

Rhythm Practice - Level 1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Rhythm Practice - Level 2

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

ADV Scale Degree Names Practice 2

Key: C Bb Ab F# B

Mediant					
Tonic					
Dominant					
Leading-Tone					
Supertonic					
Subdominant					
Submediant					

Music Terms

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

Half rest	Eighth rest	Quarter rest	Whole note	Whole rest
Eighth note	Quarter note	Half note	Dacapo	Rondo
Staccato	Legato	Fermata	Decrescendo	Crescendo
Mezzo forte	Mezzo piano	Pianissimo	Piano	Fortissimo
Forte	Allegro	Largo	Presto	Moderato
Andante	Ritardando	Accelerando		

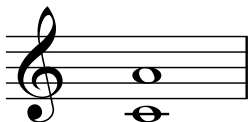
Major Intervals

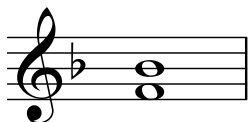
When the upper note is found in the major scale of the lower note, the interval can be either _____ or _____ .

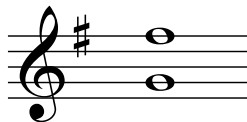
If the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note, the intervals of Unison, 4th, 5th, and Octave are described as _____ .

If the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note, the intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th are described as _____ .

Name these intervals:

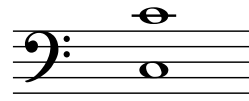










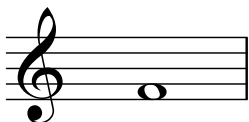




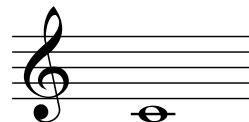


Write the following intervals above the given note, using accidentals as needed:

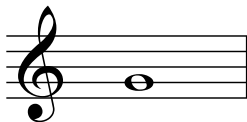
Perfect 5th



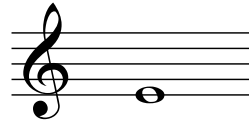
Major 3rd



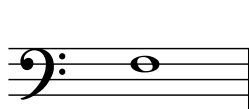
Major 6th



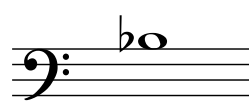
Perfect Unison



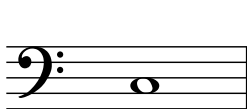
Perfect 4th



Major 2nd



Perfect 8ve



Major 7th



Circle any of these intervals which are NOT major or perfect:




Week 6 Homework


Clefs

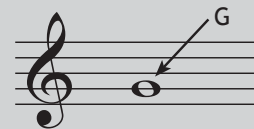
Name _____


A clef is a musical symbol which is used to determine the pitch of written notes. There are three types of clefs used in modern music notation: G clefs, F clefs and C clefs.

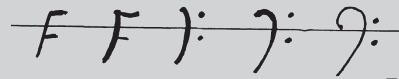
 When it is not placed on five lines, this symbol is NOT called a treble clef! It is called a G clef, because it evolved from a stylized letter "G", and once it is placed on the staff will determine where G is located. In early use (pre 1750) it could be found written on different lines of the staff.




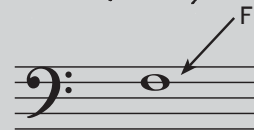
 The only modern use of the G clef is where it is placed surrounding the second line up of the staff, and then it is called a **treble clef**.





 Once again, until it is placed on the staff this symbol is not a bass clef. It is called an F clef, because it is supposed to represent a stylized capital "F".

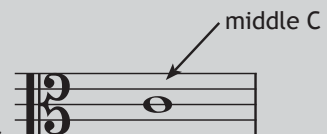


 Once placed on the staff the two dots surround the second line from the top, and therefore determines that this is where F is located.



 The third type of clef used in modern music is a **C clef**, and this clef determines where middle C is located through the use of two curves.

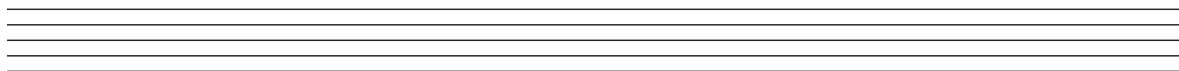
 The most common C clef used is the **Alto Clef**, where it is placed surrounding the middle line of the staff. This clef is used for the Viola and other instruments that require notes equally above and below middle C.



Hand drawn C clefs do not require such elaborate curves as the printed ones have, and as long as the two curves surround the intended line and there is a thick line and a thin line, alto clefs may be drawn like this:



Practice drawing alto clefs:



Using The Alto Clef

Name these notes in alto clef:

— — — — — — — —

Write the notes on the staff above each of the names provided in alto clef:

F A B flat A sharp B G D E

Rewrite the following music into alto clef:

Rewrite the following into treble clef:

Rewrite the following line of music into alto clef:

NAME _____

HOMWORK EXERCISES

Section 1. Specify only the number, not the quality, for each example.

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____

Section 2. Identify the interval quality and size for each example.

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____

7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. ____ 11. ____ 12. ____

13. ____ 14. ____ 15. ____ 16. ____ 17. ____ 18. ____

Section 3. Write the following intervals *above* the given note.

1. M2↑ 2. +4↑ 3. M7↑ 4. M2↑ 5. M6↑ 6. P5↑

7. m3↑ 8. m6↑ 9. P4↑ 10. m6↑ 11. +5↑ 12. m7↑

13. M3↑ 14. m2↑ 15. P5↑ 16. °5↑ 17. M6↑ 18. +5↑

Interval Activity Sheet

Major, Minor and Perfect Intervals

Name the following interval using both **quantity and quality** (perfect 5th, major 3rd etc)
Remember to count the bottom note in the interval number, for example C to F is a perfect 4th











