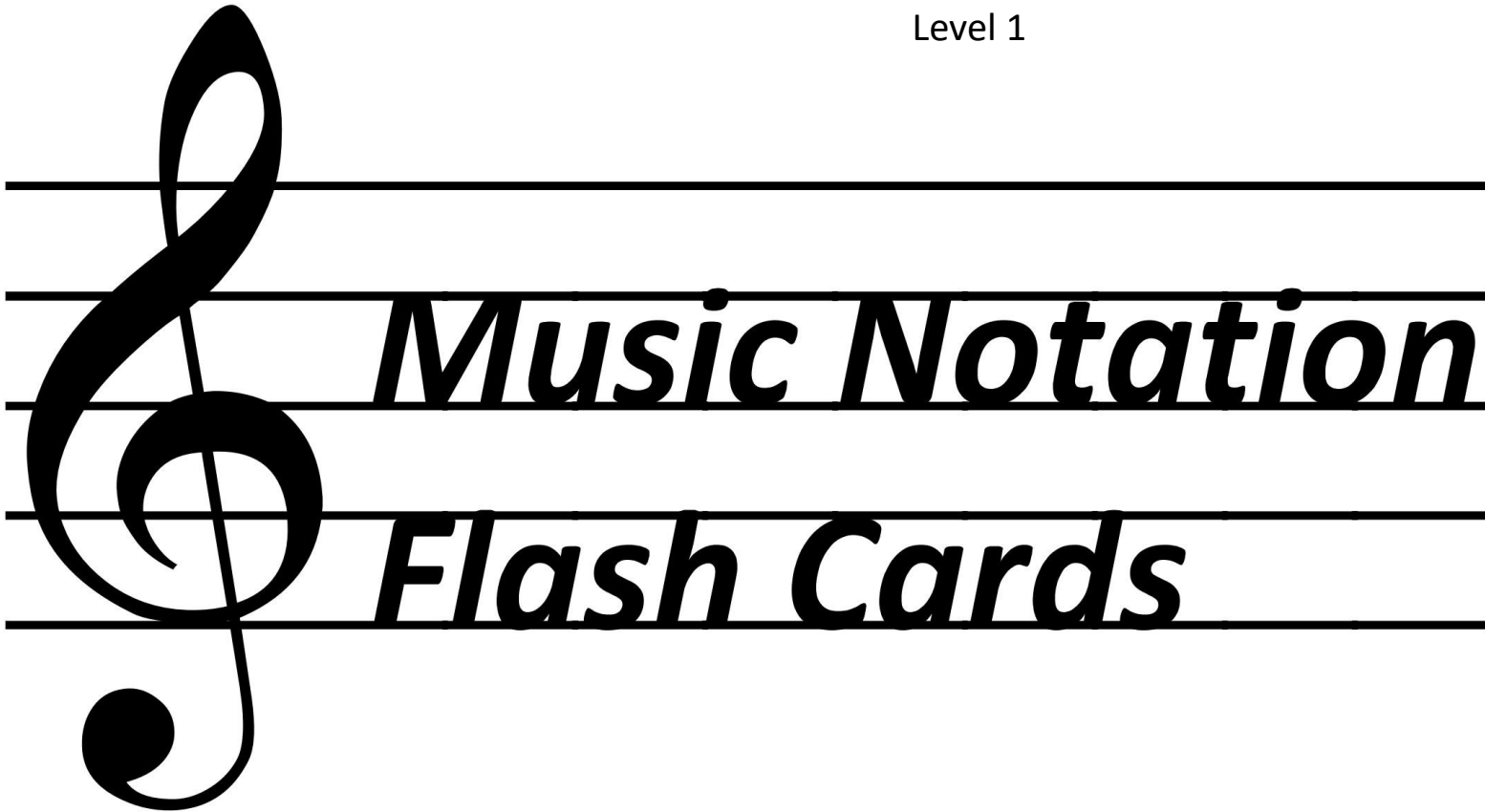


Hancock County Children's Choir

Level 1







# Quarter Note



A note in music that commonly receives 1 beat (ta).

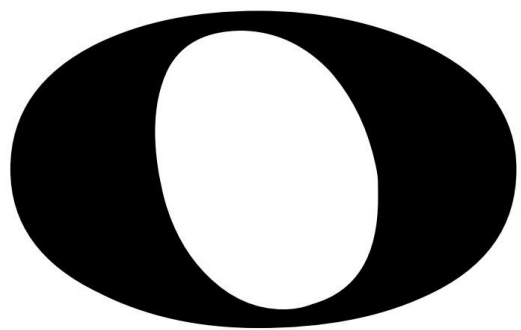


# Half Note

*1 half note = 2 quarter  
note beats*



A note in music that commonly receives 2 beats  
(half note).



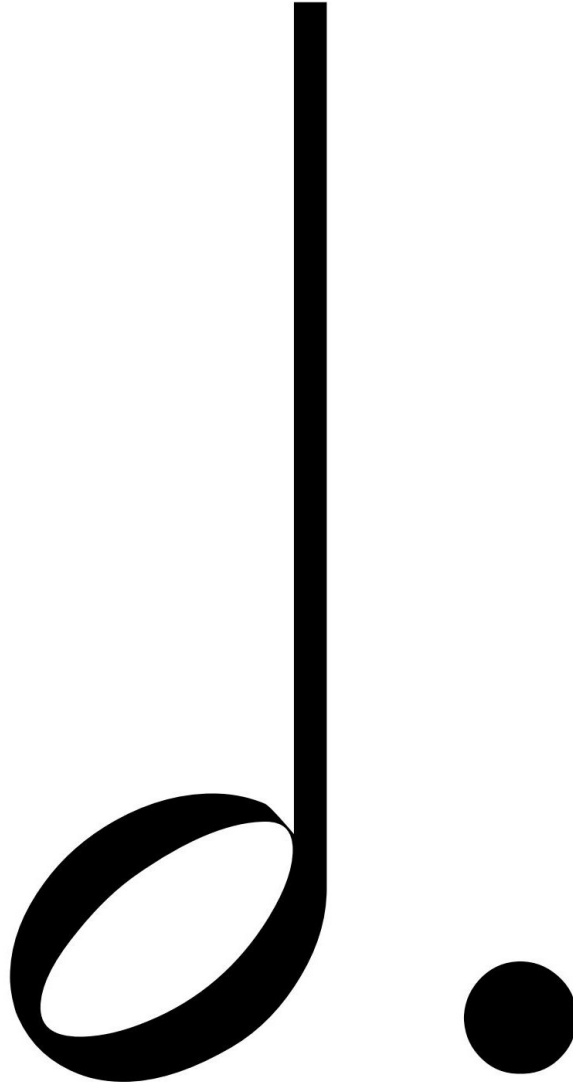
# Whole Note

*1 whole note = 4 quarter  
note beats*



A note in music that commonly receives 4 beats  
(hold that whole note).





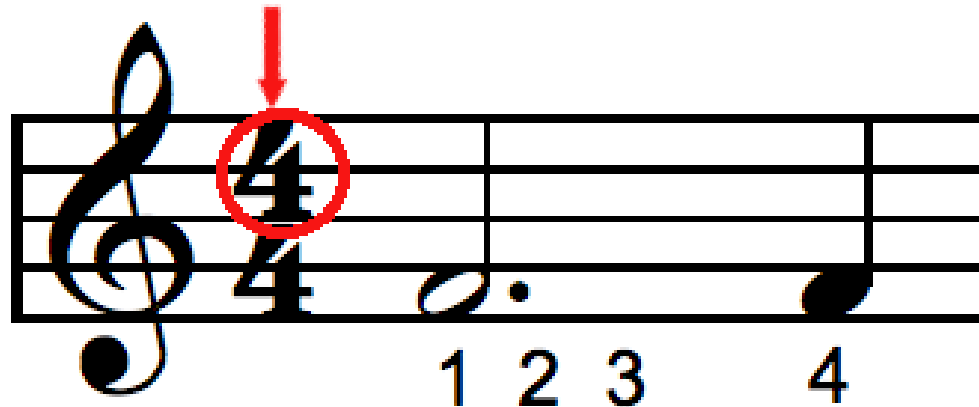
# Dotted Half Note

*1 dotted half note = 3  
quarter note beats.*



A note in music that commonly receives 3 beats  
(half note dot).

Four Beats  
Per Measure



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

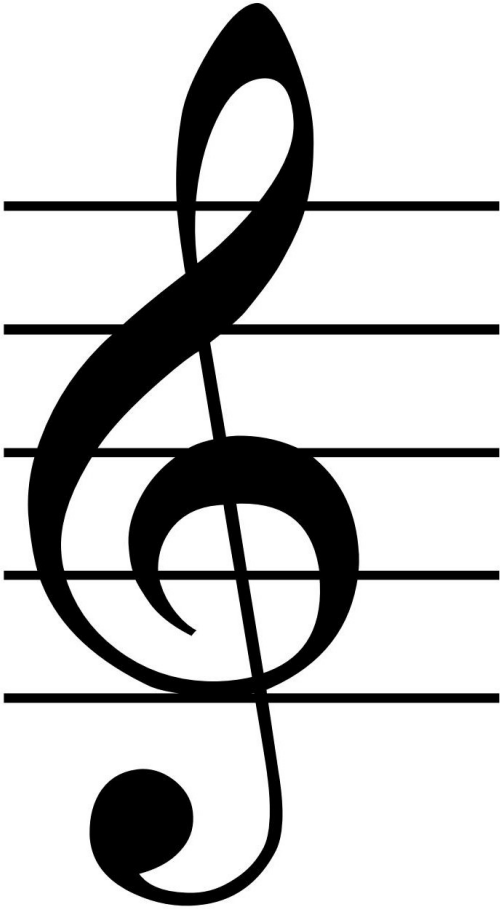
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Staff

*A staff is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch.*

The staff is made up of 5 lines and 4 spaces. This is where musical notes are written. Each line or space represents a different musical pitch, or sound.



# Treble Clef

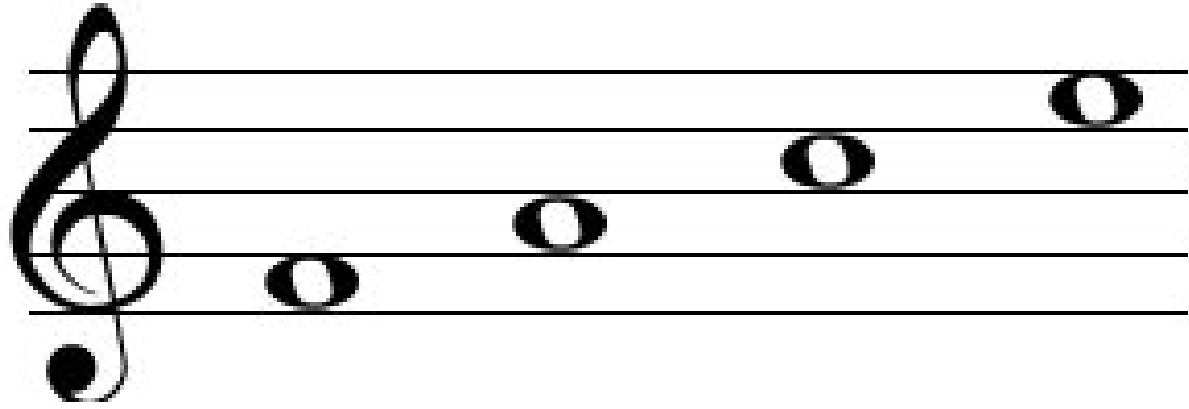
The treble clef sign is one of two signs used in choral music. It is generally designated for unchanged male voices or ladies voices.



# Bass Clef

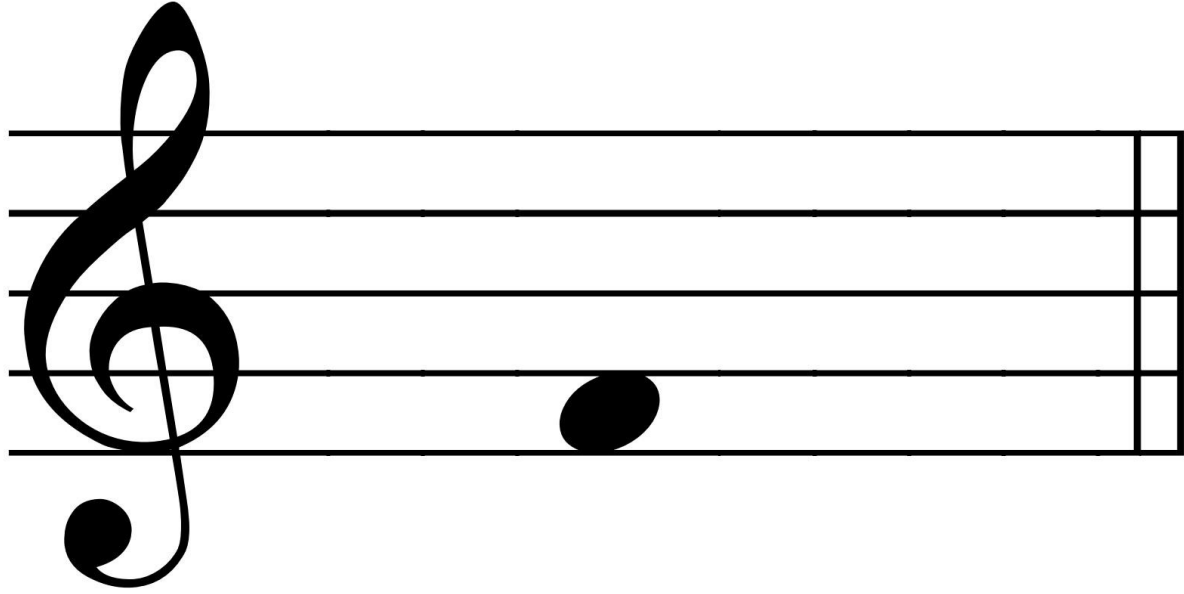
Pronounced like “base” in baseball, bass clef is generally designated for male voices. It can be found at the beginning of a song and is usually under the treble clef when both are displayed.





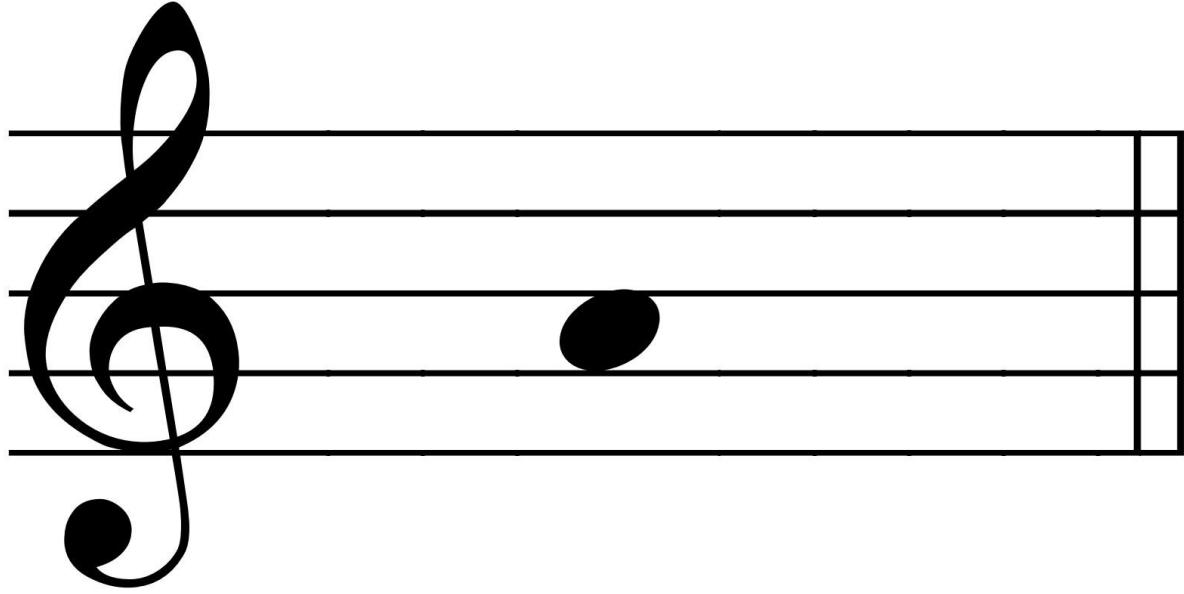
## **Space note-**

A note that is on the space or in between two lines.



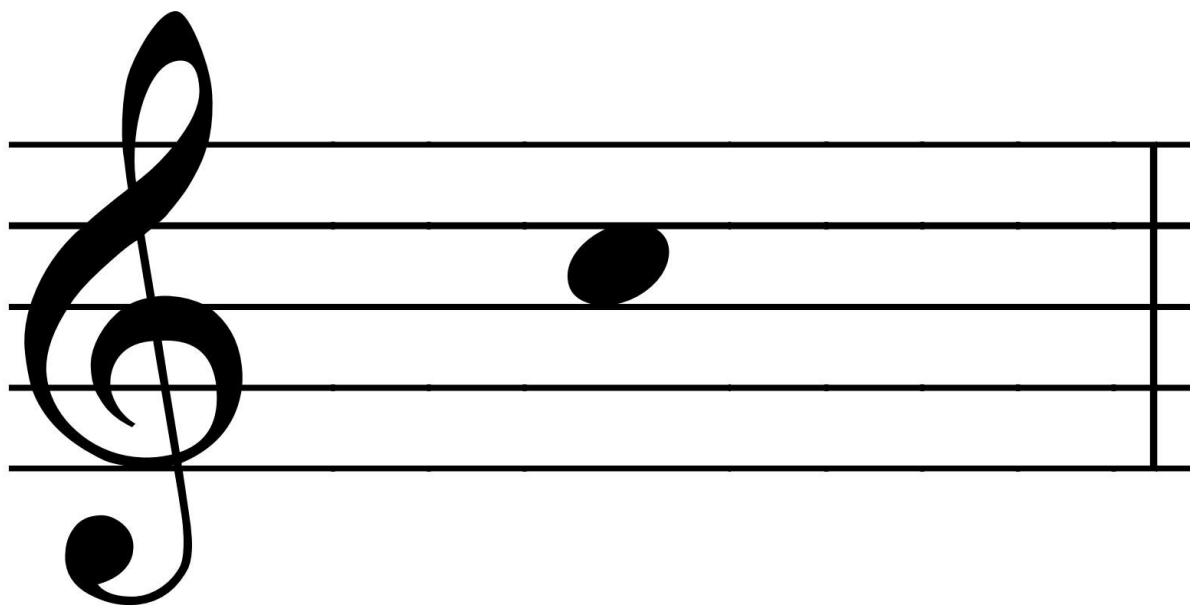
## Note name: F

The name of this note is F. It is in the first space on the treble clef staff. You can remember the names of the spaces in the treble clef staff because they spell F-A-C-E.



# Note name: A

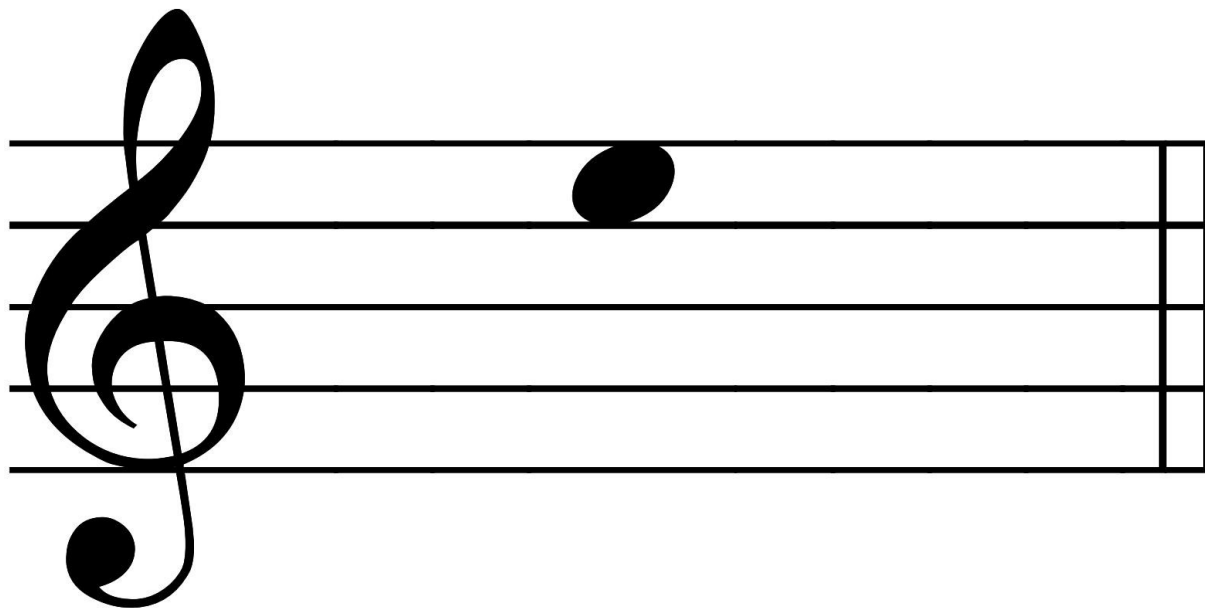
The name of this note is A. It is in the second space on the treble clef staff. You can remember the names of the spaces in the treble clef staff because they spell F-A-C-E.



# Note name: C

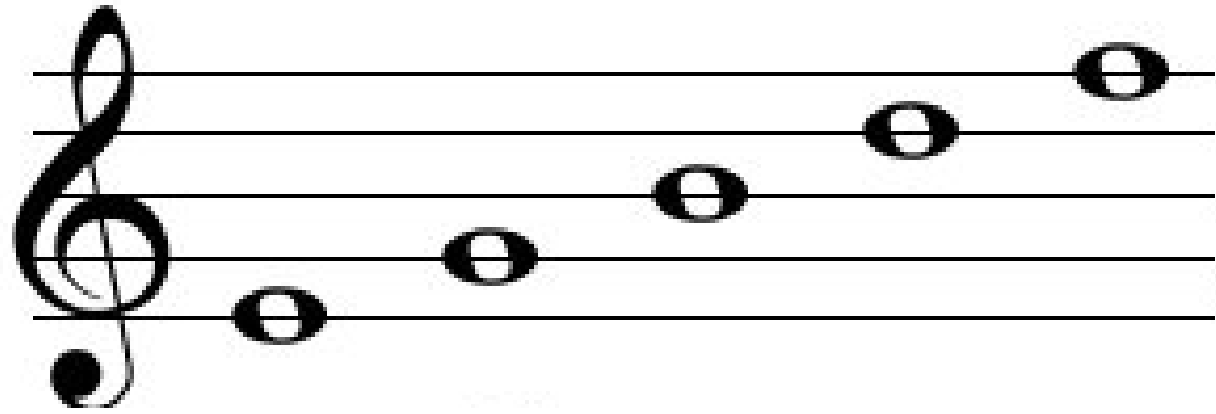
The name of this note is C. It is in the third space on the treble clef staff. You can remember the names of the spaces in the treble clef staff because they spell F-A-C-E.





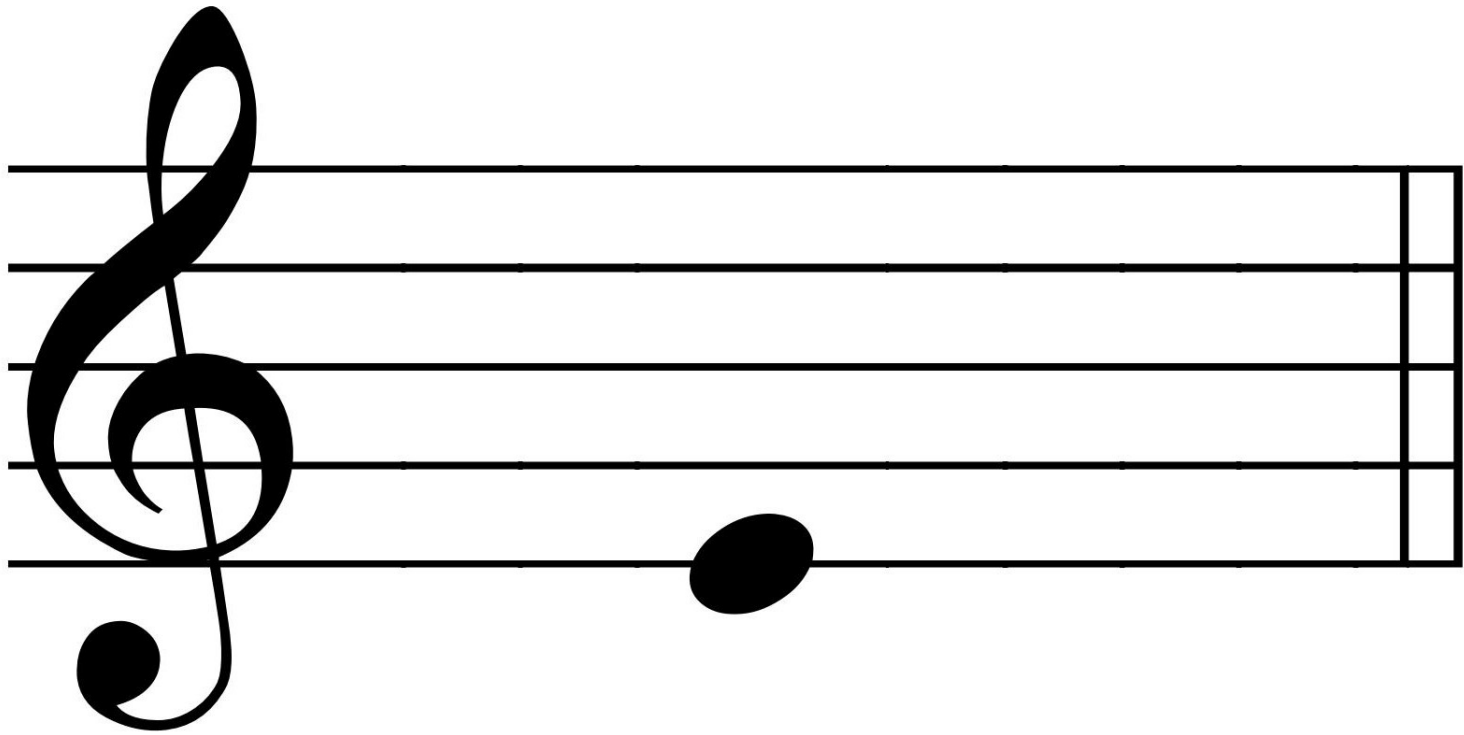
## Note name: E

The name of this note is E. It is in the fourth space on the treble clef staff. You can remember the names of the spaces in the treble clef staff because they spell F-A-C-E.



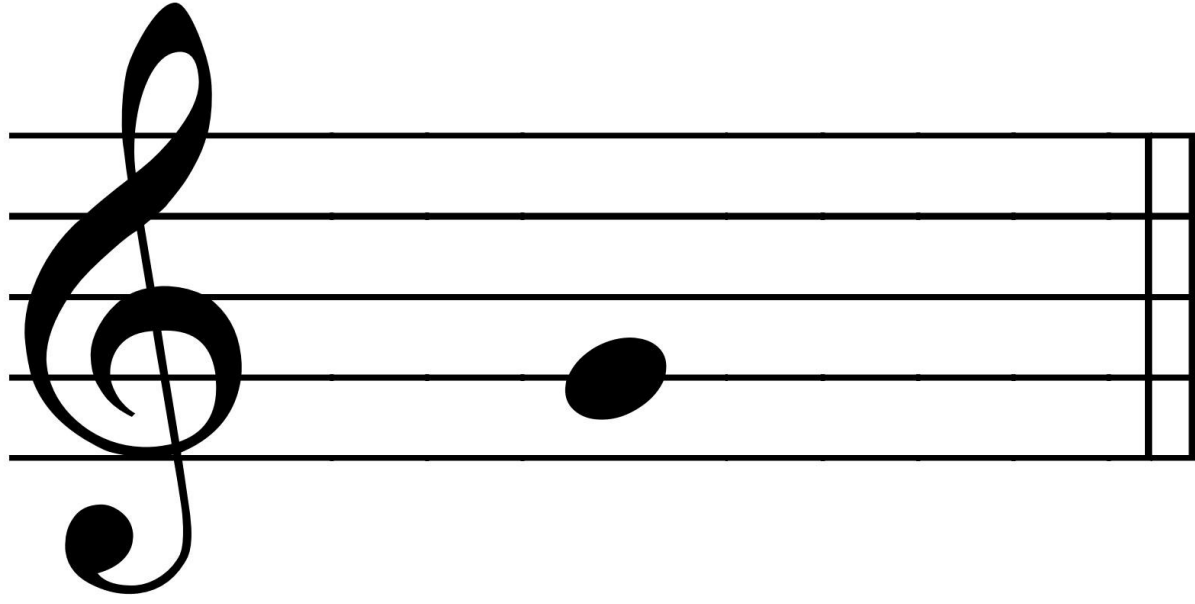
## **Line note-**

A note where the line goes right through the middle of the note.



# Note name: E

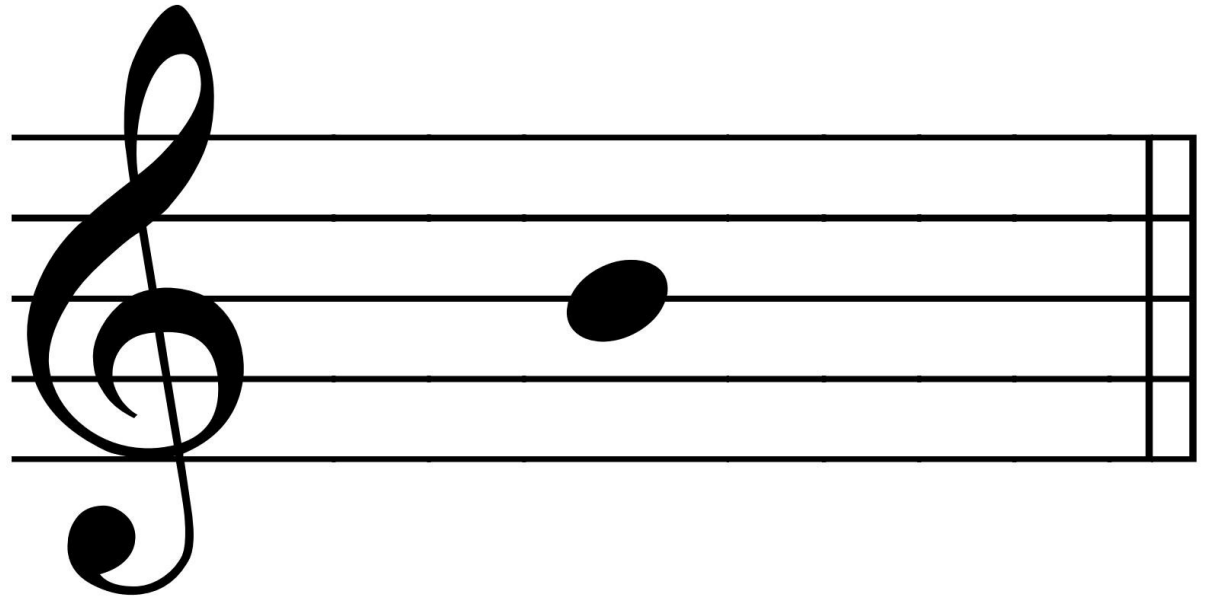
The name of this note is E. It is on the first line of the treble clef staff.



# Note name: G

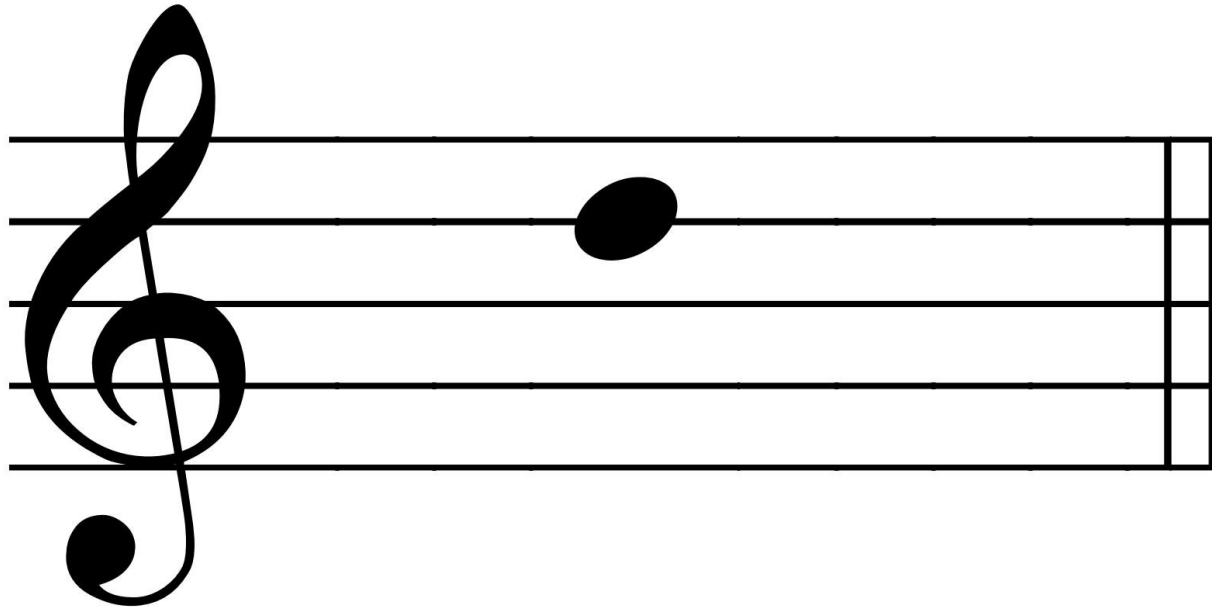
The name of this note is G. It is on the second line of the treble clef staff.





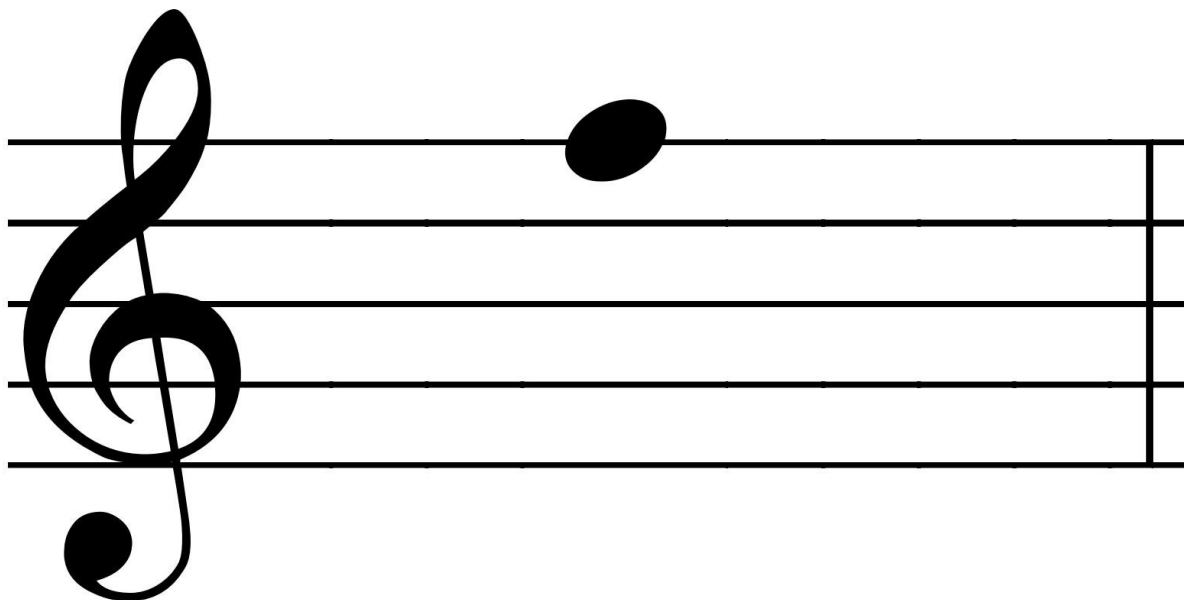
# Note name: B

The name of this note is B. It is on the third line of the treble clef staff.



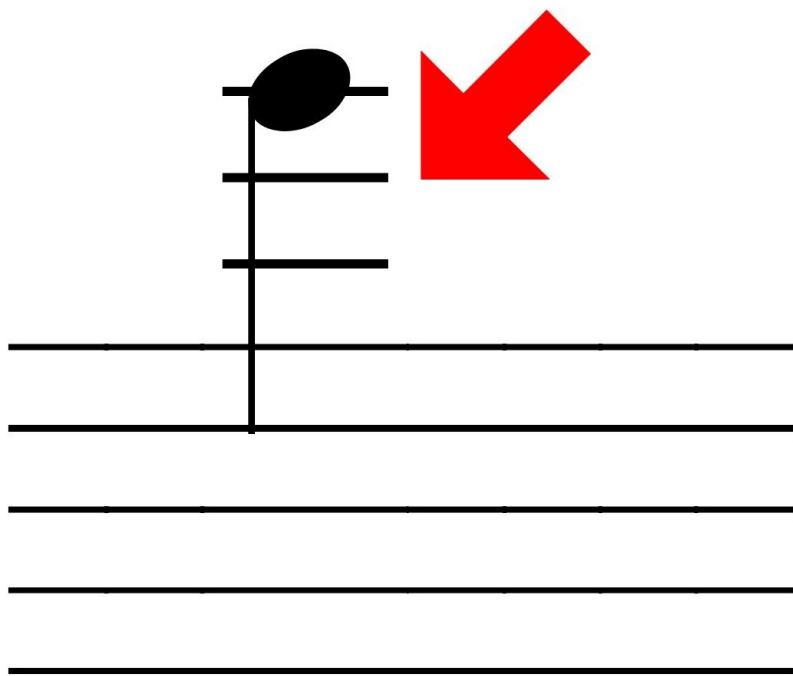
# Note name: D

The name of this note is D. It is on the fourth line of the treble clef staff.



# Note name: F

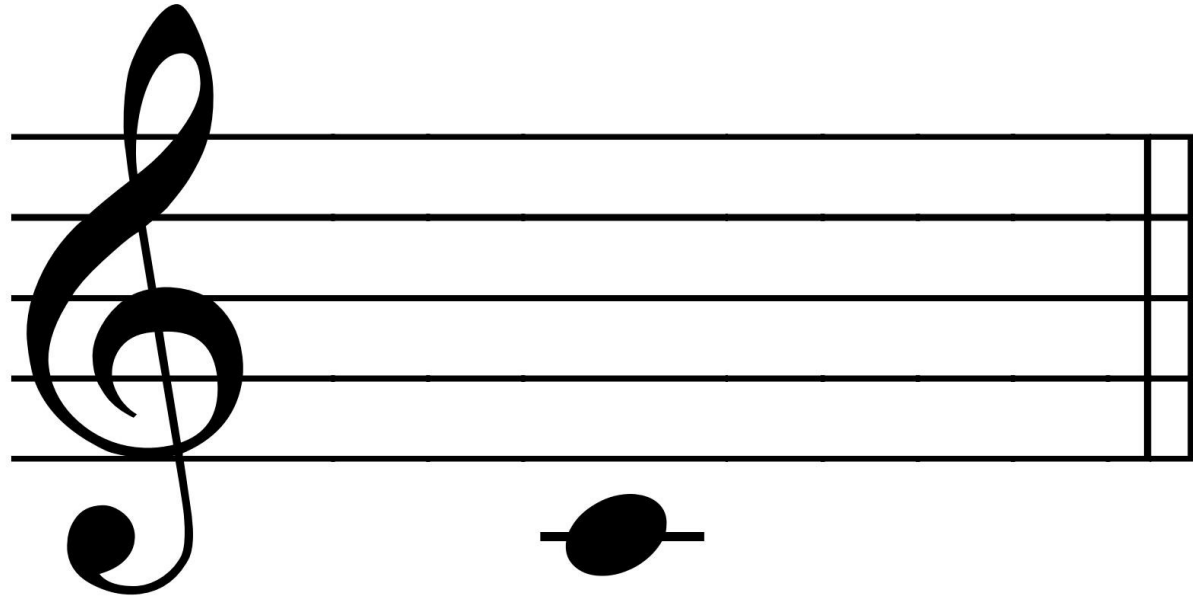
The name of this note is F. It is on the fifth line of the treble clef staff.



# Ledger Line

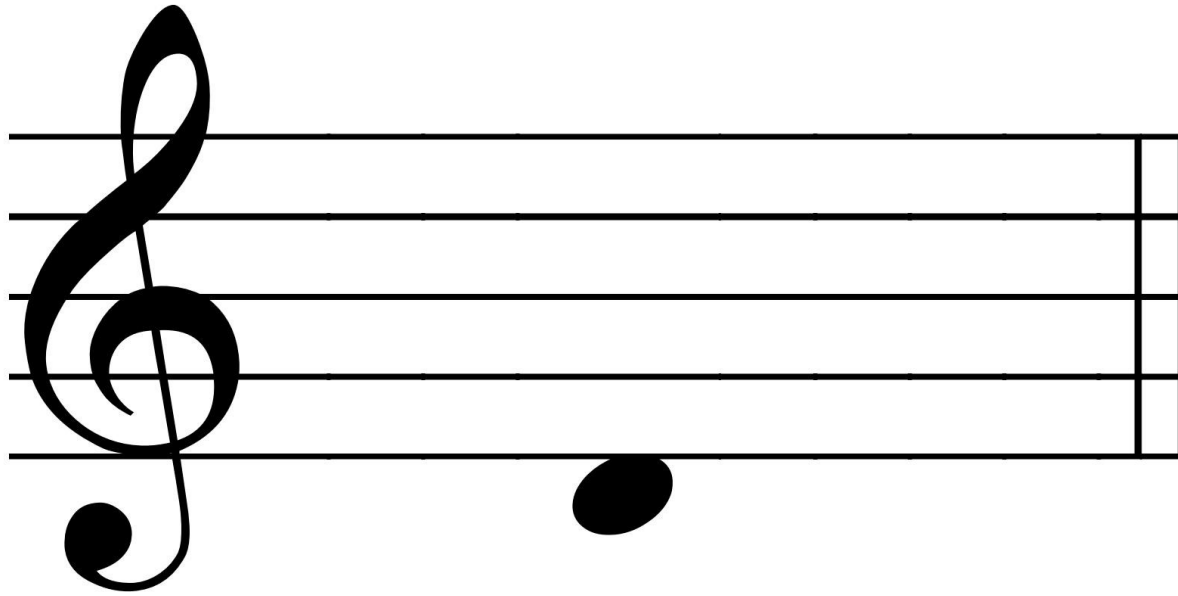
Ledger lines are simply extra lines for notes that go higher or lower than the lines or spaces of the staff.





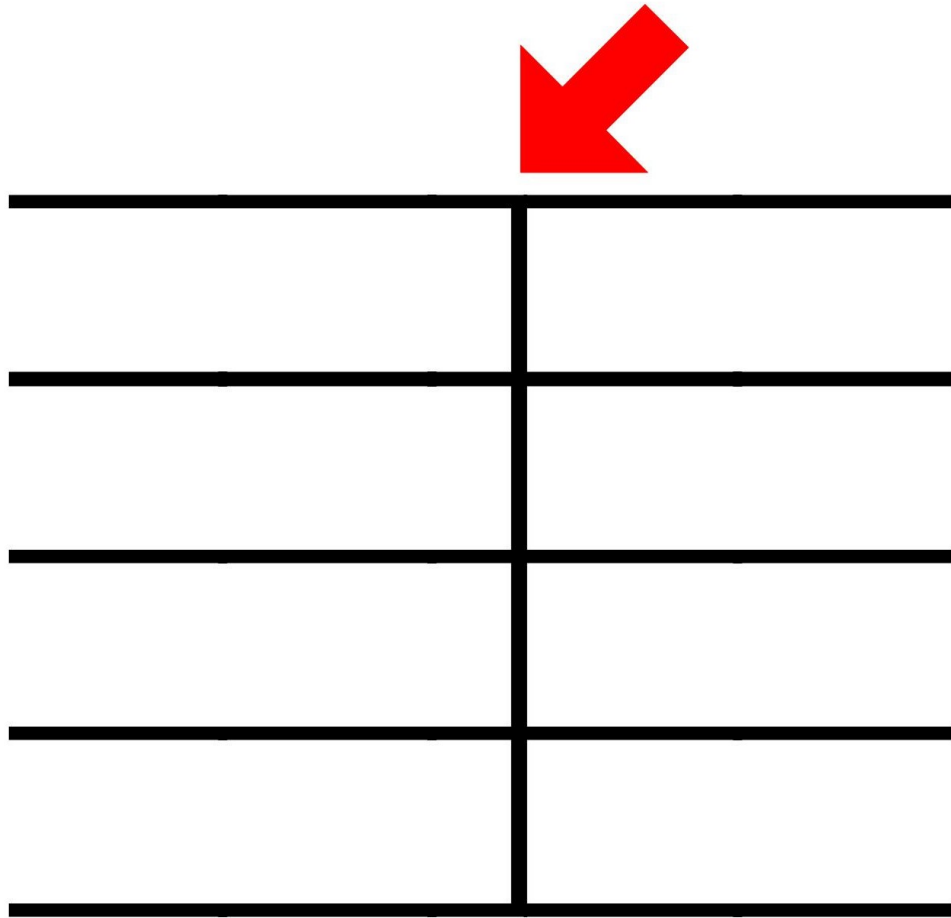
# Note name: C

The name of this note is middle C. It is on a little line below the treble clef staff! (The little line is called a ledger line.)



# Note name: D

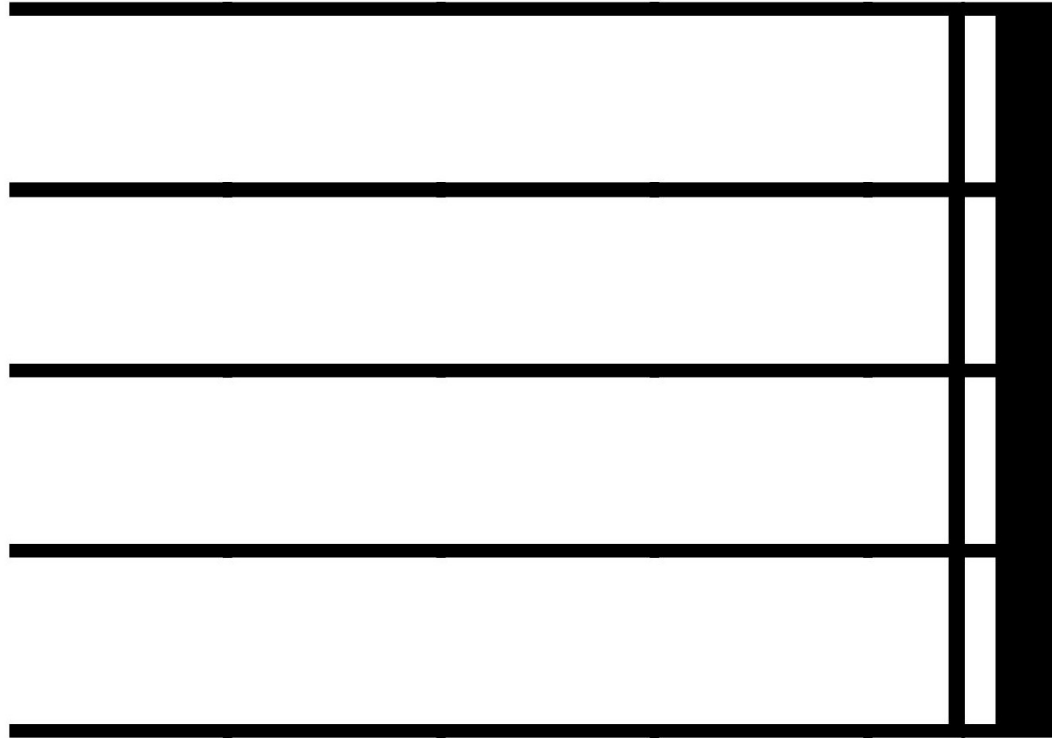
The name of this note is D. It is below the first line on the treble clef staff.



# Bar Line

*The Bar Line divides music into the number of beats shown in the time signature.*

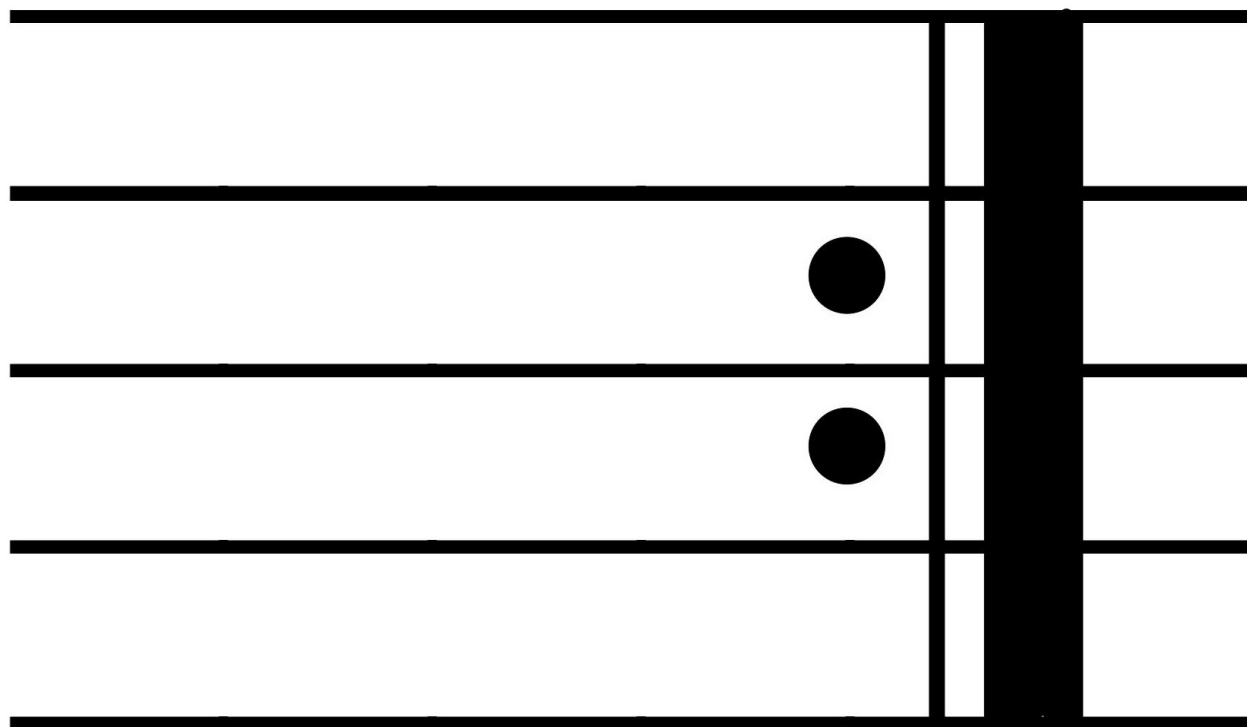
Bar lines are vertical, or up and down, lines placed on the music staff to divide the music into measures.



# End Double Bar Line

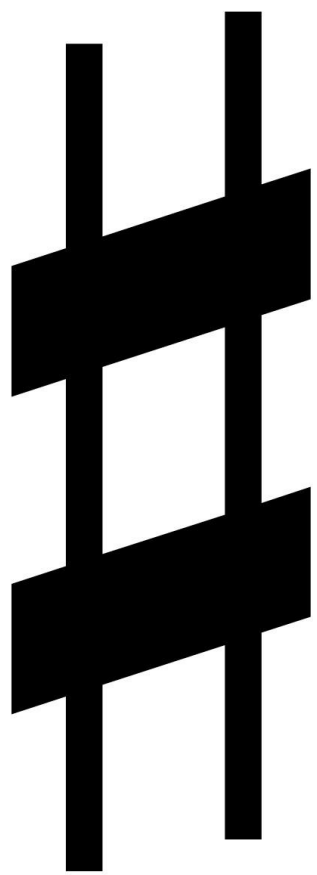
At the end of a song or the end of a section of music, there is a double bar line. One line is thin and one line is thick. It tells us we have come to the end of the song or section.





End  
Repeat

Go back to the beginning and play or  
sing again.



# Sharp-

Indicates to go UP one note, or a half step, to the pitch above

**b**

# Flat-

Indicates to go DOWN one note, or a half step, to the pitch below.

*p*

*piano = soft*

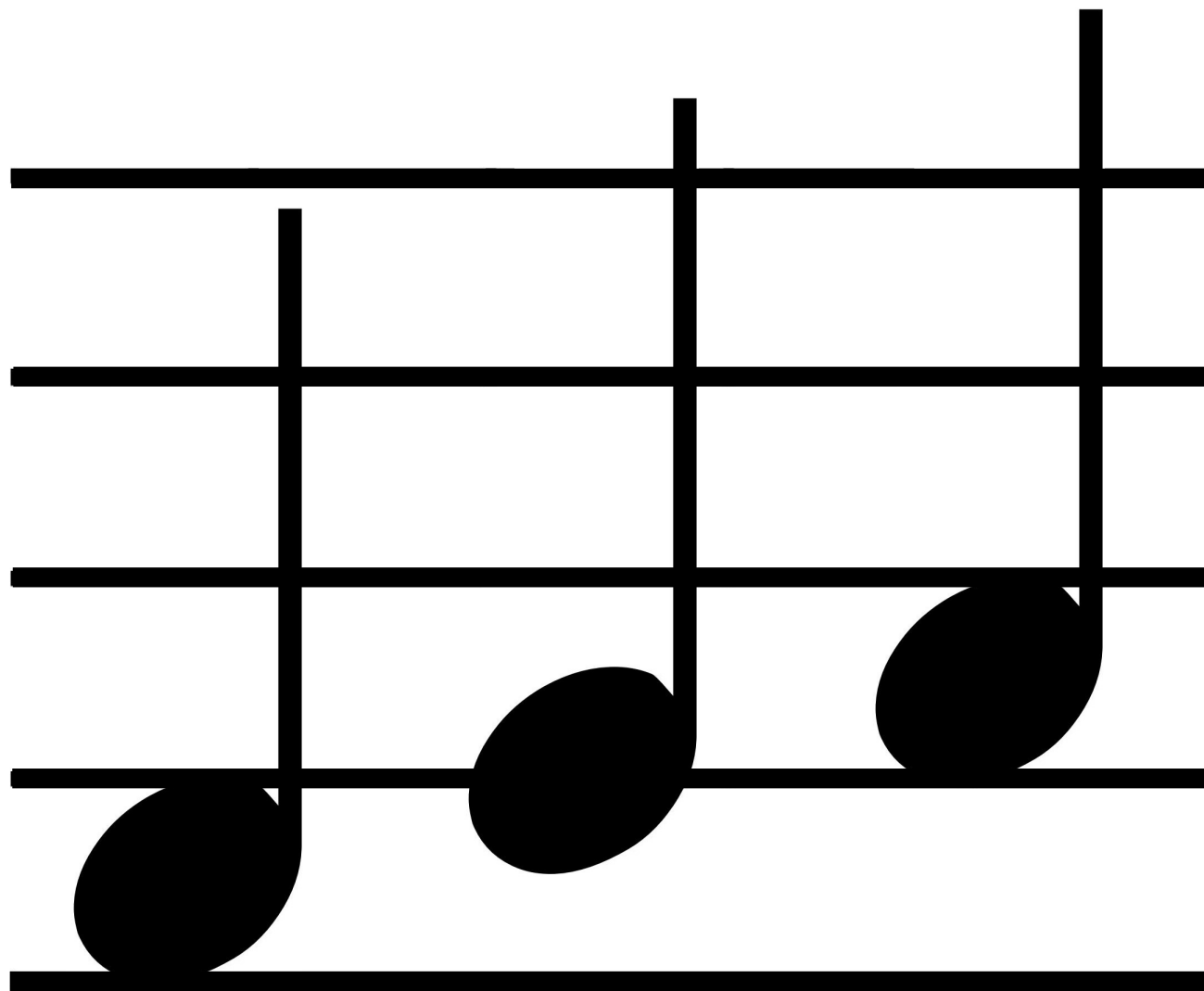
This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *p* in the music, it means to play or sing softly.



*f*

*forte* = *loud*

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *f* in the music, it means to play or sing loudly.



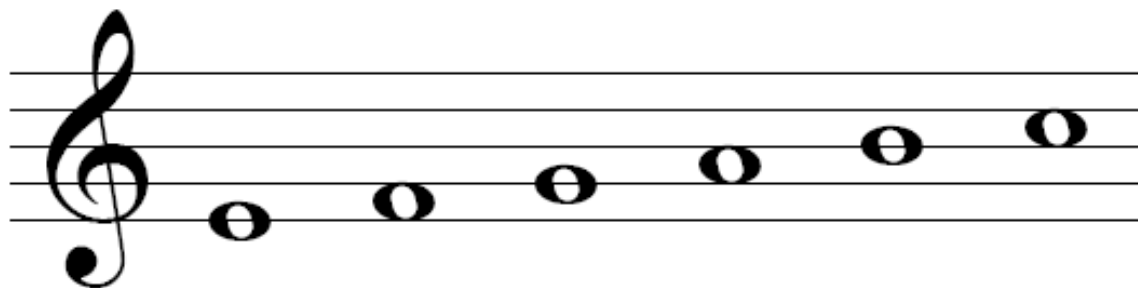
# Steps—

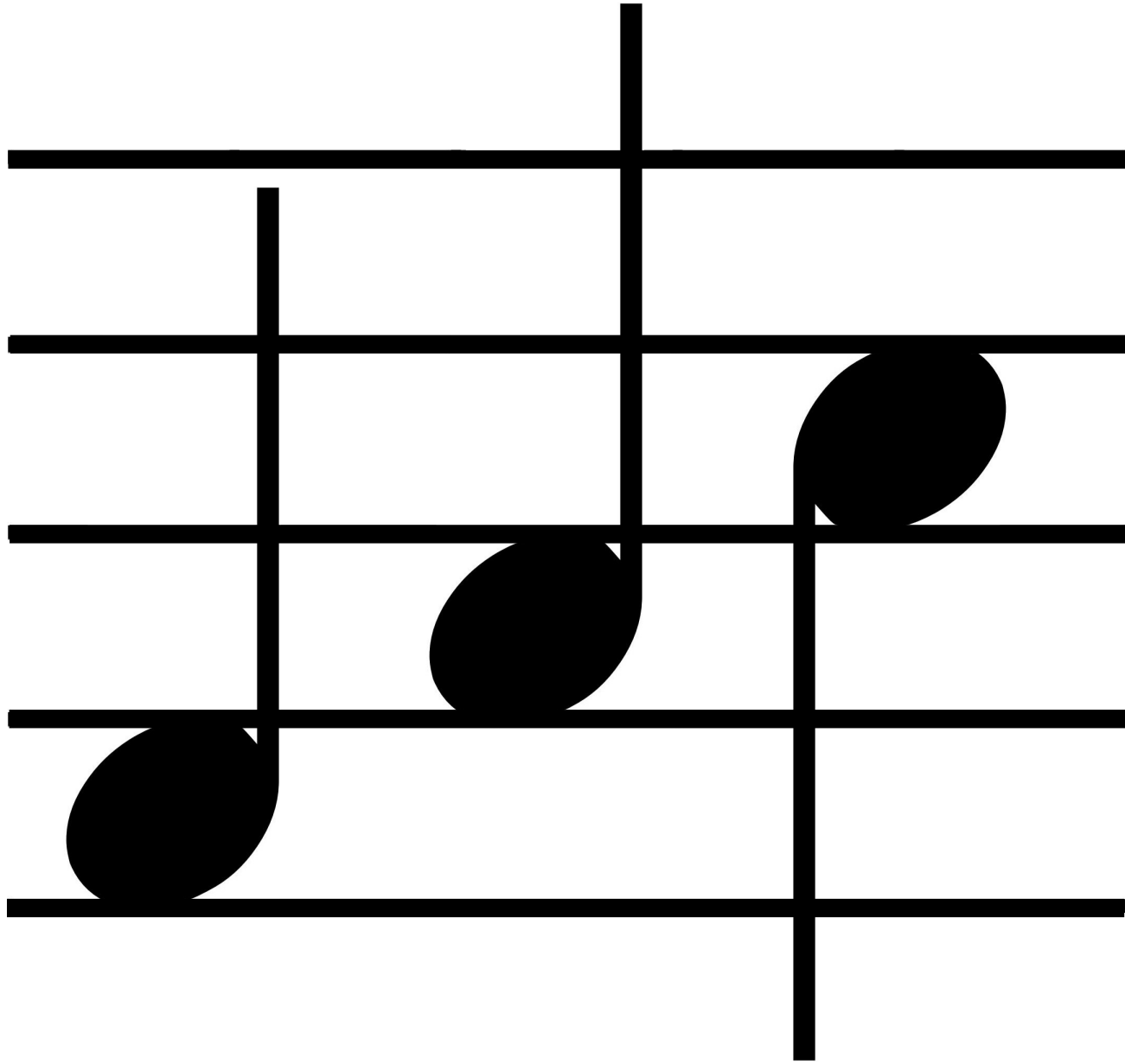
Two notes that are next to each other on a scale will be indicated by one on a line and the other on the neighboring space

OR

one note on a space and the other on a neighboring line.

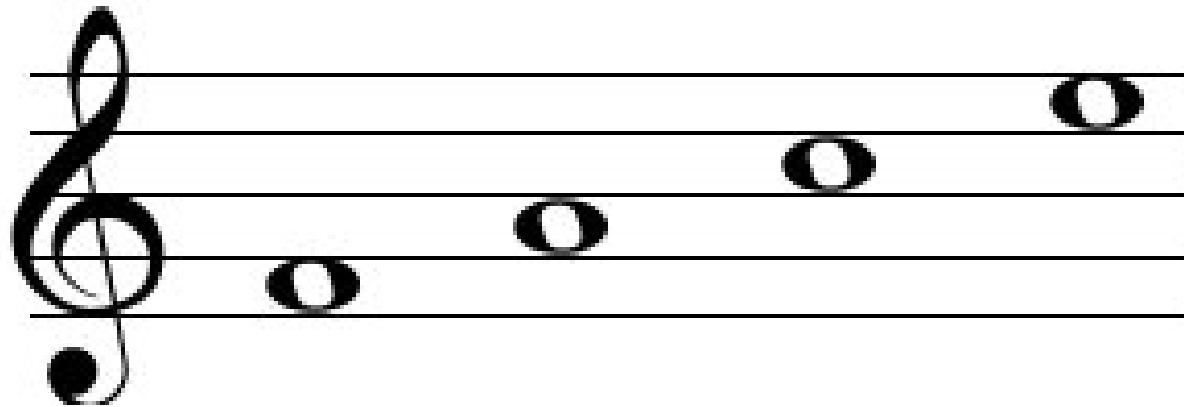
They are an interval, or distance, of a 2nd from each other on the staff.

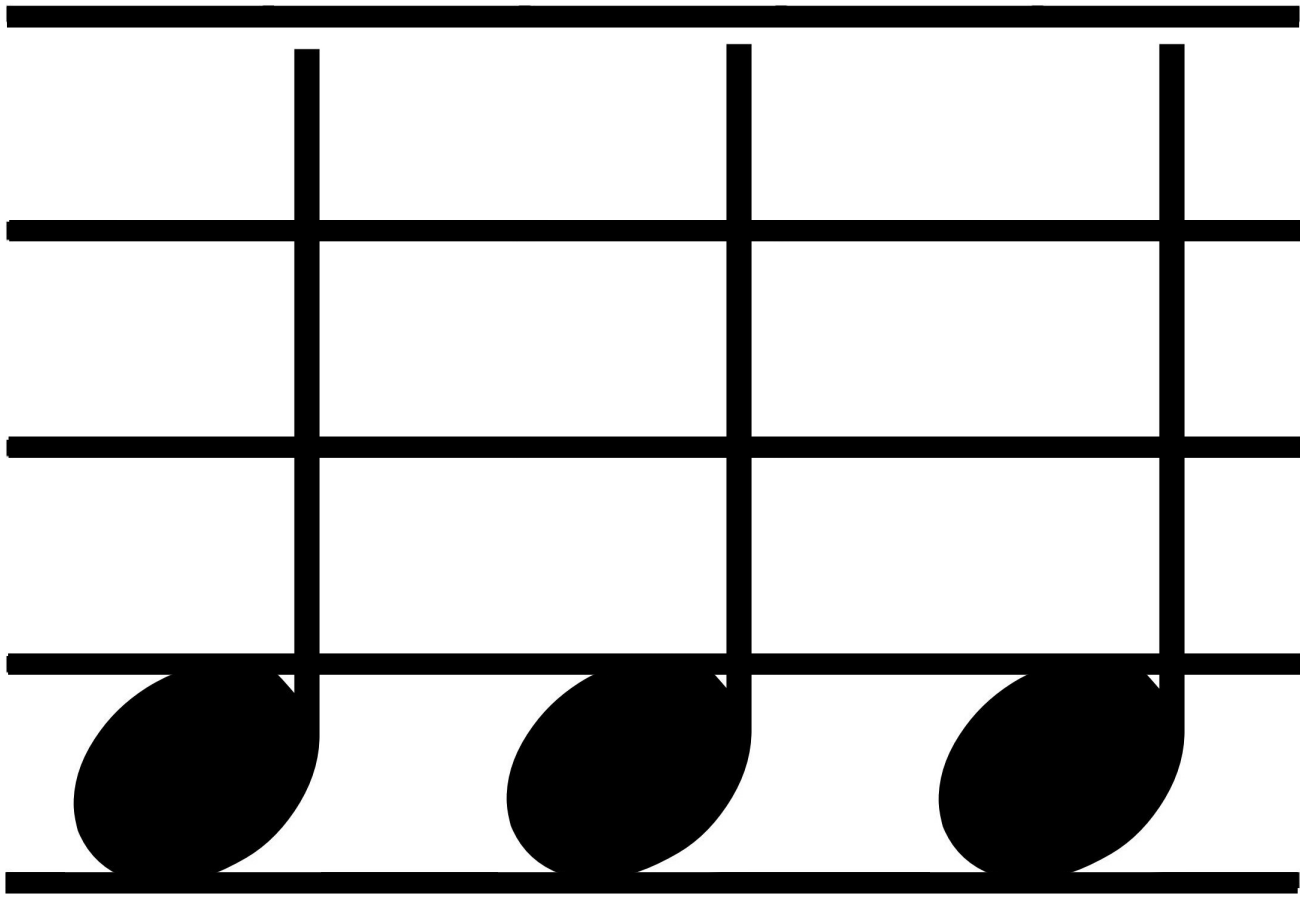




# Skips—

When notes jump from a space to the next space OR a line to the next line OR every other note, it is called a skip. They are an interval, or distance, of a 3rd from each other on the staff.

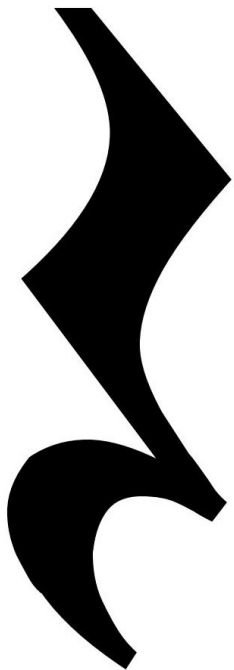




# **Repeat notes-**

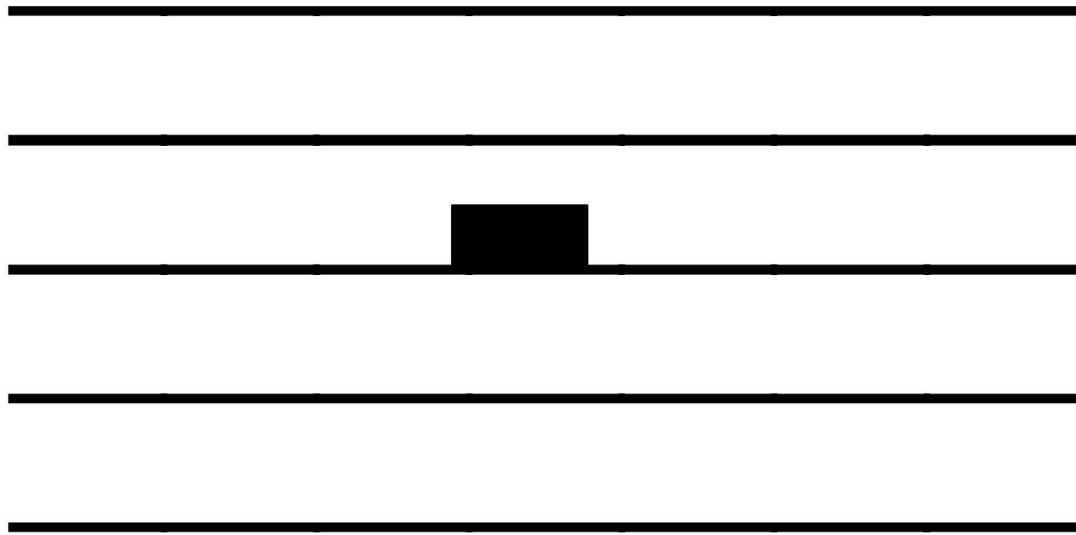
The same note is sung or played again, one right after the other. In this example, F is played 3 times in a row. This makes them repeat notes.





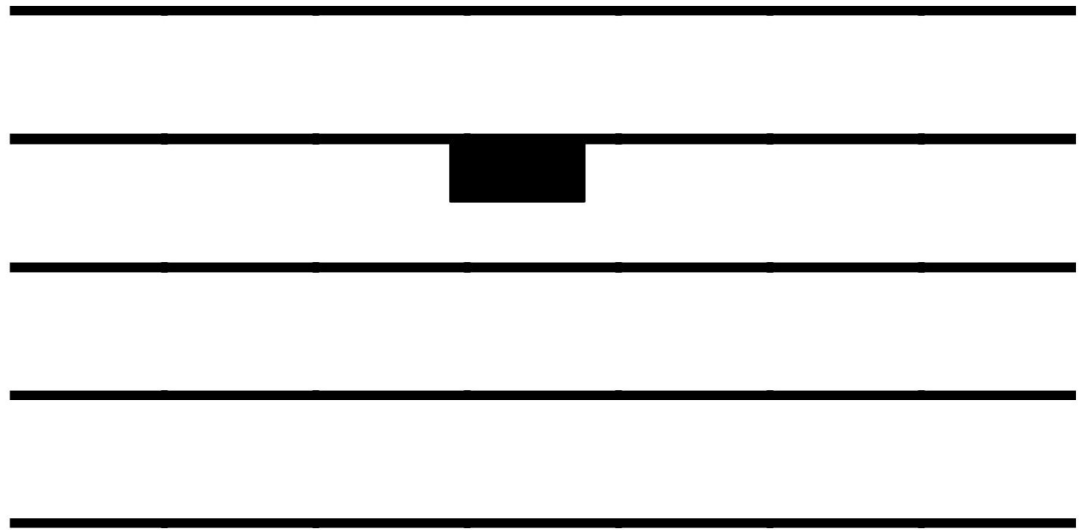
# Quarter Rest-

A quarter rest commonly receives one beat of measured silence.



# Half Rest-

A half rest commonly receives two beats of measured silence.



# Whole Rest-

A whole rest is measured silence, and it's duration is a whole measure.

