
Welcome to Grade 4

Here's what you should know as you get going on this book. If there are any gaps, have a look at *Improve Your Theory! Grades 1, 2 and 3* and ask your teacher.

Tick all the things you know (but only if you really do!)

These notes and rests: 

And triplets, too ...

These time signatures: $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$

Grouping beats and up-beats in all the above time signatures

Treble and bass clefs

Bars, bar-lines, the staff and all notes on the staff

More than two ledger lines above and below the staff

Key signatures and accidentals (sharps, flats and naturals)

Constructing major, harmonic and melodic minor scales; tones and semitones

Octave transposition

C major; G, D, A, E majors (sharp keys); F, B \flat , E \flat and A \flat majors (flat ones)

A minor; E, B F \sharp , C \sharp minors (sharp keys); D, G, C and F minors (flat ones)

Melodic and harmonic intervals, tonic triads

Composing simple four-bar rhythms, phrase structure

A reasonable number of terms and signs and performance directions!

Put anything you're not sure about in this box and ask your teacher to fill in the gaps before you get going on Stage 1.

Stage 7

The chromatic scale



Facts box

A **chromatic scale** is a scale that is made up entirely of semitones.

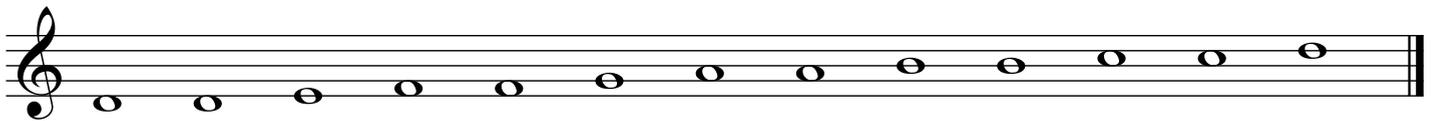


- It can start on any note.
- It contains the same 12 notes but can be written in different ways. For every space and line on the staff, a chromatic scale contains at least one and never more than two notes.

Enharmonics

- D \sharp and E \flat are the same note (when played on the piano, for example) and are called **enharmonics**.
- Similarly C \sharp and D \flat , F \sharp and G \flat , G \sharp and A \flat , A \sharp and B \flat are enharmonic equivalents.
- There are also some slightly more uncommon enharmonics like E \sharp and F, B $\flat\flat$ and A, F \times and G.

- 1 Add accidentals where needed to make this into a chromatic scale.



- 2 Have a look at this melody and mark any group of four notes that form part of a chromatic scale with a \square .

A chromatic moment



- 3 Label each of these as one of the following:

chromatic scale major scale melodic minor scale



19 Study this piece and then answer the questions below.

Rush hour!

Allegro con fuoco ♩. = 96

- Add the correct time signature at the start of the piece.
- In what key is the piece? _____
- Give the meaning of the following words and signs:
 - i) *Allegro con fuoco* _____
 - ii) ♩. = 96 _____
 - iii) > _____
- Draw a over the 11 notes that form part of a chromatic scale.
- Write the enharmonic equivalent of the 1st note in bar 2 (*) as a breve:



- Describe in full the melodic intervals labelled *i*, *ii* and *iii* in this extract (e.g. 'minor 3rd').
 - i) _____ ii) _____ iii) _____
- Transpose the melody of bar 3 down one octave and write it in the bass clef.

- Name the ornament used on the 1st beat of bar 1. _____
- Give the degree name of the first note in bar 2 (e.g. 'tonic'). _____
- What is the relative key? _____
- Which of the following instruments might this piece be played on?
flute violin bassoon trumpet clarinet viola (circle the most suitable)