

W.O. Smith Music School

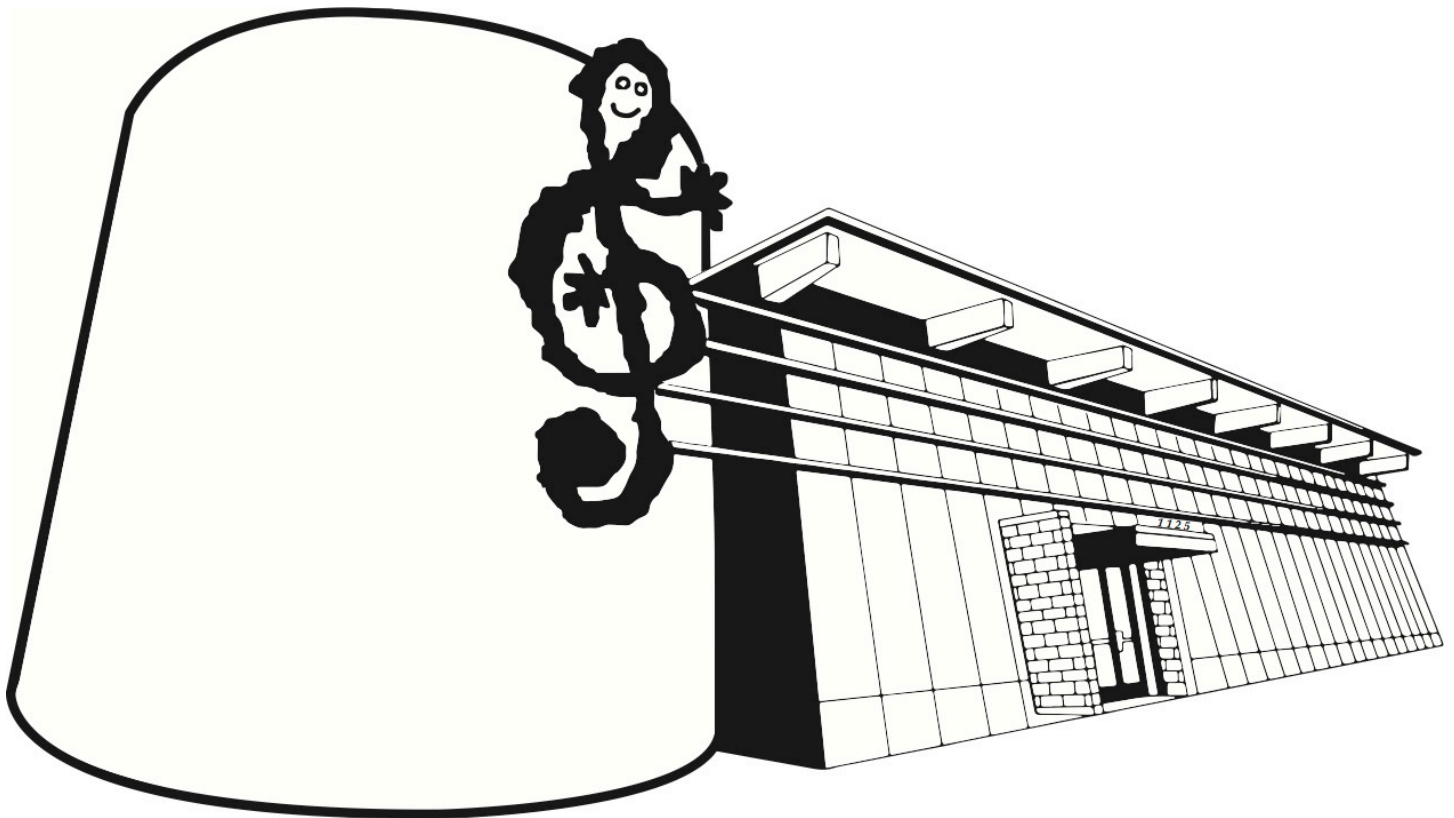


Basic Musicianship

Name: _____

Class Day: M T W TH S

Class Time: 4:30 5:30 9 10 11



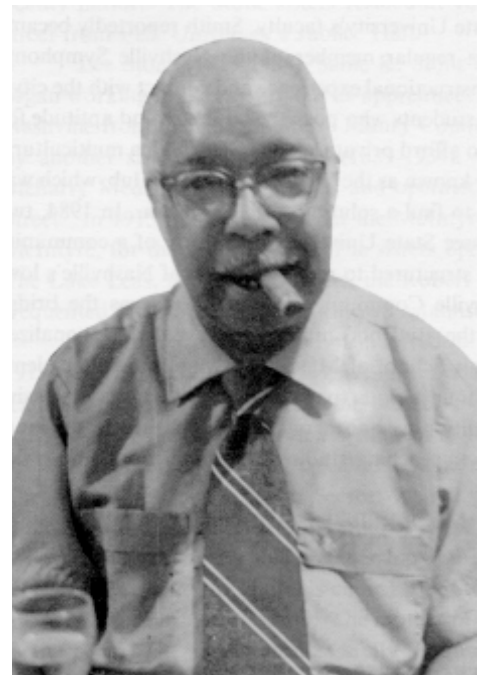
Welcome to the **W.O. SMITH** Music School!

We're so glad to have you here as one of our students! Here's a little more info about why it's so cool to be at W.O. Smith:

A man named Dr. William Oscar (W.O.) Smith founded the W.O. Smith/Nashville Community Music School in 1984.

“Doc” Smith was a bass player who grew up in the city of Philadelphia, and learned to play jazz and blues with greats like Fats Waller, Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, and Coleman Hawkins. He worked his way up through the music world, even teaching himself how to play the viola!

He moved to Nashville in the early 1950s, to teach music at TSU and play in the Nashville Symphony. He and his wife, Kitty, lived in the Edgehill neighborhood.



Doc had dreams of bringing the “Music City” opportunities of Nashville to the talented children in the city, especially the children who lived in the Edgehill neighborhood.

When Doc retired in 1981, he went to work to create a school that would provide good quality music instruction for the low income families of Nashville who may not be able to afford the pricey music lessons offered elsewhere. He wrote letters and outlined sketches in the paper, he brought people from the music industry in to help, and recruited teachers to volunteer their time to teach music to children.

After several years of hard work, and dedication by many people, the first W.O. Smith/Nashville Community Music School opened in a red house on Edgehill road in 1984. Ken Wendrich was the first director of the school, which started with 45 students.

Over the years, many more children and teachers became a part of the “W.O. Smith Family” and one house grew into a second one, next door.

