



QUALITY IS IN THE HEART
CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL
OF WHAT WE DO

LESSON 2

Music Theory G1

Quiz: www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg111

Grade 1

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Grade 1

Rhythm Part 2

THE SEMIQUAVER
GROUPING NOTES
RESTS

Terms & Signs for the day:

Mezzo-piano (mp) - moderately quiet

Mezzo-forte (mf) - moderately loud

Fortissimo (ff) - Very loud

Pianissimo (pp) - Very quiet

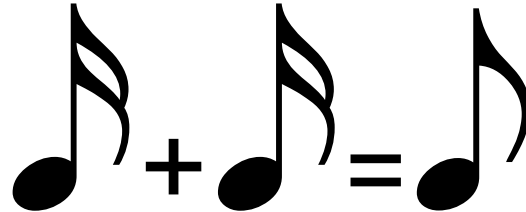
Decrescendo (decresc) - Gradually getting quieter

Allegro - quick

Adagio - slow

Grade 1

The Semiquaver



The semiquaver is half the value of a quaver. This is the shortest time value in grade 1.

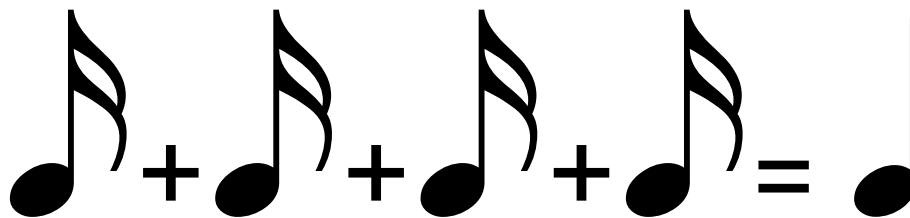
Two semiquavers add up to a quaver. Since a quaver is an eighth note, a semiquaver's value is a sixteenth note. Four of them make a crotchet beat.

How many semiquavers make a minim?

- A minim lasts as long as two crotchets
- Each of the two crotchets last as long as two quavers
- That makes four quavers (2x2)
- Each of the quavers last as long as two semiquavers -> $4 \times 2 = 8$

Grade 1

The Semiquaver

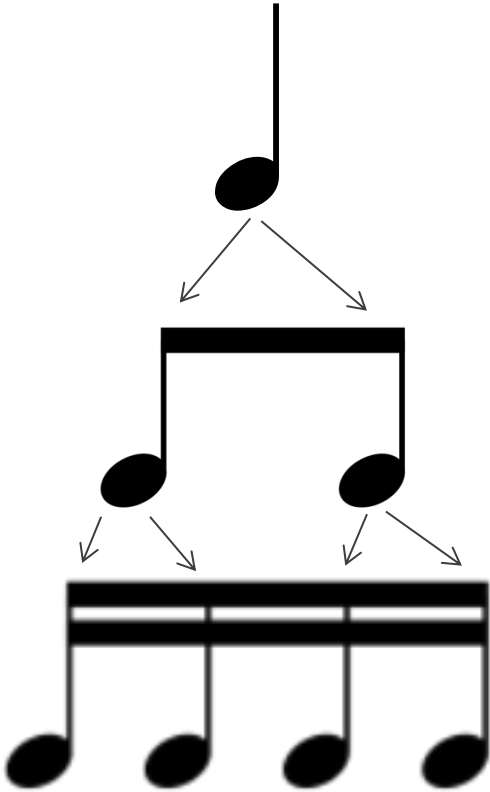
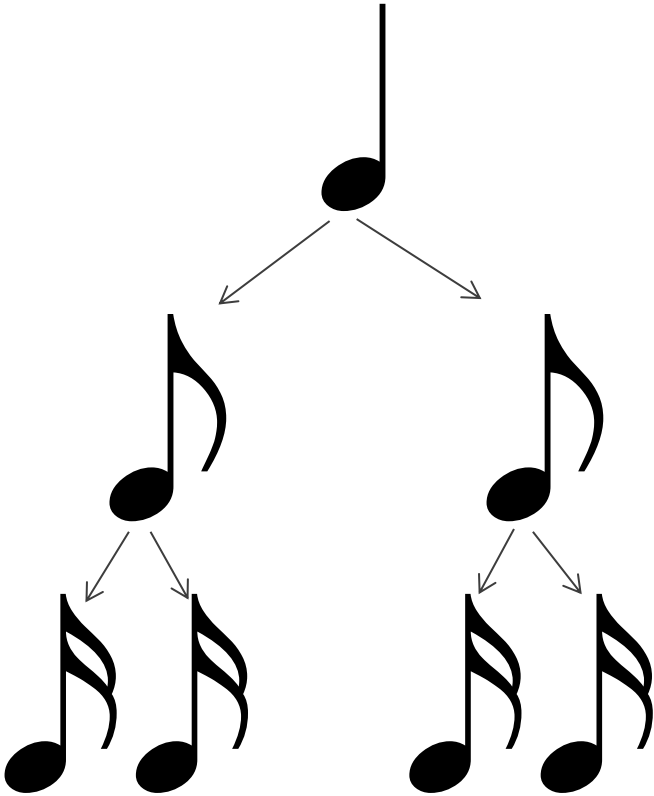


