


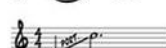


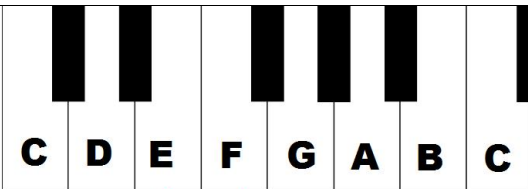

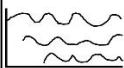
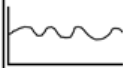
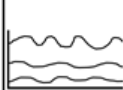
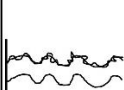
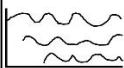
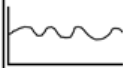
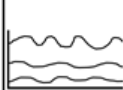
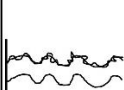
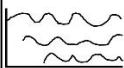
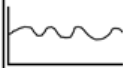
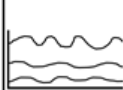
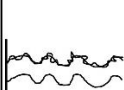


Music: Theory

	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?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Symbol</th><th>Name</th><th>Function</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>♭</td><td>flat</td><td>lower note semi-tone</td></tr> <tr> <td>♯</td><td>sharp</td><td>raise note semi-tone</td></tr> <tr> <td>♮</td><td>natural</td><td>cancel previous accidental</td></tr> <tr> <td>♭♭</td><td>double flat</td><td>lower note whole-tone</td></tr> <tr> <td>♯♯</td><td>double sharp</td><td>raise note whole-tone</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Symbol	Name	Function	♭	flat	lower note semi-tone	♯	sharp	raise note semi-tone	♮	natural	cancel previous accidental	♭♭	double flat	lower note whole-tone	♯♯	double sharp	raise note whole-tone
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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 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 do we use to remember the names of the notes in the spaces in treble clef?	FACE in the Space																		
13	What phrase do 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 notes on the lines in bass clef?	Good Boys Deserve Fudge Always																					
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?	<table><thead><tr><th>Tempo Marking</th><th>Definition</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Prestissimo</td><td>Very Very Fast (>200bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Presto</td><td>Very Fast (168-200bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Allegro</td><td>Fast (120-168bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Moderato</td><td>Moderately (108-120bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Andante</td><td>Walking Pace (76-108bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Adagio</td><td>Slow and Stately (66-76bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Lento/Largo</td><td>Very Slow (40-60bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Grave</td><td>Slow and Solemn (20-40bpm)</td></tr></tbody></table>	Tempo Marking	Definition	Prestissimo	Very Very Fast (>200bpm)	Presto	Very Fast (168-200bpm)	Allegro	Fast (120-168bpm)	Moderato	Moderately (108-120bpm)	Andante	Walking Pace (76-108bpm)	Adagio	Slow and Stately (66-76bpm)	Lento/Largo	Very Slow (40-60bpm)	Grave	Slow and Solemn (20-40bpm)			
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21	What are dynamics?	<div><p style="text-align: center;">Dynamics</p><p style="text-align: center;">Softest -----> Loudest</p><table><tr><td>Symbol:</td><td><i>pp</i></td><td><i>p</i></td><td><i>mp</i></td><td><i>mf</i></td><td><i>f</i></td><td><i>ff</i></td></tr><tr><td>Italian:</td><td>Pianissimo</td><td>Piano</td><td>Mezzo Piano</td><td>Mezzo Forte</td><td>Forte</td><td>Fortissimo</td></tr><tr><td>English:</td><td>Very Soft</td><td>Soft</td><td>Medium Soft</td><td>Medium Loud</td><td>Loud</td><td>Very Loud</td></tr></table></div>	Symbol:	<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>	Italian:	Pianissimo	Piano	Mezzo Piano	Mezzo Forte	Forte	Fortissimo	English:	Very Soft	Soft	Medium Soft	Medium Loud	Loud	Very Loud
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22	What is articulation?	<div><p>The way a note starts and ends</p><p>Staccato - short, detached </p><p>Legato - smooth </p><p>Slurs </p><p>Slides/glissando </p><p>Harmonic </p><p>Pause/Fermata </p></div>																					
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>C D E F G A B C</p> <p>T T S T T T S</p> <p>Tone - Tone - Semitone - Tone - Tone - Tone - Semitone</p>																																																											
26	What is the order of tones and semitones in a minor scale?	 <p>A B C D E F G A</p> <p>T S T T S T T</p> <p>(Tone - Semitone - Tone - Tone - Semitone - Semitone - Tone)</p>																																																											
27	How is a harmonic minor scale different?	It has a raised 7 th 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 th and 7 th 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><tr><td colspan="7">← Flats</td><td colspan="7">Sharps →</td></tr><tr><td>C^b</td><td>G^b</td><td>D^b</td><td>A^b</td><td>E^b</td><td>B^b</td><td>F</td><td>C</td><td>G</td><td>D</td><td>A</td><td>E</td><td>B</td><td>F[#]</td><td>C[#]</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^b</td><td>e^b</td><td>b^b</td><td>f</td><td>c</td><td>g</td><td>d</td><td>a</td><td>e</td><td>b</td><td>f[#]</td><td>c[#]</td><td>g[#]</td><td>d[#]</td><td>a[#]</td></tr></table>	← Flats							Sharps →							C ^b	G ^b	D ^b	A ^b	E ^b	B ^b	F	C	G	D	A	E	B	F [#]	C [#]	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a ^b	e ^b	b ^b	f	c	g	d	a	e	b	f [#]	c [#]	g [#]	d [#]	a [#]
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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 uses 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. Chart 1: Basic Intervals <table><tr><th>Interval</th><th>Interval Name</th><th>Interval Abbreviation</th><th>Half Step Count</th></tr><tr><td>C > C</td><td>Perfect Unison</td><td>P1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>C > Db</td><td>Minor Second</td><td>m2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>C > D</td><td>Major Second</td><td>M2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>C > Eb</td><td>Minor Third</td><td>m3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>C > E</td><td>Major Third</td><td>M3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>C > F</td><td>Perfect Fourth</td><td>P4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>C > F#</td><td>Augmented Fourth</td><td>aug4 or +4</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>C > G</td><td>Perfect Fifth</td><td>P5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>C > Ab</td><td>Minor Sixth</td><td>m6</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>C > A</td><td>Major Sixth</td><td>M6</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>C > Bb</td><td>Minor Seventh</td><td>m7</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>C > B</td><td>Major Seventh</td><td>M7</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>C > C</td><td>Perfect Octave</td><td>P8</td><td>12</td></tr></table>	Interval	Interval Name	Interval Abbreviation	Half Step Count	C > C	Perfect Unison	P1	0	C > Db	Minor Second	m2	1	C > D	Major Second	M2	2	C > Eb	Minor Third	m3	3	C > E	Major Third	M3	4	C > F	Perfect Fourth	P4	5	C > F#	Augmented Fourth	aug4 or +4	6	C > G	Perfect Fifth	P5	7	C > Ab	Minor Sixth	m6	8	C > A	Major Sixth	M6	9	C > Bb	Minor Seventh	m7	10	C > B	Major Seventh	M7	11	C > C	Perfect Octave	P8	12			
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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 th chords?	A 7 th chord adds a fourth note a 7 th 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?	<p>Cadences are used to emphasis the end of a phrase.</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Cadence</th><th>Chords</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">FINISHED</td><td>Perfect/Authentic</td><td>V-I</td></tr><tr><td>Plagal</td><td>IV-I</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">UNFINISHED</td><td>Imperfect</td><td>I-V, II-V, IV-V</td></tr><tr><td>Interrupted/Deceptive</td><td>V-VI</td></tr></table>		Cadence	Chords	FINISHED	Perfect/Authentic	V-I	Plagal	IV-I	UNFINISHED	Imperfect	I-V, II-V, IV-V	Interrupted/Deceptive	V-VI					
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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?	<p>Musical texture is the number of layers within music and how they work together.</p> <table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Definition</th><th>Diagram</th><th>Polyphonic</th><th>more than one melody performed at the same time</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Monophonic</td><td>a single, unaccompanied melodic line</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Homophonic</td><td>melody with accompaniment</td><td></td><td>Heterophonic</td><td>two melodic lines that follow each other, but with more ornamentation in the main melody</td><td></td></tr></table>	Type	Definition	Diagram	Polyphonic	more than one melody performed at the same time		Monophonic	a single, unaccompanied melodic line					Homophonic	melody with accompaniment		Heterophonic	two melodic lines that follow each other, but with more ornamentation in the main melody	
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46	What is timbre/sonority?	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 nd , 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.																		