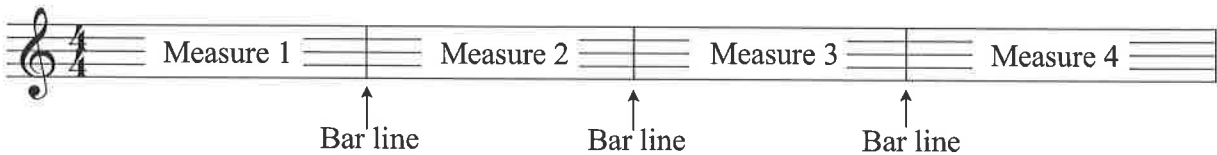


1.1 Beginning Rhythm

Music is made up of organized sound moving through time. Musicians not only need to know what pitches to sing or play; they also need to know when to sing or play them. In music, we keep a steady pulse or beat upon which we base the lengths of the various pitches. In the following notation, the music is divided into equal parts, each part containing four beats. These parts are called **MEASURES**, and the dividing lines are called **BAR LINES**.

1 

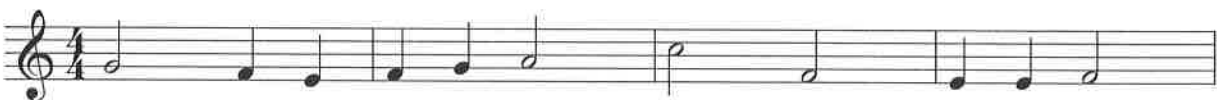
These are **QUARTER NOTES**. Each one gets one beat; because there are four beats per measure, there are four quarter notes per measure. Write the counts underneath, then clap and count the rhythm.

2 


These are **HALF NOTES**. Each one gets two beats, so there can be two per measure. Finish writing in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

3 

Write in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

4 

These are **WHOLE NOTES**. Each one gets four beats, so there can only be one per measure. Finish writing in the counts, then clap and count.

5 

Write in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

6 

1.2 Rests

Along with sounds in music, there is also silence. Each note learned in the previous section has a corresponding rest that gets the same number of beats.

1

Quarter notes Half note Whole note

Quarter rests Half rest Whole rest*

*A whole rest also means to rest for any whole (complete) measure.

Draw the missing quarter rests.

2

Draw the missing half rests.

3

Write your own rhythms on the next two lines. Use all the notes and rests you have learned. Write the counts underneath the notes.

4

5

Rhythmic dictation: Write down the rhythm that is played on the piano.

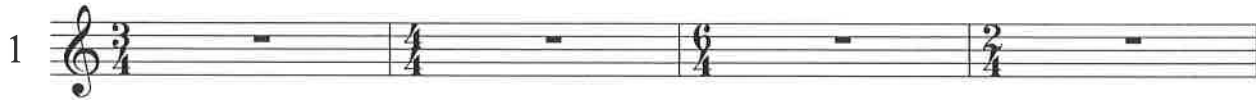
6

1.3 Time Signatures, Dotted Half Notes, and Double Bar Lines

A **TIME SIGNATURE** occurs at the beginning of each piece of music and describes:

1. How many beats will occur per measure.
2. What kind of note will get one beat.

Here are some examples of **TIME SIGNATURES**.

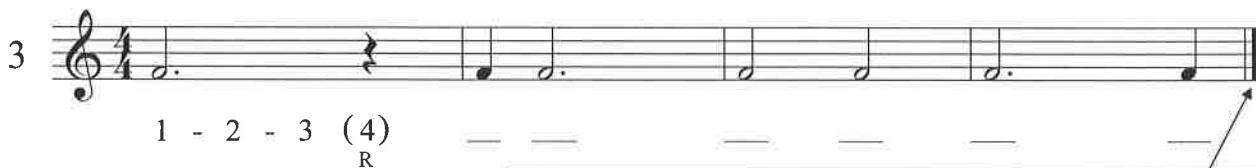


The top number usually tells how many beats will occur in each measure. When the bottom number is a 4, it means that a quarter note gets one beat.

How many beats per measure? / What kind of note gets one beat? **Remember, the whole rest in any measure gets all the counts that are in that measure.**



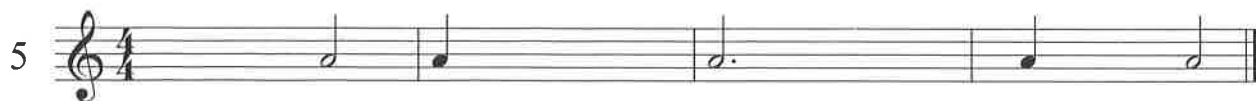
This is a **DOTTED HALF NOTE**. It gets three beats. Write the counts under the music; then clap and count. Draw parentheses around counts where rests occur, and place an "R" below the number.



The final bar line in a piece of music is called a **DOUBLE BAR LINE** and is made up of a thin line and a thick one.



Fill each incomplete measure with only one note.

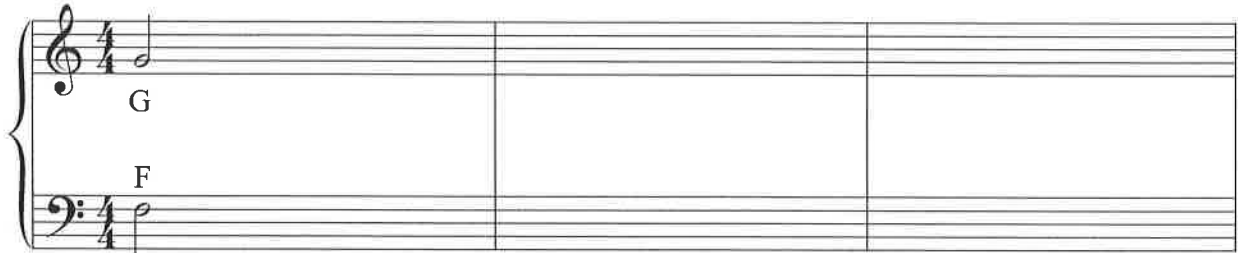


2.1 Clefs

Staff, staves: The horizontal lines upon which music is written.

The top staff of the following contains a **TREBLE CLEF**. This clef tells you that the notes after it will be high notes. It is also called a **G CLEF** because the curve in the middle of the clef is around the second line up, which is where the note G is located. Sopranos and altos sing pitches notated by the treble clef. Music for tenors is usually written in the treble clef as well. However, the pitches that the tenors actually sing are an octave* lower than written.

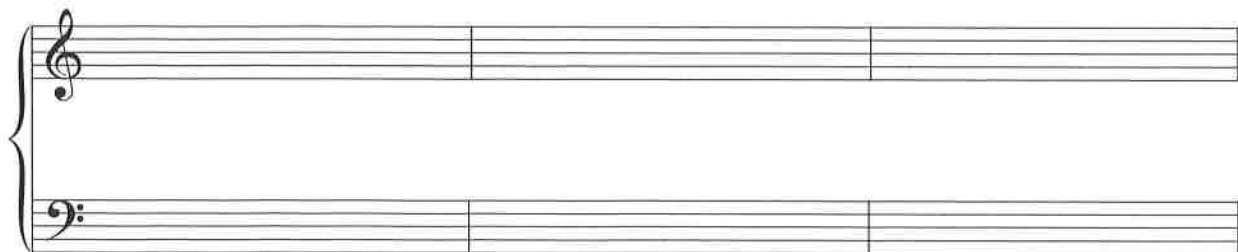
Copy the treble clef several times on the top staff below.



The other clef you see here is the **BASS CLEF**. It notates low pitches, and is also called the **F CLEF** because its two dots are on either side of the second line down, which is where the note F is located. Baritones and basses sing pitches notated by the bass clef.

Copy the bass clef several times on the bottom staff above.

This is the grand staff. It always has two lines of music, and usually uses a treble clef and a bass clef. Piano music is written on the grand staff. The top line contains notes to be played by the right hand, while the bottom line contains notes to be played by the left hand. The two staves are always joined together by a bracket on the left side, and the bar lines are written all the way from the top of the staff to the bottom. In piano music, they are *not* broken between staves as above. In choral music, they *are* broken between staves, to leave space for the lyrics (as below).



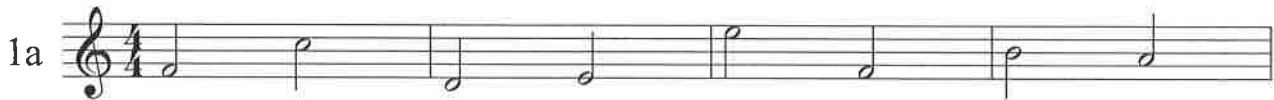
* **Octave:** a distance of eight notes above or below.

2.2 Reading Music

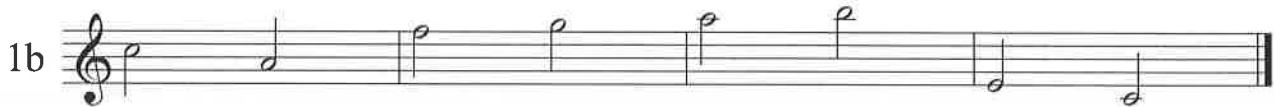
Each note on the staff represents a specific pitch. Here are some basics of music reading.

1. As notes ascend on the staff, their sounds rise in pitch. As they descend on the staff, their sounds lower in pitch.

Circle the higher pitch in each measure.



Circle the lower pitch in each measure.



2. Notes are classified as either "line notes" or "space notes." Line notes have a line of the staff going **through** them, and space notes are **in** the spaces.

Draw line notes on all of the lines of the staff. Make the rhythm fit 4/4 time and write counts underneath.



Do the same with space notes. Make sure you are using all of the notes you have learned.



3. There are 7 notes in the musical alphabet—A, B, C, D, E, F, and G—which repeat over and over. When notes move up on the staff from one note to the very next one, they ascend in order (ex. A, B, C, D) in the musical alphabet. See if you can figure out the missing names of notes in this example.




Copyright © 2006 by Masterworks Press. All Rights Reserved.


Use of this material in any form is restricted to the licensee named on the original Reproduction License issued by Masterworks Press. Any other use constitutes a violation of Federal and International Copyright Law.

2.3 Treble clef notes

Identify each note below as a line note (L) or a space note (S).


1 

There are easy ways to remember the line and space notes of the treble clef. The lines can be remembered with the phrase, "Every Good Boy Does Fine."


2 
 E G B D F

Name the line notes below.

3 

4 

The space notes of the treble clef spell FACE.

5 
 F A C E

Name the space notes below.

6 

7 

Copyright © 2006 by Masterworks Press. All Rights Reserved.

Use of this material in any form is restricted to the licensee named on the original Reproduction License issued by Masterworks Press. Any other use constitutes a violation of Federal and International Copyright Law.