

## MUSICAL NOTATION CHART

ITEM	NOTE	REST	VALUE (number of beats)

MINIM

SEMIBREVE

QUAVER

SEMIQUAVER

CROCHET

2

4

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

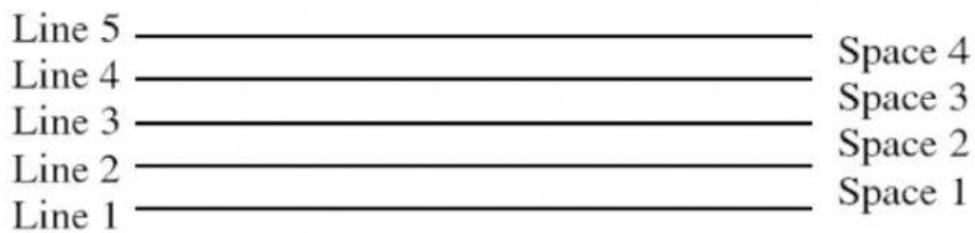
$\frac{1}{4}$



## THE STAVE

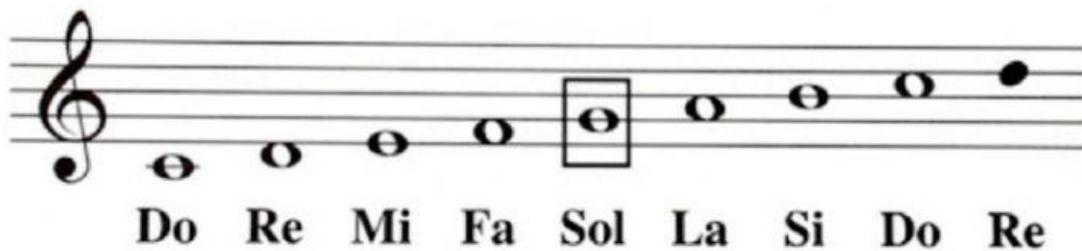
The ..... is made up of:  
..... horizontal lines  
and  
..... spaces.

Musical notes and symbols are written on the lines and in the spaces.



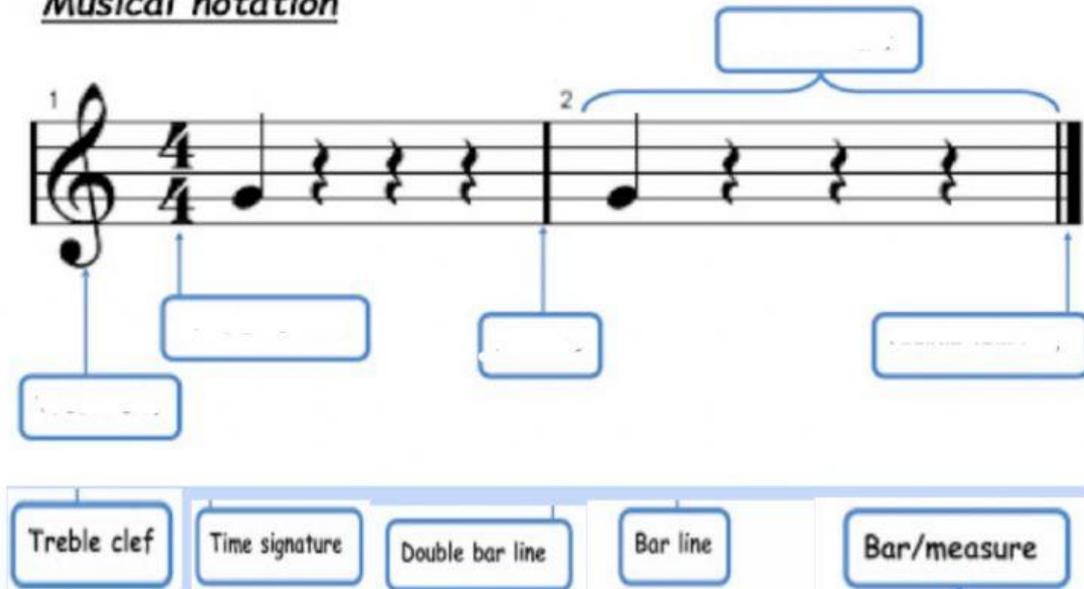
## THE TREBLE CLEF

The ..... symbol tells you that the second line from the bottom (the line that the symbol curls around) is .....



## TIME SIGNATURE, BARS and BAR LINES

### Musical notation



The diagram shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains two measures of music. The first measure starts with a '1' above the first note. The second measure starts with a '2' above the first note. A bracket above the second measure is labeled '2'. Below the staff, there are five boxes with labels: 'Treble clef', 'Time signature', 'Double bar line', 'Bar line', and 'Bar/measure'. Arrows point from these labels to the corresponding elements on the staff. There are also empty boxes for labeling the notes and rests in the measures.

In music theory, the ..... are grouped into BARS (British English) or MEASURES (American English).  
Each bar has the same number of beats.

In music, notes are usually divided up into groups of the SAME number of counts, called ..... or .....

BAR-LINE is ..... bar that separates each MEASURE on a STAVE.

BAR-LINES are used to show you where BARS ..... and .....

A DOUBLE BAR LINE are .... ..... lines used to separate different music sections or to mark the ..... of a piece of music.

Signs like  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  are called. .... , they are usually only written once, at the start of the first bar of a piece of music.  
..... tell you how many beats in a bar, ..... the kind of beat.

START. FINISH. BARS. MEASURES. BEATS. VERTICAL.  
Bottom numbers. Top numbers.

2 VERTICAL. END. TIME SIGNATURES.