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EXERCISE 1. STAFF SPACES AND LINES

The system of five lines and four spaces on which notes are written is called the STAFF. Notes are notated both on the staff LINES and in the SPACES between those lines.

These are examples of notes on the staff <u>LINES</u>:
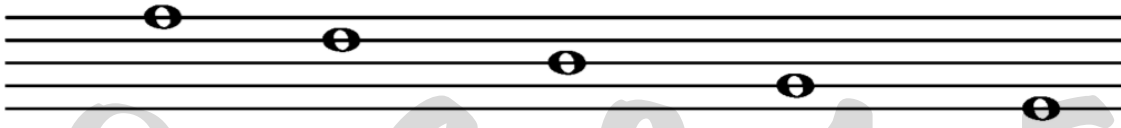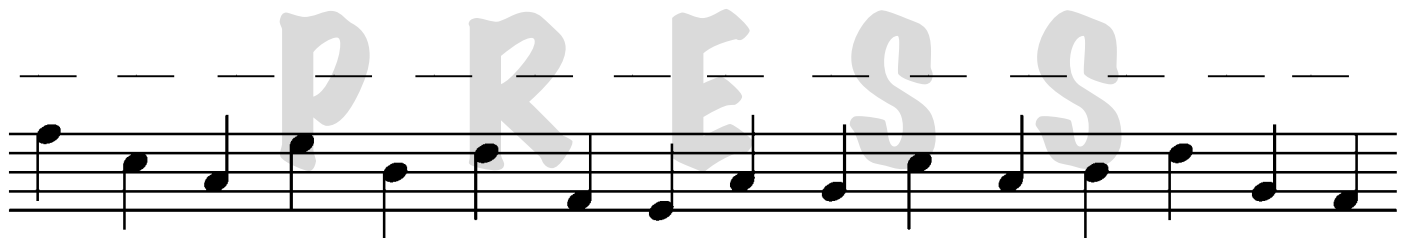
These are examples of notes in the staff <u>SPACES</u>:

INSTRUCTIONS: Identify the **LINE** notes by putting an "**L**" in the blank below each note. Write an "**S**" in the blank for each **SPACE** note.
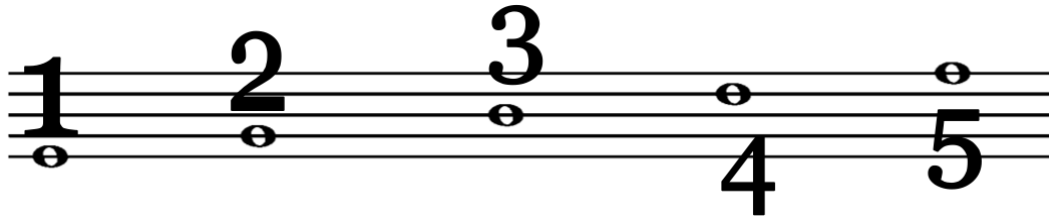
EXAMPLE

<u>S</u> <u>L</u> __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

EXERCISE 2. LINE NOTES

THE FIVE LINE NOTES ARE COUNTED FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP.

INSTRUCTIONS: Count the lines for each note. Put the number in the blanks provided below.

2 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
EXAMPLE

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

INSTRUCTIONS: Draw notes on the lines indicated by the numbers below the staff.

EXAMPLE

| 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |

| 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 |

| 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 |

Exercise 3. Space Notes

The Four Space Notes are also counted from the bottom to the top.

INSTRUCTIONS: Count the spaces for each note. Put the number in the blanks provided below.
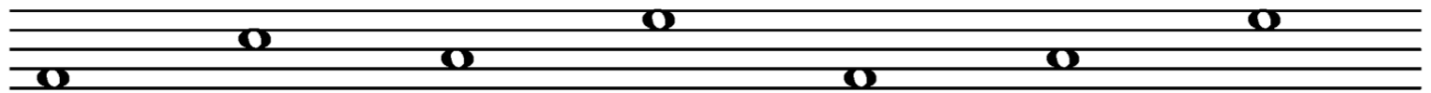
1

Example

INSTRUCTIONS: Draw notes on the spaces indicated by the numbers below the staff.
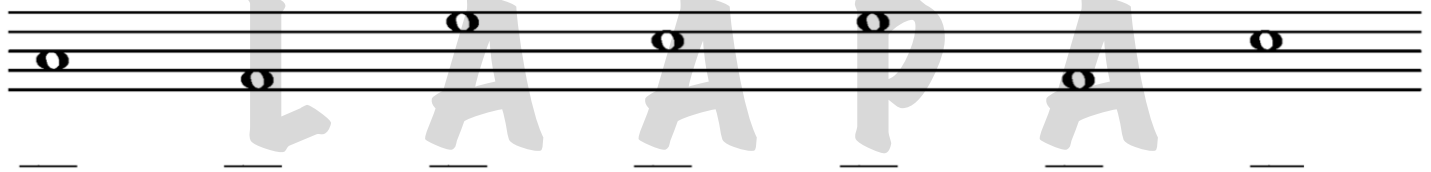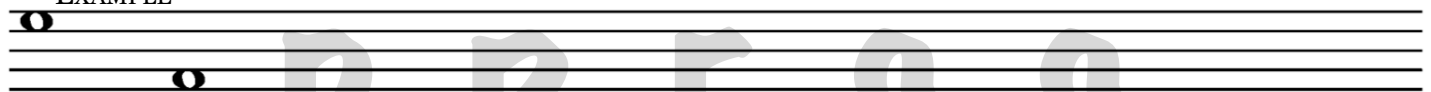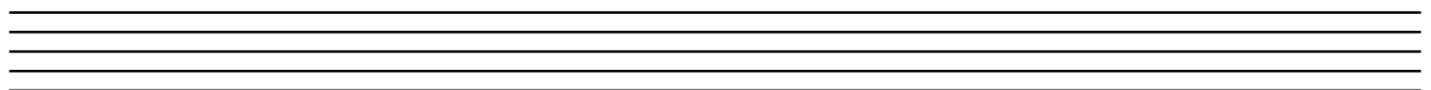
Example

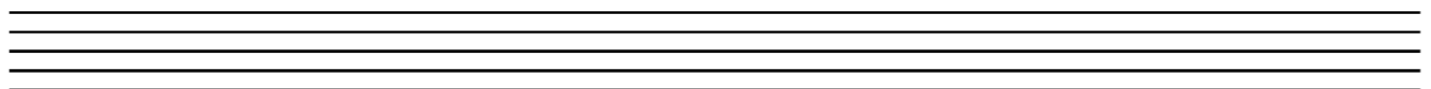4   1   2   1   4   1   2   3

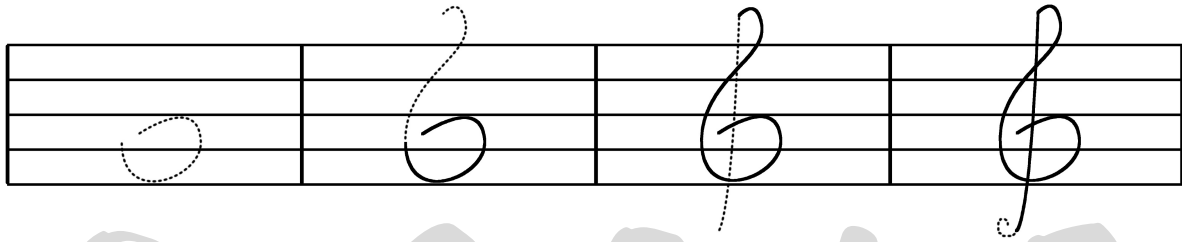1   4   2   3   4   1   2   4

1   2   3   4   3   2   4   1

EXERCISE 4. THE TREBLE CLEF (G CLEF)

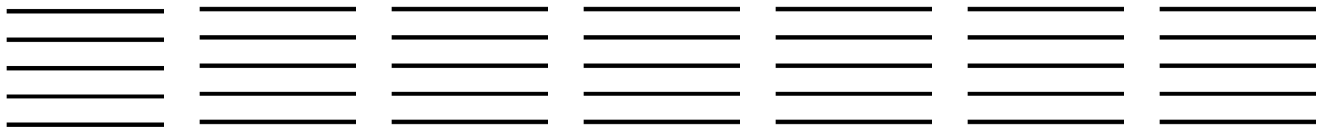## DRAWING THE TREBLE CLEF (G CLEF)

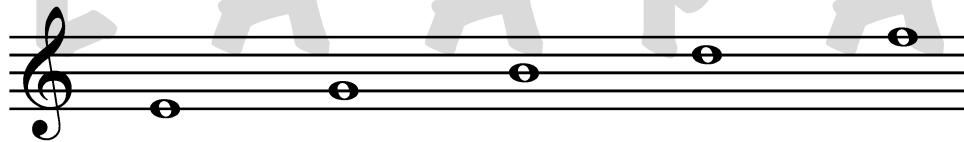STEP 1   STEP 2   STEP 3   STEP 4

INSTRUCTIONS: Draw a treble clef in each blank staff below using the steps shown:

A PITCH is the highness or lowness of a musical tone. It is named with letters from the musical alphabet (**A** to **G**) and is represented by the lines and spaces of the staff. Clef signs show what *range* of pitches are used. *Treble Clef lines* take the following pitches:
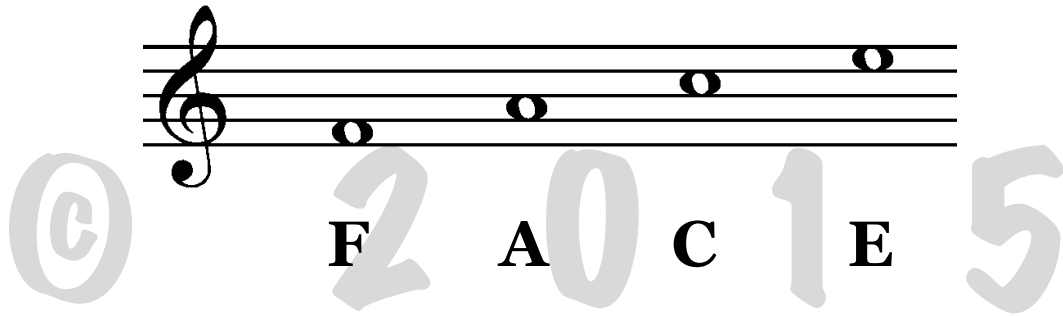

Every   **G**ood   **B**oy   **D**oes   **F**ine

The circle from STEP 1 above marks the location of the "**G**" line in all G Clefs.

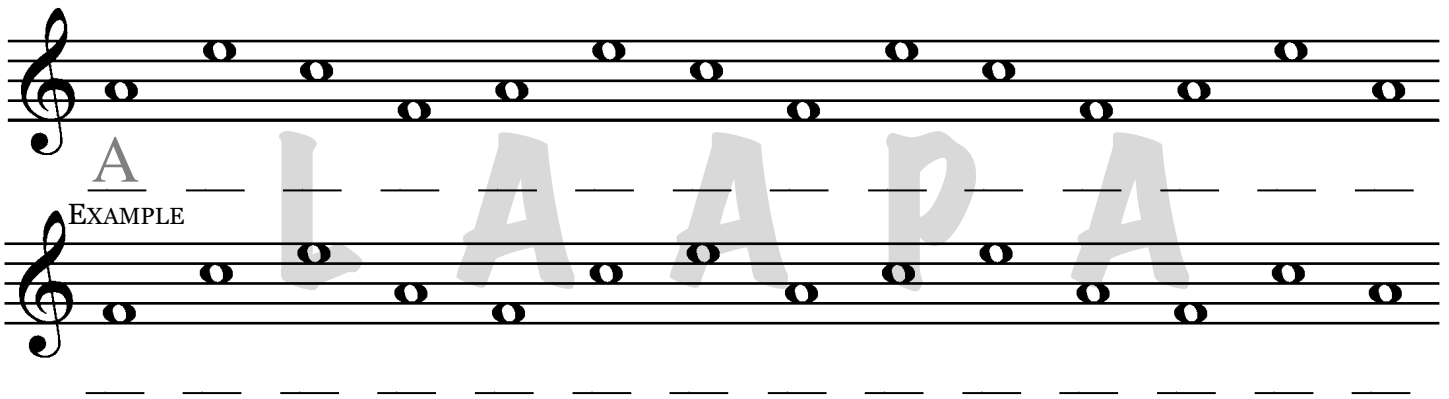INSTRUCTIONS: Use the sentence above to name the following treble clef *line* notes:

G   D   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __

EXAMPLE

__   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __   __
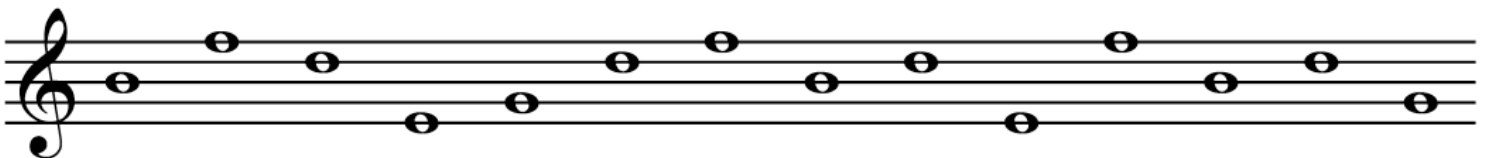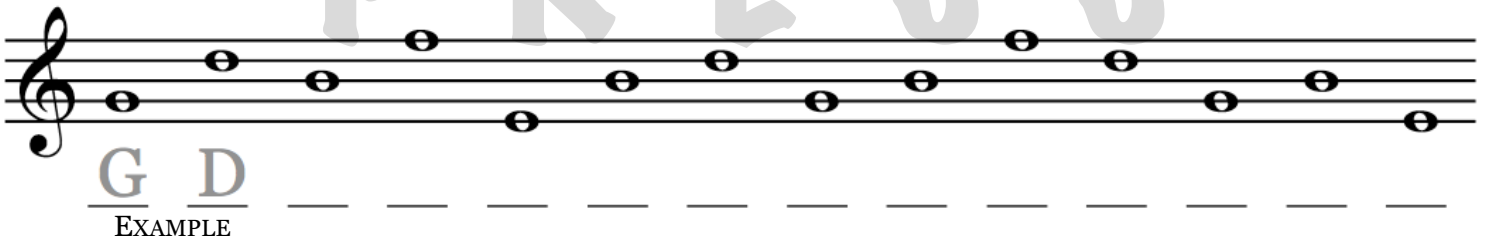
EXERCISE 5. TREBLE CLEF (CONTINUED)
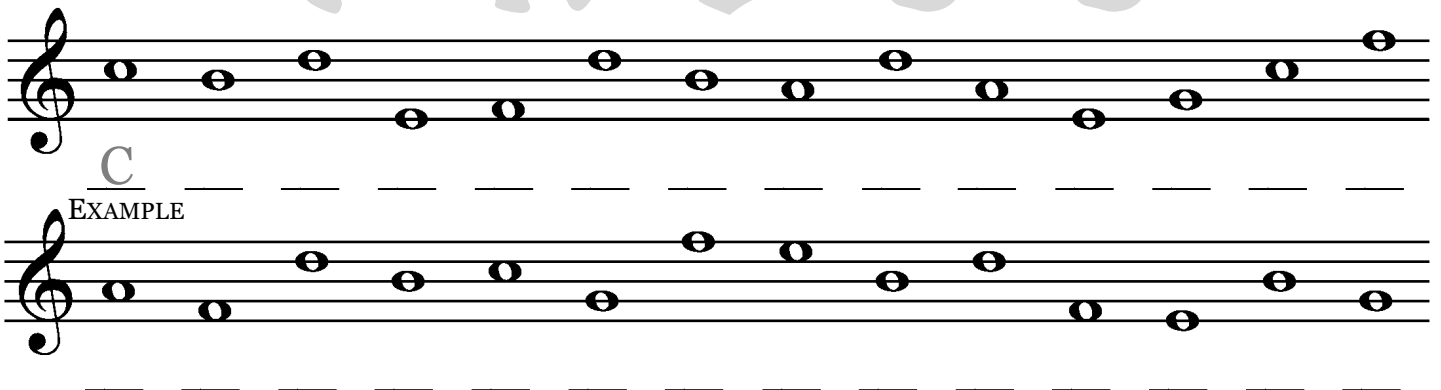
The notes on *Treble Clef spaces* spell the word "FACE" as shown below:

F   A   C   E

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the diagram above to name the following treble clef *space* notes:

A
EXAMPLE

INSTRUCTIONS: Name the following notes by placing the appropriate letter in the blanks below. Remember to use "**E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**oes **F**ine" for the line notes and "**FACE**" for the space notes.

C
EXAMPLE

EXERCISE 6. STEM PLACEMENT

Note heads **below** the middle staff line have an upward-facing stem on the right
Heads **on or above** the middle line have a downward-facing stem on the left.

Example:
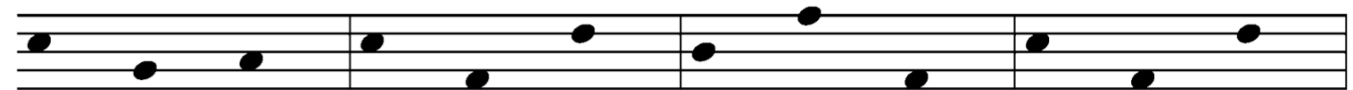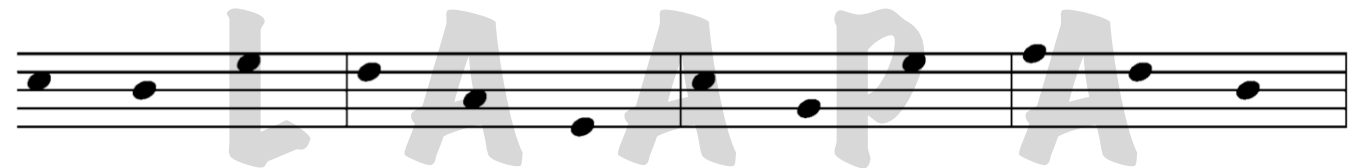
CORRECT √   INCORRECT

Notes with stems should resemble a lowercase "d" or "p". If they resemble a lowercase "q" or "b", they are incorrect. Proper stem height should be the same height as the staff.

INSTRUCTIONS: Using the above rules, draw in stems for the following notes:
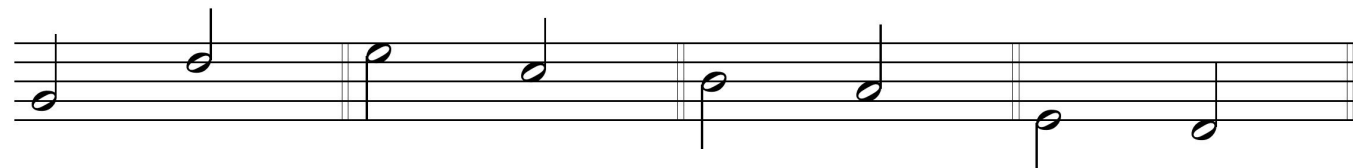
EXAMPLE

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle any notes with incorrect stems using the above rules:

EXAMPLE

EXERCISE 7. ARPEGGIOS AND SCALES

A SCALE is an ordered group of notes from a particular key. Each line and space of the staff is occupied by the notes of a scale. Any series of neighboring notes moving up or down the staff one step at a time is known as a SCALE FRAGMENT.

An ARPEGGIO is created from chord tones played as a melody or one at a time.

SCALE FRAGMENTS   ARPEGGIOS

When a note pattern moves *one* line or space at a time, it is a SCALE FRAGMENT.
When notes *leap* from line to line, space to space or more, it is an ARPEGGIO.

INSTRUCTIONS: In the blanks below each measure, indicate whether the note pattern above is an ARPEGGIO or SCALE FRAGMENT. Use "*A*" for arpeggio patterns and "*S*" for a scale fragments.

S

EXAMPLE