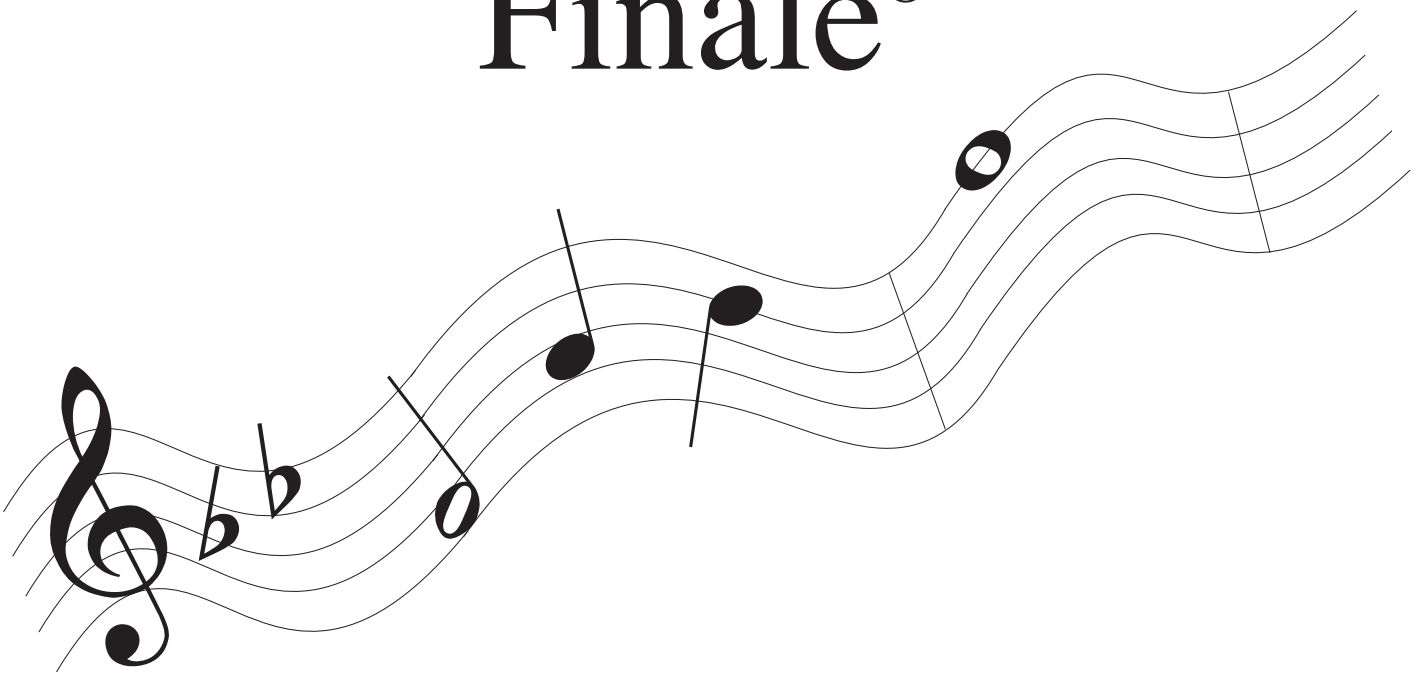
Finale®

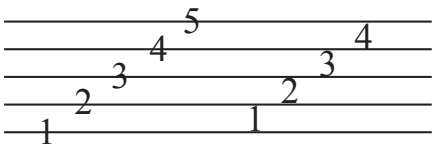


Worksheets

Name_____ Date_____

The Staff

The musical **staff** is made up of five **lines** and four **spaces**. Lines and spaces are both numbered from low to high.



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1. Practice drawing two staffs by connecting the dots.
Use a ruler to help draw straight lines.

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

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

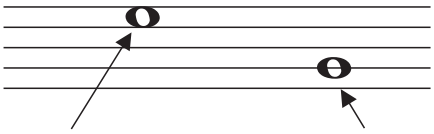
4. Draw a note on each line of the staff below.

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

Name_____ Date_____

The Staff - High and Low

Notes that are higher on the staff have a higher sound or **pitch**.



This note sounds higher than this note.

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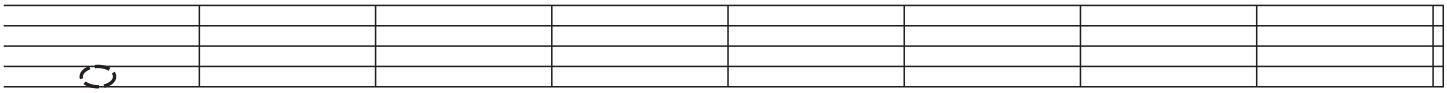
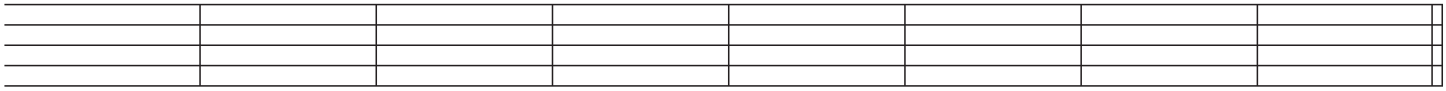
1. Draw a note on the indicated line or space, then circle the highest note you drew on the staff.



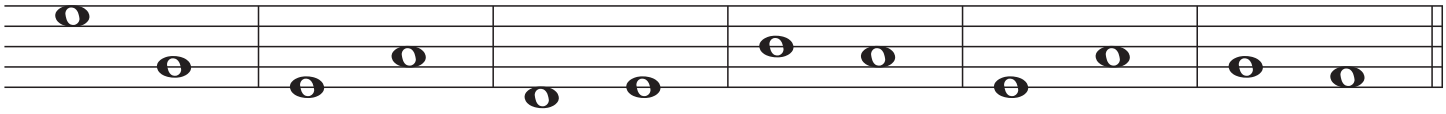
Space 1 Space 4 Line 3 Line 4 Space 1 Space 3 Line 5 Line 2

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

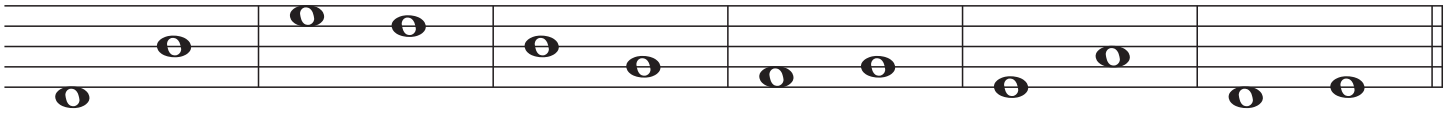


Line 5 Space 3 Line 1 Space 1 Space 4 Line 3 Line 2 Space 2

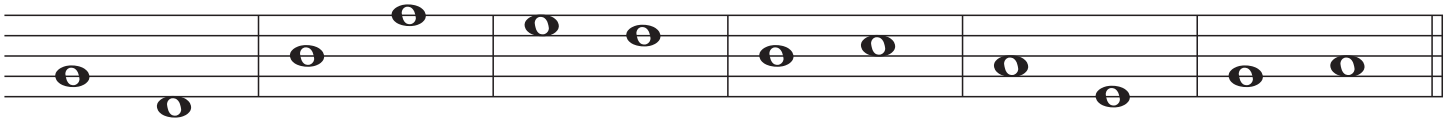
3. Circle the higher note in each pair.



4. Circle the lower note in each pair.



5. By using H (higher) and L (lower) indicate wheather the first note of each pair sounds higher or lower than the second note.



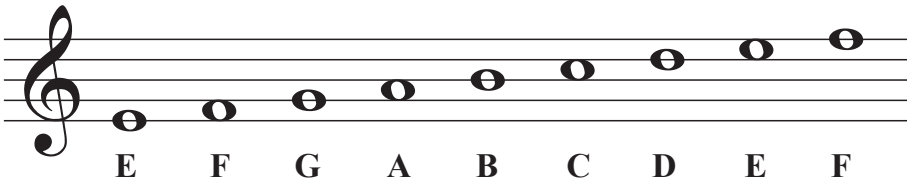
___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Name_____ Date_____

The Staff - Treble Clef

A **clef** appears at the beginning of each staff. The clef shown here is a **treble clef**.

Each note on the treble clef staff has a letter name.



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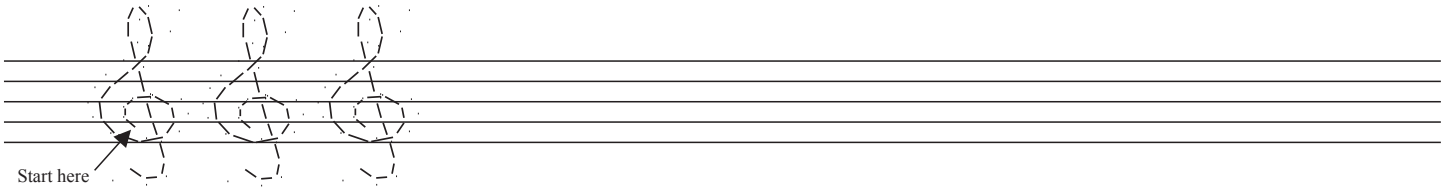
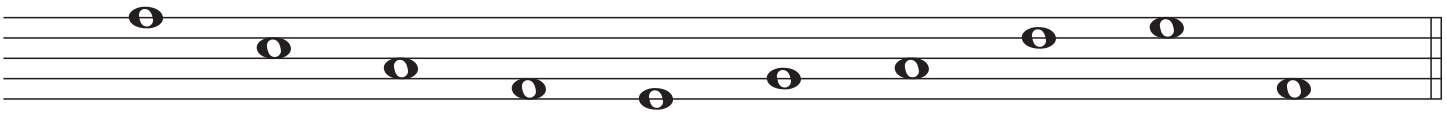
1. Practice drawing the treble clef sign by tracing over the guidelines. Draw five more in the remaining space.

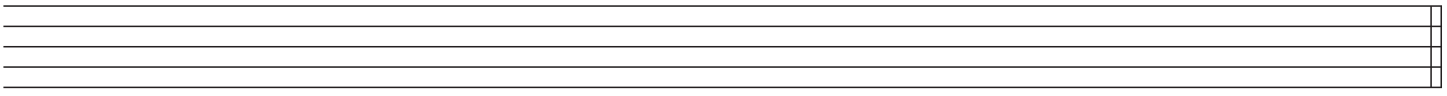


2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.



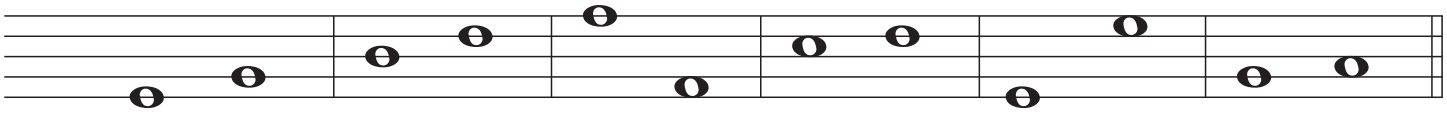
___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the staff and then draw the notes indicated.
If a note can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to draw.



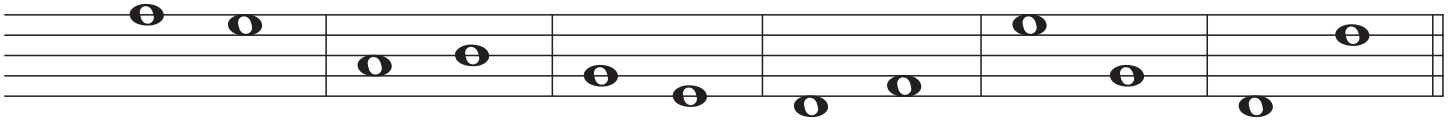
A C E F D B A F D G

4. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the staff.
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the higher note in each pair.



___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the staff.
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the lower note in each pair.



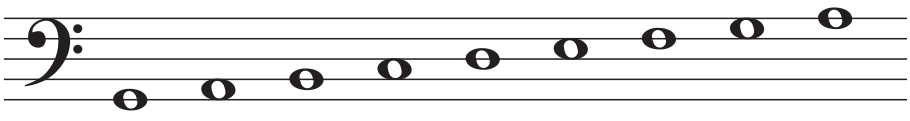
___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Name_____ Date_____

The Staff - Bass Clef

A **clef** appears at the beginning of each staff. The clef shown here is a **bass clef**.

Each note on the bass clef staff has a letter name.



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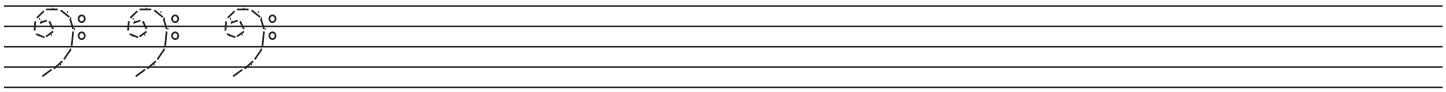
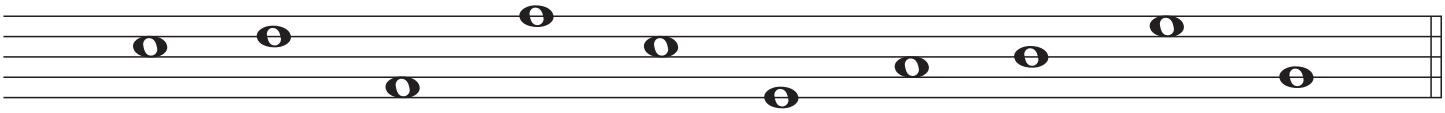
1. Practice drawing the bass clef sign by tracing over the guidelines. Draw five more in the remaining space.

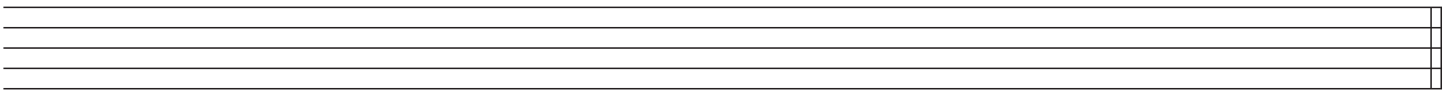


2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.



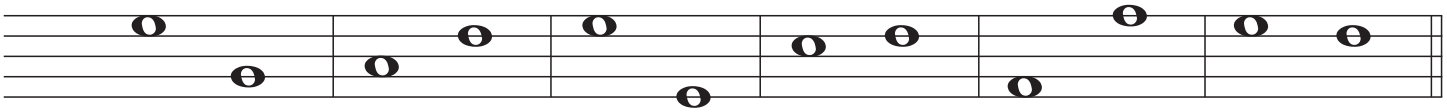
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

3. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the staff and then draw the notes indicated.
If a note can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to draw.



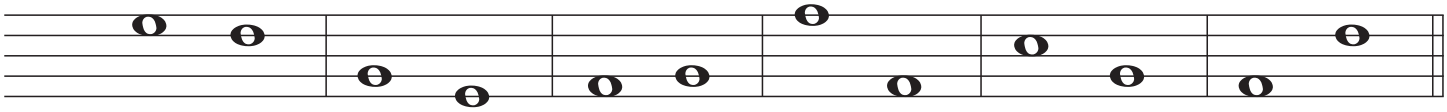
C A E D F G B C D G

4. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the staff.
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the higher note in each pair.



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

5. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the staff.
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the lower note in each pair.



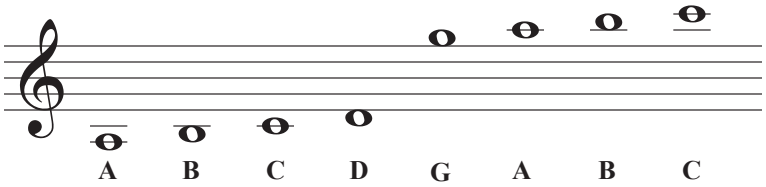
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Name_____ Date_____

Treble Clef - Ledger Lines

Ledger lines can be used to extend the upper and lower ranges of a staff.

This example includes notes which can be written above and below the treble clef using **ledger lines**.



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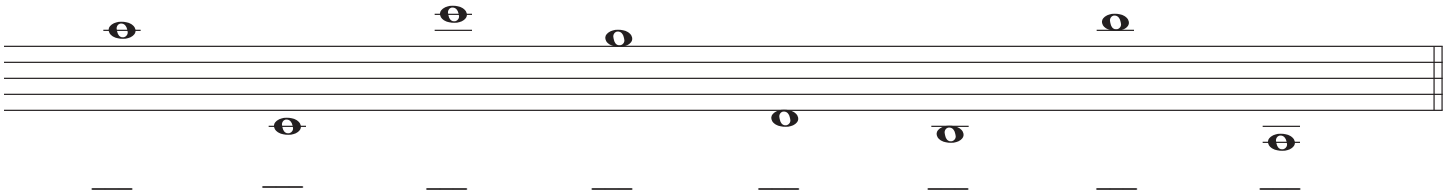
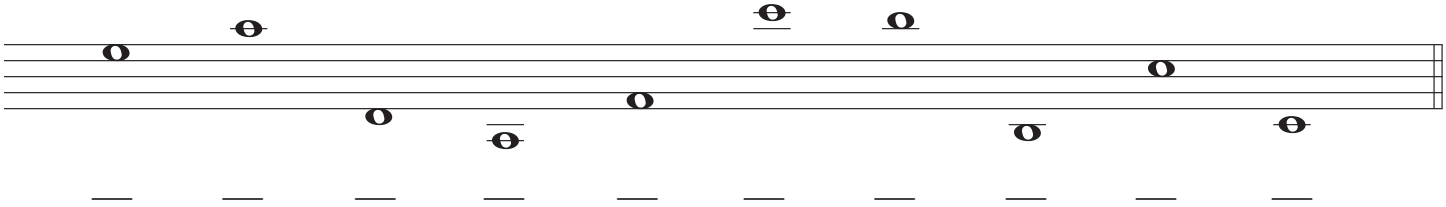
1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

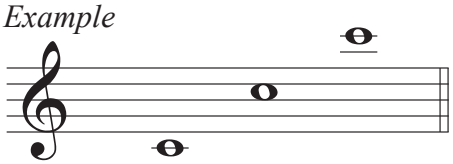


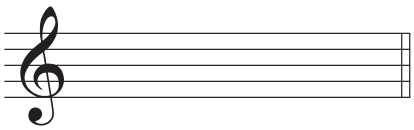
2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

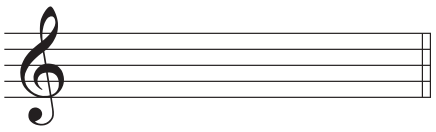


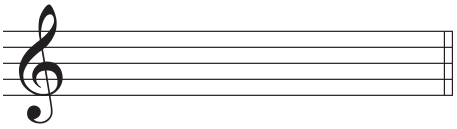
3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

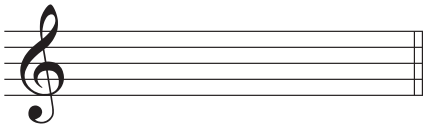
Example

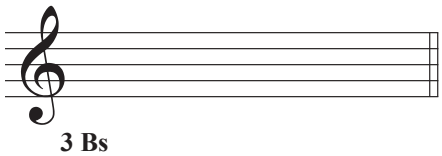


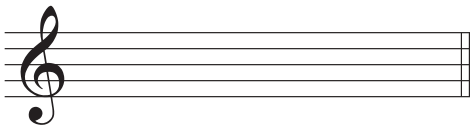


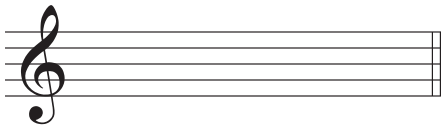










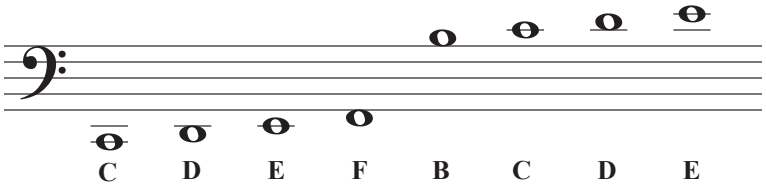


Name_____ Date_____

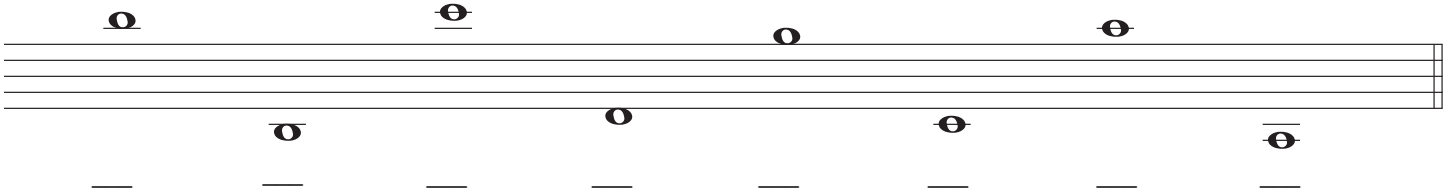
Bass Clef - Ledger Lines

Ledger lines can be used to extend the upper and lower ranges of a staff.

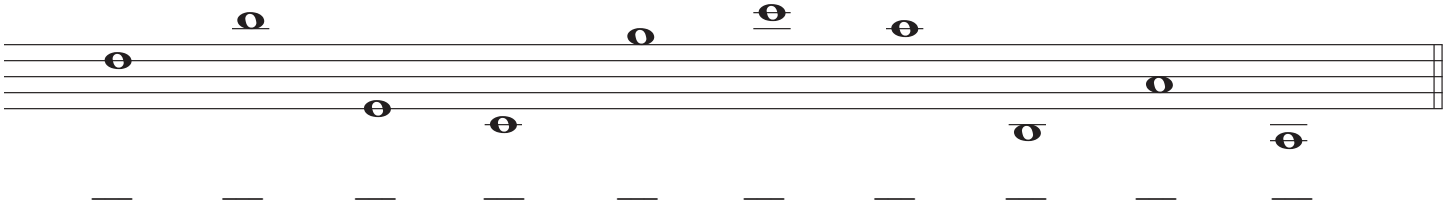
This example includes notes which can be written above and below the bass clef using **ledger lines**.



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

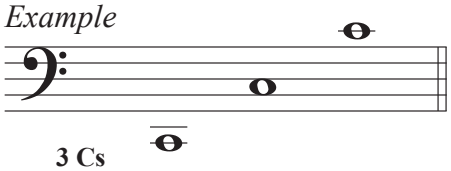


2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.



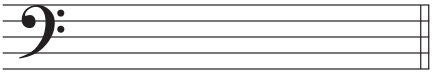
3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

Example

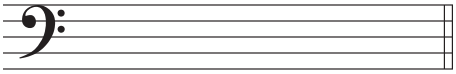


3 Cs

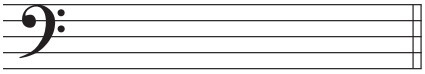
3 Ds



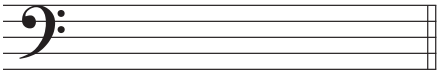
2 As



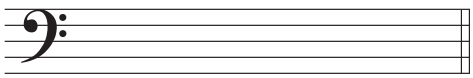
2 Bs



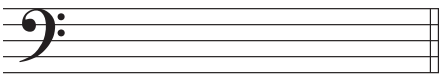
2 Fs



2 Bs



2 Gs

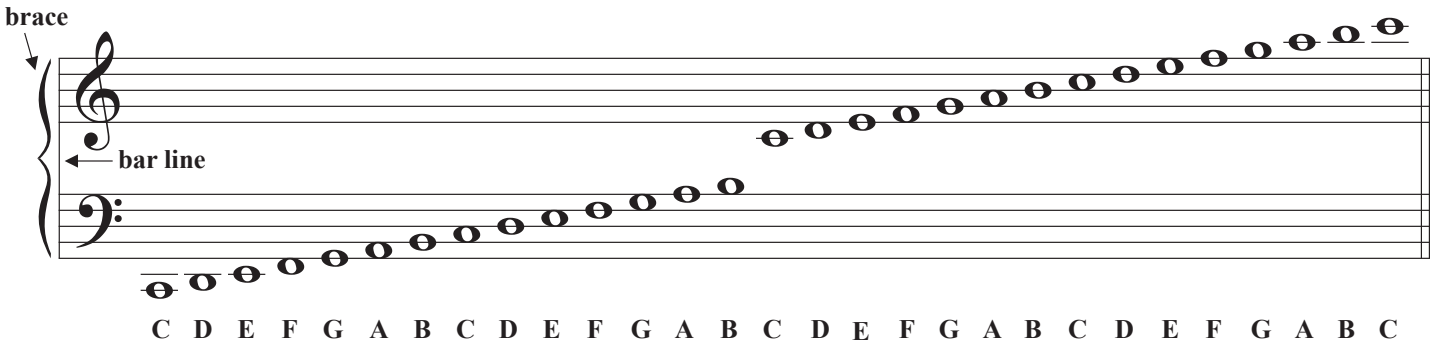


3 Cs

Name_____ Date_____

The Grand Staff

The **grand staff** is created by joining the treble staff and the bass staff with a **brace** and **bar line.**



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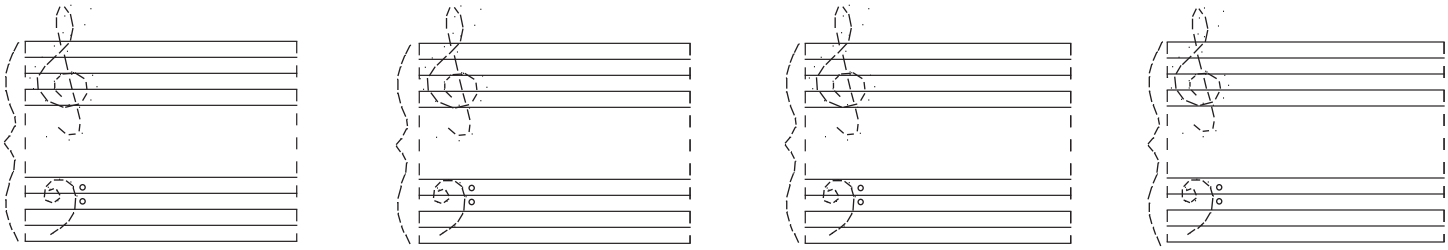
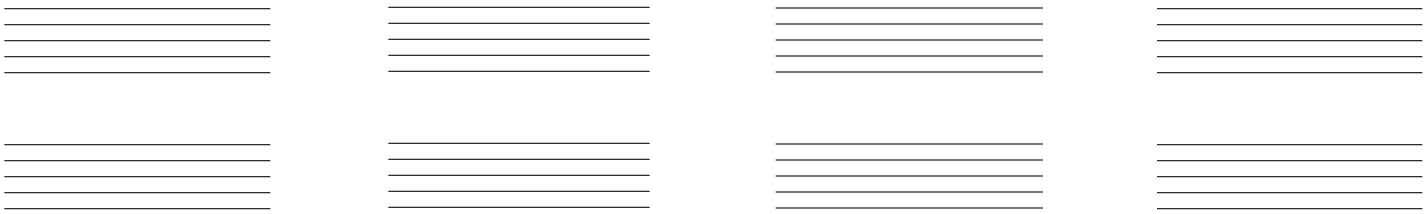
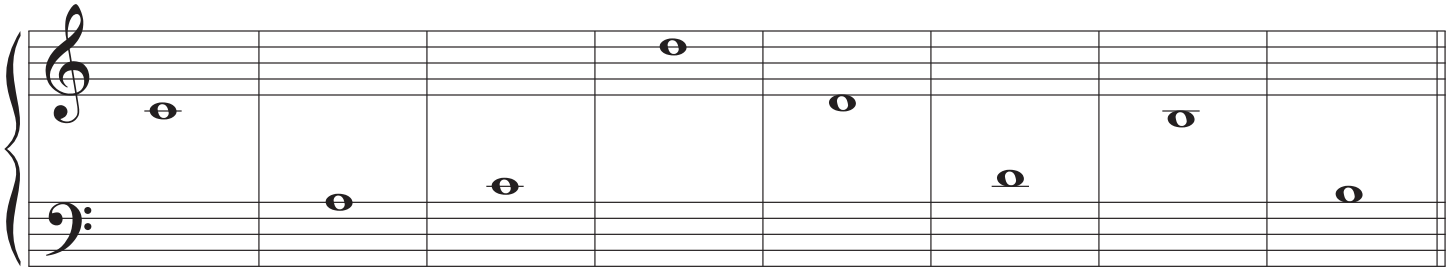
1. Practice creating the grand staff by tracing the braces, bar lines, and clefs.



2. Using the staffs below, create four grand staffs by adding braces, bar lines, and clefs.



3. Write the letter name for each note.

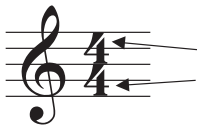


___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Name_____ Date_____

Time Signatures - $\frac{4}{4}$

Time signatures appear at the beginning of a piece of music music. They are made up of two numbers.



The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.
The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure.

A **quarter note** (♩) = 1 beat
A **half note** (𝅗𝅥) = 2 beats
A **whole note** (𝅝) = 4 beats

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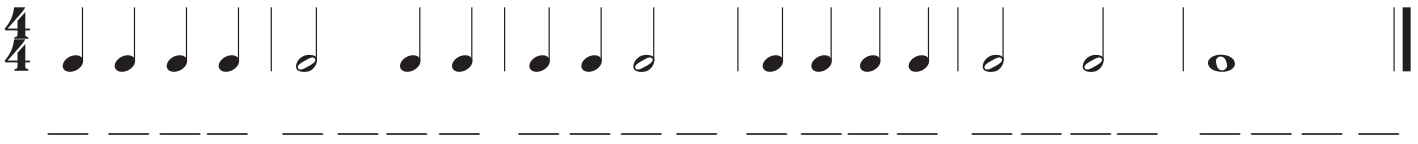
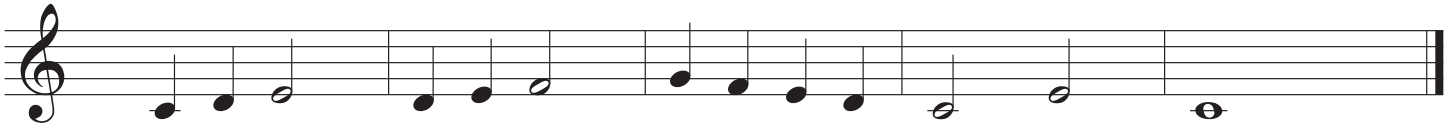
1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

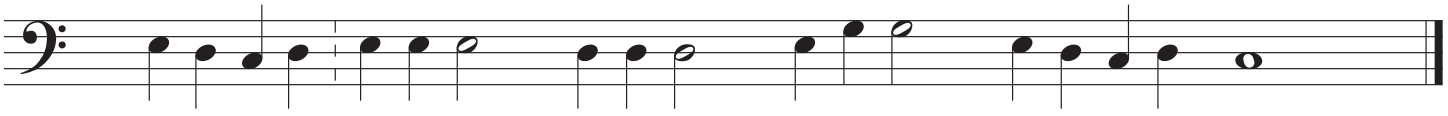
2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



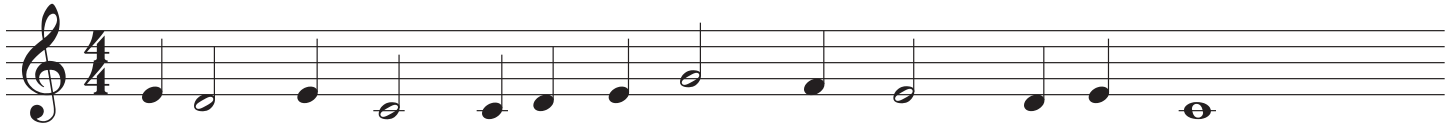
3. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.
Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.
Write in the count below the notes.
Draw the missing bar lines.



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

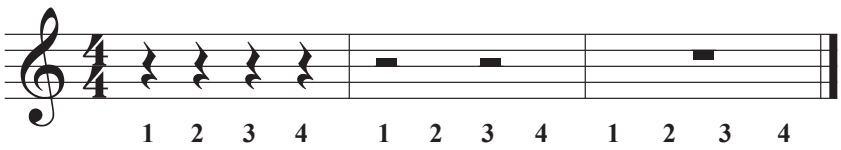


Name_____ Date_____

Rests

Rests are used in music to indicate silence.

A **quarter rest** (𝄽) = 1 beat
A **half rest** (𝄼) = 2 beats
A **whole rest** (𝄻) = 4 beats



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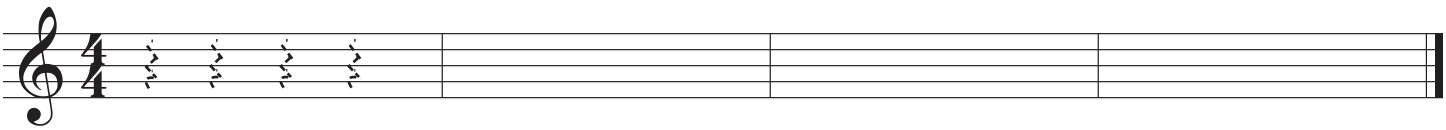
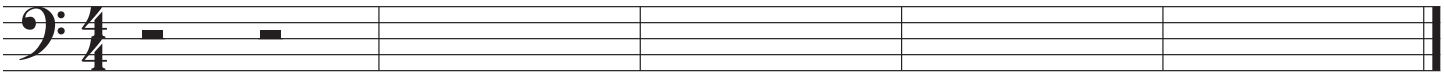
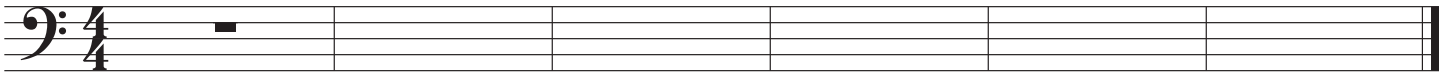
1. Practice drawing quarter rests by tracing over the outlines.
Draw four quarter rests in each blank measure.



2. Draw two half rests in each blank measure.



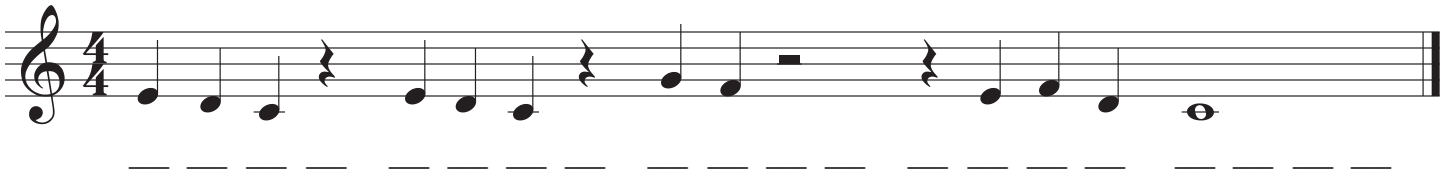
3. Draw one whole rest in each blank measure.



4. Write the count below the rests.

5. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.

6. Write the count below the notes and rests, then add the missing bar lines.



Name_____ Date_____

Notes and Rests

Complete these exercises.

Make sure each measure contains four beats.

A **quarter note** (♩) = 1 beat
A **half note** (𝅗𝅥) = 2 beats
A **whole note** (𝅝) = 4 beats

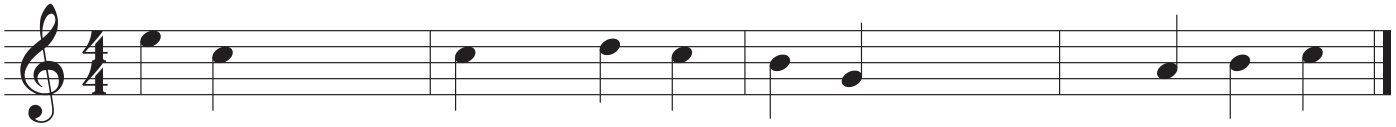
A **quarter rest** (𝄽) = 1 beat
A **half rest** (𝄼) = 2 beats
A **whole rest** (𝄻) = 4 beats

---

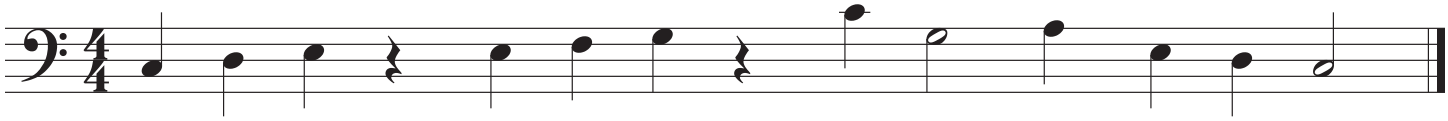
1. Each measure in the next two exercises is missing one rest.
Complete each measure by adding the appropriate rest.

A

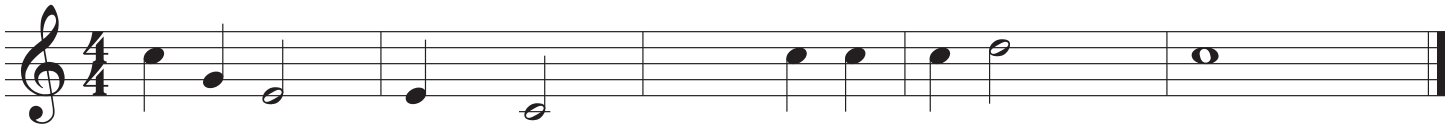
B



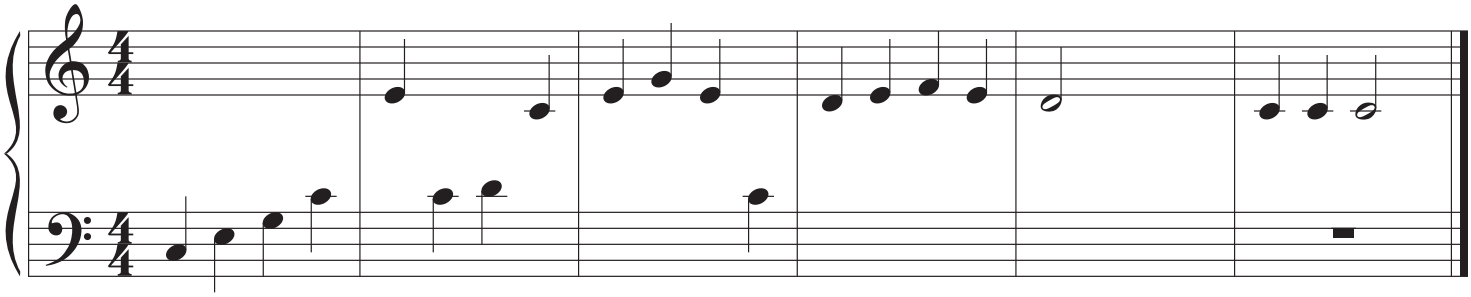
2. This song is missing bar lines. Fill in the missing barlines



3. Some of the measures in this song are missing a rest. Complete each measure by adding the appropriate rest.
Remember, some measures are complete.



4. Fill in the missing rests. Some measures are missing more than one rest.



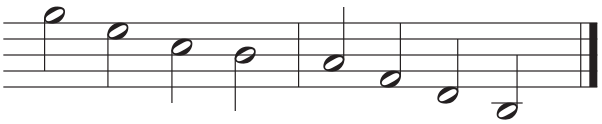
Name_____ Date_____

Stems

Stems are used to help determine what rhythmic value a note will have. By adding a stem to an open notehead you change the value of the note from a whole note to a half note

𝅝 = 4 𝅗𝅥 = 2

It is important to draw stems on the proper side of the notehead and draw them in the proper direction. Notes that appear on or above the middle staff line have downward stems drawn on the left side of the notehead. Notes that appear below the middle staff line have upward stems drawn on the right side of the notehead.



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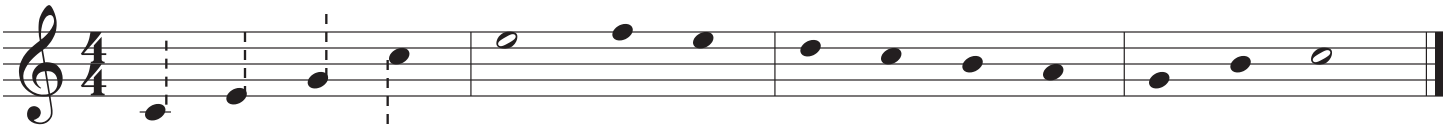
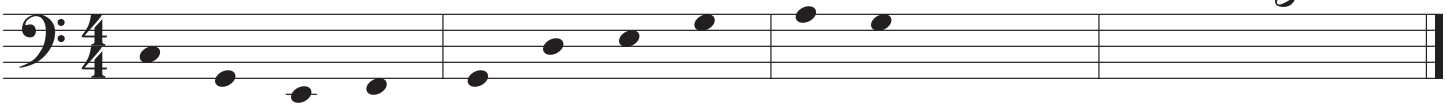
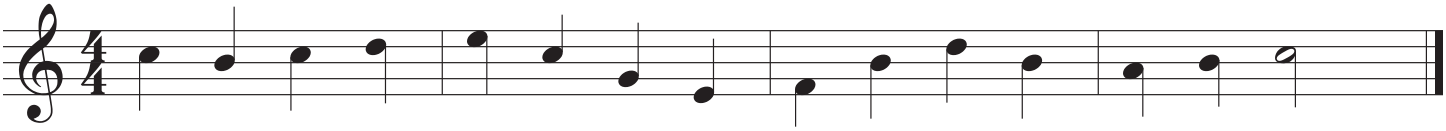
1. Practice drawing stems by adding the proper stem to each notehead.



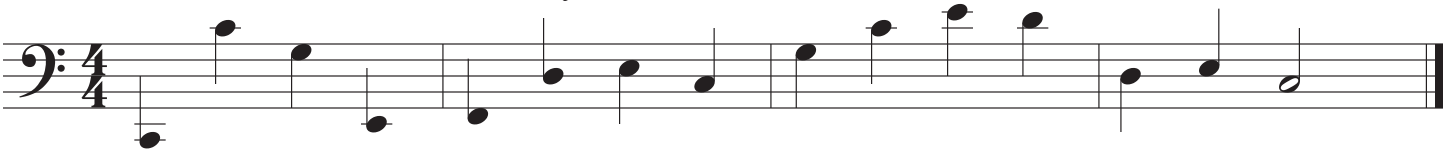
2. Practice drawing stems by adding the proper stem to each notehead.



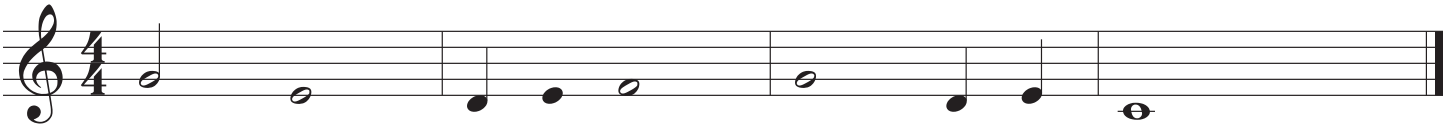
3. Some of these stems are drawn incorrectly. Circle the incorrect stems.



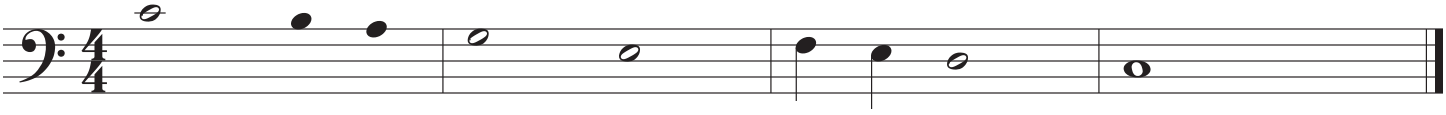
4. Some of these stems are drawn incorrectly. Circle the incorrect stems.



5. Some of these notes are missing stems. Add stems where needed.
Make sure that each measure has four beats.



6. Some of these notes are missing stems. Add stems where needed.
Make sure that each measure has four beats.



Name_____ Date_____

Time Signatures - $\frac{3}{4}$

In $\frac{3}{4}$ time there are three beats in each measure.
The quarter note gets one beat.

Rhythmic values
- A quarter note (♩) = 1 beat
- A half note (𝅗𝅥) = 2 beats
- A dotted half note (𝅗𝅥.) = 3 beats

The dotted half note gets three beats. 𝅗𝅥. = 3 beats

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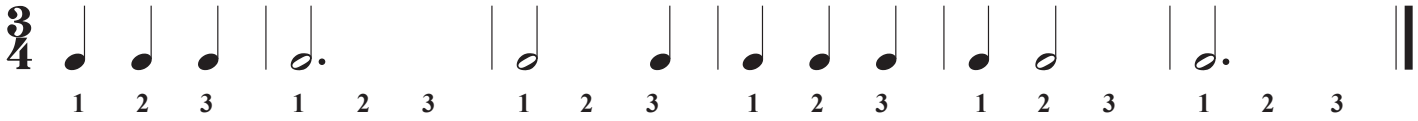
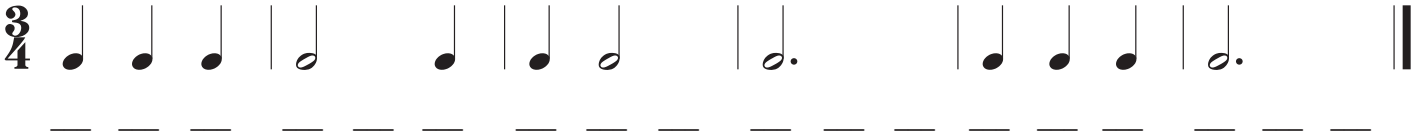
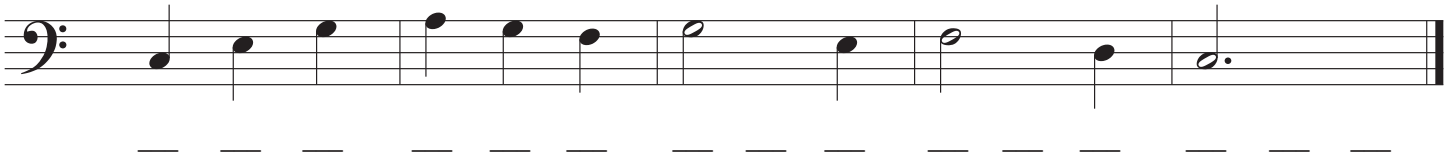
1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



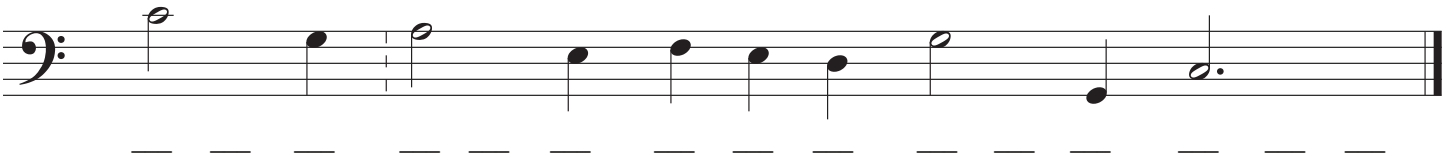
2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



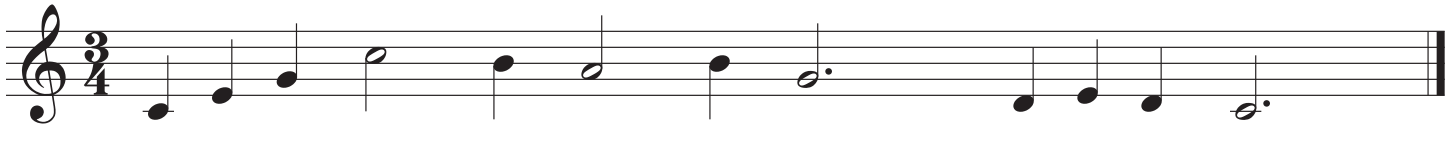
3. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.
Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.



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

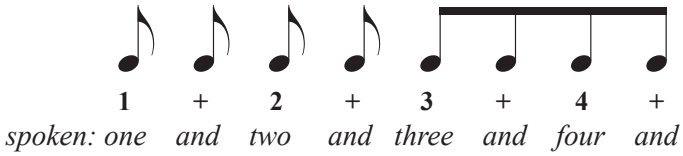


Name_____ Date_____

Eighth Notes

The rhythmic value of an **eighth notes** is one half of a beat. Eighth notes may be written with a **flag** or a **beam**. If an eighth note appears by itself, it will have a flag. If two or more eight notes appear in a row, they will often be **beamed** together.

Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



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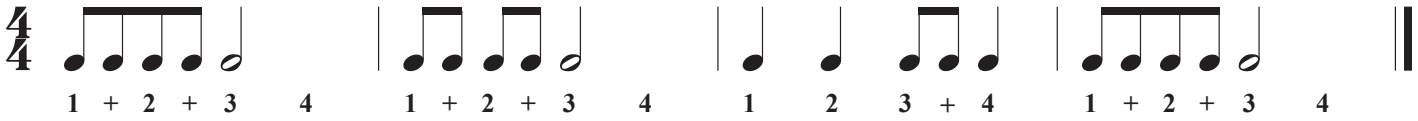
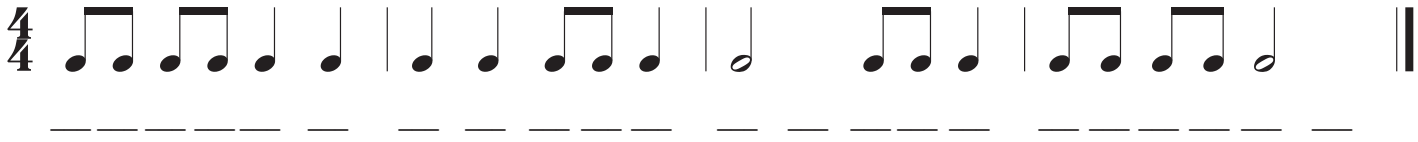
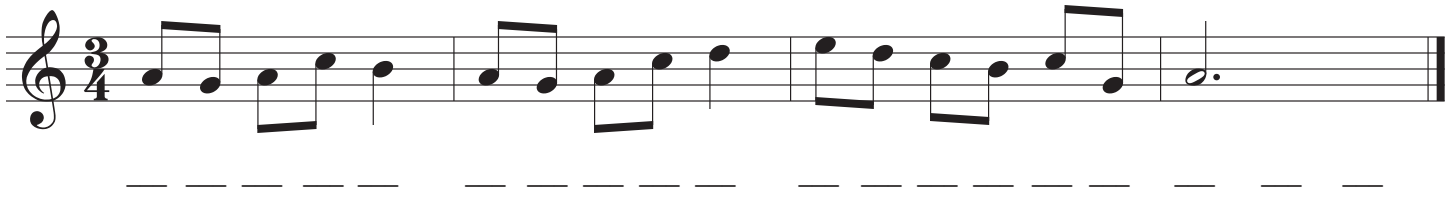
1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



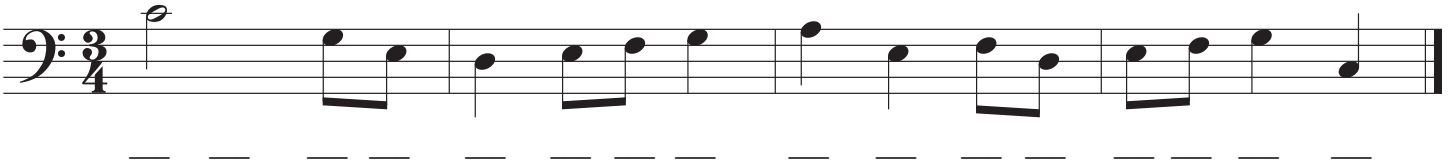
2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



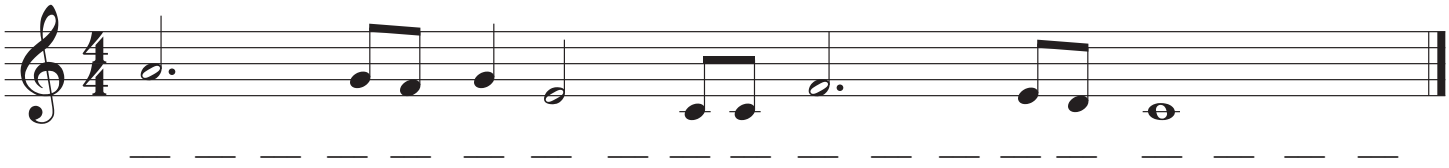
3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



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

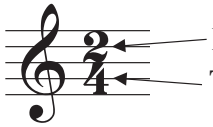


5. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.



Name_____ Date_____

Time Signatures - $\frac{2}{4}$



In $\frac{2}{4}$ time there are two beats in each measure.
The quarter note gets one beat.

Rhythmic values
- An eighth note (♪) = 1/2 beat
- A quarter note (♩) = 1 beat
- A half note (𝅗𝅥) = 2 beats

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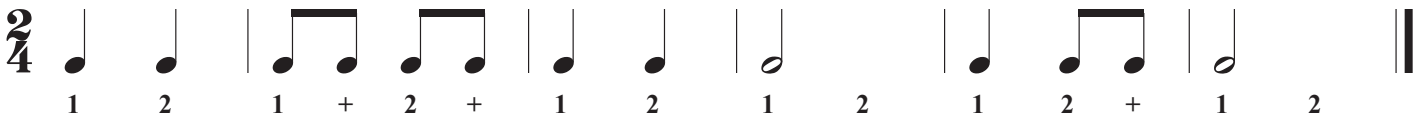
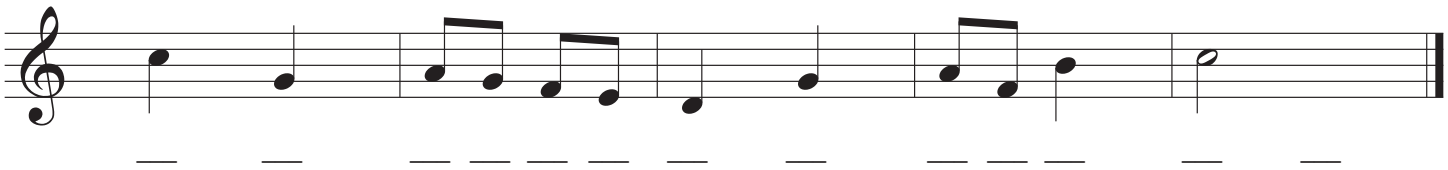
1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

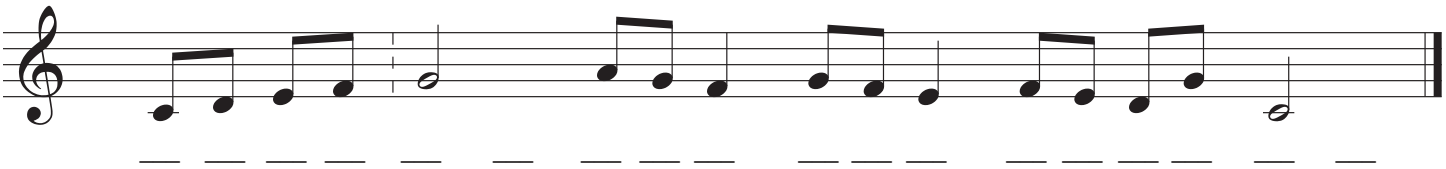


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

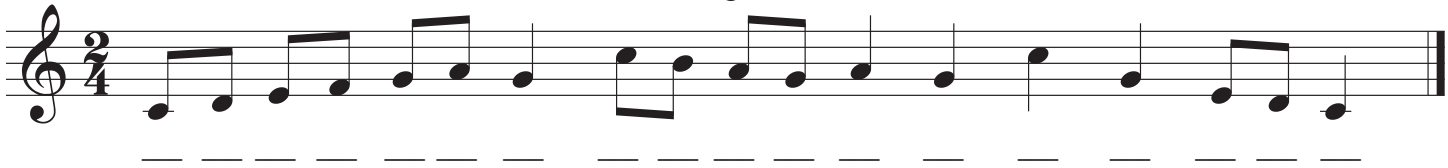
3. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.
Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.



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



Name_____ Date_____

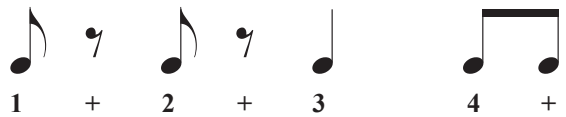
Eighth Notes and Eighth Rests

The rhythmic value of an **eighth rest** is one half of a beat.

An **eighth rest** (𝄾) = 1/2 beat

An **eighth note** (𝅘𝅥𝅯) = 1/2 beat

Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes and eighth rests.



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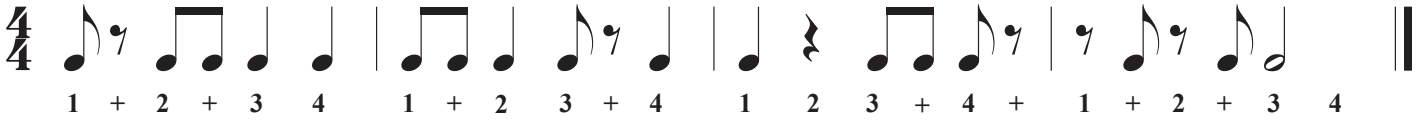
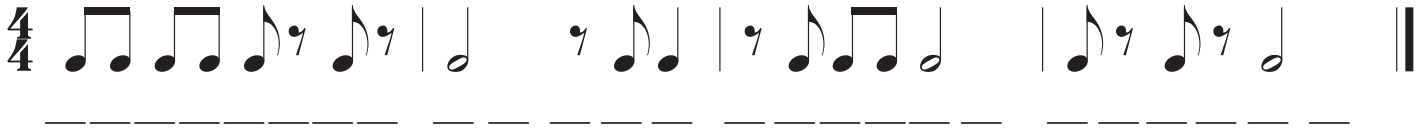
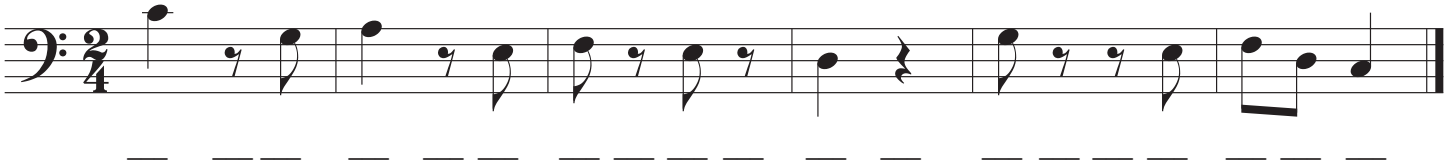
1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



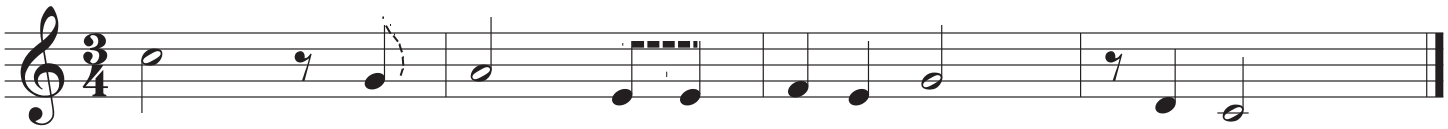
2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



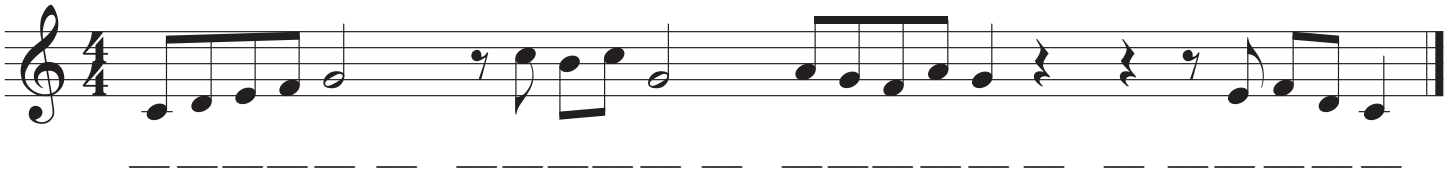
3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



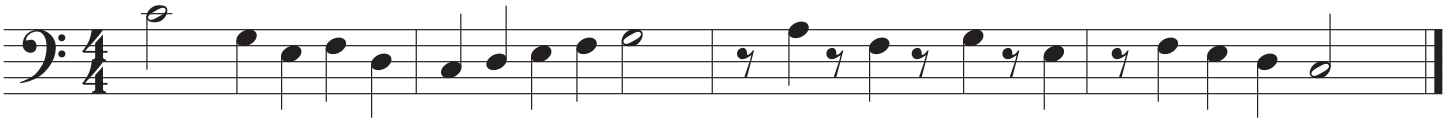
4. Some eighth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.



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



6. Some eighth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.

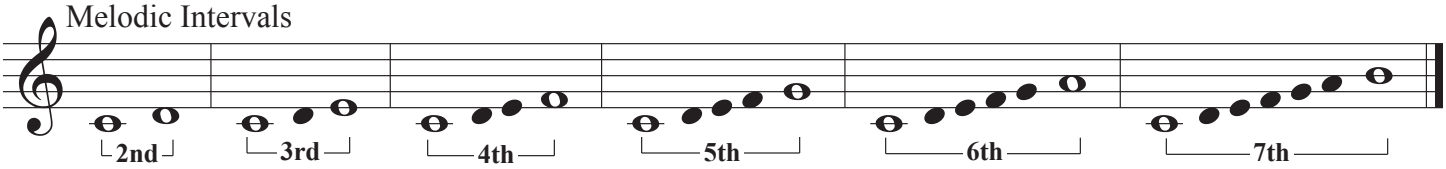


Name_____ Date_____

Intervals I

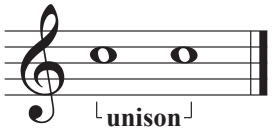
In music, an **interval** is the distance between two notes.
A **melodic interval** is the distance between two notes shich are played one at a time.
A **harmonic interval** is the distance between two notes which are played at the same time.

Melodic Intervals

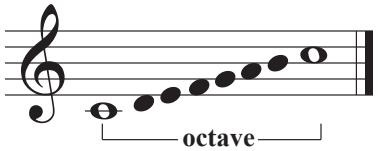


Harmonic Intervals

The interval between two identical notes is called a **unison**.



The interval of an eighth is called an **octave**.



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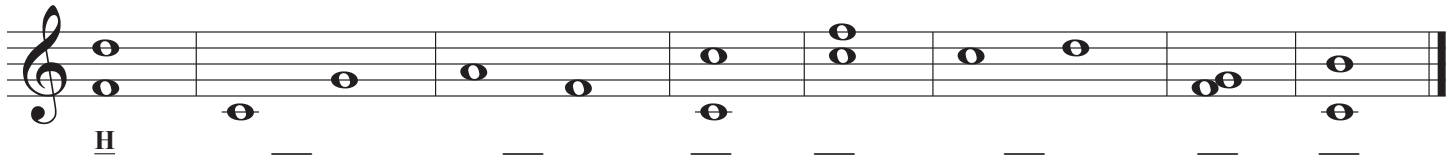
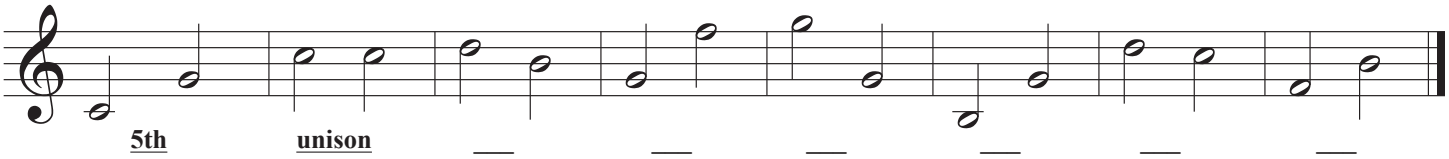
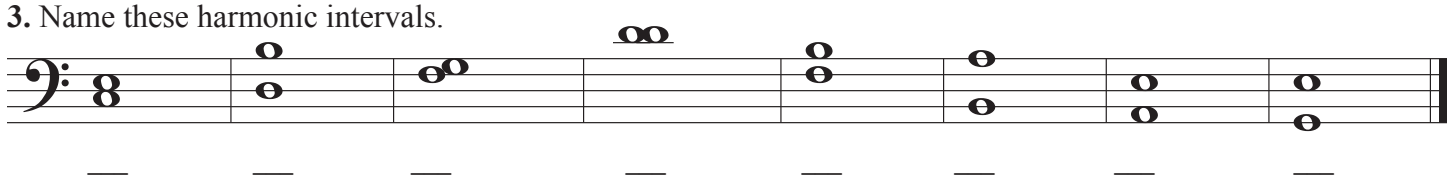
1. Identify the following intervals as melodic (M) or harmonic (H).



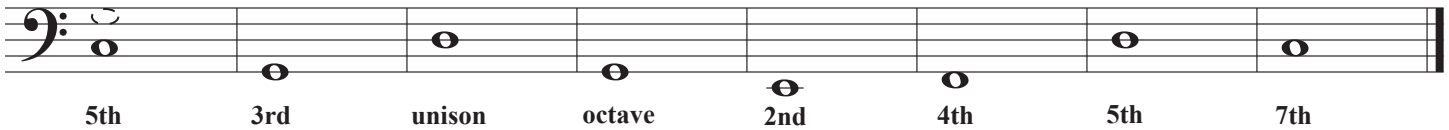
2. Name these melodic intervals.



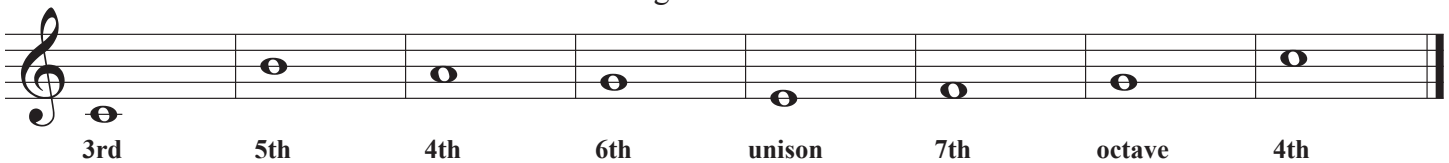
3. Name these harmonic intervals.



4. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.



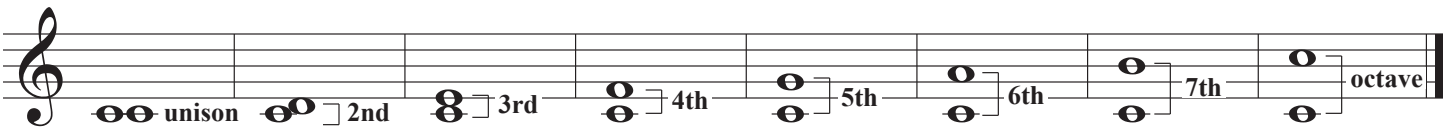
5. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.



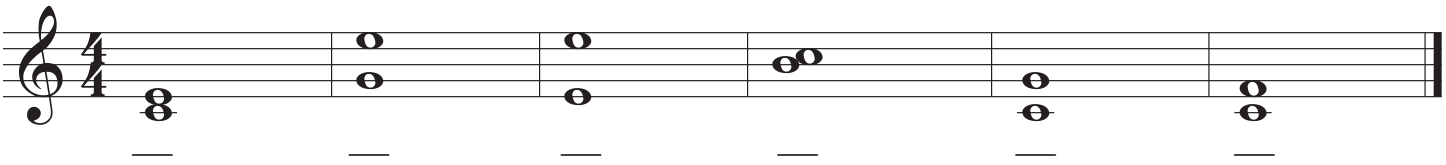
Name_____ Date_____

Intervals II

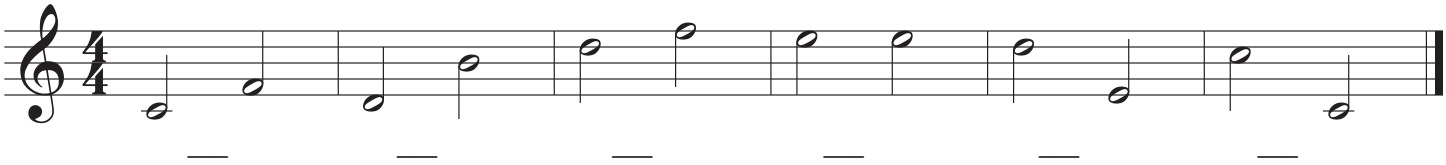
Use this chart to help complete the exercises below.



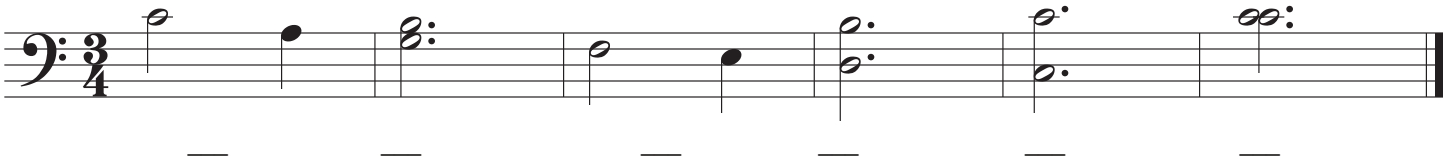
1. Name these harmonic intervals.



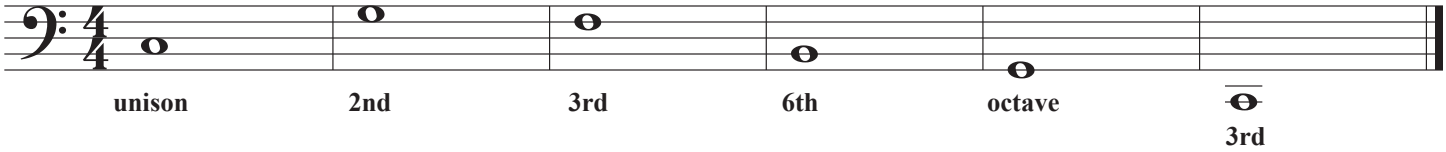
2. Name these melodic intervals.



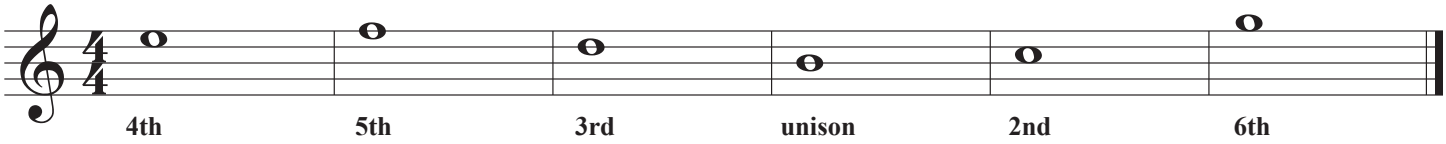
3. Name these intervals.



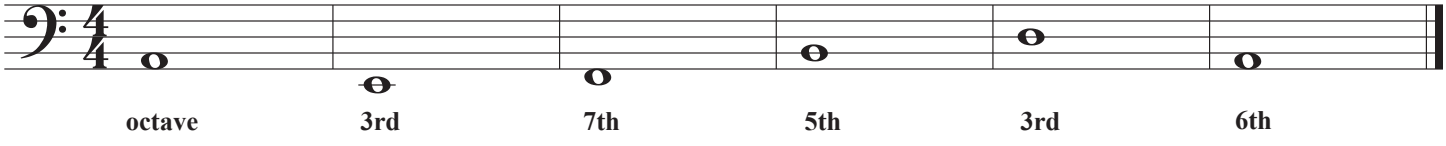
4. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.



5. Write the indicated harmonic interval *below* the given note.



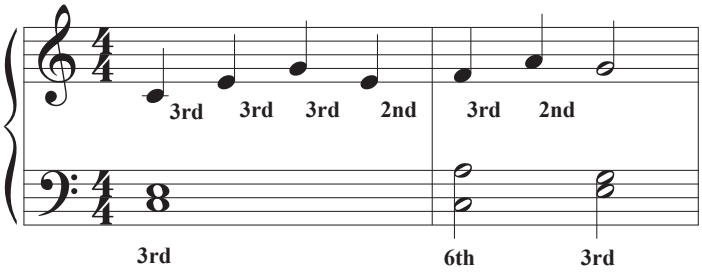
6. Write the indicated harmonic interval above the given note.



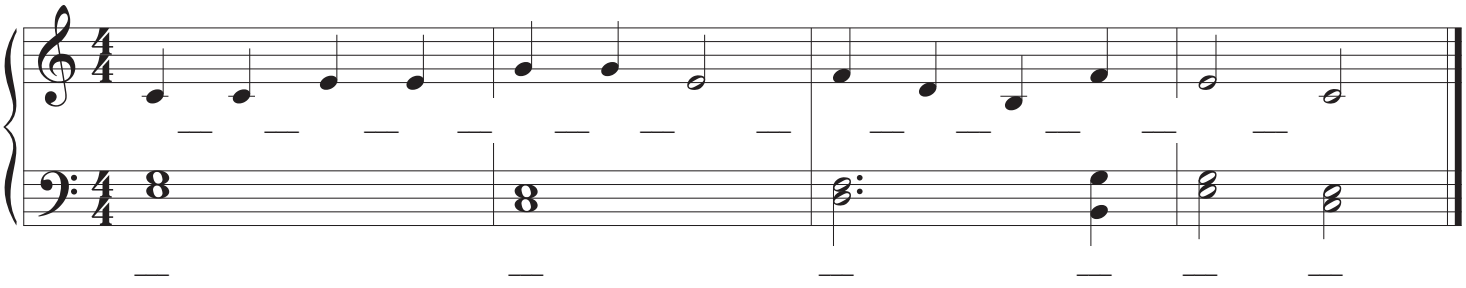
Name_____ Date_____

Intervals III

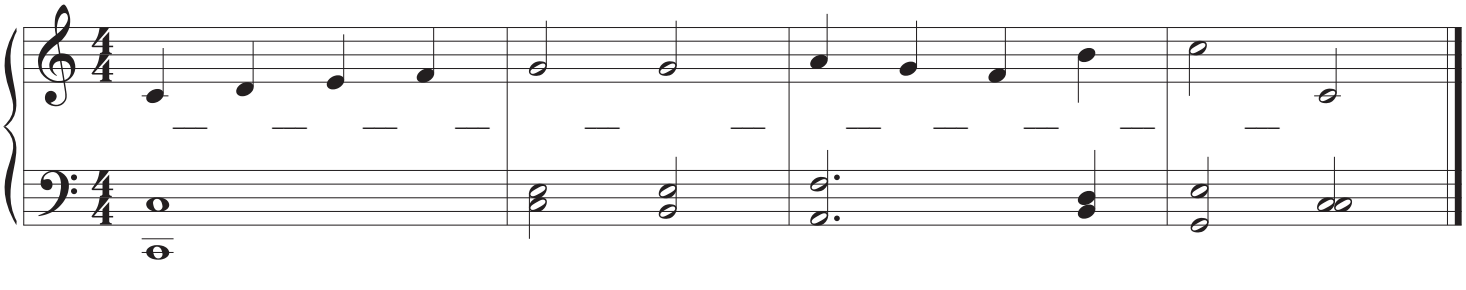
Identify the intervals used in these exercises.
Name the melodic intervals used in the treble clef
and the harmonic intervals used in the bass clef.



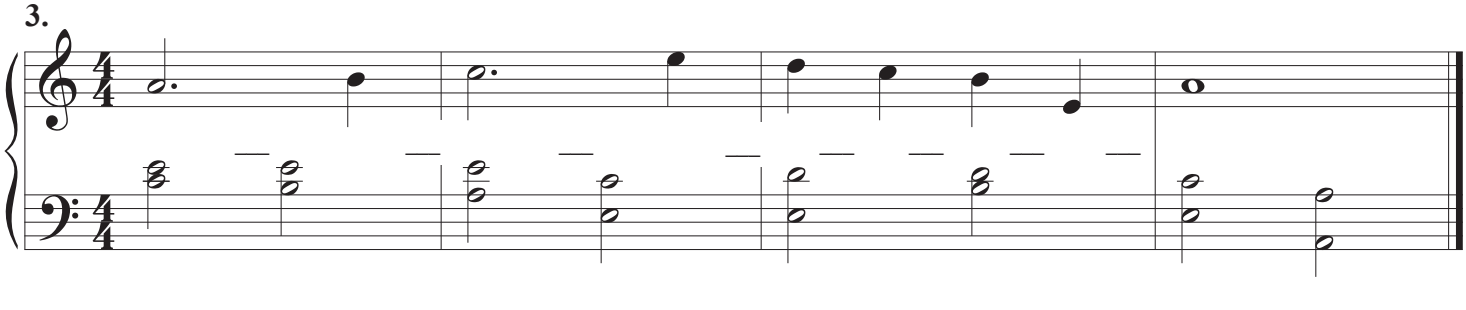
1.



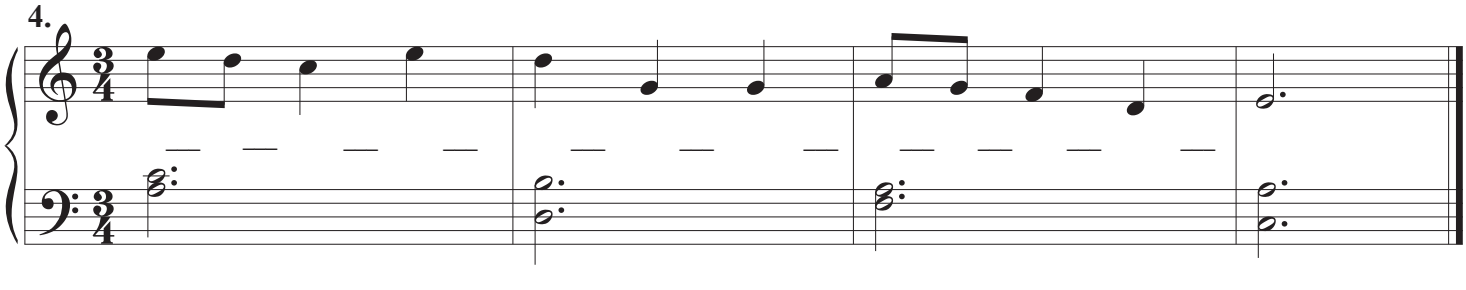
2.



3.



4.



Name_____ Date_____

Time Signatures - $\frac{6}{8}$

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time there are six beats in each measure.
The eighth note gets one beat.

Rhythmic values

- A sixteenth note (𝅘𝅥𝅯) = 1/2 beat
- An eighth note (𝅘𝅥𝅮) = 1 beat
- A quarter note (𝅘𝅥) = 2 beats
- A dotted quarter note (𝅘𝅥.) = 3 beats
- A dotted half note (𝅗𝅥.) = 6 beats

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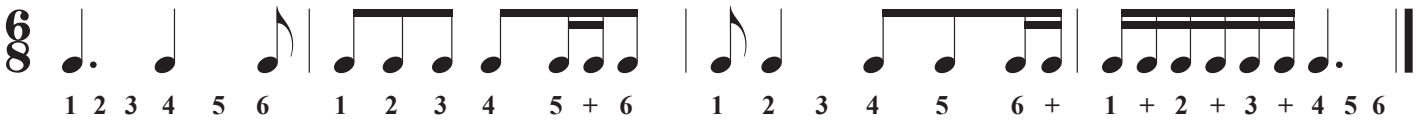
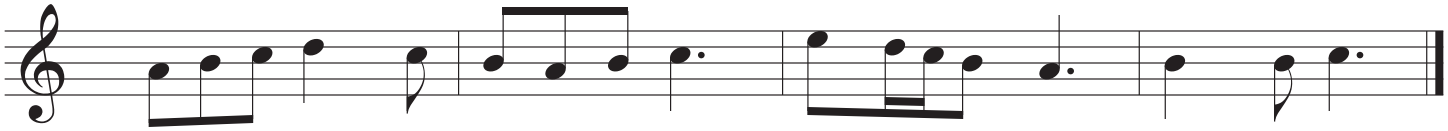
1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

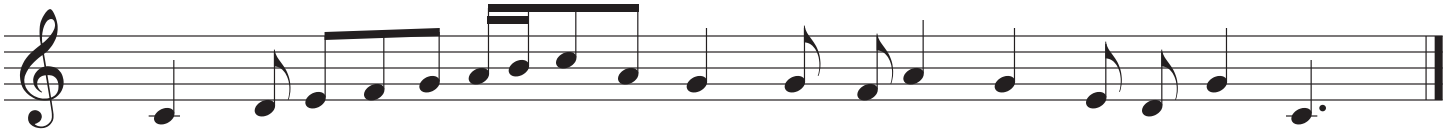


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

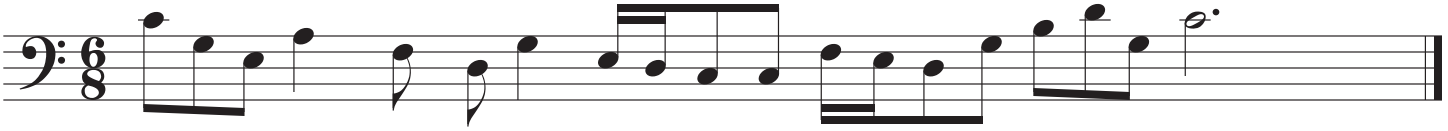
3. Write a $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature after the clef sign.
Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



4. Write a $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.



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



Name_____ Date_____

Time Signatures - $\frac{2}{2}$, ¢

In $\frac{2}{2}$ time there are two beats in each measure.
The half note gets one beat.

$\frac{2}{2}$ is often referred to as "cut" time.

$\frac{2}{2}$ may also be displayed as ¢.

Rhythmic values
- A quarter note (♩) = 1/2 beat
- A half note (𝅗𝅥) = 1 beat
- A whole note (𝅝) = 2 beats

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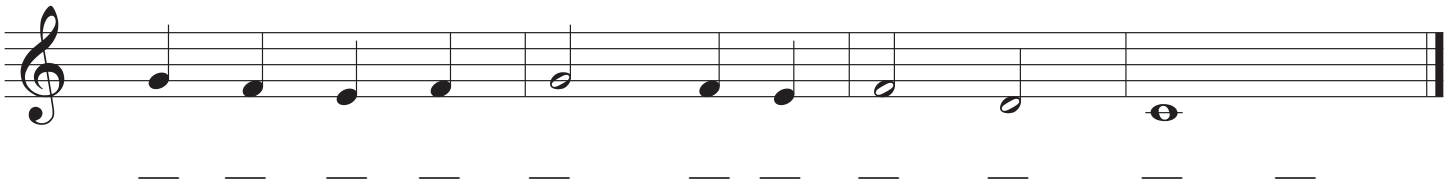
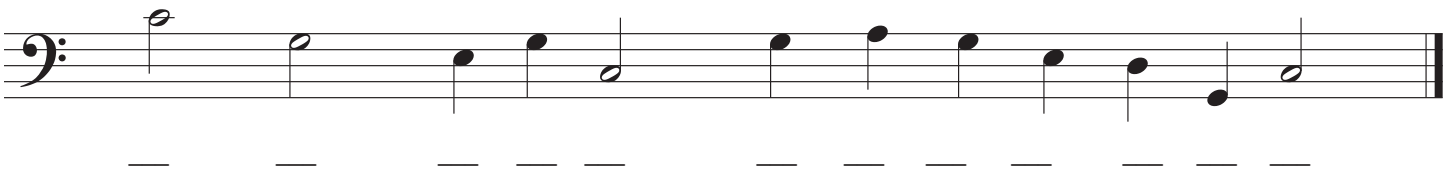
1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

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

3. Write a $\frac{2}{2}$ time signature after the clef sign.
Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



4. Write a $\frac{2}{2}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.



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