



WESTER
BEGINNER

Flute
PACKET

The Musical Alphabet

Lines and Spaces of The Staff (Treble Clef)

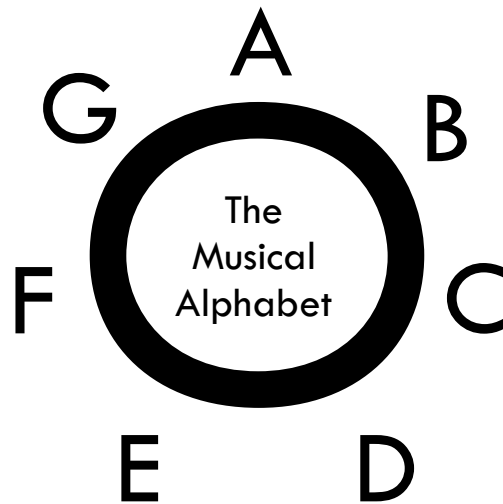
Just like the English language, music has an alphabet of its own - the Musical Alphabet. This alphabet consists of the first 7 letters of the English alphabet (A B C D E F G). Since there are more musical notes than these 7 letters, the musical alphabet repeats is repeated again and again. Unlike the English alphabet, the musical alphabet can be used forward (ascending) or backward (descending) and can start on any letter.

Can you say it going forward?

Can you say it going backward?

Can you say it starting on any letter (forward and backward) ?

Can you say every other letter?



Here are the note names as they appear on the lines and spaced of the staff for treble clef.

ascending (going up) → → descending (going down)

E F G A B C D E F E D C B A G F E

Here are the note names that only appear on the 5 lines of the staff.

Every Good Boy Does Fine

Here are the note names that only appear on the 4 spaces of the staff.

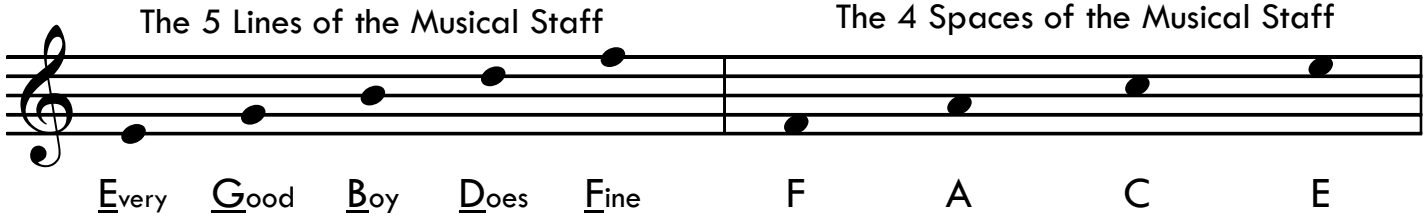
F A C E

Name _____ Instrument _____

Note Name Sheet No. 1

Lines and Spaces of the Staff (Treble Clef)

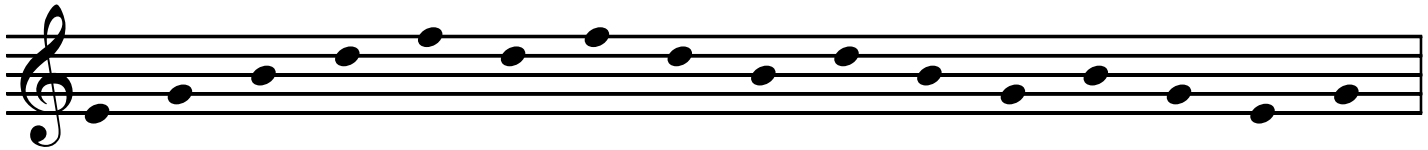
The 5 Lines of the Musical Staff The 4 Spaces of the Musical Staff



Every Good Boy Does Fine F A C E

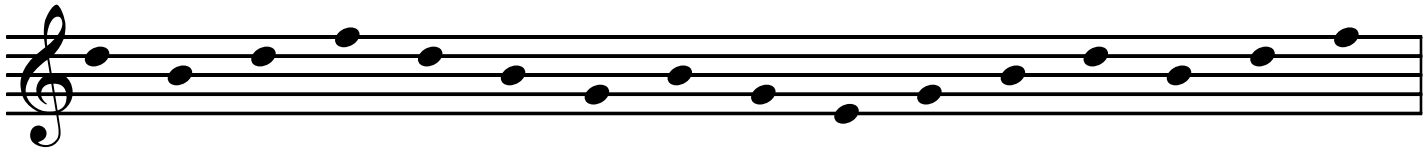
The first staff shows five notes on the lines of a treble clef staff, each with a letter below it: E, G, B, D, F. The second staff shows four notes in the spaces of a treble clef staff, each with a letter below it: F, A, C, E.

Line No. 1 Lines of the staff



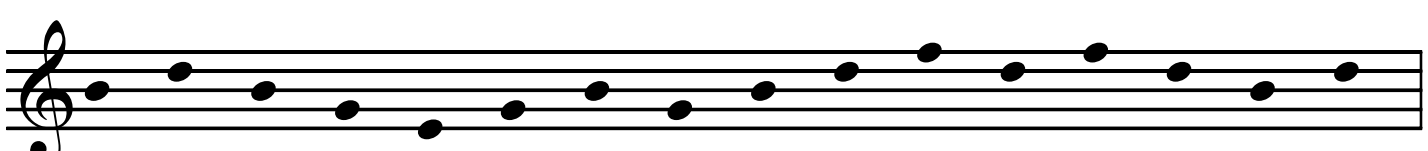
A musical staff with a treble clef containing ten notes on the first line, alternating between the first and second spaces.

Line No. 2 - Lines of the staff



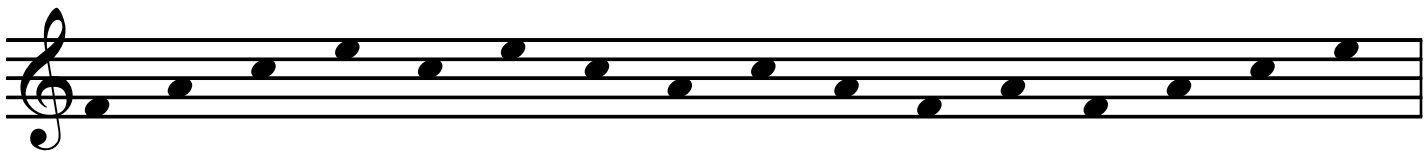
A musical staff with a treble clef containing ten notes on the second line, alternating between the second and third spaces.

Line No. 3 - Lines of the staff



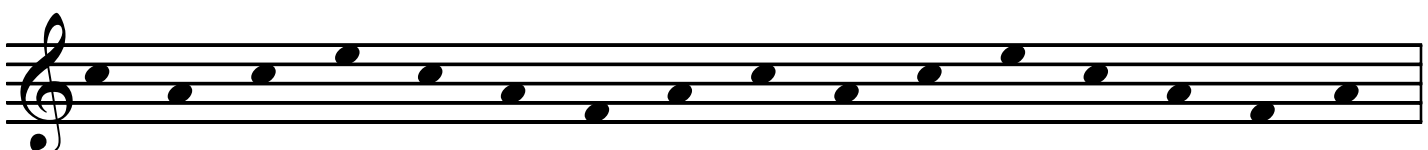
A musical staff with a treble clef containing ten notes on the third line, alternating between the third and fourth spaces.

Line No. 4 - Spaces of the staff



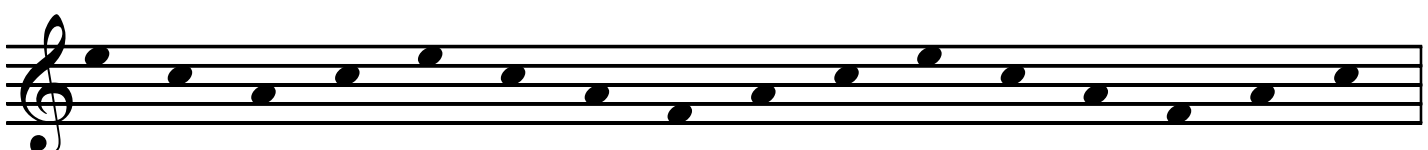
A musical staff with a treble clef containing ten notes in the first space, alternating between the first and second lines.

Line No. 5 - Spaces of the staff



A musical staff with a treble clef containing ten notes in the second space, alternating between the second and third lines.

Line No. 6 - Spaces of the staff

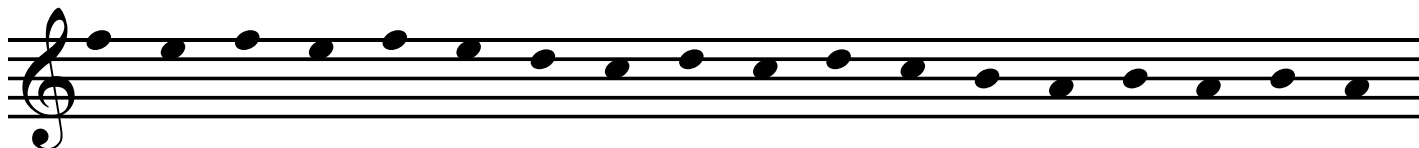
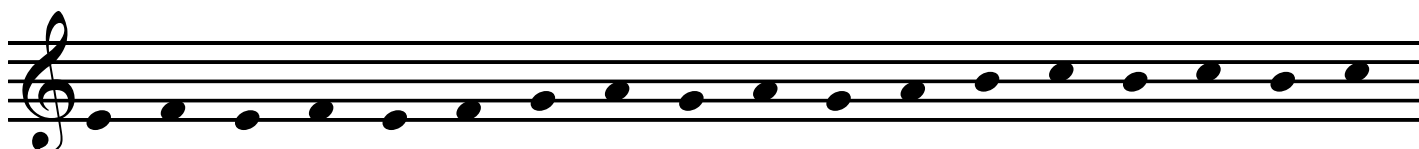
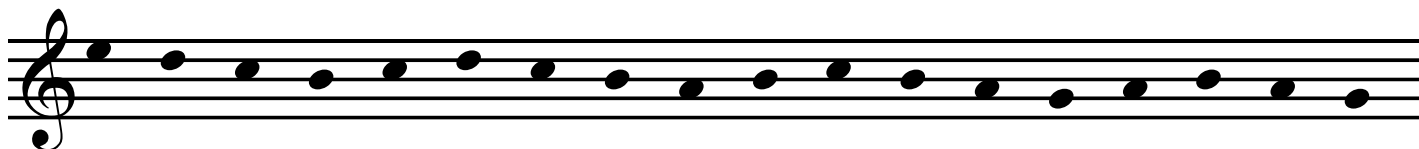
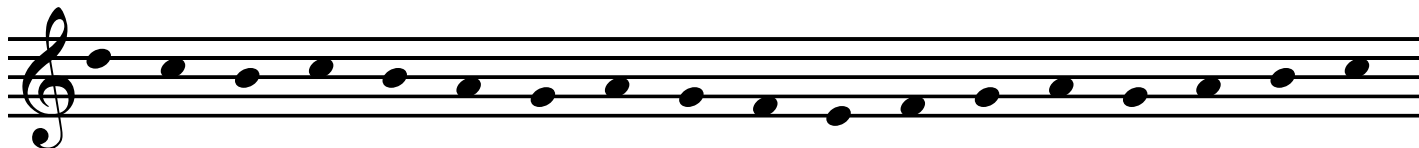
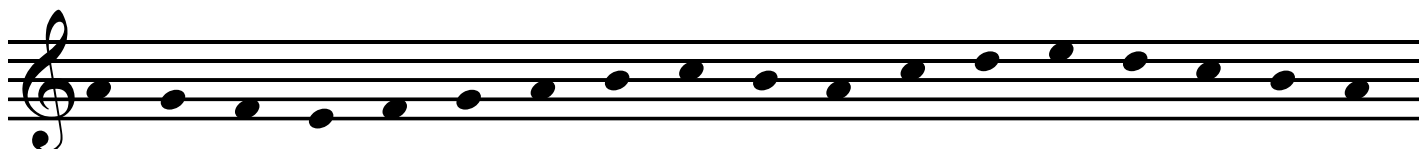
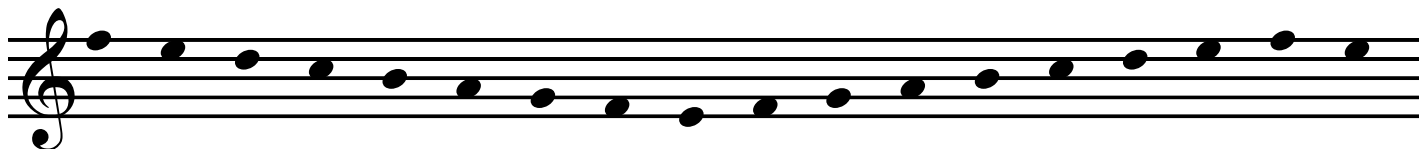
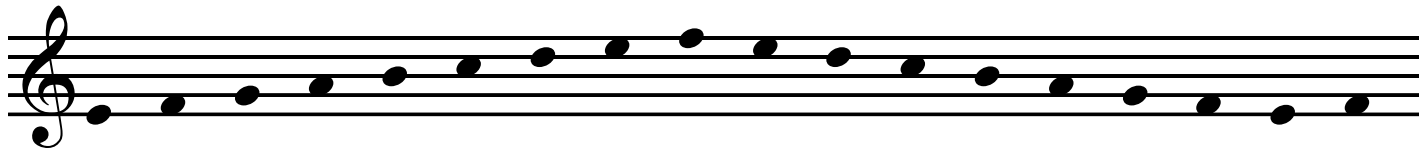


A musical staff with a treble clef containing ten notes in the third space, alternating between the third and fourth lines.

Name _____ Instrument _____

Note Name Sheet No. 2

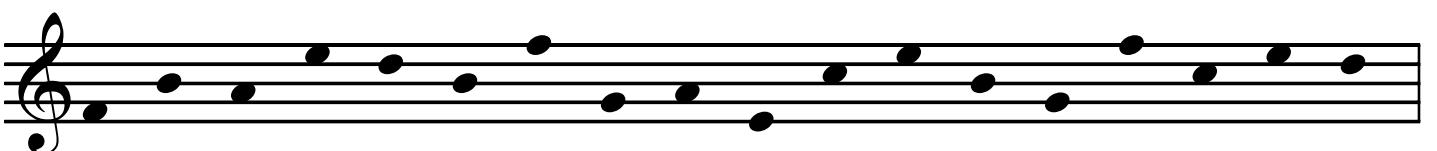
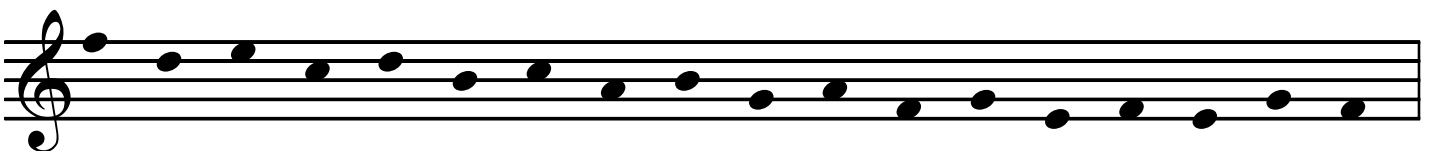
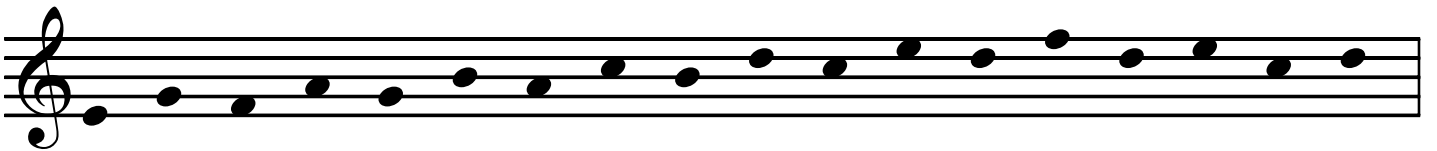
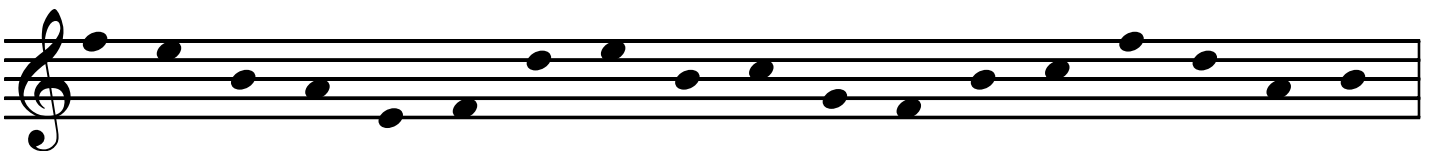
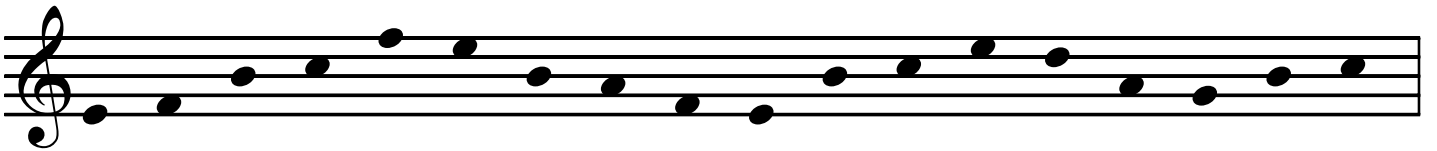
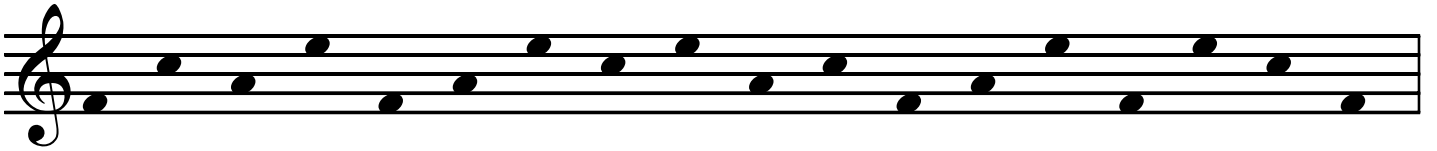
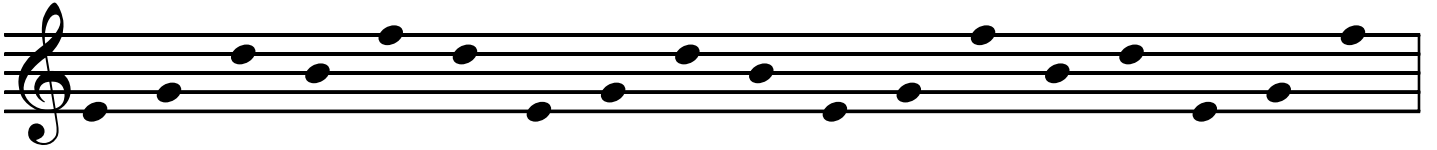
Lines and Spaces of the Staff (Treble Clef)



Name _____ Instrument _____

Note Name Sheet No. 3

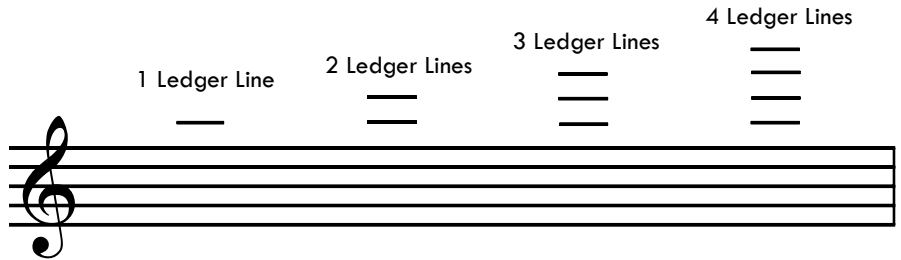
Lines and Spaces of the Staff (Treble Clef)



Note Name Sheet No. 4

Note Above the Staff (Treble Clef)

A ledger line is a momentary extension of the musical staff for notes above or below the traditional 5 lines. A note still occurs on either a line of a space even beyond the staff.

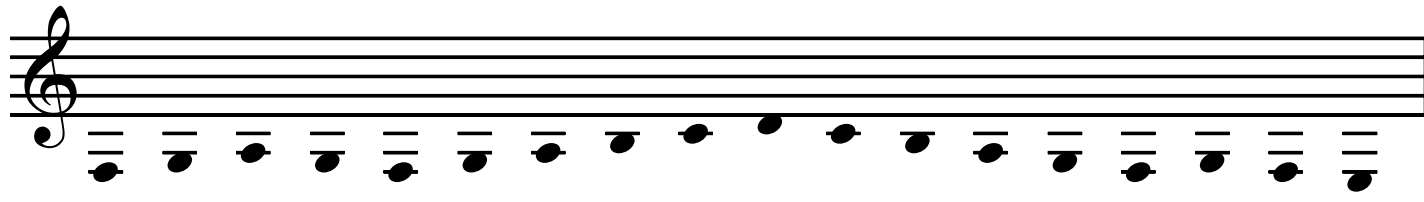
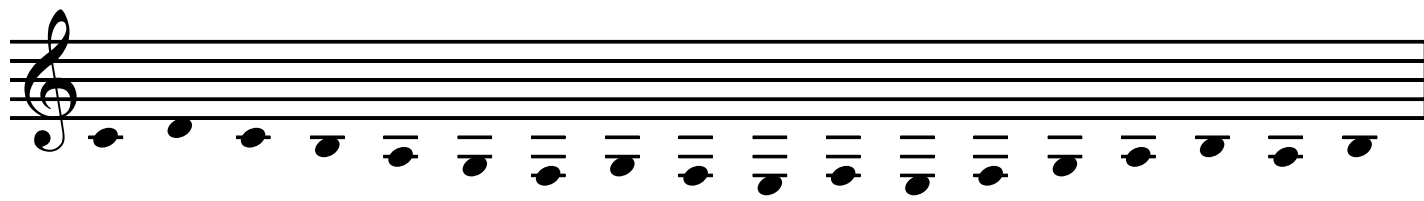
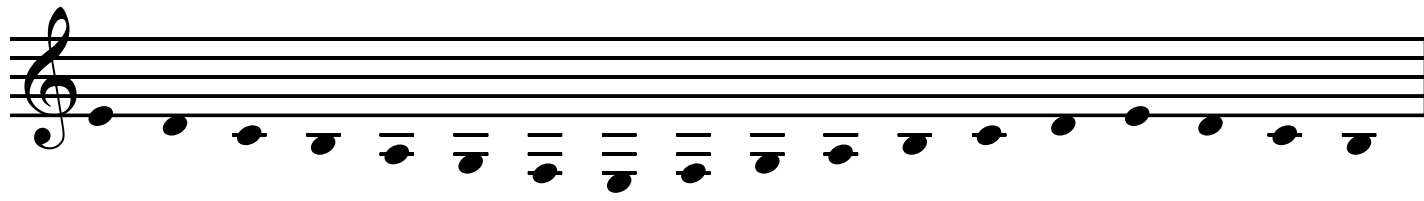
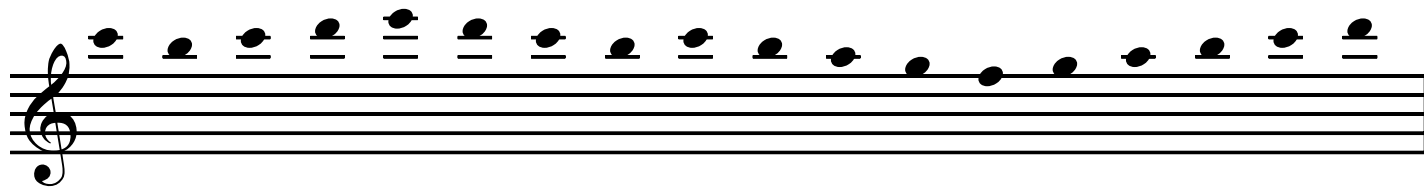
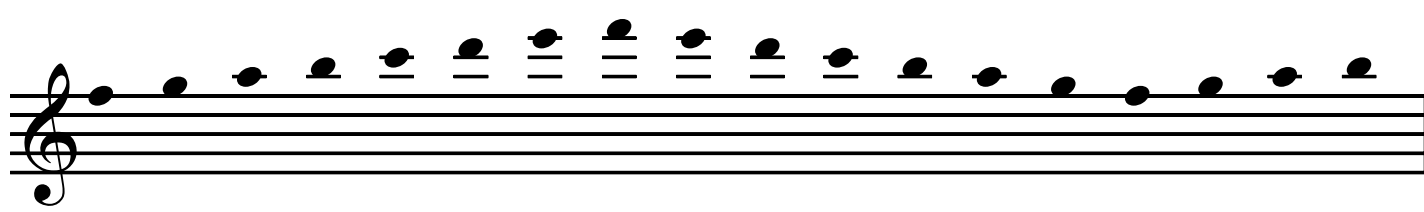
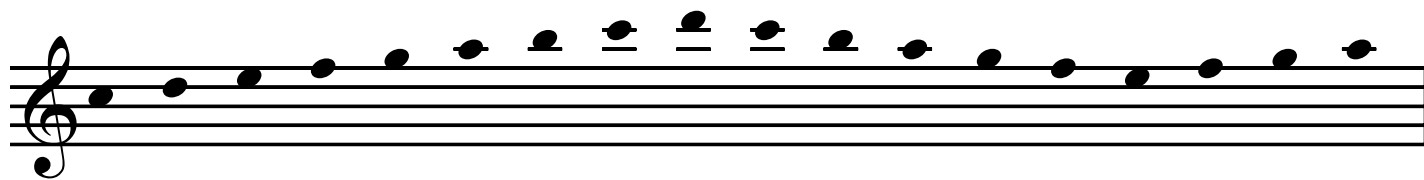


E G B D F F A C E

Name _____ Instrument _____

Note Name Sheet No. 6

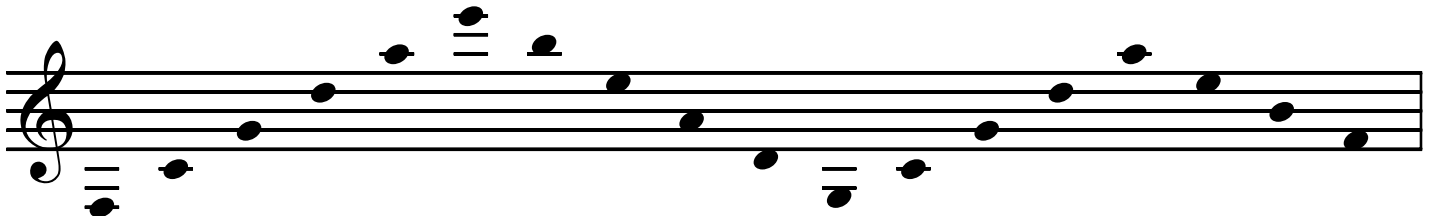
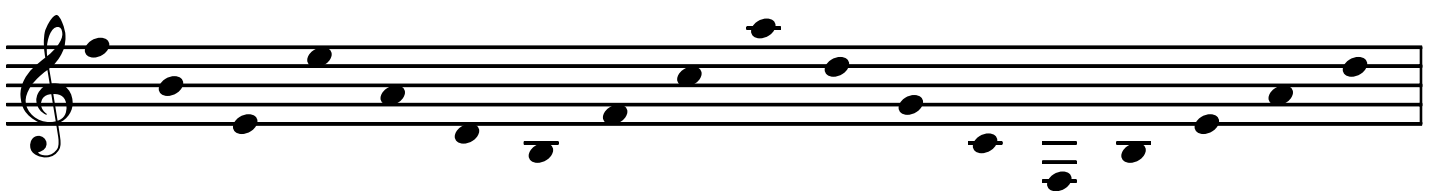
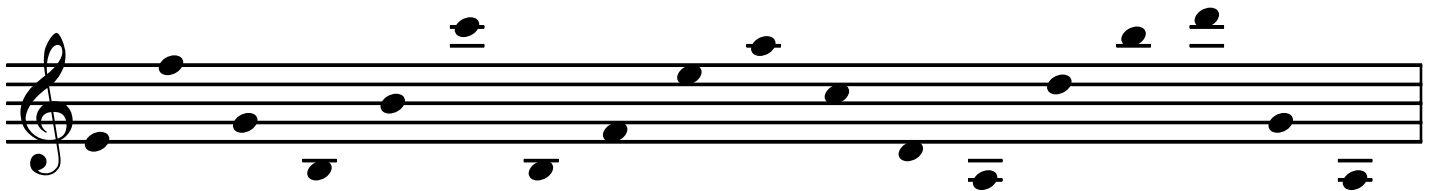
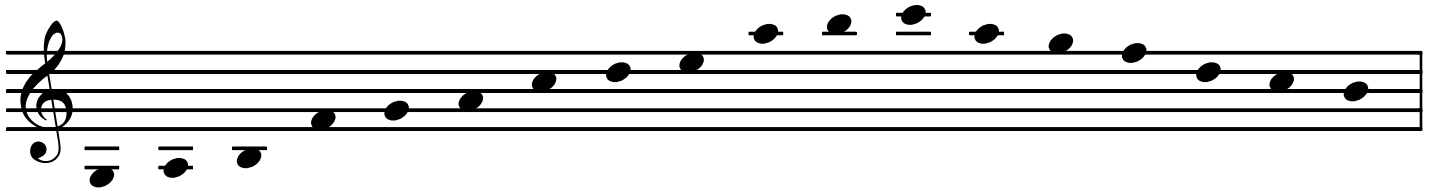
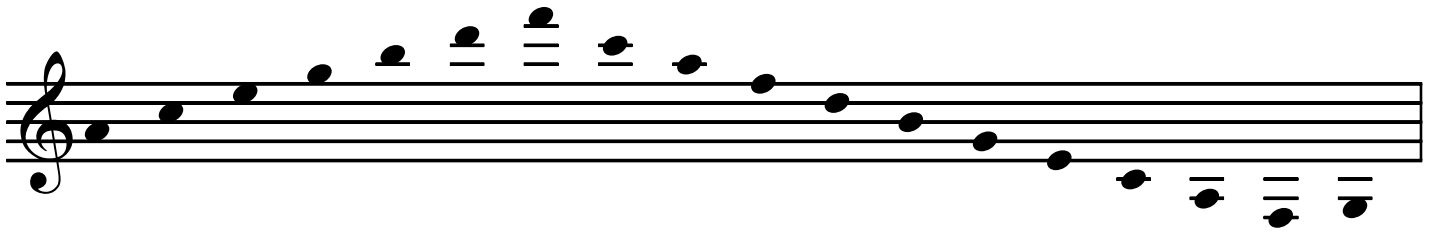
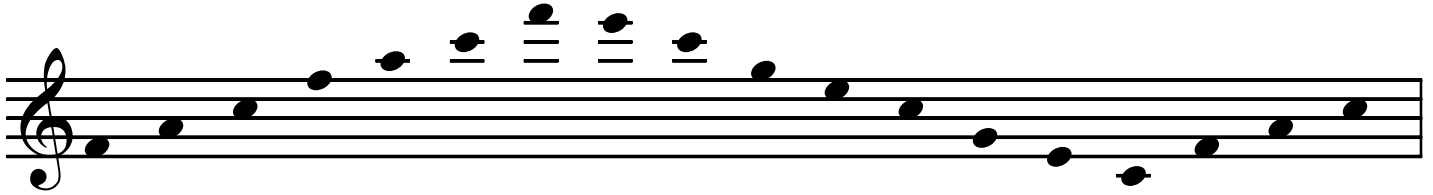
Lines and Spaces of the Staff (Treble Clef)



Name _____ Instrument _____

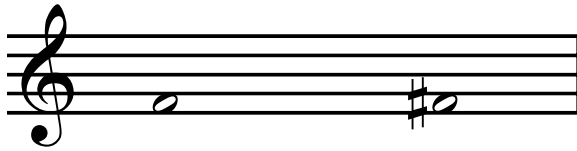
Note Name Sheet No. 7

Lines and Spaces of the Staff (Treble Clef)

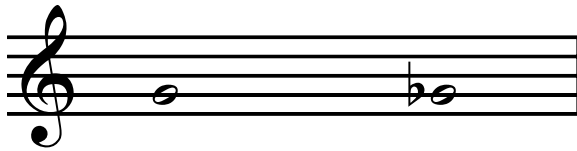


Note Name Sheet No. 8

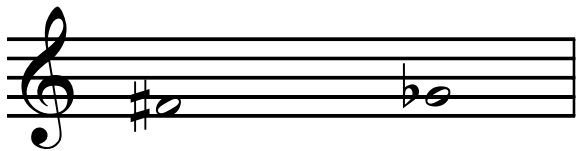
Sharps, Flats, Enharmonics



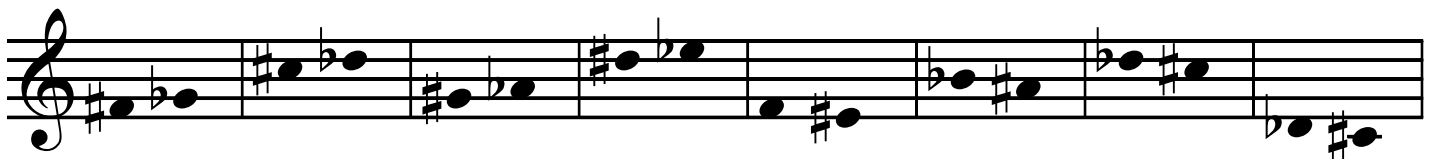
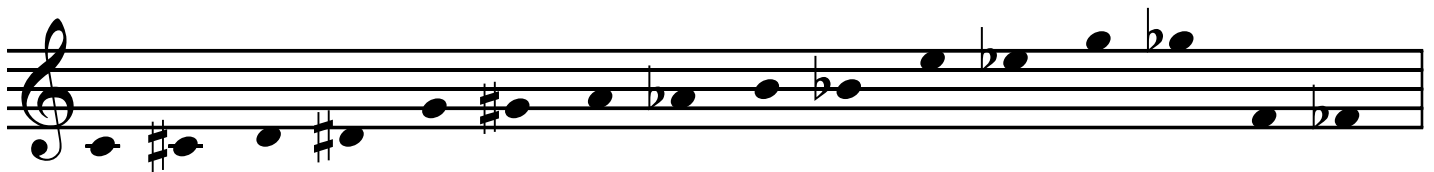
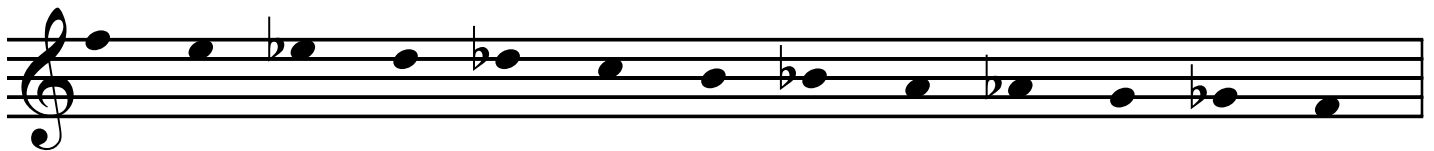
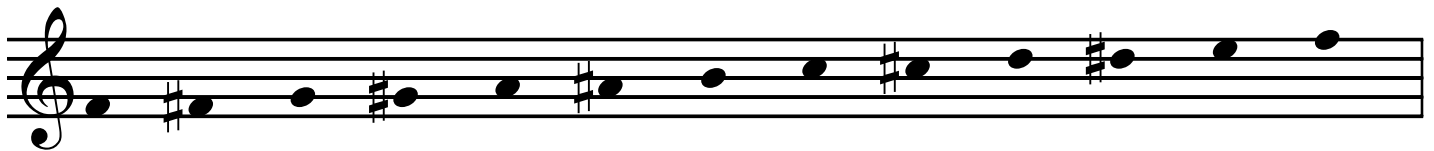
A sharp raises a pitch one half step. The sharp (#) is written before the note, however, when saying the note, the letter is said first. "F sharp."



A flat lowers a pitch one half step. The flat (b) is written before the note, however, when saying the note, the letter is said first. "F sharp."



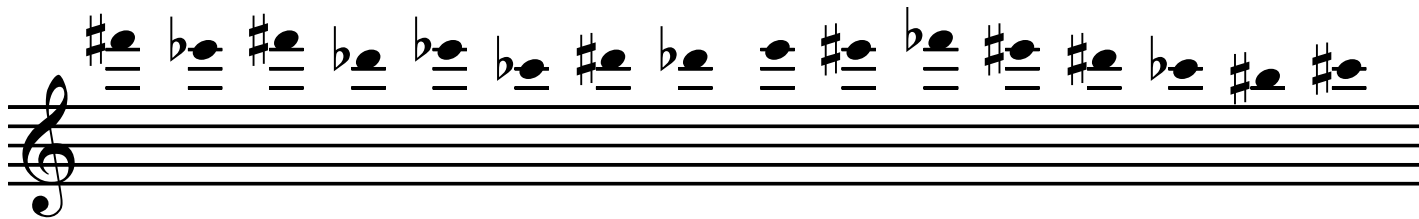
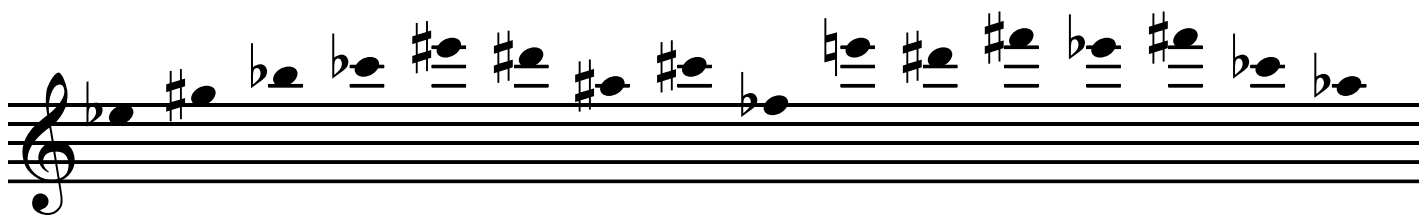
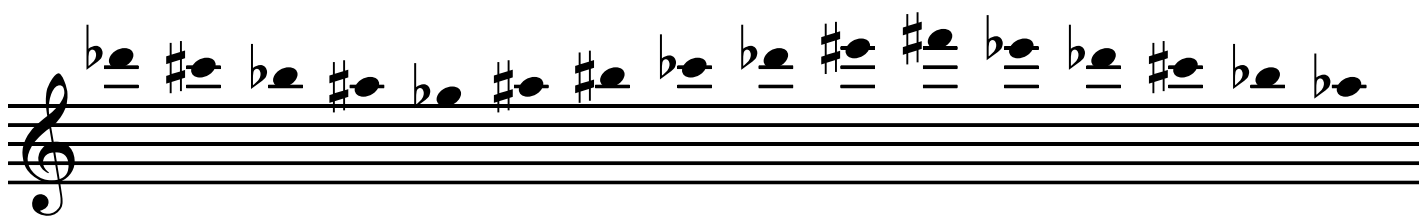
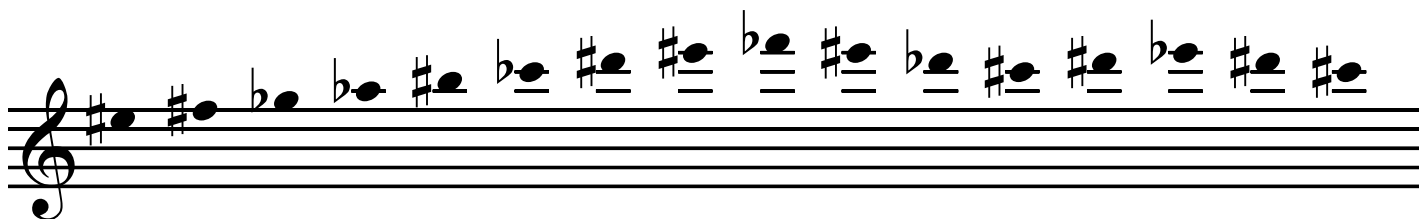
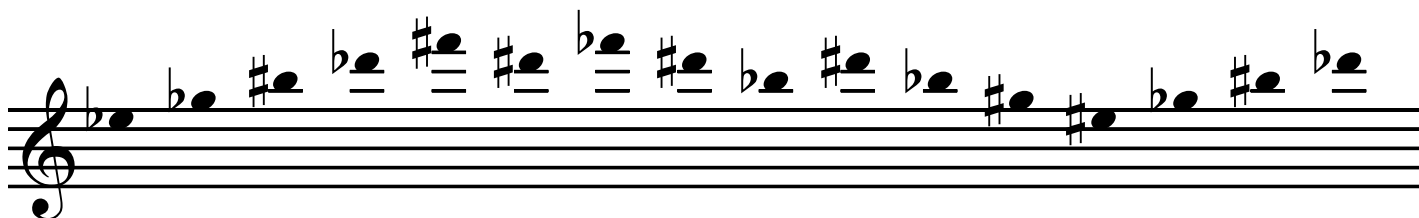
Enharmonics are two different names for the same pitch. Gb sounds just like F#, but look different on the staff.



Name _____ Instrument _____

Note Name Sheet No. 10

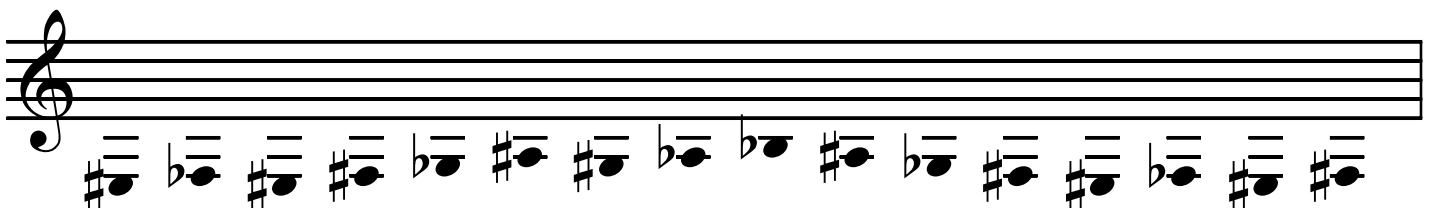
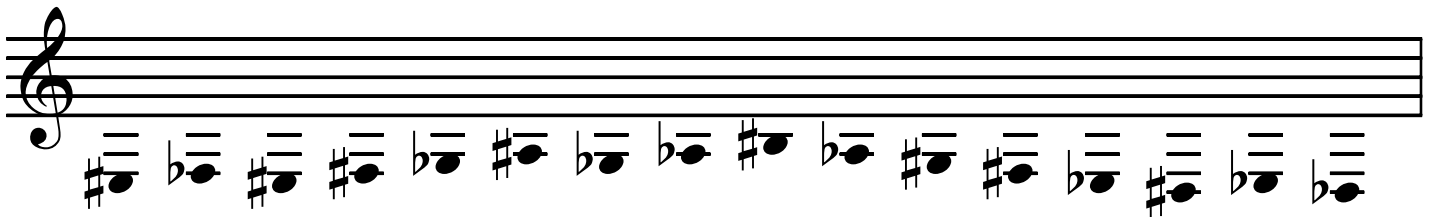
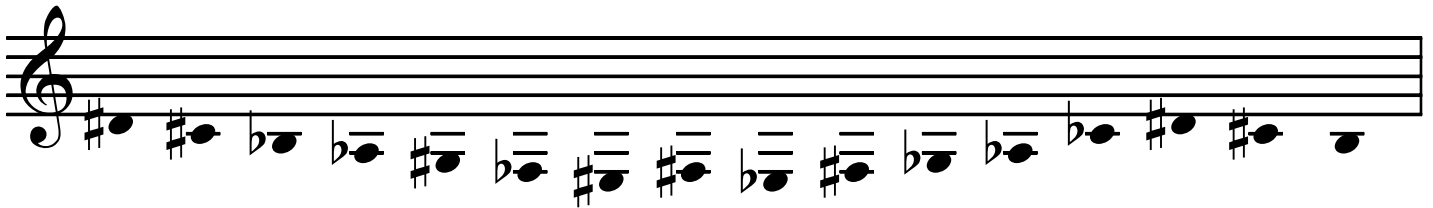
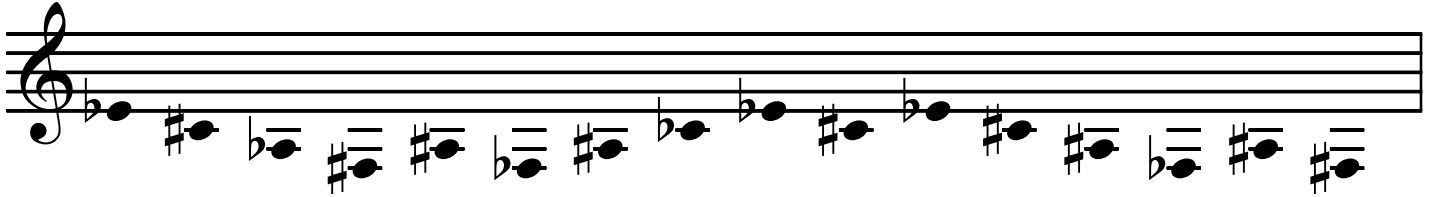
Sharps, Flats, Enharmonics Above The Staff



Name _____ Instrument _____

Note Name Sheet No. 11

Sharps, Flats, Enharmonics Below The Staff



Key Signatures



1 Flat - B \flat - Key of F



2 Flats - B \flat E \flat - Key of B \flat



3 Flats - B \flat E \flat A \flat - Key of E \flat



4 Flats - B \flat E \flat A \flat D \flat - Key of A \flat



5 Flats - B \flat E \flat A \flat D \flat G \flat - Key of D \flat



6 Flats - B \flat E \flat A \flat D \flat G \flat C \flat - Key of G \flat



7 Flats - B \flat E \flat A \flat D \flat G \flat C \flat F \flat - Key of C \flat



1 Sharp - F \sharp - Key of G



2 Sharps - F \sharp C \sharp - Key of D



3 Sharps - F \sharp C \sharp G \sharp - Key of A



4 Sharps - F \sharp C \sharp G \sharp D \sharp - Key of E



5 Sharps - F \sharp C \sharp G \sharp D \sharp A \sharp - Key of B



6 Sharps - F \sharp C \sharp G \sharp D \sharp A \sharp E \sharp - Key of F \sharp









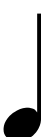








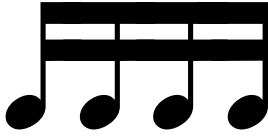
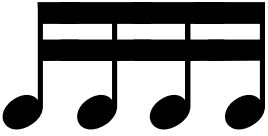

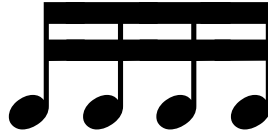

7 Sharps - F \sharp C \sharp G \sharp D \sharp A \sharp E \sharp B \sharp - Key of C \sharp



No flats, No sharps - Key of C

Divisions of Beat

Simple Meter

Whole									Rest									
	1	(te)	(2)	(te)	(3)	(te)	(4)	(te)										
Half									Rest									
	1	(te)	(2)	(te)	3	(te)	(4)	(te)										
Macro Beat	Quarter									Rest								
		1	(te)	2	(te)	3	(te)	4	(te)									
Micro Beat	Eighth									Rest								
		1	te	2	te	3	te	4	te									
Sixteenth	Sixteenth																	Rest
		1	ti	te	ta	2	ti	te	ta	3	ti	te	ta	4	ti	te	ta	



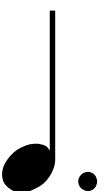
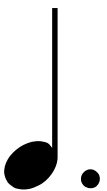

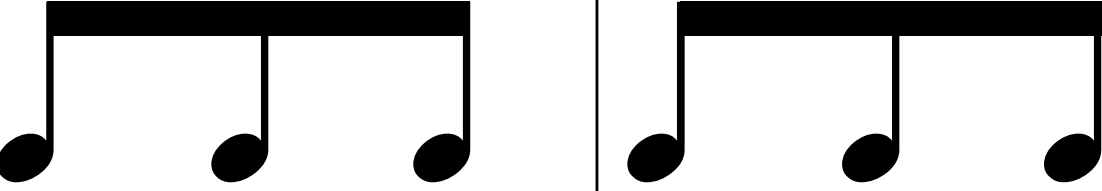

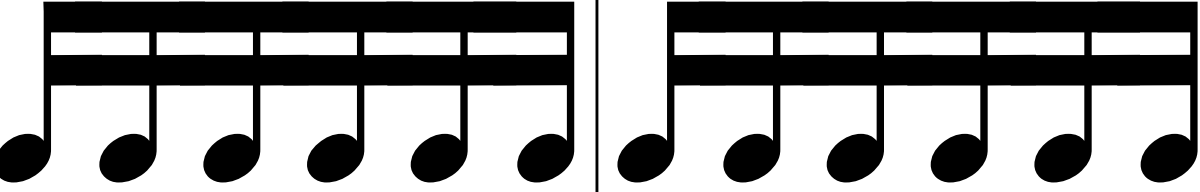

Additional Divisions = "ta"

	³ 	³ 	⁶ 	
1	ta ta	<u>te</u> ta ta	2 ta ta <u>te</u> ta ta	

etc...

Divisions of Beat

Compound Meter

Dotted Half							Rest	
	<p>1 (la) (li) (2) (la) (li)</p>							
	↓	Press		↑	↓	Press		
Macro Beat							Rest	
	<p>1 (la) (li)</p>			<p>2 (la) (li)</p>				
	↓	Press		↑	↓	Press		
Micro Beat							Rest	
	<p>1 la li</p>		<p>2 la li</p>					
	↓	Press		↑	↓	Press		
Sixteenth							Rest	
	<p>1 ta la ta li ta</p>		<p>2 ta la ta li ta</p>					

Dynamics

ff Fortissimo 5

f Forte 4

mf Mezzo forte 3

mp Mezzo piano 2

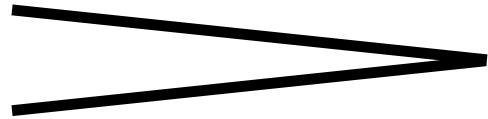
p Piano 1

pp Pianissimo 0.5

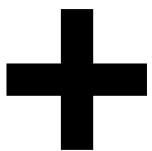
fp = "zoom"



crescendo



diminuendo



"Plus" indicates a stronger version of the dynamic level (your voice is primary)



"Minus" indicates a quieter version of the dynamic level (your voice is secondary)

Five Note Scales



Ensemble Basics

Smith

1



Make every note sound the same

8



15

2



Breathe fully, tongue correctly

20



24

3



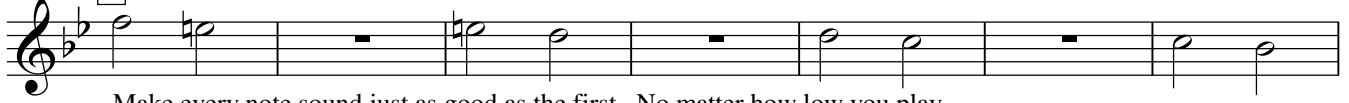
Match the students around you.

29



34

4



Make every note sound just as good as the first. No matter how low you play.

41



C Technique

Scale in Thirds



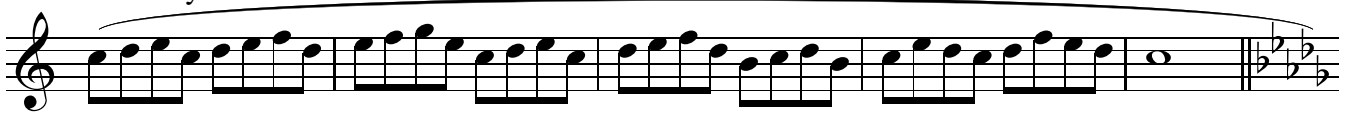
Scale in Fourths



Arpeggio



Clark Study 2



Db Technique

Scale in Thirds



Scale in Fourths



Arpeggio



Clark Study 2



F Technique

Scale in Thirds



Scale in Fourths



Arpeggio



Clark Study 2



G Technique

Scale in Thirds



Scale in Fourths



Arpeggio



Clark Study 2

