

MUSIC LITERACY FOR SINGERS

MODULE 2
THIRD EDITION



Concept and Oversight: Melanie Tellez
Design and Creation: Gillian Alexander
Editor and Designer, Third Edition: Hannah Bailey
Editors: Zimfira Poloz and Laura Pin



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE

PAGE

COMPLETE?

TIME TO COMPLETE

Looking Back: Note Names	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Looking Back: Solfa	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Looking Back: Note Values	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Looking Back: Sight Singing	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Natural Signs	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
The Chromatic Scale	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Sight-Singing the Tonic Triad	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Half Steps/Whole Steps	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Sixteenth Notes	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Music and Math	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Time Signatures	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Let's Get to the Bottom of This	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Key Signatures	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
G Major Scale	22	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
F Major Scale	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
One, Two, Three, Four	25	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
It's More Than Just Notes	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Four-Leaf Clover	28	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Let's Review	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

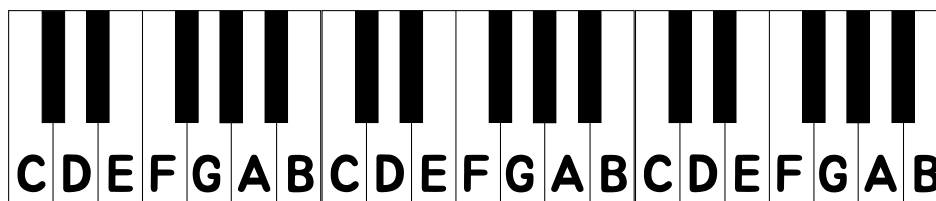


WHAT WE'VE LEARNED SO FAR!

Over the next few pages, we'll be reviewing topics that you would have learned in Book 1 of Music Literacy for Singers. Before we do that, here is a collection of the topics you will be asked about! If you are having trouble with the review section, feel free to look back at this page for help. Happy learning!

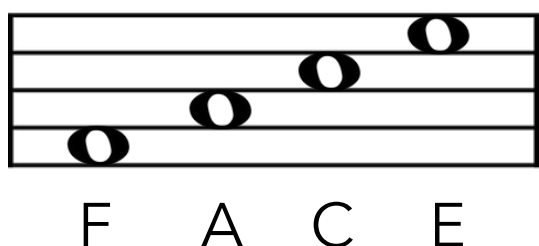
Here are some of the ways we learned to name notes...

You can find them on a keyboard, using the grouping of black keys to help you.

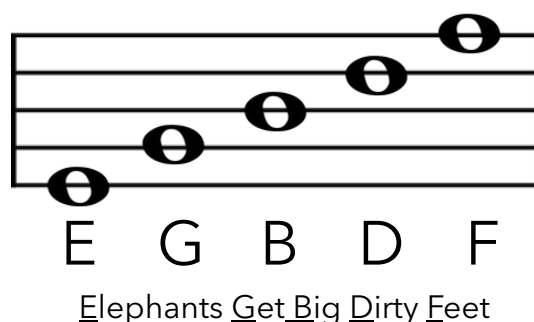


Or you can find them on a staff, using words and sayings!

In the treble clef, the spaces spell:



And the saying we use for the lines is:



When reading music, we track the beats with strokes, and the rhythm with counts.

Different types of notes and rests have different values. Here are some of the ones we learned in the last book!



If there are any words that you're unsure of, you can find them with their definitions at the back of this book! This includes the words that we learned in book 1 as well.





LOOKING BACK: NOTE NAMES


Let's review what we've learned and fill in the blanks below.

The musical alphabet has 7 letters: A B C D E F G.



- 1 We can write them forwards and backwards, side to side, or up and down:

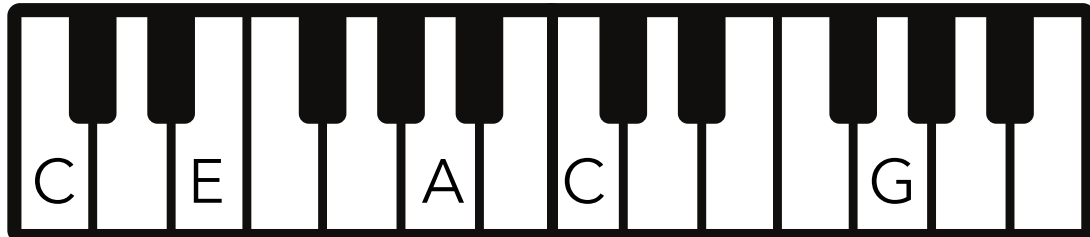

 A ___ C ___ E ___ G

G F ___ D ___ B ___ 

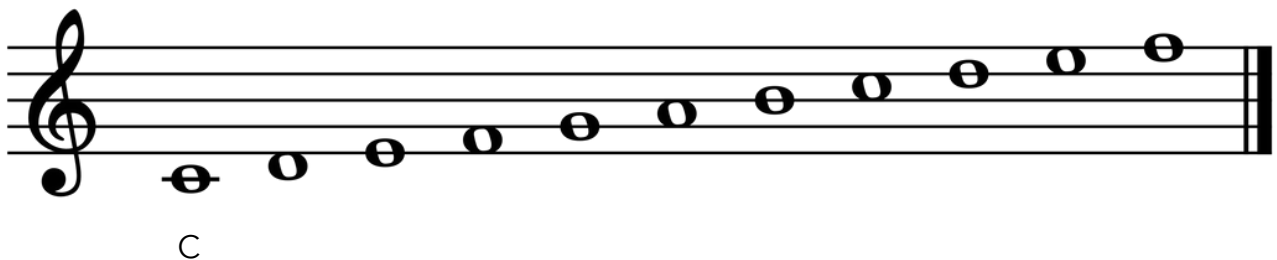
G
 —
 E
 —
 D
 —
 B
 —


- 2 We can write them on the keyboard:



- 3 Or we can write them on the staff:



C ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

LOOKING BACK: SOLFA

Do you remember solfa syllables? ★ **Remember, solfa is always written in lowercase.**

do'

ti

la

so

fa

mi

re

do

- 4 We can write them out by their full names, or we can write just the first letter - they mean the same thing!:

do re mi fa so la ti do'

d _ _ f _ l _ d'

- 5 Just like note names, we can write them forwards and backwards, side to side, or up and down:

do re _ fa _ _ ti do'

do _ mi _ so _ _ do'

do'

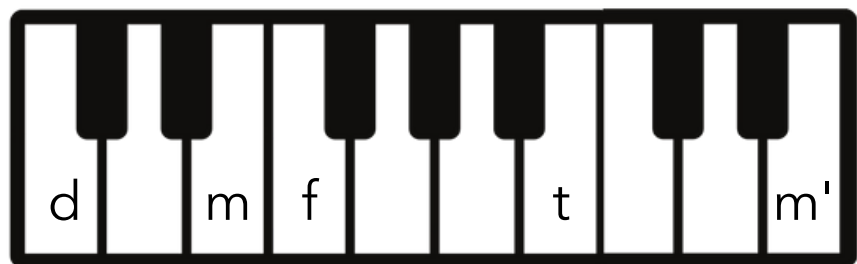
ti

so

mi

do

- 6 Or on a keyboard:



- 7 Or on a staff: ★ **Remember, solfa syllables can move!**

In this example, do is C



d _ _ _ _ _ d'

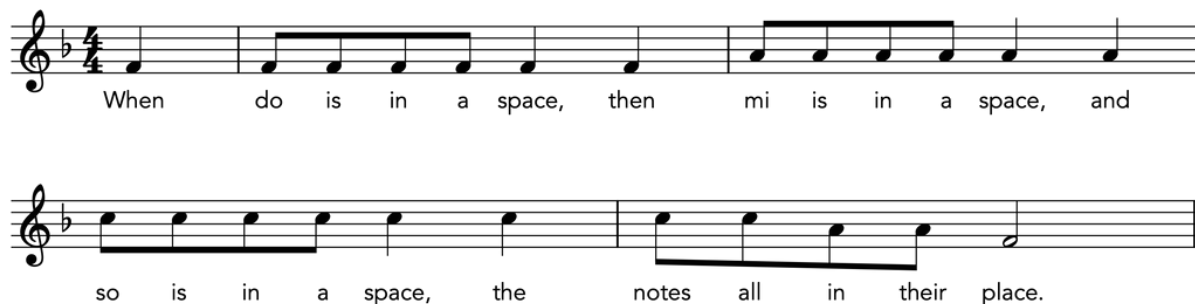
In this example, do is F



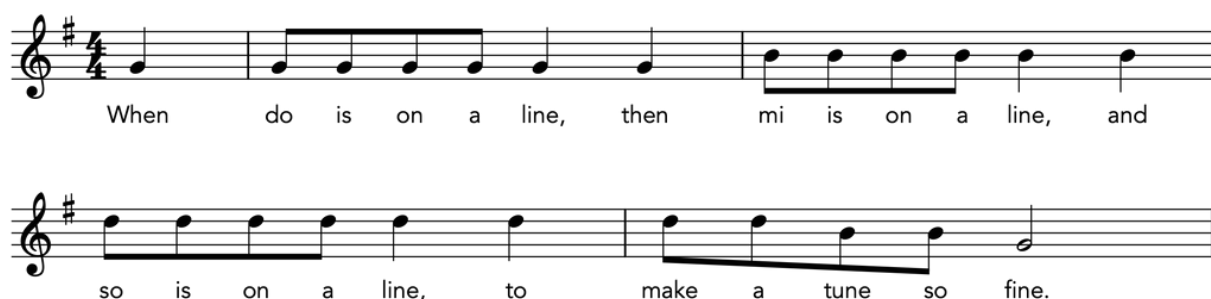
d _ _ _ _ _ d'

...CONTINUED LOOKING BACK: SOLFA

- 8 Do you remember this song? Sing it!



- 9 What about this song? Sing it!



- 10 The most important note in a scale is the first one, or number one. In a major scale, number one is do. You can also call the first note, or do, the "tonic." The word tonic means "one."

In C major scale, the tonic is C.

In D major scale, the tonic is ____.

In F major scale, the tonic is ____.

In G major scale, the tonic is ____.

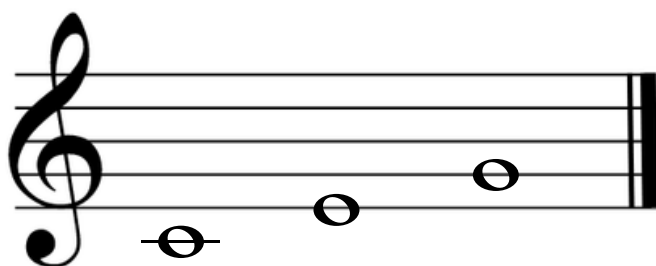
- 11 The syllable names of 1, 3, and 5 are do, ____, and ____.

A triad is a group of three notes that number 1, 3 and 5 from the lowest note.

When do is number one in a triad, we call that triad the tonic triad.

The syllables in the tonic triad are do, m__, and s__.

- 12 Here is the C major tonic triad. Add the missing letter and syllable names on the staff, and the two missing note names on the keyboard:



C ____ ____
d ____ ____


LOOKING BACK: NOTE VALUES

13 How many beats do each of the following notes get?












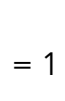
 Quarter Note: _____ Half Note: _____ Dotted Half Note: _____ Half Rest: _____


 Whole Note: _____ Eighth Note: _____ Two Eighth Notes: _____ Quarter Rest: _____

14 NEW! A sixteenth note is a quarter of one beat.





 = 1/4 of 1 beat
 
 = 1/2 of 1 beat
 


 = 1 beat

Practice drawing sixteenth notes in the box below:

15 Circle the type of notes named at the beginning of each line:

Quarter note:            

Quarter rest:              

Eighth note(s):             

Half note:            

Dotted half note:           

Sixteenth note(s):           



LOOKING BACK: SIGHT SINGING

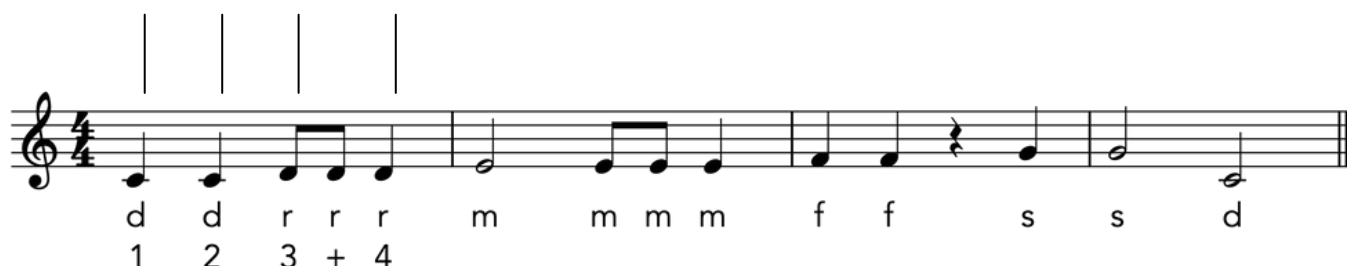
- 16 Add strokes above the notes or rests to show the beats:



- 17 Let's add some sight-singing!

How many bars make up the melody below?

Add the missing strokes and counts below, then sing it!



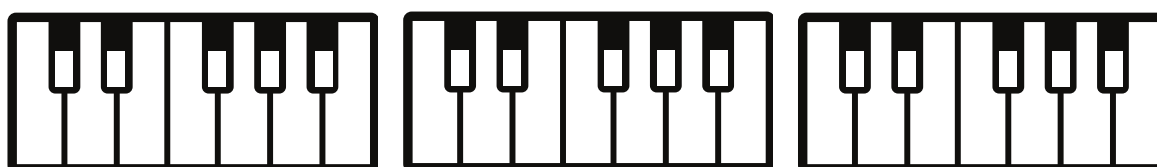
- 18 Here is the same melody below, but this time do is G!

Add the missing strokes and counts, then sing it!




- 19 Draw the notes listed below then mark them with an X on the keyboard!

Remember, a sharp raises a note by a semitone, and a flat lowers it, and that an accidental comes before the note and after the name.





NATURAL SIGNS

This is a natural sign: 

The box part of the sign goes on the same line or space as the note.



- 1 A natural sign cancels the sharp or flat, so that the pitch returns to what it was before the sharp or flat was added.

For example, a sharp raises a note, so D \sharp to D  is a half step lower. A flat lowers a note, so G \flat to G  is a half step higher.

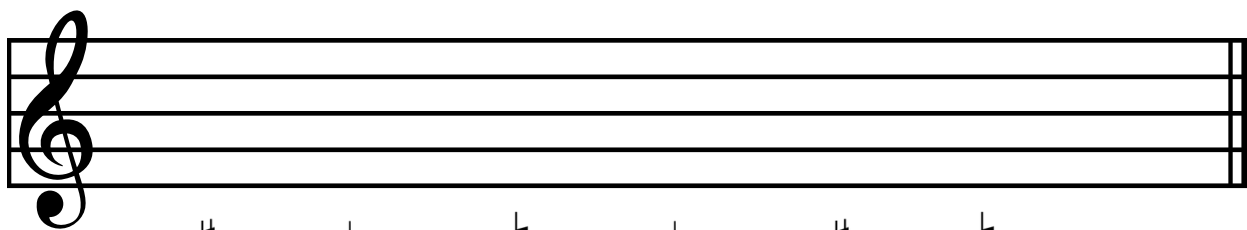
Look at the notes below. Does the natural sign make the note lower or higher?



lower

★ **Remember, accidentals (naturals, sharps, and flats!) last for the duration of the measure.**

- 2 Draw the notes listed below. Make sure you draw the sharp, flat, or natural on the same line or space as the note (and BEFORE the note).



D \sharp

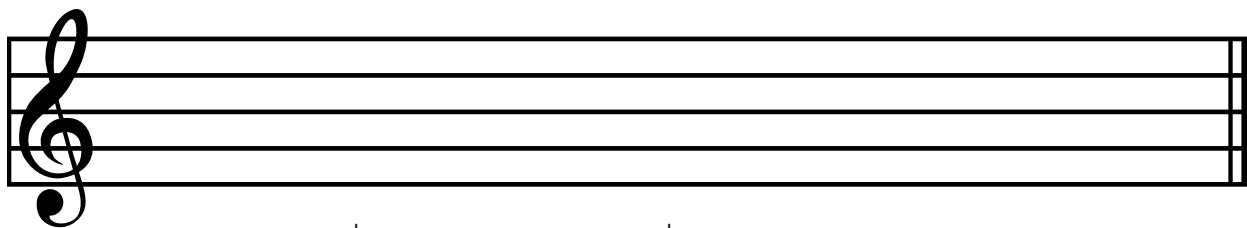
G \flat

C 

E \flat

A \sharp

F 



D \flat

G 

C \sharp

E 

A \flat

F \sharp

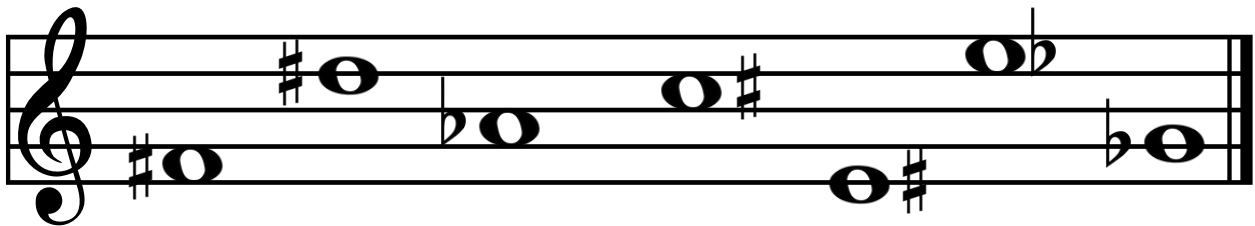
THE CHROMATIC SCALE

1 Complete the phrases below:

A sharp or flat goes b ___ f ___ re the note on the staff, but a ___ ___ r the note name.

A sharp or flat goes on the same l ___ n ___ or in the same s ___ ___ c ___ as the note.

2 Circle the notes that are drawn correctly:

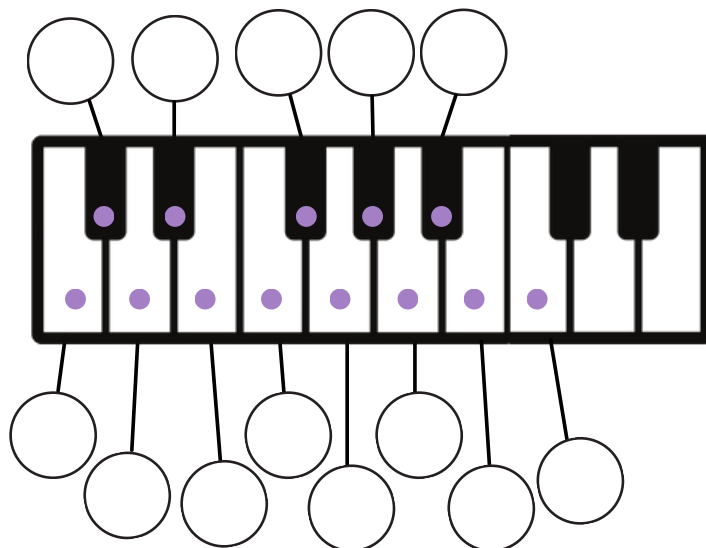


3 From one key to the next on the keyboard is a h ___ ___ step.

A ___ ___ ___ (#) makes a note a half step h ___ ___ ___.

4 Fill in the circles with the name of each note. Use sharps only to label the black keys. (Don't forget the phrases at the top of the page!)

Next, connect the dots to show all the half steps from C to C.



5 Do you remember the chromatic scale? A chromatic scale is a scale that uses all half steps. This chromatic scale begins on C - label all the notes below:



THE CHROMATIC SCALE

...CONTINUED

6 A scale that moves entirely by half steps is called a _____ scale.

7 Circle the correct answer:

A sharp makes a note: higher lower A flat makes a note: higher lower

8 From one key to the next on the keyboard is a h _____ step.

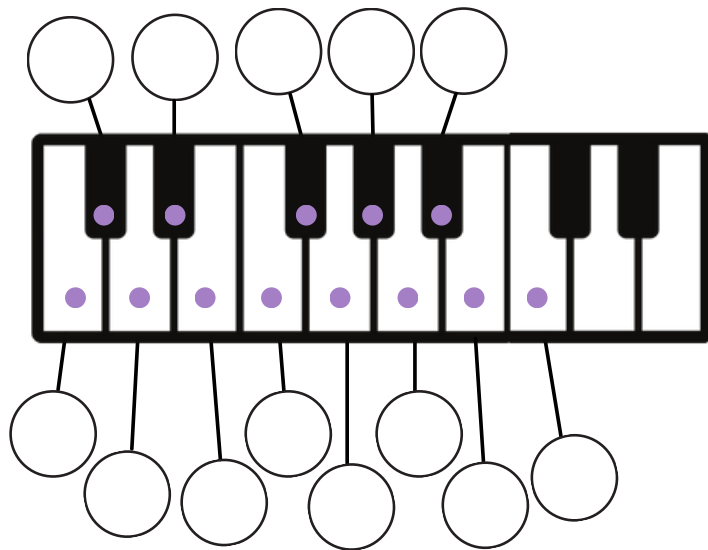
A _____ (\flat) makes a note a half step l _____.

9 Do you remember the phrase below? Fill in the blanks:

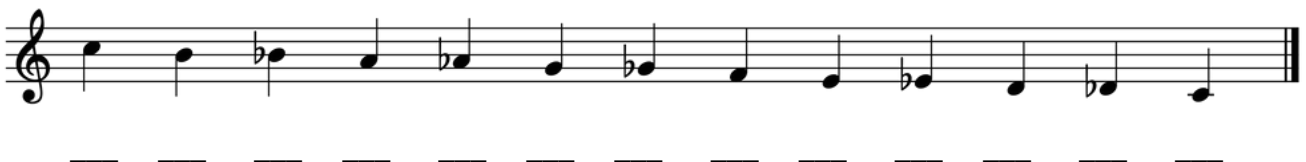
_____ the note, _____ the name, that's the sharp and flat game!

10 Fill in the circles with the name of each note. Use flats only to label the black keys.
(Don't forget the phrases from the last page!)

Next, connect the dots to show all the half steps from C to C.



11 Label all the notes on the descending C chromatic scale:



SIGHT-SINGING THE TONIC TRIAD

- 1 Fill in the letters, solfa syllables, and numbers in the C major scale:



letters	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
syllables	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
numbers	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

- 2 What is another name for number one in a scale? _____

Notes 1, 3, and 5 form the tonic tr ____ _.

Label the notes of the C+ tonic triad:



- 3 This song is in C+ and it only uses notes from the tonic triad.
Add strokes, solfa syllables, and sight-sing the song:



d _ _ _ _ _



___ _ _ _ _



___ _ _ _ _

SIGHT-SINGING THE TONIC TRIAD

4 Here is the F major scale - fill in the missing letters, solfa syllables, and numbers:



letters	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
syllables	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
numbers	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

5 Add letter names to the keys below to make an F + tonic triad:



6 This is the same song from the previous page, but now it is in the key of F+. Add strokes, solfa syllables, and sight-sing the song!



d ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___



___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___



___ ___ ___ ___ ___



HALF STEPS/WHOLE STEPS

- 1 Mark the letter names of the C major scale on the keyboard:



Remember, the distance between one note and its closest neighbour is called a (circle one):

half step

whole step

Two half steps make a.... (circle one):

half step

whole step

- 2 Wherever you see ★, add the letter names and circle half step or whole step:



half step

whole step



half step

whole step



half step

whole step



half step

whole step



half step


whole step



half step

whole step

- 3 Add the note names of the C major scale to the keyboard and the staff.

Then, above keyboard and the staff, mark each half step with a tent 

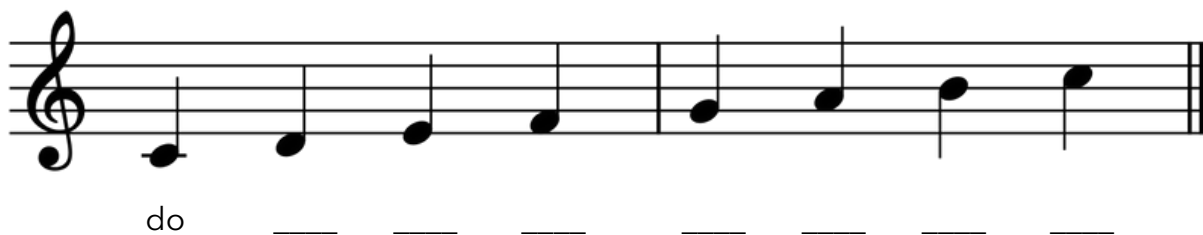
and each whole step with a goal post 



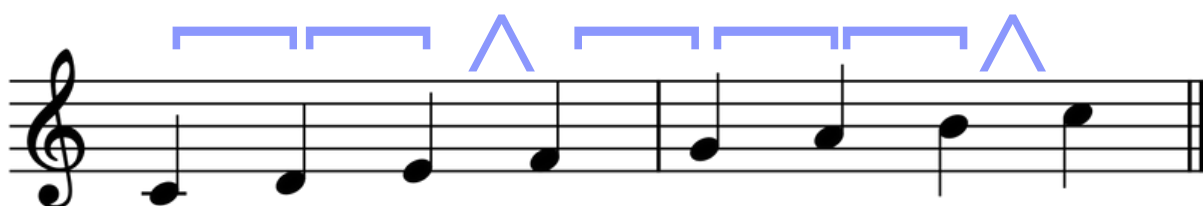
C

HALF STEPS/WHOLE STEPS ...CONTINUED

- 1 Write in the solfa syllables for the C major scale:



- 2 Remember the tents and goal posts that we did on the previous page?
Have a look at the pattern:



Major scales always have this pattern! Write out the pattern below using the names of the types of steps that we learned on the last page:



- 3 Here is a song that will help you remember the pattern for major scales.
Add the missing syllables and sight-sing the song!


Each ma - jor scale has the same pat - tern. Do to re, whole step, re to mi, whole step,
d' _____


mi to fa, half step, fa to so, whole step, so to la, whole step, la to ti, whole step,

ti to do', half step, do' ti la so fa mi re do, there you go!



SIXTEENTH NOTES

- 1 An eighth note has one flag. 

How many flags does a sixteenth note have?  _____

- 2 We can write sixteenth notes in groups of two or four. Four sixteenth notes get one beat. Practice drawing groups of sixteenth notes.



- 3 Circle all of the sixteenth notes you see:



- 4 We can also combine eighth notes and sixteenth notes with beams. Draw the examples below without beams.



- 5 This song uses lots of sixteenth notes. This song is in the key of _____.

Add strokes, solfa syllables, and sing it!

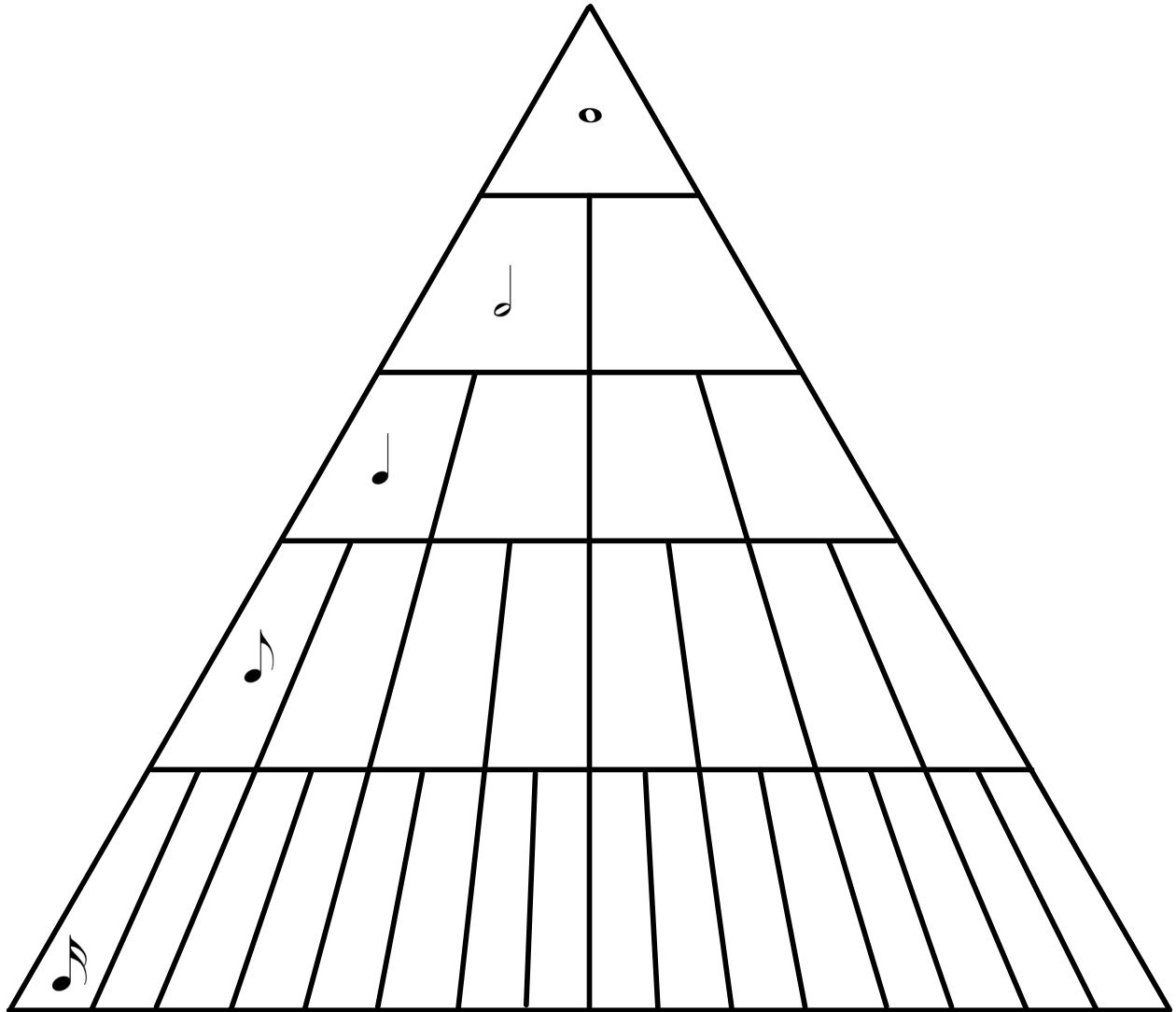


d _____










MUSIC AND MATH

- 1 Here is a note tower, where each level should have four beats.
Fill in the empty boxes with missing notes:







- 2 Circle the correct answer.

 =     or     

 =   or    


 =    or  



 =    or  



MUSIC AND MATH


...CONTINUED

3 Let's do some more math...

If a quarter note  gets one beat, how many beats does an eighth note  get? _____

If an eighth note  gets h _____ of a beat, how many beats does an eighth rest  get? _____

How many beats do two eighth notes together  or  get? _____

How many beats does an eighth note and an eighth rest together  get? _____

4 Add the missing strokes and counts to the rhythms below.
Then, clap and count the rhythms.

★ Remember, strokes go at the beginning of each beat.



$\frac{4}{4}$  

1 2 + 3 4 +

$\frac{3}{4}$  

$\frac{2}{4}$  



TIME SIGNATURES

- 1 The two numbers listed at the beginning of a piece of music are called time signatures. The top number tells us how many beats are in each bar. Circle the top number and fill in how many beats are in each bar.

$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{4}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{5}{4}$
<u>4</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

- 2 How many beats are in each bar of this song? _____
Add strokes and counts. Sight-sing it! Do you recognize this one?

1 2

- 3 Sometimes songs begin with only part of a bar. Most musicians call this partial bar a pick-up, but its formal name is anacrusis (pronounced an-a-KROO-sis). The number of beats in the pickup measure, when added to the last bar of the song, will add up to one full measure. In this example, there is one beat in the pickup bar, so the final bar of the song will be one beat shorter than normal.

How many beats are in each bar of the song below? _____

How many beats are in the pickup, or anacrusis? _____

How many beats are in the final bar of the song? _____

Add the missing strokes and counts. We've numbered the first count for you.

3 + 1

LET'S GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THIS

- 4 A time signature is made up of two numbers stacked one on top of the other.
The time signature is placed at the beginning of a song.

The top numbers tell us how many b ____ are in each bar.
But we haven't talked about the bottom number yet! The bottom number tells us which type of note gets one beat.

For example, in $\frac{4}{4}$, the bottom 4 tells us that a quarter note gets one beat.

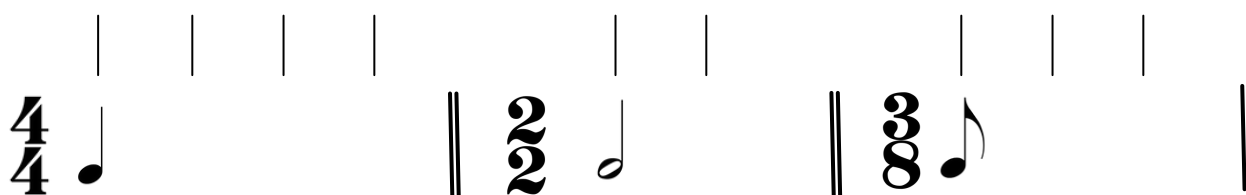
Here are some time signatures. Draw the note that gets one beat.



- 5 Fill in the blanks below.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ____ beats in each bar	$\frac{5}{4}$ ____ beats in each bar
_____ note gets one beat	_____ note gets one beat
$\frac{6}{8}$ ____ beats in each bar	$\frac{3}{2}$ ____ beats in each bar
_____ note gets one beat	_____ note gets one beat

- 6 Complete the bars below by adding the notes needed.
The strokes show where each beat begins.



- 7 In all of these time signatures, which type of note gets one beat?

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

Circle the correct answer.



LET'S GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THIS

8 Circle the correct bar of $\frac{2}{4}$ time.



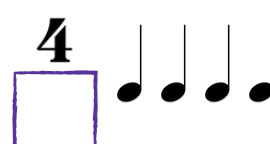
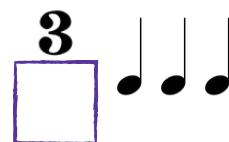
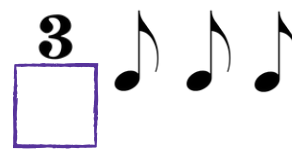
9 Circle the correct bar of $\frac{3}{8}$ time.



10 Circle the correct bar of $\frac{6}{8}$ time.



11 Based on the notes that have been given to you, fill in the missing number from the time signature.



KEY SIGNATURES

- 1 Do you remember the pattern of the major scale? Fill in the blanks!

(If you need help, look back at page 12!)

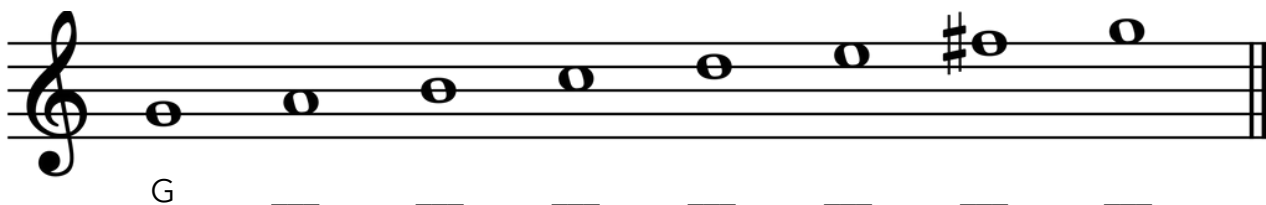
whole, _____, half, _____, _____, _____, _____.

- 2 Using this pattern, add the missing notes on the keyboard for the G major scale.

hint: you'll notice there is an open space on a black key that you'll have to use!



- 3 Here is a G major scale. Add letter names and mark the half steps with tents.



- 4 When we see a sharp or flat at the beginning of a song, before we see any notes, these accidentals help us find the key signature of the piece. The accidentals in the key signature mean that any time you see the the note in the song, it will be raised or lowered as it is shown at the beginning of the song.

For example, if we see a sharp on the fifth line of the staff, every F in the song will be played or sung as F#. This is the key of G major.

Here are some key signatures with do next to them. Circle the key signature and name the note that is do.



G is do ___ is do ___ is do ___ is do ___ is do ___ is do

- 5 This song is in the key of G major. In G major, F is raised to F#, but because we are using a key signature, we don't need to mark the F's in the song with #'s. Write in the solfa notes and circle every F#.




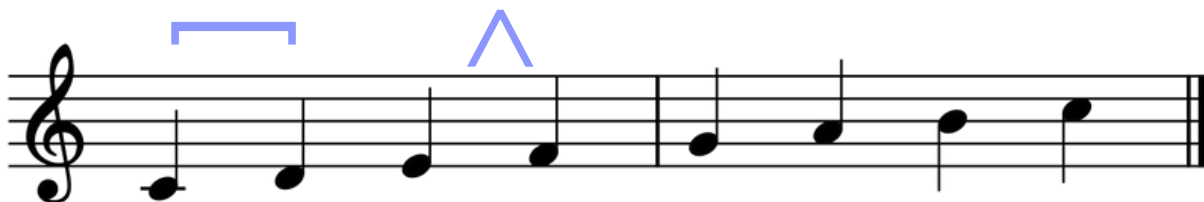
d _____

G MAJOR SCALE

1 Circle which of the major scale patterns below is correct:

- a) whole, whole, half, whole, whole, half, whole
- b) whole, half, whole, whole, whole, whole, half
- c) whole, whole, half, whole, whole, whole, half

2 Mark the pattern below using goal posts () for whole steps, and tents () for half steps.

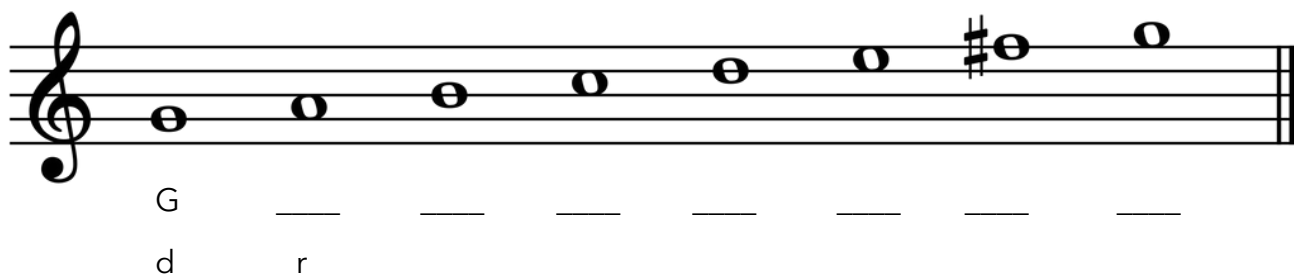


3 We've talked about how do can move. In a C major scale, C is do. In an F major scale, _____ is do. In a G major scale, _____ is do.

4 Knowing that do can move, could we play a G major scale on the piano by beginning on G and playing all the white keys until we get to the G? It's a bit more complicated than that - we have to remember the pattern above! If we count up whole steps and half steps from G, you'll find that we need to play an F# in order to make the G major scale sound correct.

★ **C major is the only major scale that uses only white keys. All other major scales use at least one black key.**

Here is a G major scale and as you can see, the F has been raised to an F#. Add the letter names, solfa syllables, and goal posts/tents to show half and whole steps.

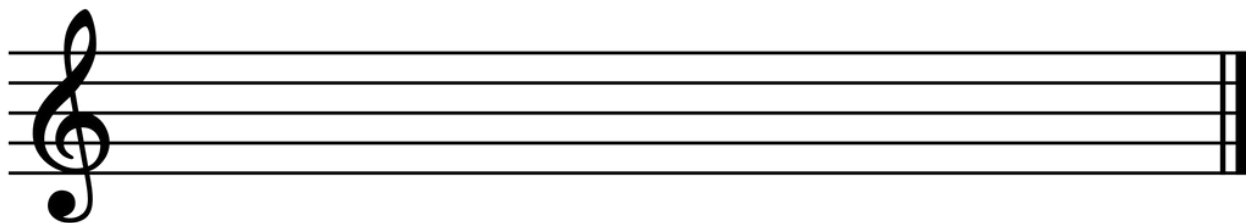


5 Label the G major scale on the keyboard.

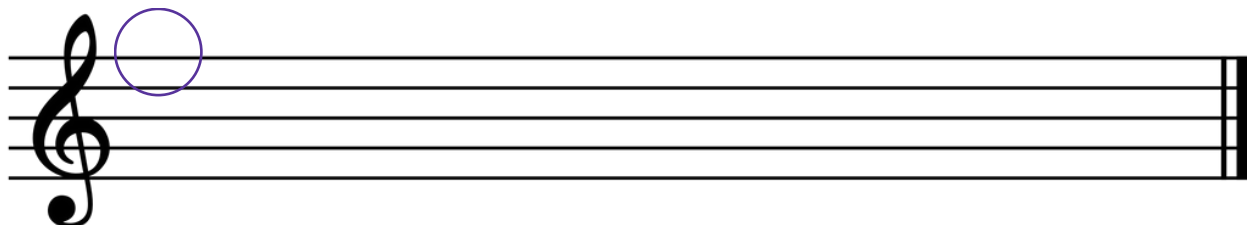


...CONTINUED G MAJOR SCALE

- 6 Draw the G major scale using whole notes. Don't forget the F#!



- 7 When you use a key signature, you don't have to manually write in the sharps or flats throughout the entire song - the key signature does it for you! If you see a sharp or flat at the beginning of a staff, that means that the raised or lowered note will be that way throughout the piece of music. Write out the G major scale and this time use a key signature - don't forget, you can just write F without the sharp beside it!



- 8 This G major scale is missing the key signature with F#. Draw in the missing key signature, add the note names, solfa syllables, goal posts, and tents.

G _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

d r _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

- 9 This G major tonic triad is missing the key signature too! Draw in the missing key signature, note names, and solfa syllables.

G _____ _____ _____ _____

d _____ _____ _____ _____

F MAJOR SCALE

1 Circle which of the major scale patterns below is correct:

- a) whole, whole, half, whole, whole, half, whole
- b) whole, half, whole, whole, whole, whole, half
- c) whole, whole, half, whole, whole, whole, half

2 Do can move, remember? We've looked at how to move do to C and G major, so let's look at another scale. This time, we'll look at F major. In the key of F major, we need to lower B to B \flat in order to make the scale sound correct. Add the letter names, solfa, and goal posts and tents.

F — — — — — — —
 d r — — — — — —

3 Label the F major scale on the keyboard.

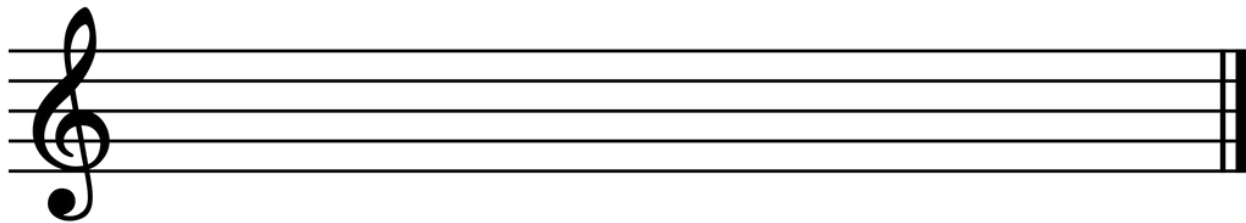


4 Here's a little melody for you to sight sing! This song is in F major, so do is _____. Remember, since there is a B \flat in the key signature, every B you see in the melody will be sung as B \flat . Write in the note names below and circle every B you can find!

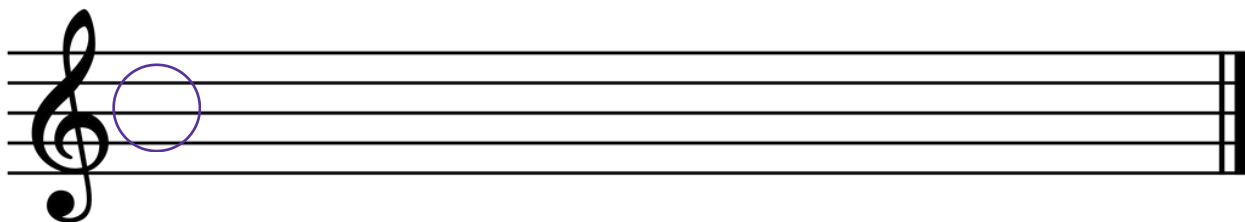
— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

...CONTINUED F MAJOR SCALE

- 5 Draw the F major scale using whole notes. Don't forget the B♭!



- 6 When we use a key signature, we don't have to manually write in the sharps or flats throughout the entire song - the key signature does it for you! Write out the F major scale and this time use a key signature - don't forget, you can just write B without the flat beside it!




- 7 This F major scale is missing the key signature and the B♭. Draw in the missing key signature, add the note names, solfa syllables, goal posts, and tents.



F	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
d	r	___	___	___	___	___	___

- 8 This F major tonic triad is missing the key signature too! Draw in the missing key signature, note names, and solfa syllables.

F	___	___	___	___
d	___	___	___	___


ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR

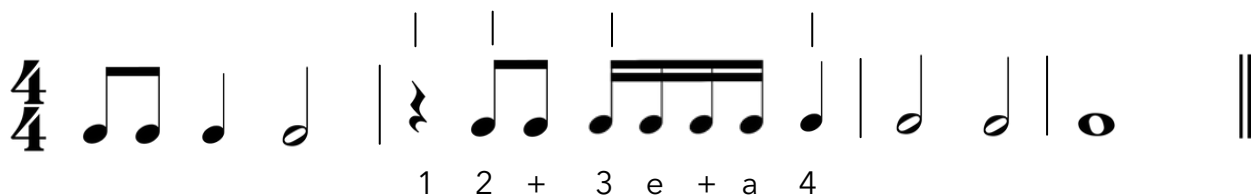
1 What is this note  called? _____

How many  do you need to make ? _____

Circle the group of four sixteenth notes.



2 Add missing strokes and counts. When you see four sixteenth notes () , you should count them as 1 e + a, 2 e + a, 3 e + a, 4 e + a.



3 What key is this song in? _____ This song moves as a scale and will help you remember how to count properly. Add the missing counts and strokes to the song - then sing it!



IT'S MORE THAN JUST NOTES

Do you remember the dynamics and tempi we discussed in Module 1?
Here are some of the most commonly used terms and what they mean:

Adagio: popular slow tempo, meaning "at ease"

Allegro: most common speed, the "heartbeat" speed

Andante: "at a walking pace"

Grave: slow and solemn

Largo: most commonly indicated "slow" tempo

Lento: slowly

Moderato: moderately

Presto: very fast, common in fast movements of symphonies

Vivace: lively and fast

Piano: soft

Forte: loud

Mezzo piano: medium soft

Mezzo forte: medium loud

Pianissimo: very soft

Fortissimo: very loud

Crescendo: gradually louder


Decrescendo/Diminuendo: gradually softer

But that's not all! We can also use other words to describe the style of a piece of music.
Words that describe style are...

Legato: smooth, connected notes

Marcato: stressed or marked

Sforzando: forced, with a sudden strong accent on a single note (shown like this: *sfz*)

Staccato: detached notes, shown with a dot placed above or below (like this: )

We also have words that describe speed, like...

Fermata: pause or hold the note longer than the value written (shown as )

Moderato: moderate tempo

Ritardando or **Rallentando:** gradually slower (shown as rit. or ritard, or rall.)

Tempo: the speed of the beat

That was a lot of words... let's do some matching on the next page!



IT'S MORE THAN JUST NOTES

1 Let's do some matching! Match the word with its meaning.

Word	Meaning
Crescendo	pause or hold the note longer than the value written
Decrescendo/Diminuendo	forced
Fermata	very soft
Forte	gradually softer
Fortissimo	loud
Legato	gradually louder
Marcato	the speed of the beat
Mezzo forte	medium soft
Mezzo piano	stressed or marked
Moderato	medium loud
Pianissimo	soft
Piano	moderate tempo
Ritardando or Rallentando	smooth, connected notes
Sforzando	very loud
Staccato	gradually slower
Tempo	detached notes



FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

Four-leaf Clover

Lyrics by Ella Higginson

Music by Charles Willeby

pp
Marcata la melodia

This line connects three staves - one for voice, one for piano

p *pp* *poco rit.* *a tempo.*
I know a place where the sun is like gold, And the

cher-ryblooms burst with snow, And down un-der-neath is the

f *rit.* *dim.* *a tempo.* *f poco rit.* *dim.* *a tempo.*
love - liestnook, where the four leaf clo - vers grow.

...CONTINUED

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

1 What is the name of the song? _____

Did the same person write the music and the lyrics? _____

Who wrote the music? _____

Who wrote the lyrics? _____

2 What dynamic marking does this song begin on? ____ What does that mean? _____

What does the dynamic change to at bar 10? ____ What does that mean? _____

3 What is the time signature of the piece? (Circle) $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

How many beats are in each bar? ____ Which type of note gets one beat? (Draw) _____

4 What is the key signature of the piece? _____

5 As mentioned, this is only part of "Four-leaf Clover." There are 3 more pages of music. When you see only part of a piece, it is called an excerpt. This excerpt includes measure 1 to measure ____.

6 Mark the strokes in measures 5 and 7.

7 The singer's staff and the piano staff are connected by a line. Circle another line that connects these staves.

8 There are two ties in the singer's part of this song. In which bars do they happen? ____ and ____.

9 The first word that is held by a tie is _____. For how many beats do you hold this word? _____. For how many beats is the word "grow" held? _____.

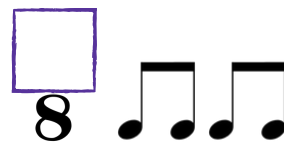
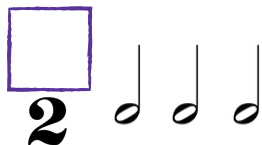
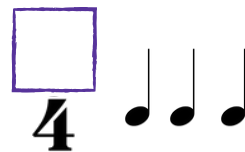
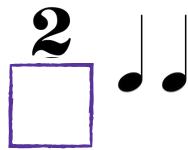
10 What is the highest note sung in the piece? _____

What is the lowest note sung in the piece? _____

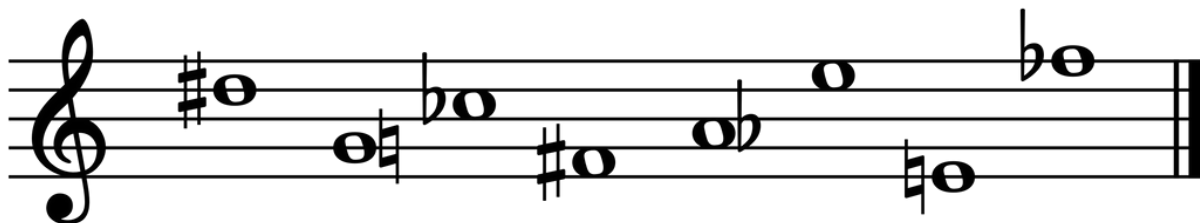


LET'S REVIEW!

1 Add the missing part of each time signature.



2 Circle all the notes with accidentals that are drawn incorrectly.



3 Name the key of each melody and circle the notes that are changed because of the key signature.

Key: _____



Key: _____



Key: _____



Key: _____



4 Name the notes below.



-

Sharp Name: _____

Flat Name: _____

-

- [illegible]

-
- A blank musical staff with a treble clef and a double bar line at the end.

solfa: _____

-
- A musical staff in treble clef. It starts with a C-clef on the first line. The key signature changes from C major to D major, indicated by a sharp sign (#) on the second line (F#). The staff ends with a double bar line.

Key: _____

-



GLOSSARY

adagio - a popular slow tempo that means "at ease", 66-76bpm


allegro - the most common tempo, also known as the "heartbeat" speed, 120-168bpm


andante - a tempo that means "at a walking pace", 76-108bpm

bar/measure - the space between barlines containing notes and rests


barline - lines that divide the staff into smaller groups of notes

counts - numbers that we write under notes to keep track of rhythms in music

crescendo/cresc -  - a dynamic marking that tells us the music gradually gets louder

decrescendo/decresc or diminuendo/dimm -  - a dynamic marking that tells us the music gradually gets softer

dynamic - a type of musical marking that indicates the volume (loudness or softness) of the music

fermata -  - a marking that indicates the singer/player should pause or hold the note longer than the written value

flat -  - an accidental that indicates that a note is a half step lower

forte - ***f*** - a dynamic marking that indicates that means loud

fortissimo - ***ff*** - a dynamic marking that means louder than forte

grave - a tempo that means the music should be slow and solemn, 20-40bpm

half step/semitone - the smallest distance between two notes on a keyboard (right next to each other)

hand signs - correlate to and help to indicate solfa syllables when singing

keyboard - the notes found on a piano

key signature - a marking on the staff that indicates how many sharp or flats are used in the music, which also tells us what key we are in

largo - the most commonly used "slow" tempo marking, 40-60bpm

legato - refers to smooth, connected notes

GLOSSARY

lento - a tempo marking that means "slowly", 40-60bpm

marcato - a marking that means stressed or "marked"

mezzo forte - *mf* - a dynamic marking that means "medium loud"

mezzo piano - *mp* - a dynamic marking that means "medium soft"

moderato - a tempo that indicates a "moderate" or medium pace, 108-120bpm

note names - the alphabet we use to name musical notes (ABCDEFGG)

pianissimo - *pp* - a dynamic marking that means softer than piano

piano - *p* - a dynamic marking that means soft

presto - a tempo that means "very fast", commonly used in the fast movements of symphonies, 162bpm-200bpm


ritardando/rit/ritard or rallentando/rall - a marking that means the music gets gradually slower

semitone - see "half step/semitone"

sharp -  - an accidental that indicates that a note is a half step higher

sforzando - *sfz* - a marking that means "forced" or a sudden strong accent on a single note

solfa syllables - a different way of naming the notes in a scale (d r m f s l t d')


staccato -  - short detached notes, shown with a dot placed above or below the note

staff - the five lines and four spaces that notes are written on

strokes - a tool used to indicate where each beat lies in a bar

tempo - a marking that indicates the speed that the music is sung/played at

time signature - a marking on the staff that indicates the amount of beats in a bar, and which kind of note is counted as one beat

treble clef -  - a symbol at the beginning of the music that indicates that we are reading the higher notes are on the staff

vivace - a tempo that means "lively and fast", 168-176bpm

