



Know your major scales

Major and minor scales use every note name (A B C D E F G), but start on different notes. The notes of a scale move stepwise by intervals of a tone or semitone. The pattern of a major scale is:

tone tone semitone tone tone tone semitone.

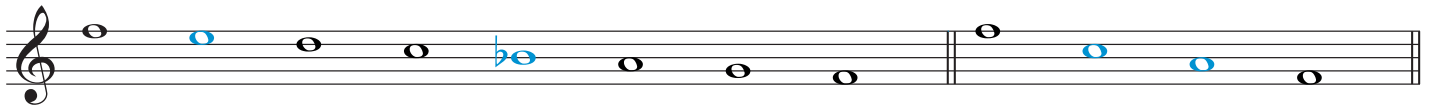
Complete the missing notes in these major scales and arpeggios. There are no key signatures, so include any accidentals needed and any fingering you might find useful. Name each (including whether it is ascending or descending) then play it.

Name G major ascending

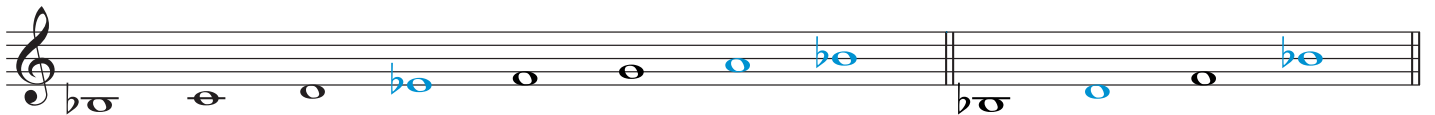
Scale _____ Arpeggio _____



Name F major descending



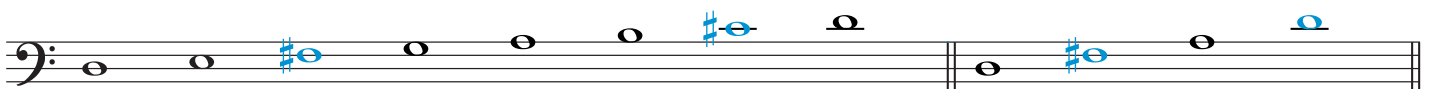
Name B♭ major ascending



Name C major descending



Name D major ascending





Bass-clef note revision

Write the name below each note to create some words:

C A G E D B A D G E

Name the bass-clef notes, then write the same note (at the same pitch) in the treble clef.

G

B

C

A

F

D



Describe what these terms and signs mean:

pp pianissimo – very quiet

crescendo – get gradually louder

Dim. e rit. getting gradually quieter and slower

play with an accent

A tempo return to the original speed

Poco moto with a little movement

tenuto – hold the note for its full length

semiquaver (sixteenth-note) rest



Key signatures and relative minors

Each major key has a **relative minor** which has the same key signature. You can easily work out a relative minor using the *Relative Key Song*. Start on the tonic (key note) of the major key, and sing down four semitones:

C major

Rel - a - tive key!

You ended on an A, so the relative minor with the same key signature is A minor.

G major

Rel - a - tive key!

You ended on an E, so the relative minor with the same key signature is E minor.

F major

Rel - a - tive key!

