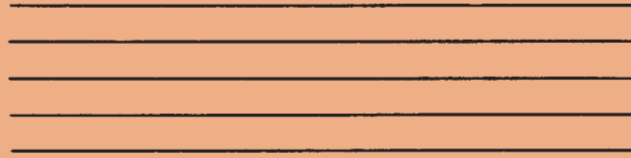


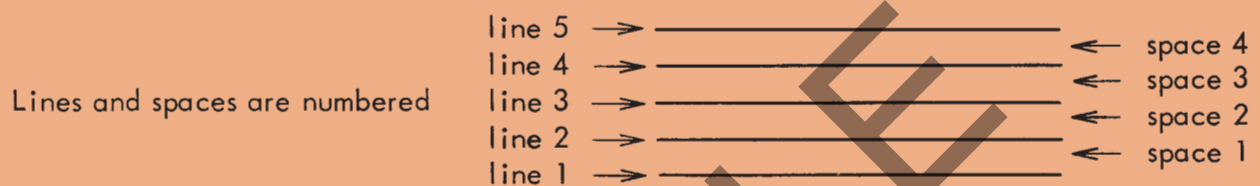
THE STAFF

Music is written on a staff. A staff consists of five lines equally spaced.

This is a staff



The distance between any two lines of the staff is called a space. There are four spaces in a staff.



In numbering the lines and spaces, always begin with the lowest line or space and count up.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____
Grade _____

1. Draw a staff using the dots below for guides. (Use your pencil and a ruler.)



(From this dot → _____ ← to this dot first.)

- How many lines are there in a music staff? 5
- How many spaces are there in a music staff? 4
- The top line of the staff is line number? 5
- The middle line of the staff is line number? 3
- The top space of the staff is space number? 4

MEMORIZE: A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

THE CLEF SIGNS

At the beginning of every staff you will find a clef sign which gives a letter name to a definite line or space.

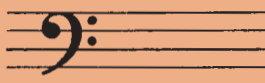
This is a TREBLE, or G clef sign.



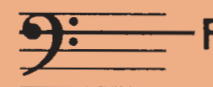
The treble, or G clef sign, gives the letter name G to the second line of the staff.



This is a BASS, or F clef sign.



The bass, or F clef sign, gives the letter name F to the fourth line of the staff.



In this Music Theory book we will use both the treble, or G clef sign, and the bass, or F clef sign.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

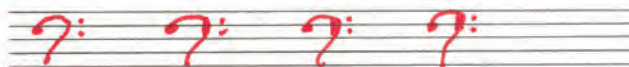
Date _____

Grade _____

1. Draw four treble (or G) clef signs here.



2. Draw four bass (or F) clef signs here.



3. The treble (or G) clef sign circles staff line number? 2

4. What is the letter name of line two in the treble clef? G

5. In the bass (or F) clef sign, what staff line lies between the two dots? 4

6. What is the letter name of line four in the bass clef? F

MEMORIZE: The treble, or G, clef names the second line of the staff - G.
The bass, or F, clef names the fourth line of the staff - F.

MAJOR SCALES

A scale is a succession of tones ascending or descending from a given note to its octave according to a specified pattern.

A major scale consists of two tetrachords with the interval of a whole tone or step between. Therefore, a major scale is a progression of eight notes to the octave, which follows the following pattern:

ASCENDING

1 step - 1 step - $\frac{1}{2}$ step - 1 step - 1 step - 1 step - $\frac{1}{2}$ step
 or
 1 - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 - 1 - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$

DESCENDING

$\frac{1}{2}$ step - 1 step - 1 step - 1 step - 1 step - $\frac{1}{2}$ step - 1 step - 1 step
 or
 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 - 1

This is a major scale starting on C.

This is a major scale starting on D.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

1. How many notes are there in a major scale including the octave? 8
2. How many tetrachords are needed to make one major scale? 2
3. Is the interval between tetrachords of a major scale a whole step or half step? WHOLE
4. Write a major scale in two octaves starting on Eb and mark the whole and half steps.

MEMORIZE: A major scale consists of two tetrachords with the interval of a whole tone, or step between.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

In Exercises 2, 3, and 4 build major scales ascending and descending, using the proper accidentals. Study example number one first.

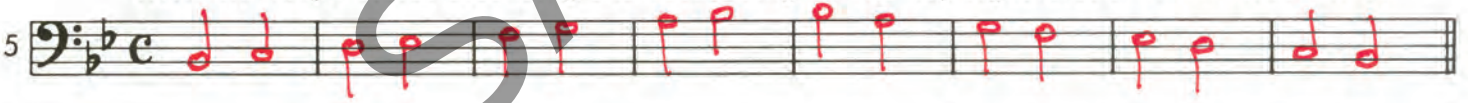
1 

2 

3 

4 

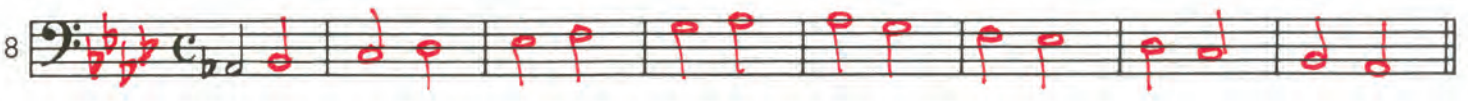
Write the major scales ascending and descending for the key signatures shown in Ex. 5 and 6.

5 

6 

Build major scales ascending and descending on the following notes and place the correct flats and sharps in the key signature.

7 

8 

Lesson 75 PERFECT AND MAJOR INTERVALS

In Lesson 44 (Book Two) we learned that an interval in music is the distance between two tones with regard to pitch. The interval is _____ from the lower note, which is called the root or key tone, to the upper, including both.

When the interval is a PRIME-FOURTH-FIFTH-OCTAVE and the upper note is in the same key as the root, it is called a PERFECT INTERVAL. (We use the abbreviation Per. to designate a PERFECT INTERVAL). The examples below are all taken from the major scale.

The following intervals are PERFECT.

Per. 5th Per. 8th (Octave) Per. 4th Per. Prime Per. 5th Per. 4th

When the interval is a SECOND - THIRD - SIXTH - SEVENTH and the upper note is in the same key as the root, it is called a MAJOR INTERVAL. (We use the abbreviation Maj. to designate a MAJOR INTERVAL as found in the major scale).

The following intervals are MAJOR.

Maj. 2nd Maj. 6th Maj. 7th Maj. 3rd Maj. 7th Maj. 2nd

All of the intervals in the Major scale are either PERFECT or MAJOR INTERVALS.

The F Major scale showing all intervals from root or key tone.

Per. Prime Maj. 2nd Maj. 3rd Per. 4th Per. 5th Maj. 6th Maj. 7th Per. 8th (Octave)

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

Write the name and number of each interval in Ex. 1.

1

Circle the intervals which are PERFECT in Ex. 2.

2

Circle the intervals which are MAJOR in Ex. 3.

3

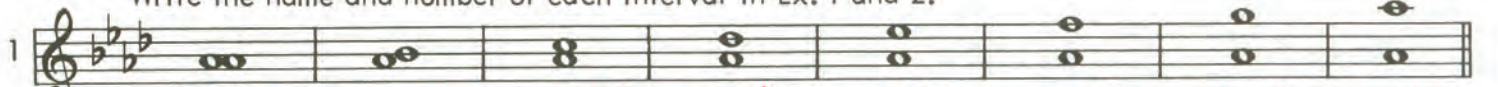
MEMORIZE: When the upper tone is in the same key as the root,
PRIMES - FOURTHS - FIFTHS - OCTAVES are PERFECT, and
SECONDS - THIRDS - SIXTHS - SEVENTHS are MAJOR.


Lesson 76 (Review)

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____
Grade _____

Write the name and number of each interval in Ex. 1 and 2.

1 

2 

Remember: The lower note establishes the key for each interval.

Write the second note above the printed note to complete the intervals in Ex. 3 through 6.

3 

4 

5 

6 

Write the syllable names under the notes in Ex. 7 then sing the syllables.

7 

Sol Fi Fa Mi SOL MI RE DO SOL DO RE DO



SOL MI RE DO LA TI LA SI LA DO TI LA SI LA



DO MI RE DI RE FA LA MI RE DO