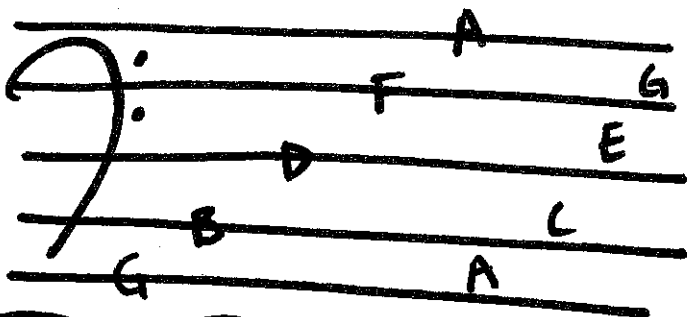
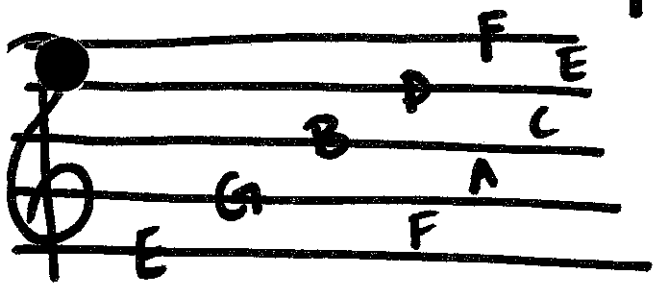


# LEVEL 1 study guide

Be able to identify note names in  $\text{C}$  +  $\text{F}$ : clef



Be able to identify rhythm names and values.

○  
WHOLE  
4

◡  
HALF  
2

♩  
QUARTER  
1

♪  
EIGHTH  
 $\frac{1}{2}$

♫  
SIXTEENTH  
 $\frac{1}{4}$

2 piano keys in a WHOLE STEP.  
1 piano key in a HALF STEP.

A KEYBOARD  
WILL BE  
PROVIDED

Chromatic scale = All half steps  
Major scale = WWhWWWh

Chromatics use  
# ↑  
b ↓

Enharmonic tones sound the same, look different and share a piano key.

Dynamics: pp p mp mf f ff

Define:

- staccato
- tenuto
- accent
- marcato

mezzo = medium  
-issimo = very

# LEVEL 2 study guide

Order that SHARPS are added: FCGDAEB

Order that FLATS are added: BEADGCF

The last sharp is TI. The last flat is FA. Find DO.

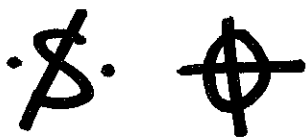
Be able to identify ALL MAJOR KEY SIGNATURE

Be able to identify notes in TREBLE + BASS, above and below the staff.

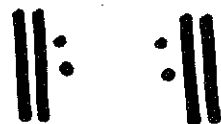
Examples:

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is a treble clef with notes G, A, B, C on the lines and B, C, D on the spaces. The bottom staff is a bass clef with notes C, B, A on the lines and E, D, C on the spaces. Each note is marked with a vertical line and a horizontal bar, and labeled with its letter name.

Be able to identify the following musical symbols



D.S. al coda/fine



Repeat



First/second ending

\* You will also be asked to type out all the notes in a specific key. Use your key sig knowledge for this! \*

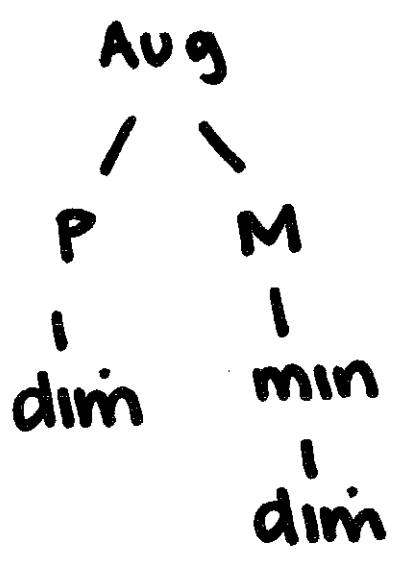
# LEVEL 3 study guide

A musical interval is the distance between two pitches including those two pitches.

PERFECT: 1 4 5 8

MAJOR: 2 3 6 7

## QUALITY CHART



SIZE:  
(the number)

ACCIDENTALS:

- X
- #
- ♯
- ♭
- bb

The quality of an interval is determined by the key signature of the bottom note.

- Do - Do PU
- Do - Re M2
- Do - Mi M3
- Do - Fa P4
- Do - So P5
- Do - La M6
- Do - Ti M7
- Do - Do P8

Chromatic Ascend: do di re ri mi fa fi  
so si la li ti do  
Descend: do ti te la le so se  
fa mi me re ra do

- Define:
- a tempo
  - accelerando
  - adagio
  - allegro
  - andante
  - moderato
  - ritardando
  - poco
  - rallentando
  - fermata

## LEVEL 4 study guide

- Notes that are just a letter are considered NATURAL.
- Major scale: WWhWWWh - you'll have to build 2.

Minor keys that are RELATED share a key sig.  
Minor keys that are PARALLEL share a starting note.

The 6th note of a MAJOR scale is its relative minor.  
The 3rd note of a MINOR scale is its relative major.

You will have to identify minor key sigs.

1. Identify the major key

2. Find the 6th note in that major key.

Three types of minor scales: natural, harmonic, melodic

Natural: WhWWWhWW

Harmonic: Follow natural pattern, raise 7th  $\uparrow + \downarrow$

Melodic: Follow natural pattern, raise 6th + 7th  $\uparrow$ ,  
lower 6th + 7th  $\downarrow$ .

Natural: Do Re Me Fa So Le Te Do

Harmonic: Do Re Me Fa So Le Ti Do

Melodic: Do Re Me Fa So La Ti Do/Do Te Le So Fa Me Re D

You will then have to build each minor scale using letters.

# LEVEL 5 STUDY GUIDE

Major chord = M3, P5  
 minor chord = m3, P5  
 diminished chord = m3, dim 5

Major: I IV V	CHORD QUALITIES IN MAJOR KEYS
minor: ii iii vi	
diminished: vii°	

- I TONIC
- ii SUPER TONIC
- iii MEDIANT
- IV SUB DOMINANT
- V DOMINANT
- vi SUB MEDIANT
- vii° LEADING TONE

**TRIAD:**  
 Set of 3 pitches, stacked vertically  
 ROOT, 3RD, 5TH

**HARMONIC:**  
 played together

**MELODIC:**  
 played one after another

## Melodic Intervals

Do-Di Aug 1	Do-Se dim 5
Do-Do P 1	Do-So P 5
Do-Ra m 2	Do-Si Aug 5
Do-Re M 2	Do-Le m 6
Do-Ri Aug 2	Do-La M 6
Do-Me m 3	Do-Li Aug 6
Do-Mi M 3	Do-Te m 7
Do-Fa P 4	Do-Ti M 7
Do-Fi Aug 4	Do-Do P 8

**1st Inversion:** Moving the root up so that the third is in the bass. (6)

**2nd Inversion:** Moving the root and third up so the fifth is in the bass. (4)

## VOCAB:

- Falsetto: method of voice production to produce higher notes
- Belted: sound produced when properly mixing upper/lower registers
- Register: Range of an instrument
- Portamento: A pitch sliding from one to another.
- Vibrato: Rapid variation in pitch
- Timbre: Quality of a musical sound
- Phrasing: A group of pitches performed as one musical thought
- Diphthong: A sound formed by the combination of 2 vowels
- Stagger Breathe: Musicians rotate breathing to create continuous sound
- Blending: Process of merging two sounds/voices