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# Welcome to Grade 3

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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 and 2* 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:  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{4}{2}$   $\frac{4}{4}$
- Grouping notes in all the above time signatures
- Treble and bass clefs
- Bars, bar-lines, the staff and all notes on the staff
- Notes up to two ledger lines above and below the staff
- Key signatures
- Sharps, flats and naturals
- Tones and semitones
- Constructing a major scale
- Constructing a minor scale
- C major; G, D, A majors (sharp keys); F, B $\flat$  and E $\flat$  majors (flat ones)
- E and D minors
- Intervals and tonic triads
- Composing simple four-bar rhythms
- A reasonable number of terms and signs!

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 6

Keys of **E major**  
and **A<sup>b</sup> major**



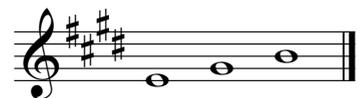
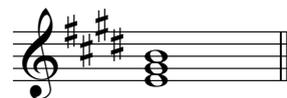
## Facts box

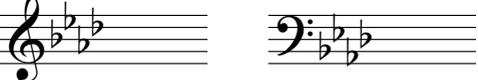
The key of **E major** has four sharps: 

E major scale

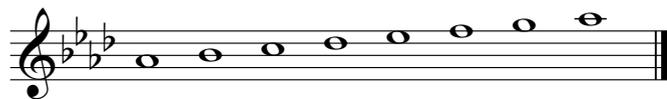


E major triad

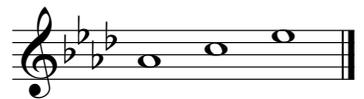
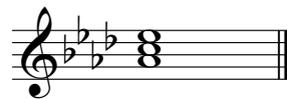


The key of **A flat major** has four flats: 

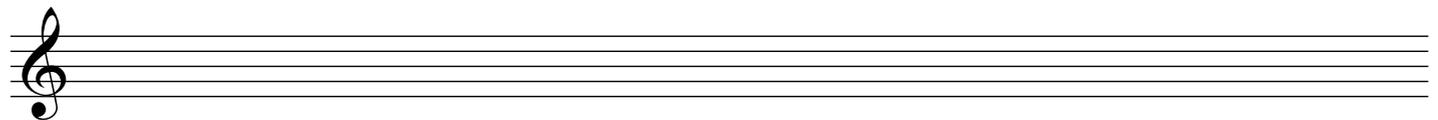
A flat major scale



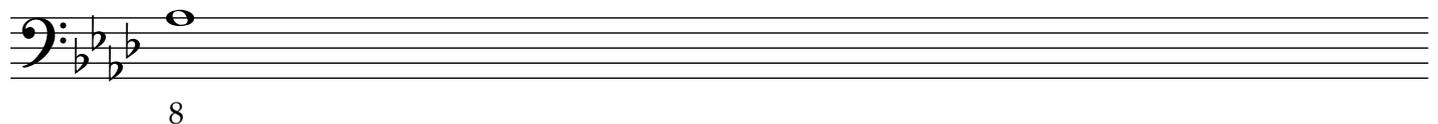
A flat major triad



- Write out the scale of E major in semibreves (ascending and descending) without using a key signature. Remember to add all of the necessary accidentals.



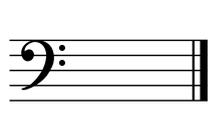
- Write out the scale of A flat major, descending, in the bass clef and label the degrees. The first note and degree have been given.



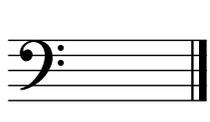
- Add the missing notes as semibreves above the descriptions. Remember to include any accidentals.



E major  
2nd degree



A<sup>b</sup> major  
4th degree



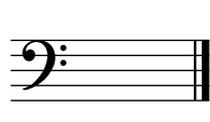
A<sup>b</sup> major  
7th degree



E major  
5th degree



A<sup>b</sup> major  
1st degree



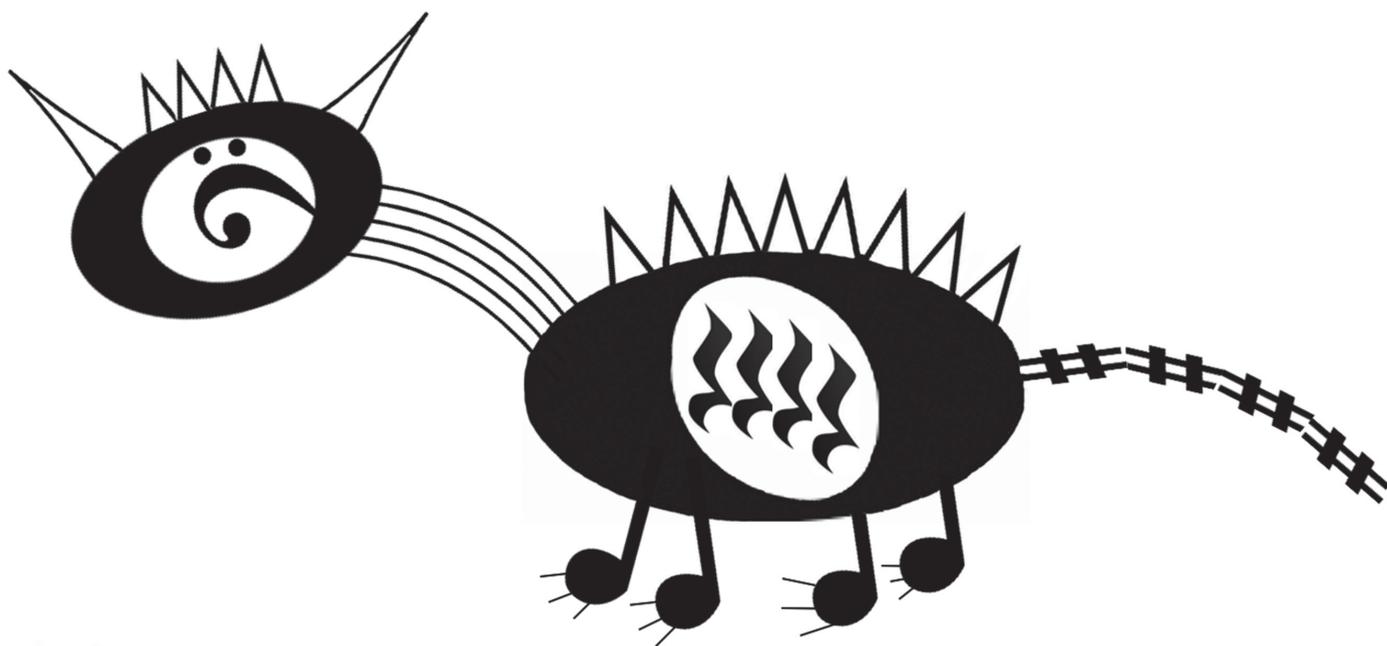
E major  
6th degree

- Name the key of this short melody and then rewrite it using the correct key signature.

Key: \_\_\_\_\_



15 How many musical symbols can you find in Pesantesaurus, the Theory Dinosaur? \_\_\_\_\_



Write them here



Theory box of fun

In 1916 the French composer Joseph Ropartz wrote a piece in  $\frac{21}{16}$  (Nocturne No. 3). That's 21 semiquavers in each bar – perhaps one of the most unusual examples of compound time! Try writing your own piece in  $\frac{21}{16}$ !

**Congratulations**

on completing **Improve your theory! Grade 3.**  
See you again for Grade 4!