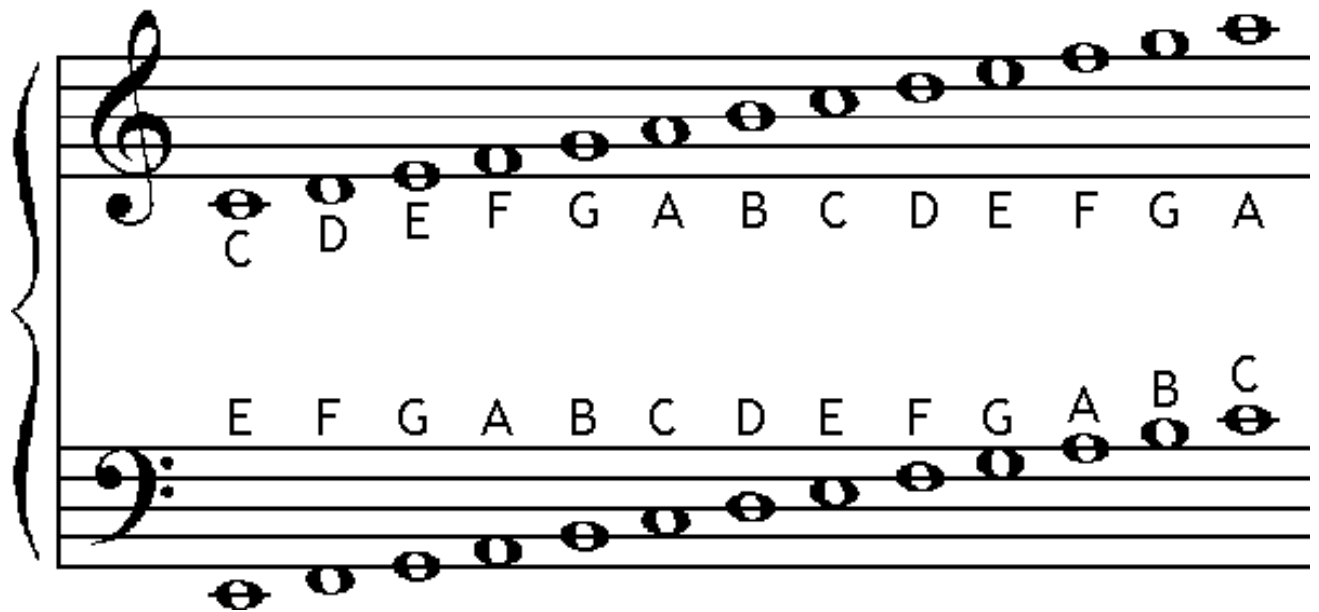


How to Read Music:

Here are the note names:





We read from bottom to top!

- Bass clef lines: **Good Birds Don't Fly Away**
- Bass clef spaces: **All Cows Eat Grass**
- Treble clef lines: **Every Good Boy Does Fine**
- Treble clef spaces: **FACE**


These are accidentals.. They change the note either higher (#) or lower (b)

 double sharp

 sharp

 natural

 flat

 double flat

Accidentals

- Accidentals raise or lower a note by a half step
- Flats (b) lower the note a half step
- Sharps (#) raise the note a half step
- Naturals cancel out a flat or sharp
- Double flats/sharps lower or raise the note by two half steps

Next are rhythms: They are the durations of the notes.

Value in common time (4/4)

Notes

Rests



Whole
4 Beat



Half
2 Beats



Quarter
1 Beat



Eighth
1/2 Beat



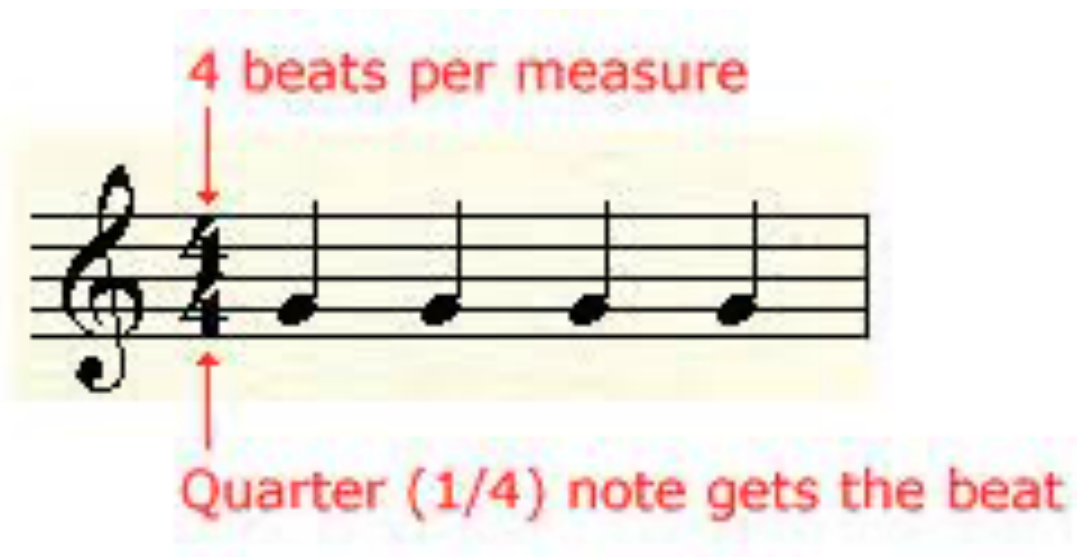
Sixteenth
1/4 Beat



Thirty-second
1/8 Beat



The time signature tells us how many beats (and what note gets the beat) per measure:



What is a Key signature? A key signature tells us what notes are in the piece we are playing or singing. To learn a piece we must first find the key signature. Keys can be either Major or minor.

Reading a **sharp key signature**: Find the last sharp. Go up one half-step. This is your major key.

For flat keys: Find the second-to-last flat. This is your major key.

- 1 flat is F major or d minor

No flats or sharps the key is C major or a minor

The circle of fifths is a great way to memorize the key signatures:

