

Trinity High School
Music Department



S1 Introduction to Music

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Can you play any instruments? _____
2. Do you get lessons? _____
3. What instruments are you interested in learning? _____
4. Do you like to sing? Yes / No / Kind of _____
5. Have you been involved in school concerts/shows? _____
6. What is your favourite style of music? _____

The Musical Alphabet and the Treble Clef

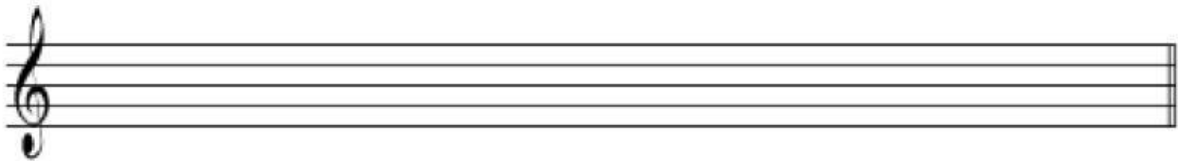
The Musical Alphabet consists of the first seven letters of the Alphabet – A B C D E F and G.

The set of five lines and four spaces upon which music is written is called a **stave** or **staff**.

A **treble clef** is placed at the beginning of each line of music to help us decide which letters or note names belong to which lines and spaces.

Why don't you try and draw your own treble clef – your teacher will show you how

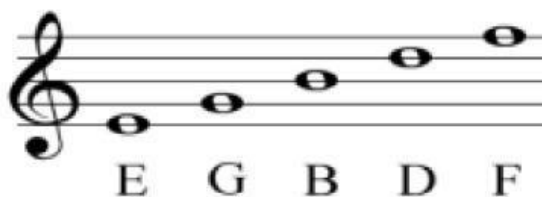
Treble clef



Notes that live on a line:

A useful rhyme for remembering these notes is:

Every Good Boy Deserves Football

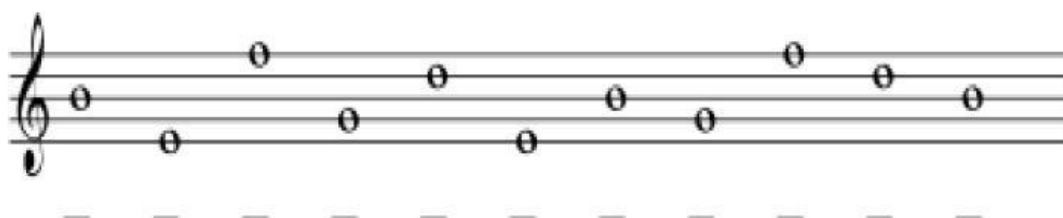


Notes that live in a space:

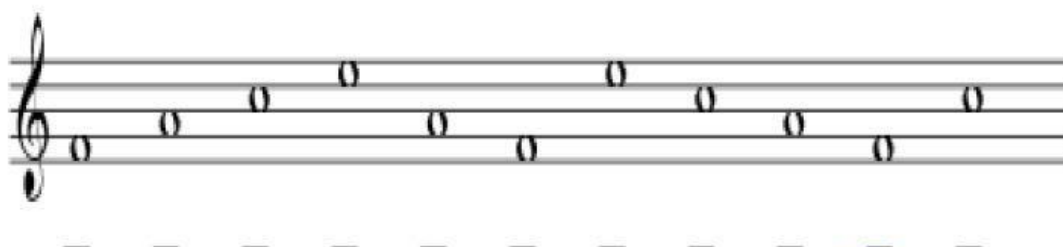
These spell out the word FACE.



1. Now try to name these notes:



2. Now try to name these notes:



3. – Write the notes....



Write the words given using the correct line or space.



Note Values – Knowing the Rhythm

As well as looking at the pitch of notes on the stave, we need to also think about some of the other elements needed to create a piece of music. Another important consideration is the **length** or **duration** of the notes. Notes can be written several different ways and each tells us how many counts or beats to hold them on for. Here

is a : **semibreve**  it is worth 4 beats



minim  it is worth 2 beats

crotchet  it is worth 1 beat

quaver  it is worth ½ beat

4. Find the total value of the beats in each of these questions:

1)  -  =

2)  +  =

3)  +  +  =

4)  +  -  =

5)  -  =

5)  -  =

6)  -  =

7)  +  +  =

8)  +  +  =

9)  -  -  =

10)  +  +  =