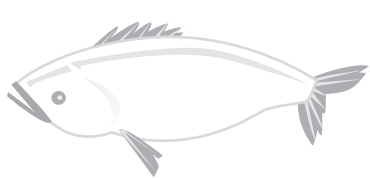


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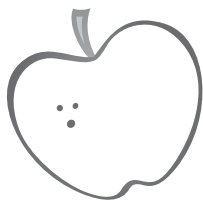
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Picnic Pitches

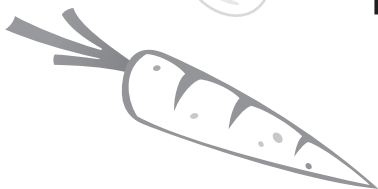
Ants love when people go on picnics! They are attracted by the yummy food and take bits and crumbs back to their colony. Look at the food items below. Write the letter that the food begins with next to the food item. (For example, apple starts with "A," so write an A by the apple.) Next, look at the ants. Each ant is carrying a treble clef note. Draw a line from the ant to its favorite food item by matching the note name (A, B, C, D, E, F, or G) to the food that begins with that letter. Then, color each food item and the ants that like that food the same color (for example color the apple red and the ant that likes apples red). Some ants might like the same food as another ant.

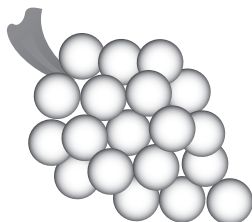




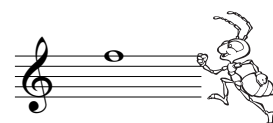
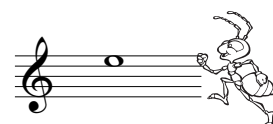
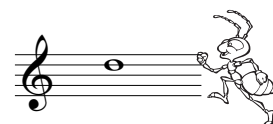
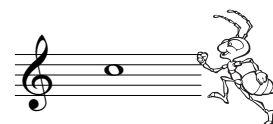
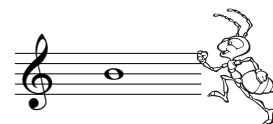
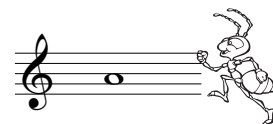
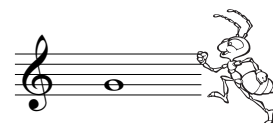
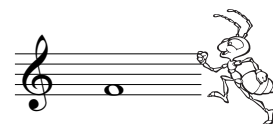
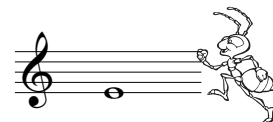






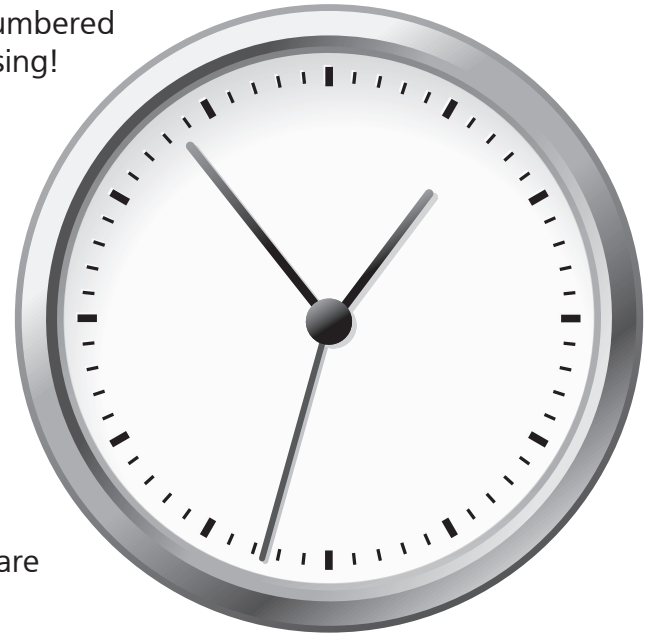






Time for Time Signatures

A clock is something that helps us keep track of time. It is numbered from 1 to 12. Look at the clock below. The numbers are missing! Label the clock with the numbers 1 to 12.



In between the numbers are ticks that divide the clock into minutes. Minutes are placed in groups of 5. Count by fives on the lines below to see how many minutes are in an hour:

In music, we use measures to help us keep track of the "time." We create measures by drawing bar lines to divide the beats of the song into small segments, just like minutes are divided into groups of five.

Look at the example below. The time signature is $\frac{2}{4}$. The top number of the time signature tells us how many beats are in each group or measure. Notice how there is a bar line after every two beats.



Below are some pieces of music. Look at the time signature at the very beginning of each staff. Remember, the top number tells us how many beats are in each group or measure. Draw the bar lines on the staves below to divide the music into the correct number of beats.

