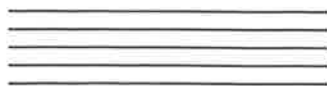


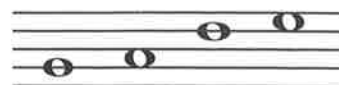
The Staff, Notes and Pitches

Music is written on a STAFF of five lines and the four spaces between.



The STAFF

Music NOTES are oval-shaped symbols that are placed *on* the lines and *in* the spaces. They represent musical sounds, called PITCHES.



The lines of the staff are numbered from bottom to top.

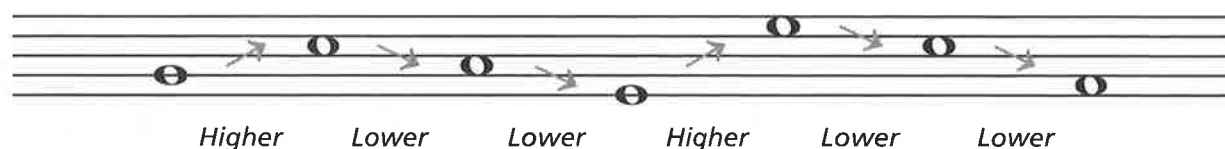


The spaces between the lines are also numbered from bottom to top.



If the notes appear *higher* on the staff, they sound *higher* in pitch.

If the notes appear *lower* on the staff, they sound *lower* in pitch.

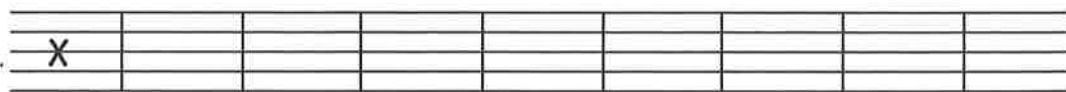


Exercises

- 1 Draw a staff by connecting the dots. Use a ruler or straight edge. Number the lines, then the spaces from low to high.

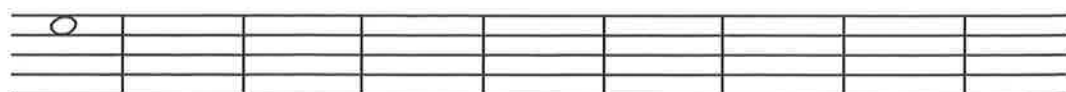


- 2 On the staff, mark an X in the following locations:



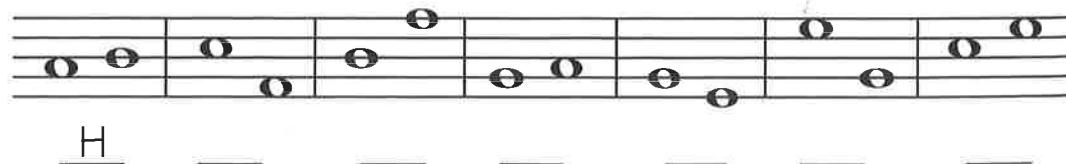
Line 3 Space 2 Line 1 Space 4 Line 5 Space 1 Line 4 Space 3 Line 2

- 3 Write notes like this ○ on the following lines and spaces:



Space 4 Line 1 Space 2 Line 3 Space 1 Line 5 Space 3 Line 2 Line 4

- 4 Indicate whether the 2nd note is higher or lower than the 1st note by using an H (higher) or L (lower).

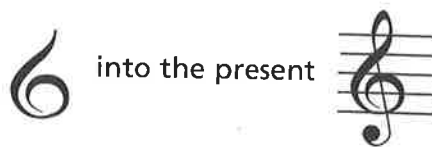


Treble Clef and Staff

Music notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, from A to G. By their position on the staff, they can represent the entire range of musical sound.

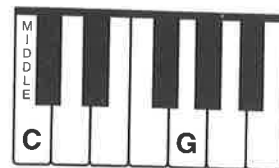
CLEF signs help to organize the staff so notes can easily be read.

The TREBLE CLEF is used for notes in the higher pitch ranges. The treble (or G) clef has evolved from a stylized letter G:

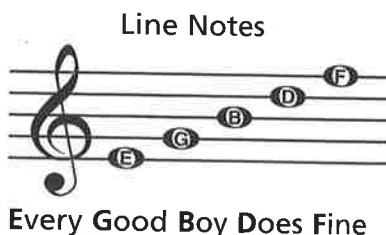


The curl of the treble clef circles the line on which the note G is placed. This G is above MIDDLE C (the C nearest the middle of the keyboard).

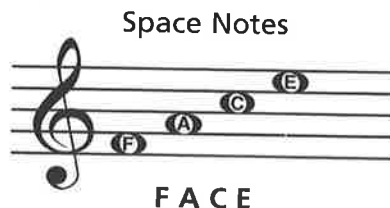
The TREBLE STAFF



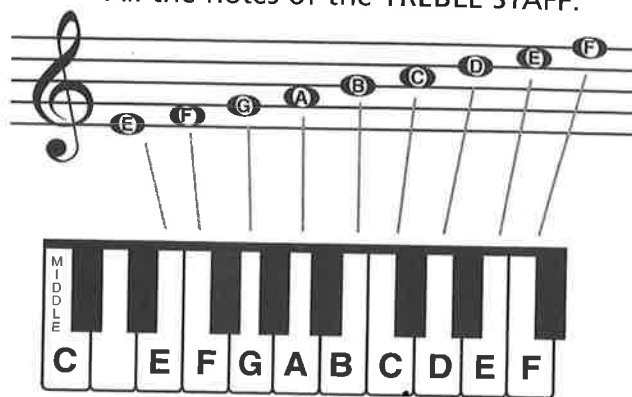
In the treble staff, the names of the notes on the lines from bottom to top are E, G, B, D, F.



The names of the notes in the spaces from bottom to top spell FACE.

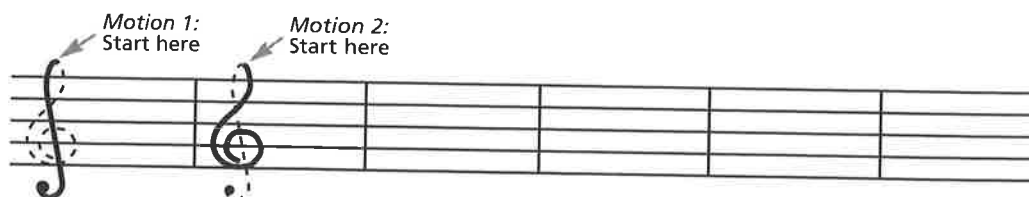


All the notes of the TREBLE STAFF:

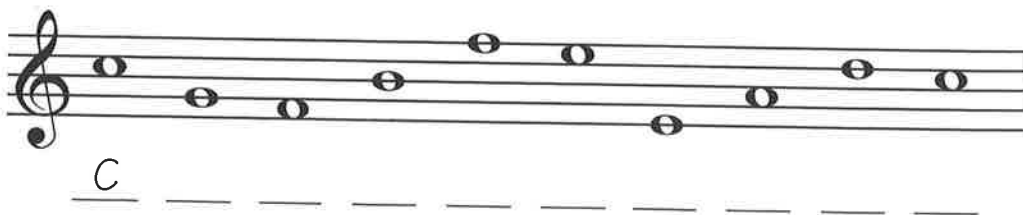


Exercises

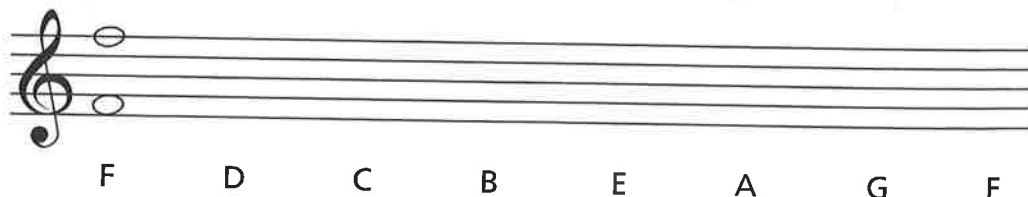
- 1 The treble clef is written in two motions. Trace along the dotted lines as indicated, then draw four more.



- 2 Write the letter names of the following notes. Use capital letters.

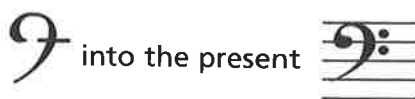


- 3 Write the notes on the staff indicated by the letters. If the notes can be written in two places, write one above the other.

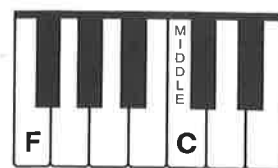


Bass Clef and Staff

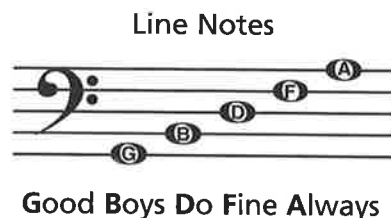
The BASS CLEF (pronounced "base") is used for notes in the lower pitch ranges. The bass (or F) clef has evolved from a stylized letter F:



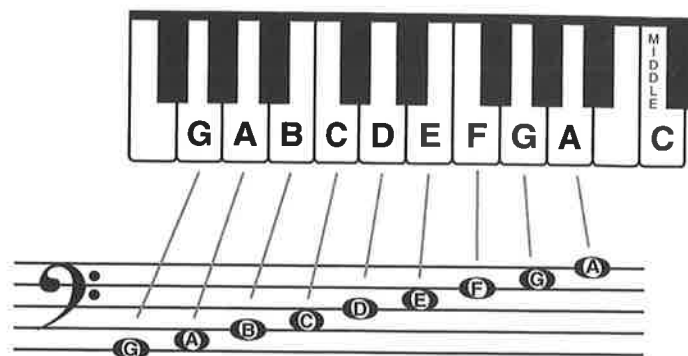
The two dots of the bass clef surround the line on which the note F is placed. This F is below middle C.



