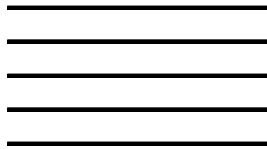


# The Staff, line notes and space notes

Homestead Choir

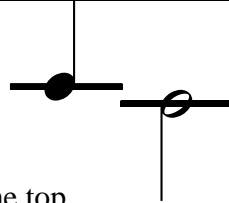
Pitch is indicated on five lines called a staff.



**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.

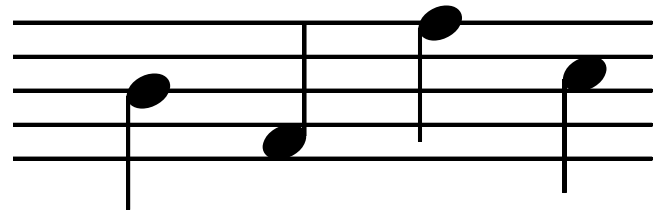
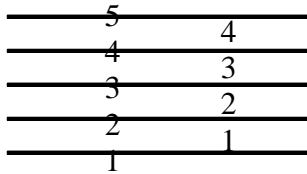
**LINE NOTES**



**SPACE NOTES**



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



Line 3      space 1      line 5      space 3

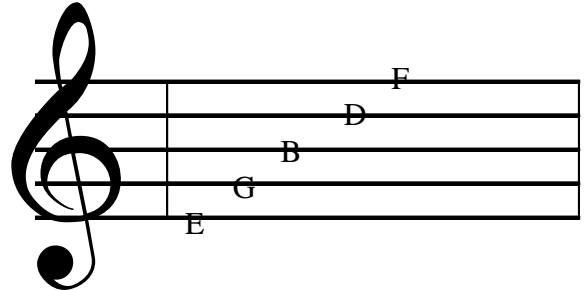
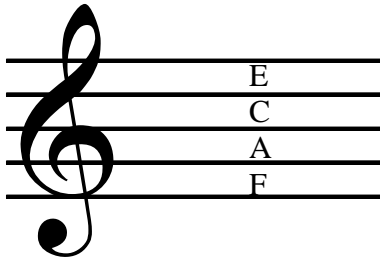
Under each note, indicate space or line and give the number.



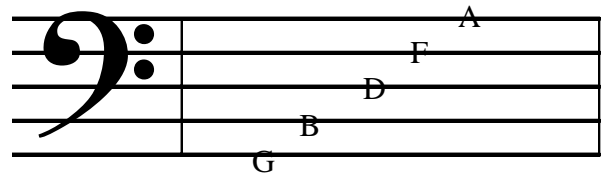
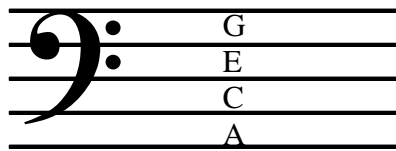
# Treble and Bass Clef letter names

Homestead Choir

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



Letter names of the bass clef can be determined using "Ace G" or "gbdfa"



Write the letter name under each note.



# "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



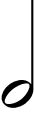

Write the solfege sign:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

# 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.

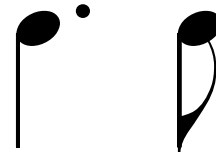
When the quarter note gets the beat, the following is true:

 (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<sub>b</sub>

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

G

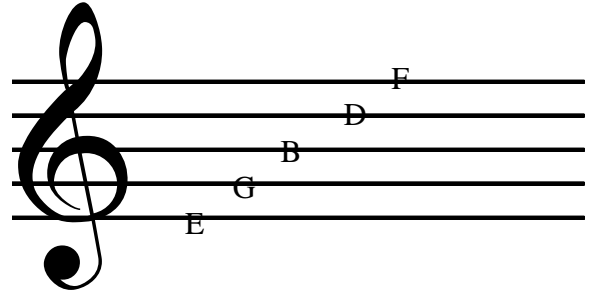
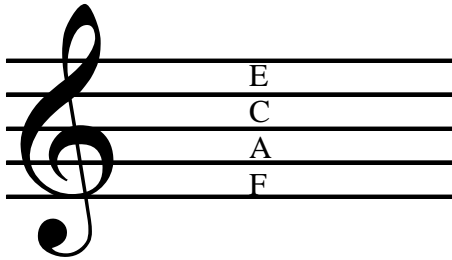
Dictation