Fill in the missing notes – what is the relative minor of F major? D minor

D major

Fill in the notes for D major. The relative minor is B minor

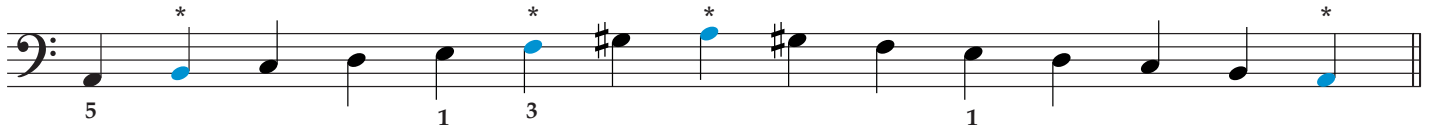
B \flat major

Fill in the notes for B \flat major. The relative minor is G minor

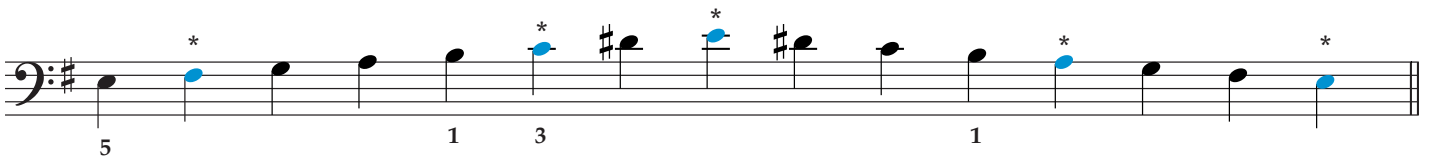


Natural and harmonic minor scales

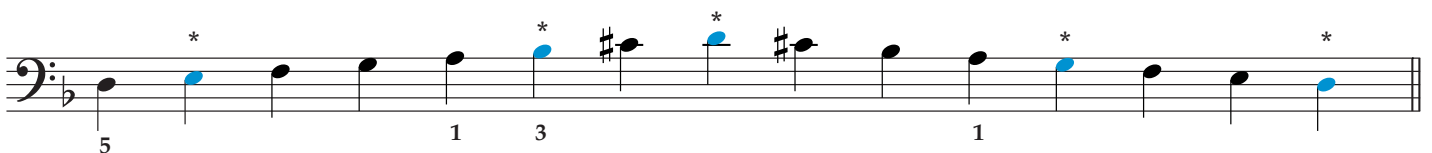
Fill in the missing notes for A harmonic minor in the left hand, then play it.



This is E harmonic minor: can you fill in the missing notes then play both scales?



This is D harmonic minor: can you fill in the missing notes then play both scales?



Can you identify when the piece moves from the minor to the major? Bars 2, 4, etc.



Activity

Play and clap these rhythms, then write in the correct time signature for each. They are in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$.

