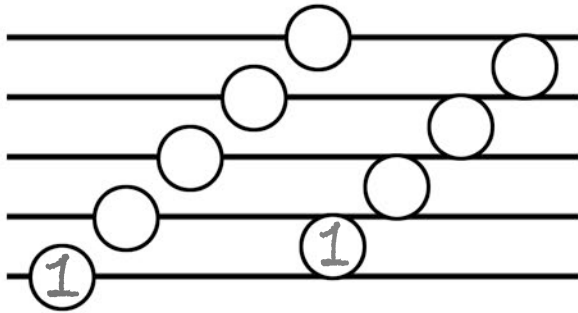


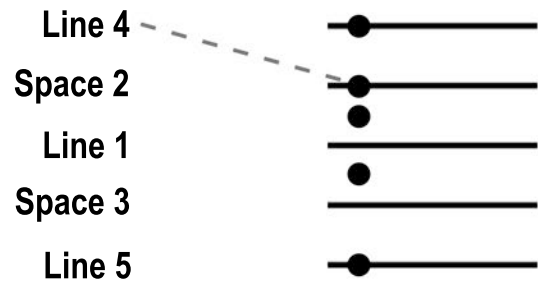
# Lesson 1: The Staff

Music is written on a **STAFF**, which has 5 **LINES** and 4 **SPACES**. As we start learning to read music, it's important to notice if the NOTE is on a line or space, and to figure out which line or space the note is on. We always count the lines and spaces from the bottom going up!

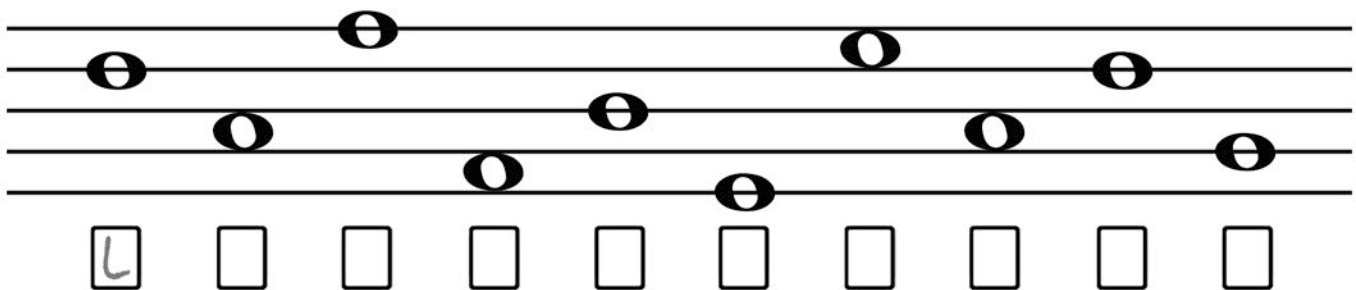
1A - Number the lines and spaces. Always start at the bottom and count up!



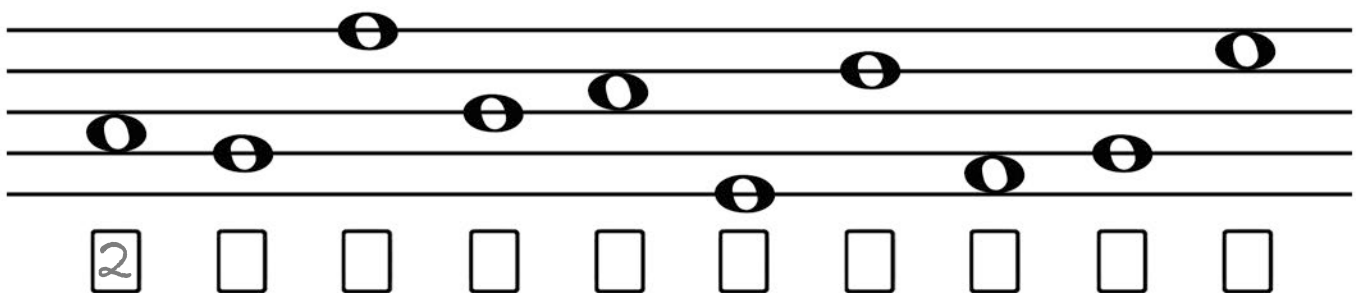
1B - Draw a line from the words on the left to the matching line or space on the right.



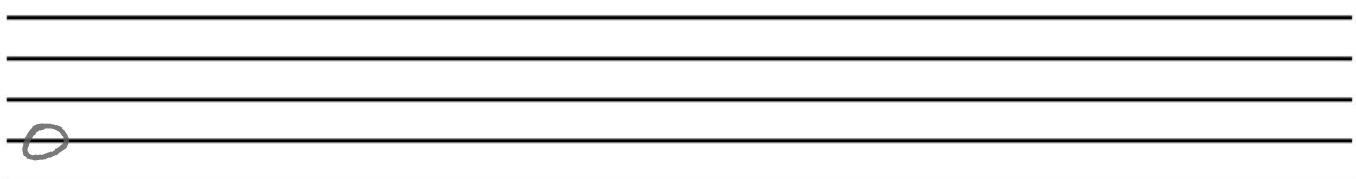
1C - Fill each box with an "L" or "S" to indicate if the note is on a LINE or SPACE.



1D - In each box write which NUMBER of line or space the note is on.



1E - Draw an oval NOTE on the line or space indicated below.

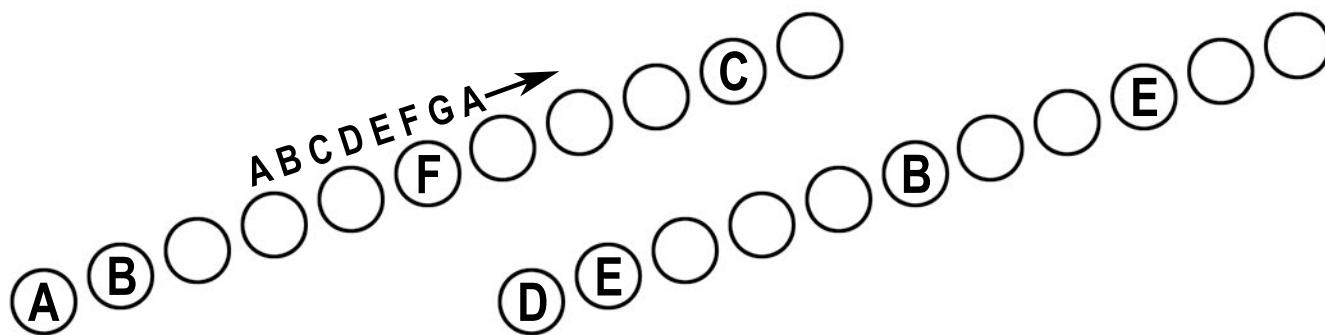


Line 2    Space 3    Line 5    Line 1    Space 4    Space 1    Line 3    Line 4    Space 2

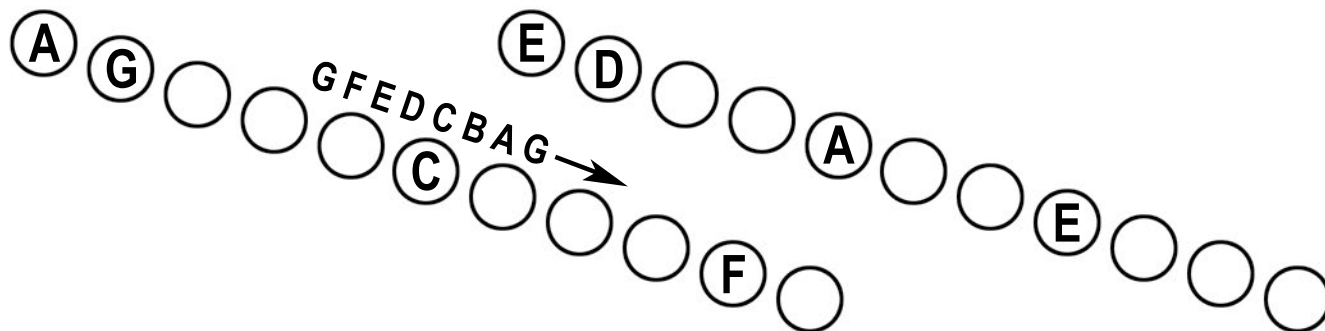
## Lesson 2: The Musical Alphabet

The MUSICAL ALPHABET goes from A - G. You never use H or above! When you go UP the alphabet and get to G, you start over again with A and keep going, like this: ABCDEFGABC... and so forth. If you are going DOWN the alphabet (backward), the order is GFEDCBA...and then G again, like this: GFEDCBAGFE...and so forth.

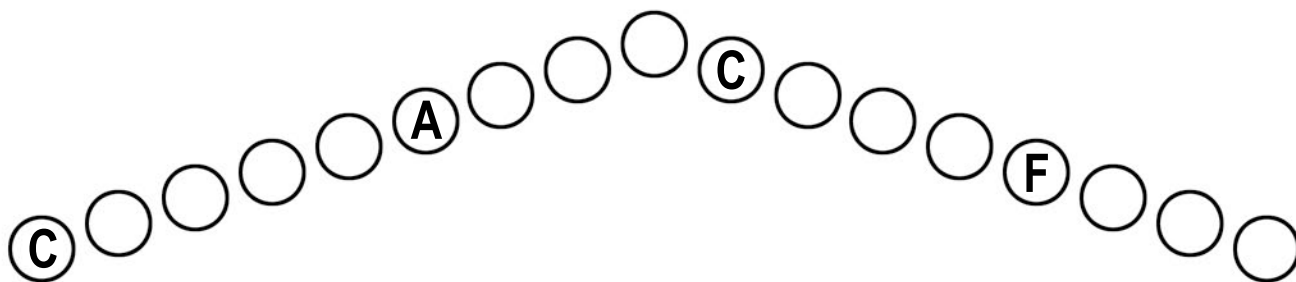
2A - Fill in all the blank circles with the correct LETTER (going up the musical alphabet).



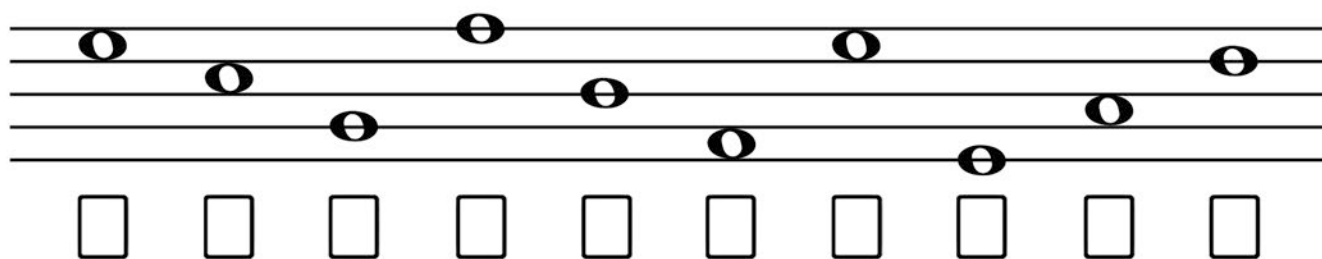
2B - Fill in all the blank circles with the correct LETTER (going down the musical alphabet).



2C - Fill in all the blank circles with the correct LETTER (going up and down the musical alphabet).



2D - In each box write which NUMBER of line or space the note is on. Remember to count from the bottom up!



## Lesson 3: The Clefs

There are 88 keys on a piano, but only 9 places for notes on a staff (5 lines plus 4 spaces equals 9). To help provide room for more notes, there are 3 CLEFS to designate a lower (BASS CLEF) or higher (TREBLE CLEF) range of notes. The ALTO CLEF designates the middle range of a piano, and is only used by the viola.

3A - Circle your instrument and the CLEF you will use on the staff.

Lower Notes ←

→ Higher Notes

Lower Notes				Higher Notes		
<b>Bass Clef</b> 				<b>Treble Clef</b> 		
						
						
			<b>Alto Clef</b>   Viola			

3B - Each CLEF designates a specific staff line as a target note. Fill in the circle with the target note for your clef.

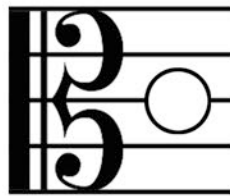
### Bass Clef or "F" Clef

Two dots replace the double lines of a fancy "F", surrounding the 4th line.



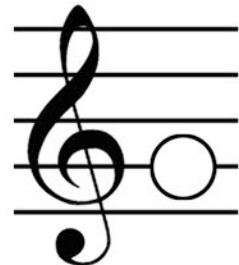
### Alto Clef or "C" Clef

This clef points to "Middle C" on the 3rd line.



### Treble Clef or "G" Clef

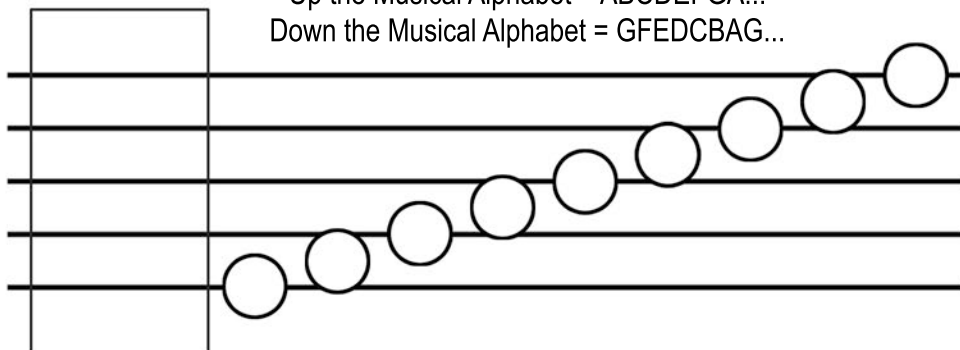
This fancy "G" swirls around the 2nd line.



3C - Draw your clef in the box, then fill in all the blank circles with the correct NOTE NAMES (going up and down from the target note in 3B).

### Reminder:

Up the Musical Alphabet = ABCDEFGA...  
Down the Musical Alphabet = GFEDCBAG...



## Lesson 4: Note Names

Understanding the range and target note of each clef is important, but quickly identifying each NOTE NAME on the staff is critical to fluently reading and playing music. Memorizing a catchphrase for the line notes and space notes can increase your note naming speed.

4A - Draw circles around your CLEF and the catchphrases for the LINE and SPACE notes for your clef.

### Catchphrase for Line Notes

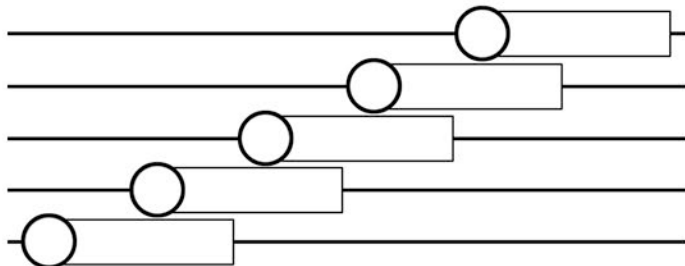
**Bass Clef:**      Good Burritos Don't Fall Apart  
**Alto Clef:**    Frogs And Chickens Eat Grasshoppers  
**Treble Clef:**    Every Good Burger Deserves Fries

### Catchphrase for Space Notes

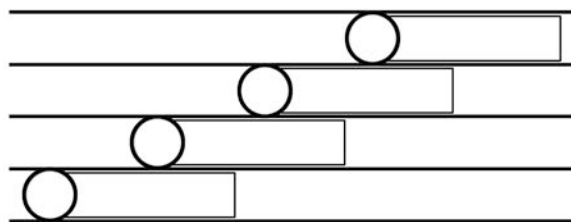
**All Cows Eat Grass**  
**Good Bacon Disappears Fast**  
**the spaces spell FACE**

4B - Fill in the blanks with your catchphrase words, going from bottom to top and using CAPS to start each word.

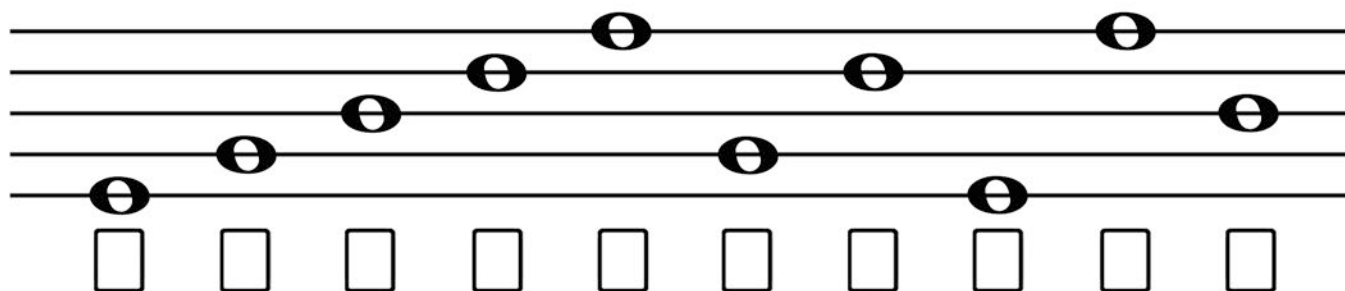
#### Line Notes



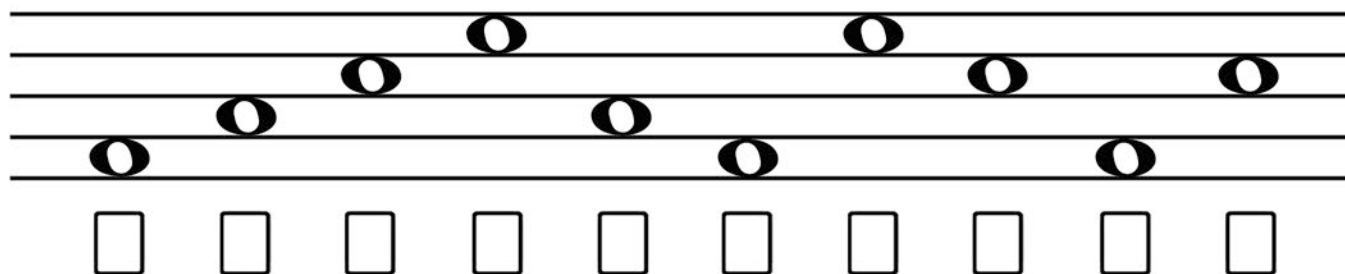
#### Space Notes



4C - Using the catchphrases for your clef, write the NOTE NAME for each LINE NOTE.



4D - Using the catchphrases for your clef, write the NOTE NAME for each SPACE NOTE.



## Lesson 5: Music Notation Essentials

Music is written (notated) using symbols that show the PITCH (how high or low a note is) and the DURATION (how long or short a note is). To make it easier to track where you are in a song, MUSIC NOTATION utilizes BAR LINES to divide content into MEASURES, which can be referred to as “measure 9”, for example.

5A - Write the letter for each MUSIC NOTATION element in the blank next to its matching description.

The diagram shows a five-line musical staff with several key components labeled with letters A through D:

- A - Clef:** Indicated by a bracket on the left side of the staff, pointing to the first three lines. Below it are three clef symbols: the bass clef (F-clef), a C-clef (soprano or alto), and the treble clef (G-clef).
- B - Bar Line:** A single vertical line that divides the staff into measures. An arrow points to the first bar line after the clef.
- C - Measure (or Bar):** A bracket below the staff spans the space between two bar lines, representing the duration of the notes within that segment.
- D - Double Bar Line:** A double vertical line at the end of the staff, indicating the end of a piece of music. An arrow points to the final double bar line.

Below the diagram is a list of four statements, each preceded by a blank line for a true/false response:

- \_\_\_ The musical content between two bar lines
- \_\_\_ A vertical line that divides music into short segments
- \_\_\_ Two vertical lines designating the end of a song
- \_\_\_ A symbol designating the range of notes on the staff

5B - For your clef only, fill in each box with the name of the note above it (only 10 answers total).

The image shows three musical staves, each with a clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staves are labeled 'Treble', 'Alto', and 'Bass' on the left. Each staff contains a sequence of notes and empty boxes for rhythm. The notes are as follows:

- Treble Staff:** G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).
- Alto Staff:** E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F3 (half).
- Bass Staff:** D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half).

Below each staff are ten empty rectangular boxes for rhythm notation, corresponding to the ten measures of the music.

5C - Draw your clef in the box, and then draw each given note on the correct line or space on the staff.

C A G E    A C E D    B A D G E    C A B B A G E

## Lesson 6: Quarter Notes & Time Signatures

The location of each note shows you which note name to sing or play, but the SHAPE of each note shows you how long you hold it. QUARTER NOTES have a “head” that is filled in (●) and a STEM (|), and are held for exactly ONE BEAT. When you count quarter notes, you just say “1 2 3 4”. However, these rules apply:

RULE 1: After each BAR LINE you start over with beat “1”

RULE 2: QUARTER RESTS (⏏) are whispered and are written smaller in parenthesis, like: 1 (2) 3



6A - Write the counting under each QUARTER NOTE.

YOUR CLEF

1 2 3 4 | 1 | 1 | 1

6B - Write the counting under each QUARTER NOTE and REST. Write the rest counts smaller in parenthesis.

YOUR CLEF

1 2 (3) 4 | | |

The TIME SIGNATURE shows you how many QUARTER NOTES are in each measure throughout the song.

For example,  $\frac{3}{4}$  shows you that there are THREE  $\frac{1}{4}$  (quarter) notes in each measure. Sometimes a different length of note receives the beat, such as the  $\frac{1}{8}$  (eighth) note, and then the time signature would be  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

6C - Write the counting under each QUARTER NOTE and REST, paying attention to the TIME SIGNATURE.

YOUR CLEF

(1) 2 3 (4) | | |

YOUR CLEF

1 (2) 3 | | |

YOUR CLEF

(1) 2 | | |

# Lesson 7: Whole & Half Notes

WHOLE NOTES are the most basic shape of note, with just an oval head (○), and last for 4 beats. As you add more ink to a note, it becomes shorter. So, when you add a stem to a whole note, it becomes a HALF NOTE (J), lasting only 2 beats. Then, when you fill the note head it becomes a QUARTER NOTE (J), lasting only 1 beat. The WHOLE REST (—) looks like a “hole” in the ground, and the HALF REST (—) looks like “half” a cake (—).

7A - Write the counting for Whole, Half, and Quarter notes and rests.

## Beat Chart

Note Shape	# of Beats	Rest Shape	Name
○	4	—	Whole
J	2	—	Half
J	1	⚡	Quarter

YOUR CLEF 4/4

YOUR CLEF 4/4

YOUR CLEF 4/4

7B - Music Math: Add the beats for the given notes or rests, and write the answer in each box.

### Notes

$$\begin{array}{l} \circ + J = \square \\ J + J = \square \\ J + \circ = \square \\ J + J = \square \end{array}$$

### Rests

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{⚡} + \text{—} = \square \\ \text{—} + \text{—} = \square \\ \text{⚡} + \text{—} = \square \\ \text{—} + \text{⚡} = \square \end{array}$$

### Notes & Rests

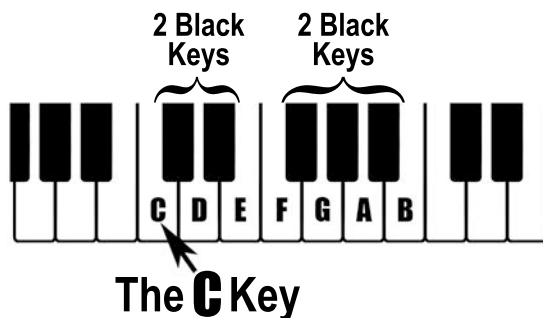
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{—} + \circ = \square \\ J + \text{⚡} = \square \\ \text{—} + J = \square \\ J + \text{—} = \square \end{array}$$

7C - Using the target note and catchphrases for your clef, fill in each box with the note name for the note above it.

YOUR CLEF 4/4

# Lesson 8: The Piano Keyboard & Enharmonics

There are 88 keys on a piano, but a pattern of 2 & 3 BLACK KEYS helps you find where THE C KEY is anywhere on the keyboard. There are 7 C's on a full piano keyboard, and the one in the very middle is called "MIDDLE C".



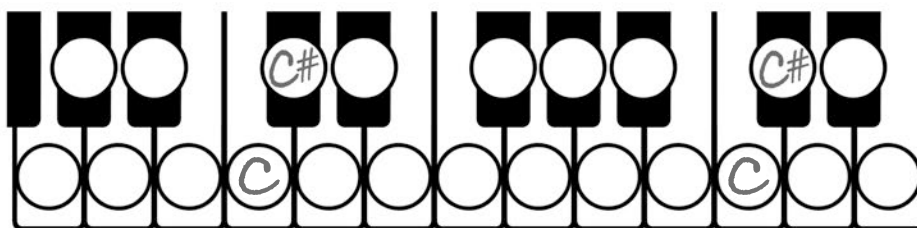
Each black key has 2 names: one for each white key that surrounds it. In this example it is called both C# and Db.



The white keys on a piano are the NATURAL notes. The black keys are for SHARP (#) or FLAT (b) alterations. Some notes don't have a sharp or flat alteration, which is why there are 2 pairs of white keys with no black keys in between.

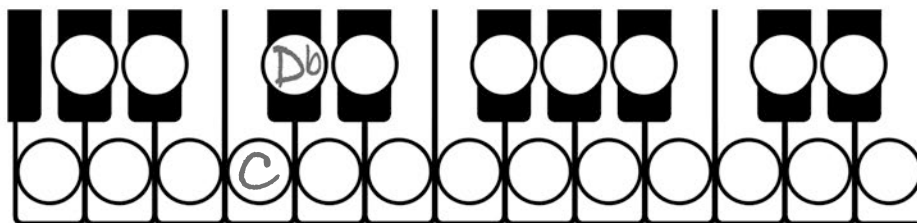
8A - Fill in each circle with its correct note name, using only SHARPS and NATURALS.

Sharps (#) are on the RIGHT



8B - Fill in each circle with its correct note name, using only FLATS and NATURALS.

Flats (b) are on the LEFT



8C - Write the letter name for the ENHARMONIC EQUIVALENT of each of the following notes.

Each black key has the same sound as itself, whether it is played as a SHARP (#) or as a FLAT (b). Thus a C# sounds exactly like a Db. The two names for the same black key are called ENHARMONICS, or ENHARMONIC EQUIVALENTS.

C# = \_\_\_ b

Bb = \_\_\_ #

Eb = \_\_\_ #

F# = \_\_\_ b

Ab = \_\_\_ #

Db = \_\_\_ #

D# = \_\_\_ b

G# = \_\_\_ b

Gb = \_\_\_ #

A# = \_\_\_ b

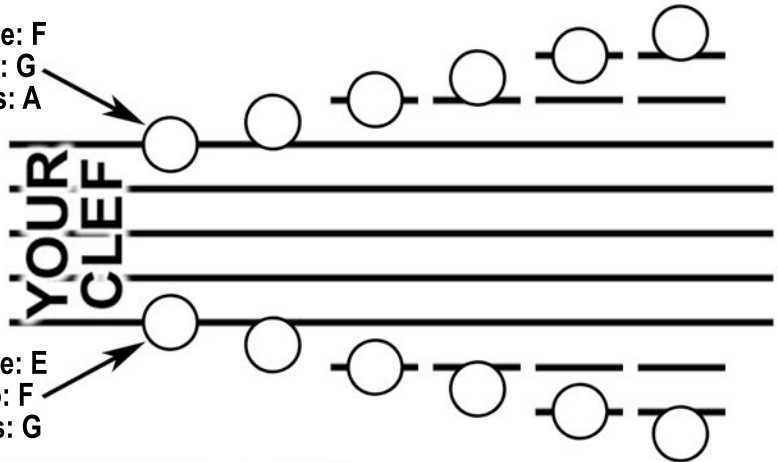


# Lesson 9: Ledger Lines & The Grand Staff

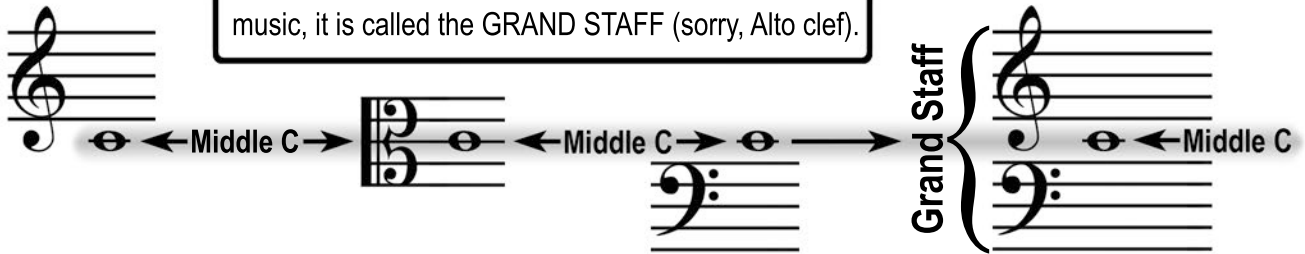
9A - Fill in the circles with the correct note names for the lines and spaces that extend outside the staff.

Only 9 notes fit on a staff  
(5 lines + 4 spaces = 9 notes),  
but to go higher or lower you  
can add short lines called  
LEDGER LINES.  
Remember there are still  
space notes between each  
ledger line you add.

Treble: F  
Alto: G  
Bass: A



The "MIDDLE C" on the piano keyboard is within the range of all three clefs, as shown below. When the Treble and Bass clefs are used together, as for piano music, it is called the GRAND STAFF (sorry, Alto clef).





9B - WHERE'S MIDDLE C? Draw a line connecting each CLEF with the correct placement of MIDDLE C on its staff.

Bass Clef  
Treble Clef  
Alto Clef









On The Middle Line  
One Ledger Line Below  
One Ledger Line Above

9C - Fill in each box with the name of the note above it.

## Lesson 10: Eighth Notes & Stems

Continuing the pattern from before, as you add more ink to two Quarter Notes () , they become a set of shorter EIGHTH NOTES () , which last only  $\frac{1}{2}$  a beat each, or 1 beat together. To count double Eighth Notes you simply use an “AND” for the second note in the set, as in “1 AND”. Although you say “AND” you can write a plus sign (+), as in “1 +”. You’ll meet the single Eighth Note and Rest later.

## Beat Chart

Note Shape	# of Beats	Rest Shape	Name
	4		Whole
	2		Half
	1		Quarter
	1 $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$		(Double) Eighth

10A - Write the counting for Half, Quarter, and double Eighth notes and rests.

YOUR CLEF 4/4

1 2+3+4

YOUR GLEEF

1+2+3 4

10B - Stem Direction: In each box write a D or U to show if the STEM of each given note points DOWN or UP.

When a note head is on the middle line or higher, the STEM points DOWN.

When a note head is below the middle line, the STEM points UP.

10C - Draw a line connecting the type of note with the matching number of beats.

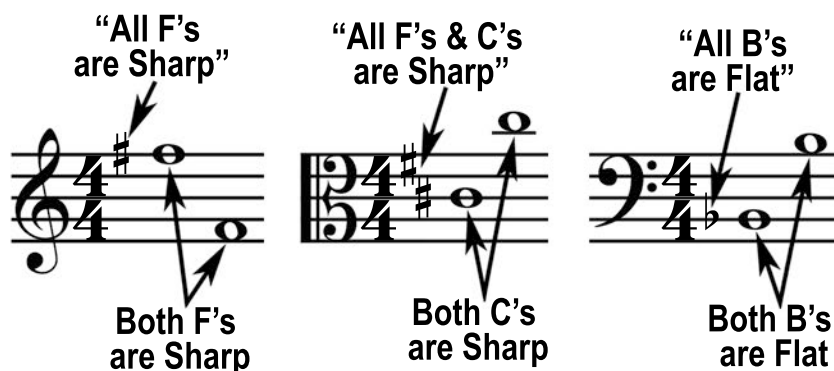
Half Note	2 Beats
Quarter Note	4 Beats
Whole Note	1/2 a Beat
Eighth Note	1 Beat

10D - Fill in each box with the note name of the note above it.

[illegible]

# Lesson 11: Key Signatures and Ties

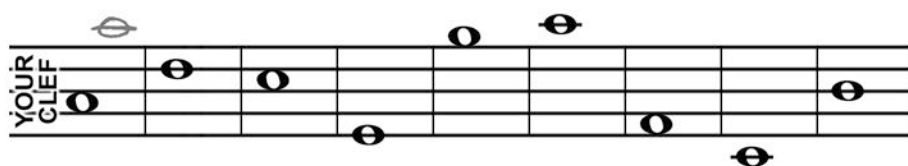
The **KEY SIGNATURE** shows you which notes are **SHARP** or **FLAT** for a whole song. It is displayed right after the Time Signature on each staff. Although each sharp or flat is shown in only one octave, it affects the note in every octave. For example, a sharp located on an F in the Key Signature means that **ALL F's** are **SHARP**.



11A - Circle every note that is affected by the Key Signature (only on the 2 staves with your clef).



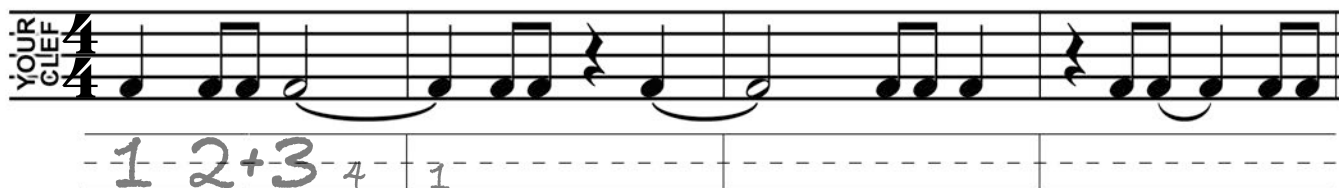
11B - Draw a Whole Note in another OCTAVE next to each given note (add Ledger Lines if needed).



A note that is 8 steps up or down the musical alphabet is called an **OCTAVE**, and has the same note name, like this:  $\textcircled{1}\text{C} \text{ } \textcircled{2}\text{D} \text{ } \textcircled{3}\text{E} \text{ } \textcircled{4}\text{F} \text{ } \textcircled{5}\text{G} \text{ } \textcircled{6}\text{A} \text{ } \textcircled{7}\text{B} \text{ } \textcircled{8}\text{C}$

A curved line between notes, called a **TIE**, connects and makes them sound like one. So, you do not tongue or change bow direction on the 2nd note. **TIES** are most often used over bar lines. When you count tied notes, the 2nd note is written smaller to show that it is a continuation of the 1st note, as shown below.















11C - Write the counting below each note or rest, paying attention to the TIED notes.























## Lesson 12: Dotted Notes & Single Eighths

Usually when you add ink to a note it becomes shorter, but adding a DOT makes it longer by 50% of the note's original length. So, a DOTTED HALF NOTE (♩.) is THREE beats long, instead of the original two, and a DOTTED QUARTER (♩.) NOTE is 1.5 (or  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) beats long. The single EIGHTH NOTE (♪) is  $\frac{1}{2}$  a beat long, and has extra ink in a FLAG shape, instead of the BEAM on double Eighth Notes.

## Beat Chart

Note Shape	# of Beats	Rest Shape	Name
	4		Whole
	2		Half
	3		Dotted Half
	$1\frac{1}{2}$		Dotted Quarter
	1		Quarter
	$1(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$		(Double) Eighth
	$\frac{1}{2}$		Eighth

12A - Music Math: Add the beats for each equation, and write answers in the boxes.

 +  = <input data-bbox="444 615 516 693" type="text"/>	 +  = <input data-bbox="992 615 1053 693" type="text"/>
 +  = <input data-bbox="444 711 516 789" type="text"/>	 +  = <input data-bbox="992 711 1053 789" type="text"/>
 +  = <input data-bbox="444 808 516 886" type="text"/>	 +  = <input data-bbox="992 808 1053 886" type="text"/>
 +  = <input data-bbox="444 905 516 984" type="text"/>	 +  = <input data-bbox="992 905 1053 984" type="text"/>
 +  = <input data-bbox="444 1001 516 1071" type="text"/>	 +  = <input data-bbox="992 1001 1053 1071" type="text"/>

12B - Write the counting below each note or rest, paying attention to the DOTTED and TIED notes.

YOUR GLEF

1 2 + 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 + |

[illegible][illegible]

# Lesson 13: More Key Signatures & Accidentals

At any time in a song, the composer can add ACCIDENTALS: Sharps ( $\sharp$ ) and Flats ( $\flat$ ) which are not in the Key Signature, and NATURALS ( $\natural$ ), which cancel Sharps and Flats. There are 3 rules about using Accidentals:

- 1) Once an Accidental occurs, it affects all of the same notes (including Octaves) through the rest of the measure.
- 2) Once you cross a bar line, all the notes revert back to the Key Signature.
- 3) If a note with an accidental is tied across a bar line, the tied note stays altered

13A - With each 3-line Practice Staff, use the Key Signature and Accidentals to determine if notes are Sharp, Natural, or Flat. In each box write S, N, or F to show if the note above it is Sharp, Natural, or Flat.

**PRACTICE STAFF**

Below each staff are boxes for classification:

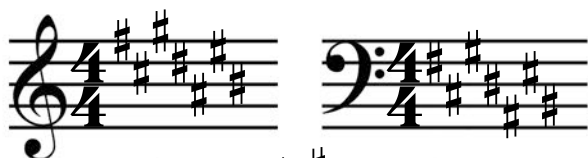
Staff 1: [ ]

Staff 2: [ ]

13B - Using the order of Sharps and Flats on each staff, fill in each box with the correct notes for each number.

## Order of Sharps

Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle



1#

2#

3#

4#

5#

6#

7#

## Order of Flats

Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles' Father



1b

2b

3b

4b

5b

6b

7b