don's Music School	77
	W	R	Ear Trainer	79
	W	R	EarMaster School	81
	W		Earobics	83
	W		Earpower	85
M			Eartraining 2.6.1	87
	W		ETDrill	89
	W		Fanfare	91
M			Four-Part Dictation 5.1	93
M		R	Harmonic Hearing I & II	95
M	W	R	Harmonic Progressions	97
	W	R	HearMaster	99
M	W	R	Inner Hearing I & II	101
M			Listen	103

M		R	MacGAMUT	105
M	W	R	MiBAC	107
M	W		Musianship Basics	109
	W	R	Music Lab Harmony	111
M	W	R	Music Lab Melody	113
	W		PET (Personal Ear Trainer)	115
	W		Pitch ID	117
M		R	Practica Musica	119
	W	R	teoría	121
	W		The Music Box	123
	W	R	Thought Sauce Ear Training Method	125

----Anvil Studio--Ear-training Accessory REVIEW----				
VERSION:	1999.03.02 [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	May 2, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Volume Control of Bass	
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Rhythm not evaluated	
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	See/Play
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Anvil Studio is a freeware MIDI sequencer with optional accessories (such as ear-training) that can be purchased separately.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	Parameters for Melody and Chord exercises			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----Anvil Studio–Ear-training Accessory REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (100 mHz Pentium with 16 MB of RAM)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size:1.2 MB		Disk Space: 1.9 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$19		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.anvilstudio.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	support@anvilstudio.com		
COMPANY INFO:	Willow Software, P.O. Box 60122		
	Shoreline, WA 98160-0122		

----Aural Skills Trainer REVIEW----					
VERSION:	1.82 (1998) [Demo copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 18, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1/95, Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:					
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----Aural Skills Trainer REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	% scores for first, last, and best sessions.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Used to see first, last and high scores in each category.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	IBM 486, Windows 3.1; or Macintosh System 6.0.7		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size:187 K		Disk Space: 715 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$99		Network: \$500
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License: \$700
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.ecsmedia.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	sales@ecsmedia.com		1-800-832-4965
COMPANY INFO:	ECS (Electronic Courseware Systems, Inc.)		
	1210 Lancaster Drive, Champaign, IL 61821		

----Auralia 2.0 REVIEW----					
VERSION:	2.0.4 (1998) [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 24, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Jazz and Cluster Chords		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Jazz Progressions		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Answer by Notation		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Jazz Scales, Whole Tone	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Rhythm-element ID	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	Chords, Melodies, Scales	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	26 exercises including Rhythm Styles, Meter Recognition,				
	Interval Comparison, Cadences, Tuning, and many				
	Singing exercises.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	Password protected user records.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Password-protected administration option including				
	the ability to create tests and track class scores.				

----Auralia 2.0 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	IBM 486, 66 mHz or better required for microphone input		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 3.2 MB		Disk Space: 6.5 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$149		Student Copy: \$49
	Lab-pack: 5 for \$395		Site License: \$995
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.risingsoftware.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	rising@risingsoftware.com		US toll free: 888-667-7839
COMPANY INFO:	Rising Software, 31 Elmhurst Road, Blackburn,		
	Victoria, Australia 3130		

----Chord ID REVIEW----				
VERSION:	1997 [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	May 2, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions			
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	20 levels	
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated			
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Chord progressions are 8 bars long—one chord per bar.			
	Features libraries of progressions in a “pop” style.			
	Users compare their response with the correct answer.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----Chord ID REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 293 K		Disk Space: 1.3 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$14.95		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.musicstudy.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	htrythal@yahoo.com		
COMPANY INFO:	Dr. Gil Trythall, KBA Software, 41 West Main St.		
	Morgantown, WV 26505		

----Computerkolleg Musik REVIEW----				
VERSION:	(1999) [Full German Copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	May 10, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Music Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Jazz Chords	
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Cadence Patterns	
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Pop, Classical, 12-Tone	
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Pentatonic, Blues
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Rhythm Elements
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Includes tonality exercises and Jazz cadences as well as			
	many written theory exercises.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----Computerkolleg Musik REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Number of sessions worked and the age of the user.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size:872K		Disk Space: 52 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
	CD-ROM Drive		
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$ N/A		English release late 1999
	Lab-pack: X for \$ N/A		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.schott-music.com/ckm.htm		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	eamdc@eamdc.com		1-610-648-0506
COMPANY INFO:	Schott Music Corp. NY, c/o European American Music		
	Distribution Corp. Po Box 850, Valley Forge, PA 19482		

----Dolphin Don's Music School REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.0 (1998) [Full Copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	May 10, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1/95/98/NT				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Many other fun music theory games. A wonderful game for children. Features the talking voice of Dolphin Don.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----Dolphin Don's Music School REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Levels of achievement.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph

----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 3.1 with 8 MB of RAM		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 1 MB		Disk Space: 5.2 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			

----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$49		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.dolphindon.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	ddon@dolphindon.com		1-256-721-2537
COMPANY INFO:	Don Bowyer, Dolphin Don's Music School		
	5041 Galaxy Way #212, Huntsville AL 35816		

----Eartrainer REVIEW----				
VERSION:	(1997) [Full Copy reviewed on Windows 3.1]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	May 6, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	DOS (Windows 3.1/95/98)			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions			
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated			
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	User cannot specify direction of intervals to practice			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----Eartrainer REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen-Notation	Screen-Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI-Input	Singing	Arrow Keys or Letter Keys
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	% correct and average response time for each interval.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	DOS 5.0 or higher, 640K of RAM		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 168 K		Disk Space: 172 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI-Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$9.95		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.ilovemusic.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	ear@ilovemusic.com		1-415-665-8933
COMPANY INFO:	Forest Hill Music, 25 Balceta Ave,		
	San Francisco, CA 94127		

----EarMasterSchool REVIEW----					
VERSION:	2.5 (1998) [Demo Copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 21, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1/95/98/NT				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Custom Chords		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Custom Scales	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Error Detection	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:					
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Detailed class records via computer network with				
	password protection.				

----EarMasterSchool 2.5 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Dates, times worked, levels completed, percentage scores.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Saved to floppy disk.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 3.1 (IBM 486)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 1.4 MB		Disk Space: 3.3 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$118		
	Lab-pack: 5 for \$355		Site License: \$770
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.miditec.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	info@miditec.com		(+45) 43-6464-49
COMPANY INFO:	MidiTec		
	Vegavaenget 26, DK - 2620 Albertslund, Denmark		

----Earobics REVIEW----				
VERSION:	1.5 (1998) [Demo Copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	April 17, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		9 ^{ths} , 11 ^{ths} , Suspensions	
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open/Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated			
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Whole Tone, Pentatonic
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	See/Tap
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Single-click chord inversion identification exercises.			
	Quick and simple screen notation entry method.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	Saving and loading of custom user profiles (settings).			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----Earobics REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	User-defined profiles of settings		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 882 K		Disk Space: 2.7 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$69		Sliding Price Scale
	Lab-pack: 10 for \$500		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.cope.dk		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	info@cope.dk		(+45) 3312-0747
COMPANY INFO:	Cope Media		
	Nørre Søgade 25c, DK-1370 København K, Denmark		

----EarPower 3.0 REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.0 (1999) [Demo copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 20, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1/95/98/NT				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Customizable Chords		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Customizable Melodies		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Customizable Rhythms	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	Melodies, Chords	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Rhythm exercises also include the option of notating the				
	answer by clicking on "rhythmic unit" boxes.				
	Microphone input can be used to respond to all exercises.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup		Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	User can save custom configurations and exercises.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests		Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----EarPower 3.0 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	Guitar Fret-board
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	IBM 386, Windows 3.1 (486 or better recommended)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 478 K		Disk Space: 813 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$25		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.earpower.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	sheep13@aol.com		1-800-2424-775 x 14915
COMPANY INFO:	Fast and Soft		Author: Nick Baciu
	402 Onderdonk Ave. #1R, Ridgewood, NY 11385		

