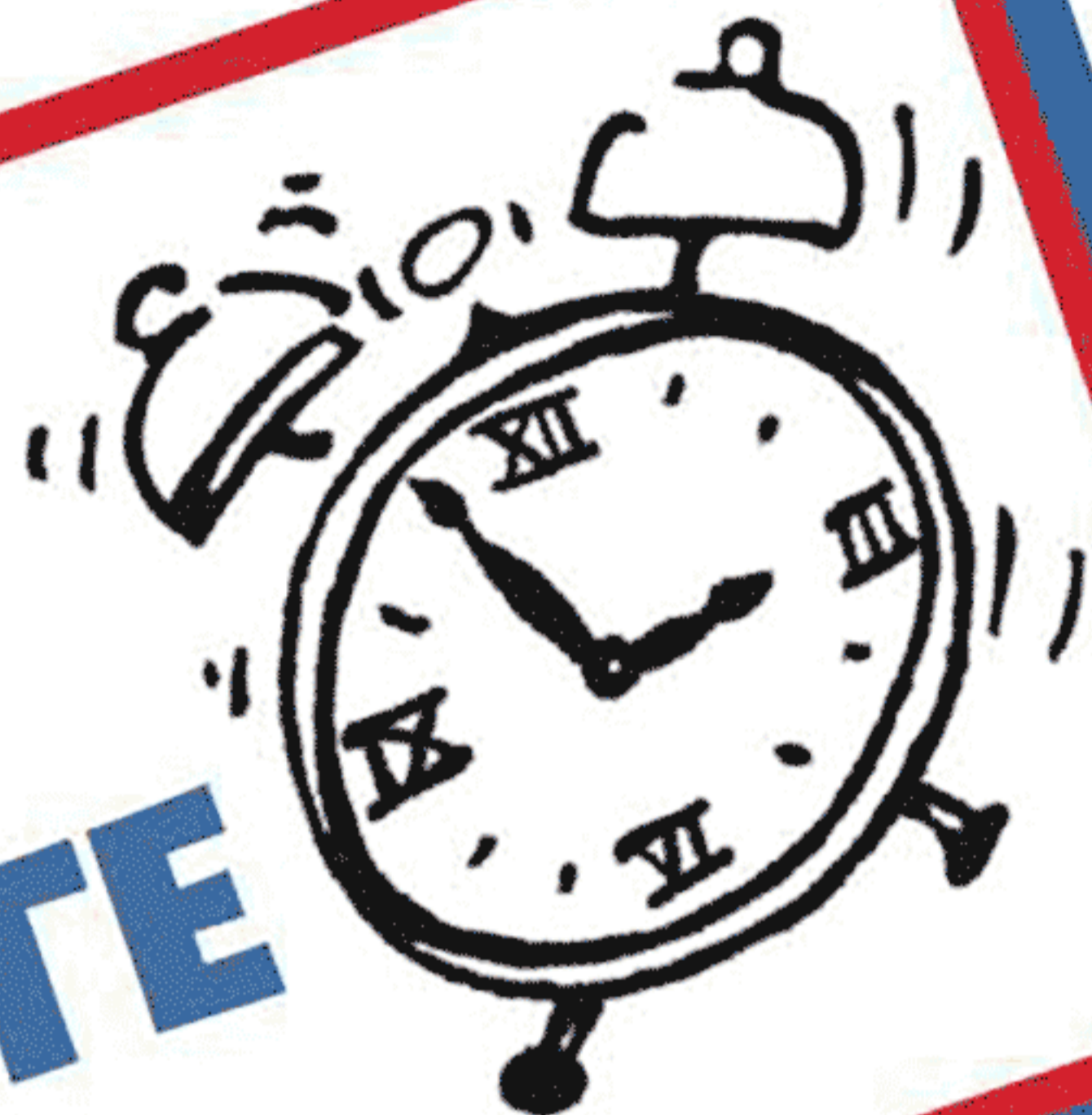




**FREE LESSONS 1-5**

**FIVE  
MINUTE**



**A QUICK & EASY APPROACH TO:**

- Basic Music Theory Concepts
- Rhythm Reading
- Note Spelling on the Instrument

Works **GREAT**  
in conjunction with  
popular method books!

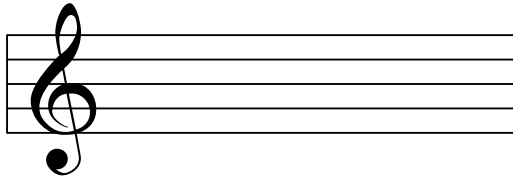
**BY:  
MARK  
WESSELS**

**THEORY**

# LESSON ONE

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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

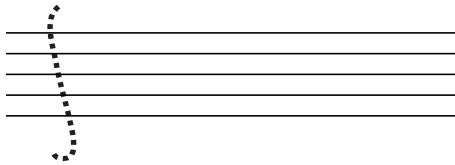


This is a **TREBLE CLEF**.  
Music for high pitched instruments  
is written in the treble clef.

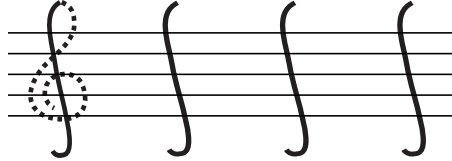
① **YOUR TURN:** Draw five lines between the  
guides to make a musical staff:



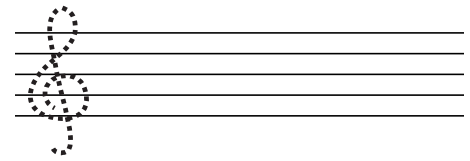
② Learn to draw the **TREBLE CLEF**.



Start from the bottom to trace the  
first loop, then draw 3 of your own.

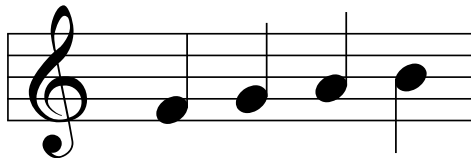


Now trace the top and bottom loop.  
Use the lines of the staff as your guide!



Use both steps to trace the Treble  
Clef. Practice on three of your own.

③ Name three instruments that use the **TREBLE CLEF:** \_\_\_\_\_

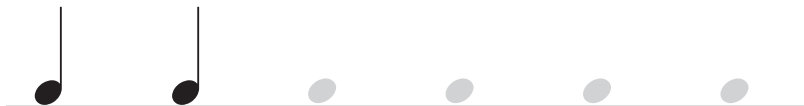


## QUARTER NOTES



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

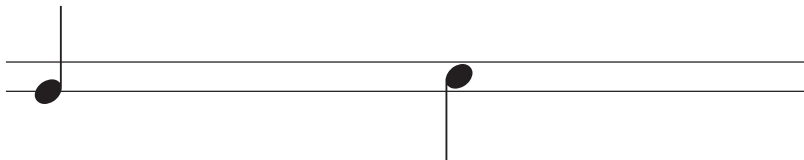
- ④ Sometimes quarter notes have a stem that attaches to the RIGHT SIDE of the note head and goes UP. Color in these note heads and draw a stem that goes UP:



- 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:



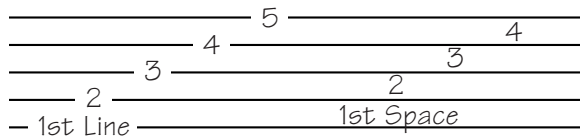
- ⑥ Some note heads intersect a LINE of the staff and some are in the SPACES between the lines. Draw two quarter notes ON the lines and two in the space BETWEEN the lines:



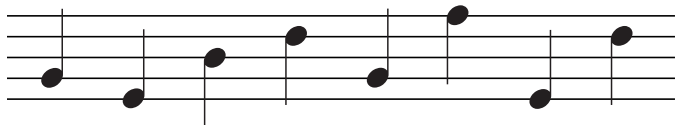
# LESSON TWO

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							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

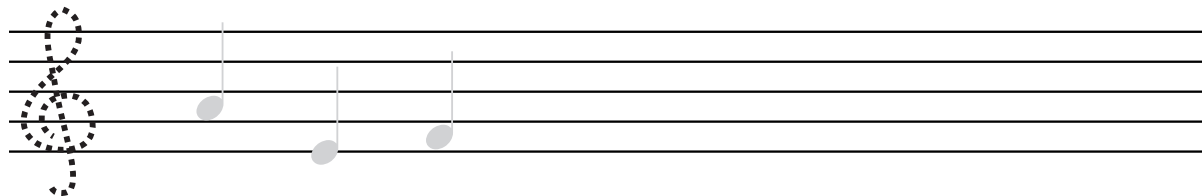
- ② Now write the number of the SPACE that each quarter note is in. See how fast you can count up!




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

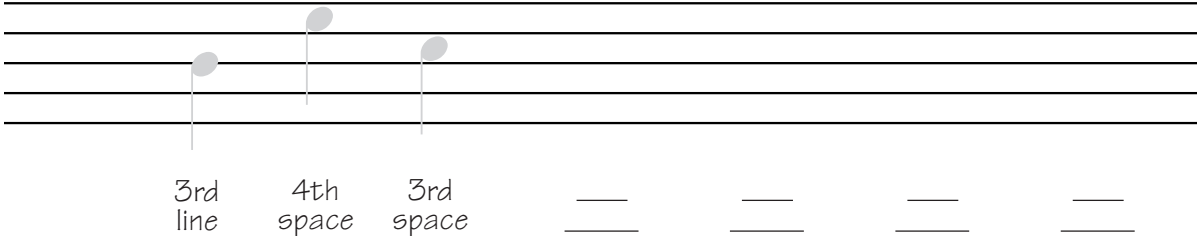
- ③ QUARTER NOTES below the 3rd line have stems that go UP. Trace the treble clef and quarter notes, then draw five of your own quarter notes in the lines and spaces BELOW the 3rd line.

Keep your notes  
BELOW this line



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

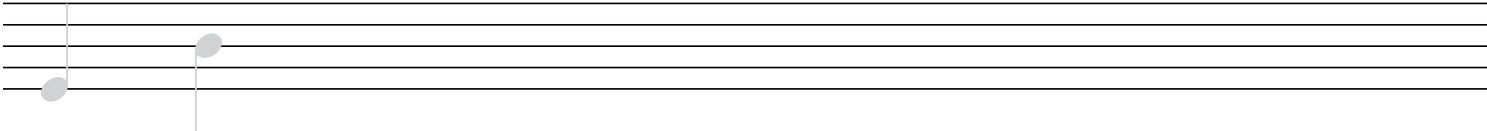
Draw notes ON or ABOVE this line 



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!



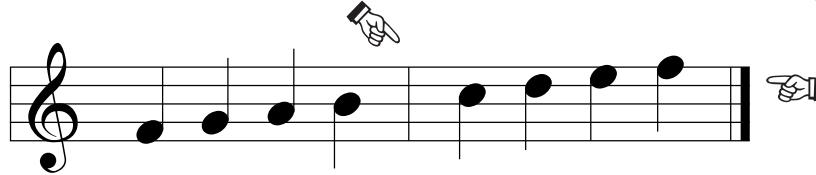
1st line    3rd line    1st space    4th space    2nd line    2nd space    5th line    3rd line    3rd space    4th line

# 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.

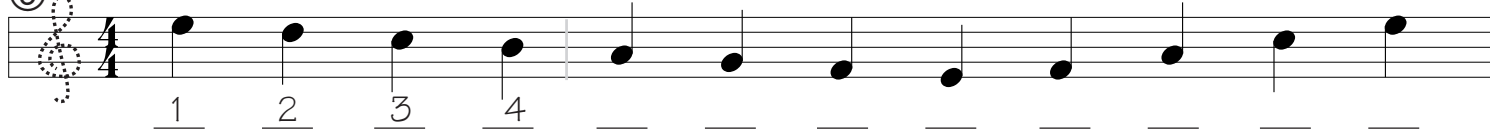


Each quarter note receives ONE COUNT in quarter time.

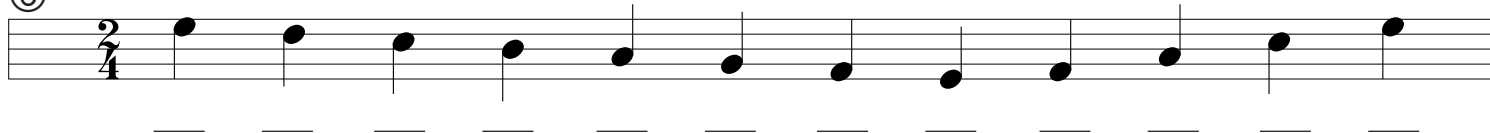
Since there are FOUR beats to a measure, you would count to FOUR, then draw a bar line.

On each line below, draw a treble 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!

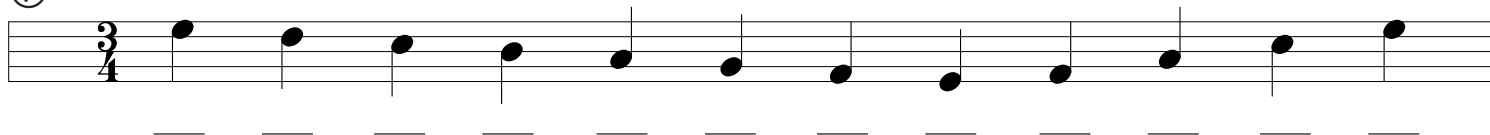
⑤



⑥



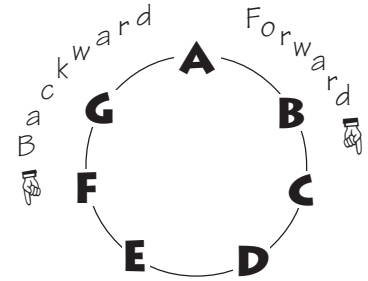
⑦



# 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 \_\_\_\_\_

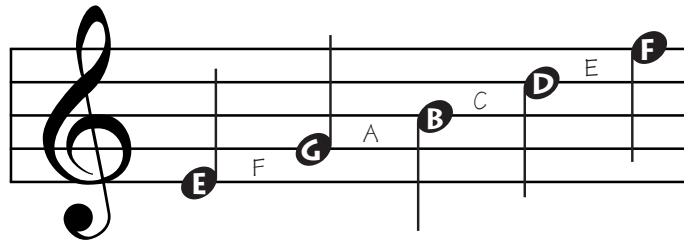
## BACKWARDS:

③ A G \_\_\_\_\_

④ F \_\_\_\_\_

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

⑤ **E** F ⑥ **G** A ⑦ **B** C ⑧ **D** E ⑨ **F**



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

“Every **G**ood  
Boy **D**oes **F**ine”



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Write the name of *each* note in the blank provided.



⑤    \_    \_    \_    \_



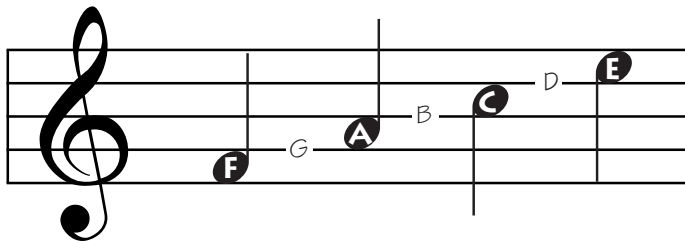
⑥    \_    \_    \_    \_



⑦    \_    \_    \_    \_

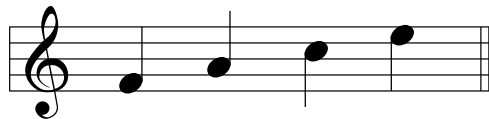
Likewise, if you start with the note **F** (the first *SPACE* on the treble staff) and *SKIP* a letter each time, you will learn the names of the *SPACES*:

ⓕ G ⓐ B ⓒ D ⓔ



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

**“ F – A – C – E ”**



⑧    \_    \_    \_    \_



⑨    \_    \_    \_    \_




⑩    \_    \_    \_    \_

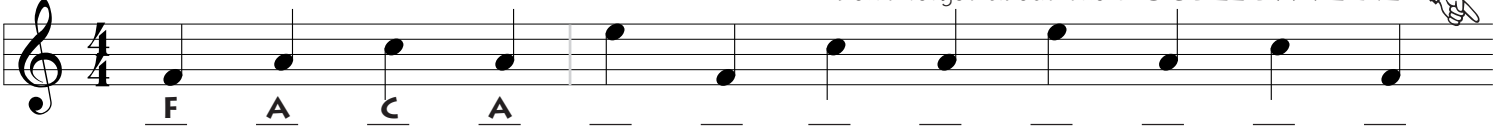
# LESSON FIVE

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 treble 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!** 

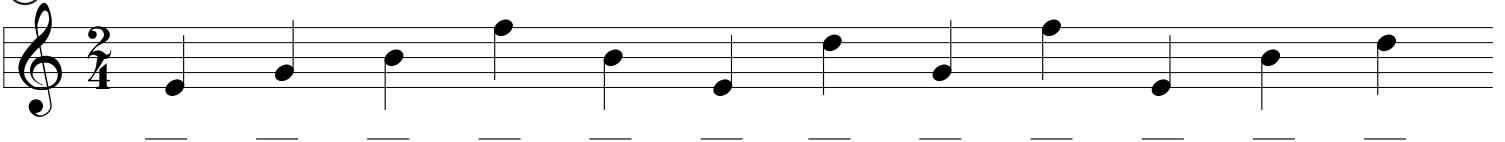


F A C A

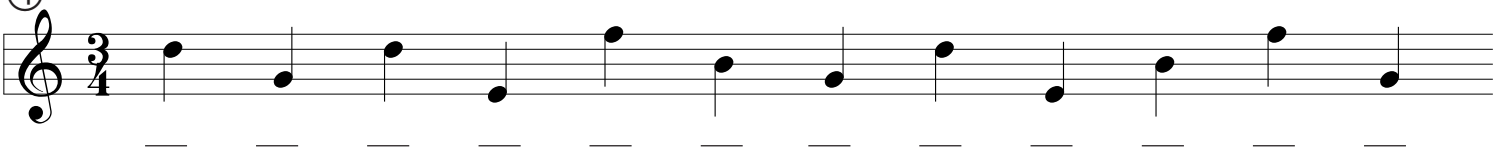
②  **STOP!** Check the *top number* in the time signature first!



③



④



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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

G A C B F F D G E E A B  
(space) (line) (space) (line)