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Music examples are written by the author unless otherwise stated. Some music examples have been adapted to suit learning requirements.
Quintuplets and sextuplets

- At Grade 2, we discovered that a triplet is a group of three notes played in the same amount of time as two non-triplet notes of the same time value.
- Quintuplets and sextuplets are groups of five and six notes that are played in the same amount of time as a group of four notes of the same time value.
- Just like duplets and triplets, quintuplets and sextuplets can be any time value, and they can also contain a combination of time values.

Did you know?
The word 'tuplet' is often used as a general word to describe notes like duplets, quintuplets and sextuplets.

Exercise 8 Number the beats and then complete the time signature for each of these rhythms.

- Beats:

Exercise 9 Add the missing bar-lines to each of these melodies.

Challenge!
Write a two-bar rhythm in \(\frac{5}{4}\) that contains either quintuplets or sextuplets in the space below.
In this chapter you will learn about:
- Transposing by a major 2nd, minor 3rd and perfect 5th
- Finding the new key signature
- Transposing melodies with accidentals
- Transposing instruments

Transposing by a major 2nd, minor 3rd and perfect 5th

At Grade 3 we learnt how to transpose music up or down an octave. Let’s explore how to transpose notes so that they sound:

- a major 2nd higher or lower
- a minor 3rd higher or lower
- a perfect 5th higher or lower

This diagram shows how to transpose the note C up or down by the intervals shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Note</th>
<th>Transposed Up a Major 2nd</th>
<th>Transposed Up a Minor 3rd</th>
<th>Transposed Up a Perfect 5th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major 2nd</td>
<td>2 semitones (1 tone)</td>
<td>3 semitones</td>
<td>7 semitones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor 3rd</td>
<td>3 semitones</td>
<td>3 semitones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect 5th</td>
<td>7 semitones</td>
<td>7 semitones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smart tip
You can work out intervals by counting up or down in semitones from the starting note.

- major 2nd = 2 semitones (1 tone)
- minor 3rd = 3 semitones
- perfect 5th = 7 semitones

Exercise 1 Transpose these notes by the named intervals.

Exercise 2 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

a. The key of C major transposed up a major 2nd becomes the key of D major. **TRUE**

b. The key of C minor transposed down a minor 3rd becomes the key of A minor. **TRUE**

c. The key of C major transposed up a perfect 5th becomes the key of F major. **TRUE**

d. The key of C major transposed down a major 2nd becomes the key of B major. **TRUE**

e. The key of C major transposed up a minor 3rd becomes the key of E♭ major. **TRUE**

f. The key of C minor transposed down a perfect 5th becomes the key of G minor. **TRUE**

Finding the new key signature

- If we transpose the note C up a major 2nd, it becomes the note D.
- In the same way, if we transpose notes in the key of C major up a major 2nd, they become notes in the key of D major.
- The key signature of D major – the new key – is used so that we do not have to write lots of accidentals.

Did you know?
The major or minor tonality stays the same when a melody is transposed.
### New instruments at Grade 5

At Grade 4 we met instruments in the four families of the orchestra: strings, woodwind, brass and percussion.

**Strings:** Instruments with strings that are played with a bow or plucked

**Woodwind:** Instruments that are blown using a reed or a mouthpiece

**Brass:** Instruments that are blown by vibrating the lips in a mouthpiece

**Percussion:** Instruments that are struck

Here are all the instruments you need to know at Grade 5, including some new ones (in red):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strings</th>
<th>Woodwind</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Percussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violin</td>
<td>Piccolo</td>
<td>Trumpet</td>
<td>Side drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola</td>
<td>Flute</td>
<td>Horn</td>
<td>Bass drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cello</td>
<td>Oboe</td>
<td>Trombone</td>
<td>Cymbals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double bass</td>
<td>Cor anglais</td>
<td>Tuba</td>
<td>Tambourine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp</td>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Castanets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Theory in sound**

Listen to recordings of pieces that contain some of these new instruments, then describe the quality of the sound they produce (sharp, soft, high, smooth, etc.). Here are some suggestions:

- Mozart, Flute and Harp Concerto in C major, K. 299/297c: 2nd movement (harp)
- Saint-Saëns, Carnival of the Animals: ‘Fossils’ (xylophone), ‘Aquarium’ (glockenspiel)
- Dvořák, Symphony No. 9 (‘From the New World’), Op. 95: 2nd movement (cor anglais)

### New instruments at Grade 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Terms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Signs</strong></th>
<th><strong>Instruments</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transposing instruments</td>
<td>Voice types and their ranges</td>
<td>New instruments at Grade 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### More about the new instruments

#### Strings

**Harp**
- Plays from music arranged on two staves, like piano music.
- The strings on the harp are plucked and pedals or levers are used to change the pitch of the strings

#### Woodwind

**Piccolo**
- A small type of flute. It uses the treble clef and sounds an octave higher than its written notes

**Cor anglais**
- Also known as the English horn, it is closely related to the oboe. It uses the treble clef and is a transposing instrument – we will look at this in more detail later in this chapter

#### Percussion

Along with the timpani, the following instruments play notes of definite pitch. This means that they can play specific pitches (e.g. C, D, etc.).

**Tubular bells**
- Vertical metal bars struck with one or two small hammers

**Xylophone**
- Horizontal wooden bars arranged like a piano keyboard and usually struck with hard beaters

**Marimba**
- Like the xylophone but larger with a more mellow sound – usually struck with softer beaters

**Glockenspiel**
- Horizontal metal bars arranged like a piano and struck by beaters

**Vibraphone**
- Similar to a glockenspiel, it produces a softer sound when the metal bars are struck. It contains a motor to add vibration to the sound

**Celesta**
- Looks like a piano but contains metal bars rather than strings. It produces a bell-like sound

Along with the side drum, bass drum and cymbals, the following instruments play notes of indefinite pitch. This means they make sounds that are not at a specific pitch.

**Tambourine**
- Hit or shaken by the hand, with small cymbal-like discs around its outer edge. Sometimes has a ‘skin’ or membrane

**Castanets**
- Two small discs of wood hit together with the fingers. Originates from Spain

**Tam-tam**
- A large gong hit with a beater

**Triangle**
- Triangular metal instrument hit with a metal beater