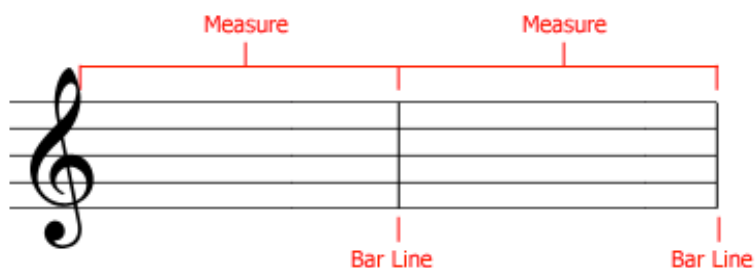


## Choir Cheat Sheet

Music is written on a **STAFF** (5 lines and 4 spaces).

The staff is divided into **MEASURES** using **BAR LINES**.

A **DOUBLE BAR LINE** is used at the end of a song or piece of music.



Sopranos and Altos sing in the **TREBLE CLEF**.

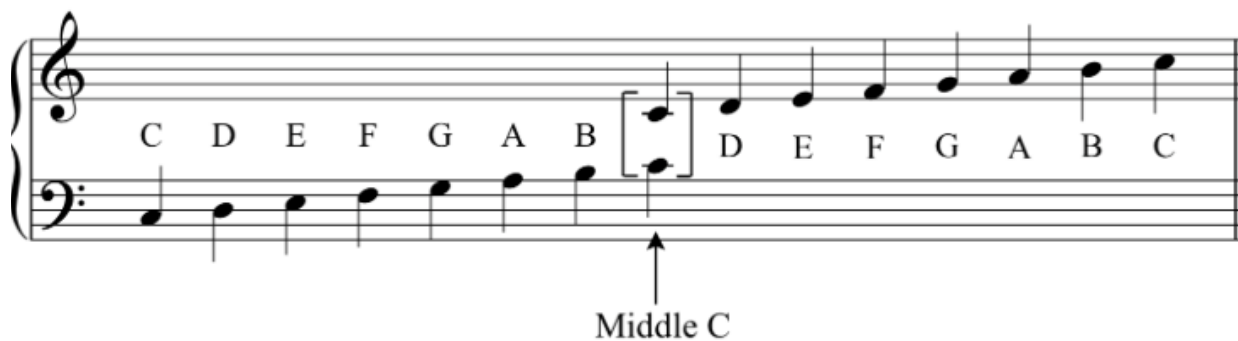
The **LINES** - Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge.  
The **SPACES** - F A C E.

Tenors and Basses sing in the **BASS CLEF**.

The **LINES** - Good Basses Date Fine Altos  
The **SPACES** - All Cows Eat Grass



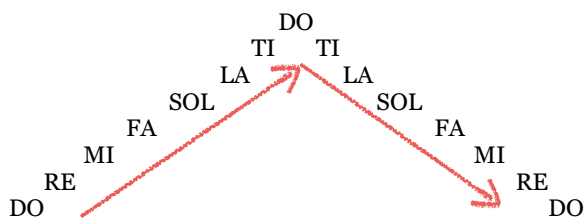
When you put Treble and Bass Clefs together, it forms the **GRAND STAFF**.



Name	Beat(s)	Note	Rest	Name	Beat(s)	Note	Rest
Sixteenth	1/4 beat			Dotted Quarter	1 1/2 beats		
Set of Sixteenth	1 beat		n/a	Half	2 beats		
Eighth	1/2 beat			Dotted Half	3 beats		
Pair of eighths	1 beat		n/a	Whole	4 beats		
Quarter	1 beat						

# Choir Cheat Sheet

The method we use to read music or “**SIGHT READ**” is called **SOLFEGE**.



A **SCALE** is a set of notes in order of their pitch. If the pitch is becoming higher, it is called an **ASCENDING SCALE**. If the pitch is becoming lower, it is called a **DESCENDING SCALE**.

The **MAJOR SCALE** starts on Do.

The **MINOR SCALE** starts on La.

“**AUDIATE**”: sing a phrase or passage in your mind while mouthing the words or syllables and using the Curwen Hand Signs.

## KEY SIGNATURES

A **FLAT** (  $\flat$  ) lowers the pitch 1/2 step.

The **FLAT RULE**: The last flat (  $\flat$  ) on the right is FA. Go up or down to find DO. The **letter name** of DO is your key (remember that you add “flat” to most key signatures)



A **SHARP** (  $\sharp$  ) raises the pitch 1/2 step.

The **SHARP RULE**: The last sharp (  $\sharp$  ) on the right is TI. Go up or down to find DO. The **letter name** of DO is your key. (remember that you add “sharp” to most key signatures)

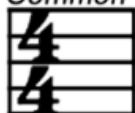


A **NATURAL** (  $\natural$  ) cancels out a flat or sharp.

**No flats or sharps is the key of C. (DO is C)**

## TIME SIGNATURES

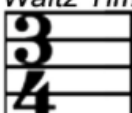
“Common Time”



Four beats per measure

Quarter note gets the beat

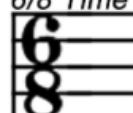
“Waltz Time”



Three beats per measure

Quarter note gets the beat



“6/8 Time”



Six beats per measure

Eighth note gets the beat

## COMMON MUSICAL TERMS

Term	Symbol	Effect	Term	Symbol	Effect
Pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	very soft	Ritardando	<i>rit.</i>	gradually get slower
Piano	<i>p</i>	soft	Rallentando	<i>rall.</i>	gradually get slower
Mezzo Piano	<i>mp</i>	medium soft	poco		a little
Mezzo Forte	<i>mf</i>	medium loud	subito		suddenly
Forte	<i>f</i>	loud	Crescendo	$\text{>}$	gradually get louder
Fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	very loud	Decrescendo	$\text{<}$	gradually get softer
sforzando	<i>sfz</i>	suddenly loud	Diminuendo	<i>dim.</i>	get softer
Repeat Sign		repeat a section	Fermata		hold a note longer.