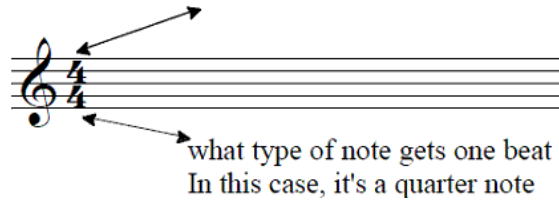
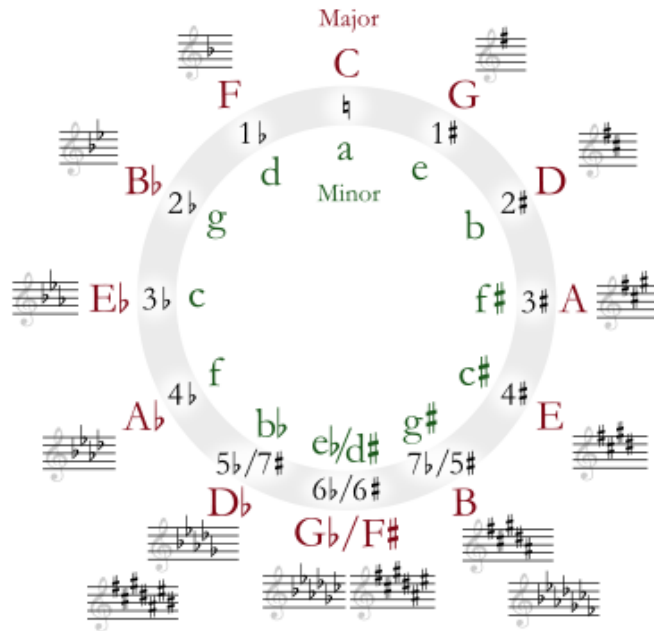


4. Rhythm and Meter

number of beats in a measure
In this case, it's 4



5. Key Signatures



6. Scales

a. Major Scale

- i. Consists of Whole steps and half steps from the first note



b. Natural Minor Scale

- i. Lower the 3rd, 6th and 7th notes of the scale
1. C D **E_b** F G **A_b** **B_b** C

- c. Harmonic Minor
 - i. Lower the 3rd, and 6th only
 - 1. C D **E \flat** F G **A \flat** B C
- d. Melodic minor
 - i. Ascending Lower only the 3rd
 - 1. C D **E \flat** F G A B C
 - ii. Descending Lower 3rd 6th and 7th
 - 1. C D **E \flat** F G **A \flat** **B \flat** C

7. Intervals

- a. The distance between 2 notes



8. Musical Terms

- a. **Articulation** – In Performance, the Characteristics of attack and decay of single tones or groups of tones and the means by which these characteristics are produced
- b. **Form** – The Large Scale outline of how a piece is constructed, taking into account melodic, harmonic and tonal development
- c. **Meter** – The Pattern in which a steady succession of rhythmic pulses are organized; termed as “time”
- d. **Rhythm** – The division of musical ideas or sentences into regular metrical portions
- e. **Tempo** – The speed at which music is performed; the rate per unit of time of metrical pulses in performance
- f. **Dynamics** – Musical Expression achieved through manipulation of either how loudly or how softly music is played or sung
- g. **Harmony** – The relationship of tones considered as they sound simultaneously and the way they are organized in time
- h. **Interval** – The Distance in pitch between two notes, usually expressed in terms of half steps and whole steps
- i. **Intonation** – The degree in which pitch is accurately produced in a performance, especially among players/singers in an ensemble
- j. **Melody** – The line in a piece’s instrumentation that carries the most importance