

# Stage 1

## Notes and rests



### Facts box

NAME	COUNTS	NOTES	RESTS
Semibreve (whole note)	4		
Minim (half note)	2		
Crotchet (quarter note)	1		
Quaver (eighth note)	$\frac{1}{2}$ *		

\* Two quavers fit into one count.

1 Write the correct name under each note.

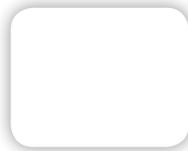


\_\_\_\_\_

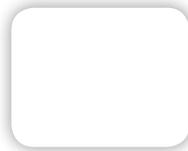
2 Draw the correct note over each name.



Minim



Quaver



Semibreve



Crotchet



Whole note

3 Draw the correct rest over each name.



Crotchet



Quaver



Minim



Semibreve



Eighth note

4 Write the total number of counts under each of these.



\_\_\_\_\_

# Stage 7

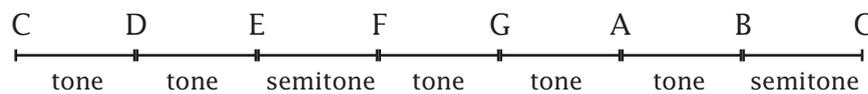
**C major scale**  
**Degrees of the scale**  
**Tones and semitones**



## Facts box

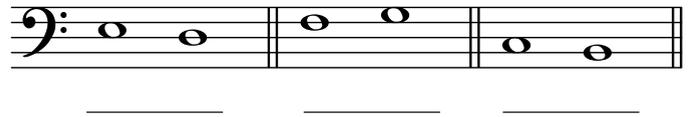
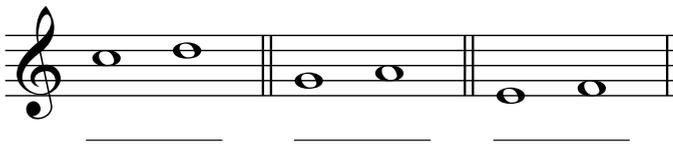
We often use words to help us measure things. We might use the words 'small', 'medium', and 'large' to measure our favourite drink. To measure the distance between sounds (or pitch), we use **tone** and **semitone**. The smallest distance is a semitone; two semitones make a tone. The word 'semi' means 'half' – like a semi-detached house or a semicircle.

- All major scales are made up of the same pattern of tones and semitones. Here are the note names and measurements of the C major scale:

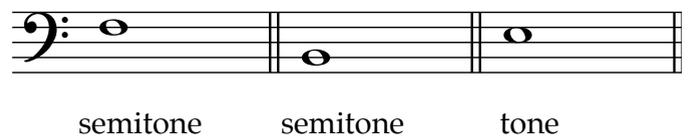
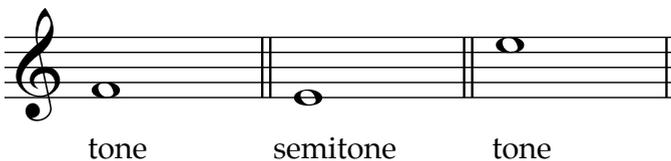


- Every note in the scale is given a **degree**, from 1 (the lowest note) up to 8 (the highest note). For example, in C major, G is the fifth degree.

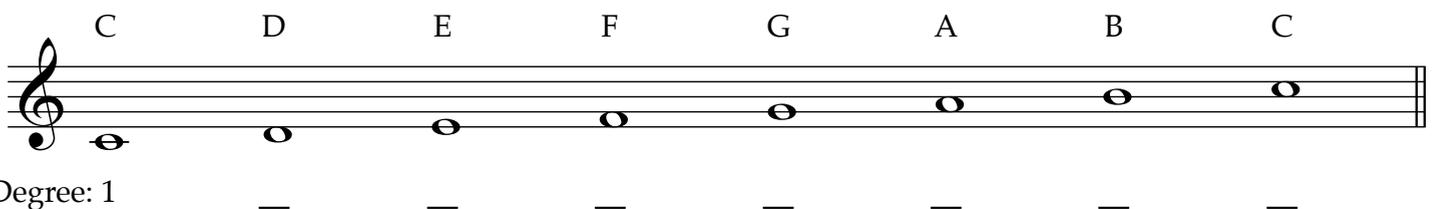
1 Label these examples as either a tone or a semitone.



2 Add the second note in each of these examples to create a tone or semitone.



3 Number the degrees of the C major scale. The first one has been filled in for you.



4 Now mark the semitones of the scale above using a bracket (⌈).



## Theory box of fun

The word 'scale' comes from the Latin word *scala*, meaning a ladder or a flight of stairs. How does a scale resemble a ladder or stairs?

8 Have a look at this piece and then answer the quiz questions.

**Take them sheep off my field**

Traditional North West Buckinghamshire folk song

Allegro ♩ = 120

The musical score consists of three staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and a *mf* marking later. The second staff includes a *f* marking, a *dim.* marking, and a *rit.* marking. The third staff starts with a *cresc.* marking and ends with a *f* marking. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Explain the following terms and signs:

- Allegro \_\_\_\_\_
- ♩ = 120 \_\_\_\_\_
- *f* \_\_\_\_\_ *mf* \_\_\_\_\_
- *dim.* \_\_\_\_\_ *cresc.* \_\_\_\_\_
- > \_\_\_\_\_
- Dots over and under notes \_\_\_\_\_

Add the missing words in these sentences:

- The time signature is \_\_\_\_\_. It means \_\_\_\_\_ in a bar.  
*Now insert the time signature at the correct place.*
- The music begins in the key of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The music is written in the \_\_\_\_\_ clef.
- The tune in bar 1 reappears in bar \_\_\_\_\_.
- Give the letter names of the lowest \_\_\_\_\_ and highest \_\_\_\_\_ notes in the piece.
- Name a note that occurs but doesn't belong to the key of the music \_\_\_\_\_.

Circle one example of each of the following where they appear in the music:

- A semitone
- An ascending 6th
- An ascending 3rd
- A tone
- A descending 5th
- A descending 2nd
- A descending 4th

Circle the instruments you think would give an effective performance of this tune:

**Violin    Organ    Tuba    Recorder    Triangle    Clarinet    Serpent**