Now, over 30 years later, Doc Smith’s memory lives on in the current home of the Music School, at 8th and Edgehill, just down the road from where it started. Over 650 hardworking students and 200 dedicated volunteer teachers honor W.O. Smith and his dream of making sure lack of money was not what kept talented students from succeeding in music.



Our teachers come from all parts of Nashville: professional musicians, lawyers, writers, music industry professionals, and more! Although the number of our teachers grow ever day, the staff is made up of just four full time and two part time staff members, with Mr. Jonah (executive director) and Ms. Lynn (assistant director) leading the way, along with Jordan (program coordinator), Chrysa (development coordinator), Ronnie (special events), and Isabel (administrative assistant).

From humble beginnings in a house in Edgehill, we now offer private lessons, choirs, bands, string orchestras, songwriting classes, rock bands, recitals, field trips, camps, and many other opportunities. We are happy you are here at the W.O. Smith Music School, where our mission is to *transform lives through music.*

Eighth notes and rests

An **eighth note** is a sound that is half a beat long. Two eighth notes fit into one beat, and are often connected together by a bar across the top of both eighth notes (see the second example below). An **eighth rest** is a silence that is half a beat long. Eight 8th notes or rests fit into one measure of 4/4 time.

eighth note →  two eighth notes →  eighth rest → 

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{eighth note} + \text{eighth note} = \text{quarter note} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{two eighth notes} = \text{quarter note} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{array}$$

Counting Notes and Rests

We write in the “counts” under notes and rests so we know where they fit in the measure. Every note or rest gets a count, depending on which beat they fit in.

For quarter notes, we just count which beat they are in, since each note gets one beat. The 1st quarter note takes up all of beat 1 so the next quarter note would be counted as “2” and so on. :




For eighth notes, we subdivide the beat in half (because two fit in one beat). Count pairs of eighth notes by saying the number of the beat for the first one, followed by “and” for the second, which is written with a “+” sign



Count: 1 2 and 3 4 1 2 and 3 4 and 1 2 and 3 4 1 and 2 3 4

Notice in the example below that notes and rests are counted the same way but the rests are placed in parentheses so we know that nothing should be played on that count.



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Basic Musicianship Homework 1

Review

When the time signature of a piece is $\frac{2}{4}$ How many beats are in one measure? _____

Which type of note gets one beat? _____

When the time signature of a piece is $\frac{3}{4}$ How many beats are in one measure? _____

Which type of note gets one beat? _____

Groups of evenly divided beats in a piece of music are called _____

The vertical lines that divide the staff into measures are called _____

What is the pair of numbers at the beginning of a piece that tells us how the beats are divided within a measure? _____

What does the top number in a time signature tell us?

What does the bottom number in a time signature tell us?

How many beats does a quarter note  receive? _____

How many eighth notes fit in one beat? _____

How many quarter notes fit in one measure of $\frac{4}{4}$ time? _____

Name each item below:

 _____

 _____

 _____

 _____

Rhythm

Draw bar lines in correct place by checking the time signature.

Three musical staves are shown, each with a different time signature and a sequence of notes and rests. The first staff is in 4/4 time, the second in 3/4 time, and the third in 2/4 time. The notes and rests are distributed across the staves, and the student is to draw bar lines at the correct positions based on the time signature.

Write the counts in under the notes for the examples below. Use “+” for “and” when counting 8th notes. Remember to check the time signature!

Six musical staves are shown, each with a different time signature and a sequence of notes and rests. The first staff is in 4/4 time, the second in 4/4 time, the third in 4/4 time, the fourth in 4/4 time, the fifth in 3/4 time, and the sixth in 3/4 time. The notes and rests are distributed across the staves, and the student is to write the counts in under the notes for each staff.

Fill in the rhythm (notes and/or rests) to match the counts written below.

Four empty musical staves are shown, each with a 4/4 time signature and a single bar line. The student is to fill in the rhythm (notes and/or rests) to match the counts written below.

1 2 3 + 4 | 1 + 2 3 4 | 1 2 + 3 + 4 | 1 2 3 4 +

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Basic Musicianship Lesson 3

Half notes and rests

A **half note** is sound that is **two beats** long. Two half notes fit in one measure of 4/4 time, because each note takes up two of the four beats, each getting half the measure. A **half rest** is a silence that is **two beats** long.

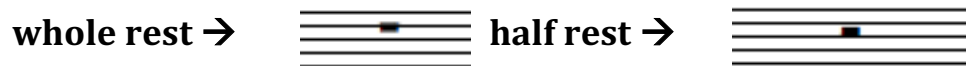


Whole notes and rests

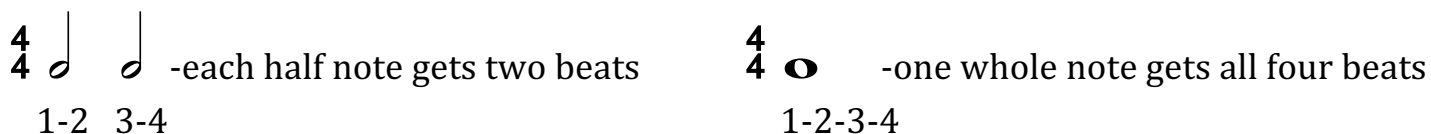
A **whole note** is sound that is **four beats** long. One whole note fits in one measure of 4/4 time, because one note holds for all four of the four beats, taking up the whole measure. A **whole rest** is a silence that is **four beats** long.



Notice that a whole rest hangs below the staff line, while the half rest sits on top of the line.

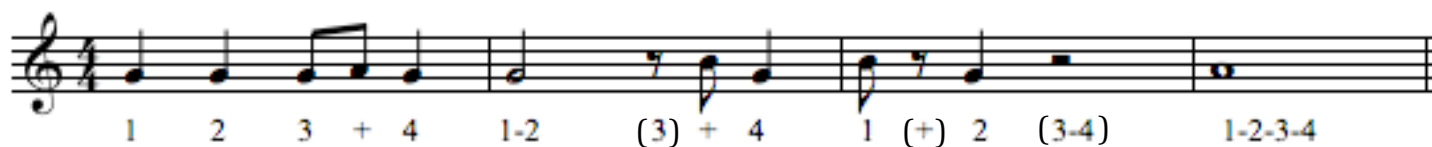


Counting notes longer than a beat



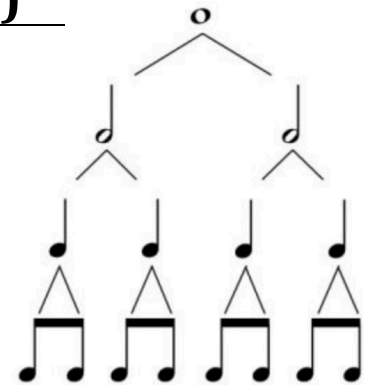
Any combination of notes may be used in a measure as long as the total number of beats matches the top number in the time signature.

Remember: rests and notes are counted the same way!



Notes and rests

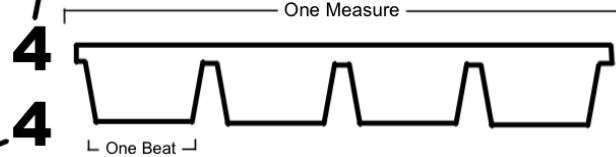
note	rest	name	length (beats)
○	-	whole	4
♪	-	half	2
♪	≋	quarter	1
♪	∩	eighth	1/2



A Different way to think about Rhythm

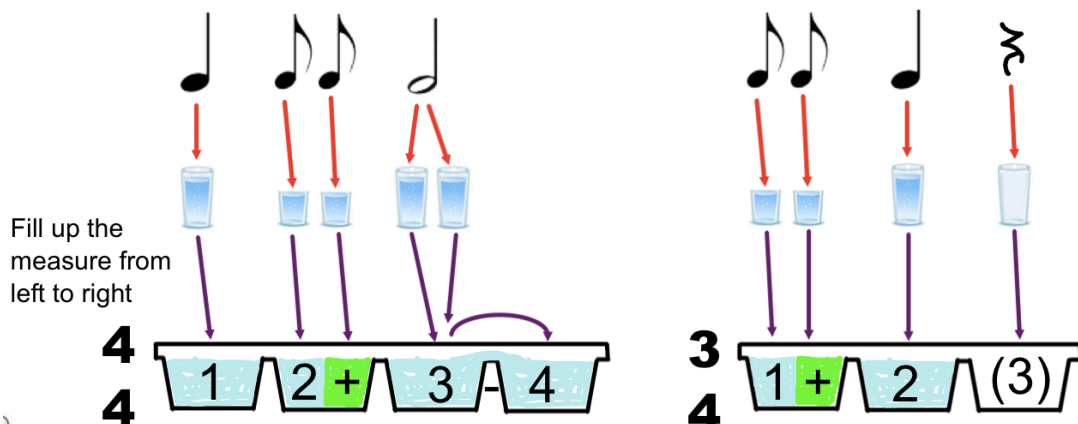
○ =	- =
♪ =	- =
♪ =	≋ =
♪ =	∩ =

4 Beats Measure in every measure




♪ = One Beat

NOTE This is not actually how water works!





Basic Musicianship Homework 2

Review

How many beats does a whole note  receive? _____

How many eighth notes equal one quarter note  _____

How many beats does a half rest  receive? _____

How many half notes  fit into 1 measure of $\frac{4}{4}$ time? _____

Draw the following musical symbols, then label the number of beats it receives:

<u>Type of note</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u># of beats</u>
Quarter note	_____	_____
Half rest	_____	_____
Eighth note	_____	_____
Whole rest	_____	_____
Eighth rest	_____	_____
Half note	_____	_____
Quarter rest	_____	_____
Whole note	_____	_____

Rhythm

Write the counts in under the notes for the examples below. Remember to check the time signatures!



Fill notes in the measures to complete the number of beats needed using notes and rests. Check the time signature!

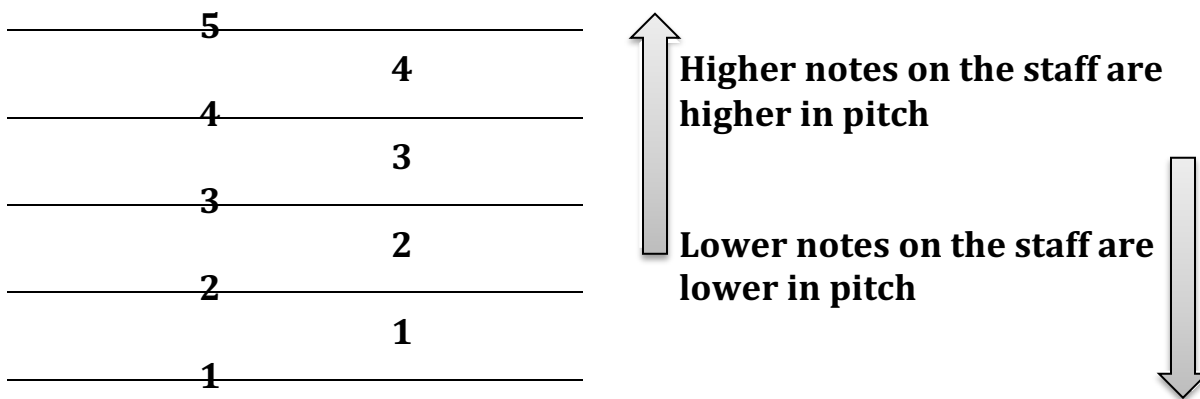


W.O. Smith Music School
Basic Musicianship Lesson 4

The Staff

Music is written using a set of lines and spaces called a **staff**

The staff has 5 lines with 4 spaces in between. The lines and spaces are numbered from bottom to top. **Each line and space are places for different musical pitches.**



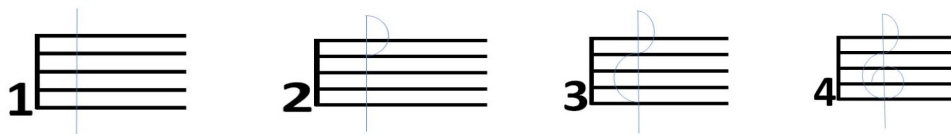
Treble Clef and Bass Clef

A **clef sign** is at the beginning of the staff, and places notes on the staff.

Treble clef When a **treble clef** is placed at the beginning of the staff, it turns into a **treble staff**. Higher notes use the treble staff.



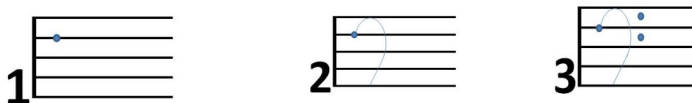
Draw a treble clef by drawing a straight line down through the staff, adding a curve at the top that looks like a "p", curve down the left side to the bottom line of the staff, and finish the curl around the second line.



Bass clef When a **bass clef** is placed at the beginning of the staff, it turns into a **bass staff**. Lower notes use the bass staff.



Draw a bass clef by drawing a line that curves to the right from the 4th line up to the 5th line and then down to the 2nd line. Finish by adding two dots on the right of the curve above and below the 4th line.



The Grand Staff

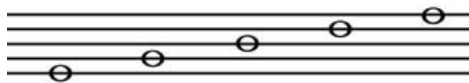
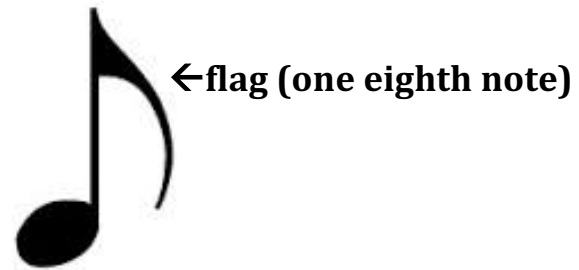
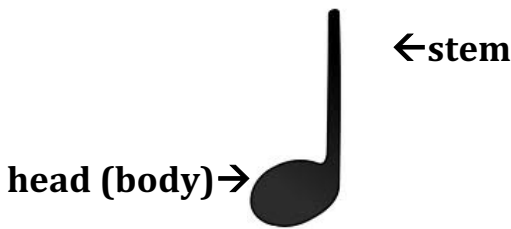


The treble staff and bass staff together create the **grand staff**.

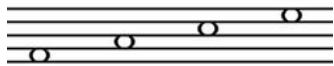
Piano music is often written using a grand staff, where the right hand plays the treble staff (higher notes) and the left hand plays the bass staff (lower notes).

Notes on the staff

Notes have different parts.



Line notes are written with the line through the note head



Space notes are written with the note head between the lines

A note is **stepping** when it moves from a line to the next space or from a space to the next line (up or down)



A note is **skipping** when it moves from a space to the next space,



or a line to the next line (up or down)



Drawing notes on the staff

Below the 3rd line, stems point **up** and are on the **right** side of the note head



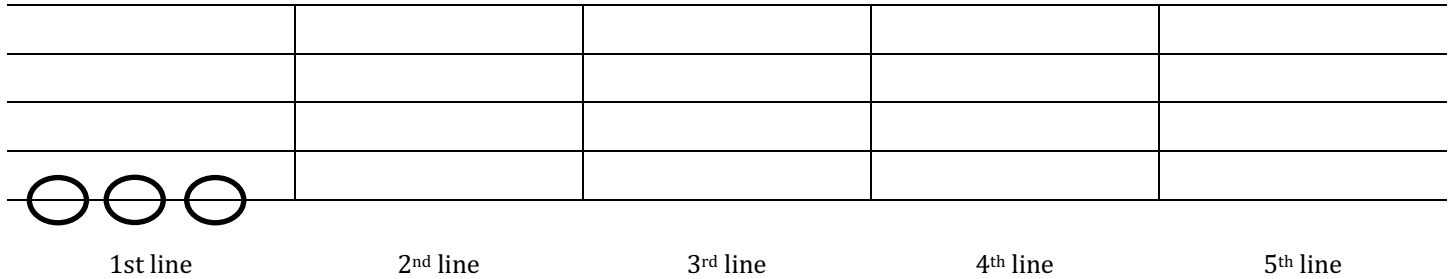
Above the 3rd line, stems point **down** and are on the **left** side of the note head



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Basic Musicianship Homework 3

Draw 3 whole notes on each line of the staff. The first one is done for you.



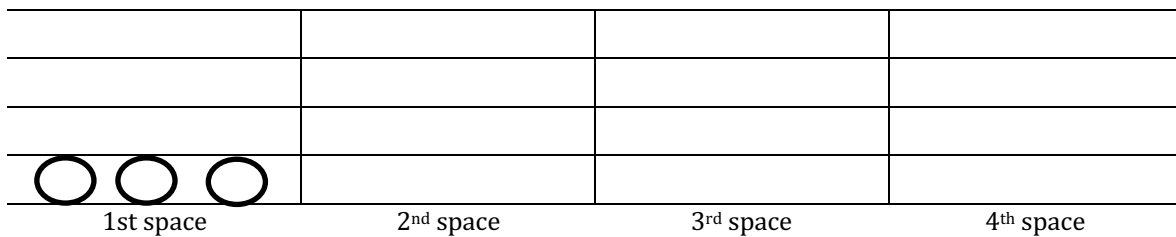
1st line 2nd line 3rd line 4th line 5th line

Write the line number under each note




— — — — — —

Draw 3 whole notes on each space of the staff. The first one is done for you.



1st space 2nd space 3rd space 4th space

Write the space number under each note



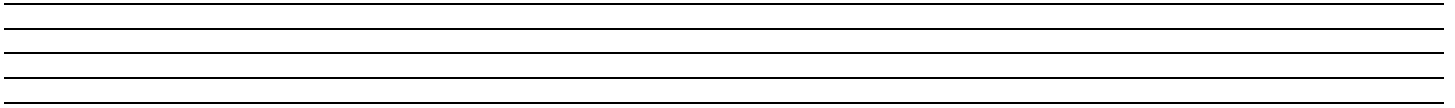
— — — — — —

Draw 2 more treble clefs and 2 more bass clefs on the staff below

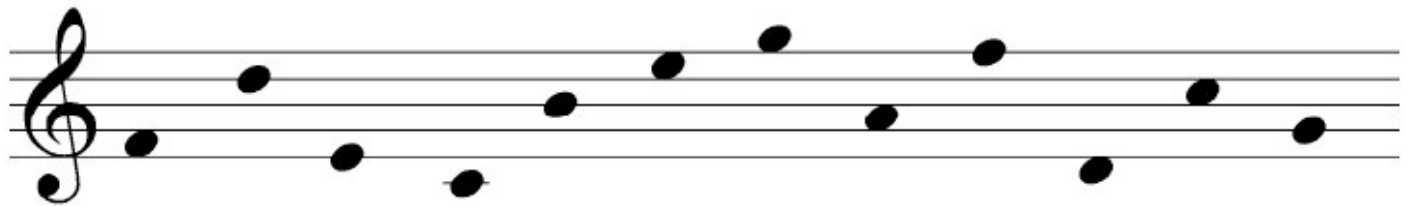


On the staff below...

1. Make 4 measures using bar lines, with a double bar line at the end
2. Draw a treble clef
3. Draw a 4/4 time signature
4. Draw 4 quarter notes in each measure. Put them on any line or space, but remember to check stem direction!



Draw the stems in the correct place for the notes below



Are these notes stepping or skipping? Write ST for stepping or SK for skipping



Review

Name the two basic clef signs. _____

Draw 4 different notes on the lines below. Write the note name beside it.



A _____ has 5 lines and 4 spaces

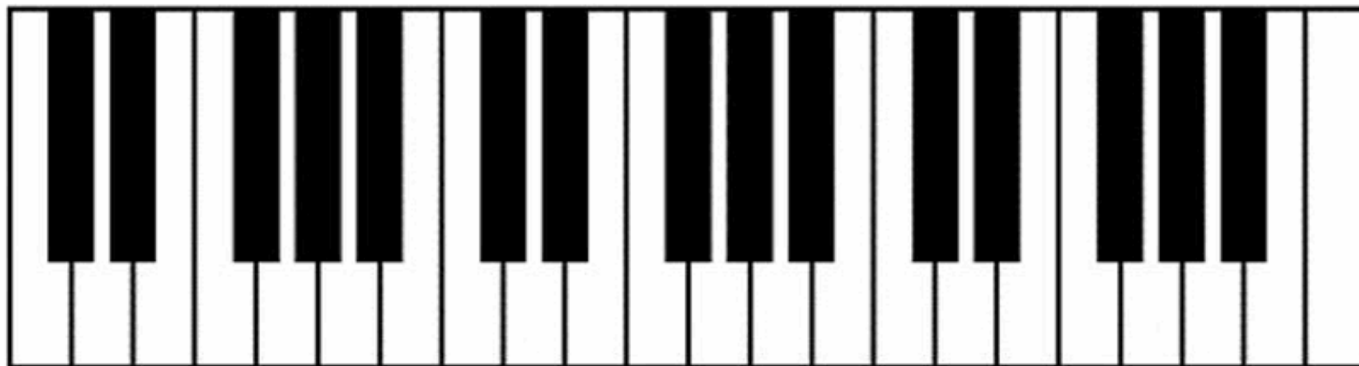
The bass staff and treble staff together are called the _____

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Basic Musicianship Lesson 5

The Keyboard

Each key on the piano keyboard produces a different **pitch**.

← Lower notes are on the **left** side, or **down**



Higher notes are on the **right** side, or **up** →

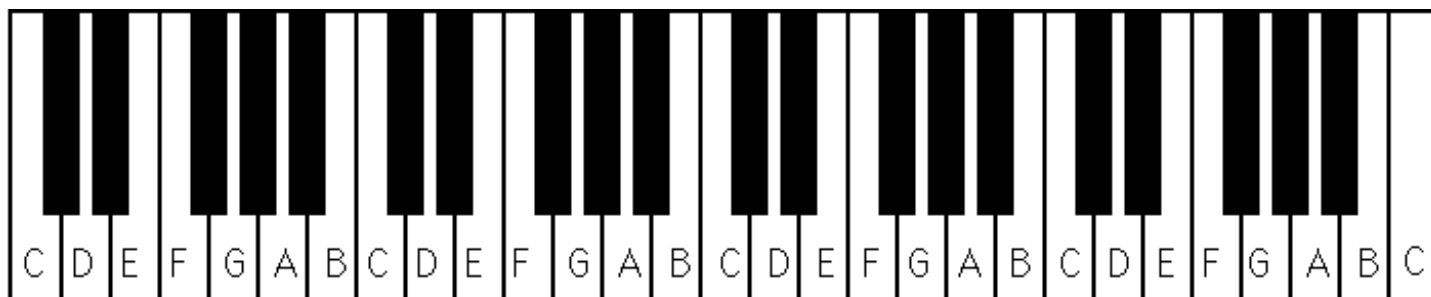
The keyboard has white and black keys. The names of the **white keys** uses the first 7 letters of the alphabet.

A-B-C-D-E-F-G ← the **musical alphabet**

The **musical alphabet** repeats over and over from the bottom to the top of the keyboard. After G, they keys start over again with A.

The **black keys** are in groups of 2 and 3, with **D** in the middle of the 2 black keys.

2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3



This picture is a shortened keyboard. A full sized piano has **88 keys**, with the lowest starting on A and the highest ending on C. The musical alphabet pattern just repeats **forwards as you go up** the keyboard, and **backwards as you go down** the keyboard.

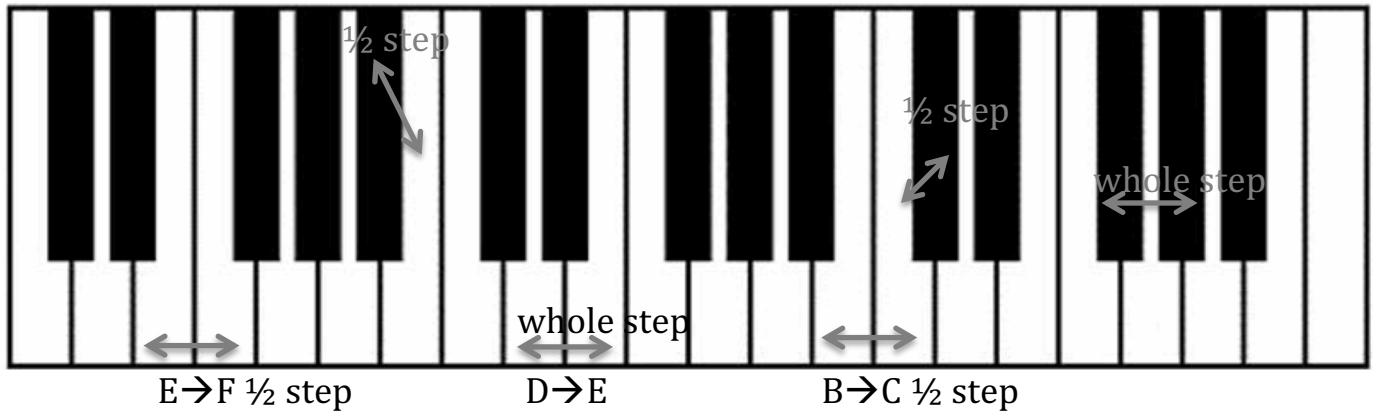
Half Steps & Whole Steps

An **interval** is the distance between notes, measured in **steps**.

There are **two kinds of steps**:

A **half step** is the interval between a white key and a black key on the keyboard.

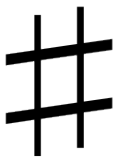
A **whole step** is the interval between a white key and the white key when a black key is in between, or a black key and a black key with a white key in between.



The interval from a white key to the very next white key is a whole step, except for the notes **B & C** and **E & F**, which are a **half step** apart, because there is no black key in between them.

Sharps & Flats

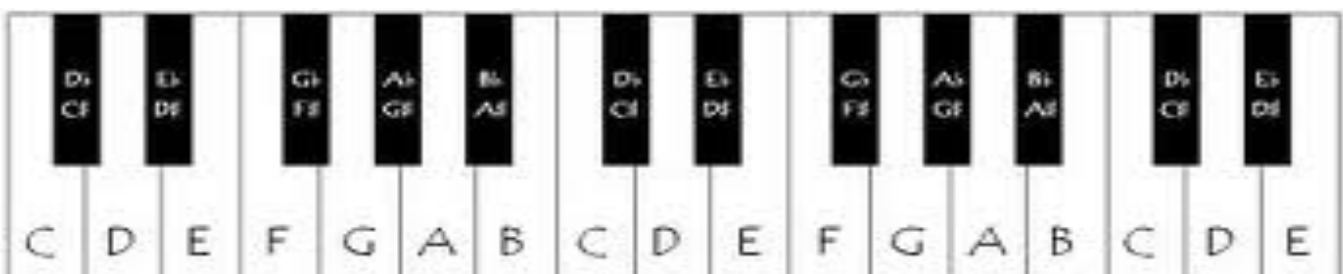
The black keys are pitches in between the white keys. We use one of two different symbols added to the name of the white key next to it in order to name the black keys on the keyboard.



A **sharp** is the black key a 1/2 step **higher** or to the **right** from the white key



A **flat** is the black key a 1/2 step **lower** or to the **left** from the white key



W.O. Smith Music School
Basic Musicianship Homework 4

The Keyboard

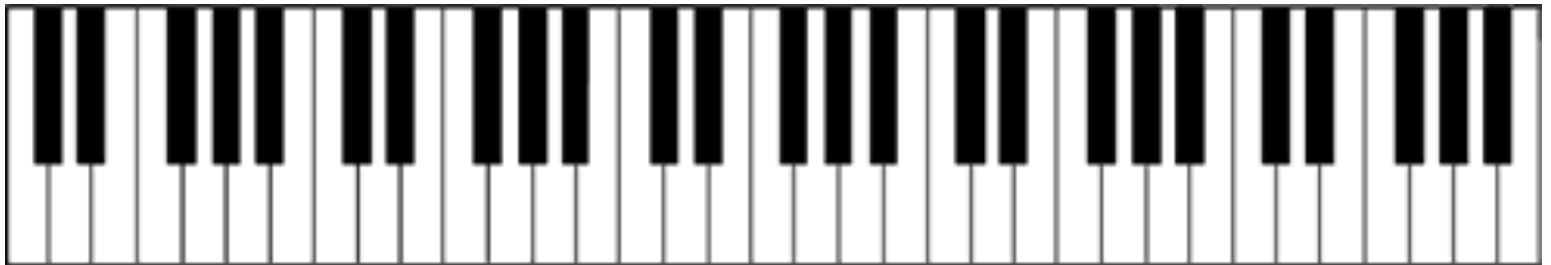
Draw an arrow in the direction of the higher notes on the keyboard.



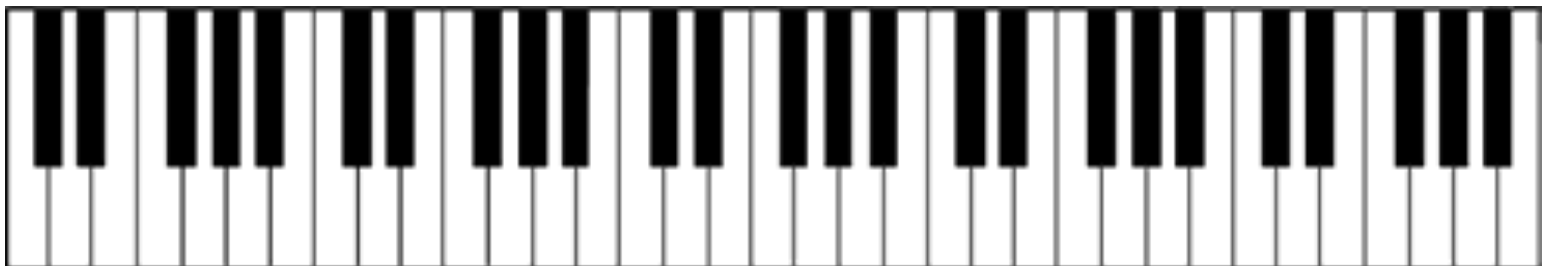
Circle the groups of two black keys



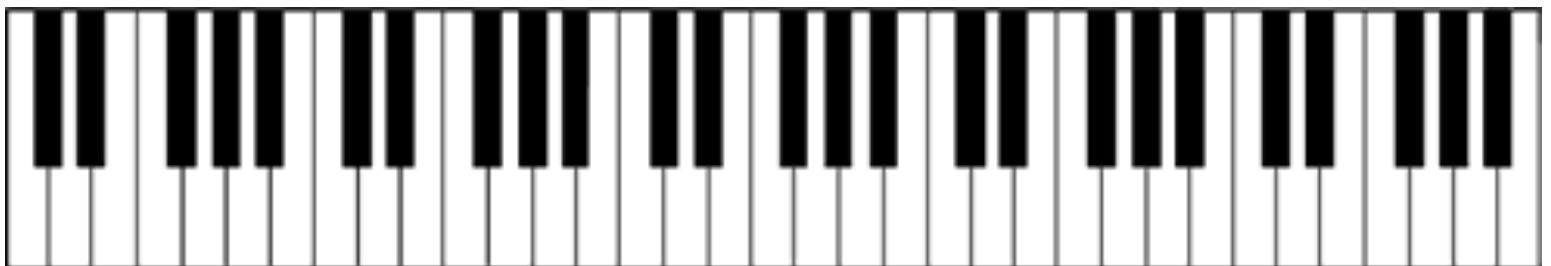
Label all "D" keys



Label all of the "C" and "E" keys



Circle the groups of three black keys



Label all the “F” and “B” keys



Label all the “F”, “A”, “C”, and “E” keys



Label all the “G” and “D” keys



Sharps & Flats

The musical symbol that *lowers* a note a $\frac{1}{2}$ step is called a _____. It looks like _____

The musical symbol that *raises* a note a $\frac{1}{2}$ step is called a _____. It looks like _____

On the keyboard below:

1. Mark all the “E” keys
2. Mark all the “E-flat” keys (E^b)
3. Mark all the “C” keys
4. Mark all the “C-sharp keys” ($C^\#$)

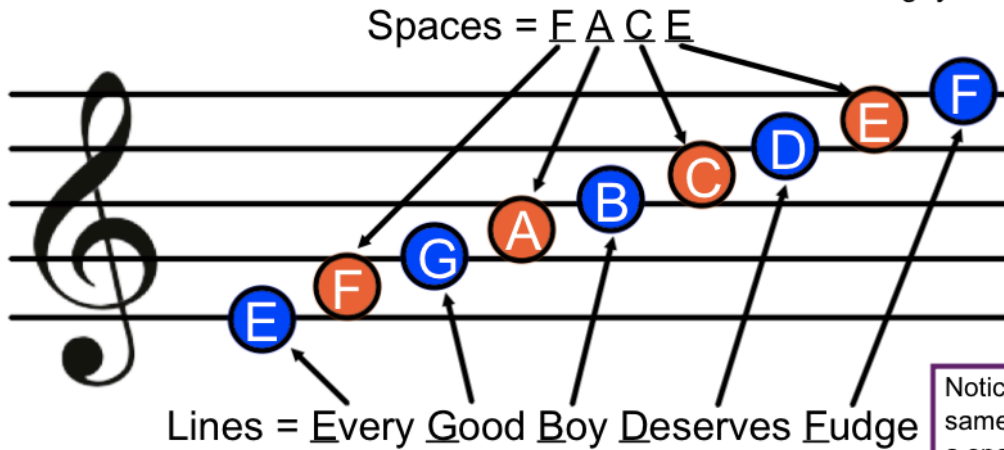


W.O. Smith Music School

Basic Musicianship Lesson 5.

Treble Clef Notes

The Treble Clef is also known as the "G" Clef because the swirl in the middle circles around the G line. That also why we call this guy "Mr. G"!

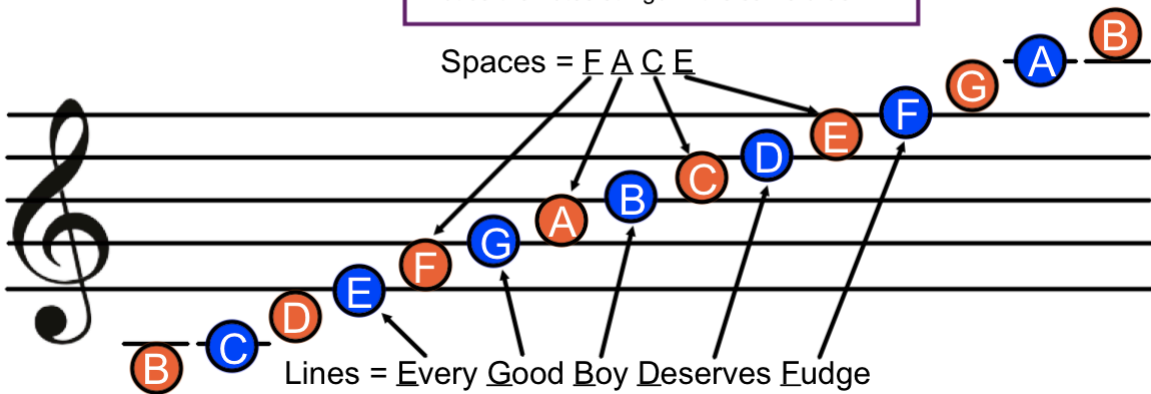


Notice that the notes names are still in the same order as the musical alphabet. A is in a space, B is on a line, C is in a space...

An easy way to remember **line notes** on the treble staff is "Every Good Boy Does Fine"
 An easy way to remember **space notes** on the treble staff is to spell "FACE"

Ledger Lines

Ledger lines extend the range of the staff by adding small lines and spaces above or below. Notice the notes still go in the same order.

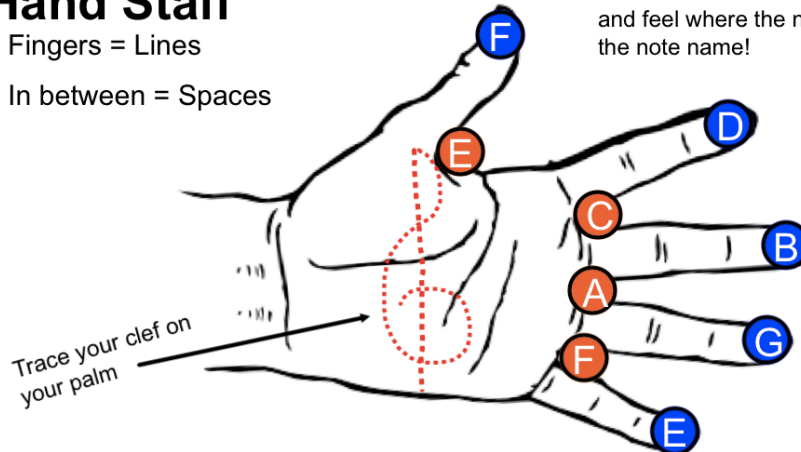


Use your hand staff to practice finding notes on the Treble Clef.

Hand Staff

Fingers = Lines
 In between = Spaces

The hand staff works best when you see and feel where the note is while you say the note name!



W.O. Smith Music School
Basic Musicianship Homework 5

Notes on the Treble Staff

Write the letter name under each **space** note. Remember “**F-A-C-E**”.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains six whole notes, each positioned in one of the six spaces of the staff. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for labeling.

Write the letter name under each **line** note. Remember “**Every Good Boy Does Fine**”.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains six whole notes, each positioned on one of the six lines of the staff. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for labeling.

Write the letter name under each note to spell a word



A musical staff in 3/4 time with a treble clef. It contains six eighth notes: F, A, C, E, F, A. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for labeling.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains eight quarter notes: G, R, E, A, T, G, R, E. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for labeling.

Ledger Lines



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains eight quarter notes: F, C, G, C, F, G, C, F. The notes F, C, and G are on ledger lines below the staff. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for labeling.

Treble Puzzles!

Write the note names under each measure to spell a word, then find and circle the word in the search box! Remember that the notes and letters have to be in exactly the same order as the clue measures







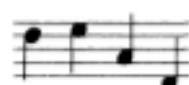














A	C	C	A	B	D	Z	X	R	A
H	O	P	B	B	E	A	G	D	R
P	E	O	L	Q	P	M	J	E	V
L	D	P	F	E	E	D	C	E	H
G	G	R	A	Y	S	B	E	D	A
B	E	A	D	E	M	M	A	D	F
A	V	G	I	D	S	G	U	P	E
D	I	E	C	A	L	A	O	V	D
E	I	D	Y	B	A	B	E	O	U
H	E	T	L	R	P	O	M	S	E

Write the letter names under each note to complete the words of the story.

Camping at Mokee Park

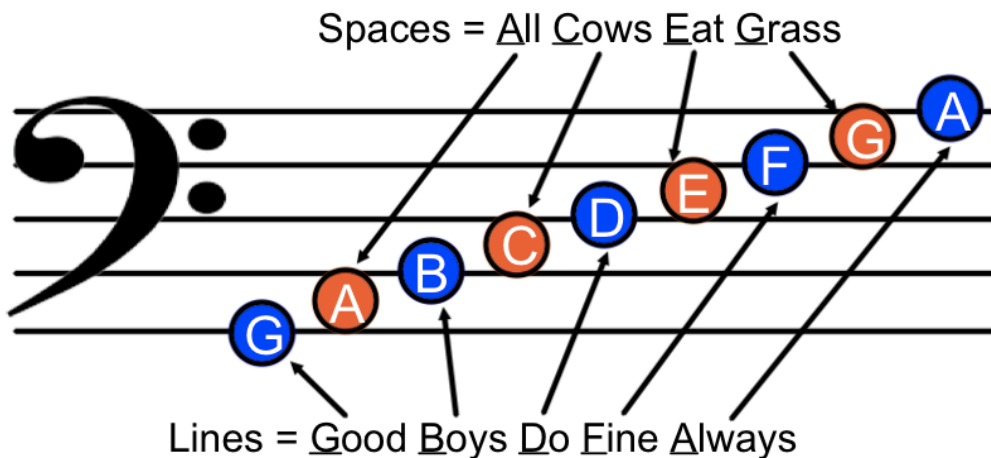
 and  were twins who went camping with their Uncle
. They took a tent, some fishing gear, and food that Aunt Jane had sent. When they
arrived at the park, Uncle  said they should pitch the tent because 
weather might come. They cleared the  twigs and  the
tent so that it would  protected from the wind and rain. Then they took a walk to see the
park. At the park office they were greeted by Corky, the parrot, who was perched on a swing
in his . He  for treats by saying, "Corky wants a treat.
Corky wants a treat." The park manager said Corky  so much that
sometimes he covered his  with a .  asked if they could
fish from the  of the boat dock.  and Uncle  caught
fish but  had  luck. Her line got caught in some seaweed.
It rained that night, but it was nice the next morning when Uncle  suggested
renting a canoe and going up the  of the lake. The canoe trip was fun even
though they almost tipped over on a very  curve. After lunch, it was time to
pack up and go home.

W.O. Smith Music School
Basic Musicianship Lesson 7

Notes on the Bass Staff

Bass Clef Notes

The Bass Clef is also known as the "F" Clef because the two dots are placed around the F line.



An easy way to remember **line notes** on the bass staff is “**Good Boys Do Fine Always**”
An easy way to remember **space notes** on the bass staff is to spell “**All Cows Eat Grass**”

Ledger Lines

Ledger lines are short lines that add more lines and spaces to the staff, to extend the range of pitches higher or lower, as needed. The notes continue in alphabetical order, space-line-space-line.



Remember to practice your Bass Clef Notes on your hand staff too!

W.O. Smith Music School
Basic Musicianship Homework 6

Notes on the Bass Staff

Write the letter under each **space** note. Remember "All Cows Eat Grass"



A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures, each with a single whole note in a space. The notes are G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, and B1. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for writing letters.

Write the letter under each **line** note. Remember "Good Boys Do Fine Always"



A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures, each with a single whole note on a line. The notes are G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, and B1. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for writing letters.

Write the letter under each note to spell a word in each measure.



A musical staff in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. It contains six measures, each with three eighth notes. The notes are G2, F2, E2; D2, C2, B1; A1, G2, F2; E2, D2, C2; B1, A1, G2; and F2, E2, D2. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for writing letters.



A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures, each with four eighth notes. The notes are G2, F2, E2, D2; C2, B1, A1, G2; F2, E2, D2, C2; B1, A1, G2, F2; E2, D2, C2, B1; and A1, G2, F2, E2. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for writing letters.

Name each ledger line note.



A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures, each with four quarter notes. The notes are G1, F1, E1, D1; C1, B0, A0, G0; F0, E0, D0, C0; B0, A0, G0, F0; E0, D0, C0, B0; and A0, G0, F0, E0. Below the staff are six horizontal lines for writing names.

Bass Puzzles!

Name each note in the clues below to fit the words in the correct boxes to solve the puzzle!

Across

1

4

7

6

9

Down

1

2

3

5

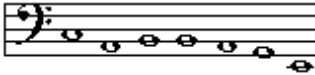
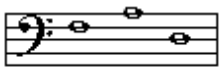
8

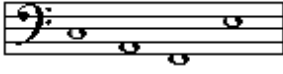
The crossword puzzle grid consists of empty boxes. The starting points for the words are numbered as follows:

- 1: Top-left corner.
- 2: Second row, second column.
- 3: Third row, fourth column.
- 4: Fourth row, third column.
- 5: Fourth row, fifth column.
- 6: Sixth row, second column.
- 7: Seventh row, fifth column.
- 8: Eighth row, eighth column.
- 9: Ninth row, eighth column.

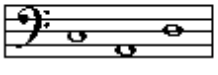
Write the letter names under each note to complete the words of the story

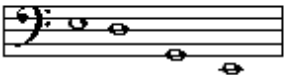
One summer a stranger came to the village of Sunny Valley. This village was

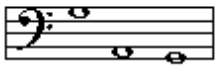
having a  eating contest. It was the newest  .

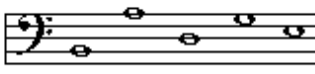
Everyone gathered in front of the town  to see who the newest

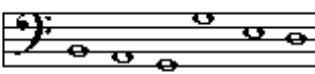
cabbage eating  would  . It cost a small  , but

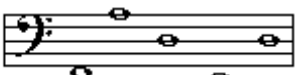
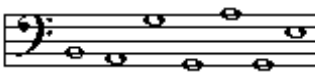
this didn't bother the stranger who didn't want to seem like a  . He

stood at the  of the crowd and made his way up to the front of

the line. He tasted his first bite of cabbage and almost had to  .

However, he didn't want to lose, he wanted to wear the  of

honor. Well, win he did and he  his prize and

 off into the sunset carrying his  .
