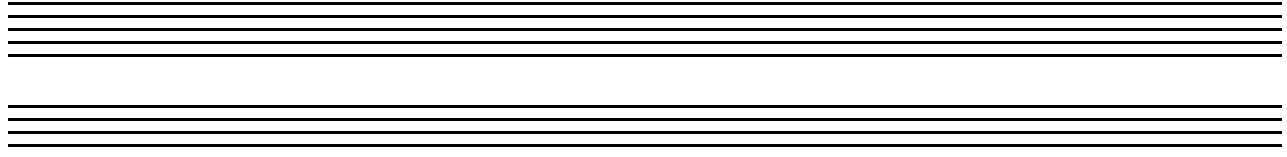
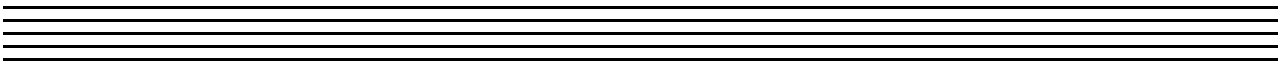
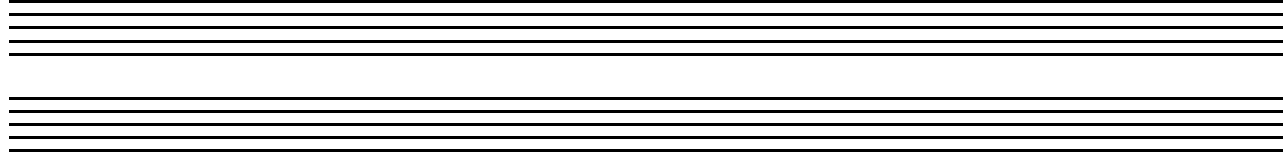




1.	Copy the melody neatly in pencil on the staves below.
	
2.	Add the correct time signature to the melody.
3.	Find out the name of the key signature. There is one flat note in the scale.
4.	Write out the scale in the treble clef. Use a minim for each note. The scale should be ascending and cover one octave.
	
5.	Add an accidental to the 1 st note of the 3 rd bar to raise it by 1 semitone.
6.	Add an accidental to the 2 nd note of the 5 th bar to lower it by 1 semitone.
7.	Write the letter names under each note.
8.	Add a rest to complete the last bar.
9.	What is the range of the melody? This is the distance between the lowest and highest note played. <i>e.g. if the lowest note is a 'B' and the highest note is the 'F' four notes above, then the range is a 5th (BCDEF).</i>
10.	Transpose the melody up one octave and rewrite it in treble clef.
	
11.	Count the number of each of the following types of notes used in the melody.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center;"> Minims <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-left: 5px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center;"> Crotchets <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-left: 5px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center;"> Quavers <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-left: 5px;" type="text"/> </div> </div>