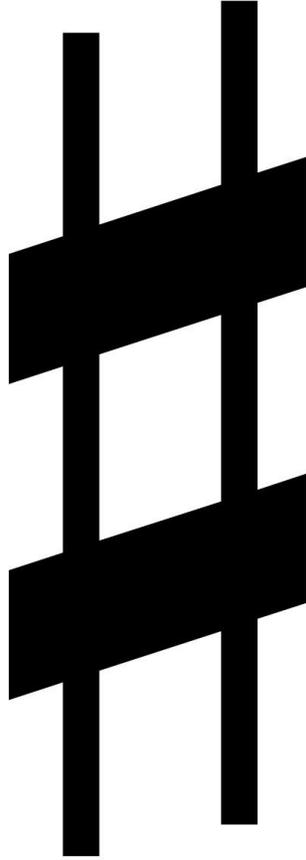


# Level 3 Theory Study Cards

For HCCC member use-

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





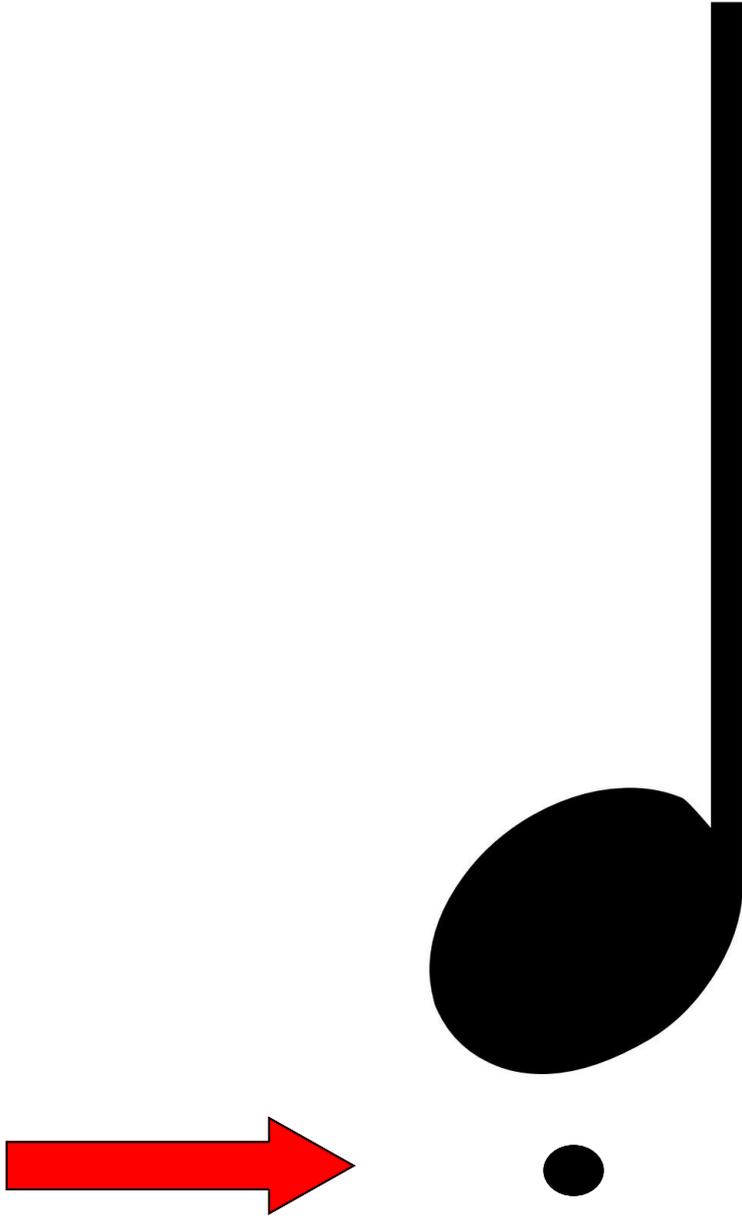
# Sharp

*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

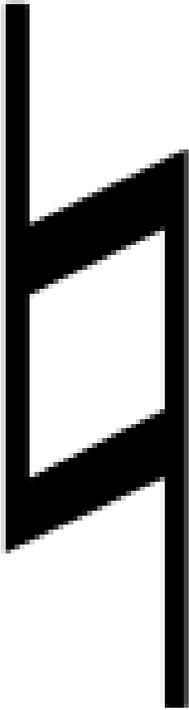


V



**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*

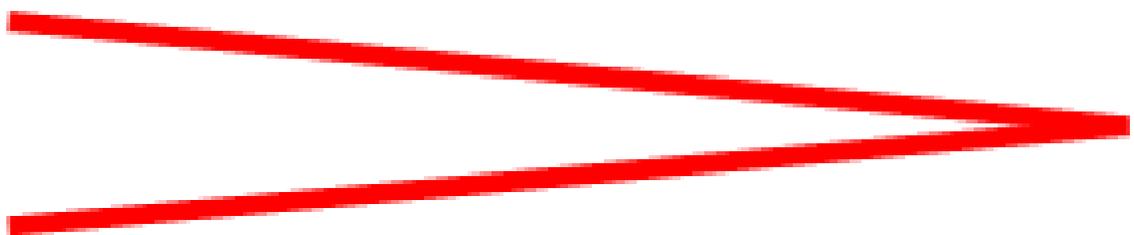
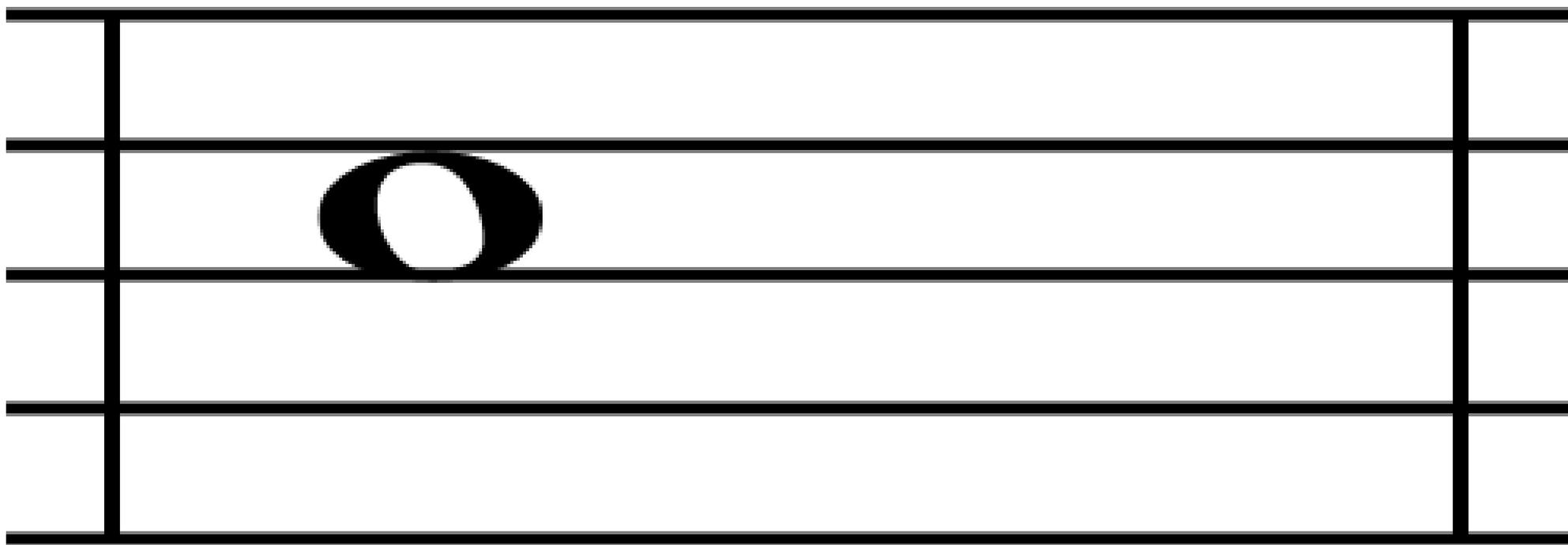
**rit-**

Gradually get slower

*Fine*

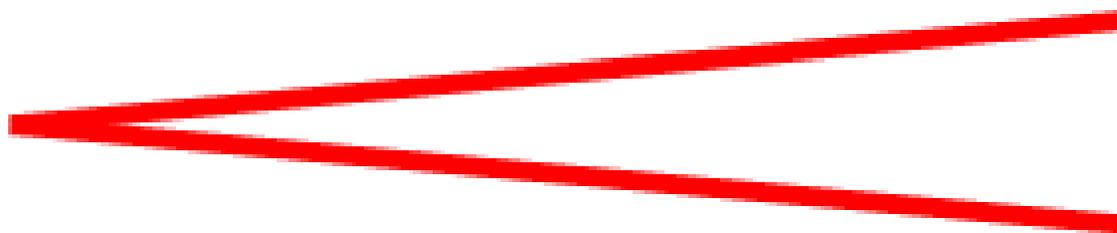
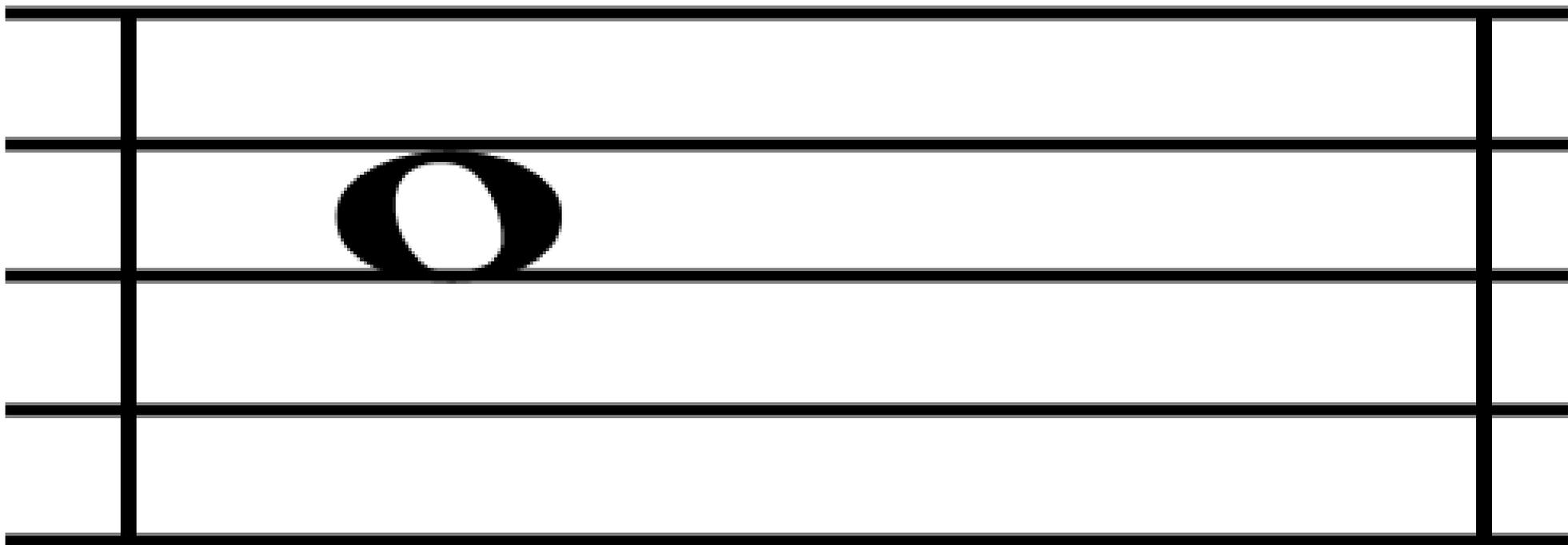
**fine-**

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*

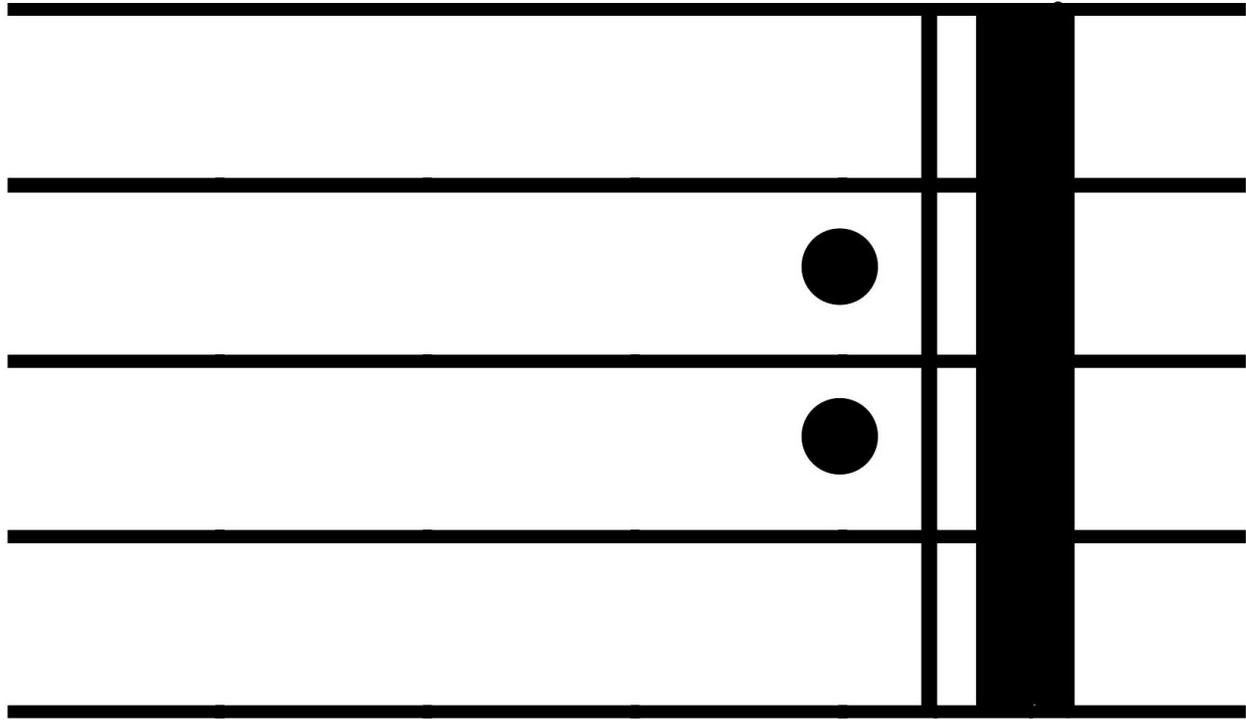
*mezzo piano = medium soft*

*ff*

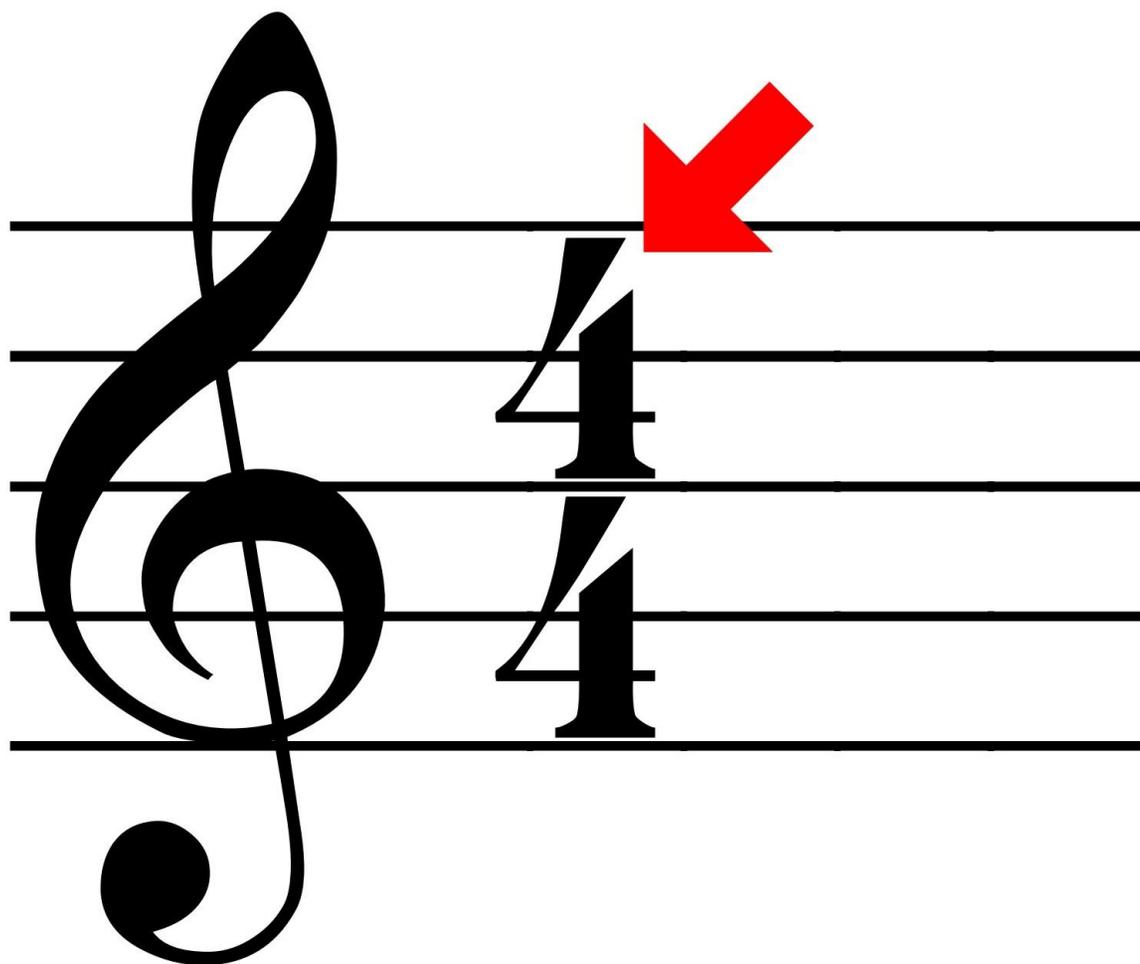
*fortissimo = very loud*

*pp*

*pianissimo = very soft*



Repeat Sign– go back and  
play or sing again



Time Signature-

Common Time

4 beats per measure

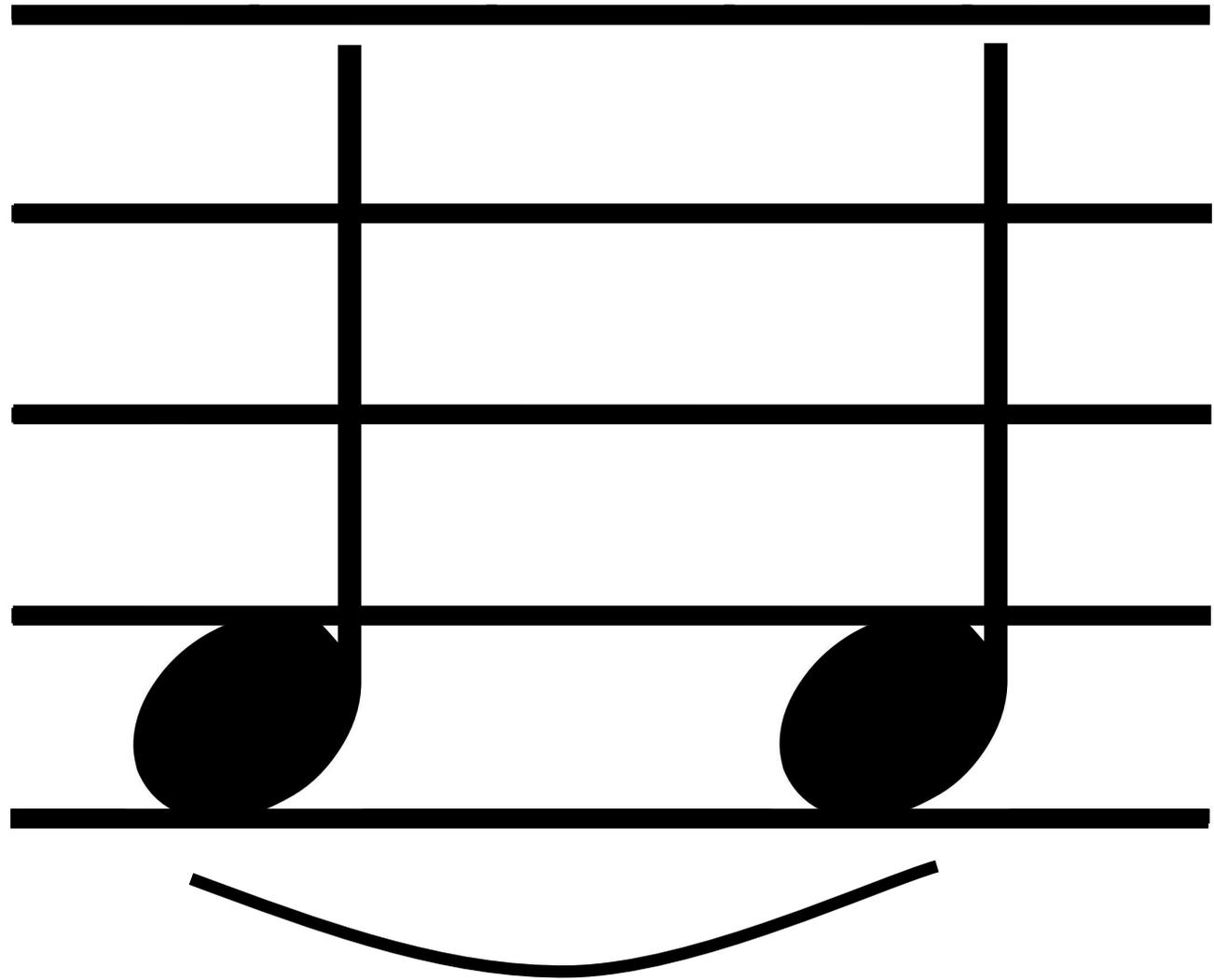
quarter note receives 1 beat

86

Time Signature-

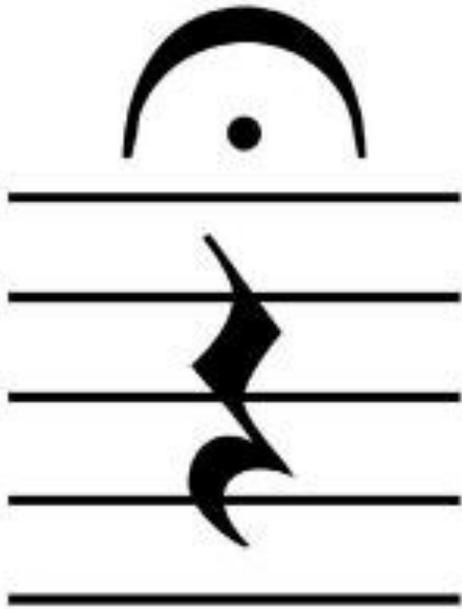
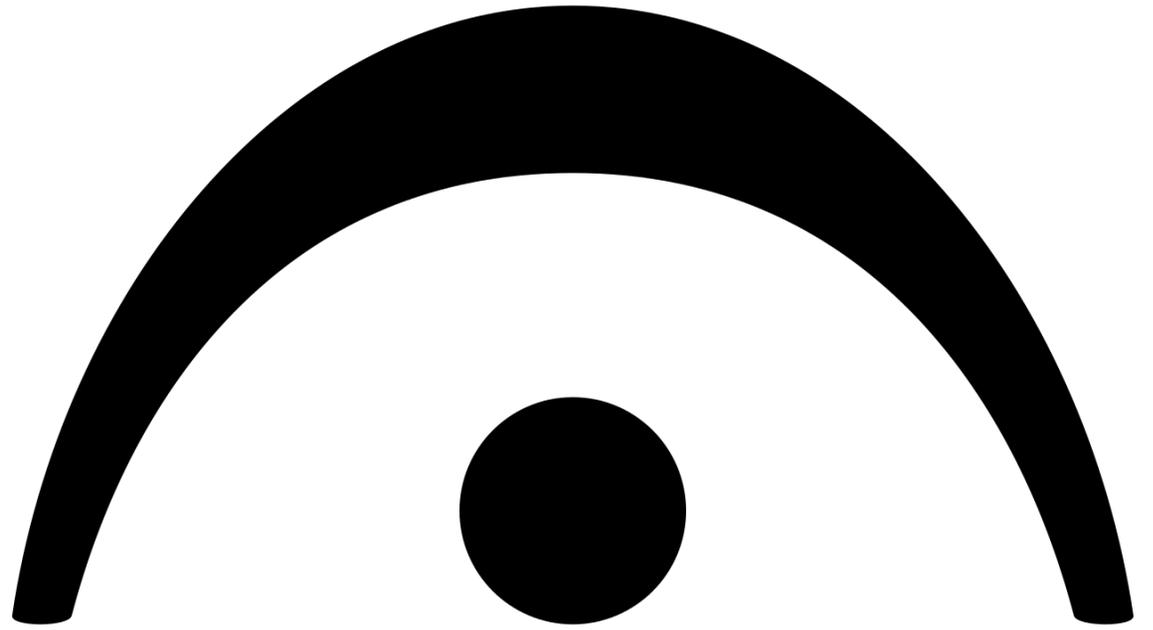
6 beats per measure

eighth note receives 1 beat



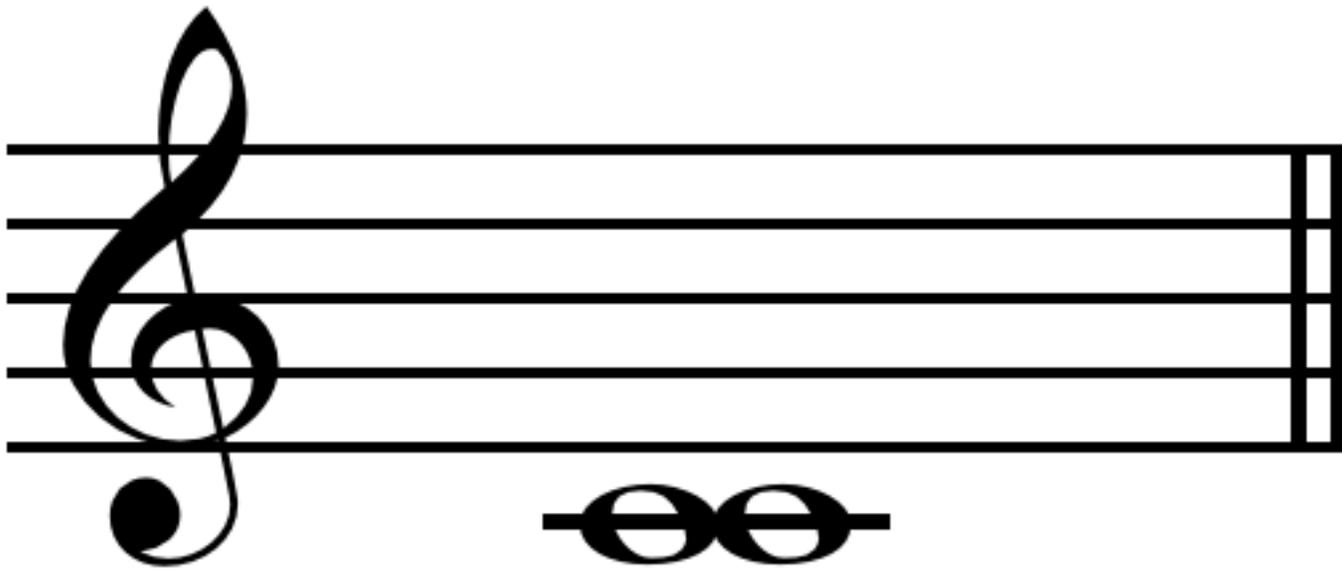
**Tie-**

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

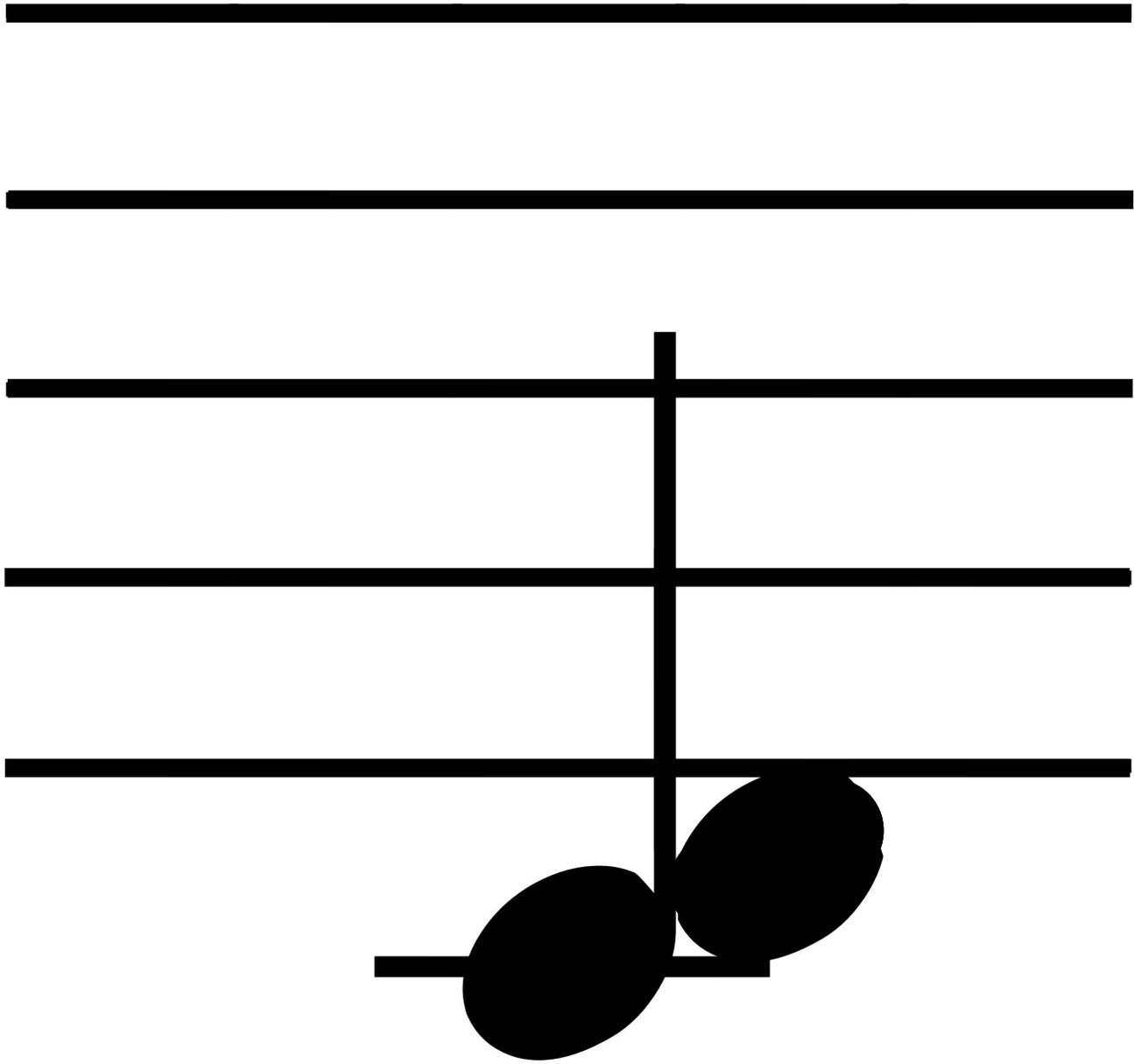


**Fermata-**

Hold the note longer than you outta

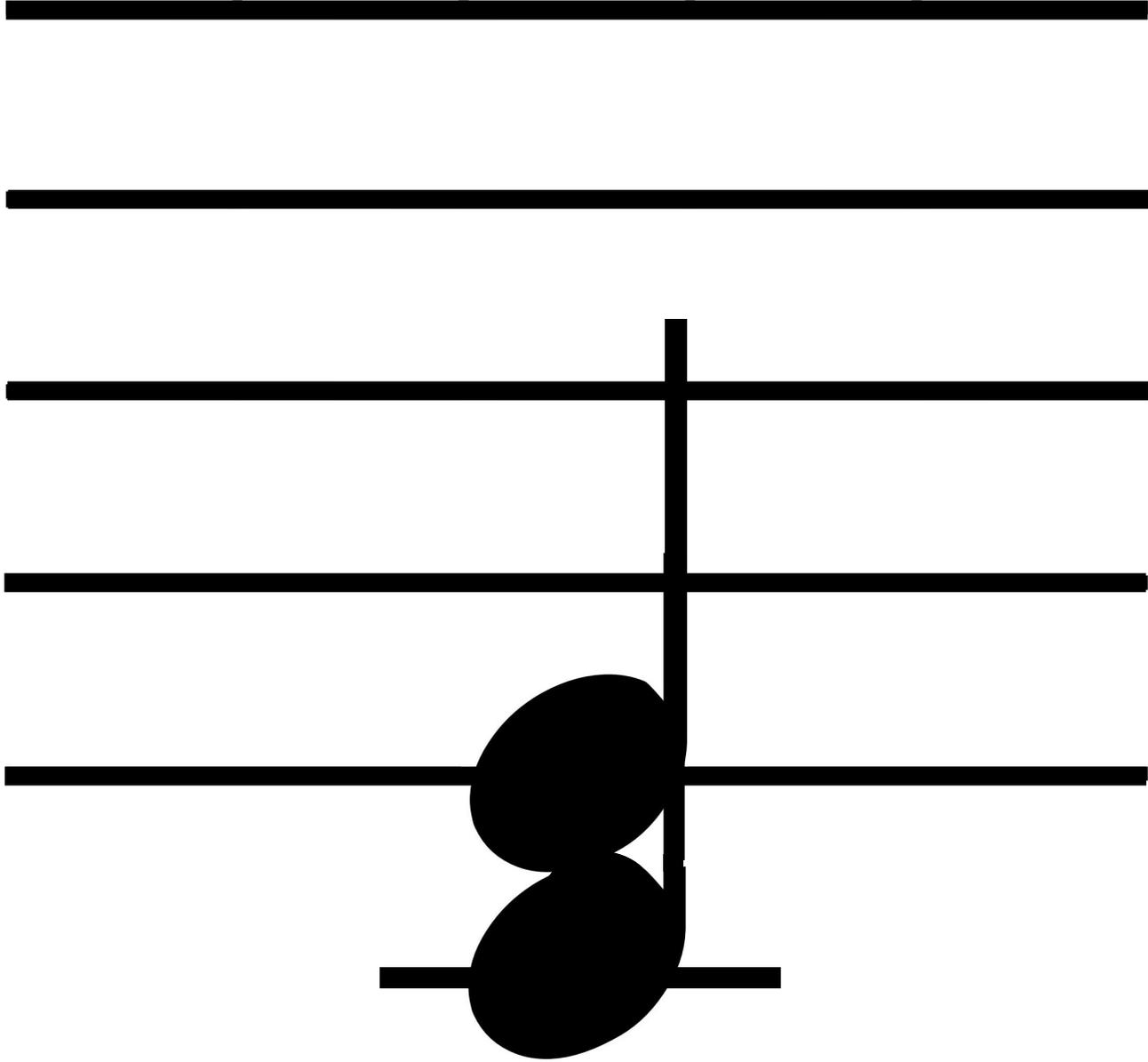


**Interval-**  
unison



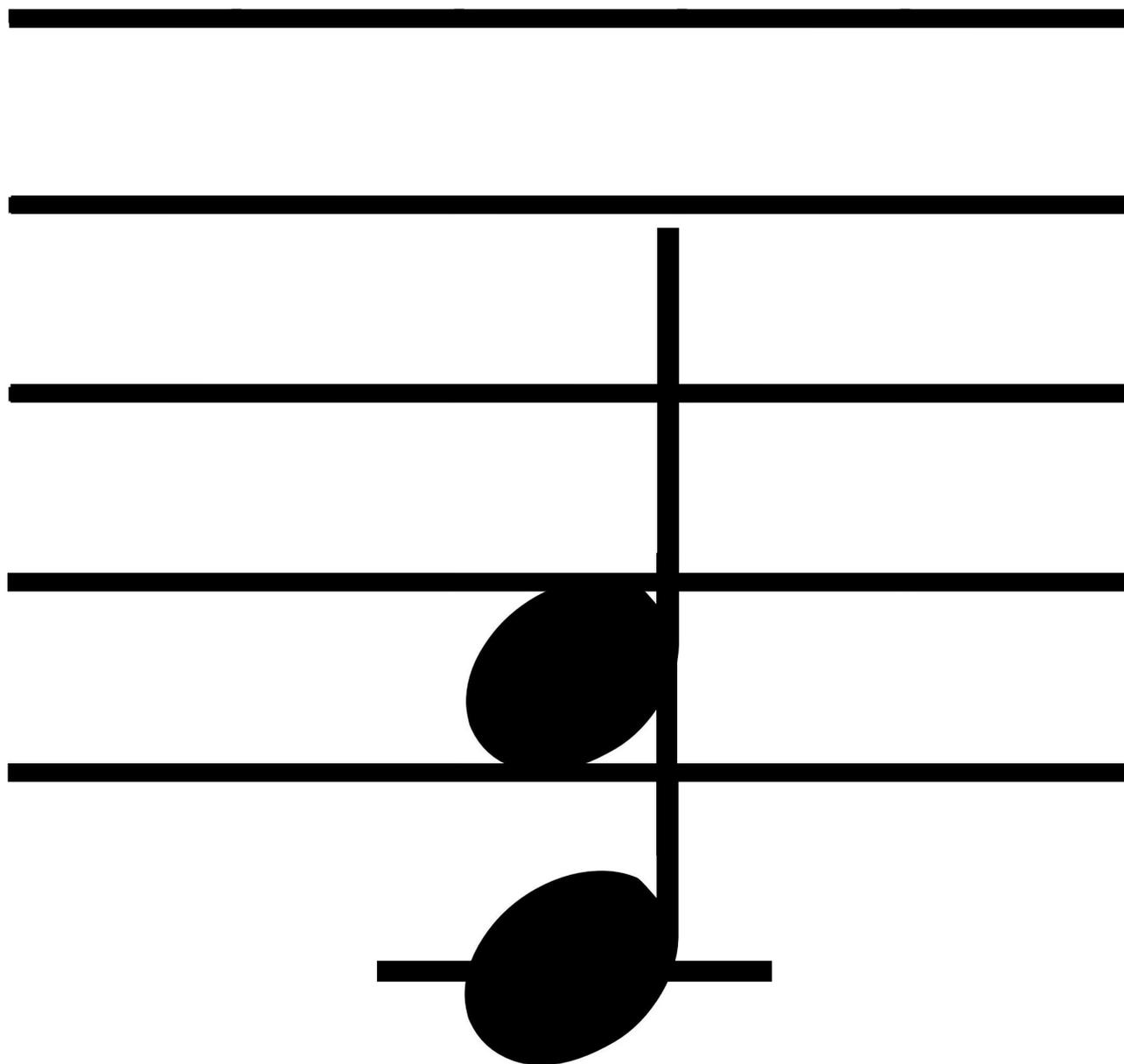
**Interval-**

2nd



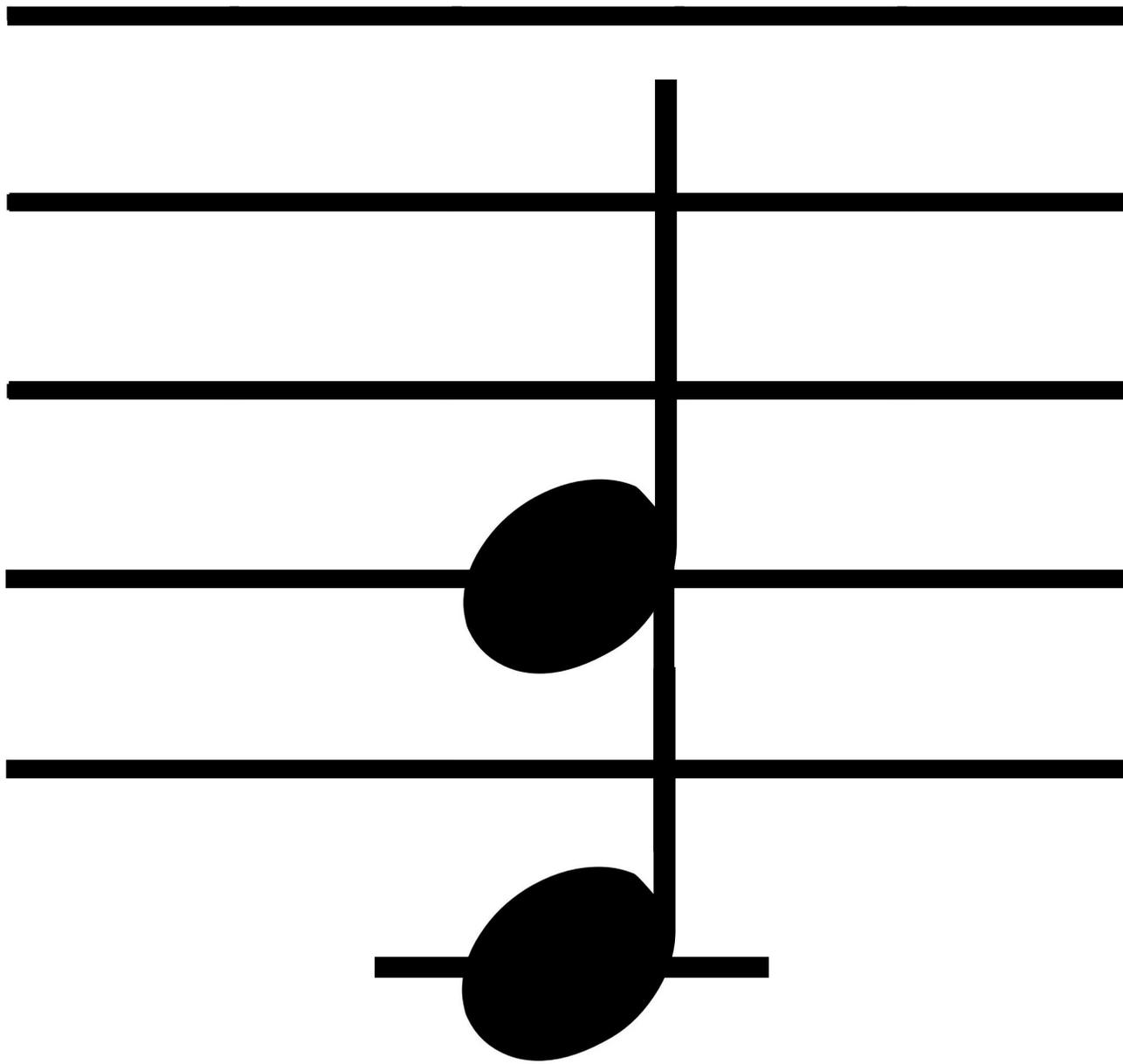
**Interval-**

3rd



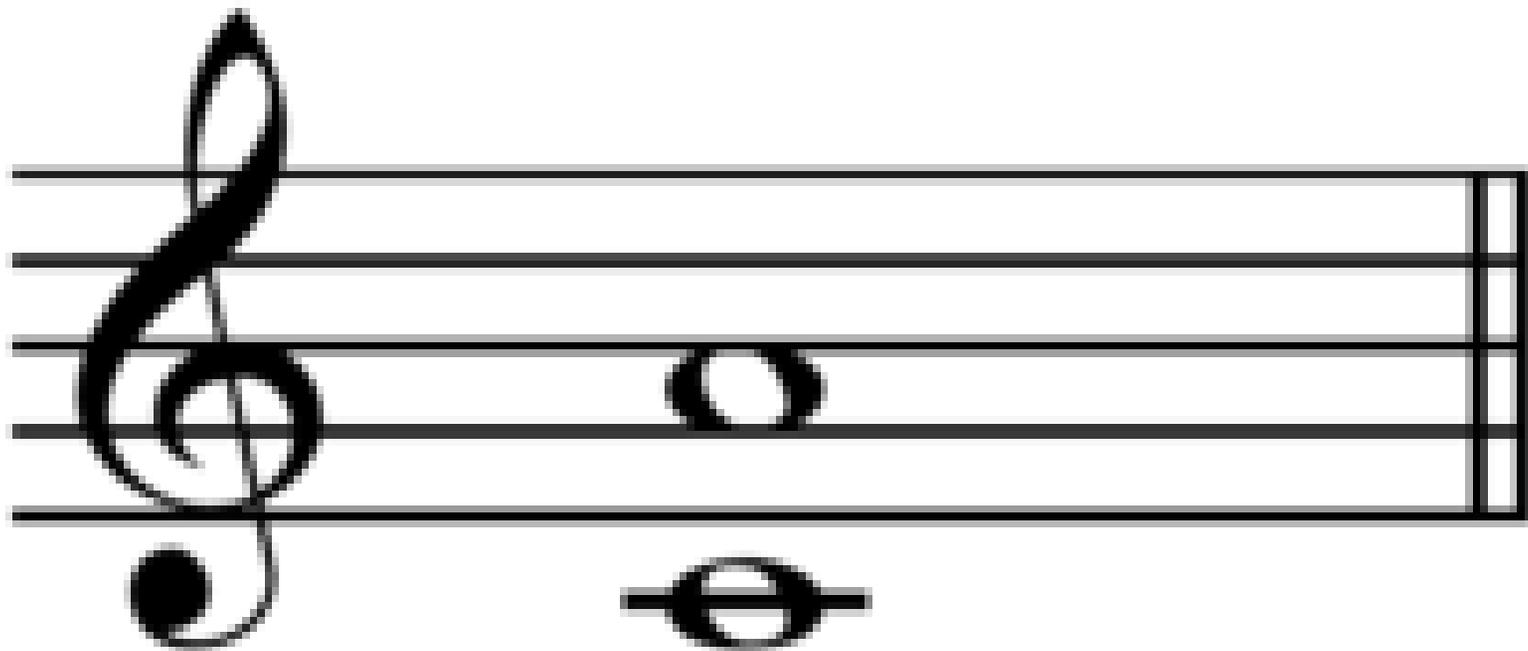
**Interval-**

4th



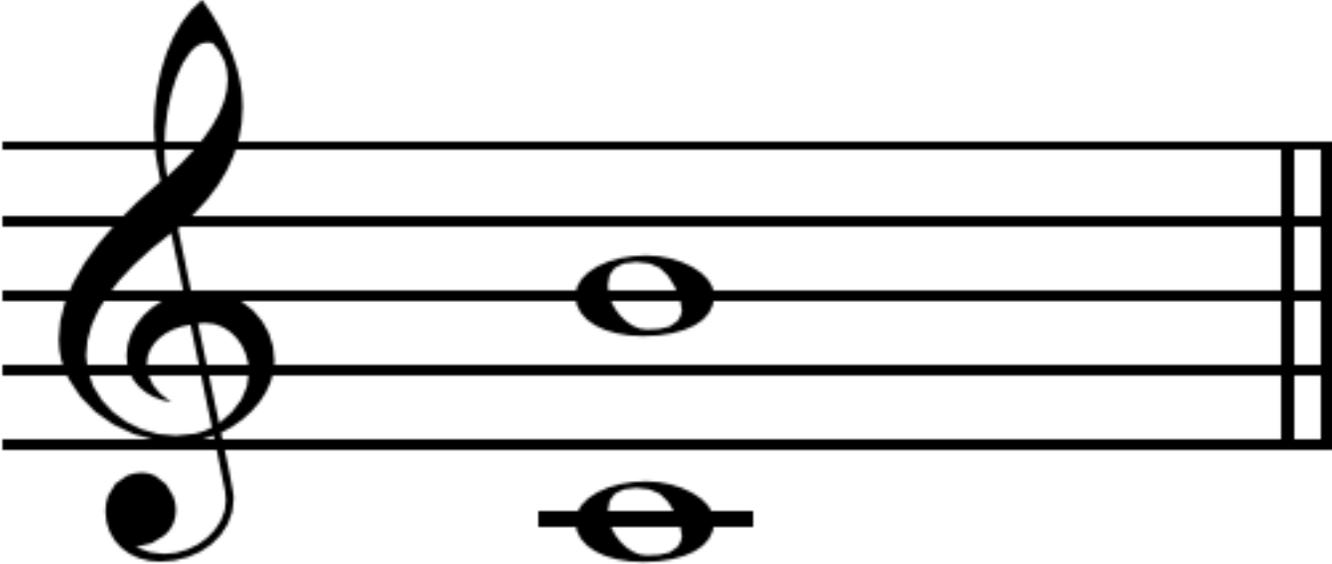
**Interval-**

5th



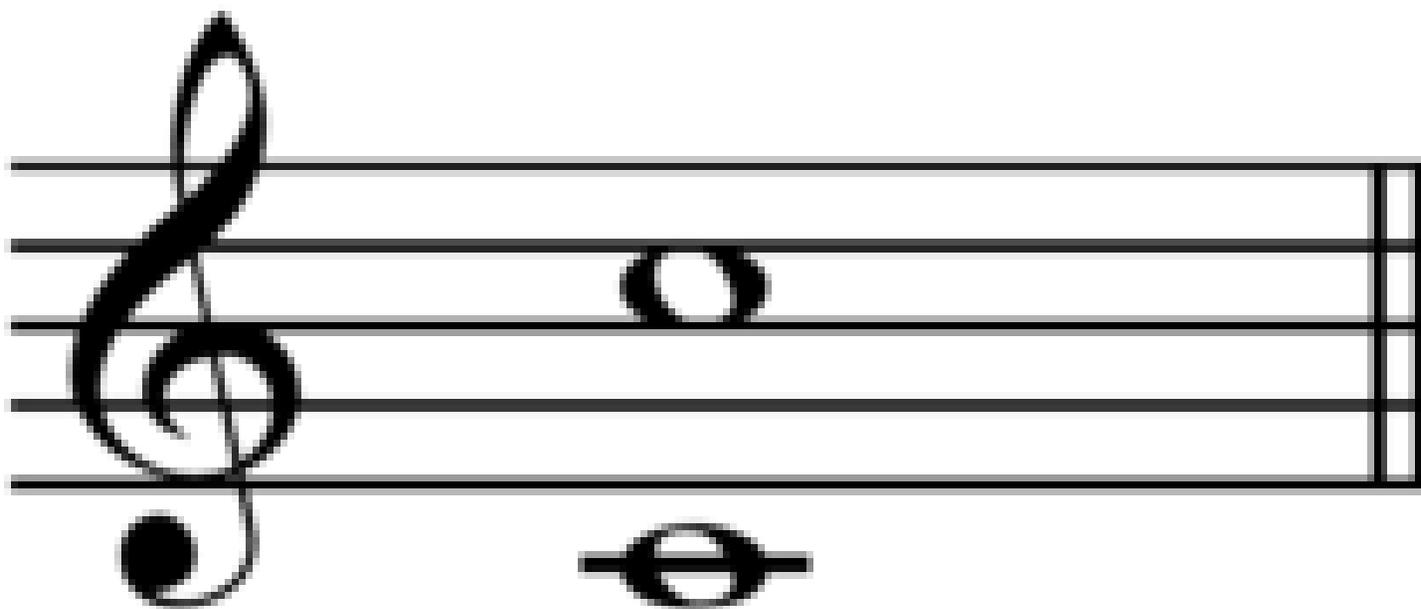
**Interval-**

6th



**Interval-**

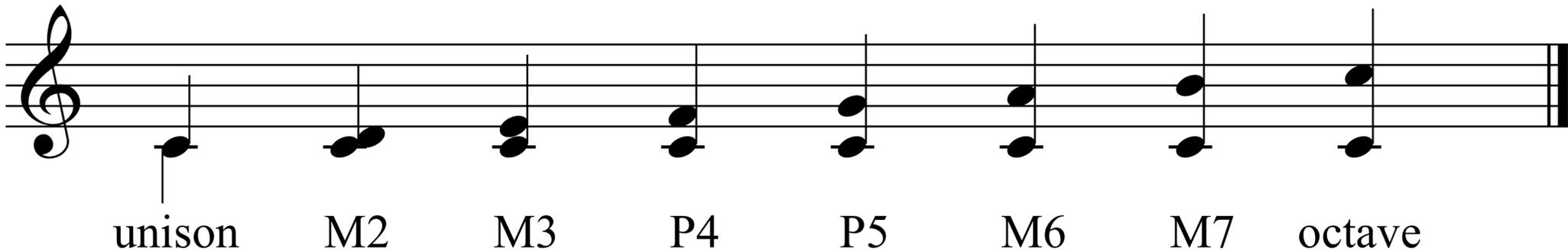
7th



**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. Each interval is represented by a vertical line with a notehead on the lower line and another notehead on the upper line. The intervals are: unison (two notes on the same line), M2 (two notes on adjacent lines), M3 (two notes on lines one and two), P4 (two notes on lines two and four), P5 (two notes on lines three and five), M6 (two notes on lines four and six), M7 (two notes on lines five and seven), and octave (two notes on lines one and eight).

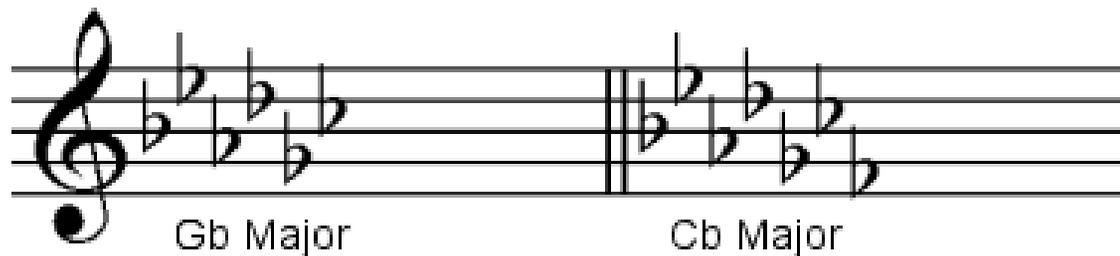
