What is a half step up from:

С

Ε

Α

D

G

В

F

Show me at your lesson.

Write the answers to these puzzles on a separate sheet of paper:

- Start on E. Go up a skip, Down a step, Up a skip, Up a skip, Down a step.
 What note did you land on?
- 2. Start on C. Go Down a skip, Up a step, Up a skip, Down a step, Down a skip. What note did you land on?
- 3. Start on G. Go Up a skip, Up a step, Down a skip, Up a step, Up a skip.
 What note did you land on?

Answer these questions at your next lesson:

Explain how you can tell how far you should be from the piano? (look at the beginning of your Primer lesson book for help.

Does it make a difference when you have to play the pedal?

Answer this question at your next lesson:

What is the opposite of legato?

Which hand usually plays the bass clef?

Which hand usually plays the treble clef?

Answer these questions at your next lesson:

What are these notes called? How many counts do they get?



Draw 3 treble clefs.

Draw 3 bass clefs.

Look in your theory book if you can't remember how to draw them.

Answer these questions at your next lesson:

What are these rests called? How many counts do they get?



Practice this at home and do this at your next lesson:

- 1. Turn your metronome on to 80.
- 2. Clap quarter notes for 2 measures (4 beats a measure)
- 3. Clap half notes for 2 measures.
- 4. Clap whole notes for 2 measures.
- 5. Clap 1 measure of quarter notes.

*Remember, you must stay with the metronome to earn your challenge.

*Count 1 2 3 4 for every measure, just like you are counting a piece of music.

Play the first part of "Row Row Row Your Boat" in the C major scale.

Then, transpose it to the G Major Scale.

Then, transpose it to the E Major scale.

Write the answers to these questions on another sheet of paper:

What is another name for E^b?

What is another name for G#?

What is another name for C#?

What is another name for E? (this one is tricky!)

Write the answers to these questions on another sheet of paper:

How many half steps are between C and E?

How many half steps are between G and A?

How many half steps are between D and A?

*Remember, don't count the note you start on. You can't call it a half step until you "step off" of it.

Show me the answers to these questions at your next lesson:

What is the I chord in D Major?

What is the V chord in D Major?

What is the I chord in A Major?

What is the $\mathbf V$ chord in A Major?

Draw these things on a separate sheet of paper.

Draw 3 sharps

Draw 3 flats

Draw 3 naturals

Play these things on the piano at your next lesson:

What is a 5th up from D?

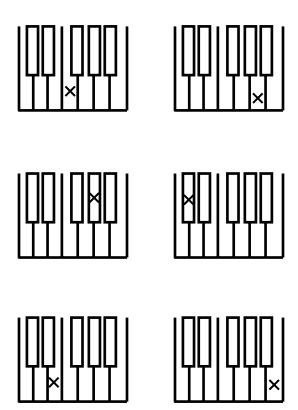
What is a 2nd up from C?

What is a 3rd up from G?

What is a 4th up from A?

Level 2

What are the names of these notes?



On a separate sheet of paper, write the names of these intervals. (2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th)





Play the first part of "Row Row Row Your Boat" in the C major scale.

Then, transpose it to the G Major Scale.

Then, transpose it to the E Major scale.

Play the following notes at the same time and tell me if they sound Major or minor. Write your answers on a piece of paper.

CEG

D F A

 $\mathbf{A}\ \mathbf{C}\ \mathbf{E}$

 $E^b \ G \ B^b$

F A C

E G B

What is a chord progression?

Show me the chord progression for:

C Major

D Major

E Major

What are primary chords?

Explain to me how you would find the primary chords for

C Major

G Major

D Major

Don't just play them. Make sure you explain how you are figuring them out. Pretend I am a student and you are the teacher.

Play the E Major scale.

Play a 3rd in that scale starting on E.

Play a 5th in that scale starting on E.

Play a 6th in that scale starting on E.

What is an arpeggio?

Use words to describe it.

Show me an arpeggio on the piano.

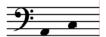
What do each of the numbers (both bottom and top numbers) in these time signatures mean?

Answer these questions to explain how to know what direction to draw stems on a note.

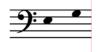
1. If the Notehead is on the middle of the staff, which direction will the stem go?

9.

2. If the Notehead is below the middle of the staff, which direction (up or down) will the stem go? On which side (right or left) will it go?



3. If the Notehead is above the middle of the staff, which direction (up or down) will the stem go? On which side (right or left) will it go?

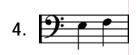


Are these Whole or Half steps?













When you make a Natural minor scale Harmonic minor, which note do you change?

What do you do to that note?

Demonstrate this on the piano.

