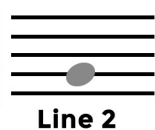
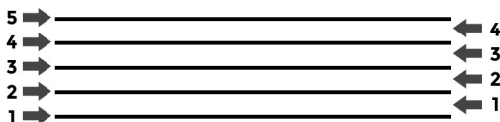
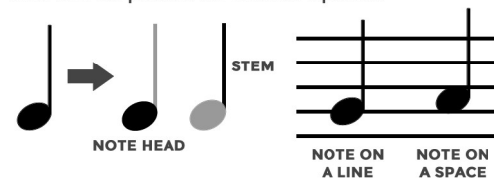


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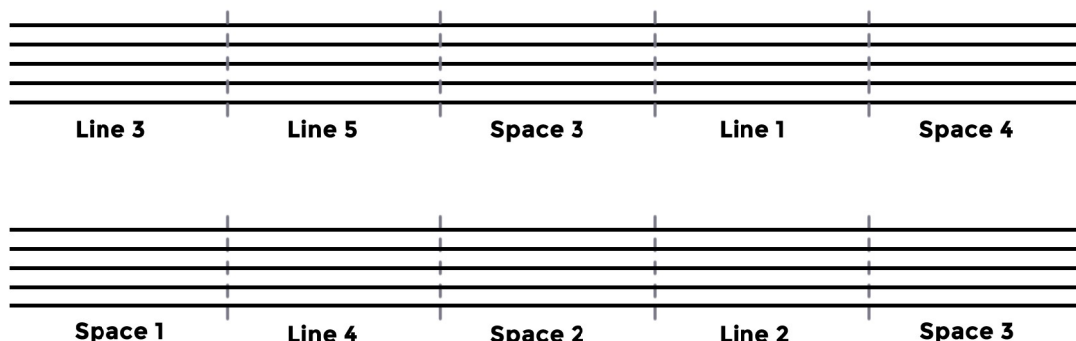
EXAMPLE

**THE STAFF**

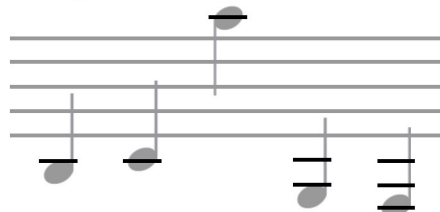
A staff is 5 horizontal lines.

Lines are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from bottom to top
Spaces in between lines are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4.**NOTES**Most notes are made of a **note head** and a **stem** and can be placed on lines or spaces:

Draw a note head on the staff below on the indicated line or space:

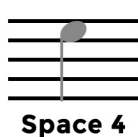
**STEM DIRECTION**

Typically, notes flip upside down if on line 3 or higher.

**LEDGER LINES**If a note is placed above or below the staff, tiny lines called **ledger lines** are added to extend the staff.

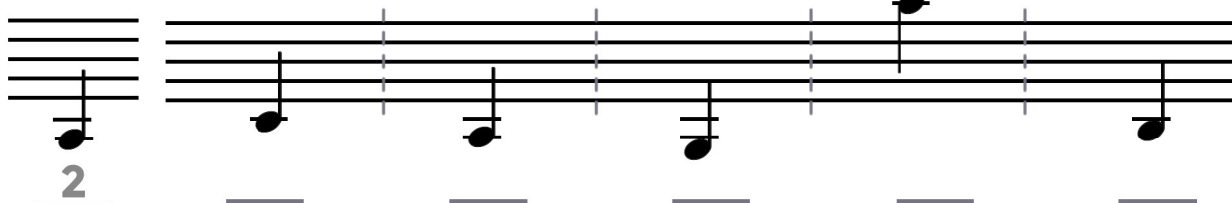
Draw a note on the staff below on the indicated line or space with correct stem direction:

EXAMPLE



Indicate the number of ledger lines for the following notes

EXAMPLE



Clef & Accidentals (Treble Clef)

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CLEFS

Clefs determine letter names of the notes on the staff.

TREBLE CLEF

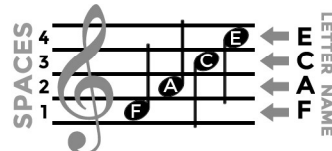
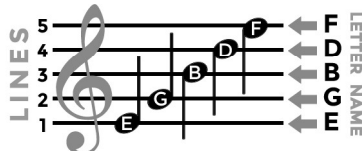


BASS CLEF



TREBLE CLEF

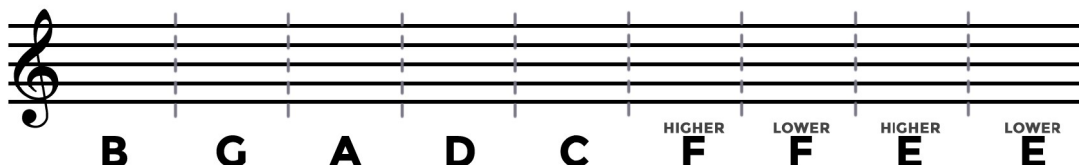
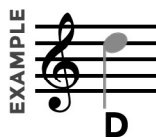
These are the letter names of notes on lines and spaces in treble clef:



Identify the letter name of the following notes (use the staves above for help):



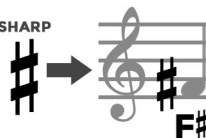
Draw the note on the staff below of the given letter name (use the staves above for help):



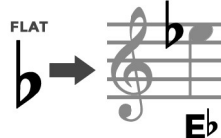
SHARPS AND FLATS

Sharps and flats are placed in front of notes in the staff. However sharps and flats are placed *after* letter names of notes.

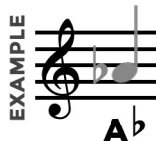
SHARP



FLAT



Draw the note on the staff below of the given letter name with a # or b:



MUSICAL ALPHABET

The musical alphabet is the letters ABCDEFG. It can repeat endlessly in a neverending loop.

CDEFGABCDEFGABCDEF

SCALAR SEQUENCE

A scalar sequence is 3 or more letters in alphabetical order (forwards, backwards, or looping) of the musical alphabet.

↑DEFG ↓CBA ↑BCDEF ↑FGABC ↻AFC

Complete the scalar sequences below by filling in the missing letter(s):

EXAMPLE
↑D E F G

↑A _ CD

↓C _ A

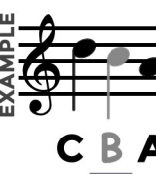
↑A _ _ _ E

↓F _ _ C

↑G _ B

↓G _ _ _ B

Complete the scalar sequences below and their matching notes(s) in the staff:



Basic Rhythms

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QUICK

LESSON
TBC013

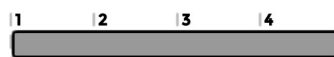
BASIC RHYTHMS

Rhythm tells you how long to hold notes for a given beat.

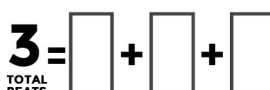
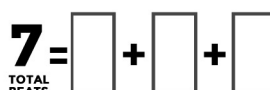
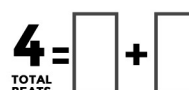
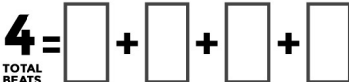
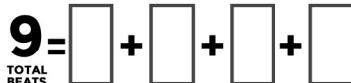
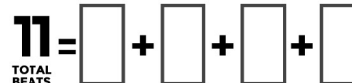
Quarter
NoteHalf
NoteWhole
Note

DURATION

Use these durations for now:

= FOUR
BEATS

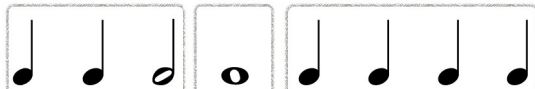
Provide the missing notes that add up to the given total of beats:

EXAMPLE
TOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATSTOTAL
BEATS

Group notes in boxes that add up to the given total number of beats:

EXAMPLE
BEATS
PER
BOX

4

EXAMPLE
BEATS
PER
BOX

3

BEATS
PER
BOX

4

BEATS
PER
BOX

6

BEATS
PER
BOX

3

BEATS
PER
BOX

5

BEATS
PER
BOX

2

BEATS
PER
BOX

7

BEATS
PER
BOX

4

BEATS
PER
BOX

6

BEATS
PER
BOX

8

BEATS
PER
BOX

4



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QUICK

LESSON
TBC 014

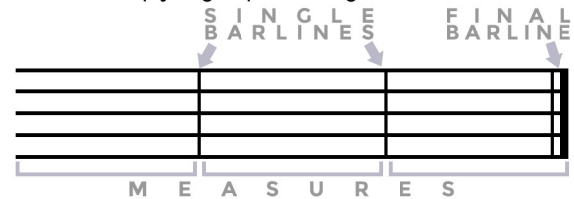
BAR LINES

Barlines on the staff create measures:

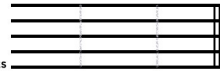
SINGLE
BAR LINEPlaced at end
of measure.FINAL
BAR LINEPlaced at end
of songs/pieces.

MEASURES

Measures help you group notes together.

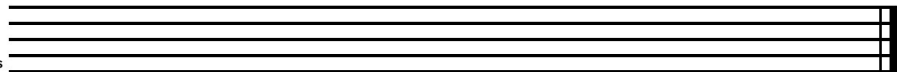


Draw bar lines to create the given number of measures on the staves below:

EXAMPLE
3
MEASURES

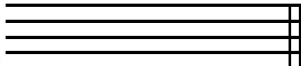
4

MEASURES



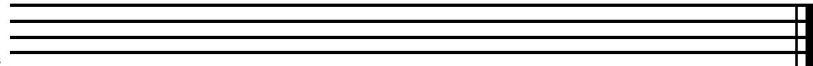
2

MEASURES



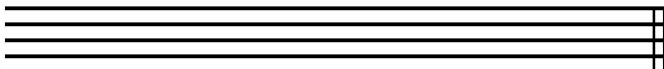
5

MEASURES



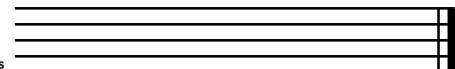
7

MEASURES



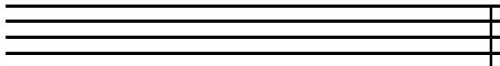
3

MEASURES



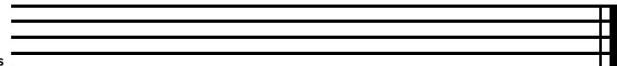
9

MEASURES



8

MEASURES



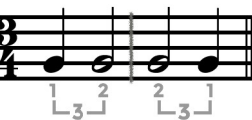
TIME SIGNATURE

Time signatures show the total rhythmic value of notes in each measure.

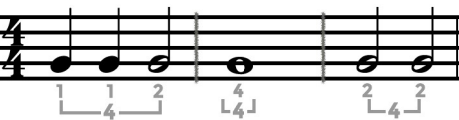
 $\frac{4}{4}$ Four quarter notes (♩) worth of rhythms in every measure. $\frac{3}{4}$ Three quarter notes (♩) worth of rhythms in every measure. $\frac{2}{4}$ Two quarter notes (♩) worth of rhythms in every measure.

Draw bar lines to create measures so the total rhythmic value of notes matches the time signature:

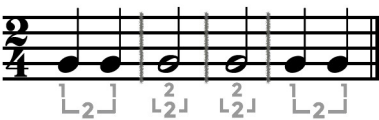
EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



Beat Placement 1 (simple rhythms)

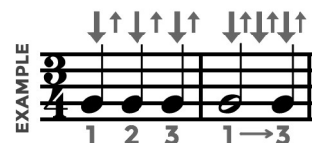
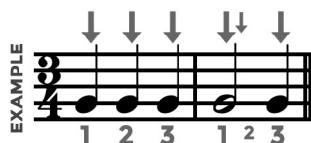
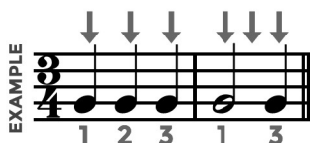
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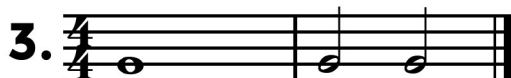
LESSON
TBC 014

Intro to BEAT PLACEMENT

The time signature can indicate the number of beats in a measure (but not always). There are many ways to show beat placement. Your teacher will show which method they prefer. Here are some examples:



Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:

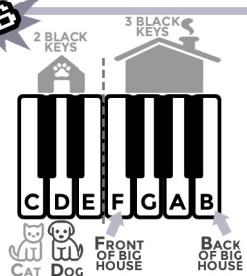


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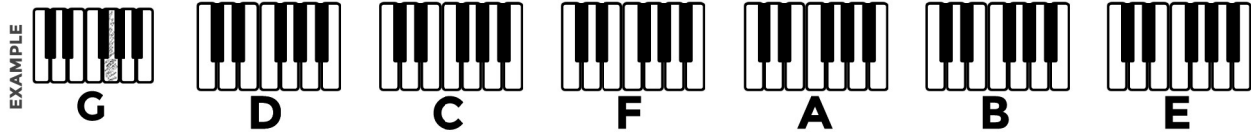
THE KEYBOARD

In a way, the **keyboard** is a visualization of the musical alphabet.

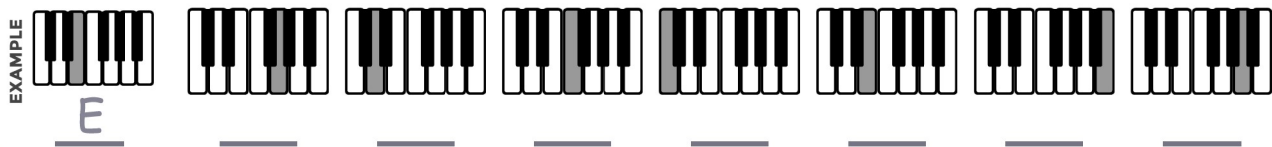
TIPS



Fill in the white key of the provided note name on the keyboards below:

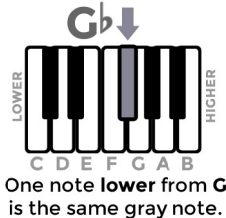
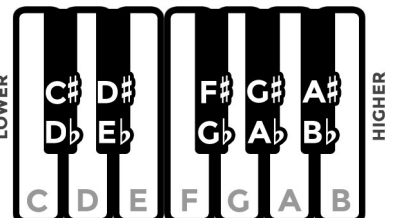


Identify the note name of the filled in note on the keyboards below:

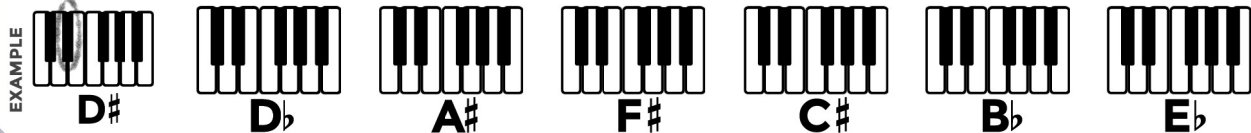


ACCIDENTALS

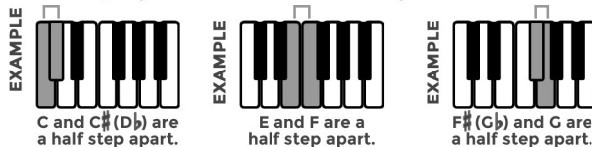
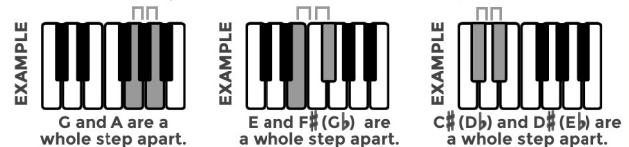
This is the order of all 12 keys from lowest to highest.