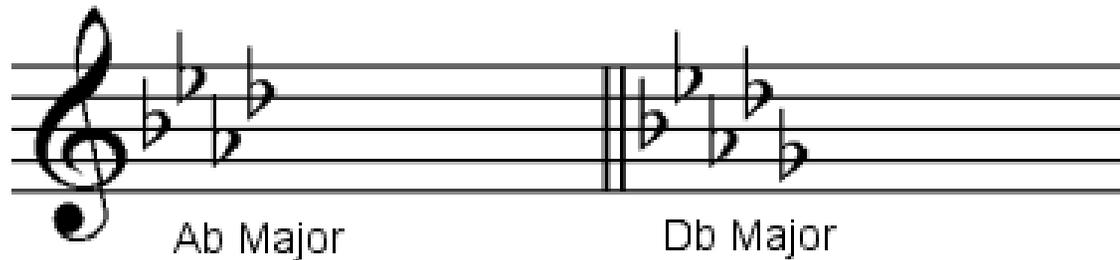
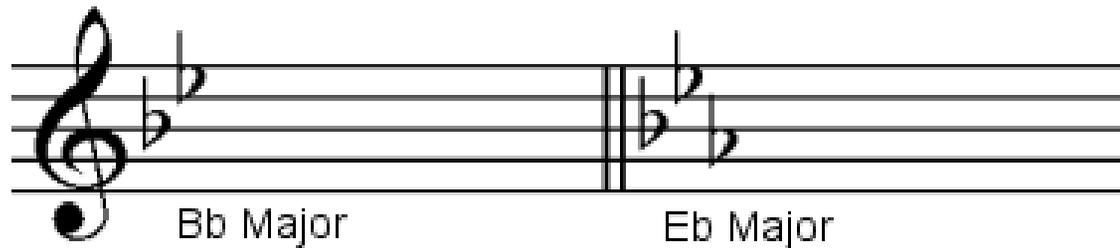
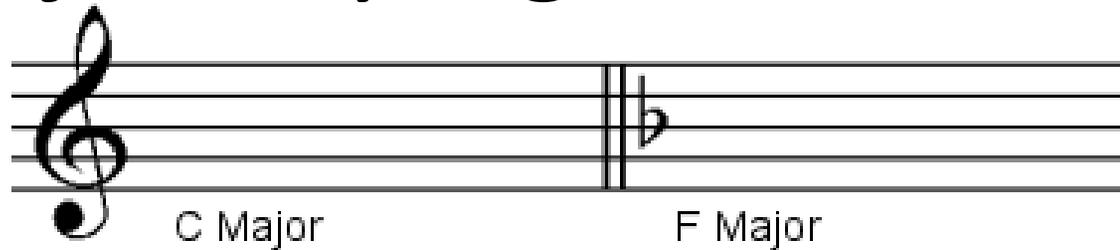
unison    M2    M3    P4    P5    M6    M7    octave



Order of Flats:

**B E A D G C F**

# Major Key Signatures– Flats:



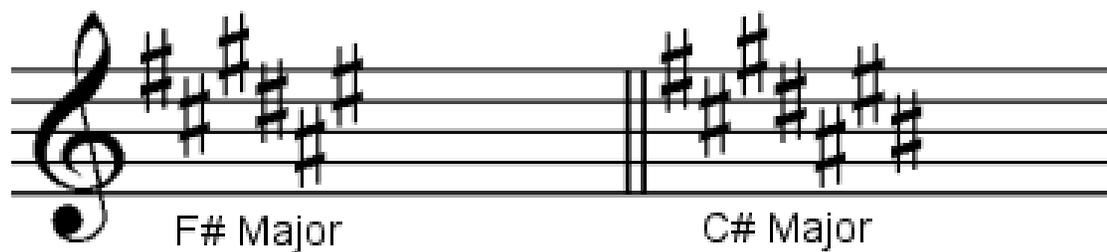
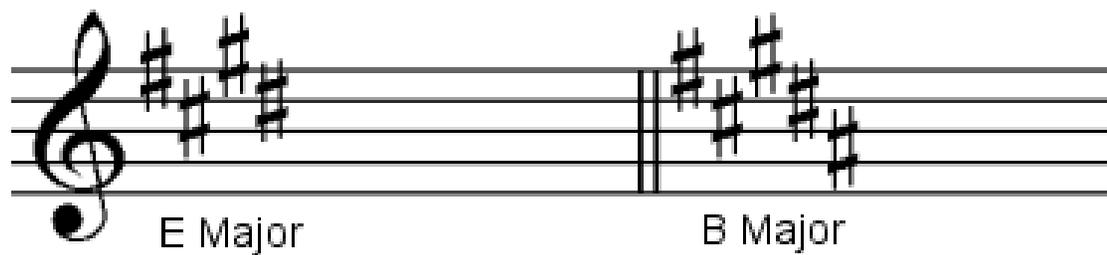
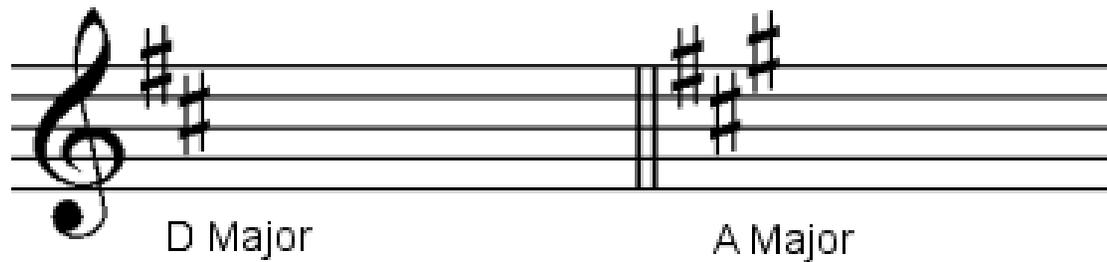
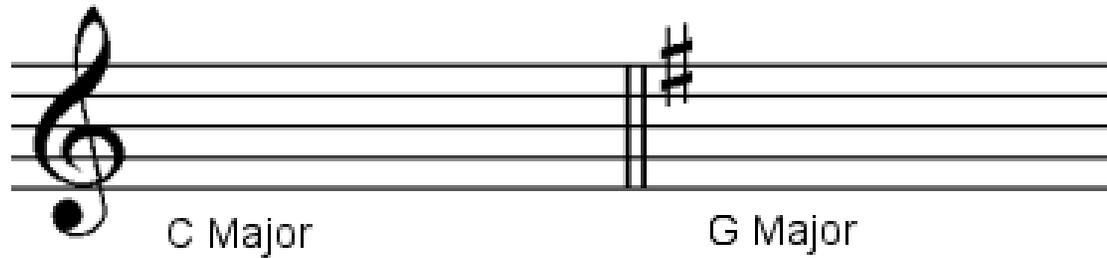
Order of Sharps:

**F C G D A E B**

Fat Cats Go Down

Alleys Eating Birds

# Major Key Signatures– Sharps:



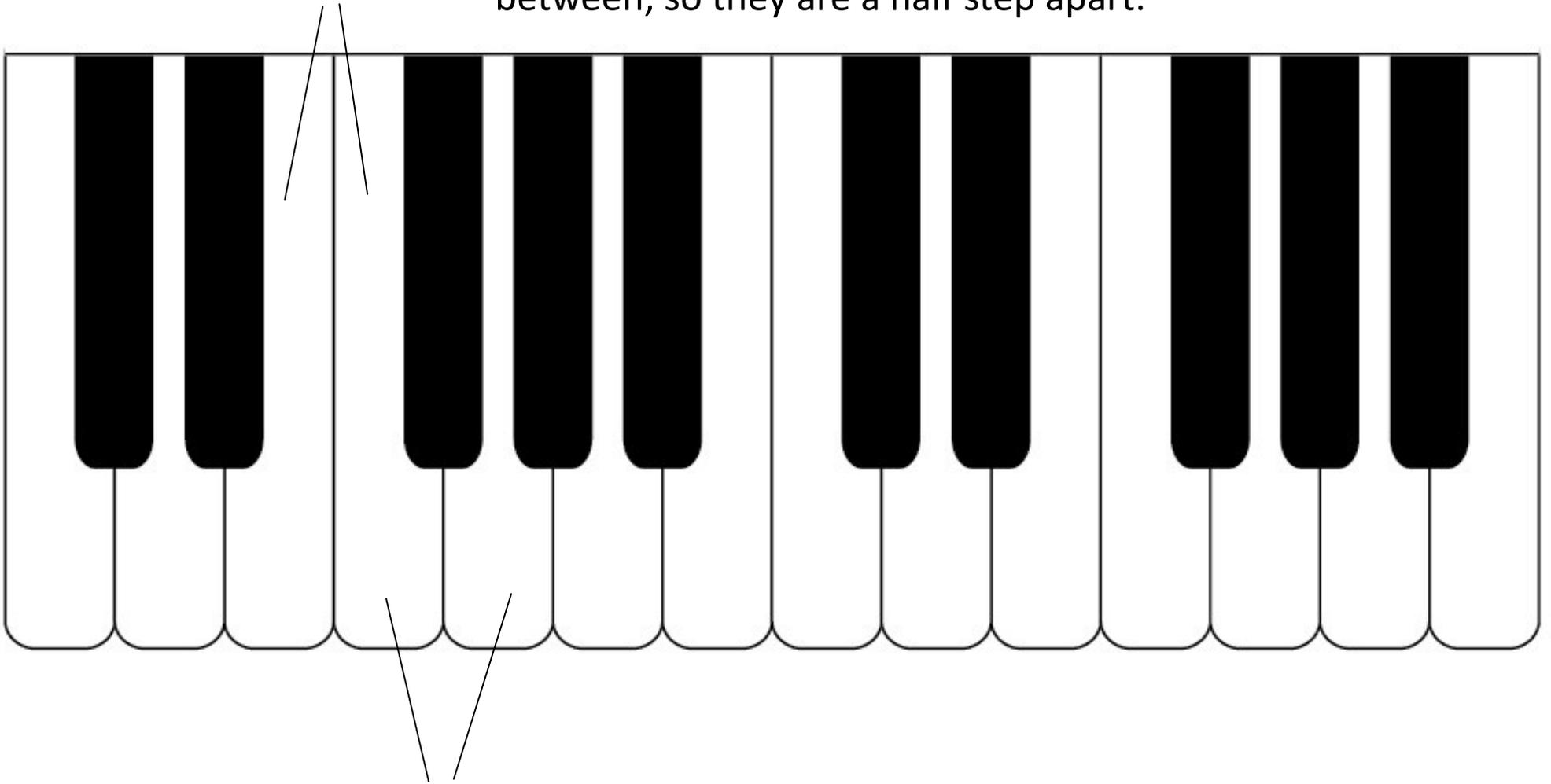
Half Step

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

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.



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.

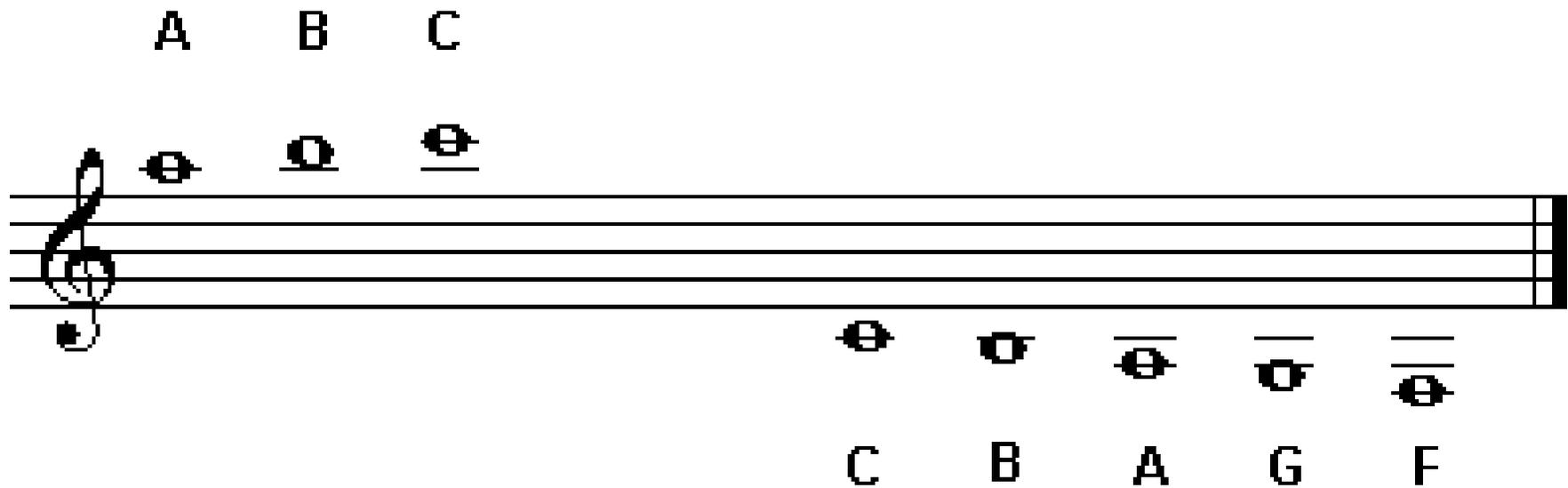
The diagram shows a musical staff with a treble clef and four measures of music, each containing a series of slanted lines representing notes. Above the first measure is a ***S*** symbol with a diagonal slash through it. Above the end of the fourth measure is the text **Fine D.S. al Fine**. An arrow points from the text **Fine D.S. al Fine** to the end of the fourth measure. Another arrow points from the text **Fine D.S. al Fine** to the ***S*** symbol above the first measure. A third arrow points from the text **Fine D.S. al Fine** to the end of the fourth measure.

1. Play until you reach D.S. al Fine.

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!