

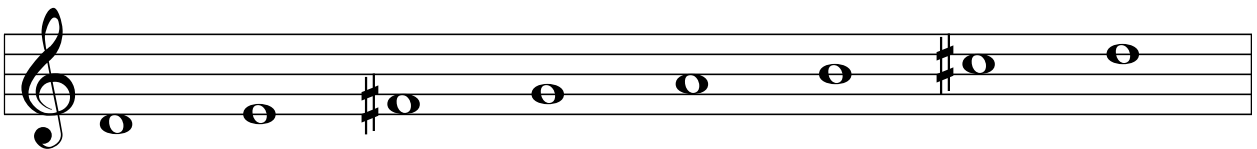
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Lesson 1: Major Key Signatures.....	1
Review: Major Key Signatures.....	13
Lesson 2: Major Scales.....	15
Lesson 3: Minor Key Signatures and Scales.....	19
Lesson 4: Intervals.....	25
Lesson 5: Major and Minor Triads.....	27
Lesson 6: Triads and Inversions.....	31
Lesson 7: Primary Triads.....	39
Lesson 8: Authentic, Half, and Plagal Cadences.....	45
Review: Words Used in Lessons 1-8.....	49
Review: Lessons 1-8.....	51
Lesson 9: Time Signatures.....	57
Lesson 10: Signs and Terms.....	65
Lesson 11: Motif; Repetition and Sequence.....	71
Review: Lessons 9-11.....	75
Review Test.....	79

LESSON 2 MAJOR SCALES

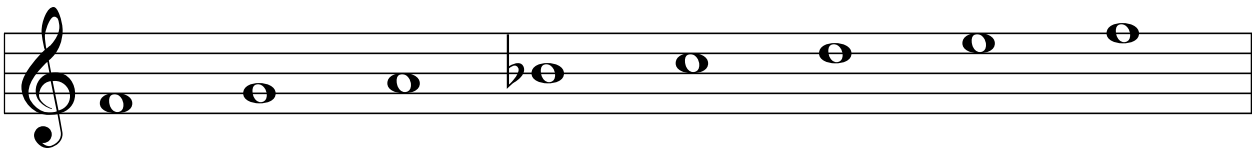
MAJOR SCALES have eight notes, which are each a step apart. They begin and end with notes of the same letter name, and have all the sharps or flats in the key signature of the key with the same name.

Example: **D Major Scale** begins and ends with the note "D," and has **F# and C#**.

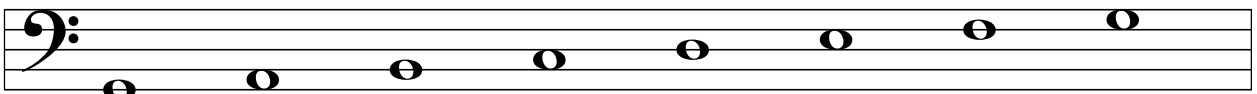


D MAJOR SCALE

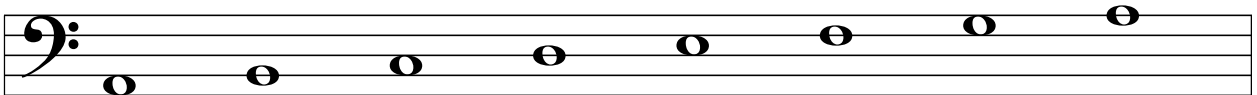
1. Add the necessary sharps or flats to complete these scales. (Note: If the scale begins with a sharp or flat, it ends with a sharp or flat.) (The first one is done for you.)



F Major Scale

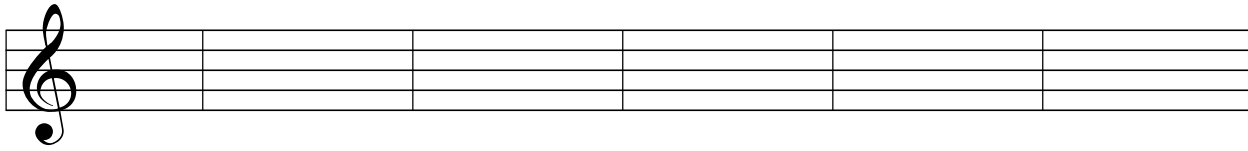


G Major Scale

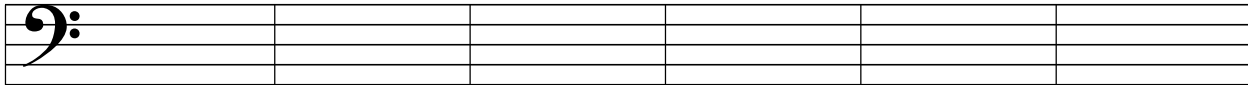


A Major Scale

2. Write these root position triads.



D Major e minor g minor d minor F Major A Major



e♭ minor G Major b♭ minor E Major f minor d minor

A **FIRST INVERSION TRIAD** occurs when the **third** or **middle** note of the triad is on the bottom. First inversion triads are called 6/3 triads, because when they are in their simplest position (with the notes close together) they contain the intervals of a 6th and a 3rd above the bottom note. In this simple position, the top note of the triad names it.

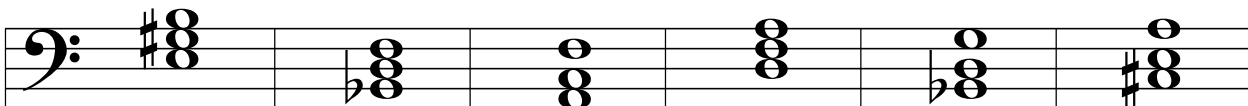
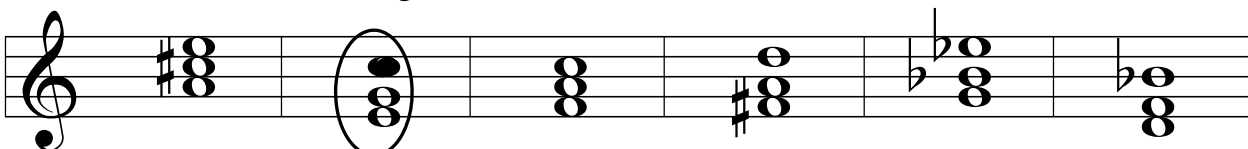
When labelling first inversion triads, the symbol "6" is used beside the name of the triad.



D Major
Root Position Triad **D Major**
First Inversion Triad (6th) (3rd)

Can be labeled D Major ⁶, D Major ³,
or D Major 1st)

3. Circle the first inversion triads below, and fill in the root of each chord you circle. The first one is given.



The I chord is called TONIC.

The IV chord is called SUBDOMINANT.

The V chord is called DOMINANT.

1. Circle the Primary Triads (Tonic, Subdominant, and Dominant) below, and label them with upper case Roman Numerals. (The first one is done for you.)

I
D Major

IV

V

I

A Major

F Major

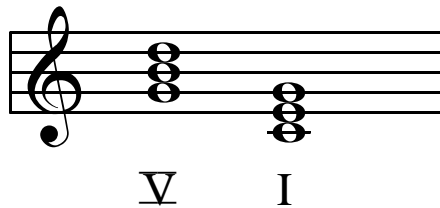
E Major

LESSON 8 AUTHENTIC, HALF, AND PLAGAL CADENCES

A **CADENCE** is a closing or ending for a musical phrase, made up of a combination of chords. There are many types of cadences. Three common cadences are:

AUTHENTIC, HALF, AND PLAGAL CADENCES

An **AUTHENTIC CADENCE** consists of a V chord followed by a I chord:



AUTHENTIC CADENCE IN C MAJOR

1. Write Authentic Cadences in these Major keys, and label the chords with Roman Numerals. (The first one is done for you.)

V I _____
