

THIRD GRADE MUSICIANSHIP

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

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

KEYS AND SCALES

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

Major Sharps: C, G, D, A, E, B, F# C#
Flats: F, Bb, Eb, and Ab

Minor Sharps: C, G, D, A, E, B, F# C#
Flats: F, Bb, Eb, and Ab

- All scales may be written for 1 or 2 octaves inc up to 3 ledger lines above or below the stave

- Know the position of tones and semitones

- Know the technical names of the degrees of scales



i. Tonic	v. Dominant
ii. Supertonic	vi. Submediant
iii. Mediant	vii. Leading note
iv. Subdominant	viii. Tonic / upper tonic

INTERVALS

- Recognize and write all diatonic intervals above the tonic note in all specified keys
- The above intervals will be in the treble or bass clef
- Recognise and identify inversions of intervals
- State the quality (i.e. perfect, major or minor) as well as number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- In addition to knowledge of the previous grades:
- Understand compound triple time (9/8)
- Accidentals
- Recognise sequence
- Anacrusis
- Recognize binary or ternary forms. Mark their divisions using AB, ABA
- To show on treble and bass staves the approximate compass of soprano, alto tenor and bass.
- Within an 8 bar melody, recognize and identify simple modulations to the subdominant, dominant or relative (major or minor). Keys will be limited to no more than 4 sharps or flats

CREATIVE

- To write a suitable rhythmic pattern to a simple couplet of words

OR

- To write a melody of 4 bars in any major key up to 4 sharps or flats on a given rhythmic pattern



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TERMS FOR THIRD GRADE MUSICIANSHIP

SPEED

- Adagio - slowly
- Andante – at an easy walking pace
- Moderato – at a moderate speed
- Allegro – lively and fast
- Presto – very fast
- Lento – slowly
- Allegretto – moderately fast
- Vivace – lively, spirited
- Con moto – with movement

MODIFICATIONS OF SPEED

- Accelerando (*accel.*) – gradually becoming faster
- Rallentando (*rall.*) – gradually becoming slower
- Ritardando (*ritard.*) -gradually becoming slower
- Ritenuto (*riten* or *rit.*) - immediately slower or held back
- A tempo – return to former speed
- Allargando – broader
- Piu mosso – quicker
- Meno mosso - slower

INTENSITY OF SOUND

- Crescendo (*cresc* or *cres*) – gradually becoming louder
- Decrescendo (*decresc* or *deces*) – 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
- Sforzando (*sf* / *sfz*) – a strong accent

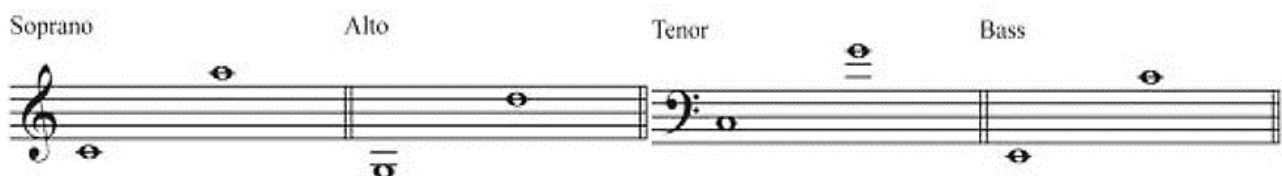
OTHER TERMS

- Legato – smoothly and well connected
- Staccato – short and detached
- Mezzo staccato – moderately short and detached
- Maestoso – majestic
- Sostenuto – sustained
- Sempre – always
- Senza – without
- Cantabile – in a singing style
- Poco – a little
- Molto – very
- Leggiero – lightly
- **8va** (ottava alta) – play an octave higher
- Dal Segno - from the sign
- **8vb** (ottava bassa) – play an octave lower
- Da Capo al Fine – from the beginning to the word fine

- Con grazia – with grace
- Dolce - soft and sweet
- Ben marcato – well marked
- Una corda – with the soft pedal
- Tre corda –release the soft pedal
- Tenuto – held
- Scherzando - playfully



- **MM** - Invented by Maelzel in 1816, the instrument is used to indicate the exact tempo of a composition. An indication such as M.M. 60 indicates that the pendulum, with a weight at the bottom, makes 60 beats per minute. A slider is moved up and down the pendulum to decrease and increase the tempo. M.M. = 80 means that the time value of a crotchet is the equivalent of one pendulum beat when the slider is set at 80.

VOCAL RANGES

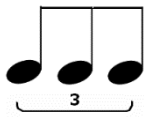


MUSICAL SIGNS

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




Triplet

Play 3 notes in the time of 2 (of the same value). Think of it as squishing an extra note into the beat. Usually only seen in Simple Time Signatures (2/4, 3/4, 4/4)



Metronome sign

Sometimes seen as MM = (note) (number) this indicates the tempo at which the piece is to be played per minute. For example

 92 means 92 crotchet beats per minute

DYNAMICS

<i>pp</i>	Pianissimo	Very softly
<i>p</i>	Piano	Softly
<i>mp</i>	Mezzo piano	Moderately softly
<i>mf</i>	Mezzo forte	Moderately loudly
<i>f</i>	Forte	Loudly
<i>ff</i>	Fortissimo	Very loudly
	Crescendo	Gradually becoming louder
	Decrescendo or Diminuendo	Gradually becoming softer

PITCH



Flat

Lowers a note by a semitone (half step)



Sharp

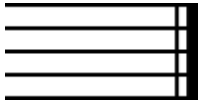
Raises a note by a semitone (half step)



Natural

Instructs performer to return note to normal pitch

SIGNS



Double Bar Line

The end of the work. A musical “full stop”



Repeat Signs

Instructs the performer to play the music within the dots again



Tie

Hold the note for the combined time value

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Slur

Play the notes smoothly and well connected (as in legato)



Staccato

Play short and detached



Accent

Play the note with more force



Pause or Fermata

Hold the note for longer



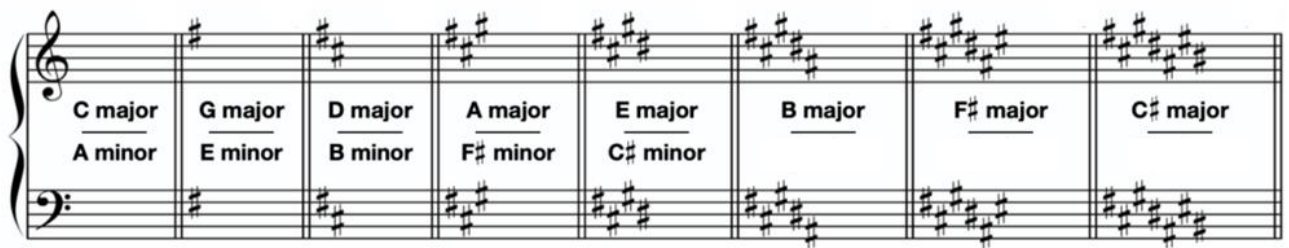
Segno

Literally meaning “sign”

It is used with **Da Segno al Fine** to mean play the music again from the sign to the end of the piece. A variation is **Da Capo al fine** which means play the piece again (from the beginning) until the word “*fine*”.

KEY SIGNATURES - SHARPS

Count Up 5 Keys	Scale	Notes	Sharps	Key Signature
	C Major	C D E F G A B C	-	-
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#
B C# D# E F#	F# Major	F# G# A# B C# D# E# F#	6	F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#
F# G# A# B C#	C# Major	C# D# E# F# G# A# B# C#	7	F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, B#



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

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"Farmer Charlie Goes Down And Eats Berries"

	Farmer	Charlie	Goes	Down	And	Eats	Berries
Major scale	G	D	A	E	B	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 B \flat C D E F	1	B \flat
F E D C B\flat	B \flat Major	B \flat C D E \flat F G A B \flat	2	B \flat E \flat
B \flat A G F E\flat	E \flat Major	E \flat F G A \flat B \flat C D E \flat	3	B \flat E \flat A \flat
E \flat D \flat C B \flat A\flat	A \flat Major	A \flat B \flat C D \flat E \flat F G A \flat	4	B \flat E \flat A \flat D \flat

C major **F major** **B \flat major** **E \flat major** **A \flat major**
A minor **D minor** **G minor** **C minor** **F minor** **B \flat minor** **E \flat minor** **A \flat minor**



To remember the order of flats go back to:

FARMER **C**HARLIE **G**OES **D**OWN **A**ND **E**ATS **B**ERRIES

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 **E**ATEN **A**ND **D**OWN **G**OES **C**HARLIE **F**ARMER

	Berries	Eaten	And	Down	Goes	Charlie	Farmer
Major scale	F	B \flat	E \flat	A \flat	D	G \flat	C \flat