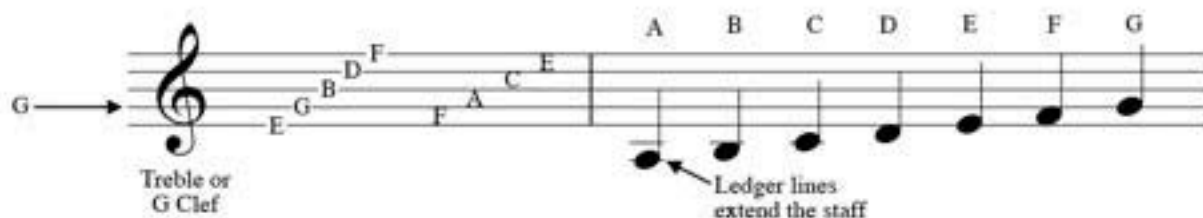


# Music Theory Review

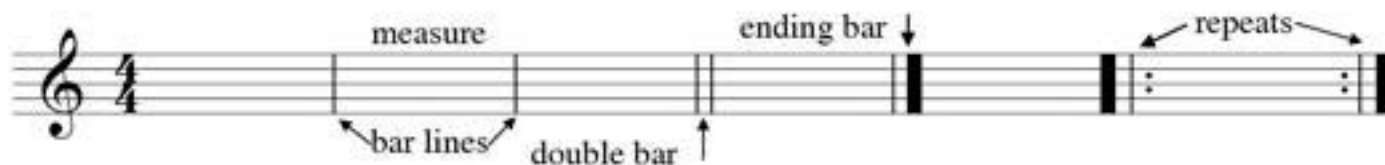
## Staff

Music is written on a five-line staff with four spaces between the lines. Music notation used the first seven letters of the alphabet (A to G). At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef encircles the second line, which is the note G and is sometimes called the G clef.



## Measure and Bar Lines

Music is divided into measures by bar lines. Double bar lines indicate the end of a section; an ending bar indicates of a piece of music. Repeats indicate that a section of music should be played two times.



## Time Signatures

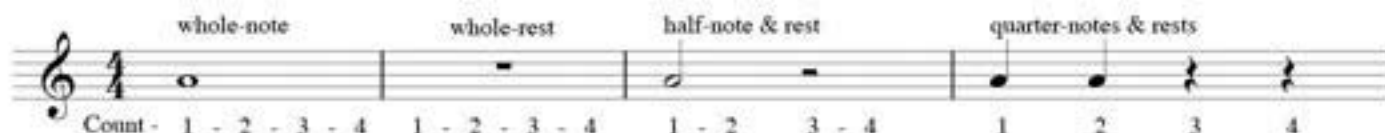
At the beginning of a piece of music there is a time signature. It tells you how many beats are in each measure and what note receives one beat.

$\frac{4}{4}$  = four beats in each measure  
 $\frac{4}{4}$  = a quarter note receives one beat

$\frac{3}{4}$  = four beats in each measure  
 $\frac{4}{4}$  = a quarter note receives one beat

## Rhythm Notation

In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time there are whole notes and whole rests (4 beats), half notes and half rests (2 beats), quarter notes and quarter rests (1 beat), eighth notes and eighth rests ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of a beat), and sixteenth notes and sixteenth rests ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of a beat).



In  $\frac{3}{4}$  time there are dotted half notes (3 beats), half notes and half rests (2 beats), quarter notes, and quarter rests (1 beat), eighth notes and eighth rests ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of a beat), and sixteenth notes and sixteenth rests ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of a beat).



A dot adds half the value more to a note