- 1. What are the Italian words are for these symbols?
- 2. What do these symbols mean?

p
mp
mf

How many half steps are between the root and 3rd of a Major triad?

On a separate sheet of paper, write the name of the note that would make this a Major triad.



Example: F#

	2. 	
4.	5.	6.

What is a chord progression?

(You can show me what one is, but you also need to use words to describe it.)

Tell me a good way you can help yourself remember what this is.

What does "inversion" mean?

Tell me a good way you can help yourself remember what this is.

- 1. What are the Roman Numerals for the Primary Chords?
- 2. How can you find the Primary chords of a scale?
- 3. Demonstrate how to find the primary chords for the G Major scale.

- 1. What is an arpeggio? (Use words to describe it.)
- 2. Show me an arpeggio for the G major scale.
- 3. Show me an arpeggio for the A Major scale.

- 1. How many half steps are between the root and 3^{rd} of a Major triad?
- 2. How many half steps are between the root and the 3^{rd} of a minor triad?

How do I find the relative minor of a major scale?

Count down _____ ____.

What is G Major's relative minor?

What is F Major's relative minor?

What is B flat's relative minor?

Why are C Major and A minor called "relatives." What do they have in common?

Use words to explain the first 2 questions:

- 1. What note do I change to make a Natural Minor Scale into a Harmonic Minor Scale?
- 2. What do I do to that note?
- 3. Show me an example.

Level 4 What do each of the numbers (both bottom and top numbers) in these time signatures mean?

What is the pattern of Whole and I	Half
steps for a Major scale?	

(For example, W W H ...etc.)

What is the pattern of Whole and Half steps for a Natural Minor scale?
(For example, W W Hetc.) (You can look at the piano to help, but do not play.)
What is the pattern of Whole and Half steps for a Harmonic Minor scale?

(You can look at the piano to help, but do not play. When you get to the "funky skip," write W-H on the same space.)

Tell me what the Italian words are for these symbols. What do these symbols mean?

pp

p

mp

mf

f

ff

What is another name for the Dominant 7th chord?

Explain how you could find the Dominant 7th chord in the keys of:

E Major

A Major

F Major

(Use words to explain as you show me on the keyboard)

- 1. What chord does the Dominant 7th resolve to? (Give a roman numeral)
- 2. Is this chord in root position or an inversion?
- 3. Which chord is considered "dissonant" and which is considered "consonant"?

Tell me the order of sharps (without looking).

Tell me the order of flats (without looking).

How many half steps are between the root and the 3rd of a Major triad?

How many half steps are between the root and the 3rd of a minor triad?

Explain how to identify a Key Signature with sharps in it.

Explain how to identify a Key Signature with flats in it.

Level 5

Name these major key signatures:





Which intervals are Perfect? (there are 3...4 if you want to get technical!)

Which intervals can never be perfect, but are either Major or minor?

Draw these chords on a piece of staff paper (but don't play them on the piano):

c minor

D major

g minor

f minor

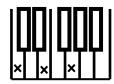
E Major

B Major

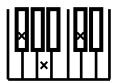
*Draw a Perfect fifth, then fill in the 3rd. Remember how many half steps are in a Major 3rd and how many are in a minor 3rd.

Are these triads Major or minor? (Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.)









Play a 2 octave chromatic scale with correct fingering and steady pulse, starting on B. Hands separate or together.

What finger is always on the black keys?

Play <u>one</u> of these pieces by ear, adding LH chords, I, IV, or V7 to harmonize it.

Yankee Doodle

The Bear Went Over the Mountain

Oh When the Saints

On a piece of manuscript paper, write the key signature for these keys. Write them on both the treble and bass clef.

G Major

B Major

G^b Major

E^b Major

Write the root and quality of these chords on a separate sheet of paper:



Draw the following intervals on staff paper. You may want to review your interval shortcut sheet to remember how to do this.

M2 up from C

m3 up from F

P5 up from G

P5 up from B

M6 up from E

m2 up from F

(remember you can't use the same letter name twice.)

m6 up from D

Write these notes on staff paper, then follow the directions for each:

C: Write a minor 3rd from C

E: Write a Perfect 5th from E

F: Write a minor 2nd from F

G: Write a minor 6th from G

D: Write a Major 6th from D

F: Write a Perfect 4th from F

B: Write a Major 2nd from B

A: Write a Major 3rd from A

Identify these key signatures, giving the Major key signature and the relative minor:





Draw the following triads on a piece of manuscript paper. Do not use the piano to help you.

G Major

A Major

Db Major

Bb Major

F minor

Eb minor

C minor

F# Major *Remember a Major and minor triad has a perfect 5th, and a M3 or m3rd.