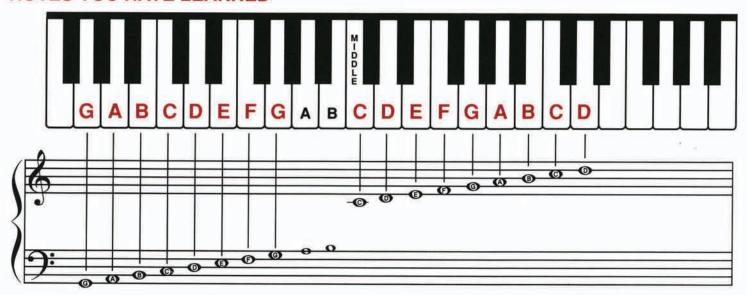
Review

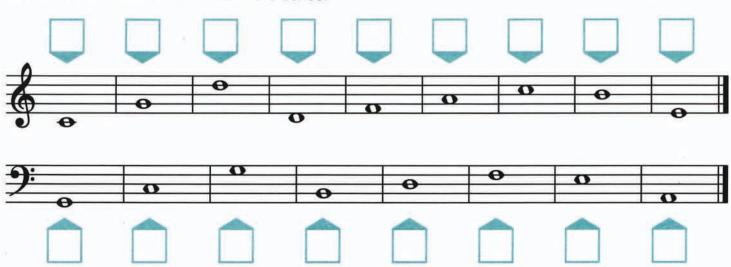
- Draw a BRACE and a BAR LINE at the beginning of the two staffs below, joining them together to make one GRAND STAFF.
- 2. Draw a TREBLE or G CLEF SIGN at the beginning of the upper staff.
- 3. Draw a BASS or F CLEF SIGN at the beginning of the lower staff.
- 4. Draw a DOUBLE BAR with REPEAT SIGNS at the end of the grand staff.
- 5. Use 3 more BAR LINES to divide the grand staff into 4 measures.

G		
Y		
X		

NOTES YOU HAVE LEARNED



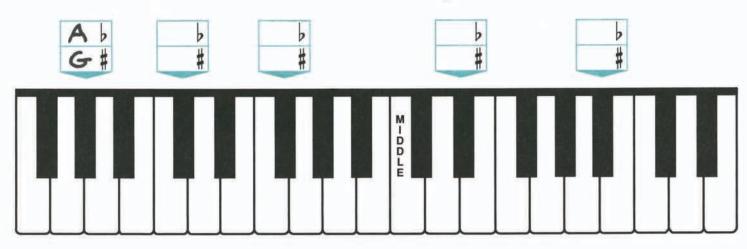
6. Write the names of the notes in the boxes.



Each Black Key has Two Names!

Each black key is the # of the white key to its LEFT. It is also called the b of the white key to its RIGHT.

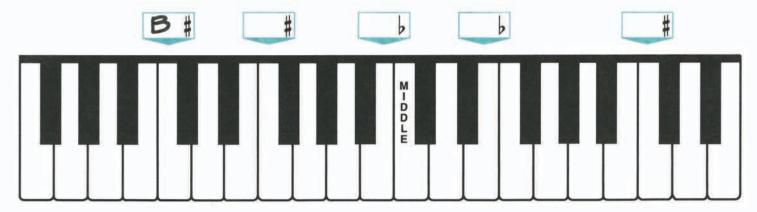
1. Fill in the boxes with both names of the indicated black keys, as shown in the example.



White Keys with Two Names

You have learned that some flats and sharps can be white keys.

2. Fill in the boxes with the # or > name of the indicated white keys, as shown in the example.

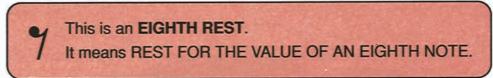


When two DIFFERENT notes are used for the SAME KEY, they are called ENHARMONIC NOTES.

Write an ENHARMONIC NOTE after each note on the staffs below, as shown in the example. Use half notes to complete each measure.



The Eighth Rest



Pairs of EIGHTH NOTES are joined with a beam:

or

Single EIGHTH NOTES have a FLAG instead of a beam:

or

- Make the following quarter notes into SINGLE EIGHTH NOTES. Trace the flag, then add flags to the other notes.
- 2. Trace the first EIGHTH REST, then draw an eighth rest after each of the other eighth notes.



Reviewing Note & Rest Values

A WHOLE REST is used to indicate silence for any WHOLE MEASURE of $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$!

Complete these measures by adding only ONE REST to each measure:

