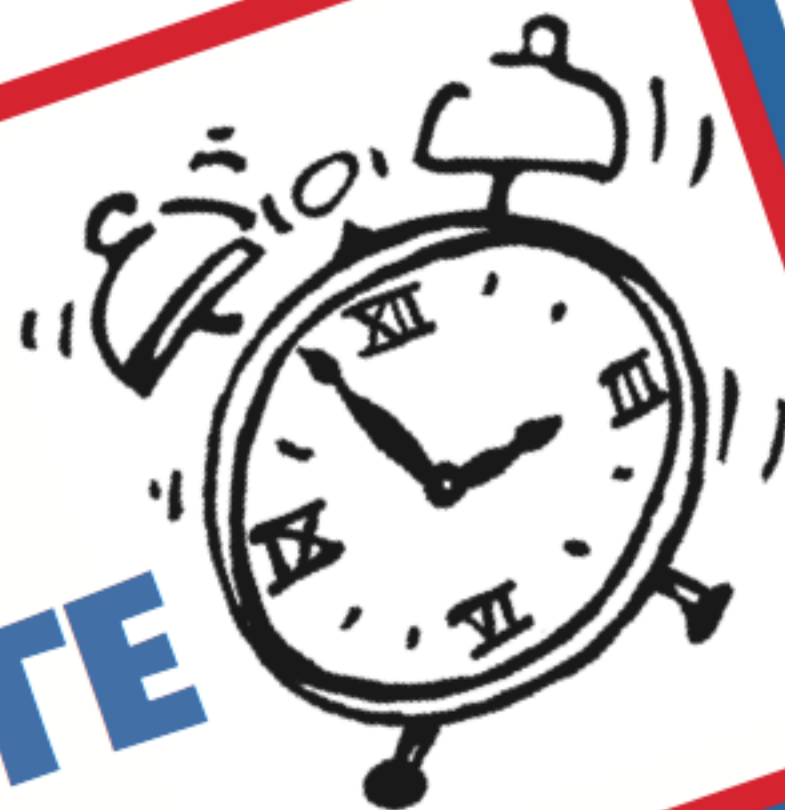


**FIVE
MINUTE**



A QUICK & EASY APPROACH TO:

- Basic Music Theory Concepts
- Rhythm Reading
- Note Spelling on the Instrument

Works **GREAT**
in conjunction with
popular method books!

BY:
**MARK
WESSELS**

THEORY

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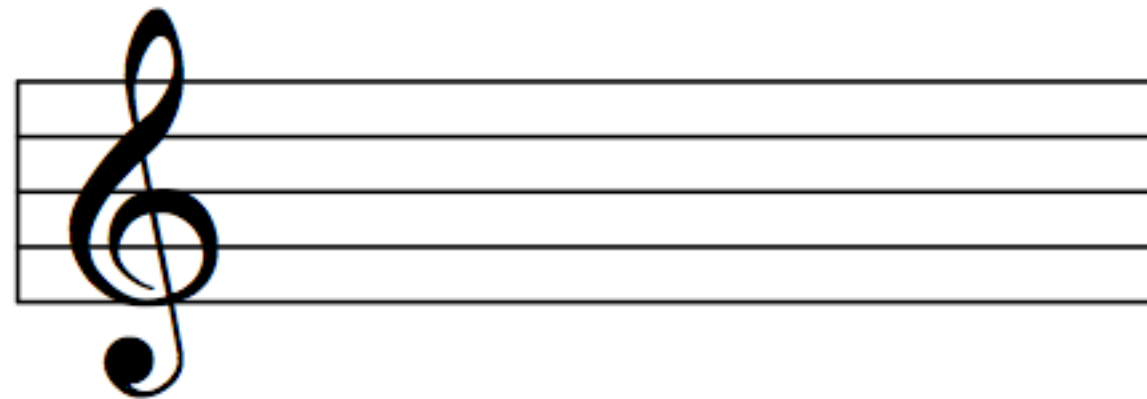
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FINAL REVIEW

LESSON ONE

NAME: _____

Music is written
on a **STAFF**.
The Staff has
FIVE lines.

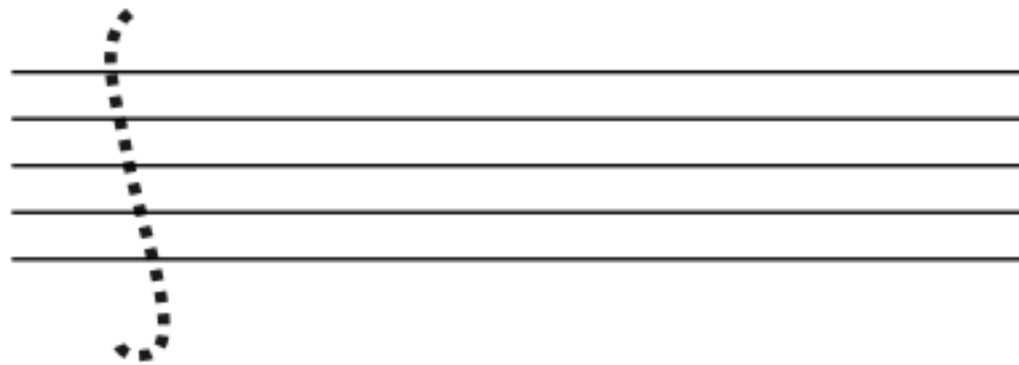


This is a **TREBLE CLEF**.
Music for high pitched instruments
is written in the treble clef.

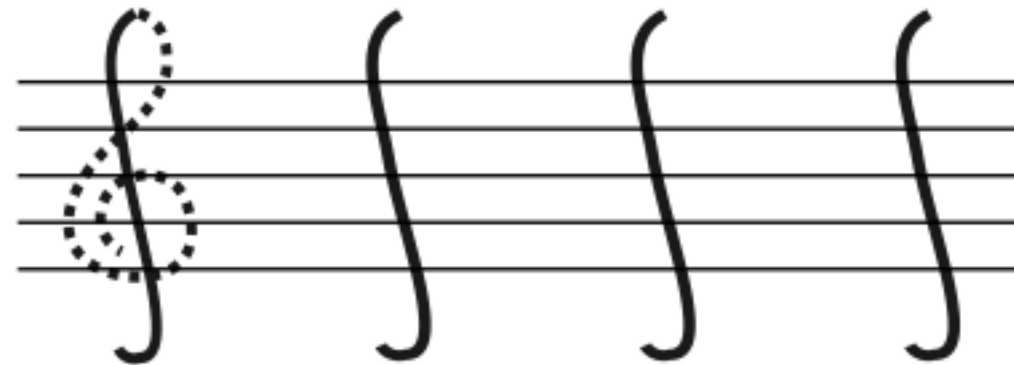
① **YOUR TURN:** Draw five lines between the
guides to make a musical staff:



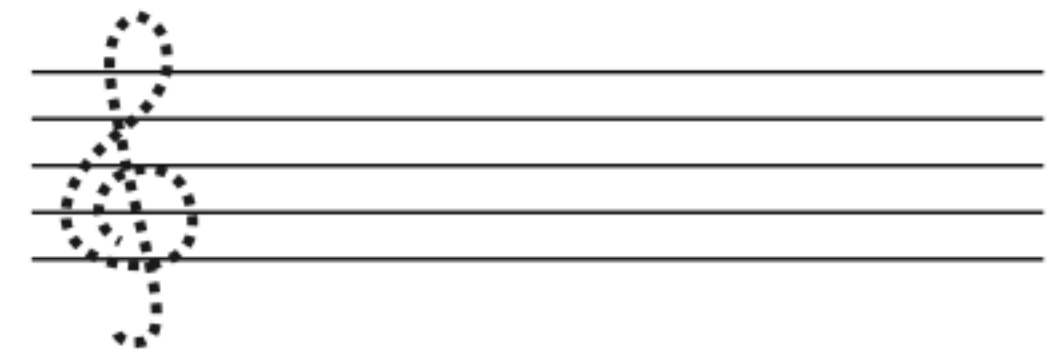
② Learn to draw the **TREBLE CLEF**.



Start from the bottom to trace the
first loop, then draw 3 of your own.



Now trace the top and bottom loop.
Use the lines of the staff as your guide!



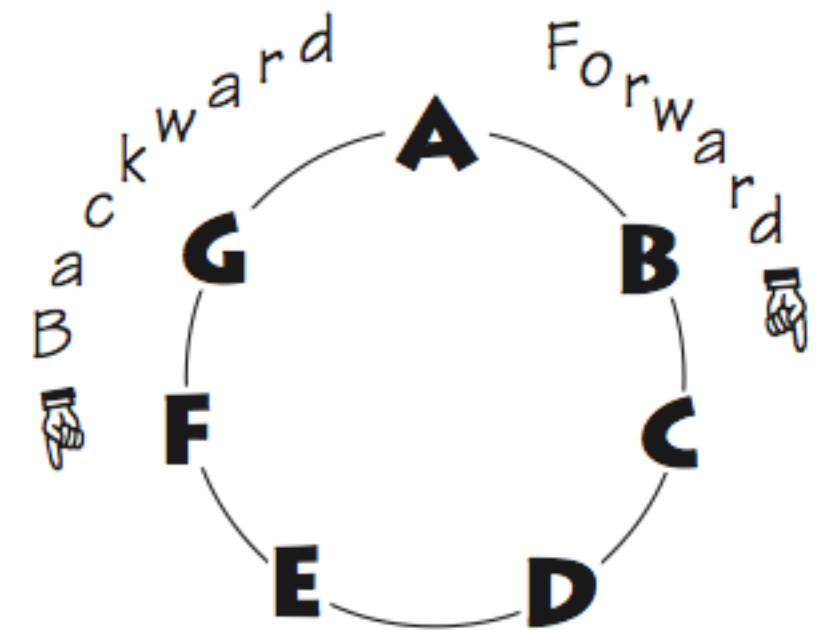
Use both steps to trace the Treble
Clef. Practice on three of your own.

③ Name three instruments that use the **TREBLE CLEF**: _____

LESSON FOUR

NAME: _____

The **MUSICAL ALPHABET** uses the first seven letters of the English alphabet: **A** through **G**. The letters of this alphabet work like a clock: once you get to the letter **G**, start over with **A**. You must be able to spell the alphabet forward (clockwise) and backward (counterclockwise).



FORWARDS:

① A _____ G

② C _____

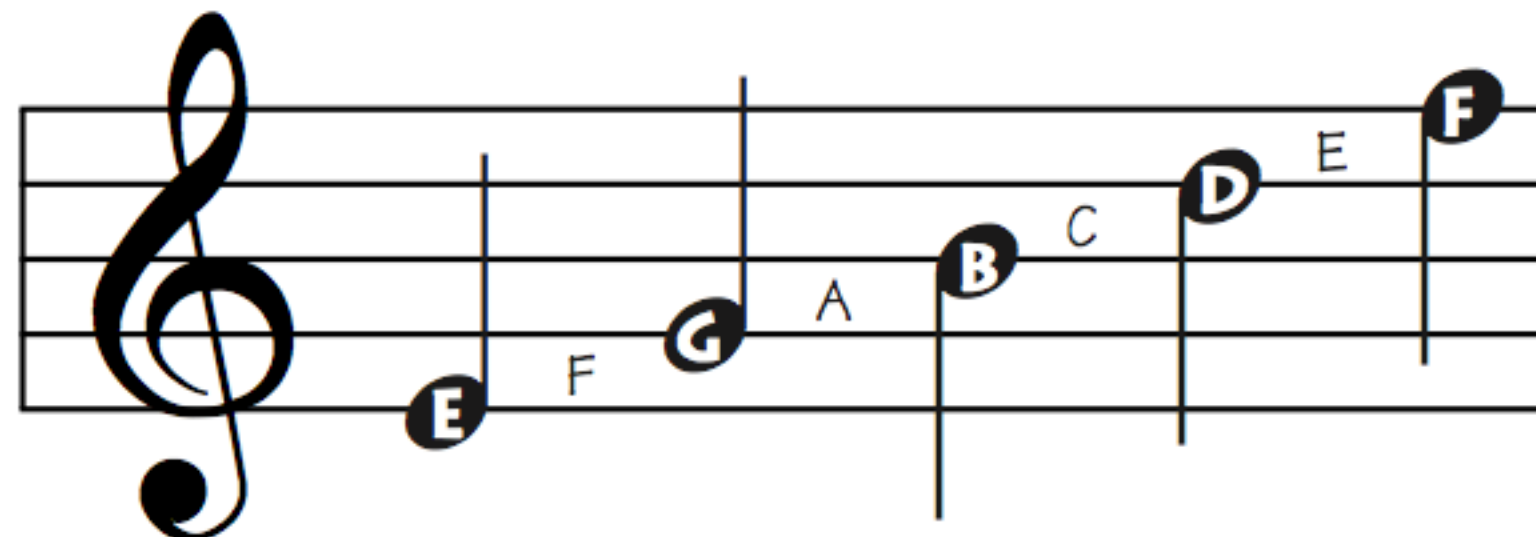
BACKWARDS:

③ A _____

④ F _____

The 1st LINE on the treble staff is the note **E**. If you start with **E** and SKIP a letter each time, you will learn the names of the LINES of the treble staff:

⑤ F ⑥ **G** A ⑦ **B** C ⑧ **D** E ⑨ **F**



Notes that are on the **LINES** of the treble staff spell:

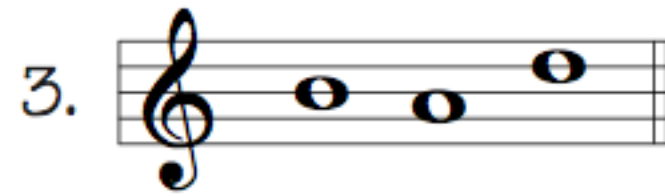
“Every Good Boy Does Fine”

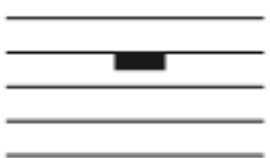
LESSON TEN: REVIEW

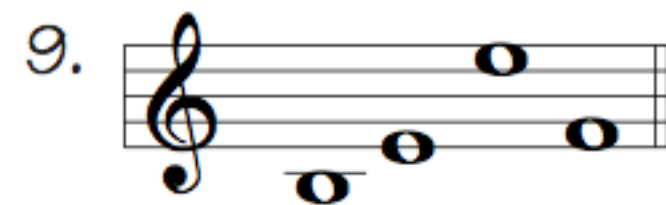
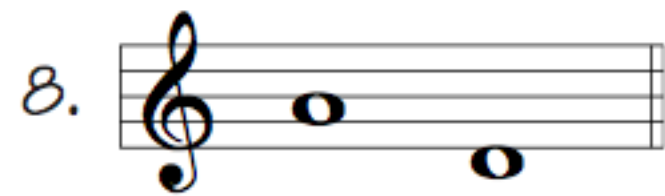
NAME: _____

ACROSS

1. _____ lines are used to extend the range of a staff

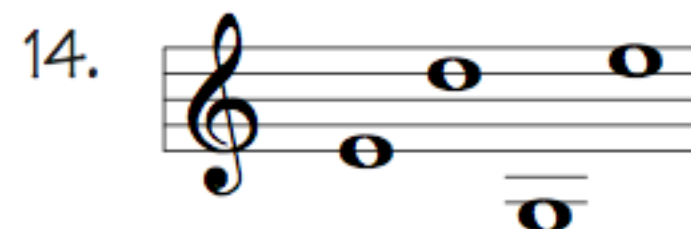
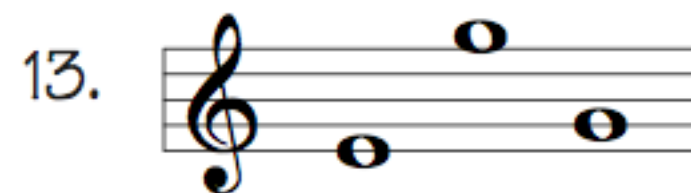
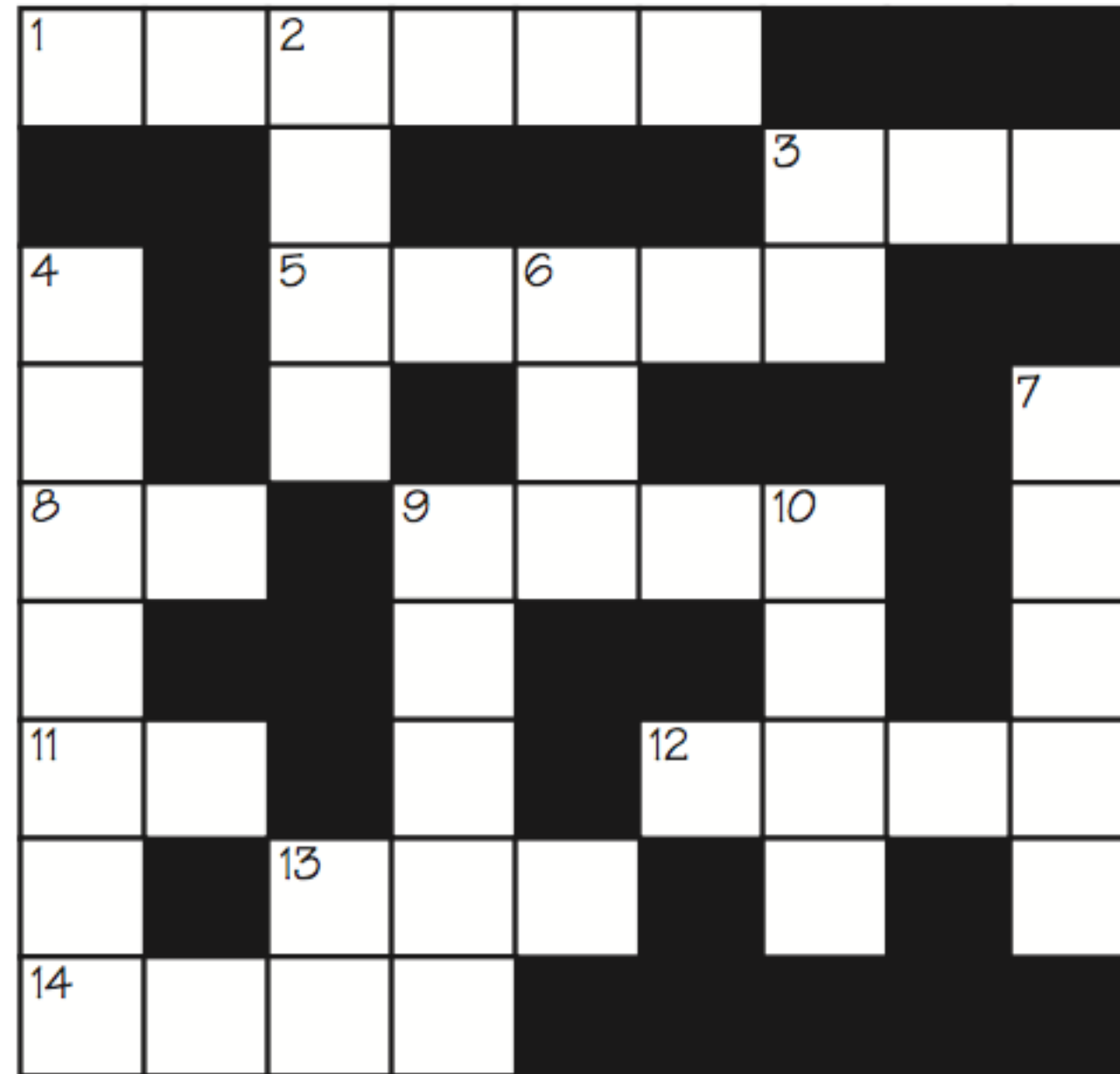


5.  = _____ rest



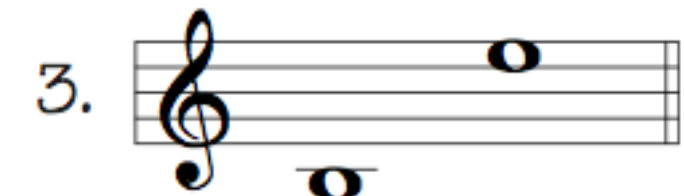
11. The stem of a note BELOW the middle line goes _____

12. A _____ note receives TWO beats in quarter time



DOWN

2. The stem of a note ABOVE the middle line goes _____



4. The space between two bar lines.

6. A quarter note receives _____ beat(s) in quarter time

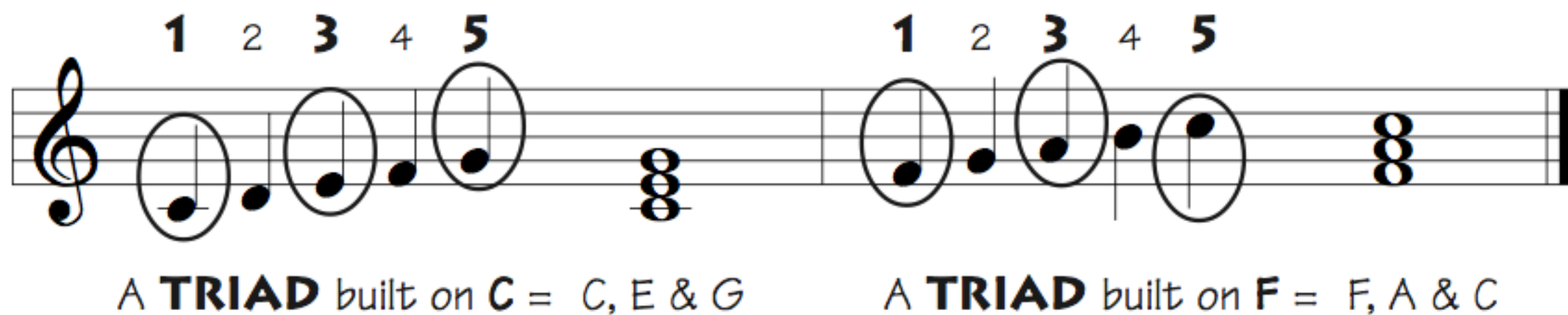
7. The lines & spaces on which music is written



10. This sign lowers the pitch of a note ONE HALF STEP

HARMONIC INTERVALS are the building blocks of **CHORDS**. A CHORD is a combination of 3 or more tones sung or played simultaneously.

A **TRIAD** is a chord built on the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of a SCALE:
The bottom note is often called the **ROOT** of the chord.



The ROOT of a TRIAD is supplied below. Draw the missing 3rd and 5th above the root, then name the notes. The first example is done for you.

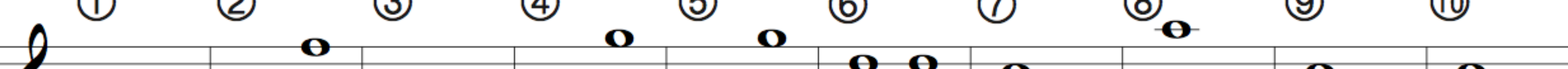
[illegible]

LESSON THIRTEEN

NAME: _____

Remember that an INTERVAL is the distance between two pitches. Whenever INTERVALS are played in succession, they are called **MELODIC INTERVALS**. Write in the note names, then find the melodic interval.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩



___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___

= _____ = _____ = _____ = _____ = _____ = _____ = _____ = _____ = _____ = _____

When INTERVALS are played in simultaneously, they are called **HARMONIC INTERVALS**. Harmonic intervals are the building blocks of harmony. Write in the note names, then find the HARMONIC interval.

Musical notation for the second staff of the exercise, measures 11-20. The notes are:

- Measure 11: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 12: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 13: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 14: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 15: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 16: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 17: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 18: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 19: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)
- Measure 20: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter)

Below the staff, the lyrics are:

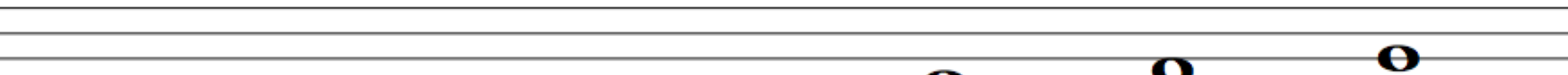
 ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___ ___ to ___

 = = = = = = = = = =

LESSON EIGHTEEN

NAME: _____

Syllables are assigned to tones in a scale to help you recognize pitches and intervals quickly. These syllables are called **SOLFEGE**. In the key of C, the scale degrees are assigned the following syllables (or numbers):



1 DO (doh)

2 RE (ray)

3 MI (me)

4 FA (fah)

5 SOL (soh)

6 LA (lah)

7 TI (tee)

8 DO (doh)

In the following exercise, write the correct syllable (or number) in the blank below each note.

The image displays the 20 steps of the chromatic scale on a single treble clef staff. Each step is represented by a half note, and the notes are numbered 1 through 20 in circles above the staff. The notes are: 1 (C4), 2 (C#4), 3 (D4), 4 (D#4), 5 (E4), 6 (F4), 7 (F#4), 8 (G4), 9 (G#4), 10 (A4), 11 (A#4), 12 (B4), 13 (B#4), 14 (C5), 15 (C#5), 16 (D5), 17 (D#5), 18 (E5), 19 (F5), and 20 (F#5). The notes are written on the staff lines, with the first note (C4) on the first line and the last note (F#5) on the fifth line. Below the staff, there are 20 horizontal dashed lines, each corresponding to one of the 20 steps.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

NAME: _____

The key signature of F has one flat (**B^b**). Notice the whole/half step progression that is used to construct this major scale. If we had used B **NATURAL** instead of B **FLAT**, the interval would have been a whole step instead of a half step.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MOVEABLE DO:	DO	RE	MI	FA	SOL	LA	TI	DO
FIXED DO:	FA	SOL	LA	TE	DO	RE	MI	FA

Use the system that your instructor suggests to notate the syllable (or number) below each note.

Remember that the key of C has NO accidentals in the key signature. Notate the syllable (or number) in the key of C.

5MT:FL Flute
5MT:OB Oboe
5MT:BSN Bassoon
5MT:CL Clarinet
5MT:SAX Saxophone
5MT:TRPT ... Cornet, French Horn &
 ♫ Baritone
5MT:TRB Trombone
5MT:BAR..... ♪:Baritone
5MT:TU Tuba
5MT:PERC Percussion
5MT:GMT General Music ♫
5MT:GMB ♪: General Music

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