

BEGINNING BAND THEORY BOOK

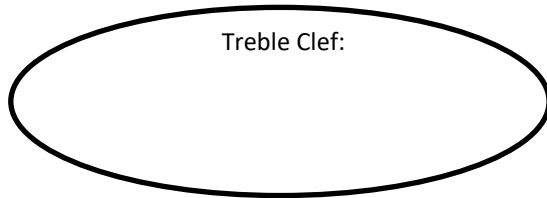
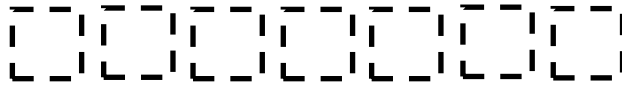


TREBLE NOTES

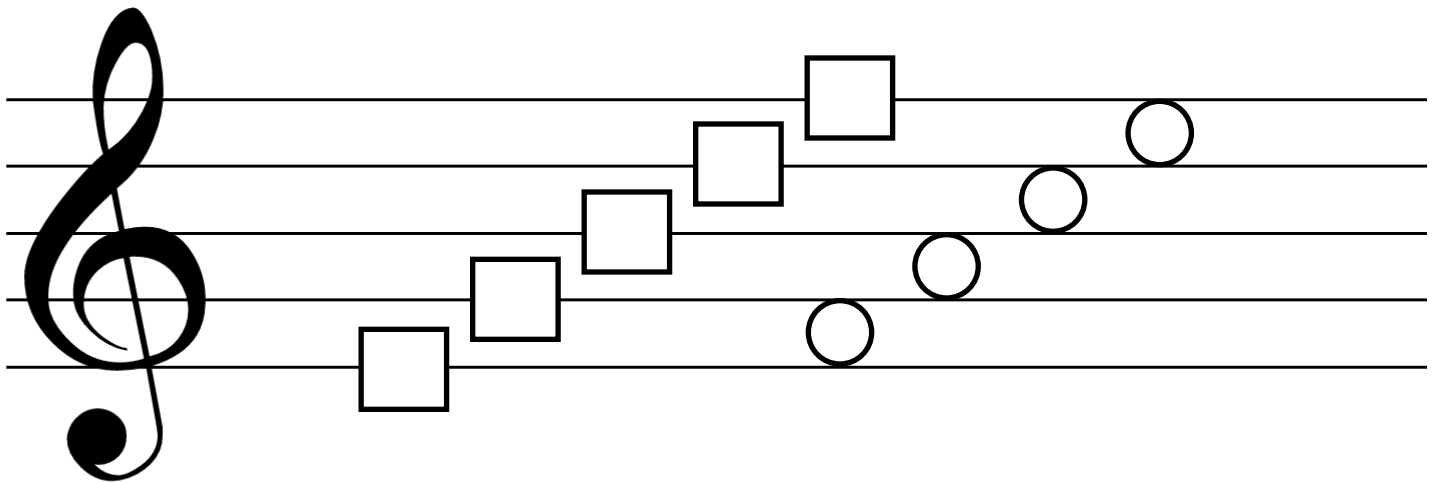
There are only seven letters in the musical alphabet A, B, C, D, E, F, G.



The Musical Alphabet



Name the Notes on the Lines and Spaces:



Treble Clef Line Notes

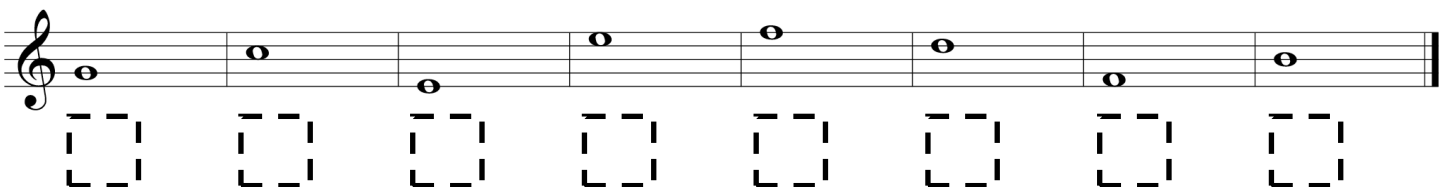


Treble Clef Space Notes



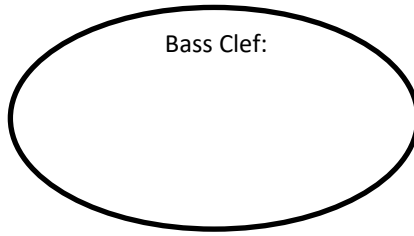
PRACTICE TIME

- Name the Notes



BASS CLEF NOTES

This clef is for our bass instruments trombone, baritone, tuba, bassoon, timpani.



Name the Notes on the Lines and Spaces:

Bass Clef Line Notes

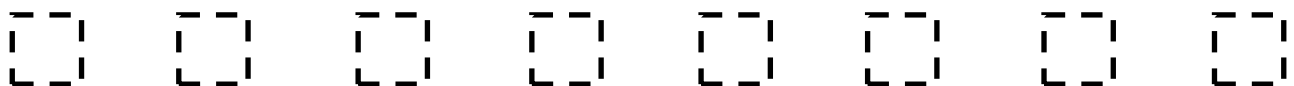


Bass Clef Space Notes



PRACTICE TIME

- Name the Notes



TREBLE CLEF LEDGER LINES

Ledger Lines allow us to read notes not on the staff.



PRACTICE TIME

BASS CLEF LEDGER LINES

Ledger Lines allow us to read notes not on the staff.



Two sets of musical staves for practice. The top set starts with a bass clef. Each staff contains seven notes: a circle, a square, a circle, a square, a circle, a square, and a circle. The notes are positioned on various ledger lines above and below the staff lines.

PRACTICE TIME

Two musical staves for practice. Each staff has a bass clef and contains eight notes on various ledger lines. Below each staff are eight dashed boxes for tracing the notes.

NOTES AND DURATION

Whole Note:



Whole Rest:



Half Note:



Half Rest:



Quarter Note:



Quarter Rest:



Eighth Note:



Eighth Rest:



Sixteenth Note:



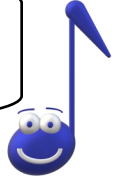
Sixteenth Rest:



TIME NEXT STEP

TIME SIGNATURE

There are many components to a musical staff. The time signature helps regulate the number of beats. Barlines and Measures help keep our music organized.



Time Signature:

4
4

Top Number:

Bottom Number:

Draw the note each bottom number is equal to.

1 =

2 =

4 =

8 =

Draw the correct number of each type of note as required by the key signature.

$\frac{4}{2}$

$\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{9}{8}$

$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{6}{2}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

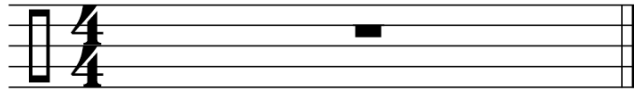
$\frac{3}{4}$

RHYTHM

Time Signature:

Barline:

Staff:



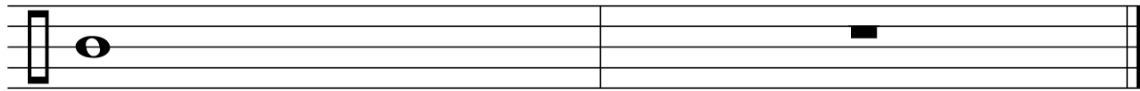
Measure:

There are many components to a musical staff. The time signature helps regulate the number of beats. Barlines and Measures help keep our music organized.



Whole Note:

Whole Rest:

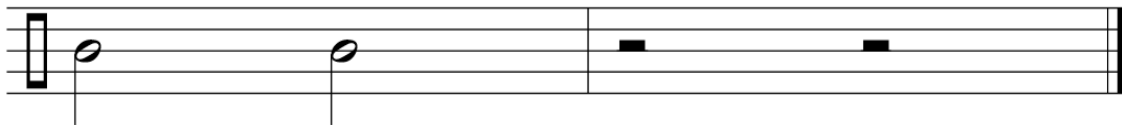


We use these blocks to write in the counts for each rhythm. There are many ways to count rhythm listen use the way your director counts rhythms.



Half Note:

Half Rest:



Quarter Note:

Quarter Rest:

A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four quarter notes (C4, D4, E4, F4). The second measure contains four quarter rests. Below the staff is a rectangular box divided into two equal halves, corresponding to the two measures of music.

Eighth Note:

A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains eight eighth notes (C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5). The second measure contains four quarter rests. Below the staff is a rectangular box divided into two equal halves, corresponding to the two measures of music.

Write in the counts for the rhythms below!

A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a quarter note (C4). The second measure has a half note (C4). The third measure has a quarter rest. The fourth measure has a quarter note (C4). Below the staff is a rectangular box divided into four equal parts for counting.

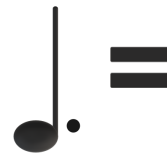
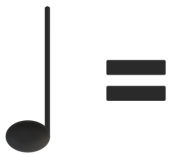
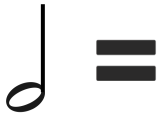
A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a quarter note (C4). The second measure has a quarter note (D4). The third measure has a quarter note (E4). The fourth measure has a quarter rest. The fifth measure has a quarter note (F4). The sixth measure has a quarter rest. Below the staff is a rectangular box divided into six equal parts for counting.

A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has two quarter notes (C4, D4). The second measure has a quarter rest followed by two quarter notes (E4, F4). The third measure has a quarter note (G4) followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note (A4). The fourth measure has a quarter note (B4) followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note (C5). Below the staff is a rectangular box divided into eight equal parts for counting.

A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has two eighth notes (C4, D4) followed by a quarter rest. The second measure has two eighth notes (E4, F4) followed by a quarter rest. The third measure has a quarter rest followed by two eighth notes (G4, A4). The fourth measure has two eighth notes (B4, C5) followed by a quarter rest. The fifth measure has two eighth notes (C5, B4) followed by a quarter rest. The sixth measure has two eighth notes (A4, G4) followed by a quarter rest. The seventh measure has two eighth notes (F4, E4) followed by a quarter rest. The eighth measure has two eighth notes (D4, C4). Below the staff is a rectangular box divided into eight equal parts for counting.

THE DOT

The Dot adds half the value of the note its attached to. In the example below the Half Note equals 2, the dot adds half of the notes value which equals one. When you put the two together the dotted half note equals three.



PRACTICE TIME #1

4/4

PRACTICE TIME #2

3/4

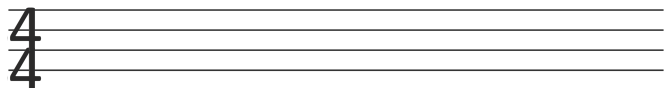
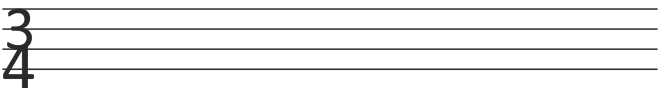
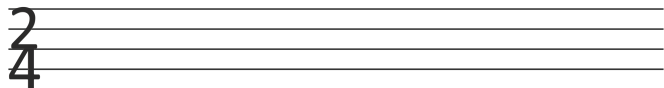
PRACTICE TIME #3

4/4

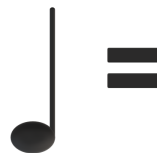
PRACTICE TIME #4

3/4

TIME SIGNATURE & RHYTHM



These time signatures tell us that the quarter note will now receive one count in each measure.



PRACTICE TIME #1



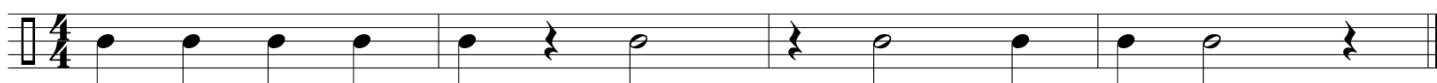
PRACTICE TIME #2



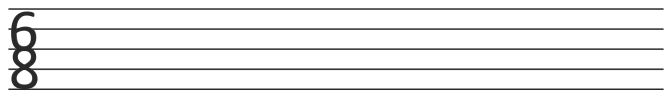
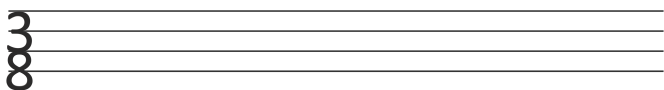
PRACTICE TIME #3



PRACTICE TIME #4



TIME SIGNATURE & RHYTHM



These time signatures tell us that the eighth note will now receive one count in each measure. Let's figure out the new counts for all the notes.



PRACTICE TIME #1

PRACTICE TIME #2

PRACTICE TIME #3

PRACTICE TIME #4