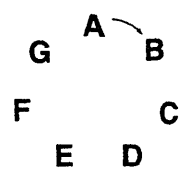


Pitch

note a symbol that represents a sound of a particular pitch and length
stave or staff the five lines that notes are written on
treble clef a symbol used to show that the notes on the stave are above middle C

Pitch is the characteristic of a sound that makes us say one note is higher or lower than another. We can describe how high or low sounds are by writing symbols called **notes**. Each note has a **letter name**, which is simply one of the first seven letters of the alphabet.



As you can see, after G you simply go back to A and use the same seven letters again. Therefore, two notes that have the same letter name will not necessarily have the same pitch; pitch depends on where on the stave the note is written. Notes written at the bottom of the stave are lower in pitch than those written at the top.

The notes on a stave can be either on the lines or in the spaces.

You can remember the notes on the lines of the treble clef by using the saying 'Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit'. (Simply take the first letter of each word: E G B D F.)

To remember the notes in the spaces, you can use a word that rhymes with space: FACE (putting F in the bottom space, A in the second space and so on). Always start at the bottom of the stave when using Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit and FACE.

1 Write the letter names of the notes underneath the staves. (The first one has been done as an example.)

2 Write the notes using the letters provided underneath. (Cover up the diagram above to test your memory of Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit and FACE.)

3 Write down three variations of Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit (such as Every Gold Boat Doesn't Float).

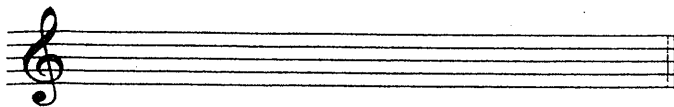
(continued)



Pitch



4 On the staff below, write down all the notes you have learnt (starting from the lowest in pitch) with their letter names underneath.



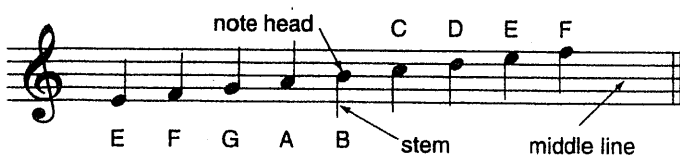
5 Using the notes you have learnt, spell these words in notes on the staves:

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

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

F A D A D D E D

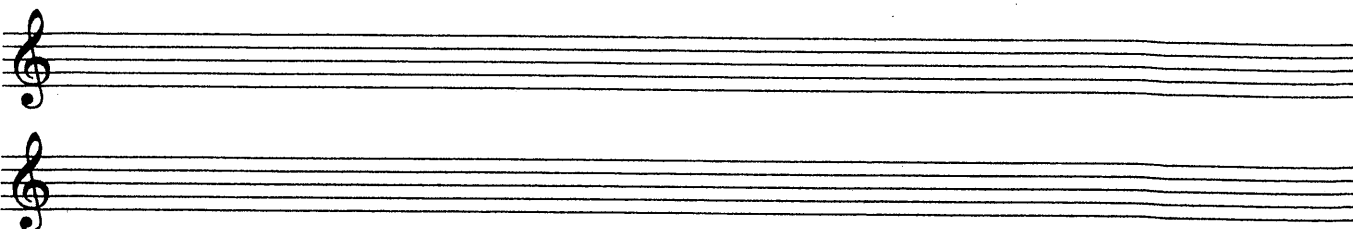
A note is made up of a **note head** and a **stem**. The direction of the stem changes depending on where the note is written on the staff. If the note is **below** the middle line, the stem is drawn on the **right** of the note head and going **upwards**. If the note head is **above** the middle line, the stem is on the **left** and going **downwards**. A note that is on the **middle line** can have the stem going **upwards** or **downwards**.



6 Write the following notes, making sure you use the correct stem directions:

G A C F(high) F(low) E(low) B D E(high)

7 Think of ten words that use the first seven letters of the alphabet only. Write them under the empty staves. Swap your work with a partner and complete the lines by spelling the words in notes on the staves. When you have finished, swap again and correct your partner's work, looking for correct note head position and stem direction. Give your partner a score out of ten.



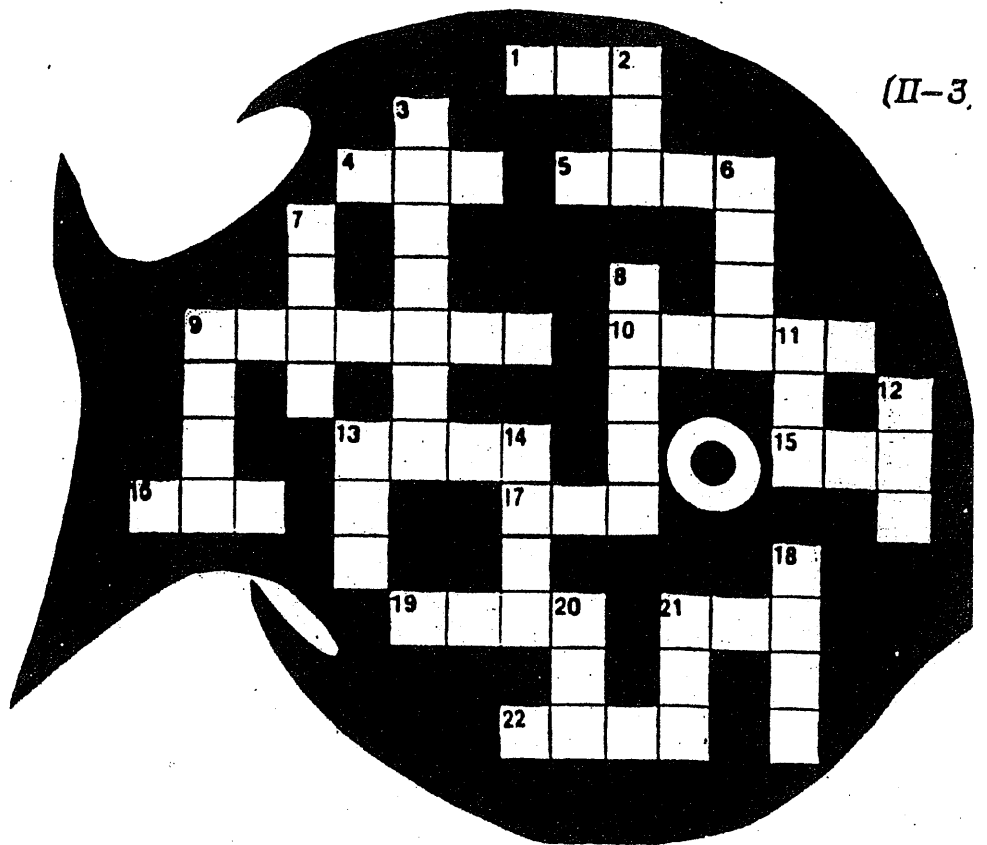
8 Complete these words by inserting the correct notes under the arrows:

3. CATCH A FISH

(II-3)

You've caught yourself a fish if you can spell the words. How's your bait? Good luck!

Read the notes below and then write the words on the puzzle.



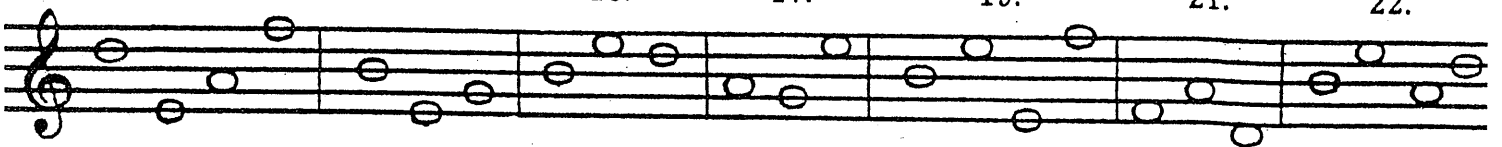
ACROSS

1. 4. 5. 9. 10.



ACROSS

13. 15. 16. 17. 19. 21. 22.