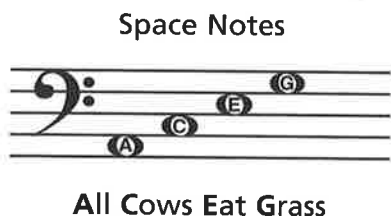
In the bass staff, the names of the notes on the lines from bottom to top are G, B, D, F, A.



All the notes of the BASS STAFF:



The names of the notes in the spaces from bottom to top are A, C, E, G.



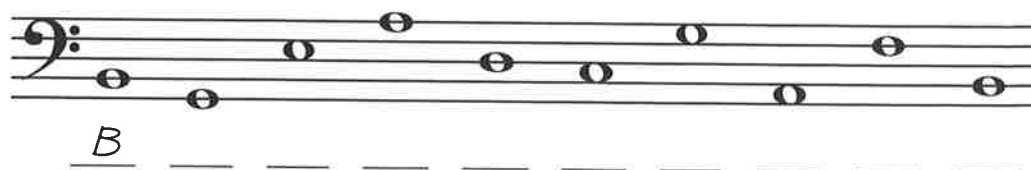
Exercises

- 1** The bass clef is written in four motions. Trace along the dotted lines as indicated, then draw four more.

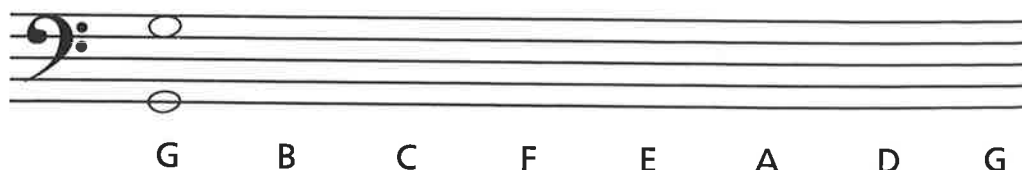
Motion 1: Dot on 4th line *Motion 2:* Curved line *Motions 3 & 4:* Dots surrounding 4th line



- 2** Write the letter names of the following notes.

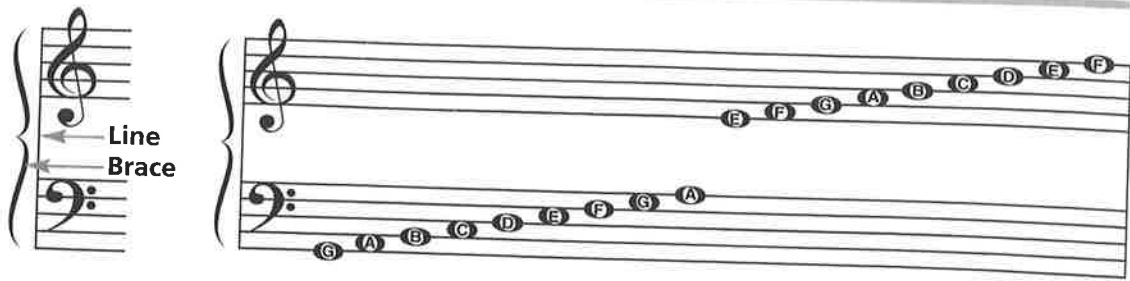


- 3** Write the notes on the staff indicated by the letters. If the notes can be written in two places, write one above the other.



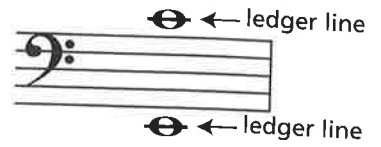
The Grand Staff

When the bass and treble staves are connected by a brace and a line, they combine to form the **GRAND STAFF**.

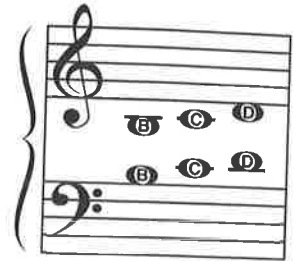


Ledger Lines — The Middle Notes

LEDGER LINES are short lines which are added to extend the range of the staff when the notes are too low or too high to be written on the staff.



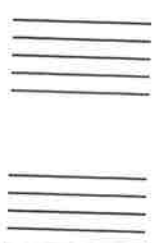
The notes in the middle range of the grand staff are B, C and D. They can be written on ledger lines in both the bass and treble staves.



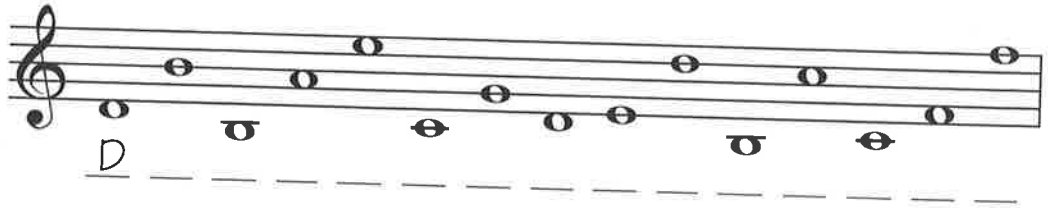
These notes are written differently but sound the same.

Exercises

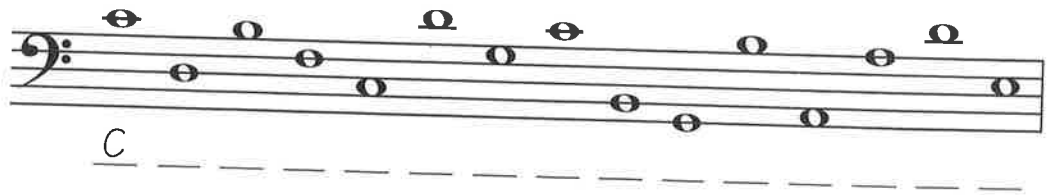
- 1** Trace these three braces. Then, using the staves provided, draw the grand staff three times. Include the brace, line and both clef signs.



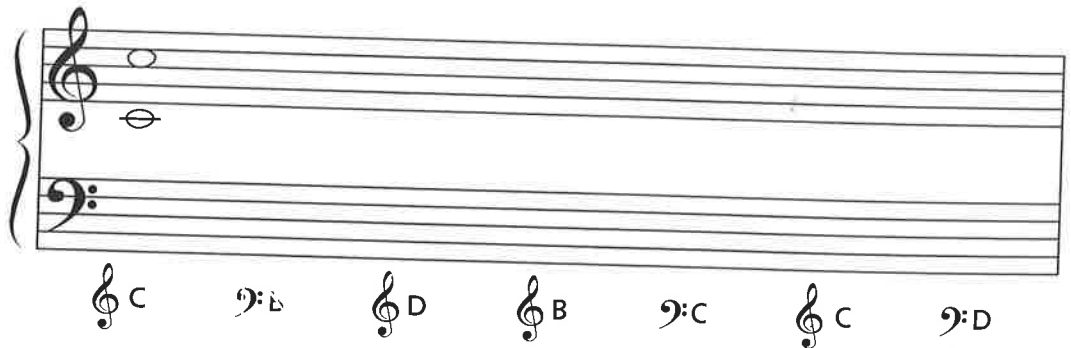
- 2** Write the letter names of the notes from the treble staff.



- 3** Write the letter names of the notes from the bass staff.



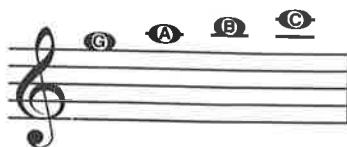
- 4** Write the notes indicated by the clefs and letter names in two places on the grand staff. Add ledger lines where necessary.



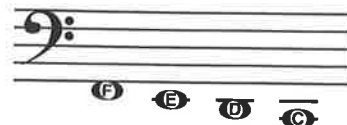
Ledger Lines

Low and High Notes

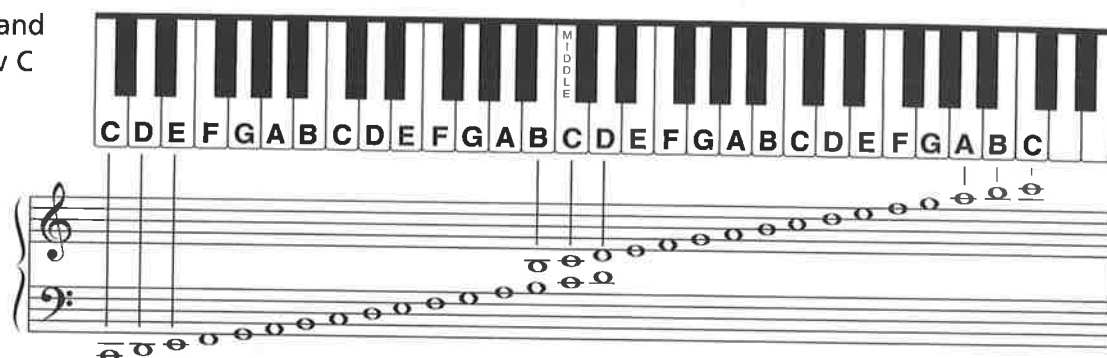
More than one ledger line may be added to extend the lower and upper ranges of the grand staff. The next higher notes of the treble staff are G, A, B and C.



The next lower notes of the bass staff are F, E, D and C.

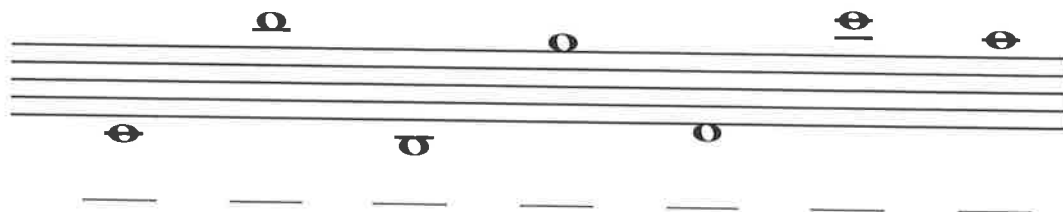


All the notes on the grand staff from bass clef Low C to treble clef High C:

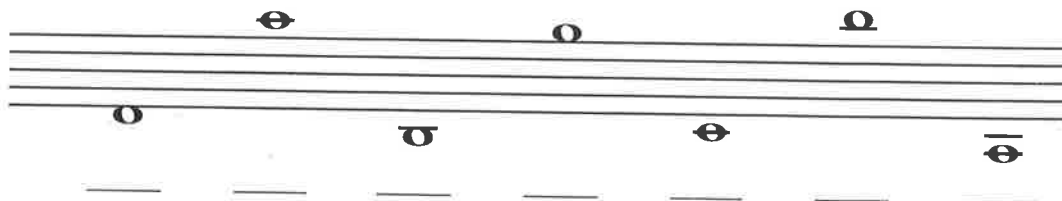


Exercises

- 1 Draw a treble clef and name the notes.



- 2 Draw a bass clef and name the notes.



- 3 Write each of the indicated notes in four places on the grand staff.



C D E F G A B

1 How many lines are on a single staff? _____

2 How many spaces are on a single staff? _____

3 Is the 5th line at the bottom or top of the staff?

4 Which clef is also known as the G clef? _____

5 The note names of the five lines in the treble clef from bottom to top are:

6 The note names of the four spaces in the treble clef from bottom to top are:

7 The line through middle C is called a _____ line.

8 Which clef is also known as the F clef? _____

9 The note names of the five lines in the bass clef from bottom to top are:

10 The note names of the four spaces in the bass clef from bottom to top are:

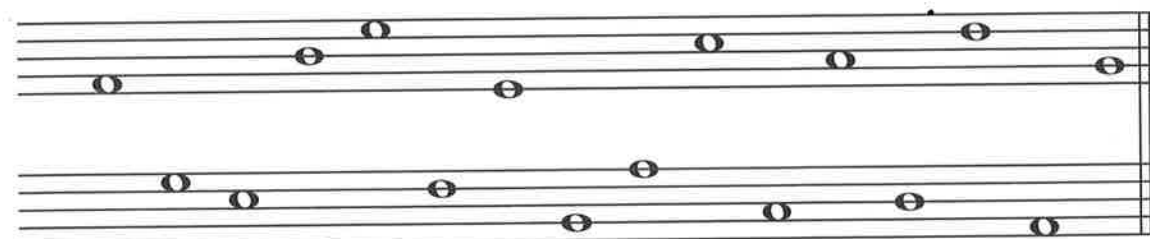
11 Write the letter names of the notes.



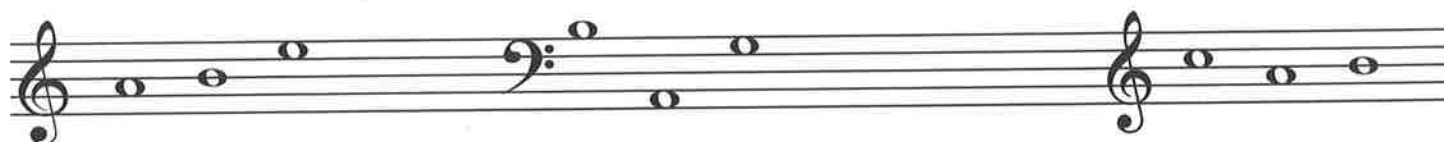
12 Write the letter names of the notes.



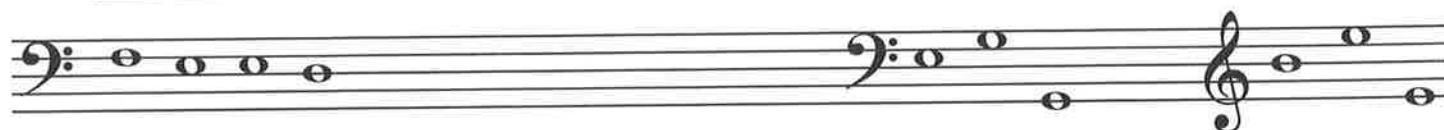
13 Draw the grand staff and name the notes.



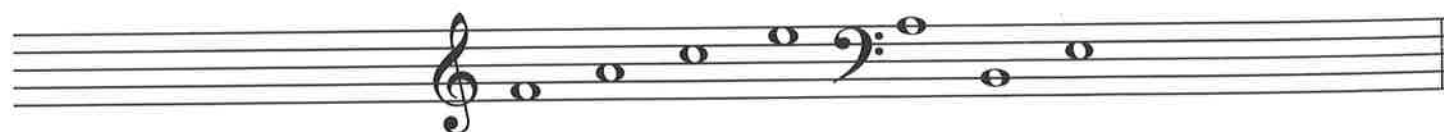
14 Spell the words to complete the sentences below.



_____ took his lunch _____ and went downtown in a _____ to



_____ the pigeons in the park. While eating his _____ sandwich, a _____



flew by and barely missed his _____ decided to go home.

Note Values

While the placement of notes on the staff indicates the pitch, the duration of the note (how long the note is held) is determined by the note value.

A **WHOLE NOTE** is drawn as an open oval.

Whole Note



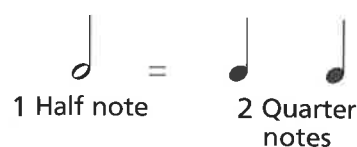
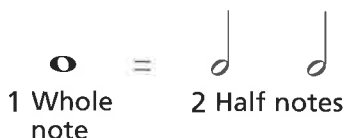
Two **HALF NOTES** equal the duration of one whole note.

Half Notes



Four **QUARTER NOTES** equal the duration of one whole note.

Quarter Notes



Stems extend *downward* on the left side when the note appears *on or above* the 3rd line of the staff.



Stems extend *upward* on the right side when the note appears *below* the 3rd line of the staff.



The stem length should continue to the space or line with the same letter name, above or below.

Stem extends to F above.



Stem extends to F below.



Exercises

- 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct number:

a. 4 =

b. =

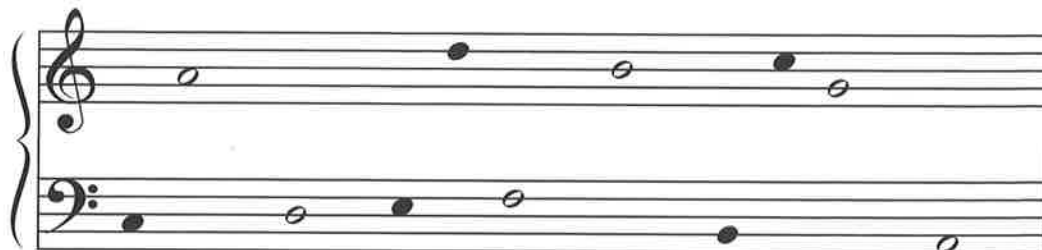
c. =

d. =

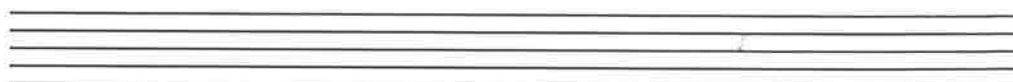
e. =

f. =

- 2 Draw the stems in the correct direction with the correct length. Write the names of the notes between the staff.

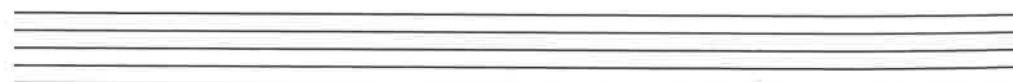


- 3 Draw the treble clef and write the indicated notes. Use only notes within the staff.



C whole A quarter E half F whole B quarter D quarter G half

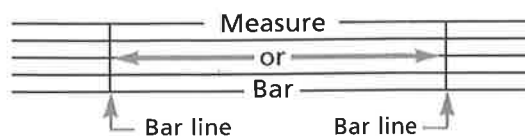
- 4 Draw the bass clef and write the indicated notes. Use only notes within the staff.



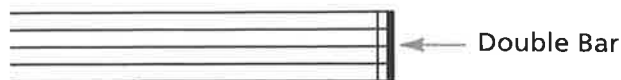
E half D quarter A whole C quarter F half B whole G half

Measure, Bar Line and Double Bar

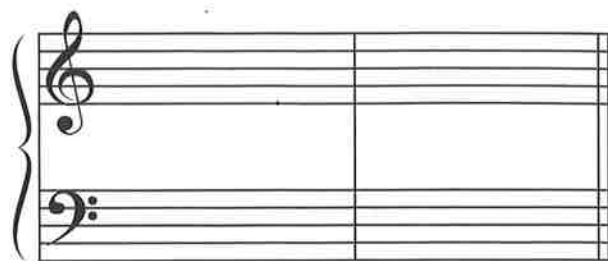
Music is divided into equal parts by BAR LINES. The area between the two bar lines is called a MEASURE or BAR.



A DOUBLE BAR is written at the end of a piece of music. It is made up of one thin and one thick line, with the thick line always on the outside.



On a grand staff, the bar lines and double bar pass through the entire staff.



Exercises

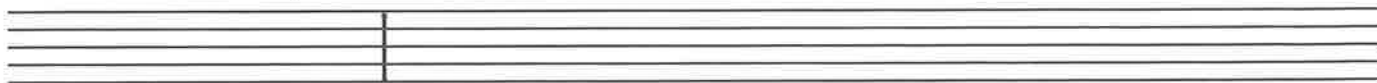
- 1** Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. A single staff does not begin with a bar line.



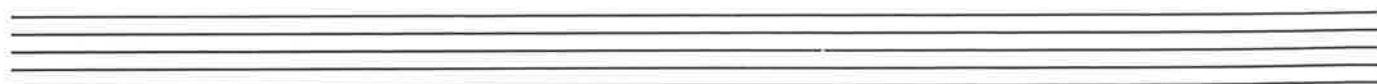
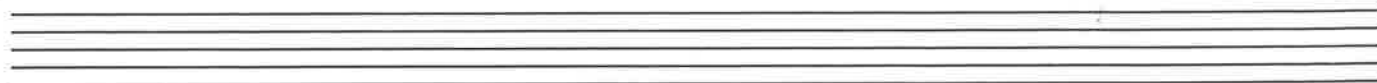
- 2** Draw a treble clef. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any whole note in each measure. Name the notes on the lines below the staff.



- 3** Draw a bass clef. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any 4 quarter notes (alternate stem direction) in each measure. Name the notes on the lines below the staff.



- 4** Draw a grand staff. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any two half notes in each measure (alternate stem direction and staves). Name the notes on the lines below the staff. Begin with a bar line (before the clef signs) when there is a grand staff.




4 Time Signature and Note Values


The TIME SIGNATURE appears at the beginning of the music after the clef sign. It contains two numbers, one above the other.

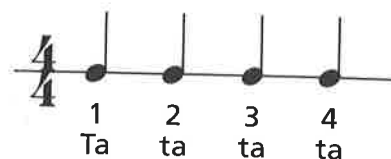



4 The upper number tells how many beats (or counts) are in each measure. In this case, 4.

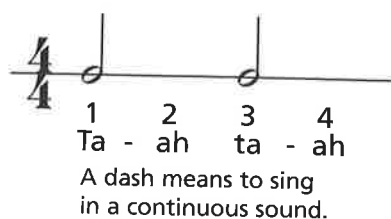
4 The lower number indicates what type of note receives 1 beat. In this case, a quarter note .


In ***4*** time:

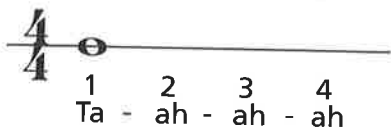
A quarter note () is equal to one count (or beat). Count (1, 2, 3, 4) and clap the rhythm evenly (once per beat). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta" and clap.



A half note () is equal to two counts (or beats). Count and clap the rhythm evenly (holding your hands together for 2 beats). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta-ah" (in a continuous sound) and clap.

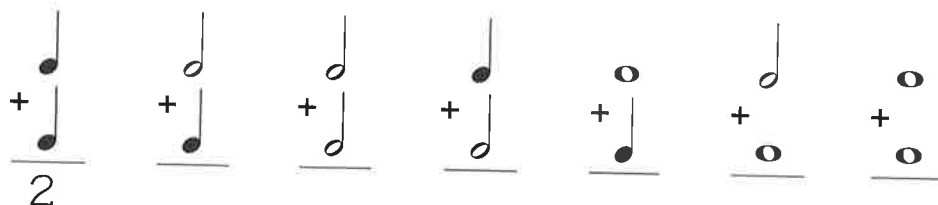


A whole note () is equal to four counts (or beats). Count and clap the rhythm evenly (hands together for 4 beats). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta-ah-ah-ah" (in a continuous sound) and clap.

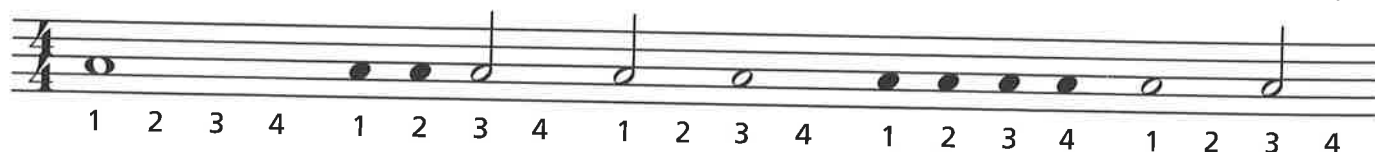


Exercises

- 1** Add the following notes to get the total number of beats:



- 2** Draw bar lines, a double bar at the end, and stems on the appropriate notes in the following example so that there are 4 beats in each measure. Count and clap; say (using "ta", etc.) and clap.



- 3** Write the ***4*** time signature and fill in the missing beats (if any) by adding only one note per measure. Count and clap; say and clap.



Whole, Half and Quarter Rests

Music is not only made up of sounds, but also the silence between sounds.
The duration of musical silence is determined by the value of the REST.

A WHOLE REST means to rest for a whole measure.



It hangs down from the 4th line.

A HALF REST is equal to half of a whole rest.



It sits on the 3rd line.

A QUARTER REST is equal to one quarter of a whole rest.



= =
 1 2 4
 Whole rest Half rests Quarter rests

=
 1 2
 Half rest Quarter rests

Notes	=	Rests
	=	
	=	
	=	

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time:

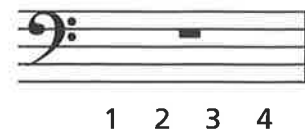
Quarter rests are equal to 1 beat.



Half rests are equal to 2 beats.



Whole rests are equal to 4 beats.



Exercises

1 Fill in the correct number:

- 2 =
- =
- =
- =

2 Fill in the correct number:

- =
- =
- =
- =

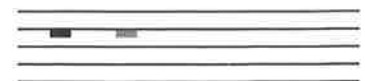
3 Trace the 2nd quarter rest, then draw 4 more.



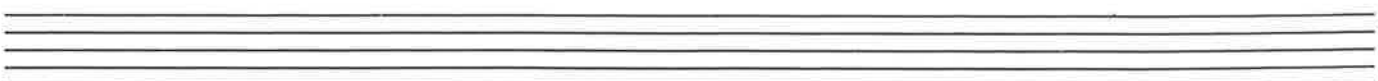
4 Fill in the 2nd half rest, then draw 4 more.



5 Fill in the 2nd whole rest, then draw 4 more.



- Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end.
- Add a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature.
- Fill in the 1st bar with a whole rest, the 2nd bar with 2 half rests, the 3rd bar with 4 quarter rests, the 4th bar with 1 half rest and 2 quarter rests.





Fill in the correct number:

1 _____  = 

2 _____  = 

3 _____  =  

4 The duration of a  is (circle one) longer or shorter than a 

5 When the notes are written on or above the 3rd line of the staff, stems extend (circle one) upward or downward on the left side of the notehead.

6 Music is divided into equal parts by _____.

7 A _____ is written at the end of a piece of music.

8 The upper number of the time signature indicates how many _____ are in each measure.


The bottom number of the time signature indicates what type of note receives _____ beat.

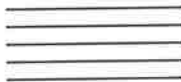
9 When a time signature contains a 4 as the top number, it means _____ beats in each measure.


When a time signature contains a 4 as the bottom number, it means a _____ note receives _____ beat.

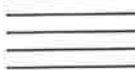
10  is called a _____. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, rest for _____ beats.

 is called a _____. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, rest for _____ beats.

 is called a _____. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, rest for _____ beat.

11 Draw 4 quarter rests on the staff: 

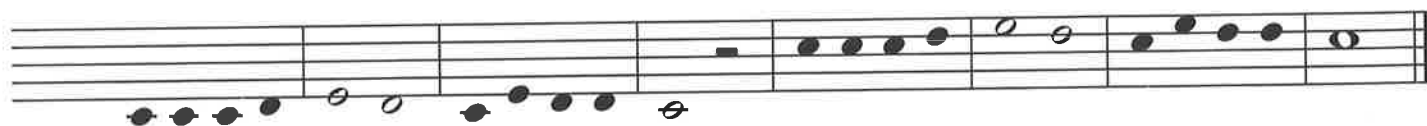
Draw 2 half rests on the staff: 

Draw 1 whole rest on the staff: 

12 In the example below, draw a treble clef and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature. Add the stems where necessary and write the beats under the notes.

Au Claire de la Lune

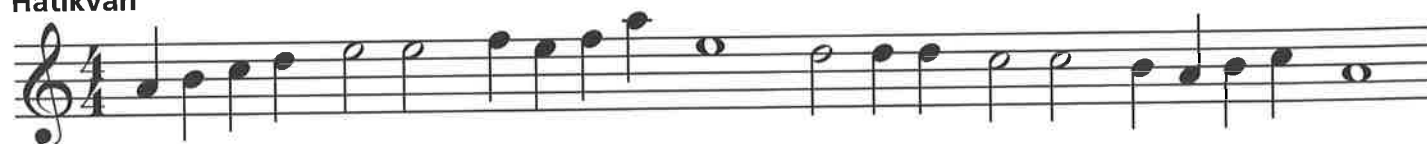
French Folk Song



13 Add bar lines and a double bar to the example below. Count and clap; say and clap. Write the names of the notes below the staff.

Hatikvah

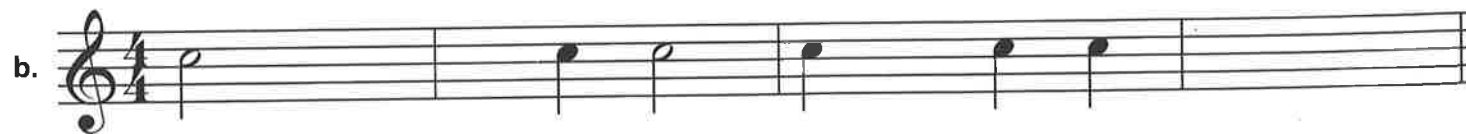
Israeli National Anthem




14 Fill in the missing beats with notes in the 2nd space by adding only one note in each measure.






Fill in the missing beats with rests by adding only one rest in each measure.





$\frac{2}{4}$ Time Signature

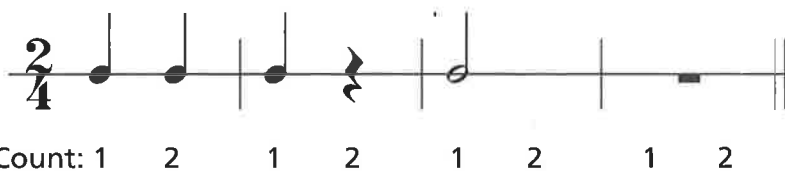
In $\frac{2}{4}$ time: $\frac{2}{4}$ means there are 2 beats per measure.
 $\frac{4}{4}$ means the quarter note  receives 1 beat.


$\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ both have 4 as the bottom number, meaning a quarter note  receives 1 beat.
 The difference is that $\frac{2}{4}$ has 2 beats per measure while $\frac{4}{4}$ has 4.

In $\frac{2}{4}$ time:  or  = 1 beat

 or  = 2 beats*

Count: 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2



*A whole rest  is used for a full measure of rest, even if there are only 2 beats in each measure.
 In writing music, a half rest and a whole note are never used in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

Exercises

- 1 Complete the measures using notes and rests. Count and clap.



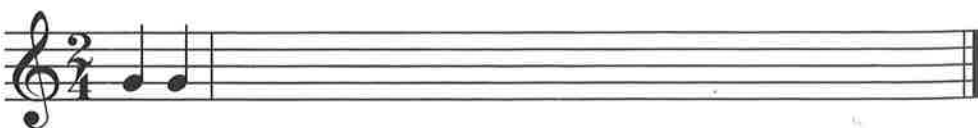
- 2 Circle the measures with the incorrect number of beats.




- 3 Draw bar lines and a double bar in the correct places. Count and clap.







- 4 Rewrite the $\frac{4}{4}$ music line in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the staff below. Write the names of the notes below the staff.


$\frac{3}{4}$ Time Signature


In $\frac{3}{4}$ time: $\frac{3}{4}$ means there are 3 beats per measure.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ means the quarter note  receives 1 beat.

 or  = 1 beat

 or  = 2 beats

[illegible]

A whole rest  is used for a full measure of rest, even if there are only 3 beats in each measure. In writing music, a half rest and a whole note are never used in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.

$\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ all have 4 as the bottom number, meaning the quarter note  always receives 1 beat.

The difference is that:

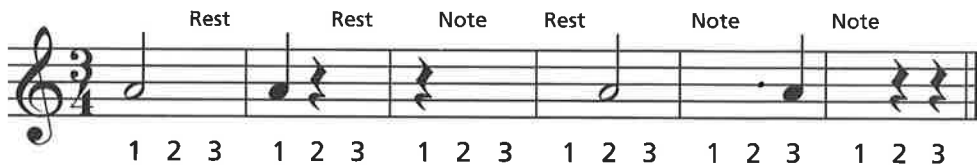
$\frac{2}{4}$ has 2 beats per measure.

$\frac{3}{4}$ has 3 beats per measure.

$\frac{4}{4}$ has 4 beats per measure.

Exercises

- 1** Complete the measures using one note or rest. Count and clap.



- 2** Circle the measures with the incorrect number of beats.



- 3** In the example below, draw bar lines and a double bar in the correct places. Count and clap.



- 4** In the exercise below:
- Add the note stems, bar lines and a double bar. Add whole rests where appropriate.
 - Write the beats below the grand staff, then count and clap.
 - Write the names of the notes below the beats.



Dotted Half Note

A dot after a note increases its duration by half the original value:

Count: 1 2 1 2 3

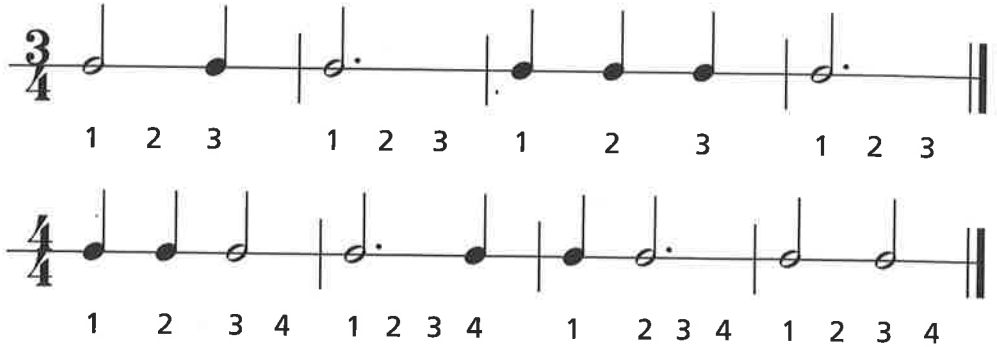
Say: Ta-ah ta-ah-ah

In $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$, a half note receives two beats.

Because a dot following a half note increases its duration by 1 beat, a dotted half note has a value of 3 beats.









$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

Count and clap the rhythm:
Say and clap the rhythm:







Exercises

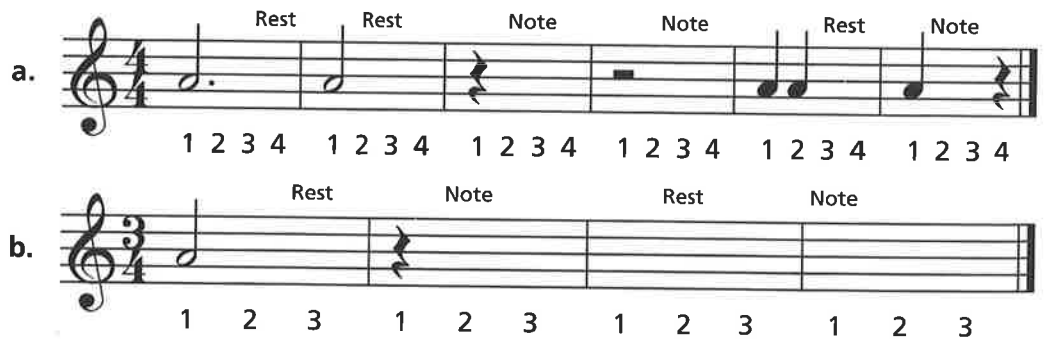
- 1** Write one note equal in value to the sum of the notes or rests.

- a.  +  =
- b.  +  =
- c.  +  =
- d.  +  =

- 2** Write the number of beats remaining for each example.

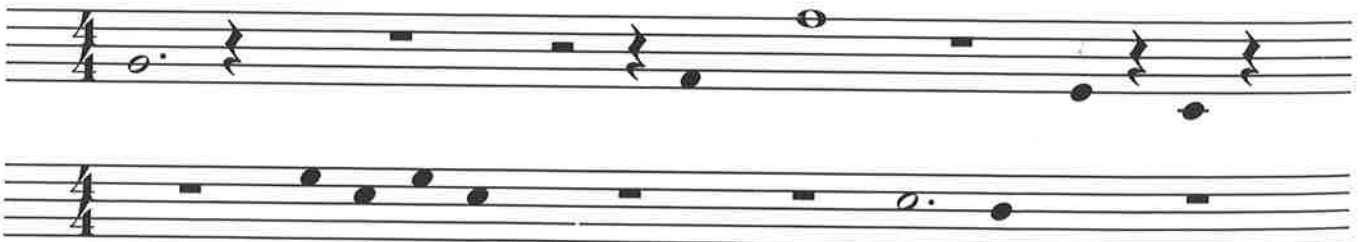
- a.  =
- b.  =
- c.  =
- d.  =

- 3** Complete the measures using one note or rest. Count and clap.



- 4** In the example below:

- Draw the grand staff.
- Add the note stems, bar lines and a double bar.
- Write the names of the notes below the grand staff.



Ties and Slurs

A **TIE** *joins* two notes of the *same* pitch by a curved line over or under the notes. Each note joined by a tie is held for its full value but only the first note is played or sung. The tied note's value is added to the value of the first note.



The TIE should always be written on the opposite side from the note stems.

A **SLUR** *smoothly connects* two or more notes of *different* pitches by a curved line over or under the notes. There is no break in sound between pitches. This is also referred to as **LEGATO** playing or singing.

Aura Lee

American Folk Song



On wind instruments, only the first note of a group of slurred notes should be tongued.

On string instruments, a slur indicates a group of notes to be played in one bow.

On keyboard instruments, slurs indicate when to lift the hands.



When all of the stems are in the same direction, the slur is written on the side opposite from that of the stems. When stem direction is mixed, the slur is written *above* the notes.

Exercises

- 1** Write the note that equals the tied notes.



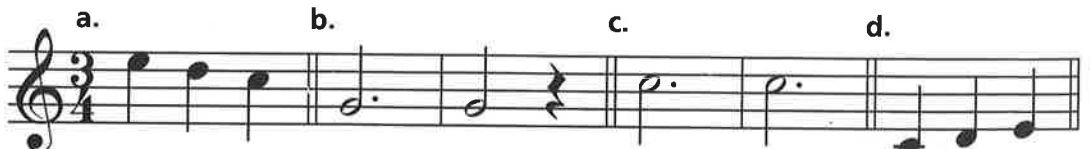
- 2** Write the number of beats in each example.



- 3** In each example, mark an "S" or "T" to indicate whether the musical passage is made up of tied or slurred notes.



- 4** Write a slur or tie in each example and mark an "S" or "T" below.

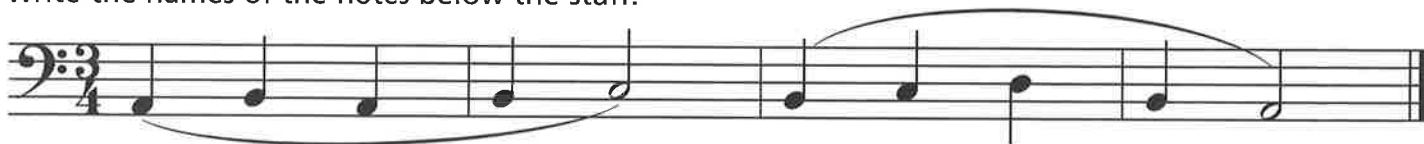


Fill in the blanks:

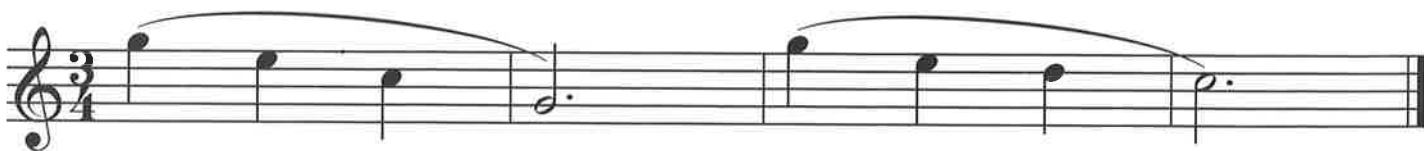
- 1 In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time, the _____ note receives one beat.
- 2 In $\frac{2}{4}$ time, there are _____ beats per measure.
- 3 In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, there are _____ beats per measure.
- 4 In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a dotted half note receives _____ beats.
- 5 In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a dotted half note receives _____ beats.
- 6 In $\frac{2}{4}$ time, a whole rest receives _____ beats.
- 7 In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a whole rest receives _____ beats.
- 8 In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a whole rest receives _____ beats.
- 9 Legato singing or playing means to play the music _____.
- 10 On wind instruments, only the first note of a group of _____ notes should be tongued.
- 11 A slur occurs when 2 or more notes of (circle one) **the same** or **different** pitch(es) are joined by a curved line.
- 12 A tie occurs when 2 notes of (circle one) **the same** or **different** pitch(es) are joined by a curved line.
- 13 Draw an X above the note where you would change direction of the bow on a string instrument. Write the names of the notes below the staff.



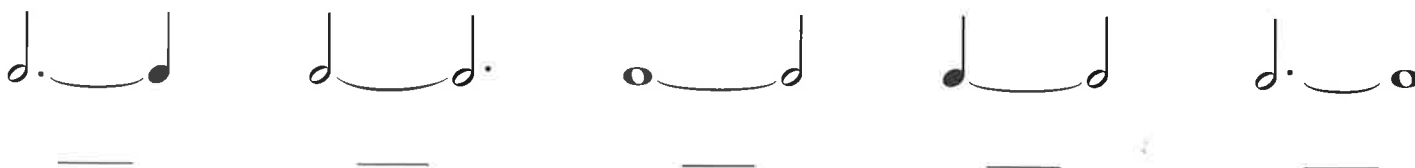
- 14 Draw an X above the notes where you would tongue on a wind instrument. Write the names of the notes below the staff.



- 15 Draw an X before the notes where you would lift the hand on a keyboard instrument. Write the names of the notes below the staff.




- 16 Write the number of beats in each example on the line.

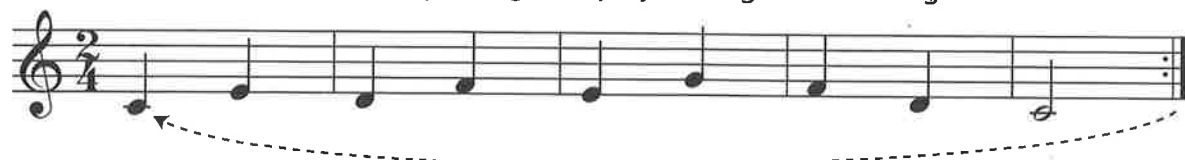


- 17 Write the correct time signature in the appropriate place and the beats below the staff.





Repeat Sign, 1st and 2nd Endings

Two dots placed *before* the double bar  indicates a REPEAT SIGN. It means to go back to the beginning and play or sing the music again.



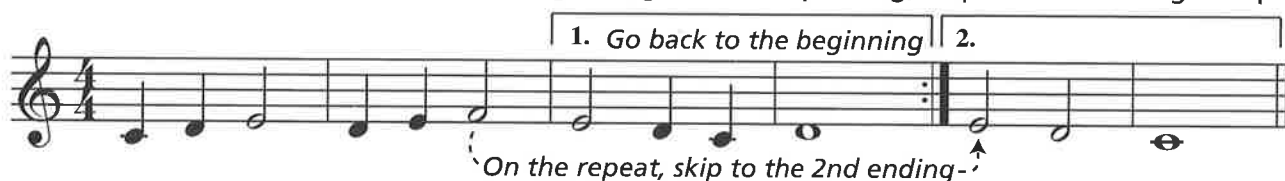
Go back to the beginning and repeat.

Repeat signs sometimes appear in pairs *within* a piece of music.  
The first repeat sign will then have the two dots placed *after* the double bar.
When this occurs, return to the first repeat sign at the beginning of the section.



Go back to  and repeat.

Another way of indicating a repeat is with 1st and 2nd endings. Play or sing through the 1st ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. When repeating, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd.



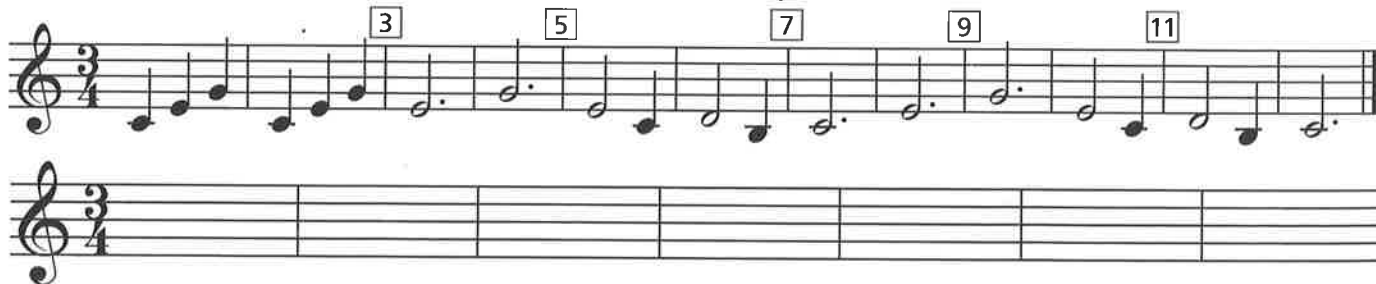
1. Go back to the beginning 2.
On the repeat, skip to the 2nd ending-

Exercises

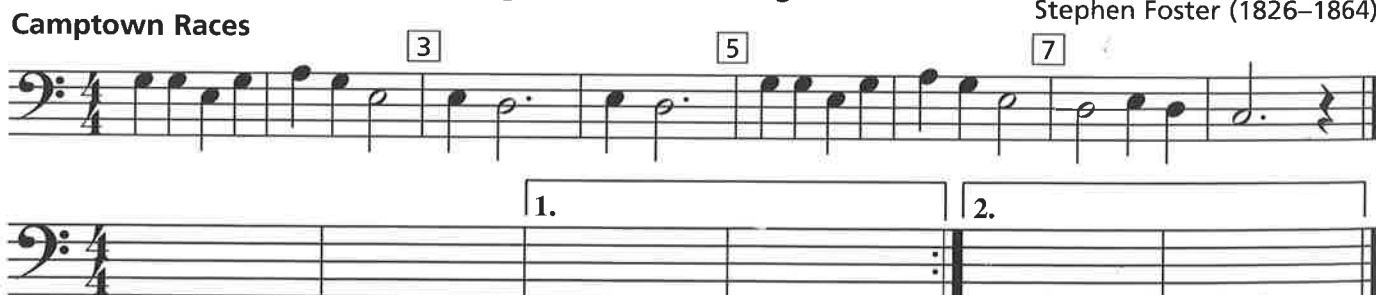
- 1 Rewrite the following example using a repeat sign.



- 2 Rewrite the following example using a pair of repeat signs.





- 3 Rewrite the following example using 1st and 2nd endings.



Stephen Foster (1826–1864)
Camptown Races

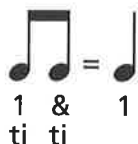
Eighth Notes

When you add a flag to the stem of a quarter note, it becomes an EIGHTH NOTE 

Two or more 8th notes are connected by a beam 

In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time: 8th notes are equal to one-half count. For two 8th notes, count "1 &" or say "ti ti."

Two 8th notes equal 1 quarter note.



Four 8th notes equal 1 half note.

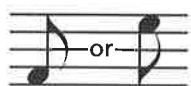


Eight 8th notes equal 1 whole note.



Eighth notes can be drawn:

1. As a single quarter note with a flag attached to the stem,



2. or with a beam, in pairs



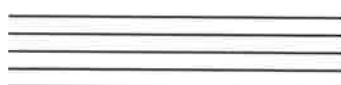
or in fours.



Write eight single 8th notes (4 with stems up, 4 with stems down).

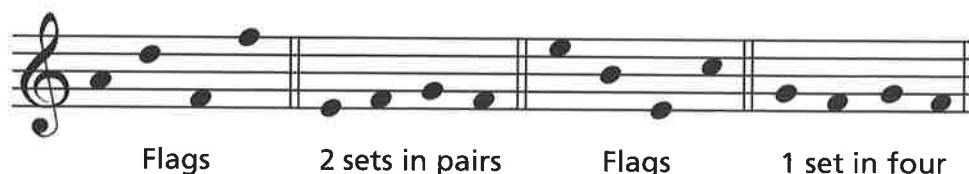


Write two sets of beamed 8th notes (1 with stems up, 1 with stems down), and in fours.

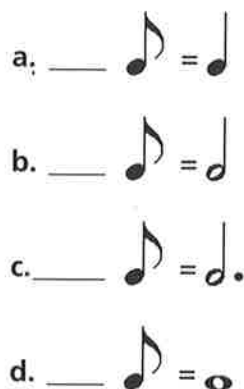


Exercises

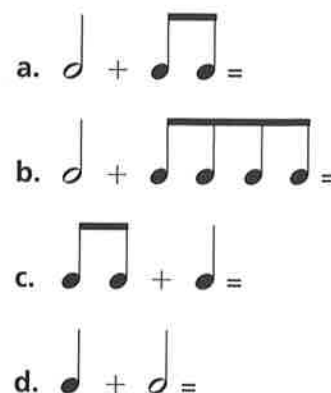
1 Add stems with flags or beams to make 8th notes as indicated.



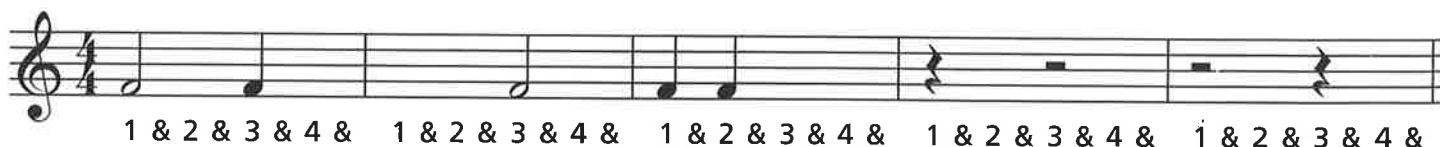
2 Fill in the correct number:




3 Write one note equal to the value of the notes preceding it.



4 Complete the measures below using beamed 8th notes.



Eighth Rests

An EIGHTH REST  is equal to half the value of a quarter rest . In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time:

Two 8th rests equal
1 quarter rest.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \\ 1 \quad \& \quad 1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{quarter rest} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Four 8th rests equal
1 half rest.

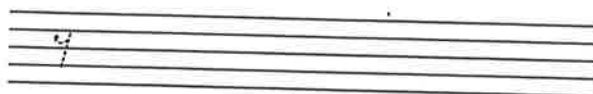
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \\ 1 \quad \& \quad 2 \quad \& \quad 1 \quad 2 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{half rest} \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

Eight 8th rests equal
1 whole rest.

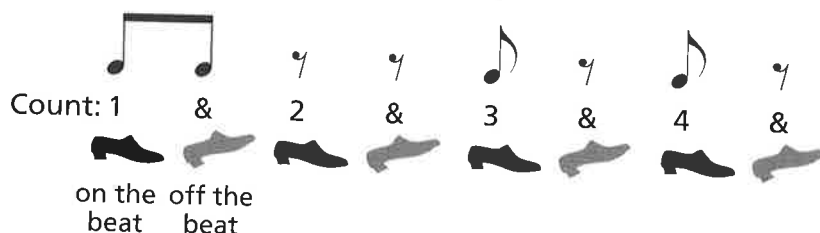
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \quad \text{8th rest} \\ 1 \quad \& \quad 2 \quad \& \quad 3 \quad \& \quad 4 \quad \& \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{whole rest} \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Whole rest} \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Half rests} \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Quarter rests} \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Eighth rests} \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

Trace along the dotted lines to draw an 8th rest, then draw 8 more.

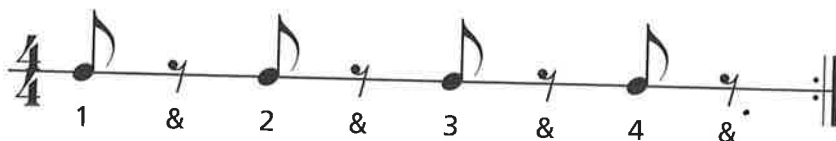


Notes or rests on beats 1, 2, 3 or 4 are considered *on the beat*. When tapping your toe evenly, the beat is when your toe touches the floor. Notes or rests on the "&" are considered *off the beat* or *up-beat*.





Exercises


- 1 Clap the following rhythm, counting aloud.



- 2 Fill in the correct number:

a. ____ 8th rests = 

b. ____ 8th rests = 

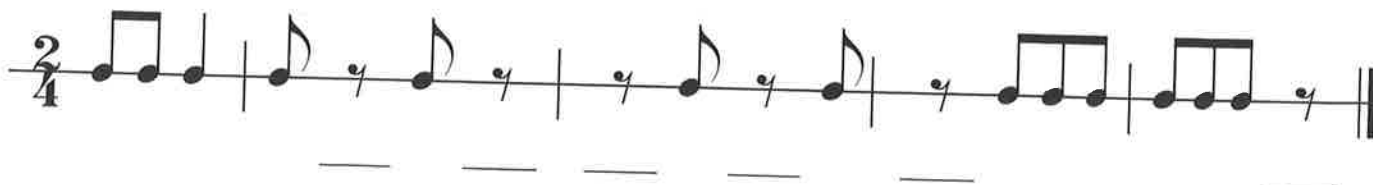
c. ____ 8th rests =  ($\frac{1}{4}$ time)

d. ____ 8th rests =  + 

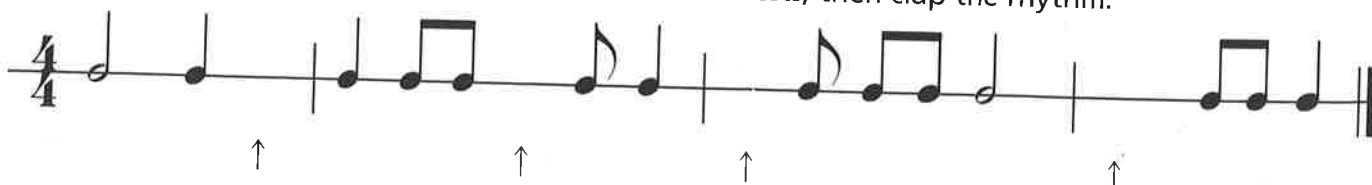
- 3 Change these quarter notes to single 8th notes, then add 8th rests between them.



- 4 Write the beats (1 & 2 &) under the notes. On the line below, write whether the 8th rest occurs "on" or "off" the beat.

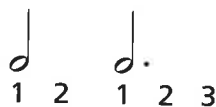


- 5 Complete the measures below by adding only one rest per measure. Write the beats (1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &) under the notes and rests, then clap the rhythm.

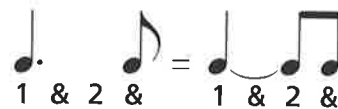


Dotted Quarter Note

Remember: a dot after a note increases its duration by half the original value.

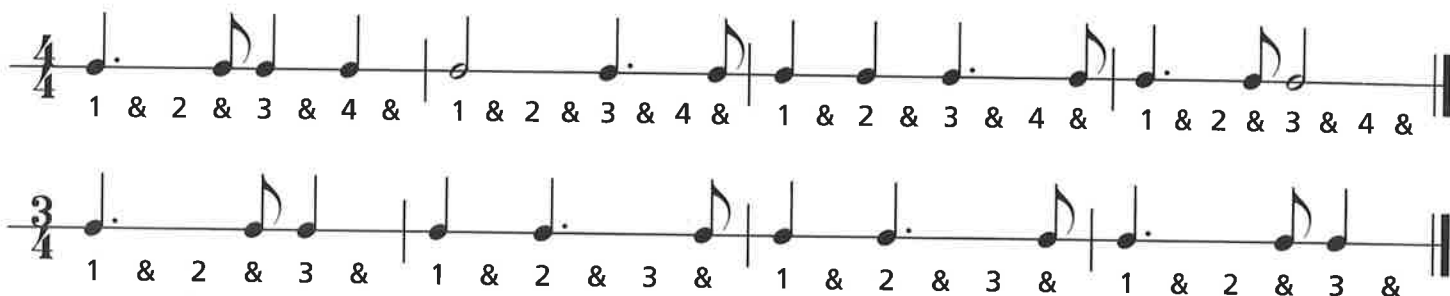


In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$, a quarter note receives one beat. Because a dot following a quarter note increases its duration by $\frac{1}{2}$ beat, a dotted quarter note has a value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats.



A $\text{quarter note with a dot}$ is usually followed by an eighth note

Clap and count the rhythm.



Exercises

- 1** Write the beats under the following example. Count and clap.

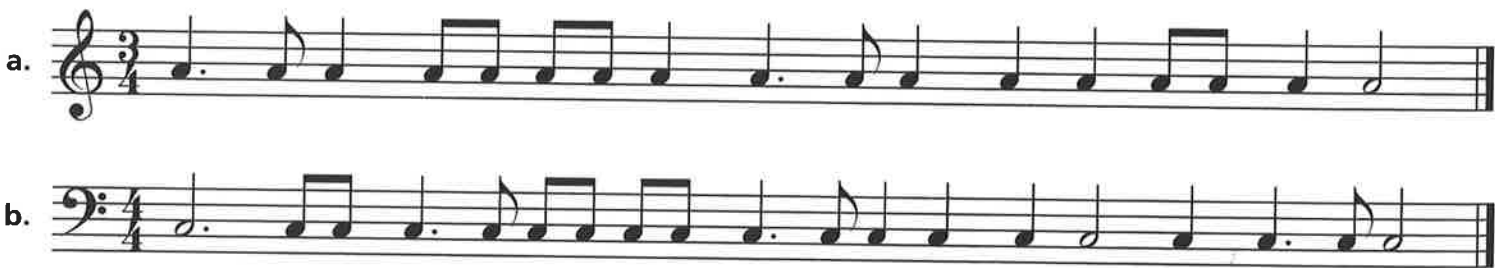
Alouette

French-Canadian Folk Song

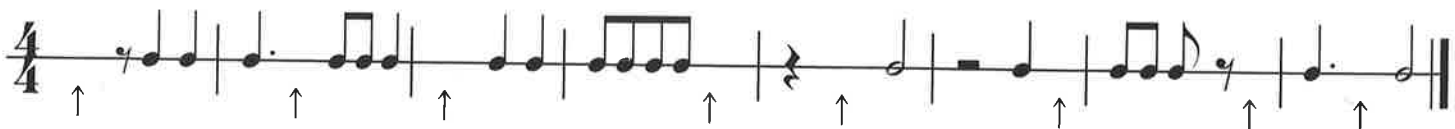


- 2** Fill in the blanks with the correct number: a. ____ $\text{dotted quarter} = \text{quarter} + \text{quarter}$ b. ____ $\text{dotted quarter} = \text{quarter} + \text{quarter}$ c. ____ $\text{dotted quarter} = \text{quarter} + \text{quarter}$

- 3** Add bar lines to the examples below.



- 4** Complete the measures using only one note or rest—alternate notes and rests.



1 Repeat signs are two dots before or after a _____.

2 How many total measures would a musician play in the following example? _____

Anvil Chorus (from "Il Trovatore")

Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901)



3 Fill in the correct number: a. = b. = c. = d. =

4 Complete the notes by adding stems to the first measure and beamed notes (in pairs) to the second measure. Be sure the stems are pointing in the correct direction.

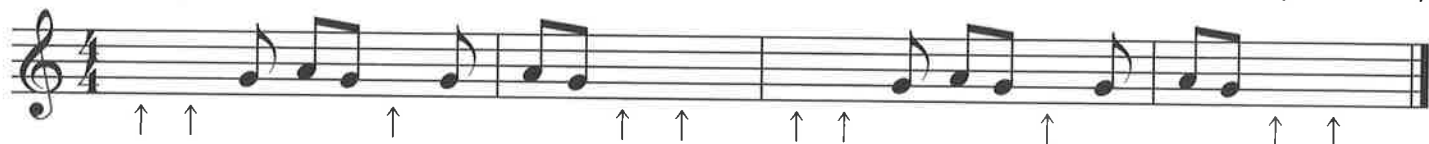


5 Fill in the correct number: a. = b. = c. = d. = ($\frac{4}{4}$)

6 Complete the measures by adding one rest above each arrow.

Hallelujah Chorus (from "Messiah")

George Frideric Handel (1685–1759)



7 = _____ beats in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

8 Rewrite the example using 1st and 2nd endings in the staff below.

Minuet

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)



Dynamic Signs

DYNAMIC SIGNS indicate the volume, or how *soft* or *loud* the music should be played. Most musical terms are written in Italian since Italian composers were among the first to write such instructions in their manuscripts.

The word *piano* in Italian means soft; the word *forte* means loud.

The most commonly used dynamic signs are:



ITALIAN	SIGN	ENGLISH
<i>piano</i>	<i>p</i>	soft
<i>forte</i>	<i>f</i>	loud
<i>mezzo piano</i>	<i>mp</i>	moderately soft
<i>mezzo forte</i>	<i>mf</i>	moderately loud
<i>pianissimo</i>	<i>pp</i>	very soft
<i>fortissimo</i>	<i>ff</i>	very loud

Mezzo means moderately; *issimo* means very.



Dynamic signs arranged in order from very soft to very loud, are: *pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff*

A Gradual Change in Dynamics

Terms used to indicate a gradual change in volume, from *soft* to *loud* or *loud* to *soft* are:

ITALIAN	SIGN	ENGLISH
<i>crescendo</i> or <i>cresc.</i>		gradually louder
<i>diminuendo</i> or <i>dim.</i> or <i>decrecendo</i> or <i>decresc.</i>		gradually softer

Exercises

- 1** Write the Italian word for the following dynamic signs:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>f</i> _____ | <i>pp</i> _____ |
| <i>mp</i> _____ | <i>ff</i> _____ |
|  _____ | <i>mf</i> _____ |
| <i>p</i> _____ |  _____ |

- 2** Clap the following line, observing the dynamic signs indicated.



- 3** Use every dynamic sign learned above at least once to mark the appropriate dynamic signs on the lines beneath the following story.

"Wake up!" whispered Ron to his brother Steven. The boys walked softly out the door. They heard
a. _____ b. _____
the moderately soft sound of a distant airplane, which became gradually louder and roared very loudly as it
c. _____ d. _____ e. _____
flew over head, then faded away gradually. Steven said, "Let's play basketball," in a
f. _____
moderately loud voice. They shouted a loud "Yes!" as they ran to the park.
g. _____ h. _____

Tempo Marks

TEMPO is an Italian word meaning "rate of speed." Tempo marks tell how *fast* or *slow* the music should be played. Tempo marks are also written in Italian.

ITALIAN	ENGLISH
<i>Largo</i>	Very slow
<i>Adagio</i>	Slow
<i>Andante</i>	Moving along (walking speed)
<i>Moderato</i>	Moderately
<i>Allegro</i>	Quickly, cheerfully
<i>Vivace</i>	Lively and fast

Moderato may be combined with other words:

Allegro moderato = slightly slower than **Allegro** but quicker than **Moderato**

A Gradual Change of Tempo

Terms used to indicate a gradual change in tempo are:

ITALIAN	TERM	ENGLISH
<i>ritardando</i>	<i>ritard. or rit.</i>	gradually slower
<i>accelerando</i>	<i>accel.</i>	gradually faster



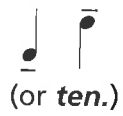
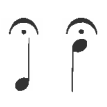
Exercises

- 1 In writing music, tempo marks tell the _____.
- 2 A very slow tempo marking is _____.
- 3 A lively and fast tempo marking is _____.
- 4 Match the Italian term to its English meaning by writing the correct letter in each blank.

_____ Quickly, cheerfully	a. Moderato
_____ Gradually slower	b. Vivace
_____ Lively and fast	c. Adagio
_____ Moderately	d. Ritardando
_____ Moving along (walking speed)	e. Accelerando
_____ Very slow	f. Largo
_____ Gradually faster	g. Andante
_____ Slow	h. Allegro

Articulation

Pages 28 and 29 introduced the words and signs that indicate what speed (slow to fast) and volume (soft to loud) a musical selection is to be played. In addition, notes may be performed in different ways. The manner in which a note is performed is called ARTICULATION. Legato (see page 19) is one form of articulation.

ITALIAN	SYMBOL	ENGLISH
<i>staccato</i>		Play the note short and detached. The Italian word means "detached."
<i>accent</i> (English)		Play the note louder, with a special emphasis.
<i>sforzando</i>	<i>sf</i> or <i>sfz</i>	A sudden, strong accent. The Italian word means "forcing."
<i>tenuto</i>	 (or <i>ten.</i>)	Hold the note for its full value. The Italian word means "held."
<i>fermata</i>		Hold the note longer than its normal value (approximately twice the normal duration).

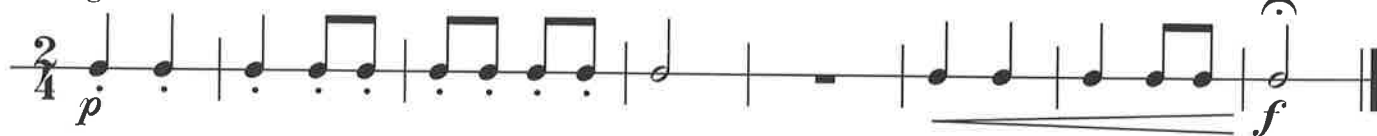
Exercises

1 Name the articulation symbols below:

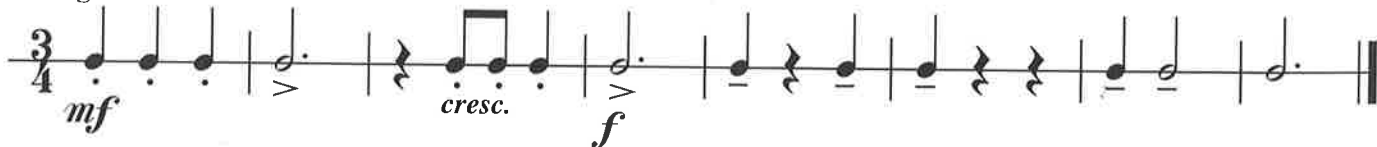


2 Say the following examples using the syllables "ti" for 8th notes, "ta" for quarter notes, "ta-ah" for half notes, "ta-ah-ah" for dotted half notes and "ta-ah-ah-ah" for whole notes. Observe all tempo markings, dynamics and other musical symbols.

Allegro



Largo



Moderato



1 Arrange the following dynamics in order from softest to loudest to softest: *mf*, *pp*, *f*, *mp*, *p*, *ff*.

pp

pp

2 *Mezzo (m)* means _____ . 3 *issimo* means _____ .

4 *Crescendo (cresc.)* means _____ .

5 *Diminuendo (dim.)* or *decrescendo (decresc.)* means _____ .

6 Arrange the following tempo marks in order from slowest to fastest:
Andante, Vivace, Adagio, Allegro, Moderato, Largo.

Slowest Fastest

7 *Allegro moderato* means slightly slower than _____ but quicker than _____ .

8 *Ritardando (ritard. or rit.)* means _____ .

9 *Accelerando (accel.)* means _____ .

10 *Staccato* means _____ . 11 *Tenuto* means to _____ .

12 The sign that means to hold a note for longer than its normal value is _____ .

13 Write the word for each symbol:



c. *sfz*

b.



14 The sign that indicates to repeat from the beginning and play to the end is _____ .

15 The sign that indicates to repeat from the and play to the end is _____ .

16 What is the term used to identify a separate section that ends a piece of music? _____ .

17 Write the following musical example as it would actually be played without the *D.C. al Fine* or *Fine*.

4 *Fine* 8 *D.C. al Fine*