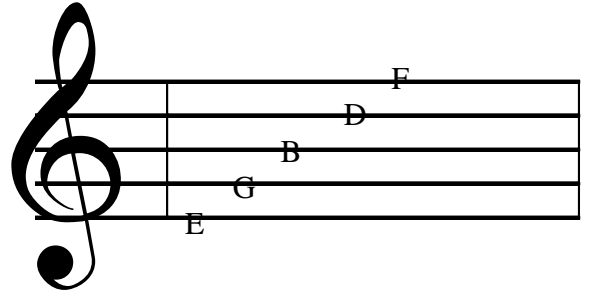
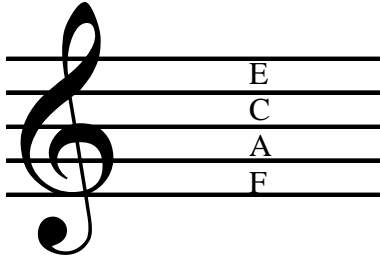


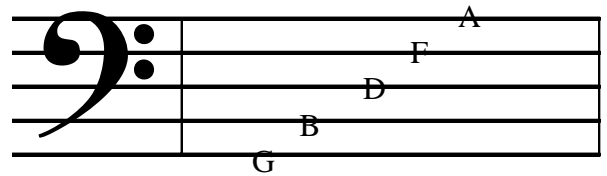
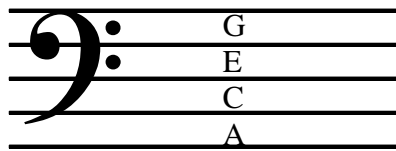
Treble and Bass Clef letter names

Homestead Choir

Letter names of the treble clef can be determined using "Face" or "egbdf"



Letter names of the bass clef can be determined using "Ace G" or "gbdfa"



Write the letter name under each note.



"Do Re Mi Fa Sol"

The key is given in the following examples.
Write corresponding notes for "do re mi fa sol."
Then, write solfege under the melody that follows.

Notice that "DO" is in a different place
in different keys, and that 'RE', 'MI', 'FA'
and 'Sol' follow consecutively going up.

KEY Eb



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY A



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY Db



solfege: do re mi fa sol

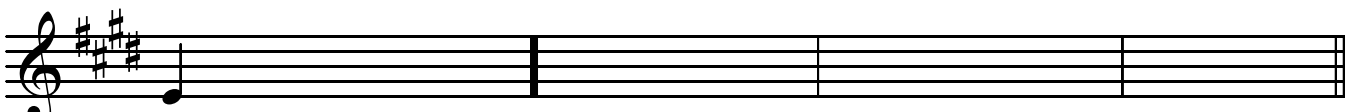
KEY D



solfege: do re mi fa sol

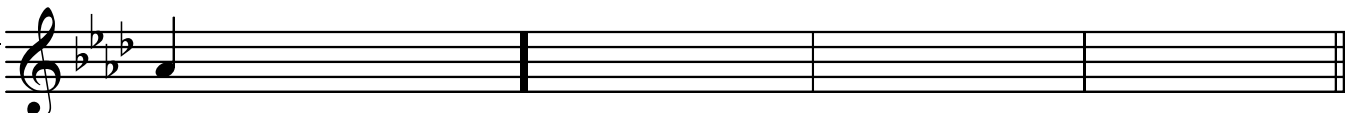
Dictation:

KEY E



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY Ab



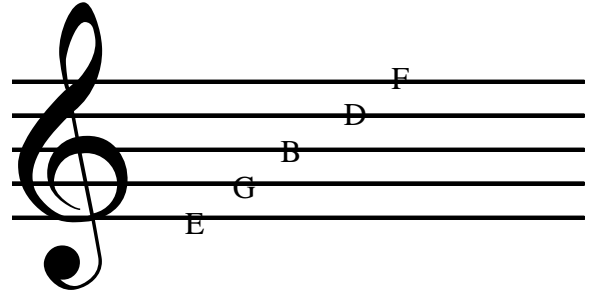
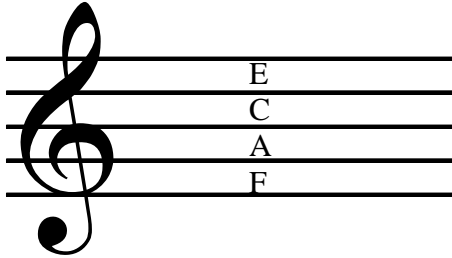
solfege: do re mi fa sol

