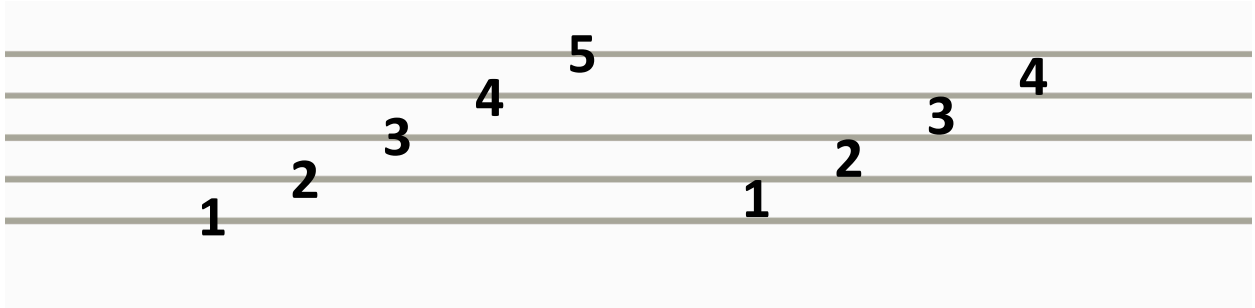


Name: _____

Line and Space Notes on the Staff

The **staff** is the set of 5 lines and 4 spaces that represent the notes of the musical alphabet.



Notes can either be on the lines or spaces, as shown below.

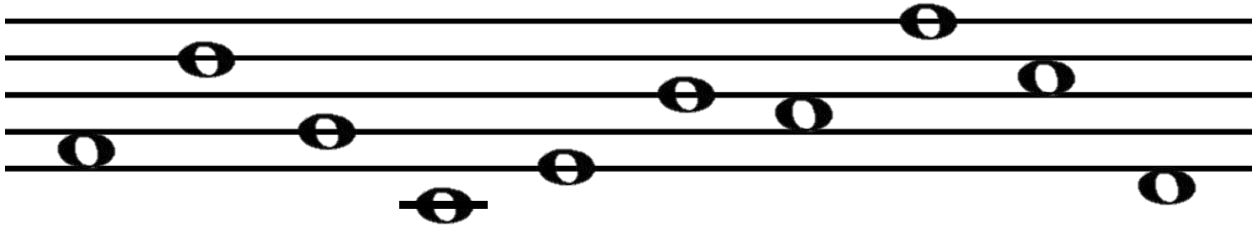


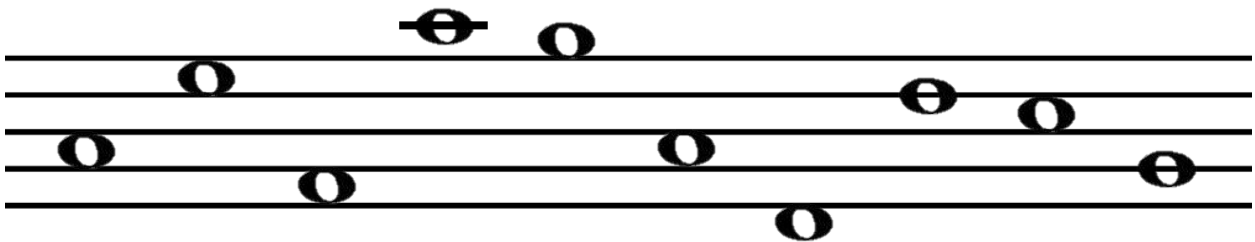
Line Note



Space Note

Identify whether the notes below are line notes or space notes by writing an **L** or an **S** below.





Lesson 1: The Staff

The musical **staff** is made up of five **lines** and four **spaces**.

Line 5 _____ Space 4
Line 4 _____ Space 3
Line 3 _____ Space 2
Line 2 _____ Space 1
Line 1 _____

1. Practice drawing a staff by connecting the hyphens.

- -
- -
- -
- -
- -

2. On this staff, number the lines from low to high.

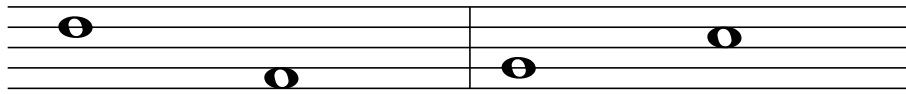
3. On this staff, number the spaces from low to high.

4. Draw a note on each line of the staff below.

5. Draw a note on each space of the staff below.

The Staff - High and Low

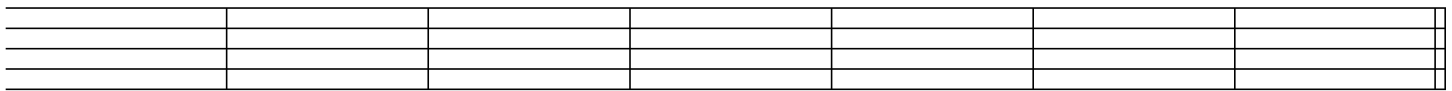
Musical sounds (low or high) are shown by the position of notes on the staff. Notes that are higher on the staff have a higher sound or pitch than those that are lower on the staff.



The first note sounds higher than the second note.

The first note sounds lower than the second note.

1. Draw a note on the indicated line or space, then circle the highest note you drew on the staff.



Line 3

Line 4



Space 1

Line 5

Line 2

Space 3

Line 1

2. Use an arrow to indicate whether the second note of each measure sounds higher  or lower  in pitch than the first note.



3. Use the letters H and L to indicate whether the first note of each measure sounds higher (H) or lower (L) in pitch than the first note.



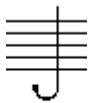
The Staff - Treble Clef

At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef (also known as G clef) looks like this:



The treble clef gives establishes a landmark on the note G on the 2nd line of the treble staff.

To draw the treble clef, draw:
the line and tail



1.

the top loop



2.

the left loop



3.

the right loop



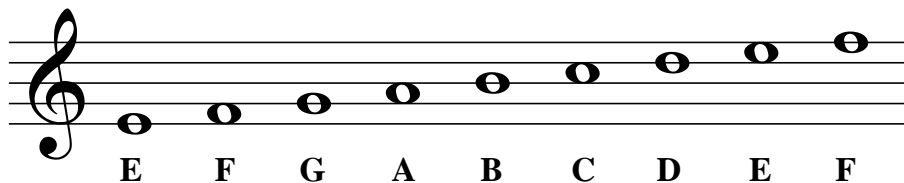
4.

the curl

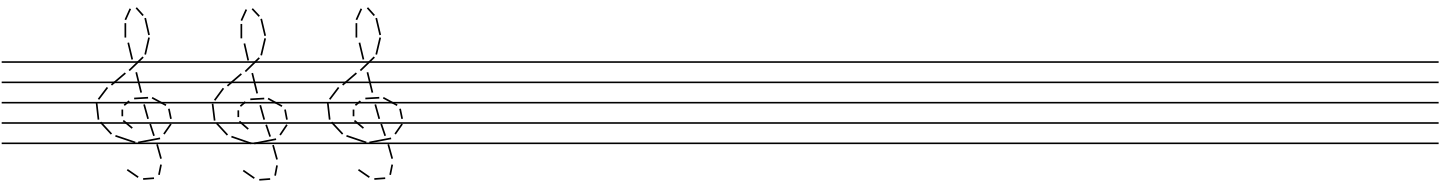


5.

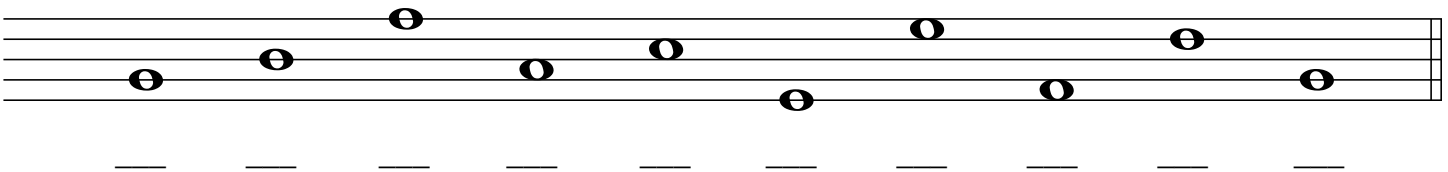
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



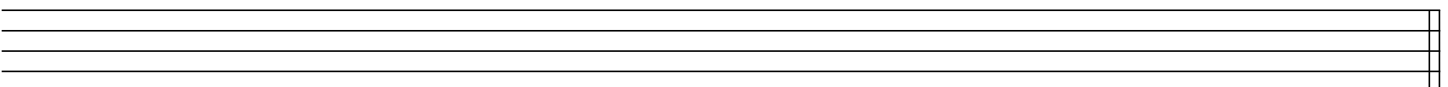
1. Try drawing the treble clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



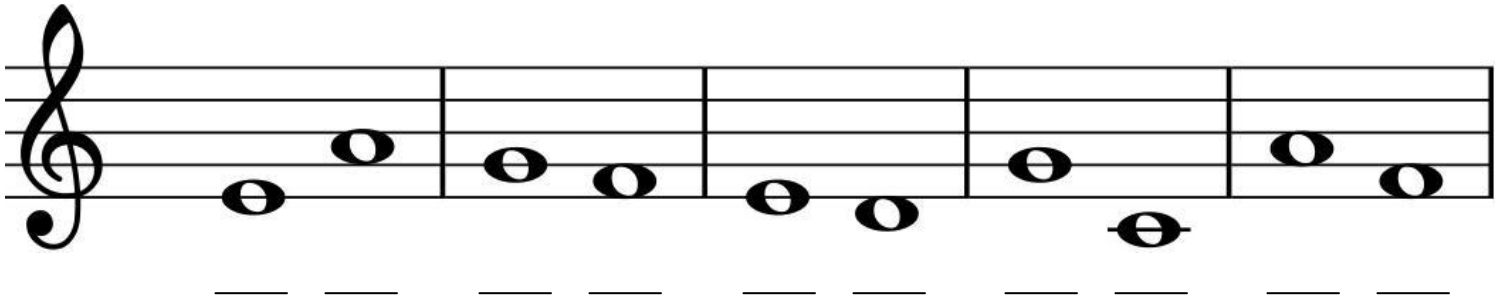
3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



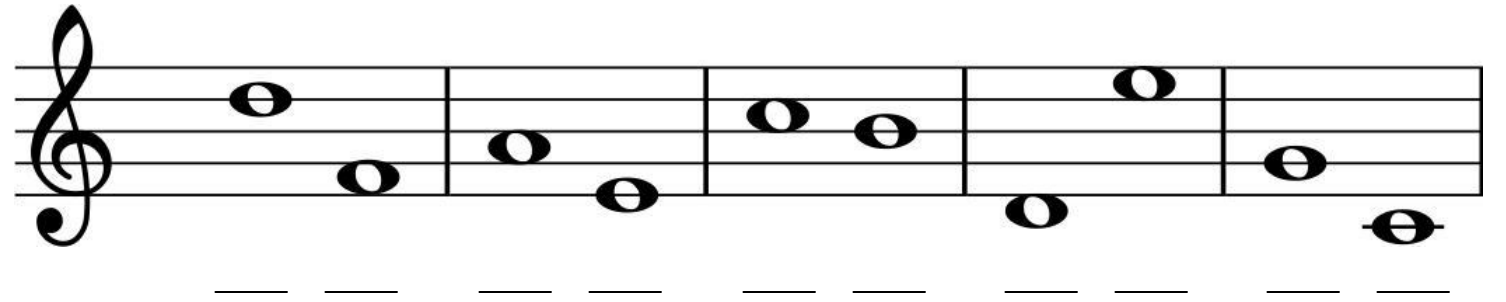
G E B C D B A C D F

Treble Clef Worksheet

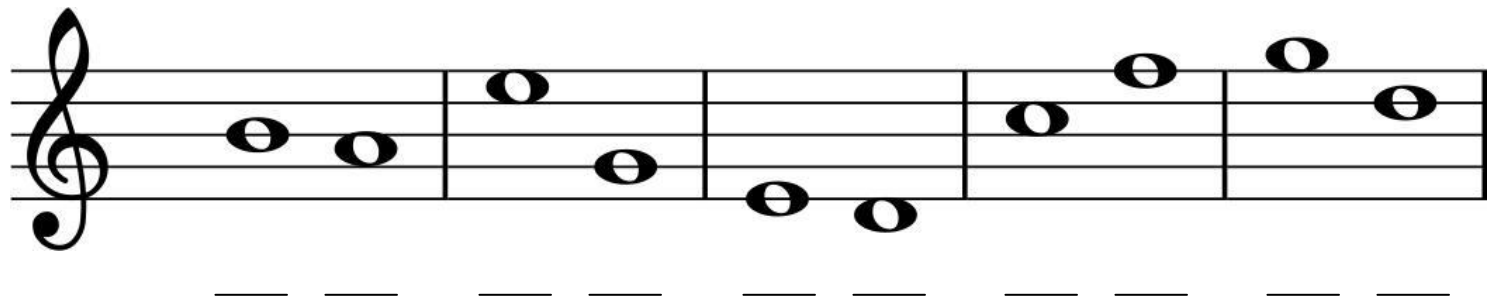
Write the name of each note on the line beneath the staff



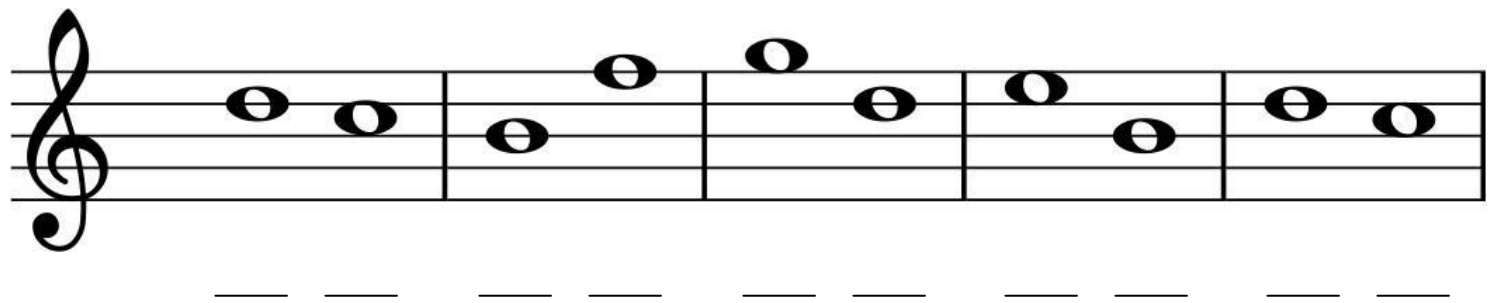
A musical staff in treble clef with five measures. The notes are: G4, A4; F4, G4; E4, F4; D4, E4; G4, F4. Below the staff are five pairs of dashed lines for labeling.



A musical staff in treble clef with five measures. The notes are: A4, B4; G4, A4; F4, G4; D5, E5; G4, F4. Below the staff are five pairs of dashed lines for labeling.



A musical staff in treble clef with five measures. The notes are: G4, A4; B4, C5; D5, E5; F5, G5; A5, B5. Below the staff are five pairs of dashed lines for labeling.



A musical staff in treble clef with five measures. The notes are: G4, A4; B4, C5; D5, E5; F5, G5; A5, B5. Below the staff are five pairs of dashed lines for labeling.

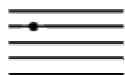
The Staff - Bass Clef

The bass clef (also known as F clef) looks like this:



The bass clef gives a landmark on the note F on the 4th line of the bass staff.

To draw the bass clef, draw:
a black dot



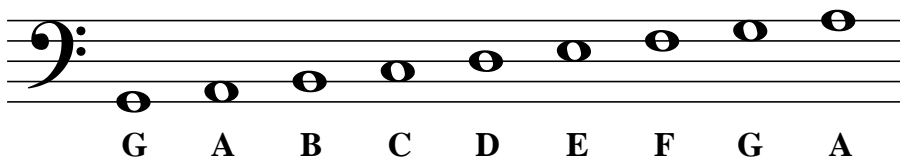
a curve



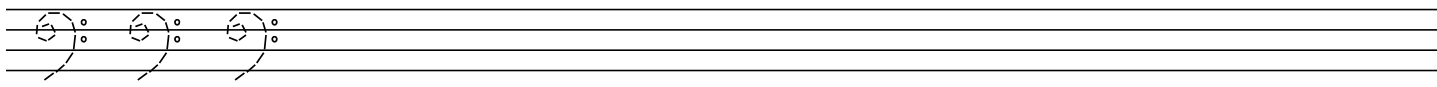
two dots



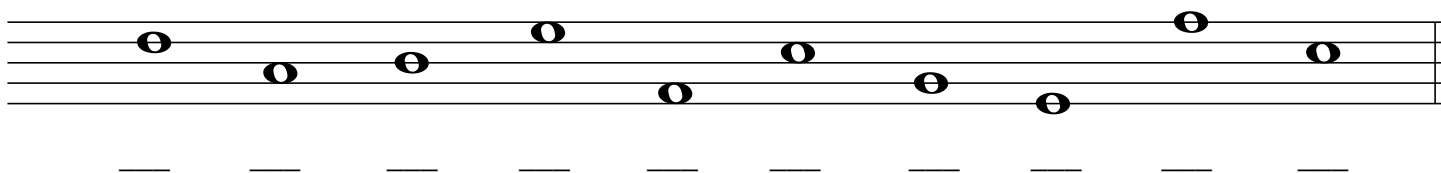
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



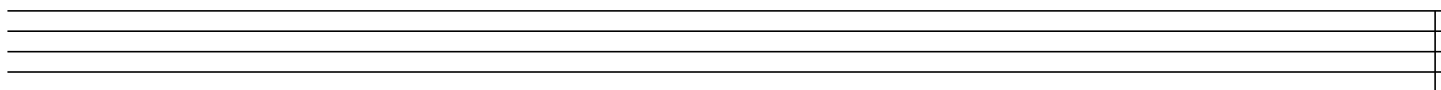
1. Try drawing the bass clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



F G A D F C B G D E

Bass Clef Worksheet

Write the name of each note on the line beneath the staff

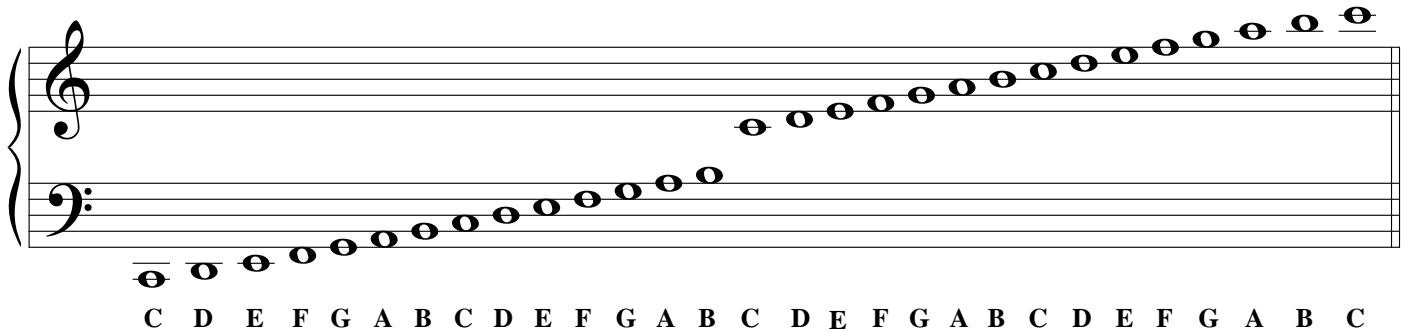
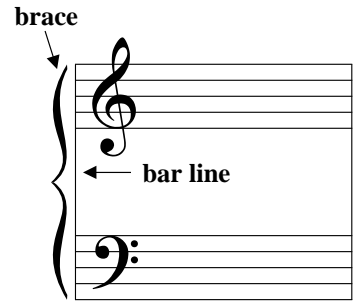
Lesson 8: The Grand Staff

The **grand staff** represents the treble staff and bass staff joined together.

