

Level

1

THEORY NOTEBOOK

Complete

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Lesson 3	Spaces of the Treble Clef
Lesson 4	Double Bar, Note Name Quiz
Lesson 5	Bass Clef, Lines of the Bass Staff
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lesson 1

THE STAFF

STAFF

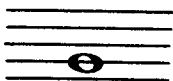
The lines and spaces on which music is written



Notes are placed on both the lines and the spaces of the staff to show the pitch of the notes. The higher the note on the staff, the higher the pitch (high or low sound).



This is a note on a **LINE**



This is a note on a **SPACE**

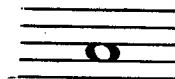


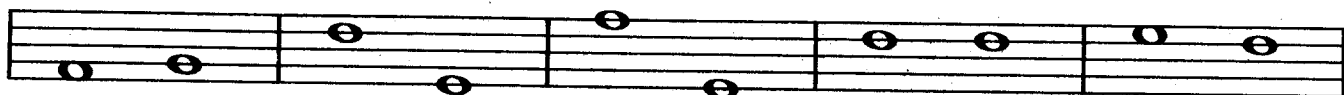
Diagram showing a note on a higher line (second line) and a note on a lower line (second line), with the text "is higher than" between them.

Diagram showing a note on a lower space (second space) and a note on a higher space (second space), with the text "is lower than" between them.

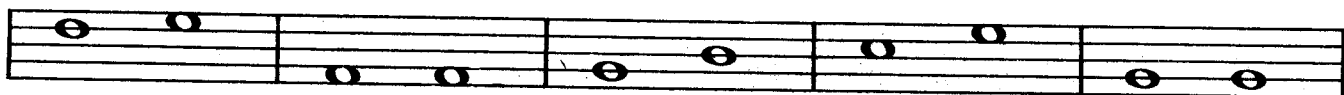
Diagram showing two notes on the same line (second line), with the text "is the same as" between them.



Indicate whether the second note is higher, lower or the same as the first note of each set.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.



6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

NOTE: Answers to all Quiz Questions may be found in text material preceding the Quiz.

THE LINES OF THE TREBLE STAFF

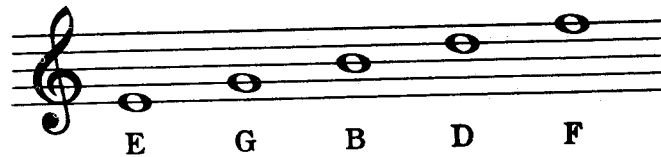
This is a TREBLE CLEF



A staff with a Treble Clef sign is called a Treble Staff. High notes are placed on the Treble Staff.



The lines of the Treble Staff are

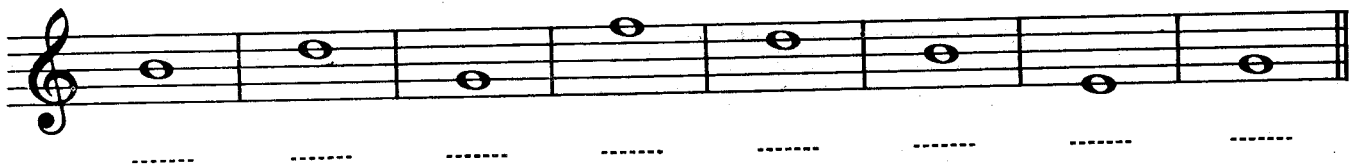


A saying to help you remember the lines of the Treble Staff is:

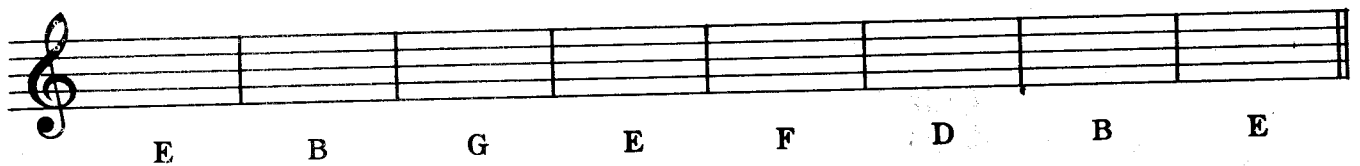
Every Good Boy Does Fine



Write in the letter names of these notes.



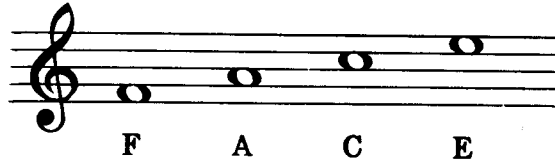
Draw the correct line note over each letter name.



lesson 3

THE SPACES OF THE TREBLE STAFF

The spaces of the Treble Staff are:



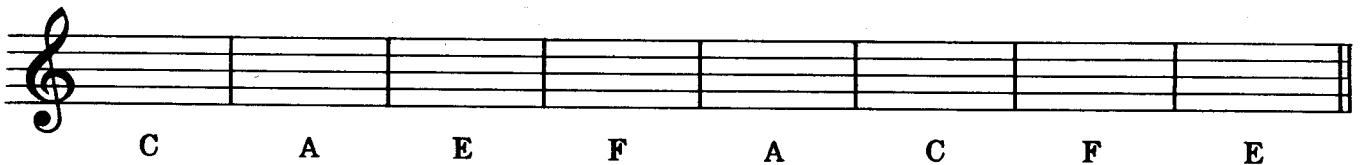
To help you remember the spaces of the Treble Staff, they spell FACE.



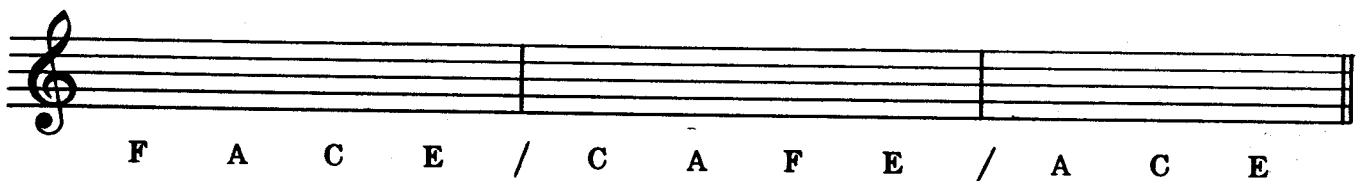
Write in the letter names of these notes.



