

A **MUSICAL STAFF** has five lines:



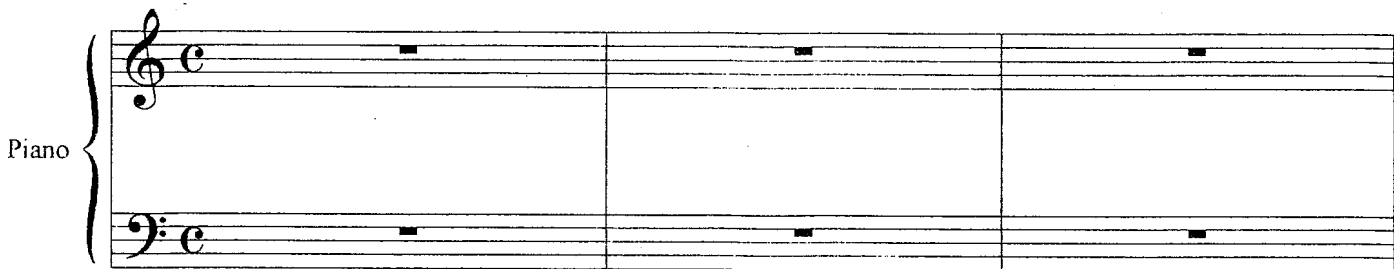
TREBLE CLEF SIGN is usually on the upper staff and is sometimes called the **G CLEF**. The second line UP is G. To the right is a **TREBLE CLEF SIGN**.



BASS CLEF SIGN is usually on the lower staff and is sometimes called the **F CLEF**. The second line DOWN is F. To the right is a **BASS CLEF SIGN**.



GRAND STAFF has two staves or staves. They are joined by a vertical line and a brace.



KEY SIGNATURES are Sharps or Flats at the beginning of a composition. They are used all through the piece.

ACCIDENTALS are sharps, Flats, and Natural Signs **NOT** in the key signature but in measures. They apply only to the measure where they are written.

A **SHARP** # raises a tone $\frac{1}{2}$ step.

A **FLAT** b lowers a tone $\frac{1}{2}$ step.

A **NATURAL SIGN** ♮ cancels a sharp or flat.

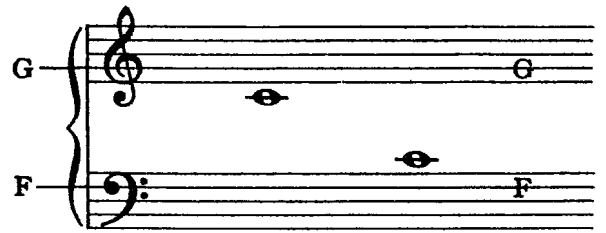
SHARPS, FLATS, and NATURAL SIGNS are written as follows:

BEFORE the NOTE: # ♮ b ♮

AFTER the LETTER: G# A♭ B♮

NOTES are musical figures. They tell **HOW LONG** a tone is to be held. When they are on a staff with a clef sign, they tell which tone to sing or play, and how long to hold the tone.

NOTES ON THE STAFF. BOTH of the following notes are **MIDDLE C**.



Each **LINE** and **SPACE** of the staff holds a different note.



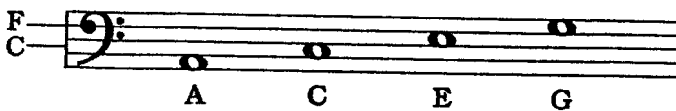
There are several ways to remember note names.

Notes in the **SPACES** of the **TREBLE CLEF** are **F A C E**.

Notes on the **LINES** of the **TREBLE CLEF** are **E G B D F**. Every Good Boy Does Fine




Notes in the **SPACES** of the **BASS CLEF** are **A C E G**. All Cows Eat Grass





Notes on the **LINES** of the **BASS CLEF** are **G B D F A**




Notes have different names for their TIME LENGTHS. We say there are different KINDS of notes.






A **WHOLE NOTE** usually gets 4 beats. 





A **HALF-NOTE** usually gets 2 beats. 

A **QUARTER-NOTE** usually gets 1 beat. 



An **EIGHTH-NOTE** usually gets $\frac{1}{2}$ beat. 

A **SIXTEENTH-NOTE** usually gets $\frac{1}{4}$ beat. 


A  = 2  s or 4  s or 8  s or 16  s


A  = 2  s or 4  s or 8  s

A  = 2  s or 4  s

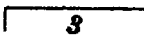

An  = 2  s

A **DOT** after a note ADDS $\frac{1}{2}$ the time value of the note.

 gets 3 beats, 2 beats for the note + 1 beat for the dot.

 gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats, 1 beat for the note + $\frac{1}{2}$ beat for the dot.

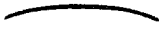

TRIPLETS are 3 even notes – same value – which are used to fill the time of 2 of the same kind of notes. A triplet = one beat.



Triplets of quarter-note or longer value notes have  or 



Triplets of eighth-notes or shorter value notes are shown



1 by a  or 

2 by only the figure 3

TIE  a curved line from one note to the very next note which is the same tone.  Play the first note ONLY—but hold through time value of both notes.

 =  Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats (if a quarter-note gets 1 beat.)

 =  Hold 3 beats (if a quarter-note gets 1 beat.)

SLUR  a curved line over or under notes  (They are to be played *legato* with the last note a bit shorter in time.)

Rests are **SILENT** beats. They are held for their time length just as notes are held.

Whole Note



Half-Note



Quarter-Note



8th-Note



16th-Note



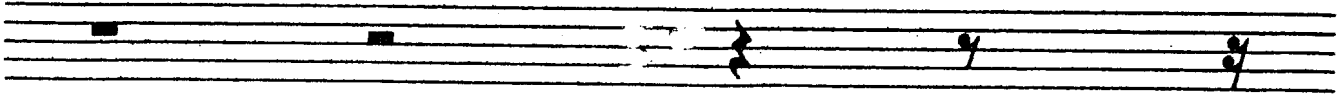
Whole Rest

Half-Rest

Quarter-Rest

8th-Rest

16th-Rest



Draw each kind of rest three times on the staff below.



A **WHOLE REST** is used two ways:

- 1 for 4 beats
- 2 for a whole measure (no matter how many beats are in the measure.)

At the beginning of every musical composition we find:

1. **CLEF SIGNS**
2. **A KEY SIGNATURE**- sharps or flats which tell the key of the piece.
3. **A TIME SIGNATURE**- two numbers which tell the time of the piece.

The **TOP** number tells how many beats in each measure.
The **LOWER** number tells which kind of note gets one beat.

MEASURES are the notes and rests between two **BAR-LINES**. Each **MEASURE** contains the number of beats given in the top figure of the Time Signature.



$\frac{4}{4}$ time is found most often. This means there are 4 beats in a measure, and a quarter-note gets one beat. This is also called **COMMON TIME**- $\underline{\underline{C}}$

$\frac{3}{4}$ time has 3 beats in a measure, and a quarter-note gets one beat. This is often called **WALTZ TIME**.

$\frac{2}{4}$ time has 2 beats in a measure, and a quarter-note gets one beat. This is often called **MARCH TIME**.

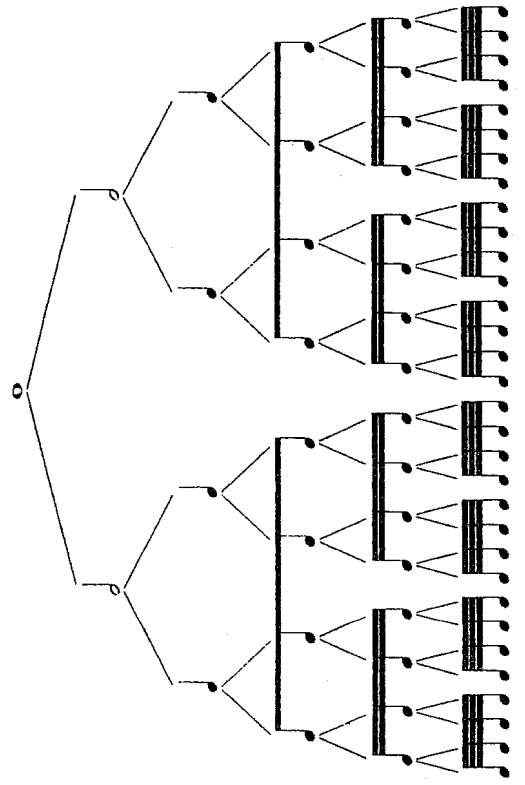
$\underline{\underline{C}}$ time has 2 beats in a measure, and a half-note gets one beat. This is often called **CUT TIME**.

NOTES

- whole note (semibreve)
- ♩ half note (minim)
- ♪ quarter note (crotchet)
- ♫ eighth note (quaver)
- ♬ sixteenth note (semiquaver)
- ♭ thirty-second note (demisemiquaver)

Terms in parentheses are those used in the United Kingdom and other countries.

NOTE RELATIONSHIPS



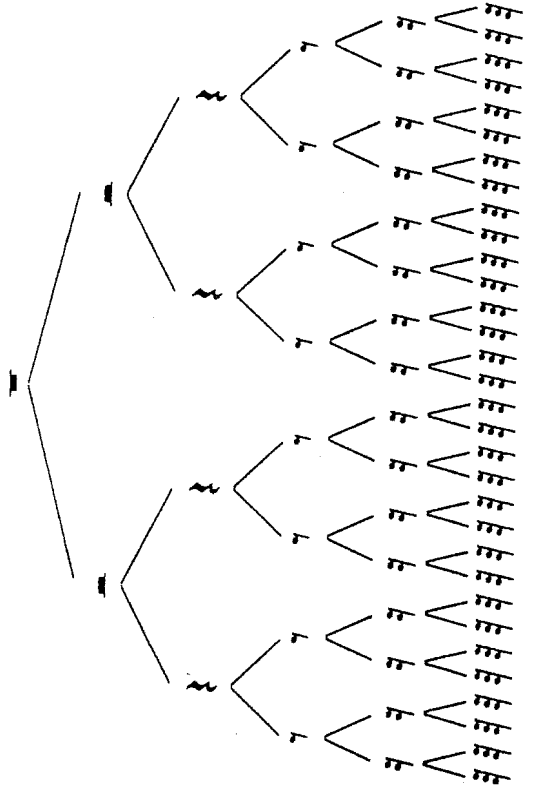
rests

RESTS

- whole rest (semibreve rest)
- half rest (minim rest)
- ⋈ quarter rest (crotchet rest)
- 7 eighth rest (quaver rest)
- 7 sixteenth rest (semiquaver rest)
- 7 thirty-second rest (demisemiquaver rest)

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REST RELATIONSHIPS



Definitions

An *interval* is the relationship in pitch between two tones.


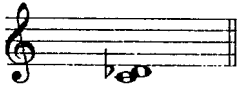
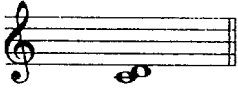
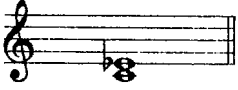
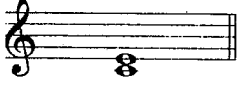

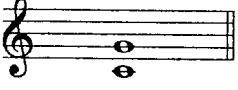



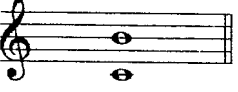

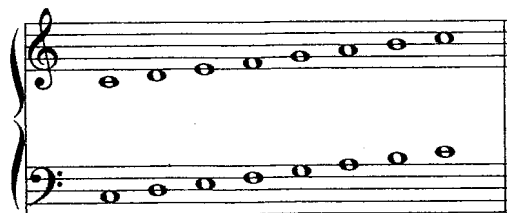
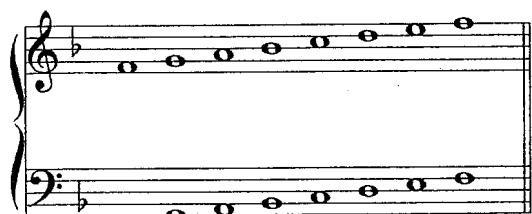
Name	Illustration	Number of Half Steps
Perfect Unison (also Prime)		0
Minor 2nd (m2)		1
Major 2nd (M2)		2
Minor 3rd (m3)		3
Major 3rd (M3)		4
Perfect 4th (P4)		5
Perfect 5th (P5)		7
Minor 6th (m6)		8
Major 6th (M6)		9
Minor 7th (m7)		10
Major 7th (M7)		11
Perfect Octave		12

Figure 2.5

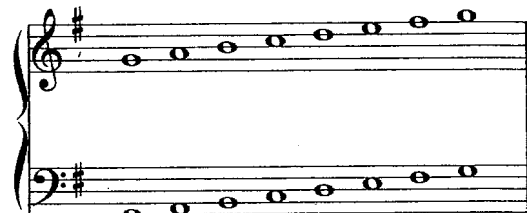
Major Key Signatures



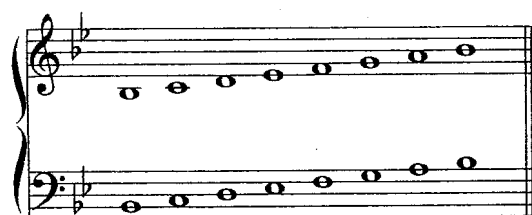
C Major



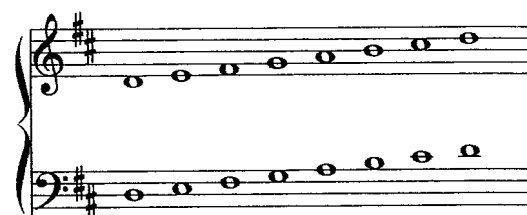
F Major



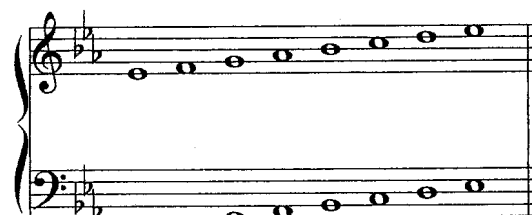
G Major



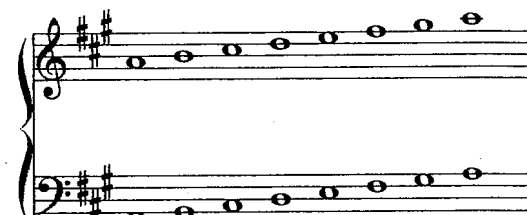
Bb Major



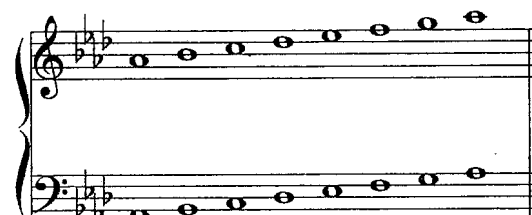
D Major



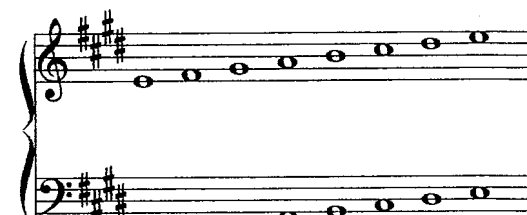
Eb Major



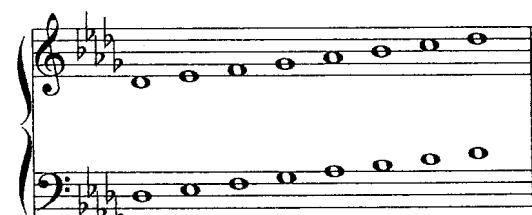
A Major



Ab Major



E Major



Db Major



B Major

Musical notation for the G \flat Major scale, showing the treble and bass clefs with the scale notes.

G \flat Major

Musical notation for the F \sharp Major scale, showing the treble and bass clefs with the scale notes.

F \sharp Major

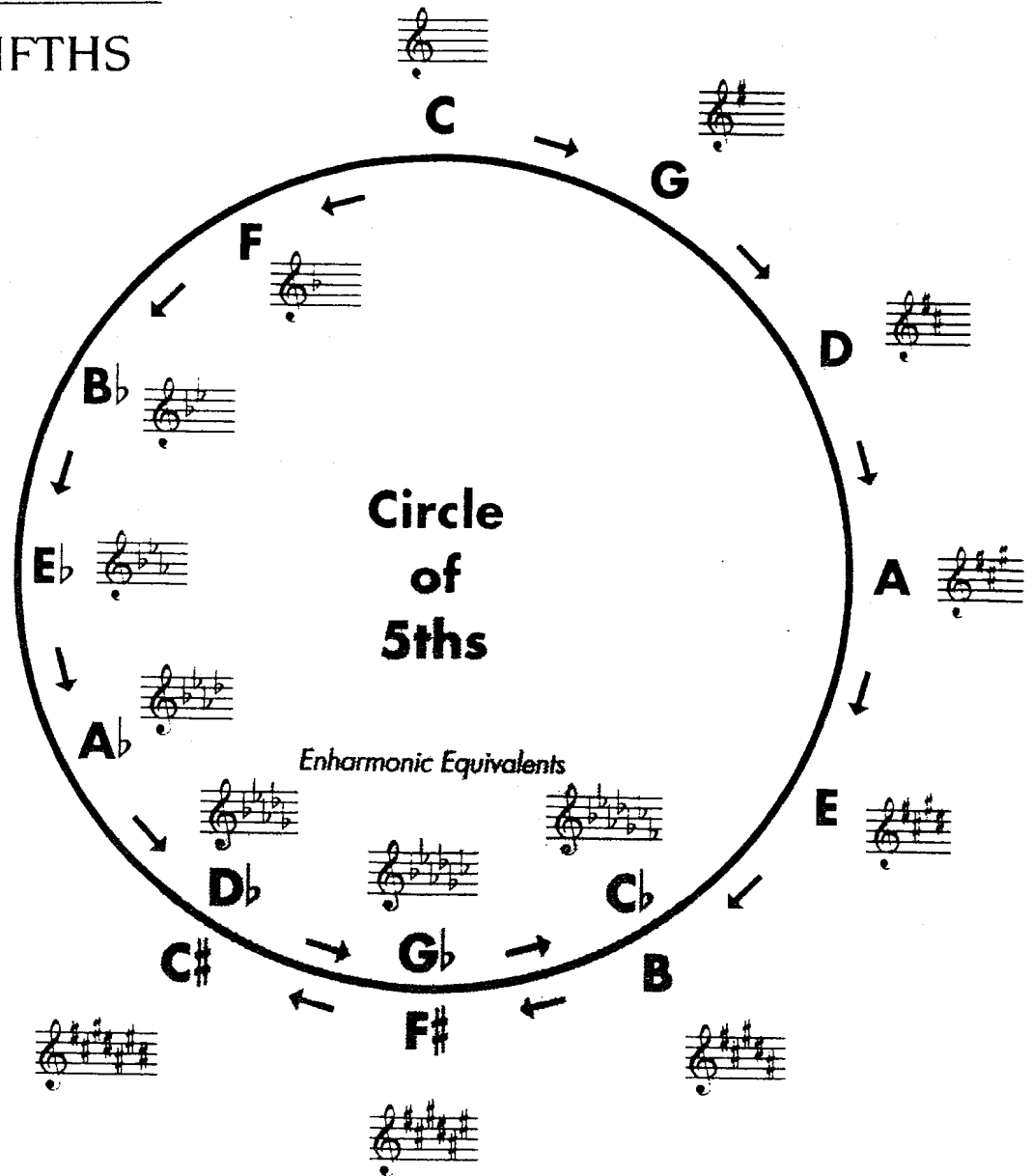
Musical notation for the C \flat Major scale, showing the treble and bass clefs with the scale notes.

C \flat Major



Musical notation for the C \sharp Major scale, showing the treble and bass clefs with the scale notes.

C \sharp Major










CIRCLE OF FIFTHS










DYNAMIC MARKS

planississimo	<i>ppp</i>	Very, very soft.
planissimo	<i>pp</i>	Very soft.
piano	<i>p</i>	Soft.
mezzo piano	<i>mp</i>	Moderately soft.
mezzo forte	<i>mf</i>	Moderately loud.
forte	<i>f</i>	Loud.
fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	Very loud.
fortississimo	<i>fff</i>	Very, very loud.
crescendo		Gradually get louder (Abbr.— <i>cresc.</i> .)
decrescendo		Gradually get softer (Abbr.— <i>decresc.</i> .)
diminuendo	<i>dim.</i>	Gradually get softer.

MUSIC SYMBOLS

Flat		
Sharp		
Natural		
Double Flat		
Double Sharp		
Fermata (Pause)*		Hold the note longer than its normal value.
Marcato		Accented, stressed.
Accent		Play the note a little louder.
Staccato		Play the note short.

*'Pause' is the term used in the United Kingdom and other countries.

Staccatissimo		Play the note as short as possible.
Tenuto		Hold the note for its full value.
Mezzo Staccato		Play the note short, but not as short as staccato.
Breath Mark		
Down Bow		
Up Bow		
Caesura		
a due	<i>a2</i>	
quindicesima	<i>15ma</i>	Play the note(s) two octaves higher.
all'ottava	<i>8va</i>	Play the note(s) one octave higher.
ottava bassa	<i>8va bassa</i> <small>(or <i>8va</i> placed below the note(s))</small>	Play the note(s) one octave lower.

TEMPO MARKS

Largo	Very slow and broad.
Larghetto	Slightly faster than largo.
Adagio	Faster than largo but slower than andante.
Lento	Slow.
Andante	A moderate graceful tempo.
Andantino	Slightly faster than andante.
Moderato	A moderate tempo.
Allegretto	Slightly slower than allegro.
Allegro	Fast.
Presto	Very fast.
Prestissimo	Extremely fast.
<i>ritardando</i>	Becoming gradually slower (abbr.— <i>rit.</i> .)
<i>accelerando</i>	Becoming gradually faster (abbr.— <i>accel.</i> .)

REPEAT SIGNS

Go back to the beginning and play again.

Go back to the repeat sign and play again.

First time only Second time only

Play 1st ending first time, repeat to the beginning, then skip 1st ending and play 2nd ending.

- D.C. al Fine** Go back to the beginning and end at **Fine**.
- D.C. al Coda** Go back to the beginning and play to the coda sign (☉), then skip to the **Coda** to end the piece.
- D.S. al Fine** Go back to the sign (S) and end at **Fine**.
- D.S. al Coda** Go back to the sign (S) and play to the coda sign (☉), then skip to the **Coda** to end the piece.

Repeat the previous measure

2
Repeat the previous two measures.

A Cappella

- Arpeggio** Without accompaniment
The notes of a chord played one after another
- Attacca** Continue immediately to next section
- Brio** Vigor, spirit
- Col** With
- Con** With
- Espressivo** With expression
- fp** **Fortepiano:** loud than immediately soft
- Gliss.** abbr. **Glissando:** a rapid scale produced by sliding fingers over the desired keys

Legato
L'istesso

- Loco** Smooth and flowing
- Moto** The same tempo
- Molto** As written
- Non** Motion, movement
- Ped.** Very
- Piu** Not
- Poco** abbr. **Pedal**

Poco a Poco

- Rubato** More
- Sempre** Little
- Sans** Little by Little
- sf, sfz** To perform with a free, flexible tempo
- Sim** Always
- Senza** Without

- Sotto** abbr. **Sforzando:** a sudden, strong accent
- Stesso** abbr. **Simile:** continue in the same style
- Tacet** Without
- Ten.** Below, under
- tr** Same
- Tutti** Be silent
- Voce** abbr. **Tenuto:** held
- 8va** abbr. **Trill**
- 8vb** All

8va Voice

8vb Octave higher

8vb Octave lower