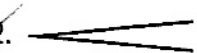
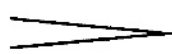

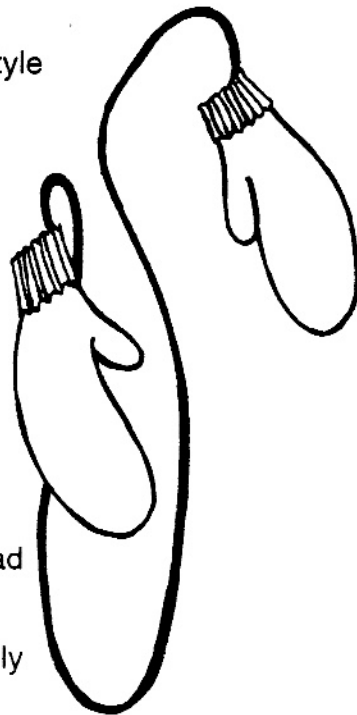


Can You Pair These Up?

Place the correct number beside the definition.

- | | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| 1. <i>ff</i> | <u>6</u> | slightly louder than piano |
| 2.  | <u>12</u> | repeat |
| 3. <i>rit.</i> | <u>14</u> | in a singing style |
| 4. <i>Adagio</i> | <u>1</u> | very loud |
| 5. <i>Moderato</i> | <u>16</u> | walking pace |
| 6. <i>mp</i> | <u>4 or 13</u> | slow |
| 7. <i>Accel.</i> | <u>17</u> | sweetly |
| 8. <i>Allegro</i> | <u>9</u> | slow and broad |
| 9. <i>Largo</i> | <u>8</u> | quick and lively |
| 10.  | <u>2</u> | gradually getting louder |
| 11. <i>Allegretto</i> | <u>5</u> | moderate pace |
| 12.  | <u>4 or 13</u> | very slow |
| 13. <i>Lento</i> | <u>7</u> | gradually getting quicker |
| 14. <i>Cantabile</i> | <u>10</u> | gradually getting softer |
| 15. <i>pp</i> | <u>11</u> | fairly quick, a little slower than allegro |
| 16. <i>Andante</i> | <u>15</u> | very soft |
| 17. <i>Dolce</i> | <u>3</u> | gradually getting slower |

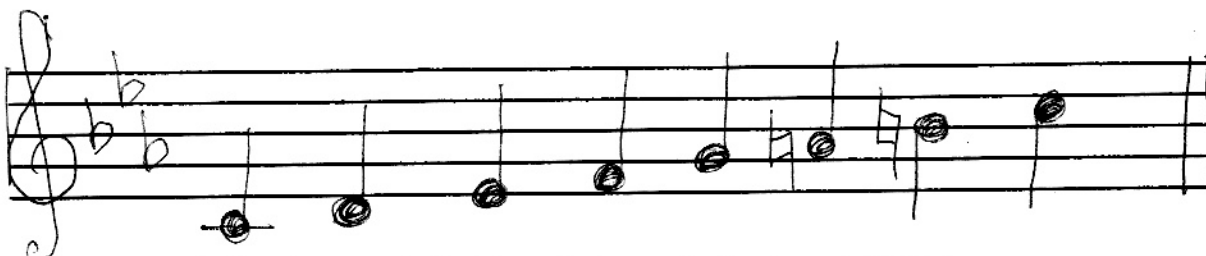


More Scale Practice

Write the melodic minor scale that has 3 flats in the key signature.

- ascending
- in the treble clef
- in quarter notes
- use the proper key signature
- use accidentals where necessary.

↳ C minor



Write the melodic minor scale that has 2 sharps in the key signature.

