

MUSIC BOOK SIX

I. Singing Notes	1
II. Beating Time	17
III. Watching Signs	31

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MUSIC BOOK SIX



Find Ephesians 5:19 in your Bible and answer these questions.

1. What are the three kinds of songs mentioned in this verse?
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
2. What are the three verbs (action words) used in this verse?
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
3. Where is the melody to come from? _____
4. To whom are we to sing? _____



Write Ephesians 5:19.

“ _____

_____ .”

I. Singing Notes

God has commanded us to sing. He has also given us voices so we can obey His command. And God has given us minds to learn how to sing. But we must use these gifts God has given to us. We must train our voices and develop our understanding in order to sing in a way that is pleasant and meaningful.

Learning about notes is one way to use God's gifts. The notes make up the scale. DO is the home note of the scale.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains eight notes: a half note on the first line (F4), a quarter note on the first space (G4), a quarter note on the second line (A4), a quarter note on the second space (Bb4), a quarter note on the third line (C5), a quarter note on the third space (D5), a quarter note on the fourth line (E5), and a quarter note on the fourth space (F5). Below the staff, the syllables DO, RE, MI, FA, SO, LA, TI, and DO are aligned with the notes. Below the syllables are the numbers 1 through 8, representing the scale degrees.

DO	RE	MI	FA	SO	LA	TI	DO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



Fill in the blanks.

1. Three kinds of songs mentioned in Ephesians 5:19 are a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .
2. There are _____ notes in the scale.
3. The first and last note of the scale is _____ .



Under each note write the correct number.

- | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| △ | ◇ | ○ | □ | ∪ | ▽ | ∇ |
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ |



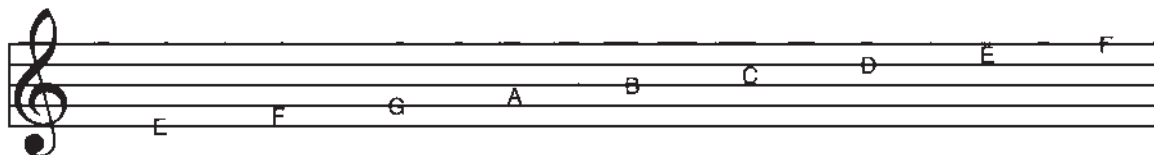
Under each number, draw the correct shape of note.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |

The scale on page 1 is drawn on the staff with the G clef. The G clef names the second line G. The G staff has the notes for the sopranos and altos. Each line and space of the staff is called a degree. Each degree has a letter. The letters used for the lines and spaces are letters A - G. Lines may be added to the staff both above and below. These lines are called *ledger lines*.



Study this example and answer the questions.

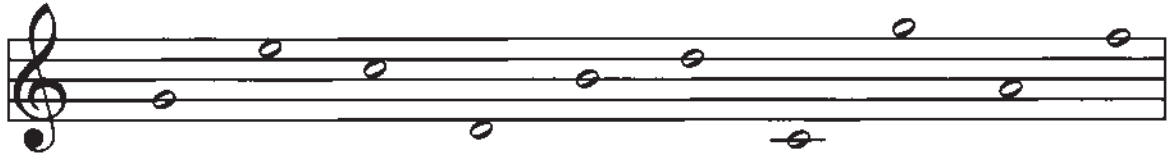


1. What are the letters of the spaces of the G staff (bottom to top)? a. _____
b. _____ c. _____ d. _____.
2. What are the letters of the lines? a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
d. _____ e. _____
3. What is the letter of the middle line? _____
4. What is the letter of the first space above the G staff? _____

5. What is the letter of the first line below the G staff? _____
6. What is the letter of the first line above the G staff? _____
7. When DO is on G, where is MI? _____
8. When DO is on F, where is SO? _____



Under each note, write the letter of the degree.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

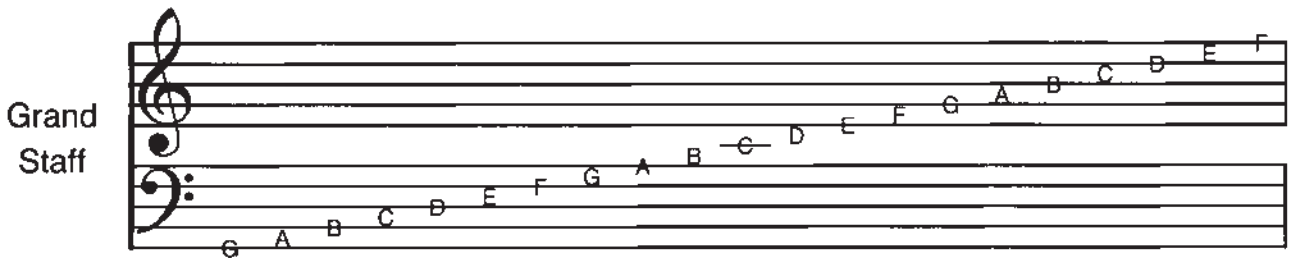


11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

The F clef is below the G clef. It names the fourth line F. The F staff has the notes for the tenors and basses. The same letters are used as for the G staff, but they are in different places.



Study this example and answer the questions.



1. What is the letter of the line between the staves? _____
2. How many lines does the F staff have? _____
3. How many lines does the G staff have? _____
4. What are the letters of the lines of the F staff? a. _____ b. _____
c. _____ d. _____ e. _____
5. What are the letters of the spaces? a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
d. _____

6. What is the letter of the first line below the F staff? _____
7. What is the letter of the second line above the F staff? _____
8. What is the letter of the first space below the F staff? _____
9. The F staff and the G staff joined together make the _____.



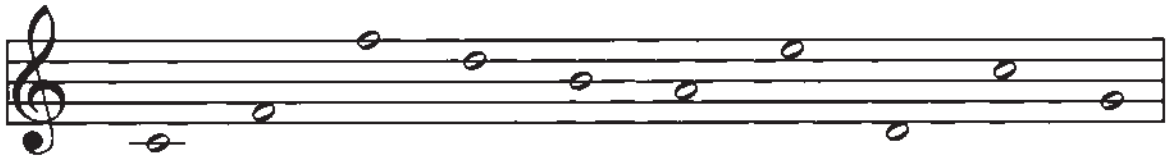
Under each note write the letter of the degree. (Watch the clef.)



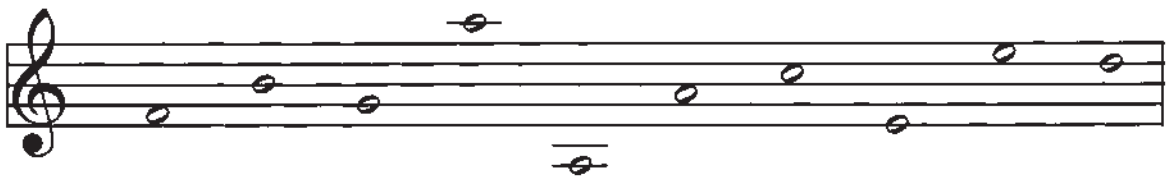
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____



11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____



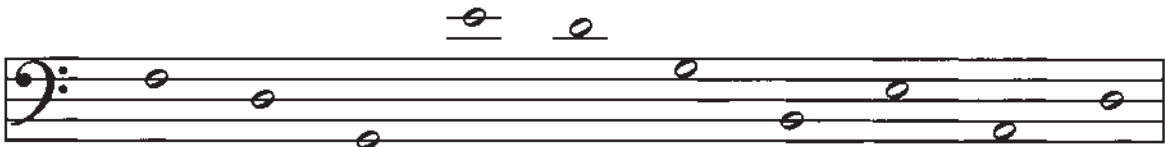
21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____



31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____ 36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____



41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____ 46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____



51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____ 56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____



Write Ephesians 5:19.

“Speaking _____”

The scale may be at different places from song to song, but the letters of the degrees are always the same.

The key signature tells us the pitch of DO. When we know where DO belongs, we can find any note of the scale because the scale always follows DO in the same way.

Here are the key signatures made with flats.



Answer these questions.

1. When there is one flat, on which degree is DO? _____
2. Is there a flat on F in the Key of F? _____
3. When there are two flats, on which degree is DO? _____
4. Is there a flat on B in the Key of B^b? _____
5. What is the pitch of DO in the Key of B^b? _____
6. Is DO at the same place in every song? _____
7. Are the letters of the degrees the same in every song? _____

When we say the key signature, we are naming the pitch of DO.