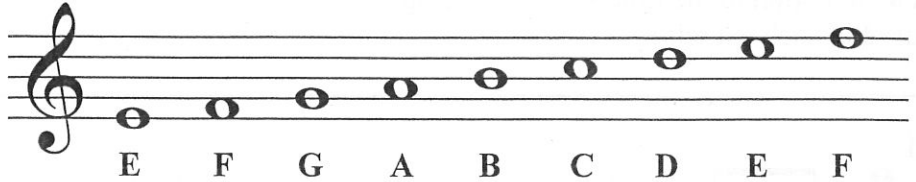


# The Staff - Treble Clef

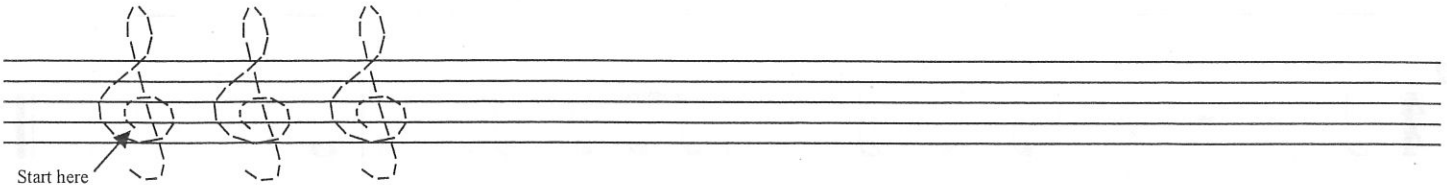
A **clef** appears at the beginning of each staff. The clef shown here is a **treble clef**.



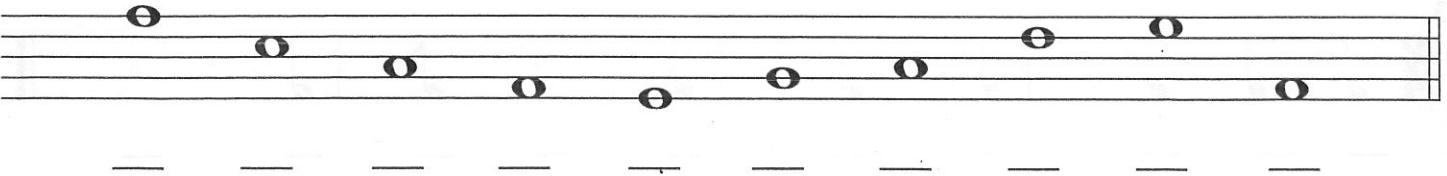
Each note on the treble clef staff has a letter name.



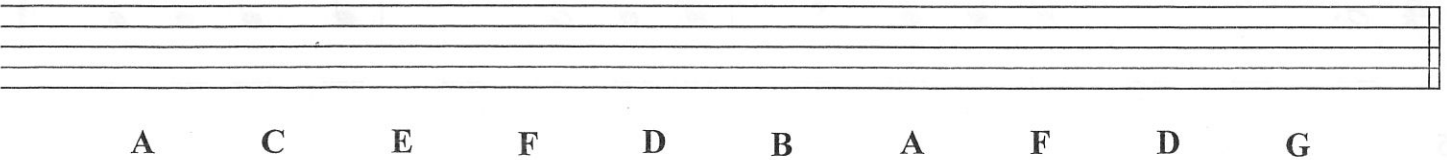
1. Practice drawing the treble clef sign by tracing over the guidelines. Draw five more in the remaining space.



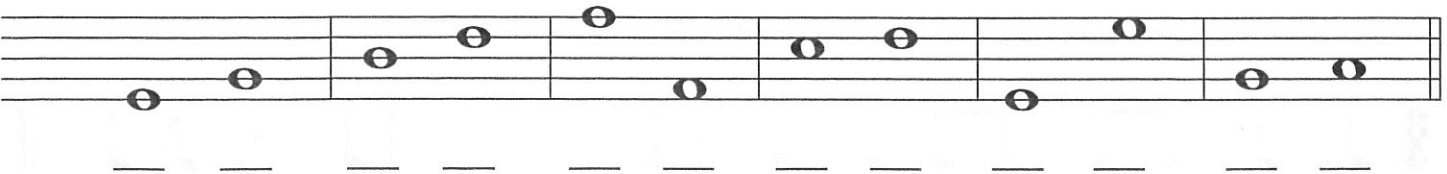
2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.



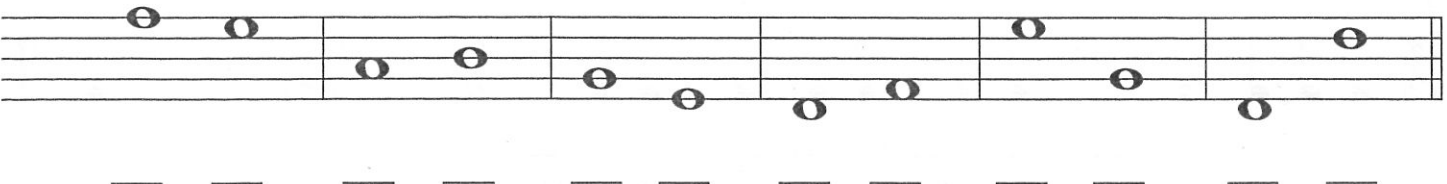
3. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the staff and then draw the notes indicated.  
If a note can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to draw.



4. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the staff.  
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the higher note in each pair.



5. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the staff.  
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the lower note in each pair.



# The Staff - Bass Clef

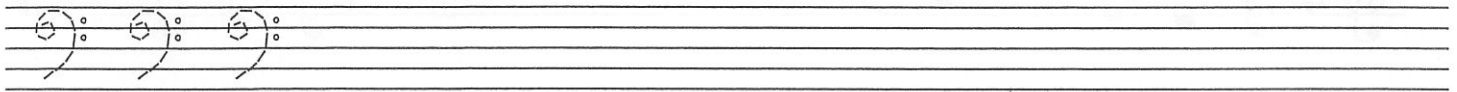
A **clef** appears at the beginning of each staff. The clef shown here is a **bass clef**.



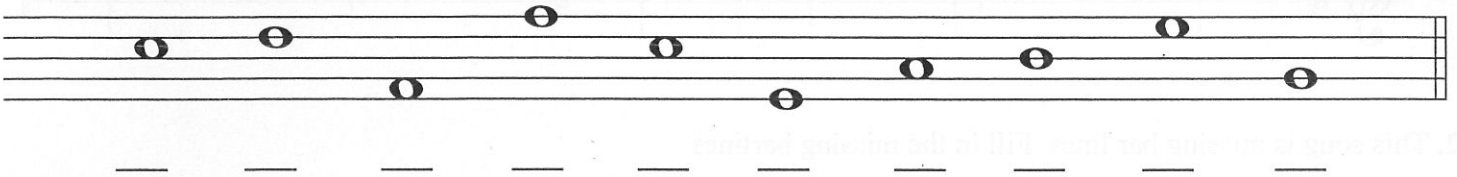
Each note on the bass clef staff has a letter name.



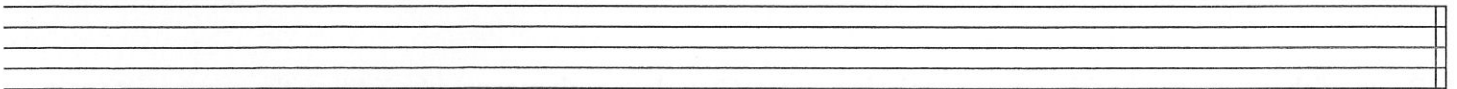
1. Practice drawing the bass clef sign by tracing over the guidelines. Draw five more in the remaining space.



2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

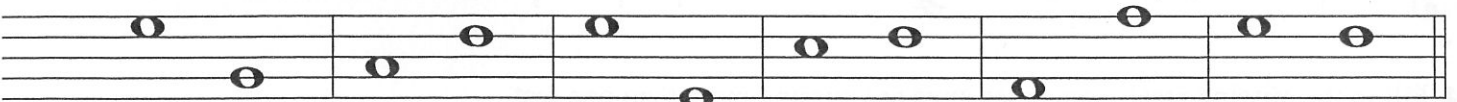


3. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the staff and then draw the notes indicated.  
If a note can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to draw.

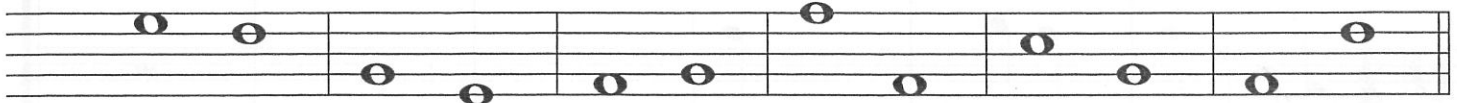


C      A      E      D      F      G      B      C      D      G

4. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the staff.  
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the higher note in each pair.



5. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the staff.  
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the lower note in each pair.



# Notes and Rests

Complete these exercises.

Make sure each measure contains four beats.

A **quarter note** (♩) = 1 beat    A **quarter rest** (♩) = 1 beat

A **half note** (♪) = 2 beats    A **half rest** (♪) = 2 beats

A **whole note** (♩) = 4 beats    A **whole rest** (♩) = 4 beats

1. Each measure in the next two exercises is missing one rest.  
Complete each measure by adding the appropriate rest.

A

B

2. This song is missing bar lines. Fill in the missing barlines

3. Some of the measures in this song are missing a rest. Complete each measure by adding the appropriate rest.  
Remember, some measures are complete.

4. Fill in the missing rests. Some measures are missing more than one rest.

# Time Signatures and Counting I

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

Pay attention to the time signature being used in each exercise.

Rhythmic values:  
 An eighth note (♩) = 1/2 beat  
 A quarter note (♩) = 1 beat  
 A half note (♩) = 2 beats  
 A dotted half note (♩.) = 3 beats  
 A whole note (♩) = 4 beats

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

# Intervals I

In music, an **interval** is the distance between two notes.

A **melodic interval** is the distance between two notes which are played one at a time.

A **harmonic interval** is the distance between two notes which are played at the same time.

## Melodic Intervals

## Harmonic Intervals

The interval between two identical notes is called a **unison**.

The interval of an eighth is called an **octave**.

1. Identify the following intervals as melodic (M) or harmonic (H).

2. Name these melodic intervals.

3. Name these harmonic intervals.

4. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.

5. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.

# Intervals II

Use this chart to help complete the exercises below.

1. Name these harmonic intervals.

2. Name these melodic intervals.

3. Name these intervals.

4. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.

5. Write the indicated harmonic interval *below* the given note.

6. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.

# Intervals III

Identify the intervals used in these exercises.  
Name the melodic intervals used in the treble clef  
and the harmonic intervals used in the bass clef.

A musical example in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The intervals between these notes are labeled as 3rd, 3rd, 3rd, 2nd, 3rd, and 2nd. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of chords: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The intervals between these chords are labeled as 3rd, 6th, and 3rd.

1.

Musical exercise 1 in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of chords: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3.

2.

Musical exercise 2 in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of chords: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3.

3.

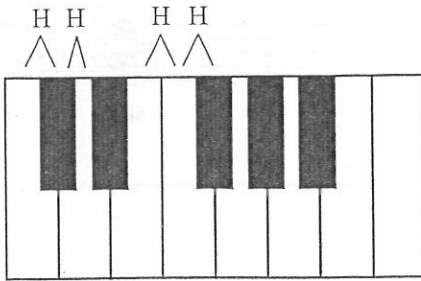
Musical exercise 3 in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of chords: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3.

4.

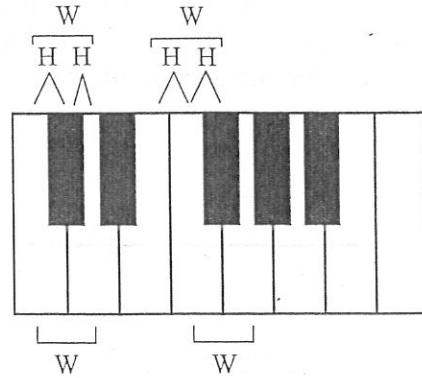
Musical exercise 4 in 3/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of chords: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3.

# Half Steps and Whole Steps I

The **half step** (H) is the smallest interval used in traditional Western music. The piano keyboard is arranged in half steps; the distance between two adjacent keys on the piano is a half step.

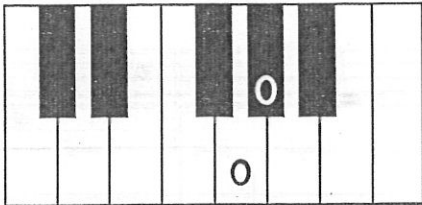


The **whole step** (W) is an interval made by combining two half steps.

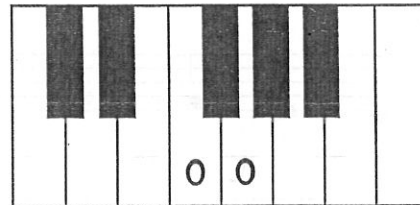


Using the keyboards below, write the interval (whole step or half step) that is created by the Os.

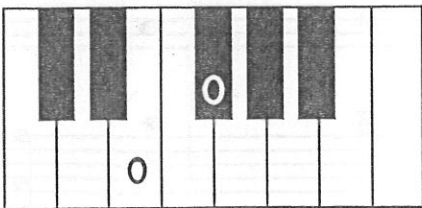
1. \_\_\_\_\_



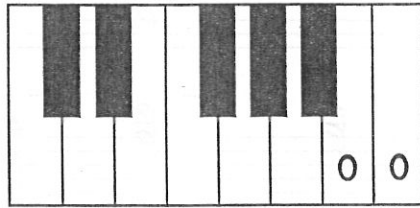
2. \_\_\_\_\_



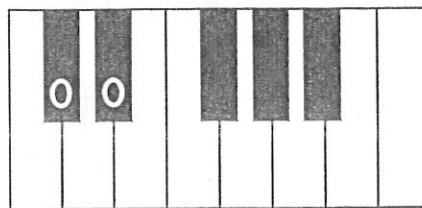
3. \_\_\_\_\_



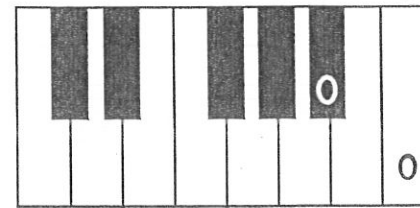
4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



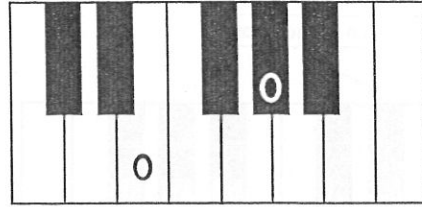
6. \_\_\_\_\_





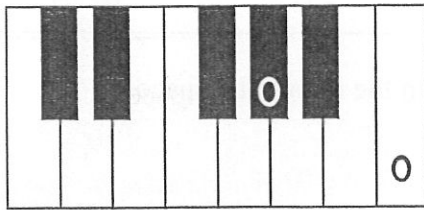
# Half Steps and Whole Steps II

*Example: 2 whole steps*

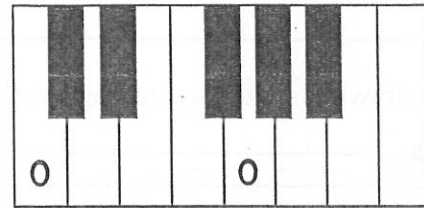


Using the keyboards below, write the interval in whole step and half steps that is created by the Os.

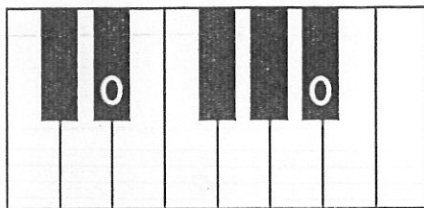
1. \_\_\_\_\_



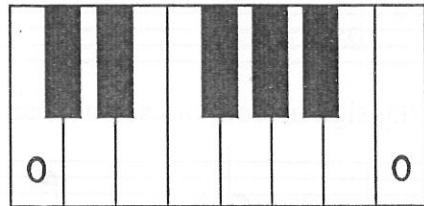
2. \_\_\_\_\_



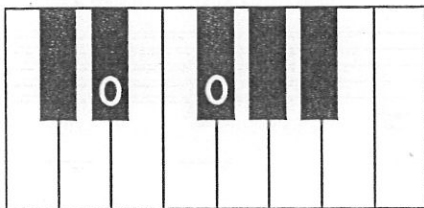
3. \_\_\_\_\_



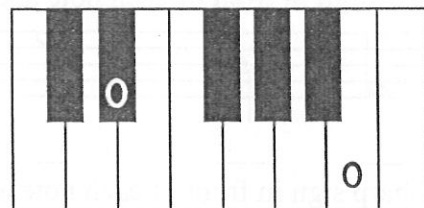
4. \_\_\_\_\_



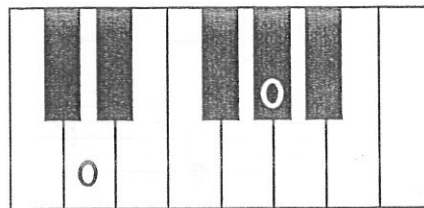
5. \_\_\_\_\_



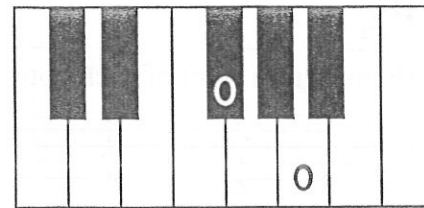
6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_

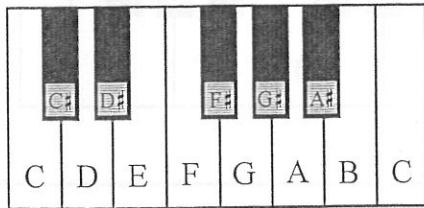


# Sharps and Flats I

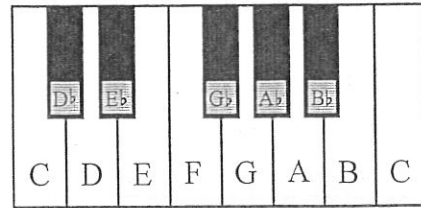
A **sharp** sign ( # ) placed in front of a note ( # )  
raises its pitch a half step.

A **flat** sign ( b ) placed in front of a note ( b )  
lowers its pitch a half step.

C# is 1/2 step higher than C

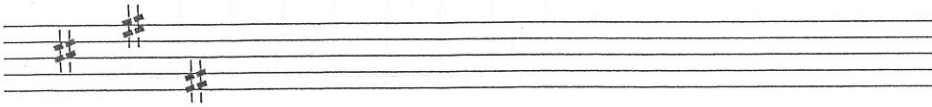


Bb is 1/2 step lower than B

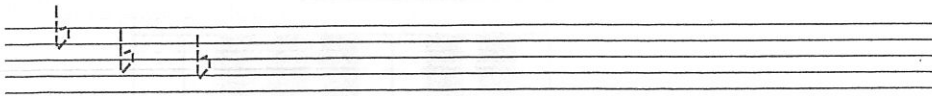


It is easy to see, on the piano keyboard, how the black keys to the right (1/2 step higher) of a note are sharps and the black keys to the left (1/2 step lower) of a note are flats.

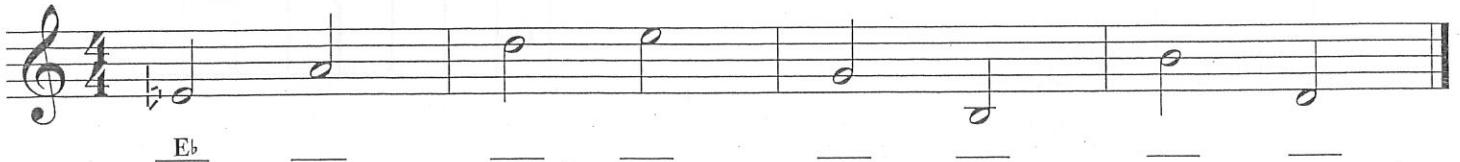
1. Practice drawing sharps by tracing over the guidelines. Draw six more in the remaining space.



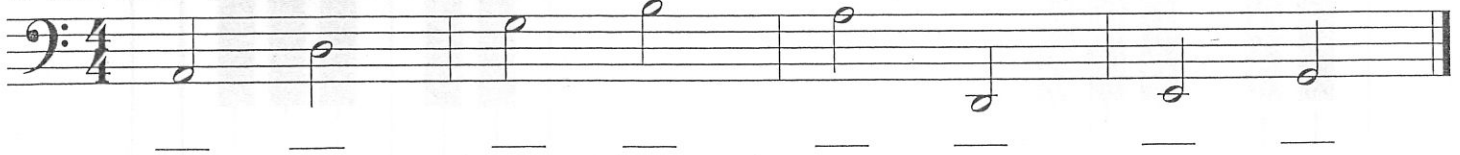
2. Practice drawing flats by tracing over the guidelines. Draw six more in the remaining space.



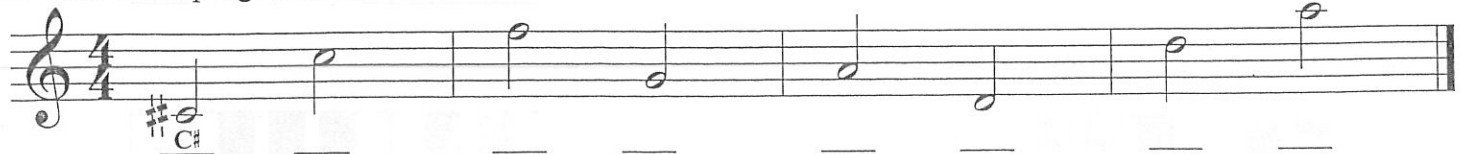
3. Write a flat sign in front of each note and then name the note.



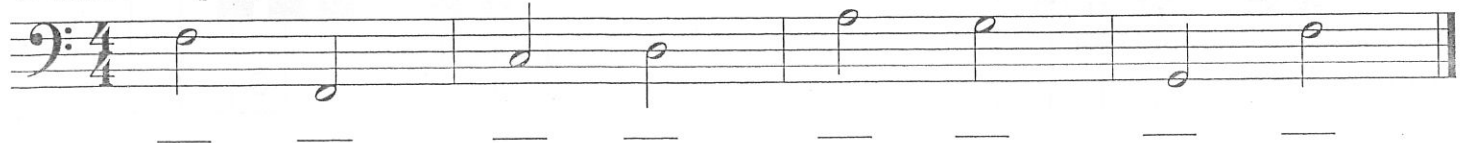
4. Write a flat sign in front of each note and then name the note.



5. Write a sharp sign in front of each note and then name the note.



6. Write a sharp sign in front of each note and then name the note.



# Sharps, Flats and Naturals

A **natural** sign (♮) placed before a note cancels a sharp or flat.

Sharps, flats and naturals are all called **accidentals**.

Accidentals affect every note on the same line or space for the remainder of the measure.

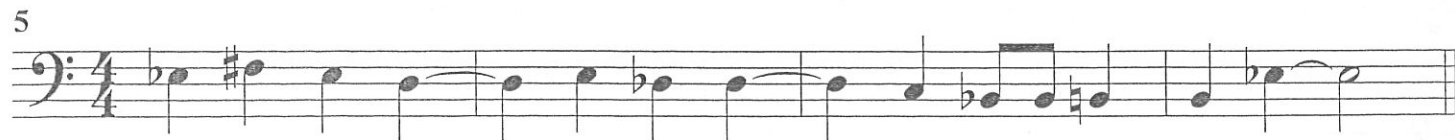
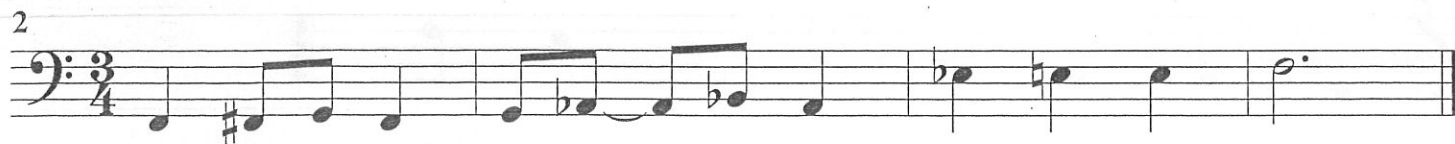
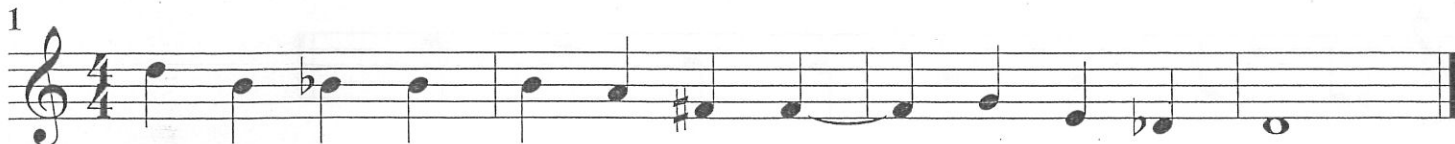
Bar lines cancel all accidentals from the previous measure unless a note is tied across the bar line.



A natural is used to cancel sharps and flats.



Write the name of each note.

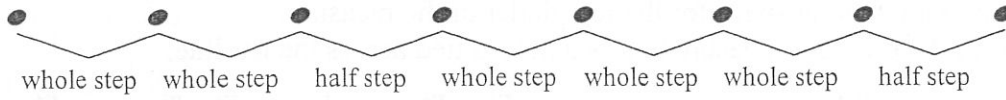


Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Major Scale Ia -

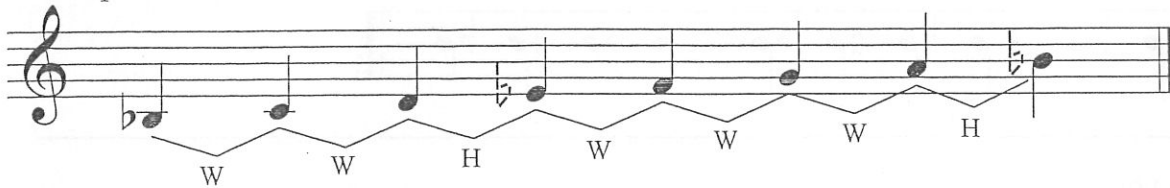
All major scales are made up of the following pattern of whole steps and half steps:



Add sharps or flats to the exercises below to create major scales.

Use the pattern of whole and half steps to determine which accidentals you will need to add.

*Example*



W   W   H   W   W   W   H

1



2



3



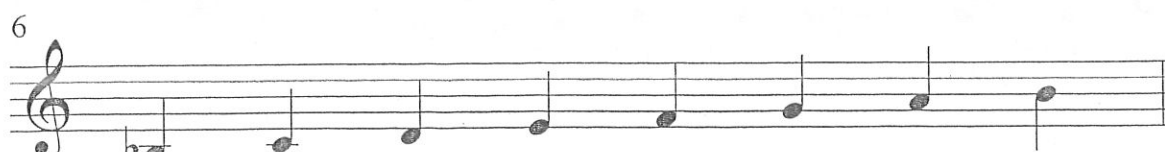
4



5

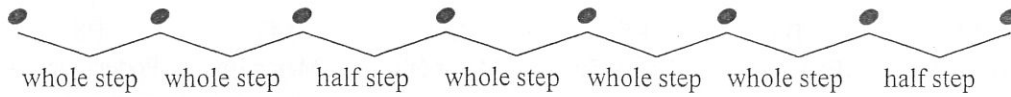


6



# Major Scale Ia -

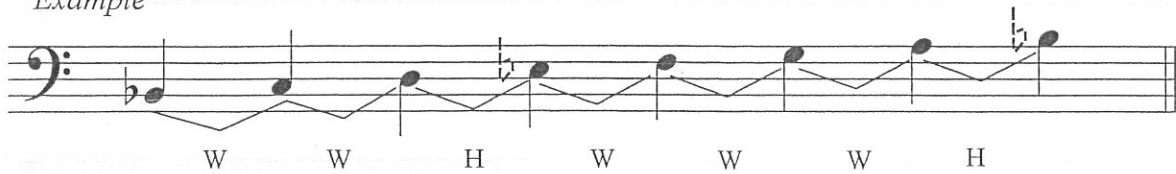
All major scales are made up of the following pattern of whole steps and half steps:



Add sharps or flats to the exercises below to create major scales.

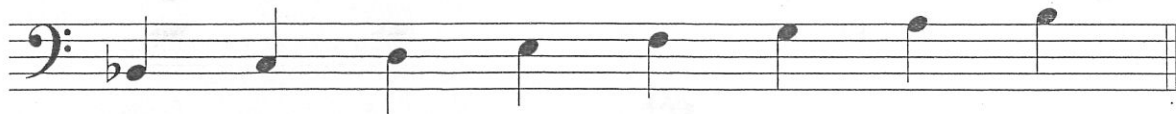
Use the pattern of whole and half steps to determine which accidentals you will need to add.

*Example*

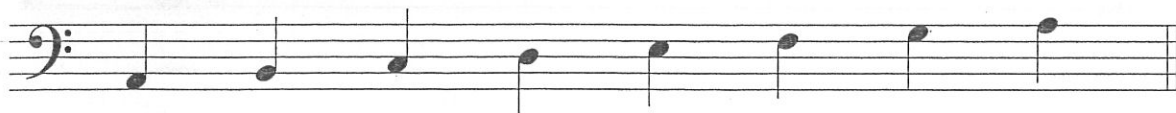


W   W   H   W   W   W   H

1



2



3



4



5



6



# Major and Perfect Interval Basics

Intervals which occur between the tonic note of a scale and each degree of that scale may be described as **perfect (P)** or **major (M)**.

P1	M2	M3	P4	P5	M6	M7	P8
Perfect Unison	Major 2nd	Major 3rd	Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th	Major 6th	Major 7th	Perfect Octave

unison    1 whole step    2 whole steps    2 1/2 whole steps    3 1/2 whole steps    4 1/2 whole steps    5 1/2 whole steps    6 whole steps

Name each interval. Make sure to indicate if it is major (M) or perfect (P).

Examples

M3                  P5                  P4                  M2                  M3                  M6

1

2

3

4

5

# Minor Interval Basics

A **minor** interval is created by *decreasing* a major interval by 1/2 step.

Examples

M3 Major 3rd      m3 minor 3rd      M3 Major 3rd      m3 minor 3rd

m2 minor 2nd	M2 Major 2nd	m3 minor 3rd	M3 Major 3rd	m6 minor 6th	M6 Major 6th	m7 minor 7th	M7 Major 7th
1 half step	1 whole step	1-1/2 whole steps	2 whole steps	4 whole steps	4-1/2 whole steps	5 whole steps	5-1/2 whole steps

Name each interval. Make sure to indicate if it is major (M) or minor (m).

Examples

m3      M6      m6      m3      m7      m2

1

\_\_\_\_\_

2

\_\_\_\_\_

3

\_\_\_\_\_

4

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Quick Note Finder

Bass Clef ← → Treble Clef

Bass Clef	Treble Clef
C	C
D	D
E	E
F	F
G	G
A	A
B	B
C	C

Middle "C"

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