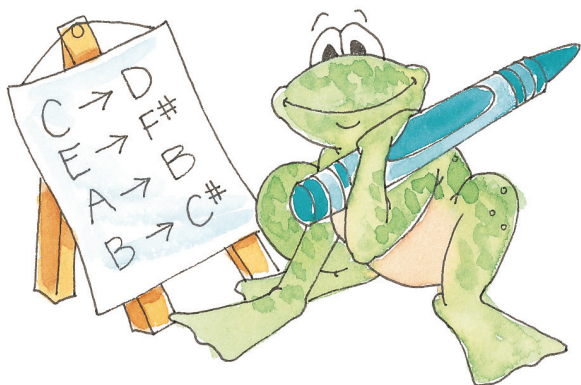
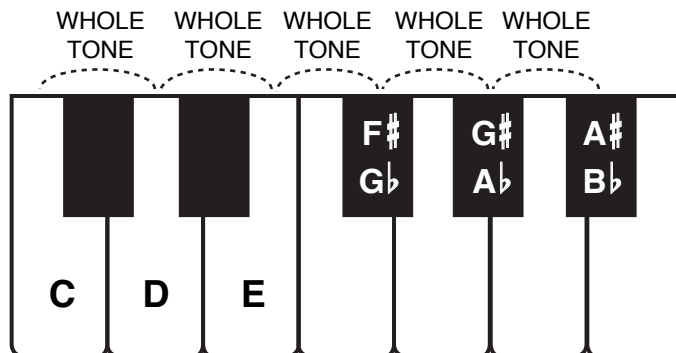


Writing Whole Tones

A **WHOLE TONE** is equal to 2 semitones.
Skip one key... black or white.



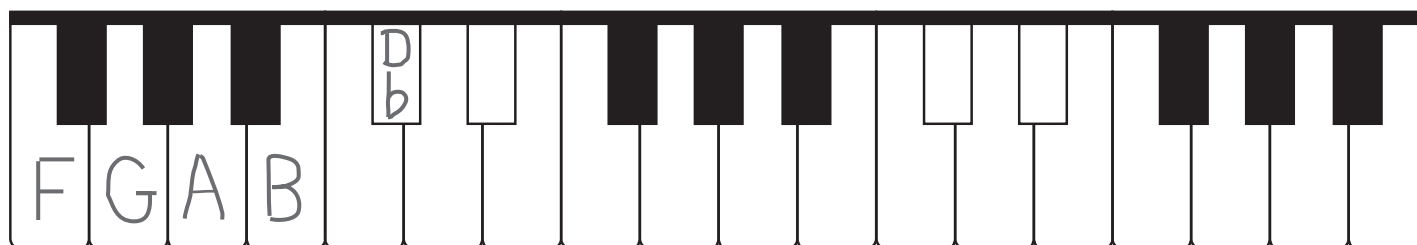
WHOLE TONES • ONE KEY BETWEEN



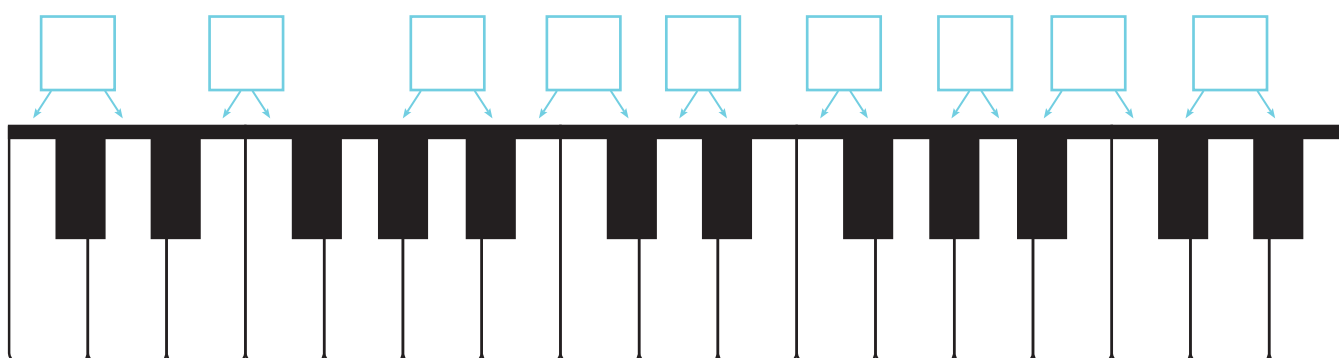
1. Write the names on the keys, continuing up the keyboard in **WHOLE TONES**.
Use **SHARPS** for the black keys.



2. Write the names on the keys, continuing up the keyboard in **WHOLE TONES**.
Use **FLATS** for the black keys.



3. In the following squares write $\frac{1}{2}$ for each **SEMITONE** and 1 for each **WHOLE TONE** indicated by the arrows.



General Exercises

Look at the melody below and answer the questions that follow:

The musical notation shows a melody in 3/4 time across two staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a decrescendo leading to a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The melody consists of various note values including crotchets, quavers, and minims.

1. Time Names and Values:

- What is the time value of the shortest note? _____
- What is the time value of the longest note? _____
- Which bar has no crotchets? _____
- Which bar has only quavers? _____

2. Note Names

- Name the highest note. _____
- Name the lowest note. _____
- Can you identify the note that occurs most often? _____
- What note does the piece end on? _____

3. Time Signatures

- What does the 3 in $\frac{3}{4}$ mean? _____
- What does the 4 in $\frac{3}{4}$ mean? _____

4. Rhythms

- How many times does the rhythm $\downarrow \downarrow$ occur? _____
- Complete this sentence:
Bar 2 has the same rhythm as bar _____

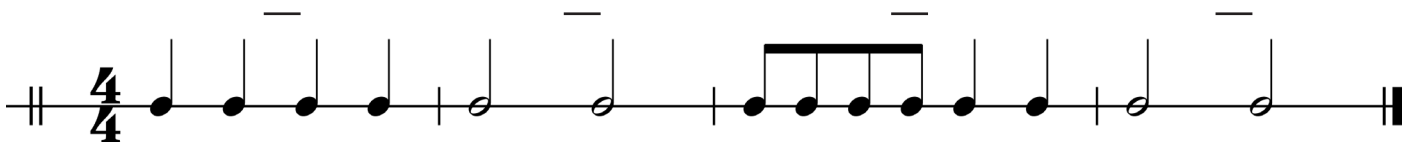
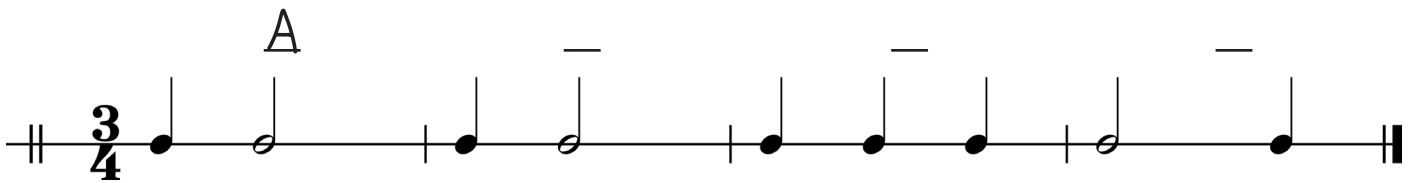
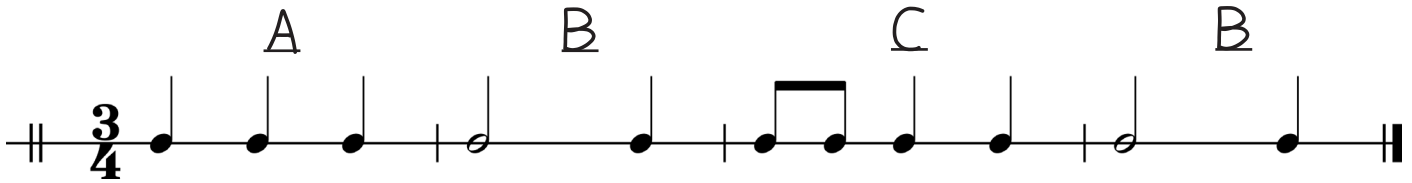
5. Dynamics

- Which of the following describes the dynamics of the piece?
 a) Getting louder
 b) Getting softer
 c) Starting soft, getting louder then finishing softly
 d) Starting loud and getting gradually softer

