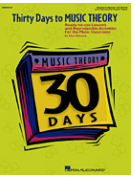




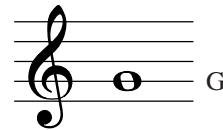
# TREBLE CLEF

Name \_\_\_\_\_

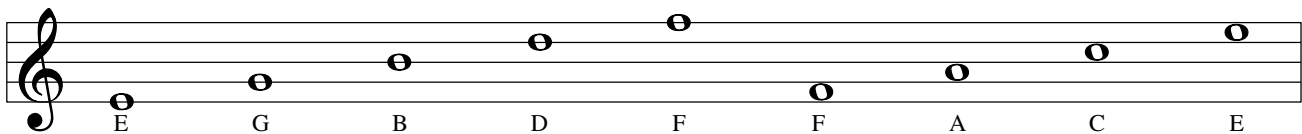


## TREBLE CLEF

The *treble clef* is used for notes of higher pitch. It is also called the “G” clef because the curl of the treble clef circles the “G” line on the treble staff.



The lines and spaces of the staff are given certain letter names when the treble clef is used.

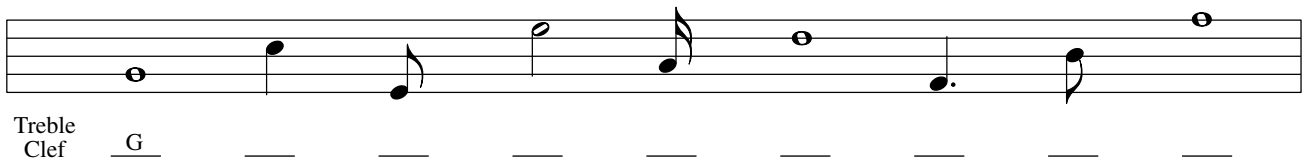


An easy way to learn the letter names of the spaces in treble clef is to remember that they spell the word FACE from the bottom up.

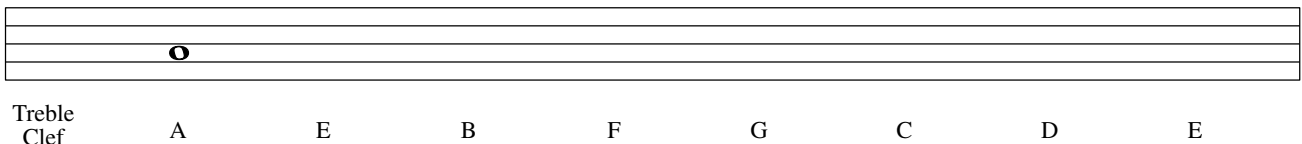
**Write:** Make up your own phrase for the letters EGBDF (the treble clef lines).

\_\_\_\_\_

**Practice:** Write a treble clef sign and write the letter name of the note as indicated below.



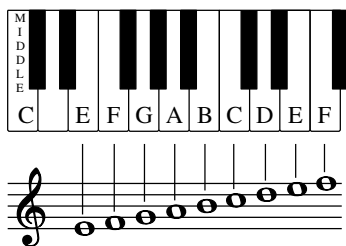
**Practice:** Write a treble clef sign; then write a whole note for each letter name listed below.



**Write:** Using the letters of the treble clef, make up as many words of any length that use only those letters: \_\_\_\_\_

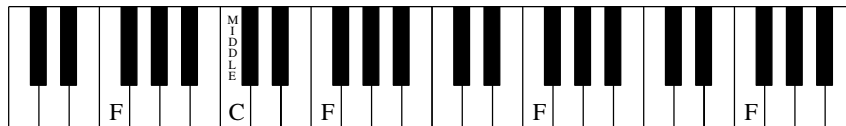
\_\_\_\_\_

**Look/Listen:** The piano keyboard can help you understand treble clef and pitch. The pitches on the staff match a set of white keys on the piano.



Each note written on the treble staff matches the sound of a piano key. Notice the groups of black keys, two then three, in between the white notes. This pattern repeats many times. Remembering this pattern will help you find a note on the piano.

**Match:** Put the letter on the correct key(s) of the piano keyboard shown below. “F” has been done for you.

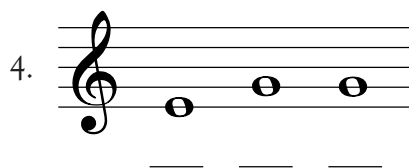
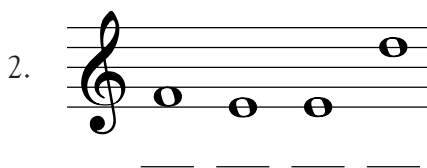
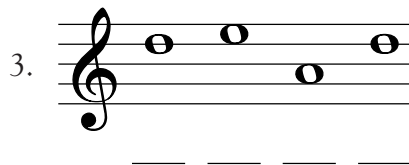
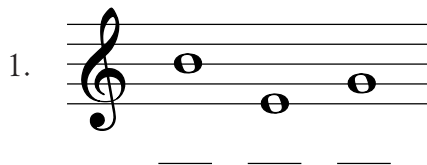


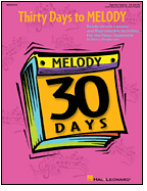
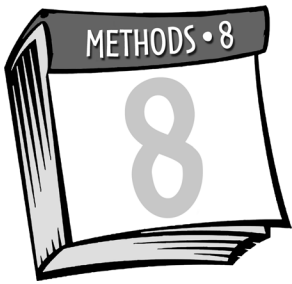
F                      A                      C                      E

**Bonus:** In the treble clef, what do the letters listed above represent?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Musical Spelling Test in the Treble Clef:** Figure out the words created by the notes below.





# ACCIDENTALS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

What is that sign in music that looks like a tic-tac-toe game board and what does it do? Actually, that sign is an **accidental** called a **sharp**, which is a music symbol used to raise a pitch one half step. You are probably familiar with accidentals already. Here is a complete listing.

Name	Symbol	Function
Flat	b	lowers the pitch half step
Double Flat	bb	lowers the pitch a whole step
Natural Sign	♮	cancels a prior accidental
Sharp	#	raises the pitch half step
Double Sharp	×	raises the pitch a whole step

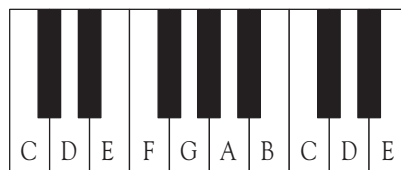
These symbols for accidentals are placed right before the notehead to change that particular pitch. An accidental that is not part of the key signature is cancelled at the next barline.

## SHARPS

Identify the following sharps by placing their names in the blanks below these notes. Then find the notes on the keyboard below and label the key with the name of the note.

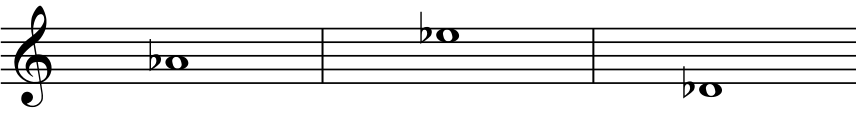
Ex. 

\_\_\_\_\_

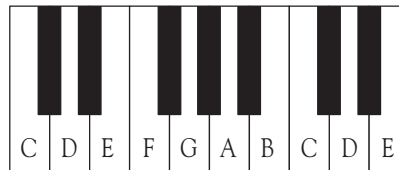


# FLATS

Identify the following flats by placing their names in the blanks below these notes. Then find the notes on the keyboard below and label the key with the name of the note.

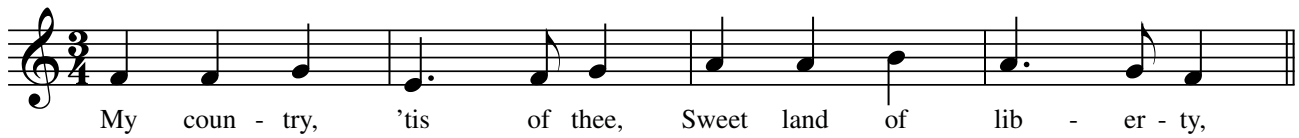
Ex. 


\_\_\_\_\_

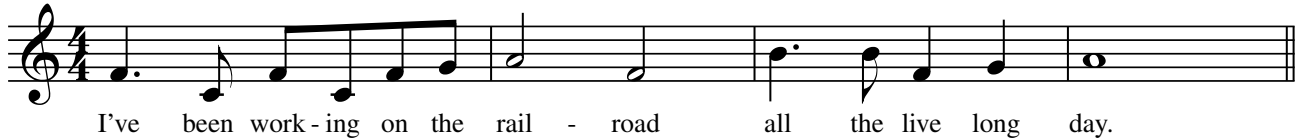


## WHAT IS WRONG HERE?

To show you how necessary accidentals are in the music, have these melodies played exactly as written as you follow the notes carefully. Circle the note in each example that does not sound right. Does that note need to be raised (with a sharp) or lowered (with a flat) to make the melody correct?







The name **enharmonic** tone is given to notes that can be written as either sharps or flats. For example, C $\sharp$  is the same as D $\flat$  as shown below. Now label the notes in the second example with their enharmonic names.





\_\_\_\_\_

## BONUS QUESTIONS

1. Is there such a thing as E sharp? What other name would that note have? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Can there be a C flat? What other name would that note have? \_\_\_\_\_

# ALTO CLEF

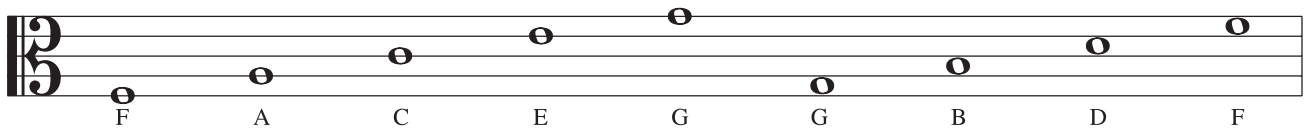
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## ALTO CLEF

The *alto clef* is used for instruments such as viola. It is also called the “C” clef because the middle point designates the note “C.” For alto clef, “C” is placed on the third line.



The lines and spaces of the staff are given certain letter names when the alto clef is used.



An easy way to learn the letter names of the lines in alto clef is to remember that they spell the word FACE plus G from the bottom up.

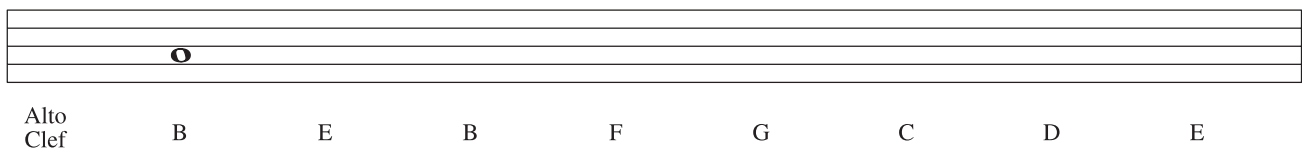
**Write:** Make up your own phrase for the letters GBDF (the alto clef spaces).

\_\_\_\_\_

**Practice:** Write an alto clef sign and write the letter name of the note as indicated below.



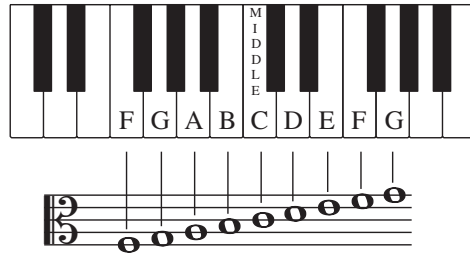
**Practice:** Write an alto clef sign; then write a whole note for each letter name listed below.



**Write:** Using the letters of the alto clef, make up as many words of any length that use only those letters: \_\_\_\_\_

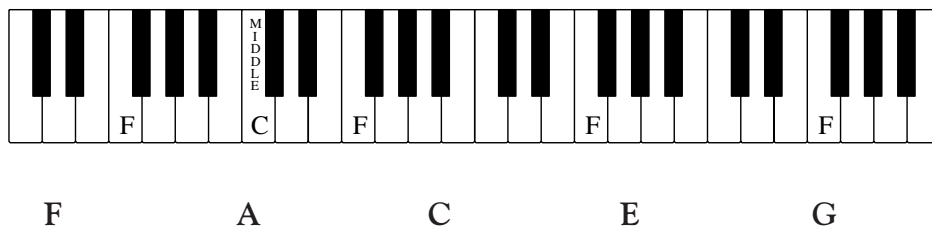
\_\_\_\_\_

**Look/Listen:** The piano keyboard can help you understand alto clef and pitch. The pitches on the staff match a set of white keys on the piano.



Each note written on the alto staff matches the sound of a piano key. Notice the groups of black keys, two then three, in between the white notes. This pattern repeats many times. Remembering this pattern will help you find a note on the piano.

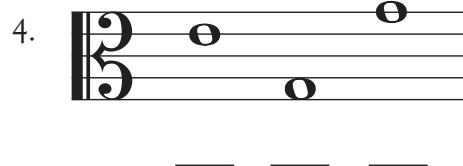
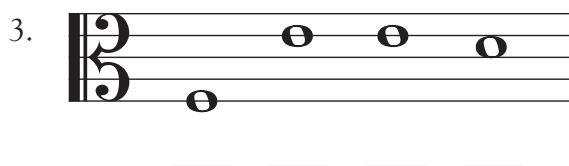
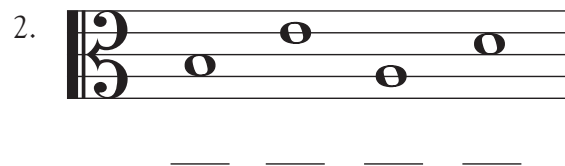
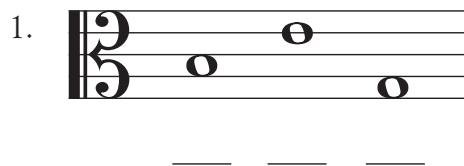
**Match:** Put the letter on the correct key(s) of the piano keyboard shown below. “F” has been done for you.



**Bonus:** In the alto clef, what do the letters listed above represent?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Musical Spelling Test in the Alto Clef:** Figure out the words created by the notes below.



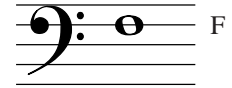


## BASS CLEF

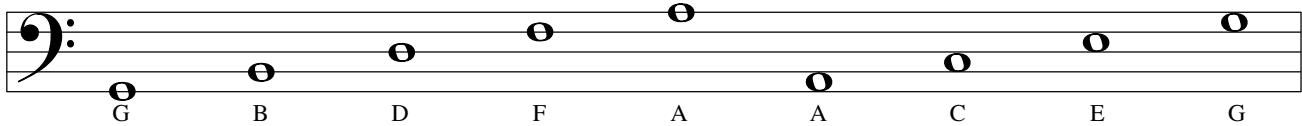


Name \_\_\_\_\_

The *bass* (pronounced “base”) clef is used for notes of lower pitch. It is also called the “F” clef because the two dots of the clef surround the line named “F” in bass staff.



The lines and spaces of the staff have different letter names than those written in the treble clef.

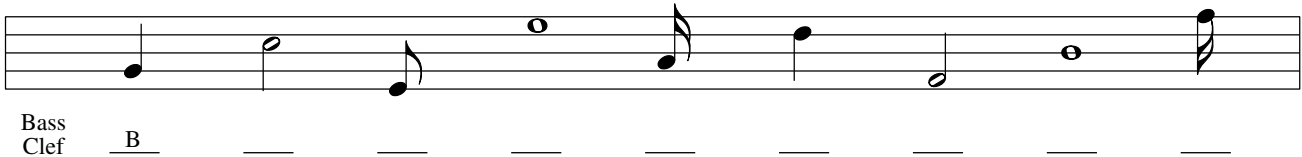


An easy way to learn the letter names of the spaces in bass clef is to remember the acronym ACEG or the phrase All Cows Eat Grass.

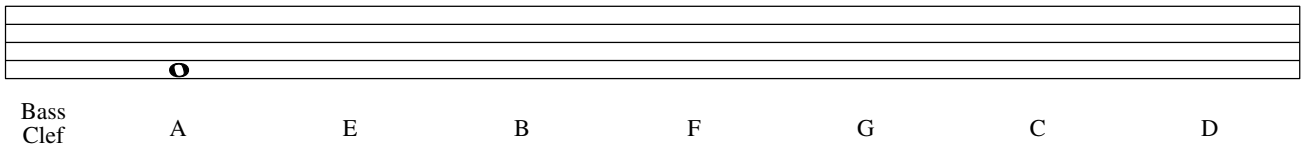
**Write:** Make up your own phrase for the letters GBDFA (the bass clef lines).

\_\_\_\_\_

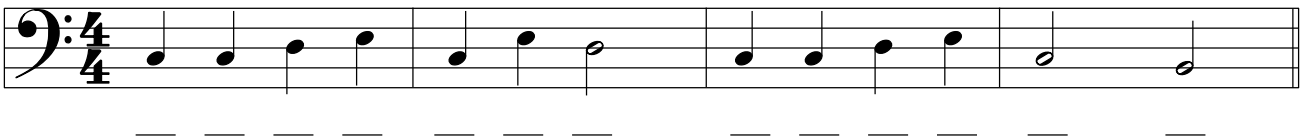
**Practice:** Write the bass clef sign and write the letter name of the note as indicated below.



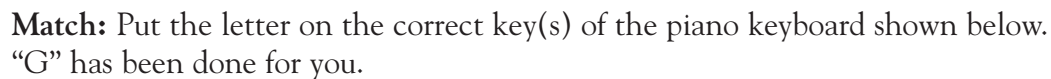
**Practice:** Write the bass clef sign; then write a whole note for each letter name listed below.




**Bonus:** Can you guess the tune? Write the name of the notes below the staff.

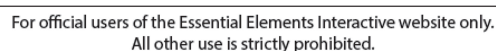
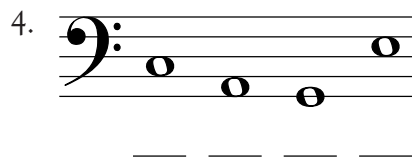
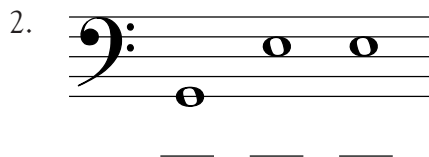
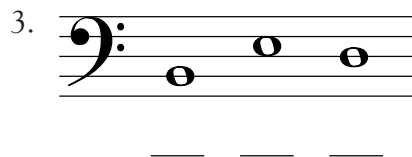


The diagram illustrates the sequence of notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, C. It features a piano keyboard with the corresponding keys highlighted and a musical staff with the notes written in a sequence that follows the pattern of the keyboard.



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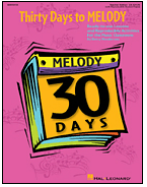
1. 



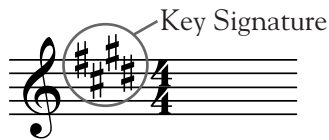


## KEY SIGNATURES

Name \_\_\_\_\_

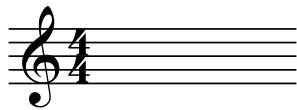


Now that you've learned about scale patterns, it is time to discover how accidentals play a part in the formation of key signatures. Basically, the appearance of these sharps or flats at the beginning of a piece indicates that those particular notes are to be raised ( $\sharp$ ) or lowered ( $\flat$ ) throughout that piece. In printed music, the necessary sharps and flats (one or the other) are found at the start of each line of music, following the clef sign, making up the key signature.



## KEY OF C MAJOR

The key of C major has no sharps or flats and looks like this:



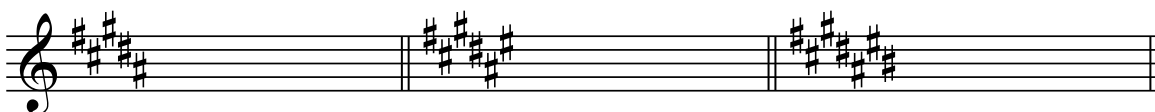
## SHARPS

There are seven key signatures that use sharps:

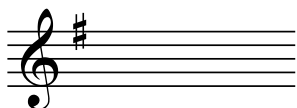
- Key of G – one sharp (F $\sharp$ )
- Key of D – two sharps (F $\sharp$  and C $\sharp$ )
- Key of A – three sharps (F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$  and G $\sharp$ )
- Key of E – four sharps (F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$  and D $\sharp$ )
- Key of B – five sharps (F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , D $\sharp$  and A $\sharp$ )
- Key of F $\sharp$  – six sharps (F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , D $\sharp$ , A $\sharp$  and E $\sharp$ )
- Key of C $\sharp$  – seven sharps (F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , D $\sharp$ , A $\sharp$ , E $\sharp$  and B $\sharp$ )

The order of sharps from left to right in a key signature is always F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , D $\sharp$ , A $\sharp$ , E $\sharp$  and B $\sharp$ , a good thing to know. The sharp sign is placed on the line or space of the note it alters. For example, the F $\sharp$  is placed on the first space or fifth line.

Using the chart above, label the key signatures below:



You can always tell what key you are in using sharps, by going up a half step from the last sharp in the signature.



When you go a half step up from F $\sharp$ , you know you are in the key of G.

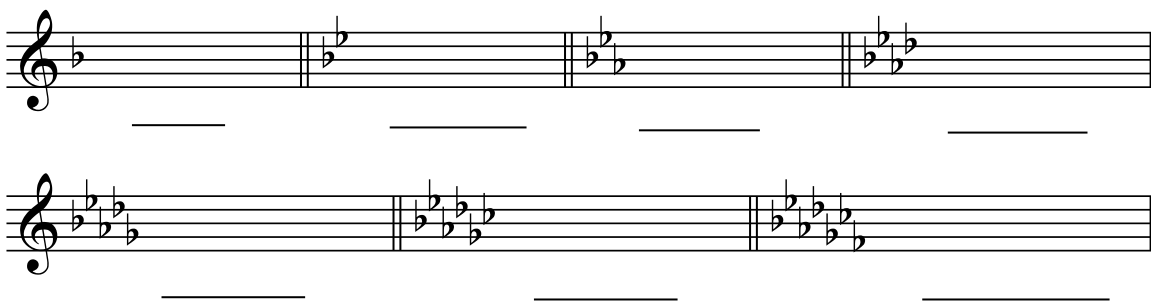
## FLATS

There are seven key signatures that use flats:

Key of F – one flat (B $\flat$ )  
 Key of B $\flat$  - two flats (B $\flat$  and E $\flat$ )  
 Key of E $\flat$  - three flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$  and A $\flat$ )  
 Key of A $\flat$  - four flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$  and D $\flat$ )  
 Key of D $\flat$  - five flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$  and G $\flat$ )  
 Key of G $\flat$  - six flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$  and C $\flat$ )  
 Key of C $\flat$  - seven flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$ , C $\flat$  and F $\flat$ )

The order of flats from left to right in a key signature is always B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$ , C $\flat$  and F $\flat$ , a good thing to remember. The flat sign is placed on the line or space of the note it alters. For example, the B $\flat$  is placed on the third line.

Using the chart above, label the key signatures below:



To find which key you are in using flats, go backwards one flat in the signature from the last flat added.



With three flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$  and A $\flat$ ) go back one flat from the last flat (A $\flat$ ) to know that you are in the key of E $\flat$ . (You will simply need to memorize the key of F, which only has one flat.)

## BONUS QUESTIONS:

1. Is a natural sign (♮) ever used in key signatures? \_\_\_\_\_ What is its purpose?

2. What other name is given the note B $\sharp$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ C $\flat$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ E $\sharp$ ? \_\_\_\_\_



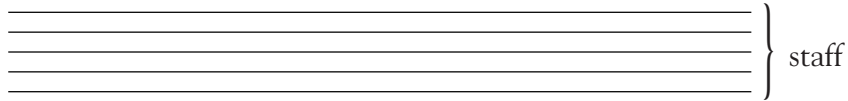
# STAFF / PITCH / GRAND STAFF



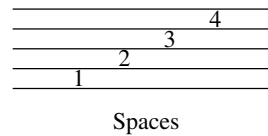
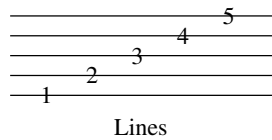
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## STAFF

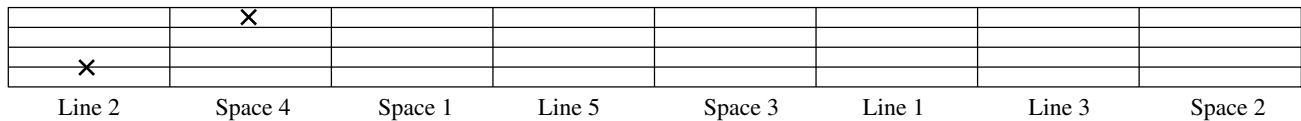
Music is written on a graph of five lines and four spaces called a staff.



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



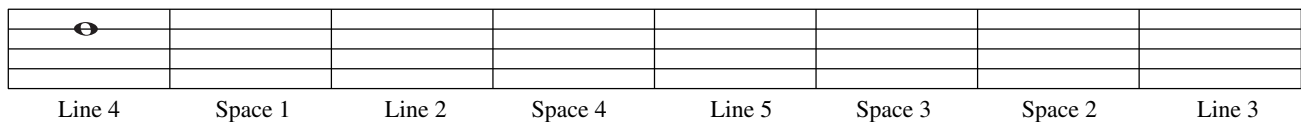
**Practice:** Place an “X” on the staff indicating the location of the line or space.



## PITCH

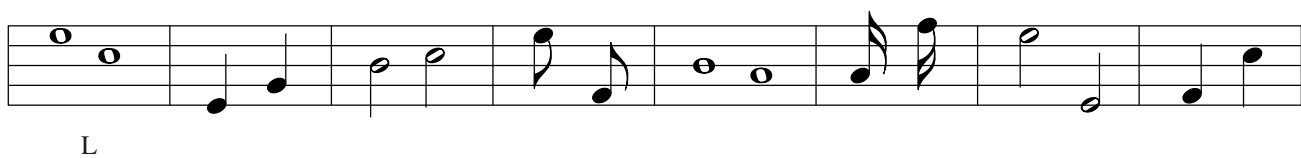
Notes are the symbols that are placed on the lines and in the spaces. They represent sounds called *pitch* and show rhythmic values (Concept 2, page 4).

**Practice:** Write whole notes on the correct line or space.



Pitch is the highness or lowness of musical sounds represented by notes on the staff. The higher the note is on the staff, the higher the sound; the lower the note, the lower the sound.

**Practice:** Compare the pitch of each pair of notes below. If the second note is higher, mark “H”; if it is lower, mark “L”.



**Observe:** Name objects or instruments that produce high sounds

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low sounds

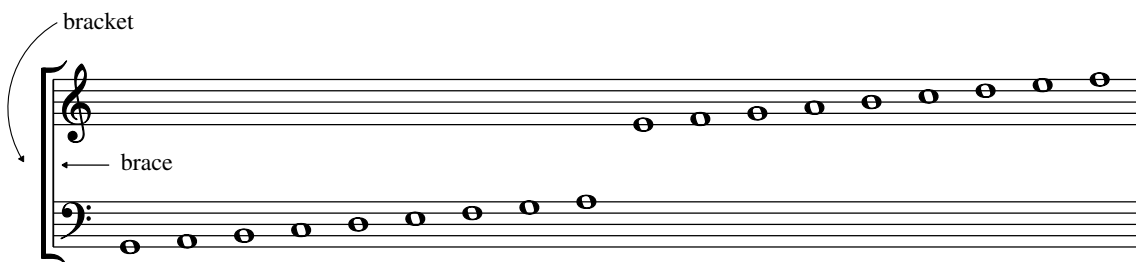
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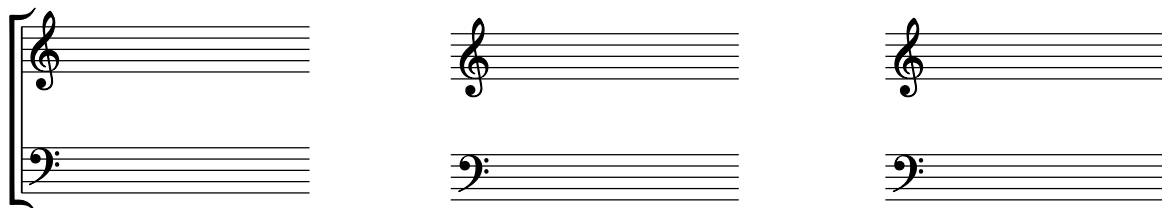
**Experiment:** See how high or low the pitch of your voice can go. Can you match your voice to any keys on the piano? How many piano keys between your highest and lowest sounds (don't count the black keys)? \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAND STAFF

A grand staff is a grouping of two staves (plural of staff) connected by a brace and a bracket.



**Practice:** Trace the brace and bracket pattern on the left; then fill in the brace and bracket on the next 2 examples.

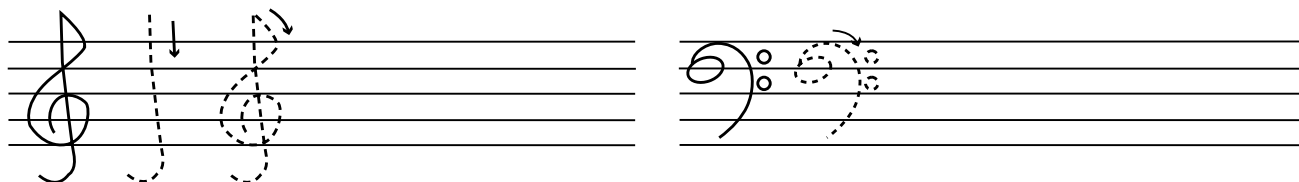


## CLEF

The symbols at the beginning of each staff are called *clefs*. A clef identifies a set of pitches. The *treble clef* generally refers to higher pitches while the *bass clef* refers to lower pitches. When they are placed on a grand staff, the treble clef is on the upper staff and the bass clef is on the lower staff.



**Practice:** Write both clefs below. Begin by tracing the clefs; notice carefully the detail.





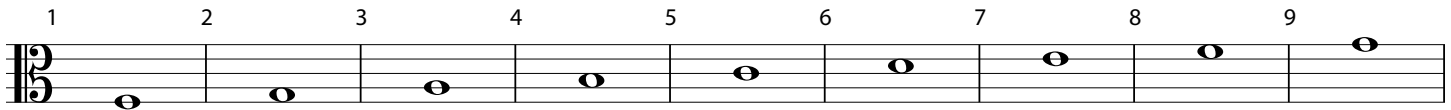
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #1

Alto Clef

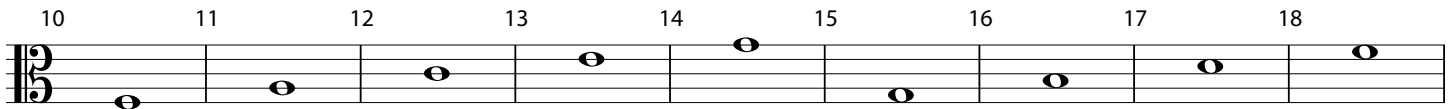
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Write in the correct note names below each note:



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
While speed can be helpful, it is more important to be accurate.

Goal Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Time: \_\_\_\_\_

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Reproducible



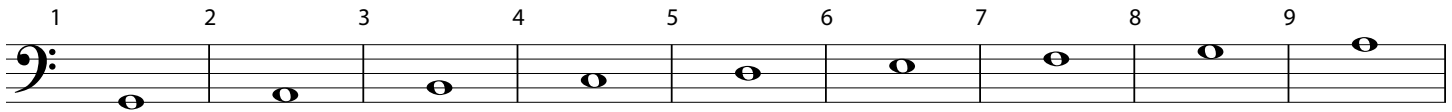
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #1

**Bass Clef**

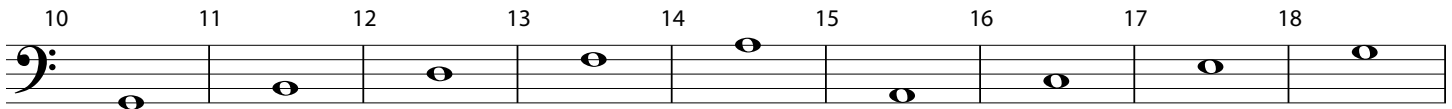
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

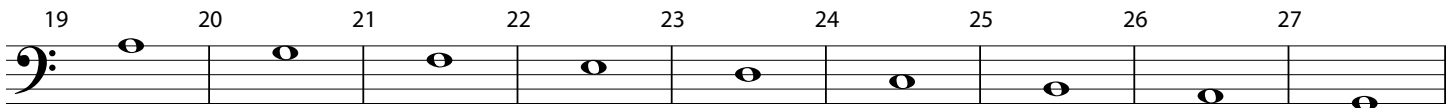
Write in the correct note names below each note:



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
While speed can be helpful, it is more important to be accurate.

**Goal Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

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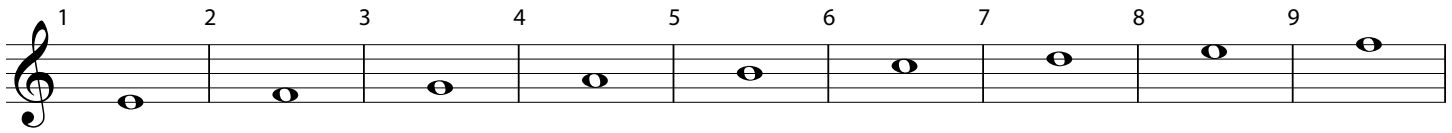
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #1

Treble Clef

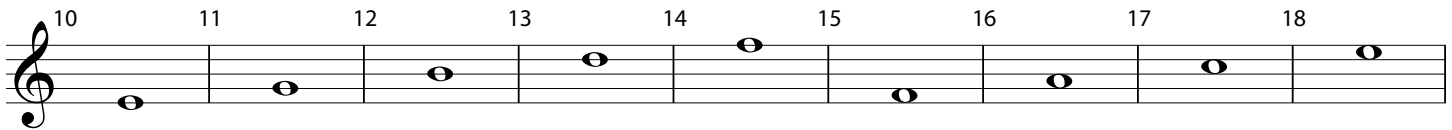
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

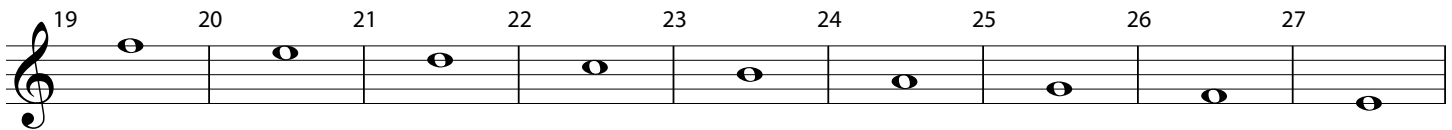
Write in the correct note names below each note:



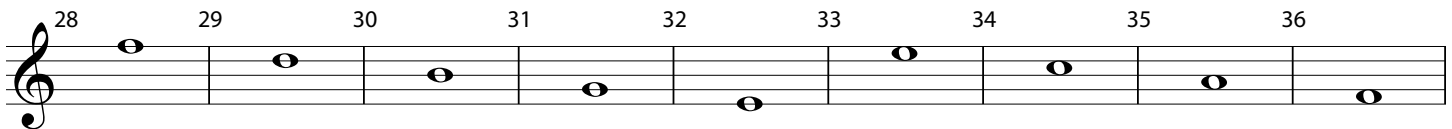
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

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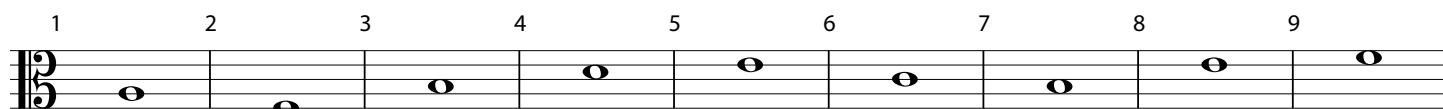
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #2

Alto Clef

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

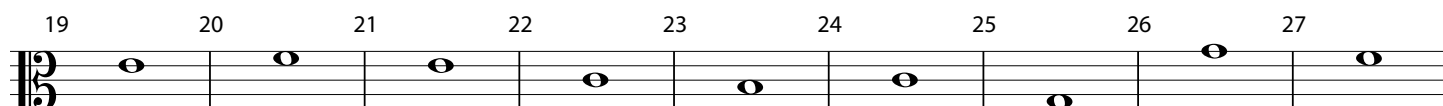
Write in the correct note names below each note:



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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Your Time: \_\_\_\_\_

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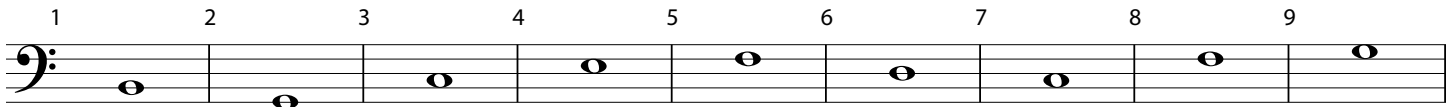
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #2

**Bass Clef**

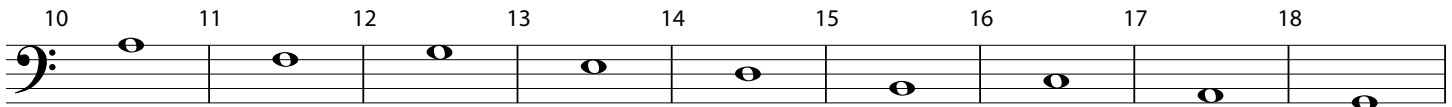
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

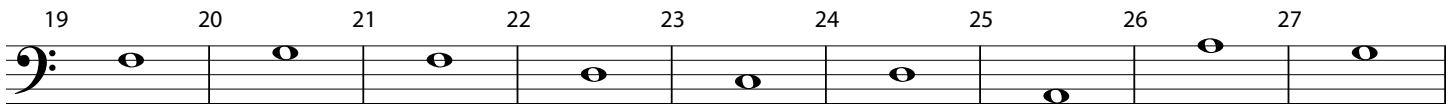
Write in the correct note names below each note:



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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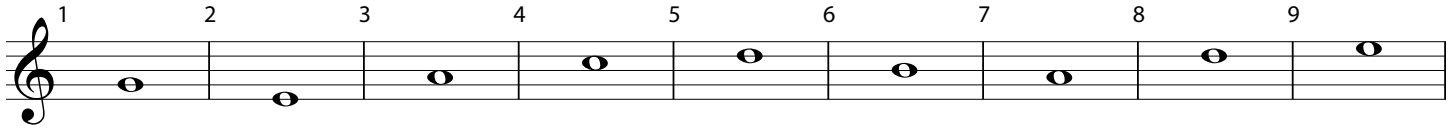
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #2

Treble Clef

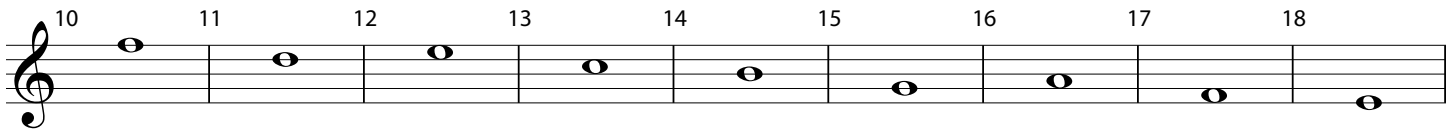
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

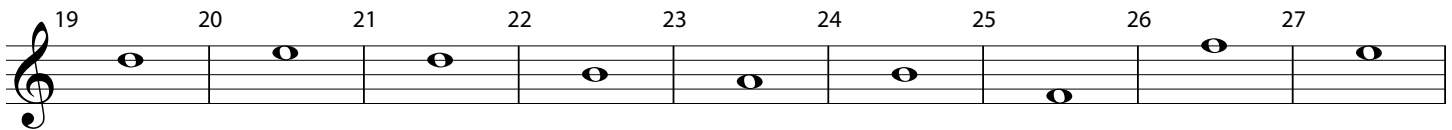
Write in the correct note names below each note:



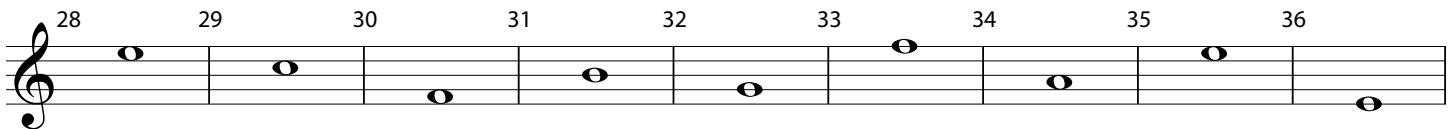
\_\_\_\_\_



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\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #3

Alto Clef

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Write in the correct note names below each note:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

\_\_\_\_\_

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

\_\_\_\_\_

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

\_\_\_\_\_

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
While speed can be helpful, it is more important to be accurate.

Goal Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Time: \_\_\_\_\_

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# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #3

**Bass Clef**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

Write in the correct note names below each note:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

\_\_\_\_\_

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

\_\_\_\_\_

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

\_\_\_\_\_

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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**Goal Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

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# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #3

Treble Clef

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Write in the correct note names below each note:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

\_\_\_\_\_

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

\_\_\_\_\_

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

\_\_\_\_\_

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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Goal Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Time: \_\_\_\_\_

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# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #4

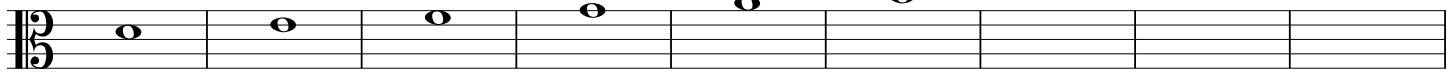
Alto Clef

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

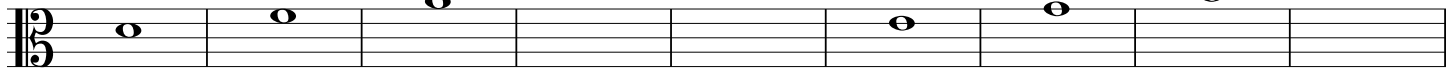
Write in the correct note names below each note:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



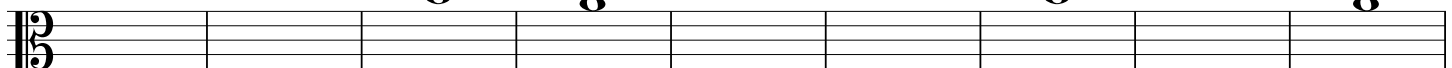
\_\_\_\_\_

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18



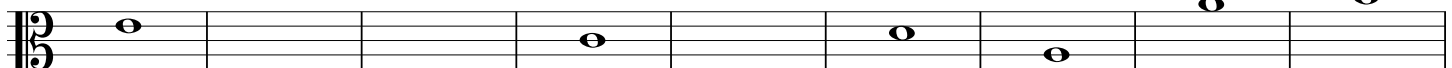
\_\_\_\_\_

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27



\_\_\_\_\_

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36



\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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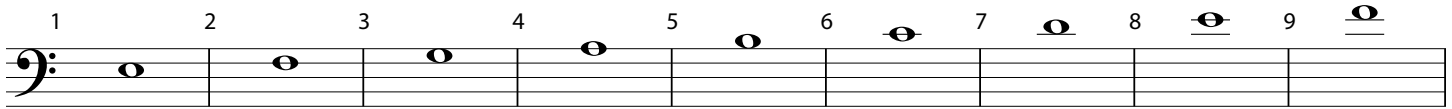
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #4

**Bass Clef**

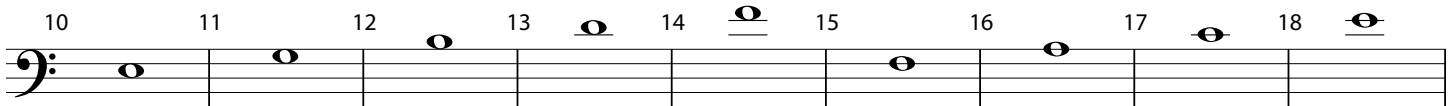
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

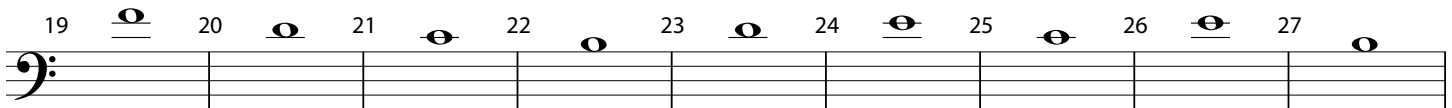
Write in the correct note names below each note:



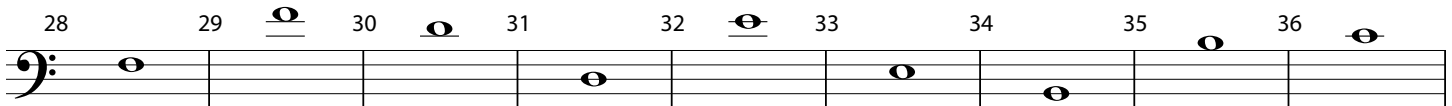
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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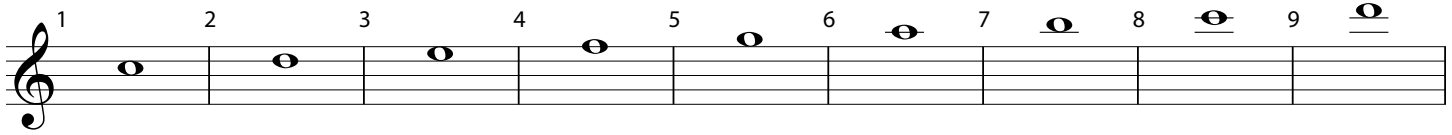
# NOTE-NAMING WORKSHEET #4

Treble Clef

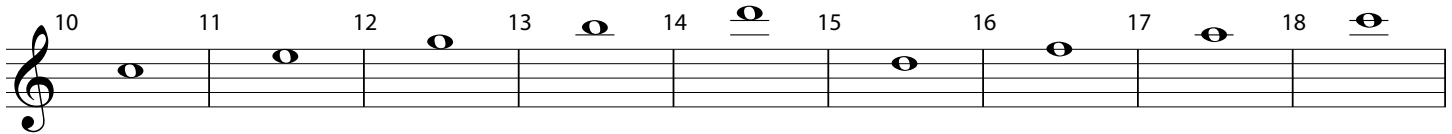
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

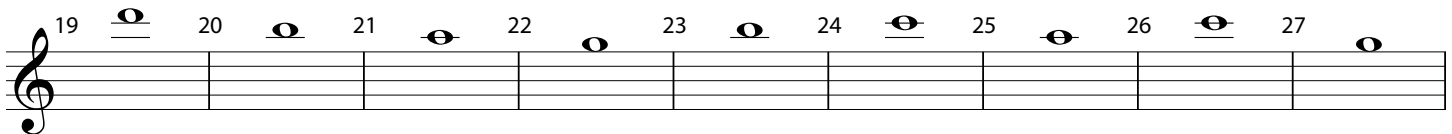
Write in the correct note names below each note:



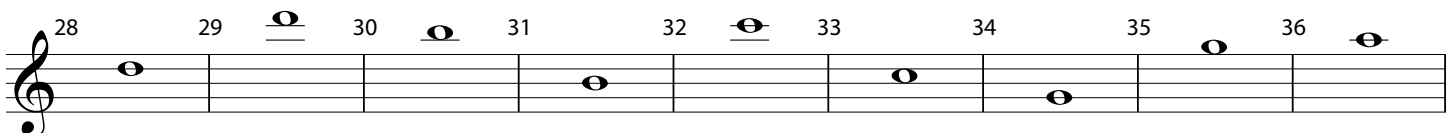
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

You can also time yourself to see how fast you can **correctly** name each of these notes.  
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Your Time: \_\_\_\_\_

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