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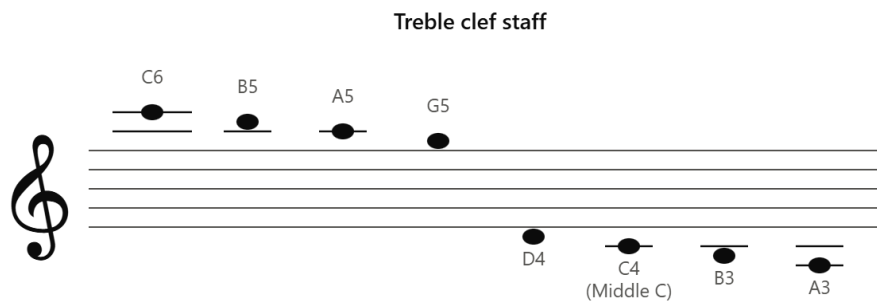
Chapter 1. More Ledger Lines and Time Signatures

- More Ledger Lines

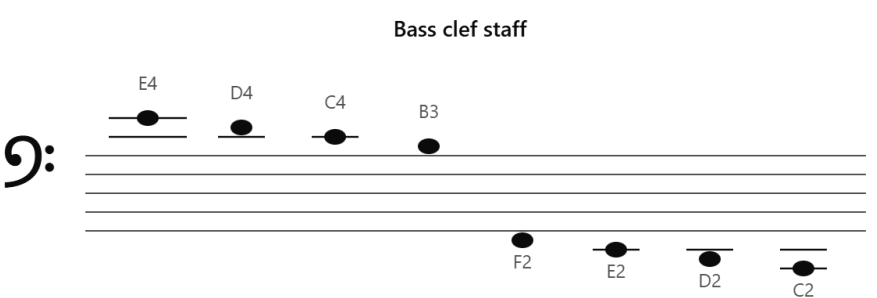
In grade 2, you can use one or two ledger lines above or below the staff. The lines are to be drawn only when needed and should be spaced at an equal distance apart as the lines of the staff.

These are the notes that need to be recognized in grade 2:

Treble clef staff



Bass clef staff



When converting notes from treble to bass clef, or bass to treble clef without changing the pitch, you need to keep relating back to middle C to ensure you aren't in the wrong octave. Different clefs are used so as to avoid using too many ledger lines unnecessarily making the music easier to read.

- More Time Signatures

Music with two beats in a bar is said to be in **duple** time.

Music with three beats in a bar is always in **triple** time.

Music with four beats in a bar is always in **quadruple** time.

Look at the top number of a time signature.

Time signature with a number 2 at the bottom number: each half note is one beat.

Time signature with a number 8 at the bottom number: each eighth note is one beat.

Look at the bottom number of a time signature.

Chapter 2. Major Keys of A, Bb and Eb

- In grade 2, you need to recognize keys that contain up to three flats and three sharps.



A mnemonic to help you remember the **order of sharps #** in key signatures:

Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle. F-C-G-D-A-E-B

A mnemonic to help you remember the **order of flats b** in key signatures, they are actually the exact reverse of order of sharps.

Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles' Father. B-E-A-D-G-C-F

Chapter 3. Minor keys of A, E and D

Each minor scale shares a key signature with a major scale. These are called related keys. It is necessary that you learn these pairs of keys.

A minor shares the same key signature / is related to C major.

E minor shares the same key signature / is related to G major.

D minor shares the same key signature / is related to F major.

Each minor key has two scales: the *harmonic* minor scale, and the *melodic* minor scale.

In the harmonic minor scale, the ascending form is the same as the descending form.

In the melodic minor scale, the ascending form is different from descending form.

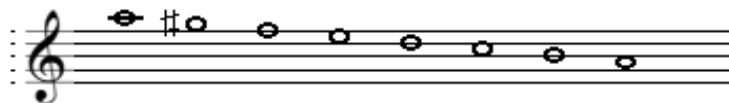
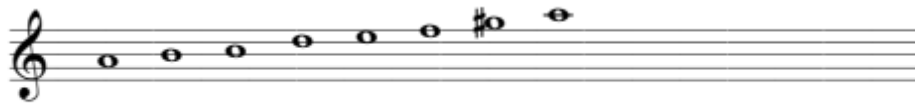
Follow the 2-step process to figure out the accidentals for each minor key

Harmonic:

- 1) Use the key signature (or place accidentals) from the relative major.
- 2) Raise the 7th degree of the scale by a semitone, always as an accidental.

For example: A minor harmonic scale

- 1) A minor shares the same key signature as C major (no sharps or flats).
- 2) Raising the 7th degree of the scale will create a G sharp accidental.



Melodic:

- 1) Use the key signature (or place accidentals) from the relative major.
- 2) When ascending, raise the 6th and 7th degree of the scale by semitone. When descending, cancel the accidentals.

For example: A minor melodic scale

- 1) A minor shares the same key signature as C major (no sharps and flats)
- 2) When ascending, raise the 6th and 7th degree of the scale which will create F sharp and G sharp accidentals

Ascending



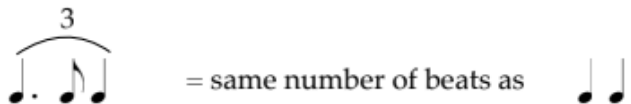
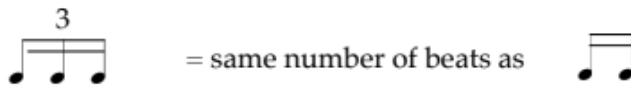
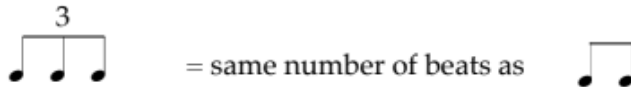
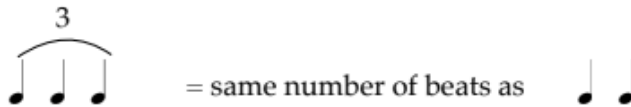
Descending



Chapter 4. Triplets and Grouping Notes & Rests

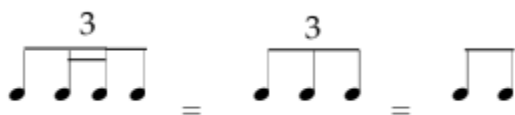
Triplets are a group of three equal beats which are to be played in the time of two beats and are shown by a bracket or beam with a number three.

For example:



Different combinations of notes which make an average of three equal beats are also possible.

For example:



Don't forget that rests still count:

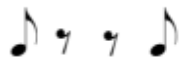


Generally remember that each new beat requires beaming and each new beat needs a new rest. Always make sure that each quarter note beat is completed without carrying over into the next beat.

For example:



x



✓

Chapter 5. Intervals

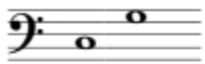
Although intervals may be given in either Major or Minor keys, this does not affect the number of the interval.

The lowest note will be the tonic and the degrees of the scale count in step as usual. Count from the lower pitch note to the higher pitch note.

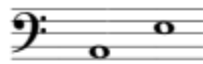
If you play one note first and then another note after it, it is called a **melodic** interval.

If you play the two notes together at the same time, it is called a **harmonic** interval.

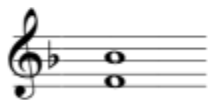
For example:



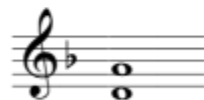
Melodic 5th in C Major



Melodic 5th in A Minor



Harmonic 5th in F Major



Harmonic 5th in D Minor

Chapter 6. More Performance Directions

SLOW

Adagio - slow

Lento - slow

Rallentando - gradually getting slower

Ritardando - gradually getting slower

Ritenuto - held back

Andante - at a medium 'walking' speed

Largo - slow, stately

Larghetto - rather slow (but not as slow as Largo)

Grave - very slow, solemn



Although legato and staccato look like conflicting direction when combined, as shown here, it comes to mean "semi-staccato." This is less pronounced than staccato.



accent above the note



accent below the note

The accent sign over or under a note means that it has to be played with an accent.



wedge above the note



wedge below the note

A wedge sign indicates a super-staccato (staccatissimo): the note is to be played as briefly as possible and perhaps accented as well.



tenuto above the note



tenuto below the note

The tenuto sign — means that the note is to be given a slight pressure (and generally slightly separated).