

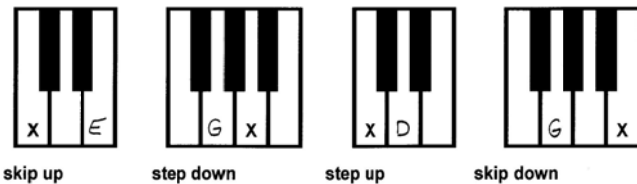
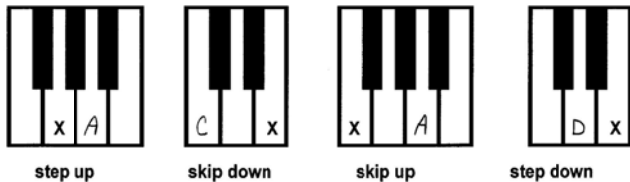
DO YOU REMEMBER?

STEPS AND SKIPS

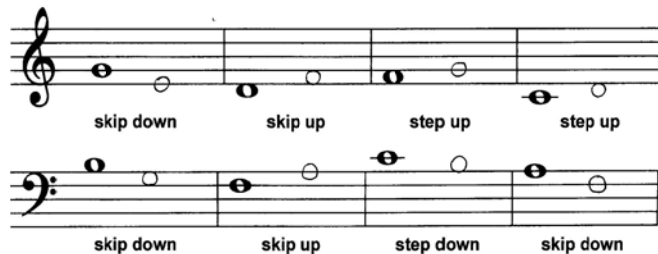
Using the music alphabet, follow the pattern of steps and skips. Write the letter names of the note that is a step or a skip from the previous note.

Starting note G skip down E step up F skip up A step down G

Write the letter name on the key that is a step or skip from the key given.



Draw a whole note that is a step or a skip from the note given.



LESSON 6: INTERVALS

An interval is the distance between two notes on the keyboard or on the staff. Count the first note of the interval and each note after until you get to the last note of the interval.

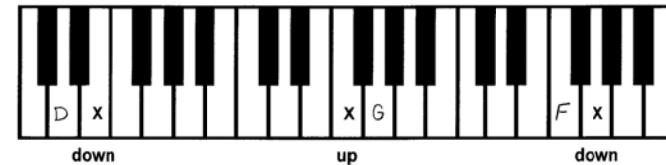
The notes of an interval can be played separately or together. The intervals between notes that are played separately are called melodic intervals. Intervals between notes that are played together are called harmonic intervals.

Seconds

A 2nd is the same as a step. On the keyboard, 2nds go to the next letter of the alphabet or the next key – Ex: C D. On the staff, a 2nd is a line to a space or a space to a line. Harmonic 2nds are written side-by-side, touching.



Write the name of the note on the key that is a 2nd up or down from the marked key.



Circle the melodic and harmonic 2^{nds} on the staff.

**Thirds**


A 3rd is the same as a skip. On the keyboard, 3rds skip over a letter of the alphabet or skip over a key – Ex: C D E. On the staff, a 3rd is a line to a line or a space to a space. Harmonic 3rds are written one above the other.




Review all the music terms and symbols on pages 40 and 41. Then try to complete the next two pages without referring to this list. Use the list of music terms and symbols to check your answers.


Write the name of each symbol in the blank.


 QUARTER REST

 FORTE

 TREBLE CLEF

 SHARP

 HALF REST


 NATURAL


 WHOLE NOTE

 FERMATA

mp MEZZO PIANO


 DIMINUENDO OR DECRESCENDO


 WHOLE REST

 REPEAT SIGN

 BAR LINE

p PIANO


 STAFF

 CRESCENDO


 BASS CLEF


 QUARTER NOTE

mf MEZZO FORTE

 DOUBLE BAR LINE

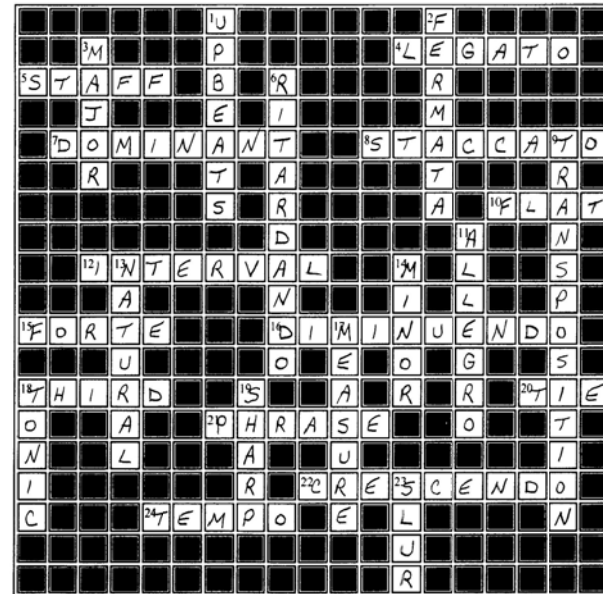
3/4 TIME SIGNATURE

 ACCENT MARK

 HALF NOTE

 FLAT

Complete the puzzle.



Across

Down

4. a style of playing notes without a break in the sound
5. the five lines and four spaces on which notes are written
7. the fifth note of a 5-finger position
8. a style of playing notes short and detached
10. this symbol means to play the key that is a half step lower
12. the distance between two notes
15. loud
16. this symbol means to gradually get softer
18. an interval between two notes which skips over one letter of the alphabet
20. a curved line connecting two notes on the same line or space
21. a musical sentence or part of a sentence
22. this symbol means to gradually get louder
24. the speed of a piece
1. notes that lead into the first full measure
2. this symbol means to hold a note longer than its value
3. happy sounds
6. gradually slow down the speed
9. playing a piece in a different position
11. a tempo mark which means to play quick
13. this symbol means to cancel a sharp or a flat
14. sad sounds
17. the space between two bar lines
18. the first note of a 5-finger position
19. this symbol means to play the key that is a half step higher
23. a curved line drawn over or under a group of notes to show that they are to be played legato

LESSON 7: TRIPLETS

A triplet looks like three eighth notes with a small number 3 over the middle eighth note. It will get the same value as a quarter note.



Draw the following notes and rests into the measures below. Put an X on each symbol after you use it.

(ONE POSSIBLE ANSWER)

Write in the correct time signature after the clef sign. Choose $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

LEDGER LINES AND THE FIVE C NOTES

True or False. Write T for true or F for False in the blank.

T The ledger line is a short line above or below the staff for notes too high or too low to be written on the staff.

F Middle C is on a ledger line above the treble staff or below the bass staff.

F The note that is two ledger lines above the treble staff is the high A note.

T The low C note is two ledger lines below the bass staff.

T The note that is two ledger lines above the bass staff is the same note as the note on the bottom line of the treble staff.

Choose the correct location for each note and write a, b, c or d in the blank.
 (Reminder: On the grand staff, Bass C is on space 2 of the bass staff. Bass clef middle C is on a small line just above the bass staff. Treble clef middle C is on a small line just below the treble staff. Treble C is on space 3 of the treble staff.)

- a. between low C and bass C
- b. between bass C and middle C
- c. between middle C and treble C
- d. between treble C and high C