

More Triplets



The thing is, there are actually HEAPS of different types of triplets, not just quaver triplets like we did on the previous page.

Crotchet and minim triplets are not connected by a beam, so you'll need to draw the bracket connecting the notes, with the '3' over/under the middle note.

Take any 2 note values	Make them into a triplet by adding another note and popping a '3' on them	The value stays the same. Now use the triplets in a rhythm!
		$\frac{4}{4}$
		$\frac{4}{2}$
		$\frac{2}{4}$

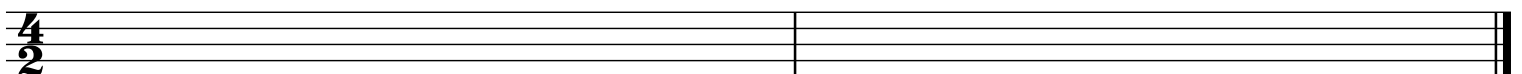
The following rhythm looks as though it has wrong grouping and incorrect beats... that's because the triplet signs are missing! Add them in, then try clapping it (which is quite tricky!).



Add time signatures to these rhythms:



Compose your own 2-bar rhythm here, using as many types of triplets as you can!

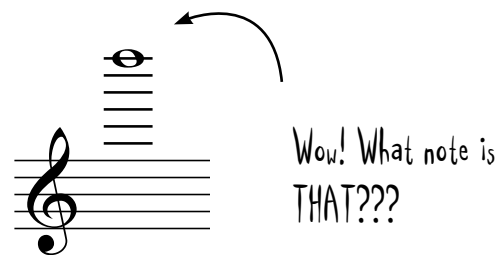


That's a lot of notes, eh?

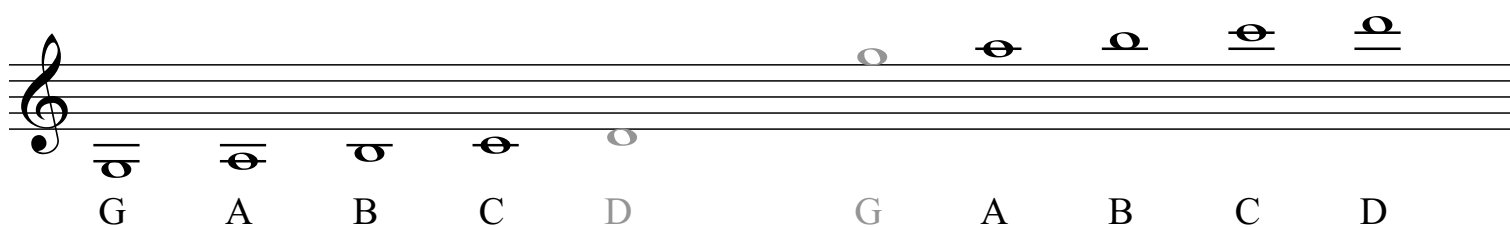
Leger Lines



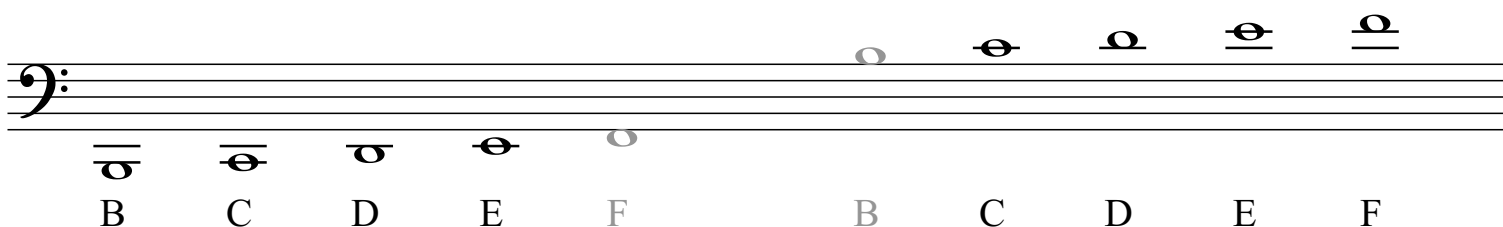
In Grade 2 we need to work with notes that are up to TWO leger lines above or below the staff, but of course there's actually no limit to how many you can use in general music!



All of these notes are referred to as notes 'above' or 'below' the treble staff. (The notes in grey are not leger line notes, obviously, but they are also referred to as 'D below the staff' etc.)

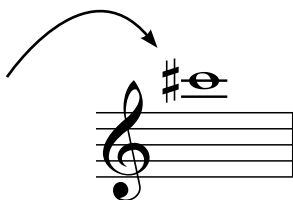


And now here are the bass notes that live 'above' or 'below' the staff:



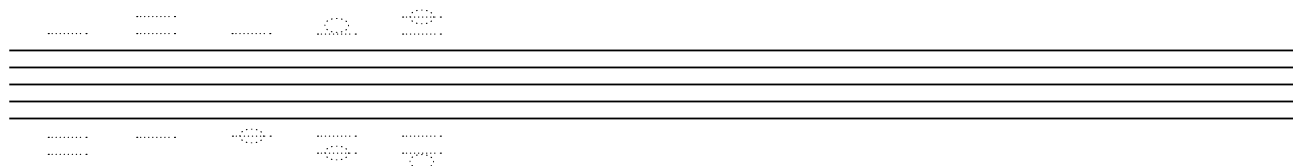
Sometimes you'll need to draw notes with accidentals on leger lines. The width of the leger line does not change.

The sharp does NOT need its own leger line! It sort of hangs in the air, in line with the note.



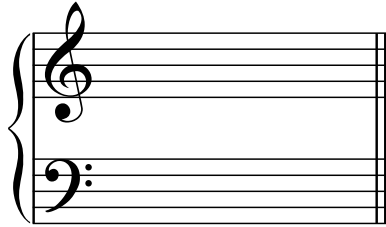
By the way, what note is this? _____

Remember to keep leger lines spaced the same distance apart as the staff lines. Draw the line or lines first, then draw the note, then the accidental! Trace these then draw your own, including accidentals of your choice...

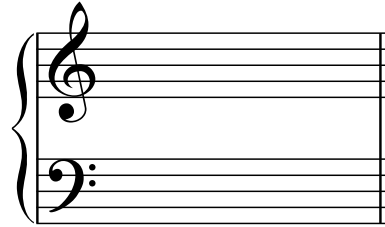


Major Keys Have Minor Relatives!

There is a minor key that has the same key signature as C major. It is A minor. This means that C major and A minor are **related** - sort of like brother and sister! Write the key signature of C major and A minor here: (*ridiculously easy*)



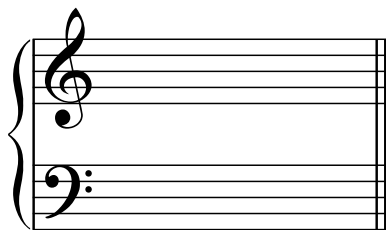
C major



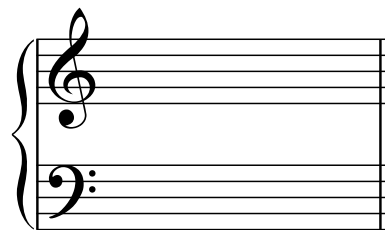
A minor

★ Can you think of a word beginning with C and ending with A? _____ ★

G major also has a relative minor - E minor. This means that G major and E minor both have the same key signature. Write them here, in both treble and bass clefs:



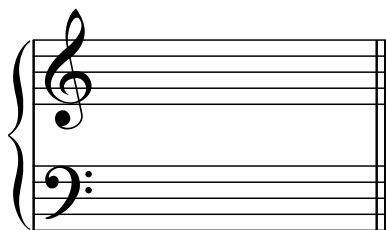
G major



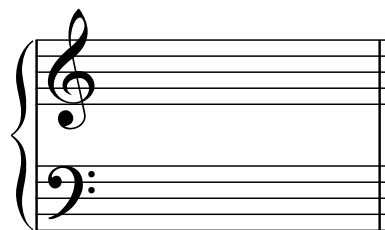
E minor

★ Can you think of a word beginning with G and ending with E? _____ ★

Finally, F major's relative minor is D minor. You guessed it... their key signatures are exactly the same. Write them here:



F major



D minor

★ Can you think of a word beginning with F and ending with D? _____ ★