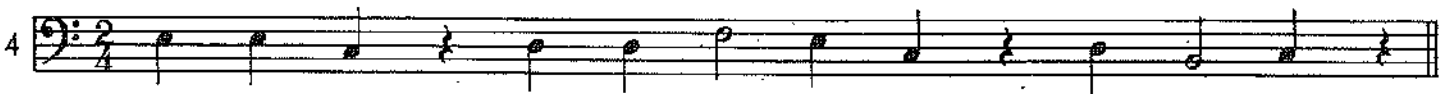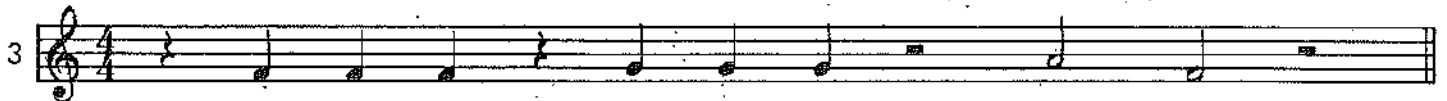# STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____
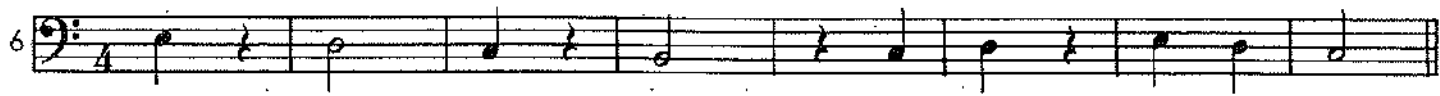
Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1 & 2. Count aloud as you tap your foot for each beat – then sing with letter names or syllables.
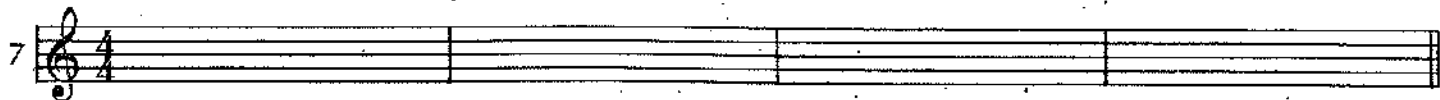

Draw in the missing bar lines in Ex.3 & 4. Then write the beats.   Count – Tap – Sing

Place the correct time signature in Ex.5 & 6 . Then write the beats.   Count – Tap – Sing

Using ○ ▬ ♩ ▬ ♩ 𝄽 fill in Ex.7 & 8. Then write the beats and count time.

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DOTTED NOTES

A Dot (•) may be added to any note used in music. The Dot (•) is equal to one-half the value of the note it follows.
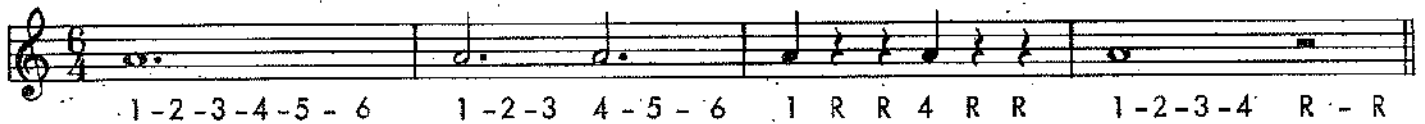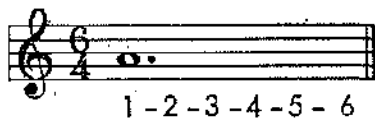
Example:—

A whole note (○) receives 4 beats. The dot (•) half of this or 2 beats.
The two together receive 6 beats (○• = 1-2-3-4-5-6).

A half note (♩) receives 2 beats. The dot (•) half of this or 1 beat.

The two together receive 3 beats (♩• = 1-2-3).

The beats under the dotted notes may be written like this:—

1-2-3-4-5-6   1 - 2 - 3   1 - 2 - 3   R

1-2-3-4-5-6   1-2-3 4-5-6   1 R R 4 R R   1-2-3-4   R - R

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

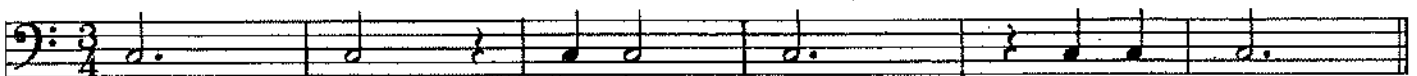| Date	
Grade	

1. How many half notes equal one dotted whole note? _____

2. How many quarter notes equal one dotted half note? _____

3. Practice counting the following exercise aloud while tapping your foot evenly and steadily. Don't forget the dash between the numbers and rests.

1-2-3-4-5-6   1-2-3 4-5-6   1-2 3-4 5-6   1-2-3 4 5 6   1-2-3 4-5 6   1-2 3 4-5 6

4. Write the beats under each note and rest in the following exercise.

MEMORIZE: A dot after any note is equal to one half the value of the note it follows.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1 & 2.
Count aloud as you tap your foot for each beat–then sing with letter names or syllables.

1

2

Draw in the missing bar lines in Ex.3 & 4. Then write the beats – Count and Sing.

3

4

Place the correct time signature in Ex.5 & 6. Then write the beats – Count and Sing.

5

6

Using ○ 𝄻 𝅘𝅥𝅭 𝅗𝅥 𝄼 𝅘𝅥 𝄾 fill in Ex.7 & 8. Then write the beats below and count time.

7

8

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____
Grade _____

Write the letter names under each note in Ex.1-2-3-4.

1. C

2. B

3. G

4. F

Write the letter names under each note and draw the missing bar lines in Ex. 5-6-7-8. Count and sing.

5. A

6. C

7. A

8. D

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STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1 & 2.
Count aloud as you tap your foot for each beat – then sing with letter names or syllables.

1

2

Write the letter name under each note in Ex.3 & 4.

3

C

4

E

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.5-6-7-8. Count – Tap – Sing

5

6

7

8

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EIGHTH NOTES

Add a flag to the stem of a quarter note (♩) and it becomes an eighth note (♪).

Two eighth notes equal one quarter note:- ♪ ♪ = ♩

Whenever a quarter note is equal to one beat (as in $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ time)

an eighth note is equal to one-half of a beat.

$$♩ = ♪ + ♪$$

beat → 1 = ½ + ½

When two or more eighth notes are next to one another like this:- ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ they may

be written like this:- ♫ ♫ or like this:- ♫♫

The beats under the eighth notes may be written like this:-

1 an 2 an

down up down up
Arrows show direction of foot beat

1 an 2 an 3 an

1 an 2 an 3 an 4 an

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

1. In the staff below put four eighth notes and one quarter note in the first measure.

2. Put six eighth notes in the second measure.

3. Put a quarter note and four eighth notes in the third measure.

4. Put two eighth notes, one quarter note and two eighth notes in the fourth measure.

5. Write the beats under each note that you have just written.

MEMORIZE: Tap your foot "down" on the beat and "up" on the an
(never down on the an).

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex. 1 through 10.
Then count the time aloud while tapping your foot.

Lesson 23

EIGHTH RESTS

The eighth rest also has one flag. These are eighth rests ϒ ϒ ϒ ϒ

Two eighth rests equal one quarter rest:– ϒ ϒ = 𝄽

Whenever a quarter rest is equal to one beat (as in $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ time)

an eighth rest is equal to one-half of a beat.

$$𝄽 \;=\; ϒ \;+\; ϒ$$
$$\text{beat} \longrightarrow 1 \;=\; \tfrac{1}{2} \;+\; \tfrac{1}{2}$$

The beats under these eighth notes and eighth rests may be written like this:–


```
1  R  2  R          R  an  2  an  R  an          R  an  R  an  3  R  4  R
```

up   up
down down

Arrows show direction of foot-beat

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

1. In the staff below fill in the first measure with as many ♪ ϒ as needed.

2. Fill in the second measure with as many ♩ ♪ ϒ as needed.

3. Fill in the third measure with as many ϒ ♪ ♩ as needed.

4. Fill in the fourth measure with as many ♪ ϒ ϒ ♪ as needed.

5. Write the beats under each note and rest that you have just written.

> MEMORIZE: Whenever a quarter note or a quarter rest equals one beat–
> an eighth note or an eighth rest equals one-half beat.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1 through 10.
Then count the time aloud while tapping your foot.

Lesson 25

DOTTED QUARTER NOTES

In Lesson 13 we learned that – a dot placed after any note is equal to one-half the value of the note it follows.

Therefore:– Whenever a quarter note receives one beat (as in $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ time) a dotted quarter note receives one and a half beats.

A quarter note (♩) receives 1 beat. The dot (•) half of this or $\frac{1}{2}$ beat.

The two together receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats. (♩• = 1–2–an).

Or:– Since a quarter note is equal to two eighth notes (♩ = ♪ ♪) a dotted quarter note

is equal to three eighth notes (♩• = ♪ ♪ ♪).

The beats under the dotted quarter notes may be written like this:–

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

1. How many eighth notes equal one dotted quarter note ? _____

2. If the time signature is $\frac{4}{4}$, how many beats does a dotted quarter note receive ? ____

3. Write the beats under each note and rest in the following exercises.

MEMORIZE: A dotted quarter note equals three eighth notes. Whenever a quarter note receives one beat, a dotted quarter note receives a beat and a half.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.1-2-3. Count – Tap – Sing.
See if you can recognize these familiar songs.

Write the letter name under each note in Ex.4 and 5.

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex.6-7-8. Count – Tap – Sing

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THE FLAT - SHARP - NATURAL

♭ is called a flat   ♯ is called a sharp   ♮ is called a natural

A flat (♭) lowers the pitch, or sound, of a note one-half step. A sharp (♯) raises the pitch, or sound, of a note one-half step. A natural (♮) cancels the effect of a flat or sharp.

This is a line ♭   line ♯   line ♮
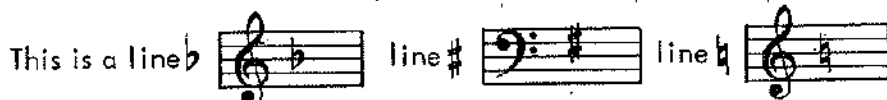
Notice that the staff line goes through the center of the   ♭   ♯   ♮

This is a space ♭   space ♯   space ♮
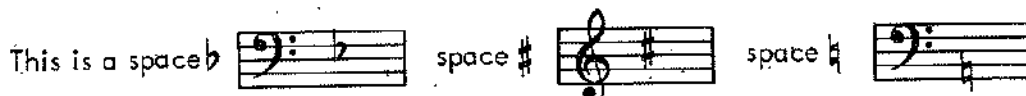
Notice that the center of the ♭, ♯, ♮ is completely in the space   ♭   ♯   ♮

We always speak of the flat, sharp or natural after the note; such as A flat, C sharp, B natural; but we put the signs before the notes when we write music on the staff.

before the notes

G♯   B♭   D♮

after the letter names
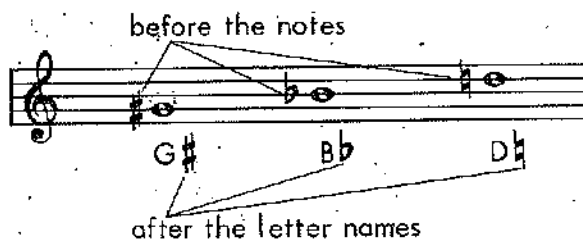
STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

1. How many half steps are there between B and B♭ ?_____

2. How many half steps are there between F and F♯ ?_____

3. How many half steps are there between E♭ and E♮ ?_____

4. How many half steps are there between C♯ and C♮ ?_____

5. How many half steps are there between A♭ and A♯ ?_____

> MEMORIZE: A flat lowers the pitch of a note one-half step. A sharp raises the pitch of a note one-half step. A natural cancels a flat or sharp.

ACCIDENTALS

A flat, sharp or natural sign placed before a note is called an Accidental. When one of these accidental signs is placed before a note, every note which follows on the same line or space within that same measure is also affected.

Bb Bb Bb C# C# C#   F F F# F# G Ab G Ab

A natural sign is used to cancel a sharp or flat within a measure.

Bb B♮ C D C# C♮ Bb   Eb F E♮ F G Ab A♮ Bb

A bar line cancels any accidental which appears in the previous measure, except in the case of notes tied across a bar line.

C Ab G Bb B G A F# F# E Eb D C E F

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

1. Flat, sharp and natural signs are called _____ .

2. Accidentals affect all notes which follow on the same line or space within a _____ .

3. Except when the notes are tied, the effect of an accidental never crosses a _____ ,

4. Write the letter name under each note in the following exercise.

Bb

MEMORIZE: Whenever an accidental appears in a measure, it affects all of the remaining notes on the same line or space in that one measure. It is cancelled by the next bar line, except when the notes are tied across the bar line.

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Lesson 29 (Review)

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

Write the letter names under each note in Exercises 1 - 2 - 3.

1

C

2

A

3

A#

In Exercises 4 - 5 - 6 place a half note on the correct line or space above each letter.
Don't forget the accidental signs.

4

Ab Ab Bb C   Db C   Bb Ab   G Eb   F G   Ab C   Ab

5

F# G# A   B   D# D# D# B   C# B   A F#   E G#   E

6

Eb G   Bb Eb   D   B   G# F   D   F   Bb Ab   G F   Eb

Write the beats under each note and rest in Exercise 7 and 8. Count - Tap - Sing.
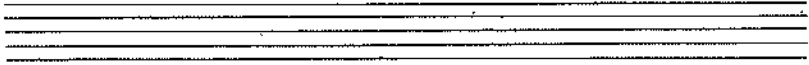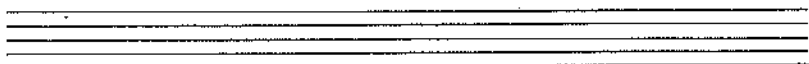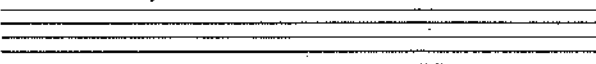
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STUDENT TEST

Date _____

Grade _____

Lesson 1   1. There are____lines and____spaces in the music staff.
            2. The bottom line of the staff is line number____.
            3. The first space down from the top of the staff is space number____.

Lesson 2   1. The treble clef sign is also called the_____clef sign.
            2. The bass clef sign is also called the _____clef sign.
            3. The treble clef names the second line____; the bass clef names the fourth line____.

Lesson 3   1. The letters of the alphabet used in naming the notes are __ __ __ __ __ __ __ .
            2. The letter names of the treble clef lines are __ __ __ __ __ ,treble clef spaces__ __ __ __ .
            3. The letter names of the bass clef lines are __ __ __ __ __ ,bass clef spaces __ __ __ __ .

Lesson 4   1. Can you say A B C D E F G backwards by memory ?   Yes_____ No_____ .

            2. Draw six line whole notes.

            3. Draw six space whole notes.

Lesson 5   1. The stems go _____ for all notes below the third line of the staff.
            2. The stems go _____ for all notes on or above the third line of the staff.
            3. Stems pointing down are always attached to the _____ side of the note.

Lesson 7   1. A _____ is the distance between two bar lines.
            2. A double bar means the_____of that part of the music.

            3. Divide the following staff into four measures.

Lesson 8   1. We call the numbers $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ etc. at the beginning of music the_____signatures.

            2. We can tell the number of beats in each measure by the _____number.

            3. We can tell the kind of a note that gets one beat by the _____number.

Lesson 9   1. The quarter note receives____beat when the lower number of the time signature is a 4 .
            2. The half note receives____ beats when the lower number of the time signature is a 4 .
            3. The whole note receives____ beats when the lower number of the time signature is a 4 .

Lesson 11   1. A whole note equals ____half rests.
            2. A whole note equals____quarter rests.
            3. A whole note equals____whole rest.

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Lesson 30 (Continued)

STUDENT TEST

Date _____

Grade _____

Lesson 13
1. A dot after a note is equal to _____ the value of the note it follows.
2. In $\frac{6}{4}$ a dotted whole note (o•) receives _____ beats.
3. In $\frac{4}{4}$ a dotted half note (d•) receives _____ beats.

Lesson 15
1. Added lines above or below the staff are called _____ lines.
2. In the treble clef the second leger line above the staff is _____ .
3. In the bass clef the second leger line above the staff is _____ .

Lesson 17
1. When two dots are placed before a double bar we call it a _____ sign.
2. When you come to a repeat sign you go back to the last _____ sign or to the _____ .
3. Play the 1st ending – repeat– _____ the 1st ending and play the _____ ending.

Lesson 18
1. Tied notes are always on the same _____ or _____ .
2. Ties can also cross _____ lines to join notes in adjacent measures.
3. A dotted half note tied to a _____ note equals four beats.

Lesson 19
1. Slurred notes are always on different _____ and _____ .
2. Slurs can also cross _____ lines.
3. Slurred notes are always played in a _____ or continuous sound.

Lesson 21
1. One quarter note equals _____ eighth notes.
2. It takes _____ eighth notes to equal one whole note.
3. Never beat your foot _____ on "an" when counting time.

Lesson 23
1. One quarter rest equals _____ eighth rests.
2. One eighth rest equals _____ beat.
3. One half rest equals _____ eighth rests.

Lesson 25
1. In $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ a dotted quarter note receives _____ beats.
2. A dotted quarter note equals _____ eighth notes.
3. A dotted quarter note is usually followed by an _____ note.

Lesson 27
1. A flat (♭) _____ the pitch or sound of a note _____ step.
2. A sharp (♯) _____ the pitch or sound of a note _____ step.
3. A natural (♮) _____ the effect of a flat or sharp.

Lesson 28
1. Flat, sharp and natural signs are called _____ .
2. An accidental affects all notes on the same line or space in that one _____ .
3. The effect of an accidental never crosses a bar line except when the notes are _____ .