

# Music Theory & Ear Training 101

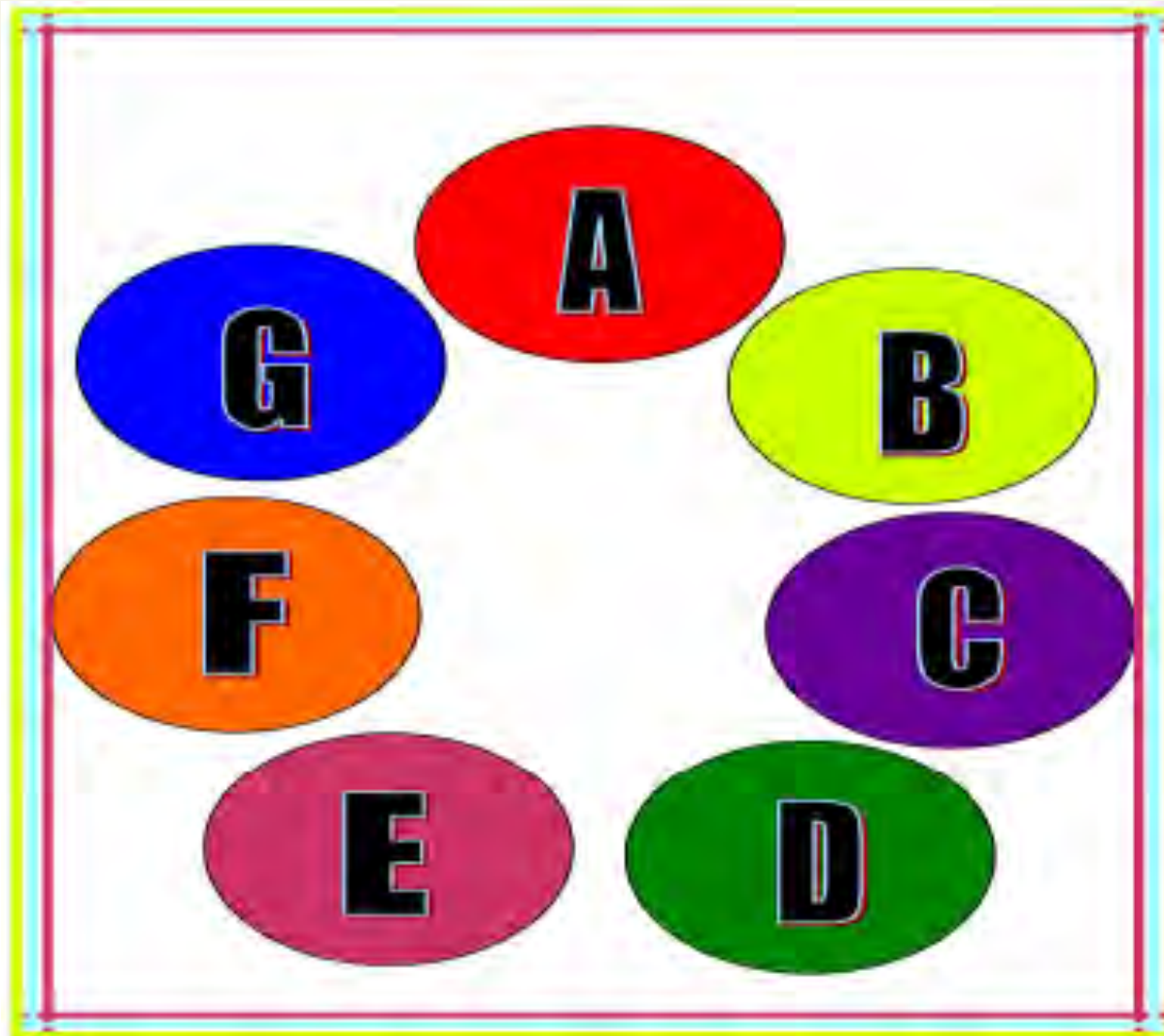
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Kelly Sherman

ATLANTA  
MUSIC  
WORKSHOP






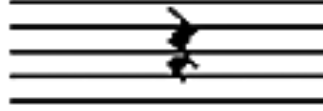



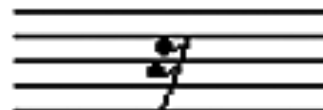
BYU  
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# Music Alphabet















# Music Notes

Name	Note	Rest
Whole Note		
Half Note		
Quarter Note		
Eighth Note		
Sixteenth Note		

# Music Note & Rest Values

Rest	Note	Name	Beats
		Whole note	4 beats
		Half note	2 beats
		Quarter note	1 beat
		Eighth note	1/2 beat
		Sixteenth note	1/4 beat

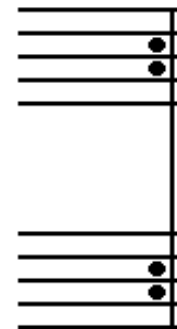
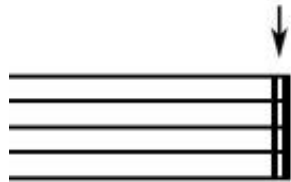
# Music Staff



# Understanding the Music Staff



double bar line



# Naming Lines & Spaces

Line Names



Space Names



Line Names



Space Names





# Learning Intervals



Unison 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th(octave)

A musical staff in treble clef showing intervals from Unison to 8th (octave). The notes are: Unison (two G4 notes), 2nd (G4 and A4), 3rd (G4 and B4), 4th (G4 and C5), 5th (G4 and D5), 6th (G4 and E5), 7th (G4 and F#5), and 8th (octave) (G4 and G5).



U 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8ve

A musical staff showing intervals from U to 8ve. The notes are: U (two G4 notes), 2nd (G4 and A4), 3rd (G4 and B4), 4th (G4 and C5), 5th (G4 and D5), 6th (G4 and E5), 7th (G4 and F#5), and 8ve (G4 and G5).



# The Basic Rhythm Notes

**Quarter Notes & Rests: 1 beat per note/rest (each note/rest takes a quarter of the measure)**

count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

**Half Notes & Rests: 2 beats per note/rest (each note/rest takes a half of the measure)**

count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

**Whole Notes & Rests: 4 beats per note/rest (each note/rest takes a whole measure)**

count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

**Eighth Notes & Rests: 1/2 beat per note/rest (each note/rest takes an eighth of the measure)**

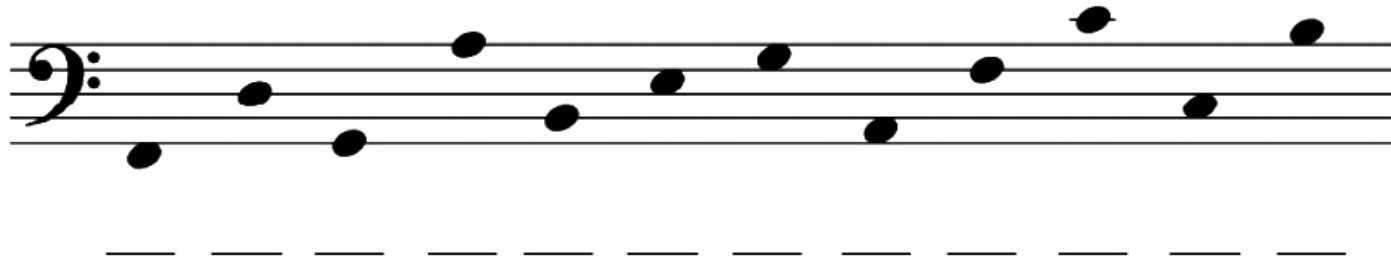
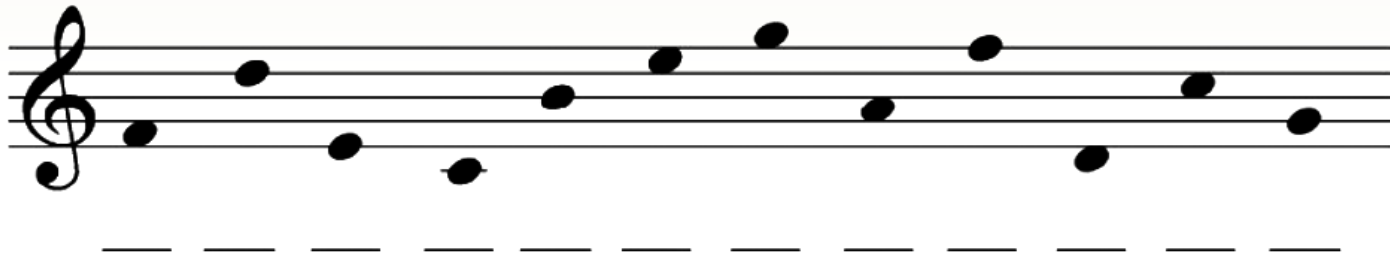
count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &  
(try "&" to mark the half-way point between beats)

**Example of the basic rhythms, mixed together**

count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 & 2 3 4 1 2 3 & 4 &  
(count "&" between every beat to help keep the spacing accurate, if needed.)

1 2 3 & 4 1 2 3 & 4 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 3 4

# Naming Music Notes



# Naming the Key Signature

The diagram illustrates the 12 chromatic scale, showing the relationship between major and minor key signatures. The notes are arranged in a circle, with Major keys at the top and Minor keys at the bottom. Each note is accompanied by its corresponding key signature and a small musical staff showing the key signature.

Major	Minor
C	a
F	d
G	e
D	b
A	f
E	c
B	g
F#	d#
C#	a#
G#	e#
D#	b#
A#	f#
E#	c#

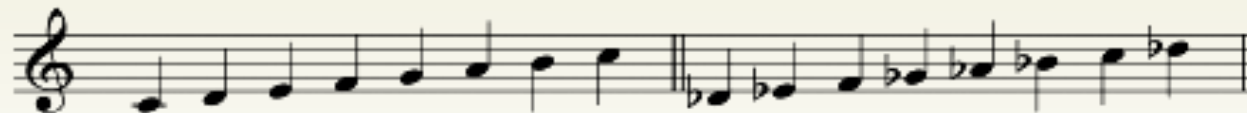
Accidentals for Major keys: 1# (F#), 2# (D#), 3# (A#), 4# (E#).  
Accidentals for Minor keys: 1b (d), 2b (g), 3b (c), 4b (f), 5b/7# (bb), 6b/6# (Gb/F#), 7b/5# (g#).

# Reading the Circle of Fifths

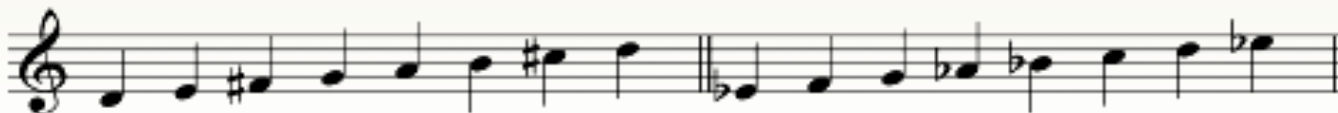
- The letters on the outside of the circle are the major keys and the letters on the inside are minor. The circle itself shows how many sharps or flats there are in each key, and the key signatures are on the edge.
- This is called the Circle of Fifths because each note is a **perfect fifth** away from another. A perfect fifth is the distance of 7 notes tones: A, A#, B, C, C#, D, D#, E.
- When we go clockwise around the circle, we are going "up a fifth". This is also called adding a sharp (because of the what it does to the key signature). When we go counter-clockwise, we are going "down a fifth". This is also called adding a flat.



# Music Scales



note names: C D E F G A B C Db Eb F Gb Ab Bb C Db



D E F# G A B C# D Eb F G Ab Bb C D Eb



E F# G# A B C# D# E F G A Bb C D E F



F# G# A# B C# D# E# F# G A B C D E F# G



Ab Bb C Db Eb F G Ab A B C# D E F# G# A



Bb C D Eb F G A Bb B C# D# E F# G# A# B

# Sight Reading

