

PAA Final Review

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



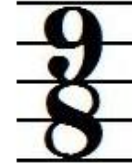
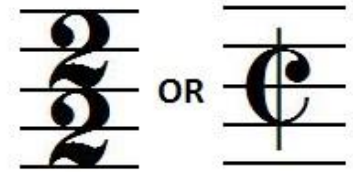
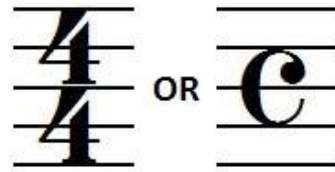
Treble Clef



Bass Clef

At the beginning of a song, these are???

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

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



They can contain either

b
Flat(s)

#
Sharp(s)

Accidentals – Sharps, Flats, Naturals

- Outside of the key signature, the sharp sign raises the pitch of a note a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a step
- The flat sign also changes the note – lowers the pitch a $\frac{1}{2}$ step?

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



This symbol cancels a flat or a sharp.

Pitch: Let's name some notes...



C



F



A



B



F



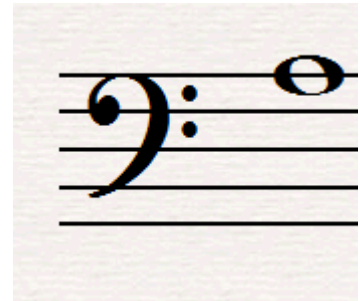
B



C



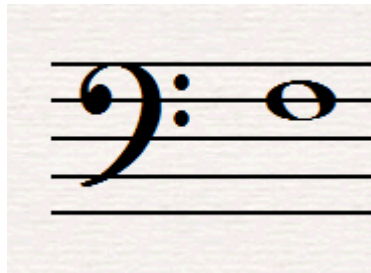
F



A



B



F



C

Ledger lines... above and below

- Remember, ledger lines allow composers to write music higher or lower (above or below the staff) using little “bits” of a line to help the musician read notes.

The image illustrates the use of ledger lines in musical notation. It features three staves:

- Top Staff (Treble Clef):** Shows a sequence of notes labeled F, G, A, B, C, D, E, and F. The notes F, G, A, B, C, D, and E are on the staff lines, while the final F is on the first ledger line above the staff.
- Bottom Staff (Bass Clef):** Shows a sequence of notes labeled A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and A. The notes A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are on the staff lines, while the final A is on the first ledger line below the staff.
- Right Staff (Bass Clef):** Shows a sequence of notes labeled D, C, B, A, G, F, and E. The notes D, C, B, A, G, F, and E are on the staff lines, with D being the highest note and E the lowest.

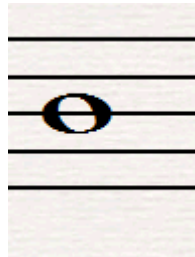
A callout on the left, labeled "ledger lines", shows a bass clef staff with two lines above the staff and three lines below the staff, with arrows pointing to these lines to illustrate how they are used to extend the staff's range.

Duration: Note values...



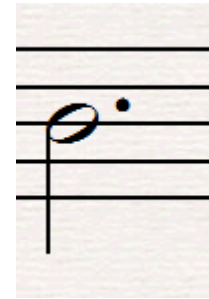
1 beat

Quarter



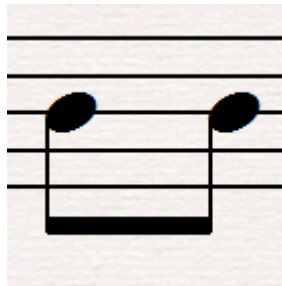
4 beats

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

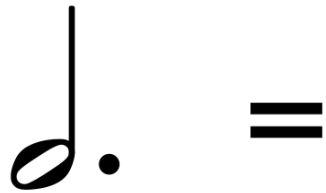


Half note is two, dot is then 1, total is 3 beats



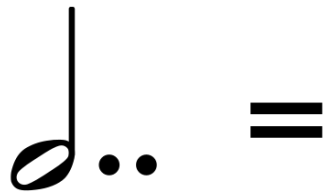
Quarter note is 1, dot is then $\frac{1}{2}$, total is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ beats

Notes with dots...



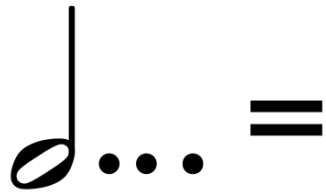
=

= 3 beats



=

= 3 ½ beats



=

= 3 ¾

Rests = Silence. Let's name some rests...



Whole Rest



Quarter Rest



Half Rest



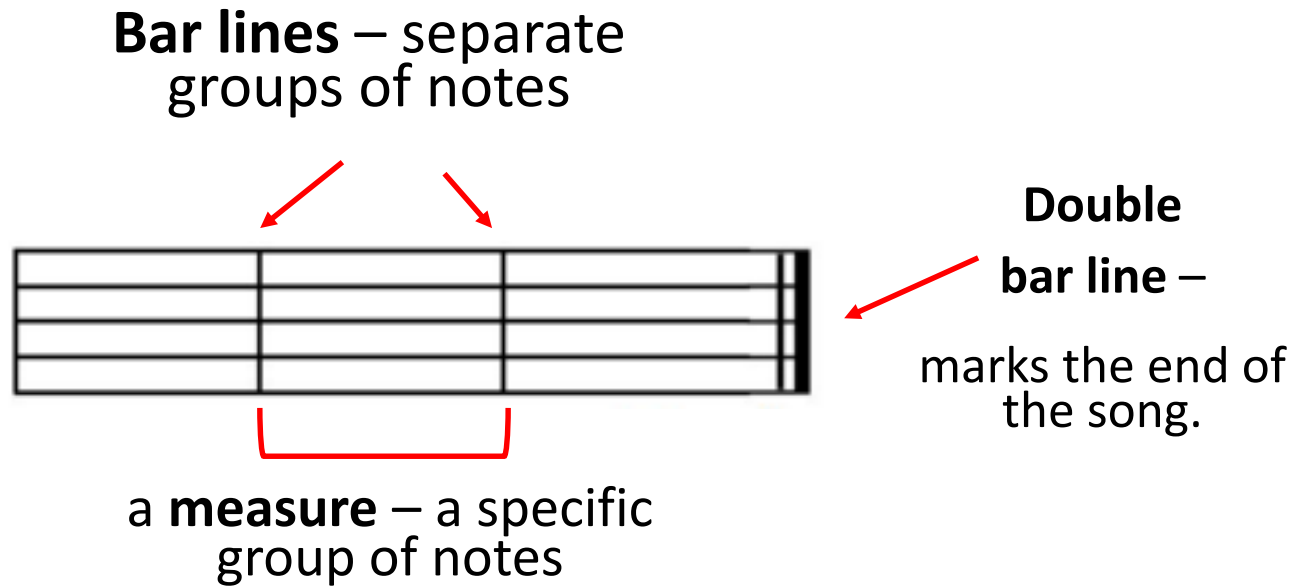
$\frac{1}{2}$
beats

Dotted
Quarter Rest



Eighth
Rest

Parts of a staff: 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

Softest to loudest... What would the order be?

<i>f</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>pp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>ff</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>

<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>

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 estimate 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.

