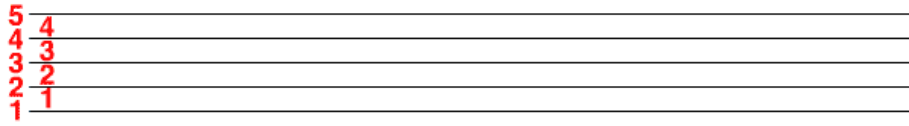


1. **The staff:** it is a set of five lines and four spaces where we write the notes and all the other musical symbols.



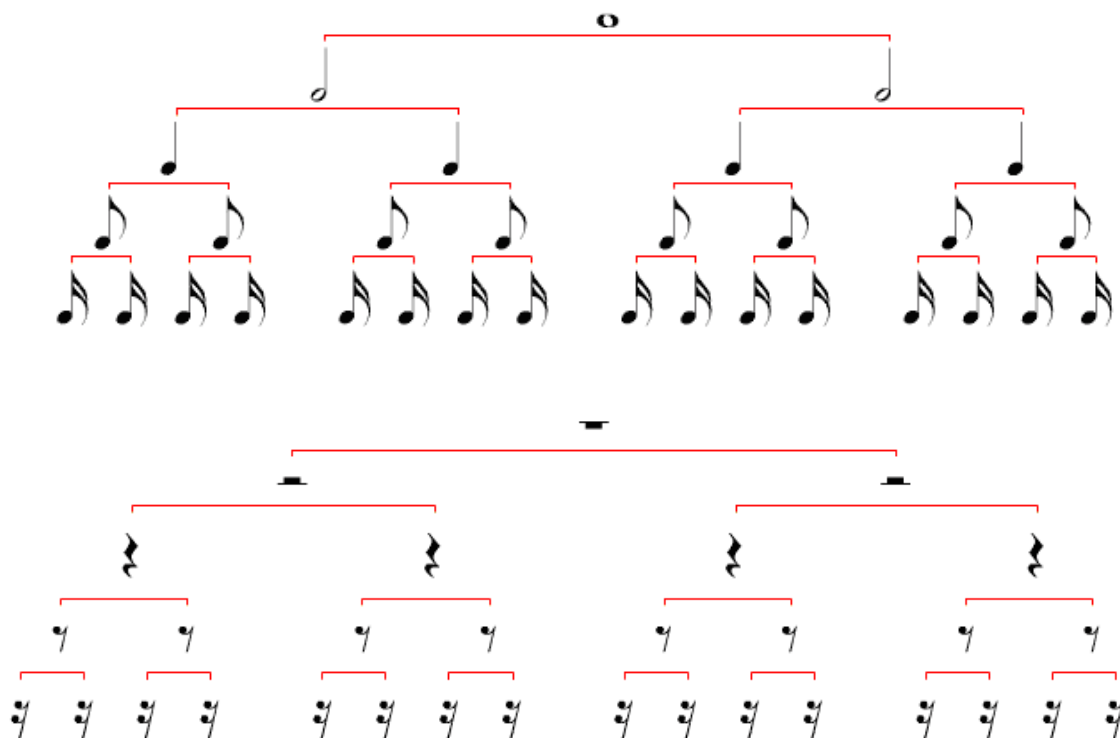
2. **The clef:** it shows the name of each note on the staff. You need to know two types of clef:
- Treble clef: it starts on the second line of the staff and it shows the note Sol (G).
  - Bass clef: It starts on the fourth line of the staff and it shows the note Fa (F).



3. **Properties of sound:**

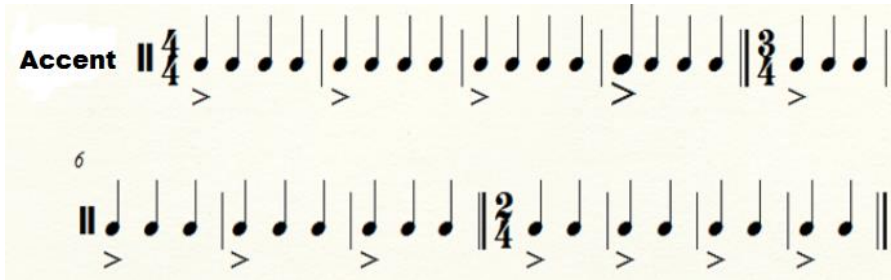
- Duration tells us if a sound is long or short (note values and rests).
- Pitch (tone) tells us if a sound is high or low (different musical notes on the staff).
- Intensity tells us if a sound is loud or quiet (dynamic indicators: *piano*, *forte*...).
- Timbre helps us to distinguish if what we hear is a voice, an instrument, an animal or an object.

4. **Note values** (duration) and **Rests** (show the duration of the pause)



**5. The accent and the time signature**

a. The accent is the musical symbol that shows strong sounds. It's written like this: >

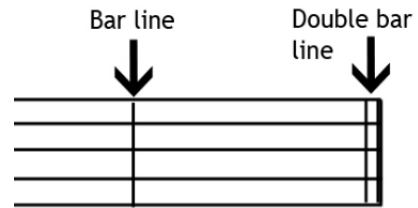


b. The time signature. The numerator shows us the number of beats in a bar. The denominator shows us the type of note value that represents one beat (semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver).

2 4			
3 4			
4 4			

c. Bar line: to separate the bars from each other.

d. Double bar line: to show the end of a score.



**6. The dot and the tie.**

a. The dot: we write the dot to the right of notes or rests. It lengthens the duration of a note or rest by half its original value.

b. The tie: this is a curved line that joins two or more notes of the same pitch, adding their values together. We can join notes that are in different bars and we always write the symbol next to the note head.

