

# Lesson 1: The Staff

The musical **staff** is made up of five **lines** and four **spaces**.

Line 5	_____	Space 4
Line 4	_____	Space 3
Line 3	_____	Space 2
Line 2	_____	Space 1
Line 1	_____	

- 
1. Practice drawing a staff by connecting the hyphens.

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

2. On this staff, number the lines from low to high.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. On this staff, number the spaces from low to high.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Draw a note on each line of the staff below.

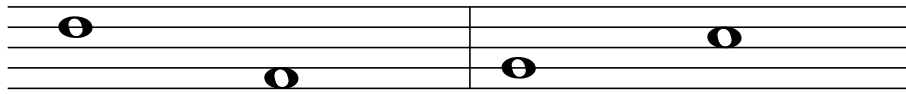
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Draw a note on each space of the staff below.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

# The Staff - High and Low

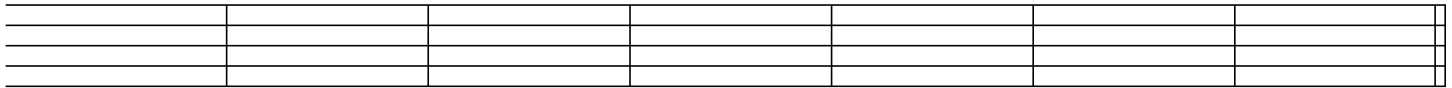
Musical sounds (low or high) are shown by the position of notes on the staff. Notes that are higher on the staff have a higher sound or pitch than those that are lower on the staff.



The first note sounds higher  
than the second note.

The first note sounds lower  
than the second note.

1. Draw a note on the indicated line or space, then circle the highest note you drew on the staff.



Line 3

Line 4



Space 1

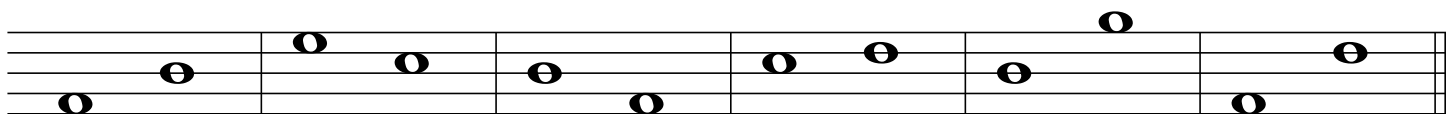
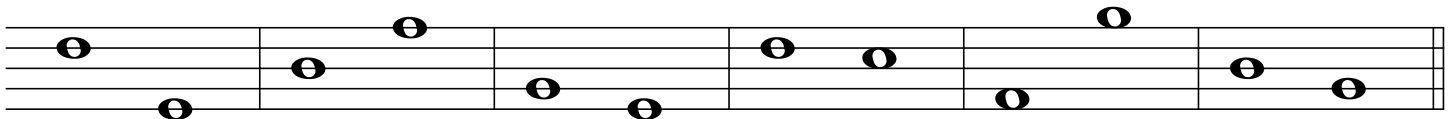
Line 5

Line 2

Space 3

Line 1

2. Use an arrow to indicate whether the second note of each measure sounds higher  or lower  in pitch than the first note.



3. Use the letters H and L to indicate whether the first note of each measure sounds higher (H) or lower (L) in pitch than the first note.



# The Staff - Treble Clef

At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef (also known as G clef) looks like this:



The treble clef gives establishes a landmark on the note G on the 2nd line of the treble staff.

To draw the treble clef, draw:

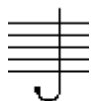
the line and tail

the top loop

the left loop

the right loop

the curl



1.



2.



3.

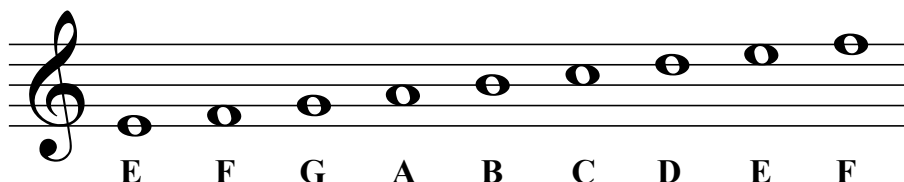


4.

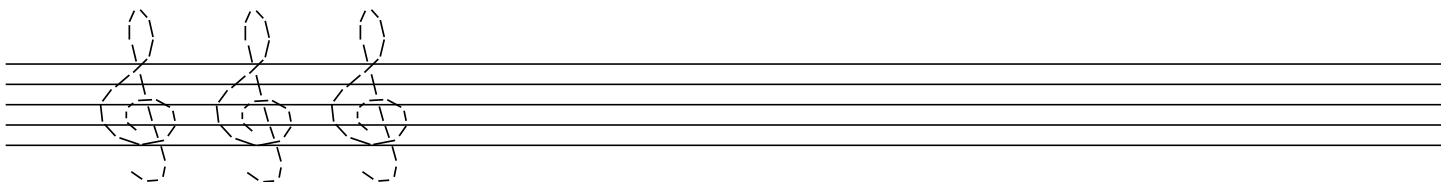


5.

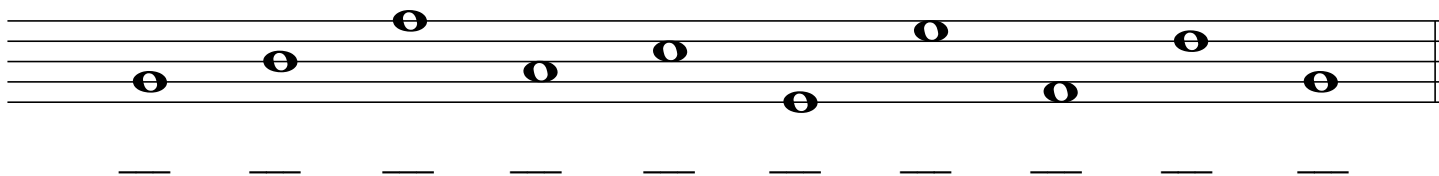
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



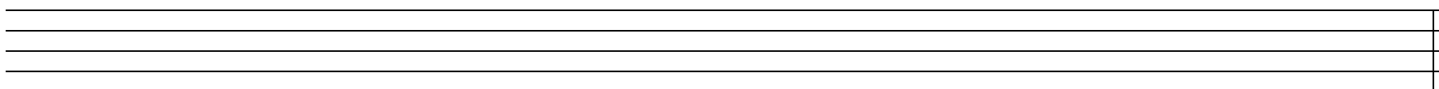
1. Try drawing the treble clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



G

E

B

C

D

B

A

C

D

F

# The Staff - Bass Clef

The bass clef (also known as F clef) looks like this:



The bass clef gives a landmark on the note F on the 4th line of the bass staff.

To draw the bass clef, draw:  
a black dot



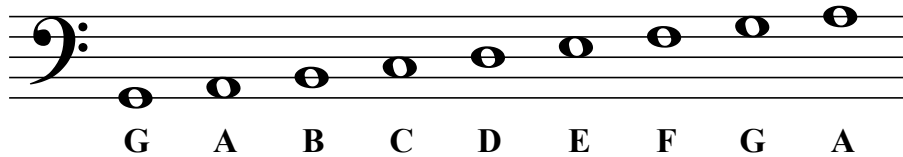
a curve



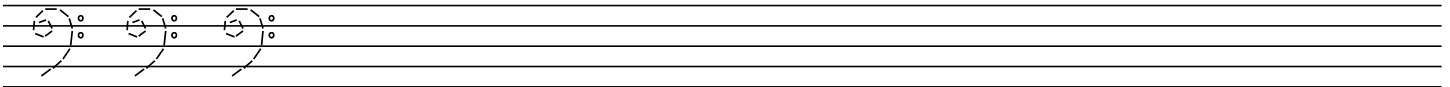
two dots



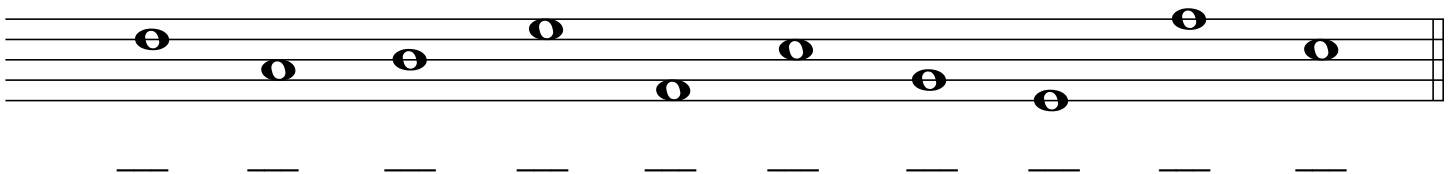
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



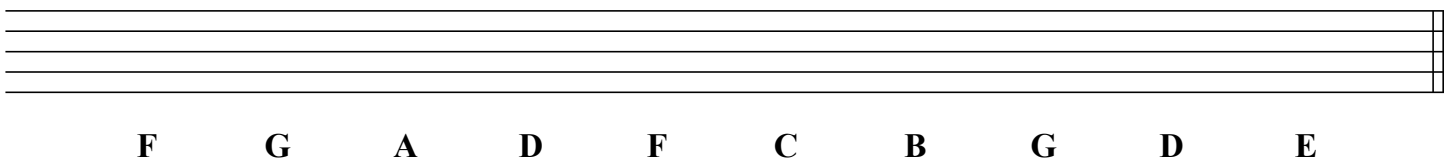
1. Try drawing the bass clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.

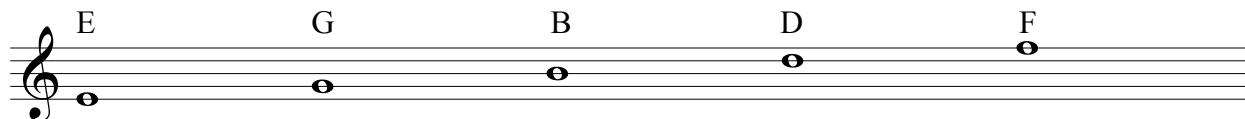


3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



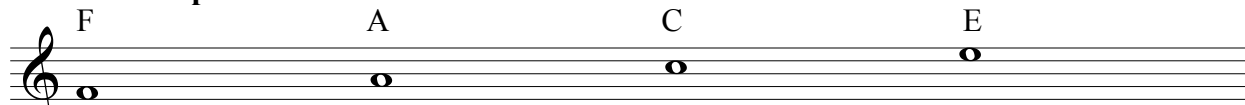
# Lesson 5: Note Reading Worksheet

## Treble Clef Line Notes



Every Good Boy Does Fine

## Treble Clef Space Notes




F A C E

## Bass Clef Line Notes




Great Big Dragons Fly Around

## Bass Clef Space Notes

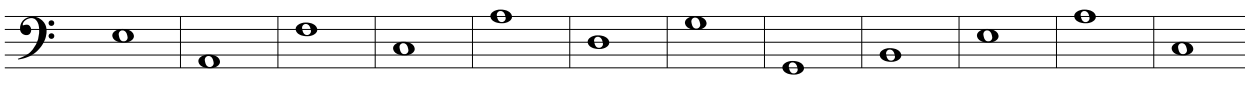


All Cows Eat Grass

Please indicate the following notes on the indicated space.




\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

❖ Challenge! Please indicate the following notes that lie outside of the staff.



\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 6: Basic Rhythm: Note Types and 4/4 Time

The duration of musical sounds is indicated by different types of notes. These indicate how long or short to hold the note.

**quarter note**  
1 beat



**half note**  
2 beats



**whole note**  
4 beats



One whole note equals four quarter notes. =

One half note equals two quarter notes. =

One whole note equals two half notes. =

**Time signatures** are placed at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.



The top number shows the number of beats per measure.

The bottom number shows what kind of note will get one beat.

In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time there are four beats in each measure. A quarter note gets one beat.

1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.

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

2. Write a  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature after the clef sign. Write in the beat below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

3. Write a  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature after the clef sign. Write in the beat below the notes indicated. Draw the missing bar lines.

# Lesson 7: Basic Rhythm - Rests and Stems

The duration of musical silence is indicated by different types of **rests**.

**quarter rest**

1 beat



**half rest**

2 beats



**whole rest**

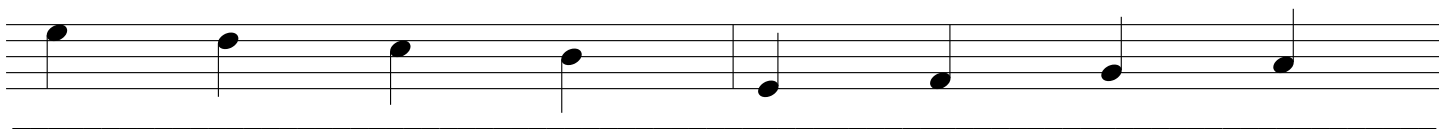
4 beats



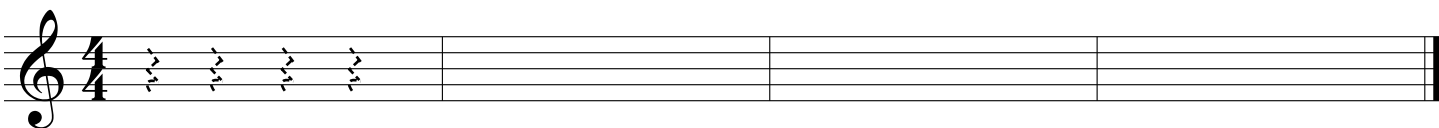
There are rules to follow when drawing **stems** on half notes and quarter notes.

If the notes are on or above the third line, the stems for half notes and quarter notes are drawn downward on the left side of the notehead.

If the notes are below the middle line, the stems are drawn upward on the right side of the notehead.



1. Practice drawing quarter rests by tracing over the dotted lines. Draw four quarter rests in each blank measure.



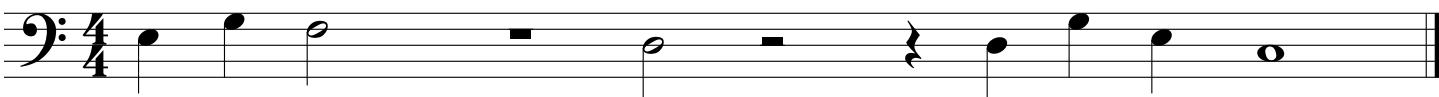
2. Draw two half rests in each of the first 2 measures. Then draw one whole rest in each of the last 2 measures.



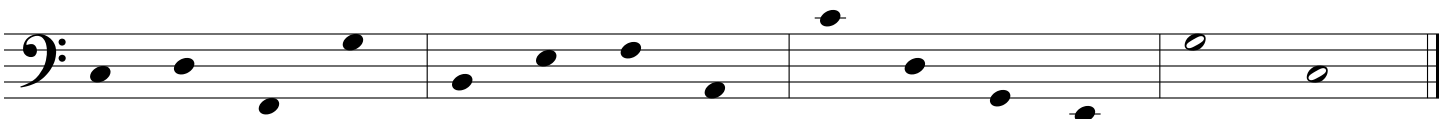
3. Write the count below the rests.



4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then add the missing bar lines.



5. Draw the appropriate stems on the following noteheads.



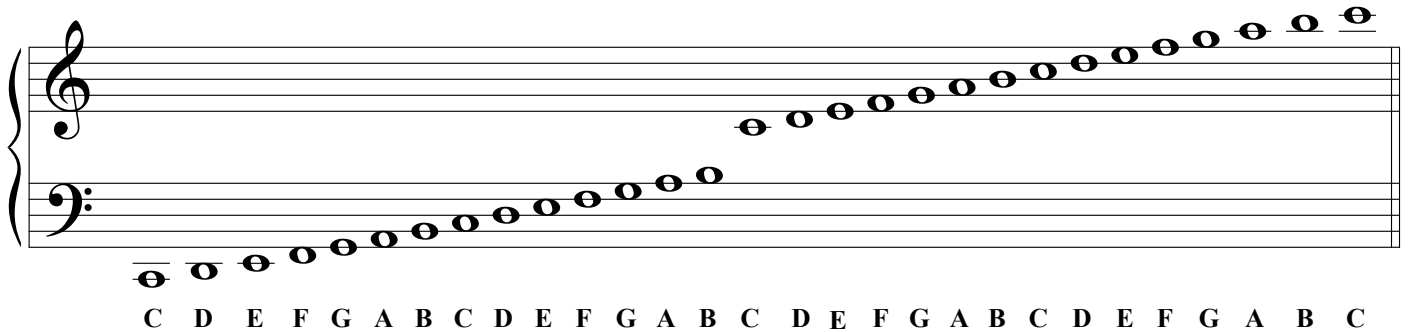
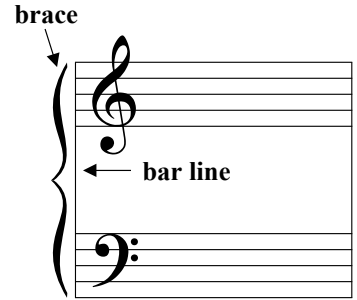
# Lesson 8: The Grand Staff

The **grand staff** represents the treble staff and bass staff joined together.

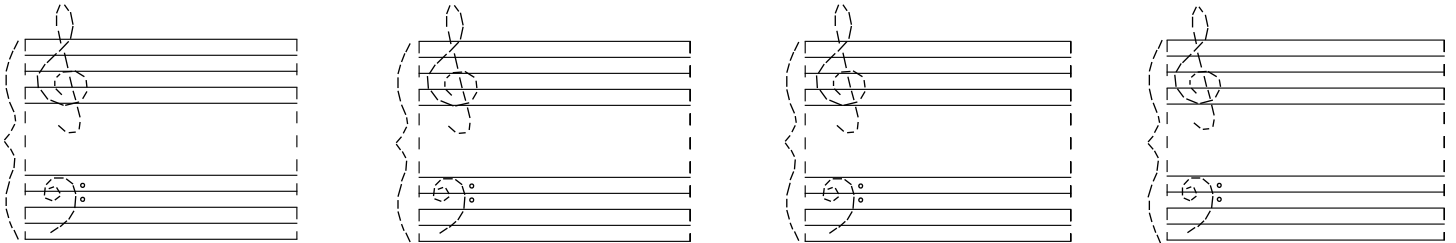
The brace is a curved line and bar line that combines the treble and bass staff.

A ledger line is a small line added to the note when it is either above or below the staff.

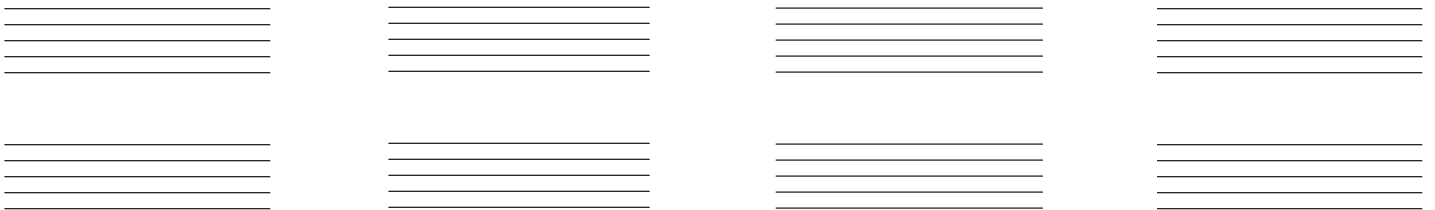
The Middle C note is on the ledger line that is between the treble and bass staff.



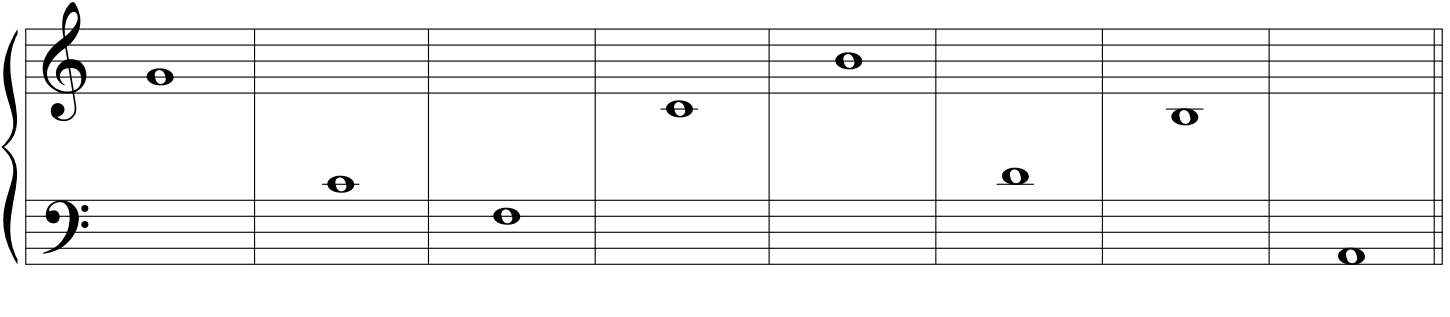
1. Draw the grand staff by tracing the braces, bar lines, and clefs.



2. Turn the following staff into grand staff by adding braces, bar lines, and clefs.



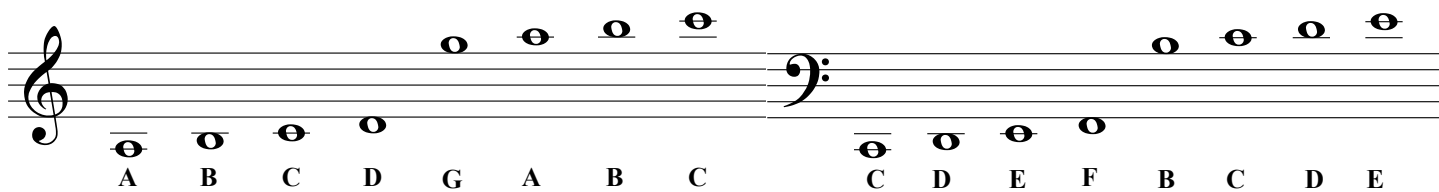
3. Write the letter name for each note.



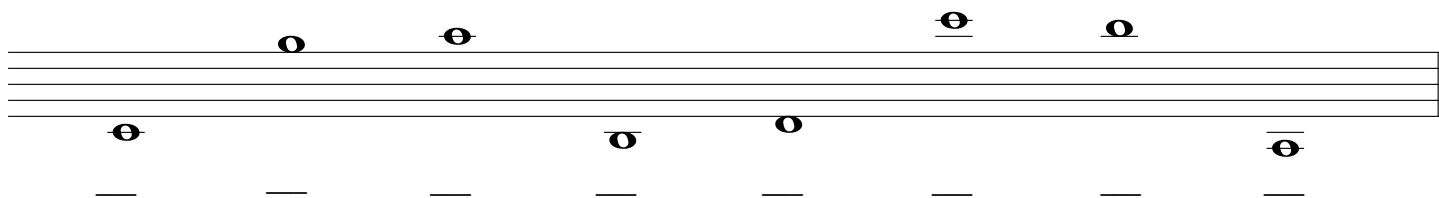


# Lesson 9: Ledger Lines

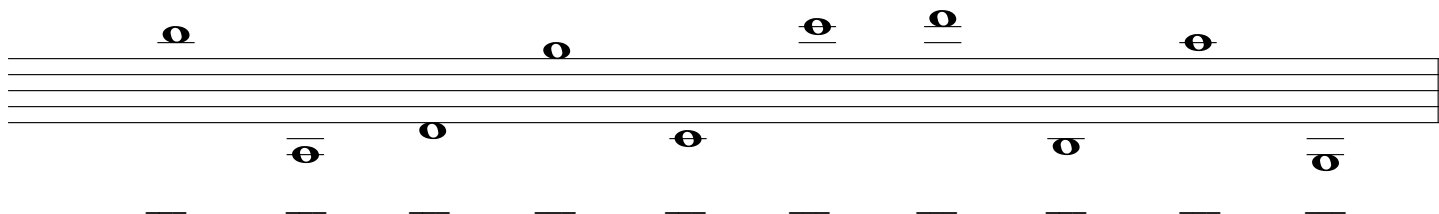
**Ledger lines** extend the staff upward and downward, to allow notes to be written beyond the five lines of the staff. The following shows examples of notes that can be written above and below the staff using ledger lines.



1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

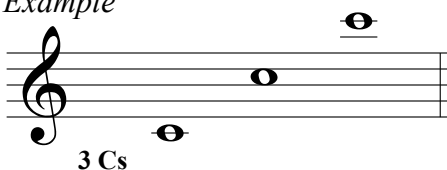


2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

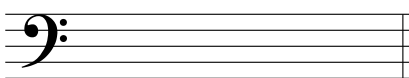


3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

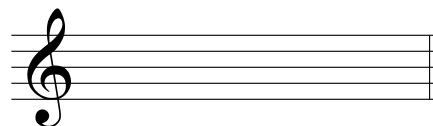
*Example*



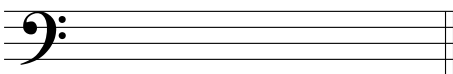
3 Cs



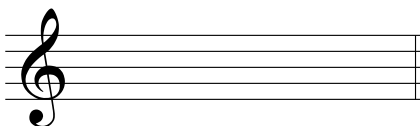
3 Ds



3 As



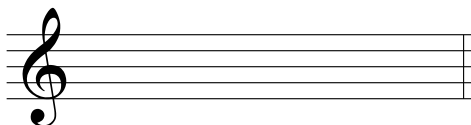
3 Es



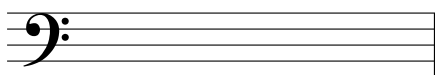
2 Fs



3 Bs

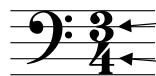



2 Gs



3 Cs

# Lesson 10: Time Signatures - $\frac{3}{4}$

 In  $\frac{3}{4}$  time there are three beats in each measure.  
The quarter note gets one beat.


 = 3 beats  
Dotted half note

A quarter note ( $\text{♩}$ ) = 1 beat


A half note ( $\text{♭}$ ) = 2 beats

A dotted half note ( $\text{♭.}$ ) = 3 beats

1. Practice the following rhythm by tapping the rhythm while counting the beats aloud.

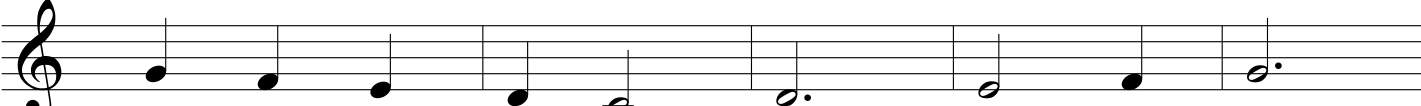
$\frac{3}{4}$    
1 2 3   1 2 3   1 2 3   1 2 3   1 2 3   1 2 3   1 2 3

2. Write the counts on the lines below the notes and then tap the rhythm while counting the beats aloud.


$\frac{3}{4}$    
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

3. Write a  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature after the treble clef.


Write the counts on the lines below the notes and then tap the rhythm while counting the beats aloud.

  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

4. Write a  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature after the treble sign. Draw the missing bar lines. Write the counts on the lines below the notes and then tap the rhythm while counting the beats aloud.

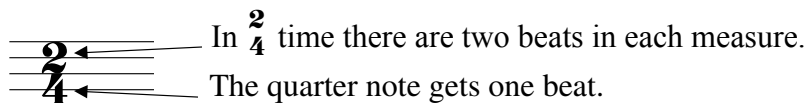
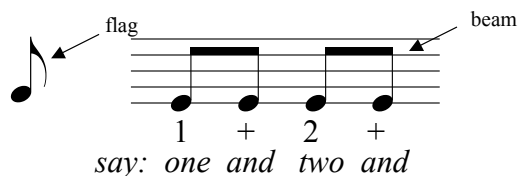
  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

$\frac{3}{4}$    
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

# Lesson 11: Time Signatures - $\frac{2}{4}$

An eighth note has a value of one half of a beat. When by itself, an eighth note looks like a quarter note with a flag. When with other eighth notes, the notes eighth notes are connected together with a beam.

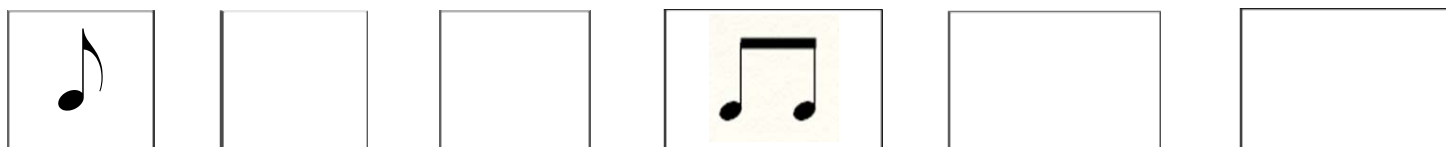


An eighth note ( $\text{♪}$ ) =  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat

A quarter note ( $\text{♩}$ ) = 1 beat

A half note ( $\text{♩}$ ) = 2 beats

1. Practice drawing eighth notes in the following boxes. An example of each is given.



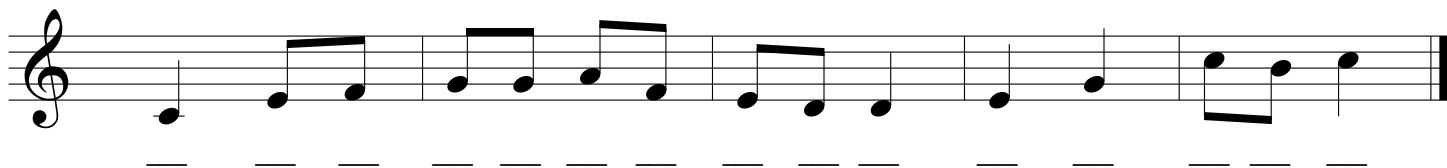
2. Count the beats out loud, then tap the rhythm.



3. Write the beats below the notes. Then count the beats out loud while tapping the rhythm.



4. Write a  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature after the treble clef. Write the beats below the notes. Then count the beats out loud while tapping the rhythm.

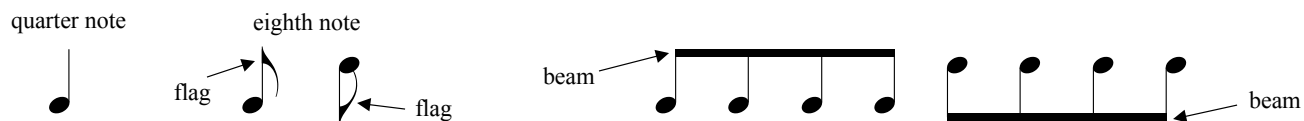


5. Write a  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature after the treble clef. Write the beats below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.

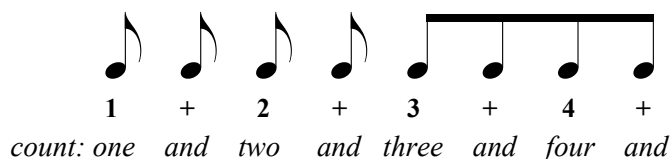


# Lesson 12: Eighth Notes

An eighth note looks like a quarter note with a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, the eighth notes are connected with a beam.



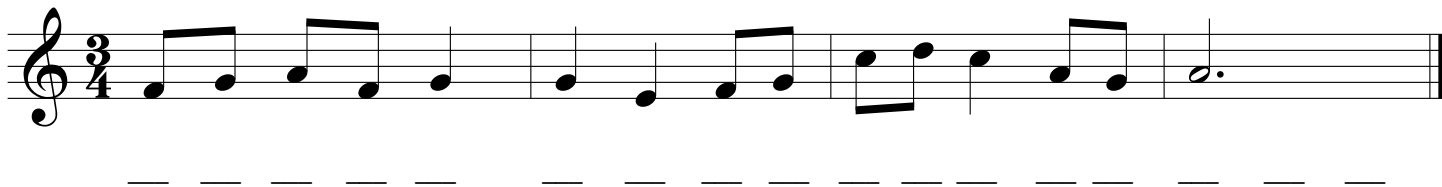
An eighth note has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes.



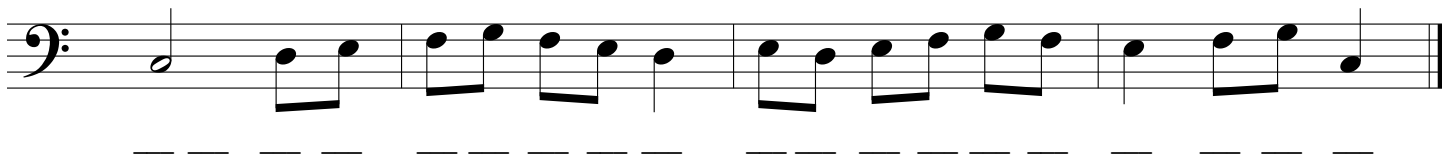
1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



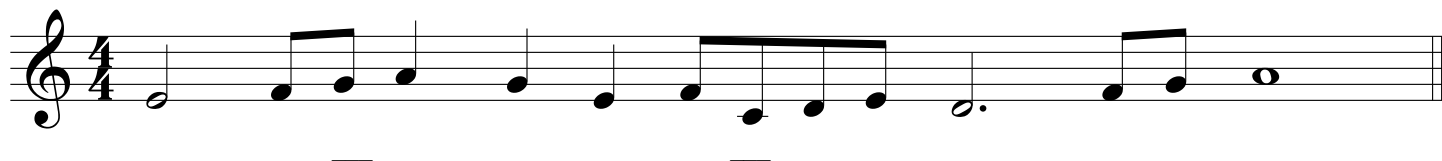
2. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write a  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature after the clef sign. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

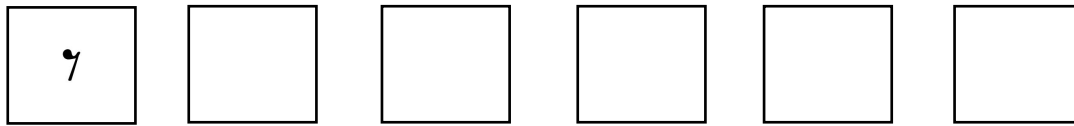


4. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.

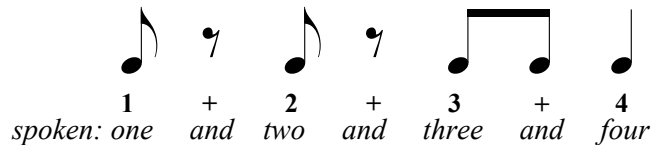


## Lesson 13: Eighth Rests

An eighth rest is shown as follows. After the first eighth rest, practice drawing 5 more eighth rests.



An eighth rest has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes and eighth rests.



- 1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.**



- 2.** Write in the counts below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



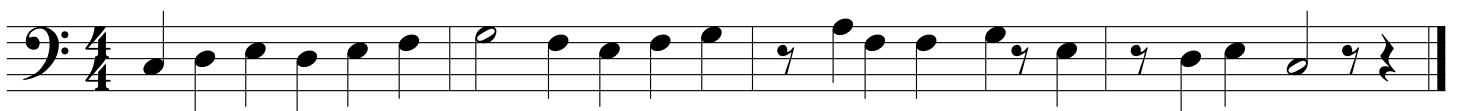
- 3. Write the count below the notes. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.**



4. Write in the count below the notes. Then add the missing barlines.



- 5. Draw the missing flags and beams on the eighth notes that are missing flags or beams.**



# Lesson 14: Dotted Quarter Notes

A dot written after a note adds one-half of the note's value to the original note's value.

A quarter note equals one beat.

A dot after the quarter note adds  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of the original value).

A dotted quarter note equals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  beats.

♩ = 1½ beat (♩♩)

. = 1/2 beat ()

♩. = 1½ beats (♩♩♩)

Hence, the rhythmic value of a **dotted quarter note** is one and one half beats and it is equivalent to a quarter note tied to an eighth note. Count the rhythm by sub-dividing to the half beats.



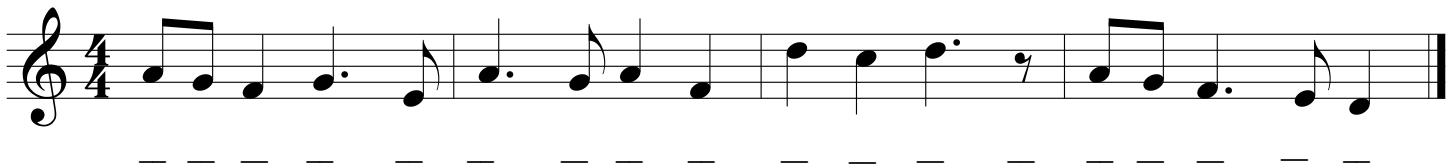
- 1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.**



- 2. Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.**



- 3.** Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Some dotted quarter notes are missing dots behind the quarter note. Add the missing dots.



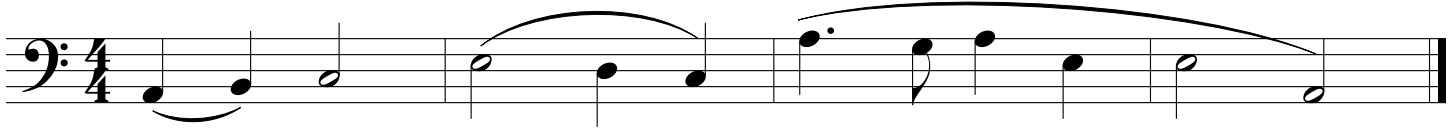
- 5.** The barlines are missing from the following example. Add the missing barlines.



# Lesson 15: Slurs and Ties

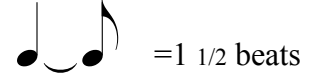
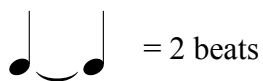
A **slur** is a curved line that connects two or more notes of different pitches.

A slur means the notes should be played as smoothly as possible, with no space in between.



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

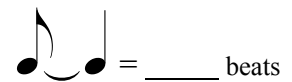
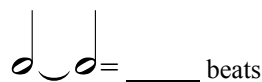
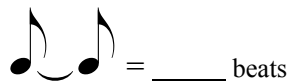
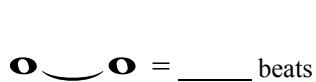
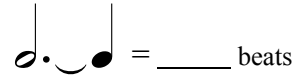
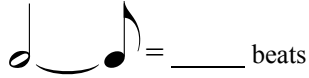
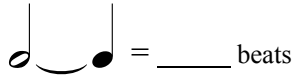
A tie means to hold the note for the combined rhythmic value of the two notes, as if they were one.



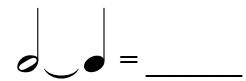
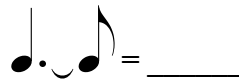
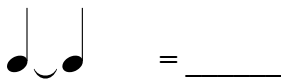
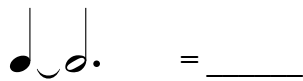
Tied notes are placed on two adjacent notes of the same pitch and played as one note.



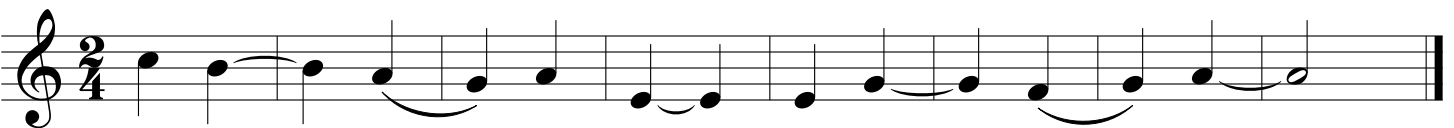
1. On each line, write the number of counts each pair of tied notes would receive.



2. On each line, write the note that would equal the number of beats that each pair of tied notes would receive.



3. Draw circles around the ties. Draw squares around the slurs.



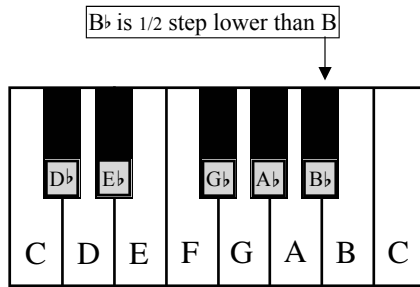
4. Draw circles around the ties. Draw squares around the slurs.



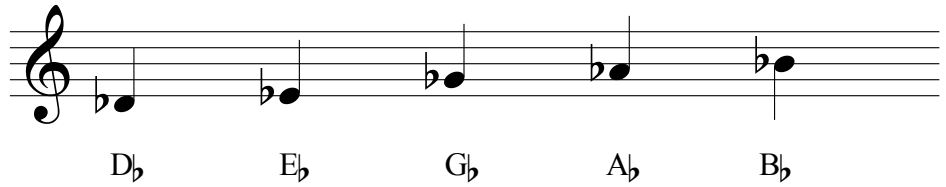
# Lesson 16: Flats

A **flat** sign (  $\flat$  ) lowers the pitch of a note by a half step.

On the keyboard of a piano, the black key to the left of a white key is a half step lower and called a flat.



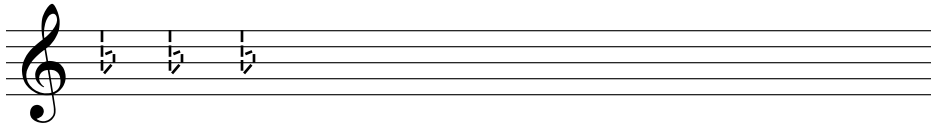
Examples:



To say the name of a flatted note, say the letter name first and the flat next. For example, "B flat".

To write a flatted note on a staff, place the flat sign to the left of the note.

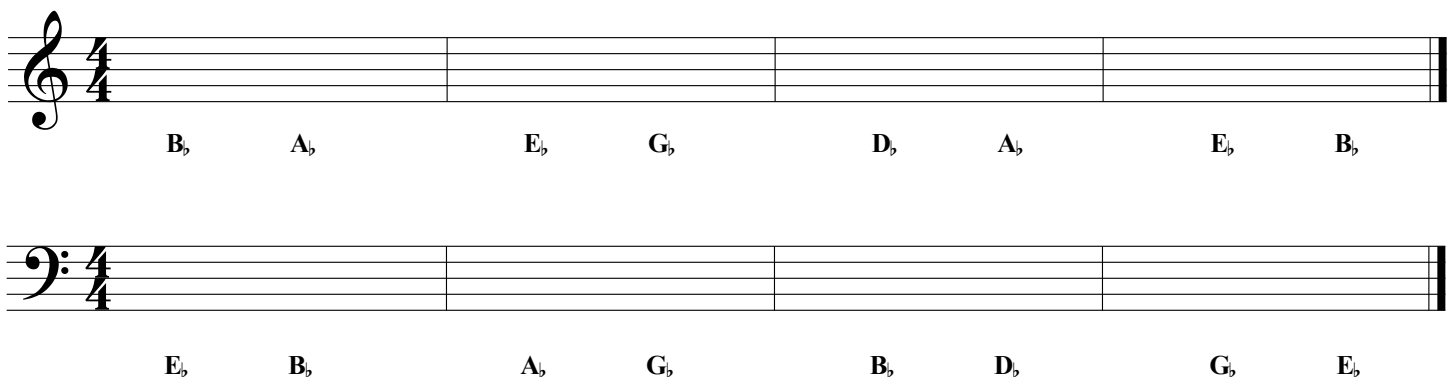
1. Try drawing flats by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more flats on the staff.



2. Draw a flat sign in front of each note. Then write the names of the notes indicated.



3. Draw the notes indicated.

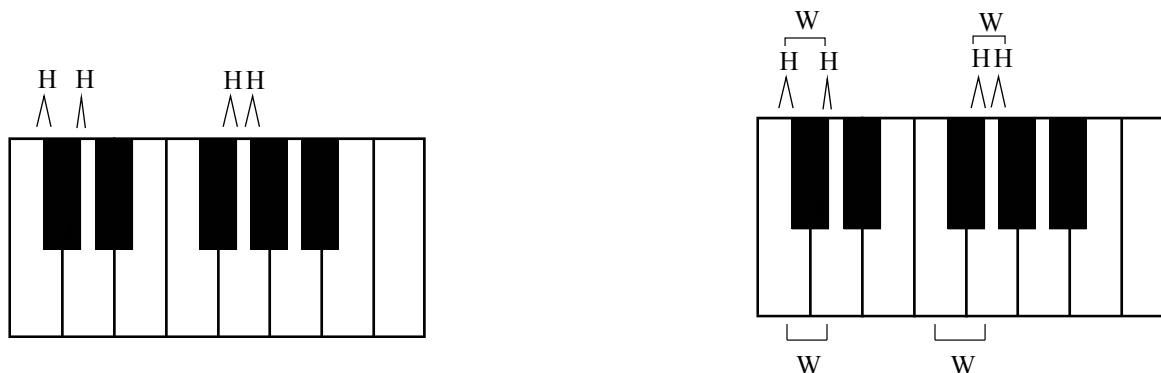




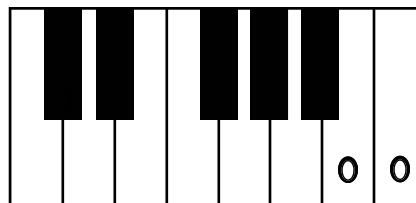
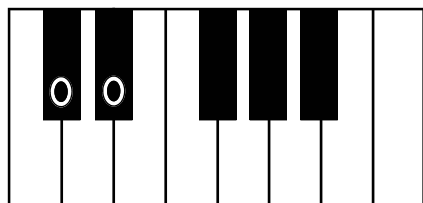
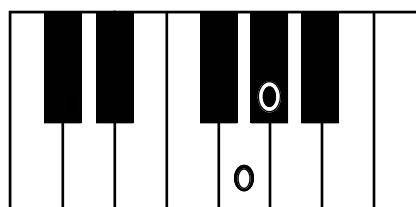
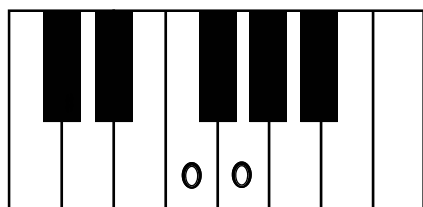
# Lesson 18: Half Steps and Whole Steps

The **half step** (H) is the smallest interval used in traditional Western music. On a piano keyboard, a half step is represented by two adjacent keys.

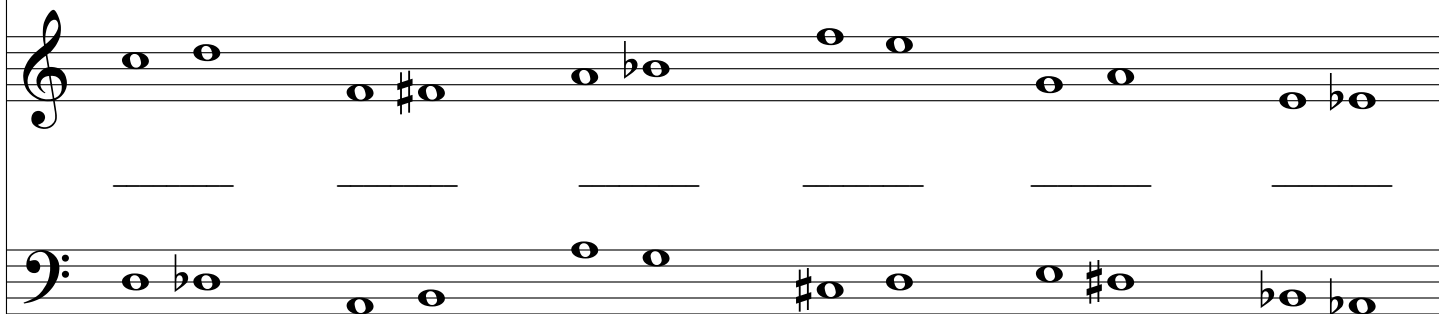
The **whole step** (W) is an interval made by combining two half steps.



1. On the line beneath each piano keyboard, write whether the interval indicated by the Os are a half step (H) or whole step (W).

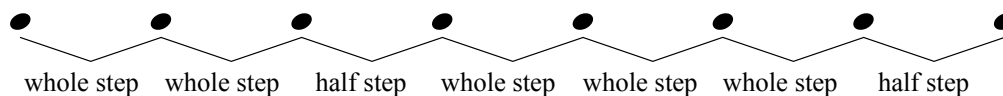


2. On the line, write whether the pair of notes represents a half step (H) or whole step (W)

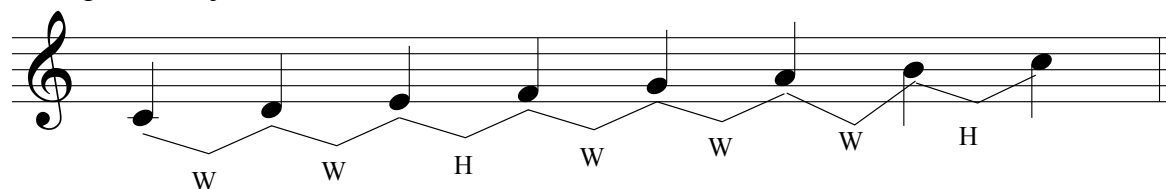


# Lesson 19: The Major Scale

The major scale is made up of eight consecutive tones in the following patterns of whole steps and half steps.



Example: C Major Scale



1. Write the sharps and flats needed to make major scales. Then indicate whether the step between each note is a half (H) or whole (W) step.

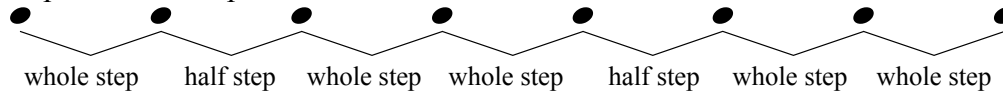
Three musical staves for writing major scales. The first staff is in treble clef and contains the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. The second and third staves are in treble and bass clefs respectively and contain the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. Below each staff are dashed lines for writing sharps and flats, and labels for whole (W) or half (H) steps.

2. Write a major scale beginning on the following notes.

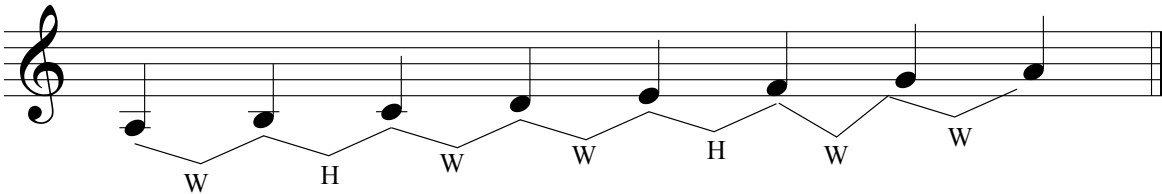
Three musical staves for writing major scales. The first staff is in bass clef and contains the note C. The second staff is in treble clef and contains the note D. The third staff is in bass clef and contains the note E. Each staff is followed by a dashed line for writing the rest of the scale.

# Lesson 20: The Natural Minor Scale

The natural minor scale is made up of eight consecutive tones in the following pattern of whole steps and half steps.



Example: A Natural Minor Scale



1. Write the sharps and flats needed to make natural minor scales. Then indicate whether the step between each note is a half (H) or whole (W) step.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write a natural minor scale beginning on the following notes.

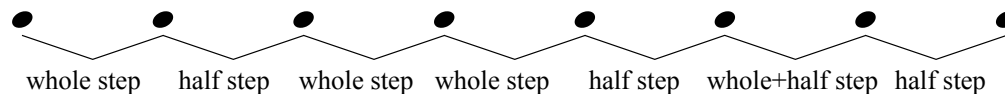
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

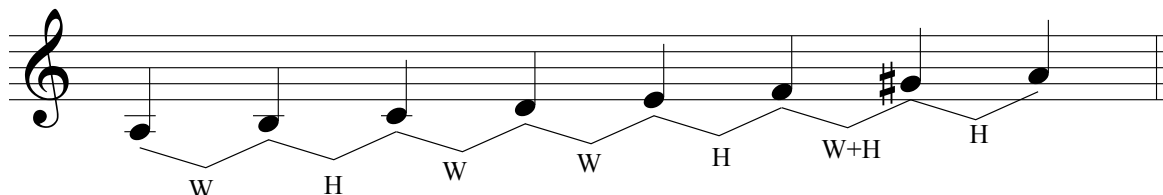
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 21: The Harmonic Minor Scale

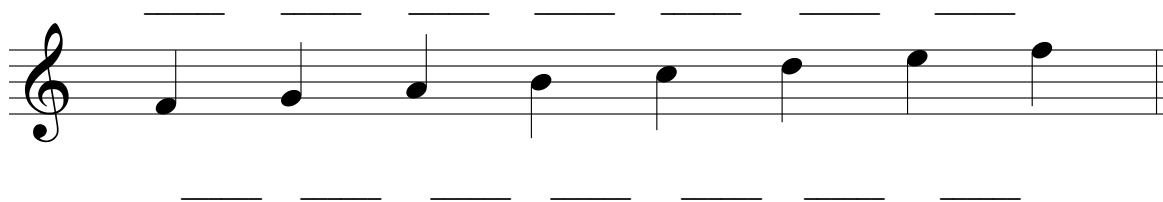
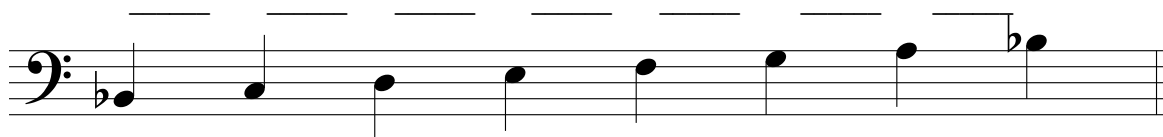
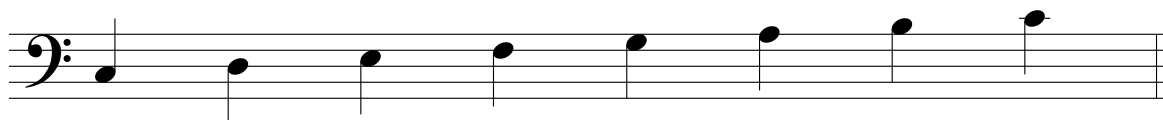
The harmonic minor scale is made up of eight consecutive tones in the following patterns of whole steps and half steps.



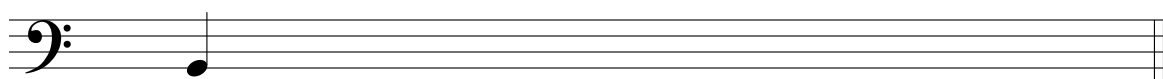
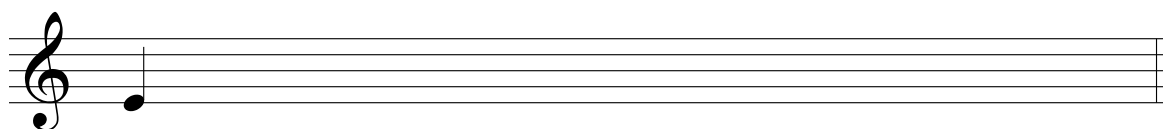
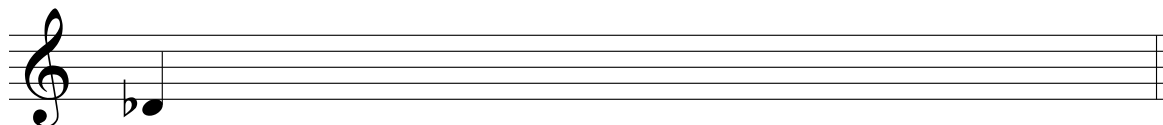
Example: A Harmonic Minor Scale



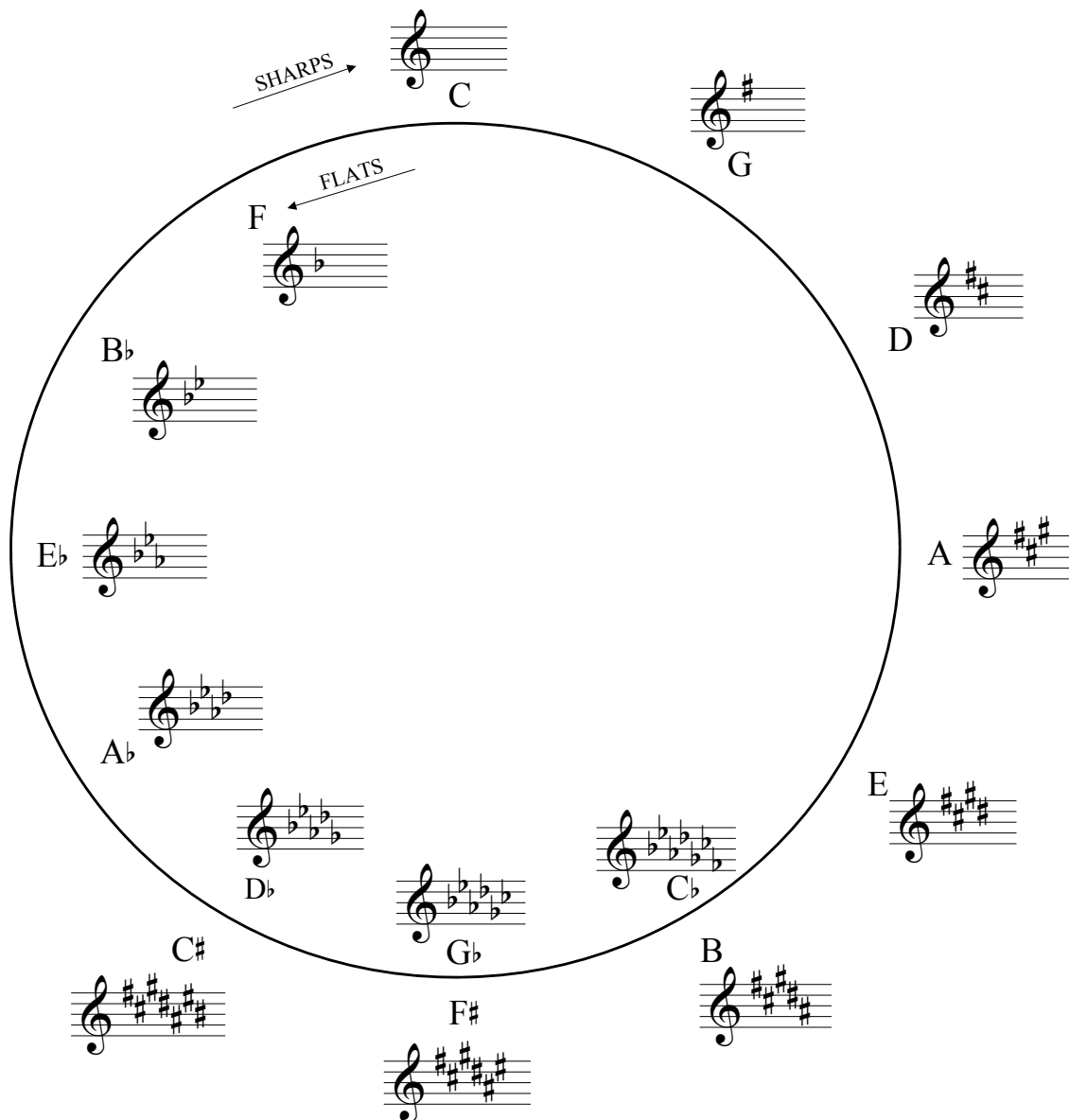
1. Write the sharps and flats needed to make harmonic minor scales. Then indicate whether the step between each note is a half (H) or whole (W) step.



2. Write a harmonic minor scale beginning on the following notes.



# The Circle of Fifths



The **Circle of Fifths** diagram is a graphical representation of relationships among the 12 major and minor keys and their corresponding key signatures. The Circle of Fifths shown above shows the major keys.

Key signatures containing sharps are presented clockwise on the outside of the circle in order of ascending fifths. With each added sharp, the key advances five letter names and the tonic moves up a perfect fifth.

Key signatures containing flats are presented counter-clockwise on the inside of the circle in order of descending fifths. With each added flat, the key moves back five letter names and the tonic moves down a perfect fifth.

# All In "A - CHORD"

# Root  
# Third  
b Fifth

## Complete the Chord (Major)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

Add the missing note to each question to make it a major chord.

1 2 3 4

G Major C Major D Major F Major

5 6 7 8

A Flat Major A Major D Flat Major E Flat Major

9 10 11 12

E Major G Flat Major B Flat Major B Major

13 14 15

F Sharp Major C Sharp Major C Flat Major

# All In "A - CHORD"

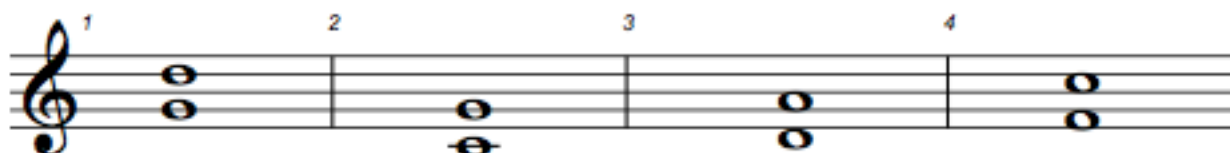
Root  
Third  
Fifth

## Complete the Chord (Minor)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

Add the missing 'middle' note (a minor third above the root) to each question to make it a minor chord.



**G Minor**

**C Minor**

**D Minor**

**F Minor**



**A Flat Minor**

**A Minor**

**D Flat Minor**

**E Flat Minor**

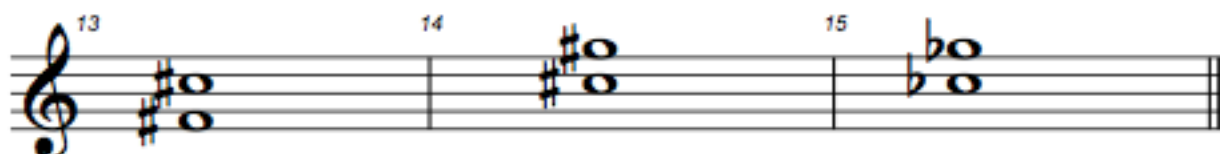


**E Minor**

**G Flat Minor**

**B Flat Minor**

**B Minor**



**F Sharp Minor**

**C Sharp Minor**

**C Flat Minor**

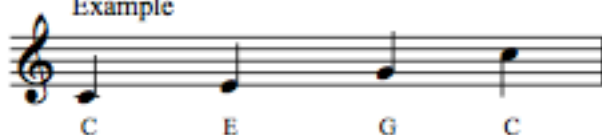


# Arpeggio Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Example



Write the notes on the staves below to the Major Arpeggios listed. The example shows the notes of the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 8th (Octave) degrees of the scale.





# Counting Rhythms Chart

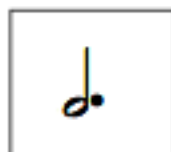
www.musictechteacher.com

Name \_\_\_\_\_

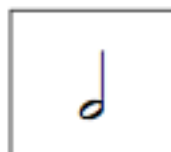
**Music involves a lot of math! Notes can be added together, subtracted, multiplied and divided. Use the examples below to help you with your music quizzes and songs.**



Whole Note = 4 counts



Dotted Half Note = 3 counts



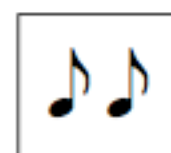
Half Note = 2 counts



Quarter Note = 1 count



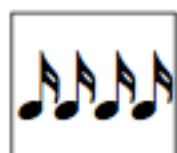
Eighth Note = 1/2 count



2 Eighth Notes = 1 count



Sixteenth Note = 1/4 count



4 Sixteenth Notes = 1 count

## Examples

$$\text{Whole Note} + \text{Half Note} = 6$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Dotted Half Note} - \text{Half Note} = 2$$

$$\text{Half Note} \times \text{Whole Note} = 8$$

$$\text{Half Note} \times \text{Dotted Half Note} = 6$$

$$\text{Dotted Half Note} \times \text{Whole Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = 13$$

$$\text{Half Note} + \text{Half Note} + \text{Quarter Note} - \text{Whole Note} = 1$$

$$\text{Four Sixteenth Notes} + \text{Quarter Note} = 2$$

$$\text{Half Note} + \text{Half Note} + \text{Quarter Note} - \text{Dotted Half Note} = 1$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} \times \text{Whole Note} = 4$$

$$\text{Whole Note} / \text{Half Note} = 2$$

$$\text{Half Note} - \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Dotted Half Note} + \text{Whole Note} = 5$$

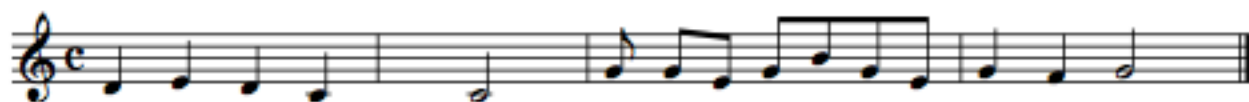
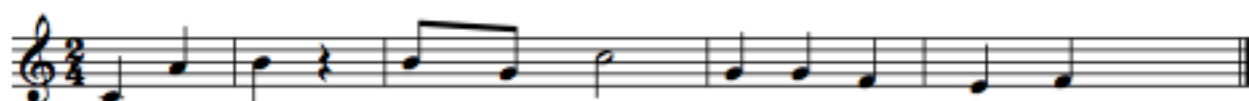
$$\text{Whole Note} \times \text{Whole Note} - \text{Half Note} = 14$$



## Signs of the Times

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Circle the measures that have an incorrect number of beats in them. Look at the time signature at the beginning of each section.



## Count Me In

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Add a note to complete the measures with the correct counts.



2. Add a note to complete the measures with the correct counts.



3. Cross out the note that makes each measure have an incorrect number of counts.



4. Cross out the note that makes each measure have an incorrect number of counts.



5. Write two measures of music in 3/4 time.



6. Write two measures of music in 4/4 time.



7. Write two measures of music in 2/4 time using quarter and half notes.



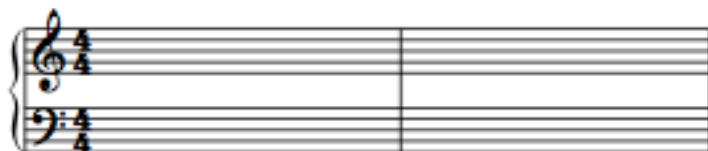
8. Write two measures of music in 4/4 time using whole, half, or quarter notes.



9. Write the C Major Scale in order using quarter notes. Write this in the Treble and Bass Clef.



10. Write two measures of music in 4/4 time using whole, half, or quarter notes and using notes in the C Major Scale. Copy your Treble Clef notes to the Bass Clef.



## Compose a Phrase Using the G Major Scale

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

A 'phrase' in music is similar to forming a question and answer. Usually the answer ends on the tonic or first note in the scale. The question usually ends on another pitch, such as the dominant or fifth note in the scale. The melody and rhythms may be similar in the question and answer of the phrase.

Using half notes, write the notes to the G Major Scale on the staff below. Rehearse the notes on the keyboard to the G Major Scale.



Using the notes from the G Major Scale, create a four measure musical phrase in the form of a question. When you have completed your question, trade papers with another student and have them complete your question with a musical answer. (If you have Sibelius software, enter the notes using the keyboard.)

Question



Answer



Does each person in the group:

- 1) understand what a musical phrase is? (5 points)
- 2) write the notes to the G Major Scale correctly on the staff? (15 points)
- 3) complete the question and answer portion of the phrase? (30 points)

Optional:

- 4) notate the music using Sibelius software? (25 points)
- 5) play the musical phrase using the keyboard or singing the phrase correctly? (25 points)

Students may receive 50 or 100 points total, depending on the availability of notation software and the music being performed by the student.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL = \_\_\_\_\_