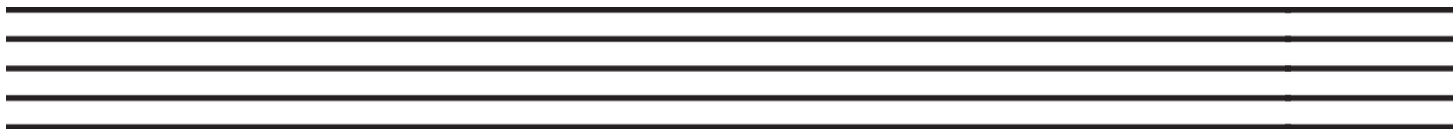


1. Draw five treble clefs and five bass clefs.



2. Label the letter names of the lines and spaces of the staff in both clefs.



Label the names of the given notes.



3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____

Draw the following notes as **quarter notes**. If there are two placement options, choose either one.



9. D 10. E 11. A 12. G 13. C 14. B

Write the number of beats each rhythm is worth in a simple meter/simple time signature.

15. Whole note = _____

18. Eighth note = _____

16. Half note = _____

19. Sixteenth note = _____

17. Quarter note = _____

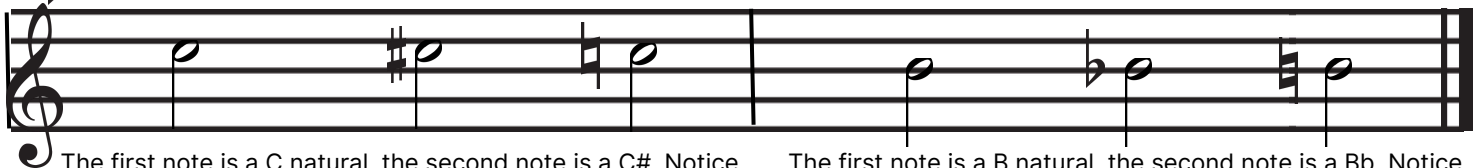
20. Dotted quarter note = _____

For Your Notes: Accidentals

This is a **sharp** symbol. It raises the pitch of a note by a half step.

♮ This is a **natural** symbol. It "resets" a note when it has been altered by a sharp or flat. It can both raise and lower a note. *A note that is just labeled with a letter and has no sharp or flat is automatically considered natural.*

b This is a **flat** symbol. It lowers the pitch of a note by a half step.



The first note is a C natural, the second note is a C#. Notice that because they are both versions of the note "C" they are in the same space on the staff. However, the C# is played on a different piano key/pitch and **sounds higher**. The third note is, just like the first note, a C natural. **Here, the natural symbol is used to lower the C# back to C natural.**

The first note is a B natural, the second note is a Bb. Notice that because they are both versions of the note "B" they are in the same space on the staff. However, the Bb is played on a different piano key/pitch and **sounds lower**. The third note is, just like the first note, a B natural. **Here, the natural symbol is used to raise the Bb back to B natural.**