

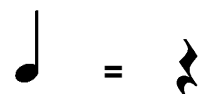
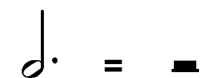
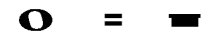
TIED NOTES

Notes of the same pitch connected by a curved line are called *tied*. The curved line is called a *tie*. By connecting notes of the same pitch, a tie extends the duration of the sound. The first of the tied notes is played but the notes following the first one just are held. (See picture on the side bar.)



RESTS

Rest signs are used to mark silences in the music. Each rest symbol has a corresponding note symbol with the same *duration*. Rests represent silence; notes represent sound. (See picture on the side bar.)

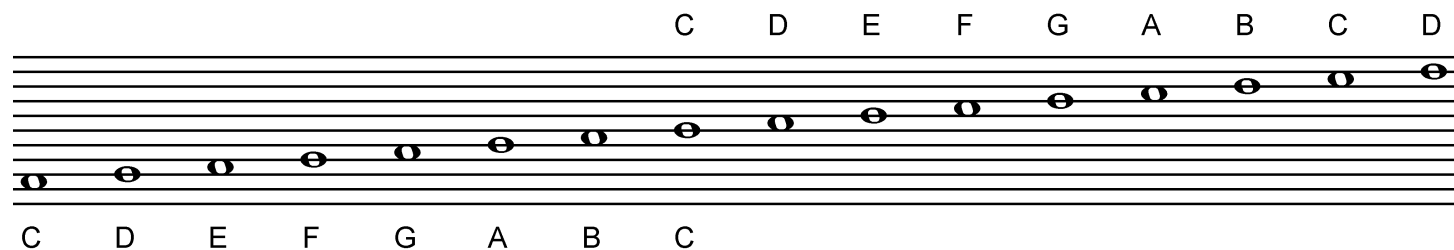


STAFF

In order to show the exact pitch of a note a system of lines was invented. Musical notes placed on this *staff* give us information about the *pitch* of each note.

Every line and each space between the lines corresponds to a particular pitch. In this way notes placed on the lines or in the spaces between tell us not only how long the sounds should last but the pitch of the sounds as well. This system of 11 lines represents almost all the pitches that we can play on the keyboard. The note that is placed on the very middle line is called a middle *C*. On the piano this *C* splits the keyboard almost in two equal parts, which is why it is called 'middle'.

A note written on a higher line than another also sounds higher. A note written on a lower line than another sounds lower. In this way, the note *D* is higher on the staff than preceding *C*, and the note *B* is lower on the staff than the following *C*.



Notice:

Eighth and Sixteenth notes and rests see on page 32.