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Study Guide



Unit 1 Rhythm



5-Minute FYI

Time Signature

6 beats in each measure
8 eighth note gets 1 beat

In  time, the  is often felt as the pulse, with two large beats per measure.


Notes	Rests	Counts
		1 count
		2 counts
		3 counts
		6 counts




Clap and count aloud.

   |   |   |  ||

count: 1 - 2 - 3 4 - 5 - 6 1 - 2 3 4 - 5 - 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6


Eighth Note Triplets

- ✓ When three notes are grouped together with an italic “3” above or below the notes, the group is called a **triplet**.
- ✓ The three notes of an eighth-note triplet group equal one quarter note or two eighth notes.
- ✓ A triplet is similar to playing three eighth notes in  meter at a fast tempo.

 =  = 

count: 1 - trip - let 1 & 1

Clap and count aloud.

   |   |  |  ||

count: 1 & 2 - trip - let 1 & 2 - trip - let 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

Study Guide

Unit 3 Major Scales



5-Minute FYI

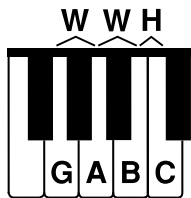
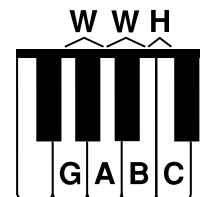
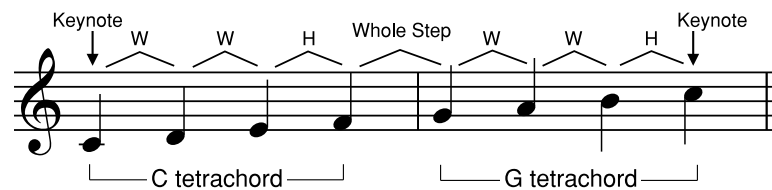
A **tetrachord** is a series of four notes having a pattern of *whole step, whole step, half step*.

The **major scale** is made up of two tetrachords joined by a whole step. Each scale begins and ends on a note of the same name as the scale, called the **keynote**.

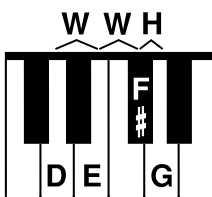
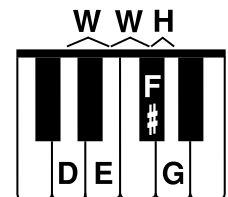
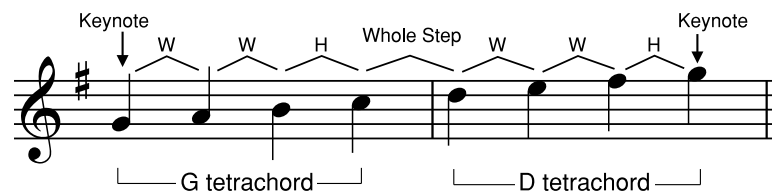
Any major scale can be formed by following this sequence of whole and half steps:
W W H W W W H.



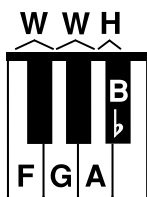
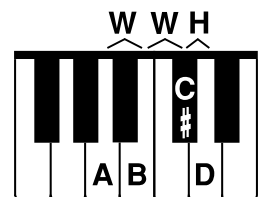
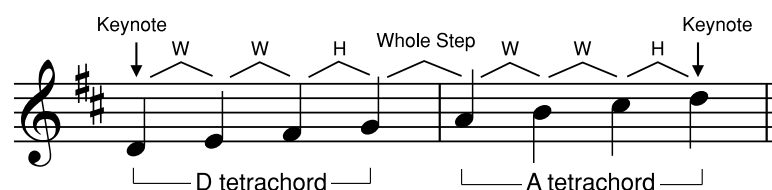
C Major Scale



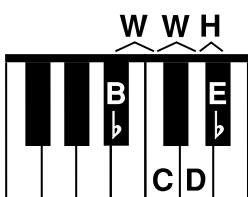
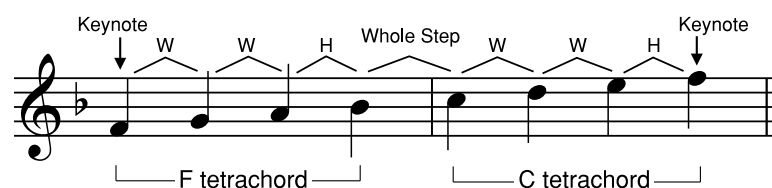
G Major Scale



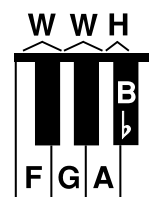
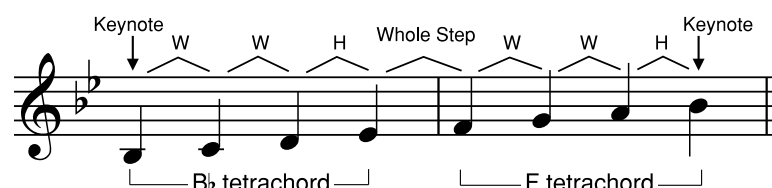
D Major Scale



F Major Scale



Bb Major Scale





5-Minute Daily Workout No. 5







Write the definition for each Italian term.

1. **forte** _____
2. **adagio** _____
3. **cresc.** _____
4. **allegro** _____
5. **rit.** _____
6. **mezzo forte** _____
7. **piano** _____
8. **moderato** _____



Extra Credit

The terms and symbols below frequently appear in music. Find as many of them as possible in pieces you are studying. Place a check on the blank line before each term or symbol that you find.

