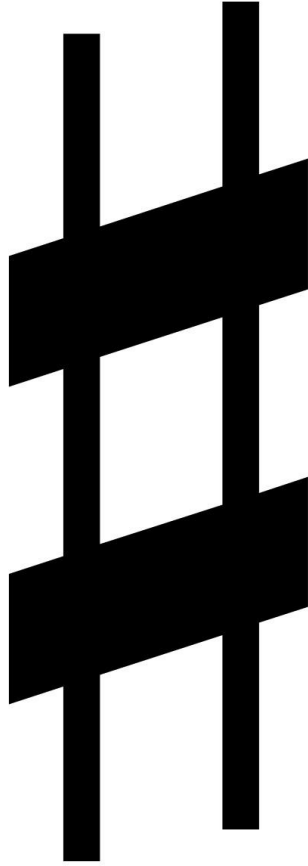


# Level 3 Theory Study Cards

For HCCC member use-

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





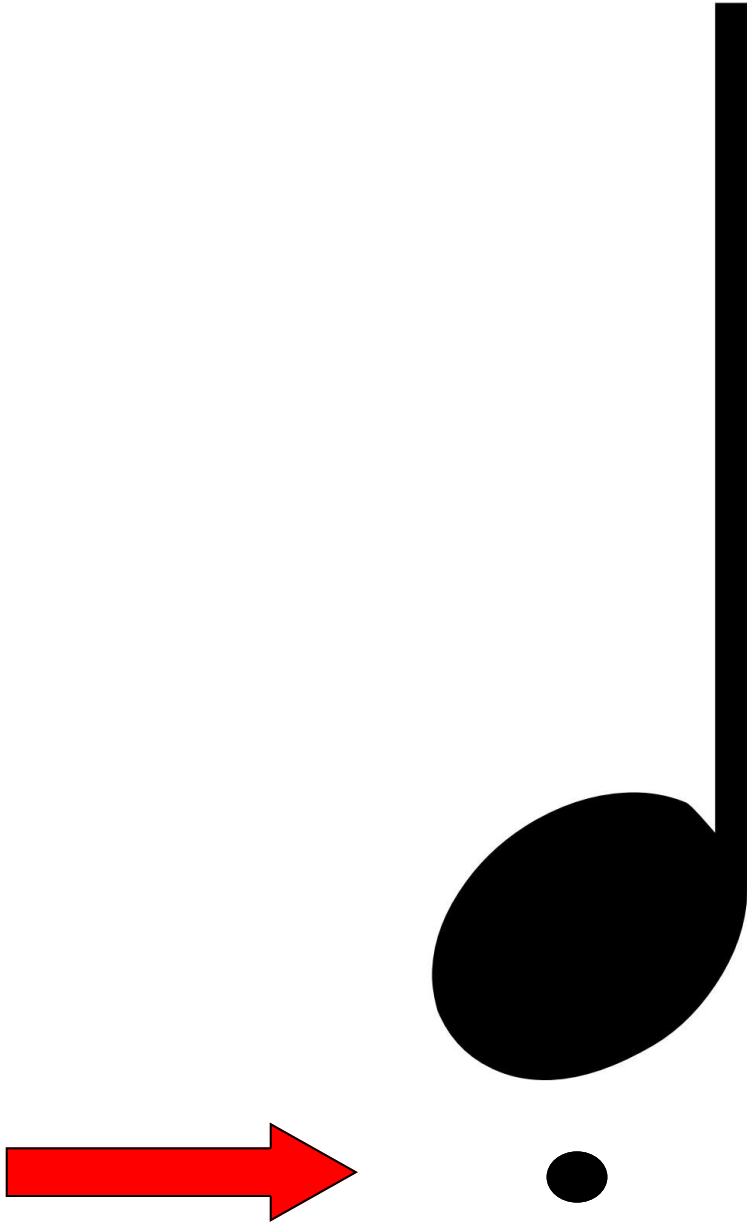
# Sharp-

Indicates to go UP one note, or a half step, to the pitch above

**b**

# Flat-

Indicates to go DOWN one note, or a half step, to the pitch below.



## **Staccato-**

Note played or sung short and detached from other notes



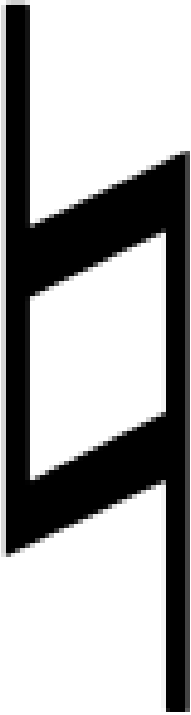


V



## **Accent-**

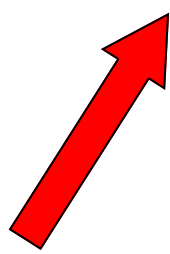
Note played or sung stronger or with more emphasis than other notes



## **Natural**

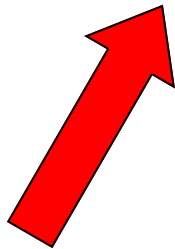
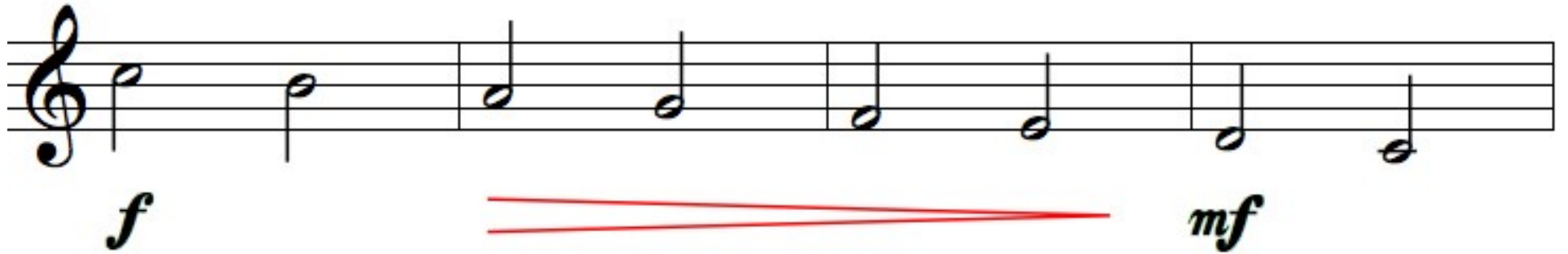
A natural sign written before a note cancels the previous sharp or flat for that note.

A musical staff in treble clef containing eight notes. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and F4. The first note is marked with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and the last note with a dynamic of *f* (forte). The notes are connected by a red slur that is wider at the ends and narrower in the middle, indicating a crescendo.



**Crescendo-**

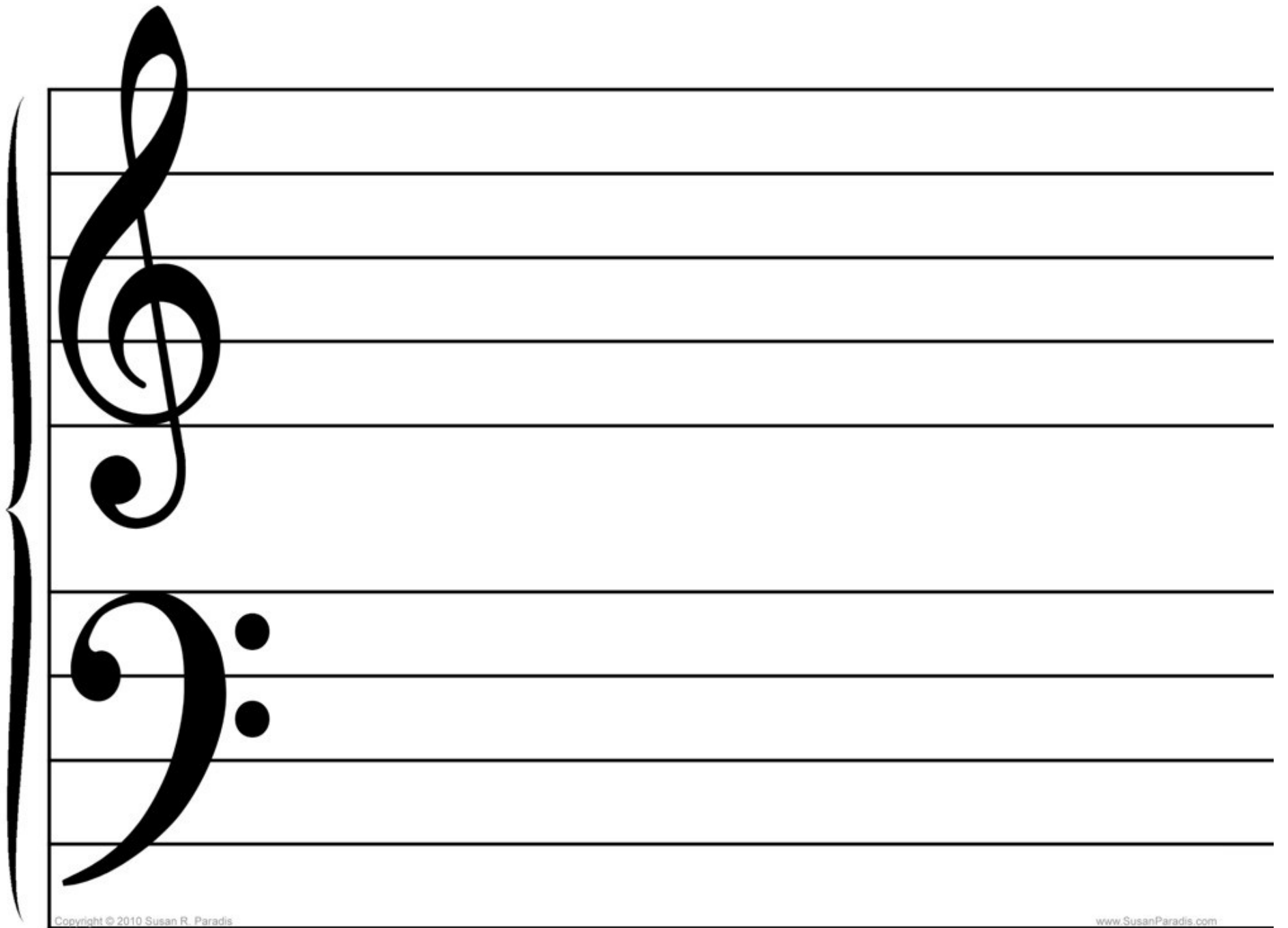
Gradually increase volume or  
intensity



**Decrescendo-**

Gradually decrease volume or  
intensity





## **The Grand Staff-**

The grand staff has a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff joined together with a brace and bar line on the left side.

*Allegro*

**Allegro-**

Fast

*Moderato*

**moderato-**  
moderately

*Allegretto*

**Allegretto-**

Moderately fast



*Andante*

**Andante-**

Walking speed

*Legato*

**legato-**

Smooth and connected

*Animato*

**animato-**

lively

*A tempo*

**a tempo-**

Return to the original tempo



*Simile*

**simile-**

similarly

*Rit.*

*ritardando*

**rit-**

Gradually get slower

*Fine*

**fine-**

The end

*p*

*piano = soft*

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *p* in the music, it means to play or sing softly.



*f*

*forte = loud*

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *f* in the music, it means to play or sing loudly.

*mf*

*mezzo forte = medium loud*

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *mf* in the music, it means to play or sing at a medium loud volume.

*mp*

*mezzo piano* = *medium piano*

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *mp* in the music, it means to play or sing at a medium soft volume.

*ff*

*fortissimo = very loud*

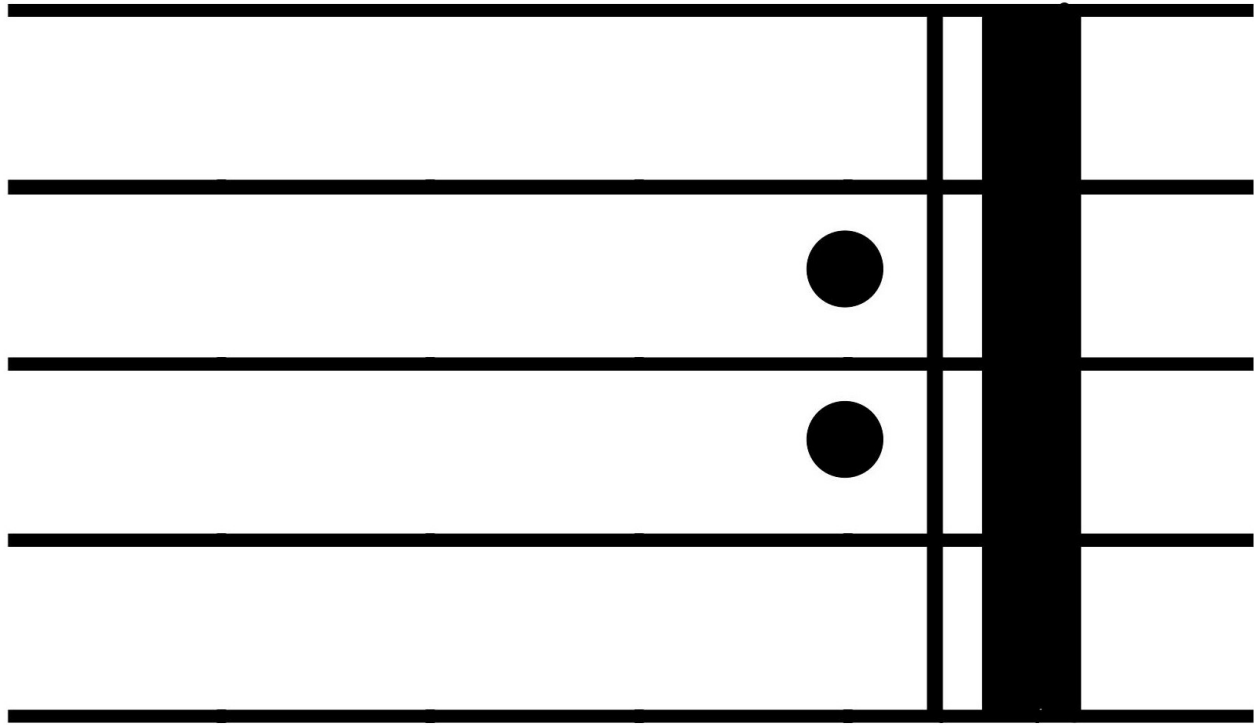
This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *ff* in the music, it means to play or sing at a very loud volume.



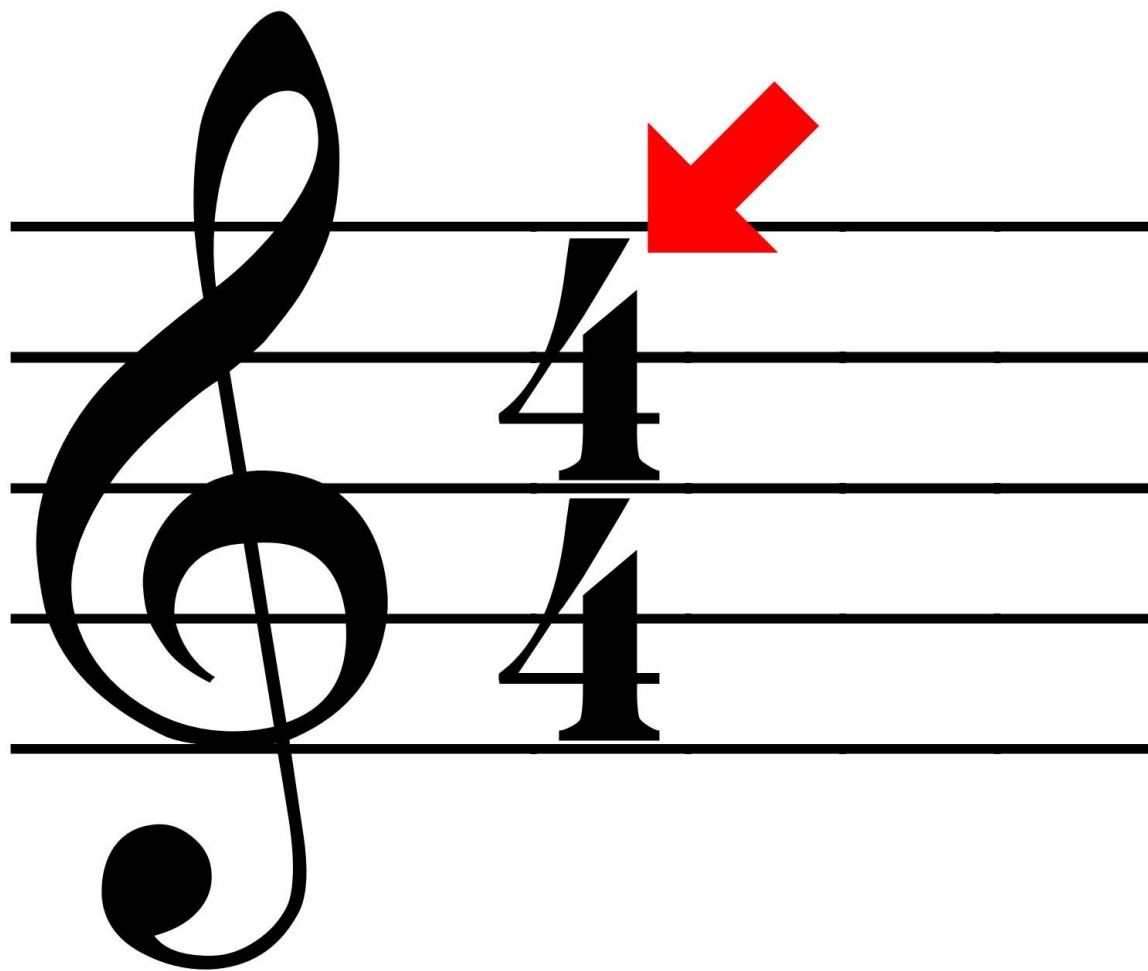
*pp*

*pianissimo* = *very soft*

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *pp* in the music, it means to play or sing at a very soft volume.



Repeat Sign– go back to the beginning and play or sing again



Time Signature-

Common Time

4 beats per measure

quarter note receives 1 beat

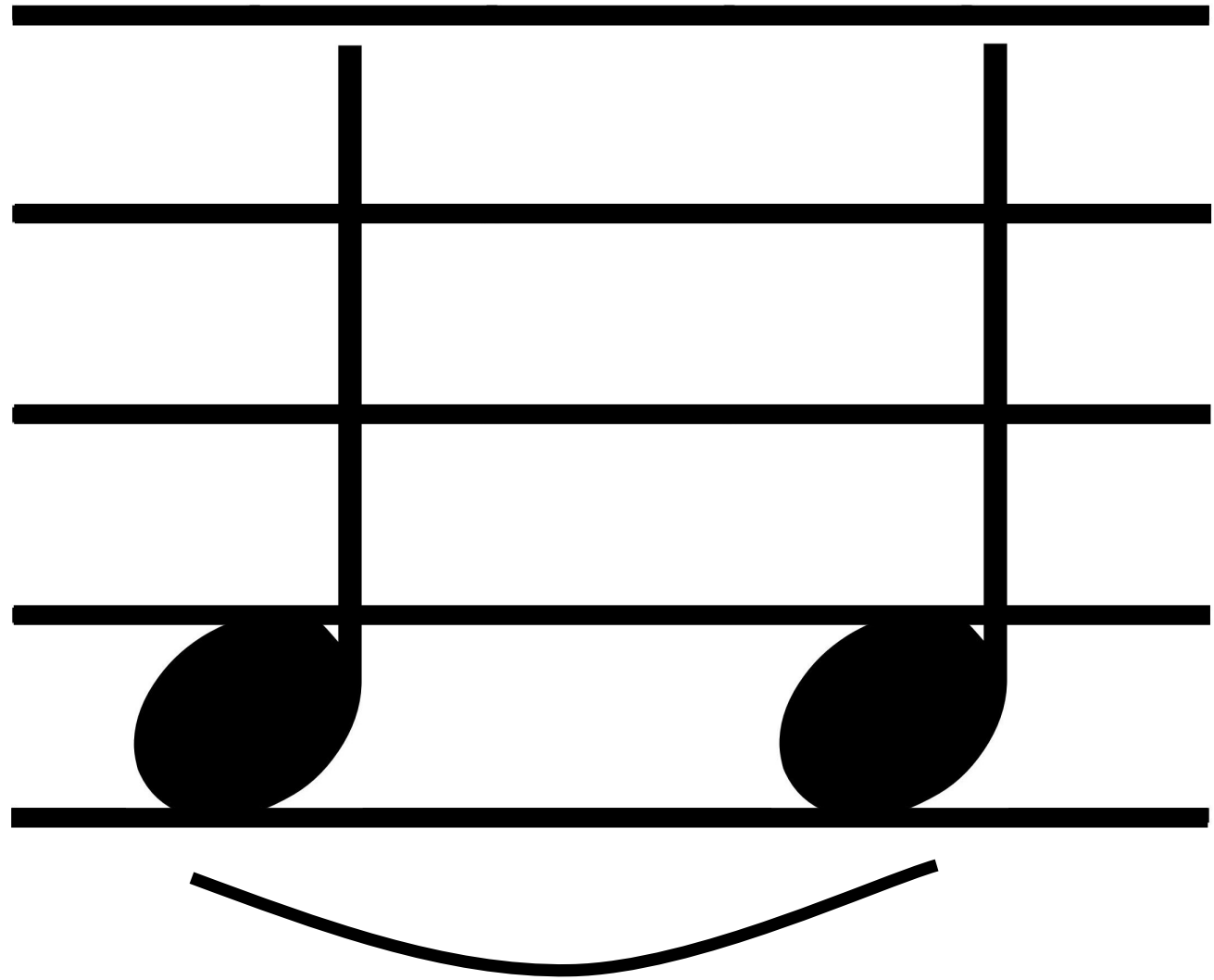
86

Time Signature-

6 beats per measure

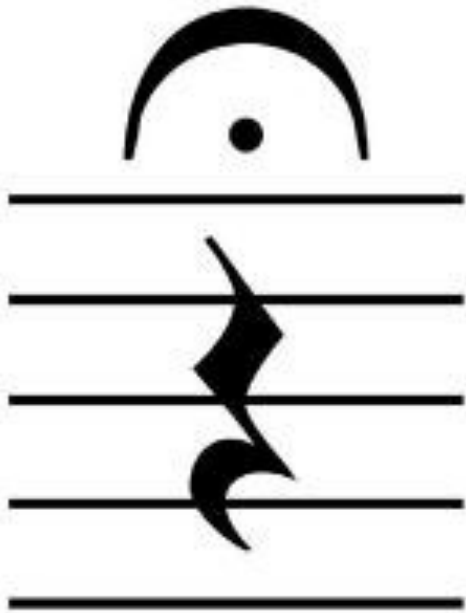
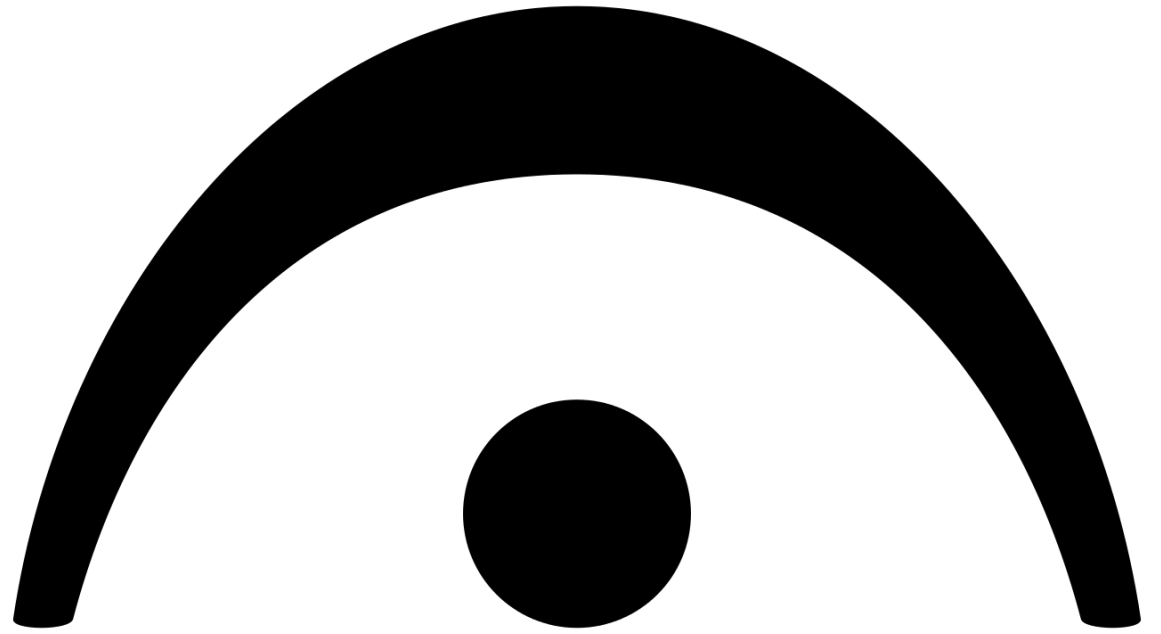
eighth note receives 1 beat





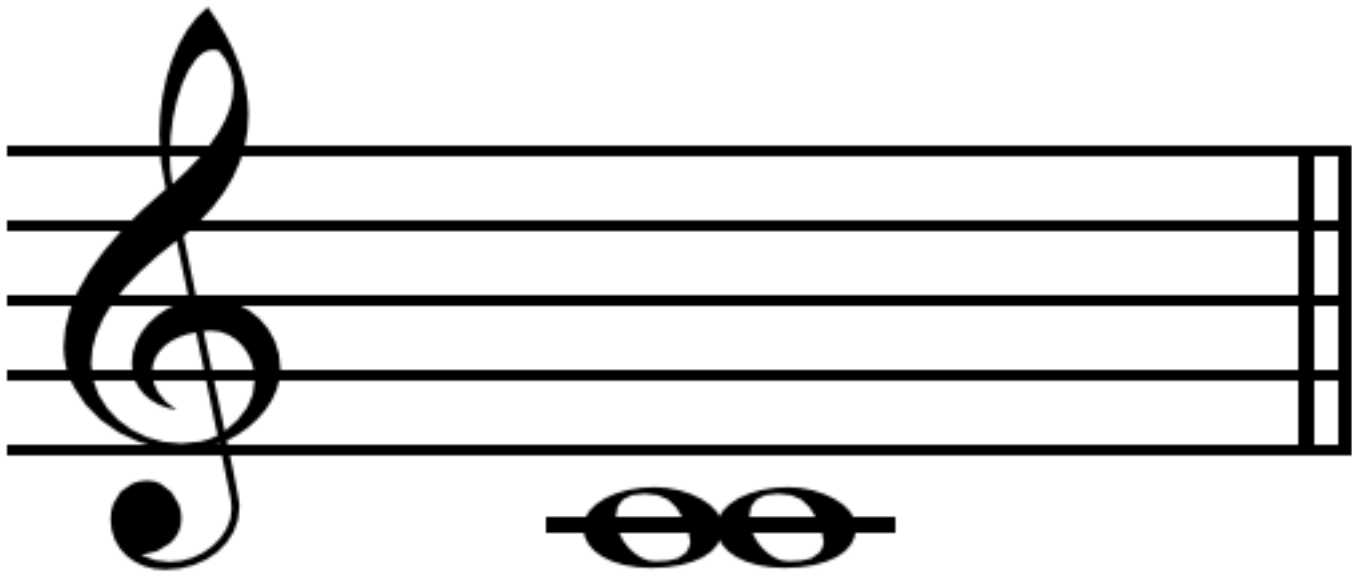
**Tie-**

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

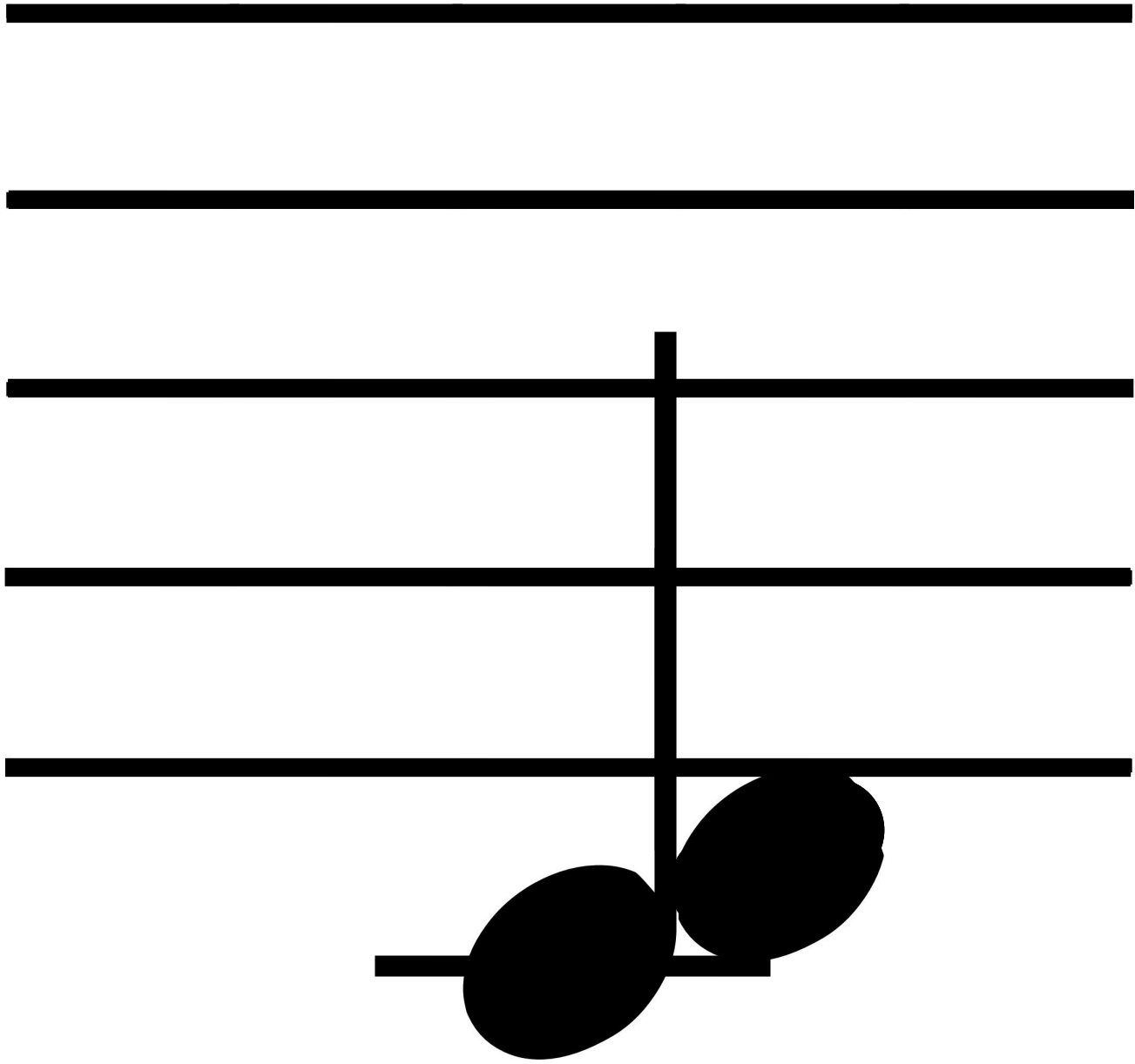


**Fermata-**

Hold the note longer than you outta



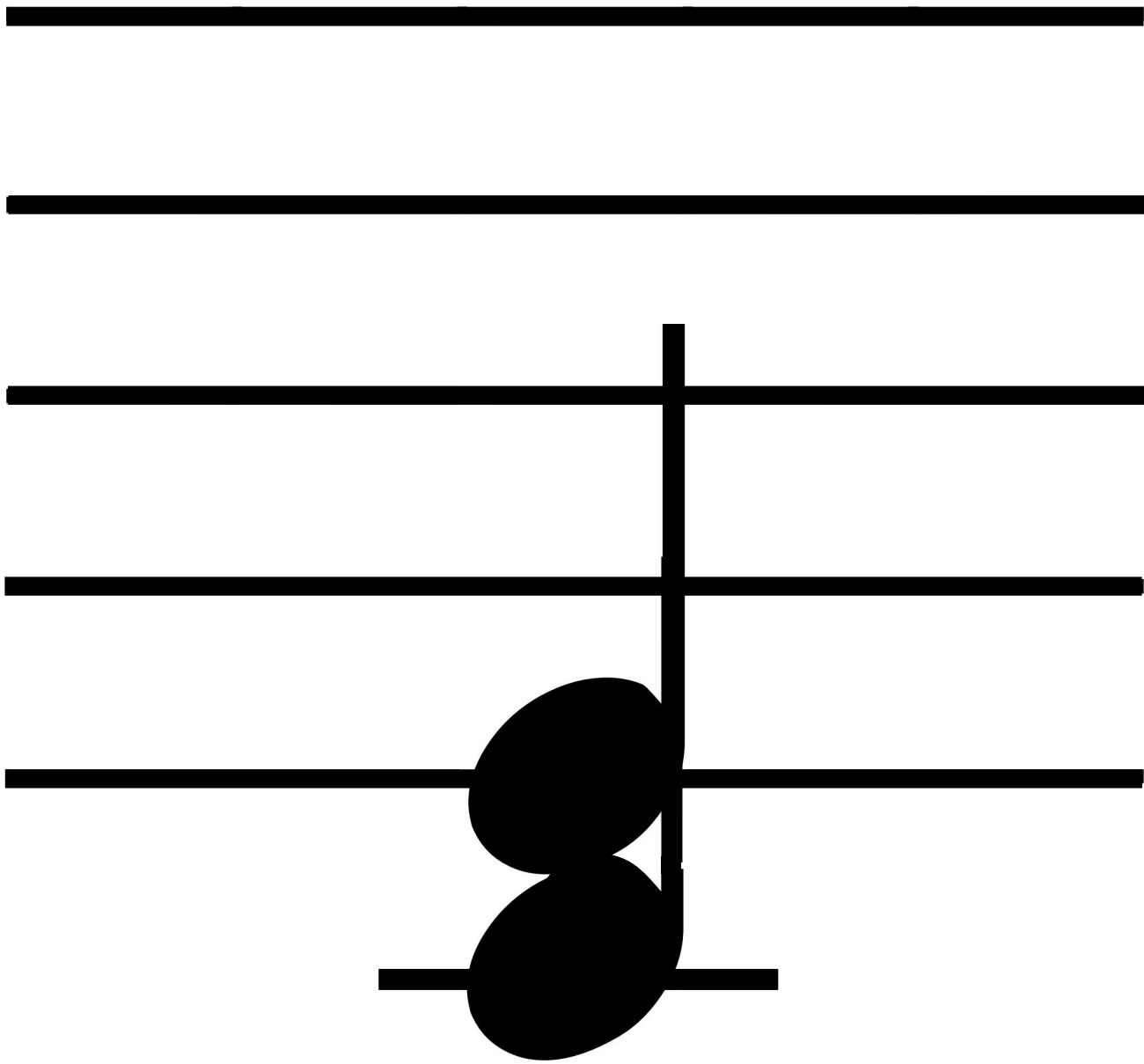
**Interval-**  
unison



**Interval-**

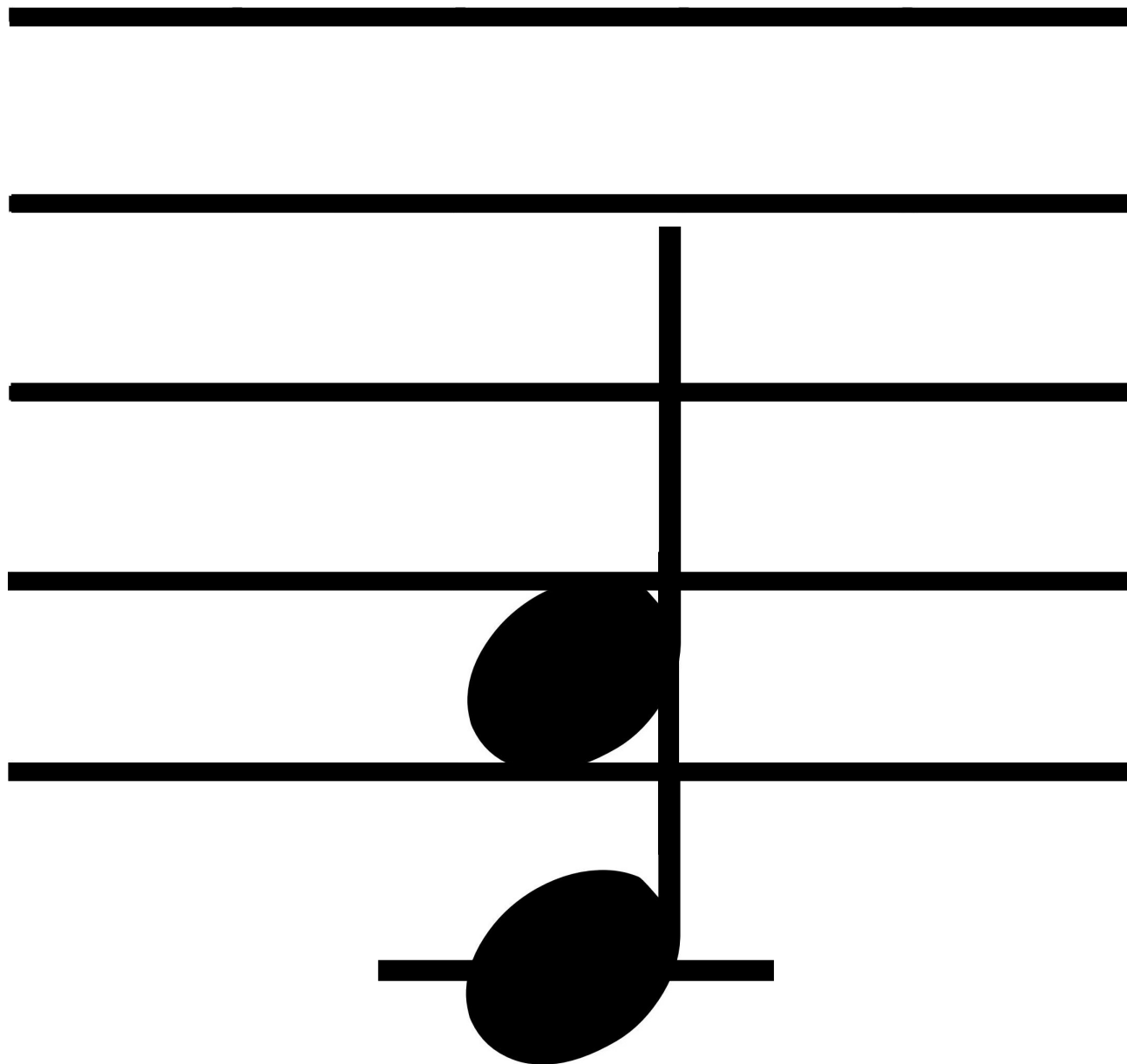
2nd





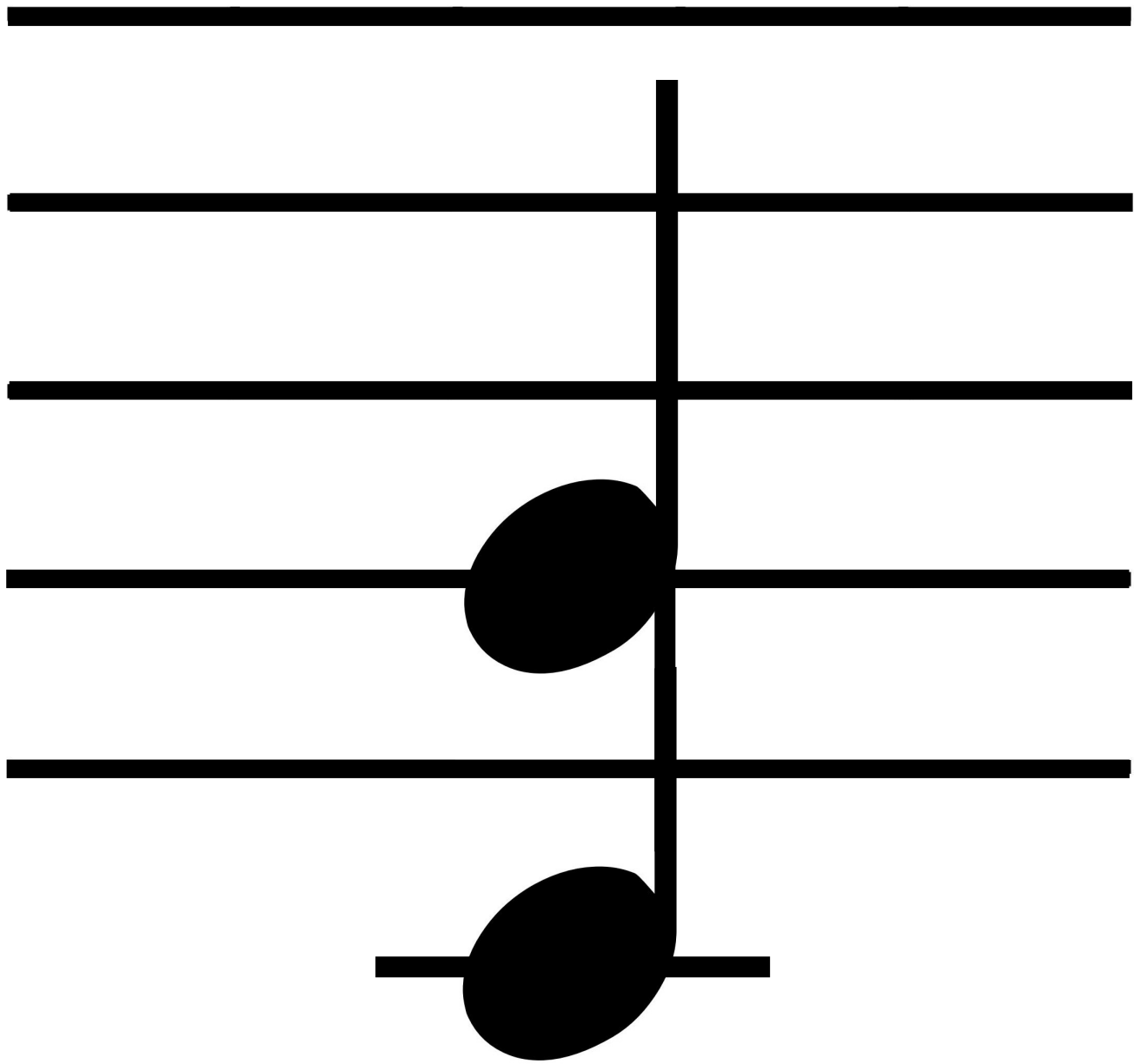
**Interval-**

3rd



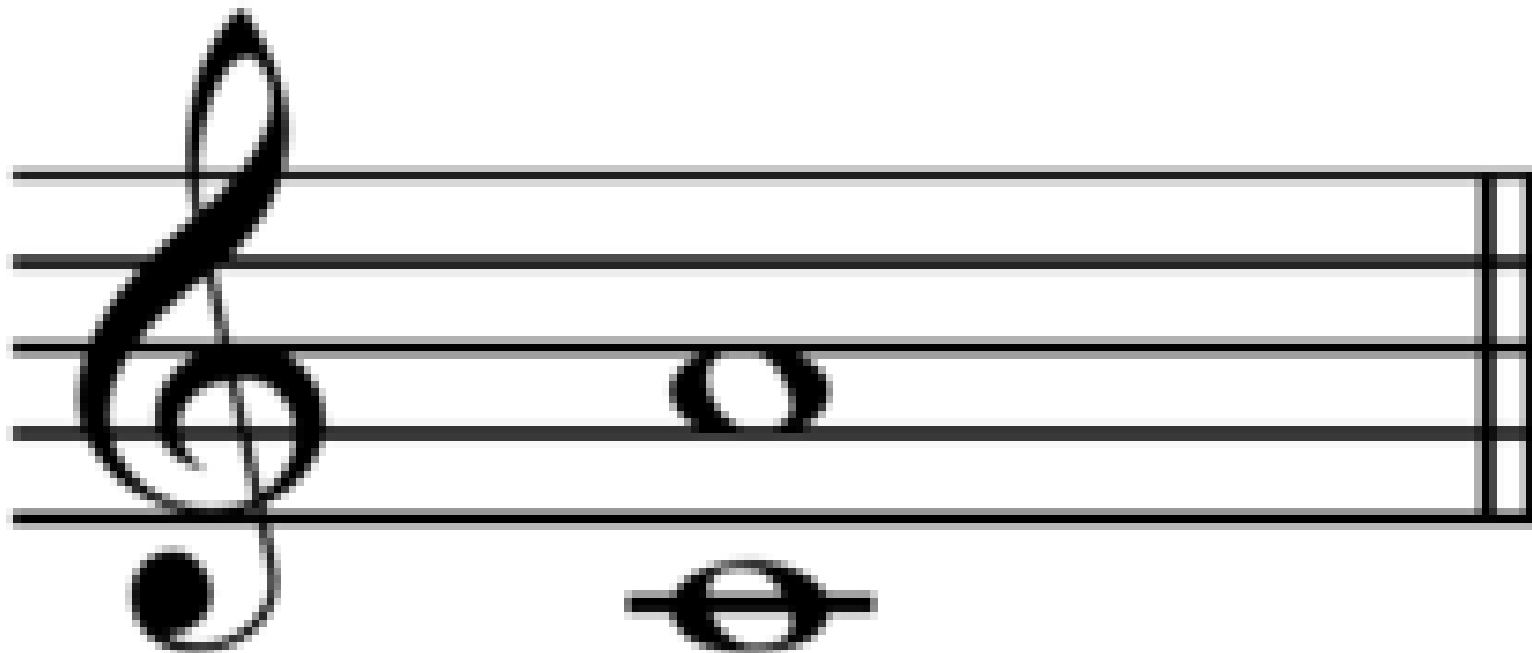
**Interval-**

4th



**Interval-**

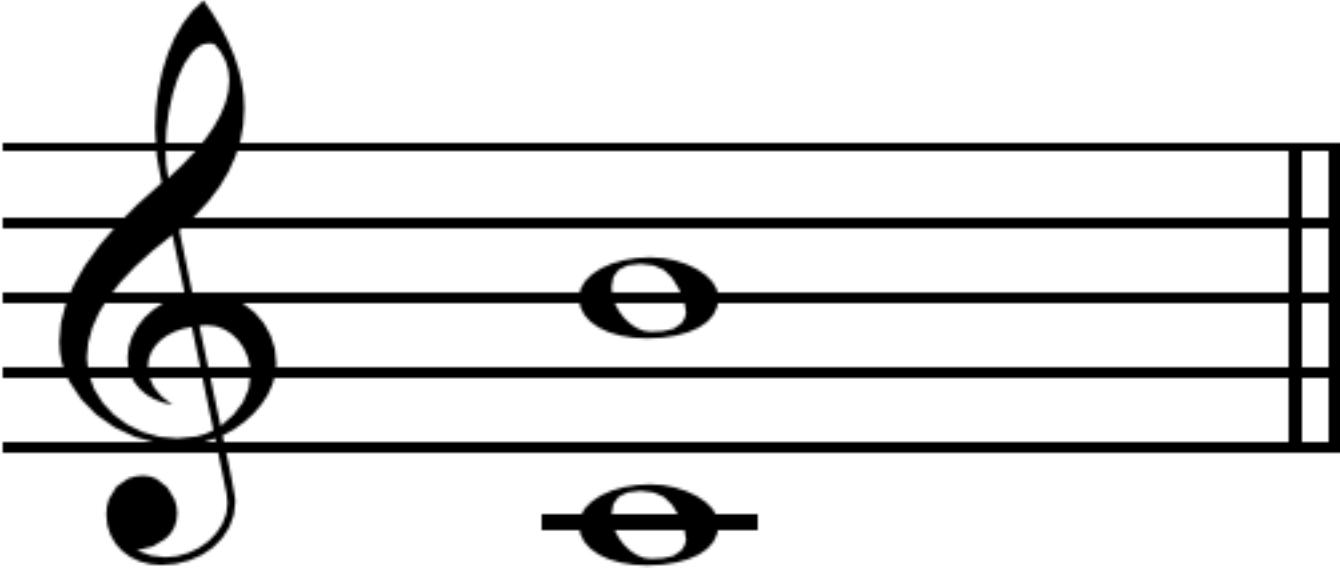
5th



**Interval-**

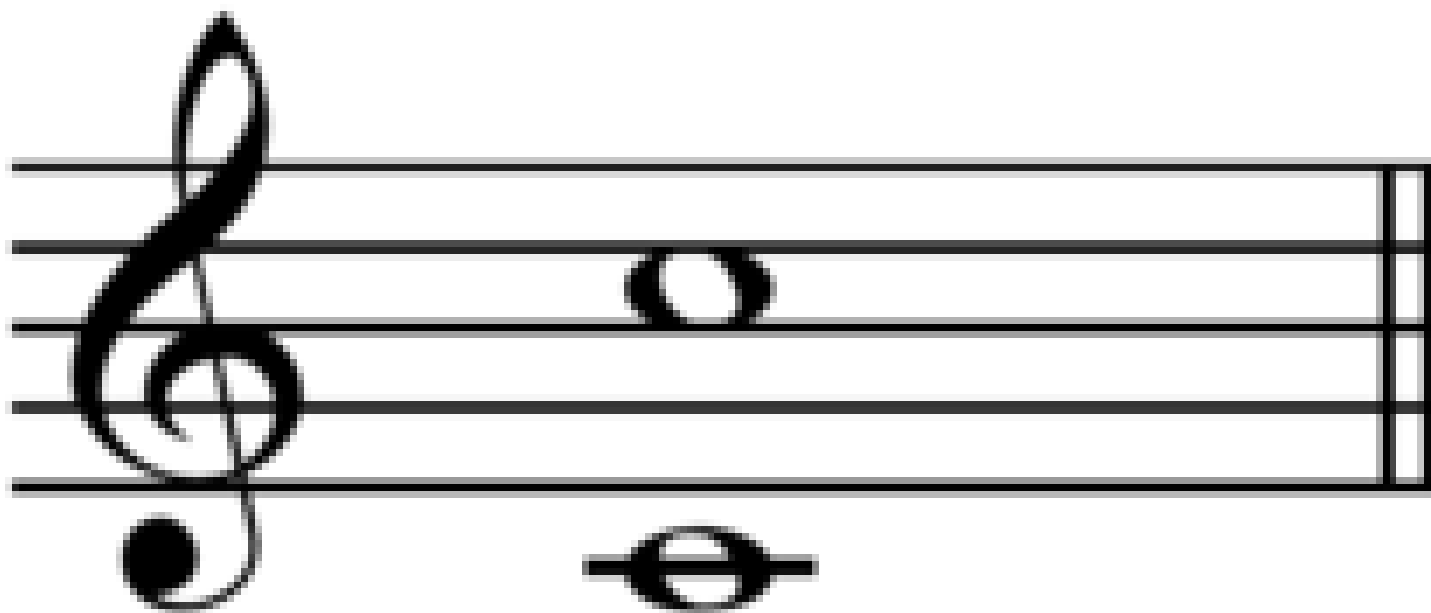
6th





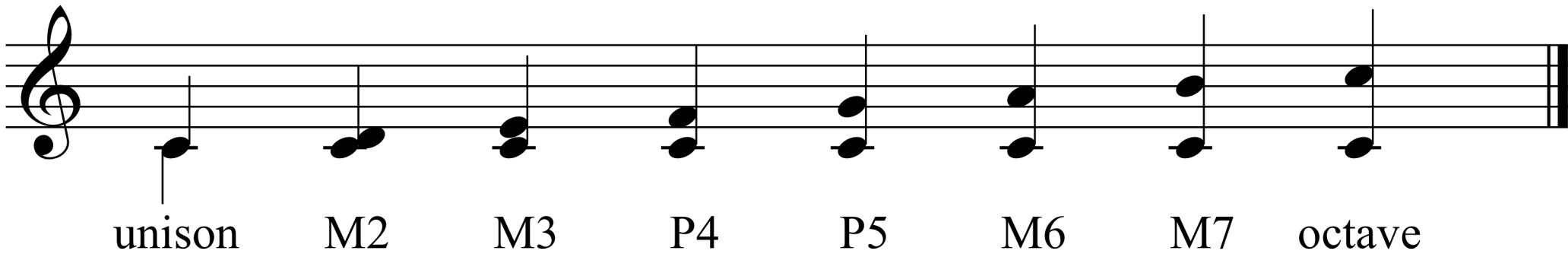
**Interval-**

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 staff. The intervals are: unison (one note on the first line), M2 (two notes on the first and second lines), M3 (two notes on the first and third lines), P4 (two notes on the first and fourth lines), P5 (two notes on the first and fifth lines), M6 (two notes on the first and sixth lines), M7 (two notes on the first and seventh lines), and octave (two notes on the first and eighth lines). The labels 'unison', 'M2', 'M3', 'P4', 'P5', 'M6', 'M7', and 'octave' are written below the staff.

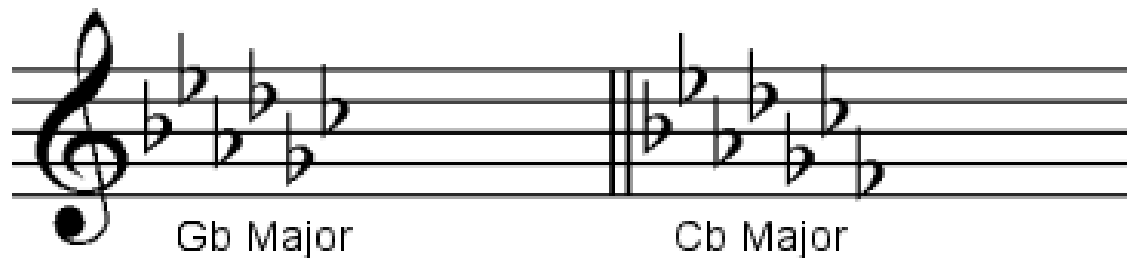
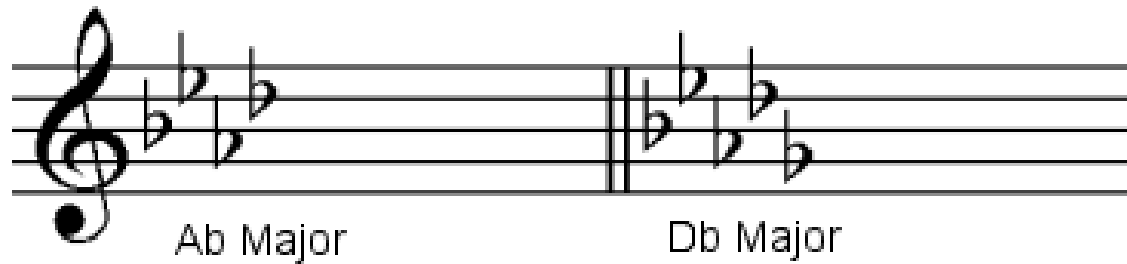
