



QUALITY IS IN THE HEART

CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL

OF WHAT WE DO

LESSON 1

Music Theory G2

Quiz: www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg2l1

Grade 2

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Grade 2

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Grade 2

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Terms and Signs 09

Terms & Signs for the day:

fp (fortepiano)- loud, then immediately quiet

presto - fast (quicker than allegro)

vivace, vivo - lively, quick

lento - slow (slower than adagio)

largo - slow, stately. (same as or slower than lento)

grave - very slow, solemn

piu mosso - more movement, quicker

meno mosso - less movement, slower

ritenuto (riten, rit) - getting slower; held back

con moto - with movement

allargando - broadening

dal segno (D.S) - repeat from the sign 

01

Grade 2

Pitch

LEDGER LINES

REWRITING NOTES IN TREBLE CLEF

REWRITING NOTES IN BASS CLEF

Grade 2

Notes

Semibreve



Whole note

Minim



Half note

Crotchet



Quarter note

Quaver



8th note

Semiquaver



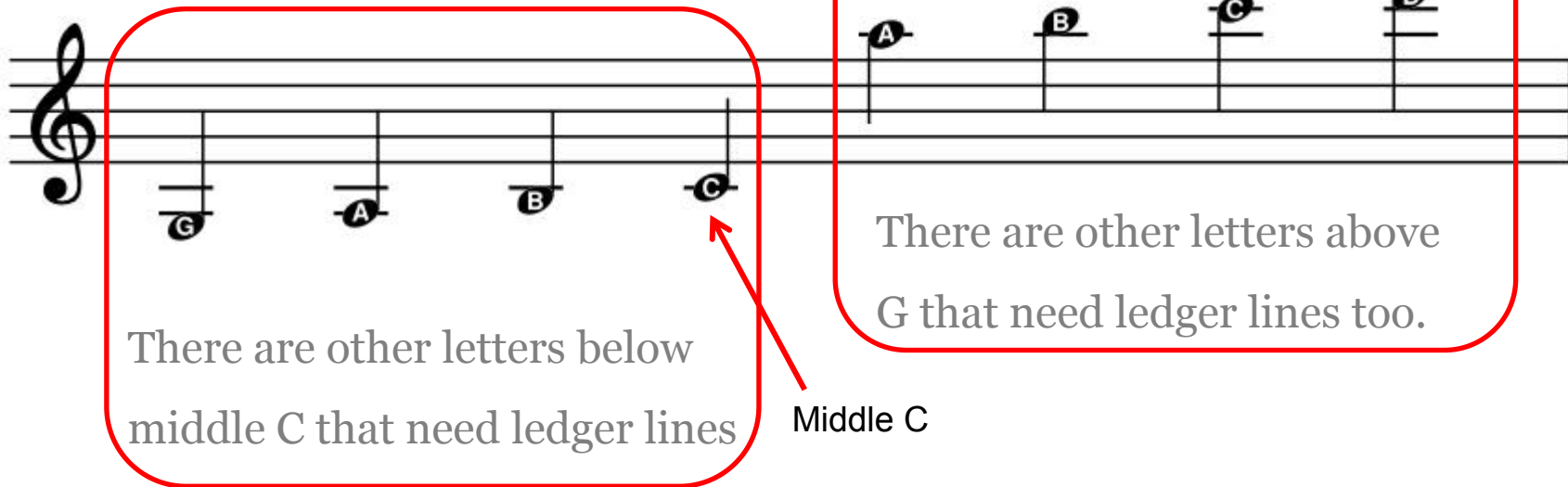
16th note

Grade 2

Ledger lines

Middle C is placed on a ledger line below the treble clef

Apparently, middle C is not the only note that is written on a ledger line



There are other letters below middle C that need ledger lines

Middle C

There are other letters above G that need ledger lines too.

Grade 2

Ledger lines

Middle C is placed on a ledger line above the bass clef

In grade 2 we are going to learn notes up to the 2nd ledger line above and below the clefs

2

There are other letters below E that need ledger lines

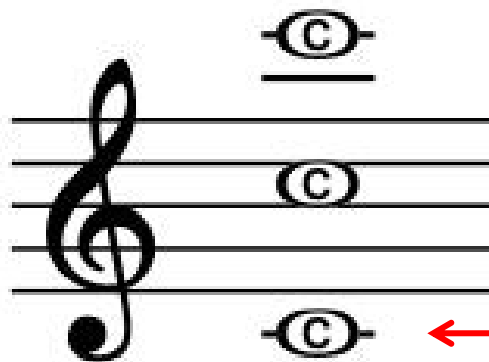
Middle C

There are other letters above Middle C that need ledger lines

The image shows a musical staff with a bass clef. The notes B, C, D, and E are positioned below the staff lines, with B on the first ledger line below, C on the second, D on the first, and E on the second. The notes C, D, E, and F are positioned above the staff lines, with C on the first ledger line above, D on the first, E on the second, and F on the second. A red box highlights the notes B, C, D, and E, with an arrow pointing to the note C. Another red box highlights the notes C, D, E, and F, with an arrow pointing to the note C. The text 'Middle C' is written below the staff, with an arrow pointing to the note C on the first ledger line above the staff.

Grade 2

Ledger lines



- Learning the position of the Cs on the treble clef is important.

- Note the **C on the 2nd ledger**

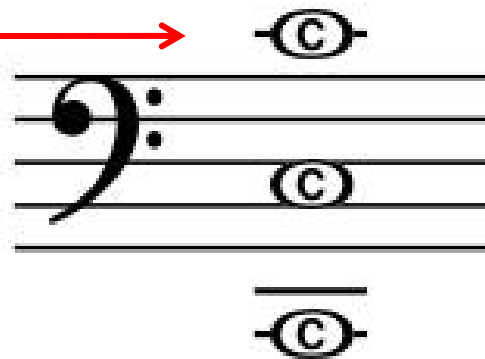
line and on the **4th space**

- Learning the position of the Cs on the bass clef is important.

- Note the **C on the 2nd ledger**

line and on the **2nd space**

Middle C



Grade 2

Ledger lines



B

B



A

A



G

G



C

C



A



B



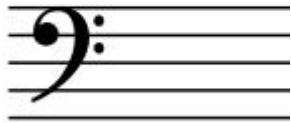
C



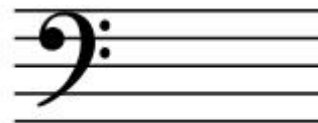
D

Grade 2

Ledger lines



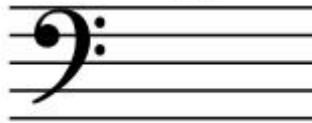
C



E



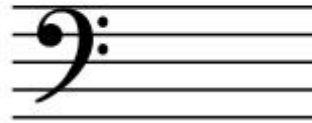
E



C



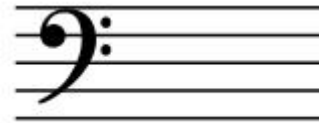
B



F



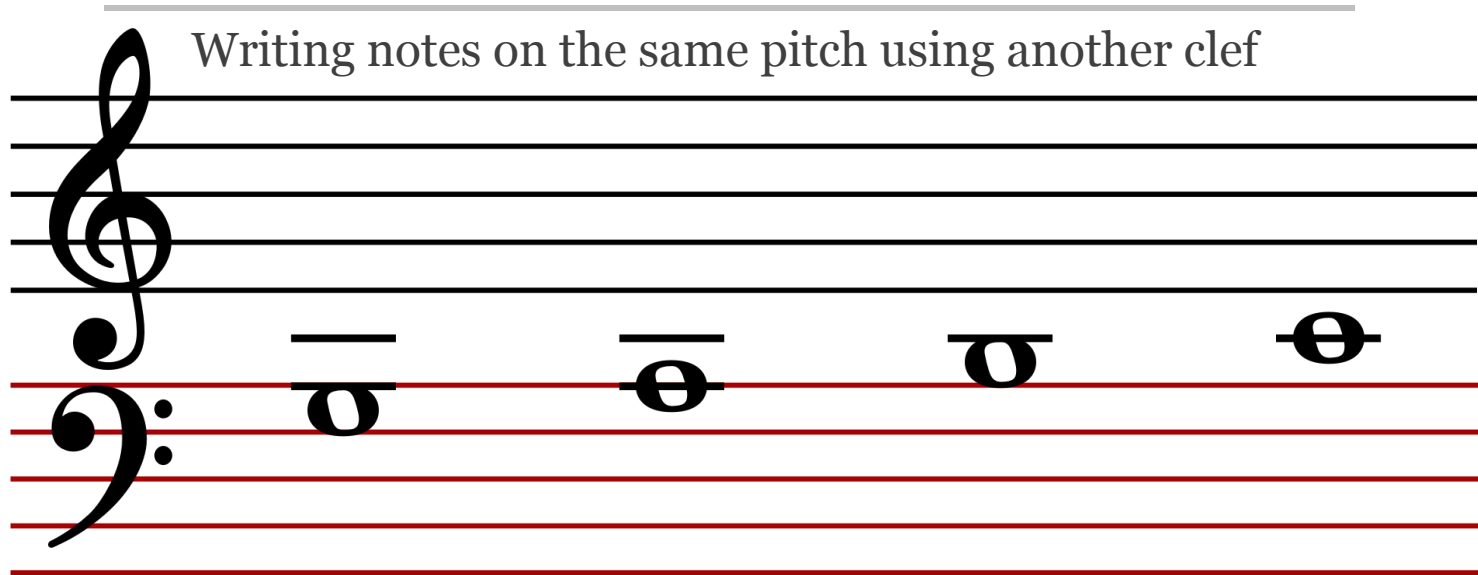
D



D

Grade 2

Writing notes on the same pitch using another clef



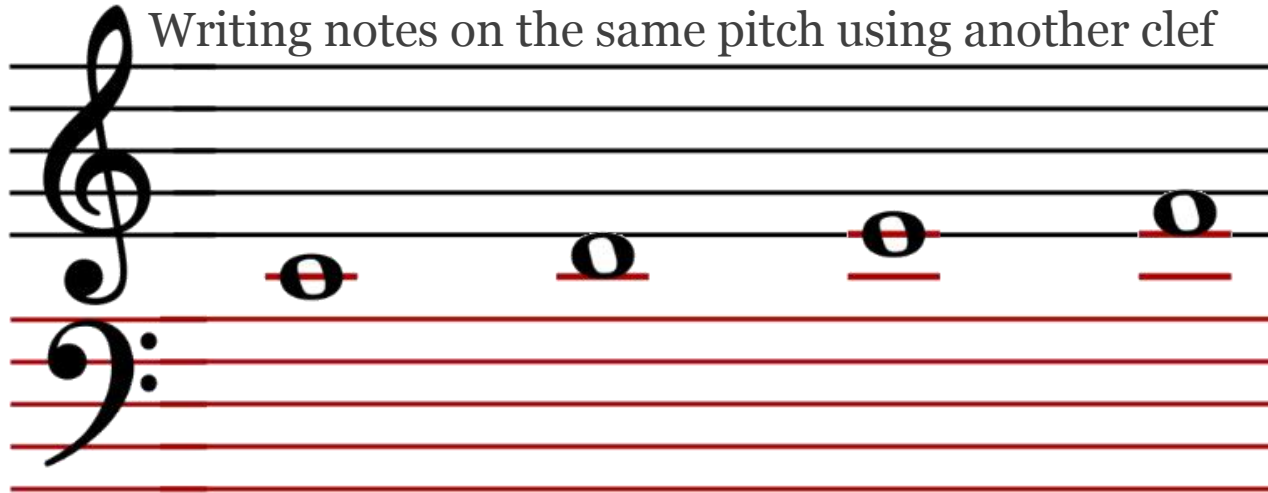
The image shows a musical staff with two clefs: a treble clef on the left and a bass clef on the right. The staff is divided into two sections by a horizontal line. The top section shows a treble clef with four ledger lines above it. The bottom section shows a bass clef with two ledger lines below it. Four whole notes are written on the second ledger line from the top, representing the pitch A4. The notes are written as whole notes with stems pointing up, and they are positioned between the two ledger lines of the bass clef.

Notice how the Bass clef fits in with treble clef ledger lines.

The second ledger line below the treble clef is **another way of writing** the A on the last line of the bass clef.

Grade 2

Writing notes on the same pitch using another clef



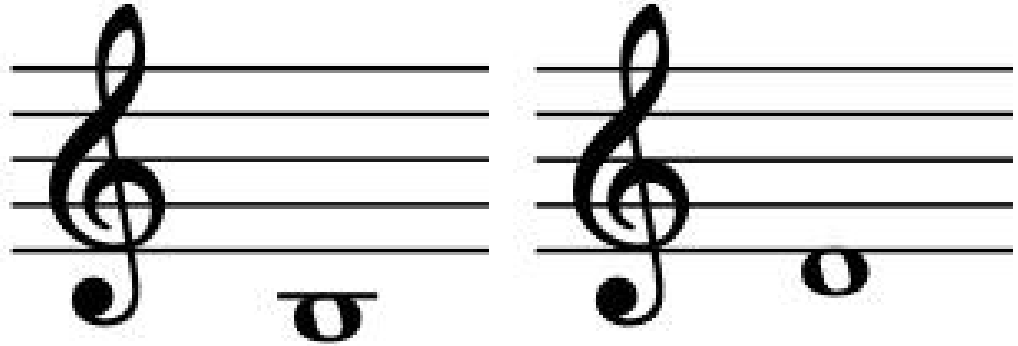
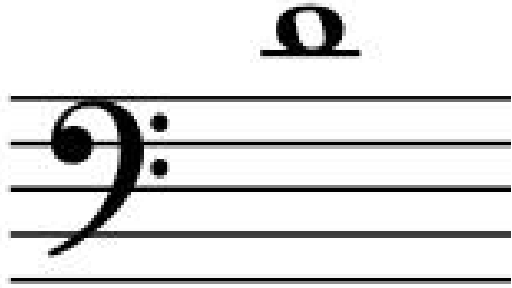
The image shows two musical staves. The top staff has a treble clef and four whole notes on the first line, each with a red underline. The bottom staff has a bass clef and four red ledger lines below it. The notes on the treble staff are positioned such that their red underlines align with the red ledger lines of the bass staff, demonstrating that the notes are on the same pitch.

Notice how the Treble clef fits in with bass clef ledger lines.

The **second ledger line above the bass clef is another way of writing the E on the first line** of the treble clef.

Grade 2

Which of the treble clef notes is **in the same pitch** as the one shown on bass clef below?

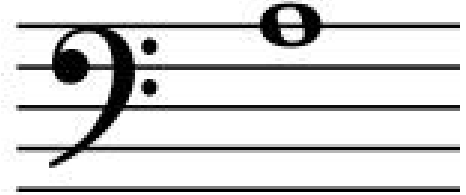
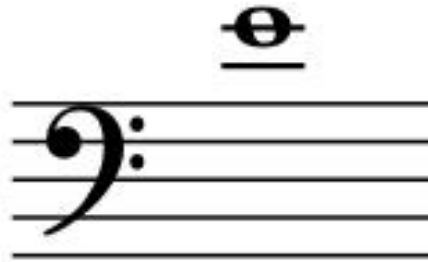
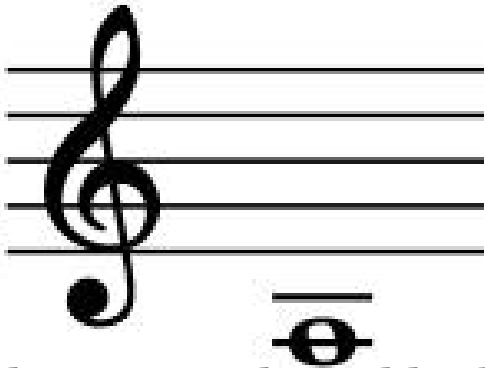


Middle C plays a vital role in showing which direction to go to **write the same note on another staff**. Just ask yourself, **how far from middle C? and, in which direction?**

The note on the bass clef is a step above middle C. So the note that is a step above middle C on the treble clef is the correct answer.

Grade 2

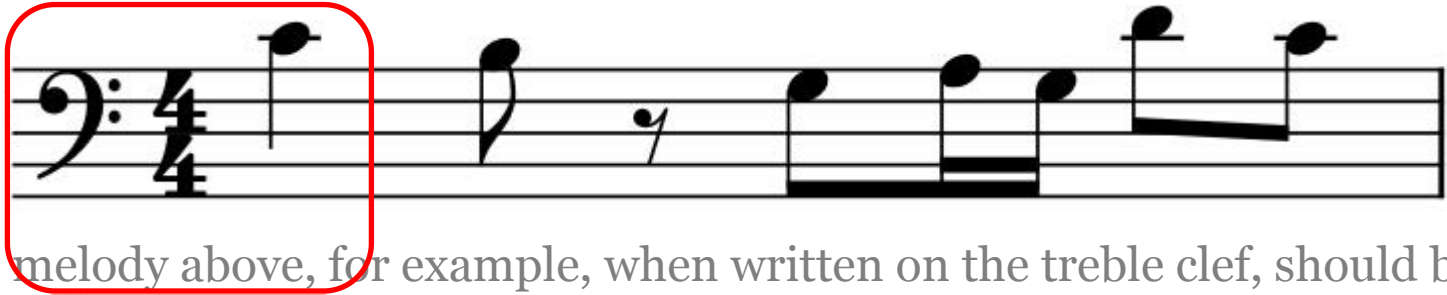
Which of the bass clef notes **is in the same pitch** as the one shown on treble clef below?



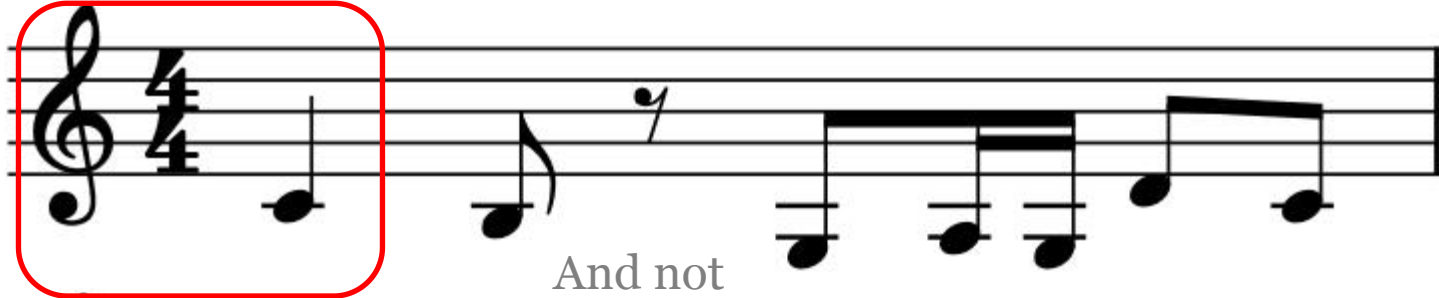
Middle C plays a vital role in showing which direction to go to **write the same note on another staff**. Just ask yourself, **how far from middle C? and, in which direction?**

The note on the treble clef is 2 steps below middle C. So the note that is 2 steps below middle C on the bass clef is the correct answer.

Grade 2



The melody above, for example, when written on the treble clef, should be:



And not



The second is an octave above the original melody. Take note of the middle C

Grade 2

These notes are on the same pitch, though on a different clef



These notes are NOT on the same pitch. Use middle C to find out why



02

Grade 2

Rhythm

TIME SIGNATURES WITH A MINIM BEAT

A TIME SIGNATURE WITH A QUAVER BEAT

REWRITING RHYTHMS IN DIFFERENT METRES

Grade 2

Time signature review



3/4 therefore means 3
crotchet beats in each bar.

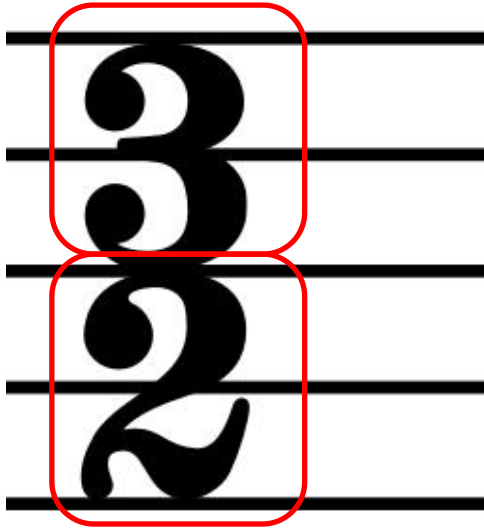
- In a time signature, the top number tells us the number of beats in each bar.

- The bottom number tells us the value/type of each beat.

- Number 4, for example, in the bottom of a time signature tells us that the beat is a quarter note - a crotchet.

Grade 2

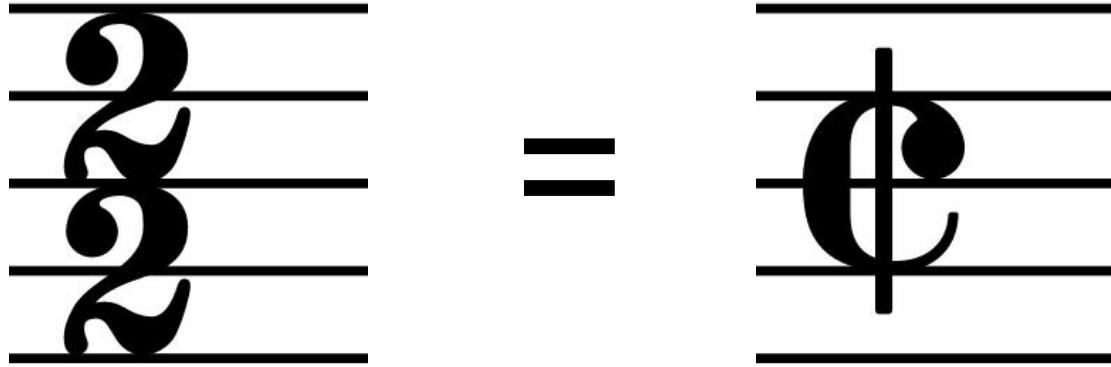
When the bottom number is 2...



$3/2$ therefore means 3
minim beats in each bar.

- In grade 2, the top number still means the same thing - the number of beats in each bar.
- And the bottom number still tells us the value/type of each beat.
- **But what does the 2 mean?** - half notes or minims. If you want to remember easily, take note that 4 is a denominator for quarter and 2 is a denominator for half.

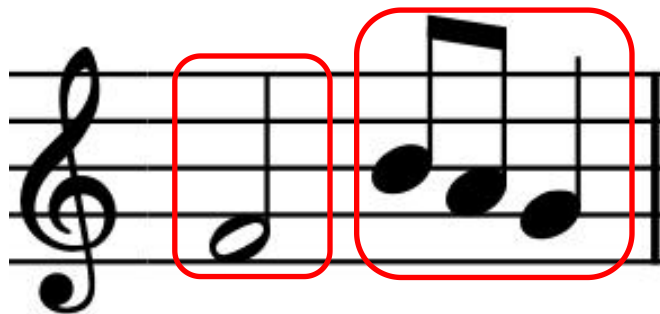
Grade 2



- The time signature 2/2 means there are two minims in each bar.
- There is another way of writing the 2/2 time signature, as shown in the image on the top right side of this slide. It is called *alla breve*

Grade 2

Time signatures with a minim beat

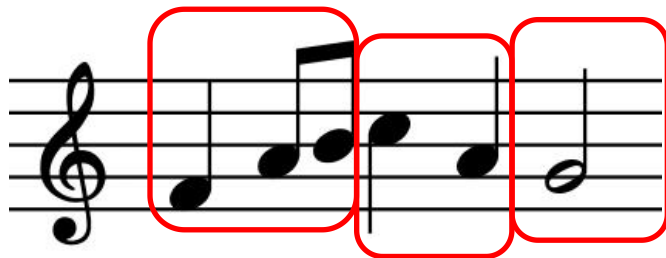


What is the time signature of the above measure?

- Although you will be perfectly correct if you say the time signature of the bar above is 4/4, it is also a perfectly correct 2/2 bar.

Grade 2

Time signatures with a minim beat

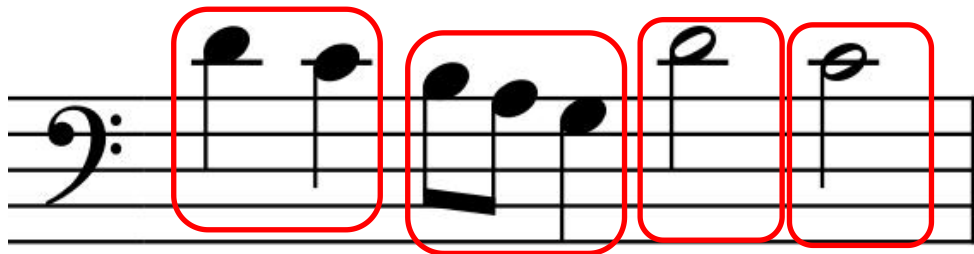


What is the time signature of the above measure?

- The time signature of the above bar is $3/2$ - three minims in each bar.
- Notice each minim beat as shown by the red rectangles.

Grade 2

Time signatures with a minim beat

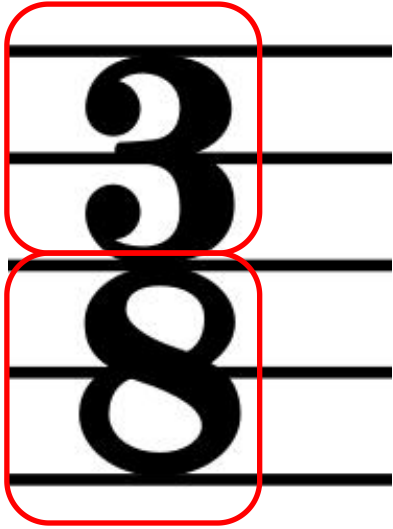


What is the time signature of the above measure?

- The time signature of the above bar is 4/2 - four minims in each bar.
- Notice each minim beat as shown by the red rectangles.

Grade 2

When the bottom number is 8...

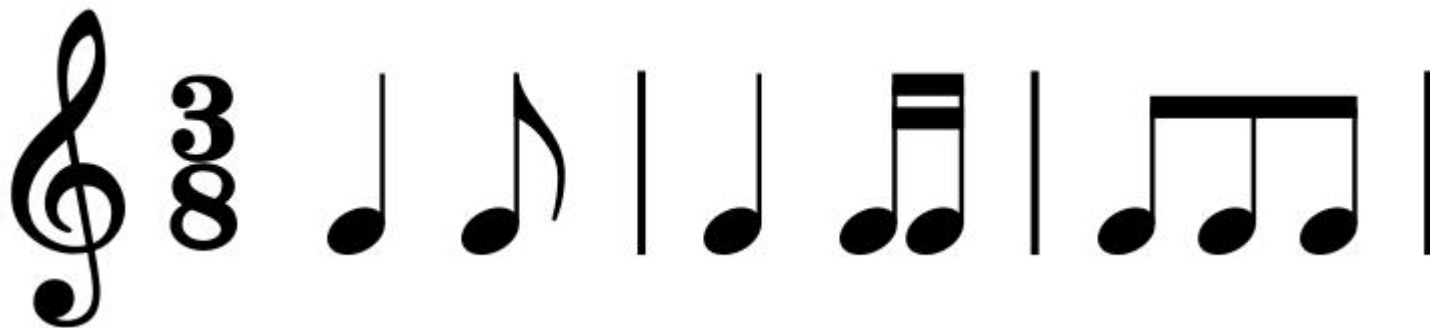


$3/8$ therefore means 3
quaver beats in each bar.

- Top number - number of beats in each bar
- Bottom number - value/type of each beat.
- **But what does the 8 mean?**
- 8 means 8th notes or quavers. If you want to remember easily, take note that 8 is a denominator for eighth, 4 is a denominator for quarter and 2 is a denominator for half.

Grade 2

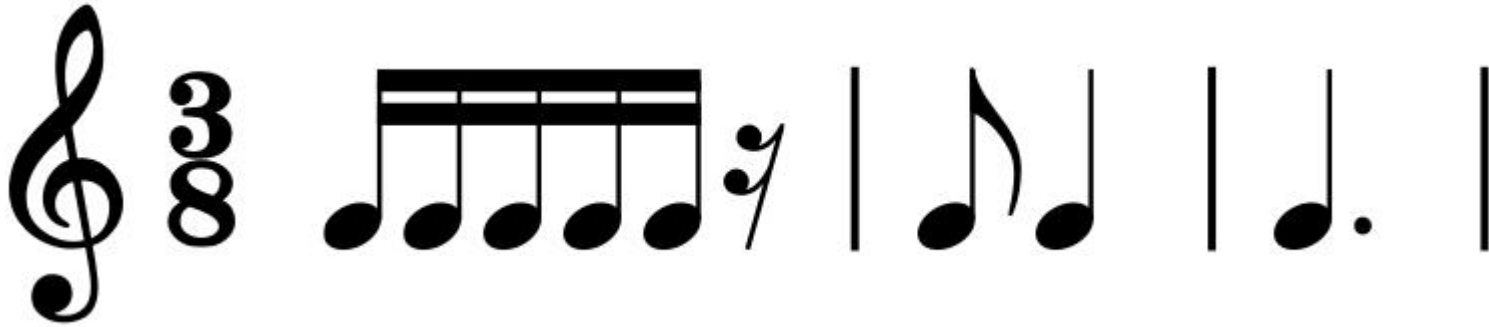
When the bottom number is 8...



- The above bars/measures are examples of how three quaver beats in a bar looks like in notation
- Notice the number of quavers in each bar is 3 and everything with flags are beamed together

Grade 2

When the bottom number is 8...



- The above bars/measures are examples of how three quaver beats in a bar looks like in notation
- Notice the number of quavers in each bar is 3 and everything with flags are beamed together

Grade 2

Rewriting rhythms in different metres

It is **possible** to rewrite rhythms **in different time signatures** by **changing the type of beat**.

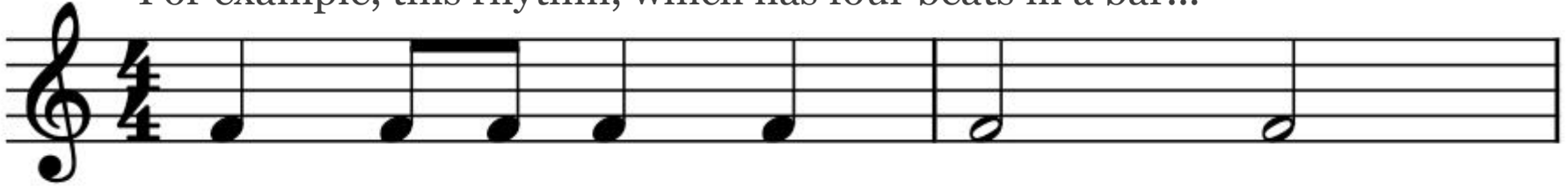
The thing to keep in mind when writing a rhythm or a section of music in a different metre is the **type of beat**.

When music is rewritten in a different metre, it sounds exactly the same way.

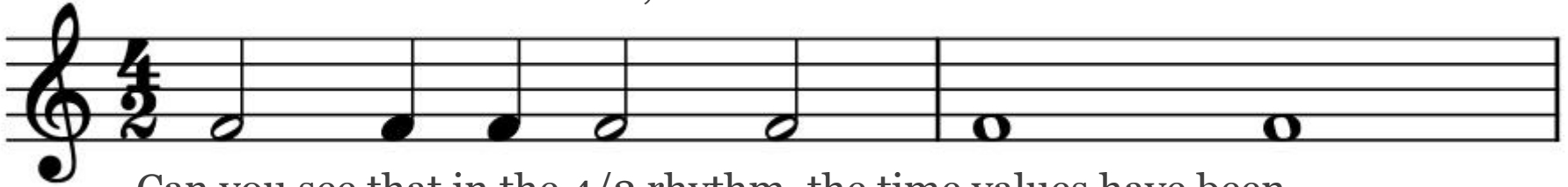
Think about it, if there are **two crotchet BEATS** in each bar, or if there are **two minim BEATS** in each bar, which one of the above **has MORE BEATS** than the other?

Grade 2

For example, this rhythm, which has four beats in a bar...



... can be rewritten like this, with four minim beats in a bar.



Can you see that in the 4/2 rhythm, the time values have been **doubled**? Count and see whether there are more than enough beats in any of the bars.

Grade 2

By **DOUBLING** the time values ...

2
4

can be rewritten as

2
2

3
4

can be rewritten as

3
2

4
4

can be rewritten as

4
2

3
8

can be rewritten as

3
4

Grade 2

By **HALVING** the time values ...

2
2

can be rewritten as

2
4

3
2

can be rewritten as

3
4

4
2

can be rewritten as

4
4

3
4

can be rewritten as

3
8

Grade 2

Rewriting rhythms in different metres



Is the above melody correctly rewritten using notes of half the values?

Take note that the number of beats doesn't change but the value/type of beats do change.



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Thank you, Friends

Quiz: www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg211