

LESSON 4

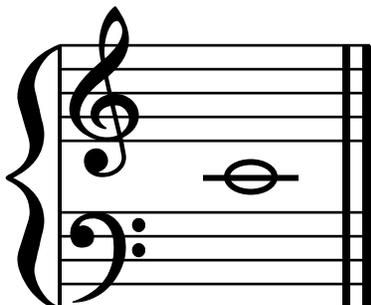
The **grand staff** is the treble and bass staves joined together by a **brace**, **bar line** and **double bar line**.



Draw the last line of the double bar thicker than the first line.



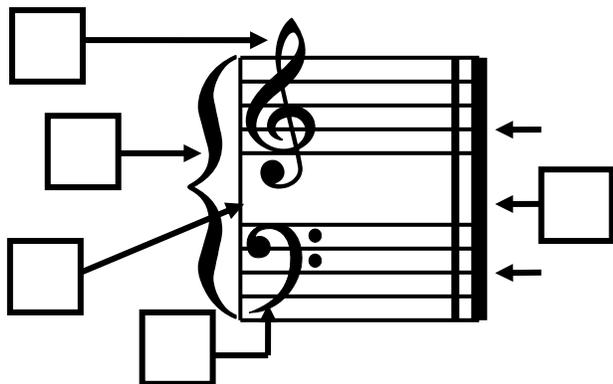
“**Middle C**” is written on a **ledger line** between the treble and bass staves. Middle C divides the grand staff in half, just as it divides the keyboard in half. It is in the “middle”.



To draw a brace:

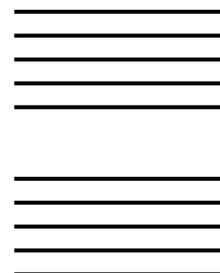
- Draw a bar line down the left side to connect the two staves from treble line 5 down to bass line 1.
- Draw a sideways v (<) to the left of the bar line, in the “middle”.
- Draw a curved line like a rainbow from the top of the < up to treble line 5.
Draw a curved line from the bottom of the < down to bass line 1.

- Trace the example below. Label each part by writing the number of the term in the corresponding box for each part of the grand staff. Complete another grand staff, below right, by drawing each part of the grand staff listed in the TERMS box.



TERMS:

- bass clef
- bar line
- brace
- double bar line
- treble clef



- Fill in the correct letter, A, B or C.

_____ Treble clef

_____ Bass clef

_____ Brace

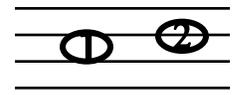
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LESSON 10

An **INTERVAL** is the distance between two notes.
A repeated note is called **UNISON**.



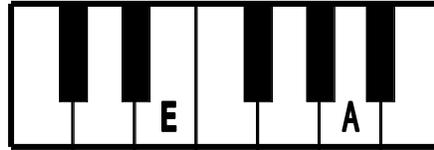
A STEP on the keyboard or staff is the interval of a 2nd.



1. Write the letter name on the key a 2nd above each given key.



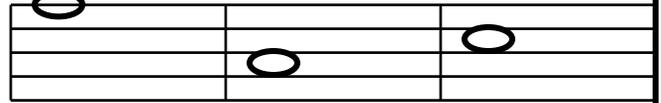
2. Write the letter name on the key a 2nd below each given key.



3. Draw a whole note a 2nd above each given note.



4. Draw a whole note a 2nd below each given note.



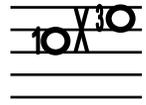
Put your pencil on the given key & count every white key in the interval. The first key counts as ONE.
Put your pencil on the given note & count every line & space. The first line or space counts as ONE.

A SKIP on the keyboard or staff is a 3rd.

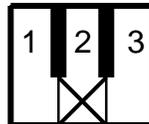
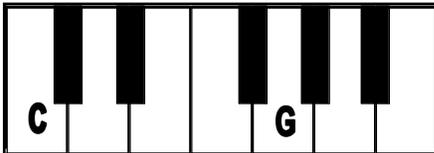
★ A 3rd consisting of four half steps spelled as a skip is a Major 3rd.

★ A 3rd consisting of three half steps spelled as a skip is a minor 3rd.

