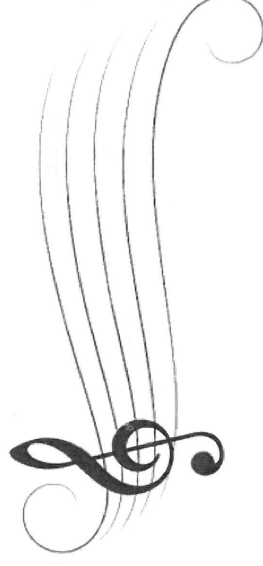


Name

Form

Y7 PITCH



WORKBOOK

Use this book in class and at home for homework.

The information here will provide help and guidance for your homework, but you need to bring it to each lesson

Tick the area below when you feel confident with each topic

Page	Topic	Tick
1	Spare manuscript for extra notes	
2	Musical symbols - stave, bars & treble clef	
3	Practice drawing note shapes	
4	Names of the 9 main notes - LEARN	
5	Note naming practice	
6	Using stems correctly	
7	Ledger lines	
8	Sharps & flats	
9	Additional ex for advanced pupils	
10 – 11	Pitch & Rhythm together (check-up)	
12 – 13	Jack Point tune & Wellerman keyboard duet	
14	First Composition	
15	Games for practice (how to use the online trainer)	
16 - 17	Quick tests 1 & 2	
18	TEST sheet	

NAME:

FORM:

Additional page for advanced pupils

All bars are worth 1 mark - so there are 4 marks per line.

A Write the value (in beats) under each note

B Just name all these note pitches with letters

C Fill up each bar by drawing ONE missing note above each star

Draw in the correct note above each star

D high F#
2 beats

low Eb
2 beats

two 2 beat
notes low D & C

* * *

four 1 beat
notes high G

* * *

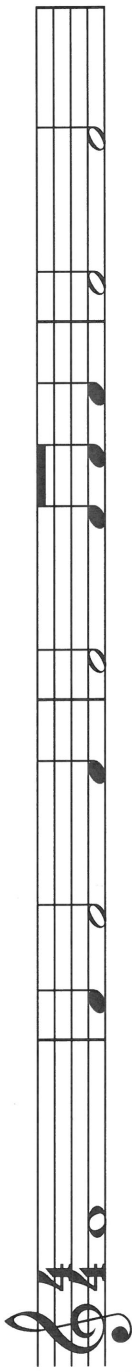
NAME:

FORM:

Pitch & Rhythm together check up

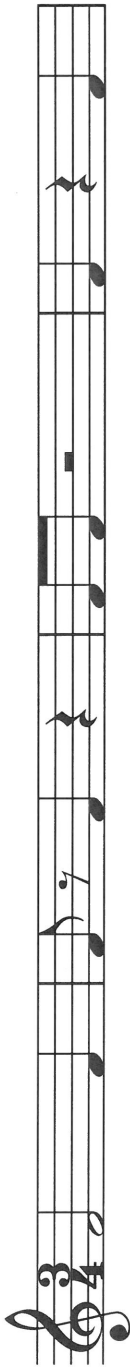
All bars are worth 1 mark - so there are 4 marks per line.

A Write the value (in beats) under each note




A musical staff in 4/4 time containing ten notes: a half note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on D5, a quarter note on E5, a quarter note on F5, a quarter note on G5, a quarter note on A5, and a half note on B5.

B Write the value of notes and of rests under each



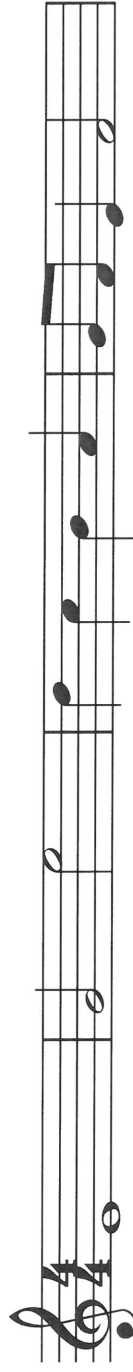
A musical staff in 3/4 time containing ten elements: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter rest, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on D5, a quarter note on E5, a quarter note on F5, a quarter note on G5, and a quarter note on A5.

C Just name all these note pitches with letters



A musical staff in 4/4 time containing ten notes: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on D5, a quarter note on E5, a quarter note on F5, a quarter note on G5, a quarter note on A5, and a quarter note on B5.

D Put note names above & the value of each note (just a number) underneath



A musical staff in 4/4 time containing ten notes: a half note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on D5, a quarter note on E5, a quarter note on F5, a quarter note on G5, a quarter note on A5, and a half note on B5.

E Fill up each bar by drawing ONE missing note above each star

F Draw in the correct note above each star

* high F
2 beats

* low E
2 beats

* four 1 beat
notes on
middle B

* four 1 beat
notes A B C D

G Make up your own 4 bar piece. You must use different rhythms and label the note names that you use underneath each note.

EXTRA Q - Bonus points

H 1) Draw in the correct time signature. 2) Write in the note names

Jack Point tune

Almost all the notes are either 1 beat or 2 beats long. So, this is easy to count. One partner plays the melody line. The other plays the accompaniment. Then swap.

Player 1 (sat right)

Musical notation for Player 1 (sat right). The notation is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melody line with notes of varying durations (quarter, eighth, and half notes). The bottom staff contains an accompaniment line with chords and rests.

Player 2 (sat left)

Musical notation for Player 2 (sat left). The notation is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melody line with notes of varying durations. The bottom staff contains an accompaniment line with chords and rests.

Player 2 has an OSTINATO (repeating pattern). Because is doesn't change notes this part can also be called a DRONE. It's a very easy part, so they are in charge of counting for both players.

Choice of notes:

Musical notation for Choice of notes and Rhythms. The notation is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The top staff shows a sequence of notes labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Below the notation, the text "Rhythms:" is written. The notes are grouped into measures of 4 beats, 2s, 1s, and 1/2 s. A circled number 12 is also present.

Wellerman

Almost all the notes are either 1 beat or 2 beats long. So, this is easy to count. One partner plays the melody line. The other plays the accompaniment. Then swap.

Player 1
(sat right)

Player 2
(sat left)

Player 2 has the harmony part. Player 1 has the melody line.

Player 2 has the accompaniment and needs to start on a low C.

Watch out for the F# (black key). The last 2 bars are the same in both parts. You will play 'in octaves' for the last 2 bars

Notes needed:

4 beats

2s

1s

1/2 s

First Composition

by .

Tune A

Musical notation for Tune A, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The melody consists of a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The accompaniment consists of a steady bass line of notes: C3, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0.

Tune B

Musical notation for Tune B, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The melody consists of a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The accompaniment consists of a steady bass line of notes: C3, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0.

Tune A

Musical notation for Tune A, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The melody consists of a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The accompaniment consists of a steady bass line of notes: C3, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0.

Choice of note pitches:

Musical notation for Choice of note pitches, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The melody consists of a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The accompaniment consists of a steady bass line of notes: C3, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0.

Choice of note lengths:

4 beats

2s

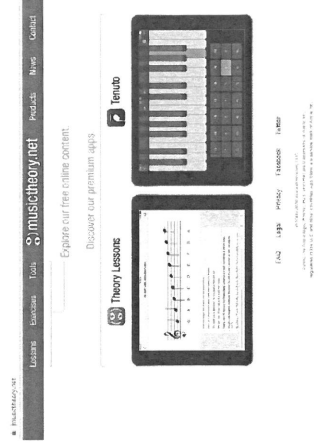
1s

1/2 s

GAMES to help you improve

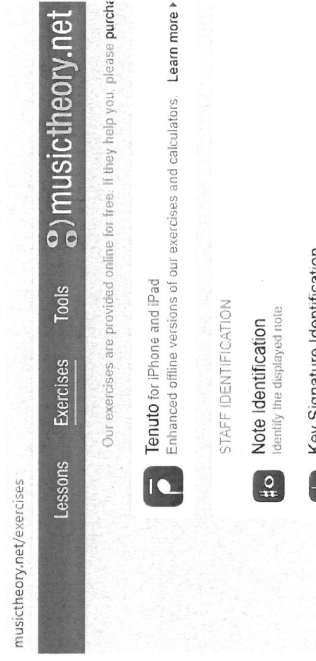
How to practice & get really fast at naming notes

1) Go to www.musictheory.net/



The website looks like this –

2) Click on EXERCISES (at top) and Note Identification (blue icon)



3) Next we need to do the 'settings'. So click on the cog (top right)



4) Click on 'treble range'



.... and use the arrows to set your highest and lowest notes

(at first just start with one note on the bottom line and one on the top)

5) Last – set the blue 'accidentals' button to grey (off) at first.



6) Now play the game the 3 dots (top right) will reset your score & give you a timer if you want to play against the clock.

Yr7 - Quick test 1

Total /30

1. Write the note names beneath these 6 notes

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), and E5 (quarter). The notes are written on the lines G, A, B, C, D, and E respectively. The number 6 is written below the staff.

2. Write the value (how many beats each is worth) under each note. Just use a number.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains seven notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), and F5 (quarter). The notes are written on the lines G, A, B, C, D, E, and F respectively. The number 7 is written below the staff.

3. Draw in a note each time there is a *. Use only 1 note for each star. The rhythm must add up.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains four notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), and C5 (quarter). There are three stars (*) placed below the staff: one under the first bar, one under the second bar, and one under the third bar. The number 4 is written below the staff.

4. Make up 4 bars of your own rhythm. Use any notes - but it must add up correctly. Be neat!

An empty musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The number 5 is written below the staff.

5. Can you clap these rhythms?

A.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains five notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), and D5 (quarter). The notes are written on the lines G, A, B, C, and D respectively.

B.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains five notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), and D5 (quarter). The notes are written on the lines G, A, B, C, and D respectively.

C.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains five notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), and D5 (quarter). The notes are written on the lines G, A, B, C, and D respectively.

Yr7 - Quick test 2

Total /30

1. Write the note names beneath these 6 notes

/6

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six notes: G#4, Bb4, G4, E4, G#4, and F#4.

2. Write the value (how many beats each is worth) under each note. Just use a number.

/14

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains 14 notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, and F6.

3. Draw in a note each time there is a *. Use only one note for each star. Use any pitch

/4

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains four notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. There are three stars (*) placed below the staff at the first, second, and fourth beat positions.

4. Make up 4 bars of your own. Include notes of different pitches & add letters beneath.

/6

An empty musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature.

5. Can you clap these rhythms? Then try them (with pitches) on a keyboard.

A.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains eight quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5.

B.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains eight quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5.

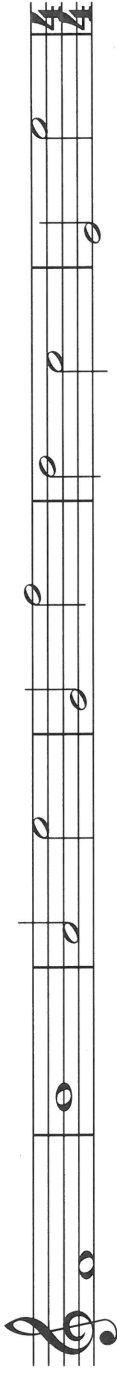
C.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains eight quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5.

TEST SHEET

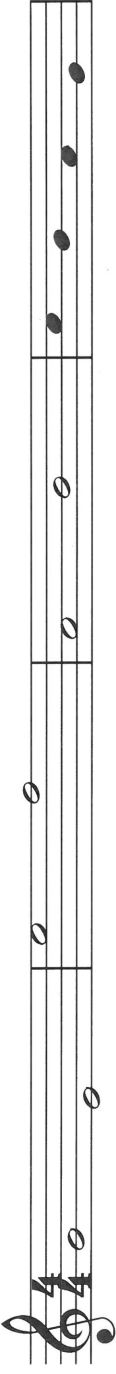
1. Write the letter name of each pitch underneath the note.

/10



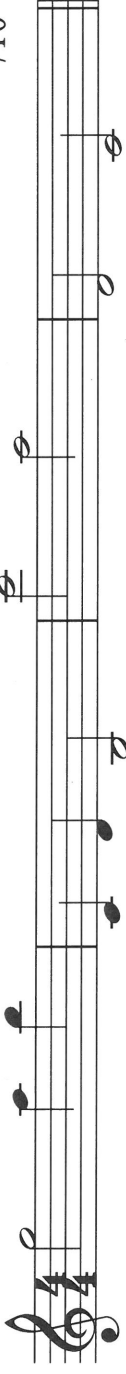
2. Add stems to these notes - make sure they are on the correct side & go up or down correctly

/10



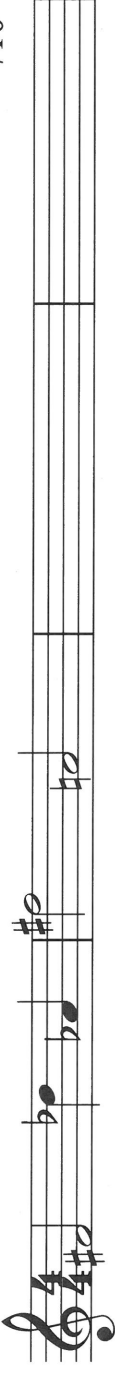
3. Name these ledger line notes

/10



4. Name the first 5 notes. Draw the 2nd 5 notes.

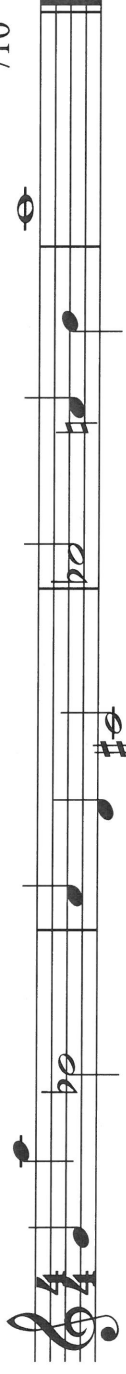
/10

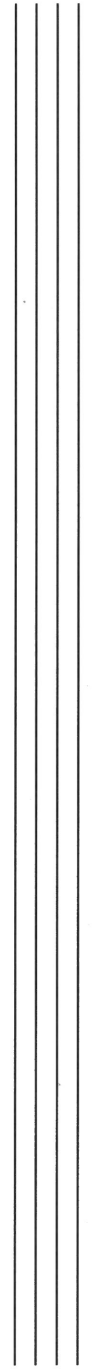
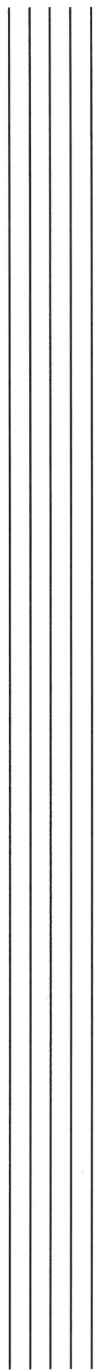


Bb C# G# Eb D#

5. Name these notes:

/10





Musical Symbols

The 5 lines that we write music on are called the or
It helps us show the exact pitch of each note.

It works like a ladder - low notes at the bottom, high at the top.

A



Notes are drawn in the spaces or 'on the lines'
(copy the teacher's semibreve examples onto the staff above)

The staff is split up into sections called

B

The are divided up by



Semibreve
in a space

Semibreve
on a line

high
semibreve

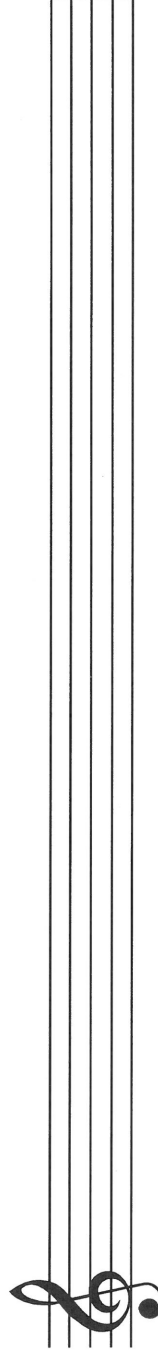
low
semibreve

The fancy curly sign is called a

It tells us that the notes are fairly high (treble)
and that the 2nd line is a G. The sign is a fancy letter G!

C

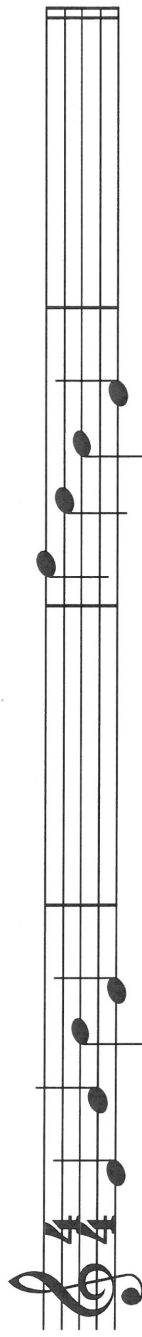
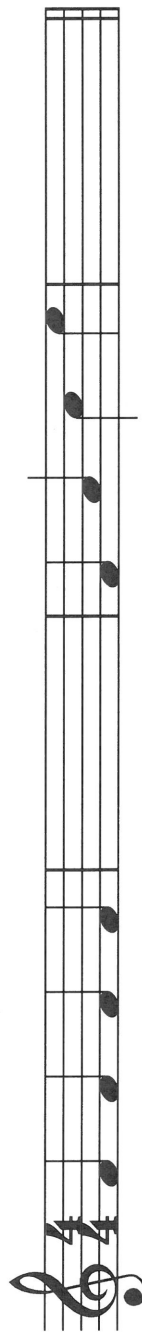
Try drawing another G on the staff below



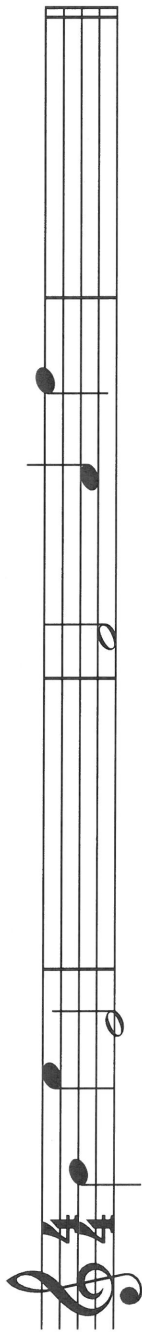
Practice drawing note shapes !

RULE - stem UP on the RIGHT for notes below middle line
and DOWN on the LEFT for notes above middle line
..... the note on the middle line (B) can have a stem up or down!

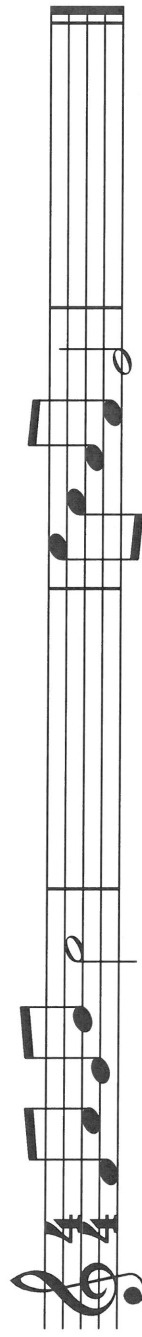
Just COPY each bar of music into the following blank bar. Check your stems are on the correct side of the blob (notehead) and correct way up (or down!)



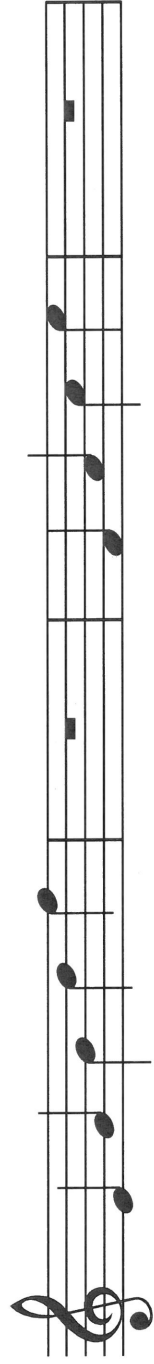
Crotchets & Minims (1 & 2 beat notes)



Pairs of Quavers & Minims (1/2 & 2 beat notes)



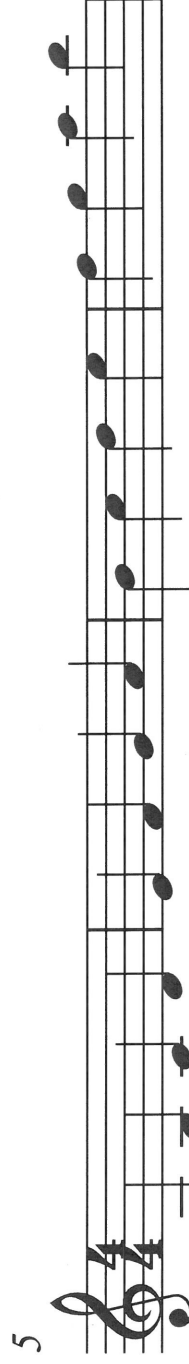
9 Notes of the treble staff



E G B D F

Use - 'Every Green Bus Drives Fast' 'FACE' spells the notes in spaces to name notes ON the lines

5

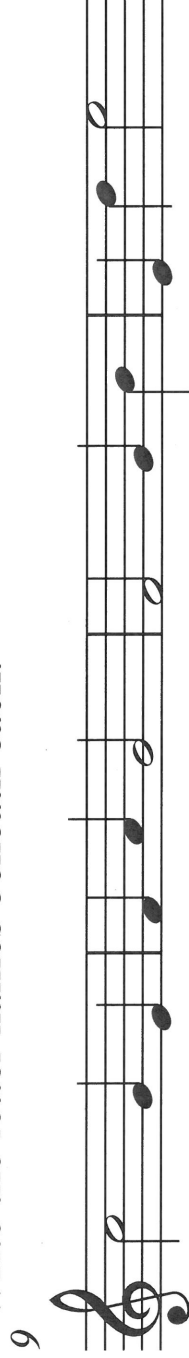


A B C D E F G A B

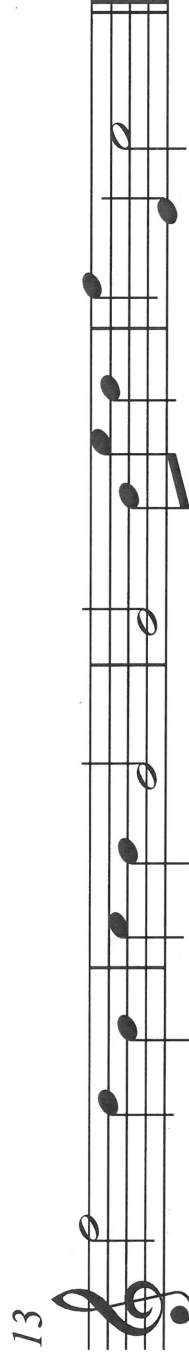
Look how it works as an alphabet A B C D E F G ... A B C etc Always line, space, line, space etc and only 7 letters round and round

Let's just focus on the 9 notes of the main staff - bottom to top lines Use EGBDF and FACE to work out the notes below - Write the letter names beneath each:

9

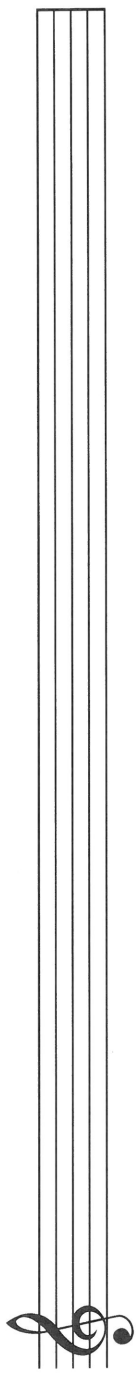


13

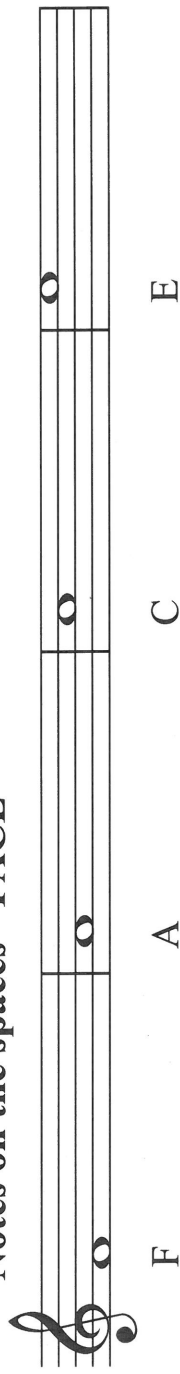


Note Naming practice

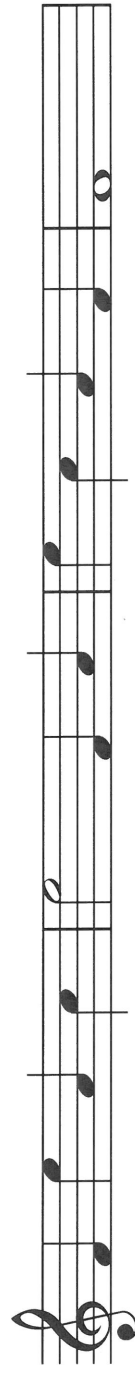
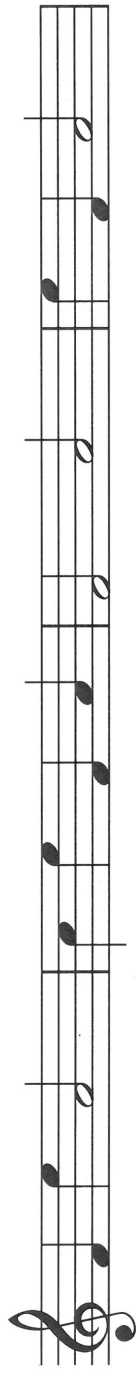
A Practice drawing treble clefs. NEATLY draw (copy) 10.



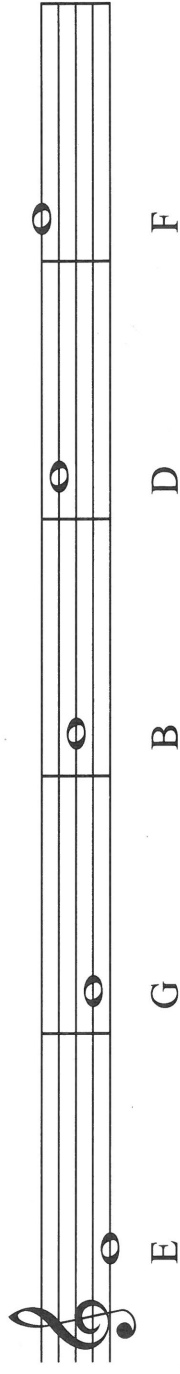
Notes on the spaces - FACE



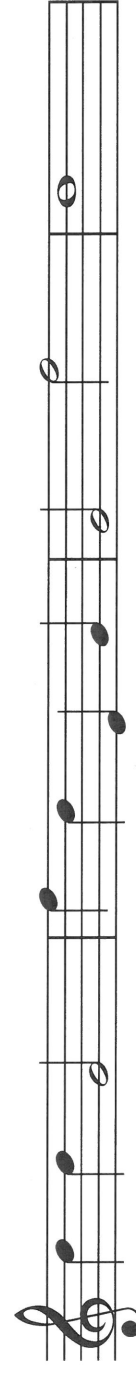
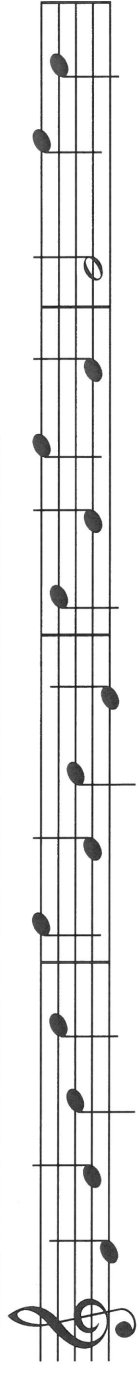
B Write the name of the notes underneath each one.



Notes on the lines - E G B D F

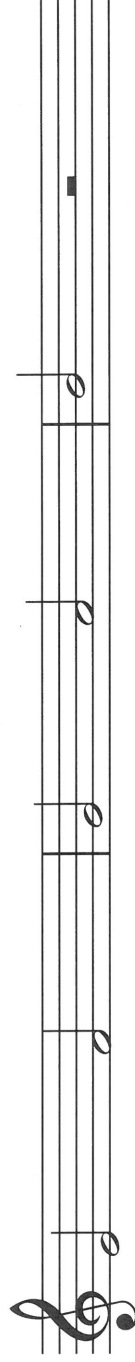


C Write the name of the notes underneath each one.

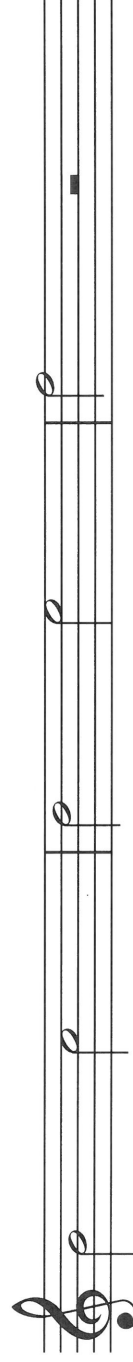


Using Stems Correctly

If a note is **BELOW** or on the middle line the stem goes up on the right hand side.

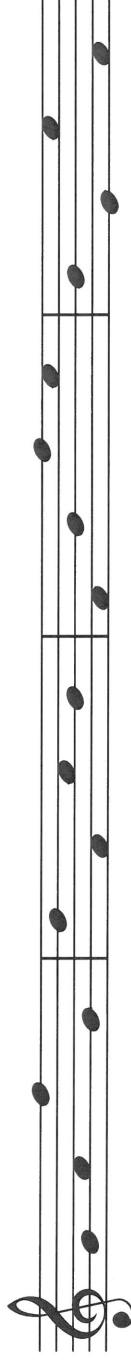


If a note is **ABOVE** or on the middle line the stem goes down on the left hand side.



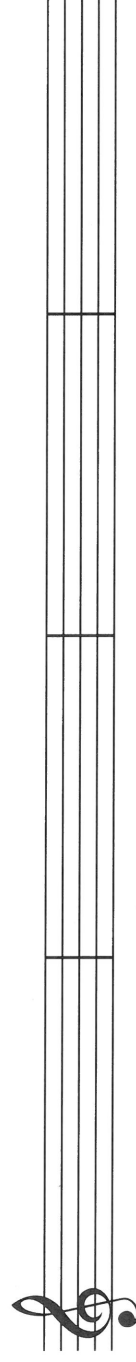
D

Add stems to these crotchets making sure they attach to the correct side and go up or down correctly. Then write the note names beneath each



E

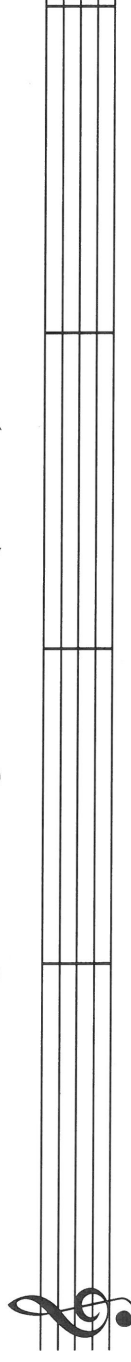
Draw in the following notes using minims (2 beat notes) - watch stems



B G C A F E G D

F

Draw in the following notes using semibreves (4 beats). You don't need stems!



G C **D** F

Ledger Lines

We have looked at the nine notes (low E to high F) that fit onto the staff. But there are lots more notes, both higher and lower, that can be used too. Ledger lines are just extra lines that extend the staff (chart) to allow more notes

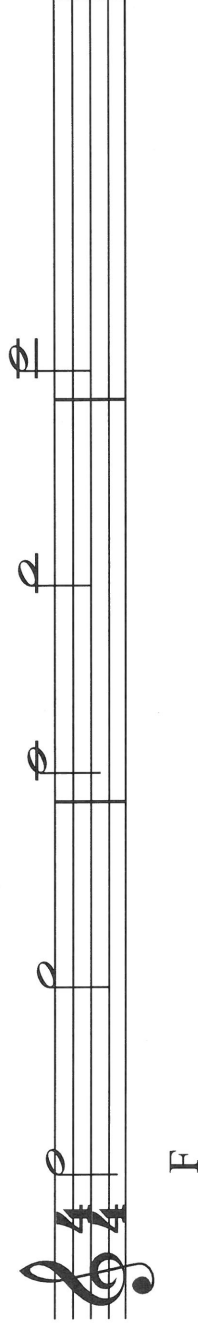
To work out ledger lines - all you need to know is the musical alphabet

ABCDEFGABCDE...

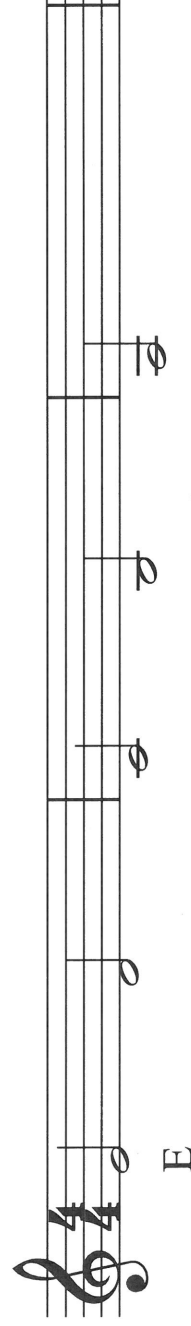
and the fact that notes always go 'line, space, line, space, line, space' as you travel

(Use the site classic.musictheory.net to practise lots of these ledger lines)

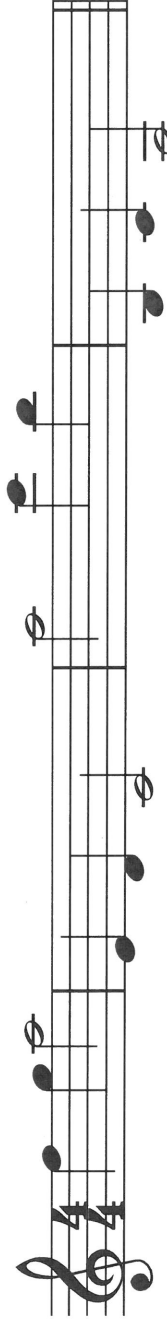
You know the top line is F so the next note up has to be a
Just keep working up your 'musical alphabet' a note at a time (write them in now)



Going down a note at a time (backwards through the alphabet)

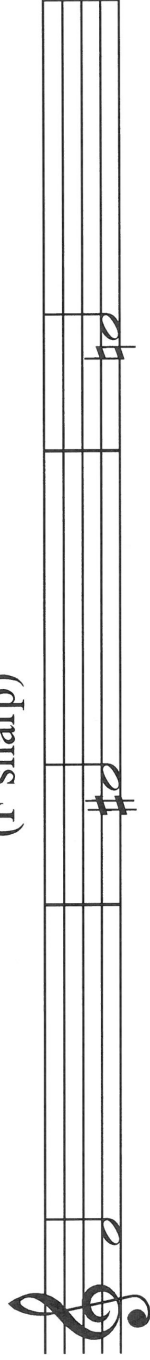


Work these out and write in letter names of each beneath



Sharps & Flats

This is an F



This is an F#
(F sharp)

This is an F natural

This is a Bb
(Bflat)



This is a B natural

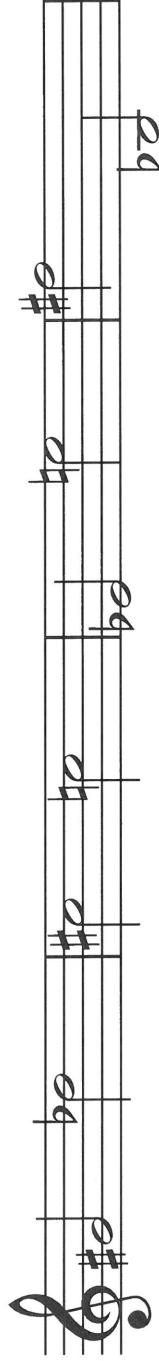
A SHARP is a semitone higher than a natural (normal) note

A FLAT is a semitone lower than a natural (normal) note

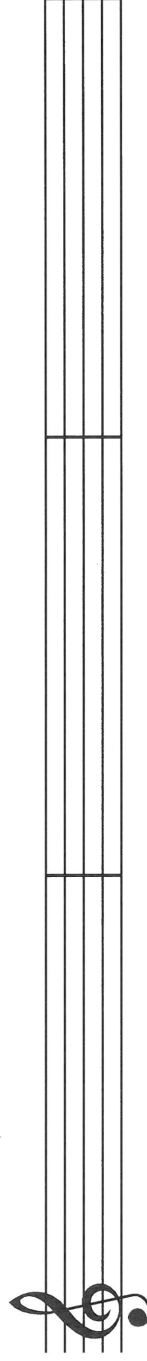
The NATURAL sign just reminds us - the note is not flat or sharp anymore

Notice the signs (# b) are drawn before the note they belong to and on exactly the same line or space as the note.

Name these notes:



Draw these notes (all as minims - 2 beat notes):



Ab

C#

D#

D nat

Eb

E nat

Write and label some yourself below:

