

**CREDO THEORY OF MUSIC  
TRAINING PROGRAMME**

**ANNEXURE 2015  
GRADE 2**

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**IMPORTANT:**

Credo Theory of Music will be moving to Pretoria under new management. From 13 April 2015, which is the beginning of the Second Term, **Credo's telephone number will be 012 – 345 2677**. The fax number, e-mail and web address will remain the same and S. J. Cloete will keep on updating the books.

To comply with the 2015 Unisa syllabus, this annexure will have to be used in conjunction with the present Credo book until the new one becomes available.

**Page 28 – 2. DOTS AND DOUBLE DOTS.**

The dotted minim, crotchet, quaver and semiquaver may be asked.

EXAMPLES:



**Page 80 – 7. COMPOUND TIME.**


Two types of compound time are required in grade 2, namely compound duple time ( $\frac{6}{8}$ ) and compound triple time ( $\frac{9}{8}$ ). Only compound duple time is described on pages 80 – 87. You may number it: 7.1 COMPOUND DUPEL TIME  $\frac{6}{8}$ . Now add the following to page 87:

### 7.3 COMPOUND TRIPLE TIME $\frac{9}{8}$ .

Compound duple time has **two beats**, and compound triple time has **three beats** in a bar. The beat unit in both cases is a **dotted crotchet**:  $\dot{\text{c}}$ . There are **three dotted crotchets** in a bar:

EXAMPLE: 

Remember that everything that adds up to **one beat** is grouped together. The grouping rules on page 83 (7.1), page 85 (7.2) and the exception to the rule on page 84 are applicable to  $\frac{9}{8}$  as well. The only difference is, there is a 3<sup>rd</sup> beat in each bar.

A note lasting a **full bar** in  $\frac{9}{8}$  is written: 

The following is wrong:



A complete silent bar is shown by a **semibreve rest** (  $\text{—}$  ), although it doesn't add up to  $\frac{9}{8}$ .

In  $\frac{9}{8}$ , where the **first two beats** rest, a **two-beat-rest** may be used (i), or two one-beat-rests may be used (ii). Both are correct.

When the **last two beats** rest, two separate one-beat-rests must be used (iii and iv).

EXAMPLES:

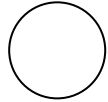


The corresponding simple time of  $\frac{9}{8}$ , is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Both are **triple time**:

- $\frac{9}{8}$  is **compound triple time** with dotted beats
- $\frac{3}{4}$  is **simple triple time** without the dots

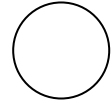
**Ex. 257/1**

**GROUP THE FOLLPWING CORRECTLY:**



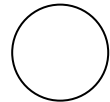
**Ex. 257/2**

**ADD A TIME SIGNATURE TO THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE:**



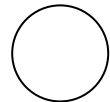
**Ex.257/3**

**COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING BARS WITH *NOTES* GROUPED CORRECTLY:**



**Ex.257/4**

**COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING BARS WITH *RESTS* GROUPED CORRECTLY:**



**SUMMARY 4 – TIME SIGNATURE TABLE:**

Add the following to compound triple time:

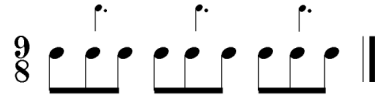
**SUMMARY 4(9)**


Add the following:


**COMPOUND TIME  $\frac{9}{8}$  :**

- Rule:** Everything that adds up to **one beat** is grouped together.

2  $\frac{9}{8}$  is called **compound triple** time. It has **three beats** in a bar, each beat grouped into **three** equal parts. The beat is a dotted crotchet.



3 A note lasting a **full bar** in  $\frac{9}{8}$  is written: 

4 A complete silent bar is shown by a **semibreve rest** (  ).

5 Note:



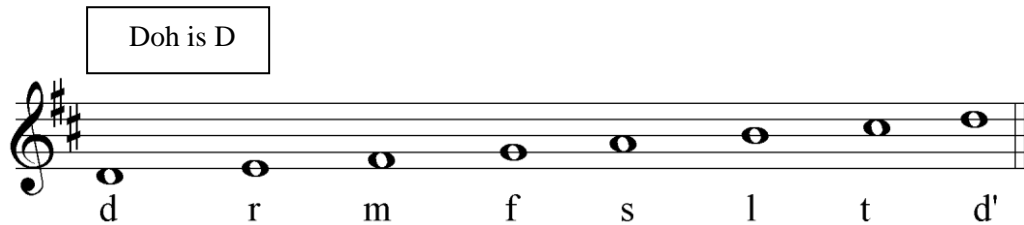
6 The corresponding simple time of  $\frac{9}{8}$ , is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Both are triple time.

**Page 251 – SOLFA NOTATION:**

Status quo : In C major only.

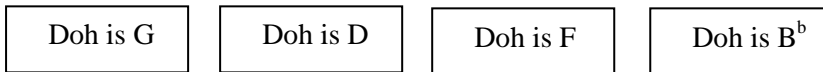
New : Add G, D, F and B flat majors.

EXAMPLE:



**Page 255.**

Do Ex. 255/1 again with:



Work on your own music paper.

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