



QUALITY IS IN THE HEART

# CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL

OF WHAT WE DO

LESSON 1

# Music Theory G1

Quiz: [www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg11](http://www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg11)

# Grade 1

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# 01

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Grade 1

## Rhythm

TIME VALUES

BARS AND METRE

TIME SIGNATURE

CLAPPING RHYTHM

## **Terms & Signs for the day:**

Piano (p) - quiet

Forte (f) - loud

Crescendo (cresc) - Gradually getting louder

Diminuendo (dim) - Gradually getting quieter

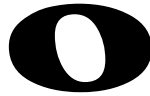
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## Note Values

### Semibreve

Also called a whole note. It has 4 counts



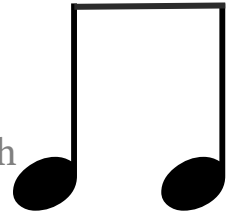
### Minim

Also called a half note. It has 2 counts



### Quaver

Also called eighth note. It has 1/2 count



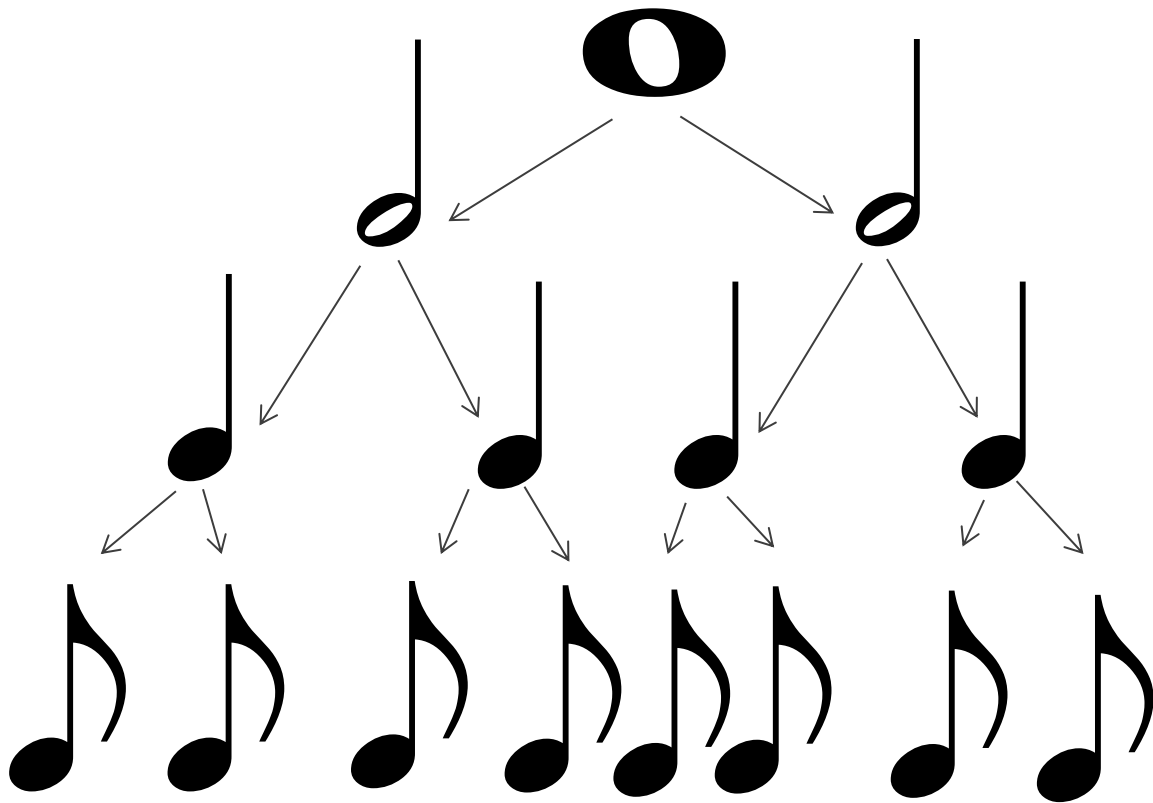
### Crotchet

Also called a quarter note. It has 1 count



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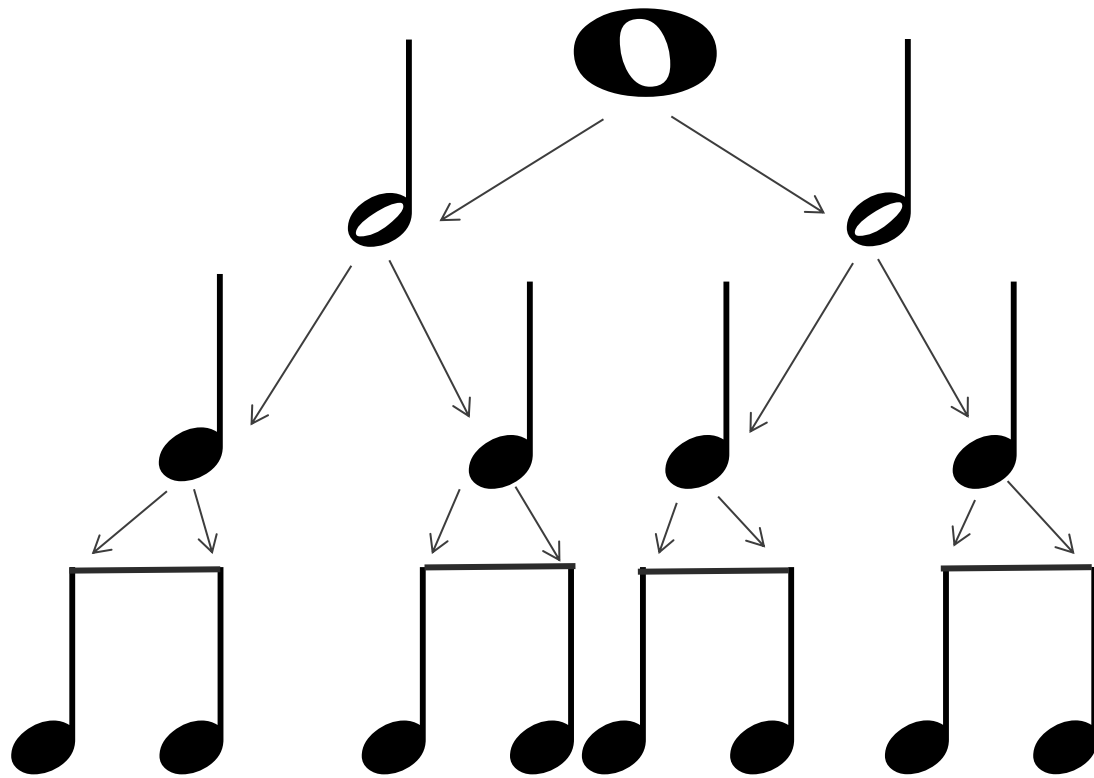
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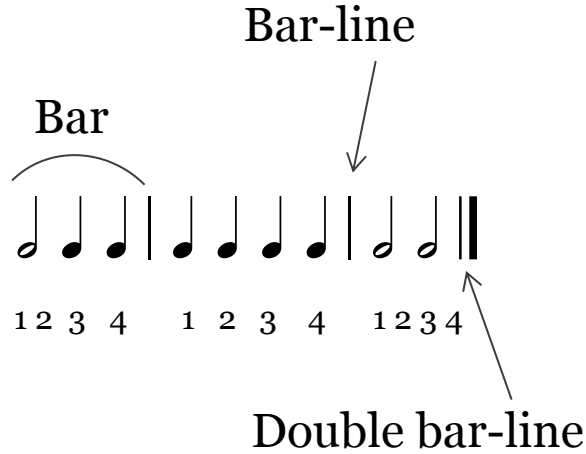
## Bars and Rhythm

### Rhythm

Rhythm is the arrangement of notes of different time values over a pulse

### Metre

Metre is the organization of pulse into regular patterns of a certain number of counts in each bar.



### Pulse

The pulse is organized into bars containing certain number of counts/beats.

### Bar-lines

Bar-lines divide bars. They show where bars begin and where they end.

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## Time Signature

A time signature tells us how many beats there are in each bar.

A time signature is always written at the beginning of a piece of music, as shown below.



In grade 1, we will learn 3 time signatures:

- Four beats in a bar
- Three beats in a bar
- Two beats in a bar

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## Time Signature



TOP

### Top Number

The top number of the time signature tells us the number of beats in every bar. The time signature below means the score that follows it will have four (4) beats in each bar.



4

4



2  
4

3  
4

4  
4



3



4

### Bottom Number

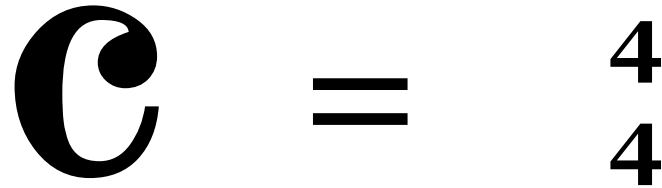
The bottom number of the time signature tells us the **time value** of each beat. At grade 1, the time value for a beat will always be a crotchet or quarter note.



BOTTOM

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The sign  $\text{C}$  means 4/4 time signature. It stands for 'common time' which in music means 4 crotchet beats in a bar.

# 01

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Activity

## Clapping Rhythms

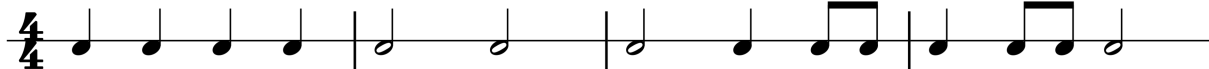
### RHYTHM IN PRACTICE

Clap the rhythms in the following slide as you count the pulse.

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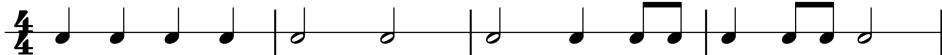
## Rhythms to clap



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## Rhythms to clap





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## Rhythms to clap

2

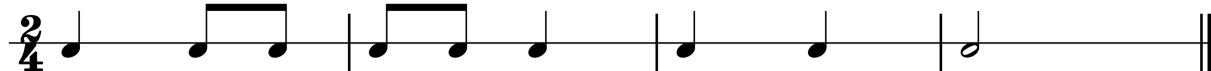
13



17



21



# Grade 1

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## Rhythms to clap

2

13



17



21



# 02

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Grade 1

## Pitch

NOTES IN THE TREBLE CLEF

NOTES IN THE BASS CLEF

NOTES IN BOTH CLEFS (GRAND STAFF)

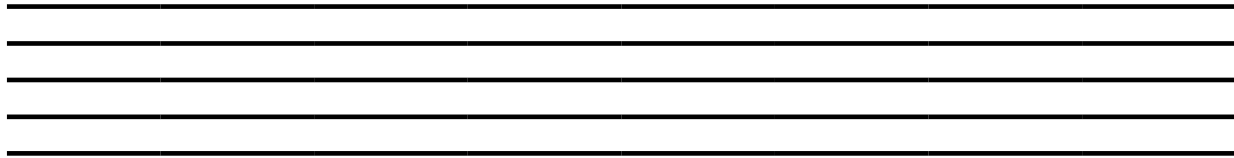
NOTES WITH STEMS

QUAVERS ON THE STAVES

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## The Stave/Staff



Notes can be written on all the lines and spaces of the stave.

The higher the note is placed on the stave, the higher its pitch.

A special symbol called a clef is placed at the beginning of each stave.

The pitch of each line and space is determined by the clef.

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## Notes on the Treble Clef



Treble Clef / G Clef

The treble or G clef looks like a decorated G.  
The clef circles a line that is used to show pitch G.



Bass Clef / F Clef

The bass or F clef looks more or less like an F.  
The clef shows a line that is used to show pitch F using two dots on either sides of the line.

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## Treble Clef and Bass Clef

G clef / Treble clef



← G line

F clef / Bass clef

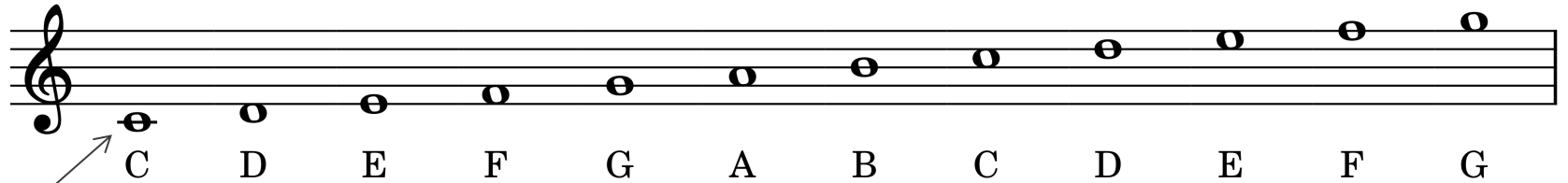


← F line

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## Notes on the Treble Clef



Middle C sits on a ledger-line. Ledger lines are used to extend the stave

Create mnemonics that will help you remember the lines or spaces of the bass clef



FACE - spaces

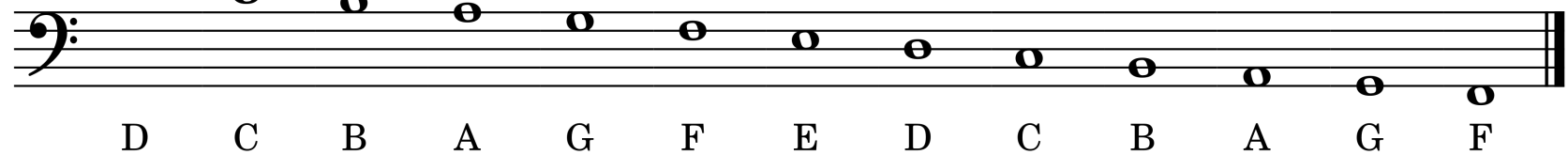
EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FUN - lines

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Notes on the Bass Clef

D and C use ledger-lines

13



A musical staff with a bass clef. The notes are D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F. The notes D and C are on a ledger line below the staff. The notes B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F are on the lines and spaces of the staff. The notes D and C are on a ledger line below the staff. The notes B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F are on the lines and spaces of the staff.

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

Create mnemonics that will help you remember the lines or spaces of the bass clef



ALL COWS EAG GRASS - spaces

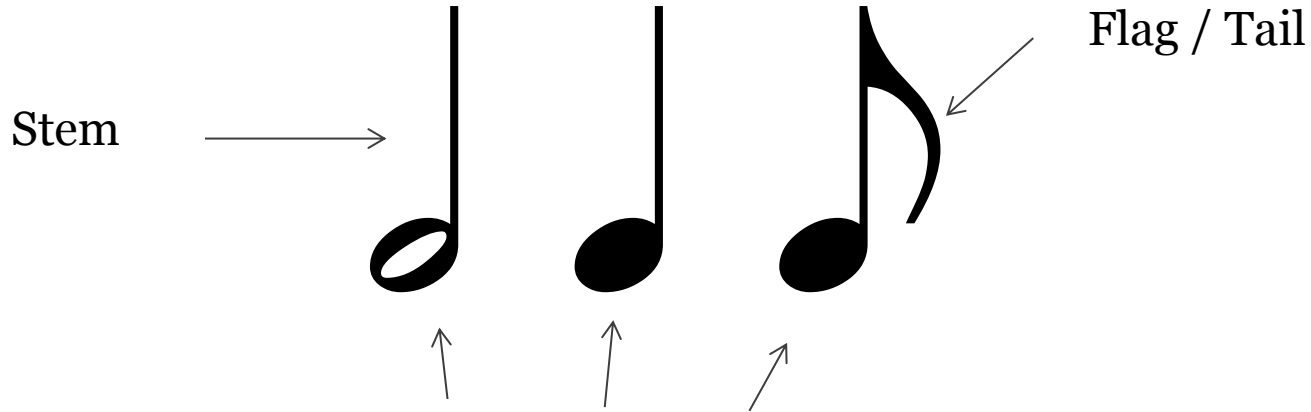
GRIZZLY BEARS DON'T FEAR ANYTHING - lines



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## Parts of a Note



### Note heads

Apart from the semibreve, all other notes have stems

When written on the staff, the stem may face up or down

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## Stem direction

If the note is below the middle line, the stem should go up from the right side of the head

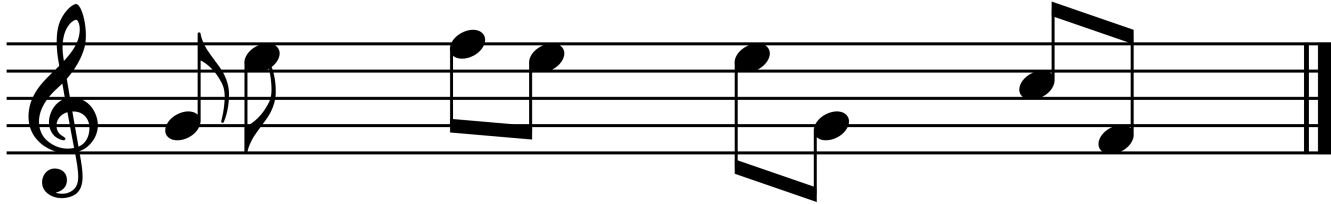
If the note is above the middle line, the stem should go down from the left side of the head

If the note is ON the middle line, the stem can go in either direction.

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## Quavers on the staff



The stem of a quaver follows the same rules as crotchets and minims.

The tails are always attached to the end of the stem and they are always on the right of the stem, irrespective of the stem direction

When quavers are in pairs their stems always go in the same direction. The note farthest from the middle line determines the direction of the stems.



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Thank you, Friends

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