



Ragtime wordsearch

SYNCOPATED
 AMERICA
 SCOTT JOPLIN
 THEMES
 RECAPITULATION
 TONIC HARMONY
 DOMINANT HARMONY
 ACCENTED
 ACCOMPANIMENT
 THE ENTERTAINER
 MAPLE LEAF

B	T	S	A	D	E	T	N	E	C	C	A	G	E	M	F
Y	N	O	M	R	A	H	T	N	A	N	I	M	O	D	Z
T	H	E	E	N	T	E	R	T	A	I	N	E	R	P	D
N	U	I	R	A	Z	M	A	P	L	E	L	E	A	F	X
F	L	H	I	P	H	E	G	K	R	D	Q	L	E	M	F
H	W	Y	C	V	P	S	Y	N	C	O	P	A	T	E	D
M	J	B	A	C	C	O	M	P	A	N	I	M	E	N	T
O	K	J	C	N	I	L	P	O	J	T	T	O	C	S	E
P	X	W	Y	N	O	M	R	A	H	C	I	N	O	T	T
R	E	C	A	P	I	T	U	L	A	T	I	O	N	S	O



Flat-key scales

Fill in the missing notes to form a one-octave scale in the keys below. Only the first key signature has been given, so you'll need to add key signatures to the others, too.

E♭ major

C harmonic minor

B♭ major

G harmonic minor

Work out the notes for the scales of A♭ major and its relative minor, F minor, using the keyboards below, writing in the fingering you think works best. [Examples of good fingering for the right hand:](#)

A♭ major scale

F harmonic minor scale

Add the notes of each arpeggio by filling in the blanks below.

A♭ major arpeggio

A♭ E♭

F minor arpeggio

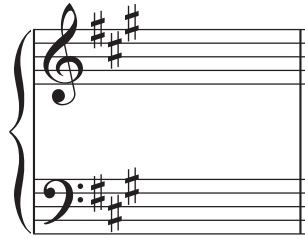
F A♭



Sharp keys

Here are the key signatures for A major and E major.

A major



E major



What are the relative minors of these two keys?

F# minor

C# minor

Write in the key signatures of G major and D major:

G major



D major

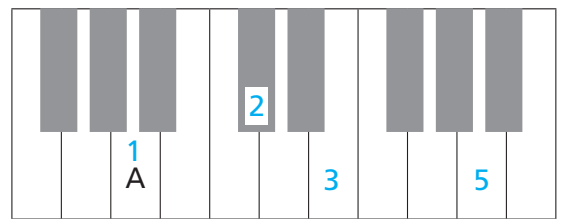
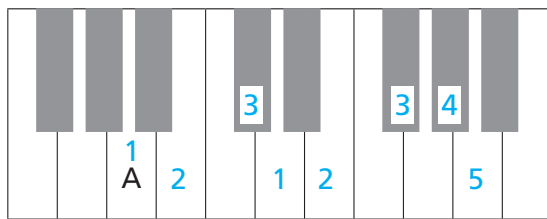


Here is the notation for the A major scale and arpeggio.

Write in the fingering on the keyboards below.



Example of right-hand fingering:

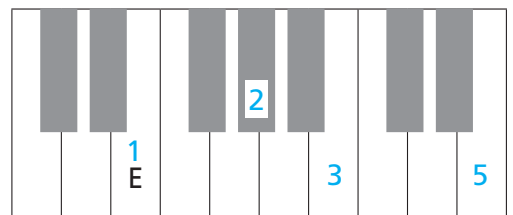
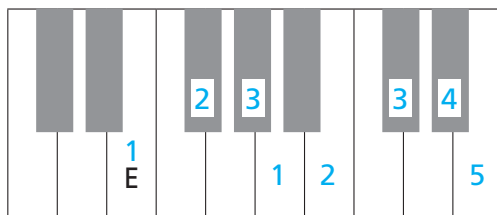


Here is the notation for the E major scale and arpeggio.

Write in the fingering on the keyboards below.



Example of right-hand fingering:





Simple and compound time

Simple time signatures have beats that can be divided in two. Compound time signatures have beats that are dotted crotchets. So $\frac{6}{8}$ is compound duple (two dotted crotchets), $\frac{9}{8}$ is compound triple (three dotted crotchets) and $\frac{12}{8}$ is compound quadruple (four dotted crotchets).

This table covers the six most common simple and compound time signatures. Can you fill in the missing information?

	Simple	Compound
Duple (2 in a bar)	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{6}{8}$
Triple (3 in a bar)	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{9}{8}$
Quadruple (4 in a bar)	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{12}{8}$



The TV theme tune *QI* by Howard Goodall is in a reggae style. Listen to it then identify the different instruments used and answer the questions below.

