

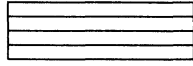
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# FUNDAMENTALS OF MUSIC

**Music** notation is a written system that represents sound and silence.

Music is written on a **staff**.



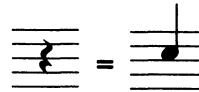
The staff is a group of parallel lines upon and between which notes or rests are written. The five line staff is generally used.

A **note** is a written symbol indicating sound. The type of note determines the length of the sound.



Note **value** is the relation one note has to another.

A **rest** is a written symbol indicating silence. All rests have the same names as their corresponding note-values.



**Bar lines** are vertical lines drawn through the staff to indicate measures.

A **measure** is the space **between** two bar lines. Measures are used to divide the music into groups of beats.

The **stems** of various notes may go up or down. The direction of the stem does not affect the value of the note.

Rhythm is **pulse**.

Each unit of pulse is called a **beat**.

The **time signature** is a sign at the beginning of a composition. The top number indicates how many beats are in each measure. The bottom number indicates the kind of note that is equal to one beat.

The dot placed after a note or rest increases the value of that note or rest by half of its original value.



The tie is an arching line connecting two successive notes indicating that the second note should *not* be played. This pertains to drummers only. (See example on ties.)

The triplet is a group of three notes of equal value recognized by the numeral '3' placed over or under the center note.



A **single measure repeat sign** indicates to repeat the *preceding* measure.

