# 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**

•

- 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			
<b>?</b> :	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 <b>D</b>	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	<b>C</b> 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 <b>F</b>	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	<b>C</b> harlie	Farmer
Major scale	F	Bb	Eb	Ab	D	Gb	Cb