

## Higher Music – Lesson 1 revision

We have listened to and played music by Diabelli. Here are some concepts that we have encountered in this piece.

G major – 1 sharp in key signature (F#)

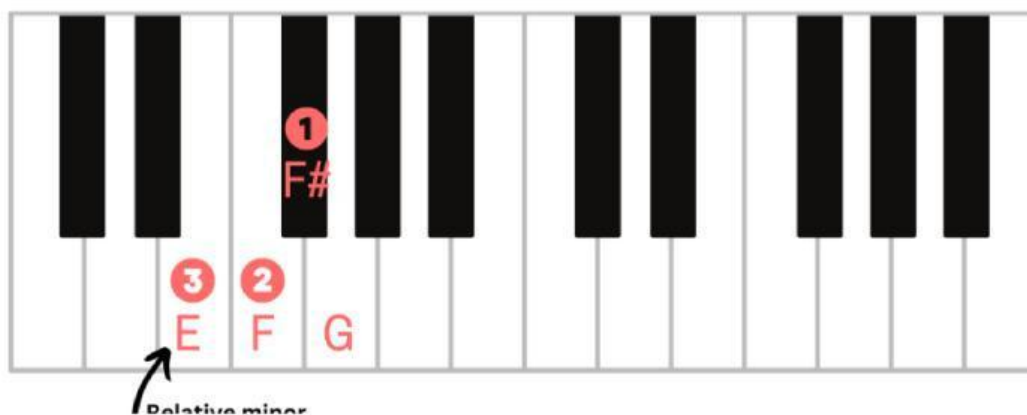
TONIC = 1<sup>st</sup> degree of the scale  
 DOMINANT = 5<sup>th</sup> degree of the scale  
 SUB DOMINANT = 4<sup>th</sup> degree of the scale

**G major**

I      II                      IV      V      VI  
 TONIC                      DOMINANT

Every major key has a relative minor. To find the relative minor, go down 3 semitones from the tonic of the major key. So, the relative minor of G major is E minor

### The Relative Minor of G Major



2      **E minor**

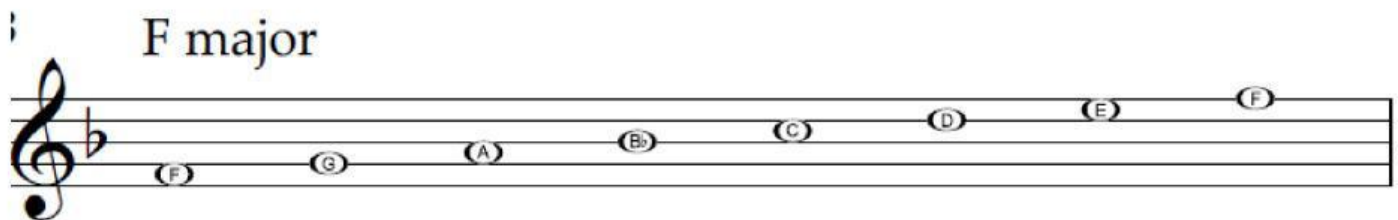
I      II                      IV      V      VI  
 TONIC                      DOMINANT

In the minor scale, the **7<sup>th</sup> note is sharpened/ raised**. So, in E minor, the 7<sup>th</sup> note is D, which becomes D#. This is the HARMONIC MINOR scale and sounds quite Eastern.

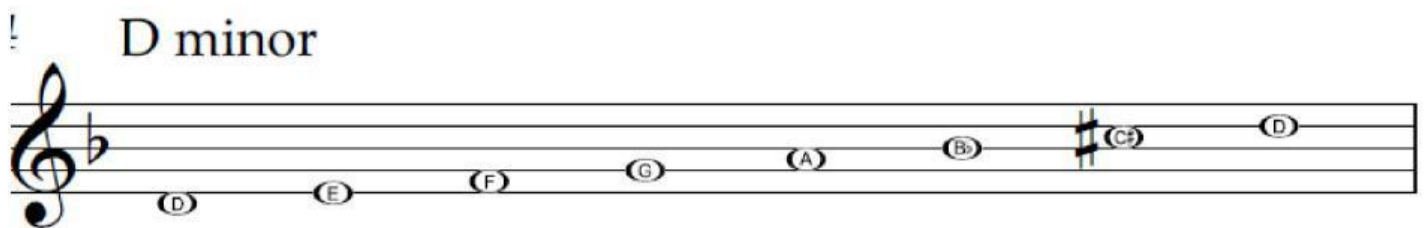
## Major/ Minor Questions and Chords

Answer these questions, based on your understanding of chords/ keys on page 1:

1. In F major, name the TONIC chord
2. Name the DOMINANT chord



3. In D minor (*relative minor*), name the TONIC chord
4. Name the DOMINANT chord



5. In C major, name the TONIC chord
6. Name the DOMINANT chord
7. What is the RELATIVE MINOR of C major
8. What is the TONIC chord of this key?
9. What is the DOMINANT chord of this key?

Now you know these major/ minor key signatures up to 1 sharp and 1 flat, try the following key signature recognition exercise **HERE**.

Here are some of the concepts we have looked at in the Diabelli piece.  
Click on the hyperlinks for any concepts you are unsure about.

MELODY/ HARMONY	RHYTHM/ TEMPO	TEXTURE/ STRUCTURE /FORM	TIMBRE
Stepwise/ leaping	Simple time	Unison	Staccato
Arpeggio/ broken chord	Compound time	Homophonic	Legato
Sequence	Dotted rhythms	Polyphonic	Accents
Tonic/ Dominant	Allegro	Imitation	
Dominant 7th	Moderato	Binary form	
Major/Minor	Adagio	Ternary Form	
Perfect cadence			
Imperfect cadence			
Interrupted cadence			

Have a try recognising PERFECT and IMPERFECT cadences [HERE](#).

## Match up the musical elements to their correct definitions

MELODY

RHYTHM

TONALITY

TEMPO

DYNAMICS

ARTICULATION

TEXTURE

TIMBRE

STRUCTURE

The <b>speed</b> of the music	
The <b>volume</b> of the music	
The main <b>tune</b> of the music	
The <b>instruments</b> & effects	
The <b>key</b> of the music <i>e.g. major or minor</i>	
How to play a note – <i>e.g. <b>staccato/ legato</b></i>	
<b>Note values</b> and durations	
The different <b>sections</b> in the music	
The <b>different layers</b> of sound within the music ( <i>e.g. unison, homophonic, Polyphonic etc</i> )	