----Eartraining 2.6.1 REVIEW----					
VERSION:	2.6.1 (1998) [Demo reviewed on PowerMac, OS 8]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	March 14, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Suspensions		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open/Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Custom Scales	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Pitch Practice: exercises absolute pitch by playing				
	random notes--an alternate form of interval exercise.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	Offers flexible user-defined exercises and settings.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----Eartraining 2.6.1 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen-Notation	Screen-Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI-Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic-Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels-Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Macintosh System 7.1.3 to OS 8		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 554 K		RAM: 400 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:	OMS 2.0 or higher required to use MIDI		
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$20		Shareware
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License: \$130
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://members.aol.com/LarsPeters/		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	LarsPeters@aol.com		
COMPANY INFO:	Lars Peters		
	Leibnizstrasse 9, 22089 Hamburg, Germany		

----ETDrill REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.0 (1999) [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 10, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT (DOS version also available)				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Volume control--bass voice		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open/Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Borrowed Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Rhythm not evaluated		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Pitch Patterns--user indicates solfege, scale degrees, or				
	answers via MIDI to melodies without rhythm.				
	Melodic dictations are answered exclusively via MIDI.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	Volume control for each voice in harmonic progressions.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----ETDrill REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen-Notation	Screen-Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	Solfege or Scale Degree #
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 544K		Disk Space: 800 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$50		Schools-sliding price scale
	Lab-pack: 11 for \$440		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo (free)		Mail order demo: \$5
WEBPAGE:	http://theory.music.indiana.edu/etdrill/		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	etdrill@indiana.edu		
COMPANY INFO:	Indiana University		
	Project Directors: Eric Isaacson and Gary Wittlich		

----Fanfare REVIEW----					
VERSION:	1.1 (1997) [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 23, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1/95/NT				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Keyboard Range		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open/Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Cadences		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Whole Tone	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Tuning exercise and general music reading exercises.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Instructor has sole access to the password-protected				
	student records.				

----Fanfare REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Text document of Names, Dates, Exercises, % Correct.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Accessed with a password (by the instructor)		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 3.1 (IBM 386 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 2.7 MB		Hard Drive: 4.5 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$99		Student Price: \$79
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.stardock.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	sales@stardock.com		1-734-762-0687
COMPANY INFO:	Stardock Systems, Inc. 17292 Farmington Road		
	Livonia, MI 48152 (Author: Jerry Wyrick)		

----Four-Part Dictation 5.1 REVIEW----					
VERSION:	5.1 (1990) [Full Copy reviewed on PowerMac, O/S 7.5.3]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 18, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Altered Dominants		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		5-note Melodies		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Each line of the harmonic dictations can be answered				
	individually and used as melodic dictation practice.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	Test mode requires full version of Hypercard 2.2				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Instructor can enter progressions and obtain scores				
	(shown as a percentage) of student tests.				

----Four-Part Dictation 5.1 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Percentage scored on tests.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Viewed by instructor only.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Macintosh System 6.0.3		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 430 K		
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:	Hypercard 2.2 for scores (Hypercard Player 2.2)		
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$		Freeware
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.jan.ucc.nau.edu/~tas3/courseindex.html		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	tim.smith@nau.edu		
COMPANY INFO:	Dr. Timothy Simth, 3353 S. Carol Dr.		
	Flagstaff, AZ. 86001		

----Harmonic Hearing I & II REVIEW----					
VERSION:	Units I & II (1999) [Demo reviewed on PowerMac, OS 8]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 11, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Included in the Melodies	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:					
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----Harmonic Hearing I & II REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Class, Name, Dates, Minutes, and Scores are indicated		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Sorted by categories such as student name or class.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Macintosh System 6.0.3		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 662 K		Disk Space: 1.1 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:	Requires OMS for sound		
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$55		Units I & II sold separately
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.musicalhearing.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	scott@musicalhearing.com		1-508-643-9122
COMPANY INFO:	Musical Hearing, 6 Shepard Street		
	Plainville, MA 02762		

----Harmonic Progressions REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.0 (1999) [Demo copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	May 7, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1/95/98/NT, Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Embellishing 6/4 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Cadence patterns, and recognition of notated harmonic				
	progressions. Features a summary (after each exercise)				
	of the number of times each chord type was missed.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----Harmonic Progressions REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	First, Last and Best scores for each type of exercise.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	IBM 486, Windows 3.1; Macintosh System 6.0.3		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 495 K		Disk Space: 1.5 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$200		Network: \$1000
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License: \$1400
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.ecsmedia.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	sales@ecsmedia.com		1-800-832-4965
COMPANY INFO:	ECS (Electronic Courseware Systems, Inc.)		
	1210 Lancaster Drive, Champaign, IL 61821		

----HearMaster REVIEW----				
VERSION:	2.0 (1997) [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	April 17, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98, Macintosh, Atari			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7-12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Custom Chord Entry	
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open-/Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Short Custom Melodies	
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Custom Scales, Jazz
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Extensive user manual suggesting uses and approaches.			
	Use of MIDI notes as “remote” controllers for exercises.			
	Can analyze any chord played on the MIDI keyboard.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	Extensive customizable settings can be saved.			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	
	No separate instructor access, but an instructor can			
	create and load custom lessons or exercises.			

----HearMaster REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Questions Attempted, # of Repeats, Percentage Correct		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Saved as individual text files to Hard Drive or Floppy.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95; or Macintosh Plus, System 6.0.4 or higher		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 1.2 MB		Disk Space: 1.6 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: MSRP \$99		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.emagic.de		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	info@emagic.com		
COMPANY INFO:	Emagic Soft- und Hardware GmbH,		
	Halstenbeker Weg 96, D-25462 Rellingen, Germany		

----Inner Hearing I & II REVIEW----					
VERSION:	Units I & II (1999) [Demos reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 11, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98, Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		230 different melodies		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Included in the Melodies	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Unit I contains 130 folk melodies; Unit II contains				
	100 melodies of Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven.				
	Quick method of screen notation to answer each phrase.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	User can choose dictation of rhythm, melody, or both.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----Inner Hearing I & II REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Class, Name, Dates, Minutes, and Scores are indicated		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Sorted by categories such as student name or class		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better); Macintosh O/S 6.0.3		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 815 K		Disk Space: 978 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:	Mac requires OMS for sound		
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$55		Units I & II sold separately
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.musicalhearing.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	scott@musicalhearing.com		1-508-643-9122
COMPANY INFO:	Musical Hearing, 6 Shepard Street		
	Plainville, MA 02762		

----Listen REVIEW----					
VERSION:	2.4 (1998) [Demo reviewed on PowerMac, OS 8]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	March 11, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Macintosh (System 6 to OS 8)				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		9 th , 11 th , and 13 th chords		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Setting for "beat the timer" mode where a specified number of seconds are allowed in which to input each answer before the program skips to the next question.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	MIDI notes can be used to replay or skip questions.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----Listen REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	Screen Guitar
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Mac Classic or higher (System 6 or above)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 800 K		RAM: 500 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$99		
	Lab-pack: 5 for \$249		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.imaja.com/listen/index.html		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	software@imaja.com		1-510-526-4621
COMPANY INFO:	Listen, P.O. Box 6386		
	Albany, CA 94706		

----MacGAMUT REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.81 (1998) [Full copy evaluated on PowerMac, OS 8]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	March 14, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Macintosh (System 7 or higher)				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open/Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Borrowed Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		MIDI entry of answers		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Octatonic, Pentatonic	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Includes exercises for written music theory.				
	Music reading / keyboard drill where students sight-read				
	notated pitches by playing them on a MIDI keyboard.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	Students can choose exercise materials in practice mode.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Separate instructor disk enables the ordering of units and the entry of custom melodic and harmonic exercises.				