Four semiquavers add up to a crotchet. Since we know the crotchet as our beat, four semiquavers are often beamed together to ‘show the beat’.



Beaming semiquavers into fours clearly shows the crotchet beat.

Grade 1



Grade 1

Grouping Notes

When quavers and semiquavers are part of the same beat, they are usually grouped together through beaming.

When four semiquavers are together part of a crotchet beat, they are grouped together with two beams

Four semiquavers



Mixed



When a quaver and two semiquavers are together part of the same crotchet beat, they are beamed as shown. The quaver is thus distinct from the two semiquavers

When two semiquavers and a quaver are together part of a crotchet beat, they are beamed as shown here. The two quavers are clearly different from the one quaver.

Mixed



Mixed



When the quaver is in the middle of two semiquavers and they together are part of the same beat, they are beamed as shown. The quaver in the middle cannot be confused with the semiquavers besides it.

Grade 1

Identify the beats in the following bars

2

3

The image displays three musical staves, each with a time signature and a series of notes and rests. Green boxes are drawn around specific musical elements to illustrate beat identification:

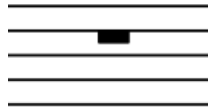
- Staff 1 (4/4):** The first staff is in 4/4 time. It contains four measures. The first measure has a quarter note on G4. The second measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note on A4. The third measure has a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, and a quarter note on D5. The fourth measure has a quarter note on D5. Each of these four measures is enclosed in a green rounded rectangle.
- Staff 2 (3/4):** The second staff is in 3/4 time. It contains three measures. The first measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on B4. The second measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note on A4. The third measure has a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on C5. Each of these three measures is enclosed in a green rounded rectangle.
- Staff 3 (2/4):** The third staff is in 2/4 time. It contains two measures. The first measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on C5. The second measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note on A4. Each of these two measures is enclosed in a green rounded rectangle.

Grade 1

Rests

The silent moments in music are shown using rests. Rests, therefore need to be counted too, just like notes.

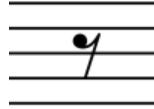
A **semibreve rest** hangs on the fourth line of the staff. It is worth **4 beats of silence** or notates a **completely silent bar**



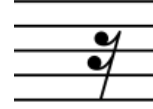
A **minim rest** sits on the third line of the staff. It is worth **2 beats of silence**.



A **crotchet rest** is written as shown above. It is worth **1 beat of silence**.



A **quaver rest** is written as shown above. It is worth **half beat of silence**.



A **semiquaver rest** is written as shown above. It is worth a **quarter beat of silence**.

Grade 1

Examples with rests

The image displays three musical staves in treble clef, each illustrating the use of rests in different time signatures. Green rounded rectangles highlight specific notes and rests.

- Staff 1 (4/4 time):** Shows a sequence of four measures. The first measure contains a quarter rest. The second measure contains two eighth notes. The third measure contains a quarter rest followed by two eighth notes. The fourth measure contains a quarter note. The rests in the first, third, and fourth measures are highlighted with green boxes.
- Staff 2 (3/4 time):** Shows a sequence of three measures. The first measure contains two eighth notes followed by a quarter rest. The second measure contains two eighth notes. The third measure contains a quarter note. The rests in the first and second measures are highlighted with green boxes.
- Staff 3 (2/4 time):** Shows a sequence of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter rest followed by two eighth notes. The second measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The rests in the first and second measures are highlighted with green boxes.

04

Grade 1

Pitch Part 2

ACCIDENTALS

MORE ON ACCIDENTALS

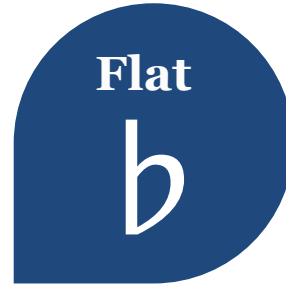
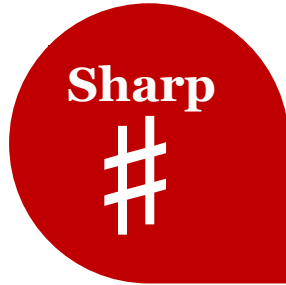
SEMITONES AND TONES

Grade 1

Accidentals

Sharp

When a sharp (#) is written in front of a note, it makes the note sound higher.



Sharp

When a flat (b) is written in front of a note, it makes the note sound lower.

Natural

A natural (♮) changes a note with a sharp or a flat back to its normal pitch

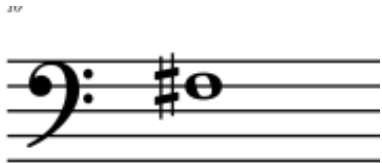


Normal

A note with a normal pitch is not written with any accidental, unless a natural is necessary.

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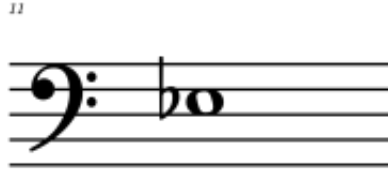
Notes with accidentals



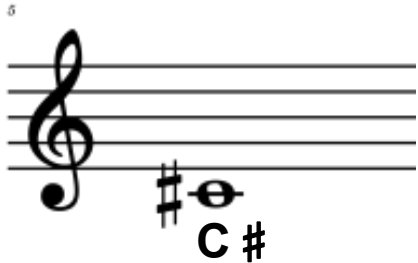
F #



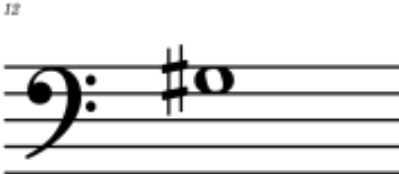
E b



E b



C #



G #

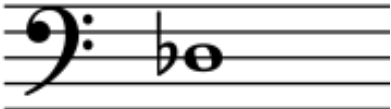


A b

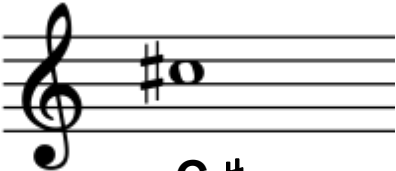
Grade 1

Notes with accidentals

7

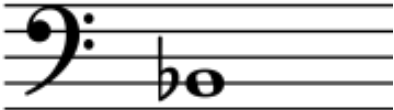


D b



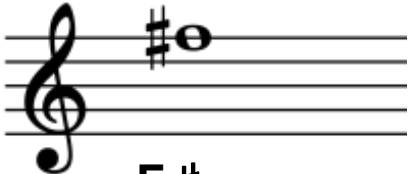
C #

8



B b

9



F #

9



C #

9



B b

Grade 1

Accidentals



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains a sharp sign (#) followed by a quarter note on the first line (F#). The second measure contains a quarter note on the second line (F). The third measure contains a quarter note on the second line (F). The fourth measure contains a quarter note on the first line (F#). Red boxes highlight the first F# and the last F#.

An accidental changes all the **notes of the same pitch in a bar**. An accidental can only change the pitch of the **notes that come after it, not before it**. Both Fs above are played as F#

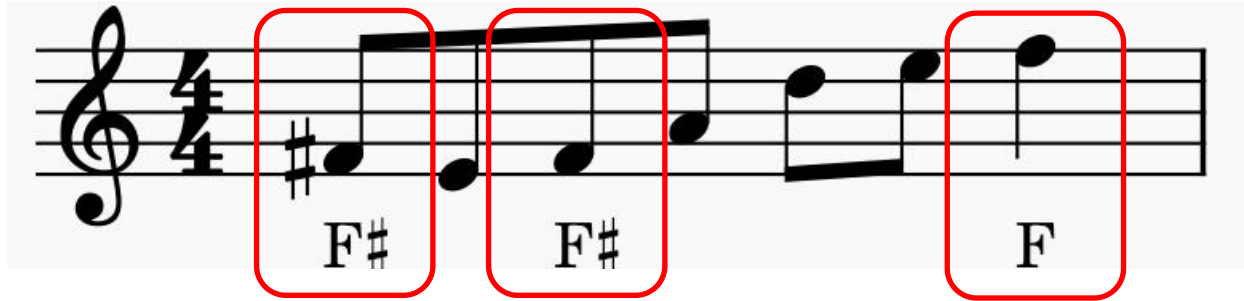


A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains a quarter note on the first line (F). The second measure contains a quarter note on the second line (F). The third measure contains a quarter note on the second line (F). The fourth measure contains a sharp sign (#) followed by a quarter note on the first line (F#). Red boxes highlight the first F and the last F#.

Unlike the first example, only the last F is affected by the sharp.

Grade 1

Accidentals



An accidental only applies to **notes on the same line or in the same space**. The first and the second Fs in the above example will be played as F#. However, the last F will not be F# because it is a different pitch. If we want it to be F sharp too, we can give it an accidental of its own.

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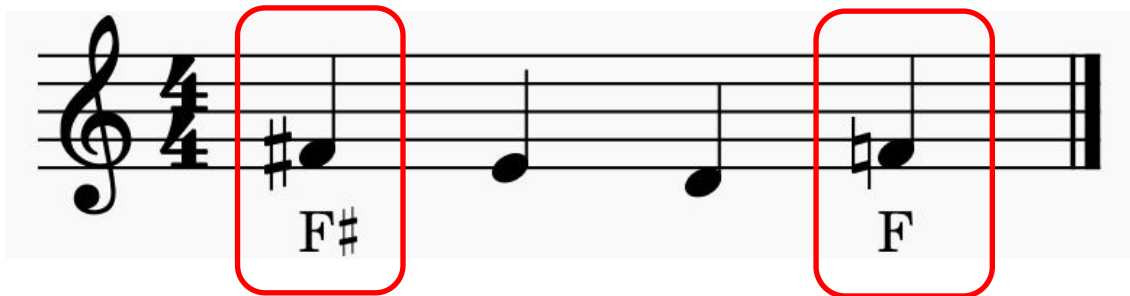
Accidentals

A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures. The first measure has a quarter note on the second line (B) with a flat accidental (b) above it, circled in red. Below this measure is the label 'Bb'. The second measure has a quarter note on the second line (B) without an accidental. The third measure has a quarter note on the second line (B) without an accidental, with a red arrow pointing to it from below. The fourth measure has a quarter note on the second line (B) without an accidental, circled in red. Below this measure is the label 'B'. A bar line is present between the first and second measures, and between the third and fourth measures.

An accidental only **applies in the same bar** and is **cancelled by a bar line**. In the above example, the second B will not be affected by the accidental in the first bar because the bar line cancelled the flat. If we want the second B to be flattened, we should give it its own accidental.