Instruments:

1 Piano 2 Bass guitar 3 Keyboard

4 Trumpets 5 Drums

What is the time signature? $\frac{4}{4}$



Intervals

Type of interval	Semitones	Example
Minor second	1	C to D \flat
Major second	2	C to D
Minor third	3	C to E \flat
Major third	4	C to E
Perfect fourth	5	C to F

Type of interval	Semitones	Example
Perfect fifth	7	C to G
Minor sixth	8	C to A \flat
Major sixth	9	C to A
Minor seventh	10	C to B \flat
Major seventh	11	C to B



Grace

This piece is in $\frac{7}{4}$ – there are seven crotchet (quarter-note) beats in a bar.

Karen Marshall

Adagio

mp *mf*

1 2 5 3 1 5 3 1 2 5 3 1 3 2 1 1 5 3 2 4 2 1 2 5 4 2 5 4 2 1

2 5 2

Interrupted Plagal Imperfect Perfect

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A **sonatina** is a little sonata, usually in ternary form: A B A. In section A (the exposition) it has a first subject (first melody) and second subject (second melody). The B section is the development, where one of the subjects is developed. The A section then returns in the original key, and is called the recapitulation. Can you identify the different cadences (1, 2, 3 and 4)?

Cadence 1 – Perfect cadence in G major

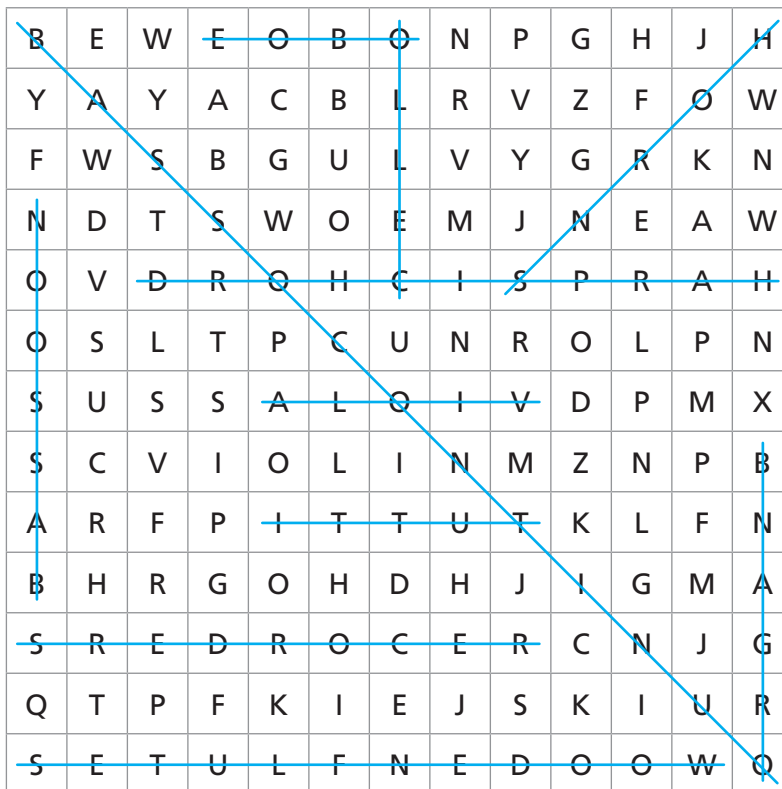
Cadence 2 & 3 – Imperfect cadence in C minor

Cadence 4 – Perfect cadence in C major



Activity

Baroque wordsearch



BASSO-CONTINUO

HARPSICHORD

ORGAN

VIOLIN

VIOLA

CELLO

BASSOON

RECORDERS

WOODEN FLUTES

OBOE

HORNS

TUTTI



Challenge

Find out about the Baroque instruments listed above.

What does 'tutti' mean? [All instruments to play](#)

Challenge

How does the composer stress the second beat of the bar?

[With a tenuto, followed by a rest.](#)



Theory

What characteristics make this piece a Gavotte? It is in $\frac{3}{4}$ and starts on an upbeat.

What is the musical form? A A B B



Theory

Explain what a triplet is. Three notes played in the time of two of the same value.

Name the ornaments in the music. Appoggiaturas



Theory

What key is the music in? G minor

Identify the passage of broken chords in the left hand. Bars 17–21

Can you find the double-dotted note? Bars 7, 15 and 31

What does this mean? The second dot is worth half the value of the first dot – so this lasts $1\frac{3}{4}$ beats.