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DILSHODA NUSRATOVNA RAKHMONOVA

**MUSIC LITERACY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL
PUPILS**

A textbook for elementary music pupils

2023

Abstract- *This textbook is dedicated to improving the musical literacy of primary school pupils. The textbook provides theoretical knowledge for music lessons, as well as calligraphy, musical puzzles, and a variety of games. There are various practical methods and tools for the theoretical study of science. The manual differs from other similar textbooks by its specificity.*

The book is useful for primary pupils and anyone who is interested in music.

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PREFACE

“If the methodology of teaching in schools does not change, the quality, content and environment of education will not change”.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

The future of every nation depends on how our children are educated today, on how they grow up to be aesthetically pleasing, cultured, mature and well-rounded people. Carrying out such a responsible task requires modern teachers, especially music culture teachers, to improve their professional skills, understand the essence of advanced pedagogical technologies and use them effectively in their lessons. A modern teacher must have a thorough knowledge of advanced pedagogical technologies in the educational process, be able to analyze them and put them into practice.

On November 2, 2020, a video conference chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich was held to discuss issues of improving the education system in the country, accelerating the development of science. The discussion focused on the need to create a methodology that encourages pupils to think and not just memorize, but also set a number of tasks for teachers. On February 2, 2022, the resolution №PD-112 "On additional measures for the further development of the field of culture and arts" from the 2022-2023 academic year General secondary education specified in paragraph a) in the implementation of measures aimed at improving the musical knowledge and skills of pupils, forming in their hearts a love for the national culture, identifying and supporting young talents in institutions: the provision of music collections and special musical literature in the modernization of education in accordance with the requirements for the inclusion of textbooks and teaching aids in secondary schools, formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of pupils in the process of music education in secondary schools, the ability of the pupil's personality: independence, initiative, sense of responsibility, critical thinking, self-assessment.

A program that encourages educators to create new innovative educational projects in a meaningful and effective way of conducting music lessons has been implemented through a person-centered system of education. We believe that the modern pupils should be able to carefully master, analyze and demonstrate in practice the information and innovations provided in the educational process through advanced pedagogical technologies!

Therefore, in order to form the foundation of music culture education for our dear pupils in the primary school, we offer a new form of “Primary education” to attract them to music from the 1st grade, to compose musical impressions and acquire the necessary musical skills. We have developed a textbook called “Music Literacy for Primary School Pupils”.

This textbook is based on the minute of music literacy in the lessons of “Music Culture” in the primary grades of general secondary schools, as well as one hour per week for music science, and in addition to the weekly music National Instrument developed in them as a fundamental tool of elementary musical literacy during the study of musical instruments in practical circles and optional classes. During the literacy study, the teacher and you, dear pupils, were provided with methodological assistance on the use of innovative pedagogical technologies aimed at increasing their knowledge and activity, and aimed at teaching them to apply them in practice. To this end, this tutorial focuses on how you should study each lesson in order, step-by-step, from simple to complex. In addition, in order to interest you, through various pedagogical technologies, ie musical puzzles, in the form of various games, by means of calligraphy, in particular, the rules of music are explained and memorized using poetic rhymes. The chase differs from the guides by its uniqueness.

ANNUAL WORK PLAN FOR ELEMENTARY PUPILS' MUSIC LITERACY

S/n	Exercise name	Hour
1	Get acquainted with present-day techniques that came from Music Culture	1
2	Notation path and its elements.	1
3	Learn the position of the rod on the note path.	1
4	Get acquainted with present-day techniques that came from Flag.	1
5	Get acquainted with the beginning of the note and study its elements.	1
6	Tactical line layout and its elements.	1
7	Learn how to place a violin key on a note track and work on the elements.	1
8	Get acquainted with the bas key elements.	1
9	Exploring the division of notes, their length and elements.	1
10	Musical sound, loudspeaker, letter symbols of sounds.	1
11	Get acquainted with the musical keyboard and the placement of notes on them.	1
Location of notes on the violin key		
12	Get acquainted with the note "Do" and studying its elements.	1
13	Get acquainted with the note "Re" and studying its elements.	1
14	Get acquainted with the note "Mi" and studying its elements.	1
15	Get acquainted with the note "Fa" and studying its elements.	1
16	Get acquainted with the note "Sol" and studying its elements.	1
17	Get acquainted with the note "Lya" and studying its elements.	1
18	Get acquainted with the note "Si" and studying its elements.	1
The location of the notes in the bass key		
19	Get acquainted with the note "Do" and studying its elements.	1
20	Get acquainted with the note "Re" and studying its elements.	1
21	Get acquainted with the note "Mi" and studying its elements.	1
22	Get acquainted with the note "Fa" and studying its elements.	1
23	Get acquainted with the note "Sol" and studying its elements.	1
24	Get acquainted with the note "Lya" and studying its elements.	1
25	Get acquainted with the note "Si" and studying its elements.	1
Signs of alteration		
26	Exploring the function and elements of the "Diyez" alteration sign.	1
27	Exploring the function and elements of the "Bemol" alteration sign.	1
28	Exploring the function and elements of the "Bekar" alteration sign.	1
Pauses		
29	Get acquainted with "Whole pause" and studying its elements.	1
30	Get acquainted with "Half pause" and studying its elements.	1
31	Get acquainted with "Quarter pause" and studying its elements.	1
32	Get acquainted with "Semicircular pause" and studying its elements.	1
Dynamic characters in music		
33	Get acquainted with the dynamic symbol "f" (forte) and study its elements.	1
34	Get acquainted with the dynamic symbol "P" (piano) and study its elements.	1
Total 34 hours		



All good deeds are due to knowledge!



Lesson 1

Topic: Introduction to teaching aids used in the field of music culture

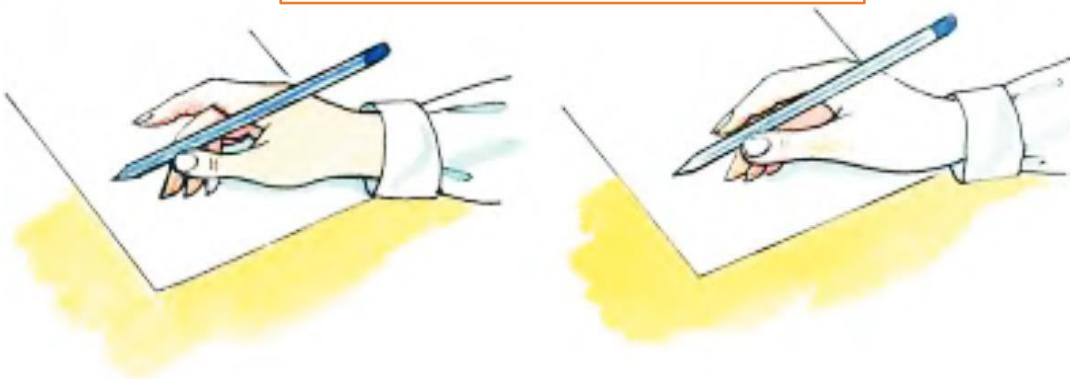
Course Outline

Dear pupil! These pictures will give you and your teacher an idea of how to sit properly on a desk, place a notebook on a desk, keep a distance between your eyes and a notebook, and how to hold a pen and pencil. The quality of a pen, and notebook, which are learning tools for learning to write notes, is a necessary tool for learning. Your parents need to give you the advice you need. Your teacher will show you how to hold a pen and pencil while writing. In the pictures below, your teacher conducts a conversation between you and your classmates, organizes questions and answers, and you try to answer them intelligently!

Sit right at the desk!



Hold the pen and pencil correctly!



Dear pupil! Training tools you will need during the training.



Workbook



Pen



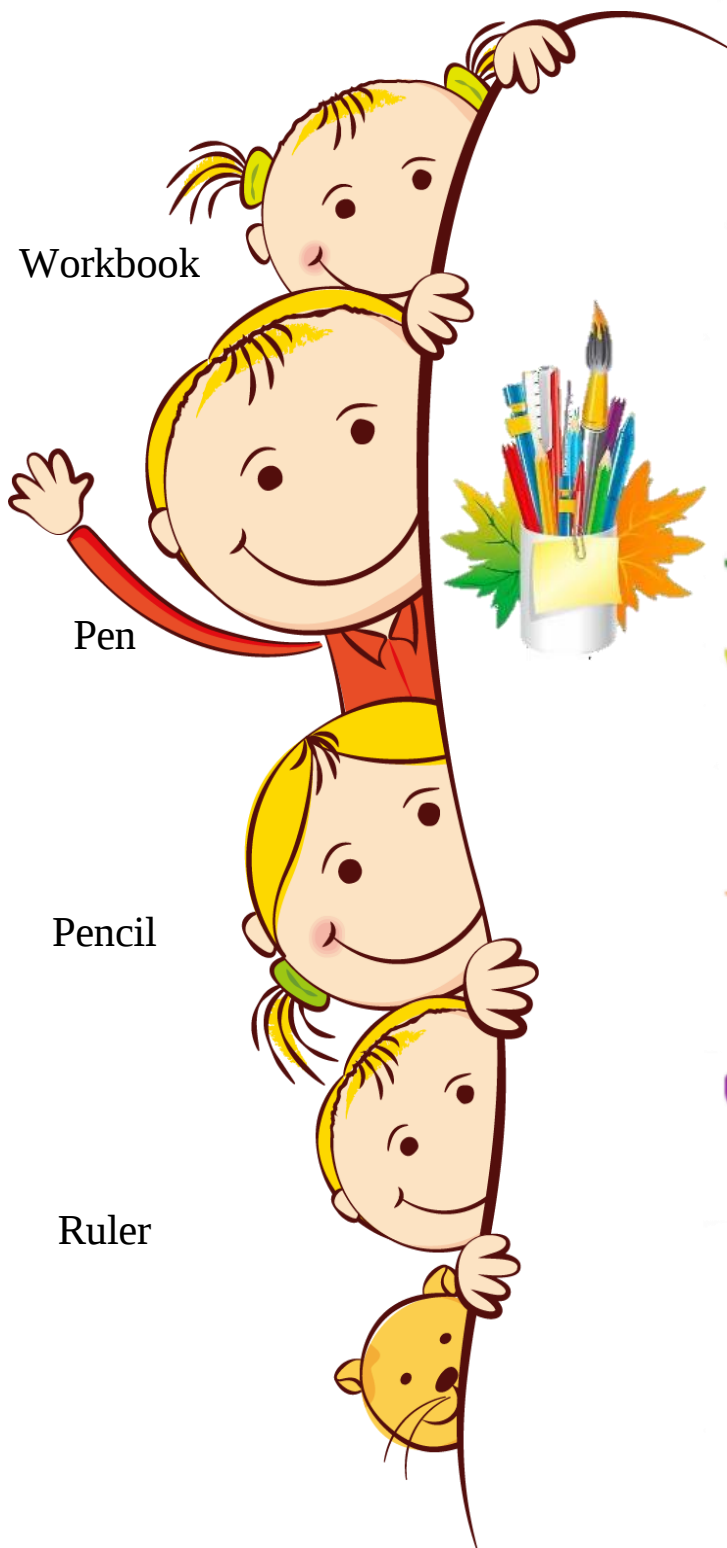
Pencil



Ruler



Eraser

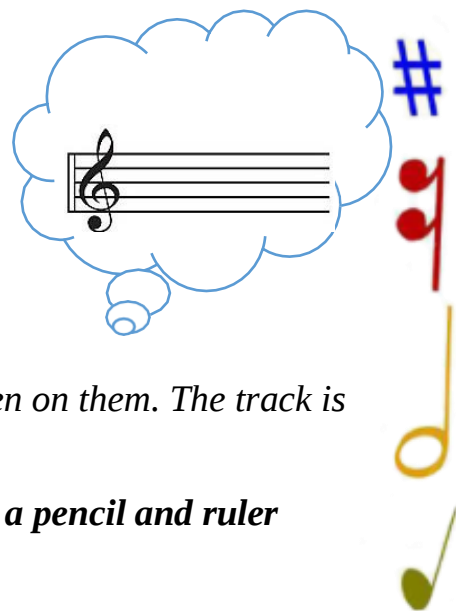


Lesson 2

Topic: Notation path and its elements

Course Outline

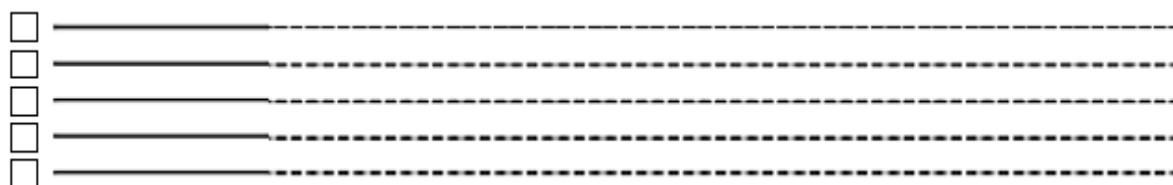
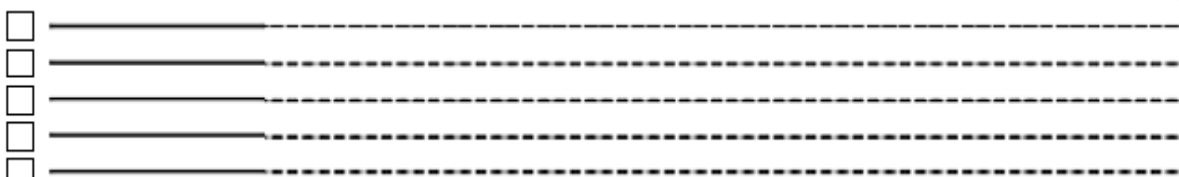
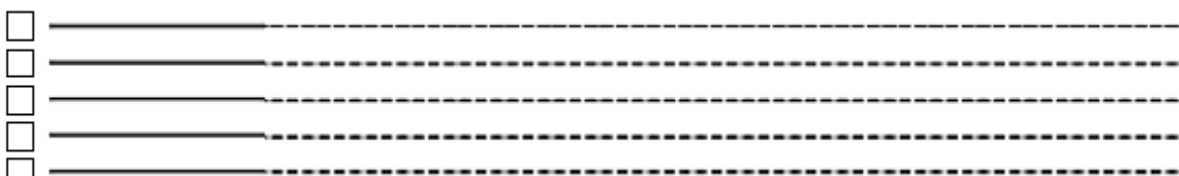
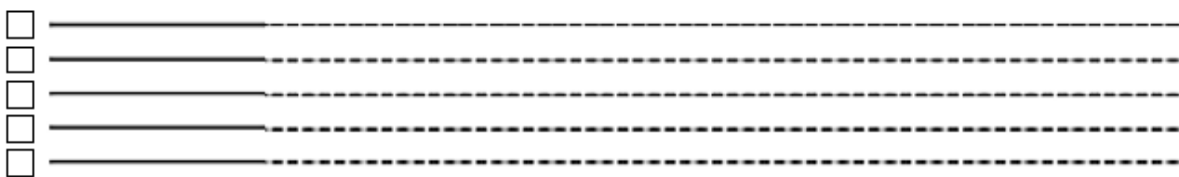
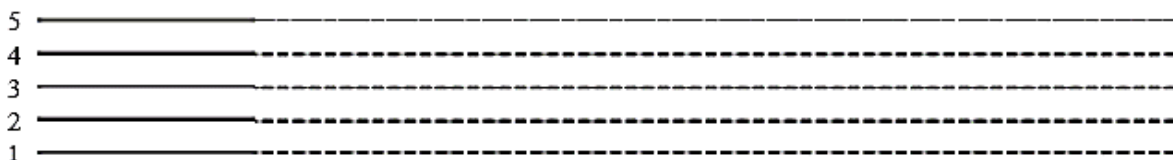
Dear pupil! As you prepare for the exercise, remember to place the notebook on a desk at a 65-degree angle and hold the pen 1.5-2 cm above. After the teacher explains the elements of today's assignment one by one on the board, write the task that is your focus.



1. What is the note path?

"It simply came to our notice then. Notes are written on them. The track is written from bottom to top and counted".

Learn to draw on a dotted line and draw a note line with a pencil and ruler



Hometask
Complete this assignment independently!



The page contains eight sets of musical staves, each consisting of a five-line staff with a dashed midline. Each staff is preceded by a question mark and a small square box, likely for a student's name or score. The staves are decorated with various musical symbols and notes in different colors (blue, red, pink, teal, orange, yellow, dark blue, red, yellow, blue) along the left and right margins. The symbols include eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and various clefs (treble and bass). A sharp symbol (#) is also present on the right margin.

Lesson 3

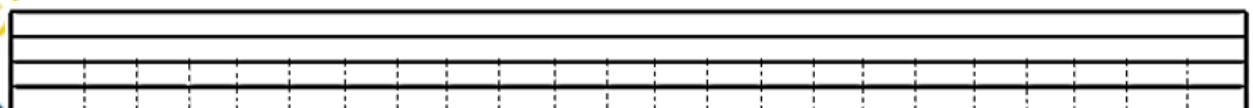
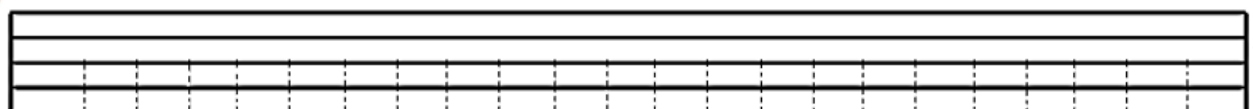
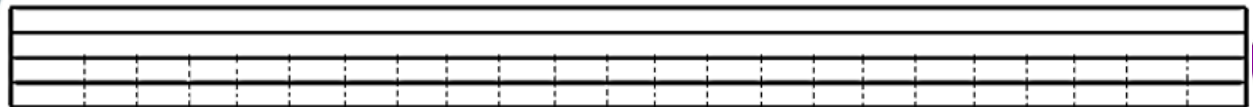
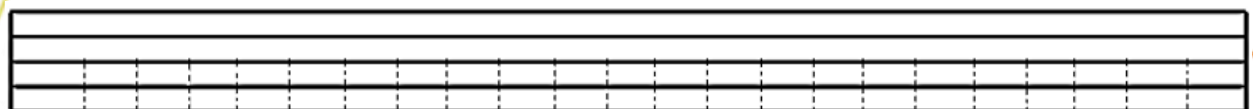
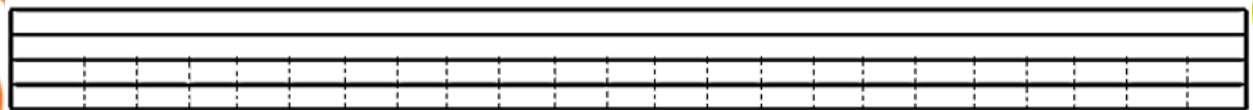
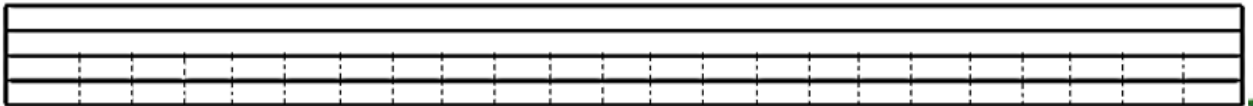
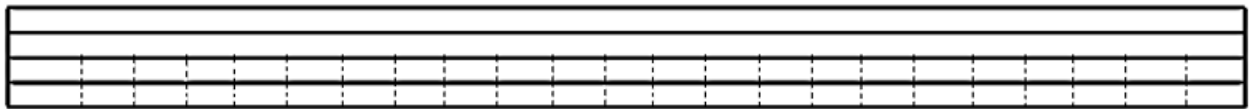
Topic: *Exploring the location of the rod on the note path*

Course Outline

1. Understand what a wand is!

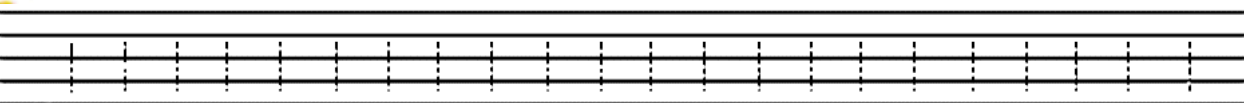
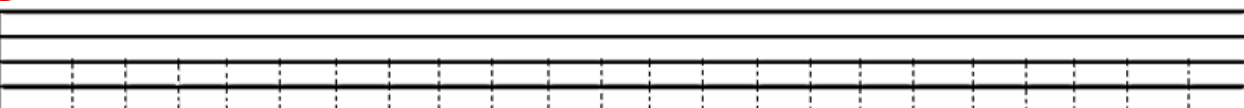
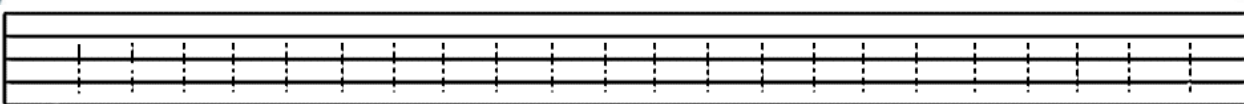
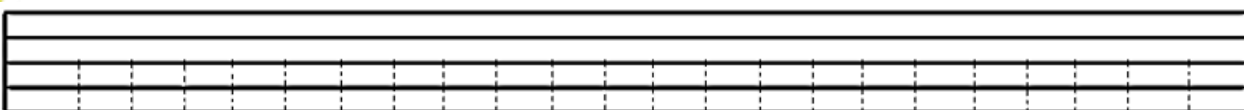
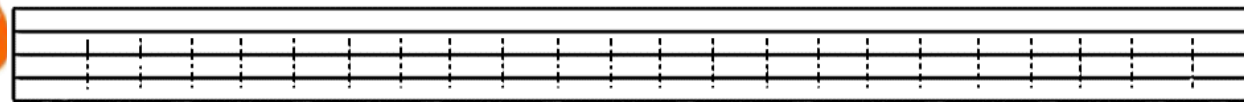
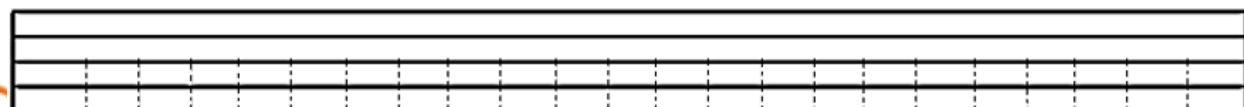
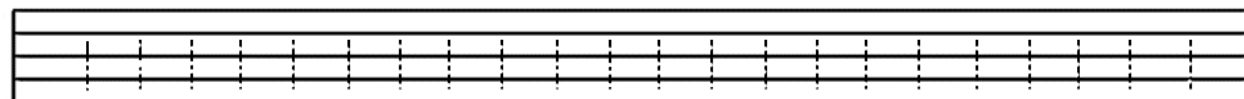
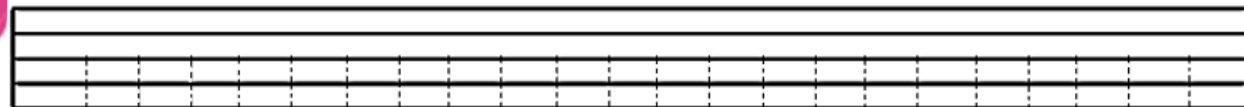
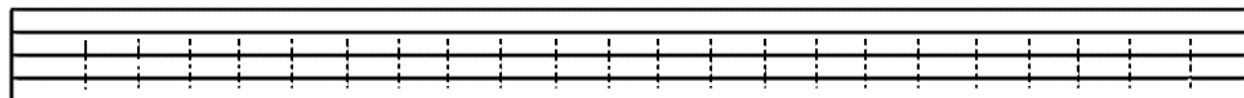
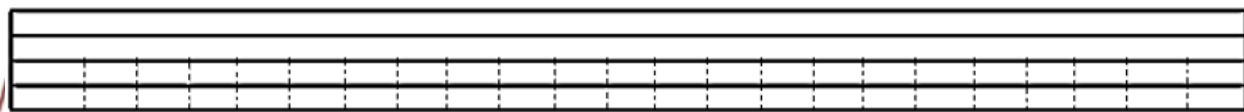
A stick is a line or stick that is placed next to or next to a note. They are special symbols for determining the name or size of notes.

2. Learn to draw on sticks with a pencil



Hometask

Complete this assignment independently!



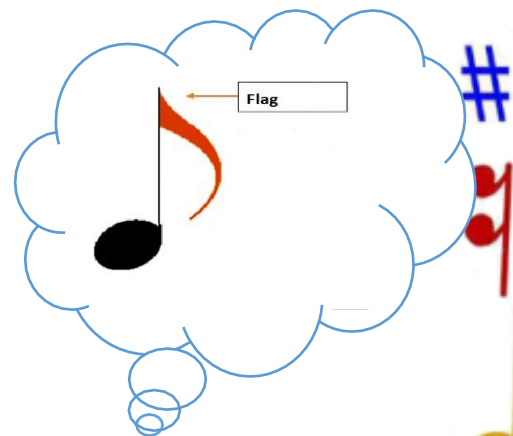
Lesson 4

Topic: Introduce the flag and study its elements

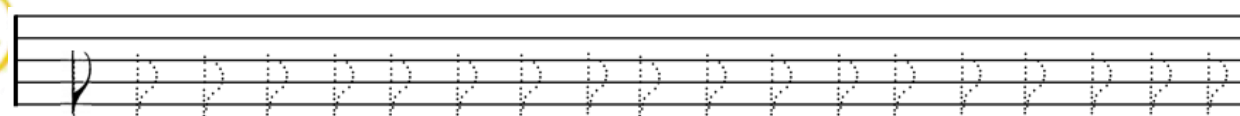
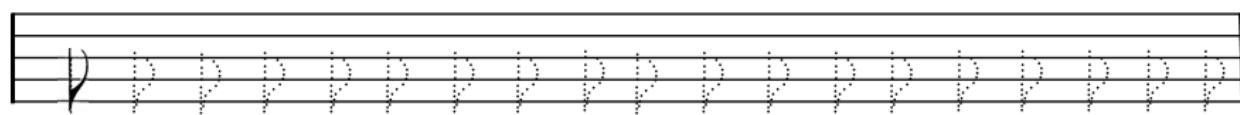
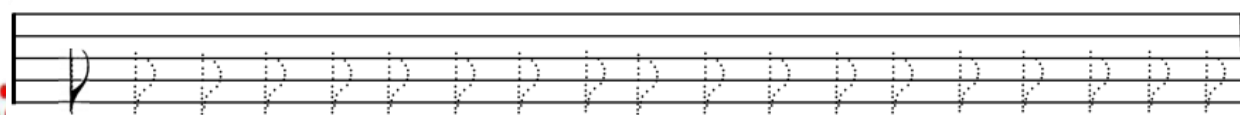
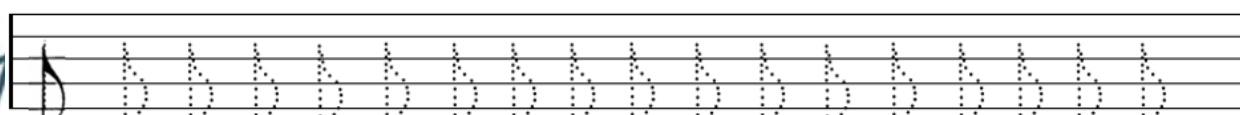
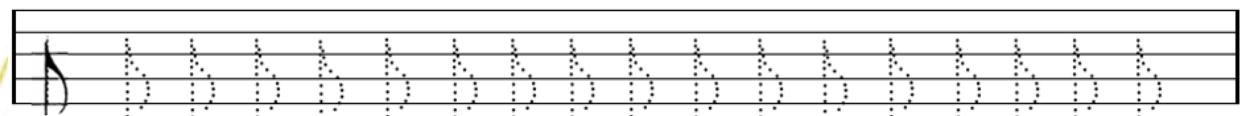
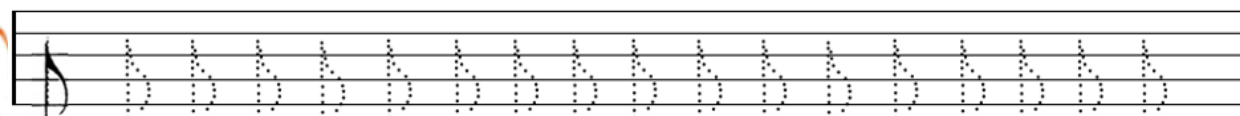
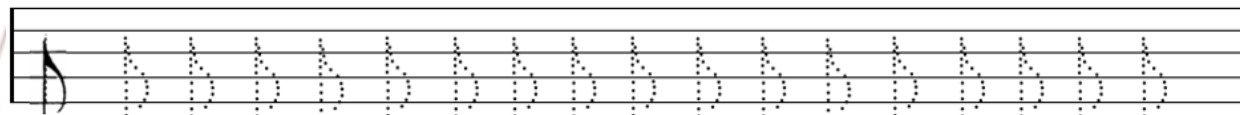
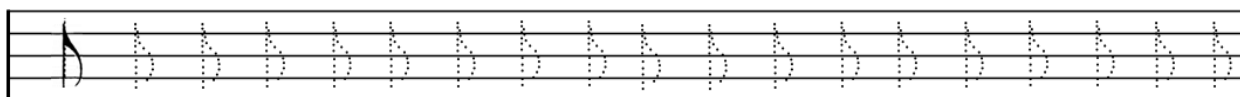
Course Outline

1. Understand what a flag is!

A flag is a symbol that is added to a line or stick above or below a note. They are special symbols for determining the name or size of notes.

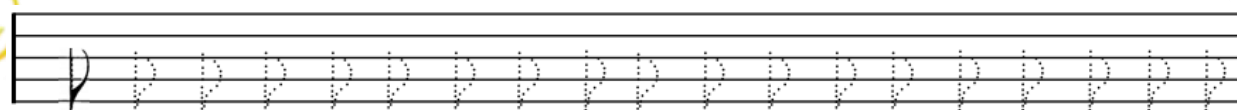
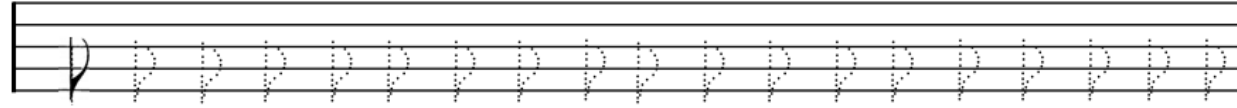
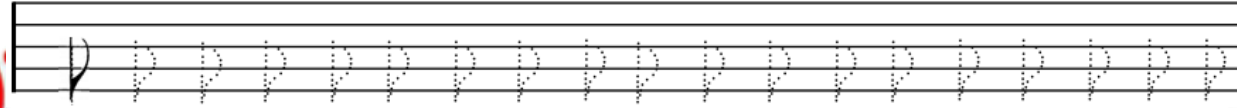
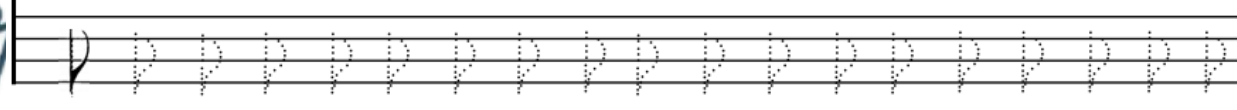
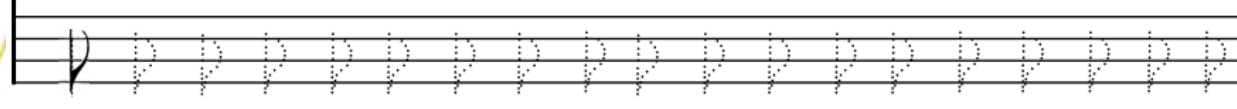
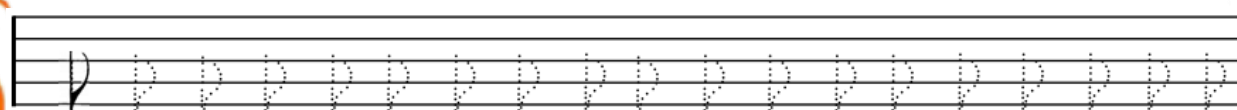
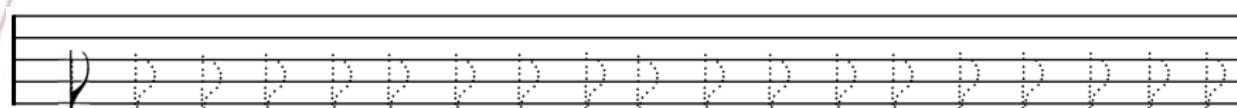
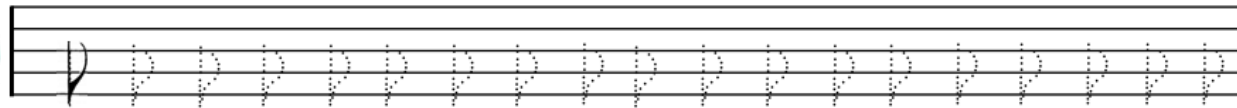
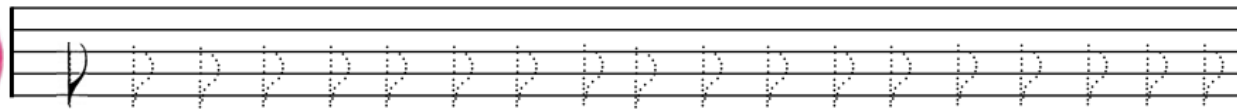
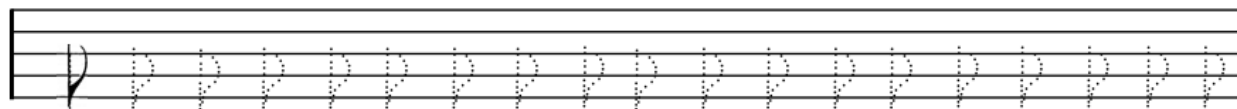
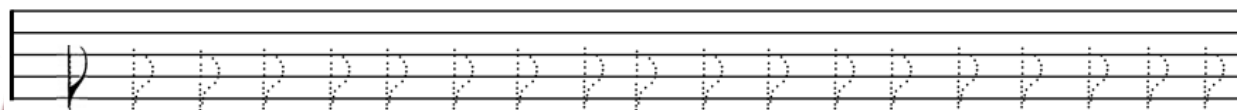


2. Learn to draw a flag with a pencil by drawing on the dots



Homework

Complete this assignment independently!



Lesson 5

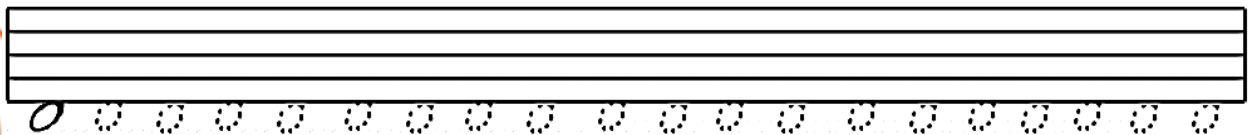
Topic: Get acquainted with the main part of the note and study its elements

Course Outline

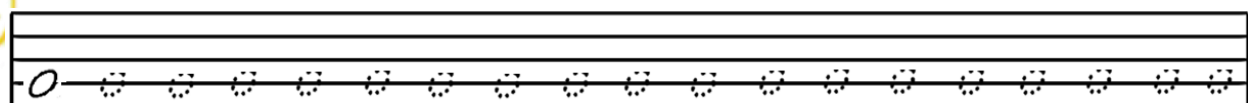
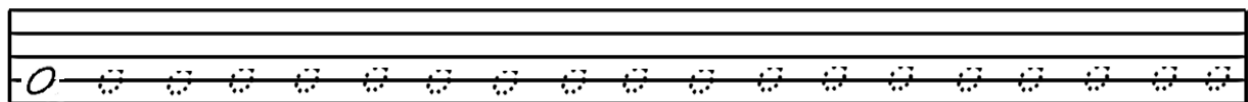
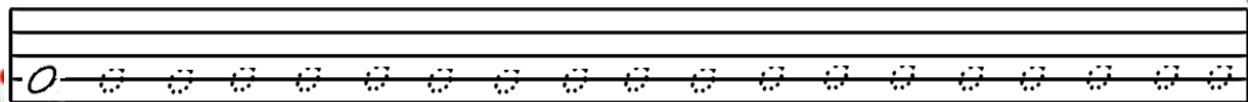
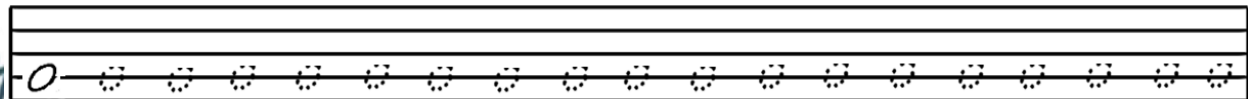
1, Understand What the head of the note is.

- The head is the most commonly used part of a musical note. However, this heading can be found in the division of the notes, in different ways to distinguish their number of lengths, that is, in the "painted" or "unpainted" part of the main part of the note.

2. Learn to draw the beginning of a note with a pencil by drawing on the dots
Underline the head of the note (underlined).



The head of the note is written on the lines





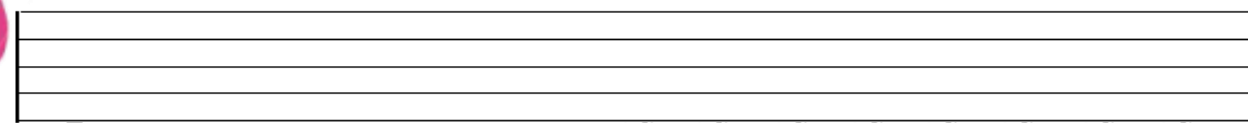
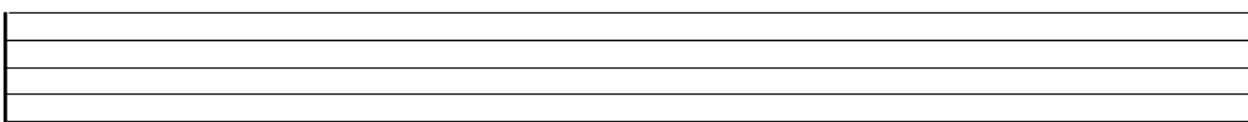
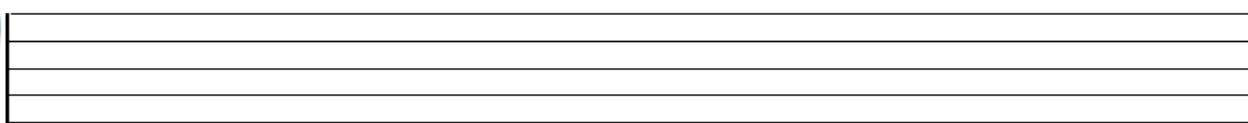
Handwriting practice section for musical notation. It consists of six sets of three-line staves. Each set contains a row of 15 dotted notes for tracing. The notes are decorated with various musical symbols and colors (blue, red, pink, green, orange, yellow) on the left and right sides of the staves.

The head of the note is written above the lines

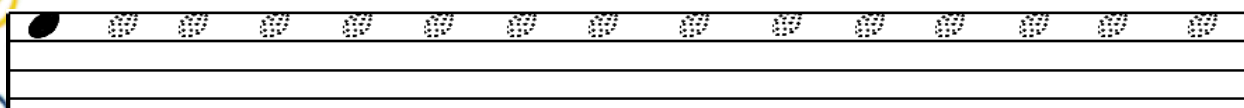
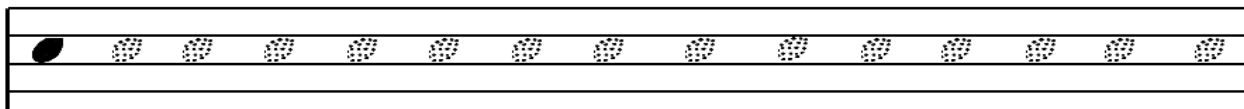
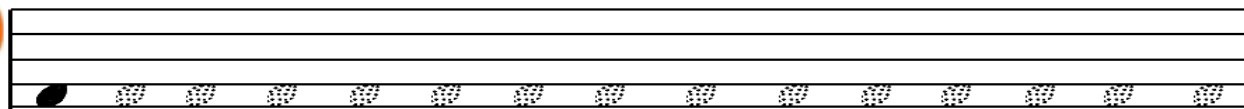
Handwriting practice section for musical notation. It consists of four sets of three-line staves. Each set contains a row of 15 dotted notes for tracing. The notes are decorated with various musical symbols and colors (blue, red, pink, green, orange, yellow) on the left and right sides of the staves.



Underline the head of the note (underlined)



The main part of the note (head) is written between the lines





The head of the note is written on the lines



Handwriting practice sheet for musical notation. It contains six sets of five-line staves. Each set includes a solid black note head on the first line and a series of dotted note heads on the same line for tracing. The staves are arranged in two columns of three.

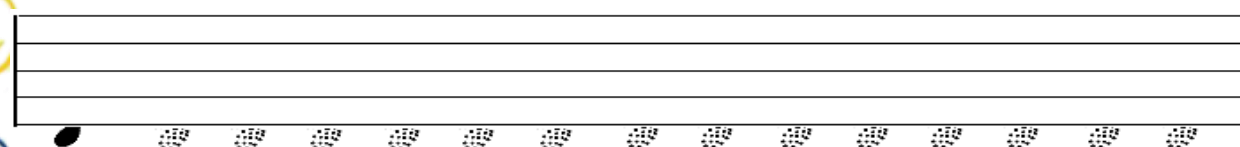
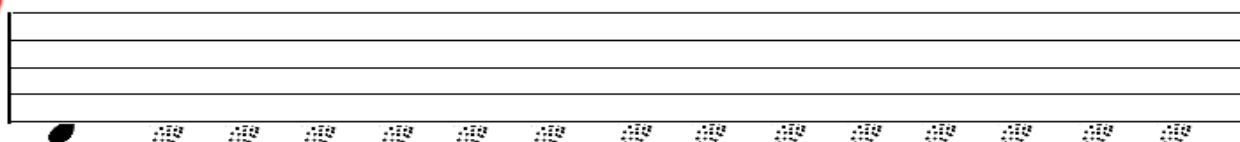
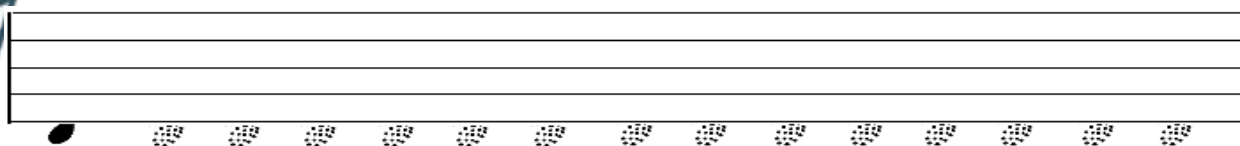
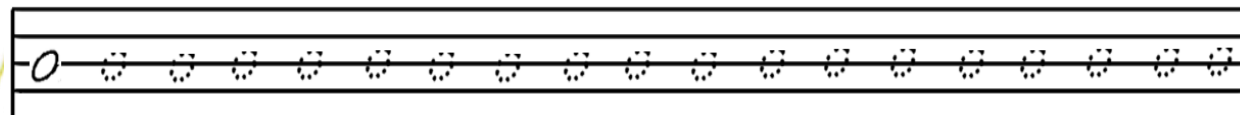
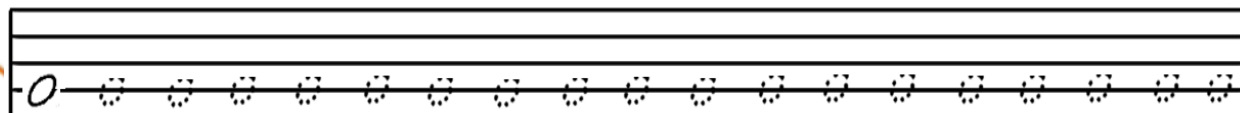
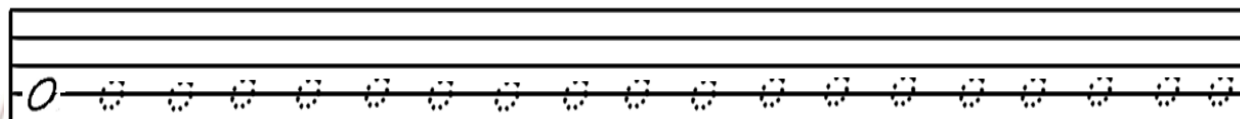
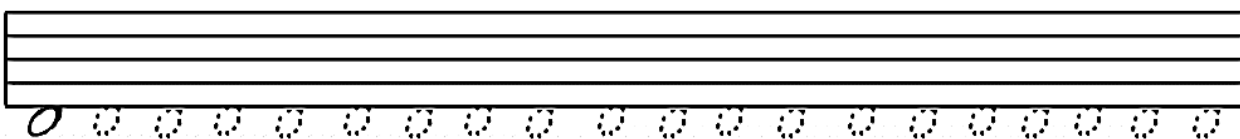
The head of the note is written above the lines



Handwriting practice sheet for musical notation. It contains two sets of five-line staves. Each set includes a solid black note head positioned above the first line and a series of dotted note heads on the same line for tracing. The staves are arranged in two columns of one.

Hometask

Complete this assignment independently!



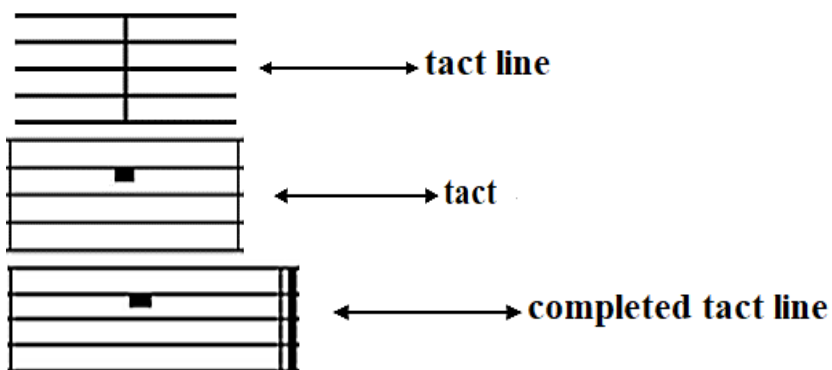
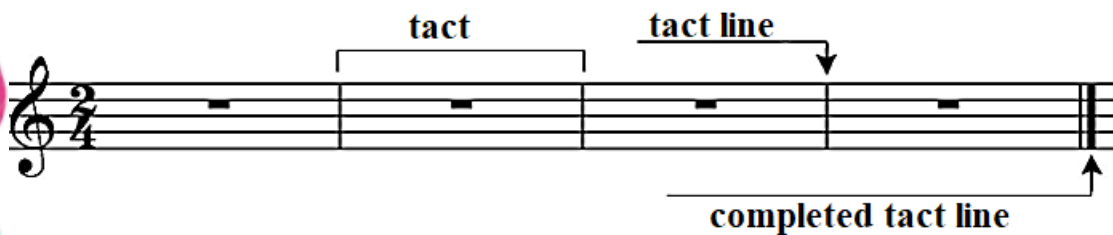
Lesson 6

Topic: Tactical line layout and its elements

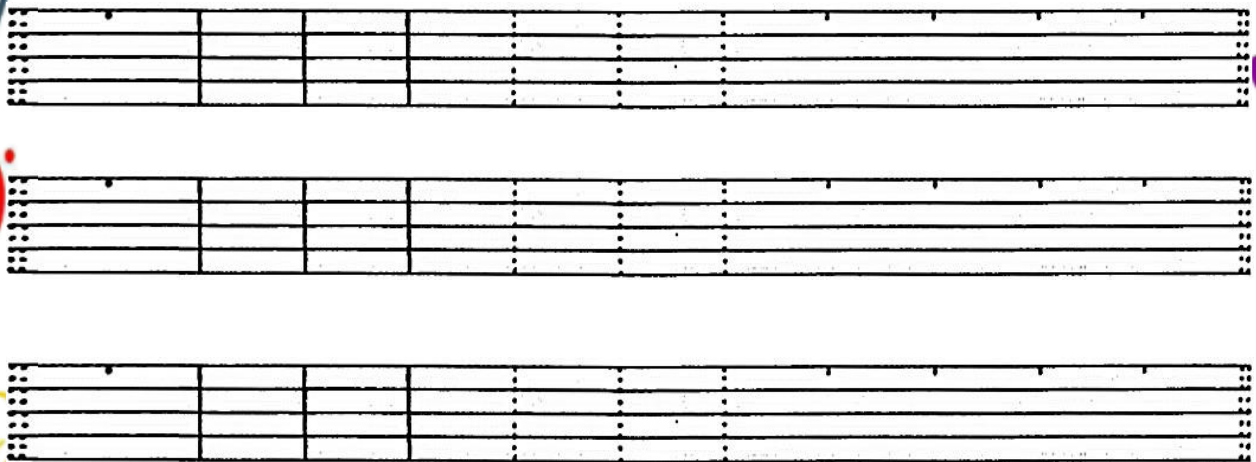
Course Outline

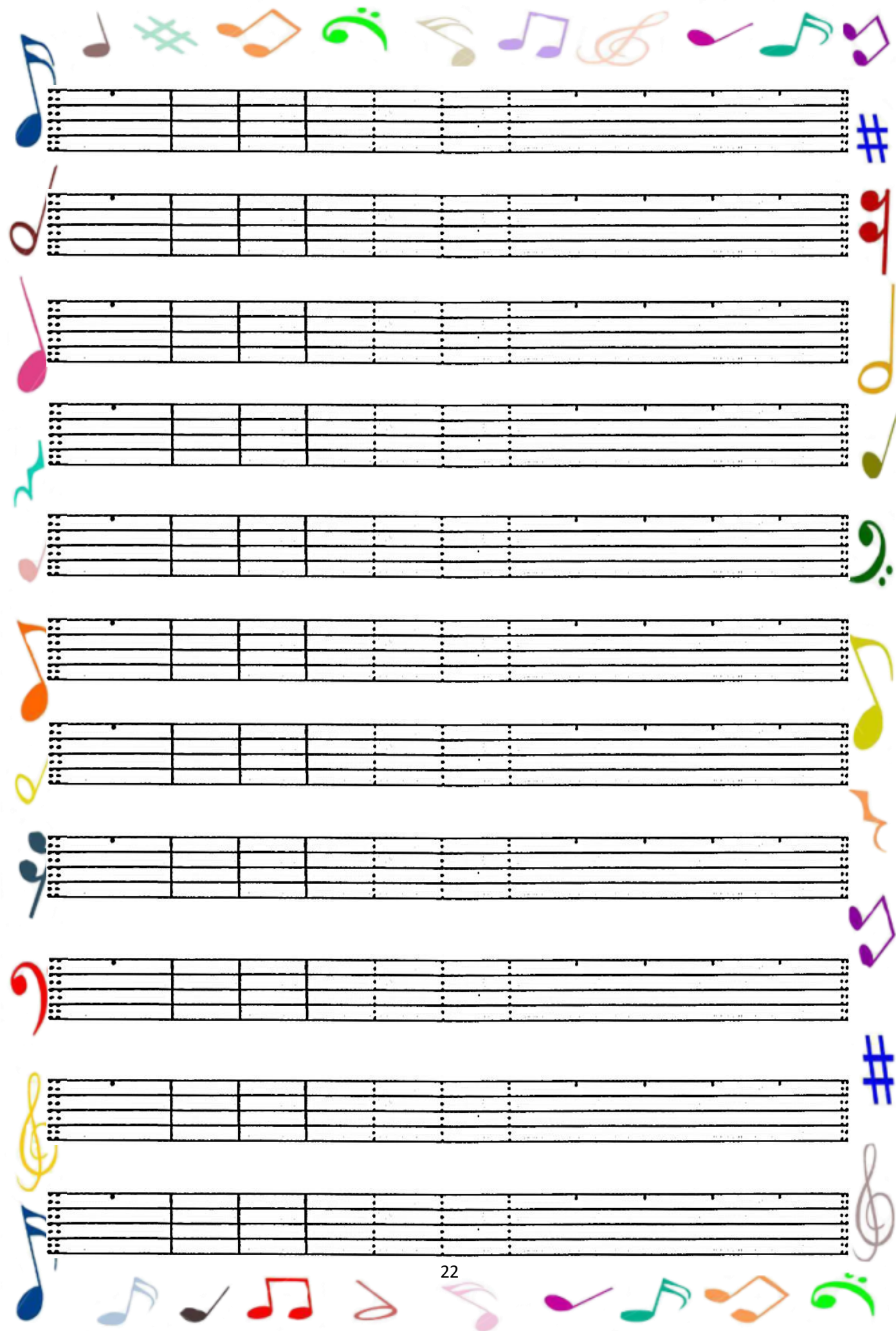
1. Understand what a clock line and a clock are!

A **tactile** line is a line of 5 adjacent lines, that is, a straight line connecting the notes of a note. And **tact** is the range from one strong contribution to another

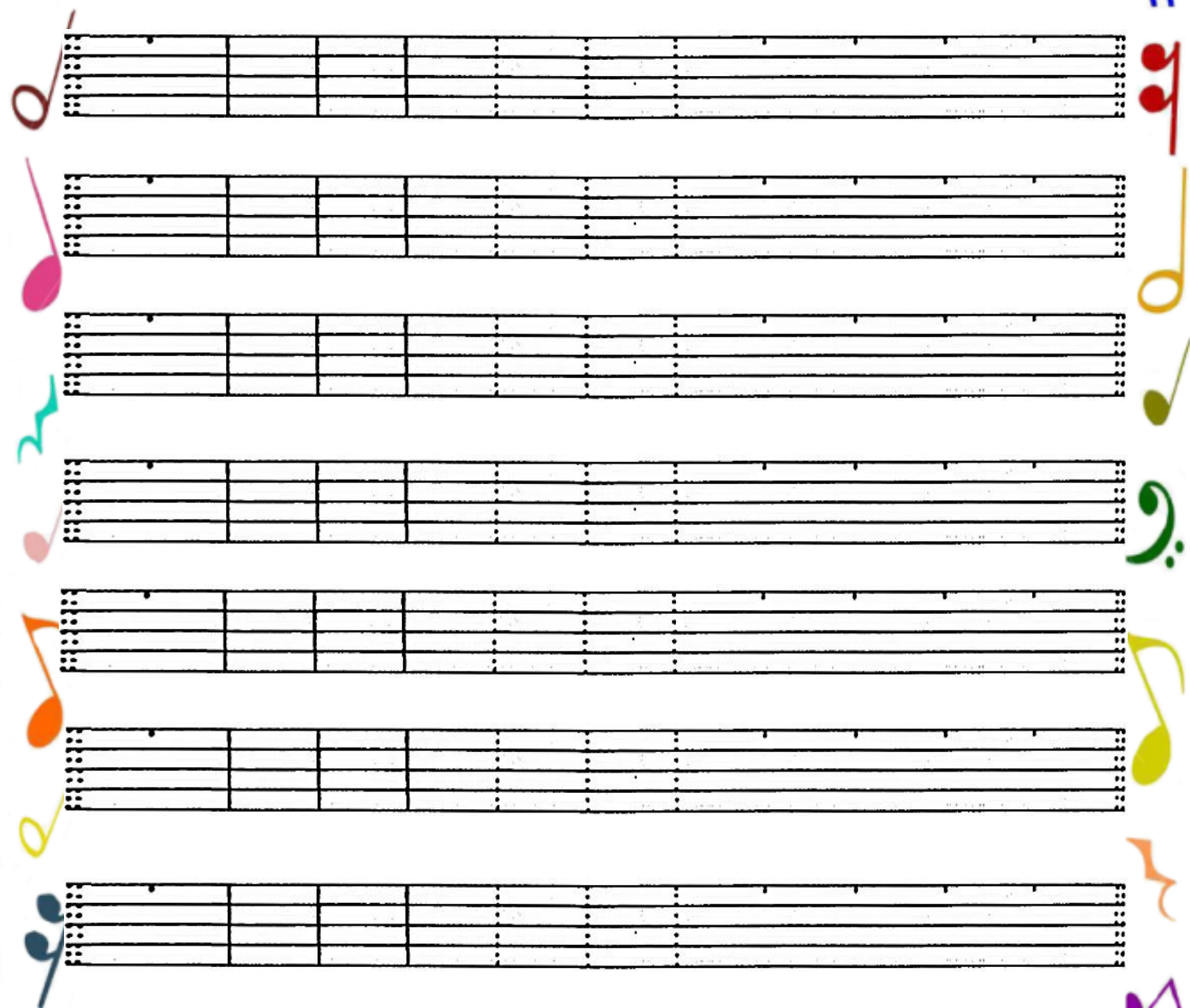
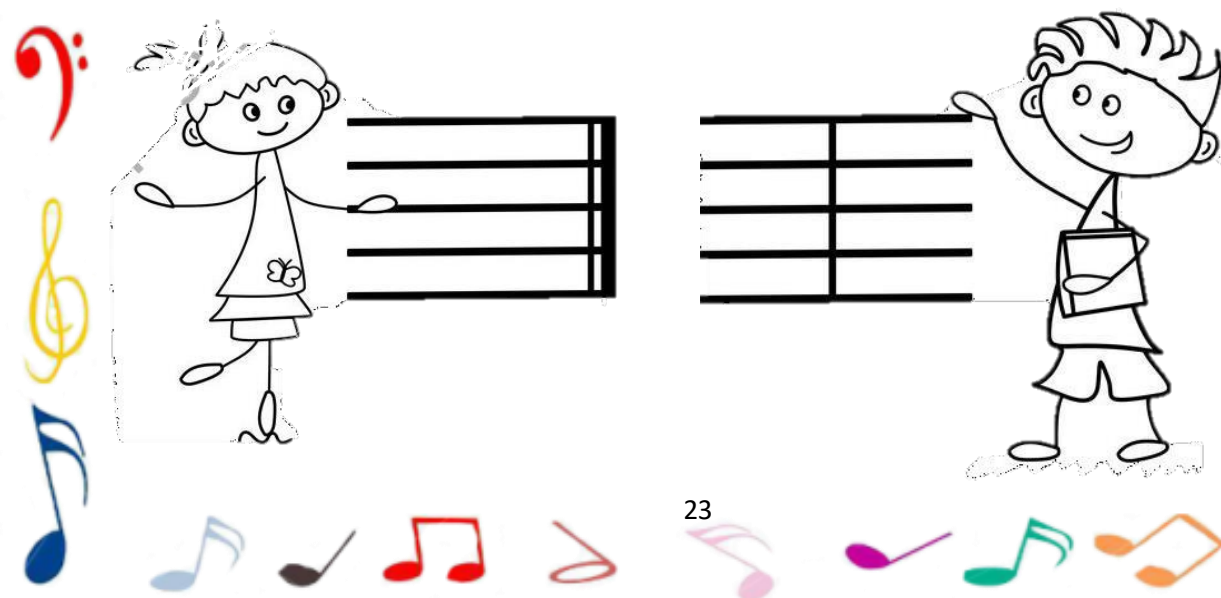


2. Draw on the given lines with a pencil





Hometask
Complete this assignment independently!

A series of seven empty musical staves, each consisting of five lines. The staves are arranged vertically. On the left and right sides of the staves, there are various colorful musical notes and symbols, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and a sharp symbol (#). The notes are in shades of blue, green, orange, purple, and red.



**Find the name
and write!**

Q1: This is the line that connects the note path?

Q2: How to write a completed clock line?



Lesson 7

Topic: Exploring the placement of the violin key in the track and working on the elements

Course Outline

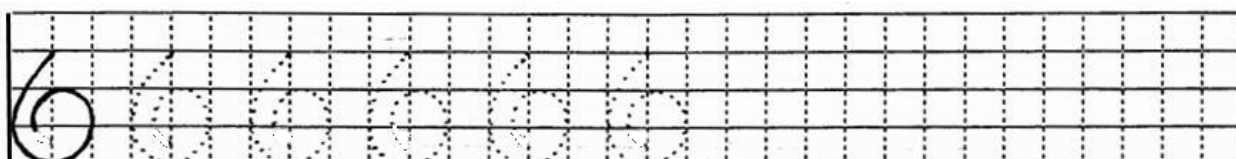
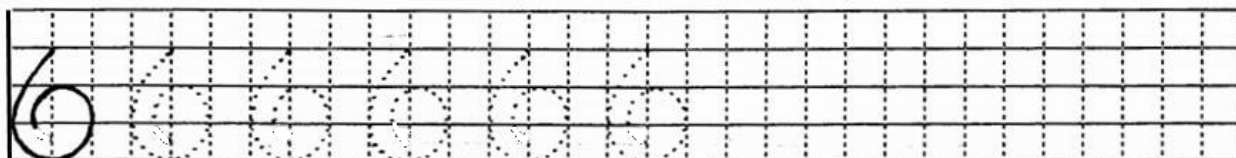
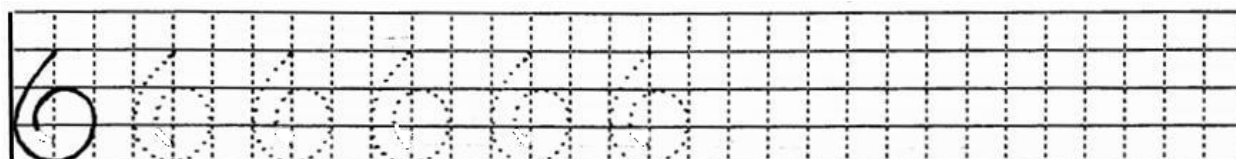
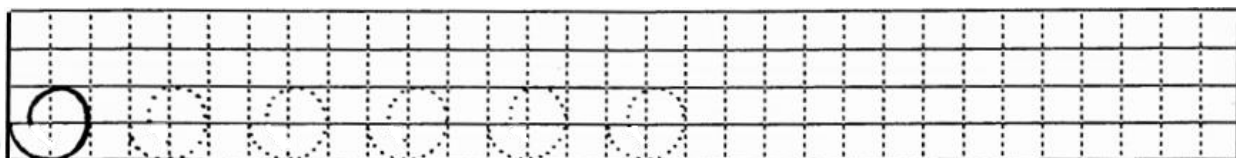
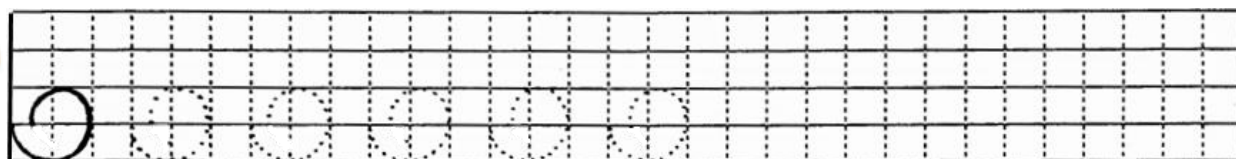
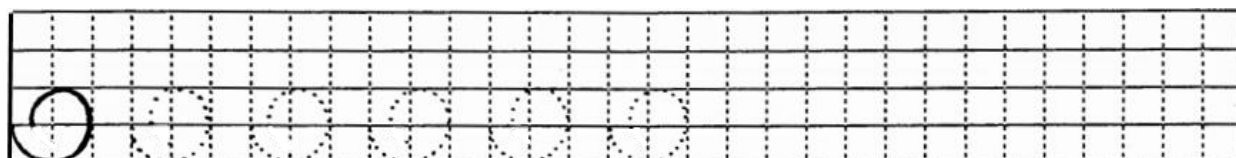
1. Understand what a violin key!

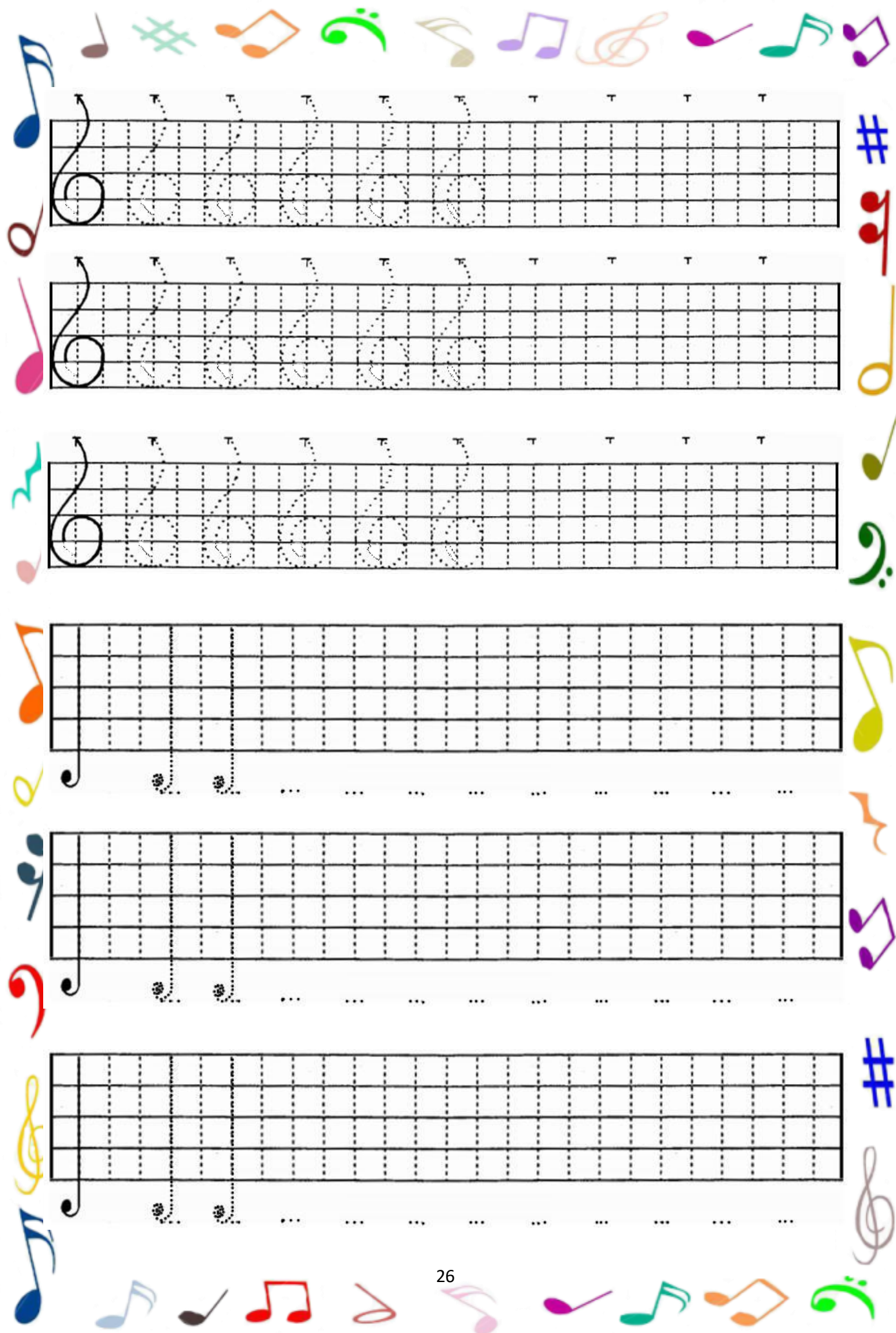
Violin keys – one of the keys to high (high), subtle sounds in music. Its second name is also called the “left” key. This is because there is a left note in the first octave on the key line.

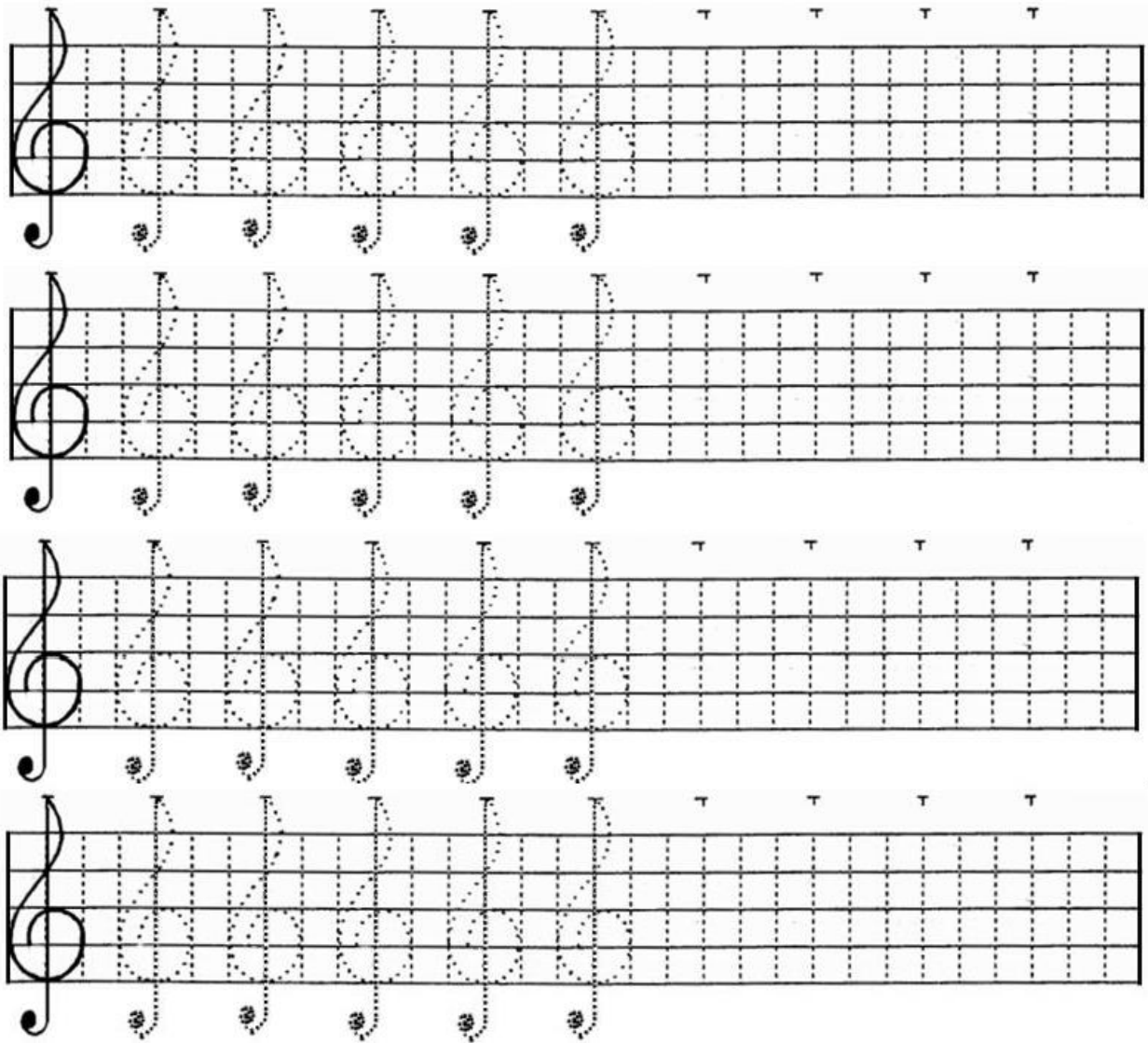
Key – is a special character placed at the beginning of a note string that identifies the pitch and the name of the sound.



1. Draw on the given dots with a pencil







If the sounds go up,
Think about it: Which key
to write?! As the leader of
the sound row, you place
the “Sol” key as the
“Violin” key!

Write the violin key independently!

This worksheet is designed for musical notation practice. It features six staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first five staves contain a sequence of notes and rests, with some elements indicated by dashed lines for tracing. The notes include quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The rests are marked with 'T' above the staff. The sixth staff is left empty for independent practice.

“An interesting puzzle”

”



Lesson 8

Topic: Introduction and study of key elements Course Outline

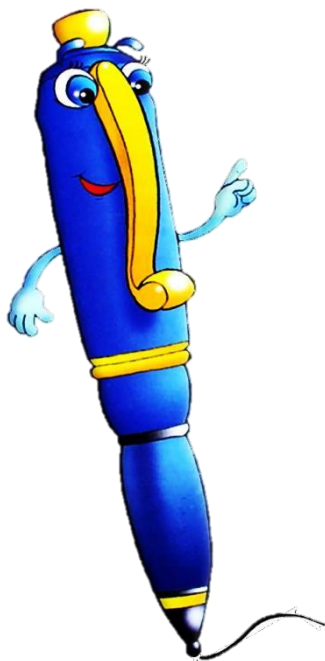
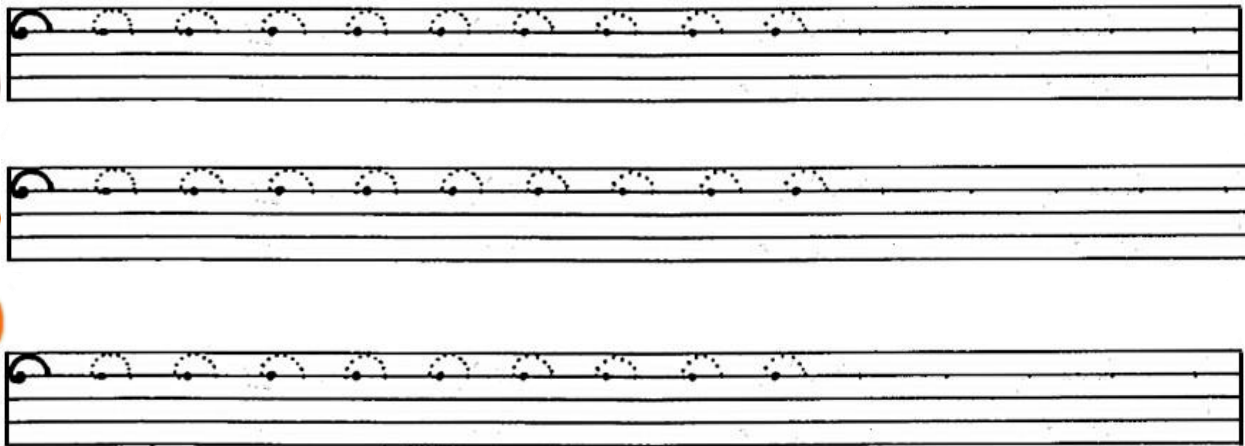
1. So understand what the bas key is and the key

Bas key – is located on the line where the “fa” note in the lower octave is located, also known as the “fa” key. The key is written starting from line 4. The bass is a low volume, so the volume of the instruments played on the bass key will be low.

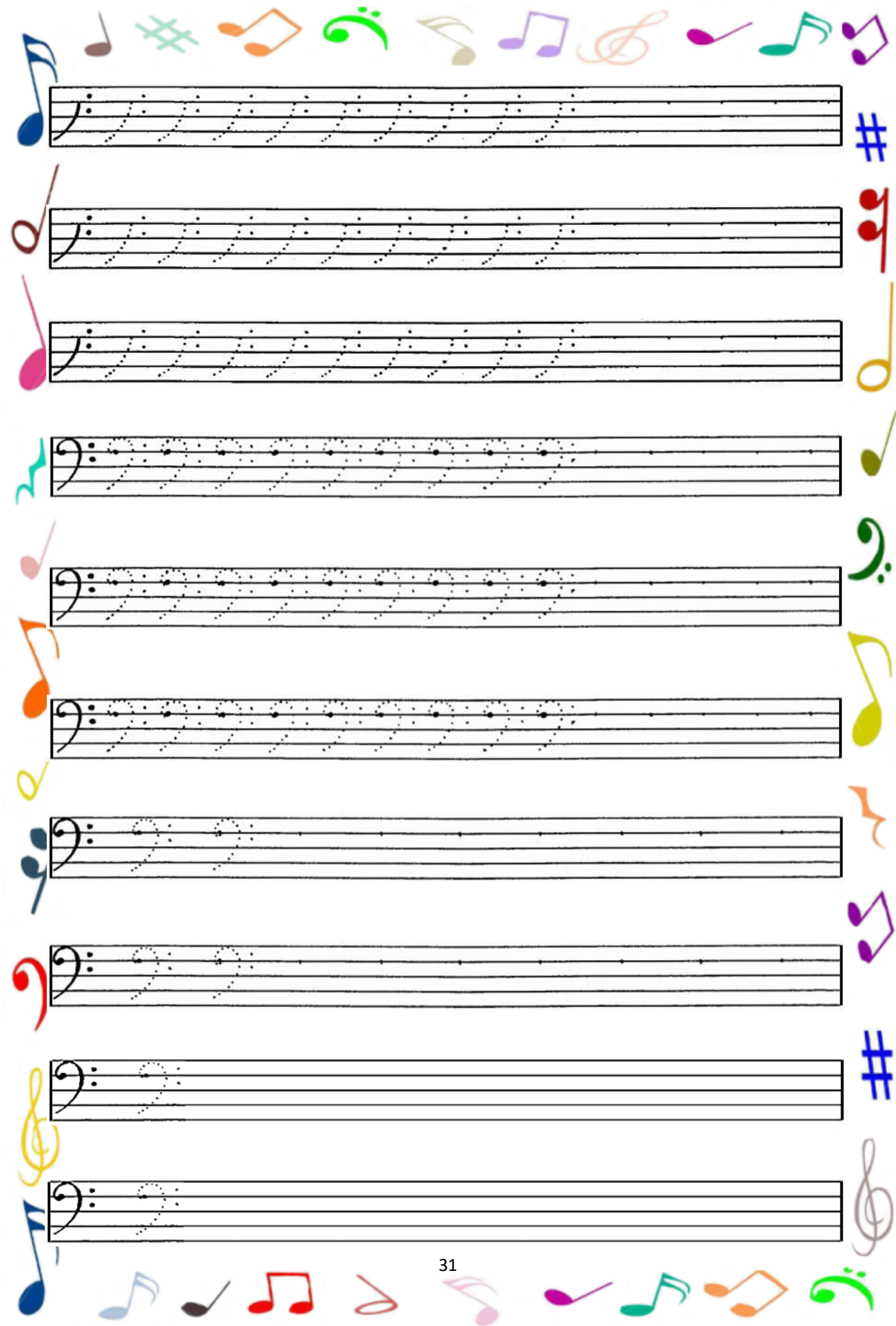
Key – is a special character placed at the beginning of a note string that identifies the pitch and the name of the sound



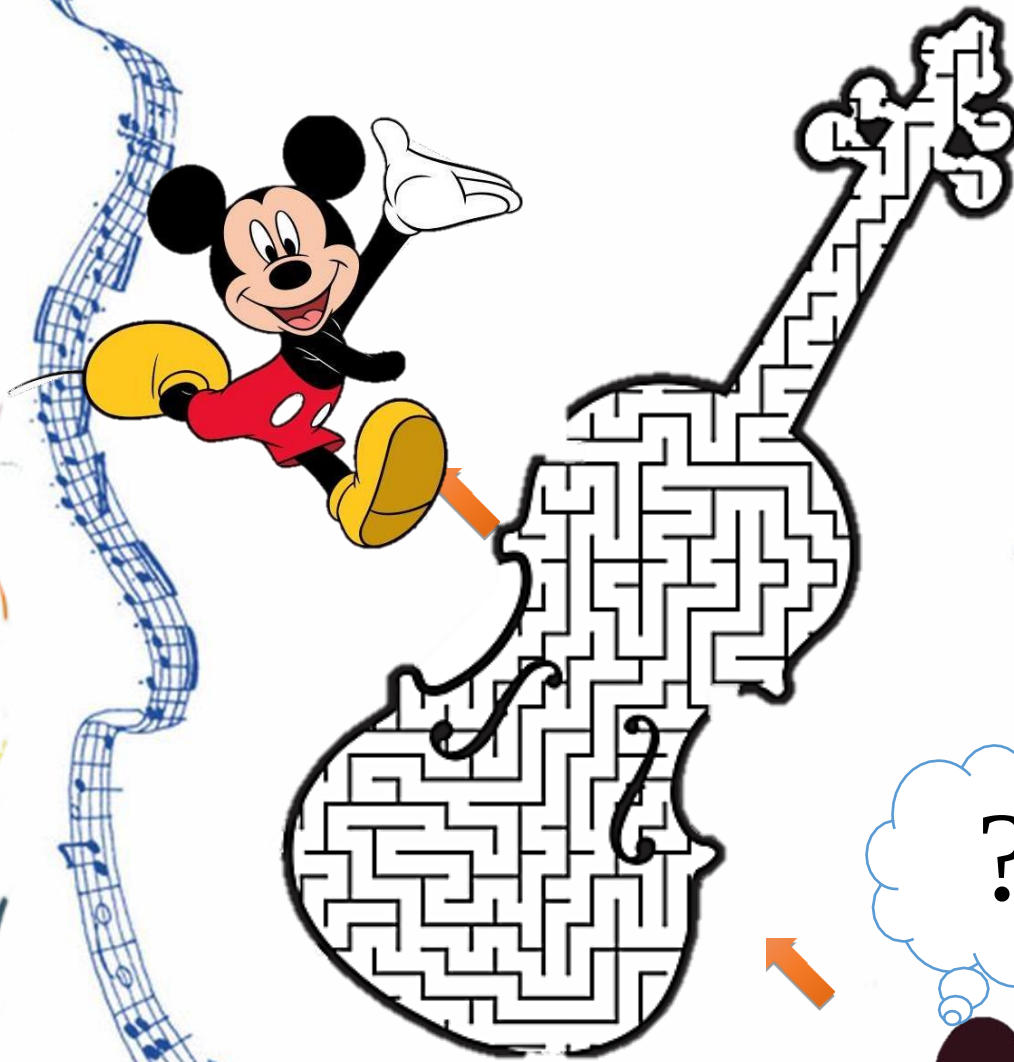
2. Draw on the given dots with a pencil



If the music sounds downwards, change the key to “bas”!

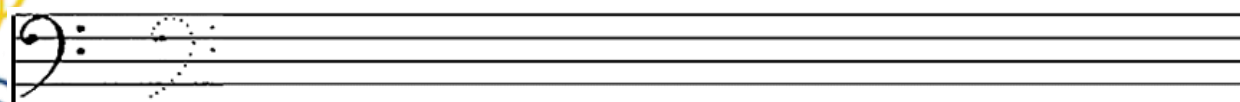
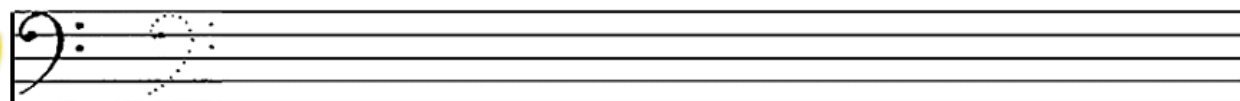
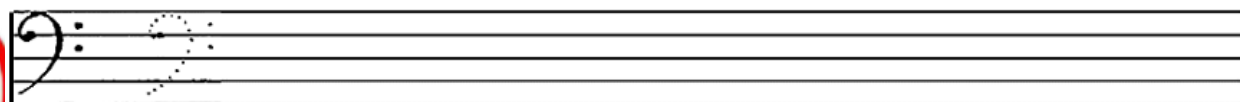
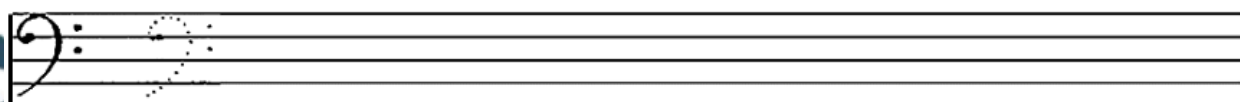
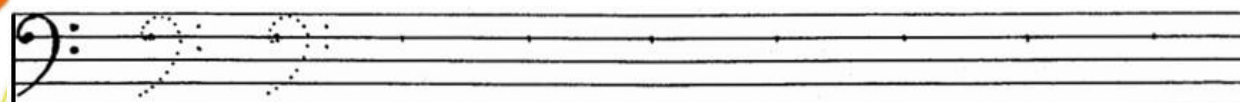
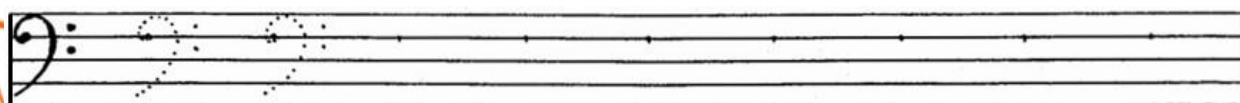
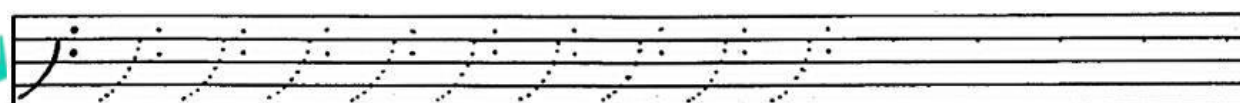
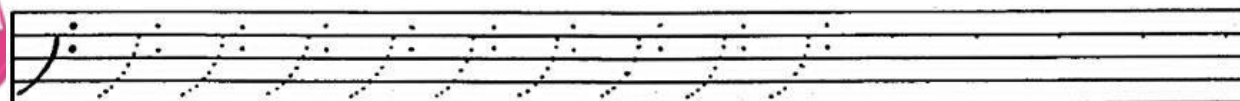
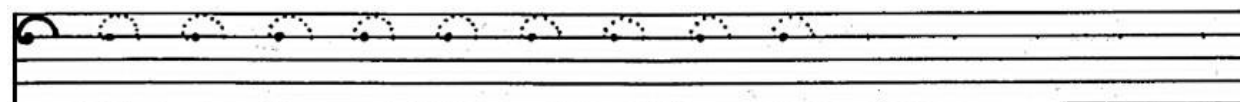
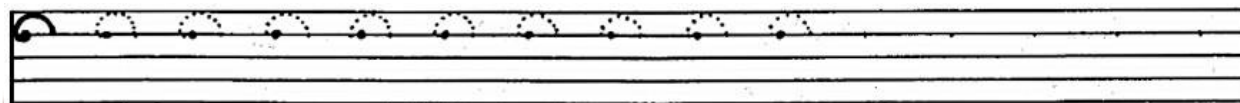


“An interesting puzzle”

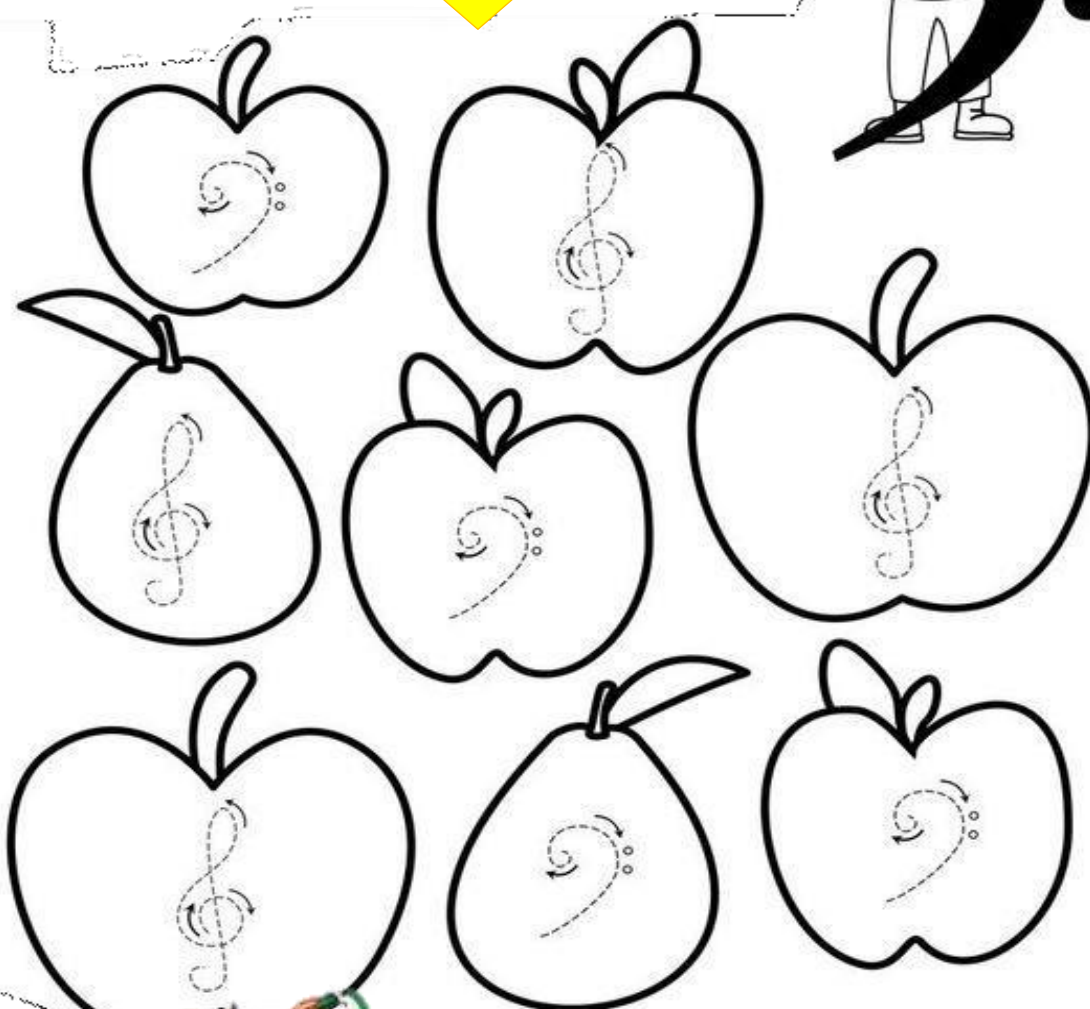


Hometask

Type the bas key independently!



Write and paint!



Lesson 9

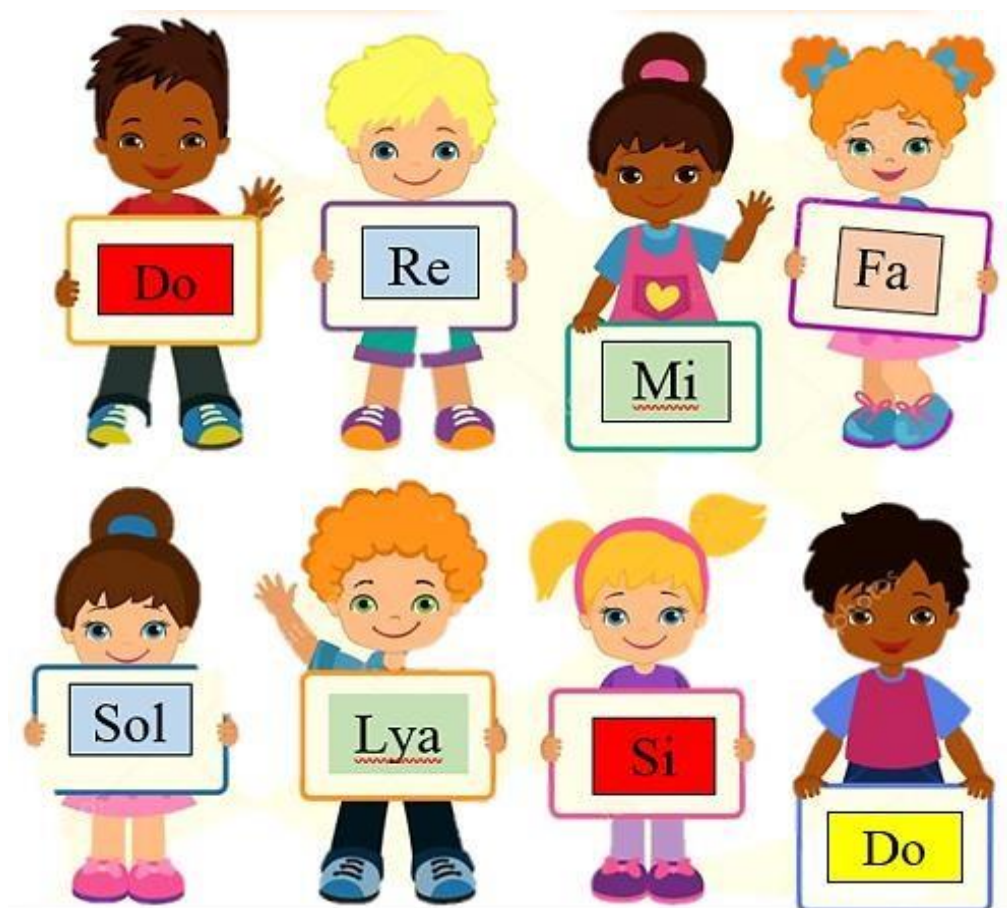
Topic: The division of notes, their length and elements

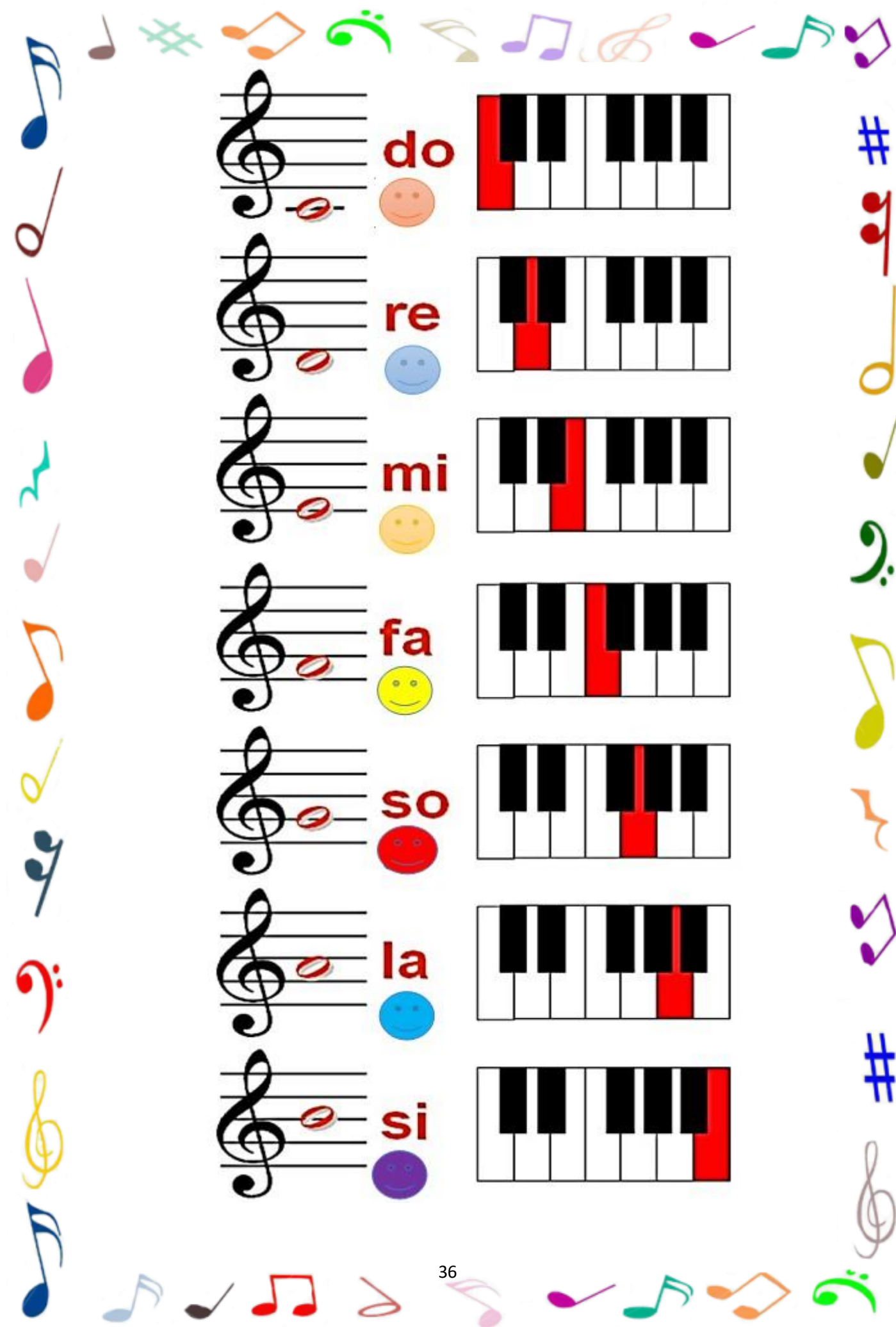
Course Outline

1. Information about what a note is, the division of notes, and their length

Note writing — a method of writing consisting of symbols (notes) representing the pitch, length and other characteristics of musical sounds. Written expression of a piece of music. Notation has long existed as a product of the musical practices and scientific research of various peoples. The note consists of 5 horizontal lines (between the lines, up or down). The notes are basically 7, arranged in different lines according to the name of the musical keys.

Naming notes





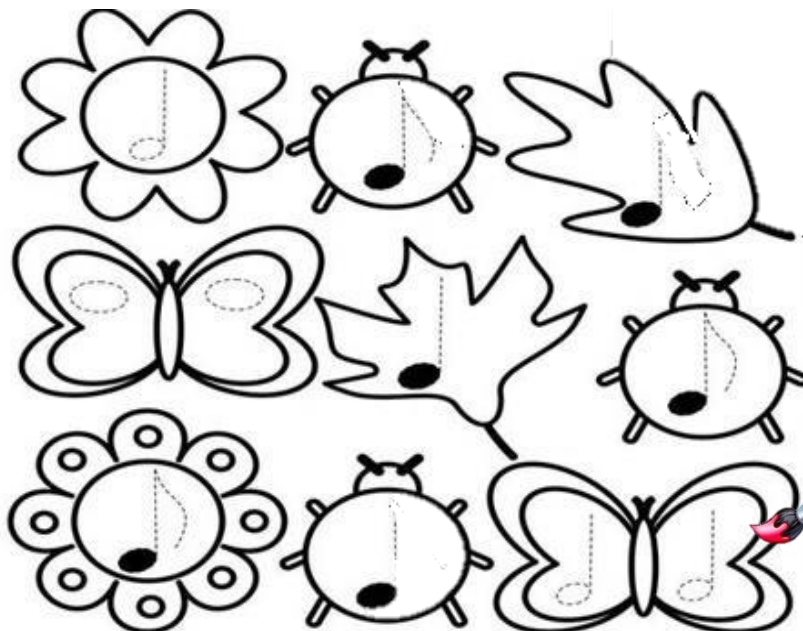
Separation of notes –

 - The whole note is counted to 4

 - Half note - 2 counts

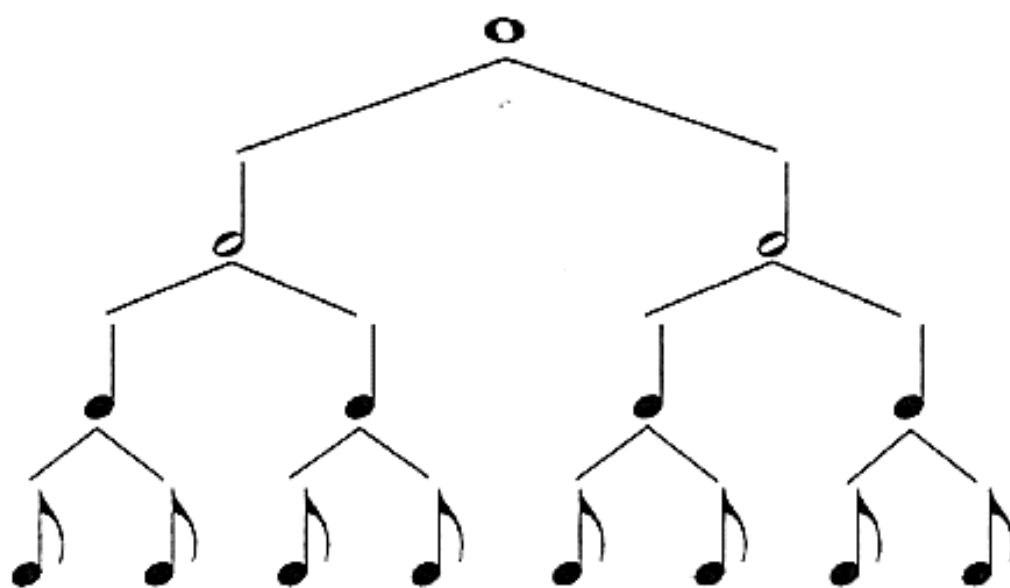
 - Quarterly note - 1 is counted

 - The semicircular note is counted to 1 or all

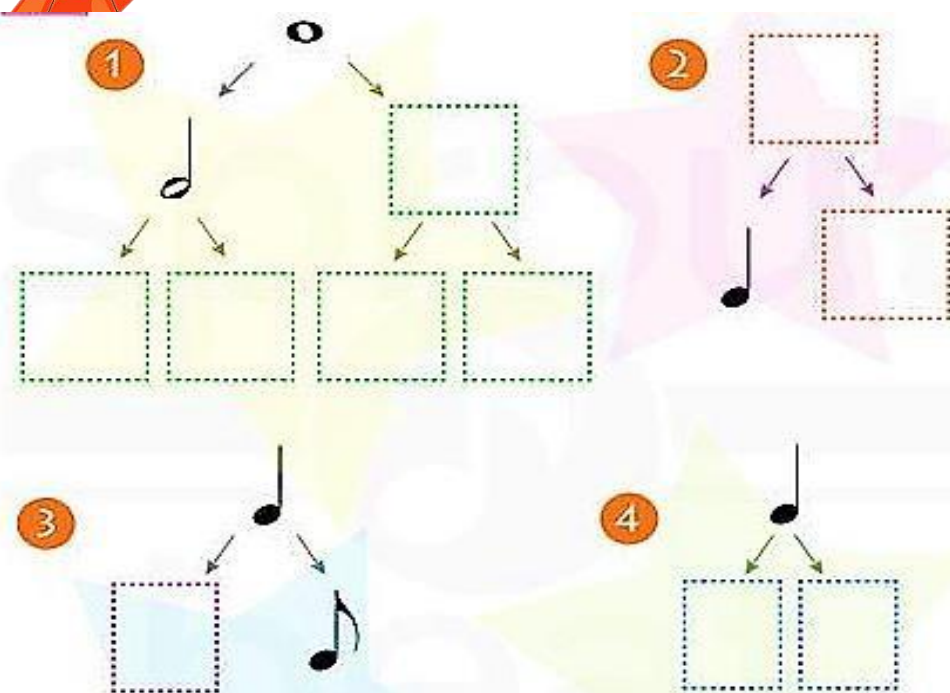


**Write
and
Paint**



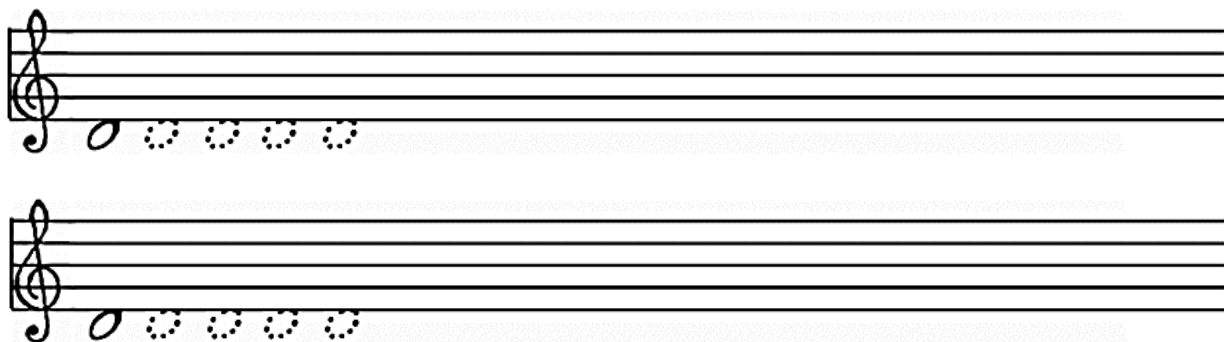


“Follow the puzzle to divide the notes”

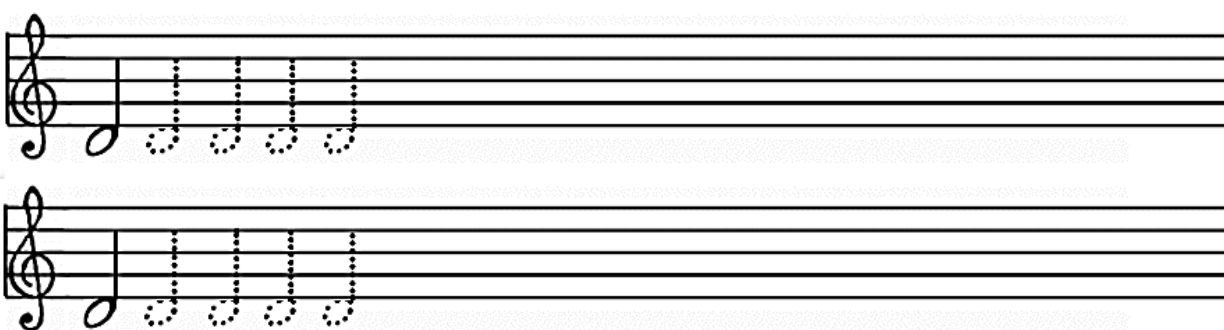


2. Write with a pencil on the given dots.

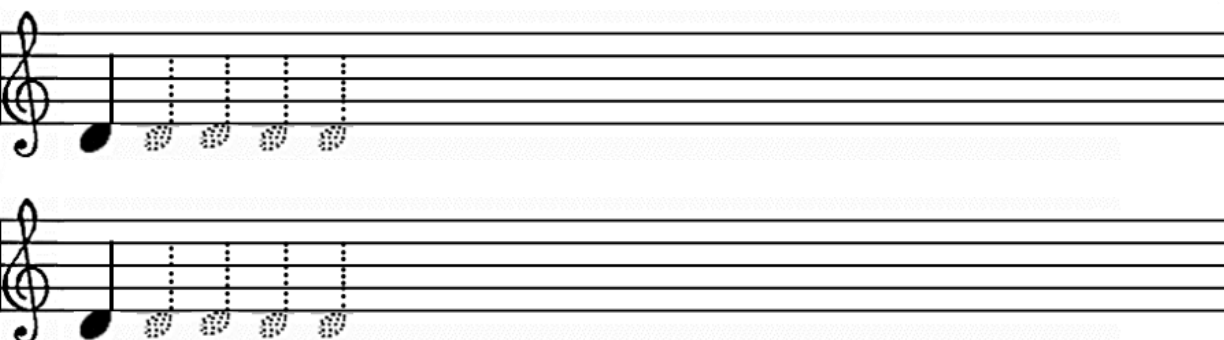
Whole note



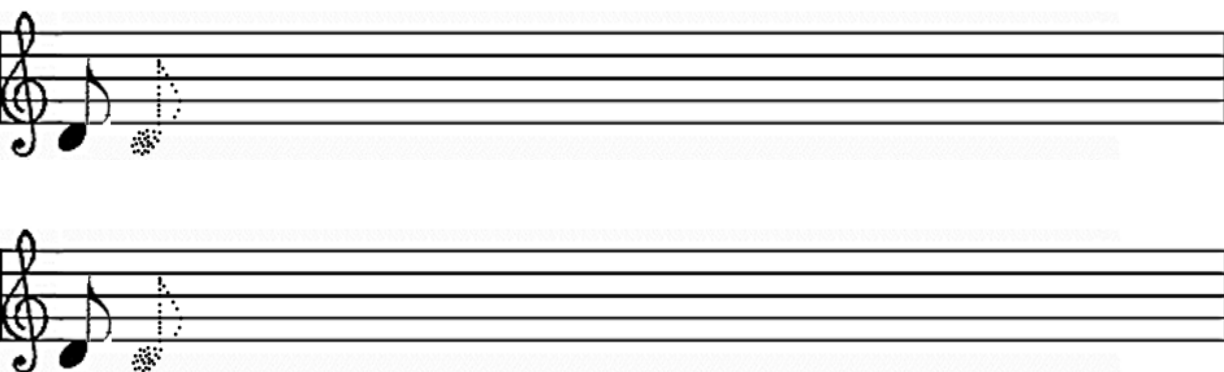
Half note



Quarter note



Semicircular note



We study the division of notes in a poetic way!



Copied from the circle, it is called the *whole note*



A stick is added to the whole note and it is called a *half note*.



If the inside is painted, it will be a *quarter*.



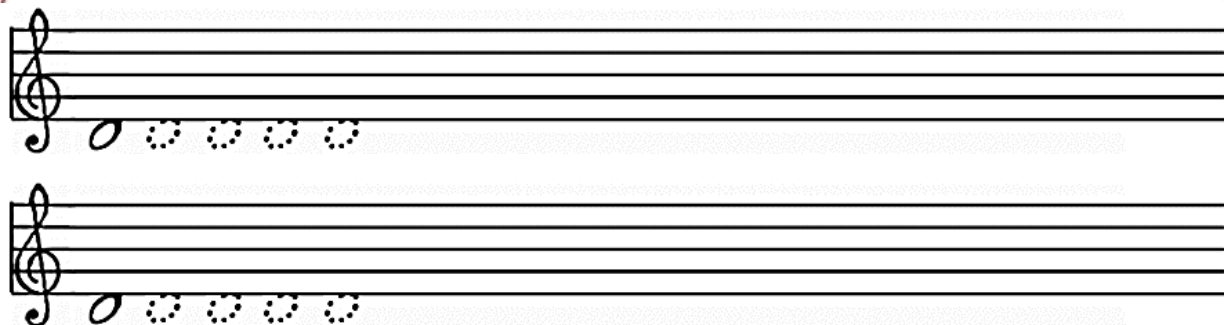
The flag is hoisted and the name will be *semicircular*.



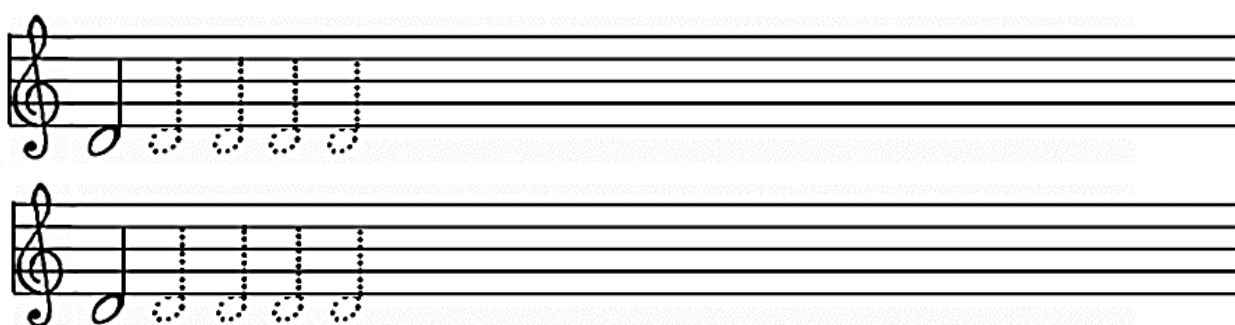
Hometask

Complete this assignment independently!

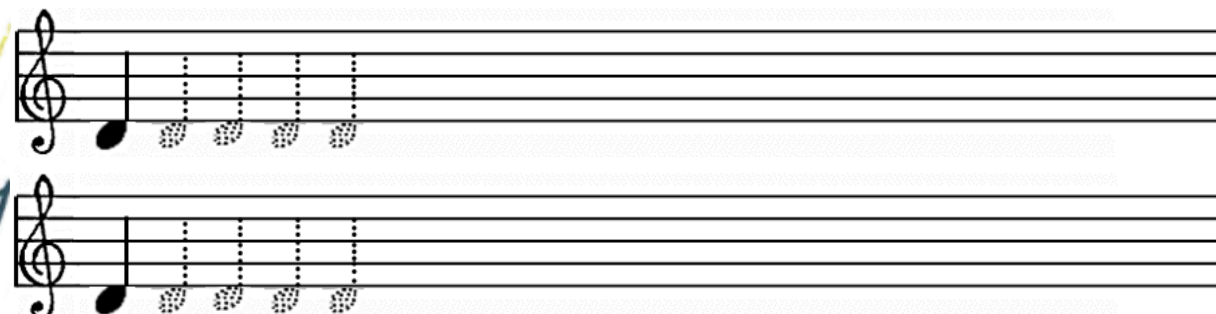
Whole note



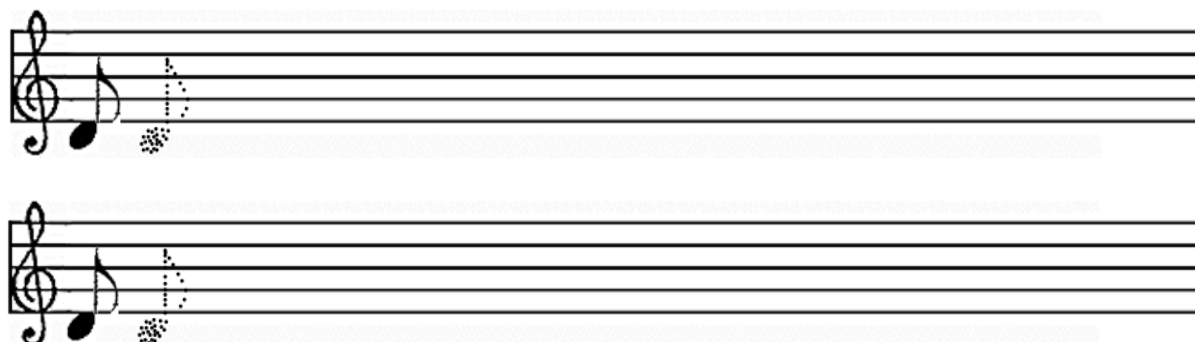
Half note



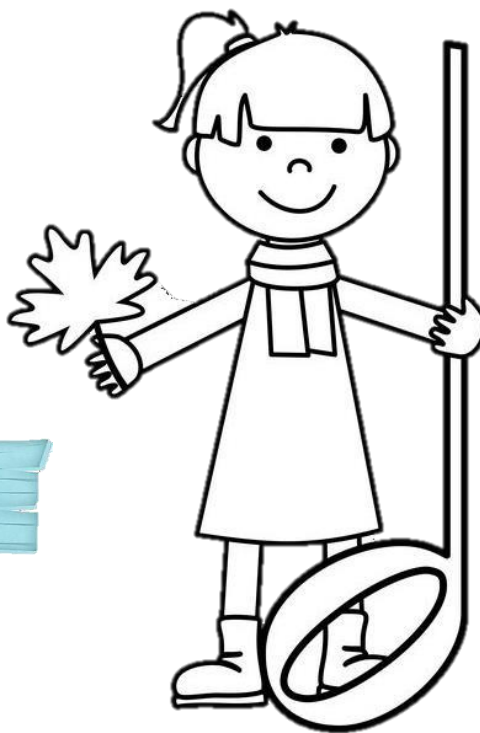
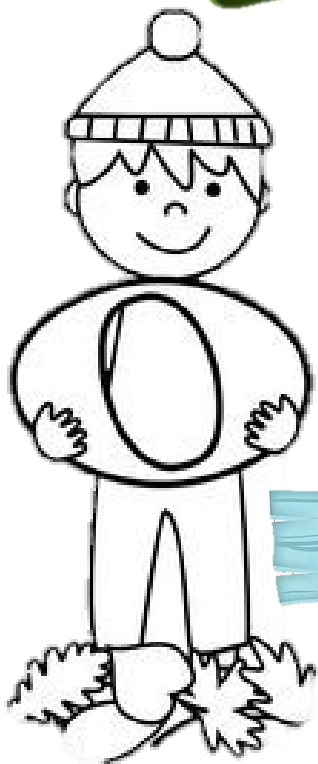
Quarter note



Semicircular note



Paint and name.



Lesson 10

Topic: Musical sound, loudspeaker, letter symbols of sounds

Course Outline:

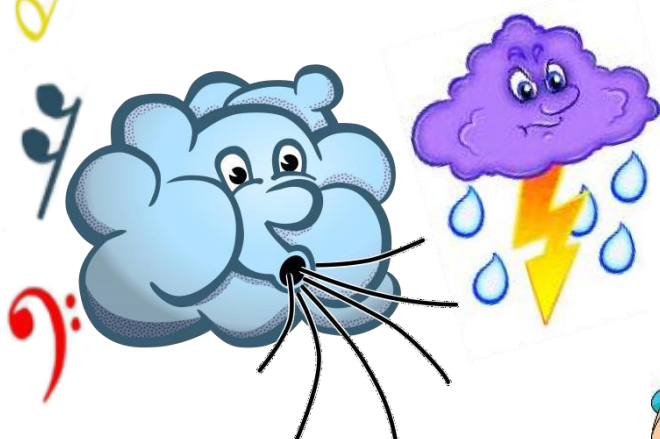
1. Gain an understanding of musical sounds, loudspeakers, letter symbols of sounds

Musical sound – sounds that have a certain pitch (as opposed to noisy sounds) belong to a system of music organized in a certain order.

Musical sounds: Sounds that have a certain pitch when singing and playing musical instruments are called musical sounds.¹



Noisy sounds: The sounds that surround us in nature are noisy.



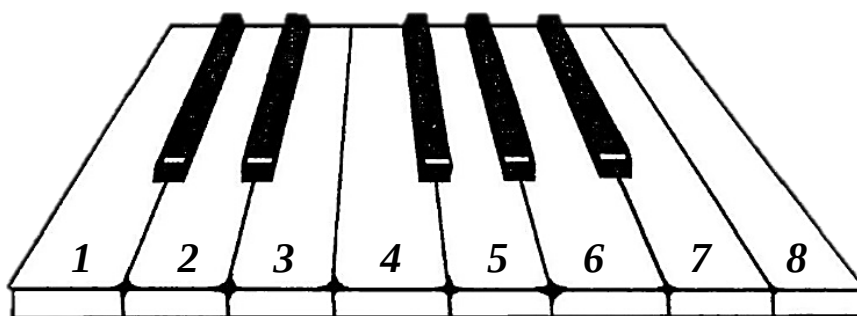
Sound – A music system, or set of sounds in a specific order.

Musical speaker – arrange all musical sounds in pitch. Modern Music Loudspeaker consists of more than 88 consecutive smallest intervals - sounds of different pitch in half-tone.

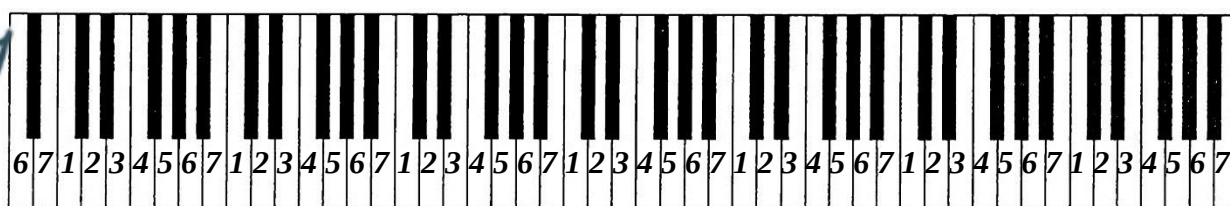
The syllable names of the main stages of the vowel are do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si. The names of the seven main strings in the soundtrack are repeated at the same time.

The syllable names of the main steps of the vowel are do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si.

Sound

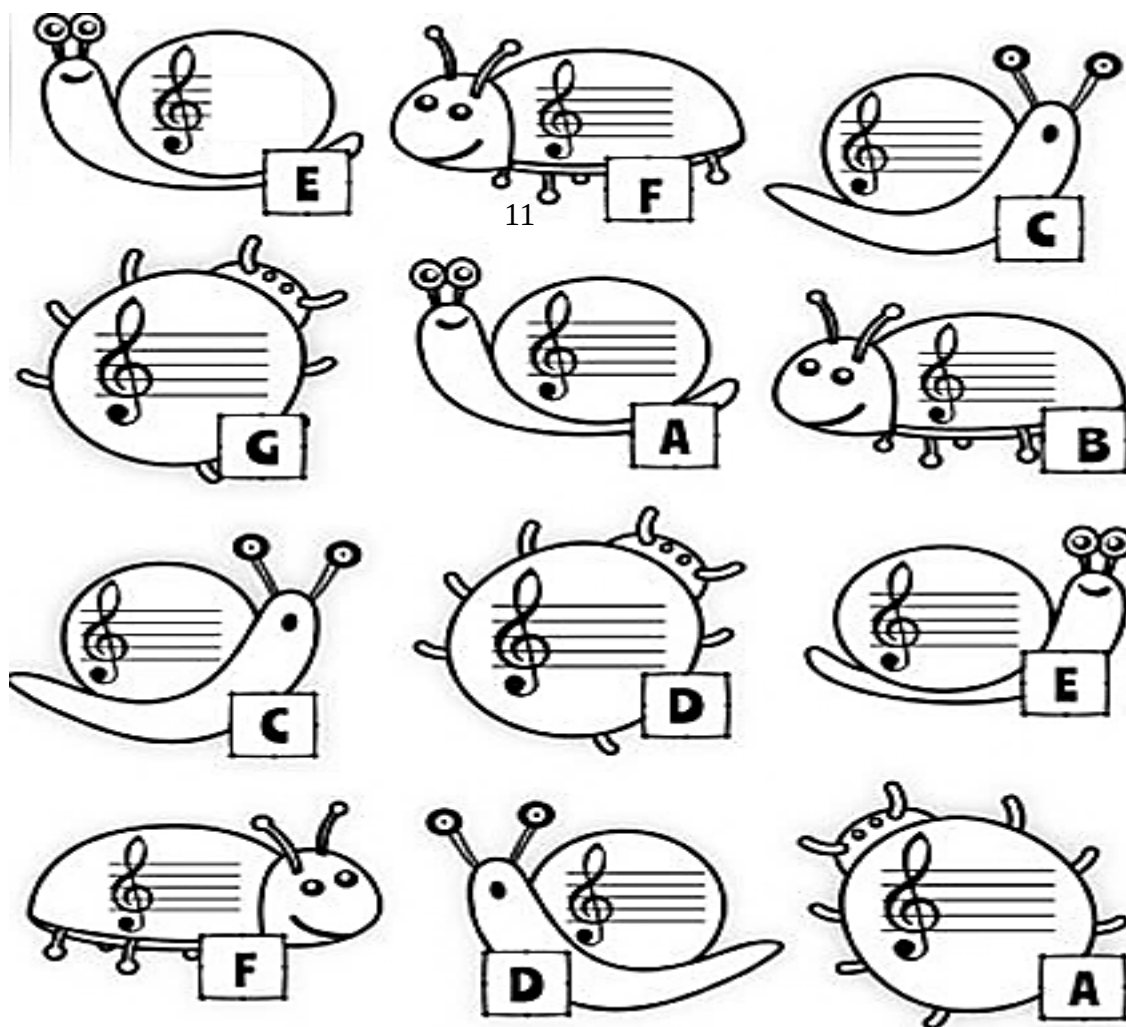


The sequence of sounds in a speaker



The literal signs of sounds - In addition to writing syllables in music practice, the Latin alphabet is also used: C (*do*), D (*re*), E (*mi*), F (*fa*), G (*sol*), A (*lya*), H (*si*).

2. Write the names of the musical sounds in the pictures according to the letter symbols of the sounds



Draw and write!



Hometask

Memorize the letter symbols of the sounds!

C (do)



D (re)



E (mi)



F (fa)



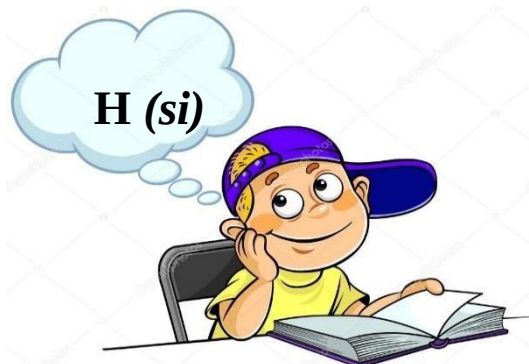
G (sol)



A (la)



H (si)



Lesson 11

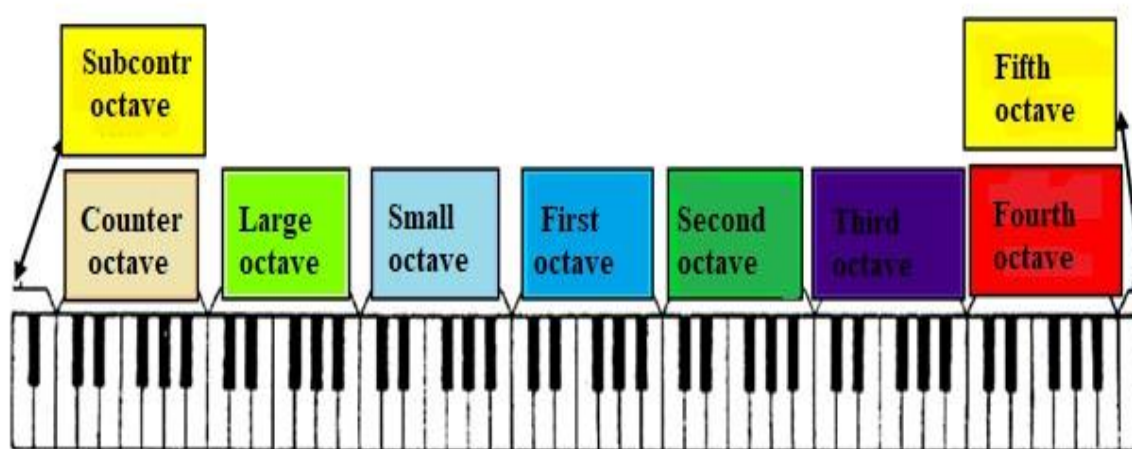
Topic: Acquaintance with musical keyboard and placement of notes on them

Course Outline:

1. Gain theoretical knowledge about the musical keyboard

The names of the seven main strings in the soundtrack are repeated at the same time. The octave sequence is very important for this repetition. The range of sounds in the same pitch is called the octave, and each part of the vowel that contains the seven main pitch is called the octave. The beginning of each octave is considered to be the sound of the “do” step. The whole volume consists of seven full octaves and two incomplete octaves. Names of octaves (from low to high): “*Subcontract octave*” (incomplete), “*counter octave*”, “*major octave*”, “*minor octave*”, “*first octave*”, “*second octave*”, “*third octave*”, “*fourth octave*” and “*fifth octave*” (incomplete).

2 Theoretical study of the placement of musical keys



The total number of octaves is 9

Full octaves - 7

Incomplete octaves - 2

The total number of keys is 88

Number of white keys - 52

Number of black keys - 36



Homework

Dear pupil! Place the notes next to the key using the provided keys and colored lines!

"COLORED KEYBOARDS"

The worksheet consists of a 3x3 grid of musical staves, each with a treble clef and five lines. Below the grid is a colorful keyboard with white and black keys. The white keys are colored as follows from left to right: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and white. Colored lines connect specific notes on the staves to the corresponding keys on the keyboard:

- Staff 1, Row 1, Column 1: A line connects the first line (F4) to the red key.
- Staff 1, Row 1, Column 2: A line connects the first space (G4) to the orange key.
- Staff 1, Row 1, Column 3: A line connects the second line (A4) to the yellow key.
- Staff 2, Row 2, Column 1: A line connects the second space (B4) to the green key.
- Staff 2, Row 2, Column 2: A line connects the third line (C5) to the blue key.
- Staff 2, Row 2, Column 3: A line connects the third space (D5) to the purple key.
- Staff 3, Row 3, Column 1: A line connects the fourth line (E5) to the white key.

Lesson 12

Location of notes on the violin key

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Do” and study its elements

Course Outline

1. Get acquainted with the note “Do” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

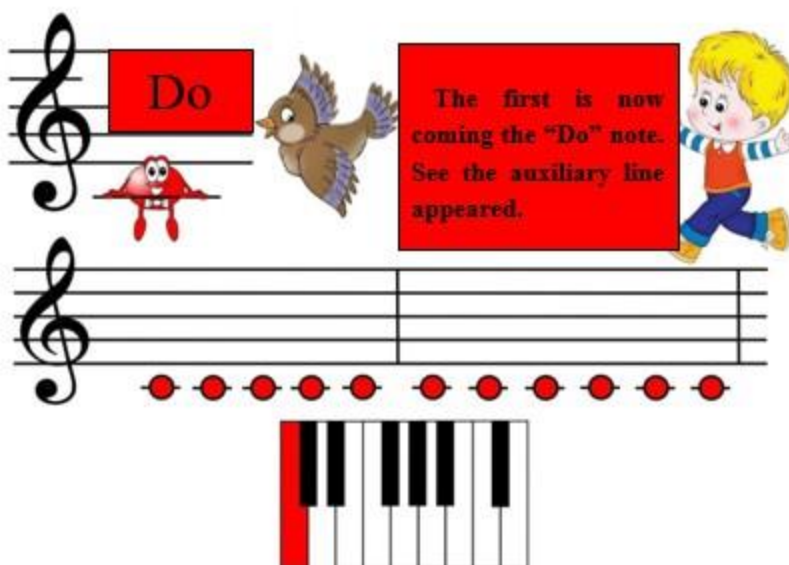
The main stages of the vowel are the syllable names – *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*. The names of the 7 main steps in a series of sounds are repeated at a certain time, and in this way include all the main steps, the sounds. The range of sounds at the same level (name) is called the “**octave**”.

From this soundtrack we learn to use the note “**do**” both theoretically and practically on its elements.

“Do” note – located on the first auxiliary line.

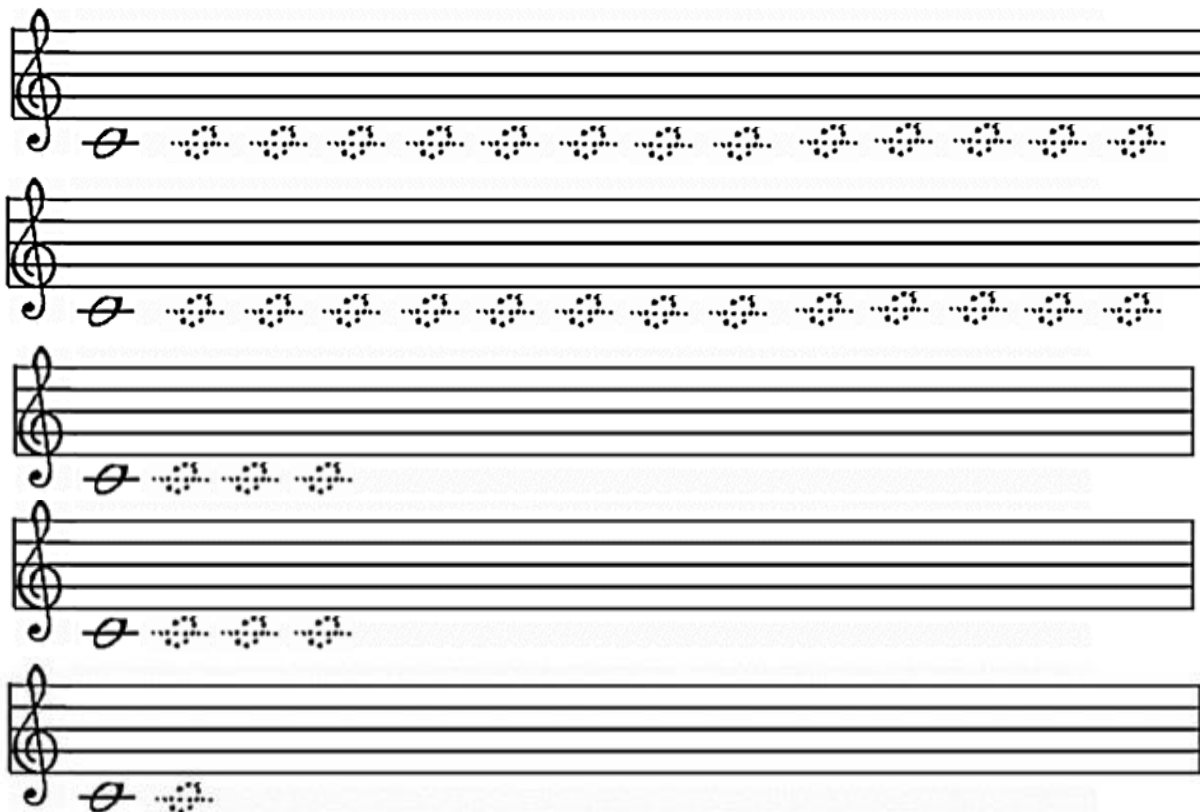


Hello my children!
My sweet children!
Are you ready for class?
My little scholars?!
Let's study the notes,
Location and function.
You listen carefully,
I teach them all.

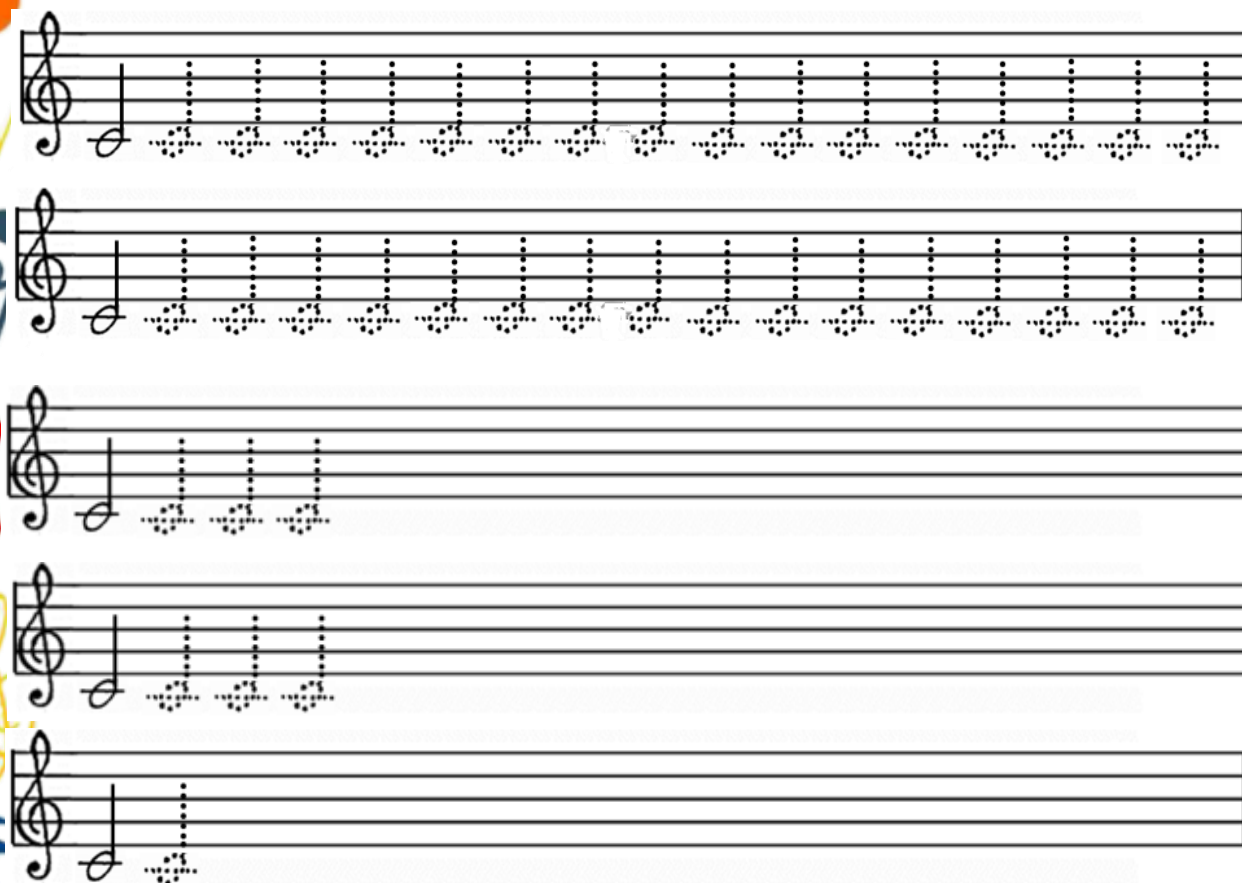


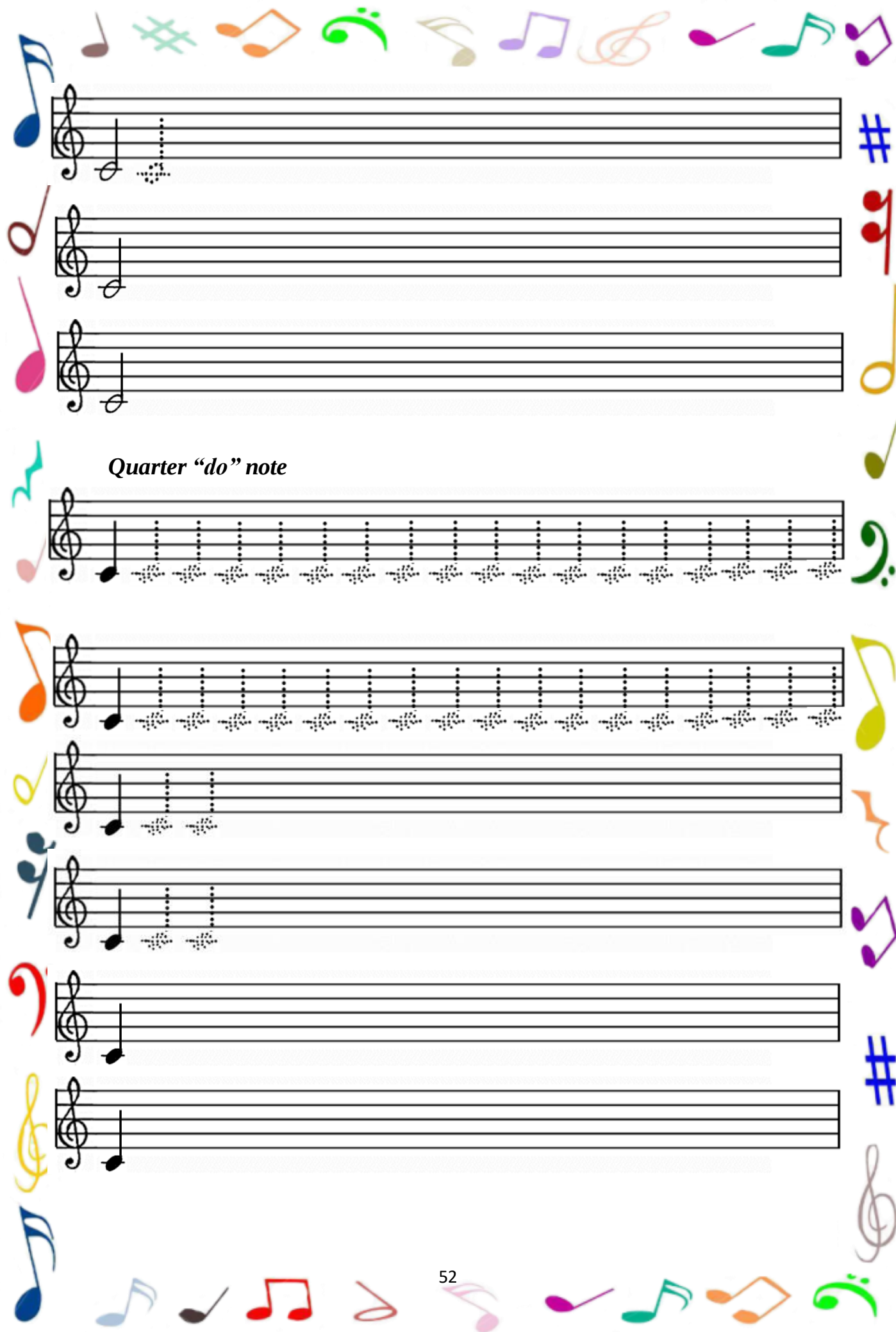
1. Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Do”

The whole “do” note



Half “do” note





A decorative border at the top of the page features a series of colorful musical notes and symbols, including a blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a green cross, an orange diamond, a green bass clef, a yellow eighth note, a purple eighth note, an orange treble clef, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, and a purple eighth note.

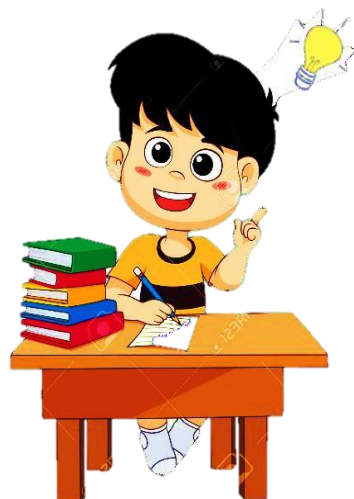
The page contains several musical staves. The first three staves are empty, each preceded by a large, colorful musical note (blue, red, and pink respectively) and followed by a large, colorful musical symbol (blue sharp, red double bar line, and yellow diamond respectively). The fourth staff is labeled "Quarter 'do' note" and contains a series of quarter notes, each followed by a dotted line. The fifth staff is also labeled "Quarter 'do' note" and contains a series of quarter notes, each followed by a dotted line. The sixth staff is empty, preceded by a large, colorful musical note (orange) and followed by a large, colorful musical symbol (yellow diamond). The seventh staff is empty, preceded by a large, colorful musical note (yellow) and followed by a large, colorful musical symbol (orange). The eighth staff is empty, preceded by a large, colorful musical note (blue) and followed by a large, colorful musical symbol (purple). The ninth staff is empty, preceded by a large, colorful musical note (red) and followed by a large, colorful musical symbol (blue sharp). The tenth staff is empty, preceded by a large, colorful musical note (yellow) and followed by a large, colorful musical symbol (blue sharp). The eleventh staff is empty, preceded by a large, colorful musical note (blue) and followed by a large, colorful musical symbol (treble clef).

Semicircular "do" note

This page is a musical notation practice sheet. It features ten horizontal staves, each with a five-line staff and a treble clef. The first two staves are filled with a continuous sequence of semicircular "do" notes, which are small, dotted, and have a curved line above them. The remaining eight staves are empty, with only the first note of the sequence written on each. The page is decorated with a border of various musical symbols, including notes, clefs, and accidentals, in a variety of colors. The title "Semicircular 'do' note" is written in a cursive font at the top left.

Find the musical rebus with the note "Do"!

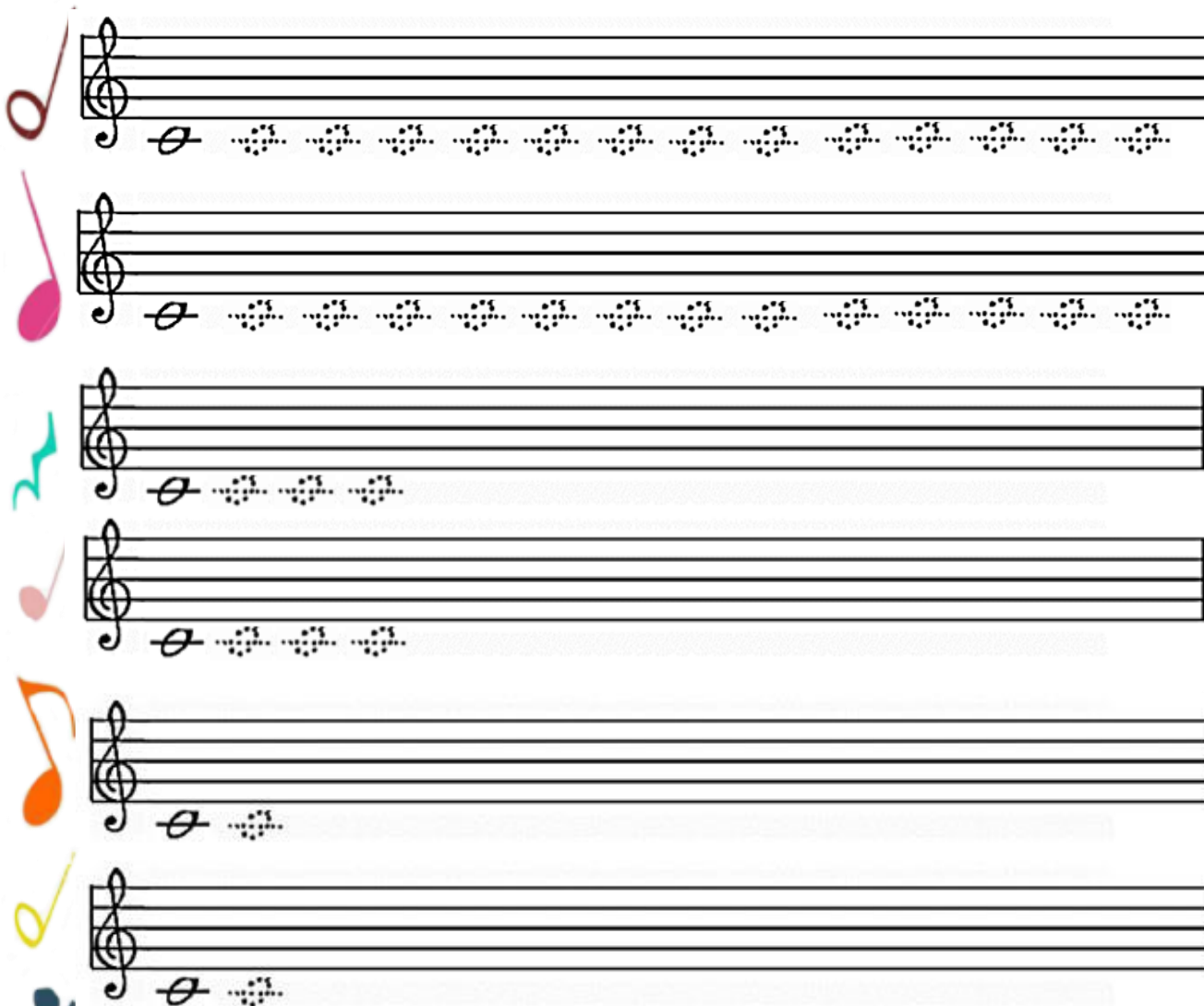
	+		=	
	+		=	
	+		=	
	+		=	
	+		=	



Hometask

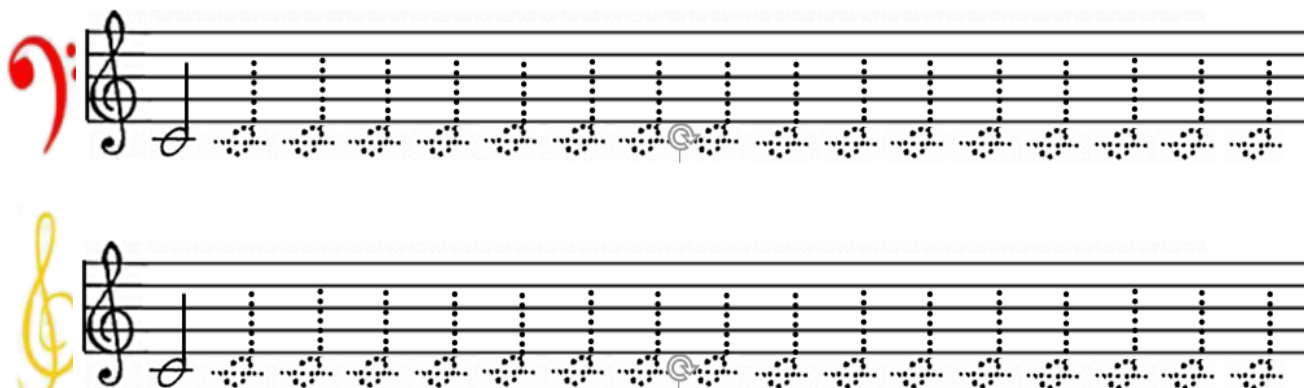
Write the note "Do" independently!

Whole "do" note

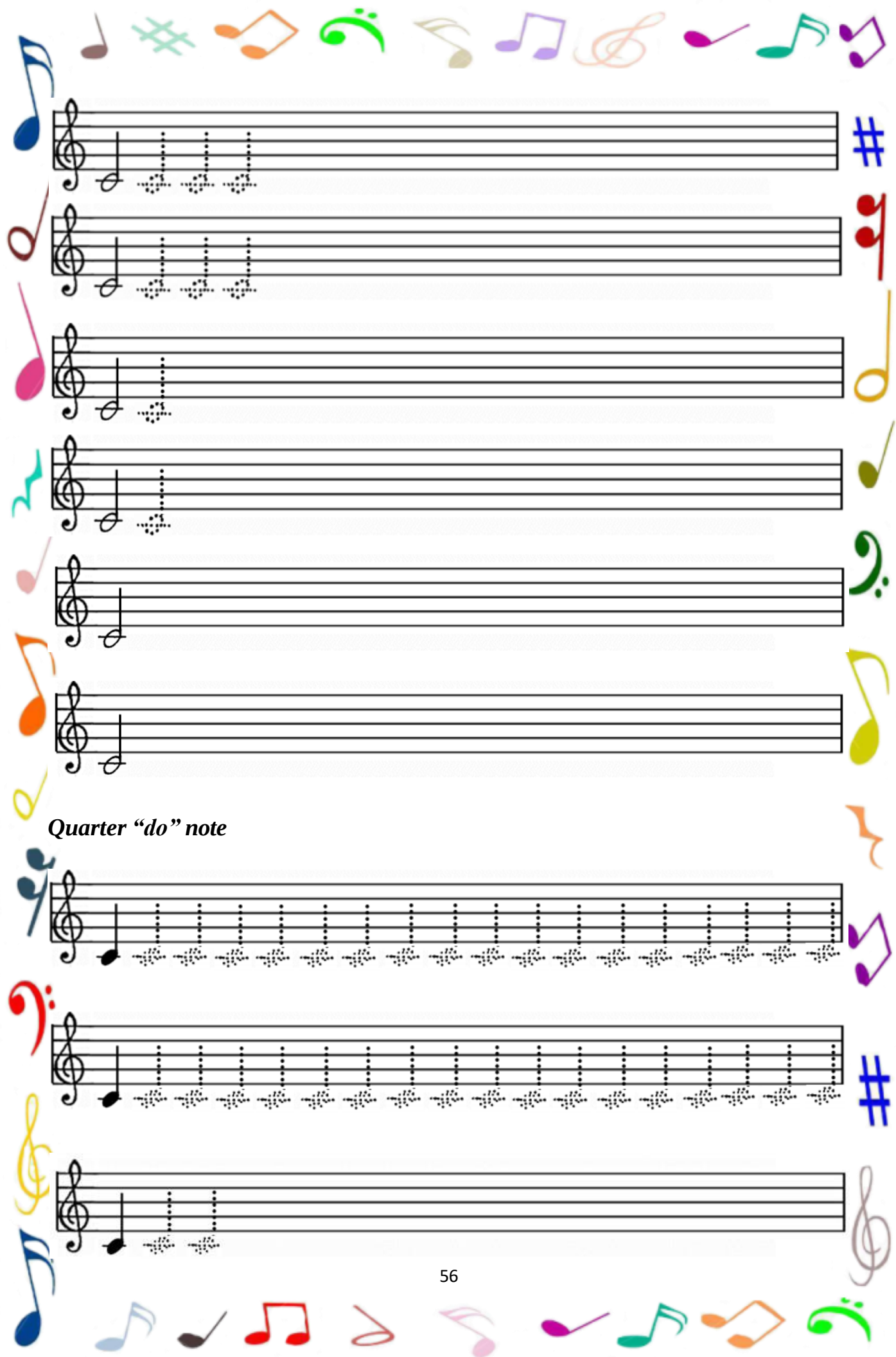


Handwriting practice for whole notes. The page contains six musical staves, each with a treble clef. The first three staves have a dotted whole note on the first line (F4) followed by ten dotted whole notes on the second line (G4). The next three staves have a dotted whole note on the first line (F4) followed by three dotted whole notes on the second line (G4). The staves are decorated with colorful musical notes and symbols on the left and right sides.

Half "do" note



Handwriting practice for half notes. The page contains two musical staves, each with a treble clef. The first staff has a dotted half note on the first line (F4) followed by ten dotted half notes on the second line (G4). The second staff has a dotted half note on the first line (F4) followed by ten dotted half notes on the second line (G4). The staves are decorated with colorful musical notes and symbols on the left and right sides.



A decorative border of various musical symbols, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, treble and bass clefs, and a sharp sign, in various colors (blue, green, orange, purple, red, yellow) frames the top and bottom of the page.

Quarter "do" note

The page contains ten musical staves. The first five staves are in treble clef and each contains a single quarter note on the first line (F4). The next three staves are in bass clef and each contains a single quarter note on the first line (F3). The final staff is in treble clef and contains a single quarter note on the first line (F4). The text "Quarter 'do' note" is positioned between the fifth and sixth staves.



Semicircular “do” note

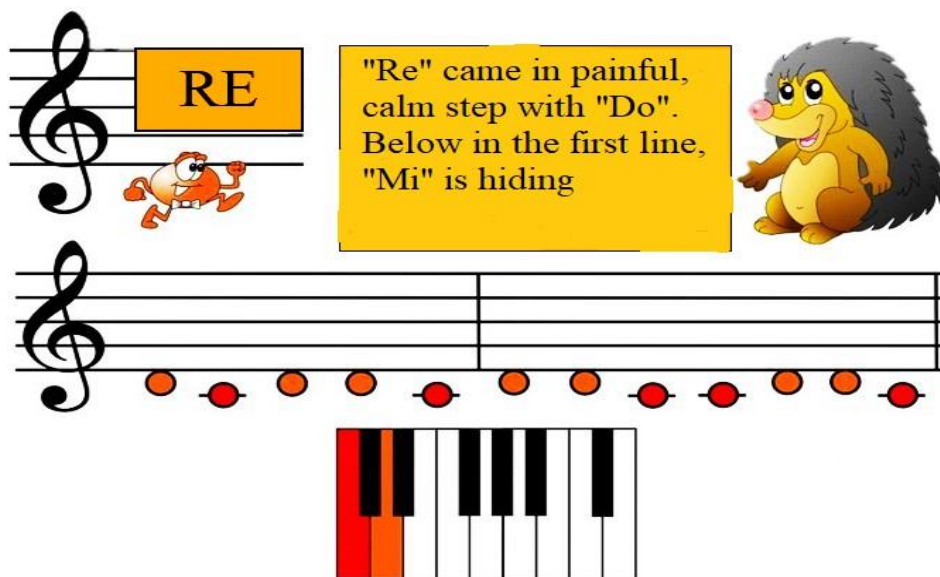
Lesson 13

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Re” and study its elements

Course Outline

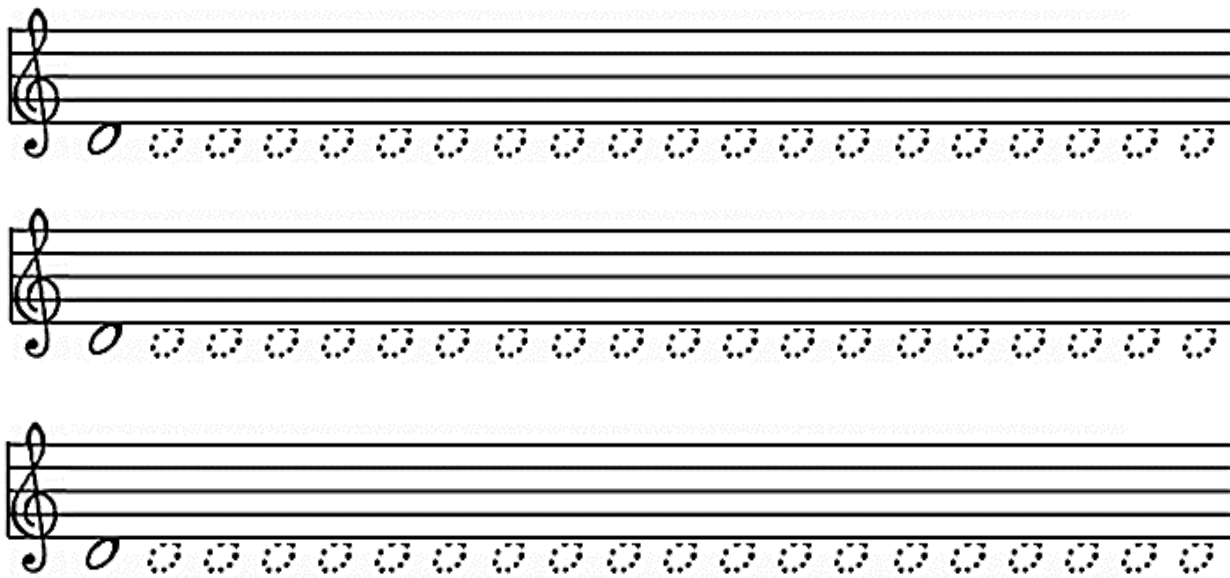
1. Get acquainted with the note “Re” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

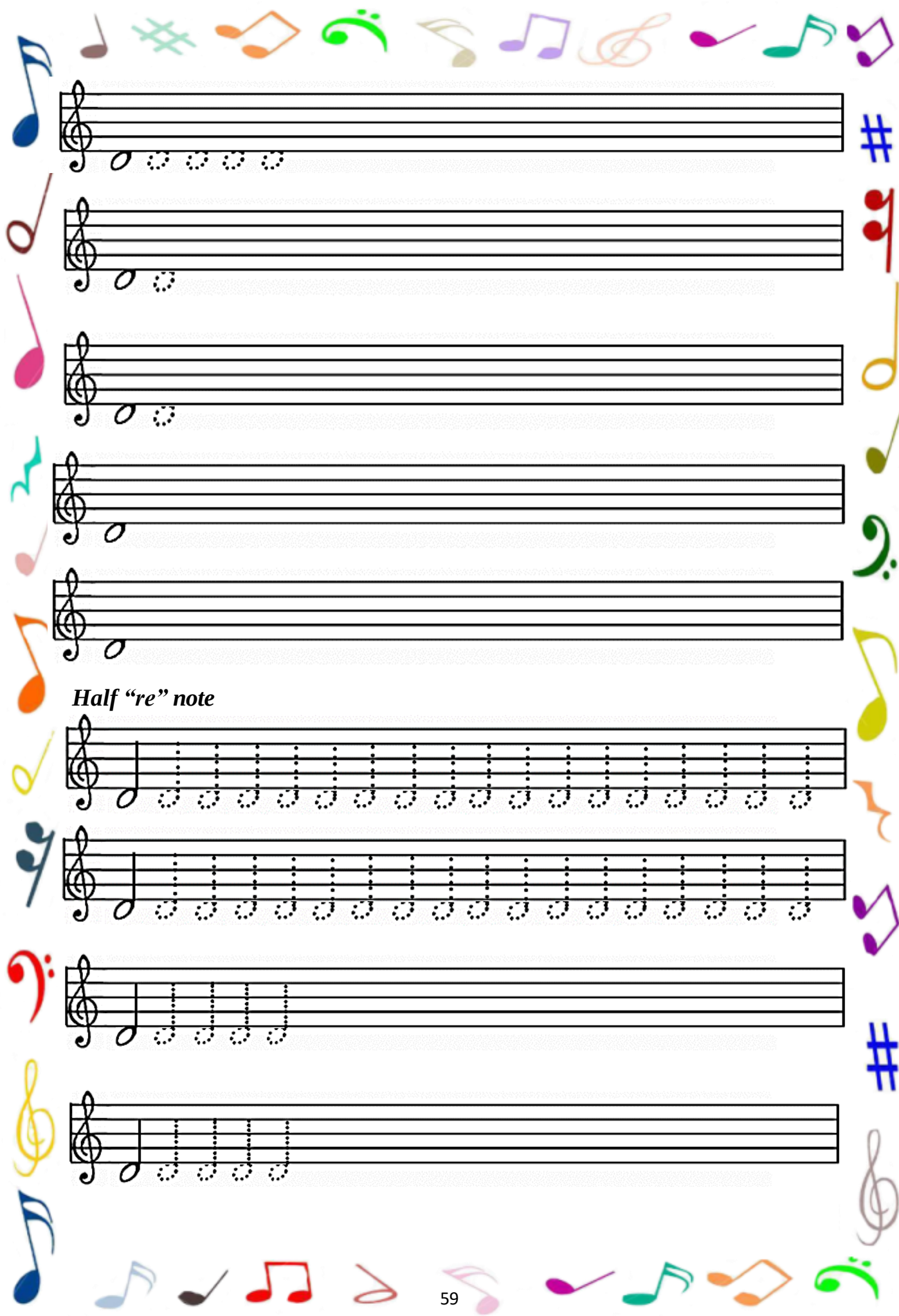
Our second note, **re**, in the first octave, is below the first line of the five main adjacent lines.



Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Re”

Whole “re” note





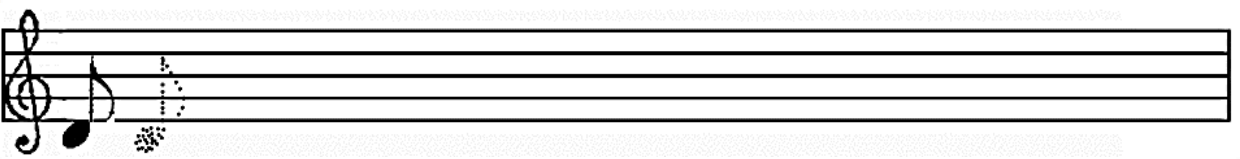
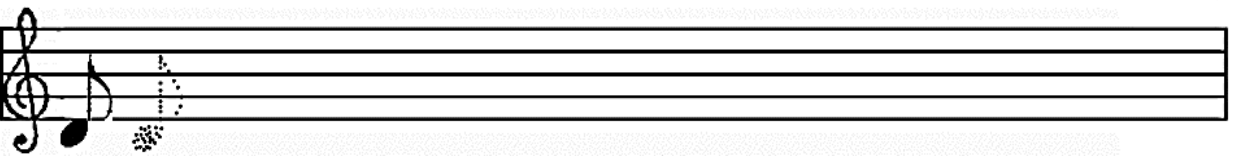
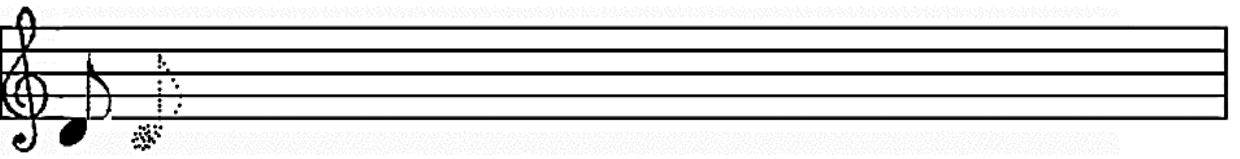
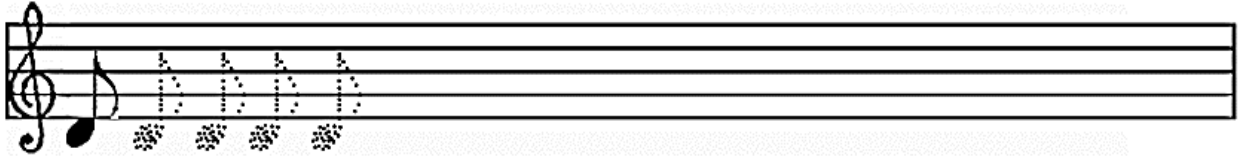
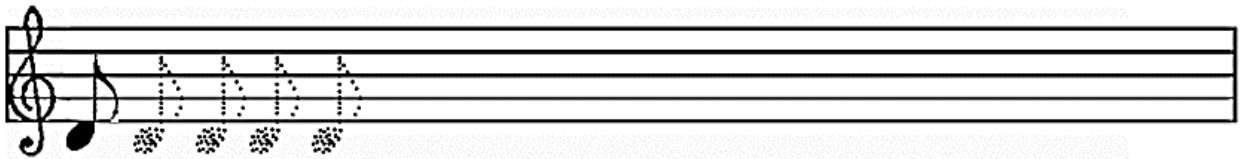
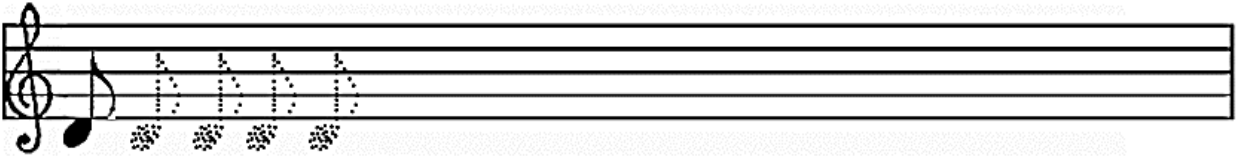
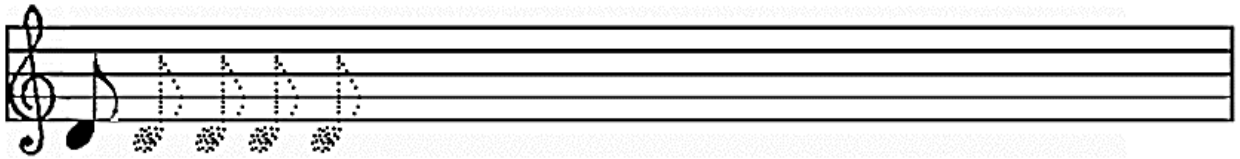
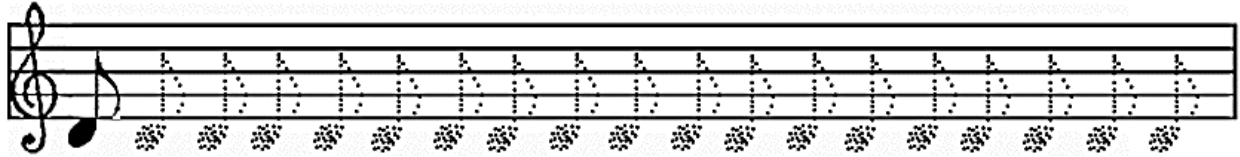
A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols surrounds the page. At the top, there is a row of notes including a blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a green sharp symbol, an orange eighth note, a green bass clef, a yellow quarter note, a purple eighth note, an orange treble clef, a pink quarter note, a teal eighth note, and a purple eighth note. On the left side, from top to bottom, there is a blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, a pink quarter note, an orange eighth note, a yellow quarter note, a blue eighth note, a red bass clef, a yellow treble clef, and a blue eighth note. On the right side, from top to bottom, there is a blue sharp symbol, a red eighth note, a yellow quarter note, a green eighth note, a green bass clef, a yellow quarter note, an orange eighth note, a purple eighth note, a blue sharp symbol, and a grey treble clef. At the bottom, there is a row of notes including a blue eighth note, a light blue quarter note, a brown quarter note, a red eighth note, a pink quarter note, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, an orange eighth note, and a green bass clef.

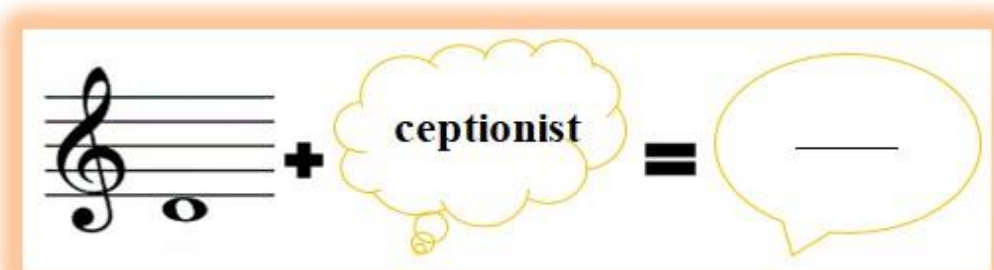
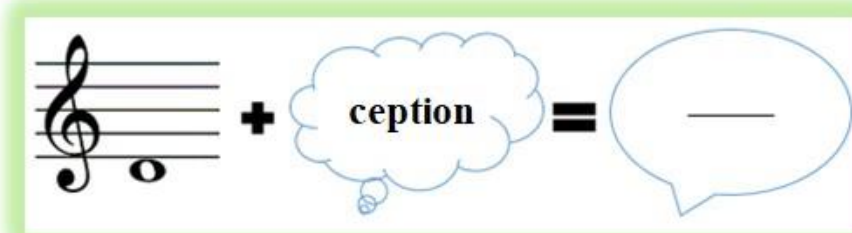
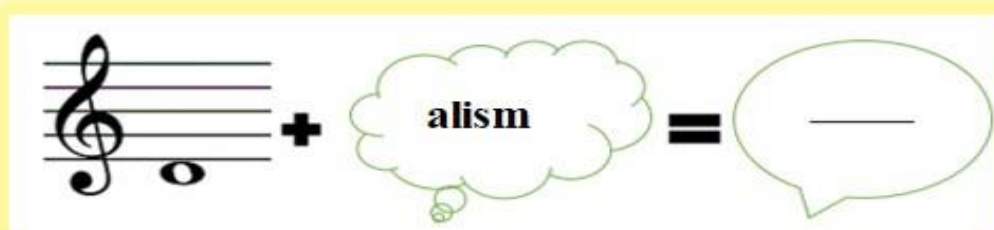
Half “re” note

A decorative musical staff page featuring ten horizontal staves. The page is framed by a border of colorful musical notes and symbols, including treble and bass clefs, a sharp sign, and various note values. The first staff contains a single quarter note on the first line. The second staff is empty. The third staff is labeled "Quarter 're' note" and contains a sequence of 16 dotted quarter notes, each with a small floral pattern. The fourth staff contains a sequence of 16 dotted quarter notes, each with a small floral pattern. The fifth staff contains a sequence of 4 dotted quarter notes, each with a small floral pattern. The sixth staff contains a sequence of 4 dotted quarter notes, each with a small floral pattern. The seventh staff contains a sequence of 2 dotted quarter notes, each with a small floral pattern. The eighth staff contains a sequence of 2 dotted quarter notes, each with a small floral pattern. The ninth staff contains a single quarter note on the first line. The tenth staff contains a single quarter note on the first line.

Quarter "re" note

Semicircular “re” note

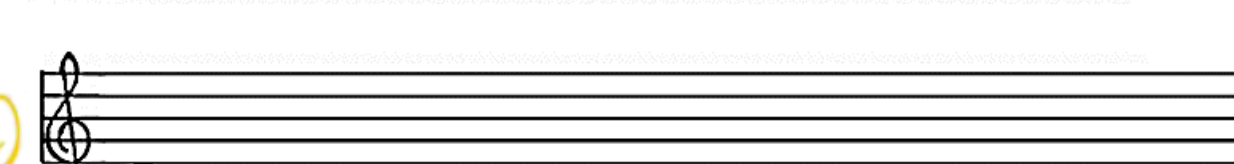
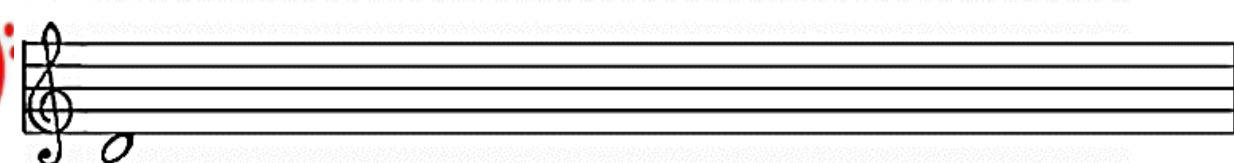
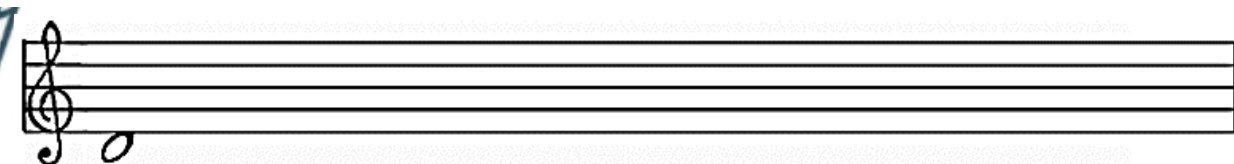
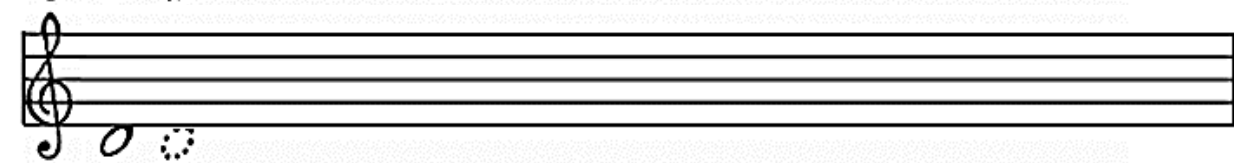
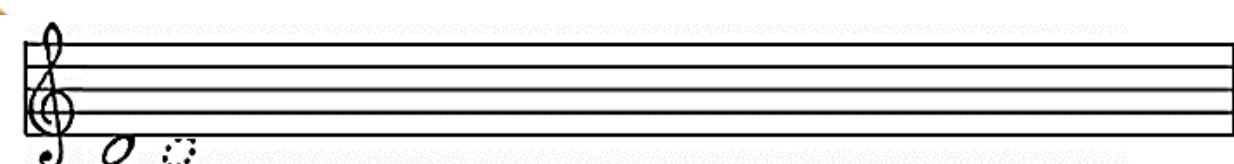
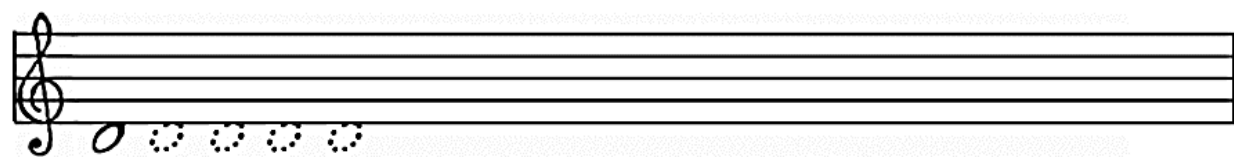
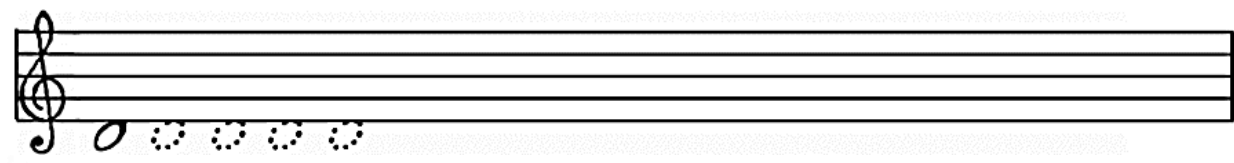
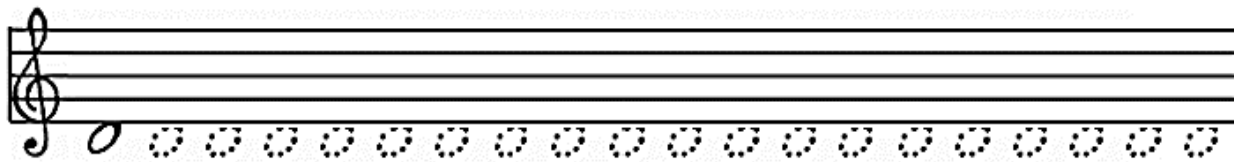
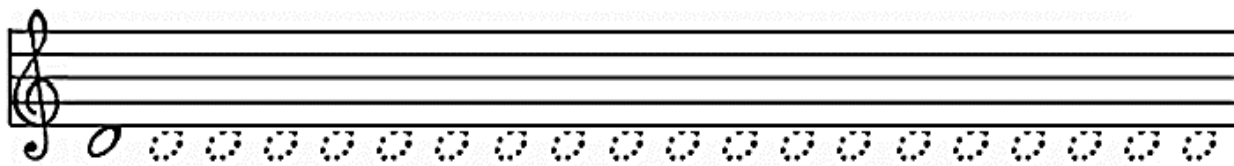




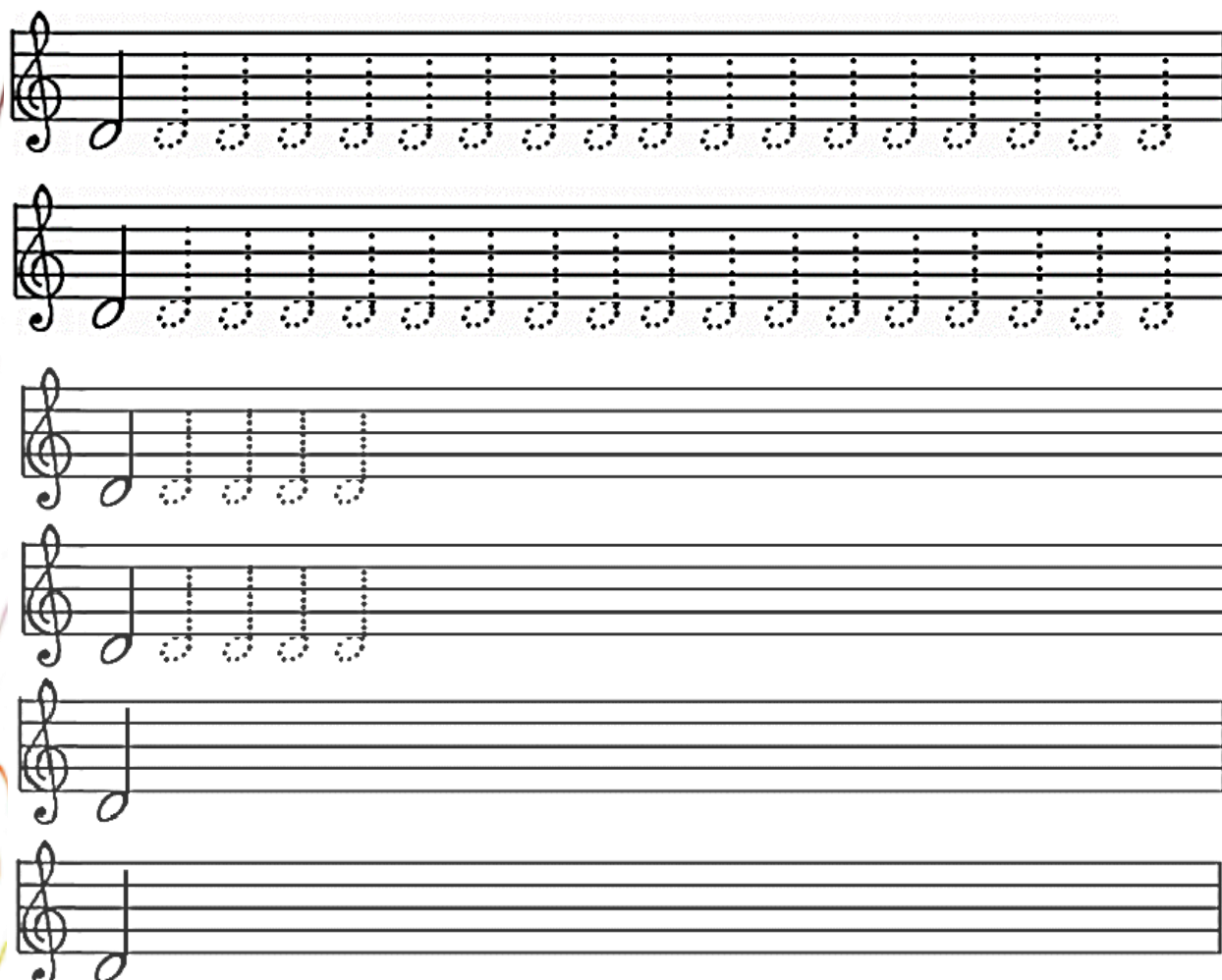
Hometask

Write and study the note "Re" independently!

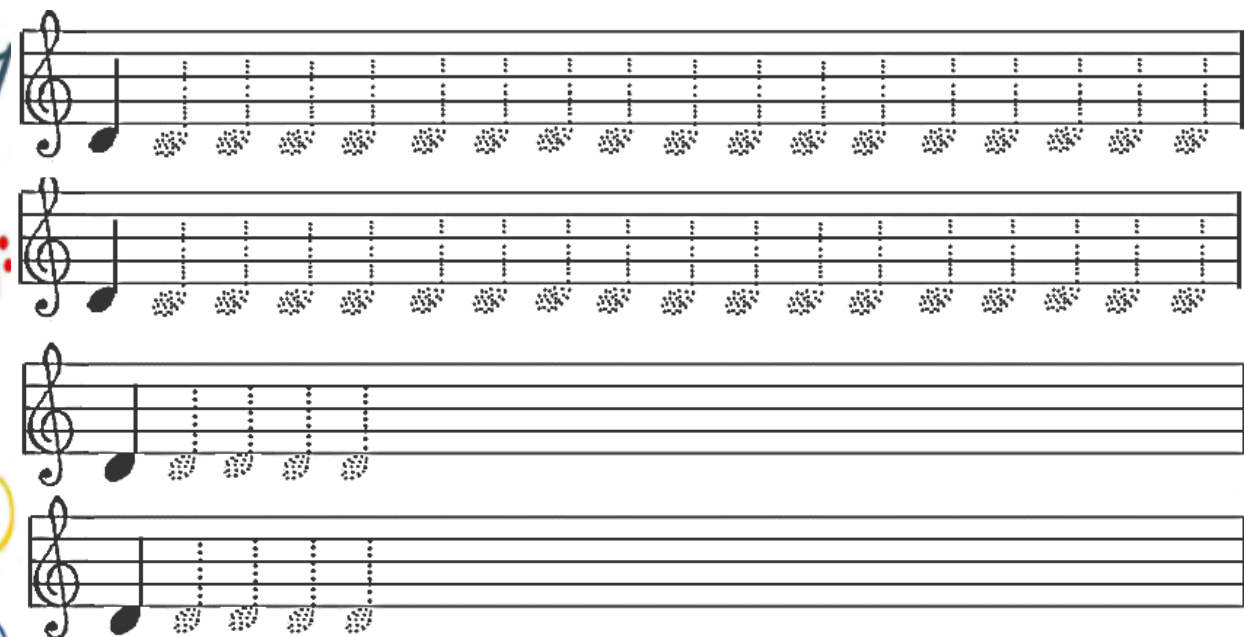
Whole "re" note

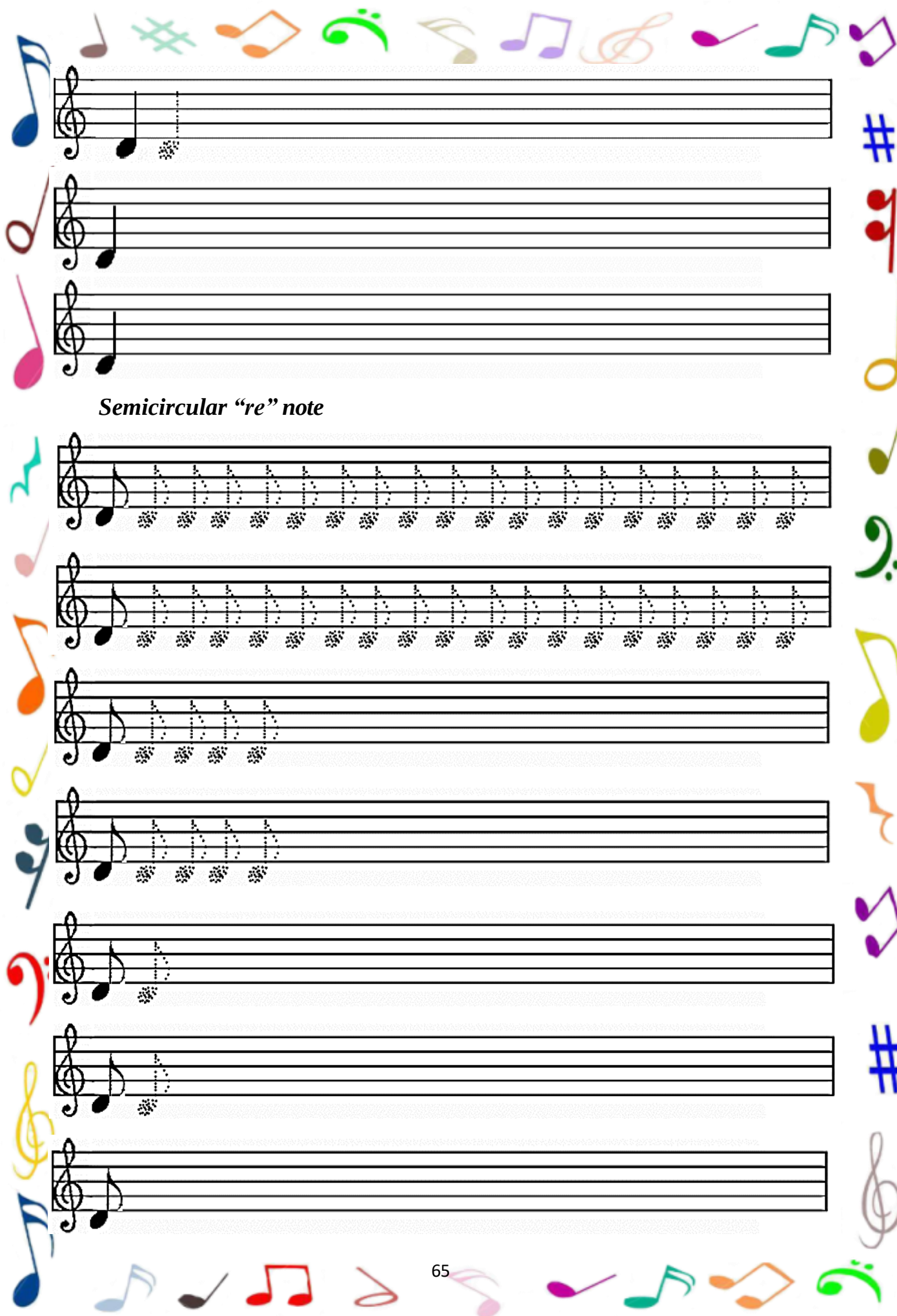


Half “re” note



Quarter “re” note





A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols surrounds the page. At the top, there is a row of colorful notes including a blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a green sharp sign, an orange eighth note, a green bass clef, a yellow eighth note, a purple eighth note, an orange treble clef, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, and a purple eighth note. On the right side, there is a vertical column of symbols including a blue sharp sign, a red eighth note, a yellow eighth note, a green eighth note, a green bass clef, a yellow eighth note, an orange eighth note, a purple eighth note, a blue sharp sign, and a grey treble clef. At the bottom, there is a row of colorful notes including a blue eighth note, a light blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a red eighth note, a red eighth note, a pink eighth note, a purple eighth note, a teal eighth note, an orange eighth note, and a green eighth note.

Semicircular “re” note

Handwriting practice lines for musical notation. Each line begins with a treble clef and a semicircular “re” note (a half note on the second line). The first line contains 15 dotted “re” notes for tracing. The second line contains 15 dotted “re” notes for tracing. The third line contains 5 dotted “re” notes for tracing. The fourth line contains 5 dotted “re” notes for tracing. The fifth line contains 2 dotted “re” notes for tracing. The sixth line contains 2 dotted “re” notes for tracing. The seventh line contains 2 dotted “re” notes for tracing. The eighth line contains 2 dotted “re” notes for tracing.

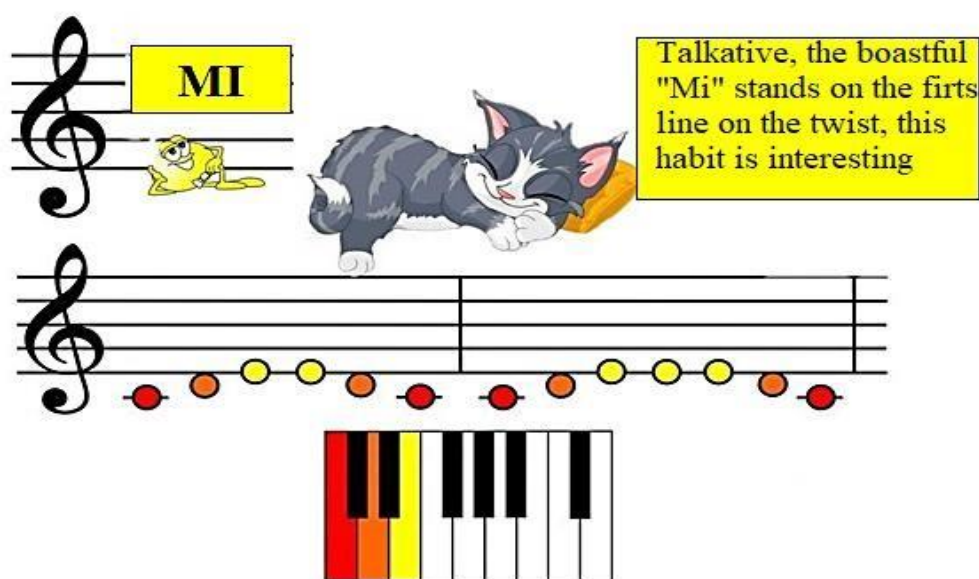
Lesson 14

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Mi” and study its elements

Course Outline

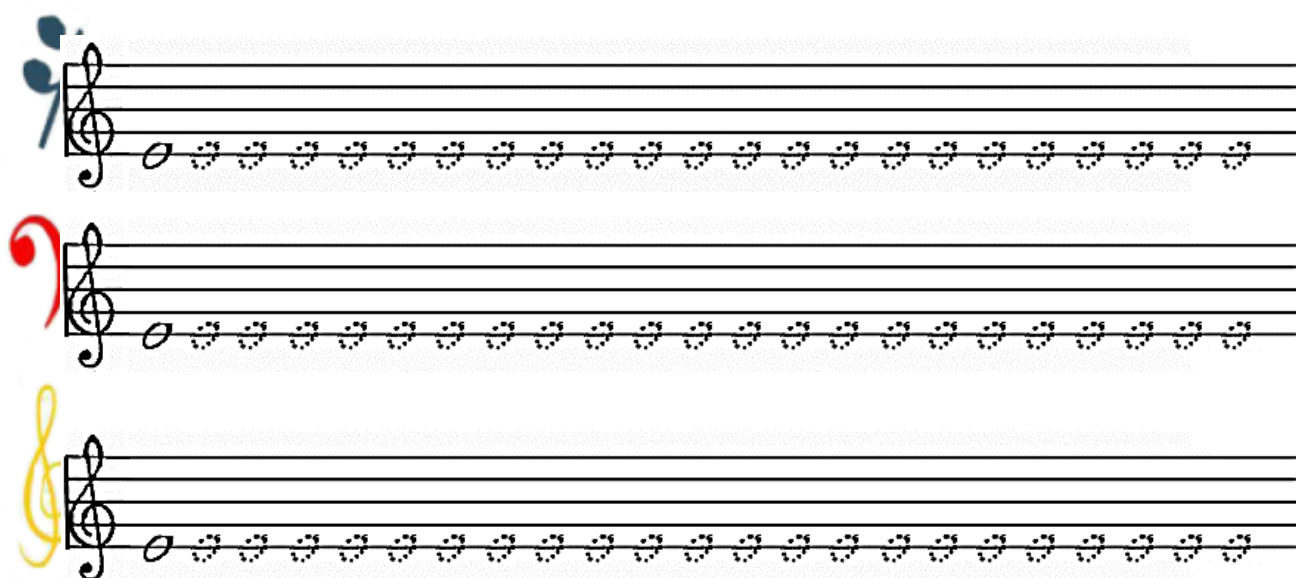
1. Get acquainted with the note “Mi” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

Our third note in the first octave, the “mi” note, is on the first line of the five main lines.



2. Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Mi”

Whole “mi” note







Handwriting practice lines for musical notation. Each line consists of a five-line staff with a treble clef. The first four lines contain dotted musical notes for tracing: the first line has four dotted half notes, the second has four dotted half notes, the third has three dotted half notes, and the fourth has two dotted half notes. The fifth line is empty. A blue sharp symbol (#) is at the end of the first line, and a red double bar line is at the end of the second line.

Half “mi” note



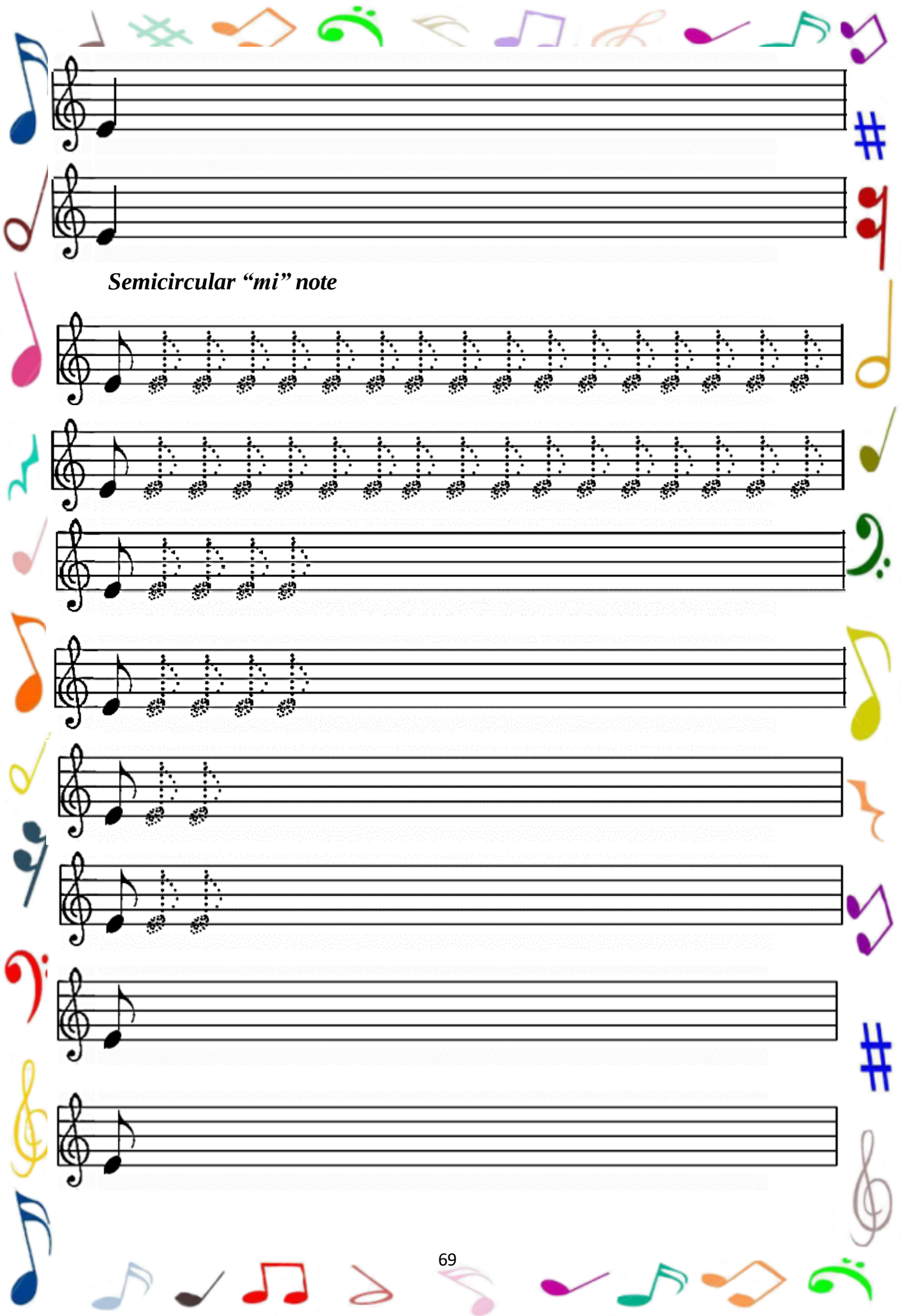


Handwriting practice lines for musical notation. The first two lines contain dotted musical notes for tracing: the first line has 16 dotted half notes, and the second line has 16 dotted half notes. The third line contains four dotted half notes, and the fourth line contains four dotted half notes. A blue sharp symbol (#) is at the end of the third line, and a blue treble clef is at the end of the fourth line.



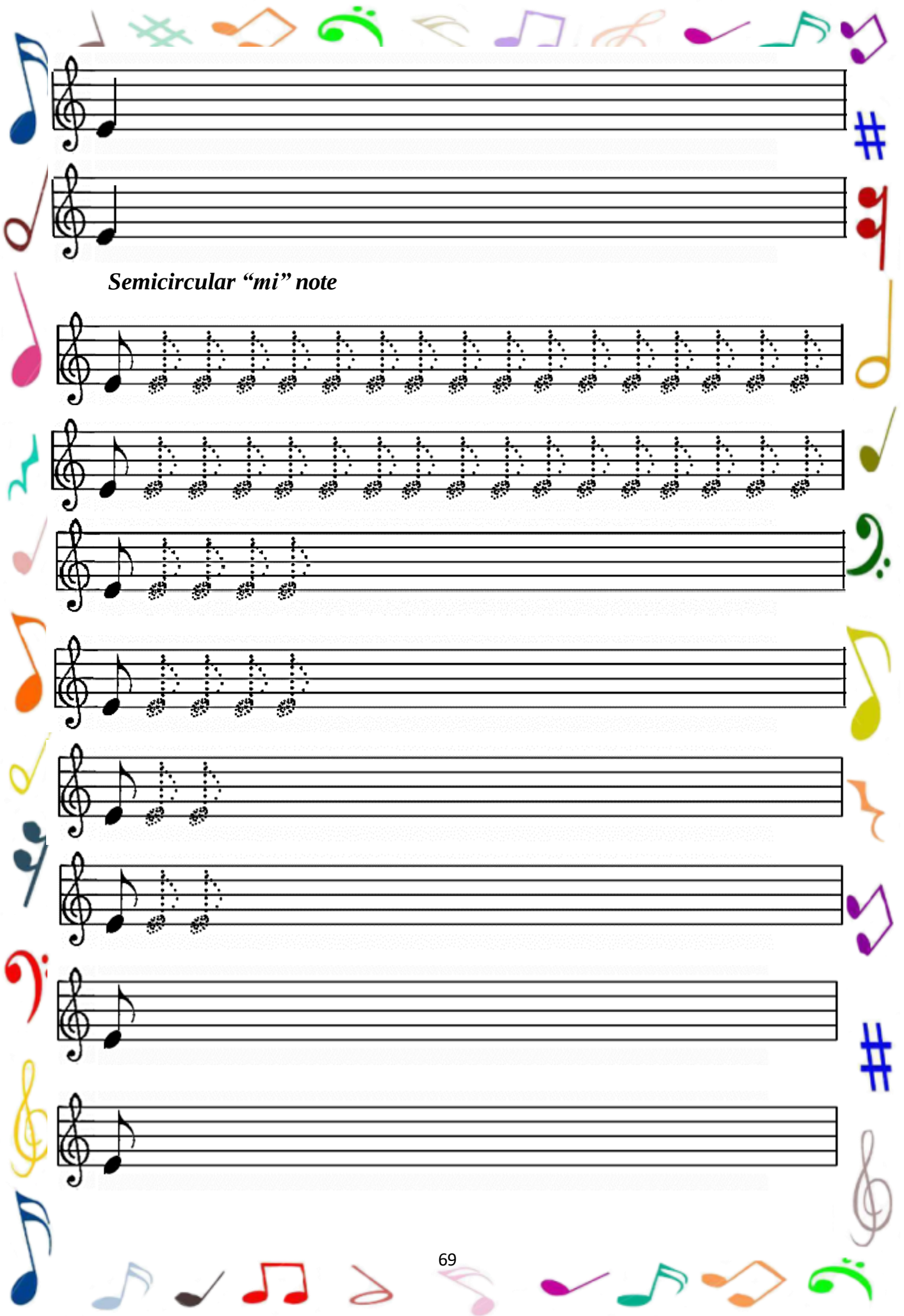
A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols surrounds the page. At the top, there is a row of notes including a brown eighth note, a green sharp sign, an orange eighth note, a green bass clef, a yellow eighth note, a purple eighth note, an orange treble clef, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, and a purple eighth note. On the left side, there is a blue eighth note, a red eighth note, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, an orange eighth note, a yellow eighth note, a blue eighth note, a red eighth note, a yellow eighth note, and a blue eighth note. On the right side, there is a blue sharp sign, a red eighth note, a yellow eighth note, a green eighth note, a yellow eighth note, an orange eighth note, a purple eighth note, a blue sharp sign, and a yellow treble clef. At the bottom, there is a blue eighth note, a light blue eighth note, a brown eighth note, a red eighth note, a pink eighth note, a purple eighth note, a teal eighth note, an orange eighth note, a green eighth note, and a blue eighth note.

Quarter “mi” note



A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols surrounds the page. The border includes a variety of note heads, stems, and clefs in colors such as blue, red, yellow, green, and purple. Some symbols include a sharp sign (#) and a treble clef.

Semicircular “mi” note



The page contains ten musical staves, each with a treble clef. The first staff has a single black note on the first line. The second staff has a single black note on the first line. The third staff contains a sequence of notes: a black note on the first line, followed by a series of dotted notes on the second line, and a final black note on the first line. The fourth staff contains a sequence of notes: a black note on the first line, followed by a series of dotted notes on the second line, and a final black note on the first line. The fifth staff contains a sequence of notes: a black note on the first line, followed by a series of dotted notes on the second line, and a final black note on the first line. The sixth staff contains a sequence of notes: a black note on the first line, followed by a series of dotted notes on the second line, and a final black note on the first line. The seventh staff contains a sequence of notes: a black note on the first line, followed by a series of dotted notes on the second line, and a final black note on the first line. The eighth staff contains a sequence of notes: a black note on the first line, followed by a series of dotted notes on the second line, and a final black note on the first line. The ninth staff contains a single black note on the first line. The tenth staff contains a single black note on the first line.

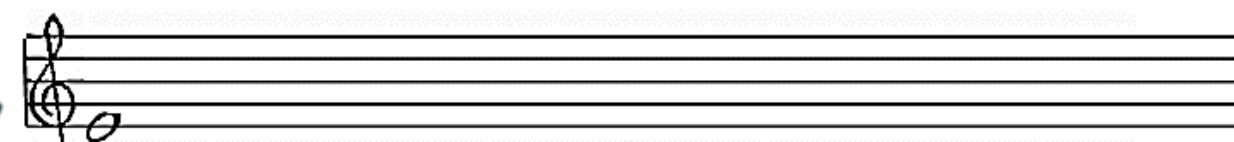
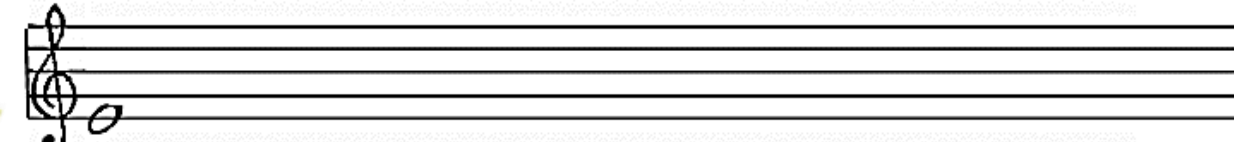
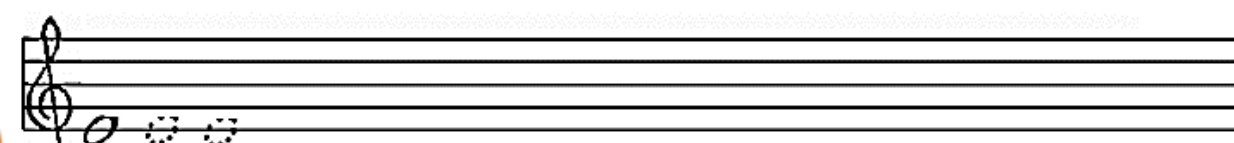
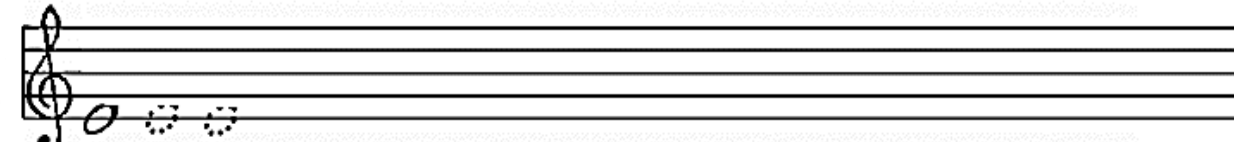
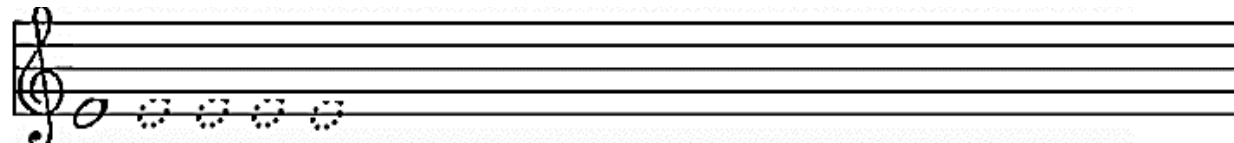
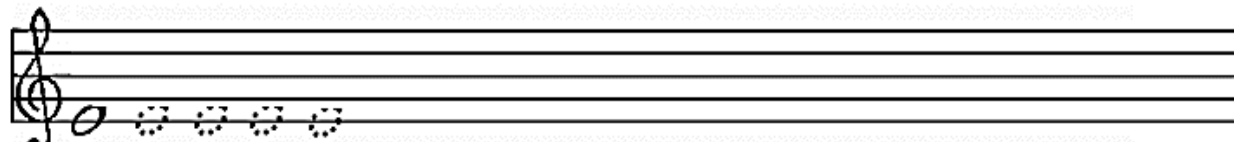
Find the musical rebus with the note "Mi"!



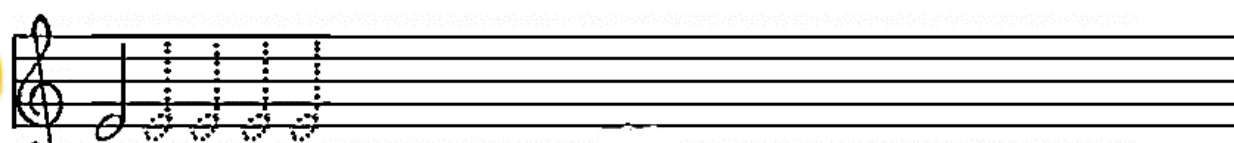
Hometask

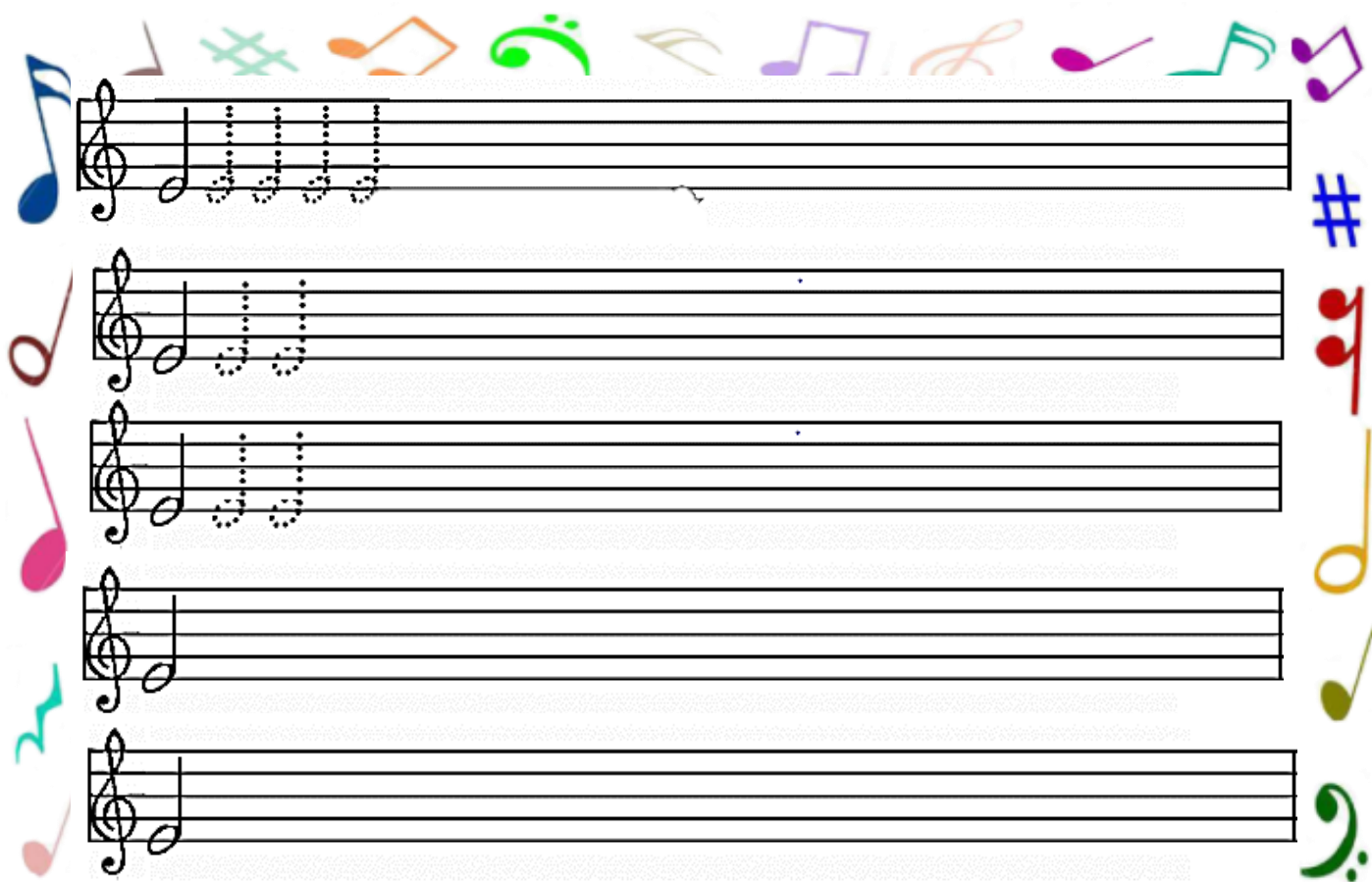
Independently write and study the note “Mi”

Whole “mi” note



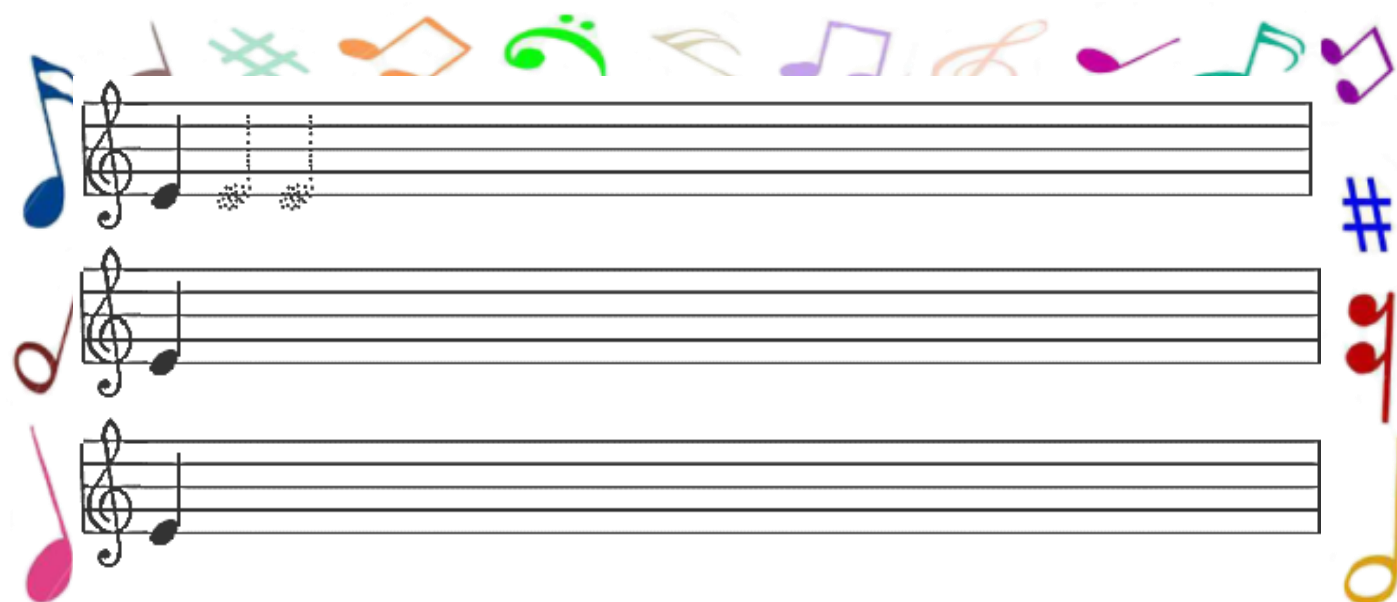
Half “mi” note





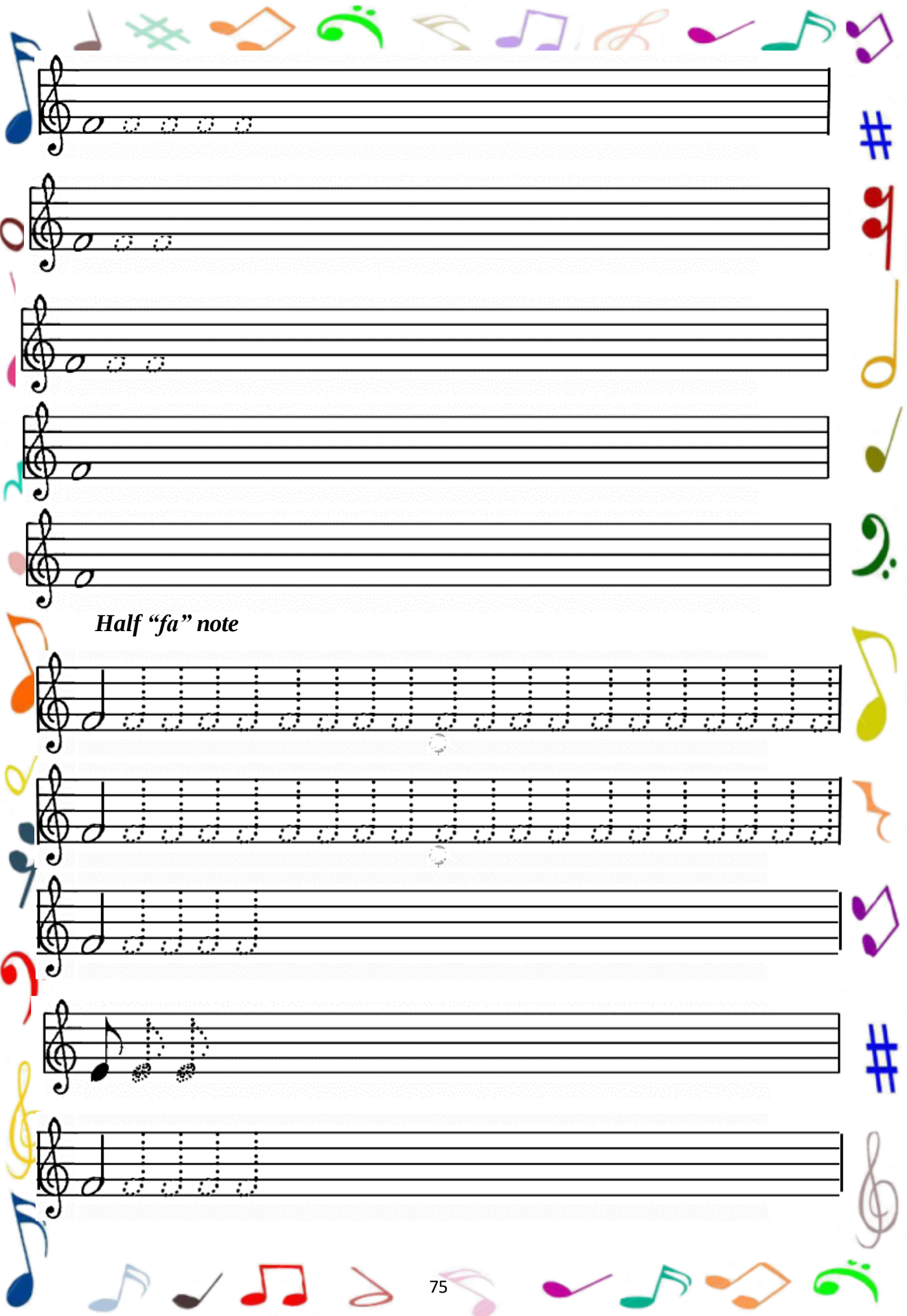
Quarter “mi” note



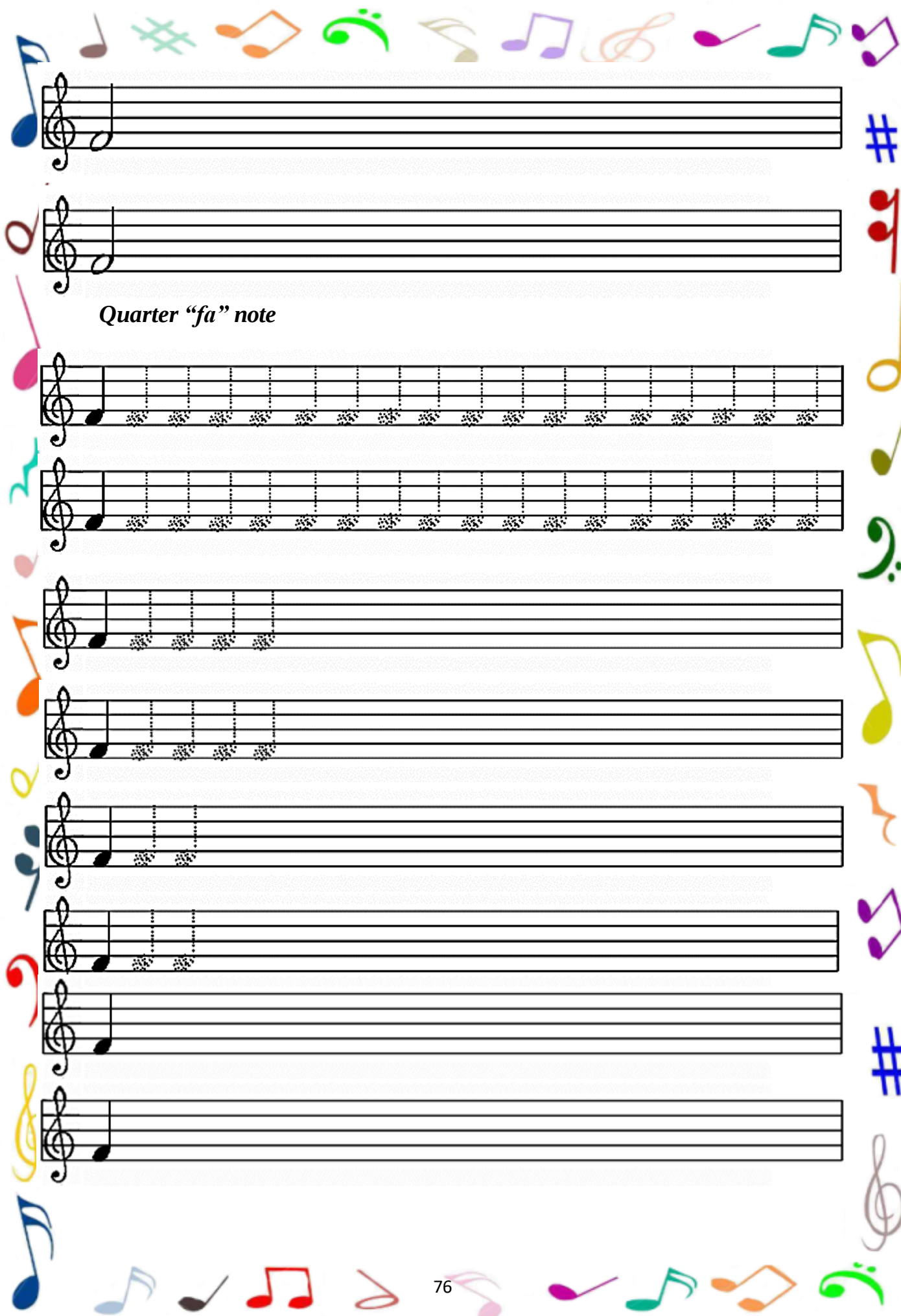


Semicircular “mi” note





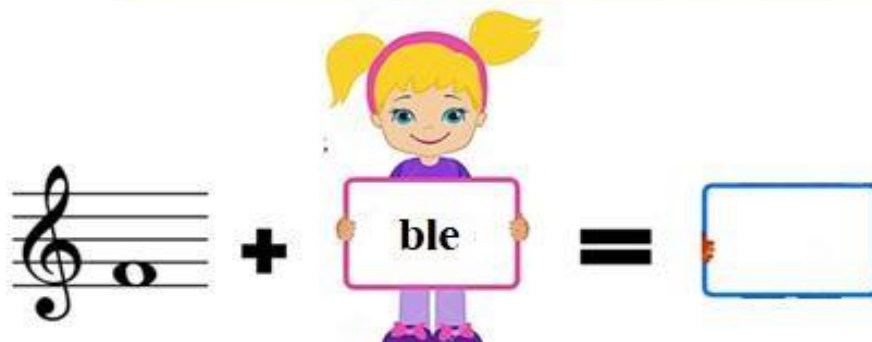
Half "fa" note



Quarter "fa" note

A semicircular "fa" note

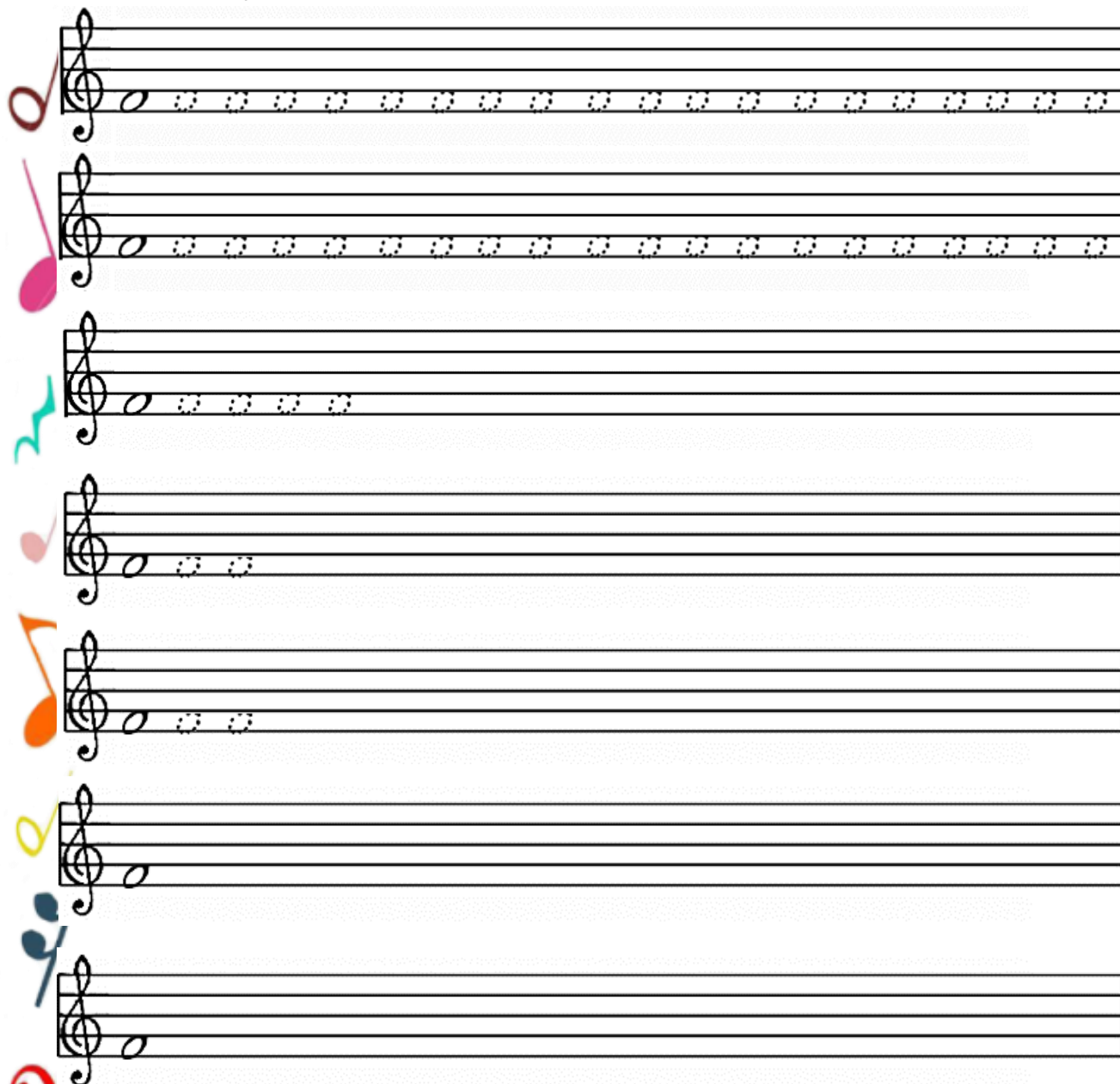
The worksheet consists of ten horizontal staves. The first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth staves are filled with a sequence of musical notes: a quarter note, a dotted eighth note, a pair of beamed eighth notes, and a dotted quarter note. The second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth staves are empty. The page is decorated with various colorful musical symbols around the staves, including notes, clefs, and a sharp sign.



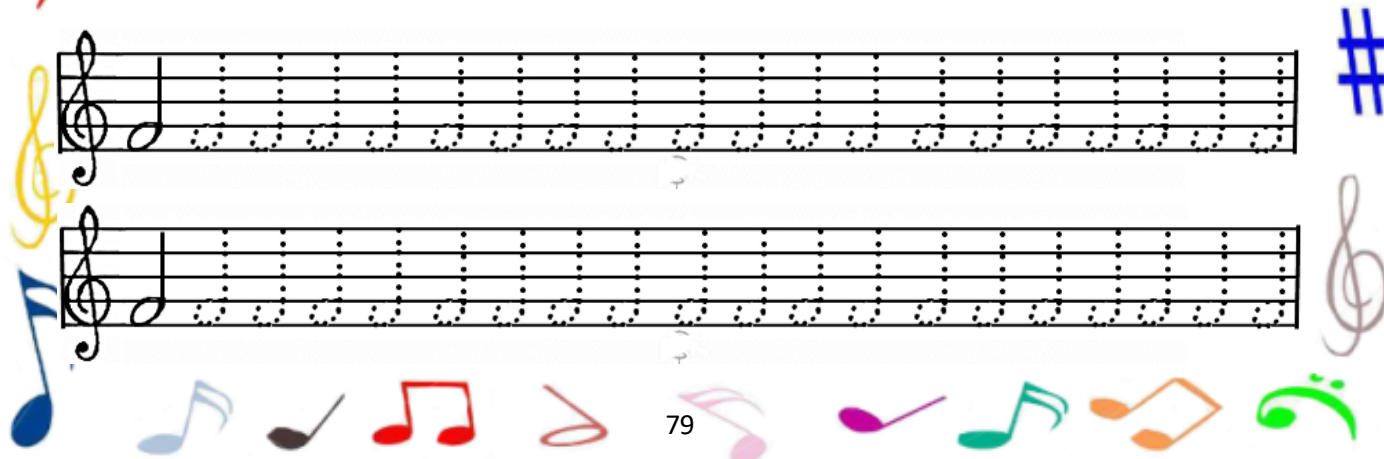
Hometask

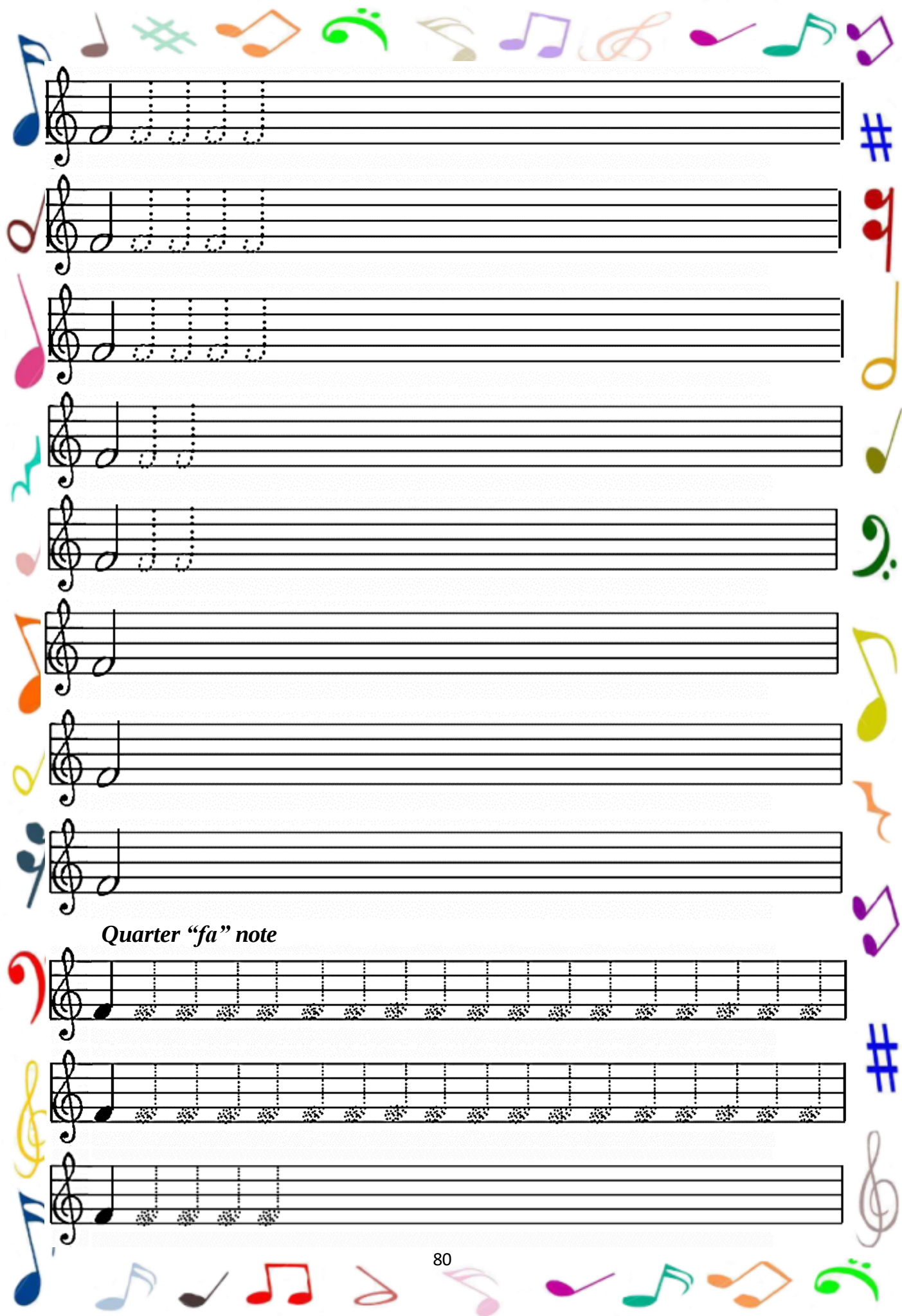
Write and study the “Fa” note independently!

Whole “fa” note



Half “fa” note



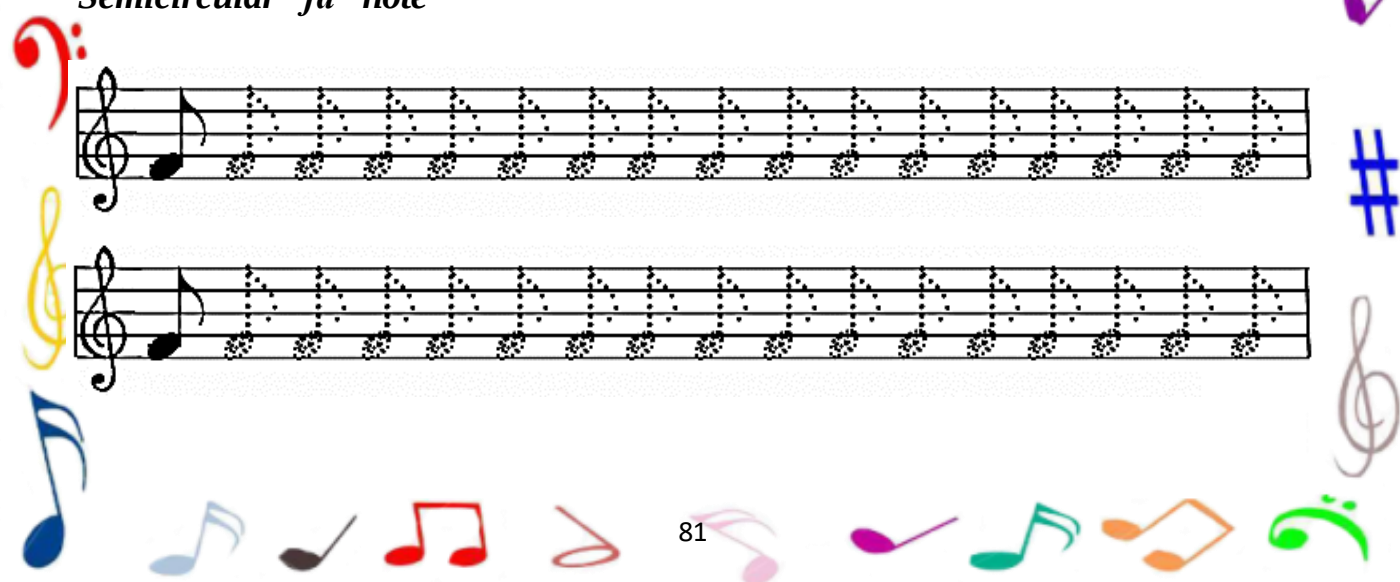
A decorative border of various musical symbols in different colors (blue, green, orange, purple, red, yellow) surrounds the page. The symbols include eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, beamed eighth notes, and treble and bass clefs.

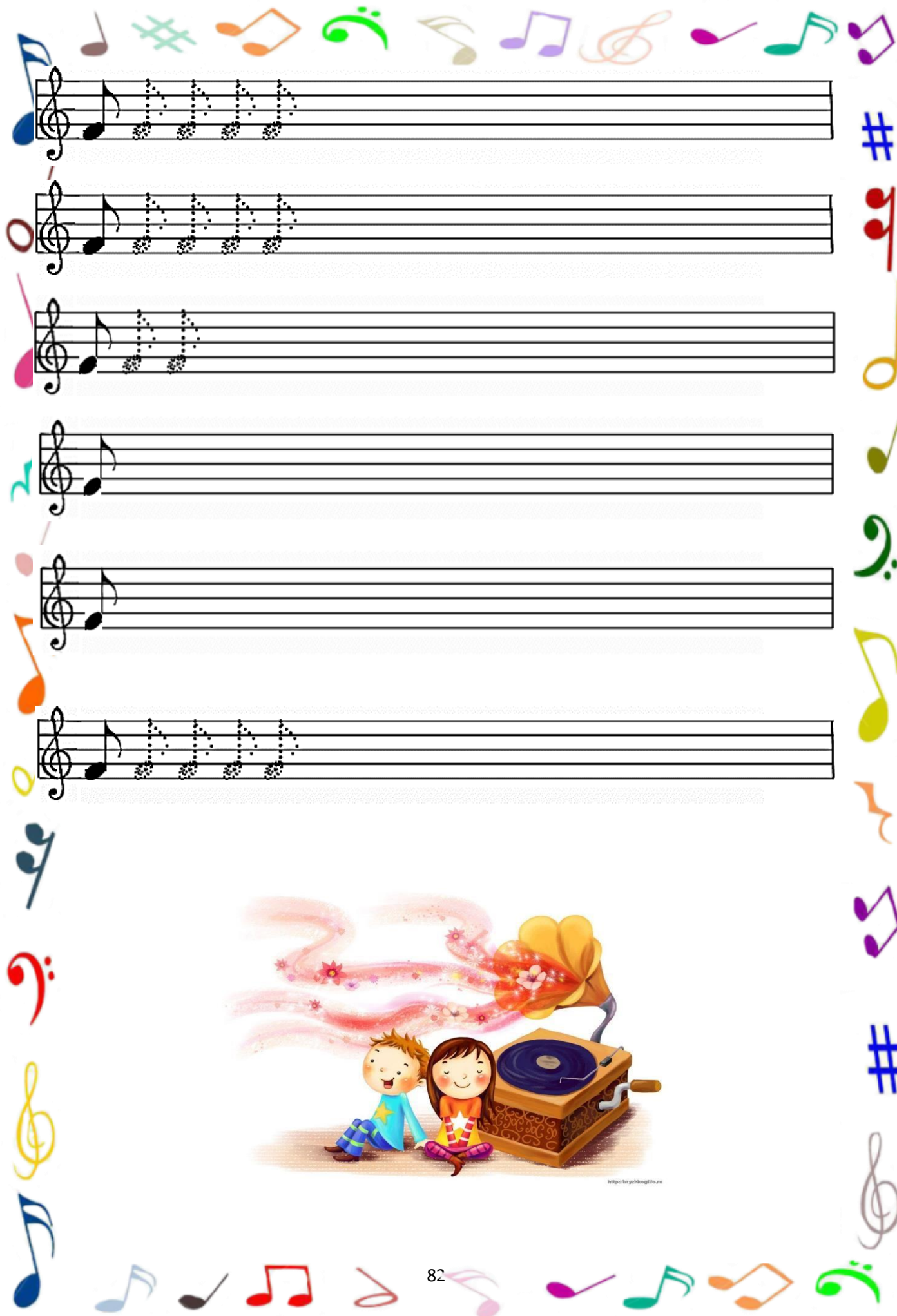
Quarter "fa" note

80



Semicircular “fa” note





Lesson 16

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Sol” and study its elements

Course Outline

1. Get acquainted with the note “Sol” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

The fifth note on the first octave, the “sol” note, is on the second line of the five main lines.

SOL

The note is superior to "fa"
Half a tone is rises.
"Lya" is closer to the note,
It will be the "Sol" note!

Illustrations: A white cat, a brown mouse, and a piano keyboard.

2. Theoretical study of the elements of the “Sol” note

Whole “sol” note

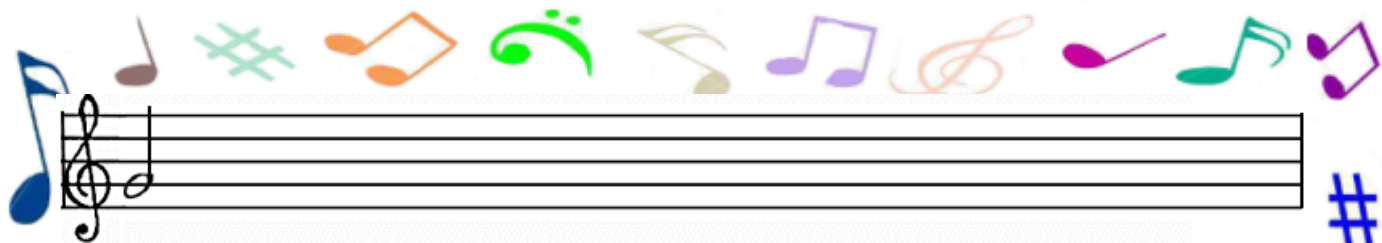
Four musical staves showing the whole “sol” note on the second line of the first octave.



A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols in different colors (blue, green, orange, purple, red, yellow) frames the top and bottom of the page.

The page contains ten musical staves, each with a treble clef. The first four staves each contain a single half note on the line G (the "sol" note). The fifth staff contains a sequence of 16 half notes, all on the line G. The sixth staff contains a sequence of 8 half notes, all on the line G. The seventh staff contains a sequence of 4 half notes, all on the line G. The eighth staff contains a sequence of 2 half notes, all on the line G. The ninth staff contains a sequence of 1 half note, on the line G. The tenth staff is empty.

Half "sol" note



Quarter "sol" note

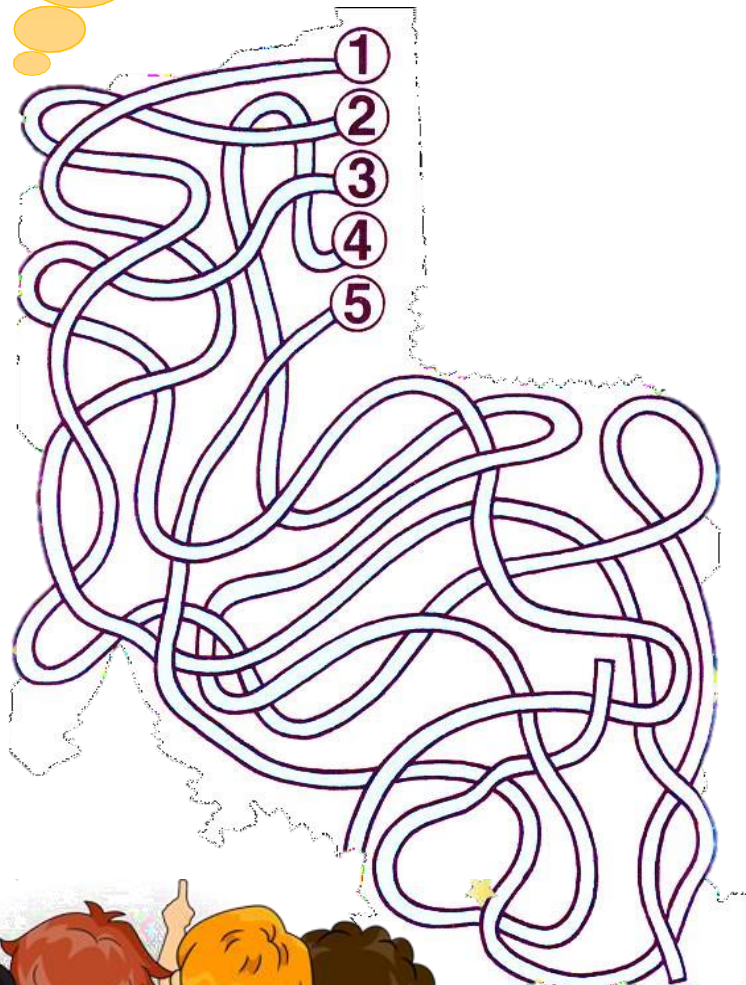
A series of seven musical staves for the exercise 'Quarter "sol" note'. The first staff shows a sequence of quarter notes on a single line (F4). The subsequent staves show the same sequence of notes with increasing complexity: the second staff adds a dotted quarter note, the third adds an eighth note, the fourth adds a sixteenth note, the fifth adds a thirty-second note, the sixth adds a sixty-fourth note, and the seventh staff shows the sequence of notes with a final double bar line. The staves are decorated with colorful musical notes and symbols on the left and right sides.

Semicircular "sol" note

A series of two musical staves for the exercise 'Semicircular "sol" note'. The first staff shows a sequence of semicircular notes on a single line (F4). The second staff shows the same sequence of notes with increasing complexity: the first staff adds a dotted semicircular note, the second adds an eighth note, the third adds a sixteenth note, the fourth adds a thirty-second note, the fifth adds a sixty-fourth note, and the sixth staff shows the sequence of notes with a final double bar line. The staves are decorated with colorful musical notes and symbols on the left and right sides.



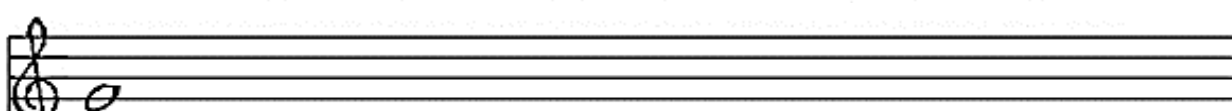
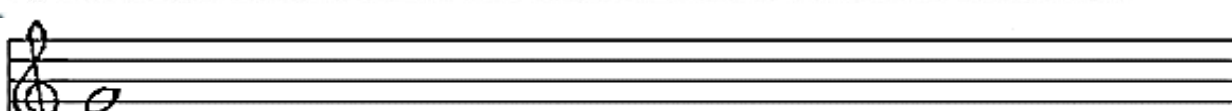
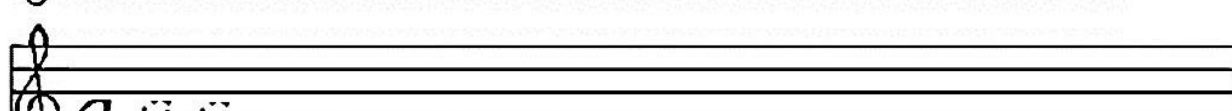
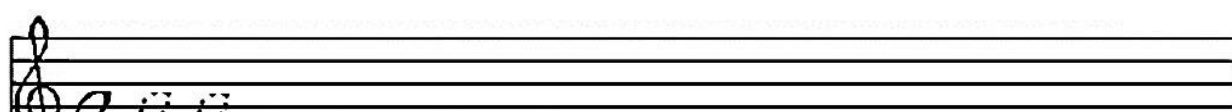
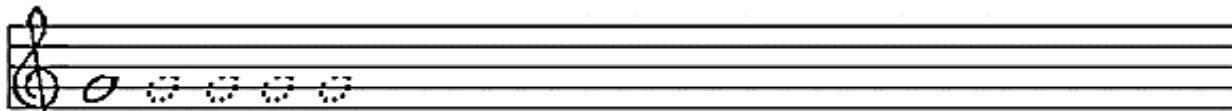
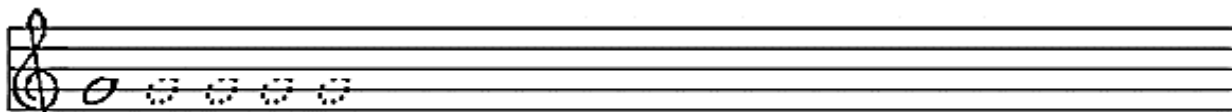
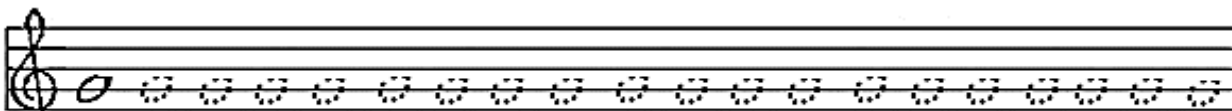
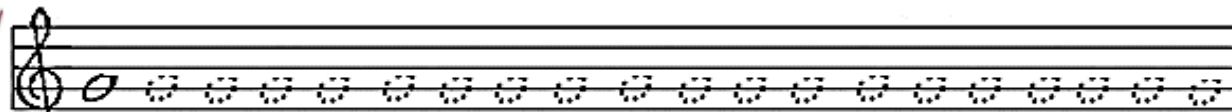
Dear pupil!
Mickey to sing
to go
show her the way!



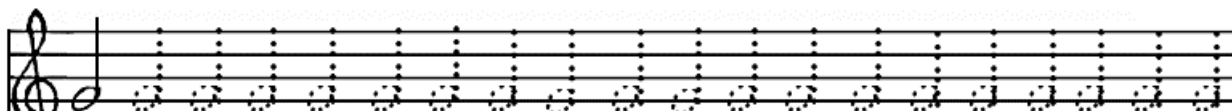
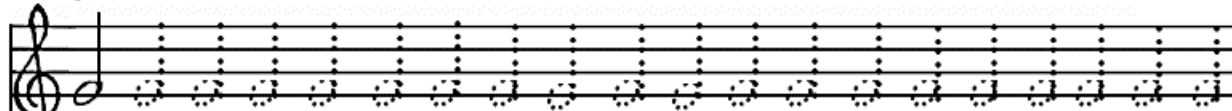
Hometask

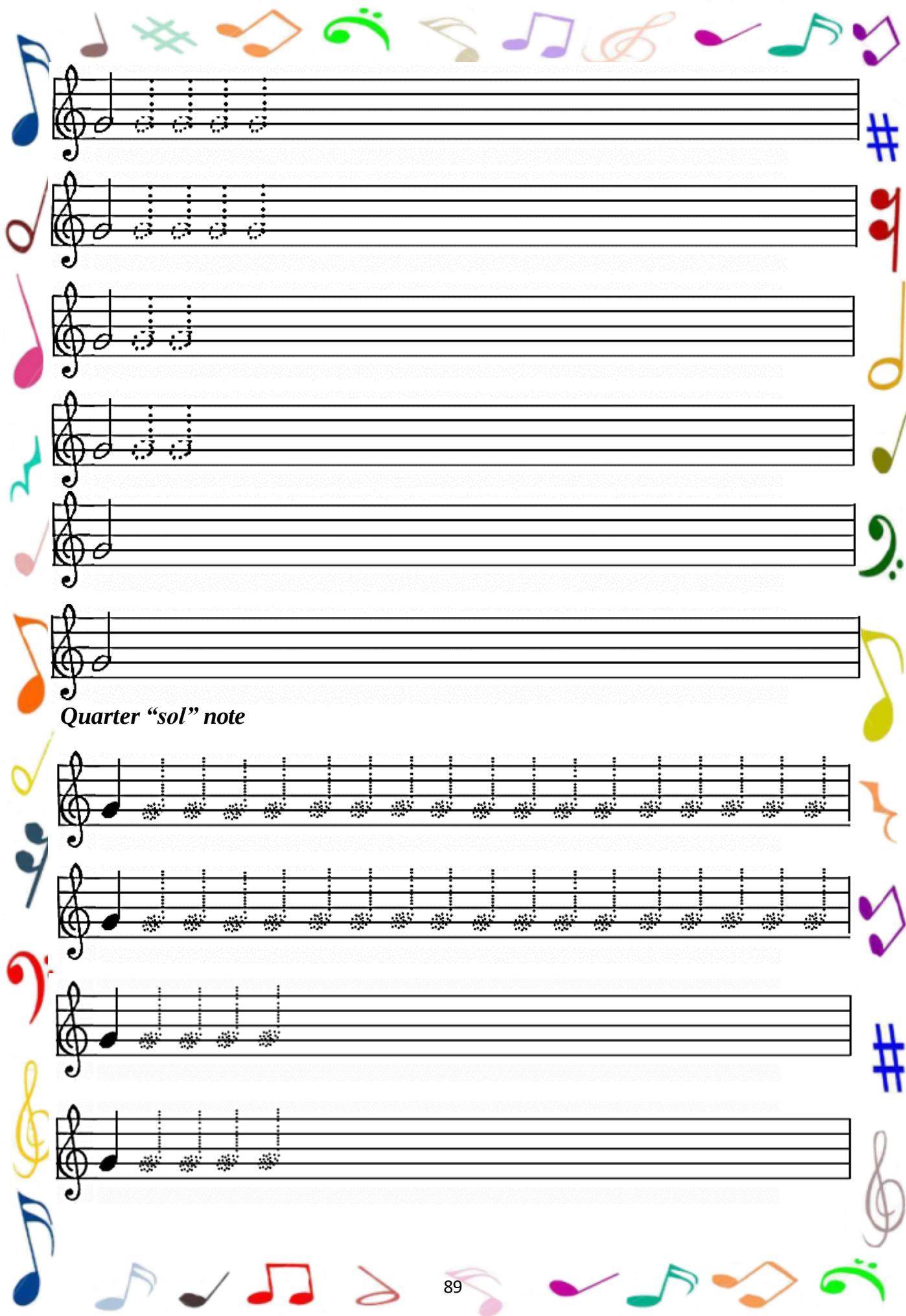
Write and study the left note independently!

Whole "sol" note



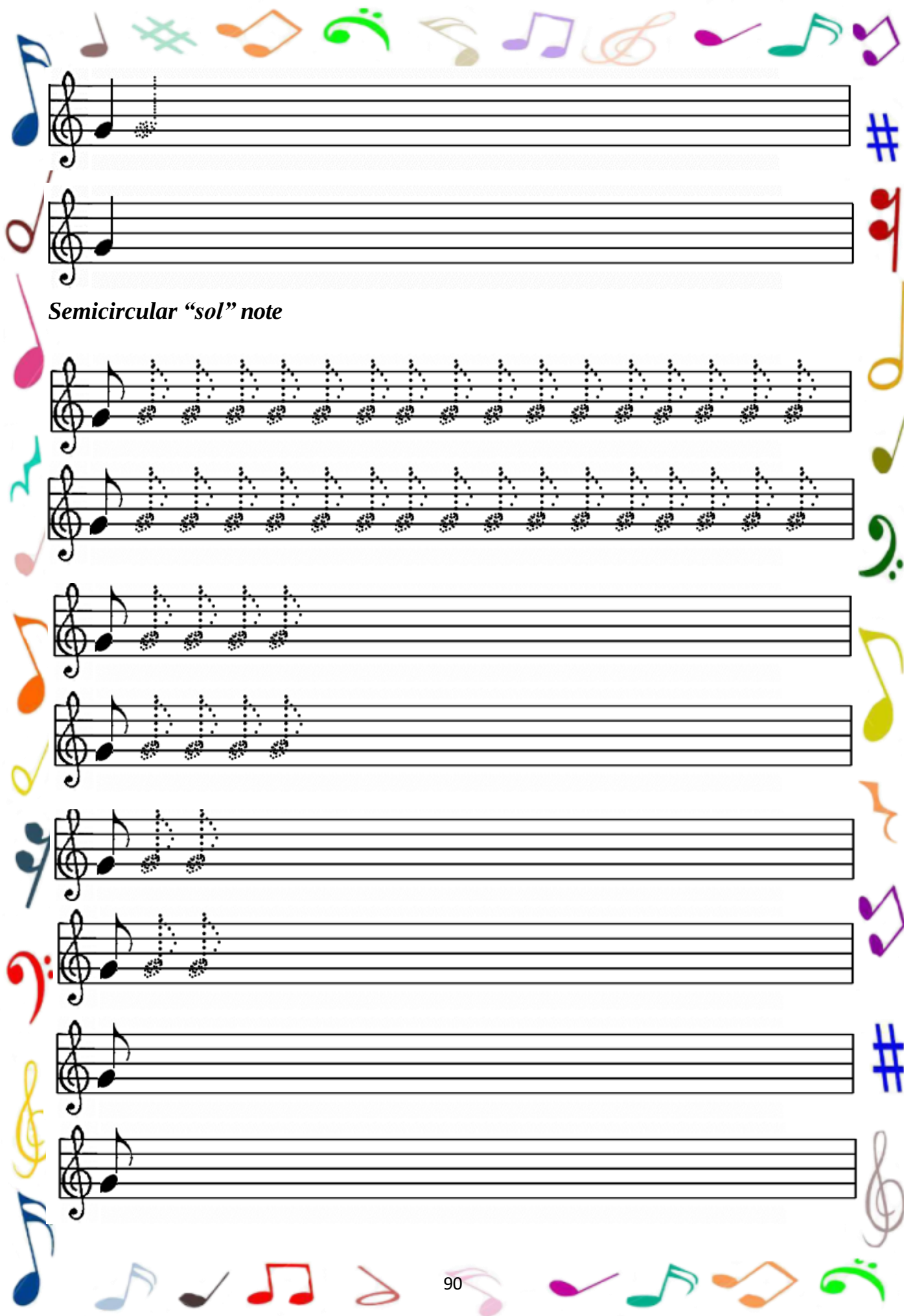
Half "sol" note



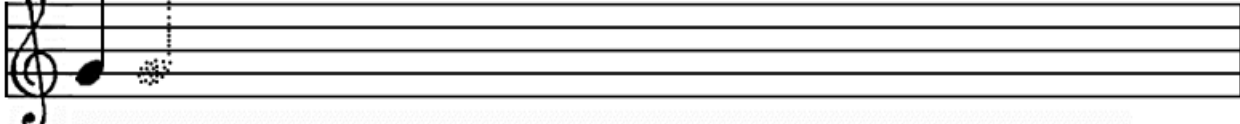


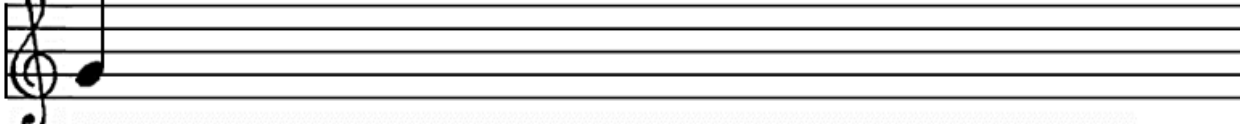
A decorative border of various musical symbols surrounds the page. At the top, there is a row of symbols including a blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a green sharp sign, an orange eighth note, a green bass clef, a tan eighth note, a purple eighth note, an orange treble clef, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, and a purple eighth note. On the left side, from top to bottom, there is a blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a pink eighth note, a teal eighth note, a pink eighth note, an orange eighth note, a yellow eighth note, a blue eighth note, a red bass clef, a yellow eighth note, and a blue eighth note. On the right side, from top to bottom, there is a blue sharp sign, a red eighth note, a yellow eighth note, a green eighth note, a green bass clef, a yellow eighth note, an orange eighth note, a purple eighth note, a blue sharp sign, and a grey treble clef. At the bottom, there is a row of symbols including a blue eighth note, a light blue eighth note, a brown quarter note, a red eighth note, a tan eighth note, a pink eighth note, a purple eighth note, a teal eighth note, an orange eighth note, and a green bass clef.

Quarter "sol" note



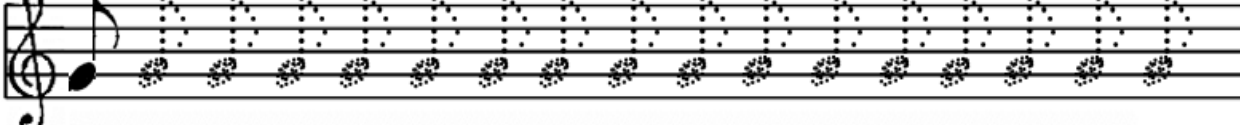
A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols surrounds the page. At the top, there are notes in blue, brown, light green, orange, green, yellow, purple, orange, pink, teal, and purple. On the left side, notes in blue, red, pink, teal, orange, yellow, blue, red, yellow, and blue are arranged vertically. On the right side, symbols include a blue sharp (#), a red double bar line, a yellow note, a green note, a green bass clef, a yellow note, an orange note, a purple note, a blue sharp (#), and a grey treble clef. At the bottom, notes in blue, light blue, brown, red, pink, purple, teal, orange, and green are arranged horizontally.

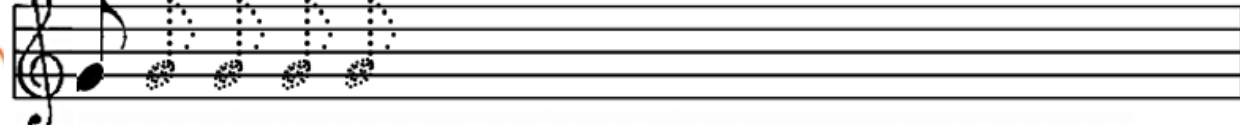
  

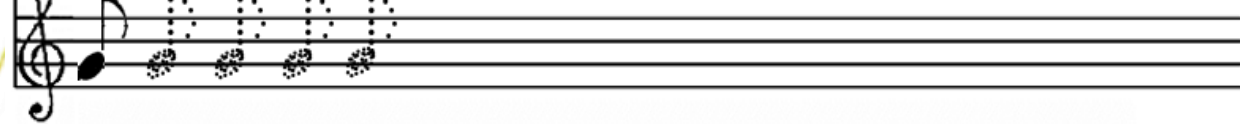
 

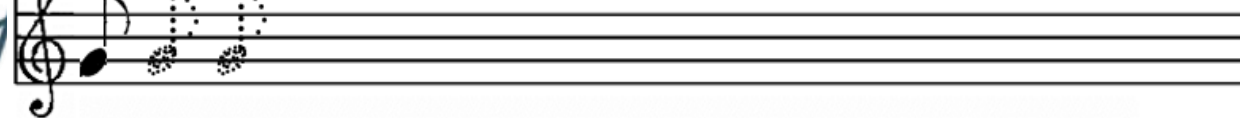
Semicircular “sol” note

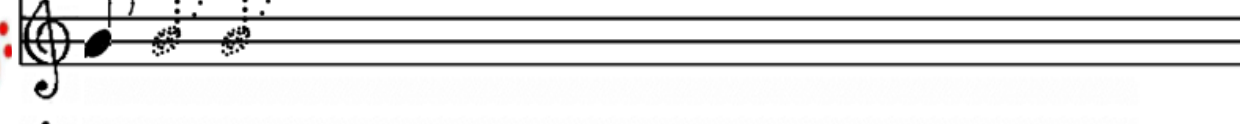
 

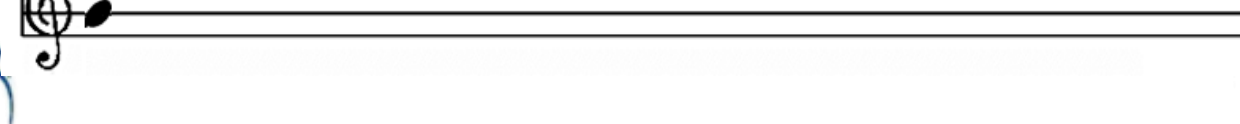
 

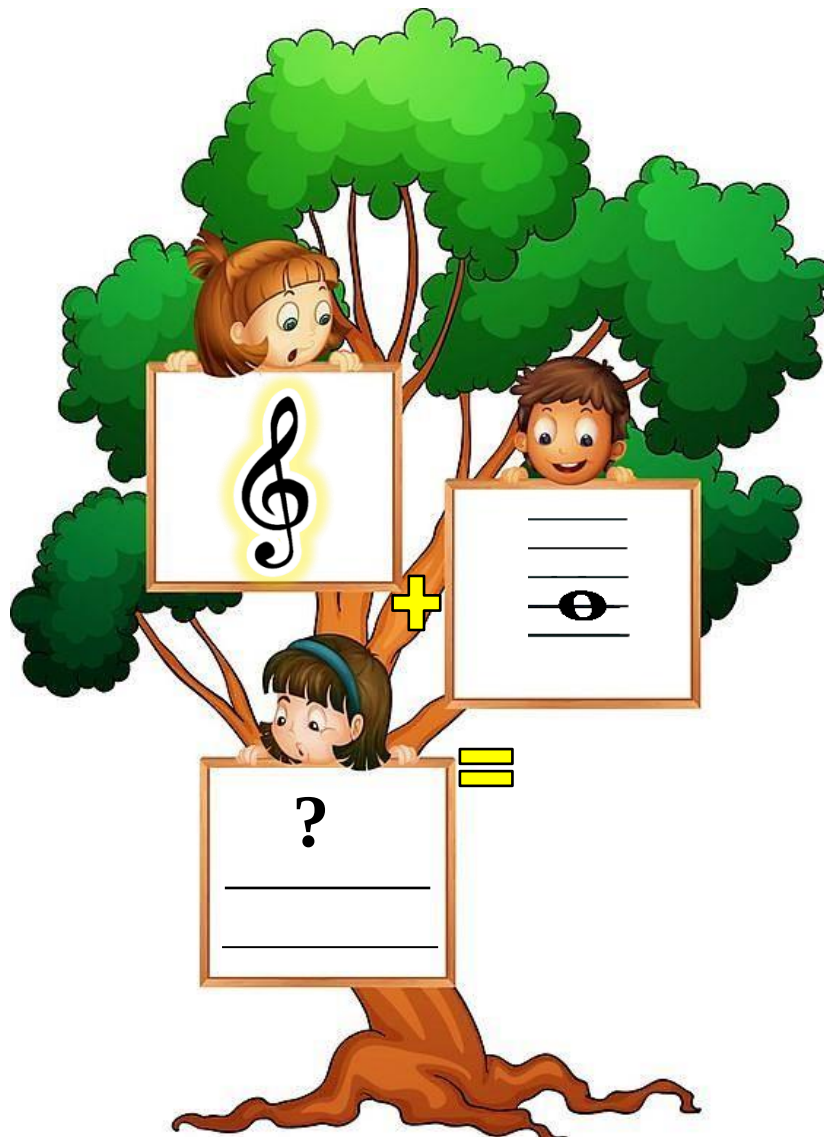
 

"Wheel of Mind"

What is the second name of the violin key?



Lesson 17

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Lya” and study its elements

Course Outline:

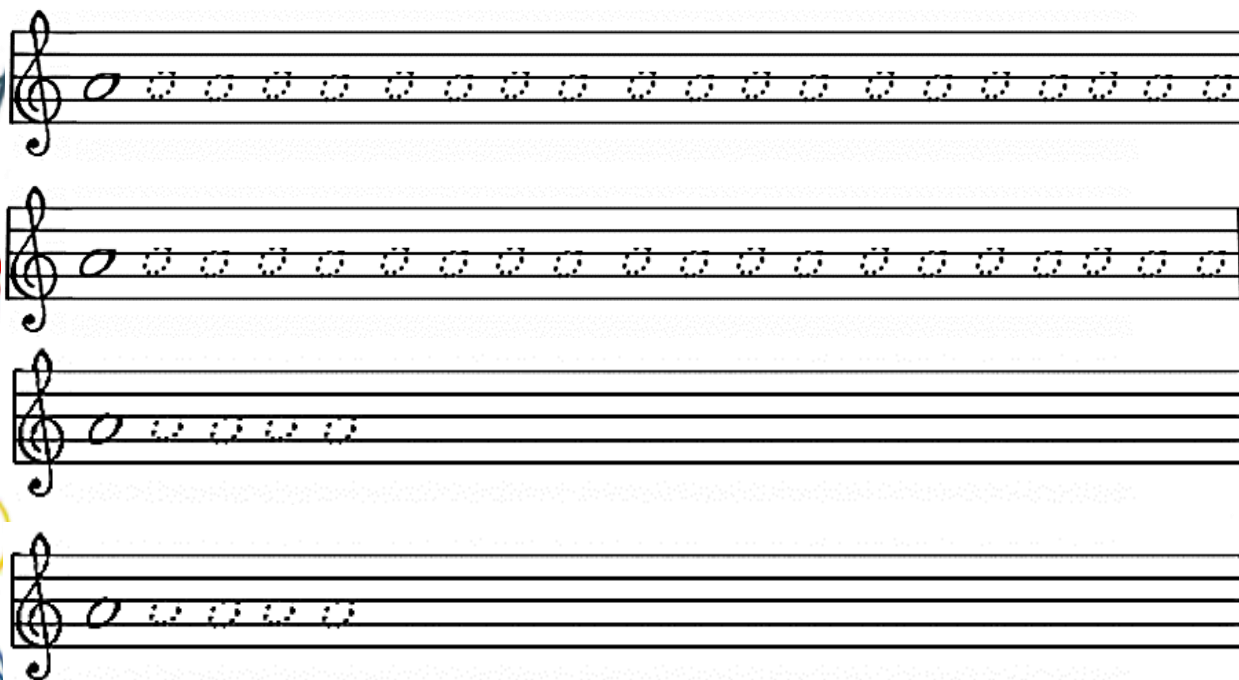
1. Get acquainted with the note “Lya” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

Our sixth note in the first octave, “lya”, is between the second and third lines of the five main lines.

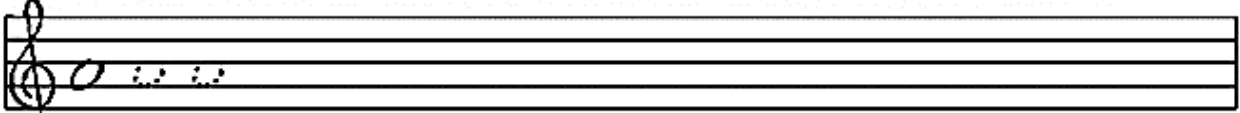


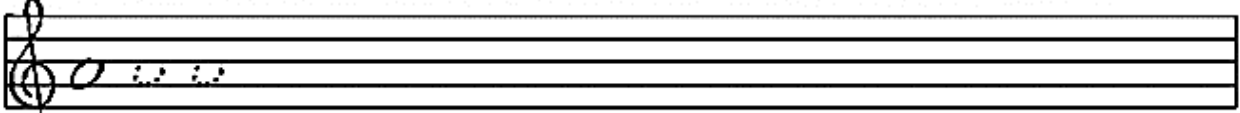
2. Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Lya”.

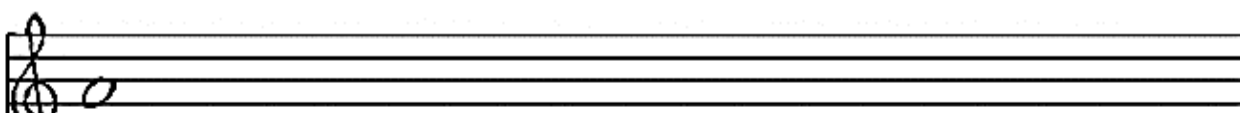
Whole “lya” note

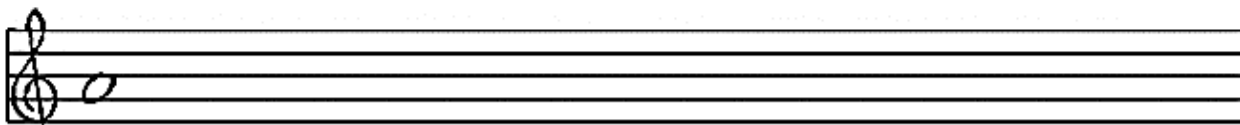








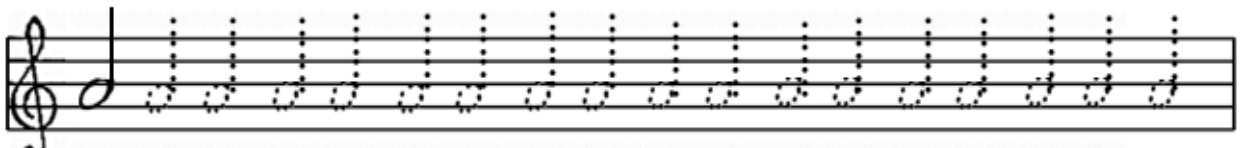


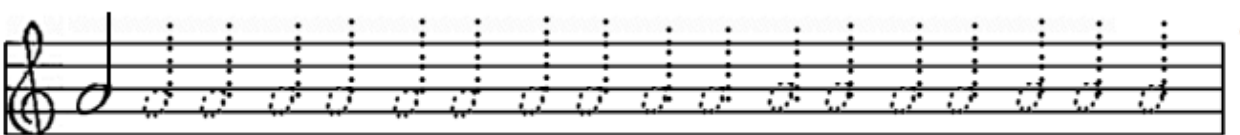


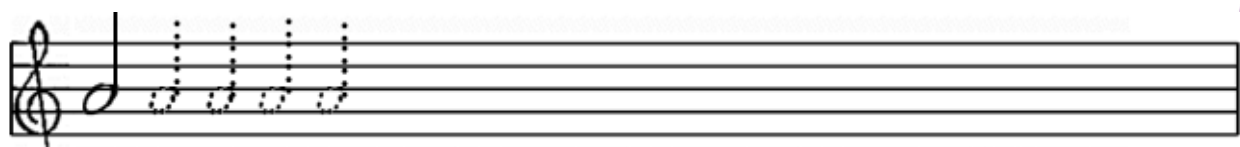


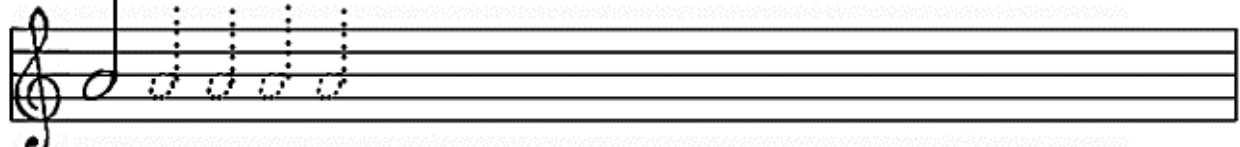
Half "lya" note

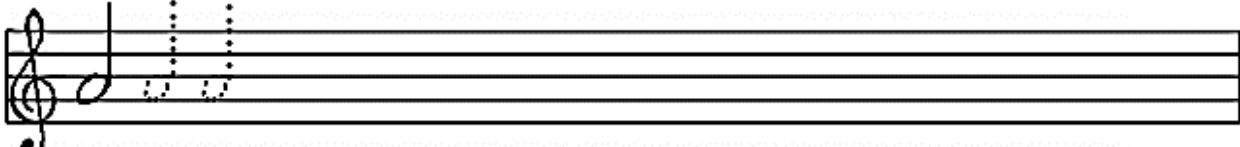










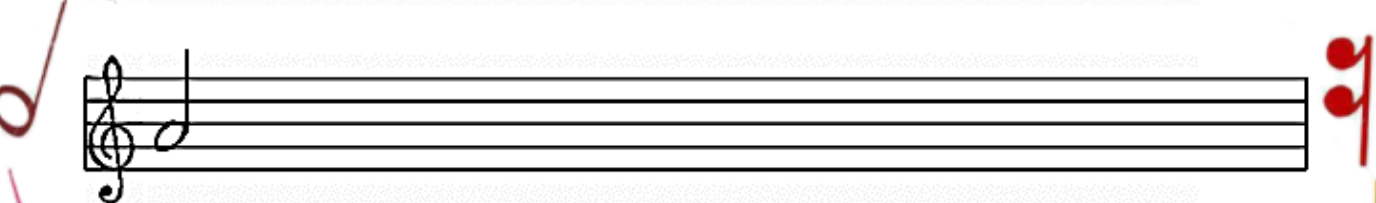




93



Decorative musical staff with a treble clef and a single quarter note on the first line.



Decorative musical staff with a treble clef and a single quarter note on the first line.

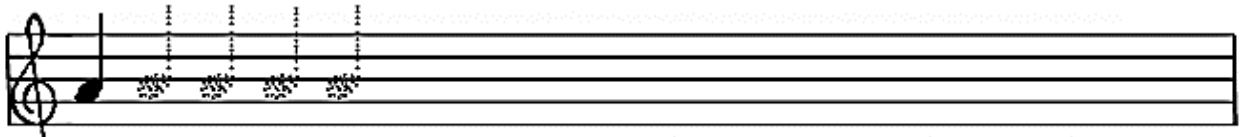
Quarter “lya” note



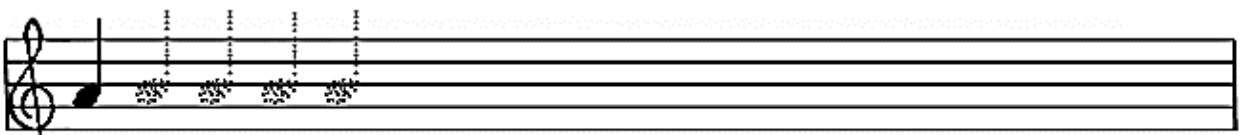
Musical staff with a treble clef and a sequence of 15 quarter notes, each with a dotted line above it.



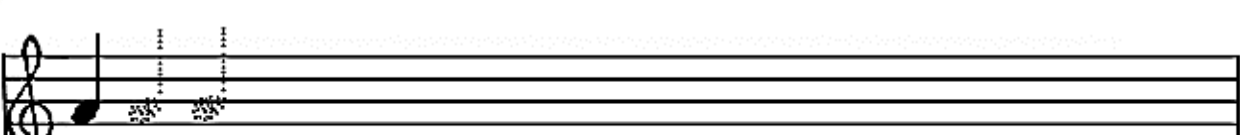
Musical staff with a treble clef and a sequence of 15 quarter notes, each with a dotted line above it.



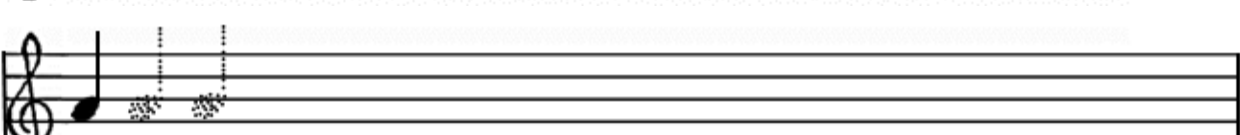
Musical staff with a treble clef and a sequence of 4 quarter notes, each with a dotted line above it.



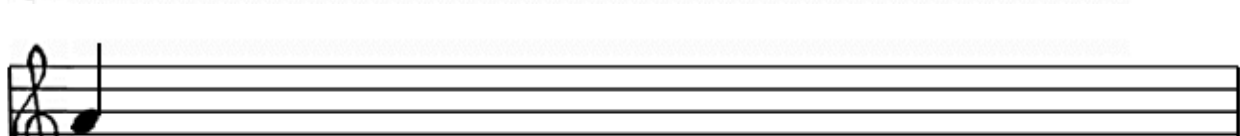
Musical staff with a treble clef and a sequence of 4 quarter notes, each with a dotted line above it.



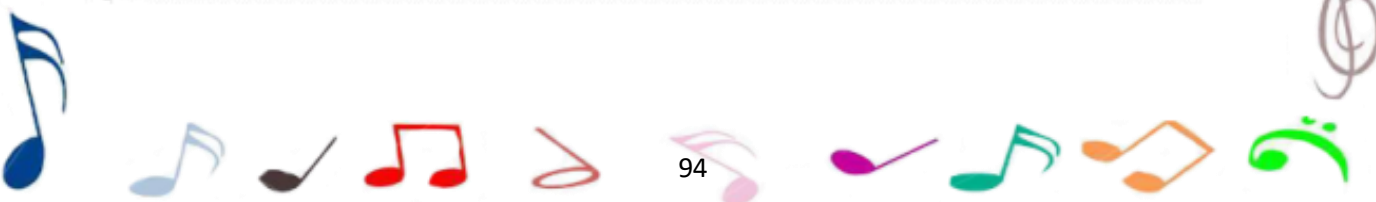
Musical staff with a treble clef and a sequence of 2 quarter notes, each with a dotted line above it.



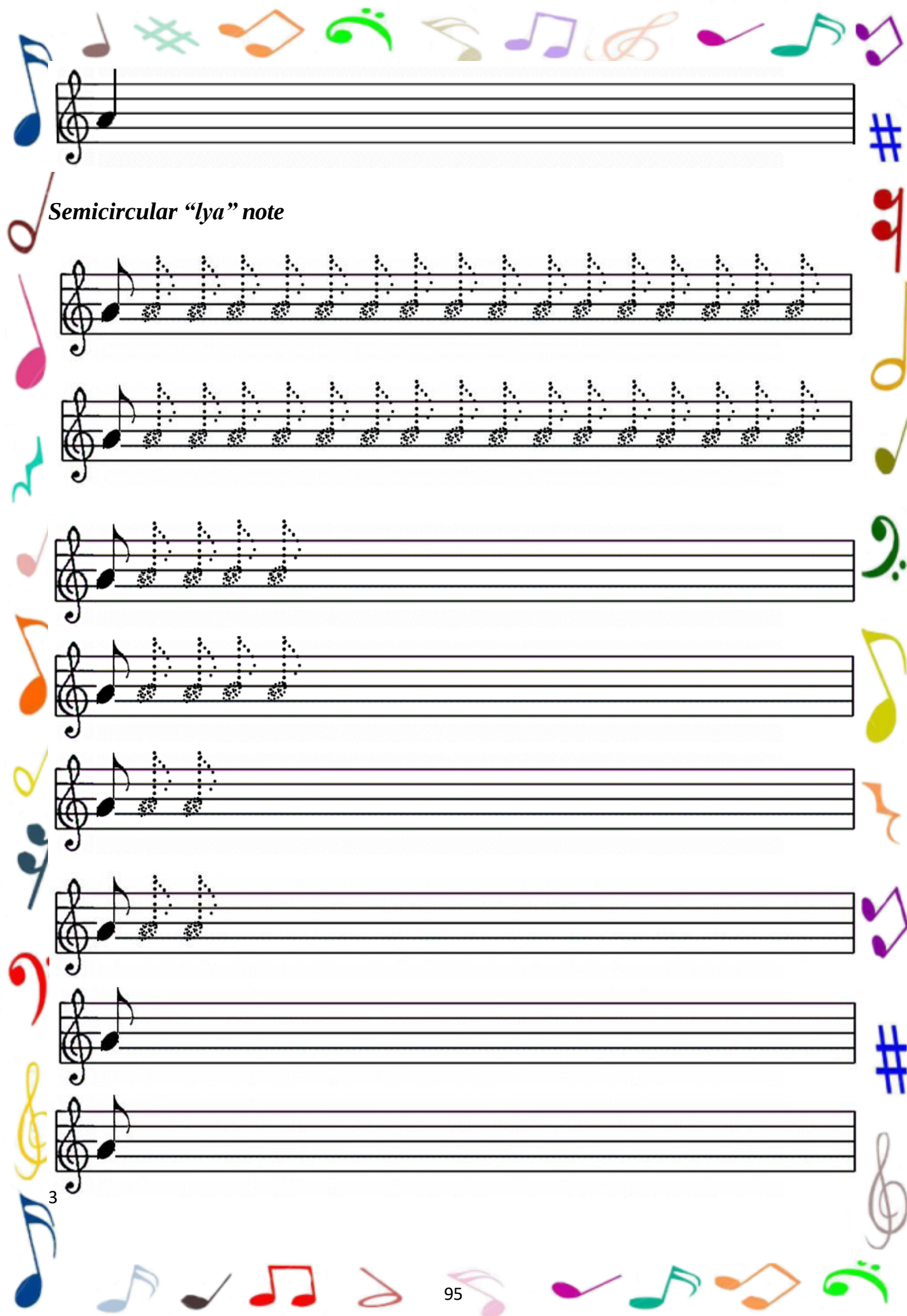
Musical staff with a treble clef and a sequence of 2 quarter notes, each with a dotted line above it.

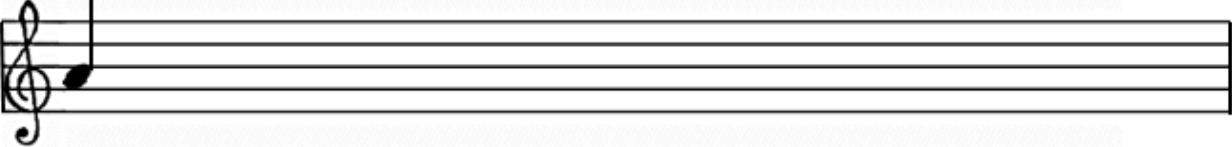


Musical staff with a treble clef and a single quarter note on the first line.

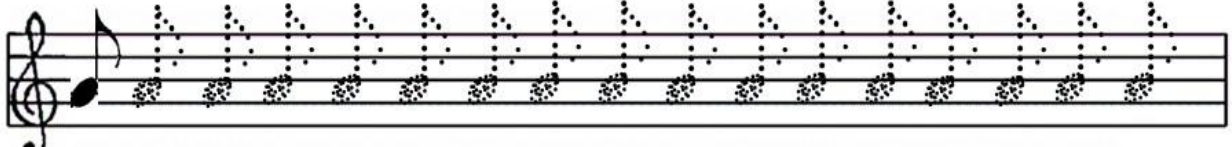


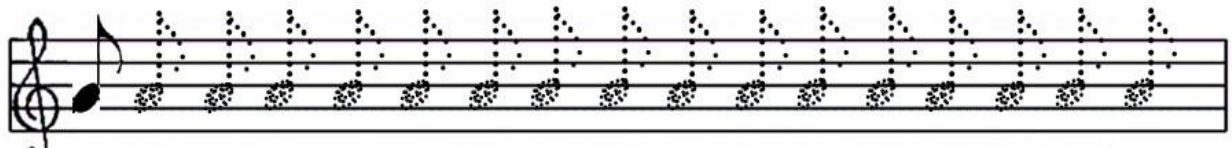
Decorative musical staff with a treble clef and a single quarter note on the first line.

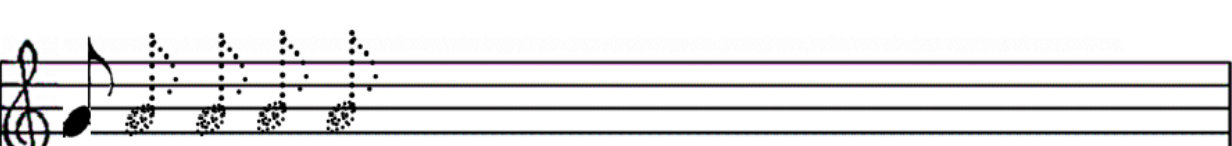


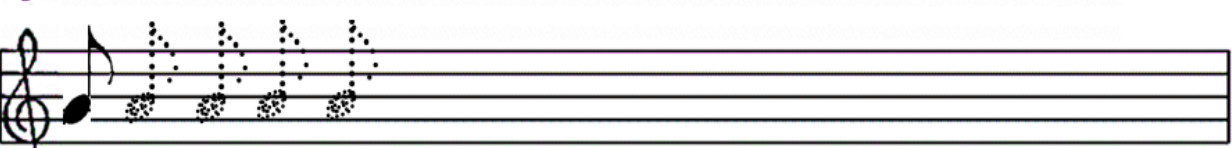


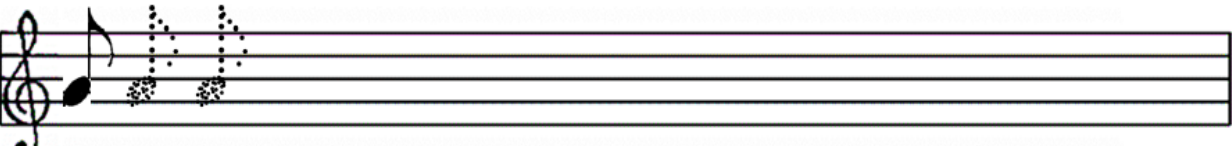
Semicircular “Iya” note

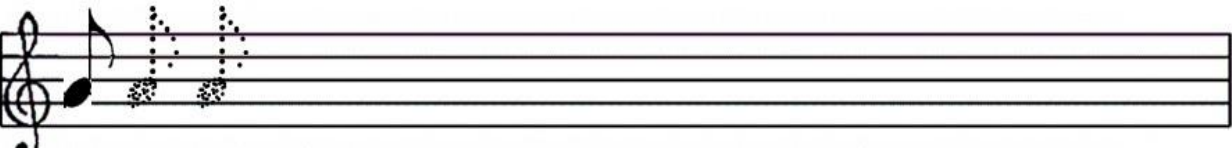


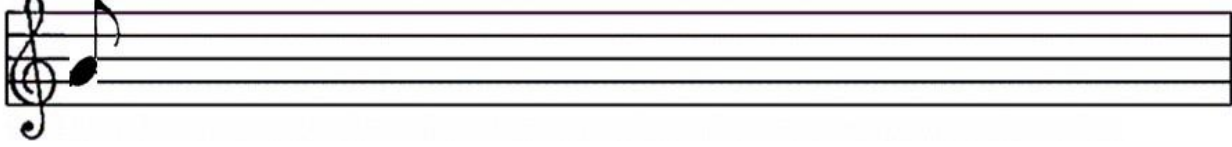


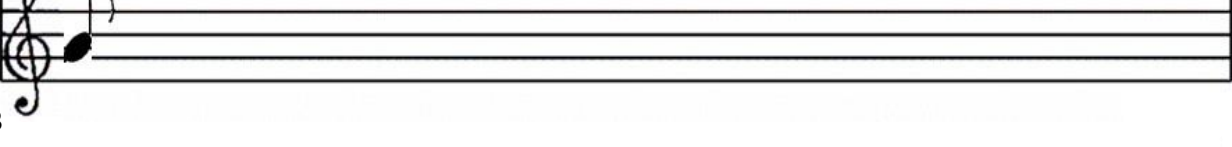








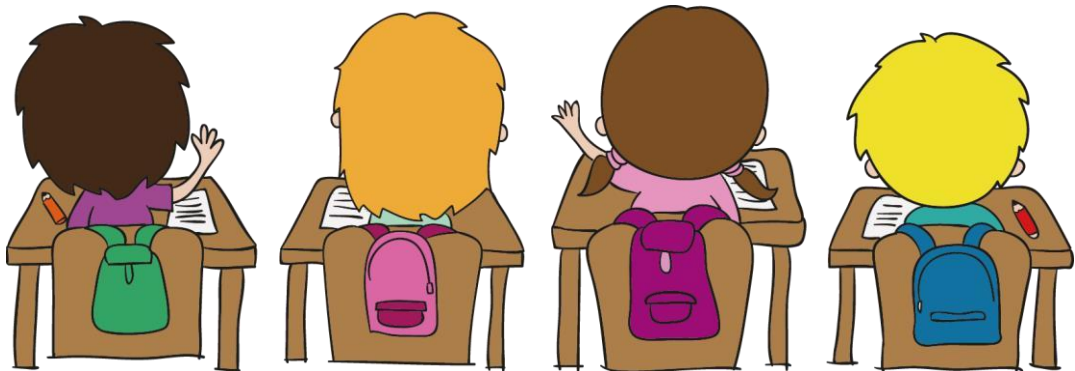
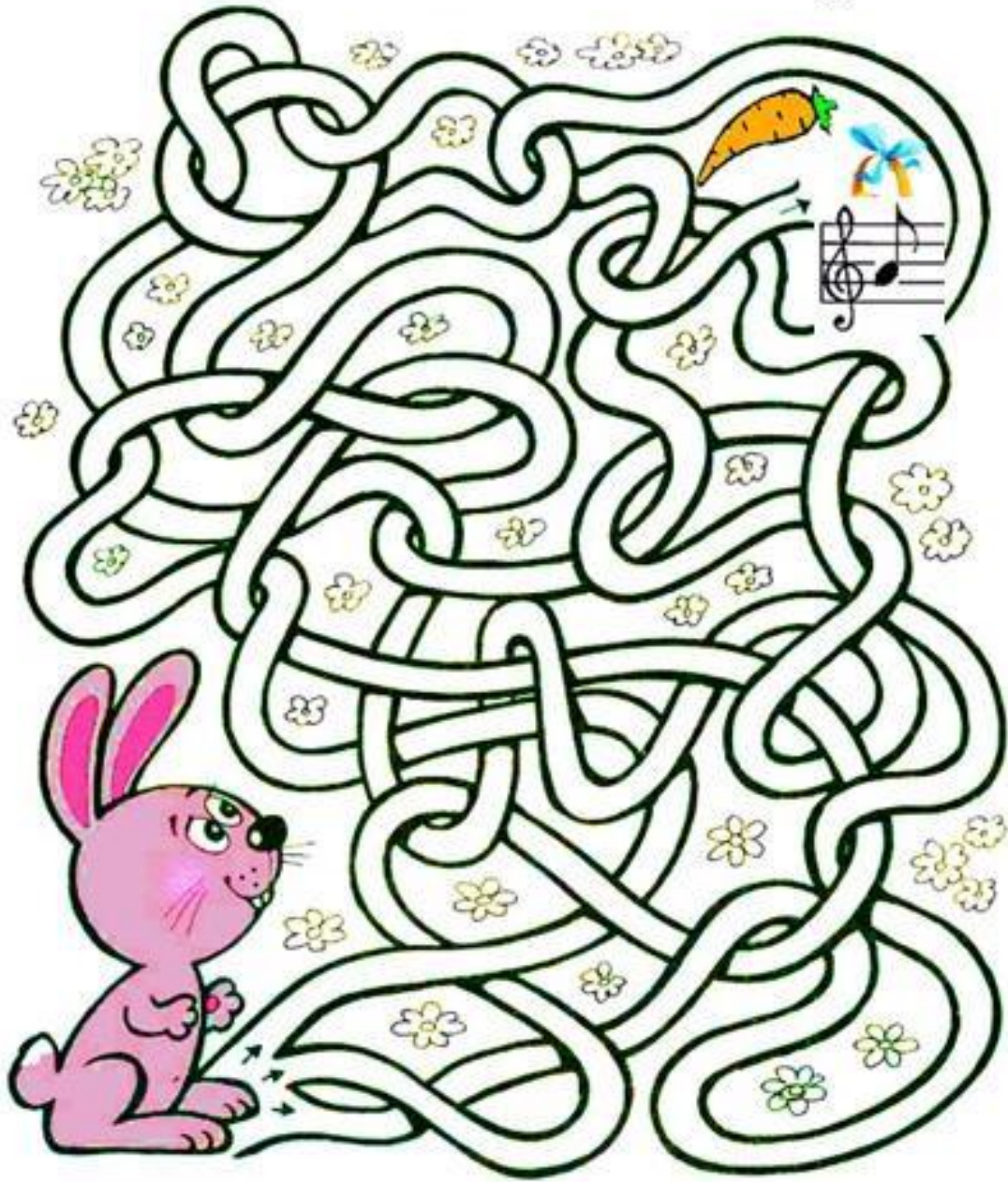




3

95

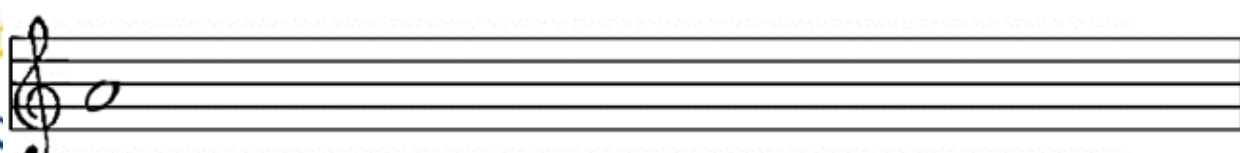
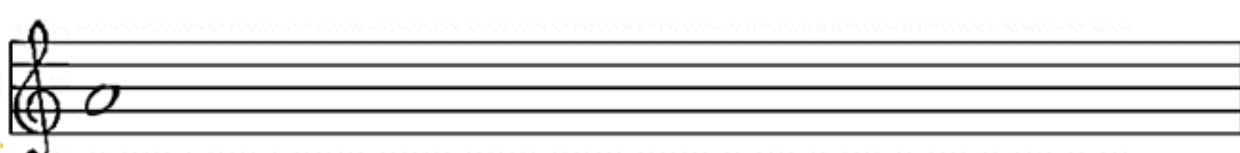
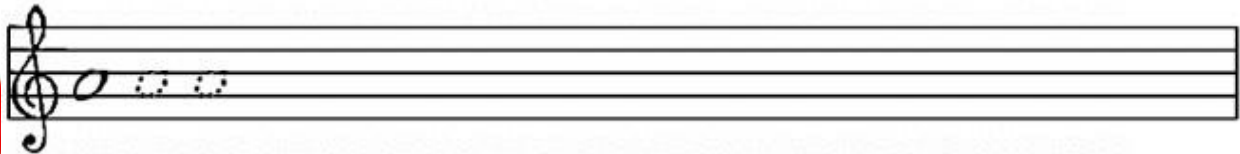
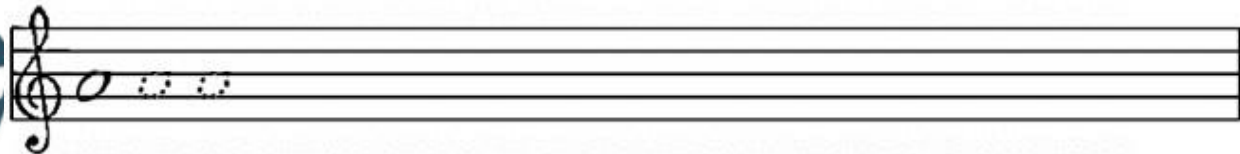
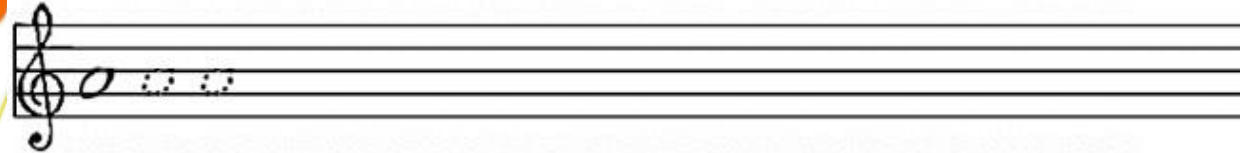
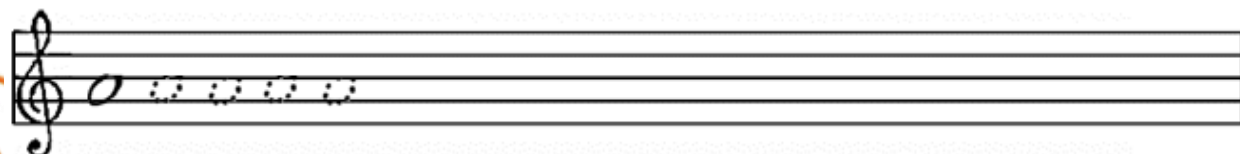
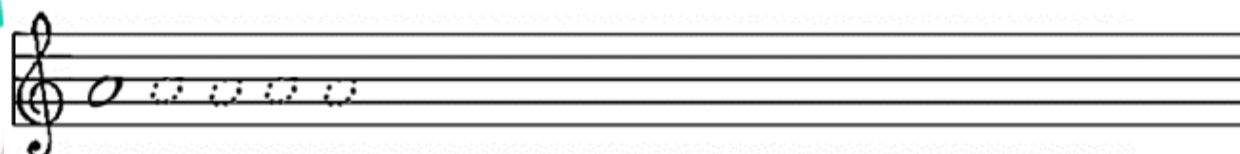
Guide the rabbit. Find the note "la" and give it carrot.



Homework

Write and study the note "Lya" independently!

Whole "lya" note

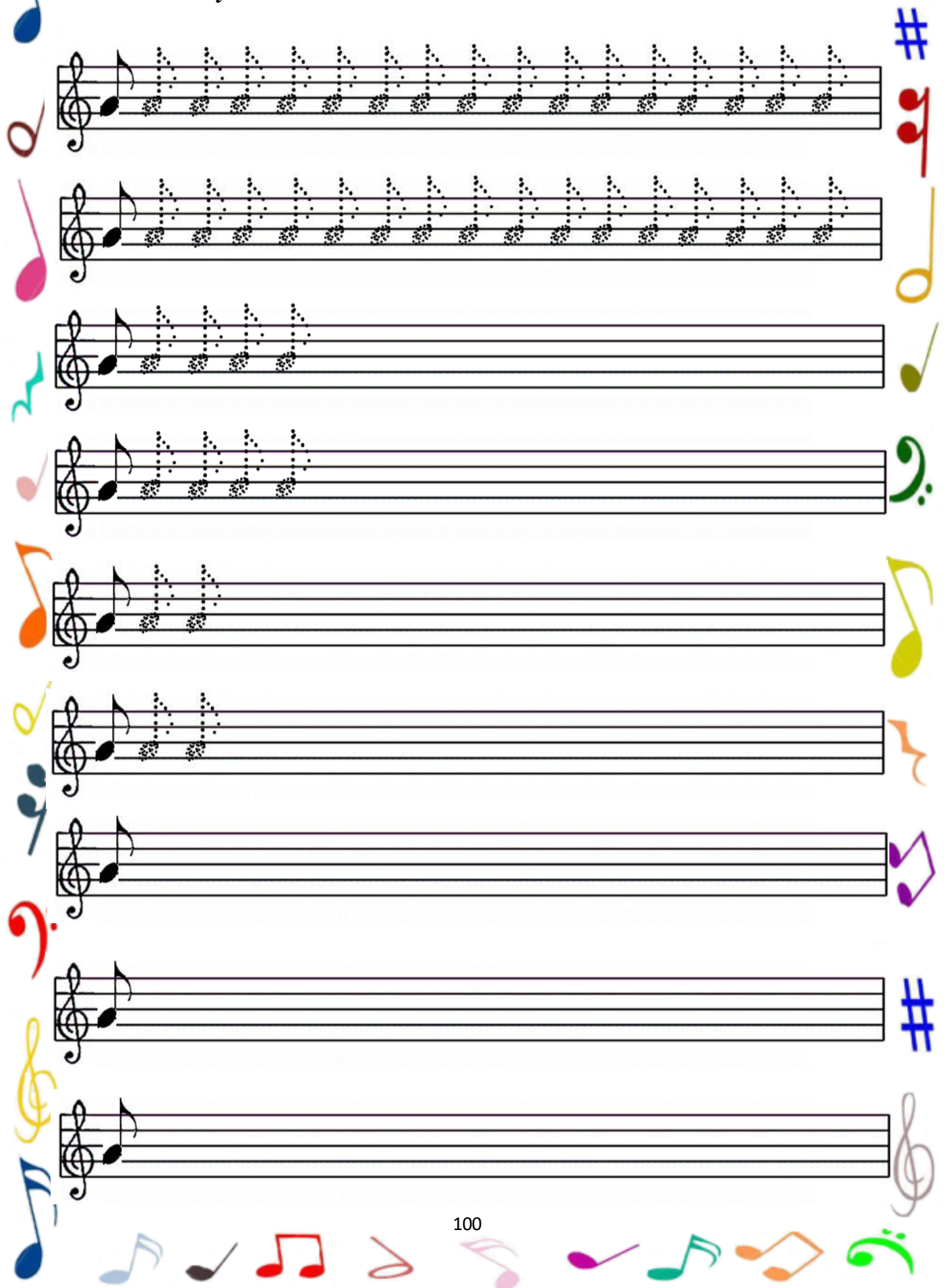


Half “lya” note

The page contains ten musical staves. The first four staves each begin with a half note, followed by eight eighth notes. The remaining six staves each begin with a single half note. The page is decorated with various colorful musical symbols and notes along the top and bottom edges.

Quarter "lya" note

The worksheet consists of ten musical staves. The first four staves are pre-filled with quarter notes in a specific sequence: the first staff contains 16 notes, the second contains 16, the third contains 8, and the fourth contains 8. The remaining six staves are empty for practice. The page is decorated with various colorful musical symbols, including notes, clefs, and a sharp sign, arranged along the top and bottom borders.



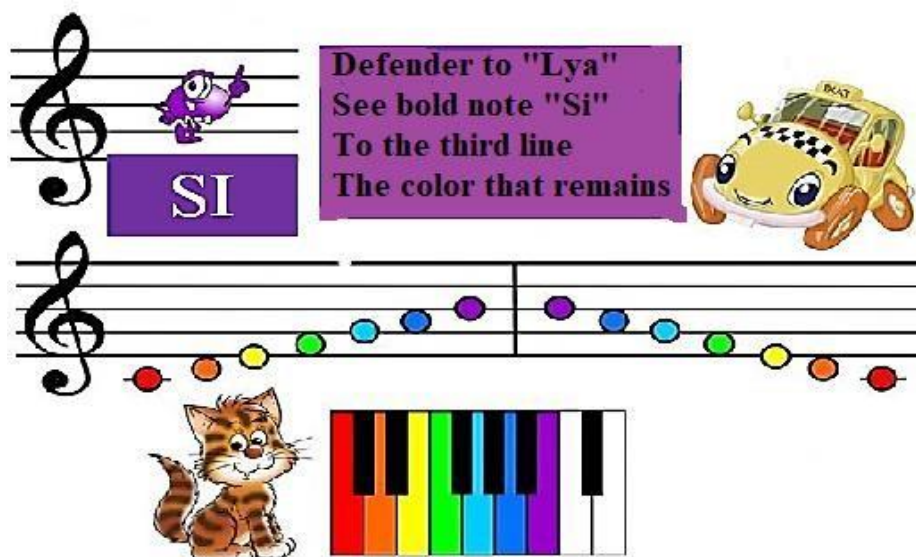
Lesson 18

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Si” and study its elements

Course Outline

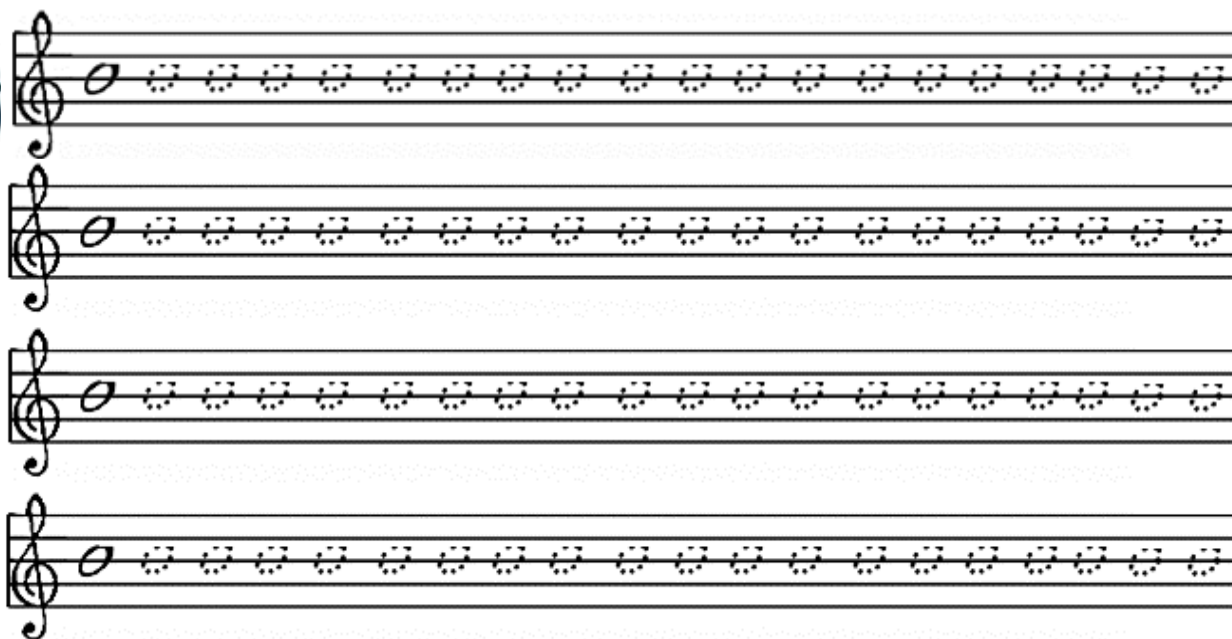
1. Get acquainted with the note “Si” and get theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

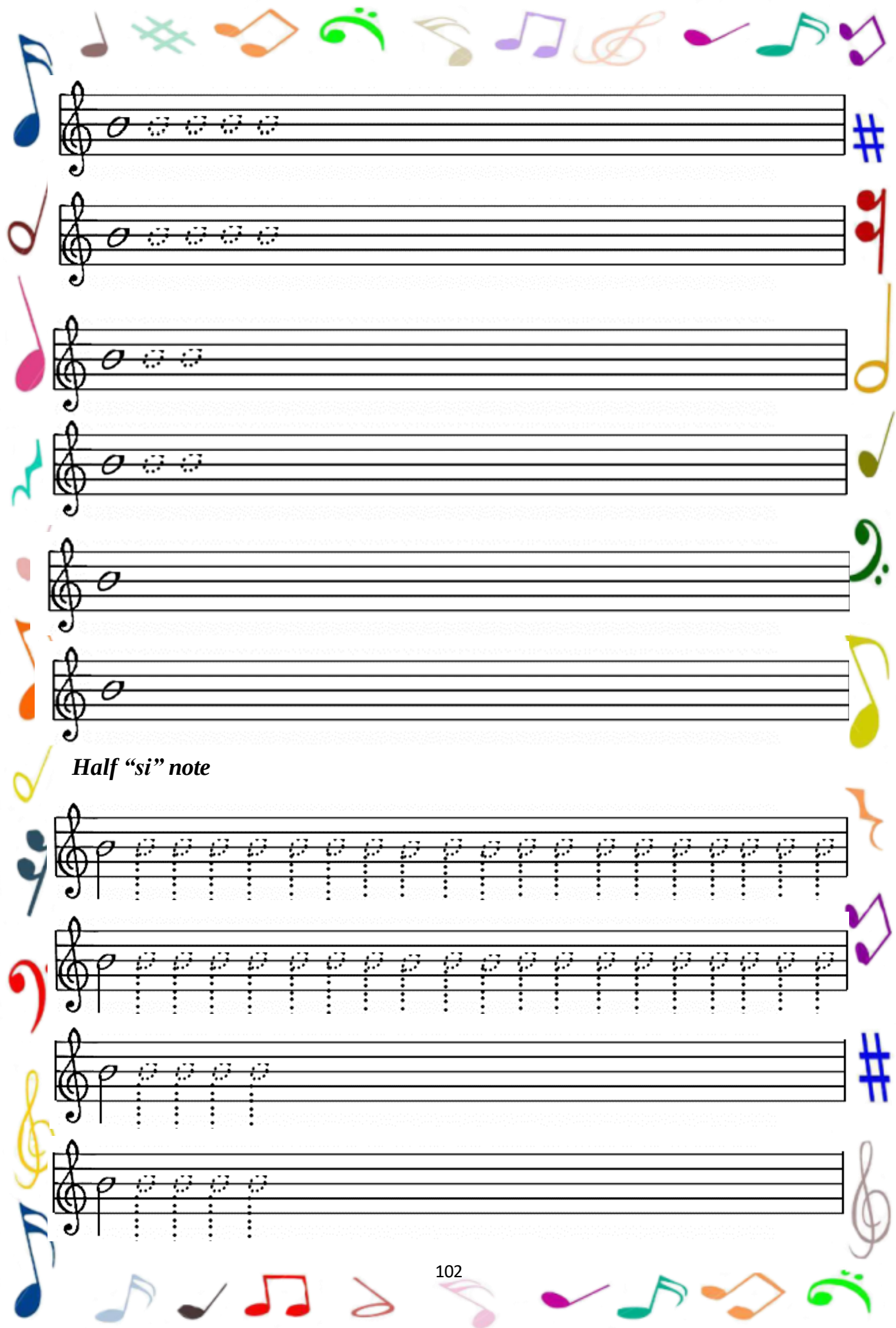
Our seventh note in the first octave, the “si”, is on the third line of the five main lines.



2. A practical study of the elements of the “Si” note

Whole “si” note



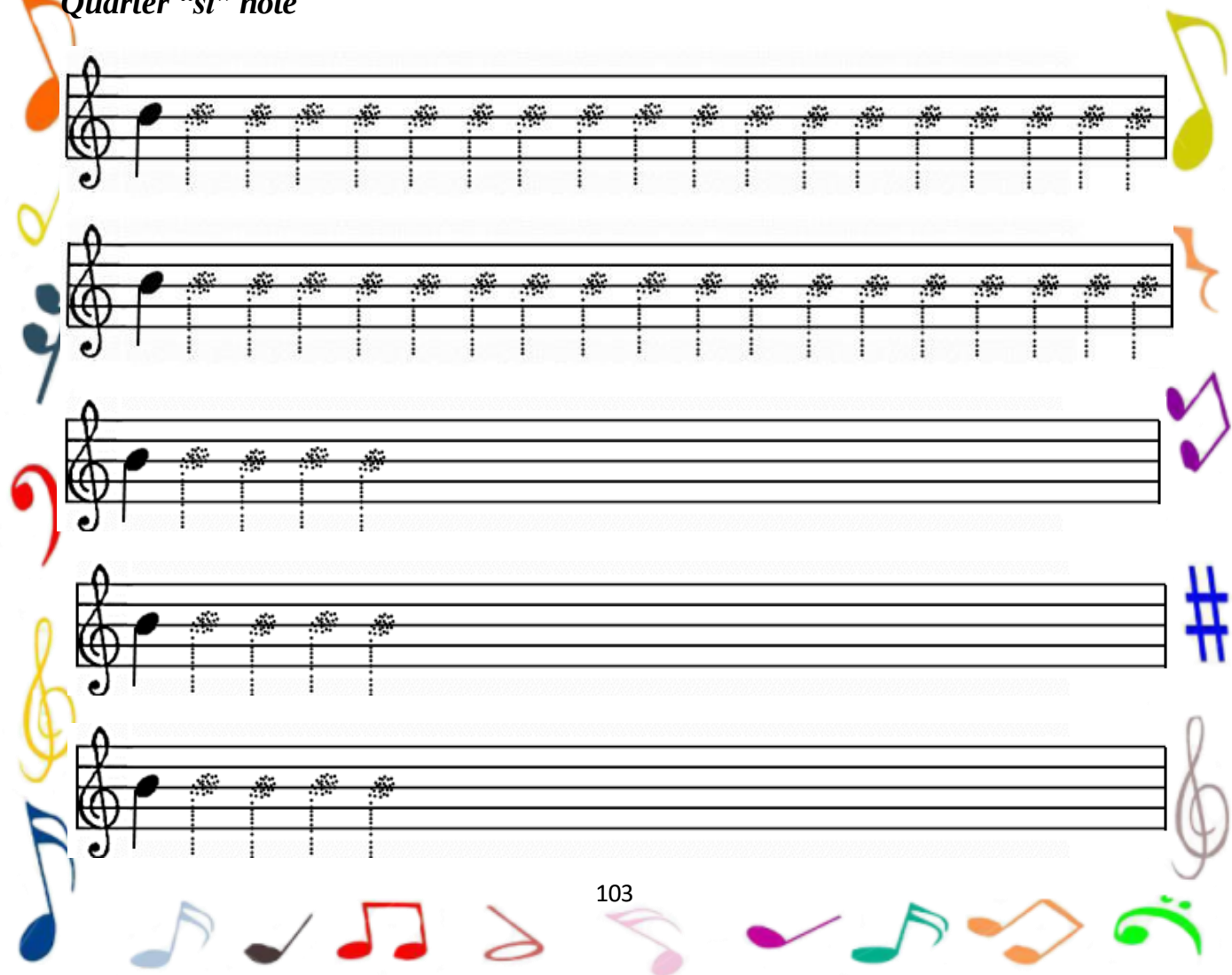


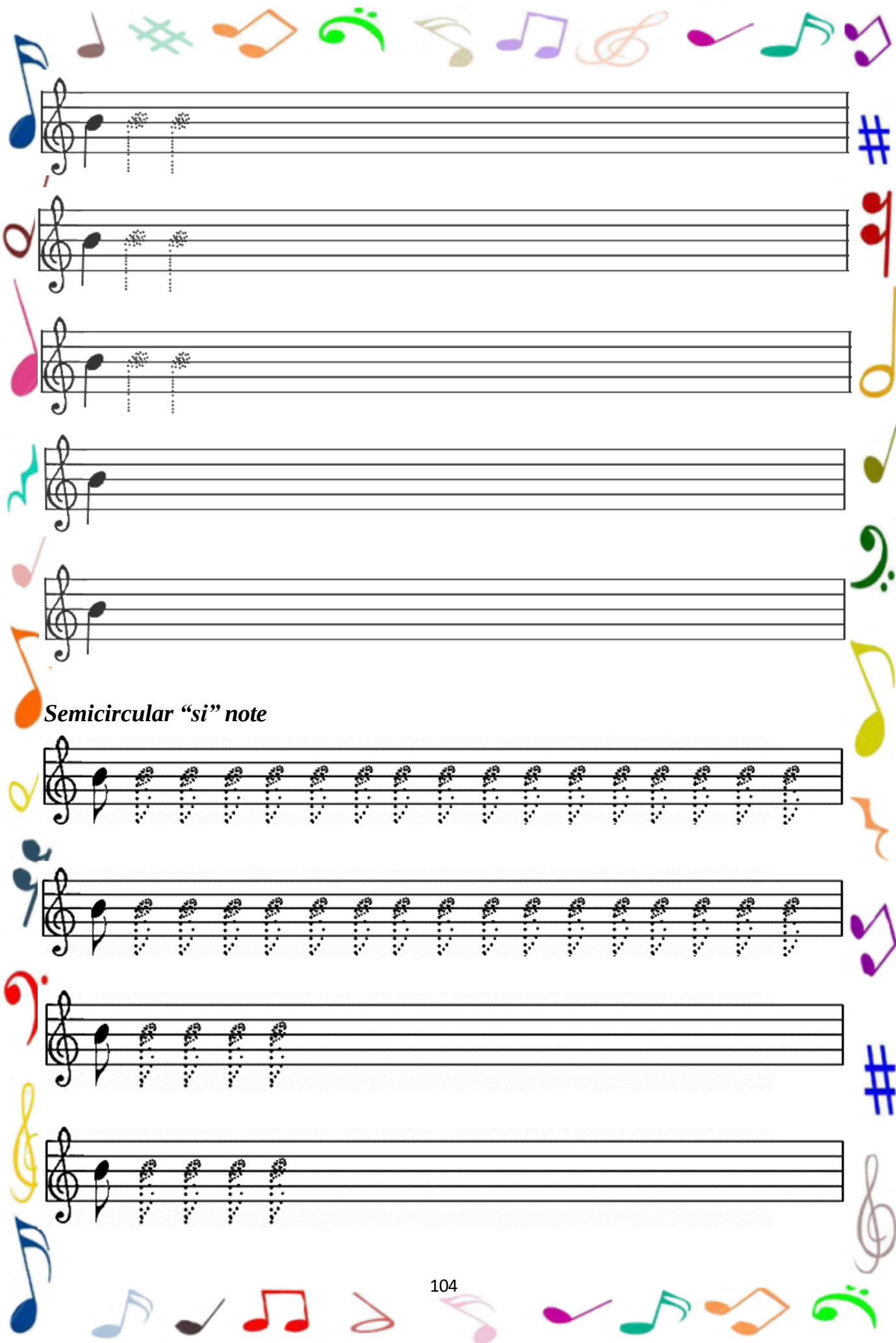
A collection of colorful musical notes, clefs, and symbols arranged in a decorative border at the top and bottom of the page. The notes include eighth, quarter, and half notes in various colors (blue, green, orange, purple, red, yellow). Clefs include treble and bass clefs. Symbols include a sharp sign and a double sharp sign.

Half “si” note



Quarter “si” note







How many lines does
the note “Si” have?

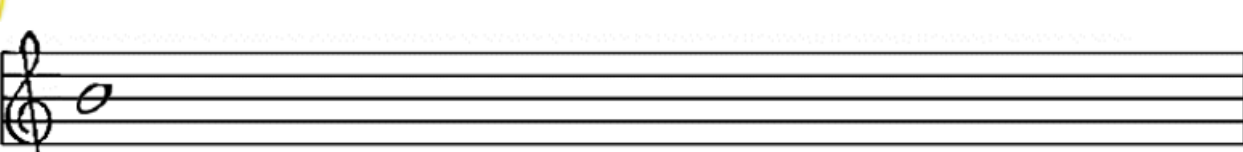
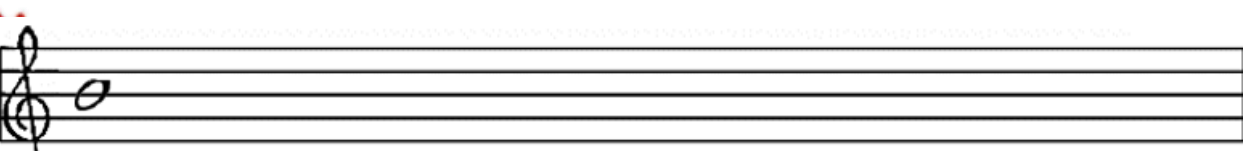
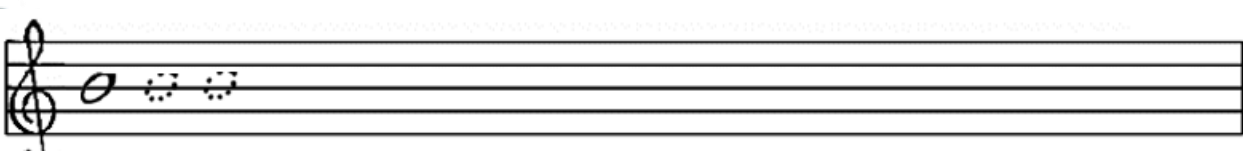
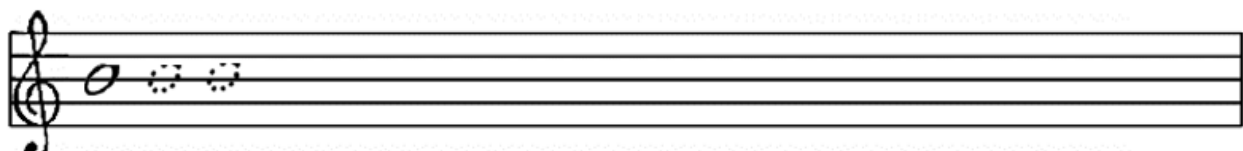
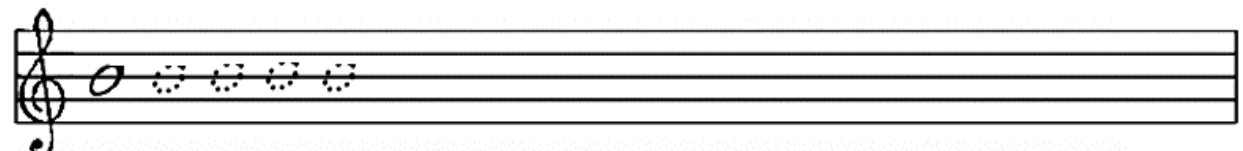
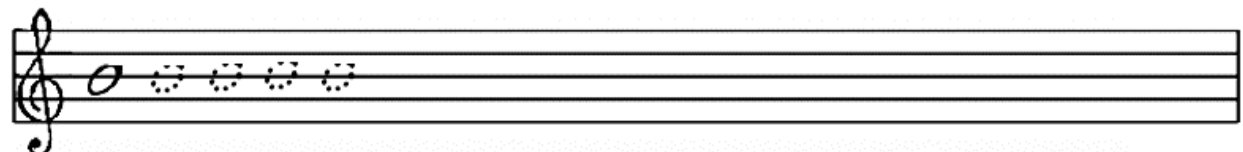
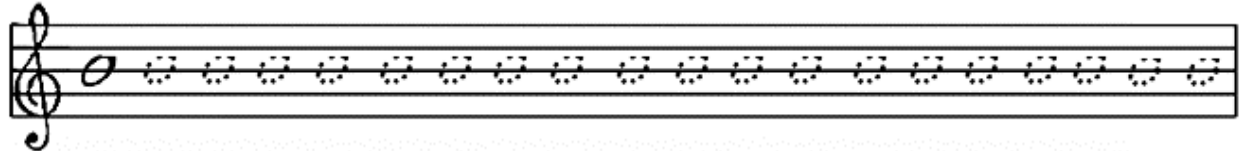
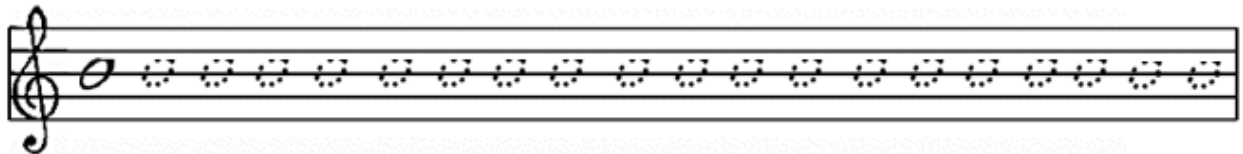
“Think, search, find”!



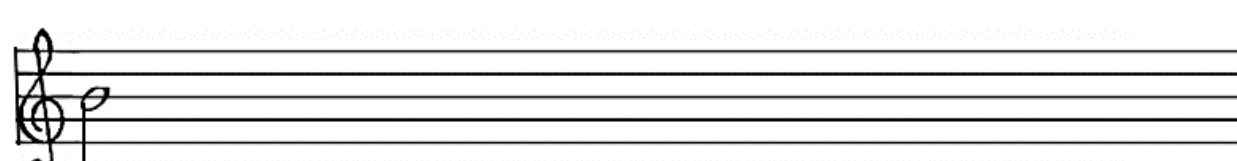
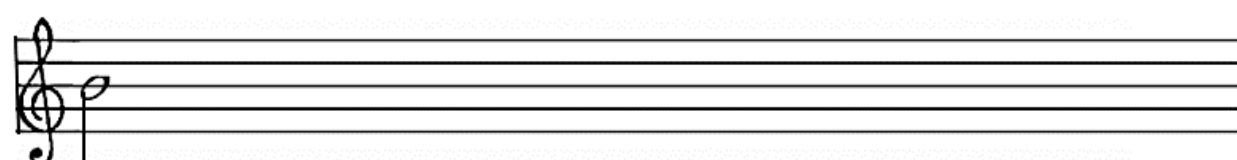
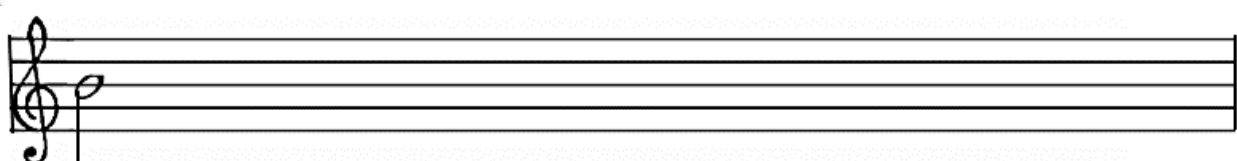
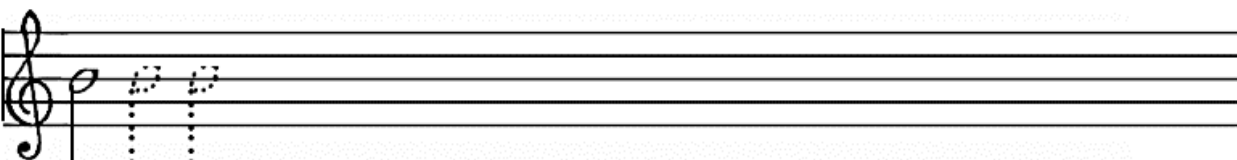
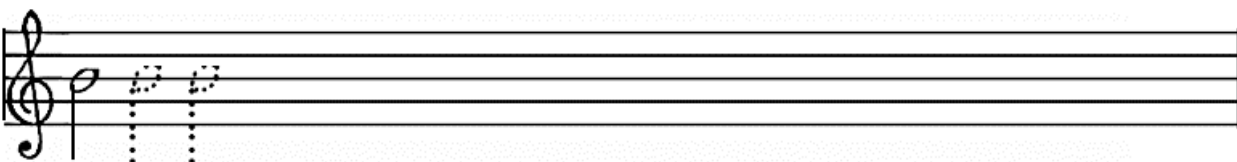
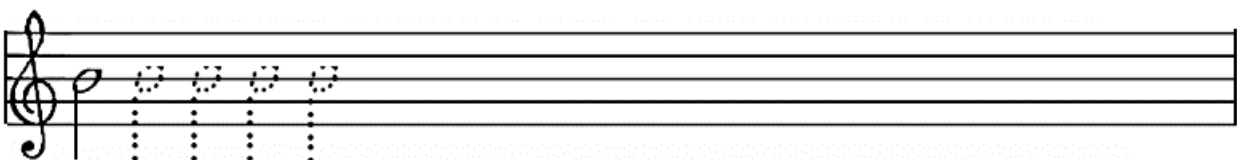
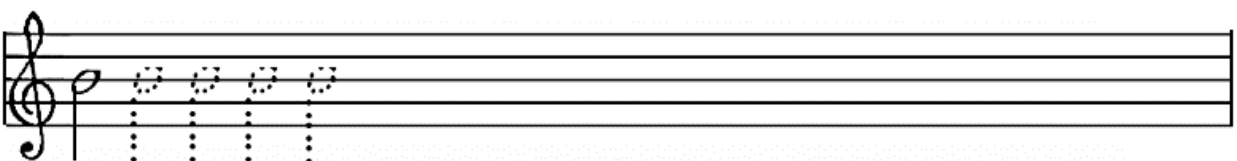
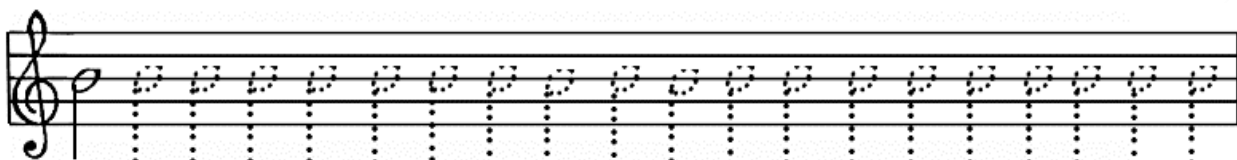
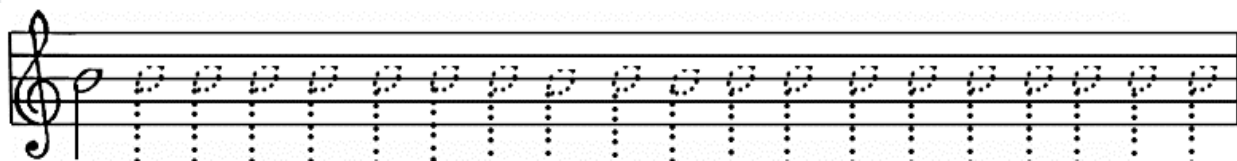
Homework

Write and study the "Si" note independently!

Whole "si" note



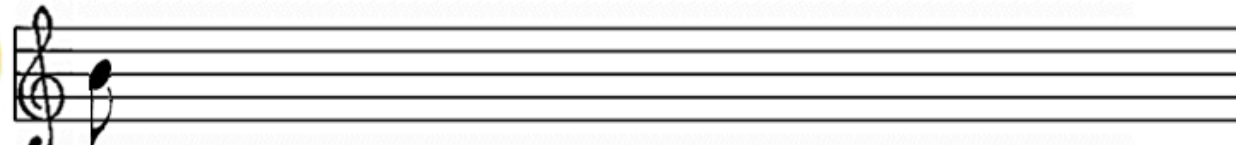
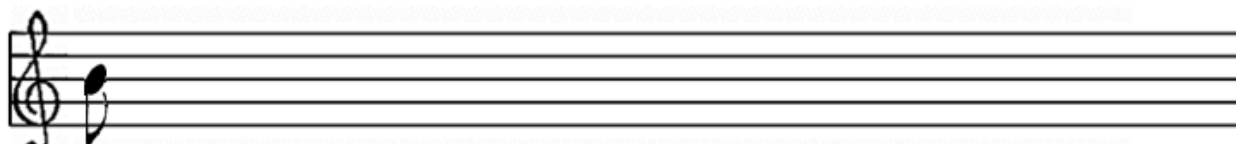
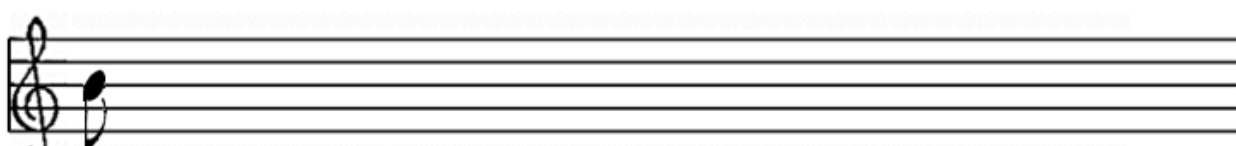
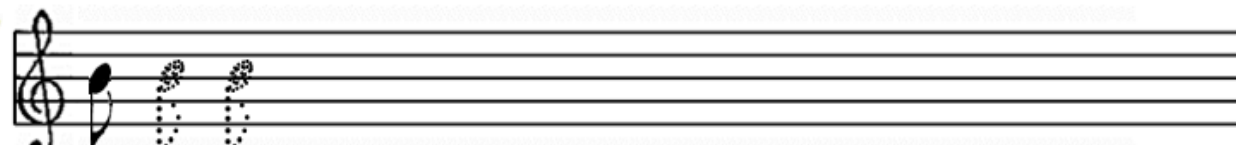
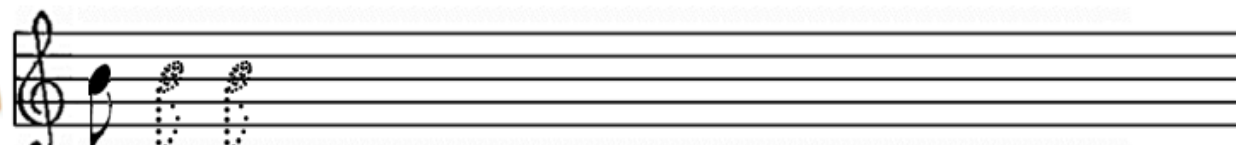
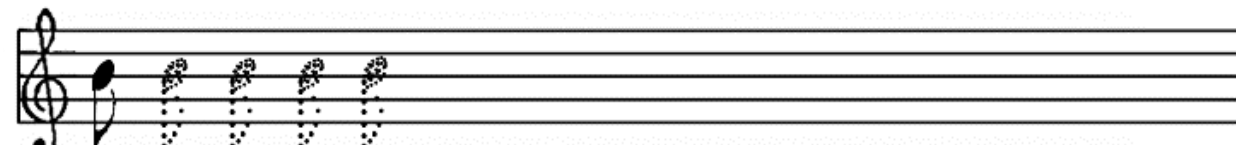
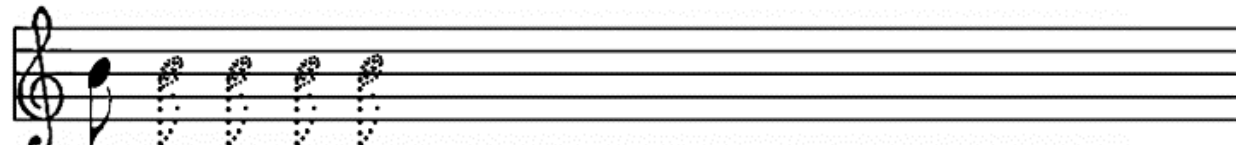
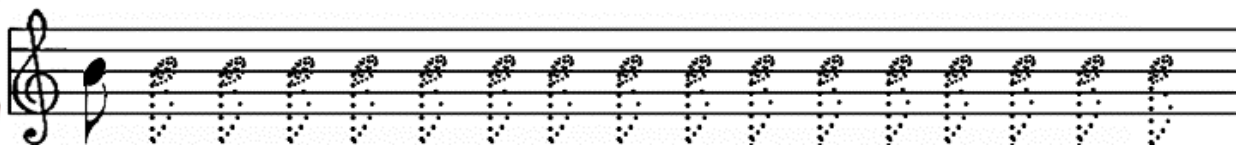
Half "si" note



Quarter "si" note

The page contains ten musical staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first four staves show a sequence of notes: the first staff has 16 notes, the second has 16, the third has 4, and the fourth has 4. The remaining six staves show a single note on the first line of the staff. The page is decorated with various colorful musical notes and symbols.

Semicircular “si” note



Lesson 19

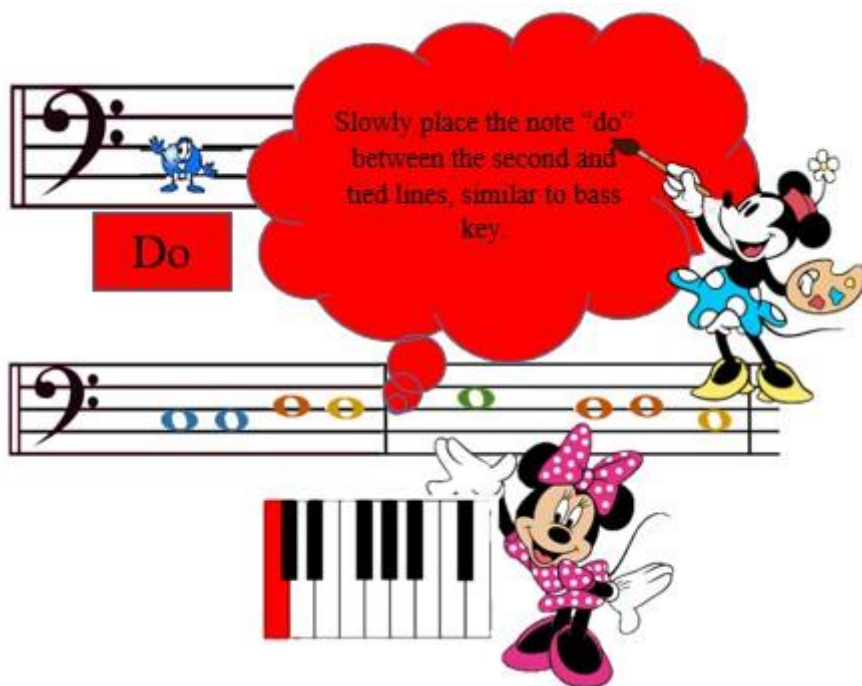
The location of the notes in the bass key

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Do” and study its elements.

Course Outline:

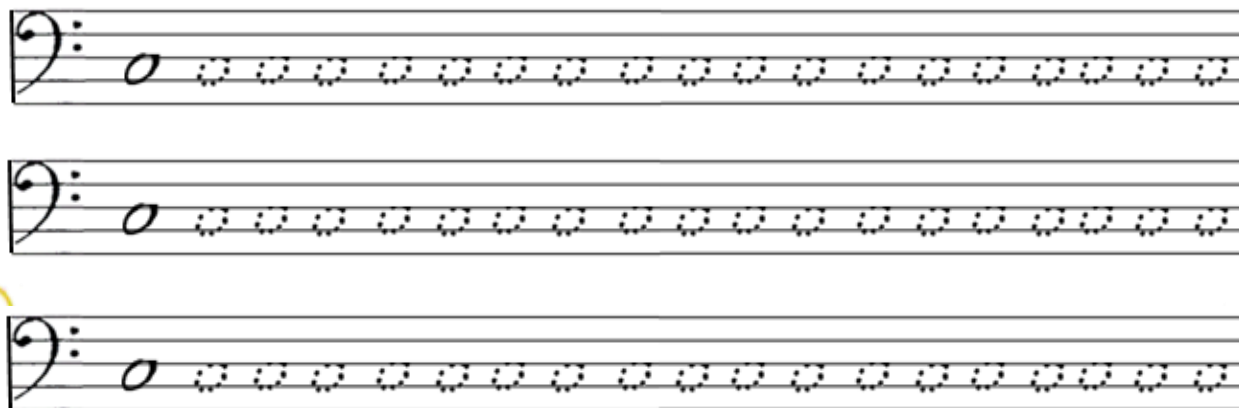
1. Get acquainted with the note “Do” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

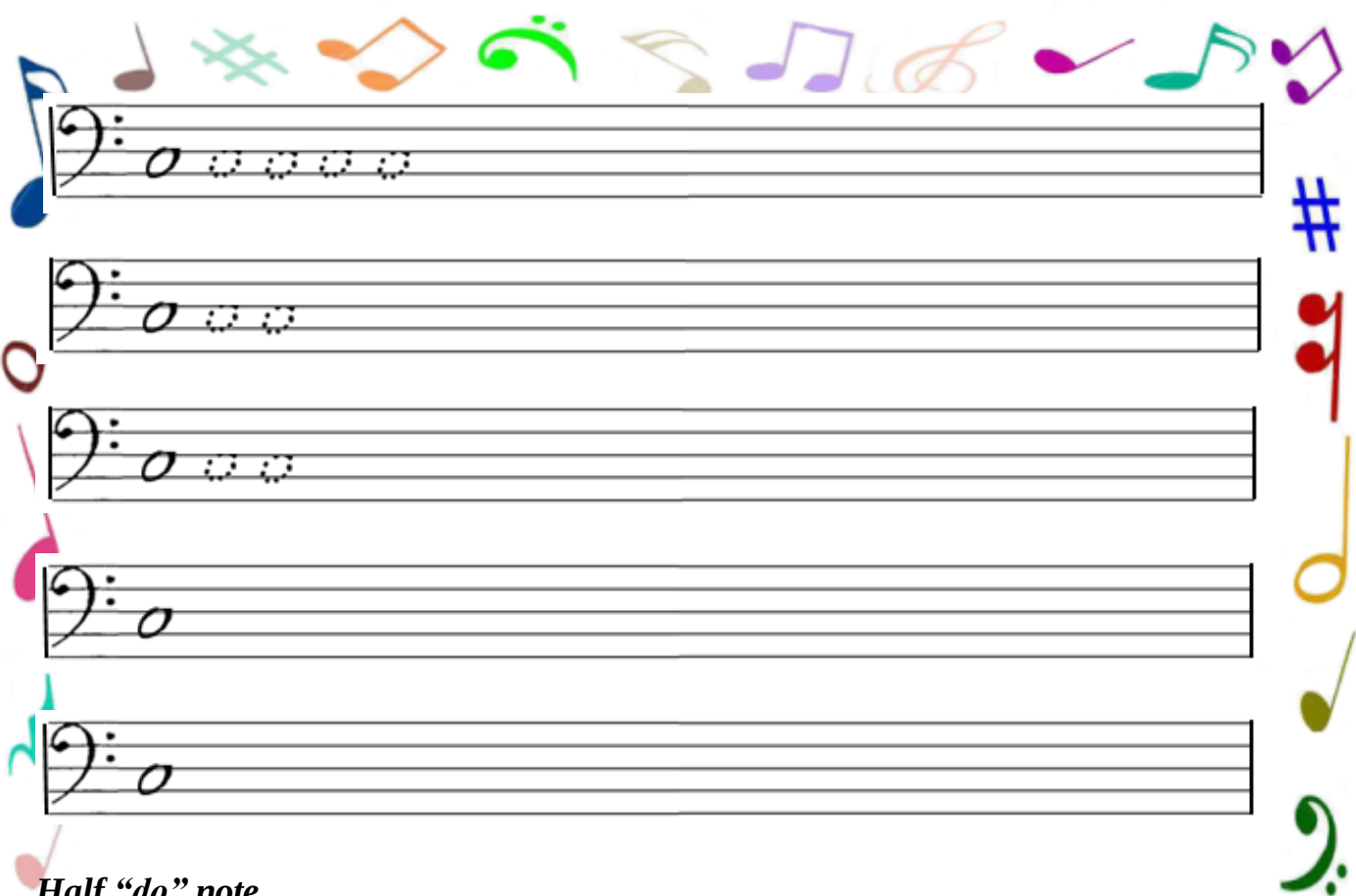
Our first note in the lower octave, the “do” note, is between the second and third lines of the five main lines.



2. Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Do”

Whole “do” note





Decorative musical notes and symbols at the top and right of the first section.

Five blank musical staves with a bass clef and a half note on the first line (middle C).

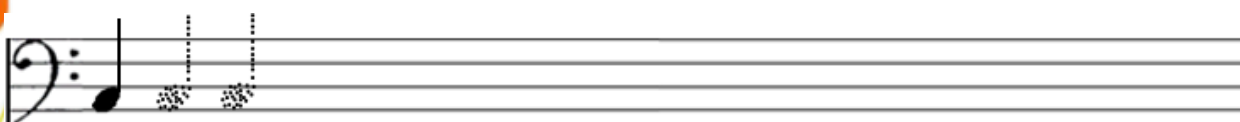
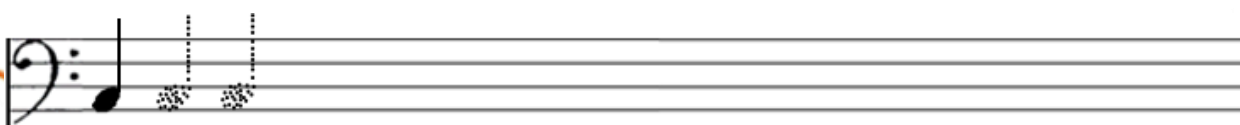
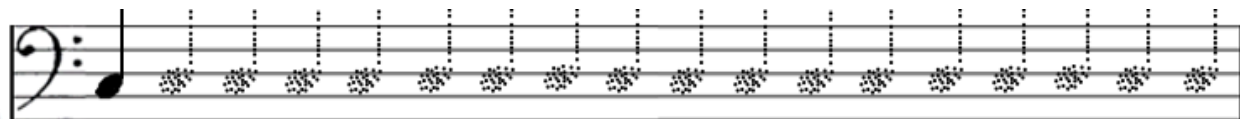
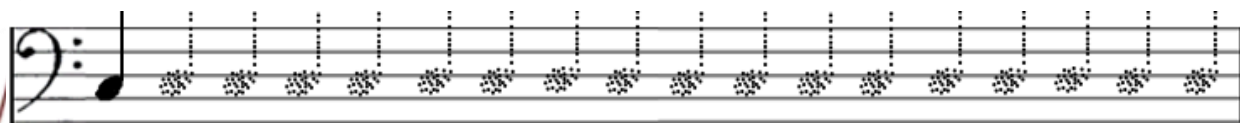
Half "do" note



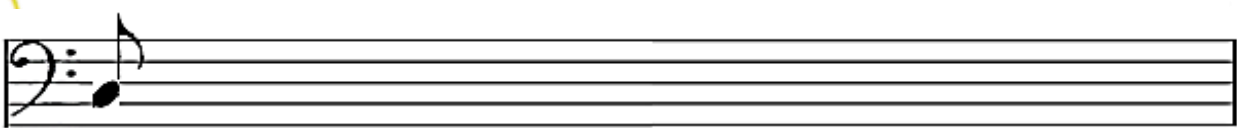
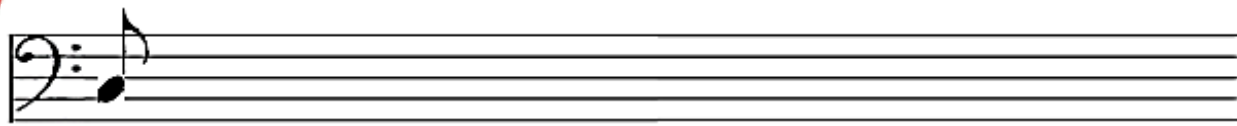
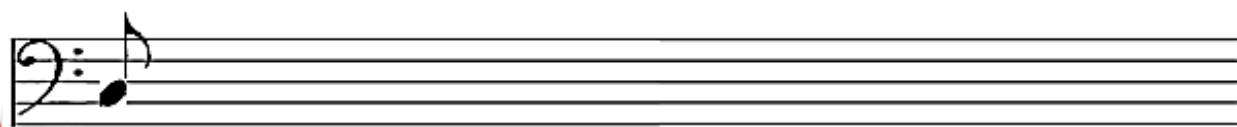
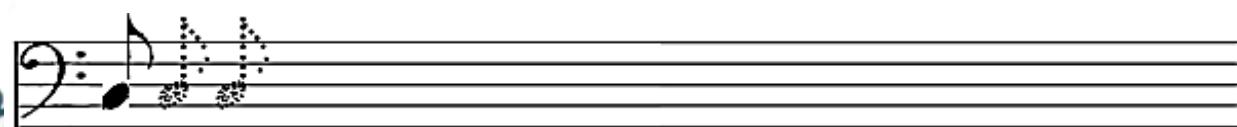
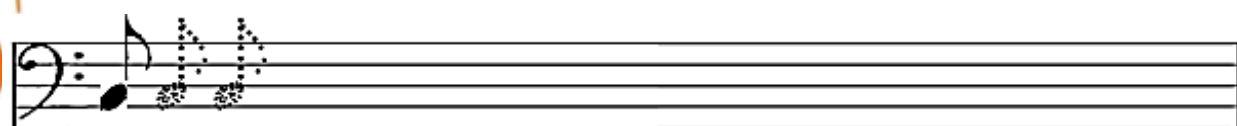
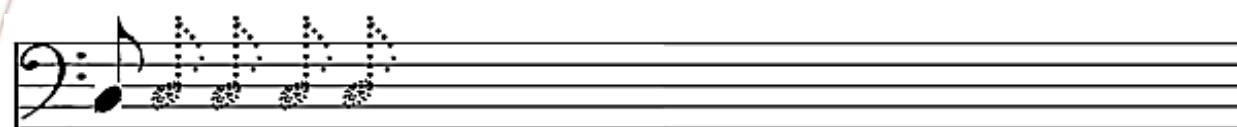
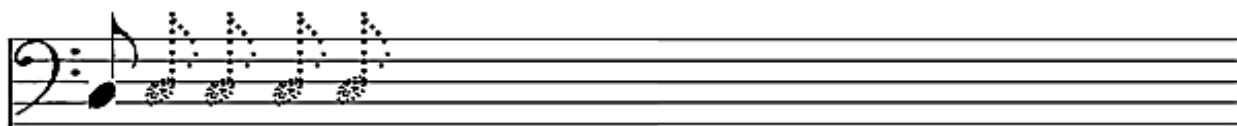
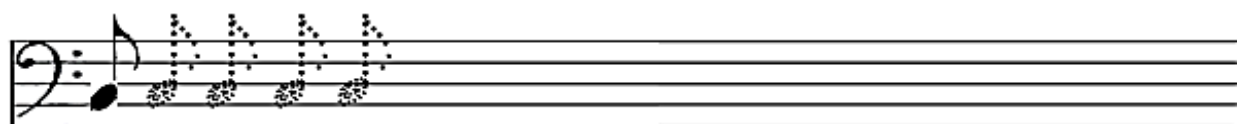
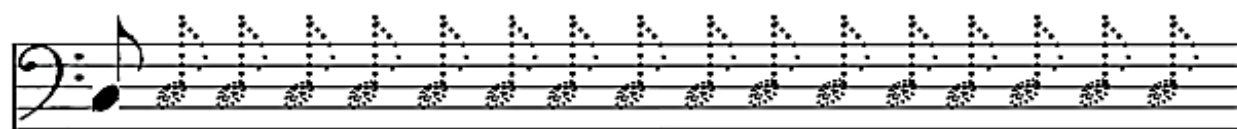
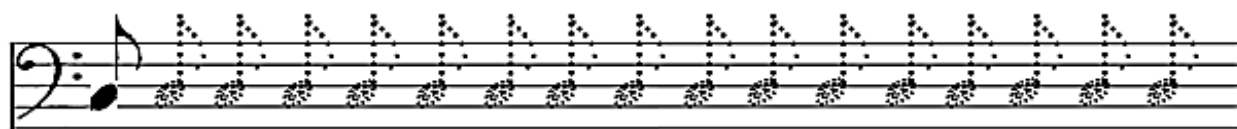
Decorative musical notes and symbols at the bottom and right of the second section.

Six musical staves with a bass clef and a half note on the first line (middle C). The first two staves contain a sequence of 16 dotted half notes, and the remaining four staves contain a sequence of 8 dotted half notes.

Quarter "do" note

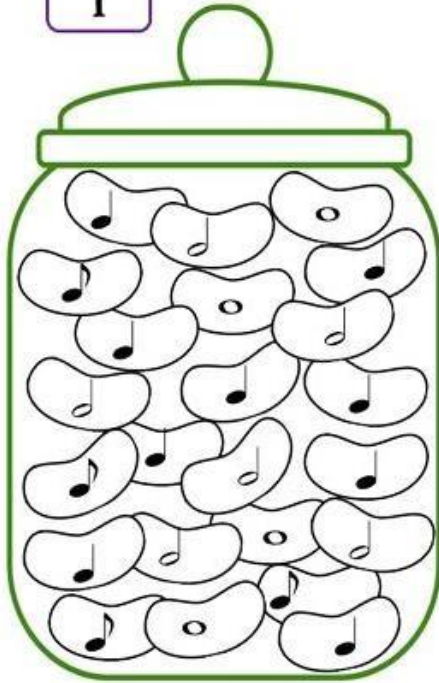


Semicircular "do" note

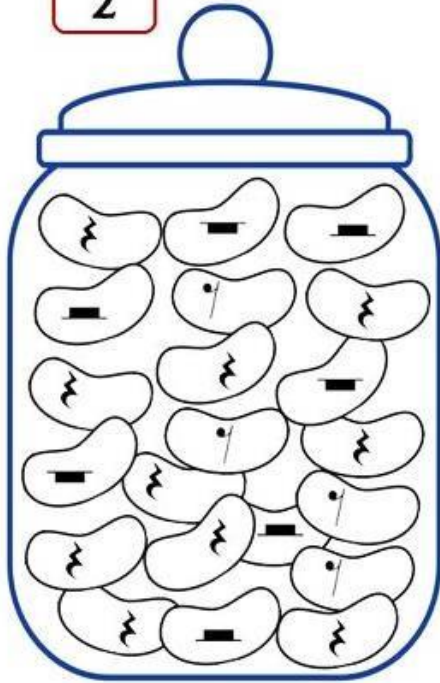




1



2



Divide the notes and pauses in these containers into groups and write down how many there are!

In container 1: _____

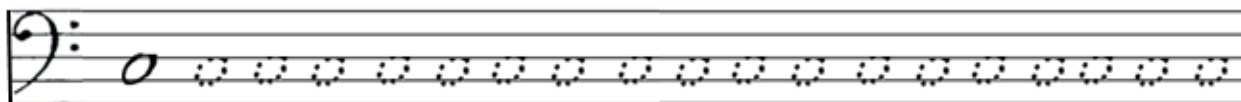
In container 2: _____



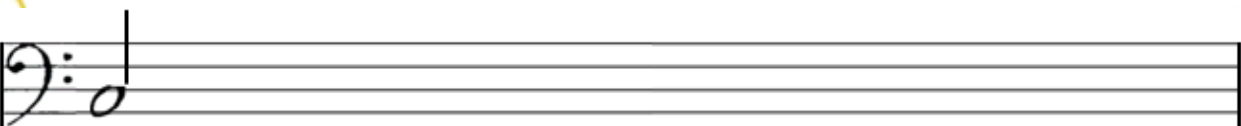
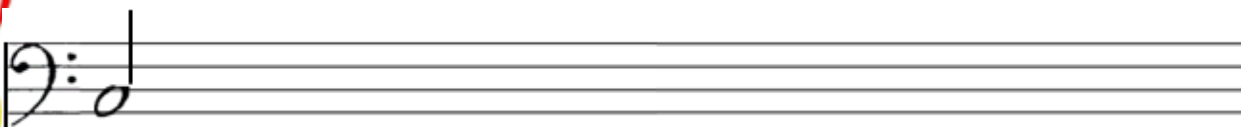
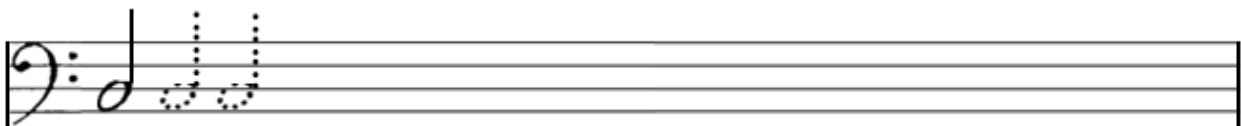
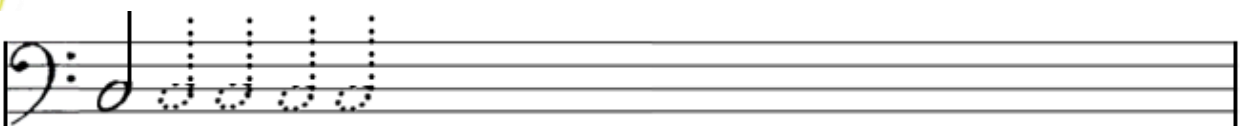
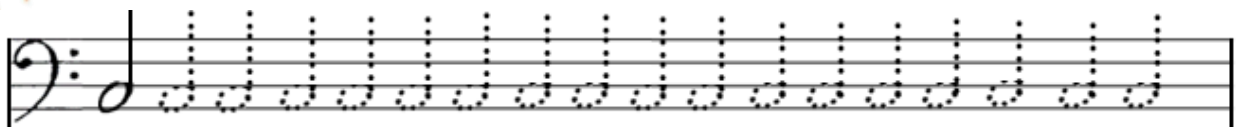
Hometask

Write and study the “Do” note independently!

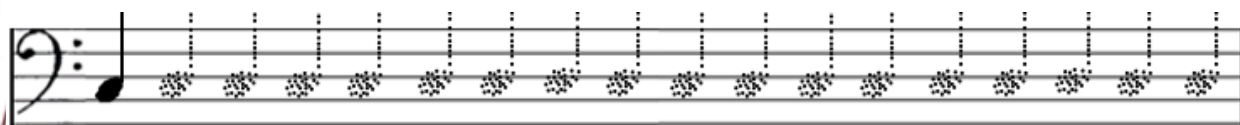
Whole “do” note



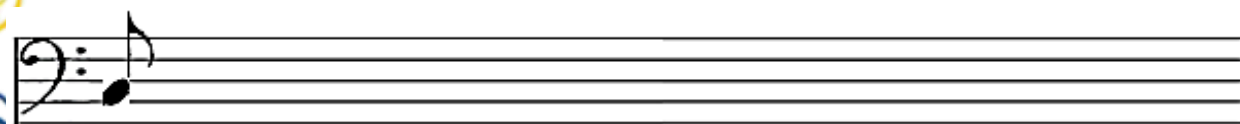
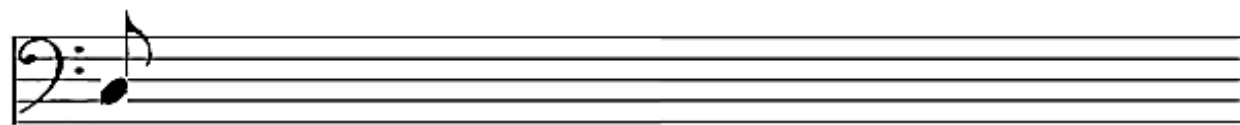
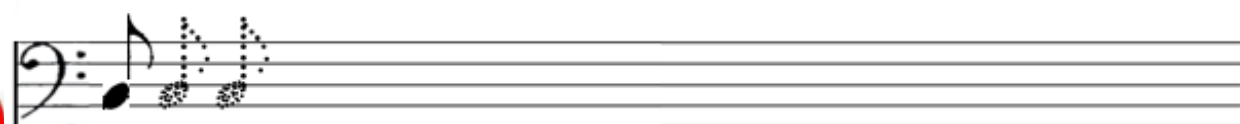
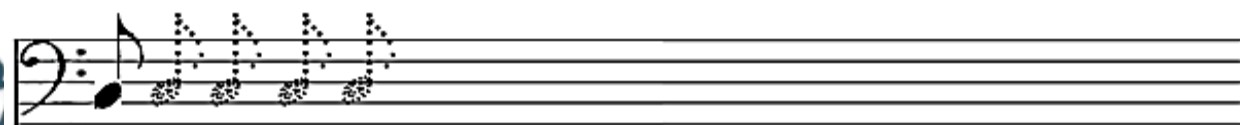
Half “do” note



Quarter "do" note



Semicircular "do" note



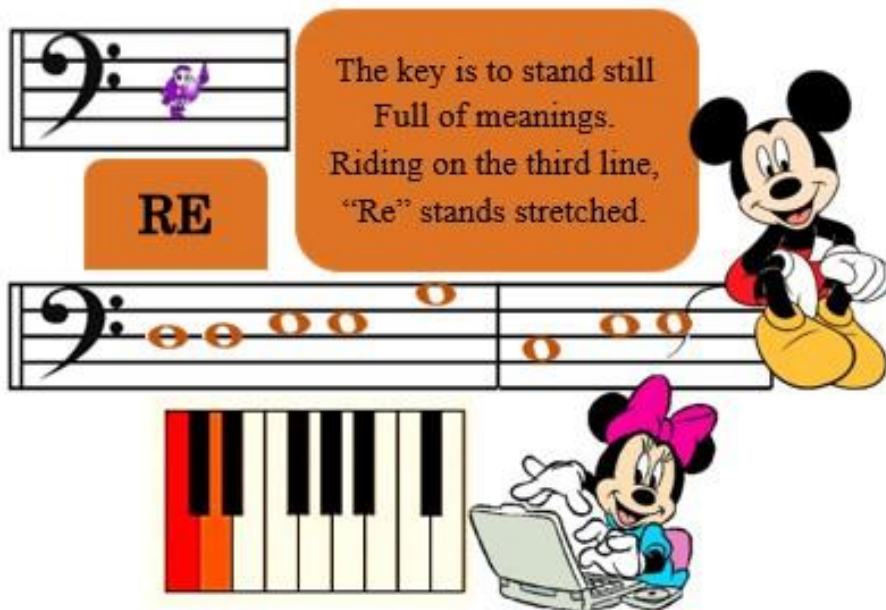
Lesson 20

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Re” and study its elements.

Course Outline

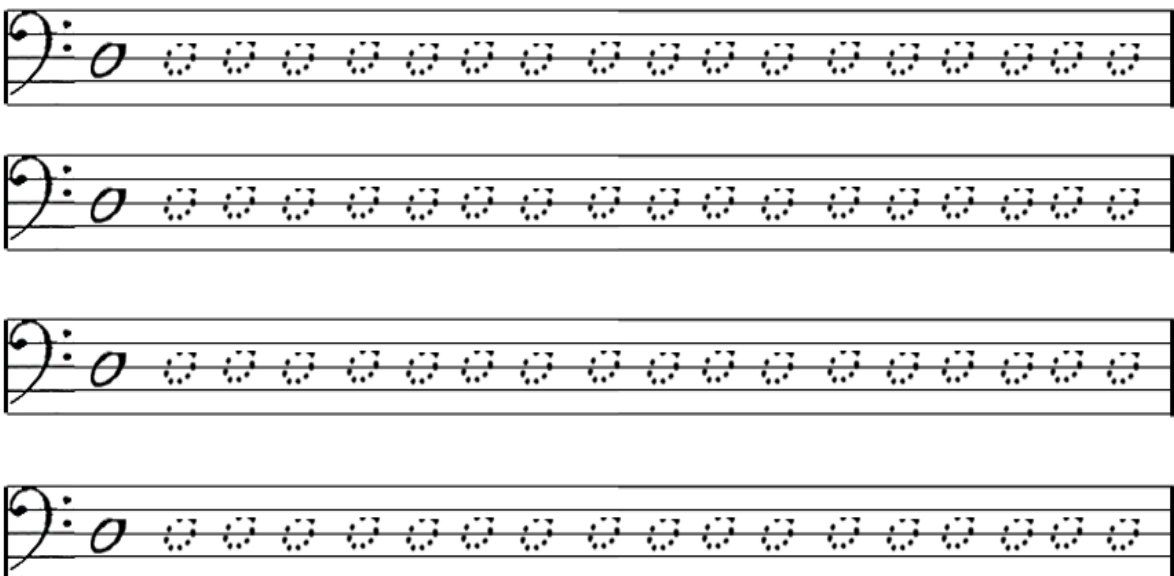
1. Get acquainted with the note “Re” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

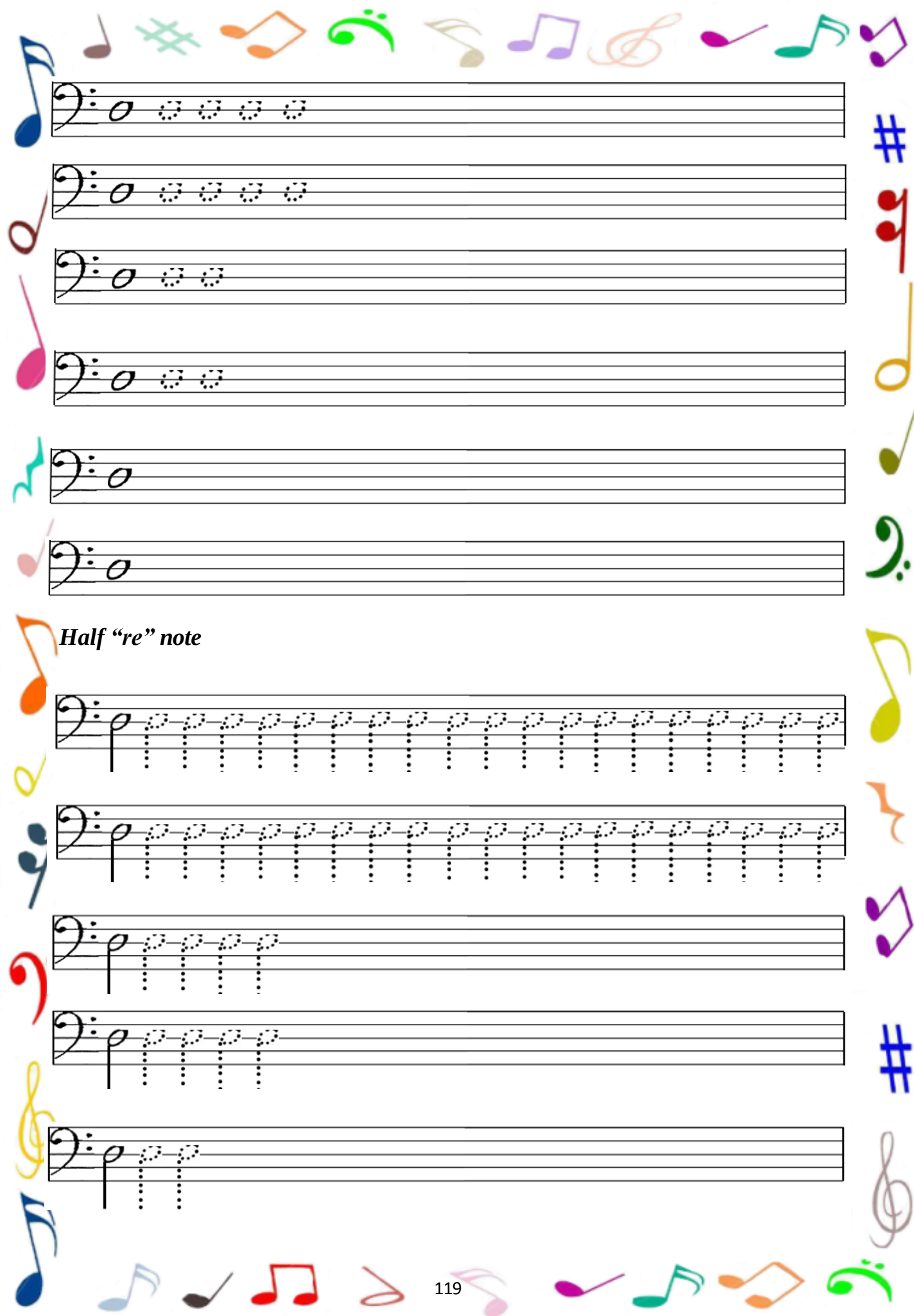
Our second note in the lower octave, the “re” note, is on the third line of the five main lines.



2. Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Re”

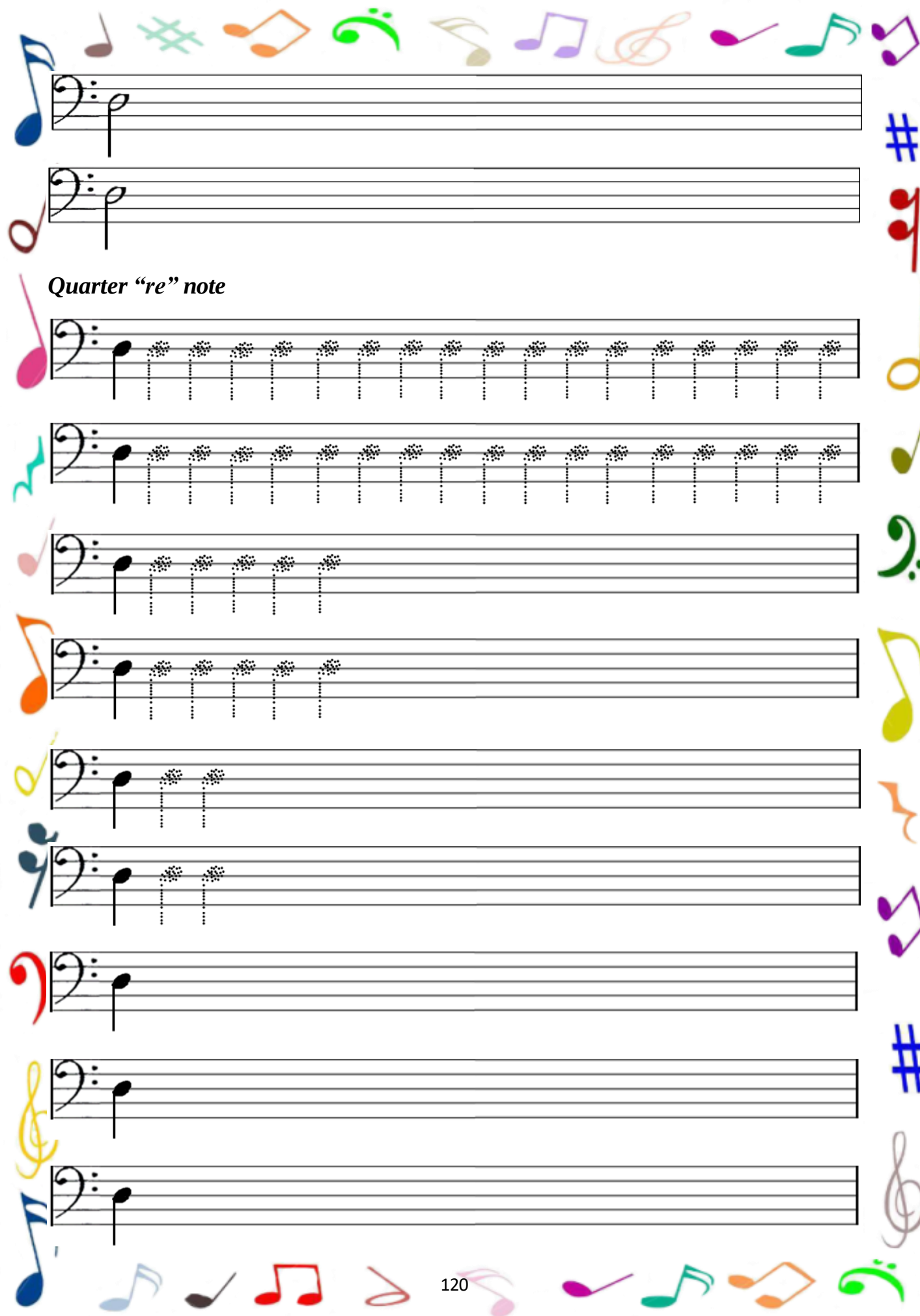
Whole “re” note





Handwriting practice sheet for musical notation. The page features ten staves, each with a bass clef and a colon. The first four staves contain whole notes (semibreves) in descending order: five, four, three, and two notes. The fifth and sixth staves each contain a single whole note. The seventh and eighth staves are labeled "Half 're' note" and contain dotted half notes (minims) in descending order: sixteen, fifteen, ten, and five notes. The ninth and tenth staves each contain three dotted half notes. The page is decorated with various musical notes and symbols along the top and bottom edges.

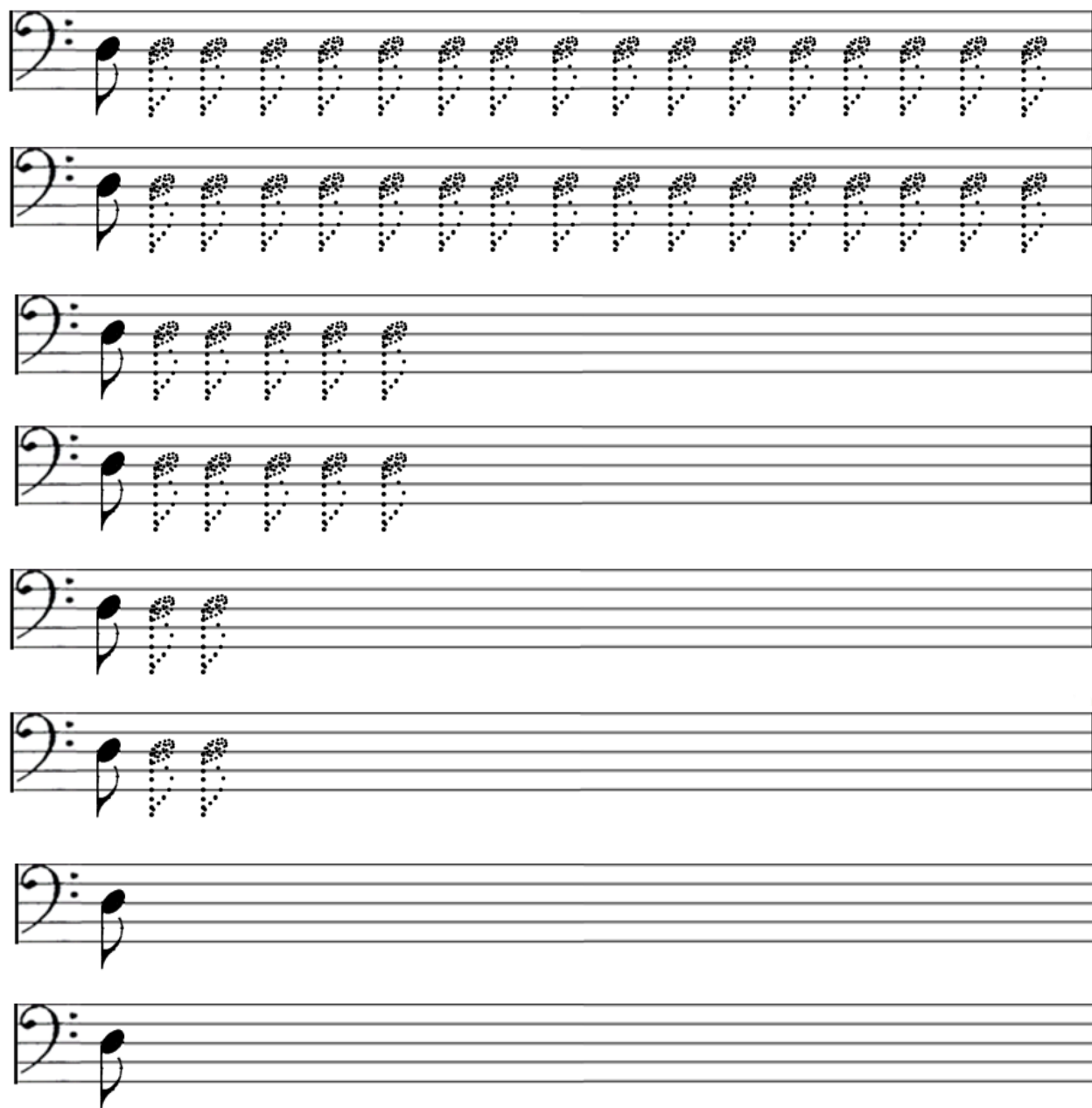
Half "re" note



Quarter "re" note

120

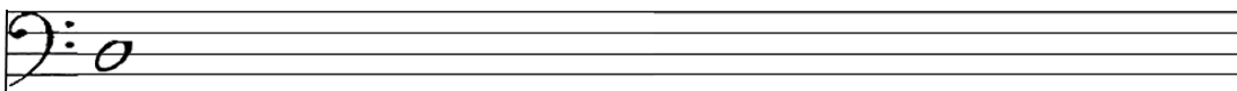
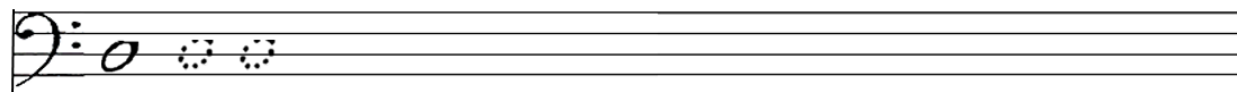
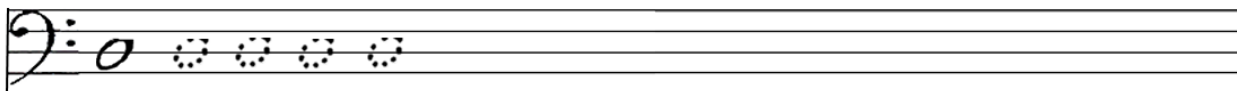
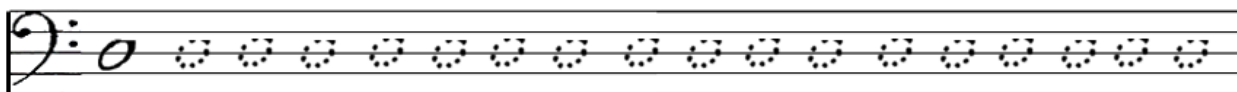
Semicircular "re" note



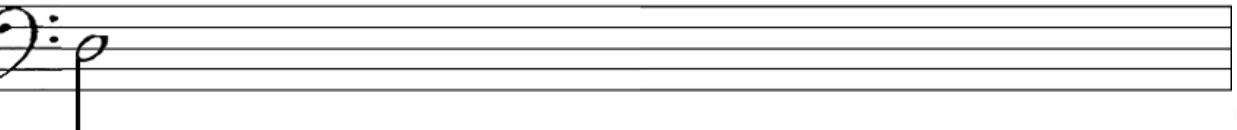
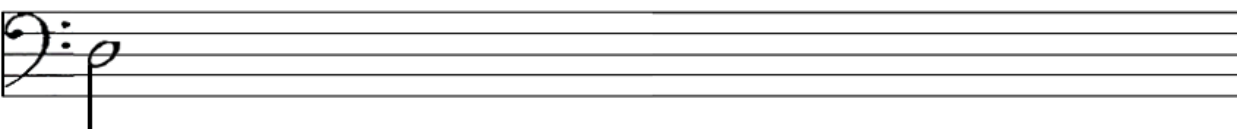
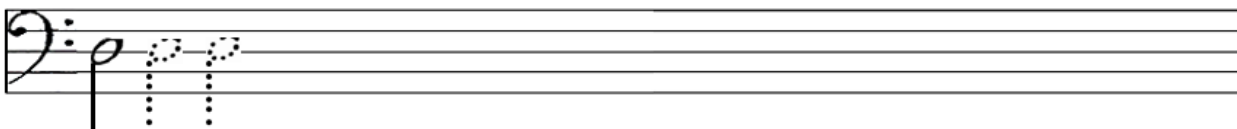
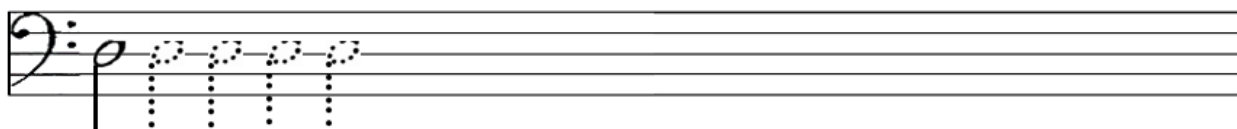
Hometask

Write and study the note "Re" independently!

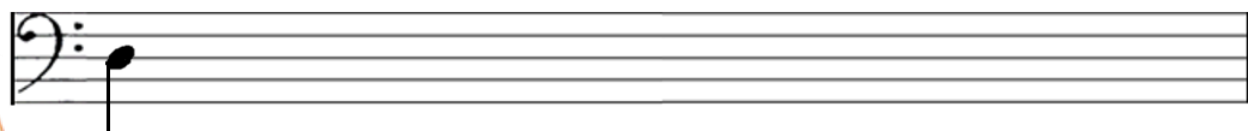
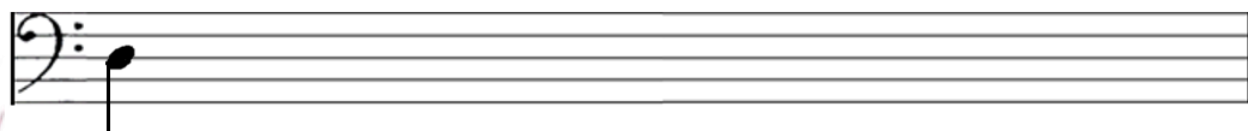
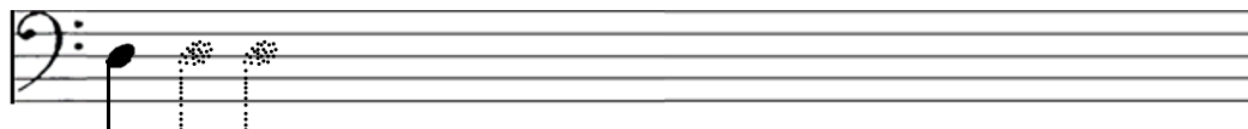
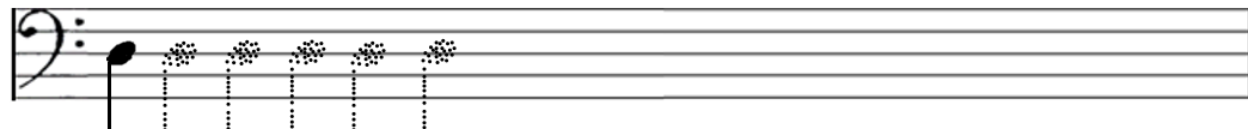
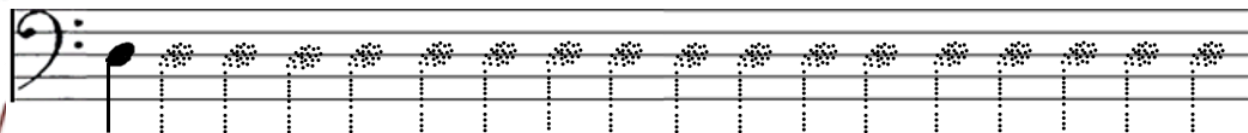
Whole "re" note



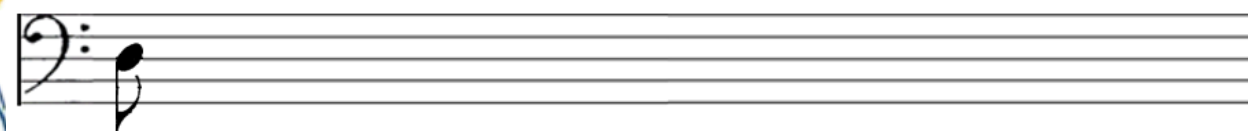
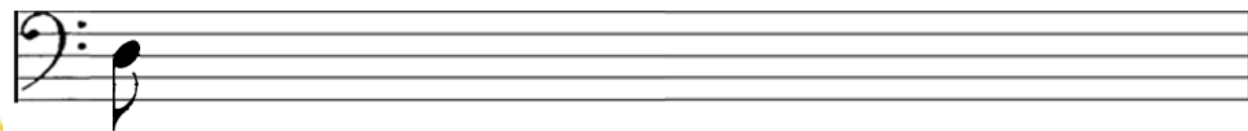
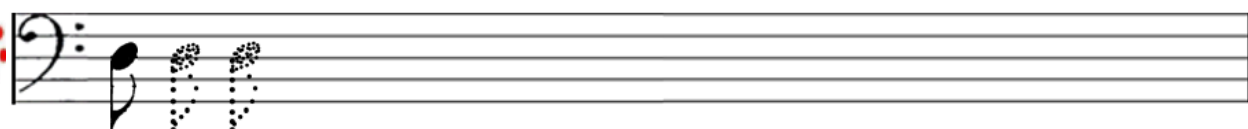
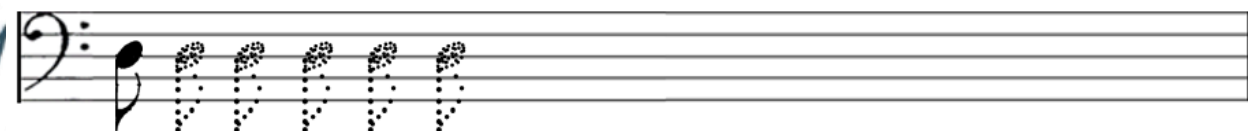
Half "re" note



Quarter "re" note



Semicircular "re" note



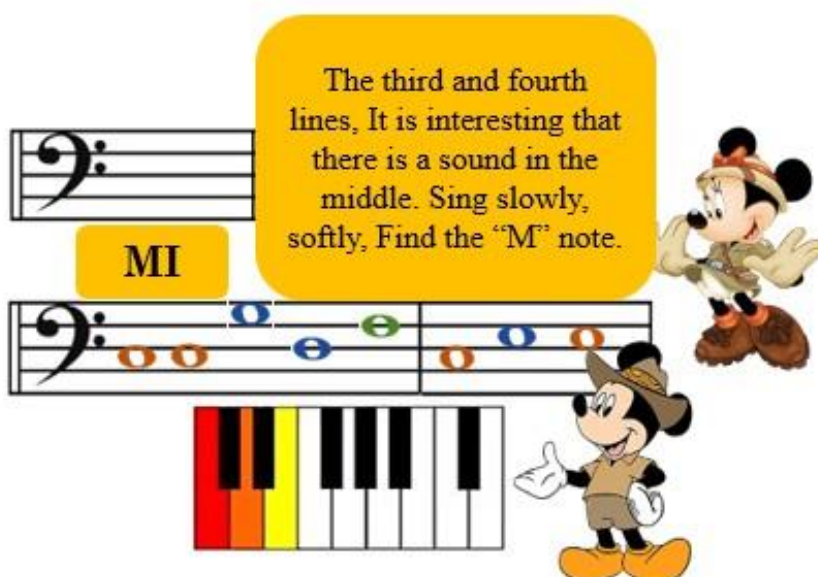
Lesson 21

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Mi” and study its elements

Course Outline

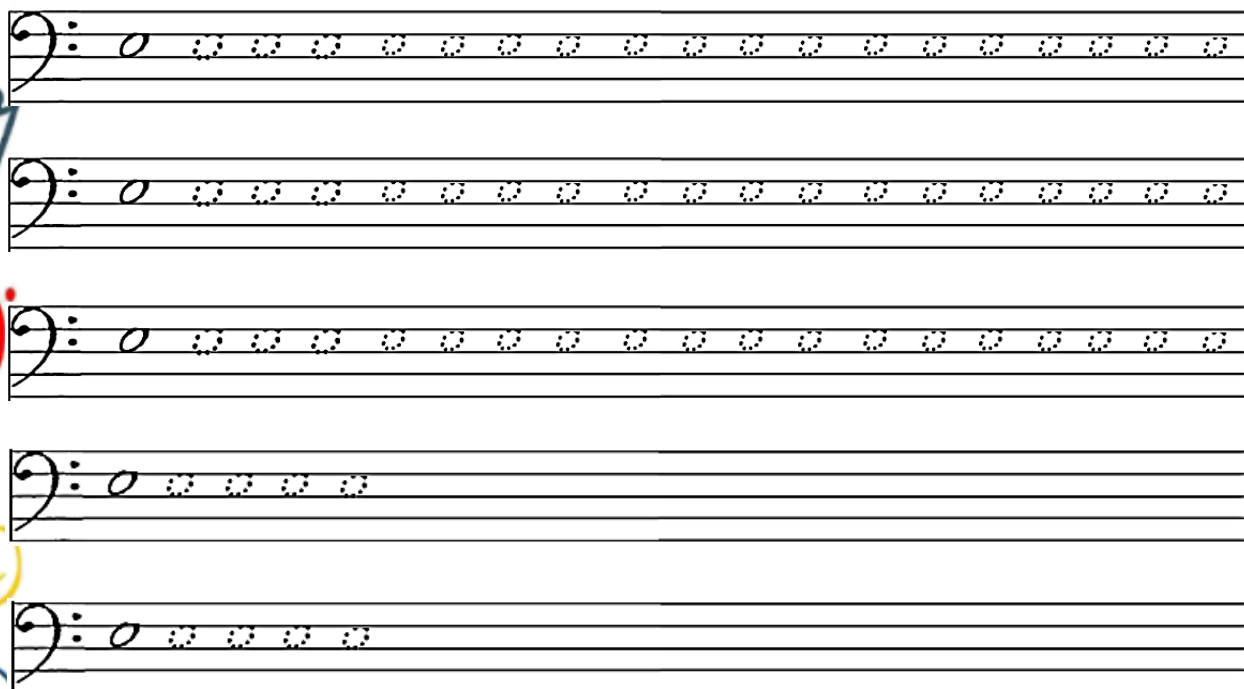
1. Get acquainted with the note “Mi” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

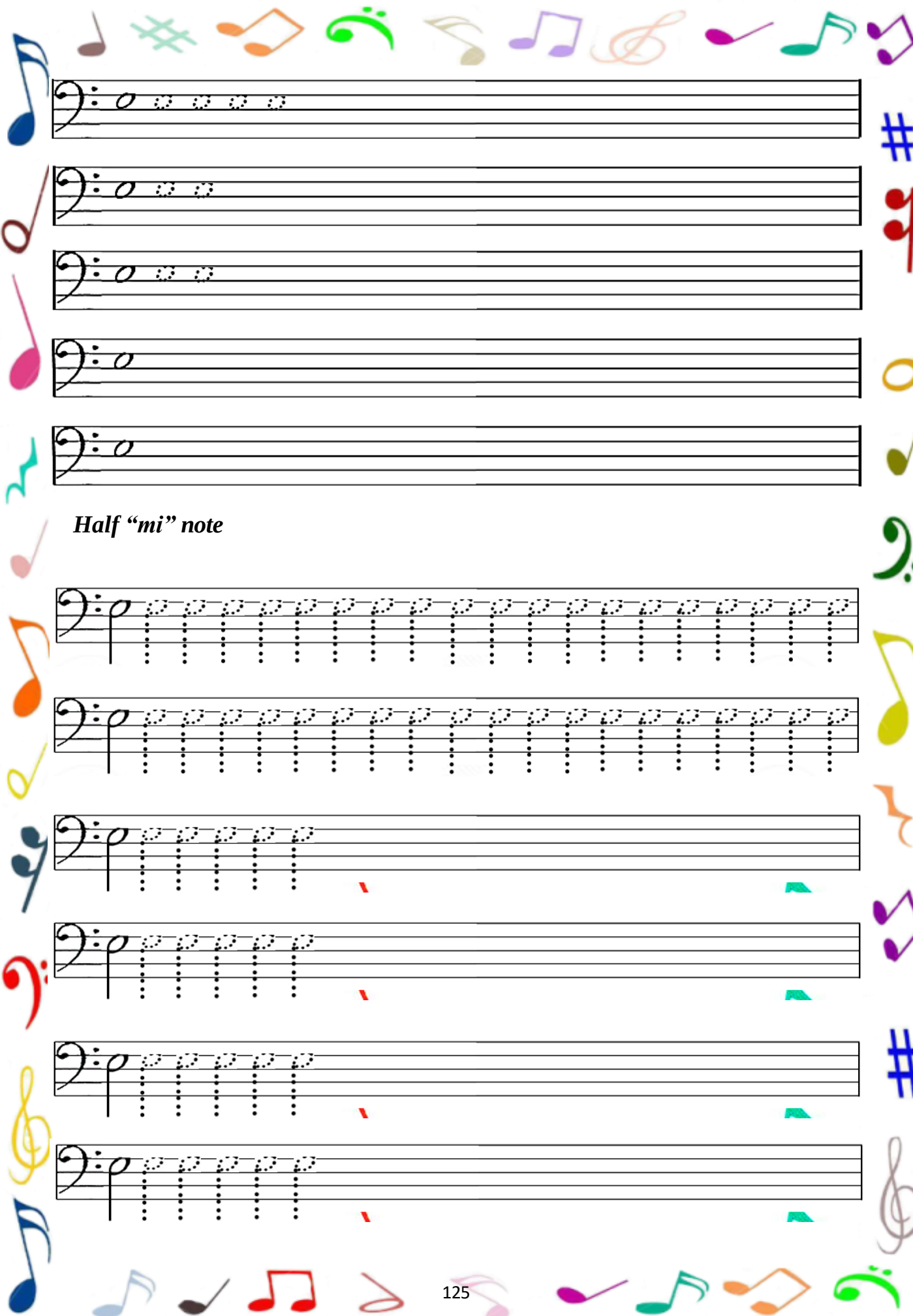
Our third note in the lower octave, the “mi” note, is between the third and fourth lines of the five main lines.



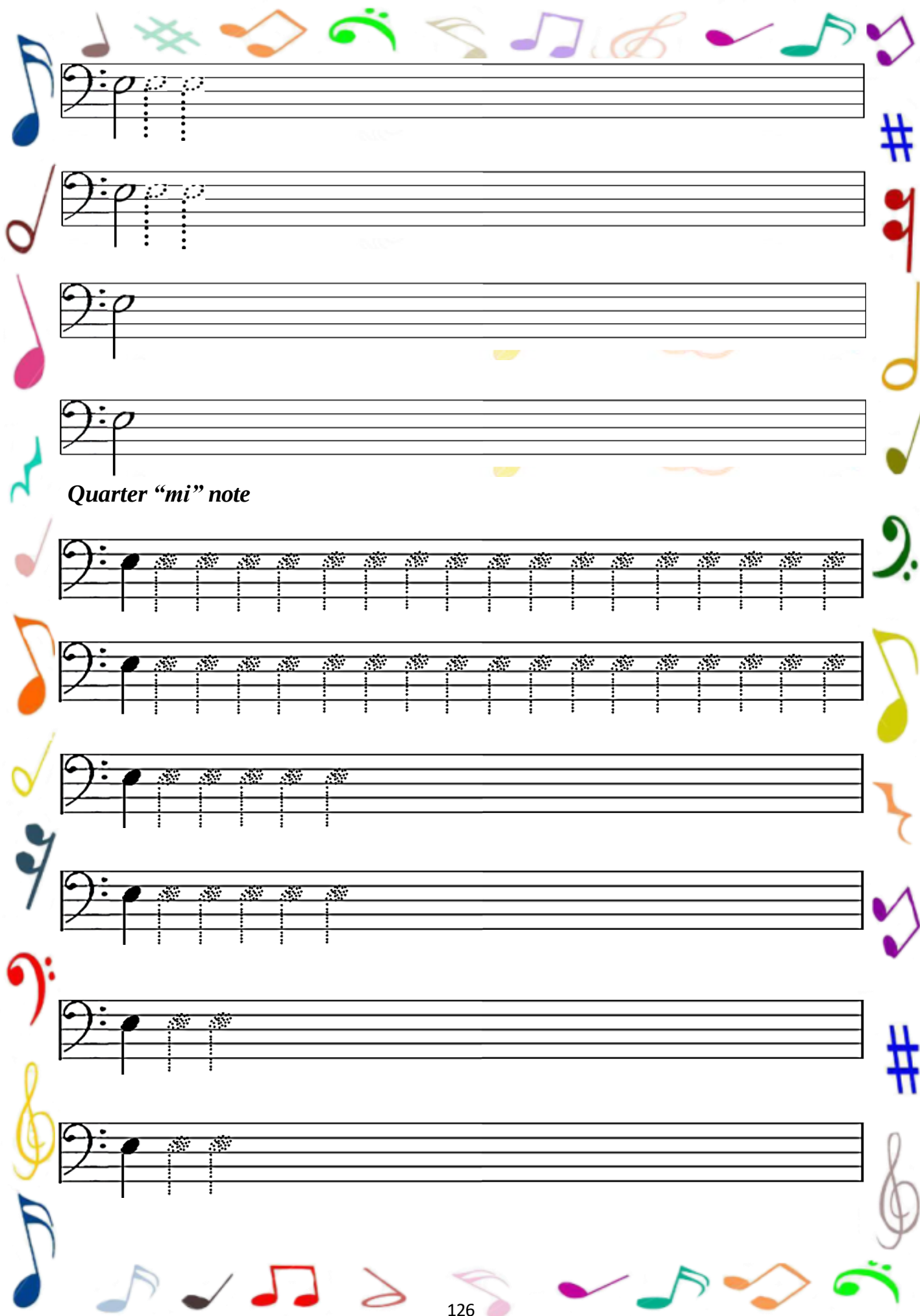
2. Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Mi”

Whole “mi” note



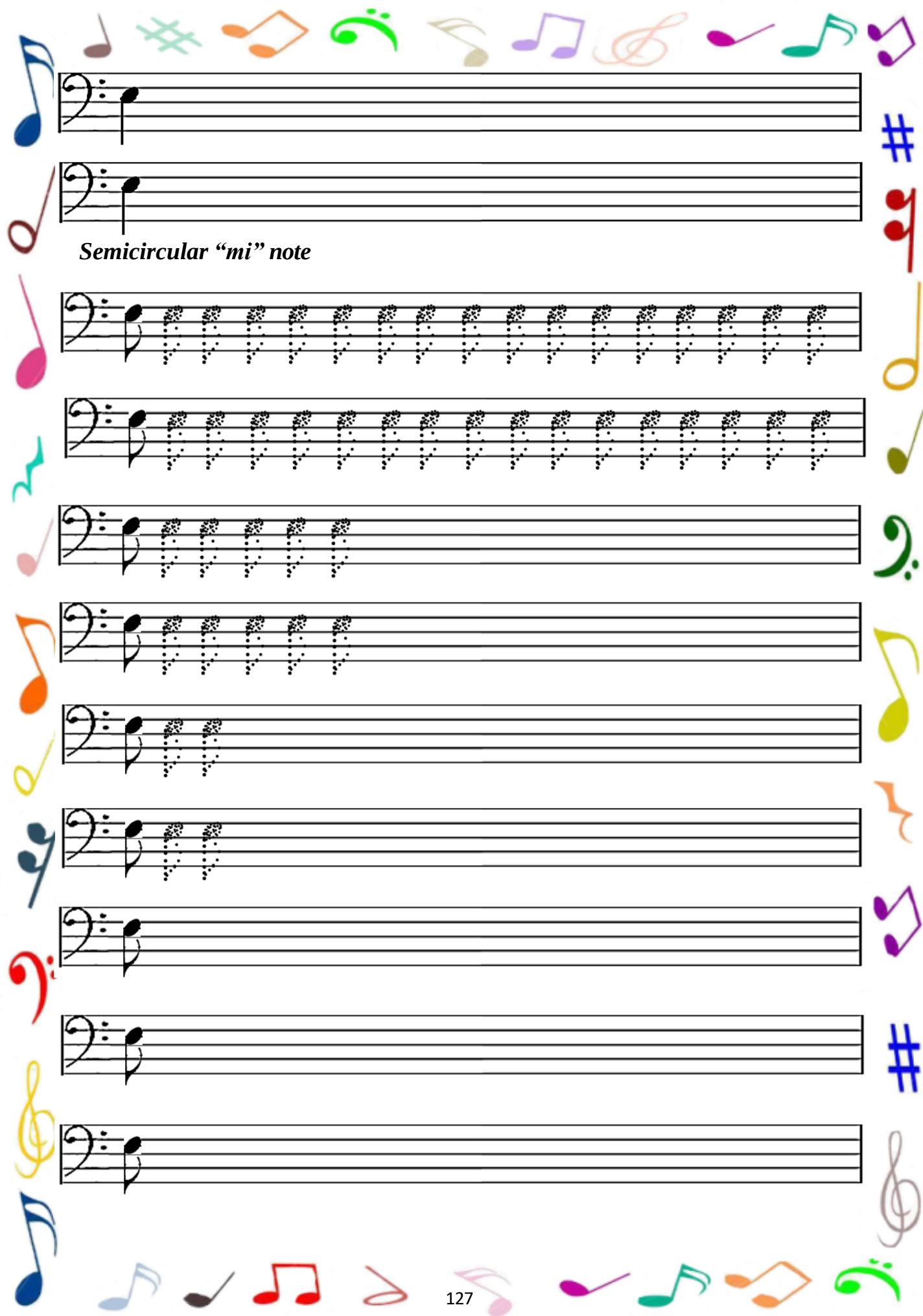


Half "mi" note



A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols surrounds the page. The border includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and treble clefs in colors like blue, green, orange, purple, and red. It also features a sharp symbol (#) and a treble clef.

Quarter “mi” note



Semicircular “mi” note

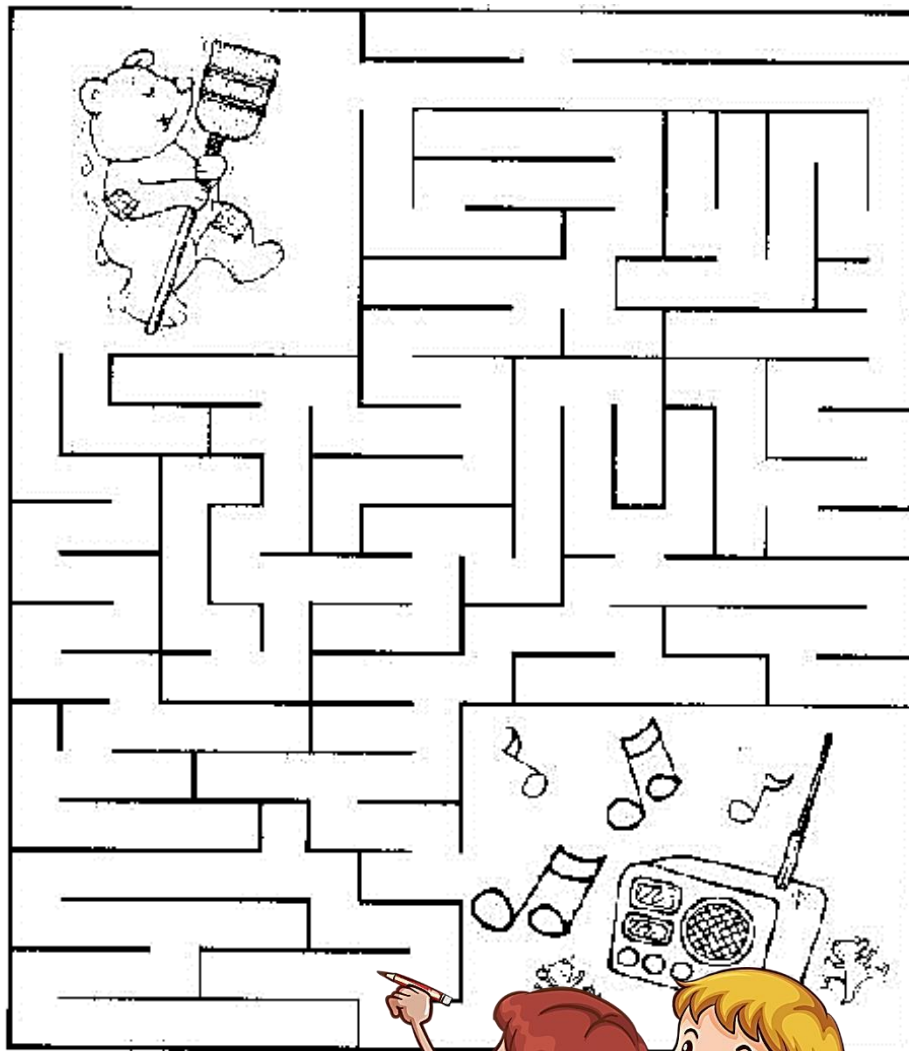
 

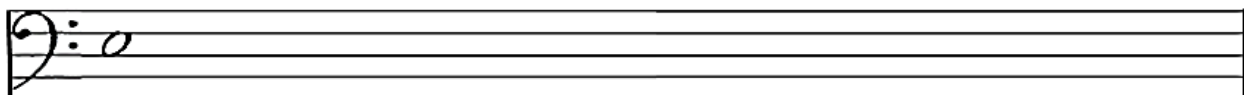
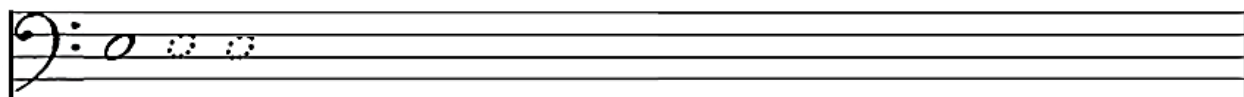
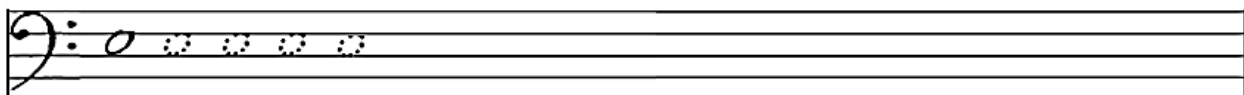
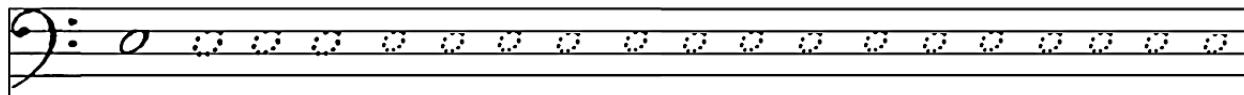
Think! Search! Find!



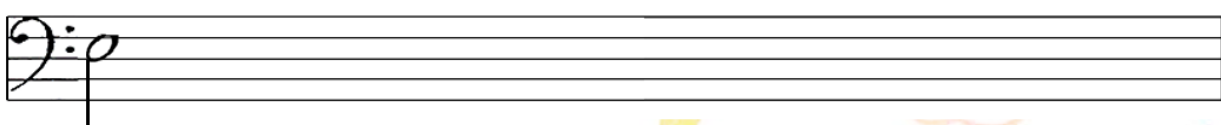
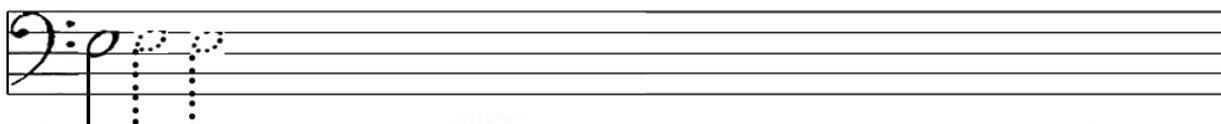
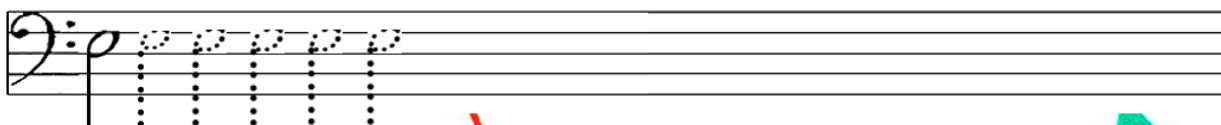
Hometask

Write and study the note "Mi" independently!

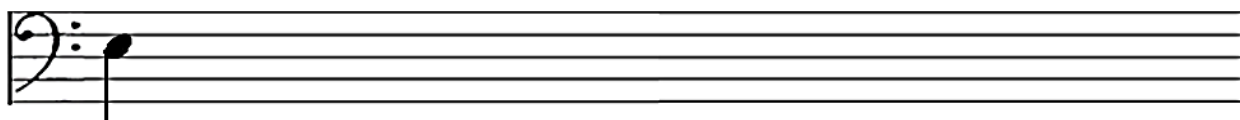
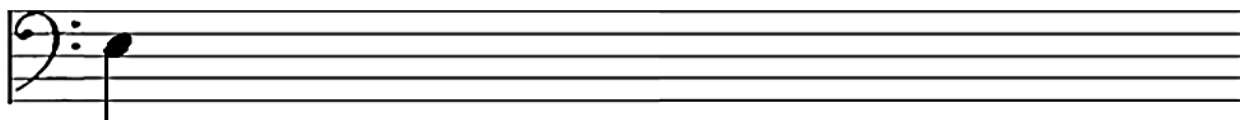
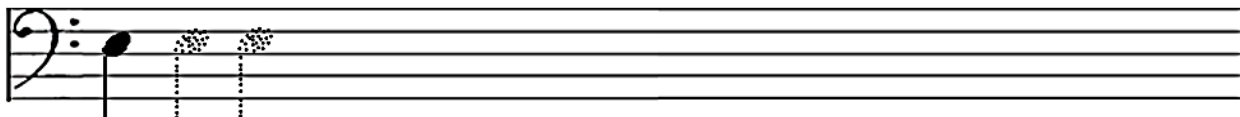
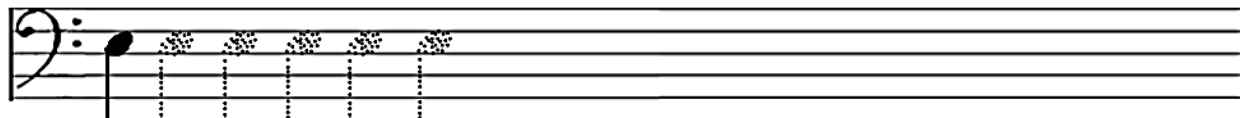
Whole "mi" note



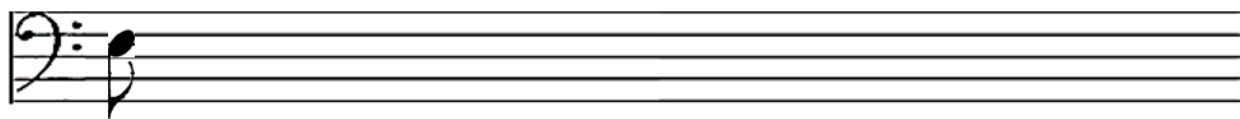
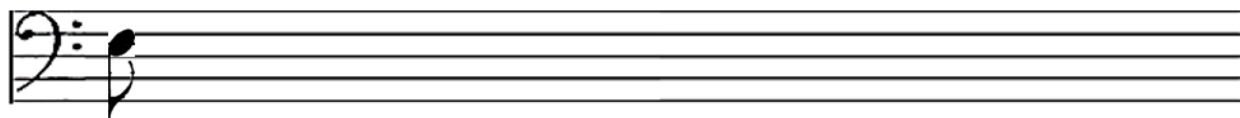
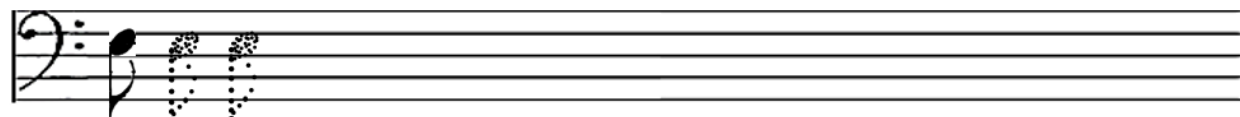
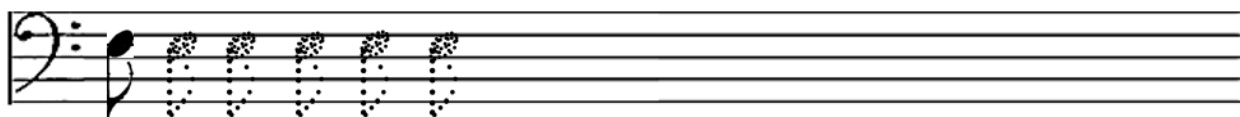
Half "mi" note



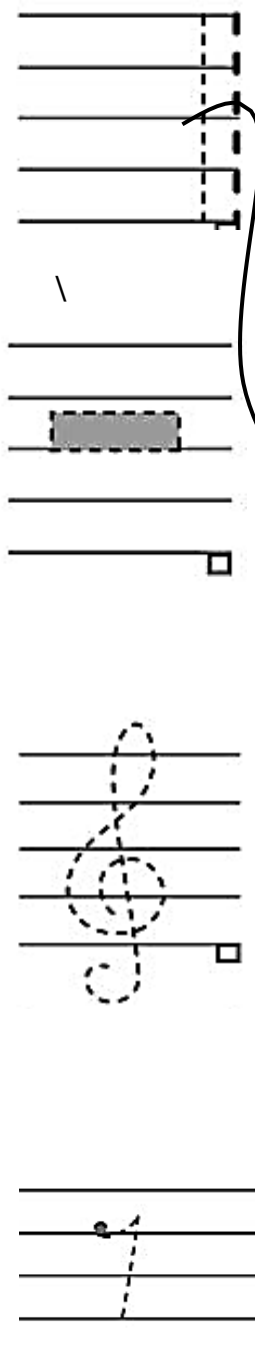
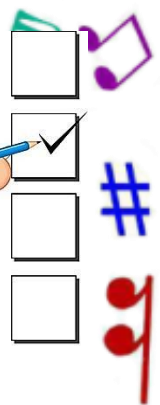
Quarter "mi" note



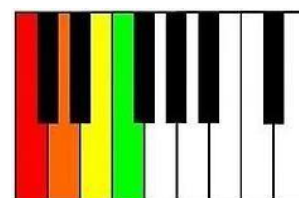
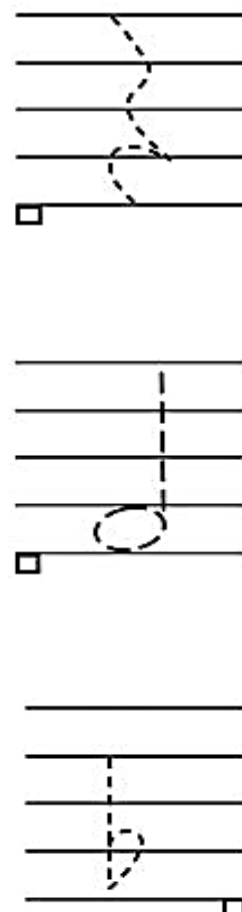
Semicircular "mi" note



“Match the given terms with the musical symbols on the note”



Violin keys
Half “fa” note
The sign “Bemol”
Completed clock line
Quarterly pause
Find the “Sol” sound!
Half pause
Semicircular Pause



Lesson 22

Topic: Get acquainted with the note “Fa” and study its elements

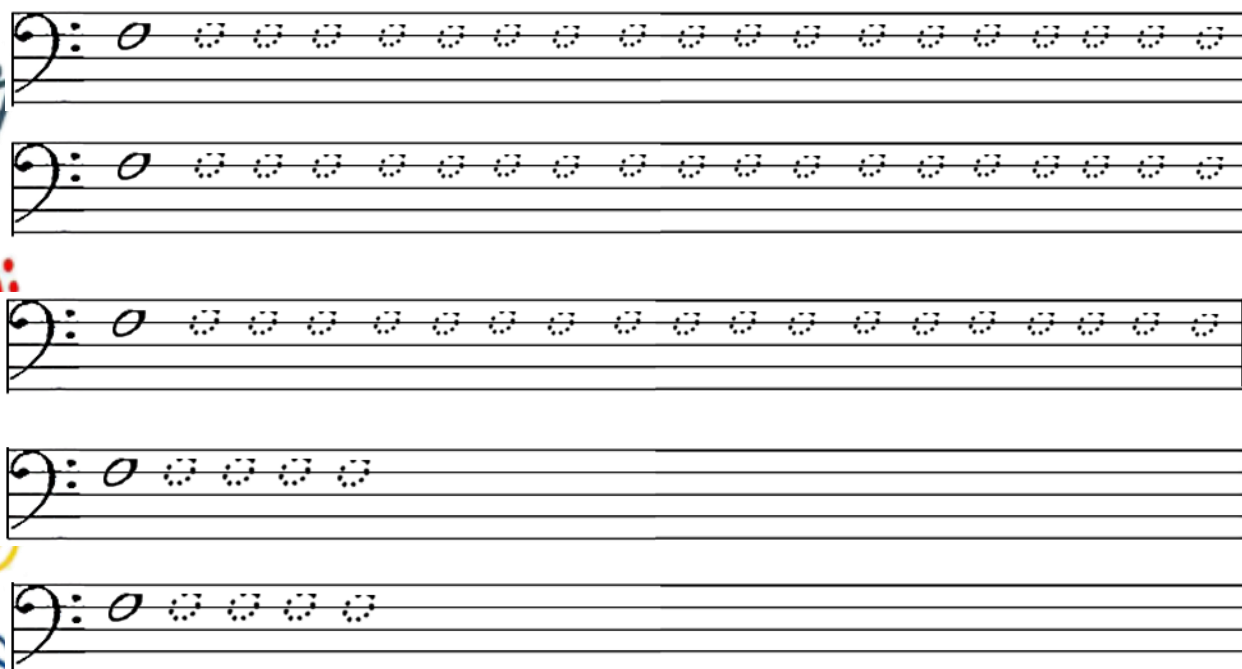
1. Get acquainted with the note “Fa” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

Our fourth note in the lower octave, the “fa” note, is on the fourth line of the five main lines.

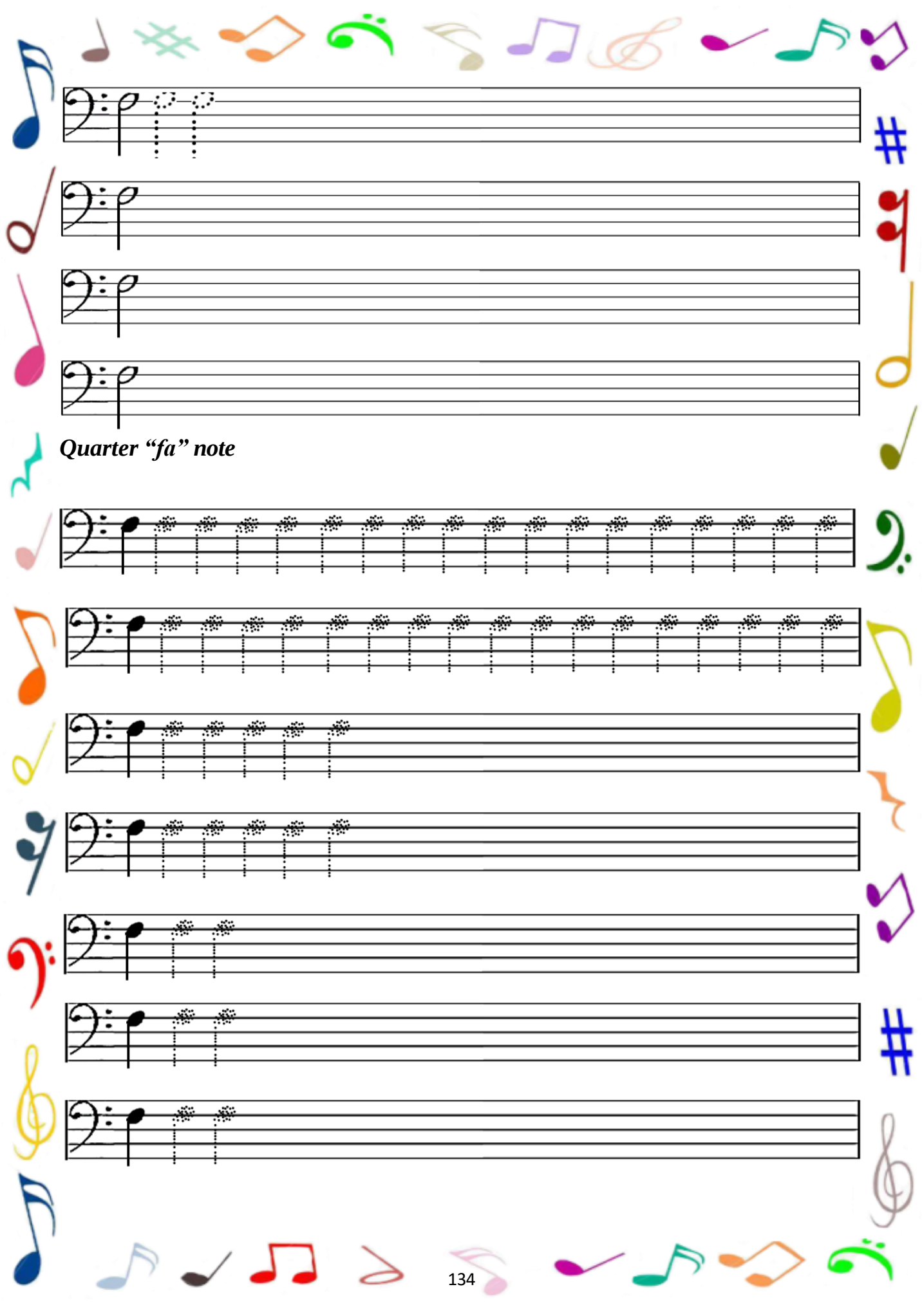


2. Theoretical study of the elements of the note “Fa”

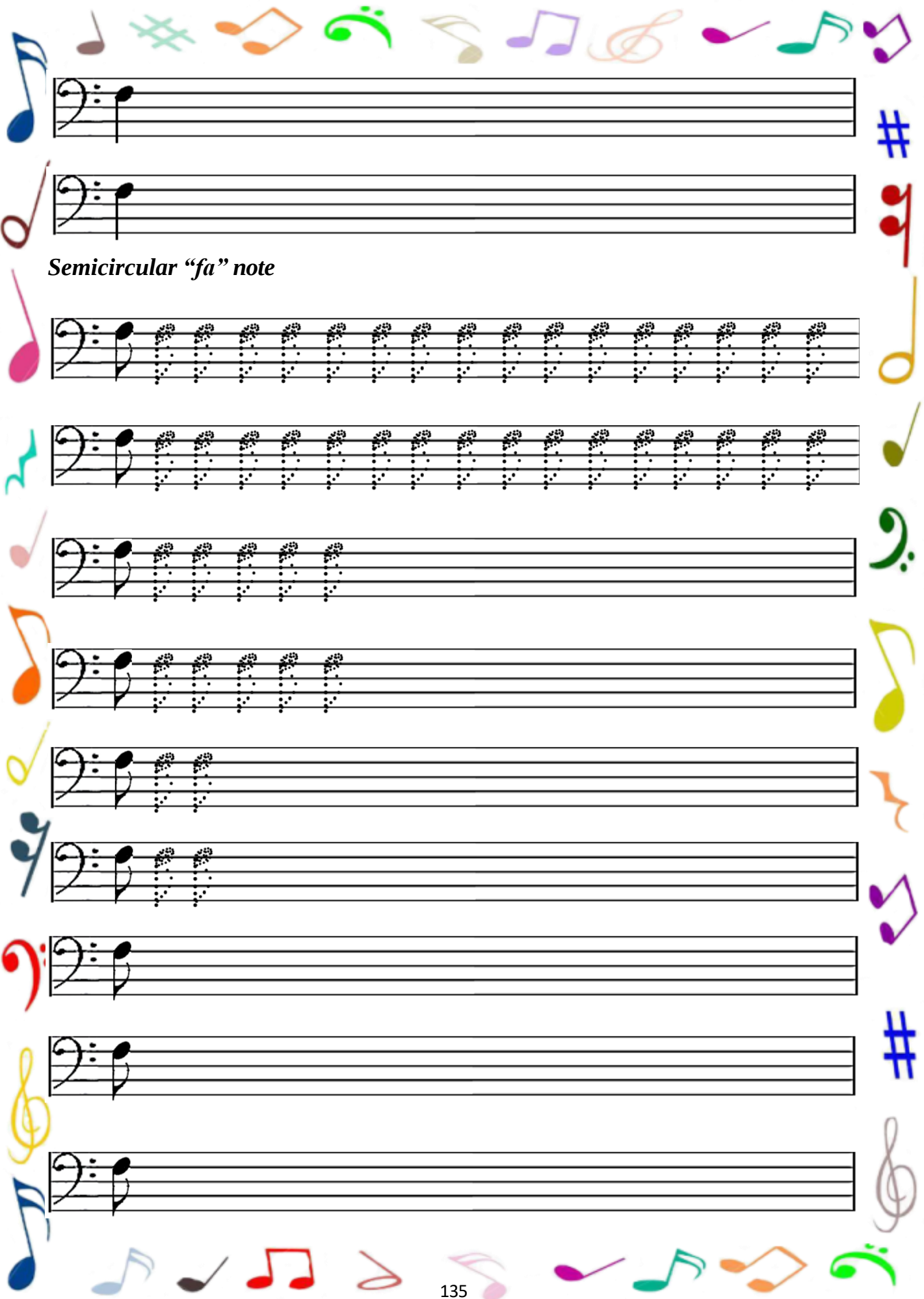
Whole “fa” note







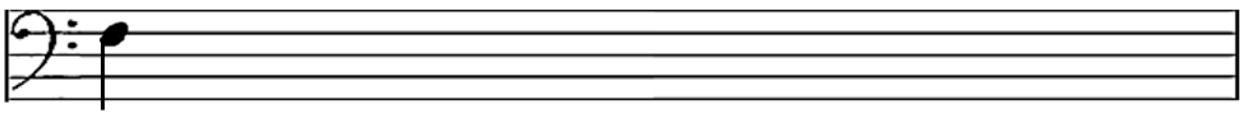
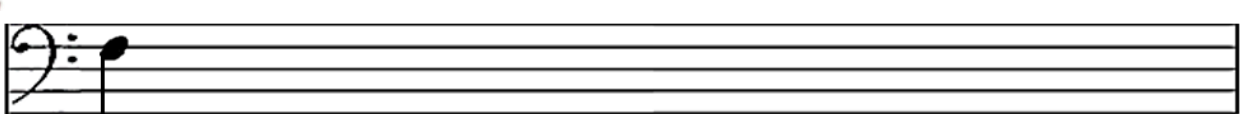
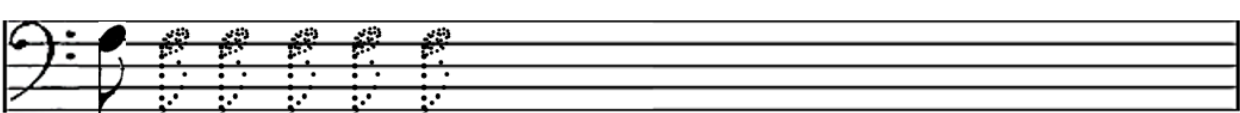
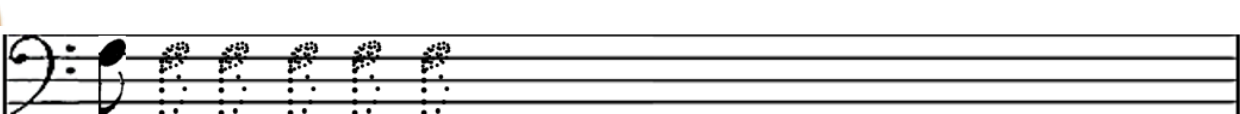
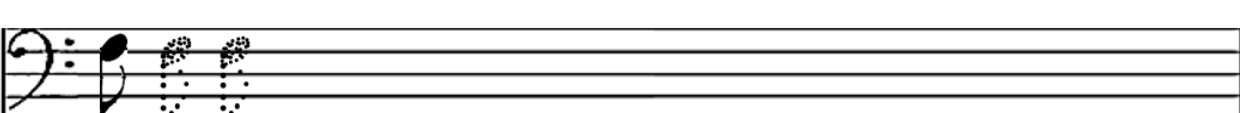
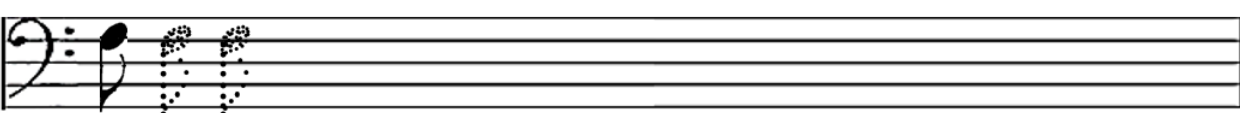
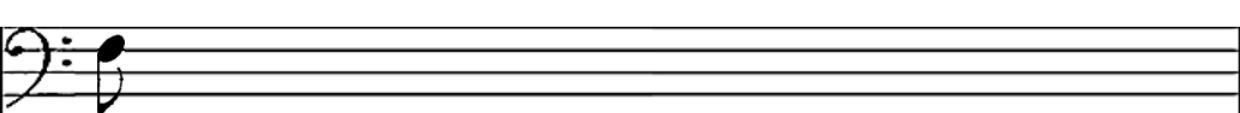
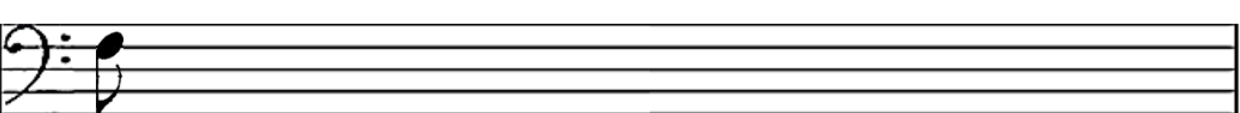
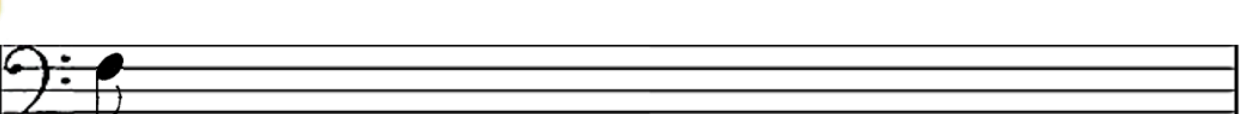
Quarter "fa" note



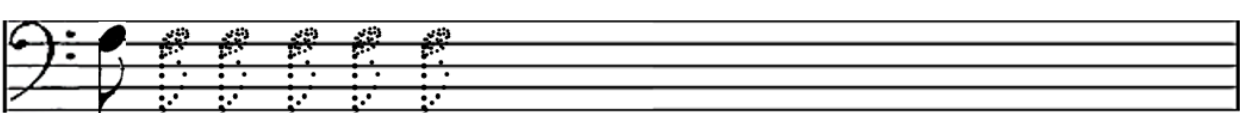
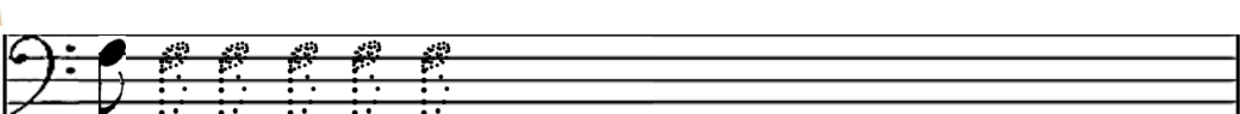
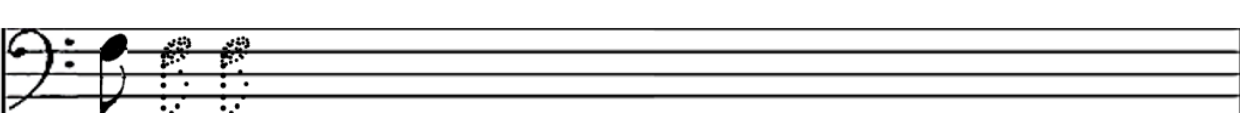
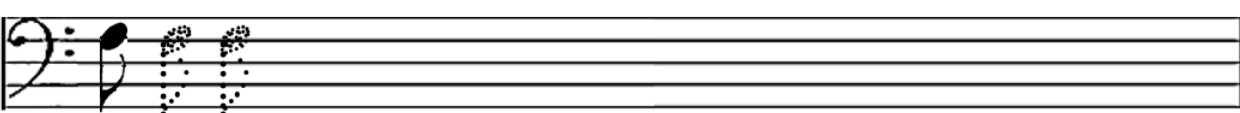
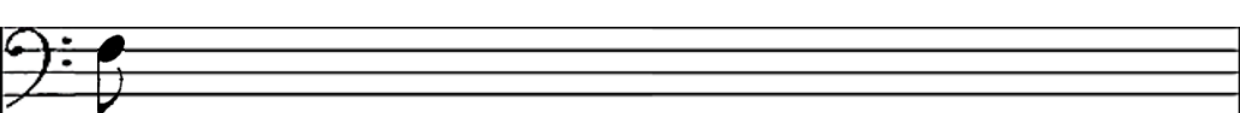
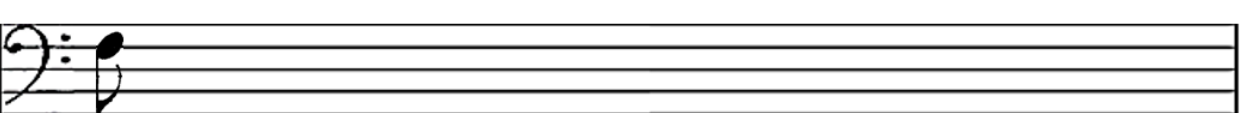
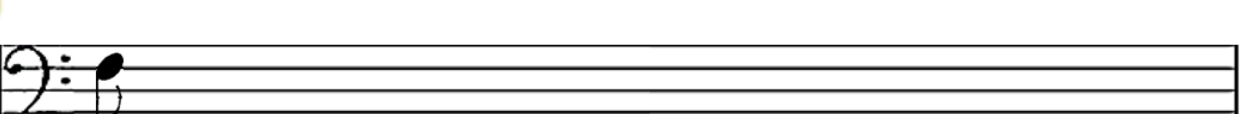
A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols in different colors (blue, green, orange, purple, red, yellow) frames the top and bottom of the page.

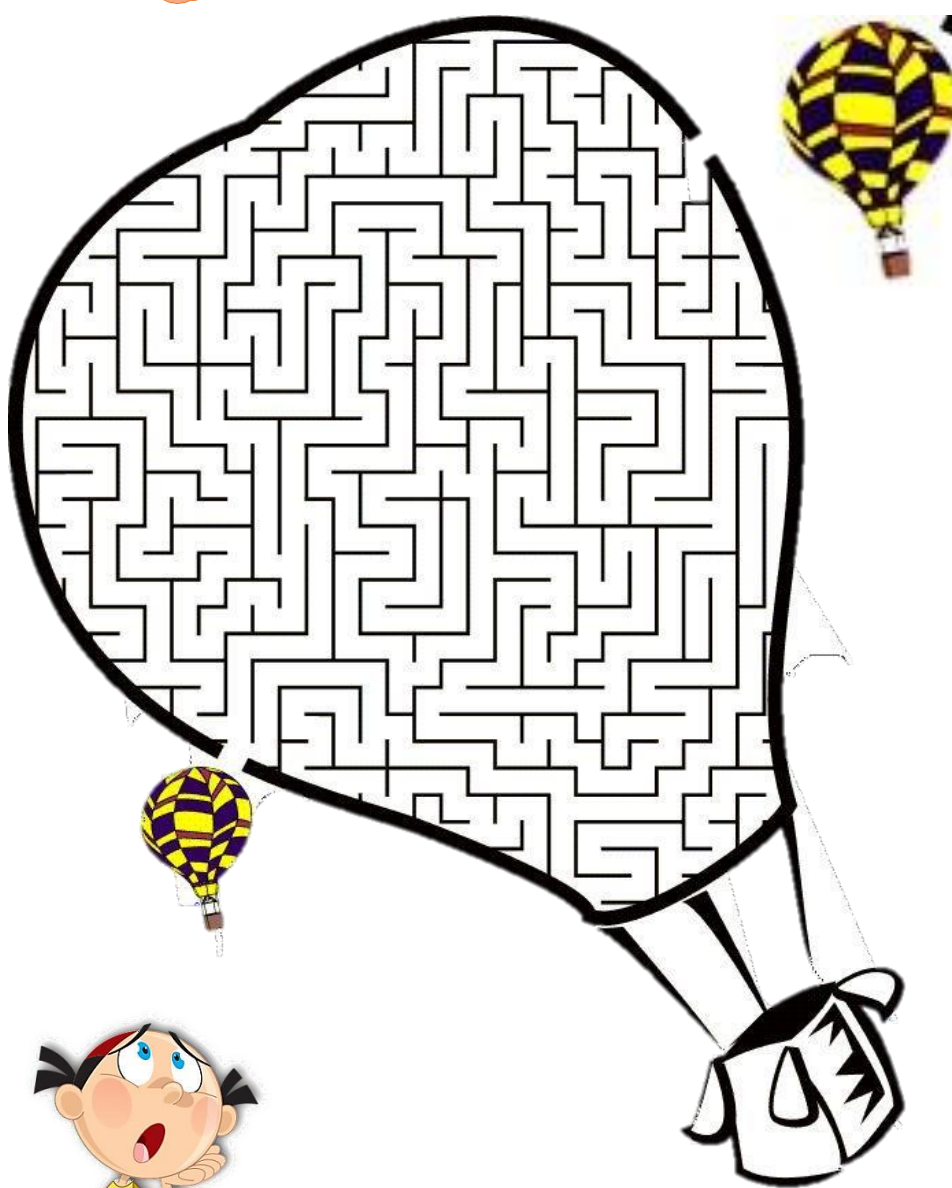
           

Semicircular “fa” note

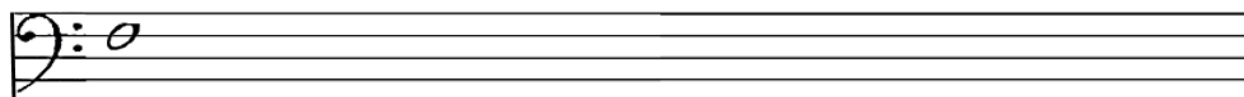
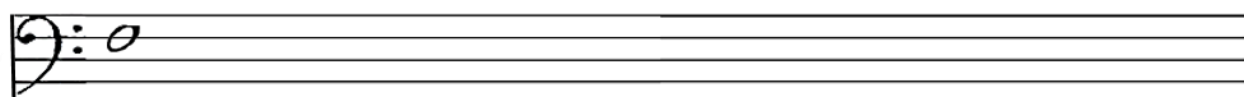
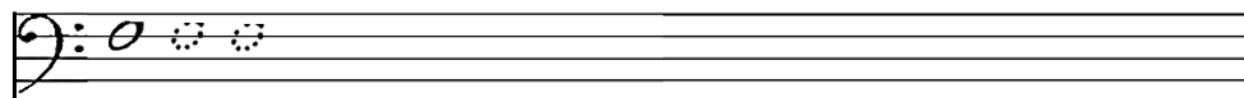
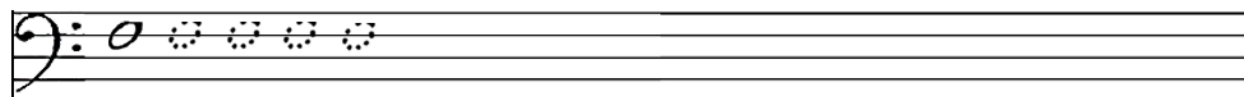
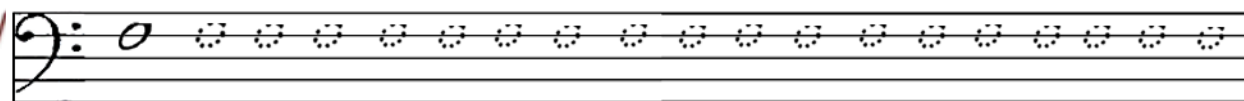
Cross obstacles in the
balloon and get the “fa”
note in the cloud!



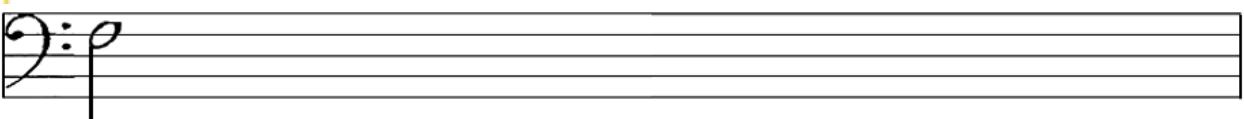
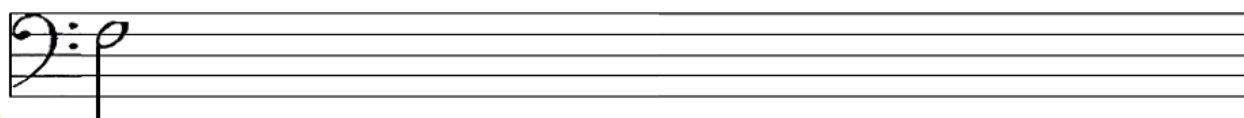
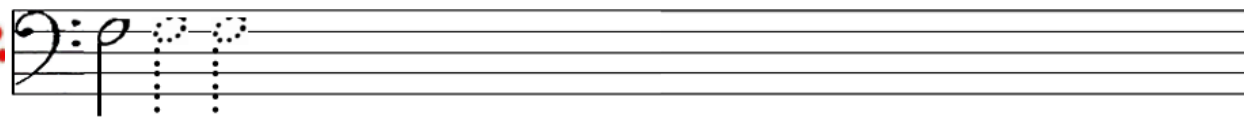
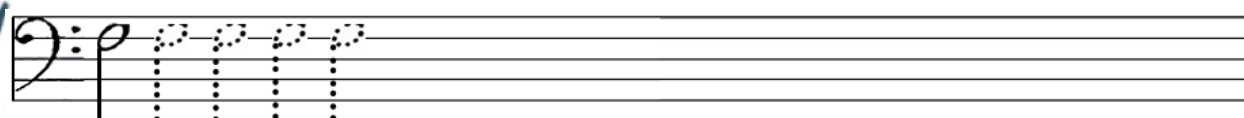
Homework

Write and study the "Fa" note independently!

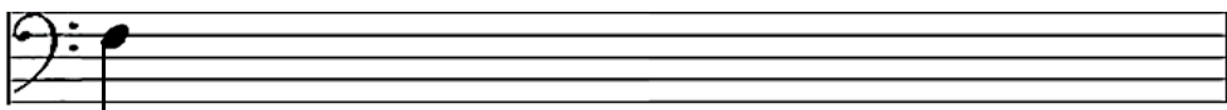
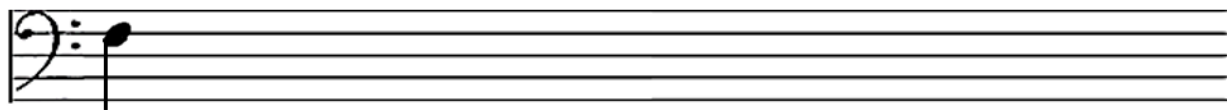
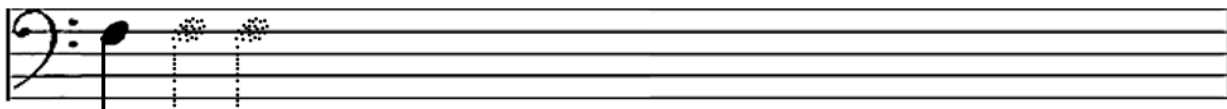
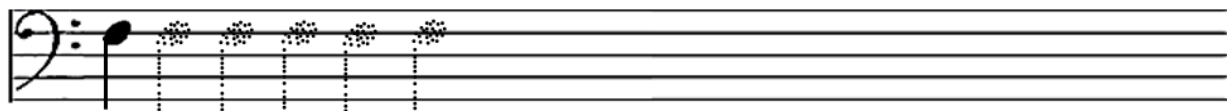
Whole "fa" note



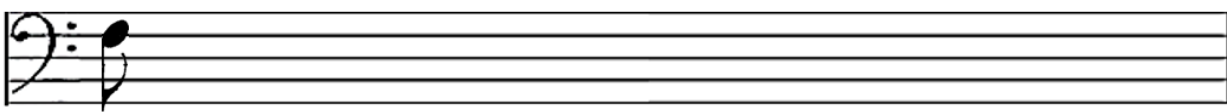
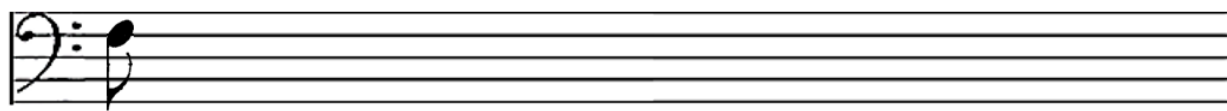
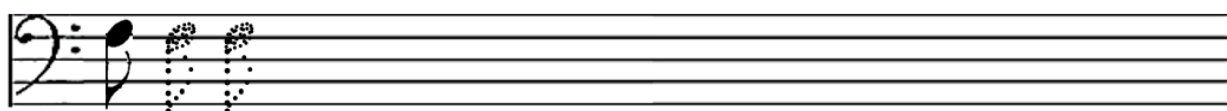
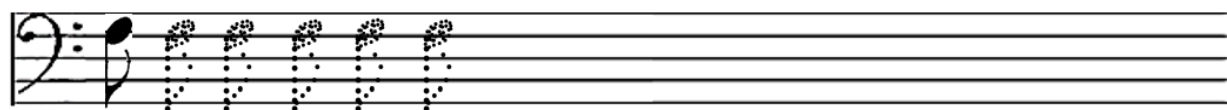
Half "fa" note



Quarter "fa" note



Semicircular "fa" note

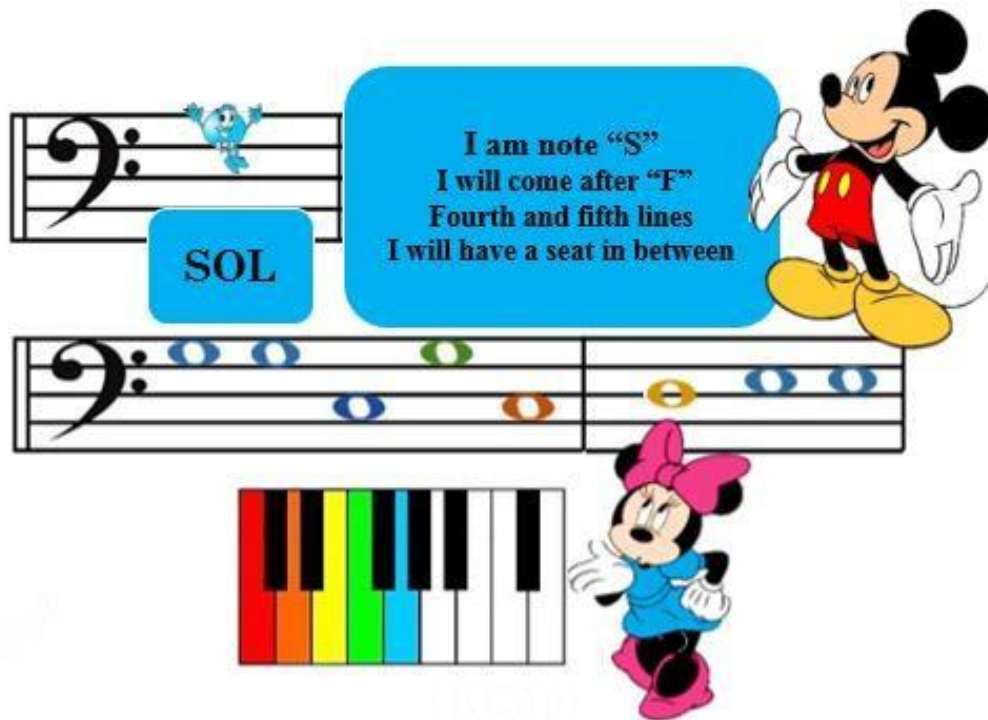


Lesson 23

Topic: Introduce the note “Sol” and study its elements

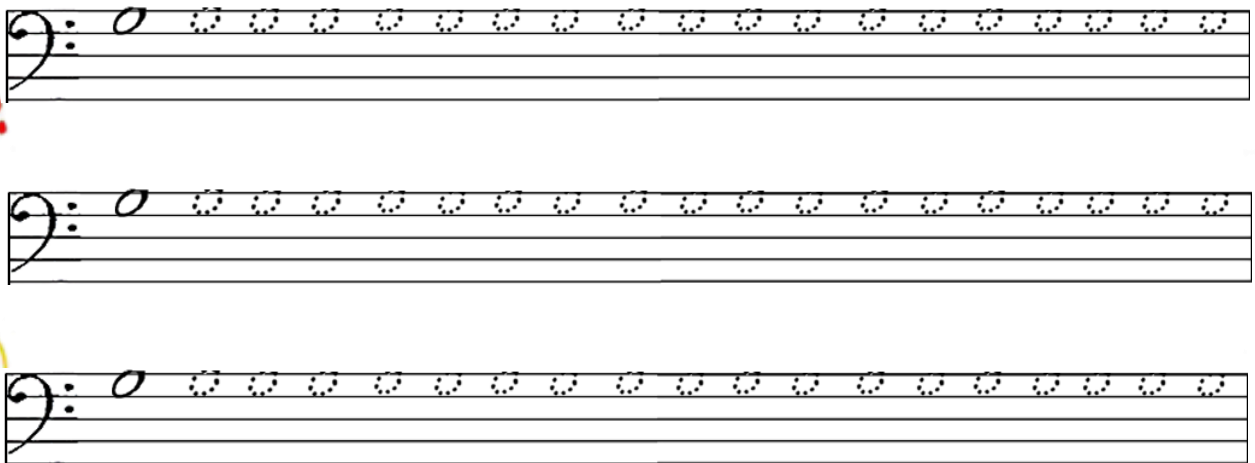
1. Get acquainted with the note “Sol” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

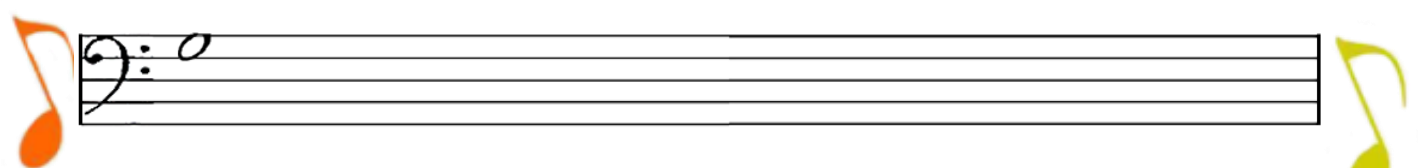
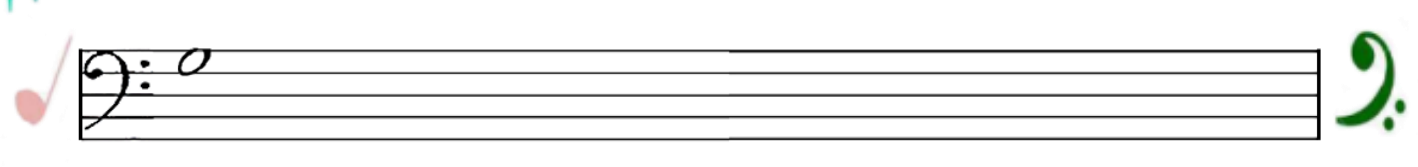
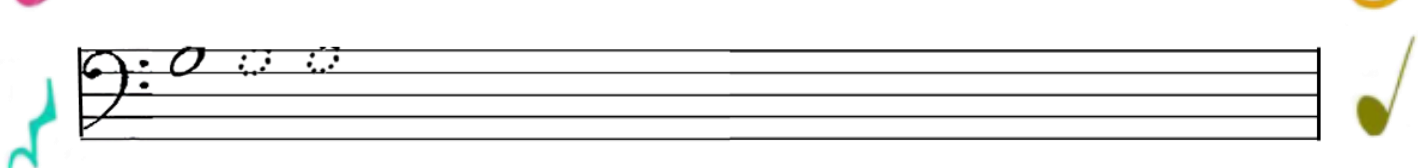
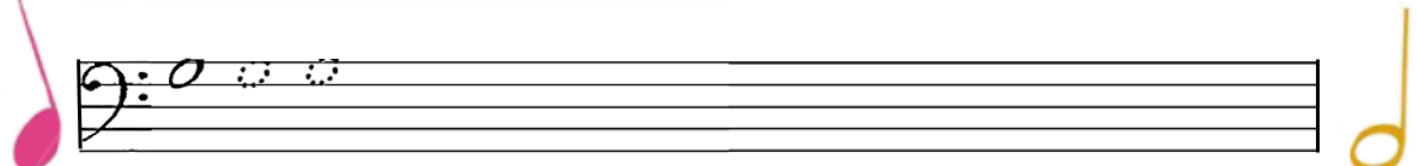
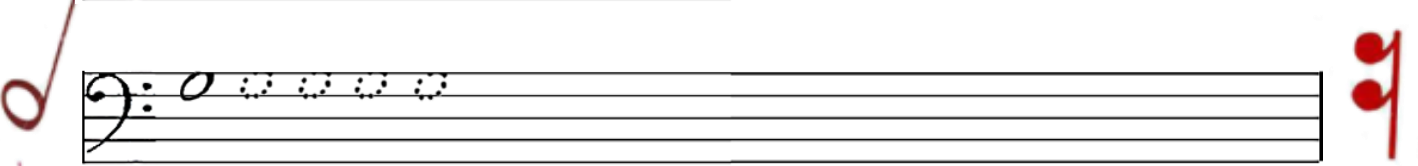
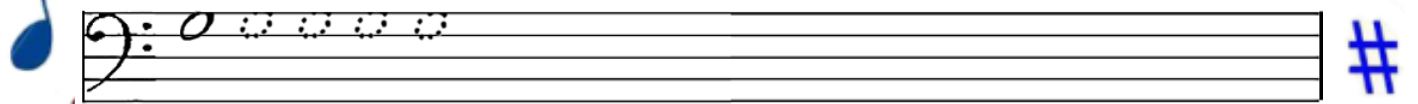
Our fifth note in the lower octave, the left note, is between the fourth and fifth lines of the five main lines.



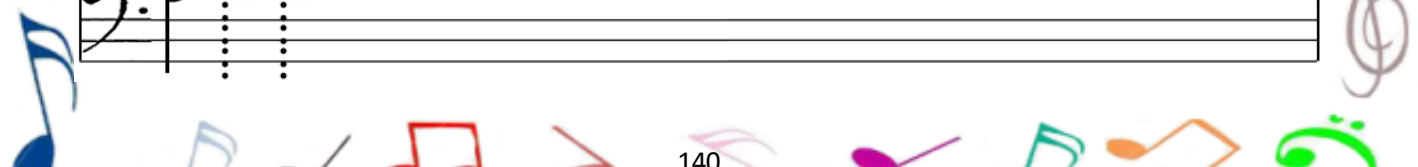
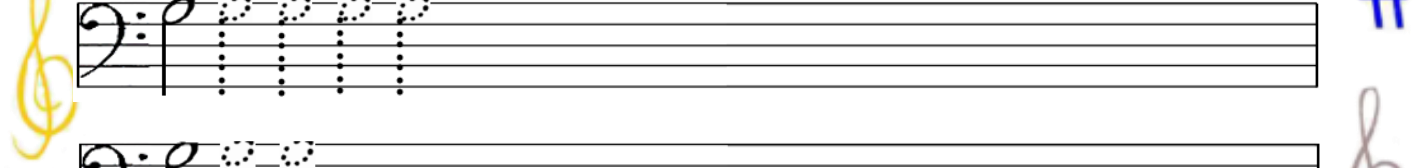
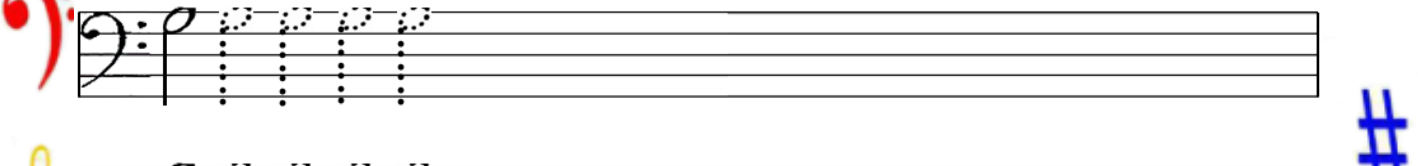
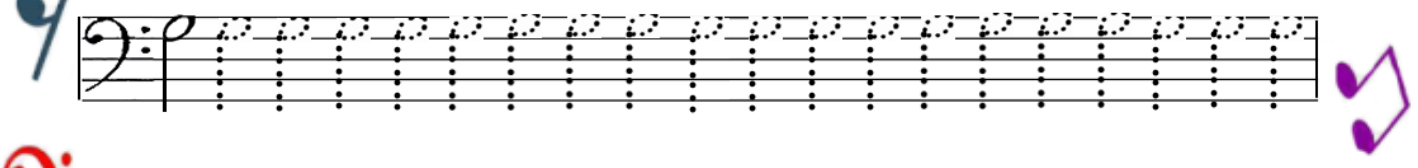
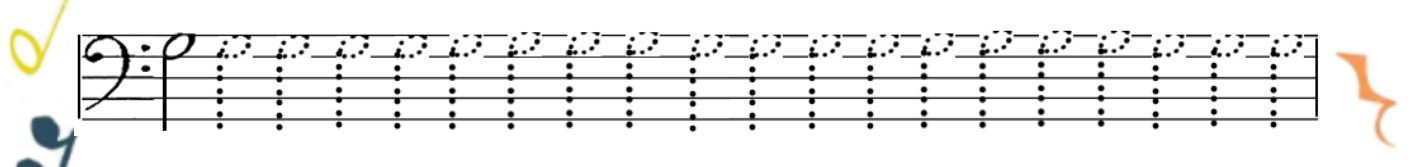
2. Theoretical study of the elements of the “Sol” note

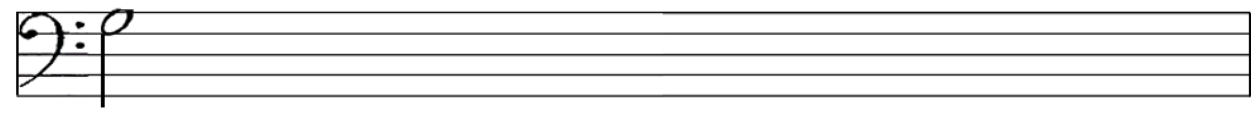
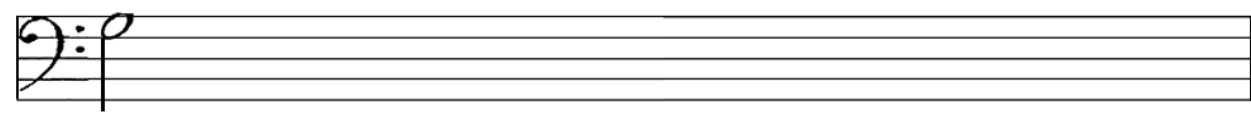
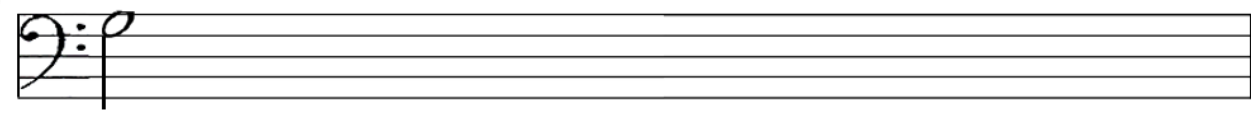
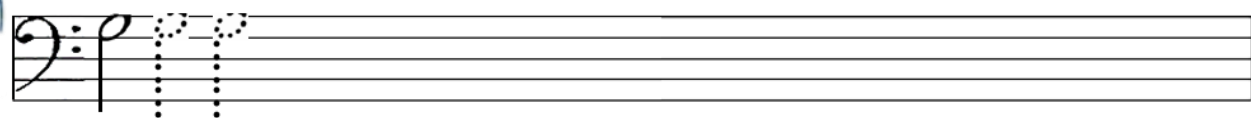
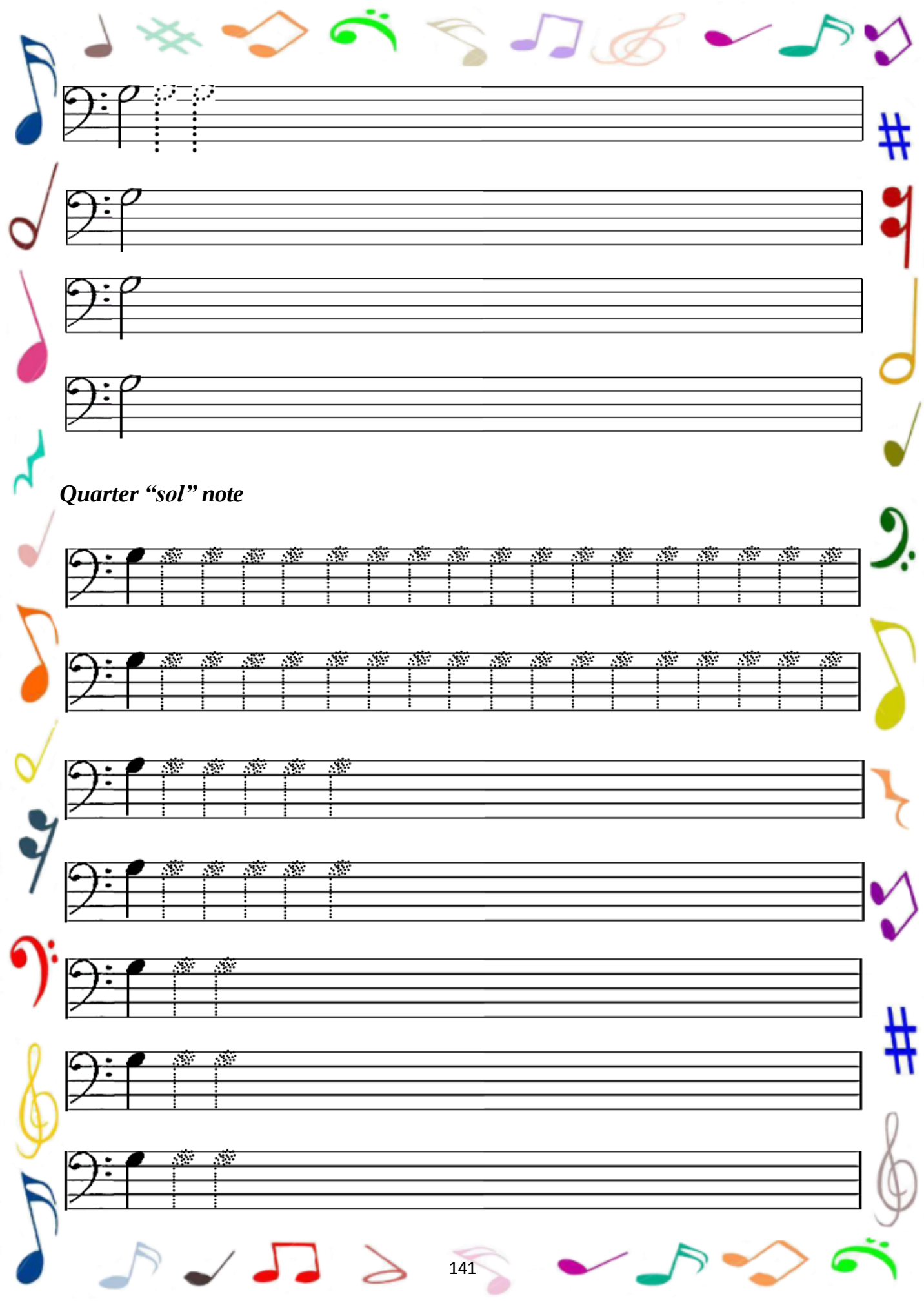
Whole “sol” note



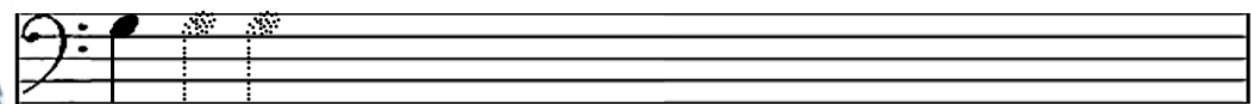
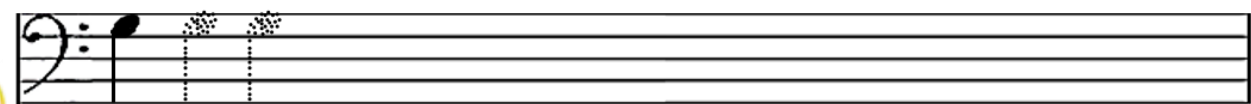
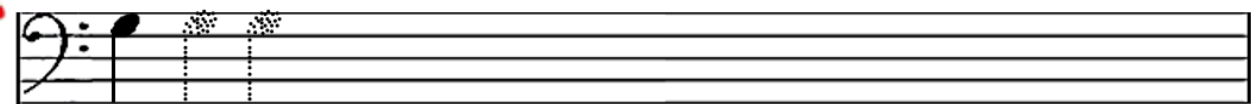
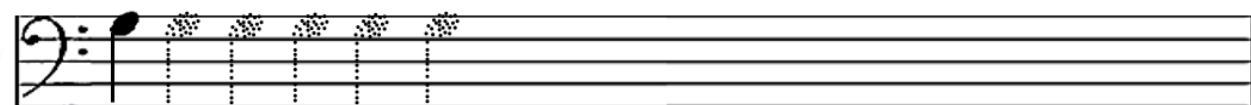
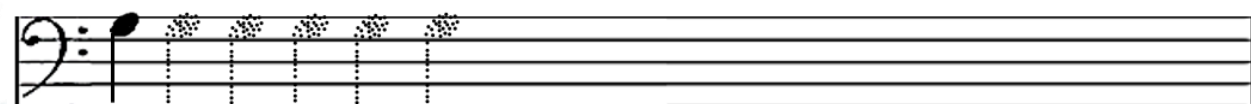
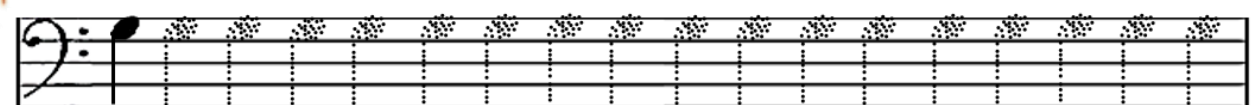
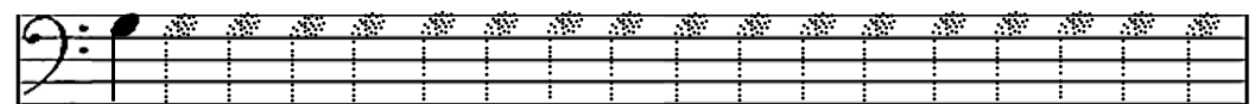


Half "sole" note

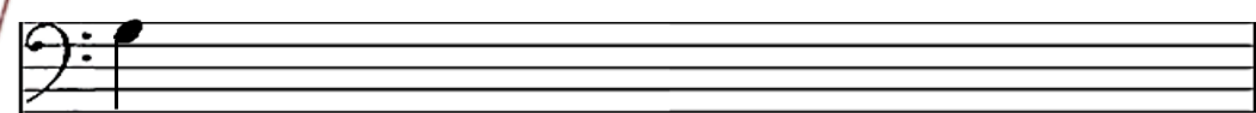
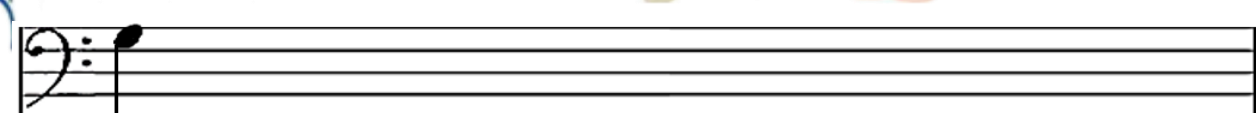




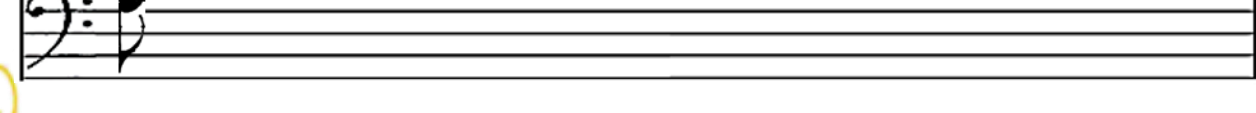
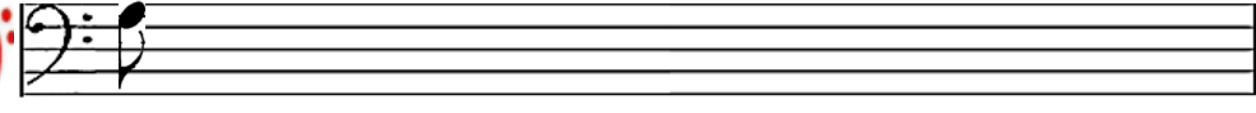
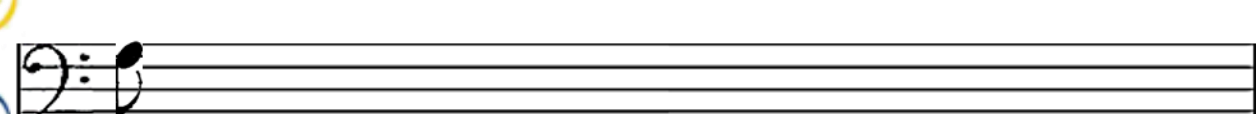
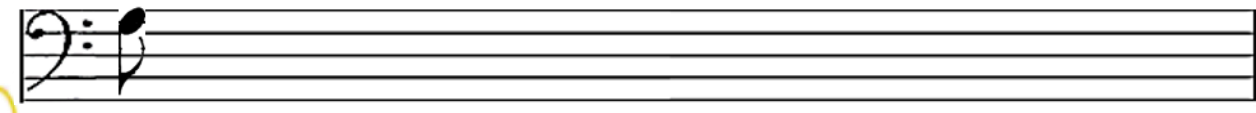
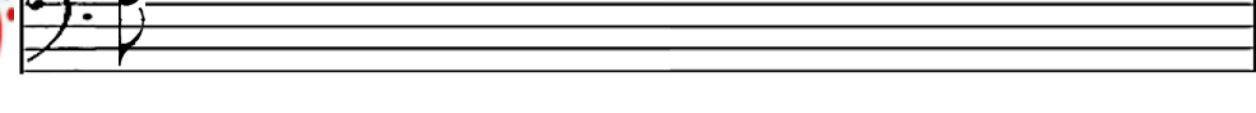
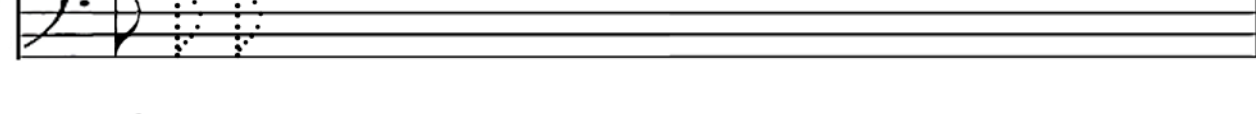
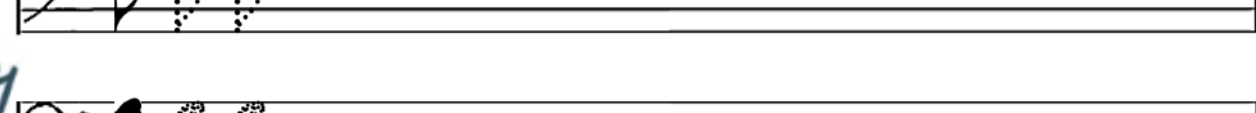
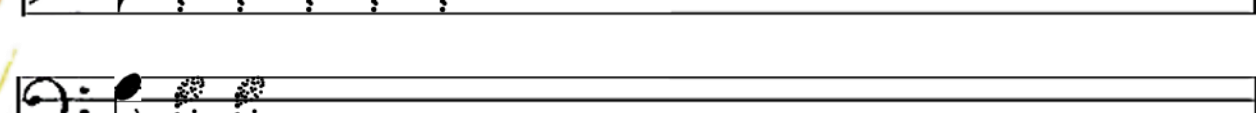
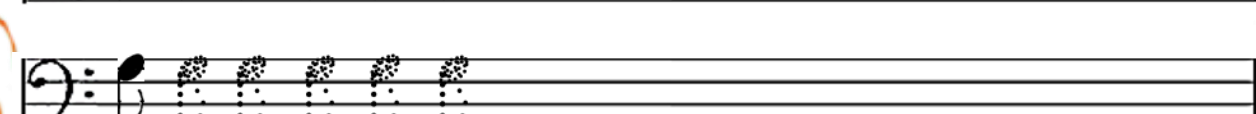
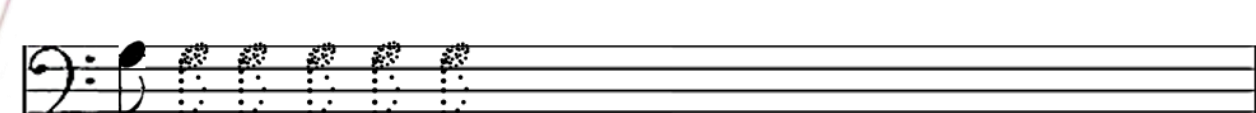
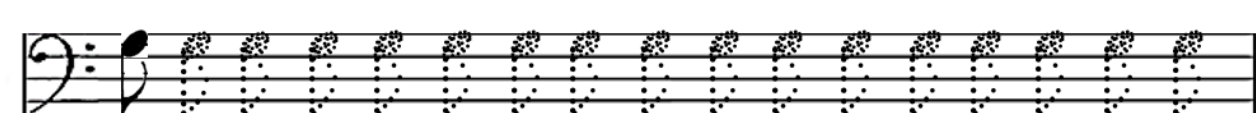
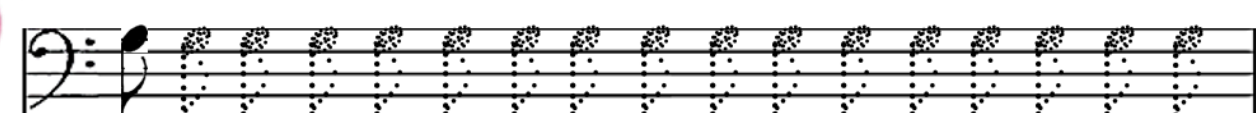
Quarter "sol" note







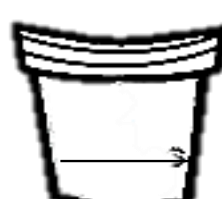
Semicircular “sol” note



142

“Paint and Write”

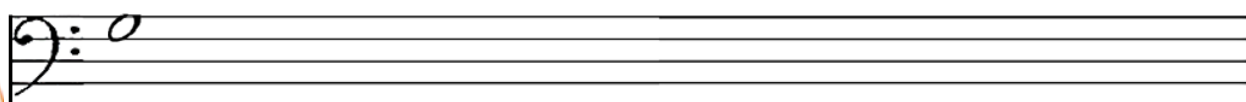
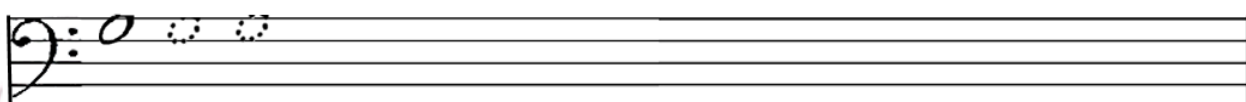
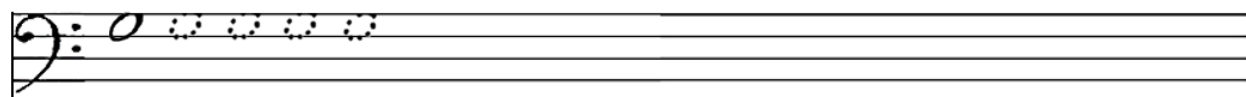
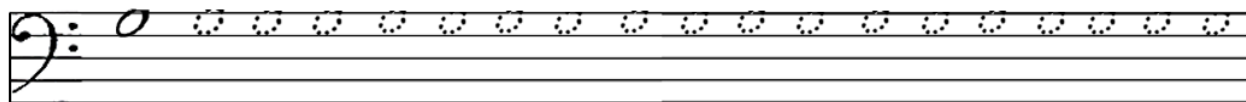
- ✓ Write the name of the notes on our first row of dishes!
- ✓ In the second row, write how many of them you want to divide!



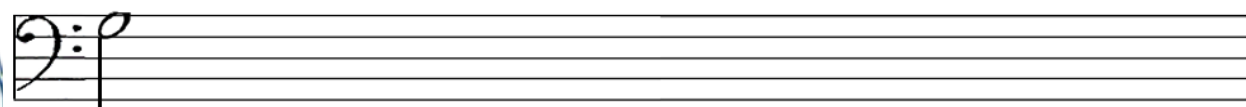
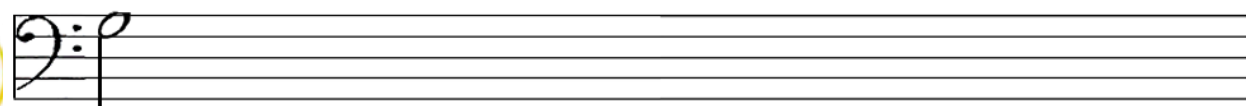
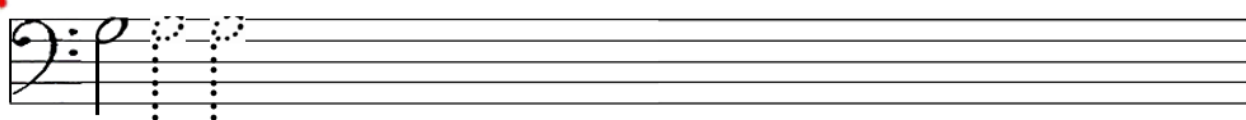
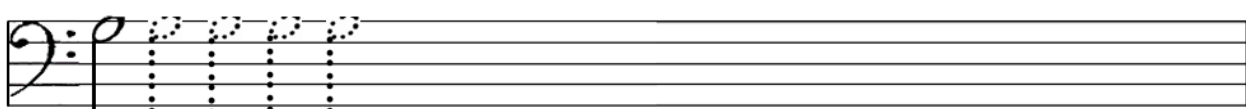
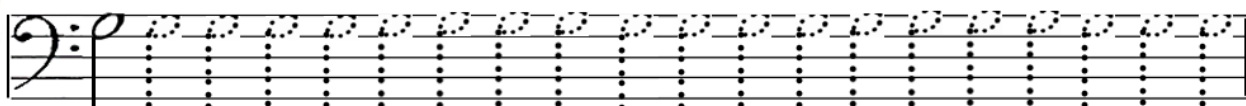
Hometask

Write and study the “sol” note independently!

Whole “sol” note



Half “sol” note



Quarter "sol" note

Five musical staves for practicing the quarter "sol" note. The first staff contains 15 dotted quarter notes. The second staff contains 6 dotted quarter notes. The third staff contains 3 dotted quarter notes. The fourth and fifth staves each contain a single dotted quarter note. The page is decorated with various colorful musical notes and symbols along the top and right edges.

Semicircular "sol" note

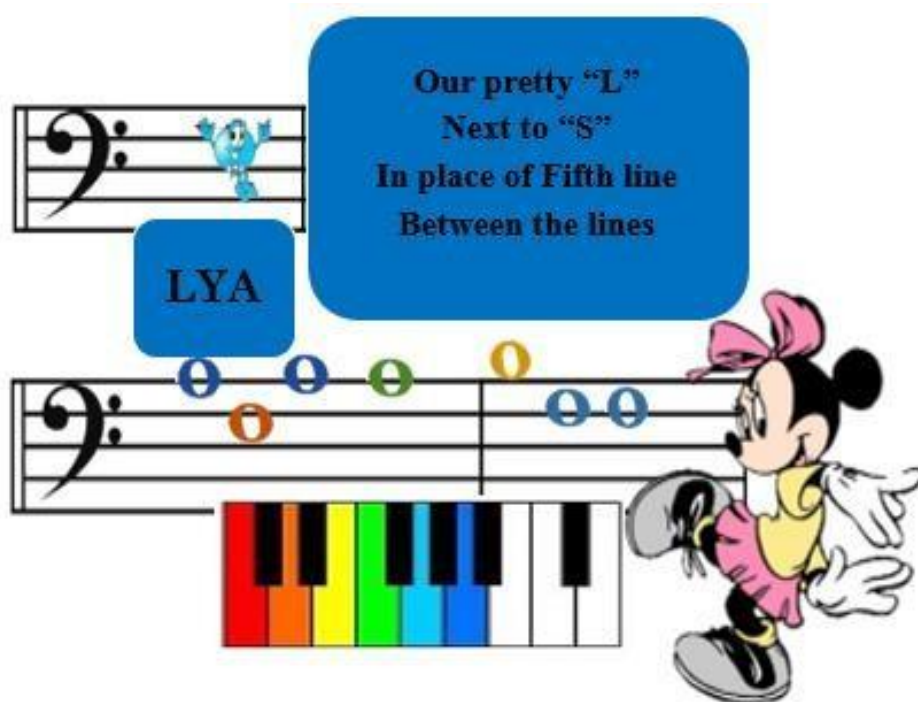
Five musical staves for practicing the semicircular "sol" note. The first staff contains 15 dotted half notes. The second staff contains 6 dotted half notes. The third staff contains 3 dotted half notes. The fourth and fifth staves each contain a single dotted half note. The page is decorated with various colorful musical notes and symbols along the bottom and right edges.

Lesson 24

Topic: Introduction to the note “Lya” and study its elements

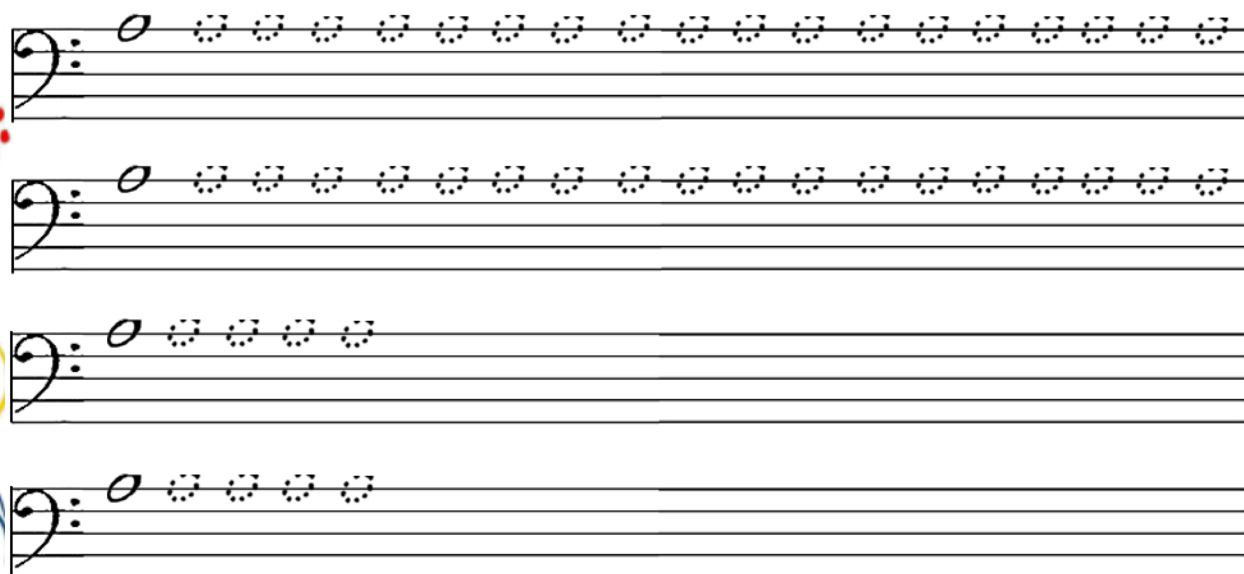
1. Get acquainted with the note “Lya” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

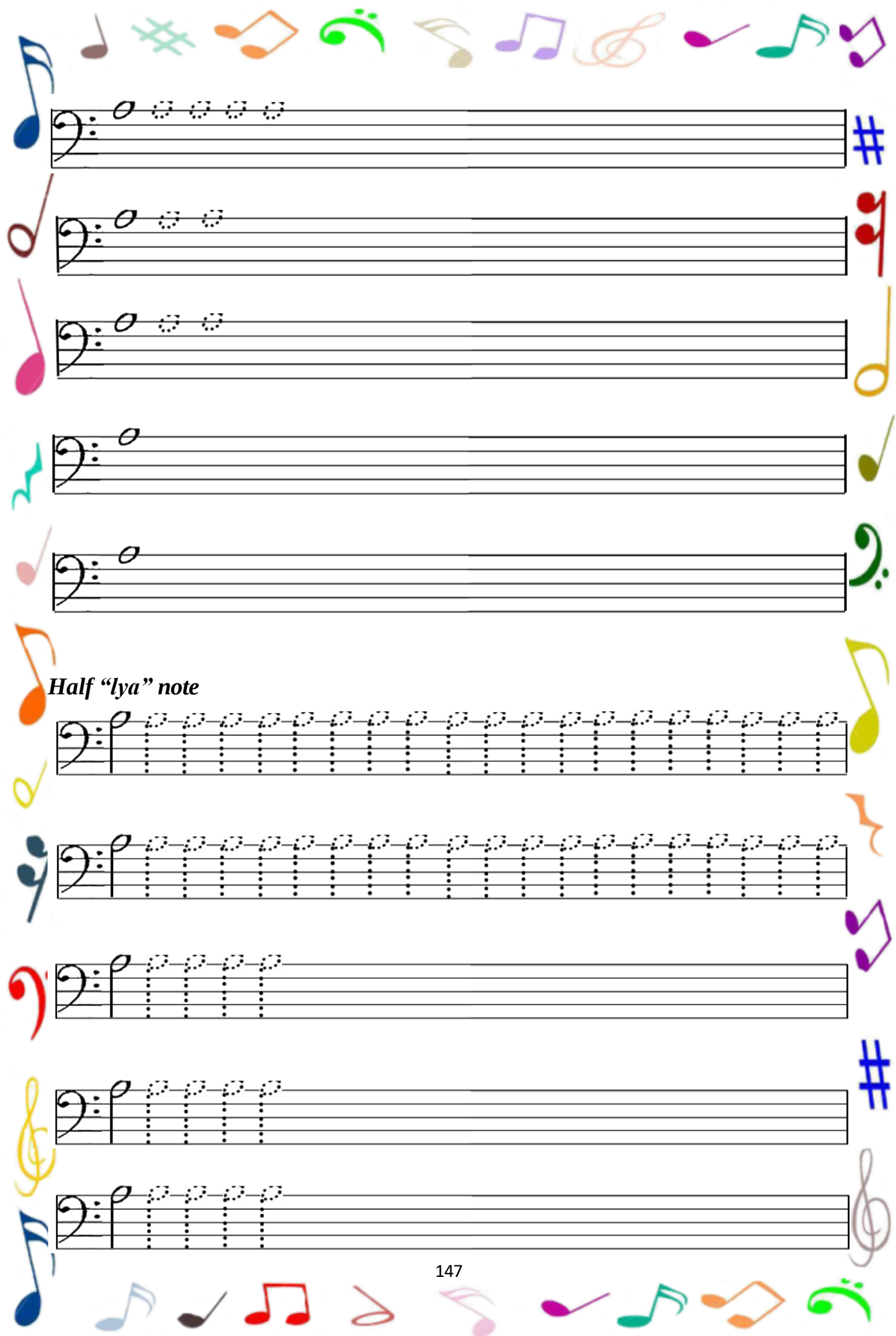
Our sixth note in the lower octave, “lya”, is on the fifth line of the five main lines.



2. Practical study of the elements of the note “Lya”

Whole “lya” note





Decorative musical notes and symbols are arranged along the top and bottom edges of the page. The top row includes a blue eighth note, a brown eighth note, a green cross, an orange eighth note, a green treble clef, a yellow eighth note, a purple eighth note, an orange treble clef, a pink eighth note, a green eighth note, and a purple eighth note. The bottom row includes a blue eighth note, a light blue eighth note, a black eighth note, a red eighth note, a pink eighth note, a purple eighth note, a green eighth note, an orange eighth note, and a green treble clef.

The page contains ten musical staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first five staves are for practice with whole notes:

- Staff 1: Five whole notes (C, D, E, F, G) on a five-line staff.
- Staff 2: Three whole notes (C, D, E) on a five-line staff.
- Staff 3: Three whole notes (C, D, E) on a five-line staff.
- Staff 4: One whole note (C) on a five-line staff.
- Staff 5: One whole note (C) on a five-line staff.

The next three staves are for practice with half notes:

- Staff 6: Labeled "Half 'lya' note". It contains 16 half notes (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D) on a five-line staff.
- Staff 7: 16 half notes (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D) on a five-line staff.
- Staff 8: 4 half notes (C, D, E, F) on a five-line staff.

The final two staves are for practice with quarter notes:

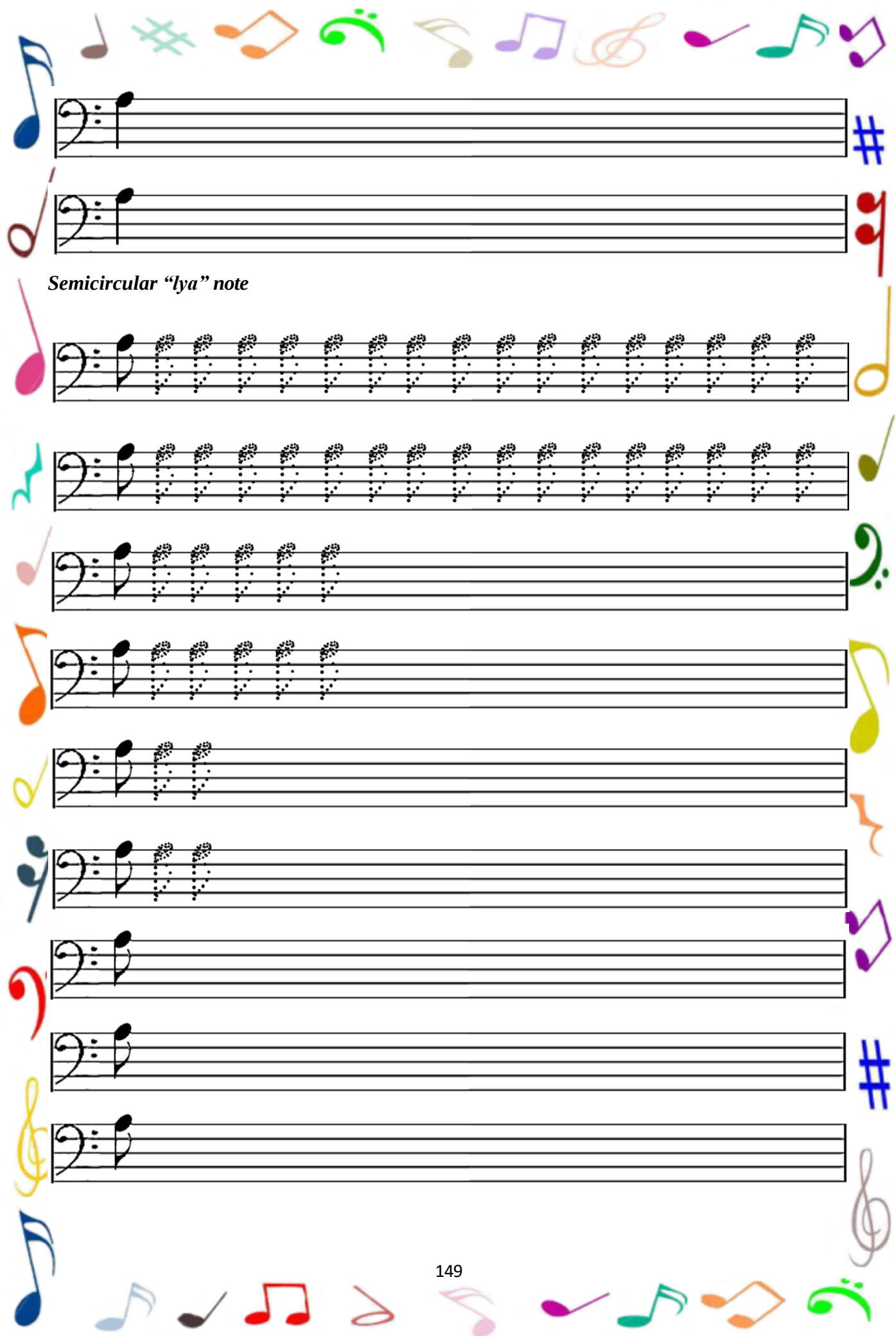
- Staff 9: 4 quarter notes (C, D, E, F) on a five-line staff.
- Staff 10: 4 quarter notes (C, D, E, F) on a five-line staff.



A decorative border of various musical symbols, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, a treble clef, a sharp sign, and a double bar line, is positioned at the top and bottom of the page.

Quarter “lya” note

Handwriting practice sheet for musical notation. The page contains eight staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first four staves are for tracing practice, each containing a sequence of notes: the first staff has a whole note, the second has a half note, the third has a quarter note, and the fourth has an eighth note. The last four staves are for independent practice, each containing a sequence of notes: the fifth staff has a whole note, the sixth has a half note, the seventh has a quarter note, and the eighth has an eighth note. The notes are decorated with small star-like patterns.



A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols surrounds the page. At the top, there are notes in blue, brown, light green, orange, green, gold, purple, pink, teal, and dark purple. At the bottom, there are notes in blue, light blue, dark blue, red, pink, purple, teal, orange, and green. On the right side, there are additional symbols including a sharp sign, a double bar line, a bass clef, a treble clef, and a double bar line.

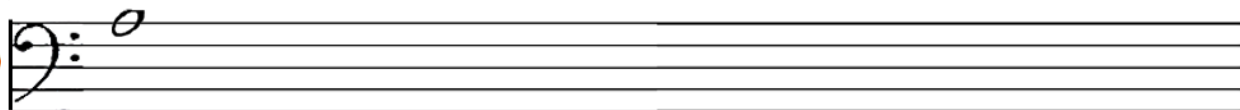
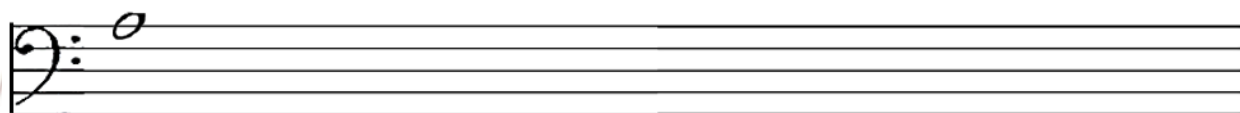
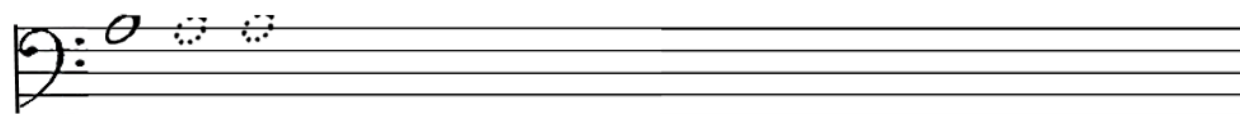
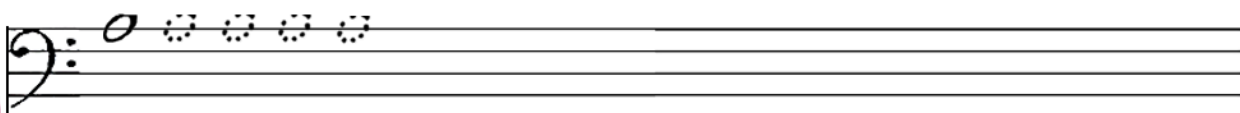
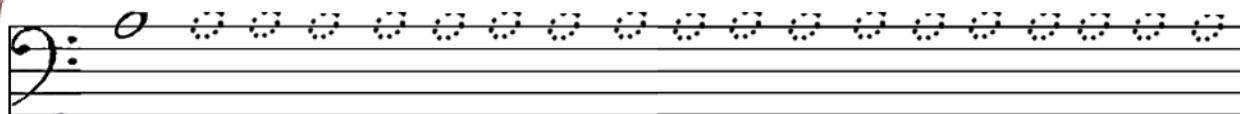
Semicircular “lya” note

149

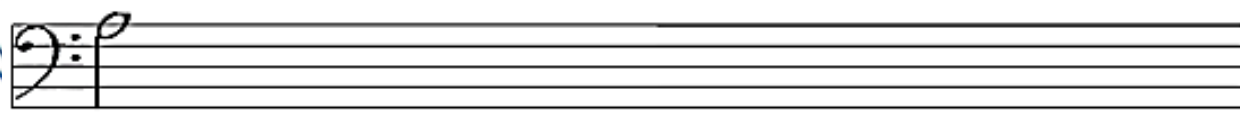
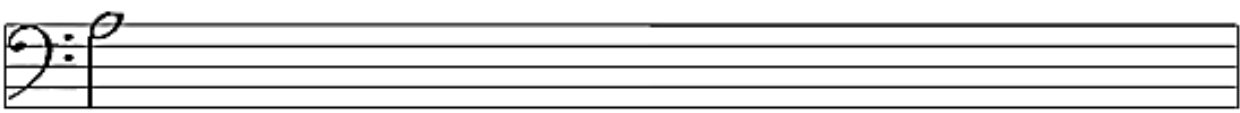
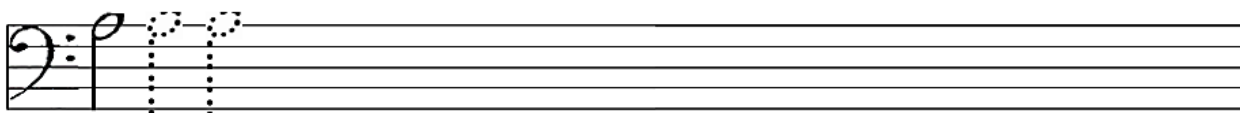
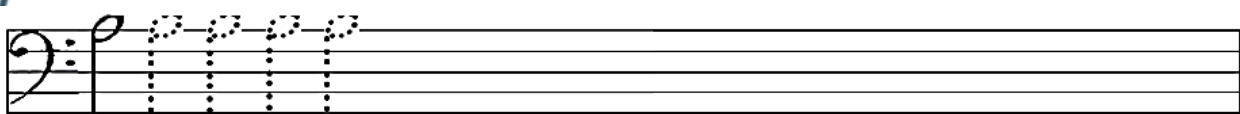
Hometask

Independently write and study the note “Lya”!

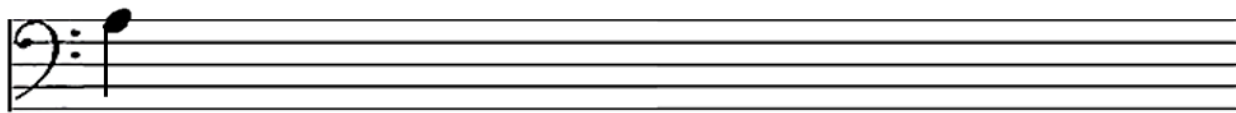
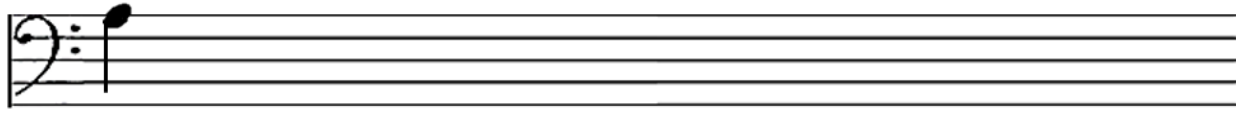
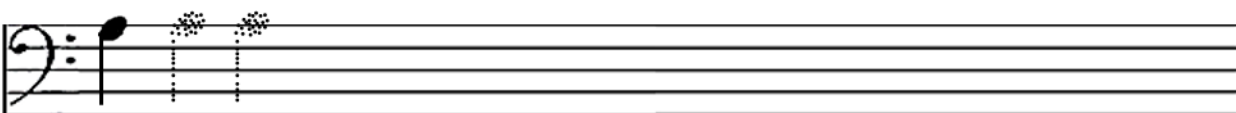
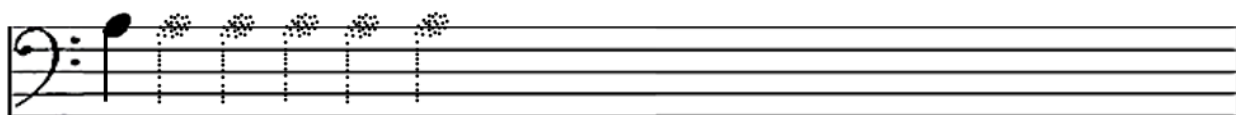
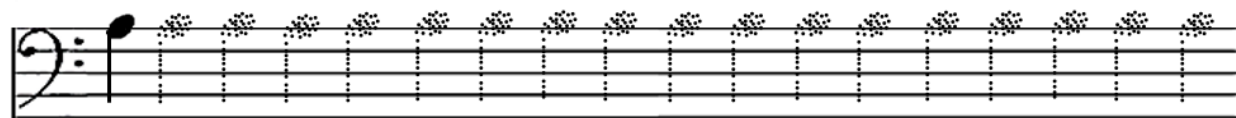
Whole “lya” note



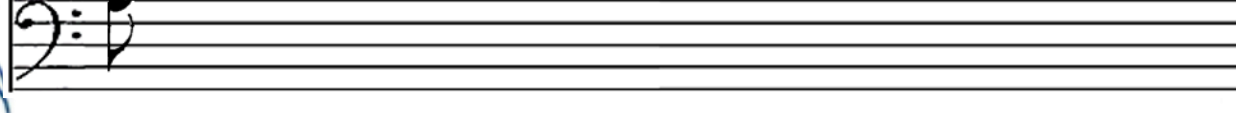
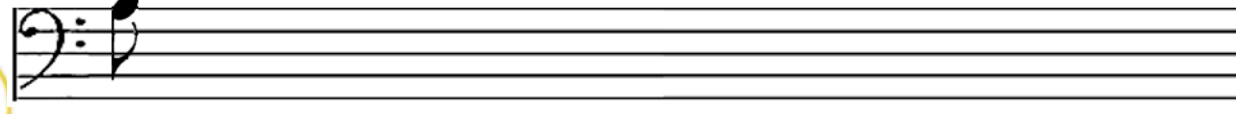
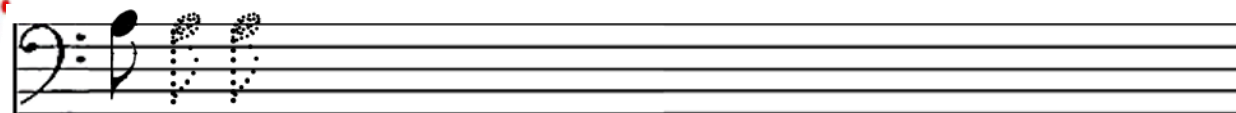
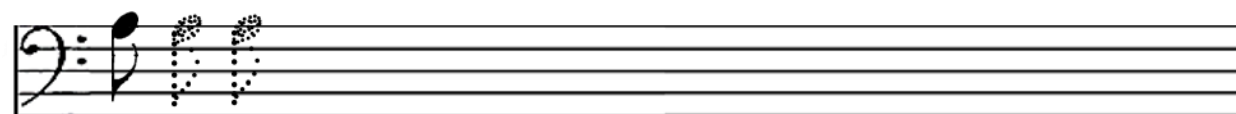
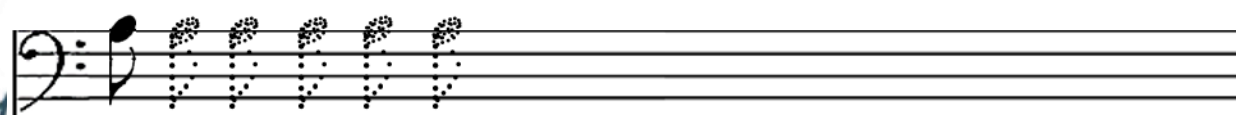
Half “lya” note



Quarter "lya" note



Semicircular "lya" note



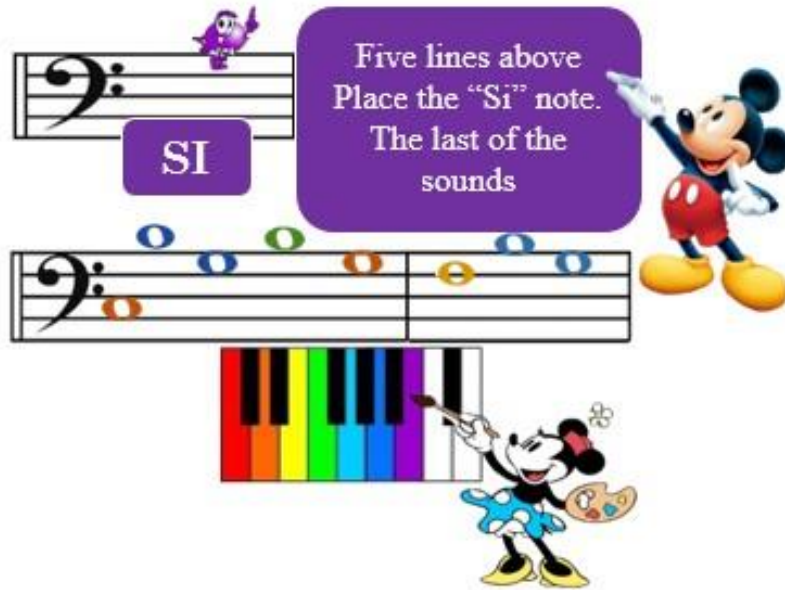
Lesson 25

Topic: Introduce the note “Si” and study its elements

Course Outline

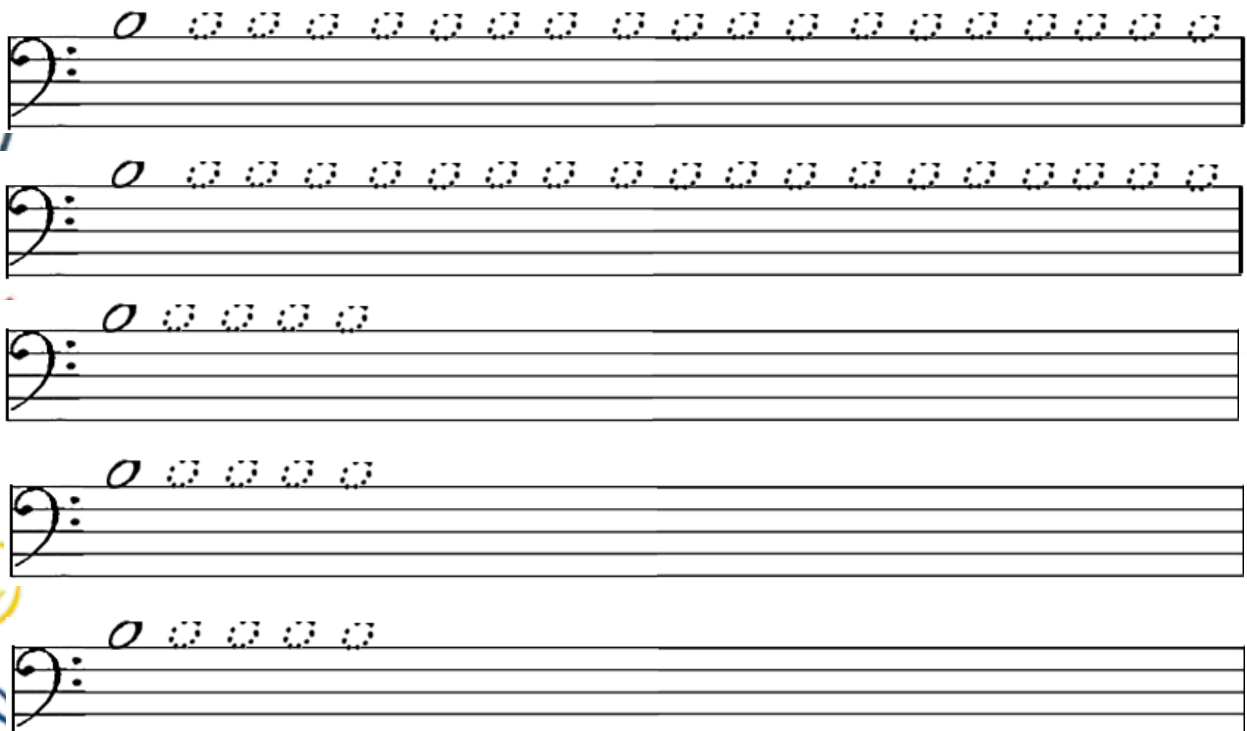
1. Get acquainted with the note “Si” and gain theoretical knowledge about which line it is located

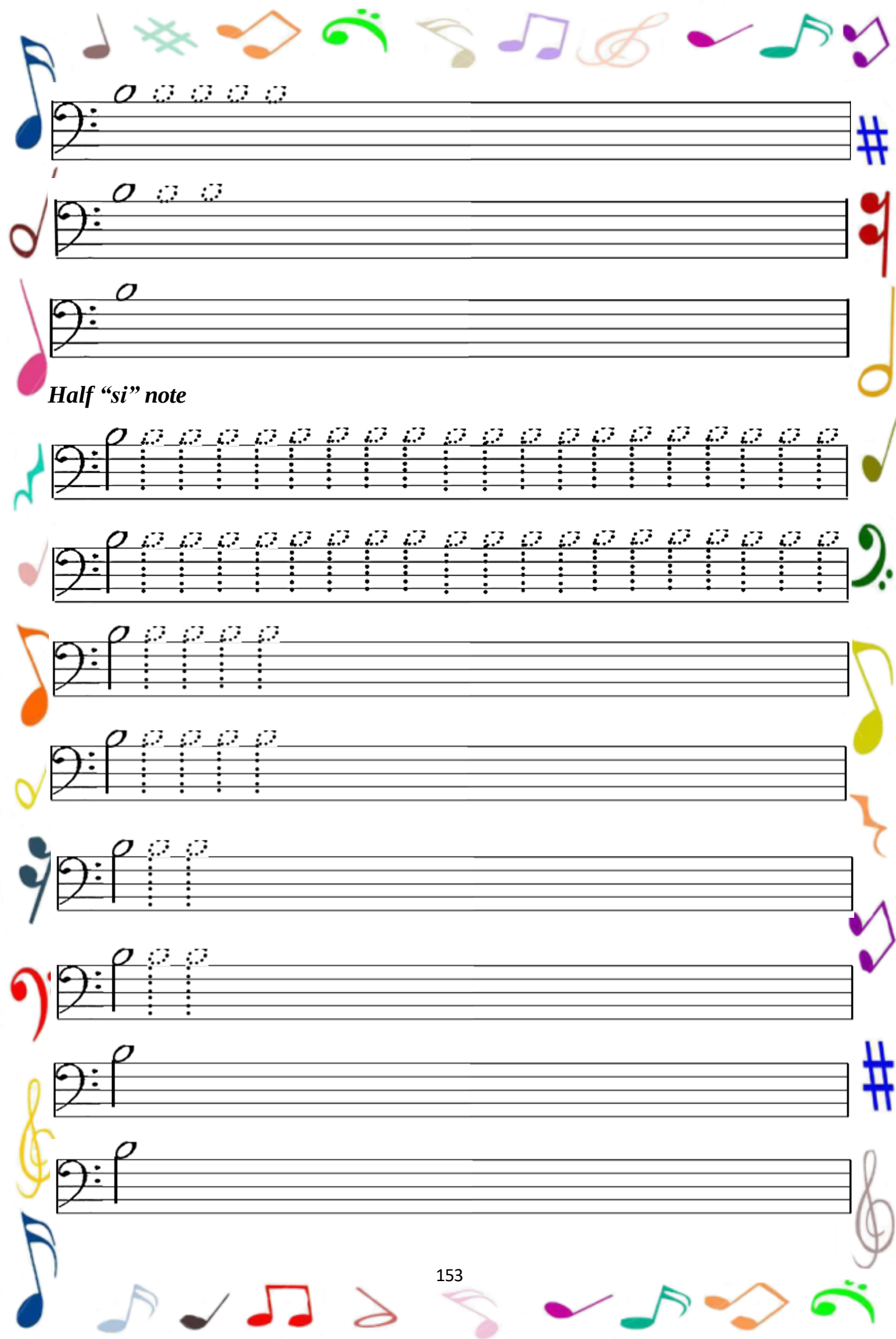
Our seventh note in the lower octave, the “si”, is above the fifth line of the five main lines.



2. Theoretical study of the elements of the “Si” note

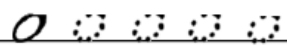
Whole “si” note













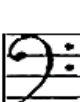




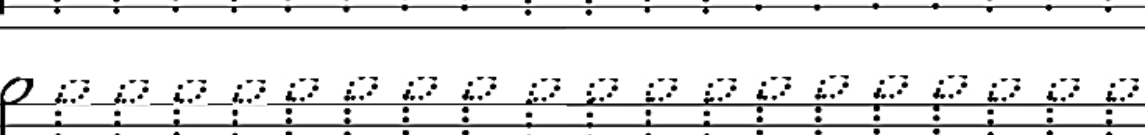


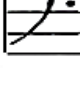
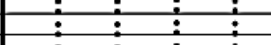


Half "si" note



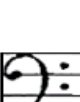


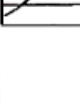
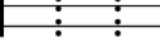




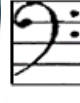




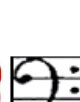





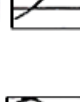



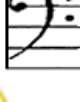




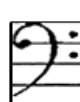






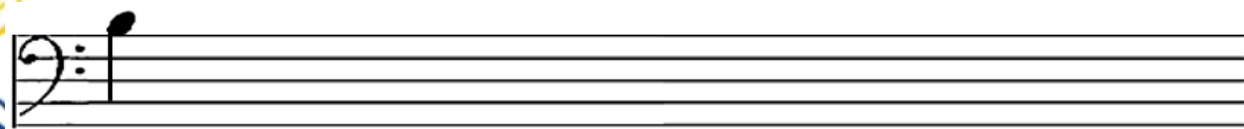
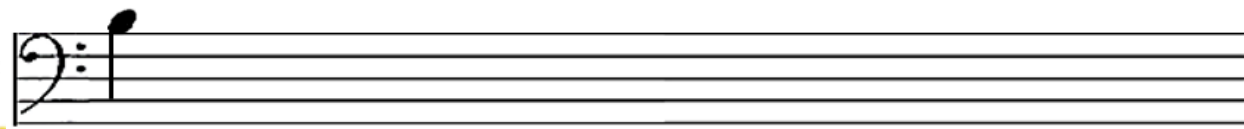
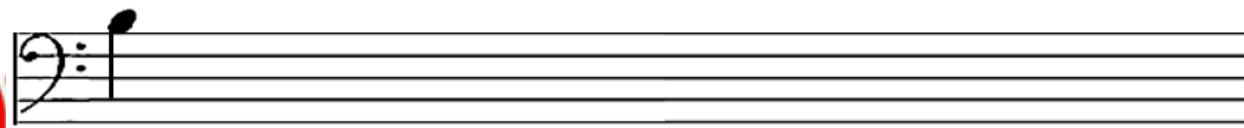
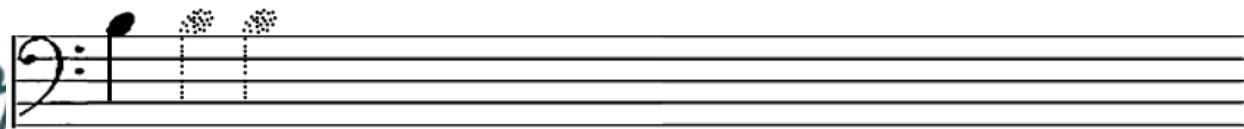
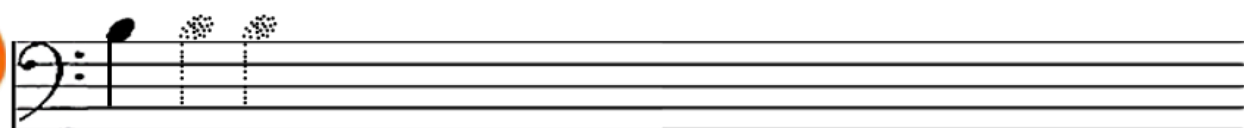
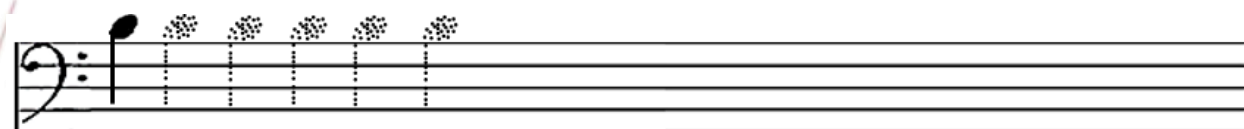
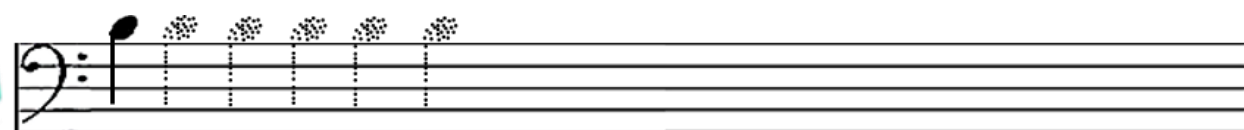
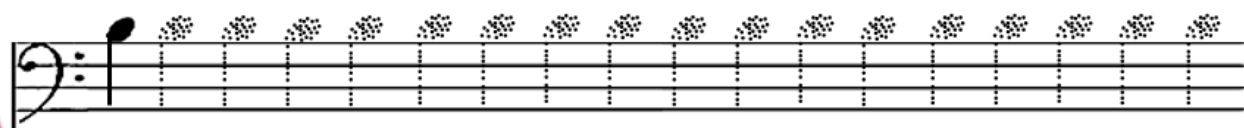
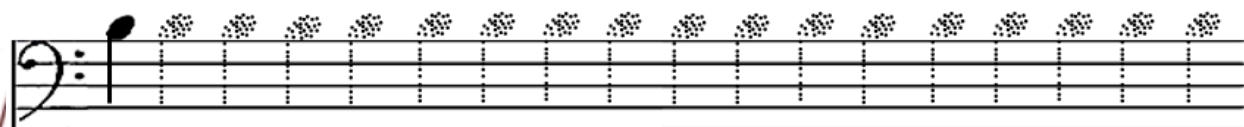




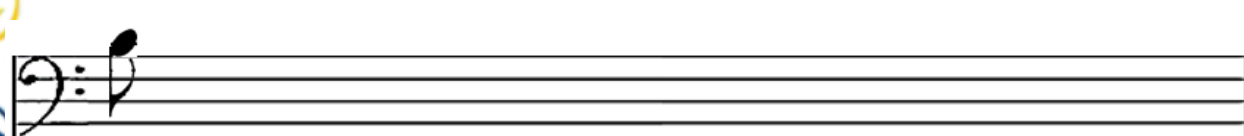
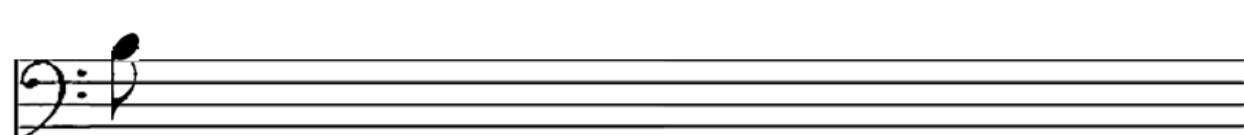
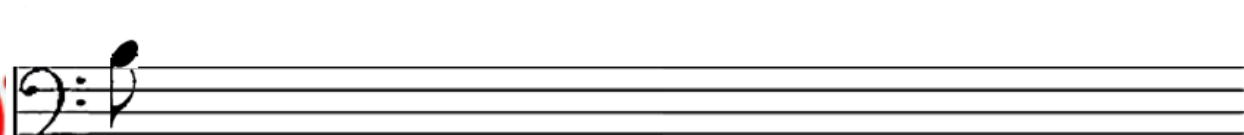
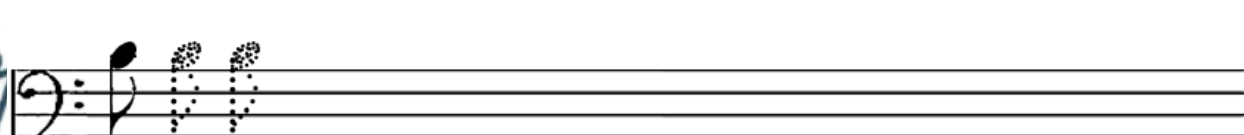
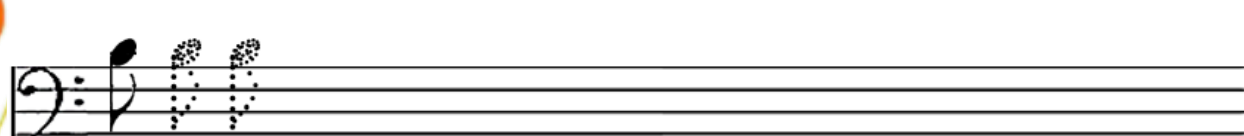
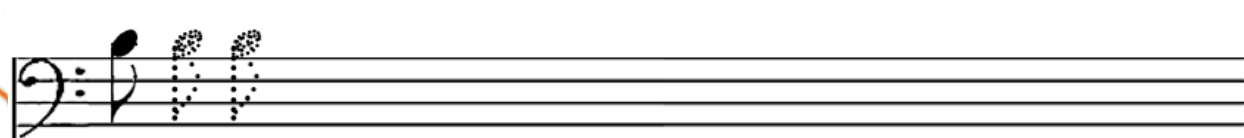
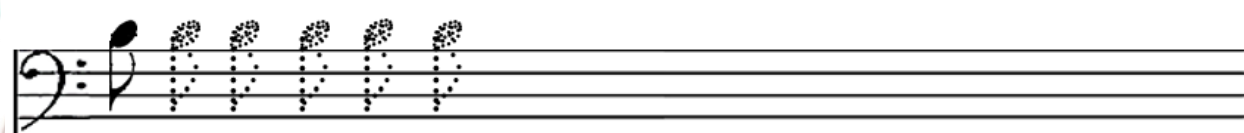
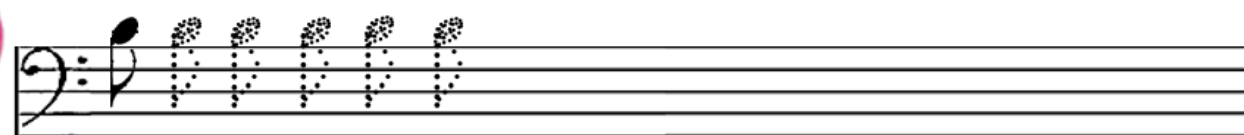
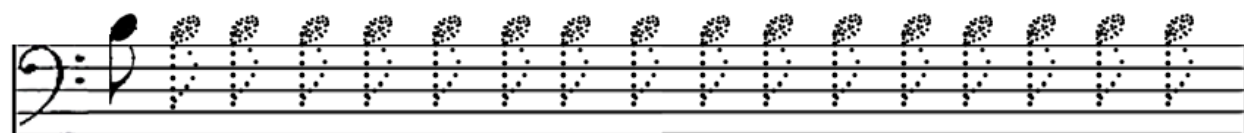
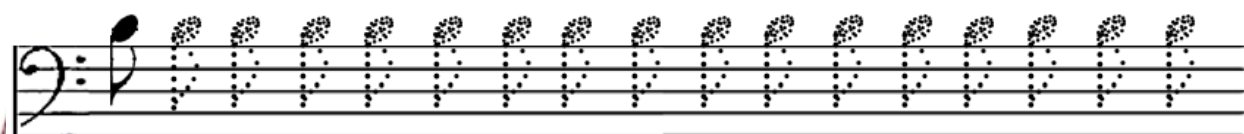




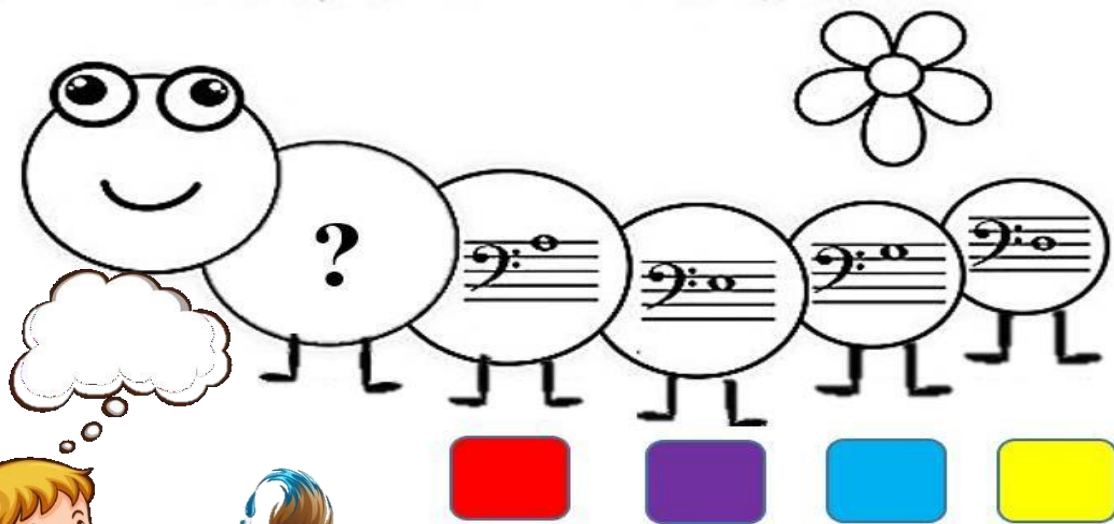
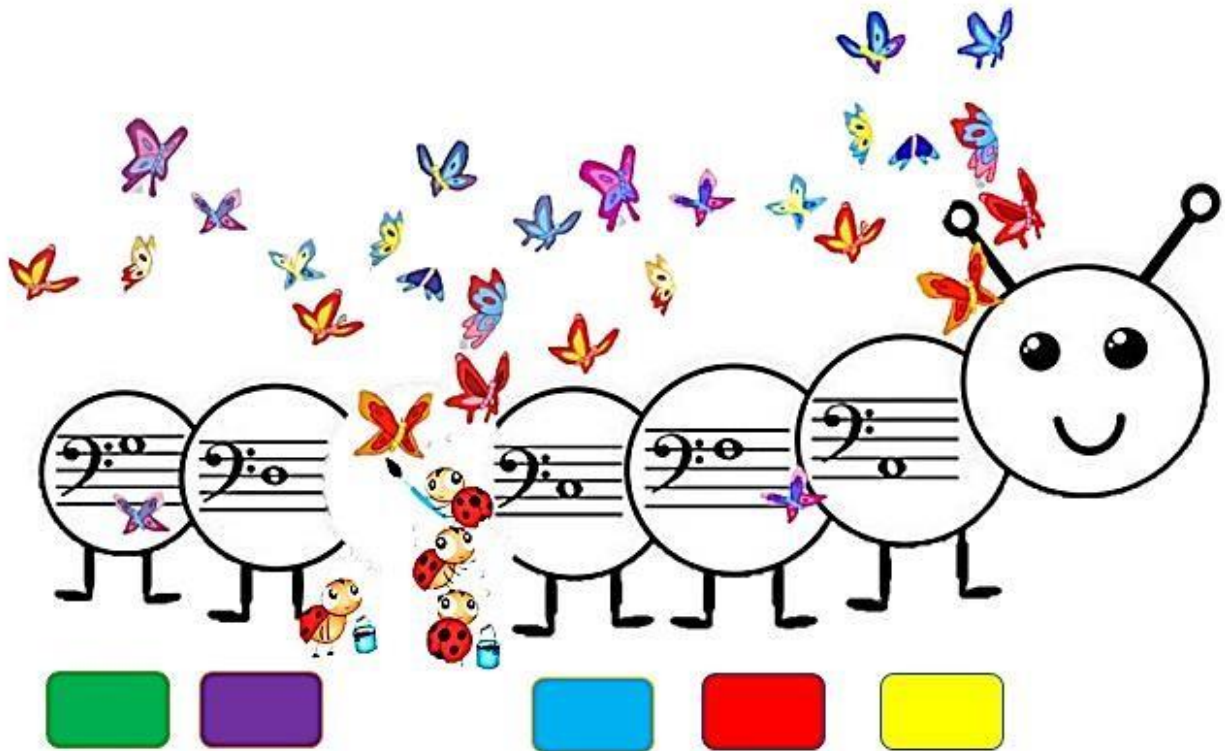

Quarter "si" note



Semicircular "si" note



"Paint and find the name of the notes next to the bass key!"



Lesson 26

Signs of alteration

Topic: Exploring the function and elements of the “Diez” alteration sign

1. Acquisition of theoretical knowledge by acquaintance with the sign “Diez”

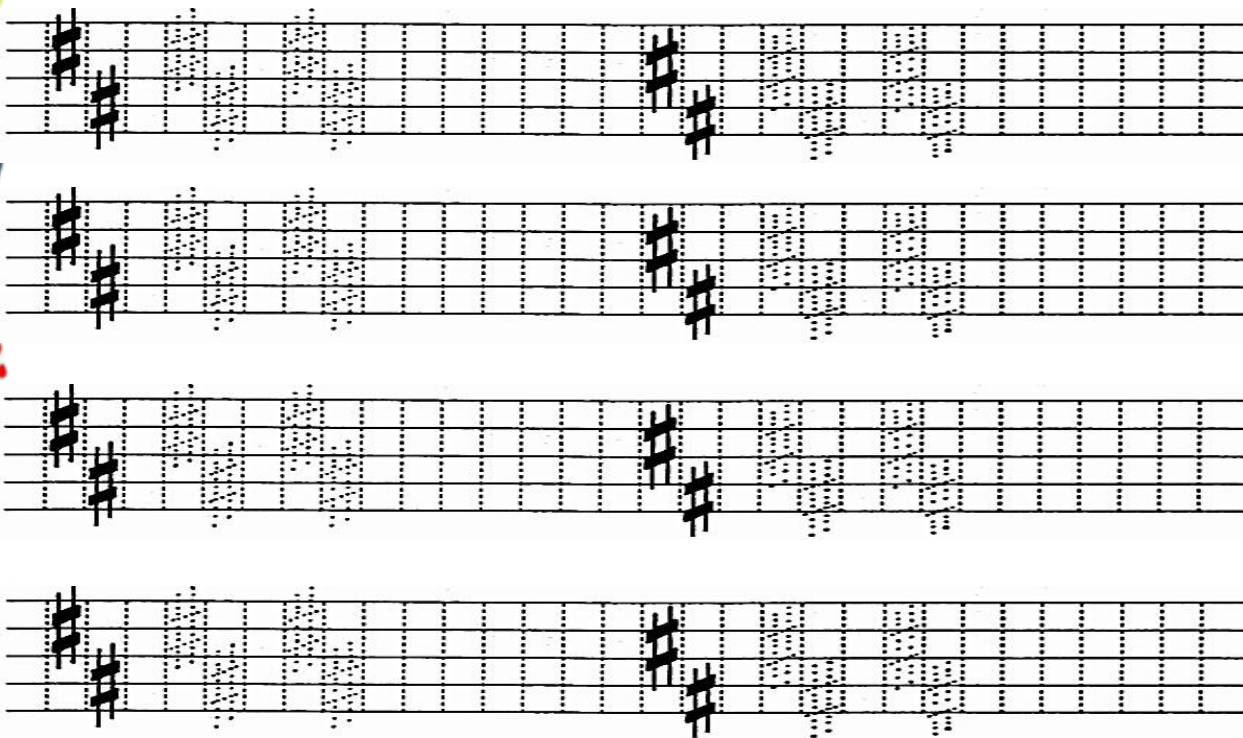
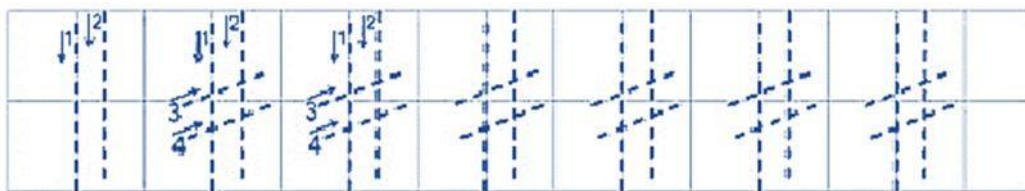
Signs of alteration are always present in music. You need to know how they look, write and use:

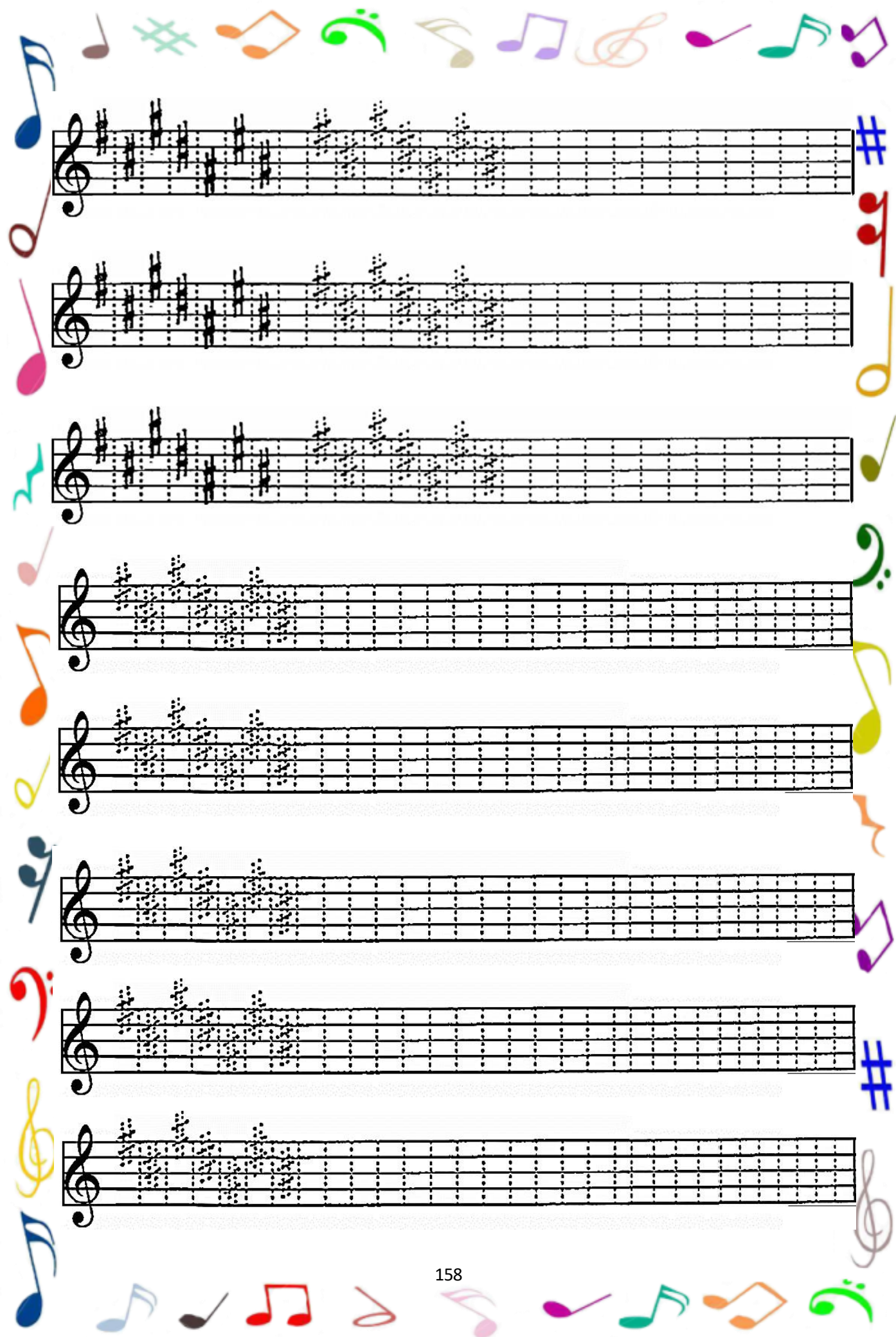
Signs of alteration - means “change”. In music, changing the volume up or down is called atheration, and changing characters is called alteration.

2. Diese sign from signs of alteration

(diaz) is a sign that raises the volume to half tone (0.5).

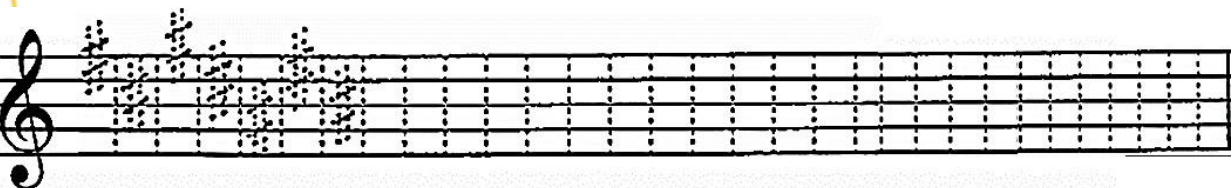
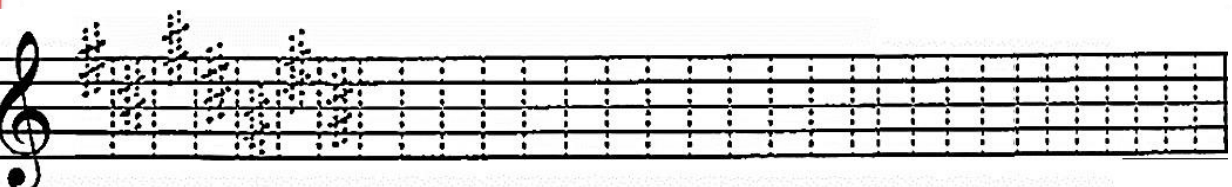
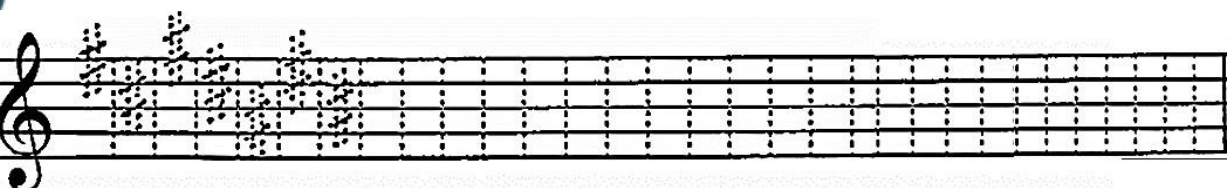
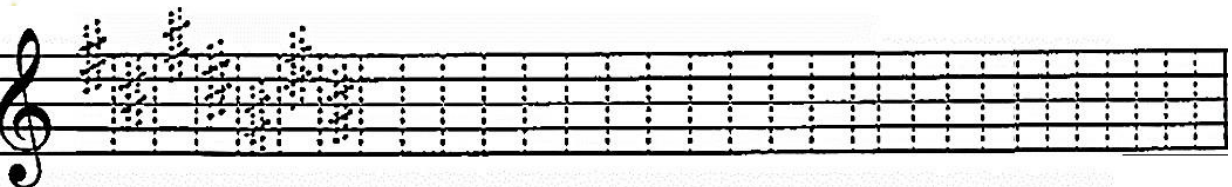
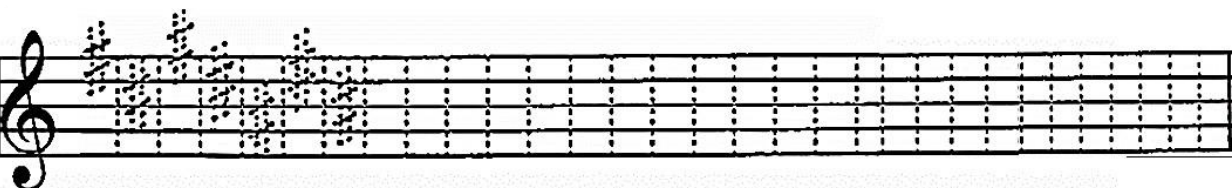
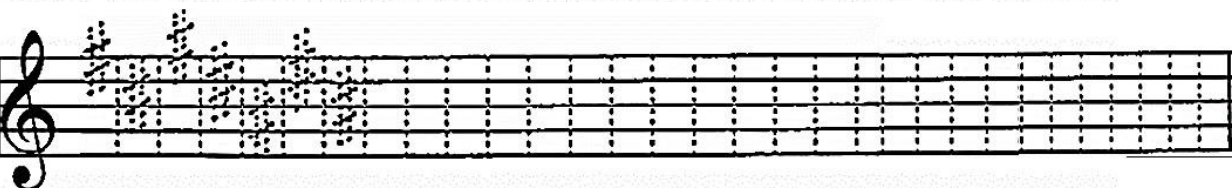
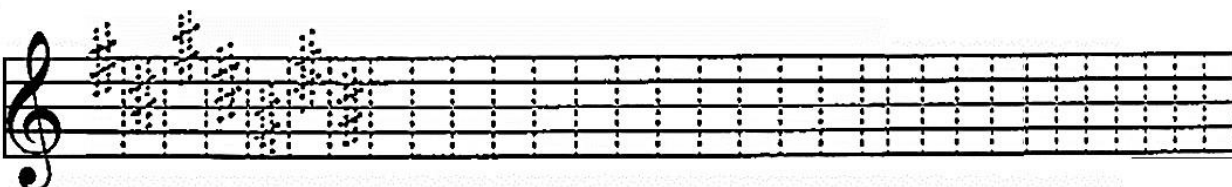
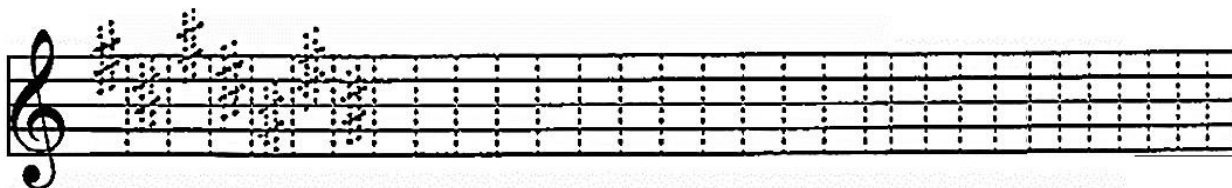
Pay close attention to the post below!





Hometask

Learn to write the # (die) sign independently of the alteration symbols!



Lesson 27

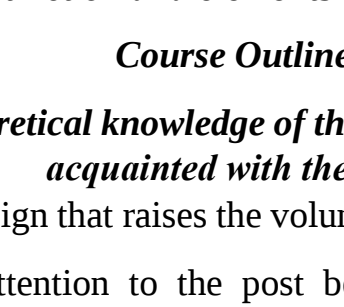
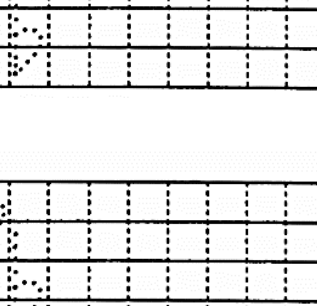
Topic: Exploring the function and elements of the “Bemol” alteration sign

Course Outline

1. Getting theoretical knowledge of the signs of alteration by getting acquainted with the sign “bemol”

 (comfortable) is a sign that raises the volume to half a tone (0.5).

Pay close attention to the post below! This entry was posted in Uncategorized.



Lesson 27

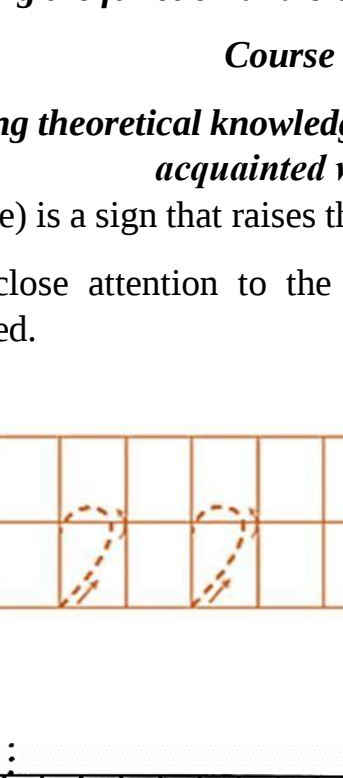
Topic: Exploring the function and elements of the “Bemol” alteration sign

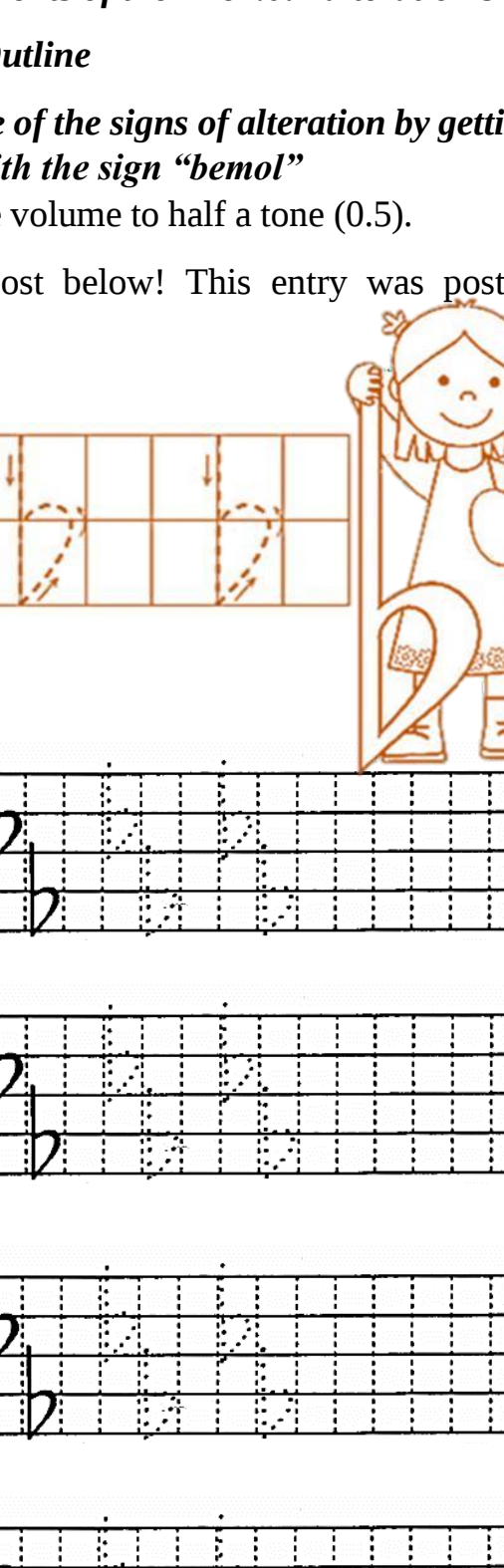
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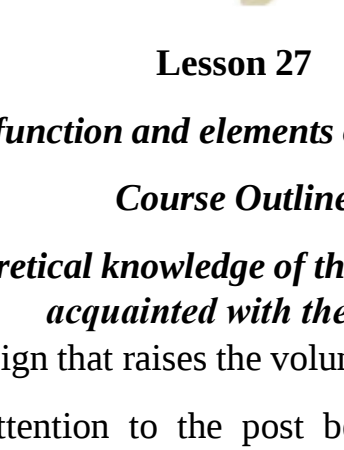
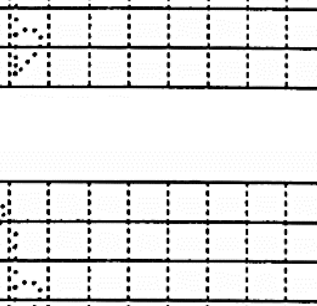
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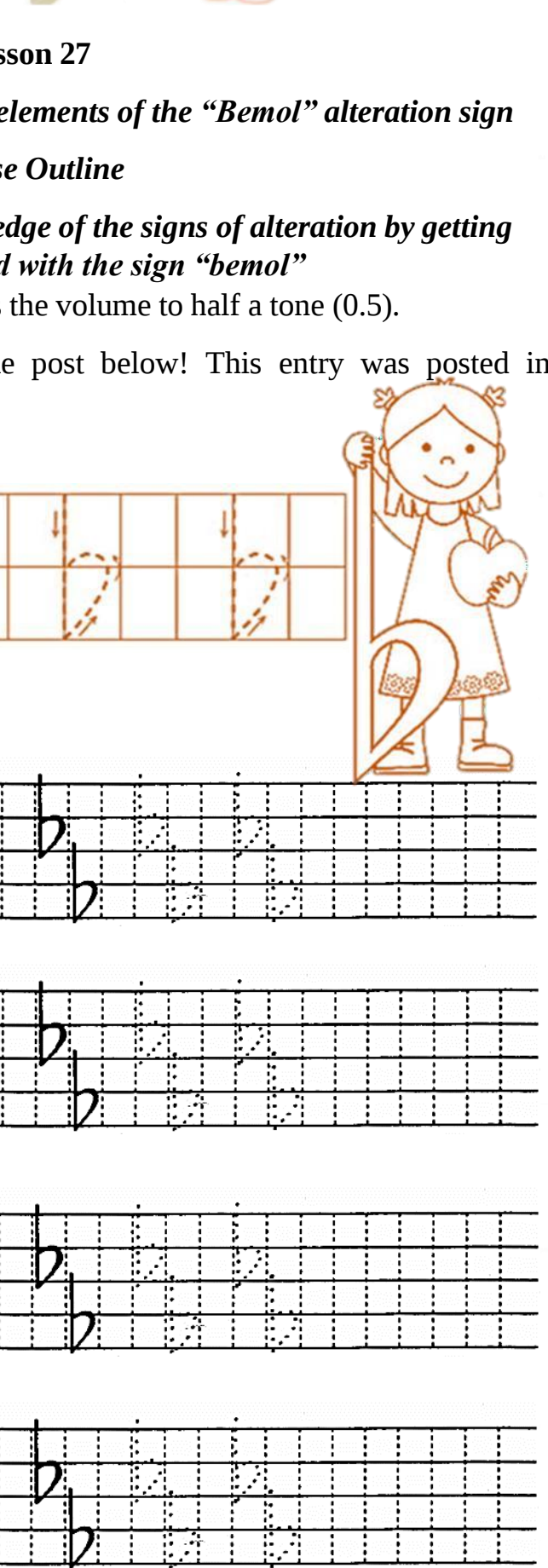
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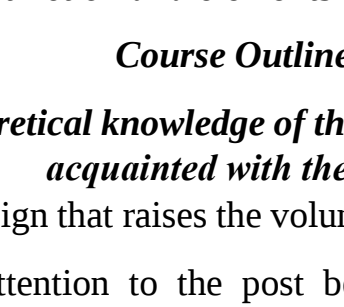
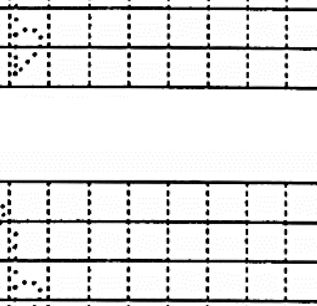
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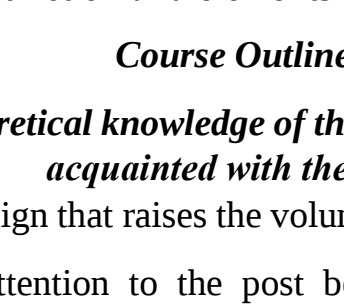
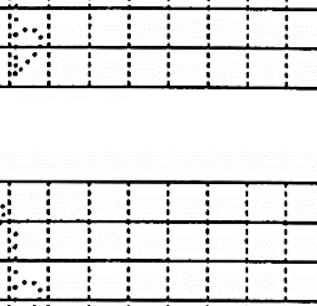
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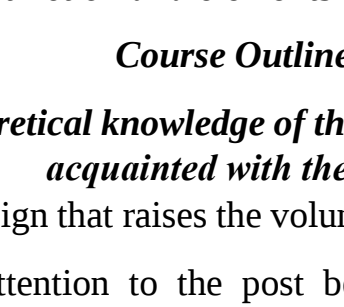
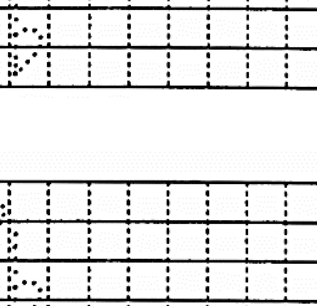
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Course Outline

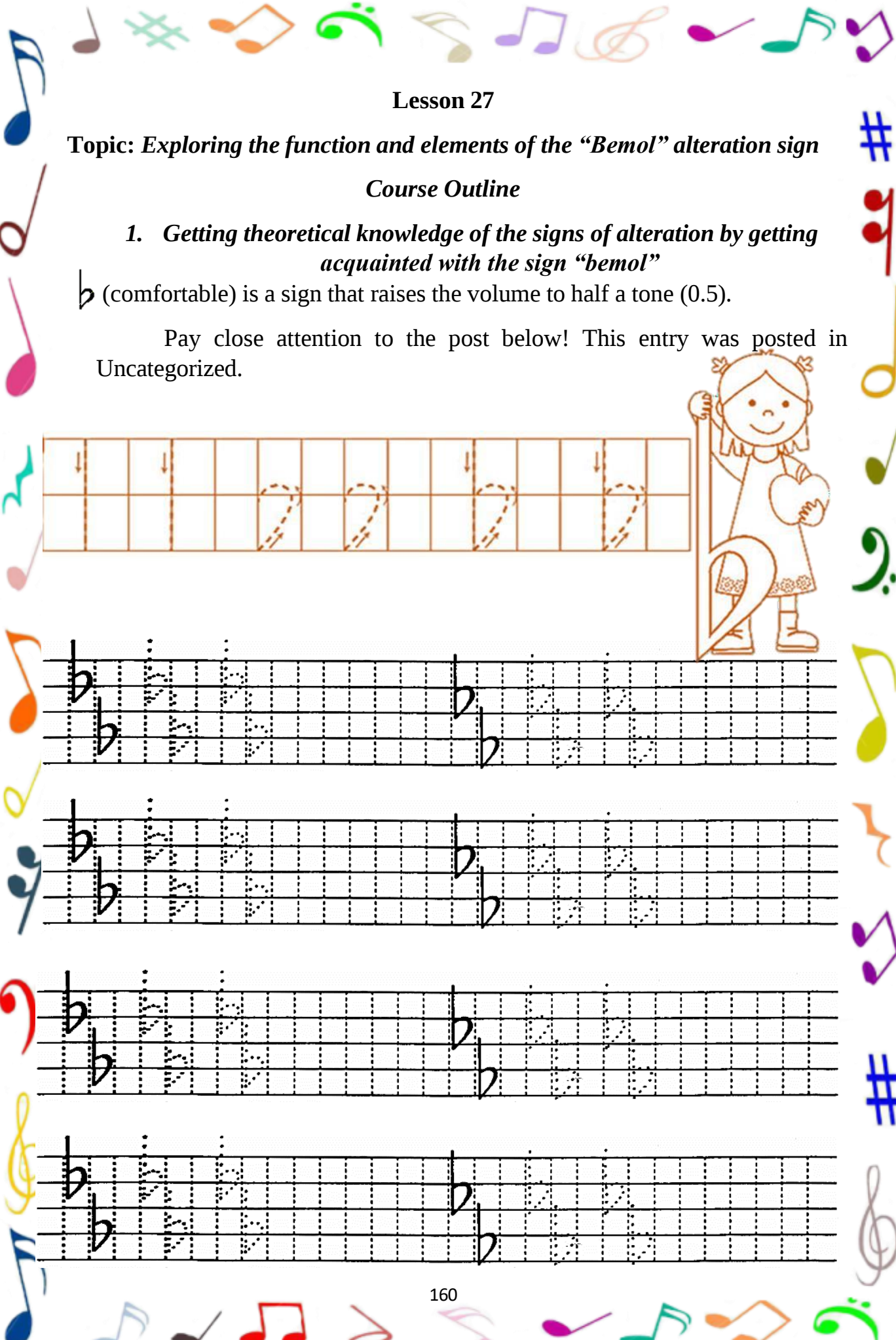
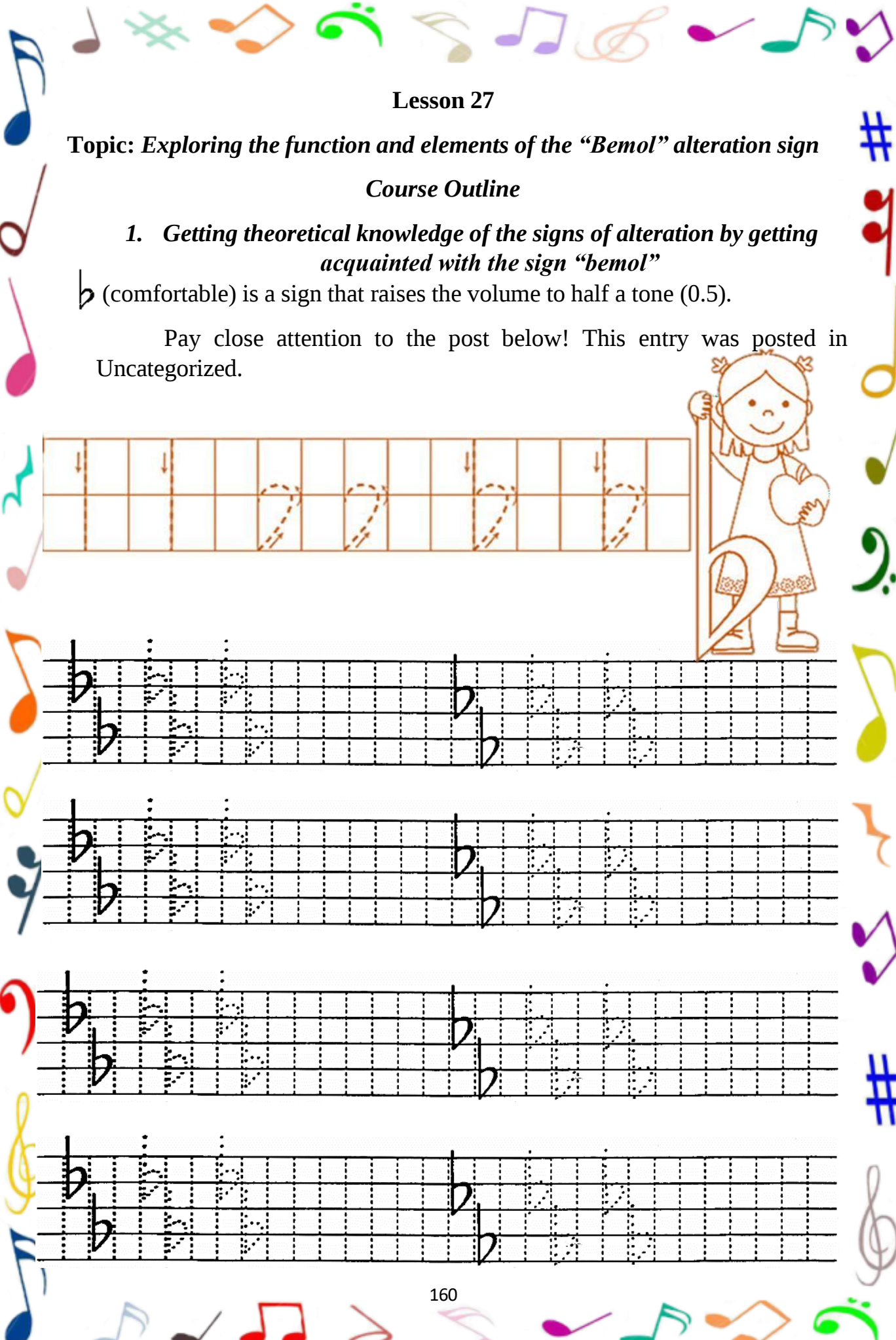
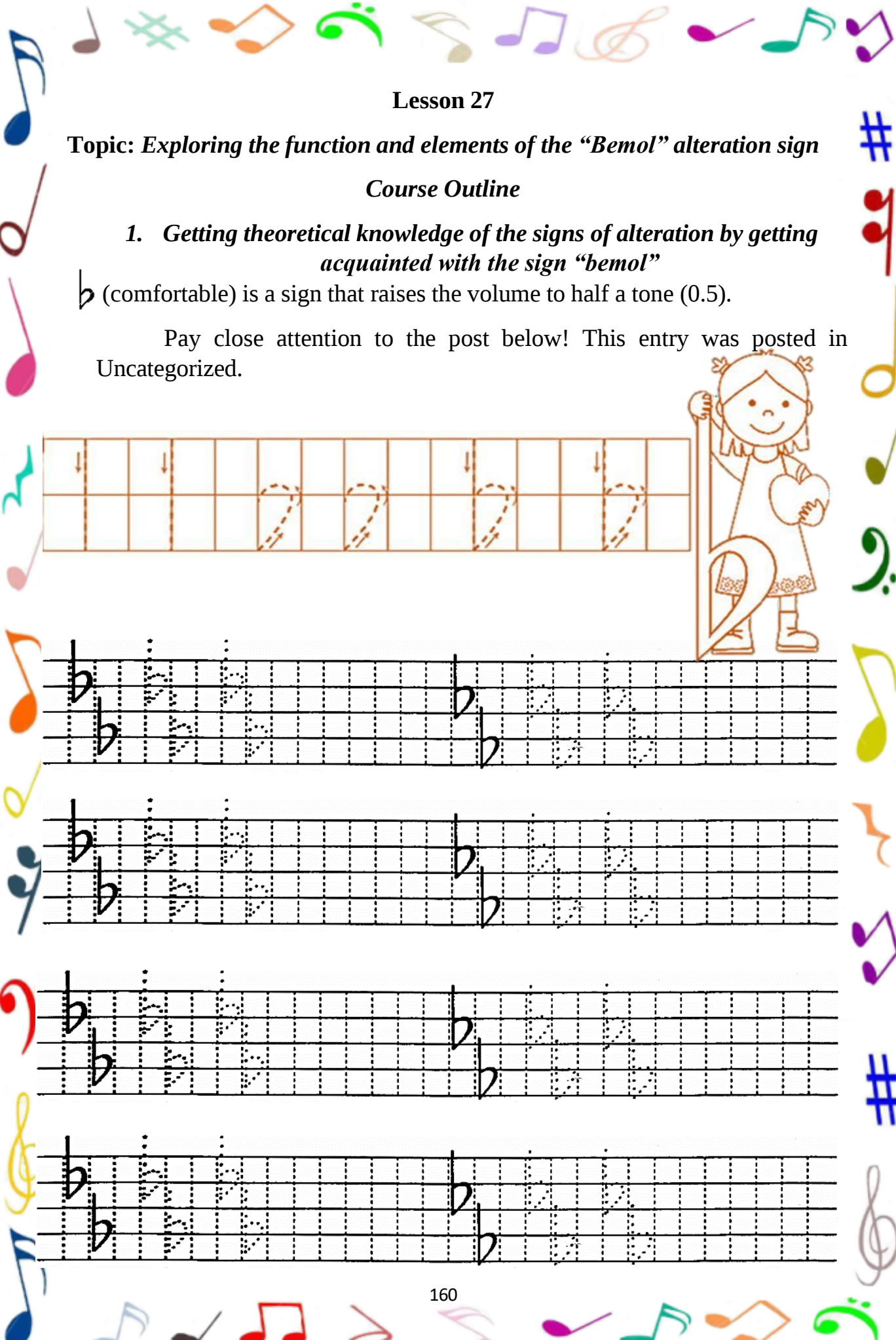
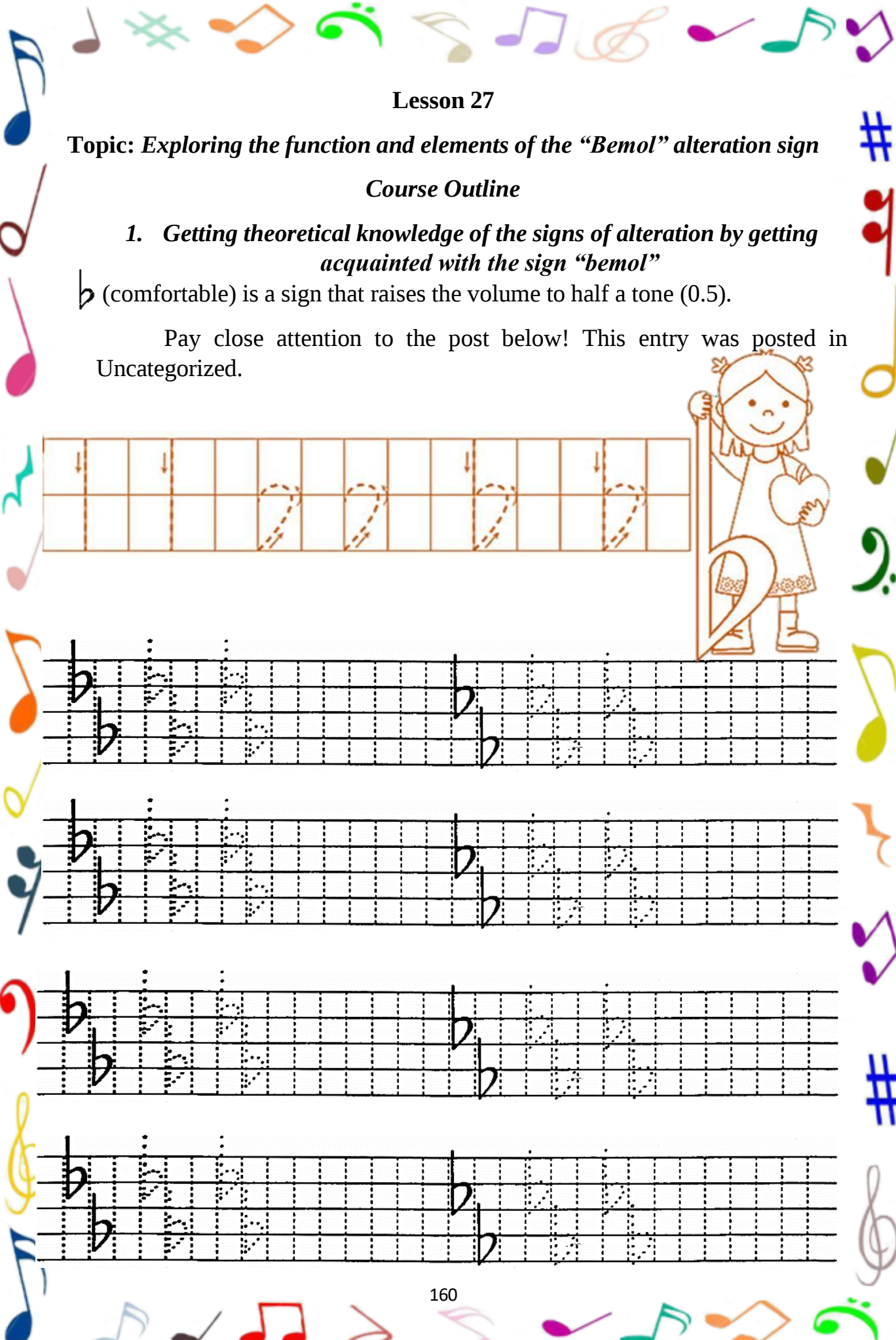
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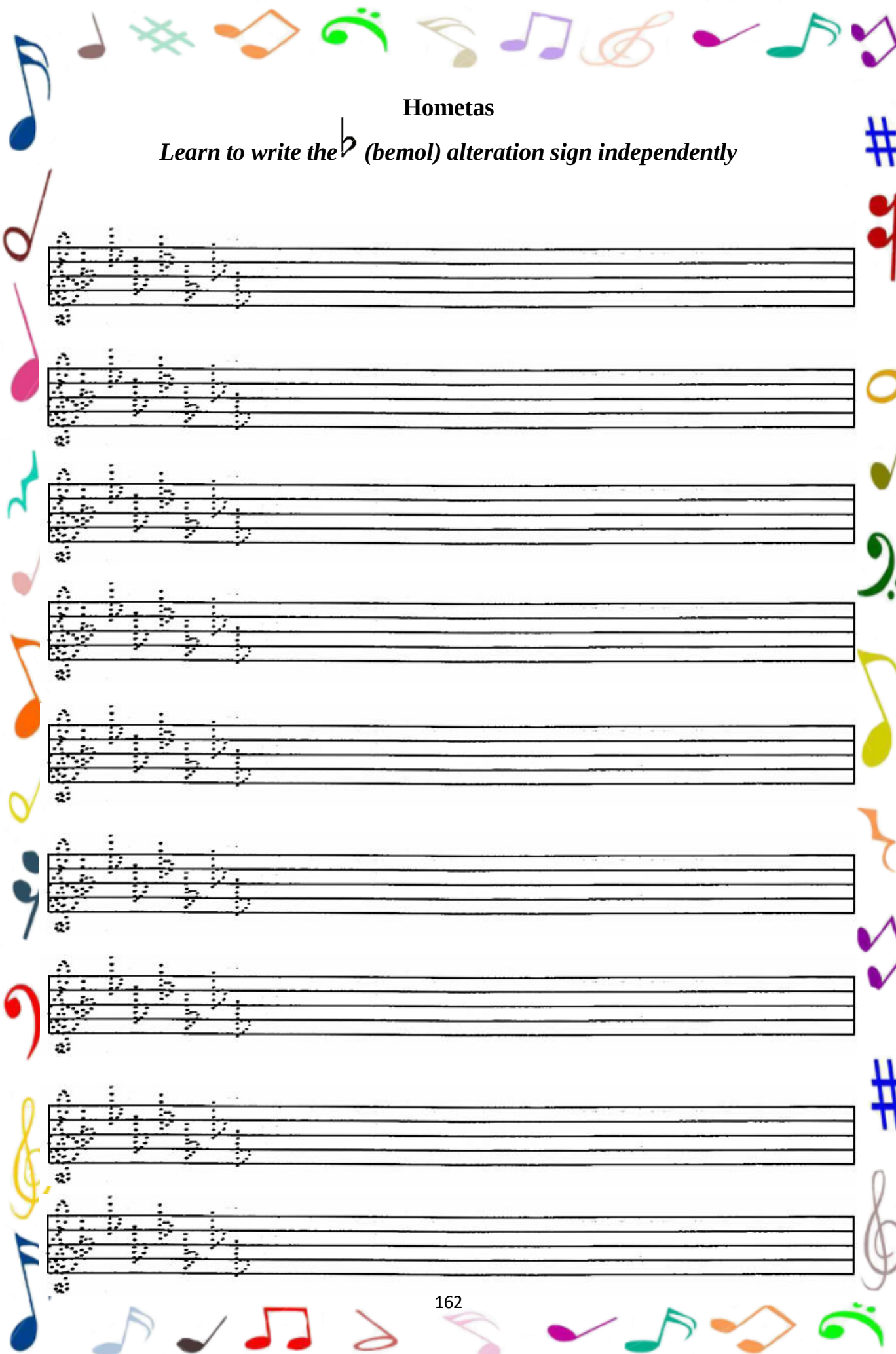




The image shows ten staves of handwritten musical notation. The first three staves are in treble clef and feature a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals, with some parts appearing to be repeated or corrected. The remaining seven staves are in bass clef and also contain handwritten musical notation, including notes, rests, and accidentals. The handwriting is somewhat informal and shows signs of being a draft or a practice piece.

Hometas

Learn to write the  (bemol) alteration sign independently



A decorative border of various musical notes and symbols in different colors (blue, red, green, yellow, orange, purple) surrounds the central practice area. The border includes eighth notes, quarter notes, beamed eighth notes, and sharp symbols (#).

Eight sets of five-line musical staves are provided for practice. Each set contains a sequence of notes and rests, with a flat (bemol) symbol placed on the line for the student to practice writing independently.

Lesson 28

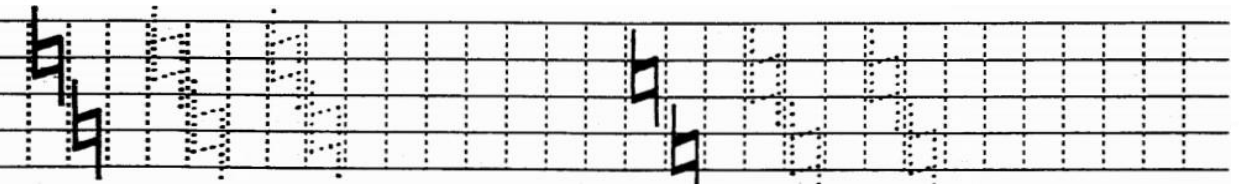
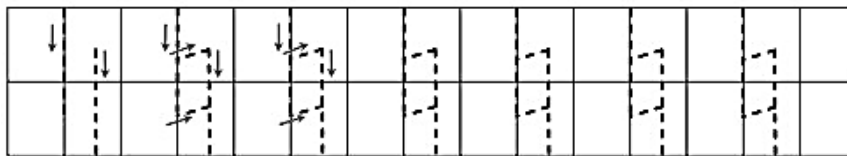
Topic: Exploring the function and elements of the “Bekar” sign

Course Outline

1. Acquisition of theoretical knowledge from the signs of alteration with the sign of “bekar”

Bekar - Restores low and high tones.

Pay close attention to the post below! This entry was posted in Bekar.



2. Theoretical study of the element of the Bekar

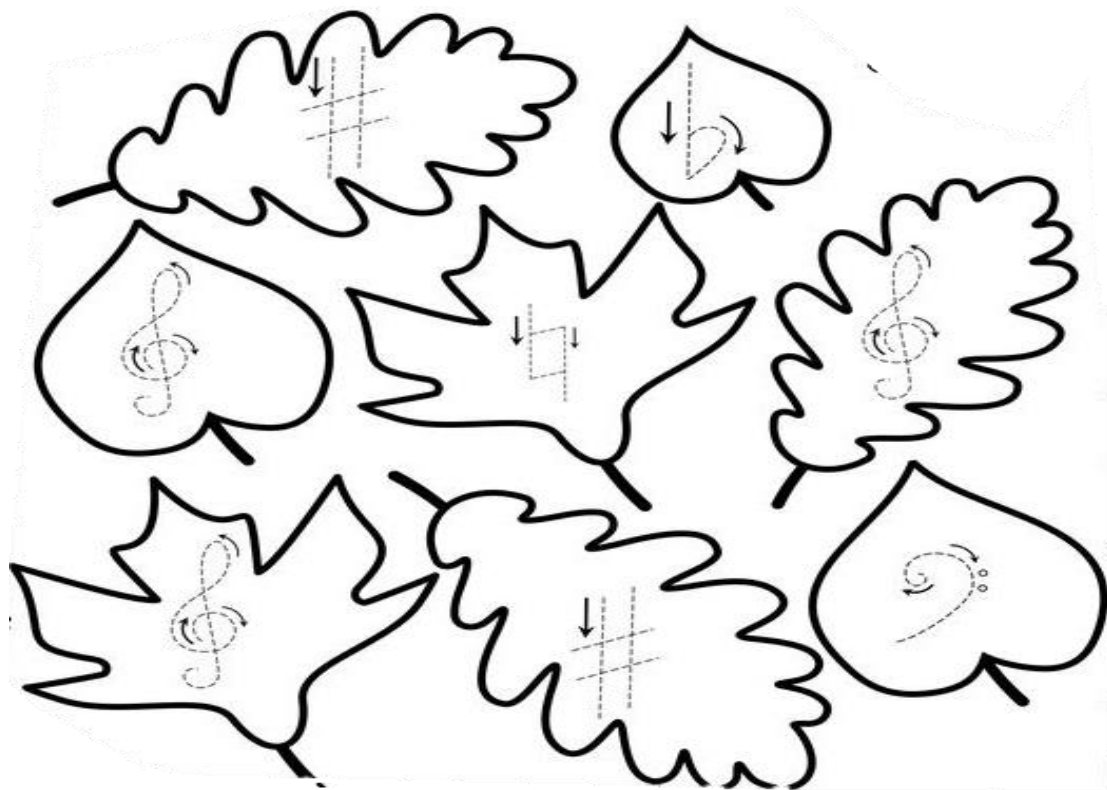
The image displays a musical score for a theoretical study of the element of the Bekar. The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first two staves contain a melody of eighth notes, while the remaining eight staves contain a melody of sixteenth notes. The score is decorated with various musical symbols and notes in different colors (blue, red, green, yellow, orange, purple) along the top and bottom edges. A blue sharp symbol (#) is located on the right side of the first staff, and a blue sharp symbol (#) is located on the right side of the eighth staff.

Homework

Independently write and study the “Bekar” sign from the alteration signs!

The image is a musical notation practice sheet. It features ten horizontal staves, each containing a sequence of musical notes and rests. The notes are written in a simplified, stylized manner, likely for educational purposes. The staves are arranged in a vertical column. The page is decorated with various musical symbols and notes in different colors (blue, red, green, yellow, orange, purple) along the top and bottom edges. On the right side, there are additional symbols including a sharp sign (#), a double bar line, and a treble clef. The overall layout is clean and organized, designed for students to practice writing and studying musical notation.

"Paint and write the name"



Lesson 29

Pauses

Topic: Get acquainted with the “whole pause” and learn its elements

Course Outline

1. Pause. Getting acquainted with the dynamic sign “Whole pause” and gaining theoretical knowledge

Pause (punctuation) is used when you need to pause or pause a part of a song or melody.

Just as the length of the notes varies, so do the pauses.

 - whole note   - whole pause

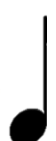
 - Half note   - Half pause

 - Quarter note   - Quarter pause

 - Semicircular note   - Semicircular pause

 - whole note = 4 counts =  - whole pause

 - half note = 2 counts =  half pause

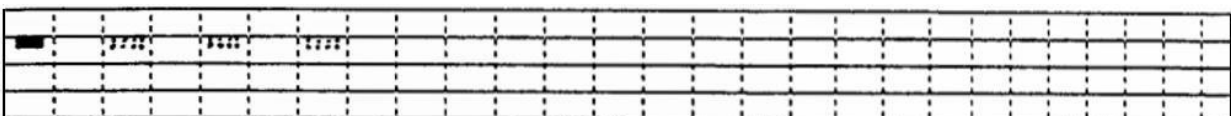
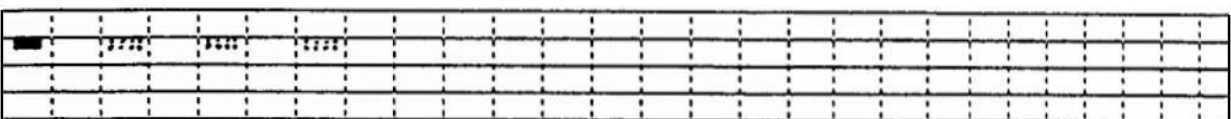
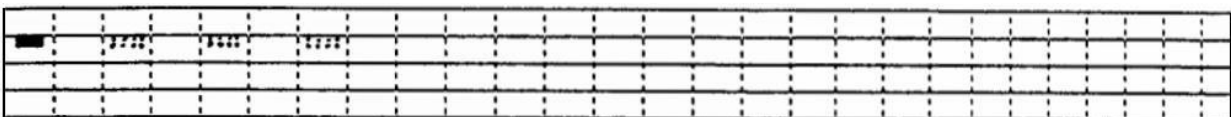
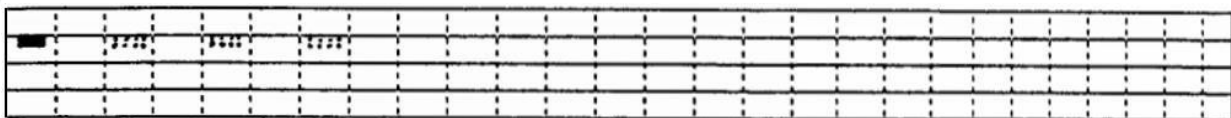
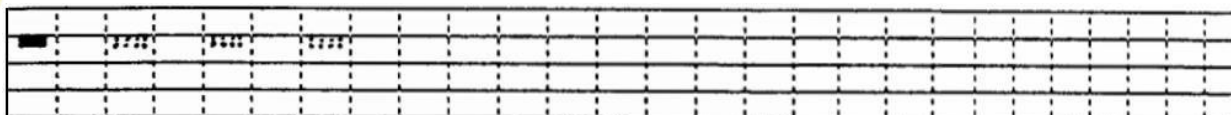
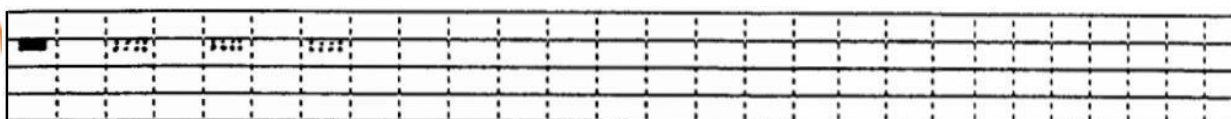
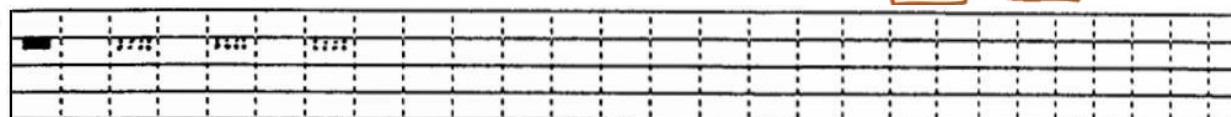
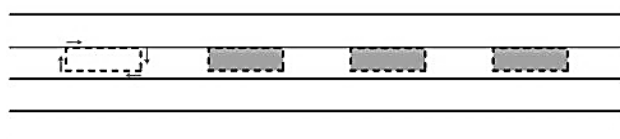
 - Quarter note = 1 counts =  - Quarter pause

 Half-note = 1 or all = - Half-pause



2. The whole *pause-length* is counted as 4

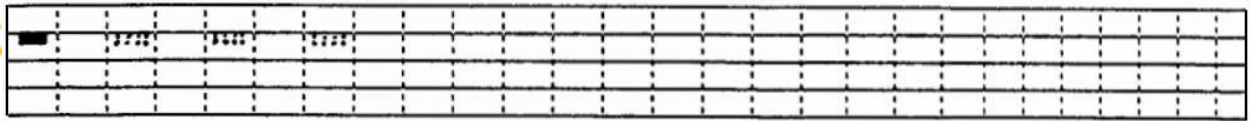
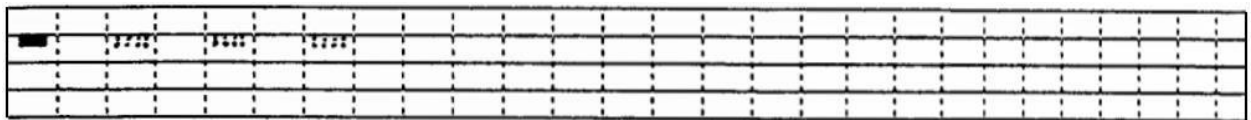
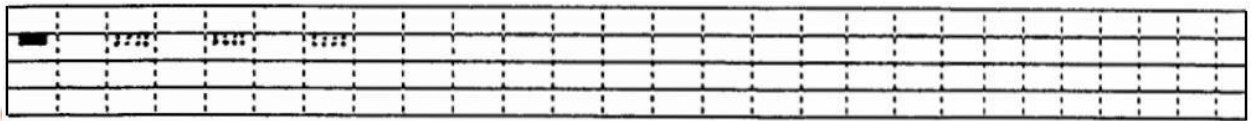
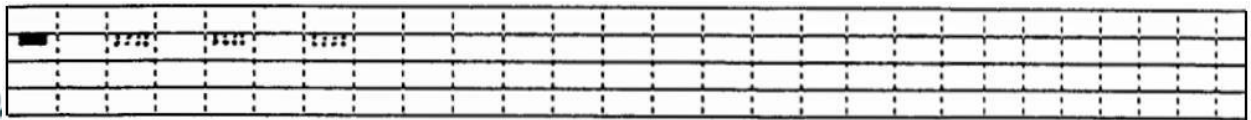
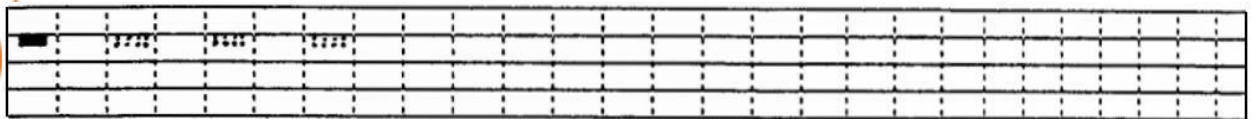
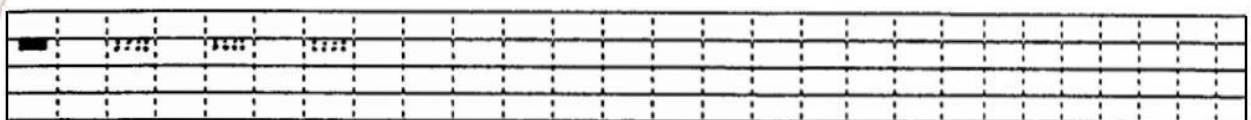
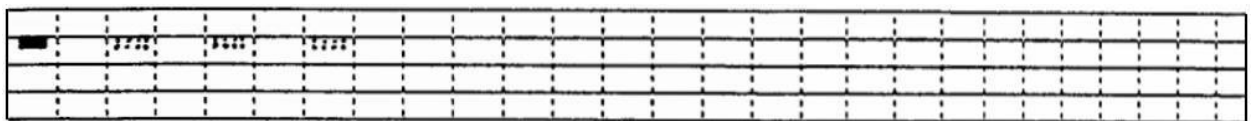
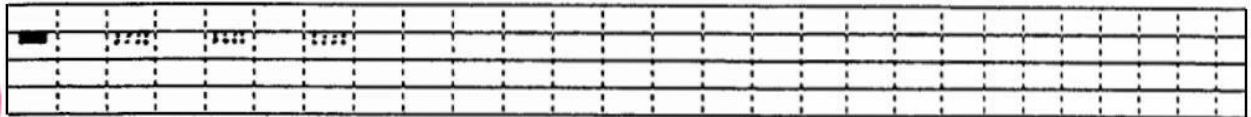
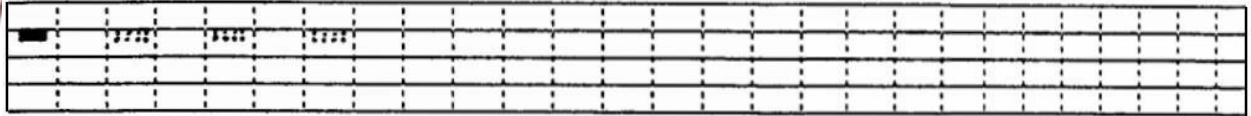
Pay close attention to the post below! This post shows you how to write the entire pause character.



Hometask

Write and study the whole pause independently!

Whole pause



Lesson 30

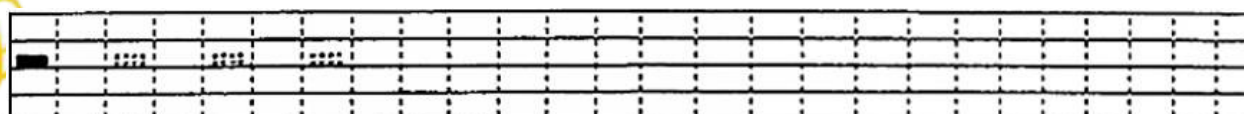
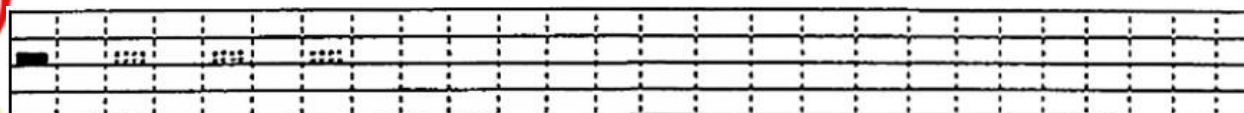
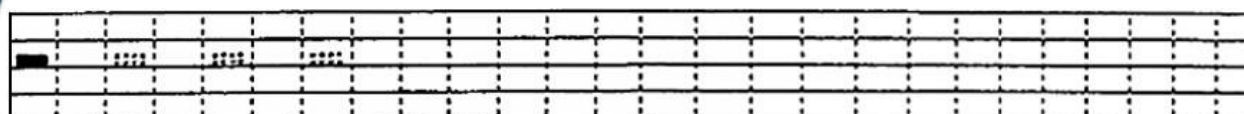
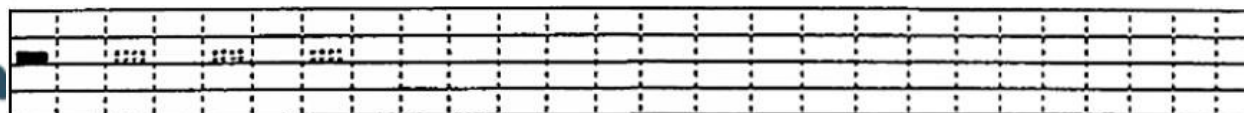
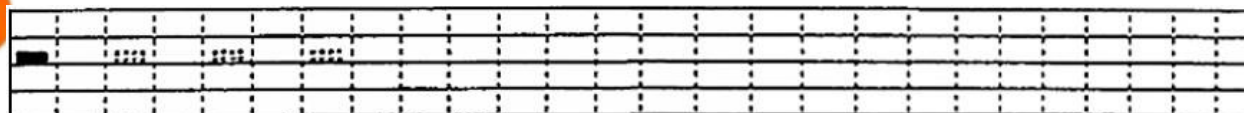
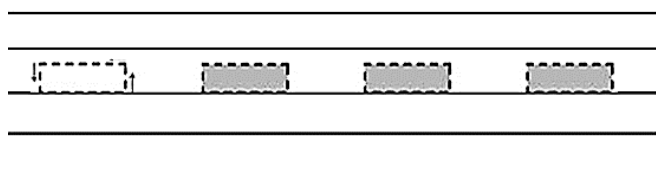
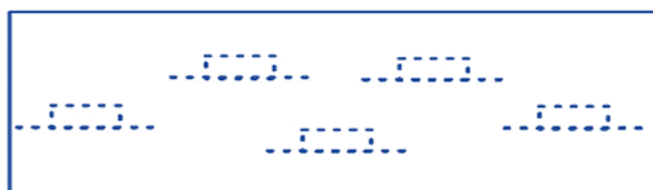
Topic: Get acquainted with the “Half pause” and learn its elements

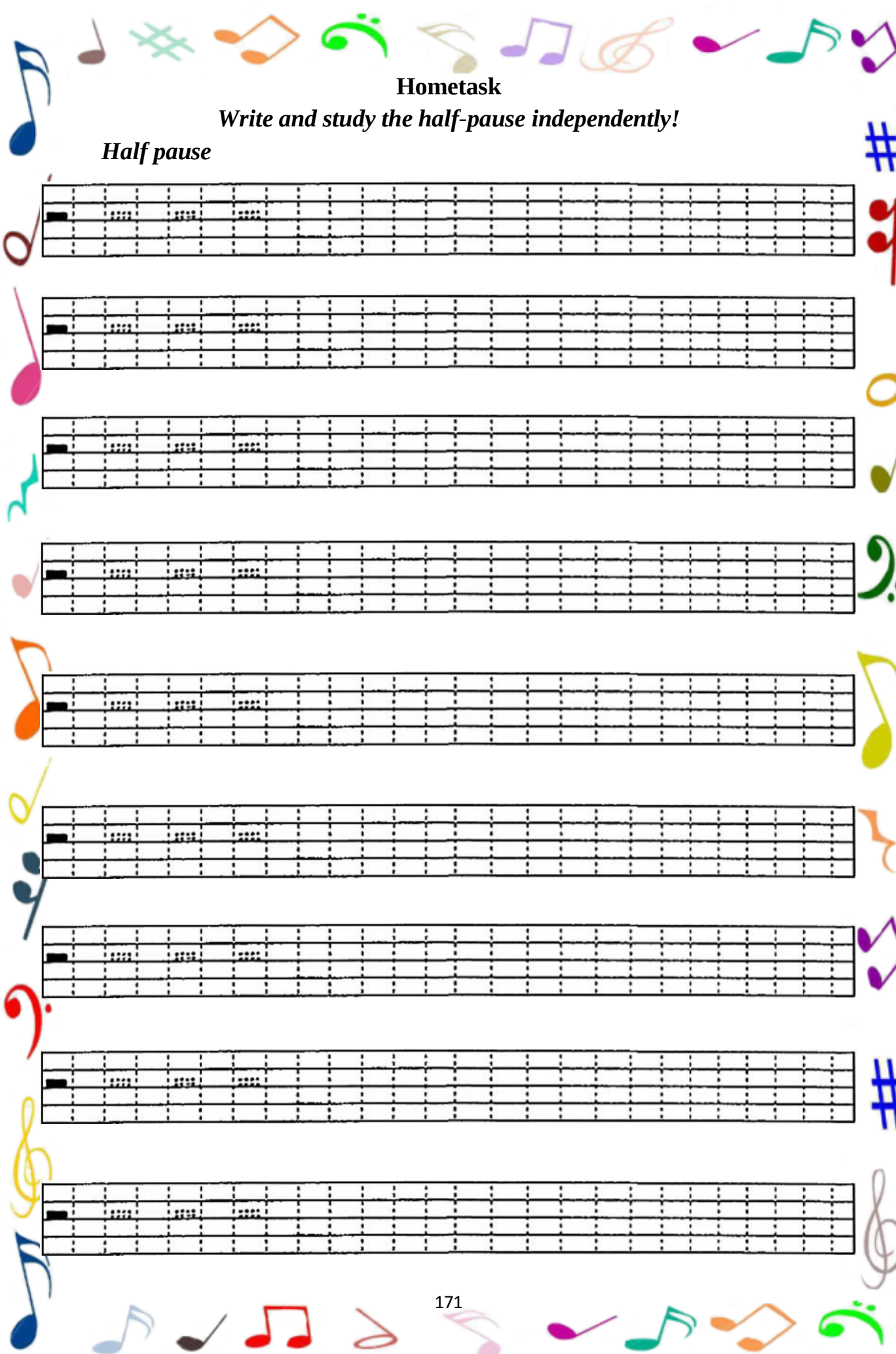
Course Outline

1. Getting acquainted with the “half-pause” and gaining theoretical knowledge

The half-pause length is 2.

Pay close attention to the post below! This entry was posted in Half Pause.

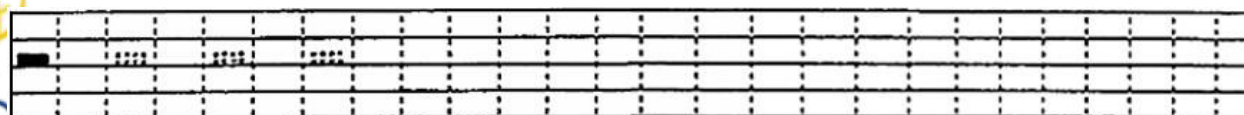
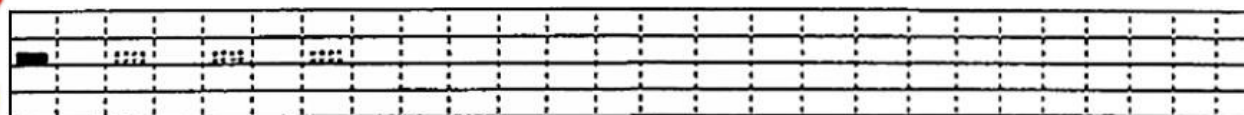
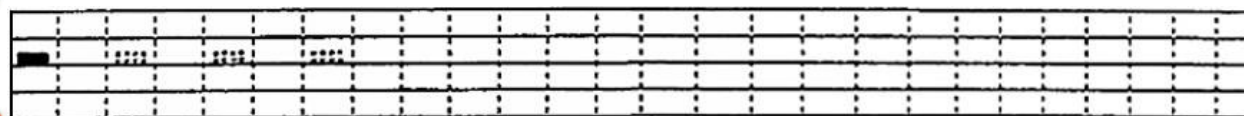
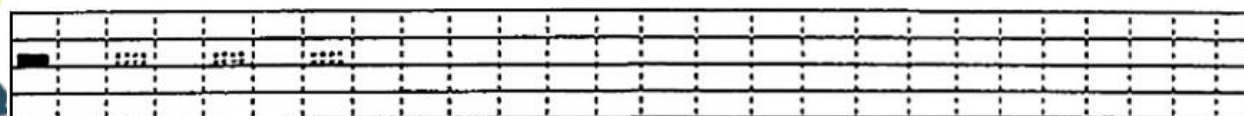
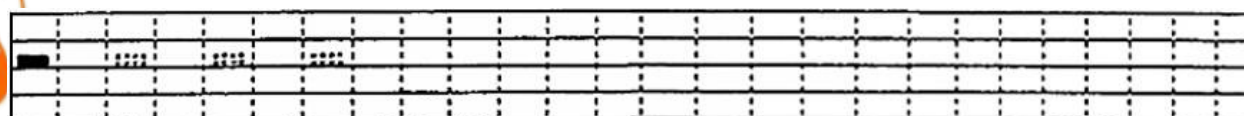
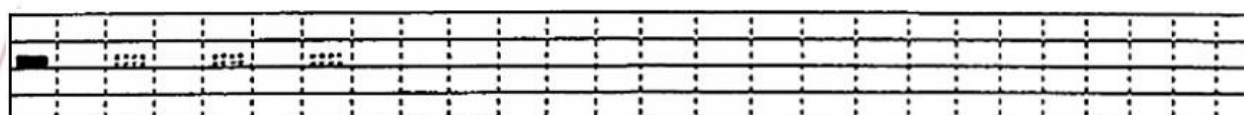
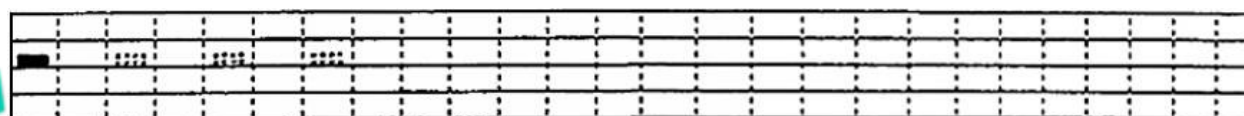
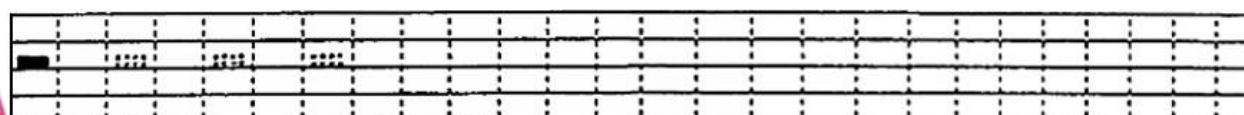
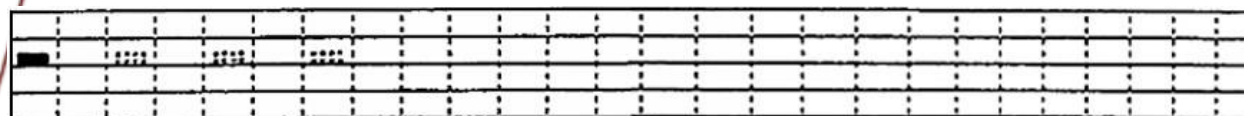




Hometask

Write and study the half-pause independently!

Half pause



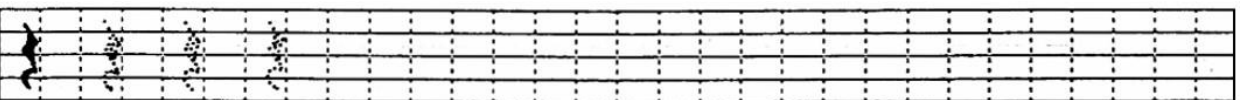
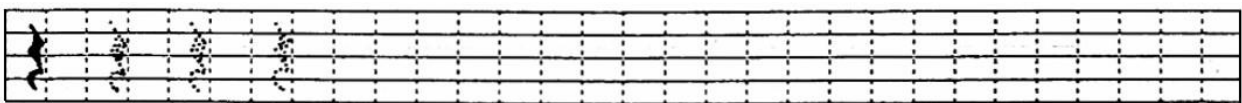
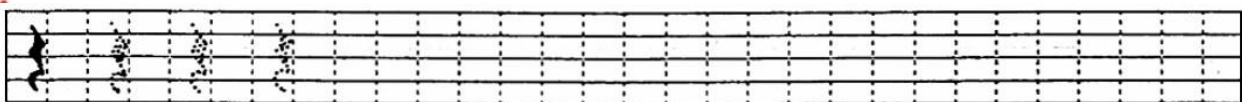
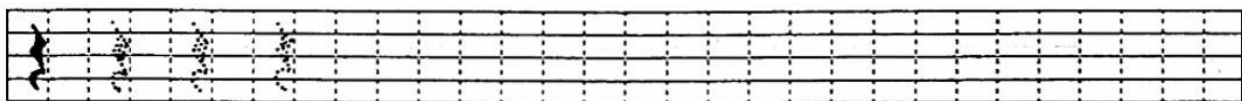
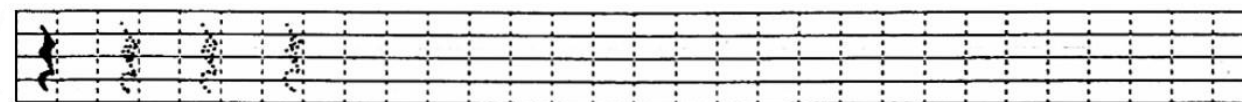
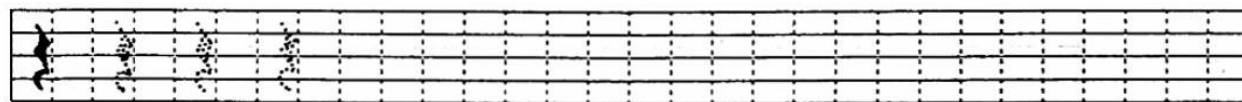
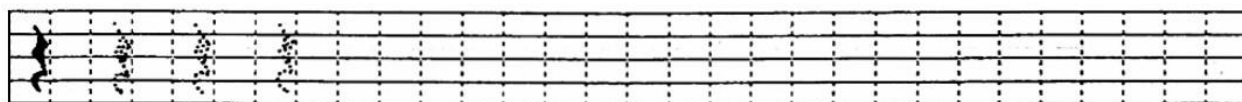
Lesson 31

Topic: Get acquainted with the “Quarter pause” and its elements

Course Outline

1. Acquaintance with “Quarter pause” and theoretical knowledge

A quarter pause is one (1) count.
Pay close attention to the post below! This entry was posted in Quarter Pause.

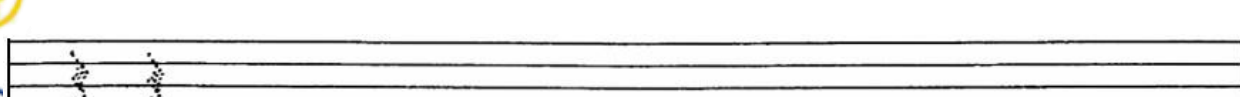
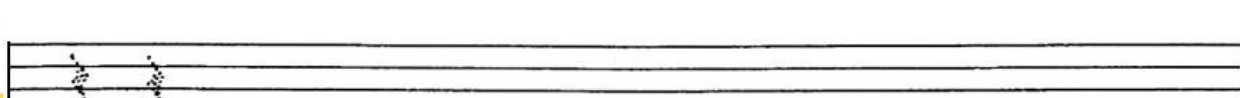
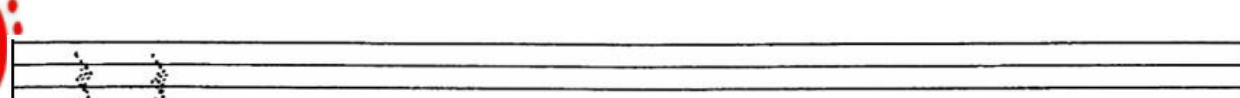
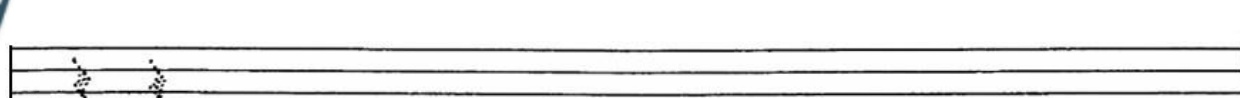
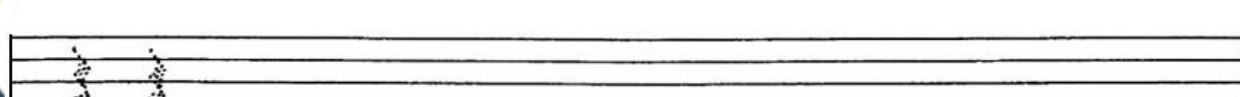
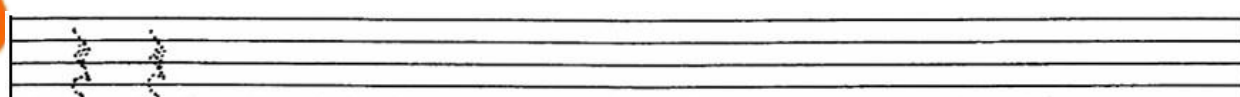
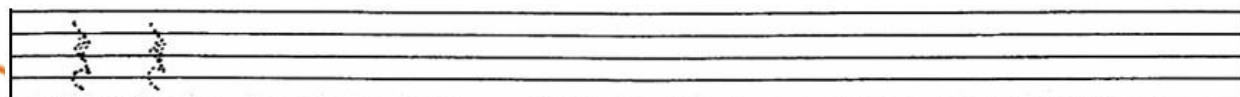
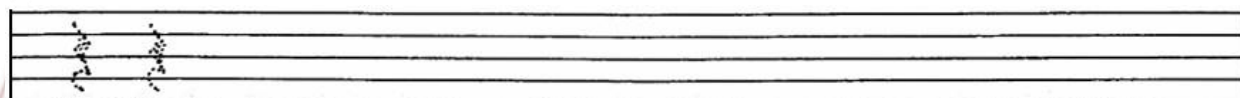
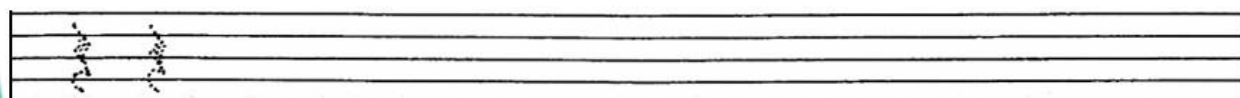
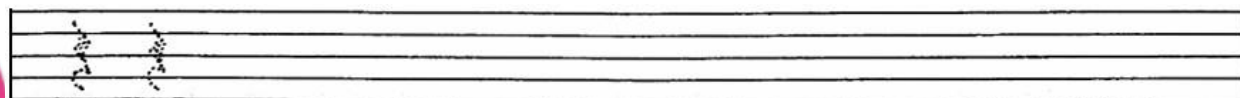
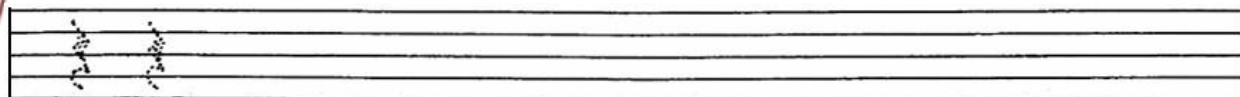




Homework

Write and study the quarterly pause independently!

Quarter pauses



Lesson 32

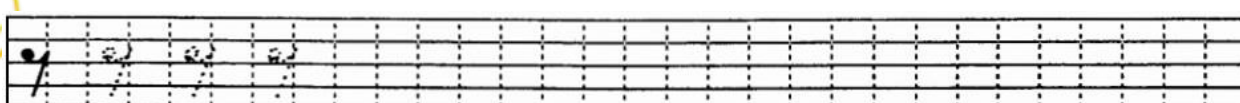
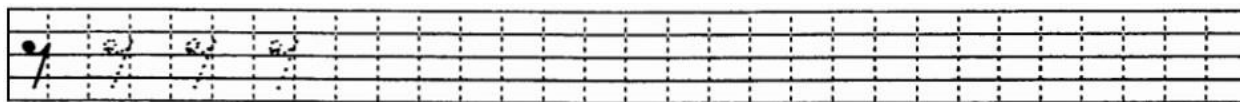
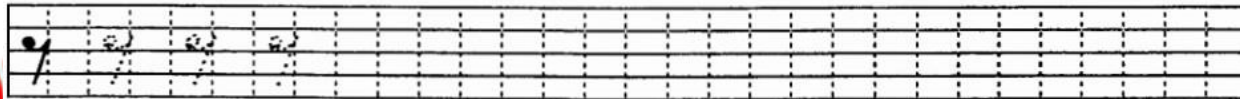
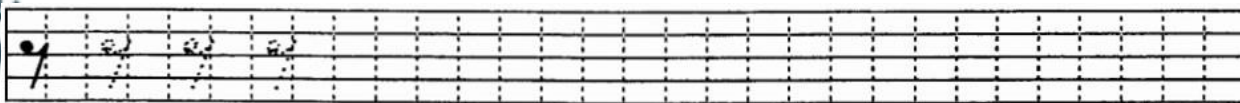
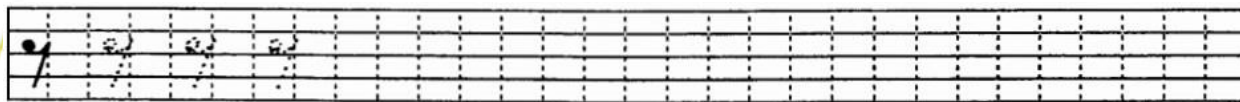
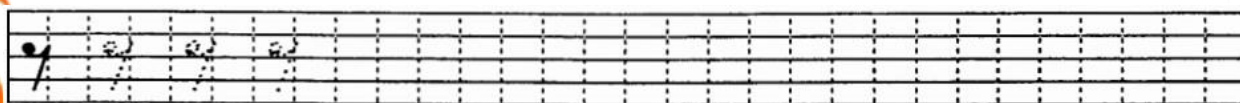
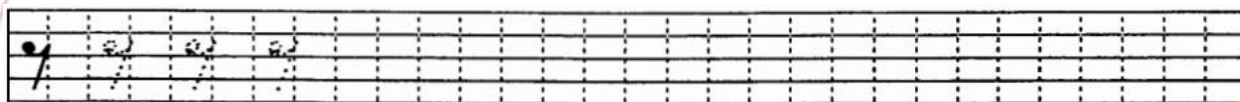
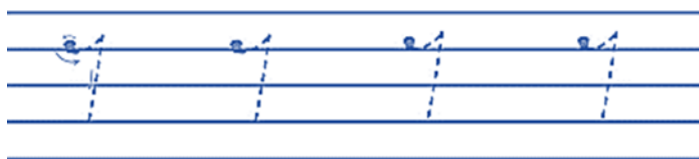
Topic: Get acquainted with “Semicircular pause” and studying its elements

Course Outline

1. Getting theoretical knowledge by getting acquainted with the “Semicircular pauses”

Semicircular pause- is one (1) or all.

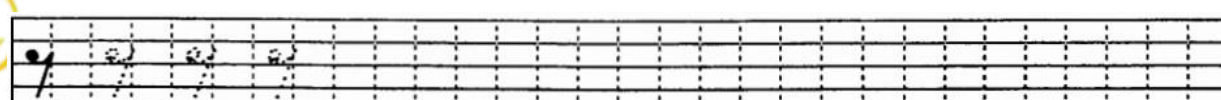
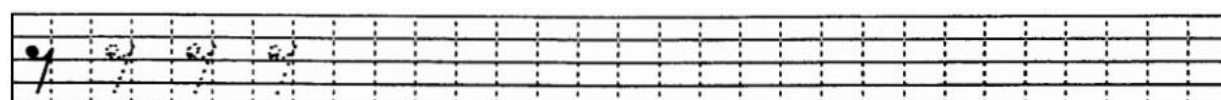
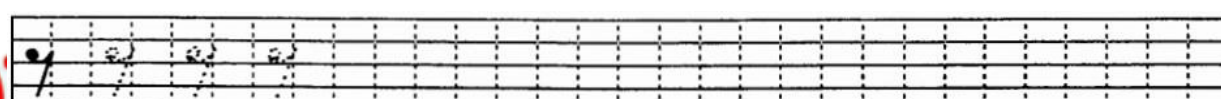
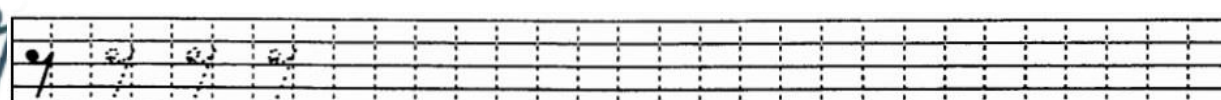
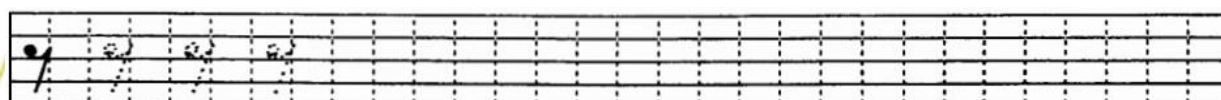
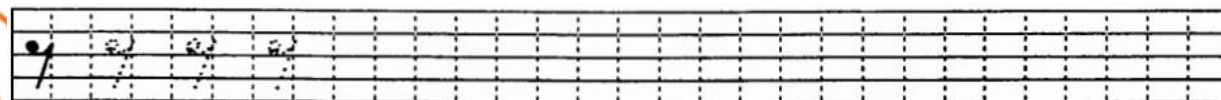
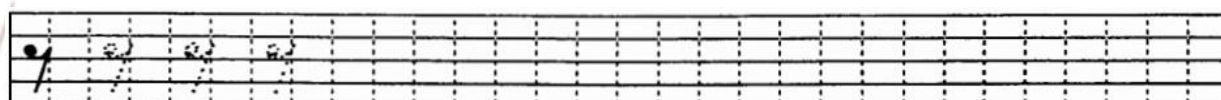
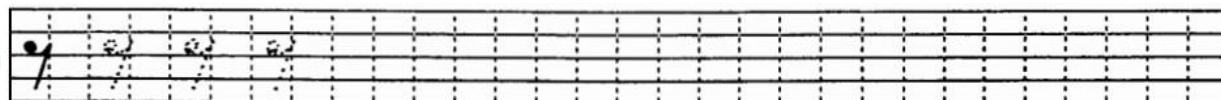
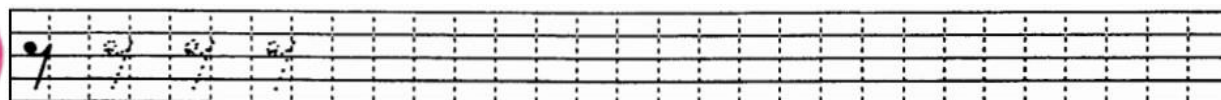
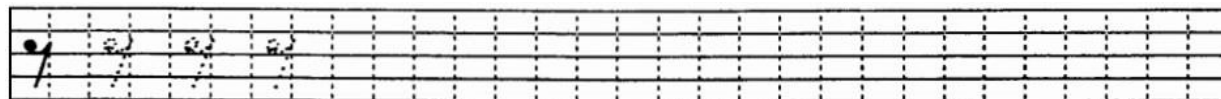
Pay close attention to the post below! Here’s how to put a semicolon pause sign.



Hometask

Write and study semicircular pauses independently!

Semicircular pauses



"Paint and write the name"



Lesson 33

Dynamic characters in music

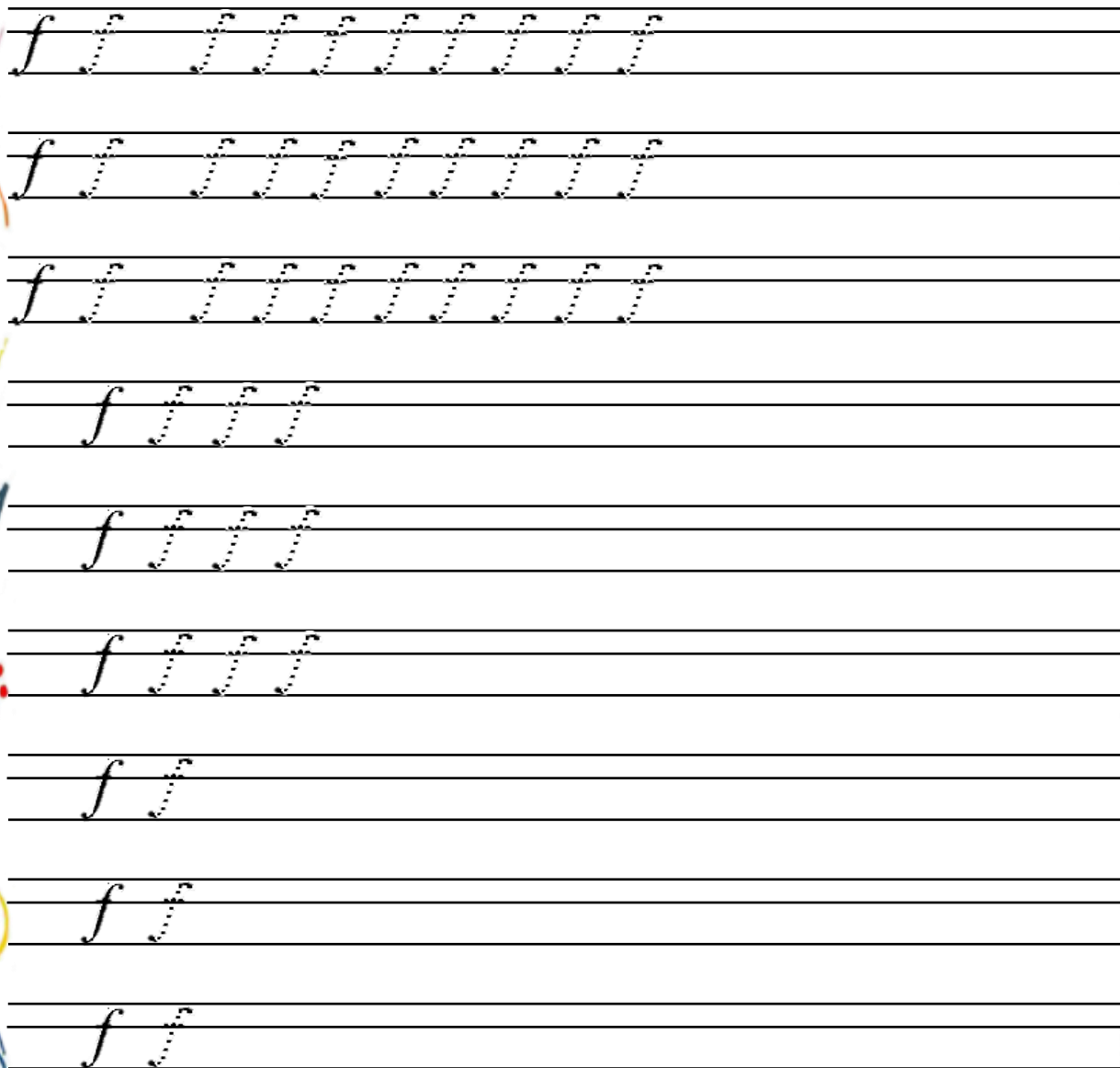
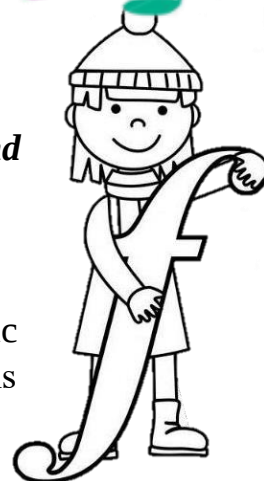
Topic: Get acquainted with the dynamic symbol “F” (forte) and study its elements

Course Outline

Signs that indicate a strong or weak sound are called dynamic signs. One of the dynamic symbols is the “f” (forte), which means **strong, rigid**.

1. Foretical knowledge of the dynamic sign “f” (forte)

Pay close attention to the post below! This entry shows the order in which the dynamic symbol “f” (forte) is written.



Homework

Learn to write and write the dynamic symbol "*f*" (forte) independently!

"*F*" (forte) dynamic sign

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*



Lesson 34

Topic: Get acquainted with the dynamic symbol “p” (piano) in music and study 

1.

In
on

In
on

In
on

In
on



Y

Y

王



9



Hometask

Learn to write and write the dynamic symbol “P” (piano) independently!

“P” (piano) dynamic symbol

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p

p p p p



"Paint and write the name and number of alteration and dynamic characters on these clouds"

Contents

References

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