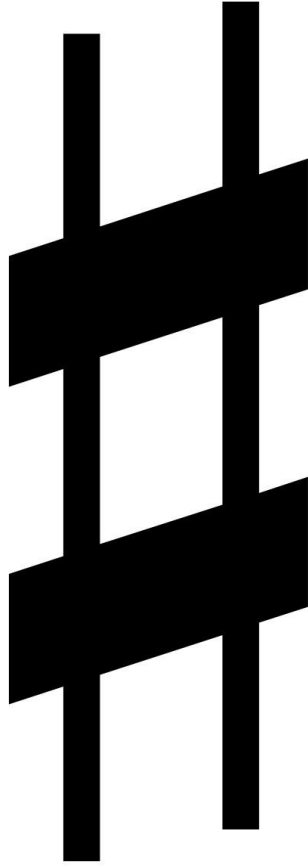


Level 3 Theory Study Cards

For HCCC member use-

Cards can be printed for study purposes. The blank pages are inserted so cards will print 2-sided correctly!



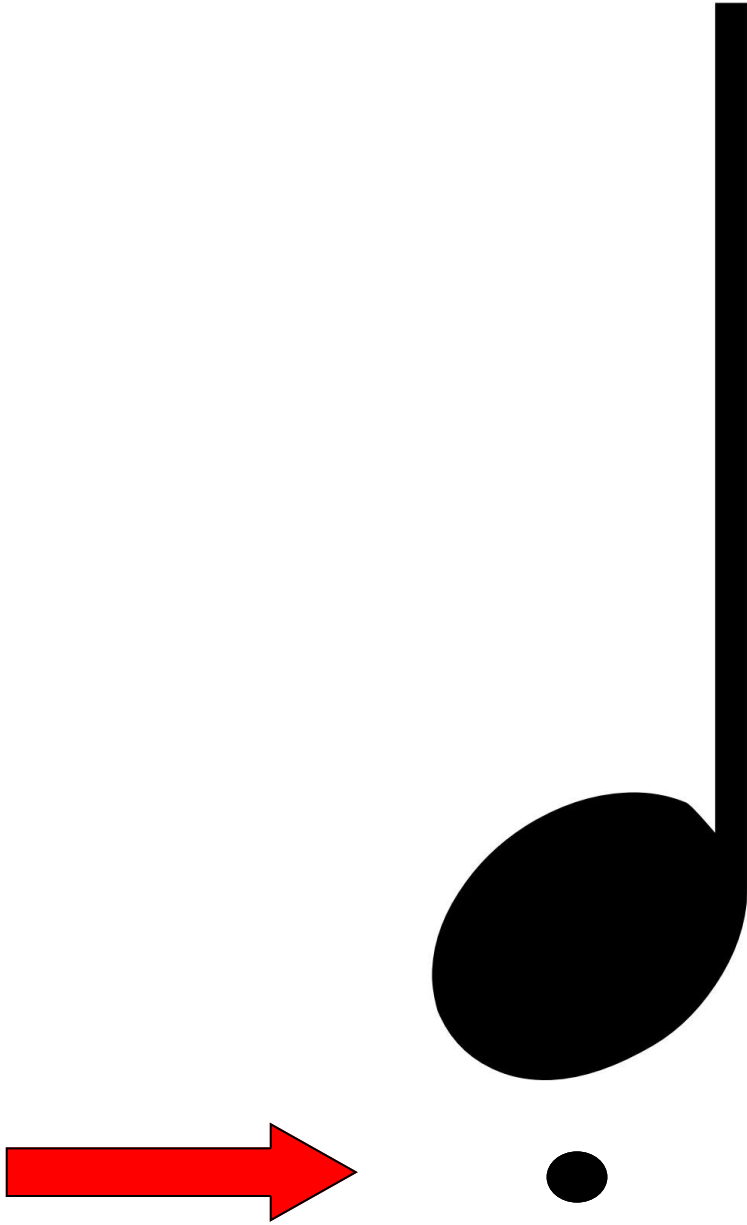
Sharp

A sharp sign written before a note raises the pitch of the note by a half step.

b

Flat

A flat sign written before a note lowers the pitch of the note by a half step.

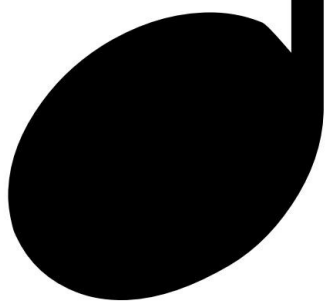


Staccato-

Note played or sung short and disconnected from other notes

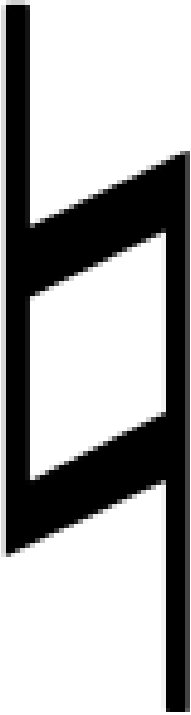


V



Accent-

Stress and play/sing note louder



Natural

A natural sign written before a note cancels the previous sharp or flat for that note.

Dolce

dolce-
sweetly

Allegro

Allegro-

Fast

Con brio

con brio-

with spirit

Moderato

moderato-
moderately

Allegretto

Allegretto-

Moderately fast

Largo

Largo-
slowly

Tempo

tempo-

rate of speed of song

Andante

Andante-

Walking speed

Vivace

vivace-

lively

Legato

legato-

Smooth and connected

Animato

animato-

lively

Alla marcia

Alla marcia-

In march time

A tempo

a tempo-

Return to the original tempo

Simile

simile-

similarly

Diminuendo

diminuendo-

Gradually softer

Rit.

ritardando

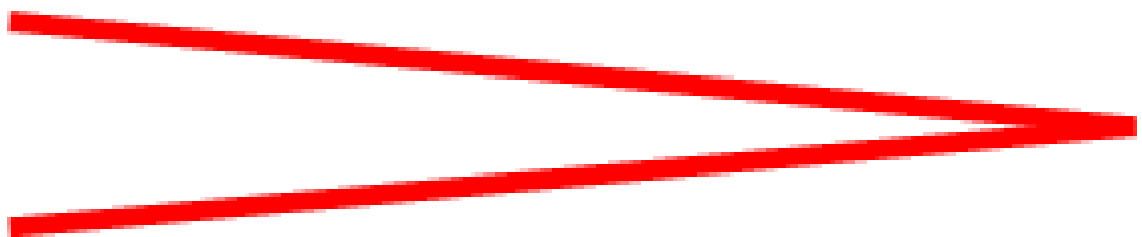
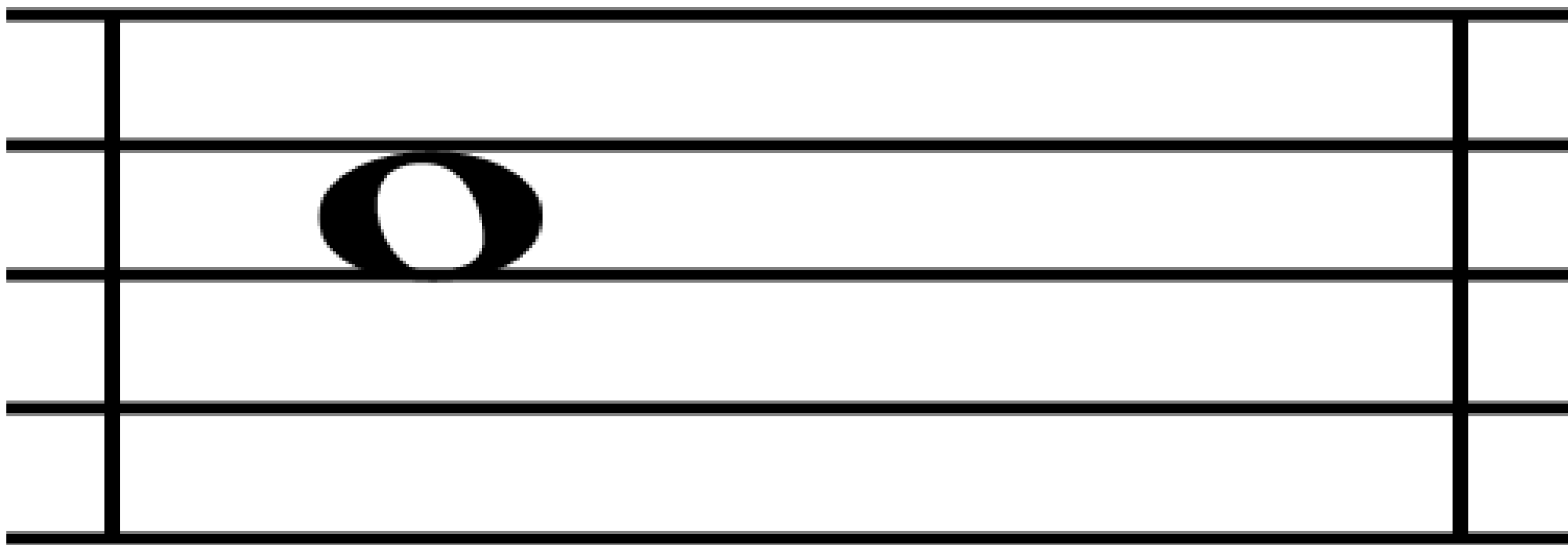
rit-

Gradually get slower

Fine

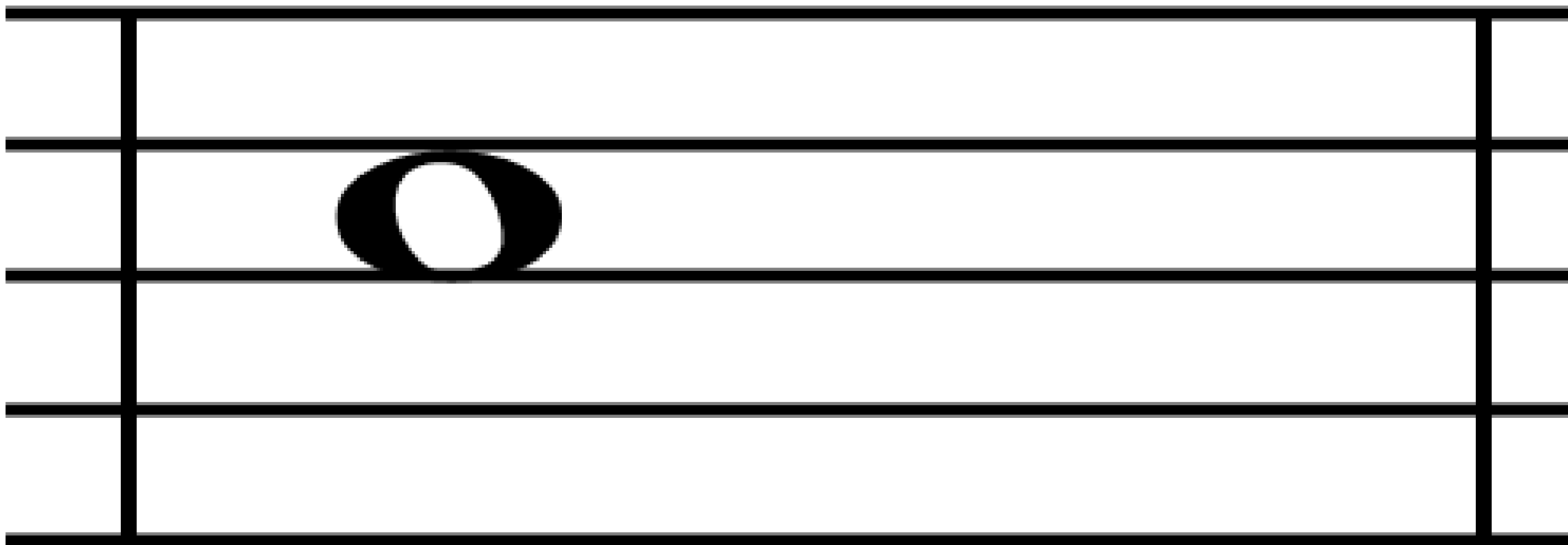
fine-

The end



Decrescendo-

Gradually decrease volume or
intensity



Crescendo-

Gradually increase volume or
intensity

p

piano = soft

f

forte = loud

mf

mezzo forte = medium loud

mp

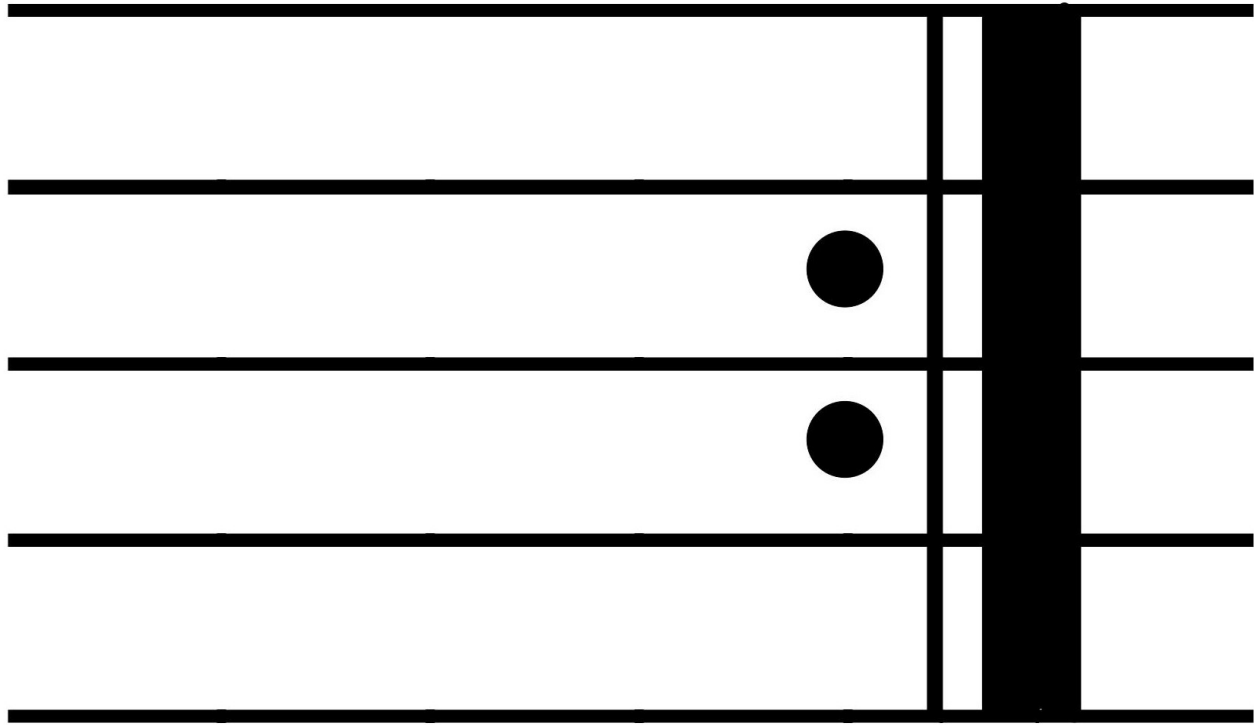
mezzo piano = medium soft

ff

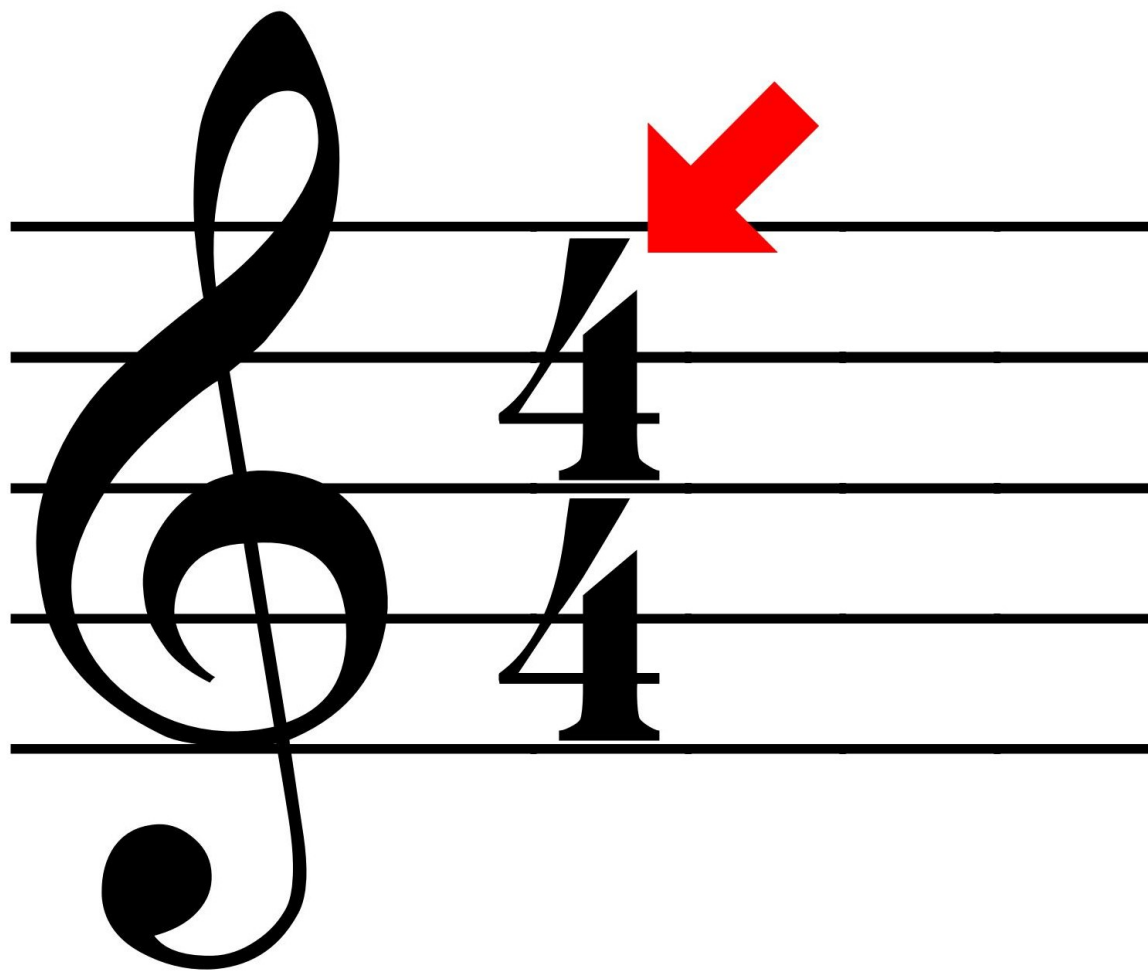
fortissimo = very loud

pp

pianissimo = very soft



Repeat Sign– go back and
play or sing again



Time Signature-

Common Time

4 beats per measure

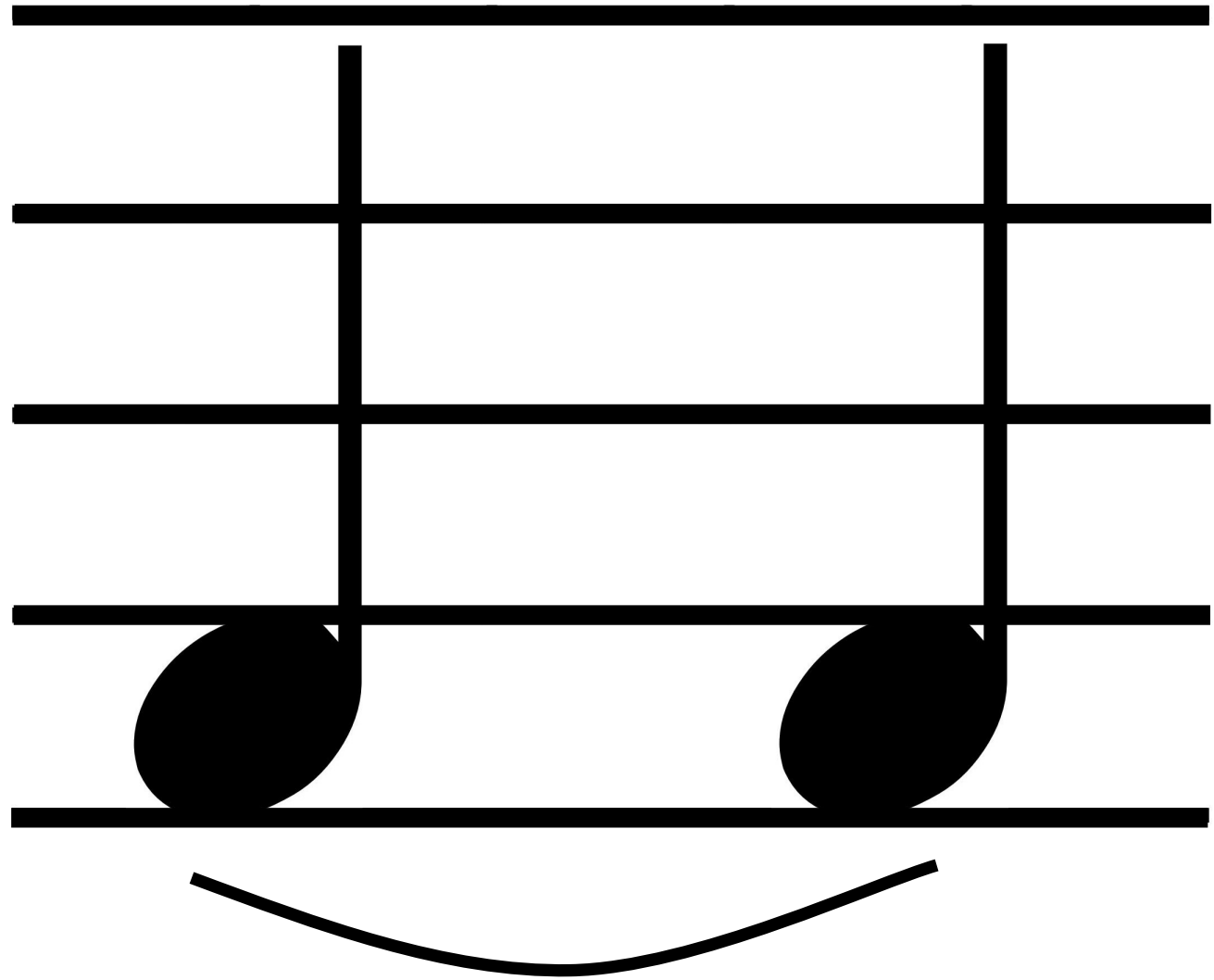
quarter note receives 1 beat

86

Time Signature-

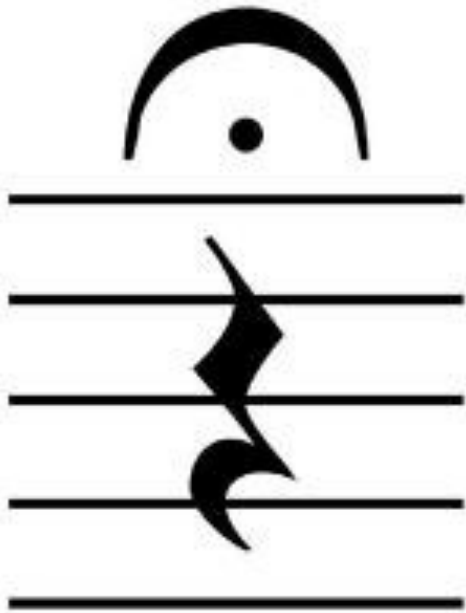
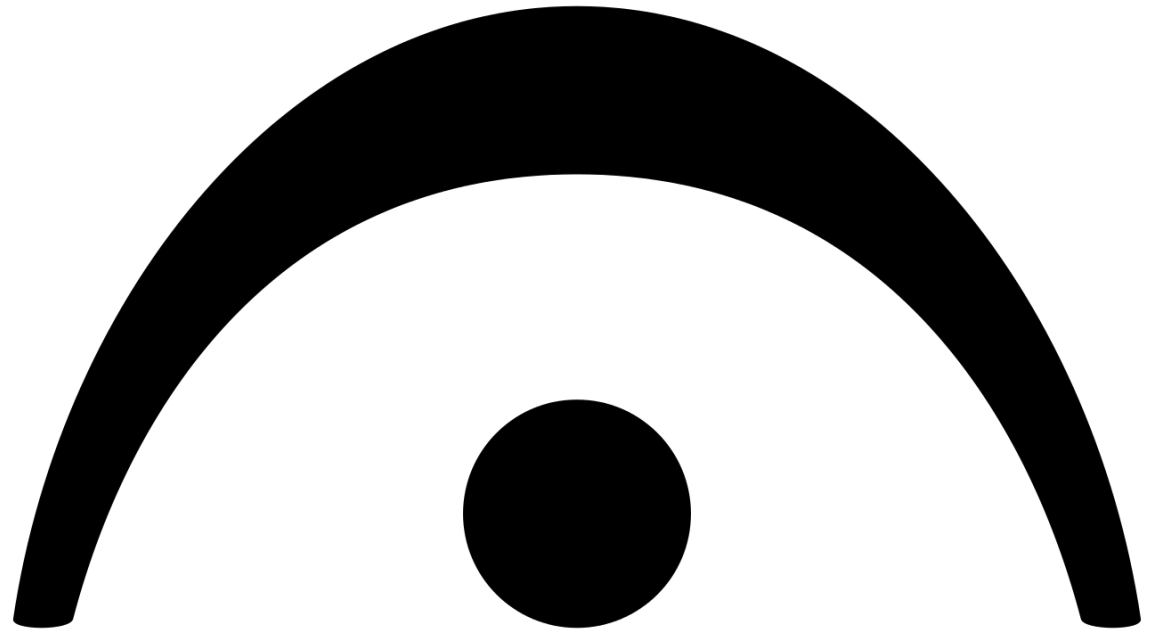
6 beats per measure

eighth note receives 1 beat



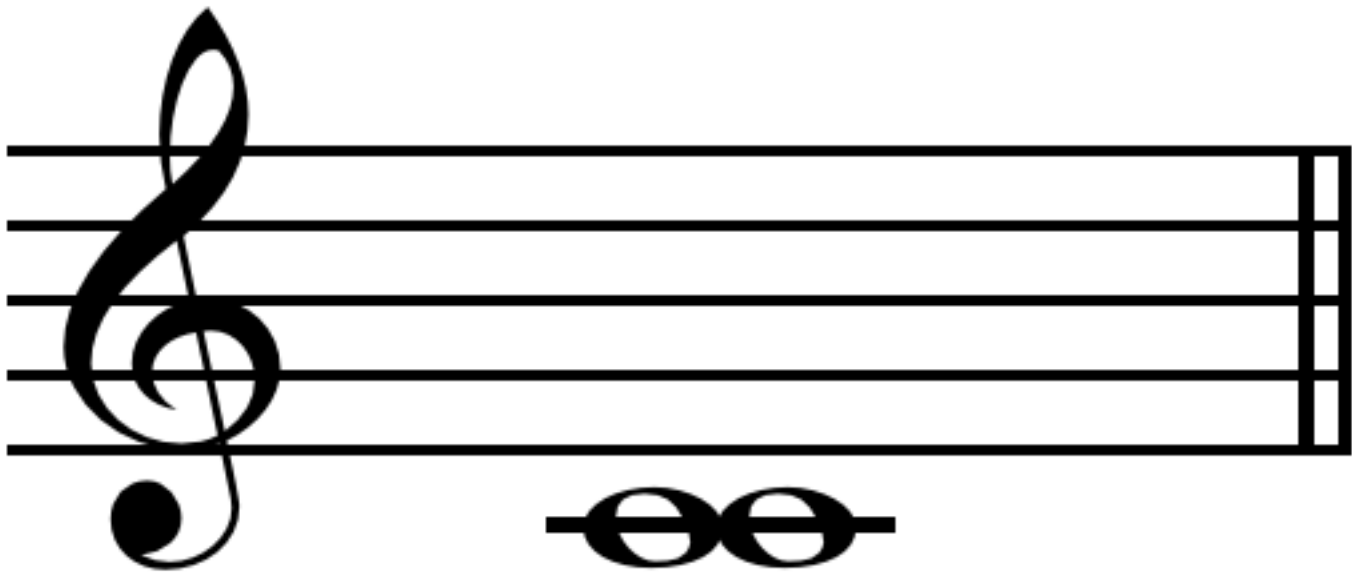
Tie-

Connects notes on the same line or space for their combined value

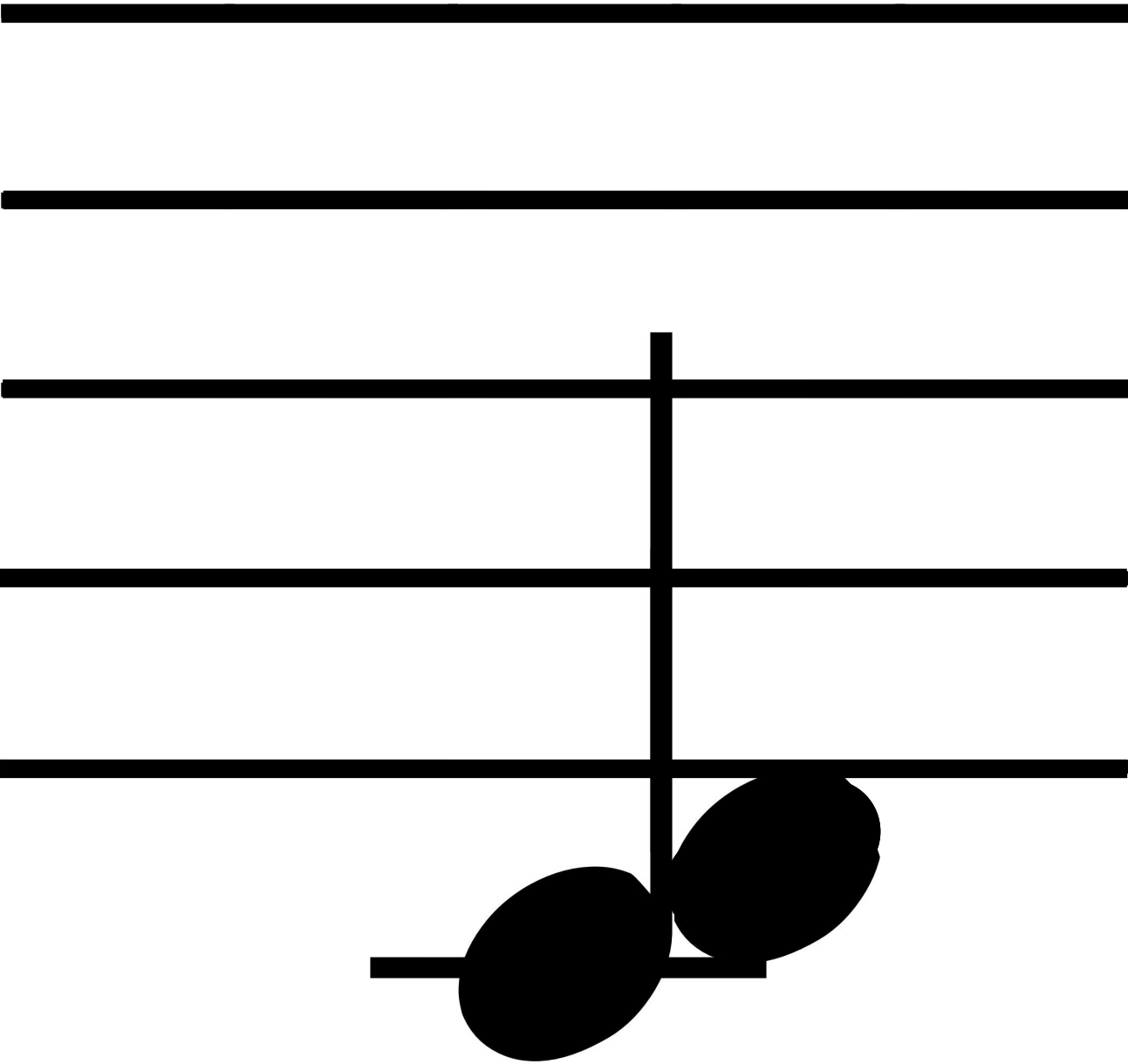


Fermata-

Hold the note longer than you outta

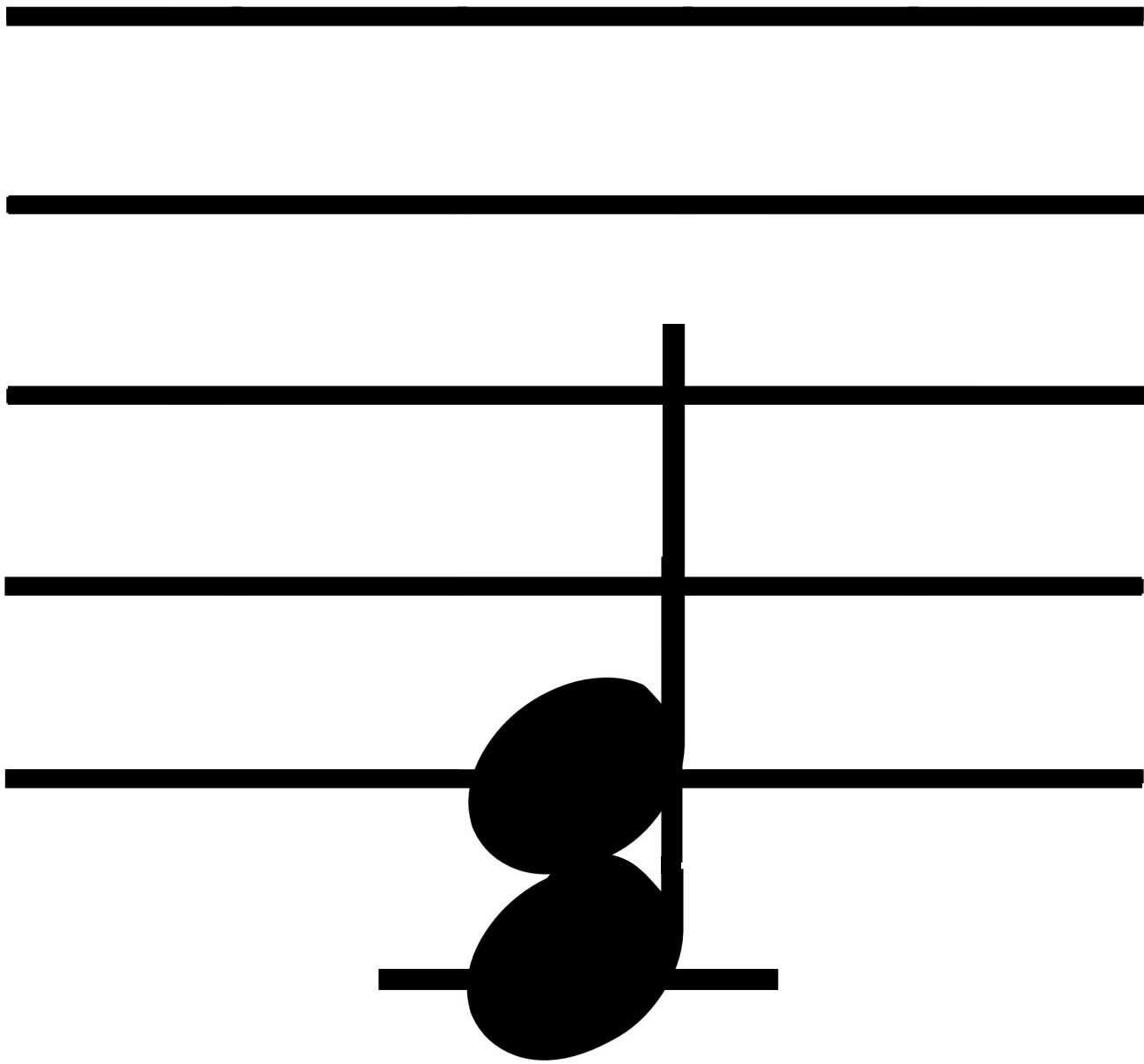


Interval-
unison



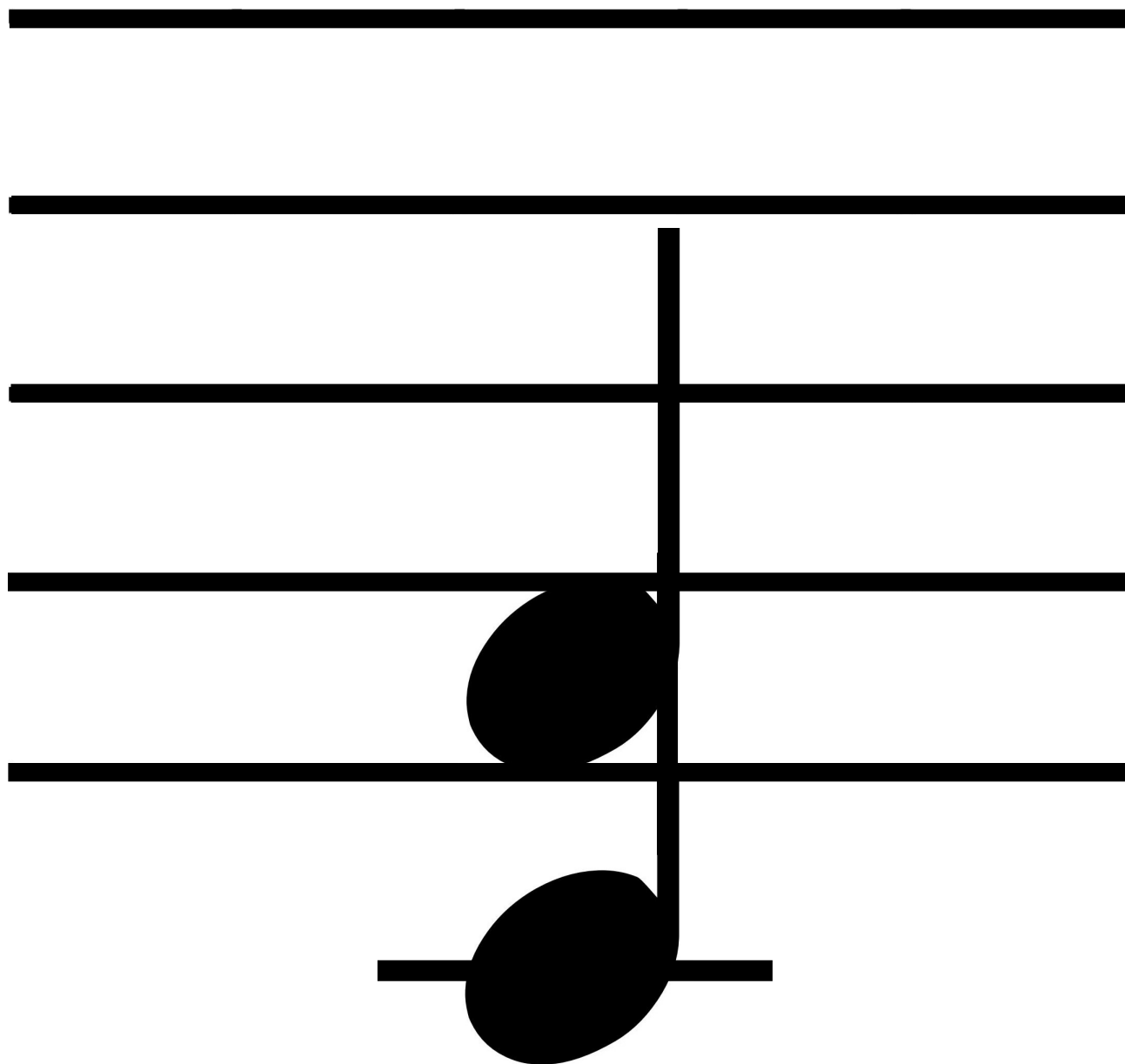
Interval-

2nd



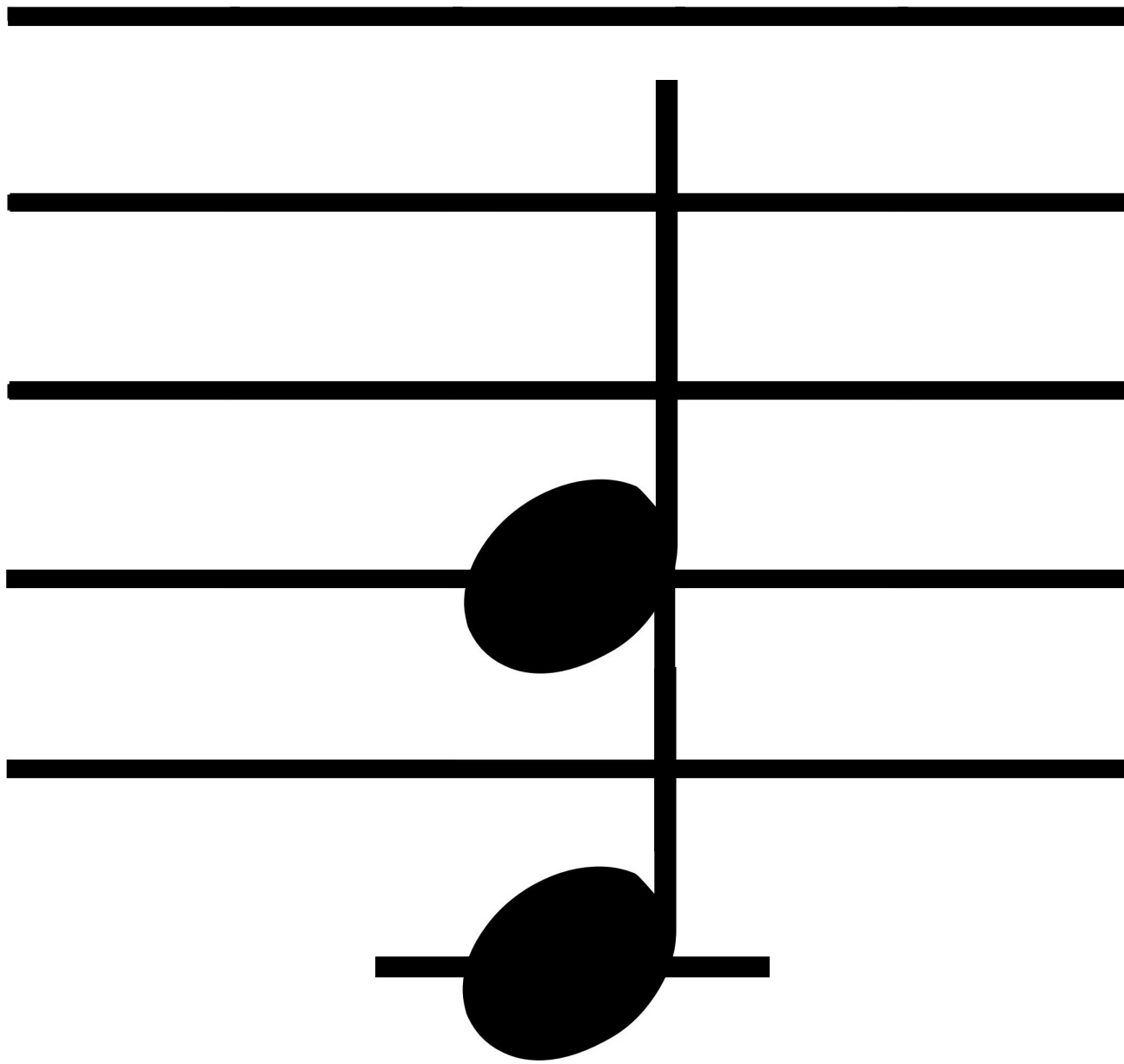
Interval-

3rd



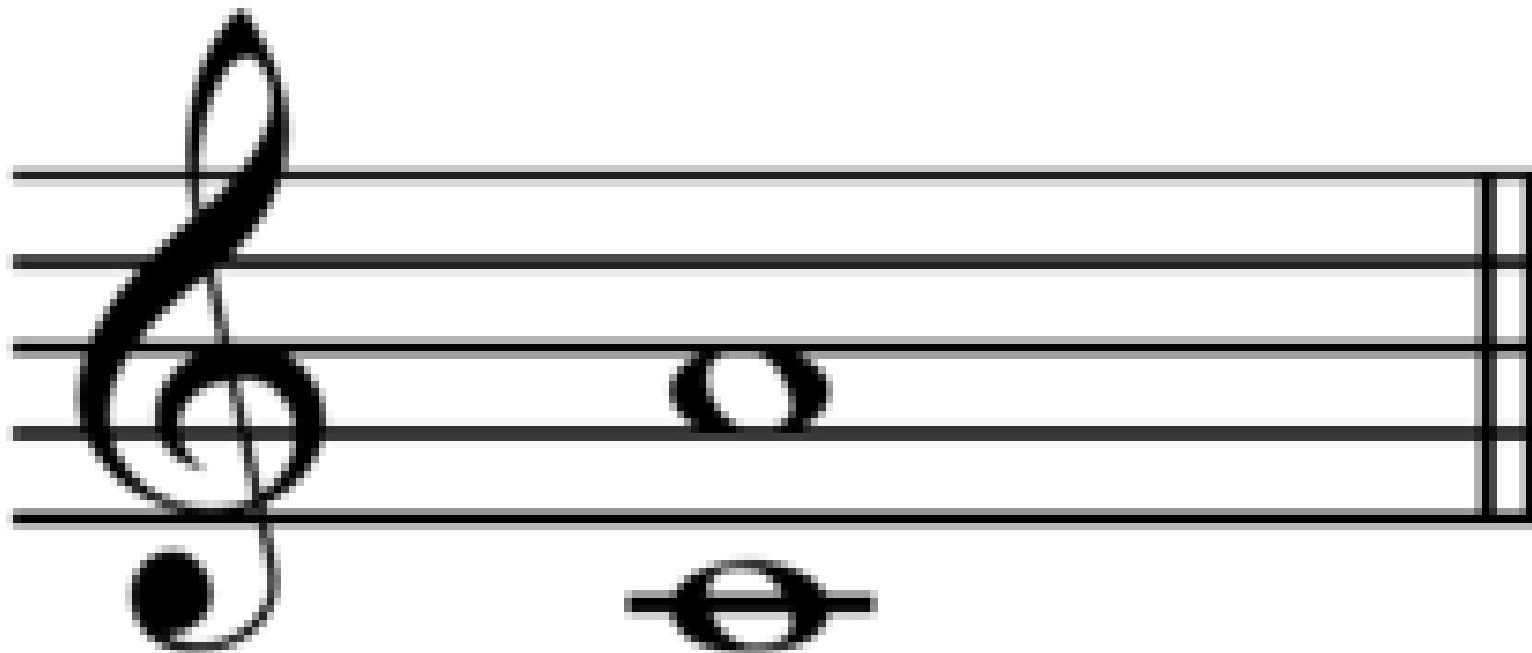
Interval-

4th



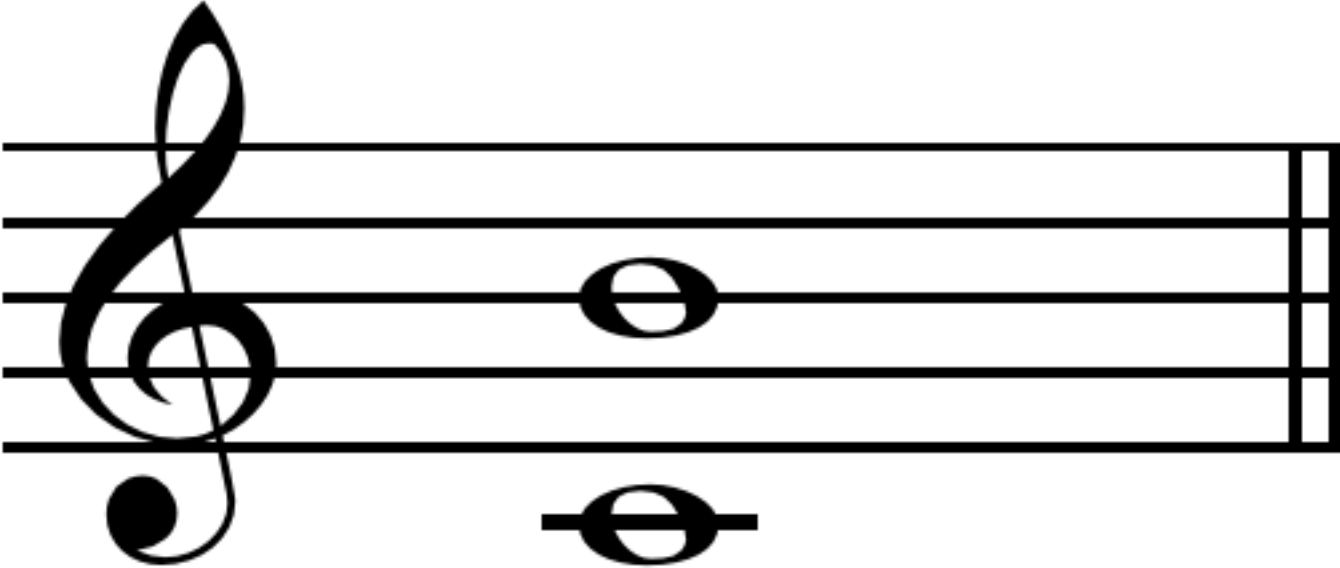
Interval-

5th



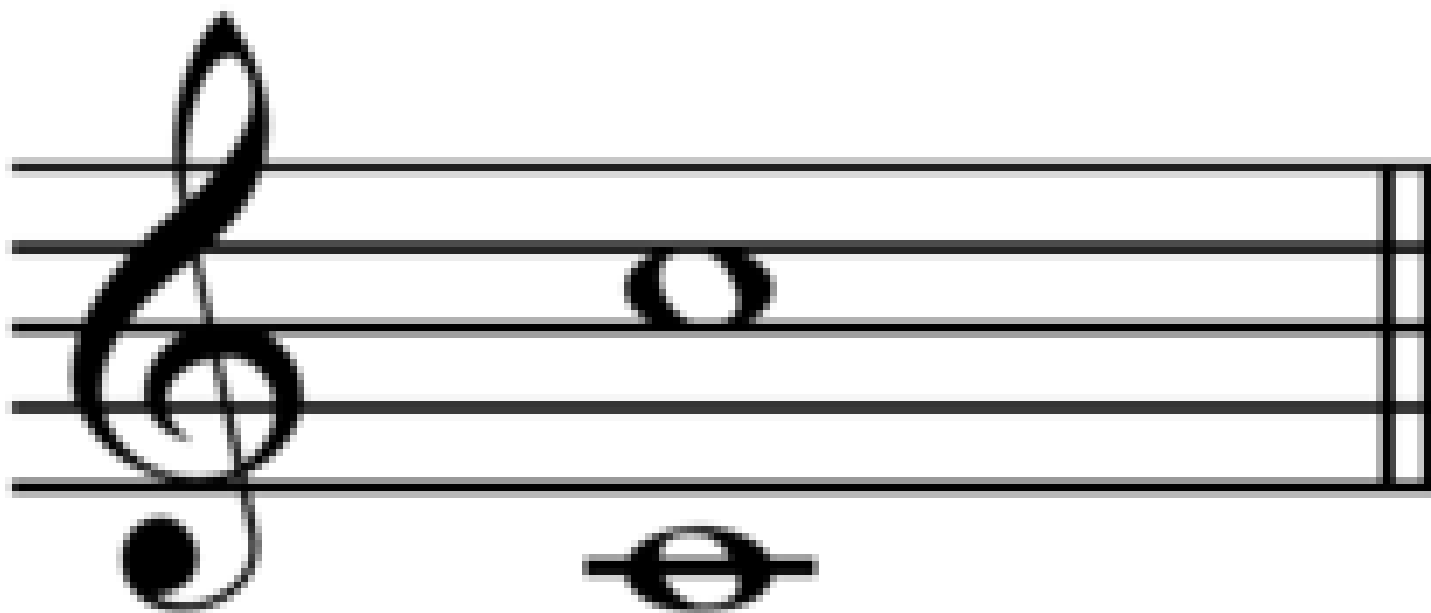
Interval-

6th



Interval-

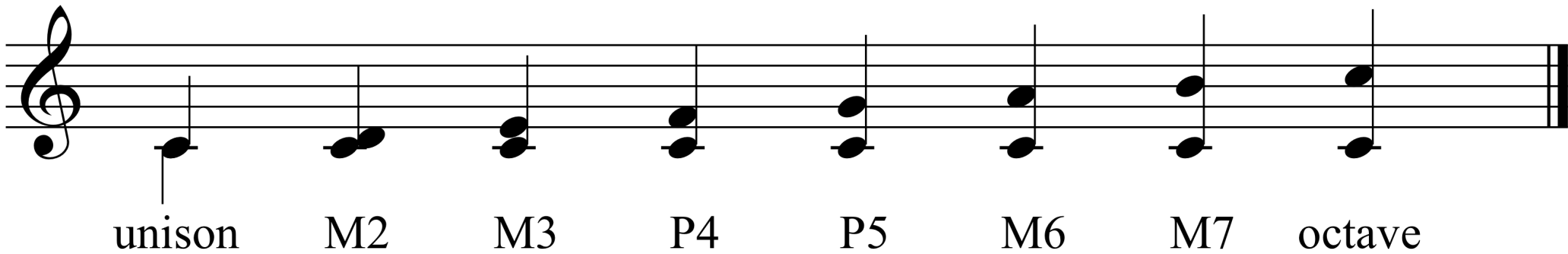
7th



Interval-

octave

Below are the intervals you need to know! An interval is the distance or space between two notes. You do NOT need to worry about whether it says M or P in front of the interval number!



