SECOND GRADE MUSICIANSHIP

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

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

KEYS AND SCALES

• Recognize and be able to write the scales listed with / without key signatures

Major C, G, D, A, E, B, F **Minor** C, G, D, A, E, B, F

- For all scales they may be written for 1 or 2 octaves
- Know the position of tones and semitones
- Notation to include 3 ledger lines above or below the staves
- Knowledge of scale degree names:

	Tonic	
II.	Supertonic	
III.	Mediant	
IV.	Subdominant	
V.	Dominant	
VI.	Submediant	
VII.	Leading note	
VIII.	Upper tonic	

INTERVALS

- Recognize and be able to write all diatonic intervals above the tonic in the keys of C, G, D, A, E, B and F
 major and minor
- The above intervals will be in the treble or bass
- State the quality (i.e. perfect, major or minor) as well as quantity

CHORDS

- The writing and recognition of triads in root position in the keys specified on treble or bass:
 - a. (I) tonic
 - b. (IV) subdominant
 - c. (V) dominant:

Major C, G, D, A, E, B, F

Minor

C, G, D, A, E, B, F

TIME AND RHYTHM

Rest	Name	Value	Equal To
<u>-</u>	semibreve rest or whole bar rest	4	0
	dotted minim minim rest Easy n Fu	n Piano	
=	crotchet rest	1	
<u> </u>	quaver rest	1/2	
<u> </u>	semiquaver rest	1/4	

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 4 crotchet beats per bar
 - C Common Time

- 3 Simple Triple Time
- **8** 3 quaver beats per bar
- 6 Compound Duple
- 8 6 Quaver beats per bar

RHYTHM PATTERNS



TRANSPOSITION

- Transpose a short melody (no more than 8 bars) up or down a tone within the range of the keys specified for this grade
- Write down scale degree numbers under the notes of the tune

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Show an understanding of simple duple, triple and quadruple time and how it differs to compound duple time. *Hint:* Simple time is plain, undotted and divisible by two. Compound time is dotted and divisible by three.
- Recognition of a modulation from a major key to either its dominant, subdominant or relative minor.
 Tonic key will be limited to: C, G or D major

CREATIVE

Mark the accentuation of a couplet by placing an upright line before each accented syllable or word
and to write on a staff (time signature given) a rhythmic pattern to the words, with words written
correctly underneath

TERMS FOR SECOND GRADE MUSICIANSHIP

SPEED

- Andante at an easy walking pace
- Moderato at a moderate speed
- Allegro lively and fast
- Lento slowly
- Allegretto moderately fast
- Vivace lively, spirited

MODIFICATIONS OF SPEED

- Accelerando (accel.) gradually becoming faster
- Rallentando (rall.) gradually becoming slower
- Ritardando (ritard.) gradually becoming slower
- A tempo return to former speed
- Piu mosso quicker
- Meno mosso slower

INTENSITY OF SOUND

- Crescendo (*cresc* or *cres*) gradually becoming louder
- Decrescendo (decresc or decres) gradually becoming softer
- Diminuendo (dim.) gradually becoming softer
- Mezzo forte (*mf*) moderately loud
- Forte (*f*) loud
- Fortissimo (ff) very loud
- Mezzo piano (mp) moderately soft
- Piano (p) soft
- Pianissimo (**pp**) very soft

OTHER TERMS

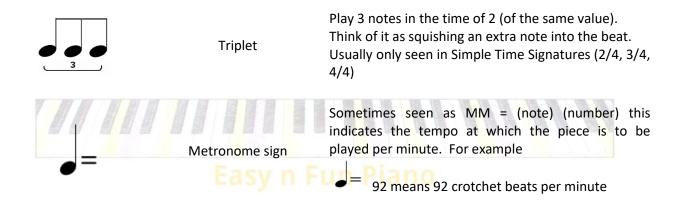
- Legato smoothly and well connected
- Staccato short and detached
- Mezzo staccato moderately short and detached
- Maestoso majestic
- Sostenuto sustained
- Sempre always
- Poco a little
- Molto very
- Senza without

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			

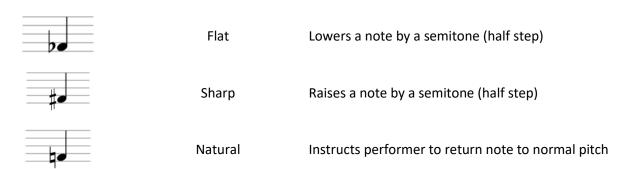
RHYTHMIC DEVICES



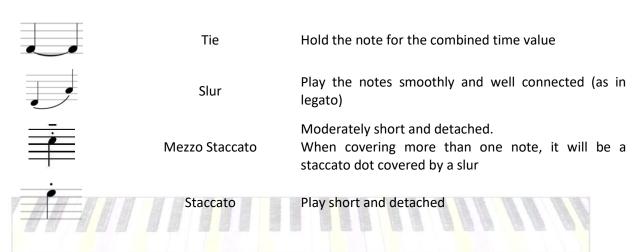
DYNAMICS

рр	Pianissimo	Very softly
p	Piano	Softly
тр	Mezzo piano	Moderately softly
mf	Mezzo forte	Moderately loudly
f	Forte	Loudly
ff	Fortissimo	Very loudly
$\overline{}$	Crescendo	Gradually becoming louder
>	Decrescendo or Diminuendo	Gradually becoming softer

PITCH



ARTICULATIONS



Easy n Fun Piano

KEY SIGNATURES - SHARPS

Count Up 5 Keys	Scale	Notes	Sharps	Key Signature
	C Major	CDEFGABC	-	-
C D E F G	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#
D E F# G A	A Major	A B C# D E F# G# A	3	F#, C#. G#
A B C# D E	E Major	E F# G# A B C# D# E	4	F#, C#, G#. D#
E F# G# A B	B Major	B C# D# E F# G# A# B	5	F#, C#, G#, D#, A#



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

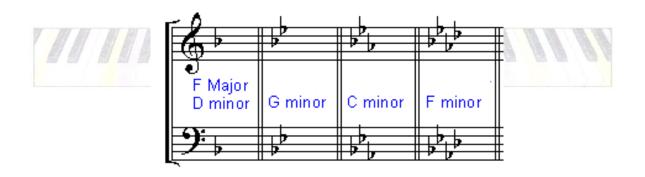
"Farmer Charlie Goes Down And Eats Berries"

	Farmer	C harlie	Goes	D own	A nd	Eats	B erries
Maior scale	G	D	Α	Е	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	CDEFGABC	-	-
C B A G F	F Major	F G A B <i>b</i> C D E F	1	B <i>b</i>
F E D C B b	B <i>b</i> Major	B <i>b</i> C D E <i>b</i> F G A B <i>b</i>	2	B <i>b</i> E <i>b</i>
B <i>b</i> A G F E	Eb Major	Eb F G Ab Bb C D Eb	3	Bb Eb Ab
Eb Db C Bb Ab	Ab Major	Ab Bb C Db Eb F G Ab	4	Bb Eb Ab Db
Ab G F Eb Db	D <i>b</i> Major	Db Eb F G Ab Bb C Db	5	Bb Eb Ab Db Gb
Db C Bb Ab Gb	G <i>b</i> Major	Gb Ab Bb C Db Eb F Gb	6	Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb
Gb F Eb Db Cb	Cb Major	Cb Db Eb Fb Gb Ab Bb Cb	7	Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb



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	E aten	A nd	D own	Goes	C harlie	F armer
Major scale	F	Bb	Eb	Ab	D	Gb	Cb