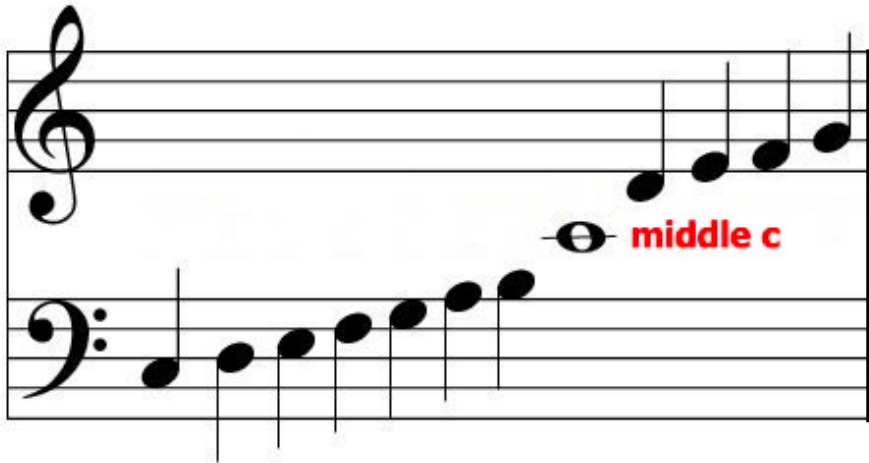


# Level 1

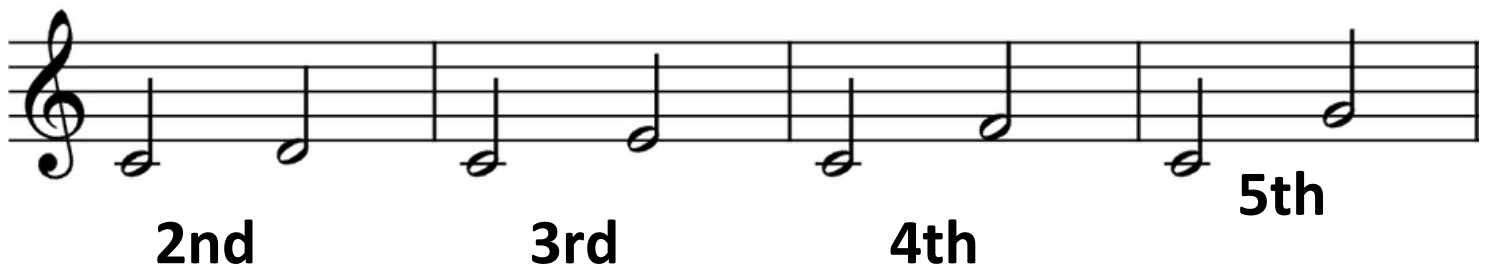
**\*\* ADDITION TO ALL PAST LEVELS \*\***

