

Staff, Notes, & Ledger Lines

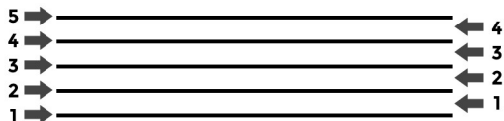
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THE STAFF

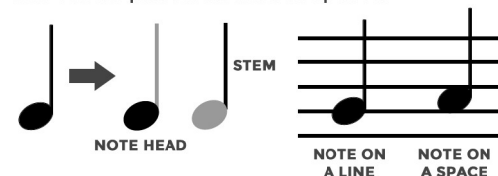
A staff is 5 horizontal lines.

Lines are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from bottom to top
Spaces in between lines are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4.



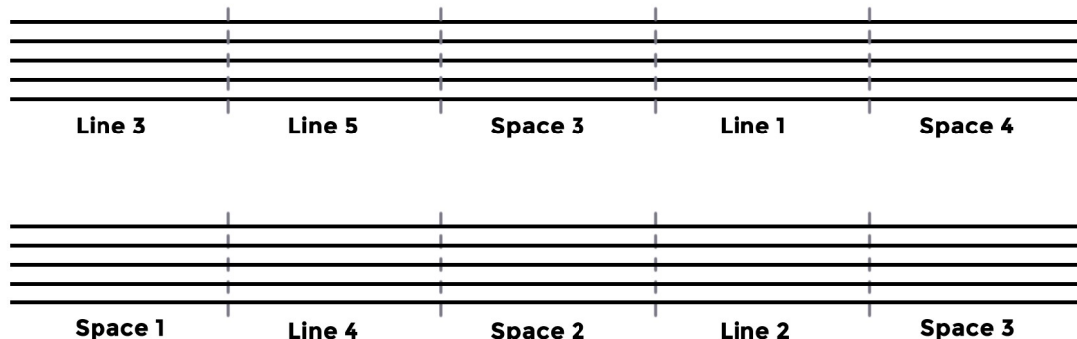
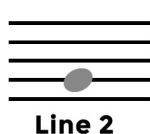
NOTES

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:

EXAMPLE



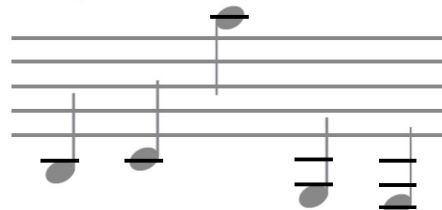
STEM DIRECTION

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



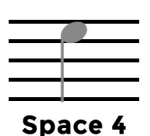
LEDGER LINES

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



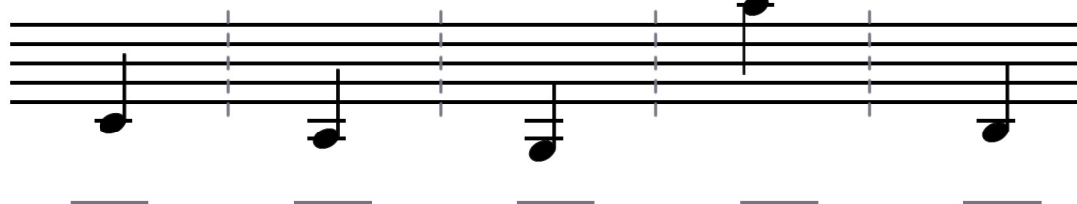
Draw a note on the staff below on the indicated line or space with correct stem direction:

EXAMPLE



Indicate the number of ledger lines for the following notes

EXAMPLE



Clef & Accidentals (Bass Clef)

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CLEFS

Clefs determine letter names of the notes on the staff.

TREBLE CLEF

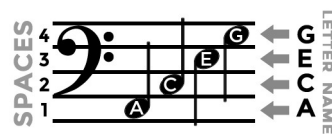
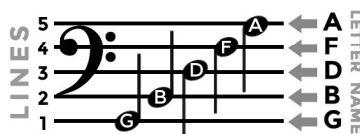


BASS CLEF

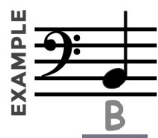


BASS CLEF

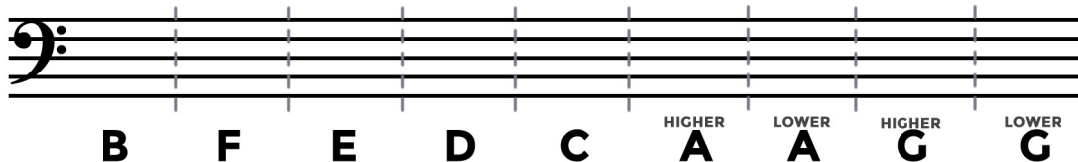
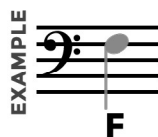
These are the letter names of notes on lines and spaces in bass clef:



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



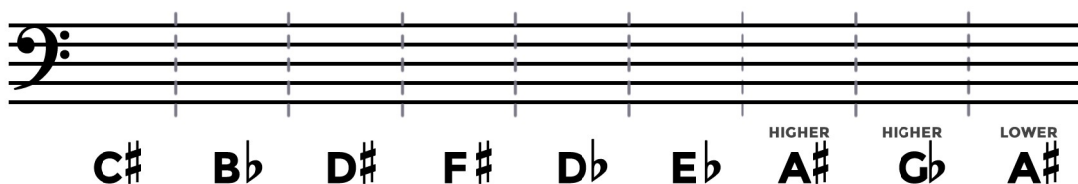
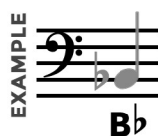
Draw the note on the staff below of the given letter name (use the staves above for help):



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.

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.

CDEFGABCDEF

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:



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QUICK

LESSON
TBC013

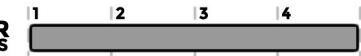
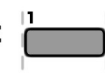
Basic Rhythms

BASIC RHYTHMS

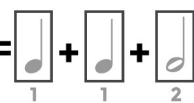
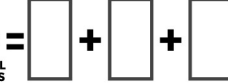
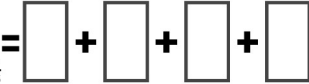
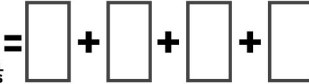
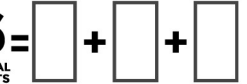
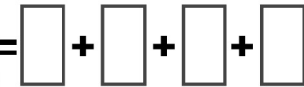
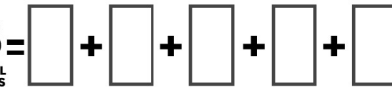
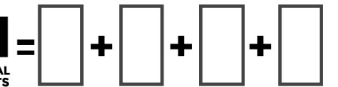
Rhythm tells you how long to hold
notes for a given beat.Quarter
NoteHalf
NoteWhole
Note

DURATION

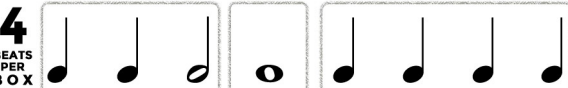
Use these durations for now:



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:

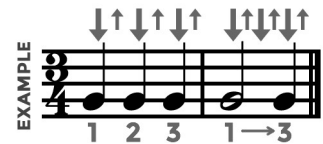
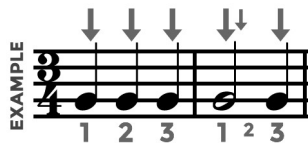
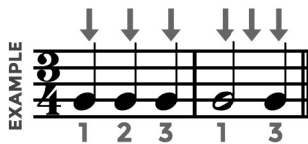
EXAMPLE
BEATS
PER
BOXEXAMPLE
BEATS
PER
BOX4
BEATS
PER
BOX6
BEATS
PER
BOX3
BEATS
PER
BOX5
BEATS
PER
BOX2
BEATS
PER
BOX7
BEATS
PER
BOX4
BEATS
PER
BOX6
BEATS
PER
BOX8
BEATS
PER
BOX4
BEATS
PER
BOX

Beat Placement 1 (simple rhythms)

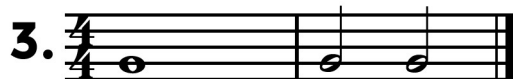
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Intro to BEAT PLACEMENT

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:



The Keyboard & Accidentals

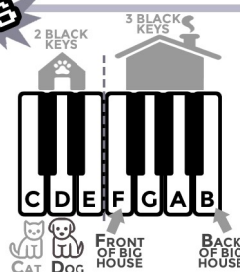
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THE KEYBOARD

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:



G



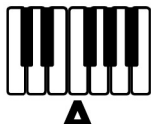
D



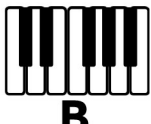
C



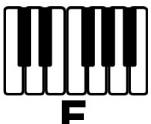
F



A



B

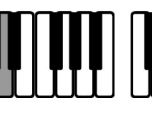


E

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

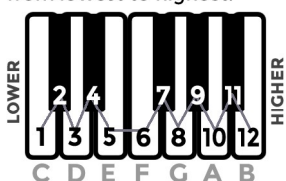


E

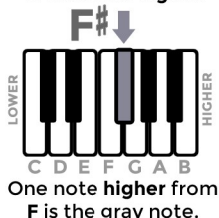


ACCIDENTALS

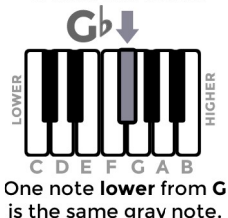
This is the order of all 12 keys from lowest to highest.



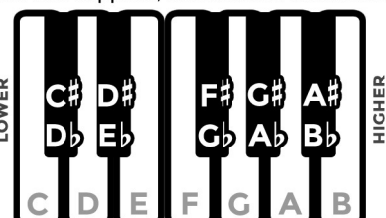
Sharps mean play a note one higher.



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:



D#



Db



A#



F#



C#



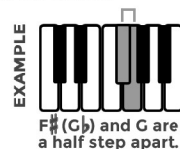
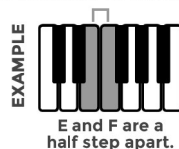
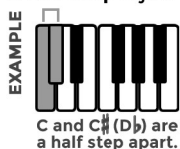
Bb



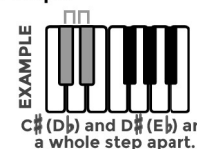
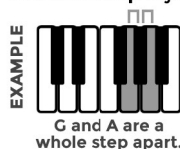
Eb

HALF STEPS & WHOLE STEPS

A half step is just the distance of two adjacent notes.



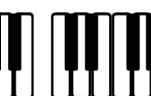
A whole step is just a distance of two half steps.



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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LESSON
TBC016

BASIC RHYTHMS

Rests tell you how long to be silent.

Quarter
RestHalf
Rest

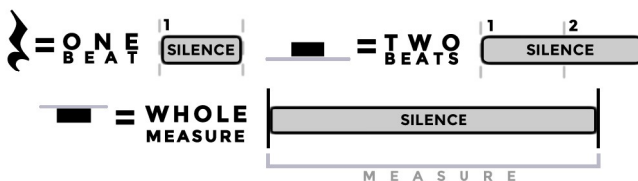
(sits on line 3)

Whole
Rest

(hangs on line 4)

DURATION

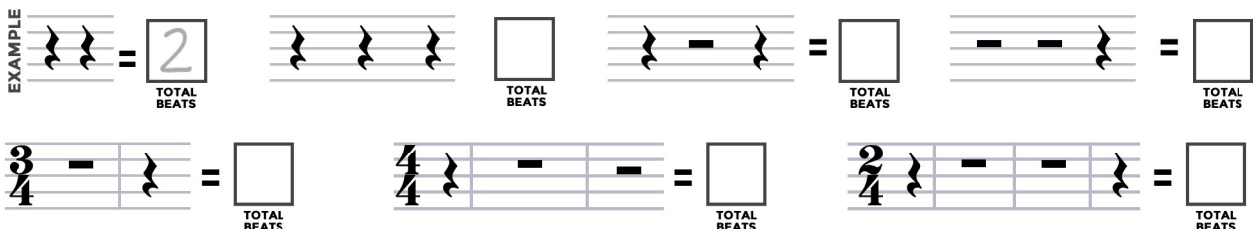
Use these durations for now:



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



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.

Dotted Half Notes

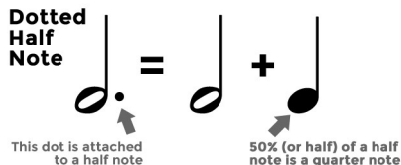
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QUICK

LESSON
TBC017

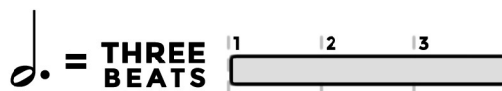
DOTTED HALF NOTE

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

Dotted
Half
Note

DURATION

Use this duration for now:

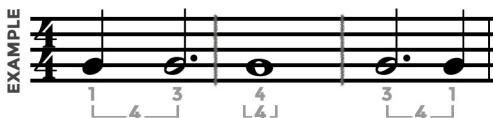
Dotted half notes cannot exist in $\frac{2}{4}$ since there are only two beats in a measure of $\frac{2}{4}$.

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.

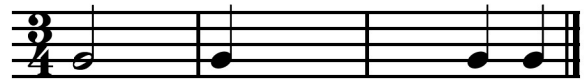
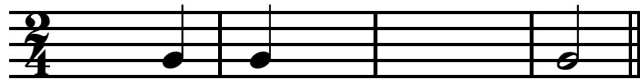
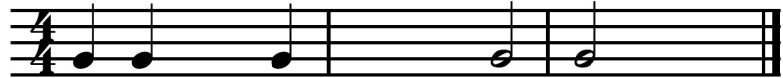


DURATION

Use this duration for now:



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



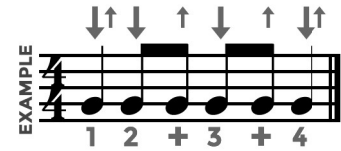
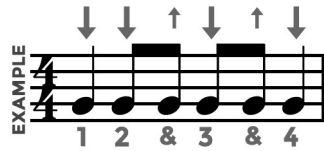
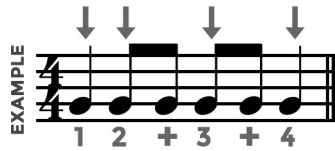
Draw the MISSING BAR LINES to create measures so the total rhythmic value of notes matches the time signature:



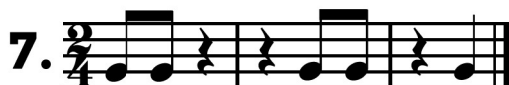
Beat Placement 3 (8th Notes)

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 (Bass 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.



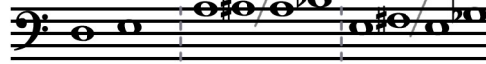
EXAMPLE
D and E are a whole step apart.



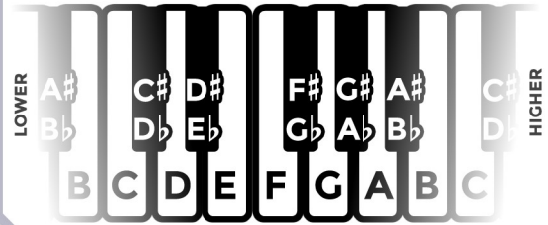
EXAMPLE
A and Bb/A# are a half step apart.



