Time Signatures: Tell you how many beats are in each bar (the top number) and what sort of beats they are (the bottom number). For example:

4 beats per bar

4 on the bottom means we are counting crotchets (Ta)

TERM	DEFINITION
Staff/Stave	The five lines the music is notated on
Treble Clef	This symbol at the start of the stave indicates that the notes of the lines are (lowest to highest) E G B D F and the notes of the spaces are F A C E
Barline	These vertical lines split up the staff into groups of beats (the number of beats in each group or 'bar' is determined by the time signature)

C D E F G A B C D E F

C D E F G A B C

C# / Db   D# / Eb   F# / Gb   G# / Ab   A# / Bb   C# / Db   D# / Eb   F# / Gb   G# / Ab   A# / Bb

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B

Bar Lines

NOTES ON THE KEYBOARD

C# / Db   D# / Eb   F# / Gb   G# / Ab   A# / Bb   C# / Db   D# / Eb   F# / Gb   G# / Ab   A# / Bb

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B

FINGER NUMBERS

LEFT HAND   RIGHT HAND

5 4 3 2 1 / 1 2 3 4 5
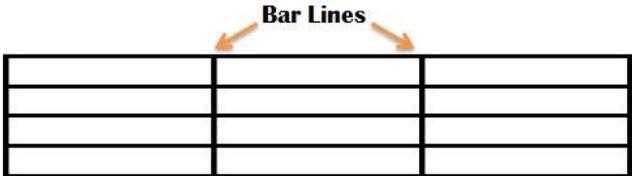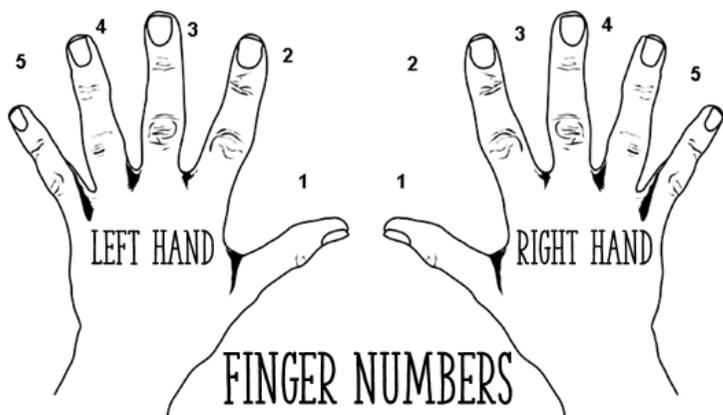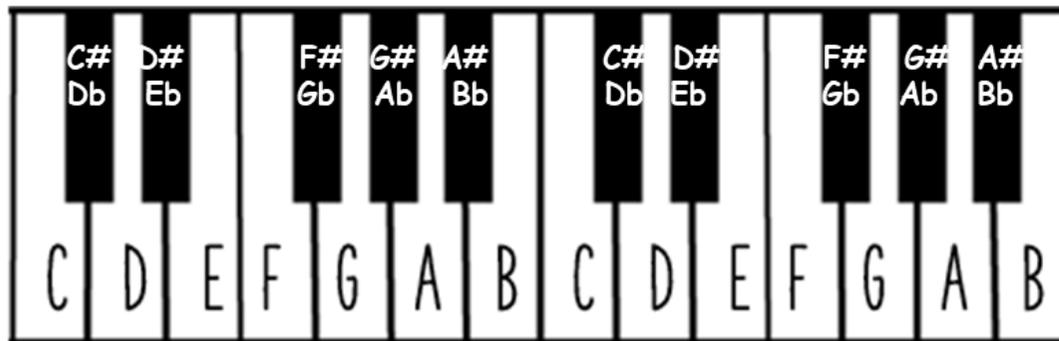
NOTES OF THE TREBLE STAFF

C D E F G A B C D E F

FINDING THE NOTES

The black keys are grouped as follows:

2 3 2 3 etc…

Find any group of **2 black keys: we call this the KENNEL**

The **D**og (the note D) lives in the kennel! – **So the white note between the two black notes is always D.** Because the notes are in underlined alphabetical order (from A, B, C, D, E, F, G (and repeat) once we can find D – we can find all the other notes! It's simple! ☺