

Notes and Rhythm

Note Naming



Rhythm

(As counted in 4/4 time)

○	—	Whole note/rest	○	1	2	3	4
♩	—	Half note/rest	♩			♩	
♪	⌋	Quarter note/rest	♪		♪		♪
♩	7	Eighth note/rest	♩	1	&	2	&
			♩			3	&
			♩			4	&

The Rule of the Dot: A dot adds 1/2 the length of the note before.
A dotted note equals 3 of the next smaller note.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{○.} &= \text{○} + \text{♩} & \text{♩.} &= \text{♩} + \text{♪} & \text{♪.} &= \text{♪} + \text{♩} \\
 \text{○.} &= \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} & \text{♩.} &= \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} & \text{♪.} &= \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}
 \end{aligned}$$

Time Signatures (Meter)

Know these meters:

2	3	4	5	6	6
4	4	4	4	4	8

T = Top number (Number of beats in a measure)

B = Bottom number (Kind of note = 1 beat) 2 = ♩, 4 = ♩, 8 = ♩, 16 = ♩

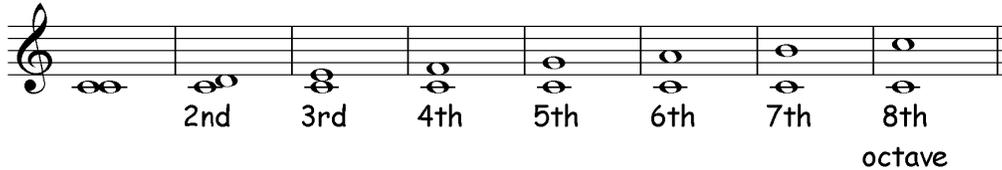
Shortcut: "There are T B notes per measure."

Example: $\frac{9}{8}$ "There are 9 eighth notes per measure."

Intervals and Chords

Intervals

An interval is the distance between two notes. You can find the interval by counting the bottom note, every line and space between, and the top note.



Tip: Did you notice that all odd-numbered intervals are from a line to a line or from a space to a space? All the even-numbered ones have one line and one space.

Chords

When a chord is "stacked" in 3rds (looking like a snowman), the name of the chord is on the bottom. We call this *root position*.



For this test, all the chords will be *major*.

Enharmonic Notes

Enharmonic notes sound the same but look (are spelled) different.



Half Steps and Whole Steps

A half step has no key (black or white) between the notes.



A whole step has exactly one key (black or white) between the notes.



Key Signatures

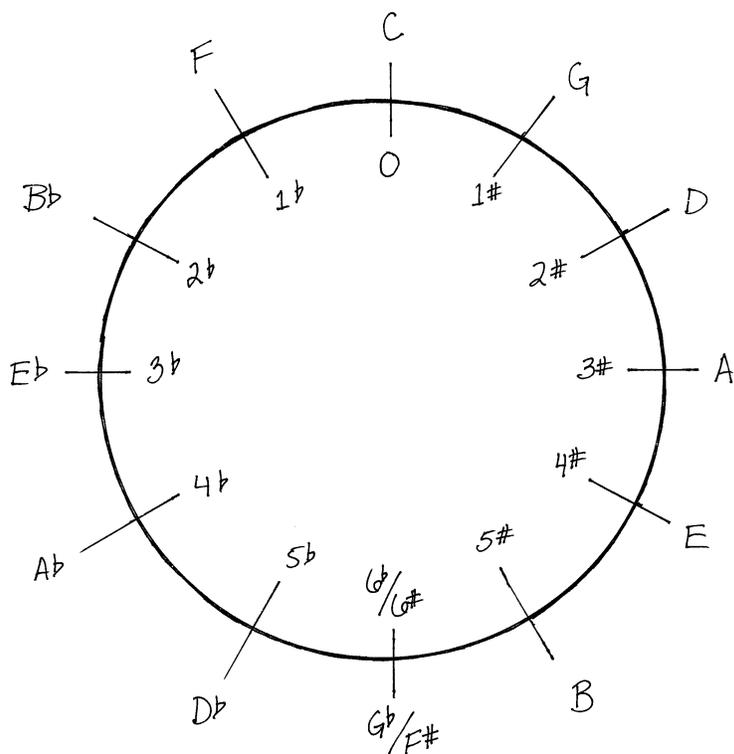
Key Signatures

Know these key signatures:

The image shows two sets of musical notation for key signatures. The first set shows C Major, G Major, D Major, A Major, and E Major. The second set shows F Major, Bb Major, Eb Major, and Ab Major. Each key signature is represented by a treble and bass clef staff with the appropriate sharps or flats, and the key name and 'Major' are written below the staff.

You will need to be able to write the key signature for C, G, and F major.

A good way to memorize these is to learn the **Circle of Fifths**.



Practice drawing this so you can jot it onto your test paper (or some scratch paper) for reference.

Look for patterns to help remember the order. Do you see...

Father **C**harles **G**oes **D**own **A**nd **E**nds **B**attle?

BEAD (two places)?

that keys with the same letter name add to 7? (Bb + B)

Transposition

Transposing

You will need to move (transpose) a melody from one 5-note scale to another. The scales you will use are C, F, and G.



What to do:

Example:

Decide which scale the melody is in and write out the letter names. Number the notes from 1 to 5.	<p>1 2 3 4 5 C D E F G</p>
Write out the new scale for the melody and add numbers.	<p>1 2 3 4 5 F G A B\flat C</p>
Write the correct number above each note in the melody.	
Write the key signature for the new melody.	
Using the numbers above the notes, find the new notes for the melody.	