



# *Quick Music*

*Rapid Music Education*

## *MusiCard Images*

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## New MusiCard Concepts

For future thoughts.

<b>New Cover Art Ideas</b>		
Item	Description	Picture / Audio

## Existing MusiCard


The MusiCard uses an image of a keyboard with equal sized keys in order to allow the use of scale and chord patterns to quickly calculate whatever scale or chord you might wish to play.

It also contains a set of summary information regarding general music theory on the back of the card and on the back of the inner slide.

## **Example**

Item	Description	Picture / Audio
	MusiCard with hanging tab	

Item	Description	Picture / Audio
	MusiCard in use, pointing at G Major scale	<p>The image shows the front of a MusiCard. On the left, a legend titled 'Scale Color Codes' lists: IONIAN (Major) in black, DORIAN in red, PHRYGIAN in orange, LYDIAN in yellow, MIXOLYDIAN in green, AELIAN (Minor) in blue, LOCRIAN in dark blue, and PENTATONIC in light blue. Below the legend are two fretboard diagrams. The top one is labeled 'SCALE PATTERNS' and shows a G major scale starting on the 3rd fret. The bottom one is labeled 'CHORD PATTERNS' and shows various chords. On the right side, there is a 'Musical Pattern Calculator and Reference Card' with the 'MusiCard' logo and 'Chord Color Codes' legend: MAJOR (black dot), MINOR (red dot), DIMINISHED (orange dot), and AUGMENTED (yellow dot).</p>
	MusiCard with no inner sleeve	<p>The image shows the front of a MusiCard without an inner sleeve. It features the same 'Scale Color Codes' legend as the first image. The fretboard diagrams are also present, but the 'G Major' scale pattern is not filled in. The 'Musical Pattern Calculator and Reference Card' is visible on the right side.</p>
	MusiCard back side	<p>The image shows the back of the MusiCard. It contains two sections of text: 'MusiCard Usage' and 'Naming Conventions'.  <b>MusiCard Usage:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The term 'pattern' is used to refer to scales, chords, and the Circle of Fifths, all of which are musical patterns.</li> <li>The notes in a pattern are represented by a horizontal line of dots, all of which have the same color as the pattern's color code. The note a dot represents will be directly above the dot.</li> <li>To determine all notes in a pattern, position the black arrows beneath the beginning notes of patterns. Dots matching the pattern's color code will indicate all notes in the pattern.</li> <li>To find the name of a pattern having certain attributes (i.e., having a certain number of sharps or flats, or containing particular notes), move the slide until a pattern meets the desired conditions; the black arrows will be under the name (beginning note) of the pattern. There may be several patterns which meet a given set of conditions.</li> </ul> <b>Naming Conventions:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a pattern is referred to by its beginning note and its type (i.e., C major scale, D# mixolydian scale, E major chord, F# diminished chord).</li> <li>most notes have two commonly used names (see symbolized keyboard on face of calculator). A pattern beginning on such a note can be given either name. The names of notes within a pattern will depend on the chosen name of the pattern itself. If the chosen pattern name has a sharp in it, notes within the pattern should be named without using flats (i.e., choose D# not E-, choose E# not F-). If the chosen pattern name has a flat in it, notes within the pattern should be named without using sharps (i.e., choose E- not D#, choose C not B#). If the chosen pattern name is a natural, notes within the pattern should be named without using the symbol in the archaic name (if a pattern is named E instead of F-, the name within the pattern should not use a flat symbol since the F- pattern would require flat symbols; a letter name can't occur twice in succession in a pattern (if a pattern contains B#(E-) and E(F-), the notes may be named D# and E-, or E- and F-, but not E- and E, the latter case causing two Es to be adjacent).</li> </ul> </p>
	MusiCard inner sleeve, dot side	<p>The image shows the inner sleeve of the MusiCard, which is a white card with two horizontal rows of colored dots. The top row contains 12 dots in the following order: black, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, dark blue, light blue, black, red, orange, yellow. The bottom row contains 12 dots in the following order: black, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, dark blue, light blue, black, red, orange, yellow.</p>

Item	Description	Picture / Audio
	MusiCard inner sleeve, text side	<p><b>The Circle of Fifths:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Circle of Fifths acts as an aid to remembering information about major scales. This pattern is composed of a repeating series of note names: C G D A E B F and back to C. Once the proper flat/sharp symbols are added to the pattern, any two adjacent notes in the pattern will be five notes apart on the symbolized keyboard. Note that in all the following versions of the Circle of Fifths, the letters are in the same order relative to adjacent letters. (i.e. G is always beside C and D, B is always beside F and E).</li> <li>the major scales possessing zero to seven sharps (in that order) are: C G D A E B F# C#,</li> <li>the order of sharp appearance in the above scales is: F# C# G# D# A# E# B#.</li> <li>the major scales possessing zero to seven flats (in that order) are: C F Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb.</li> <li>the order of flat appearance in the above scales is: Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb.</li> <li>there are twelve major scales (one for each note in an octave). There are sixteen scales listed above, but there are four duplications (C occurs twice, C# and Db are identical, F# and Gb are identical, and B and Cb are identical).</li> </ul> <p><b>Hint:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>don't try to remember the names of every scale and chord, and the notes composing each. Instead, understand that all of these are patterns, and remember the patterns. All major scales follow the same pattern as the C major scale, which is easily obtained by playing the white keys on a piano from a C to another C. A major chord contains the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of a major scale. A minor chord is the same as a major chord except the middle note (3rd note of major scale) is lowered by one note. Similar relationships exist between every pattern and the major scale pattern. Learn the major scales first, then find the relationships between other patterns and the major scales.</li> <li>a chord can be said to match a scale when all the notes in the chord are also notes of the scale. For every scale there are three major chords and three minor chords which will exactly match the scale. To accompany a melody, locate the six chords (or just the three major chords) matching the scale being used. Then search by ear for the chord matching the melody. If the chosen chord does not sound good with the melody, the correct chord will be one of the other five chords (or one of the other two if only major chords are being used). For written music, chord symbols are often included above the staff. For simplicity, disregard AUG, DIM, 7, and 9 markings and treat them as majors and minors of the same name. As an example, the chords which match the C major scale are: C major, F major, G major, A minor, D minor, E minor.</li> <li>simple improvisation is easy if a scale and its matching chords are isolated. One person can play a sequence of the matching chords (play a single chord for at least a measure) while another person improvises using notes of the scale (the best notes to play on the scale are those which also match the chord currently being played). The beginning improviser should use the pentatonic scale, since this scale only has five notes to choose from.</li> </ul>