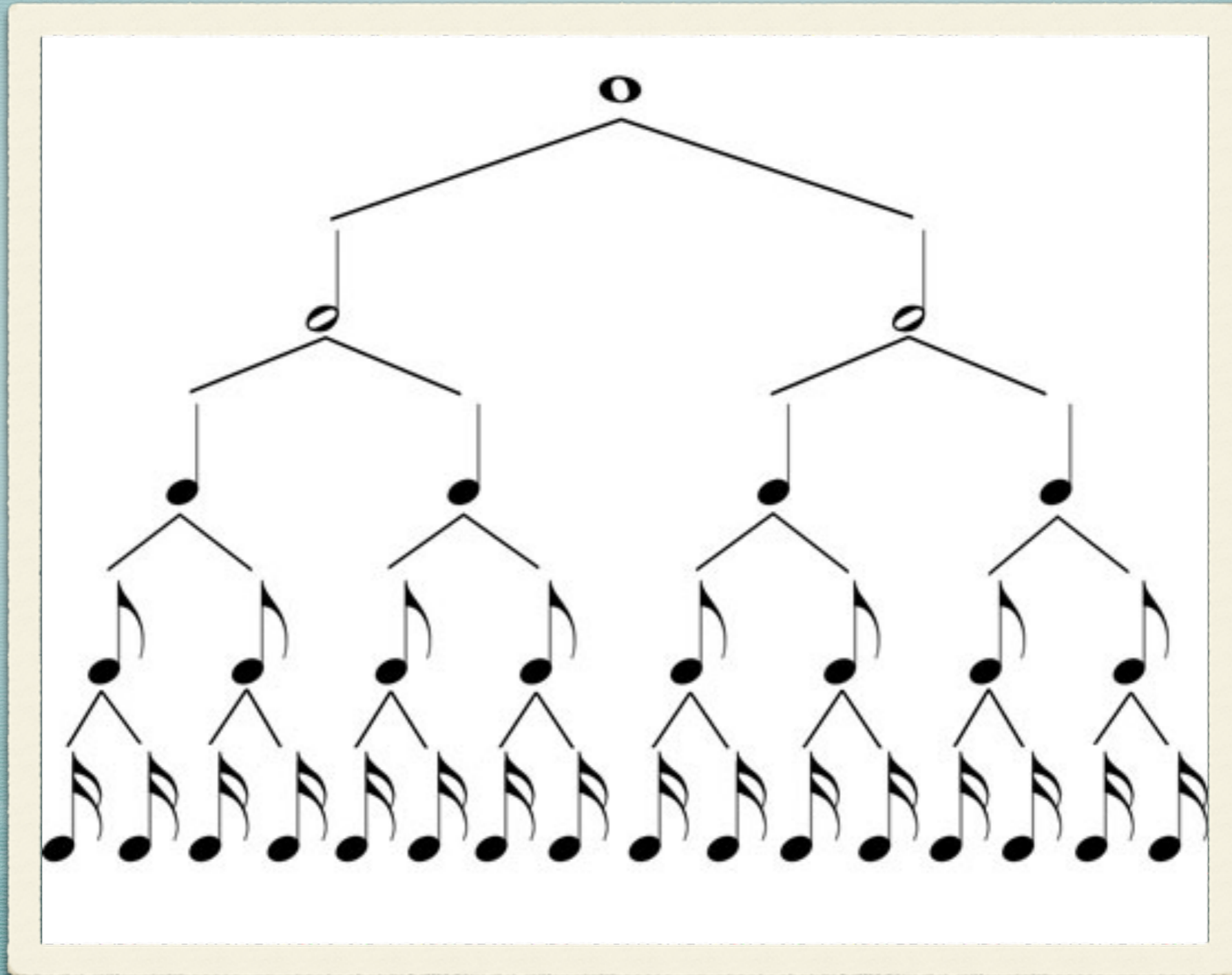


# ABRSM Grade 5 Music Theory Course

Grade 1 Basic Knowledge

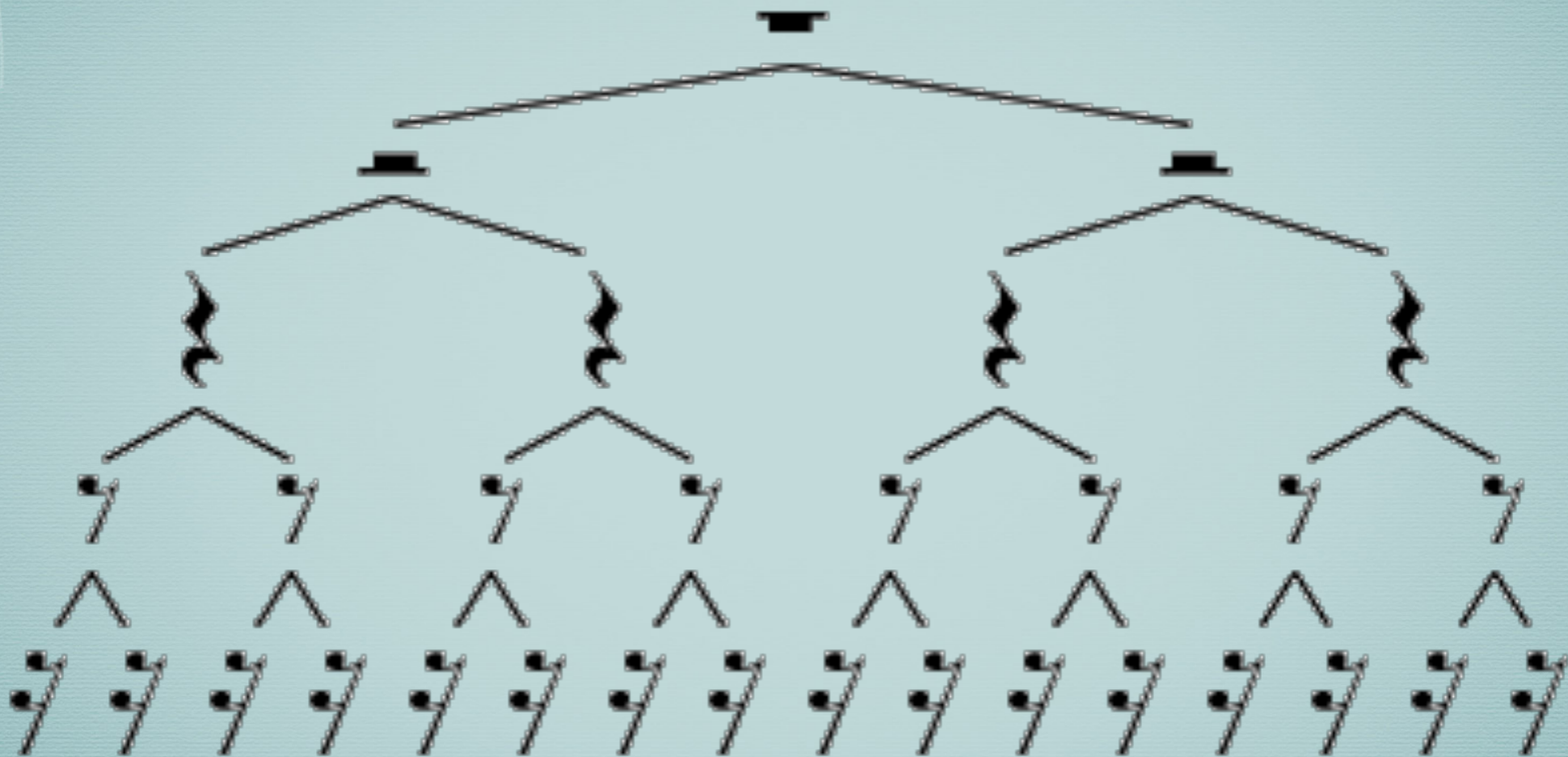
# Elementary Time Values 時值

Note(s) 音符



# Elementary Time Values

Rest(s) 休止符



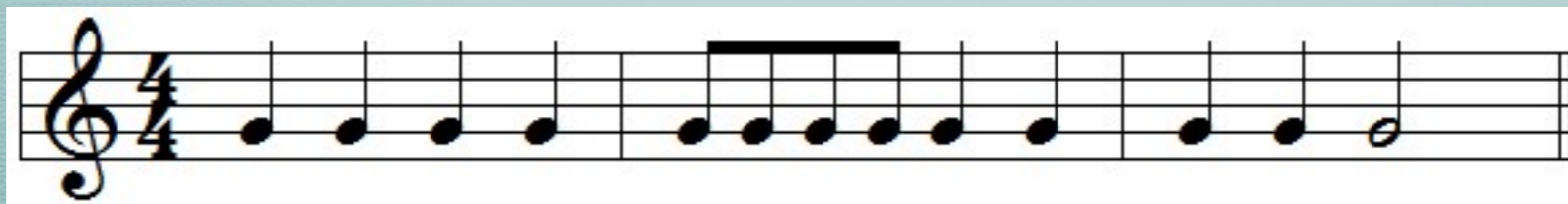
