

Note: TJ/MTheory is the Thaddeus Jones Music Theory text book

Elements of Music Review/Outline

Part 1 – Elements of Acoustics

1. [TJ/MTheory Ch.1 pg. 3]

When we sense sound, what is it that our ears are responding to? _____

2. [TJ/MTheory Ch.1 pg. 3]

Noise is usually created by _____

Tones of discernable pitch. is created by _____

3. [TJ/MTheory Ch.1 pg. 3]

One cycle or wave of high and low pressure is equal to _____

4. [TJ/MTheory Ch.1 pg. 3]

The number of waves or cycles per second is called the _____.

i) Higher pitch is generated by having _____

ii) Lower pitch is generated by _____

iii) The volume or intensity of the sound is controlled by the

5. [TJ/MTheory Ch.1 pg. 3] The main properties we will be dealing with when learning how to represent sound on paper (notation), are

i) how high and how low the sound is which is termed - _____

ii) how long will the pitch last for which is termed - _____

Part 2 – Vibrating Strings

6. [TJ/MTheory Ch.1 pg. 4] Stringed instruments are divided into 2 families - they are:

i) _____ – a _____ is used to set the string in motion.

ii) _____ – that is, a _____ or a _____ is used to set the string in motion

7. [TJ/MTheory Ch.1 pg. 4] What is the primary factor in determining the pitch of string - whether high or low - for all the instruments of this family?

First : _____ Second: _____

8. [TJ/MTheory Ch. 1 pg. 4]

i). The basic pitch that one hears the entire length of a string produce is called

ii) However, the string also vibrates in parts of _____

iii) These additional segments of vibration produce pitches or sounds called

[TJ/MTheory Ch. 1 pg. 5 under fig. 2]

iv) The resulting composite sound of both the

_____ and the _____ is what is called the

Part 3 – Fundamentals of Notation

[Harvard dictionary of Music - Notation pg. 350]

1. The beginnings of notation can be traced back to the Greeks. The earliest efforts to notate or indicate pitch was with the use of the _____ (shown below). Basically pitches were assigned letter names.

Α α	Β β	Γ γ	Δ δ	Ε ε	Ζ ζ	Η η	Θ θ	Ι ι	Κ κ	Λ λ	Μ μ
άλφα	βήτα	γάμμα	δέλτα	έpsilon	ζήτα	ήτα	θήτα	ιότα	κάπα	λάμδα	μι
alfa	beta	gamma	delta	epsilon	zeta	eta	theta	iota	kappa	lambda	mi
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ
[a]	[v]	[y]	[d]	[e]	[z]	[t]	[θ]	[i]	[k]	[l]	[m]
Ν ν	Ξ ξ	Ο ο	Π π	Ρ ρ	Σ σ ς	Τ τ	Υ υ	Φ φ	Χ χ	Ψ ψ	Ω ω
νι	ξι	όmicron	πι	ρο	σίγμα του	όmicron	φι	χι	ψι	ωmicron	
ni	xi	omicron	pi	ro	sigma	tau	iota	hi	psi	omega	
n	ks, x	o	p	s, th	s	t	u, y	ph	kh, ch	ps	o
[n]	[ks]	[o]	[p]	[t]	[s, z]	[t]	[i]	[f]	[x]	[ps]	[o]

2. For our purposes, the _____ will use the first 7 letters from _____

3. [Berkley Notation pg. 10] Most fundamental of all musical symbols is _____

4.[TJ/MTheory Ch.2 pg.18] Some of the earliest attempts at pitch notation consisted of

5.[TJ/MTheory Ch.2 pg.18]

i)What is the Italian source word for what is described in question 3 as ‘the most fundamental of all musical symbols’? _____ which means _____.

ii)How does the Italian words definition relate to music? _____

6. [TJ/MTheory Ch.2 pg.18] Fig. 33 is called _____

How many lines does it have? _____

7. [TJ/MTheory Ch.2 pg.18]

i)What is the main reason for the number of lines?

8.[TJ/MTheory Ch.2 pg.18 & 19]

i)What was the reason for reducing the amount of lines to four or five?

9. [TJ/MTheory pg. 19, top of page]

i) A point of reference is established by placing a

ii)what are the alpha characters used for rereference?

10. [TJ/MTheory pg. 19, fig. 34]

i)What was the French word given to the alpha characters that are used for reference on the most fundamental of all musical symbols? _____

ii) What is the french meaning of this word? _____

11. [TJ/MTheorypg. 19, fig 35]

The names of the alpha characters used for indentification are as follows:

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

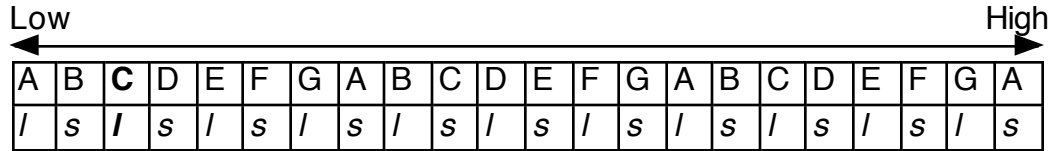
12. On the (fig. 33 & 34) _____, the middle line (line ___) is assigned the letter _____. As stated earlier (#9), by identifying this particular line with this note, in this case C, all other lines and spaces are established with fixed letter names.

i) One of the rules governing the placement of letter names to the staff would be that there is no note in between a line and a space and

ii) the notes proceed in alphabetical order from left to right (low to high in terms of sound) and backwards through the alphabet from high to low.

iii) This means that since the middle line of the Grand Staff is a C, the space above it is D, the next line is ___, the next space is ___ and the next line is ___, which is the name of the _____

iv) Consequently, with C being the middle line of the Grand Staff, the space below is B, the next line below is an ___. The next space lower is ___ and the next line lower is a ___, which is the ___ of the Bass clef.



13. [TJ/MTheory Ch.2 pg.18 & 19 & Berkley pg. 10 & 11]

i)The guitar will have a greater range than [TJ/MTheory Ch.2 pg.18, last paragraph]

ii) The guitar will play bass and treble parts with the melody itself in either the bass or the treble range.

iii) The guitar will also play the notes in between the bass and treble and in effect become a mini _____ or a _____

iv) In the Berkley notation handout on pg. 10, in the paragraph before fig.1-2, what was the range of the 5 line staff? _____

a)According to the same paragraph, where does this range start?

b)According to the same paragraph, where does this range end?

In order to take into account notes beyond the standard range of a five line staff, the staff range is be extended below and above its basic range with the use of [Berkley pg 10 last paragraph, fig 1-2] _____

Simple Durations and Fundamental Rhythmic Descriptions [all references to this section are taken from Berkley, ch. 2 pg. 23 to 32]

1. Initially the types of notes that will be drawn on the staff will consist of [pg.23 ex. 2-1].

_____ and _____

2. [pg.24 ex. 2-2] i) It is important to draw all note heads with an

_____. This helps the eye move from right to left.

[pg.24 ex. 2-2 & 2-3] ii) Draw both note types of note-heads in a _____

[pg.24, last paragraph] iii) Both note heads are of _____. The size each note is equal to _____.

[pg.25, 1st paragraph] iv) Make sure to _____.

3. [pg.25 - middle] Stems are added to side of _____. In fact, a _____ will always have a stem attached to it.

4. [pg.25 - fig. 2-6]Stem direction is important.

i) Stems facing upward are attached to the _____

ii) Stems facing downward are attached to the _____

5. [pg.25 - fig. 2-7]Stem length on notes with less than two beams or flags is

6. [pg.26 - fig. 2-8]Stem direction

i) stems up occurs on notes on the _____ and _____

ii) stems down occurs on notes on the _____ and _____

7. [pg.26 - fig. 2-9]Stem length with ledger lines

If the note is on the _____ ledger line _____ or _____ the staff, draw the stem length to the _____ of the staff.