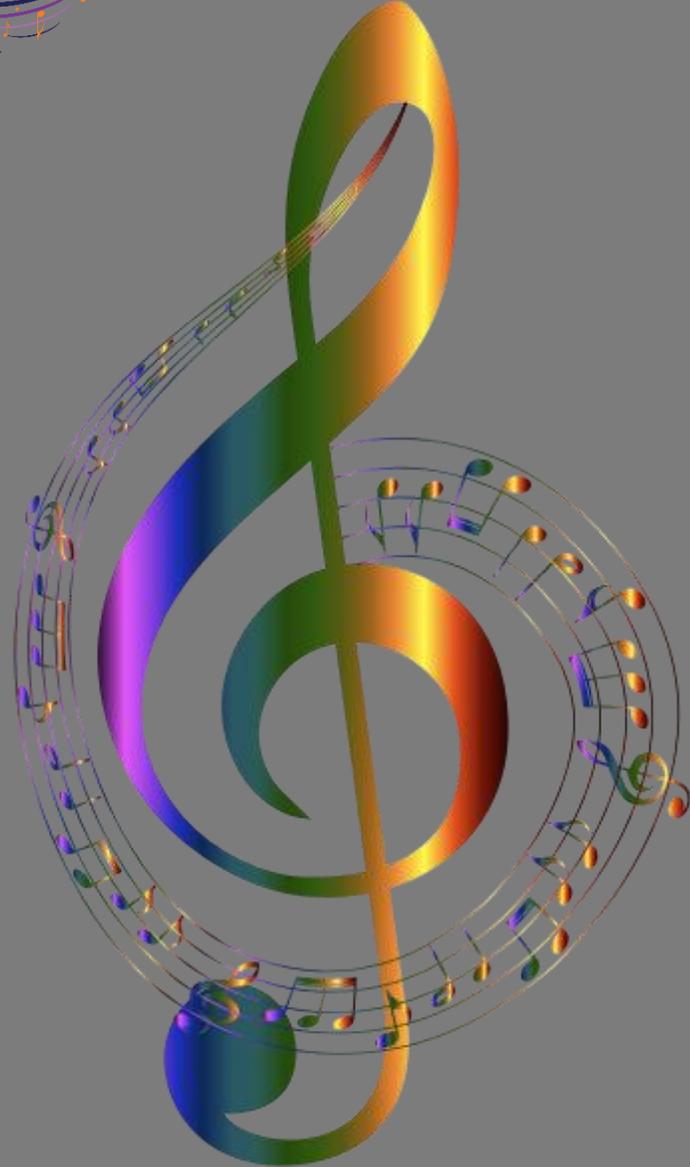


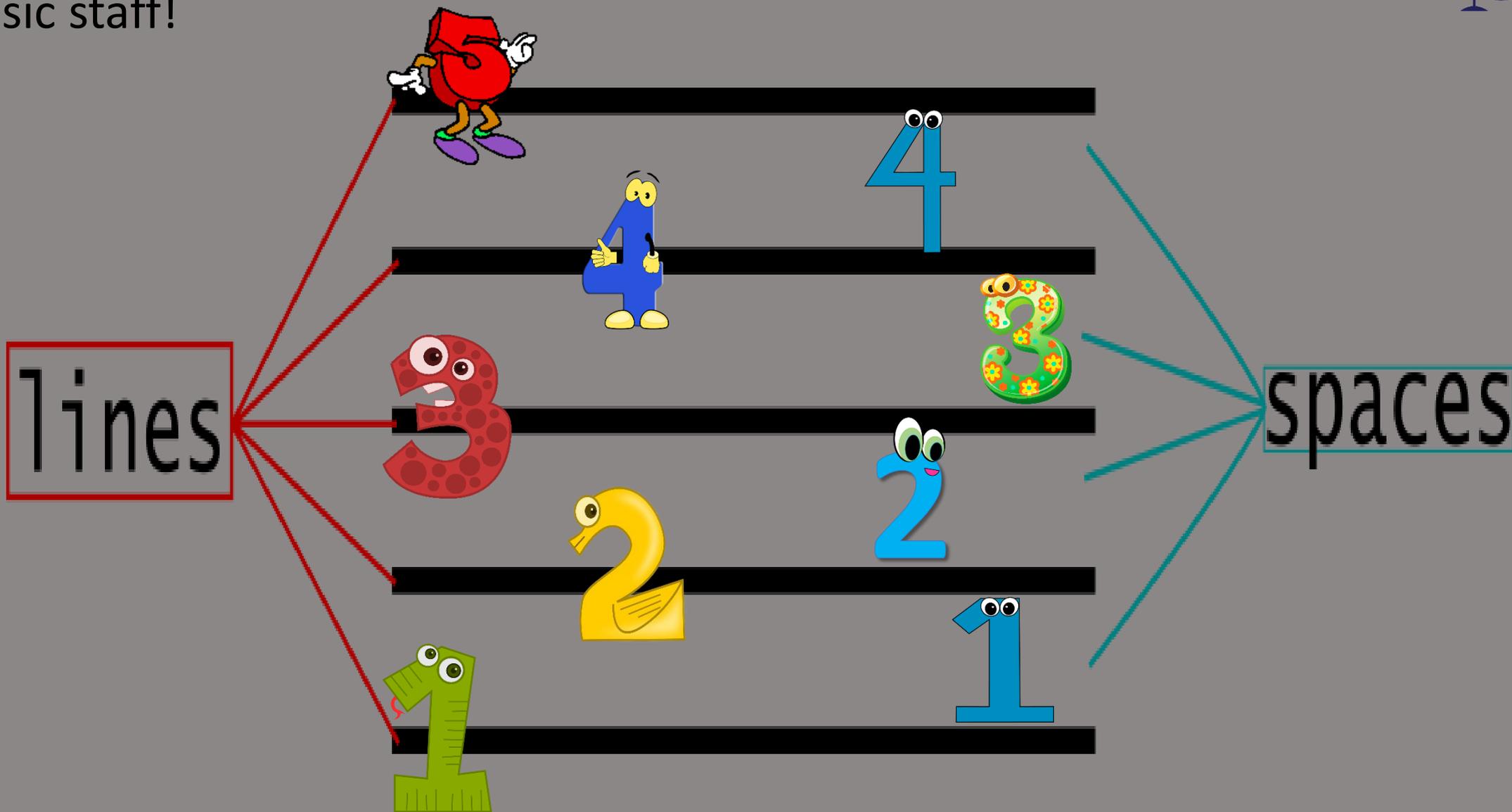


WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT MUSIC GRAMMAR!?

PART I



We write music on a music staff!



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



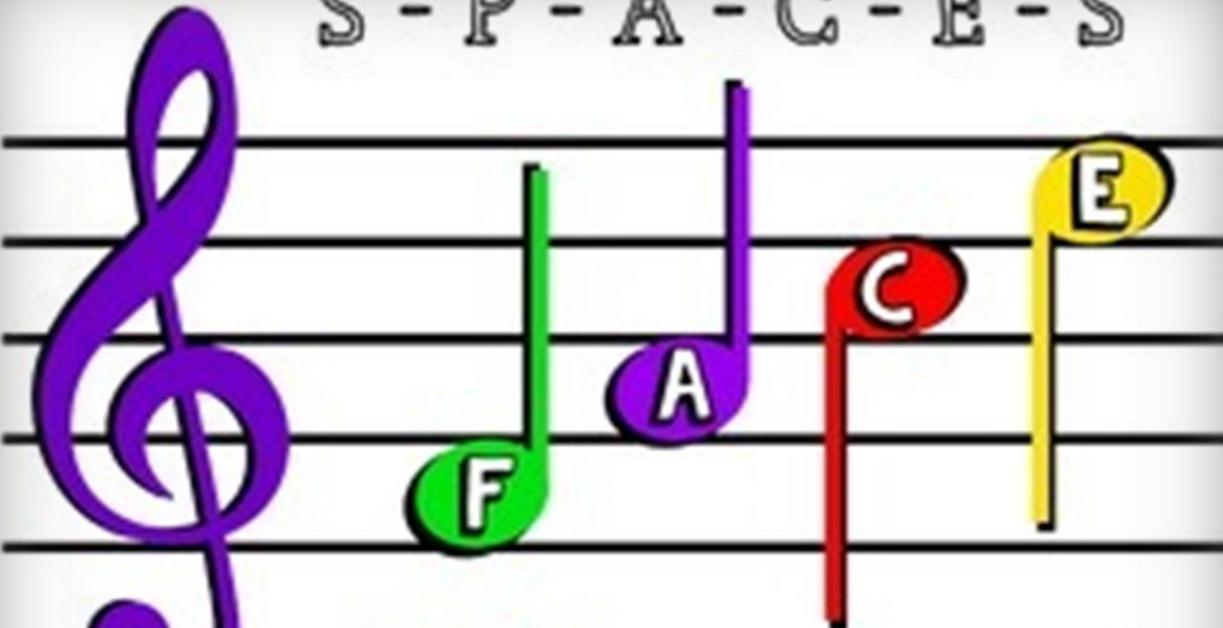
LINES AND SPACES



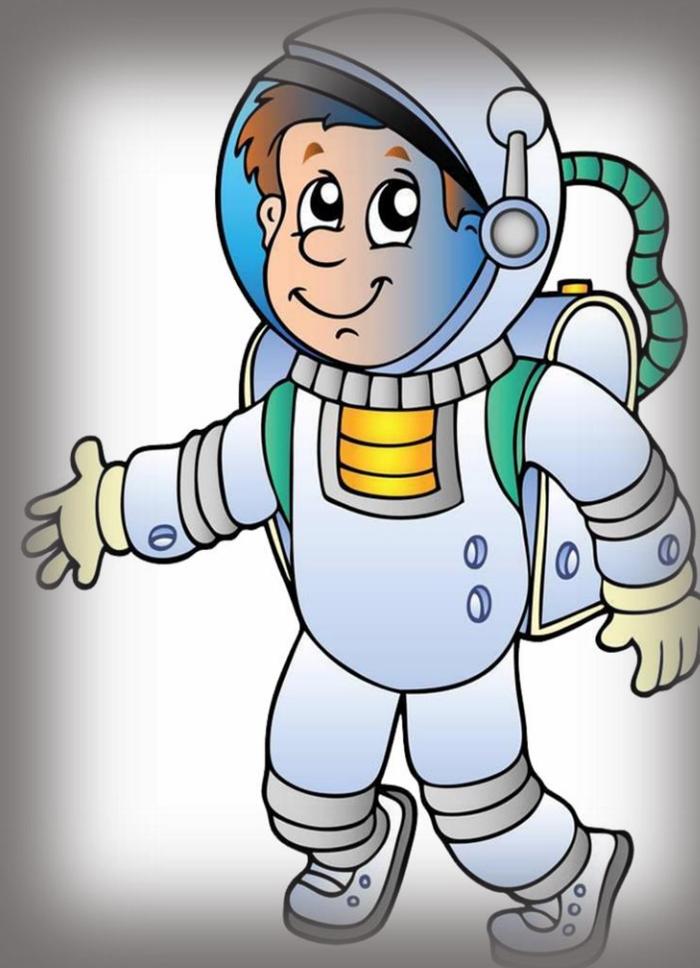
This is one of the ways you can remember the location of the notes on the staff.

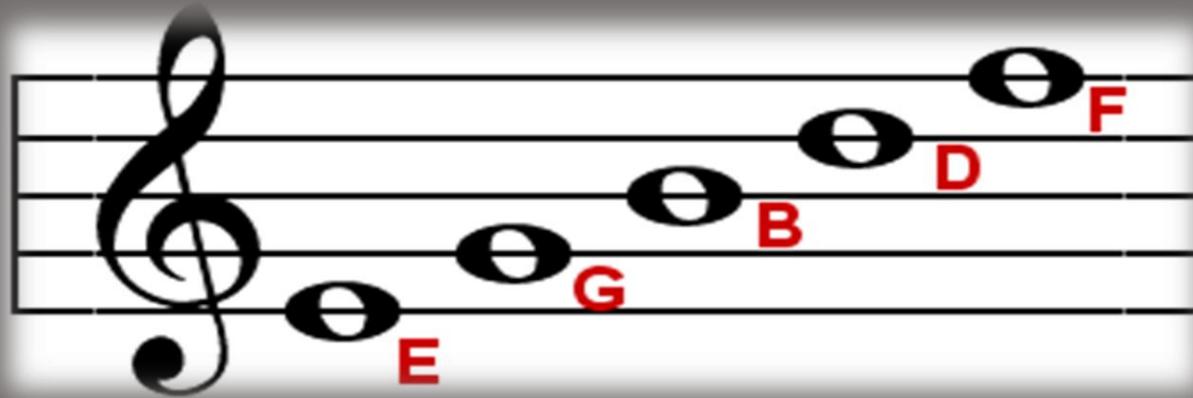


S - P - A - C - E - S



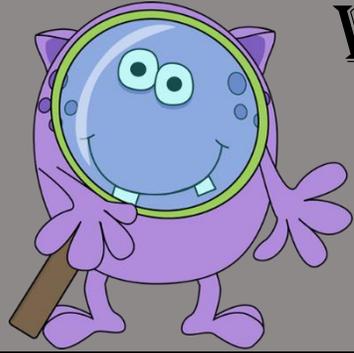
FACE IN THE SPACE

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. The notes are connected by a purple line. The letters 'FACE' are written in large, colorful letters below the notes. Above the staff, the letters 'S - P - A - C - E - S' are written in a simple, blocky font.



Every **G**ood **B**oy **D**oes **F**ine

WORD SEARCH



You can practice naming notes and decode the words hidden here



A musical staff with a treble clef on the left. The staff is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains several red, smiling musical notes with stems and flags. The notes are placed on different lines and spaces of the staff, creating a sequence of pitches. The first measure has three notes, the second has two, and the third has three. The notes are designed to be easily identifiable for a word search activity.

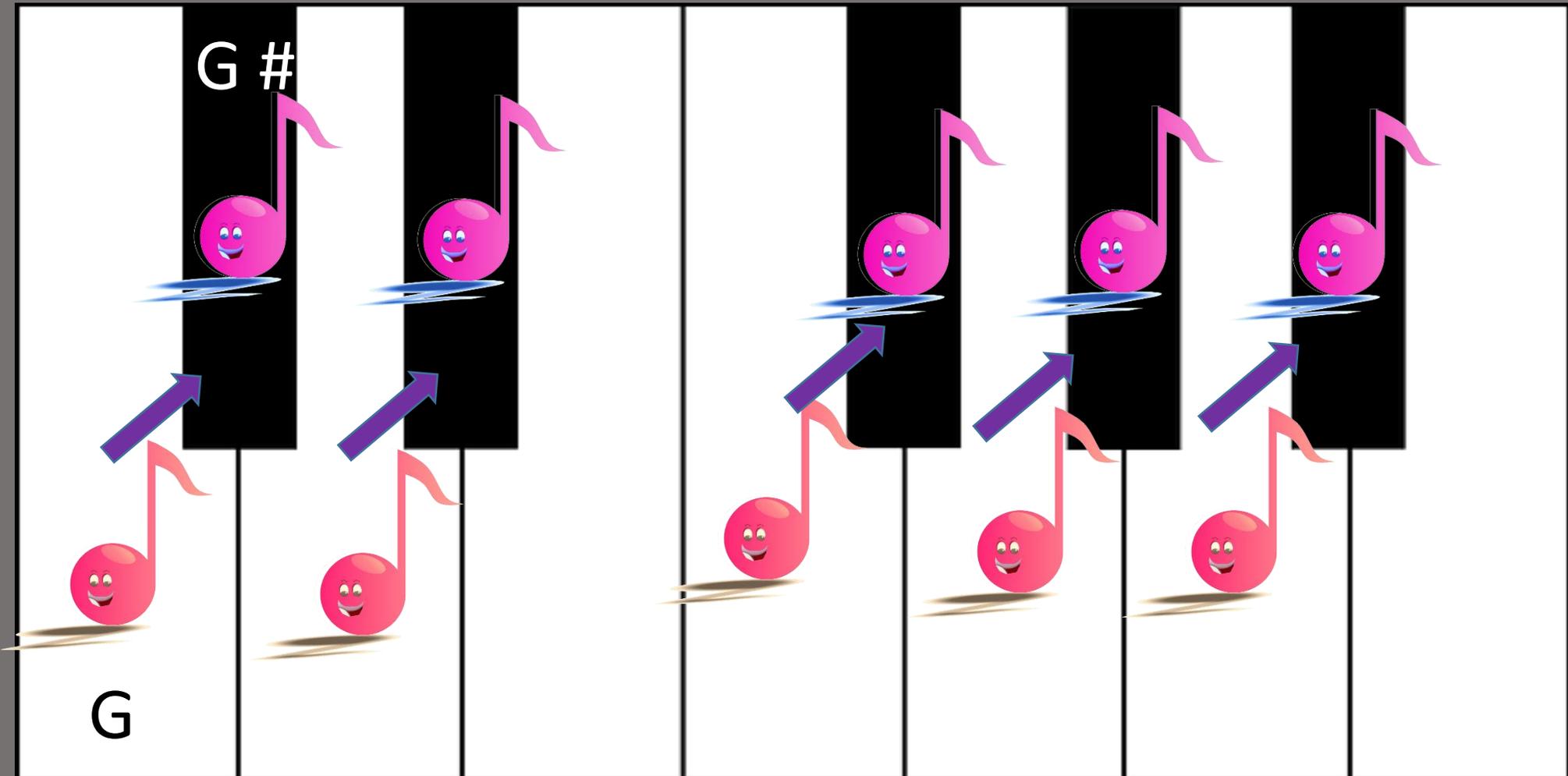
Flat lowers the note by half step



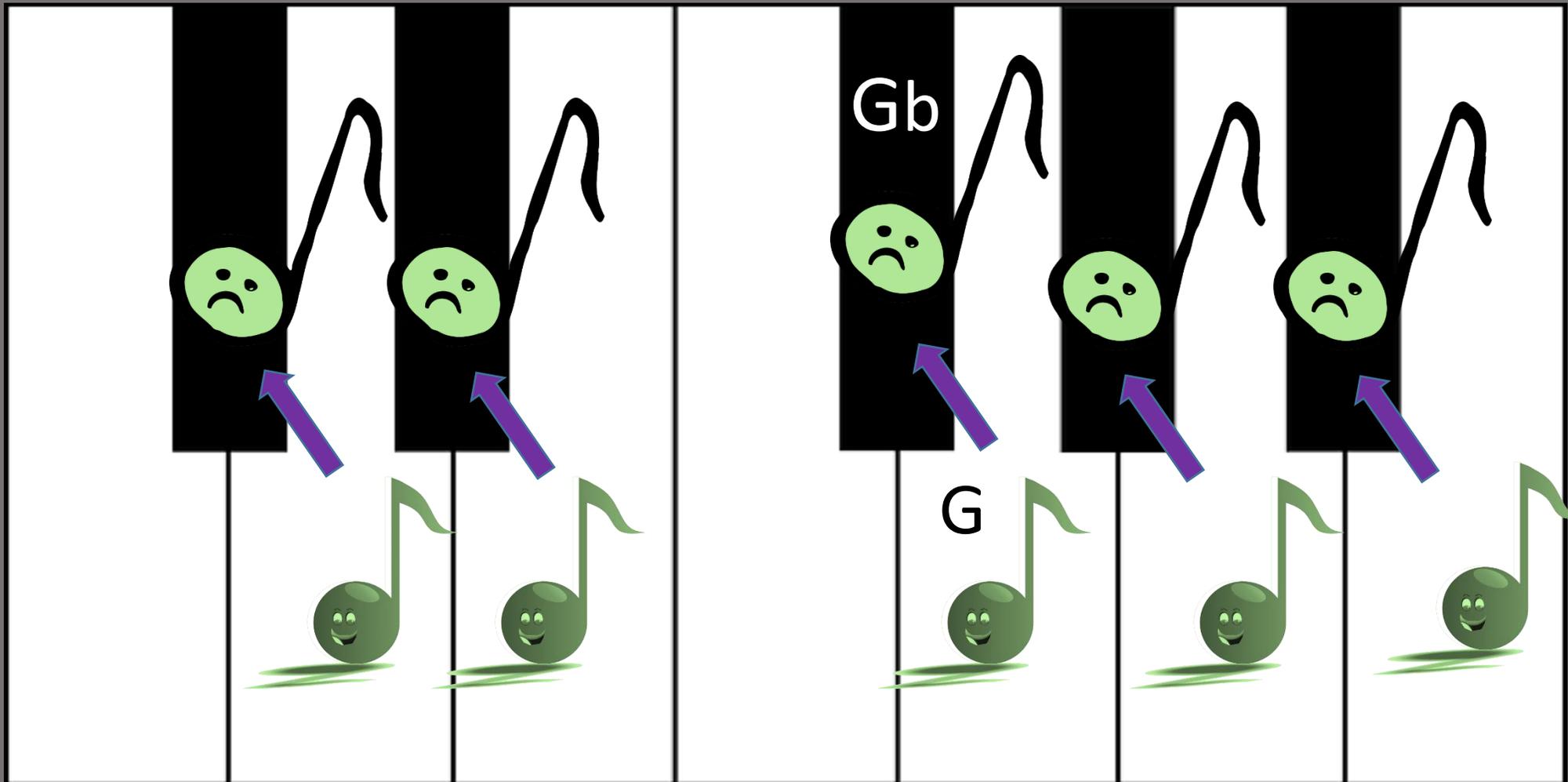
Sharp raises the note by half step



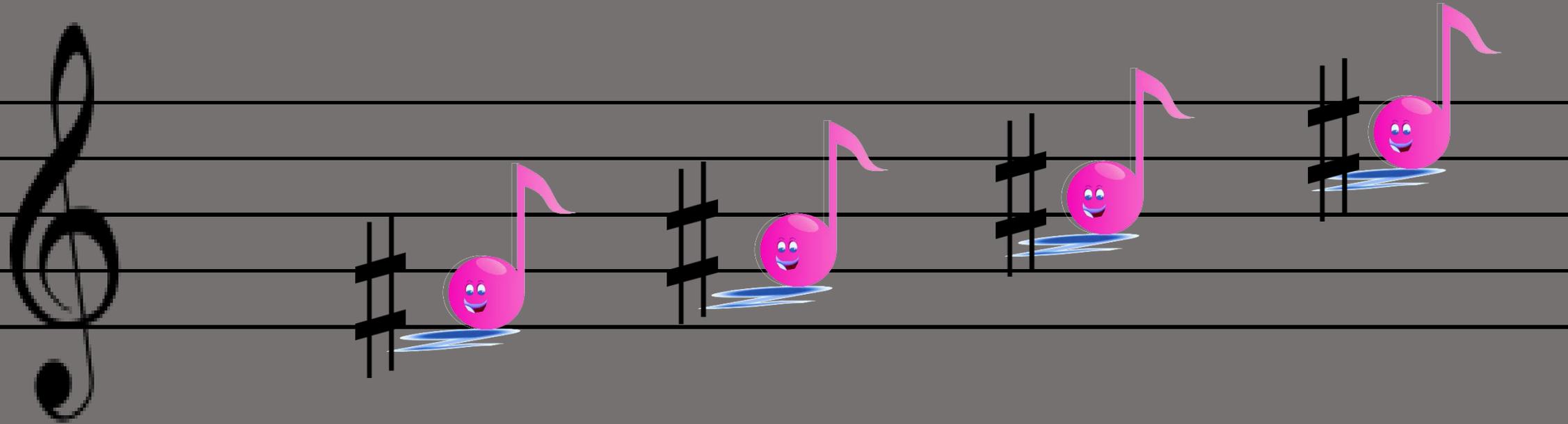
WHAT DOES A SHARP DO? IT RAISES A NOTE BY A HALF STEP.



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

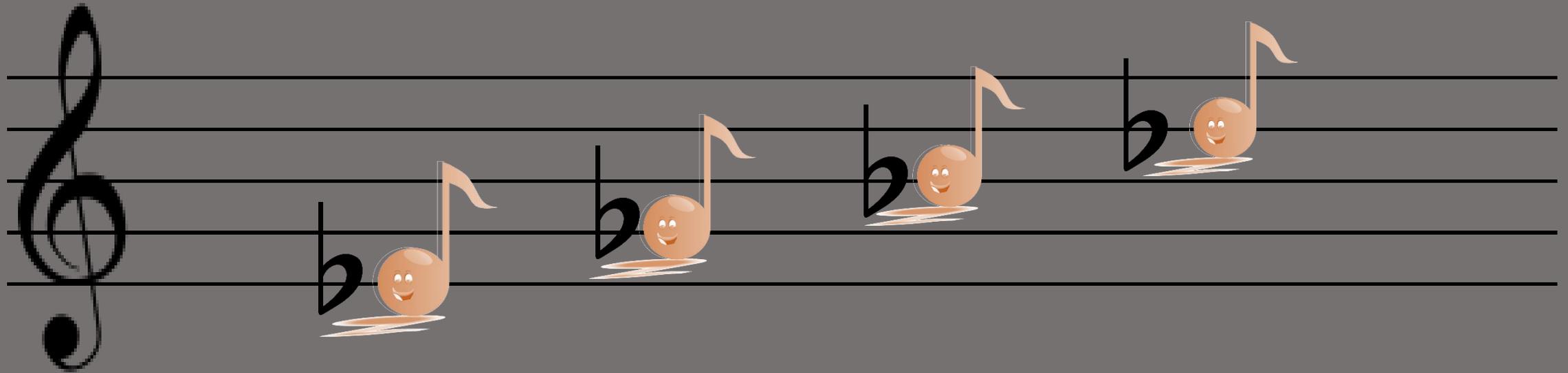


LET'S NAME THE NOTES!



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!



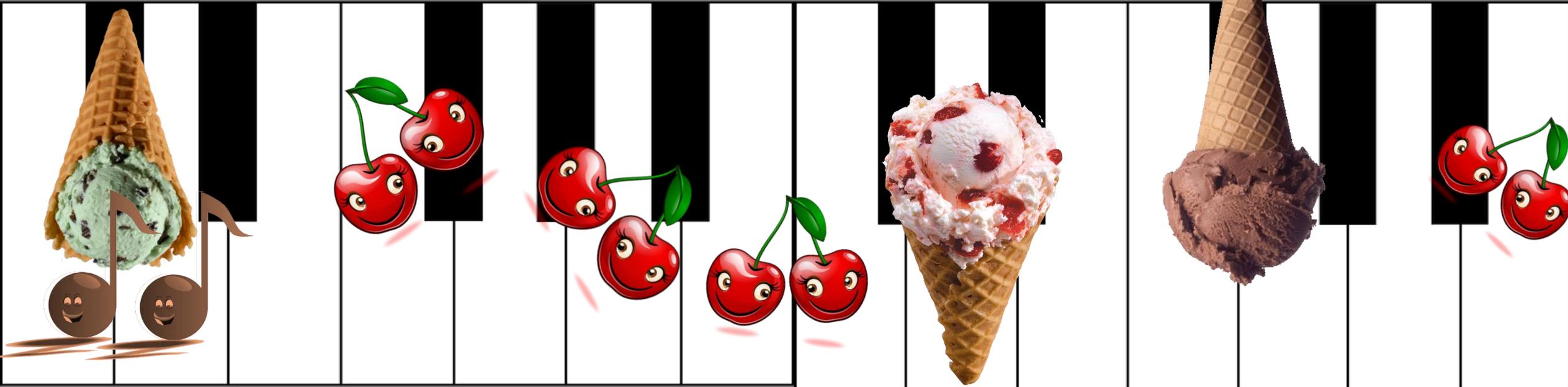
Please note how the middle section of a flat sits on a line or space before the note. It belongs to a note

And can not be written anyplace on a music staff.



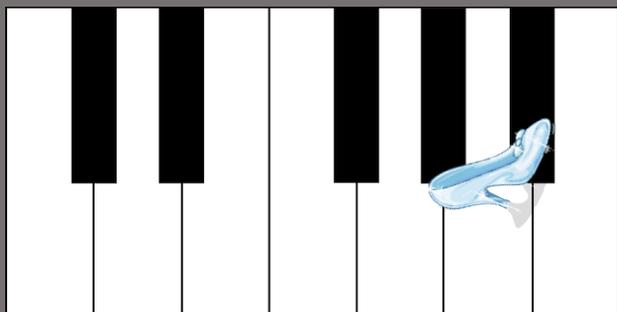
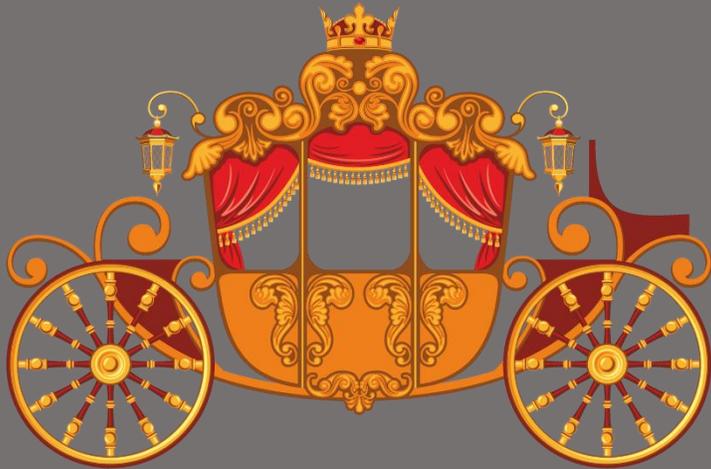
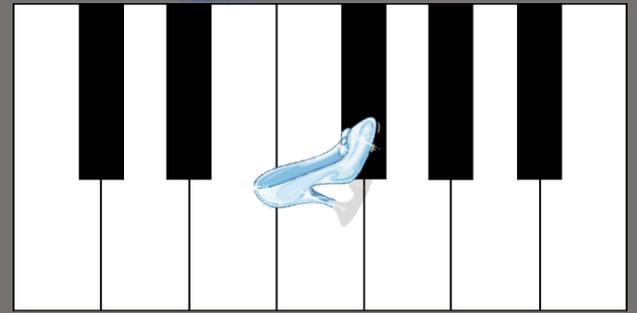
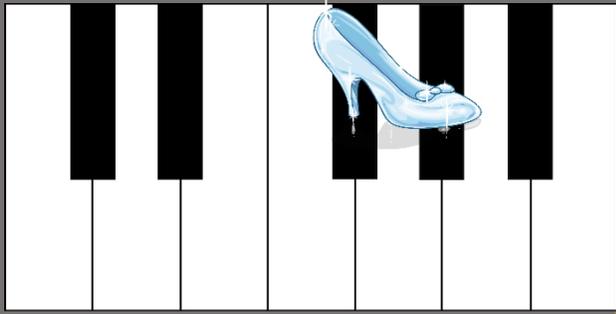
DESERT TIME!

WHOLE STEP OR HALF STEP?

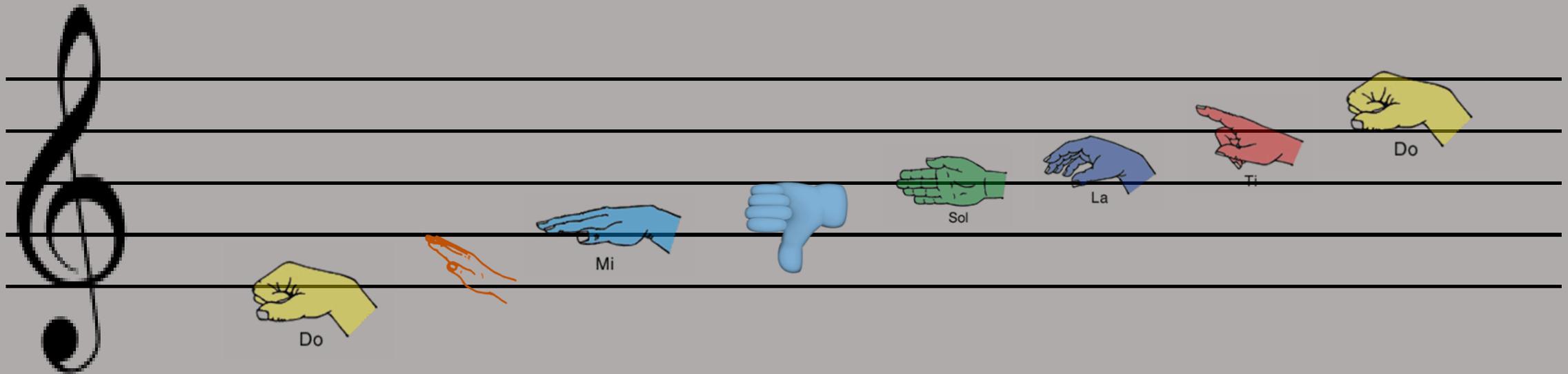


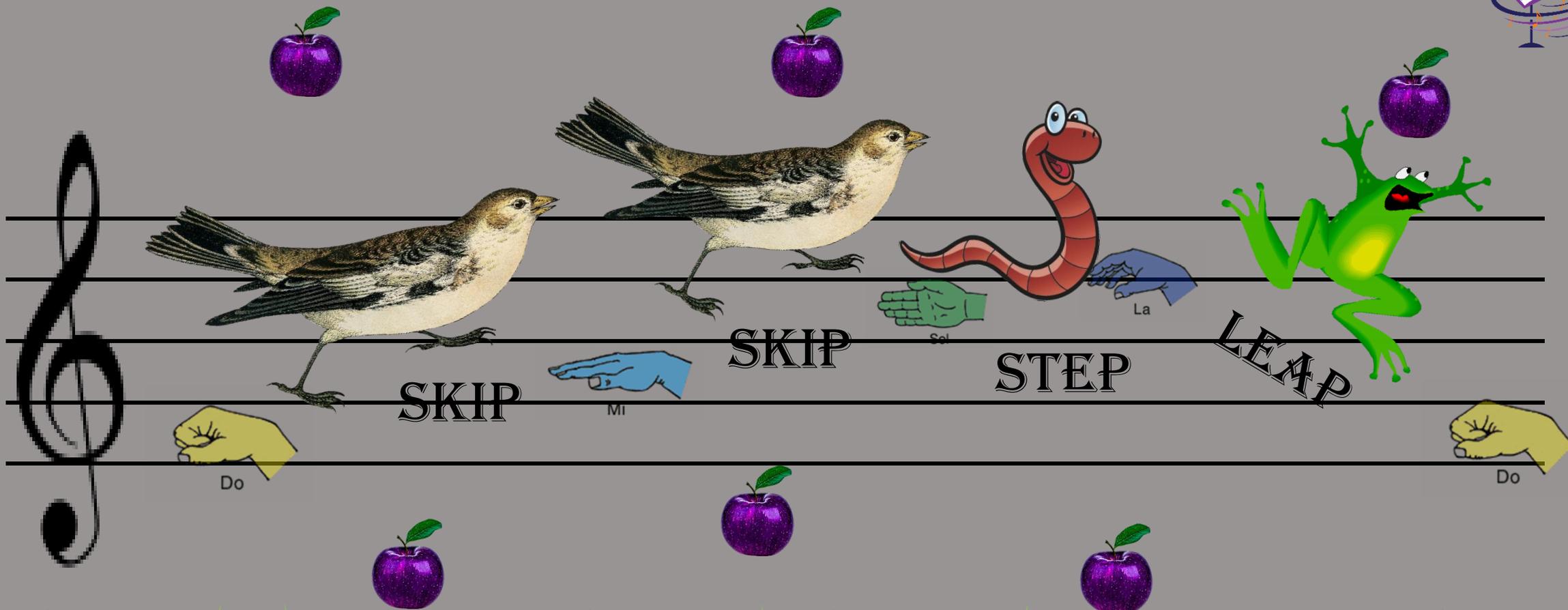
We can measure distance between notes in whole and half steps, as
We measure distance in inches.

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



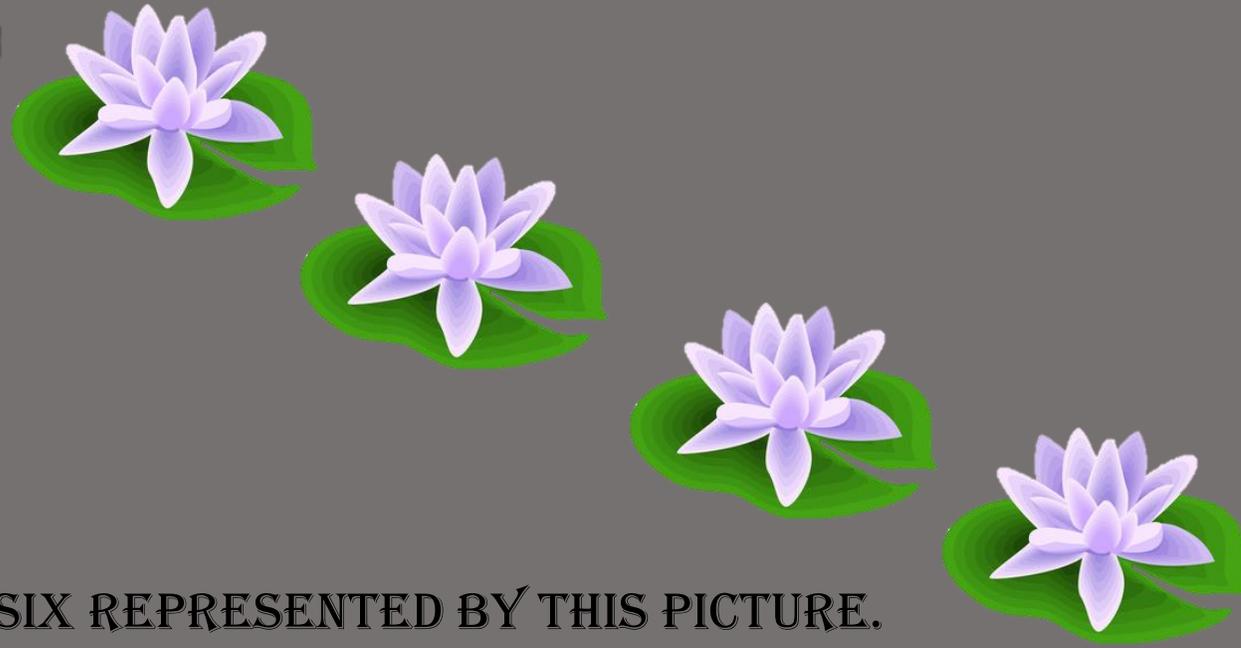
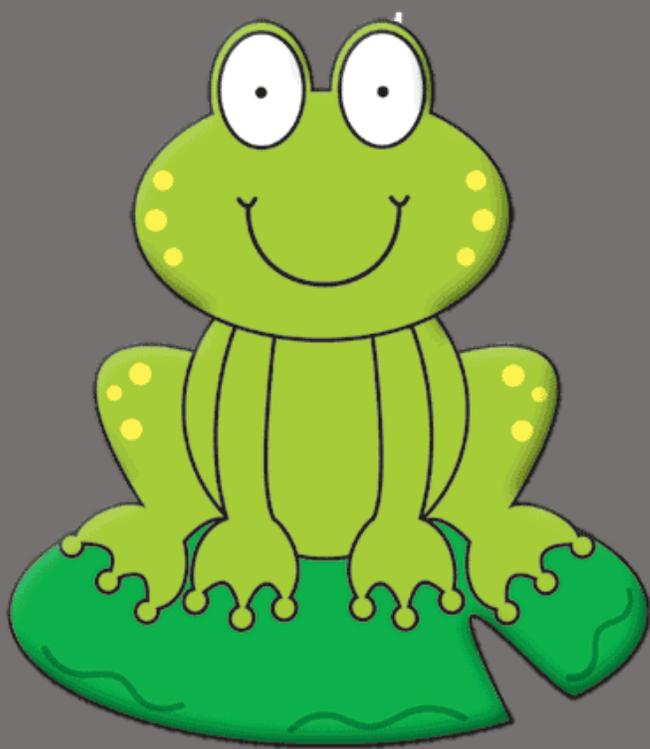
We sing solfeggio with hand signs
to remember by ear how the sounds relate to each other





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

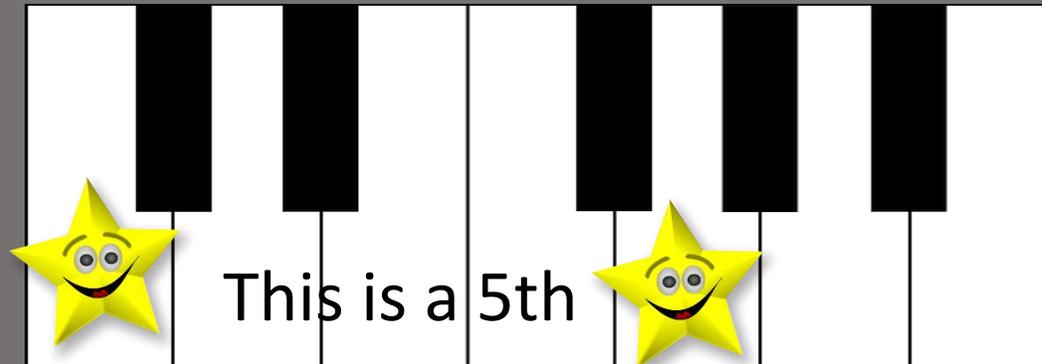


WE HAVE AN INTERVAL OF SIX REPRESENTED BY THIS PICTURE.
WE COUNT FROGS AND LILY PODS ALL TOGETHER!
FROGS ARE SITTING ON A LILY PODS, SO
WE CANT IGNORE THOSE!



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

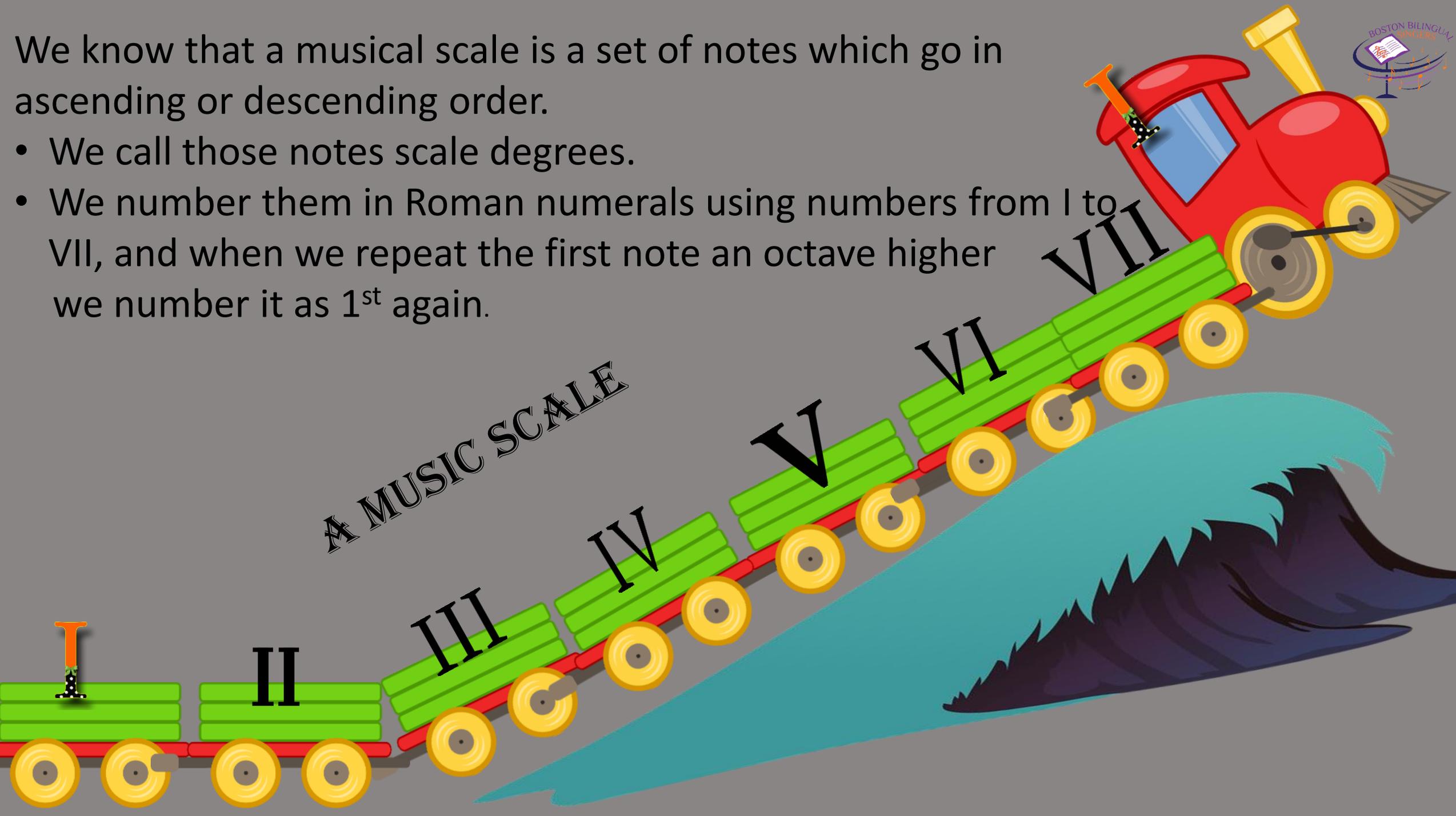


2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

2nd 5th

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 1st again.



SCALE DEGREES

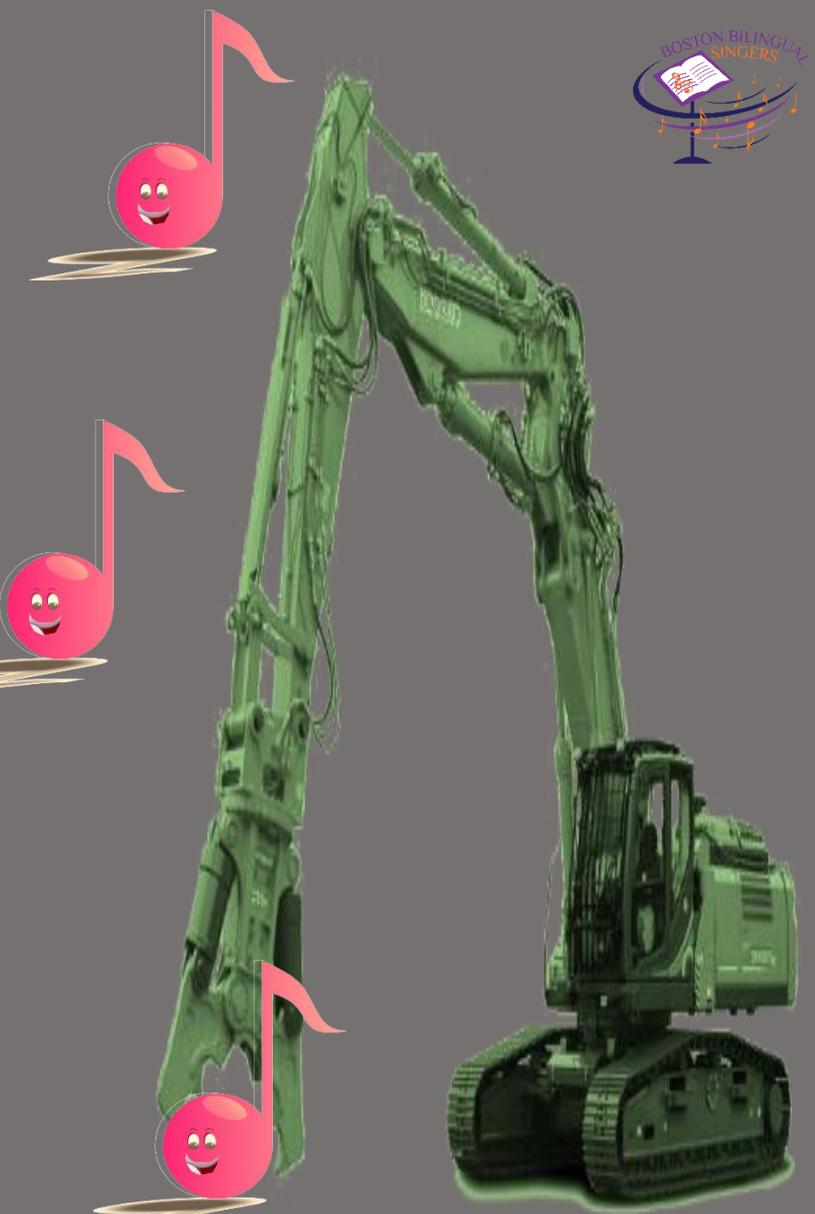
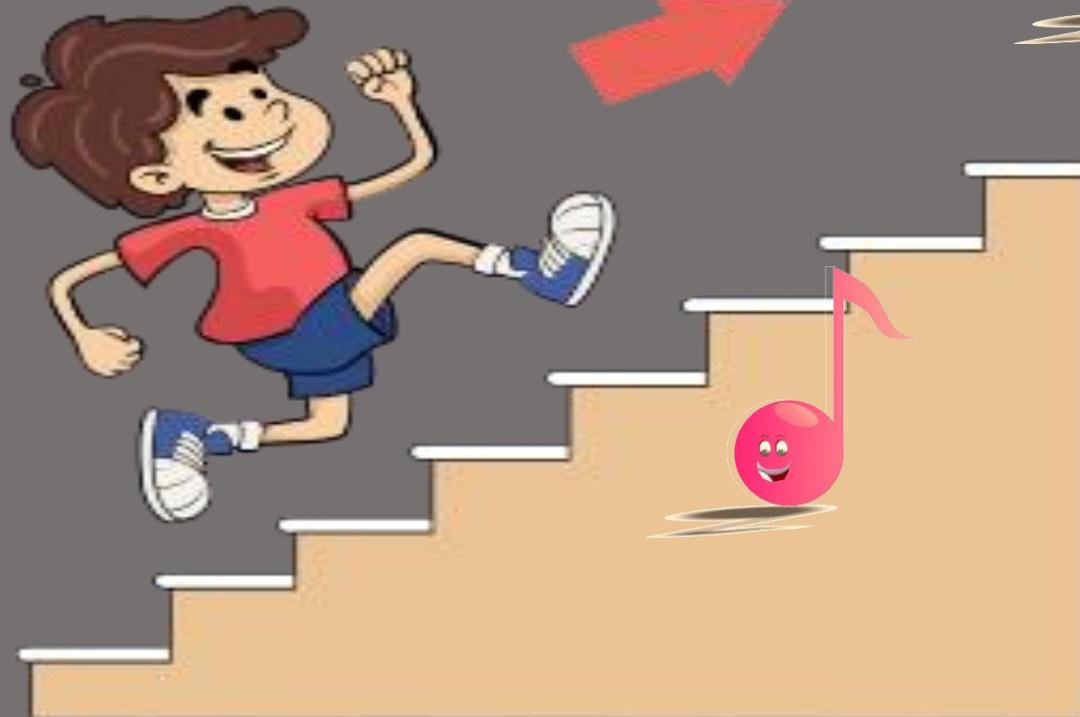
Some important scale degrees have special names!
Not just numbers.



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



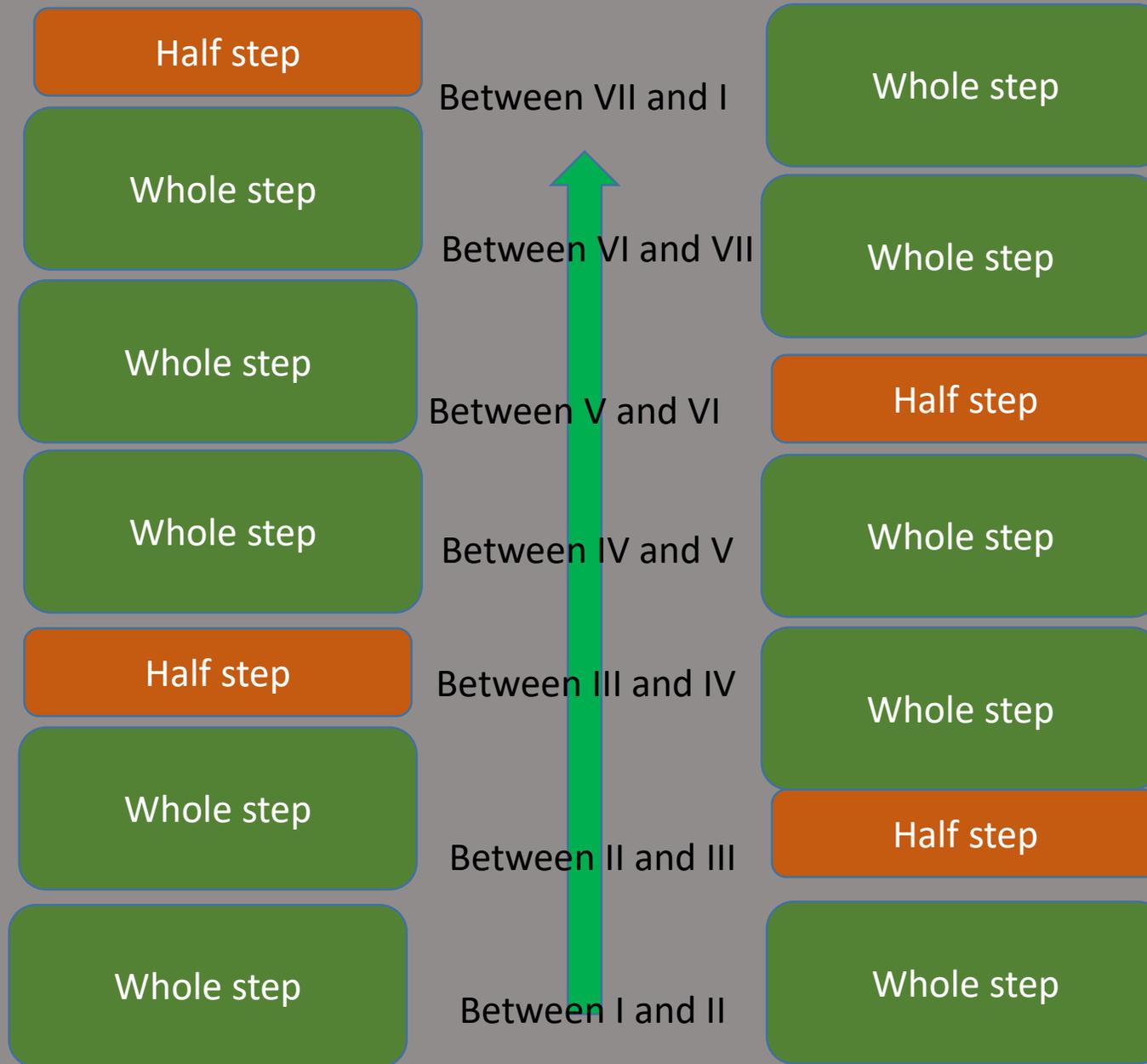
When we know how many scale degrees (notes) in a scale, and most importantly what is the distance between each pair of notes, we can build a scale. We would have a different order of whole steps and half steps for Major and Minor scales though.



COMPARE THE BUILDING BLOCKS



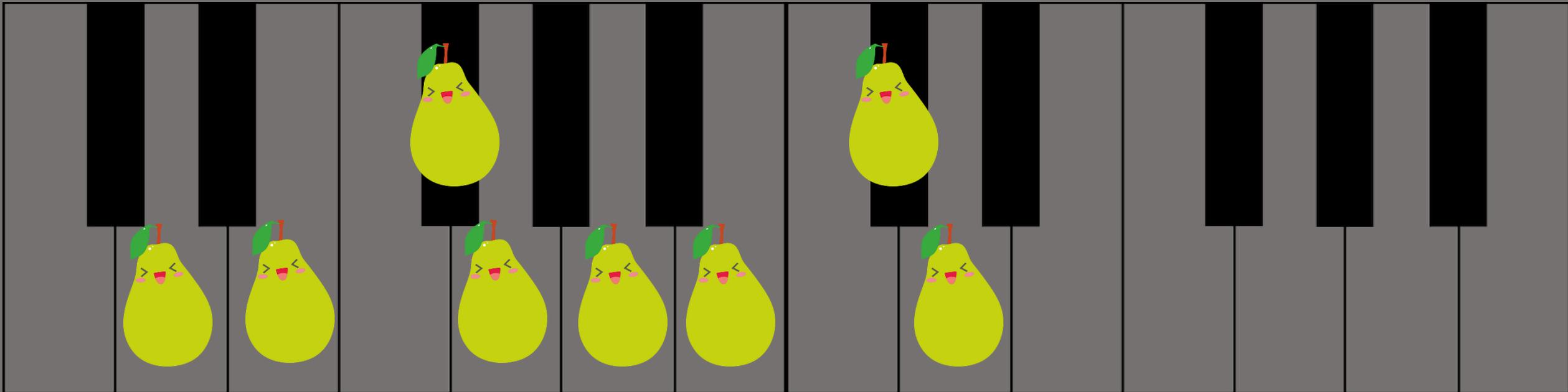
Major



Minor

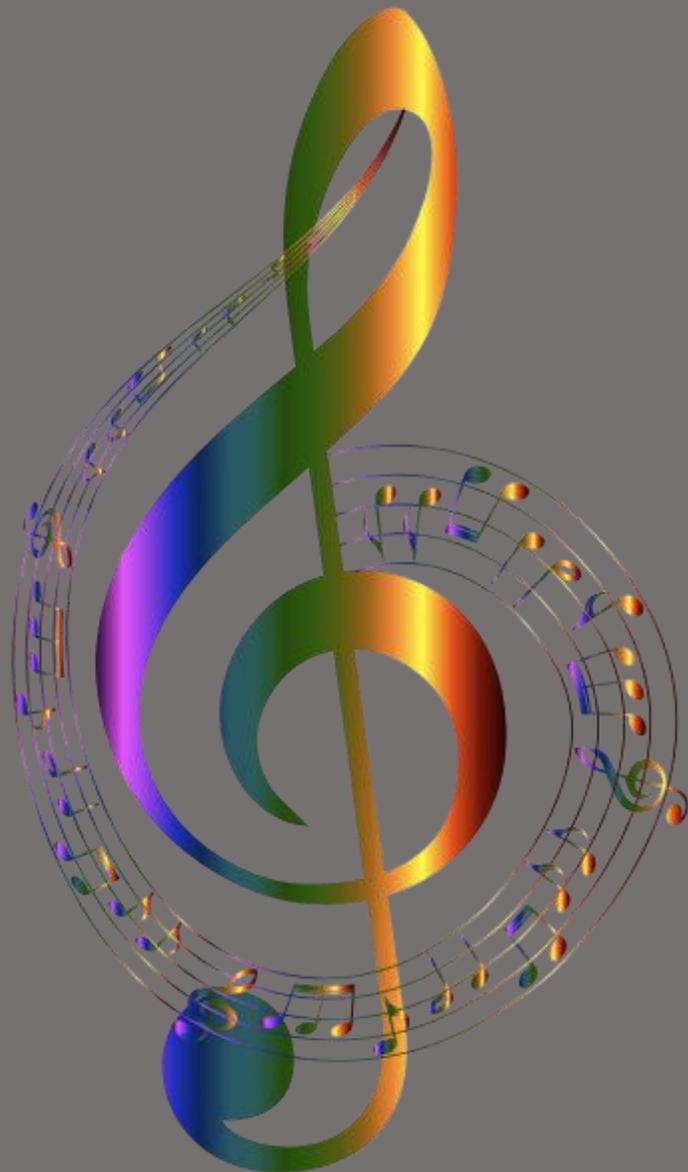
LET'S BUILD A SCALE

CAN YOU NAME A SCALE?



WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT MUSIC GRAMMAR!?

PART II

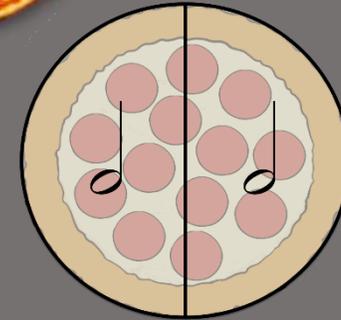




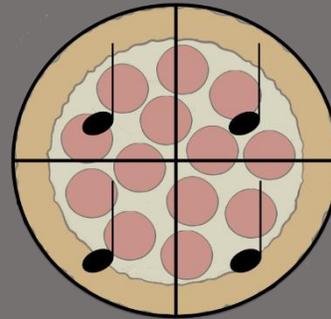
What do we know?



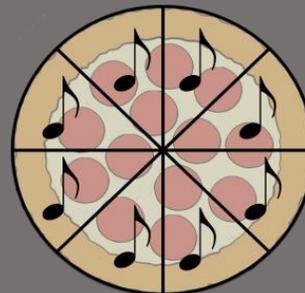
Whole pizza can be split in two halves



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

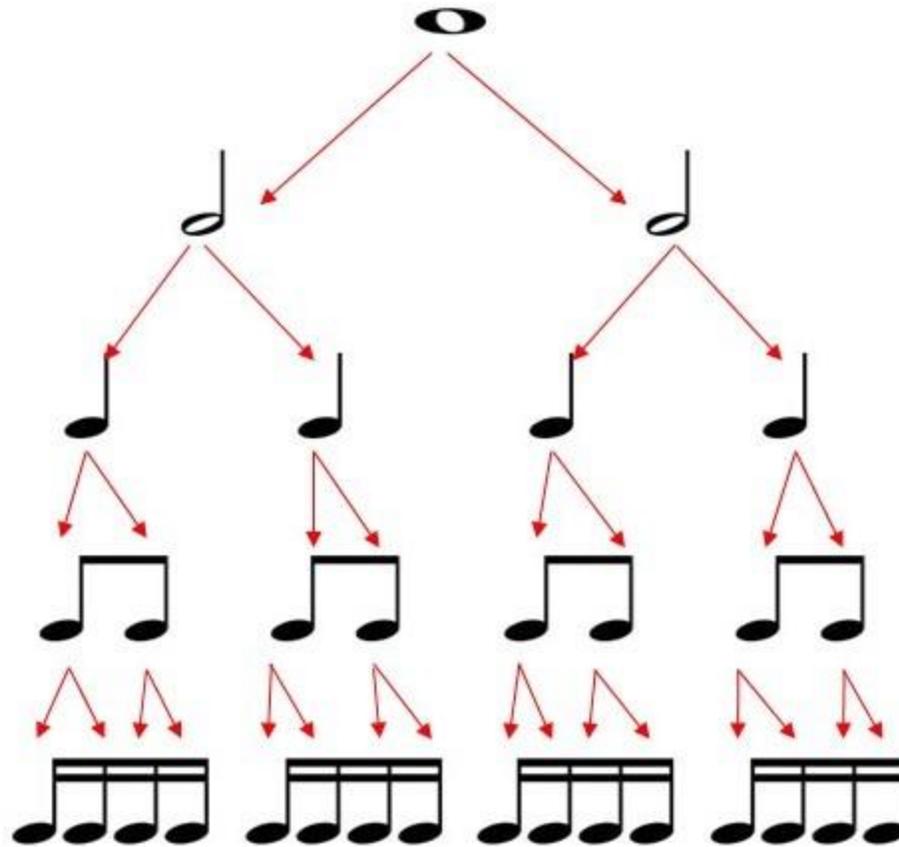
Crotchet
1 beat

Eighth note

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

Sixteenth notes

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

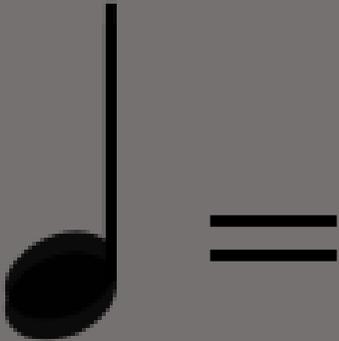
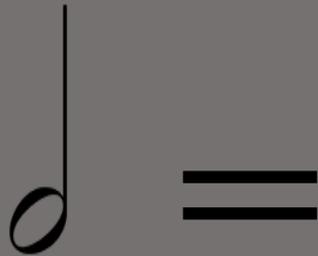


American terminology

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 numbers '3' are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some numbers appearing above and below the notes, and others to the left and right. The numbers '3' are rendered in a bold, serif font with a slight shadow, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The overall layout is centered and balanced.

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

$$\text{dotted half note} = \text{half note} + \text{half note} = \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note}$$

dotted quarter note

$$\text{dotted quarter note} = \text{quarter note} + \text{eighth note} = \text{eighth note} + \text{eighth note} + \text{eighth note}$$

dotted eighth note

$$\text{dotted eighth note} = \text{eighth note} + \text{sixteenth note} = \text{sixteenth note} + \text{sixteenth note} + \text{sixteenth note}$$



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



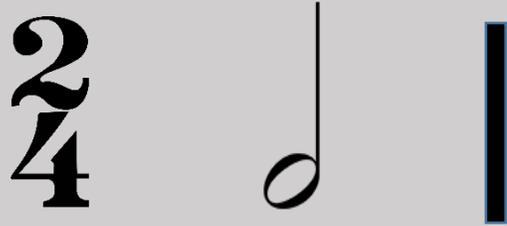
TIME SIGNATURE MAKES RULES ABOUT HOW MANY BEATS (OR COUNTS) EACH MEASURE CAN HAVE.

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!

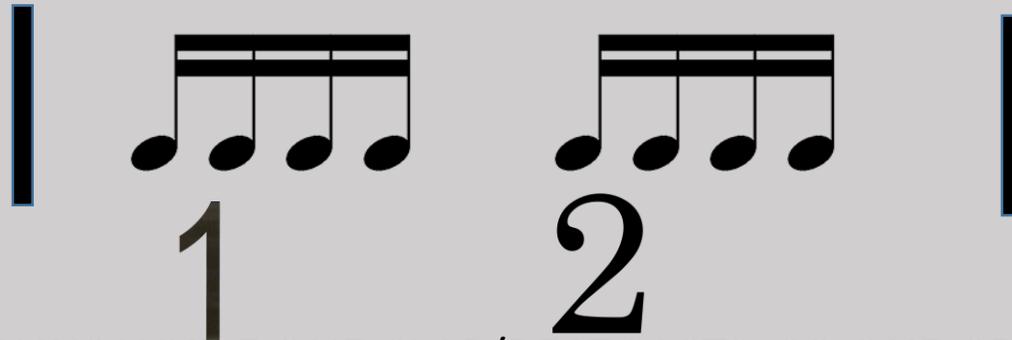
FOUR BEATS DOES NOT MEAN THERE ARE FOUR NOTES!!! IT CAN BE LESS OR MORE. WATCH FOR HOW MANY BEATS EACH NOTE VALUE GETS AND HOW THEY ADD UP

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

1 2



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.

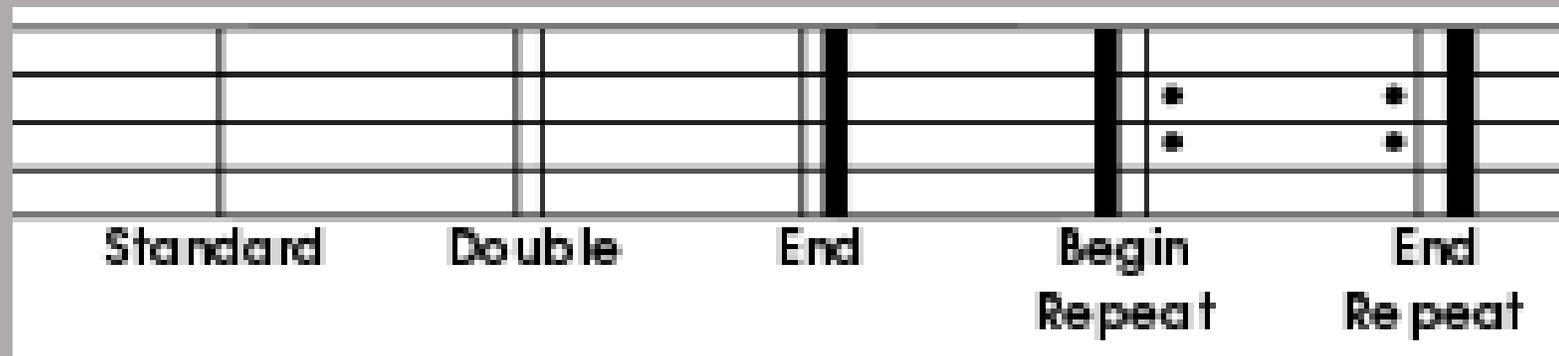
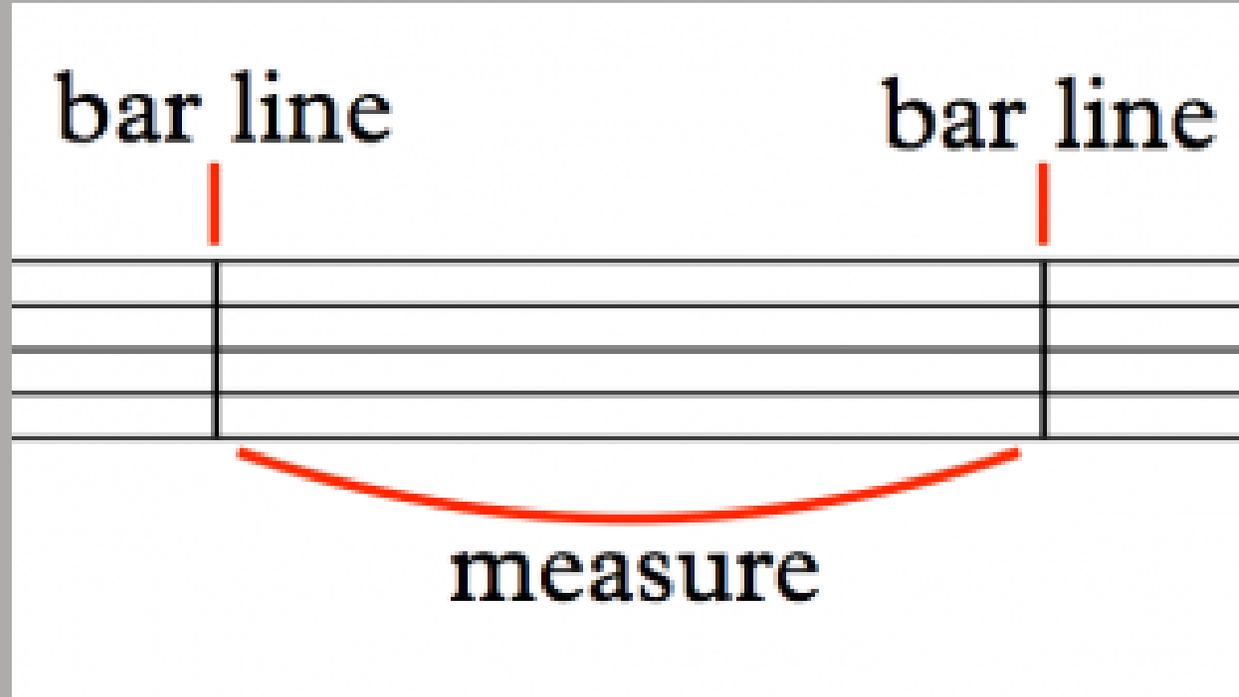
4/4

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

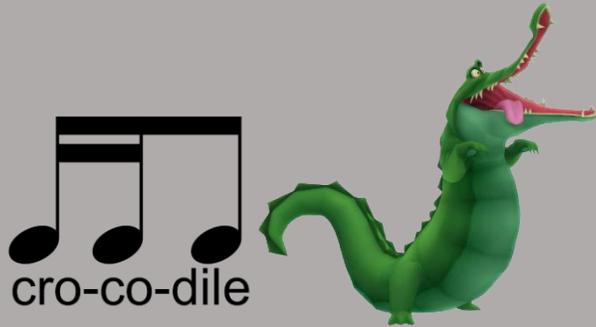
3/4

THERE WILL BE THREE BEATS IN EACH MEASURE
QUARTER NOTE GETS THE BEAT

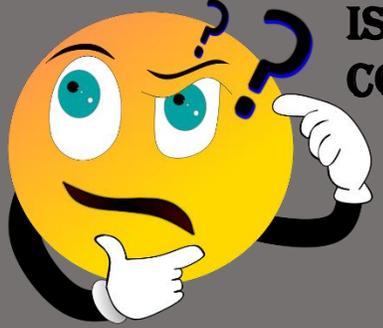
Written music is divided into the measures, so it looks more organized!



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



2
4



IS THAT CORRECT? YOU CAN PRACTICE IN BEATS COUNTING.

3
4



3
4



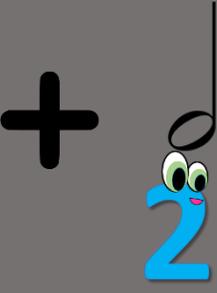
sea tur-tle



cro-co-dile

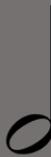
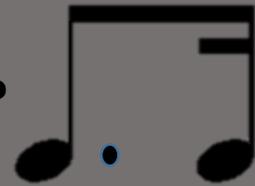
Музыкальная Математика



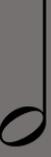
 +  = 

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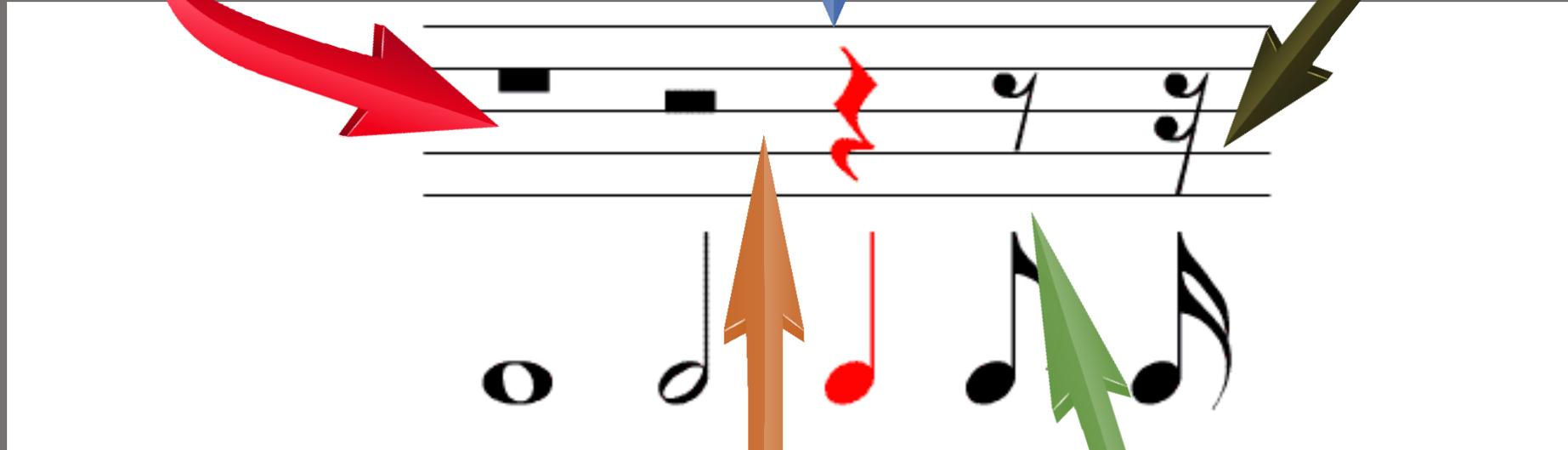
 +  = 

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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