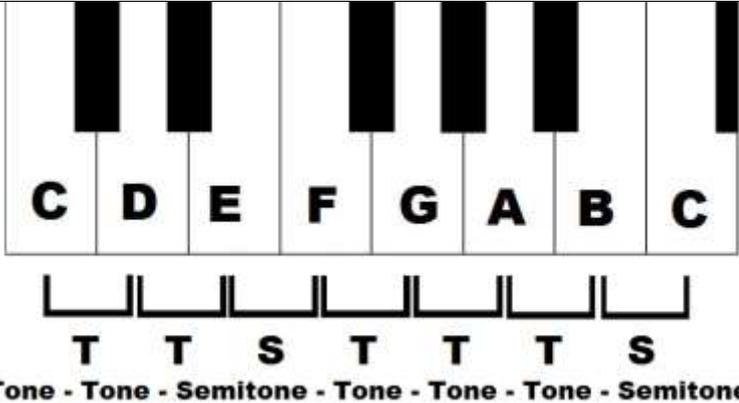
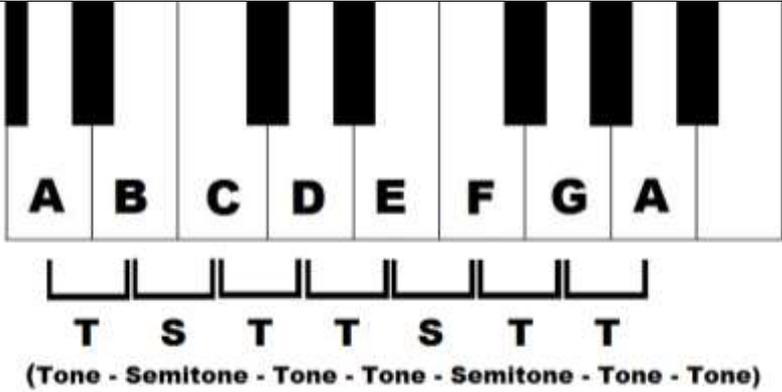


# Music: Theory

	Question	Answer
1	What phrase do we use to remember where the notes fall on the piano?	C is to the left of the 2 left keys D in the doghouse
2	What are the gaps between tones and semitones?	A semitone is one step, a tone is two steps
3	What type of range is used for treble clef?	High range instruments, like violin, flute, soprano voice, etc. It is also known as the G clef.
4	What type of range is used for alto clef?	Used for mid range instruments like the viola, also known as the C clef and it can move on the staff.
5	What type of range is used for bass clef?	Low range instruments, like tuba, double bass, etc. It is also known as the F clef.
6	What are the names of the accidentals?	Double flat, flat, natural, sharp and double sharp
7	What is the key signature?	The sharps and flats that are written at the start of the piece, they tell you what notes should be flat and sharp throughout the entire piece and set the tonal centre.
8	What is the time signature?	The two numbers at the at the start of the music, the top number tells you how many beats are in the bar, the bottom number tells you the type of note that gets the beat.
9	When counting in simple time what do you use?	# e and a
10	When counting in compound time you use?	# and a, in compound time 3, 6, 9, or 12 are usually the top number.
11	What is the rhythm tree?	
12	What phrase to we use to remember the names of the notes in the spaces in treble clef?	FACE in the Space
13	What phrase to we use to remember the names of the notes on the lines in treble clef?	Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge
14	What phrase to we use to remember the names of the notes in the spaces in bass clef?	All Cows Eat Grass
15	What phrase to we use to remember the names of the	Good Boys Deserve Fudge Always

	notes on the lines in bass clef?																																																												
16	How does a dot change the note value?	It extends the length of the note. You take the original value of the note and divide it on half and add it to the original note value																																																											
17	What does a tie do?	A tie turns two notes into one, often over a barline																																																											
18	What are triplets?	Three equal notes played in the time of two																																																											
19	What is tempo?	The speed of the music, measured in beats per minute																																																											
20	What are some of the terms used for tempo?	From slow to fast – Lento, Adagio, Andante, Moderato, Allegretto, Allegro, Vivace, Presto																																																											
21	What are dynamics?	The volume of the music, marked with a variety of Italian words like forte, piano, crescendo, etc.																																																											
22	What is articulation?	The way a note starts and ends. Staccato, Accent, Marcato, Tenuto, Glissando, Slurs, Bends																																																											
23	How does a major scale sound?	Bright and Cheery																																																											
24	How does a minor scale sound?	Mournful. There are two kinds of minor scales, Harmonic and Melodic																																																											
25	What is the order of tones and semitones in a major scale?	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>T T S T T T S</b> Tone - Tone - Semitone - Tone - Tone - Tone - Semitone</p>																																																											
26	What is the order of tones and semitones in a minor scale?	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>T S T T S T T</b> (Tone - Semitone - Tone - Tone - Semitone - Tone - Tone)</p>																																																											
27	How is a harmonic minor scale different?	It has a raised 7 <sup>th</sup> going both up and down, otherwise it is the same as a natural minor.																																																											
28	How is a melodic minor scale different?	It has a raised 6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> going up, but is then a natural minor going down.																																																											
29	What is the phrase used to figure out sharps and flats?	Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle																																																											
30	What does the circle of fifths table look like?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="7">← Sharps</td> <td colspan="7">Flats →</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C<sup>b</sup></td><td>G<sup>b</sup></td><td>D<sup>b</sup></td><td>A<sup>b</sup></td><td>E<sup>b</sup></td><td>B<sup>b</sup></td><td>F</td><td>C</td><td>G</td><td>D</td><td>A</td><td>E</td><td>B</td><td>F<sup>#</sup></td><td>C<sup>#</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a<sup>b</sup></td><td>e<sup>b</sup></td><td>b<sup>b</sup></td><td>f</td><td>c</td><td>g</td><td>d</td><td>a</td><td>e</td><td>b</td><td>f<sup>#</sup></td><td>c<sup>#</sup></td><td>g<sup>#</sup></td><td>d<sup>#</sup></td><td>a<sup>#</sup></td> </tr> </table>	← Sharps							Flats →							C <sup>b</sup>	G <sup>b</sup>	D <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	B <sup>b</sup>	F	C	G	D	A	E	B	F <sup>#</sup>	C <sup>#</sup>	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a <sup>b</sup>	e <sup>b</sup>	b <sup>b</sup>	f	c	g	d	a	e	b	f <sup>#</sup>	c <sup>#</sup>	g <sup>#</sup>	d <sup>#</sup>	a <sup>#</sup>
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31	What are modes?	Variation of musical scales, can choose any normal scale but start on a different note of the scale, makes it sound different, each mode has a different name.
32	What is a pentatonic scale?	A pentatonic scale is a 5 note scale, A major pentatonic scale used scale degrees 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and a minor pentatonic uses 1, 3, 4, 5, 7
33	What is a whole tone scale?	Has no semitones, every step is a tone, there are 6 notes in a whole tone scale.
34	What is a chromatic scale?	It is all semitone scale, easy on a piano as you use every black and white key.
35	What is a melodic interval?	When notes move from one note to another, describes melody, either conjunct or disjunct.
36	What is a harmonic interval?	When two notes are played at the same time, describes harmony.
37	How do you figure out the name of an interval?	Count the number of semitones that are in the interval and check on the table in theory book.
38	What is a chord?	Chords are made up of a set of intervals played at the same time
39	How do you build a major triad?	Count 4 semitones and then 3 semitones.
40	How do you build a minor triad?	Count 3 semitones and then 4 semitones.
41	What are 7 <sup>th</sup> chords?	A 7 <sup>th</sup> chord adds a fourth note a 7 <sup>th</sup> above the root.
42	What are chord inversions?	Chord inversions change the order that the notes in the chord are played in, helps with voice leading and creating smoother sounding music.
43	What are cadences?	Cadences are used to emphasis the end of a phrase, there are 4 main kinds of cadences, Perfect, Plagal, Imperfect, Interrupted
44	What is modulation?	Modulation means going to a different key within a song, this can be done using a pivot chord or abruptly
45	What is musical texture?	Musical texture is the number of layers within music and how they work together, Monophonic – no harmony, one line. Polyphonic – weaves tunes together, music is complex. Homophonic – two parts move together, melody and accompaniment. Heterophonic – There is one tune, put it starts at different times.
46	What is timbre?	The way different instruments sound, tone quality, airy, brassy, mellow, etc.
47	What are the family of instruments in the orchestra?	Strings: Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass Woodwind: Piccolo, Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon Brass: Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba Percussion: Pitched or Unpitched
48	What is conjunct and disjunct movement?	Conjunct movement is stepwise melody, sounds smooth. Disjunct movement has leaps more than a major 2 <sup>nd</sup> , sounds jumpy.
49	What is triadic and scalar melody?	Triadic melody moves between the notes of the triad in any order. Scalar used the notes of the scale in the correct order
50	What is Call and Response?	Takes part between two groups, one group plays a short phrase and then it is answered by the other.

