

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.

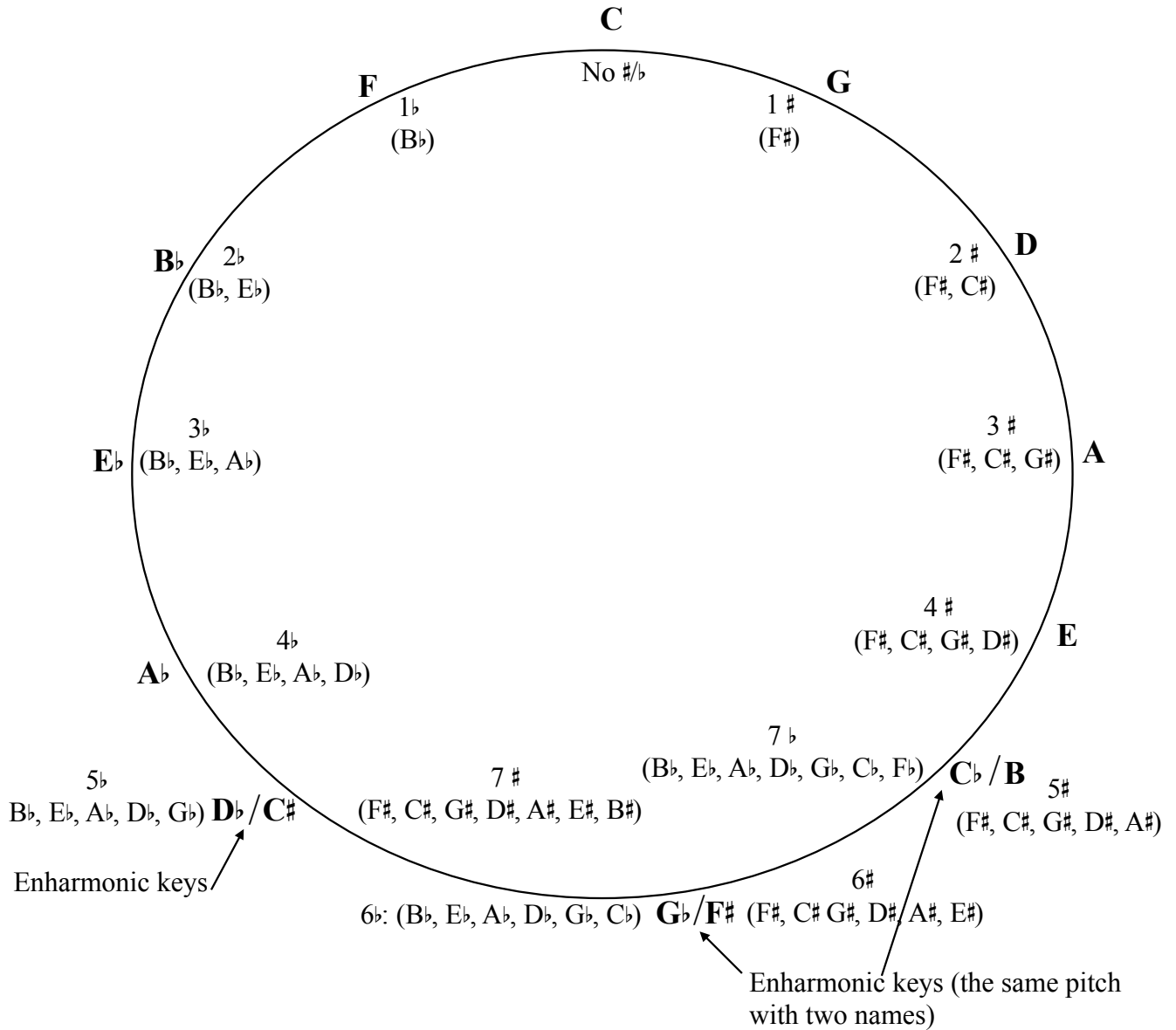
In this example, there are also 3 beats in each measure, but an 8th note is now worth 1 beat. The beats are written underneath the notes for you.

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 **1 2 3 4 5 6**. The main difference between 3/4 and 6/8 is you will usually see two groups of three 8th 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 (B^b), and so on.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY CHORDS

In music, the triads in a scale are identified, or numbered with Roman Numerals. The Major triads are given upper case Roman Numerals and the minor triads are given lower case Roman Numerals. The example below shows the D Major chords with their corresponding Roman Numeral numbers.

I ii iii IV V vi vii° I
 *Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Ti Do

* Solfege shown is the root of each triad

In a Major Key, the Major triads are the I IV & V . These triads are known as the Primary Triads. The I chord is called the Tonic, the IV chord is called the Subdominant, and the V chord is called the Dominant.

The remaining chords are called the Secondary Triads. These are the ii , iii , vi , and vii° chords. The ii , iii , and vi chords are minor, while the vii° chord is diminished. The little circle next to the vii chord indicates that it is diminished. Lower case Roman Numerals are always used for minor & diminished chords in music.

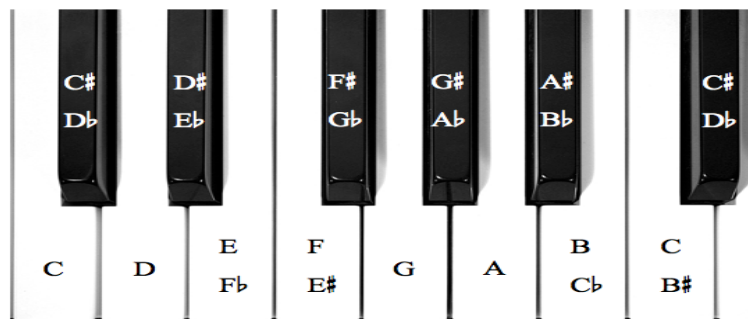
The minor triad consists of a minor third (or 3 half steps) between the bottom two notes and a Major third (or 4 half steps) between the middle and top notes.

f minor chord minor 3rd Major 3rd

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).

f diminished chord minor 3rd minor 3rd

You can see the distance between the notes by looking at the keyboard below. The minor chord above is F-A^bC and the diminished chord is F-A^bC^b



REVIEW: MAJ., MIN., DIM., AUG., INTERVALS & TRIADS

1. 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.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes with an interval label above and below. Measure 1: & bw/bw (circled). Measure 2: nw/#w. Measure 3: #w/w. Measure 4: w/w. Measure 5: !w/bw. Measure 6: #w/w. Measure 7: bw/bw.

2. 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.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes with an interval label above and below. Measure 1: ? w/w. Measure 2: #w/w. Measure 3: #w/w. Measure 4: w/w. Measure 5: w/w. Measure 6: #w/w. Measure 7: w/w. Measure 8: nw/bw.

3. Label each melodic & harmonic interval. You may use the abbreviations Maj., P., min., dim., & Aug. Pay attention to the key signatures. The first one is done for you.

A musical staff with four measures. Each measure contains two notes with an interval label above and below. Measure 1: & bb. Measure 2: b. Measure 3: n. Measure 4: n.

min. 3rd

A musical staff with four measures. Each measure contains two notes with an interval label above and below. Measure 1: ? ##. Measure 2: #. Measure 3: n. Measure 4: n.

A musical staff with four measures. Each measure contains two notes with an interval label above and below. Measure 1: & b. Measure 2: n. Measure 3: b. Measure 4: n.

A musical staff with four measures. Each measure contains two notes with an interval label above and below. Measure 1: ? #. Measure 2: n. Measure 3: #. Measure 4: b.

2. Answer the questions about the musical example.

Do Re Mi Re Do Re Mi Sol Sol La Fa Mi Fa Mi Re Re

Do Re Mi Re Do Re Mi Sol Sol Sol La Sol Fa Mi Re Do

- a. How many root position chords are in the bass clef of this song? _____ 3
 _____ 5
- b. What inversion is the chord in measure 2 in? _____ 2nd
 _____ 1st
- c. Circle all of the 1st inversion chords.
- d. Draw a square around all of the 2nd inversion chords.
- c. Color in the root (D) in all of the accompaniment chords in the bass clef.