

Primo Theory

The Spiral Series

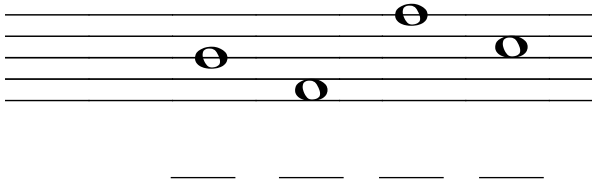
Level 4

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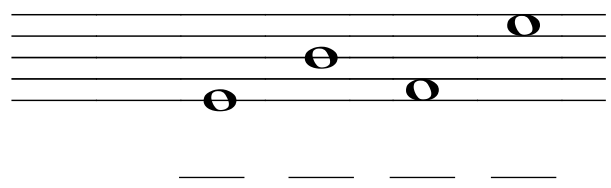
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Assignment 1

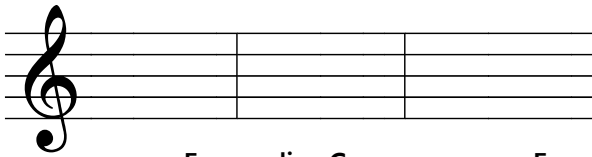
① Draw a **treble clef** at the beginning of the staff. Name the notes.



② Draw a **bass clef** at the beginning of the staff. Name the notes.

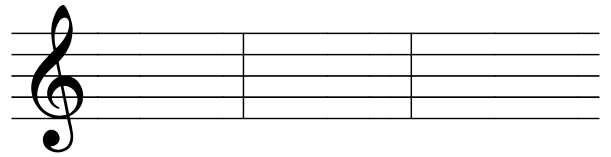


③ Place each **note** on the correct line or space.



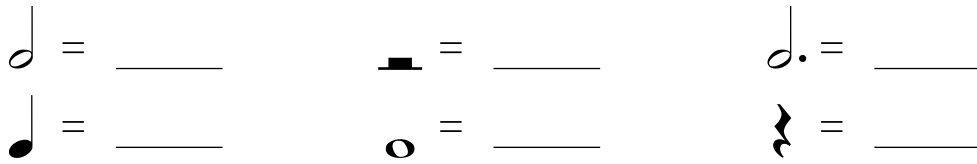
space F line G space E
half note quarter note dotted half note

④ Draw the **rest** indicated in each measure.

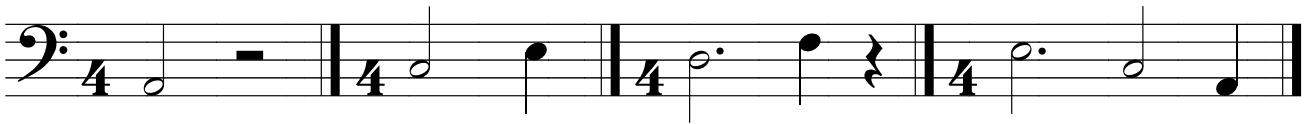


whole rest half rest quarter rest

⑤ Draw the correct **number** of counts each note or rest receives in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.



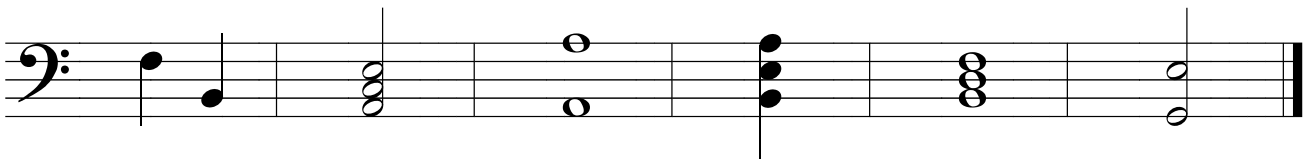
⑥ Write the **top number** of the time signature in each measure.



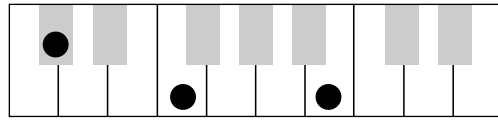
⑦ Draw an **X** across each eighth note that has an incorrectly placed flag.



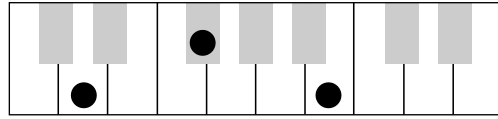
⑧ A **triad** is a type of chord that has only three tones stacked in 3rds (skips). Circle each group of notes that form a triad.



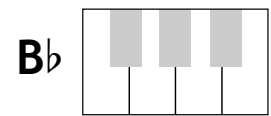
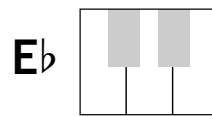
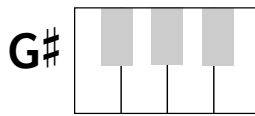
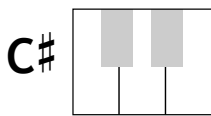
- ⑨ From each key marked with a dot, draw a ✓ on the key a **half step** higher.



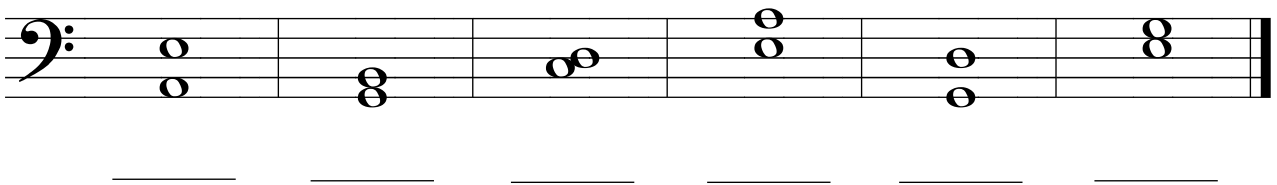
- ⑩ From each key marked with a dot, draw a ✓ on the key a **whole step** higher.



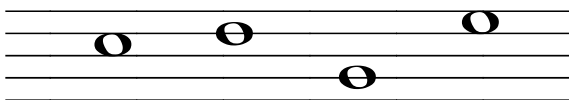
- ⑪ Draw a ✓ on each key that is named.



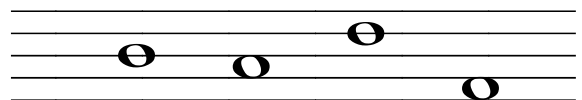
- ⑫ Identify the **intervals** (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th).



- ⑬ Draw a **sharp sign** before each note.



- ⑭ Draw a **flat sign** before each note.



- ⑮ Complete the order of whole steps (**W**) and half steps (**H**) needed to form the **major scale**.

W _____ W _____ H _____

Ear-Training

- ⑯ Go to **APPENDIX I**, Assignment 1 (p. 18) and complete the ear-training assignment.

To access the web applications, go to:

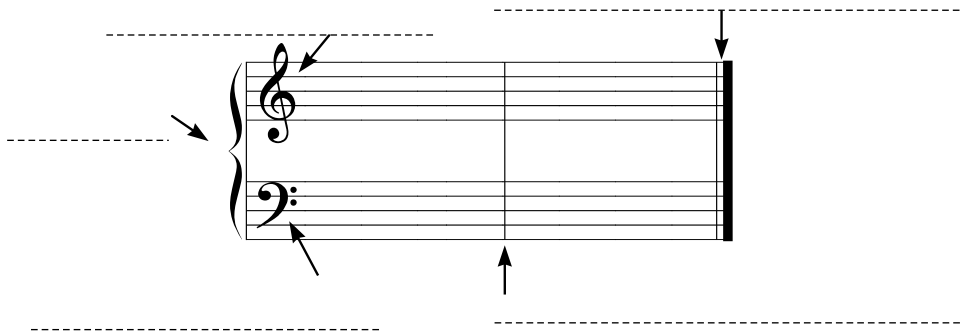
PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 1

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



Assignment 2

① Label the parts of the grand staff. Use the terms provided on the right.



- bar line
- bass clef
- brace
- double bar line
- treble clef

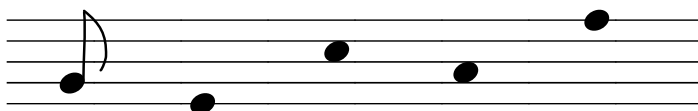
② Write the counts of each measure under the notes and rests.



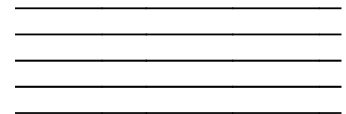
③ Write the correct **number** of beats for each group of notes.

 = _____ beat(s)	 = _____ beat(s)
 = _____ beat(s)	 = _____ beat(s)

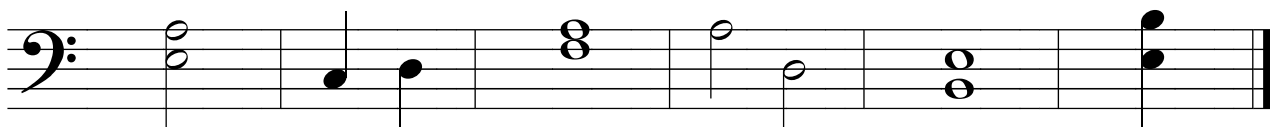
④ Add a stem and flag to each note head.



⑤ Draw an **eighth rest**.

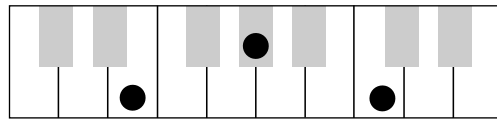


⑥ Identify the **intervals** (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th).

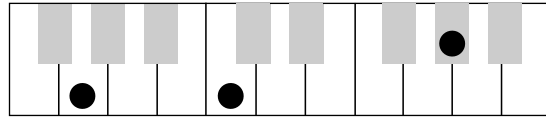


_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

- ⑦ From each key marked with a dot, draw a ✓ on the key a **half step** lower.



- ⑧ From each key marked with a dot, draw a ✓ on the key a **whole step** lower.



- ⑨ Draw a **bass clef** at the beginning of the staff. Draw the *accidentals* before each note.

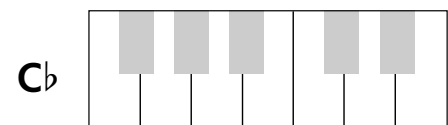
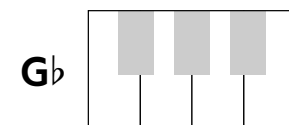
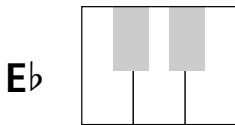
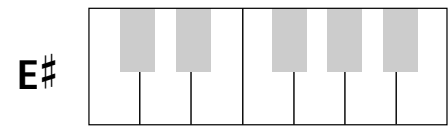
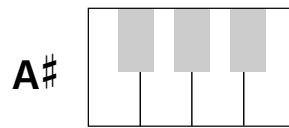
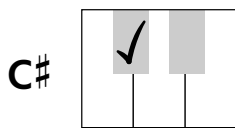


draw **flats**

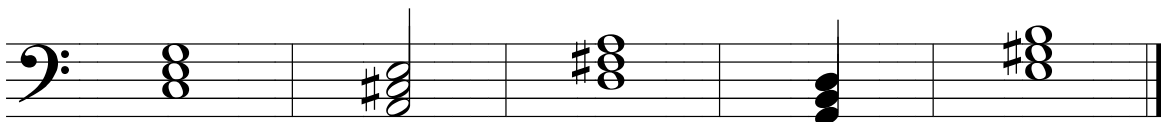
draw **sharps**

draw **natural signs**

- ⑩ Write a ✓ on each key named.



- ⑪ A triad is named according to the **root** (lowest note of the triad). Name each major triad below. Example: E Maj.



Ear-Training

- ⑫ Go to **APPENDIX I**, Assignment 2 (p. 19) and complete the ear-training assignment.

To access the web applications, go to:

PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 2

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



Assignment 3

- ① Draw a **treble clef**, **bass clef**, **brace**, and **double bar line** to complete the grand staff. Draw a **sharp sign** before each note. Name the notes.

- ② Draw the rest named below each measure.

half rest whole rest quarter rest

- ③ Write the correct **number** of beats for each group of notes and rests.

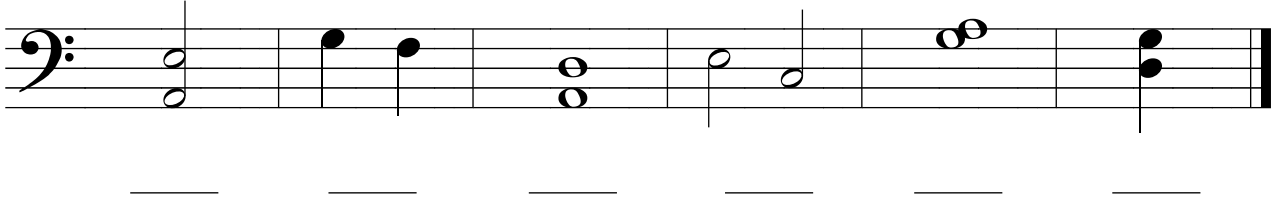
$\text{quarter note} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ beat(s) $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter rest} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter rest} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ beat(s)

$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter rest} + \text{eighth note} + \text{eighth note} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ beat(s) $\text{half note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ beat(s)

- ④ Under each arrow, draw **one NOTE** to complete the measure. Check the time signature.

- ⑤ Look at the time signature and **draw bar lines** where they should go. Draw a **double bar line** at the end of the staff.

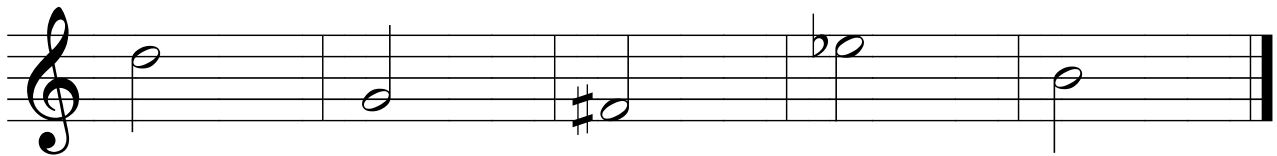
- ⑥ Identify the **intervals** (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th).



- ⑦ Draw a **treble clef** at the beginning of the staff. Name the notes.



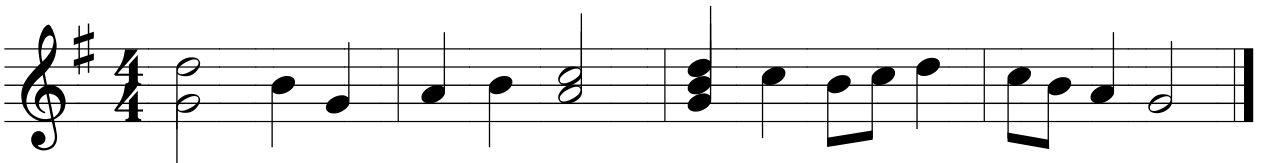
- ⑧ Draw a half note one **half step UP** from each given note.
Use sharp signs, flat signs, and natural signs where needed.



- ⑨ The notes of the **G Major scale** are named below.
Print the whole step and half step pattern on the lines between the letters.
Write **W** (whole step) or **H** (half step).

G ___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D** ___ **E** ___ **F#** ___ **G**

- ⑩ Circle the **triad** that appears in the musical example below.



Ear-Training

- ⑪ Go to **APPENDIX I**, Assignment 3 (p. 19) and complete the ear-training assignment.

To access the web applications, go to:

PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 3

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



Assignment 4

- ① Draw a **treble clef**, **bass clef**, **brace**, and **double bar line** to complete the grand staff. Name the notes.

- ② Draw a whole note **ABOVE** each given note. The intervals are named below.

5th 3rd 4th 2nd 5th 4th

- ③ Draw an eighth note **one half step DOWN** from each given note. Use sharp signs, flat signs, and natural signs where needed.

- ④ Draw a half note **one whole step UP** from each given note. Use sharp signs, flat signs, and natural signs where needed.

- ⑤ **Enharmonic** notes are two notes that share the *same pitch* but are *spelled differently*. On the keyboard, find the key that is named, then complete each statement.

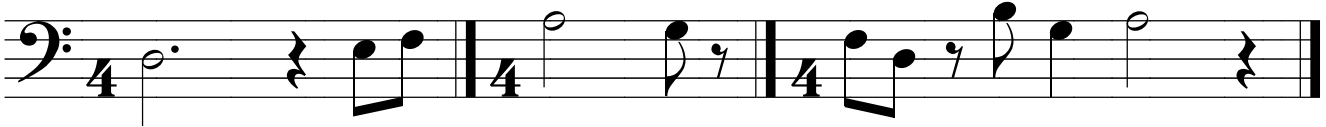
B \flat can also be called _____

F \sharp can also be called _____

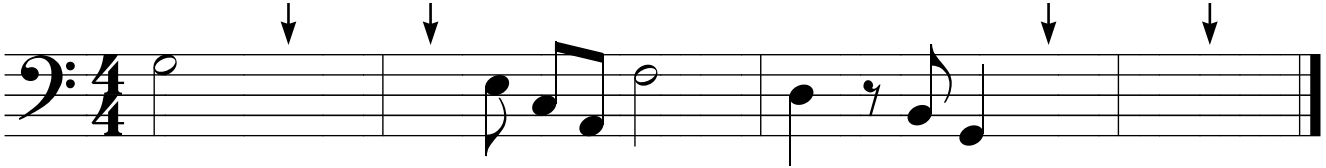
E can also be called _____

C can also be called _____

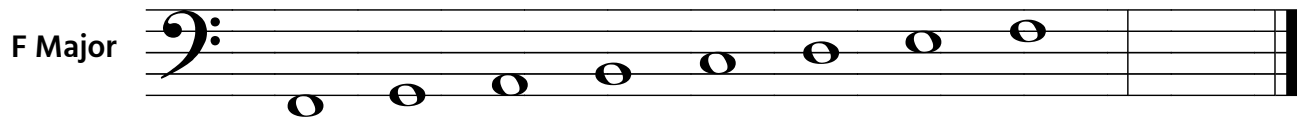
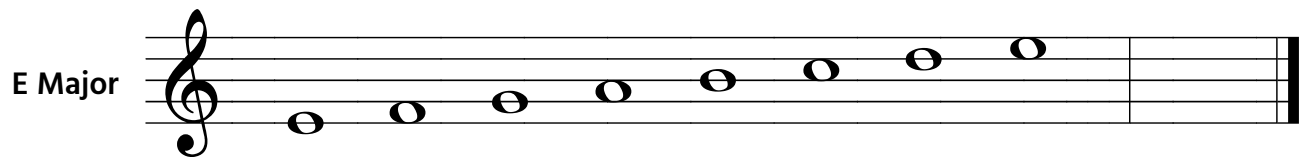
- ⑥ Write the **top number** of the time signature in each measure.



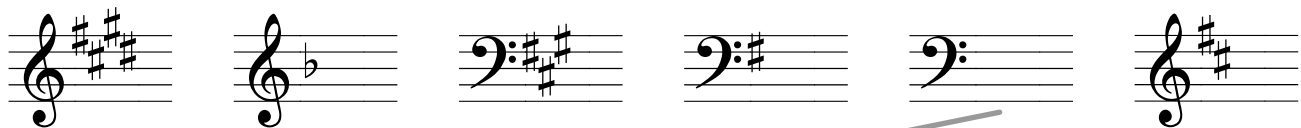
- ⑦ Under each arrow, draw **one REST** to complete the measure.



- ⑧ On each staff below: a) **Add the sharps or flats** needed to complete the major scale.
b) Draw a **slur** between the notes which are a half step apart.
c) Draw the **tonic tone** (keynote) in the last measure of each staff.



- ⑨ Draw a line connecting each key signature to the correct key name.



F Major

C Major

E Major

A Major

D Major

G Major

Ear-Training

- ⑩ Go to **APPENDIX I**, Assignment 4 (p. 20) and complete the ear-training assignment.

To access the web applications, go to:

PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 4

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



Assignment 5

① Name the interval formed by each boxed pair of notes (2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th).

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. Four pairs of notes are enclosed in dashed boxes: (G4, A4), (B4, C5), (D5, E5), and (F#5, G5). Below the staff are four horizontal lines for writing the interval names.

② The distance between each pair of notes is a half step or whole step. Write **W** (whole step) or **H** (half step).

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. Six pairs of notes are shown: (G4, A4), (B4, C5), (D5, E5), (F#5, G5), (A5, B5), and (C6, D6). Below the staff are six horizontal lines for writing 'W' or 'H'.

③ Draw a line connecting each group of notes to the correct time signature.

A matching exercise with five groups of notes in dashed boxes on the left and five time signatures in the center. Lines connect the first and fourth groups to the 2/4 time signature.

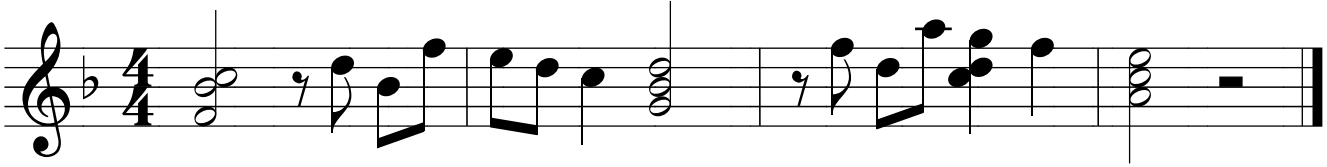
- Group 1: Quarter note, eighth rest, quarter note.
- Group 2: Quarter note, eighth note, quarter note, eighth note.
- Group 3: Four eighth notes followed by a quarter rest.
- Group 4: Dotted quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- Group 5: Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note, quarter note, eighth note, quarter note.

Time signatures in the center: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4.

④ Write the counts of each measure under the notes and rests.

A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The notes and rests are: quarter note, quarter note, quarter rest, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter rest, eighth note, quarter note, dotted quarter note, eighth note, quarter note, eighth note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

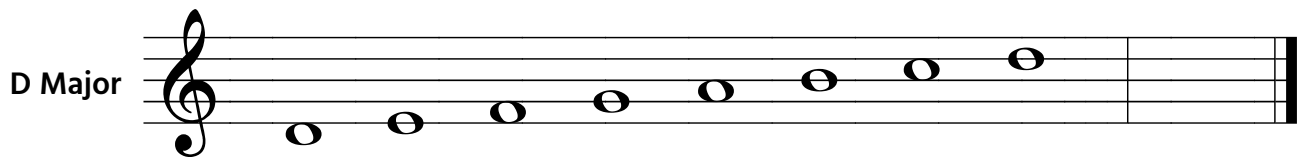
- ⑤ Circle the **triads** that appear in the musical example below.



- ⑥ Circle the **key signature** in each musical example.



- ⑦ On each staff below:
- Add the **sharps or flats** needed to complete the major scale.
 - Draw a **slur** between the notes which are a half step apart.
 - Draw the **tonic tone** (keynote) in the last measure of each staff.



- ⑧ Draw a line connecting each dynamic sign (in the center) to the appropriate term in the left column and to the definition in the right column.

<i>piano</i>	<i>mp</i>	moderately soft
<i>mezzo forte</i>	<i>f</i>	moderately loud
<i>forte</i>	<i>mf</i>	loud
<i>mezzo piano</i>	<i>p</i>	soft

Ear-Training

- ⑨ Go to **APPENDIX I**, Assignment 5 (p. 20) and complete the ear-training assignment.

To access the web applications, go to:

PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 5

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



Assignment 6

- ① Draw a **treble clef**, **bass clef**, **brace**, and **double bar line** to complete the grand staff. Name the notes.

- ② Identify the **intervals** (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th).

- ③ The distance between each pair of notes is a half step or whole step. Write **W** (whole step) or **H** (half step).

- ④ A **Perfect 5th** is the interval of a 5th which is seven half steps in length. Write an **ascending** (going up) series of Perfect 5ths starting from C.

C A

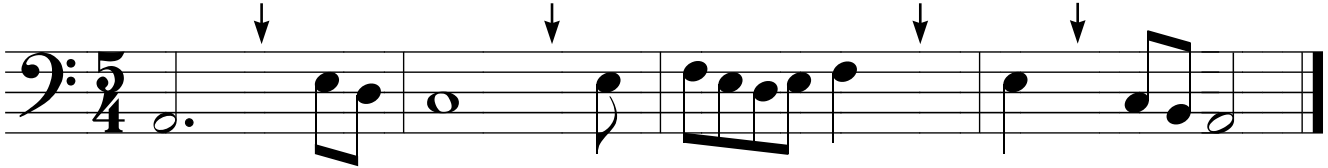
_____ → _____

- ⑤ Name each major **triad** below. Use abbreviations (example: C Maj).

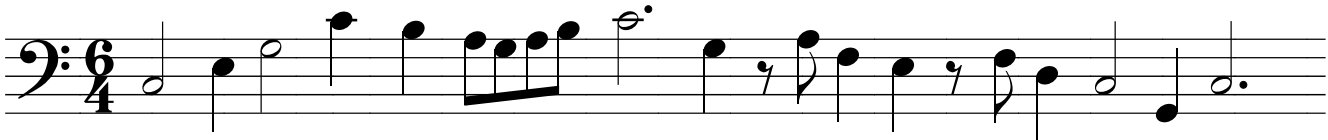
- ⑥ Draw the **one NOTE** that equals the total number of beats for each group of notes and rests.

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} = \boxed{} \quad \text{♩} + \text{♪} = \boxed{} \quad \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} = \boxed{}$$

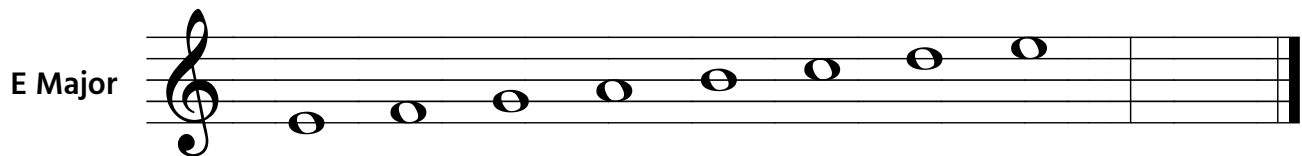
- ⑦ Under each arrow, draw **one REST** to complete the measure.



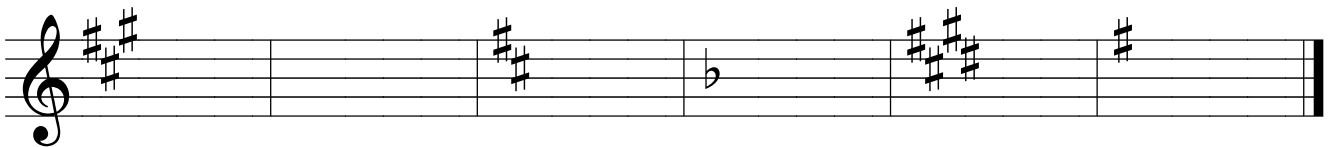
- ⑧ Look at the time signature and **draw bar lines** where they should go.
Draw a **double bar line** at the end of the staff.



- ⑨ On the staff below: a) **Add the sharps or flats** needed to complete the major scale.
b) Draw a **slur** between the notes which are a half step apart.
c) Draw the **tonic tone** (keynote) in the last measure of the staff.



- ⑩ Name the **major key** for each key signature. Use abbreviations (example: C Maj).



Ear-Training

- ⑪ Go to **APPENDIX I, Assignment 6** (p. 21) and complete the ear-training assignment.

To access the web applications, go to:

PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 6

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



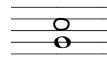
Assignment 7

- ① Draw **dotted half notes** where indicated.

line F space C line G

line B space A space G

- ② Draw a whole note above or below each given note. Example:



5th below 3rd above 2nd below 4th above 5th below 4th above

- ③ Draw a **treble clef** at the beginning of the staff.

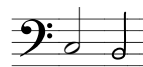
Draw an eighth note **one whole step UP** from each given note. Example:



Use accidentals if needed.

- ④ Draw a **bass clef** at the beginning of the staff.

Draw a half note **one half step DOWN** from each given note. Example:

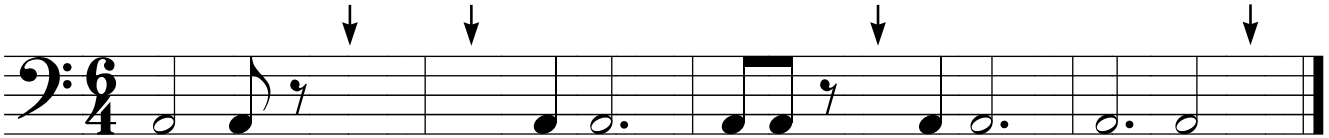


Use accidentals if needed.

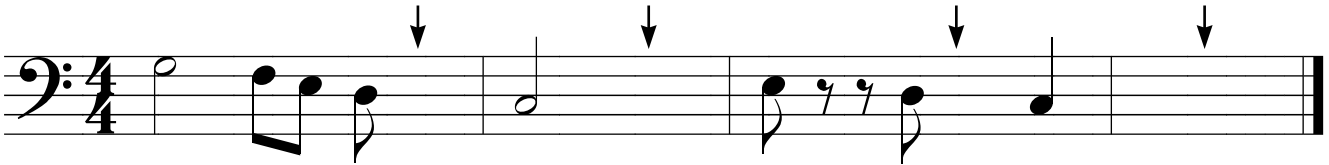
- ⑤ Circle each triad that appears in the musical example below.

Write the name of each major triad under the triad. Use abbreviations (example: G Maj).

- ⑥ Under each arrow, draw **one NOTE** to complete each measure.



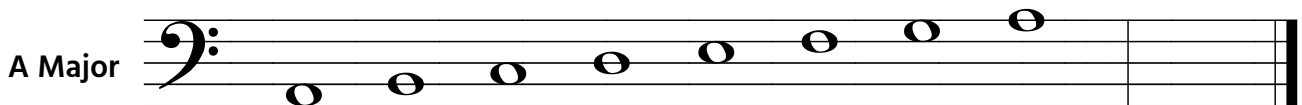
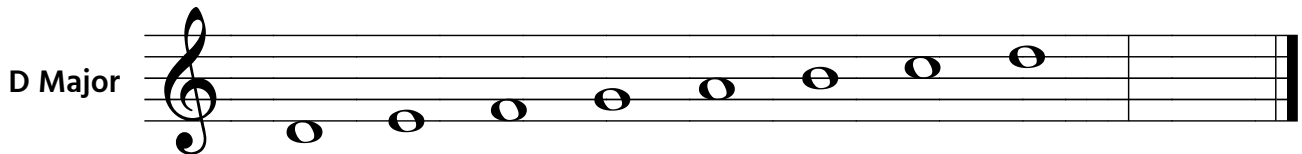
- ⑦ Under each arrow, draw **one REST** to complete each measure.



- ⑧ A **Perfect 5th** is the interval of a 5th which is seven half steps in length.
Write a **descending** (going down) series of Perfect 5ths starting from C.

_____ \flat _____ \flat B \flat _____ **C**
 ← (start here)

- ⑨ On each staff below: a) **Add the sharps or flats** needed to complete the major scale.
b) Draw a **slur** between the notes which are a half step apart.
c) Draw the **tonic tone** (keynote) in the last measure of each staff.



Ear-Training

- ⑩ Go to **APPENDIX I**, Assignment 7 (p. 21) and complete the ear-training assignment.
To access the web applications, go to:
PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 7

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



Assignment 8

- ① Draw a **treble clef**, **bass clef**, **brace**, and **double bar line** to complete the grand staff. Name the notes.

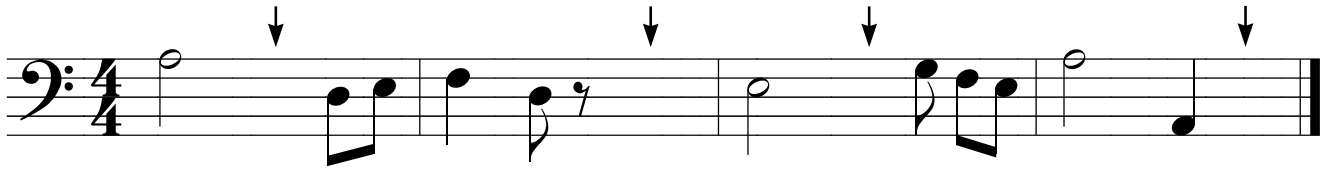
- ② Identify the **intervals** (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th).

- ③ The distance between each pair of notes is a half step or whole step. Write **W** (whole step) or **H** (half step).

- ④ There are three pairs of tied notes. Write the number of counts each pair of tied notes gets.

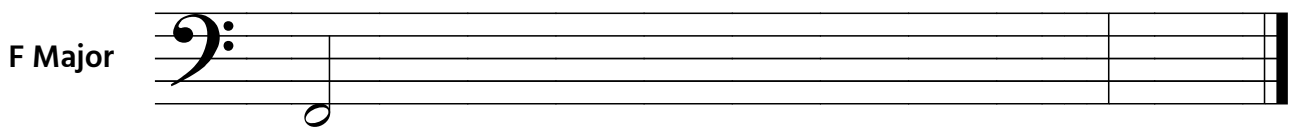
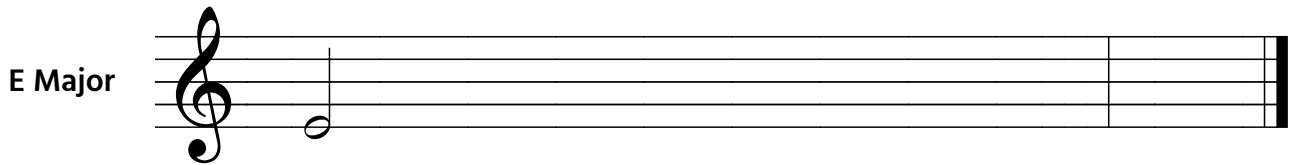
- ⑤ Write the top number of the time signature in each measure.

⑥ Under each arrow, draw **one REST** to complete each measure.

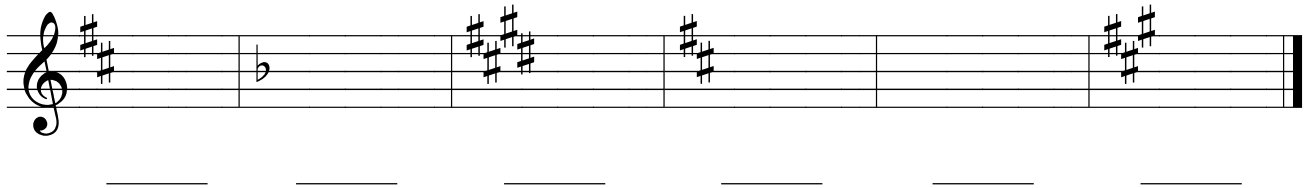


⑦ On each staff below:

- Draw seven more half notes to complete the one-octave major scale.
- Add the sharps or flats** as needed.
- Draw a **slur** between the notes which are a half step apart.
- Draw the **tonic tone** (keynote) in the last measure of each staff.



⑧ Name the major keys for each key signature. Use abbreviations (example: C Maj).



⑨ Write the ascending and descending series of Perfect 5ths starting from C.



Ear-Training

⑩ Go to **APPENDIX I, Assignment 8** (p. 22) and complete the ear-training assignment.

To access the web applications, go to:

PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4 → Assignment 8

Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the assignment page:



APPENDIX I

Ear-Training Assignments

The following assignments can be administered by the teacher, or the student can complete these assignments using the web applications provided.

Take the following route to access the menu for these web applications:
PrimoTheory.com → Spiral Series → Level 4



Or scan the QR code with a mobile device to go directly to the menu page:

Note to Teachers

The answers to the ear-training assignments are accessible only to the purchaser of this book. Email info@primotheory.com to request the special link or PDF file.

Assignment 1

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad. Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

A		B		C		D	

Assignment 2

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad.
Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

A		B		C		D	

Assignment 3

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad.
Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

A		B		C		D	

Assignment 4

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad.
Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

A	B	C	D

Assignment 5

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad.
Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

A	B	C	D

Assignment 6

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad.
Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

<p>A</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>D</p>
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Assignment 7

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad.
Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

<p>A</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>D</p>
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Assignment 8

- ① You will hear two triads in each set. One of them is a major triad.
Circle "1" if the first triad played is major. Circle "2" if the second triad played is major.

1st set	2nd set	3rd set	4th set	5th set
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

- ② You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in measures 2 and 4.

- ③ For each group of notes, circle the example that matches what you hear.

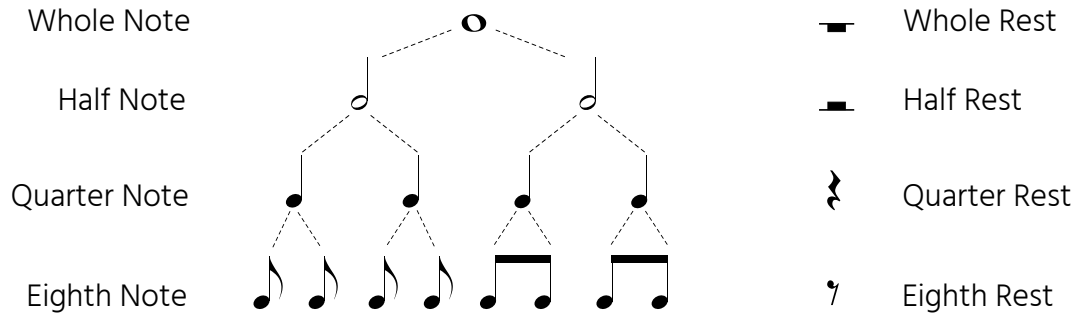
A		B		C		D	

APPENDIX II

Study Materials

Note and Rest Values

The graphic below shows a hierarchy of note values. Each note or rest divides naturally into two equal parts called *divisions*.



A dot placed on the right side of a note or rest increases its value by half.

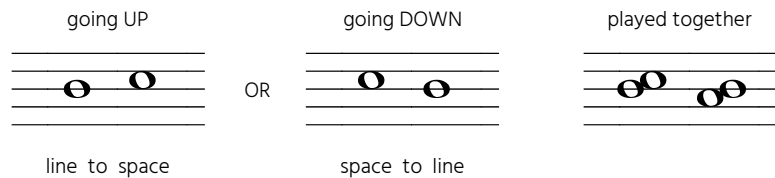
A dotted note or rest divides into three equal parts. Example: $\text{♩.} = \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$

INTERVALS

An Interval is the distance between two tones.

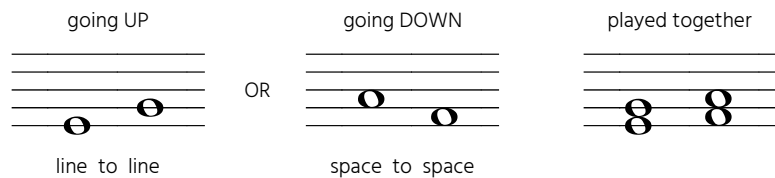
2nd

The 2nd is the same as a **STEP**.



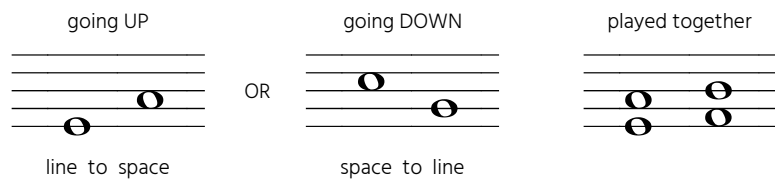
3rd

The 3rd is the same as a **SKIP**.



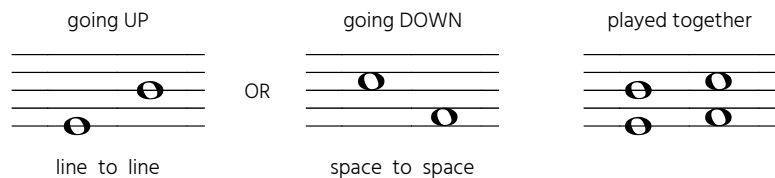
4th

The 4th can be measured as a **skip + a step**.



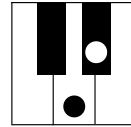
5th

The 5th can be measured as a **skip + a skip**.

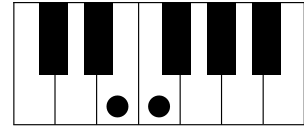


Half Steps

On the keyboard, a half step is the distance from one key to the very next key.



white keys
and black keys

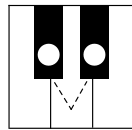


white key
to white key

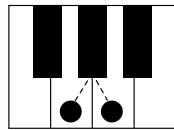
Whole Steps

A whole step is made up of two half steps.

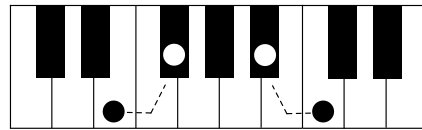
On the keyboard, count two half steps from the starting note.



black to black



white to white



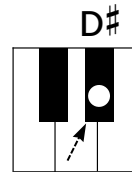
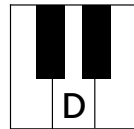
white and black keys

ACCIDENTALS

Sharp signs and flat signs are called *accidentals*.

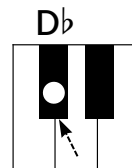
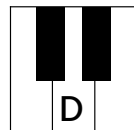
Sharp Sign \sharp A sharp sign before a note raises the pitch one half step.

On the keyboard, a sharped note is played on the very next key to the **RIGHT**.



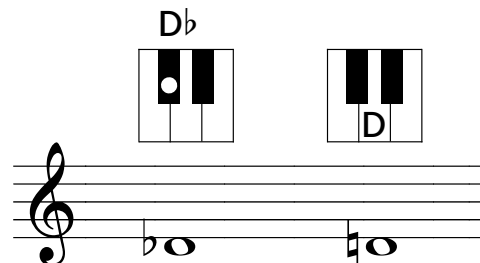
Flat Sign \flat A flat sign before a note lowers the pitch one half step.

On the keyboard, a flatted note is played on the very next key to the **LEFT**.



Natural Sign \natural A natural sign is used to cancel a sharp or flat sign.

On the keyboard, a natural sign will usually indicate a white key.



The Major Scale

The major scale is a series of eight successive tones arranged in the following ascending order of whole steps (**W**) and half steps (**H**):

W W H W W W H

These intervals are the distance between the scale tones.

The tone that begins the scale is called the **tonic** or **keynote**.

The tonic tone names the scale.

This is the C Major scale

scale degree: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (1)

Tonic

W W H W W W H

The half steps in the major scale occur between scale tones 3 - 4 and 7 - 8. These half steps are marked with slurs on the staff shown above.

Key Signatures

A key signature is the group of sharps or flats placed to the right of the clef sign on a staff.

Sometimes a key signature will have only one sharp or one flat.

Sometimes a key signature will have no sharps or flats.

A key signature identifies the key in which a piece is written.

Naming Major Sharp Key Signatures

From the last sharp, go up a half step to find the name of the major key.

G# up to **A**

A Major

The sharp key signatures used in this volume:

G Major D Major A Major E Major

The key signature for **C Major** has no sharps or flats.



The key signature for **F Major** has **one flat**.



APPENDIX III

Writing Practice

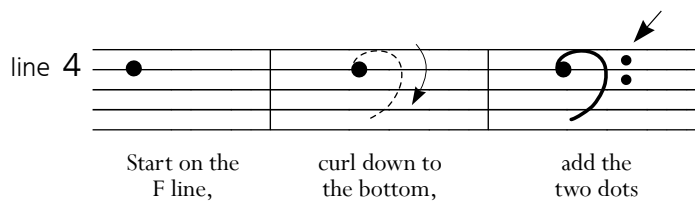
The Treble Clef

To draw the Treble Clef, follow these steps:



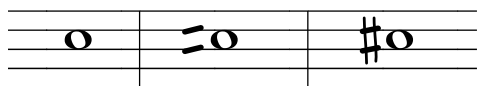
The Bass Clef

To draw the Bass Clef, follow these steps:

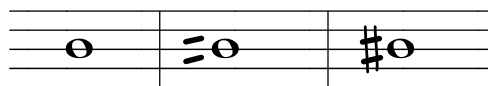


Sharp Sign

Drawing sharp signs for space notes.



Drawing sharp signs for line notes.



Flat Sign b

Drawing flat signs for space notes.

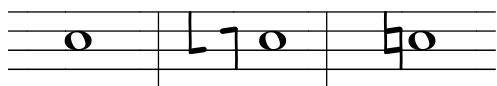


Drawing flat signs for line notes.



Natural Sign ♮

Drawing natural signs for space notes.



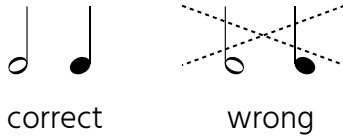
Drawing natural signs for line notes.



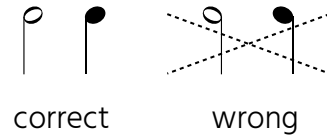
NOTES AND RESTS

Stem Placement

When the stem goes up, it is placed on the right side of the note head.

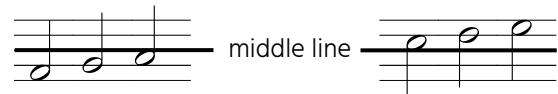


When the stem goes down, it is placed on the left side of the note head.

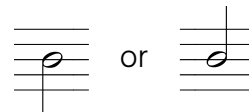


Stem Direction

Notes below the middle line have up stems.
Notes above the middle line have down stems.



Stems of notes on the 3rd line can go up or down.



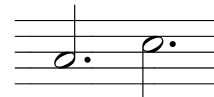
Stem Length

The stem should extend three more lines or spaces from the note head:



Dotted Half Notes

For space notes, place the dot on the same space as the note and always to the right of the note head.



For line notes, place the dot on the next space higher than the note, regardless of stem direction.



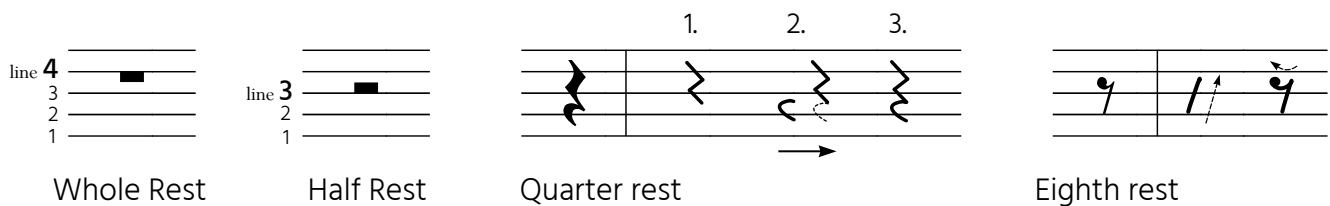
Drawing Flags

The flag is always placed on the right side of the stem.



Drawing Rests

Take care to place the rests on the correct lines of the staff.



DEFINITIONS

accidental	A sharp sign, flat sign, or natural sign
bar line	Divides the staff into measures
beam	Used to connect eighth notes
brace	Curved bracket used to connect two staves
double bar line	Indicates the end of a piece
chord	Three or more tones sounding together
chromatic sign	Same meaning as <i>accidental</i>
<i>crescendo</i>	Growing louder; <i>cresc.</i>
<i>da capo</i> (D.C.)	Repeat from the beginning
<i>dal segno</i> (D.S.)	Repeat from the point marked by a sign, usually ♯
<i>decrescendo</i>	Growing softer; <i>decresc.</i>
<i>diminuendo</i>	Growing softer; <i>dim.</i>
enharmonic notes	Notes which use more than one spelling for the same pitch
flat sign	Lowers a pitch by a half step
<i>forte</i>	Loud
<i>fortissimo</i>	Very loud
half step	The distance from one key to the very next key on the keyboard
harmonic interval	Two tones played at the same time
interval	The distance in pitch between two tones
key signature	The arrangement of sharps or flats after the clef sign
keynote	The first pitch (degree) of a scale; tonic
<i>legato</i>	Play in a smooth and connected manner
major scale	Eight notes made up of the following half and whole step pattern: W-W-H-W-W-W-H
major triad	A triad which has four half steps (major 3rd) between the bottom and middle tone, and three half steps (minor 3rd) between the middle and top tone
melodic interval	Two tones played one at a time
<i>mezzo forte</i>	Moderately loud
<i>mezzo piano</i>	Moderately soft
natural sign	Cancels a sharp or flat
octave	An interval of twelve half steps between two tones of the same letter name
order of sharps	The order in which sharps appear in a key signature
ornament	A note or notes added to metered notes of music, embellishing the music
pentachord	A scale of five tones
<i>pianissimo</i>	Very soft
<i>piano</i>	Soft
pitch	The degree of highness or lowness of a tone
scale	A sequence of stepping tones
second	A step
sharp sign	Raises a pitch by a half step
slur	A curved line connecting notes of different pitches
<i>staccato</i>	Detached; not connected
tempo	The speed, or pace, of a piece of music
third	An interval of two steps; a skip
time signature	Two numbers placed on top of the other: The top number tells how many beats in a measure; The bottom number tells the kind of note that gets one beat
tonic	The first note of a scale, scale degree one; keynote
tie	A curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch
triad	A three note chord, built of thirds
whole step	An interval spanning two half steps (Ex. C to D)



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