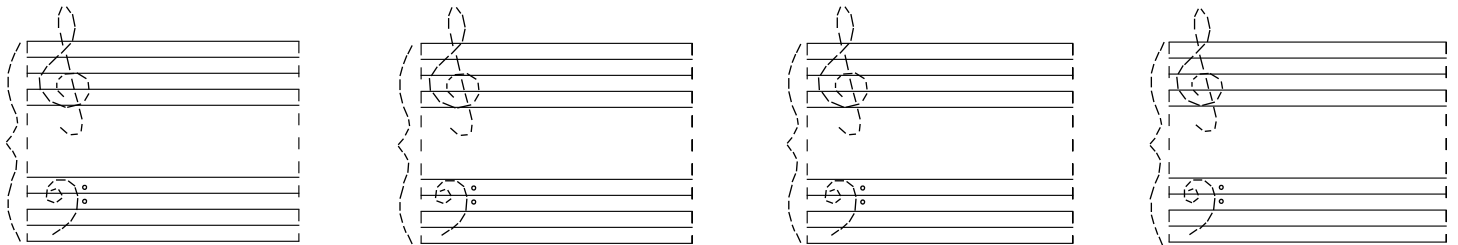
The brace is a curved line and bar line that combines the treble and bass staff.

A ledger line is a small line added to the note when it is either above or below the staff.

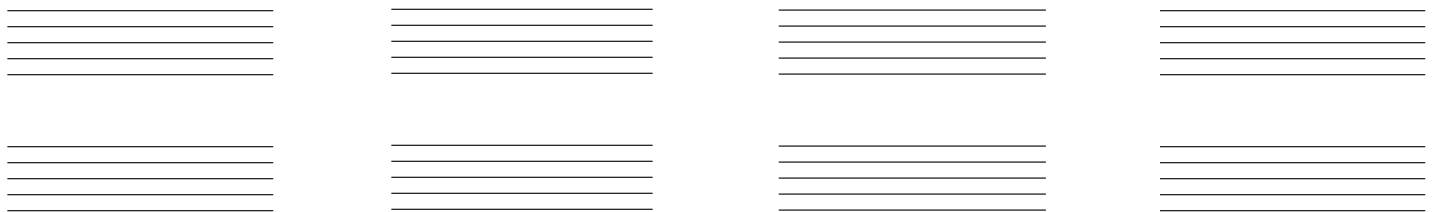
The Middle C note is on the ledger line that is between the treble and bass staff.



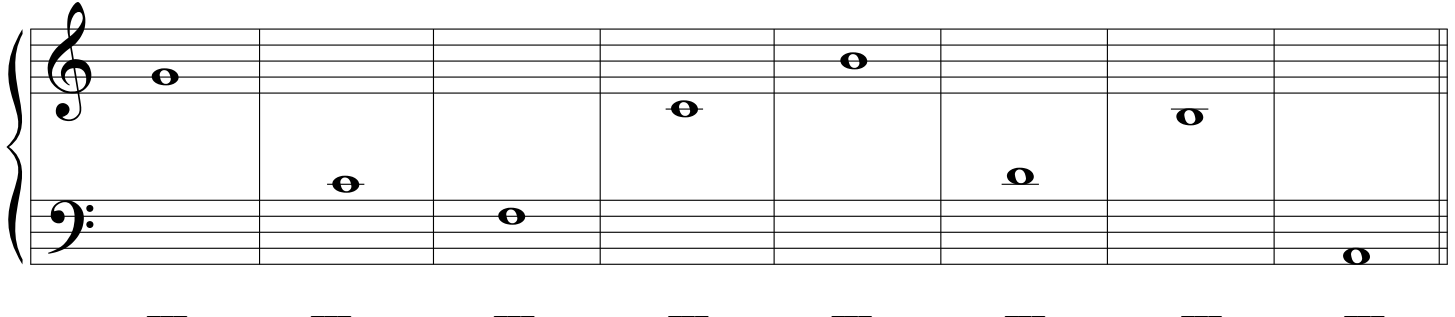
1. Draw the grand staff by tracing the braces, bar lines, and clefs.



2. Turn the following staff into grand staff by adding braces, bar lines, and clefs.



3. Write the letter name for each note.



Lesson 9: Ledger Lines

Ledger lines extend the staff upward and downward, to allow notes to be written beyond the five lines of the staff. The following shows examples of notes that can be written above and below the staff using ledger lines.

The image shows two musical staves. The left staff is in treble clef and contains notes on ledger lines: A (below 2nd line), B (below 1st line), C (below 1st space), D (below 1st line), G (below 1st space), A (below 1st line), B (below 1st space), and C (below 1st line). The right staff is in bass clef and contains notes on ledger lines: C (below 2nd line), D (below 1st line), E (below 1st space), F (below 1st line), B (below 1st space), C (below 1st line), D (below 1st space), and E (below 1st line).

1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

A musical staff with five lines and four ledger lines below. It contains four notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, one on the 1st space below, and one on the 2nd ledger line below.

2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

A musical staff with five lines and four ledger lines below. It contains four notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, one on the 1st space below, and one on the 2nd ledger line below.

3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

Example

A treble clef staff with three notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, and one on the 1st space below. The label "3 Cs" is written below the staff.

A bass clef staff with three notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, and one on the 1st space below. The label "3 Ds" is written below the staff.

A treble clef staff with three notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, and one on the 1st space below. The label "3 As" is written below the staff.

A bass clef staff with three notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, and one on the 1st space below. The label "3 Es" is written below the staff.

A treble clef staff with two notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below and one on the 1st ledger line below. The label "2 Fs" is written below the staff.

A bass clef staff with three notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, and one on the 1st space below. The label "3 Bs" is written below the staff.

A treble clef staff with two notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below and one on the 1st ledger line below. The label "2 Gs" is written below the staff.

