

# Music Theory

Use this as a reference guide when terms are need . Reading this thru can do a lot for you later, yet reading thru can be confusing without hearing what it does.

**Interval** - The distance between one note and another note

**Sharp symbol (#)** - changes a note to one half step higher

**Flat symbol(b)** - changes a note to one half step lower

**Natural symbol** - takes away a sharp or flat symbol that was on a note written previously

**Music Alphabet**- Letter A through G. When you get to G, you start over at A again.

**Key** - There are 12 of these in Western music. One for each of the 12 notes. Memorize this music theory concept!

**Half step**- the interval between one note and the note next to it. On the guitar the interval between one fret and the fret next to it.

**Whole step**- the interval between 2 notes with one note separating them. On the guitar- the interval between 2 frets having 1 fret separating them

**Western Music**-music which originated in the Western hemisphere. Western Europe and North America mainly. In Western music theory, there are 12 notes: B, C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A# - these notes are all a 1/2 step apart.

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NOTE NAMES                      NATURAL SIGN

The diagram shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar fretboard below it. The notes are labeled with their names: B, C, C#, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, Bb, B. A line points from the text 'NATURAL SIGN' to the natural sign on the note E. The fretboard diagram shows the frets for each note: B (2), C (3), C# (4), D (0), Eb (1), E (2), F (3), F# (4), G (0), G# (1), A (2), Bb (3), B (0). The fret numbers are written below the strings: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), B (Bass).

Note	Fret
B	2
C	3
C#	4
D	0
E	2
F	3
G	0
A	2
B	0

**Eastern Music**-music which originated in Eastern Europe, India, China, Japan

