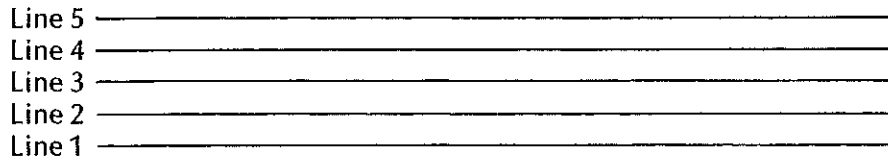


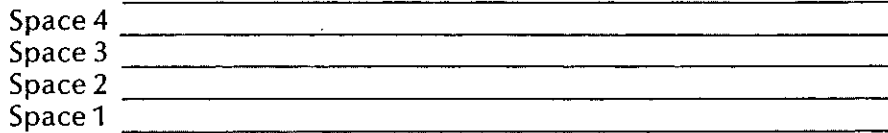
LESSON 1

THE STAFF

Music is written on a five line staff.



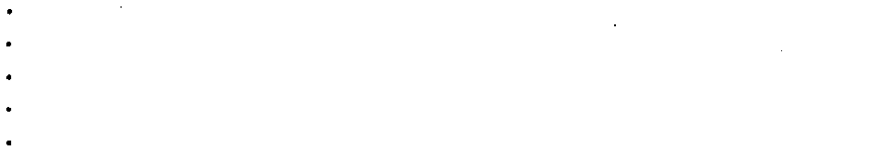
Between each line there is a space. There are four spaces on a staff.



Musical sounds (low or high) are shown by the position of notes on the staff. Notes on the higher lines and/or spaces are higher in pitch (sound) than those on the lower lines and/or spaces.



1. Draw a staff using the dots as your guide.



2. On the staff above, number the lines from low to high.
 3. On the staff above, number the spaces from low to high.

4. By using an arrow, indicate whether the second note of each of the following sets sounds higher \rightarrow or lower \leftarrow in pitch than the first note.



5. By using the letter H (high) and L (low) indicate whether the first note of each of the following sets sounds higher or lower in pitch than the second note.



LESSON 2

THE TREBLE CLEF AND STAFF

At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef or G clef looks like this:



To draw the treble clef, first draw

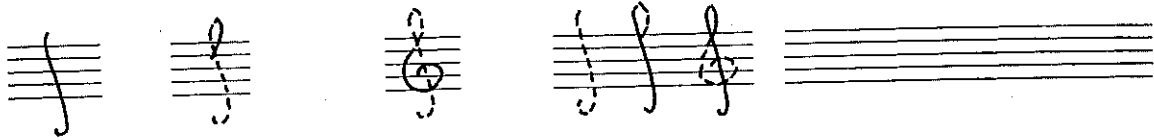
the line and tail

add the top loop

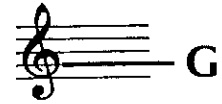
add the bottom loop.

Follow the dotted lines.

Try drawing five treble clefs.



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

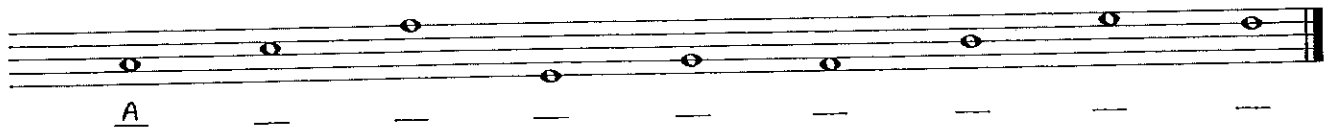


Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).

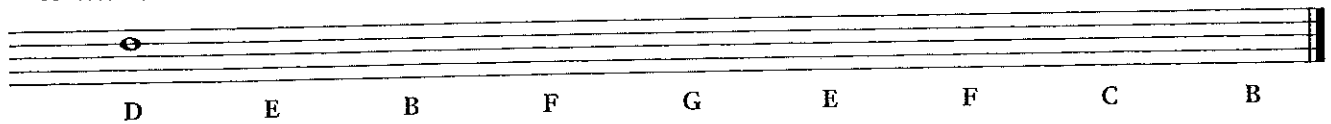


In the beginning, to help you remember the lines and spaces, you may wish to make up a saying that uses the letters of the lines and spaces. For example, to remember the treble clef lines: Every Good Boy Does Fine. The treble clef spaces: FACE.

1. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the line and name the notes indicated.



2. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the line and draw the notes indicated. If the note can be drawn on more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write.



3. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the line and name the notes. Then using H and L, indicate if the first note of each set sounds higher or lower than the second note.



LESSON 3

THE BASS CLEF AND STAFF

The bass clef or F clef looks like this:



To draw the bass clef, first draw

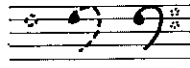
a solid black circle on the 4th line

add the curve

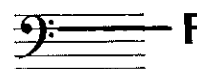
add 2 dots in the 3rd and 4th spaces

follow the dotted lines.

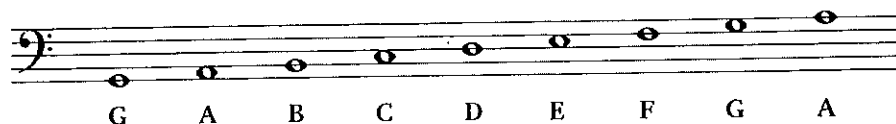
Try drawing five bass clefs.



The bass clef establishes the note F on the 4th line of the bass staff.

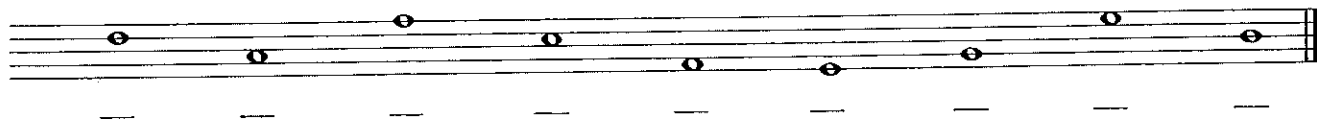


Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).

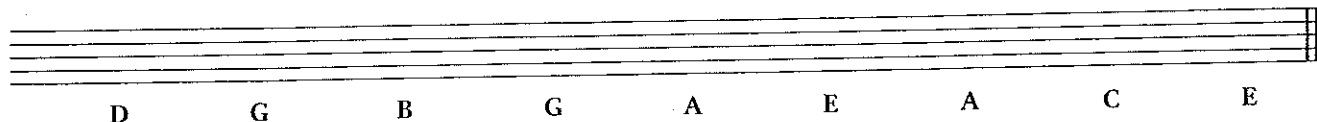


In the beginning, to help you remember the lines and spaces, you may wish to make up a saying that uses the letters of the lines and spaces. For example, to remember the bass clef lines: Good Boys Do Fine Always. The bass clef spaces: All Cows Eat Grass.

1. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the line and name the notes indicated.



2. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the line and draw the notes indicated. If the note can be drawn on more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write.



3. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the line and name the notes. Then using H and L, indicate if the first note of each set sounds higher or lower than the second note.



LESSON 4

REVIEW OF LESSONS 1-3

1. Music is written on a _____ line staff.
2. There are _____ spaces on the staff.
3. Notes on higher lines and/or spaces sound _____ than notes on lower lines and/or spaces.
4. The treble clef establishes the note _____ on the second _____.
5. The bass clef establishes the note _____ on the _____ line.
6. Notes are named after the first _____ letters of the alphabet (_____ through _____).

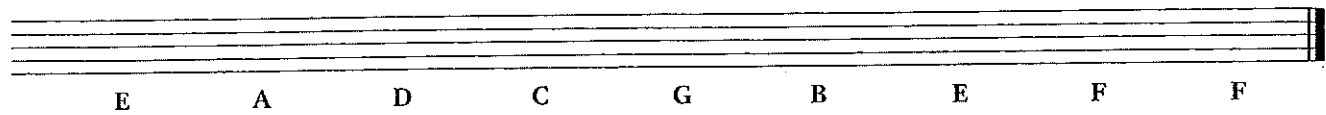
7. Draw the treble clef and name the notes indicated.



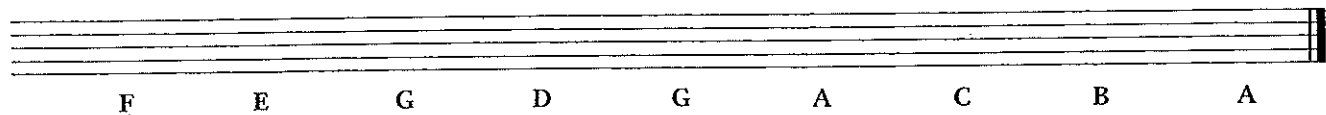
8. Draw the bass clef and name the notes indicated.



9. Draw the treble clef and write the notes indicated.



10. Draw the bass clef and write the notes indicated.



11. Draw the treble clef, name the notes and indicate if the first note sounds higher (H) or lower (L) than the second note.



12. Draw the bass clef, name the notes and indicate if the first note sounds higher (H) or lower (L) than the second note.



LESSON 5

WHOLE—HALF—QUARTER NOTES

The duration of musical sounds (long or short) is indicated by different types of notes.

WHOLE NOTE



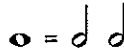
HALF NOTE



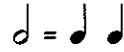
QUARTER NOTE



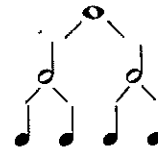
One whole note equals two half notes.



One half note equals two quarter notes.



One whole note equals four quarter notes.



The stems for half notes and quarter notes go up if the notes are below the third line.



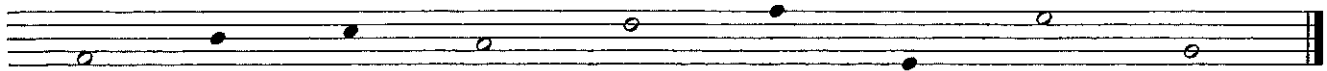
Stems going up are attached to the right side of the note head.

Stems go down if notes are on or above the third line.

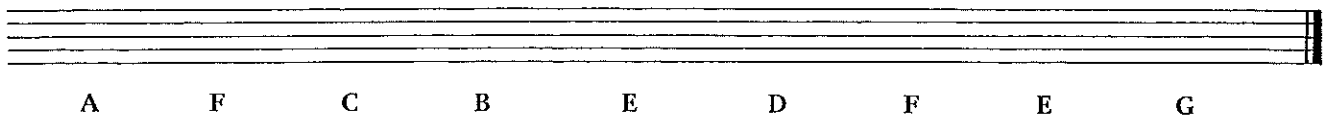


Stems going down are attached to the left side of the note head.

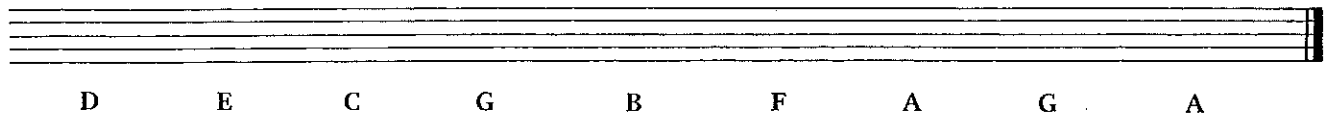
1. One whole note equals _____ half notes.
2. One whole note equals four _____ notes.
3. One half note equals _____ quarter notes.
4. Four quarter notes equal one _____ note.
5. Draw stems on the notes indicated.



6. Draw the treble clef and draw the notes indicated, using half notes.



7. Draw the bass clef and draw the notes indicated, using quarter notes.

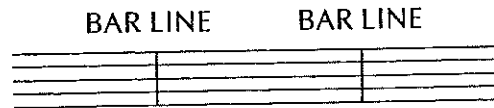


LESSON 6

MEASURES—BAR LINES—DOUBLE BAR LINES

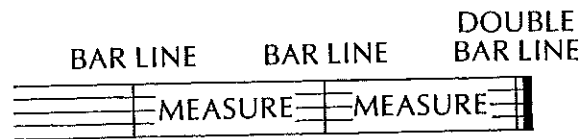
Music is divided into equal parts called MEASURES.

BAR LINES indicate the beginning and end of measures.



The distance between two bar lines is called a measure.

DOUBLE BAR LINES, one thin and one thick, show the end of a piece.



1. Draw six bar lines on the staff below.



2. Divide the staff below into six measures and end it with a double bar line.



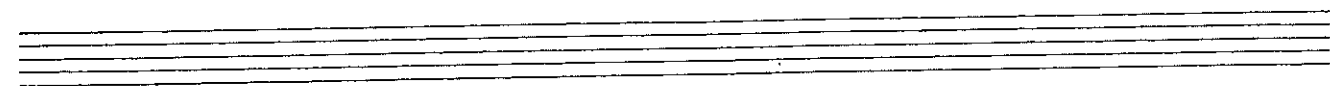
3. Draw a treble clef, divide the staff into six measures, add a whole note in each measure, name the notes, end the staff with a double bar line.



4. Draw a bass clef, divide the staff into six measures, add two notes in each measure, name the notes, end the staff with a double bar line.



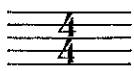
5. Draw a treble clef, divide the staff into six measures, add four quarter notes in each measure, name the notes, end the staff with a double bar line.



LESSON 7

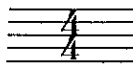
TIME SIGNATURES AND NOTE VALUES

TIME SIGNATURES are placed at the beginning of a piece of music. They contain two numbers that show the number of beats (or counts) in each measure and the kind of note that receives one beat.



The top number shows the number of beats (or counts) in each measure.

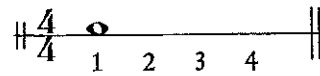
The bottom number shows what kind of note gets one beat.



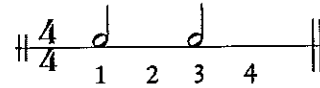
means four beats in each measure.

means a quarter note (♩) gets one beat.

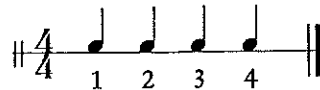
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a whole note receives four beats.



A half note receives two beats.



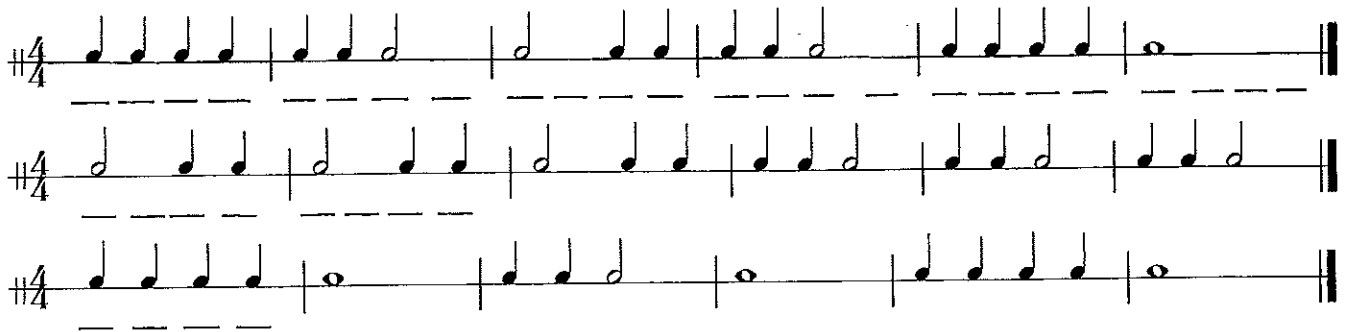
A quarter note receives one beat.



1. First count the beats. You may wish to tap your foot on each beat. Then clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats.

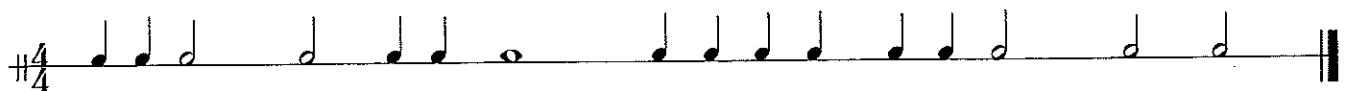


2. Write in the beats under the notes indicated — remember, there are four beats in each measure.



3. Count the beats and clap the rhythm of all of the lines above.

4. Add the bar lines in the following example.



5. Count the beats and clap the rhythm of the line above.

LESSON 9

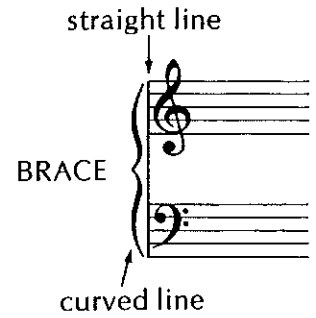
THE GRAND STAFF

The treble staff and the bass staff can be joined together by a BRACE which consists of a straight line and a curved line.

The combined staves are called THE GRAND STAFF.

A LEGER LINE is a small line which is added above or below either the treble or bass staves.

The note MIDDLE C is on the leger line that joins the treble and bass staves.



THE GRAND STAFF

MIDDLE C

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

1. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef and name the notes indicated.

2. Now add the time signature.

3. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef, and draw the notes indicated. Use half notes on both staves. If the note can be drawn on more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write.

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

4. Add the bar lines in their correct place. End the line with a double bar line.

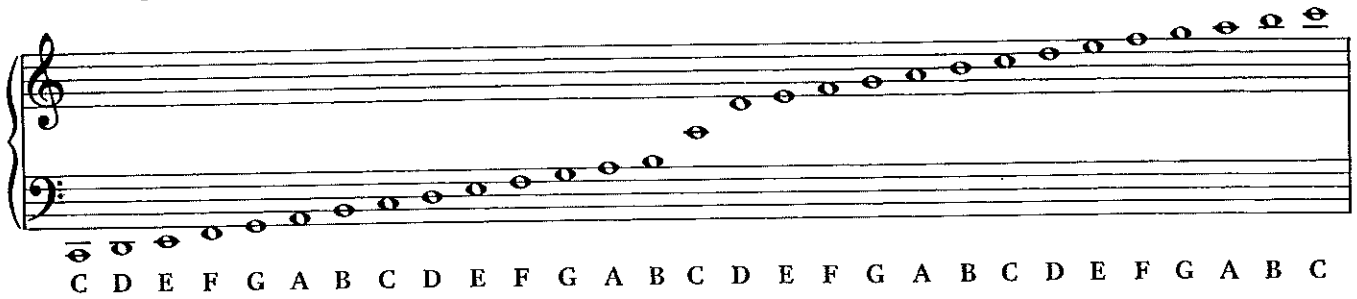
LESSON 10

LEGER LINES

LEGER LINES extend either staff upward or downward.



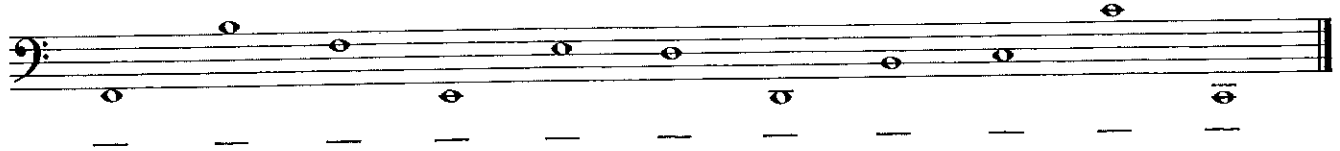
Here is a grand staff with leger lines, encompassing a very wide range of notes from low to high.



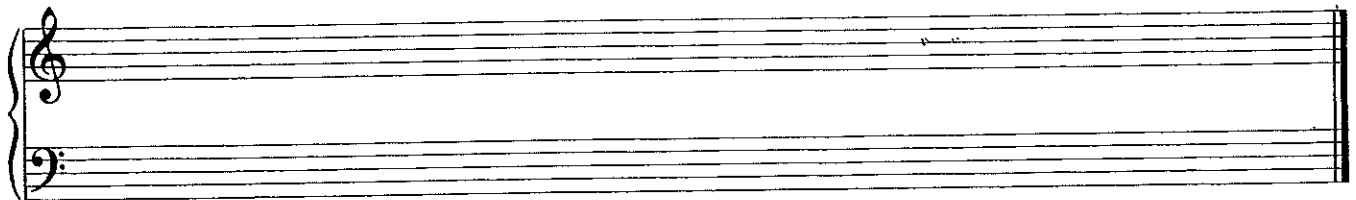
1. On the staff below, name the notes indicated.



2. On the staff below, name the notes indicated.



3. On the grand staff below, draw the notes indicated.



5 - C's

4 - E's

4 - A's

4 - B's

4 - G's

4 - F's

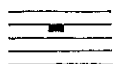
4 - D's

LESSON 11

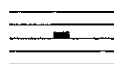
WHOLE-HALF-QUARTER RESTS

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

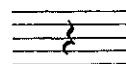
WHOLE REST



HALF REST



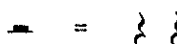
QUARTER REST



One whole rest equals two half rests.



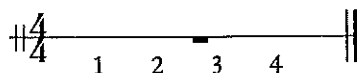
One half rest equals two quarter rests.



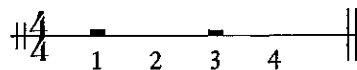
One whole rest equals four quarter rests.



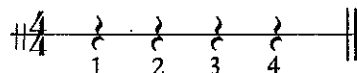
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a whole rest receives four beats.



A half rest receives two beats.

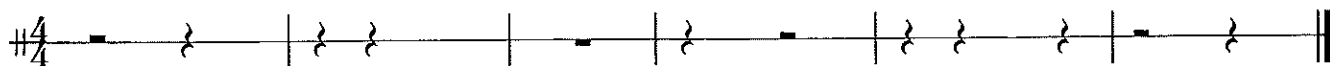


A quarter rest receives one beat.



The combination of notes and rests produces sound and silence within a musical composition.

- Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate rests. Use only one rest in each measure. Some measures may already be complete.



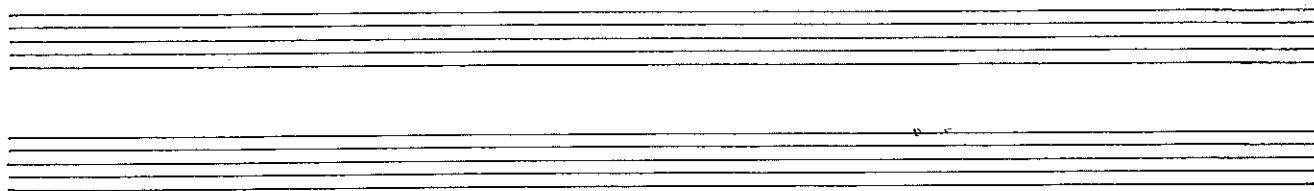
- Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes. Use only one note in each measure. Some measures may already be complete.



- Fill in the missing beats with either notes or rests. Use as many as you wish.



- Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef, and draw the notes indicated. If the pitch indicated can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write.



E B G D C F A D A F B G C E
 [Quarter notes] [Half notes] Whole note [Half notes] [Quarter notes] Whole note

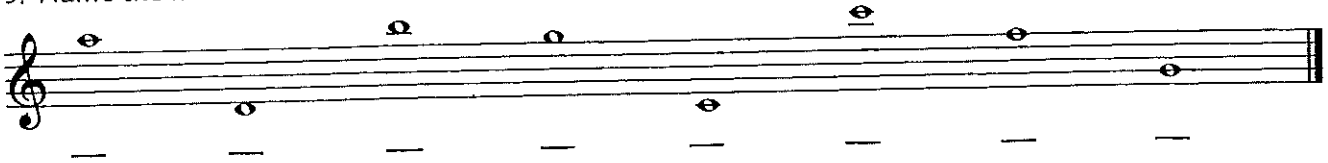
- Now add the time signature ($\frac{4}{4}$) and draw the bar lines. End the line with a double bar line.

LESSON 12

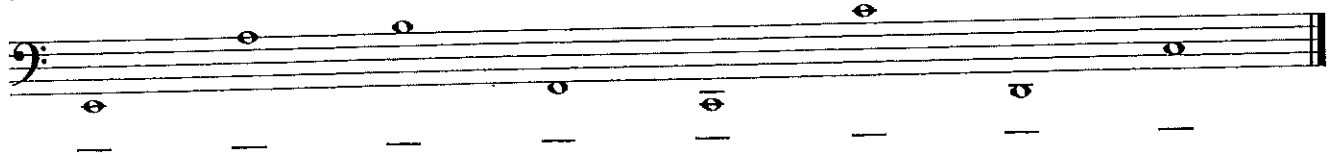
REVIEW OF LESSONS 9-11

1. The treble clef and bass clef can be joined together by a _____.
2. When the treble clef and bass clef are combined, they form the _____.
3. A _____ line is added above or below either staff.
4. The duration of musical silence is indicated by different types of _____.
5. One whole rest equals two _____ rests.
6. Two half rests equal _____ whole rest.
7. Four quarter rests equal _____ half rests.
8. Two quarter rests equal one _____ rest.

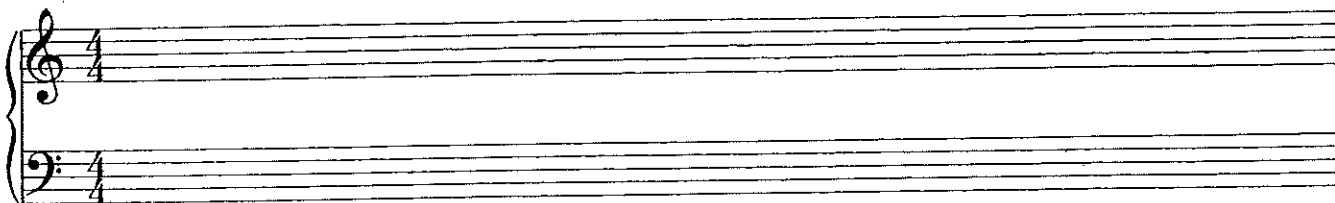
9. Name the notes indicated.



10. Name the notes indicated.



11. Draw the notes indicated. If one pitch can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you wish to write. Add the bar lines and end the line with a double bar line.



A B
E B G
C E D G
F
D
A C
F
└─Half notes─┘
└─Quarter notes─┘
Half note
└─Quarter notes─┘
Whole note
Half note
└─Quarter notes─┘
Whole note

12. Using all of the notes and rests you know (whole, half, quarter) write your own rhythm solo.





13. Add the counting under each measure of your solo, then clap the rhythm.

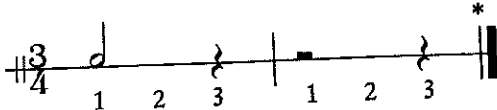
LESSON 14


ANOTHER TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{3}{4}$ TIME

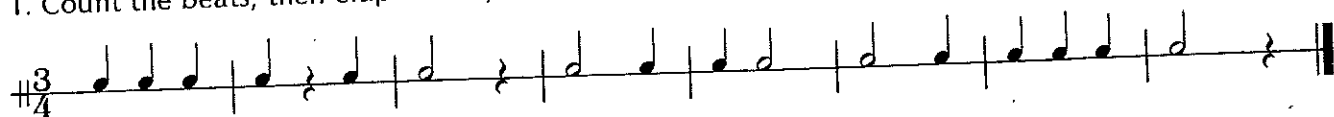
 The top number shows the number of beats (or counts) in each measure.
The bottom number shows what kind of note gets one beat.

 means three beats in each measure.
means quarter note gets one beat.

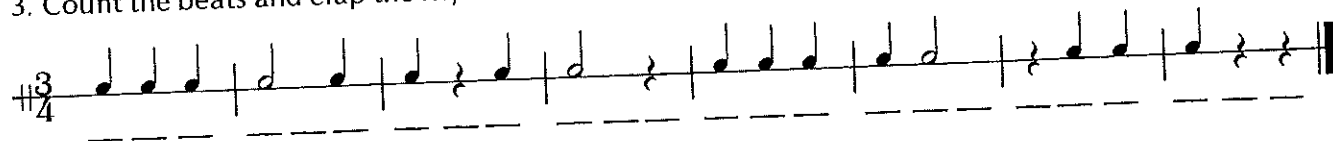
In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a half note or rest receives two beats. 

A quarter note or rest equals one beat. 

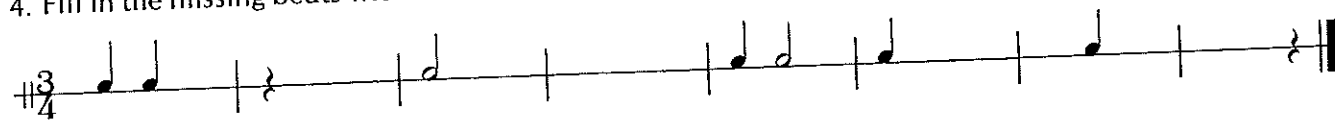
1. Count the beats, then clap the rhythm of the notes and rests.



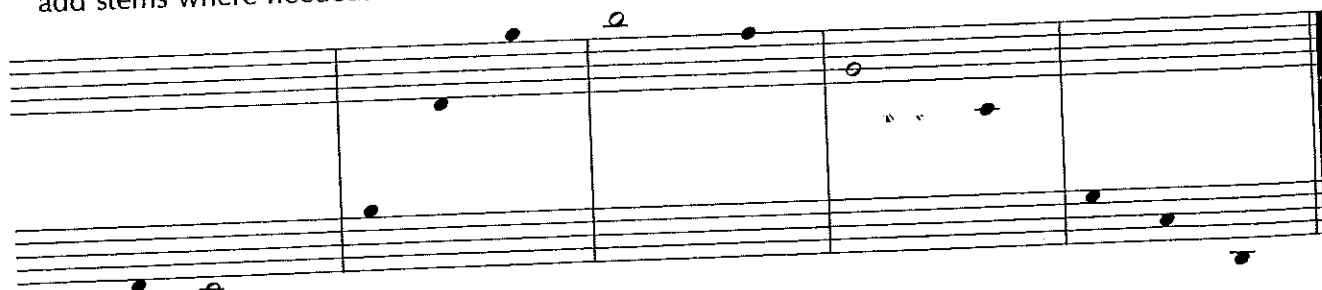
2. Write the beats under the notes. Remember, there are three beats in each measure.
3. Count the beats and clap the rhythm.



4. Fill in the missing beats with notes or rests, then clap the rhythm.



5. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef and a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature. Then name the notes and add stems where needed.



*In actual music notation a whole rest is used to indicate a whole measure of rest regardless of the time signature.

LESSON 15

THE DOTTED HALF NOTE

A DOT placed after a note adds one half the value of the original note.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a half note (d) equals two counts.

A dot after a half note ($\text{d}\cdot$) adds one count (half of the original value).

Therefore, a dotted half note ($\text{d}\cdot$) equals 3 counts.

Count the beats and clap the rhythm.

1. Write the beats under the notes. Count the beats and clap the rhythm.

2. Fill in the missing beats with notes or rests, then write the beats and clap the rhythm.

3. Draw the treble clef, name the indicated notes, add the bar lines and double bar line at the end of the line.

4. Draw the bass clef, name the indicated notes, add the bar lines and double bar line at the end of the line.

5. Name the notes indicated, then draw the bar lines and clap the rhythm.