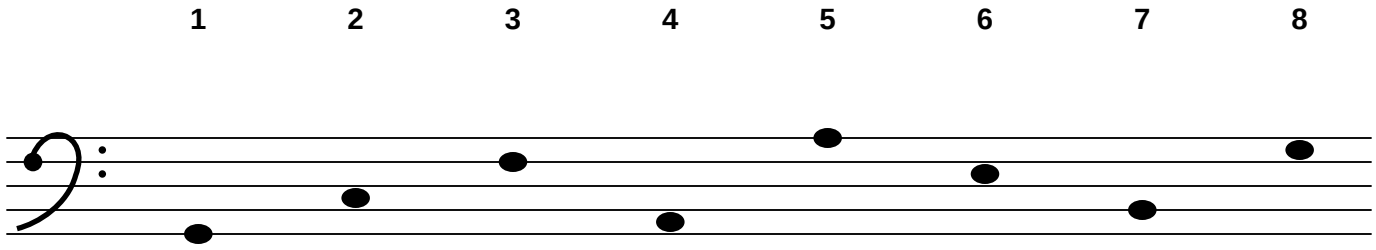
Bass Clef Line and Space Lab

Locate notes by their positions on the staff.

Name _____ Date _____

Bass-clef lines, bottom to top: G-B-D-F-A. Spaces, bottom to top: A-C-E-G. Read the eight numbered noteheads. Give letter names only; this exercise does not show rhythm.



Bass clef | Numbers 1-8 identify examples; they are not pitch names.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Name note 1.

2. Name note 2.

3. Name note 3.

4. Name note 4.

5. Name note 5.

6. Name note 6.

7. Which numbered notes lie in spaces?

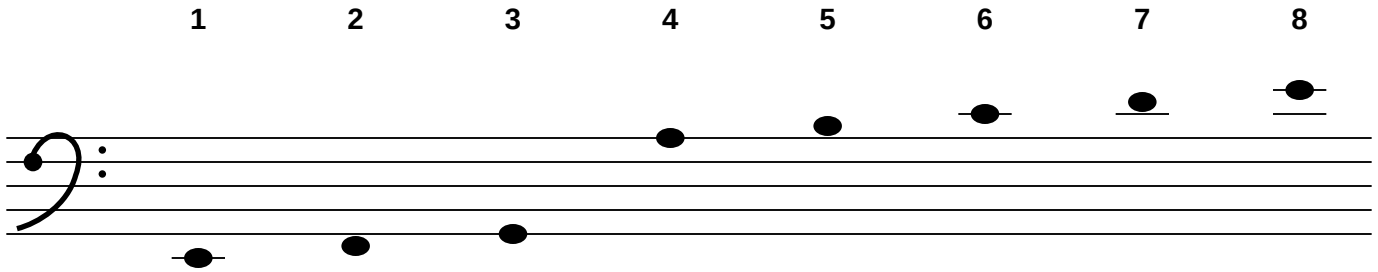
8. Why do 4 and 5 share a letter but not a pitch?

Ledger-Line Bridge

Read below and above a bass-clef staff.

Name _____ Date _____

Bass-clef bottom line = G2; top line = A3. Each next line or space advances one letter. Scientific pitch notation names middle C as C4. Short ledger lines extend the staff.



Bass clef | Numbers 1-8 identify examples; they are not pitch names.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Name note 1, including octave.

2. Name note 2, including octave.

3. Name note 3, including octave.

4. Name note 4, including octave.

5. Name note 5, including octave.

6. Which numbered note is middle C?

7. Name notes 7 and 8, including octaves.

8. Which numbered notes have a ledger line through their heads?

Accidental Memory Map

Track a changed pitch until the barline resets it.

Name _____ Date _____

No key signature. All events use F4. In this single melodic line, an accidental affects later notes at the same staff position until a barline or a new accidental. No ties cross the barline.

Measure	Written events, in order
1	A: F#4 B: F4 (no sign) C: F natural 4 D: F4 (no sign)
2	E: F4 (no sign) F: Fb4 G: F4 (no sign) H: F#4

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What pitch sounds at A?

2. What pitch sounds at B?

3. What pitch sounds at C?

4. What pitch sounds at D?

5. What pitch sounds at E?

6. What pitch sounds at G?

7. What pitch sounds at H?

8. Why does B keep the sharp while E does not?

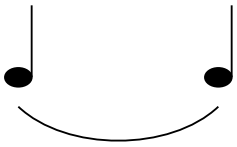
Ties, Slurs, and Attacks

Separate sustained duration from connected articulation.

Name _____ Date _____

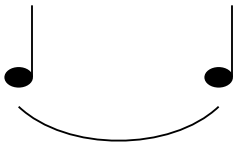
In 4/4, a quarter note lasts one beat and a half note lasts two. A tie joins equal pitches into one sustained sound. A slur marks connected articulation across notes; it does not merge their durations.

A TIE



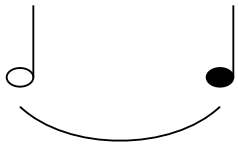
C / 1 beat C / 1 beat

B SLUR



C / 1 beat D / 1 beat

C TIE



G / 2 beats G / 1 beat

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. How many beats does model A last?

2. How many separate note attacks are in A?

3. How many beats does model B last?

4. How many different pitches are in B?

5. How many beats does model C last?

6. Which models show ties?

7. Does B turn C and D into one sustained pitch?

8. Remove the tie from A. How many attacks now?

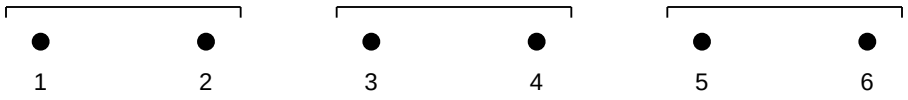
Meter Grouping Lab

Compare six eighth notes in two different meters.

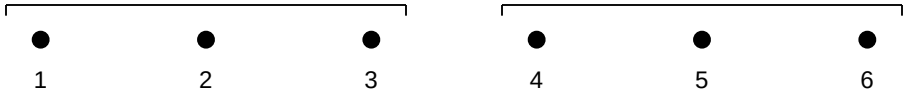
Name _____ Date _____

Each dot represents one eighth note, not a notehead on a staff. Brackets show main beats. In 3/4, count three quarter-note beats; in 6/8, count two dotted-quarter beats. Both models contain six eighth notes.

A: 3/4



B: 6/8



Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. How many main beats are in model A?

2. How many eighth notes fit one main beat in A?

3. How many main beats are in model B?

4. How many eighth notes fit one main beat in B?

5. Which model uses simple triple meter?

6. Which model uses compound duple meter?

7. In B, which numbered dots begin the main beats?

8. Does having six eighth notes make the groupings identical?

Major Key Signature Decisions

Use key context and accidental order together.

Name _____ Date _____

The chart names MAJOR keys. A key signature alone can also fit a relative minor key. Sharps are added F-C-G-D-A-E-B; flats B-E-A-D-G-C-F. Listed key-signature changes apply in every octave unless canceled.

Major key	Key signature
C	No sharps or flats
G	F#
D	F#, C#
F	Bb
Bb	Bb, Eb

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which listed major key has no sharps or flats?

2. Which two note letters are sharp in D major?

3. Name the listed major key with one flat.

4. Which two note letters are flat in Bb major?

5. In G major, what happens to an unmarked F in any octave?

6. What is the second sharp added in sharp-key order?

7. What is the second flat added in flat-key order?

8. Can one sharp alone prove a piece is in G major?

Natural Minor Step Builder

Build minor scales with a consistent step pattern.

Name _____ Date _____

Natural minor uses W-H-W-W-H-W-W: W = two half steps, H = one. Use each letter once before the octave. In the pitch strip, adjacent boxes are one half step apart; # means sharp and b means flat.

C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C

Read from left to right. Adjacent boxes are one half step apart.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Complete A natural minor: A-B-__-D-E-F-G-A.

2. Complete E natural minor: E-F#-G-A-B-__-D-E.

3. Complete D natural minor: D-E-F-G-A-__-C-D.

4. Complete C natural minor: C-D-__-F-G-Ab-Bb-C.

5. Which degree pairs are half steps in natural minor?

6. In E natural minor, name scale degree 7.

7. In A natural minor, is E to F a whole or half step?

8. Would raising G to G# preserve A NATURAL minor?

Interval Number and Quality

Count letter names, then check half steps.

Name _____ Date _____

Read every interval upward within one octave. Count both endpoint letters for its number. Half steps help determine quality: minor third = 3, major third = 4, perfect fourth = 5, perfect fifth = 7.

Pair	Ascending notes / half steps
A	C to E / 4
B	C to Eb / 3
C	D to G / 5
D	E to B / 7

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Give the interval number of A.

2. Give the interval number of B.

3. Give the full interval name of A.

4. Give the full interval name of B.

5. Give the full interval name of C.

6. Give the full interval name of D.

7. Why do A and B have the same interval number?

8. Does four half steps alone always prove a major third?

Triad Quality Sort

Classify three-note chords by two stacked thirds.

Name _____ Date _____

Read each chord from its root upward. Major: 4 then 3 half steps. Minor: 3 then 4. Diminished: 3 then 3. Augmented: 4 then 4. The distances in the table are between adjacent chord tones.

Chord	Root upward / adjacent distances
A	C-E-G / 4 then 3
B	D-F-A / 3 then 4
C	B-D-F / 3 then 3
D	C-E-G# / 4 then 4

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Classify chord A.

2. Classify chord B.

3. Classify chord C.

4. Classify chord D.

5. How many half steps span root to top in C?

6. How many half steps span root to top in D?

7. Which two chords span seven half steps from root to top?

8. Does a seven-half-step outer span alone distinguish major from minor?

Repeat Ending Route

Trace first and second endings without losing your place.

Name _____ Date _____

Start at measure 1. Take the repeat once: play measures 1-2, then ending 1 (measure 3) and return to 1. On the second pass skip ending 1, play ending 2 (measure 4), then continue to 5 and stop.

1	2	3: ending 1	4: ending 2	5: stop

First pass: 1 > 2 > 3 > return to 1

Second pass: 1 > 2 > skip 3 > 4 > 5 > stop

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Write the full measure order.

2. Which measure follows 3 on the first pass?

3. Which measure follows 2 on the second pass?

4. How many times is measure 2 played?

5. How many times is measure 3 played?

6. How many measures are performed in all, counting repeats?

7. Every measure has 4 quarter-note beats. Total beats?

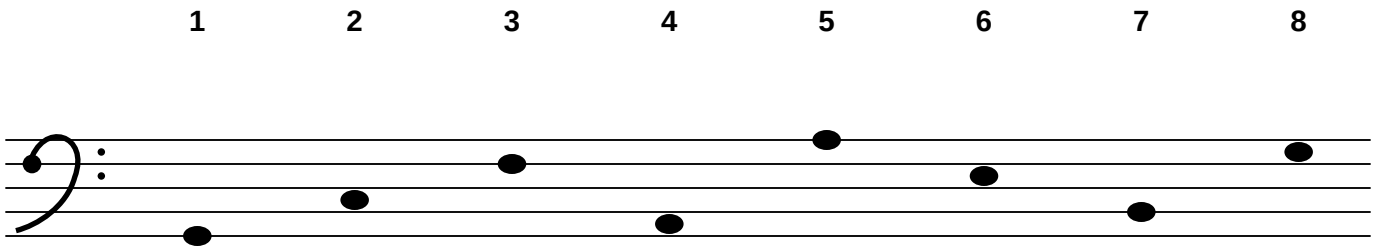
8. What is wrong with the route 1-2-3-1-2-3-4-5?

Bass Clef Line and Space Lab

Locate notes by their positions on the staff.

Name _____ Date _____

Bass-clef lines, bottom to top: G-B-D-F-A. Spaces, bottom to top: A-C-E-G. Read the eight numbered noteheads. Give letter names only; this exercise does not show rhythm.



Bass clef | Numbers 1-8 identify examples; they are not pitch names.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Name note 1.

G

2. Name note 2.

C

3. Name note 3.

F

4. Name note 4.

A

5. Name note 5.

A

6. Name note 6.

E

7. Which numbered notes lie in spaces?

2, 4, 6 and 8.

8. Why do 4 and 5 share a letter but not a pitch?

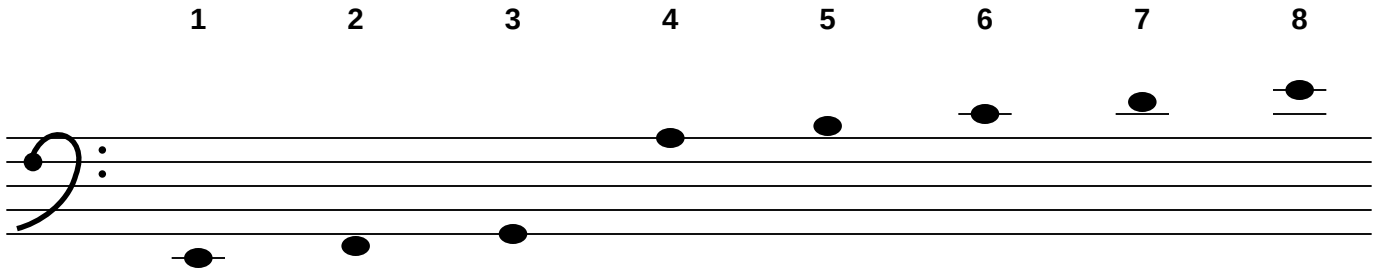
They are A notes in different octaves.

Ledger-Line Bridge

Read below and above a bass-clef staff.

Name _____ Date _____

Bass-clef bottom line = G2; top line = A3. Each next line or space advances one letter. Scientific pitch notation names middle C as C4. Short ledger lines extend the staff.



Bass clef | Numbers 1-8 identify examples; they are not pitch names.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Name note 1, including octave.

E2

2. Name note 2, including octave.

F2

3. Name note 3, including octave.

G2

4. Name note 4, including octave.

A3

5. Name note 5, including octave.

B3

6. Which numbered note is middle C?

6: C4.

7. Name notes 7 and 8, including octaves.

7 is D4; 8 is E4.

8. Which numbered notes have a ledger line through their heads?

1, 6 and 8.

Accidental Memory Map

Track a changed pitch until the barline resets it.

Name _____ Date _____

No key signature. All events use F4. In this single melodic line, an accidental affects later notes at the same staff position until a barline or a new accidental. No ties cross the barline.

Measure	Written events, in order
1	A: F#4 B: F4 (no sign) C: F natural 4 D: F4 (no sign)
2	E: F4 (no sign) F: Fb4 G: F4 (no sign) H: F#4

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What pitch sounds at A?

F#4

2. What pitch sounds at B?

F#4

3. What pitch sounds at C?

F natural 4

4. What pitch sounds at D?

F natural 4

5. What pitch sounds at E?

F natural 4

6. What pitch sounds at G?

Fb4

7. What pitch sounds at H?

F#4

8. Why does B keep the sharp while E does not?

B is still in measure 1; the barline resets it before E.

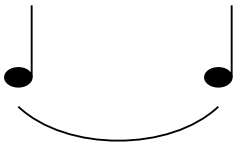
Ties, Slurs, and Attacks

Separate sustained duration from connected articulation.

Name _____ Date _____

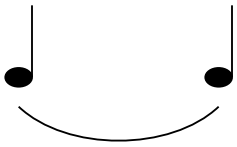
In 4/4, a quarter note lasts one beat and a half note lasts two. A tie joins equal pitches into one sustained sound. A slur marks connected articulation across notes; it does not merge their durations.

A TIE



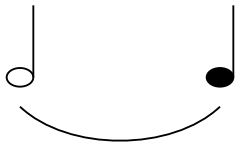
C / 1 beat C / 1 beat

B SLUR



C / 1 beat D / 1 beat

C TIE



G / 2 beats G / 1 beat

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. How many beats does model A last?

2 beats.

2. How many separate note attacks are in A?

1 attack.

3. How many beats does model B last?

2 beats.

4. How many different pitches are in B?

2: C and D.

5. How many beats does model C last?

3 beats.

6. Which models show ties?

A and C.

7. Does B turn C and D into one sustained pitch?

No. The pitch changes from C to D.

8. Remove the tie from A. How many attacks now?

2 attacks, still totaling 2 beats.

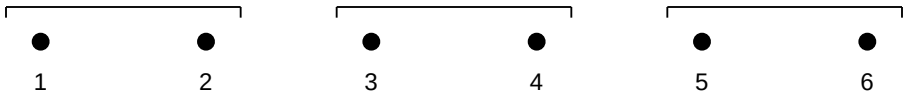
Meter Grouping Lab

Compare six eighth notes in two different meters.

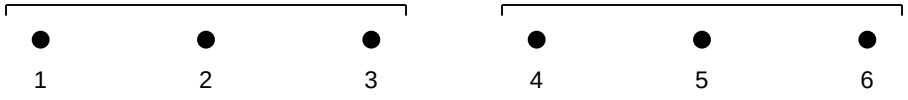
Name _____ Date _____

Each dot represents one eighth note, not a notehead on a staff. Brackets show main beats. In 3/4, count three quarter-note beats; in 6/8, count two dotted-quarter beats. Both models contain six eighth notes.

A: 3/4



B: 6/8



Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. How many main beats are in model A?

3

2. How many eighth notes fit one main beat in A?

2

3. How many main beats are in model B?

2

4. How many eighth notes fit one main beat in B?

3

5. Which model uses simple triple meter?

A: 3/4.

6. Which model uses compound duple meter?

B: 6/8.

7. In B, which numbered dots begin the main beats?

1 and 4.

8. Does having six eighth notes make the groupings identical?

No. A groups 2+2+2; B groups 3+3.

Major Key Signature Decisions

Use key context and accidental order together.

Name _____ Date _____

The chart names MAJOR keys. A key signature alone can also fit a relative minor key. Sharps are added F-C-G-D-A-E-B; flats B-E-A-D-G-C-F. Listed key-signature changes apply in every octave unless canceled.

Major key	Key signature
C	No sharps or flats
G	F#
D	F#, C#
F	Bb
Bb	Bb, Eb

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which listed major key has no sharps or flats?

C major.

2. Which two note letters are sharp in D major?

F and C.

3. Name the listed major key with one flat.

F major.

4. Which two note letters are flat in Bb major?

B and E.

5. In G major, what happens to an unmarked F in any octave?

It is played as F#.

6. What is the second sharp added in sharp-key order?

C#.

7. What is the second flat added in flat-key order?

Eb.

8. Can one sharp alone prove a piece is in G major?

No. It can also fit E minor; musical context matters.

Natural Minor Step Builder

Build minor scales with a consistent step pattern.

Name _____ Date _____

Natural minor uses W-H-W-W-H-W-W: W = two half steps, H = one. Use each letter once before the octave. In the pitch strip, adjacent boxes are one half step apart; # means sharp and b means flat.

C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C

Read from left to right. Adjacent boxes are one half step apart.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Complete A natural minor: A-B-__-D-E-F-G-A.

C

2. Complete E natural minor: E-F#-G-A-B-__-D-E.

C

3. Complete D natural minor: D-E-F-G-A-__-C-D.

Bb

4. Complete C natural minor: C-D-__-F-G-Ab-Bb-C.

Eb

5. Which degree pairs are half steps in natural minor?

2 to 3 and 5 to 6.

6. In E natural minor, name scale degree 7.

D natural.

7. In A natural minor, is E to F a whole or half step?

Half step.

8. Would raising G to G# preserve A NATURAL minor?

No. That change creates A harmonic minor.

Interval Number and Quality

Count letter names, then check half steps.

Name _____ Date _____

Read every interval upward within one octave. Count both endpoint letters for its number. Half steps help determine quality: minor third = 3, major third = 4, perfect fourth = 5, perfect fifth = 7.

Pair	Ascending notes / half steps
A	C to E / 4
B	C to Eb / 3
C	D to G / 5
D	E to B / 7

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Give the interval number of A.

Third.

2. Give the interval number of B.

Third.

3. Give the full interval name of A.

Major third.

4. Give the full interval name of B.

Minor third.

5. Give the full interval name of C.

Perfect fourth.

6. Give the full interval name of D.

Perfect fifth.

7. Why do A and B have the same interval number?

Both span three letters: C-D-E.

8. Does four half steps alone always prove a major third?

No. Letter spelling also matters; count both.

Triad Quality Sort

Classify three-note chords by two stacked thirds.

Name _____ Date _____

Read each chord from its root upward. Major: 4 then 3 half steps. Minor: 3 then 4. Diminished: 3 then 3. Augmented: 4 then 4. The distances in the table are between adjacent chord tones.

Chord	Root upward / adjacent distances
A	C-E-G / 4 then 3
B	D-F-A / 3 then 4
C	B-D-F / 3 then 3
D	C-E-G# / 4 then 4

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Classify chord A.

Major.

2. Classify chord B.

Minor.

3. Classify chord C.

Diminished.

4. Classify chord D.

Augmented.

5. How many half steps span root to top in C?

6: 3 + 3.

6. How many half steps span root to top in D?

8: 4 + 4.

7. Which two chords span seven half steps from root to top?

A and B.

8. Does a seven-half-step outer span alone distinguish major from minor?

No. Check the middle note as well.

Repeat Ending Route

Trace first and second endings without losing your place.

Name _____ Date _____

Start at measure 1. Take the repeat once: play measures 1-2, then ending 1 (measure 3) and return to 1. On the second pass skip ending 1, play ending 2 (measure 4), then continue to 5 and stop.

1	2	3: ending 1	4: ending 2	5: stop

First pass: 1 > 2 > 3 > return to 1

Second pass: 1 > 2 > skip 3 > 4 > 5 > stop

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Write the full measure order.

1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5.

2. Which measure follows 3 on the first pass?

1.

3. Which measure follows 2 on the second pass?

4.

4. How many times is measure 2 played?

2 times.

5. How many times is measure 3 played?

1 time.

6. How many measures are performed in all, counting repeats?

7.

7. Every measure has 4 quarter-note beats. Total beats?

28: 7 x 4.

8. What is wrong with the route 1-2-3-1-2-3-4-5?

It plays ending 1 again on the second pass.