FIRST GRADE MUSICIANSHIP

There are a number of musicianship books available that will cover the syllabus requirements.

- 1. How to Blitz Musicianship Grade 1 Samantha Coates
- 2. Orpheus Musicianship Grade 1 Betty Hanna
- 3. Musicianship Grade 1 Dulcie Holland

PITCH AND TONALITY

- Treble and bass clefs
- Names of lines and spaces •
- 2 ledger lines above and below each stave
- Identify sharps, naturals and flats •

KEYS AND SCALES

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- Writing C, G, D, F major for one octave
- Writing of A, E and D harmonic minor
- Key signatures for the above •
- Tones and semitones for the above ٠
- Scale degree numbers •
- One octave only

INTERVALS AND CHORDS

- All diatonic intervals above the tonic in the treble using the set keys •
- Writing the tonic triad in root position in the treble or bass clef using the set keys •
- Transpose a short phrase either an octave higher or lower or at the same pitch but using a different • clef (use ledger lines)

TIME AND RHYTHM

• To place an upright line before the accented words or syllables in a line of poetry

 Rest	Name	Value	Equal To		
-	semibreve	4	\bigcirc		
	dotted minim	3			
-	minim	2	\bigcirc		
1	crotchet	1			
<u> </u>	quaver	1∕₂			

TIME SIGNATURE

- 2 Simple Duple Time
- 4 2 crotchet beats per bar
- 3 Simple Triple Time
- 4 3 crotchet beats per bar

- 4 Simple Quadruple Time
- 4 Common Time
- **C** 4 Crotchet beats per bar

TERMS FOR FIRST GRADE MUSICIANSHIP

SPEED

- Andante at an easy walking pace
- Moderato at a moderate speed
- Allegro lively and fast
- Allegretto moderately fast

MODIFICATIONS OF SPEED

- Rallentando (*rall*.) gradually becoming slower
- Ritardando (*ritard*.) -gradually becoming slower
- A tempo return to former speed

INTENSITY OF SOUND

- Crescendo (*cresc* or *cres*) gradually becoming louder
- Decrescendo (decresc or decres) gradually becoming softer
- Diminuendo (*dim*) gradually becoming softer
- Forte (*f*) loud
- Piano (**p**) soft
- Mezzo forte (*mf*) moderately loud
- Mezzo piano (*mp*) moderately soft
- The presence of an anacrusis the piece will begin with an incomplete bar with the remaining values found at the end of the piece

MUSICAL SIGNS

CLEFS

Sign	Name	Meaning			
\$	Treble Clef G Clef	Denotes all notes are at Middle C or above			
? :	Bass Clef F Clef	Denotes all notes are at Middle C or below			

PITCH

20	Flat	Lowers a note by a semitone (half step)
	Sharp	Raises a note by a semitone (half step)
4-	Natural	Instructs performer to return note to normal pitch

ARTICULATIONS

•••	Tie	Hold the note for the combined time value
•	Slur	Play the notes smoothly and well connected (as in legato)
DYNAMICS		
<	Crescendo	Gradually becoming louder
>	Decrescendo or Diminuendo	Gradually becoming softer

KEY SIGNATURES - SHARPS

Count Up 5 Keys	Scale	Notes	Sharps	Key Signature
	C Major	C D E F G A B C	-	-
C	G Major	G A B C D E F# G	1	F#
G A B C D	D Major	D E F# G A B C# D	2	F#, C#



To help remember the **Order of Sharps** use the following saying:

"Farmer Charlie Goes Down And Eats Berries"

	Farmer	C harlie	Goes	Down	And	Eats	Berries
Major scale	G	D	А	E	В	F#	C#

Don't forget that key signatures are related – count down 3 semitones from the major to find the relative minor scale that has the same key signature. For example G major shares the same key signature as E minor

KEY SIGNATURES – FLATS

Count Down 5 Keys	Scale	Notes	Flats	Key Signature
	C Major	C D E F G A B C	-	-
C B A G F	F Major	F G A Bb C D E F	1	Bb



To remember the order of flats go back to:

FARMER CHARLIE GOES DOWN AND EATS BERRIES

The order of the flats is the saying **backwards**

So instead of starting off with "F" for the "Fat", start with the "B" for "Berries"

The new saying may be slightly edited to make more sense

BERRIES EATEN AND DOWN GOES CHARLIE FARMER

	Berries	Eaten	And	Down	Goes	C harlie	Farmer
Major scale	F	Bb	Eb	Ab	D	Gb	Cb