

Star 2



THEORY

TREBLE CLEF

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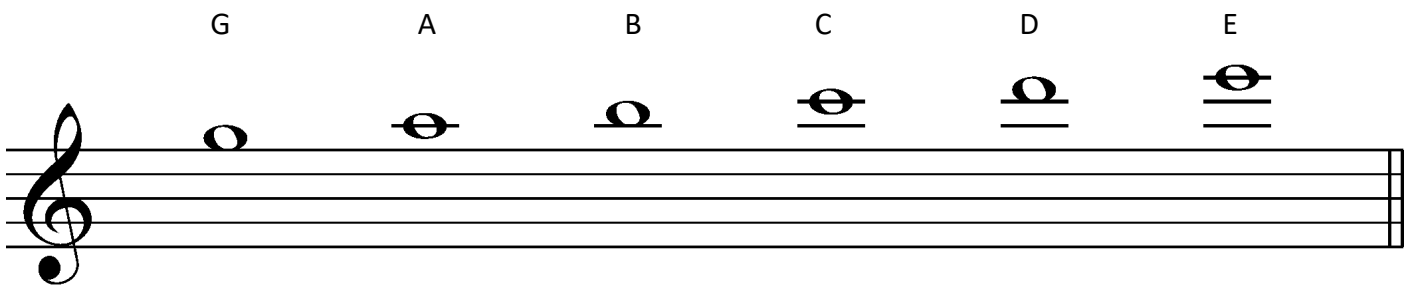
Email: musicandarts.education@croydon.gov.uk

The Stave

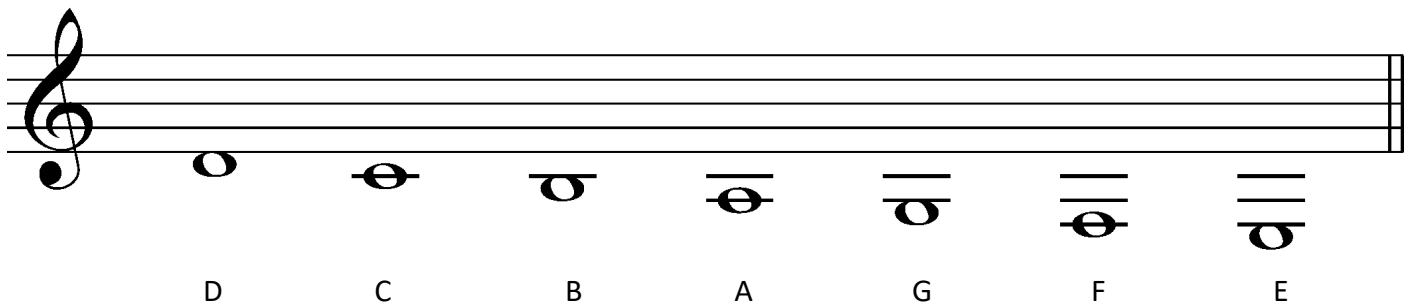
Ledger Lines

Every space and line on the stave has its own note. If we want notes higher or lower we must use ledger lines. Think of them as a ladder going up or down

Going up the Ladder

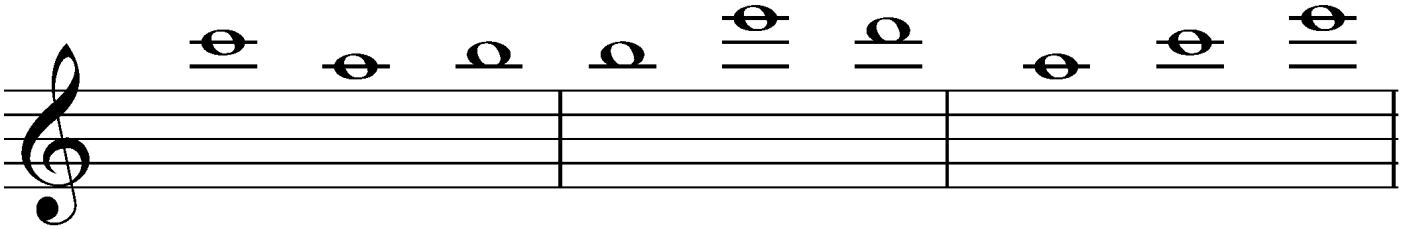


Going Down the Ladder



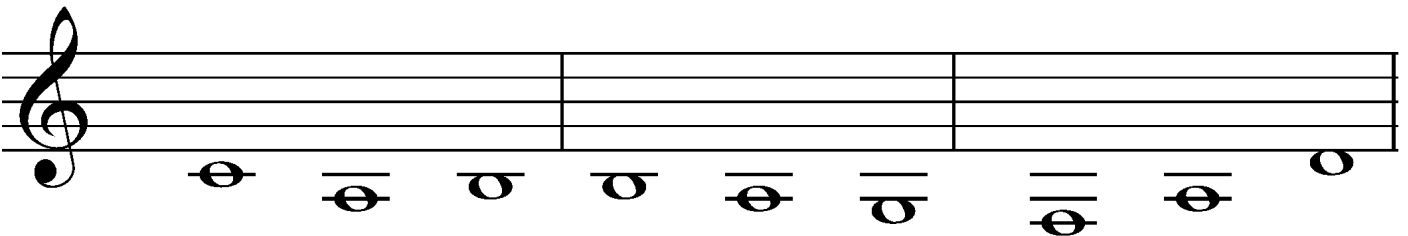
Ledger Line Worksheet 1

1. What words do these high note ledger lines spell?



Answer _____

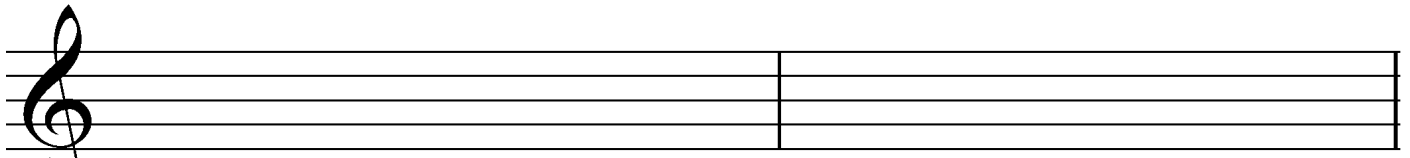
2. What words do these low note ledger lines spell?



Answer _____

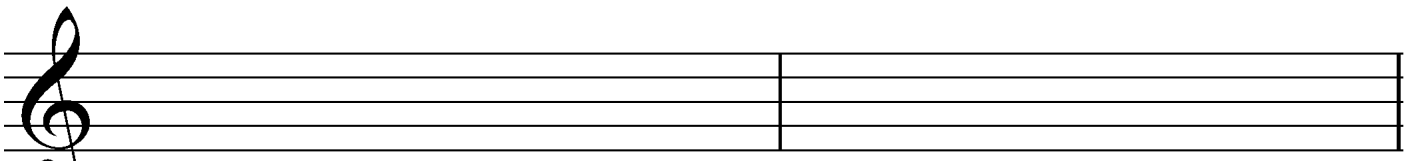
Ledger Line Worksheet 2

1. Using high note ledger lines, write the following words:



B A D G E C A G E D

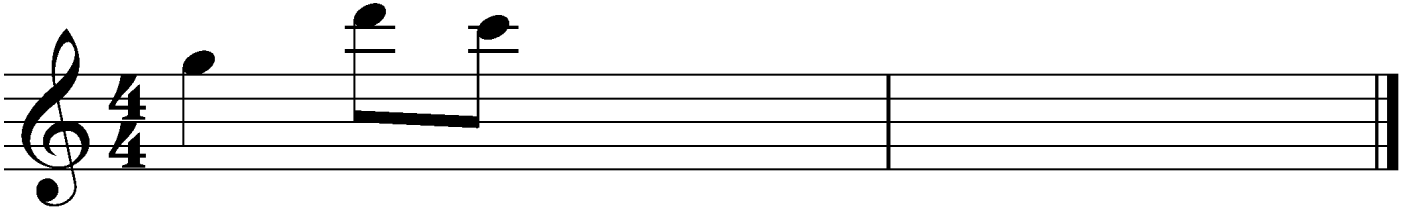
1. Using low ledger lines, write the following words:



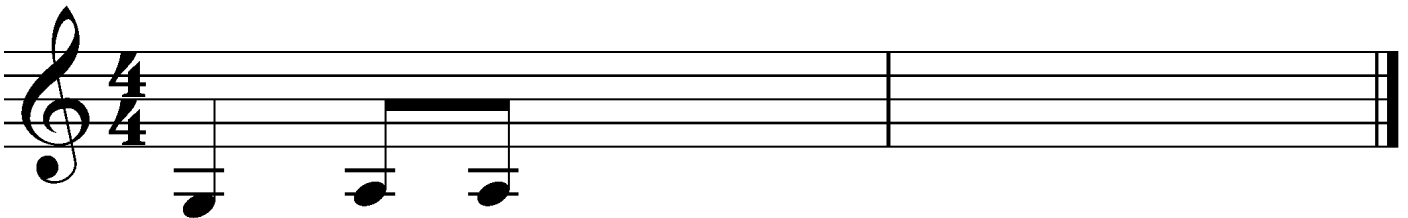
B A D G E C A G E D

Ledger Line Composition

1. Complete this short melody using high ledger lines. Can you play it?



2. Complete this short melody using low ledger lines. Can you play it?



Time Signatures

We have two new time signatures for Star 2:

3/4 time and 2/4 time.

3
4

=

Number of beats
What kind of beat

Therefore 3/4 time is:

3
4

=

3 beats

The kind of beat
is a quarter note
which is a crotchet

2
4

=

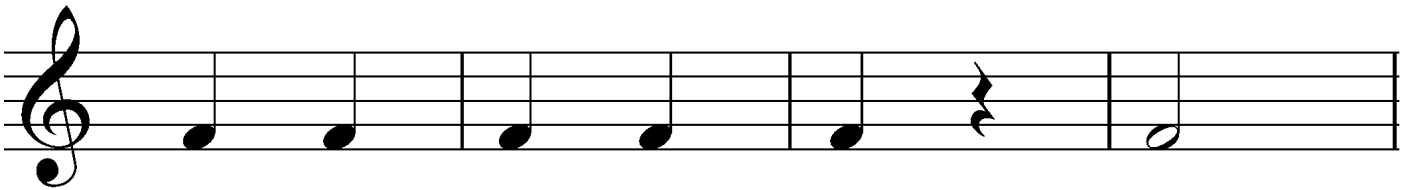
2 beats

The kind of beat
is a quarter note
which is a crotchet

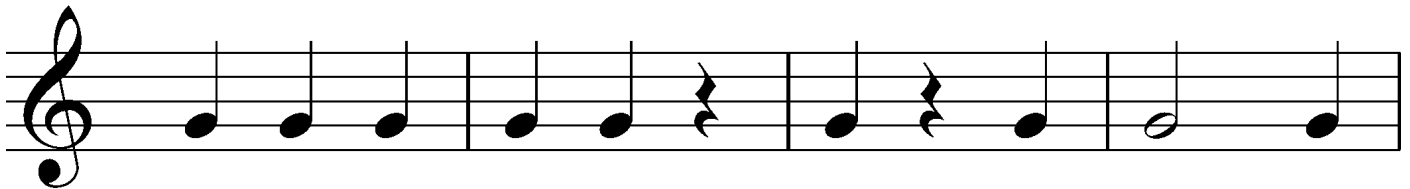
We divide our bar lines to match the number of beats in the time signature

Time Signature Worksheet

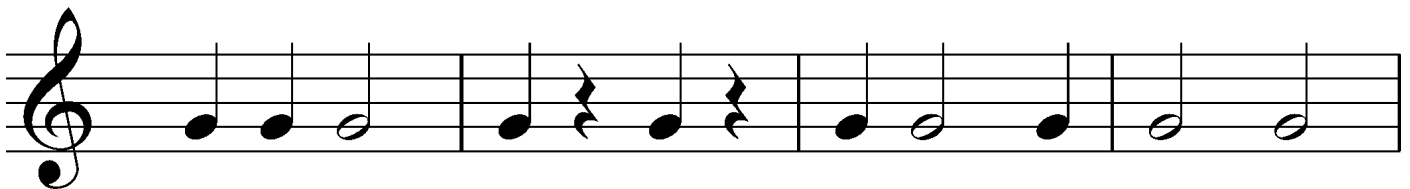
Write in the counts and then the time signatures



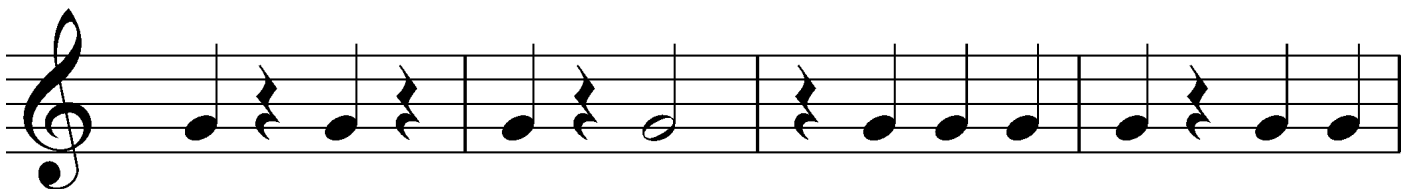
Counts _____



Counts _____



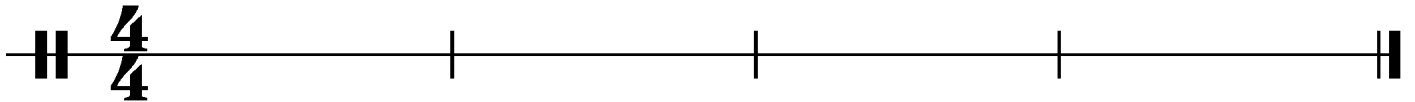
Counts _____



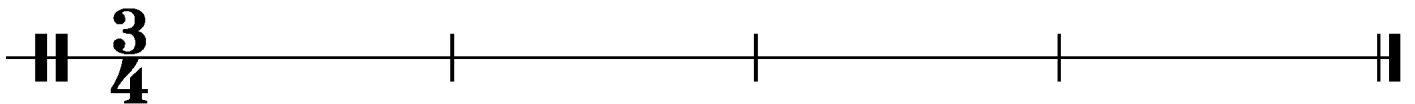
Counts _____

Time Signature Composition

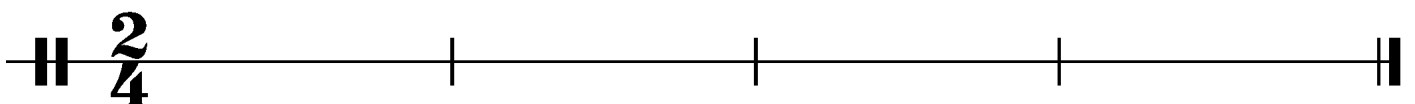
Compose a short rhythm in 4/4 time. End it on a long note.



Compose a short rhythm in 3/4 time. Use minims, crotchets and paired quavers. End it on a long note.



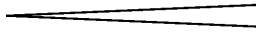
Compose a short rhythm in 2/4 time. Use crotchets and paired quavers. End it on a long note.



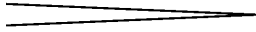
Dynamics

In Star 1 we know ***f*** = Loud and ***p*** = Soft

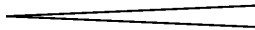
If we wanted to start soft and gradually get louder we would use this sign:



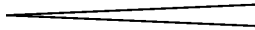
If we wanted to start loud and gradually get softer we would use this sign:



Getting louder is called **crescendo** (cresc.)



Getting softer is called **diminuendo** (dim.)

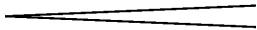
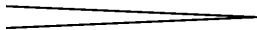


Dynamics Worksheet

Using the words forte / piano and crescendo / diminuendo write what these signs mean



Answer _____

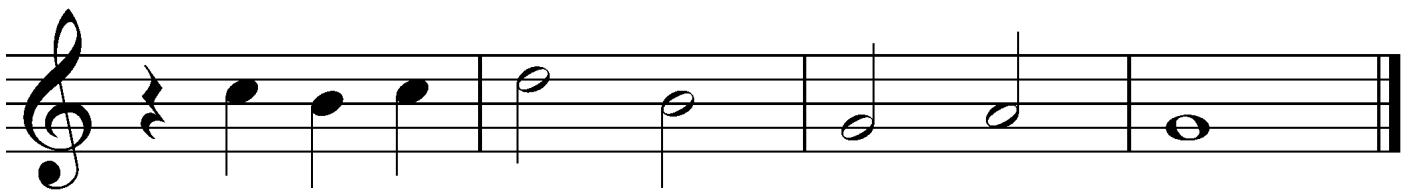
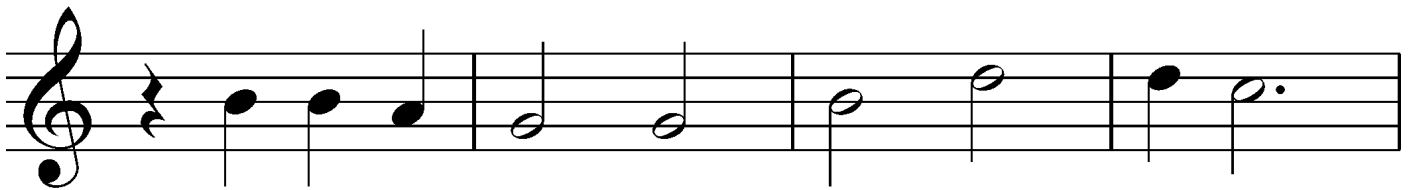
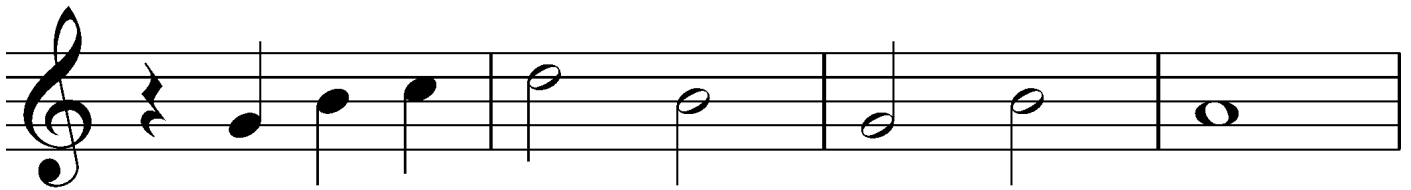
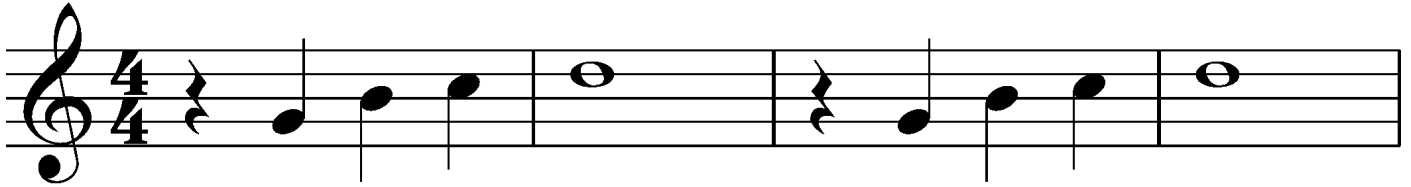
Using *f* / *p* and   signs write out what this means

forte diminuendo piano crescendo forte

Answer _____

Dynamics Composition

Add dynamics to this piece of music. Can you play it?

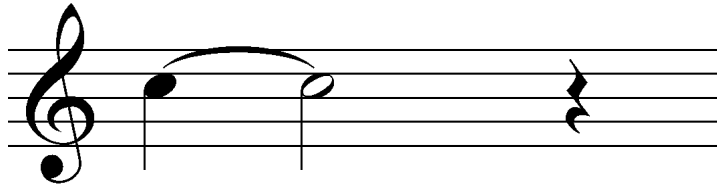


Ties

This is two notes tied together



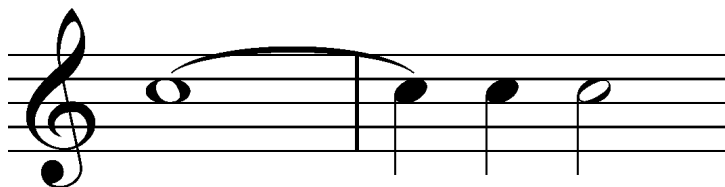
- It joins together notes of the same pitch
- You play the first and hold for the length of the tied note



- You can tie any number of notes as long as they are the same pitch



- You can tie notes across the bar line



Tie Worksheet

How many counts do these tied notes add up to?

1.



Answer _____

2.



Answer _____

3.



Answer _____

4.



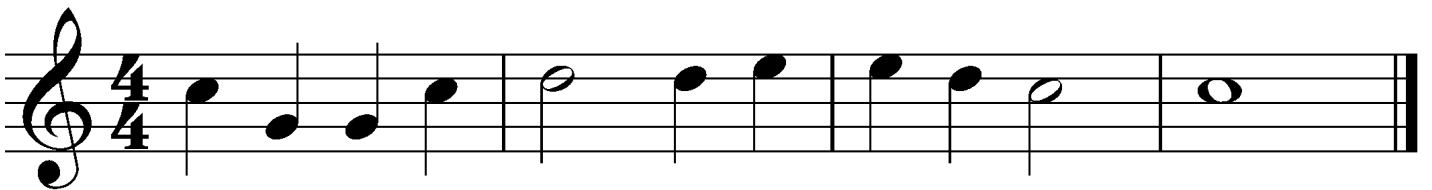
Answer _____

5.



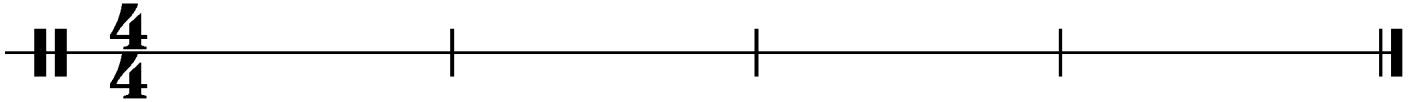
Answer _____

Tie as many notes as you can

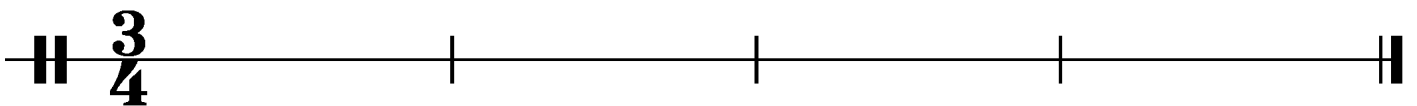


Tie Composition

Make up a rhythm in 4/4 time which has some tied notes in it. Can you play it?



Make up a rhythm in 3/4 time which has some tied notes in it. Can you play it?






Dots

A dot next to a note stretches it to become longer.

It adds on half the value of the note.




Example

Normal Note	+	Half its Value	=	Dotted Note	
					
Value	4	+	2	=	6

You can add dots to rests to make them longer.

It to adds on half the value of the rest.


Example

Normal Note	+	Half its Value	=	Dotted Note	
	+		=		
Value	4	+	2	=	6


Dot Worksheet

Finish off these examples


1.

Normal Note	+	Half its Value	=	Dotted Note
	+		=	
Value 2	+		=	


2.

Normal Note	+	Half its Value	=	Dotted Note
	+		=	
Value 1	+		=	

3.

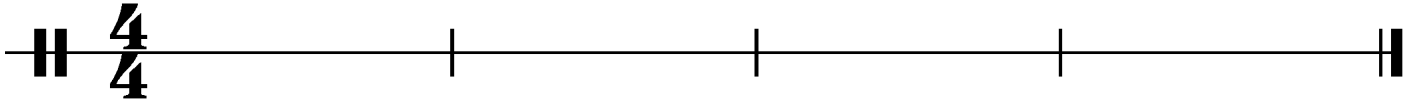
Normal Rest	+	Half its Value	=	Dotted Note
	+		=	
Value 1	+		=	

4.

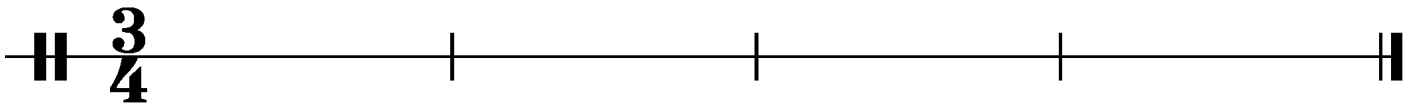
Normal Rest	+	Half its Value	=	Dotted Note
	+		=	
Value 2	+		=	

Dot Composition

Make up a rhythm in 4/4 time using only dotted minims and crotchets. End on a long note.





Make up a rhythm in 3/4 time using only crotchets, dotted crotchets and single quavers. End on a long note.




Accidentals

Accidentals are symbols that modify the pitch of a note. They can make the pitch higher or lower or back to its natural state.

 **Sharp** = raise the note one semitone

 **Flat** = lower the note one semitone

 **Natural** = restore the note to its original pitch

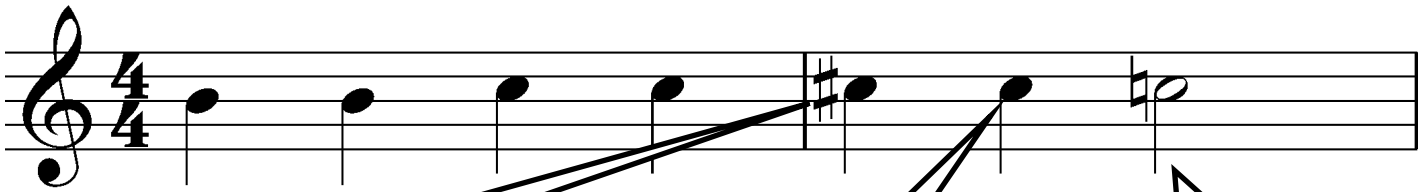
To understand accidental fully we must learn about Tones and Semitones

Semitone - this is the smallest distance between two notes (half step)

Tone - when you add two semitones together you get a tone (whole step)

Accidentals

Lets look at how sharps and naturals work



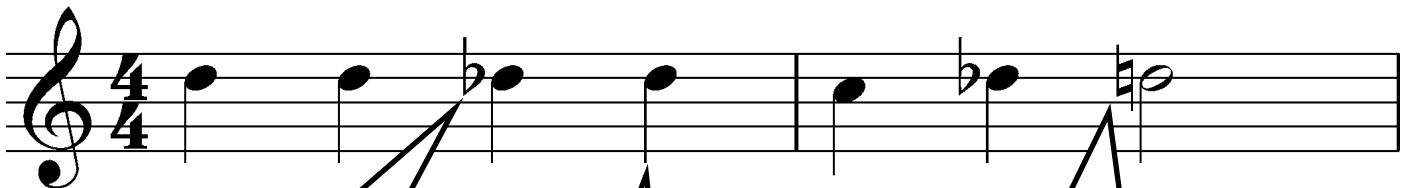
The sharp sign makes the C note sound one semitone higher

The sharp sign makes all notes of the same pitch one semitone higher

The natural sign cancels out the sharp and returns the C note back to its original pitch

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A sharp sign (#) is placed before the B4 note. A natural sign (♮) is placed before the final C5 note. Three callout boxes with lines pointing to the notes provide explanations: the first points to the C4 note, the second points to the B4 note, and the third points to the final C5 note.

Lets look at how flats and naturals work



The flat sign makes the D note sound one semitone lower

The flat sign makes all notes of the same pitch one semitone lower

The natural sign cancels out the flat and returns the D note back to its original pitch

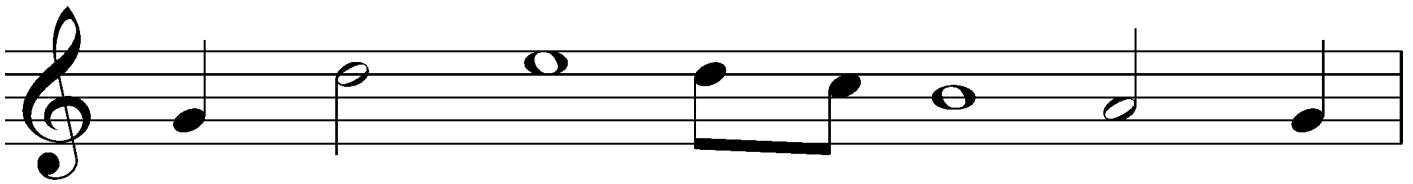
Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A flat sign (b) is placed before the D4 note. A natural sign (♮) is placed before the final C5 note. Three callout boxes with lines pointing to the notes provide explanations: the first points to the D4 note, the second points to the B4 note, and the third points to the final C5 note.

♯ Double Sharp - When you place this sign in front of a note you raise its pitch by two semitones (one tone)

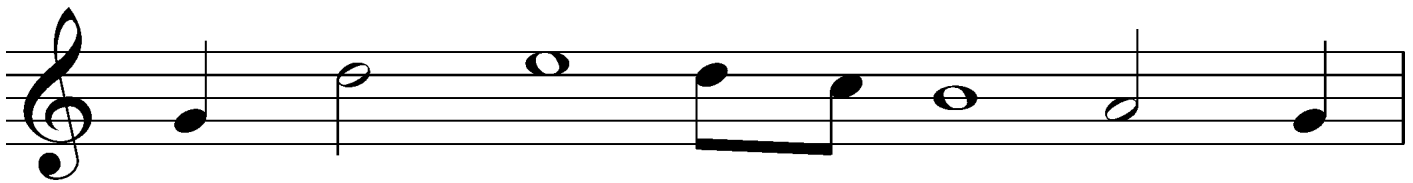
♭ Double Flat - When you place this sign in front of a note you lower its pitch by two semitones (one tone)

Accidental Worksheet

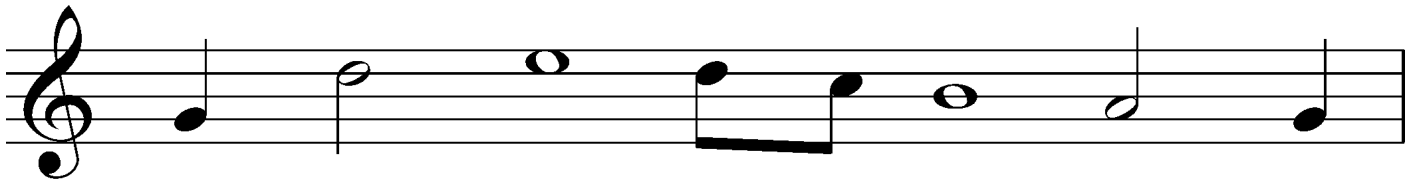
1. Put a Sharp \sharp before every note.



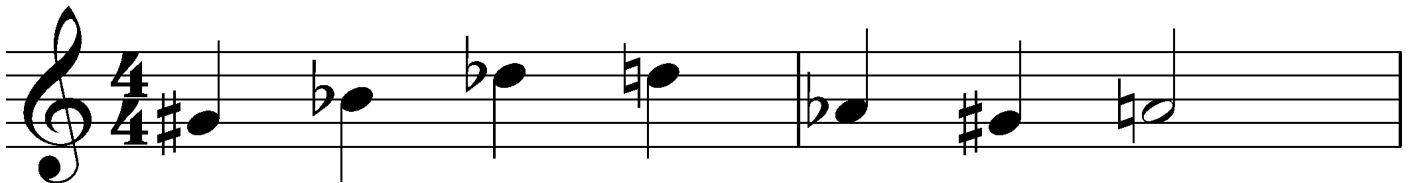
2. Put a Flat \flat before every note.



3. Put a natural \natural before every note.

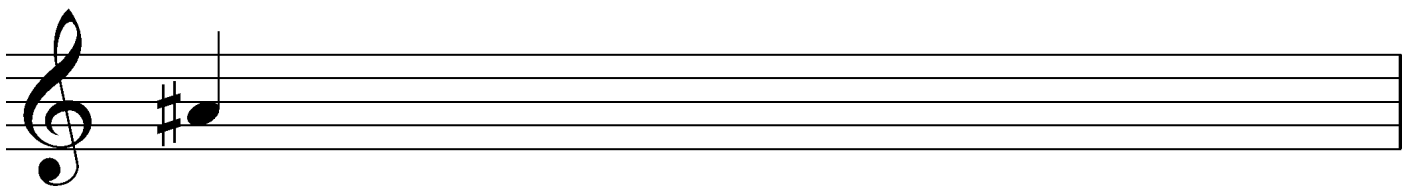


4. Name these notes



Answer _____

5. Write these notes

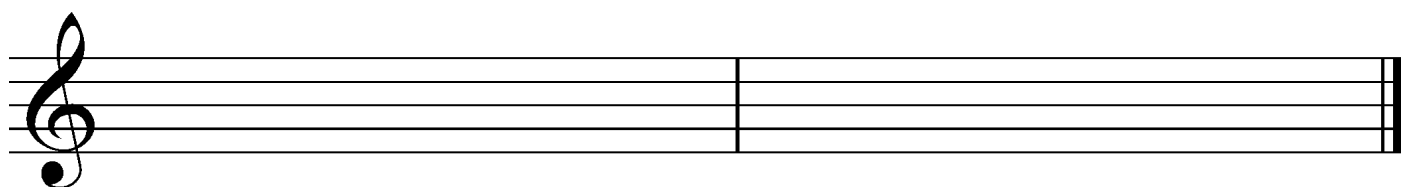


A \sharp C \flat E \flat E \natural B \flat A \sharp B \natural

Accidental Composition

Write a spooky melody using only sharp and flat notes.

Can you play it?



Scales

(Latin word 'Scala' a Ladder)

A scale is an alphabetical succession of notes. It can go up in pitch (ascending) or down in pitch (descending)

Major Scales

A major scale is a pattern of Tones (whole steps) and Semitones (half steps)

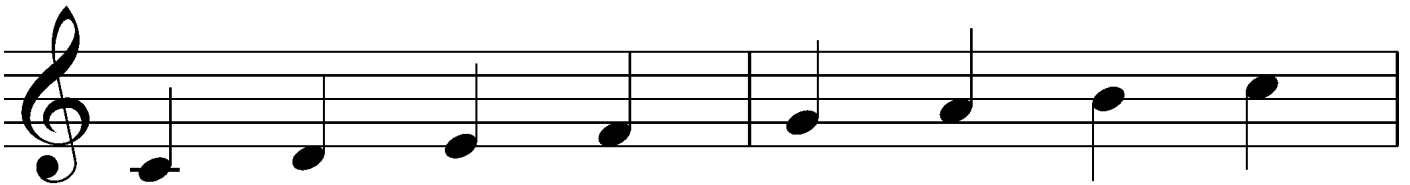
The pattern is:

T T S T T T S

All major scales follow this pattern. They just start on a different note. Major scales sound bright and cheerful

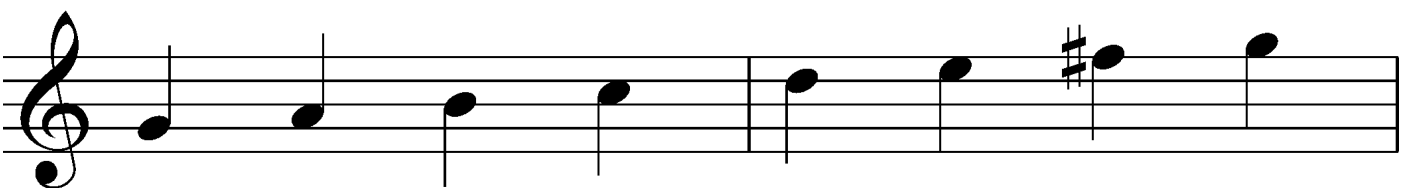
For Star 2 we will learn about the scale of C major and G major

C major Scale - This scale starts on note C and follows the pattern TTSTTTS. It only uses the white notes on the piano. The notes are CDEFGABC following the music alphabet




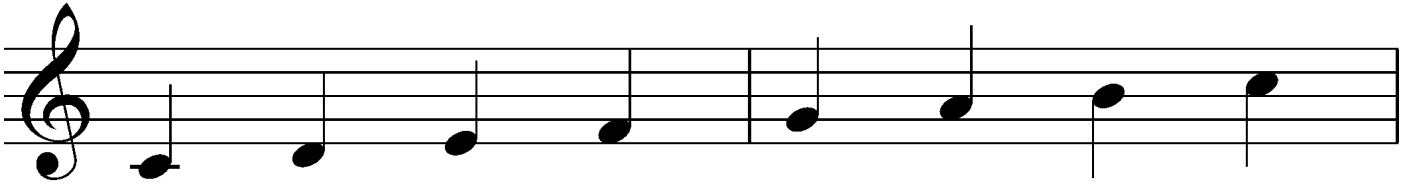
G major Scale - If we take the last 4 notes of the C major scale we have the beginning of the G major scale. GABC.

If we add the rest of the notes we get GABCEFG. This does not follow the major scale pattern TTSTTTS. We have to alter the F not to F sharp to fit the pattern.

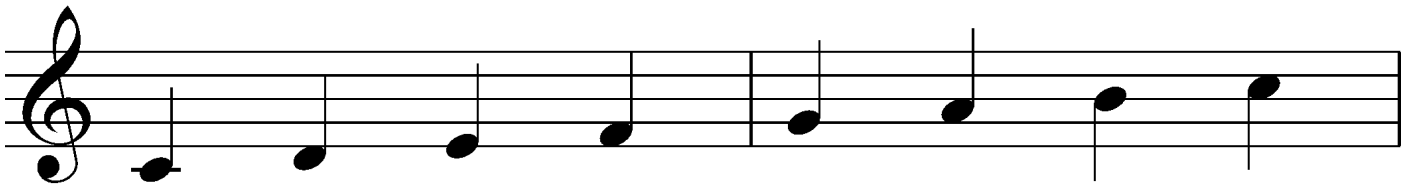


Major Scale Worksheet

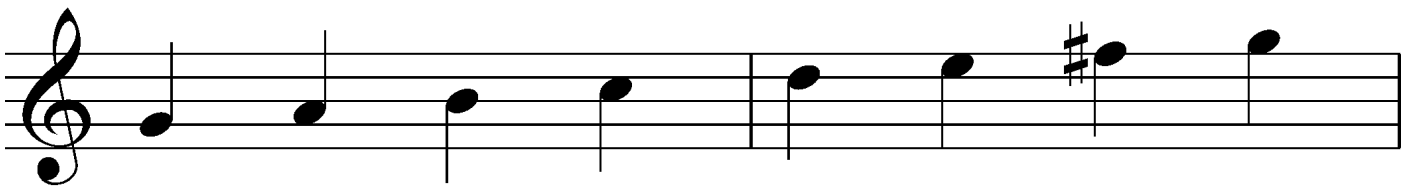
C Major - Mark with a slur () where the Tones are



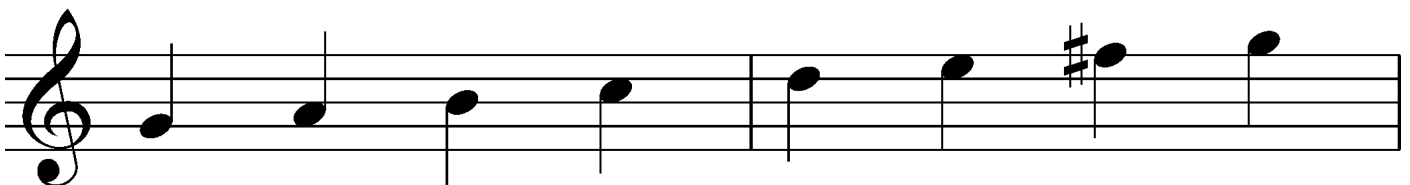
C Major - now mark with a slur where the semitones are



G Major - Mark with a slur () where the Semitones are



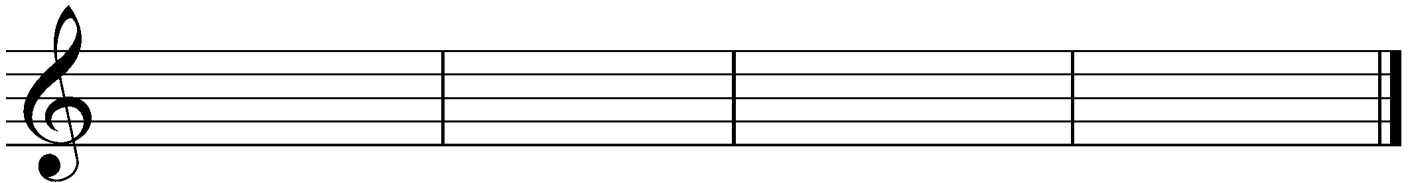
G Major - Now mark with a slur where the tones are



Major Scale Composition

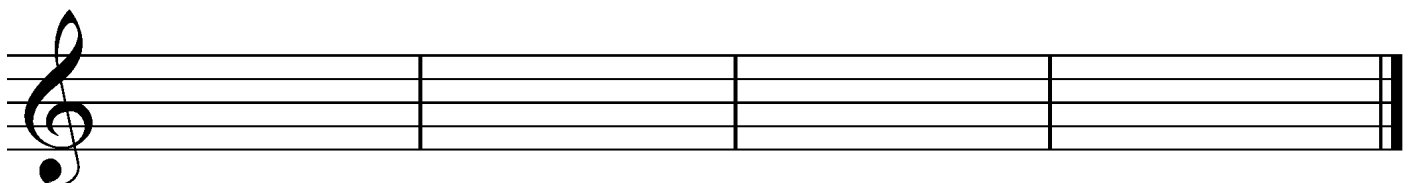
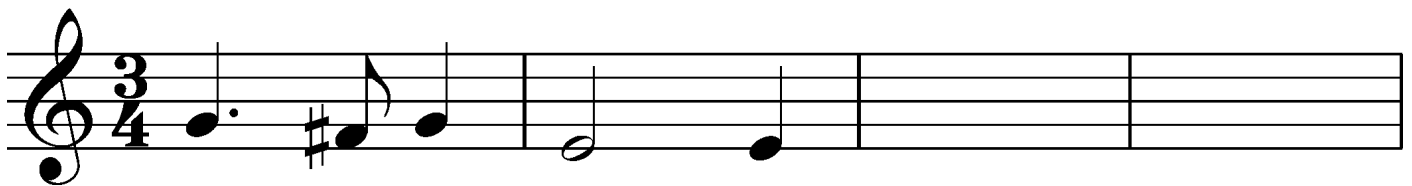
Complete this short melody in 2/4 time using the scale of C major.

Can you play it?



Complete this short melody in 3/4 time using the scale of G major.

Can you play it?



Minor Scales

A minor scale also has a pattern of tones and semitones.

The pattern is:

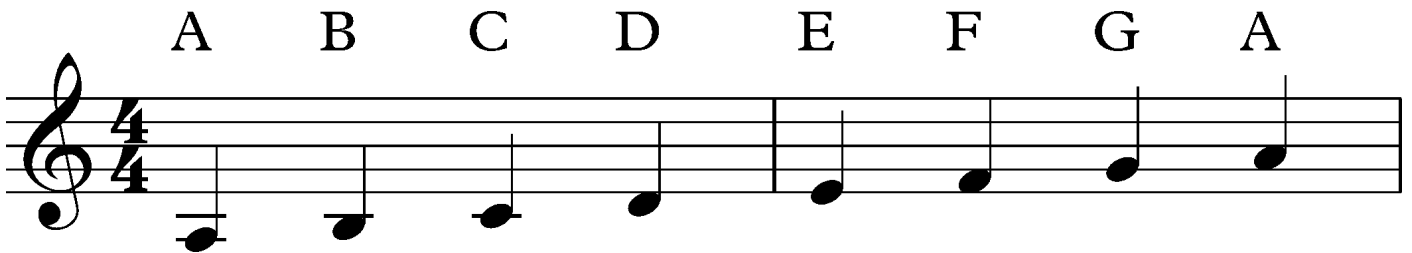
T S T T S T T

All minor scales follow this pattern. They just start on different notes.

Minor scales sound sad and mysterious.

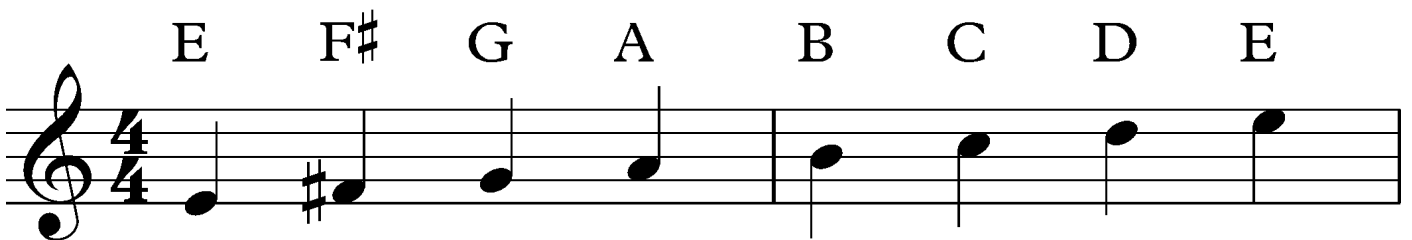
For Star 2 we will learn about the scale of A minor and E minor

A Minor Scale - If we take the last three notes of the C major scale ABC we have the first three notes of the A minor scale. Starting on note A the pattern TSTTSTT. It only uses the white notes on the piano. The notes are ABCDEFGA following the music alphabet




E Minor Scale - If we take the last 3 notes of the G major scale we have the beginning of the E minor scale E F# G. Starting on note E the pattern is TSTTSTT.


If we add the rest of the notes we get EF#GABCDE.



Minor Scale Worksheet

A Minor Scale - mark with a slur () where the tones are:


A B C D E F G A




A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. The notes A, B, C, D, and E are marked with a slur above them, indicating they are tones. The notes F, G, and A are not marked with a slur, indicating they are semitones.

A Minor Scale - Now mark with a slur where the semitones are

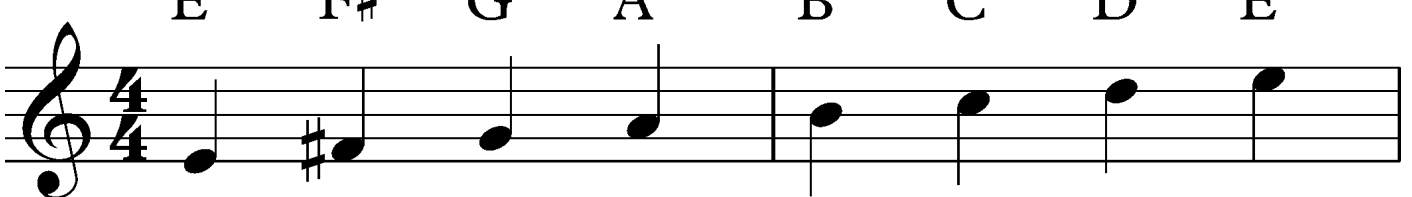
A B C D E F G A



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. The notes F, G, and A are marked with a slur above them, indicating they are semitones. The notes A, B, C, D, and E are not marked with a slur, indicating they are tones.

E Minor Scale - Mark with a slur () where the semitones are:


E F# G A B C D E



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E. The notes F# and G are marked with a slur above them, indicating they are semitones. The notes E, A, B, C, D, and E are not marked with a slur, indicating they are tones.

E Minor Scale - Now mark with a slur where the tones are

E F# G A B C D E

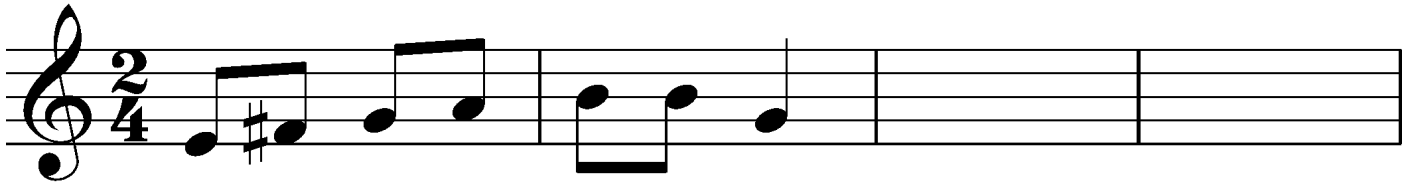


A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E. The notes E, A, B, C, D, and E are marked with a slur above them, indicating they are tones. The notes F# and G are not marked with a slur, indicating they are semitones.

Minor Scale Composition

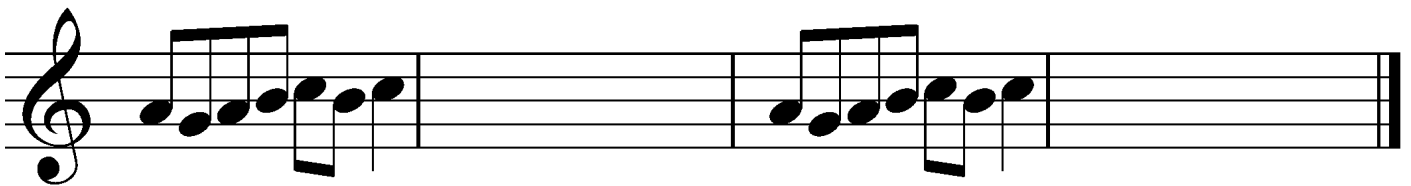
Complete this short melody in 2/4 time using the scale of E minor.

Can you play it?



Plug the gaps with a one bar answering phrase in 4/4 time using the scale of A minor. Try to make them different each time.

Can you play it?



Major Key Signatures

A key signature is a grouping of sharps or flats that are written immediately after the clef at the beginning of each line.

C Major Scale

C D E F G A B C

T T S T T T S

As the notes all fit the scale pattern we do not need to add any sharps or flats for its key signature

Key Signature of C Major (no sharps or flats)

G Major Scale

G A B C D E F G

T T S T T S T

We can see that the notes do not fit the major scale pattern. We have to alter the F to F# to fit the pattern.

G A B C D E F# G

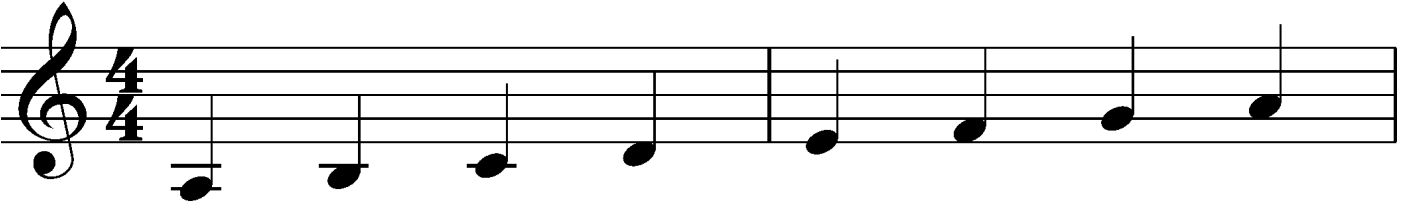
T T S T T T S

In a piece of music in the key of G major, if we have to add F# to all F notes the best way is to add the F sharp sign next to the clef:

Minor Key Signatures

The alphabetical notes for A minor are:

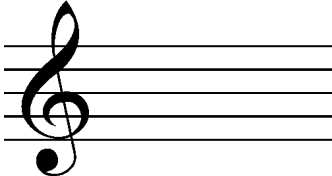
A B C D E F G A



T S T T S T T

As all the notes fit the minor scale pattern we do not need to add any sharps or flats for its key signature

A Minor Key Signature




The scale of C major and A minor have the same key signature. They are said to be related to each other.

C major is the relative major of A minor. A minor is the relative minor of C major.

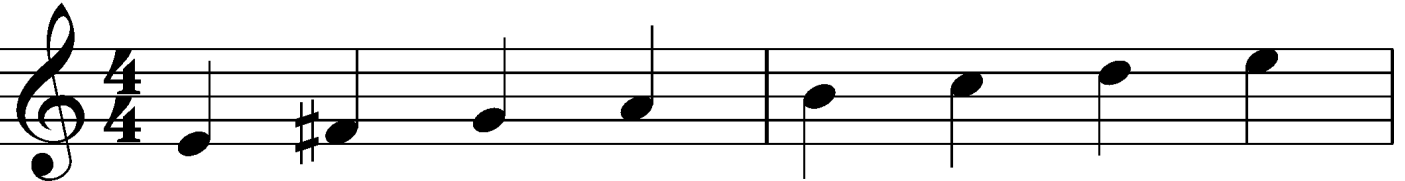
E Minor Key Signature - The alphabetical notes for E minor are:

E F G A B C D E



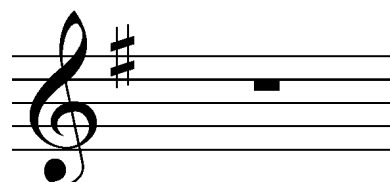
S T T T S T T

We can see that the notes do not fit the scale pattern TSTSTT. We have to alter the F to F# to fit the pattern:



T S T T S T T

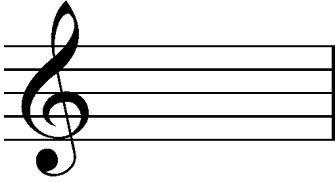
In a piece of music in the key of E minor we have to add a key signature with F# next to the clef:



We can see that the key signature for G major and E minor are the same F#. They too are related to each other. G major is the relative major of E minor. E minor is the relative minor of G major.

Key Signatures Worksheet

1. Name the major scale used for this key signature

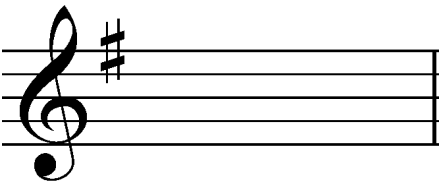


Answer _____

2. What is its relative minor scale?

Answer _____

3. Name the minor scale used for this key signature

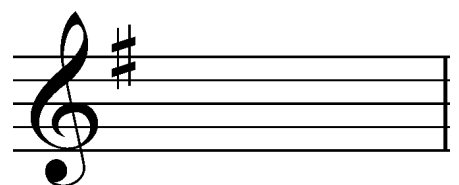
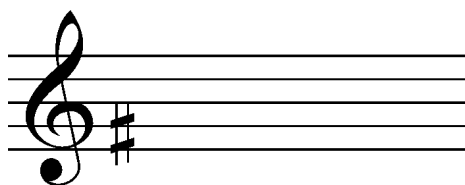
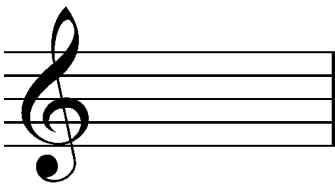


Answer _____

4. What is its relative major scale?

Answer _____

5. Circle the correct key signature for G major.



Chords

A **note** is a single sound. A **chord** is a collection of sounds played together.

If we take the first five notes of a major scale we can form a major chord by combining the first, third and fifth notes.

Scale

Chord

1 2 3 4 5

This chord is called a TRIAD

Tonic and Dominant Chords - We are going to look at two triads: the first and the fifth. If we take the top note of the Tonic Triad (the 5th) we can build a chord on this. This will be the Dominant chord.

Tonic

Dominant

Tonic Triad - is the chord that is made on the first note of the scale (Key note). The chord has a feeling of resolution (arriving home). You can have a major tonic chord or a minor tonic chord depending on which scale you use.

Dominant Triad - is the chord that is made on the fifth note of the scale (Dominant note). When heard it feels unstable and like you want to go to the tonic chord (arriving home) next.

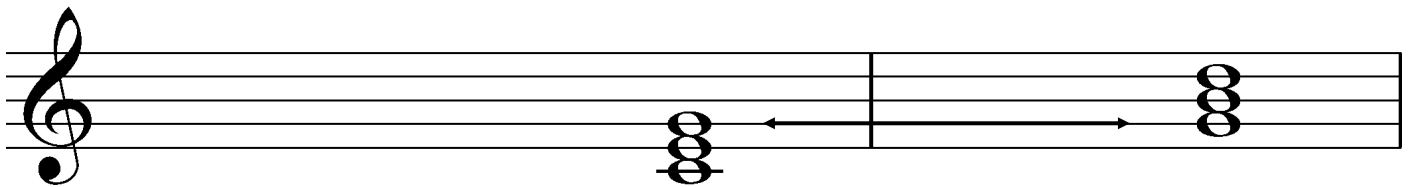
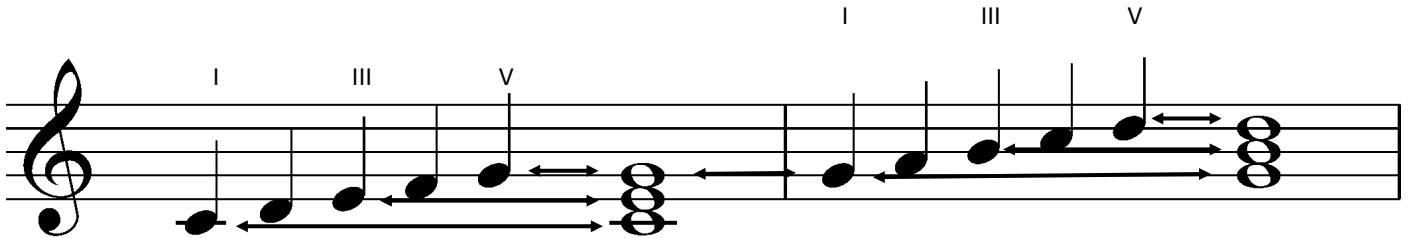
We use Roman numbers for these chords

I - Tonic

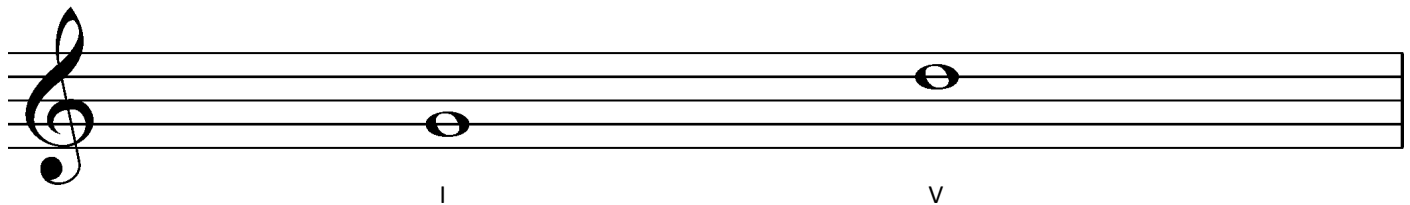
V - Dominant

Chord Worksheet

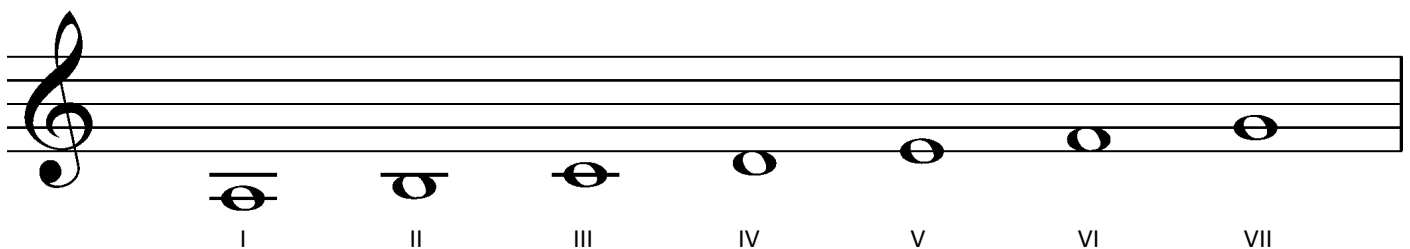
Example: Here we start on the note C and make a Tonic triad by adding the third and fifth notes of the C major scale. Next we take the top note of the triad and build another triad on this to make the Dominant triad



1. Make triads on Tonic and Dominant notes of the G major scale.



2. Make a Tonic and Dominant Triad on this A minor scale



Chord Composition

Complete this chord composition in 4/4 time using chords I and V in the key of C major.

Can you play it?

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains five chords: C major, F major, C major, F major, and C major. The second measure contains two chords: C major and F major. The third measure contains a whole rest.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef, intended for the student to complete the composition.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef, intended for the student to complete the composition.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef, intended for the student to complete the composition.

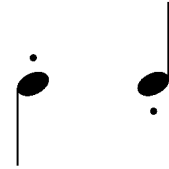
Articulation

Articulation refers to how you play a particular note or chord.

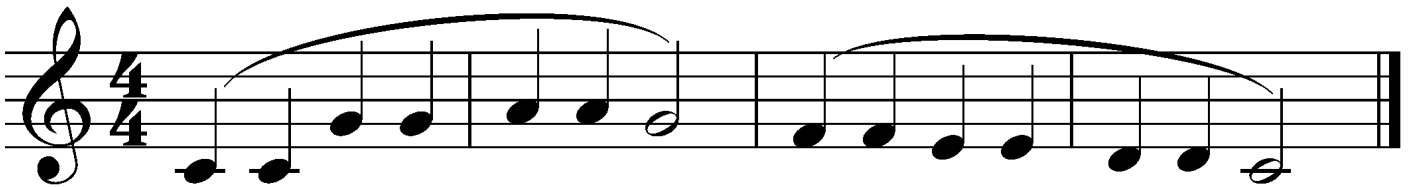
Legato - notes are played or sung smoothly and connected.

Staccato - notes are shortened or detached (not legato).

It is a dot normally positioned above or below the note head:

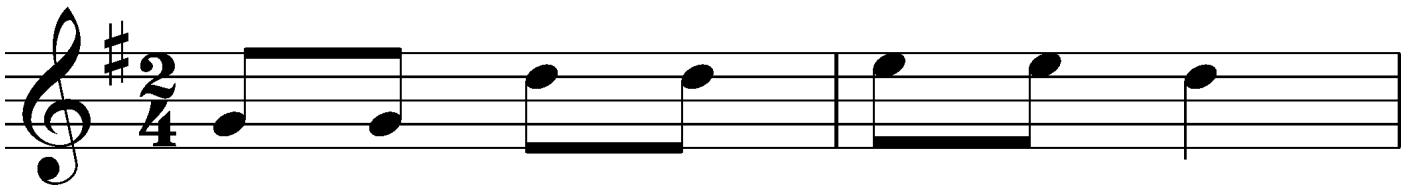


Phrase Mark - is a slur sign that groups together a passage of notes called a PHRASE (like a musical sentence). It indicates that the passage must be played legato.

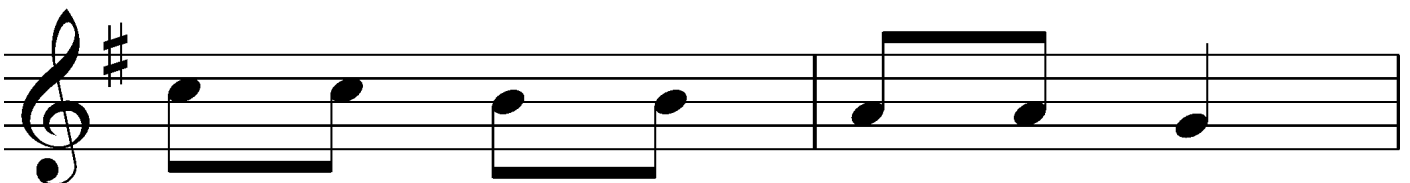


Articulation Worksheet

1. Make all notes staccato



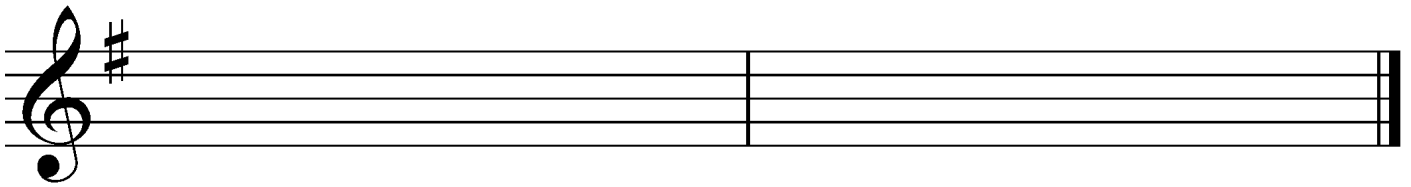
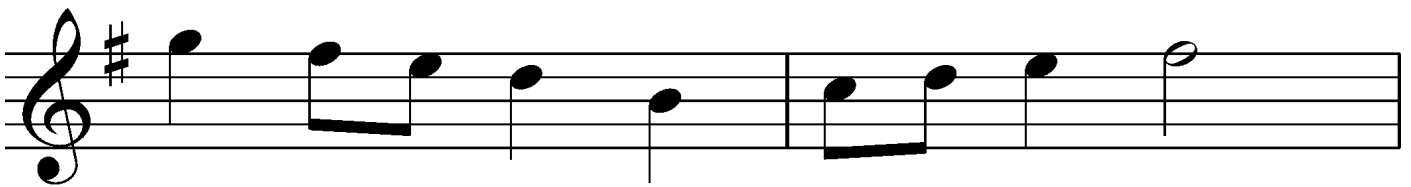
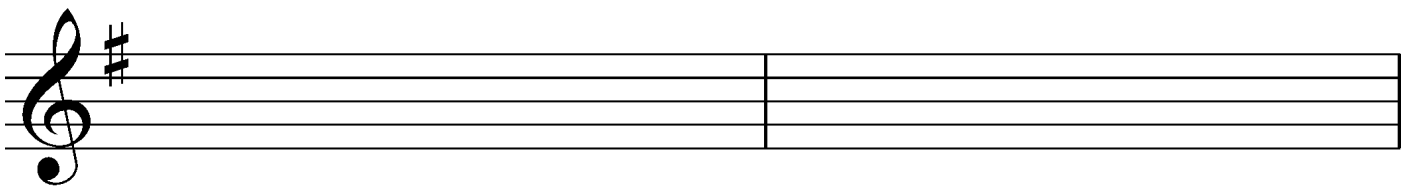
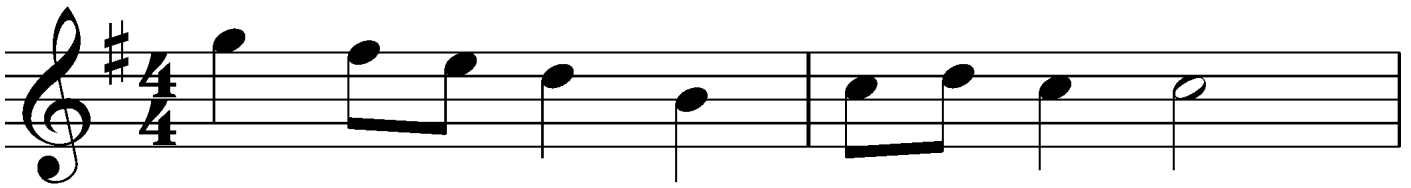
2. Add a phrase mark to make this passage legato



Articulation Composition

Add answering phrases to complete this melody in G major

- Add some phrase marks
- Add some staccato notes
- Can you play it?



Structure

Structure is the order that different parts of a song are played in.

INTRO - this is the first section of a song's structure. Think of it as an appetizer for the rest of the song.

Intro Ideas -

- Use only a beat
- Use only music
- Copy the verse or chorus or bassline
- Can be rapped

My Intro Ideas - can you think of a few ideas based on the songs you have heard?

- .
- .
- .
- .

VERSE - in pop music the verse tells the story of the song. Each verse will be different from the other.

It is a sung melody where the words change each time it is repeated.

CHORUS - usually has the same music and lyrics and is repeated. It will usually give the main point of the song.