----MacGAMUT REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Dates and Minutes worked.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Macintosh System 7 or higher,		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 471 K		RAM: 1250 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
	1.44 floppy drive		
SOFTWARE:	QuickTime recommended if MIDI is not available.		
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$35		
	Lab-pack: 5 for \$140		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		Also available via mail
WEBPAGE:	http://www.macgamut.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	info@macgamut.com		1-800-305-8731
COMPANY INFO:	MacGAMUT Music Software International		
	98 Brevoort Road, Columbus, OH, 43124		

----MiBAC 3.0 REVIEW----				
VERSION:	3.0 (1996) [Full copy reviewed on PowerMac, OS 8]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	April 23, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Macintosh System 7 or higher, (or Windows 3.1/95/NT)			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions			
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated			
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Jazz Scales
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Features many exercises pertaining to written music			
	theory and keyboard playing skills. Detailed records			
	include a breakdown of the types of incorrect answers.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	MIDI shortcut keys are available.			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----MiBAC 3.0 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Percentages and types of questions answered incorrectly.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Manually saved to Hard Drive or Floppy Disk.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Macintosh System 7 or higher		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 2.2 MB		Disk Space: 4.4 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:	QuickTime recommended if MIDI is not available.		
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$123		(IBM version 1.2: \$99)
	Lab-pack: X for \$447		Site License: \$999
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.mibac.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	info@mibac.com		1-507-654-5851
COMPANY INFO:	MiBAC Music Software, P.O. BOX 486		
	Northfield, MN 55057		

----Musicianship Basics REVIEW----				
VERSION:	Windows 1.0.3 [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	March 22, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1 /95/98 , Macintosh			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Tutorials	K - 6	7-12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		All chords are arpeggiated	
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Multiple-choice response	
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Whole Tone, Pentatonic
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Multiple-choice response
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Many useful theory and keyboard drills.			
	Interval practice does not include minor intervals.			
	Rhythm tapping available in Macintosh version.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	Very simple and consistent interface for young users.			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----Musicianship Basics REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	Multiple-choice
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 3.1 or Macintosh System 6.03		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 5.4 MB		
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
	<i>Uses internal speaker or headphones.</i>		
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$44		
	Lab-pack: 50 for \$97		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	www.dragnet.com.au/~donovan/mb/music.html		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	greglewis@nexus.edu.au		1-800-023-069
COMPANY INFO:	New Horizons		
	P.O. Box 658, Armidale, NSW 2350 Australia		

----Music Lab–Harmony REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.1 (1999) [Student copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 12, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1 /95/98/NT				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		MIDI Entry of Chords		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	MIDI Entry of Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated				
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Features written theory exercises and 20 graded levels for each type of exercise.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	Student can adjust size of on-screen notation.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Instructor can set up classes and access class records.				
	Set up MIDI patches for a class, backup student records.				

----Music Lab--Harmony REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Class averages for quizzes and practice time.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Saved to lab computers via LAN.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	IBM 486 or better		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 1.2 MB		Disk Space: 2 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$49		
	Lab-pack: X for \$199		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	www.musicwareinc.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	sales@musicwareinc.com		1-800-99PIANO
COMPANY INFO:	Musicware, 8654 154 th Avenue, NE		
	Redmond, WA 98052		

----Music Lab–Melody REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.0 (1999) [Student copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	March 14, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1 /95/98/NT, Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Response: Rhythm/Melody		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal		
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	See/Play	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	Melodies	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Interval exercises are implemented by playing a tonic chord followed by the interval. The answer is given by clicking on the solfege syllables for the interval.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	Student can adjust size of on-screen notation.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Instructor can set up classes and access class records.				
	Set up MIDI patches for a class, backup student records.				

----Music Lab–Melody REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	Solfege “Keyboard”
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Class averages for quizzes and practice time.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Saved to lab computers via LAN.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 3.1 (IBM 386 or higher)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 775 K		Disk Space: 1.4 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
	MIDI keyboard is not used for responding to questions		
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$49		
	Lab-pack: X for \$199		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	www.musicwareinc.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	sales@musicwareinc.com		1-800-99PIANO
COMPANY INFO:	Musicware, 8654 154 th Avenue, NE		
	Redmond, WA 98052		

----PET (Personal Ear Trainer) REVIEW----				
VERSION:	1.04 (1998) [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	April 12, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		9 ^{ths} , 11 ^{ths} , and Suspensions	
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Respond via screen piano	
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Jazz Scales
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Rhythmic Elements Entry
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Features a "Hands-Free" mode that plays a question,			
	pauses, shows the answer, then proceeds to next question.			
	Brief music tutorials termed "Show me..." are provided.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	User can create and save custom setting profiles.			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----PET (Personal Ear Trainer) REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	"Hands-Free" Mode
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	User-defined custom setup of practice sessions.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Used to automatically launch customized user settings.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 975 K		Disk Space: 1.7 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$50		Sliding Price Scale
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.janasoftware.co.uk		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	info@janasoftware.co.uk		
COMPANY INFO:	Jana Software, 31 Hall Cliffe Crescent		
	Horbury, Wakefield, WF4 6DG United Kingdom		

----Pitch ID REVIEW----				
VERSION:	1998 [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	May 2, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions			
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated			
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	<i>User hears a pitch then responds using the on-screen keyboard. If correct, the pitch is repeated and a new one played. Uses pitches from major or minor scales.</i>			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	<i>User selects the key and the scale degrees to practice.</i>			
	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----Pitch ID REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 294 K		Disk Space: 1.2 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$14.95		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.musicstudy.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	htrythal@yahoo.com		
COMPANY INFO:	Dr. Gil Trythall, KBA Software, 41 West Main St.		
	Morgantown, WV 26505		

----Practica Musica 3.92 REVIEW----					
VERSION:	3.92 (1999) [Full Copy reviewed using Macintosh OS 8]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 26, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Macintosh				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K - 6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open/Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords	Custom Progressions		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Custom Melodies		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Pentatonic	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	See/Play	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Many sight-reading exercises and other theory exercises.				
	Comes with an extensive printed music theory manual				
	which suggests learning approaches.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Instructor can enter custom exercises.				

----Practica Musica 3.92 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	First use, Last use, and total minutes logged.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Viewed as the start-up screen when program is launched.		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Mac Plus or better, System 6.0.7 or higher		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size:1.2 MB		Disk Space: 4.5 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:	Songworks (notation program) to create custom exercises.		
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$99		Student Disk: \$15
	Lab-pack: 4 for \$140		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.ars-nova.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	info@ars-nova.com		1-800-445-4866
COMPANY INFO:	Ars Nova Software, Box 637, Kirkland, WA 98083-0637		
	Developer: Jeffrey Evans		

----teoría REVIEW----					
VERSION:	1.3.4 (1997) [full version reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	April 11, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions		Augmented Sixth Chords		
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Rhythm not evaluated		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Gregorian modes	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap		
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Extensive tutorials included with the program cover				
	intervals, scales, and chords. Also features many				
	exercises which focus on written theory.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	User can load custom user-defined presets.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		
	Extensive record tracking abilities—although there is no				
	separate instructor access with password protection.				

----teoría REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	Date, Time, Minutes, # of Questions Answered, Score		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Records can be deleted by any user		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 841 K		Disk space: 1.6 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$32		
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.teoria.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	teoria@teoria.com		
COMPANY INFO:	José Rodríguez Alvira, Cond Monte Sur, 190 Ave Hostos,		
	Apt. B-342, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00918-4236		

----The Music Box 2.6 –A Personal Ear Trainer REVIEW----				
VERSION:	2.6 (1999) [Full copy reviewed on Windows 95]			
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9			
REVIEW DATE:	February 07, 1999			
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 95/98/NT			
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions	
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress	
	Games	Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12 College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----				
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions			
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing	
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords		
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants	
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Quick response method	
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm	
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Whole tone, Pentatonic
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Hear/Write on Paper
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch-Matching		Intervals	
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	Simulates classroom testing by giving melodic, rhythmic, interval, and chord dictation exercises which are written down on paper then compared with the screen notation.			
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----				
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes
	Other: Mouse-click answering of melodic dictations.			
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters	

----The Music Box 2.6 REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive / Network / Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 95 (IBM 486 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 632 K		Disk Space: 800 K
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$26		Shareware
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://tscnet.com/pages/carner		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	carner@tscnet.com		
COMPANY INFO:	Carner Enterprises, 13298 Rocky Ridge Road		
	Silverdale, WA 98383		

----ThoughtSauce Eartraining REVIEW----					
VERSION:	1.0 (1999) [Full Copy reviewed on Windows 95]				
REVIEWER:	Douglas Spangler http://www.msu.edu/user/spangle9				
REVIEW DATE:	May 10, 1999				
PLATFORM - O/S:	Windows 3.1/95				
INTENDED USES:	Individual Practice		Educational Institutions		
	User-directed Practice		Tracking of User Progress		
	Games	Music Tutorials	K-6	7 - 12	College
----AVAILABLE EXERCISES----					
INTERVALS:	Ascending	Descending	Harmonic	Compound	
CHORD IDENTIFICATION:	Triads with Inversions				
	7 th Chords with Inversions		Open /Closed Spacing		
HARMONIC PROGRESSIONS:	Inversions	+6 Chords			
	Single-click Response		Secondary Dominants		
MELODIES:	Computer-generated		Melody Comparison		
	Libraries of Melodies		Melodies Include Rhythm		
SCALES:	Major	Minor	Modal	Whole-tone, Chromatic	
RHYTHMS:	Hear/Notate		Hear/Tap	Hear/Compare	
SINGING (AUDIO IN):	Pitch Matching		Intervals		
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES OR FEATURES:	More than 800 different lessons or topics. There are singing exercises, but there is no microphone input.				
----INSTRUCTIONAL ISSUES----					
USER-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Exercise Setup	Levels	Practice	Test Modes	
	User must “sign in” if recordkeeping is desired.				
INSTRUCTOR-DEFINED SETTINGS:	Custom Tests	Settings	Scoring Parameters		

----ThoughtSauce Eartraining REVIEW CONTINUED----			
RESPONSE OPTIONS:	Screen Notation	Screen Keyboard	Mouse-click I.D.
	MIDI Input	Singing	Numbers Keys /Letter Keys
	Auto-checking of Answers		Auto-skip to next Question
USER FEEDBACK:	Diagnostic Testing		Statistics of Responses
	# of Correct and Incorrect Responses		Hints
RECORDS KEPT FOR:	Current Session Only		# of Correct Answers
	Total Times	Individual Times	Levels Passed
	User must "sign in" if recordkeeping is desired.		
RECORDS CAN BE:	Auto-saved to: Hard Drive /Network /Student Disk		
	Printed	E-mailed	Backed-up Restored
	Viewed in a Database		Viewed as a Graph
	Viewed for all exercises or by individual exercise		
----SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS and SETUP INFORMATION----			
SYSTEM MINIMUM:	Windows 3.1, (IBM 386 or better)		
PROGRAM SPECS:	Program Size: 420K		Disk Space: 3 MB
HARDWARE:	Soundcard	Microphone	MIDI Keyboard (Optional)
SOFTWARE:			
----PRICING and PRODUCT INFORMATION----			
APPROXIMATE COST (in US \$):	Single-User Copy: \$79		Release set for late 1999
	Lab-pack: X for \$		Site License Available
DEMO:	Downloadable Demo		
WEBPAGE:	http://www.thoughtsauce.com		
E-MAIL / PHONE:	open-ear@thoughtsauce.com		
COMPANY INFO:	ThoughtSauce.com (Begun in 1998 on the WWW)		