

Note Cards

Front of Card

Name the notes on the
lines of the treble clef.

Back of Card

EGBDF

Front of Card

Name the notes on the
spaces of the treble clef.

Back of Card

FACE

Front of Card

Name the notes on the
lines of the bass clef.

Back of Card

GBDFA

Front of Card

Name the notes on the
spaces of the bass clef.

Back of Card

ACEG

Front of Card



Back of Card

Treble Clef – high
instruments

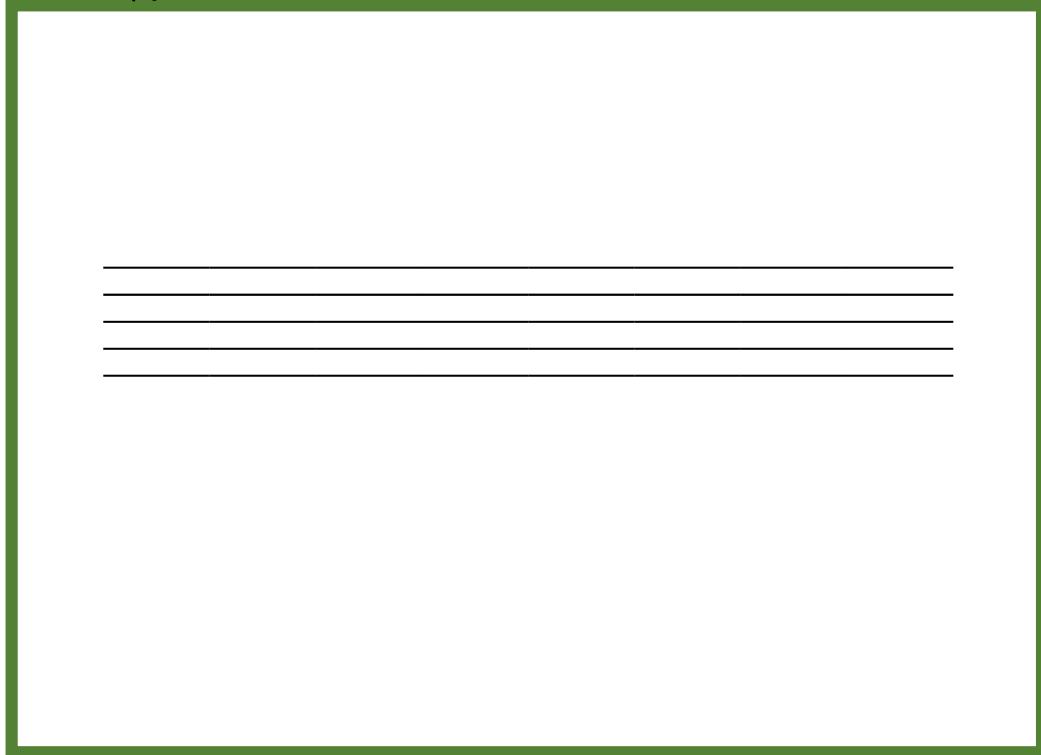
Front of Card



Back of Card

Bass Clef –
low instruments

Front of Card

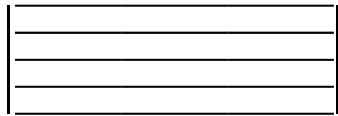


Back of Card

Staff –

5 lines and 4 spaces where the notes are placed

Front of Card

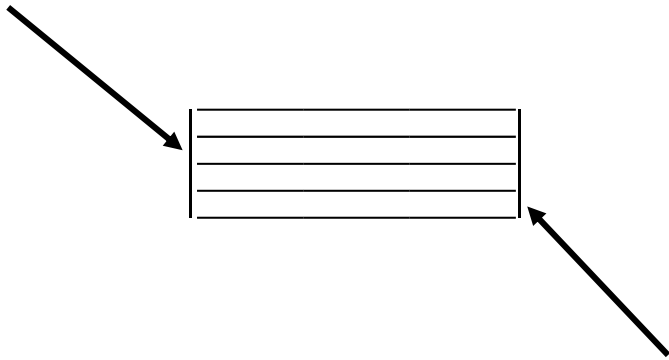


Back of Card

Measure or Bar

A bite size chunk of music

Front of Card

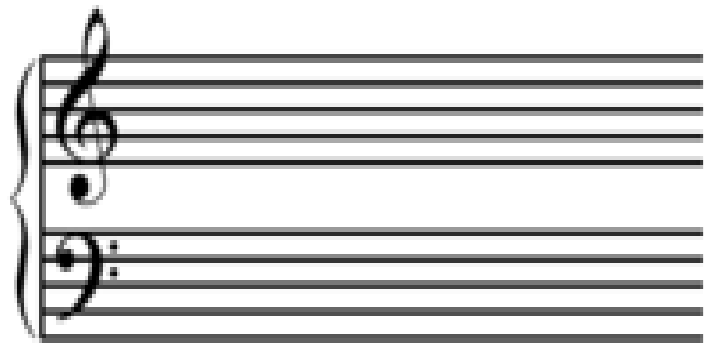


Back of Card

Barline

Divides a staff into measures

Front of Card

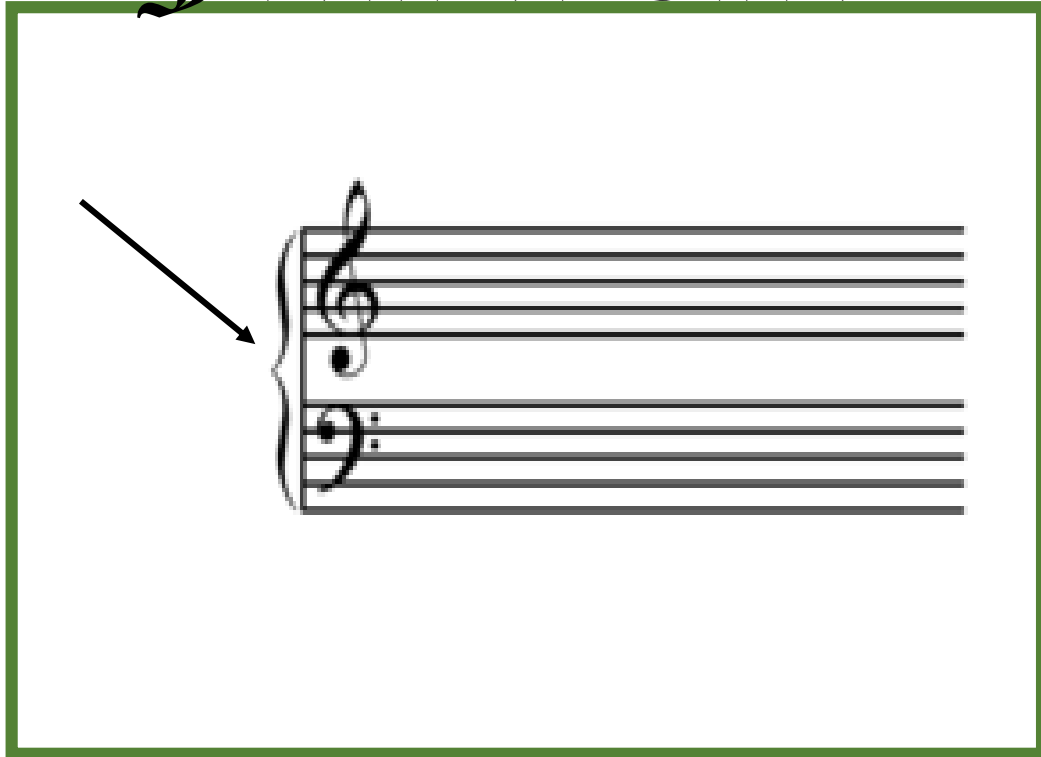


Back of Card

Grand Staff

Both the treble and bass clefs
connected with a bracket.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Bracket

Connects the treble and bass clefs to form the grand staff.

Front of Card

Name the 8 elements of music.

Back of Card

Melody

Rhythm

Form

Texture/ Harmony

Tempo

Timbre

Dynamice

Articulation

Front of Card

What is melody?

Back of Card

One note at a time/ the part of
the song you go home singing

Front of Card

What is Rhythm?

Back of Card

A pattern of sounds and
silences within a beat

Front of Card

What is form?

Back of Card

How a song is organized including repeated material and development sections. Some examples are:

Theme and Variations

Sonata Form

Rhondo Form

The Blues

AABA

Verse/chorus

Front of Card

What is Texture/
Harmony?

Back of Card

More than one note at a time.

Examples are:

Monophonic

Polyphonic

Homophony

Front of Card

What is tempo?

Back of Card

The speed of the
music

Front of Card

What is timbre?

Back of Card

The color of the sound.

What makes a trumpet sound like a trumpet and not a flute.

Front of Card

What are dynamics?

Back of Card

Volume

Soft and loud

Front of Card

What are articulations?

Back of Card

The start of the note. The basic articulations are: accent; staccato; tenuto; marcato

*With wind instruments it involves your tongue. *In singing it is how you enunciate your words (we call this diction.)

*With percussion instruments it is how you strike the instrument

Front of Card

Time signature

Back of Card

Can be found at the beginning of a song. Top number tells us how many beats are in a measure/ bottom number tells you what kind of note gets a beat. Some common time signatures are:

4	2	3	6	♩	♩
4	4	4	8		

Front of Card

Key signature

Back of Card

Can be found at the beginning of a song. Indicates which notes are sharp or flat in a song. Every scale has its own key signature. This tells us where the home tone is, where Do is.

Front of Card

#

Back of Card

Sharp

Raises a note by a half step and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Front of Card

b

Back of Card

Flat

Lowers a note by a half step and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Natural Sign

Cancels a flat or sharp and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Front of Card

Interval

Back of Card

The distance between
any two notes.

Front of Card

Half Step

Back of Card

Smallest interval in western music. Any two notes that are next to each other.

Front of Card

Whole Step

Back of Card

Second smallest interval in western music. A whole step is equal to two half steps.

Front of Card

O

Back of Card

Whole note

4 beats

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

Front of Card



Back of Card

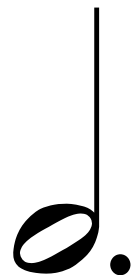
Half note

2 beats

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

4

Front of Card



Back of Card

Dotted half note

3 beats

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

4

Front of Card



Back of Card

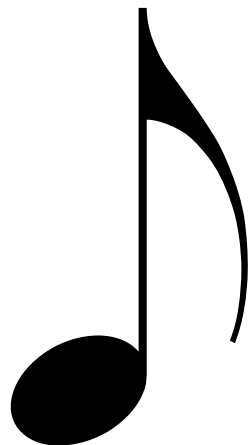
Quarter note

1 beat

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

4

Front of Card



Back of Card

Eighth note

1/2 beat

(in 4 time.)

4

Front of Card



Back of Card

Two eighth notes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ beat each.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Sixteenth note

1/4 beat

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

Front of Card



Back of Card

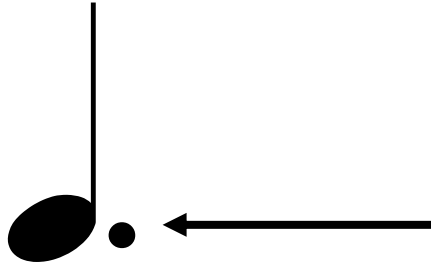
4 sixteenth notes

$\frac{1}{4}$ beat each

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

4

Front of Card

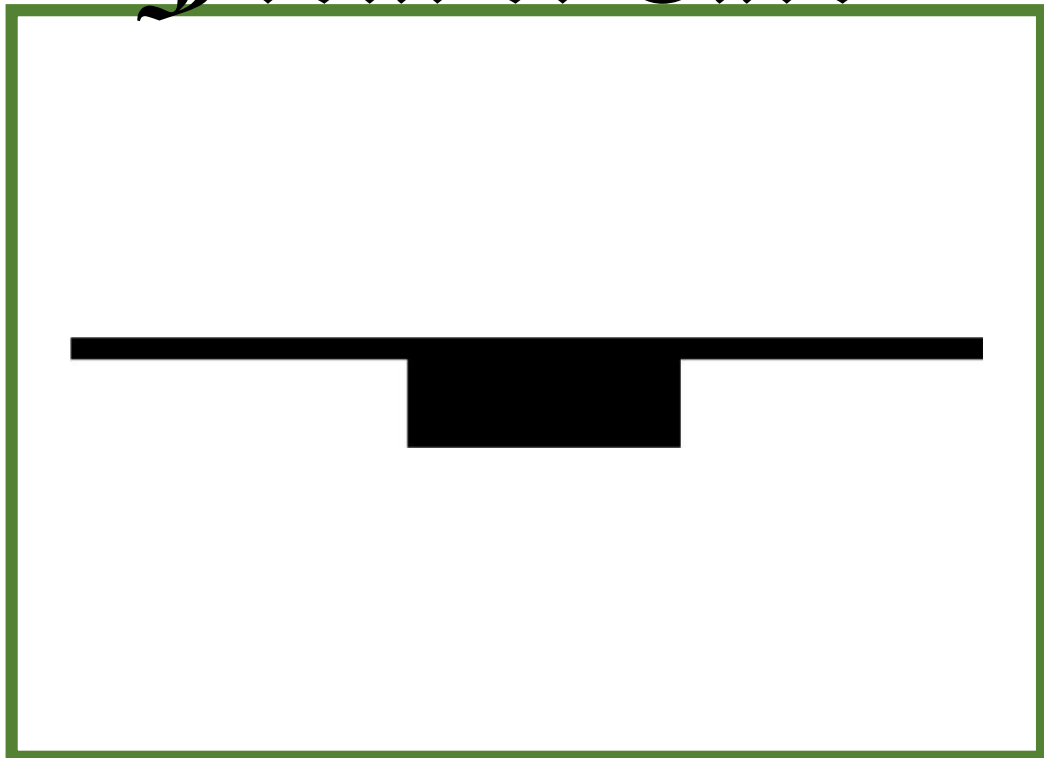


Back of Card

Dot

A dot adds half of the value of the note being dotted to the note.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Whole rest

4 beats of silence

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

4

Front of Card



Back of Card

Dotted whole rest

6 beats of silence

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

4

Front of Card



Back of Card

Half rest

2 beats of silence

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

Front of Card



Back of Card

Dotted half rest
3 beats of silence
(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

Front of Card



Back of Card

Quarter rest

1 beat of silence

(in 4 time.)

4

Front of Card



Back of Card

Eighth rest

1/2 beat of silence

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

Front of Card



Back of Card

Sixteenth rest

$\frac{1}{4}$ beat of silence

(in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.)

Front of Card

ff

Back of Card

Fortissimo

Italian word for very loud.

Front of Card

f

Back of Card

Forte

Italian word for loud

Front of Card

mf

Back of Card

Mezzo Forte

Italian word for medium loud.

Front of Card

mp

Back of Card

Mezzo Piano

Italian word for medium soft.

Front of Card

p

Back of Card

Piano

Italian word for soft

Front of Card

pp

Back of Card

Pianissimo

Italian word for very soft

Front of Card



Back of Card

Crescendo

Italian word for getting louder

Front of Card

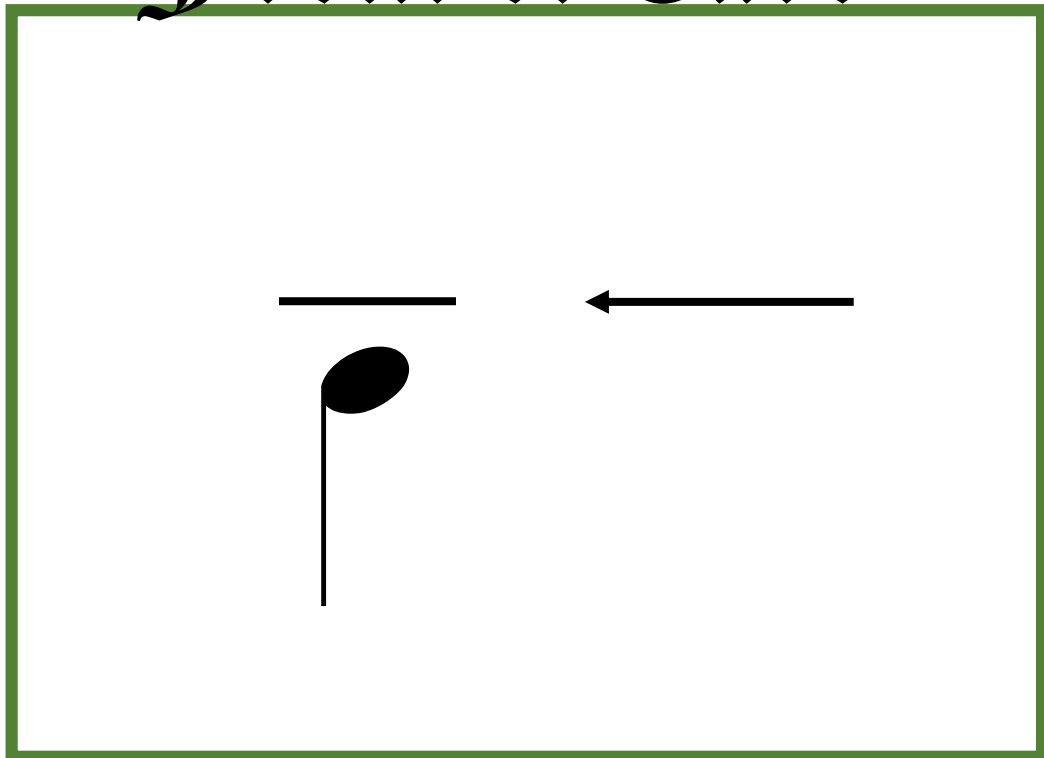


Back of Card

Decrescendo

Italian word for getting softer

Front of Card

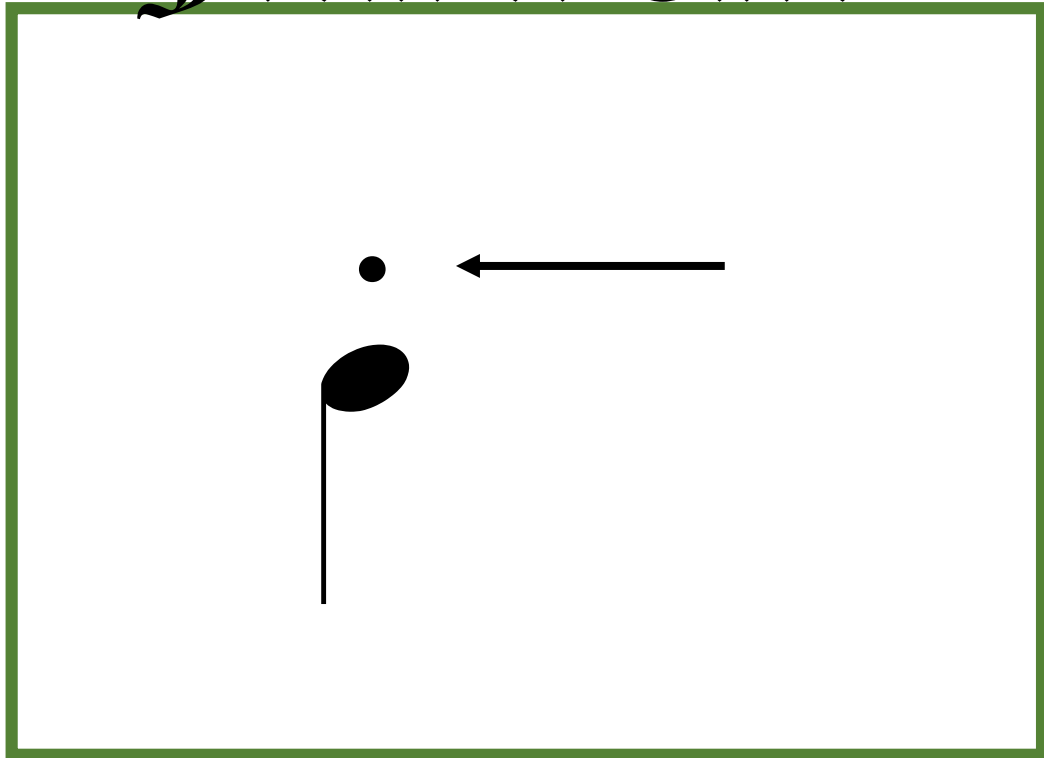


Back of Card

Tenuto

long

Front of Card

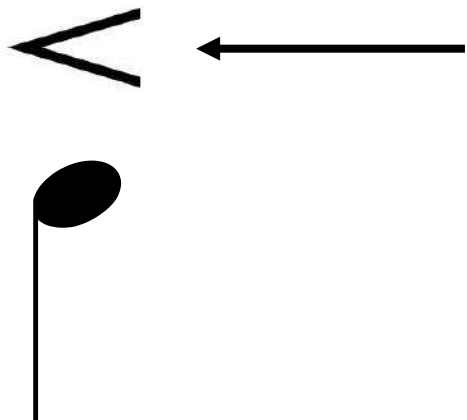


Back of Card

Staccato

Short

Front of Card

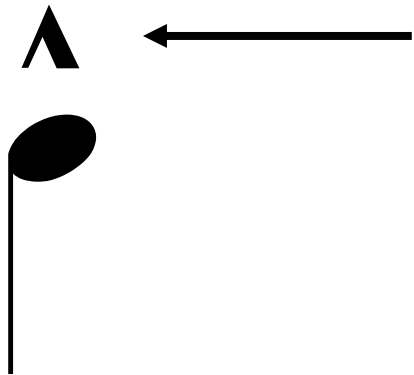


Back of Card

Accent

The note should be emphasized.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Marcato

Short and accented

Front of Card

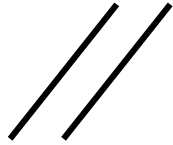


Back of Card

Fermata

Hold the note longer than normal

Front of Card



Back of Card

Caesura

A pause or hold before going on.

Front of Card

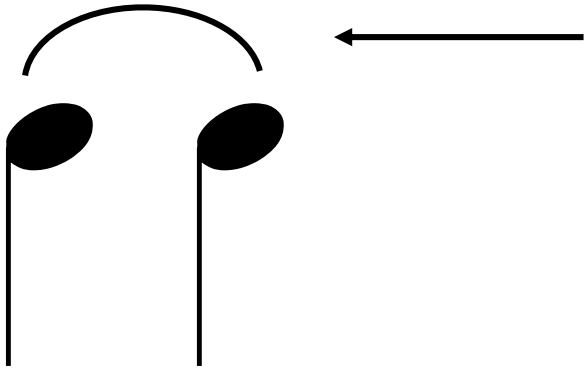
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Back of Card

Breath Mark

Indicates when to breathe.

Front of Card

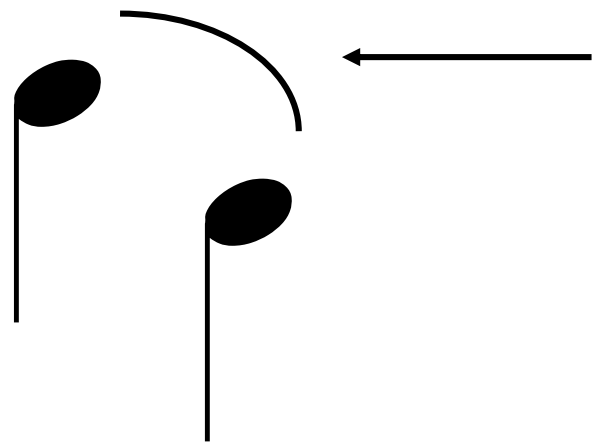


Back of Card

Tie

Connects two or more notes of
the same pitch.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Slur

Connects two or more notes that are different pitches.

Front of Card

Emboucher

Back of Card

A French word that means
how your lips form around a
mouthpiece

Front of Card

Scale

Back of Card

a series of notes
differing in pitch
according to a specific
scheme (usually within
an octave) *scale*

Front of Card

Major Scale

Back of Card

A series of whole steps and half steps.

W=whole step

H=half step

WWHWWWH

Front of Card

Minor Scale

Back of Card

The same notes as a major scale but beginning on the 6th scale degree.

W=whole step

H=half step

WHWWHWW

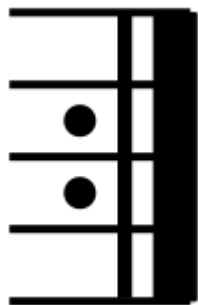
Front of Card

Chord

Back of Card

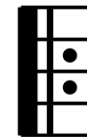
Three or more notes sounding at the same time.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Repeat sign – go back to the beginning or a previous and play again.



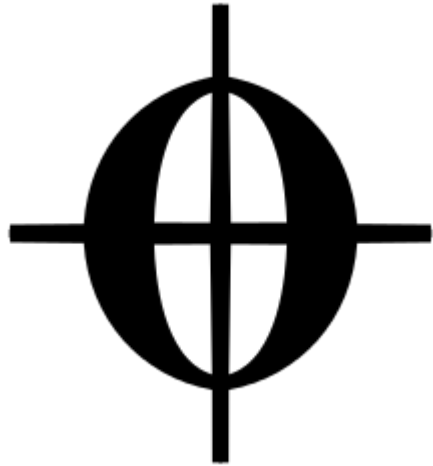
Front of Card



Back of Card

Da Segno – in Italian it mean the sign, abbreviated D.S. The term D.S. al Coda means to repeat back to this symbol.

Front of Card



Back of Card

Coda – In Italian it mean the tail end. This indicates the last section or end of a song.

Front of Card

Beat

Back of Card

How a musician
measures time.

Front of Card

Resilient

Back of Card

Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions. Able to endure. To push through an obstacle.