

# BEGINNING BAND THEORY BOOK



TREBLE NOTES

There are only seven letters in the musical alphabet A, B, C, D, E, F, G.




The Musical Alphabet



Treble Clef:

Name the Notes on the Lines and Spaces:



Treble Clef Line Notes




Treble Clef Space Notes



PRACTICE TIME

- Name the Notes

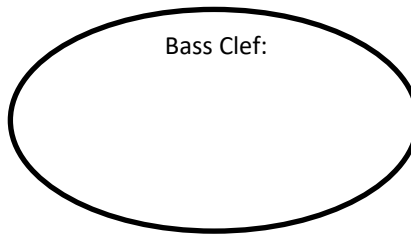


**BASS CLEF NOTES**

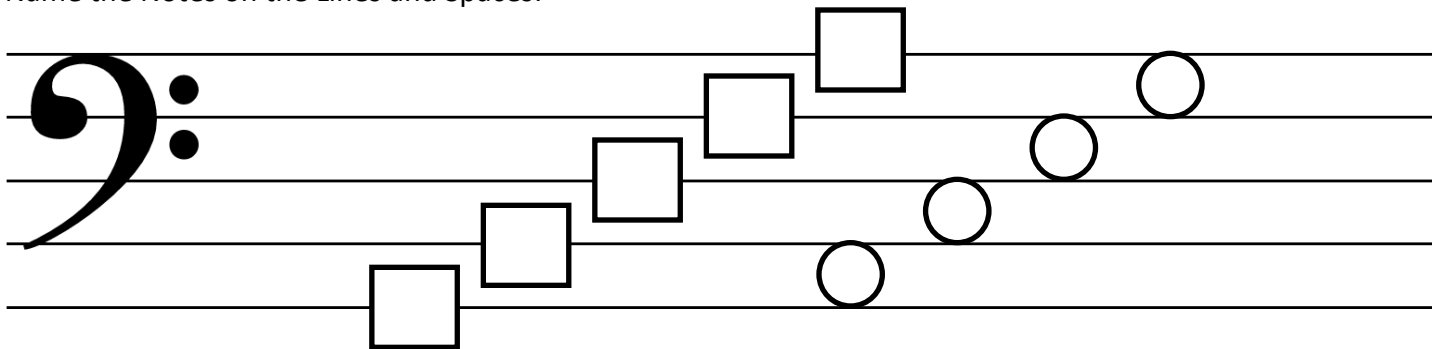
This clef is for our bass instruments trombone, baritone, tuba, bassoon, timpani.



Bass Clef:



Name the Notes on the Lines and Spaces:



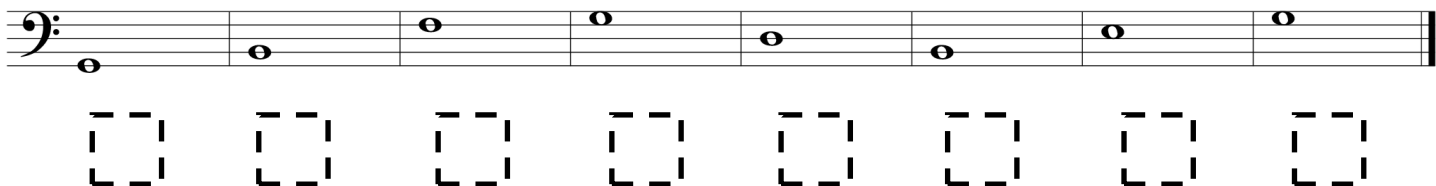
Bass Clef Line Notes



Bass Clef Space Notes

**PRACTICE TIME**

- Name the Notes



TREBLE CLEF LEDGER LINES

Ledger Lines allow us to read notes not on the staff.



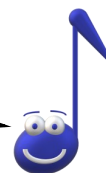
Two musical staves with a treble clef. The first staff contains seven notes: a circle on the first ledger line below, a square on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a square on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a square on the first ledger line below, and a circle on the first ledger line below. The second staff contains seven notes: a circle on the first ledger line below, a square on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a square on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a square on the first ledger line below, and a circle on the first ledger line below.

PRACTICE TIME

Two musical staves with a treble clef. The first staff contains eight notes: a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, and a circle on the first ledger line below. The second staff contains eight notes: a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, a circle on the first ledger line below, and a circle on the first ledger line below.

**BASS CLEF LEDGER LINES**

Ledger Lines allow us to read notes not on the staff.



**PRACTICE TIME**

NOTES AND DURATION

Whole Note:



Whole Rest:



Half Note:



Half Rest:



Quarter Note:



Quarter Rest:



Eighth Note:



Eighth Rest:



Sixteenth Note:



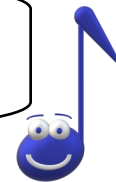
Sixteenth Rest:



## TIME NEXT STEP

### TIME SIGNATURE

There are many components to a musical staff. The time signature helps regulate the number of beats. Barlines and Measures help keep our music organized.



Time Signature:

4  
4

Top Number:

Bottom Number:

Draw the note each bottom number is equal to.

1 =

2 =

4 =

8 =

Draw the correct number of each type of note as required by the key signature.

4  
2

3  
8

9  
8

2  
4

4  
4

6  
2

6  
8

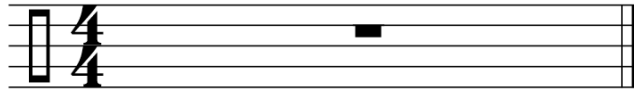
3  
4

**RHYTHM**

Time Signature:

Barline:

Staff:



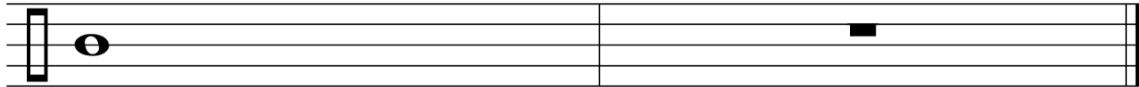
Measure:

There are many components to a musical staff. The time signature helps regulate the number of beats. Barlines and Measures help keep our music organized.



Whole Note:

Whole Rest:

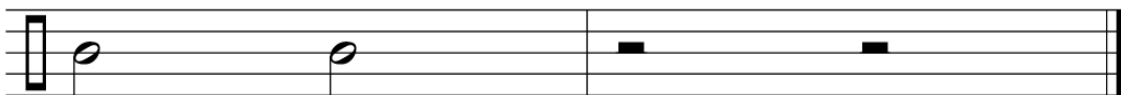


We use these blocks to write in the counts for each rhythm. There are many ways to count rhythm listen use the way your director counts rhythms.



Half Note:


Half Rest:






Quarter Note:

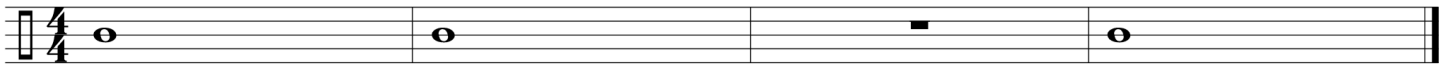
Quarter Rest:



Eighth Note:



Write in the counts for the rhythms below!



## THE DOT

The Dot adds half the value of the note its attached to. In the example below the Half Note equals 2, the dot adds half of the notes value which equals one. When you put the two together the dotted half note equals three.



## PRACTICE TIME #1



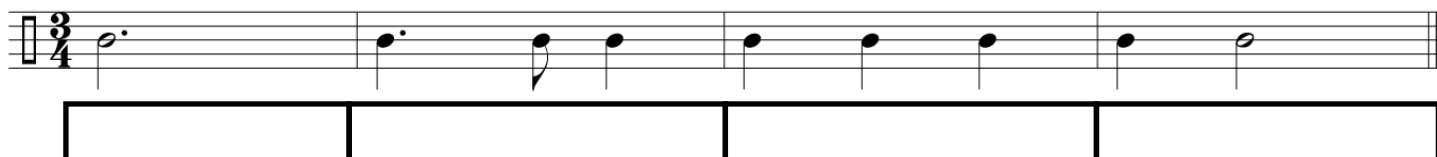
## PRACTICE TIME #2



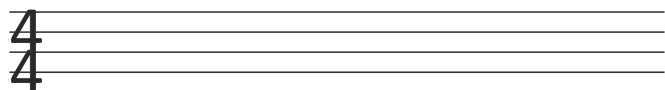
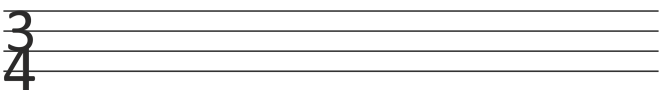
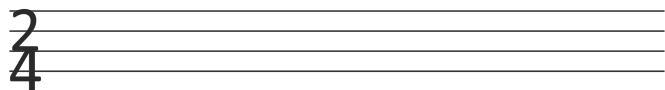
## PRACTICE TIME #3



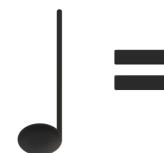
## PRACTICE TIME #4



TIME SIGNATURE & RHYTHM



These time signatures tell us that the quarter note will now receive one count in each measure.



PRACTICE TIME #1



--	--	--	--

PRACTICE TIME #2



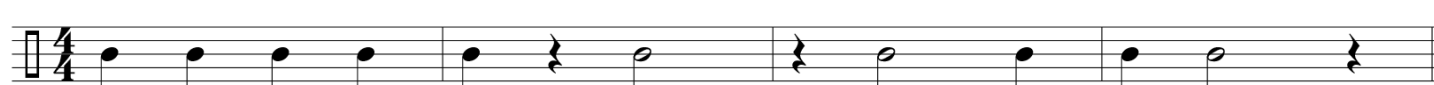
--	--	--	--

PRACTICE TIME #3



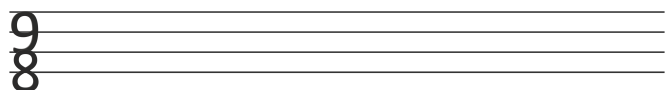
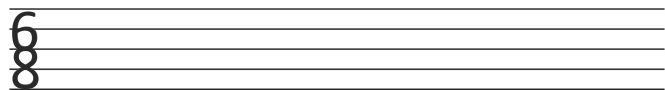
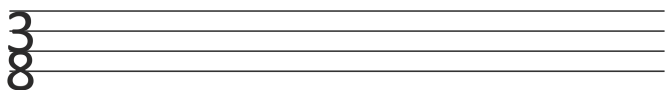
--	--	--	--

PRACTICE TIME #4



--	--	--	--

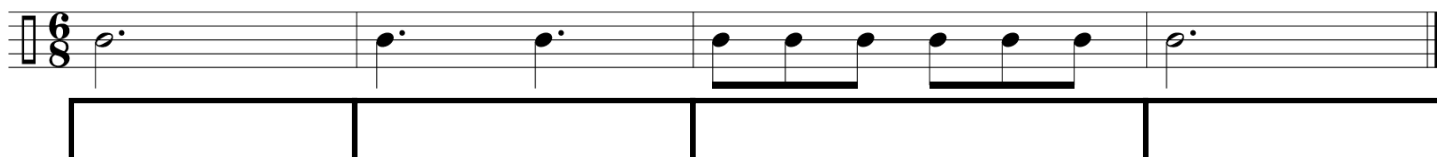
## TIME SIGNATURE & RHYTHM



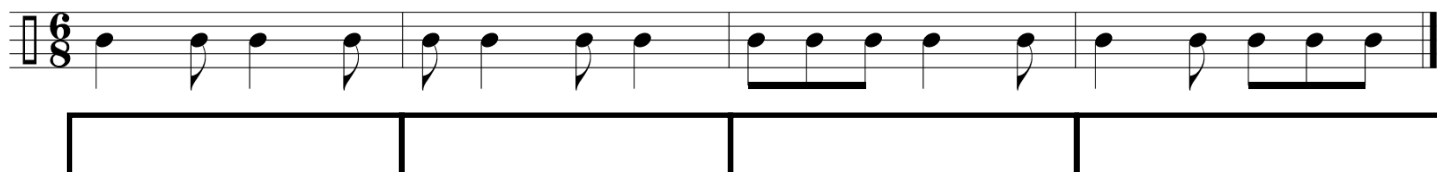
These time signatures tell us that the eighth note will now receive one count in each measure. Let's figure out the new counts for all the notes.



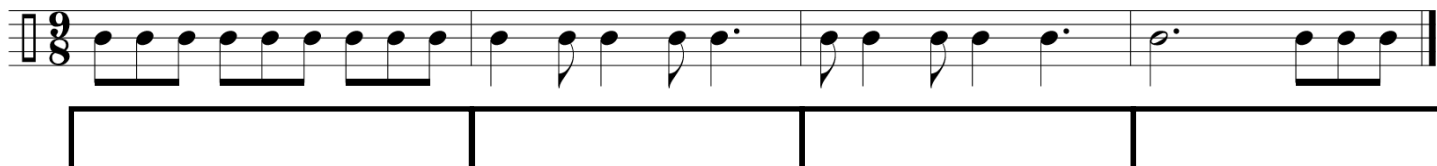
### PRACTICE TIME #1



### PRACTICE TIME #2



### PRACTICE TIME #3



### PRACTICE TIME #4