B<sub>b</sub>

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

# 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

Bb

G

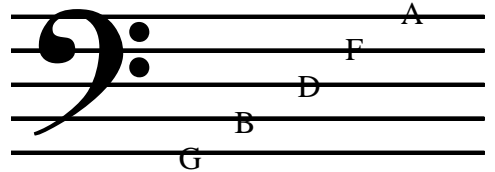
Eb

dictation:

F

# 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.



D



Bb

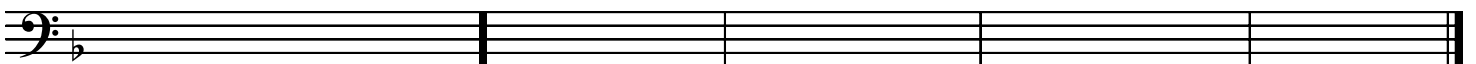


G



Eb

Dictation:



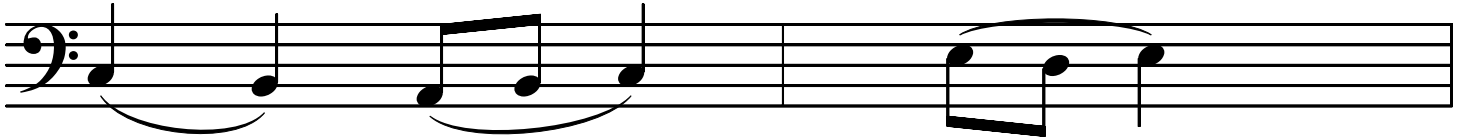
F

# Slurs and Ties

A slur is a curved line that connects two or more notes with different pitches.

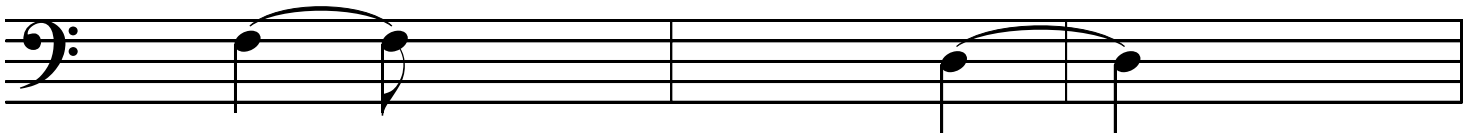
A slur indicates that the notes are to be connected smoothly with no break between them.

When more than two notes are slurred, the first and last note might be the same. Because the notes in between are different, it is still a slur.

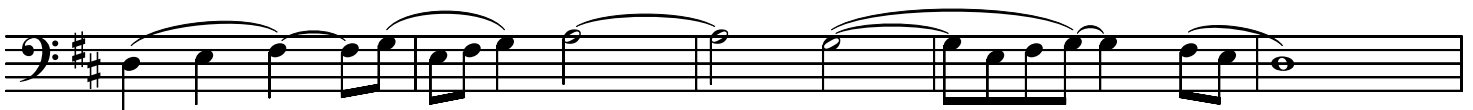


A tie is a curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch.

