

Theory Workbook Level One

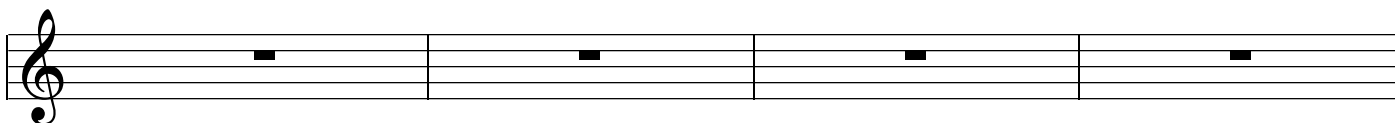
This is a treble clef. It is used for right hand of piano and for instruments in the medium to higher range of pitch.

Anna Cannon

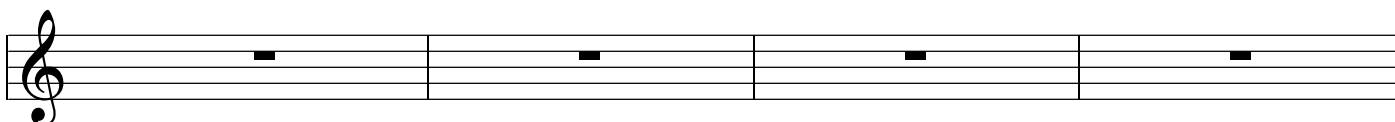


Practise drawing treble clef's in each bar until you are really good at them.

4



8



12



16



20



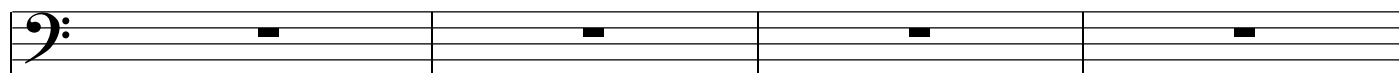
24 Treble Clef Bass Clef



A musical staff with a treble clef on the left and a bass clef on the right. The text "Staff or stave" is written between the two clefs. A single black square note is placed on the second line of the staff.

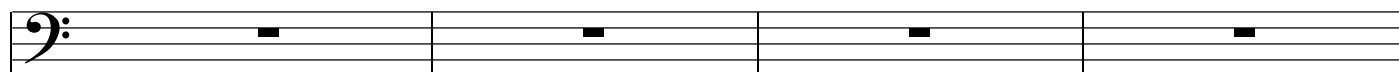
Practise drawing bass clefs on the staff

27



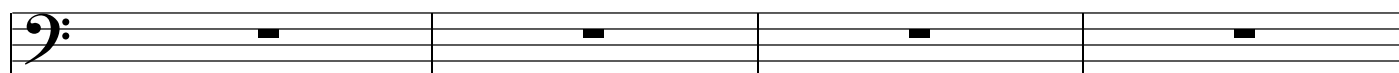
A musical staff with a bass clef on the left. A single black square note is placed on the second line of the staff.

31



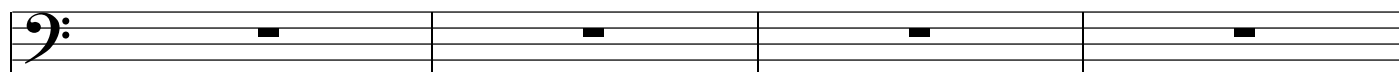
A musical staff with a bass clef on the left. A single black square note is placed on the second line of the staff.

35



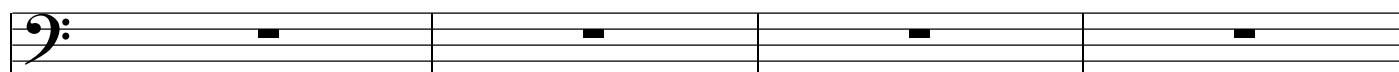
A musical staff with a bass clef on the left. A single black square note is placed on the second line of the staff.

39



A musical staff with a bass clef on the left. A single black square note is placed on the second line of the staff.

43

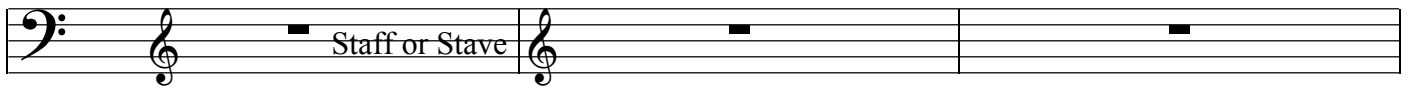


A musical staff with a bass clef on the left. A single black square note is placed on the second line of the staff.

Bass Clef Treble Clef

Bar lines divide the music into beats

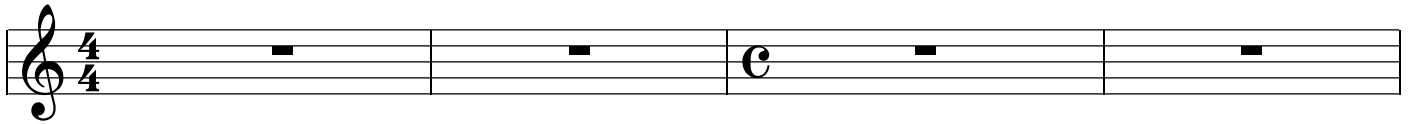
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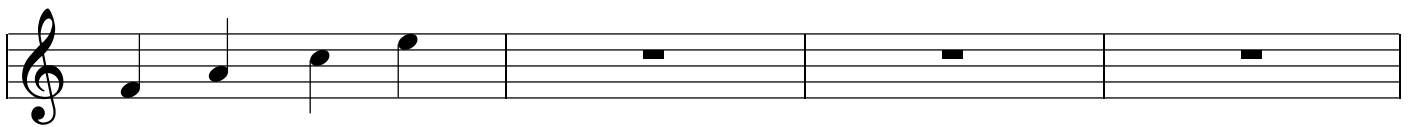
Time Signature - The top number tells you how many beats in a bar.

This C sign is used for 4/4 time signature

50

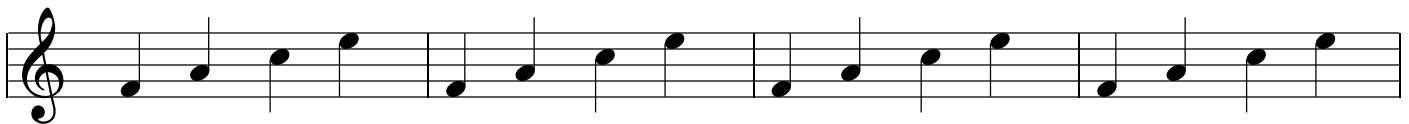


54



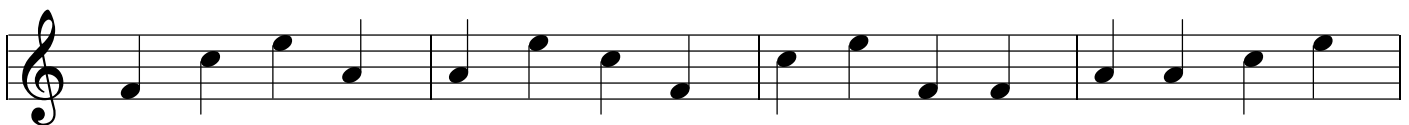
F A C E The notes on the spaces make the word FACE.

58

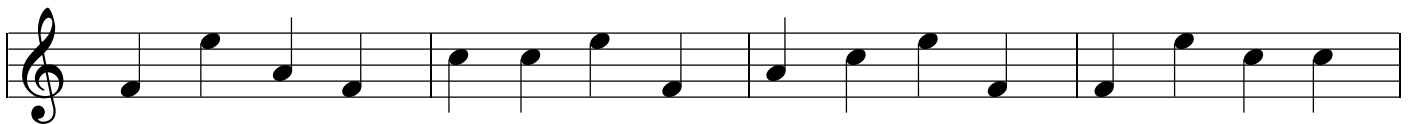


Practise writing the letter names under these notes

62



66



The notes on the lines make the sentence "Every Good Boy
Deserves Fruit. Practise naming these notes

70

E G B D F E G B D F E G B D F

73

77

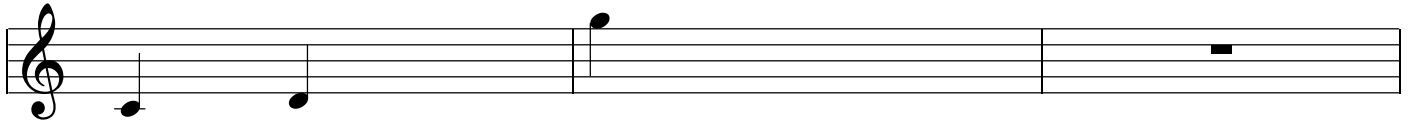
81

85

89

This time the notes are muddled up. See if you can name them correctly.

93



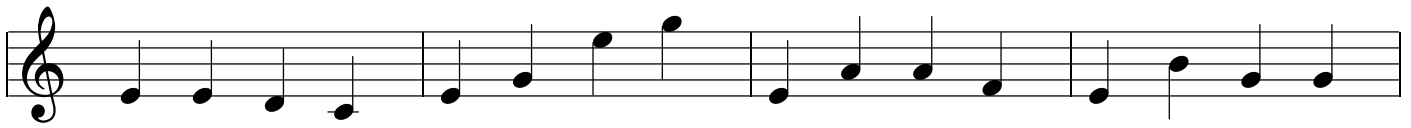
Middle C and D

G

96



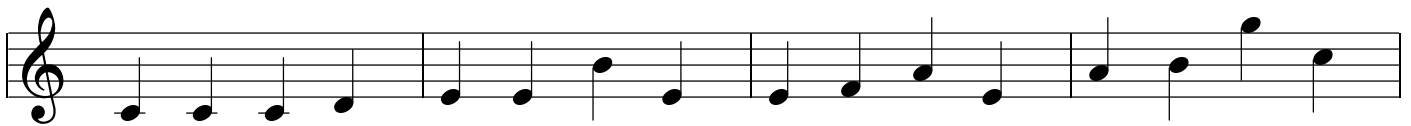
100



104



108

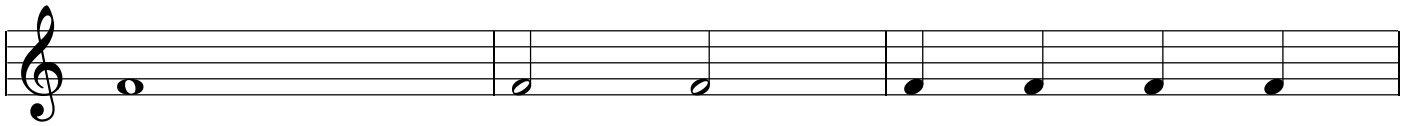


112



You can tell how long to hold a beat by the shape of the note. Learn these shapes and the names given to the note.

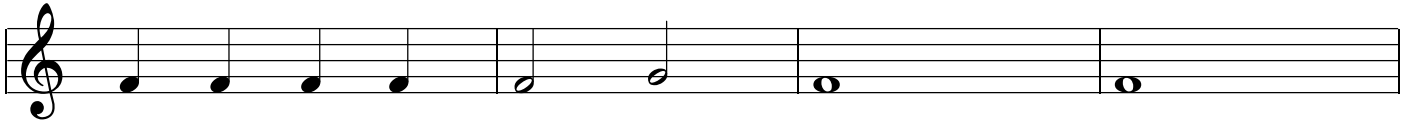
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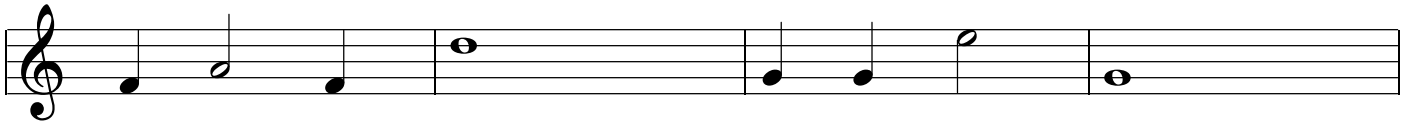
Semibreve / Whole Note 4 counts Minim - Half Note - 2 counts Crotchet - Quarter Note - 1 Count

Practise writing how many counts these notes get.

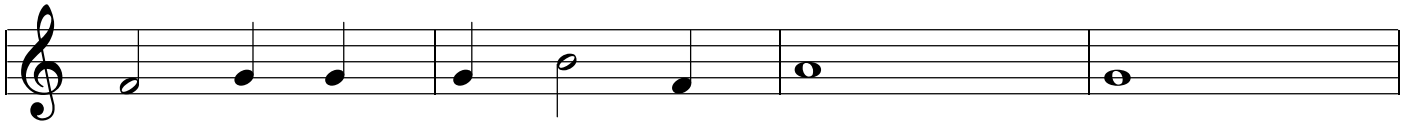
119



123



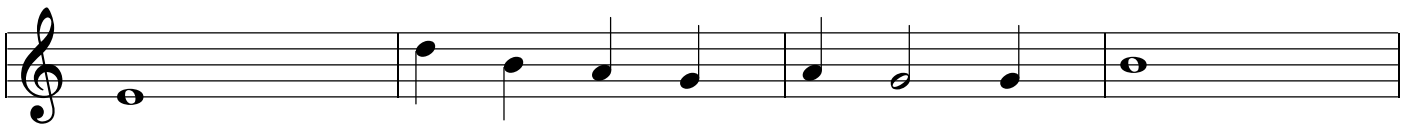
127



131



135



Did you notice how in 4/4 all the bars add up to 4?

Notes move up on the staff in alphabetical order. Practise writing them out.

139



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

142



This is a bar of silence
It is called a rest..

146



150



154



158



A Sharp (#) raises the sound of a note by one semitone. (Get Anna to show you on your instrument) Practise writing and naming these notes. Put sharps in front of the note at the same level as the note. Learn this - "A sharp raises a note by one semitone" Raises means the sound of the note goes higher.

162

G# E# B# F#

165

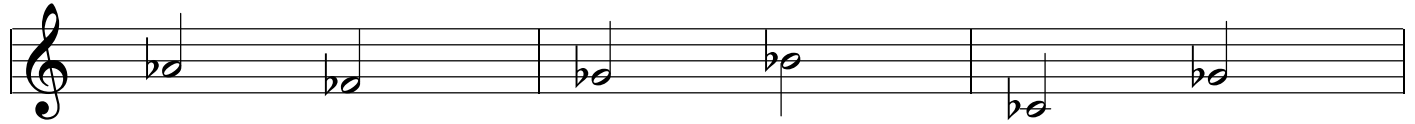
169

173

177

181

185

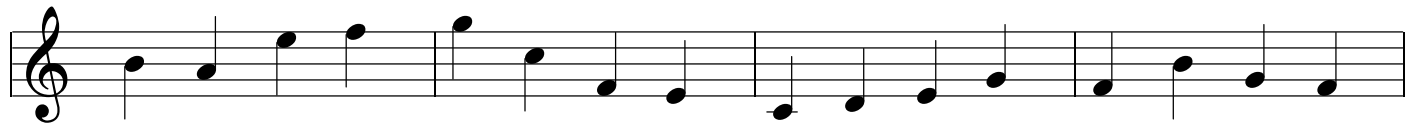


Ab Fb Gb Bb Cb Gb

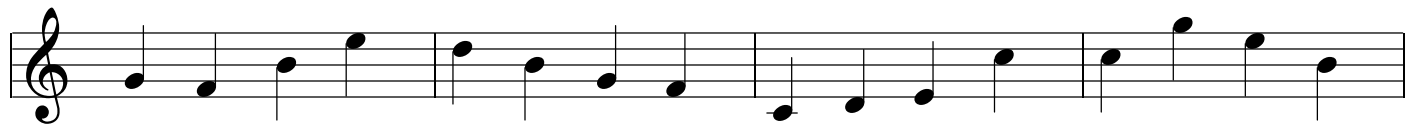
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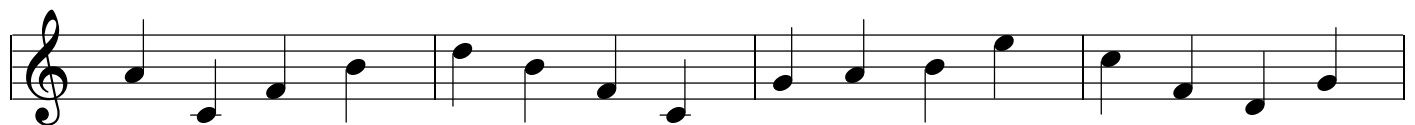
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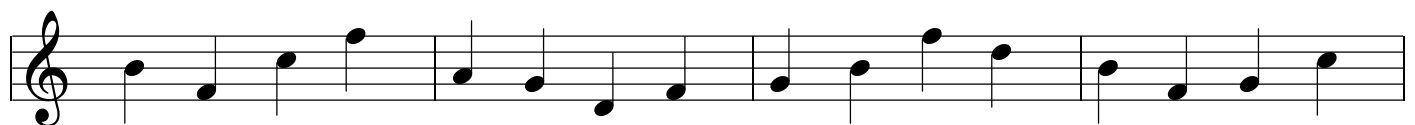
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200

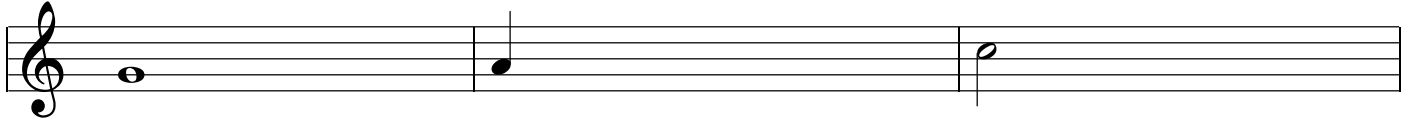


204



Name these notes with both the letter name and the type of note

208



G Semibreve

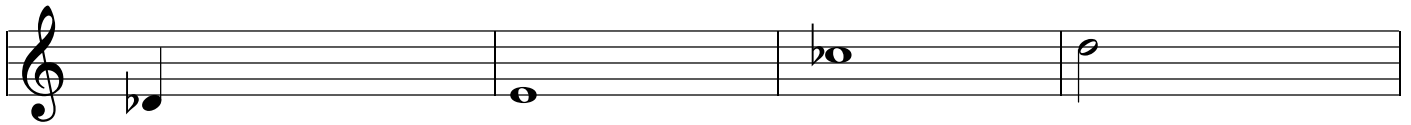
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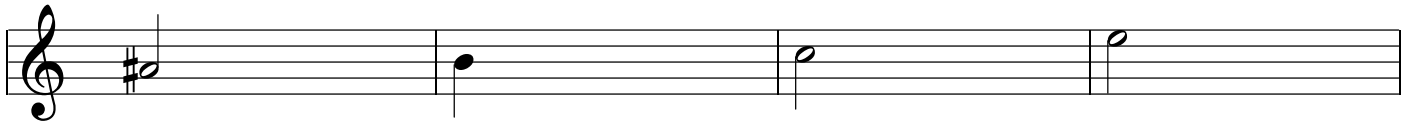
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219



223

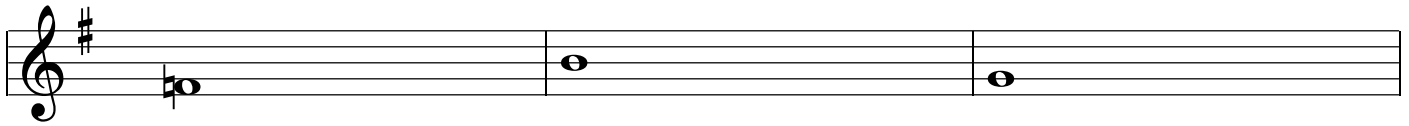


227



A natural sign cancels out a flat (b) or sharp (#). Practise writing natural signs before the notes as indicated and write their letter name.

231



F natural

234



238



242



246

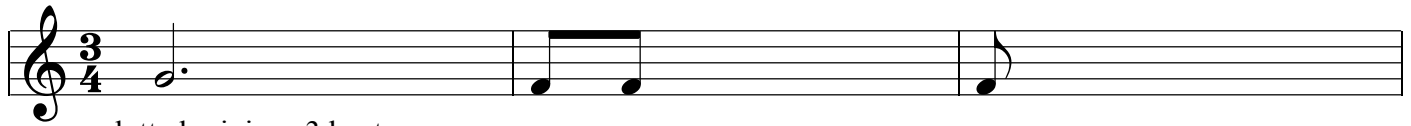


250



Some new note values

254

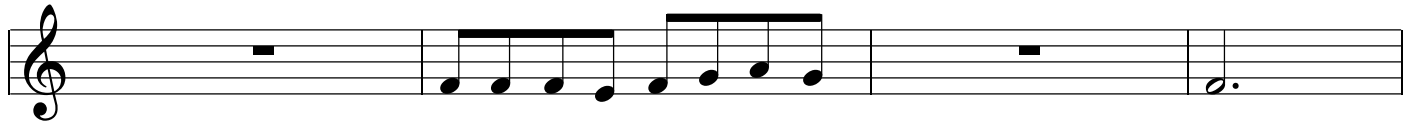


dotted minim - 3 beats

quavers - one half of a count each

quavers may also look like this

257

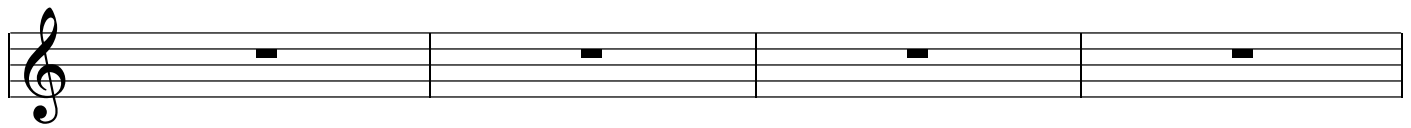


Quavers are counted like this:

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

Dotted minim like this: 1 2 3

261

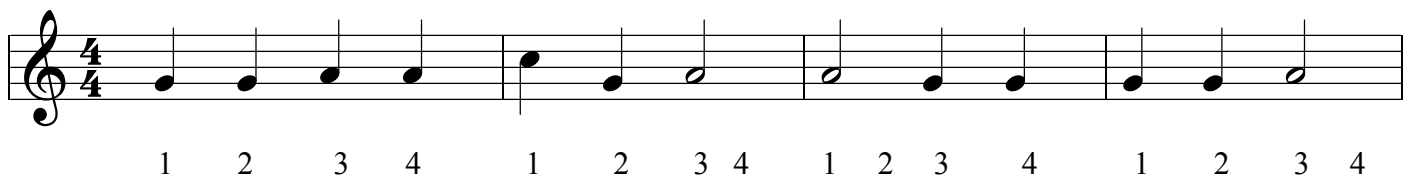


Every note gets the same amount of numbers as is beats. For example a minim (2 beats) gets 2 numbers. Quavers are counted using + (and) because it takes two to make one count.

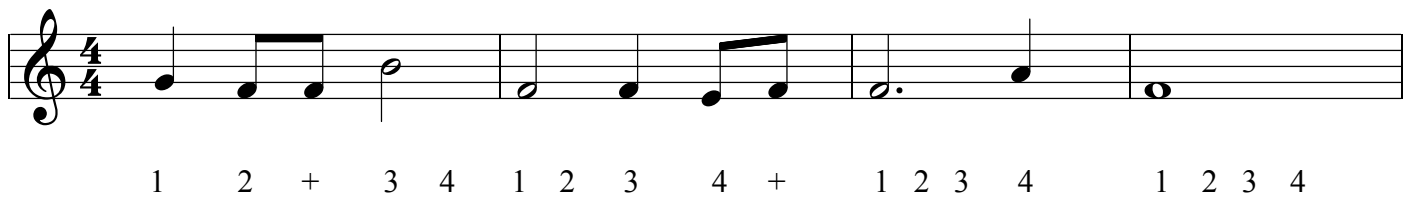
265



269



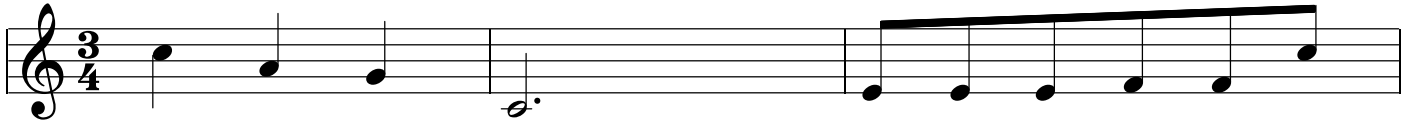
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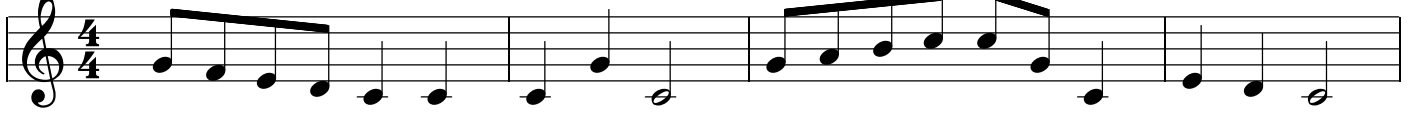
Practise counting these beats

Note how six quavers can be joined up in 3/4 timing

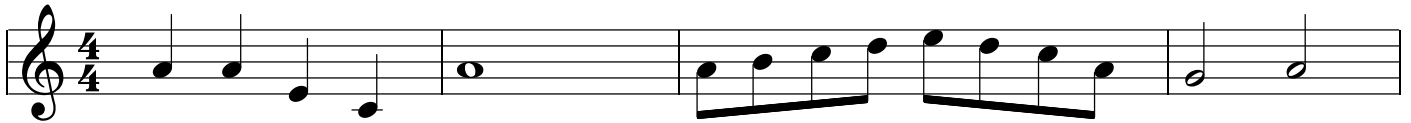
277 No 1



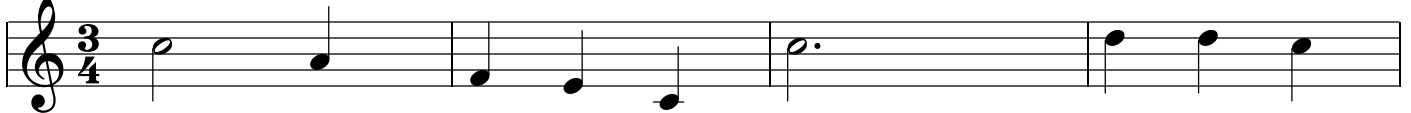
280 No 2



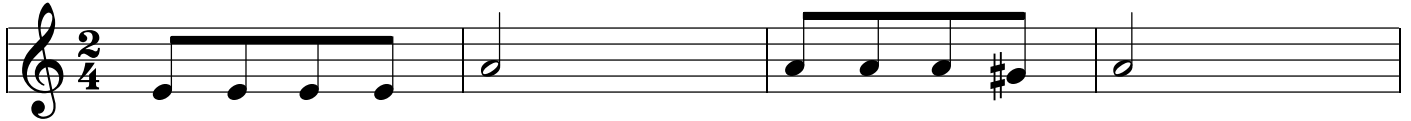
284 No3



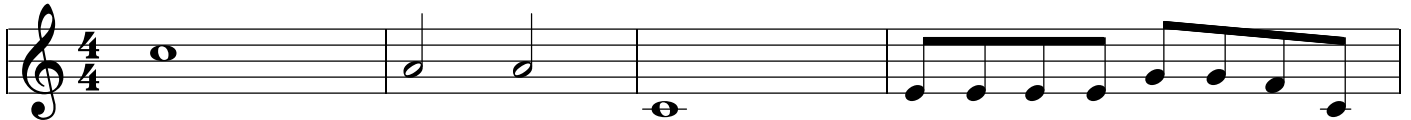
288 No 4



292 No 5

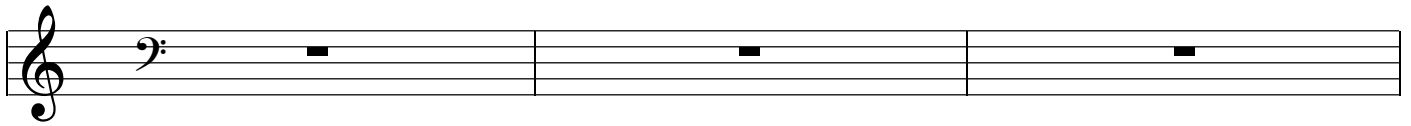


296



Bass Cleff - We are going to learn how to read the bass cleff

300



303



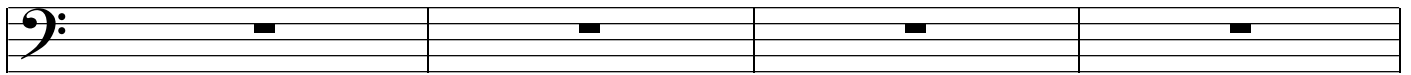
A C E G

All Cow's Eat Grass

G B D F A

Gum Boots Do Feel Awful

307



Practise reading these notes. Write the letter under each note.

311



315

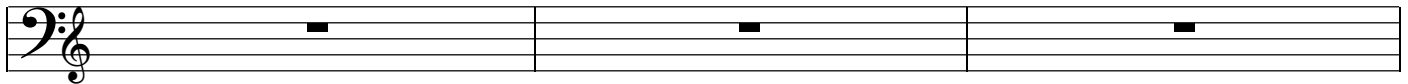


319



A tie (a small curve under or on top of a note) joins the first note to the note or notes on the tie and makes the first note longer. Look at these examples and then try counting them yourself. Put a cross over the notes you would not play.

369



372

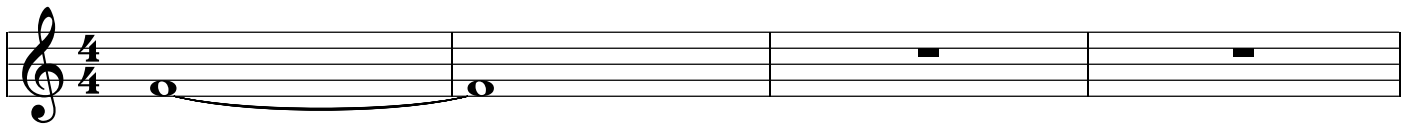
This note gets 3 beats This note gets 5 beats

Do not play the second note

Do not play the second note

376

4 beats plus 4 beats tied on



This note gets 8 counts.

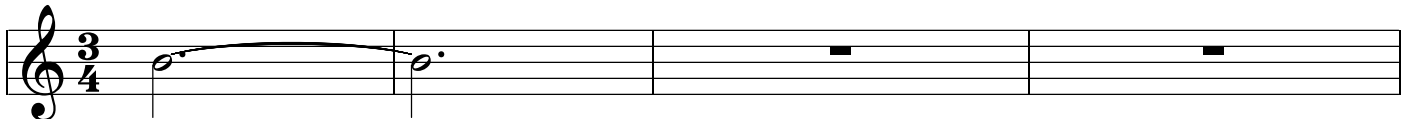
You do not play the second or third tied on note

380



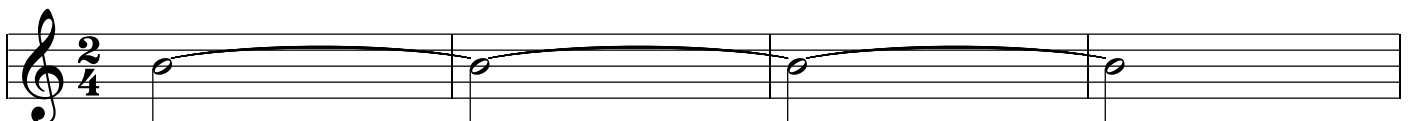
This note gets 12 counts

384



This note gets 6 beats

388



This note gets 8 beats.

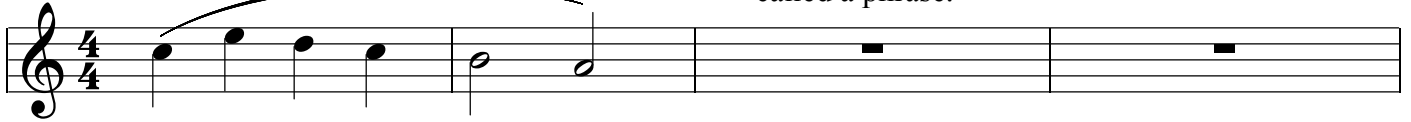
You can only tie the same note to the same note. You cannot tie a note to a different note because the sound will be different and you will not be making the note longer. A tie makes a note longer.

A slur is also a curved line under or on top of a note or a series of notes. It occurs between different sounding notes and is telling the musician to connect these notes together or SLUR!

392



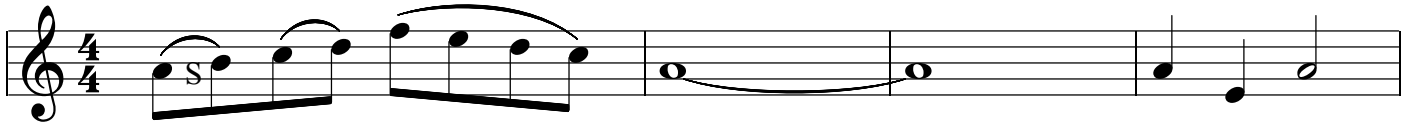
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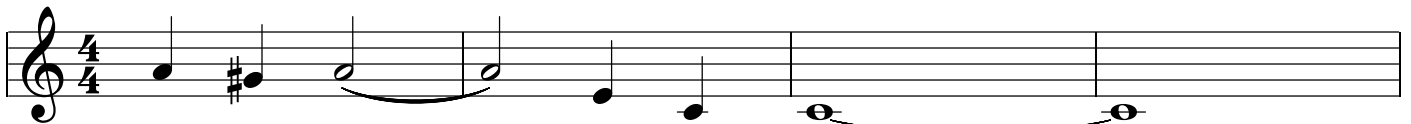
Play legato - all bound together. This can also be called a phrase.

See if you can tell the difference between a slur and a tie. Write S for slur and T for tie under the curve.

399



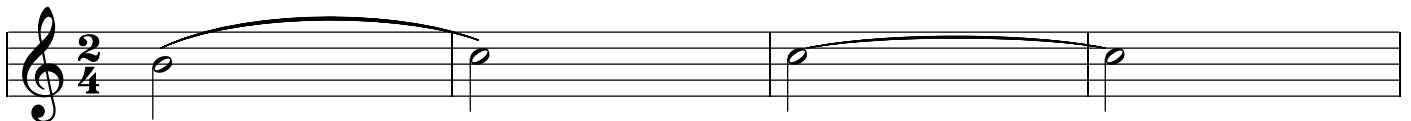
403



407

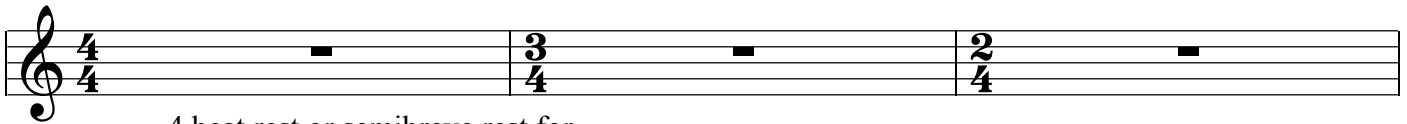


411



Silent counts are called rests. They have shapes that indicate how many beats we should be silent for. See if you can learn these different shapes. Write how many beats these rests get under the rest.

415



4 beat rest or semibreve rest for full bar of silence in any time signature

In 3/4 time signature the full bar rest gets 3 beats.

In 2/4 the full bar rest gets 2 beats

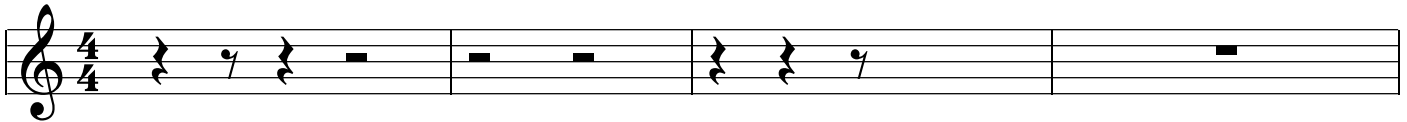
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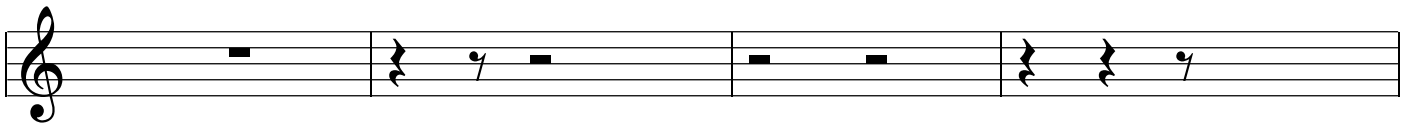
Crotchet rest (1) □ Minim rest (2) Quaver rest (1/2 beat)

Write how many beats these rests get under the rest.

422

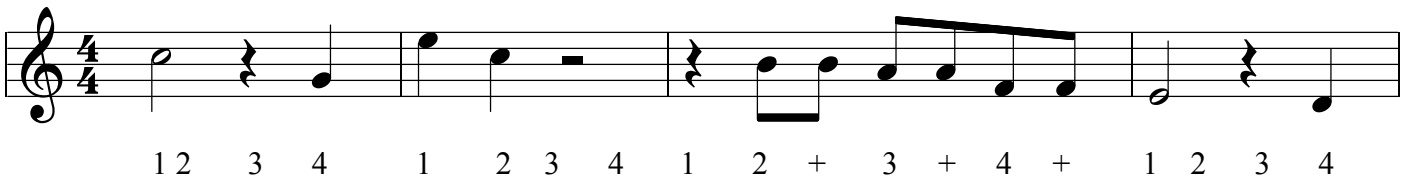


426

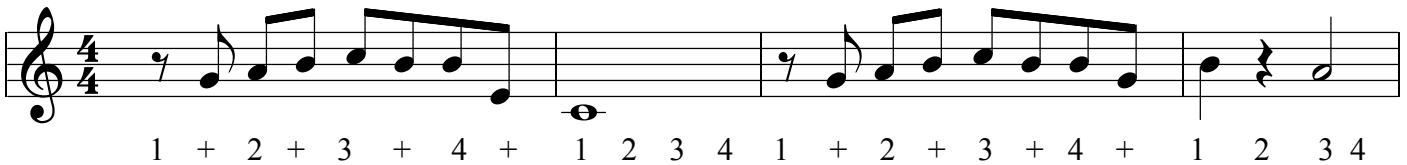


Rests are also included in counting. Look at these examples then try some yourself.

430

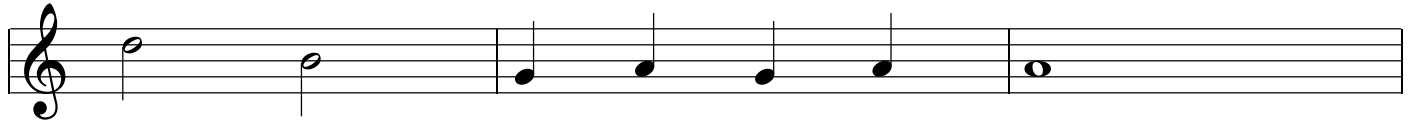


434



See if you can work out how many beats in these bars? Write the time signature in at the beginning of each line

438



441



445



449



453



457

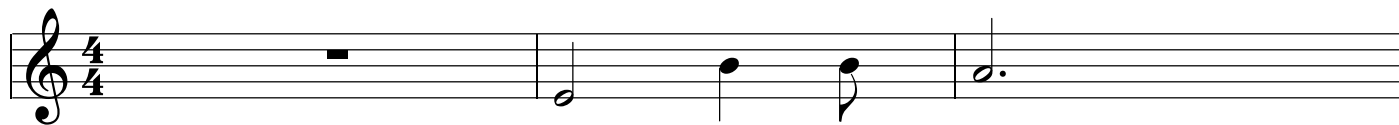


Congratulations you have completed level one. Here is a test to see how well you know your music theory.

Name these parts of the staff

Name these types of notes ie crotchet

461

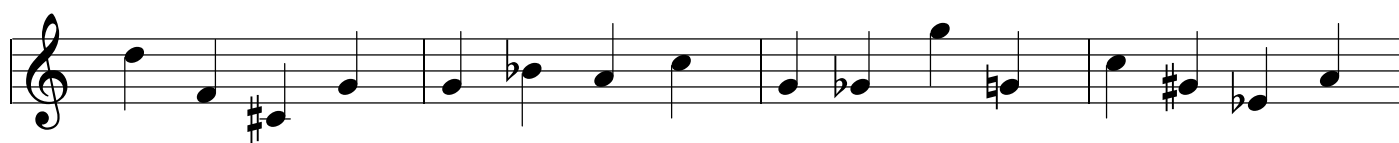


Name these notes

464

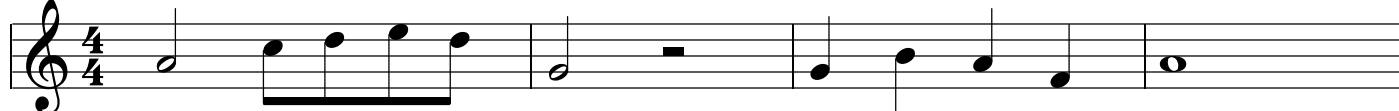


468

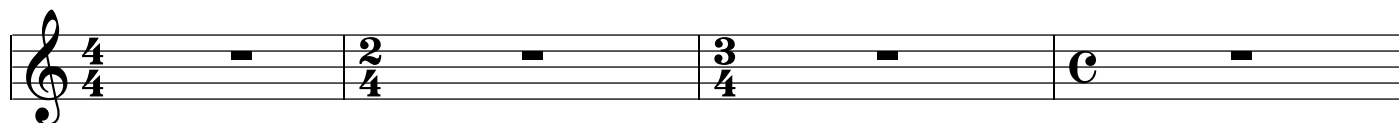


No 1 Count these bars

472



476 How many beats in each bar?



480

