

BLUE BOOK QUIZ Study Sheet

CHORD NAMING

Rule #1 Kissy Note Chords: Name the top kissy note and add a "7" to the name of the chord.

Rule #2 Seven Notes From the Bottom to the Top: Name the bottom note and add a "7" to the chord.

Rule #3 Not Rule 1 or Rule 2: Name all of the notes in the chord and figure out what it is (playing it on the keyboard helps).

Homework to review: Magenta 23 29 Green 14 24A Blue 17A

If the directions tell you to NUMBER the chords, count on your fingers to figure out which roman numeral to place below the chord. Then decide if the chord is major, minor, or diminished.

See below for lists of chord qualities

DRAWING CHORDS FROM ROMAN NUMERALS

Step One Figure out what key the exercise is in

Step Two Count on your fingers to figure out the names of the chords (in the correct key). Write the names of the chords over the measures. Remember to figure out if the chord name is Major, minor or diminished (see homework Green 19)

MAJOR KEY: MINOR KEY:

I - major

I - minor

II - minor

II - diminished

III - minor

III - major

IV - major

IV - minor

V - major

V - minor

VI - minor

VI - major

VII - diminished

VII - major

Step Three Draw the correct notes for the chords.

AUTHENTIC CADENCES

An Authentic Cadence is: V I -always in that order (never I,V)

Step One Draw V, I under the measures

Step Two Count on your fingers to figure out the names of the two chords (in the correct key). Write the names of the two chords over the measures

Step Three Draw the correct notes for the two chords.

Homework to review: Green 23A

INVERSIONS

6/3 - move the bottom note to the top

6/4 - move the top note to the bottom

6/5 - Draw the name of the chord - make a kissy-note under the first note - make a snowman under the kissy note.

BUILDING SCALES

Step One Under the FIRST HALF of the scale, draw "bird beaks" and then "whole whole half whole whole whole half" (1 1 - 1 1 1 -)

Step Two Go to the keyboard and help the "birds" be truthful. (if the bird says, "whole" make sure that it is actually a whole step by adding the proper accidental to the second note.

Step Three Play what you have written. If it sounds correct, add the same sharps or flats that you drew in step two to the other half of the scale.

Homework to review Blue 22 25B 27B

ORDER OF SHARPS and FLATS

Sharps: F C G D A E B Flats: B E A D G C F

These must be drawn in the correct places on the lines and spaces - look at Blue 2A and 2B for examples

INTERVALS

Step One Count on your fingers from the bottom note to the top note - write this number underneath with a "th", "nd", or "rd" after it. (example: from Mi to Do is a 6th)

Step Two Count the half-steps from the bottom note to the top note - write this number above (example: from Mi to Do is 8 half-steps)

Step Three Look up the number of half-steps on the Half-step chart. Finish the process by writing the correct "D", "m", "M" or "A" next to the number underneath (example: the "6th" from step one becomes a "m6th" because 8 half-steps equals a m6th)

Homework to review: Blue 17B 24

NAMING KEYS FROM SHARPS

Name the last sharp in the key signature - go up one note in the musical alphabet - this is the name of the key.

OR

PLAY the last sharp in the key signature - go up one half-step on the keyboard - the note you are playing is the name of the key

NAMING KEYS FROM FLATS

Name the second-to-the-last flat - this note is the name of the key

FINDING MINOR KEYS

Find the major key (see above directions)

Go down three finger-steps from the major key - check your key signature to find out if the note is sharp or flat - add an "m" (for minor).

SECONDARY CHORDS

Step One Figure out what key the exercise is in

Step Two Look at the second roman numeral at the bottom of the problem. This roman numeral tells you the name of the secondary key. Count on your fingers to figure out the name of the secondary key- cross off the roman numeral and write it's letter name next to it.

Step Three Read the "sentence" at the bottom of the problem OUT LOUD - the "sentence" tells you the name of the chord that you will draw. Count on your fingers to figure out the name of the chord you will draw. Write the name of the chord over the staff.

Step Four Draw the notes for the chord

Step Five Figure out how the secondary key is different from the primary key - write the correct accidental next to the correct note in the chord.

Homework to review: Green 7 11 20 18B 24B 28

Blue 3B 9 12C 19 25A 26B