



Lesson content for music theory (Koosha Music Center)

Notation	Note lines and staff
	Clefs
	Keys
	Time signatures and measures
	Note heads, stems, flags and beams
	Pitches
	Note names and numbers
	Accidentals
	Enharmonic changes
	Abbreviations
Time signatures and rhythm	2/4, 3/4, 4/4
	5/4, 6/4, [7/4, 8/4]
	3/8, 6/8, 9/8
	12/8, [4/8]
	5/8, 7/8, 8/8
	2/2, 3/2, [4,2]
	Accentuations and conducting movements
	Subdivisions, compound time
	Note values: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16
	brevis, 32
Expression	Dotted notes
	Tempo
	Metronome mark
	Dynamics
	Articulations
clefs reading	Musical expression
	Treble and bass clef Alto clef [others]
	Alto clef [others]
	Transposition
	Circle of fifths
	Keys

Tonal Space	Relative key
	Scientific pitch notation [Helmholtz]
	Harmonic scale
	Perception of tonique and dominante
Scales	Major and minor
	Minor types
	Pentatonic
	[Modes]
	Chromatic
	Heptatonism, Octatonism
	[Exotic, jazz scales]
Intervals	Designations
	Diatonic and chromatic
	Just, major, minor
	Diminished, augmented
	[double dim. And aug.]
	Tonal
	Atonal
	Consonance and dissonance
	Komplementäre Intervalle
Enharmonic change	
Melody and bass line	Short, tonal melodies
	Medium length [to long]
	[Two voices]
	Short [to medium], atonal melodies
	Easy, short bass models
	Easy, short bass models in polyphonical parts
Chords	Triads: major, minor, diminished and augmented
	Tetrad: dominant seventh
	minor, diminished, half-diminished
	[Special and augmented sixth-chords]
	Inversions and positions
	Figured bass and chord symbols
	[Typical resolutions]
[Chord relations]	
	Cadences: authentic, half, evaded, plagal
	Progressions

Cadences and progressions	Secondary dominant
	Four-part harmony
	Motions and nonchord tones
	Roman numeral analysis
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Forms	Repeats, da capo, dal segno
	Easy, binary, ternary forms
	Variations
	Rondos
	Periods
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Timbre	Instruments timbre
	[basic organology]