

grade
4

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Double dots

- The **1st dot** adds half the value of the note; the **2nd dot** adds half the value of the 1st dot.

double dotted semibreve (double dotted whole note)

• A double dotted note is usually followed by a note 1/4 the basic note value.

value = $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 2$

3 Fill in the notes.

a) double dotted minim b) double dotted crotchet c) double dotted quaver

$\text{minim} = \text{minim} + \square + \square$ $\text{crotchet} = \text{crotchet} + \square + \square$ $\text{quaver} = \text{quaver} + \square + \square$

4 Fill in the notes and number.

a) $\text{minim} = \text{minim} + \square + \square = \square \text{ semibreve}$

b) $\text{minim} = \text{minim} + \square + \square = \square \text{ semibreve}$

c) $\text{quaver} = \text{quaver} + \square + \square = \square \text{ semibreve}$

5 Add one rest at each .

a) $\text{minim} = \text{minim} + \square$ b) $\text{minim} = \text{minim} + \square$

c) $\text{quaver} = \text{quaver} + \square$ d) $\text{quaver} = \text{quaver} + \square$

1 Changing the time signature

Twice and half the value

1 Keep the same number of beats (or top number).
2 Change the type of beat (or bottom number).

Simple time	$\frac{4}{8}$ quaver	twice $\frac{4}{8}$ quaver half	$\frac{4}{4}$ crotchet	twice $\frac{4}{4}$ crotchet half	$\frac{2}{2}$ minim
Compound time	$\frac{6}{8}$ dotted quaver	twice $\frac{6}{8}$ dotted quaver half	$\frac{6}{4}$ dotted crotchet	twice $\frac{6}{4}$ dotted crotchet half	$\frac{6}{2}$ dotted minim

2 Rewrite each rhythm in notes and rests of twice the value. (Add the new time signature.)

a) $\frac{4}{8}$ [rhythm] b) $\frac{3}{8}$ [rhythm]

c) $\frac{4}{4}$ [rhythm] d) $\frac{3}{4}$ [rhythm]

e) $\frac{2}{4}$ [rhythm] f) $\frac{6}{8}$ [rhythm]

Double Sharps, Double Flats and Enharmonic Equivalents

1 Double sharps and flats

- A **double sharp** ($\sharp\sharp$) raises a note by 2 semitones.
- A **double flat** ($\flat\flat$) lowers a note by 2 semitones.

Enharmonic equivalents are notes that have the same pitch but different letter names.

C, D, E are enharmonic equivalents.

1 Write the full name of each note. Then write as a semibreve (whole note) 1 enharmonic equivalent.

a) C double sharp b) $\text{E}\flat\flat$ c) $\text{D}\sharp\sharp$

2 Name the enharmonic equivalents for each key. (All the keys have 3 names, except G and A, which has only 2 names.)

$\text{B}\sharp$ $\text{C}\flat$ $\text{D}\flat$ $\text{E}\flat$ $\text{F}\flat$ $\text{G}\flat$ $\text{A}\flat$ $\text{B}\flat$

2 Minor scale: Melodic minor

- Raise (or sharpen) the 6th and 7th notes going up only.

With key signature

G♯ melodic minor, ascending

G♯ melodic minor, descending

Without key signature

G melodic minor, ascending

G melodic minor, descending

12 Add the clef and key signature to make each melodic minor scale named. (Raise the 6th and 7th notes going up only.)

a) G melodic minor

b) B melodic minor

20 Add the clef and any sharps or flats to make each melodic minor scale named. (Do not use a key signature. Raise the 6th and 7th notes going up only.)

a) B melodic minor

b) G melodic minor

Technical Names of Notes

Technical names

The technical names of the degrees of the scale, in ascending order, are:

C major

Degrees of the scale: 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 1st

Technical names: tonic supertonic mediant subdominant dominant submediant leading note (tonic)

Remember the degrees of the scale by pairing them.

4th subdominant lower dominant 6th submediant lower mediant 7th leading note leading to tonic 1st tonic most important 2nd supertonic above tonic 3rd mediant midway between tonic and dominant 5th dominant 2nd in importance

1 Write the technical names of the degrees of the scale.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
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2 Fill in the letter names for the degrees of the scale. Write the technical names of the numbered notes.

G major

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Letter name	G	A				

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

3 Brass family

- Brass instruments are long tubes of curved brass.
- A brass instrument is played by blowing through a reed, or buzzing into a mouthpiece.
- They can play only one note at a time, and can play 'con sordini' (with mutes).
- There are 4 main instruments.

	highest-sounding	←→		lowest-sounding
brass instrument	trumpet	horn	trombone	tuba
Clef	treble	treble	bass	bass

3 Complete the table by naming the brass instruments and their clefs.

Instrument	trumpet			
Clef	treble			

4 Answer each of the following.

a) Name the highest-sounding brass instrument. _____

b) No solo member of the brass or woodwind family can play more than one note at a time. (TRUE/FALSE)

c) Underline 2 instruments, one string and one brass, that may be played 'con sordini'.
flute trumpet clarinet violin

10 Complete each of the following.

a) The lowest-sounding brass instrument is the _____ and it normally uses the _____ clef.

b) The _____ uses a slide to produce sound.

