

Musician

Musical Terms

Musical symbols are placed on a set of five lines and four spaces called a **staff**. (That's why paper that music is written on is called "staff paper.")

A **clef** defines the pitch range of a piece of music. The most common are the **bass clef** and **treble clef**.

A **tie** shows that two or more notes should be played together as one note.

Symbols placed next to the note tell you if it should be **flat** or **sharp**.

Some symbols indicate how a note should be played. A lower case f stands for **forte**, which means the note should be loud. Three fs? Extremely loud!

The symbol for **crescendo** shows that the volume of a note should slowly get louder.

A **rest** shows a pause in the music.

A **staccato dot** means that the note should be played short and quick.

A **measure** is the section of the staff that comes between two **bar lines**. A **note** symbol shows its length—how many beats it covers in a measure.