Draw the correct space note over each letter name.



Spell the following words with space notes.



DOUBLE BAR

DOUBLE BAR

At the end of every song or other musical composition is a sign which means "the END". It is composed of a narrow bar line and a wide bar line.



There is also a Double Bar with two narrow bar lines, designating the end of part of a composition, but not the final close.



Write in the letter names of these notes.

Draw a note over each letter name.

B Space F C D G Line E A Space E

G C Line F B A Space F D C

lesson 5

THE LINES OF THE BASS STAFF

This is a BASS CLEF



A staff with a Bass Clef sign is called a Bass Staff. Low notes are placed on the Bass Staff.



Bass Staff

The lines of the Bass Staff are



G B D F A

A saying to help you remember the lines of the Bass Staff is:

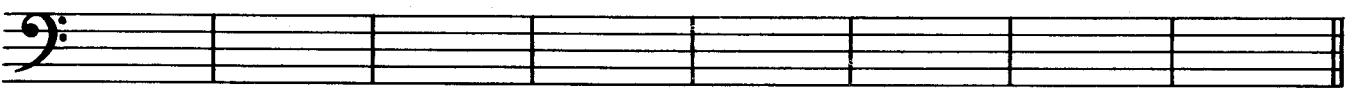
Good Boys Deserve Fun Always



Write in the letter names of these notes.



Draw the correct line note over each letter name.



B F D A G B D F

THE SPACES OF THE BASS STAFF

The spaces of the Bass Staff are

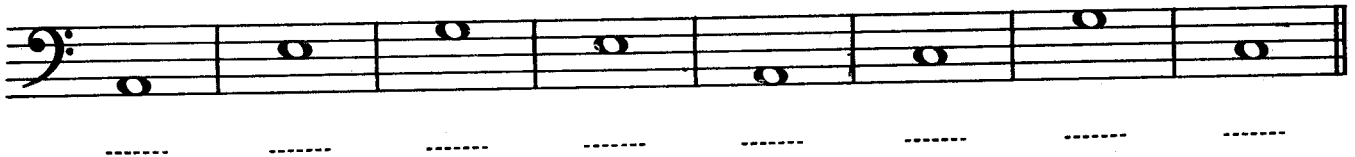


A saying to help you remember the spaces of the Bass Staff is:

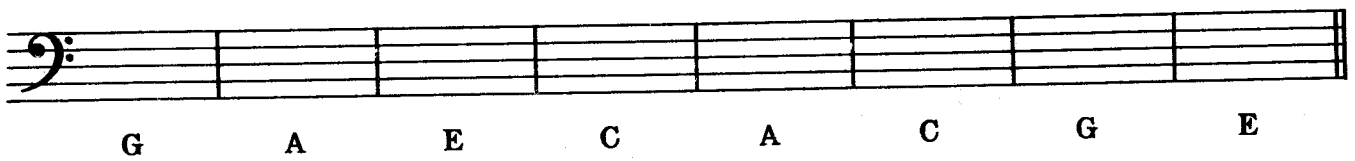
All Cows Eat Grass



Write in the letter names of these notes.



Draw the correct space note over each letter name.



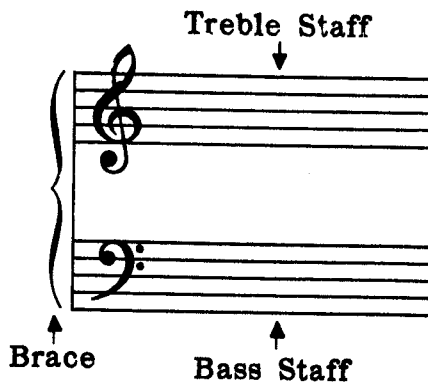
Spell the following words with space notes.



THE GREAT STAFF

GREAT STAFF

The Great Staff is composed of a Treble Staff and a Bass Staff joined by a Brace. High notes and low notes are placed on the Great Staff.



Write in the letter names of these notes.

The diagram shows a Great Staff with six measures. The notes are as follows:

Measure	Treble Staff	Bass Staff
1	Two notes: G4, A4	Two dotted lines
2	One note: G4	Two notes: G3, F3
3	Two notes: G4, A4	One note: G3
4	Two notes: G4, A4	Two notes: G3, F3
5	Two notes: G4, A4	One note: G3
6	Two notes: G4, A4	Two notes: G3, F3

Draw the correct note over each letter name.

The diagram shows a Great Staff with six measures. The notes to be drawn are as follows:

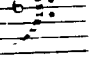

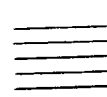
Measure	Treble Staff	Bass Staff
1		A F
2	C G	
3	F	G E
4	E	
5		C D
6	B A	

WRITING PRACTICE-CLEFS and BRACES

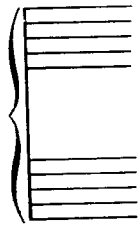
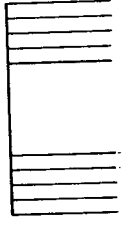
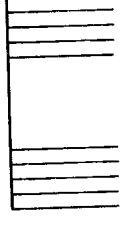
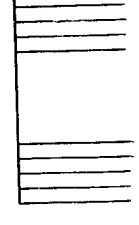
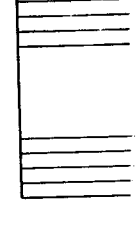

