
Complete Note Analysis in Notated Music

PRACTICE DRILL

Label every single note of these two excerpts to demonstrate you're note naming skills! Make sure you watch for clef changes and count the ledger lines carefully. If you're not sure of a note, use what you already know to help you figure it out. Finally, go for accuracy and speed! If you want to go the extra educational (and fun) mile, pick out the notes on a piano or keyboard, even if you're not a piano player!

1. Mozart, *Fantasia No. 1 and Fugue*



A musical score for a piano piece, likely a fugue, featuring two staves. The music is in C major and 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is marked with dynamics: *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as *tr* (trill) and *trm* (trill). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

2. Gershwin, *Rhapsody in Blue*



A musical score for a piano piece, likely a rhapsody, featuring two staves. The music is in C major and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is marked with dynamics: *p* (piano). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as *crsc.* (crescendo) and *R.H.* (Right Hand). The piece concludes with a double bar line.