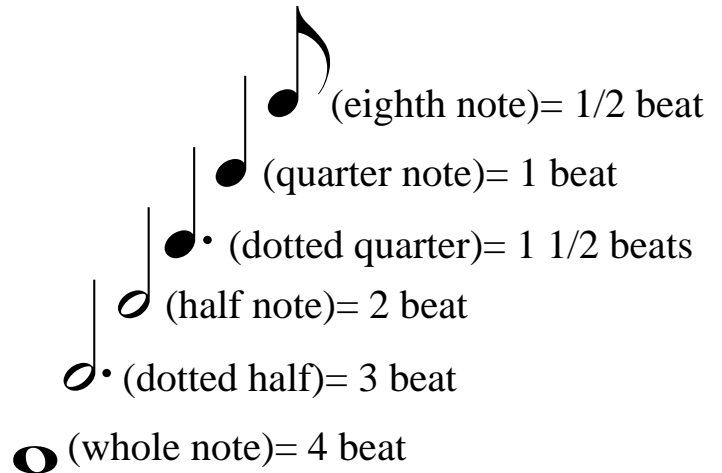
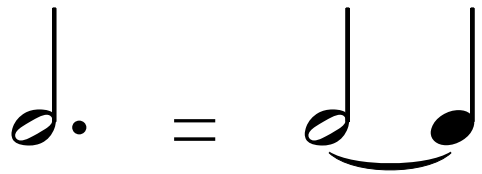
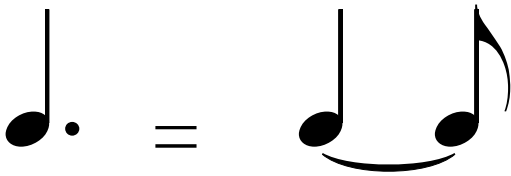
The second note is "tied" to the first, indicating to hold the pitch of the first note for the duration of the first note plus the duration of the second. Ties may go across a bar line.



Under each curved line, write S if the notes are slurred and T if they are tied.



## Dotted Notes

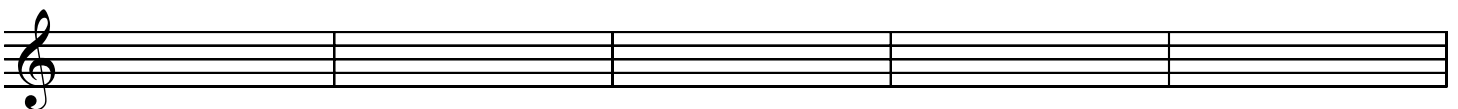


A dot after a note is short-hand for a tied note that is half the duration of the first note

**Write how many beats there are for each note or set of tied notes.**



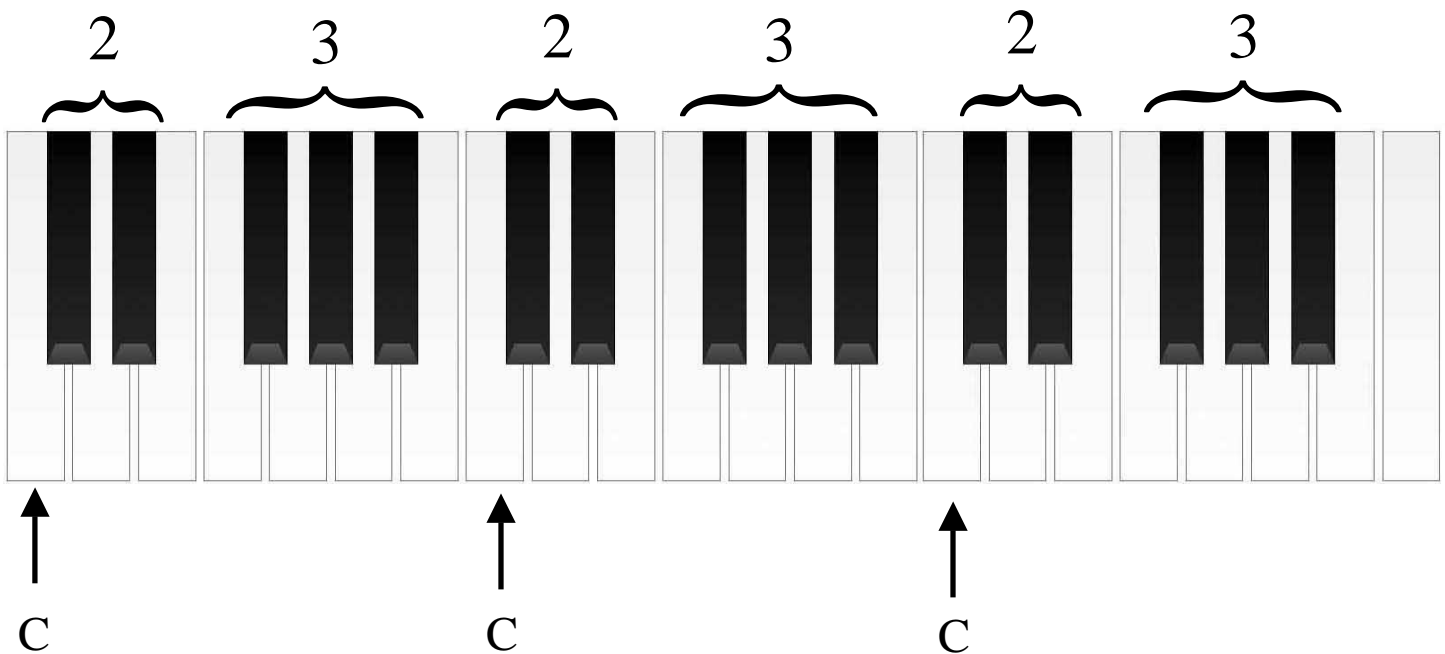
**Under each set of tied notes, write one note with the equivalent duration.**





