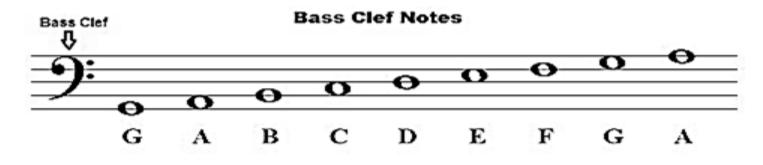
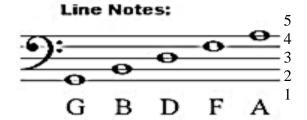
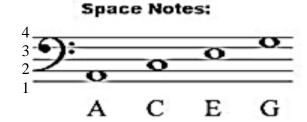
Class period: 2 4 5

Day: A B

1.2.a: Bass Clef (F Clef)



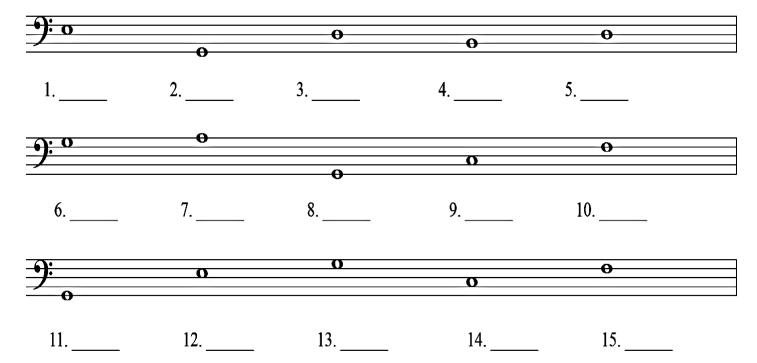




Mnemonic devices:

- Line Notes: Great Big Dogs Fight Alligators
- Space Notes: <u>All Cows Eat Grass</u>
- About animals; treble clef is about people
- Numbering always starts at the bottom

Directions: Underneath each note, write the LETTER NAME of each of the following notes.

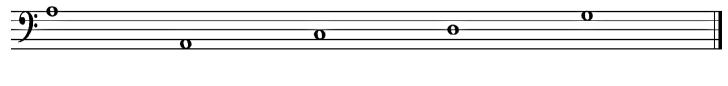


Class period: 2 4 5

Day: A B

1.2.a: Bass Clef (F Clef) (continued)

<u>Directions:</u> (continued) Underneath each note, write the LETTER NAME of each of the following notes.

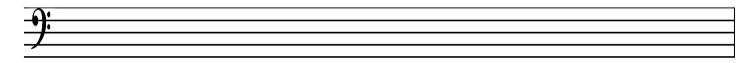


17. _____

19. _____

20. _____

<u>Directions:</u> Draw the correct note on the staff above each letter name. For G/A, alternate high/low.



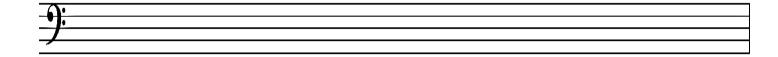
21. A

22. D

23. B

24. A

25. E



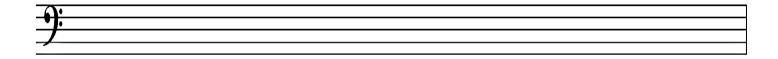
26. G

27. F

28. D

29. B

30. A



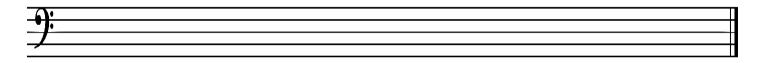
31. G

32. B

33. F

34. B

35. C



36. G

37. A

38. E

39. A

40. F

Name: _____ Class period: 2 4 5 Day: A B

PT6: Dotted Rhythms, Repeat Signs, Fermatas

A dot next to a note means to add half its value to the total duration:

In this example, the note is called a **dotted quarter note** and gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ **counts/beats**. $1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

When writing rhythm counts, you must still show where each beat is located:



 $1 \ 2 +$

New score markings:

- A backward repeat sign means to repeat once back to a forward repeat sign or, if there is no forward repeat sign, to the very beginning.
- A **fermata** \sim means to hold the note(s) for as long as you want or, if performing in a music ensemble, to hold for as long as the leader, conductor, or director indicates.

<u>Directions:</u> Write the letter name of each pitch ABOVE the staff. Write the rhythm counts BELOW the staff. For Performance Test 6 (PT6), learn to play each example with your left hand, following all score markings.





Name: _____ Class period: 2 4 5 Day: A B

PT7: Dotted Rhythms, Ties, Caesuras, Finger Numbers

Review: A dot next to a note means to add half its value to the total duration:

$$\int_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} = \int_{0}^{1}$$

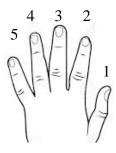
In this example, the note ϕ is called a **dotted half note** and gets 3 counts/beats.

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

A tie connects two notes of the same pitch and means to combine their durations.

Left hand (LH) finger numbers:

New score marking:



• A **cesura** or **caesura** // is also known as a *grand pause* or nicknamed "railroad tracks." It means to take an extended pause or rest for as long as you want or, if performing in a music ensemble, to hold for as long as the leader, conductor, or director indicates.

<u>Directions:</u> Write the finger number of each note ABOVE the staff. Write the rhythm counts BELOW the staff. For Performance Test 7 (PT7), learn to play each example with your left hand, following all score markings.

Ex. 1



Ex. 2



Name: _____ Class period: 2 4 5 Day: A B

PT8: Breath Marks

New score marking:

• A **breath mark** • should be performed in rhythm by shortening the duration of the previous note. However, you should maintain a steady beat.

<u>Directions:</u> Write the finger number of each note ABOVE the staff. Write the rhythm counts BELOW the staff. For Performance Test 8 (PT8), learn to play each example with your left hand, following all score markings.





Ex. 2



Class period: 2 4 5

Day: A B

PT9: Ties

Review: A tie connects two notes of the same pitch and means to combine their durations:

Directions: Write the finger number of each note ABOVE the staff. Write the rhythm counts BELOW the staff. For Performance Test 9 (PT9), learn to play each example with your left hand, following all score markings.





Ex. 2