Sharps mean play a note one **higher**.Flats mean play a note one **lower**.Both F# and Gb are the same note. When this happens, it's called an **enharmonic**.

Circle the black key of the provided note name on the keyboards below:



HALF STEPS & WHOLE STEPS

A **half step** is just the distance of two adjacent notes.A **whole step** is just a distance of two half steps.Fill in or circle the note a **half step** above the shaded note.Fill in or circle the note a **whole step** above the shaded note.

Basic Rests

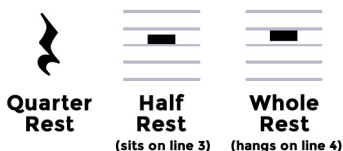
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TBC016

BASIC RHYTHMS

Rests tell you how long to be silent.

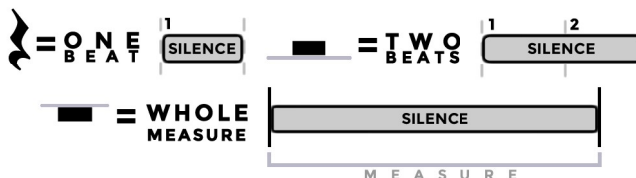


The length of a whole rest is the based on the time signature:

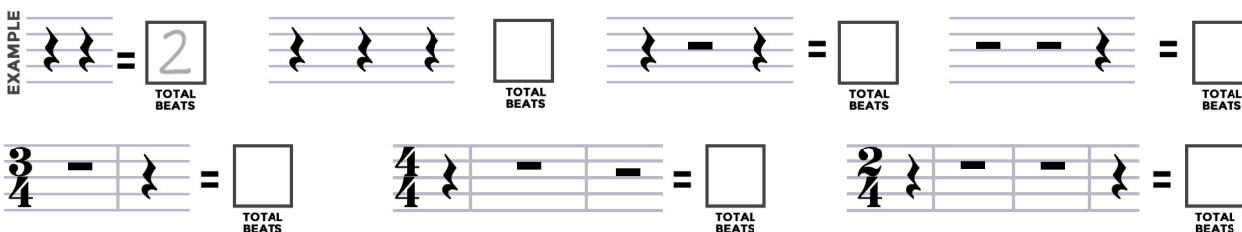


DURATION

Use these durations for now:



Add together the total number of beats for each group of rests:



Fill in each box using ONE type of rest to give the measure the correct number of beats:



Beat Placement 2 (simple rests)

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Intro to BEAT PLACEMENT with RESTS

There are many ways to show beat placement with rests. Your teacher will show which method they prefer. Here are some examples:

EXAMPLE

1 (3)(4) 1 (3)

EXAMPLE

1 2 (3 4) 1 2 (3 4)

EXAMPLE

1 → R R 1 → R →

Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

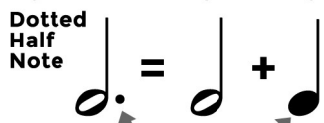
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LESSON
TBC017

DOTTED HALF NOTE

Dots (•) extend the duration of whatever they're attached to by 50% (or by half).

Dotted
Half
NoteThis dot is attached
to a half note50% (or half) of a half
note is a quarter note

DURATION

Use this duration for now:

Dotted half notes cannot exist in $\frac{2}{4}$ since there are only two beats in a measure of $\frac{2}{4}$.

Draw bar lines to create measures so the total rhythmic value of notes matches the time signature:

EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:



8th Notes

8th NOTES

8th notes are $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as quarter notes. Two 8th notes have the rhythmic value of a quarter note, four 8th notes have the value of a half note, etc.

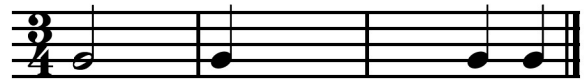
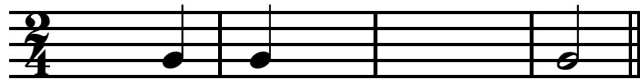
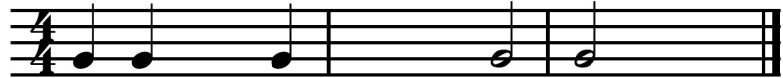


DURATION

Use this duration for now:



Using ONLY 8TH NOTES, provide the missing notes for every measure:



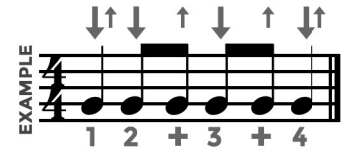
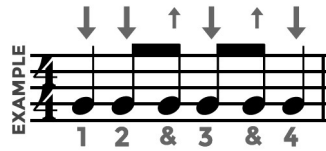
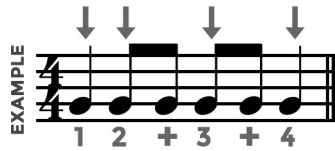
Draw the MISSING BAR LINES to create measures so the total rhythmic value of notes matches the time signature:



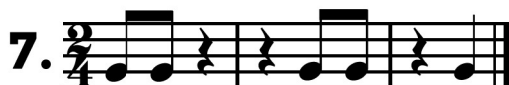
Beat Placement 3 (8th Notes)

Intro to BEAT PLACEMENT with 8th NOTES

There are many ways to show beat placement with 8th notes. Your teacher will show which method they prefer. Here are some examples:



Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:



Half and Whole Steps (Treble clef)

Intro to INTERVALS

An interval is the distance between 2 notes. Half steps and whole steps are types of intervals. You need to be able to identify intervals on the staff.

EXAMPLE



D and E are a whole step apart.

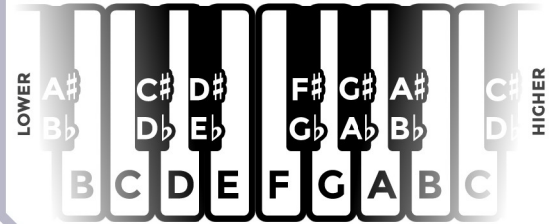
EXAMPLE

A and B \flat /A \sharp are a half step apart.

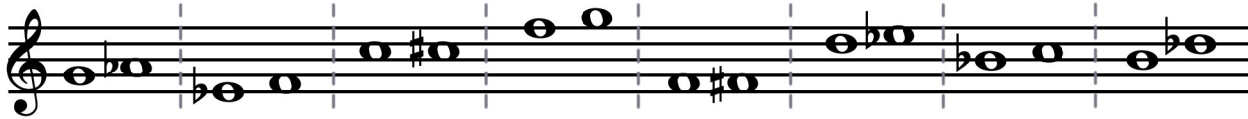
EXAMPLE

E and F \sharp /G \flat are a whole step apart.

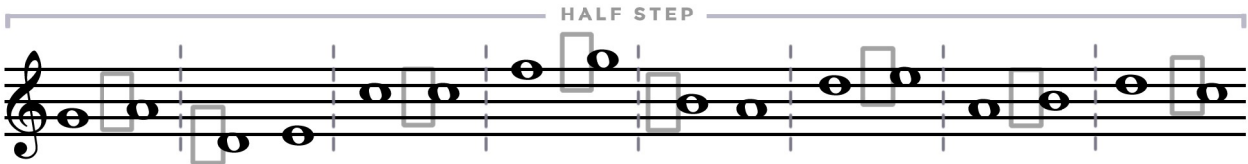
Use the keyboard to help you with the exercises below:

Identify the intervals below as *whole steps* or *half steps*:

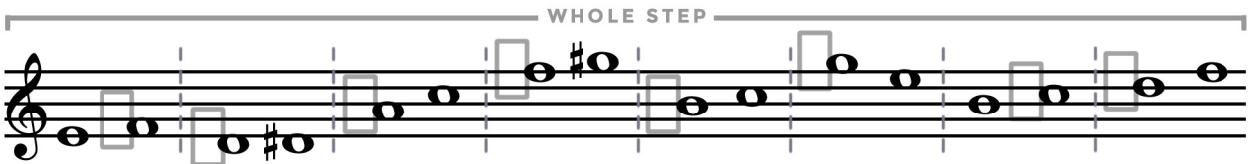
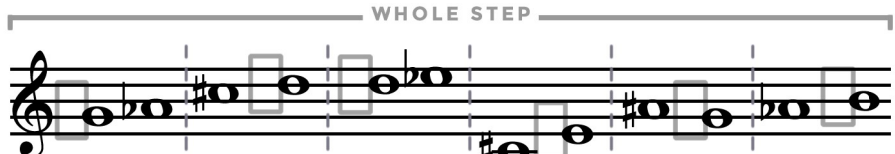
EXAMPLE

Provide a \flat or \sharp in the box to make the two notes a *half step* apart:

EXAMPLE

Provide a \flat or \sharp in the box to make the two notes a *whole step* apart:

EXAMPLE



8th Notes

8th NOTES

8th notes are $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as quarter notes. Two 8th notes have the rhythmic value of a quarter note, four 8th notes have the value of a half note, etc.

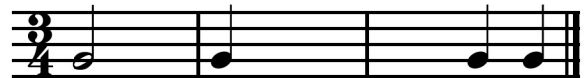
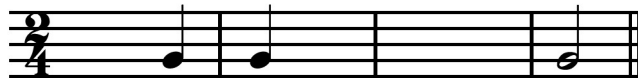
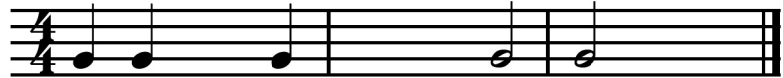


DURATION

Use this duration for now:



Using ONLY 8TH NOTES, provide the missing notes for every measure:



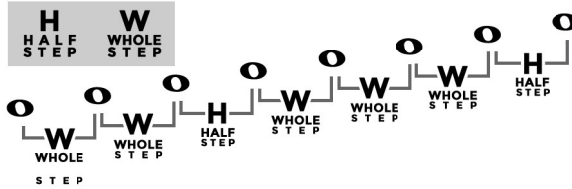
Draw the MISSING BAR LINES to create measures so the total rhythmic value of notes matches the time signature:



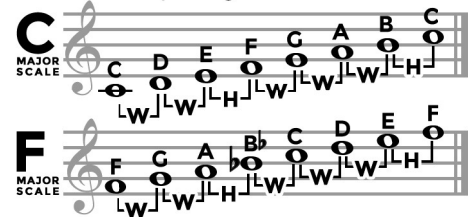
Major Scales & Scale Degrees

MAJOR SCALE CONSTRUCTION

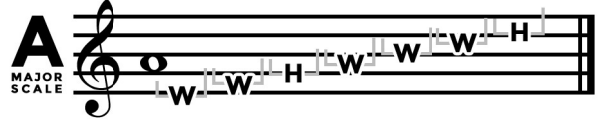
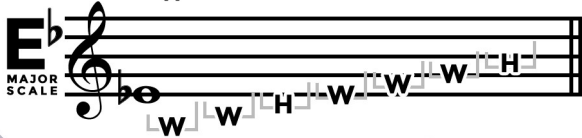
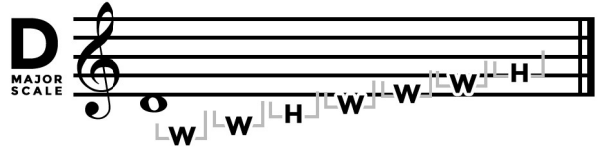
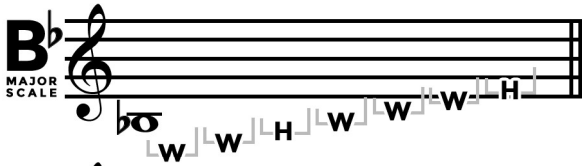
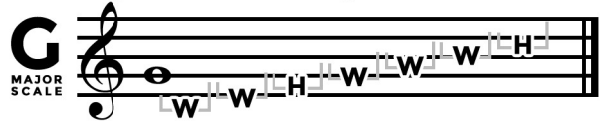
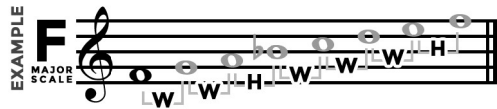
All **major scales** are built on any note using a **sequence** of whole and half steps.



Major scales must use **every** note letter name **once** before repeating:



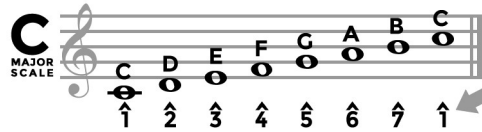
Complete the scales using the sequence above on the provided starting note.



SCALE DEGREES

Scale degrees are numbers for each step of a scale. The 1st note is scale degree **1̂**, the 2nd note is **2̂**, etc.

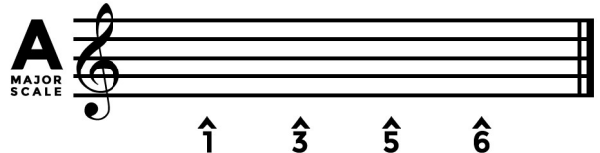
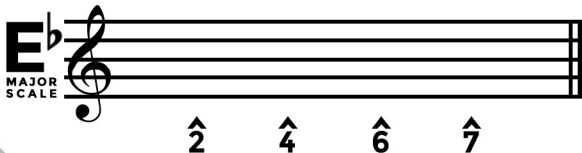
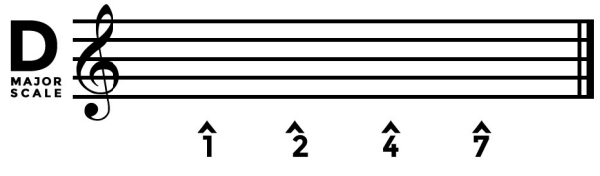
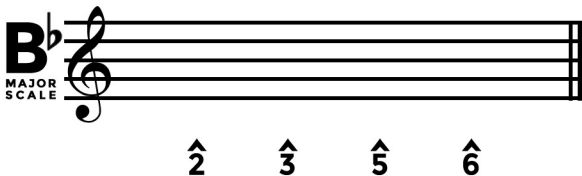
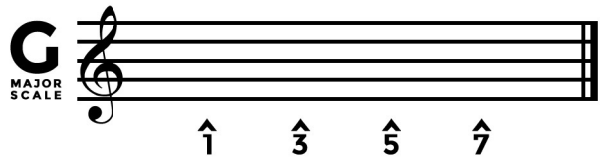
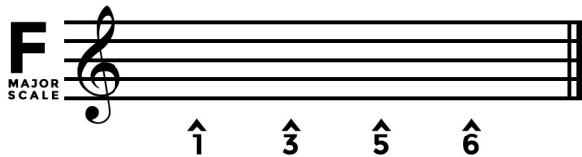
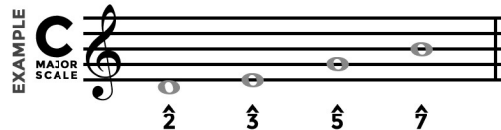
Scale degrees are indicated with a **caret** above the step's number in the scale.