Write the solfege sign:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Treble clef and solfege

Letter names of the treble clef can be determined using "Face" or "egbdf"



The scale begins on different notes depending upon the key signature.
Below, you are told what the key is. Please draw the scale in the blank measure.
Then write the letter names above the staff and solfege under the staff for the scale and melody that follows.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). A scale melody is written on the staff, starting on the note D. Below the staff, the letter name "D" is written.

D

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb). A scale melody is written on the staff, starting on the note Bb. Below the staff, the letter name "Bb" is written.

Bb

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). A scale melody is written on the staff, starting on the note G. Below the staff, the letter name "G" is written.

G

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats (Eb). A scale melody is written on the staff, starting on the note Eb. Below the staff, the letter name "Eb" is written.

Eb

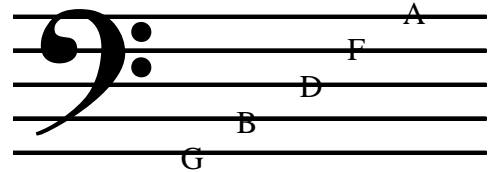
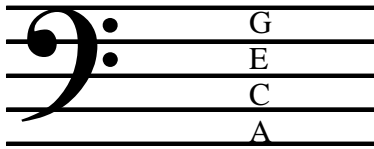
dictation:

A blank musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F). Below the staff, the letter name "F" is written.

F

Bass clef and solfege

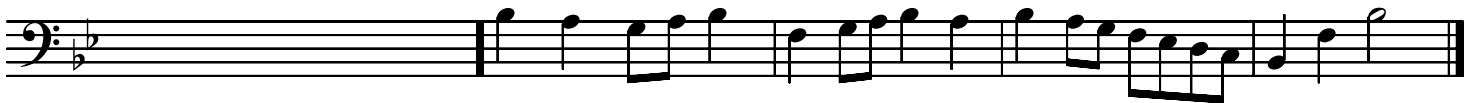
Letter names of the bass clef can be determined using "ACE G" or "G B D F A"



The scale begins on different notes depending upon the key signature.
 Below, you are told what the key is. Please draw the scale in the blank measure.
 Then write the letter names above the staff and solfege under the staff for the scale and melody that follows.



D



Bb

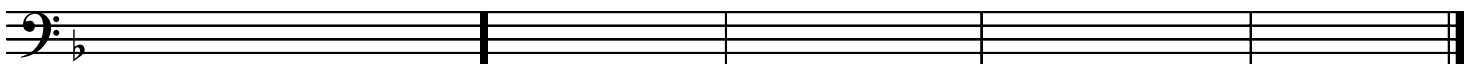


G



Eb

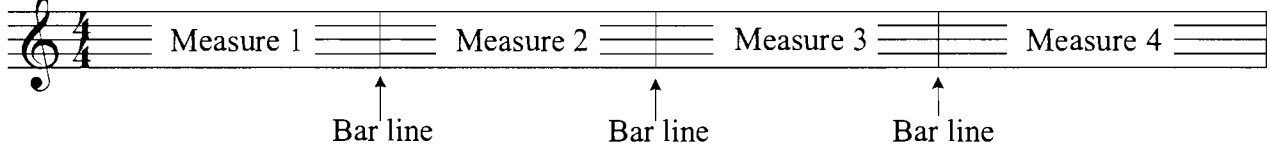
Dictation:



F

1.1 Beginning Rhythm

Music is made up of organized sound moving through time. Musicians not only need to know what pitches to sing or play; they also need to know when to sing or play them. In music, we keep a steady pulse or beat upon which we base the lengths of the various pitches. In the following notation, the music is divided into equal parts, each part containing four beats. These parts are called **MEASURES**, and the dividing lines are called **BAR LINES**.

1 

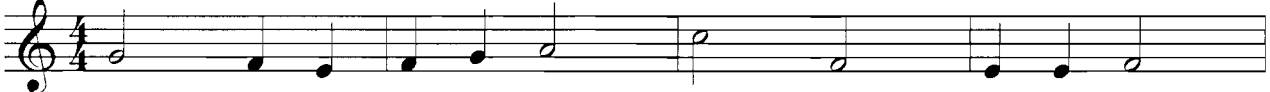
These are **QUARTER NOTES**. Each one gets one beat; because there are four beats per measure, there are four quarter notes per measure. Write the counts underneath, then clap and count the rhythm.

2 

These are **HALF NOTES**. Each one gets two beats, so there can be two per measure. Finish writing in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

3 

Write in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

4 

These are **WHOLE NOTES**. Each one gets four beats, so there can only be one per measure. Finish writing in the counts, then clap and count.

5 

Write in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

6 

1.2 Rests

Along with sounds in music, there is also silence. Each note learned in the previous section has a corresponding rest that gets the same number of beats.

Quarter notes Half note Whole note

Quarter rests Half rest Whole rest*

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four quarter notes. The second measure contains a half note and a half rest. The third measure contains a whole note and a whole rest. The fourth measure is empty. Arrows point from the labels 'Quarter notes', 'Half note', and 'Whole note' to the respective notes in the first three measures. Similarly, arrows point from 'Quarter rests', 'Half rest', and 'Whole rest*' to the respective rests in the same measures.

*A whole rest also means to rest for any whole (complete) measure.

Draw the missing quarter rests.

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has four quarter notes. The second measure has a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter rest. The third measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note. The fourth measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note.

Draw the missing half rests.

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a quarter note and a half rest. The second measure is empty. The third measure has a quarter note and a half note. The fourth measure has a quarter note and a quarter note.

Write your own rhythms on the next two lines. Use all the notes and rests you have learned. Write the counts underneath the notes.

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time, completely blank.

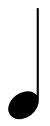
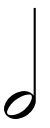
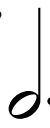

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time, completely blank.

Rhythmic dictation: Write down the rhythm that is played on the piano.

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time, completely blank.

Counting with a quarter note beat

When the quarter note gets the beat,
the following is true:

 (quarter note) = 1 beat
 (half note) = 2 beat
 (dotted half) = 3 beat
 (whole note) = 4 beat

(Technically, the dot adds
1/2 of the value of the note.)



Eighth notes are 1/2 a beat
and can be drawn with beams or flags.

Write the total number of beats:

 _____
  _____
  _____

 _____
  _____
  _____

 _____
  _____
  _____

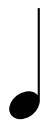
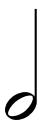
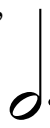

Add one note to each measure to make a total of 4 beats in each:

Add two or more note to each measure to make a total of 4 beats in each:

Counting in $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$

In a time signature, the top number indicates the number of beats, and the bottom number indicates the note that gets the beat.

When the quarter note gets the beat, the following is true:

 (quarter note) = 1 beat
 (half note) = 2 beat
 (dotted half) = 3 beat
 (whole note) = 4 beat

(Technically, the dot adds 1/2 of the value of the note.)



Eighth notes are 1/2 a beat and can be drawn with beams or flags.



A dotted quarter note gets 1 1/2 beats and is often followed by an eighth.

The Meter is a time framework that is always ticking...

You hold each note its appropriate length of time and enter new notes at the next available instant in the meter.

Write the counts under each measure.

D

E_b

C means common time, and is short for $\frac{4}{4}$

G

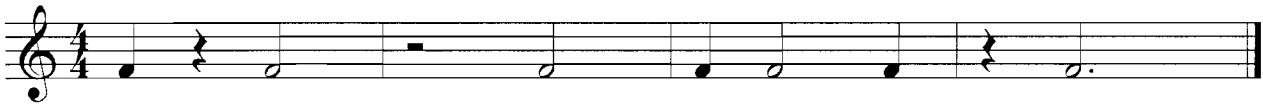
Dictation

B_b

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

3.3 Review

Write the counts below the rhythm; clap and count.


1 
_ _ _ _ _


Complete the melody using only quarter notes in stepwise motion and write the names of the notes below.

2a 
_ _ _ _ _

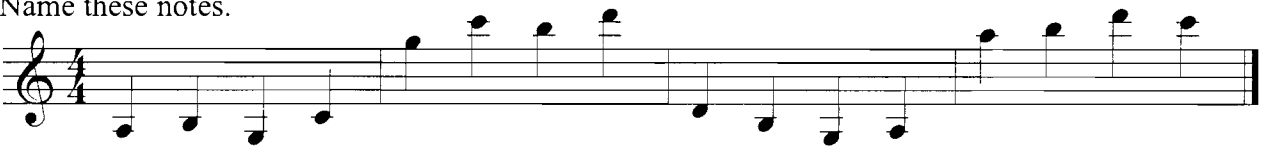
2b 
_ _ _ _ _

Circle the skips in the melody; write the names of the notes below.


3a 
_ _ _ _ _

3b 
_ _ _ _ _

Name these notes.


4 
_ _ _ _ _

Rhythmic dictation

5 

5.1 More notes in the bass clef

Extra notes can be added onto the bass clef just as they can on the treble clef. Here are the most common notes added with ledger lines.

1 

B C D E F E D C

Name the notes.

2a 

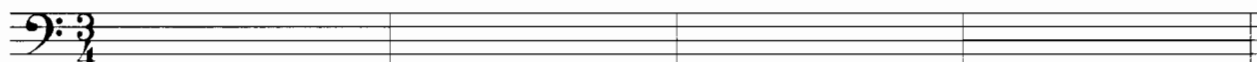
2b 

Circle the skips in the two melodies; write the names of the notes underneath.

3 

4 

Rhythmic dictation

5 

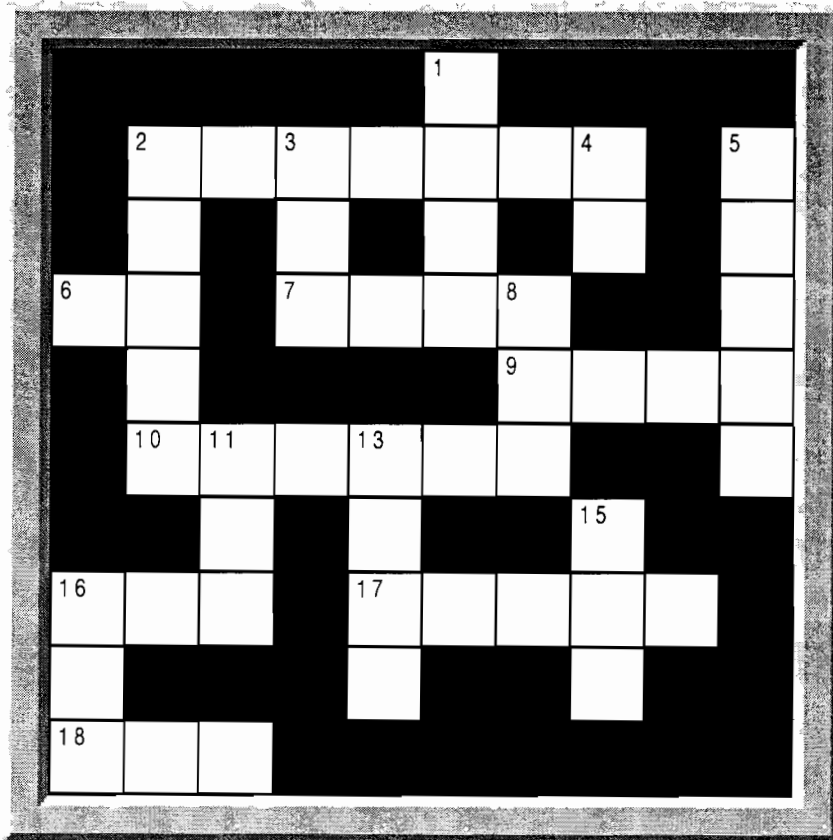
5.2 Crossword Puzzle

Across

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains clues 2, 6, 7, and 9. The second staff contains clues 10, 16, 17, and 18. Each clue is represented by a sequence of notes on a staff with a dashed line below it for the crossword grid.

Down

Two staves of musical notation in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains clues 1, 3, 4, and 5. The second staff contains clues 8, 11, 13, 15, and 16. Each clue is represented by a sequence of notes on a staff with a dashed line below it for the crossword grid.



6.1 Eighth Notes

Eighth notes move twice as fast as quarters. They are counted using numbers with "and" in between. Here is what they look like.

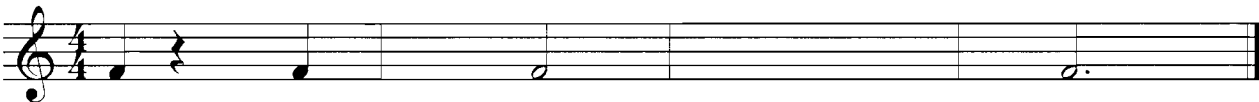
1 

Eighth notes can be joined together in groups of 4. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + They can also be joined together in groups of 2. 1 + 2+ 3 + 4+

Write the counts under the rhythm.

2 

Fill in the missing beats with eighth notes, and write the counts underneath.

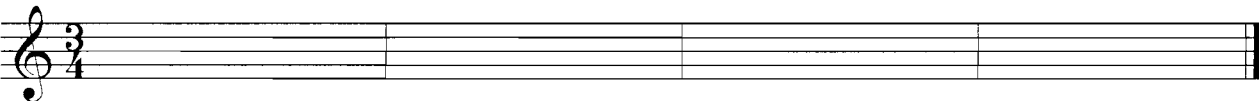
3 

Write the counts under the rhythm.


4 

5 

Write a four measure rhythm using eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes.


6 

Rhythmic dictation

7 

6.2 Eighth Rests

Eighth rests: Quarter rests: Half rests: Whole rest:

1 

1/2 beat each 1 beat each 2 beats each 4 beats each or
any whole measure

Write the counts under the rhythm. Clap and count the rhythm.

2 

Write one rest per measure to complete this rhythm in 4/4 time.

3a 


3b 

Write the counts. Clap and count.

4a 

4b 

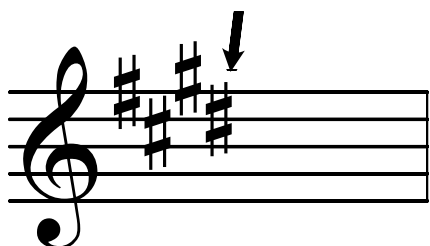
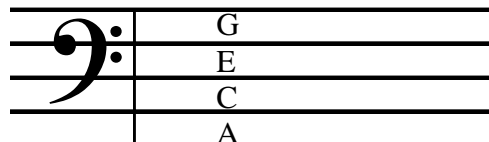
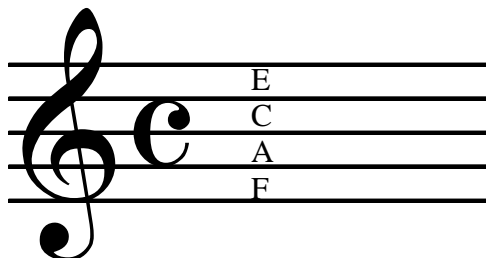
Rhythmic dictation

5 

Keys: identifying 'DO'

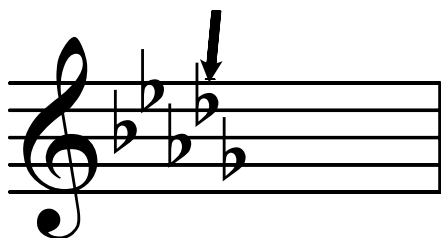
Homestead Choir

Letter names can be determined using "Face" or "AceG"



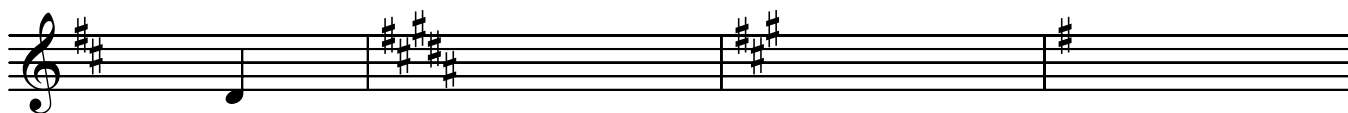
In a sharp key, the last sharp is the seventh scale degree (ti).
Therefore, the key will be one letter up from the last sharp.
(Add "sharp" after the letter if it is sharp in the key signature)

When there is only one flat the key is F. When there are no sharps or flats, the key is C.



In a flat key, the second to the last flat is the key. ('do').
Since this note is already flat in the key signature, it will have
'flat' after the letter to identify the key.

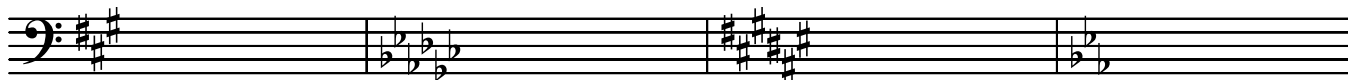
For the following examples, identify the key and write in the note for "Do".



example: D



NOTICE THE
CLEF CHANGE



Advanced practice with keys and scale degrees

For the following examples, identify the key,
then write the scale above the solfege and numbers, and add letters above your notes.
Then, write solfege and letters for the melody that follows.

Key:

letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter

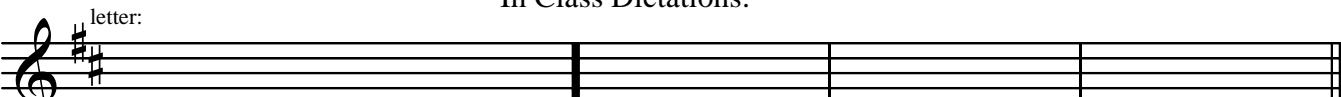


numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

In Class Dictations:

Key:

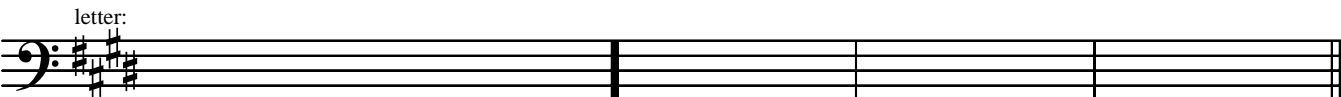
letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

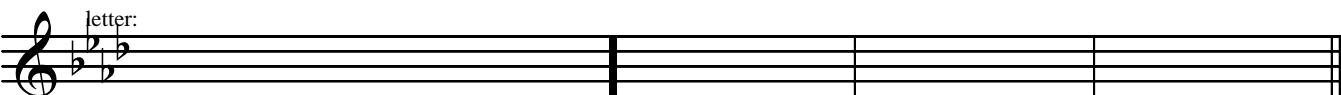
letter:



numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:



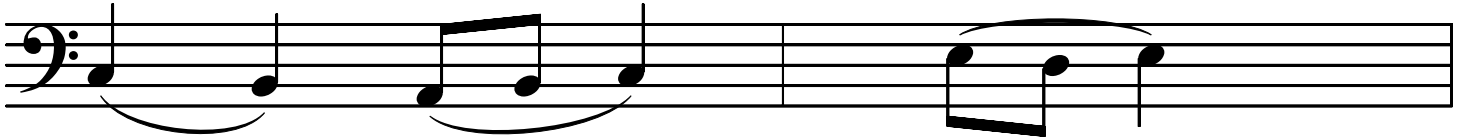
numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Slurs and Ties

A slur is a curved line that connects two or more notes with different pitches.

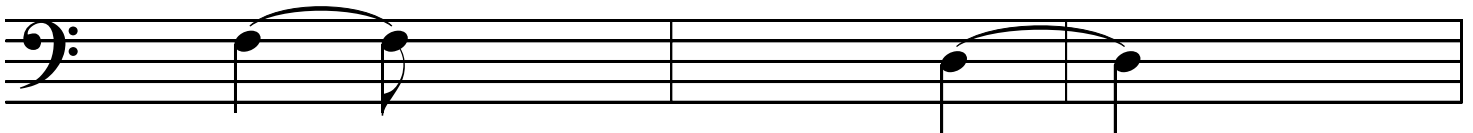
A slur indicates that the notes are to be connected smoothly with no break between them.

When more than two notes are slurred, the first and last note might be the same. Because the notes in between are different, it is still a slur.



A tie is a curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch.

The second note is "tied" to the first, indicating to hold the pitch of the first note for the duration of the first note plus the duration of the second. Ties may go across a bar line.



Under each curved line, write S if the notes are slurred and T if they are tied.

