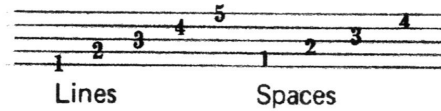


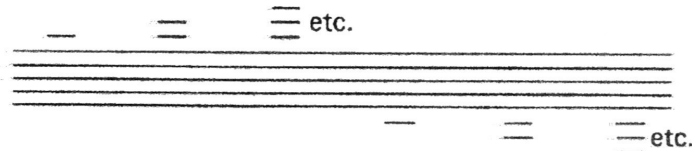
PART I

THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

The notes that you are going to play are indicated on 5 lines and 4 spaces, called the staff.



These 5 lines and 4 spaces are often not enough for all the notes, so lines and spaces are added above and below the staff: These added lines are called **leger lines**.



Each line and each space has a name which is determined when a character called a **clef** is placed at the beginning of the staff.

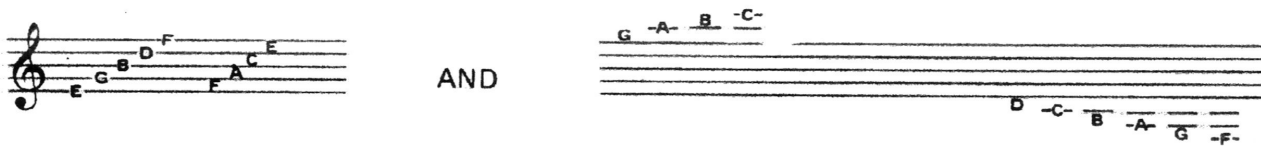


This sign or character is called the **treble** or **G-Clef**.



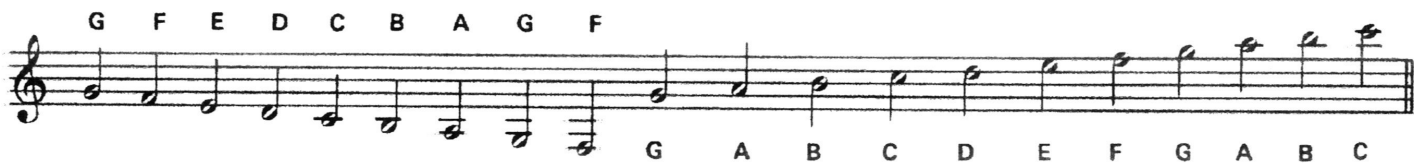
When it is used with the staff, it designates that G is on the second line.

All other lines and spaces are named accordingly as follows:

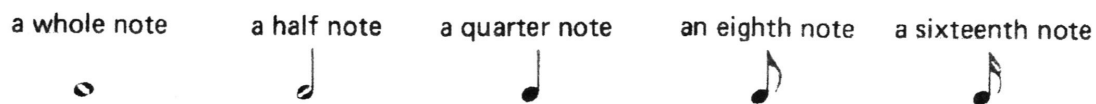


MEMORIZE THESE!

When notes are placed on these lines and spaces they assume the same name as the line or space on which they are placed.



The notes that you will use in this method are:

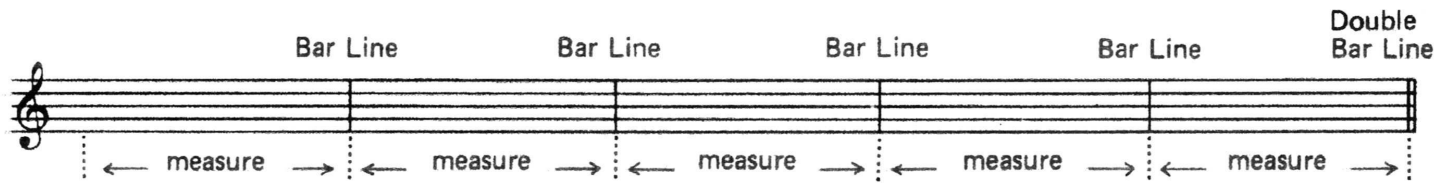


The notes are related to one another exactly like simple arithmetic:

A whole note equals:


- 2 – half notes or
- 4 – quarter notes, or
- 8 – eighth notes, or
- 16 – sixteenth notes.

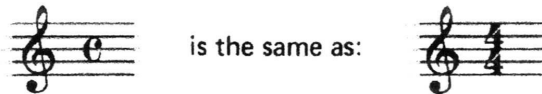
Time is indicated on the musical staff by **measures**, which are the space between two **bar lines**.



Each measure then is separated by a bar line. A **Double Bar** indicates the end of a particular **phrase**, or **section** of a piece of music.

The time to be counted in each measure is indicated by the **time signature** which is placed at the beginning of the piece or the measure.

 This is called **four - four time** (reading from top to bottom). It is the most common time and is, therefore, also called **Common Time**. It is also indicated by a letter "C".



The top number in a time signature designates the number of **beats** in each measure and the bottom number indicates the kind of note that gets one count or beat. In common time or four - four time shown above the top number 4 means that there are four counts or beats in each measure. The bottom number 4 indicates the kind of note that gets one count or beat. The number 4 indicates a quarter note, an 8 would indicate an eighth note, etc.

To summarize, the common time signature reads as follows:

- 4 = 4 counts or beats to each measure.
- 4 = each quarter note gets *one* count.

Now if there are 4 counts in each measure and the quarter note gets one count, it will take four (4) quarter notes to fill each measure;

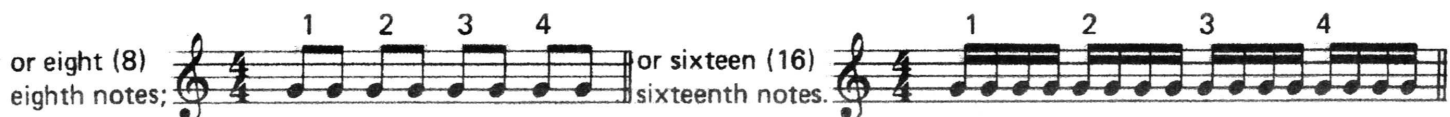
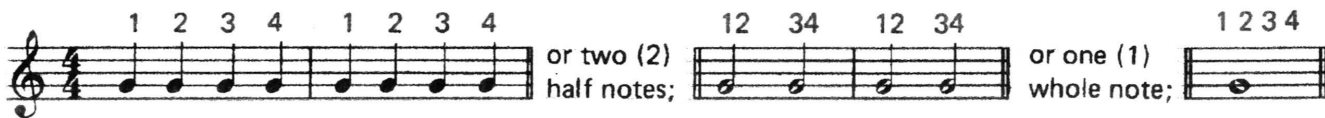
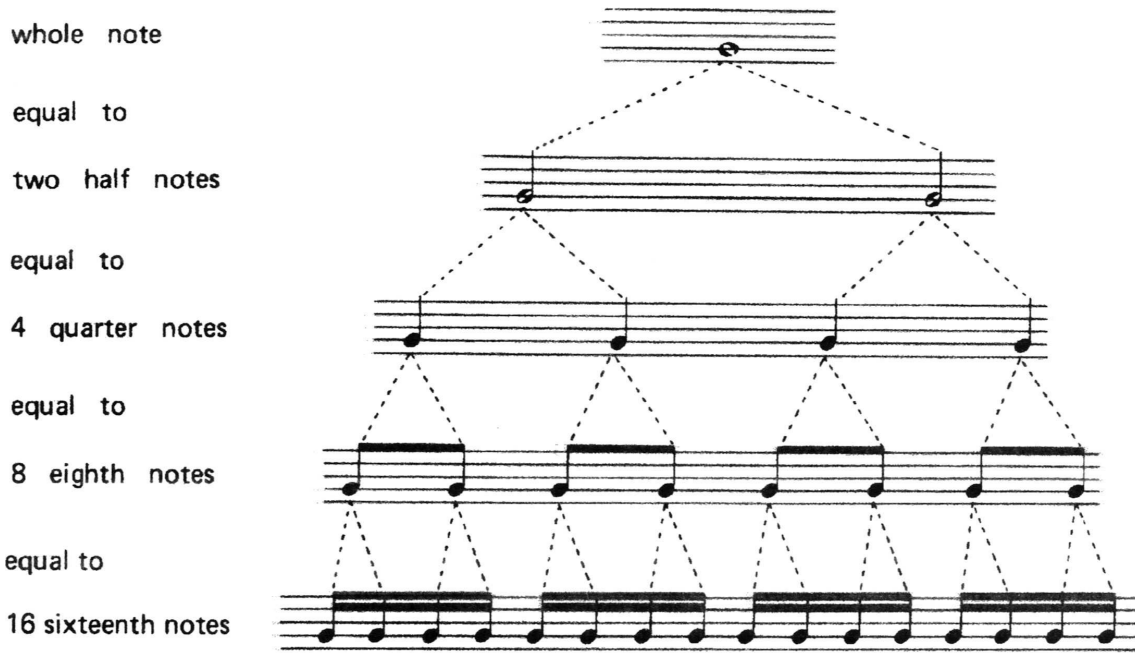


TABLE OF NOTE VALUES IN A GIVEN MEASURE.



In other words;

the **whole** note fills the measure.

It takes 2 - half notes to equal the whole note.

It takes 2 - quarter notes to equal a half note and 4 to equal the whole.

It takes 2 - eighth notes to equal a quarter note - 4 to equal the half-note - 8 to equal the whole.

It takes 2 - sixteenth notes to equal an eighth note - 4 to equal the quarter note - 8 to equal the half-note - 16 to equal the whole.

In 4/4 or Common Time, where the quarter note (♩) gets one count, you can see from the above table that a half-note (♮) will get two counts each and a whole note (♩) will get four counts.

2 eighth notes will be played on each count and 4 sixteenth notes will be played on each count.

Any combination of notes can be used in each measure of four-four time as long as they add up to 4 counts exactly:



How fast or slow notes are played is called the **tempo**. A mechanical device for measuring tempo is the **metronome**. The higher the setting the faster the tempo, the lower the number the slower the tempo.

Set the metronome at ♩ = 60

On the following examples, point to each note while the metronome is beating time.

Count 1 2 3 4 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 1 2 3 4

Count 1 2 3 4 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 1 2 3 4

Count 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 1 2 3 4 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 1 2 3 4

Four sixteenth notes will be played on each count.

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Count 1 2 3 4 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Remember -- Start the count of 1-2-3-4- over on each measure.
 The time must stay steady -- use the metronome.
 The notes must stay with the time.

Other Time Signatures that you will use are:



2 = Two counts in each measure.
4 = Quarter note receives one count.



3 = Three counts in each measure.
4 = Quarter note receives one count.



2 = Two counts in each measure.
2 = Half note receives one count.



3 = Three counts in each measure.
8 = Eighth note receives one count.

For each note, there is a **rest** of equal value to indicate the time when not playing.

The Note				
Whole	Half	Quarter	Eighth	Sixteenth
The Rest				

When a section, whether one measure or more is to be repeated, it is indicated by the **repeat sign** placed around the part to be played again.

Repeat Sign

Repeat

or

This sign means to take a breath.

This sign is called a **hold** or pause. When placed over a note, the note is to be held longer than its' time value.

This sign means to gradually get **louder** or play stronger.

This sign is the opposite and means to gradually play **softer**.

Any note can be altered, that is raised or lowered by using **accidentals**. The accidentals used in this method are as follows:

The sharp	#	—	raises the note 1/2 step.
The flat	b	—	lowers the note 1/2 step.
The natural	♮	—	Cancels the flat or sharp.
The double sharp	×	—	raises the note 1 - whole step.
The double flat	bb	—	lowers the note 1 - whole step.

Each key contains a different number of sharps or flats as shown in the following table:

Key:	Notes Sharped:
C	none
G	F#
D	F# C#
A	F# C# G#
E	F# C# G# D#
B	F# C# G# D# A#
F#	F# C# G# D# A# E#
C#	F# C# G# D# A# E# B#
Key	Notes Flatted:
Cb	Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb
Gb	Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb
Db	Bb Eb Ab Db Gb
Ab	Bb Eb Ab Db
Eb	Bb Eb Ab
Bb	Bb Eb
F	Bb
C	none

Each key is shown by a **key signature** which appears at the beginning at the staff as follows:

A musical staff in treble clef showing seven key signatures. Each key signature is represented by a series of sharps on the staff lines. Below the staff, the keys and their corresponding number of sharps are listed: G (1 sharp), D (2 sharps), A (3 sharps), E (4 sharps), B (5 sharps), F# (6 sharps), and C# (7 sharps).

When a note is sharped in the key signature, it always stays sharped *unless* changed by an accidental.

A musical staff in treble clef showing six key signatures. Each key signature is represented by a series of flats on the staff lines. Below the staff, the keys and their corresponding number of flats are listed: F (1 flat), Eb (2 flats), Ab (3 flats), Db (4 flats), Gb (5 flats), and Cb (6 flats). Note that the original image contains a typo 'Cb' for the 7th key, which is corrected to 'Cb' (6 flats) in this transcription.

When a note is flatted in the key signature, it always stays flatted *unless* changed by an accidental.

Other accidentals are good only in the measure in which they are placed. After that measure, you revert to the original pitch found in the key signature.

Study and compare the table of keys and the key signatures.

MEMORIZE THESE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC!