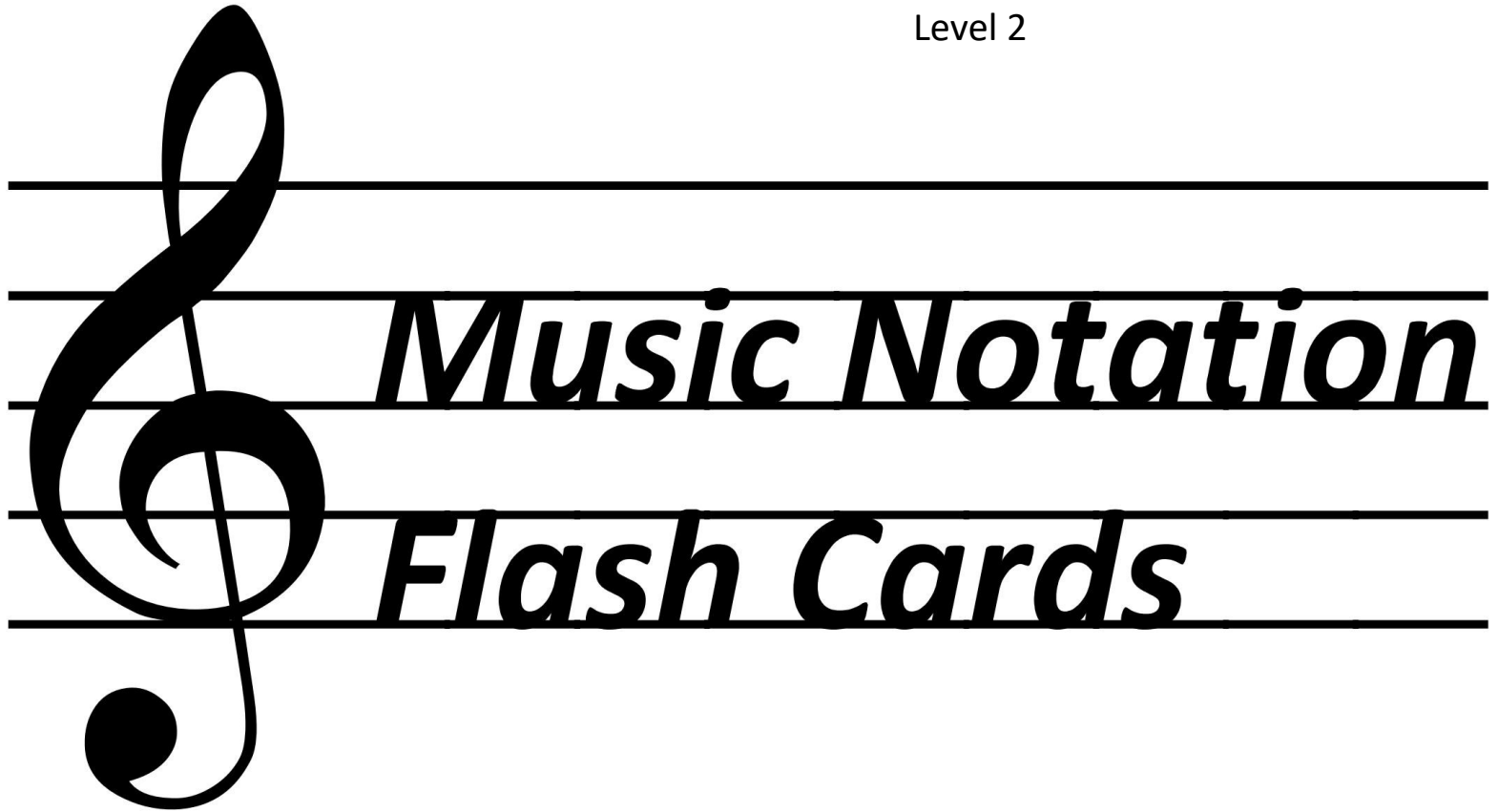
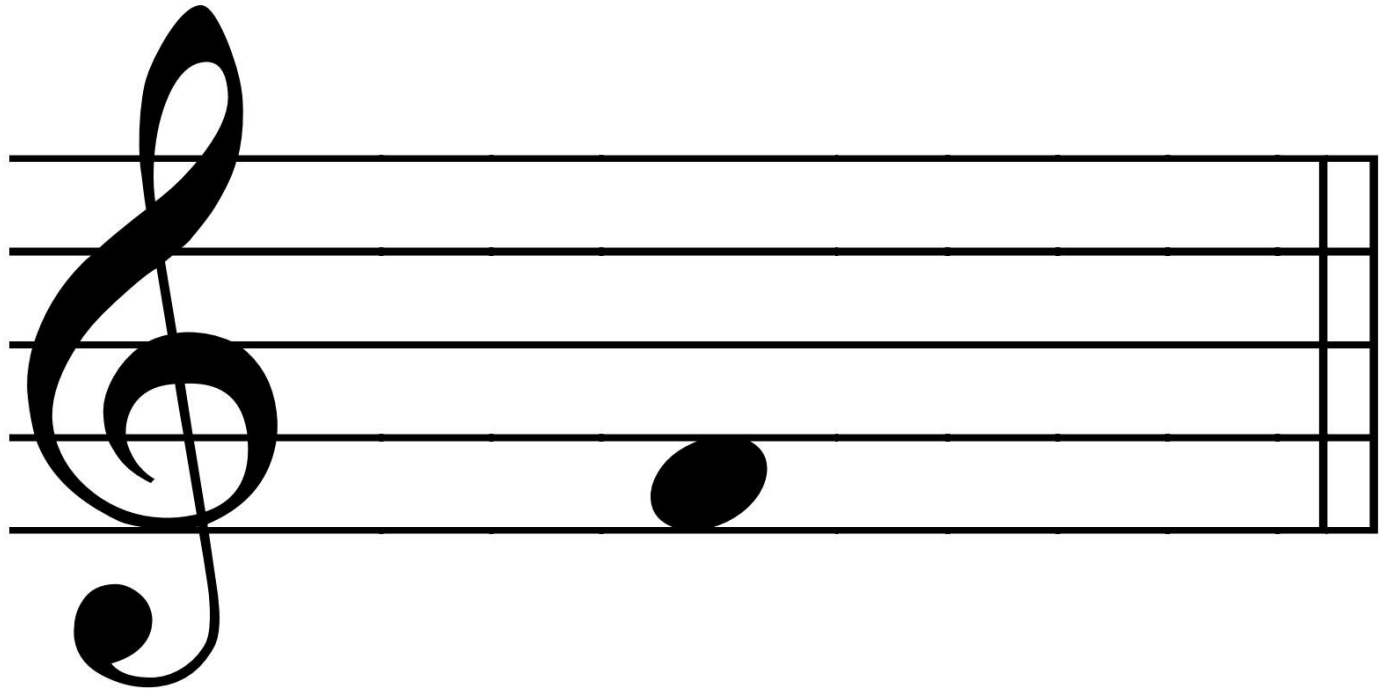


Hancock County Children's Choir

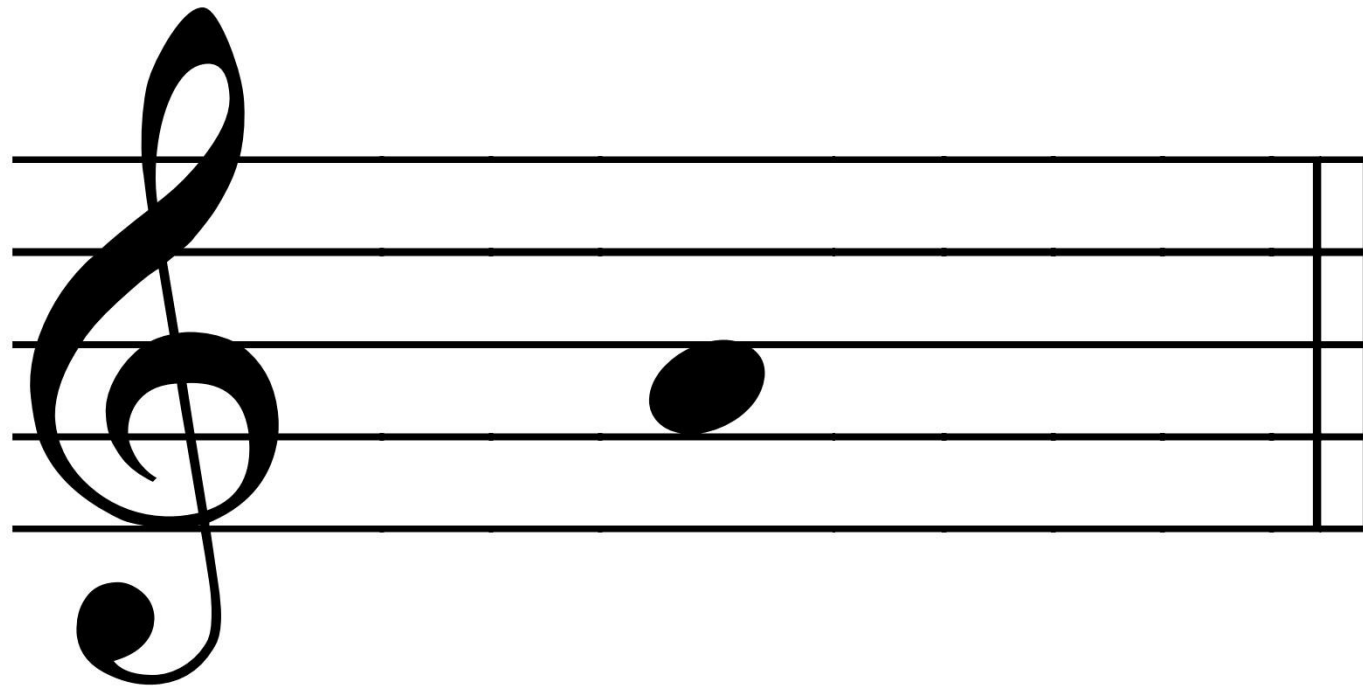
Level 2





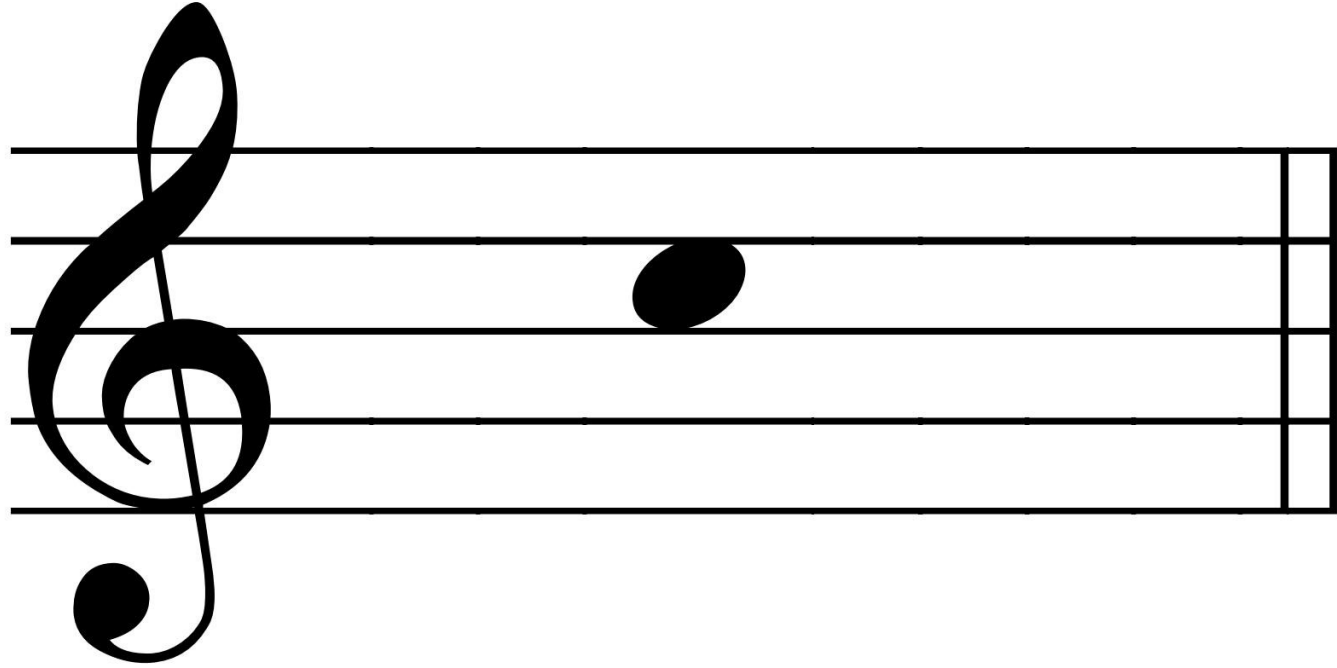
Note name: F

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.



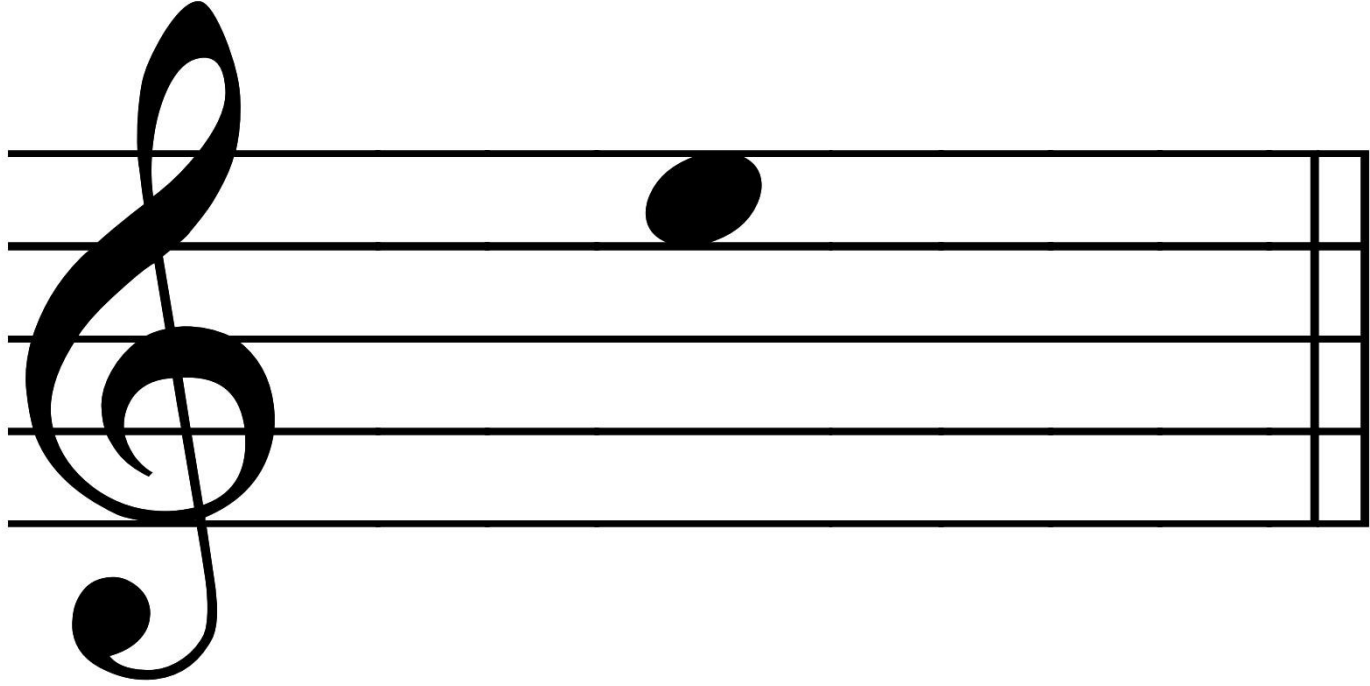
Note name: A

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.



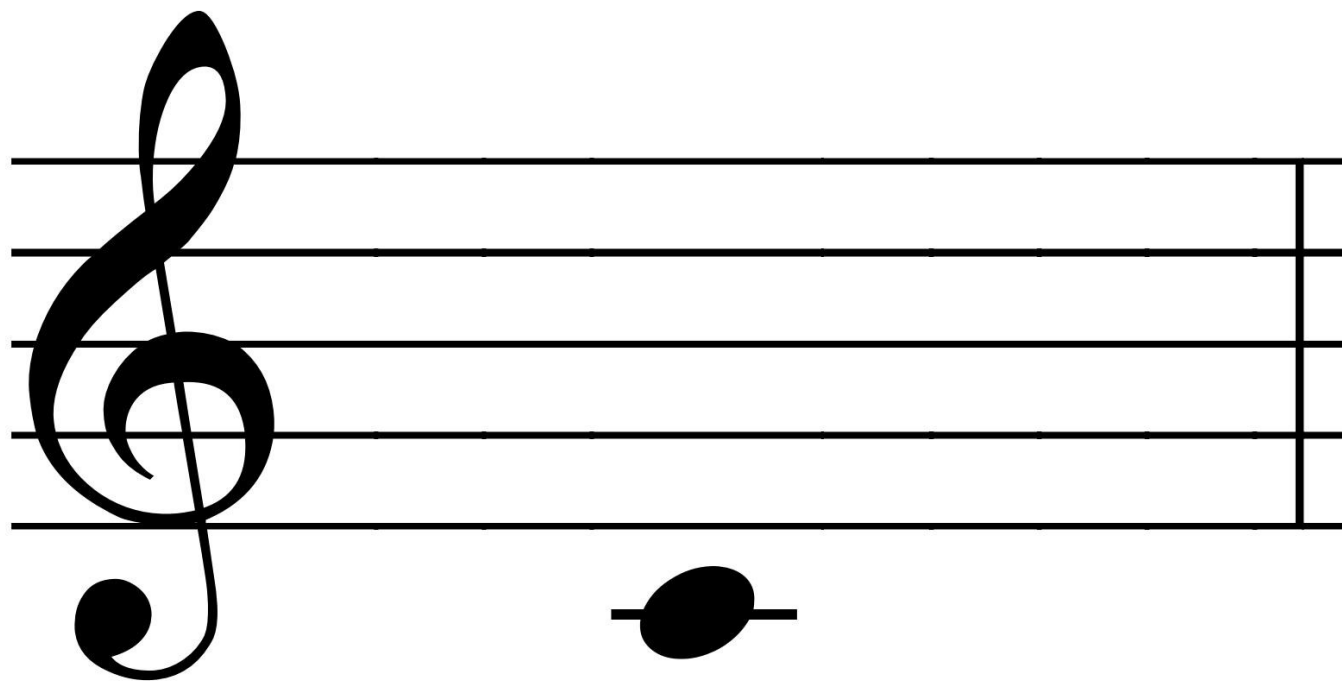
Note name: C

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.



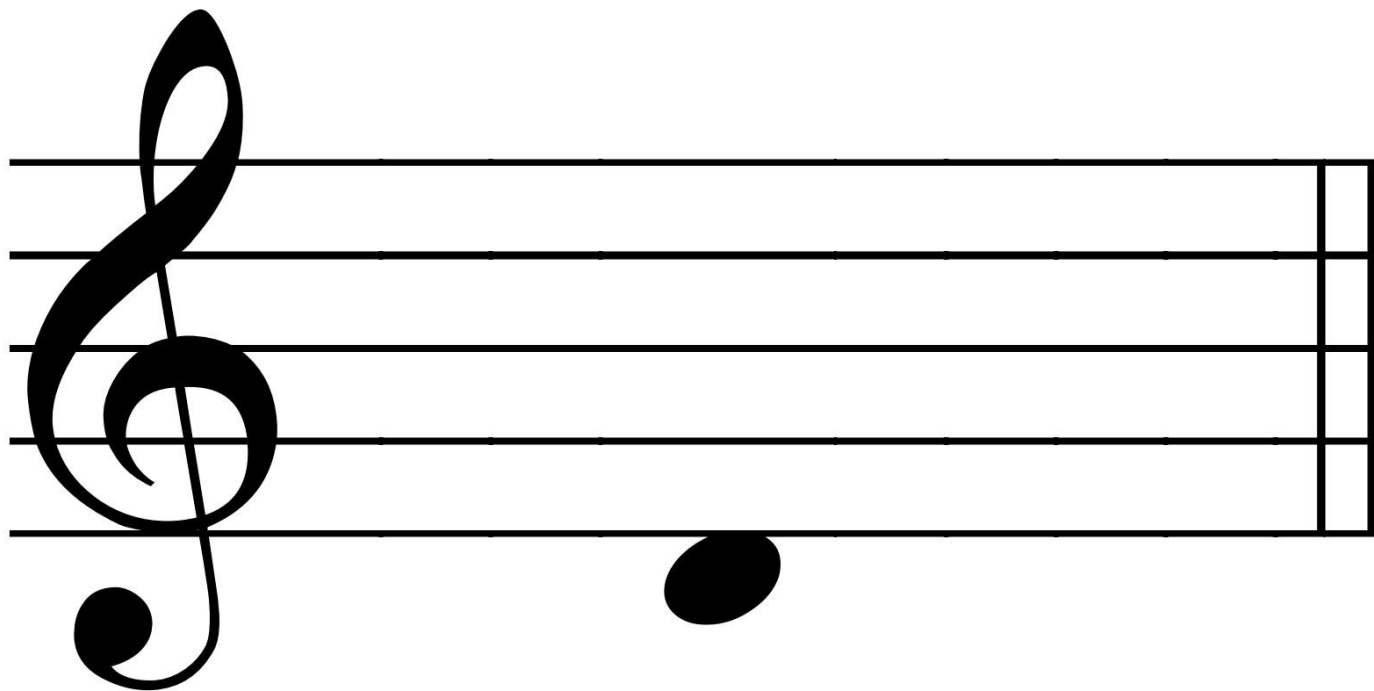
Note name: E

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.



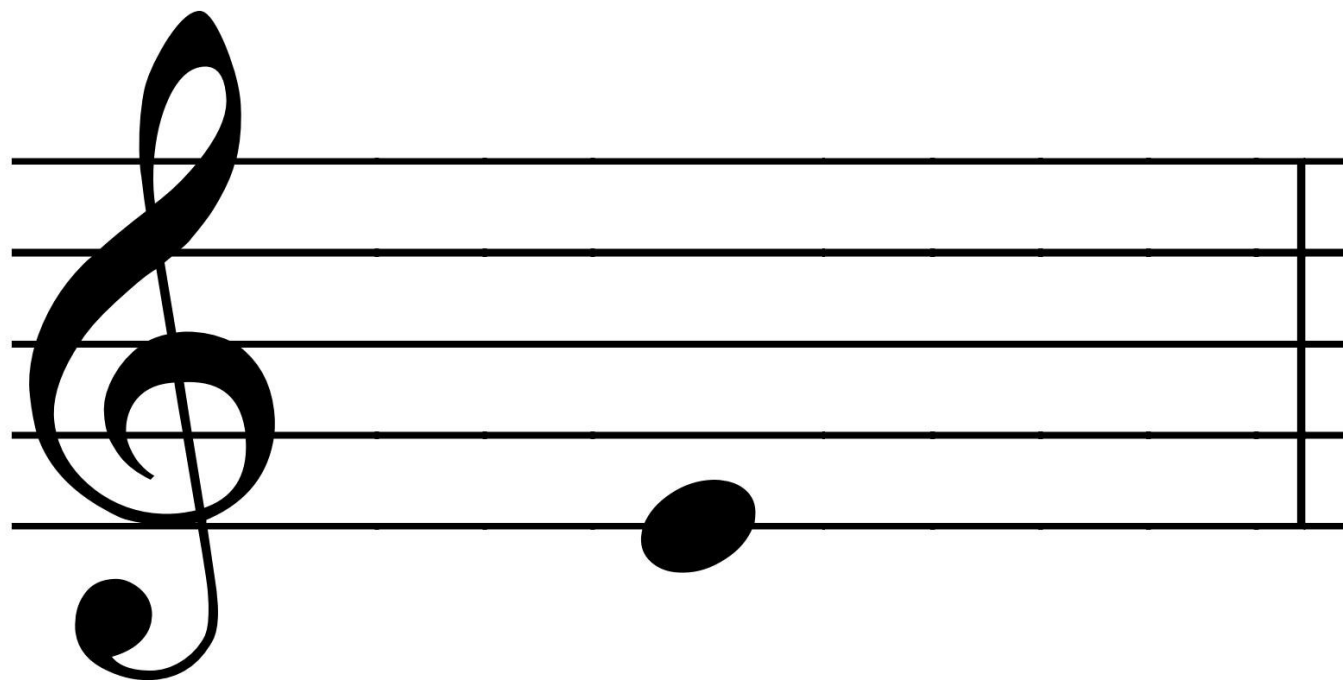
Note name: C

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.)



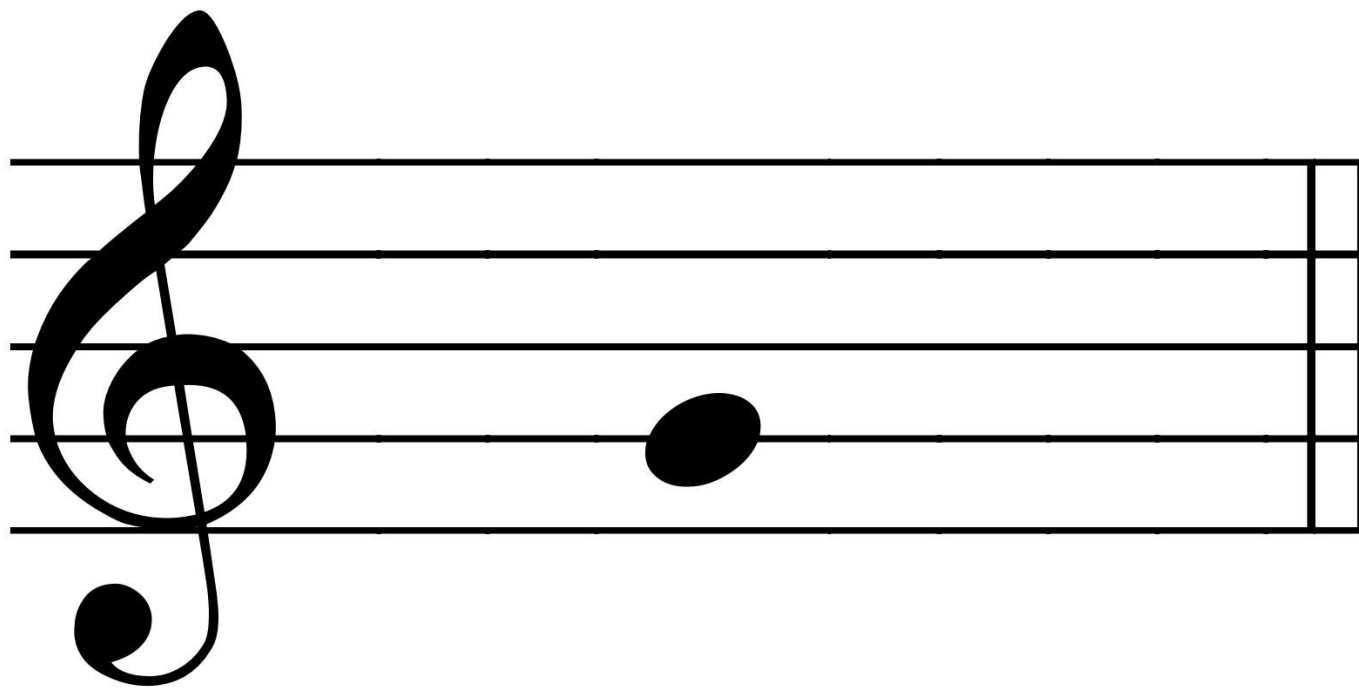
Note name: D

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



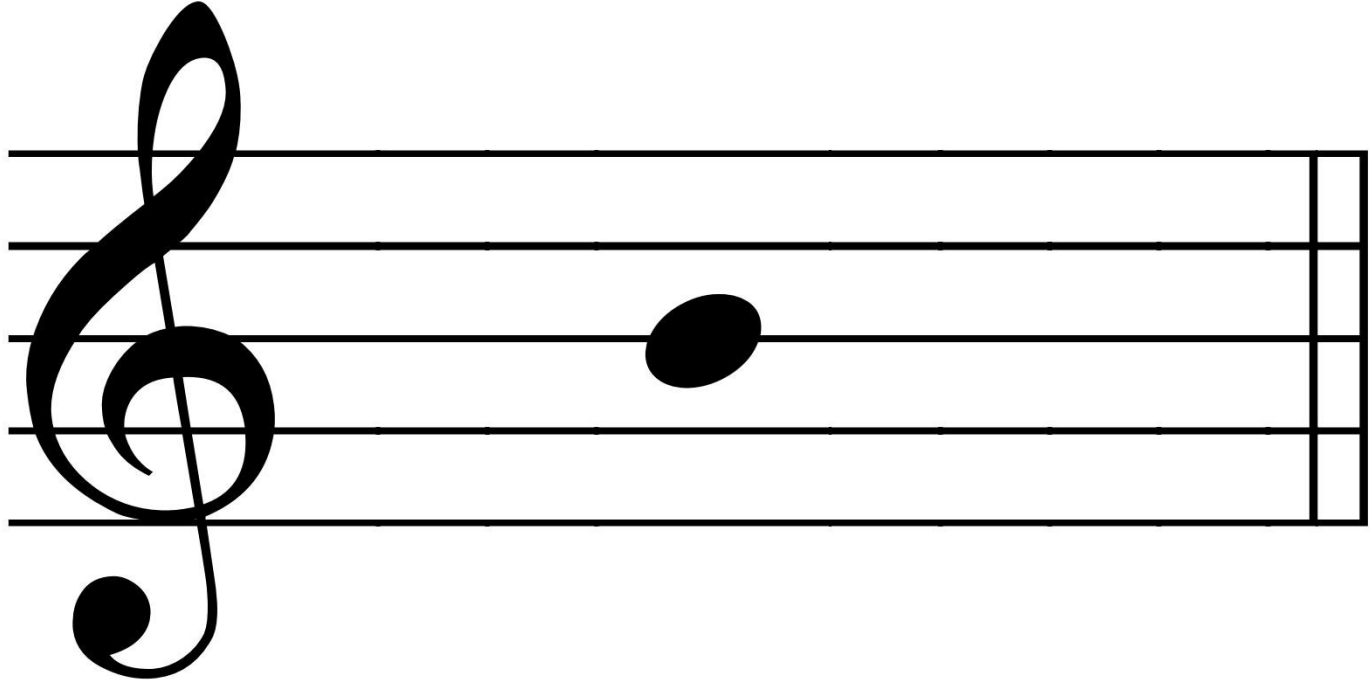
Note name: E

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



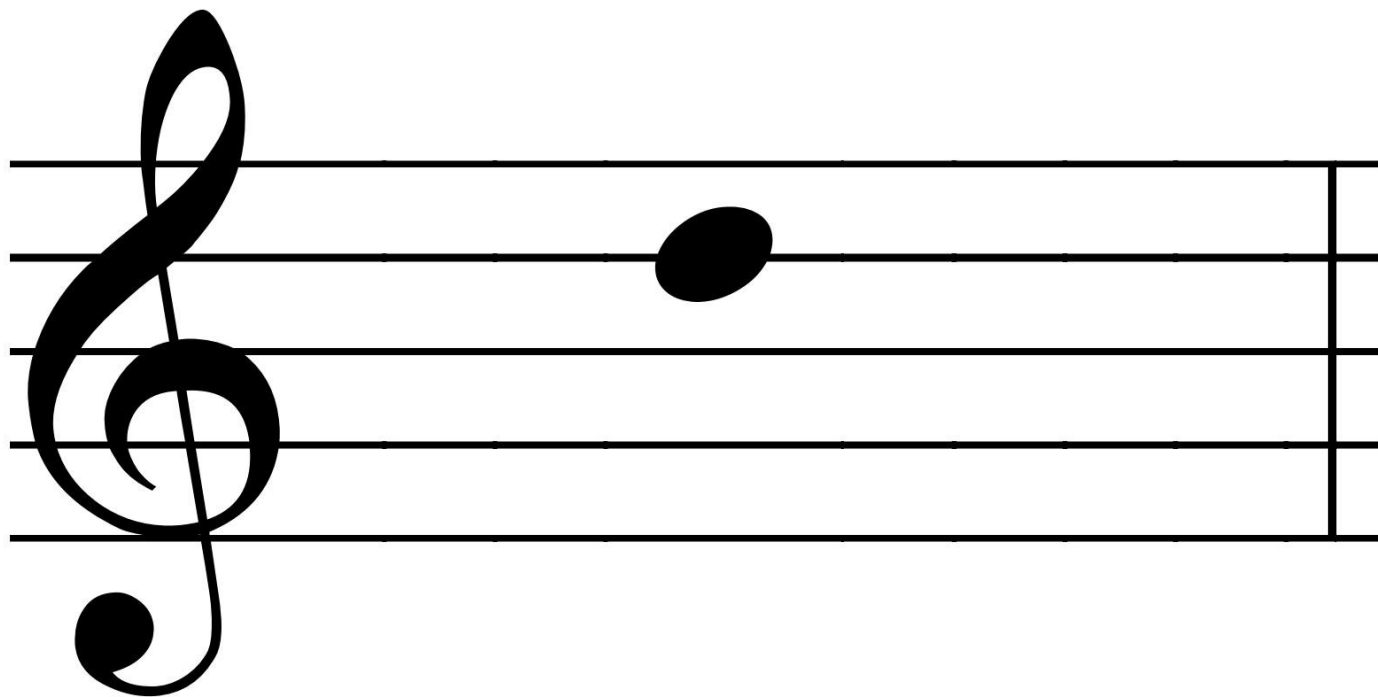
Note name: G

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



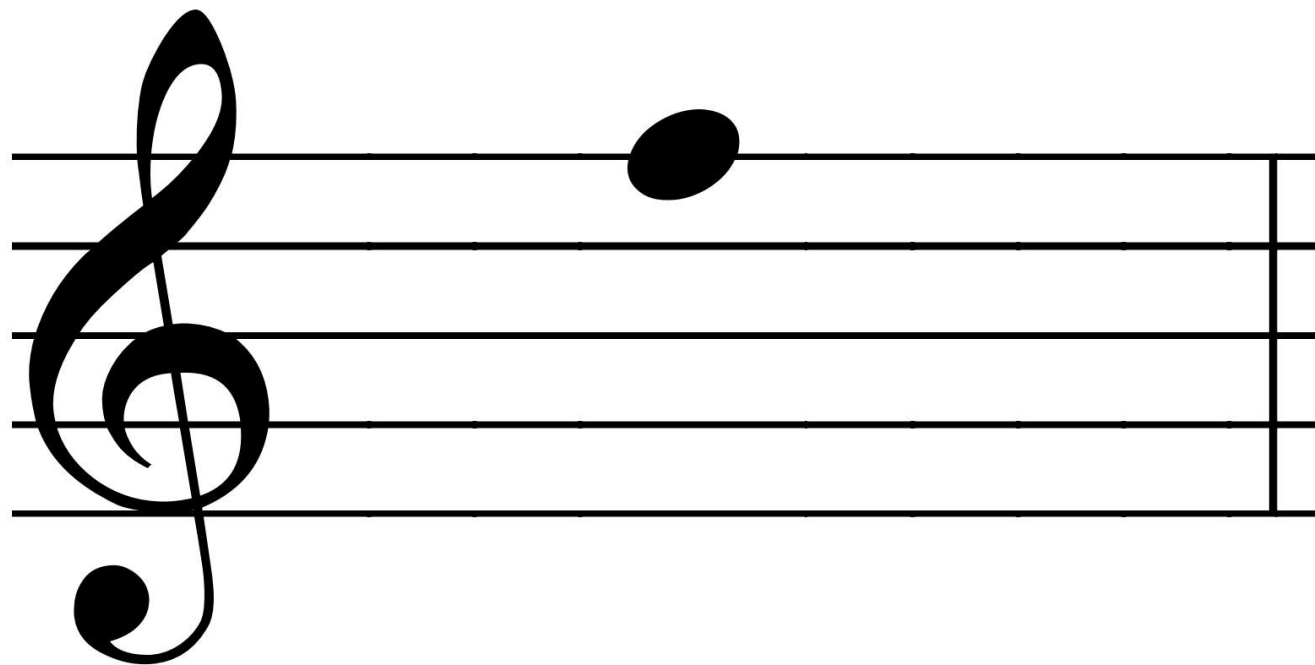
Note name: B

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



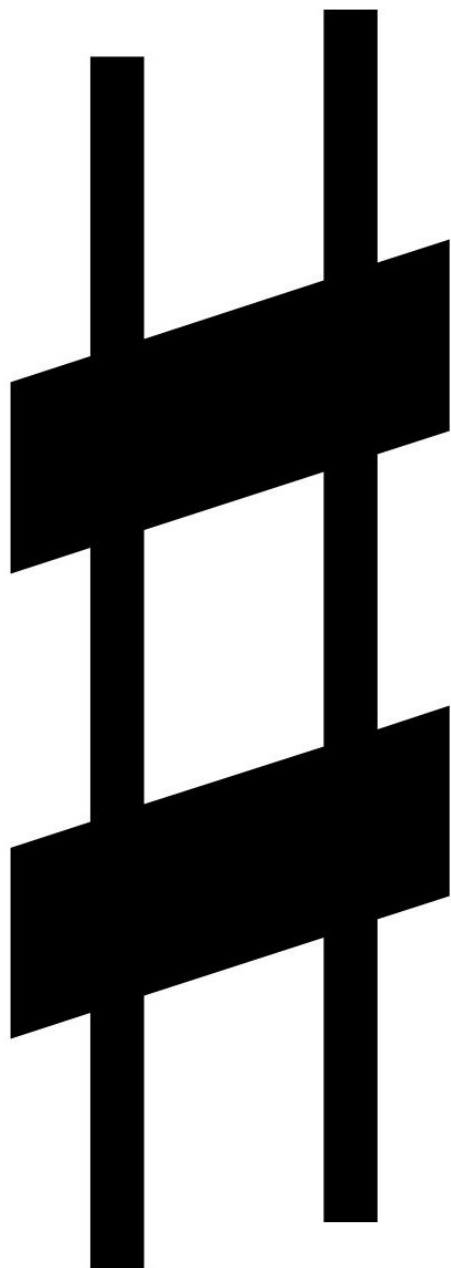
Note name: D

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.



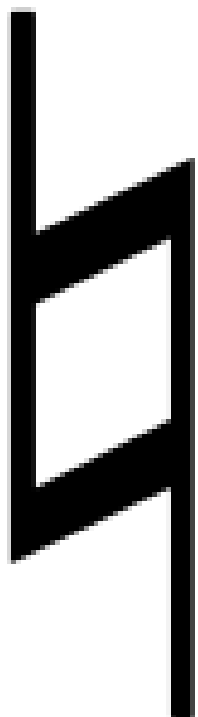
Sharp-

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.



Natural

A natural sign written before a note cancels the previous sharp or flat for that note.

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.

mj

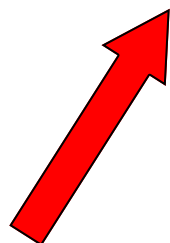
mezzo forte = medium loud

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *mf* in the music, it means to play or sing at a medium loud volume.

mp

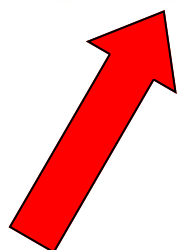
mezzo piano = *medium piano*

This is a dynamic marking. When you see a *mp* in the music, it means to play or sing at a medium soft volume.



Crescendo-

Gradually increase volume or
intensity



Decrescendo-

Gradually decrease volume or
intensity



Eighth note-

An eighth note is half the value of a quarter note or “ti”.



Two eighth notes together-

The appearance of the eighth note changes when there are 2 or more eighth notes together. The flag disappears and a bar connects them.

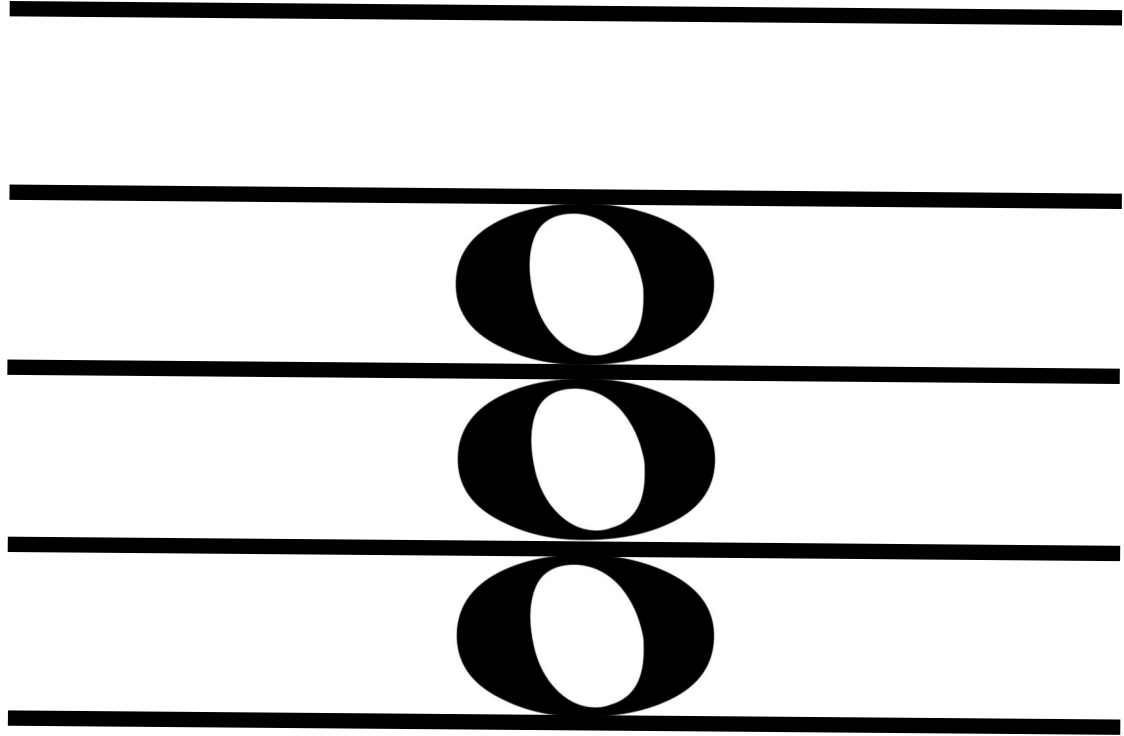
7

Eighth rest-

An eighth rest commonly receives a half of a beat of measured silence.

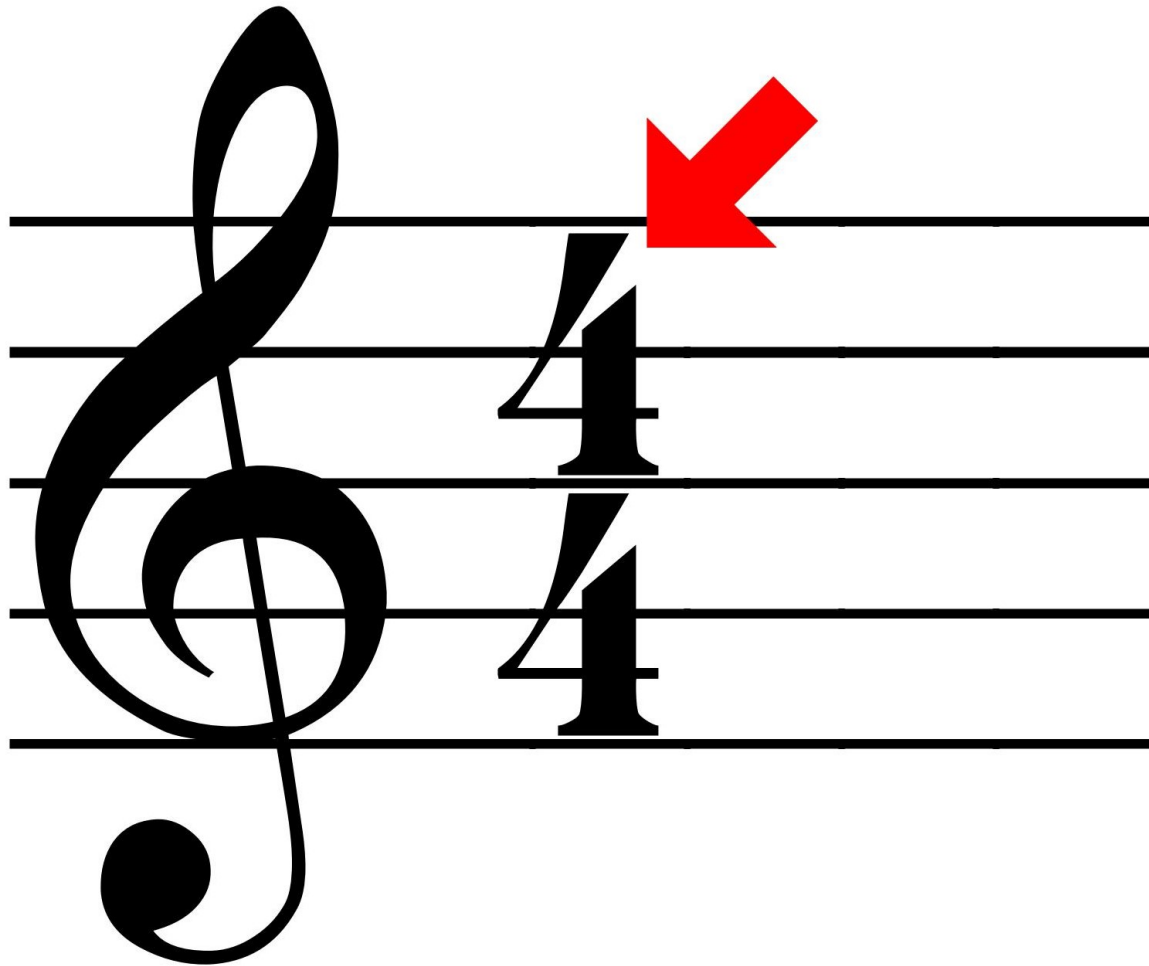
One eighth note rest is half the value of a quarter note.





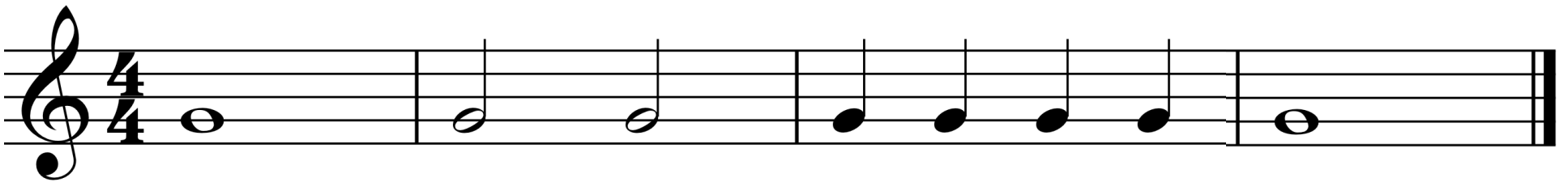
Chord:

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



Time Signature

The top number of the time signature tells you the number of beats in the measure. The bottom number tells us what kind of note will get 1 beat. 4/4 time signature shows that there is the equivalent of 4 quarter notes in each measure. Example:





This time signature is 4/4 time.

The top number tells us there are 4 beats in each measure.

The bottom number tells us that the quarter note gets 1 beat.



This time signature is $\frac{3}{4}$ time.

The top number tells us there are 3 beats in each measure.

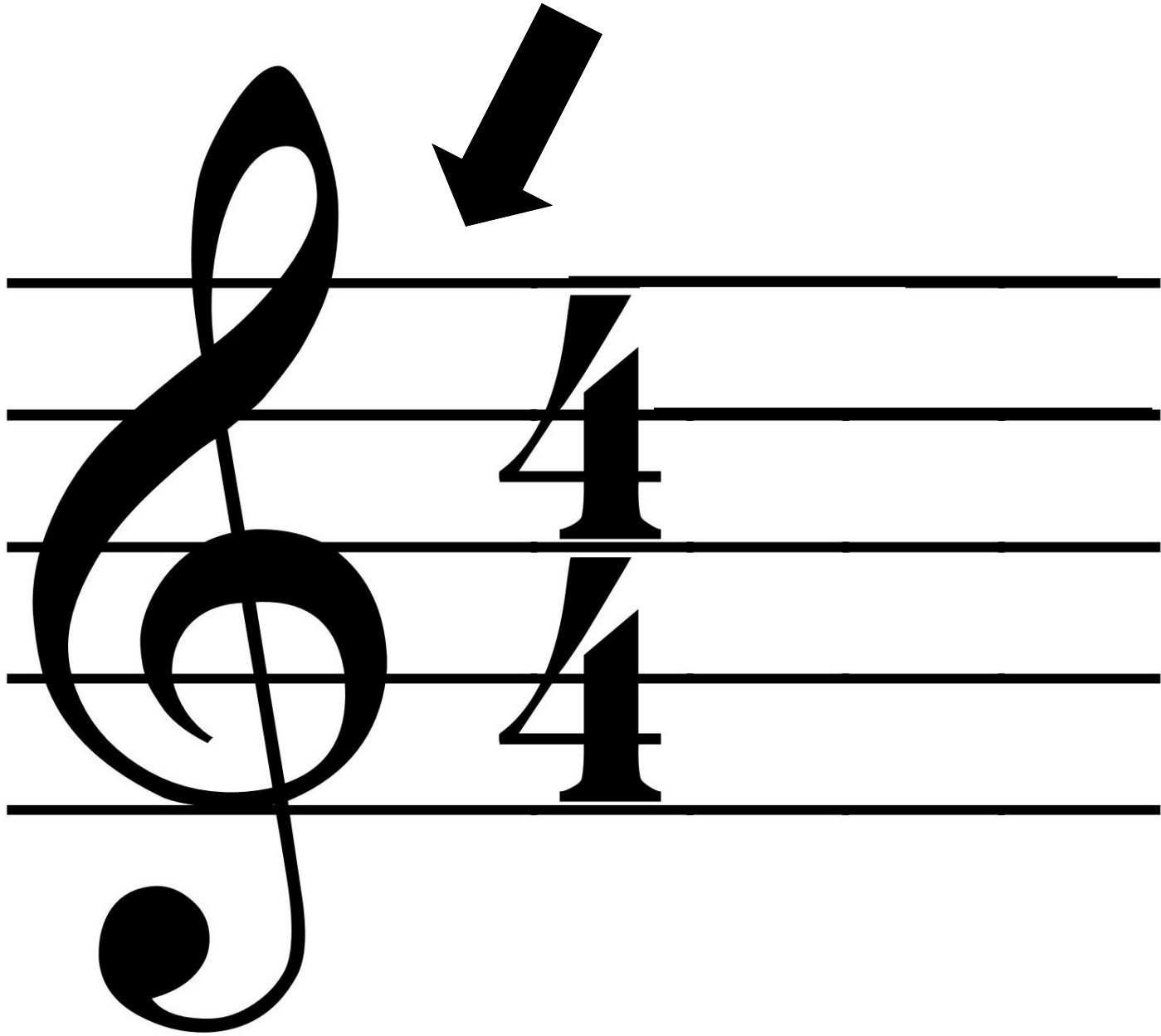
The bottom number tells us that the quarter note gets 1 beat.



This time signature is 2/4 time.

The top number tells us there are 2 beats in each measure.

The bottom number tells us that the quarter note gets 1 beat.



Key Signature-

Key of C Major

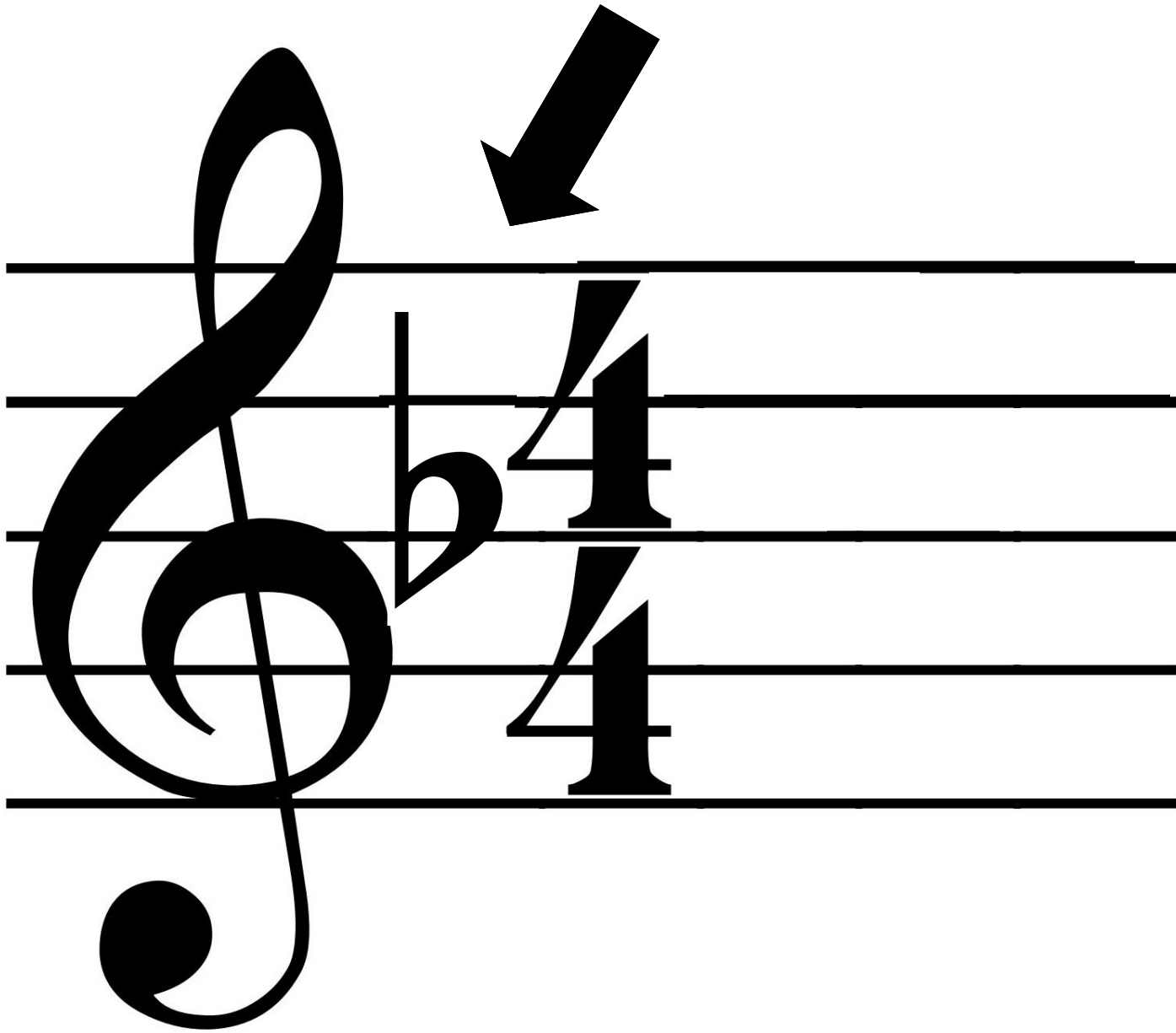
After the clef sign, there will be either sharp(s) or flat(s) or nothing! This tells you what key the song is written in. In this example, there are no sharps or flats, so the song is written in the key of C. C Major is a scale based on the C scale, and it has no sharps or flats.



Key Signature-

Key of G Major

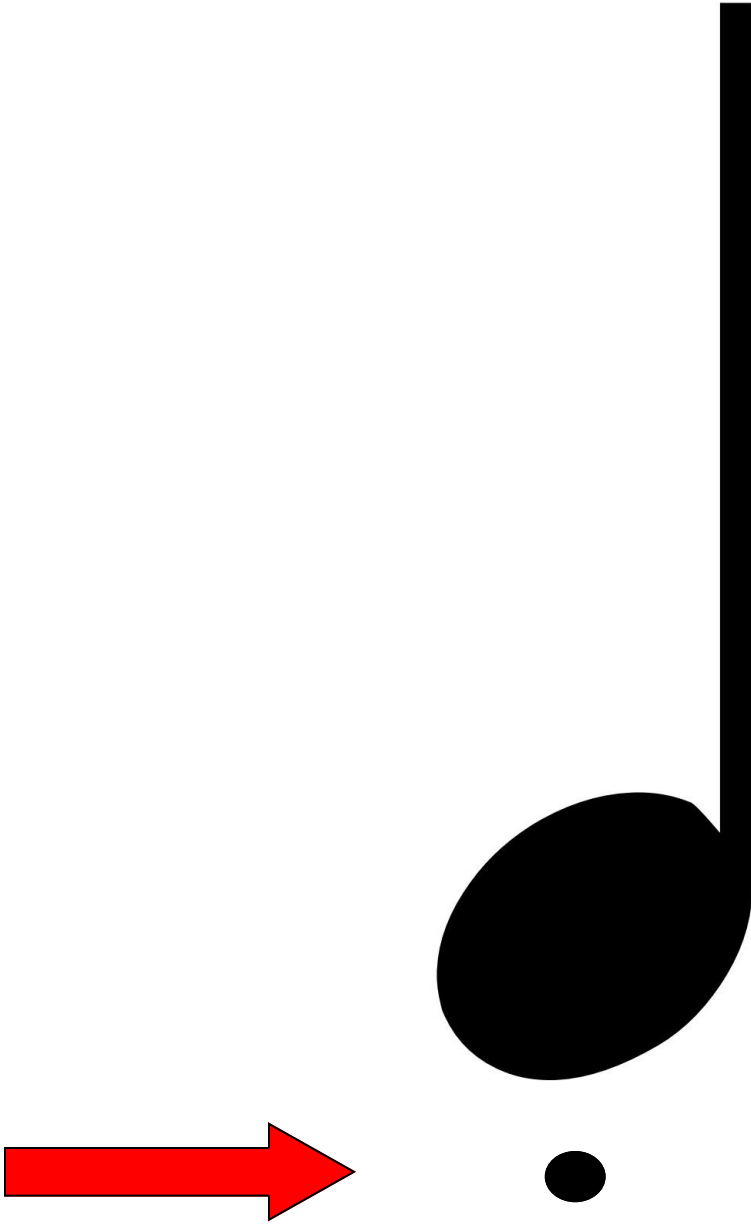
G Major is a scale based on the G scale and it has
1 sharp, F#



Key Signature-

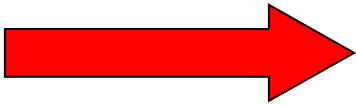
Key of F Major

F Major is a scale based on the F scale and it has
1 flat, B \flat



Staccato-

Note played or sung short and detached from other notes

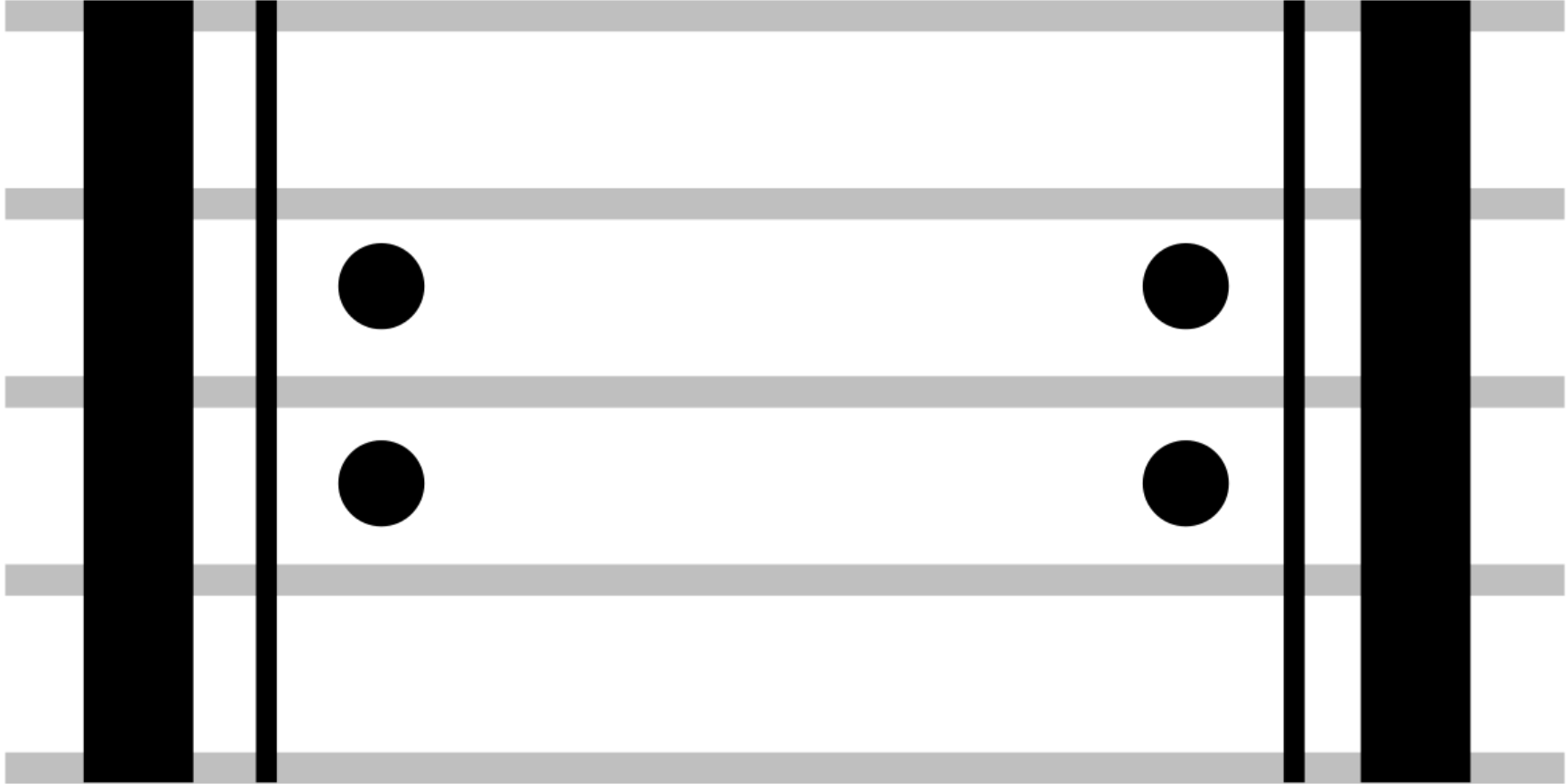


>



Accent-

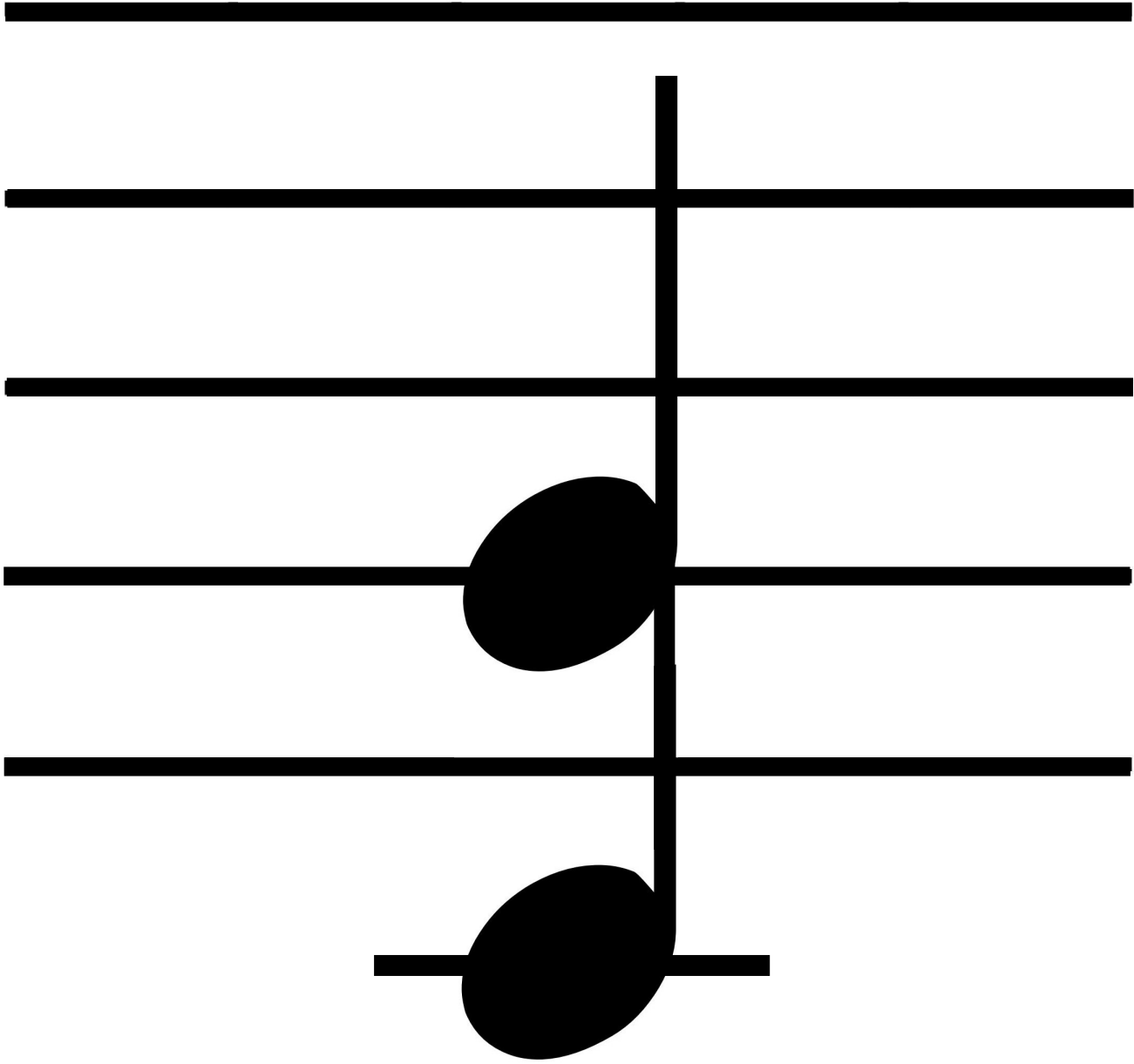
Note played or sung stronger or with more emphasis than other notes



Repeat Signs

Go back to the nearest repeat sign and play or sing again. Example:

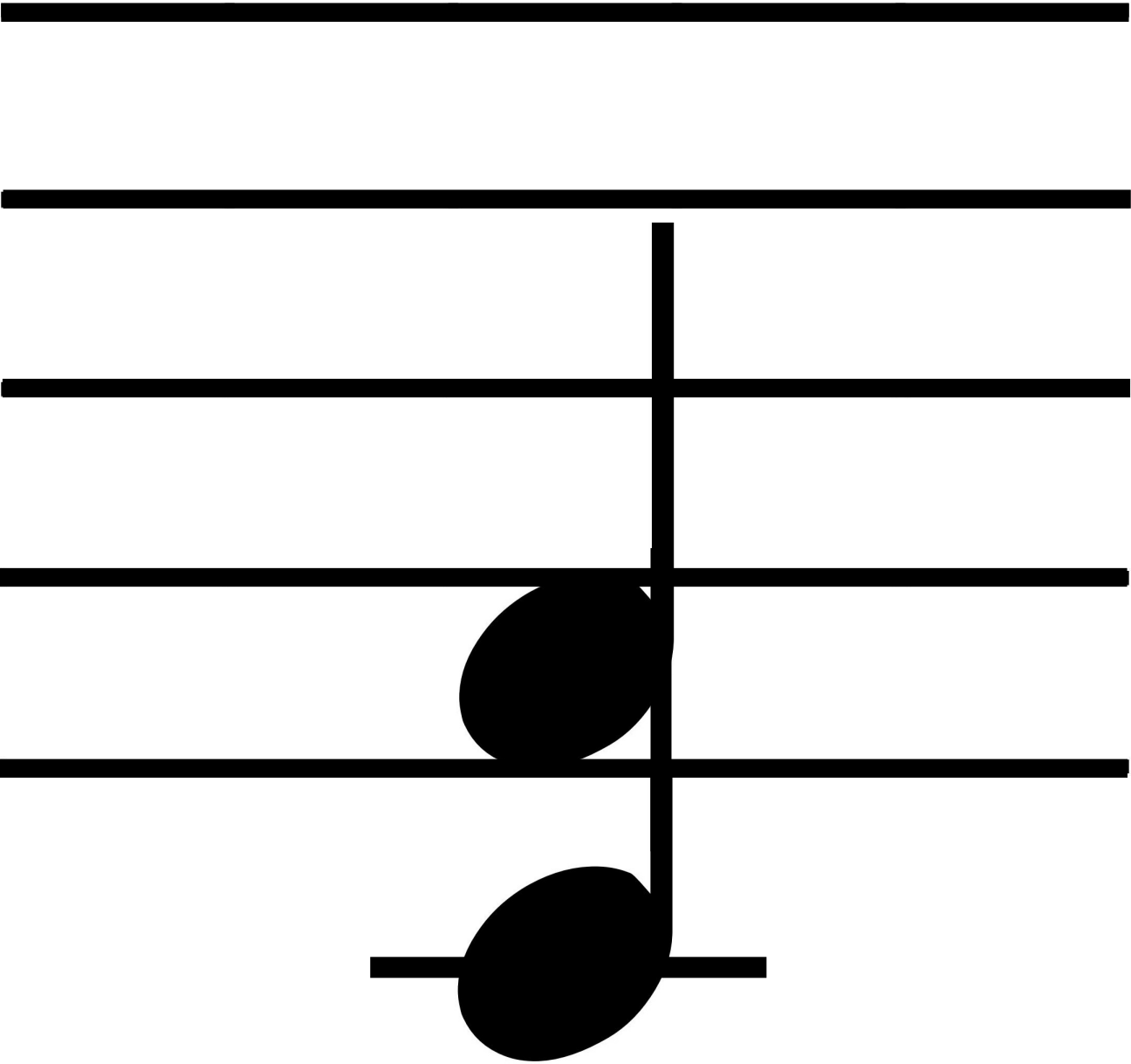
The image shows a musical score with two staves, treble and bass clef, in 2/4 time. The music consists of four measures. The first measure contains a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a repeat sign (two vertical lines with two dots). The notes in the first measure are G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second measure contains a treble clef and notes D5, E5, and F5. The third measure contains a treble clef and notes G5, A5, and B5. The fourth measure contains a treble clef and notes C6, B5, and A5. The bass staff contains four measures of music, each with a bass clef and a single note: G3, F3, E3, and D3. The first measure of the bass staff has a repeat sign. The fourth measure of the bass staff has a repeat sign. Arrows point from the text 'Repeat sign' to the first and fourth measures of both staves.



Interval-

5th

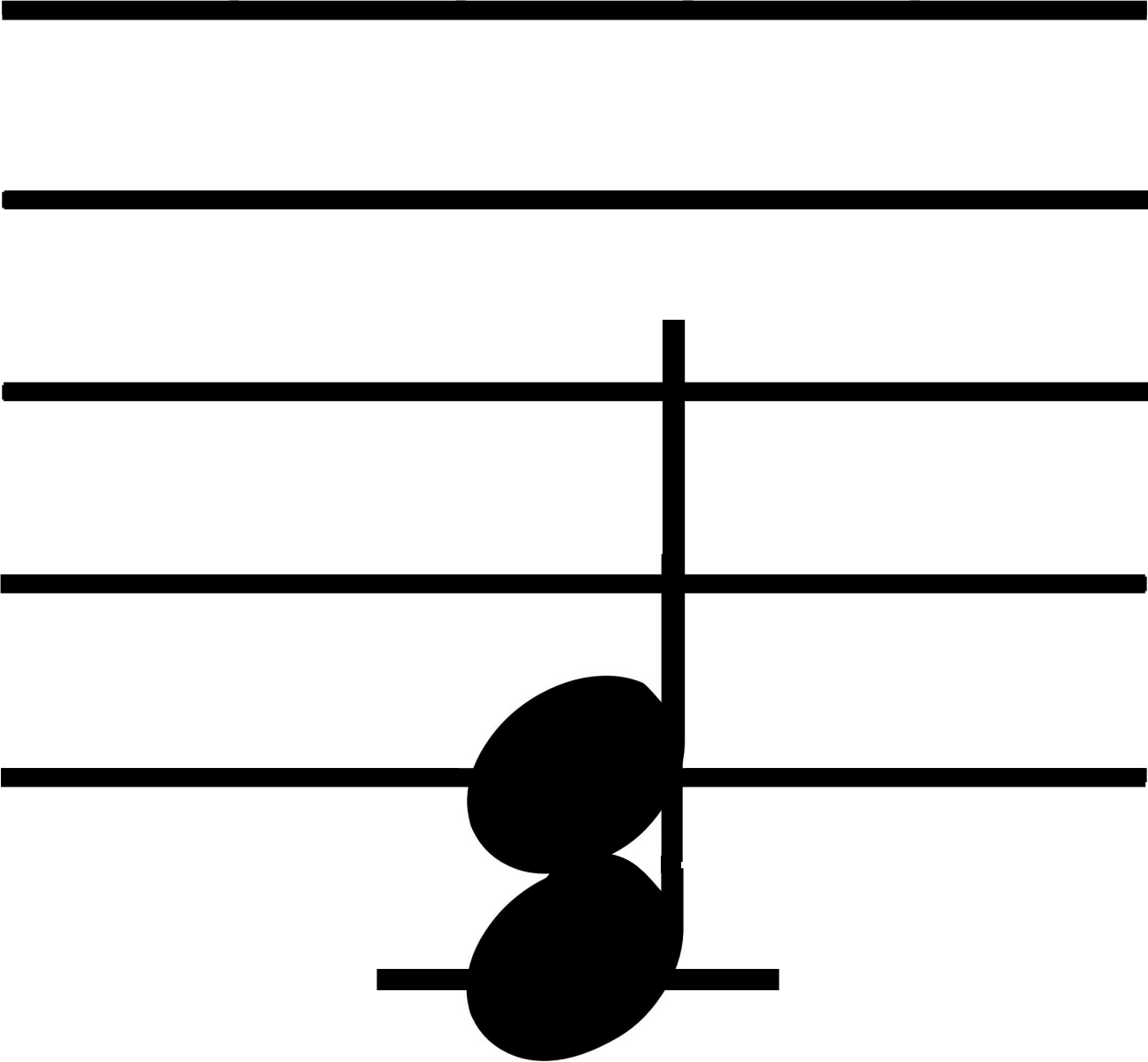
An interval is the distance between two notes. Start with the bottom note and count lines and spaces up to the note above it. That will tell you the interval. In this example, there are 5 lines and spaces from C to G. That makes it an interval of a 5th.



Interval-

4th

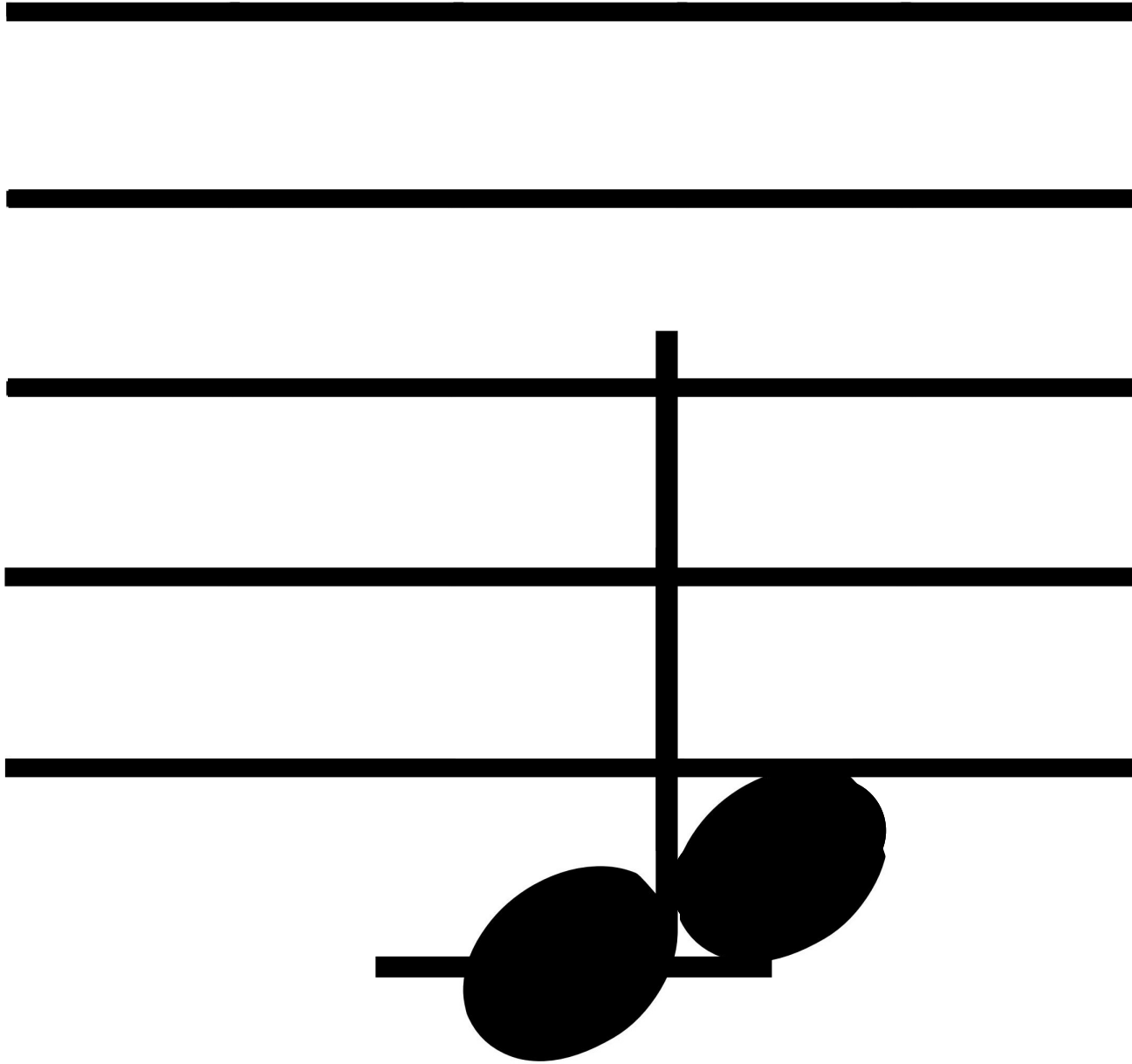
An interval is the distance between any two notes. Start with the bottom note and count lines and spaces up to the note above it. That will tell you the interval. In this example, there are 4 lines and spaces from C to F. That makes it an interval of a 4th.



Interval-

3rd

An interval is the distance between two notes. Start with the bottom note and count lines and spaces up to the note above it. That will tell you the interval. In this example, there are 3 lines and spaces from C to E. That makes it an interval of a 3rd.



Interval-

2nd

An interval is the distance between two notes. Start with the bottom note and count lines and spaces up to the note above it. That will tell you the interval.

In this example, there are 2 lines and spaces from C to D. That makes it an interval of a 2nd.

Tempo

Tempo-

Rate of speed of a song

Andante

Andante-

Walking speed

Moderato

Moderato-

Moderately

Allegro

Allegro-

Fast

Allegretto

Allegretto-

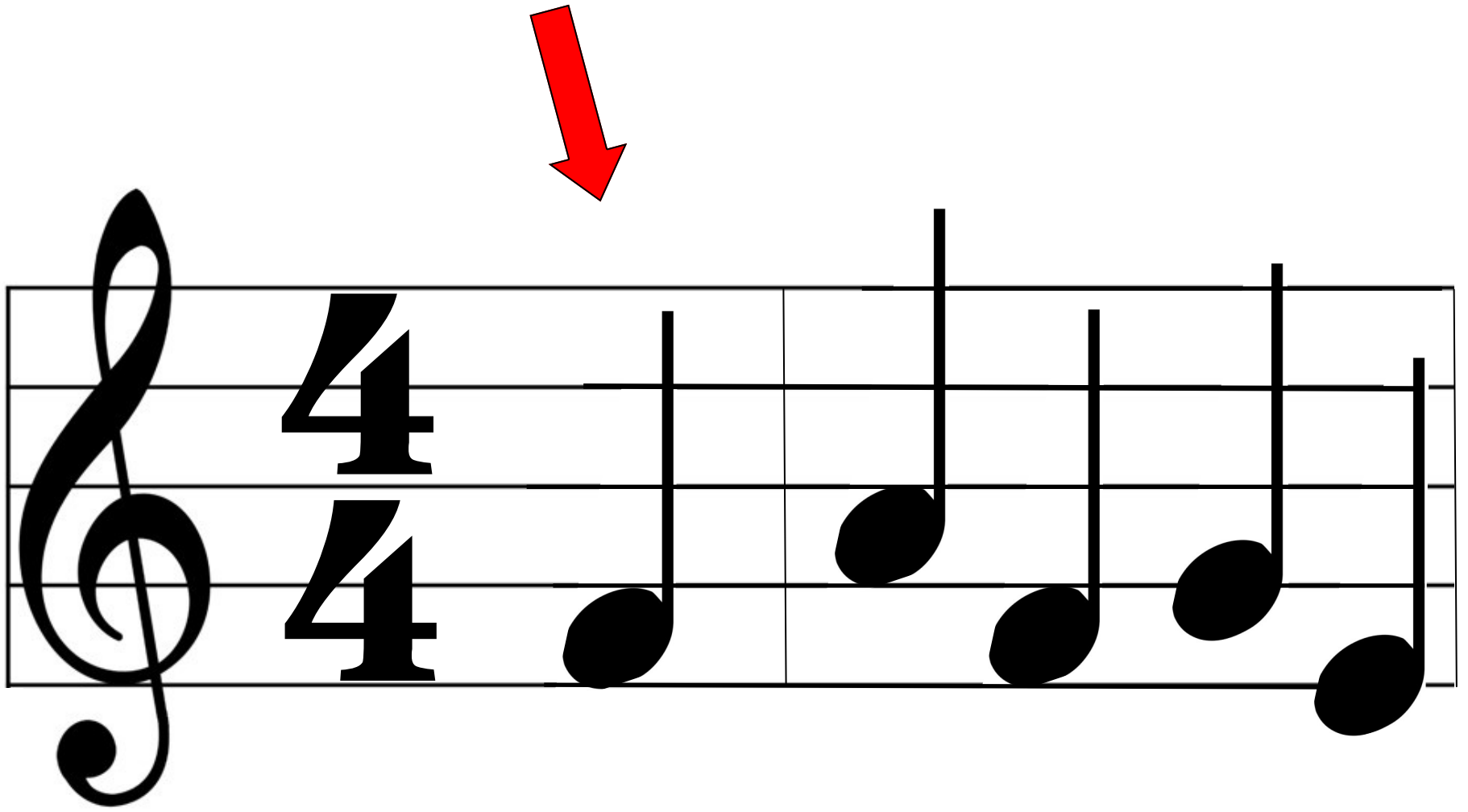
Moderately fast

rit.

ritardando

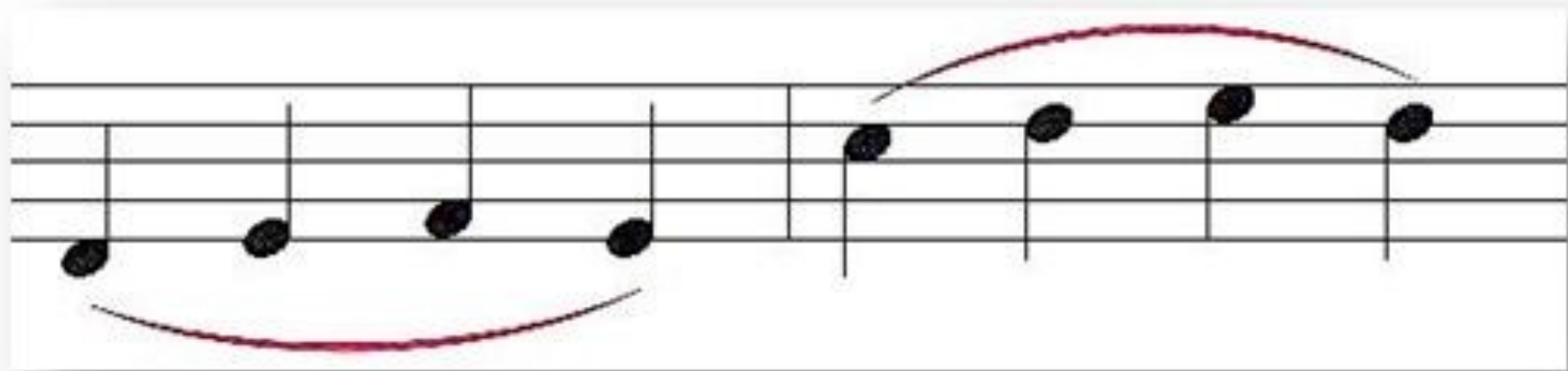
Rit.-

Gradually decrease or slow down
the tempo



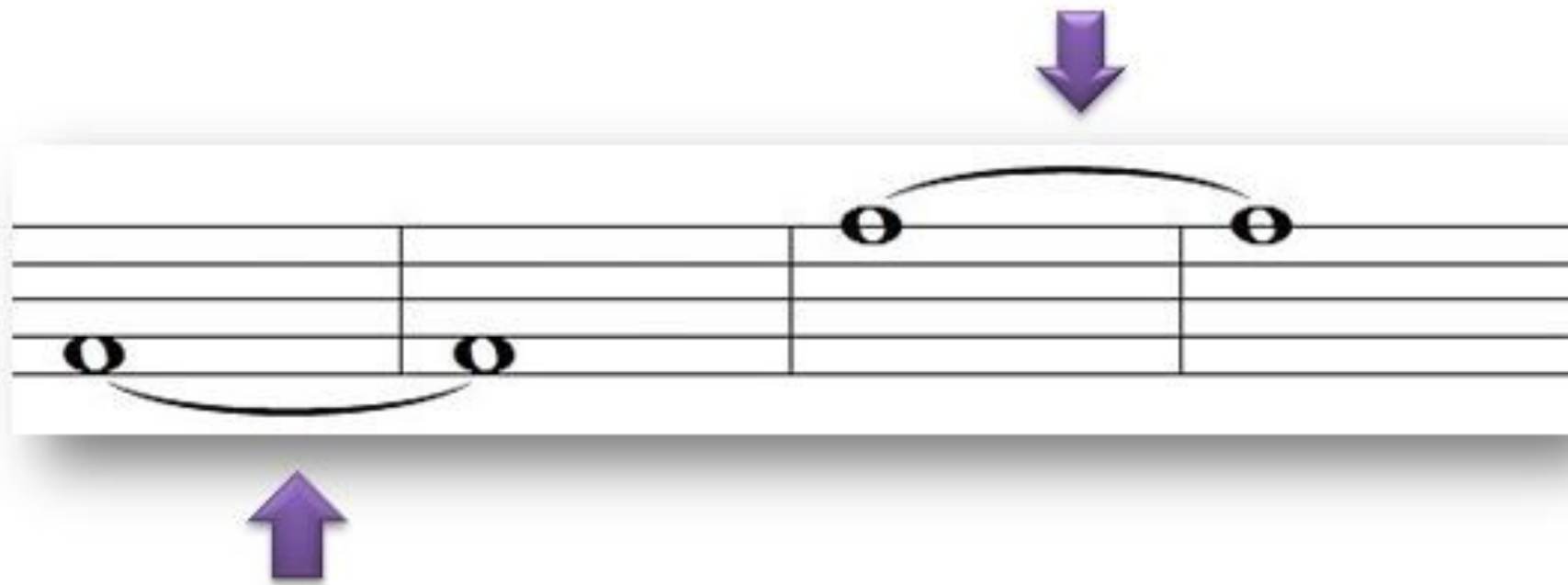
Upbeat-

Note or notes that come before the first full measure.



Slur-

A slur is the curved line over or under two or more different notes. It means you should play those notes smoothly, or legato.



Tie-

A tie is a curved line under 2 or more of the exact same notes. They are to be held for their combined value. In this example, the tie connects two quarter notes. Each quarter note is worth 1 count. $1 + 1 = 2$ counts. You would hold these tied notes for a total of 2 counts without a break between them.