

# LESSON ONE

## Terms and Signs

**dynamics** *symbols or terms that indicate loud or soft*

***mp* (mezzo piano)** *medium soft*

***mf* (mezzo forte)** *medium loud*

## Harmonic and Melodic Intervals

An **interval** is the distance between two notes. When counting intervals, the first note is number **1**. Then count up all lines and spaces until you get to the second note and count that too.

Intervals can be broken (*melodic*) when only one note is played at a time, as in a melody. Intervals can also be solid (*harmonic*), when both notes are played at the same time.

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. It is divided into four sections. The first section shows a melodic interval of a third, with the first note on the first line (G4) and the second note on the second space (B4), with the number '2' between them. The second section shows a harmonic interval of a third, with two notes on the first line (G4) and the second space (B4). The third section shows a melodic interval of a fifth, with the first note on the first line (G4) and the second note on the fifth line (D5), with the numbers '2', '3', and '4' between them. The fourth section shows a harmonic interval of a fifth, with two notes on the first line (G4) and the fifth line (D5).

melodic 3rd                      harmonic 3rd                      melodic 5th                      harmonic 5th

Fill in the correct interval type and size for the examples below. Put either melodic or harmonic on the first line and the size of the interval on the second line. The first one has been done as an example.

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. It contains four examples of intervals. The first is a harmonic interval of a fourth (C4 and F4), with the text 'harmonic 4th' written below it. The second is a melodic interval of a second (C4 and D4). The third is a melodic interval of a third (C4 and E4). The fourth is a harmonic interval of a fifth (C4 and G4). Below the staff are four sets of dashed lines for writing the answers.

harmonic 4th                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes on the Grand Staff

Name the notes. The first one has been done for you.

E    —    —    —    —    —    —    —

## Scales and I Chords

The example below shows a C major scale. There are no flats or sharps in this key. Notice that a chord has been written above the first note of the scale. Under the chord, there is a I. The I is a special kind of number called a Roman numeral. I means the number one and is written below the first note of the scale.

I

- Write a chord above the first note of the scale just like the example.
- Under the chord, write I.

## Fill in the Blanks

The \_\_\_\_\_ tell you how loud or soft to play.

\_\_\_\_\_ means medium soft.

\_\_\_\_\_ means medium loud.

# LESSON TWO

## Terms and Signs

**legato**                      *smooth and connected*

**staccato**                         *detached, not connected*

## Rests

                      A whole rest takes up the whole measure in 3/4 or 4/4 time.

                      A half rest gets 2 counts. It looks like a little “hat”.

                      A quarter rest gets 1 count.

*Draw a whole rest.*

*Draw a half rest.*

*Draw a quarter rest.*

## Time Signatures

The numbers at the beginning of a piece are called a time signature

The *top number* of a time signature tells you how many counts there are in each measure.

The *bottom number* tells you what kind of a note gets one count. In 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time, a quarter note gets one count.

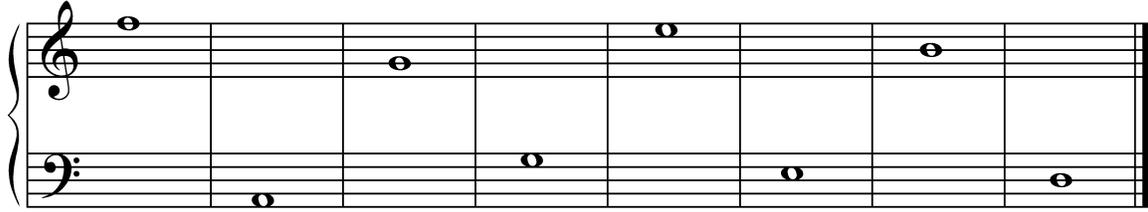
 There are **2** counts in each measure.

 There are **3** counts in each measure.

 There are **4** counts in each measure.

## Notes on the Grand Staff

Name the notes.



\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing a I Chord

- Write a chord above the first note of the scale.
- Under the chord write **I**.



## Rhythm and Counting

Write in the counting. The first measure has been done for you.

Be sure to write each count *exactly* under the correct notes.



## Fill in the Blanks

\_\_\_\_\_ means medium loud.

\_\_\_\_\_ means medium soft.

\_\_\_\_\_ means smooth and connected

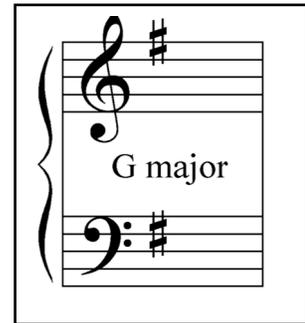
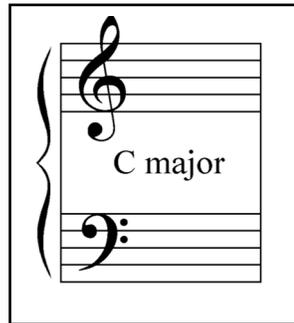
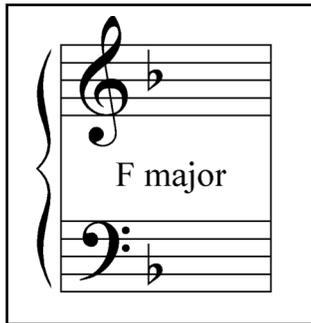
\_\_\_\_\_ means detached, not connected.

# LESSON THREE

## Key Signatures

A key signature tells you which key the music is written in. It also tells you whether you need to play any notes with sharps (#) or flats (b).

*Here are three key signatures to learn.*



- The key of F major has 1 flat.
- The key of C major has no sharps or flats
- The key of G major has 1 sharp.

*Fill in the blanks.*

The name of the flat in F major is \_\_\_\_.

The name of the sharp in G major is \_\_\_\_.

## Matching

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ interval       | a. they tell you how loud or soft to play    |
| ___ piano          | b. loud                                      |
| ___ staccato       | c. the distance between two notes.           |
| ___ time signature | d. detached, not connected                   |
| ___ key signature  | e. smooth and connected                      |
| ___ forte          | f. soft                                      |
| ___ legato         | g. it tells you how many counts in a measure |
| ___ dynamics       | h. it tells you which key the music is in.   |

## Intervals

Melodic intervals				Harmonic intervals			
2nd	3rd	4th	5th	2nd	3rd	4th	5th

Name these melodic intervals				Name these harmonic intervals			
_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _

## Notes on the Grand Staff

*Name the notes.*

_ _    _ _    _ _    _ _    _ _    _ _    _ _    _ _

## Five-Finger Patterns

You should be learning how to play major and minor five-finger patterns.

The five-finger pattern for C major has all white keys.

*Which one of these five-finger patterns also has all white keys?*

\_ D major      \_ F major      \_ G major

## Fill in the Blanks

The key of \_\_\_ major has no sharps or flats.

The key of \_\_\_ major has one sharp.

The key of \_\_\_ major has one flat.

# LESSON FOUR

## Terms and Signs

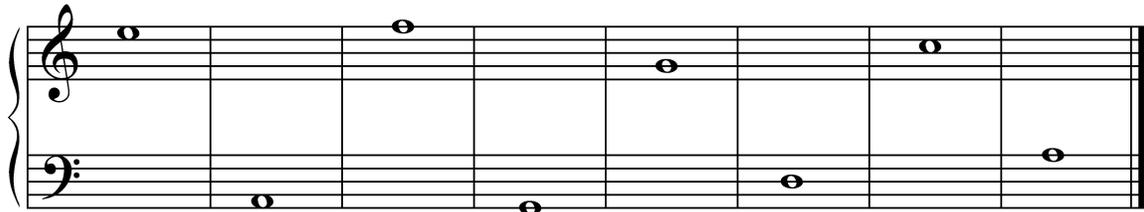
**Slur** a curved line that means to play legato

**Tie** a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch; hold for full value of both notes



## Notes on the Grand Staff

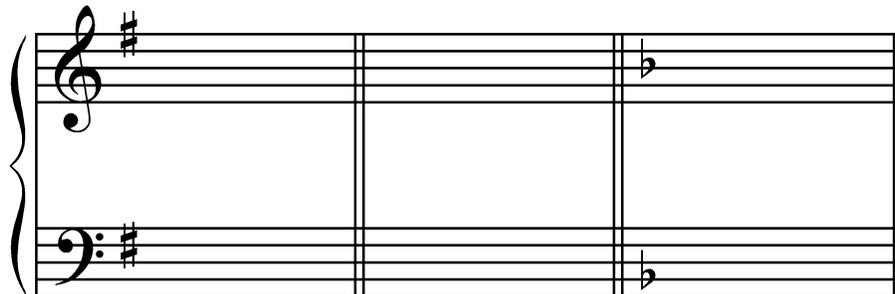
*Name the notes.*



\_\_\_\_\_

## Key Signatures

*Name each key signature.*

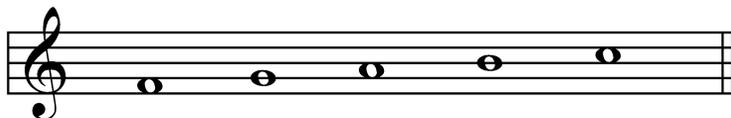


- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ___ C major | ___ C major | ___ C major |
| ___ F major | ___ F major | ___ F major |
| ___ G major | ___ G major | ___ G major |

## Five-Finger Patterns

The five-finger pattern of F major has a note that needs a flat.