**\*\* Be sure to review past levels when studying \*\***

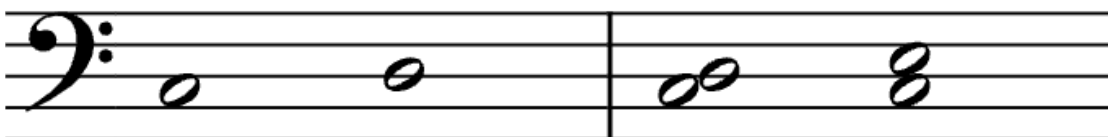
## C position on Grand Staff



## Intervals



## Harmonic vs Melodic Intervals



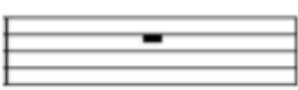







### *Melodic*

- broken
- play one after another

### *Harmonic*

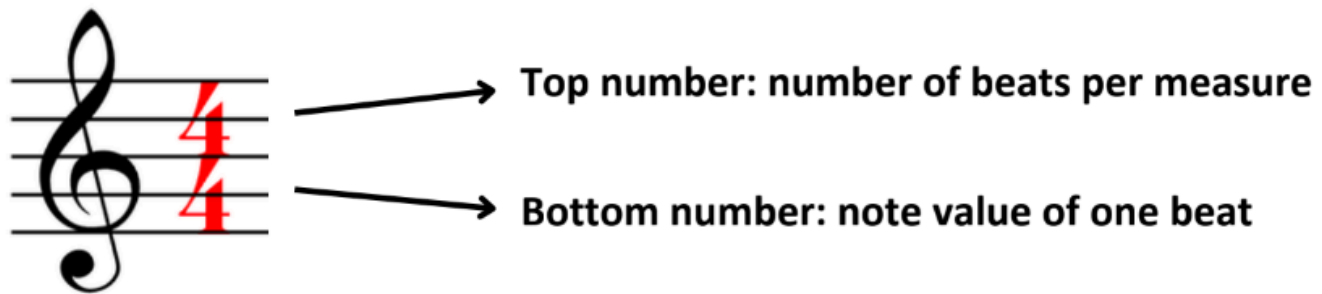
- blocked
- play together

# Rhythm

REST NAME	REST SYMBOL	REST LENGTH	NOTE SYMBOL
Whole Note ( <i>Semi-breve</i> )		4 beats	
Half Note ( <i>Minim</i> )		2 beats	
Quarter Note ( <i>Crotchet</i> )		1 beat	
8th Note ( <i>Quaver</i> )		½ beat	

(from Music Theory Academy)

# Time Signature



Top number: number of beats per measure

Bottom number: note value of one beat

examples:



# Terminology

An **accidental** is a symbol (sharp, flat, natural) to alter/raise/lower the pitch of a note.

# sharp

b flat

♮ natural

**Articulation** is how a note should sound/be played (staccato, legato, tie)

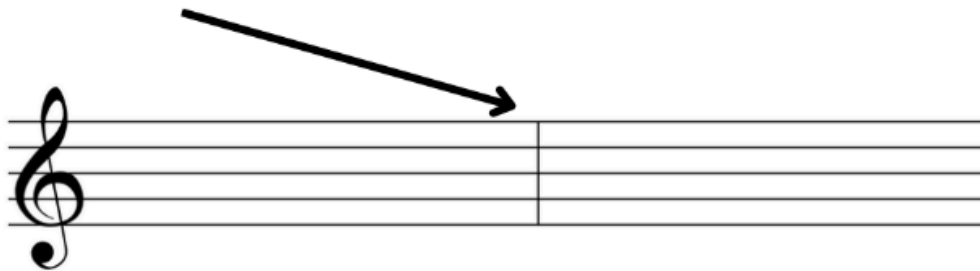


**Dynamics** are the range of volume that a music is played (loud, soft, etc)

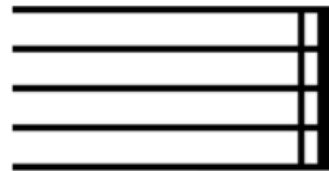
***p*** - piano → soft

***f*** - forte → loud

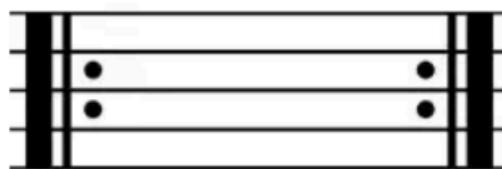
A **bar line** divides the staff into measures



A **double bar line** indicates the end of the music



A **repeat sign** indicates the section of music that needs to be repeated



**Accent** indicate an emphasis or louder sound on a singular note

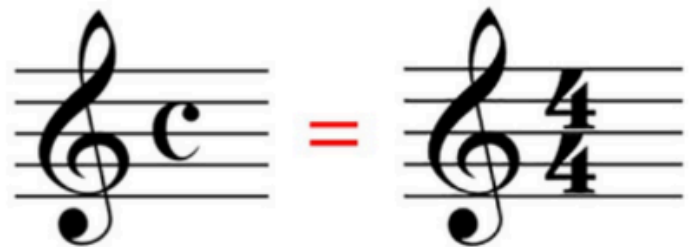


**Fermata** indicate that the note must be held beyond its natural duration



**Time Signature** a notation that indicates the meter of a composition.

Common Time



(from Music Theory Academy)