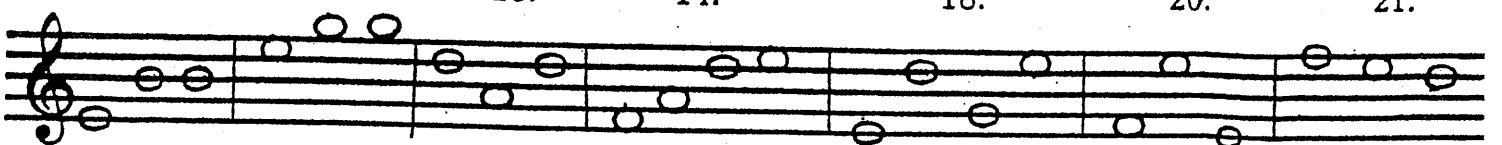
DOWN

2. 3. 6. 7. 8. 9.



DOWN

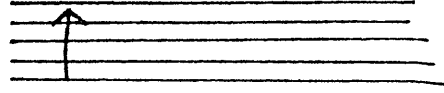
11. 12. 13. 14. 18. 20. 21.



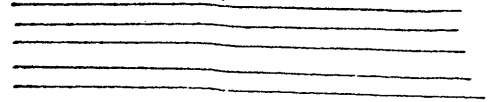
Year 7

Homework Sheet

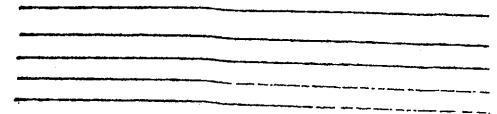
1. The staff is made up of _____ lines and _____ spaces.
2. As you move up the staff the pitch of the notes becomes higher/lower.



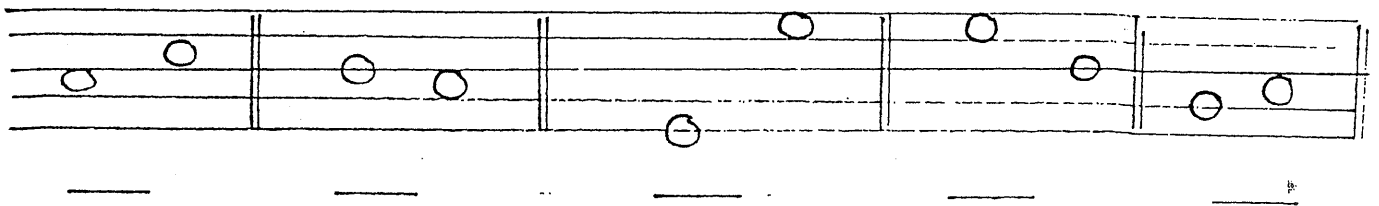
3. Number the lines of the staff.



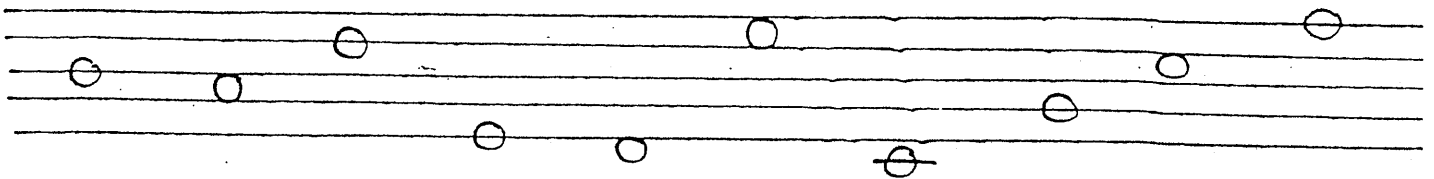
4. Number the spaces of the staff.



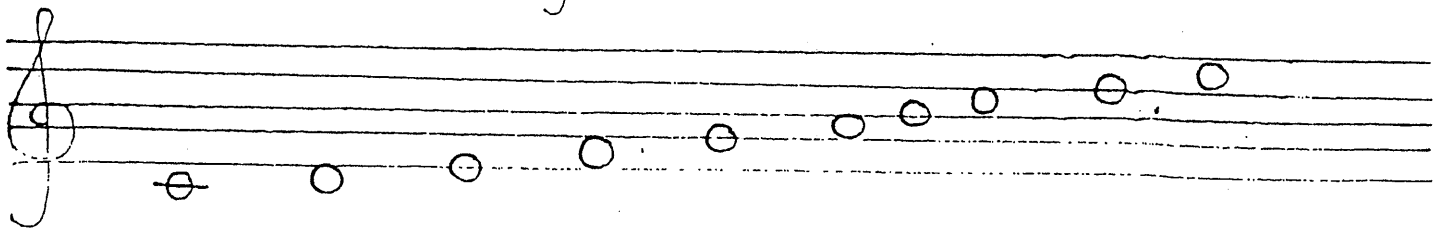
5. Indicate whether the second note in each pair is higher (H) or Lower (L) than the first.



6. Indicate whether the following are line (L) or space (S) notes.



7. Name the following notes.





ONE-WORD WONDERS

Name: _____

Use the word list to help you find the names of rock performers and groups with one name hidden in this Word Find puzzle. Some of the names are hidden diagonally or backwards.

P	O	W	R	P	D	O	C	I	F	F	O	S	G	C
I	A	E	C	G	B	H	T	J	E	A	I	T	Q	I
R	H	R	N	X	E	T	T	T	Q	O	L	E	E	F
C	G	I	U	X	O	B	E	U	U	L	O	P	A	F
H	T	I	M	S	O	R	E	A	V	T	O	P	C	A
S	H	Z	B	Y	H	E	E	N	P	A	C	E	W	R
I	Y	O	A	D	N	J	J	R	S	E	F	N	N	T
A	N	N	O	D	A	M	I	M	S	M	E	W	E	O
O	I	S	V	C	G	N	E	S	A	D	E	O	H	Q
P	R	P	G	P	C	Y	U	Y	R	R	S	L	R	N
E	N	Y	A	E	Q	R	B	J	O	R	K	F	C	U

WORD LIST

CHER	MEATLOAF	AEROSMITH	MADONNA
PRINCE	BONO	BJORK	SADE
QUEEN	ENYA	STING	WAR
TRAFFIC	COOLIO	STEPPENWOLF	RUSH

BONUS: Find one *fun fact* about 4 of these performers (of your choice) and share with the class.

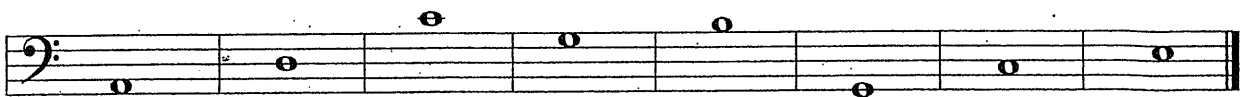
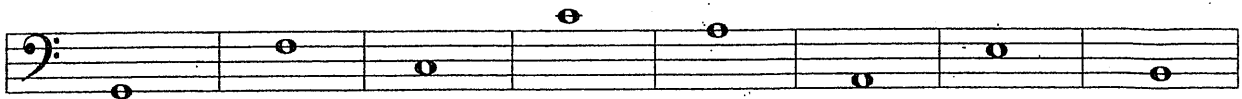
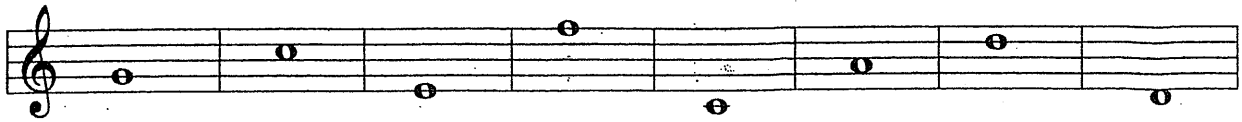
Naming Notes

Name: _____

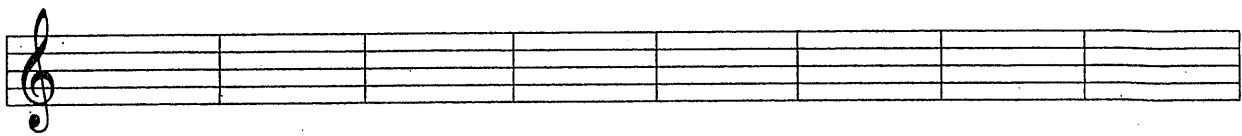
Class : _____

Date: _____

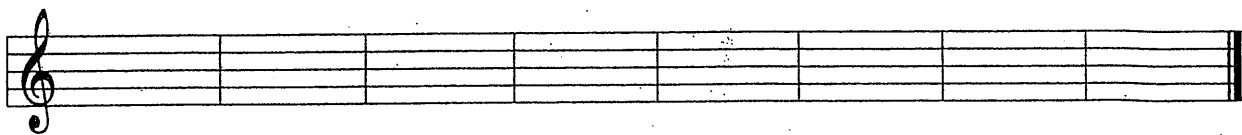
1. Name the following notes, but be careful, the third and fourth staves are in the bass clef. It might help to use your Notes of Pitch information sheet.



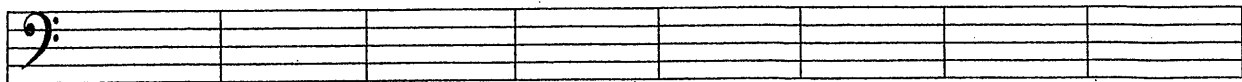
2. Write the following notes.



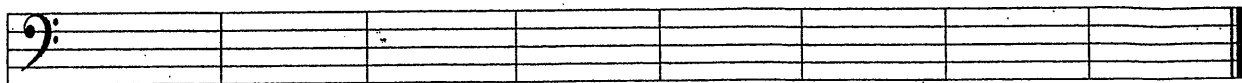
E B F C G D A E



A D E G MIDDLE C F B C



C G D A E B F G



A C D MIDDLE C E F B G

Revision page

Put bar lines in the proper places.

3
4

4
4

2
4

4
4

3
4

The first staff has 12 notes: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. The second staff has 12 notes: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. The third staff has 12 notes: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. The fourth staff has 12 notes: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. The fifth staff has 12 notes: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter.

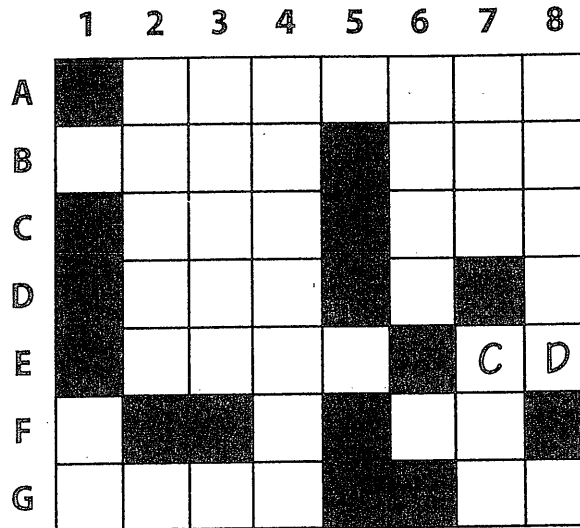
Some words have been left out of this story. You can put them in, by working out the letter-names of the notes at the bottom.

It had been a hectic trip. 1 _____ arrived home just as the daylight had 2 _____ from the sky. He took his 3 _____ from the 4 _____ and was welcomed by his wife 5 _____. The family 6 _____ of 7 _____ and 8 _____ tasted not 9 _____ at all after the 10 _____ and chips he had had at the grotty 11 _____ 12 _____ at the 13 _____ of town. Feeling rather 14 _____ out, he was pleased to get to 15 _____. In fact, after the journey he felt almost 16 _____.

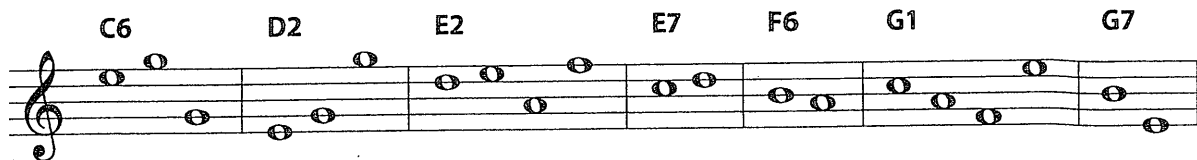
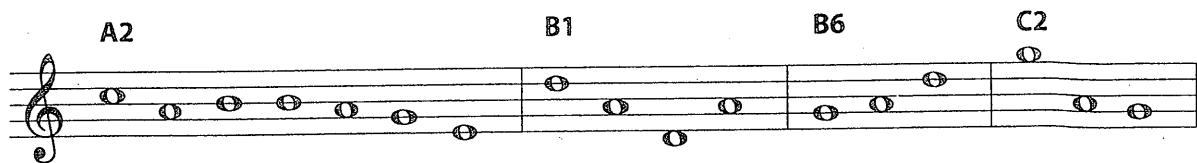
The musical notation consists of four staves. The first staff contains notes 1 through 4. The second staff contains notes 5 through 9. The third staff contains notes 10 through 13. The fourth staff contains notes 14 through 16. Each note is circled and numbered to correspond with the gaps in the story text above.

♫ Crossword—Reading Notes

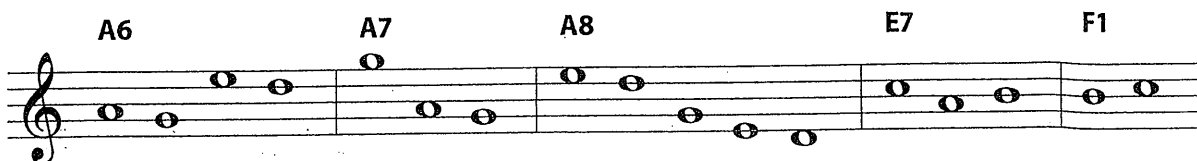
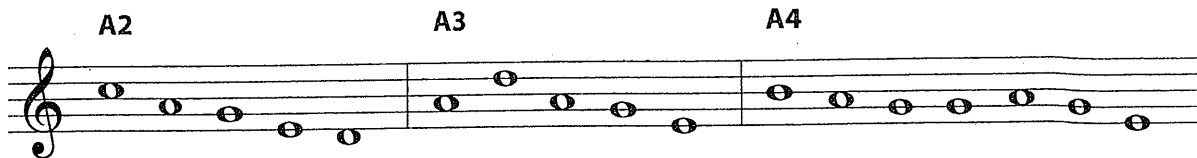
13 Now for some more note reading fun, try this crossword by naming the notes on the staves below and then writing the answer in the crossword at the point indicated. For example, once you have named the three notes at **C6** across go to **C6** in the crossword and write them in. **E7** has been done for you.



Across



Down

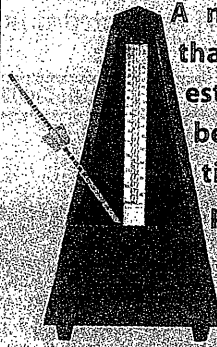


Steady Note Naming

Steady Note Naming is an opportunity to name the notes at a regular speed. If you have a metronome, set it to a speed you can handle. Name the notes one per tick. Don't rush through it, but try to build your speed at note naming gradually. If you don't have a metronome, you can still work with the notes at an even speed that you control yourself.

A very handy little trick here is to do the last three notes (1) over and over until they are right and then the last six (2) over and over until they are right and then the last nine (3) and then the whole line. Use this procedure for every staff.

What is a Metronome?



A metronome is a timer that musicians use to establish the speed of the beat. As the metronome ticks away it gives a precise beat that is relative to one minute. It was invented in 1816 by J.N. Maelzel. You will often see the speed of music indicated by *M.M.* ♩ = 90. *M.M.* stands for Maelzel's Metronome.

14 a

b

c





d

e

f

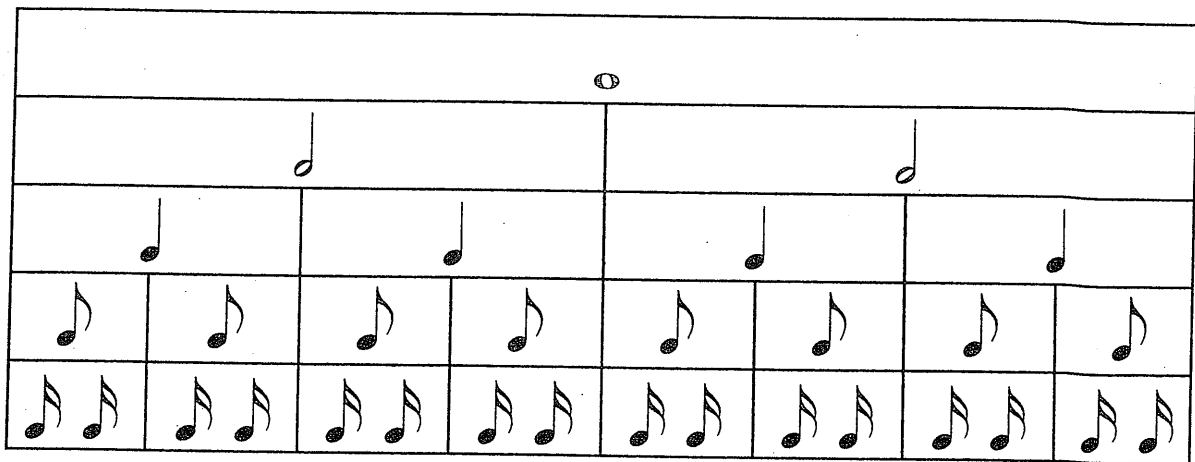
♪ Note Value Names

5 We now need to look at duration or timing in music. The first step is to learn the names and values of the notes. You did this in Unit One. Try to remember the names and write them on the lines provided. See how many you can do by yourself.

Note name	a S _ _ _ _ _	b M _ _ _	c C _ _ _ _ _	d Q _ _ _ _
Picture of note				
Beats	e _ _ crotchets	f _ _ crotchets	g _ crotchet	h half a crotchet

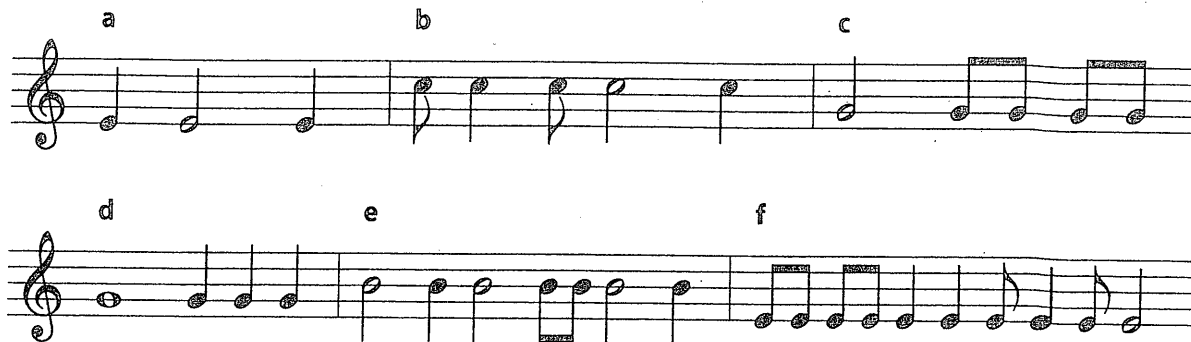
- 6
- a Which notes have stems? _____
 - b Which notes have tails? _____
 - c Which notes are filled in? _____
 - d Which ones aren't filled in? _____

7 Now have a look at this pyramid of values and you'll see how the notes relate. You can see that two semiquavers take the same space as one quaver and that four semiquavers take the same space as one crotchet. You can see that two crotchets take the same space as one minim and that eight quavers take the same space as one semibreve, and so on.



- a There are _____ quavers in a minim and _____ crotchets in a semibreve.
- b There are _____ crotchets in a minim and _____ quavers in a semibreve.
- c There are _____ quavers in a crotchet and _____ minims in a semibreve.

8 Let's do some arithmetic. Add up the values of each bar. For example, a is $1 + 2 + 1 = 4$. Write your answers in the SUM column below and fill in the other columns.



Bar	First note in the bar	Last note in the bar	Sum of the values	Note name
a	crotchet		4 crotchets	
b			crotchets	
c		quaver	crotchets	C
d			crotchets	
e			crotchets	
f			crotchets	

Try This Little Quiz

9 A semicircle is half a _____, a semitone is half a tone and a semiquaver is a half a _____.

Does that mean that a semibreve is half a _____?

Yes it does. And there's more. Breve comes from the Latin word *brevis* which means brief. But if it's twice as long as a semibreve, how could it be brief?

Maybe there are longer notes than the breve.

As Fats Waller would say 'one never knows, do one?'

See page 92 for the answers!

