5th GRADE MELODY TEST STUDY SHEET

Since January, we have been studying the concept of melody. Next week, you will have a melody final to show what you know. Review your old worksheets and ...

STUDY! STUDY!! STUDY!!!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quiz Dates:</th>
<th>Larson: 3/17</th>
<th>Jones: 3/18</th>
<th>Fitzgerald: 3/19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A. MUSIC ALPHABET: Be able to name the 7 notes of the music alphabet (a, b, c, d, e, f, and g) and know where to find the notes on a piano keyboard. Remember, “C is on the left of the 2 black keys!”

B. PIANO FINGERING:
   Know the piano fingering for both hands.

C. PIANO NOTES: Know the names of the notes we have been playing on the keyboards.

D. DEFINITION: Know the definitions of melody. Melody is the concept of music that deals with pitch (how high or low a note sounds). Melody is also another word for the tune of a song. Melody can move by step, skip, or repeat and it moves upwards, downwards, or stays on the same note.
E. MELODY VOCABULARY: Know the following terms: staff, treble clef, bass clef, treble staff, bass staff, ledger line, grand staff. Know that treble clefs are used to represent high-sounding notes while bass clefs represent low-sounding notes. A grand staff uses both treble and bass staves.

1. staff 2. treble staff 3. bass staff 4. ledger line

5. treble clef 6. bass clef 7. grand staff

F. TREBLE STAFF NOTES: Know the names of all the notes on the treble staff.

The notes on the treble staff lines are E G B D F.

The notes on the treble staff spaces are F A C E.

("Every Good Boy Does Fine on a line")

("F-A-C-E, FACE on a space")

G. BASS STAFF NOTES: Know the names of all the notes on the bass staff.

The notes on the bass staff lines are G B D F A.

The notes on the bass staff spaces are A C E G.

("Great Big Dogs Feel Awesome!")

(All Cows Eat Grass)

Bass Clef pitches use Animal Sayings

H. INTERVALS: Know how to identify intervals by number and whether it is melodic or harmonic. An interval in music is the distance between two notes in regard to pitch (how high or low the note sounds). The interval is counted from the lower note to the upper, including both notes. Intervals remain the same whether we use the bass clef or treble clef.

2 notes played or written together (one on top of the other or touching) is called a HARMONIC interval.

Two notes written and played one after the other is called a MELODIC interval.

Harmonic 4th (H4)

Melodic 5th (M5)
I. DYNAMICS: Know that DYNAMICS are symbols and words that help to identify how loud to play. Know the following information:

- **pp** is pronounced pianissimo and means to play very softly.
- **p** is pronounced piano and means to play softly.
- **mp** is pronounced mezzo piano and means to play moderately soft.
- **mf** is pronounced mezzo forte and means to play moderately loud.
- **f** is pronounced forte and means to play loudly.
- **ff** is pronounced fortissimo and means to play very loudly.
- **>** is pronounced decrescendo and means to play gradually softer.
- **<** is pronounced crescendo and means to play gradually louder.

J. TEMPO MARKINGS. Know that TEMPO MARKINGS are symbols and words that help to identify how fast or slow to play. Know the following 6 terms:

- largo means to play very slowly.
- adagio means to play slowly.
- andante means to play moderately (walking speed).
- moderato means to play moderately.
- allegro means to play quickly.
- vivace means to play very quickly.

“CHALLENGE”

K. LEDGER LINES: Know what ledger lines are and how to figure out their note names.

Ledger lines are short lines added above or below the staff to show higher or lower sounding notes. We have discussed 3 ways to figure out ledger lines.

1. Moving alphabetically up or down the staff, step from line to space to name the note.
   
   ![F G A B C](image)

2. Use a note you know and use one of the sayings (EGBDF, FACE, etc.) to skip to the other notes.
   
   ![F A C E](image)

3. Know where all the C’s are and move up and down stepwise from the closest one!
L. COMPOSITION CHALLENGE: (OPTIONAL ACTIVITY)
On the staff below, write your own composition using the tips for composition and piano notes we have used in music.
And, remember, you should be able to play your composition.

Include:
1) a **grand staff**
2) a **time signature** with the **correct beats** in each measure
3) **at least 4 different pitches**
4) **at least 3 different rhythm values** (ta, ti-ti, etc.)
5) **write the letter names of the pitches** you use
6) For an even larger challenge, **use at least one chord** in your song.

### Composition Tips
- Start and end on C
- Move mostly stepwise with a few small skips allowed
- Use pitches you can play