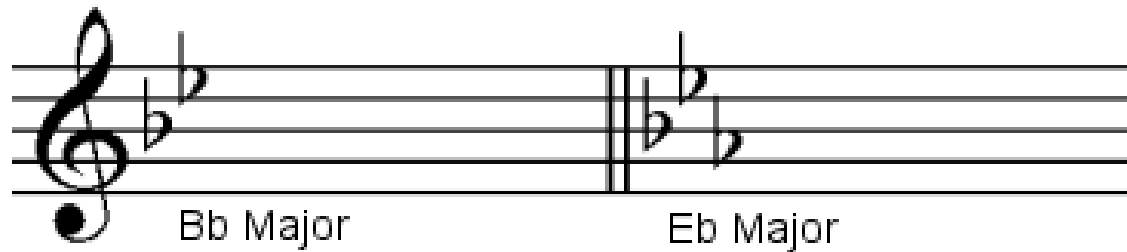
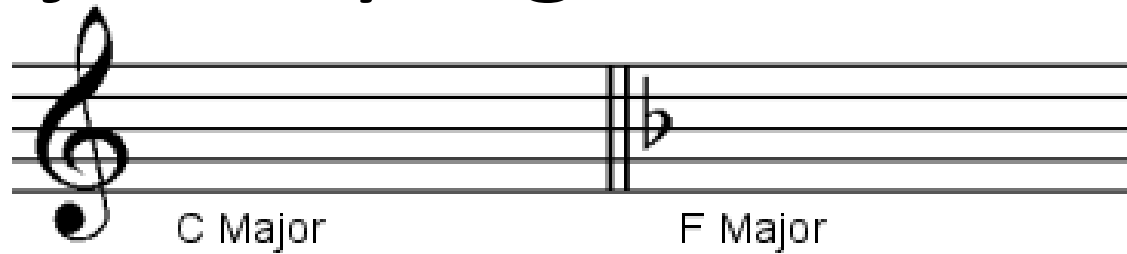
Interval	Notes
unison	C1
M2	C1, D2
M3	C1, E2
P4	C1, F2
P5	C1, G2
M6	C1, A2
M7	C1, B2
octave	C1, C3



Order of Flats:

**B E A D G C F**

# Major Key Signatures– Flats:





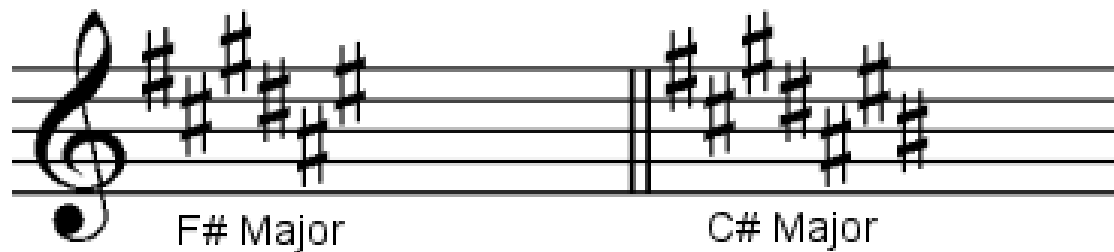
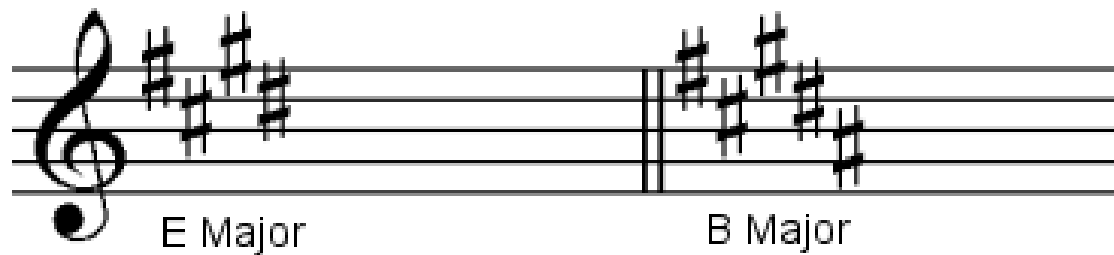
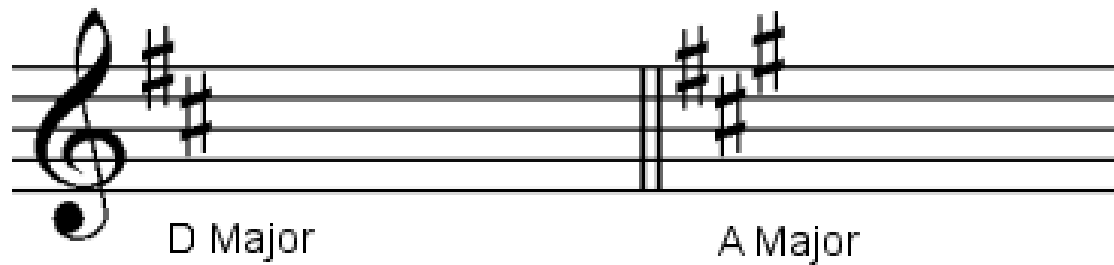
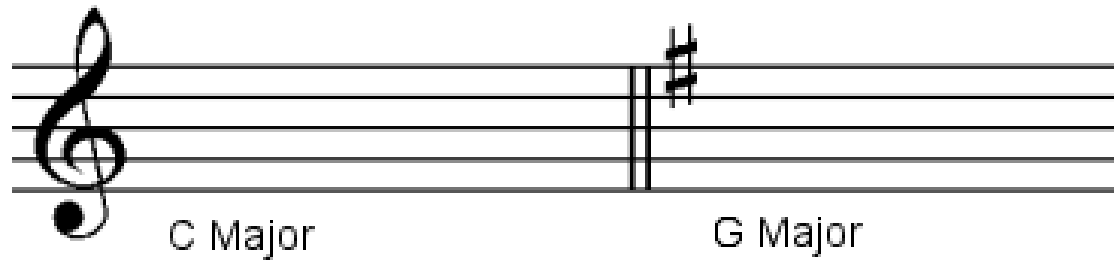
Order of Sharps:

**F C G D A E B**

Fat Cats Go Down

Alleys Eating Birds

# Major Key Signatures– Sharps:



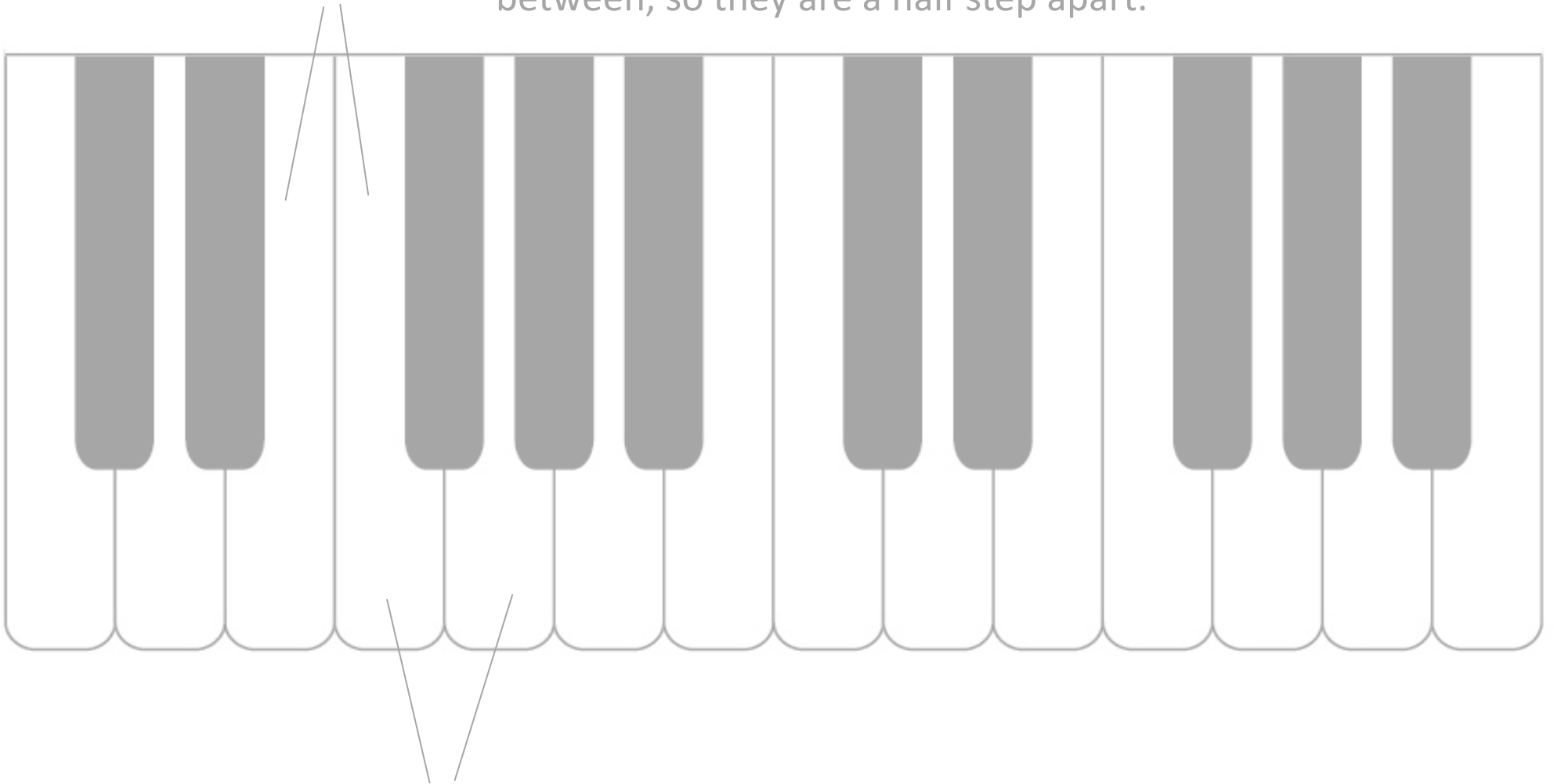
Half Step

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.

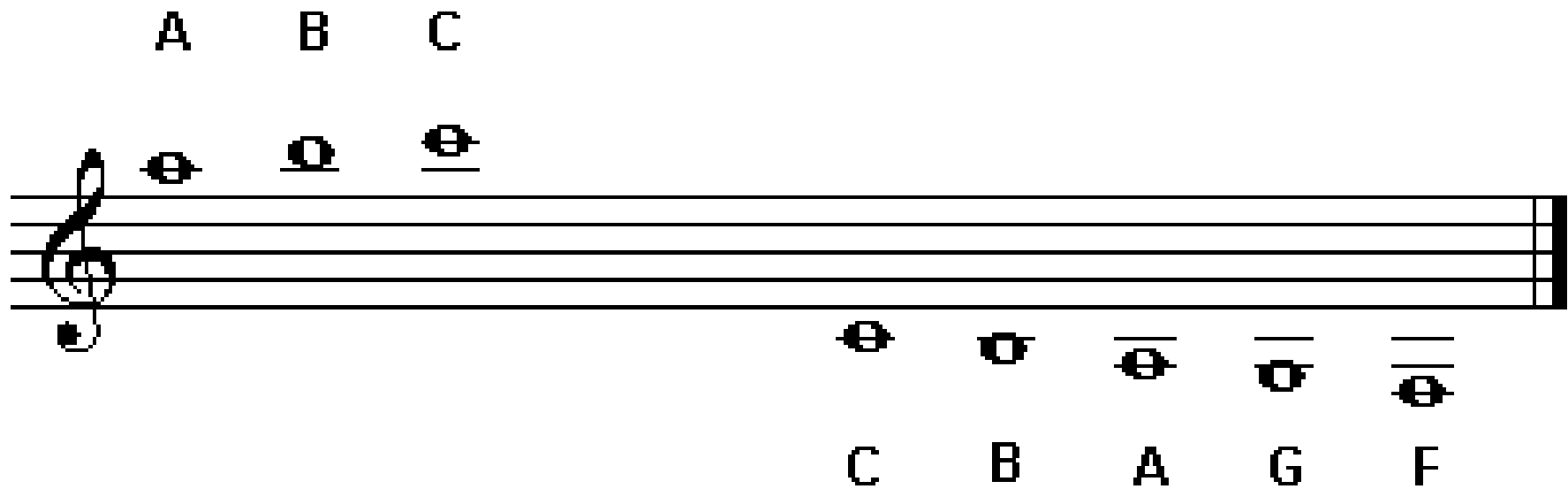


A musical staff in 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The staff contains ten measures, each with a whole rest. The word "Fine" is written above the staff at the end of the sixth measure. A double bar line follows. The words "D.C. al Fine" are written above the staff at the end of the tenth measure. A final double bar line is at the end of the staff.

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



# Notes on Ledger Lines



Know these notes names!

