

Pitch and Pitch Class

Name: _____

PART 1: Converting Note Names to Integers

For each note name given below, write the correct pitch class integer (0 through 11).

1. D = ____ 2. B \flat = ____ 3. E \flat = ____ 4. F \sharp = ____ 5. A = ____ 6. C \sharp = ____
7. B = ____ 8. G = ____ 9. E \sharp = ____ 10. D \flat = ____ 11. A \sharp = ____ 12. F = ____
13. D \sharp = ____ 14. G \flat = ____ 15. F \flat = ____ 16. B \sharp = ____ 17. C = ____ 18. E = ____
19. G \sharp = ____ 20. C \flat = ____ 21. A \flat = ____

PART 2: Converting Notated Pitches to Integers

For each pitch notated below, write the correct pitch class integer (0 through 11) in the blank between the staves.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

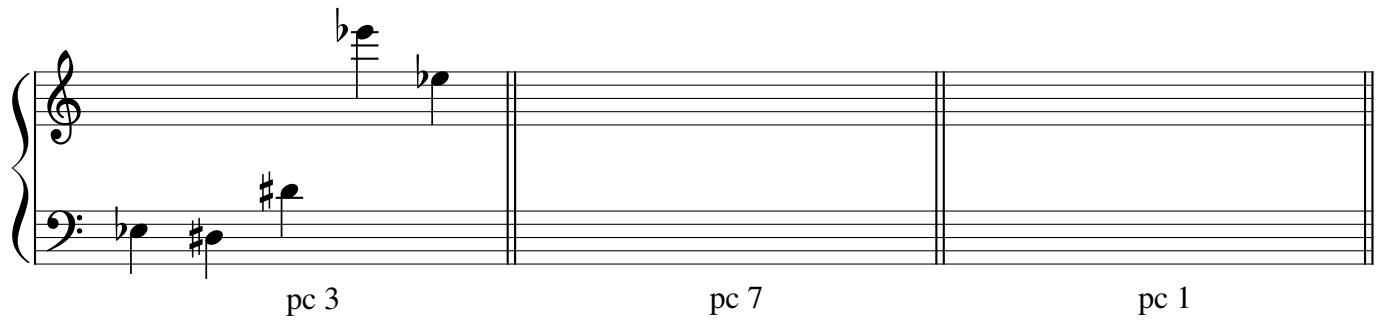
15 16 17 18 19 20 21

Pitch and Pitch Class

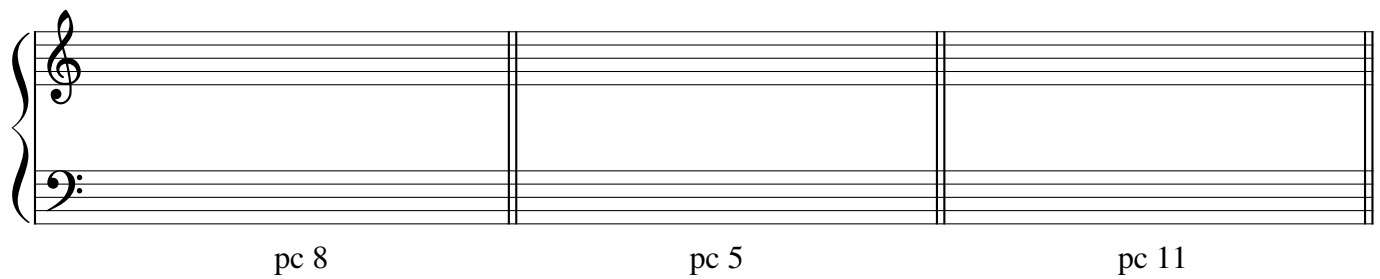
PART 3: Notes from pitch class integers

You are given a pitch class below each staff. In each measure, notate that pitch class as five unique notes. The first pitch class is completed for you as an example.

Note: There are many possible correct solutions.



A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first measure is filled with five notes: G4 (treble), Bb4 (treble), Bb3 (bass), A3 (bass), and G3 (bass). The second and third measures are empty. Below the staff, the pitch class integers 'pc 3', 'pc 7', and 'pc 1' are centered under each measure respectively.



A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first, second, and third measures are empty. Below the staff, the pitch class integers 'pc 8', 'pc 5', and 'pc 11' are centered under each measure respectively.