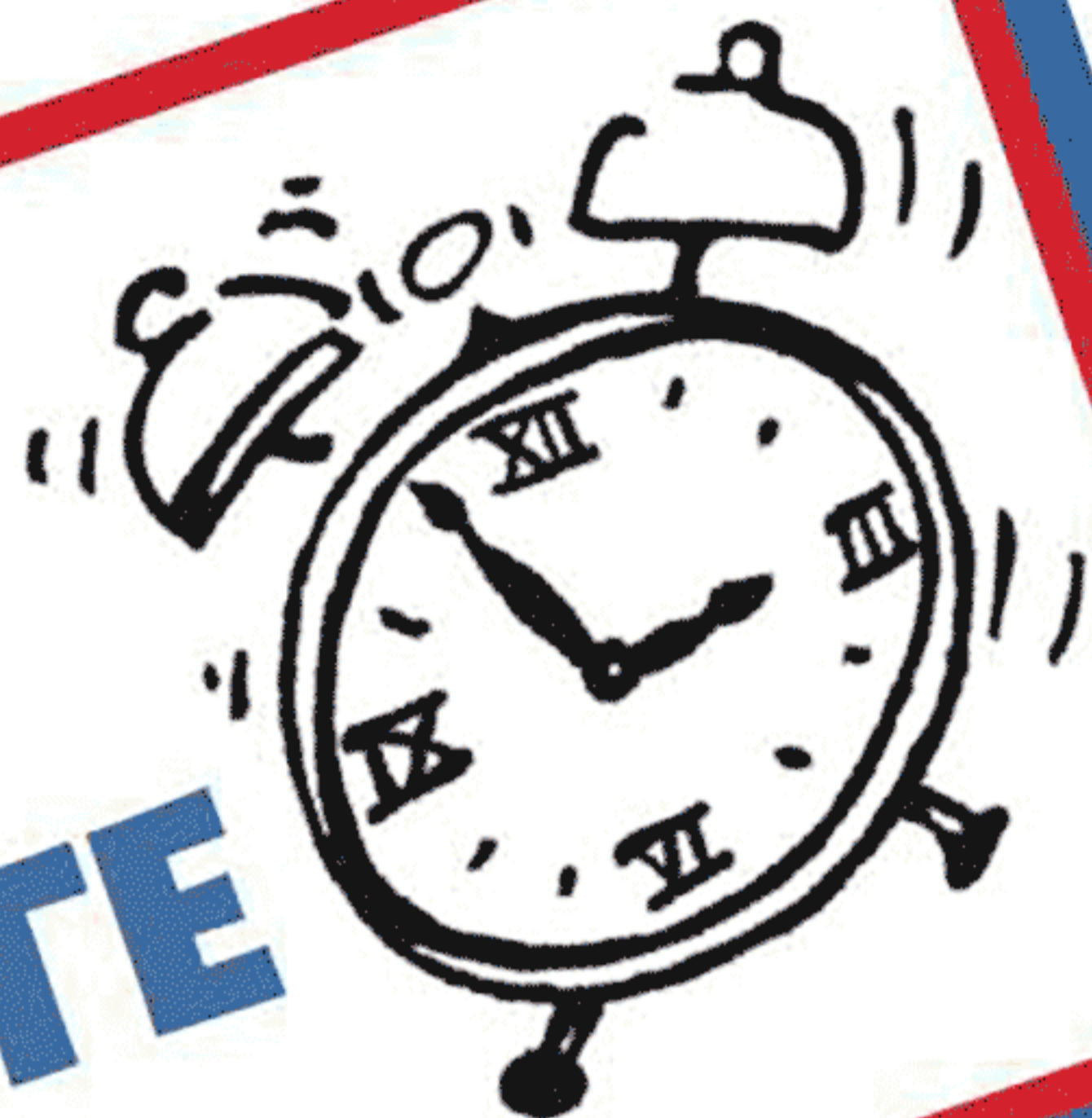


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**FIVE
MINUTE**



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- Rhythm Reading
- Note Spelling on the Instrument

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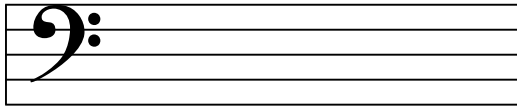
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FINAL REVIEW

LESSON ONE

NAME: _____

Music is written
on a **STAFF**.
The Staff has
five lines.

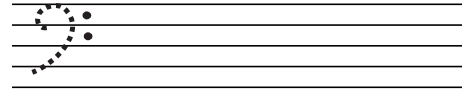
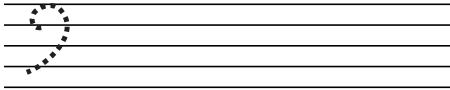


This is a **BASS CLEF**.
Music for low pitched instruments
is written in the bass clef.

① **YOUR TURN:** Draw five lines between the
guides to make a musical staff:



② Learn to draw the **BASS CLEF**.

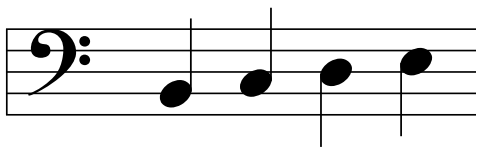


Start at the 2nd line to trace the
loop, then draw 3 of your own.

Now add two dots in the top
two spaces on each of these.

Use both steps to draw the Bass
Clef. Practice on three of your own.

③ Name three instruments that use the **BASS CLEF:** _____

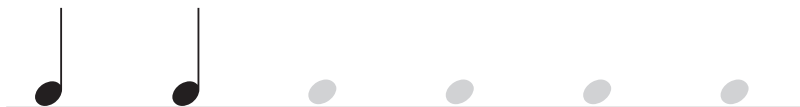


QUARTER NOTES

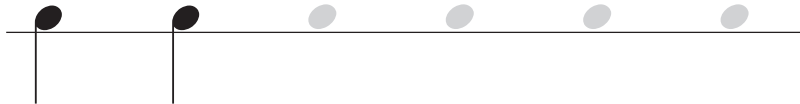


have a NOTE HEAD (the dot) and a STEM (the line).

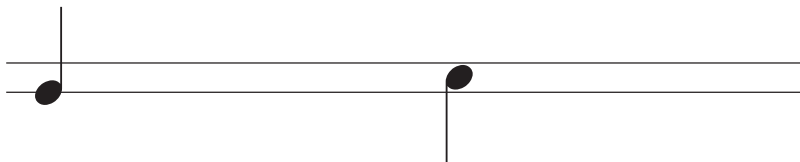
- ④ Sometimes quarter notes have a stem that attaches to the **RIGHT SIDE** of the note head and goes **UP**. Color in these note heads and draw a stem that goes **UP**:



- ⑤ To keep the stems from getting in the way of other music on a page, we sometimes attach it to the **LEFT SIDE** of the note head and draw it **DOWN**. Finish these quarter notes:



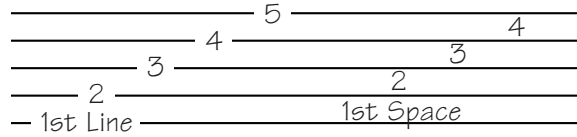
- ⑥ Some note heads intersect a **LINE** of the staff and some are in the **SPACES** between the lines. Draw two quarter notes **ON** the lines and two in the space **BETWEEN** the lines:



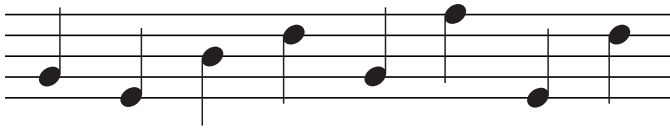
LESSON TWO

NAME: _____

The lines and spaces on the staff are numbered from the bottom UP:

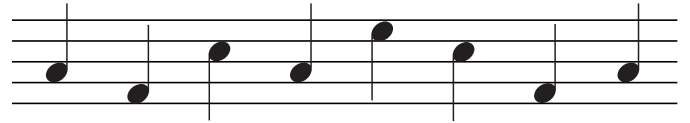


- ① In the empty boxes, put the number of the LINE that each quarter note is on.



2							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

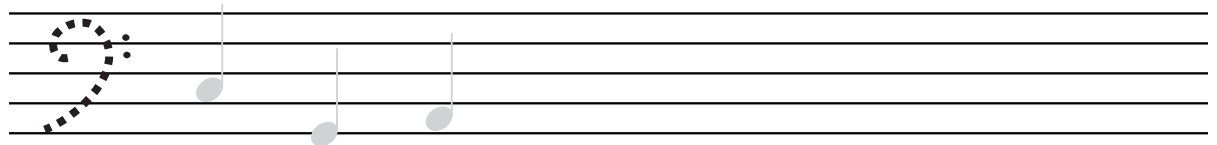
- ② Now write the number of the SPACE that each quarter note is in. See how fast you can count up!



2							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- ③ QUARTER NOTES below the 3rd line have stems that go UP. Trace the treble clef and quarter notes, then draw five of your own quarter notes in the lines and spaces BELOW the 3rd line.

Keep your notes
BELOW this line

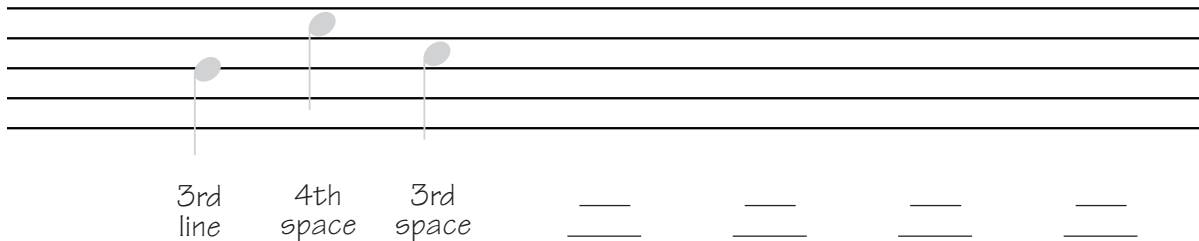


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- ④ The stem of a note on or above the 3rd line goes **DOWN**. Begin by drawing your own bass clef. Next, trace these quarter notes, then draw **four** of your own **ON OR ABOVE** the 3rd line.

Draw notes **ON** or
ABOVE this line

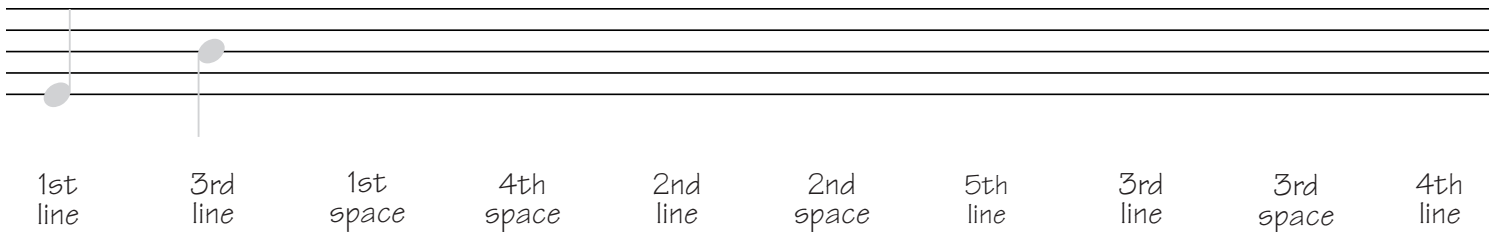


A musical staff with five lines. The first three lines have quarter notes with stems pointing down. The first note is on the 3rd line, the second is on the 4th space, and the third is on the 3rd space. Below the staff are four pairs of horizontal lines, each pair representing a blank space for a note.

3rd line 4th space 3rd space — — — —

- ⑤ On the notes you have drawn, write the number of the line or space in the blanks provided.

- ⑥ Draw a quarter note in the proper **LINE** or **SPACE**. Remember to use the correct **STEM** direction on each note!



A musical staff with five lines. The first line has a quarter note with a stem pointing down. The third line has a quarter note with a stem pointing up. Below the staff are ten blank lines for practice, each with a label indicating its position.

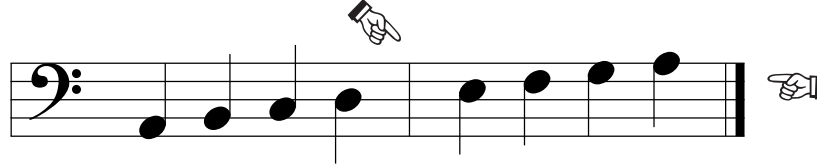
1st line 3rd line 1st space 4th space 2nd line 2nd space 5th line 3rd line 3rd space 4th line

LESSON THREE

NAME: _____

BAR LINES separate the notes into MEASURES.

A **MEASURE** is the space between two BAR LINES.



A **DOUBLE BAR LINE** tells you when you get to the end of a song.



The "fraction" at the beginning of each piece of music is called a **TIME SIGNATURE**.



The **TOP NUMBER** tells you how many beats are in a measure (there are FOUR beats in a measure).

The **BOTTOM NUMBER** tells you which kind of note gets one beat (the QUARTER NOTE gets one beat).

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

①



There are _____ beats in a measure

The _____ gets one beat

②



There are two _____

The quarter note gets _____

③

How many beats are in a measure of $\frac{4}{4}$ time? _____

④

What kind of note gets one beat in $\frac{5}{4}$ time? _____

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The **TOP NUMBER** in the time signature tells us how to separate the notes into MEASURES.



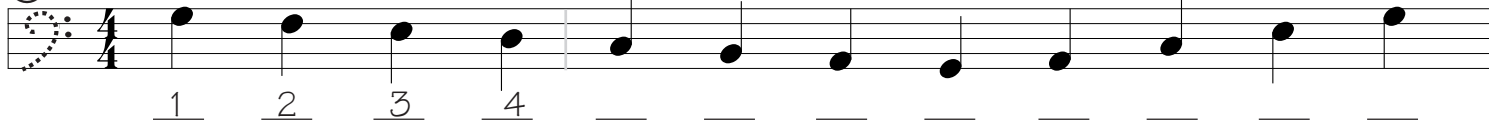
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 

Each quarter note receives ONE COUNT in quarter time.

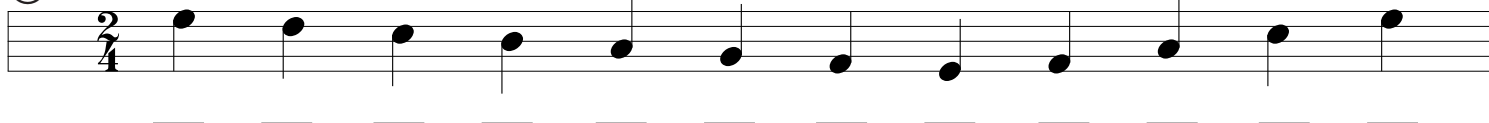
Since there are FOUR beats to a measure, you would count to FOUR, then draw a bar line.

On each line below, draw a bass clef and **circle** the top number in the time signature. Draw in the BAR LINES to separate the notes into measures, then write the counts under the notes. Don't forget to add the *double bar* at the end of the line!

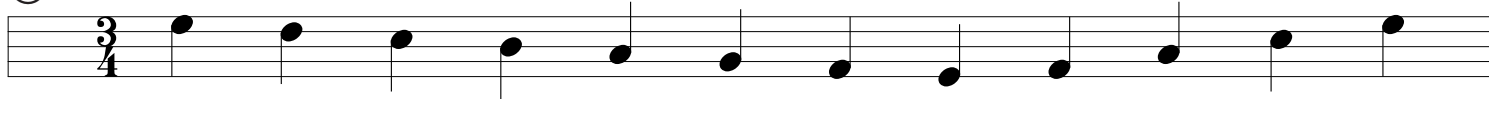
⑤



⑥



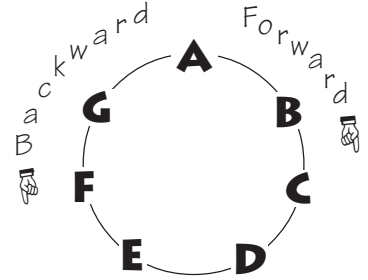
⑦



LESSON FOUR

NAME: _____

The **MUSICAL ALPHABET** uses the first seven letters of the English alphabet: **A** through **G**. The letters of this alphabet work like a clock: once you get to the letter **G**, start over with **A**. You must be able to spell the alphabet forward (clockwise) and backward (counterclockwise).



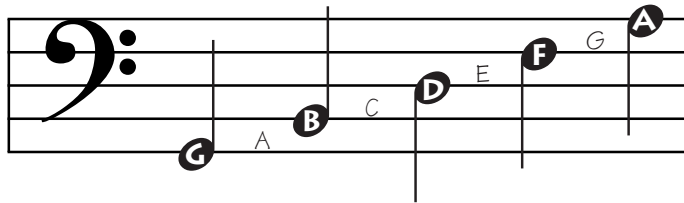
FORWARDS:

- ① A _____ G
- ② C _____

BACKWARDS:

- ③ A G _____
- ④ F _____

The 1st LINE on the bass staff is the note **G**. If you start with **G** and SKIP a letter each time, you will learn the names of the LINES of the bass staff:



Notes that are on the **LINES** of the bass staff spell:

**“Good Boys Do
Fine Always”**

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Write the name of each note in the blank provided.



⑤ ___ ___ ___ ___



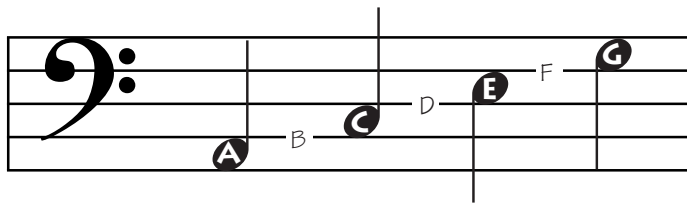
⑥ ___ ___ ___ ___



⑦ ___ ___ ___ ___

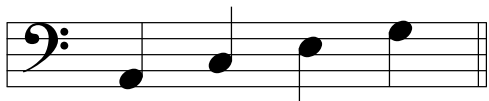
Likewise, if you start with the note **A** (the first **SPACE** on the treble staff) and **SKIP** a letter each time, you will learn the names of the **SPACES**:

Ⓐ B Ⓒ D Ⓔ F Ⓖ



Notes that are in the **SPACES** of the bass staff spell:

“**A**ll **C**ows **E**at **G**rass”



⑧ ___ ___ ___ ___



⑨ ___ ___ ___ ___



⑩ ___ ___ ___ ___


LESSON FIVE

NAME: _____

This will be our first SPEED TEST to see how **fast** you can spell the note names AND draw in the bar lines! Lines #1 & #2 use the SPACES of the bass staff, while #3 & #4 use the LINES. Time yourself to see who's the fastest in the class!


①

Don't forget about the **DOUBLE BAR LINE!** 



A C E C _ _ _ _ _

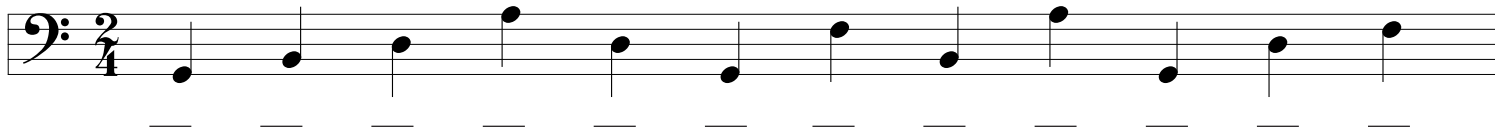
②

 **STOP!** Check the *top number* in the time signature first!



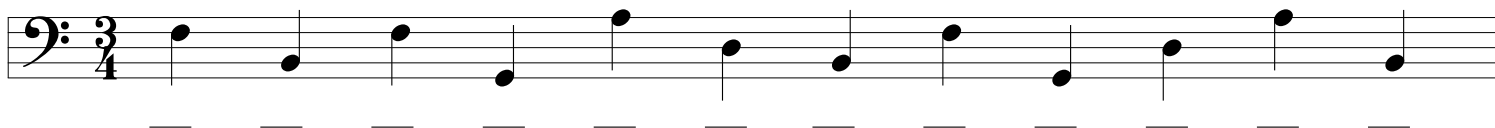
_ _ _ _ _

③



_ _ _ _ _

④



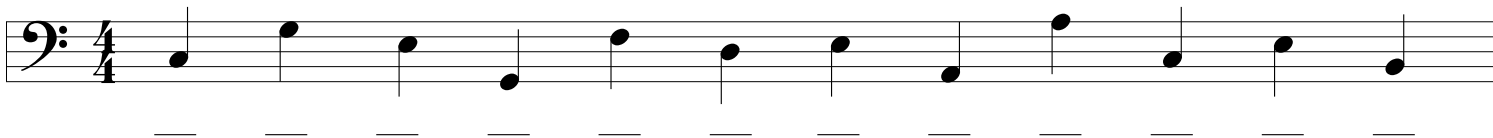
_ _ _ _ _

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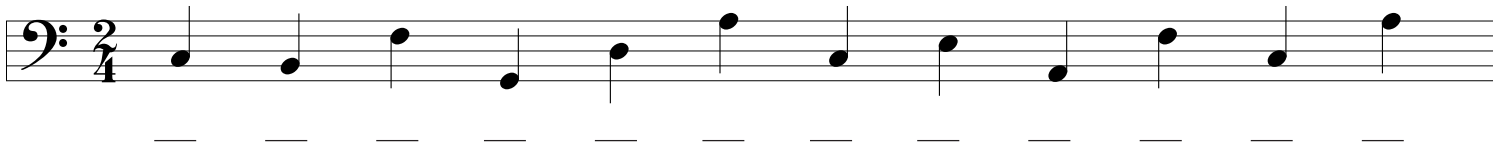
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The next two lines are a little more difficult because notes in the SPACES are mixed with notes on the LINES. Don't forget to draw in the bar lines according to the time signature!

⑤

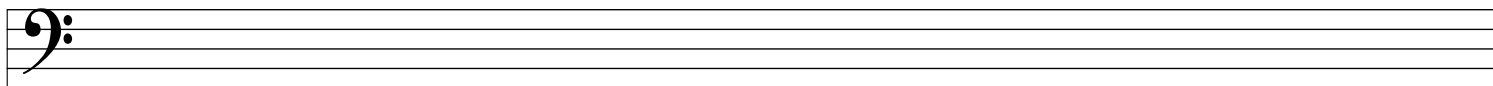


⑥



This time, I'll provide the note names and YOU draw in the quarter notes. Don't forget to use the proper STEM DIRECTION on each note! Take your time – NEATNESS counts when writing music!

⑦



B

C

E

D

A
(space)

A
(line)

F

B

G
(space)

G
(line)

C

D