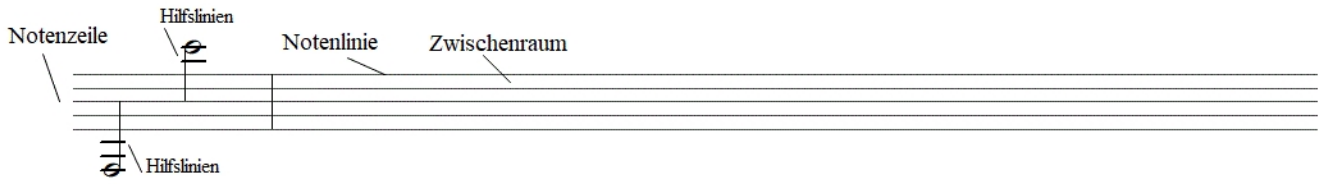
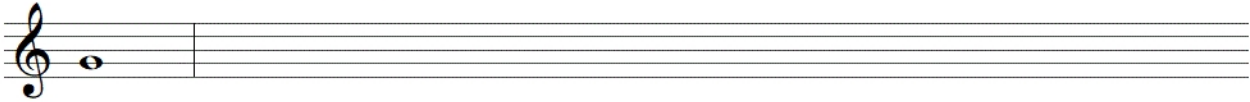


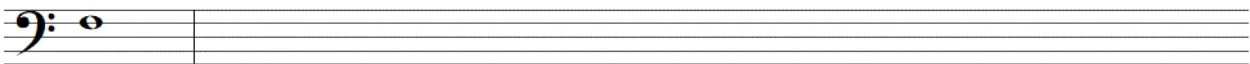
# Notenschlüssel und Tonleitern



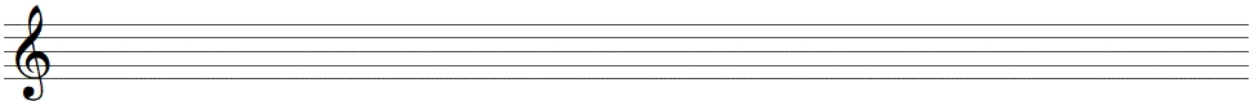
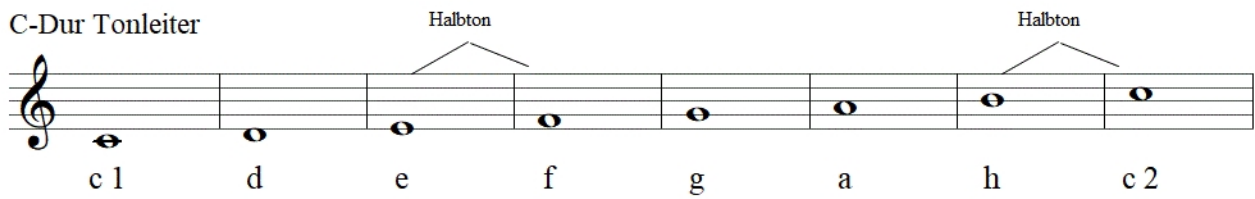
Violinschlüssel (G-Schlüssel)



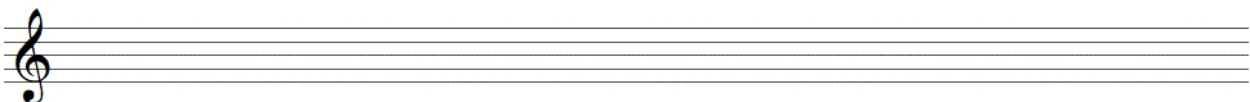
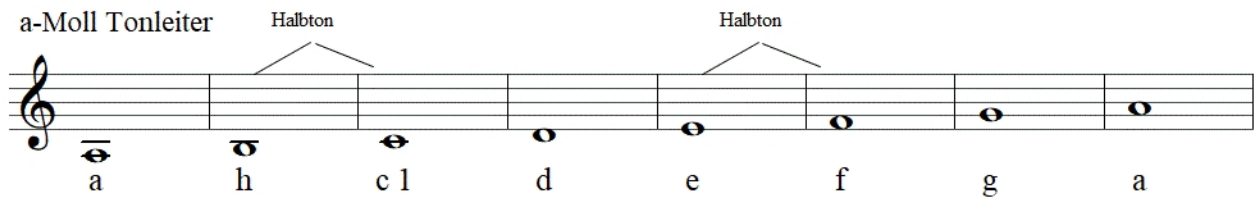
Bassschlüssel (F-Schlüssel)



C-Dur Tonleiter

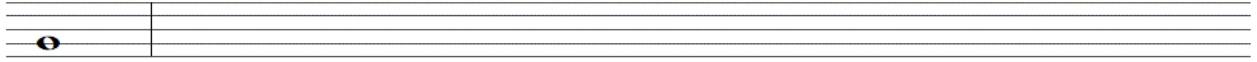


a-Moll Tonleiter

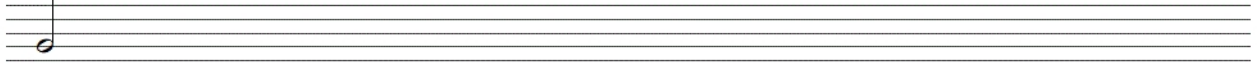


## Notenwerte und Pausen - Übung

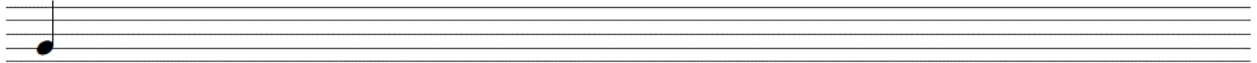
1/1 - Ganze Note



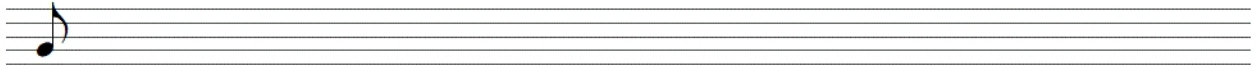
1/2 - Halbe Note



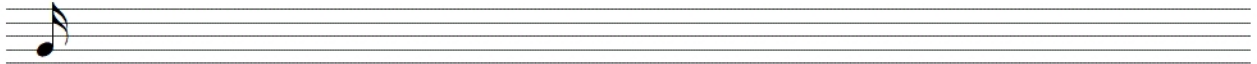
1/4 - Viertel Note



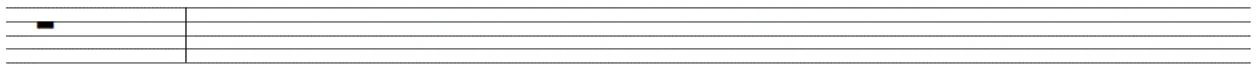
1/8 - Achtel Note



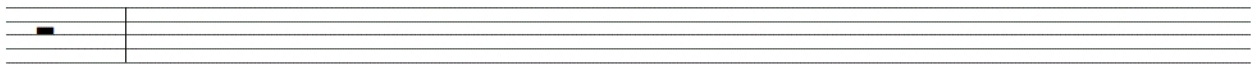
1/16 - Sechzehntel Note



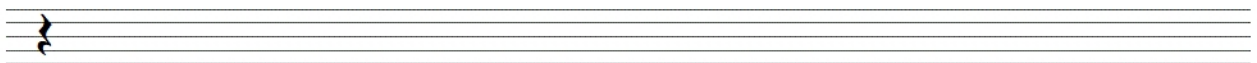
1/1 - Ganze Pause



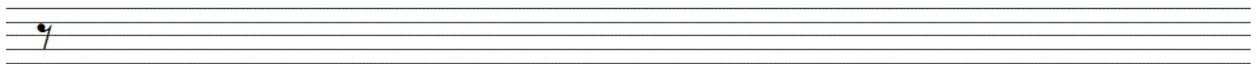
1/2 - Pause



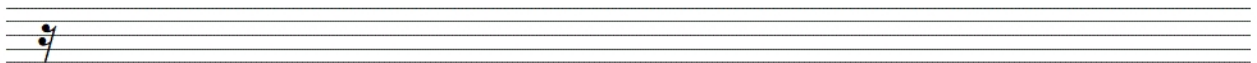
1/4 - Pause



1/8 - Pause



1/16 - Pause

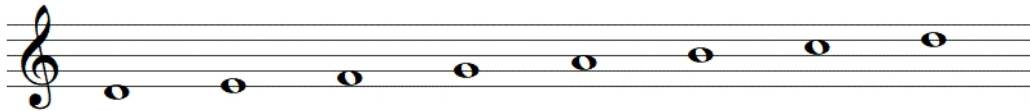


## Strategie für das richtige Tonartenschreiben

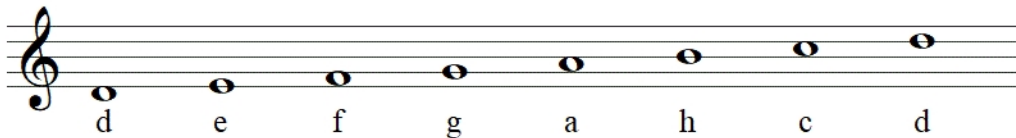
1. Suche die erste Note, im Beispiel "d" wegen D-Dur



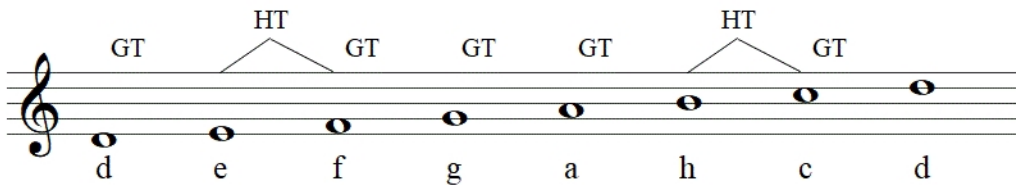
2. Schreibe 8 Noten aufsteigend;  
immer abwechselnd: eine in einen Zwischenraum, eine auf eine Linie.  
Sollte das System nicht ausreichen, ergänze Hilfslinien



3. Beschrifte sie

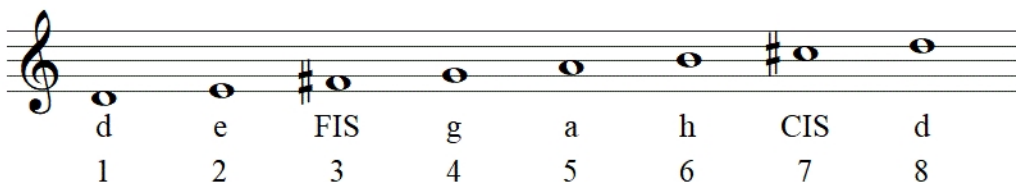


4. Finde die Ganzton- und die Halbtonschritte



Bei einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die  
Halbtonschritte zwischen 3./4. sowie zwischen 7./8. Ton.

5. Ergänze die Vorzeichen, damit "D-Dur" entsteht und ändere die Beschriftung



# Vorzeichen

Vorzeichen: "Kreuz" # = 1/2 Ton höher

"B" b = 1/2 Ton tiefer

C-Dur

c d e f g a h c

A-Moll

a h c d e f g a

chromatische Tonleiter mit Kreuzen

c cis d dis e f fis g gis a ais h c

chromatische Tonleiter mit Bs

c des d es e f ges g as a b h c

Vorzeichen am Anfang gelten bis auf Widerruf durch Auflösungszeichen

fis fis b b fis f

Vorzeichen innerhalb eines Stückes gelten für den gesamten betreffenden Takt.  
Im nächsten Takt gelten wieder die Anfangsvorzeichen.

b h b

Aufgabe:

Schreibe die folgenden Tonarten mit den richtigen Vorzeichen!

G-Dur

a h c d e fis g

D-Dur e fis g a h cis d

A musical staff in treble clef showing the D major scale. The notes are: D (below staff), E (first line), F# (first space), G (second line), A (second space), B (third line), C# (third space), and D (fourth line).

An empty musical staff in treble clef.

F-Dur g a b c d e f

A musical staff in treble clef showing the F major scale. The notes are: G (first space), A (second line), B (second space), C (third line), D (third space), E (fourth line), and F (below staff).

An empty musical staff in treble clef.

B-Dur c d es f g a b

A musical staff in treble clef showing the B major scale. The notes are: C (first space), D (second line), E# (second space), F (third line), G (third space), A (fourth line), and B (below staff).

An empty musical staff in treble clef.

E-Moll fis g a h c d e

A musical staff in treble clef showing the E minor scale. The notes are: F# (first space), G (second line), A (second space), B (third line), C (third space), D (fourth line), and E (below staff).

An empty musical staff in treble clef.

H-Moll cis d e fis g a h

A musical staff in treble clef showing the C minor scale. The notes are: D# (first space), E (second line), F (second space), G# (third line), A (third space), B (fourth line), and C (below staff).

An empty musical staff in treble clef.

D-Moll e f g a b c d

A musical staff in treble clef showing the D minor scale. The notes are: E (first line), F (first space), G (second line), A (second space), B (third line), C (third space), and D (fourth line).

G-Moll a b c d es f g

parallele Moll-Tonarten

C-Dur / A-Moll  
c a

G-Dur / E-Moll  
g e

D-Dur / H-Moll  
d h

A-Dur / Fis-Moll  
a fis

E-Dur / Cis-Moll  
e cis

F-Dur / D-Moll  
f d

B-Dur / G-Moll  
b g

Es-Dur / C-Moll  
es c

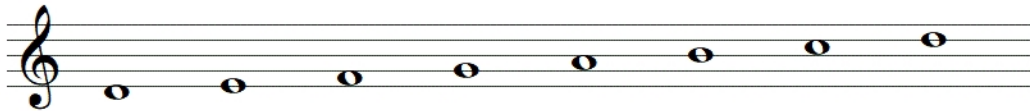
As-Dur / F-Moll  
as f

## Strategie für das richtige Tonartenschreiben

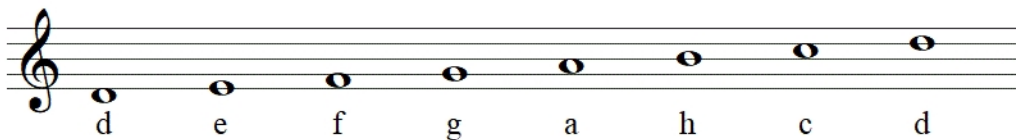
1. Suche die erste Note, im Beispiel "d" wegen D-Dur



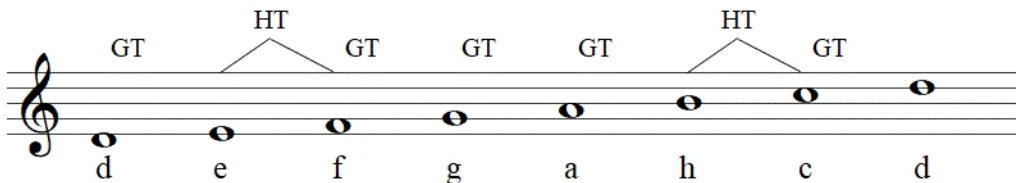
2. Schreibe 8 Noten aufsteigend;  
immer abwechselnd: eine in einen Zwischenraum, eine auf eine Linie.  
Sollte das System nicht ausreichen, ergänze Hilfslinien



3. Beschrifte sie

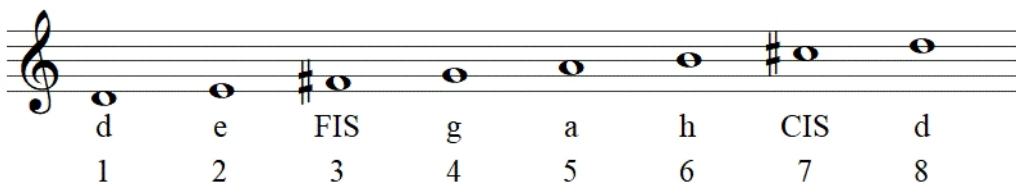


4. Finde die Ganzton- und die Halbtonschritte



Bei einer Dur-Tonleiter befinden sich die  
Halbtonschritte zwischen 3./4. sowie zwischen 7./8. Ton.

5. Ergänze die Vorzeichen, damit "D-Dur" entsteht und ändere die Beschriftung



# Intervalle

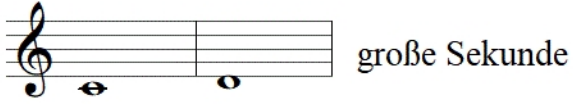
Intervall - Abstand der Töne zueinander



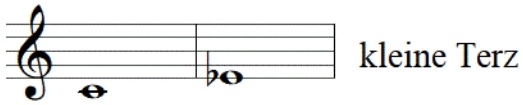
Prime



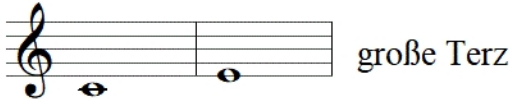
kleine Sekunde



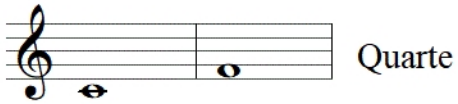
große Sekunde



kleine Terz



große Terz



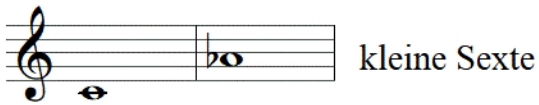
Quarte



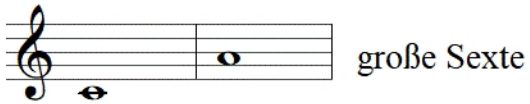
Tritonus



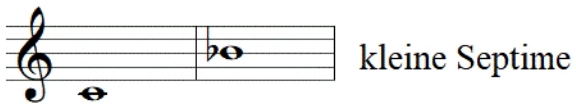
Quinte



kleine Sexte



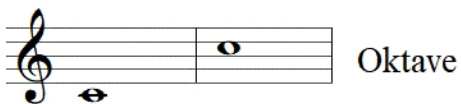
große Sexte



kleine Septime



große Septime

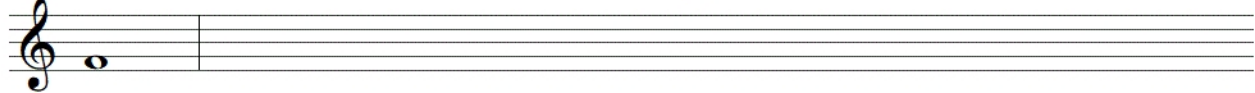


Oktave

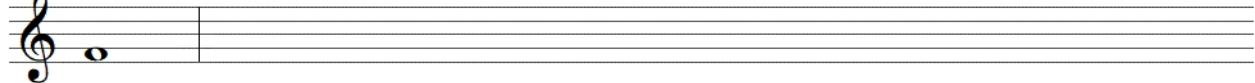


Aufgabe: Schreibe die folgenden Intervalle beginnend auf "f"

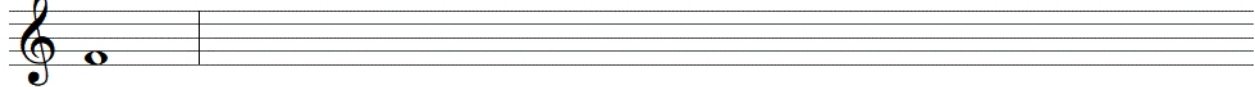
Prime      kleine Sekunde      große Sekunde      kleine Terz



große Terz      Quarte      Tritonus      Quinte      kleine Sexte

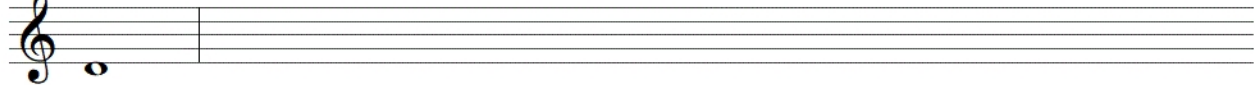


große Sexte      kleine Septime      große Septime      Oktave

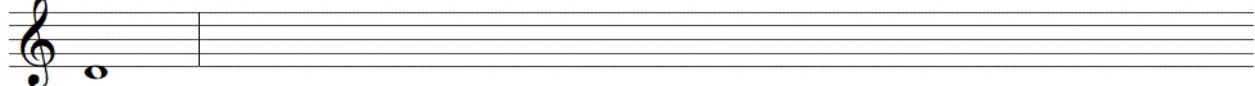


Aufgabe: Schreibe die folgenden Intervalle beginnend auf "d"

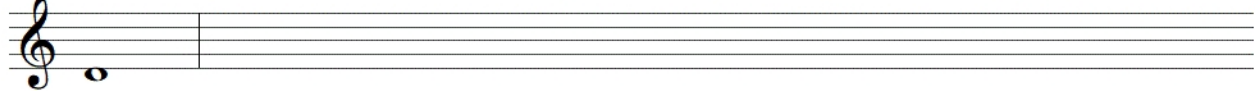
Prime      kleine Sekunde      große Sekunde      kleine Terz



große Terz      Quarte      Tritonus      Quinte      kleine Sexte



große Sexte      kleine Septime      große Septime      Oktave



# Takt und Rhythmus

Tempoangabe  
♩ = 120

Zählzeit 1 2 Taktstrich 1 2 Lied-/Stückende

1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 4 5 6

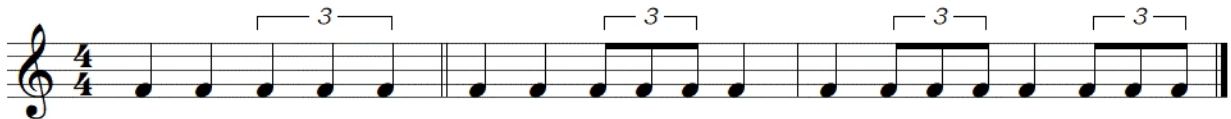
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

1 (2) 3 (4) 1 (2,3,4)

Volltakt

Auftakt

# Rhythmusübungen



# Notenwerte

The image displays ten musical staves in 4/4 time, each illustrating a specific note value or rest. The notes and rests are placed on the second line of the staff (G4).

- Staff 1: A single whole note (semibreva) with a label "ganze Note".
- Staff 2: Two half notes (minimae) with a label "halbe Note".
- Staff 3: Four quarter notes (crotchets) with a label "Viertelnote".
- Staff 4: Eight eighth notes (quavers) with a label "Achtelnote".
- Staff 5: Sixteenth notes (semibreves) with a label "Sechzehntelnote".
- Staff 6: A whole rest (semibreva) with a label "ganze Pause".
- Staff 7: Two half rests (minimae) with a label "halbe Pause".
- Staff 8: Four quarter rests (crotchets) with a label "Viertelpause".
- Staff 9: Eight eighth rests (quavers) with a label "Achtelpause".
- Staff 10: Sixteenth rests (semibreves) with a label "Sechzehntelpause".



# häufige Sonderzeichen

*pianissimo* (sehr leise)    *piano* (leise)    *mezzopiano* (halb leise)

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains three measures of quarter notes. The first measure is marked *pp*, the second *p*, and the third *mp*.

*mezzoforte* (halb laut)    *forte* (laut)    *fortissimo* (sehr laut)

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains three measures of quarter notes. The first measure is marked *mf*, the second *f*, and the third *ff*.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains two measures of quarter notes. The first measure is marked *cresc.* and the second *decresc.*.

*cresc.* (crescendo - lauter werdend)

*decresc.* (decrescendo - leiser werdend)

*a tempo* (weiter im Originaltempo)

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains two measures of quarter notes. A double bar line is present between the two measures, with *a tempo* written above the second measure.

*rit.* (ritardando - langsamer werdend)

**Fermate**

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains two measures of quarter notes. A fermata symbol is placed over the final note of the second measure.

(Ton wird länger gehalten, i.d.R. bestimmt dies der Dirigent)

Einzelnoten

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains two measures of quarter notes.

da da da da    da da da da

Bindebogen (*legato*)

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains two measures of quarter notes. The first measure has a slur under the notes, and the second measure has a slur over the notes.

da \_\_\_\_\_    da \_\_\_    da \_\_\_    da \_\_\_\_\_    da \_\_\_    da \_\_\_

## Ablauf, Wiederholungen

keine Wiederholung



einfache Wiederholung



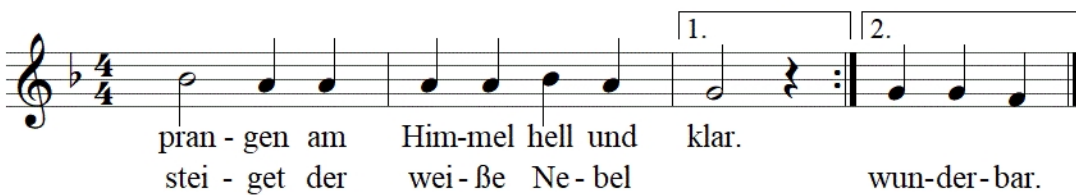
Wiederholung mit Gegenzeichen



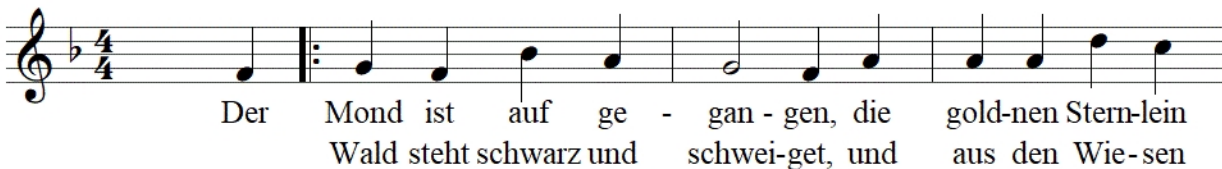
einfache Wiederholung, zweiter Teil mit Wdhlg., Schluß



Voltenklammern



Voltenklammern mit Wdhlg.



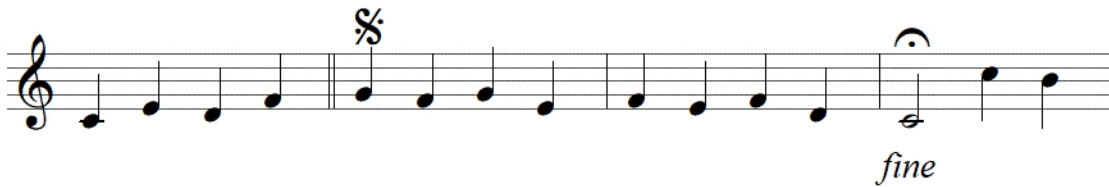
mehrfache Voltenklammern



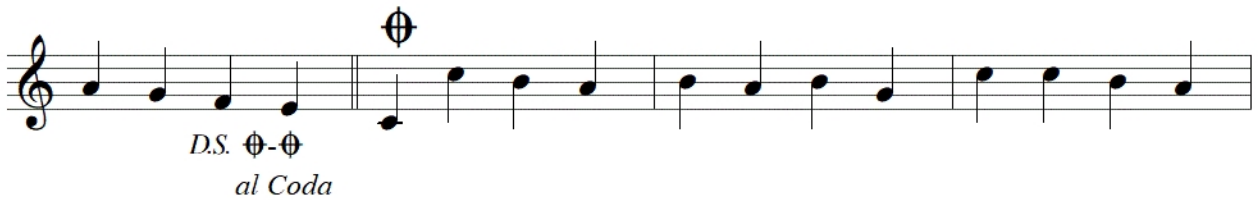
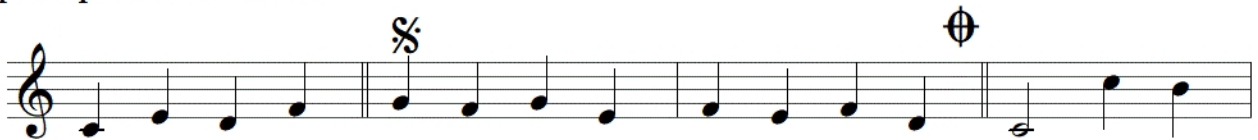
Von Anfang! Da Capo! D.C.



Vom Zeichen! Dal Segno! D.S.



Kopf Kopf! Coda Zeichen





Beispiel

A musical staff with five measures labeled A, B, C, D, and E. Above measure A is a symbol resembling a double bar line with a diagonal slash. Above measure B is a double bar line with a vertical line through it. Above measure C are two circles with a vertical line through each. Above measure D is one such circle. Above measure E is another such circle. To the right of the staff is a double bar line with a vertical line through it, followed by the text "D.S. al" and two circles with a vertical line through each.

A musical staff with one measure labeled F. Above the staff is a circle with a vertical line through it. To the right of the staff is a symbol resembling a double bar line with a diagonal slash, followed by the text "D.S. al" and two circles with a vertical line through each.

A musical staff with one measure labeled G. Above the staff are two circles with a vertical line through each.

ABCDE - CD - F - BC - G