## Notes & Rests "The Box"

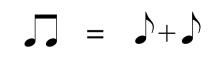
The table below needs to be correctly filled out...

NAME	SYLLABLE	NOTES	RESTS	VALUES
		0		
		0	<b></b>	
			\$	
			7	
		A	7	

Other notes to look out for are...



**Dotted** Crotchet -The dot adds on half of the notes existing value



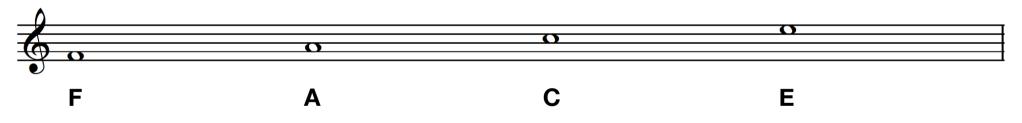
A **Pair** of Quavers -When quavers are played together, their tails join, and they combine their values

## Naming Notes on the Treble Clef

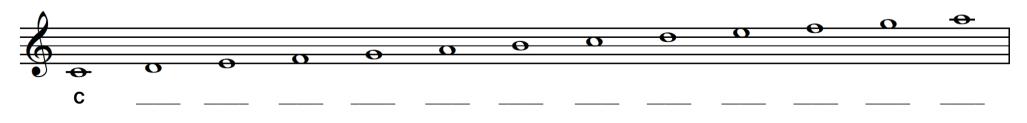
• To find the notes on a line



• To find the notes in a **space** 



• Try and name all the notes below (watch out for the extra notes on ledger lines)

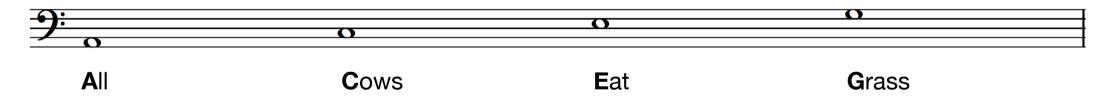


## Naming Notes on the Bass Clef

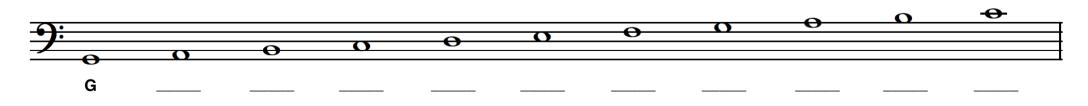
• To find the notes on a line



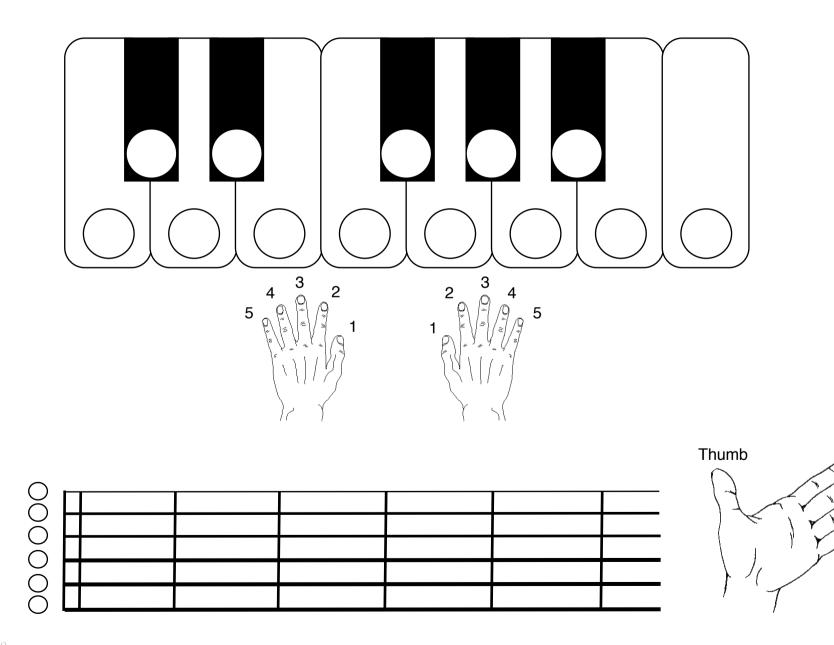
• To find the notes in a **space** 



• Try and name all the notes below (watch out for the extra notes on ledger lines)

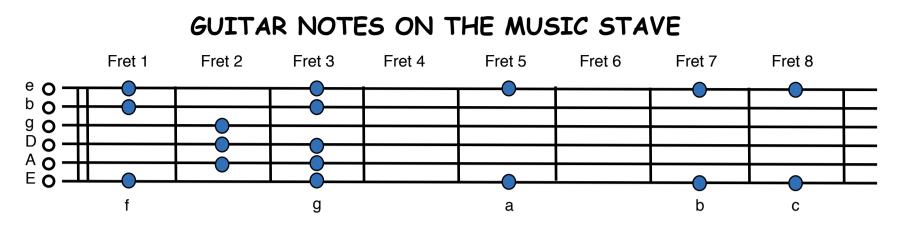


## Positions for Playing Piano & Guitar



2

3



You will need to remember the names of the **open strings** of the guitar (marked with an open circle **O**). In order from thickest to thinnest they are:

Every Alligator Drinks grog before eating - notice the thin strings have a lowercase beginning? Remember this...

Each dot on the Guitar fretboard is a note exactly the same as a note on normal music stave paper. You read the above diagram like a map. It has a key (method to interpret the symbols) and this allows you to play any music on the guitar.

Ask yourself these three questions to help find the correct place to put your fingers:

- 1. What **string** is the note on?
- 2. What **fret** is the note in?
- 3. What **finger** do I use to play the note?

Attention! Every fret (or block between the bars on the fretboard) is **one semitone**. Or, the distance between a white and black note on the piano!

