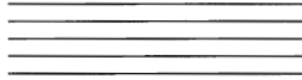


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Theory Packet #1**

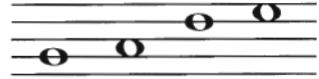
**The Staff, Notes and Pitches**

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

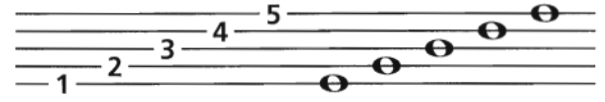


The STAFF

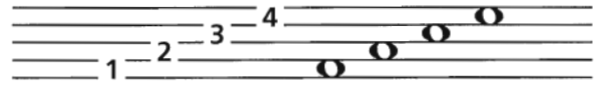
Music NOTES are oval-shaped symbols that are placed on the lines and in the spaces. They represent musical sounds, called PITCHES.



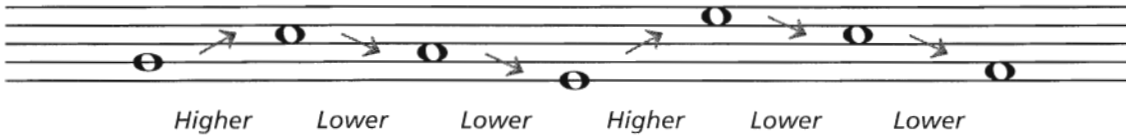
The lines of the staff are numbered from bottom to top.



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.

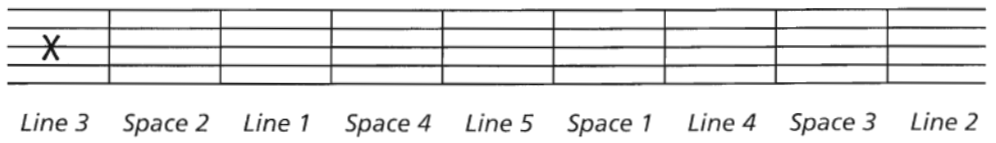


**Exercises**

- 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:



- 3** Write notes like this O on the following lines and spaces:



- 4** Indicate whether the 2nd note is higher or lower than the 1st note by using an H (higher) or L (lower).

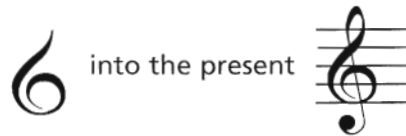


## Treble Clef and Staff

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.

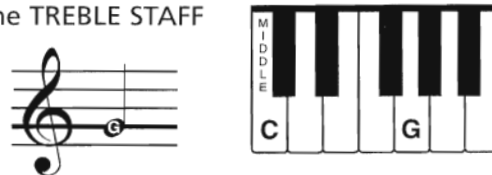
CLEF signs help to organize the staff so notes can easily be read.

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

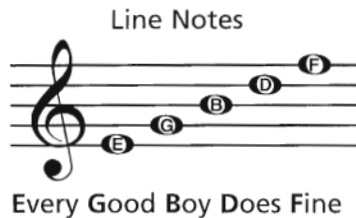


The curl of the treble clef circles the line on which the note G is placed. This G is above MIDDLE C (the C nearest the middle of the keyboard).

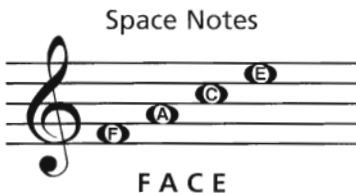
The TREBLE STAFF



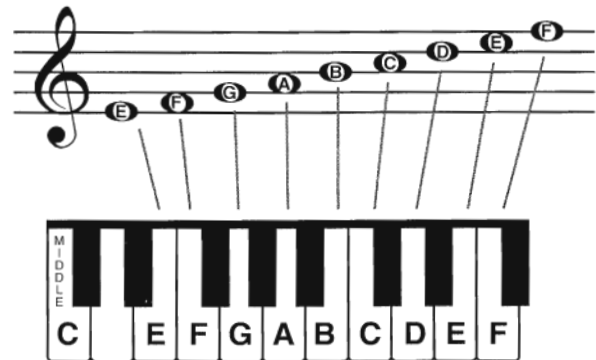
In the treble staff, the names of the notes on the lines from bottom to top are E, G, B, D, F.



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

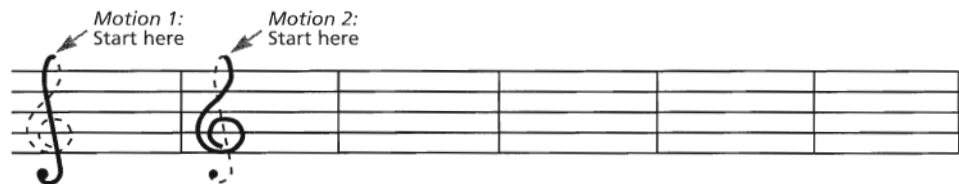


All the notes of the TREBLE STAFF:



## Exercises

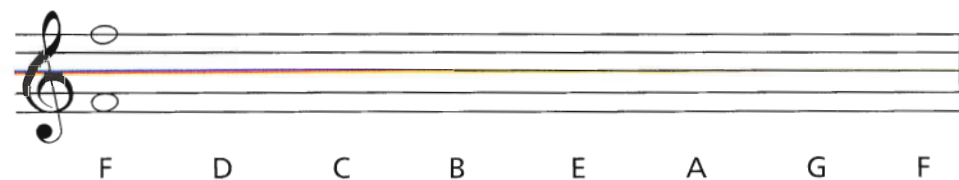
- 1** The treble clef is written in two motions. Trace along the dotted lines as indicated, then draw four more.



- 2** Write the letter names of the following notes. Use capital letters.

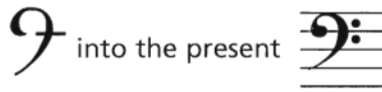


- 3** Write the notes on the staff indicated by the letters. If the notes can be written in two places, write one above the other.



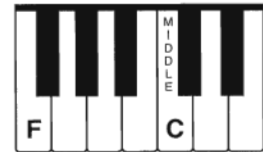
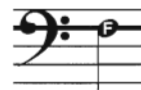
# Bass Clef and Staff

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

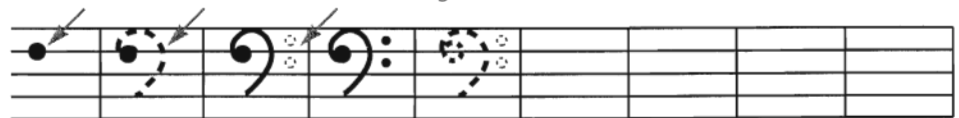
All Cows Eat Grass

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

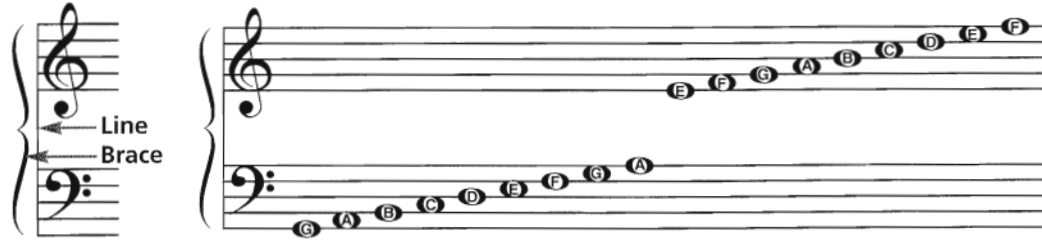


- Write the letter names of the following notes.

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

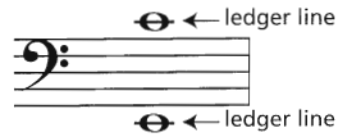
## The Grand Staff

When the bass and treble staves are connected by a brace and a line, they combine to form the GRAND STAFF.



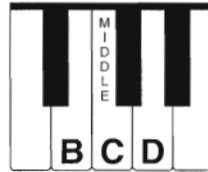
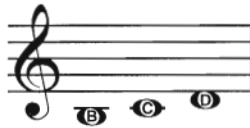
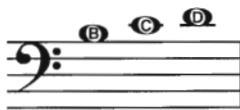
## Ledger Lines — The Middle Notes

LEDGER LINES are short lines which are added to extend the range of the staff when the notes are too low or too high to be written on the staff.



The notes in the middle range of the grand staff are B, C and D.

They can be written on ledger lines in both the bass and treble staves.



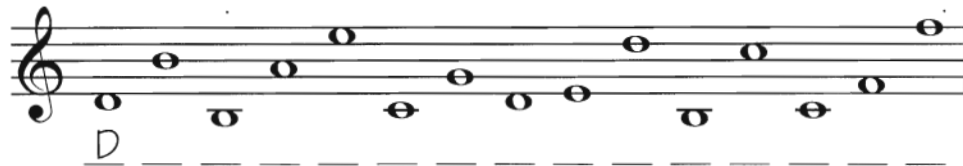
These notes are written differently but sound the same.

## Exercises

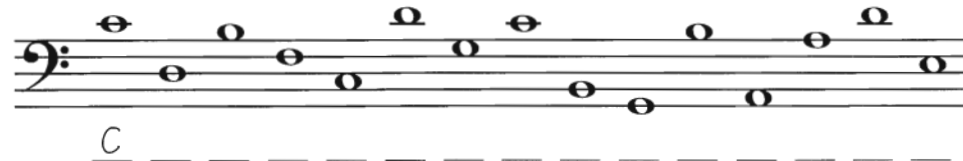
- 1** Trace these three braces. Then, using the staves provided, draw the grand staff three times. Include the brace, line and both clef signs.



- 2** Write the letter names of the notes from the treble staff.



- 3** Write the letter names of the notes from the bass staff.



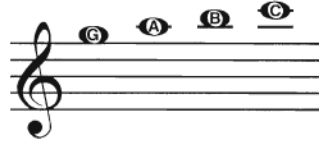
- 4** Write the notes indicated by the clefs and letter names in two places on the grand staff. Add ledger lines where necessary.



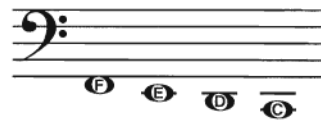
# Ledger Lines

## Low and High Notes

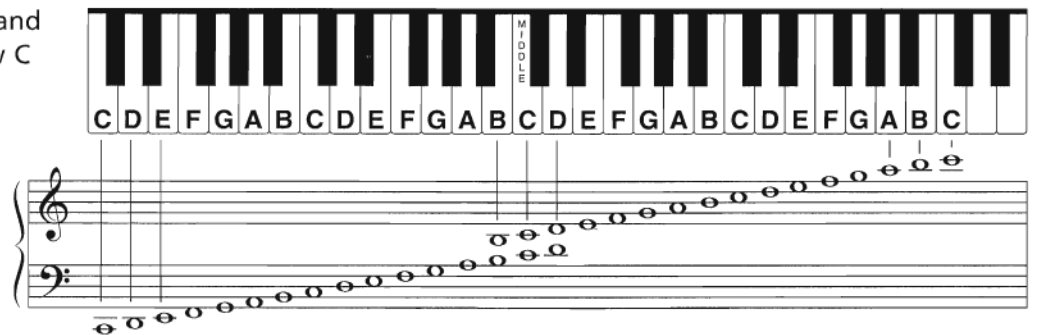
More than one ledger line may be added to extend the lower and upper ranges of the grand staff. The next higher notes of the treble staff are G, A, B and C.



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

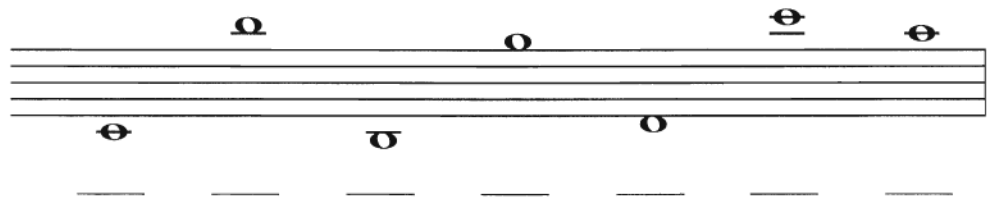


All the notes on the grand staff from bass clef Low C to treble clef High C:

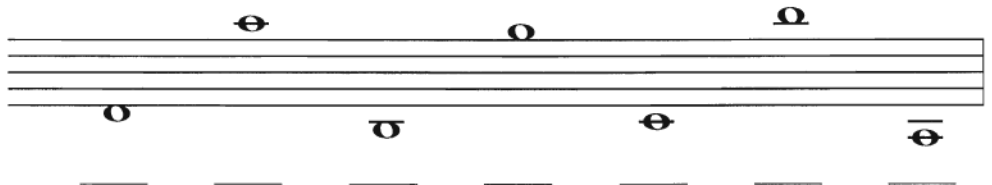


# Exercises

**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.



## Low and High

Track 1\*

- 1** You will hear low and high sounds.  
Circle low if you hear low sounds; circle high if you hear high sounds.

a.	Low High	b.	Low High	c.	Low High
d.	Low High	e.	Low High	f.	Low High

Track 2

- 2** Listen to the examples and indicate whether the second note is lower (L) or higher (H).

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_

## Up and Down

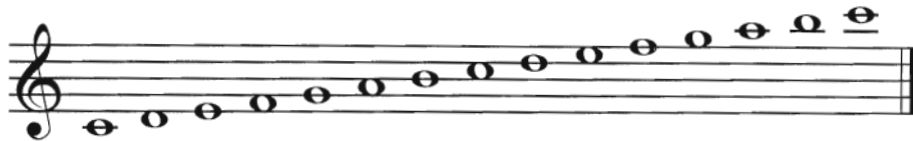
Track 3

- 3** You will hear three sounds that go up or down. Circle the arrow pointing up if the sounds go up or circle the arrow pointing down if the sounds go down.

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

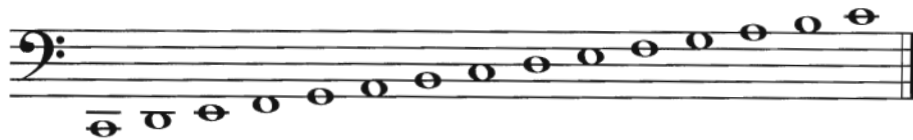
Track 4

- 4** Listen to the notes in the treble clef. The notes will be played from low to high in ascending order.



Track 5

- 5** Listen to the notes in the bass clef. The notes will be played from low to high in ascending order.



Track 6

- 6** Listen to the following notes and indicate whether they sound like they should be notated in the bass clef or treble clef (mark with a B or T).

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_ g. \_\_\_\_\_ h. \_\_\_\_\_

**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.



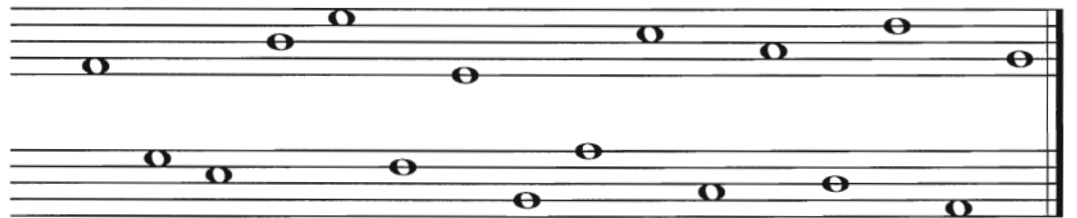
a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_

**12** Write the letter names of the notes.

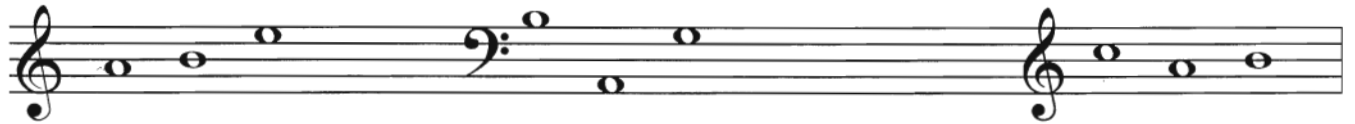


\_\_\_\_\_

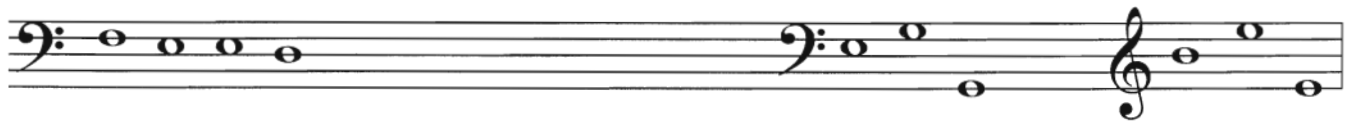
**13** Draw the grand staff and name the notes.



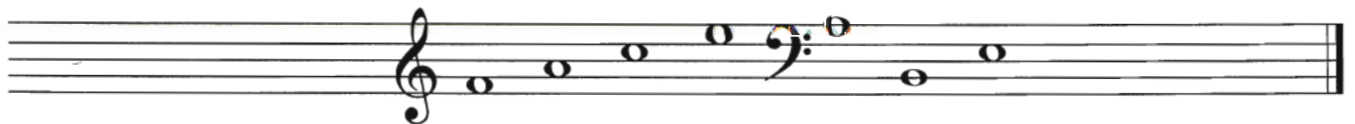
**14** Spell the words to complete the sentences below.



\_\_\_\_\_ took his lunch \_\_\_\_\_ and went downtown in a \_\_\_\_\_ to



\_\_\_\_\_ the pigeons in the park. While eating his \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich, a



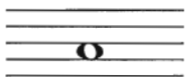
flew by and barely missed his \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ decided to go home.

## Note Values

While the placement of notes on the staff indicates the pitch, the duration of the note (how long the note is held) is determined by the note value.

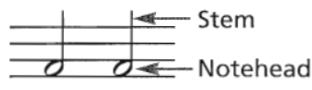
A **WHOLE NOTE** is drawn as an open oval.

Whole Note



Two **HALF NOTES** equal the duration of one whole note.

Half Notes



Four **QUARTER NOTES** equal the duration of one whole note.

Quarter Notes



1 Whole note

= 2 Half notes

= 4 Quarter notes

1 Half note

= 2 Quarter notes

Stems extend *downward* on the left side when the note appears *on or above* the 3rd line of the staff.



Stems extend *upward* on the right side when the note appears *below* the 3rd line of the staff.



The stem length should continue to the space or line with the same letter name, above or below.

Stem extends to F above.



Stem extends to F below.



## Exercises

- 1** Fill in the blanks with the correct number:

a. 4 ♩ = ○

b. \_\_\_\_\_ ♩ = ♩

c. \_\_\_\_\_ ○ = ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

d. \_\_\_\_\_ ♩ = ○

e. \_\_\_\_\_ ♩ = ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

f. \_\_\_\_\_ ○ = ♩ ♩

- 2** Draw the stems in the correct direction with the correct length. Write the names of the notes between the staff.



- 3** Draw the treble clef and write the indicated notes. Use only notes within the staff.



C whole A quarter E half F whole B quarter D quarter G half

- 4** Draw the bass clef and write the indicated notes. Use only notes within the staff.



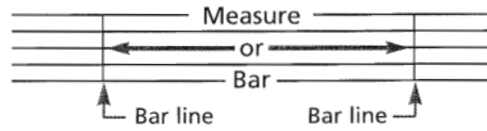
E half D quarter A whole C quarter F half B whole G half



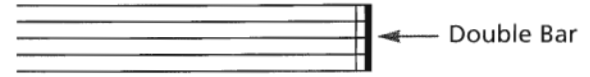


## Measure, Bar Line and Double Bar

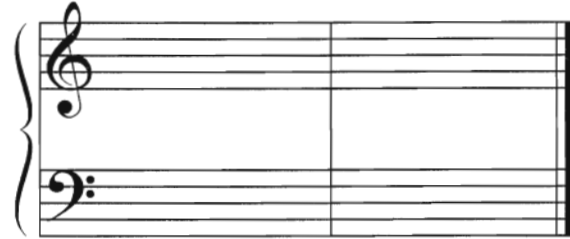
Music is divided into equal parts by BAR LINES. The area between the two bar lines is called a MEASURE or BAR.



A DOUBLE BAR is written at the end of a piece of music. It is made up of one thin and one thick line, with the thick line always on the outside.



On a grand staff, the bar lines and double bar pass through the entire staff.

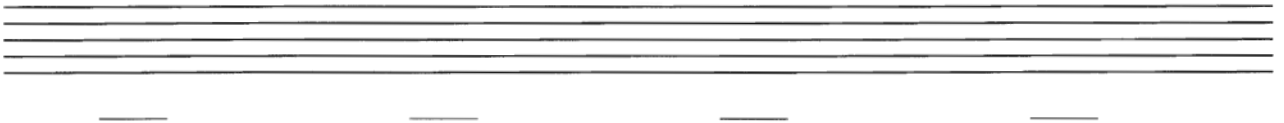


## Exercises

- 1 Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. A single staff does not begin with a bar line.



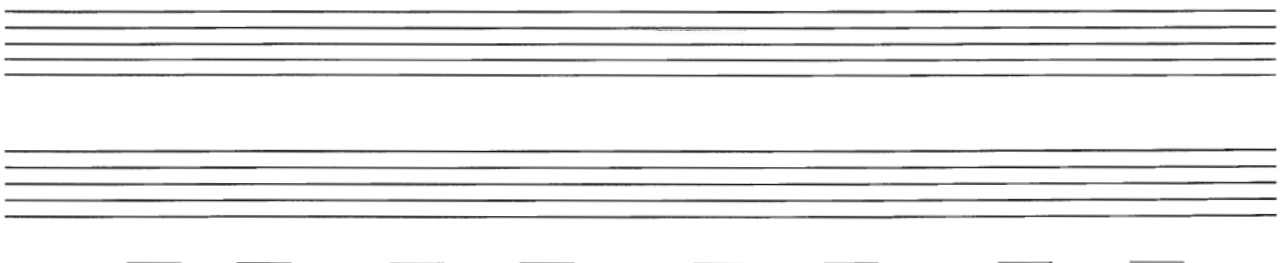
- 2 Draw a treble clef. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any whole note in each measure. Name the notes on the lines below the staff.



- 3 Draw a bass clef. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any 4 quarter notes (alternate stem direction) in each measure. Name the notes on the lines below the staff.



- 4 Draw a grand staff. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any two half notes in each measure (alternate stem direction and staves). Name the notes on the lines below the staff. Begin with a bar line (before the clef signs) when there is a grand staff.




## $\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signature and Note Values


The TIME SIGNATURE appears at the beginning of the music after the clef sign. It contains two numbers, one above the other.




$\frac{4}{4}$  The upper number tells how many beats (or counts) are in each measure. In this case, 4.

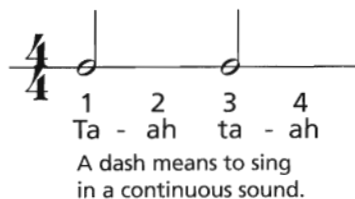
$\frac{4}{4}$  The lower number indicates what type of note receives 1 beat. In this case, a quarter note .


In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time:

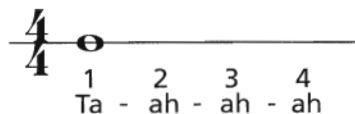
A quarter note () is equal to one count (or beat). Count (1, 2, 3, 4) and clap the rhythm evenly (once per beat). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta" and clap.



A half note () is equal to two counts (or beats). Count and clap the rhythm evenly (holding your hands together for 2 beats). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta-ah" (in a continuous sound) and clap.

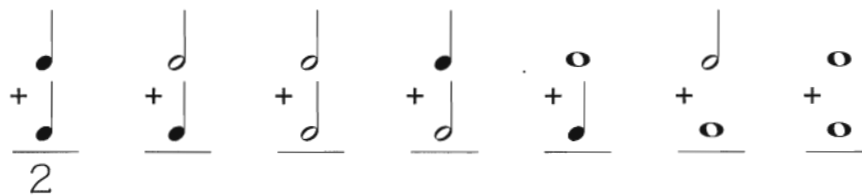


A whole note () is equal to four counts (or beats). Count and clap the rhythm evenly (hands together for 4 beats). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta-ah-ah-ah" (in a continuous sound) and clap.



## Exercises

- 1** Add the following notes to get the total number of beats:



- 2** Draw bar lines, a double bar at the end, and stems on the appropriate notes in the following example so that there are 4 beats in each measure. Count and clap; say (using "ta", etc.) and clap.



- 3** Write the  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature and fill in the missing beats (if any) by adding only one note per measure. Count and clap; say and clap.



# Whole, Half and Quarter Rests

Music is not only made up of sounds, but also the silence between sounds. The duration of musical silence is determined by the value of the REST.

A WHOLE REST means to rest for a whole measure.



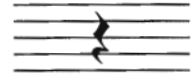
It hangs down from the 4th line.

A HALF REST is equal to half of a whole rest.



It sits on the 3rd line.

A QUARTER REST is equal to one quarter of a whole rest.



1 Whole rest = 2 Half rests = 4 Quarter rests

1 Half rest = 2 Quarter rests

Notes	=	Rests
	=	
	=	
	=	

In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time:

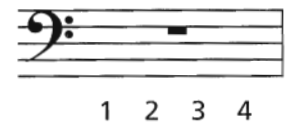
Quarter rests are equal to 1 beat.



Half rests are equal to 2 beats.



Whole rests are equal to 4 beats.



## Exercises

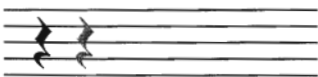
**1** Fill in the correct number:

- a. 2 =
- b.     =
- c.     =
- d.     =

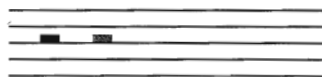
**2** Fill in the correct number:

- a.     =
- b.     =
- c.     =
- d.     =

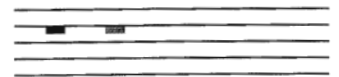
**3** Trace the 2nd quarter rest, then draw 4 more.



**4** Fill in the 2nd half rest, then draw 4 more.



**5** Fill in the 2nd whole rest, then draw 4 more.



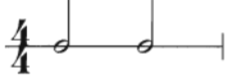





- 6**
- a. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end.
  - b. Add a  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature.
  - c. Fill in the 1st bar with a whole rest, the 2nd bar with 2 half rests, the 3rd bar with 4 quarter rests, the 4th bar with 1 half rest and 2 quarter rests.



Track 7

**1** Listen to the following notes and rests in  $\frac{1}{4}$  time. You will hear a one measure COUNT-OFF (introduction) to indicate the TEMPO (speed) of the beat.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. A whole note sounds like this:  | d. Quarter notes followed by quarter rests sound like this:  |
| b. Half notes sound like this:     | e. A half note followed by a half rest sounds like this:     |
| c. Quarter notes sound like this:  | f. A whole note followed by a whole rest sounds like this:   |

Track 8

**2** Listen to the following example in  $\frac{1}{4}$  time. There will be a 4-beat count-off.


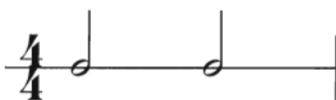


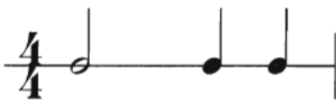

Dreydl, Dreydl

Traditional Hanukkah Song





Track 9

**3** One example will be played for each exercise. Circle the example played.

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| a.  | b.  | c.  |
|     |     |     |

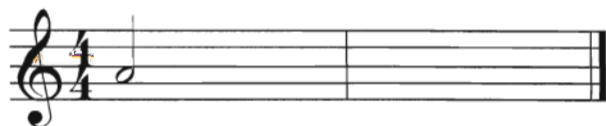

Track 10

**4** You will hear two examples played for each exercise. Determine which rhythm played matches the one written. Circle the number to the right of the staff.








- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| a.  | 1st or 2nd |
| b.  | 1st or 2nd |


Track 11

**5** Write the rhythm of the following two bar examples using the note A. Each example will be played twice.

a. 	b. 
--	---

Fill in the correct number:

**1** \_\_\_\_\_  =       **2** \_\_\_\_\_  =       **3** \_\_\_\_\_  =  

**4** The duration of a  is (circle one) longer or shorter than a       **5** When the notes are written on or above the 3rd line of the staff, stems extend (circle one) upward or downward on the left side of the notehead.

**6** Music is divided into equal parts by \_\_\_\_\_.

**7** A \_\_\_\_\_ is written at the end of a piece of music.

**8** The upper number of the time signature indicates how many \_\_\_\_\_ are in each measure.

The bottom number of the time signature indicates what type of note receives \_\_\_\_\_ beat.

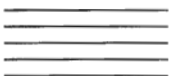
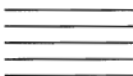
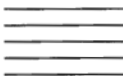
**9** When a time signature contains a 4 as the top number, it means \_\_\_\_\_ beats in each measure.

When a time signature contains a 4 as the bottom number, it means a \_\_\_\_\_ note receives \_\_\_\_\_ beat.

**10**  is called a \_\_\_\_\_. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, rest for \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

 is called a \_\_\_\_\_. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, rest for \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

 is called a \_\_\_\_\_. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, rest for \_\_\_\_\_ beat.

**11** Draw 4 quarter rests  on the staff:      Draw 2 half rests  on the staff:      Draw 1 whole rest  on the staff:

**12** In the example below, draw a treble clef and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature. Add the stems where necessary and write the beats under the notes.

**Au Claire de la Lune** French Folk Song



**13** Add bar lines and a double bar to the example below. Count and clap; say and clap. Write the names of the notes below the staff.

**Hatikvah** Israeli National Anthem



**14** Fill in the missing beats with notes in the 2nd space by adding only one note in each measure.

a. 

Fill in the missing beats with rests by adding only one rest in each measure.

b. 