

MIO

MUSIC IN OFFICES

Beginner Music Theory #1

1. Note Reading

Q.1

Musical notation is placed on 5 horizontal lines - what are these 5 lines together called?

STAVE

Q.2

Name some examples (instruments, voices etc) where Treble Clef might be used

**SOPRANO/ALTO VOICES,
RIGHT HAND OF THE PIANO,
FLUTE, VIOLIN, SAXOPHONE**

Q.3

Name some examples (instruments, voices etc) where Bass Clef might be used

**TENOR/BASS VOICES,
LEFT HAND OF THE PIANO,
CELLO, TROMBONE**

Q.4

The mnemonic device for the 'space' notes in Treble Clef, in ascending order, is....

F A C E - 'FACE in the space'

Q.5

One common mnemonic device for the 'line' notes in Treble Clef, in ascending order, is...

E G B D F - Every Good Boy Deserves Food

Q.6

The mnemonic device for the 'space' notes in the Bass Clef, in ascending order, is...

A C E G - 'All Cows Eat Gross'

Q.7

One suggestion of a mnemonic device for the 'line' notes in the Bass Clef, in ascending order, is...

G B D F A - 'Good Bikes Don't Fall Apart'

Q.8

Name the Treble Clef & Bass Clef notes below

Q.8 shows two musical staves. The top staff is a Treble Clef staff with notes on the lines and spaces: B (line 1), E (space 1), D (line 2), F (space 2), G (line 3), A (space 3), D (line 4), E (space 4), G (line 5), C (space 5), and F (line 5). The bottom staff is a Bass Clef staff with notes on the lines and spaces: E (line 1), G (space 1), C (line 2), A (space 2), G (line 3), F (space 3), B (line 4), D (space 4), F (line 5), A (space 5), and B (line 5).

Q.9

Draw the given notes in Treble Clef

(Remember, if lower than the middle line, the stem goes up on the right of the notehead. If higher, the stem goes down on the left).

Q.9 shows a Treble Clef staff with seven notes to be drawn: B (line 1), low E (space 1), high E (line 2), A (space 3), high F (line 4), low D (space 4), and C (line 5).

Q.10

Draw the given notes in Bass Clef

Q.10 shows a Bass Clef staff with seven notes to be drawn: E (line 1), low G (space 1), high A (line 2), C (space 3), low B (line 4), high B (space 4), and low F (line 5).

Q.11

When notes go above and below the staff, a small extra stave line is added to help place the notes.
What is this called?

LEGER LINE

Q.12

A flattened note (*b*) is one semitone **LOWER** than the original note **delete as appropriate*

Q.13

A sharpened note (*#*) is one semitone **HIGHER** than the original note **delete as appropriate*

Q.14

Name the notes below. Be mindful of the different Clefs and accidentals (flats & sharps).

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains ten notes: Bb, F#, A, C#, Eb, C, G, Bb, Bb, and D. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains ten notes: G#, Eb, D, E, F#, C#, F, C, E, and F#.

Q.15

Draw the given notes in all 3 possible octave positions on the staff (low, middle & high)

The image shows a single musical staff in treble clef with ten notes: C, A, Bb, G#, and F#. The notes are positioned at various heights on the staff to illustrate different octave positions.

Q.16

True or False?

These two notes are both middle C. They sound at exactly the same pitch.

TRUE

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff is in treble clef and has a middle C note on the first ledger line below the staff. The second staff is in bass clef and has a middle C note on the first ledger line above the staff.

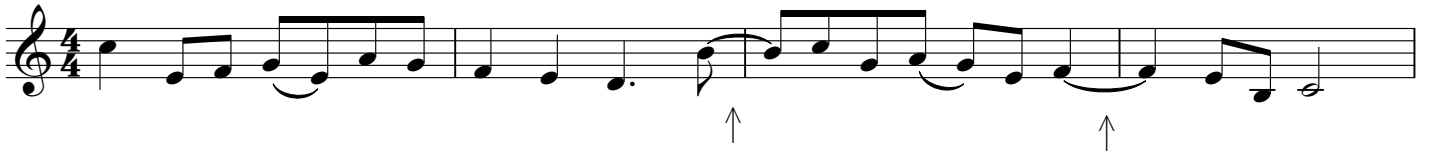
Q.7

A tie is an arc between two notes of the same pitch. What is its function?

**To join the durations of two notes into one longer note.
(The durations/rhythm values are added together)**

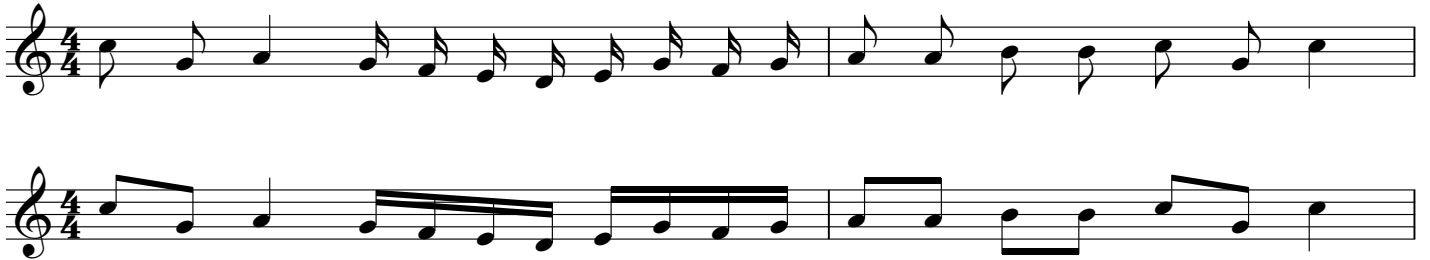
Q.8

In the following musical passage there are ties and slurs, which look very similar. Using the rule above, indicate which symbols are ties.



Q.9

This passage would be easier to read if the quavers and semiquavers were beamed (joined) appropriately. Draw the correct solution on the empty staff beneath.



Q.10

Draw in the appropriate time signature for the following 3 musical passages.

