

Music Major I Summer Assignment

All Music Major 1 students should complete:

Unit 1: Lessons 1-5 and the Review of Lessons 1-5.

This will be collected on the first day of class.

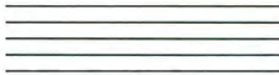
These worksheets focus on note reading and identification. A mastery of note identification is necessary for success in Music Major 1. For additional practice please visit: www.musictheory.net/exercises/note

Students coming into Music Major 1 are not expected to have prior Music Theory knowledge beyond the note identification above. However, for students who do have a background in reading music – please also complete the last 4 pages of the packet (Letter Names, Note Identification on the Keyboard, Whole Steps/Half Steps, and Major Scales).

Any questions please email Ms. Chmelko – kchmelko@nazarethacademyhs.org

The Staff, Notes and Pitches

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



The STAFF

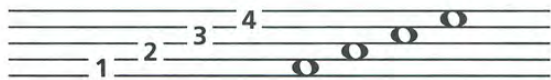
Music NOTES are oval-shaped symbols that are placed *on* the lines and *in* the spaces. They represent musical sounds, called PITCHES.



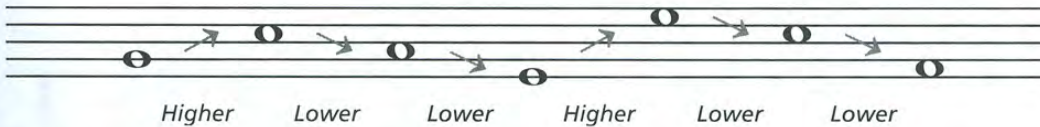
The lines of the staff are numbered from bottom to top.



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.

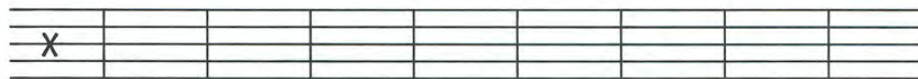


Exercises

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

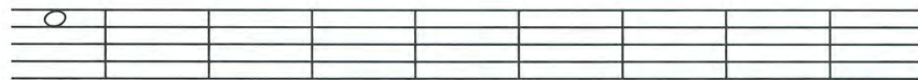


- 2** On the staff, mark an X in the following locations:



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).



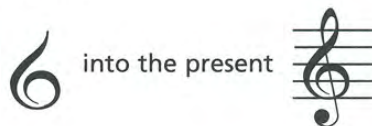
H — — — — — — —

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.

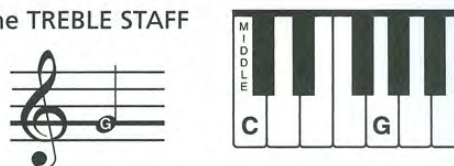
CLEF signs help to organize the staff so notes can easily be read.

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

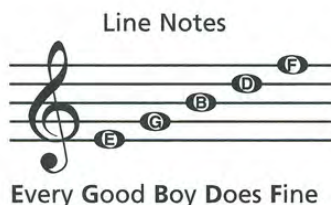


The curl of the treble clef circles the line on which the note G is placed. This G is above MIDDLE C (the C nearest the middle of the keyboard).

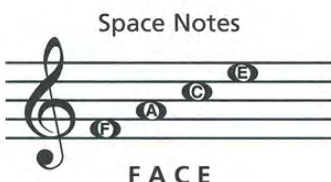
The TREBLE STAFF



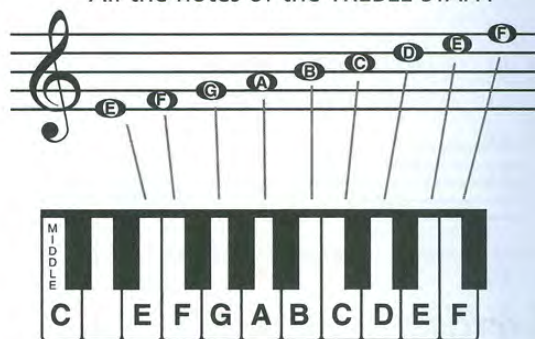
In the treble staff, the names of the notes on the lines from bottom to top are E, G, B, D, F.



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



All the notes of the TREBLE STAFF:

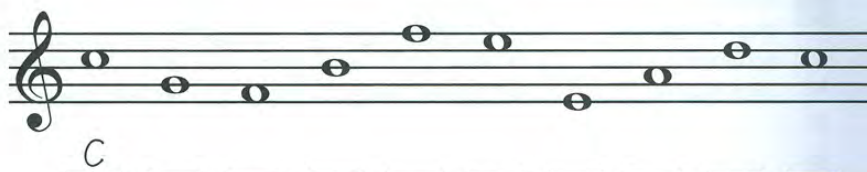


Exercises

- 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.

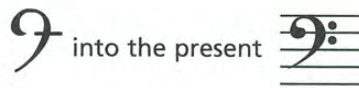


- 3** Write the notes on the staff indicated by the letters. If the notes can be written in two places, write one above the other.



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.

The BASS STAFF



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

Line Notes

Good Boys Do Fine Always

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

Space Notes

All Cows Eat Grass

All the notes of the BASS STAFF:

Exercises

- 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

- Write the letter names of the following notes.

B

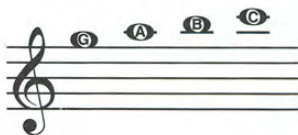
- Write the notes on the staff indicated by the letters. If the notes can be written in two places, write one above the other.

G B C F E A D G

Ledger Lines

Low and High Notes

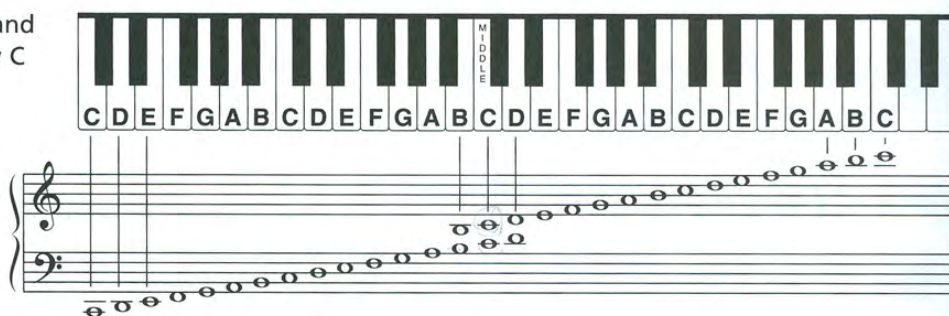
More than one ledger line may be added to extend the lower and upper ranges of the grand staff. The next higher notes of the treble staff are G, A, B and C.



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

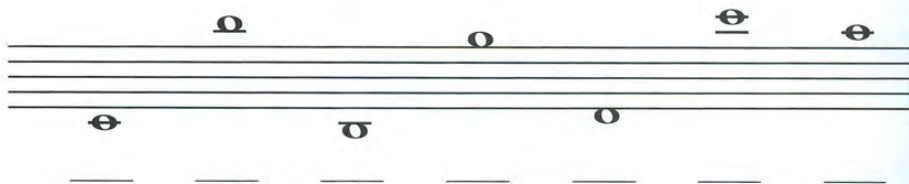


All the notes on the grand staff from bass clef Low C to treble clef High C:

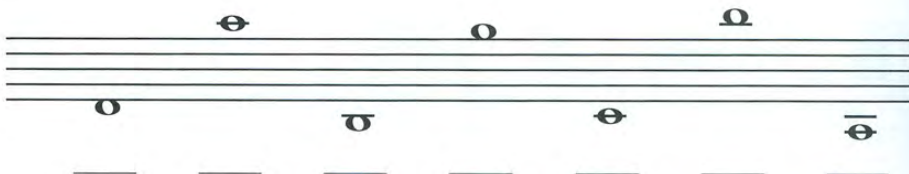


Exercises

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.



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.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____ f. _____

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.

Workbook ASSIGNMENT 1.1

A. Letter names

Fill in the letter name requested. Remember to count the letter you begin with.

(1) 6 above C: **A**

(2) 3 above G:

(3) 2 below F:

(4) 7 below A:

(5) 4 above D:

(6) 2 above E:

(7) 4 below D:

(8) 5 below E:

(9) 7 above C:

(10) 5 below B:

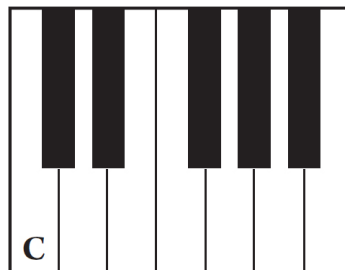
(11) 7 above G:

(12) 3 below A:

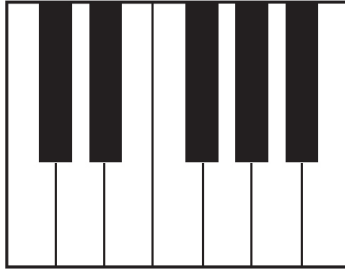
B. Identifying notes on the keyboard

On the following keyboards, write each letter name on its corresponding key.

(1) C, D, G, B

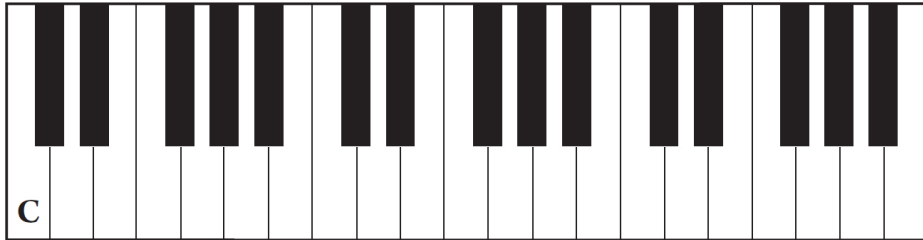


(2) E, F, A, B

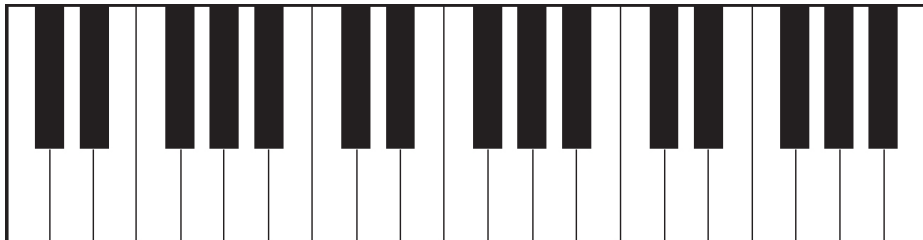


On the following keyboards, write each letter name on *every* key with that name (in three octaves).

(3) C, E, A



(4) G, B, D



A. Identifying and writing whole and half steps

Label each pair of notes as a whole step (W), half step (H), or neither (N).

(1) W (2) ___ (3) ___ (4) ___ (5) ___ (6) ___

(7) ___ (8) ___ (9) ___ (10) ___ (11) ___ (12) ___

(13) ___ (14) ___ (15) ___ (16) ___ (17) ___ (18) ___

(19) ___ (20) ___ (21) ___ (22) ___ (23) ___ (24) ___

Write the specified whole or half step above the given note.
For half steps, write the chromatic spelling (same letter names).

(25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30)

W W H W H W

(31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36)

H W H W W H

Write the specified whole or half step below the given note.

(37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42)

H W W W H H

(43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48)

W H W W H W

Workbook ASSIGNMENT 5.1

A. Writing ascending major scales

Beginning on the pitch given, build a major scale by adding flats or sharps to the left of the pitches as needed. Be sure to follow the correct pattern of whole and half steps shown.

(1) E \flat major

(2) D major

Two musical staves are shown. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains an ascending major scale starting on E-flat. Below the staff, a series of brackets and arrows indicate the intervals: W (whole), W (whole), H (half), W (whole), W (whole), W (whole), H (half). The second staff is in bass clef with a key signature of no sharps or flats. It contains an ascending major scale starting on D. Below the staff, a series of brackets and arrows indicate the intervals: W (whole), W (whole), H (half), W (whole), W (whole), W (whole), H (half).

(3) F major

(4) E major

Two musical staves are shown. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains an ascending major scale starting on F. Below the staff, a series of brackets and arrows indicate the intervals: W (whole), W (whole), H (half), W (whole), W (whole), W (whole), H (half). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of no sharps or flats. It contains an ascending major scale starting on E. Below the staff, a series of brackets and arrows indicate the intervals: W (whole), W (whole), H (half), W (whole), W (whole), W (whole), H (half).

B. Writing major scales (ascending and descending)

Beginning on the pitch given, write an ascending and descending major scale. Write accidentals both ascending and descending.

(1) F \sharp major

A single musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp). The scale is partially written, starting on F-sharp and ascending to A. The notes are F-sharp, G, A, B, C-sharp, D, E, F-sharp.

(2) A \flat major

A single musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The scale is partially written, starting on A-flat and ascending to B. The notes are A-flat, B, C, D, E, F, G, A-flat.

(3) C \sharp major

A single musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The scale is partially written, starting on C-sharp and ascending to D. The notes are C-sharp, D, E, F, G, A, B, C-sharp.

(4) D \flat major

A single musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The scale is partially written, starting on D-flat and ascending to E. The notes are D-flat, E, F, G, A, B, C, D-flat.