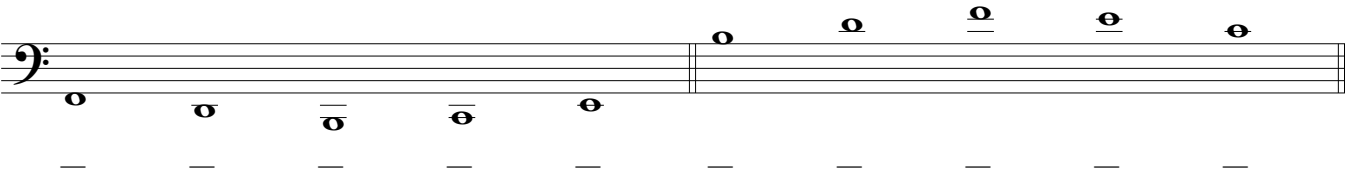
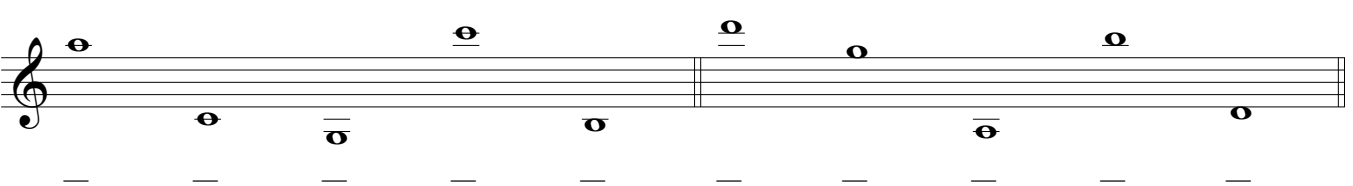
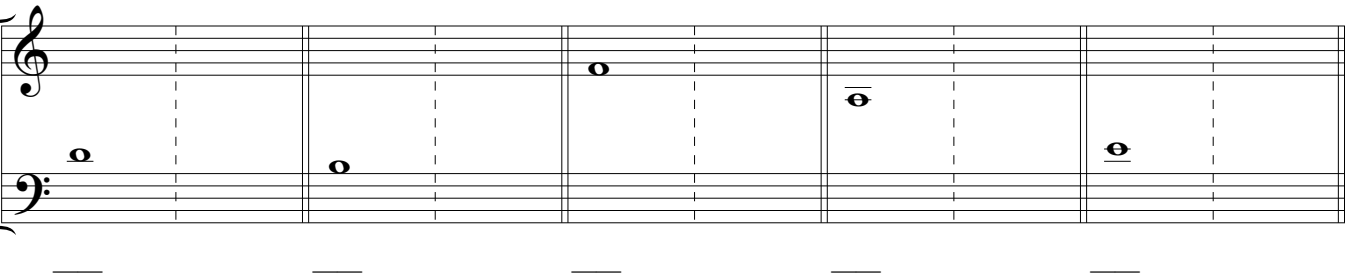


I. Ledger Lines: Identify each pitch by letter name. Beware the clef!

A. 
 B. 

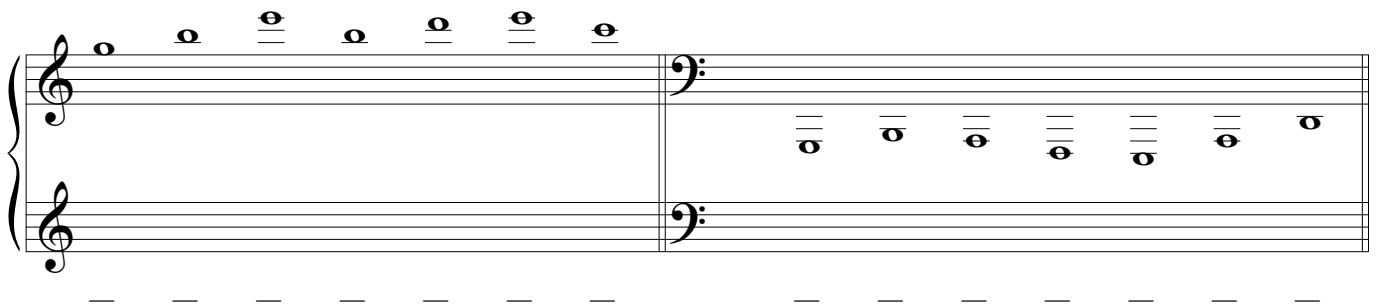
II. Enharmonicism:

- 1) Identify the given pitch in the blank.
- 2) Rewrite the given pitch, but in the other clef.
- 3) Remember: each pair of notes should have two pitches that sound the same.

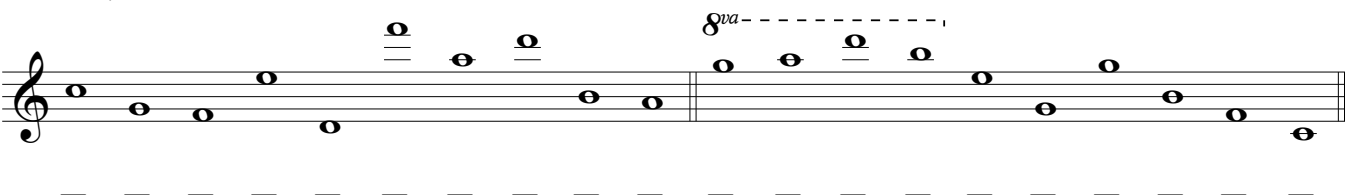
A. 

III. Octave Sign:

- 1) In the blanks, give the letter name of each pitch
- 2) Rewrite each passage using the octave sign to avoid the use of ledger lines.



IV. Octave Designation (ID): Give the correct name and octave identification for the following pitches. Remember, middle C = C4.

A. 

(continued on next page)

IV. Octave Designation (cont.)

B.

V. Octave Designation (Notation):

- 1) Notate each indicated pitch in the correct octave.
- 2) The octave sign may be used where necessary.

A.

C4 G3 D4 F5 G4 A3 B2 D5 A1 E3

B.

A2 D6 F5 B3 C1 E4 G5 A3 F4 D2

VI. Syncopation: Rewrite the following rhythmic patterns in the meter indicated by:

- 1) Identifying the meter as simple or compound;
- 2) Dividing some notes and using ties to make them **sound** like the original;
- 3) Beaming together 8th notes and 16th notes that belong in the same beat group.

A.

$\frac{3}{4}$

B.

$\frac{6}{8}$