

Die Vorzeichen und die Versetzungszeichen

(Beispiel)

Handwritten musical notation showing pitch bends on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are labeled with their pitch names and accidentals:

- $c^1$  →  $fis^1$  (circled with an upward arrow) →  $\sharp c^1$  →  $e^1$  →  $gis^1$  →  $cis^2$  →  $fis^2$  (circled with an upward arrow) →  $g^2$  →  $ais^1$
- $\sharp c^1$  →  $fis^1$  (circled) →  $gis^1$  →  $cis^2$  (circled) →  $fis^2$  (circled) →  $ais^1$  →  $dis^1$  →  $dis^2$

Below these are two more treble clef staves with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are labeled as follows:

- $c^1$  →  $f^1$  →  $g^1$  →  $b^1$  (circled) →  $e^1$  →  $b$  (circled) →  $d^1$  →  $es^1$  →  $b^1$  (circled)
- $es^1$  (circled) →  $ges^1$  →  $b^1$  (circled) →  $ces^2$  →  $des^2$  →  $es^2$  (circled) →  $b^1$  (circled) →  $as^1$  →  $f^1$  →  $des^1$

Three numbered musical examples (1, 2, 3) illustrating pitch bends:

- 1. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 4/4 time. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5 (bent down), B4, A4, G4.
- 2. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 4/4 time. Notes: Bb3, C4, D4, Eb4, F4, G4, Ab4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, Ab4, G4.
- 3. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: C4, D4, Eb4, F4, G4, Ab4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, Ab4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Klasse \_\_\_\_\_

The page contains ten sets of blank musical staves, arranged vertically. Each set consists of five parallel horizontal lines, providing a template for writing musical notation.