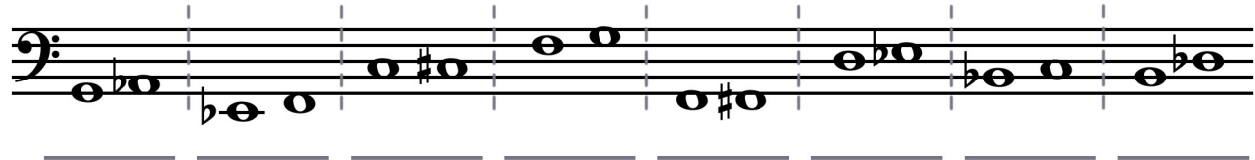
EXAMPLE
E and F#/Gb are a whole step apart.



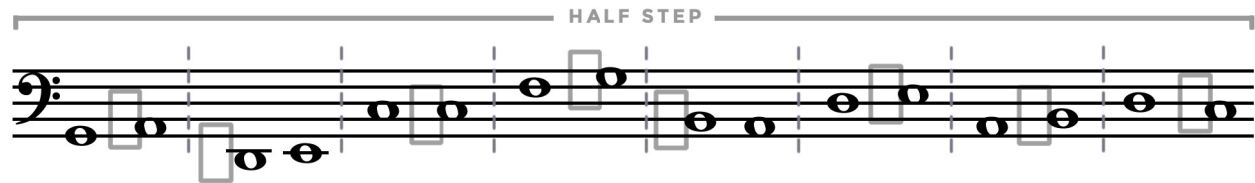
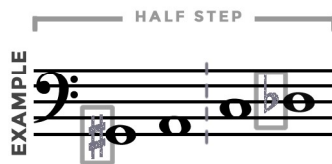
Use the keyboard to help you with the exercises below:



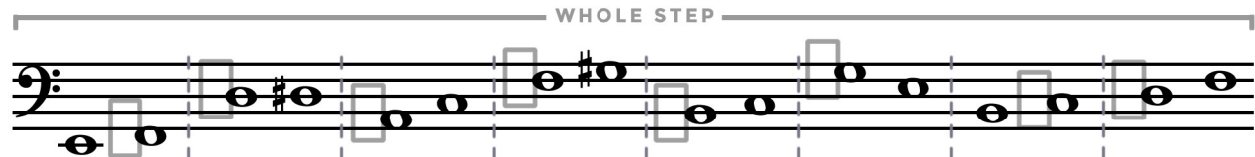
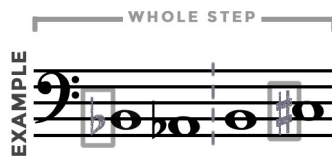
Identify the intervals below as *whole steps* or *half steps*:



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



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



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.

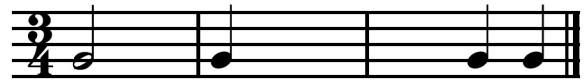
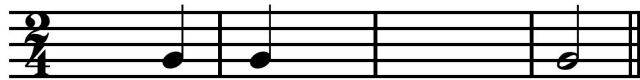
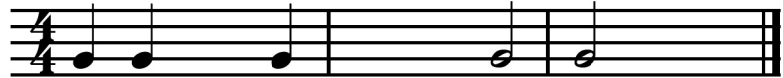


DURATION

Use this duration for now:



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



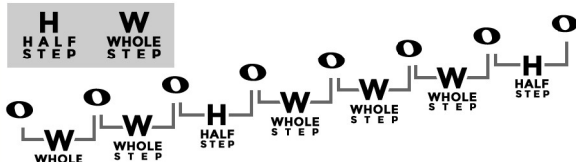
Draw the MISSING BAR LINES to create measures so the total rhythmic value of notes matches the time signature:



Major Scales & Scale Degrees

MAJOR SCALE CONSTRUCTION

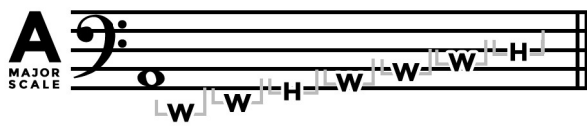
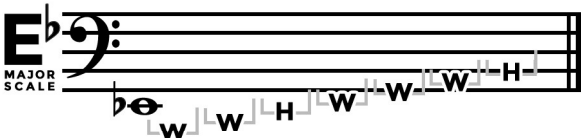
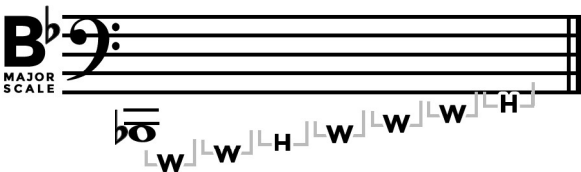
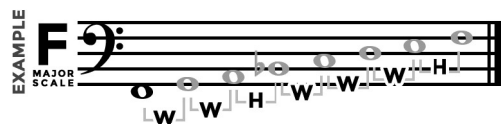
All **major scales** are built on any note using a **sequence** of whole and half steps.



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



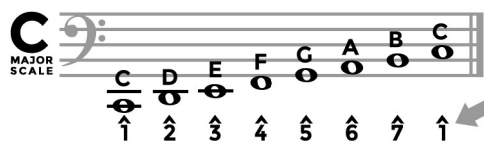
Complete the scales using the sequence above on the provided starting note.



SCALE DEGREES

Scale degrees are numbers for each step of a scale. The 1st note is scale degree $\hat{1}$, the 2nd note is $\hat{2}$, etc.

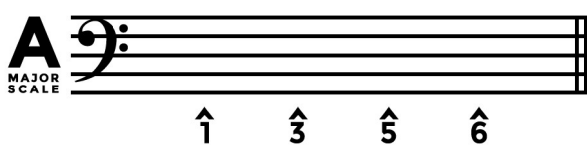
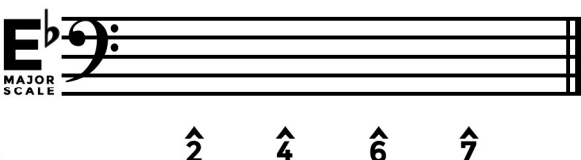
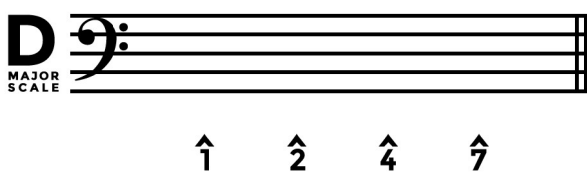
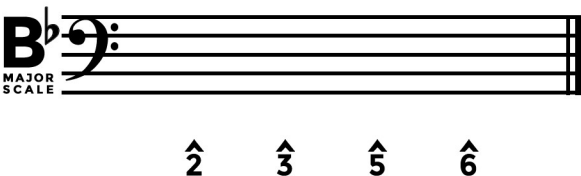
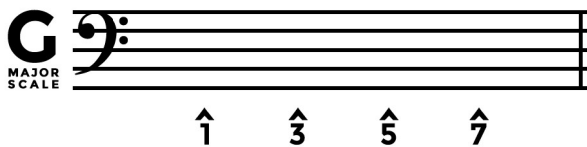
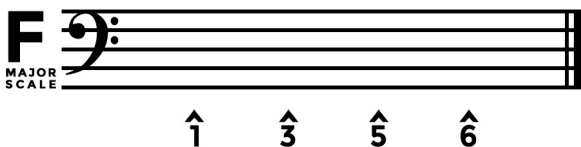
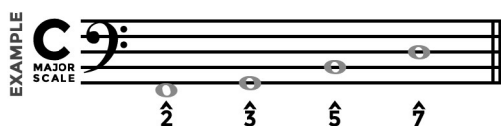
Scale degrees are indicated with a **caret** above the step's number in the scale.



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.

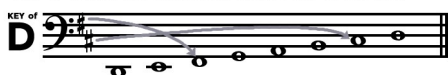
Key Signatures

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

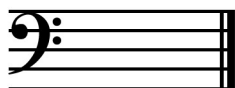


Using the order of sharps and flats above, draw the key signature matching the provided number of flats/sharps:

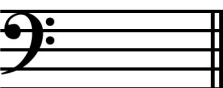
EXAMPLE



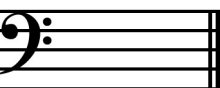
1 SHARP



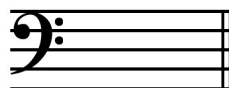
5 FLATS



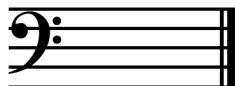
3 SHARPS



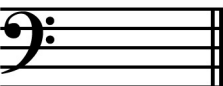
1 FLAT



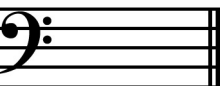
2 FLATS



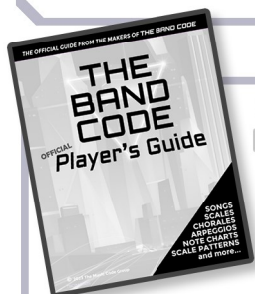
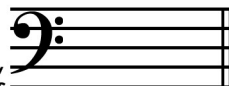
7 FLATS



6 SHARPS



0 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



E \flat MAJOR

EXAMPLE



A MAJOR



____ MAJOR



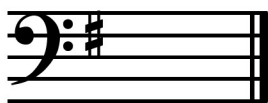
____ MAJOR



____ MAJOR



____ MAJOR



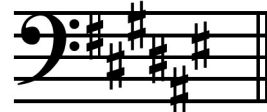
____ MAJOR



____ MAJOR



____ MAJOR



____ MAJOR



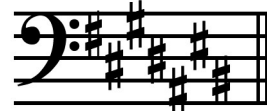
____ MAJOR



____ MAJOR



____ MAJOR

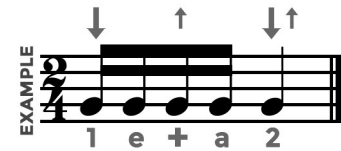
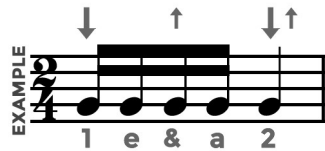
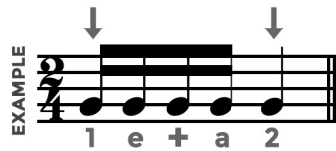


____ MAJOR

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:

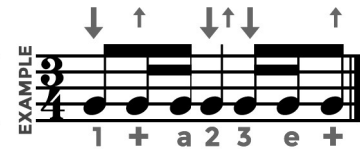
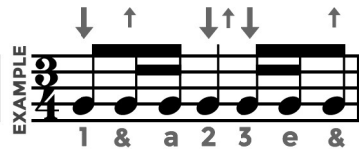
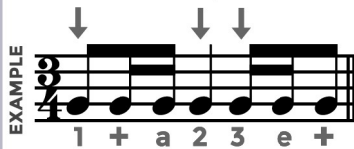


Write the beat placement for the musical passages below:



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:



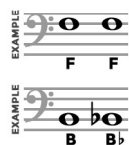
GENERIC INTERVALS

GENERIC INTERVALS part 1

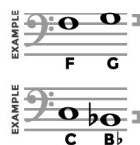
A **generic interval** is the relationship of the letter names of notes using ordinals (1st, 2nd 3rd, etc).

1st

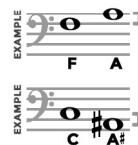
Notes share the same letter in their name

**2nd**

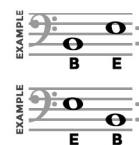
Notes that are one letter name apart

**3rd**

Notes that are two letter names apart

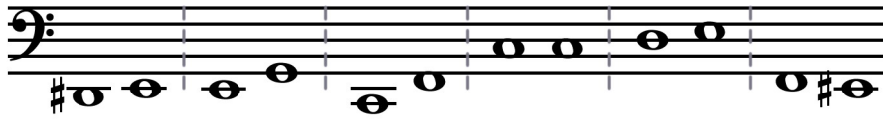
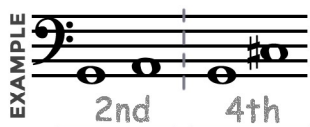
**4th**

Notes that are three letter names apart



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

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

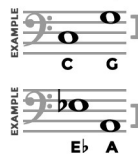


GENERIC INTERVALS part 2

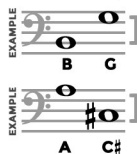
Here are some larger **generic intervals**:

5th

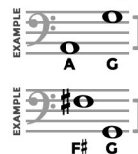
Notes that are four letter names apart

**6th**

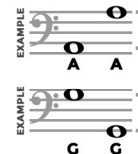
Notes that are five letter names apart

**7th**

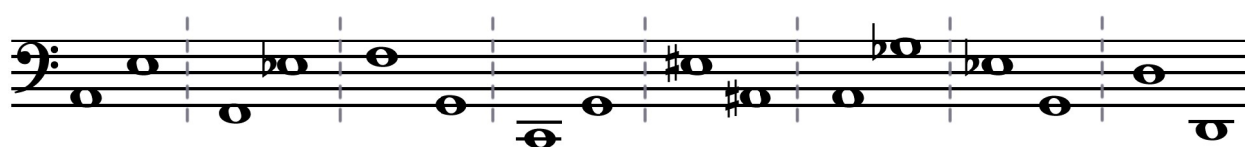
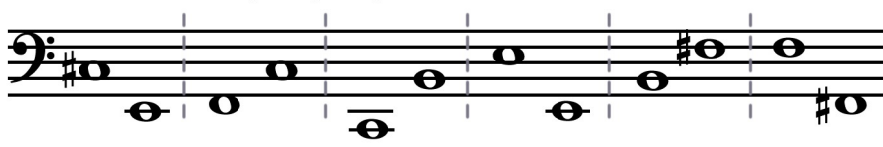
Notes that are six letter names apart

**8th**

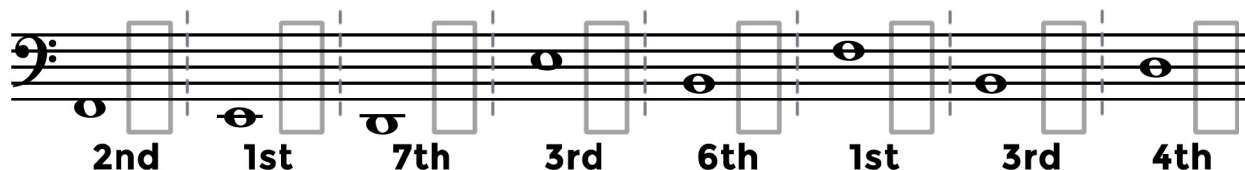
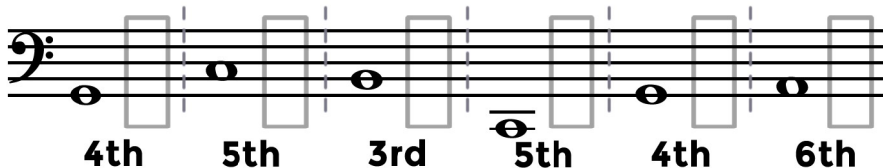
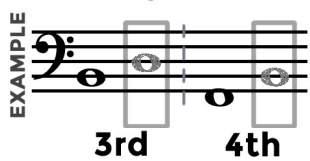
Notes that are seven letter names apart (or an octave apart)



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



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



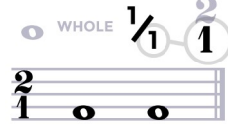
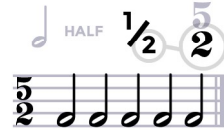
Time Signatures (advanced)

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

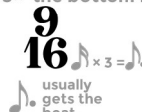
Until now, ♩ got the beat in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, & $\frac{4}{4}$ and ♩ got the beat in $\frac{6}{8}$. The truth is, any note can get the beat in any time signature!

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:

