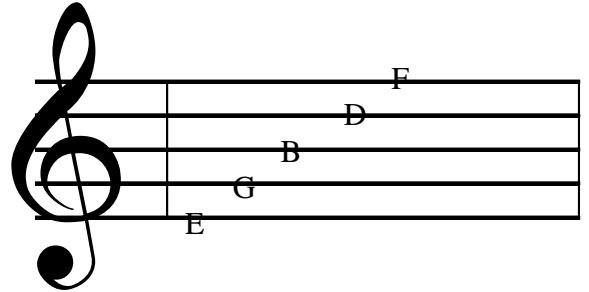
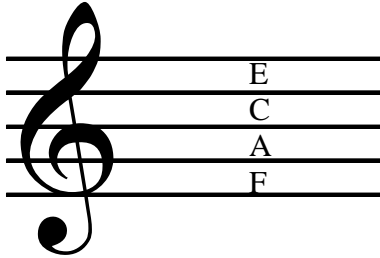


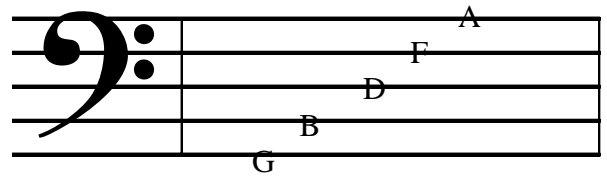
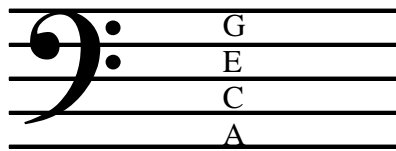
Treble and Bass Clef letter names

Homestead Choir

Letter names of the treble clef can be determined using "Face" or "egbdf"



Letter names of the bass clef can be determined using "Ace G" or "gbdfa"



Write the letter name under each note.



"Do Re Mi Fa Sol"

The key is given in the following examples.
Write corresponding notes for "do re mi fa sol."
Then, write solfege under the melody that follows.

Notice that "DO" is in a different place
in different keys, and that 'RE', 'MI', 'FA'
and 'Sol' follow consecutively going up.

KEY
Eb



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY
A



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY
Db



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY
D



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY
Bb



solfege: do re mi fa sol

KEY
E



solfege: do re mi fa sol

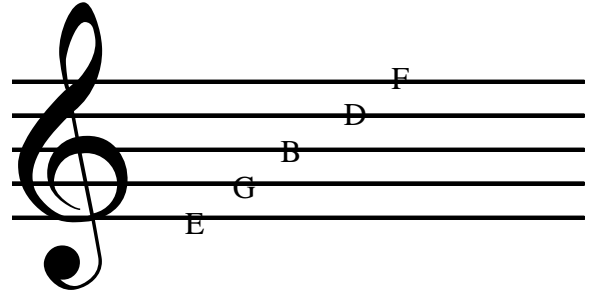
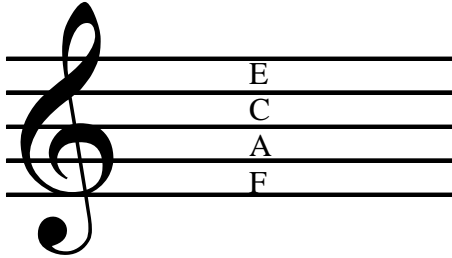
KEY
Ab



solfege: do re mi fa sol

Treble clef and solfege

Letter names of the treble clef can be determined using "Face" or "egbdf"



The scale begins on different notes depending upon the key signature.
Below, you are told what the key is. Please draw the scale in the blank measure.
Then write the letter names above the staff and solfege under the staff for the scale and melody that follows.

D

Bb

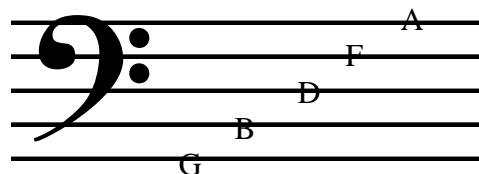
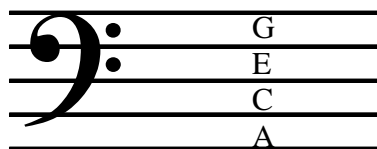
G

Eb

F

Bass clef and solfege

Letter names of the bass clef can be determined using "ACE G" or "G B D F A"



The scale begins on different notes depending upon the key signature.
 Below, you are told what the key is. Please draw the scale in the blank measure.
 Then write the letter names above the staff and solfege under the staff for the scale and melody that follows.



D



Bb



G



Eb

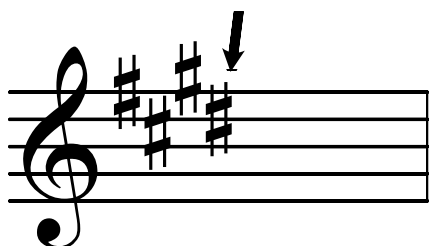
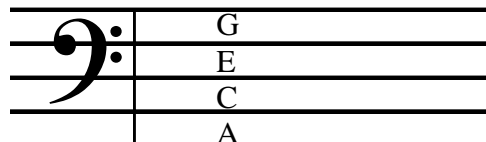
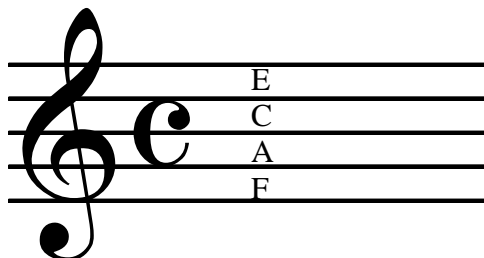


F

Keys: identifying 'DO'

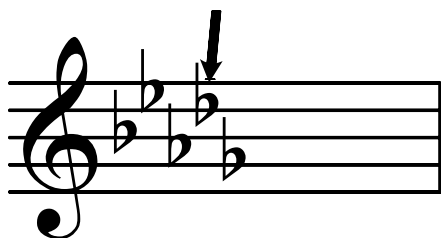
Homestead Choir

Letter names can be determined using "Face" or "AceG"



In a sharp key, the last sharp is the seventh scale degree (ti). Therefore, the key will be one letter up from the last sharp. (Add "sharp" after the letter if it is sharp in the key signature)

When there is only one flat the key is F. When there are no sharps or flats, the key is C.



In a flat key, the second to the last flat is the key. ('do'). Since this note is already flat in the key signature, it will have 'flat' after the letter to identify the key.

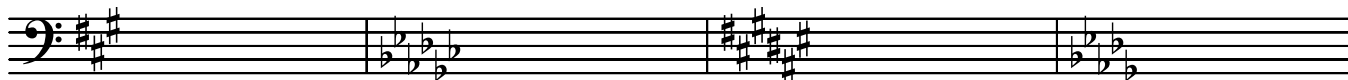
For the following examples, identify the key and write in the note for "Do".



example: D



NOTICE THE CLEF CHANGE



Advanced practice with keys and scale degrees

For the following examples, identify the key,
then write the scale above the solfege and numbers, and add letters above your notes.
Then, write solfege and letters for the melody that follows.

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do



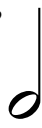

Key:

letter:

numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
solfege: do re mi fa sol la ti do

Counting with a quarter note beat

When the quarter note gets the beat,
the following is true:

 (quarter note) = 1 beat
 (half note) = 2 beat
 (dotted half) = 3 beat
 (whole note) = 4 beat

(Technically, the dot adds
1/2 of the value of the note.)



Eighth notes are 1/2 a beat
and can be drawn with beams or flags.

Write the total number of beats:

 _____
  _____
  _____

 _____
  _____
  _____

 _____
  _____
  _____





Add one note to each measure to make a total of 4 beats in each:

Add two or more notes to each measure to make a total of 4 beats in each:

Counting in $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$

In a time signature, the top number indicates the number of beats, and the bottom number indicates the note that gets the beat.

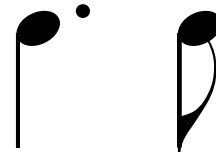
When the quarter note gets the beat, the following is true:

 (quarter note) = 1 beat
 (half note) = 2 beat
 (dotted half) = 3 beat
 (whole note) = 4 beat

(Technically, the dot adds 1/2 of the value of the note.)



Eighth notes are 1/2 a beat and can be drawn with beams or flags.



A dotted quarter note gets 1 1/2 beats and is often followed by an eighth.

The Meter is a time framework that is always ticking...

You hold each note its appropriate length of time and enter new notes at the next available instant in the meter.

Write the counts under each measure.

D



E_b



C means common time, and is short for $\frac{4}{4}$



B_b

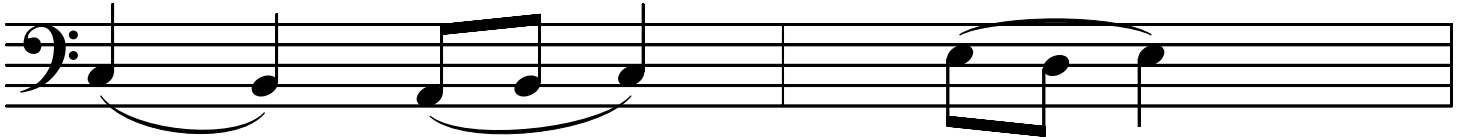


Slurs and Ties

A slur is a curved line that connects two or more notes with different pitches.

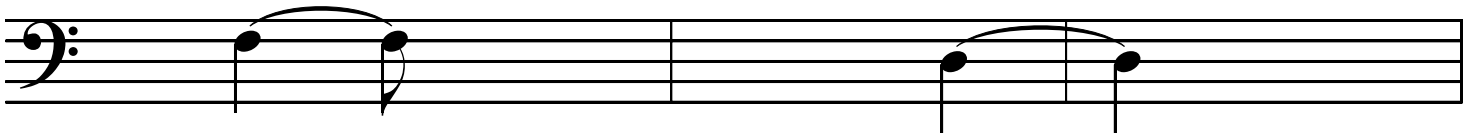
A slur indicates that the notes are to be connected smoothly with no break between them.

When more than two notes are slurred, the first and last note might be the same. Because the notes in between are different, it is still a slur.

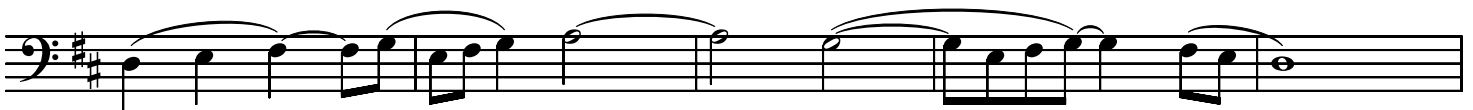


A tie is a curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch.

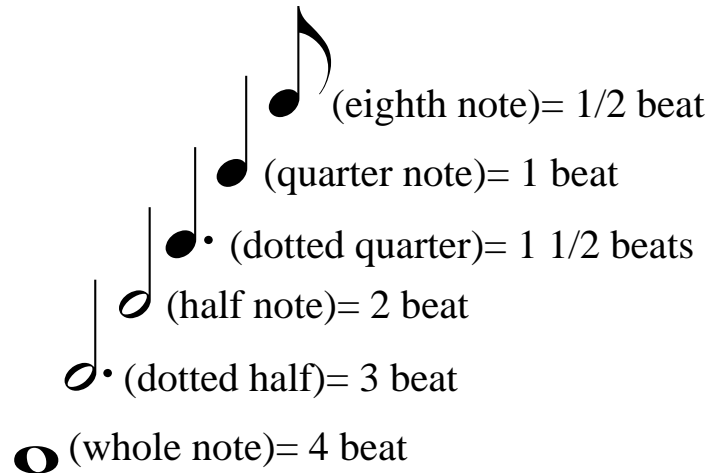
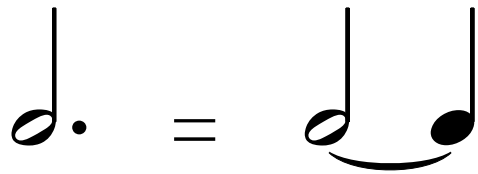
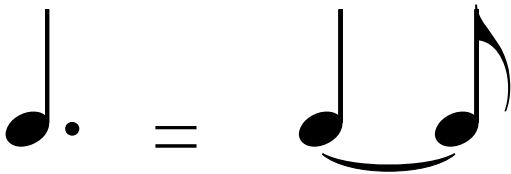
The second note is "tied" to the first, indicating to hold the pitch of the first note for the duration of the first note plus the duration of the second. Ties may go across a bar line.



Under each curved line, write S if the notes are slurred and T if they are tied.



Dotted Notes

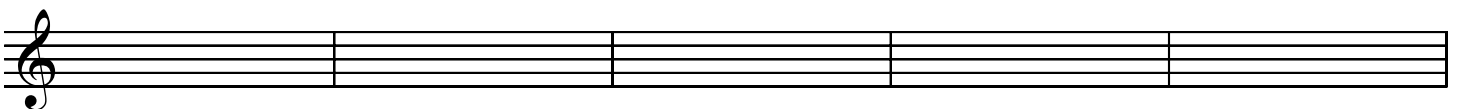


A dot after a note is short-hand for a tied note that is half the duration of the first note

Write how many beats there are for each note or set of tied notes.



Under each set of tied notes, write one note with the equivalent duration.













Note Values

In the american system, note durations have names like whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note.



The value of a half note is half that of the whole note;
The value of a quarter note is one fourth of a whole note, etc.
The value of an eighth note is an eighth of a whole note, and the other values follow similarly.



This can be assembled into a rhythm tree. Every line is the same total value:
a whole note is the same total value as two half notes, four quarter notes, eight eighth notes, etc.



Rhythm Tree

	1 whole note	
	2 half notes	
	4 quarter notes	
	8 eighth notes	
	16 sixteenth notes	




Fill in each blank so that the durations are equivalent.



1  = 

2  = 




1  = 



4  +  = 3 

1  + 2  = 

5  = 

  = 

1  +  = 

  = 