


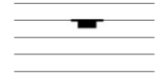







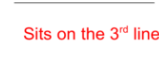






Symbol	Term	Meaning
	Staccato	Short, detached
	Tenuto	Held, slightly emphasized
	Accent	Play strongly and loudly
	Martellato/ Marcato	Note to be played more forcefully than those before or after it
	Fermata	“Pause” Hold the note longer than the written value
<i>tr</i>	Trill	Rapid alternation between the note above and the main note. Used to ‘decorate’ the note.
	Tie	Join two notes of the same pitch into a single, longer note 
	Slur	Play the notes smoothly. Played legato.
	Grace Note	Short note played before the main note. Used to ‘decorate’ the note.
	Sustain Pedal Sign	Use the sustaining pedal * sign means “Release the pedal”
 Treble Clef	 Bass Clef	 Down Bow  Up Bow

NOTE TYPE	NAME OF NOTE	TIME VALUE	RESTS
	Semi-breve	4 Beats	  Hangs off the 4 th line
	Dotted Minim	3 Beats	
	Minim	2 Beats	 
	Crotchet	1 Beat	  Sits on the 3 rd line
	Quaver	½ Beat	
	Semi-quaver	¼ Beat	



$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$



Bar line



Start repeat



End repeat



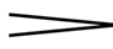
Final bar line



Time signature



Key signature

Term	Symbol	Definition
Fortississimo	<i>fff</i>	very, very loud
Fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	very loud
Forte	<i>f</i>	loud
Mezzo forte	<i>mf</i>	a little loud
Mezzo piano	<i>mp</i>	a little soft
Piano	<i>p</i>	soft
Pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	very soft
Pianississimo	<i>ppp</i>	very, very soft
Crescendo		gradually getting louder
Decrescendo		gradually getting softer
Sforzando	<i>sfz</i>	suddenly, with a sudden emphasis

Sight Reading checklist

Before you begin to play a piece at sight, always remember to consider the following;

1. Look at the key signature.
2. Look at the time- signature. **SAY THE RHYTHMS IN YOUR HEAD**
3. Find the notes which need raising or lowering.
4. Take note of any accidentals.
5. Notice scale and arpeggio patterns. **SKIP OR STEPS?**
6. Work out leger-line notes if necessary. **SKIP OR STEPS?**
7. Notice dynamic and other markings.
DYNAMICS, SLURS, STACCATOR etc
8. Count 1 bar before you begin, to establish the speed.
THEN KEEP COUNTING!

When performing your sight reading piece, always remember to:

1. Count yourself in with at least 1 bar in your chosen tempo and
CONTINUE TO COUNT THROUGHOUT THE PIECES.
2. Keep going at a steady and even tempo.
3. Ignore mistakes. **DON'T STOP AND KEEP GOING.**
4. Look ahead- at least to the next note.
5. Play musically.