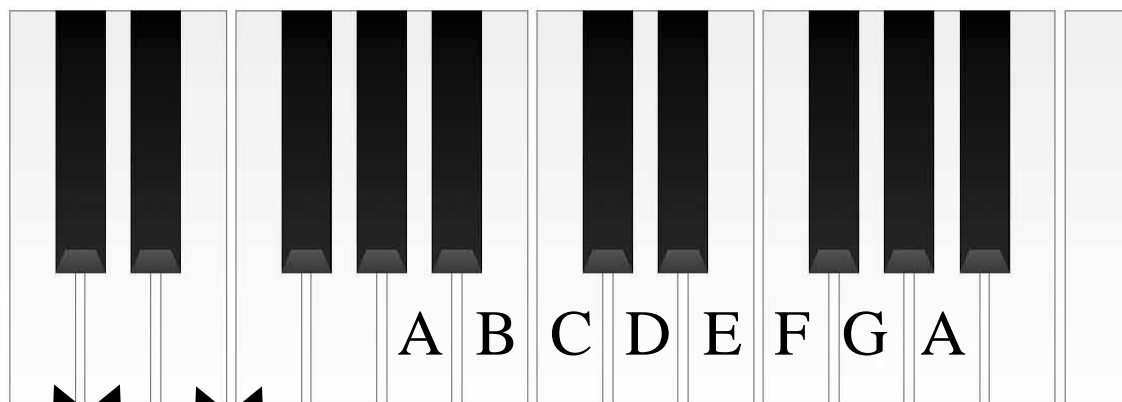
# The Keyboard

The Keyboard is organized with black notes grouped in 2s and 3s alternating.



The white note just to the left of a group of 2 black notes is the note “C”

Each white note is identified by alphabet letter. You can find a note’s letter by counting up or down from C.



whole step has a black note between.

half-step does not have a black note between.

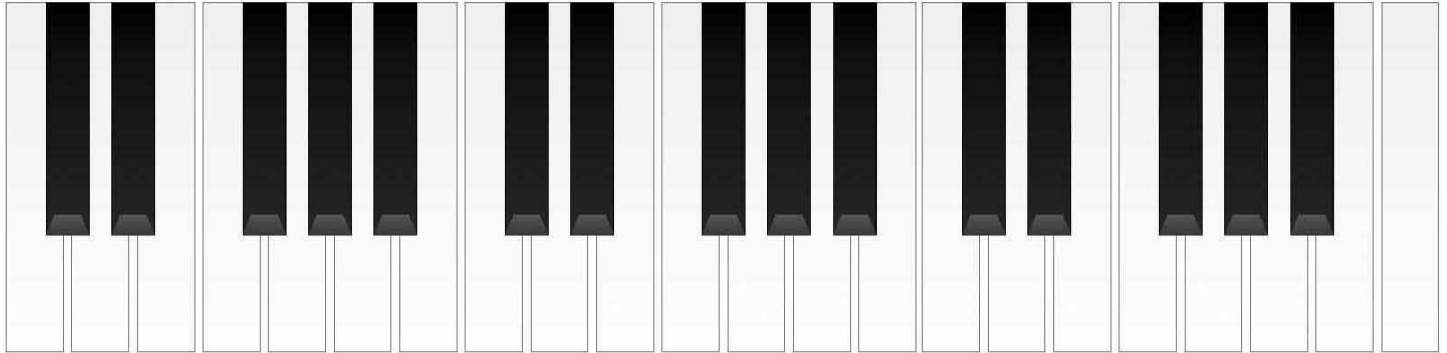
Pitch on the keyboard goes up as you play notes further to the right.

If a black note falls in the crack between two white notes, then its pitch is halfway between the two notes.

Two white notes directly next to each other (that is, without a black note on the crack between them) are said to be a half step apart. This is the closest pitch distance.

Two white notes with a black note on the crack between them are said to be a whole step apart.

Identify and label the groups of black notes (“2” or “3”)

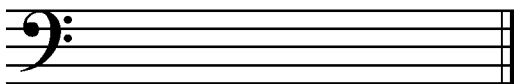


Above, write in all of the Cs. Write in one F, one A, and one B.

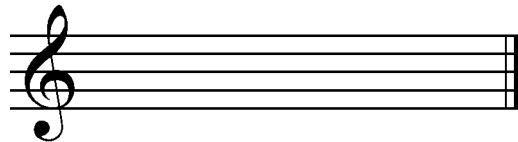
Below, for each key with an arrow pointing at it, write the letter on the key, then identify the pitch distance as a whole step or a half step.

\_\_\_\_\_ step      \_\_\_\_\_ step      \_\_\_\_\_ step      \_\_\_\_\_ step

Draw these 4 notes on the bass clef staff.



Draw these 4 notes on the treble clef staff.



# Keyboard to Staff Practice

Write the note for each key.


A diagram showing a section of a piano keyboard with arrows pointing from specific keys to musical staves. The keyboard is divided into five groups of keys. The first group has two black keys (F# and C#) and one white key (D). The second group has three black keys (G#, C#, F) and one white key (G). The third group has two black keys (C# and G#) and one white key (A). The fourth group has three black keys (D#, F#, C) and one white key (D). The fifth group has one white key (E) and one black key (F). Below the keyboard are two musical staves: a bass clef staff on the left and a treble clef staff on the right. Arrows point from the keys to the staves: from the first white key (D) to the first space of the bass staff; from the first black key (F#) to the first space of the bass staff; from the second black key (C#) to the second space of the bass staff; from the third black key (G#) to the second space of the treble staff; from the fourth black key (C#) to the second space of the treble staff; from the fifth black key (F) to the second space of the treble staff; from the sixth black key (D#) to the second space of the treble staff; from the seventh black key (F#) to the second space of the treble staff; from the eighth white key (A) to the second space of the treble staff; from the ninth white key (D) to the second space of the treble staff; and from the tenth white key (E) to the second space of the treble staff.


Draw an arrow from each note to its key.

A diagram showing a section of a piano keyboard and two musical staves. The keyboard is divided into five groups of keys. Below the keyboard are two musical staves: a bass clef staff on the left and a treble clef staff on the right. The first space of the bass staff contains a note (D), and the second space of the treble staff contains a note (D). An arrow points from the note on the bass staff to the first white key (D) on the keyboard. The rest of the keyboard and the note on the treble staff are not connected to any arrows.

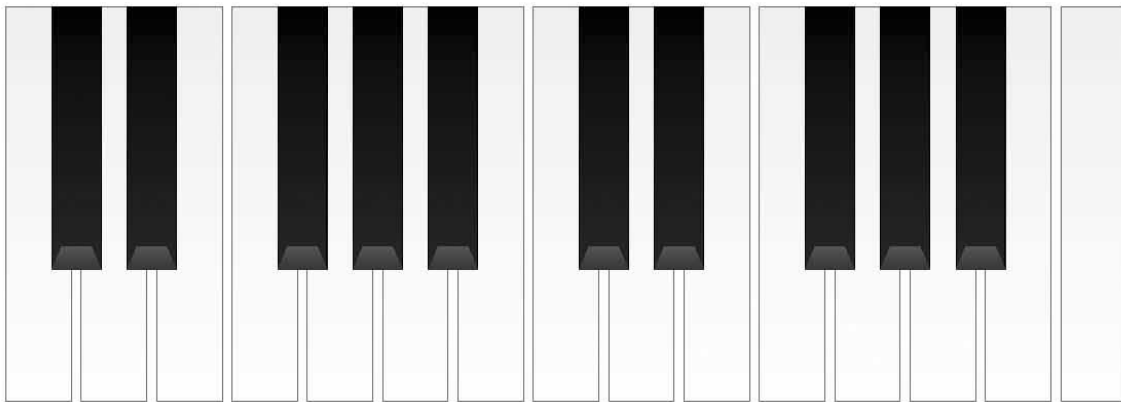
# Keyboard Sharps and Flats

Sharps raise the pitch of a note a half step. Flats lower the pitch of a note half of a step.

 means HIGHER

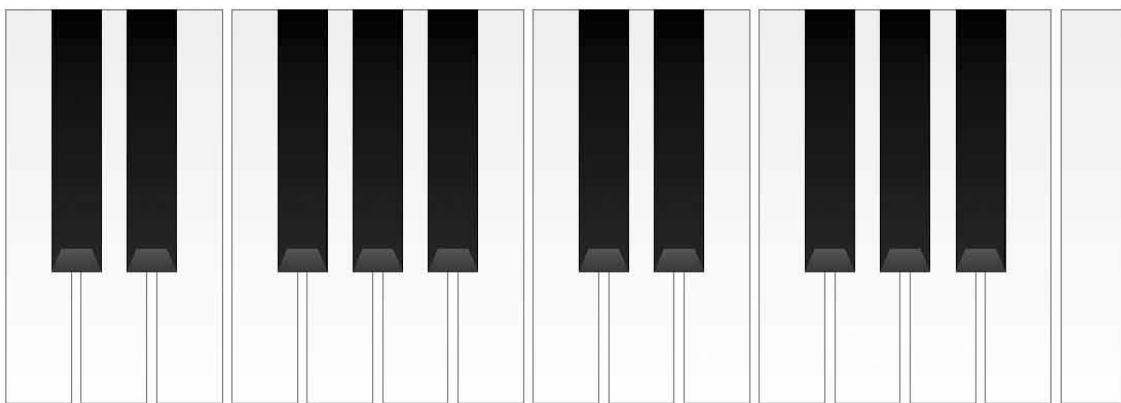
 means LOWER

Identify the pitch A on the keyboard below. Now label the black note to the right of it A $\sharp$ , and the black note to the left of it A $\flat$ . Then do the same for D, D $\sharp$  and D $\flat$ .



Black notes often get called by two different names. E $\flat$  and D $\sharp$  are called enharmonic equivalents.

This note, for example, is both E $\flat$  and D $\sharp$ .

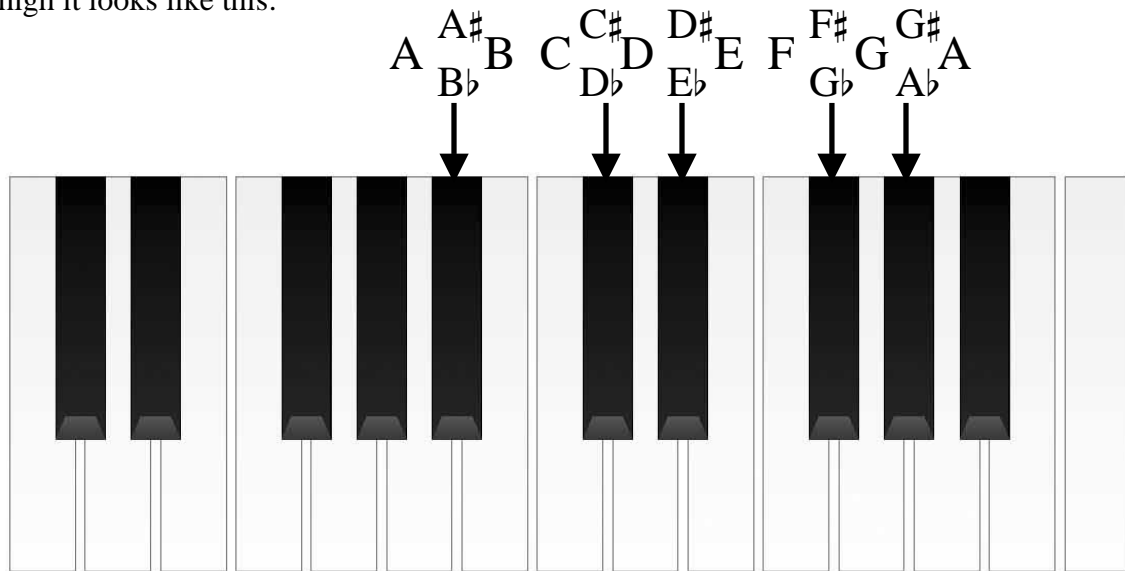


Label F $\sharp$  above. What is an enharmonic equivalent to F $\sharp$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

Label B $\flat$  above. What is an enharmonic equivalent to B $\flat$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

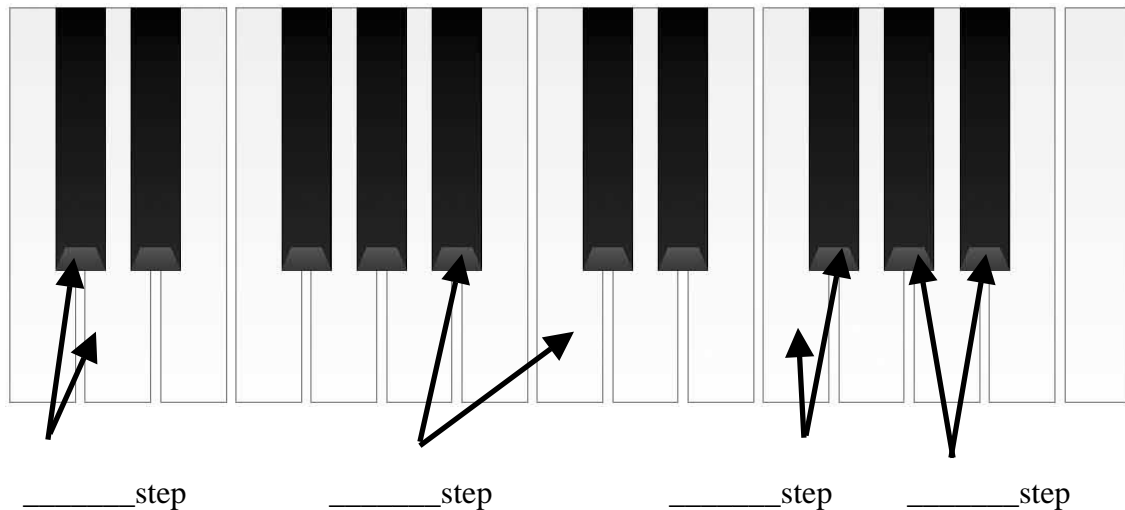
What are the two names for the lowest black key above? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

If you lined up all the notes in order, you would have a chromatic scale. From low to high it looks like this:



Notes immediately next to each other in the chromatic scale are a half step apart.  
 Two notes that have one between them are a whole step apart.  
 Two half steps equals a whole step.

Below, for each key with an arrow pointing at it, write the letter of the key, then identify the pitch distance as a whole step or a half step.



From F# to G is a \_\_\_\_\_ step.

From B to C# is a \_\_\_\_\_ step.

From Eb to F is a \_\_\_\_\_ step.

From Ab to G is a \_\_\_\_\_ step.