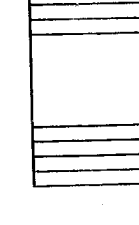
Draw Treble Clefs


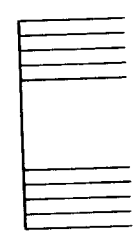
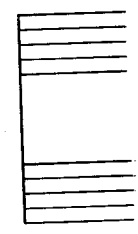
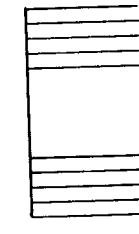
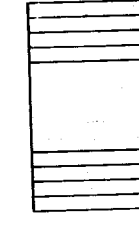
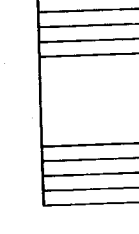
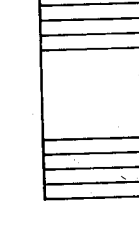
Draw Bass Clefs

Draw Braces

						
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Draw Braces and Clefs

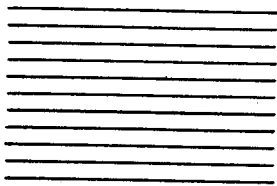
						
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LEGER LINES

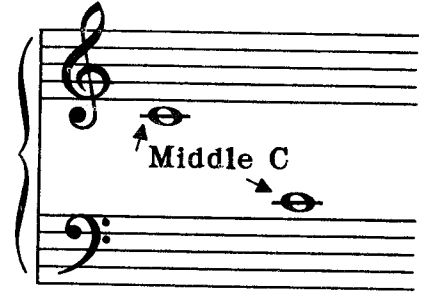
LEGER LINES
are lines added
above or below a staff.



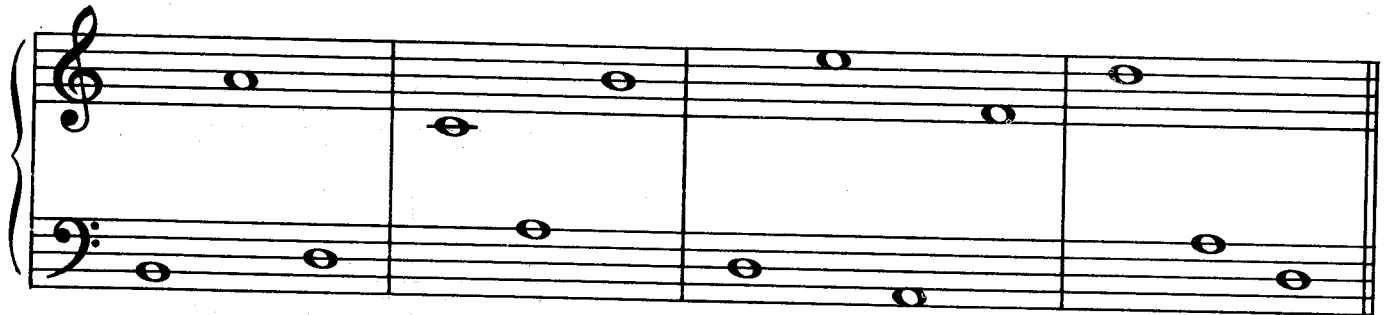
In the early history of music, the Great Staff had eleven lines. The middle line was later removed, in order to make reading easier. Now, when that middle line (middle C) is needed, a short piece of the middle line is drawn and called a leger line.



became

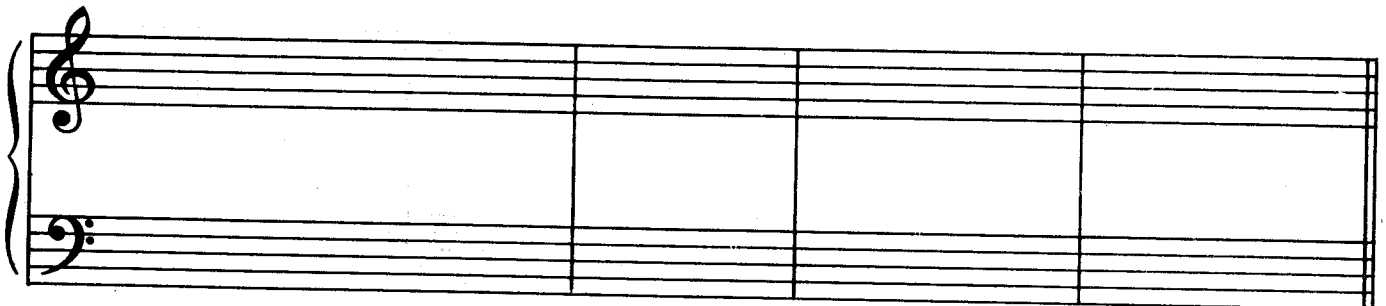


Fill in the words that these notes spell.



----- / ----- / ----- / -----

Draw the notes that these words spell.



B A G G A G E / B E G / C A G E / F A D E

lesson 10

REVIEW OF GREAT STAFF

C D E F G A B C D E F G

Middle C

F G A B C D E F G A B C



Draw the following notes found on the Great Staff.

3 different A's 3 different C's 4 different G's 3 different B's 4 different F's 3 different D's

Space B Line C Line E Space D Space F Line G

NOTES AND RESTS

There are various kinds of NOTES designed to show the duration or time value of a musical sound.

RESTS are symbols indicating a definite duration or time value of silence.

WHOLE NOTE.....		=	WHOLE REST
(Semi-breve)				
HALF NOTE.....		=	HALF REST
(Minim)				
QUARTER NOTE ...		=	QUARTER REST
(Crochet)				
EIGHTH NOTE.....		=	EIGHTH REST
(Quaver)				

One whole note equals two half notes

One half note equals two quarter notes

One quarter note equals two eighth notes



Identify the following notes and rests.

1. A quarter note.
2. A whole rest.
3. An eighth rest.
4. A half note.

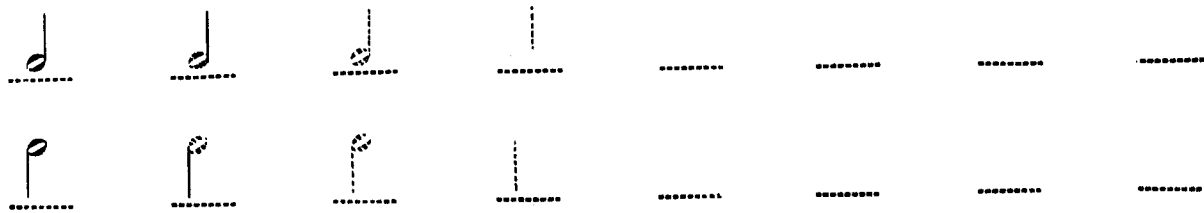
5. An eighth note.
6. A whole note.
7. A quarter rest.
8. A half rest.

WRITING PRACTICE—NOTES

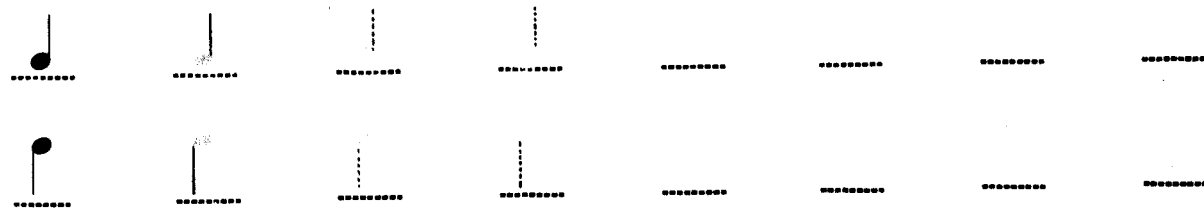
Draw Whole Notes



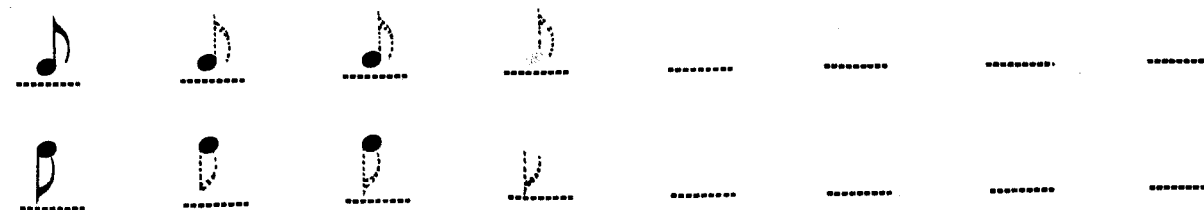
Draw Half Notes



Draw Quarter Notes



Draw Eighth Notes




Draw Beamed Eighth Notes




NOTE AND REST VALUES

In most music the fundamental beat is assigned to the Quarter Note. If the Quarter Note gets one beat (count), then the following is true:

QUARTER NOTE  = 1 count

HALF NOTE  = 2 counts

WHOLE NOTE  = 4 counts


EIGHTH NOTE  = 1/2 count


and
TWO EIGHTH NOTES  = 1 count




How many counts do each of the following get ?

1.  _____

2.  _____

3.  _____

4.  _____

5.  _____

6.  _____

7.  _____

8.  +  _____

9.  _____

10.  _____

Draw the following notes and rests:

1. A 1 count Note.....

2. A 1/2 count Rest.....

3. A 2 count Note.....

4. A 1 count Rest.....

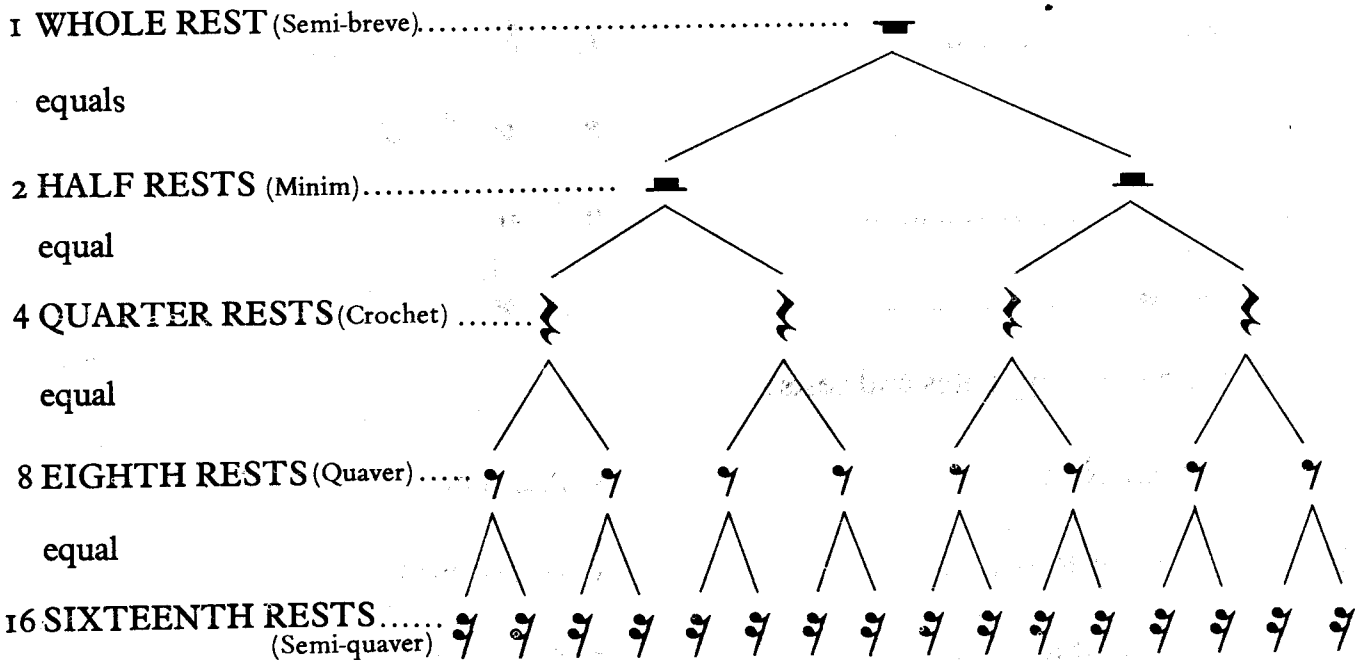
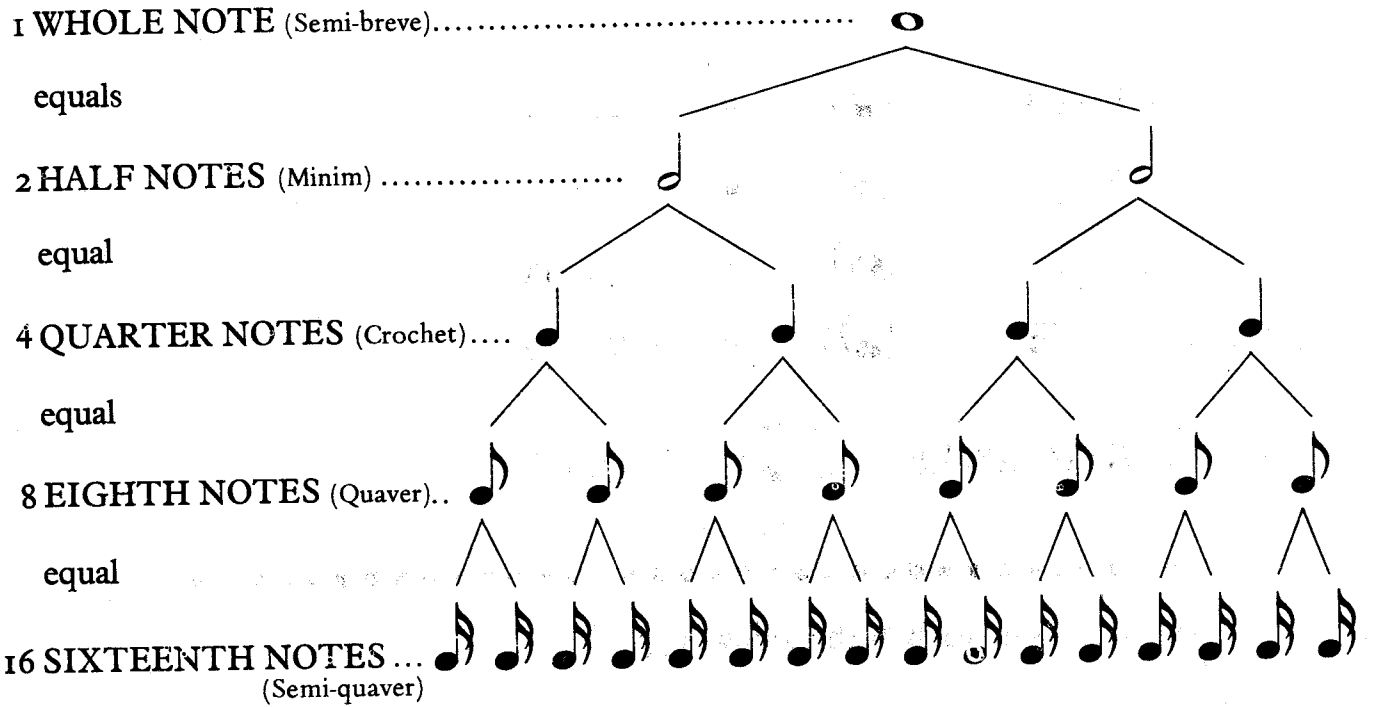
5. A 4 count Note.....

6. A 2 count Rest.....

7. A 1/2 count Note.....


8. A 4 count Rest.....


CHART OF RELATIVE NOTE AND REST VALUES





DOTTED NOTES


A dot after a note adds $\frac{1}{2}$ to the value of that note.


The Half Note () = 2 counts


The Dotted Half Note () = 3 (2 + 1) counts


The Quarter Note () = 1 count

The Dotted Quarter Note () = $1\frac{1}{2}$ ($1 + \frac{1}{2}$) counts

The Whole Note () = 4 counts

The Dotted Whole Note () = 6 (4 + 2) counts

The Eighth Note () = $\frac{1}{2}$ count

The Dotted Eighth Note () = $\frac{3}{4}$ ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$) count



How many counts do the following get ?

1. 

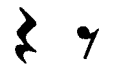
2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

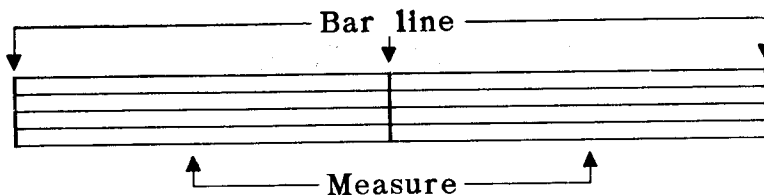
9. 

10. 

lesson 16

MEASURE, 4/4 TIME SIGNATURE

Counts are grouped together to form measures. Measures may contain two, three, four or more counts. Measures are separated by bar lines.



TIME SIGNATURE

The grouping of counts into measures is indicated by the time signature, which appears at the beginning of each song.

The top number of the Time Signature tells how many counts in each measure.

The bottom number tells what kind of note is to receive one count.

$\frac{4}{4}$ = 4 counts in each measure.
Each quarter note (♩) gets one count.

Musical notation for 4/4 time signature. It shows three measures. The first measure contains four quarter notes. The second measure contains a half note followed by two quarter notes. The third measure contains a half note followed by two quarter notes. Below the notes are the counts: 1 2 3 4 for the first measure, 1 2 3 4 for the second, and 1 2 3 4 for the third. The first note of each measure has an accent sign (>) above it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

ACCENT SIGN

This sign directs the player to give special emphasis to the note. On the piano, strike the note a little harder.

in 4/4 time the 1st count of each measure is Accented.

C = Common Time. This sign is often used as a substitute for 4/4 time.

3/4 TIME

$\frac{3}{4}$ = 3 counts in each measure.
 Each quarter note (♩) gets one count.

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

In 3/4 time the 1st count of each measure is accented.



Write the counts under the notes.

1. $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩. ||
 1 2 3 1 2 3 etc.

2. $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ||
 1 2 3 4 etc.

3. C ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ||

Write the counts under the notes and divide the notes into measures.

1. $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩. ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩. ♩ ♩ ||


2. $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ||

3. $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩. ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ||

4. $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ||

NOTE AND REST REVIEW

Add the notes of the proper value to complete these measures:

Example: $\frac{4}{4}$ 

This measure has only one half note, worth two counts. Since it is $\frac{4}{4}$ time, the measure should have four counts. Add two counts to complete the measure.

$\frac{4}{4}$ 				
$\frac{3}{4}$ 				
$\frac{2}{4}$ 				
$\frac{4}{4}$ 				
$\frac{4}{4}$ 				

Add the rests of the proper value to complete these measures:

$\frac{2}{4}$ 				
$\frac{3}{4}$ 				
$\frac{4}{4}$ 				
$\frac{2}{4}$ 				
$\frac{3}{4}$ 				
$\frac{4}{4}$ 				

NOTE STEMS

In previous examples you have noticed the note stems going up on some notes, down on other notes. Here is the rule that governs the stems:

NOTES ON THE MIDDLE LINE OR HIGHER HAVE STEMS DOWN.

NOTES BELOW THE MIDDLE LINE HAVE STEMS UP.



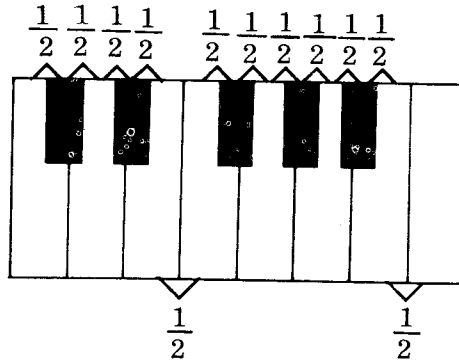
Add stems to the following notes:



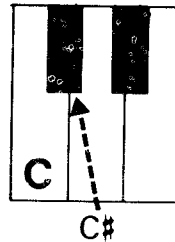
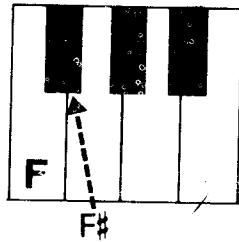
SHARPS

A sharp is a sign which indicates that a note is to be played $\frac{1}{2}$ step higher.

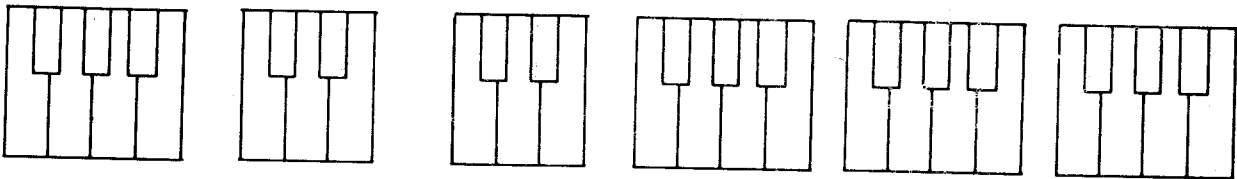
The entire Piano or Organ keyboard is made up of half steps.



Therefore, a sharp is played on the very next key to the right. ($\frac{1}{2}$ step higher).



Write in the name of the sharped note and darken the correct black key:

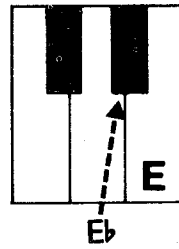
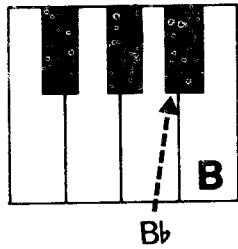


A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains six notes, each with a sharp sign (#) above it. Below each note is a dashed line for writing the name of the note.

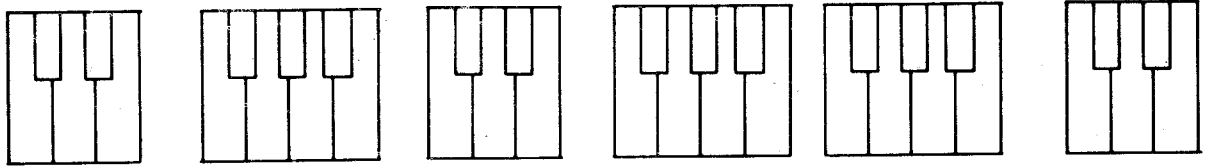
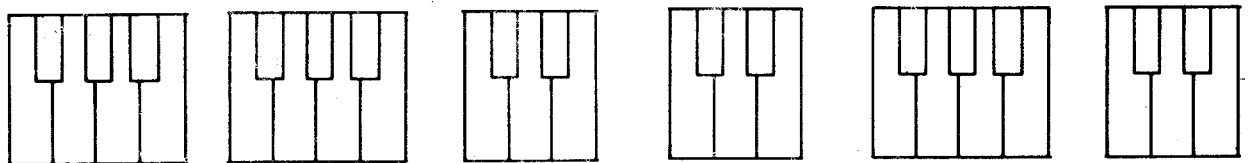
FLATS

b A flat is a sign which indicates that a note is to be played $\frac{1}{2}$ step lower.

A flat is played on the very next key to the left. ($\frac{1}{2}$ step lower).