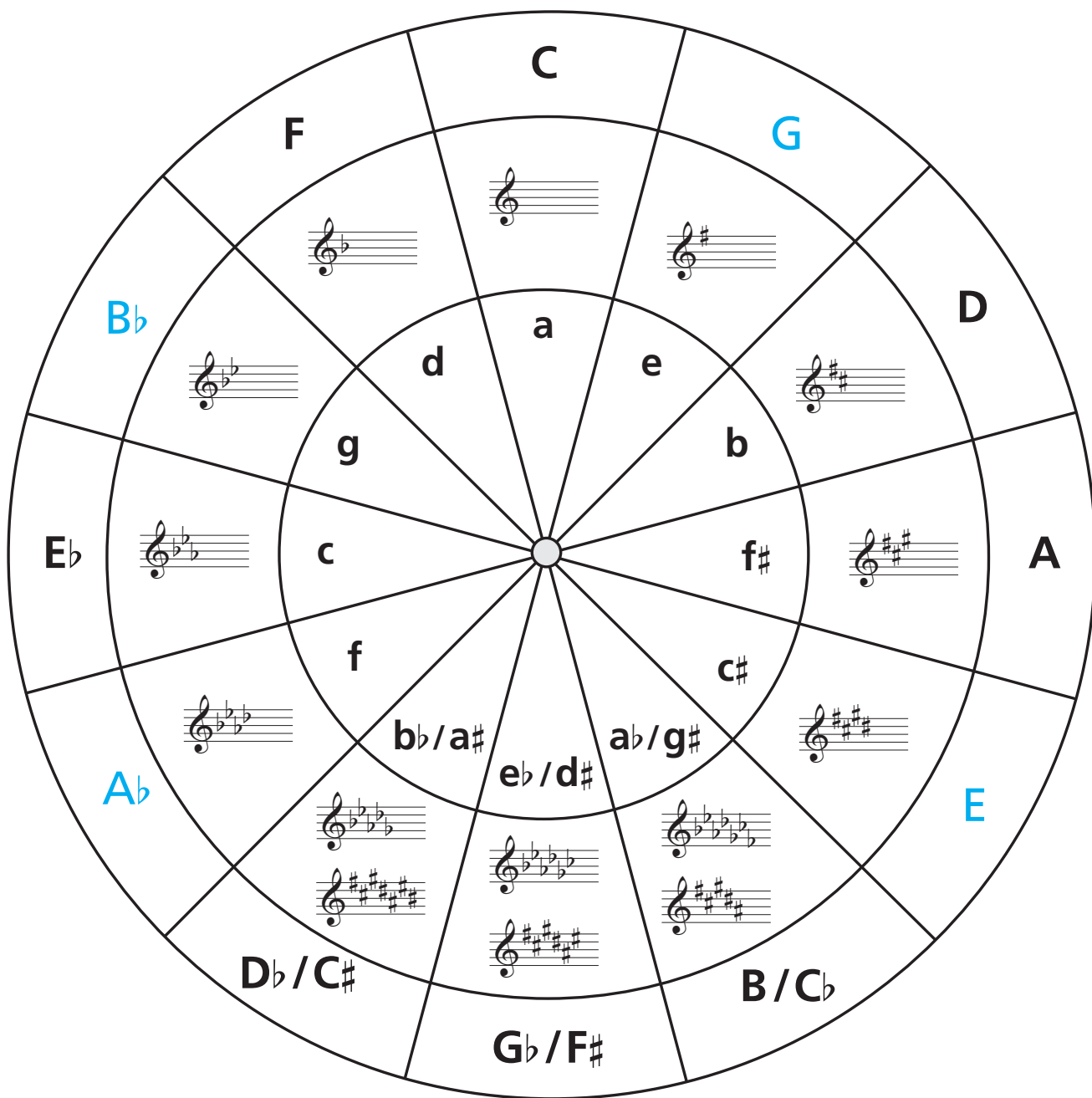




Introducing the circle of fifths

The circle of fifths is an image that shows all the major key signatures, along with their relative minors on the inside circle. Their order around the circle indicates the number of sharps or flats included in each key.

The circle given below has some key signature names missing – can you fill them in? Work out sharp keys by moving up a fifth each time, clockwise from the top. For the flat keys, move anti-clockwise from the top, down a fifth each time.





Theory

Treble-clef note revision

Write the name below each note to create some words:

C A B B A G E D E E D B E A D



Theory

Time signatures can be either simple or compound. **Simple time signatures** have beats that can be divided in two; **compound time signatures** have beats that are divided into three. The number of beats in a time signature is also given a name: **duple** = 2 beats, **triple** = 3 beats, **quadruple** = 4 beats. So $\frac{4}{4}$ is simple quadruple. Can you draw a line to connect each time signature to its correct name?



Theory

Primary triads

The primary triads in a key are the chords on the first (tonic), fourth (sub-dominant) and fifth (dominant) notes of the scale. Here are the primary triads in G major. Can you write the primary triads for C major? The first note is given for you.

G major C major D major C major F major G major

This G major scale can be harmonised using just the three primary chords. Can you work out what the missing chords could be?

G major D major G major C major D major C major D major G major




Activity

Can you identify the chords in bars 1–8 of this piece?

A minor, D minor, G major with a seventh



Theory


Draw a dotted minim:  How many counts is it worth? 3

Look at left-hand bars 1–2 and right-hand bar 8.

Which bar has a tie? 1–2 Which bar has a slur? 8

What do the following dynamics mean:

mp medium quiet *mf* medium loud

f loud  getting gradually quieter

Draw a crotchet rest: 



Theory

What is the key of this piece? G major

What does a dot above or below a note mean and what is the Italian word?

Staccato: play the note short and detached.

Draw a pause mark:  What does it mean? hold the note for longer

Can you find an interval of a major third? Bar 10 RH 2nd chord
(and several other possibilities)

And an interval of a perfect 5th? Bar 11 or 17



Theory

How many semiquavers (sixteenth notes) are there in a crotchet (quarter note)? 4

Can you find some demisemiquavers (thirty-second notes) in this piece? Bar 19

How many are in a crotchet (quarter note)? 8

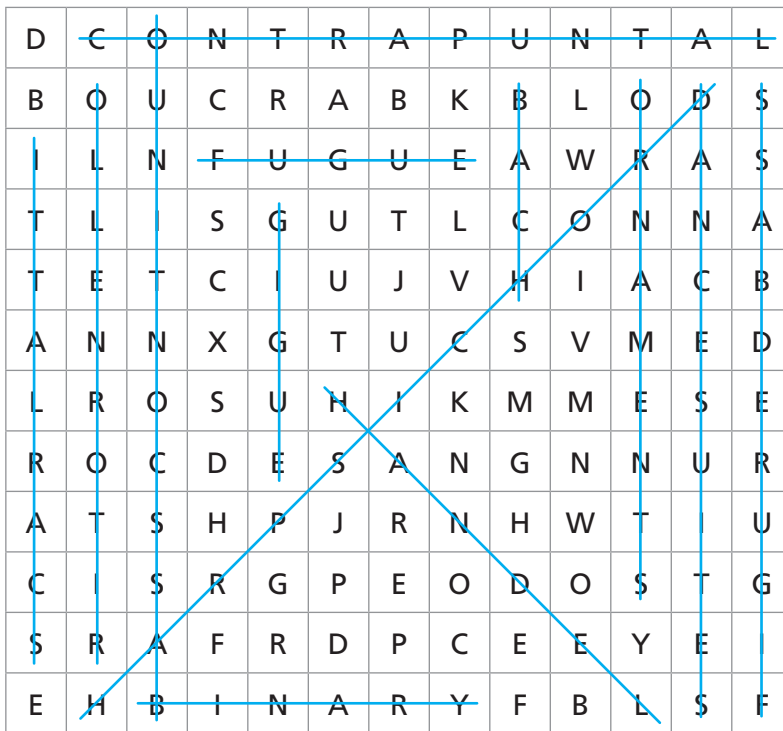
Draw a repeat sign here: 

What is a Menuetto? A minuet is a dance in 3 time.

In which bar does the music move from C major into C minor? 15

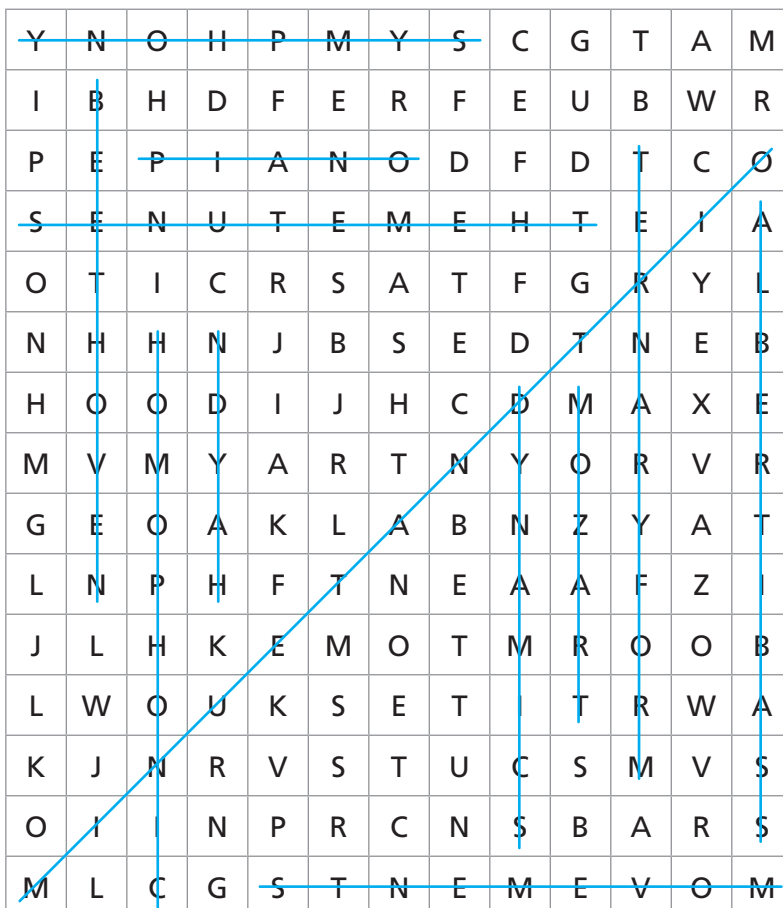


The Baroque period (1600–1750)



- 1 BACH
- 2 SCARLATTI
- 3 HANDEL
- 4 CONTRAPUNTAL
- 5 DANCE SUITES
- 6 FIGURED BASS
- 7 BASS CONTINUO
- 8 BINARY
- 9 FUGUE
- 10 RITORNELLO
- 11 ORNAMENTS
- 12 GIGUE
- 13 HARPSICHORD

The Classical period (1750–1820)



- 1 HOMOPHONIC
- 2 THEME TUNES
- 3 PIANO
- 4 HAYDN
- 5 MOZART
- 6 BEETHOVEN
- 7 MINUET AND TRIO
- 8 TERNARY FORM
- 9 DYNAMICS
- 10 SYMPHONY
- 11 MOVEMENTS
- 12 ALBERTI BASS



Theory

Name a bar with all 3 notes of the tonic triad of A minor: bar 1 (plus other possibilities)

Find an acciaccatura. Bar 14

What does *cresc.* mean? Gradually getting louder

What does *poco rall.* mean? A little slower

Which features in the music suggest that it was written in the Romantic period?

Long phrase lengths; dynamic variety; different left-hand

accompaniment styles



Theory

What key is this in? A minor

Explain what D.S. al Coda means. Back to the sign then to Coda



Activity

Musical styles and periods wordsearches

The Romantic period (1800–1900)

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

- 1 EXPRESSION
- 2 TEXTURE
- 3 PEDAL
- 4 MELODIES
- 5 VIRTUOSITY
- 6 CHOPIN
- 7 BRAHMS
- 8 SCHUMANN
- 9 NATIONALISM
- 10 GRAND PIANO
- 11 CHROMATIC
- 12 DOTTED RHYTHM
- 13 TRIPLETS
- 14 RICH HARMONY

The Contemporary period (1900–present day)

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

- 1 DEBUSSY
- 2 BARTOK
- 3 VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
- 4 POLYRHYTHMS
- 5 MINIMALIST
- 6 IMPRESSIONISTIC
- 7 DISSONANCES
- 8 POLYTONAL
- 9 MELODY FRAGMENTS
- 10 SPIKY
- 11 LARGE INTERVALS
- 12 ATONAL
- 13 SYNCOPATED



Theory

Are the quavers (eighth notes) straight or swung? swung

Describe the dynamics and articulation. Dynamics generally quite loud; articulation is short, slurred groups with many accents.

Are the phrases long, short or a mixture? Generally short phrases



Activity

Musical style wordsearch

Jazz style

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

- 1 DUKE ELLINGTON
- 2 MILES DAVIS
- 3 SCOTT JOPLIN
- 4 JAZZ STANDARD
- 5 BOOGIE
- 6 BLUES
- 7 SWING
- 8 TWELVE BAR BLUES
- 9 RAGTIME
- 10 MODES
- 11 SYNCOPATION
- 12 JAZZ CHORD
- 13 NEW ORLEANS



Activity

Revision quiz Link each style of piece to the correct description.

