

# Note Recognition Training

Written by Miles Belvin

Note recognition is the ability to see a given pitch and produce that tone on your instrument. In sight-reading, you must be able to recognize the note, hear the correct pitch, know the correct fingering, and produce the sound instantly. This packet is designed to challenge your ability to recognize notes while allowing you to isolate your individual needs as a player.

## Included in this packet are two things:

- 1: Instructions for how to practice note recognition.
- 2: Eight pages of unmarked, keyless staves containing twenty-four note-heads.


## Items needed for practice:

- 1: A metronome
- 2: A timer
- 3: Your instrument

## Things to be mindful of when practicing:

- 1: Always strive for a good effortless sound, especially when practicing for long periods.
- 2: Be mindful of pitch. Know the tendencies of your instrument.
- 3: Make sure you're rhythmically accurate. Move your fingers and air in time.
- 4: When you have to breath, don't stop reading! Keep moving your eyes and fingers with the notes and come back in when you're ready.
- 5: Keep yourself challenged. Continue working on faster tempos and less familiar keys.

## Instructions:

- 1: Choose a key and clef
- 2: Choose a tempo
- 3: Choose note value/beat duration 
- 4: Set timer for how long you're going to practice (between 5 and 15 minutes is recommended)
- 5: Shuffle the pages and turn your metronome on
- 6: Start playing through the pages until the timer goes off  
(if you manage to play through all the pages, start turning them upside down)

## Advanced practice:

- 1: Start looking at groupings of notes instead of just one note at a time . (try to recognize up to eight notes at at time)
- 2: Use a drum loop instead of a metronome.
- 3: Ues a drone (and tuner) while playing to practice pitch accuracy.
- 4: Chose a rhythmic pattern instead of a specific beat duration.
- 5: Change keys every **X** many measures . (don't randomly switch keys, have a pattern. ex: up a half-step or a perfect fourth)
- 6: Choose your favorite musician and try to emulate their sound and musical approach while.
- 7: Only have the metronome click on certain beats. (ex: only have the metronome click on beat three)
- 8: Transpose the notes. (ex: pretend your having to read an alto sax, or trombone part)
- 9: Make the notes fit the appropriate chord scales to a jazz standard as you read them. (ex: "Have You Met Miss Jones")

This page contains ten musical staves, each with a sequence of notes for recognition. The notes are arranged in a specific pattern across the staves, starting from the bottom line and moving upwards, with some notes appearing on the top line. The notes are represented by black dots with stems, indicating their pitch and direction.

This section contains ten musical staves, each with a sequence of notes for recognition. The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 2: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 3: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 4: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 5: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 6: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 7: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 8: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 9: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4
- Staff 10: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4





The image displays ten horizontal musical staves, each containing a sequence of notes. The notes are arranged in a way that allows for recognition of their pitch and position on the staff. The notes are represented by small black dots with stems, and they are placed on various lines and spaces of the five-line staff. The sequence of notes on each staff varies, providing a diverse set of examples for training.

The image displays ten musical staves, each containing a sequence of notes for recognition. The notes are arranged in a specific order across the staves, designed to help identify individual notes within a melodic line. The notes are represented by black dots on a five-line staff, with stems indicating their pitch relative to the staff lines. The sequences vary in their starting and ending notes and the intervals between them, providing a comprehensive set of examples for note identification.

The image displays ten musical staves, each containing a sequence of notes for recognition. The notes are arranged in a specific order across the staves, starting from the top staff and moving downwards. Each staff contains a series of notes that follow a similar pattern, likely designed to help with identifying different note values and positions on the staff.



The image contains ten musical staves, each with a five-line staff and a single note on a stem. The notes are placed at various positions on the staffs, including above and below the lines, to train recognition of note placement. The notes are: 1) Treble clef, G4 (first line); 2) Treble clef, E4 (first space); 3) Treble clef, C4 (first space); 4) Treble clef, A3 (below first line); 5) Treble clef, F4 (first space); 6) Treble clef, D4 (first line); 7) Treble clef, B3 (below first line); 8) Treble clef, G4 (first line); 9) Treble clef, E4 (first space); 10) Treble clef, C4 (first space).