

THEORY 3 STUDY GUIDE

Flat- lower note half step

Sharp- raise note half step

Natural- takes away sharp or flat for that note

Whole step- two notes with a note in between

Half step- notes RIGHT next to each other

Major scale pattern- ws, ws, hs, ws, ws, ws, hs

Know your handout on keys and order of sharps and flats!

Intervals-

Unison

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

6th

7th

octave

ff- fortissimo- very loud

pp- pianissimo- very soft

f- forte- loud

p- piano- soft

mf- mezzo forte- medium loud

mp- mezzo piano- medium soft

legato- smooth and connected

moderato- moderately

largo- slowly

alla marcia- in march time

allegretto- moderately fast

allegro- fast

andante- walking speed

animato- lively

con brio- with spirit

a tempo- return to original tempo

dolce- sweetly

vivace- lively

fine- the end

rit or ritardando- gradually get slower

simile- similarly

staccato- short and disconnected

tempo- rate of speed

crescendo- gradually get louder

decrescendo- gradually get softer

diminuendo- gradually get softer

fermata- hold the note longer than you should

4/4 time- common time- 4 beats per measure and quarter note gets 1 beat

6/8 time- 6 beats per measure and 8th note gets one beat

tie- connects notes on the same line or space for their combined value

repeat signs- go back and play again

DC al fine- go back to the beginning and stop at fine

DS al fine- go back to the sign and stop at fine

Ledger lines below and above treble clef staff