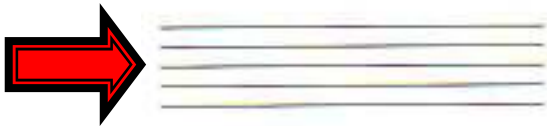


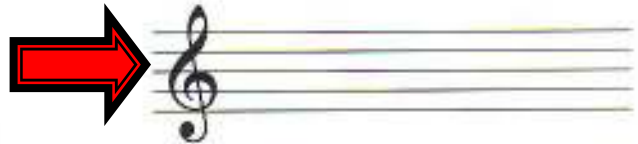
# Music Symbols & Terminology

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

This is a **staff**.

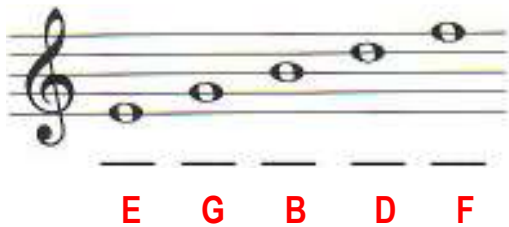


This is a **treble clef**.

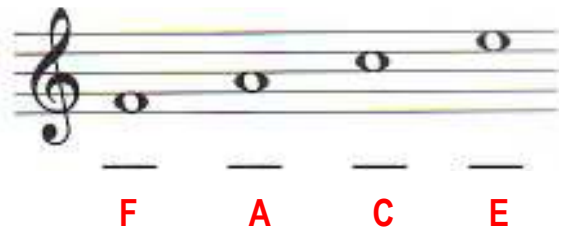


2) Each **line** and **space** of the staff has a letter name. The **lines** are (from bottom to top) E – G – B – D – F, which you can remember as "Every Good Boy Does Fine". The **spaces** are. (from bottom to top) F – A – C – E, which spells "Face".

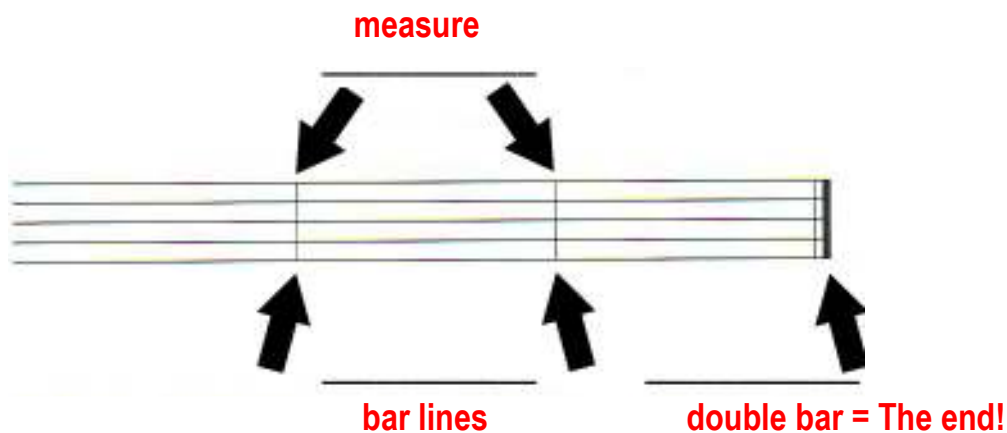
These are **line** notes.



These are **space** notes.

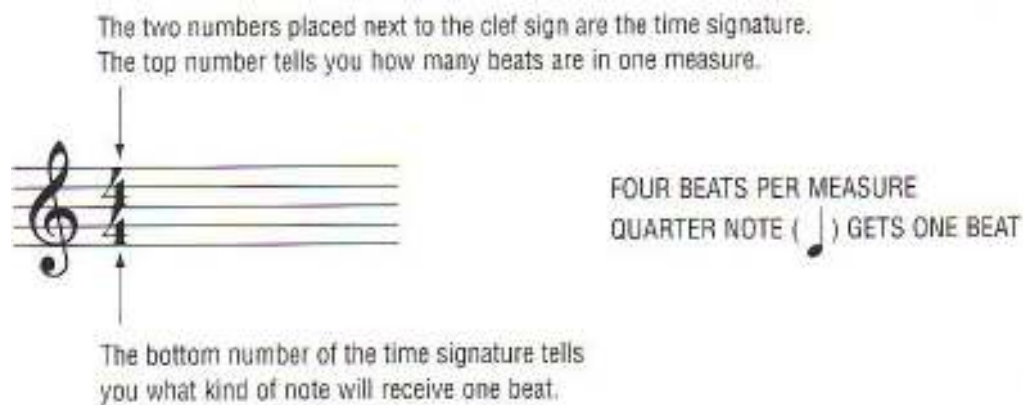


3) The staff is divided into several parts by **bar lines**. The space between two **bars** is called a **measure** (also known as a "bar"). To end a piece of music a **double bar** is placed on the staff.



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

This is a **time signature**.



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



**whole** = 4 beats



**half** = 2 beats



**quarter** = 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.