



QUALITY IS IN THE HEART

CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL

OF WHAT WE DO

LESSON 3

Music Theory G1

Quiz: www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg113

Grade 1

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Grade 1

Rhythm Part 3

TIES

WRITING TIES

DOTTED NOTES

GROUPING DOTTED NOTES

Terms & Signs for the day:

Allegro - quick

Allegretto - fairly quick

Moderato - At a moderate speed

Andante - At a medium speed

Adagio - Slow

Accelerando (accel.)- gradually getting quicker

Rallentando (rall.)- Gradually getting slower

Ritardando(rall.)- Gradually getting slower

a tempo- in time (resume the original speed)

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Ties

A tie is a musical symbol. It consists of a curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch.

A tie joins two notes by connecting their **heads** together.



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Ties

Notes joined by a tie are played as one note lasting the length of the tied notes **added together**.

For example, the two minims joined together as shown below will sound like one semibreve.



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Why would you want to use a tie?

Ties are used to join together notes across a bar-line



The first crotchet of the second bar is joined to the last crotchet of the first bar to make them sound like a minim.

Grade 1

Why would you want to use a tie?

Ties are used to join together notes across the middle beats of a bar in 4/4



The second and third beat of a 4/4 bar have special rules that we will learn later. For now, imagine that there's an invisible barline before the third beat.

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Adding tied notes values

What is the total number of crotchet beats for each of the following tied notes?

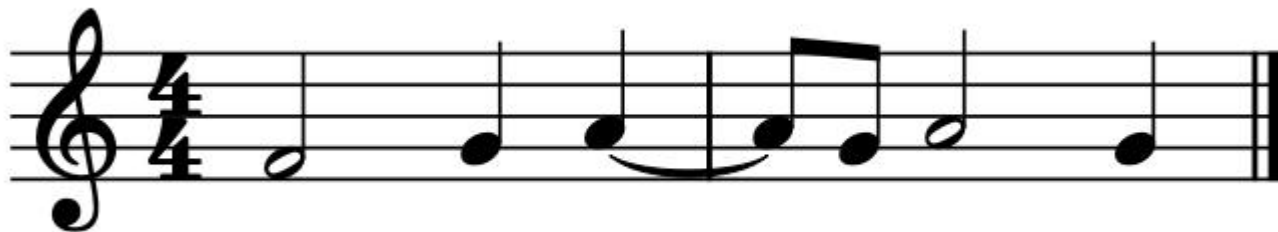


A crotchet is one count and a minim is two counts. When a crotchet is tied to a minim, that makes $1 + 2$ which equals 3. So there are 3 crotchet beats tied

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

What is the total number of crotchet beats for each of the following tied notes?



A crotchet is one count and a quaver is half count. When a crotchet is tied to a quaver, that makes $1 + 1/2$ which equals 1 and $1/2$ beats. So there are 1 & $1/2$ crotchet beats tied

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

What is the total number of crotchet beats for each of the following tied notes?



A quaver is half count. When a quaver is tied to another quaver, that makes $1/2 + 1/2$ which equals 1 beat. So there is 1 crotchet beat tied

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Adding tied notes values

What is the total number of crotchet beats for each of the following tied notes?

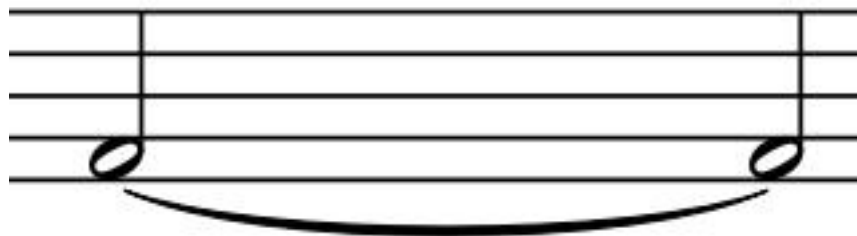


A minim is two beats. When a minim is tied to another minim, that makes $2 + 2$ which equals 4. The tied notes above have a total count of 4 crotchet beats.

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

Which one note will show the total value of the tied notes below?



The above will have the same duration as a semibreve

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Adding tied notes values

Which one note will show the total value of the tied notes below?

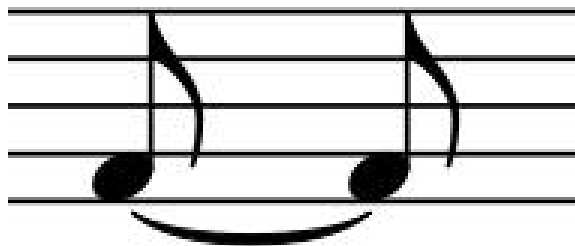


The above will have the same duration as a minim

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Adding tied notes values

Which one note will show the total value of the tied notes below?



The above will have the same duration as a crotchet

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

Which one note will show the total value of the tied notes below?



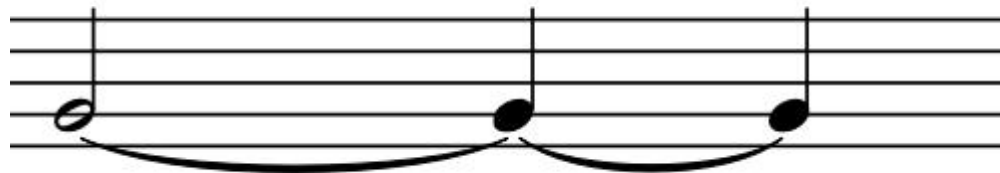
The above will have the same duration as a crotchet

Notice how more than two notes are tied

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

Which one note will show the total value of the tied notes below?



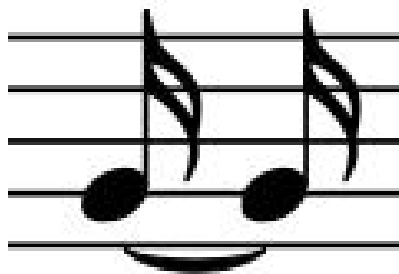
The above will have the same duration as a semibreve

Notice how more than two notes are tied

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

Which one note will show the total value of the tied notes below?



The above will have the same duration as a quaver

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Dotted notes

Joining notes with a tie is sometimes not appropriate. It is only in special situations like joining notes across bar-lines that we use ties.

When a note is joined to another note that is half of its value, there is another way of notating it.

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Dotted notes

Instead of joining a crotchet and a quaver as shown below,



=



Grade 1

Dotted notes

Instead of joining a
minim and a crotchet
as shown below,



=



Grade 1

Dotted notes

Instead of joining a minim and a crotchet as shown below,



=



Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

Look for a bar that is incomplete and add a dot where necessary to make it a complete bar



Look at the third bar. There are three beats. If we add a dot to the minim, we will get a dotted minim which is equivalent to three crotchet beats. If we add the crotchet, the bar will be complete.

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Adding tied notes values

Below is the correct way to make the third bar complete.



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Adding tied notes values

Look for a bar that is incomplete and add a dot where necessary to make it a complete bar

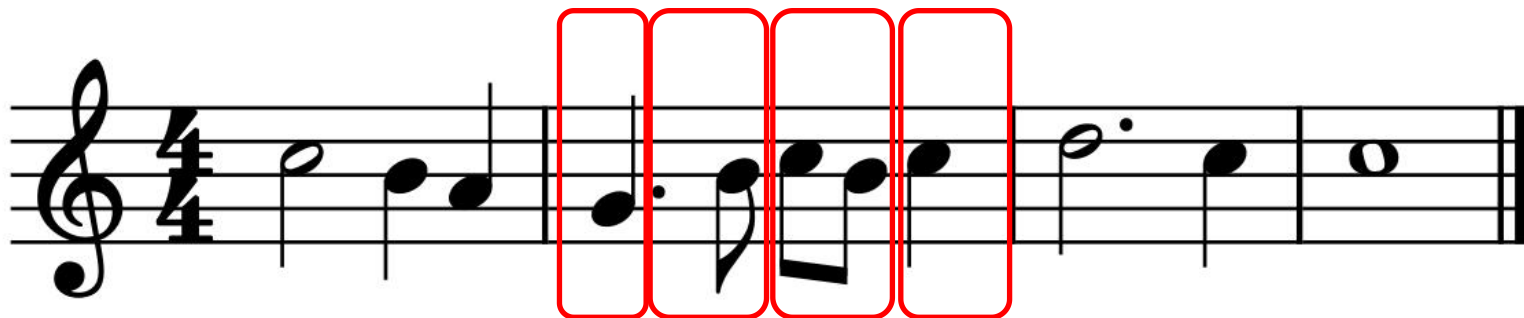


Look at the second bar. The bar is missing a quaver to be complete. We need to add a dot to a crotchet, but which crotchet? Consider grouping of notes when choosing the crotchet to dot.

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

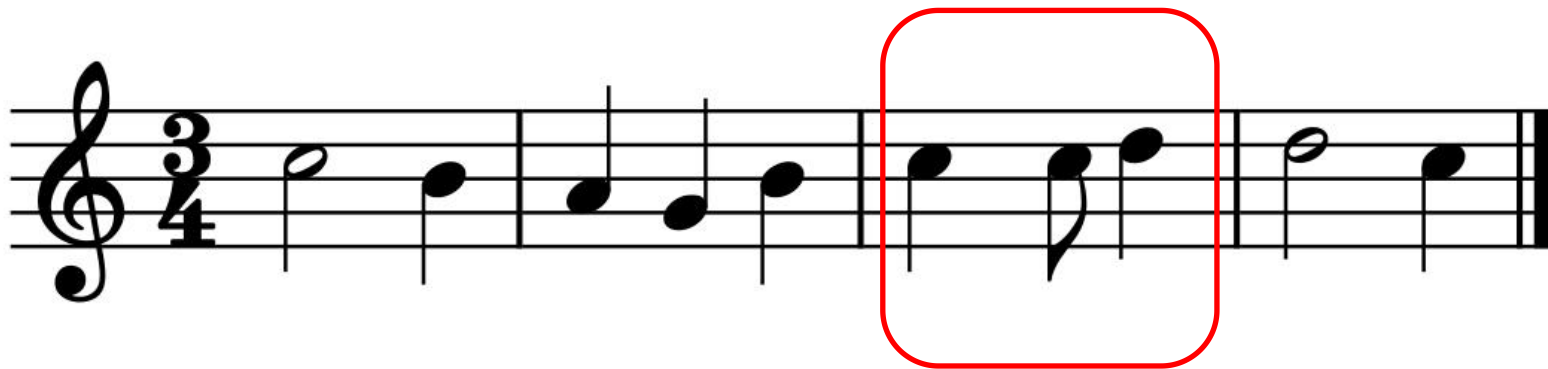
Below is the correct way to make the second bar complete.



Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

Look for a bar that is incomplete and add a dot where necessary to make it a complete bar

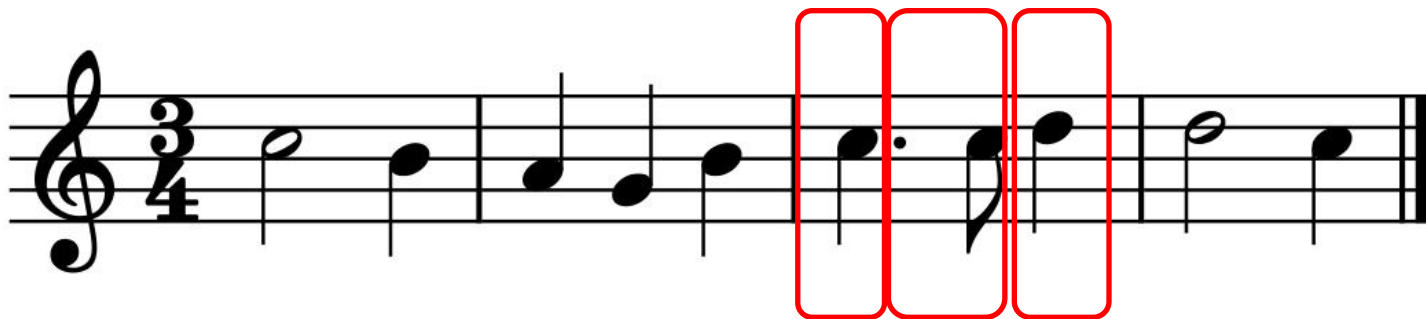


Look at the third bar. The bar is missing a quaver to be complete. We need to add a dot to a crotchet, but which crotchet? Consider grouping of notes when choosing the crotchet to dot.

Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

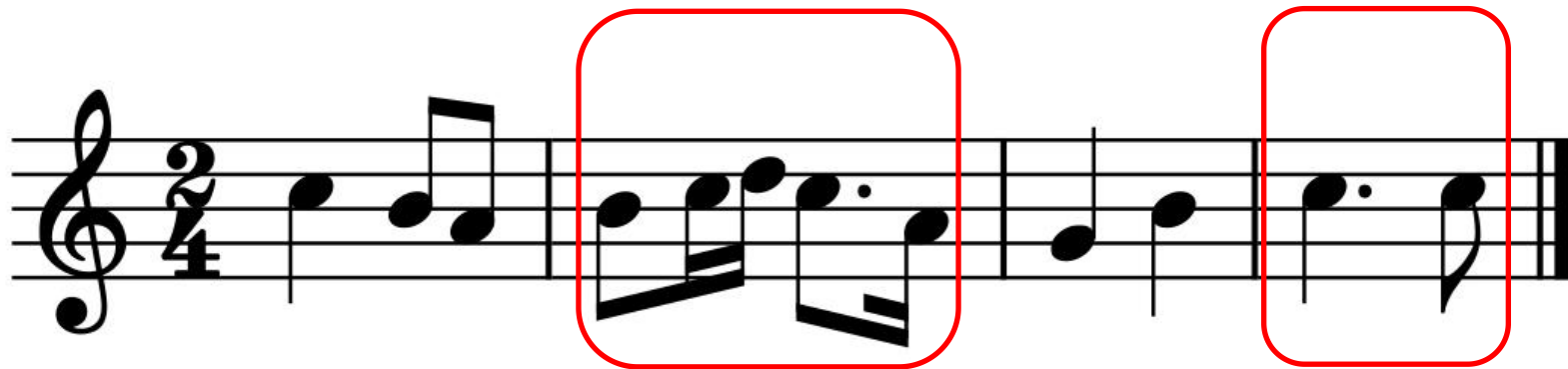
Below is the correct way to make the third bar complete.



Grade 1

Adding tied notes values

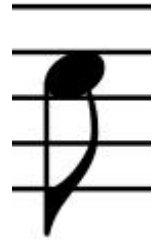
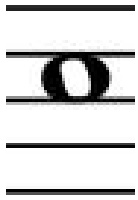
Below is the correct way to make the second and last bar complete.



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Note values

Below is an order of notes from long to short



Grade 1

Grouping dotted notes

We learned earlier that quavers and semiquavers are beamed together so that they are grouped into **beats**

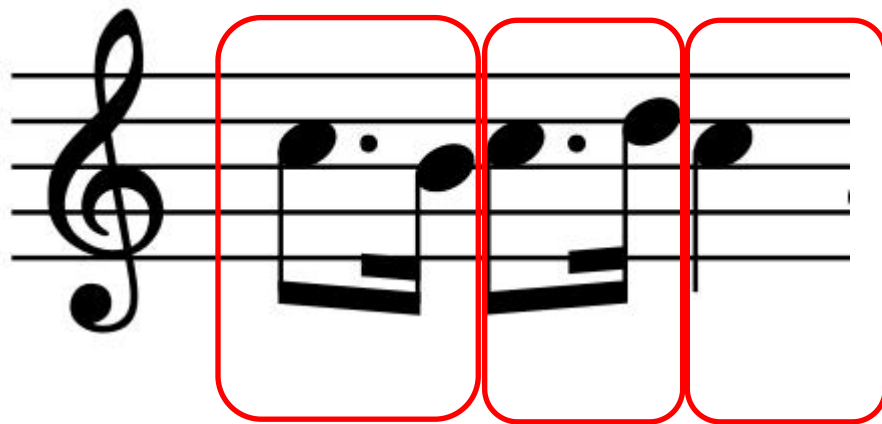


The same is true of dotted notes: If a dotted quaver and a semiquaver are part of the same beat, they are beamed together as shown above.

Grade 1

Grouping dotted notes

The bar shown below is correctly grouped

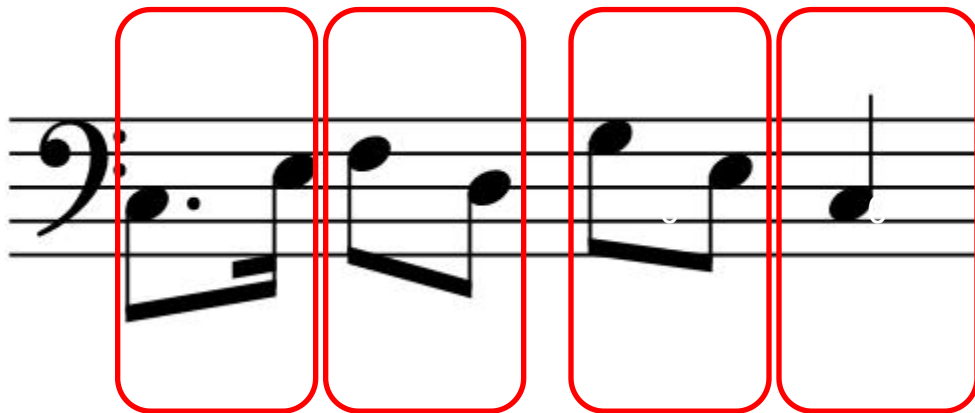


Note the groupings that make single crotchet beats.

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Grouping dotted notes

Is the bar shown below grouped correctly?

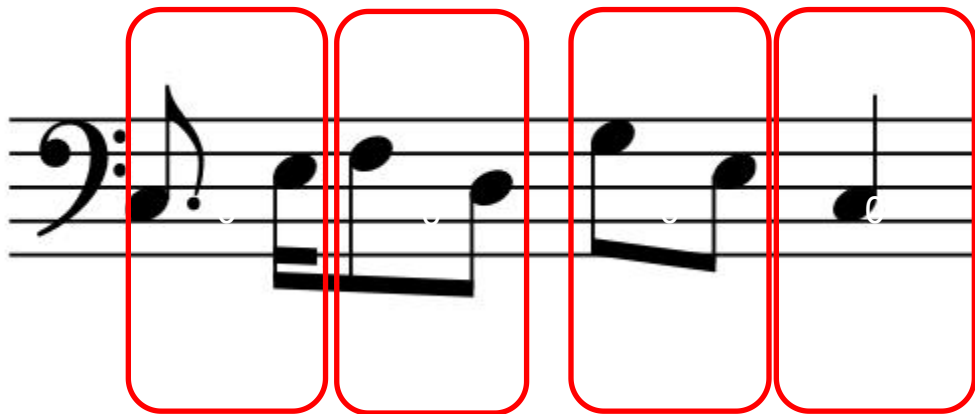


The notes are grouped correctly.

Grade 1

Grouping dotted notes

Is the bar shown below grouped correctly?



The notes are not grouped correctly.

Grade 1

Grouping dotted notes

Look at the following rhythm and how it should be written with correct grouping. **Note the 4 quavers adding up to a minim**

The image displays two musical staves in 4/4 time, illustrating rhythmic notation and grouping. The first staff uses eighth notes (quavers) and dotted eighth notes. The second staff uses quarter notes (minims) and dotted quarter notes. Red boxes highlight specific groups of notes in both staves.

Staff 1 (Top): 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains two pairs of eighth notes, each pair enclosed in a red box. The second measure contains a dotted eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then another dotted eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, with each pair enclosed in a red box. The third measure contains a quarter note, an eighth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note, with the first two eighth notes enclosed in a red box. The fourth measure contains a quarter note, an eighth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note, with the first two eighth notes enclosed in a red box. The staff ends with a bar line.

Staff 2 (Bottom): 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains two pairs of quarter notes, each pair enclosed in a red box. The second measure contains a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then another dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, with each pair enclosed in a red box. The third measure contains a quarter note, an eighth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note, with the first two eighth notes enclosed in a red box. The fourth measure contains a quarter note, an eighth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note, with the first two eighth notes enclosed in a red box. The staff ends with a bar line.

06

Grade 1

Scales

THE SCALE OF C MAJOR

THE DEGREES OF THE SCALE

TONES AND SEMITONES IN SCALES

Grade 1

Scales we will learn in Grade 1

A scale is a 'ladder' of notes that move in step. It can go up (ascending) or come down (descendent). In grade 1, we will learn the scales of the following keys.

C Major

C Major scale starts and ends with C. It has got no accidentals



G Major

G Major scale starts and ends with G. It has got one sharp on F.



D Major

D Major scale starts and ends with D. It has two shaprs on F and C



F Major

F Major scale starts and ends with F. It has got one flat on B



Grade 1

Scales

The scale of a **key** contains all of the notes **that belong in that key**.

The scale of C major has got no sharps or flats.

The following is **C Major scale ascending** on both clefs

The image displays the C Major scale ascending on both the treble and bass clefs. The treble clef staff shows the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. The bass clef staff shows the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. Each note is represented by a quarter note with a stem and a flag, and the notes are labeled with their respective letter names below the staff.

C D E F G A B C

C D E F G A B C

Grade 1

Scales

The following is C Major scale descending on both clefs



The image displays two musical staves illustrating the descending C Major scale. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves show a sequence of eight notes: C, B, A, G, F, E, D, and C, descending from the starting note. Each note is represented by a quarter note with a stem and a flag. Below each note on both staves is its corresponding letter label in a serif font.

Staff	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Treble Clef	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
Bass Clef	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C

Grade 1

Degrees of the scale

- The notes in a scale are known as degrees
- The first and last notes of the scale (whether ascending or descending are the same and are the most important. They're called the **tonic** or **keynote**
- All the degrees in a scale are numbered in relation to the tonic, which is the 1st and 8th degree.
- When descending, the degrees are counted backwards.

Grade 1

Scales

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. Above the staff, the degrees of the scale are labeled: Tonic (1st), 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and Tonic (8th). Below the staff, the corresponding notes are labeled: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. The notes are written as quarter notes on a five-line staff.

Degree	Note
Tonic (1st)	C
2nd	D
3rd	E
4th	F
5th	G
6th	A
7th	B
Tonic (8th)	C

The figure above illustrates the degrees of the scale. The scale is **C major ascending** on the treble / G clef.

Grade 1

Scales

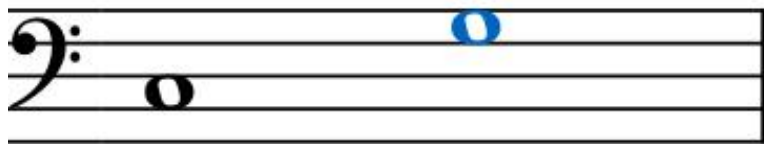
A musical staff in bass clef showing the C major ascending scale. The notes are C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. The first and last notes are labeled as 'Tonic (1st)' and 'Tonic (8th)' respectively. The degrees are labeled as '1st', '2nd', '3rd', '4th', '5th', '6th', '7th', and '8th' above the notes. The notes are written as quarter notes with stems pointing down.

Degree	Note
Tonic (1st)	C
2nd	D
3rd	E
4th	F
5th	G
6th	A
7th	B
Tonic (8th)	C

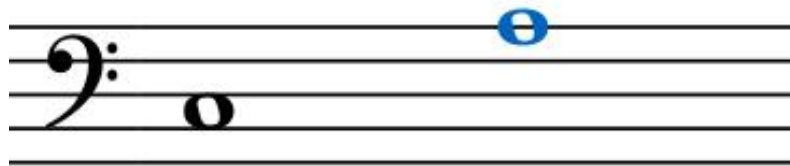
The figure above illustrates the degrees of the scale. The scale is **C major ascending** on the bass / F clef

Grade 1

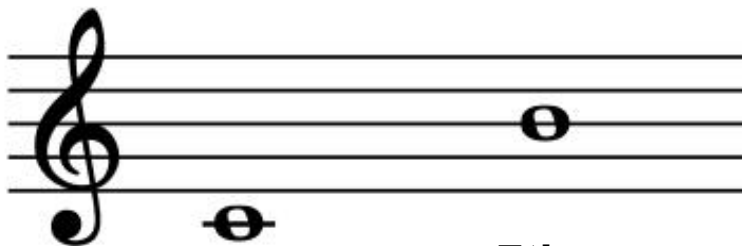
In the following pairs of notes, the first is the tonic.
Can you find the degree of the second note?



5th



6th



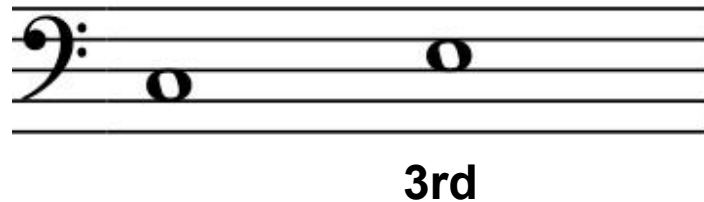
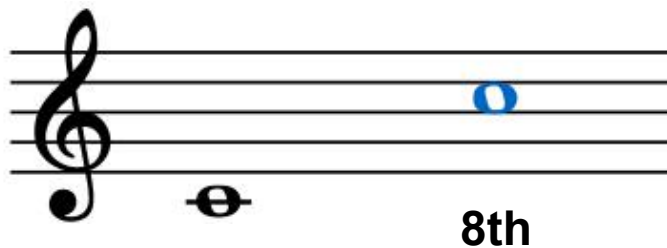
7th



4th

Grade 1

In the following pairs of notes, the first is the tonic.
Can you find the degree of the second note?



Grade 1

Tones and semitones in scales

A musical staff in treble clef showing a major scale. The notes are C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Above the staff, the degrees are labeled: Tonic (1st), 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, Tonic (8th). Below the staff, the intervals between notes are labeled: Tone, Tone, Semitone, Tone, Tone, Tone, Semitone. Red brackets highlight the semitone intervals between E and F, and between B and C.

- The distance between each note in a major scale is either a tone or a semitone.
- In every major scale, no matter the key, the pattern of tones and semitones is the same.
- The distance between the 3rd and 4th degrees and 7th and 8th degrees is a semitone
- The distance between all other consecutive degrees is a tone.

Degrees → Tonic (1st) 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th Tonic (8th)

A musical staff in treble clef showing the C major scale. The notes are C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C, each represented by a quarter note. The first C is on the first line, and the final C is on the second line.

Notes → C D E F G A B C

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing the C major scale. The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C are labeled above the keys. Black keys are shown between D and E, E and F, G and A, and A and B. Vertical lines separate the notes, and a red bracket is placed below the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Distance → Tone Tone Semitone Tone Tone Tone Semitone



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Thank you, Friends

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