

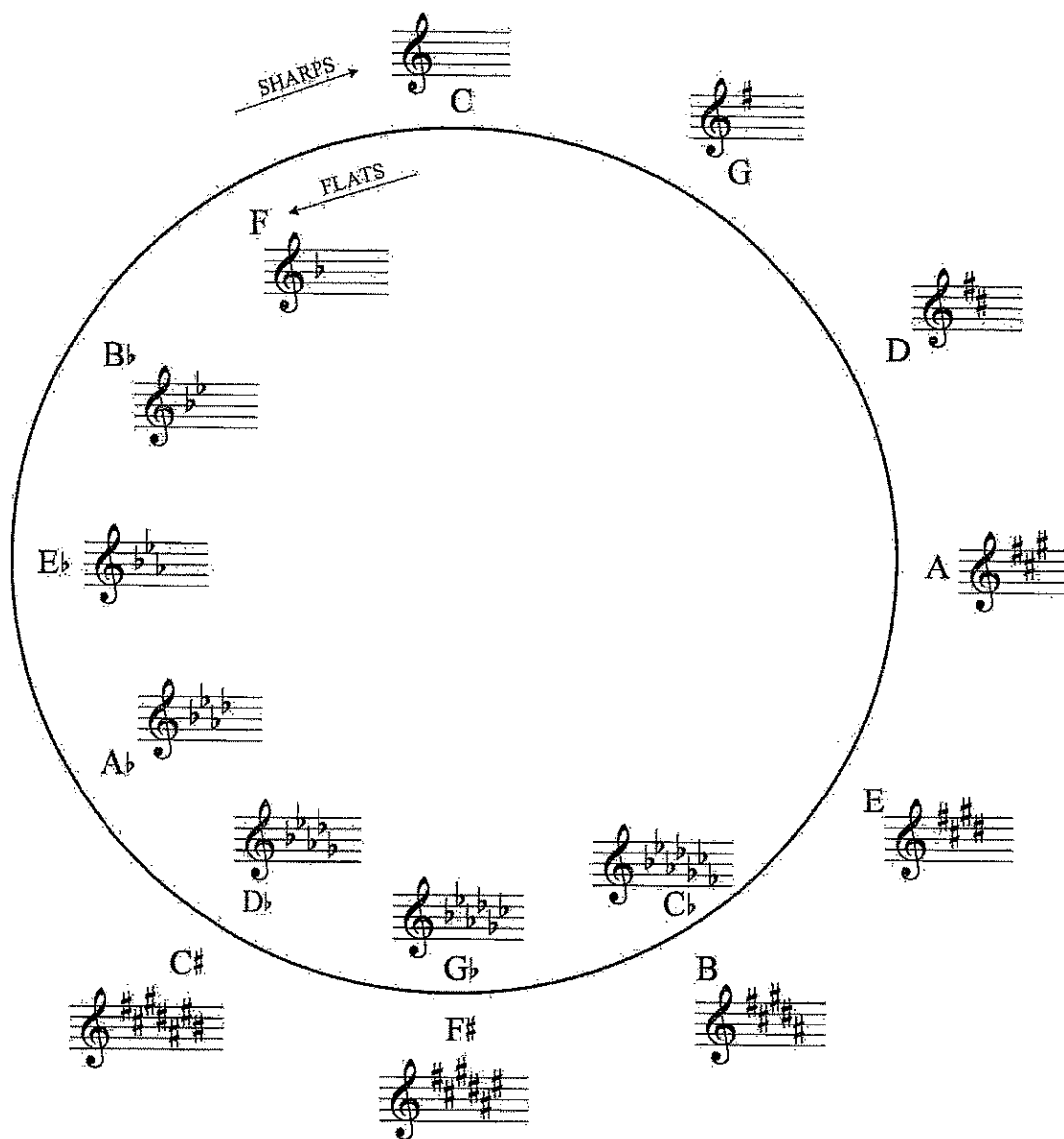


Josiah Quincy Orchestra Program
Music Literacy Packet

VIVALDI ORCHESTRA

March 17 - April 17, 2020

The Circle of Fifths



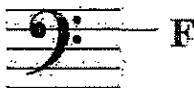
The **Circle of Fifths** diagram is a graphical representation of relationships among the 12 major and minor keys and their corresponding key signatures. The Circle of Fifths shown above shows the major keys.

Key signatures containing sharps are presented clockwise on the outside of the circle in order of ascending fifths. With each added sharp, the key advances five letter names and the tonic moves up a perfect fifth.

Key signatures containing flats are presented counter-clockwise on the inside of the circle in order of descending fifths. With each added flat, the key moves back five letter names and the tonic moves down a perfect fifth.

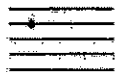
The Staff - Bass Clef

The bass clef (also known as F clef) looks like this:



The bass clef gives a landmark on the note F on the 4th line of the bass staff.

To draw the bass clef, draw:
a black dot



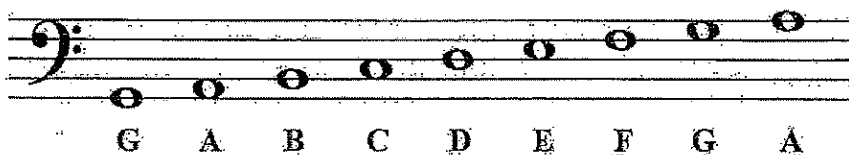
a curve



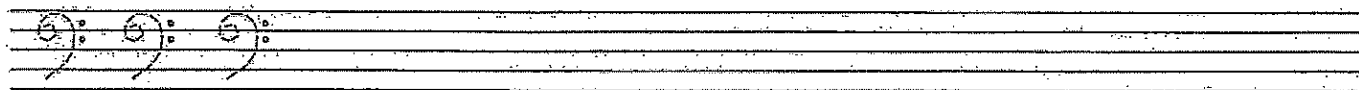
two dots



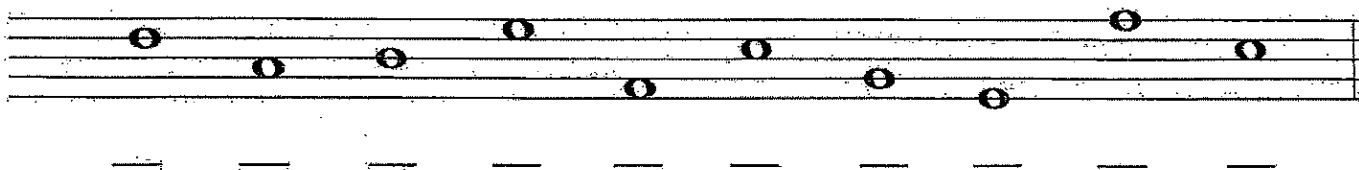
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



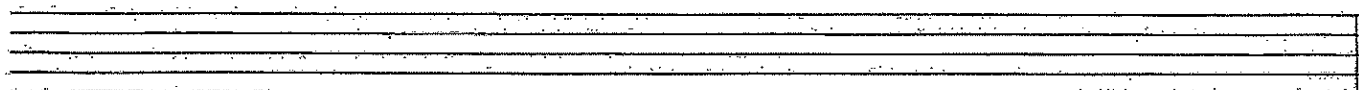
1. Try drawing the bass clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



F G A D F C B G D E

The Staff - Treble Clef

At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef (also known as G clef) looks like this:



The treble clef gives establishes a landmark on the note G on the 2nd line of the treble staff.

To draw the treble clef, draw:
the line and tail



1.

the top loop



2.

the left loop



3.

the right loop



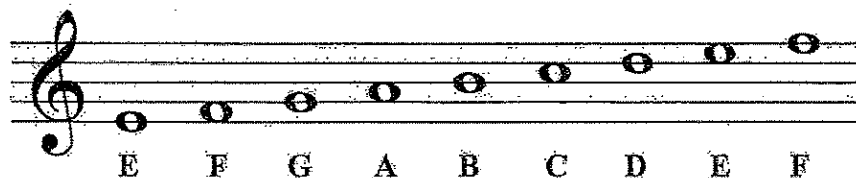
4.

the curl

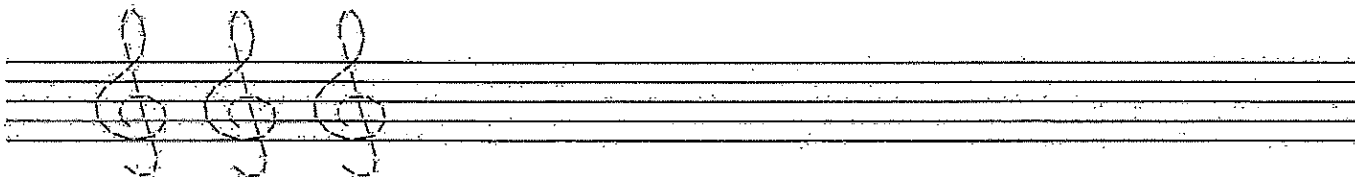


5.

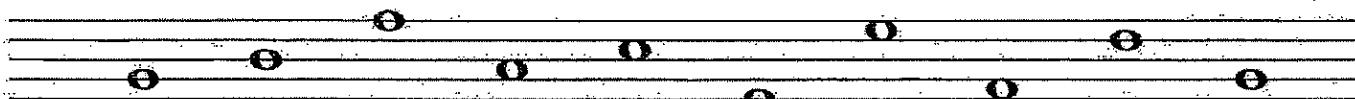
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



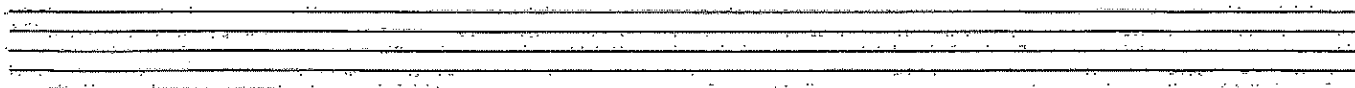
1. Try drawing the treble clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



G E B C D B A C D F

Note Name Speed Test - Grand Staff (50 Notes)

Take the speed challenge! How many notes can you name in 1 minute?

A grand staff consisting of a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. It contains 10 measures. The notes are: Treble: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5; Bass: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4.

A grand staff consisting of a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. It contains 10 measures. The notes are: Treble: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5; Bass: F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4.

A grand staff consisting of a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. It contains 10 measures. The notes are: Treble: F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5; Bass: D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4.

A grand staff consisting of a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. It contains 10 measures. The notes are: Treble: B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6; Bass: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4.

A grand staff consisting of a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. It contains 10 measures. The notes are: Treble: E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6; Bass: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Time Completed: _____

Note Name Speed Test C - Grand Staff (100 Notes)

Take the speed challenge! How long does it take you to name 100 notes?

The first musical staff contains 10 notes. The treble clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines. The bass clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th spaces.

The second musical staff contains 10 notes. The treble clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines. The bass clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th spaces.

The third musical staff contains 10 notes. The treble clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines. The bass clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th spaces.

The fourth musical staff contains 10 notes. The treble clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines. The bass clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th spaces.

The fifth musical staff contains 10 notes. The treble clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines. The bass clef staff has notes on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th spaces.



Name _____

Date _____

Time Completed _____

Note Name Speed Test B - Grand Staff (100 Notes)

Take the speed challenge! How long does it take you to name 100 notes?

A grand staff consisting of two five-line staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains ten quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains ten quarter notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4.

A grand staff consisting of two five-line staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains ten quarter notes: C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains ten quarter notes: F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4.

A grand staff consisting of two five-line staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains ten quarter notes: F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains ten quarter notes: D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4.

A grand staff consisting of two five-line staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains ten quarter notes: B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains ten quarter notes: A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

A grand staff consisting of two five-line staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains ten quarter notes: E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains ten quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4.



Lesson 7: Basic Rhythm - Rests and Stems

The duration of musical silence is indicated by different types of rests.

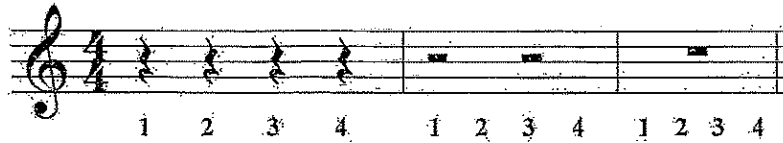
quarter rest
1 beat



half rest
2 beats



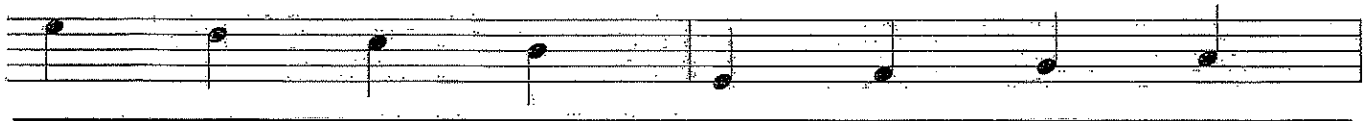
whole rest
4 beats



There are rules to follow when drawing stems on half notes and quarter notes.

If the notes are on or above the third line, the stems for half notes and quarter notes are drawn downward on the left side of the notehead.

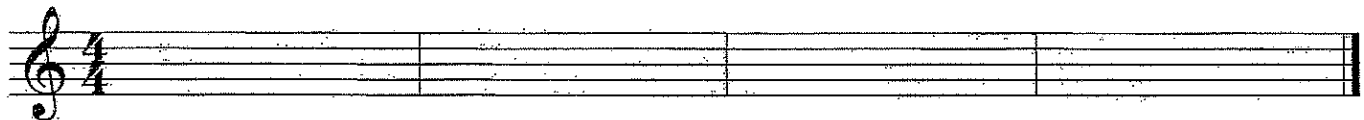
If the notes are below the middle line, the stems are drawn upward on the right side of the notehead.



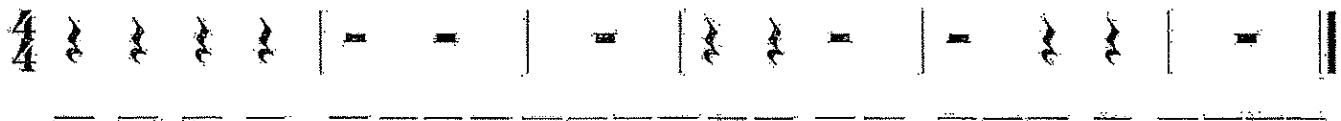
1. Practice drawing quarter rests by tracing over the dotted lines. Draw four quarter rests in each blank measure.



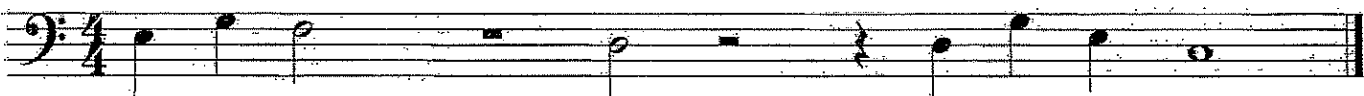
2. Draw two half rests in each of the first 2 measures. Then draw one whole rest in each of the last 2 measures.



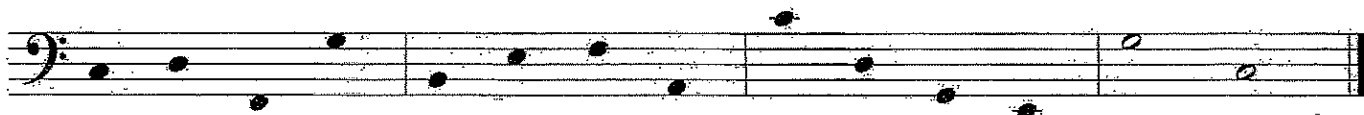
3. Write the count below the rests.



4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then add the missing bar lines.

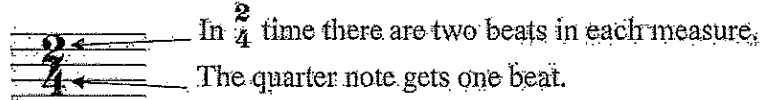


5. Draw the appropriate stems on the following noteheads.



Lesson 11: Time Signatures - $\frac{2}{4}$

An eighth note has a value of one half of a beat. When by itself, an eighth note looks like a quarter note with a flag. When with other eighth notes, the notes eighth notes are connected together with a beam.

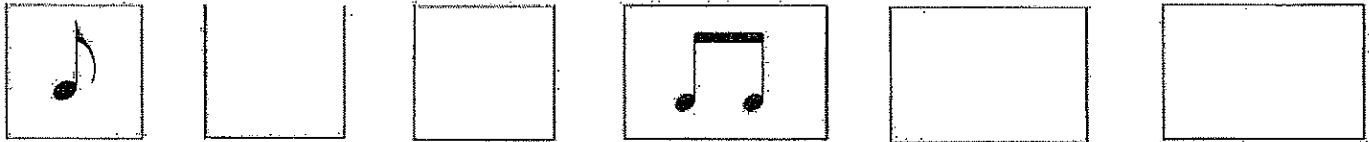


An eighth note (♪) = 1/2 beat

A quarter note (♩) = 1 beat

A half note (♮) = 2 beats

1. Practice drawing eighth notes in the following boxes. An example of each is given.



2. Count the beats out loud, then tap the rhythm.



3. Write the beats below the notes. Then count the beats out loud while tapping the rhythm.



4. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the treble clef. Write the beats below the notes. Then count the beats out loud while tapping the rhythm.



5. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the treble clef. Write the beats below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.

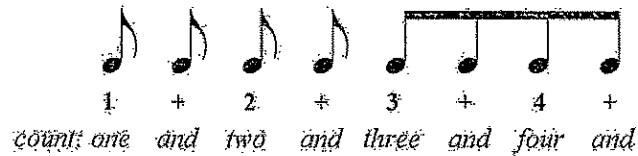


Lesson 12: Eighth Notes

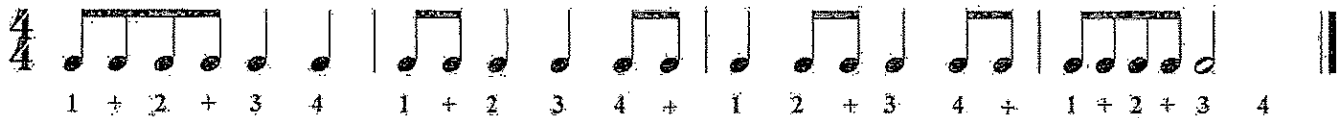
An eighth note looks like a quarter note with a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, the eighth notes are connected with a beam.



An eighth note has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



2. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.



Lesson 13: Eighth Rests

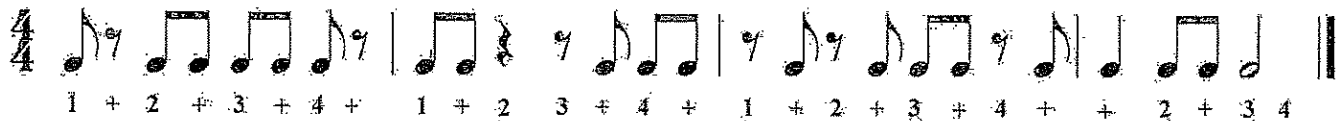
An eighth rest is shown as follows. After the first eighth rest, practice drawing 5 more eighth rests.



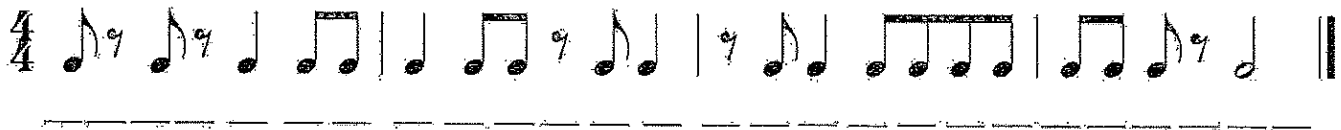
An eighth rest has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes and eighth rests.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



2. Write in the counts below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



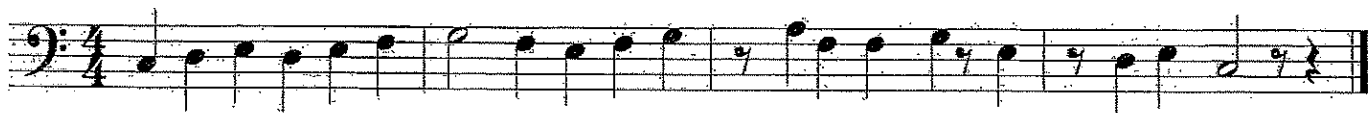
3. Write the count below the notes. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write in the count below the notes. Then add the missing barlines.



5. Draw the missing flags and beams on the eighth notes that are missing flags or beams.





Lesson 14: Dotted Quarter Notes



A dot written after a note adds one-half of the note's value to the original note's value.



A quarter note equals one beat.

A dot after the quarter note adds $\frac{1}{2}$ beat ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the original value).

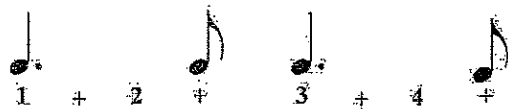
A dotted quarter note equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats.

 = $1\frac{1}{2}$ beat ()

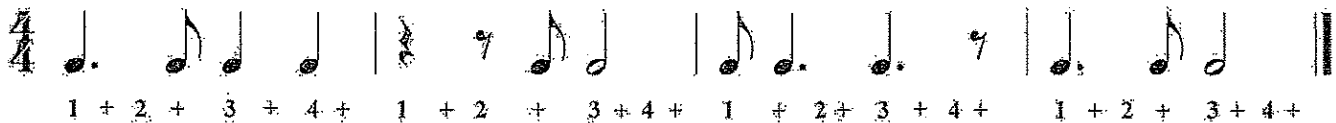
 = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat ()

 = $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats ()

Hence, the rhythmic value of a dotted quarter note is one and one half beats and it is equivalent to a quarter note tied to an eighth note. Count the rhythm by sub-dividing to the half beats.



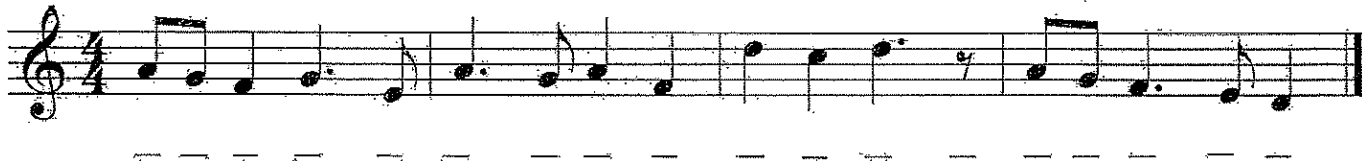
1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



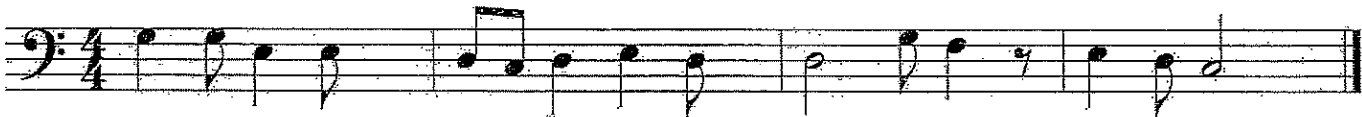
2. Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



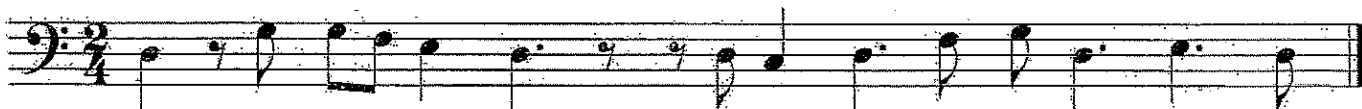
3. Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Some dotted quarter notes are missing dots behind the quarter note. Add the missing dots.



5. The barlines are missing from the following example. Add the missing barlines.



Lesson 15: Slurs and Ties

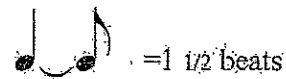
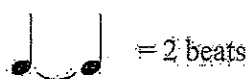
A **slur** is a curved line that connects two or more notes of different pitches.

A slur means the notes should be played as smoothly as possible, with no space in between.



A **tie** is a curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch.

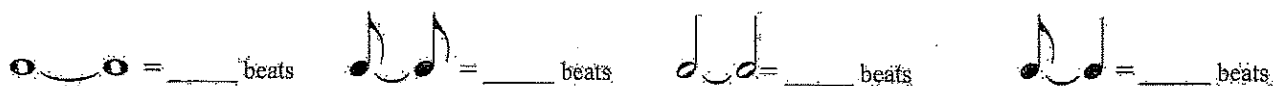
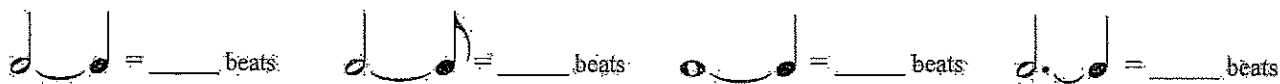
A tie means to hold the note for the combined rhythmic value of the two notes, as if they were one.



Tied notes are placed on two adjacent notes of the same pitch and played as one note.



1. On each line, write the number of counts each pair of tied notes would receive.



2. On each line, write the note that would equal the number of beats that each pair of tied notes would receive.



3. Draw circles around the ties. Draw squares around the slurs.



4. Draw circles around the ties. Draw squares around the slurs.

