

# 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

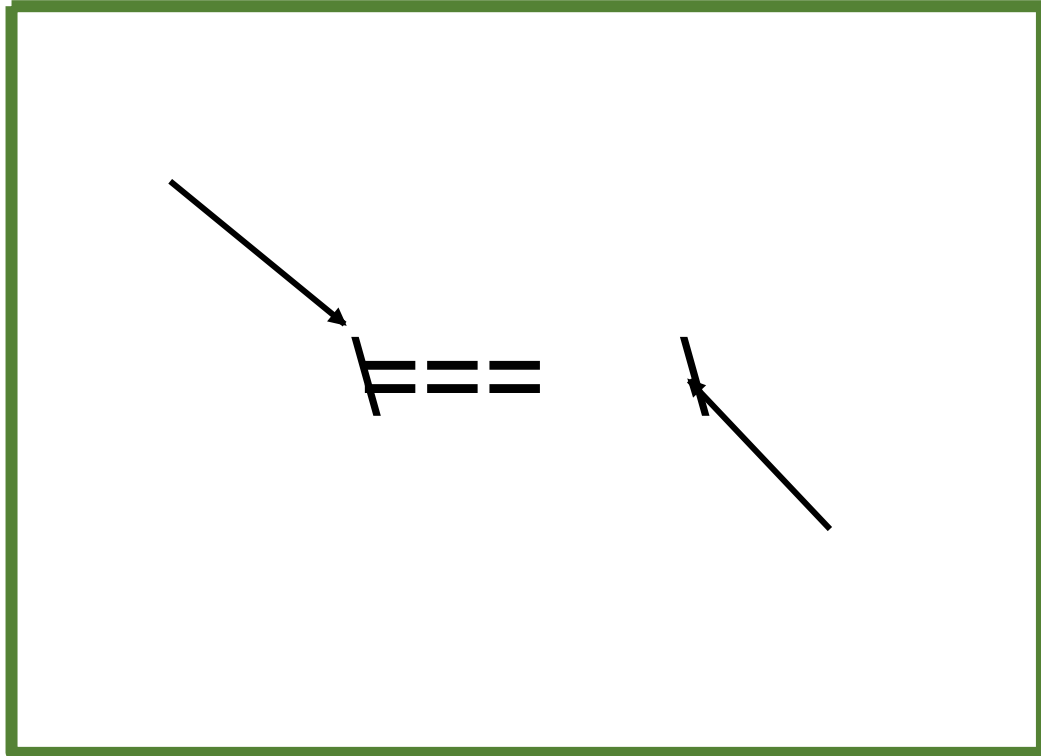
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# Back of Card

Measure or Bar

A bite size chunk of  
music

# Front of Card

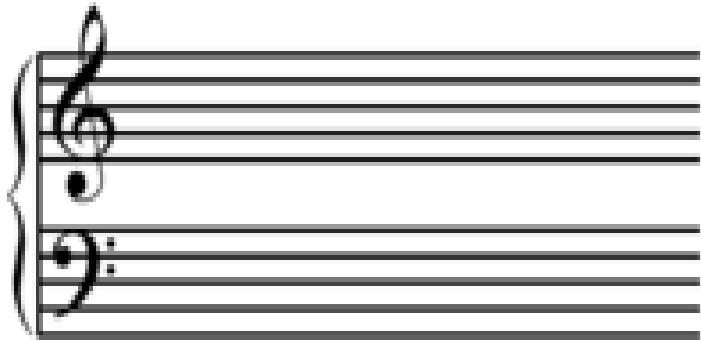


# Back of Card

## Barline

Divides a staff into measures

# Front of Card

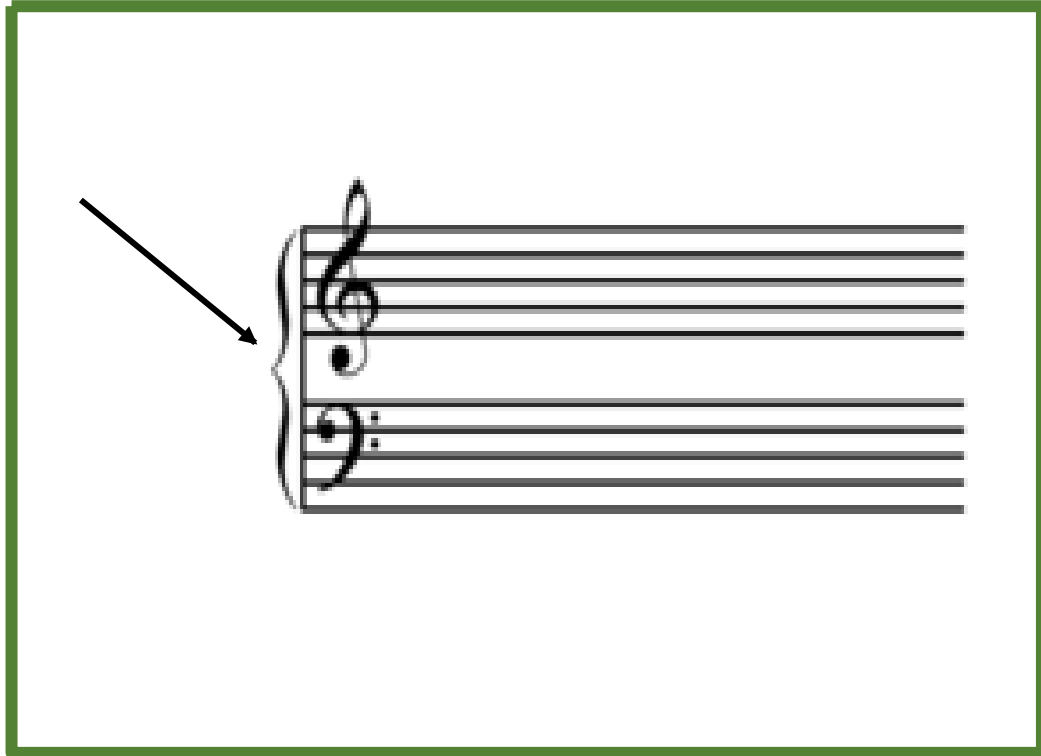


# Back of Card

## 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	C	c
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

n

## 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

**W**

## Back of Card

Whole note  
4 beats  
(in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.)

## Front of Card

h

## Back of Card

Half note  
2 beats  
(in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.)

## Front of Card

**h.**

## Back of Card

**Dotted half note  
3 beats  
(in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.)**



## Front of Card

q

## Back of Card

Quarter note

1 beat

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

## Front of Card

e

## Back of Card

Eighth note  
1/2 beat  
(in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.)

## Front of Card



## Back of Card

Two eighth notes.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  beat each.

## Front of Card

**X**

## Back of Card

Sixteenth note

1/4 beat

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

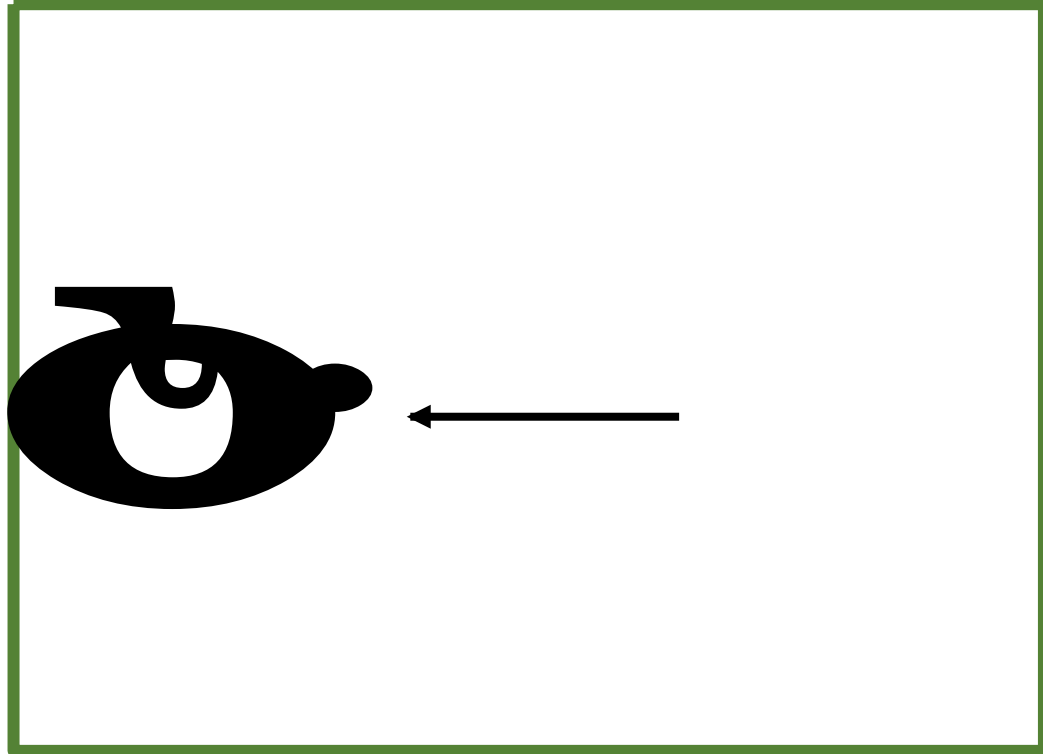
## Front of Card



## Back of Card

4 sixteenth notes  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  beat each  
(in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.)

## Front of Card

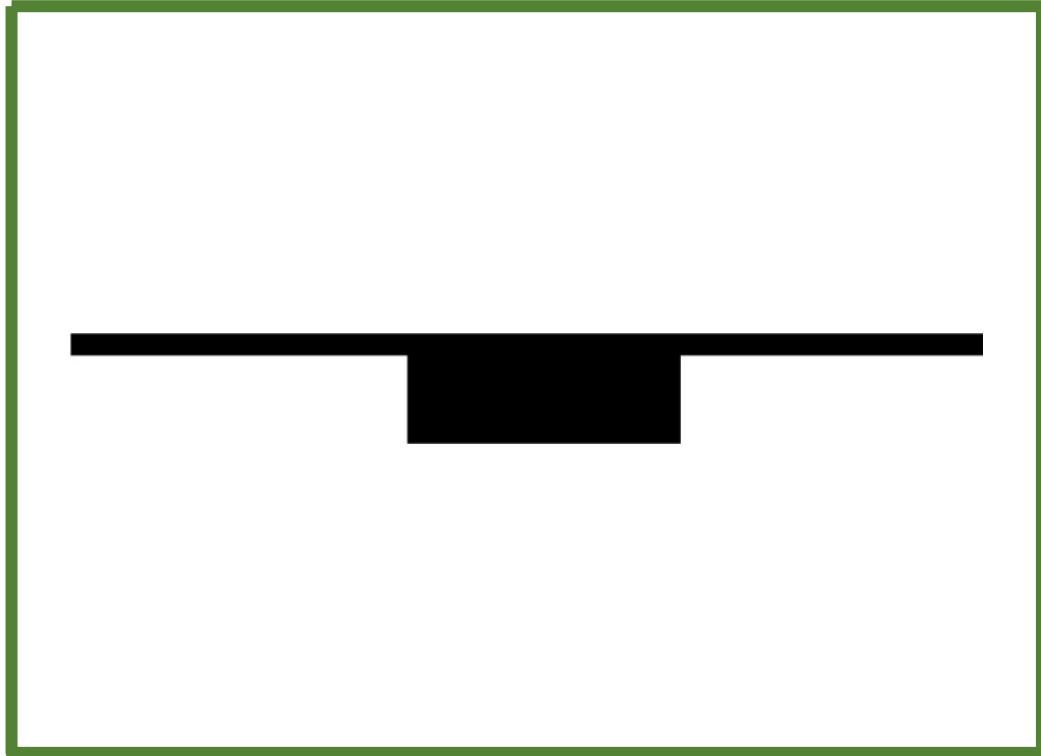


## Back of Card

# Dot

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

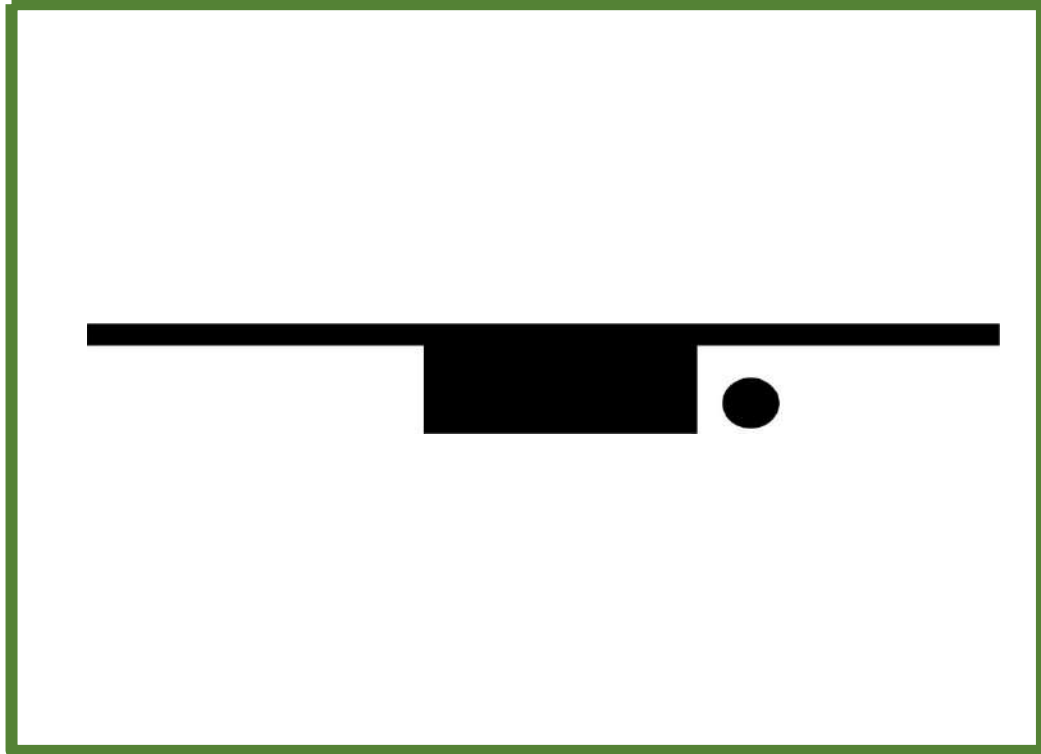
## Front of Card



## Back of Card

Whole rest  
4 beats of silence  
(in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.)

## Front of Card

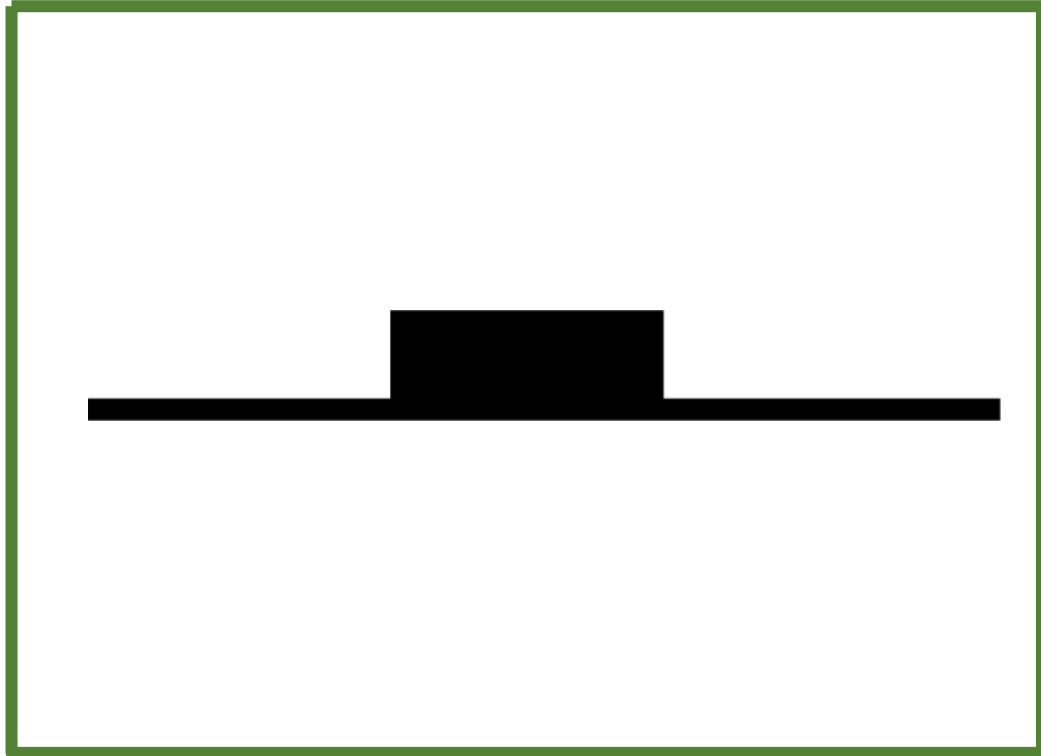


## Back of Card

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



## 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  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.)

## 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

**Fortissim**

**O**

Italian word for very  
loud.

## Front of Card

**f**

## Back of Card

**Forte**

Italian word for loud

## Front of Card

**F**

## Back of Card

**Mezzo Forte**

Italian word for medium  
loud.



## Front of Card

P

## 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

p

p

## Back of Card

Pianissim

o

Italian word for very  
soft

## Front of Card



## Back of Card

Crescend

o

Italian word for getting  
louder

# Front of Card

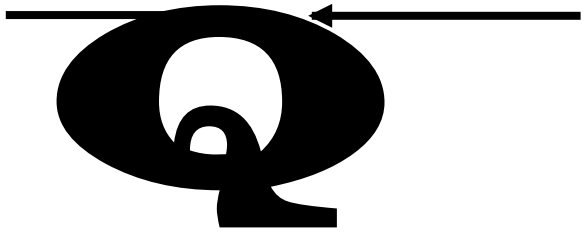


# Back of Card

**Decrescendo**

Italian word for getting softer

# Front of Card

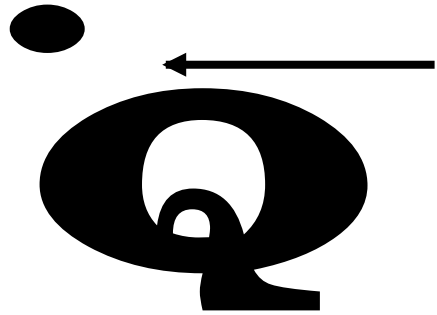


# Back of Card

Tenuto

long

# Front of Card

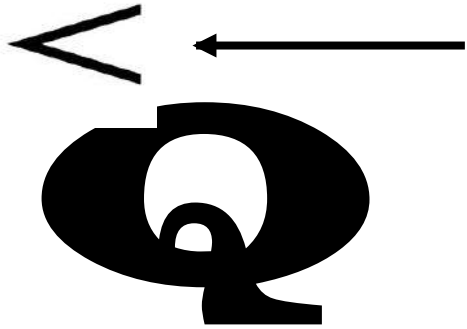


# Back of Card

Staccato

Short

## Front of Card



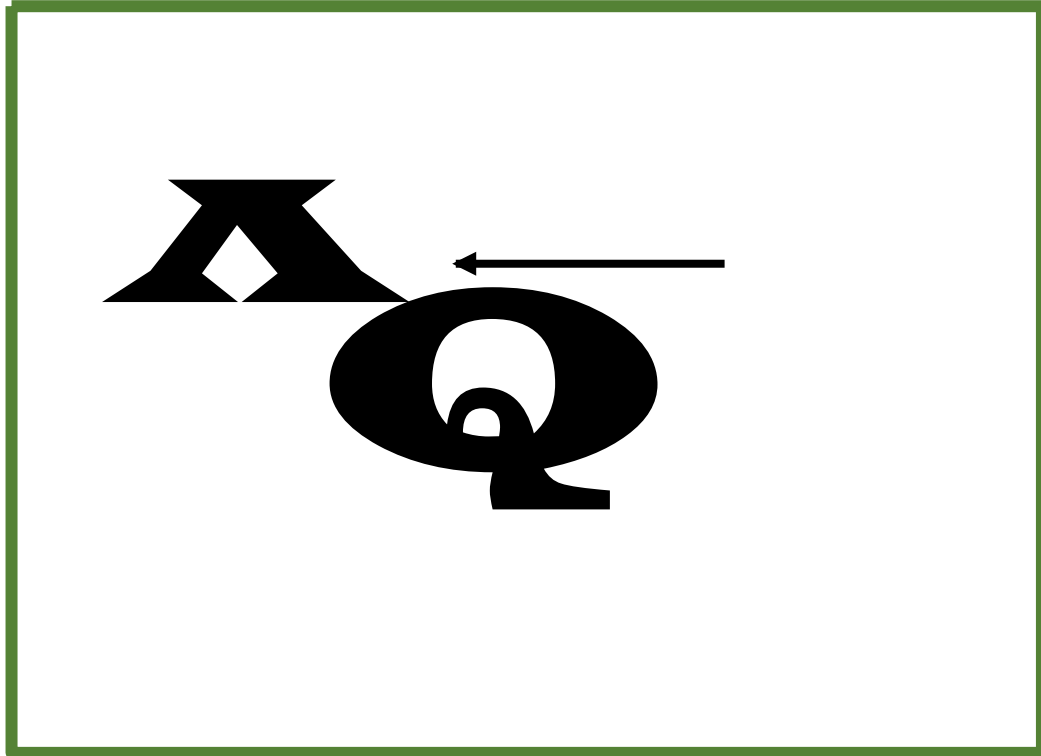
## Back of Card

**Accent**

The note should be emphasized.



## Front of Card



## Back of Card



## Front of Card

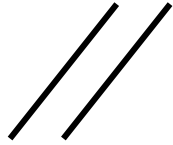
n

## 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

，

## Back of Card

**Breath Mark**

Indicates when to  
breathe.

## Front of Card

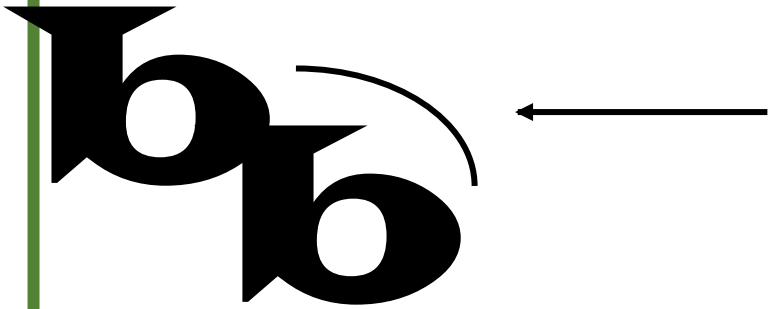


## Back of Card

**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 6<sup>th</sup> scale degree.

W=whole step

H=half step

WHWWHWW

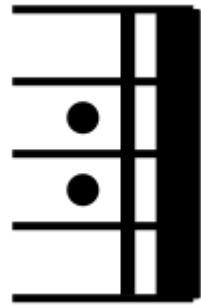
## Front of Card

Chord

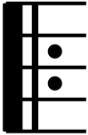
## Back of Card

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.

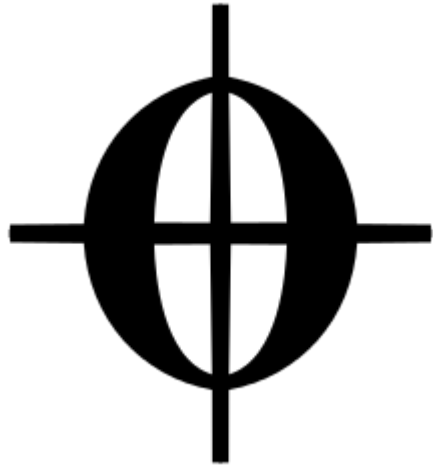
## Front of Card



## Back of Card

Da Segno – in Italian it means 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.