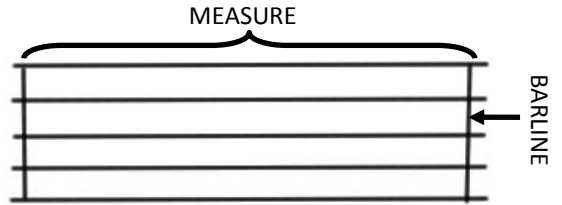


# Choir Cheat Sheet

## Staff and Measures

Music is written on a **STAFF**. It has 5 lines and 4 spaces  
 The staff is divided into **MEASURES (or bars)** using **BARLINES**.



Sopranos and altos sing in the **TREBLE CLEF**

*\*sometimes called the G Clef*



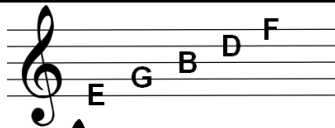
Tenors and Basses sing in the **BASS CLEF**.

*\*sometimes called the F Clef (Sometimes tenors have to sing in the Treble Clef)*

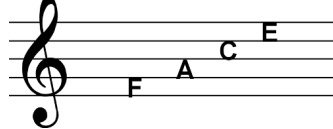


The **LINES** on the Treble Clef–

Every **G**ood **B**oy **D**eserves **F**udge



The **SPACES** on the Treble Clef– **F** **A** **C** **E**

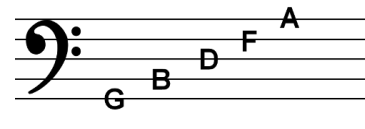


**Staccato**

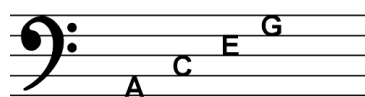


*Short and detached*

The **LINES** on the Bass Clef– **G**ood **B**asses **D**ate **F**ine **A**ltos



The **SPACES** on the Bass Clef– **A**ll **C**ows **E**at **G**rass

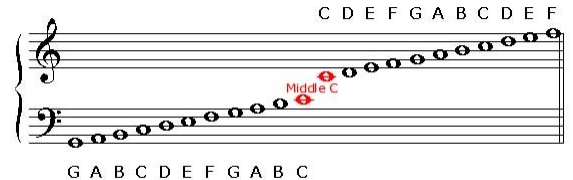


**Accent**



*A louder sound*

When you put the Treble Clef and Bass Clef together, it forms the **GRAND STAFF** and lets you find more notes in between the two.



The musical alphabet only uses seven letters– **A B C D E F G**

And it repeats over and over...**A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G... etc.**

Item	Note	Rest	Value
Whole Note			4 Beats
Half Note			2 Beats
Quarter Note			1 Beat
Eighth Note			1/2 a Beat

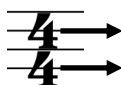
### Dotted Note Values

= + 3 beats

= + 1 and a half beats

+ = *Two eighth notes barred together equals 1 Beat*

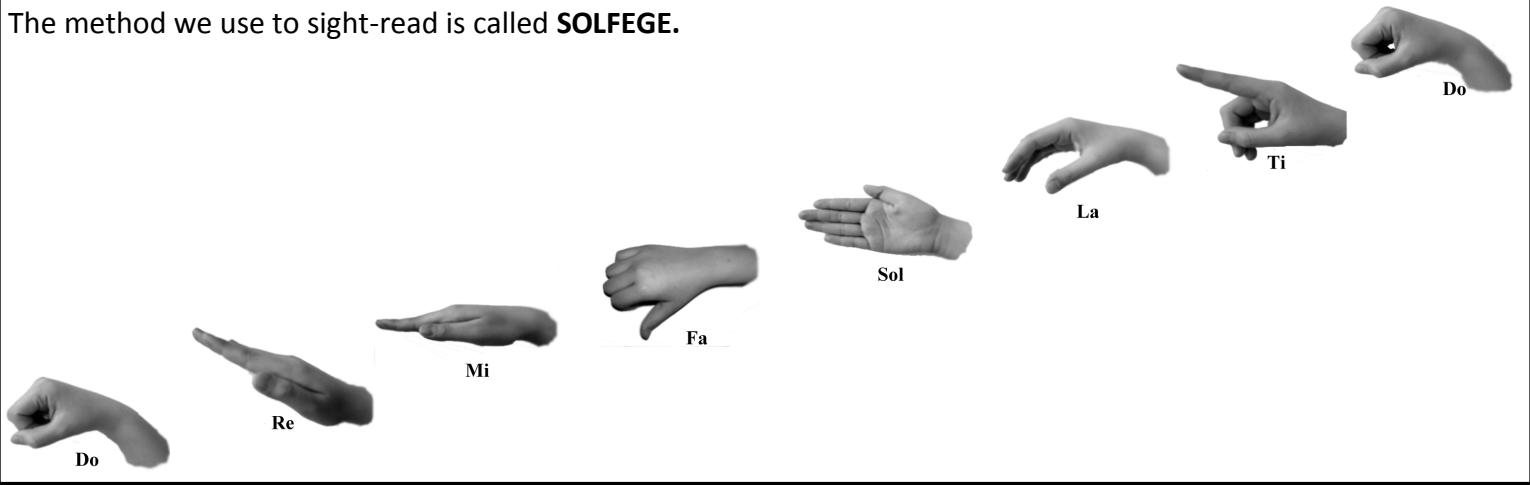
## TIME SIGNATURE



Top number tells you how many beats per measure (4 beats per measure)

Bottom number tells you what kind of note gets the beat (Quarter note)

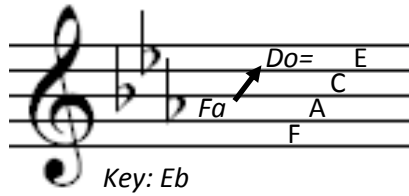
The method we use to sight-read is called **SOLFEGE**.



**Key Signatures-Flats**

A **FLAT** ♭ lowers the pitch 1/2 step.

The **FLAT RULE**: The last FLAT ♭ on the right is Fa.  
 Go up or down to find DO  
 The **letter name** of Do is your key  
 (remember to check if you add the flat to the key signature!)



**Tie**



Connects two notes that are *the same*

**Slur**

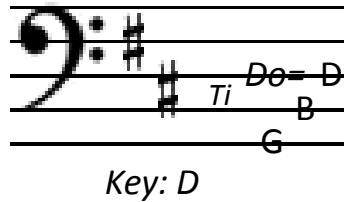


Connects two notes that are *different*

**Key Signatures-Sharps**

A **SHARP** # raises the pitch 1/2 step.

The **SHARP RULE**: The last SHARP # on the right is Ti.  
 Go up to find DO  
 The **letter name** of Do is your key  
 (remember to check if you add the sharp to the key signature!)

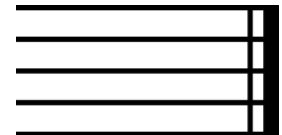


**Ledger Lines**



Extends the staff up or down.

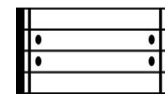
**Ending Bar Line/Double Bar Line**



A **NATURAL SIGN** ♮ cancels out a flat or a sharp.

The **"C" RULE**: If you see no sharps and you see no flats...the key is C!! (Do=C)

**Repeat Sign**



**Fermata**



**Terms...just some common ones!**

**Crescendo** .....gradually get louder

*pp* (Pianissimo)-Very Soft  
*p* (Piano)-Soft

*sfz* (Sforzando)-Suddenly Loud

**Decrescendo** .....gradually get softer

*mp* (Mezzo Piano)-Medium Soft  
*mf* (Mezzo Forte)-Medium Loud

*sub.* (Subito)-Suddenly

**Ritardando** (*rit./rall.*).....gradually get slower

*f* (Forte)-Loud

**Staccato**-Short and Detached

**Diminish** (*dim.*).....gradually get softer

*ff* (Fortissimo)-Very Loud

**Legato**-Smooth and connected