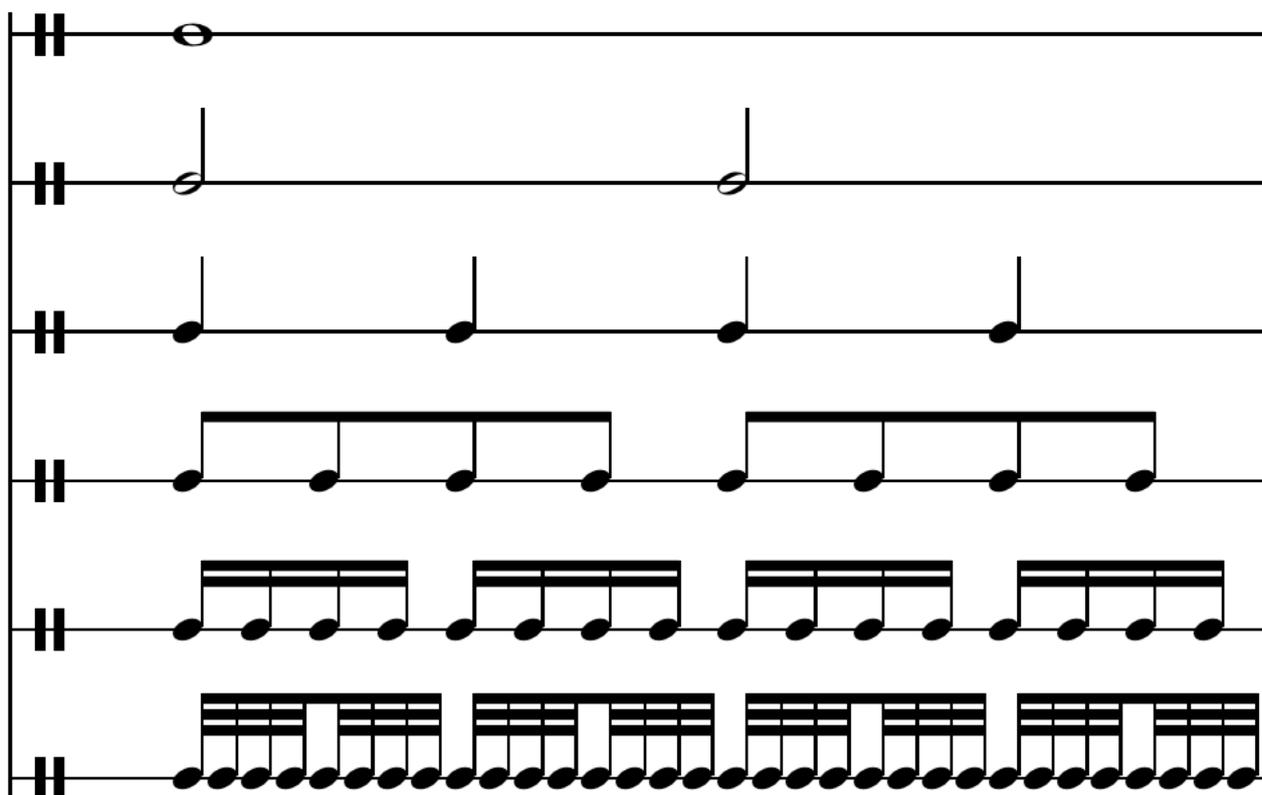


Demisemiquavers (32nd Notes)

Demisemiquaver Note: 

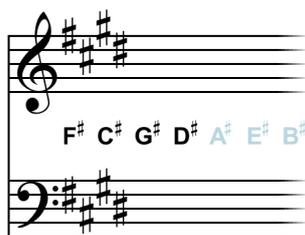
Demisemiquaver Rest: 

Comparison



Major Keys with 4 Sharps and Flats

E major



F# C# G# D# A# E# B#

© 2019 Steady Kremer

Ab major

Musical notation for the Ab major scale. The treble clef staff shows the notes B^b, E^b, A^b, D^b, G^b, C^b, F^b. The bass clef staff shows the notes B^b, E^b, A^b, D^b, G^b, C^b, F^b. A copyright notice "© 2015 Brandy Kramer" is visible at the bottom right of the notation.

Beyond Two Ledger Lines

Two musical staves illustrating notes beyond two ledger lines. The top staff (treble clef) shows notes F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F on the top line, and D, C, B, A, G, F, E on the bottom line. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A on the bottom line, and F, E, D, C, B, A, G on the top line.

Reminder:

The Importance of Middle C

Musical notation showing Middle C on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The note is positioned on the first line of the treble clef and the first space of the bass clef.

Musical notation showing Middle C on separate treble and bass clef staves. The note is positioned on the first line of the treble clef and the first space of the bass clef. The text "= Middle C =" is placed between the two staves.

Tranposition

Easiest Transposition — Transposing notes up or down just one octave

- * Move a melody down one octave from the table clef to the bass clef
- * move a melody up one octave from the bass clef to the treble clef

Move one octave up:

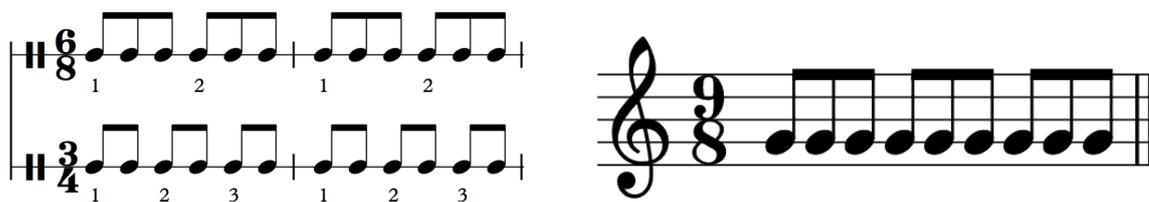


Move one octave down:



Beaming:

When a dotted crotchet  is divided into three quavers, we beam them together in threes.






Duple, Triple or Quadruple Time

This is another way of describing time signatures. It refers to the number of main beats per bar.

Simple Time Signatures

Duple: $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$

Triple: $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$

Quadruple: $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$

Compound Duple Meter



You need to know 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 6 9 12 only for now.
4 2 4 2 8 4 2 8 8 8

Minor Keys with Four Sharps or Flats

You need to know only harmonic minor and melodic minor keys

C# Harmonic minor:



C# Melodic minor:



F Harmonic minor:



F Melodic minor:



The new minor keys for grade 2 are:

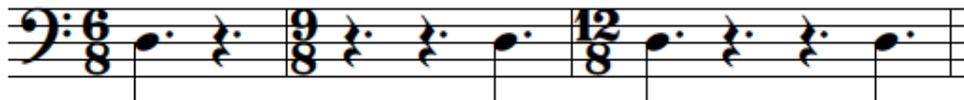
B minor	—	two sharps in the key signature
F# minor	—	three sharps
C# minor	—	four sharps
G minor	—	two flats
C minor	—	three flats
F minor	—	four flats

Grouping Notes and Rests in Compound Time

* Refer to previous topic “Compound Time” for grouping notes

Grouping (Beaming) Rests:

Dotted crotchet (one beat) rest:



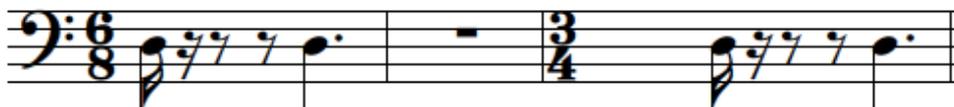
Quaver (1/3 beat) rest:



Compare to 3/4



Semiquaver (1/6 beat) rest:



Rule: Beaming (grouping) the notes and rest within one beat – **Per Beat Rule**

Scales and Key Signatures (Further Practice)

Let's now review all the keys we have learned previously.

C major, A harmonic minor, A melodic minor

Sharp Keys:

G major, E harmonic minor, E melodic minor

D major, B harmonic minor, B melodic minor

A major, F# harmonic minor, F# melodic minor

E major, C# harmonic minor, C# melodic minor

Flat Keys:

F major, D harmonic minor, D melodic minor

Bb major, G harmonic minor, G melodic minor

Eb major, C harmonic minor, C melodic minor

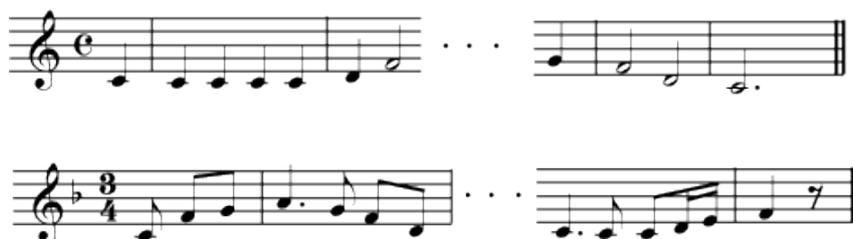
Ab major, F harmonic minor, F melodic minor

To know what key we are in, pick all the flats and sharps out on a separate paper. Then count how many flats or sharps are there, and what are they. You will be able to find the answer easier.

Four-bar rhythms

We've learned four-bar rhythm in Grade 2 started on the first beat of the bar. In grade 3, we will learn Anacrusis.

Anacrusis (upbeat or pick-up) is to start the piece before the first complete bar.



The anacrusis + last bar = a full bar!

If the music starts with anacrusis (upbeat or pick-up), the second half of the phrase should start with anacrusis as well!

Voice and Piano

Andante
mf

'Tis the last rose of summer, Left blooming alone; All her

Intervals

In both major keys and minor keys, the key-note and the 4th and 5th degrees are called **perfect**; The key-note to its octave is also called **perfect**.

D major:

B minor:

Perfect 4th

Perfect 5th

Perfect Octave

Perfect 4th

Perfect 5th

Perfect Octave

All intervals in major, harmonic minor and melodic minor keys:

major
2nd

minor
3rd

major
3rd

perfect
4th

perfect
5th

minor
6th

major
6th

minor
7th

major
7th

perfect
octave

Way to do it: always view the lower as the key-note!!!

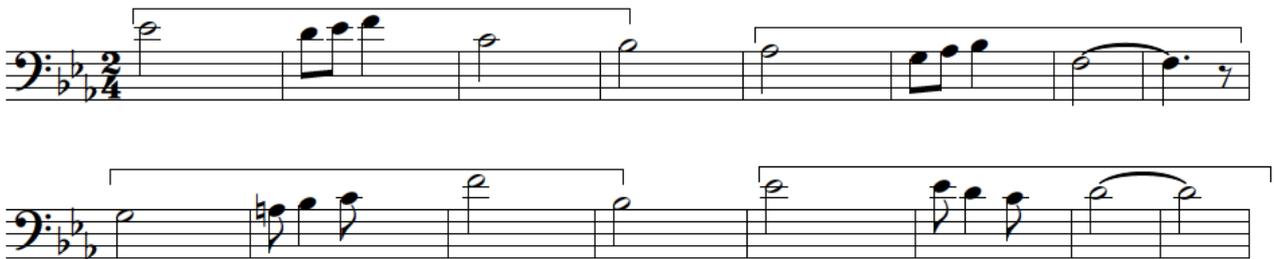
Simple Phrase Structure

Music consists motive, theme, phrase, passage, section... We are going to look at phrase here. It is like saying a sentence.

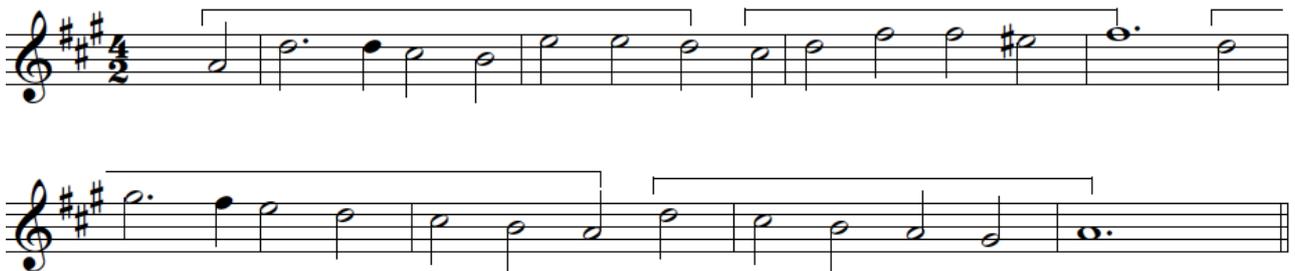
There are many different kinds of phrase and some are very complicated. A very common type of melody consists of four phrases, either:

- * four 2-bar phrases (making an 8-bar melody), or
- * four 4-bar phrases (making a 16-bar melody).

a. 16-bar passage consisting of four 4-bar phrases.



b. 8-bar passage consisting of four 2-bar phrases.



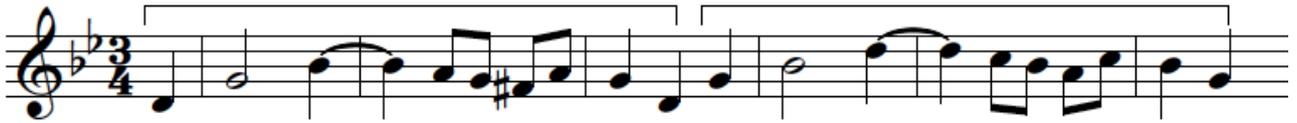
Phrase Beginnings:

Phrase should begin with the same or similar pattern.

Repetitions:

Repetitions will give a clear structure to how a melody is divided into phrases. Also, phrases often end with longer notes.

Three-bar phrases:



Signs:

Composer don't use  to show the phrases. Instead, they may use staccato dots, slurs, and other such performance markings.

