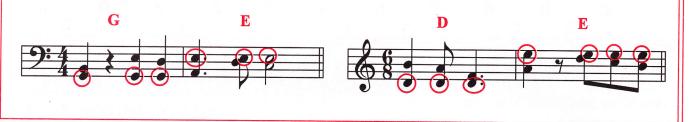
Lesson 3. Repeated Notes in Adjoining Intervals

Name ______ Date _____ Score ____

Sight reading becomes easier when you learn to compare intervals next to each other to see if any notes are the same. Such notes are called *repeated notes*.

Repeated notes may be at the *top or bottom* of the intervals. Repeated notes may have different note values (for example, a half note followed by a quarter note). There may also be a *rest between the repeated notes*. Sometimes the same repeated note is found three or more times in a row.

Repeated notes are *circled with red* in the staff below. The letter name of the repeated note is printed in *red* above each measure.



DIRECTIONS: Draw a circle around the repeated notes in each measure. Then write the *letter name* of the repeated note in the box above the measure. Watch for clef changes at the beginning of each line. If necessary, look for the letter names in Lessons 1 and 2.

Watch carefully: Repeated notes may have different note values, or a rest may occur between the intervals.



KEYBOARD ASSIGNMENT: After completing the written work, play the intervals in each measure. Do this three times a day. Watch carefully for the repeated notes.

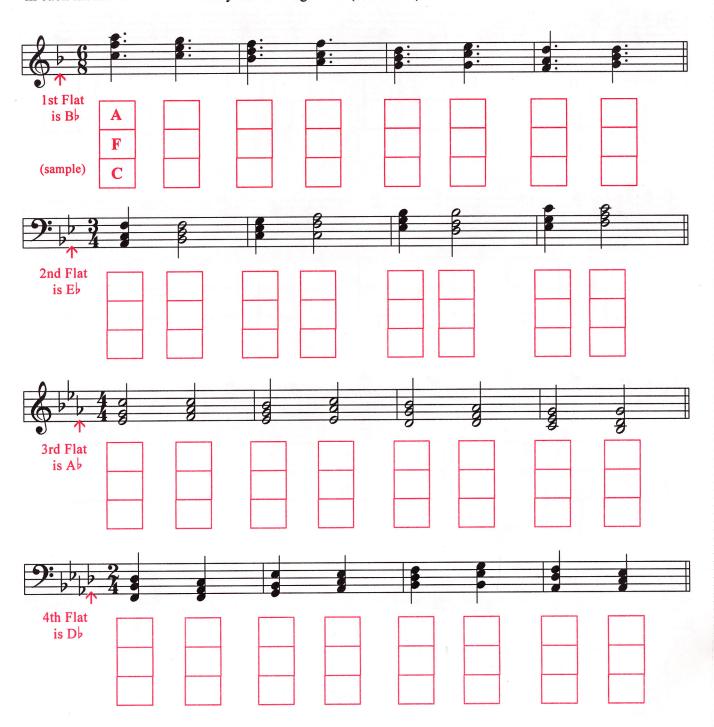
Lesson 23. Reading Chords in Flat Keys

Name Date Score	Name		Date	Score	
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Reading from left to right, the order of flats in a key signature is always Bb, Eb, Ab and Db.

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter name for every note in the boxes below each chord. If a note is affected by the key signature, be sure to write a flat sign after the letter name in the box. Watch for changes of key signature.

In every measure, one note is *repeated* in both of the chords. Draw a circle around the repeated notes in each measure. Also do the Keyboard Assignment (see below).



KEYBOARD ASSIGNMENT: After completing the written work, play the chords in each measure. Do this three times a day. Listen carefully to each chord.