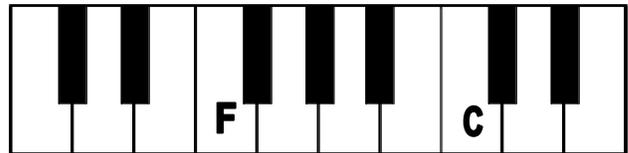
Whether it's a Major 3rd or a minor 3rd, the simple interval is a 3rd.



5. Write the letter name on the key a 3rd above each given key.
HINT: Just count the interval.



6. Write the letter name on the key a 3rd below each given key.
HINT: Just count the interval.



BONUS: Draw a circle around each Major 3rd & a square around each minor 3rd above.
★ *HINT: Count half steps in order to determine if the 3rd is a Major 3rd or a minor 3rd.* ★

7. Draw a whole note a 3rd above each given note.



8. Draw a whole note a 3rd below each given note.



6. On the Circle of 5ths:

A. Start on C and go down by 5ths. (Bb) F C

B. Write the flats in the ().

The first two keys are given.

7. Complete the Circle of 5ths below. This time only go up to 4 sharps and 4 flats.

A. Write C on the top line (where 12:00 would be).

B. Go up by 5ths, *to the right*, to name the sharp keys on each blank line.

C. Go down by 5ths, *to the left*, to name the flat keys on each blank line.

D. In the parentheses, write the sharps used for each key.

E. In the parentheses, write the flats used for each key.

8. Now do the same thing on a "linear" Circle of 5ths.

 ← C →

DOWN by 5ths **UP by 5ths**

9. The order of sharps is: # # # # # # #

10. The order of flats is: b b b b b b b b

A **repeat sign** tells the performer to play OR sing a specific section of music again.

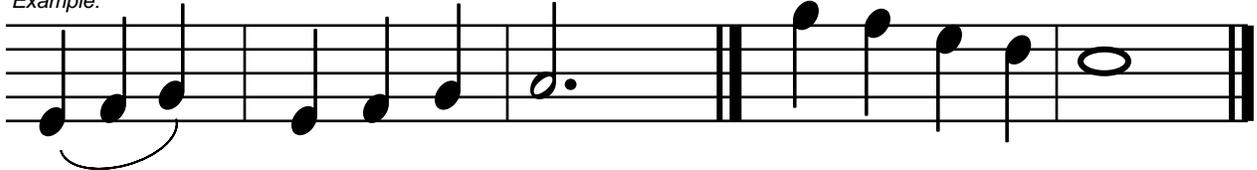


A **slur** is a curved line that marks a **phrase** (musical thought). It means to play *legato* (smoothly connected). It is drawn over/under two or more notes. If two notes are slurred, they must be different pitches. When the stems of the notes go up, draw the slur under the notes. When the stems of the notes go down, draw the slur above the notes.

3. On the staff below:

A. Draw a slur under the notes. B. Draw a slur above the notes.

Example:

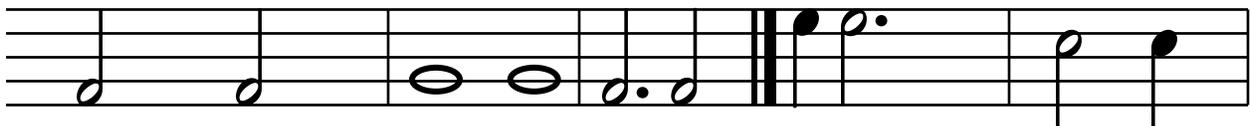


A **tie** is a curved line connecting two notes of the exact same pitch. (The tied notes do not have to be the same TYPE of note.) It means to hold the note for the combined value of both notes. The curved line joins note head to note head. When stems go up, the tie is drawn underneath the notes. When stems go down, the tie is drawn above the notes.

4. In each measure below:

A. Draw a tie below each pair of notes.

B. Draw a tie above the two notes.



Total Value: ___ beats ___ beats ___ beats ___ beats ___ beats

5. Name the following Major key signatures.



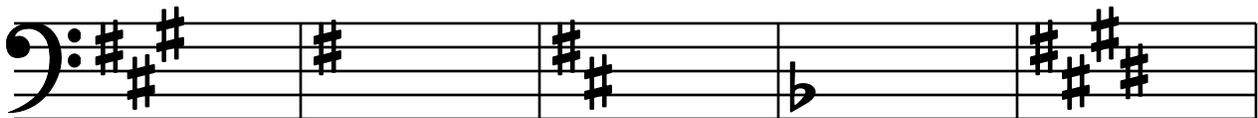
___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

___ Major



___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

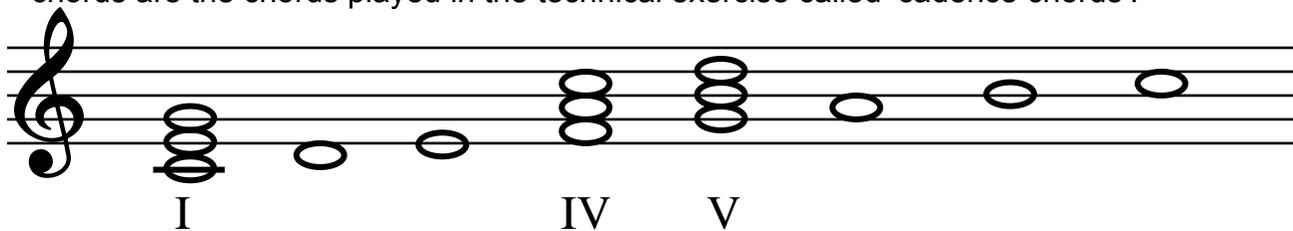
___ Major

6. Circle Major 3rd or minor 3rd to identify each interval drawn on the keyboard.

Major 3rd minor 3rd

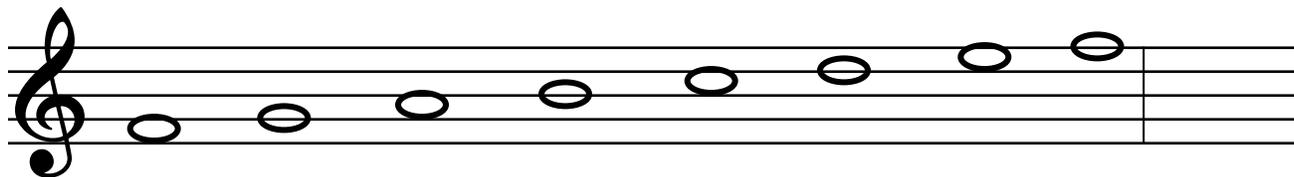
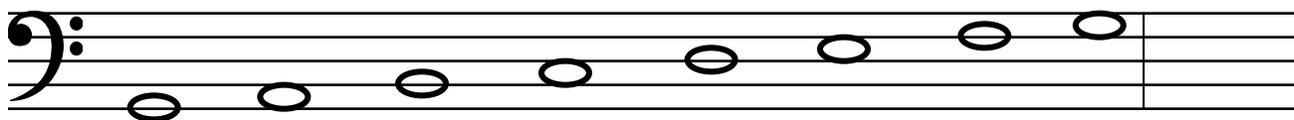
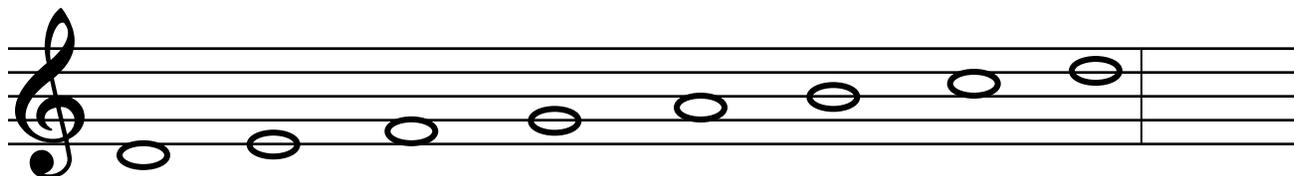
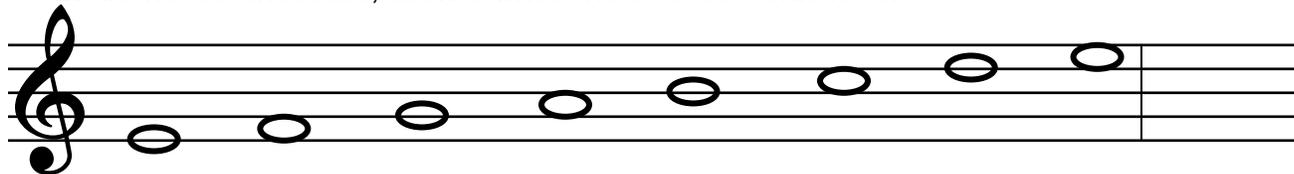


Primary triads are built on scale degrees one, four and five. They are named using the terms **tonic**, **subdominant**, and **dominant** and are identified by the Roman numerals I, IV and V. Primary chords are often used in a **cadence**, which is a resting point in music. When a musical line or phrase comes to a pause, this is a cadence. Primary chords are the chords played in the technical exercise called 'cadence chords'.



On the following scales:

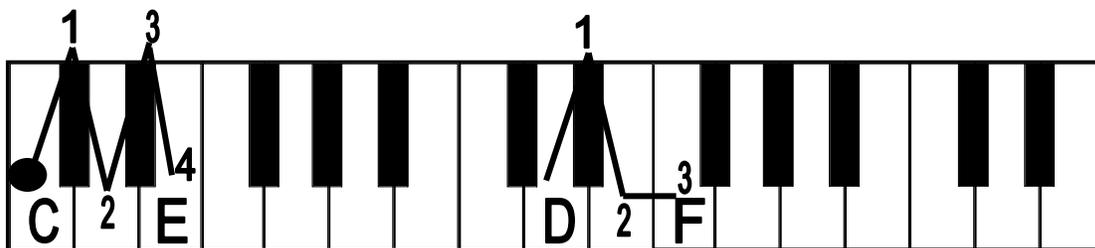
- Place sharps or flats before the notes to make a Major scale. Mark the half steps.
- Build a chord on scale degrees one, four and five. See the above example.
- Label each chord with the proper Roman numeral.
- Apply accidentals to any chord tones as needed to maintain the Major key.
- In the last measure, draw a whole note on the tonic note.



MAJOR 3rds and minor 3rds

A skip on a keyboard or staff is a 3rd. A 3rd spans three letter names, counting the first letter name as 'one' as in C – D – E. D to F is also a 3rd because it spans three letter names, D – E – F, counting the first letter name as 'one'. If you compare C to E on a keyboard with D to F, you will see that C to E is separated by four half steps and D to F is separated by three half steps. C to E is a Major 3rd and D to F is a minor 3rd. When you count an interval, you count the first note as 'one', but you must move to count a half step. (Think of 'step' = move). Major is always bigger than minor, so it's easy to remember that a minor 3rd contains fewer half steps than a Major 3rd.

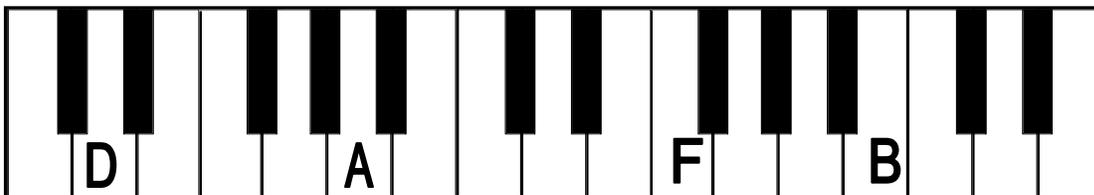
C to E-flat is a minor third, but C to D# is not a minor third because the letters C to D do not span three letter names. Remember, a third of any type begins with a simple interval of a 3rd, spanning three letter names or skipping one letter name from the starting point. C to D# is some type of a second. This will be addressed in another *Theory Time* workbook.



MAJOR 3rd ^ ^ ^

minor 3rd ^ ^ ^

1. Write the letter name on or above the key that is a Major 3rd above each given letter name.



2. Write the letter name on or above the key that is a minor 3rd above each given letter name.

