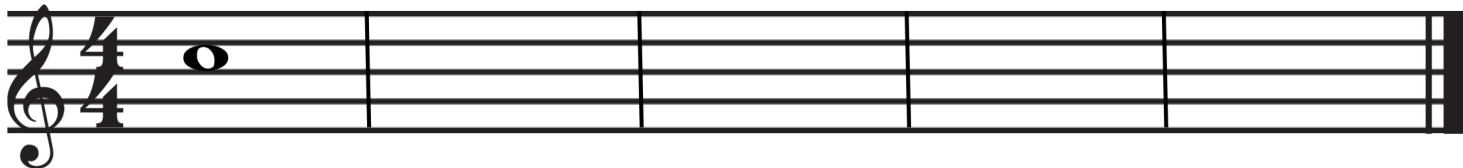


# Basic Rhythms 1

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

In music, a time signature (or 'meter') tells us how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets the beat. Simple meters are time signatures in which the beat divides into two and can subdivide into four. The time signatures below are all simple meters.

1. This is a whole note. It is worth 4 beats in simple meters. Practice drawing it.



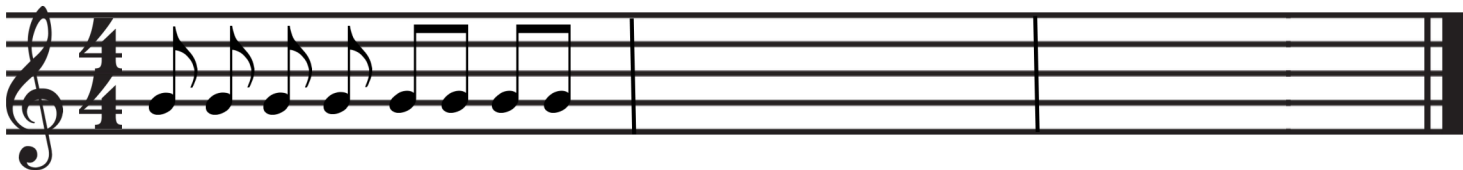
2. This is a half note. It is worth 2 beats in simple meters. Practice drawing it.



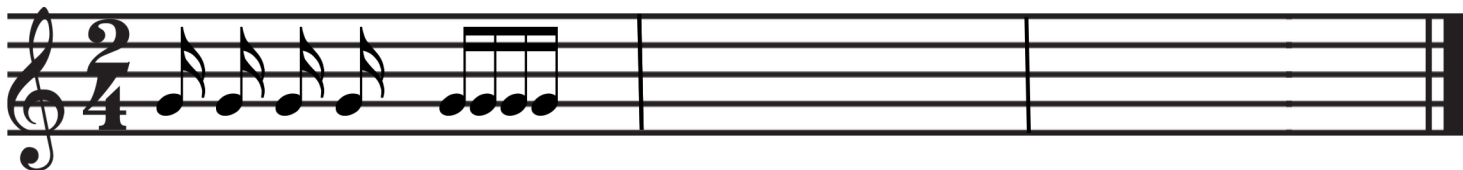
3. This is a quarter note. It is worth 1 beat in simple meters. Practice drawing it.



4. This is an eighth note. It is worth 1/2 a beat in simple meters. Practice drawing it- both ways!



5. This is a sixteenth note. It is worth 1/4 a beat in simple meters. Practice drawing it- both ways!



6. What note is worth 4 beats in simple meters? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What note is worth 2 beats in simple meters? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What note is worth 1 beat in simple meters? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How many eighth notes do you bar together to equal 1 beat in simple meters? \_\_\_\_

10. How many sixteenth notes do you bar together to equal 1 beat in simple meters? \_\_\_\_

## For Your Notes: Articulation



Staccato:  
Short,  
separated

Accent:  
Stressed,  
emphasized

Marcato:  
Louder,  
forceful

Tenuto:  
Full length,  
heavy

Tie:  
Legato,  
smooth

# Basic Rhythms 2

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

Now that you know how many beats each type of note takes up, let's talk about how to count them.

1--- 1- 3- 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

Each vertical line from the top of the staff to the bottom of the staff is called a **bar line**. When you get to a bar line, counting starts over again at beat one. Notes that are barred together (connected) occur on the same beat. All music contained between two bar lines is called a **measure**.

**+ is pronounced "and", e is pronounced like the letter E, a is pronounced "uh"**  
**For example, "1 e + a" would sound like "One, ee, and, uh"**

1-3. Fill in the counts below the following measures:

A "dotted" note **adds** half the value of the original note to the value of the original note.

Whole =4	Dotted Whole =6	Half =2	Dotted Half =3	Quarter =1	Dotted Quarter =1.5	Eighth =.50	Dotted Eighth =.75	Sixteenth =.25	Dotted Sixteenth =.375
-------------	-----------------------	------------	----------------------	---------------	---------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	-------------------	------------------------------

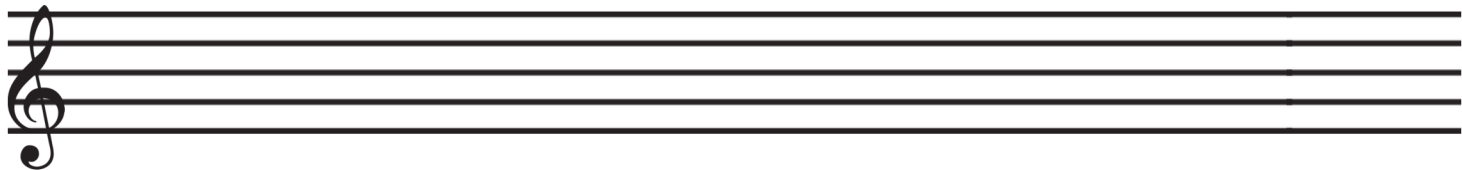
Rhythm Math: Answer the questions by drawing the rhythm that would complete the equation and also writing the value of that rhythm.

4.	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>	7.	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>
5.	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>	8.	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>
6.	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>	9.	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>

10. \*Review Question\* What is another name for a time signature? \_\_\_\_\_

# Note Names in Treble Clef Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. This is a treble clef. Practice drawing it five times.



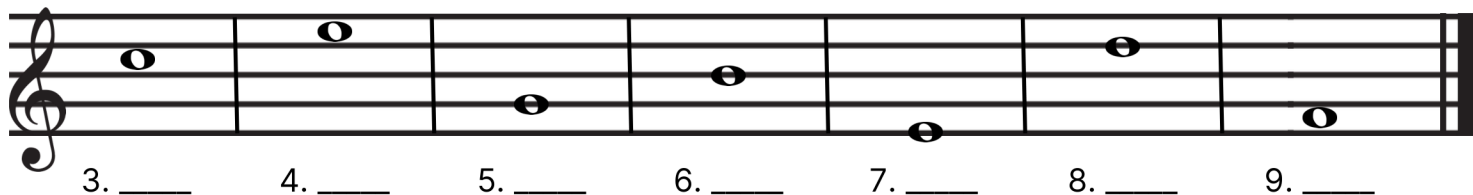
The names of the lines in treble clef: **E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**eserves **F**udge (EGBDF)

The names of the spaces in treble clef: FACE

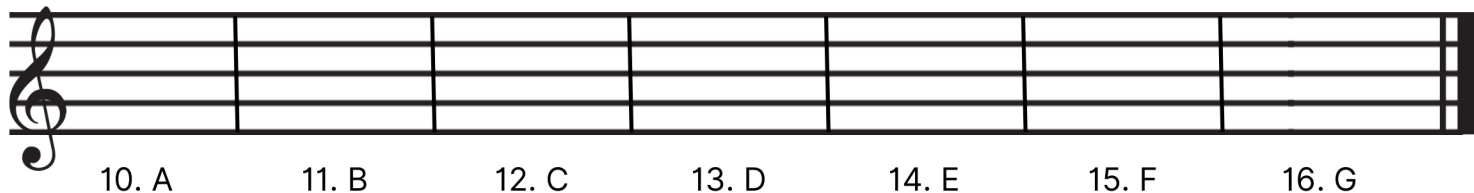
2. Label the lines and spaces in treble clef (copy what is in the example).



Label the names of the given notes.



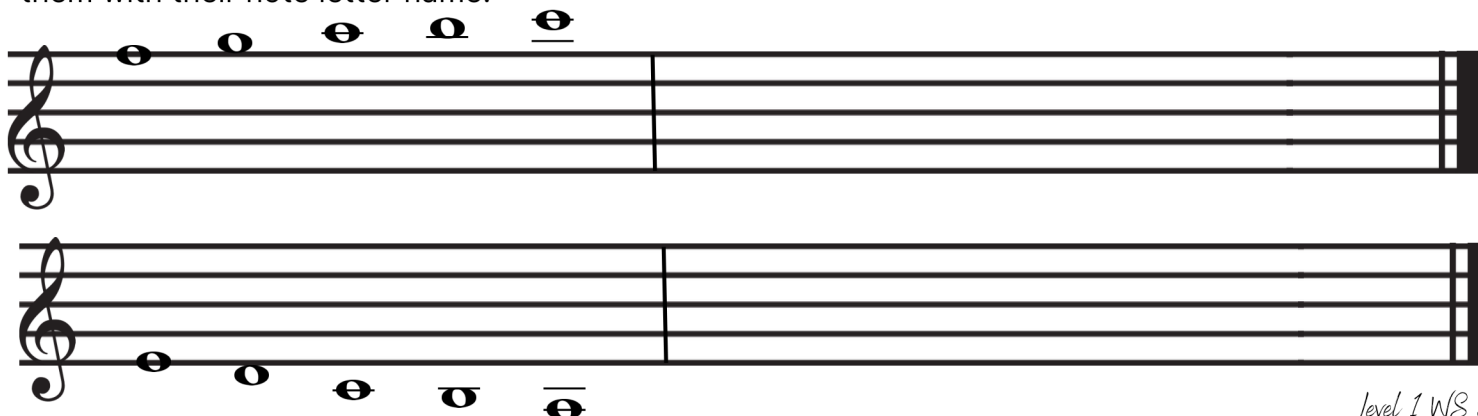
Draw the given notes **as a whole note**. If there are multiple places you could draw the note, choose one.



*Notice that when you draw notes in alphabetical order they alternate line/space/line/space/etc. This is also what happens when you combine EGBDF and FACE.....E/F/G/A/B/C/D/E/F*

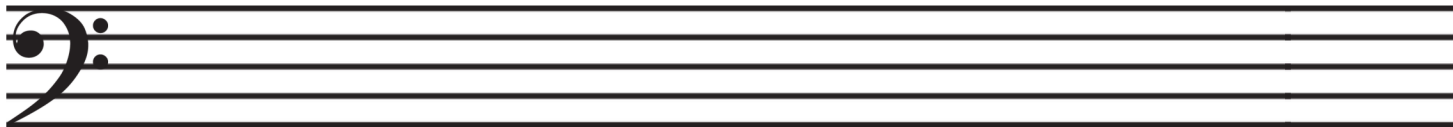
Notes are not confined to the five lines of the staff. If we need to go above or below those five lines, we add **ledger lines**.

17-20. Practice drawing notes that are above and below the staff. Copy what is in the example and label them with their note letter name.



# Note Names in Bass Clef Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. This is a bass clef. Practice drawing it five times.



The names of the lines in bass clef: **G**reat **B**ig **D**ogs **F**ight **A**nimals (GBDFA)

The names of the spaces in bass clef: **A**ll **C**ows **E**at **G**rass (ACEG)

2. Label the lines and spaces in bass clef (copy what is in the example).

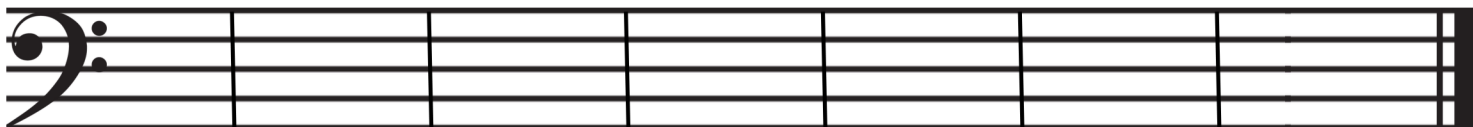


Label the names of the given notes.



3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

Draw the given notes **as a whole note**. If there are multiple places you could draw the note, choose one.



9. A      10. B      11. C      12. D      13. E      14. F      15. G

*Notice that when you draw notes in alphabetical order they alternate line/space/line/space/etc. This is also what happens when you combine GBDFA and ACEG.....G/A/B/C/D/E/F/G/A*

Stem Direction

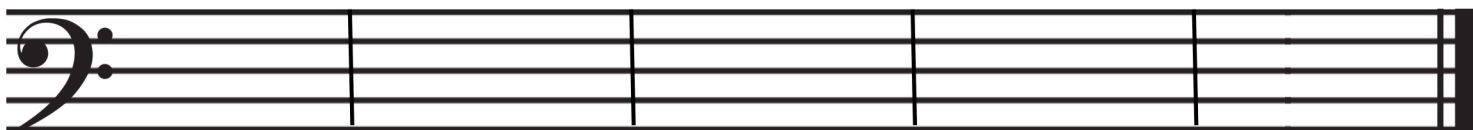


If a note with a stem is on the second space or lower, the stem is on the right side going up.

If a note with a stem is on the fourth space or higher, the stem is on the left side going down.

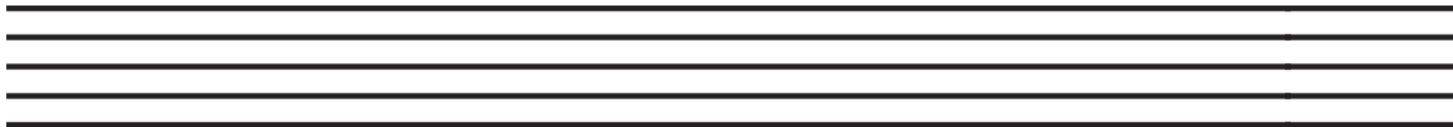
If a note with a stem is on the middle line, you choose the stem direction.

Practice drawing the following notes as **half notes**, paying attention to stem direction.



16. B      17. D      18. G      19. A      20. F

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 = \_\_\_\_\_

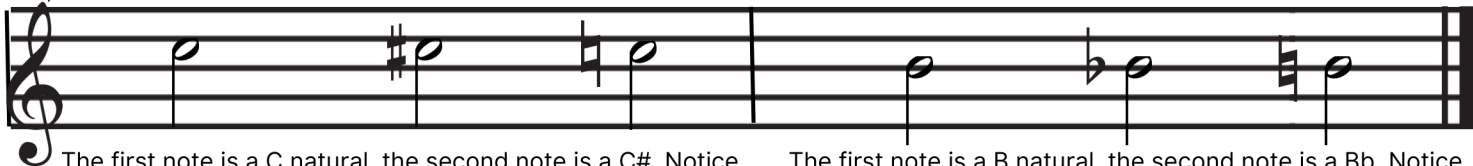
20. Dotted quarter note = \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.*

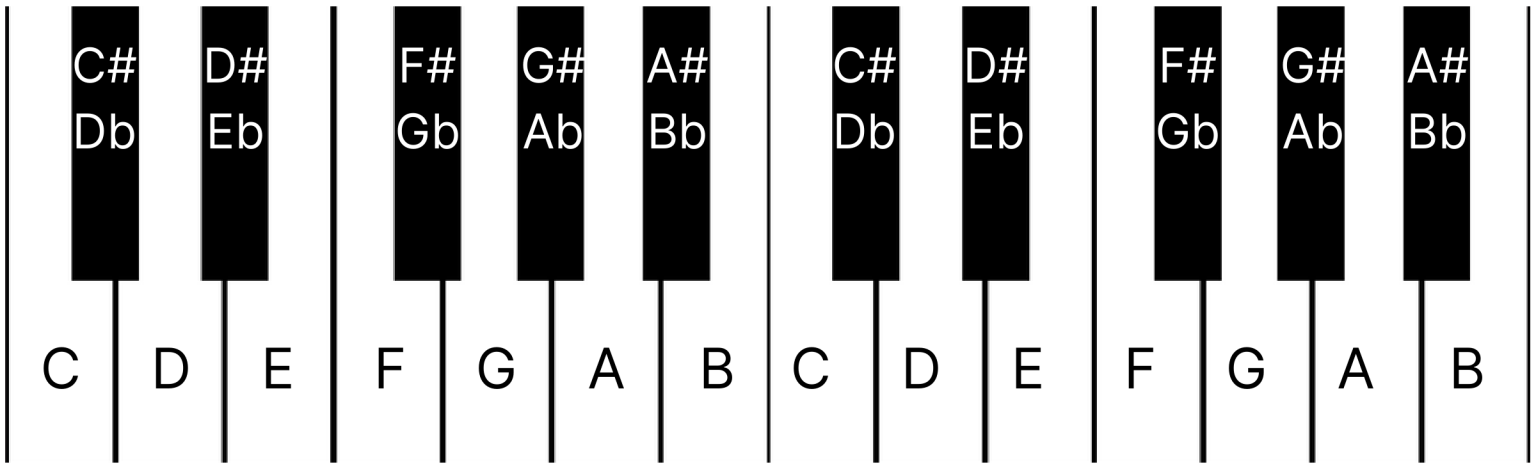
**b** This is a **flat** symbol. It lowers the pitch of a note by a half step.



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.**

# Whole Steps and Half Steps Name: \_\_\_\_\_



A whole step=move **2** piano keys

A half step=move **1** piano key

If you get to the beginning of the piano and have more to move, it loops to the end, so for example, if I'm at C and need to go down a half step, I go to B. If I'm at B and need to go up a half step, I go to C.

**Up=move to the right; Down= move to the left**

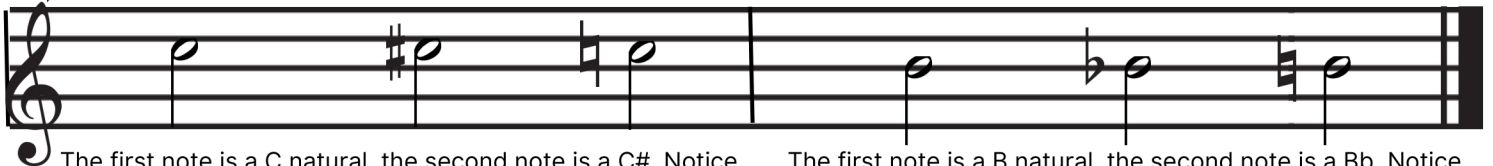
1. Start at D. Go up 2 whole steps. Go down 1 half step. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Start at F. Go down 2 whole steps. Go up 5 half steps. Go up 1 whole step. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Start at B. Go down 7 half steps. Go down 1 whole step. Go up 2 half steps. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Start at C. Go up 2 half steps. Go down 1 half step. Go up 6 half steps. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Start at Eb. Go up 3 whole steps. Go down 1 half step. Go up 2 whole steps. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Start at A. Go down 3 half steps. Go up 5 half steps. Go down 1 whole step. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Start at Bb. Go up 7 half steps. Go down 6 half steps. Go up 2 whole steps. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Start at C#. Go down 2 half steps. Go up 3 whole steps. Go up 1 half step. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Start at G. Go down 1 half step. Go up 3 whole steps. Go up 2 half steps. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Start at F#. Go up 6 whole steps. Go down 6 half steps. Go down 3 whole steps. \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.

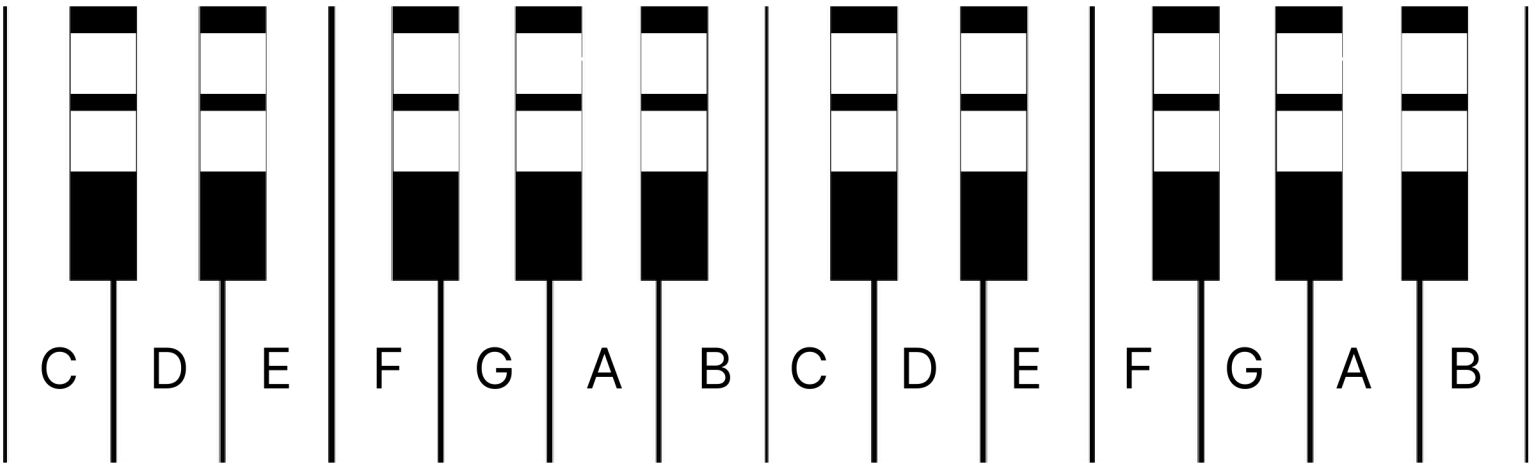


The first note is a C natural, the second note is a C#. Notice that because they are both versions of the note "C" they are in the same space on the staff. However, the C# is played on a different piano key/pitch and **sounds higher**. The third note is, just like the first note, a C natural. **Here,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

# Enharmonic Tones

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



Enharmonic tones **look different** (different letters and different places on the staff) but **sound the same** (they are located on the same piano key-- don't move any whole steps or half steps!)

#1-10: Fill in the blank boxes on the black keys with letter names. The top box should contain a sharp note and the bottom box should contain a flat note.

Using the keyboard above to assist you, **label and draw** the appropriate enharmonic tone.

*Pay attention to what clef you're in!*

11. \_\_\_\_\_      12. \_\_\_\_\_      13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_      15. \_\_\_\_\_      16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_      18. \_\_\_\_\_      19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

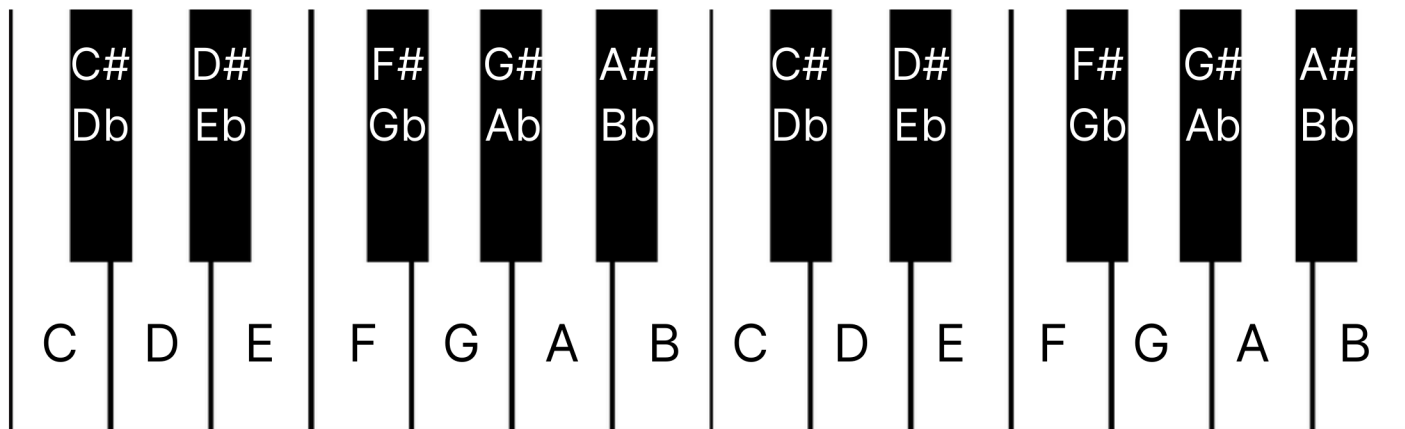
### For Your Notes: Dynamics

Dynamics are musical symbols that tell us how loud or soft a section of music should be performed.

<b><i>pp</i></b>	<b><i>p</i></b>	<b><i>mp</i></b>	<b><i>mf</i></b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b><i>ff</i></b>
pianissimo, super soft	piano, soft	mezzopiano, medium soft	mezzoforte, medium strong	forte, strong	fortissimo, super strong

# Chromatic Scales

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



A **chromatic scale**...

Contains all 12 notes, then repeats the starting note

All notes are a half step apart.

Ascending (going up) chromatic scales use natural and sharp note names

Descending (going down) chromatic scales use natural and flat note names

**\*\*Pay attention\*\***

What time signature are you in? What does that tell you about how many notes are in each measure?  
If the note has the same letter name (even if it's sharp) it should be in the same physical place on the staff.  
Are you using proper stem directions?

1-3. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** an ascending chromatic scale in treble clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.

4-6. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** a descending chromatic scale in treble clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.

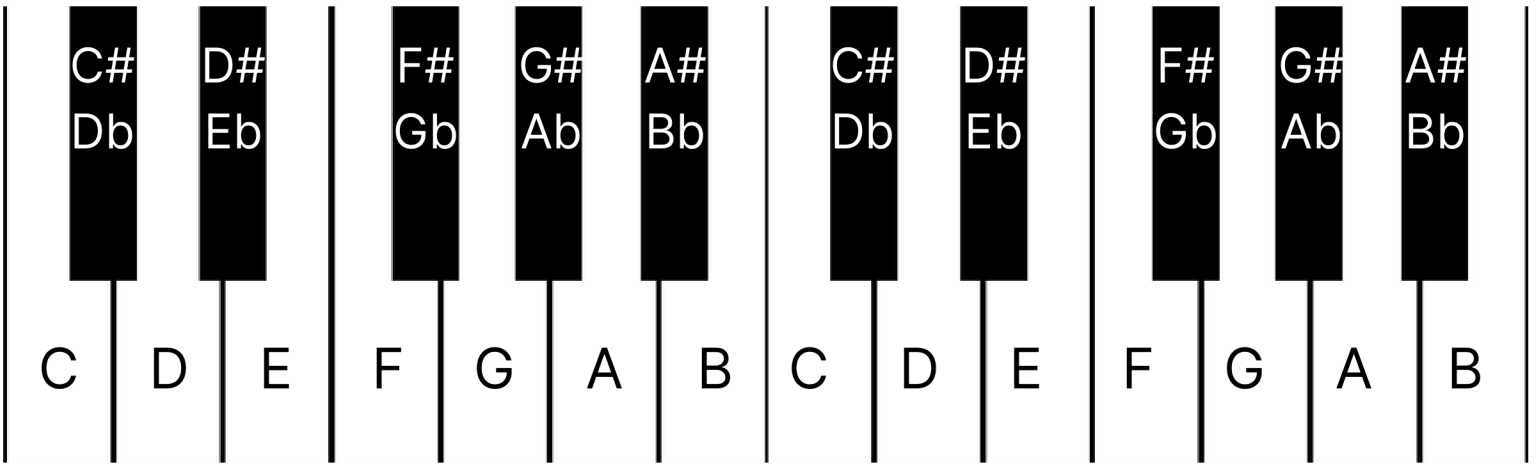
7-8. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** an ascending chromatic scale in bass clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.

9-10. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** a descending chromatic scale in bass clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.



# Major Scales 1

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



## A major scale...

Contains each letter of the alphabet A-G

Contains 8 notes, the first and last note are the same

Contains natural notes and sharps OR naturals and flats

Created by following this combination of whole steps and half steps: **WWhWWWh**

**\*\*Tips\*\***

Write all of the letters in alphabetical order first. A scale must go in alphabetical order.

Then use the whole step/half step pattern to see which notes need to be changed to sharps or flats.

Starting on the given note, build a major scale using letter names. Use the keyboard and **WWhWWWh** to help!

1. D \_\_\_\_\_  
W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_

2. F \_\_\_\_\_  
W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_

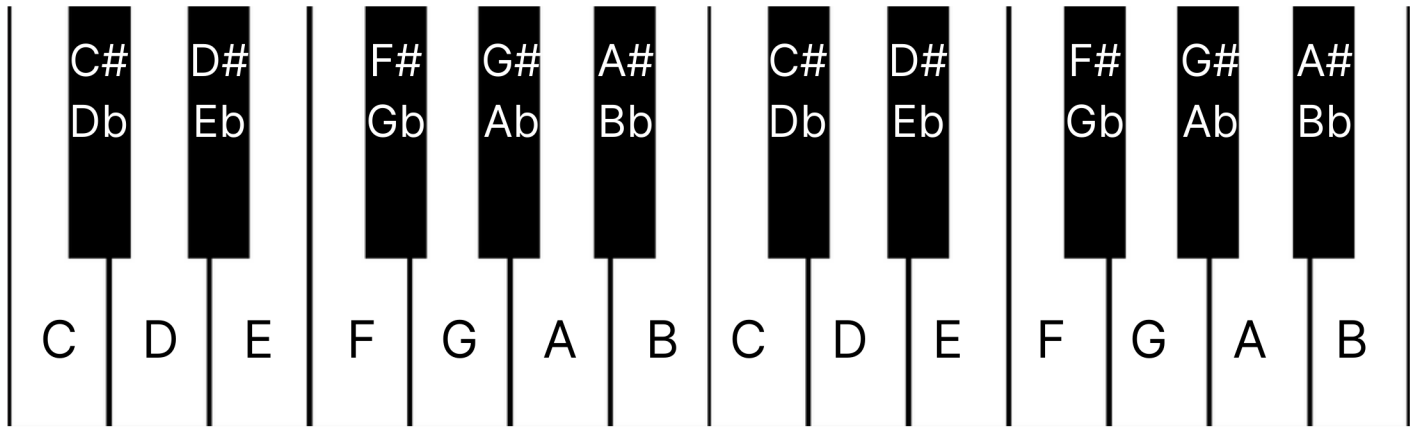
3. E<sub>b</sub> \_\_\_\_\_  
W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_

4. B<sub>b</sub> \_\_\_\_\_  
W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_

5. A \_\_\_\_\_  
W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_

# Major Scales 2

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



## A major scale...

Contains each letter of the alphabet A-G

Contains 8 notes, the first and last note are the same

Contains natural notes and sharps OR naturals and flats

Created by following this combination of whole steps and half steps: **WWhWWWWh**

Starting on the notes given below, **draw and label** the major scales using the keyboard and **WWhWWWWh** pattern. Pay attention to note placement and stem direction!

1. D

2. F

3. Eb

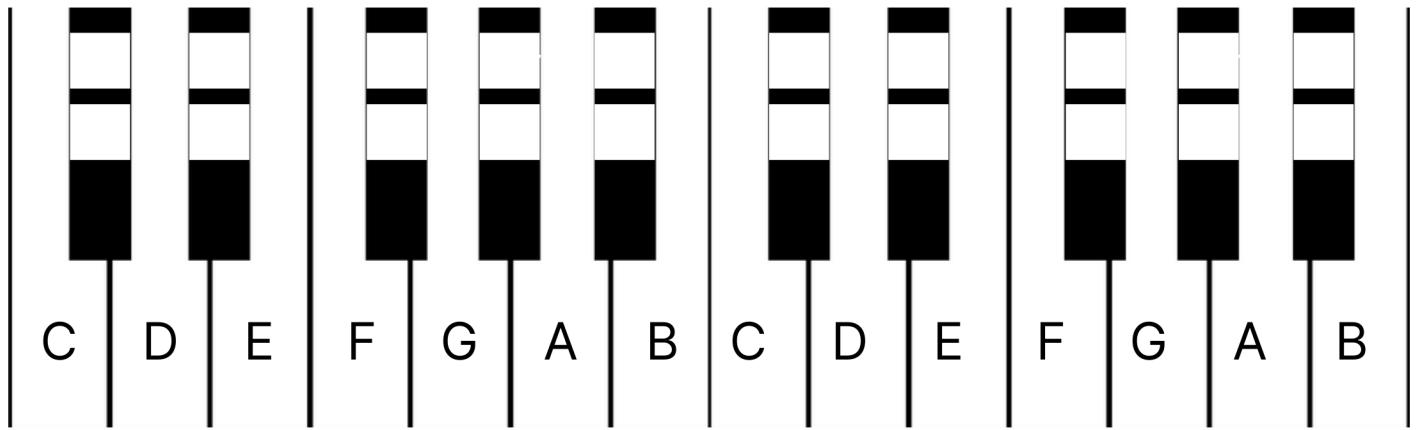
4. Bb

5. A

# Review

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

1-10: Fill in the names of the sharps and flats on the keyboard



11. How many piano keys are in a half step? \_\_\_\_\_
12. How many piano keys are in a whole step? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Does a sharp raise or lower a note? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Does a flat raise or lower a note? \_\_\_\_\_
15. I start with a flat note and then make it natural- did I raise it or lower it? \_\_\_\_\_
16. I start with a sharp note and then make it natural- did I raise it or lower it? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Draw the following symbols: flat, natural, sharp \_\_\_\_\_
18. A chromatic scale is made up of all \_\_\_\_\_ steps.
19. A chromatic scale uses \_\_\_\_\_ going up and \_\_\_\_\_ going down.
20. What is the combination of whole steps/half steps to build a major scale? \_\_\_\_\_
- 21-22. Draw and label an ascending chromatic scale.

C \_\_\_\_\_ C

23-24. Draw and label a descending chromatic scale.

C \_\_\_\_\_ C

25-27. Draw and label a D Major Scale.

1.D \_\_\_\_\_

28-30. Draw and label an Eb Major Scale.

3.Eb \_\_\_\_\_

# Musical Terms

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

## Articulation

Match the term to the definition:

1. Staccato \_\_\_\_\_
2. Accent \_\_\_\_\_
3. Marcato \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tenuto \_\_\_\_\_
5. Legato \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Full, heavy
- B. Louder, forceful
- C. Tie, smooth
- D. Short, separated
- E. Stressed, emphasized

11-15. Draw the articulation above the given note.



A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains six quarter notes on the same pitch (F4). Below the staff, five boxes are labeled for articulation practice: 11. Staccato, 12. Accent, 13. Marcato, 14. Tenuto, and 15. Legato.

## Dynamics

Match the term to the definition:

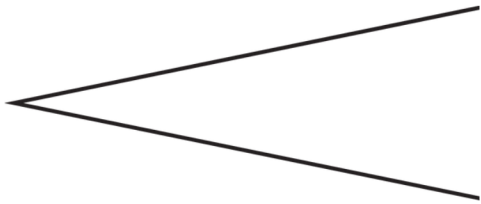
16. mezzo forte (mf) \_\_\_\_\_
17. fortissimo (f) \_\_\_\_\_
18. piano (p) \_\_\_\_\_
19. forte (f) \_\_\_\_\_
20. mezzo piano (mp) \_\_\_\_\_
21. pianissimo (pp) \_\_\_\_\_

- A. super soft
- B. super strong
- C. soft
- D. strong
- E. medium soft
- F. medium strong

22-27: Put the dynamics in order from softest to strongest:

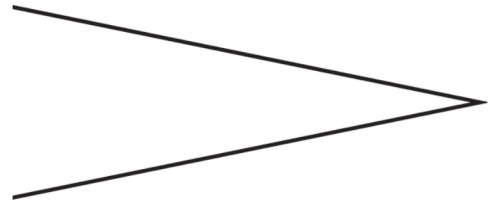
\_\_\_\_\_

28. What is this symbol called?



\_\_\_\_\_

29. What is this symbol called?



\_\_\_\_\_

30. What do the symbols in #28 and #29 mean? \_\_\_\_\_

# Final Review 1

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

Draw the following notes. Pay attention to clef!

1. C                      2. F#                      3. Ab                      4. Bb                      5. G

Draw the following notes and write how much each note is worth in a simple time signature/meter.

6. Whole \_\_\_\_              7. Half \_\_\_\_              8. Quarter \_\_\_\_              9. 1 Eighth \_\_\_\_              10. 1 Sixteenth \_\_\_\_

Label the following note letter names. Pay attention to the clef!

11. \_\_\_\_              12. \_\_\_\_              13. \_\_\_\_              14. \_\_\_\_              15. \_\_\_\_

- 16. How many piano keys in a whole step? \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. How many piano keys in a half step? \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Do enharmonic tones **look** the same or different? \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Do enharmonic tones **sound** the same or different? \_\_\_\_\_

20-23. Draw and label the appropriate enharmonic tone.

20. C#      \_\_\_\_              21. Eb              \_\_\_\_              22. Bb              \_\_\_\_              23. G#              \_\_\_\_

24. What is the combination of whole and half steps to build a major scale? \_\_\_\_\_

25-26. Draw and label an E Major scale.

E      \_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_

27. A chromatic scale is made up of all \_\_\_\_\_ steps.

28. A chromatic scale uses \_\_\_\_\_ going up and \_\_\_\_\_ going down.

29. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** an ascending chromatic scale in treble clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains a quarter note on middle C, labeled 'C'. The rest of the staff is empty, with a dashed line below it indicating where to draw the notes. The final measure contains a quarter note on the next C up, also labeled 'C'.

30. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** an descending chromatic scale in treble clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains a quarter note on the next C up, labeled 'C'. The rest of the staff is empty, with a dashed line below it indicating where to draw the notes. The final measure contains a quarter note on middle C, labeled 'C'.

Define the following terms and draw the symbols with which they are associated.

- 31. Staccato \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. Accent \_\_\_\_\_
- 33. Marcato \_\_\_\_\_
- 34. Tenuto \_\_\_\_\_
- 35. Pianissimo \_\_\_\_\_
- 36. Piano \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. Mezzo piano \_\_\_\_\_
- 38. Mezzo forte \_\_\_\_\_
- 39. Forte \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. Fortissimo \_\_\_\_\_