- descending
- in the F clef
- in half notes
- use accidentals

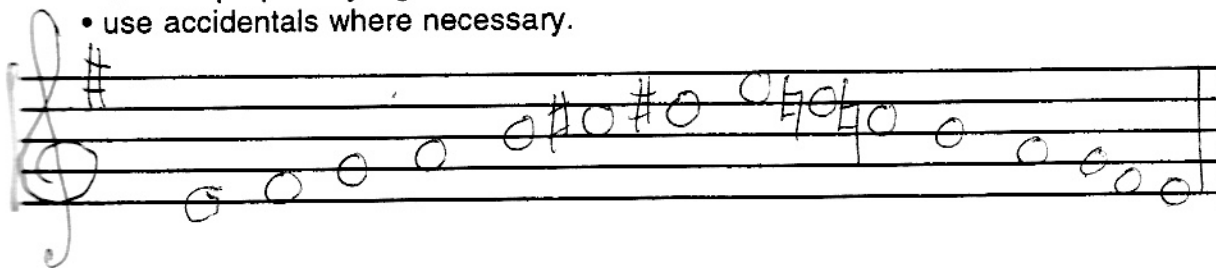
↳ B minor



Write the melodic minor scale that has 1 sharp in the key signature.

- ascending and descending
- in the G clef
- in whole notes
- use the proper key signature
- use accidentals where necessary.

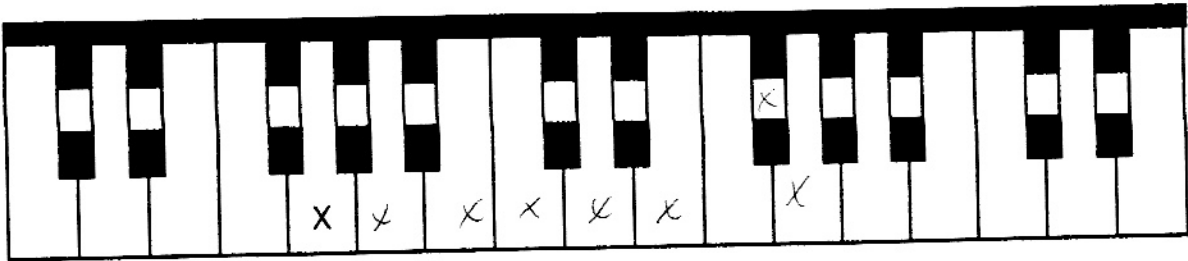
↳ E minor



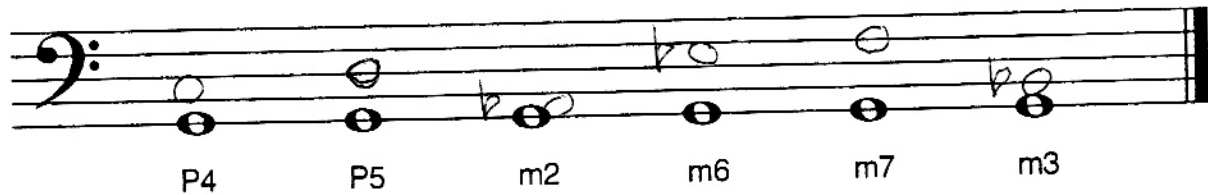
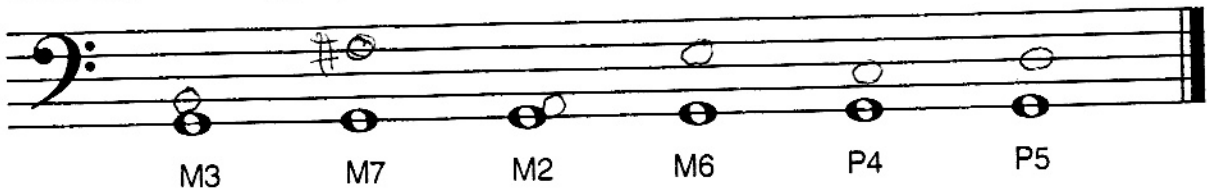


More Interval Practice

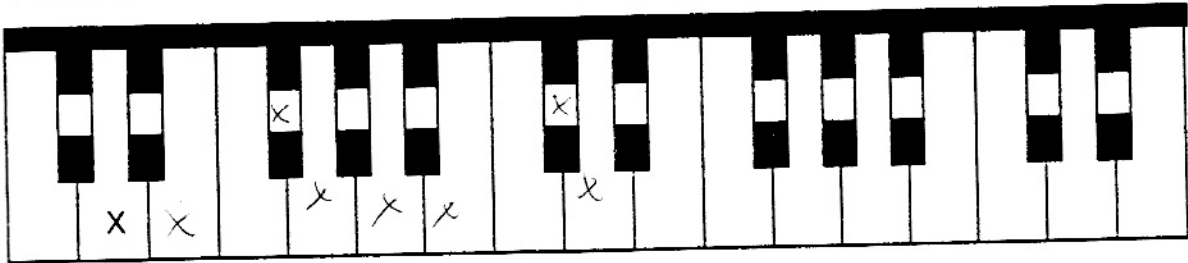
Put an X on each note used in the G major scale.



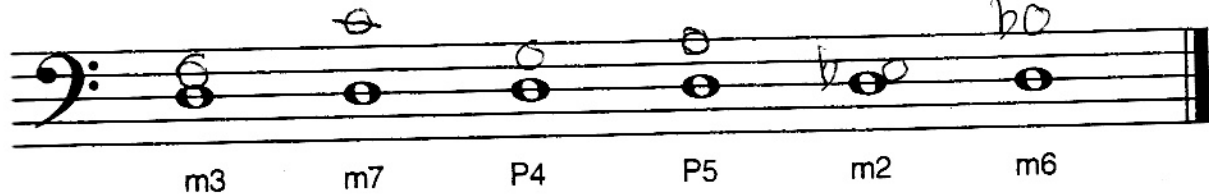
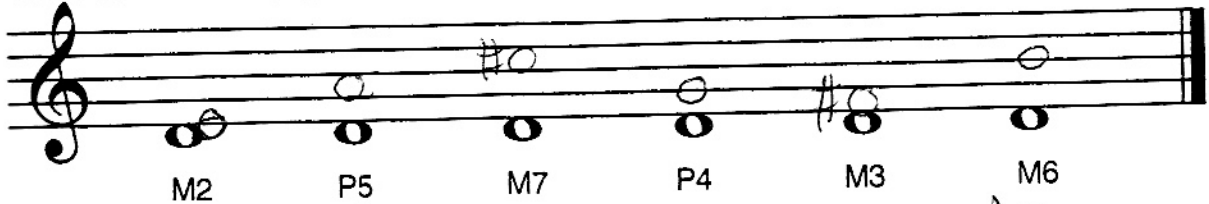
Write the intervals above each note.



Put an X on each note used in the D major scale.



Write the intervals above each note.



145 V.I.N.

Sub = submarine

Number the notes of the following scale.

① 2 3 ④ ⑤ 6 7 ⑧(1)

Now circle the primary chord notes.

What numbers are under these notes? 1 4 5

Each step of the scale has a special name. Let's learn the names of the steps we use to form the primary chords.

- Note 1 (I) is G and is called the Tonic
- Note 4 (IV) is C and is called the Subdominant
- Note 5 (V) is D and is called the Dominant

Let's find the tonic, subdominant and dominant notes of the following scales:

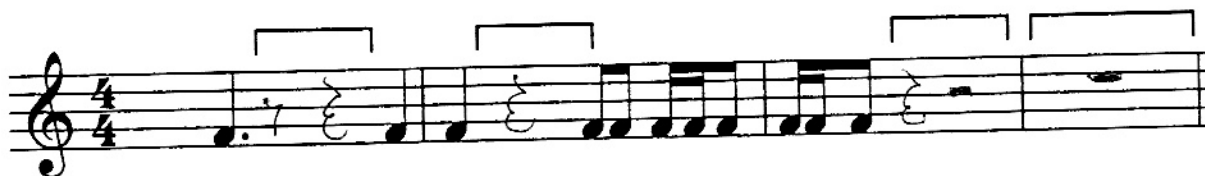
	tonic (I)	subdominant (IV)	dominant (V)
	F	B ^b	C
	D	G	A
	A	D	E
	B ^b	F ^b E ^b	F



Rest

"Dop" 

Add RESTS to complete the measures.



Clues:

