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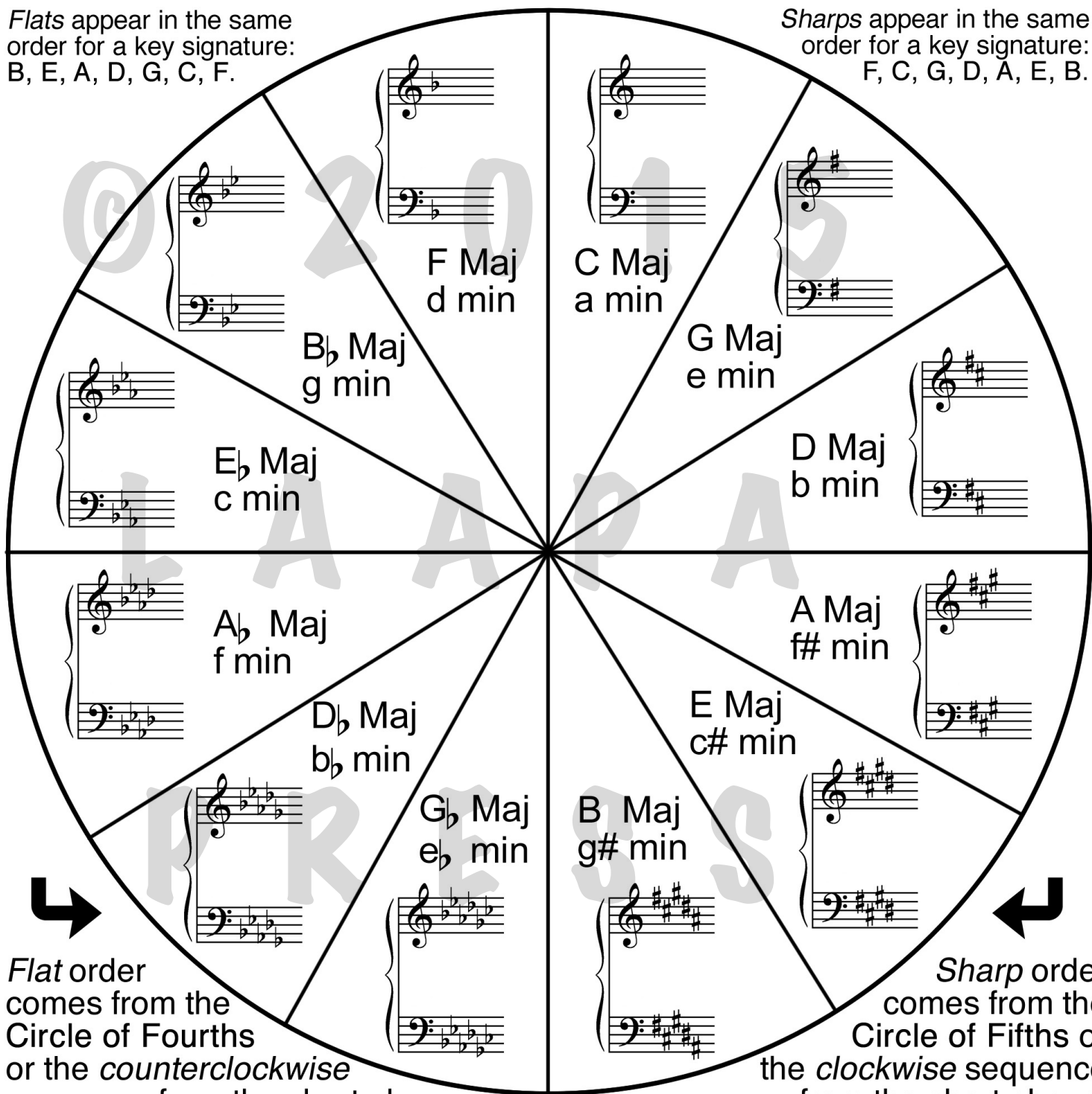
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Flats appear in the same order for a key signature: B, E, A, D, G, C, F.

Sharps appear in the same order for a key signature: F, C, G, D, A, E, B.



Flat order comes from the Circle of Fourths or the *counterclockwise* sequence from the chart above.

Sharp order comes from the Circle of Fifths or the *clockwise* sequence from the chart above.

- **NAMING A KEY SIGNATURE WITH SHARPS:** Locate the sharp furthest to the right in the key signature. This last pitch is known as the **leading tone** or 7th degree of the scale. The pitch that lies a *half-step above* the leading tone is the **tonic** or main note of the Major key using that key signature. The tonic for the relative minor key using the same key signature will lie a *whole step below* the leading tone.
- **NAMING A KEY SIGNATURE WITH FLATS:** Locate the flat that is second to last in the key signature. This pitch is the tonic of the Major key for that signature.

PRACTICE LOG

SUN _____

MON _____

TUE _____

WED _____

THU _____

FRI _____

SAT _____

PRIVATE LESSON ASSIGNMENT DATE: _____ RATING: _____

for a better rating: _____

GOALS

THEORY ASSIGNMENT

SCALES: _____

PRACTICE LOG

SUN _____

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TUE _____

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PRIVATE LESSON ASSIGNMENT DATE: _____ RATING: _____

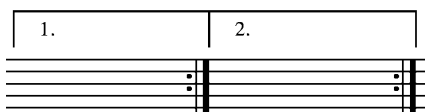
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GOALS

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SCALES: _____

MUSIC DICTIONARY



1st and 2nd ENDINGS - Play or sing through the 1st ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. When repeating, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd

ACCELERANDO (accel.) Gradually faster


> **ACCENT** - Play the note louder, with a special emphasis

ACCIDENTAL - A flat, sharp or natural sign that appears within a piece of music. An accidental sign affects the notes written on the same line or space following it for the measure only

ADAGIO - Slowly, leisurely

ALLEGRO - Quickly, cheerfully

ALLEGRETTO - Quickly, but not as fast as allegro

 **ALTO CLEF** - The clef used for note ranges surrounding Middle C. The center of the clef sits on the staff line for Middle C. This clef may be used to notate music for viola, trombone, bassoon, English horn and bagpipes.

ANDANTE - Moving along (walking pace)

ANDANTINO - Slightly faster than andante

ANIMATO - Animated, with spirit

ARTICULATION - The manner in which a note is performed

A TEMPO - Resume original tempo

BAR LINE - the lines that cross the staff and divide it into measures or bars

 **BASS (or F) CLEF** - The clef used for notes in the lower pitch ranges


BASS STAFF - The staff on which the bass clef is placed. The two dots of the clef surround the line on which the note F is placed

BRIO - Vigor

CANTABILE - Singing

CLEF - A sign that helps organize the staff so notes can be easily read

CODA - An added ending

 **COMMON TIME** - Another name for a 4/4 time signature where a quarter note represents the beat and there are 4 beats to each measure

CON - With

COUNT-OFF - The introduction given before a piece of music is performed to indicate the tempo of the beat

CRESCENDO (cres.)  Gradually louder



e					
B					
G					
D					
A					
E					

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