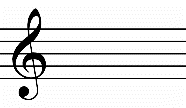
**8th grade Chorus Spring Study Sheet**

**NOTE NAMING RULES REVIEW:**

1. Musical alphabet = A B C D E F G
2. Always count lines or spaces from the bottom of the staff up to the top
3. Treble & bass clefs are NOT the same letters (starting notes are different but the pattern is the same)
4. Letter names are alphabetical combining lines & spaces – make sure you start on the correct letter
5. Leger lines continue in the alphabetical pattern above & below the staves

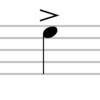


Treble clef curl in the middle ends on the 2nd line G Treble or G clef lines: E G B D F spaces: F A C E



Bass clef dots surround the 4th line F Bass or F clef lines: G B D F A spaces: A C E G

**VOCABULARY:**

Accent –  sing with more emphasis

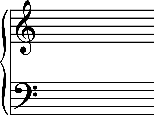
Accidental – a flat, sharp or natural that is not indicated in the key signature

D.S. al Coda – Go back to the sign, then to the coda 

Enumeration – musical counting

Fermata –  hold until conductor cut off

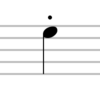
Key Signature – sharps or flats at the beginning of each line determining DO

Piano part – accompaniment written on a grand staff 

Sixteenth note & rest – ¼ of a beat

Solfege – a system for singing notes using syllables (do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do)

Slur – curved line between notes on different places on the staff indicating smooth phrasing

Staccato – short & detached notes

Tie – curved line between notes on the same place on the staff that adds duration

Time signature – top number tells how many beats per measure & bottom tells which note gets the beat

Unison - singing the same pitch