



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

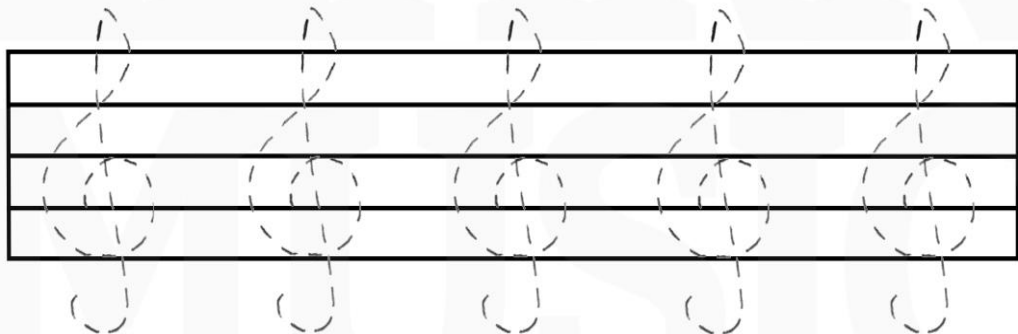
## Treble Clef



Trace the treble clefs with crayons! Let's make them rainbow colors.



Can you trace these treble clefs with a pencil?



# The Staff - Treble Clef

At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef (also known as G clef) looks like this:



The treble clef gives establishes a landmark on the note G on the 2nd line of the treble staff.

To draw the treble clef, draw:

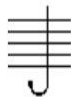
the line and tail

the top loop

the left loop

the right loop

the curl



1.



2.



3.

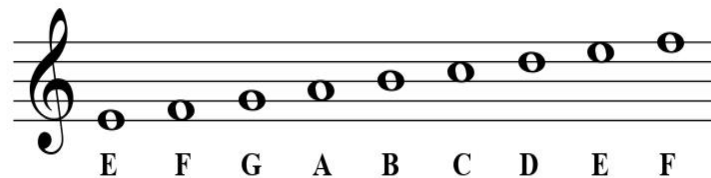


4.

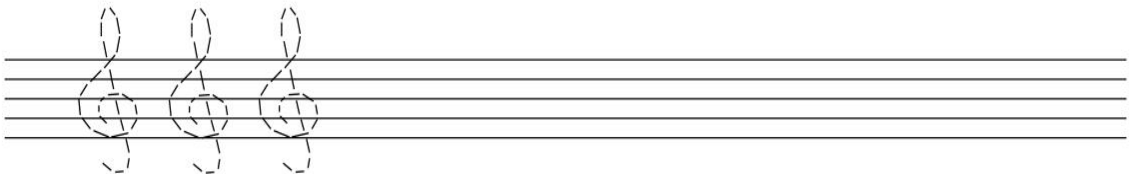


5.

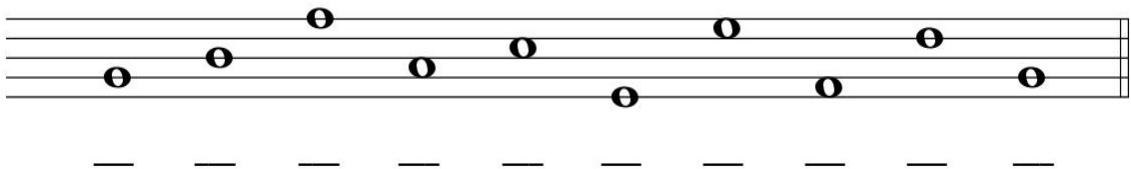
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



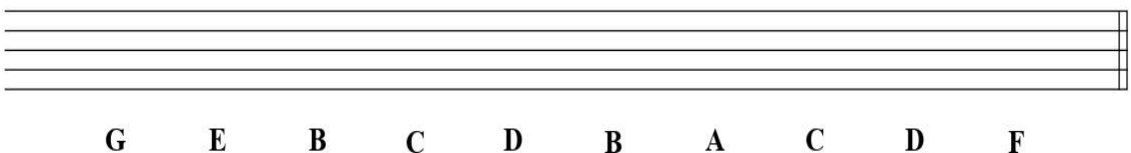
1. Try drawing the treble clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.