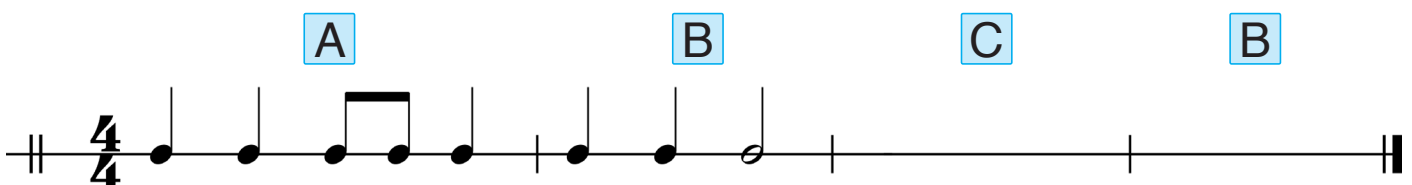
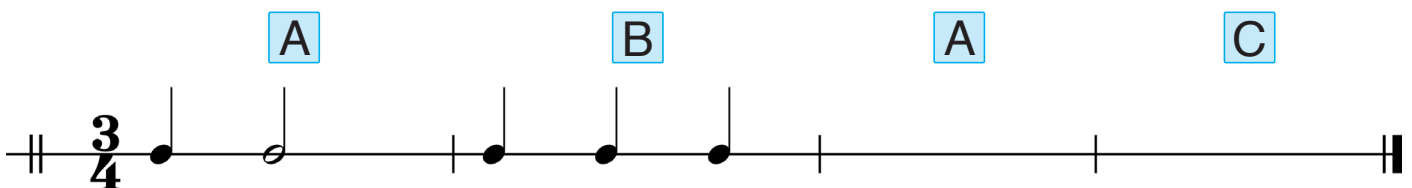
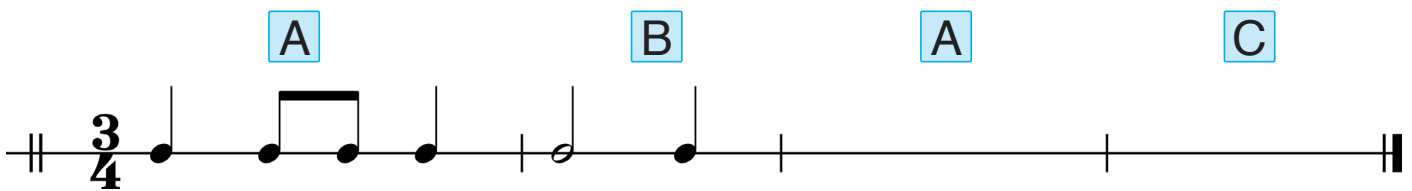
Composing an Answering Rhythm

4 bar rhythms usually use a 2 bar question and a 2 bar answer. Each bar is given a letter name so repeated rhythms can be indicated by the same letter name like: ABAC; ABBC; ABCB; this shows the patterns of repetition and contrast.

1. Give each rhythm pattern a letter name as in example A:



2. Answer the 2 bar rhythm patterns using the letter names indicated:



Degrees of the Scale

Degrees of the scale are the successive notes that make up the scale. We number them in the same way we number intervals, but in this case it is the number of the note as it ascends the scale; like this:

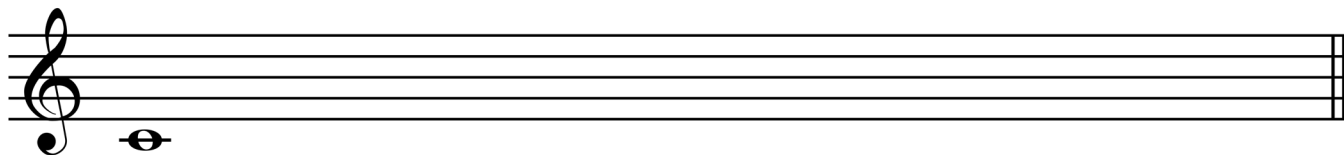
SCALE OF C MAJOR



1. Fill in the note names for the following degrees of the C Major Scale:

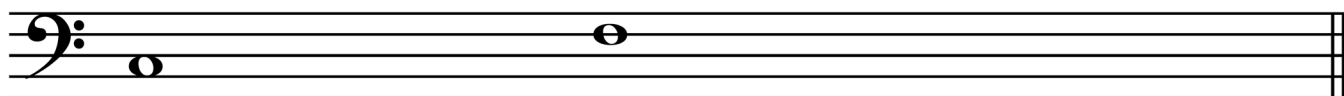
Scale Degree	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	1st
Note Name	C							

2. Finish writing the C Major Scale on the treble clef staff below, then fill in the boxes:



Note Name:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	E	<input type="text"/>	G	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>
Scale Degree:	1st	2nd	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6th	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. Finish writing the C Major Scale on the bass clef staff below, then fill in the boxes:



Note Name:	C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Scale Degree:	<input type="text"/>	2nd	3rd	<input type="text"/>	5th	<input type="text"/>	7th	<input type="text"/>