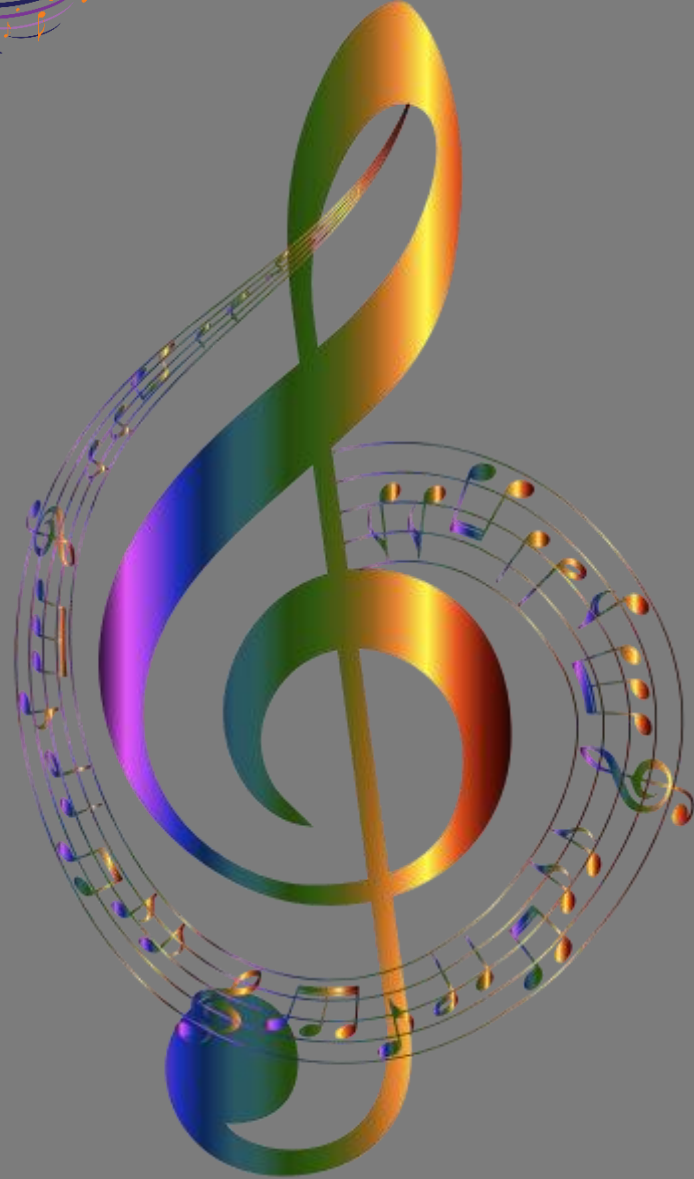


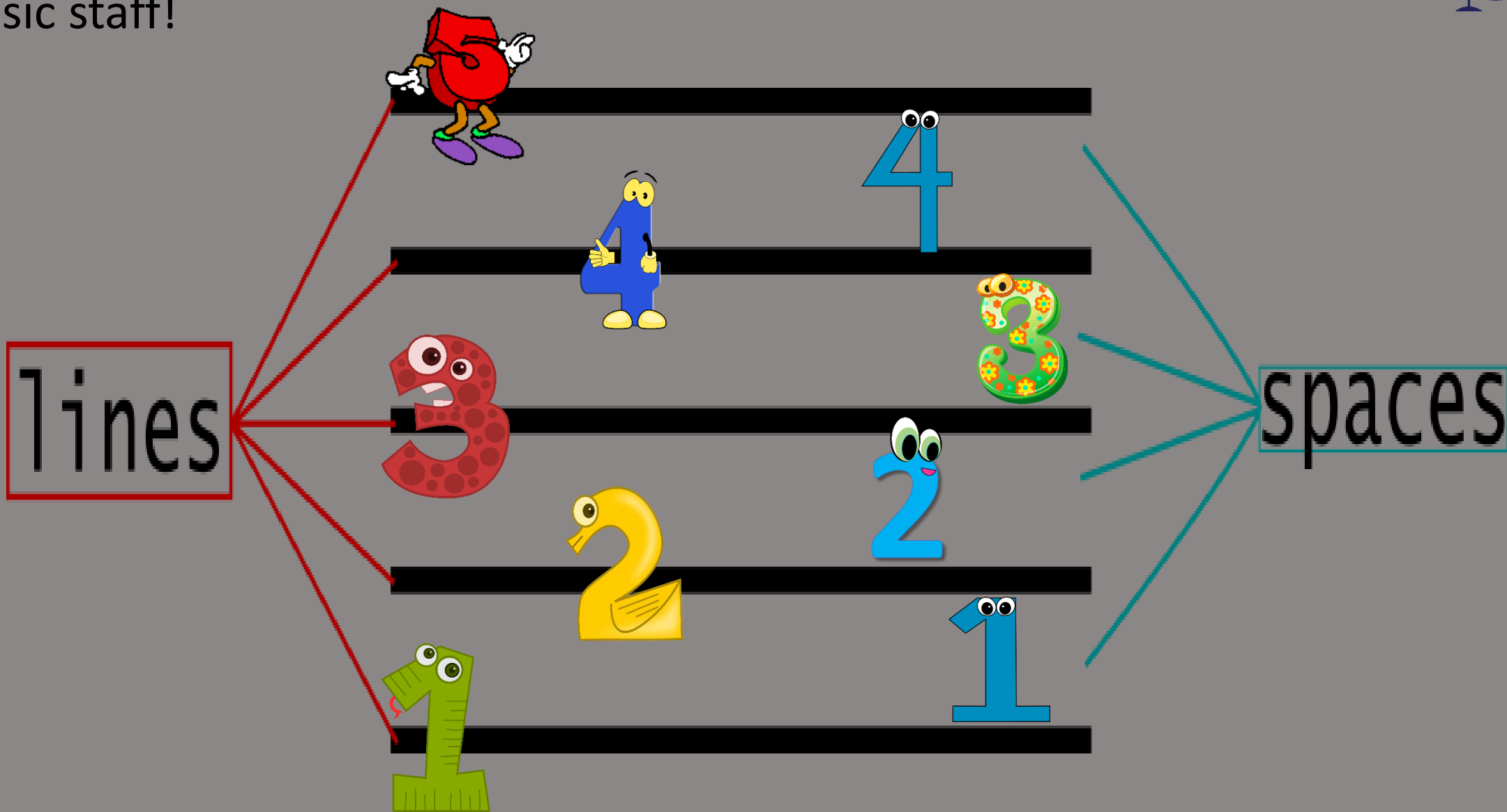


# WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT MUSIC GRAMMAR!?

## PART I



We write music on a music staff!



You can practice and say numbers of the lines and spaces for apples you see.



# LINES AND SPACES



This is one of the ways you can remember the location of the notes on the staff.

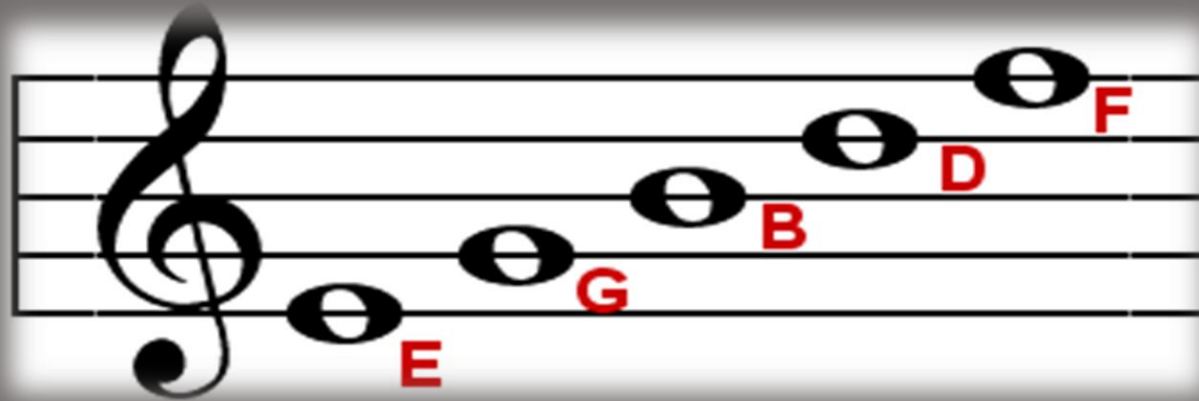


S - P - A - C - E - S

A musical staff with a purple treble clef. Four notes are placed on the staff: a green note 'F' on the first line, a purple note 'A' on the second line, a red note 'C' on the third line, and a yellow note 'E' on the fourth line. Below the staff, the text "FACE IN THE SPACE" is written in large, colorful letters (F is green, A is purple, C is red, E is yellow).

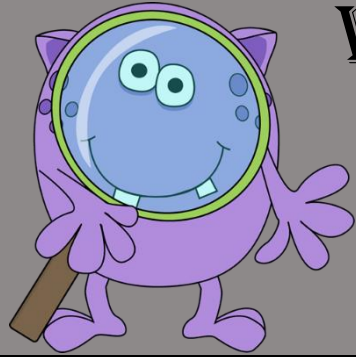
FACE IN THE SPACE





**E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**oes **F**ine

# WORD SEARCH



You can practice naming notes and decode the words hidden here



Two musical staves, each with a treble clef on the left. The staves are divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains several red, smiling musical notes with stems and flags, arranged in a sequence that suggests a melody. The notes are placed on various lines and spaces of the staff.

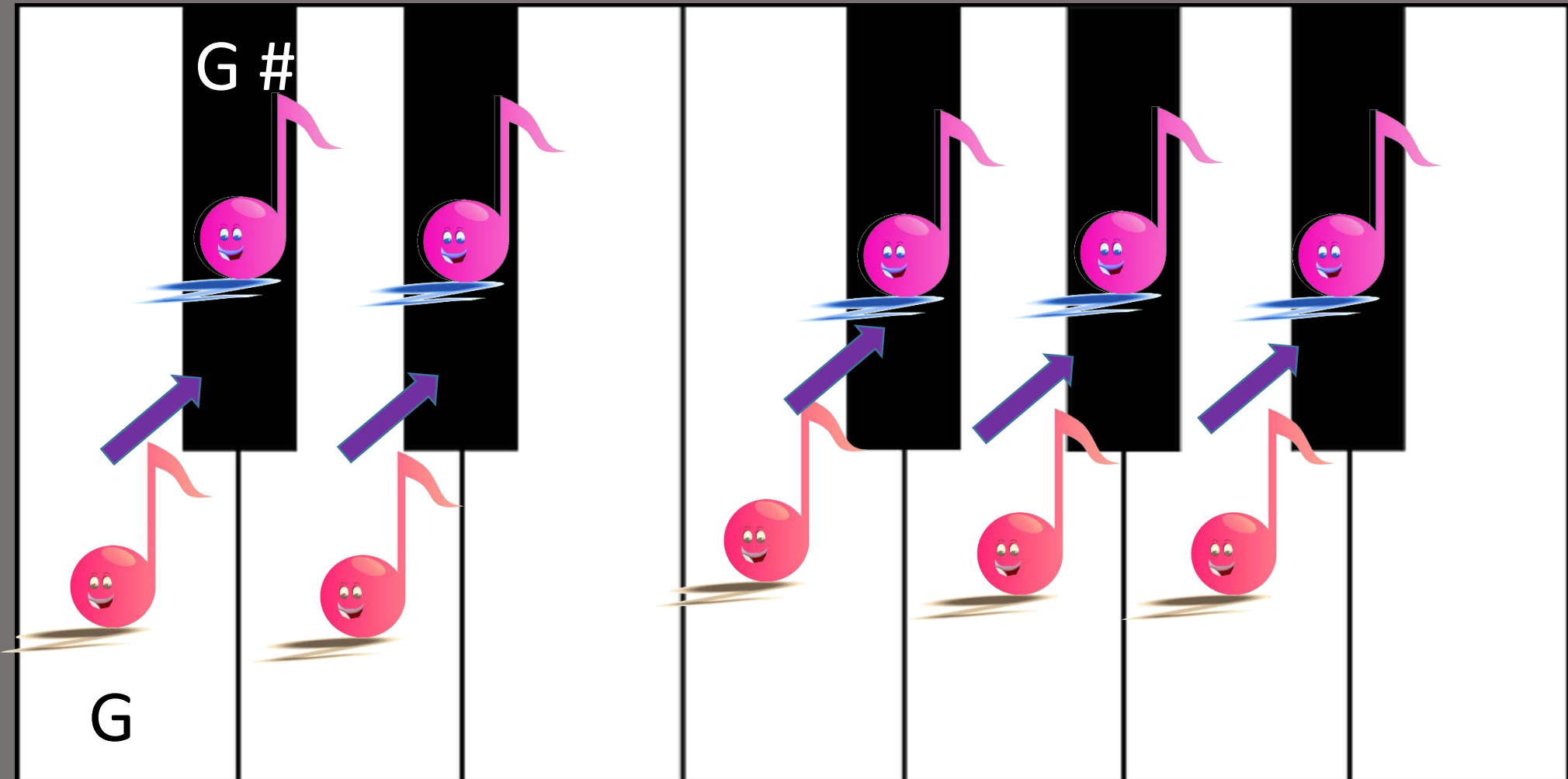
Flat lowers the note by half step



Sharp raises the note by half step

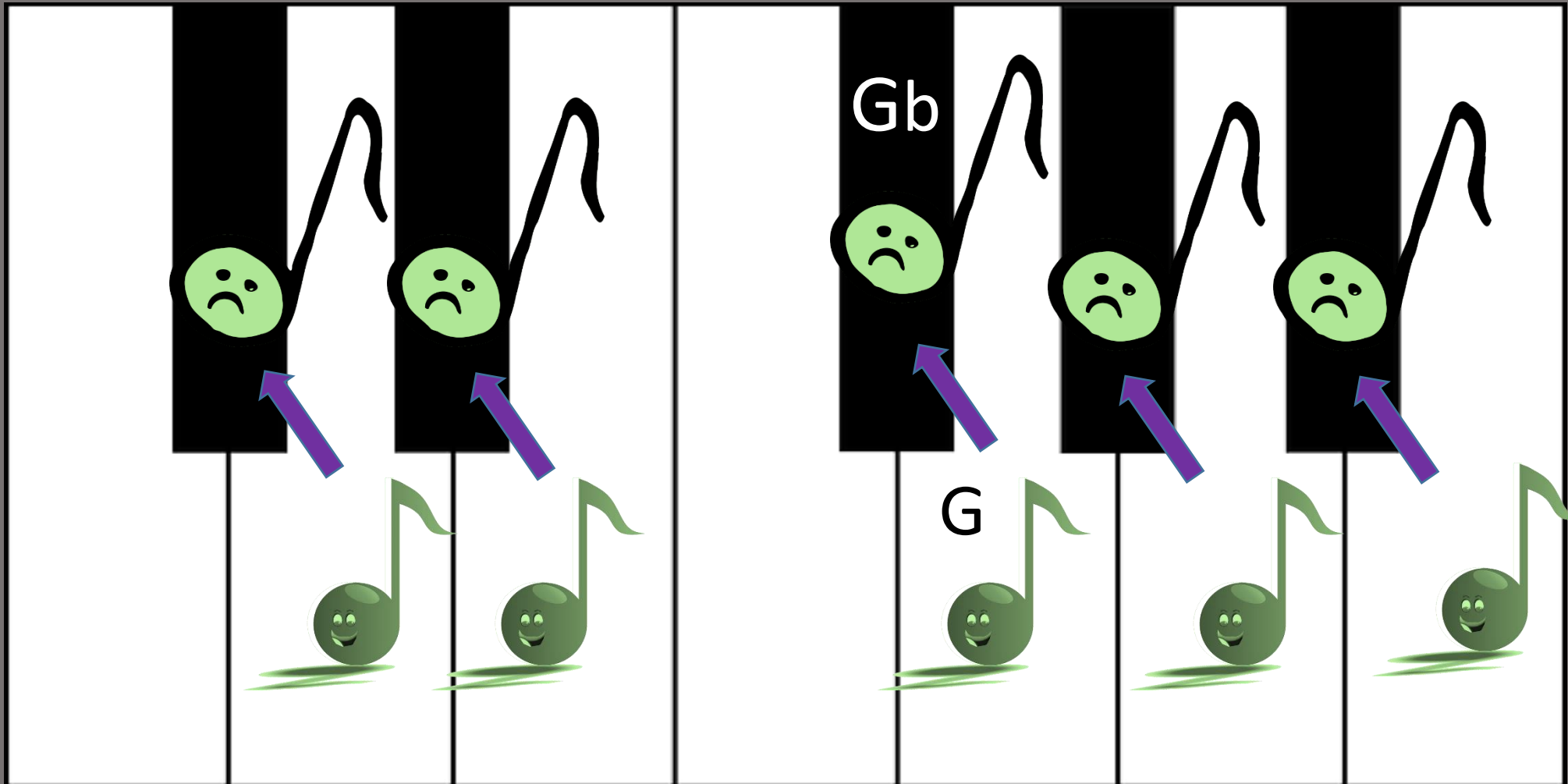


# WHAT DOES A SHARP DO? IT RAISES A NOTE BY A HALF STEP.

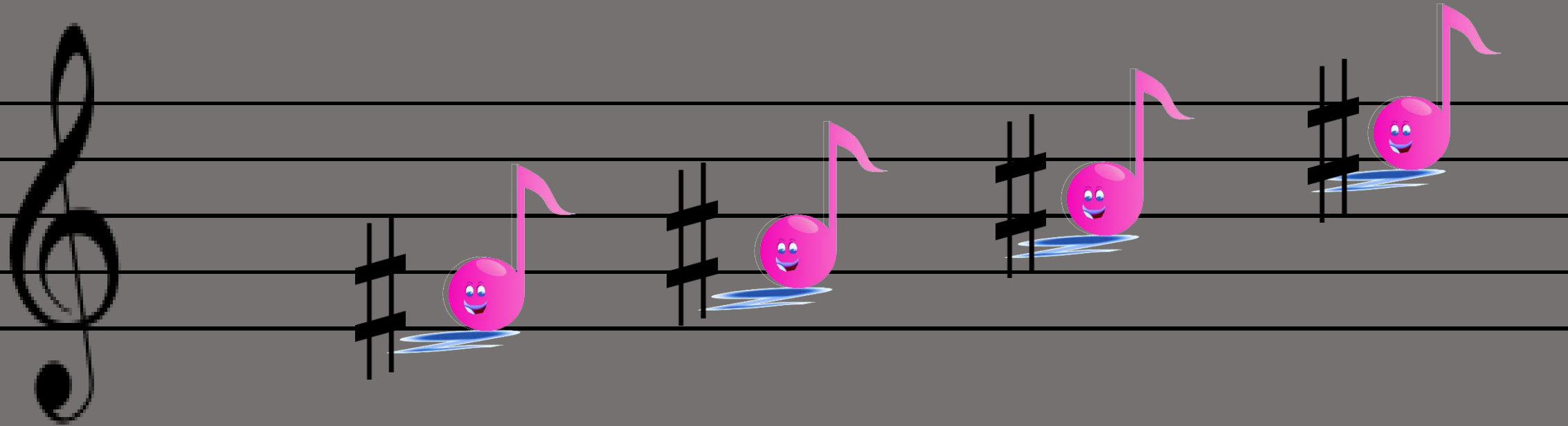




# WHAT DOES A FLAT DO? IT LOWERS A NOTE BY A HALF STEP

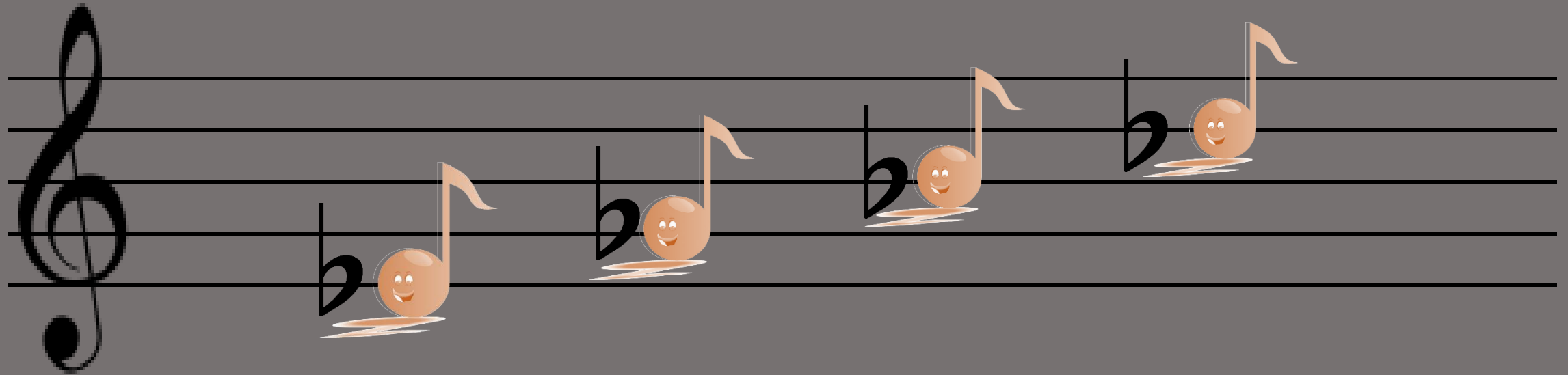


# LET'S NAME THE NOTES!



Please note how the middle section of a sharp sits on a line or space before the note. It belongs to a note  
And can not be written anyplace on a music staff.

## LET'S NAME THE NOTES!



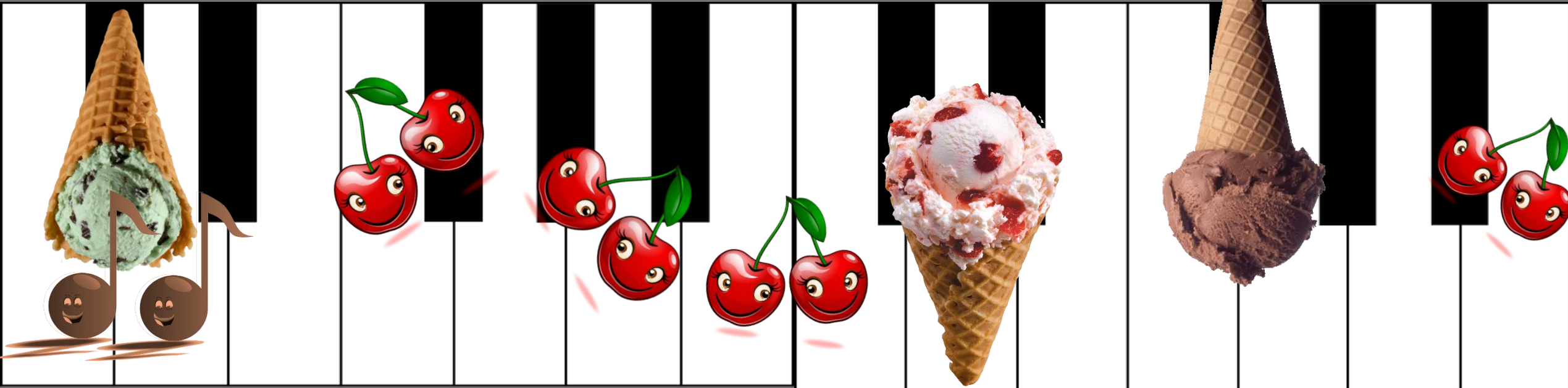
Please note how the middle section of a flat sits on a line or space before the note. It belongs to a note

And can not be written anyplace on a music staff.



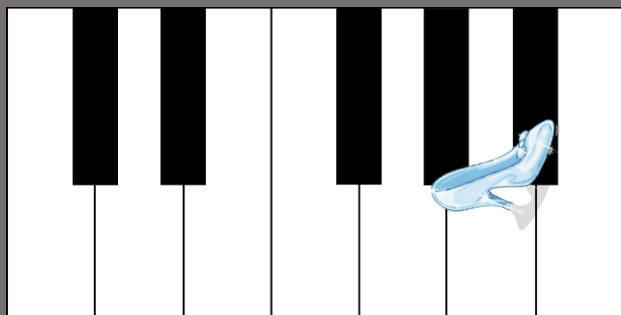
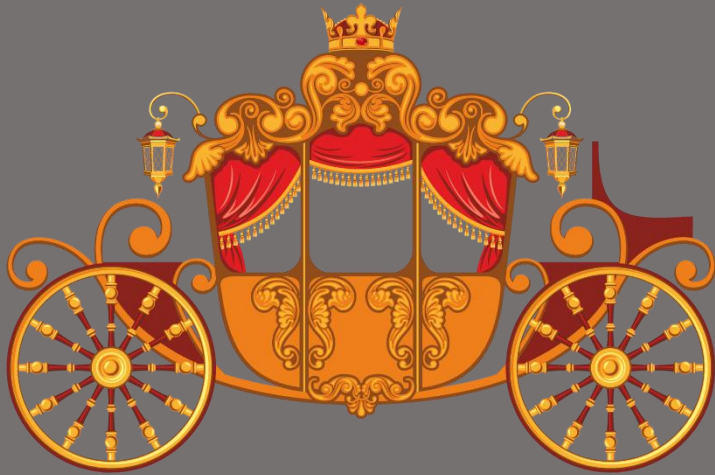
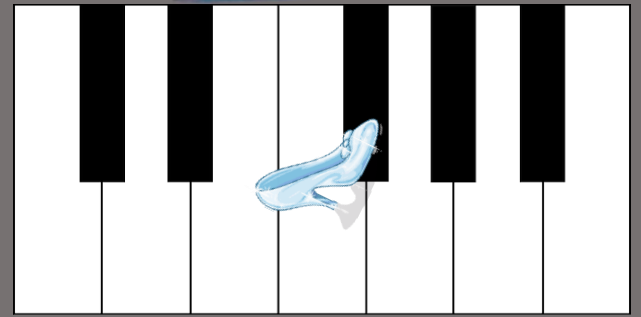
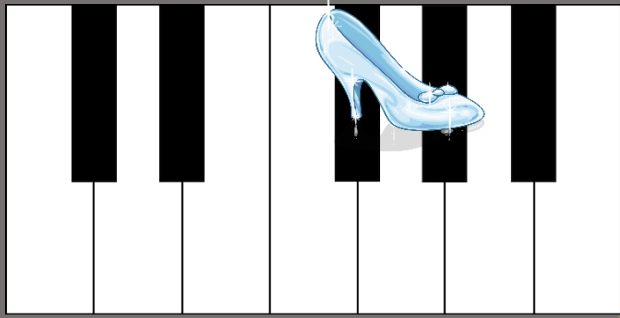
# DESERT TIME!

## WHOLE STEP OR HALF STEP?

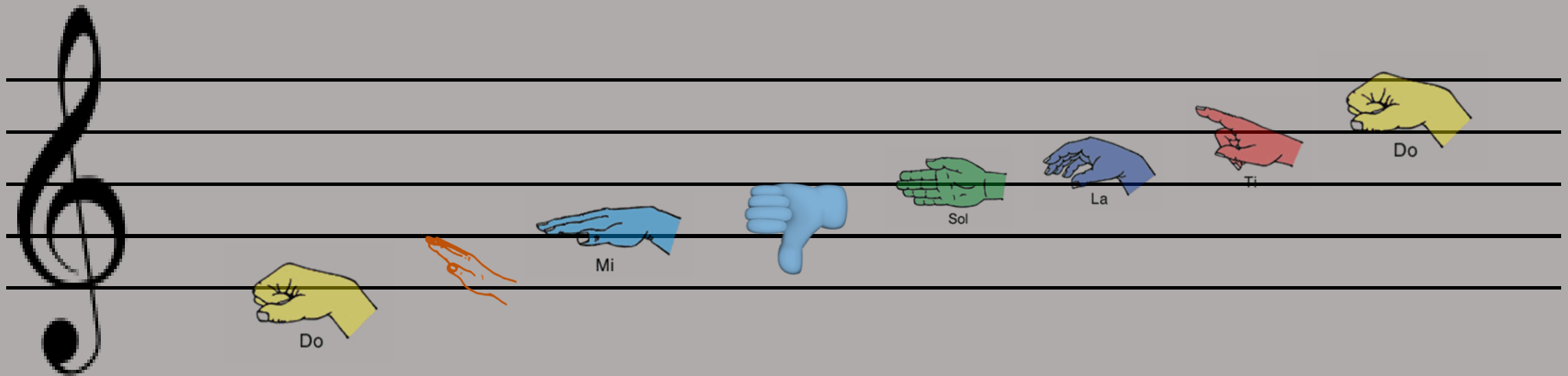


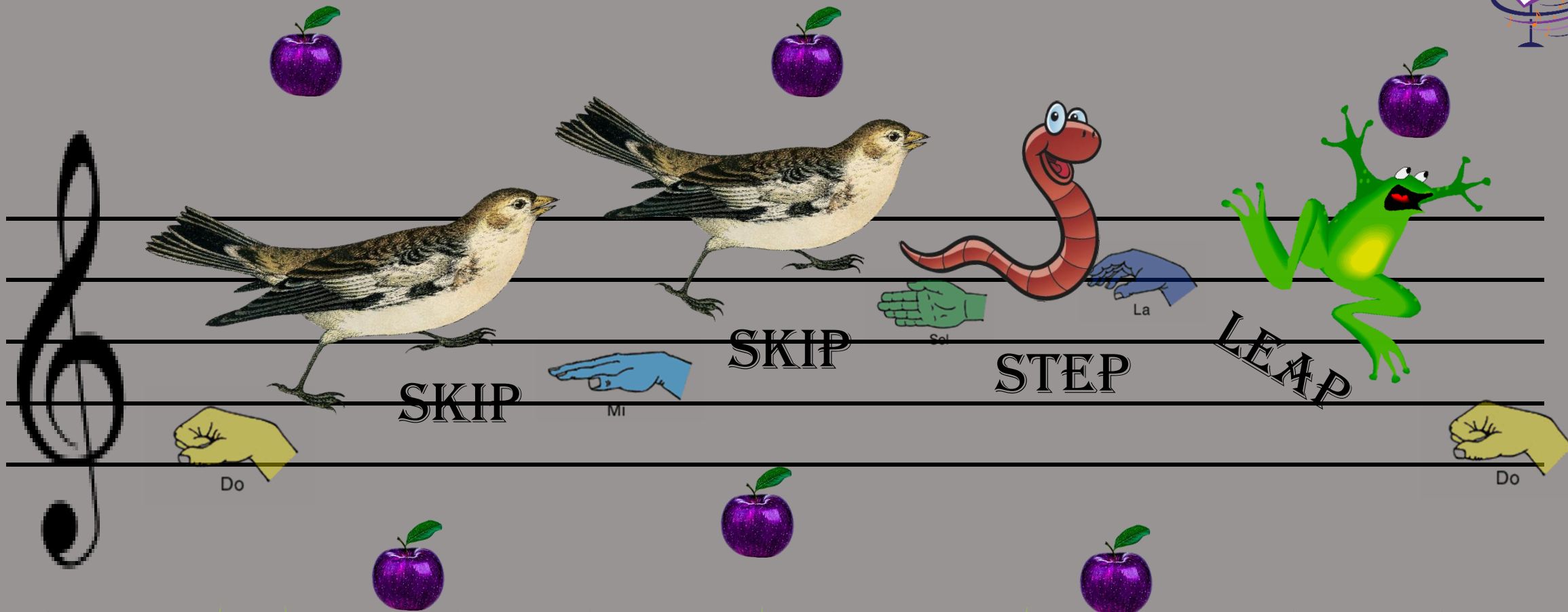
We can measure distance between notes in whole and half steps, as  
We measure distance in inches.

WRITE THE SIZE OF THE SHOE IN WHOLE OR HALF STEPS!



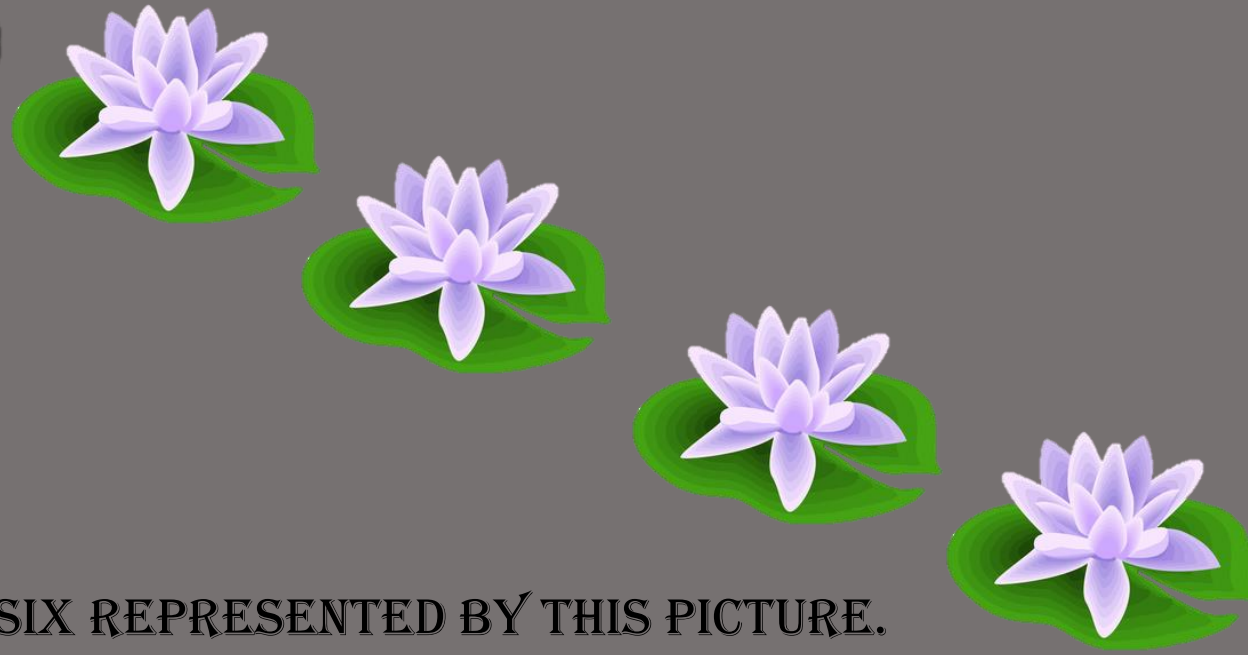
We sing solfeggio with hand signs  
to remember by ear how the sounds relate to each other





We can see how notes travel in a melody. Do they go step by step, or skip one note and jump onto the next, or they make a big jump called a leap.

# INTERVAL IS A DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO NOTES



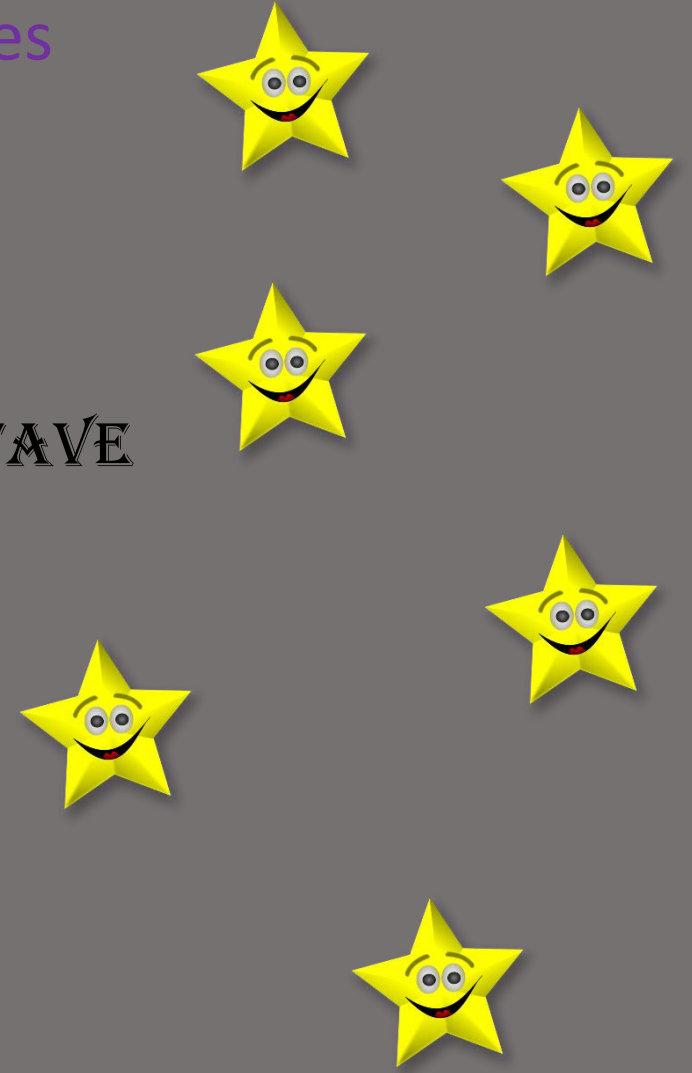
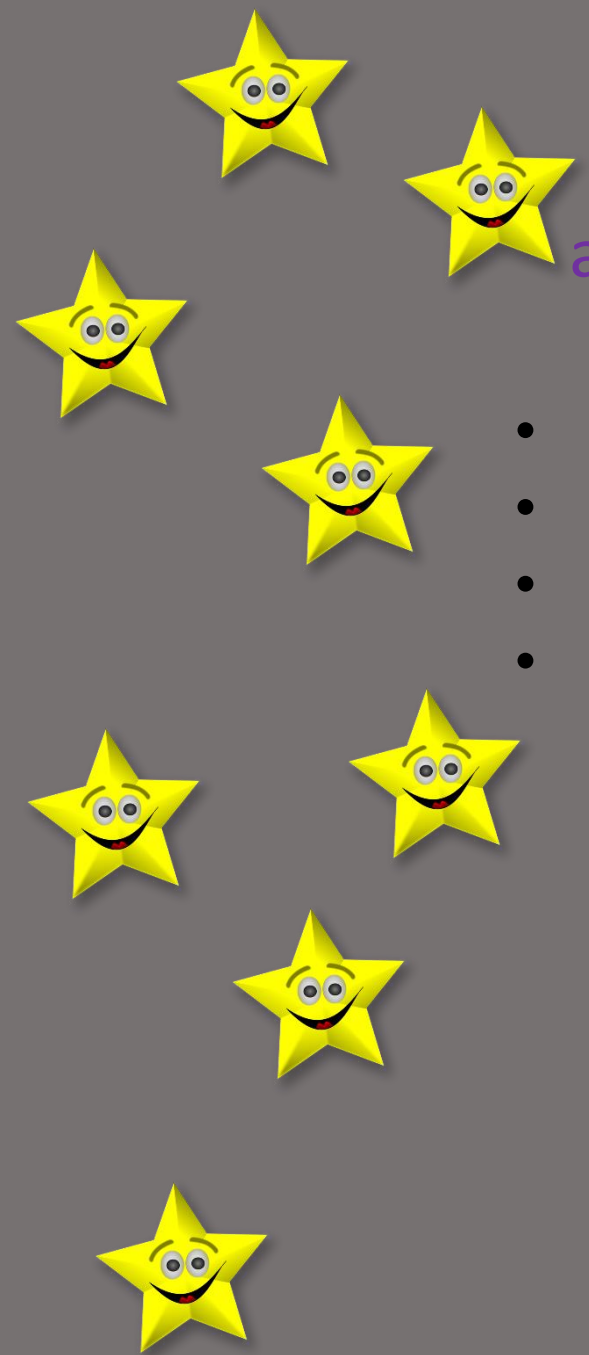
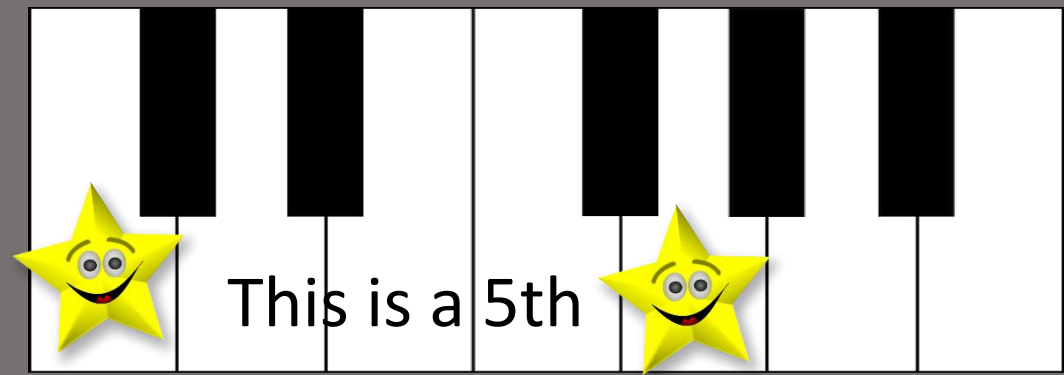
WE HAVE AN INTERVAL OF SIX REPRESENTED BY THIS PICTURE.  
WE COUNT FROGS AND LILY PODS ALL TOGETHER!  
FROGS ARE SITTING ON A LILY PODS, SO  
WE CANT IGNORE THOSE!





An interval in music is defined as a distance in pitch between any two notes

- SKIP IS AN INTERVAL OF A THIRD
- STEP IS AN INTERVAL OF A SECOND
- TWO THE SAME NOTES ARE UNISON
- TWO THE SAME NOTES APART IS AN OCTAVE



# INTERVALS

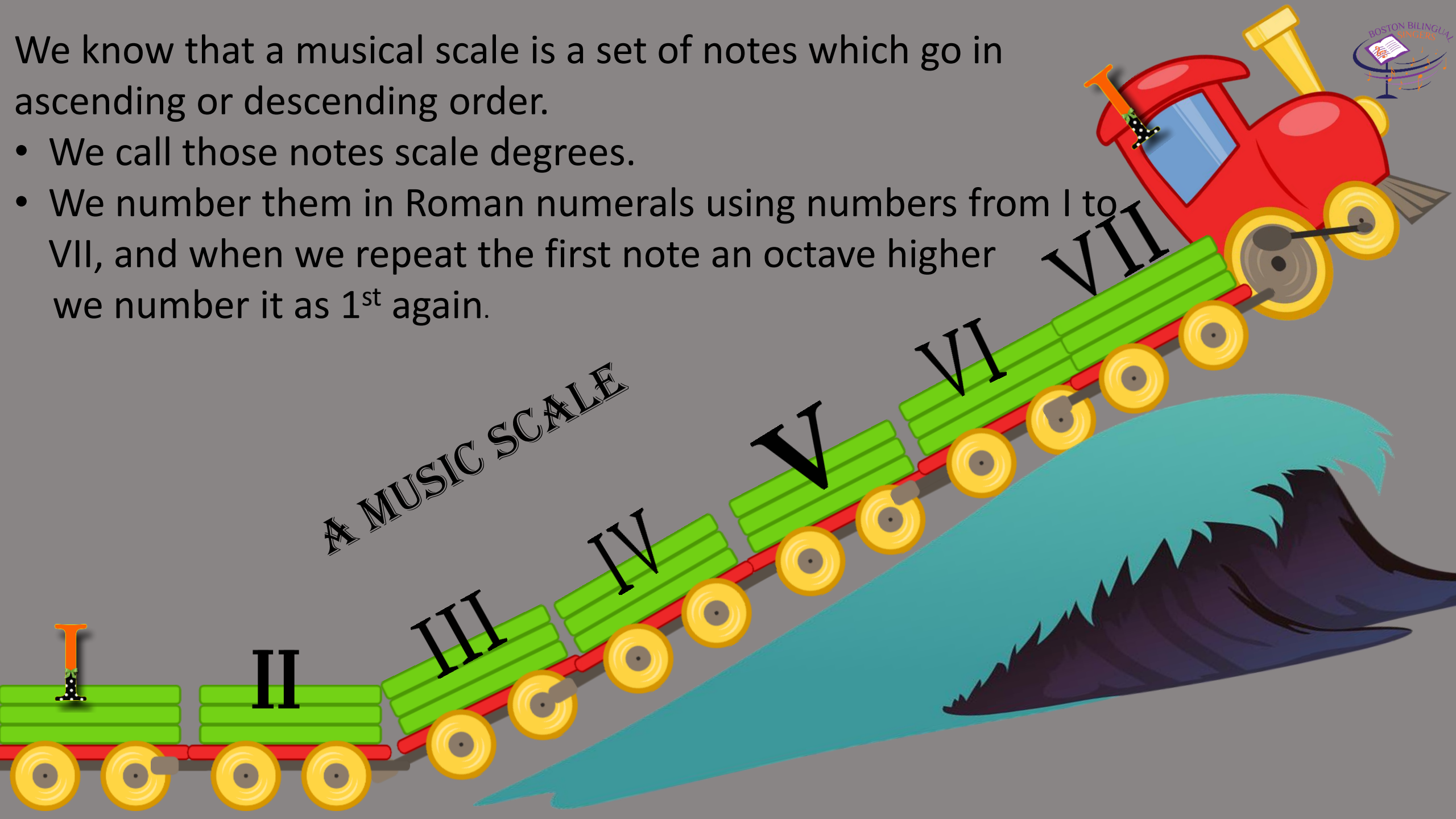


A musical staff with a treble clef on the left. Eight pairs of purple apples are placed on the staff to represent intervals. The intervals are labeled below the staff as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th. The 2nd interval is between the second and third lines. The 3rd interval is between the first and third lines. The 4th interval is between the second and fifth lines. The 5th interval is between the third and sixth lines. The 6th interval is between the fourth and sixth lines. The 7th interval is between the fifth and sixth lines. The 8th interval is between the first and sixth lines.

A piano keyboard diagram showing two intervals. The first interval, labeled "2nd", is between two adjacent white keys. The second interval, labeled "5th", is between two white keys that are five keys apart (e.g., C and G).

We know that a musical scale is a set of notes which go in ascending or descending order.

- We call those notes scale degrees.
- We number them in Roman numerals using numbers from I to VII, and when we repeat the first note an octave higher we number it as 1<sup>st</sup> again.



# SCALE DEGREES

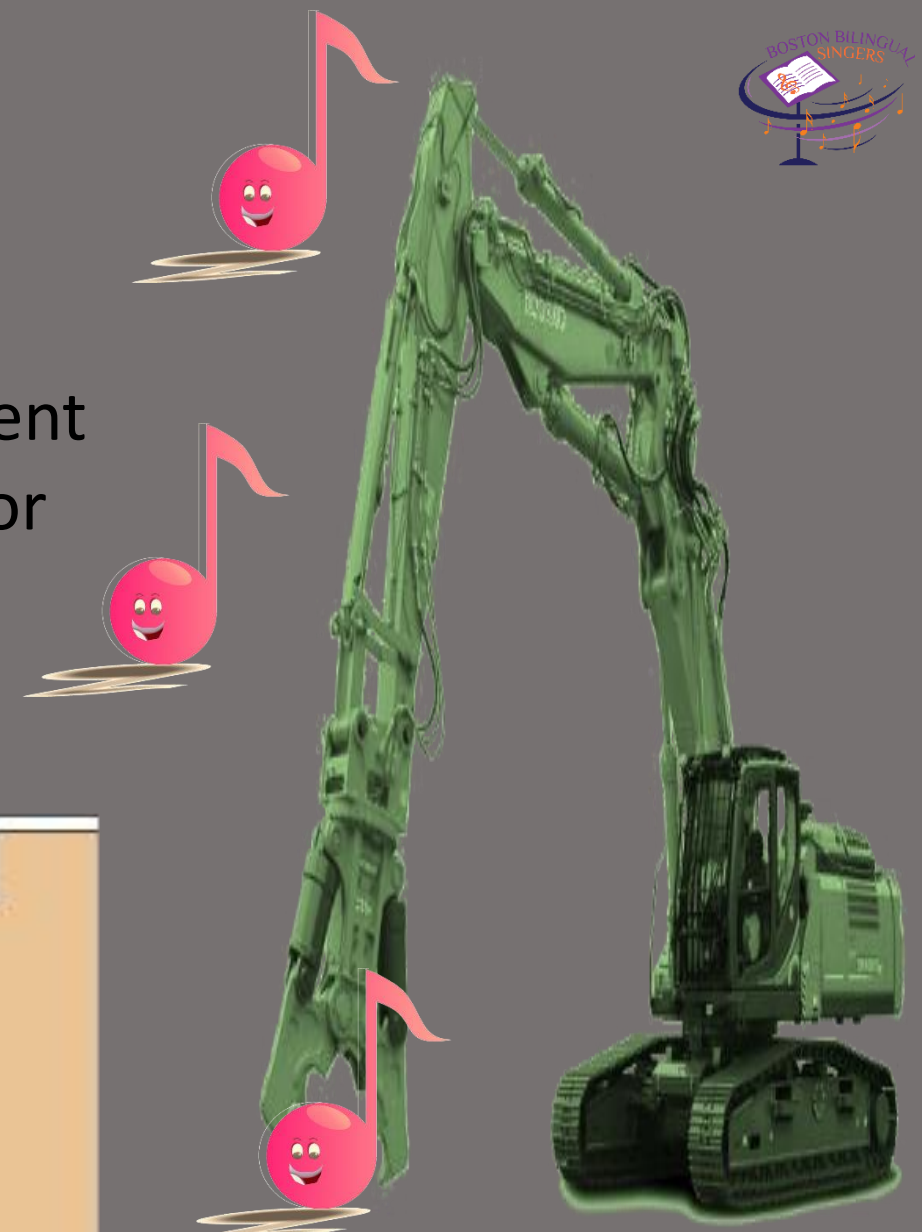
Some important scale degrees have special names!  
Not just numbers.



I (TONIC) II III IV (SUBDOMINANT) V (DOMINANT) VI VII (LEADING TONE)



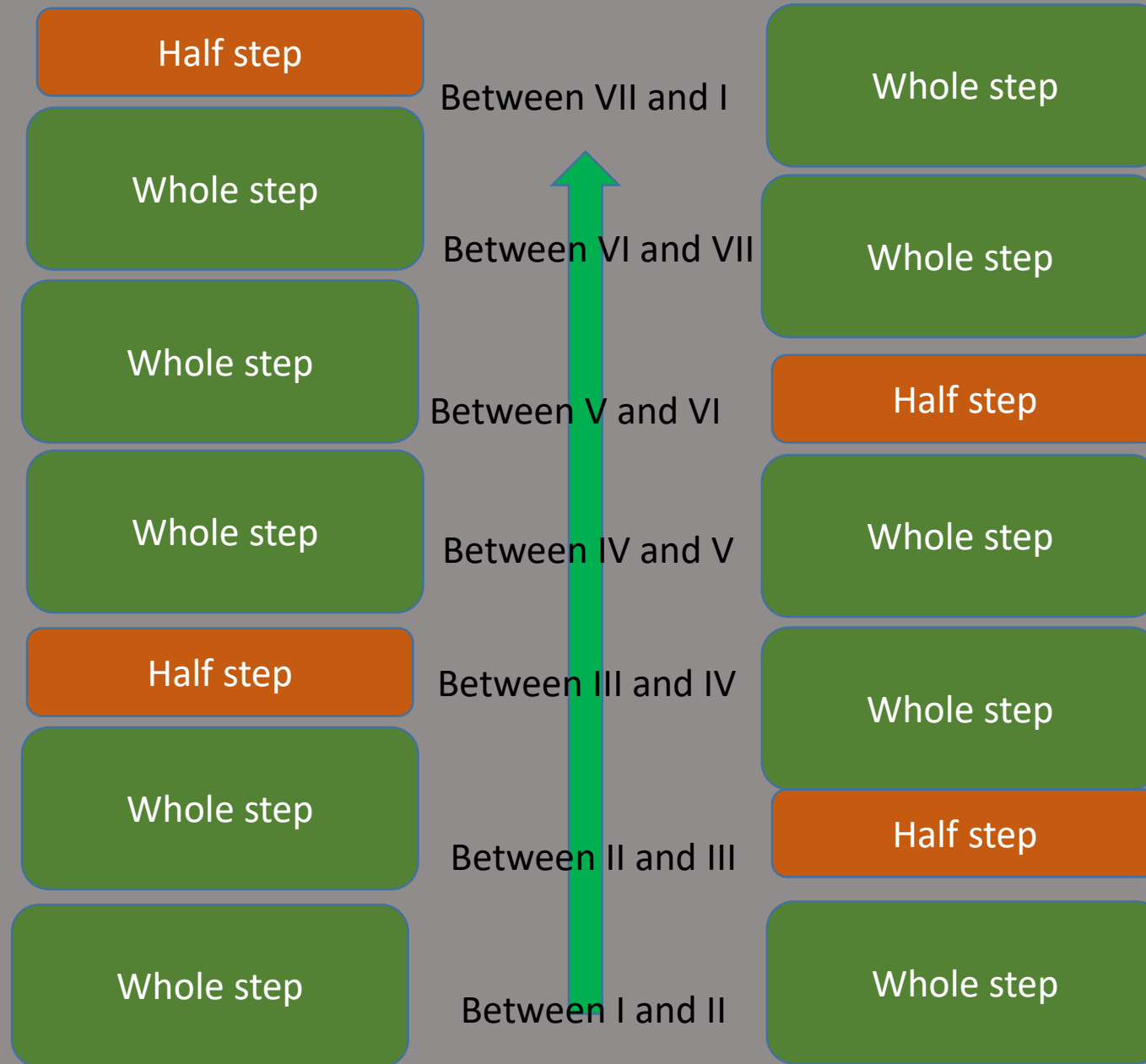
When we know how many scale degrees (notes) in a scale, and most importantly what is the distance between each pair of notes, we can build a scale. We would have a different order of whole steps and half steps for Major and Minor scales though.



# COMPARE THE BUILDING BLOCKS



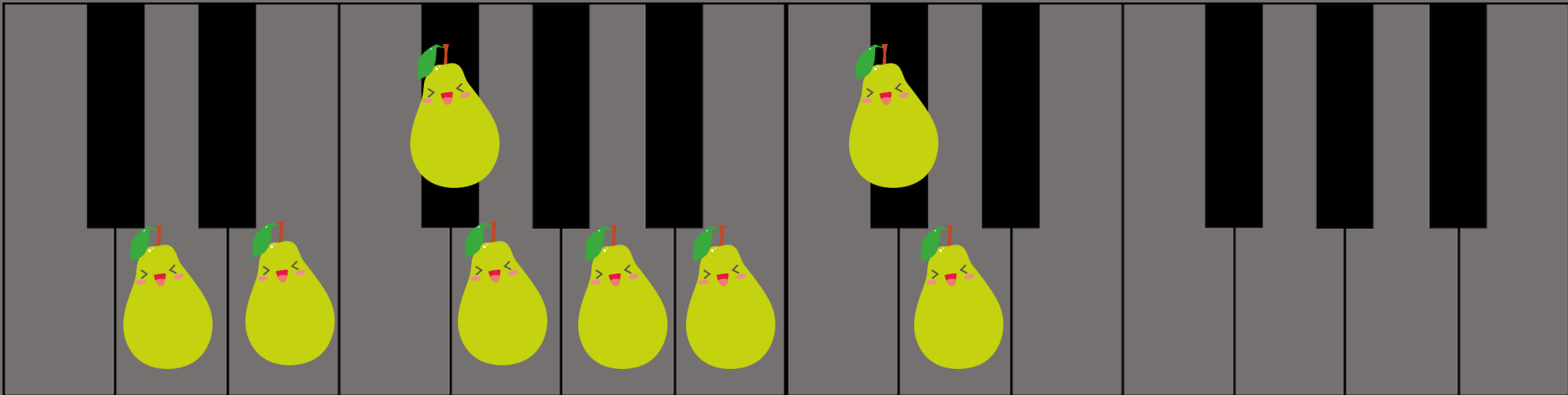
**Major**



**Minor**

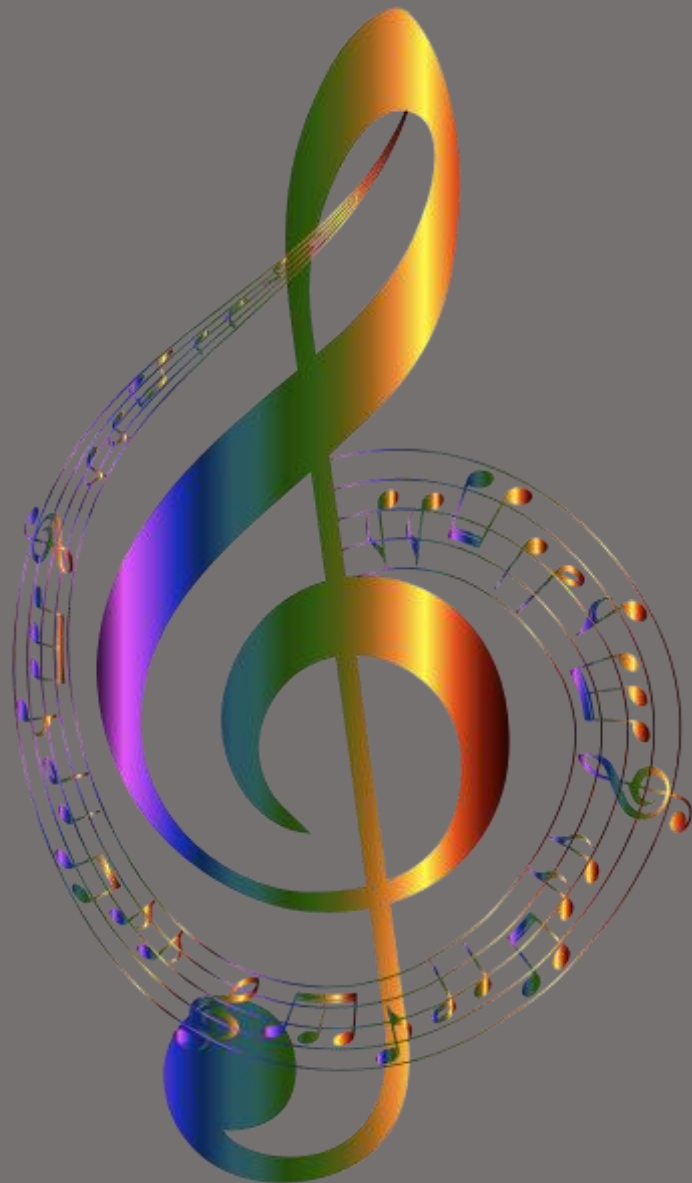
# LET'S BUILD A SCALE

## CAN YOU NAME A SCALE?



# WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT MUSIC GRAMMAR!?

## PART II



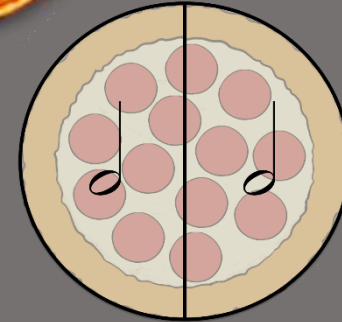




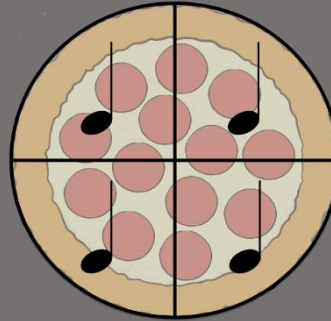
What do we know?



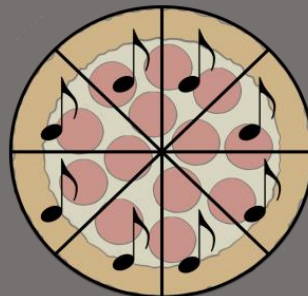
Whole pizza can be split in two halves



One half can be split in two quarters. So how many quarters we get in a pizza?



One quarter can be split again. If we split ALL 4 quarters of pizza we will get 8 pieces (that's how we usually cut pizza at the party!)



# Note Values

Whole note

Semibreve  
4 beats

Half note

Minim  
2 beats

Quarter note

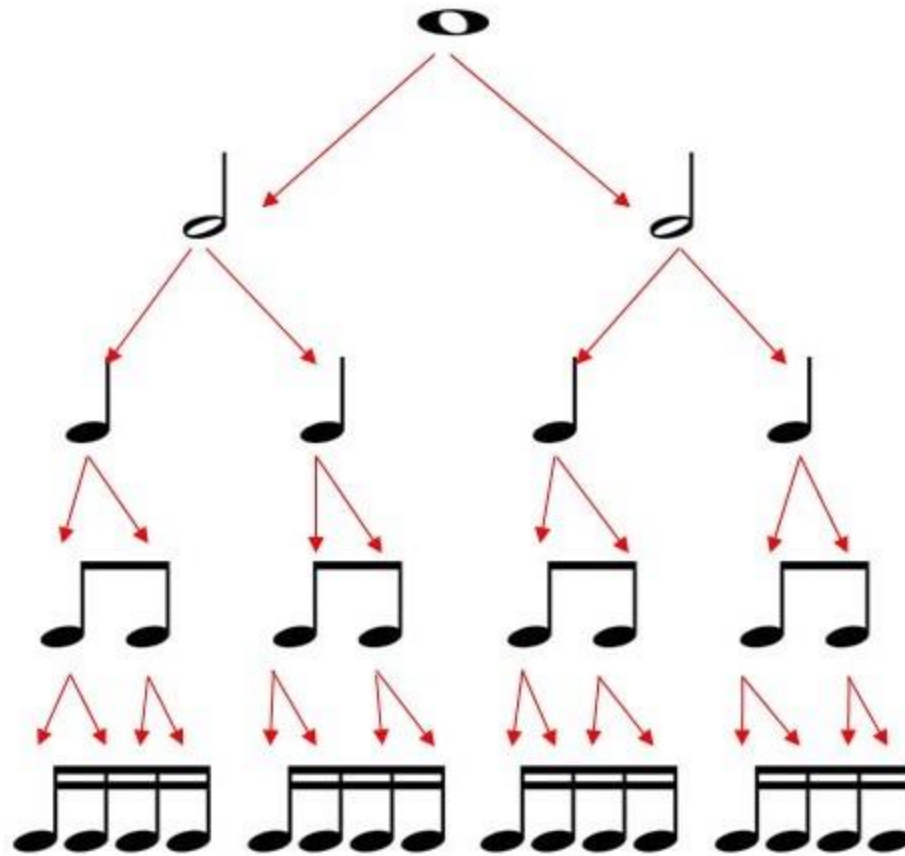
Crotchet  
1 beat

Eighth note

Quaver  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  beat

Sixteenth notes

Semiquaver  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  beat

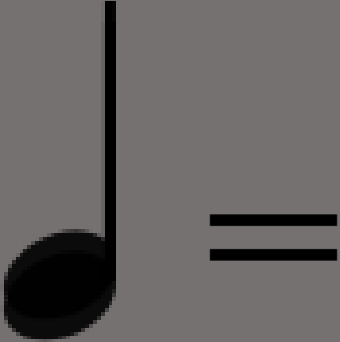
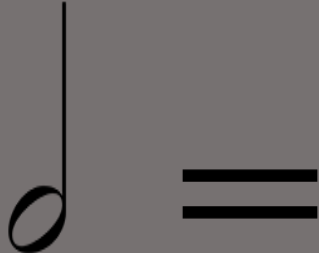


American terminology

English terminology



# Let's count how many beats in each note value



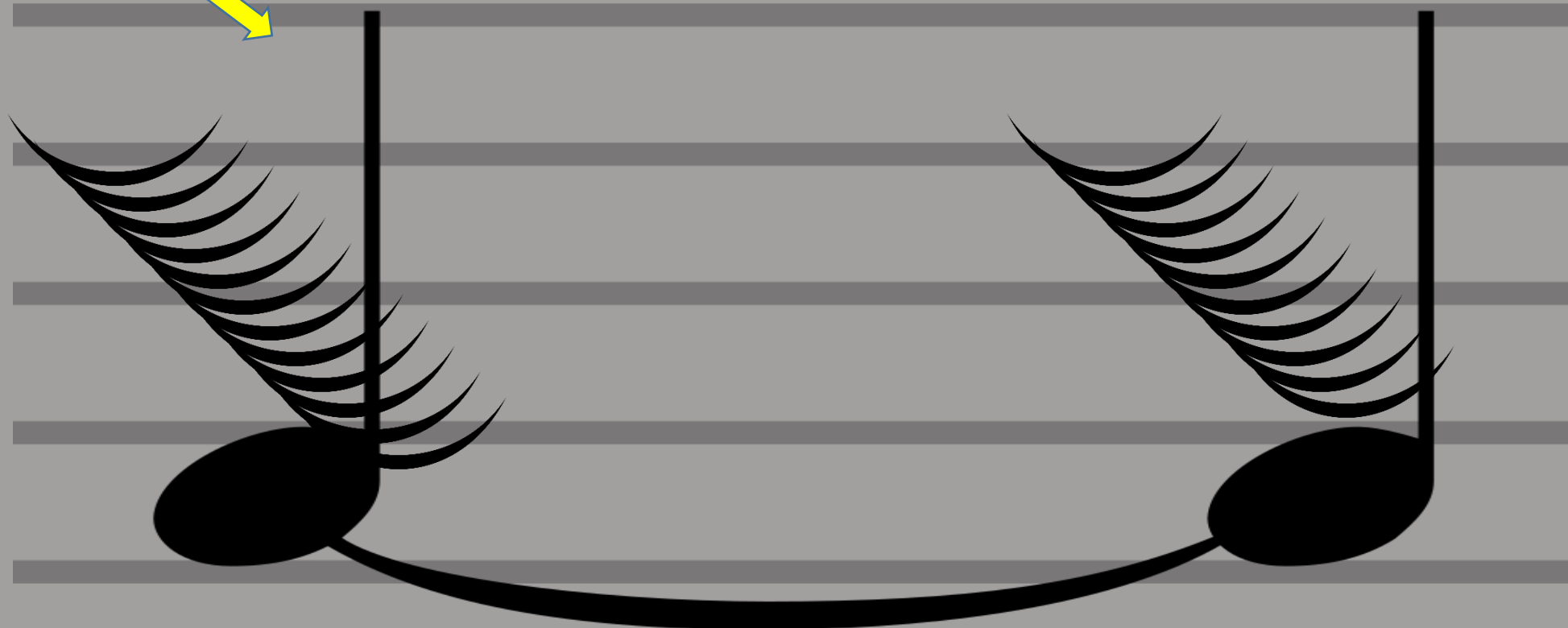
## A TIE AND A SLUR



A tie connects two notes that are the same pitch and we hold the second one, its silent, but we count it.



A slur indicates a phrase and asks us to play or sing *legato* which means connected and smooth.



# COUNT THE BEATS!



DOTTED RHYTHM

The image displays a musical rhythm pattern on a grey background. The pattern consists of three black notes: a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, and an eighth note followed by a dotted quarter note. The notes are arranged in a sequence from left to right. The notes are surrounded by red, stylized, three-dimensional numbers '3', which are placed at various intervals around the notes. The text 'DOTTED RHYTHM' is centered above the notes in a red, serif font.

The dot after the note makes this note last longer by adding on half of this note value.

*For example half of quarter note is an eighth note (see the note value*



dotted half note

$$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♩} \quad \text{♩} \quad \text{♩}$$

dotted quarter note

$$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♩} \quad \text{♩} \quad \text{♩}$$

dotted eighth note

$$\text{♩.} = \text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♩} \quad \text{♩} \quad \text{♩}$$





This is just another way to write down or decode the dotted rhythm.  
These lines with rhythm will look different but sound the same!



**TIME SIGNATURE** MAKES RULES ABOUT HOW MANY BEATS (OR COUNTS) EACH MEASURE CAN HAVE.

**TOP NUMBER** POINTS TO HOW MANY BEATS/COUNTS ARE IN THE MEASURE

**BOTTOM NUMBER** SAYS WHICH NOTE VALUE GETS THE BEAT  
IF THERE IS A NUMBER 4 AT THE BOTTOM - IT MEANS A QUARTER NOTE GETS THE BEAT,  
WHICH MEANS THERE ARE FOUR BEATS/COUNTS/CLAPS/ COUNTS IN EACH MEASURE. NO LESS NO MORE!

**FOUR BEATS DOES NOT MEAN THERE ARE FOUR NOTES!!! IT CAN BE LESS OR MORE.** WATCH FOR HOW MANY BEATS EACH NOTE VALUE GETS AND HOW THEY ADD UP

HALF NOTE ALREADY HAS TWO BEATS THAT IS WHY WE HAVE ONLY ONE NOTE IN THIS MEASURE



IF WE ADD SIXTEENTHS WE WILL GET MORE NOTES BUT THE SAME TWO BEATS IN A MEASURE

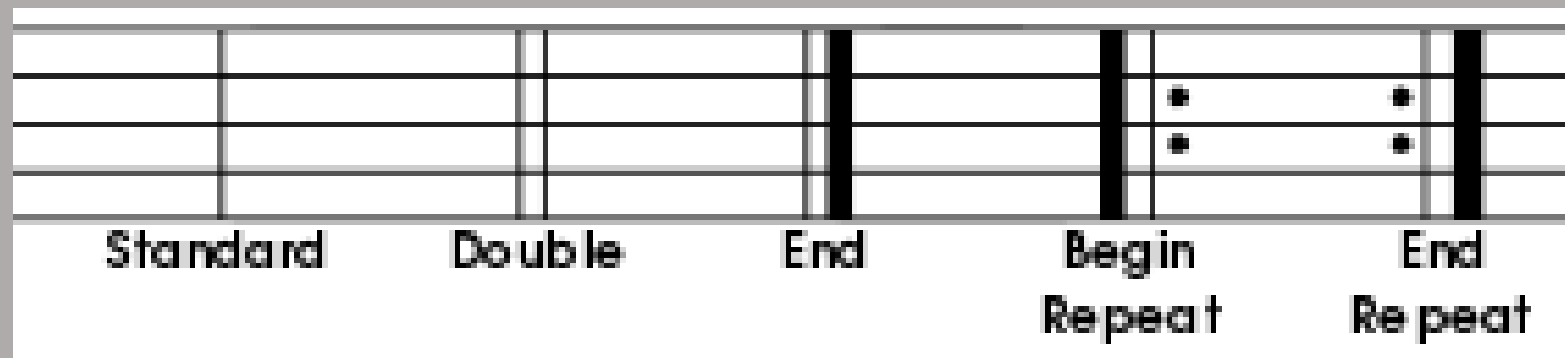
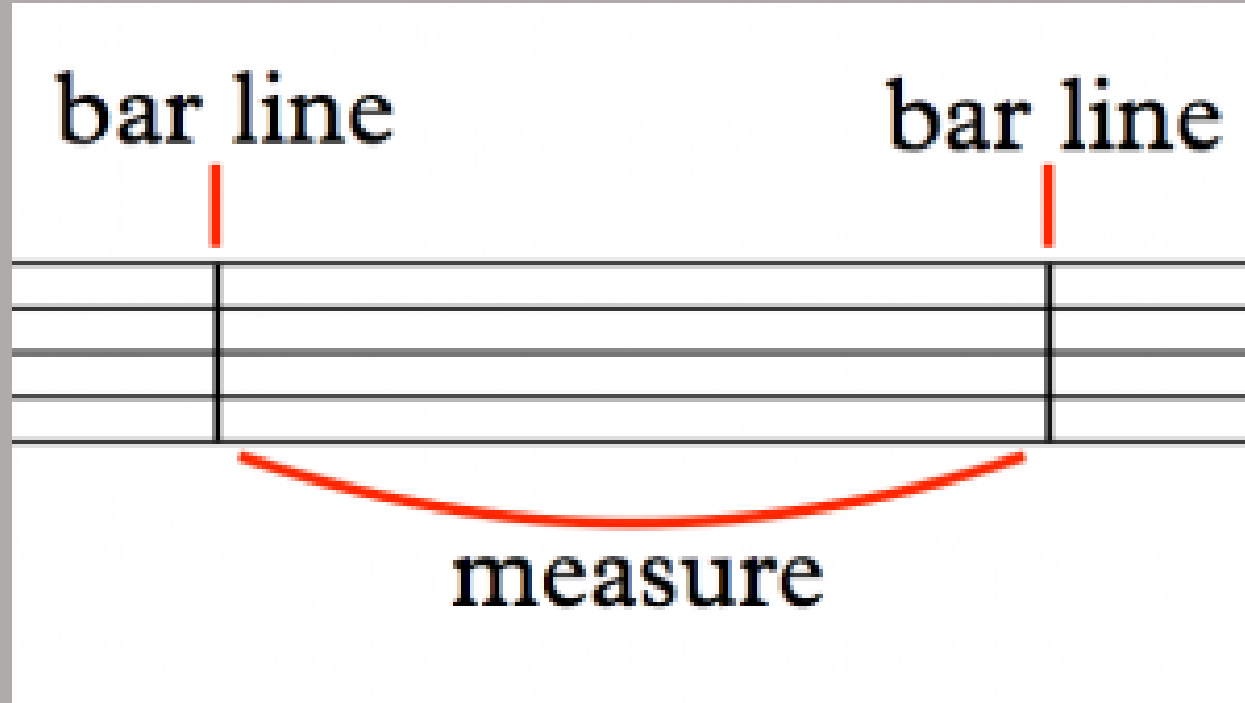


EACH GROUP OF SIXTEENTH RUNS WHILE ONE CLAP/BEAT LASTS. SO ONE GROUP OF 4 NOTES GETS ONE COUNT ITS LIKE YOU SPLIT ONE ICE CREAM BETWEEN FOUR FRIENDS. ONE ICE CREAM CAN BE EATEN BY ONE PERSON OR BY FOUR BUT IT IS STILL THE SAME ICE CREAM.

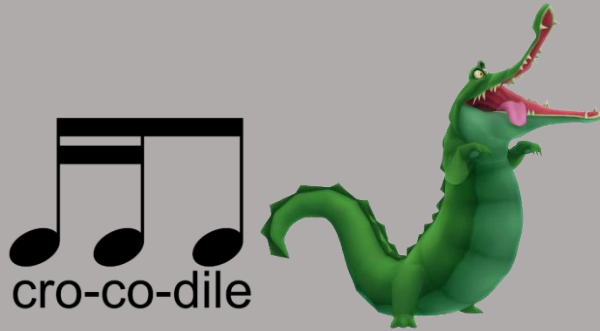
**4/4** THERE WILL BE 4 BEATS IN EACH MEASURE  
QUARTER NOTE GETS THE BEAT

**3/4** THERE WILL BE THREE BEATS IN EACH MEASURE  
QUARTER NOTE GETS THE BEAT

Written music is divided into the measures, so it looks more organized!



Which rhythms are counted as one beat in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 time signatures?



Pineap-ple



2  
4



IS THAT CORRECT? YOU CAN PRACTICE IN BEATS COUNTING.

3  
4



3  
4






sea tur-tle








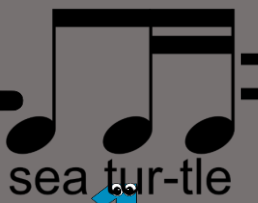

cro-co-dile





# Музыкальная Математика










 +  = 

 +  +  = 

 +  = 

 +  +  = 

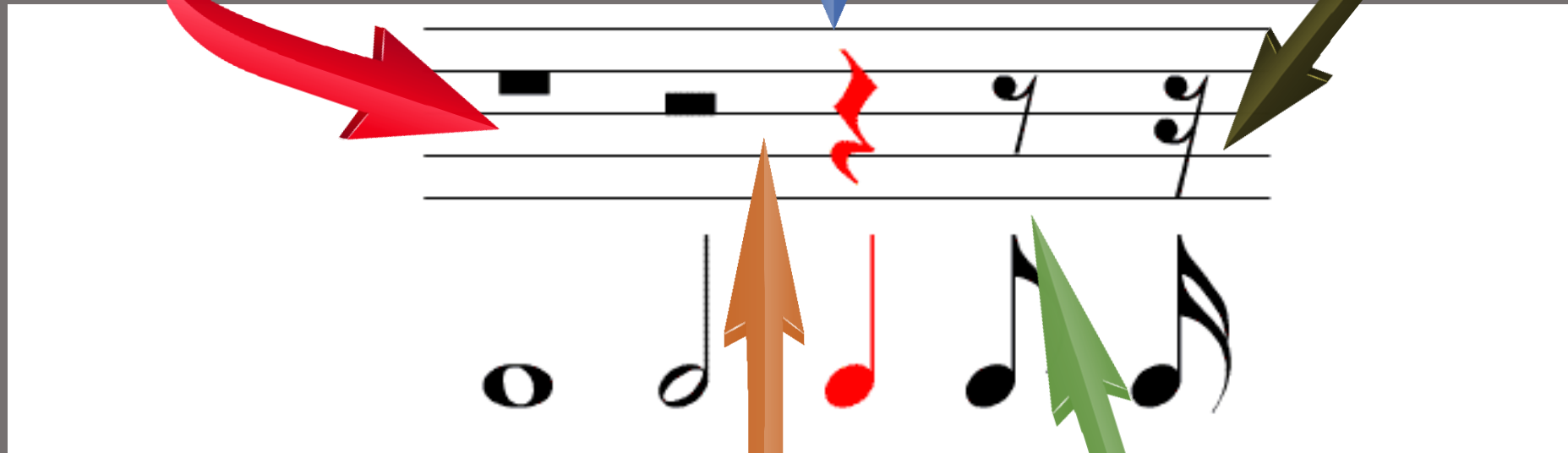
 +  = 

 +  +  = 

QUARTER NOTE REST

WHOLE NOTE REST

SIXTEENTH NOTE REST



HALF NOTE REST

EIGHT NOTE REST



The note rests have the corresponding names with note values so we know how long they lasts .



# LISTENING LAB



There is vast array of classical music repertoire that is appropriate for developing listening skills of a young musician. The theatre of course makes the music is even more attractive for children. They can see characters and relate to them. They can hear the music and connect with the emotions that are displayed by characters thus learning how the music expresses the emotions.

We have listened to the numerous excerpts from the operas such as: Snow Maiden, Hansel and Gretel, Magic Flute, Little Longnose, Ruslan and Ludmilla. Additionally, we included solo and choral vocal performances into our listening lab.



2020-2021  
MUSIC THEORY ONLINE COURSE



BY EKATERINA ANOSHKIN