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Accidentals



To cancel an accidental within a bar, we use the natural accidental in front of a note. In the above example, the Sharp in the first F is cancelled using the natural in front of the last F. So, the first F is played as F# but the last one is Natural F. Without the natural sign, the last F would still be played as F Sharp.

Grade 1

Find the higher note in each bar



Remember a sharp raises a note by a semitone, a flat lowers a note by a semitone and a natural restores a note to its normal pitch.

Grade 1

Find the lower note in each bar

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains four measures. The notes in each measure are: 1) a circled natural G4, 2) a natural G4 with a sharp sign (#G4), 3) a circled G4 with a flat sign (bG4), and 4) a natural G4 with a flat sign (bG4). The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures. The notes in each measure are: 1) a natural G2 with a sharp sign (#G2), 2) a circled G2 with a flat sign (bG2), 3) a circled G2 with a flat sign (bG2), and 4) a natural G2 with a flat sign (bG2). The circled notes are intended for comparison with the adjacent notes in each bar.

Remember a sharp raises a note by a semitone, a flat lowers a note by a semitone and a natural restores a note to its normal pitch.

Grade 1

The image shows two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Red arrows point to the notes A2, B2, C3, D3, and E3. The second staff contains a sequence of notes: B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Red arrows point to the notes B2, C3, D3, and E3.

What are the notes shown by arrows above?

Remember what you have learned about accidentals and answer before going to the next slide.

Grade 1

Musical staff 1: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: G2, B2, A2, G2, B \flat 2, B2, A \flat 2, G2, F2, E2. Red arrows point to B2, B \flat 2, B2, A \flat 2, and F2.

B B \flat B B \flat B

Musical staff 2: Bass clef. Notes: E \flat 2, E2, B \flat 2, B \flat 2, G2. Red arrows point to E \flat 2, E2, B \flat 2, and B \flat 2.

E \flat E B \flat B \flat

Grade 1

Tones and Semitones

Tones and Semitones are words used to describe the **distance** between two notes.

A **semitone** is the **shortest** distance we can measure between two notes.

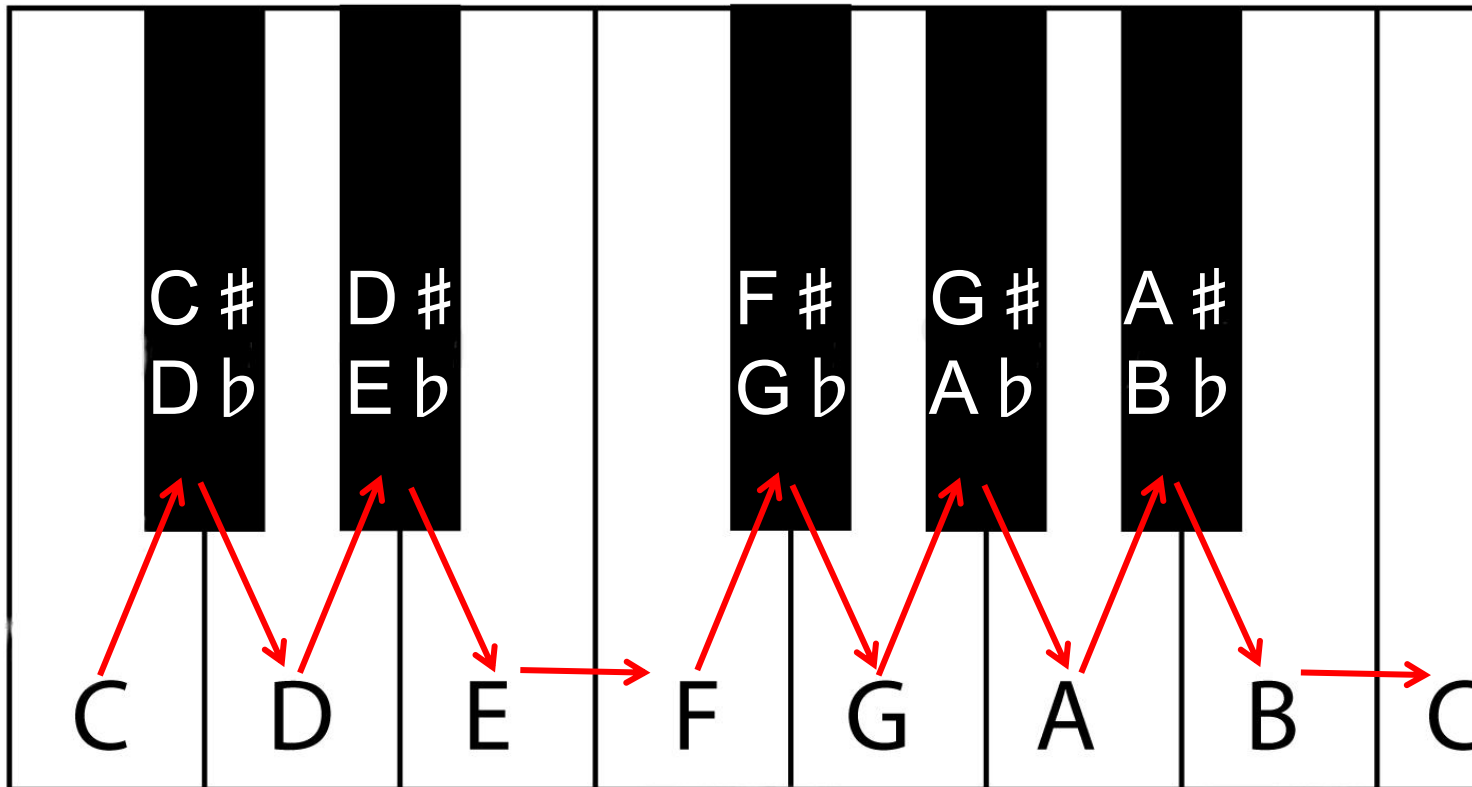
A **tone** is two semitones.

