

LEVEL	CONCEPTS MASTERED
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Note names ON the treble (G) clef (<u>Every Good Boy Does Fine/ FACE</u>) ♪ Identify notes / rests and give values in Common (Whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth) ♪ Time Signature (top # = beats/measure; bottom=the note that receives one beat OR the value of the whole note) ♪ <u>Definitions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measure:</i> Space between two bar lines <i>Bar Line:</i> Lines that separate measures <i>Clef:</i> Symbol at beginning of staff denoting names of lines and spaces <i>Staff:</i> System of 5 lines & 4 spaces upon which music is written <i>Dynamics:</i> Volume <i>Tempo:</i> Speed <i>Articulation:</i> How you attack & release a note <i>Unison:</i> Everyone on same part
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Note names ON the bass (F) clef (<u>Great Big Dogs Fight Alligators / All Cows Eat Grass</u>) ♪ Dotted notes (dot BESIDE note means to add half the value of the note) ♪ <u>Symbols:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Fermata - Hold as long as conductor wants // Cesura-Grand pause ' Breath Mark : Repeat Tie- connects two notes of the same pitch
1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Dynamics and all related symbols (<i>ff-f-mf-mp-p-pp, cresc/decresc</i>) ♪ Tempos and all related terms and symbols (<i>rit., rall., a tempo, accel.</i>, metronome markings and basic Italian terms: <i>Largo</i> → <i>Adagio</i> → <i>Andante</i> → <i>Moderato</i> → <i>Allegro</i> → <i>Vivace</i> → <i>Presto</i> (slowest to fastest)
1	Combine the three levels above
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Leger lines: Lines that extend the staff up and down (How to read ledger notes) ♪ Texture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monophonic (unis.) - all parts same pitch and same rhythm Homophonic: Same rhythm, different pitches (like chorales → harmony) Polyphonic: Different rhythm & pitches; completely independent parts ♪ Basic counting in common time using above notes/rests (without dotted rhythms)
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Accidentals: ♭ ♯ ♮ ♯ × ♪ Articulation terms and related notational symbols: staccato, legato (slur), accent, marcato ♪ <i>D.C. al Coda</i> versus <i>D.S. al Coda, Fine</i>
2.3	♪ Intervals (5 th , octave, 2 nd , etc.)- Distance between two notes
2	Combine the three levels above
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Endings and order of performance with various “road signs” ♪ Rhythms/Counting: Add ♩ ♩ and ♩. ♩
3.2	♪ Enharmonic spelling
3	Combine two levels above
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Order of sharps and flats and meaning ♪ Cut time (or any meter with a “two” in the bottom—cuts all values in half) ♪ Add ♩ ♩ ♩ and ♩ ♩ ♩ to counting with 4 in bottom of meter
4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♪ Naming flat keys written on staff (and the key of C major) ♪ Naming “ingredients” of all flat keys

4.3	♪ Naming sharp keys written on staff ♪ Naming “ingredients” in all sharp keys
4	Combine three levels above
5	♪ Drawing and identifying Major and Perfect intervals ♪ Meters with eight in the bottom and compound meters ♪ Definitions: <i>poco</i> – little <i>molto</i> – much <i>subito</i> – instantly ; suddenly
6	♪ Spelling Major triads given root (bottom note)
7	♪ Identifying relative minor keys (3 half steps from Major key) ♪ Naming “ingredients” of all minor keys
8	♪ Minor intervals—drawing and identifying ♪ Definitions: <i>più</i> – more <i>meno</i> – less <i>con</i> – with <i>senza</i> – without
9	♪ Minor triads—drawing and identifying
10	♪ Augmented intervals ♪ Diminished intervals