1. Play the F major five-finger pattern to find out which note needs the flat.
2. Write the flat in *front* of the correct note.

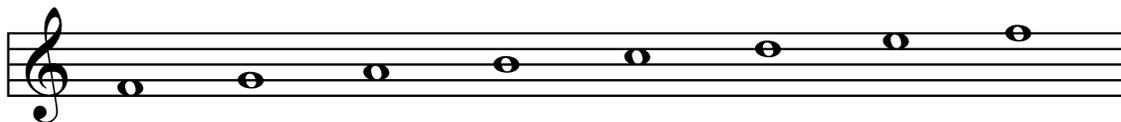


## Scales

The F major scale below is not correct.

It needs the same flat as the F major five-finger pattern.

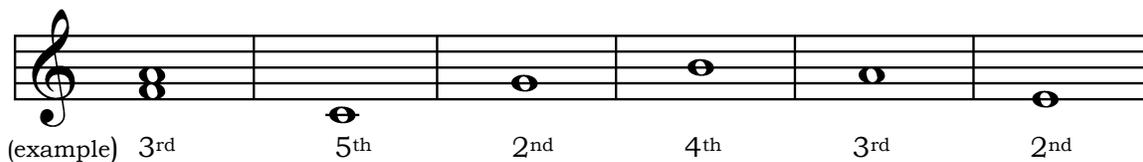
*Write a flat in front of the note to make this scale correct.*



## Intervals

*Write a note above each given note to form the harmonic interval.*

**Note:** *the interval of a 2<sup>nd</sup> will not be exactly on top, but slightly to one side.*



(example) 3<sup>rd</sup>      5<sup>th</sup>      2<sup>nd</sup>      4<sup>th</sup>      3<sup>rd</sup>      2<sup>nd</sup>

## Score Analysis



1. The music is in the key of: (*check one*)  
 C major     F major       G major
2. Write in the counting. Be sure to write each count *exactly* under the correct notes.
3. How many counts are in each measure? \_\_\_\_
4. Name the bass clef note in measure 3. \_\_\_\_

# LESSON FIVE

## Terms and Signs

**Accent** ( > )      *play louder, stress*

**Fermata** ( ^ )      *hold longer*

## Scales and I Chords

- Add sharps or flats to form the F major scale below.
- Write notes to form a I chord above the first note of each scale.
- Write the Roman numeral, I, under the chord. The first one has been done for you.

C Major (example)

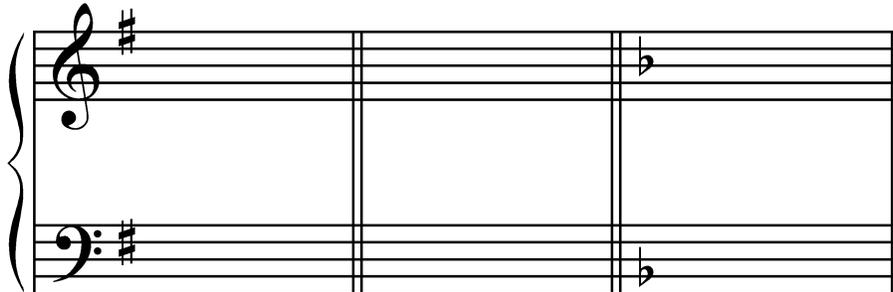


F Major



## Key Signatures

*Name each key signature.*



\_\_\_ C major

\_\_\_ C major

\_\_\_ C major

\_\_\_ F major

\_\_\_ F major

\_\_\_ F major

\_\_\_ G major

\_\_\_ G major

\_\_\_ G major

## Notes on the Grand Staff

Draw a note on treble clef and bass clef for each letter name.  
The first one has been done as an example.

E            A            C            F            D            B            G

## Intervals

Name the intervals below. Some are harmonic, and others are melodic.

5<sup>th</sup>    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

## Five-Finger Patterns

Here are the five-finger patterns for C, F, and G major.  
C major and G major have all white keys, but F major has a flat.

Name the flat.    \_\_\_ flat

C major                      F major                      G major

The five-finger pattern for D major needs a sharp (#).

1. Play the D major five-finger pattern on the piano. Notice which note needs the sharp.
2. Write a sharp in *front* of the note on the staff below.

# LESSON SIX

## Terms and Signs



crescendo

*gradually get louder*



decrescendo  
diminuendo

*gradually get softer*

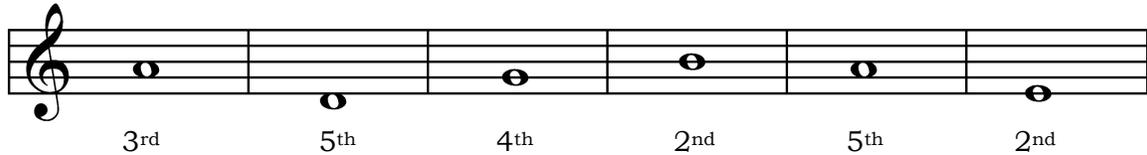
## Rhythm and Counting

*Write in the counting.*



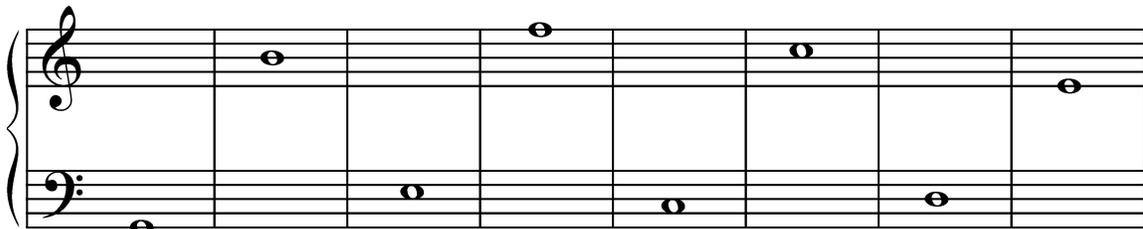
## Intervals

*Write the interval above each note.*



## Notes on the Grand Staff

*Write the name of each note on the line.*



## Score Analysis.

1. The music is written in the key of \_\_\_ major.
2. How many counts are in each measure? \_\_\_\_
3. The curved line in measures 1 and 2 is called: \_\_\_ a slur    \_\_\_ a tie
4. The curved line in measures 5 and 6 is called: \_\_\_ a slur    \_\_\_ a tie
5. Name the rests in measure 4. \_\_\_\_\_
6. How will the notes in measures 1 and 2 be played?  
       \_\_\_ legato    \_\_\_ staccato
7. How will the notes in measure 3 be played?    \_\_\_ legato    \_\_\_ staccato
8. The signs in measure 6 are examples of:        \_\_\_ accents    \_\_\_ legato
9. Name the circled interval in measure 7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Matching

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| ___ crescendo   | a. get gradually softer    |
| ___ accent      | b. hold longer             |
| ___ staccato    | c. get gradually louder    |
| ___ legato      | d. detached, not connected |
| ___ decrescendo | e. smooth and connected    |
| ___ fermata     | f. play louder, stress     |

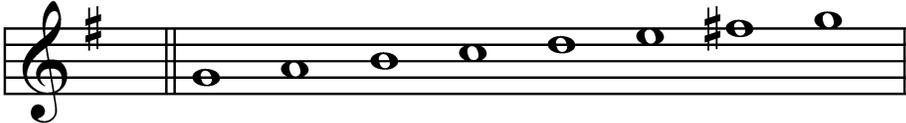
# LESSON SEVEN

## Key Signatures and Scales

Each major scale uses the same sharps or flats as its key signature.

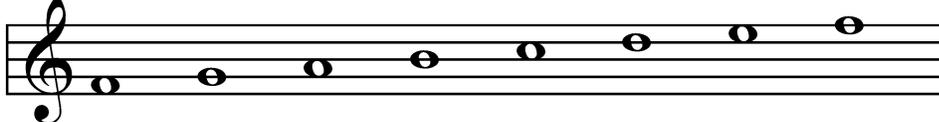
*key signature* *scale*

C Major 

G Major 

F Major 

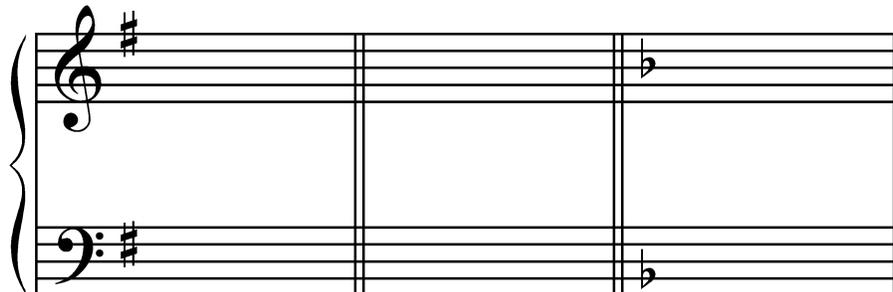
*Add the correct sharp or flat to each scale.*

F Major 

G Major 

## Key Signatures

*Name each key signature.*



- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ___ C major | ___ C major | ___ C major |
| ___ F major | ___ F major | ___ F major |
| ___ G major | ___ G major | ___ G major |

## Notes on the Grand Staff

Write the name of each note on the line.

A grand staff consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a brace on the left. The notes are placed on the lines and spaces of both staves. The notes on the treble staff are on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th lines. The notes on the bass staff are on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th spaces.

— — — — — — — —

## Five-Finger Patterns

Fill in the blanks.

A single treble clef staff showing a five-finger pattern for C Major: C4 (thumb), D4 (index), E4 (middle), F4 (ring), G4 (pinky).

C Major  
(example)

A single treble clef staff showing a five-finger pattern for D Major: D4 (thumb), E4 (index), F#4 (middle), G4 (ring), A4 (pinky).

\_\_\_ Major

A single treble clef staff showing a five-finger pattern for E Major: E4 (thumb), F#4 (index), G#4 (middle), A4 (ring), B4 (pinky).

\_\_\_ Major

A single treble clef staff showing a five-finger pattern for F# Major: F#4 (thumb), G#4 (index), A4 (middle), B4 (ring), C5 (pinky).

\_\_\_ Major

## Triads

The lowest note names the triad. Write the name of the triad on the line.

A grand staff with six measures. The notes are placed on the lines and spaces of both staves. The notes on the treble staff are on the 1st, 3rd, and 5th lines. The notes on the bass staff are on the 1st, 3rd, and 5th spaces. The notes are: Measure 1: C4, E4, G4; Measure 2: D4, F4, A4; Measure 3: E4, G4, B4; Measure 4: F#4, A4, C5; Measure 5: G4, B4, D5; Measure 6: A4, C5, E5.

C Major    \_\_\_ Major    \_\_\_ Major    \_\_\_ Major    \_\_\_ Major    \_\_\_ Major

# LESSON EIGHT

## Terms and Signs

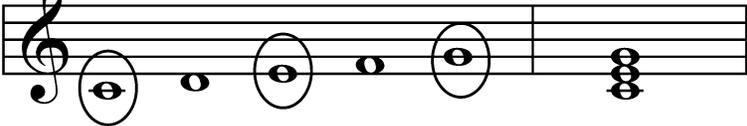
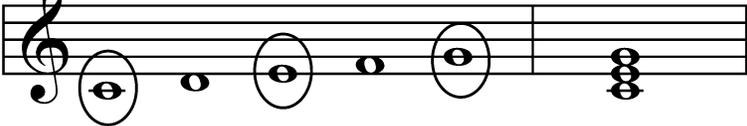
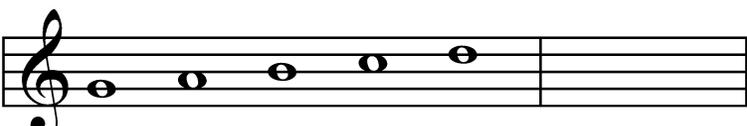
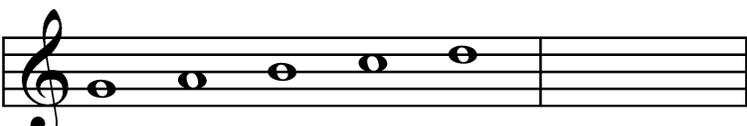
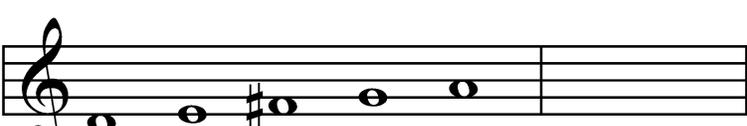
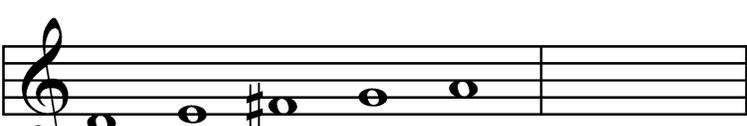
**Coda**      *A closing section*

## Triads

A triad is a 3-note chord. A MAJOR triad is formed using the bottom, middle and top notes of a five-finger pattern. The C Major triad is shown as an example.

*Write a triad in each blank measure.*

1. Circle the bottom, middle and top notes of the five-finger pattern.
2. Write the notes, one on top of the other (like a “snowman”).

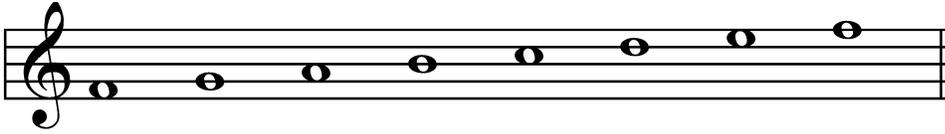
	<i>Five-Finger Pattern</i>	<i>Triad</i>
C Major		
F Major		
G Major		
D Major		

## Fill in the Blank

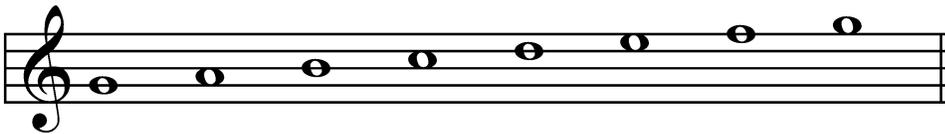
A closing section is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

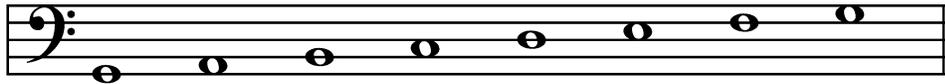
## Scales

*Add the correct sharp (#) or flat (b) to complete these Major scales.*

F Major 

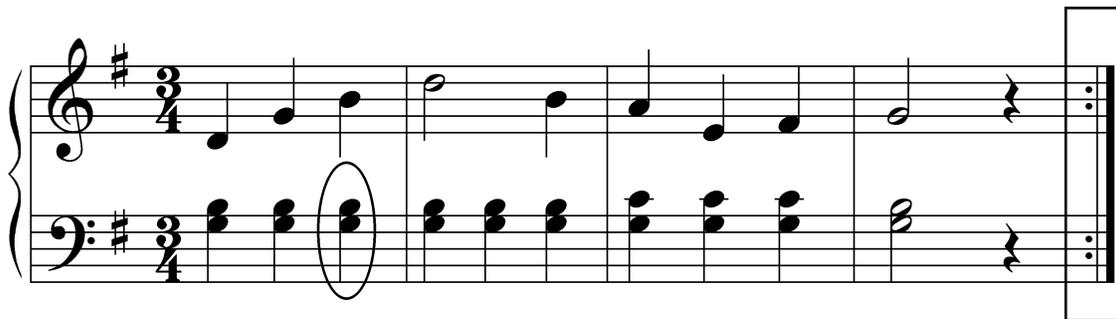
F Major 

G Major 

G Major 

## Score Analysis

1. The music is written in the key of \_\_\_\_ major.
2. Draw a sign in the first measure that means to play medium loud.
3. The rest in the last measure is: \_\_\_\_
  - a. a quarter rest
  - b. a half rest
  - c. a whole rest
4. Identify the circled interval in the first measure. \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many beats are found in each measure of the music? \_\_\_\_
6. The sign in the box at the end of the piece is: \_\_\_\_
  - a. a double bar
  - b. a repeat sign
  - c. a bar line



# LESSON NINE

		
<b>Sharp</b>	<b>Flat</b>	<b>Natural</b>

- A **sharp** raises the pitch of a note one half step.
- A **flat** lowers the pitch of a note one half step.
- A **natural** cancels a preceding sharp or flat.

## Writing Intervals

*Add a note above the given note to form each interval.*

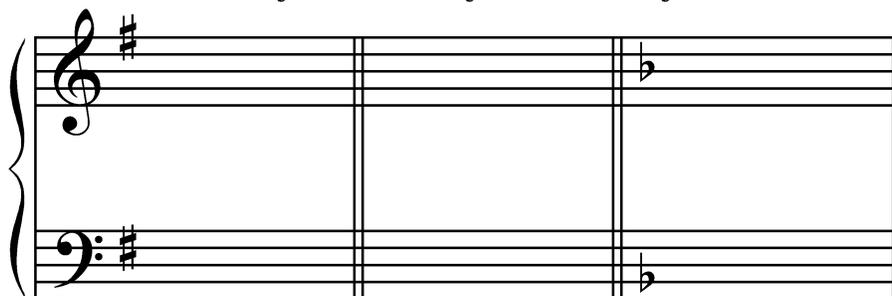


A musical staff in bass clef with six notes. Below the staff are labels for intervals: 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup>.

## Key Signatures

*Draw a line to connect the name of the key signature to the key signature.*

C Major      F Major      G Major



A musical staff with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a brace on the left. The treble clef has a sharp sign (#) and the bass clef has a flat sign (b). The staff is divided into three measures by vertical lines.

- Fill in the blanks:** A \_\_\_\_\_ raises the pitch of a note one half step.  
A \_\_\_\_\_ lowers the pitch of a note one half step.  
A \_\_\_\_\_ cancels a preceding sharp or flat.

## Minor Five-Finger Patterns

Major and minor five-finger patterns are exactly the same except for one note – the **middle note**. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  step lower in minor.

C Major	c minor
D Major	d minor
F Major	f minor
G Major	g minor

- c, f, and g minor have a flat in front of the middle note.
- d minor has no black keys at all.

Fill in the blanks with the name of the 5-finger pattern.

c minor  
(example)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Notes on the Grand Staff

Draw a note on treble and bass clefs for each letter name.

A                  E                  G                  F                  D                  B                  C

## Score Analysis

### Minuet in F

Mozart

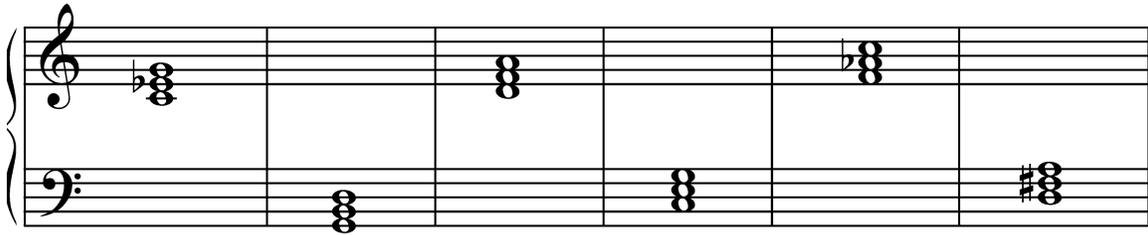
1. Find and circle an example of a third.
2. How many beats are in each measure? \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ 4
3. What is the key signature? \_\_\_ C Major \_\_\_ F Major \_\_\_ G major
4. What is the name of the flat in the key signature? \_\_\_
5. Write the names of the bass clef notes on the lines below the last two measures.
6. Write in the counting for the last two measures.

# LESSON ELEVEN

## Triads

*Name each triad.*

- The bottom note of the triad gives the letter name.
- Tell if it is Major or minor.

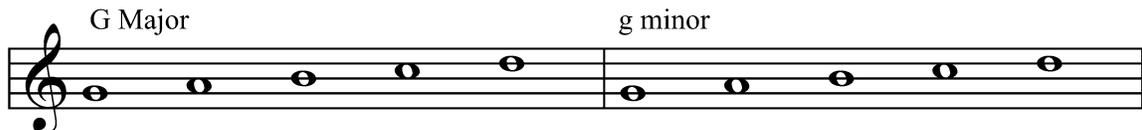
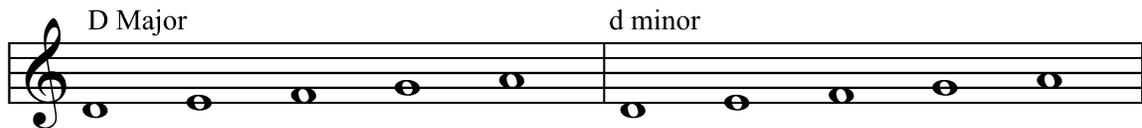
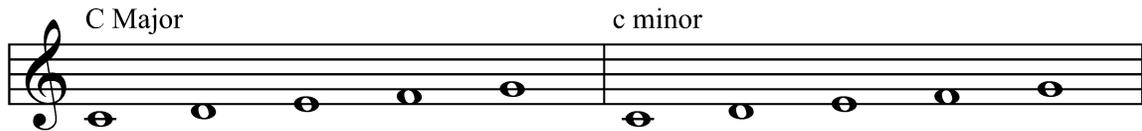


C minor \_\_\_\_\_  
(example)

## Five-Finger Patterns

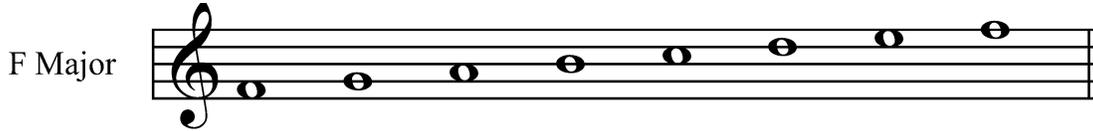
*Where they are needed, add flats or sharps to form the five-finger patterns.*

*Some are already correct without adding anything!*



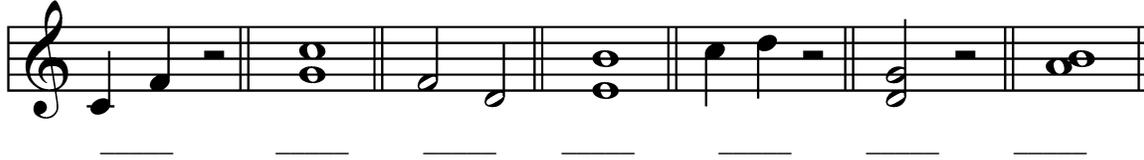
## Scales

- Add sharps or flats to complete each scale.
- Write a triad above the first note and write I underneath.



## Intervals

Name each interval (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup>).



## Rhythm

Write in the counting.



## Key Signatures

Name the key signature from the Rhythm examples above.

1. \_\_\_ Major      2. \_\_\_ Major      3. \_\_\_ Major

# LESSON TWELVE

## Key Signatures

Write the name of each key signature on the line.

A grand staff with two systems of three measures each. The first system shows a treble clef with a sharp sign on the F line and a bass clef with a sharp sign on the C line. The second system shows a treble clef with a flat sign on the B line and a bass clef with a flat sign on the C line. The third system is empty.

\_\_\_ Major

\_\_\_ Major

\_\_\_ Major

## Triads

Name each triad and tell if it is Major or minor.

A grand staff with two systems of three measures each. The first system shows a treble clef with a flat sign on the B line and a bass clef with a sharp sign on the C line. The second system shows a treble clef with a flat sign on the B line and a bass clef with a flat sign on the C line. The third system shows a treble clef with a flat sign on the B line and a bass clef with a flat sign on the C line.

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## Matching

\_\_\_ crescendo

\_\_\_ accent

\_\_\_ staccato

\_\_\_ legato

\_\_\_ decrescendo

\_\_\_ fermata

\_\_\_ interval

\_\_\_ coda

a. get gradually softer

b. hold longer

c. get gradually louder

d. detached, not connected

e. smooth and connected

f. play louder, stress

g. a closing section

h. the distance between two notes

## Five-Finger Patterns

Name each five-finger pattern. Be sure to check the clef.



c minor  
(example)



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

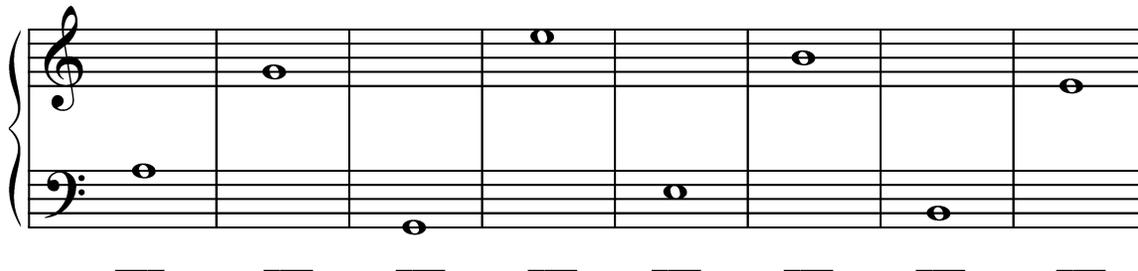
## Rhythm

Add the missing bar-lines.



## Notes on the Grand Staff

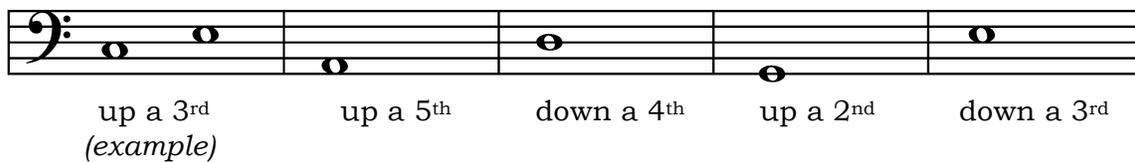
Write the name of each note on the line.



A grand staff consisting of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff has notes on the second, fourth, and sixth lines. The bass staff has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. Below each staff are eight horizontal lines for labeling.

## Intervals

Write a melodic interval in measures 2, 3, 4, and 5.



A single bass staff with five measures. The notes are: G2, A2; C2, G2; E2, A2; G2, F2; D2, G2. Below the staff are labels for each measure: "up a 3<sup>rd</sup> (example)", "up a 5<sup>th</sup>", "down a 4<sup>th</sup>", "up a 2<sup>nd</sup>", and "down a 3<sup>rd</sup>".

## Scales

Add sharps or flats to complete each scale.

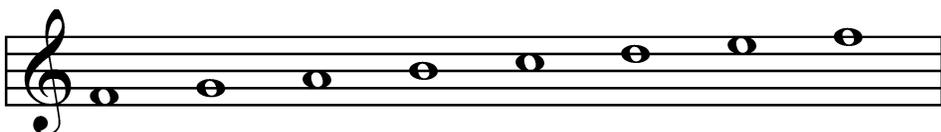
Write a triad above the first note and write I under the chord

G Major



A bass staff with a G-clef. The notes are G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3.

F Major



A treble staff with an F-clef. The notes are F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5.