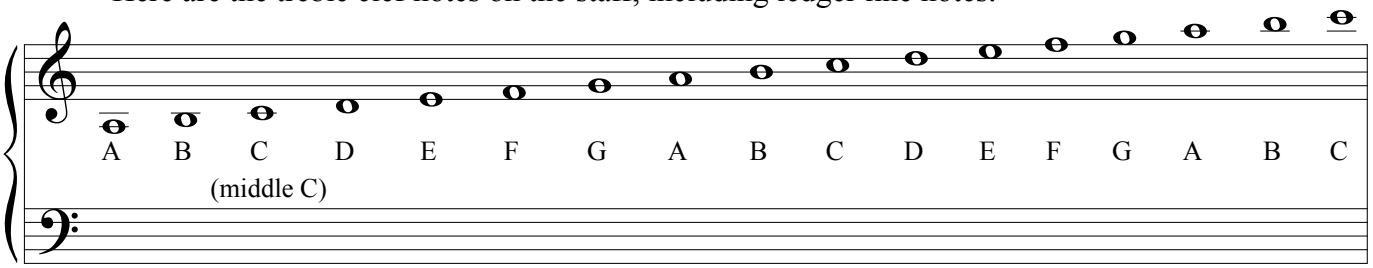
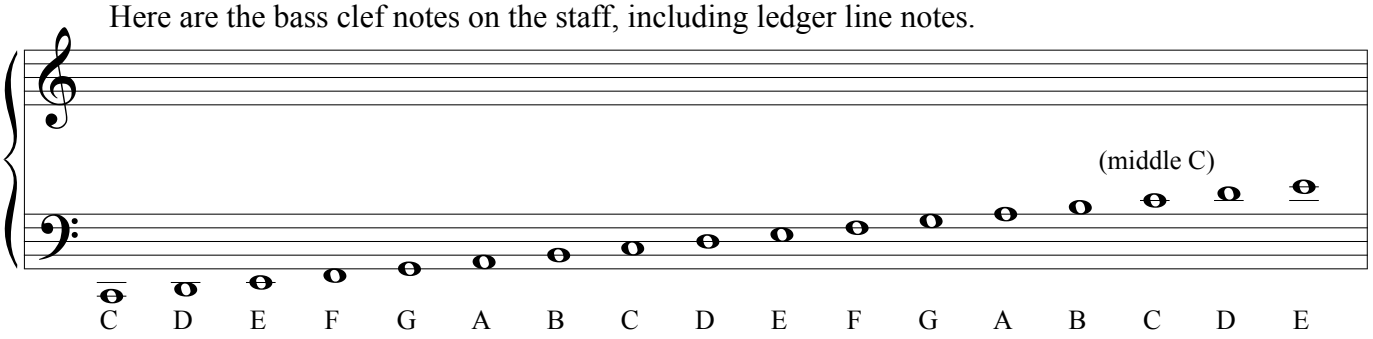
NOTES ON THE STAFF

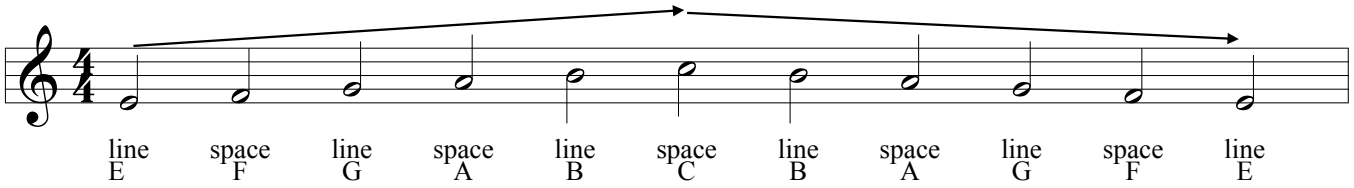
Here are the treble clef notes on the staff, including ledger line notes.



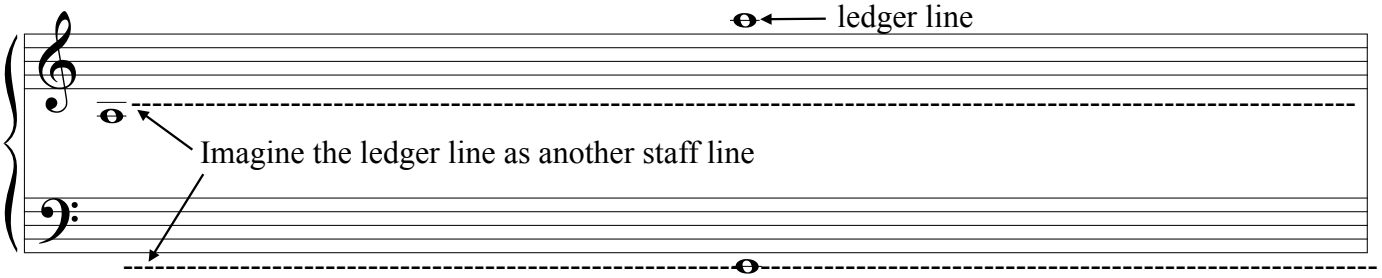
Here are the bass clef notes on the staff, including ledger line notes.



Some key things to remember about notes on the staff:
1. Notes that are stepping alternate between lines and spaces: Line-Space-Line-Space...
2. Ascending notes (notes going up) are in order in the alphabet: A-B-C-D...
3. Descending notes (notes going down) are backwards in the alphabet: D-C-B-A...
4. Ledger lines (short lines that represent imaginary staff lines) must be added to notes above and below the staff.

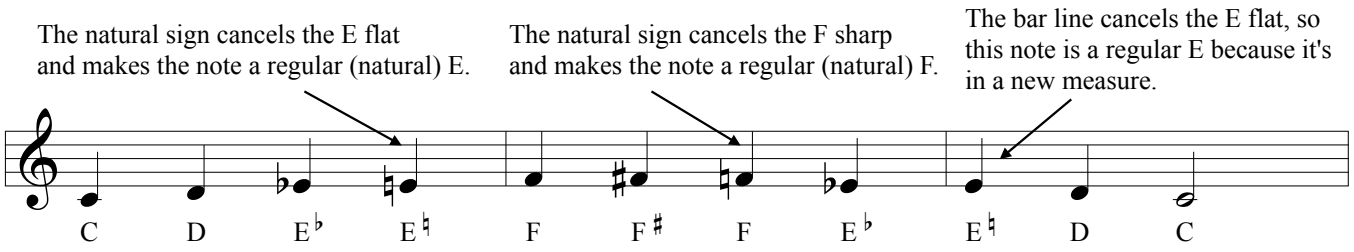


Alphabet in order (notes getting higher) Alphabet backwards (notes getting lower)

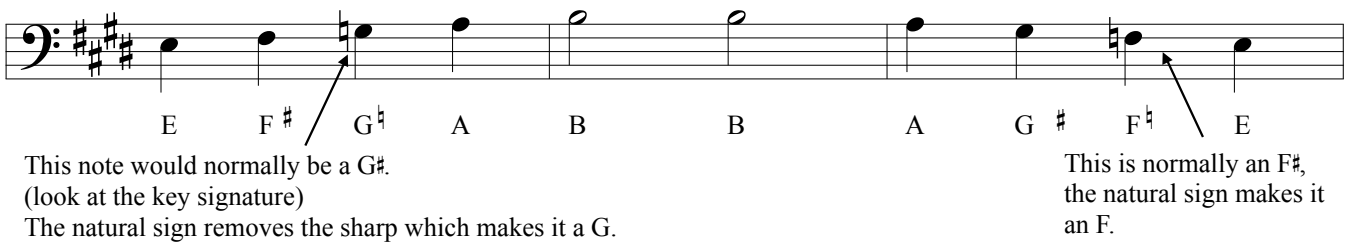


THE NATURAL SIGN

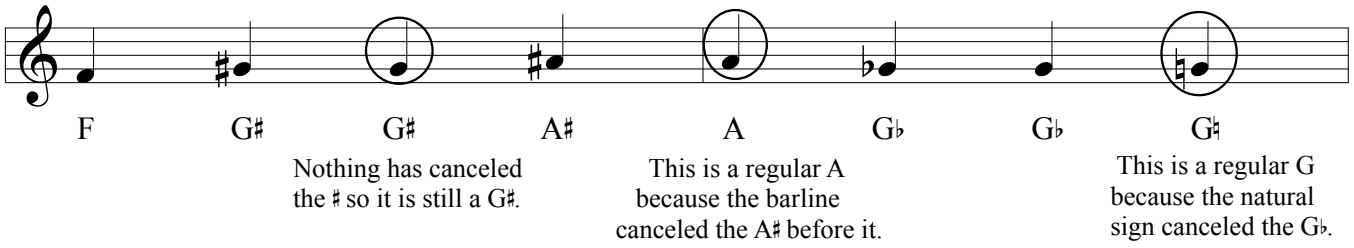
A Natural Sign (♮) cancels an added accidental (♯/♭) in music. Look at the example below.



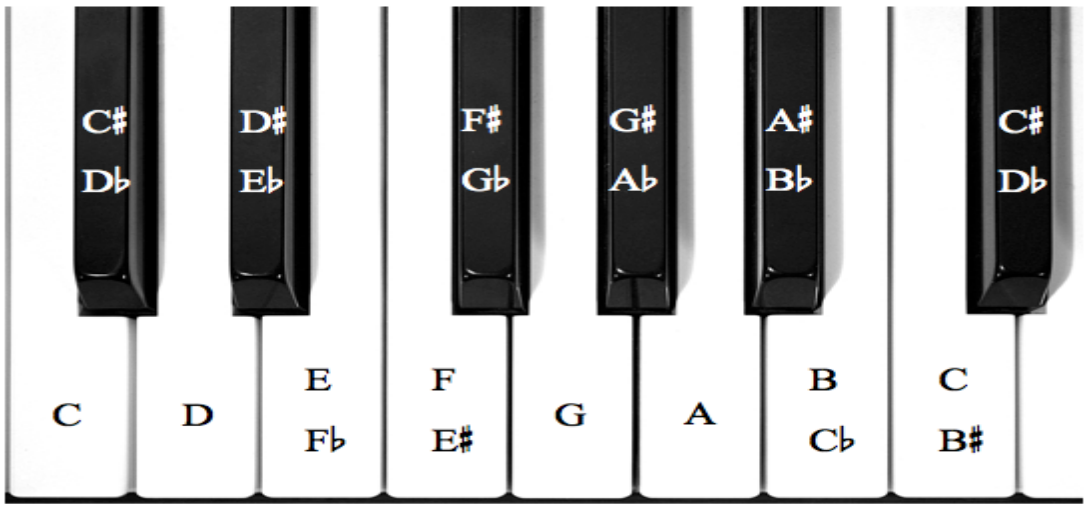
A natural sign also cancels an accidental that is present in a key signature. Look the example below.



If an accidental (♯/♭) is added to a note and that same note appears in the same measure, it is still flatted/sharped. A natural or barline is the only thing that will cancel an added accidental.

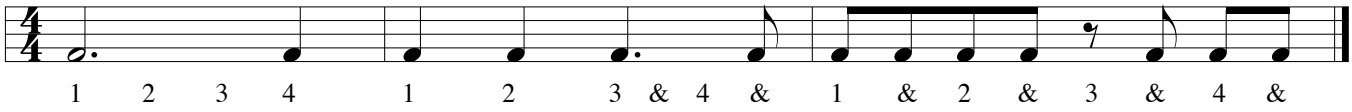


The picture below shows a piano keyboard with the sharps, flats and natural notes.

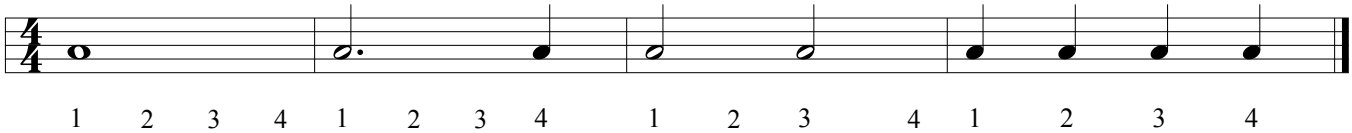


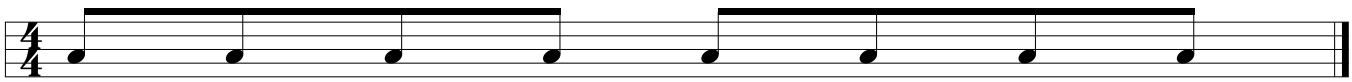
RHYTHM: THE DOT & EIGHTH NOTES

Counting dotted rhythms can be tricky. Dots lengthen a note by 1/2 of it's value, so the following note is usually a short note. Look at the example below...

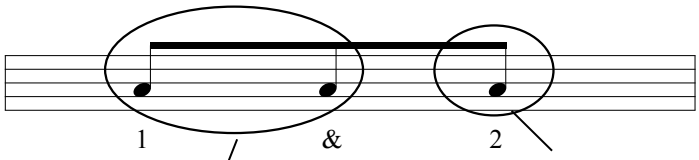


We want to say a count for every note and rest we see. That's why we have 1 & 2 &, etc.



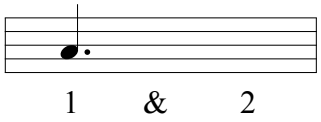


The dotted quarter note is especially difficult because it is worth 1 1/2 beats. Think of three eighth notes fitting into a dotted quarter note. Look at the example below.

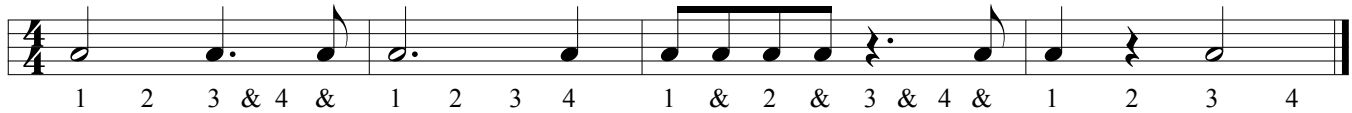


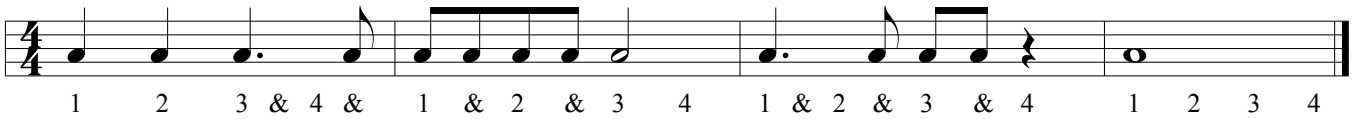
Each eighth note is worth 1/2 beat. These two eighth notes combined equal 1 beat (the same as a quarter note).

This single eighth note is worth 1/2 beat. The dot in a dotted quarter note is also worth 1/2 beat.



Here are some more examples of how to count eighth and dotted quarter notes.



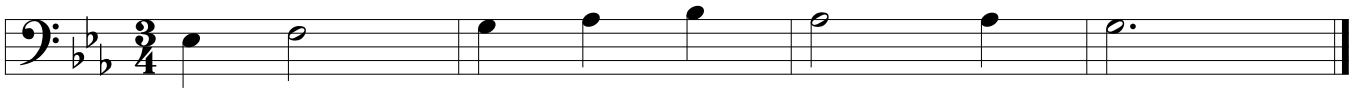


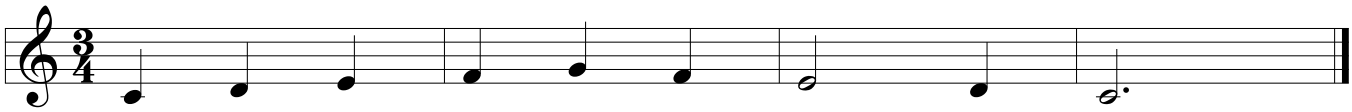
2. *Practice the following melodies:*

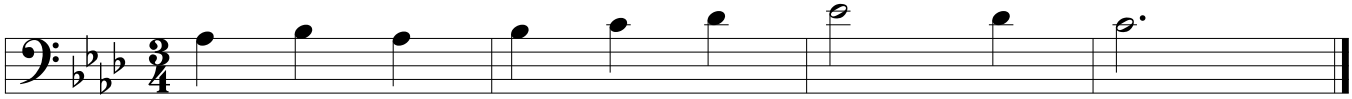
Tap and say the beats.

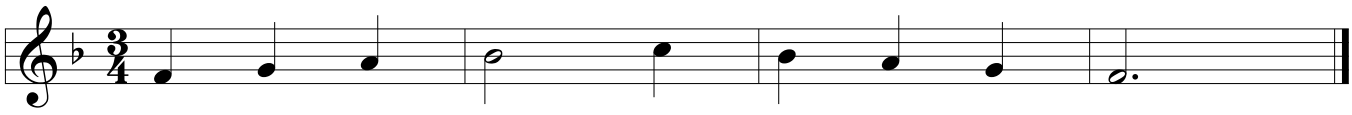
Sing melodies on Solfege or note names while tapping the beat.

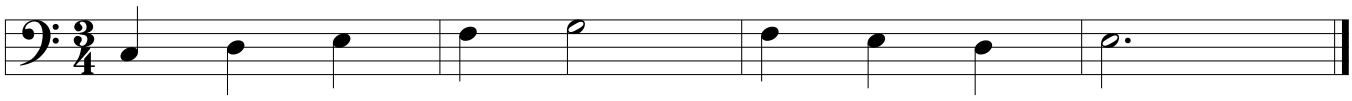
All melodies start on "Do." Watch the key signatures & clef changes!

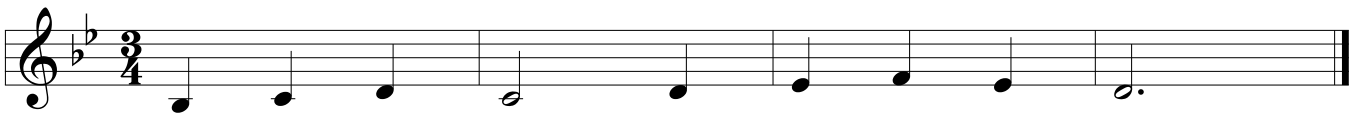




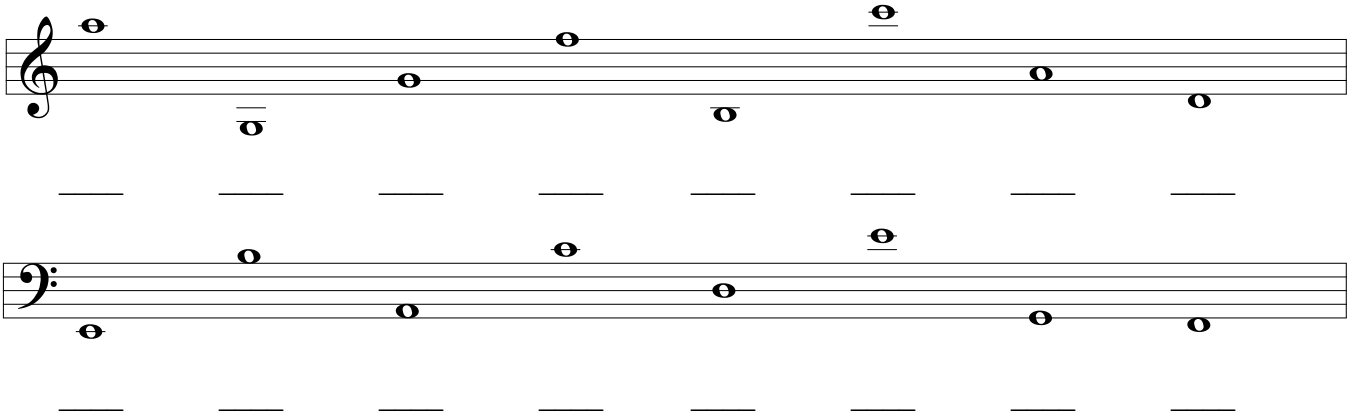




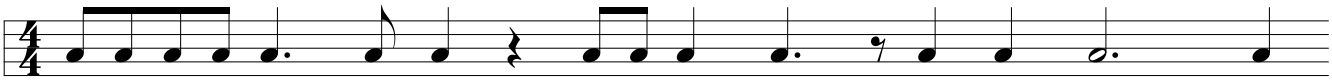




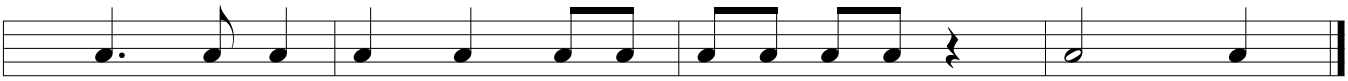
12. *Name the following notes.* (16 points)



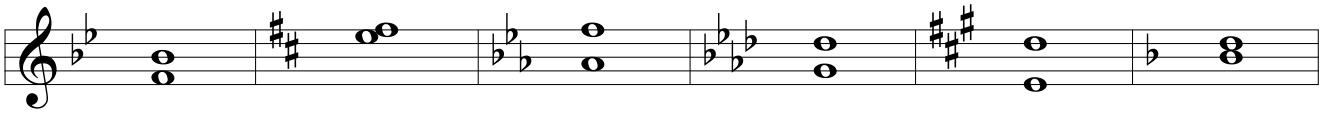
13. *Add 3 bar lines and a double bar line to the following example.* (4 points)



14. *Add the missing time signature, then write the beats underneath the notes.* (5 points-one for time signture, one for each correct measure)



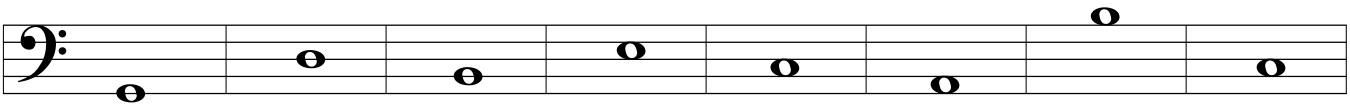
15. *Name the Major key signature and interval (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th) for each example.* (12 points)



Key: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Interval:_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

16. *Draw a whole note above the given note to create the requested harmonic intervals.* (8 points)



7th 5th 6th 4th 3rd 7th 2nd 6th