# Time Signatures 拍子記號



Top number '2' is the number of beats per bar  
Bottom number '4' indicates the beats are crotchets  
2 Crotchets in a bar

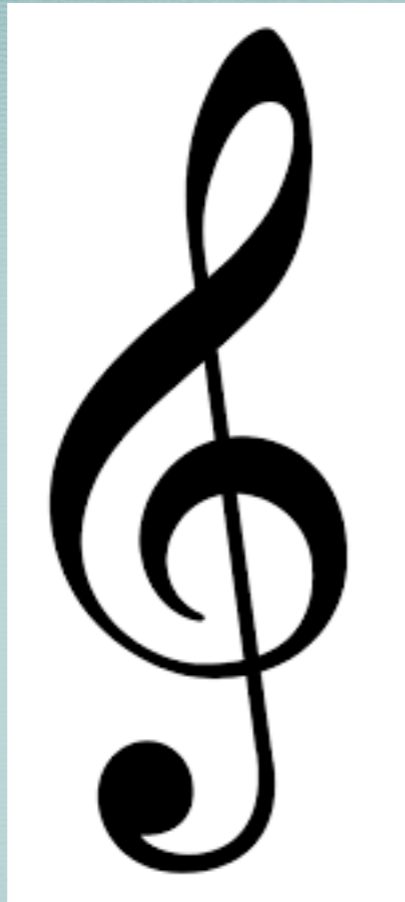


Top number '3' is the number of beats per bar  
Bottom number '4' indicates the beats are crotchets  
3 Crotchets in a bar



Top number '4' is the number of beats per bar  
Bottom number '4' indicates the beats are crotchets  
4 Crotchets in a bar

Treble Clef  
高音譜號








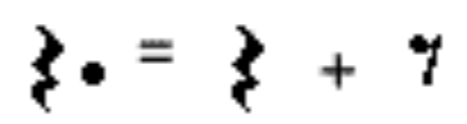

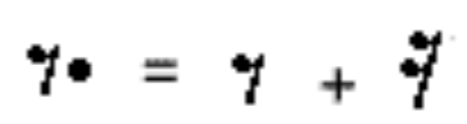
Bass Clef  
低音譜號



Middle C :

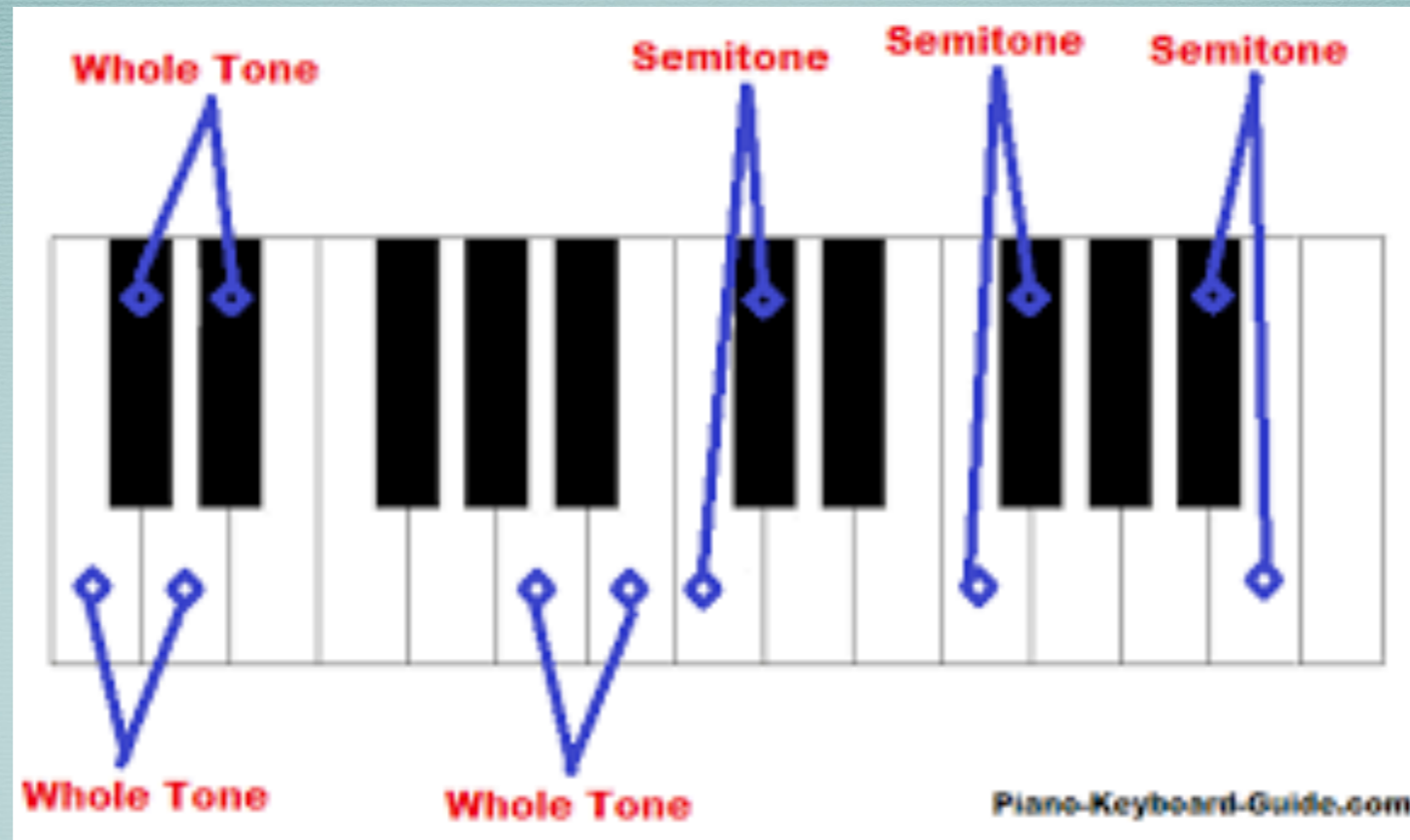


# Dot 附點

# Accidentals 臨時記號

Symbol	Name	Function
b	flat	lower note semi-tone
#	sharp	raise note semi-tone
♮	natural	cancel previous accidental
bb	double flat	lower note whole-tone
x	double sharp	raise note whole-tone




Semitone 半音 - half  
(Whole) Tone 全音 - Whole



# Tie 連結線

Tie (two notes, side-by-side, same pitch)



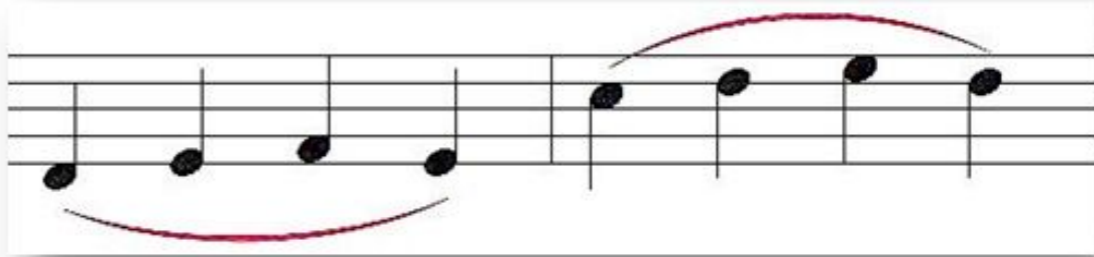
Tie (two notes, side-by-side, same pitch, different rhythmic value)



Multiple same notes

# Slur 圓滑線

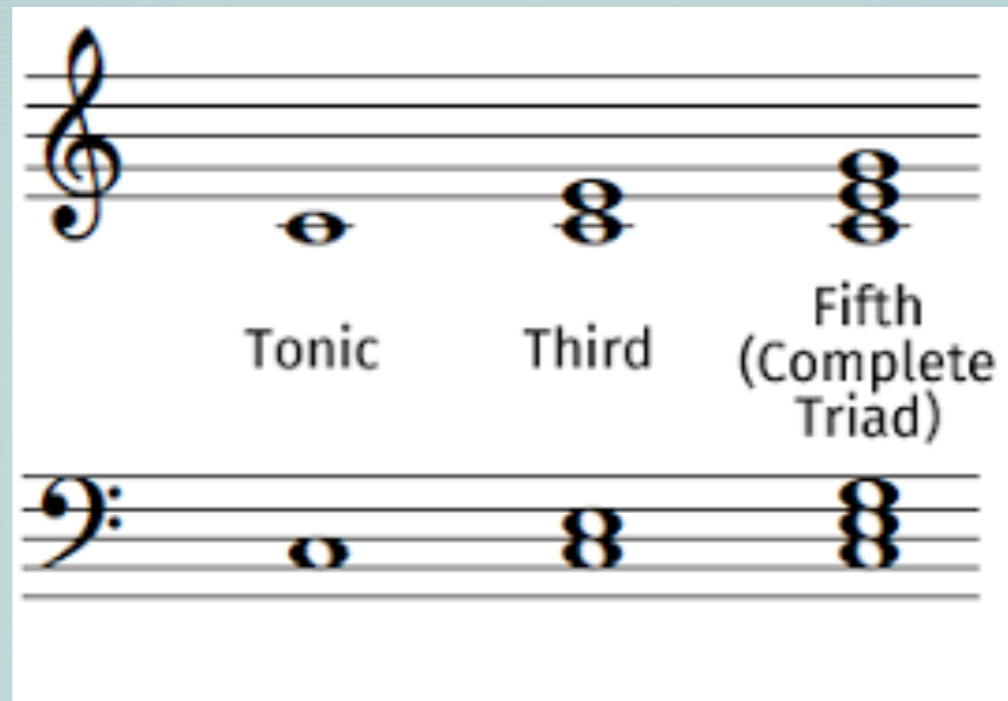
**Slur**



**Slur**

Different notes and phrase marking

# The Tonic Triad 主音三和弦



Tonic Triad of C Major

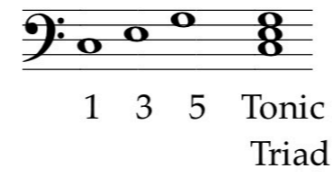
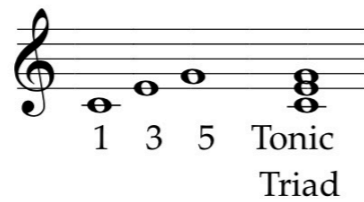
## The Tonic Triad

Tonic describes the first note of the scale.

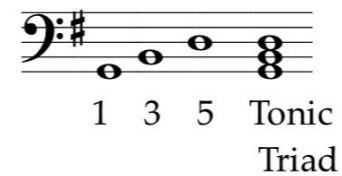
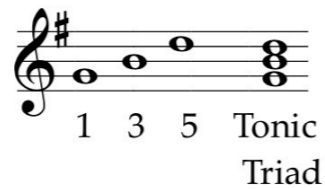
A Triad is a chord made of three notes.

A Tonic Triad is a chord of three notes built on the first, third and fifth notes of the scale.

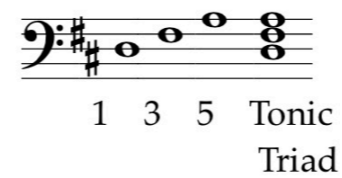
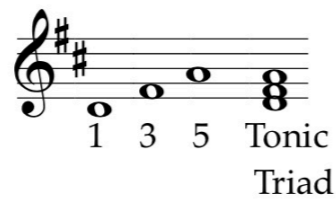
The tonic triad of C Major



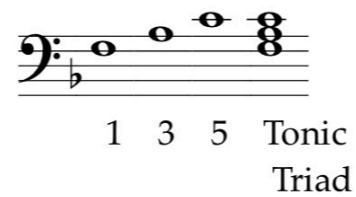
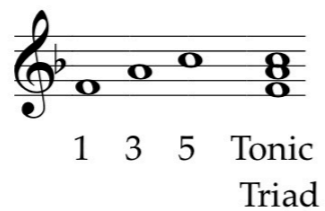
The tonic triad of G Major



The tonic triad of D Major



The tonic triad of F Major

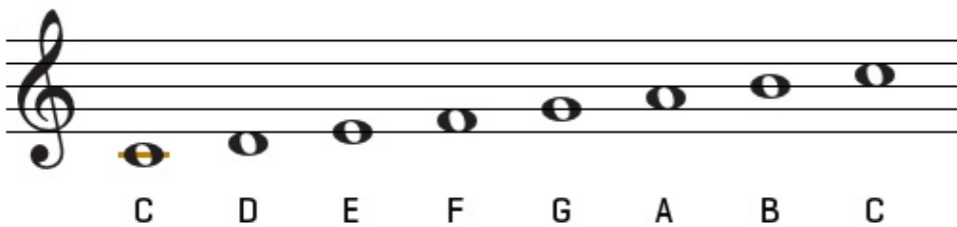


# Scale 音階

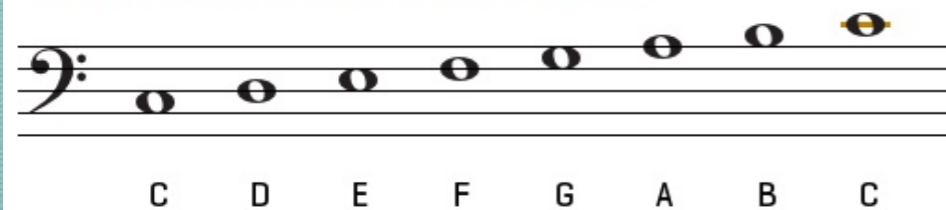
Pattern:

Tone, Tone, Semitone, Tone, Tone, Tone, Semitone

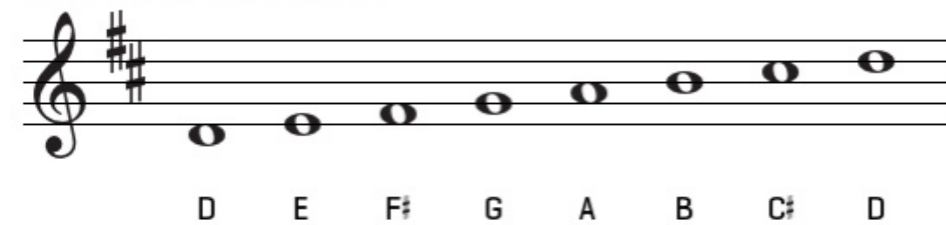
**C Major Scale Ascending (Treble Clef)**



**C Major Scale Ascending (Bass Clef)**



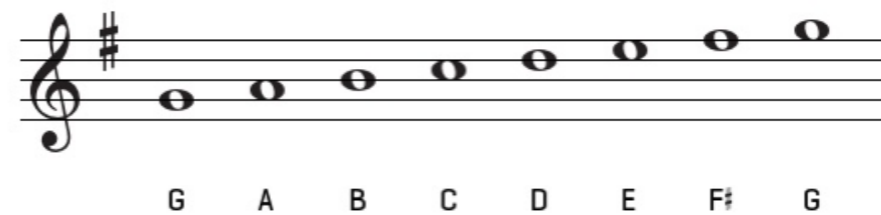
**D major scale (treble clef)**



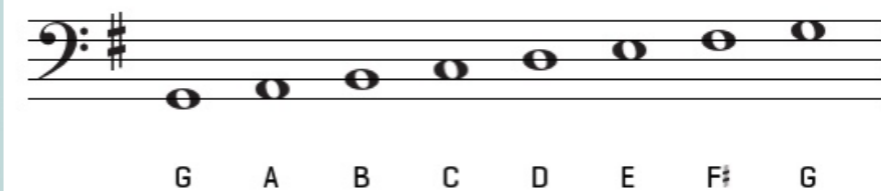
**D Major Scale (Bass Clef)**



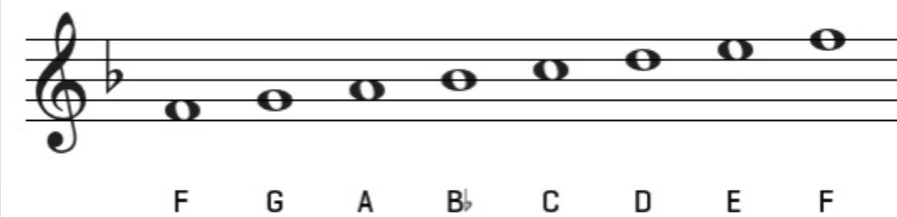
**G key signature and scale (treble clef)**



**G key signature and scale (bass clef)**



**F major scale (treble clef)**

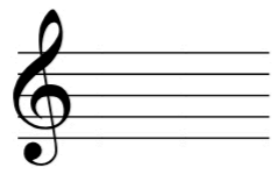


**F key signature & scale (bass clef)**



# Scale

With key signatures:



C Major



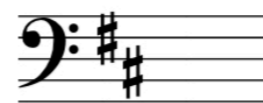
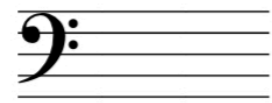
G Major



D Major



F Major



Without key signatures:  
Add Accidental(s)

# Interval 音程

## Degrees of the Scale and Intervals

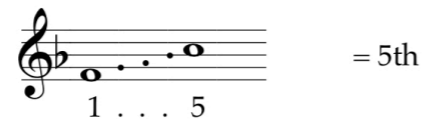
Degrees of the scale refers to the steps of the notes of the scale.

C Major



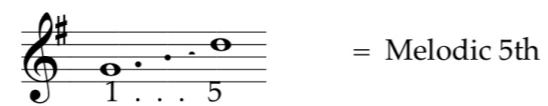
Intervals refers to the distance between two notes:

F Major



Melodic interval refers to the interval between two notes played one after the other, i.e. as in a "melody."

G Major



Harmonic interval refers to the interval between two notes played together, i.e. as in a "harmony."

D Major




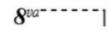


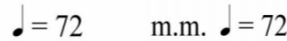




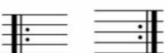


# Performance Direction

## 演奏指示

### ABRSM – Theory Italian Terms & Performance Directions

#### Grade 1

<i>accelerando / accel.</i>	gradually getting quicker
<i>adagio</i>	slow
<i>allegretto</i>	fairly quick (but not as quick as <i>allegro</i> )
<i>allegro</i>	quick
<i>andante</i>	at a medium (walking) speed
<i>cantabile</i>	in a singing style
<i>crescendo / cresc.</i> / 	gradually getting louder
<i>da capo / D.C.</i>	repeat from the beginning
<i>dal segno / D.S.</i>	repeat from the sign 
<i>decrescendo / decresc.</i> / 	gradually getting quieter
<i>diminuendo / dim.</i> / 	gradually getting quieter
<i>fine</i>	the end
<b><i>f</i></b> / forte	loud
<b><i>ff</i></b> / fortissimo	very loud
<i>legato</i>	smoothly
<i>lento</i>	slow
<i>mezzo</i>	half
<b><i>mf</i></b> / mezzo forte	moderately loud
<b><i>mp</i></b> / mezzo piano	moderately quiet
<i>moderato</i>	moderately
<b><i>P</i></b> / piano	quiet
<b><i>pp</i></b> / pianissimo	very quiet
<i>poco</i>	a little
<i>rallentando / rall.</i>	gradually getting slower
<i>ritardando / rit.</i>	gradually getting slower
<i>ritenuto / rit.</i>	held back
<i>staccato / stacc.</i>	detached
<i>tempo</i>	speed, time ( <i>a tempo</i> : in time)
<i>8va</i>	octave
	play an octave higher NB <i>va</i> may be omitted
	play an octave lower NB <i>vb</i> may be omitted or even replaced with <i>va</i>
	pause on the note
 m.m. 	72 crochet beats in a minute
	accent (placed over or under a note)
	slur (joining two different notes)
	dot over / under note = <i>staccato</i>
	repeat marks – at the second sign go back to the first sign and repeat the music from there (if the first sign is missed out, repeat from the beginning)

# Reference 參考

An English-Chinese Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in the Learning and Teaching of Music

[https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/curriculum-development/kla/arts-edu/references/mus-ref012/music%20glossary\\_20111116.pdf](https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/curriculum-development/kla/arts-edu/references/mus-ref012/music%20glossary_20111116.pdf)

ABRSM Music Theory Practice Materials

<https://gb.abrsm.org/en/theory2018/free-practice-materials>

ABRSM Music Theory Syllabus and Practice Materials (in Chinese)

[http://www.abrsm.com.tw/practical\\_info/theory\\_info.htm](http://www.abrsm.com.tw/practical_info/theory_info.htm)

Note Identification Game

<https://www.musictheory.net/exercises/note>

Enquiry (ask question through email)

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