



QUALITY IS IN THE HEART

CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL

OF WHAT WE DO

LESSON 4

Music Theory G1

Quiz: www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg114

Grade 1

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Grade 1

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Terms & Signs

06B Scales

Grade 1

F MAJOR

G MAJOR

D MAJOR

Terms & Signs for the day:

cantabile - in a singing style

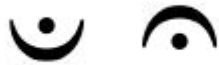
da capo (D.C.)- go back to beginning

dolce - sweet

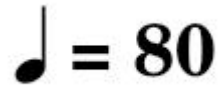
fine - end

legato - Smoothly

staccato (stacc.)- gradually getting quicker



Fermata - pause on the note or rest



Metronome mark: Play at a tempo of 80 crotchet beats per minute



Accent the note - play with emphasis



Gradually getting louder (crescendo)



Gradually getting quieter (diminuendo)



slur - perform smoothly



tie - hold for the value of the two notes.



staccato; detached



Repeat the section between the two marks

Grade 1

G Major, D Major and F Major Scale

The scales of G, D and F major all follow the same pattern of tones and semitones as C major -

Tone, Tone, Semitone, Tone, Tone,
Tone Semitone

Grade 1

G Major Scale

The diagram illustrates the G Major Scale on a bass clef staff. The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, and G. The intervals between the notes are labeled as Tone, Tone, Semitone, Tone, Tone, Tone, and Semitone. A diagram above the staff shows the scale on a piano keyboard with black squares for F# and G, and a red arrow pointing from E to F#.

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

G A B C D E F# G

Tone Tone Semitone Tone Tone Tone Semitone

An F# is required in G Major, to make the pattern of tones and semitones correct. Without an F#, there would be a semitone between the 6th and 7th degrees instead of between the 7th and 8th degrees.

Grade 1

D Major Scale

The diagram illustrates the D Major Scale. At the top, two sets of boxes represent intervals: E-F-G and B-C-D. Red arrows indicate the intervals between these notes. Below, a musical staff in treble clef shows the scale notes: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D. Red brackets below the staff label the intervals as Tone, Tone, Semitone, Tone, Tone, Tone, Semitone. Labels above the staff identify the 1st through 8th degrees of the scale.

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

D E F# G A B C# D

Tone Tone Semitone Tone Tone Tone Semitone

In D major, two accidentals - F# and C# are needed to keep the same pattern of tones and semitones.

Grade 1

D Major Scale

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

F G A B \flat C D E F

Tone Tone Semitone Tone Tone Tone Semitone

In F major, we need a B flat to keep the semitone between the 3rd and 4th degrees.

Grade 1

Review

A musical staff in treble clef showing the G major scale. The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, and G. Above the staff, the degrees are labeled: Tonic (1st) above G, 2nd above A, 3rd above B, 4th above C, 5th above D, 6th above E, 7th above F#, and Tonic (8th) above the final G. Below the staff, the letter names are written: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, and G. A sharp sign is placed on the F line to indicate F#.

What is the letter name of the the first / last degree of the scale of G major?

Why is the F raised to F Sharp?

Which note is the 3rd degree of G major?

Which note is the 7th degree of G major?

Grade 1

Review

A musical staff in bass clef showing the D major scale. The notes are D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D. The first and last notes are labeled "Tonic (1st)" and "Tonic (8th)" respectively. The degrees are labeled above the notes: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th. The 7th degree is C#, which is marked with a sharp sign (#).

What is the letter name of the the first / last degree of the scale of D major?

Why is the C raised to C Sharp?

Which note is the 5rd degree of D major?

Which note is the 2nd degree of D major?

How many sharps does the scale of D major have?

Grade 1

Review

A musical staff in treble clef showing the F major scale. The notes are F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F. Above the staff, the degrees are labeled: Tonic (1st) above F, 2nd above G, 3rd above A, 4th above Bb, 5th above C, 6th above D, 7th above E, and Tonic (8th) above the final F. Below the staff, the letter names F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F are written.

What is the letter name of the the first / last degree of the scale of F major?

Why is the B flattened to B flat?

Which note is the 4th degree of F major?

Which note is the 6th degree of F major?

How many sharps does the scale of F major have?

How many semitones does the scale of F major have?

Grade 1

Review

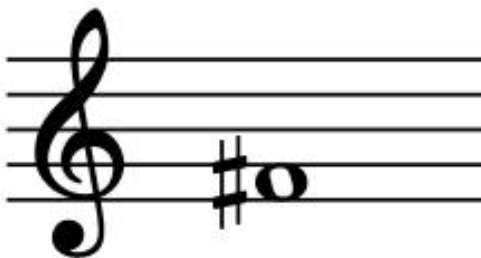


Which degree of D major is this?

7th degree

Grade 1

Review

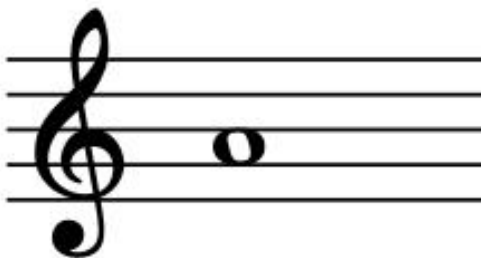


Which degree of G major is this?

7th degree

Grade 1

Review



Which degree of C major is this?

6th degree

Grade 1

Review

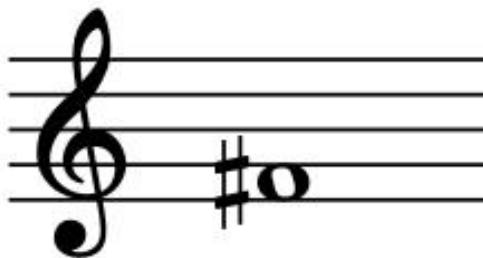


Which degree of F major is this?

4th degree

Grade 1

Review



Which degree of D major is this?

3rd degree

Grade 1

Review

A musical staff in treble clef showing a descending scale. The notes are: D (labeled 'Tonic (8th)'), C# (labeled '7th'), B (labeled '6th'), A (labeled '5th'), G (labeled '4th'), F# (labeled '3rd'), E (labeled '2nd'), and D (labeled 'Tonic (1st)').

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

Which key is the scale above in?

D Major descending

07

Grade 1

Keys and Key Signatures

KEYS

KEY SIGNATURES

MORE ON ACCIDENTALS

Grade 1

Keys

We have learned about the scales of C, G, D, and F major.

Each of these scales contains **all the notes** that belong in that **key**.

Each key has its own tonic and the tonic is the name of the key. For example, the key of F has note F as its tonic.

A **melody** that is written in a **particular key** uses notes from **the scale of that key**.

Each key has its unique features. The number of accidentals (and specifically which accidentals) are what we use to determine which key a melody is in.

Grade 1

Review



Name the key of the melody above.

Tip: A **melody** that is written in a **particular key** uses notes from **the scale of that key**.

Which key has a scale with B flat?

Grade 1

Review



Name the key of the melody above.

Tip: A **melody** that is written in a **particular key** uses notes from **the scale of that key**.

Which key has a scale that has got no accidental?

Grade 1

Review



Name the key of the melody above.

Tip: A **melody** that is written in a **particular key** uses notes from **the scale of that key**.

Which key has a scale that has F# and C#?

Grade 1

Review



Name the key of the melody above.

Tip: A **melody** that is written in a **particular key** uses notes from **the scale of that key**.

Which key has a scale that has F#?

Grade 1

Key Signature

A key signature is written at the start of the stave **after the clef** but **before the time signature**.

It tells us the key of a piece by showing which notes will be sharpened or flattened.

Using a key signature means we don't have to keep writing accidentals for the sharps and flats in that key.

A sharp or flat in a key signature applies to every note of that name, wherever it is on the stave.

The sharps and flats are written in a specific order and only on the lines or spaces with the notes that should be sharpened or flattened.

Grade 1

Below is a key signature of a certain key



Guess the key represented by the key signature above.

The key signature has got one sharp on F.

The key is G major

Grade 1

Below is a key signature of a certain key



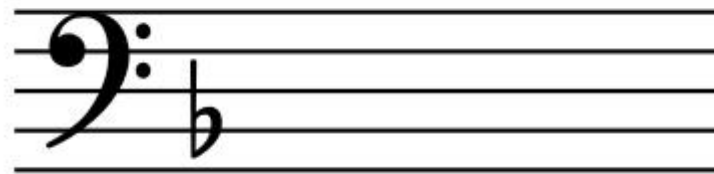
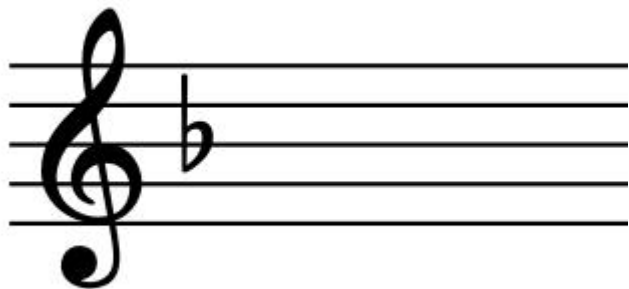
Guess the key represented by the key signature above.

The key signature has got two sharps on F and C.

The key is D major

Grade 1

Below is a key signature of a certain key



Guess the key represented by the key signature above.

The key signature has got one flat on B.

The key is F major

Grade 1

Below is a key signature of a certain key



Guess the key represented by the key signature above.

The key signature has got no sharps and no flats

The key is C major

Grade 1

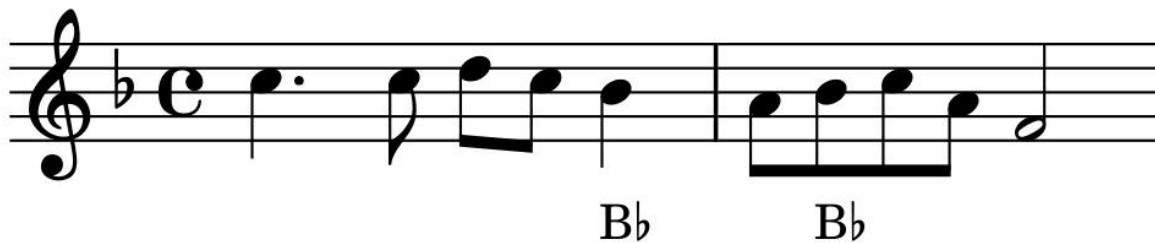
Key signatures



The sharp in the key signature (on line F) turns every F into an F sharp.

Grade 1

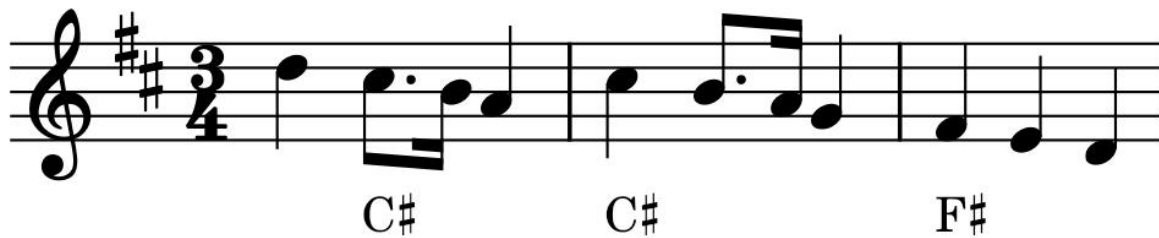
Key signatures



The flat in the key signature (on line B) turns every B in the piece of music into B flat.

Grade 1

Key signatures



The sharps in the key signature (on line F and space C) turns every F into an F sharp, and every C into C sharp

Grade 1

More on accidentals

Even with the key signatures, sometimes accidentals will be needed in the music. This happens when the music uses notes outside of its scale notes.



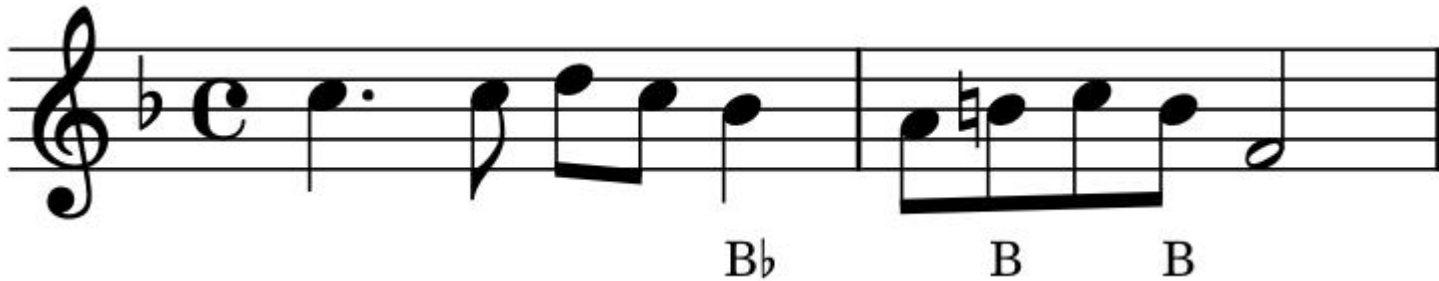
In the above melody, G sharp is written as an accidental because it is not part of the key signature of D major.

Grade 1

More on accidentals

Remember that accidentals last until the end of the bar, unless they are cancelled by another accidental.

Also remember that accidentals apply only to notes of the same pitch



The natural in the second bar cancels the flat in the time signature.

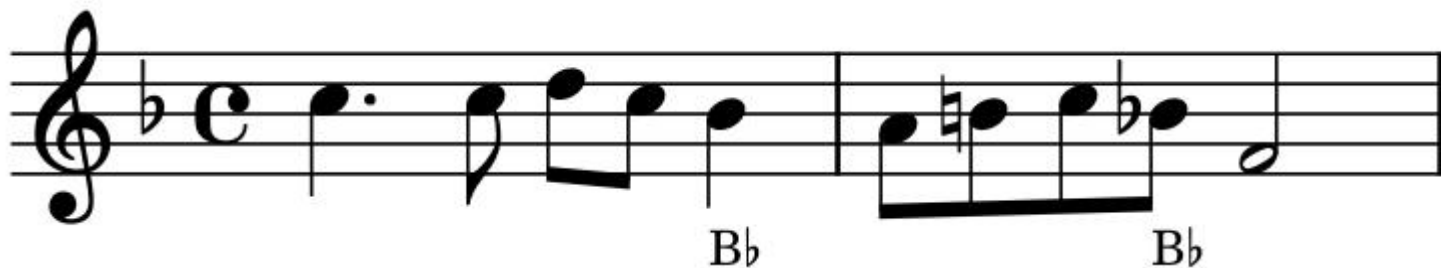
The second B is also B natural because it is in the same bar and same pitch as the first B natural.

Grade 1

More on accidentals

Remember that accidentals last until the end of the bar, unless they are cancelled by another accidental.

Also remember that accidentals apply only to notes of the same pitch



The natural in the second bar cancels the flat in the time signature.

The second B is B flat because the flat cancels the natural that occurred earlier in the same bar.

08

Grade 1

Intervals and Tonic Triads

INTERVALS

TONIC TRIADS

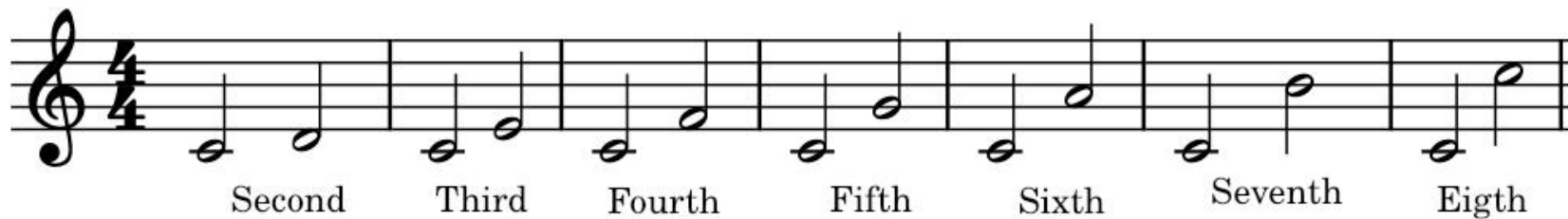
Grade 1

Intervals

An interval measures the difference in pitch between two notes.

We can use the degrees of the scale to measure the intervals between the tonic of a key and every other note in that key.

Below are intervals above the tonic in C major:

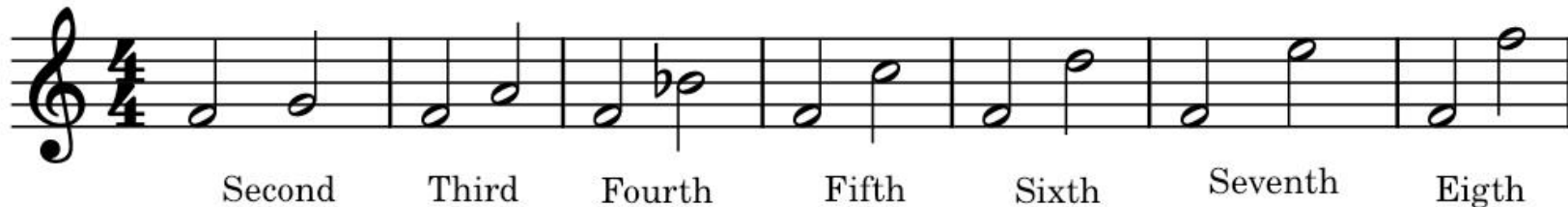


A musical staff in 4/4 time, C major, showing intervals above the tonic (C). The staff starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: C (tonic), D (Second), E (Third), F (Fourth), G (Fifth), A (Sixth), B (Seventh), and C (Eighth). Each interval is labeled below the staff.

Interval	Notes
Second	C - D
Third	C - E
Fourth	C - F
Fifth	C - G
Sixth	C - A
Seventh	C - B
Eighth	C - C

Grade 1

Intervals



A musical staff in 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F Major). The staff contains eight measures, each showing a pair of notes representing an interval. The intervals are labeled below the staff: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth. The notes are: C4 (middle C), D4 (second line), E4 (third space), F4 (fourth space, flat), G4 (first line), A4 (second space), B4 (third space, flat), and C5 (second line, ledger line above).

To which key does the intervals above belong?

F Major

Grade 1

Intervals

Identify the intervals marked by brackets.



A musical staff in bass clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 2/4 time signature. The staff contains the following notes: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), and D5 (half). Three red brackets are placed above the staff to indicate intervals: the first bracket spans from D4 to F#4, the second from E4 to G4, and the third from B4 to C5. Below the staff, the labels "4th", "2nd", and "3rd" are positioned under the first, second, and third brackets respectively.

4th 2nd 3rd

Grade 1

Intervals

Identify the intervals marked by brackets.

6th 5th 2nd

Grade 1

Tonic Triads

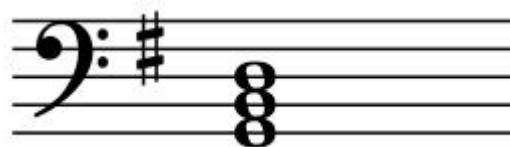
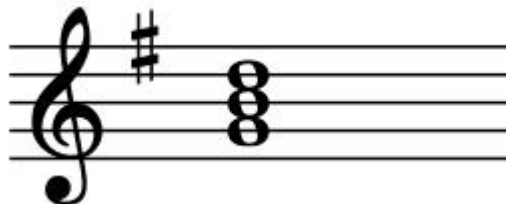
A musical staff in treble clef showing the C major scale. The notes are labeled above the staff as Tonic (1st), 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and Tonic (8th). Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding letter names: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Three red boxes are drawn around the notes C, E, and G, which form the tonic triad.

A tonic triad is a chord made up of three notes. The notes are the **first**, **third** and the **fifth** degrees of the scale.

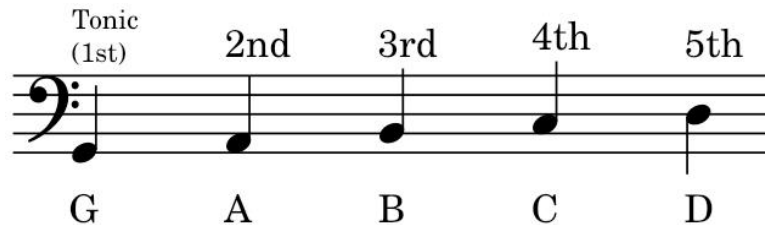
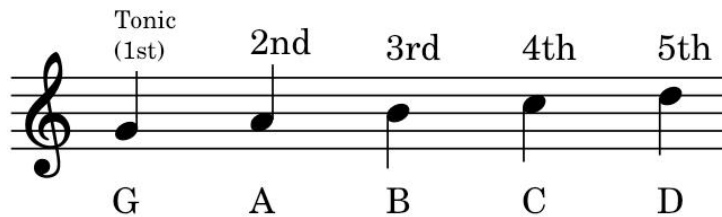


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Tonic triads

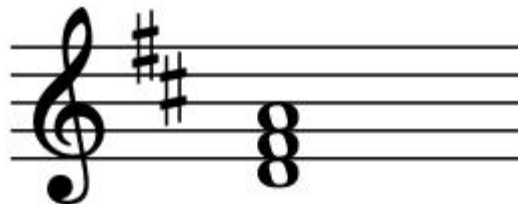


The tonic triads above are for G major. They include the 1st degree, 3rd degree and 5th degree of G major

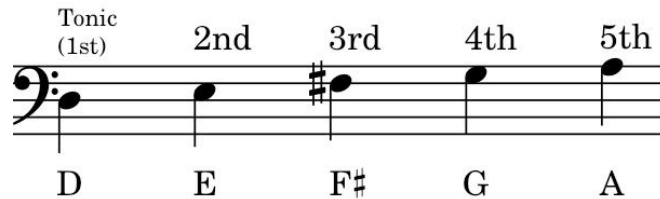
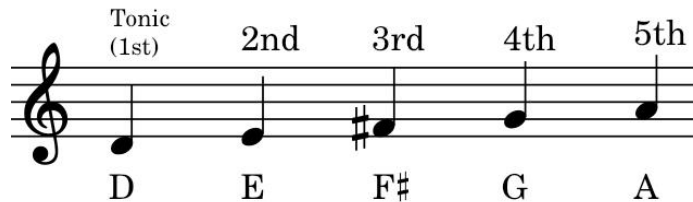


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Tonic triads

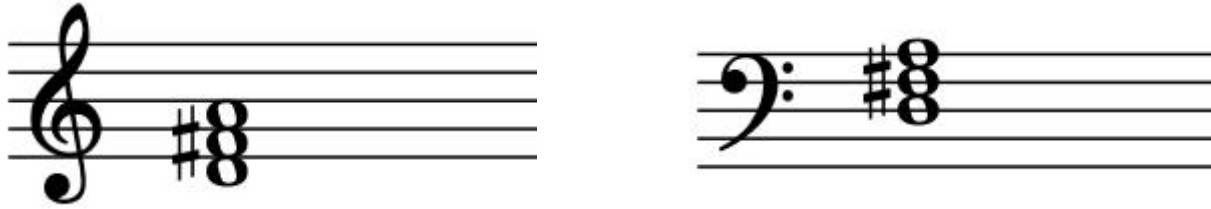


The tonic triads above are for D major. They include the 1st degree, 3rd degree and 5th degree of D major



Grade 1

Tonic triads



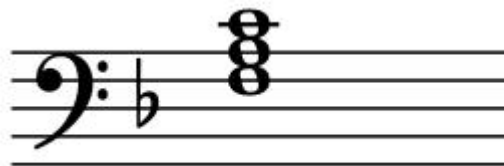
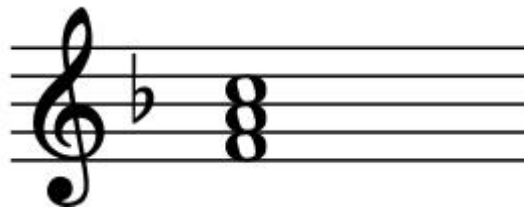
The tonic triads above are for D major. They include the 1st degree, 3rd degree and 5th degree of D major

In the above example, the key signature is not used, so the F has an accidental.

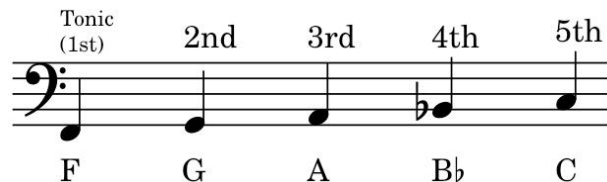
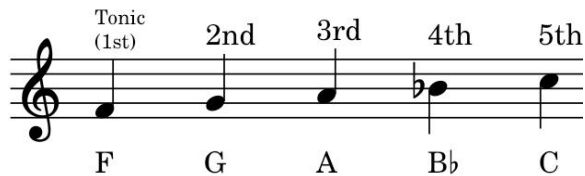
The image shows two musical staves illustrating the scale degrees of D major. The left staff is in treble clef and the right staff is in bass clef. Both staves have five notes: D (Tonic/1st), E (2nd), F# (3rd), G (4th), and A (5th). The notes are labeled above the staff with their respective degree names. The F# note has a sharp sign (#) as an accidental.

Grade 1

Tonic triads

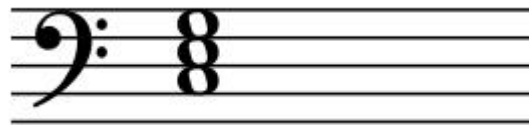
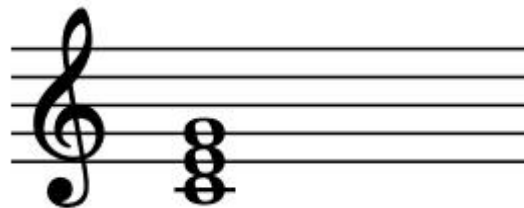


The tonic triads above are for F major. They include the 1st degree, 3rd degree and 5th degree of F major

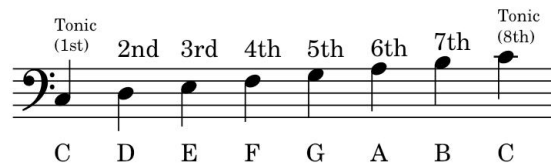


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Tonic triads

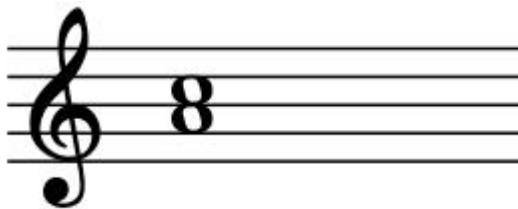


The tonic triads above are for C major. They include the 1st degree, 3rd degree and 5th degree of C major



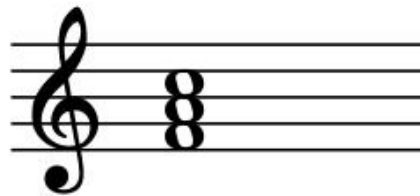
Grade 1

Review



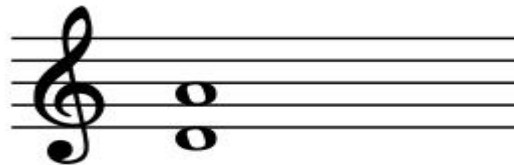
Which note is missing here to make a tonic triad of F major?

F



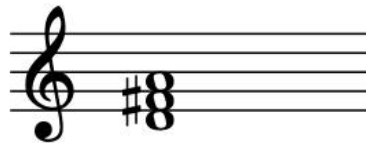
Grade 1

Review



Which note is missing here to make a tonic triad of D major?

F#





QUALITY IS IN THE HEART

CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL

OF WHAT WE DO

Thank you, Friends

Quiz: www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg114