

LESSON 13

ANOTHER TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{2}{4}$ TIME

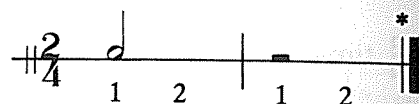


The top number shows the number of beats (or counts) in each measure.
The bottom number shows what kind of note gets one beat.

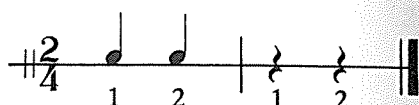


means two beats in each measure.
means quarter note gets one beat.

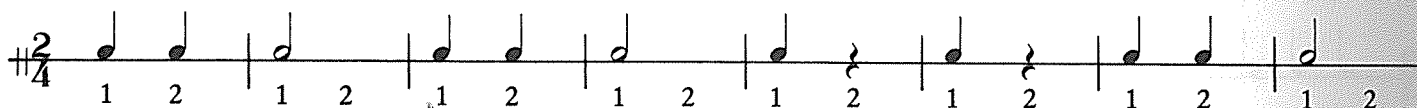
In $\frac{2}{4}$ time, a half note or rest receives two beats.



A quarter note or rest receives one beat.



1. Count the beats, then clap the rhythm of the notes and rests while counting the beats.

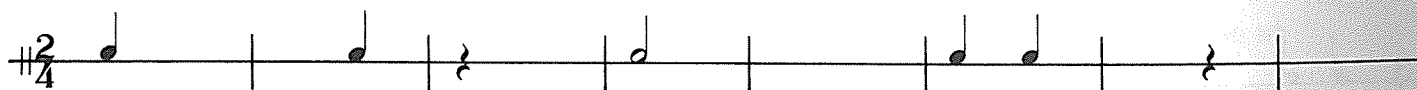


2. Write the beats under the notes. Remember, there are two beats in each measure.

3. Count the beats and clap the rhythm.



4. Fill in the missing beats with notes or rests, then clap the rhythm.



5. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef and a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, then name the notes and add the stems where needed.



*In actual music notation a whole rest is used to indicate a whole measure of rest regardless of the time signature.

LESSON 14

ANOTHER TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{3}{4}$ TIME

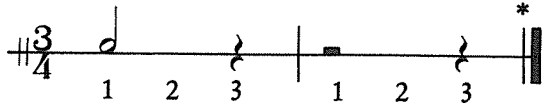


The top number shows the number of beats (or counts) in each measure.
The bottom number shows what kind of note gets one beat.

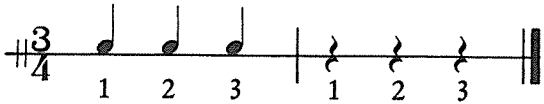


means three beats in each measure.
means quarter note gets one beat.

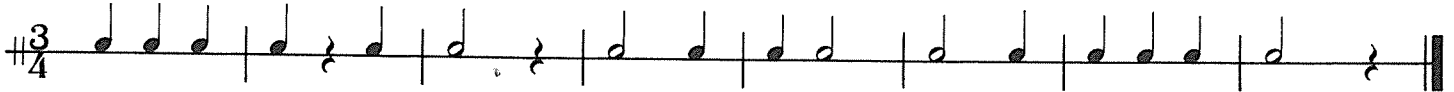
In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a half note or rest receives two beats.



A quarter note or rest equals one beat.

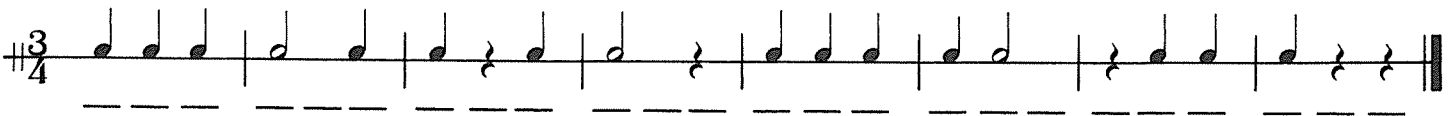


1. Count the beats, then clap the rhythm of the notes and rests.

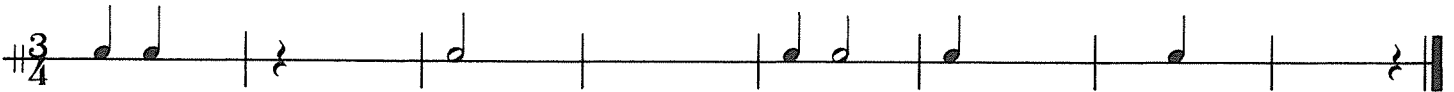


2. Write the beats under the notes. Remember, there are three beats in each measure.

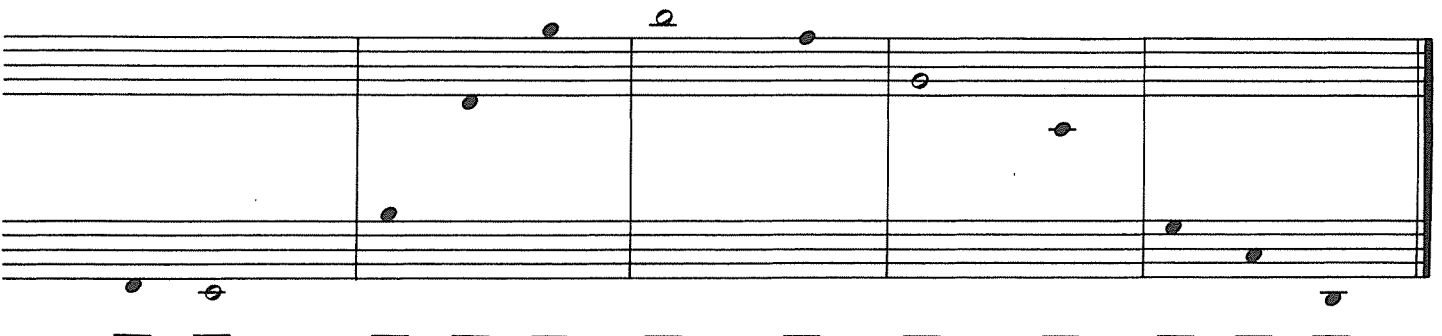
3. Count the beats and clap the rhythm.



4. Fill in the missing beats with notes or rests, then clap the rhythm.



5. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef and a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature. Then name the notes and add stems where needed.



*In actual music notation a whole rest is used to indicate a whole measure of rest regardless of the time signature.

LESSON 15

THE DOTTED HALF NOTE

A DOT placed after a note adds one half the value of the original note.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a half note (♩) equals two counts.

A dot after a half note (♩·) adds one count (half of the original value).

Therefore, a dotted half note (♩·) equals 3 counts.

Count the beats and clap the rhythm.

Two musical staves illustrating rhythm exercises. The first staff is in $\frac{4}{4}$ time and contains four measures: a half note on C1, a half note on C2, a dotted half note on C1, and a dotted half note on C2. The second staff is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time and contains four measures: quarter notes on C1, C2, C3; quarter notes on C1, C2, C3; quarter notes on C1, C2, C3; and quarter notes on C1, C2, C3.

1. Write the beats under the notes. Count the beats and clap the rhythm.

A musical staff in $\frac{3}{4}$ time with four measures: a quarter note on C1, a quarter note on C2, a dotted half note on C1, and a quarter note on C2.

2. Fill in the missing beats with notes or rests, then write the beats and clap the rhythm.

A musical staff in $\frac{3}{4}$ time with four measures: a quarter note on C1, a quarter note on C2, a dotted half note on C1, and a quarter note on C2.

3. Draw the treble clef, name the indicated notes, add the bar lines and double bar line at the end of the line.

A musical staff in $\frac{2}{4}$ time with eight measures: quarter notes on C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C4, C3, C2, C1.

4. Draw the bass clef, name the indicated notes, add the bar lines and double bar line at the end of the line.

A musical staff in $\frac{3}{4}$ time with eight measures: quarter notes on C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C4, C3, C2, C1.

5. Name the notes indicated, then draw the bar lines and clap the rhythm.

A grand staff in $\frac{4}{4}$ time with two staves. The treble staff contains four measures: quarter notes on C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C4, C3, C2, C1. The bass staff contains four measures: quarter notes on C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C4, C3, C2, C1.

LESSON 16

REVIEW OF LESSONS 13-15

1. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time, there are _____ beats in each measure. A quarter note receives _____ beat.
2. In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, there are _____ beats in each measure. A _____ note receives one beat.
3. A dot placed after a note adds _____ the value of the original note.
4. Add the number of counts and write the sum under each line.

5. Add the number of counts and write one note equal in value to the sum.

6. On the following lines, draw the bar lines to complete each measure and write the counting under each measure.

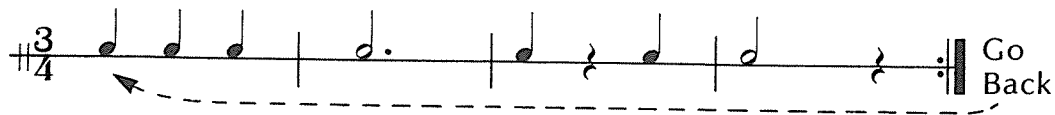
7. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef, and name the notes indicated. Then add the bar lines and clap the rhythm.

8. Complete the following rhythmic line with notes and rests, then add the counting under each measure.

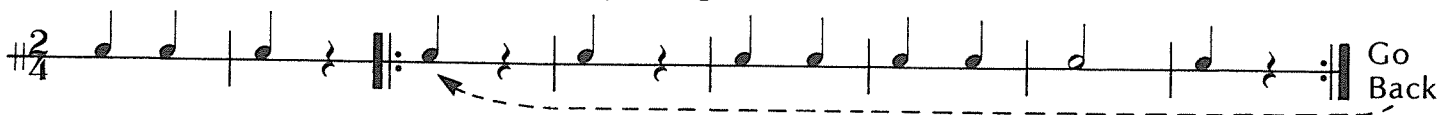
LESSON 18

REPEAT SIGNS

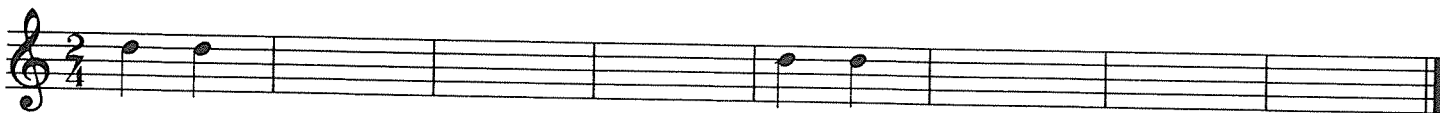
Two dots placed before a double bar line  means go back to the beginning and play again.



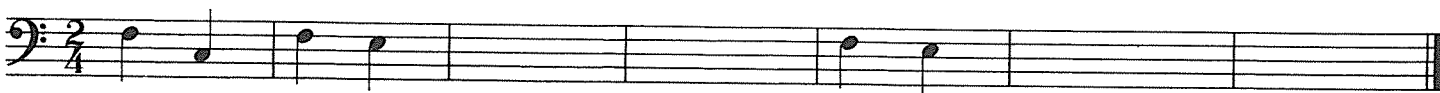
Sometimes, you repeat back to another repeat sign.



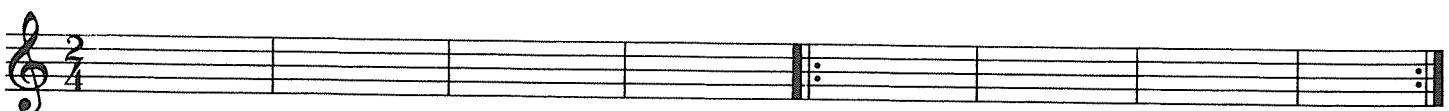
1. On the blank staff below, write the indicated piece of music as it would appear without using a repeat sign. (Some notes are indicated as a guide.)



2. On the blank staff below, write the indicated piece of music as it would appear without using the repeat signs. (Some notes are indicated as a guide.)



3. On the blank staff below, rewrite this piece of music using a repeat sign.



LESSON 19

FIRST AND SECOND ENDINGS

The repeat sign tells you to go back to the beginning. On the repeat, skip the first ending and play the second ending.

FIRST TIME ONLY PLAY THIS ENDING
SECOND TIME ONLY

SECOND TIME

1. On the blank staff, write this piece of music as it would appear without the first and second endings.

2. On the blank staff, rewrite this piece of music using a first and second ending.

LESSON 20

REVIEW OF LESSONS 17-19

1. A tie is a curved line that connects two notes of the _____ pitch.
2. The tone is held as though the two notes were _____.
3. A slur is a curved line that connects two notes of _____ pitch.
4. A slur indicates that the music is to be sung or played as _____ as possible.
5. Two dots placed before a double bar is a _____ sign.
6. A repeat sign means go back to the _____ and play again.
7. Sometimes, you repeat back to another _____ sign.
8. If a piece has a first and second ending, you play the first ending the _____ time only. On the repeat you _____ the first ending and play the _____ ending.
9. Add the number of counts and write the sums.

10. Subtract the number of counts and write the remainder.

11. Write the word *tie* or *slur*, describing the curved line in each measure.

12. Each measure has one mistake. Make changes or additions so each measure is correct.

LESSON 21

EIGHTH NOTES

An EIGHTH NOTE looks like a quarter note with a flag added to its stem.

To draw an eighth note first draw a quarter note.



Then add a flag.



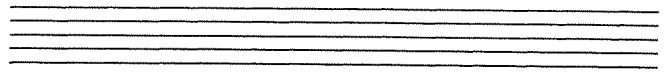
Try making these quarter notes into eighth notes.



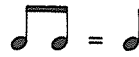
Two or more eighth notes are joined together by a beam.



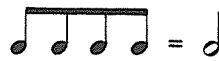
Try drawing two pairs of beamed eighth notes (1 pair stems up — 1 down).



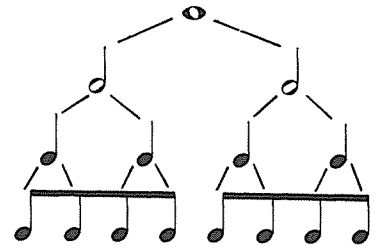
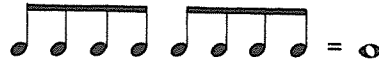
Two eighth notes equal one quarter note.



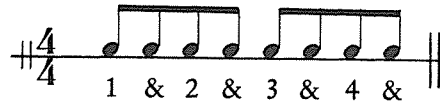
Four eighth notes equal one half note.



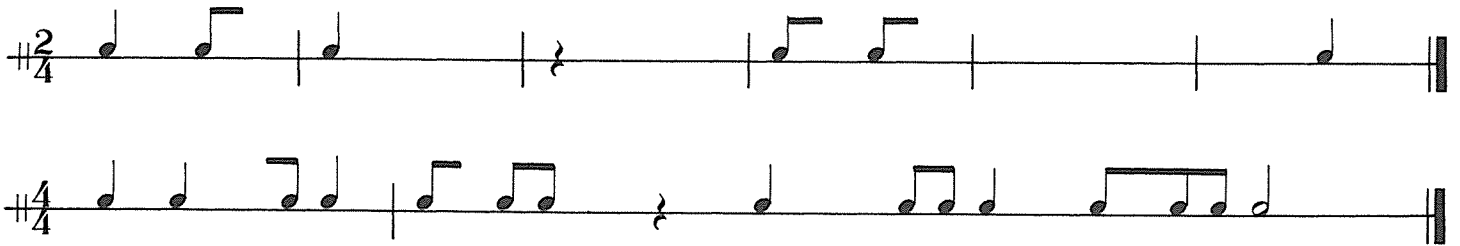
Eight eighth notes equal one whole note.



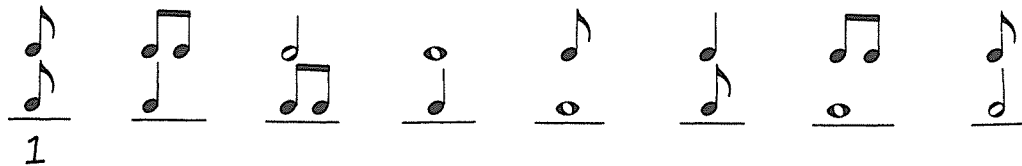
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, an eighth note receives $\frac{1}{2}$ of a beat.



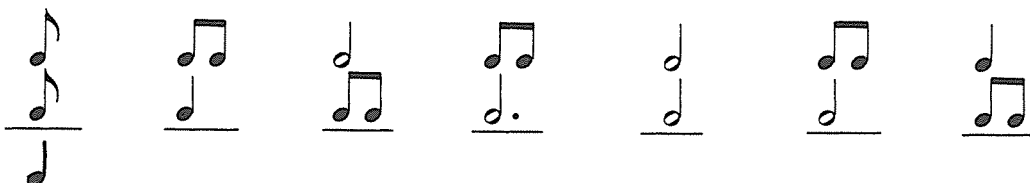
1. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes. Use only quarter and/or eighth notes.



2. Add the number of counts and write the sum under each line.



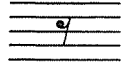
3. Add the number of counts and write one note equal in value to the sum.



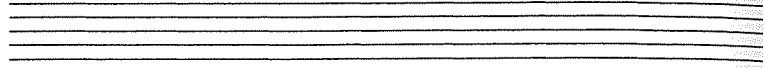
LESSON 22

EIGHTH REST

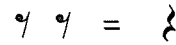
An EIGHTH REST looks like this.



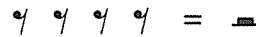
Try drawing 5 eighth rests.



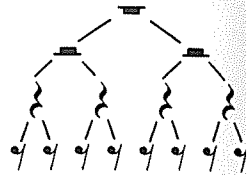
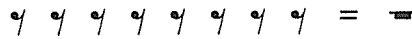
Two eighth rests equal one quarter rest.



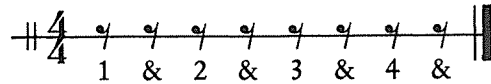
Four eighth rests equal one half rest.



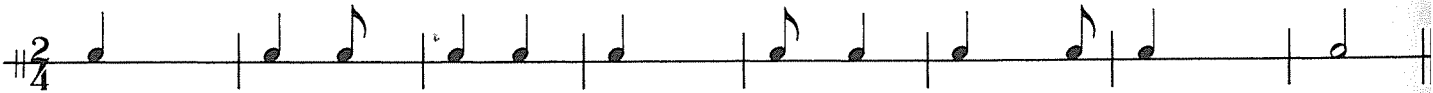
Eight eighth rests equal one whole rest.



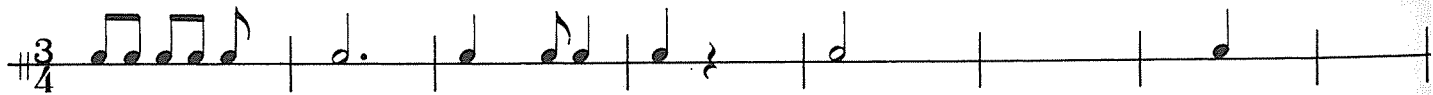
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, one eighth rest equals $\frac{1}{2}$ of a beat.



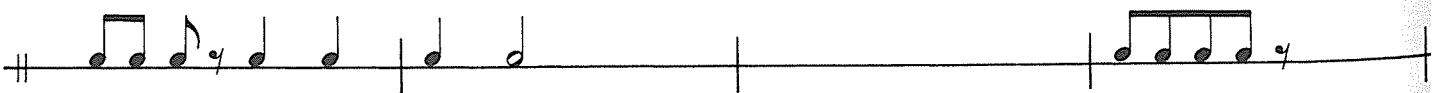
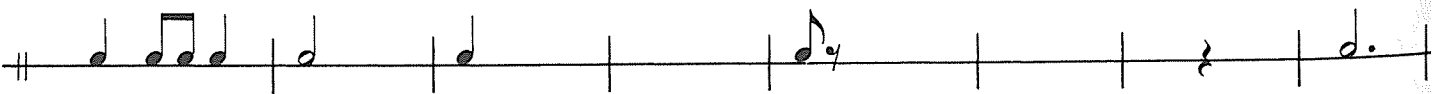
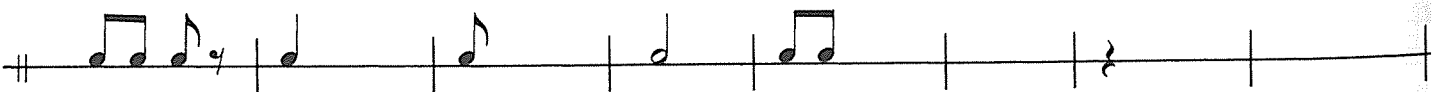
1. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate rests. Use only quarter and/or eighth rests.



2. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes or rests. Use any or as many as you wish.



3. The first measure in each of the lines below is complete. Add the correct time signature and complete the remaining measures. Write in the counting. Then count the beats and clap the rhythm.



LESSON 23

DOTTED QUARTER NOTES

We already know that a dot adds one half the value of the original note.

In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ times, a quarter note equals one count.

$\text{♩} = \text{one count (♩)}$

A dot after the quarter note adds $\frac{1}{2}$ count
($\frac{1}{2}$ of the original value).

$\text{.} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ count (}\text{.}\text{)}$

A dotted quarter note equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ counts.

$\text{♩.} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ counts (}\text{♩.}\text{)}$

Staff 1 (2/4): ♩ 1, ♩ 2 &, ♩. 1 (2) &, ♩ 1 (2) &, ♩ 1 2, ♩. 1 (2) &, ♩ 1 2

Staff 2 (4/4): ♩ 1, ♩ 2 & 3 (4) &, ♩. 1 (2) & 3 (4) &, ♩ 1 (2) & 3 (4) &, ♩. 1 2 3 4

1. Add the bar lines in the following examples, then count the beats and clap the rhythm.

2. Add the bar lines and name the pitches.

3. Add the bar lines and draw the pitches indicated. If the pitch indicated can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write. Use the rhythm indicated.

F G A G A G C D C A G F C F C D E F F F

4. Count the beats and clap the rhythm of the lines above.

LESSON 24

REVIEW OF LESSONS 21-23

1. An eighth note looks like a quarter note with a _____ added to its stem.
2. Two or more eighth notes are joined together by a _____.
3. Two eighth notes equal _____ quarter note.
4. Four eighth notes equal _____ quarter notes.
5. One whole note equals _____ half notes, or _____ quarter notes, or _____ eighth notes.
6. A dotted _____ note receives 1½ counts.

7. Answer each problem with only one note.

8. Answer each problem with only one note.

9. Write the correct time signature for each of the following measures.

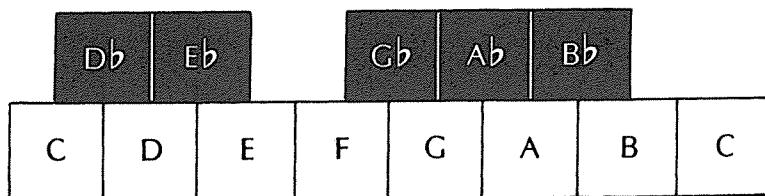
10. Write the following rhythm on the blank staff using any notes you wish.

LESSON 25

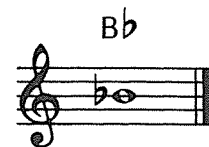
FLAT

A FLAT SIGN (b) lowers the pitch of a note a half step.

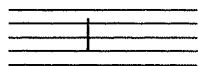
If we look at a piano keyboard, we see that the black key to the left of a white key is a half step lower.



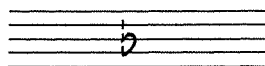
When saying a flatted note's name, we say the letter name first and the flat next—B flat. When we write it in the music, the flat sign comes first.



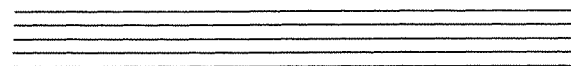
To draw a flat, first draw the vertical line.



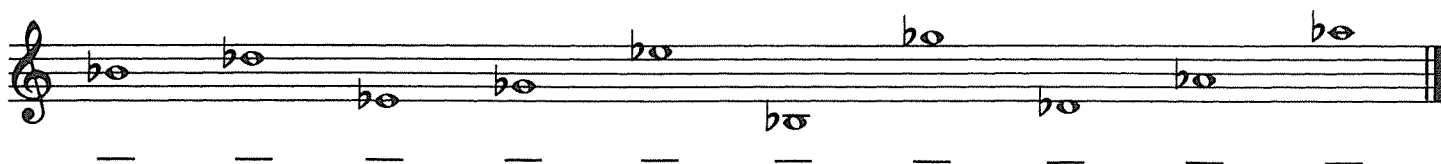
Then add a curve.



Try drawing 5 flats.



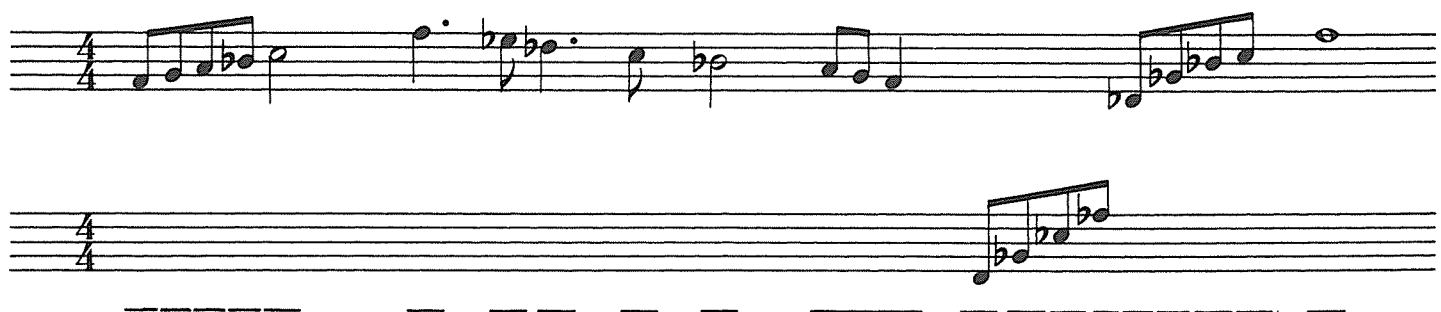
1. Write the names of the notes indicated.



2. Draw the notes indicated.



3. Draw the brace and clefs, then name the notes and draw the bar lines. End the line with a double bar.

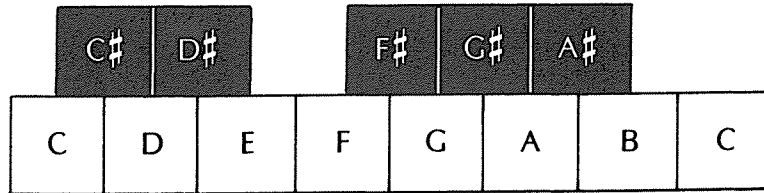


LESSON 26

SHARP

A SHARP sign (#) raises the pitch of a note a half step.

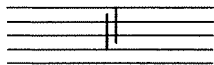
If we look at a piano keyboard, we see that the black key to the right of a white key is a half step higher.



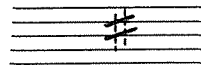
When saying a sharp note's name, we say the letter name first and the sharp next—C sharp. When we write it in the music, the sharp sign comes first.



To draw a sharp, first draw the two vertical lines.



Then add the slanted lines.



Try drawing 5 sharps.



1. Draw the notes indicated.

Bass clef musical staff with the following notes indicated below it: C#, A#, F#, F#, D#, C#, G#, D#, G#, C#.

2. Write the names of the notes indicated.

Bass clef musical staff with ten sharp notes indicated by stems and flags. Below the staff are ten dashed lines for writing the note names.

3. Draw the brace and the clefs, then name the notes and draw the bar lines. End the line with a double bar.

Two musical staves. The top staff has a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several notes and rests. The bottom staff has a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several notes and rests.

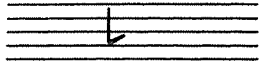
LESSON 27

NATURAL

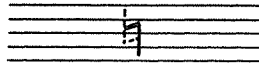
A NATURAL sign (♮) cancels the effect of a flat or sharp.



To draw a natural, first draw an L.



Then add another 7 upside down.

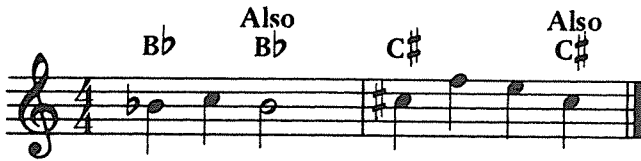


Try drawing 5 naturals.



A natural is centered on the line or space it affects.
Flats, sharps and naturals are called ACCIDENTAL signs.

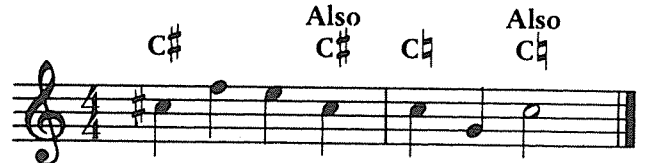
When they are placed before a note, they affect every note on the same line or space for an entire measure.



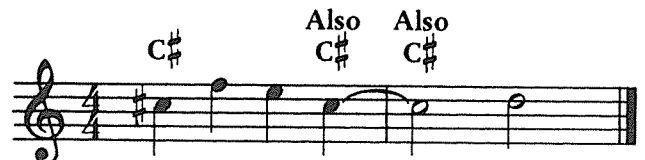
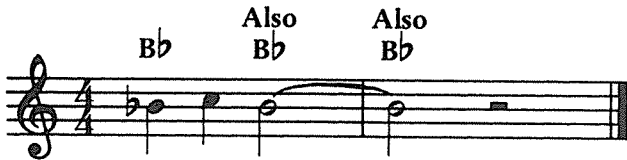
A natural sign cancels the flat or sharp within the same measure.



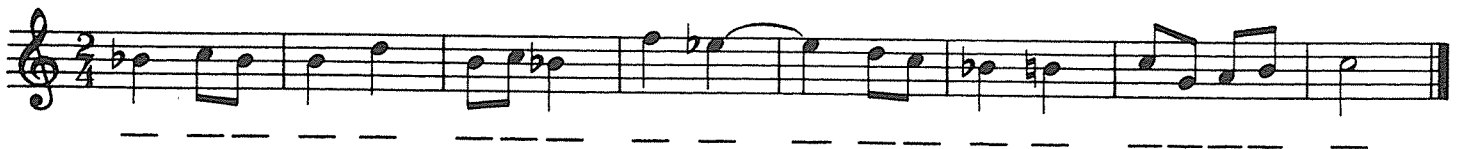
A bar line also cancels an accidental.



When a note is tied across the bar line, it's accidental carries across also.



1. Write the names of the notes indicated.



2. Write the names of the notes indicated.



LESSON 28

REVIEW OF LESSONS 25-27

1. A flat sign (♭) _____ the pitch of a note one half step.
2. A sharp sign (♯) _____ the pitch of a note one half step.
3. A natural sign (♮) cancels the effect of a _____ or _____.
4. Flats, sharps and naturals are called _____.
5. Answer the following four questions true or false.
 - _____ A flat or sharp affects every note on the same line or space for an entire measure.
 - _____ A natural sign cancels a sharp or flat within the same measure.
 - _____ A bar line does not cancel an accidental.
 - _____ When a note is tied across the bar line, its accidental is cancelled.
6. On the blank staves below, write the following piece, using three repeat signs and 1st and 2nd endings. Then name the notes.

CULMINATION COMPOSITION

CULMINATION COMPOSITION WITH REPEATS