Minor Key Signatures

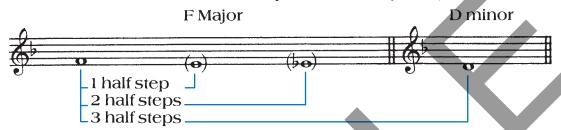
Each key signature has a Major and minor name.



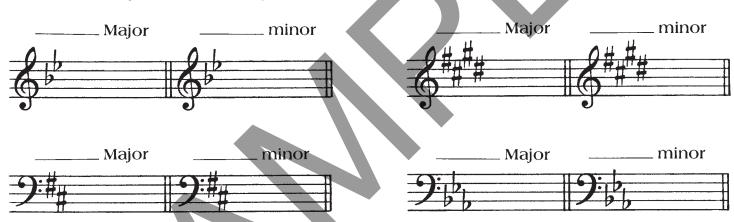


To tell whether a piece is in Major or minor, look at the first and last notes. These are clues which help tell if it is Major or minor. Also, listen to see if the piece sounds Major or minor. If the piece sounds minor, you can find the minor key name with this rule:

Count down three half steps from the Major key name.



1. Write the Major and minor key names on the blanks.



2. Look at the first and last notes in each melody. Play each melody and listen to the sound. Write the Major or minor key name on the blanks.



Triplets

The word triplet means **three.** A triplet figure is usually indicated by a 3 and a curved line.



A triplet eighth note figure is equal to one quarter note.



9. First, clap and count the rhythm of these melodies. Next, play and count them.





10. Write two measures to complete this melody using some triplets.



Music Terms

11. Memorize the meaning of these music terms and observe them when they are used in the music you are studying.

Accelerando (accel.) — to become faster **Animato** — animated, with spirit

 ${\bf Cantabile}-singing$

Con moto — with motion

Con spirito — with spirit

Dolce – sweetly

Grazioso – gracefully

Scherzando – playfully

Sostenuto – sustained

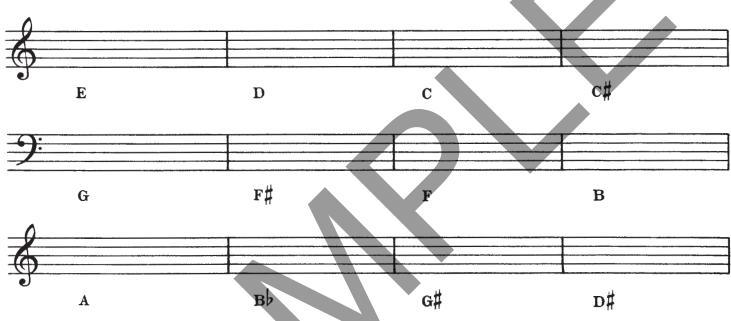
Tranquillo – calm, quiet, tranquil

Writing Minor Key Signatures

16. To write a minor key signature, count **up** three half steps to think of its relative major. Write the **same** number of sharps or flats as the relative major (same key signature for both Major and minor).



Write these minor key signatures.



Tempo Indications

17. Memorize the meaning of these music terms which indicate the tempo (rate of speed) of a composition. The tempo marks are arranged as nearly as possible in order from slowest to fastest.

Largo — broadly, very slowly
Larghetto — slowly
Adagio — slowly, leisurely
Lento — slowly

Andante — a walking pace, flowing

Andantino — slightly faster than **andante**

Moderato – moderately

Allegretto — quickly, but not as fast as **allegro**

Allegro — at a quick pace, lively

Vivace or Vivo — lively, spirited

Presto - very fast

Prestissimo – very, very fast

Metronome Markings

A metronome may be used to determine the basic tempo of a composition. Some approximate metronome marks are listed to serve as a reference.

Largo — 40-60 Larghetto — 60-66 Adagio — 66-76 Andante — 76-108 Moderato — 108-120 Allegro — 120-168 Presto — 168-200 Prestissimo — 200-208