## COMPARING DIFFERENT TIME SIGNATURES

In this example, there are 3 beats in each measure. A 4 is on the bottom of the time signature, therefore a quarter note is worth 1 beat. The beats are written underneath the notes for you.


In this example, there are also 3 beats in each measure, but an 8 th note is now worth 1 beat. The beats are written underneath the notes for you.


Here's a popular folk song in $6 / 8$ time. When you sing this song, you can feel 2 strong beats in each measure, and it makes you want to sway side to side. You feel a strong beat on 1 and 4, which could look like 123456 . The main difference between $3 / 4$ and $6 / 8$ is you will usually see two groups of three 8 th notes in $6 / 8$ time.


This song feels more like a walk, rather than a sway.


## CIRCLE OF FIFTHS

Another way to memorize the key signatures of the Major keys is to look at this Circle of Fifths (also known as the Circle of Keys).

\# Beginning with the key of C (no $\# / b$ ), when you go up a fifth (clockwise), you find the key that has one sharp (G). If you go up a fifth from G, you find the key with 2 sharps (D), and so on.
b Beginning with the key of C, when you go down a fifth (counter clockwise), you find the key that has one flat (F). If you go down a fifth from F, you find the key with 2 flats (Bb), and so on.

## Review: Lesson 3

1. Circle the correct pattern of Whole steps and Half steps that create a minor scale.
a. W W H W W W H
b. W H W W H W W
2. Check the correct answer for the following:
a. A relative minor key shares the same $\qquad$ as the Major Key. $\qquad$ sharps/flats name
b. You can find the relative minor key by looking at the $\qquad$ of the Major scale. $\qquad$ Fa La
c. Songs in a minor key sound $\qquad$ while Major keys sound $\qquad$ .
3. Fill in the relative minor key for each of the Major keys listed. Refer to the piano to count down 3 half steps to find the minor key, or go to the La of the scale.
A Major - $\qquad$ minor
E Major- $\qquad$ minor
Bb Major- $\qquad$ minor
C Major- $\qquad$ minor

4. Circle the relative minor note (La) in each of these Major scales.


## Minor \& diminished triads

The minor triad consists of a minor third (3 half steps) between the bottom two notes and a Major third (4 half steps) between the middle and top notes.


A diminished triad also has a minor third between the bottom and middle notes, but it has a minor third between the middle and top notes. To "diminish" means to make something smaller, and in this chord, the pitches are closer together (the intervals are smaller).


You can see the distance between the notes by looking at the keyboards below.
The minor chord is $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{Ab}-\mathrm{C}$ and the diminished chord is $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{Ab}-\mathrm{C}$.


f diminished chord

Here are some more examples of minor and diminished chords.

*A double flat lowers a note by 2 half steps/a whole step (flatting a note twice).
It is necessary in an $E b$ diminished chord because the top note is a $B b$. In order to lower a $B b$, you must add a $b b$.

## Review: Lesson 6

1. Add an accidental to the top note of each Perfect interval to create the requested dim./Aug. interval.

dim. 5th Aug. 4th Aug. 4th dim. 5th Aug. 4th dim. 5th dim. 5th Aug. 4th
2. Circle all of the diminished intervals. Remember to think of the Major key signature of the bottom note. If the top note has been lowered by either a flat, natural or double flat, then it's a diminished interval. The first one is done for you.

3. Circle all of the Augmented intervals. If the top note has been raised by either a sharp, natural or double sharp, then it's an Augmented interval.

4. Check the correct name for each interval. $\mathrm{M}=$ Major, $\mathrm{m}=$ minor, $\mathrm{A}=$ Augmented, $\mathrm{d}=$ diminished, $\mathrm{P}=$ Perfect. Use the keyboard below for help.


## Review: Lesson 9

1. Check the English word that contains the same sound as the given IPA symbol.
av___O_Out
ts ___ Cats
$x \quad$ _ Hoch
ç_Hum
u
Loose
Cut
ð___There
$\int$ __Ship
Ov___Boot
æ__Pat
ク___Bring
j ___ Joung
$0 \quad$ For
ə ___Feet
___About
h__Hand
d3___Det
$\wedge \quad$ __Cut
e___Late
n ___Bever
aI___Mice
v__Look
I ___ Mitt
O__OKay
a
__Bat
$\varepsilon \underset{\text { Bet }}{\text { Feed }}$
i
$\__{\mathrm{Hit}}^{\mathrm{Knee}}$
2. Write a word in the blank provided that uses the given IPA sound. Don't use any of the words from above or on the previous pages!
av $\qquad$
ð $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Ç $\qquad$
$\qquad$
aI $\qquad$
u $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
OU $\qquad$ v $\qquad$
$\qquad$
ə
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\varepsilon$ $\qquad$
$\wedge$ $\qquad$
æ $\qquad$
I $\qquad$
