

Book 1

Dear Student:

The things you learn to do in this beginning MASTER THEORY BOOK I will help you to understand music - play music - sing music and even write music.

With the help of your teacher, be sure to complete each lesson very carefully so that music making will always be fun.

-The Authors

# MASTER THEORY

## Beginning Theory Workbook

by Charles S. Peters and Paul Yoder

The First Workbook in the MASTER THEORY SERIES

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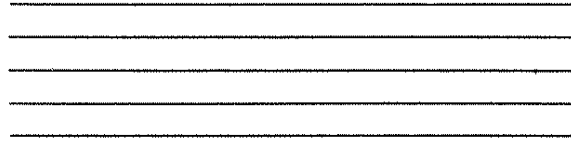
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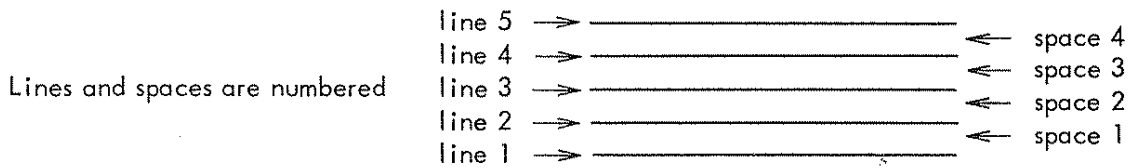
## THE STAFF

Music is written on a staff. A staff consists of five lines equally spaced.

This is a staff



The distance between any two lines of the staff is called a space. There are four spaces in a staff.



In numbering the lines and spaces, always begin with the lowest line or space and count up.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. Draw a staff using the dots below for guides. (Use your pencil and a ruler.)

·  
·  
·  
·  
·

·  
·  
·  
·  
·

(From this dot → ·

· ← to this dot first.)

2. How many lines are there in a music staff? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many spaces are there in a music staff? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The top line of the staff is line number? \_\_\_\_\_
5. The middle line of the staff is line number? \_\_\_\_\_
6. The top space of the staff is space number? \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORIZE: A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

## THE CLEF SIGNS

At the beginning of every staff you will find a clef sign which gives a letter name to a definite line or space.

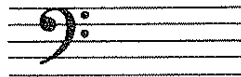
This is a TREBLE, or G clef sign.



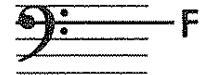
The treble, or G clef sign, gives the letter name G to the second line of the staff.



This is a BASS, or F clef sign.



The bass, or F clef sign, gives the letter name F to the fourth line of the staff.



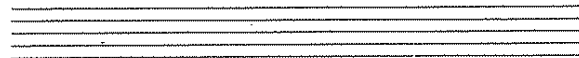
In this Music Theory book we will use both the treble, or G clef sign, and the bass, or F clef sign.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. Draw four treble (or G) clef signs here.



2. Draw four bass (or F) clef signs here.



3. The treble (or G) clef sign circles staff line number? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the letter name of line two in the treble clef? \_\_\_\_\_

5. In the bass (or F) clef sign, what staff line lies between the two dots? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the letter name of line four in the bass clef? \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORIZE: The treble, or G, clef names the second line of the staff - G.  
The bass, or F, clef names the fourth line of the staff - F.

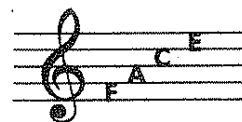
## LINE and SPACE NAMES

Each line and space of a staff has a letter name in relation to its clef sign.

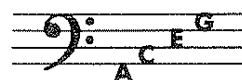
The first seven letters of the alphabet are used in naming the lines and spaces of both clefs,

A - B - C - D - E - F - G.

The names of the four spaces in the treble clef spell F A C E.



In the bass clef they spell A C E - G.



You can remember the names of the five lines in the treble clef by "Every Good Boy Does Fine".



In the bass clef remember "Good Boys Do Fine Always".



## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_


Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many letters of the alphabet are used in naming the lines and spaces of a staff? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Write the letter names of the spaces in the treble clef. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write the letter names of the lines in the bass clef. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Write the letter names of the lines in the treble clef. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Write the letter names of the spaces in the bass clef. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Write the letter names of all the lines and spaces from line one to line five on both clefs.  
Treble clef \_\_\_\_\_ Bass clef \_\_\_\_\_

**MEMORIZE:** The letter names of the lines and spaces of both the treble clef staff and bass clef staff.

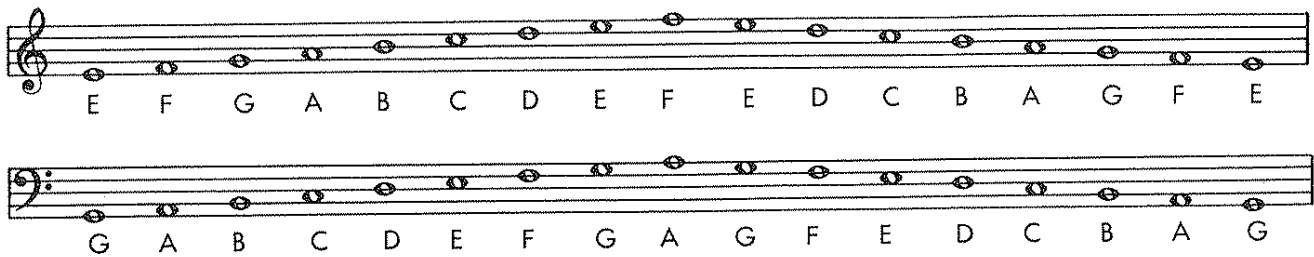
# NOTATION

Notes are the symbols placed on the lines and in the spaces of the staff to make music.

This is a line whole note  a space whole note 

Treble Clef: space whole notes  line whole notes   
 F A C E                      E G B D F

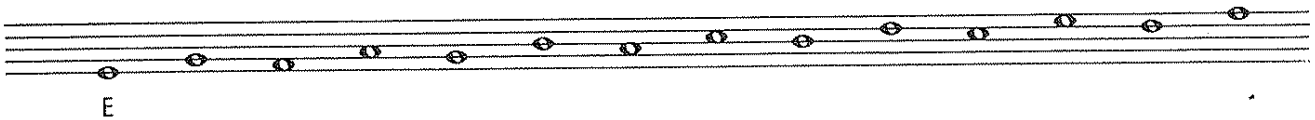
Bass Clef: space whole notes  line whole notes   
 A C E G                      G B D F A



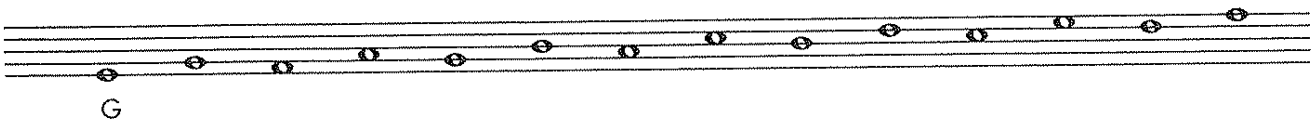
## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

- Write six line whole notes. \_\_\_\_\_
- Write six space whole notes. \_\_\_\_\_
- Draw the treble clef sign and write the letter name under each whole note.



- Draw the bass clef sign and write the letter name under each whole note.

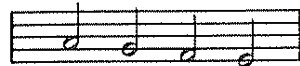


MEMORIZE: ABCDEFG backwards GFEDCBA - say it over and over.

## WHOLE - HALF - QUARTER NOTES

A whole note (●) can be changed into other kinds of notes. Add a stem to the whole note and it becomes a half note (◐). Fill in the whole note and add a stem and it becomes a quarter note (◑).

In either clef, stems go up for all notes below the third line



and stems go down for all notes on the third line or above



Stems going up are attached to the right side of all notes ◑ ◑ and stems going down are attached to the left side of all notes. ◐ ◐

### STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

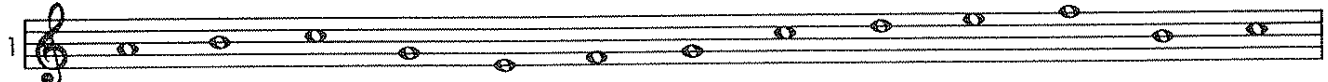
1. Write four half notes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Write six quarter notes. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which direction will the stem go for treble clef B ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which direction will the stem go for bass clef C ? \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORIZE: All notes below the third line - stems up! All notes on or above the third line - stems down!

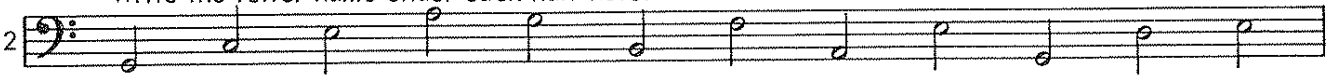
# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

Write the letter name under each whole note.

1   
A

Write the letter name under each half note.

2   
G

Write the letter name under each quarter note.

3   
D

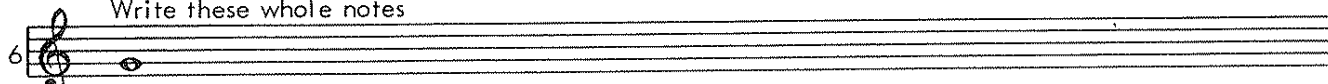
Write the letter name under these mixed notes. Sing - using letter names or Loo or La.

4   
A

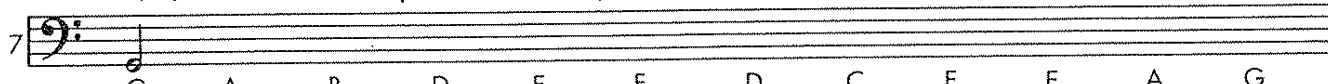
Write the letter name under these mixed notes (sing).

5   
A

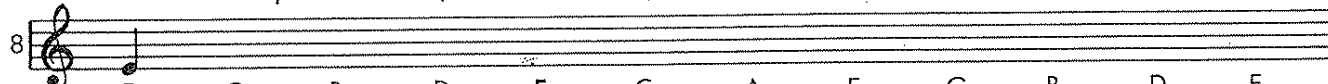
Write these whole notes

6   
G A B D F E D C E F A G

Write these half notes (watch the stems).

7   
G A B D F E D C E F A G

Write these quarter notes ( watch the stems).

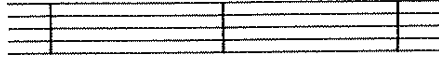
8   
E G B D E C A F G B D F



## THE MEASURE

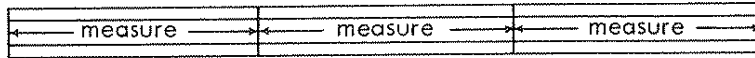
Music is divided into measures by using bar lines.

These are bar lines.



The distance between any two bar lines is called a measure.

These are measures.



When any part of the music is completed, we use a double bar.

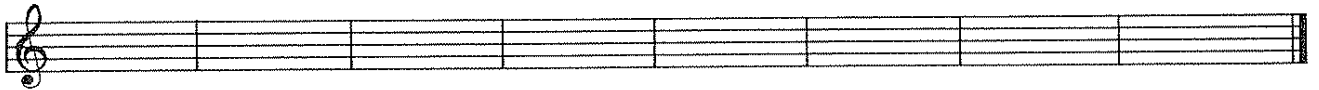
This is a double bar indicating



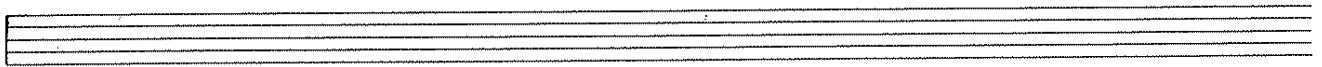
## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_



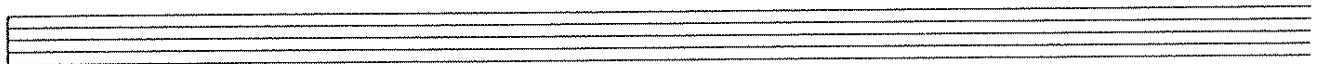
1. How many bar lines are there in the staff above? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many measures are there in the staff above? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Draw the treble clef sign on the staff below and divide it into four equal measures.  
Place a double bar at the end.



4. Below:- Draw a treble clef sign - divide the staff into eight measures.  
Place a double bar at the end - place one whole note in each measure.



5. Below :- Draw a bass clef sign - divide the staff into eight measures.  
Place a double bar at the end - place two half notes in each measure.

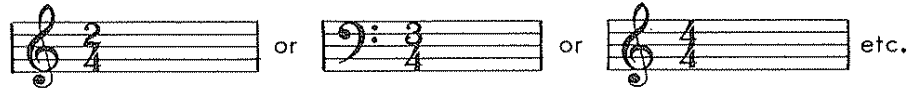


MEMORIZE: The distance between two bar lines is called a measure.

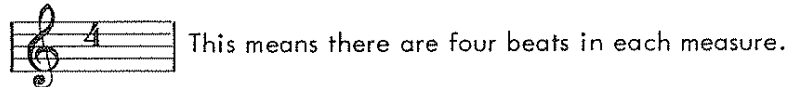
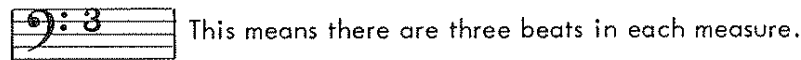
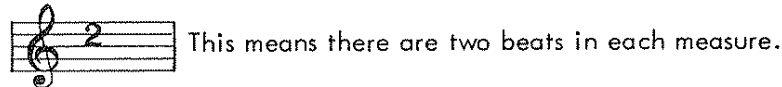
## TIME SIGNATURES

At the beginning of every piece of music there is a time signature.

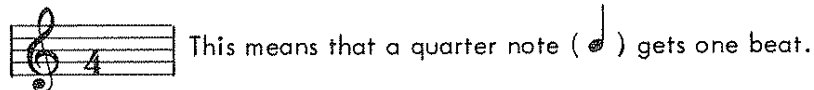
It is made up of two numbers placed one above the other like this:-



The upper number tells us the number of beats in a measure.



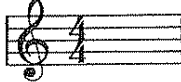
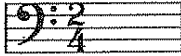
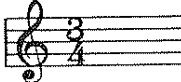
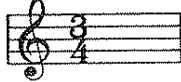
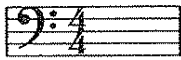
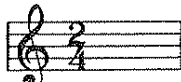
The lower number tells us the kind of a note that gets one beat.



## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many beats are there in each measure of  ? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many beats are there in each measure of  ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many beats are there in each measure of  ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What note receives one beat in  ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What note receives one beat in  ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What note receives one beat in  ? \_\_\_\_\_

**MEMORIZE:** The top number always tells the number of beats in a measure.  
The bottom number always tells the kind of note that gets one beat.

## NOTE VALUES

Every note in music receives a certain number of beats. The lower number in the time signature determines the value of each note.

When the lower number of the time signature is 4 the quarter note (♩) receives one beat, the half note (♭) receives two beats, and the whole note (♩) receives four beats.

The beats may be written under the notes like this:

1 2 3 4      or      1 - 2   3 - 4      or      1 - 2 - 3 - 4

The numbers connected by a dash apply to the same note and should be counted in a continuous sound.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

- Practice counting the following exercise aloud while tapping each beat with your foot evenly and steadily. Don't forget about the dash between numbers.

1 - 2 - 3 - 4      1 - 2   3 - 4      1 - 2 - 3 - 4      1 - 2   3 - 4

- Write the beats under each note in the following exercise.

- Draw the missing bar lines in the following exercise and write the beats.

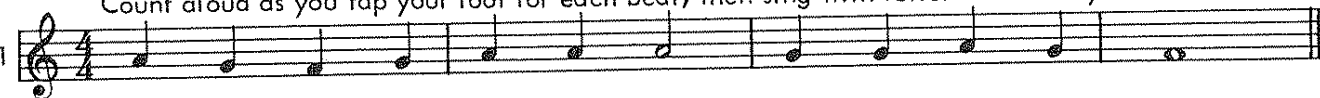
MEMORIZE: When the lower number of the time signature is 4,

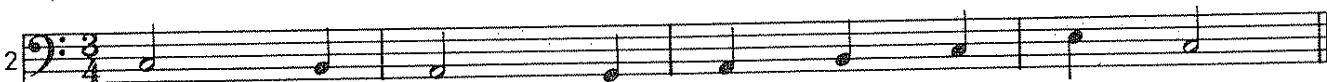
the note values are: ♩ = 1 beat; ♭ = 2 beats; ♩ = 4 beats.

# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

Write the beats under each note in Ex.1 & 2.  
Count aloud as you tap your foot for each beat, then sing with letter names or syllables.

1 

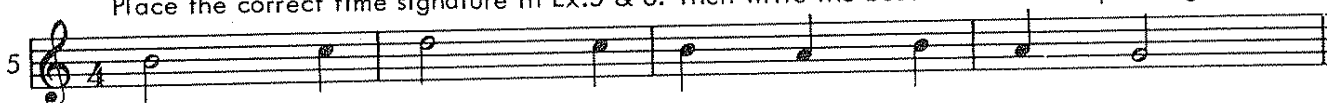
2 


Draw in the missing bar lines in Ex.3 & 4. Then write the beats - Count - Tap - Sing.




3 

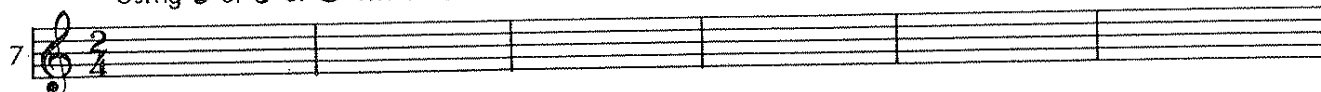
4 

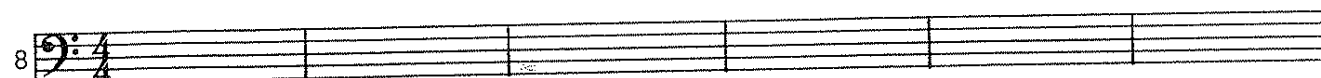
Place the correct time signature in Ex.5 & 6. Then write the beats - Count - Tap - Sing.

5 

6 






Using  or  or  fill in each measure in Ex.7 & 8. Then write the beats and count the time.

7 

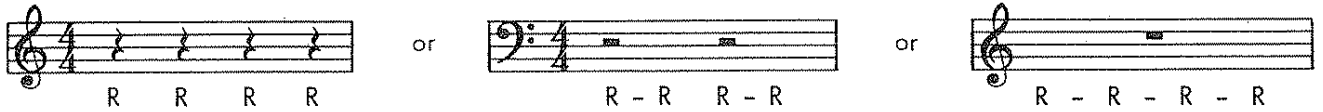
8 

## REST VALUES

For each note value in music there is an equal rest value. The time signature determines the value of each note or rest.

When the lower number of the time signature is "4", the quarter rest (  ) receives one beat, the half rest (  ) receives two beats and the whole rest (  ) receives four beats. Notice that the half rest (  ) is above the line and the whole rest (  ) is below it.

The beats may be written under the rests like this:- (R = rest)

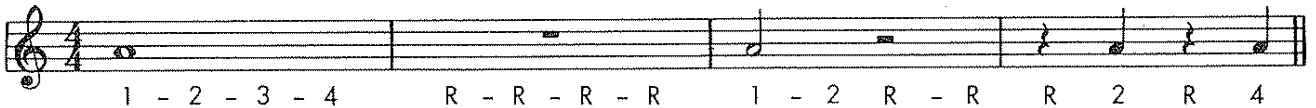


The R's connected by a dash apply to the same rest and should be counted in a continuous sound.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

- Practice counting the following exercise aloud while tapping your foot evenly and steadily. Don't forget about the dash between the R's.



- Write the beats under each note and rest in the following exercise.



- How many half rests equal a whole rest? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many quarter rests equal a whole rest? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many quarter rests equal a half rest? \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORIZE: A whole rest equals a whole note. A half rest equals a half note.  
A quarter rest equals a quarter note.



## DOTTED NOTES

A Dot ( · ) may be added to any note used in music. The Dot ( · ) is equal to one-half the value of the note it follows.

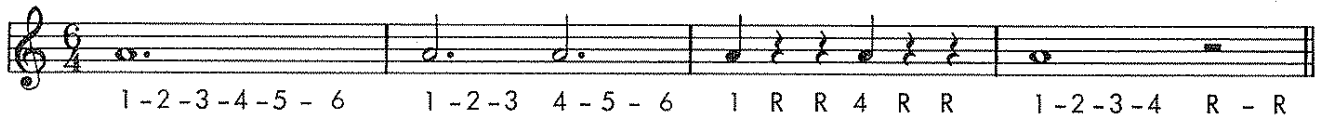
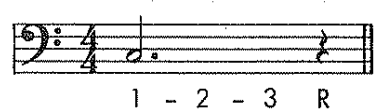
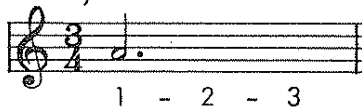
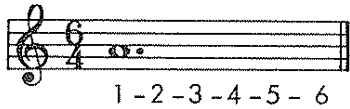
Example:-

A whole note ( ♯ ) receives 4 beats. The dot ( · ) half of this or 2 beats.  
The two together receive 6 beats ( ♯ · = 1-2-3-4-5-6).

A half note ( ♮ ) receives 2 beats. The dot ( · ) half of this or 1 beat.

The two together receive 3 beats ( ♮ · = 1-2-3).

The beats under the dotted notes may be written like this:-



## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

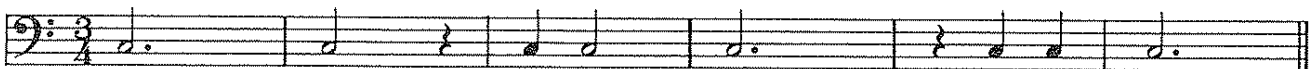
1. How many half notes equal one dotted whole note? \_\_\_\_\_

2. How many quarter notes equal one dotted half note? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Practice counting the following exercise aloud while tapping your foot evenly and steadily. Don't forget the dash between the numbers and rests.



4. Write the beats under each note and rest in the following exercise.



MEMORIZE: A dot after any note is equal to one half the value of the note it follows.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1 & 2.

Count aloud as you tap your foot for each beat-then sing with letter names or syllables.

1

2

Draw in the missing bar lines in Ex.3 & 4. Then write the beats - Count and Sing.

3

4

Place the correct time signature in Ex.5 & 6. Then write the beats - Count and Sing.

5

6

Using ♪ = ♫. ♫ = ♪ } fill in Ex.7 & 8. Then write the beats below and count time.

7

8



## LEGER LINES

Leger lines are very short lines added above or below the staff. Notes may be written on these leger lines or in the spaces between the lines.

This note is one leger line above the staff  two lines above 

This note is one space above the staff  two spaces above 

This note is one leger line below the staff  two lines below 

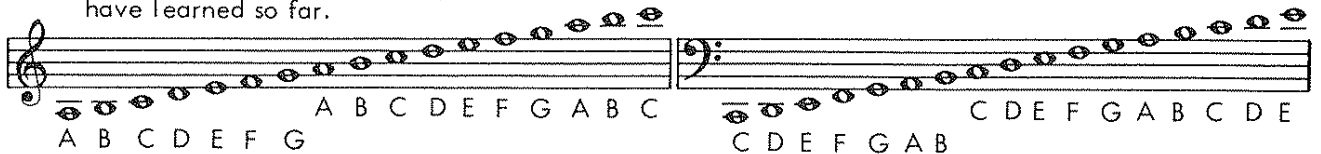
This note is one space below the staff  two spaces below 

The names of these added lines and spaces are:-



For the treble clef, the lines above are C and G, and the spaces below are A and B. For the bass clef, the lines above are E and B, and the spaces below are C and D.





Below are all the notes that you have learned so far.



The treble clef staff shows notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G on the lines and spaces, and A, B, C on the first three leger lines above. The bass clef staff shows notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B on the lines and spaces, and C, D, E on the first three leger lines below.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

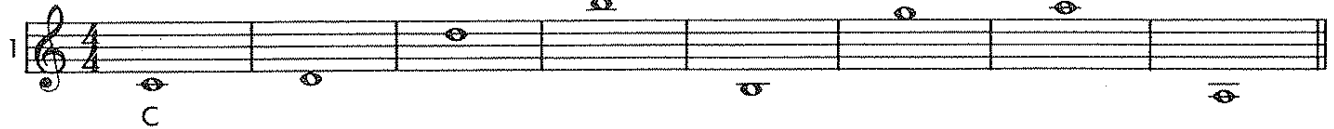
1. What are the letter names of the first four notes above the  staff? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the letter names of the first four notes below the  staff? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the letter names of the first four notes above the  staff? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the letter names of the first four notes below the  staff? \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORIZE: The names of all leger lines and spaces above and below the staff as shown here in both treble clef and bass clef.

# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

Write the letter names under each note in Ex.1-2-3-4.

1 

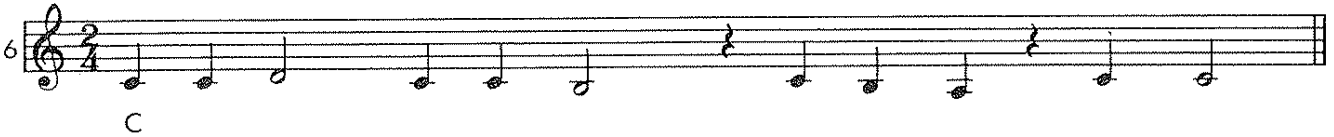
2 

3 

4 

Write the letter names under each note and draw the missing bar lines in Ex. 5-6-7-8. Count and sing.

5 

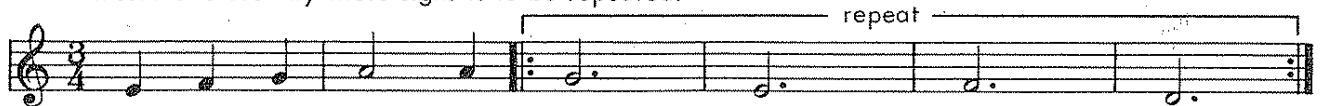
6 

7 

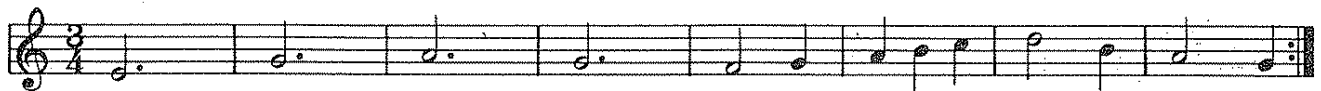
8 

## THE REPEAT SIGN FIRST and SECOND ENDINGS

A repeat sign consists of two dots placed before or after a double bar. It indicates that the music enclosed by these signs is to be repeated.



Sometimes this same sign means to go back to the beginning of that particular strain, like this:-

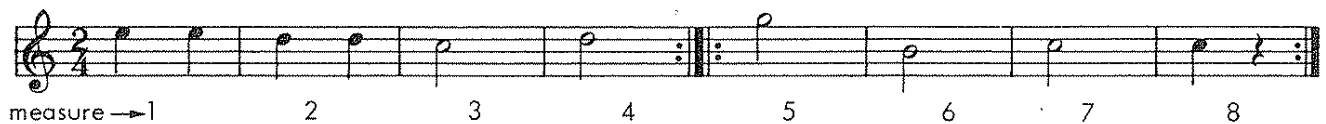


A repeated strain is often marked with a first and second ending. In this case play the 1st ending the first time - repeat the strain then skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd ending.

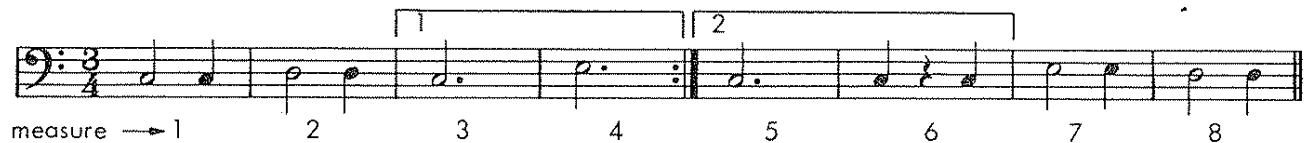


### STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____
Grade _____





1. Which measure is played after measure 4 the first time? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which measure is played before measure 5 the second time? \_\_\_\_\_

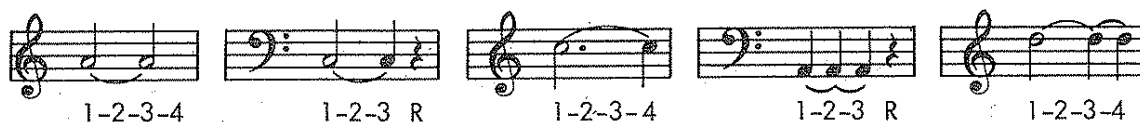


1. Which measure is played after measure number 4? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which measure is played before measure number 5? \_\_\_\_\_

**MEMORIZE:** Play the 1st ending the 1st time, repeat, skip the 1st ending the second time and play the 2nd ending.

## THE TIE



A curved line (  or  ) connecting two or more notes on the same line or space is called a tie. The following examples are ties with the beats written below.




Ties can also cross a bar line joining a note in one measure to a note in the next measure, like the following example:-



Always think of holding the first note through all of the notes that are tied together.

Example:- This tone  is held for 3 beats - this one  is held for 2 beats-







and this one  is held for 4 beats.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

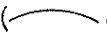

With a time signature of  $\frac{4}{4}$  :-

1. How many beats will this tone  receive ? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many beats will this tone  receive ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many beats will this tone  receive ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many beats will this tone  receive ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many beats will this tone  receive ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How many beats will this tone  receive ? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Write the beats under each note and rest in the following exercise .



MEMORIZE: Tied notes are always on the same line or space.

# THE SLUR


A curved line (  or  ) connecting two or more notes on different lines or spaces is called a slur. The following examples are slurs with the beats written below.



1-2-3-4 1-2-3-4 1-2 3-4 1-2 3-4 1 2 3 4 1-2-3-4 1 2 3 4 1-2-3 R

Notice that slurs can also cross bar lines.

Think of playing as smooth as possible, without any stop or interruption between any of the notes within a slur.



1-2-3 1-2-3 1-2-3 1-2-3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1-2 3 1-2-3 1-2-3 1-2-3 - 1 R R

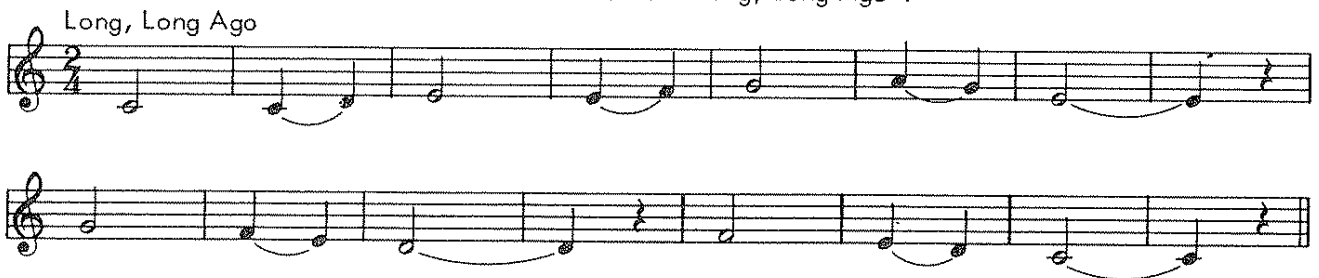
Remember—the dash between numbers means to count with a continuous sound.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

1. A curved line used to connect notes on different lines or spaces is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. A curved line used to connect notes on the same line or space is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. In the song "Long, Long Ago" (below) how many slurs are used? \_\_\_\_\_
4. In the song "Long, Long Ago" how many ties are used? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Write the beats under each note and rest in "Long, Long Ago".

Long, Long Ago



MEMORIZE: Slurred notes are always on different lines and spaces.

# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1 & 2.

Count aloud as you tap your foot for each beat - then sing with letter names or syllables.

1

2

Write the letter name under each note in Ex.3 & 4.

3   
C

4   
E

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.5-6-7-8. Count - Tap - Sing

5

6

7

8

# EIGHTH NOTES

Add a flag to the stem of a quarter note (♩) and it becomes an eighth note (♪).

Two eighth notes equal one quarter note: - ♪ ♪ = ♩

Whenever a quarter note is equal to one beat (as in  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$  time) an eighth note is equal to one-half of a beat.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{♩} &= \text{♪} + \text{♪} \\ \text{beat} \rightarrow 1 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

When two or more eighth notes are next to one another like this: - ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ they may be written like this: - ♪♪ or like this: - ♪♪♪♪

The beats under the eighth notes may be written like this: -

Arrows show direction of foot beat

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

1. In the staff below put four eighth notes and one quarter note in the first measure.
2. Put six eighth notes in the second measure.
3. Put a quarter note and four eighth notes in the third measure.
4. Put two eighth notes, one quarter note and two eighth notes in the fourth measure.


5. Write the beats under each note that you have just written.


MEMORIZE: Tap your foot "down" on the beat and "up" on the an (never down on the an).

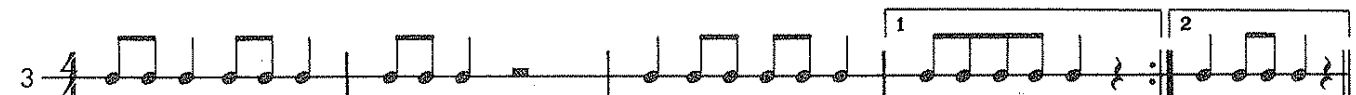
# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT


Date	_____
Grade	_____


Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1 through 10.  
Then count the time aloud while tapping your foot.


1  $\frac{4}{4}$  

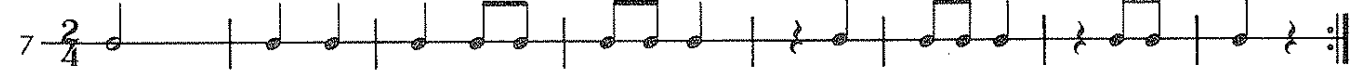
2  $\frac{4}{4}$  


3  $\frac{4}{4}$  

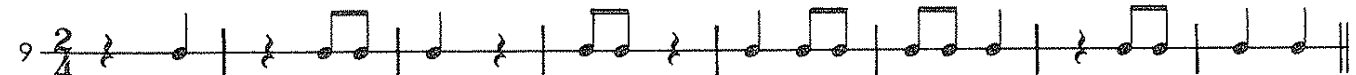
4  $\frac{3}{4}$  


5  $\frac{3}{4}$  

6  $\frac{3}{4}$  

7  $\frac{2}{4}$  

8  $\frac{2}{4}$  

9  $\frac{2}{4}$  

10  $\frac{4}{4}$  



# EIGHTH RESTS

The eighth rest also has one flag. These are eighth rests ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ .

Two eighth rests equal one quarter rest:- ♪ ♪ = ♩

Whenever a quarter rest is equal to one beat ( as in  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$  time)

an eighth rest is equal to one-half of a beat.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{♩} &= \text{♪} + \text{♪} \\ \text{beat } \rightarrow 1 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

The beats under these eighth notes and eighth rests may be written like this:-

Arrows show direction of foot beat

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

1. In the staff below fill in the first measure with as many ♪ ♪ as needed.
2. Fill in the second measure with as many ♪ ♪ ♪ as needed.
3. Fill in the third measure with as many ♪ ♪ ♪ as needed.
4. Fill in the fourth measure with as many ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ as needed.

5. Write the beats under each note and rest that you have just written.

**MEMORIZE:** Whenever a quarter note or a quarter rest equals one beat-  
an eighth note or an eighth rest equals one-half beat.

# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex. 1 through 10.  
Then count the time aloud while tapping your foot.

1  $\frac{4}{4}$

2  $\frac{4}{4}$

3  $\frac{4}{4}$

4  $\frac{3}{4}$

5  $\frac{3}{4}$

6  $\frac{3}{4}$

7  $\frac{2}{4}$

8  $\frac{2}{4}$

9  $\frac{2}{4}$

10  $\frac{4}{4}$

## DOTTED QUARTER NOTES

In Lesson 13 we learned that - a dot placed after any note is equal to one-half the value of the note it follows.

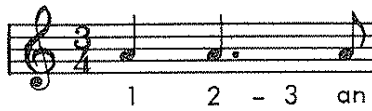
Therefore:- Whenever a quarter note receives one beat (as in  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$  time) a dotted quarter note receives one and a half beats.

A quarter note (♩) receives 1 beat. The dot (◦) half of this or  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat.

The two together receive  $1\frac{1}{2}$  beats. (♩◦ = 1-2-an).

Or:- Since a quarter note is equal to two eighth notes (♩ = ♪ ♪) a dotted quarter note is equal to three eighth notes (♩◦ = ♪ ♪ ♪).

The beats under the dotted quarter notes may be written like this:-

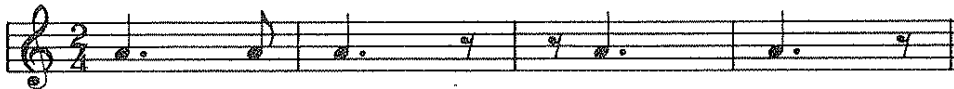


### STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many eighth notes equal one dotted quarter note? \_\_\_\_\_
2. If the time signature is  $\frac{4}{4}$ , how many beats does a dotted quarter note receive? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write the beats under each note and rest in the following exercises.

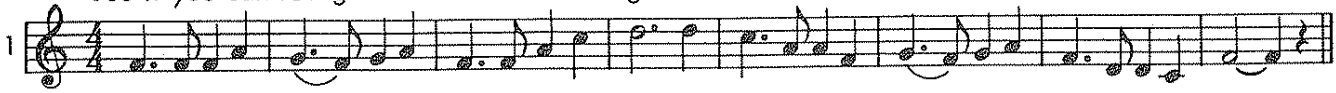


MEMORIZE: A dotted quarter note equals three eighth notes. Whenever a quarter note receives one beat, a dotted quarter note receives a beat and a half.

# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex. 1-2-3. Count - Tap - Sing.  
See if you can recognize these familiar songs.

1 

2 

3 

Write the letter name under each note in Ex. 4 and 5.

4 

5 

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex. 6-7-8. Count - Tap - Sing

6 

7 

8 

## Lesson 27



## THE FLAT - SHARP - NATURAL

$\flat$  is called a flat

$\sharp$  is called a sharp

$\natural$  is called a natural

A flat ( $\flat$ ) lowers the pitch, or sound, of a note one-half step. A sharp ( $\sharp$ ) raises the pitch, or sound, of a note one-half step. A natural ( $\natural$ ) cancels the effect of a flat or sharp.

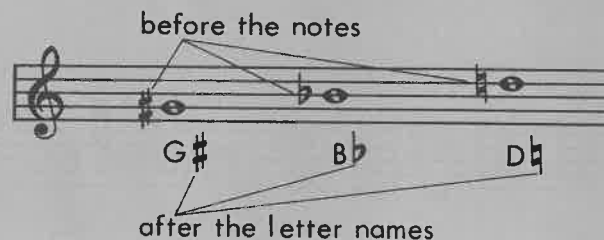
This is a line  $\flat$   line  $\sharp$   line  $\natural$  

Notice that the staff line goes through the center of the  $\flat$   $\sharp$   $\natural$

This is a space  $\flat$   space  $\sharp$   space  $\natural$  

Notice that the center of the  $\flat$ ,  $\sharp$ ,  $\natural$  is completely in the space  $\flat$   $\sharp$   $\natural$

We always speak of the flat, sharp or natural after the note; such as A flat, C sharp, B natural; but we put the signs before the notes when we write music on the staff.



## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many half steps are there between B and  $B\flat$  ? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many half steps are there between F and  $F\sharp$  ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many half steps are there between  $E\flat$  and  $E\natural$  ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many half steps are there between  $C\sharp$  and  $C\natural$  ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many half steps are there between  $A\flat$  and  $A\sharp$  ? \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORIZE: A flat lowers the pitch of a note one-half step. A sharp raises the pitch of a note one-half step. A natural cancels a flat or sharp.

# ACCIDENTALS

A flat, sharp or natural sign placed before a note is called an Accidental. When one of these accidental signs is placed before a note, every note which follows on the same line or space within that same measure is also affected.

B $\flat$  B $\flat$  B $\flat$  C $\sharp$  C $\sharp$  C $\sharp$       F F F $\sharp$  F $\sharp$  G A $\flat$  G A $\flat$

A natural sign is used to cancel a sharp or flat within a measure.

B $\flat$  B $\natural$  C D C $\sharp$  C $\natural$  B $\flat$       E $\flat$  F E $\natural$  F G A $\flat$  A $\natural$  B $\flat$

A bar line cancels any accidental which appears in the previous measure, except in the case of notes tied across a bar line.

C A $\flat$  G B $\flat$  B G A F $\sharp$  F $\sharp$  E E $\flat$  D C E F

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. Flat, sharp and natural signs are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Accidentals affect all notes which follow on the same line or space within a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Except when the notes are tied, the effect of an accidental never crosses a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Write the letter name under each note in the following exercise.

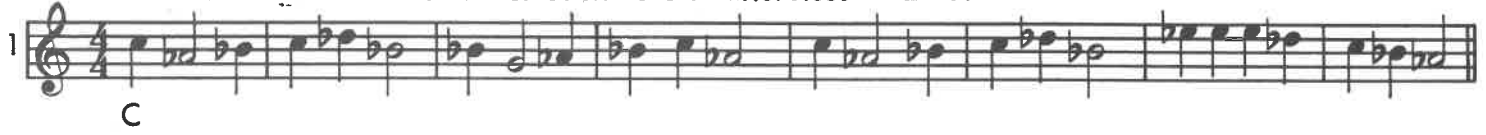
B $\flat$

**MEMORIZE:** Whenever an accidental appears in a measure, it affects all of the remaining notes on the same line or space in that one measure. It is cancelled by the next bar line, except when the notes are tied across the bar line.

# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

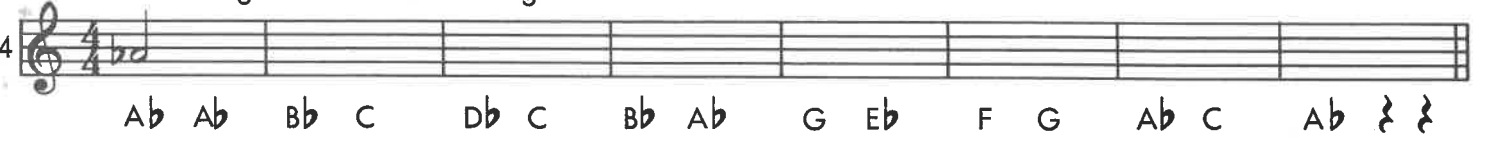
Write the letter names under each note in Exercises 1 - 2 - 3.

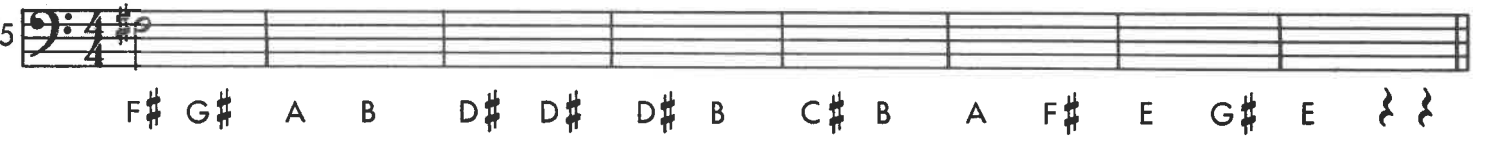
1 

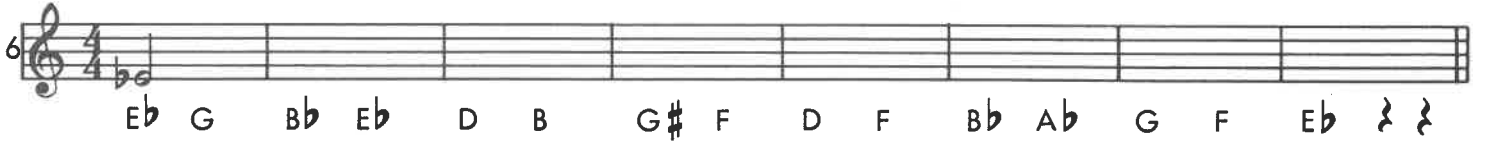
2 

3 

In Exercises 4 - 5 - 6 place a half note on the correct line or space above each letter. Don't forget the accidental signs.

4 

5 

6 

Write the beats under each note and rest in Exercise 7 and 8. Count - Tap - Sing.


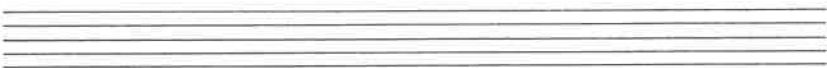

7 

8 

## STUDENT TEST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_






- Lesson 1
1. There are \_\_\_ lines and \_\_\_ spaces in the music staff.
  2. The bottom line of the staff is line number \_\_\_.
  3. The first space down from the top of the staff is space number \_\_\_.
- Lesson 2
1. The treble clef sign is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ clef sign.
  2. The bass clef sign is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ clef sign.
  3. The treble clef names the second line \_\_\_; the bass clef names the fourth line \_\_\_.
- Lesson 3
1. The letters of the alphabet used in naming the notes are \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
  2. The letter names of the treble clef lines are \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , treble clef spaces \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
  3. The letter names of the bass clef lines are \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , bass clef spaces \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
- Lesson 4
1. Can you say ABCDEFG backwards by memory? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ .
  2. Draw six line whole notes. 
  3. Draw six space whole notes. 
- Lesson 5
1. The stems go \_\_\_\_\_ for all notes below the third line of the staff.
  2. The stems go \_\_\_\_\_ for all notes on or above the third line of the staff.
  3. Stems pointing down are always attached to the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the note.
- Lesson 7
1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the distance between two bar lines.
  2. A double bar means the \_\_\_\_\_ of that part of the music.
  3. Divide the following staff into four measures. 
- Lesson 8
1. We call the numbers  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$  etc. at the beginning of music the \_\_\_\_\_ signatures.
  2. We can tell the number of beats in each measure by the \_\_\_\_\_ number.
  3. We can tell the kind of a note that gets one beat by the \_\_\_\_\_ number.
- Lesson 9
1. The quarter note receives \_\_\_\_\_ beat when the lower number of the time signature is a 4 .
  2. The half note receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats when the lower number of the time signature is a 4 .
  3. The whole note receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats when the lower number of the time signature is a 4 .
- Lesson 11
1. A whole note equals \_\_\_\_\_ half rests.
  2. A whole note equals \_\_\_\_\_ quarter rests.
  3. A whole note equals \_\_\_\_\_ whole rest .



## STUDENT TEST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

- Lesson 13
1. A dot after a note is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ the value of the note it follows.
  2. In  $\frac{6}{4}$  a dotted whole note (  ) receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
  3. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  a dotted half note (  ) receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
- Lesson 15
1. Added lines above or below the staff are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
  2. In the treble clef the second leger line above the staff is \_\_\_\_\_ .
  3. In the bass clef the second leger line above the staff is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Lesson 17
1. When two dots are placed before a double bar we call it a \_\_\_\_\_ sign.
  2. When you come to a repeat sign you go back to the last \_\_\_\_\_ sign or to the \_\_\_\_\_ .
  3. Play the 1st ending - repeat- \_\_\_\_\_ the 1st ending and play the \_\_\_\_\_ ending.
- Lesson 18
1. Tied notes are always on the same \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ .
  2. Ties can also cross \_\_\_\_\_ lines to join notes in adjacent measures.
  3. A dotted half note tied to a \_\_\_\_\_ note equals four beats.
- Lesson 19
1. Slurred notes are always on different \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
  2. Slurs can also cross \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
  3. Slurred notes are always played in a \_\_\_\_\_ or continuous sound.
- Lesson 21
1. One quarter note equals \_\_\_\_\_ eighth notes.
  2. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ eighth notes to equal one whole note.
  3. Never beat your foot \_\_\_\_\_ on "an" when counting time.
- Lesson 23
1. One quarter rest equals \_\_\_\_\_ eighth rests.
  2. One eighth rest equals \_\_\_\_\_ beat.
  3. One half rest equals \_\_\_\_\_ eighth rests.
- Lesson 25
1. In  $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{4}{4}$  a dotted quarter note receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
  2. A dotted quarter note equals \_\_\_\_\_ eighth notes.
  3. A dotted quarter note is usually followed by an \_\_\_\_\_ note.
- Lesson 27
1. A flat (  ) \_\_\_\_\_ the pitch or sound of a note \_\_\_\_\_ step.
  2. A sharp (  ) \_\_\_\_\_ the pitch or sound of a note \_\_\_\_\_ step.
  3. A natural (  ) \_\_\_\_\_ the effect of a flat or sharp.
- Lesson 28
1. Flat, sharp and natural signs are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
  2. An accidental affects all notes on the same line or space in that one \_\_\_\_\_ .
  3. The effect of an accidental never crosses a bar line except when the notes are \_\_\_\_\_ .