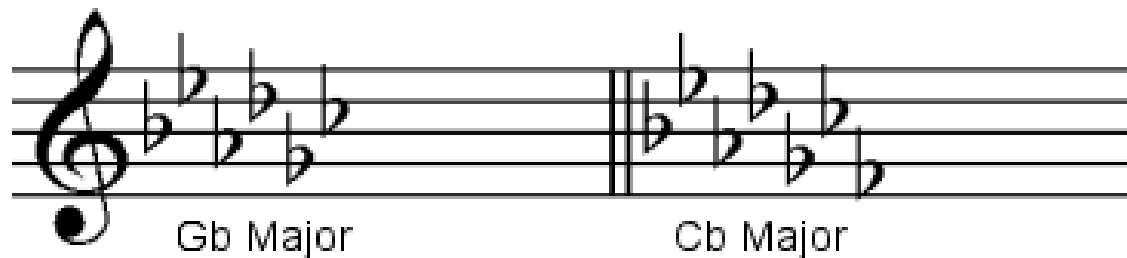
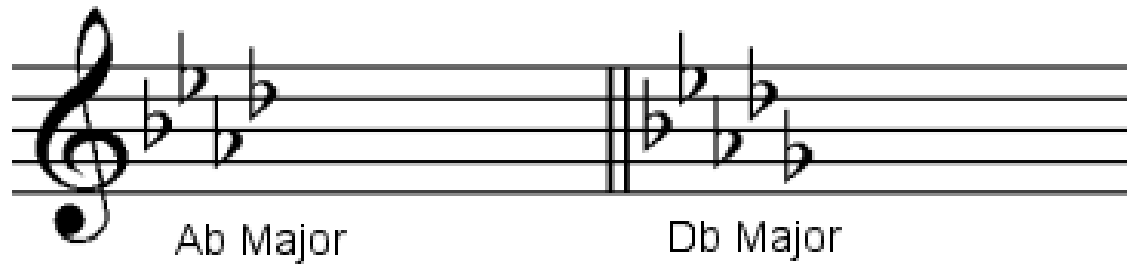
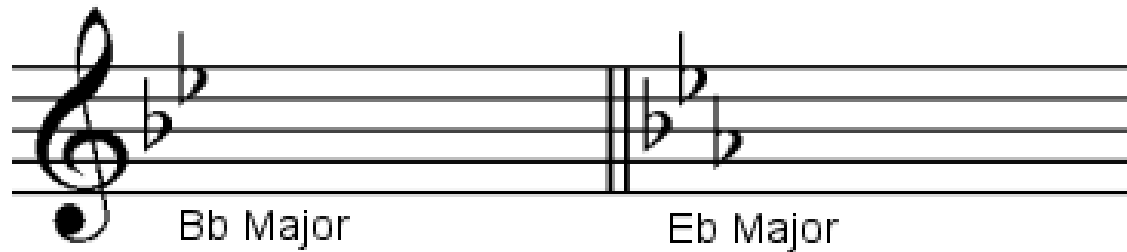
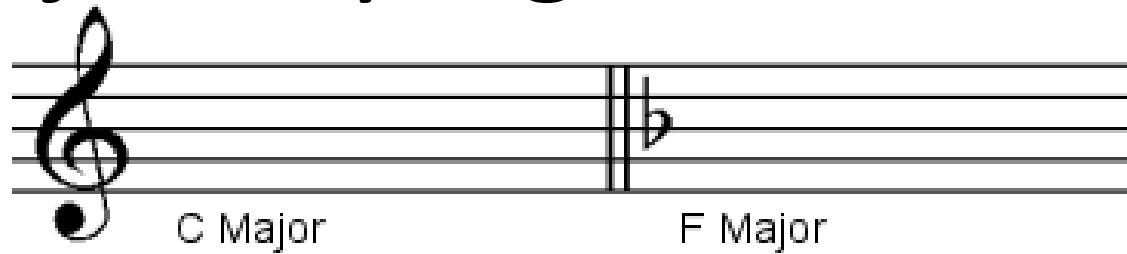
A musical staff in treble clef showing eight intervals starting from a single note on the first line (F4). Each interval is represented by a vertical line with a notehead. The intervals are: unison (one note), M2 (two notes, major second), M3 (two notes, major third), P4 (two notes, perfect fourth), P5 (two notes, perfect fifth), M6 (two notes, major sixth), M7 (two notes, major seventh), and octave (two notes, one on the first line and one on the first space, F5).

Interval	Notes
unison	F4
M2	F4, G4
M3	F4, A4
P4	F4, Bb4
P5	F4, C5
M6	F4, D5
M7	F4, E5
octave	F4, F5

Order of Flats:

B E A D G C F

Major Key Signatures– Flats:



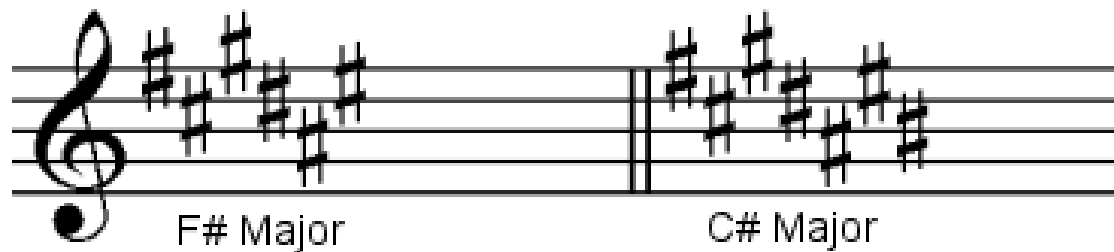
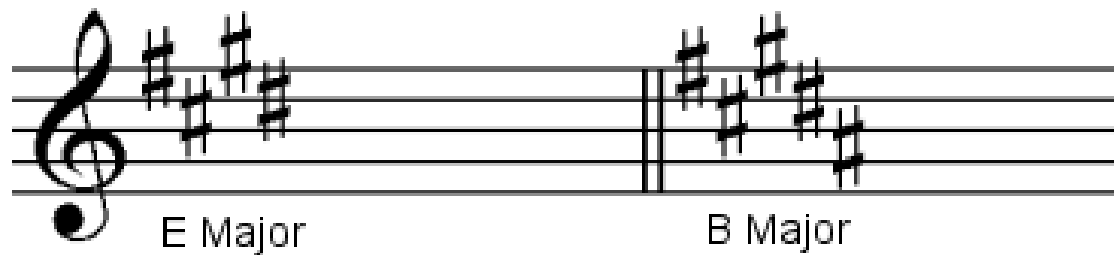
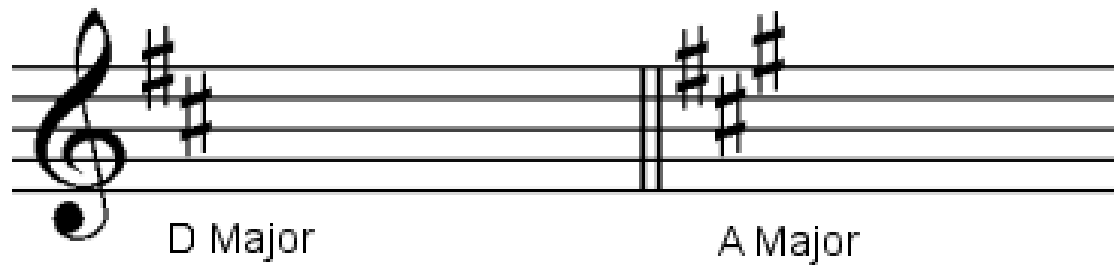
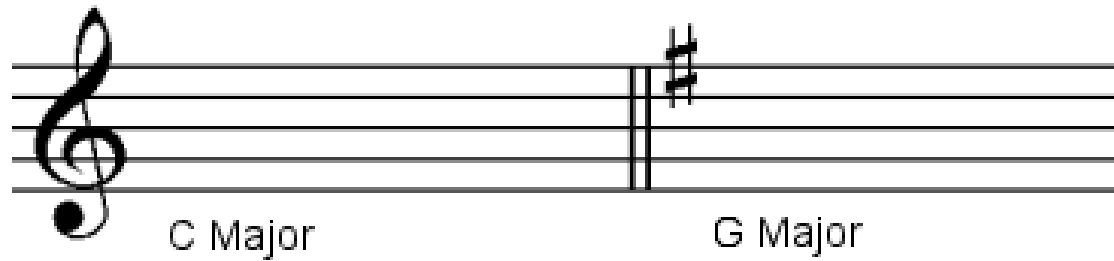
Order of Sharps:

F C G D A E B

Fat Cats Go Down

Alleys Eating Birds

Major Key Signatures– Sharps:



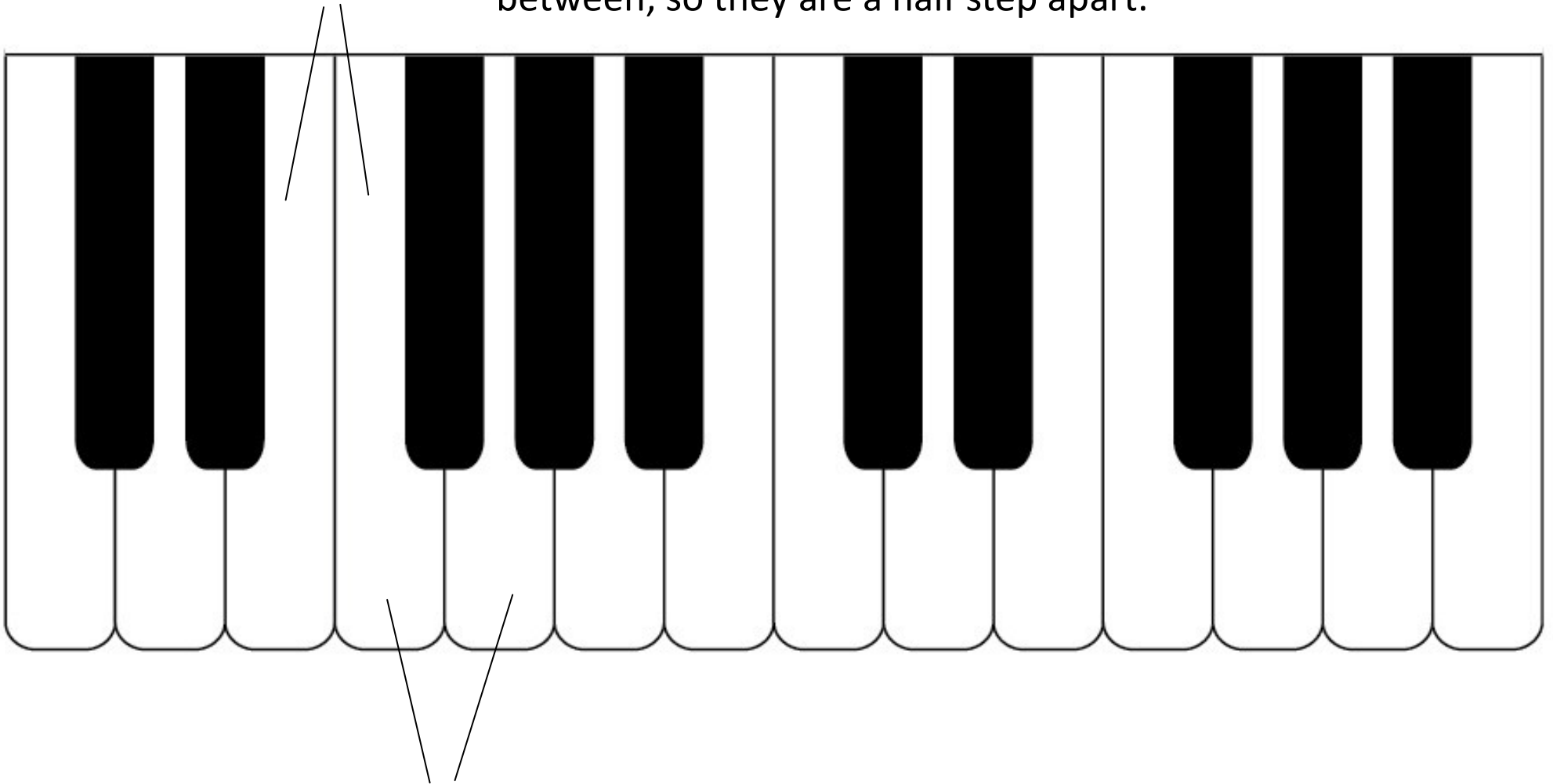
Half Step

vs

Whole Step

Half Step-

These two notes are right next to each other with no note between, so they are a half step apart.



Whole Step-

These two notes have a note between them, so they are a whole step apart.

Major Scale Step Order-

This pattern works for EVERY major scale! The distance between the notes ALWAYS follows this pattern: (WS=whole step HS=half step)

WS, WS, HS, WS, WS, WS, HS

Whole Step Whole Step Half Step Whole Step Whole Step Whole Step Half Step

W W H W W W H

D.C. al Fine

D.C. al Fine-

Da Capo al Fine— go back to the beginning and sing/play to the word Fine in the music.

A musical staff in 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest. A double bar line is placed after the sixth measure. Above the staff, the word "Fine" is written above the sixth measure, and "D.C. al Fine" is written above the eighth measure. The staff ends with a double bar line.

1. Play to D.C. al Fine
2. Go back to beginning
3. Play to Fine

D.S. al Fine

D.S. al Fine-

Dal segno al Fine— go back to the sign and sing/play to the word Fine in the music.

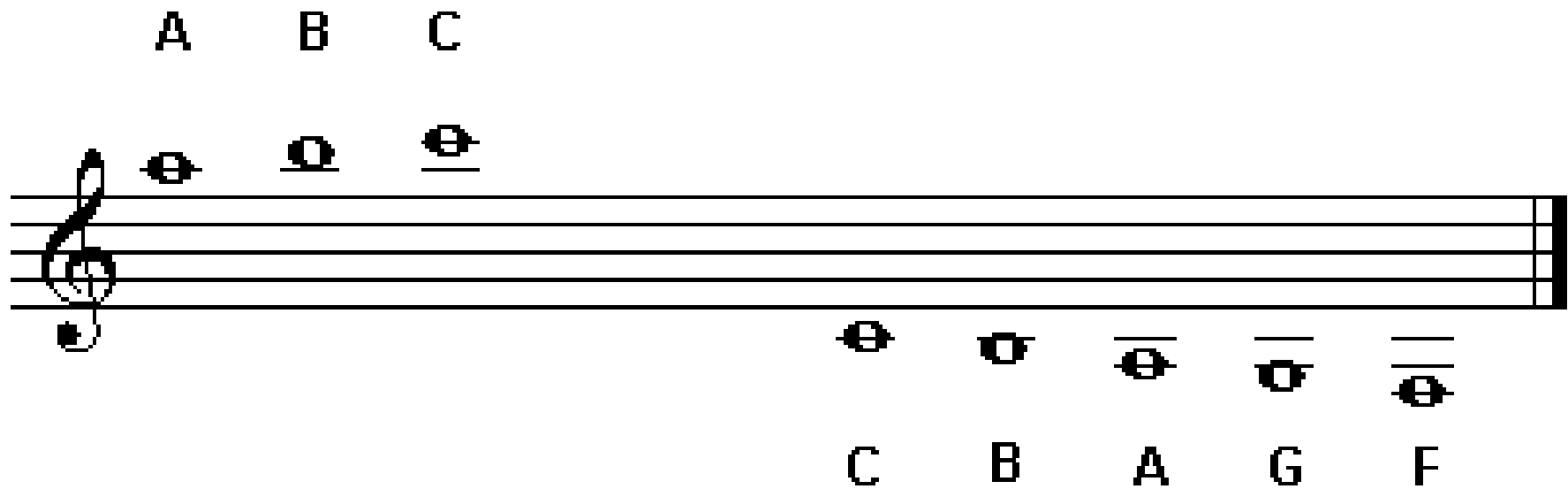
More D.S. al Fine help:

3. Stop playing once you reach Fine.

The diagram shows a single staff of music with a treble clef. The staff contains four measures of music, each represented by a series of diagonal lines. Above the first measure is a ***S*** symbol with a diagonal slash through it. Above the end of the fourth measure is the text **Fine D.S. al Fine**. An arrow points from the text **Fine** to the end of the fourth measure. Another arrow points from the text **D.S. al Fine** to the end of the fourth measure. A third arrow points from the text **1. Play until you reach D.S. al Fine.** to the end of the fourth measure. A fourth arrow points from the text **2. Go back to the measure where the *S* appears and play from there.** to the first measure.

2. Go back to the measure where the ***S*** appears and play from there. Ignore the D.S. al Fine the second time through.

Notes on Ledger Lines



Know these notes names!