

MAGENTA QUIZ STUDY SHEET

RHYTHMS

1. Check the time signature (2/4, 3/4, 6/8, etc)
2. Draw the correct counts UNDER the notes
3. Draw SMALL numbers

NAMING NOTES

1. Check the Key Signature to see if anything is sharp or flat
 2. Check the Clef Sign (Treble or Bass)
 3. Name the notes carefully
- ** If the note has a sharp before it, the note is sharp. If the note has a flat before it, the note is flat

DRAWING NOTES

1. Draw the line up from the note name
 2. Draw the correct note on the line you drew
 3. If the note is sharp or flat, draw the sharp or flat BEFORE the note on the same line of space as the note
- ** If the note is sharp or flat in the key signature, DO NOT draw the sharp or flat by the note

INTERVALS

1. Put the name of the bottom note on your thumb
2. On your fingers, count from the bottom note to the top note
3. Write the number UNDER the two notes
4. Add a “th”, “nd”, or “rd” to the number (ex. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th)

CHORD NAMING

C = DO MI SOL F = FA LA DO
D = RE FA LA G = SOL TI RE
E = MI SOL TI A = LA DO MI
B = TI RE FA

1. Name the notes in the chord from the bottom to the top - write these names under the chord
2. Rearrange the notes in your head until they match one of the chords [above]
3. Write the name of the chord over the chord

CHORD NAMING RULES

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).

SCALE DEGREES (Roman Numerals)

1. Look at what key you are in
2. Put the name of the key on your thumb
3. Look at the Roman Numeral to decide what number it is
4. Count from the name of the key up to the Roman Numeral (ex. Key = C Roman Numeral = V Count from Do up five notes -- SOL)
5. Write the LETTER NAME of the note (ex. The note is SOL -- you write G)