A bass clef staff with three notes: one on the 2nd ledger line below, one on the 1st ledger line below, and one on the 1st space below. The label "3 Cs" is written below the staff.

Lesson 5: Note Reading Worksheet

Treble Clef Line Notes

E G B D F
Every Good Boy Does Fine

Treble Clef Space Notes

F A C E
F A C E

Bass Clef Line Notes

G B D F A
Great Big Dragons Fly Around

Bass Clef Space Notes

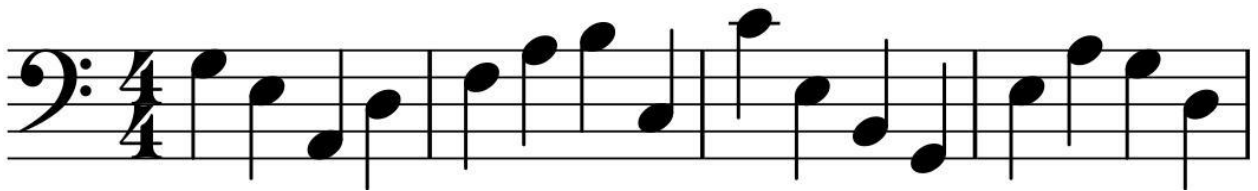
A C E G
All Cows Eat Grass

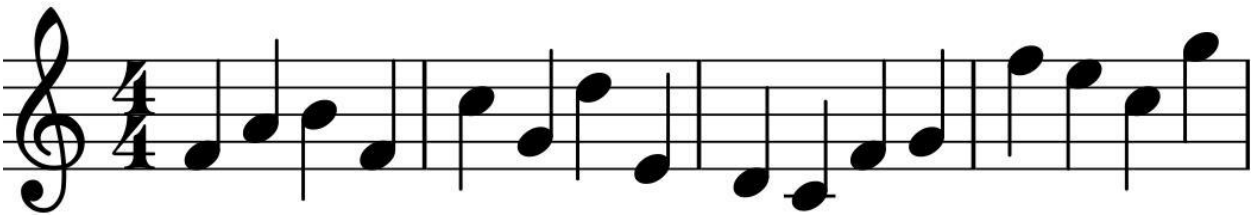
Please indicate the following notes on the indicated space.

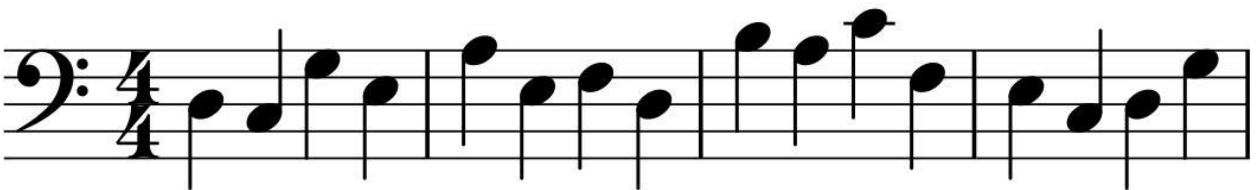
❖ Challenge! Please indicate the following notes that lie outside of the staff.

Note Identification

Write the correct letter name beneath each note







Name That Note

The Grand Staff

Annette Mackey

Note Spelling Worksheet 6

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5 over five measures. The bass clef accompaniment starts on G3 and moves stepwise up to D4 over five measures.

6

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef starts on E4 and moves stepwise up to B4 over five measures. The bass clef accompaniment starts on E3 and moves stepwise up to B3 over five measures.

12

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef starts on C5 and moves stepwise up to G5 over five measures. The bass clef accompaniment starts on C4 and moves stepwise up to G4 over five measures.

18

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef starts on E5 and moves stepwise up to B5 over five measures. The bass clef accompaniment starts on E4 and moves stepwise up to B4 over five measures.

Name That Note

Reviewing The Grand Staff

Annette Mackey

Note Spelling Worksheet 7

The first system of music is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. It consists of five measures. The melody in the treble clef starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3.

6

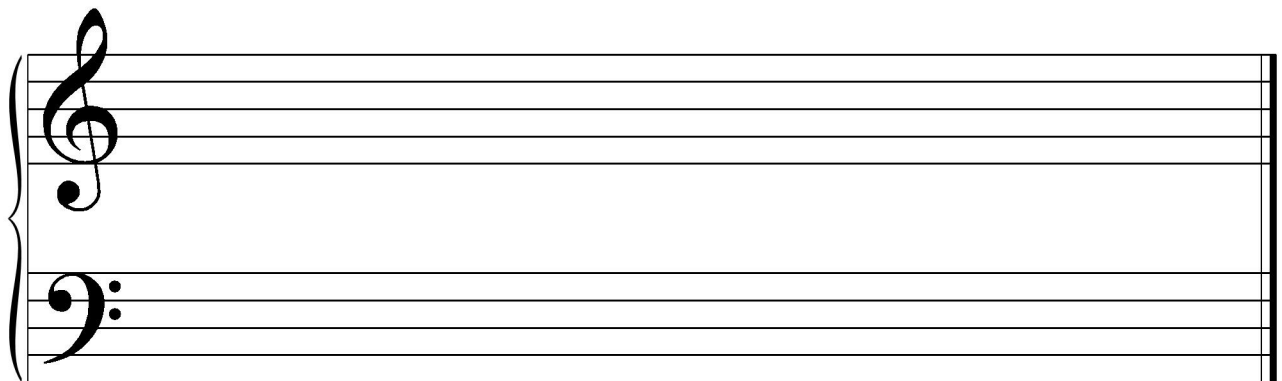
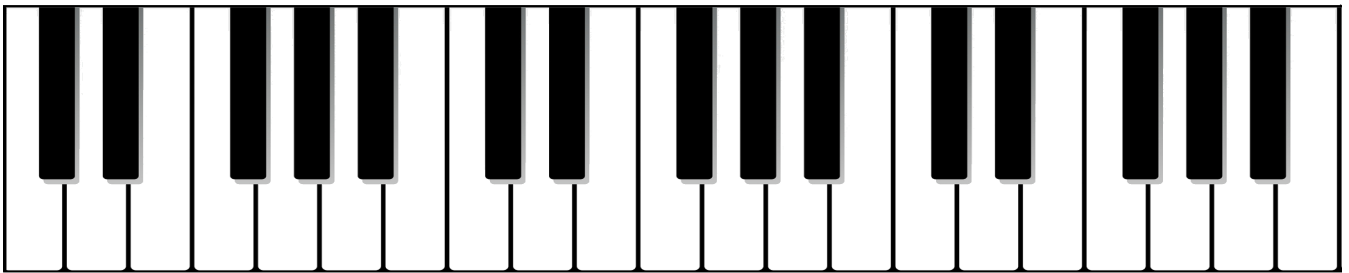
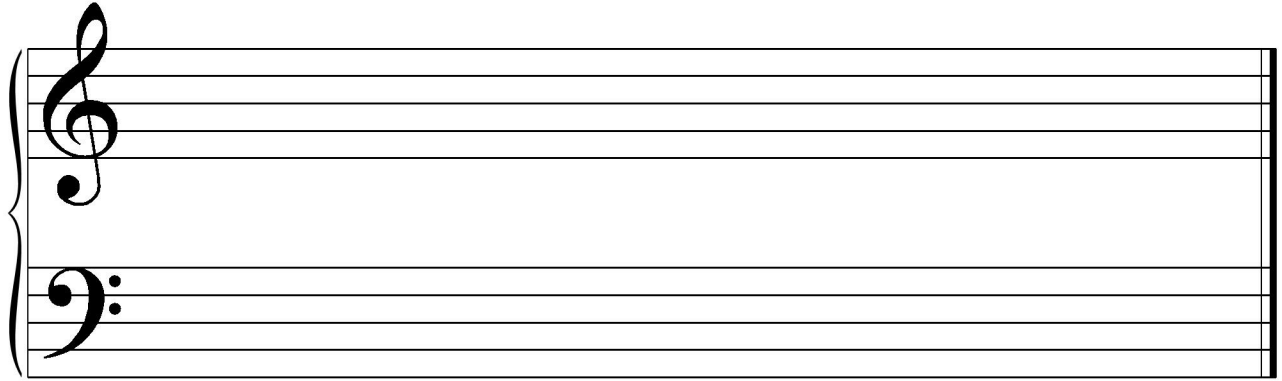
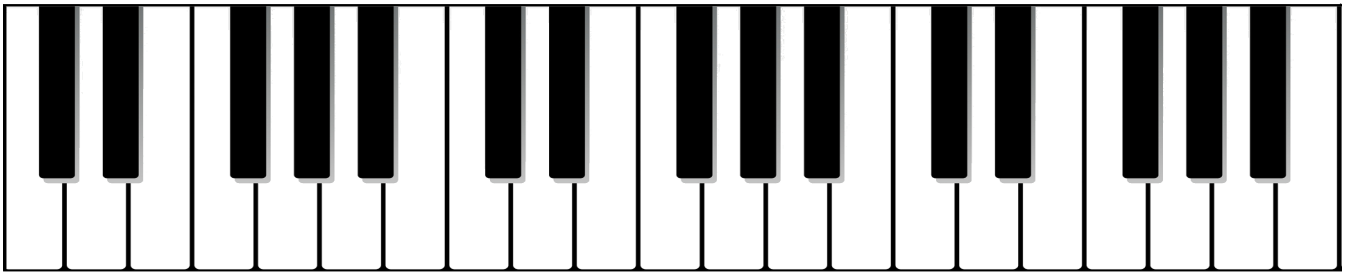
The second system of music is written on a grand staff in 4/4 time, starting at measure 6. The melody in the treble clef starts on E4 and moves stepwise up to B4. The bass line starts on E2 and moves stepwise up to B2.

12

The third system of music is written on a grand staff in 4/4 time, starting at measure 12. The melody in the treble clef starts on C4 and moves stepwise up to G4. The bass line starts on C2 and moves stepwise up to G2.

18

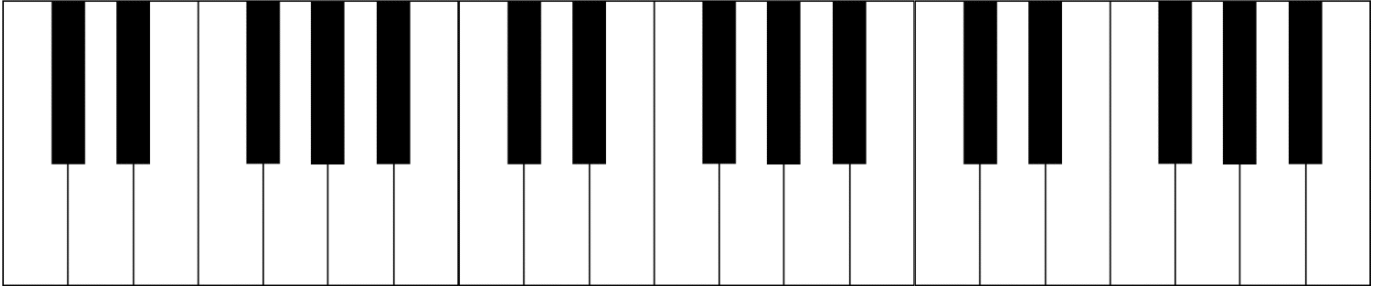
The fourth system of music is written on a grand staff in 4/4 time, starting at measure 18. The melody in the treble clef starts on E4 and moves stepwise up to B4. The bass line starts on E2 and moves stepwise up to B2. The system concludes with a double bar line.



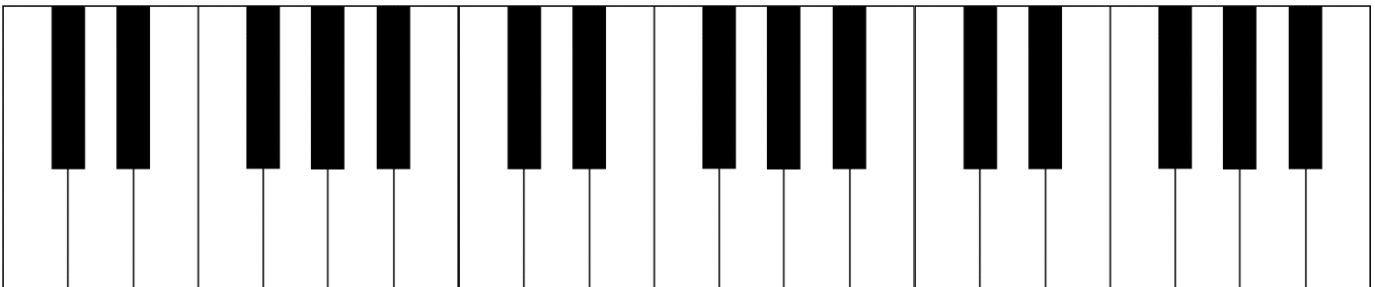
Navigating on the Keyboard Worksheet

Name: _____

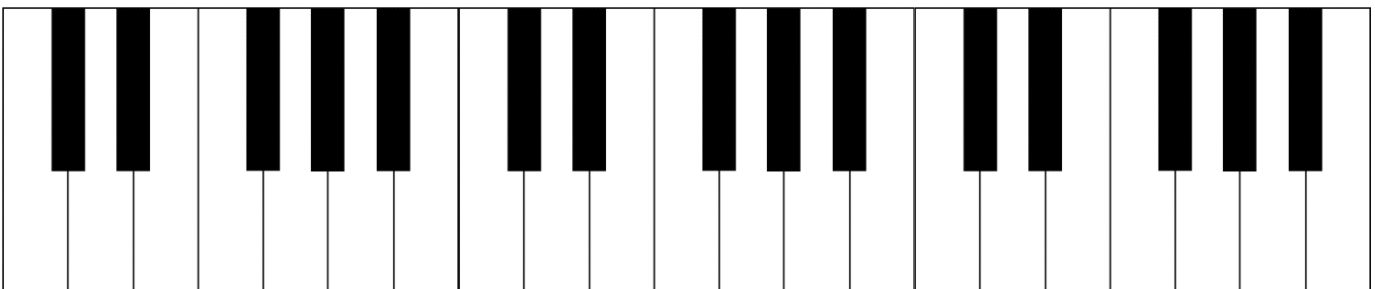
1. Circle the groups of black notes that are in groups of three on the keyboard below.



2. Circle the groups of black notes that are in groups of two on the keyboard below.



3. Label the keys that are C's on the keyboard below.



Just for fun: Label the other keys on the keyboard, using the rest of the letters of the musical alphabet (A through G). Color each a different color (e.g., color all the C's blue.).

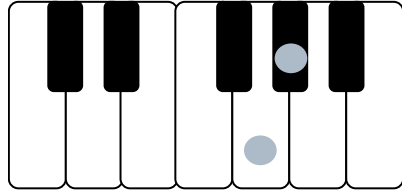
Half Step or Whole Step?

Circle the correct answer beneath each picture.



Half Step or Whole Step

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing two adjacent white keys. A grey dot is placed on the first white key, and another grey dot is placed on the second white key. This represents a half step interval.



Half Step or Whole Step

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing two white keys with one black key between them. A grey dot is placed on the first white key, and another grey dot is placed on the second white key. This represents a whole step interval.



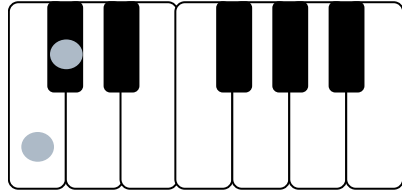
Half Step or Whole Step

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing a white key and an adjacent black key. A grey dot is placed on the white key, and another grey dot is placed on the black key. This represents a half step interval.



Half Step or Whole Step

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing two white keys with one black key between them. A grey dot is placed on the first white key, and another grey dot is placed on the second white key. This represents a whole step interval.



Half Step or Whole Step

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing a black key and an adjacent white key. A grey dot is placed on the black key, and another grey dot is placed on the white key. This represents a half step interval.



Half Step or Whole Step

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing two black keys with one white key between them. A grey dot is placed on the first black key, and another grey dot is placed on the second black key. This represents a whole step interval.

Half Step or Whole Step?

Circle the correct answer beneath each picture.



Half Step or Whole Step



Half Step or Whole Step



Half Step or Whole Step



Half Step or Whole Step



Half Step or Whole Step

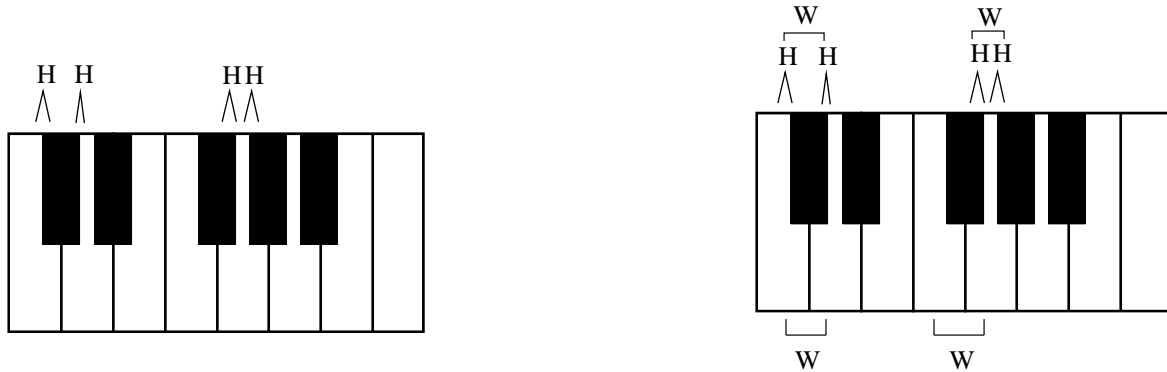


Half Step or Whole Step

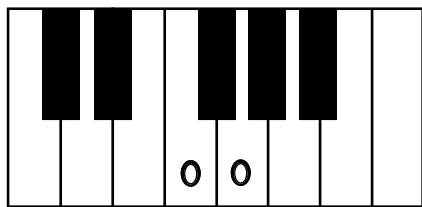
Lesson 18: Half Steps and Whole Steps

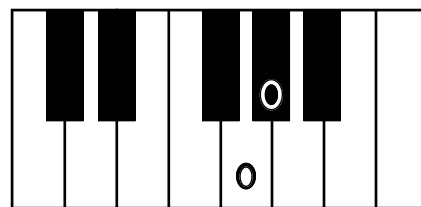
The **half step** (H) is the smallest interval used in traditional Western music. On a piano keyboard, a half step is represented by two adjacent keys.

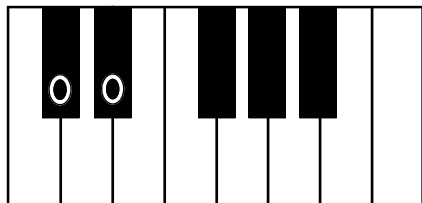
The **whole step** (W) is an interval made by combining two half steps.

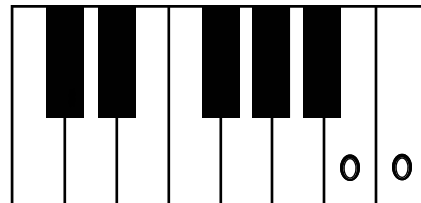


1. On the line beneath each piano keyboard, write whether the interval indicated by the Os are a half step (H) or whole step (W).





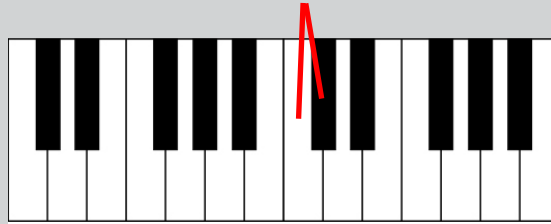




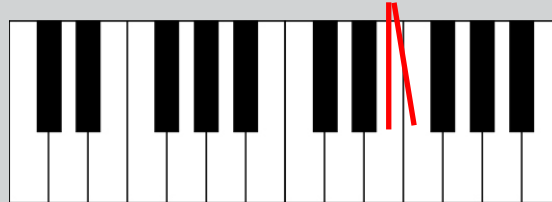
2. On the line, write whether the pair of notes represents a half step (H) or whole step (W)

Half Steps

On a piano keyboard, a half step is the *smallest distance possible* between two neighbouring notes for example, C to C sharp is a half step



and E to F is a half step, because it has no black note between



Half steps are sometimes called *semitones*

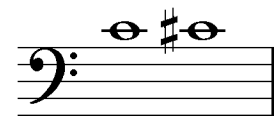
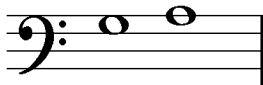
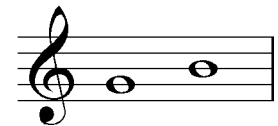
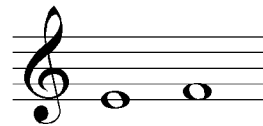
What note is a half step higher than G? _____

What note is a half step lower than E? _____

What note is a half step higher than B? _____

What note is a half step lower than F? _____

Circle the half steps:

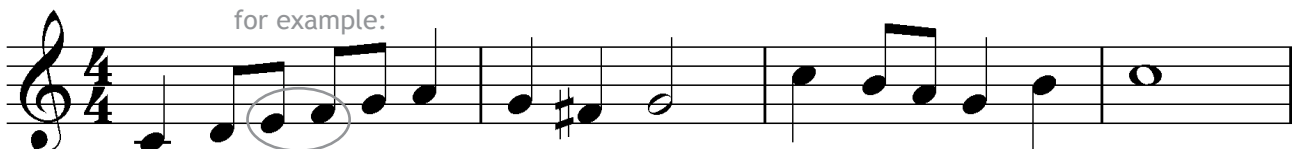


Circle the higher note in each of these examples:



Circle the half steps in this melody:

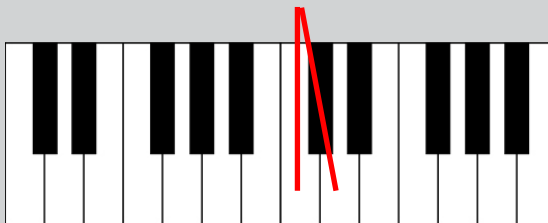
for example:



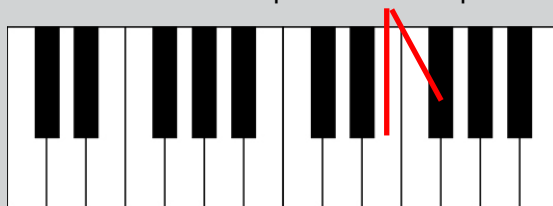
Whole Steps

A whole step is made up of two half steps, or stepping from one note to another with a note in between.

For example: C to D is a whole step

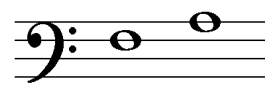
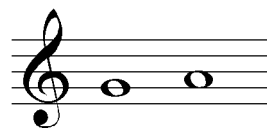
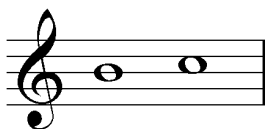
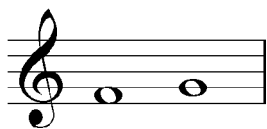


and E to F sharp is a whole step



Whole steps are sometimes called *tones*.

Circle the whole steps:



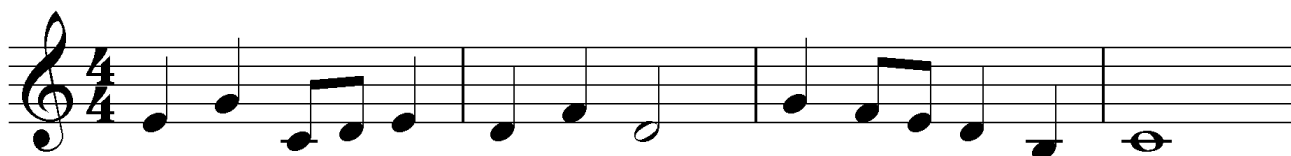
What note is a whole step higher than A? _____

What note is a whole step lower than E? _____

What note is a whole step higher than B? _____

What note is a whole step lower than G sharp? _____

Circle the whole steps in this melody:



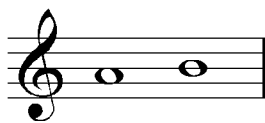
A whole step can be called a _____ .

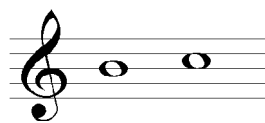
A half step can be called a _____ .

Whole Steps and Half Steps

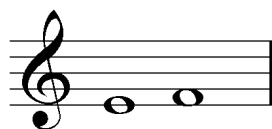
Name the following as whole steps or half steps:

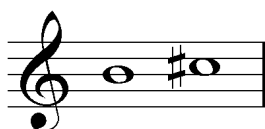


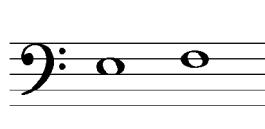


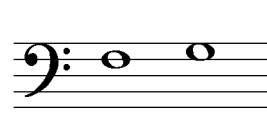












What note is a half step lower than C? _____

What note is a whole step higher than D? _____

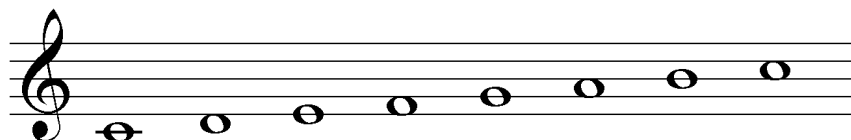
What note is a half step higher than E? _____

What note is a whole step lower than F? _____

Mark the whole steps in this melody with a rectangle and mark the half steps with a circle:
(the first measure has been done for you)



Mark the **half steps** in this scale:



Mark the **whole steps** in this scale:

