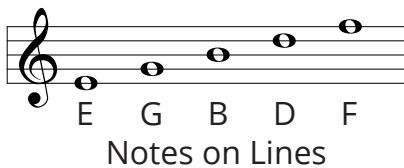
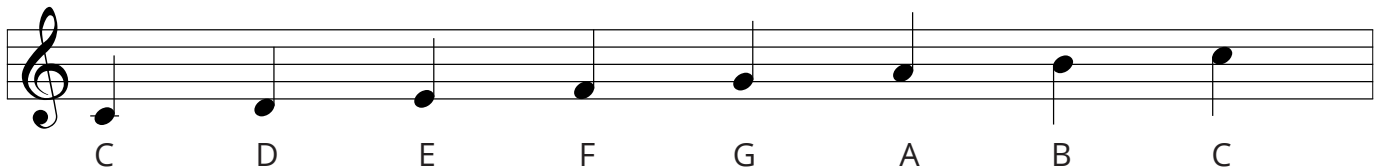


How Notes are Named

Music is written on a staff. The staff has five lines. Notes can be written on each of the lines, or in the spaces between the lines.

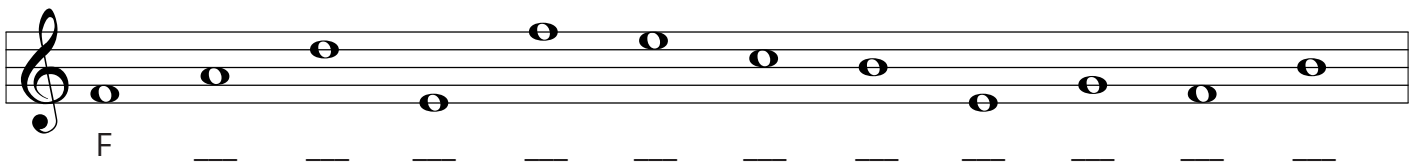
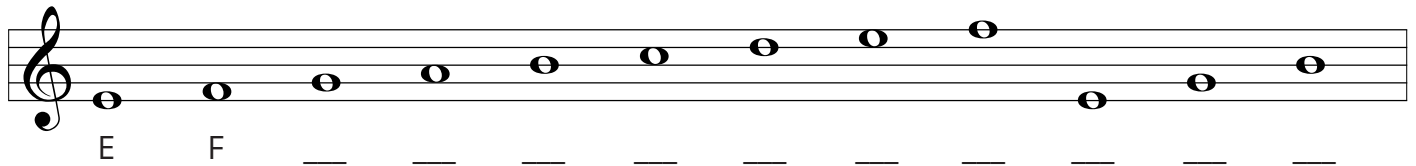


There is a clef at the beginning of every staff. The clef used for the recorder is the treble clef. The treble clef circles the note G, and is sometimes called the G clef. The first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G, are used to name notes. Notes are named in order - A B C D E F G. After G is named, the letters are used again beginning with A.



Name Your Notes:

Write the letter name of each note on the line below it.
The first two notes are done for you.



Counting Music

The table below shows most of the notes you will be using in this recorder method. It tells the name of the note - a rhythm name that you can call it - and how many beats the note gets in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

Quarter note		(ta)	1 beat
Pair of eighth notes		(ti-ti)	together = 1 beat
Half note		(too-oo)	2 beats
Dotted half note		(three-ee-ee)	3 beats
Whole note		(fo-o-o-our)	4 beats

A rest is a silent beat. The table below shows most of the rests you will be using in this recorder method. The table below tells you the name of the rest, a rhythm name that you can call it, and how many beats the rest gets in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

Quarter rest		(sh)	1 beat
Half rest		(re-est)	2 beats
Whole rest		(re-e-e-est)	4 beats

To Do: Tell how many beats each note or rest is held for $\frac{4}{4}$ time:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1.  | ___ beat(s) | 5.  | ___ beat(s) |
| 2.  | ___ beat(s) | 6.  | ___ beat(s) |
| 3.  | ___ beat(s) | 7.  | ___ beat(s) |
| 4.  | ___ beat(s) | 8.  | ___ beat(s) |

Music is divided into short sections called **measures** or **bars**. The measures are marked off by **bar lines**. There is a **double bar line** at the end of each piece of music.

