

# LESSON 9

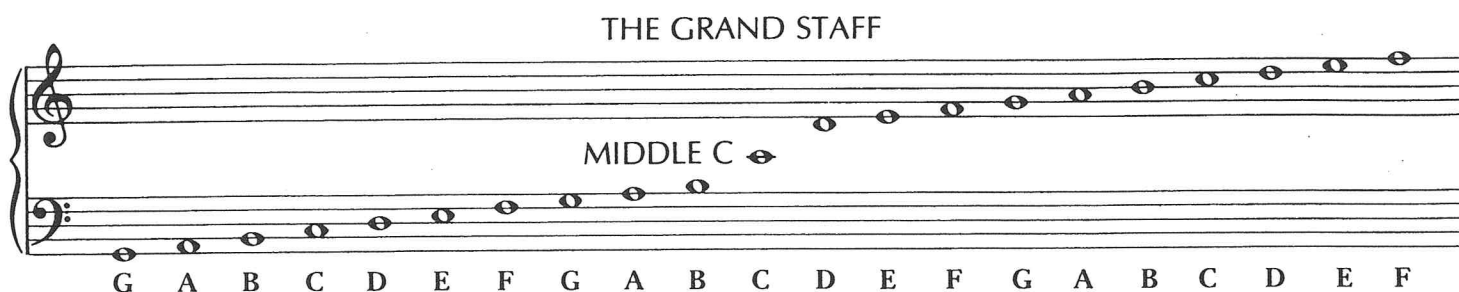
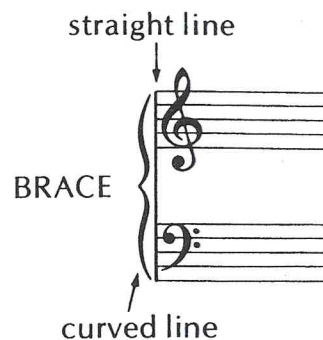
## THE GRAND STAFF

The treble staff and the bass staff can be joined together by a BRACE which consists of a straight line and a curved line.

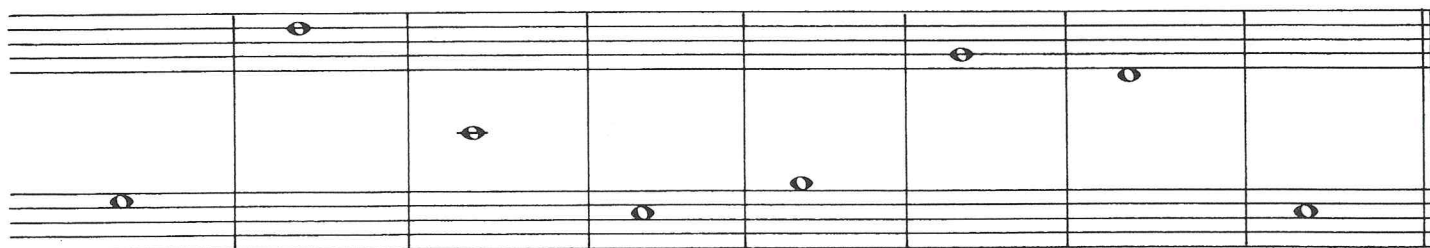
The combined staves are called THE GRAND STAFF.

A LEGER LINE is a small line which is added above or below either the treble or bass staves.

The note MIDDLE C is on the leger line that joins the treble and bass staves.

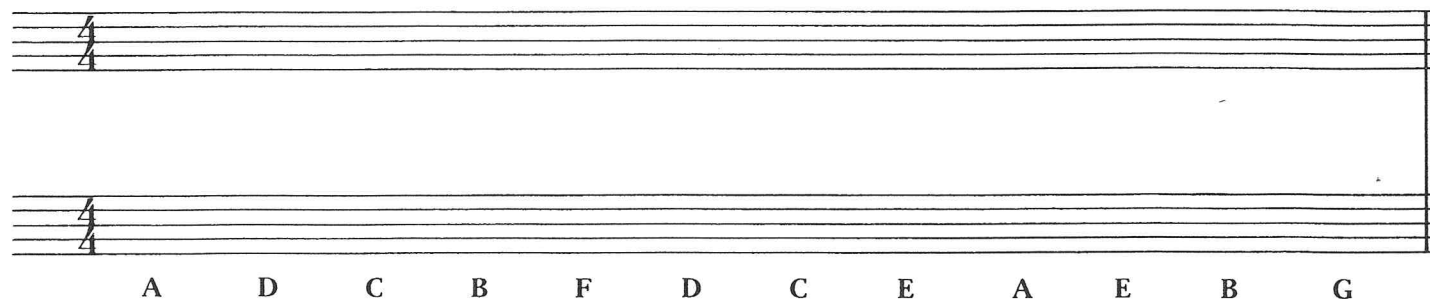


1. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef and name the notes indicated.



2. Now add the time signature.

3. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef, and draw the notes indicated. Use half notes on both staves. If the note can be drawn on more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write.

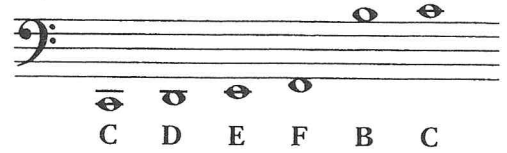
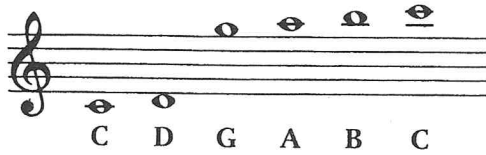


4. Add the bar lines in their correct place. End the line with a double bar line.

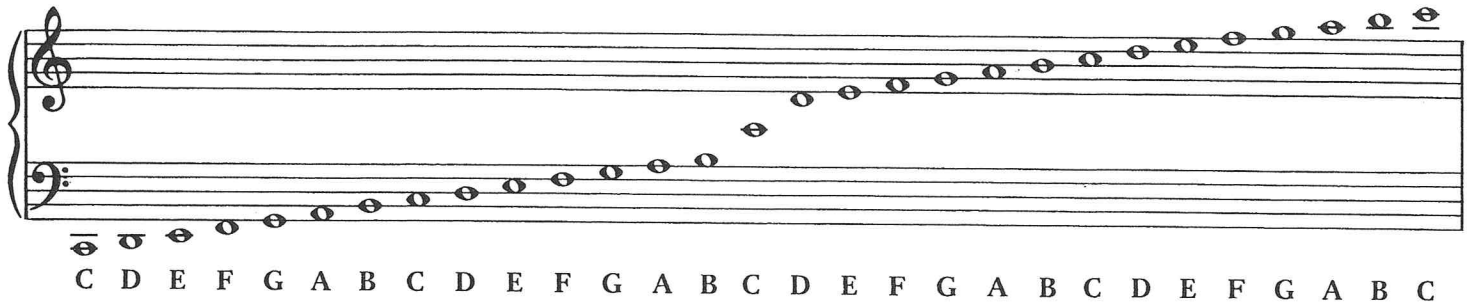
# LESSON 10

## LEGER LINES

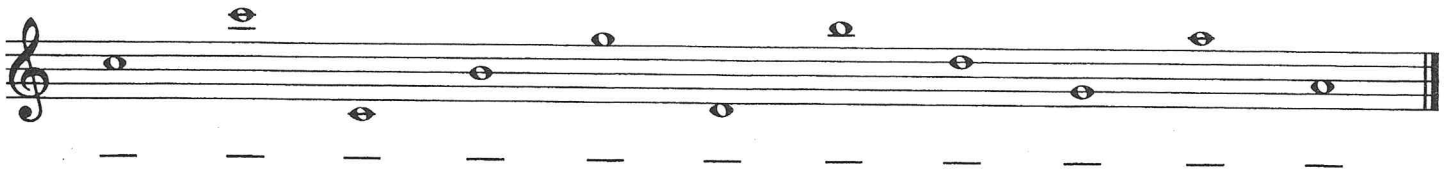
LEGER LINES extend either staff upward or downward.



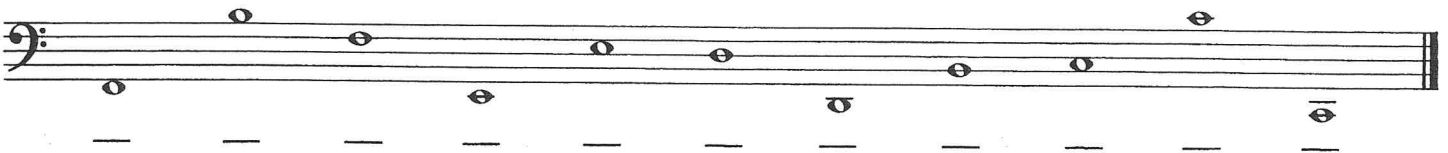
Here is a grand staff with leger lines, encompassing a very wide range of notes from low to high.



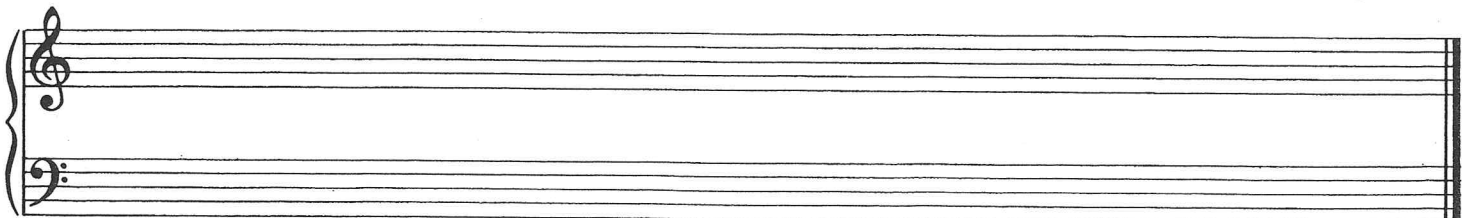
1. On the staff below, name the notes indicated.



2. On the staff below, name the notes indicated.



3. On the grand staff below, draw the notes indicated.



5 – C's

4 – E's

4 – A's

4 – B's

4 – G's

4 – F's

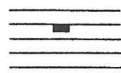
4 – D's

# LESSON 11

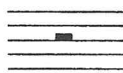
## WHOLE—HALF— QUARTER RESTS

The duration of musical silence is indicated by different types of rests.

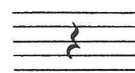
WHOLE REST



HALF REST



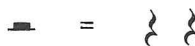
QUARTER REST



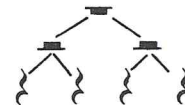
One whole rest equals two half rests.



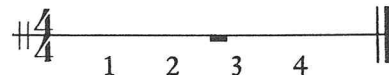
One half rest equals two quarter rests.



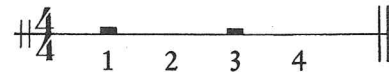
One whole rest equals four quarter rests.



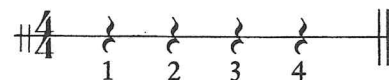
In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, a whole rest receives four beats.



A half rest receives two beats.



A quarter rest receives one beat.



The combination of notes and rests produces sound and silence within a musical composition.

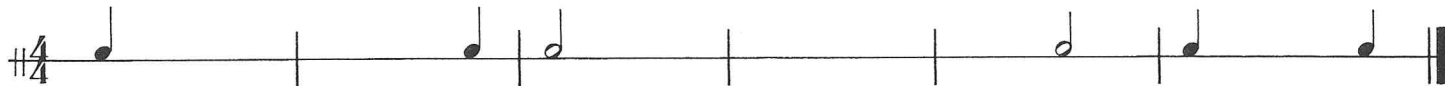
- Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate rests. Use only one rest in each measure. Some measures may already be complete.



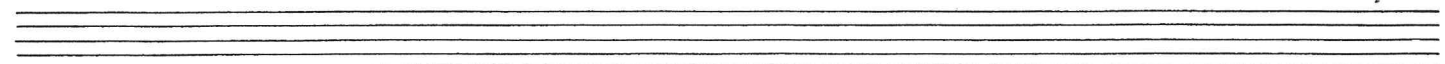
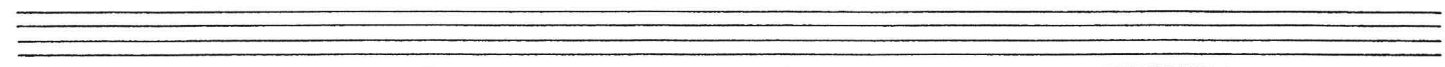
- Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes. Use only one note in each measure. Some measures may already be complete.



- Fill in the missing beats with either notes or rests. Use as many as you wish.



- Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef, and draw the notes indicated. If the pitch indicated can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write.



E B G D C F A D A F B G C E  
 [Quarter notes] [Half notes] Whole note [Half notes] [Quarter notes] Whole note

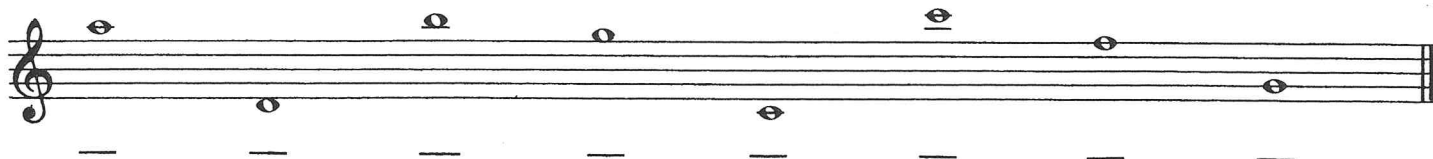
- Now add the time signature ( $\frac{4}{4}$ ) and draw the bar lines. End the line with a double bar line.

# LESSON 12

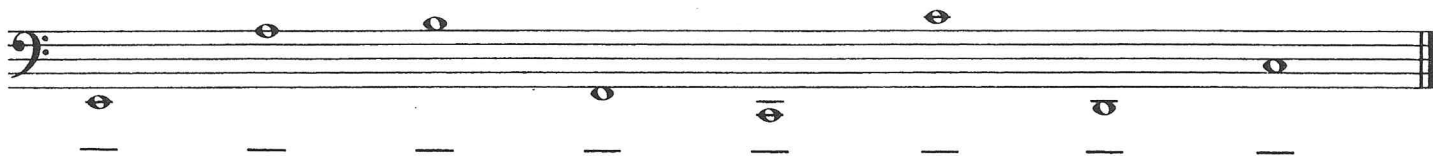
## REVIEW OF LESSONS 9-11

1. The treble clef and bass clef can be joined together by a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When the treble clef and bass clef are combined, they form the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ line is added above or below either staff.
4. The duration of musical silence is indicated by different types of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. One whole rest equals two \_\_\_\_\_ rests.
6. Two half rests equal \_\_\_\_\_ whole rest.
7. Four quarter rests equal \_\_\_\_\_ half rests.
8. Two quarter rests equal one \_\_\_\_\_ rest.

9. Name the notes indicated.



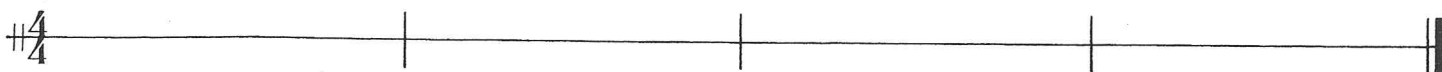
10. Name the notes indicated.



11. Draw the notes indicated. If one pitch can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you wish to write. Add the bar lines and end the line with a double bar line.

A      B      E   B   G      C   E   D   G      F      D      A   C      F  
 [Half notes]   [Quarter notes] Half note   [Quarter notes]   Whole note   Half note   [Quarter notes]   Whole note

12. Using all of the notes and rests you know (whole, half, quarter) write your own rhythm solo.



13. Add the counting under each measure of your solo, then clap the rhythm.