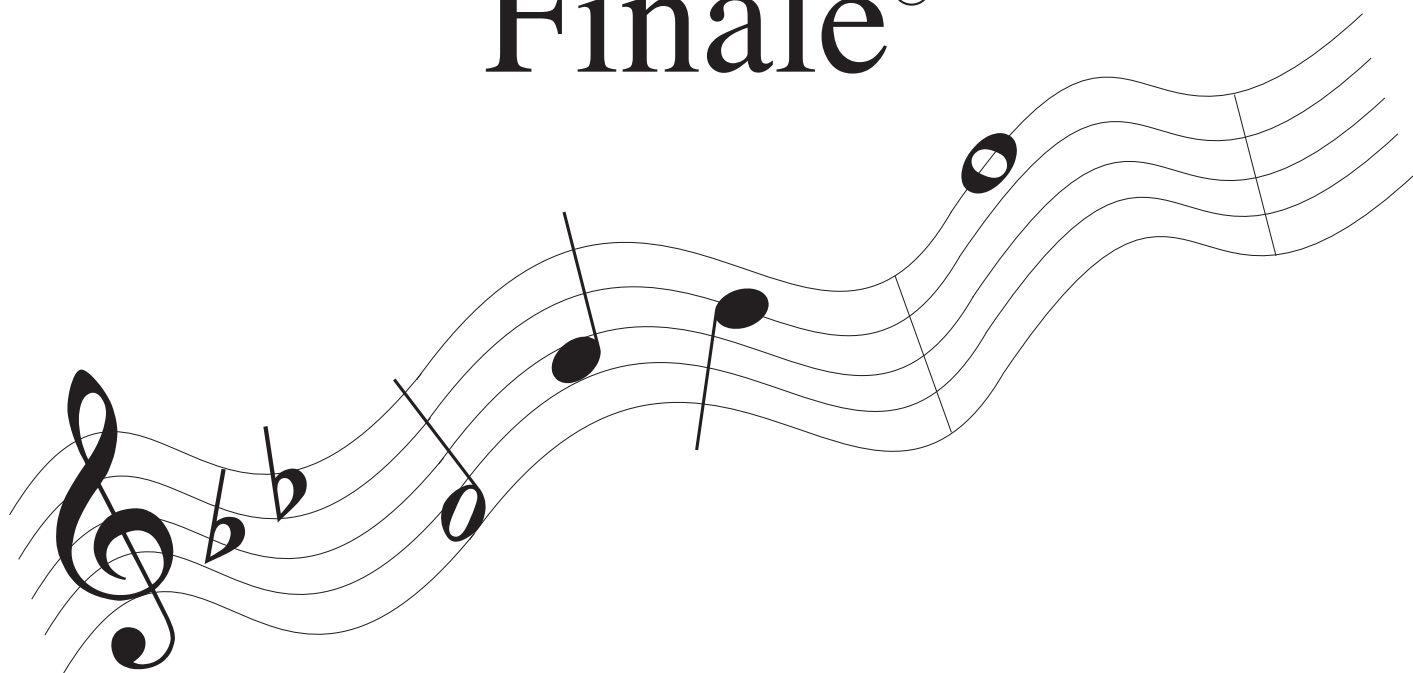


Finale[®]



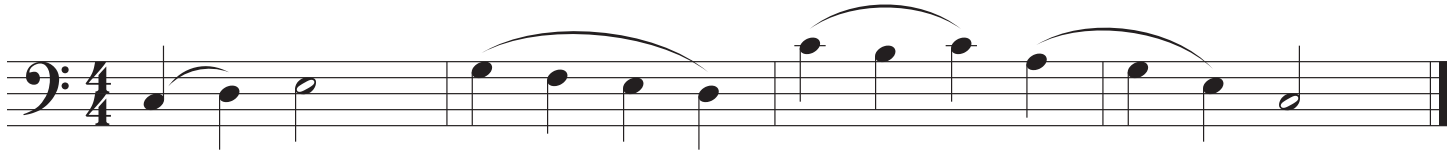
Worksheets

II

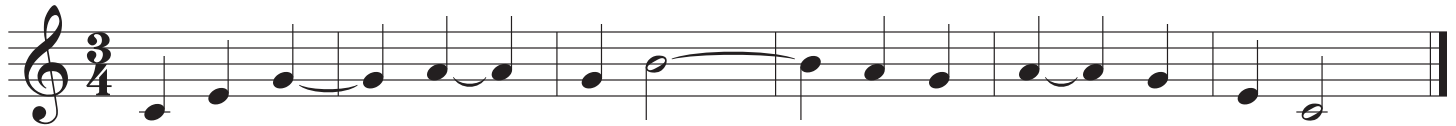
Slurs and Ties

A **slur** is a curved line connection *two or more* notes of *different* pitches.

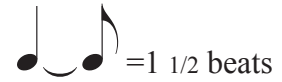
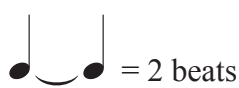
Slurred passages should be played as smoothly as possible.



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



Tied notes are played as one note. The rhythmic value is the sum of the two notes.



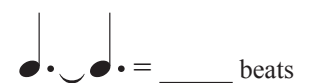
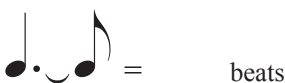
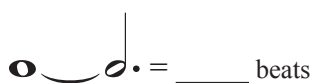
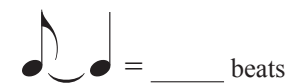
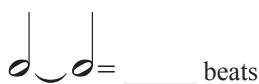
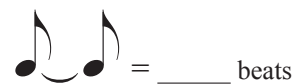
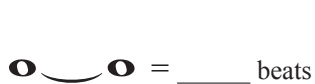
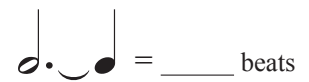
1. Circle the ties in this example.



2. Circle the slurs in this example.



3. Write the number of beats each pair of tied notes should receive.



Sixteenth Notes and Rests

The rhythmic value of a **sixteenth note** is one quarter of a beat. Four sixteenth notes are equal to one quarter note.

Use e, +, a when writing the count for sixteenth notes and rests.

A **sixteenth note** (♫) = 1/4 beat

A **sixteenth rest** (♫) = 1/4 beat



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



4. Some sixteenth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.



5. Write the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.



6. Write the count below the notes.



Dotted Quarter Notes and Rests

The rhythmic value of a **dotted quarter note** is one and one half beats. It is equivalent to a quarter note tied to an eighth note.



A **dotted quarter note** (♩.) = 1-1/2 beats

A **dotted quarter rest** (♩̣.) = 1-1/2 beats



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



4. Some dotted quarter notes and rests are missing their dots.
Complete each measure by adding the missing dots.



5. Add the missing barlines.



6. Write the count below the notes.



Dotted Eighth Notes and Rests

The rhythmic value of a **dotted eighth note** is three-fourths of a beat. It is equivalent to an eighth note tied to a sixteenth note.



A **dotted eighth note** () = 3/4 beat

A **dotted eighth rest** () = 3/4 beat



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



4. Write the count below the notes.



5. Write the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.



6. Write the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.

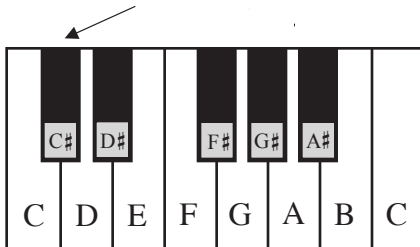


Sharps and Flats I

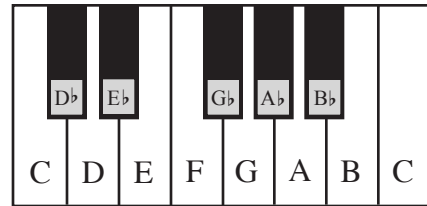
A **sharp** sign (#) placed in front of a note (#)
raises its pitch a half step.

A **flat** sign (b) placed in front of a note (b)
lowers its pitch a half step.

C# is 1/2 step higher than C

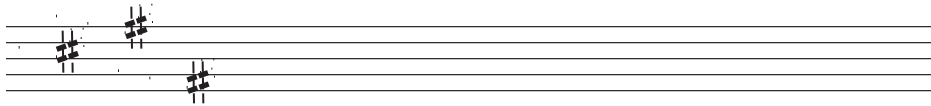


Bb is 1/2 step lower than B

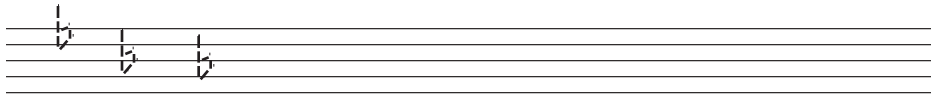


It is easy to see, on the piano keyboard, how the black keys to the right (1/2 step higher) of a note are sharps and the black keys to the left (1/2 step lower) of a note are flats.

1. Practice drawing sharps by tracing over the guidelines. Draw six more in the remaining space.



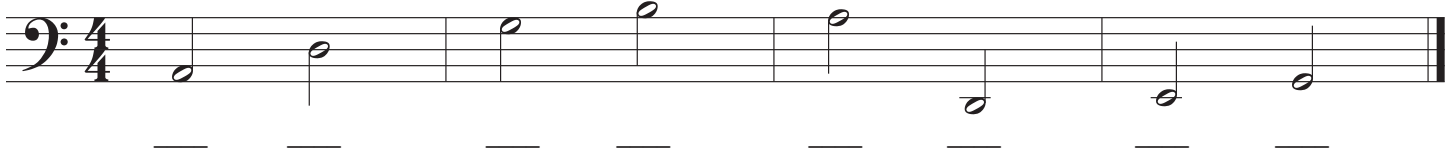
2. Practice drawing flats by tracing over the guidelines. Draw six more in the remaining space.



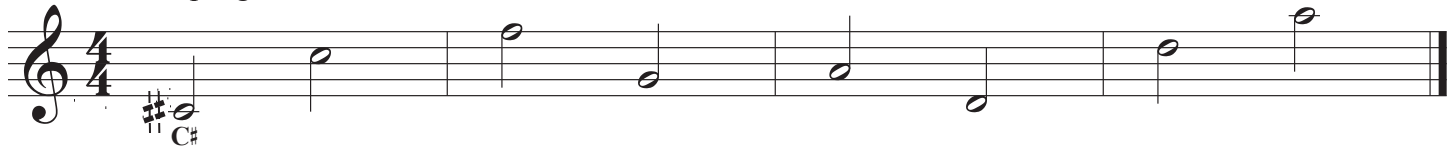
3. Write a flat sign in front of each note and then name the note.



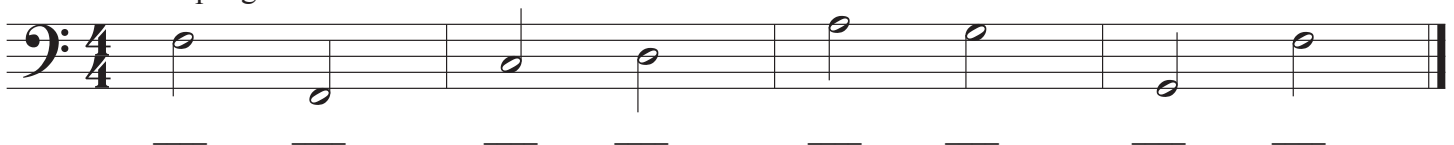
4. Write a flat sign in front of each note and then name the note.



5. Write a sharp sign in front of each note and then name the note.



6. Write a sharp sign in front of each note and then name the note.



Sharps and Flats II

Complete the following exercises.

1. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.

2. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.

3. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.

4. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.

5. Name each note.

6. Name each note.

Sharps, Flats and Naturals

A **natural** sign (♮) placed before a note cancels a sharp or flat.

Sharps, flats and naturals are all called **accidentals**.

Accidentals affect every note on the same line or space for the remainder of the measure.

Bar lines cancel all accidentals from the previous measure unless a note is tied across the bar line.

A natural is used to cancel sharps and flats.

Write the name of each note.

1

2

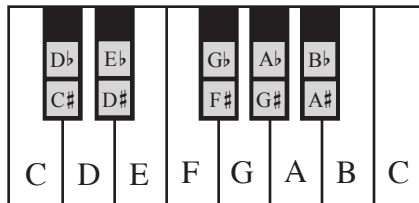
3

4

5

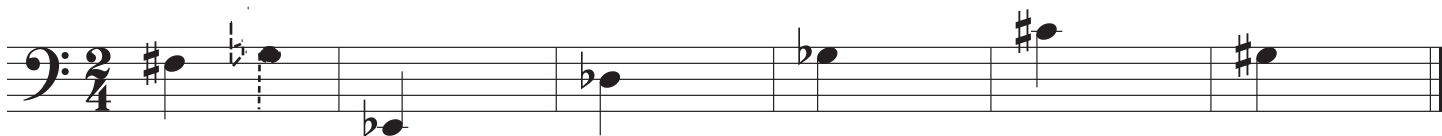
Enharmonic Notes I

In music there are many notes that have more than one name.
Enharmonic notes sound the same but are spelled differently.

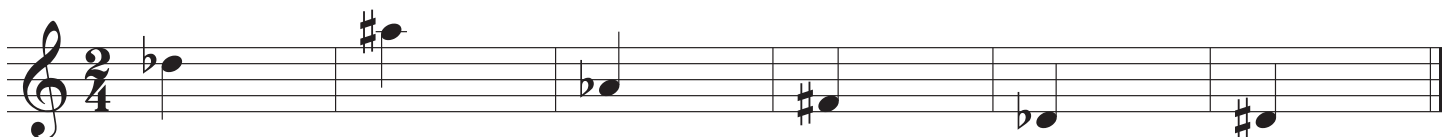


If you look at a piano keyboard you will see that D \sharp and E \flat are played with the same key.

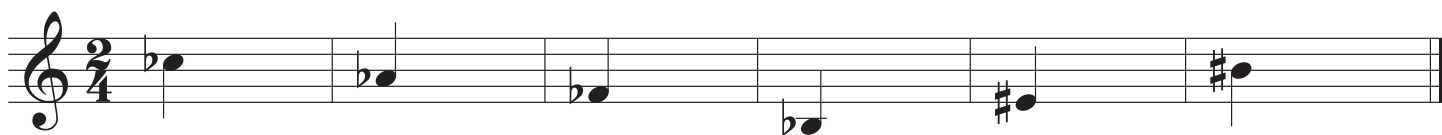
1. Use a quarter note to write in the enharmonic equivalent of the given note.



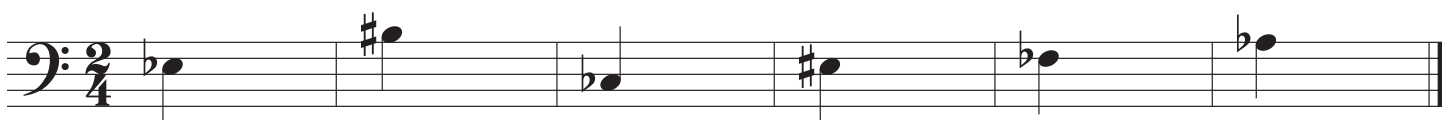
2. Use a quarter note to write in the enharmonic equivalent of the given note.



3. Use a quarter note to write in the enharmonic equivalent of the given note.

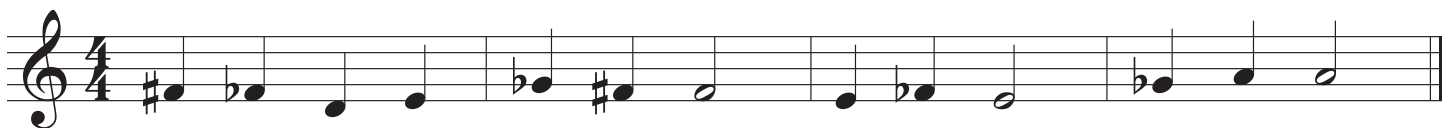


4. Use a quarter note to write in the enharmonic equivalent of the given note.



5. This is the first part of a familiar song written with many enharmonic notes.

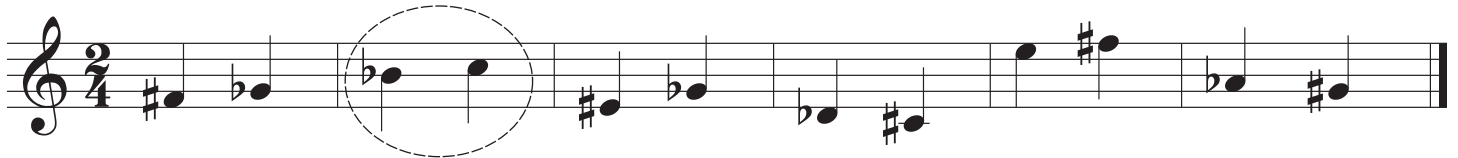
Identify the song and write the name here: _____



Enharmonic Notes II

Complete these exercises.

1. Circle the measures in which the notes are *not* enharmonically equivalent.



2. Identify these familiar songs.

Name of song _____



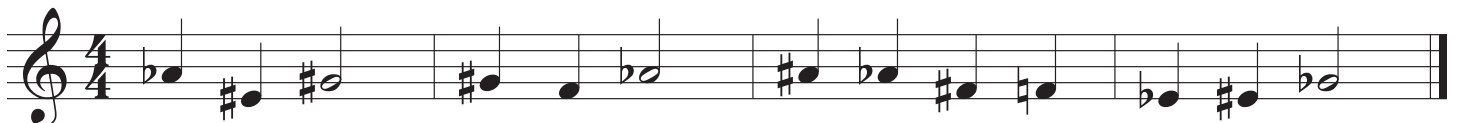
Name of song _____



Name of song _____

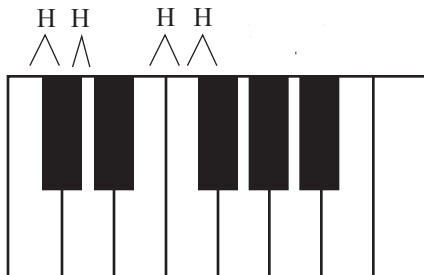


Name of song _____

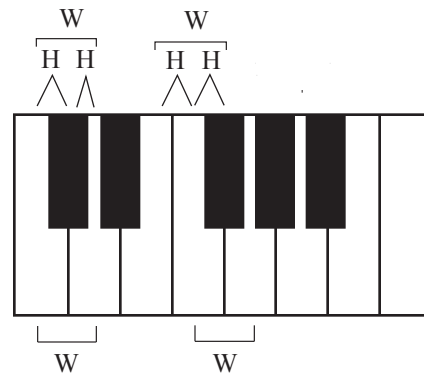


Half Steps and Whole Steps I

The **half step** (H) is the smallest interval used in traditional Western music. The piano keyboard is arranged in half steps; the distance between two adjacent keys on the piano is a half step.

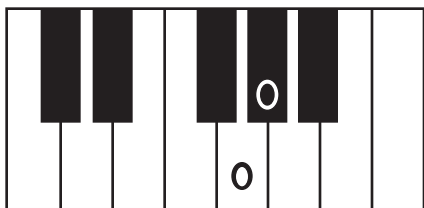


The **whole step** (W) is an interval made by combining two half steps.

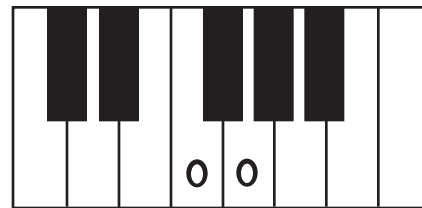


Using the keyboards below, write the interval (whole step or half step) that is created by the Os.

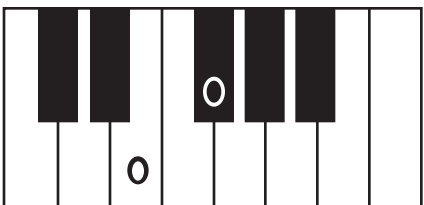
1. _____



2. _____



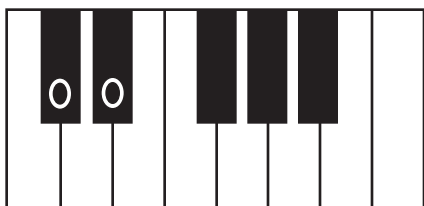
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

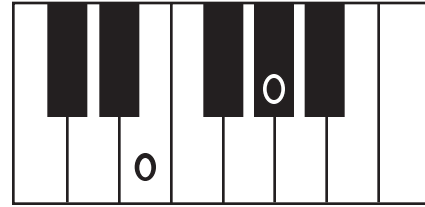


6. _____



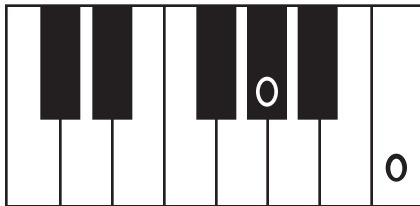
Half Steps and Whole Steps II

Example: 2 whole steps

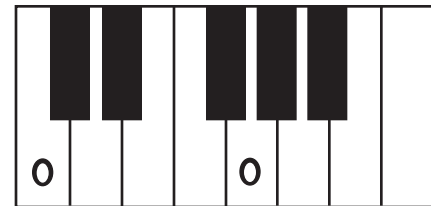


Using the keyboards below, write the interval in whole step and half steps that is created by the Os.

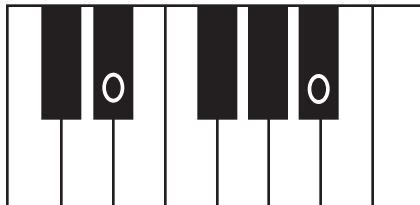
1. _____



2. _____



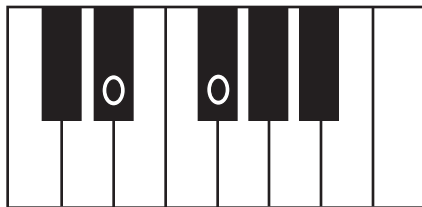
3. _____



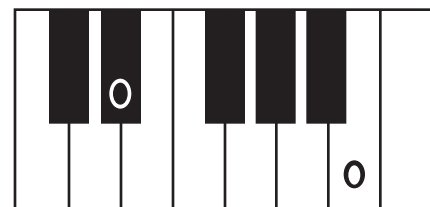
4. _____



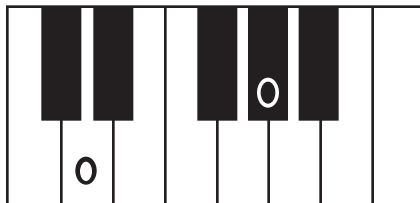
5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