- _____ **Accent sign** () — placed over or under a note that gets special emphasis; play that note louder.
- _____ **Coda** — an added ending.
- _____ **Coda sign** () — indication to proceed to coda.
- _____ **D. C. al Coda** — repeat from the beginning to  , then skip to Coda.
- _____ **Legato**  — play smoothly and connected, indicated by a curved line over or under notes.
- _____ **Octave sign** (8va) — play eight scale tones (one octave) higher when the sign is above the notes; eight scale tones lower when the sign is below the notes.
- _____ **Pesante** — heavy, with emphasis.
- _____ **Sforzando** () — with a strong accent.
- _____ **Simile** — continue in the same manner.
- _____ **Slur** — curved line over or under notes on different lines or spaces.
Slurs mean to play *legato*.
- _____ **Staccato** () — play short or detached, indicated by dots over or under notes.
- _____ **Subito** (*sub.*) — suddenly.



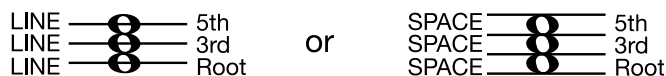
Study Guide

Unit 6 Major Triads



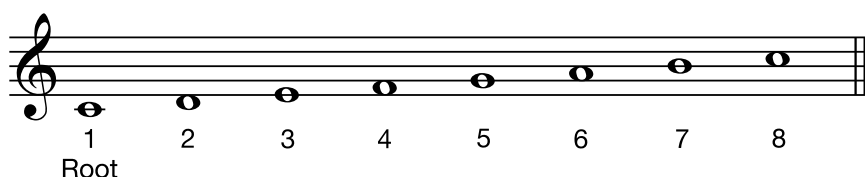
5-Minute FYI

A **triad** is a three-note chord consisting of a root, 3rd and 5th. The **root** is the note from which the triad gets its name. Triads in **root position** (with the root at the bottom) always look like this:

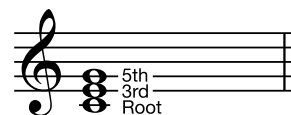


Major triads can be built from notes 1, 3, 5 of the major scale.

C Major Scale



C Triad

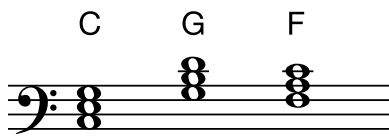


Groups of Triads

An easy way to remember triads is to arrange them into groups.

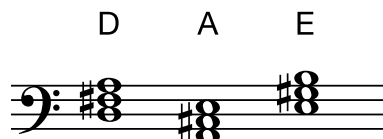
Group 1: C, G, F Major

These major triads contain a **white key-white key-white key**.



Group 2: D, A, E Major

These major triads contain a **white key-black key-white key**.



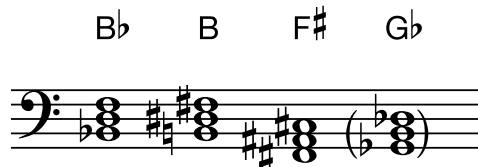
Group 3: D \flat , A \flat , E \flat Major

These major triads contain a **black key-white key-black key**.



Group 4: B \flat , B, F \sharp (G \flat) Major

These major triads each have different white-key and black-key patterns.





5-Minute Daily Workout No. 1

1. Circle scale degrees 1, 4, and 5 of the C major scale.



2. Using whole notes, draw a major root position triad on scale degrees 1, 4, and 5 of the C major scale.



3. The I chord (tonic) in C major is _____ major.
4. The IV chord (subdominant) in C major is _____ major.
5. The V chord (dominant) in C major is _____ major.

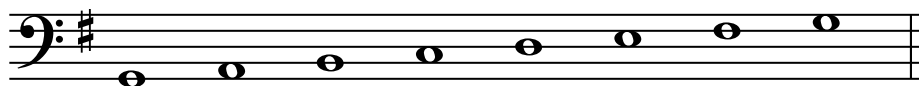


5-Minute Daily Workout No. 2

1. Circle scale degrees 1, 4, and 5 of the G major scale.



2. Using whole notes, draw a major root position triad on scale degrees 1, 4, and 5 of the G major scale.



3. The I chord (tonic) in G major is _____ major.
4. The IV chord (subdominant) in G major is _____ major.
5. The V chord (dominant) in G major is _____ major.

**Extra
Credit**

Quiz

1. Write the counts below each rhythm pattern. Then clap and count aloud.



count:



count:

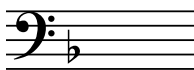
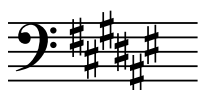
2. Write H under each half step and W under each whole step.



3. Circle the incorrect note in the B-flat major scale.



4. Name each major key.



Key of ____ major Key of ____ major Key of ____ major Key of ____ major

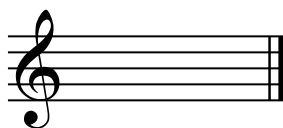
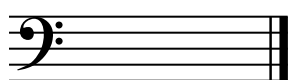
5. Circle the dynamic signs that mean to play loud or very loud.

p *f* *mp* *ff*

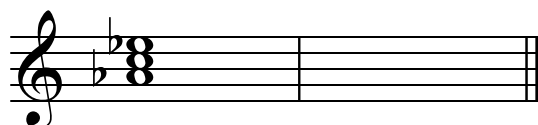
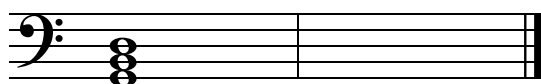
6. Using whole notes, draw the major triads in root position.

A major

F major



7. Using whole notes, draw the root position triads in first inversion.



8. Write the letter names of the primary triads in F major.

I - ____ major

IV - ____ major

V - ____ major