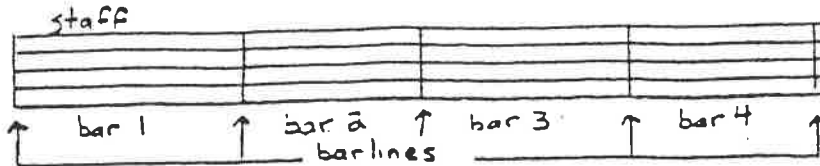


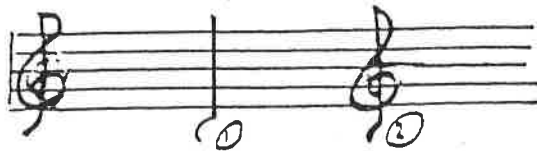
Allow me to introduce to a few important terms.

- TERMS:**
- 1) the staff: Notes are written on a graph of five lines and four spaces called the staff.
 - 2) the barline: To make music easier to read, the staff is divided into small, regular sections called bars. The barline shows where one bar ends and the next begins.



- 3) The double barline tells you the piece is over.

- 4) the clef: Think of the staff and musical notes as a kind of a code that musicians read. There are two important codes to know: one for high instruments and high voices, then another for low instruments and low voices. The clef tells you which code you will be using.

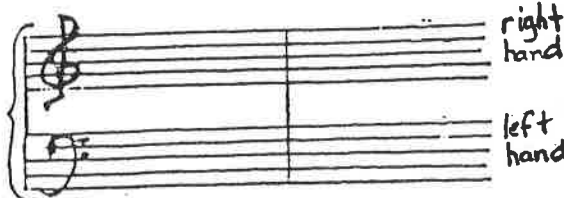


- 5) The treble clef can be drawn in two steps. High voices and instruments like sopranos, flutes and violins use this clef. Its nickname is the "G" clef because it curves around the "G" line.



- 6) The bass clef is used for low voices such as the trombone or the bass guitar. Its nickname is the "F" clef because it begins on the "F" line; its two dots on either side of the "F" line. Instruments like the piano and organ read in both clefs at the same time. The right hand reads the treble clef and the left hand reads the bass.

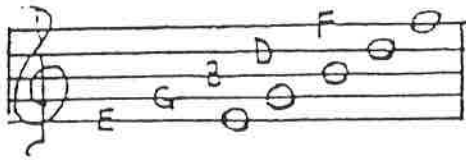
The bracket tells you that both staves are read at the same time.



- 7) These instruments play in the Grand Staff. (Treble and bass clefs joined together by a bracket.)

Time to do number 1 on your activity sheet.

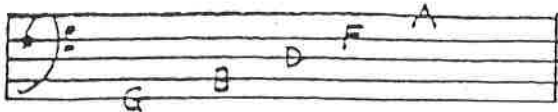
NOTE NAMES: The individual pieces of this sentence that you're reading are called letters of the alphabet. In music, the alphabet of a "musical sentence" is made up of notes. You can tell which note you are reading by which line of the staff or space of the staff the note is on. The first thing to do then is to learn the names of the lines and spaces. These names are taken from the alphabet.



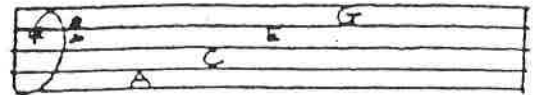
Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge
or Ellen Green Boils Dead Frogs



The spaces spell "FACE",
or Fried Ants Crunch Endlessly



Good Boys Deserve Fine Apples
or Grungy Bugs Don't Frighten Amy



All Cows Eat Grass
or Alice Catches Escaped Gorillas.

Good! Time for number 2 on the activity sheet.

NOTE STEMS:

treble clef

stems up (right side of note) stems down (left side of note)

E F G A B B C D E F

bass clef

stems up stems down

G A B C D D E F G A

B's stem can go up or down
D's stem can go up and down

You can see how all notes are taken from the first seven letters of the alphabet: A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. When you get to G, you start over again with A.

It's always A,B,C,D,E,F and G, whether you start at the beginning with A;



... or if you start with the next note - B.

- * RULE: a) Below any third line (treble of bass clef) the note stem goes up on the right side of the note.
- b) Above the third line the stem goes down on the left side of the note.

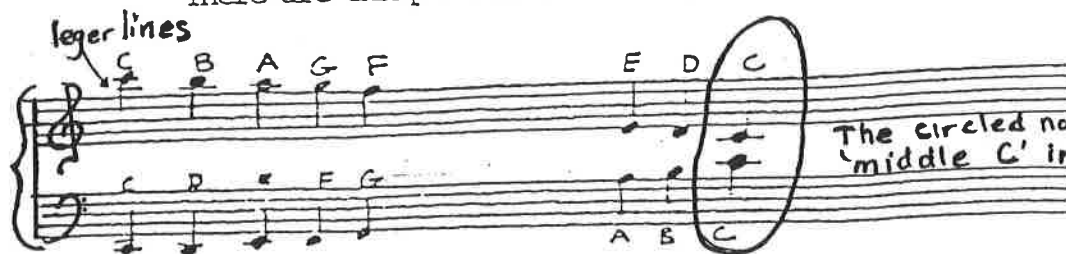


↑ start here
The series is always the same no matter what note you start with.

Time for 3 on your activity sheet.

LEGER LINES: Look at the piece of music right above these words. See how the last notes I wrote go above the last line of the staves? If you go above or below the staff lines you need to add extra lines, but they don't need to be as long as the staff lines. You just draw in a little piece of line. These little pieces are called leger lines. These are lines with notes on them, above or below the staff to extend the range of an instrument.

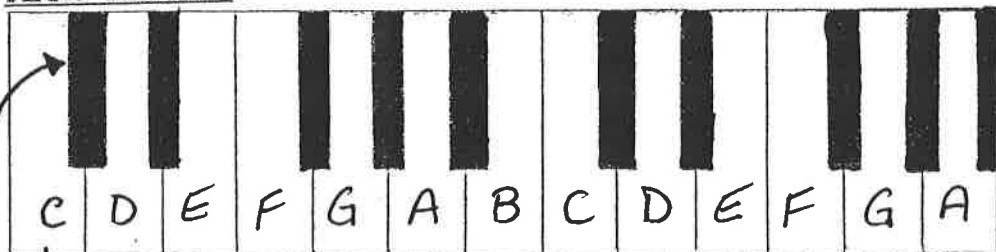
There are examples on the next page,



The circled note is called 'middle C' in both bass and treble clefs. are the same note.

Now do number 4 on your activity sheet,

PIANO KEYBOARD: Here is a model of a piano keyboard (88 keys)



C#
or D \flat
middle C

Here's your basic series of notes.

And here are a few basics you should know about the keyboard.

- 1) Black notes are grouped in sets of twos and threes.
- 2) "C" is the first white key to the left of every set of two black keys. (Even though "A" is the first letter of the alphabet, because of the way a keyboard is set up, "C" is the letter we need to know best.)
- 3) "Middle C" is the "C" in the middle of the piano. Makes sense!
- semitone 4) A semitone is the closest possible difference between two notes. "E" to "F" or "B" to "C" is a semitone because there are not notes in between. But "C" to "D" is not a semitone because there is a black key between them. A whole tone equals two semitones. (Ex. C-D i. C-C# ii. C#-D)
- tone
- sharp 5) Every black key has two names. If you go UP one semitone from "C", the black key is called "C#", or "C sharp". If you go DOWN from "D", that same black key as "C#" is now called "D ". Sharp means you have gone one semitone UP, (higher) and flat means you have gone one semitone DOWN (lower). "Up" means to the right of the keyboard, "Down" means to the left of the keyboard.
- flat

Here is how you write sharps and flats on the staff.



Notice how the sharp (#) or flat sign (b) come before the note on the staff. Also notice it must be on the same space/line as the actual note to be correct.

Time to finish the activity sheet.

For every note I give you, write one semitone below it.

E E flat
 E b

Composer's Workshop

- 4 I've written the first part of two melodies, one in each clef. Finish the melodies and write the name of each note below. It is a good idea to end each melody on a "C". It will sound more conclusive this way.

Remember, each note can be used many times.

middle "C" D E C E G G

middle "C" A B G A F G

TO PASS THIS UNIT YOU MUST:

- 1) Hand in Unit 1 Activity Sheets. (20 marks)
- 2) Write, with over 70%, Unit 1 Test (40 marks)