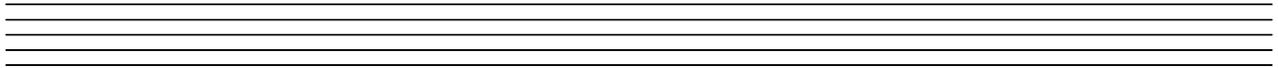


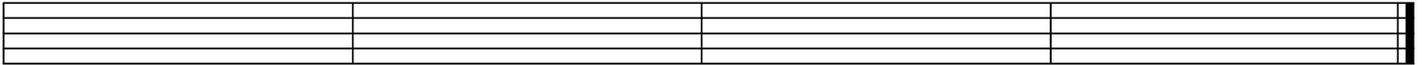
SOME ELEMENTARY TERMS AND SIGNS

STAVE - The five lines and four spaces in between which and upon which our music is written.



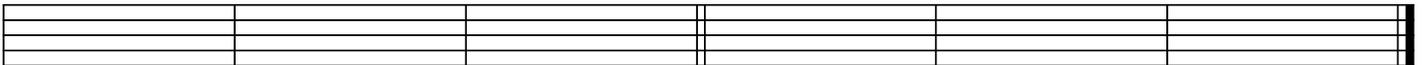
BAR LINES - the vertical lines which divide the stave into segments

END BAR LINE - The very last one has an extra and thicker bar line.



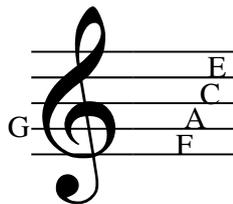
BAR - a segment of the stave between two bar lines.

DOUBLE BAR LINE - to draw our attention to something extra special, two bar lines are drawn at the end of that bar.



 **G (or Treble) Clef** - It is an old way of writing the letter "G". Can you see the similarity to today's "G" or "g" Because it is drawn by starting around the 2nd. bottom line, this line is thus called G
All other lines and spaces are named in alphabetical order using only the first seven letters - thus after G, we start again at A

The names of the spaces
spell the word FACE



For line names, remember the sentence
Every Good Boy Deserves Favour.
CAN YOU MAKE UP SOME OTHERS?

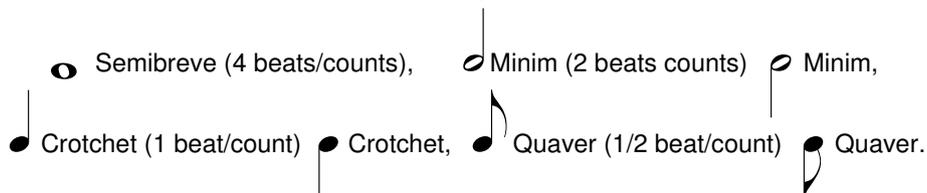
You can use your hand to help remember these names -
Just like the stave has five lines, your hand has five fingers (including the thumb).
Between these fingers there are four spaces - call them F A C E
Therefore you have a "face" in your hand to help you remember the names of the lines and spaces

TIME SIGNATURE - The two numbers, one above the other, at the beginning of the stave and after the Clef. The top number tells us the number of beats (or counts) in a bar and the bottom number tells us the value of each beat



This is the most common time signature (four four).
The top number 4 means that there are four beats (or counts) to a bar.
The bottom number 4 refers to crotchets (because there are 4 crotchets in a semibreve)
thus the value of each "beat" or "count" is one crotchet.

When the bottom number is 4, the following shapes (notes) have the values shown -



It make no difference whether the stem is up or down



The tail of a quaver starting on a beat is joined to the next quaver.