

# PAA Final Review

See if you can answer these questions or identify these items associated with reading music...

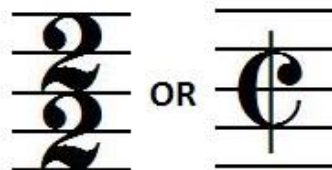
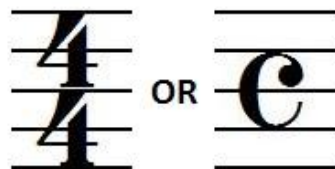


Treble Clef



Bass Clef

These are  
examples of  
Time Signatures



The top number tells us...

...the number of beats in a measure

The bottom number...

tells us the what type/kind of note gets the beat or pulse

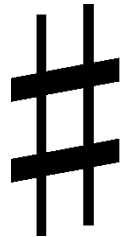
Found at the beginning of a song, this is called a key signature.



They can contain either



Flat(s)

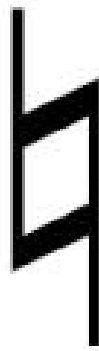


Sharp(s)

# What do sharps and flats do?

- The sharp sign tells the musician that the note is changed  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a step – will it be played/sung higher or lower?
- The flat sign also changes the note – does the musician play/sing the note higher or lower?

Other than a flat or a sharp, the other type of accidental is called a natural.



This symbol cancels a flat or a sharp.

# Let's name some notes...



C



F



A



B



F



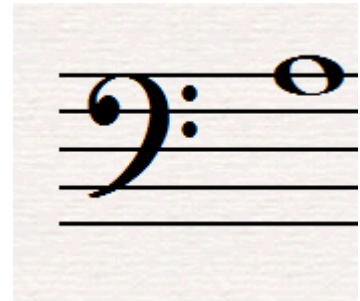
B



C



F



A



B



F



C

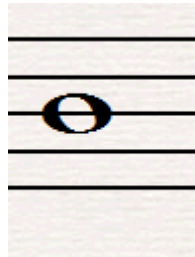


# Note values...



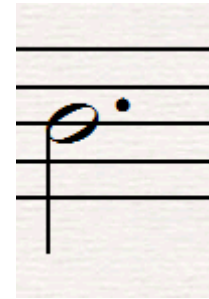
1 beat

Quarter



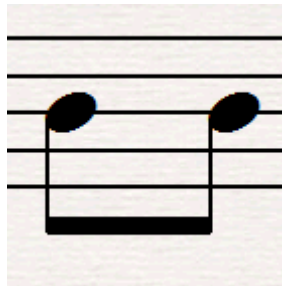
4 beats

Whole



3 beats

Dotted Half



$\frac{1}{2}$  of a beat each  
(when beamed  
together = 1 beat)

Two  
Eighths



2 beats

Half

# Notes with dots...

The rule is: the dot adds  $\frac{1}{2}$  of whatever it's next to...



Whole note is 4, dot is then 2, total is 6 beats

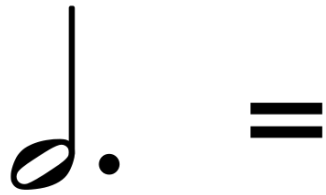


Half note is two, dot is then 1, total is 3 beats



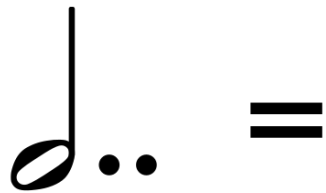
Quarter note is 1, dot is then  $\frac{1}{2}$ , total is  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  beats

# Notes with dots...



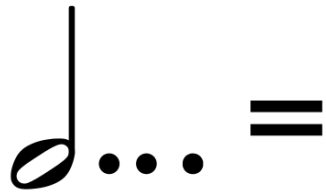
=

= 3 beats



=

= 3 ½ beats



=

= 3 ¾

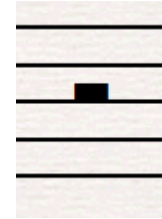
# Let's name some rests...



Whole Rest



Quarter Rest



Half Rest



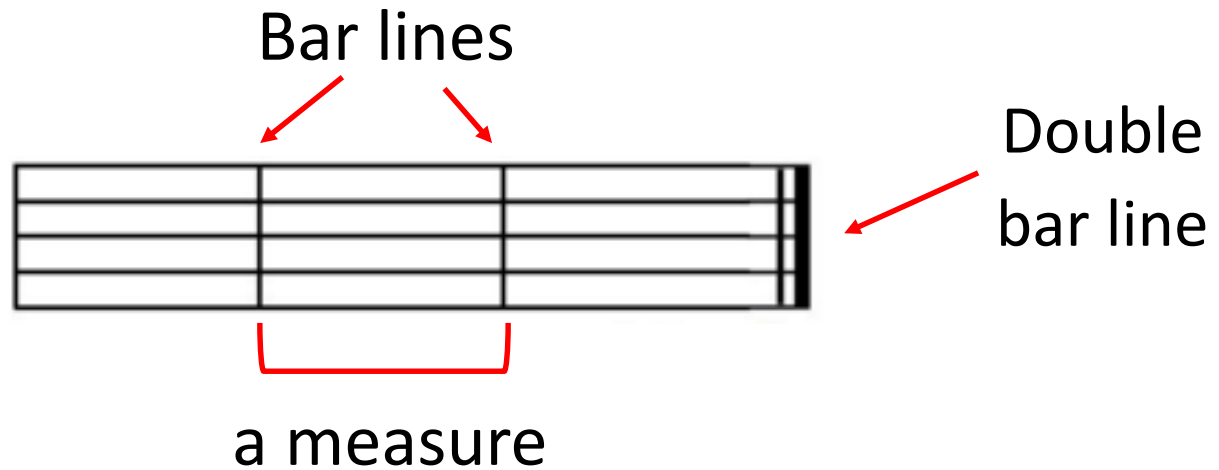
$\frac{1}{2}$   
beats

Dotted  
Quarter Rest



Eighth  
Rest

# Identify...



Bar lines do what?

A double bar line tells the musician... what?

# Music Dynamics (aka volume)

Dynamics are the loudness or softness of music. The six main dynamic markings are:

- pp – very soft
- P – soft
- mp – medium soft
- mf – medium loud
- f – loud
- ff – very loud

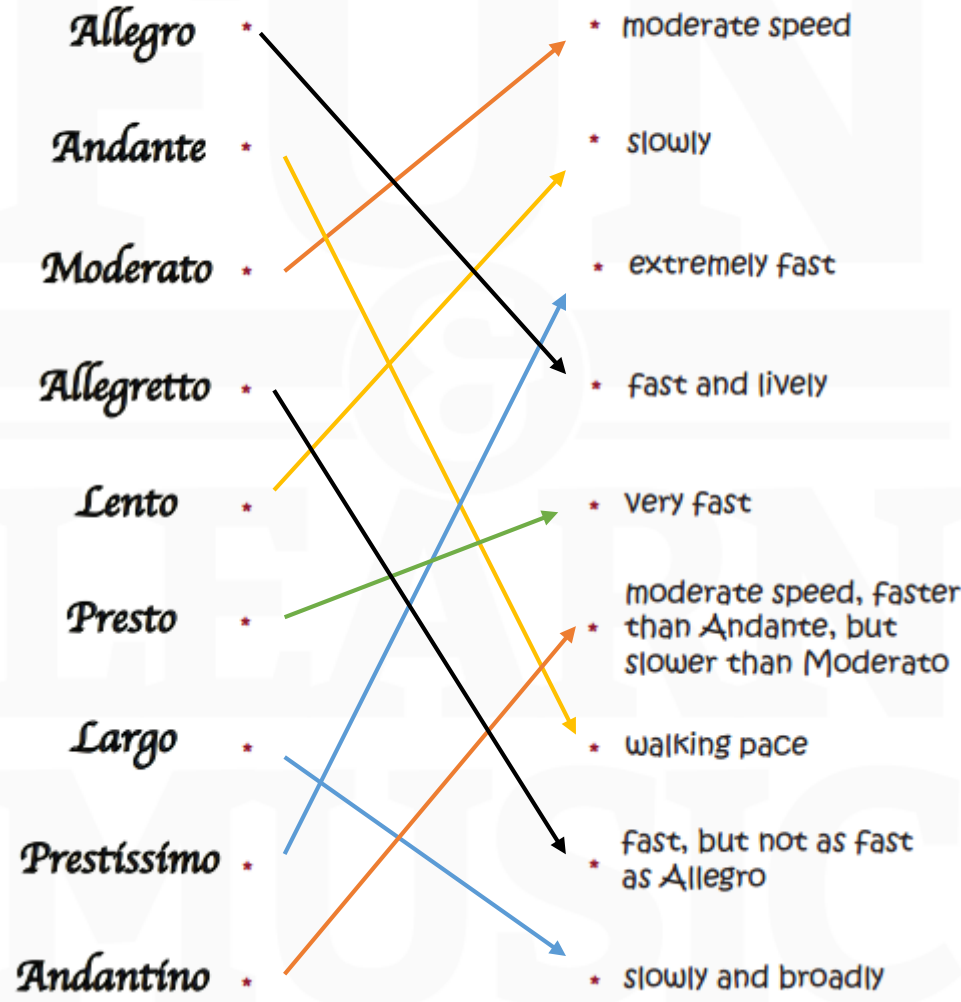
# Tempo (aka speed)

- Musicians use tempo markings to know how fast or slow to play a piece of music. Sometimes it's just a word and you guess the approximate speed – sometimes it's a metronome marking with a precise speed indicated that can be “ticked” off with a metronome, giving us a beat, and something a musician can play along to.
- Some various tempo markings are:



## Tempo Markings

Match the terms to their definitions.





Questions?