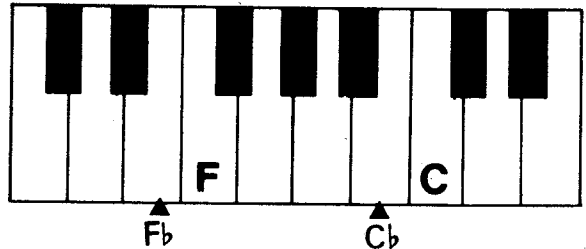
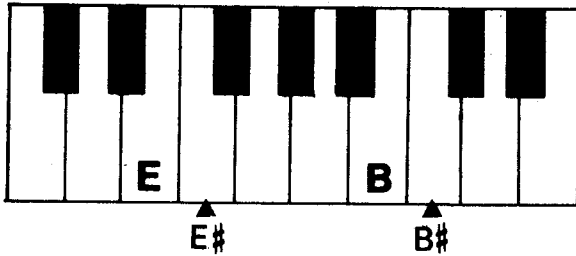


Write in the name of the flatted or sharped note and darken the correct black key:

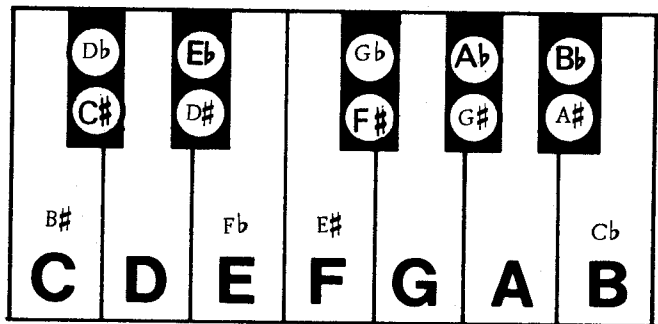



MORE SHARPS AND FLATS

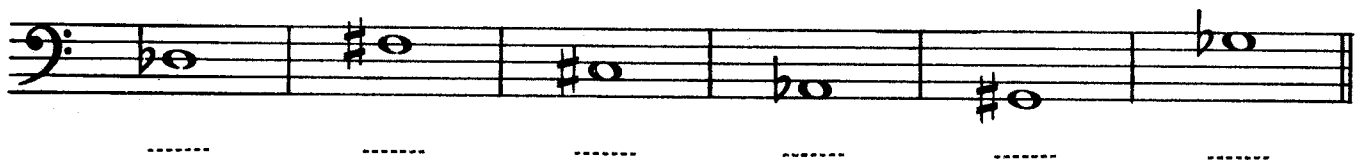
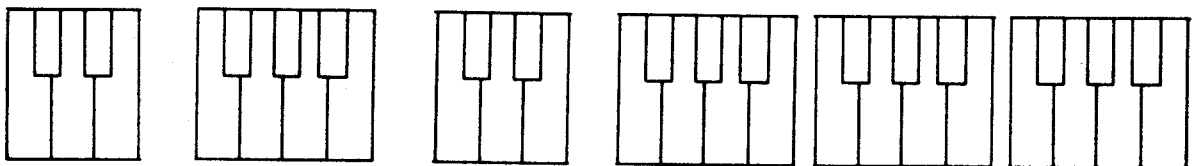
You have already learned that a sharp raises the pitch of a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step, and that a flat lowers the pitch of a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step. By this rule you can see that not all sharps or flats are played on black notes.



By using all of the note names available, you can see that there are two names for most notes. The more common of the two notes is printed in dark type.

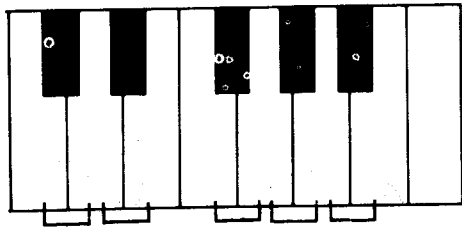


Write in the name of the sharped or flatted note and darken the correct black key:



WHOLE STEPS

WHOLE STEP A whole step is composed of two half steps.

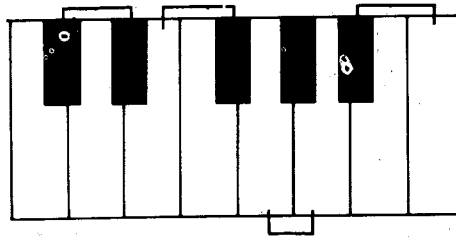


whole steps



whole steps

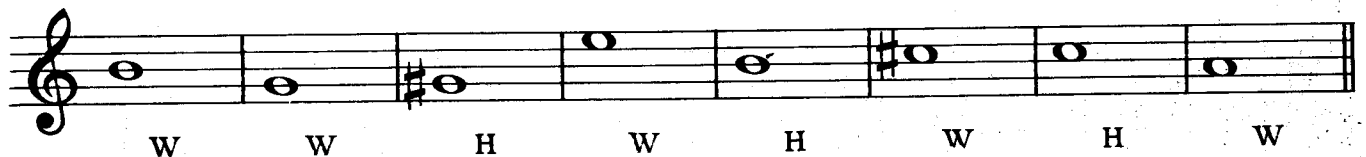
In all of these whole steps, we have skipped over the black key in between. Whole steps may also be from black key to white key, white to black, or black to black, just so one key is skipped in between.



In the following, place a "W" in the blank for a whole step and an "H" for a half step:



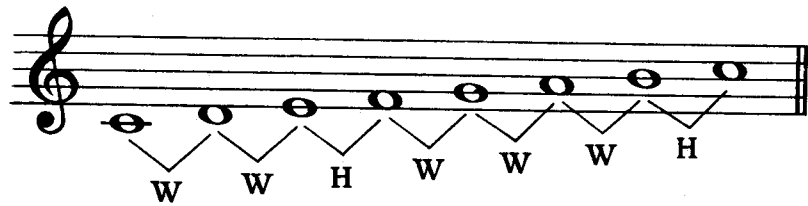
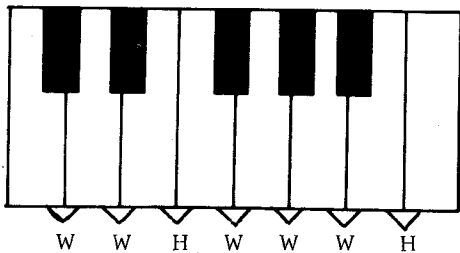
In the following, write in a second note, a whole step or a half step higher than the first note, as directed:



MAJOR SCALE

A SCALE is a series of notes in succession. There are several types of scales, each having its own combination of steps and half steps.

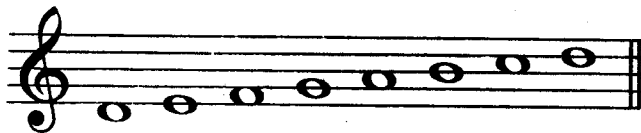
The MAJOR SCALE is the most common scale. It is built of two whole steps, one half step, three whole steps and one half step.



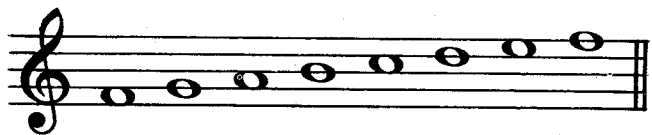
Since this Major Scale pattern was started on C, it is called the C Major Scale. Major scales may be started on any note, but must always conform to the Major Scale pattern of steps and half steps (W W H W W W H).

Add the necessary sharps or flats to make the series of notes conform to the Major Scale pattern:

D Major Scale (use sharps)



F Major Scale (use flats)



Bb Major Scale (use flats)



G Major Scale (use sharps)



STEP, SKIP OR REPETITION

There are only three ways by which notes may follow each other—by step, skip or repetition.

STEP

Notes that move to consecutive letters of the alphabet are said to move by step. That is, they step from C to D, from F to G, etc. The move by step may be a whole step or a half step.

SKIP:

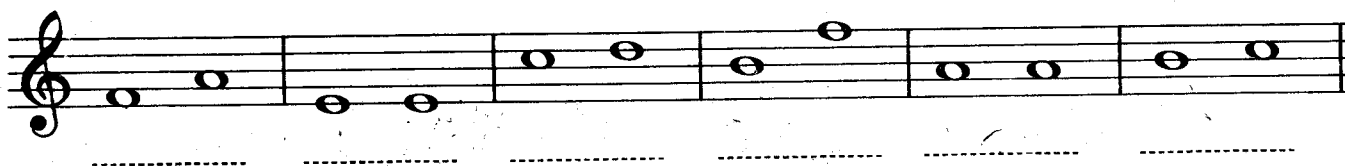
Notes that skip an intervening letter or letters of the alphabet are said to move by skip. Examples of skips would be C to E, F# to A, D to B, etc. Each of these examples skipped over at least one letter of the alphabet.

REPETITION

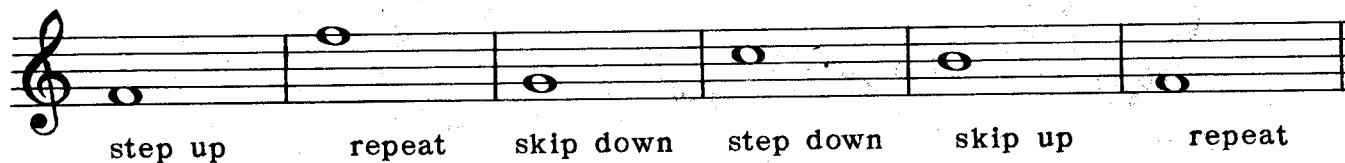
The playing of the same note a second consecutive time, as C—C, or F#—F#.




Tell whether the following examples are step, skip or repetition:



Draw a second note in the following examples to complete a step, skip or repeat:



NATURAL SIGN, ACCIDENTALS

 is a Natural Sign. It cancels a sharp or a flat.

Sharps or flats can appear in two different ways:

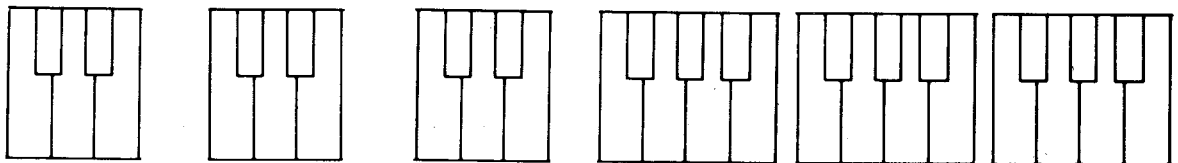
1. As part of the **KEY SIGNATURE** at the beginning of a song. As an example, if an F \sharp and a C \sharp appear in the key signature (key of D) of a song, then all F's and C's in that song are to be played as F sharps and C sharps.
2. To sharp or flat a particular note in the body of a song. This added sharp or flat does not continue on, but ends with the end of the measure in which it appears. A \sharp , \flat or \natural added in the body of a song is called an **ACCIDENTAL**.



B \flat
in key
signature
A \flat
accidental
A \natural
accidental
does not
carry over
into next
measure
B \flat
in key
signature
C \sharp
accidental
C \sharp
continued
from
accidental
in same
measure



Darken the correct key for the following examples:




WRITING PRACTICE-RESTS and ACCIDENTALS

Draw Whole Rests



Draw Half Rests



Draw Quarter Rests



Draw Eighth Rests



Draw Sharps



Draw Flats








Draw Naturals



15/12

REVIEW QUIZ

Fill in the blanks:

1. A has 5 lines and 4 spaces.
2.  is called a clef.
3.  is a line.
4. A note gets one beat in 4/4 Time.
5. A lowers a note 1/2 step.
6.  is a
7.  gets beats in 4/4 Time.
8. Piano music uses the staff.
9. A gets 2 beats in 3/4 Time.
10. A #, b or b in the body of a song is called an
11. A sharp a note 1/2 step. *raises*
12.  is a
13. Low notes on the piano use the staff.
- ✓ 14. The largest note possible in 3/4 Time is
15. A cancels a sharp or flat. *natural*
16. is an eighth rest.