Middle School Band – Assignment #1

Please go to the following websites and read, learn, or re-learn about the following topics.

**Lessons:** If you have the internet, visit musictheory.net
Select ‘lessons’
Select the following & read through. (follow prompts on the screens)
   1) The Staff, Clefs, & Ledger Lines
   2) Note Duration
   3) Key Signatures
Then, select ‘exercises’

**Exercises To Do:**
Key Signature Identification
https://www.musictheory.net/exercises/keysig/oyya9ddy6dbyy

Note Identification
https://www.musictheory.net/exercises/note/oyyayyyyyyyyywrb

Use the ‘music theory.net instructions for students’ to report results back to Mrs. Vande Stroet.

If you do not have the internet use, follow through the packet attached.

Stay healthy & take care of yourselves – see you soon!

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The staff is the foundation upon which notes are drawn.

The modern staff comprises five lines and four spaces.
Every line or space on the staff represents a white key on the keyboard.

Clefs assign individual notes to certain lines or spaces. Two clefs are normally used: the Treble and Bass clefs.

Treble Clef  Bass Clef

First, we will discuss the Treble Clef (also called the G Clef).
The staff line which the clef wraps around (shown in red) is known as G. Any note placed on this line becomes G.

The note on the space above G is A. (Remember, there is not an "H" note.)

The note on the line above A is B.
This process continues.

Uh-oh. We just ran out of room to place notes, what happens now?

Ledger Lines will solve our dilemma.
A ledger line is a small line that extends the staff when we run out of room.
With the ledger line drawn, we can place the A.

Next, let's discuss the Bass Clef (also called the F Clef).

The staff line in between the two dots of the clef is F.
We can now fill the rest of the staff with notes.

Finally, we will discuss the **Grand Staff**, a theoretical staff consisting of eleven lines.

Watch what happens when we eliminate the middle line – we end up with two regular staffs.
By adding a Treble Clef to the top staff and a Bass Clef to the bottom staff, we can see the relationship between the two staffs.

Notice how the two clefs are "joined" by the C (shown in red).

This C is commonly called "middle C" since it corresponds to the middle staff line on the Grand Staff.

If this lesson helps you, please purchase our apps to support our site.
Note Duration

The length of time that a note is played is called its note duration, which is determined by the type of note.

The whole note has the longest note duration in modern music.
The half note has half the duration of a whole note.

Two half notes occupy the same amount of time as one whole note.

The quarter note is a fourth (or a quarter) of a whole note.
Four quarter notes occupy the same amount of time as one whole note. Two quarter notes equal the duration of a half note.

Notes smaller in duration than a quarter note have flags. Each flag halves the value of a note.

An eighth note has one flag.
Therefore, two eighth notes occupy the same amount of time as one quarter note.

A sixteenth note has two flags, halving the value again.

Two sixteenth notes equal the duration of an eighth note.
Four sixteenth notes occupy the same amount of time as one quarter note.

Although it is possible to have notes with three or more flags, they are seldom used.

This chart displays the relationship of all five note types discussed in this lesson.
A key signature is a collection of every accidental found in a scale.

To demonstrate this, we will use the key of C Minor, which has three flats.

Instead of writing a flat next to every E, A, and B; we can simply add a key signature to the beginning of the measure.
Next, let's examine D♭ Major, which has five flats.

Again, a key signature can be used instead of writing each accidental.

As you may have noticed, the flats are arranged in a special order. B♭ is first, followed by Eb, Ab, Db, and Gb.
Next comes C♭ and finally F♭.

You can remember this order by using the following saying: "Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles' Father".

Key signatures can also comprise sharps.
Let's try A Major, which has three sharps.

The C♯, F♯, and G♯ move into the key signature.
Finally, let's try E Major, with four sharps

The F♯, G♯, C♯, and D♯ move into the key signature.

Sharps are arranged in the opposite order of flats.
F♯ comes first, followed by C♯, G♯, and D♯.
Next comes A♯, E♯, and finally B♯.

You can remember this order by using the following saying: “Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle”.

Use this chart to reference key signatures for both treble and bass clefs.

Sharps: go to the last sharp and go up one note name.

Flats: name the second to last flat.

1 b: F Major
No b's: C Major
CodeBreaker! is a note naming activity that is perfect for the music classroom or beginning instrumental/choral student. The challenge of this activity is to correctly name each note and then write its alphabet letter name on the blank below. The code is broken when the alphabet letters reveal the secret word.

Bass Clef

[Note names and staff lines with alphabet letters to be filled in]
12. CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Each set of notes spells a word. Write the words in the puzzle by their matching numbers.

**ACROSS**

1. 

4. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

12. 

**DOWN**

1. 

2. 

3. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

11.
11. **MUSICAL MATH** (IV-11)

Fill in the missing "addend" or "sum" by using one of these notes: \( \quad \) \( \) \( \)

To check your answers, write the time value after each note. The first example is done for you.

1. \( \) \( = 2 \)
   \( \) \( = 2 \)
   \( \) \( = 4 \)

2. \( \) \( = 1 \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

3. \( \) \( = 1 \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

4. \( \) \( = 1/2 \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

5. \( \) \( = 2 \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

6. \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

7. \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

8. \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

9. \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)
   \( \) \( = \)

10. \( \) \( = \)
    \( \) \( = \)
    \( \) \( = \)

11. \( \) \( = \)
    \( \) \( = \)

12. \( \) \( = \)
    \( \) \( = \)

13. \( \) \( = \)
    \( \) \( = \)

14. \( \) \( = \)
    \( \) \( = \)

15. \( \) \( = \)
    \( \) \( = \)
1. Please indicate what key signature is in each measure. Name:

2. Write in the note names. Watch your clef signs!