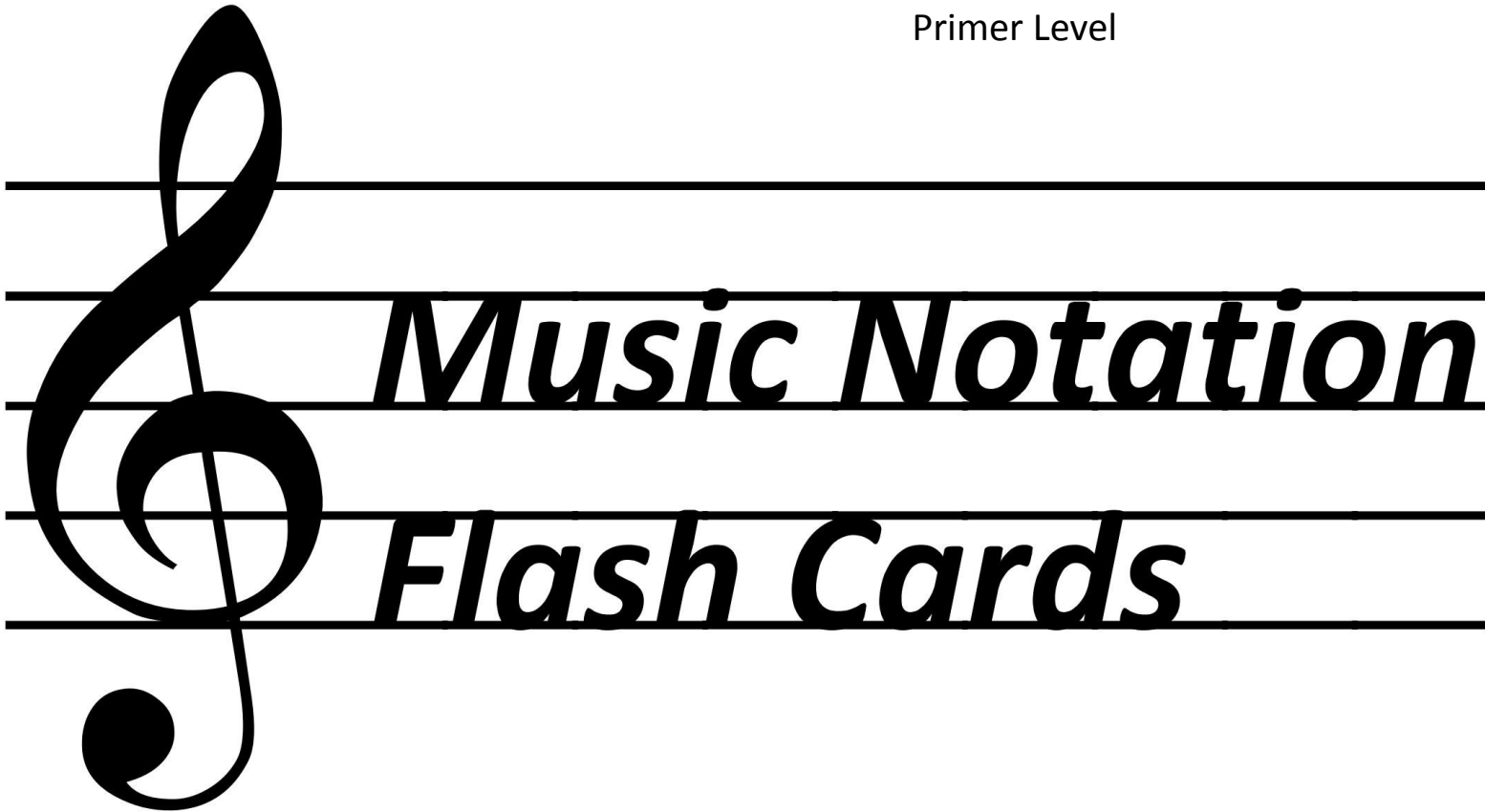


Hancock County Children's Choir

Primer Level



1. Quarter Note	24. Harmonic Interval	46. Half Note Rest, Half Note (Rhythm)
2. Half Note	25. Melodic Interval	47. Quarter Note, Two Quarter Rests, Quarter Note (Rhythm)
3. Whole Note	26. F	48. Quarter Note, Quarter Rest, Quarter Note, Quarter Rest (Rhythm)
4. Dotted Half Note	27. A	49. Quarter Rest, Quarter Note, Quarter Rest, Quarter Note (Rhythm)
5. Two Half Notes (Rhythm)	28. C	50. Chord
6. Four Quarter Notes (Rhythm)	29. E	51. Sharp
7. Two Quarter, One Half Note (Rhythm)	30. Middle C	52. Flat
8. Dotted Half, Quarter Note (Rhythm)	31. D	53. Key Signature (G)
9. Bar Line	32. E	54. Key Signature (C)
10. End Double Bar Line	33. G	55. Eighth Note
11. End Repeat	34. B	56. Two Eighth Notes
12. Time Signature	35. D	57. Eighth Note Rest
13. 4/4 Time	36. F	58. Interval (4th)
14. 3/4 Time	37. Piano	59. Interval (5th)
15. 2/4 Time	38. Forte	60. Eight Eighth Notes (Rhythm)
16. Staff	39. Slur	61. Half, Quarter, Two Eighth Notes (Rhythm)
17. Ledger Line	40. Tie	62. Half, Four Eighth Notes (Rhythm)
18. Treble Clef	41. Quarter Note Rest	63. Half, Quarter Rest, Two Eighth Notes (Rhythm)
19. Bass Clef	42. Half Note Rest	64. Quarter, Two Eighths, Quarter, Two Eighth Notes (Rhythm)
20. The Grand Staff	43. Whole Note Rest	65. Half, Two Quarter Notes (Rhythm)
21. Step	44. Two Quarters, Half Note Rest (Rhythm)	
22. Skip		
23. Repeat Notes	45. Half Note, Half Note Rest (Rhythm)	



Quarter Note

1 quarter note = half the value of a half note, or one quarter of the value of a whole note.

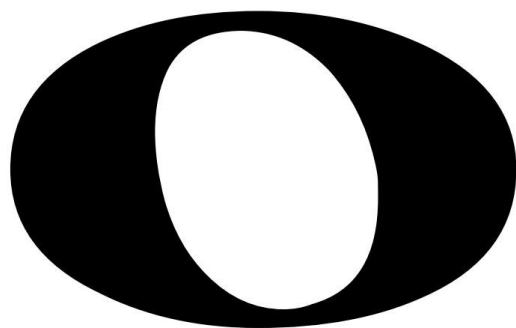




Half Note

*1 half note = 2 quarter
note beats*

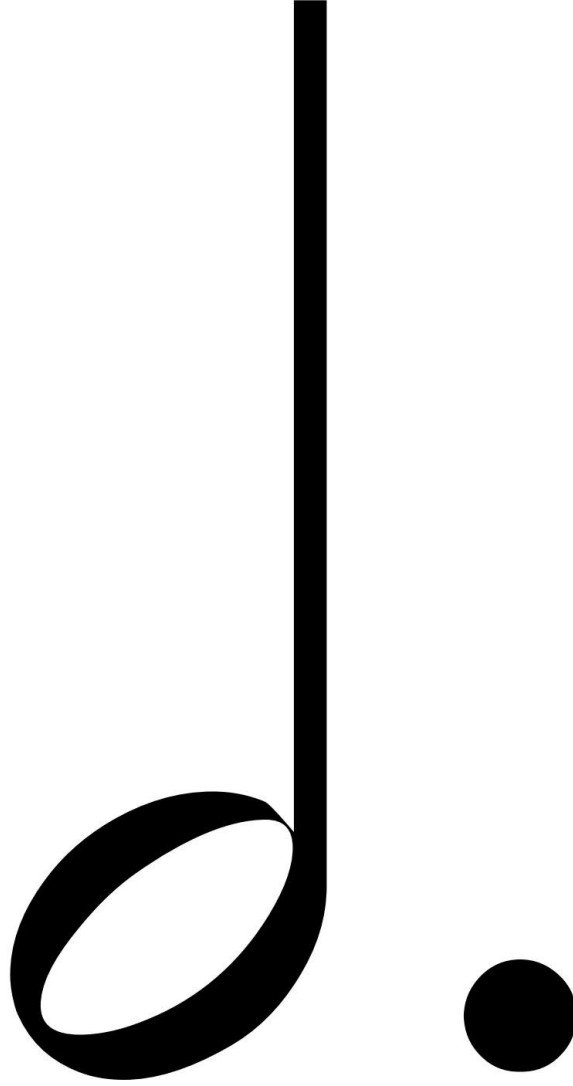




Whole Note

*1 whole note = 4 quarter
note beats*



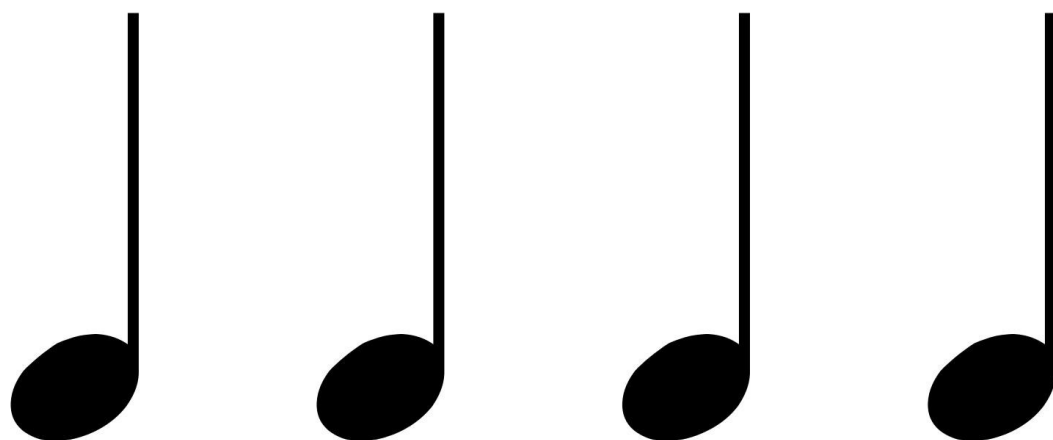


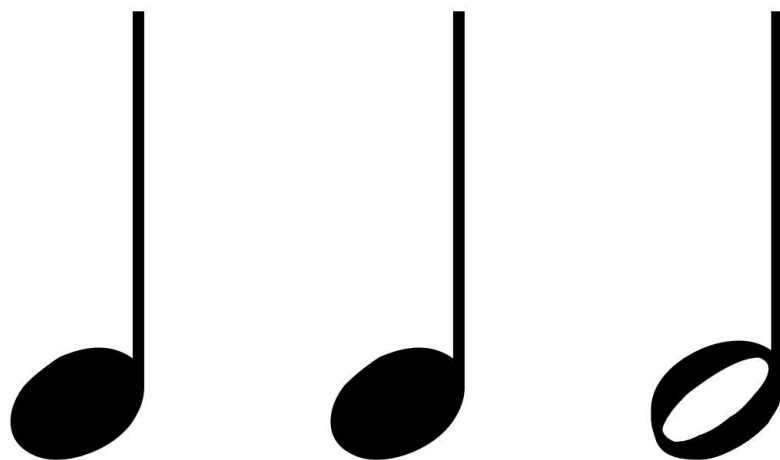
Dotted Half Note

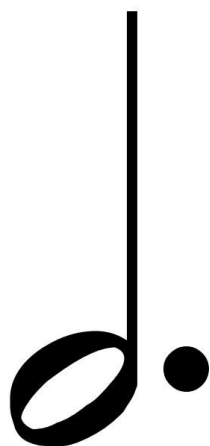
*1 dotted half note = 3
quarter note beats.*

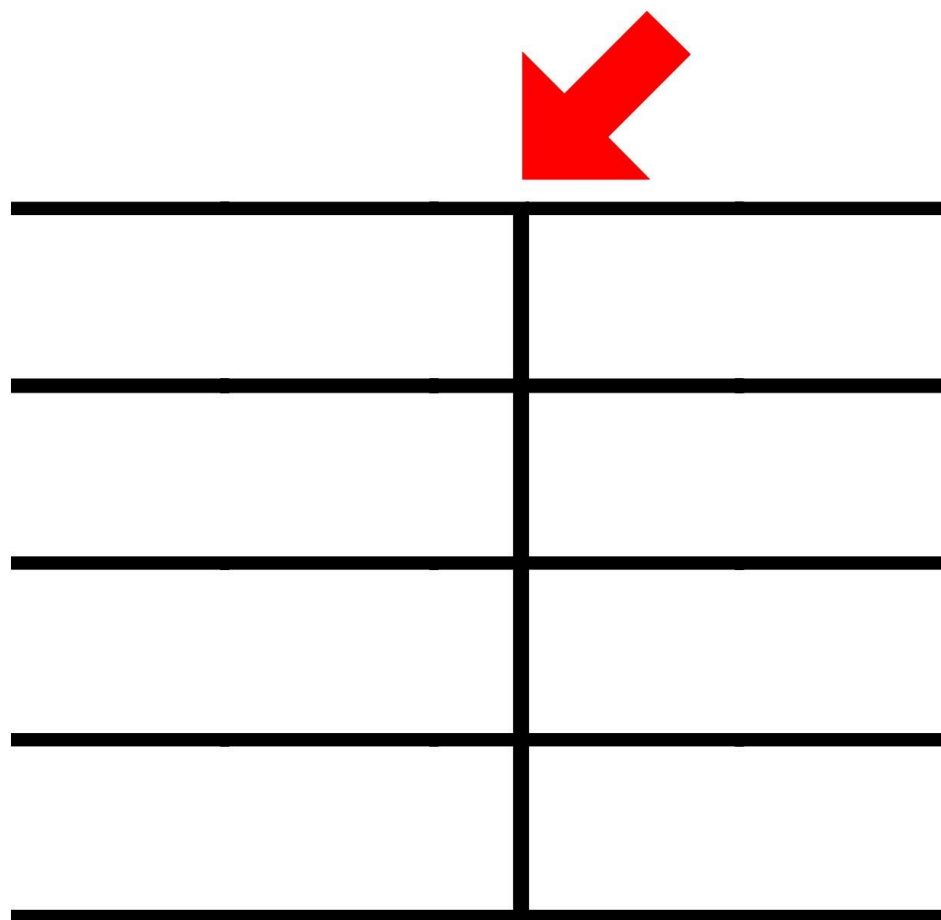








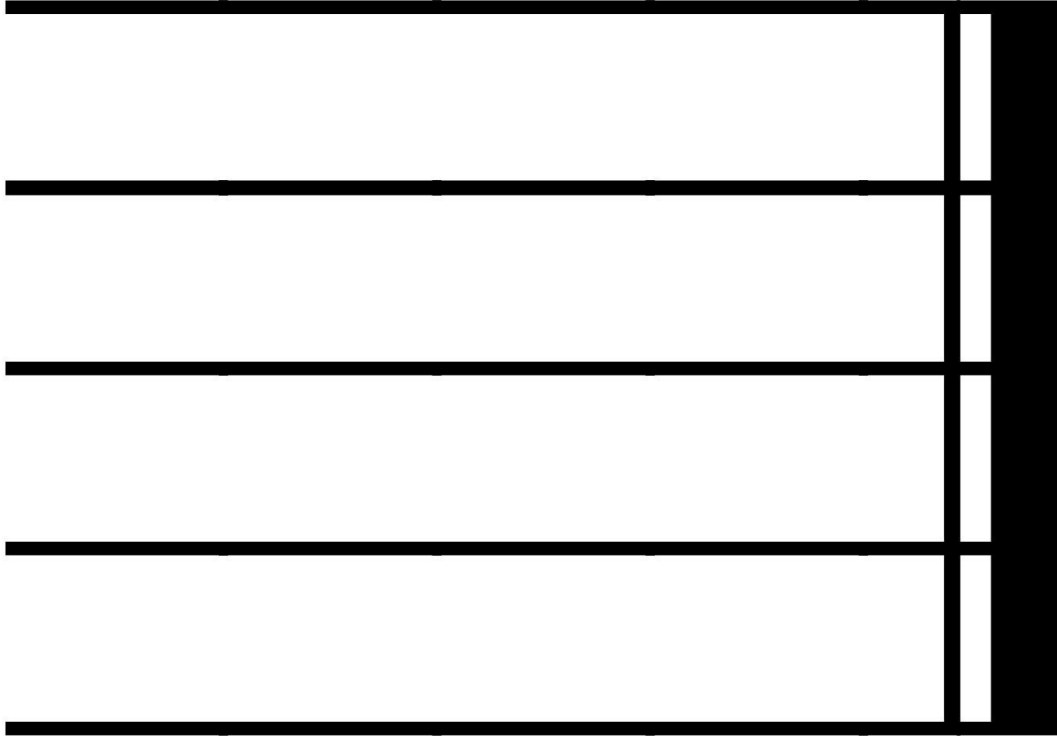




Bar Line

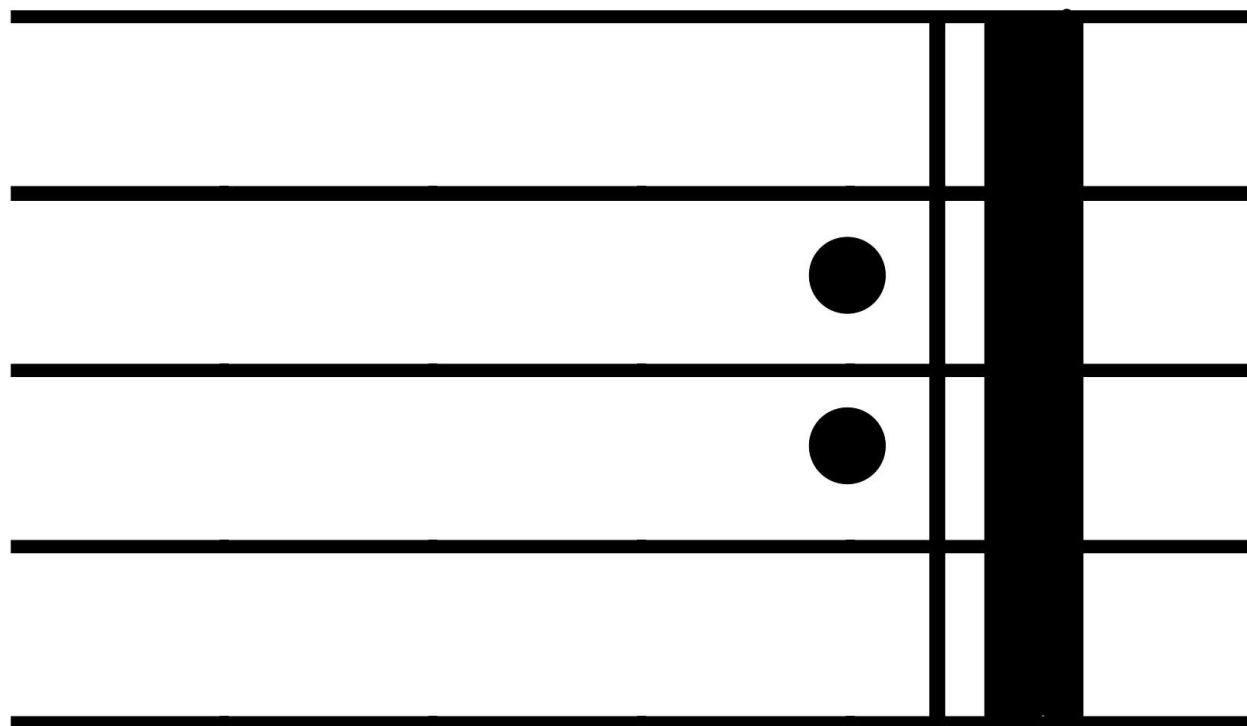
The Bar Line divides music into the number of beats shown in the time signature.

The strongest beat (or downbeat) is usually the first beat written after the bar line.



End Double Bar Line

The End Double Bar Line signifies the end of a piece of music, or the end of a movement in a larger work.

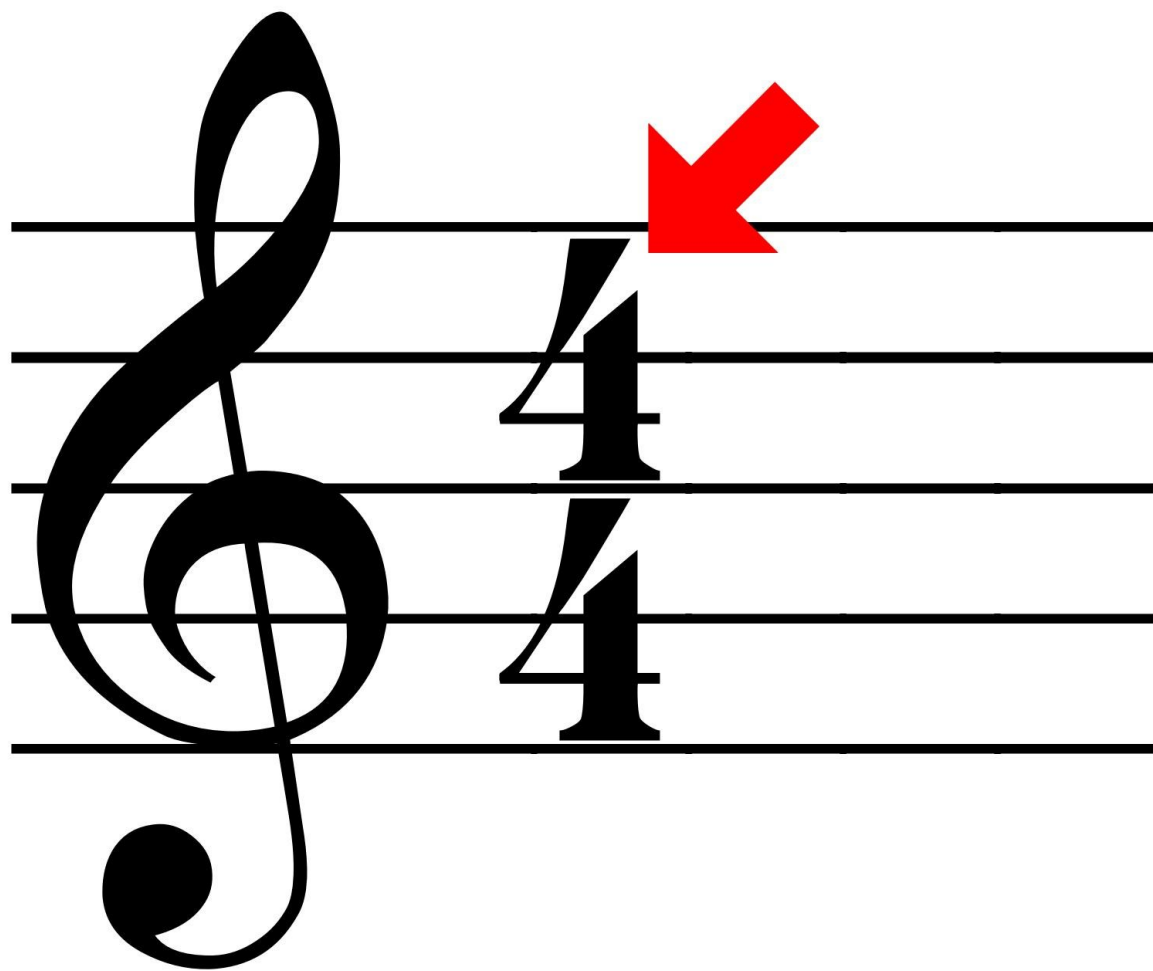


End Repeat

The End Repeat instructs you to return to the Begin Repeat.

If there is no Begin Repeat, then return to the beginning of the piece.

Ignore the End Repeat when you reach it for the second time.



Time Signature

The top number of the time signature tells you the number of beats in the measure.

The lower number tells you the value of the beats.

4 = quarter note beats

8 = eighth note beats

4

4

4 beats per measure

quarter note receives 1 beat

3

4

3 beats per measure

quarter note receives 1 beat

2

4

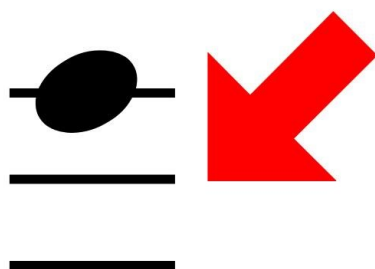
2 beats per measure

quarter note receives 1 beat

Staff

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

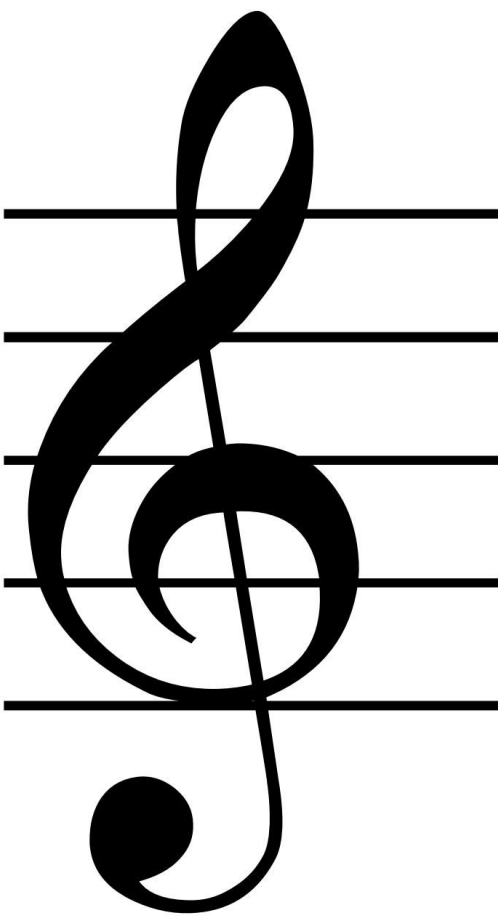
The staff can also be used to represent different percussion instruments.



Ledger Line

Ledger Lines are used to write notes that are higher or lower than the staff allows for.

For example, when using the treble clef, Middle C is written on the first ledger line below the staff.



Treble Clef

The Treble Clef is sometimes known as the 'G' Clef.

It is the most widely used clef in music.



Bass Clef

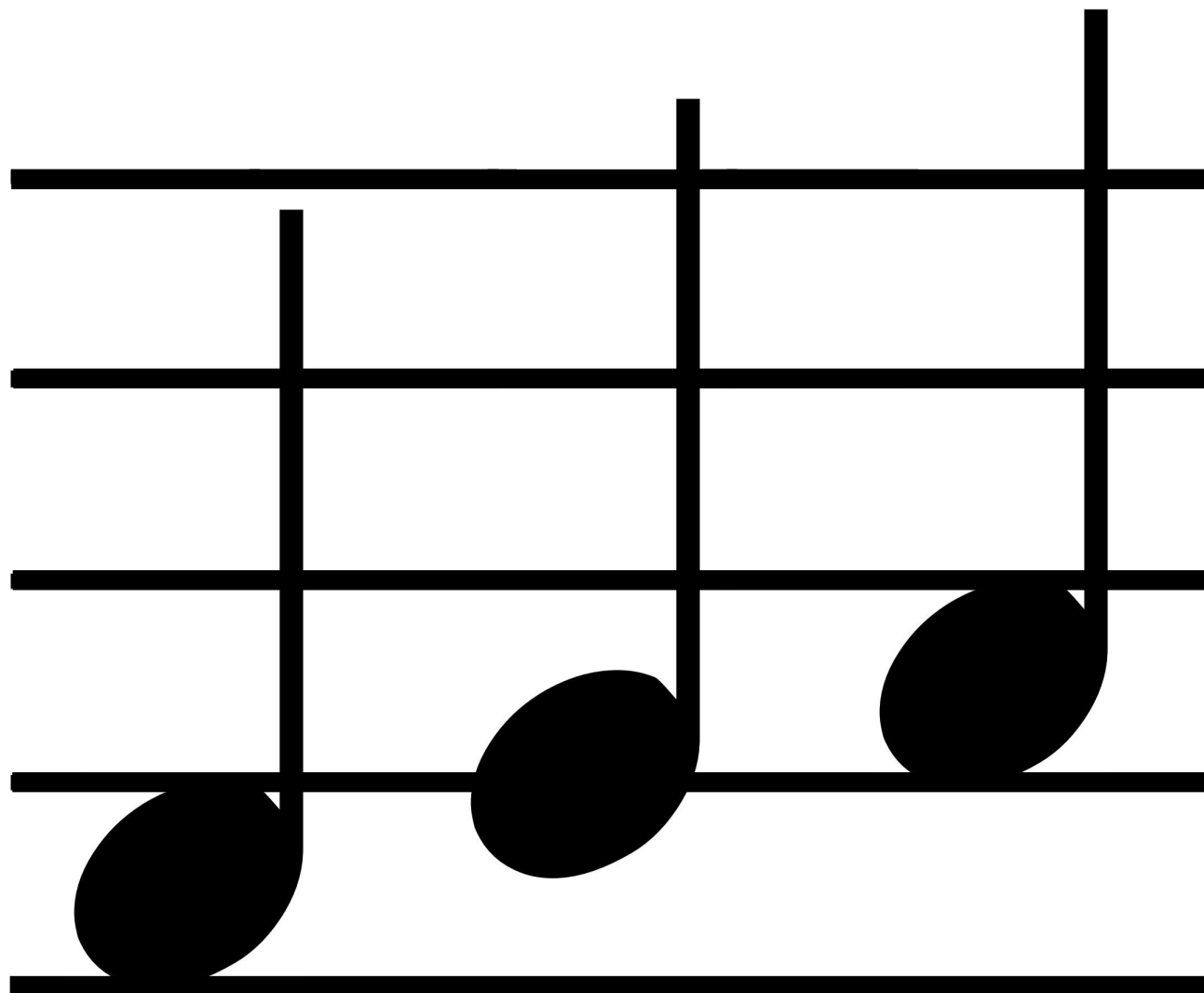
The Bass Clef is sometimes known as the 'F' Clef.

Many lower pitched instruments, like the cello, bass trombone, and bass guitar use this clef.



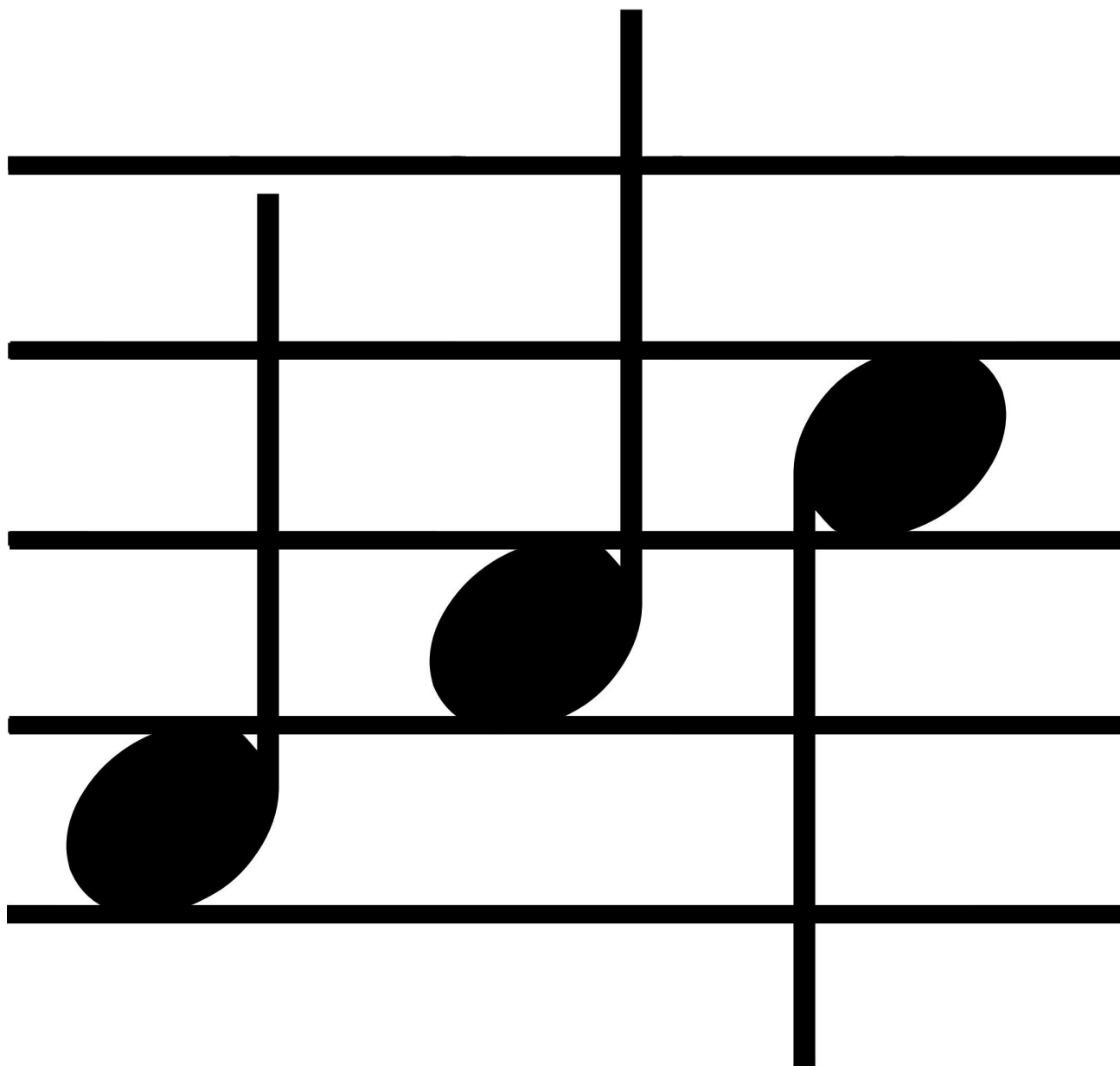
The Grand Staff

There is an invisible line running through the middle of both staves! Although it is made up of two staves of five lines, the Grand Staff actually has 11 lines. You may have heard of middle C. Many people assume this is the note in the middle of the piano— well...it depends on how many keys your piano has as to whether it is or not. Middle C is the closest C to the middle of the piano, but Middle C is also the note in the middle of the Grand Staff.



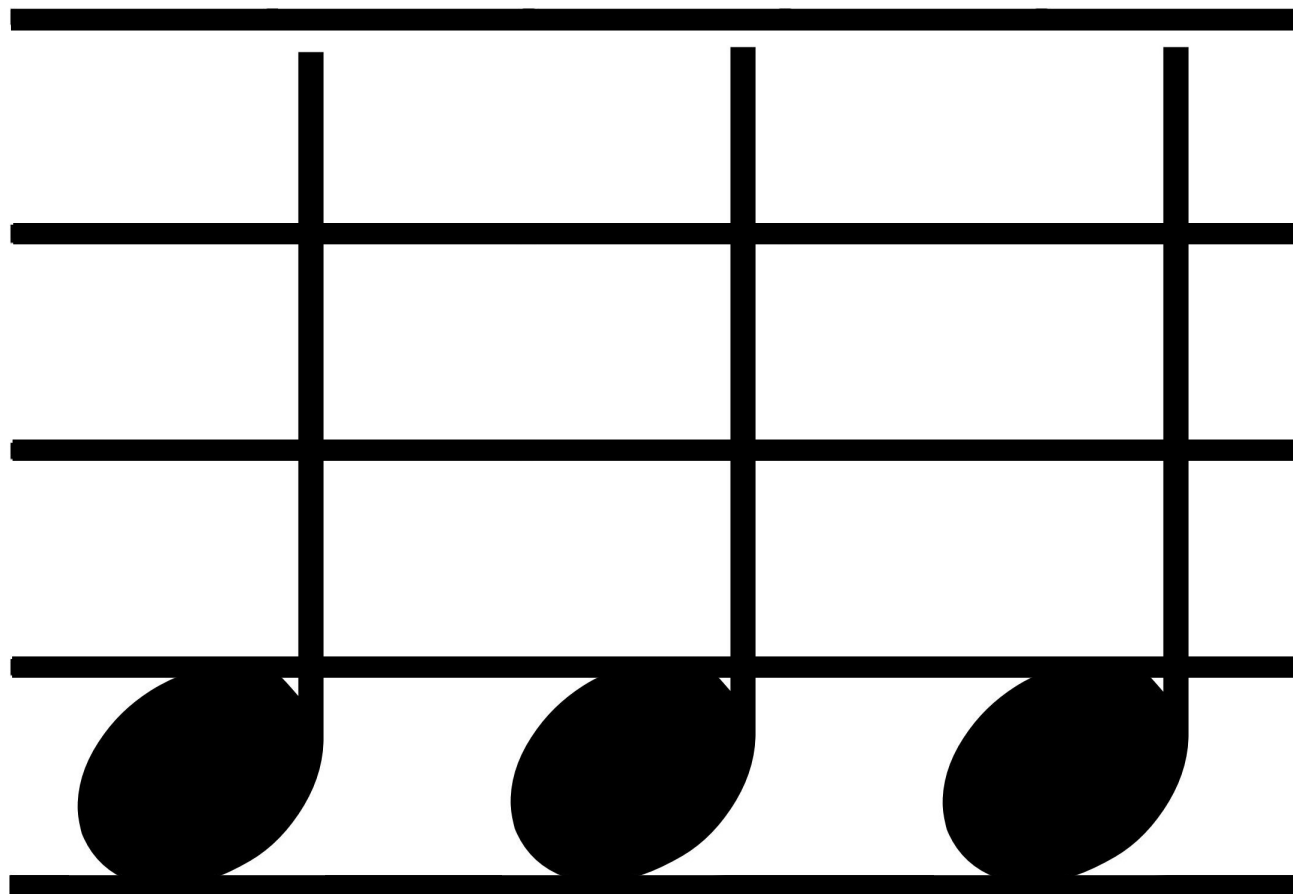
Steps–

Interval of a 2nd



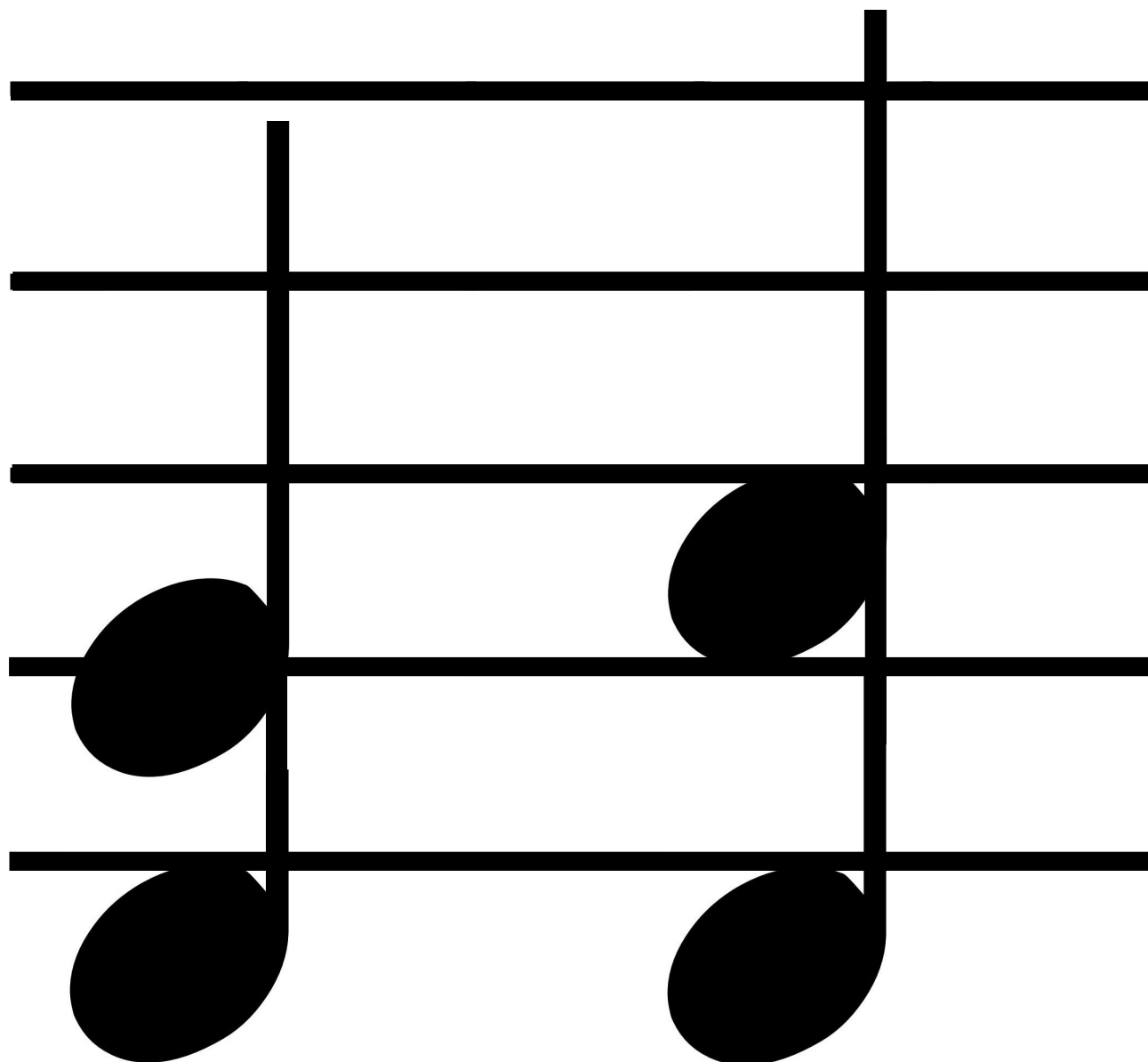
Skip–

Interval of a 3rd



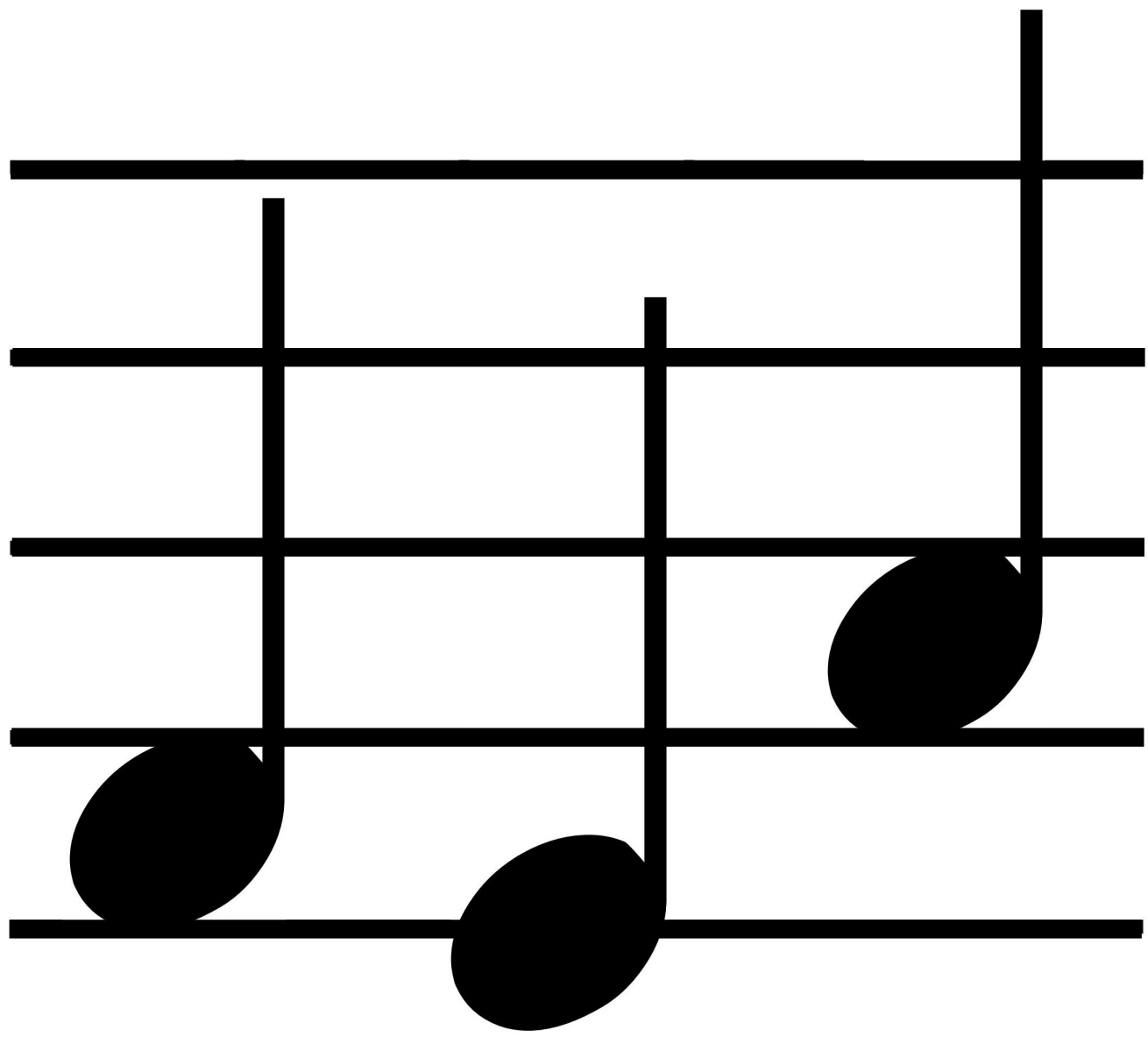
Repeat notes-

Same note repeated but not tied.



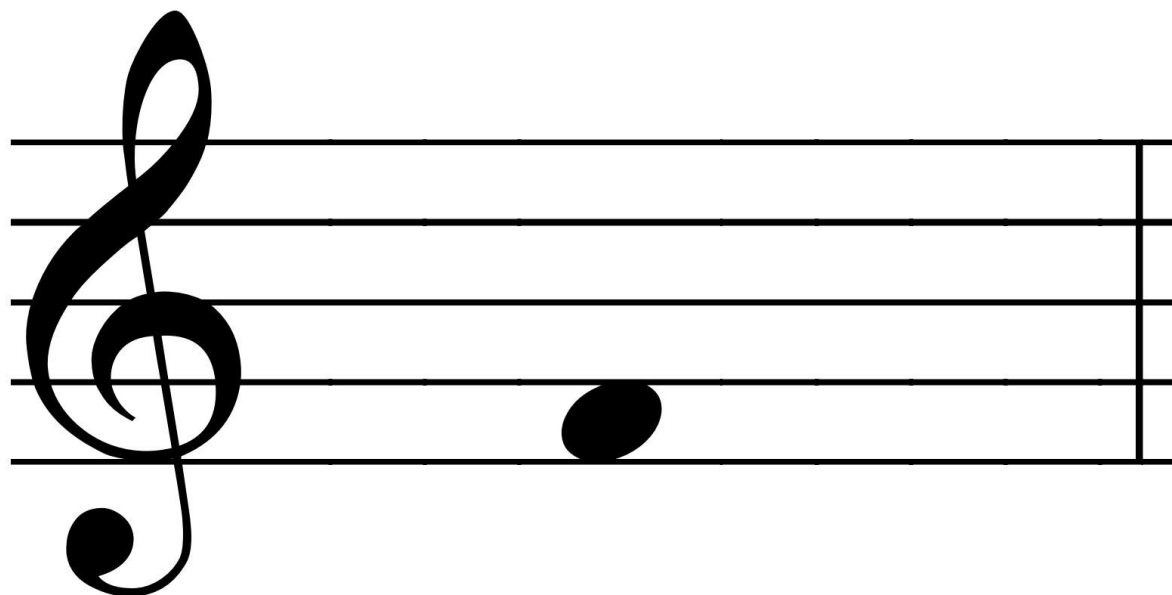
Harmonic Interval:

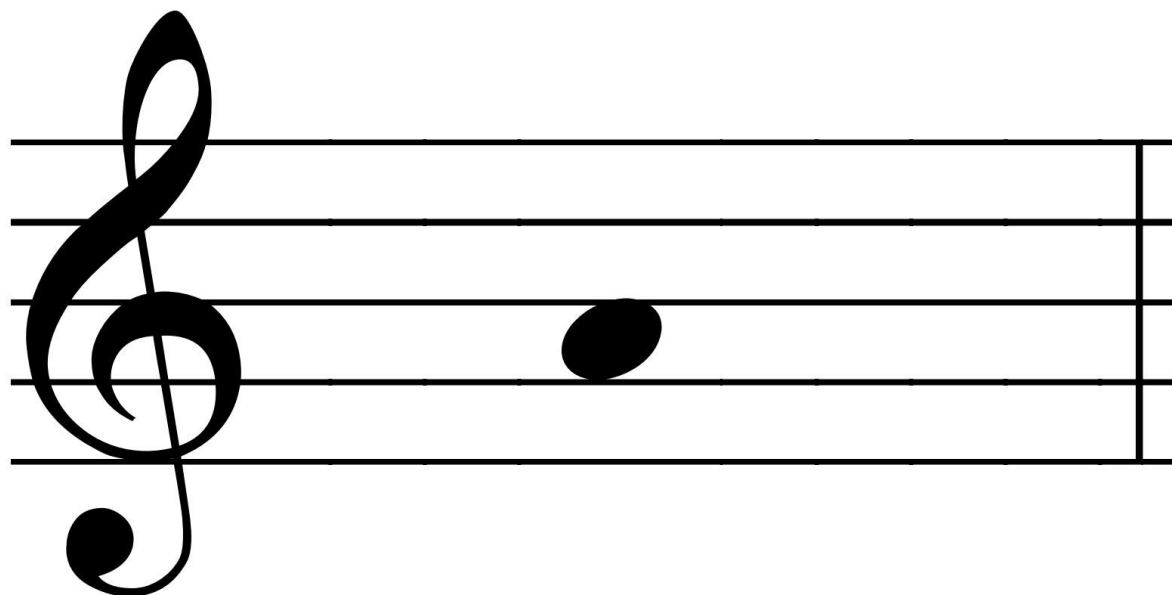
Notes that are played together
or simultaneously

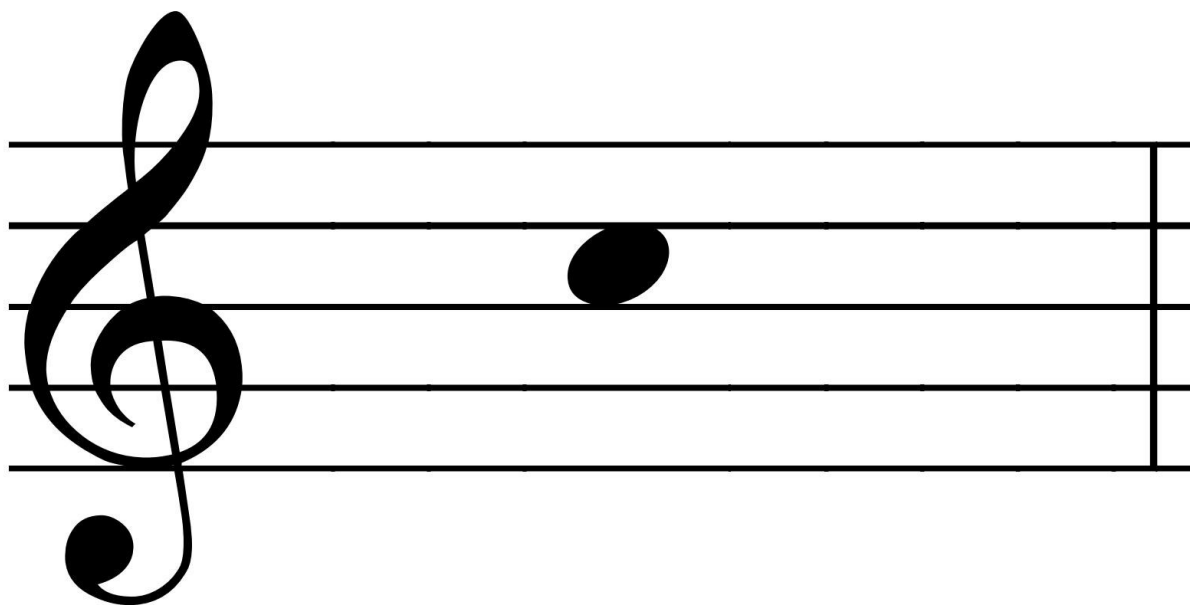


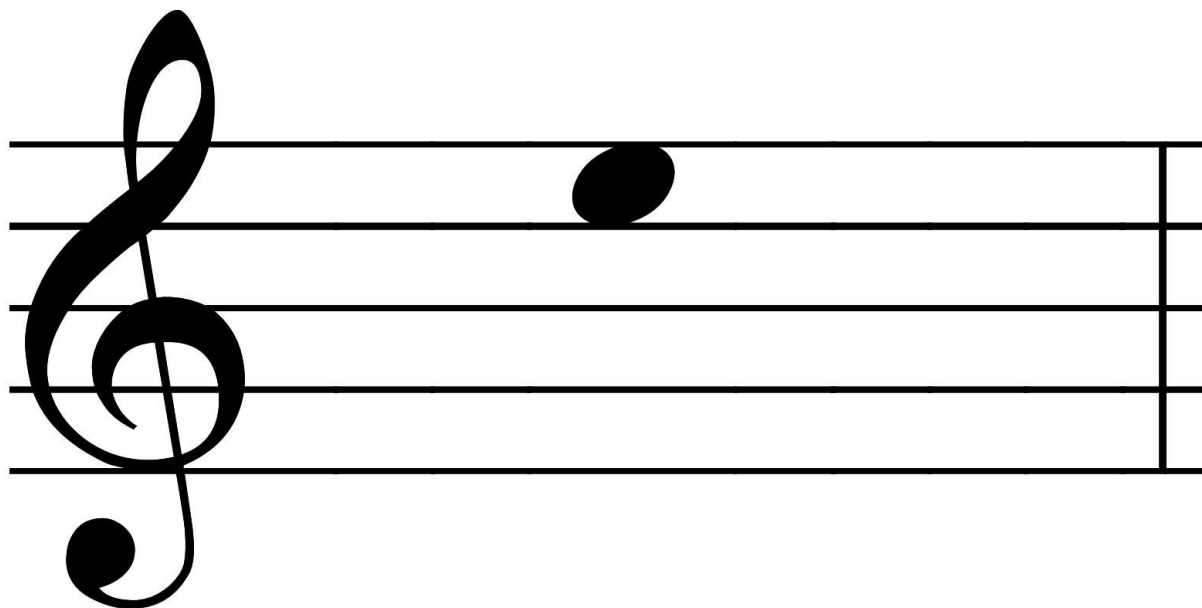
Melodic Interval:

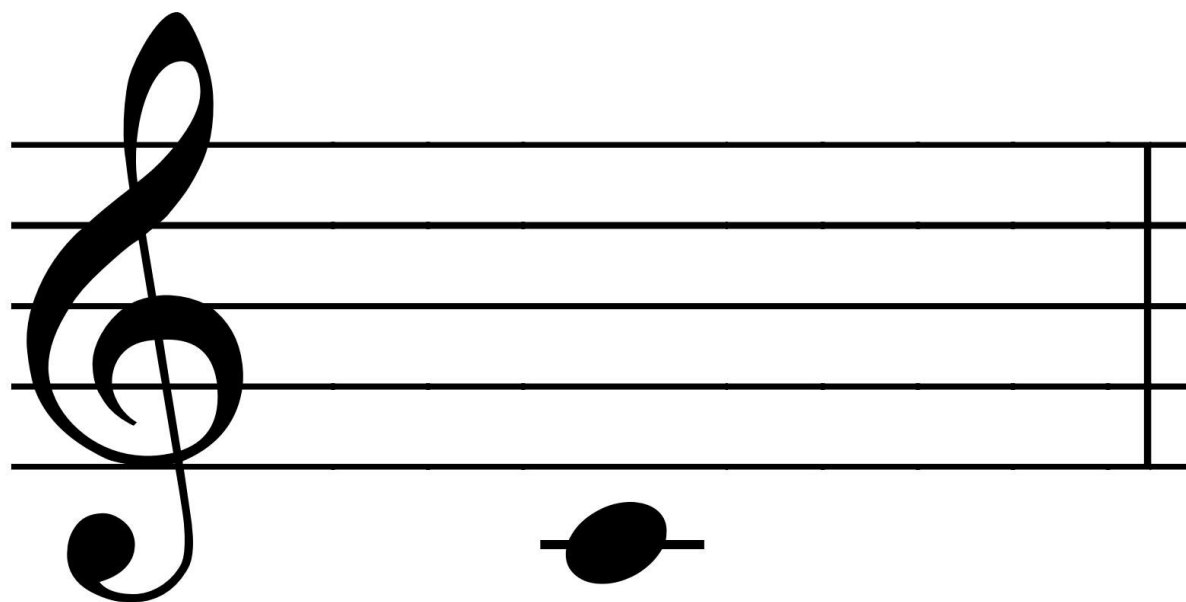
Notes that are played one
after another

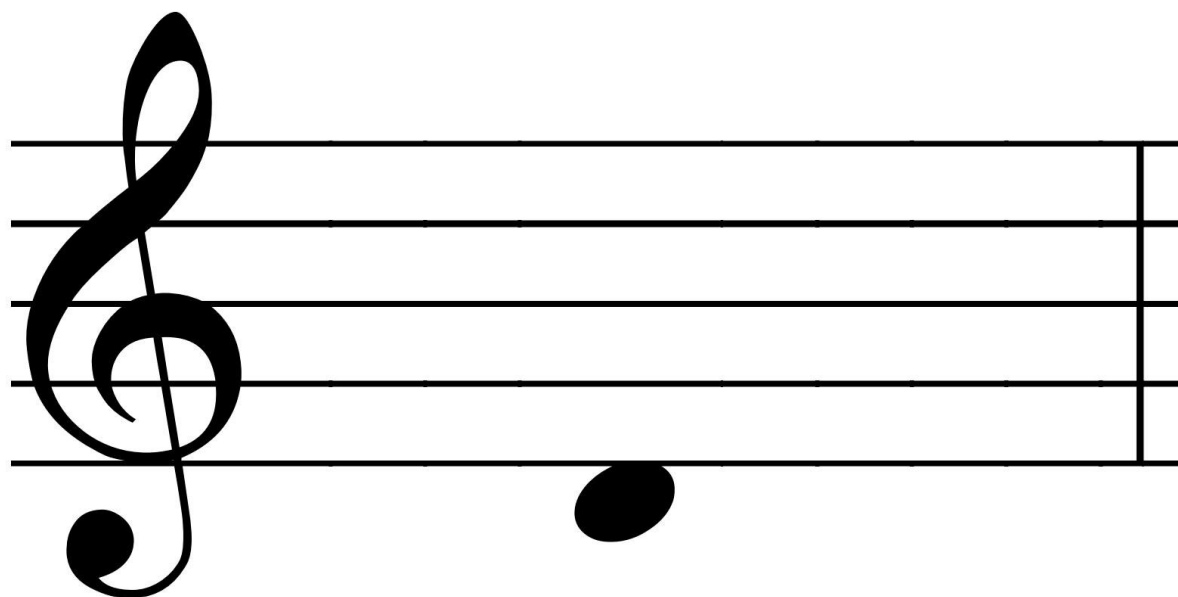


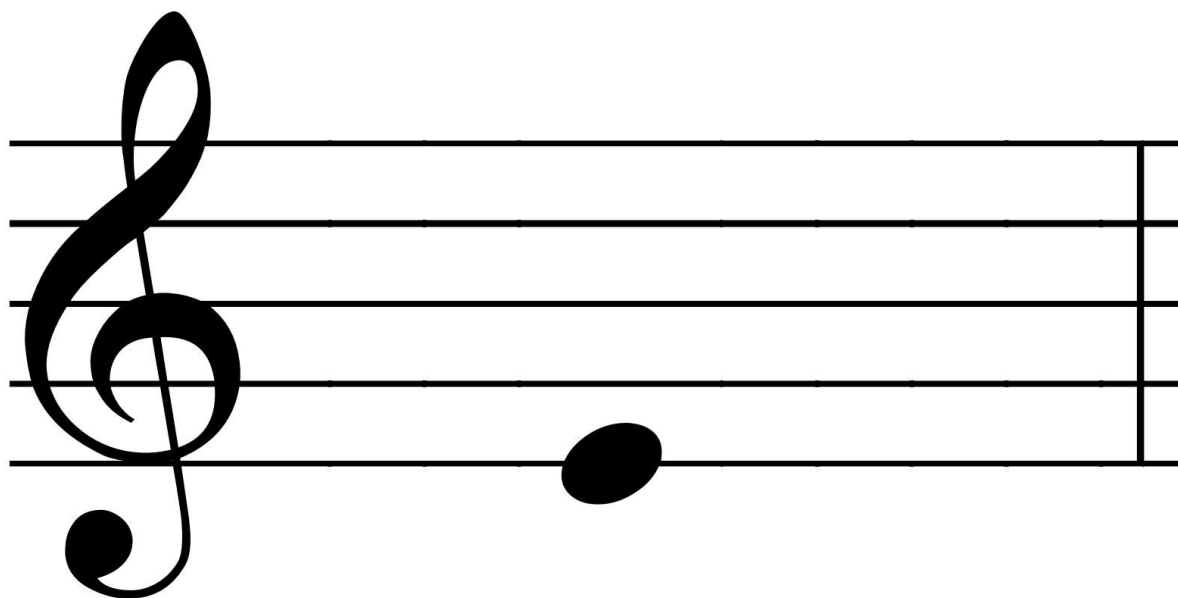


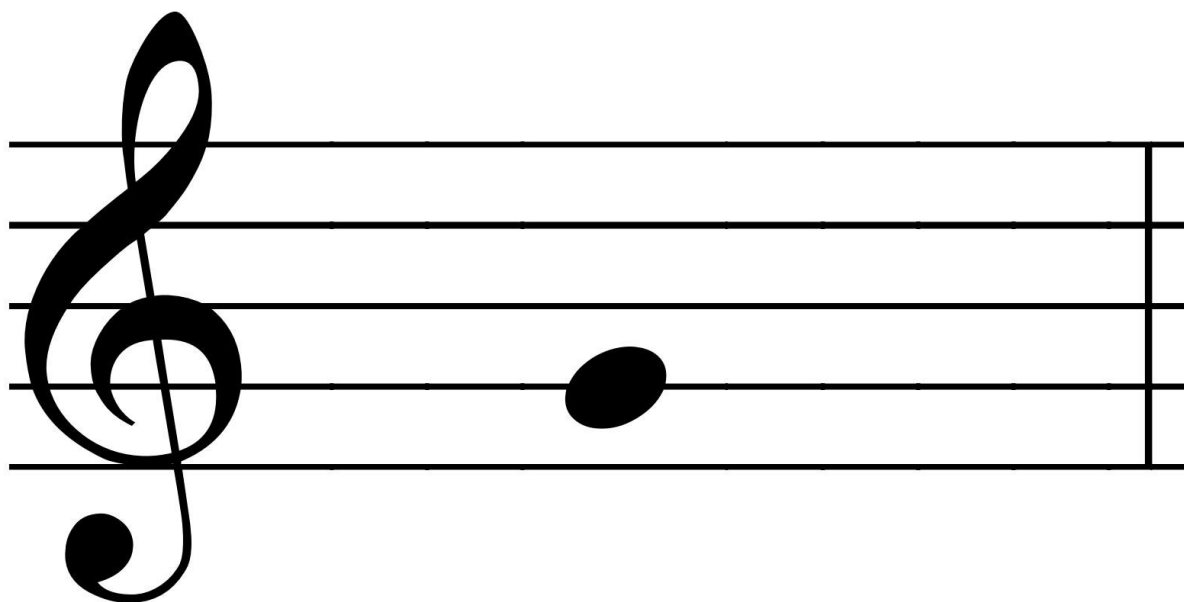


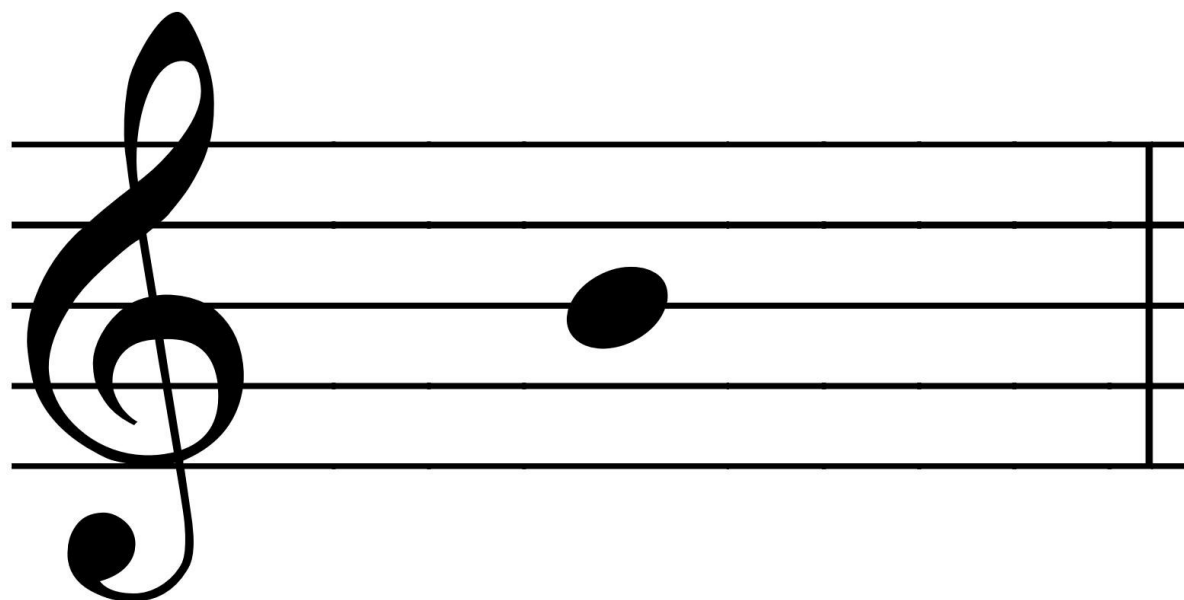


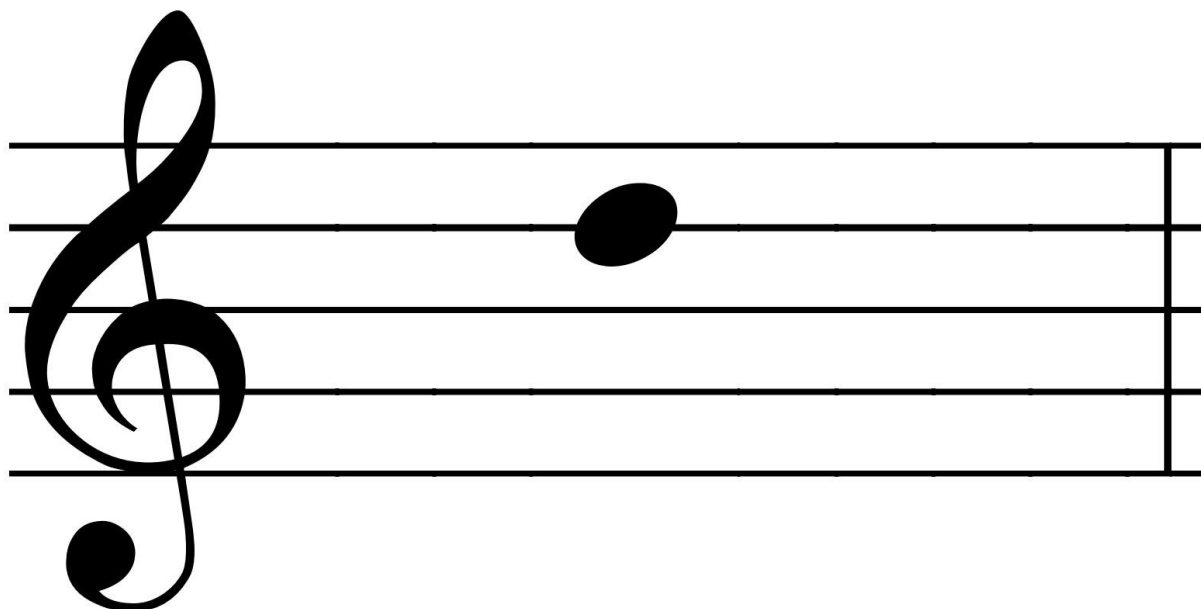


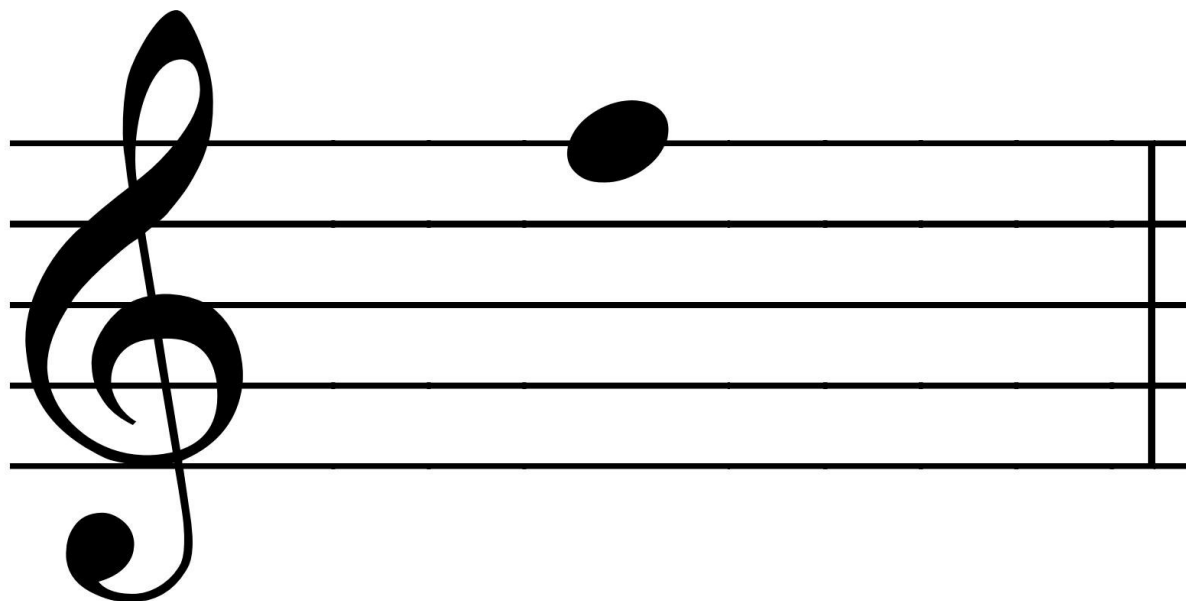










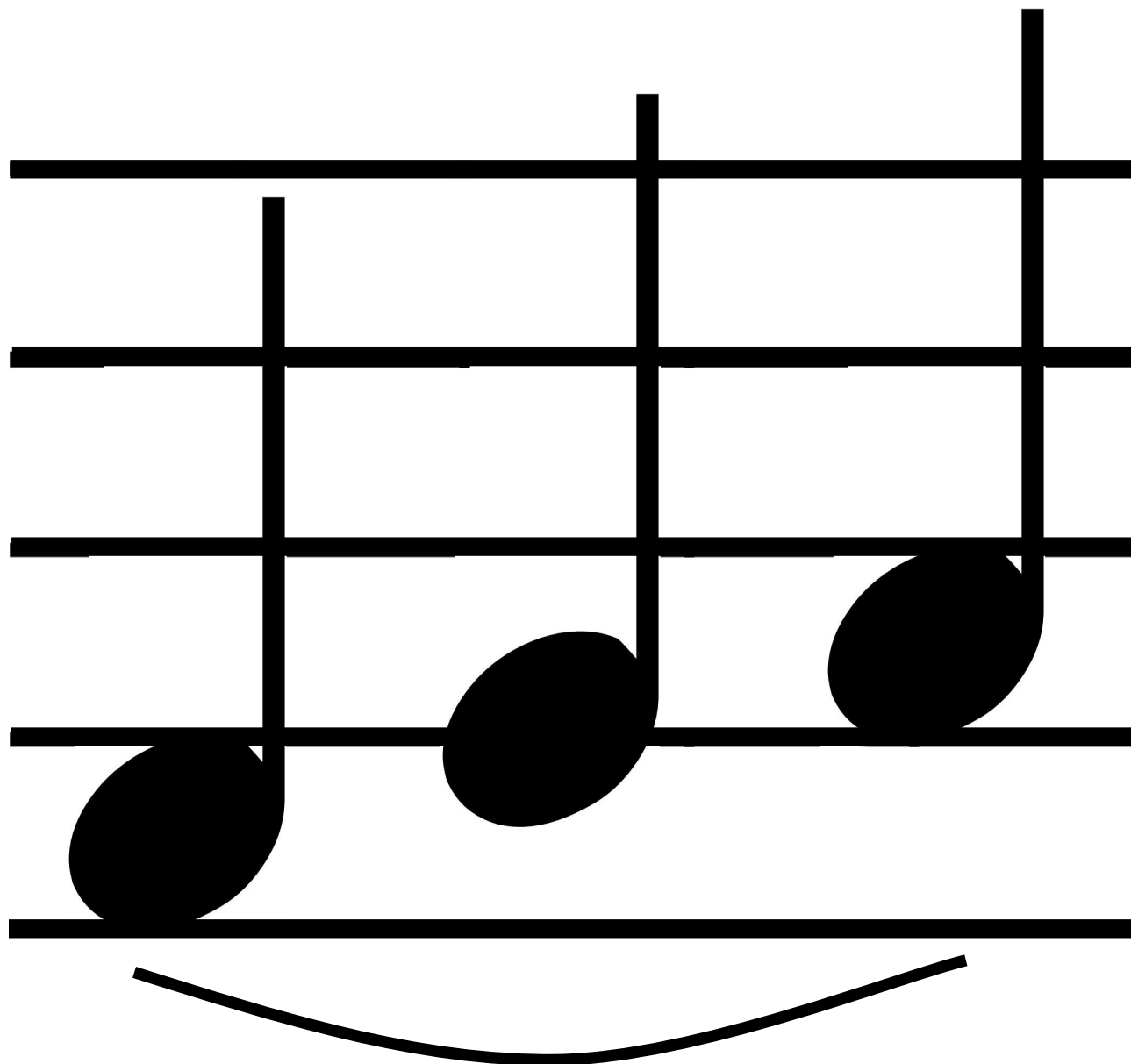


p

piano = *soft*

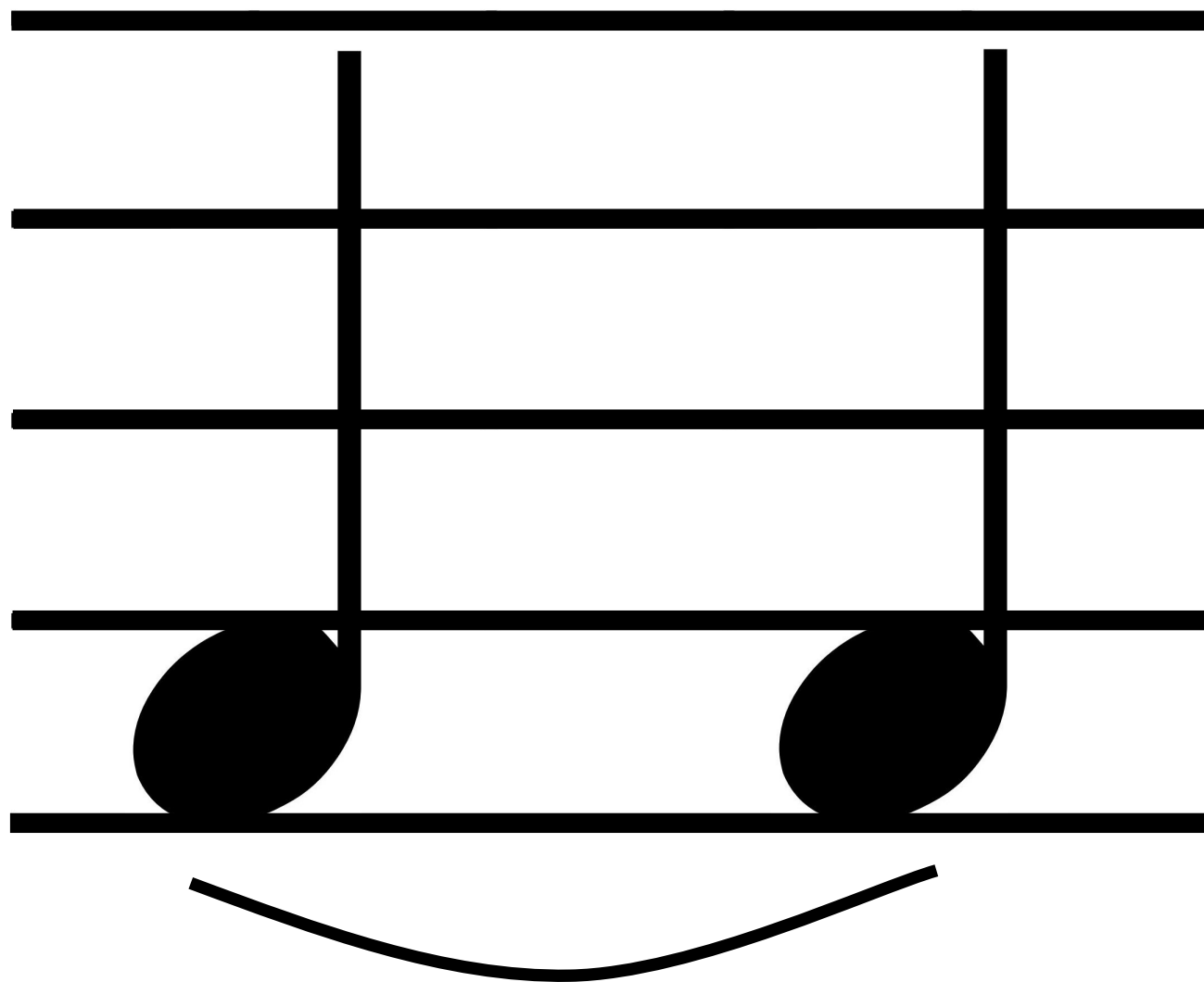
f

forte = *loud*



Slur-

A slur means you should play a piece of music legato or smoothly.



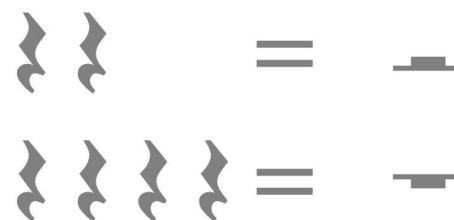
Tie-

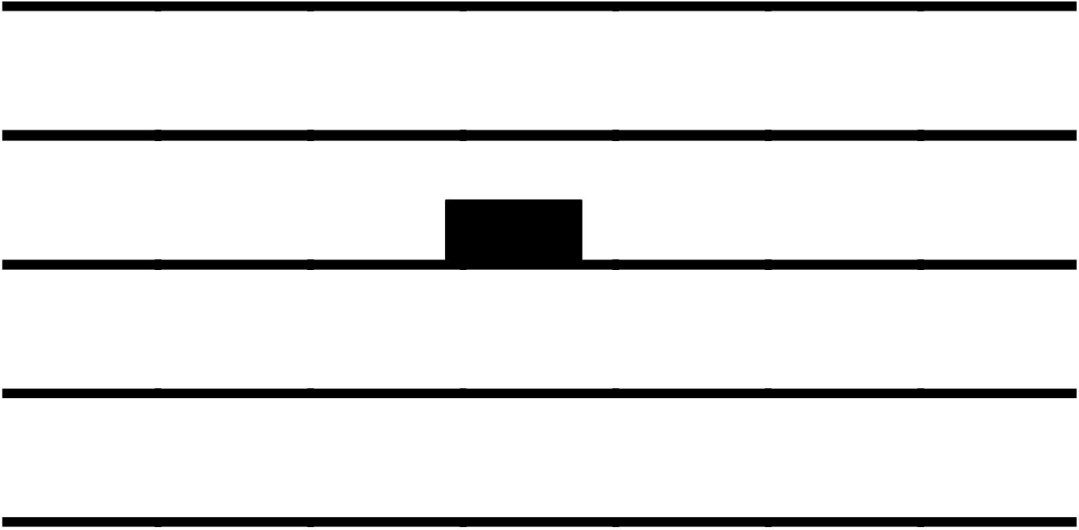
Connects exact same notes; holding
for their combined value



Quarter Note Rest

*1 quarter note rest = half
the value of a half note, or
one quarter of the value of
a whole note.*

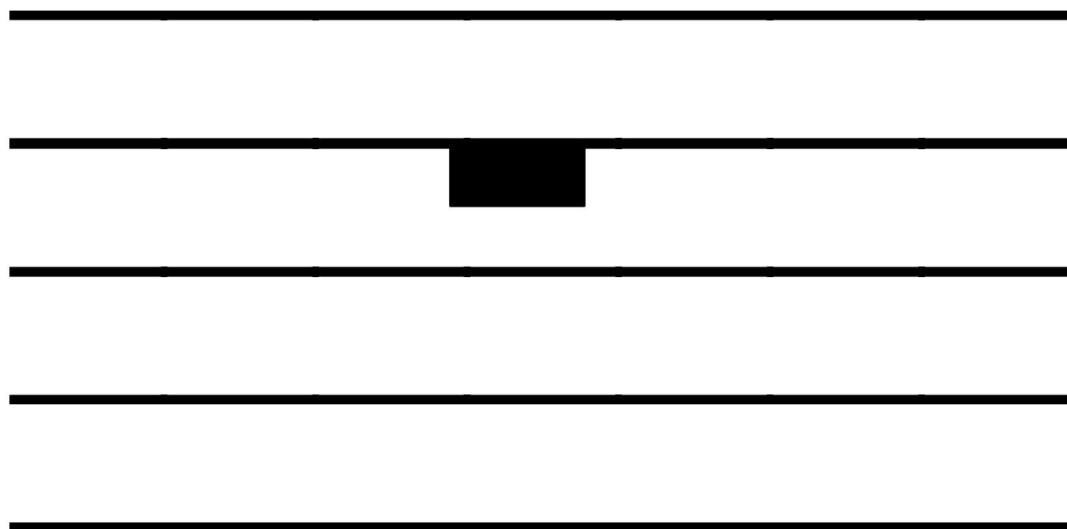




Half Note Rest

*1 half note rest = 2
quarter note beats*





Whole Note Rest

1 whole note rest = 4 quarter note beats.

The whole note rest can be used to indicate a whole measure's rest, no matter how many beats are in the measure.





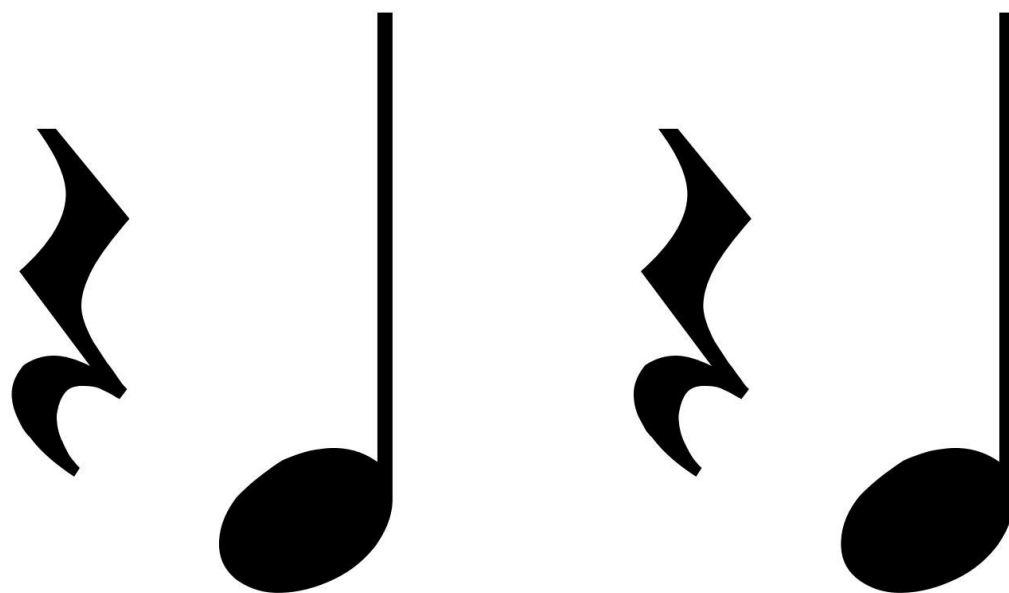


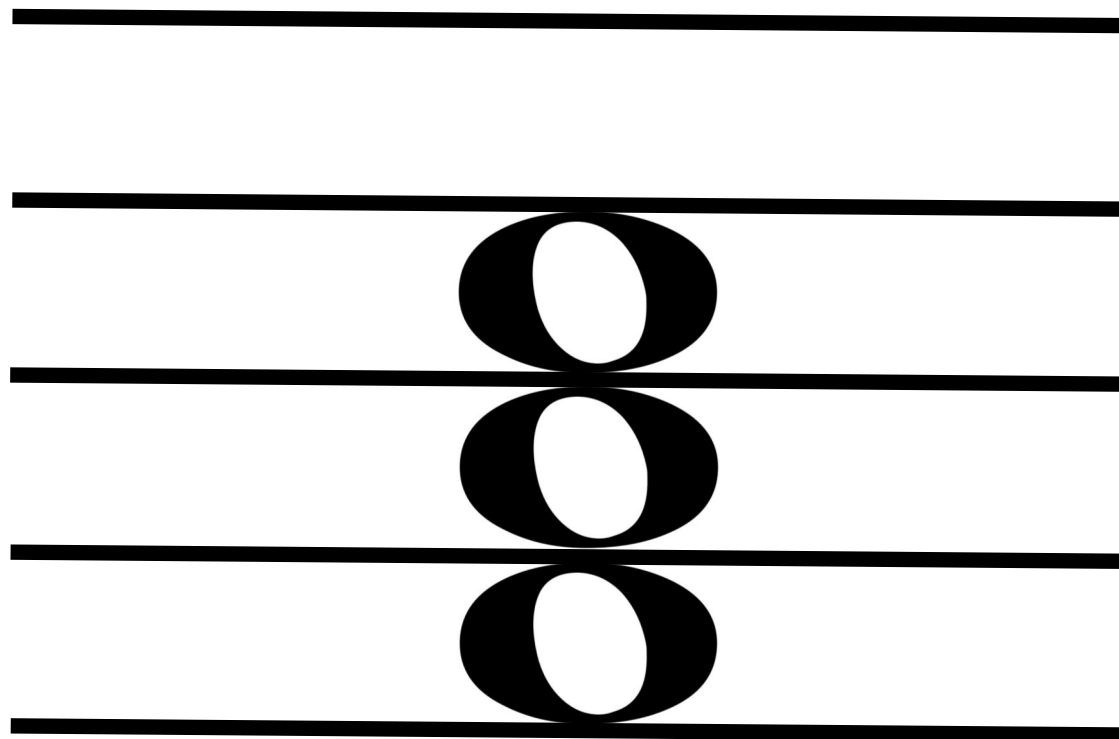






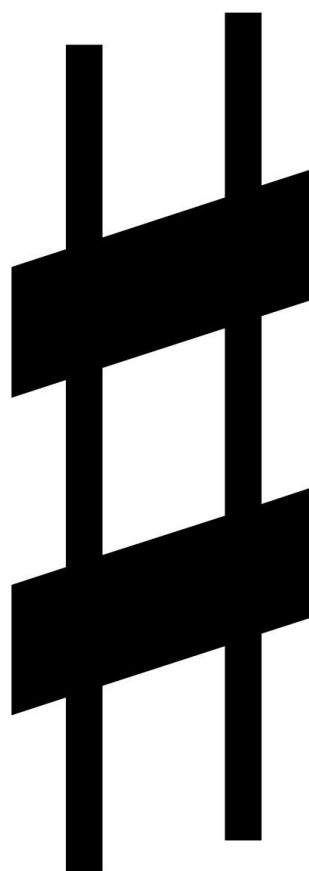






Chord:

A group of notes, usually 3 or more, sounded or sung together



Sharp

A sharp sign written before a note raises the pitch of the note by a half step.

b

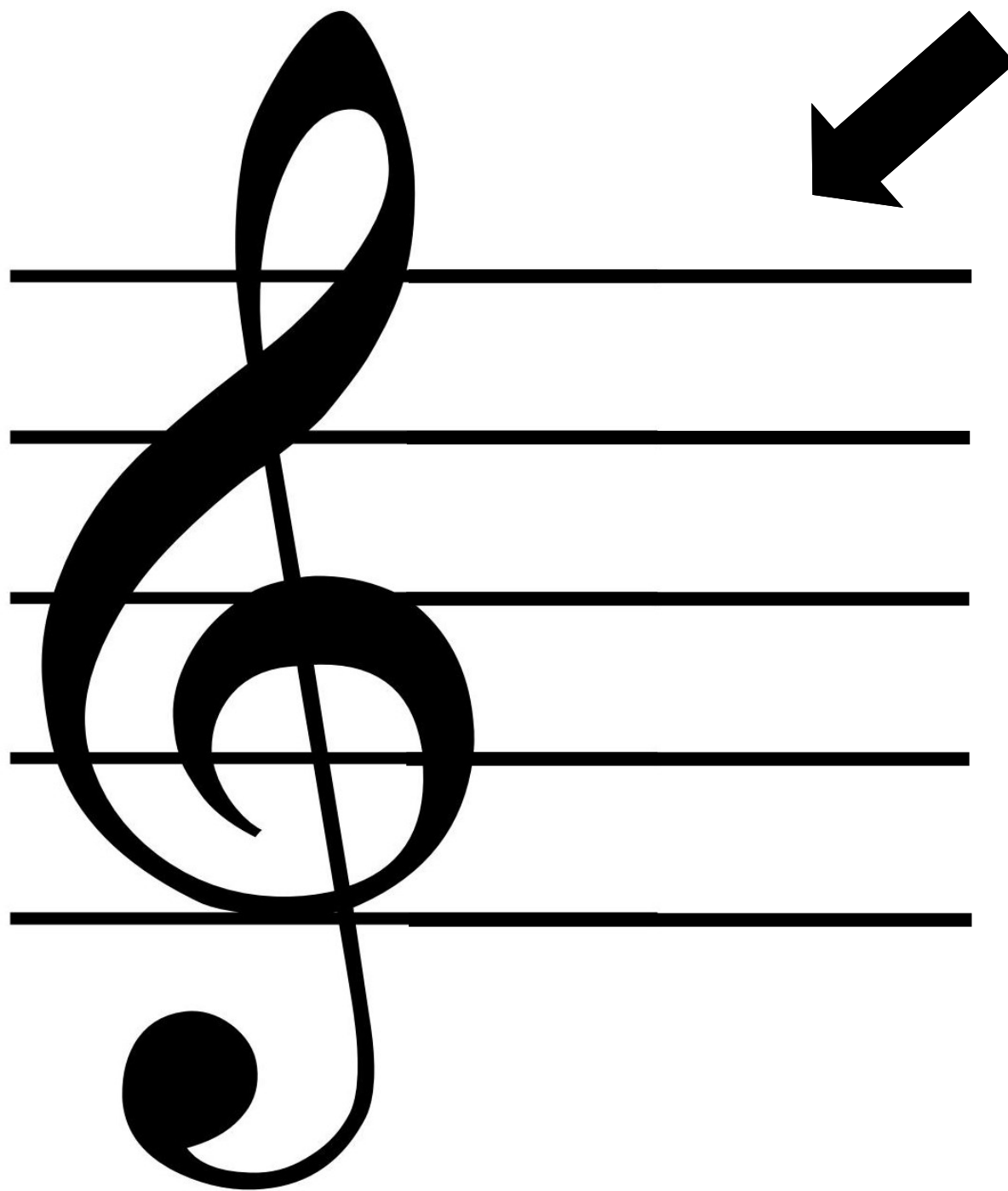
Flat

A flat sign written before a note lowers the pitch of the note by a half step.



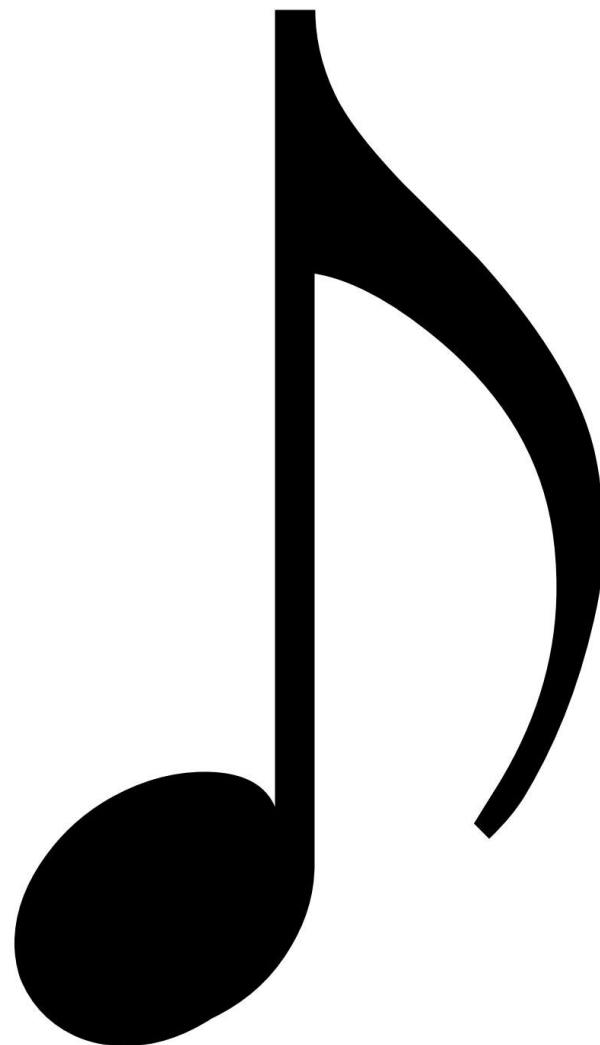
Key Signature-

Key of G



Key Signature-

Key of C



Eighth Note

*One eighth note is half the
value of a quarter note.*





Two eighth notes together-

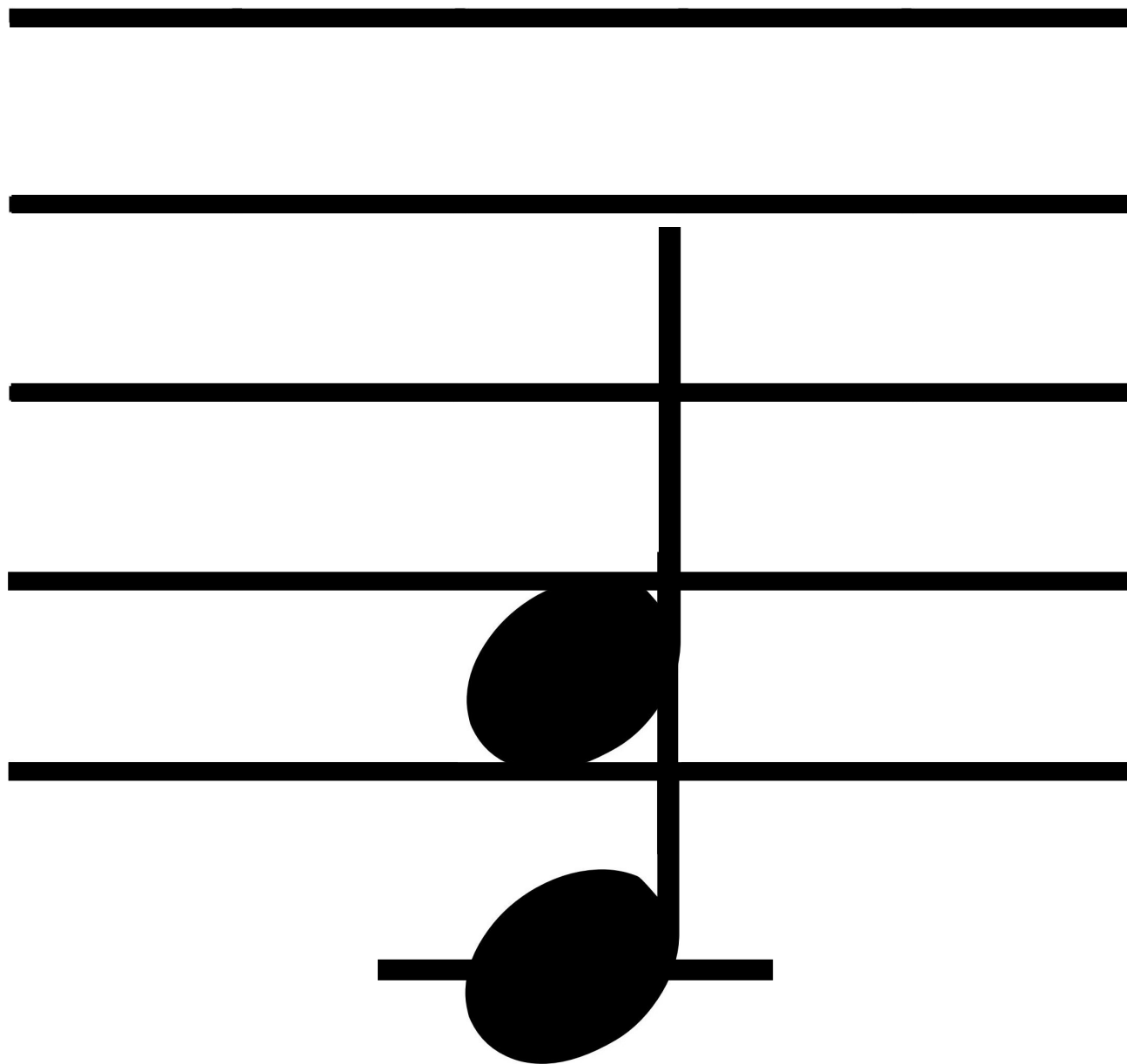
Appearance changes. Flag disappears and a bar connects them.

7

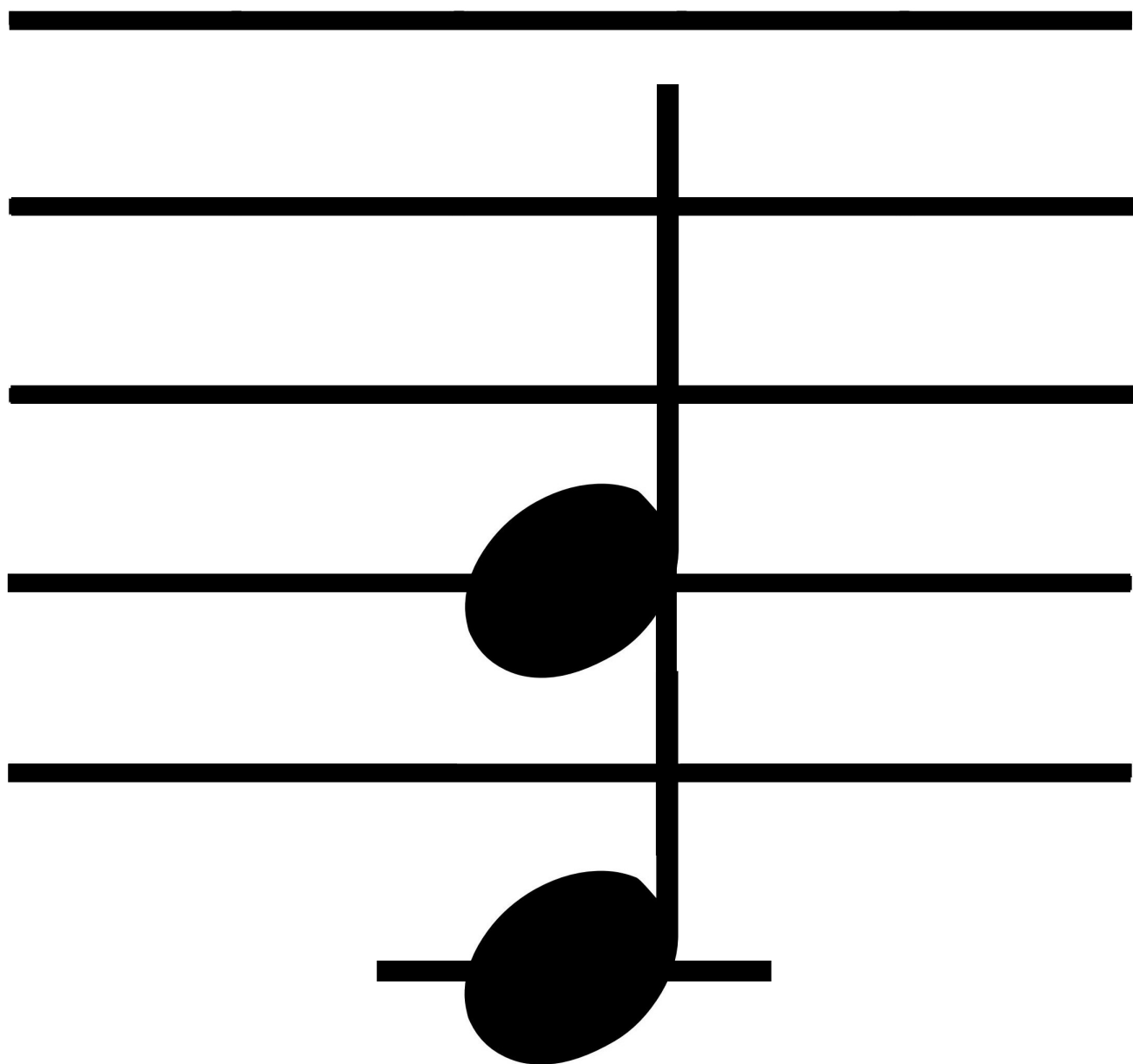
Eighth Note Rest

*One eighth note rest is half
the value of a quarter note.*





Interval- 4th



Interval- 5th

