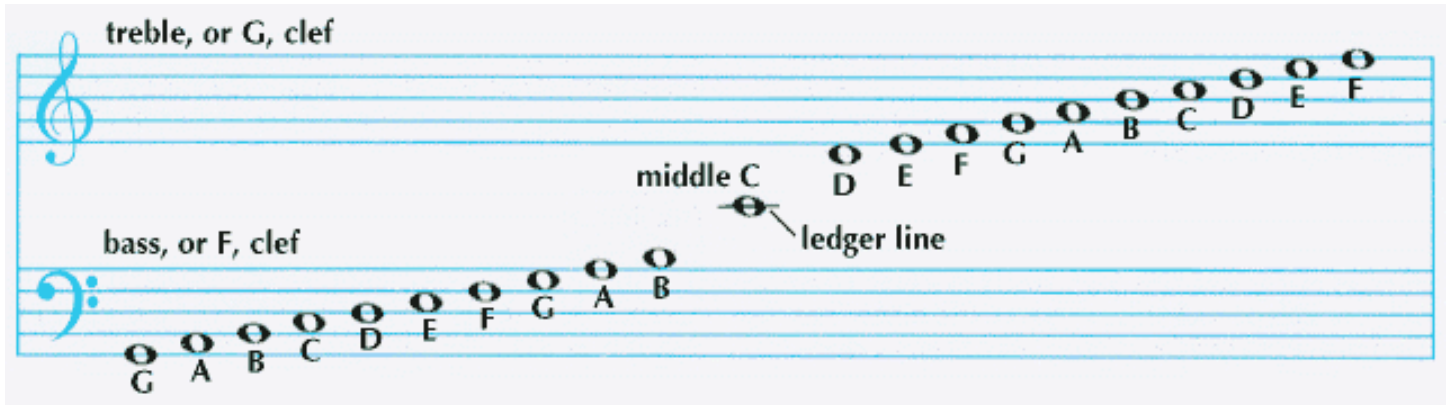


Level 2

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

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

G position on Grand Staff

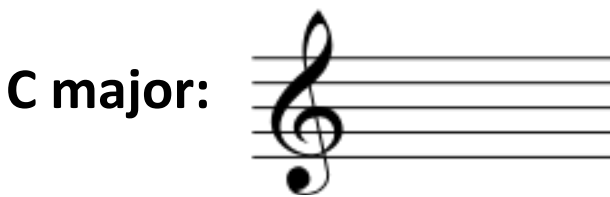


Sharp/Flat/Natural Notation



***must be on the line or space of the note**

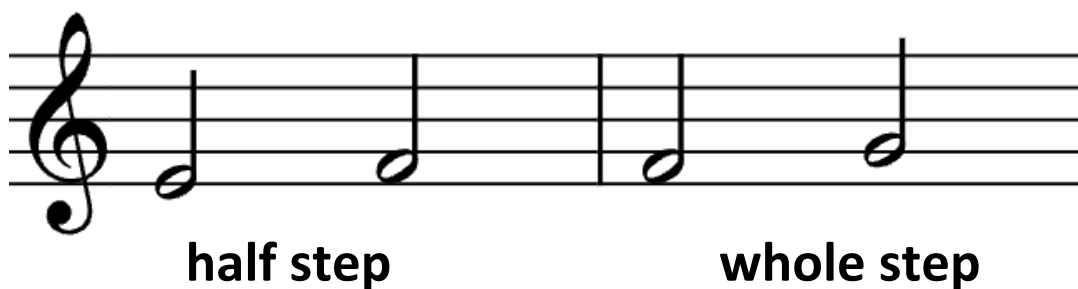
Key Signature



Intervals



Half Step vs Whole Step



Tetrachord



Pattern:
Whole step - Whole step - Half step

Scales and Chords

C major

The image shows the C major scale and its corresponding chords. The scale is written on a single treble clef staff with a C-clef, showing the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. Below each note is its letter name. Below the scale are seven chords, each represented by a treble clef staff with a C-clef and a chord symbol (C, D, E, F, G, A, B) above it. The chords are triads: C major (C-E-G), D major (D-F-A), E major (E-G-B), F major (F-A-C), G major (G-B-D), A major (A-C-E), and B major (B-D-F).

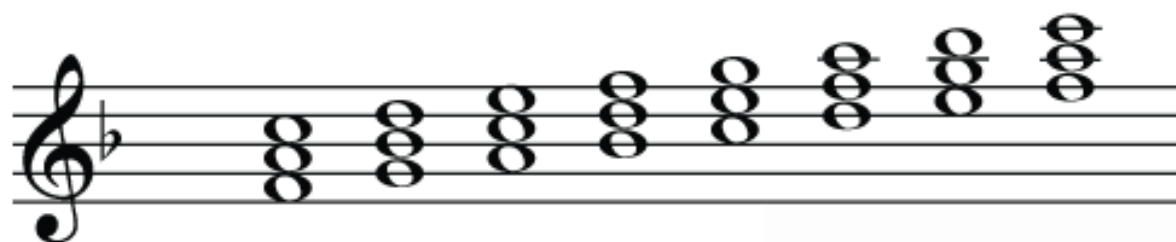
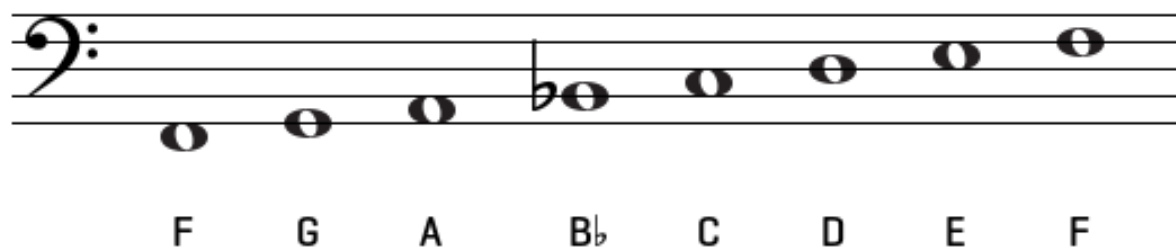
G major

The image shows the G major scale and its corresponding chords. The scale is written on a single treble clef staff with a G-clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, and G. Below the scale are seven chords, each represented by a treble clef staff with a G-clef and a key signature of one sharp. The chords are triads: G major (G-B-D), A major (A-C-E), B major (B-D-F), C major (C-E-G), D major (D-F-A), E major (E-G-B), and F# major (F#-A-C).

D major

The image shows the D major scale and its corresponding chords. The scale is written on a single treble clef staff with a D-clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes are D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, and D. Below each note is its letter name. Below the scale are seven chords, each represented by a treble clef staff with a D-clef and a key signature of two sharps. The chords are triads: D major (D-F#-A), E major (E-G-B), F# major (F#-A-C), G major (G-B-D), A major (A-C-E), B major (B-D-F), and C# major (C#-E-G).

F major



Rhythm

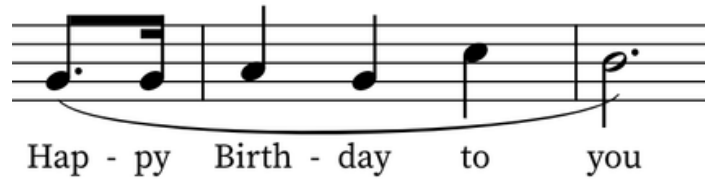


Ottava (8va)

indicates to play an octave higher than the given note



A **phrase** is a section which musicians shape to create a thought or expression



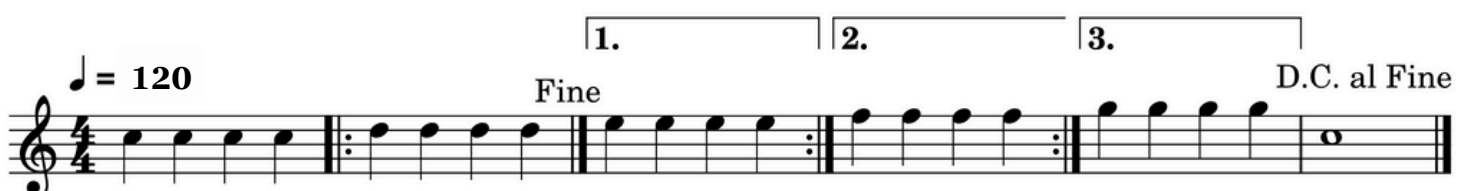
Ritardando (rit.)

indicates for the tempo to slow down and **A Tempo**

indicates for the tempo to return to its original tempo



D.C. al Fine indicates to repeat from beginning to the end, or up to the word **Fine**



Adagio indicates slow tempo

Andante indicates slightly slower than medium tempo

Moderato indicates medium tempo

Allegro indicates fast tempo