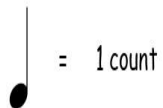


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

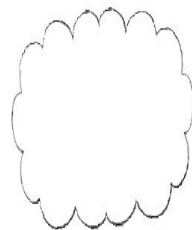
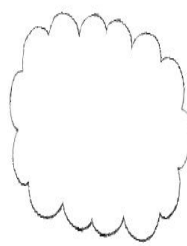
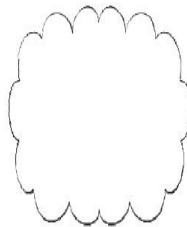
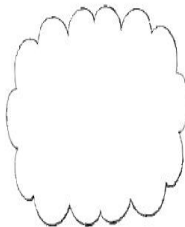
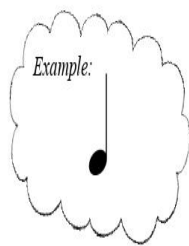
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Quarter Note

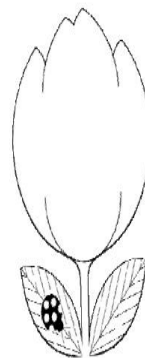
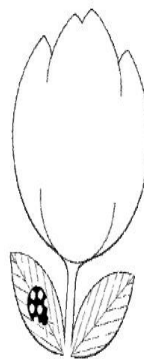
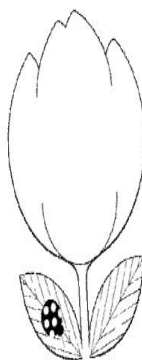
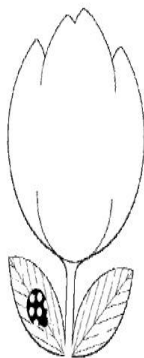
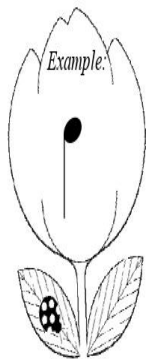
A quarter note receives one count. Practice drawing quarter notes with stems pointing up and stems pointing down.



Stems pointing up (right hand)



Stems pointing down (left hand)



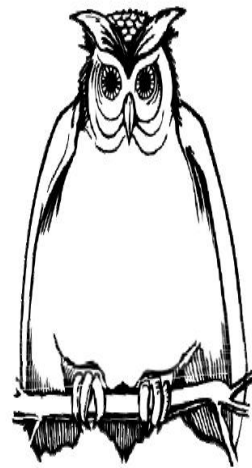
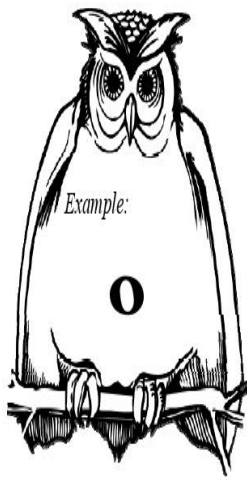
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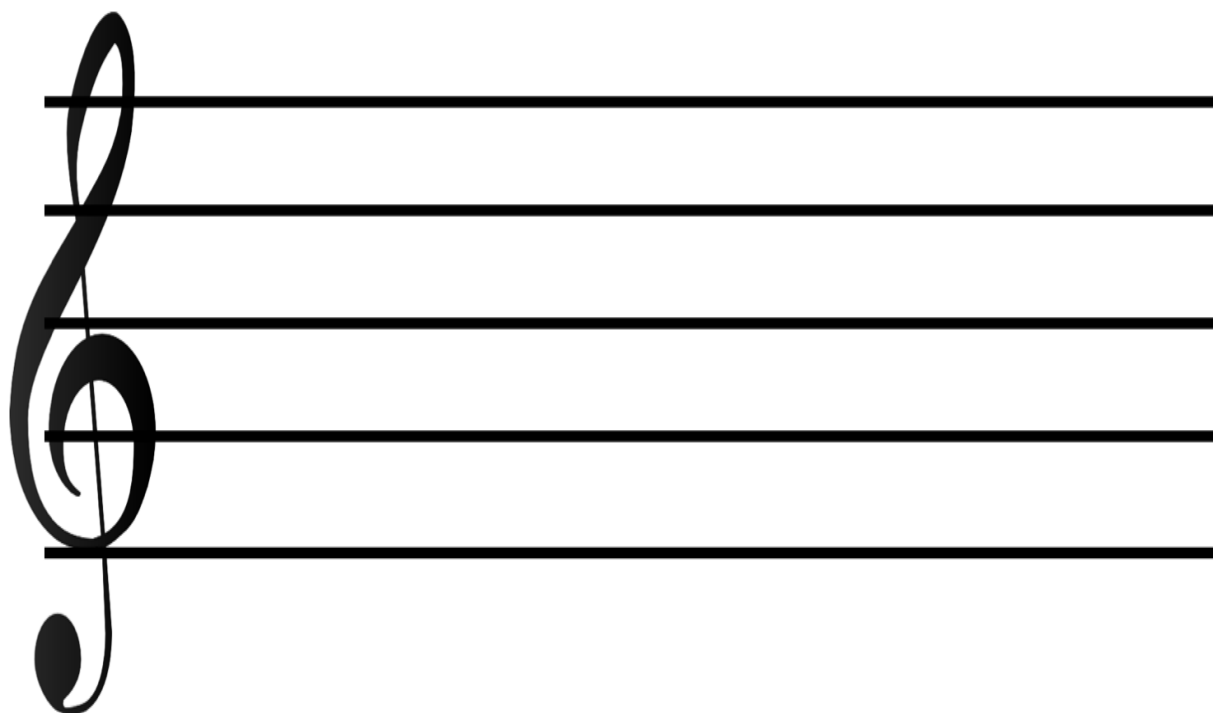
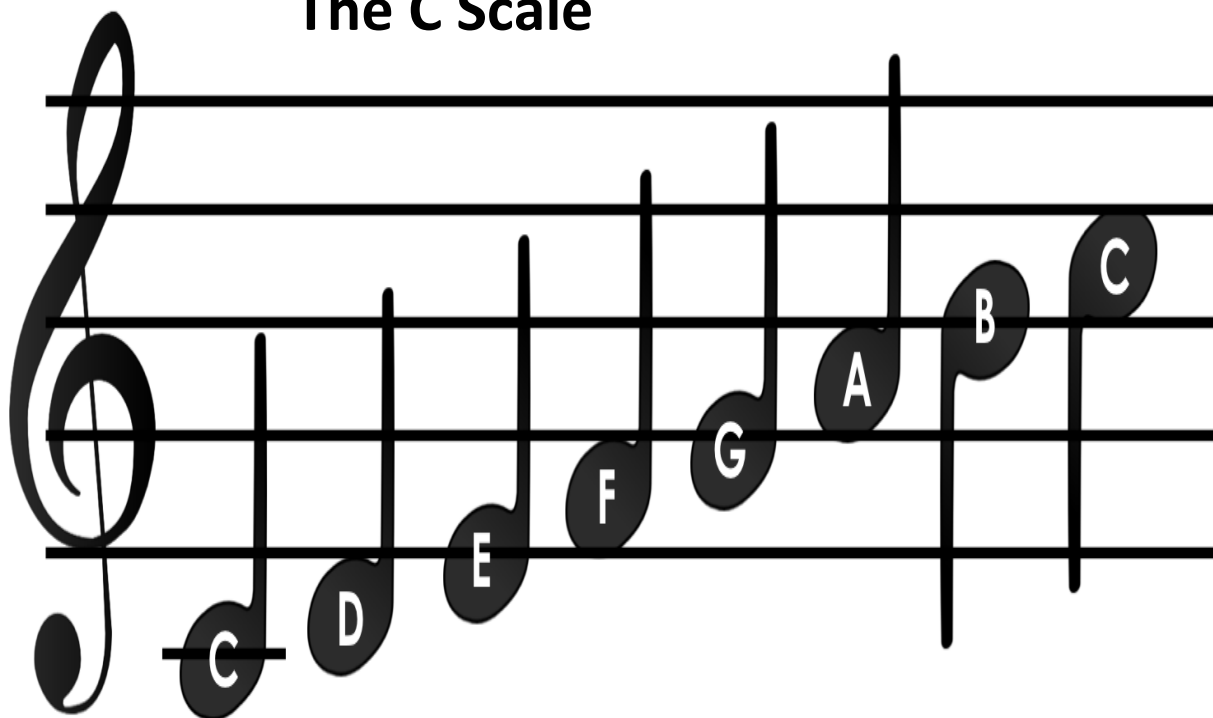
## Whole Note

A whole note receives four counts. Practice drawing whole notes.

**O** = 4 counts



## The C Scale



C D E F G A B C



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

**GRADE 2 MUSIC: Practice writing notes and rests.**  
Write 3 of each note and rest in the blanks.



Draw a time signature in the box with 2 beats per measure.

Draw barlines after every 2 beats and a double barline at the end.





## Writing Practice: Rests

INSTRUCTIONS: Practice drawing the rests below in the spaces provided.



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## Matching: How many beats?



2 beats



4 beats



$\frac{1}{2}$  beat



1 beat



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Homeroom Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_



1. Practicing drawing Quarter notes in the space below:



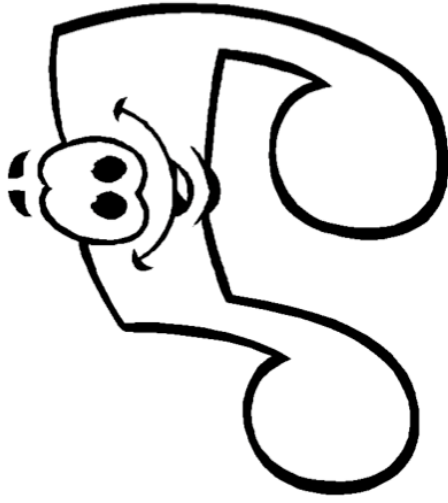
2. Practice drawing Half Notes in the space below:



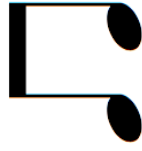
# DRAW QUARTER NOTE, REST AND EIGHTH NOTES

Name \_\_\_\_\_

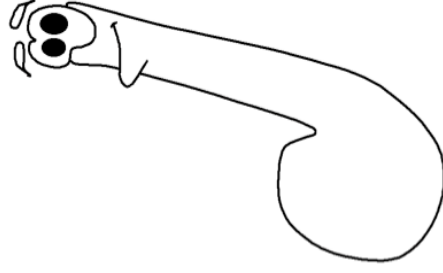
Class \_\_\_\_\_



eighth  
notes



Draw eighth notes.



quarter  
note



Draw a quarter note.



quarter  
rest



Draw a quarter rest.

# Drawing Notes

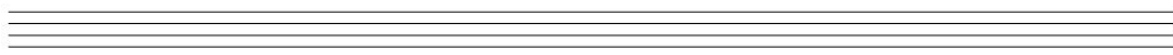
Add stems to each of these notes to make crotchets:



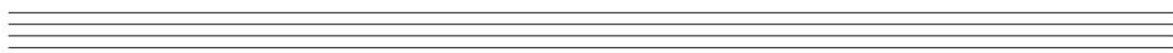
Turn each of these notes into quavers:



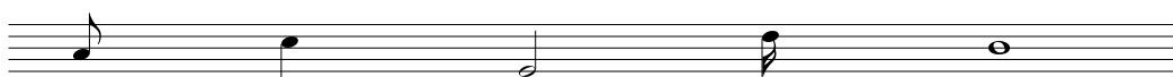
Draw a minim on every line:



Draw a semibreve in every space:



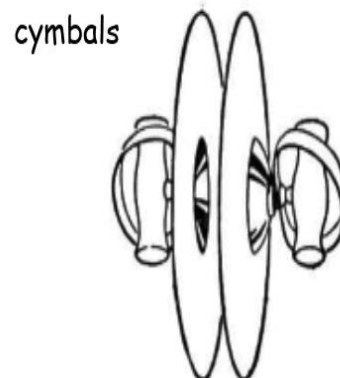
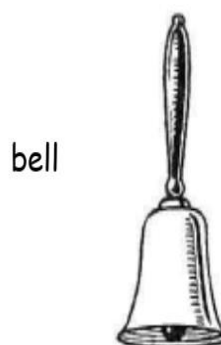
Under each note write its time name:



1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_

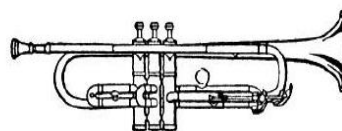
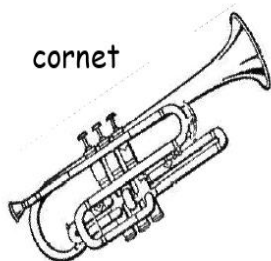
## Percussion

These instruments are for keeping rhythms or making special sounds.



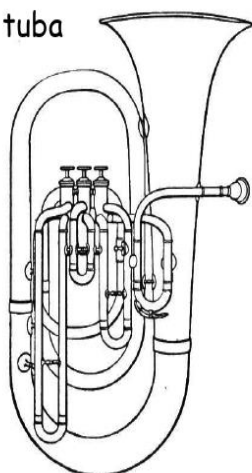
These instruments are long tubes of curved brass. They are played by blowing into a mouthpiece and making air vibrate through the tube to make a sound. You can make different sounds by opening and closing valves or by blowing harder or softer into the mouthpiece.

cornet

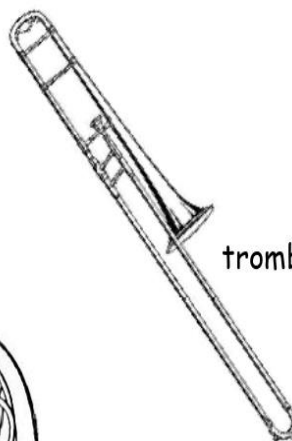


trumpet

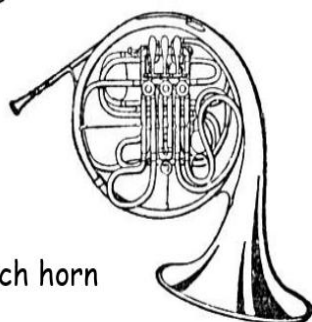
tuba



trombone

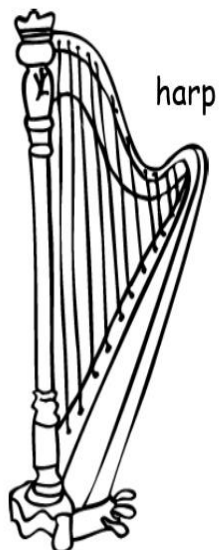


French horn



**Brass**

When the strings on these instruments are bowed, struck, or plucked they create vibrations in the air that you can hear.



harp



violin



banjo



guitar



cello

String

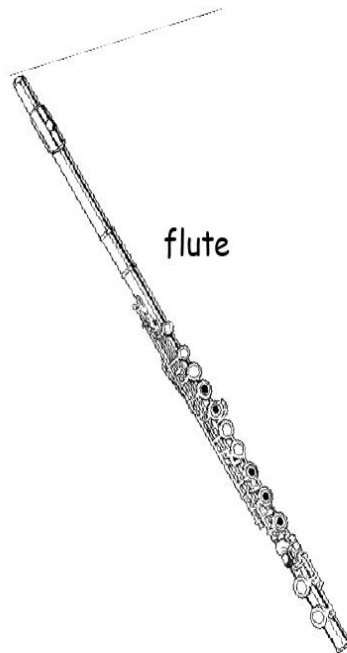
These instruments are played by blowing air through the instrument and either covering or uncovering holes to make different sounds.



oboe



harmonica



flute



clarinet



bassoon

**Woodwind**