

TIME SIGNATURES

The content of each measure is controlled by the Time Signature which designates the number of beats and the variety of notes each measure should contain.

The top number indicates the number of counts per measure and the bottom number indicates the type of note used as the unit of measurement.



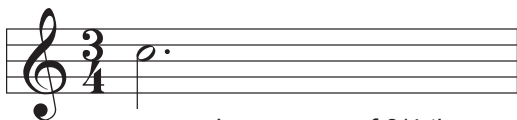
example measure of 4/4 time

Four-four time indicates four counts per measure:
No matter what variety of notes are used, they must not add up to any more or any less than the equivalent of four quarter notes.



example measure of "common" time

"Common Time" (by custom): four counts per measure (4/4 time)



example measure of 3/4 time

Three-four time: three counts per measure



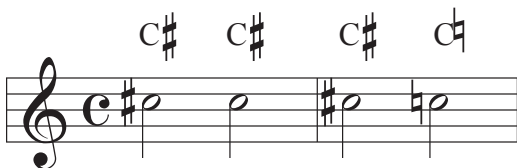
example measure of 2/4 time

Two-four time: two counts per measure

Other time signature will be discussed as they occur in our studies.

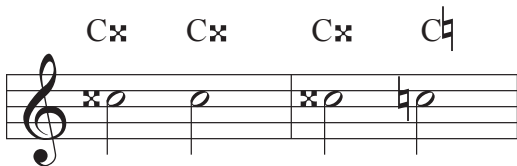
NOTE INFLECTIONS

The inflection of notes may occur with the use of sharps, double sharps, flats and double flats.



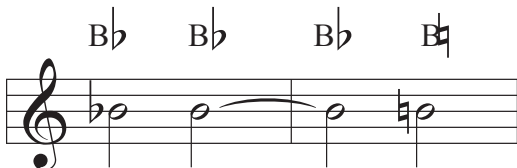
The sharp sign (#) raises a note by a half step or semitone.

After a sharp or flat, the natural sign (♮) restores the note to its normal pitch.



The double sharp (x) raises a note by a full step or a tone.

After a double sharp the sign (♯) changes the pitch to a single sharp.



The flat sign (b) lowers a note by a half step or semitone.

The natural sign restores the note to its usual pitch.



The double flat (bb) lowers the note by a full step or tone.

After a double flat, the sign (♭) changes the pitch back to a single flat.

Any of these signs is understood to affect, not only the note before which it occurs, but, unless contradicted, any other note on the same line or space of the staff throughout the measure. If the last note of the measure is inflected and is tied to the same note at the beginning of the next measure, that too is understood to be included in the inflection.