

Music Symbols & Terminology

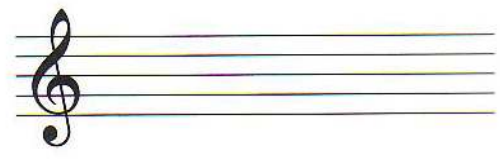
Bar Line	Lines	Spaces
Beats	Measure(s)	Staff
Clef Sign	Notes	Time Signature
Double Bar	Pitch	Treble Clef
Half Note	Quarter Note	Whole Note

1) Music is written in _____ on a _____. The _____ has five lines and four spaces. Where a note is written on the staff determines its _____ (highness or lowness). At the beginning of the staff is a _____. Guitar music is written in the _____.

This is a _____.

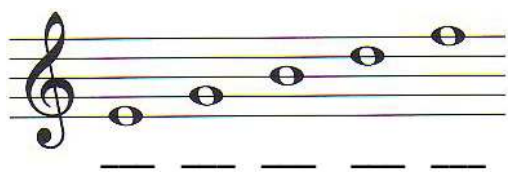


This is a _____.

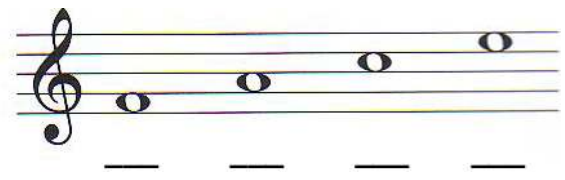


2) Each _____ and _____ of the staff has a letter name. The _____ are (from bottom to top) E – G – B – D – F, which you can remember as "Every Good Boy Does Fine". The _____ are. (from bottom to top) F – A – C – E, which spells "Face".

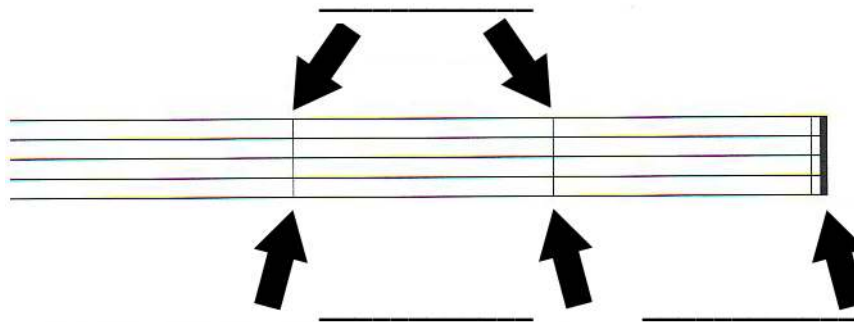
These are _____ notes.



These are _____ notes.



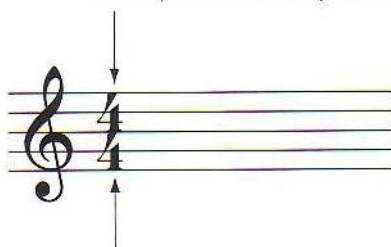
3) The staff is divided into several parts by _____. The space between two _____ is called a _____ (also known as a "bar"). To end a piece of music a _____ is placed on the staff.




4) Each measure contains a group of _____, which are the steady pulse of music. You respond to the pulse or _____ of the music when you tap your foot.

This is a _____.

The two numbers placed next to the clef sign are the time signature.
The top number tells you how many beats are in one measure.



FOUR BEATS PER MEASURE
QUARTER NOTE () GETS ONE BEAT

The bottom number of the time signature tells you what kind of note will receive one beat.

5) _____ indicate the length (number of counts) of musical sound.



_____ = 4 beats



_____ = 2 beats



_____ = 1 beat

When different kinds of notes are placed on different lines or spaces, you will know the pitch of the note and how long to play the sound.