On a piano, there is a **semitone between every note, whether white or black.**

Note: **Each black key on the piano has two names.** A sharp of the white key below it and a flat of the white key above it.

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Notes on the piano. Note the semitone intervals between each two notes.



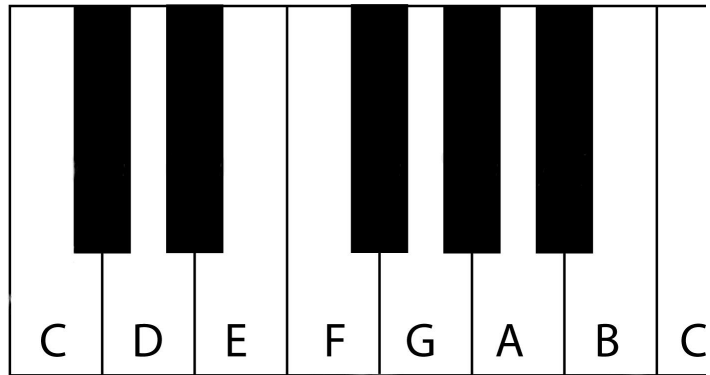
Grade 1

Tones and Semitones

The distance from E to F and B to C is a semitone because there is no black key between them.

The distance from C to D is a tone because we have a C# between them.

Whenever you skip a note, that is a tone. If you don't skip a note, that is a semitone.



Grade 1

Tones and Semitones

The diagram illustrates musical intervals on a bass clef staff and a piano keyboard. The staff shows a sequence of four notes: C (white), D (black), E (white), and F (white). A sharp sign (#) is placed above the D note. Red arcs above the staff connect C to D, D to E, and E to F, each labeled "Semitone". Red arcs below the staff connect C to D and D to E, each labeled "Tone". To the right, a piano keyboard diagram shows keys C, D, E, and F. Red arrows point from the notes on the staff to their corresponding keys on the keyboard: C to C, D to D, E to E, and F to F.

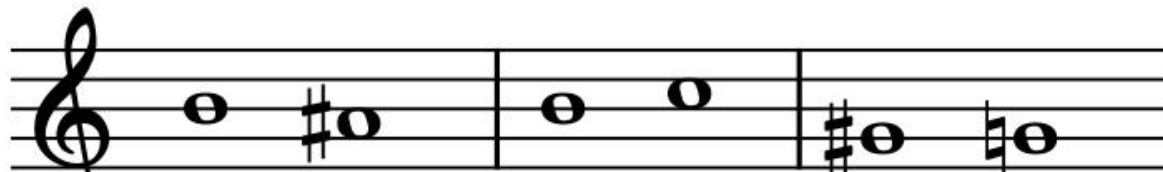
Grade 1

Draw and label the notes
on the piano.

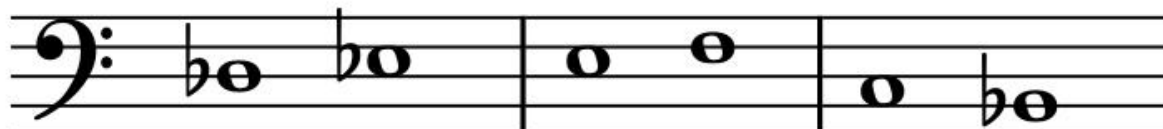
This might be the first thing you'll need to do before doing any test, so learn how to draw a piano now. Not tomorrow, now.

Grade 1

Identify tones and semitones in each bar below.



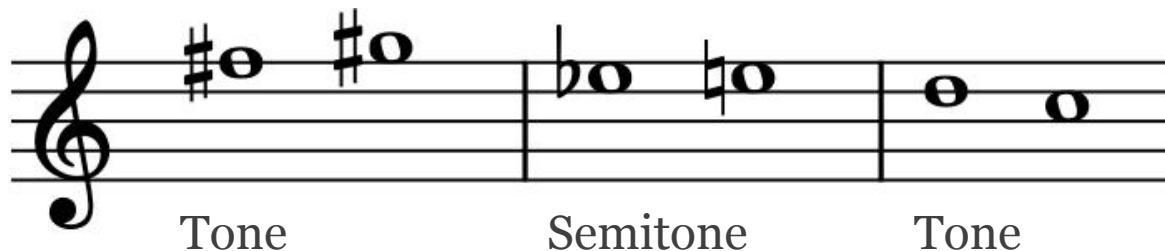
Semitone Semitone Semitone



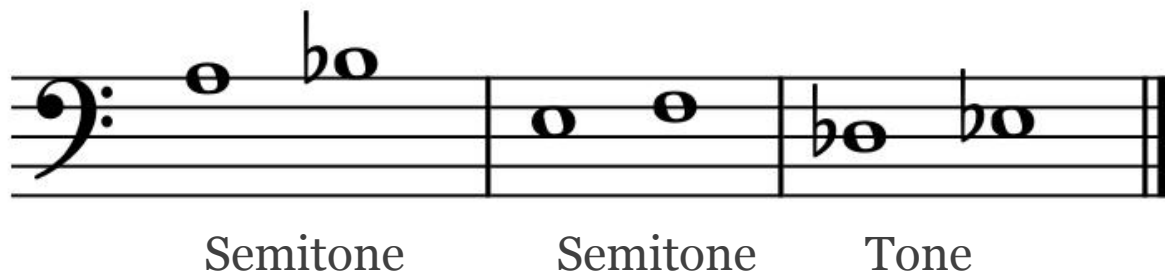
Tone Semitone Tone

Grade 1

Identify tones and semitones in each bar below.



A musical staff with a treble clef. The first bar contains two notes: a sharp G4 and an A4, with the interval labeled "Tone". The second bar contains two notes: a Bb4 and a B4, with the interval labeled "Semitone". The third bar contains two notes: a C5 and a B4, with the interval labeled "Tone".



A musical staff with a bass clef. The first bar contains two notes: a G3 and an Ab3, with the interval labeled "Semitone". The second bar contains two notes: a Bb2 and a B2, with the interval labeled "Semitone". The third bar contains two notes: a C3 and a Bb2, with the interval labeled "Tone".



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Thank you, Friends

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