# Level 5

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

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

### **Clef Signs:**

#### **Alto Clef**



aka C Clef that sits on the middle line of the staff - used exclusively for the viola and the alto trombone.

#### **Tenor Clef**



aka C Clef on the fourth line of the staff - used for upper ranges of bass clef instruments like Bassoon, Cello, Euphonium, Double Bass, and Tenor Trombone

#### Intervals:

M2 (major second)

interval consists of 2 notes that are 1 whole step distance apart

M3 (major third) interval consists of 2 notes that are 2 whole step distance apart

M6 (major sixth) interval consists of 2 notes that are 9 half steps distance apart

M7 (major seventh)

interval consists of 2 notes that are 11 half steps distance apart

P4 (perfect fourth)

interval consists of 2 notes that are 5 half steps distance apart

m2 (minor second)

interval consists of 2 notes that are 1 half step distance apart

m3 (minor third) interval consists of 2 notes that are 3 half step distance apart

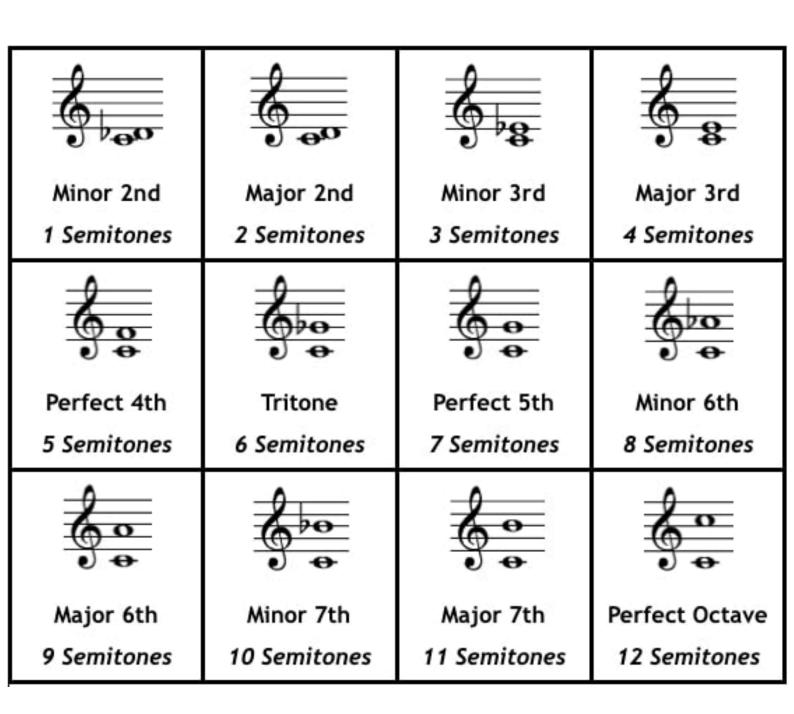
m6 (minor sixth) interval consists of 2 notes that are 8 half steps distance apart

m7 (minor seventh)

interval consists of 2 notes that are 10 half steps distance apart

P5 (perfect fifth) interval consists of 2 notes that are 7 half steps distance apart

P8 (perfect octave) interval consists of 2 notes that are 12 half steps distance apart (one octave apart)

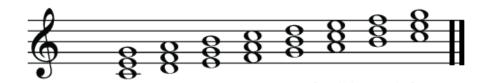


\*\* 1 Semitone = 1 half note\*\*

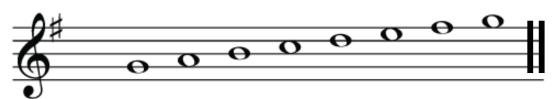
## **Scales and Chords**

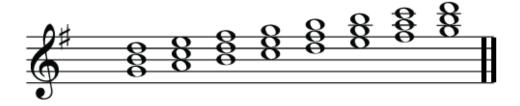
## C major



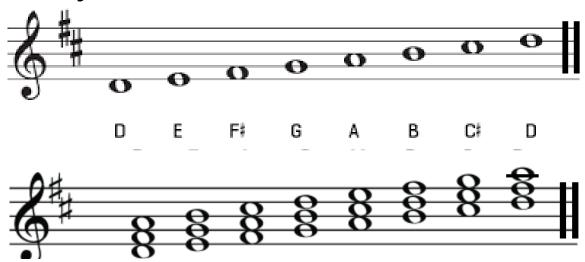


## **G** major

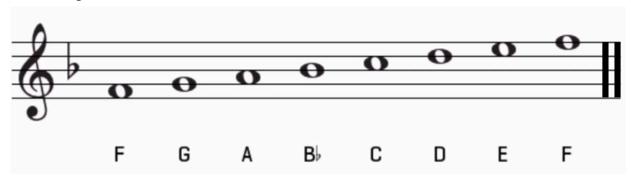


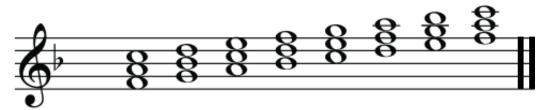


## **D** major

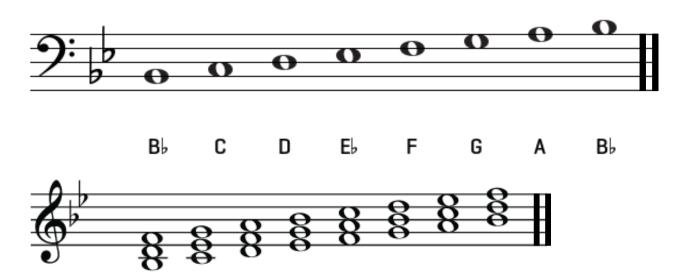


## F major

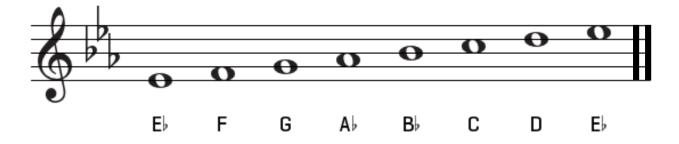


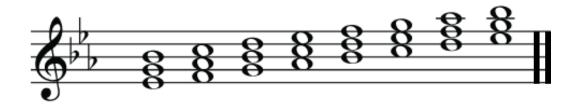


## **B** flat major

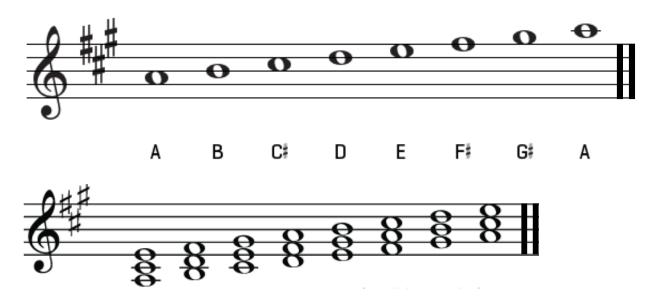


## E flat major

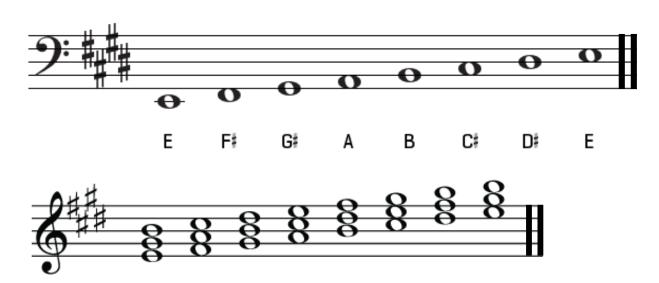




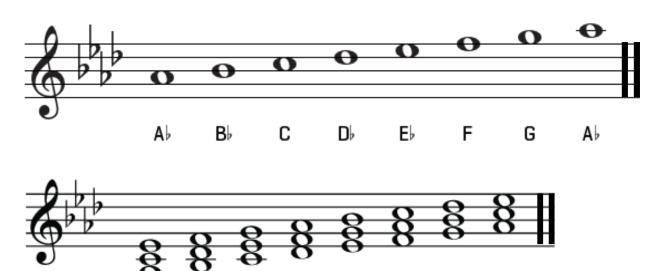
## A major



## E major

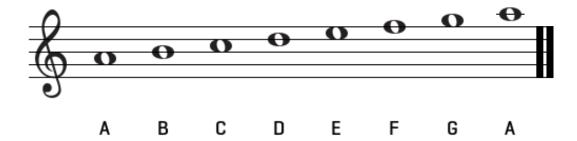


## A flat major

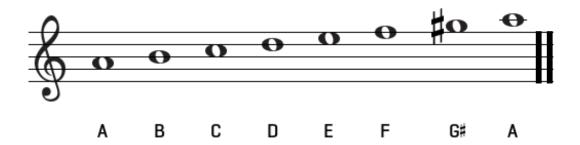


## A minor

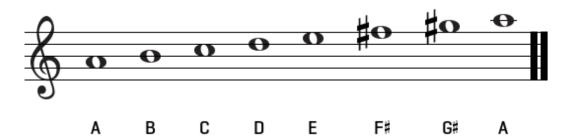
#### A minor scale

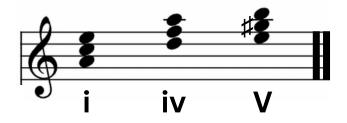


#### A harmonic minor scale



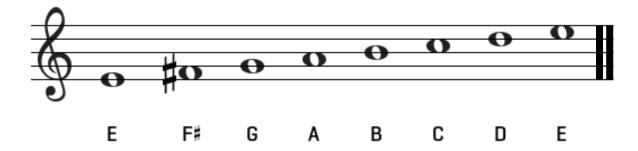
#### A melodic minor scale



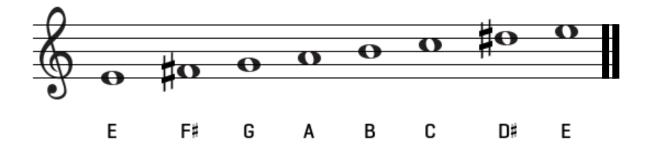


### **E** minor

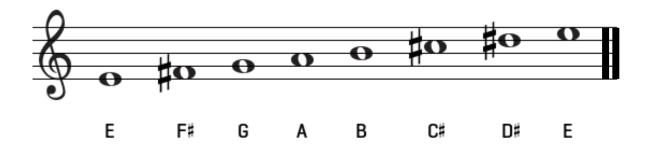
#### E minor scale

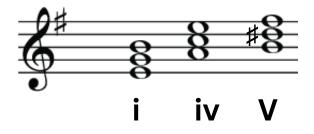


#### E harmonic minor scale



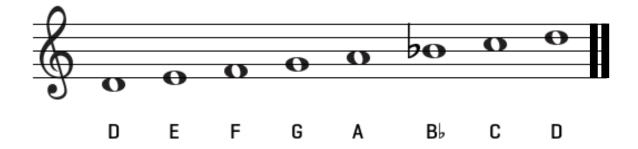
#### E melodic minor scale



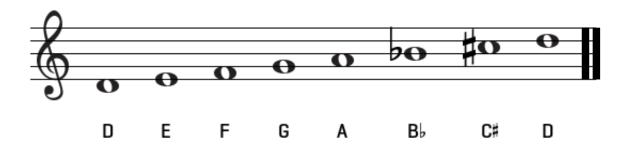


### **D** minor

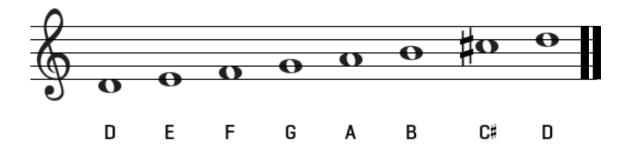
#### D minor scale

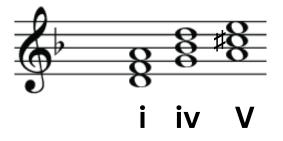


#### D harmonic minor scale



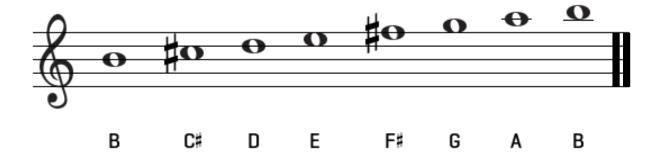
#### D melodic minor scale





### **B** minor

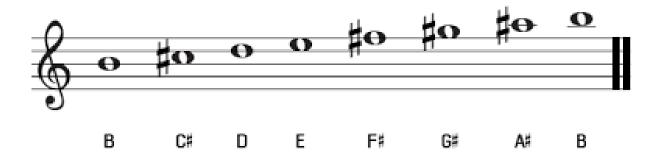
#### B minor scale

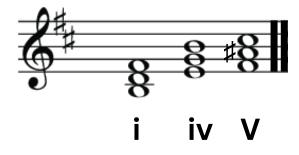


#### B harmonic minor scale



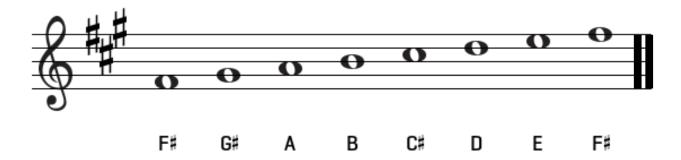
#### B melodic minor scale



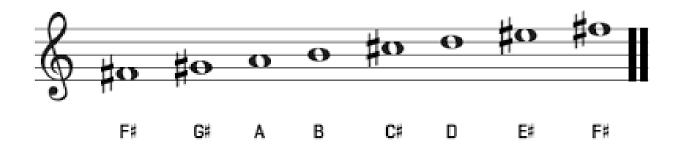


## F sharp minor

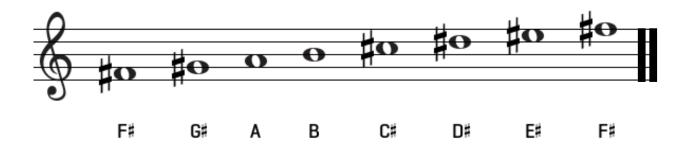
#### F-sharp minor

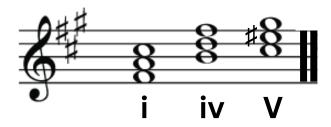


#### F-sharp harmonic minor scale



### F-sharp melodic minor scale



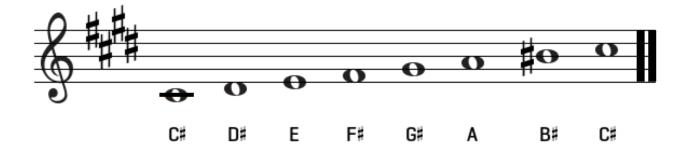


## C sharp minor

#### C-sharp minor scale

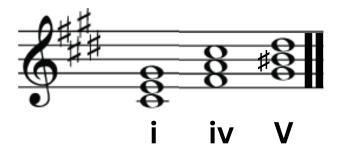


#### C-sharp harmonic minor key signature



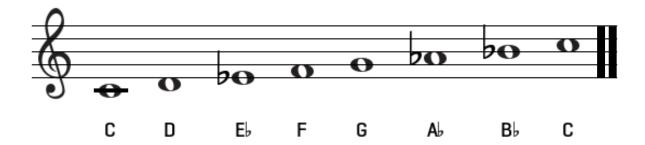
#### C-sharp melodic minor scale



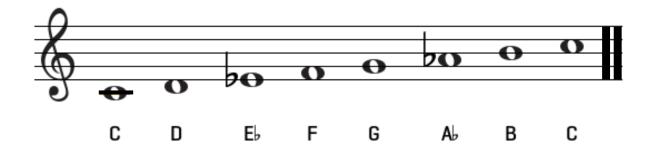


#### **C** minor

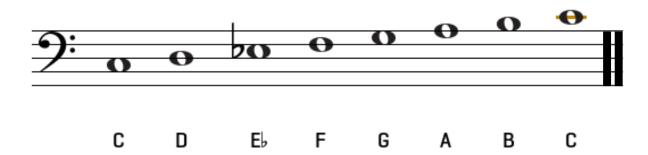
#### C minor scale

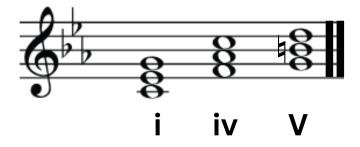


#### C harmonic minor scale



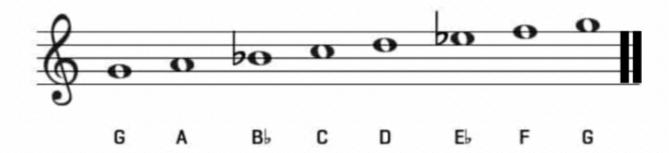
#### C melodic minor scale



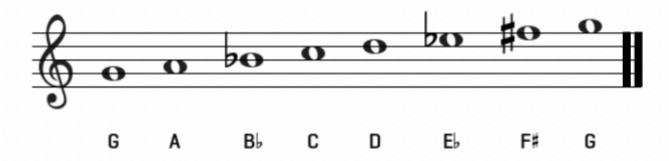


### **G** minor

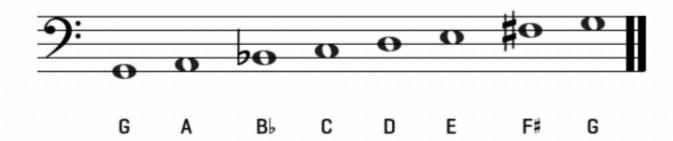
#### G minor scale

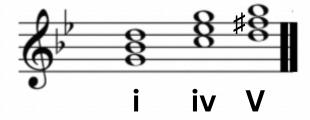


#### G harmonic minor scale



#### G melodic minor scale





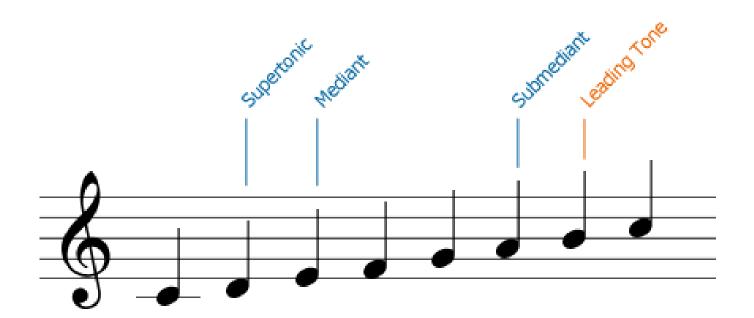
### **Scale Degrees:**

**Supertonic - the 2nd degree of the scale** 

**Mediant - the 3rd degree of the scale** 

**Submediant - the 6th degree of the scale** 

**Leading Tone - the 7th degree of the scale** 



#### **Basic Enharmonic**

An enharmonic is a musical note (or interval, scale, key signature, etc) that is the same as another note (or interval, scale, key signature, etc)

#### **EXAMPLES:**

$$D \times = E$$

#### Rules of Accidentals

- An accidental sign placed immediately to the left of (or above) a note to show that the note must be changed in pitch
- Accidentals affect every note on that space or line for the remainder of the bar unless canceled by a natural.

#### Ornamentation

Trill are a type of ornament that consists of a rapid alternation of a note with one a half step or tone above.

Grace notes are a type of notation that is printed smaller, it creates a quick addition to the music but it is usually melodically and harmonically not essential.

Tremolo is a wavering effect of a note, produced by rapid reiteration of a note, by rapid repeated slight variation in the pitch of a note, or by sounding two notes of slightly different pitches to produce prominent overtones.

### **Musical Expression**

Animato is a marking instructing to play with an animated or lively quality, evoking a sense of vibrancy and dynamic motion.

Cantabile is a marking instructing to play smooth and with flow

**Leggiero** is a dynamic command indicating to play lightly in piano or mezzo-piano

Marcato indicates to play (especially as a direction) with emphasis.

Spiritoso indicates to play in a spirited or animated manner; play allegro

Con Moto is a tempo mark indicating that a passage is to be played "with motion"

Con Brio means to play with spirit or vigor

Stringendo means to play the phrase gradually faster

Andantino has a tempo that is slightly faster than Andante

Allegretto indactes to play (especially as a direction) at a fairly brisk tempo.

## **Terminology**

Opus is a separate (set of) composition(s) by a particular composer, usually ordered by date of publication.

Poco a poco means "little by little" or gradually

Non troppo means "not too much" or moderately

Molto is an expression used to augment the directive to which it is applied.

Cadenza is a solo passage inserted into a movement in a concerto or other work, normally near the end.

#### Movement

Parallel motion occurs when both voices move in the same direction by the same interval—both up by step, or both down by a third.

Contrary motion occurs when the two voices move in opposite direction to each other by step or leap