The scale degrees of a scale repeat just like the letter names.



Use the scales you made in the section above to draw the notes of the scale degrees below:



Beat Placement 4 ($\frac{6}{8}$ Time)Intro to BEAT PLACEMENT in $\frac{6}{8}$ TIME

There are many ways to show beat placement in $\frac{6}{8}$ time. Your teacher will show which method they prefer. Here are some examples:

EXAMPLE

1 2 + a 1 a (2) 1 2

EXAMPLE

1 2 + a 1 a R 1 →

Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

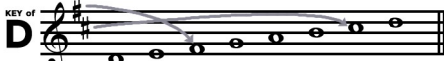
Key Signatures

KEY SIGNATURES

A **key signature** is the collection of accidentals in a scale. A scale is the foundation for a **key**.



The B \flat in this key signature means all B's are flat.



The F \sharp & C \sharp in this key signature means all F's & C's are sharp.

ORDER OF SHARPS & FLATS

Accidentals in a key signature are always in the same order.



3 flats = flat 1, 2, 3



4 flats = flats 1, 2, 3, 4



3 sharps = sharps 1, 2, 3



Using the order of sharps and flats above, draw the key signature matching the provided number of flats/sharps:

EXAMPLE

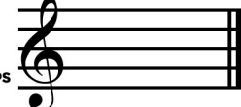
4

SHARPS



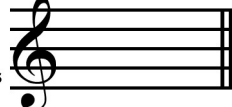
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SHARPS



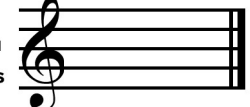
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FLATS



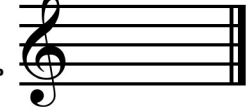
4

FLATS



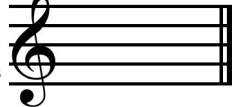
1

SHARP



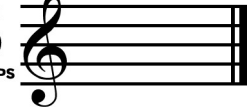
5

FLATS



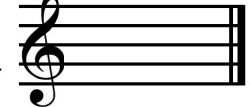
3

SHARPS



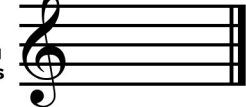
1

FLAT



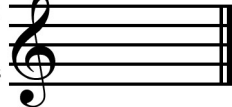
2

FLATS



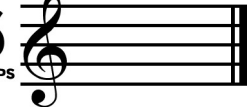
7

FLATS



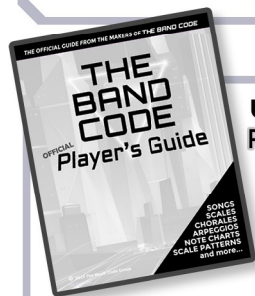
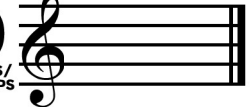
6

SHARPS



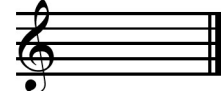
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FLATS/SHARPS



Use The Circle of Fifths found on the Music Theory Cheat Sheet of your Players Guide to identify the **MAJOR** key signatures below:

EXAMPLE



C

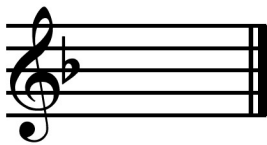
MAJOR

EXAMPLE



D

MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



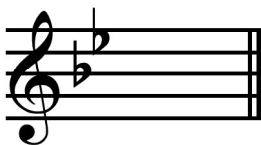
___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR



___ MAJOR

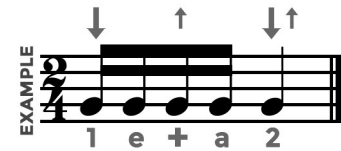
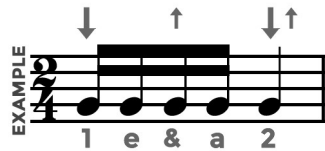
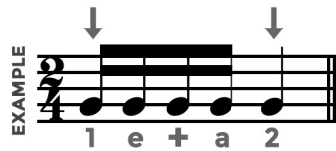


___ MAJOR

Beat Placement 5 (16th Notes)

Intro to BEAT PLACEMENT with 16th NOTES

There are many ways to show beat placement with 16th notes. Your teacher will show which method they prefer. Here are some examples:

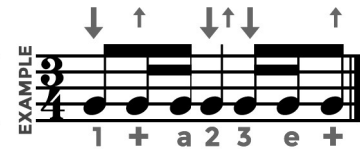
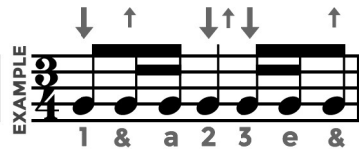
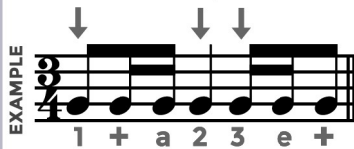


Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:



BEAT PLACEMENT with 16th & 8th NOTES

There are many ways to show beat placement with 16th notes. Your teacher will show which method they prefer. Here are some examples:



Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:



GENERIC INTERVALS

GENERIC INTERVALS part 1

A **generic interval** is the relationship of the letter names of notes using ordinals (1st, 2nd 3rd, etc).

1st

Notes share the same letter in their name

**2nd**

Notes that are one letter name apart

**3rd**

Notes that are two letter names apart

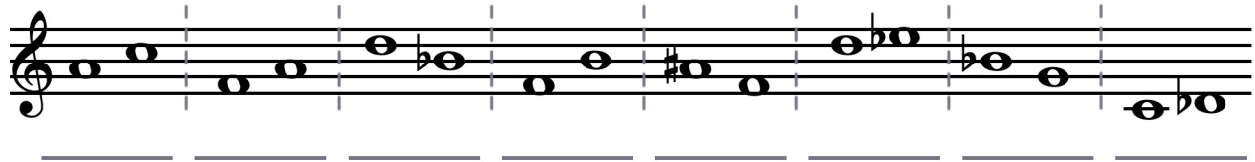
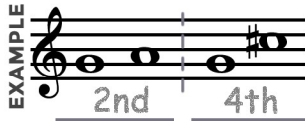
**4th**

Notes that are three letter names apart



The accidental does not change the letter name of a note (EXAMPLE an E^b is still a type of E).

Identify the generic intervals below as a 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th.



GENERIC INTERVALS part 2

Here are some larger **generic intervals**:

5th

Notes that are four letter names apart

**6th**

Notes that are five letter names apart

**7th**

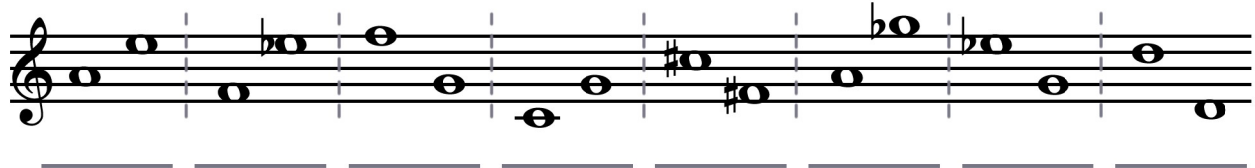
Notes that are six letter names apart

**8th**

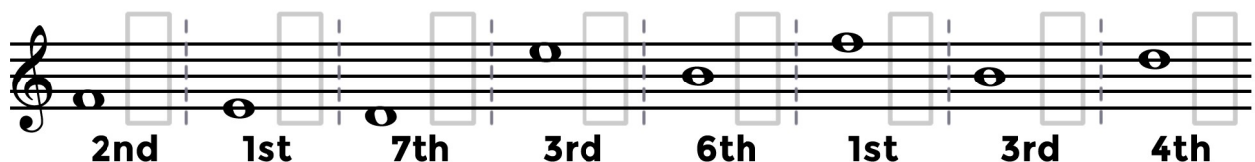
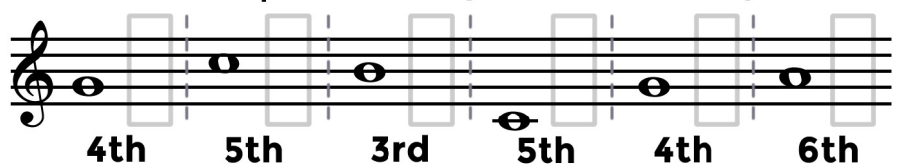
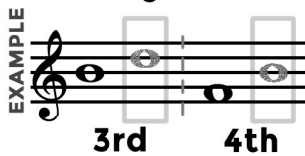
Notes that are seven letter names apart (or an octave apart)



Identify the generic intervals below as a 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th.



Write the generic intervals **HIGHER** than the provided note (without accidentals):



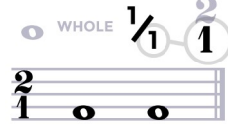
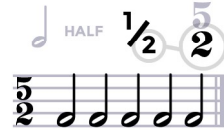
Time Signatures (advanced)

NOTE	NOTE (WRITTEN)	FRACTION
	WHOLE	$\frac{1}{1}$
	HALF	$\frac{1}{2}$
	QUARTER (FOURTH)	$\frac{1}{4}$
or	EIGHTH	$\frac{1}{8}$
or	SIXTEENTH	$\frac{1}{16}$
or	THIRTY-SECOND	$\frac{1}{32}$

How TIME SIGNATURES Work

Time signatures show the total rhythmic value of notes in each measure using two numbers:

The bottom number is the denominator of the note's fraction. The top number is the amount of those notes. Check out these examples:



Write in the rhythmic values of the provided the time signature:

EXAMPLE

ADVANCED BEAT PLACEMENT

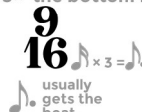
Until now, ♪ got the beat in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, & $\frac{4}{4}$ and ♩ got the beat in $\frac{6}{8}$. The truth is, any note can get the beat in any time signature!

Here are some general guidelines:

The bottom number usually gets the beat.



If the top number is a multiple of 3 (6, 9, 12, etc), then the beat is 3x the bottom number.



Beams are a huge indicator of beat in complicated time signatures.



Draw arrows to show the common or likely downbeats for the passages below:

