

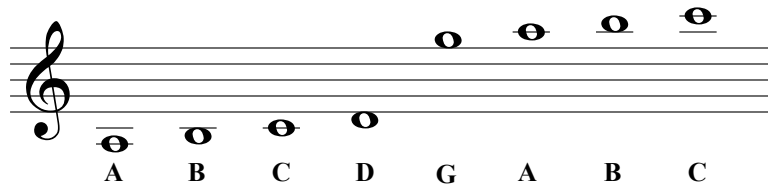
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

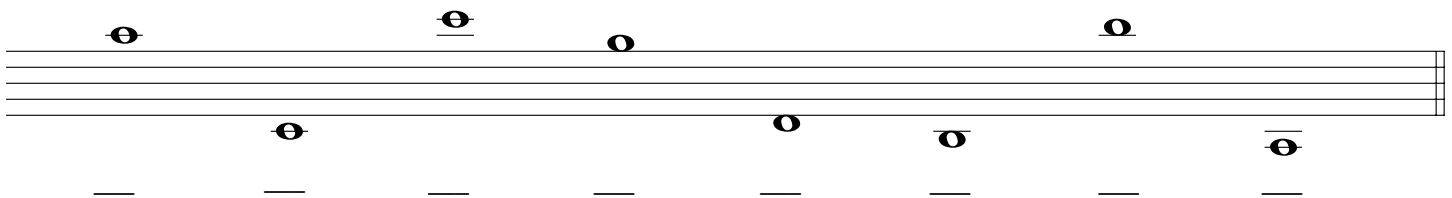
# Treble Clef - Ledger Lines

**Ledger lines** can be used to extend the upper and lower ranges of a staff.

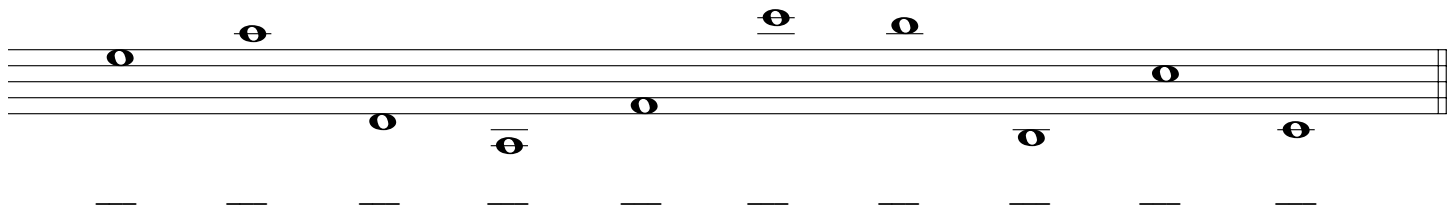
This example includes notes which can be written above and below the treble clef using **ledger lines**.



1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

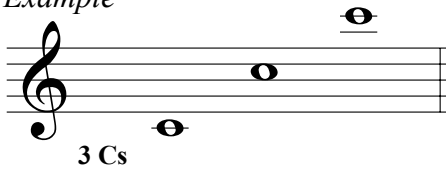


2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

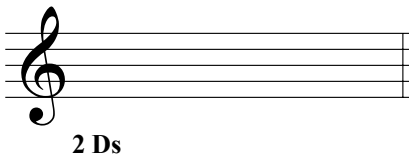


3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

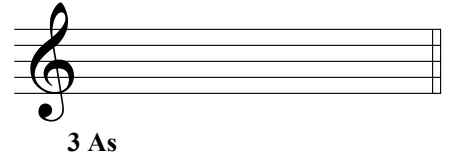
*Example*



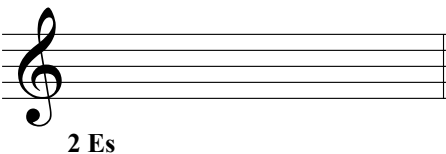
3 Cs



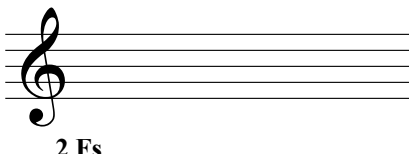
2 Ds



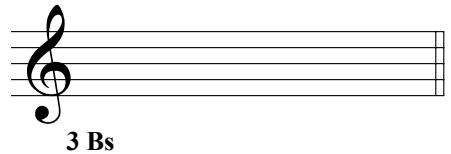
3 As



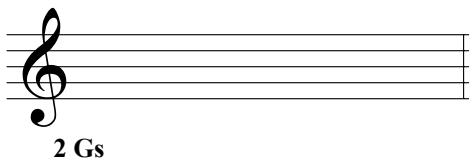
2 Es



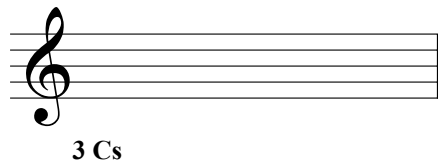
2 Fs



3 Bs



2 Gs



3 Cs

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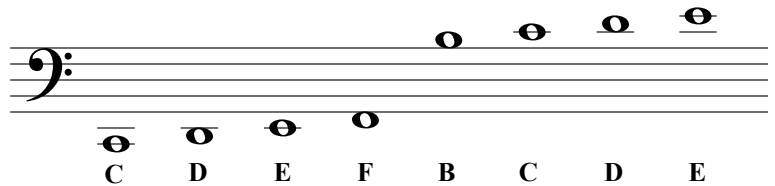
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

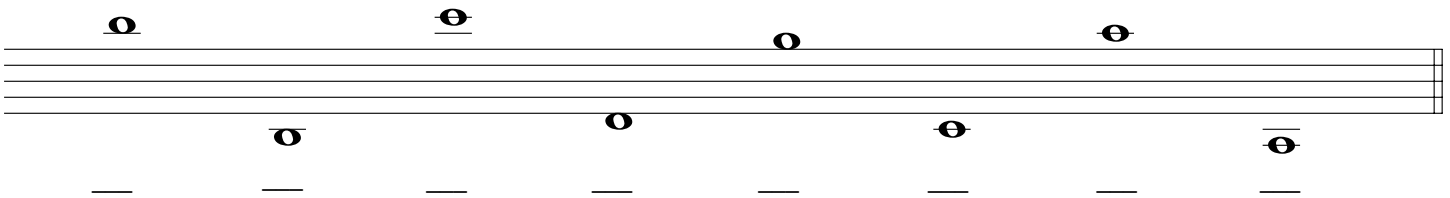
# Bass Clef - Ledger Lines

**Ledger lines** can be used to extend the upper and lower ranges of a staff.

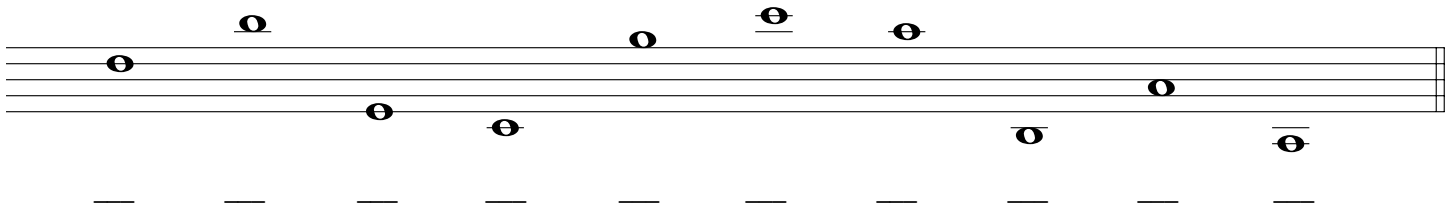
This example includes notes which can be written above and below the bass clef using **ledger lines**.



1. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

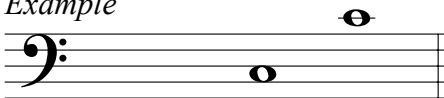


2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

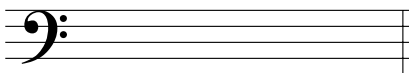


3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

*Example*



3 Cs



3 Ds



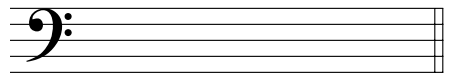
2 As



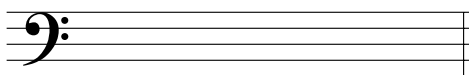
2 Bs



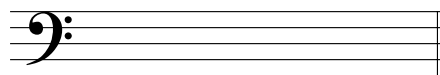
2 Fs



2 Bs



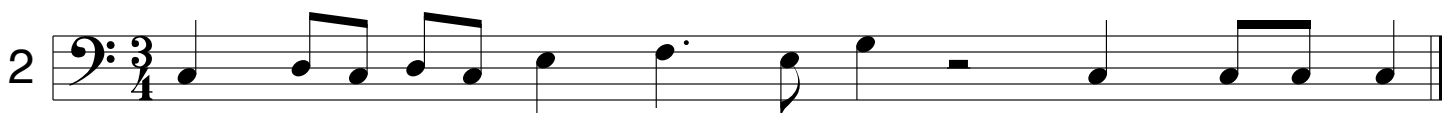
2 Gs



3 Cs

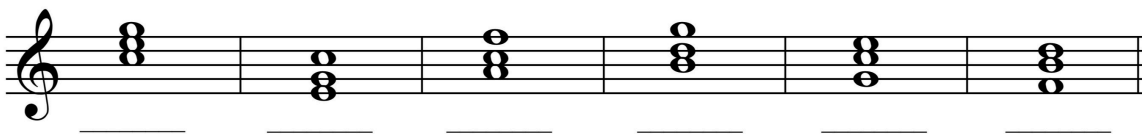
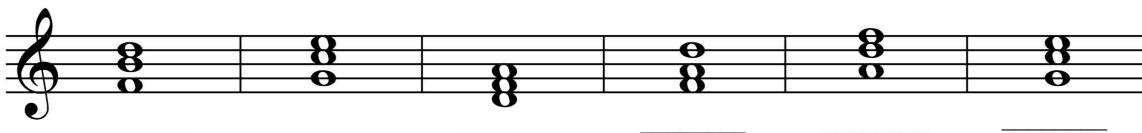
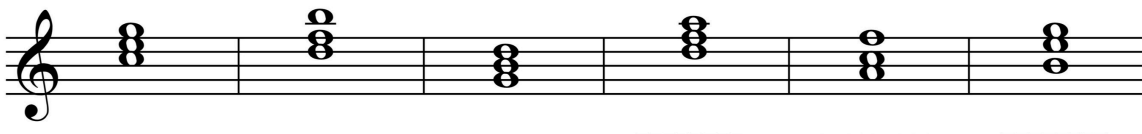
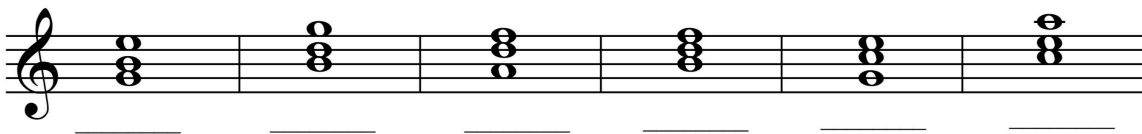
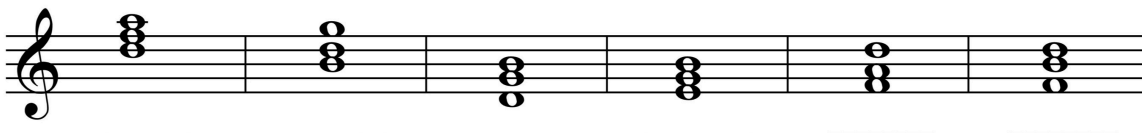
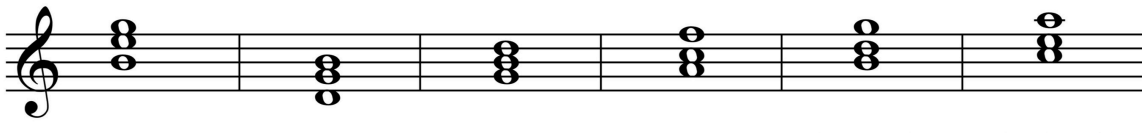
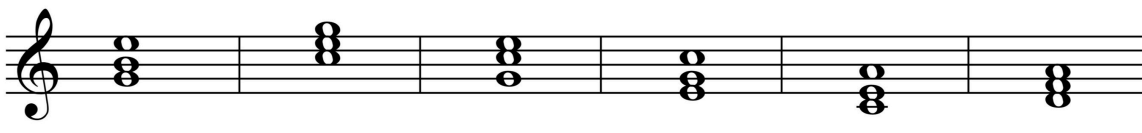
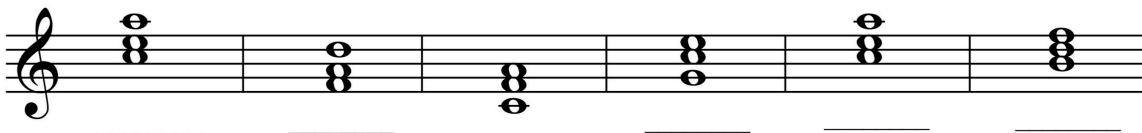
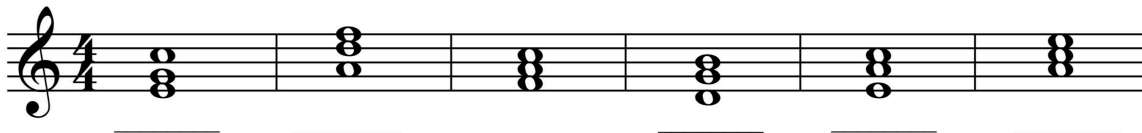
# Draw the Bar Lines

Name \_\_\_\_\_



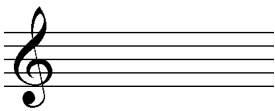
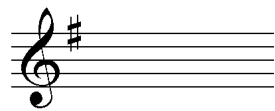

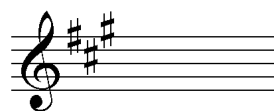




# MORE TRIAD INVERSIONS

Write an R for ROOT, a 1 for 1st inversion and a 2 for second inversion shapes.

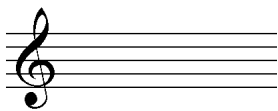
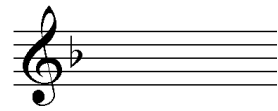
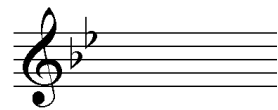







# KEY SIGNATURE CHART

## KEY SIGNATURES – Sharp keys

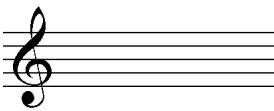
C Major / A minor	
G Major / E minor	
D Major / B minor	
A Major / F# minor	
E Major / C# minor	
B Major / G# minor	
F# Major / D# minor	
C# Major / A# minor	

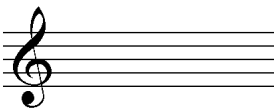
## KEY SIGNATURES – Flat keys

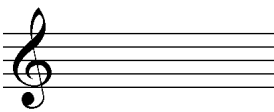
C Major / A minor	
F Major / D minor	
Bb Major / G minor	
Eb Major / C minor	
Ab Major / F minor	
Db Major / Bb minor	
Gb Major / Eb minor	
Cb Major / Ab minor	

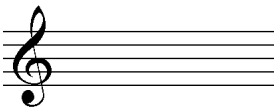
# WRITING KEY SIGNATURES 1 Write these key signatures

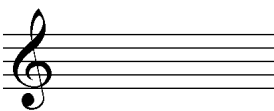
## KEY SIGNATURES – Sharp keys

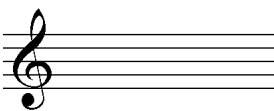
C Major / A minor 

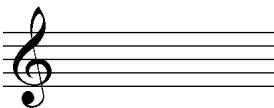
G Major / E minor 

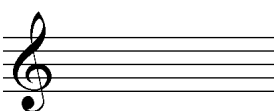
D Major / B minor 

A Major / F# minor 

E Major / C# minor 

B Major / G# minor 

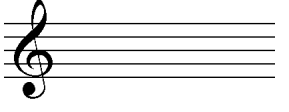
F# Major / D# minor 

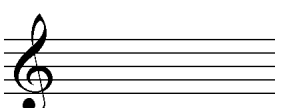
C# Major / A# minor 

## KEY SIGNATURES – Flat keys

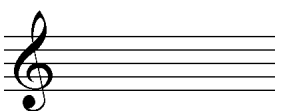
C Major / A minor 

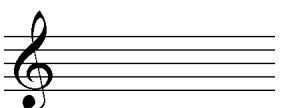
F Major / D minor 

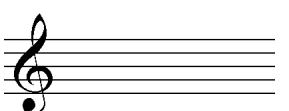
B $\flat$  Major / G minor 

E $\flat$  Major / C minor 

A $\flat$  Major / F minor 

D $\flat$  Major / B $\flat$  minor 

G $\flat$  Major / E $\flat$  minor 

C $\flat$  Major / A $\flat$  minor 

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Major and Perfect Interval Basics

Intervals which occur between the tonic note of a scale and each degree of that scale may be described as **perfect (P)** or **major (M)**.

P1	M2	M3	P4	P5	M6	M7	P8
Perfect Unison	Major 2nd	Major 3rd	Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th	Major 6th	Major 7th	Perfect Octave
unison	1 whole step	2 whole steps	2 1/2 whole steps	3 1/2 whole steps	4 1/2 whole steps	5 1/2 whole steps	6 whole steps

Name each interval. Make sure to indicate if it is major (M) or perfect (P).

*Examples*

M3	P5	P4	M2	M3	M6

1

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

5

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

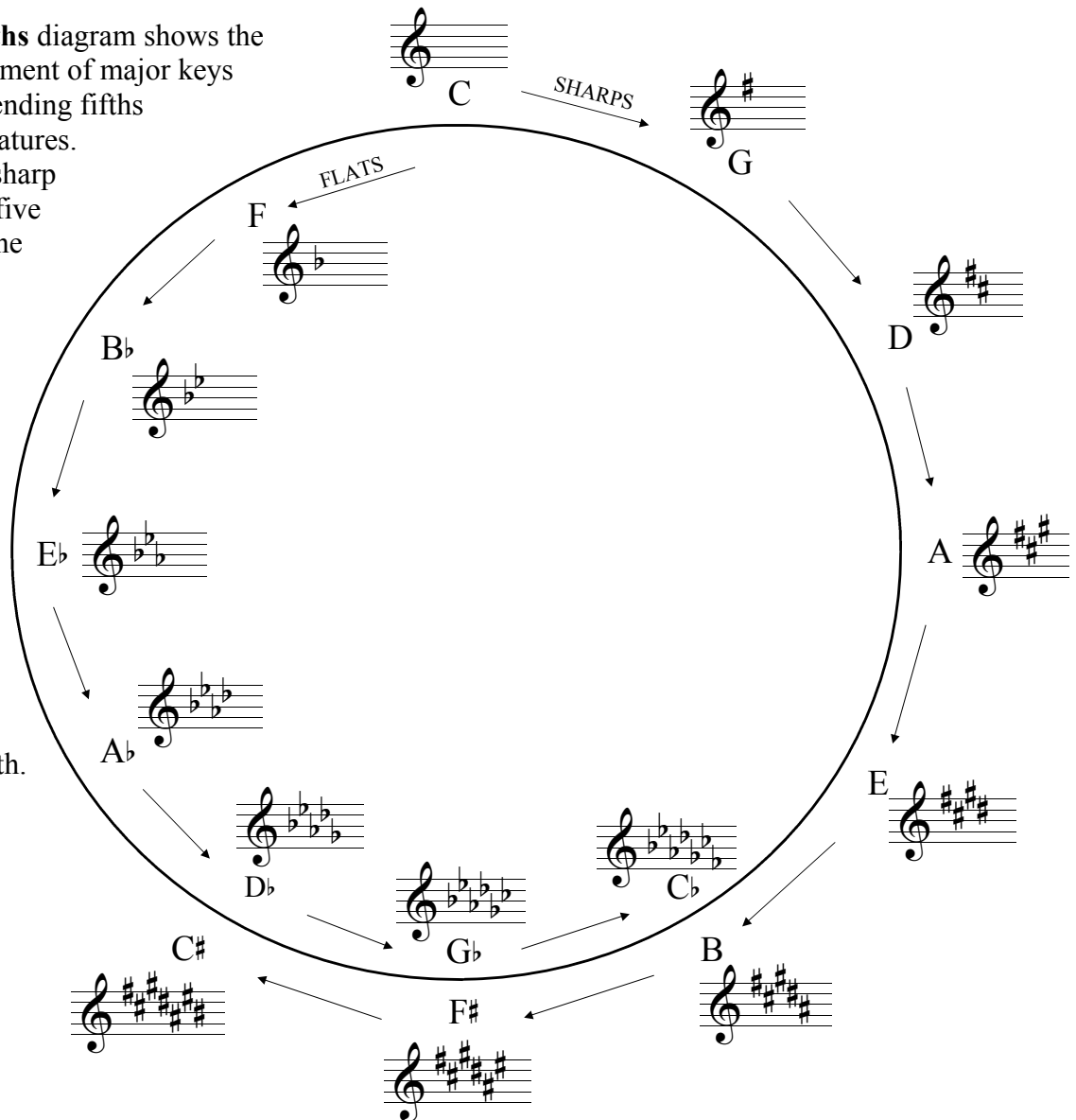
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# The Circle of Fifths I

The **Circle of Fifths** diagram shows the clockwise arrangement of major keys in an order of ascending fifths for sharp key signatures. With each added sharp the key advances five letter names and the tonic moves up a perfect fifth.

Flat keys are presented in an order of descending fifths. With each added flat the key moves back five letter names and the tonic moves down a perfect fifth.



1. Write the flats in the order in which they are added as you go around the circle of fifths.

B $\flat$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the sharps in the order in which they are added as you go around the circle of fifths.

F $\sharp$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the names of the keys with sharps in order as they appear on the circle of fifths.

G \_\_\_\_\_

4. Write the names of the keys with flats in order as they appear on the circle of fifths.

F \_\_\_\_\_