

EXERCISE 1-2 Pitch notation

PART A. Given the letter name and octave designation, draw the following notes on the Grand Staff below in the most logical position. In some cases, it may make sense to notate the pitch in either treble or bass clef (either is fine). Be careful to notate the sharp or flat on the line or space that immediately precedes the note that is modified. The first is done for you.

SET 1

E \flat 3 D2 C4 A \flat 5 B $\flat\flat$ 6 G3 C \sharp 3 F*2 C \flat 5 E4

SET 2

A1 E \sharp 2 B5 D \flat 3 F6 E5 D \sharp 1 C*6 A \flat 3 G6

PART B. Given the letter name and octave designation, draw the following notes on the movable C clefs below. The first is done for you. Take special care to distinguish between alto and tenor clef, to notate the sharp or flat on the line or space that immediately precedes the note that is modified, and to place the note in the correct octave

SET 1

G \flat 4 B2 C*5 A $\flat\flat$ 3 E \flat 4 G3 C \sharp 3 F4 C4 E3 A4 D \flat 3 B \flat 4 D4 F*3

SET 2

B3 F \sharp 2 C5 A3 E4 G \sharp 3 C3 F \sharp 4 C \flat 4 E3 A \flat 4 D \flat 4 B4 D3 F3