



# PART THREE REVIEW

*A single conversation with a wise person  
is worth a month's study of books.*

**CHINESE PROVERB**

## WHEW! YOU MADE IT

These pages can be used to test your memory on what you've learned in Part Three, and if some of the information hasn't stuck, you can go back and check it out on the page indicated below the question.

As with the chapter reviews, use your keyboard from the back of the book to cover up the answers while you test yourself.

1. What did clefs used to be?  
page 83
  2. About when and where was the word clef first used?  
page 83
  3. What does a clef do?  
page 83
  4. What are the three most common clefs?  
page 83
  5. What does the rhythm clef show?  
page 85
  6. Why doesn't the rhythm clef show pitch?  
page 85
  7. Why use a one-line rhythm clef?  
page 96
  8. If the 5-line rhythm clef staff doesn't show pitch, why is it used?  
page 96
  9. If a note-head is an x, what instrument is used?  
page 97
1. Letters at the beginning of the staff.
  2. Mid-1500s, France
  3. Shows the letter name of a staff line
  4. Treble clef, bass clef, rhythm clef
  5. Rhythm only. No pitches
  6. It's used for non-pitched instruments
  7. One line is all that's needed for a single percussion instrument.
  8. To show the rhythm for several instruments at once
  9. Some Options: cymbals, cowbell, tambourine, gong, triangle, guiro, any small percussion instrument

10. If you're reading a bass drum part and it's on the first space, will it ever change to another line or space within that piece?  
page 96 10. No
11. Which line does the treble clef name?  
page 84, page 87 11. 2nd
12. Which line does the bass clef name?  
page 84, page 91 12. 4th
13. What letter did the bass clef used to be?  
page 91 13. F
14. What instruments use the rhythm clef?  
page 85 page 96 14. Drums and other non-pitched instruments
15. Which line is "A" in the rhythm clef?  
page 95 15. perc. clef doesn't show letter names. It shows instrumentation
16. On a scratch piece of paper, draw five treble clefs.  
page 87 16. Slow and perfect or fast and messy.
17. On the same piece of paper, draw five bass clefs.  
page 84 17. ditto
18. On the same piece of paper, draw five rhythm clefs.  
page 95 18. double-ditto
19. What letter did the treble clef used to be?  
page 87 19. G
20. The inner loop of the treble clef circles what line?  
page 87 20. 2nd
21. What is a mnemonic device?  
page 88 21. A trick to improve memory
22. What letter name does the treble clef give to the second line?  
page 87 22. G
23. What is another name for the treble clef?  
page 87 23. G clef
24. What are the names of the treble clef lines?  
page 88 24. E G B D F
25. What are the names of the treble clef spaces?  
page 88 25. F A C E
26. What is your mnemonic device for remembering the lines of the treble clef staff?  
page 88 26. the wackier the better
27. What is your mnemonic device for remembering the spaces of the treble clef staff?  
page 88 27. the crazier the better
28. Name two instruments that use treble clef.  
page 84 28. Possibilities: flute, piano, guitar, trumpet, sax, piccolo, violin, F horn, oboe, clarinet, accordion...
29. Which staff line goes between the two dots of the bass clef?  
page 84 page 91 29. 4th
30. What line is the head of the bass clef on?  
page 84 page 91 30. 4th

31. What letter name does the bass clef give to the fourth line?  
page 91 31. F
32. What are the names of the bass clef lines?  
page 92 32. G B D F A
33. What are the names of the bass clef spaces?  
page 92 33. A C E G
34. What is another name for the bass clef?  
page 91 34. F clef
35. What is your mnemonic device for remembering the bass clef lines?  
page 92 35. the loonier the better
36. What is your mnemonic device for remembering the bass clef spaces?  
page 92 36. the sillier the better
37. Name two instruments that use bass clef.  
page 84 37. Possibilities: trombone, tuba, piano, acoustic bass, electric bass, bassoon, euphonium, timpani...
38. What is a leger line?  
page 20 38. A small line above or below the staff
39. What are ledger lines used for?  
page 20 39. Notes that are higher or lower than the staff shows
40. What is a line note?  
page 73 40. Any note with a line through it
41. What is a space note?  
page 73 41. Any note in a space
42. In the example here, from left to right:
- 
- Note A is \_\_\_\_\_ than note B. 42. lower, higher, lower  
 Note C is \_\_\_\_\_ than note D.  
 Note E is \_\_\_\_\_ than note F.  
page 74
43. What letters are used to name notes in music?  
page 79 43. A B C D E F G
44. In the musical alphabet, what comes after G?  
page 79 44. A
45. What kind of note comes right before or after a space note?  
page 74 45. A line note
46. What kind of note comes right before or after a line note?  
page 74 46. A space note
47. Which way do stems go for notes above the 3rd line?  
page 22 47. Down
48. Which way do stems go for notes below the 3rd line?  
page 22 48. Up

49. Notes on the third line have stems that go

\_\_\_\_\_.  
page 22

49. Either up or down. The stem conforms to those to either side of 3<sup>rd</sup> line notes.

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## MOVING ON

Okay, you're doing great!. Once you have this information stored in your little gray cells, take a break from graphic notation and learn about musical terms that you might see in written music. Up next is an Interlude called *Terminology* in which you'll learn some Italian as well as how to show repeats.

After that, move on to Part Four, *See Sharp or Be Flat* in which you'll learn the piano keyboard, the guitar fretboard, and things like sharps and flats, symbols that change the pitch of a note. Keep up the good work!

