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LESSON 1: LEDGER LINES AND THE FIVE C NOTES

When a note is too high or too low to be written on the staff, it will be written on a short line added above or below the staff. This short line is called a ledger line.

High C is two ledger lines above the treble clef staff. Low C is two ledger lines below the bass clef staff.

The five C notes are:

- low C - two ledger lines below the bass clef staff
- bass C - in space two of the bass clef staff
- middle C - one ledger line below the treble clef staff
or
one ledger line above the bass clef staff
- treble C - in space three of the treble clef staff
- high C - two ledger lines above the treble clef staff

BASS CLEF LINES AND SPACES

Lines

A C E G B D F A C E G

Spaces

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

TREBLE CLEF LINES AND SPACES

Lines

F A C E G B D F A C E

Spaces

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



Circle each C note above. Then write low C, bass C, middle C, treble C or high C, in the blank.

_____ two ledger lines below the bass clef staff

_____ one ledger line above the bass clef staff

_____ in space two of the bass clef staff

_____ one ledger line below the treble clef staff

_____ two ledger lines above the treble clef staff

_____ in space three of the treble clef staff

LESSON 2: CROSS-HAND ARPEGGIOS

The word arpeggio comes from the Italian word for “harp”. Each note of a chord is played one at a time first by one hand and then by the other. Your hands will cross over each other moving up or down the keyboard on the chord notes.

C major cross-hand arpeggio



The word arpeggio comes from what Italian word? _____



Fill in the missing notes for the cross-hand arpeggios.

G major

F minor

LESSON 3: SIXTHS

A 6th skips over four notes. On the keyboard, sixths skip over four letters of the alphabet or four keys – Ex: C D E F G A. On the staff, a 6th is a line to a space or a space to a line.

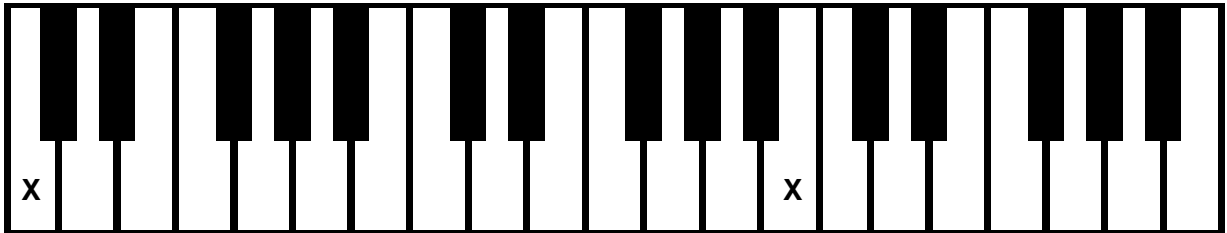
The notes of a 6th can be played separately or together.



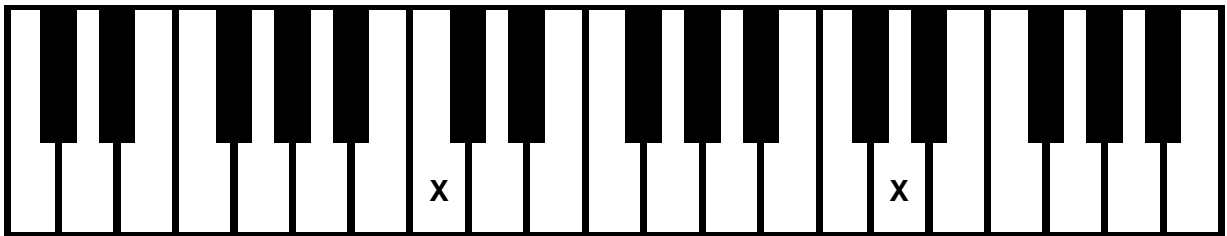
sixths



Write the note names on the keys that are a 6th up from the marked keys.



Write the note names on the keys that are a 6th down from the marked keys.



Name the notes in the blanks.

_____ a 6th down from B

_____ a 6th up from E

_____ a 6th up from G

_____ a 6th down from A

_____ a 6th down from F

_____ a 6th up from D

_____ a 6th up from B

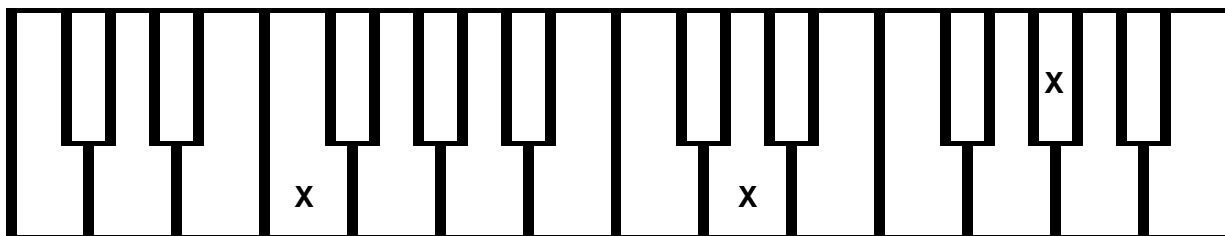
_____ a 6th down from C

DO YOU REMEMBER?

WHOLE STEPS

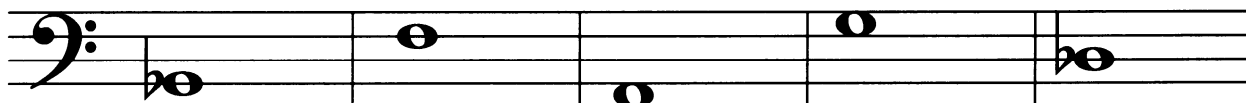


Write an H on the key that is a whole step higher and an L on the key that is a whole step lower than the marked keys.



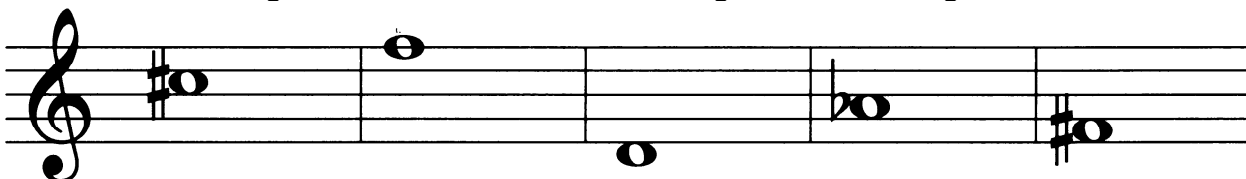
Draw the whole note that is a whole step higher or lower than the notes given. Use sharps or flats as needed. Name the notes in the blanks.

higher lower higher lower higher



note _____

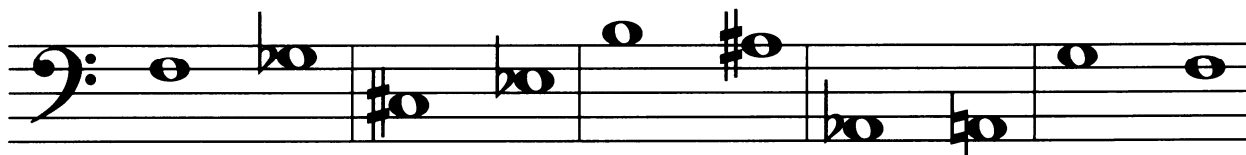
higher lower higher higher lower



note _____



Half step or whole step? Write H for half step or W for whole step in the blank.



LESSON 4: C MAJOR SCALE

The major scale adds three more notes to the 5-finger position.

The pattern for any major scale is:

whole step - whole step - half step - whole step - whole step - whole step - half step
W W H W W W H

The half steps are between notes 3 and 4 and notes 7 and 8.

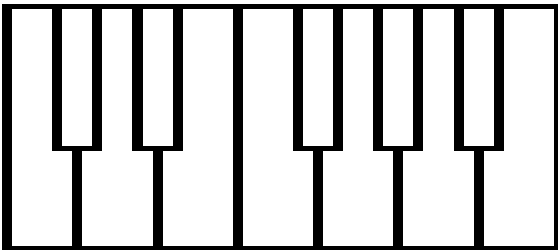
The C major 5-finger position is: C – D – E – F – G.

The C major scale adds the notes A – B – C

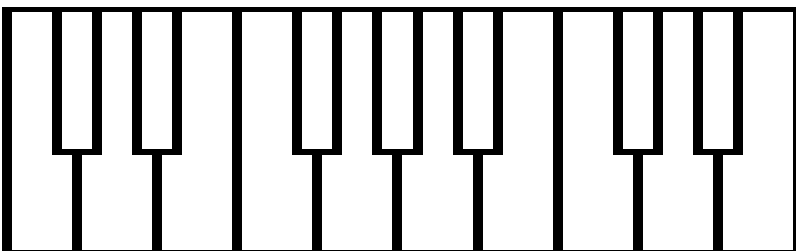
The scale will start on a C and end on a C. In between, no letter names are skipped or repeated.



Write the letter names of the five notes in the C major 5-finger position on the keys. Find the notes by using the pattern: W – W – H – W.



Write the letter names of the eight notes of the C major scale on the keys (start on C and end on C). Use the pattern: W – W – H – W – W – W – H to add the three additional notes.



The half steps of the C major scale are between the following letters:

___ and ___ ___ and ___



The C major scale has ___ sharps and ___ flats.