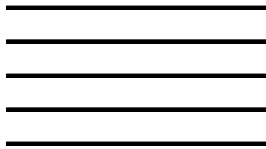


The Staff, line notes and space notes

Homestead Choir

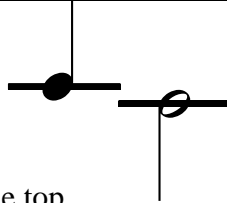
Pitch is indicated on five lines called a staff.



STAFF

All notes have a circular part. That part indicates the location of the pitch. It can either be between two lines, or have a line run through it.

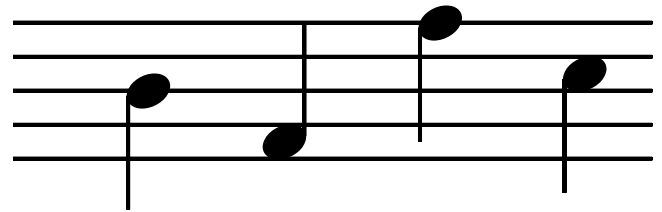
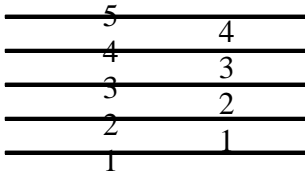
LINE NOTES



SPACE NOTES



The spaces and lines are numbered from the bottom to the top.



Line 3 space 1 line 5 space 3

Under each note, indicate space or line and give the number.



"Do Re Mi Fa Sol"

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

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

KEY Eb



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY A



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY Db



solfege: do re mi fa sol

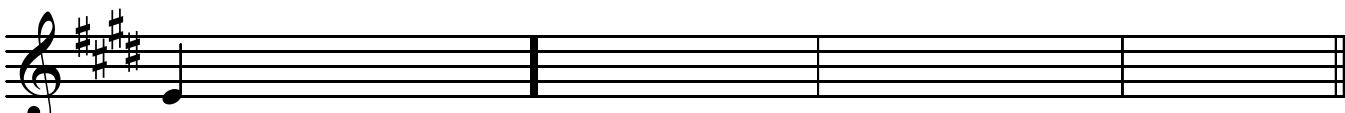
KEY D



solfege: do re mi fa sol

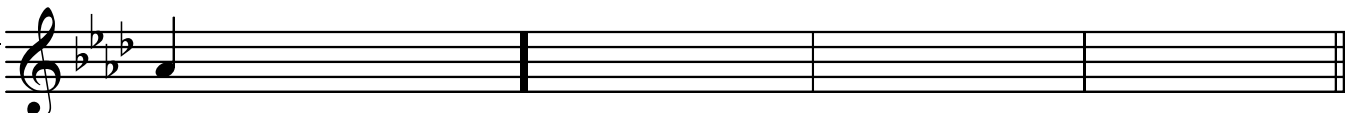
Dictation:

KEY E



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY Ab



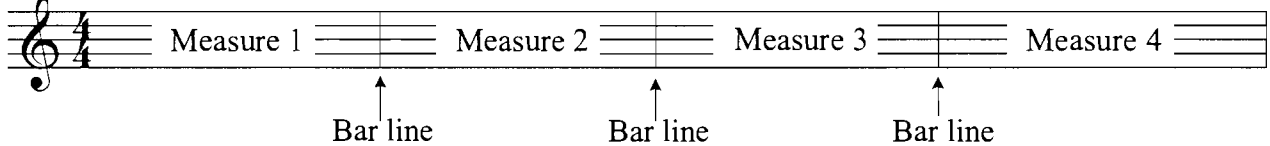
solfege: do re mi fa sol

Write the solfege sign:

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

1.1 Beginning Rhythm

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

1 

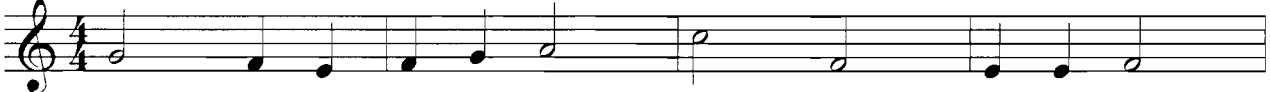
These are **QUARTER NOTES**. Each one gets one beat; because there are four beats per measure, there are four quarter notes per measure. Write the counts underneath, then clap and count the rhythm.

2 


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

3 

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

4 

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

5 

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

6 

1.2 Rests

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

1

Quarter notes Half note Whole note

Quarter rests Half rest Whole rest*

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four quarter notes. The second measure contains a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The third measure contains a half note followed by a half rest. The fourth measure contains a whole note followed by a whole rest. Arrows point from labels above to notes and below to rests.

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

Draw the missing quarter rests.

2

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has four quarter notes. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a blank space. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter rest.

Draw the missing half rests.

3

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a half note followed by a blank space. The second measure has a half note followed by a blank space. The third measure has a half note followed by a half rest. The fourth measure has a half note followed by a quarter note.

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

4

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

5

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

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

6

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

1.3 Time Signatures, Dotted Half Notes, and Double Bar Lines

A **TIME SIGNATURE** occurs at the beginning of each piece of music and describes:

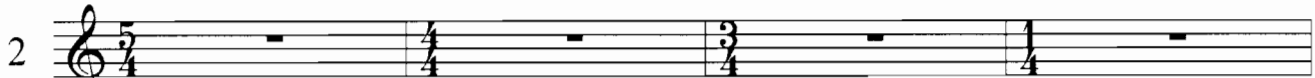
1. How many beats will occur per measure.
2. What kind of note will get one beat.

Here are some examples of **TIME SIGNATURES**.



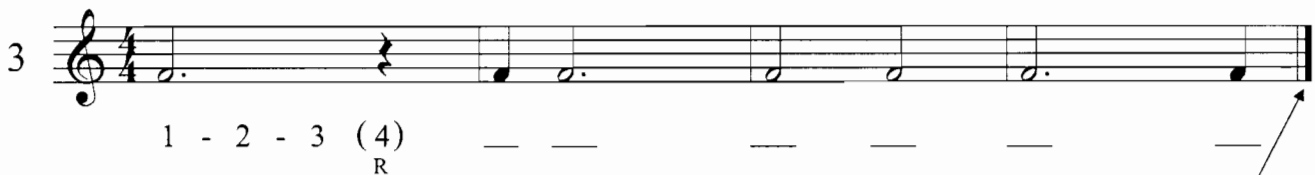
The top number usually tells how many beats will occur in each measure. When the bottom number is a 4, it means that a quarter note gets one beat.

How many beats per measure? / What kind of note gets one beat? **Remember, the whole rest in any measure gets all the counts that are in that measure.**

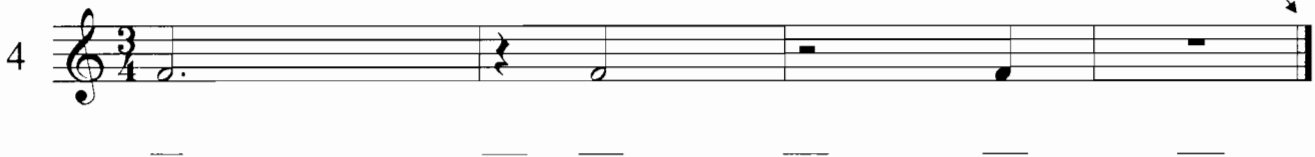


1. _____ / _____ 2. _____ / _____ 3. _____ / _____ 4. _____ / _____

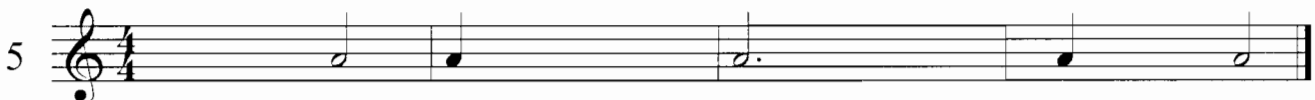
This is a **DOTTED HALF NOTE**. It gets three beats. Write the counts under the music; then clap and count. Draw parentheses around counts where rests occur, and place an "R" below the number.



The final bar line in a piece of music is called a **DOUBLE BAR LINE** and is made up of a thin line and a thick one.

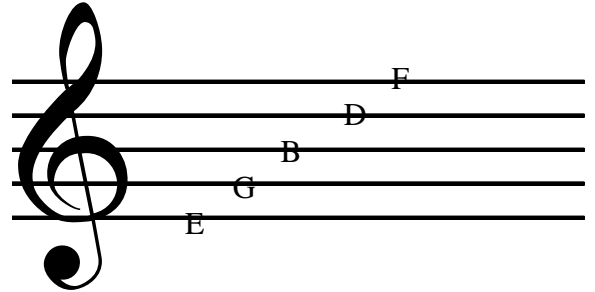
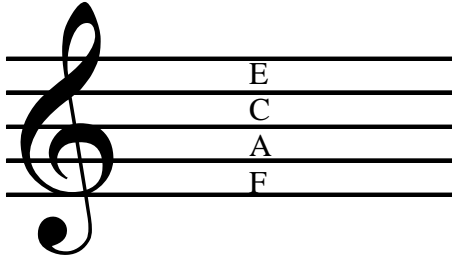


Fill each incomplete measure with only one note.



Treble clef and solfege

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



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

D

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a scale starting on D. Below the staff is the letter 'D'.

Bb

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb). The staff contains a scale starting on Bb. Below the staff is the letter 'Bb'.

G

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G). The staff contains a scale starting on G. Below the staff is the letter 'G'.

Eb

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats (Eb). The staff contains a scale starting on Eb. Below the staff is the letter 'Eb'.

dictation:

F

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

3.1 Music that moves by step

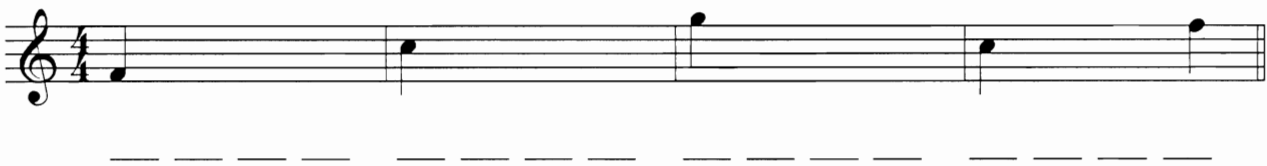
It is very important to recognize the notes and identify their names. However, reading music is much easier, especially when sightreading, if you pay attention to the direction in which the notes are travelling and the distance between the notes.

Notes that are right next to each other in the scale and on the staff are separated by a step. Passages of stepwise notes are easy to spot if you look for notes that move in the pattern: line-space-line-space, or space-line-space-line, and that do not skip any lines or spaces.


Here is an example of music moving only in stepwise motion; name the notes underneath.

1 

In the next line, fill in the remaining three quarter notes in each measure, making sure to only move by step. Name the notes underneath.

2 

In the following two lines, circle any skips (anywhere the distance between the notes is greater than a step). Name the notes underneath.


3a 

3b 

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

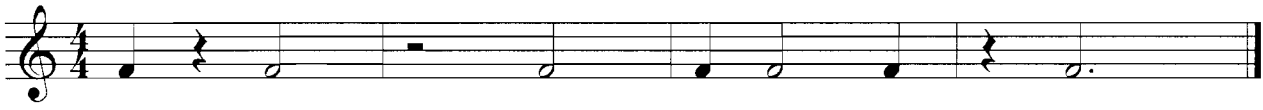
4 

Rhythmic dictation

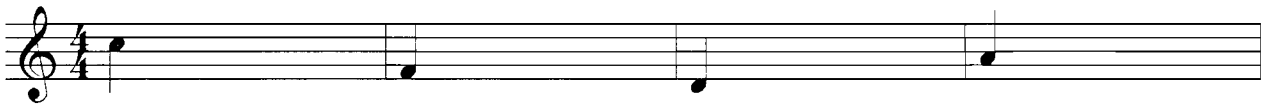
5 

3.3 Review

Write the counts below the rhythm; clap and count.


1 
_ _ _ _ _


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

2a 
_ _ _ _ _

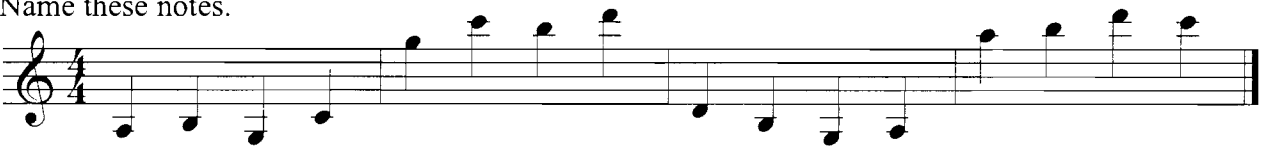
2b 
_ _ _ _ _

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


3a 
_ _ _ _ _

3b 
_ _ _ _ _

Name these notes.

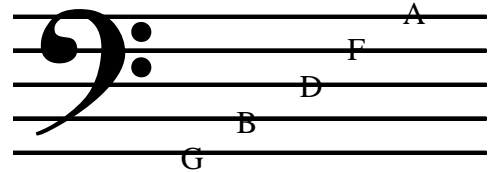
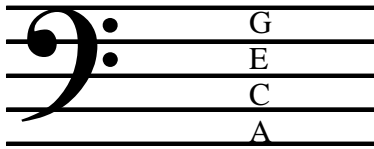
4 
_ _ _ _ _

Rhythmic dictation

5 

Bass clef and solfege

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



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

A musical staff in D major (one sharp) showing a scale melody starting on D. The notes are D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D.

D

A musical staff in Bb major (two flats) showing a scale melody starting on Bb. The notes are Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb.

Bb

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) showing a scale melody starting on G. The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G.

G

A musical staff in Eb major (three flats) showing a scale melody starting on Eb. The notes are Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, Db, Eb.

Eb


Dictation:

A blank musical staff in F major (one flat) for dictation.

F

5.1 More notes in the bass clef

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

1 

B C D E F E D C

Name the notes.

2a 

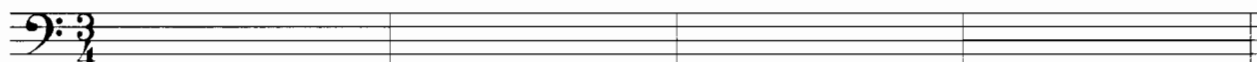
2b 

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

3 

4 

Rhythmic dictation

5 

5.2 Crossword Puzzle

Across

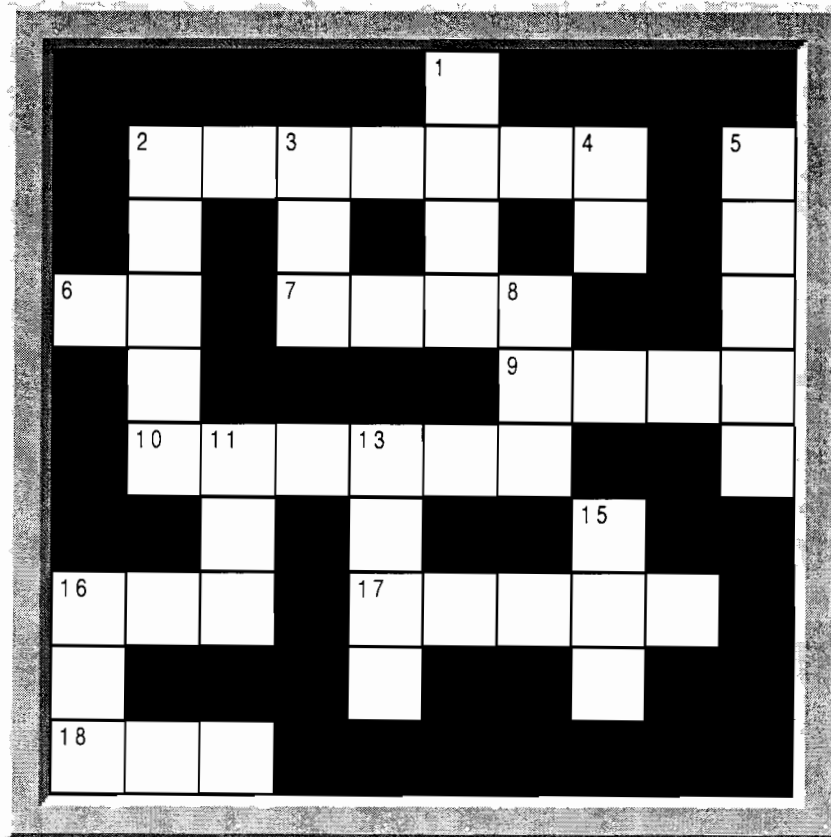
2. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 9. _____

10. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

Down

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

8. _____ 11. _____ 13. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____



6.1 Eighth Notes

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

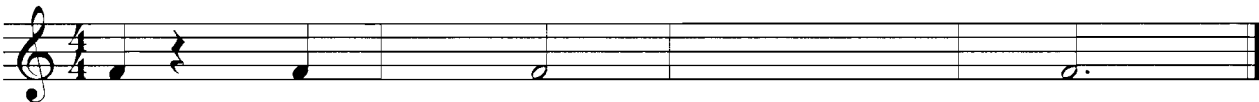
1 

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

Write the counts under the rhythm.

2 

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

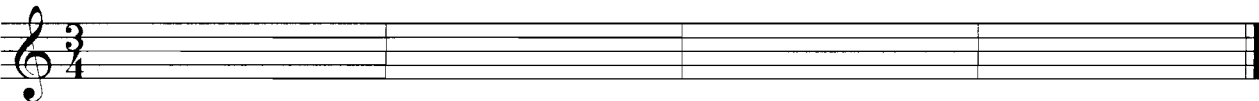
3 

Write the counts under the rhythm.


4 

5 

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


6 

Rhythmic dictation

7 

6.2 Eighth Rests

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

1 

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

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

2 

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

3a 


3b 

Write the counts. Clap and count.

4a 

4b 

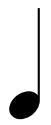
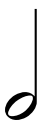
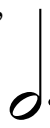

Rhythmic dictation

5 

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

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

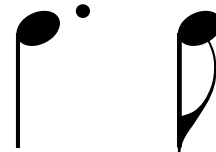
When the quarter note gets the beat, the following is true:

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

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



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



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

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

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

Write the counts under each measure.

D

E_b

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

G

Dictation

B_b

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