

Notes and Rhythm

Note Naming



Rhythm

(As counted in 4/4 time)

			1	2	3	4
○	—	Whole note/rest	○			
♪	—	Half note/rest	♪	♪		
♪	♪	Quarter note/rest	♪	♪	♪	♪
			1 &	2 &	3 &	4 &
♪	♪	Eighth note/rest	♪	♪	♪	♪
			1 e & a	2 e & a	3 e & a	4 e & a
♪	♪	Sixteenth note/rest	♪	♪	♪	♪

Triplets are played with **3** notes in  **1** beat.

The Rule of the Dot: A dot adds $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the note before.
A dotted note equals 3 of the next smaller note.

○.	=	○	+	♪		♪.	=	♪	+	♪				
○.	=	♪	+	♪	+	♪		♪.	=	♪	+	♪	+	♪

Time Signatures (Meter)

T = Top number (Number of beats in a measure)
B = Bottom number (What kind of note gets 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."

You need to know $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ C

Triple meter (3 beats per measure) is used for waltzes and minuets.

Duple meter (2 beats) is used for marches.

C means $\frac{4}{4}$

Key Signatures and Intervals

Order of Sharps and Flats

Sharps: **F**ather **C**hris**G**ave **D**ad **A**n **E**lectric **B**lanket

Flats: **B**lanket **E**xploded **A**nd **D**ad **G**ot **C**old **F**eet

Finding Major Key Signatures

Sharps: Last sharp → Go up a half-step

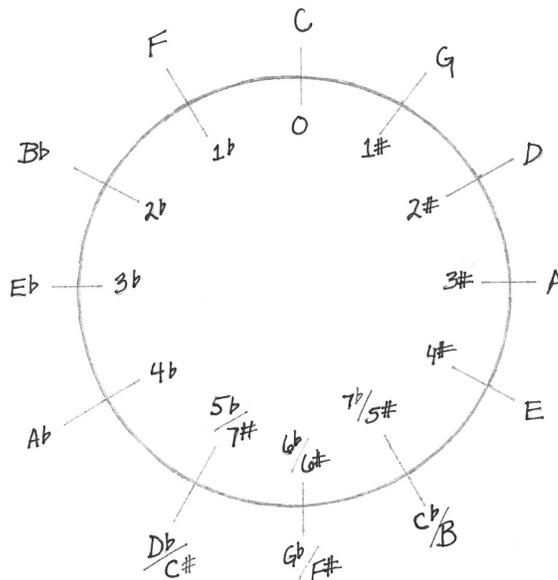
Flats: 2nd to last flat

Two to Memorize:

No flats or sharps = C Major

One flat = F Major

Another good way to remember these is to learn the **Circle of Fifths**.



Look for patterns. Do you see...

- The order of sharps? **F C G D A E B**
- **BEAD** (two places)?
- That keys with the same letter name add to 7? B^b (2^b) + B (5[#])

Steps to Naming a Key

What you are given: *The number of sharps or flats.*

- 1 Name the sharps or flats. (Use your saying.)
- 2 Find the last sharp or 2nd to last flat.
- 3 **Name the major key.**

OR Draw a Circle of Fifths on the side of your test and find the **major key**.

Key Signatures and Intervals

Steps to Giving a Key Signature

What you are given: *The name of a major key.*

Sharps

1. Name the sharp just below the name of the key.
2. Write the sharps in order up to (and including) that sharp.

Flats

1. Write the flats up to (and including) the name of the key.
2. Write one more flat.

OR Use your Circle of Fifths and write the correct number of flats or sharps.

Note: You only need to know how to write the keys up to two flats or sharps. (C, F, G, B \flat , D)

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. 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.



When the top note is in the major scale of the bottom note, the interval is either *major* (2nds, 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths) or *perfect* (4ths, 5ths, and octaves).



Enharmonic Notes

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



Chords, Transposition, and Form

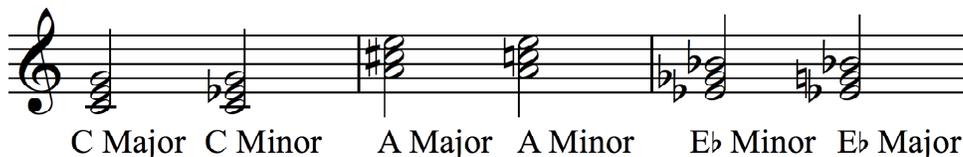
Naming Chords

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*.



Don't forget to include any sharps or flats in the name!

A major chord uses the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of the major scale. In a minor chord, the third is **lowered** one half step.



Transposing

What you are given: a melody and the name of a different key.

1. Determine the key of the selection.
2. Determine the distance between the original key and the new key.
3. Write the new key signature.

Three ways to transpose:

- | |
|---|
| 1. Find the first note of the new melody. |
| 2. Find the other notes by interval. If the melody goes up a 3 rd , write your new note up a 3 rd . If it goes down a 5 th , make the new melody go down a 5 th . |
| 1. Write above each note in the original melody the number of the scale degree. If it is the first note of the scale, write 1. If it is the sixth note, write 6. |
| 2. Use the numbers with the new scale (key) to find your new notes. |
| 1. Find each note of the new melody by the interval between the keys. |

If you have time, use one method to transpose and another to check it.

Form

To identify form use upper case letters to mark that sections are the same (A A or B B) or different (A B). Forms on this test include

A A
A B