

MUSICBLANKS

reproducible PDFs for musicians
& music tutors



Baz Golin

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MUSICBLANKS

INTRODUCTION

If you're a working musician or a music tutor, you may find some of the following pages quite useful. Not all musicians read music. Guitarists are notorious for avoiding staff paper. But many of them understand what they understand by way of TAB or chord diagrams. And then there are the readers and arrangers who do need staff paper of various types in various quantities.

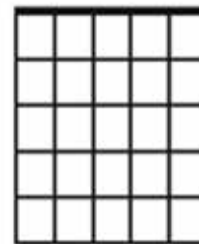
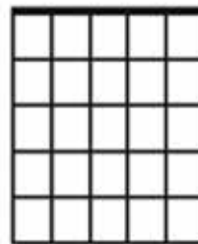
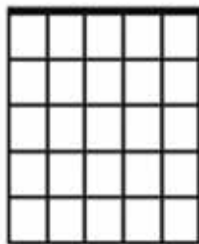
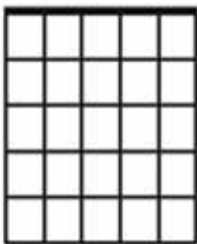
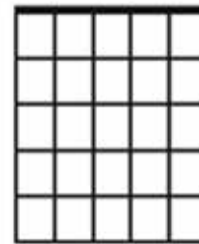
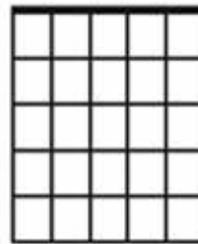
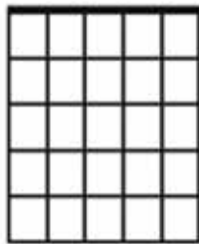
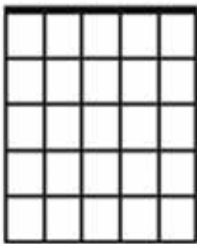
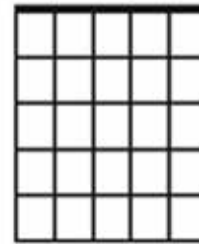
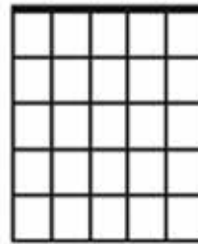
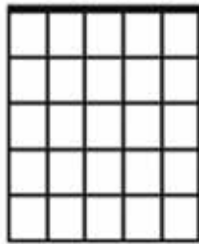
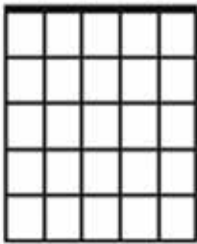
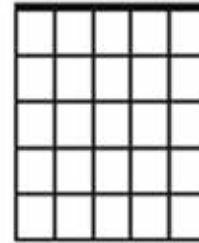
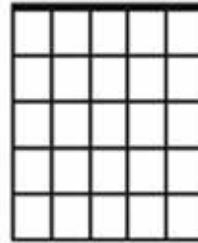
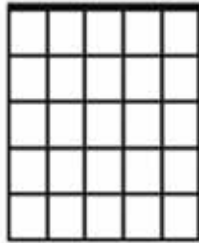
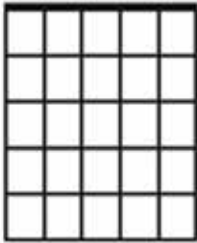
I'm one of those musicians who bridge the gap between readers and non-readers. And I often have to communicate arrangements and parts to both types of players on the same arrangement. These music blanks give me the ability to print out blanks as I need them, for whichever situation I find myself in, without carrying around pads and pads of different kinds of staff and tab paper.

If you teach, or have a student just coming to grips with do-re-mi and the Cycle of 5ths, and basic harmony, some of the pages towards the back make helpful visual cheat sheets that can be reproduced at will.

Finally, there are a lot of terms - many Italian - that get used in music. Some are useful to know even in today's pop, rock, soul and jazz, and a short list of these are included.

Baz Golin

CHORDMAKER



Chord Name

fingers: X 0 1 2 3 0
strings: E A D G B E

fret: KEY

scale: X R 5 R 3 5

X = mute; 0 = open string; (= barre

1 T
2 A
3
4
5 B
6

1 T
2
3 A
4
5 B
6

1 T
2
3 A
4
5 B
6

1 T
2
3 A
4
5 B
6

1 T
2
3 A
4
5 B
6

1 T
2
3 A
4
5 B
6

1 T
2
3 A
4
5 B
6



1 T
2 A
3
4 B

1 T
2 A
3
4 B

1 T
2 A
3
4 B

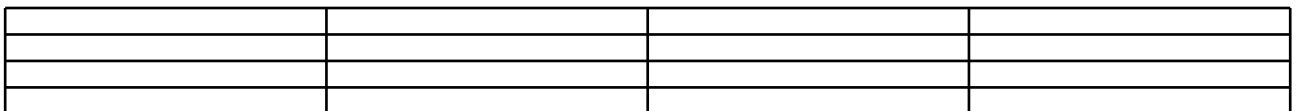
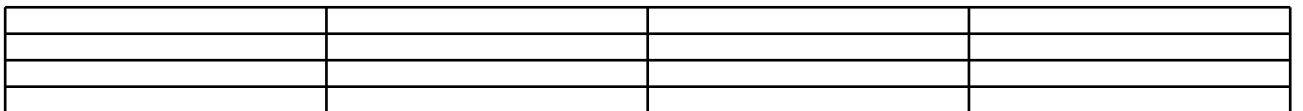
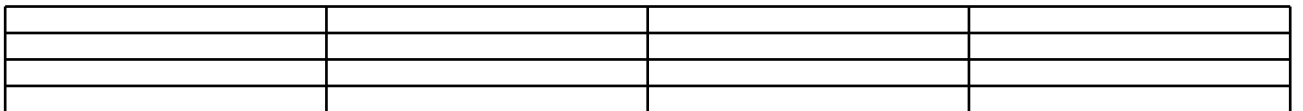
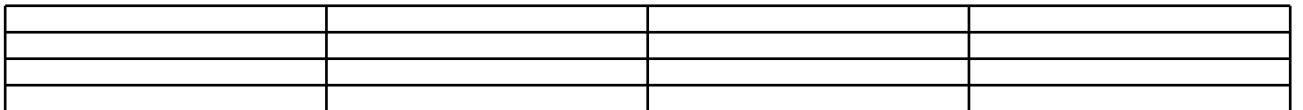
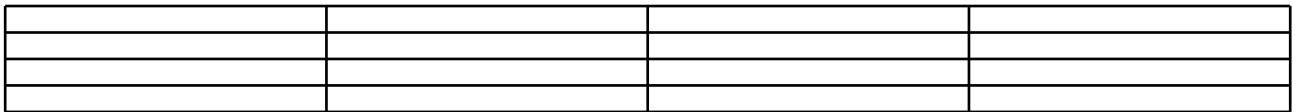
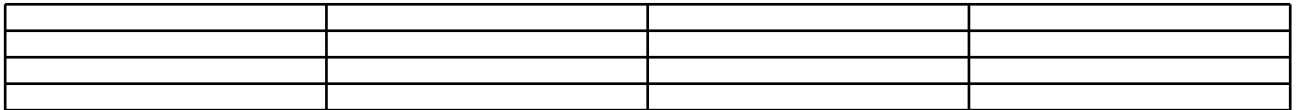
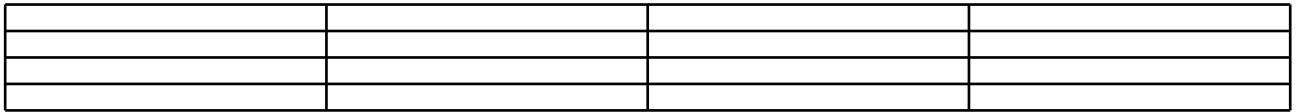
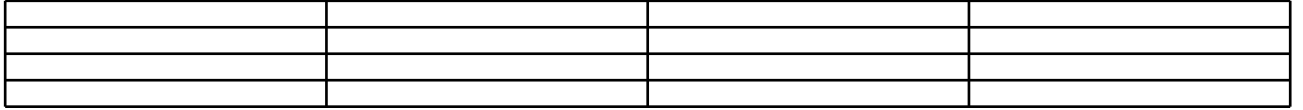
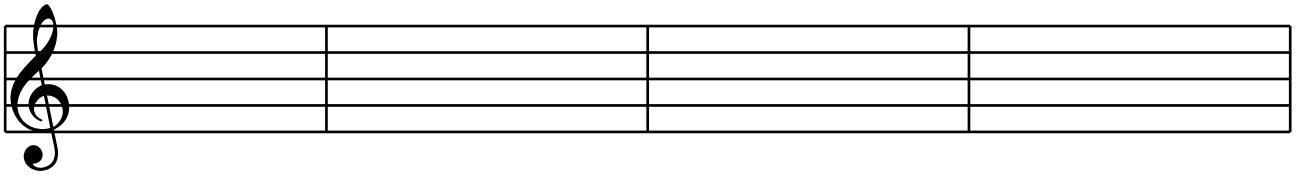
1 T
2 A
3
4 B


1 T
2 A
3
4 B

1 T
2 A
3
4 B

1 T
2 A
3
4 B

1 T
2 A
3
4 B





			

A musical staff consisting of two treble clefs on the left. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains two horizontal lines, representing the five lines of a musical staff. The top staff is positioned above the bottom staff.

An empty musical staff consisting of two horizontal lines. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains two horizontal lines, representing the five lines of a musical staff.

An empty musical staff consisting of two horizontal lines. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains two horizontal lines, representing the five lines of a musical staff.

An empty musical staff consisting of two horizontal lines. The staff is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains two horizontal lines, representing the five lines of a musical staff.

1 T
2 A
3
4 B
5
6

This system consists of six horizontal lines for guitar tablature. The first line is labeled 'T', the second 'A', the fourth 'B', and the sixth '6'. To the left of these lines are the numbers 1 through 6. Below the tablature is a treble clef staff with four measures, each containing a vertical bar line.

1 T
2 A
3
4 B
5
6

This system consists of six horizontal lines for guitar tablature. The first line is labeled 'T', the second 'A', the fourth 'B', and the sixth '6'. To the left of these lines are the numbers 1 through 6. Below the tablature is a treble clef staff with four measures, each containing a vertical bar line.

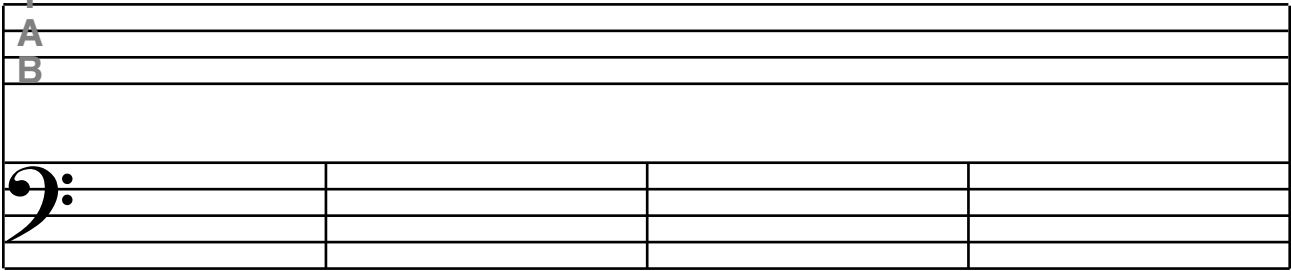
1 T
2 A
3
4 B
5
6

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1 T
2 A
3
4 B
5
6

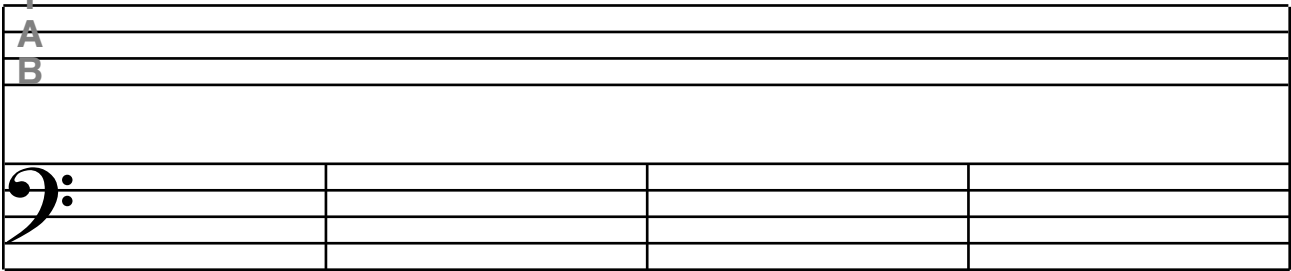
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1 T
2 A
3 B
4



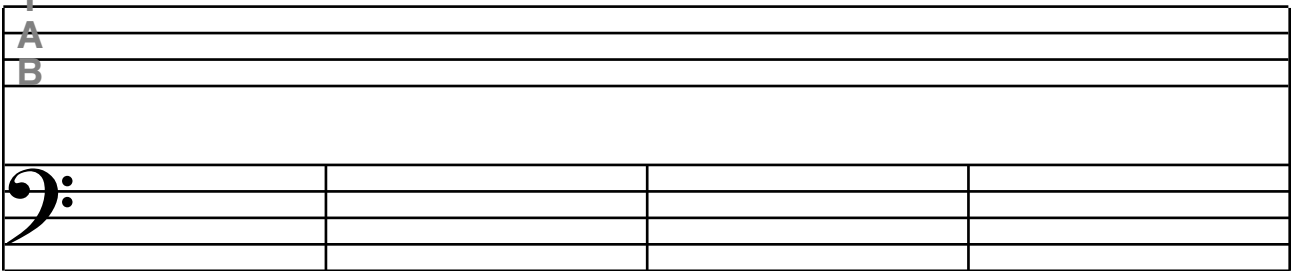
A blank guitar TAB staff with four lines and a bass clef staff with four lines. The TAB staff is labeled with 'T', 'A', 'B', and '4' on the left. The bass clef staff has a bass clef symbol on the left and is divided into four measures.

1 T
2 A
3 B
4



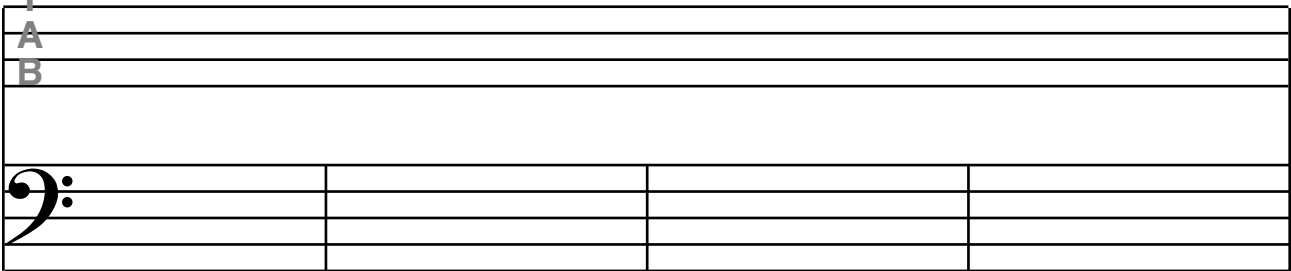
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1 T
2 A
3 B
4



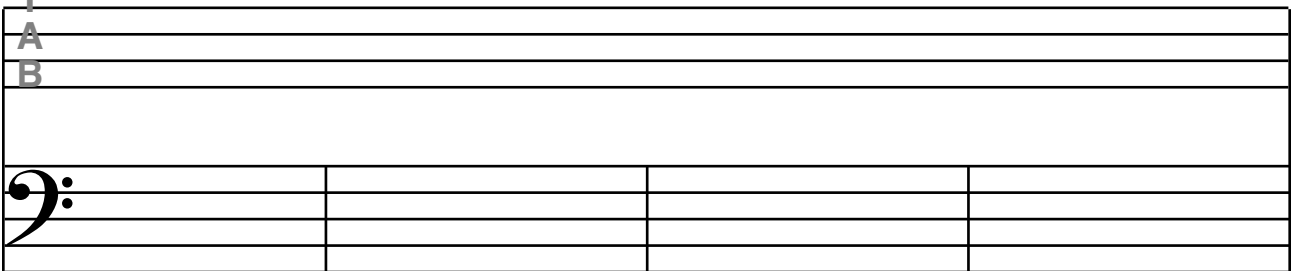
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1 T
2 A
3 B
4

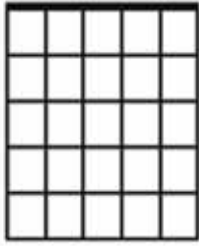


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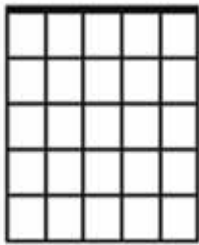
1 T
2 A
3 B
4



A blank guitar TAB staff with four lines and a bass clef staff with four lines. The TAB staff is labeled with 'T', 'A', 'B', and '4' on the left. The bass clef staff has a bass clef symbol on the left and is divided into four measures.

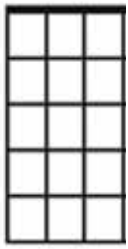


1 T
2 A
3 A
4 B
5 B
6

A six-line musical staff with a treble clef, positioned below the fretboard grid.

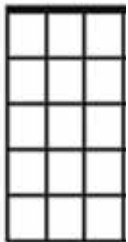
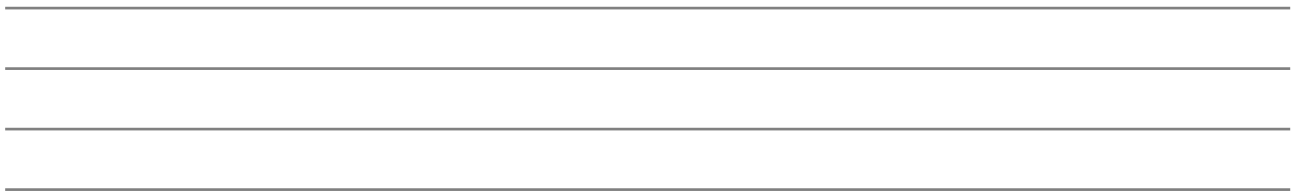
1 T
2 A
3 A
4 B
5 B
6

A six-line musical staff with a treble clef, positioned below the fretboard grid.



1 T
2 A
3 B
4

A set of six musical staves. The top three staves are labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B' respectively, with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 indicating fret positions. The bottom three staves have a bass clef on the first line.

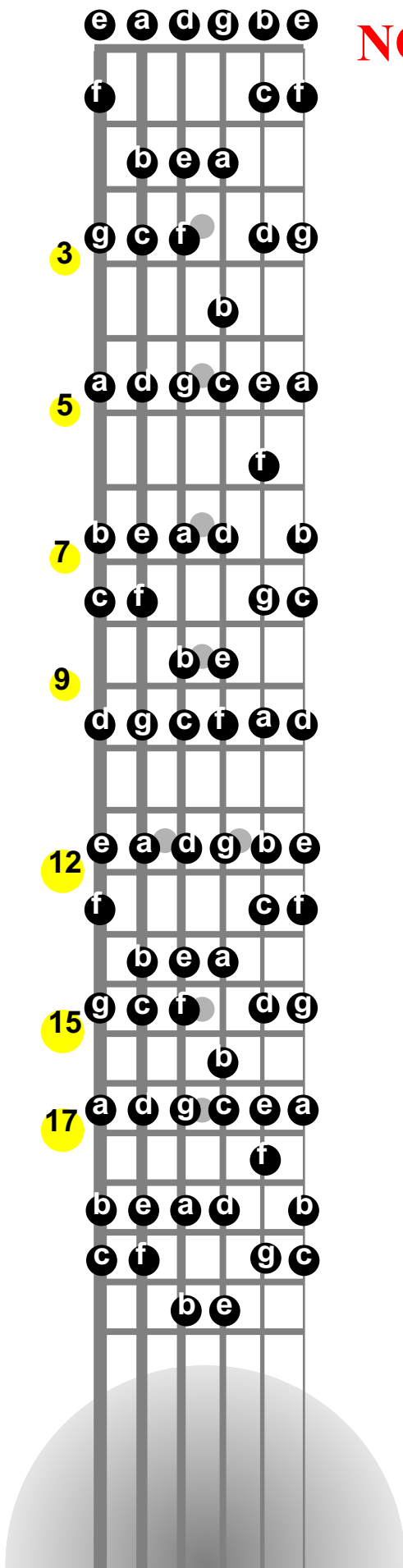


1 T
2 A
3 B
4

A set of six musical staves. The top three staves are labeled 'T', 'A', and 'B' respectively, with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 indicating fret positions. The bottom three staves have a bass clef on the first line.

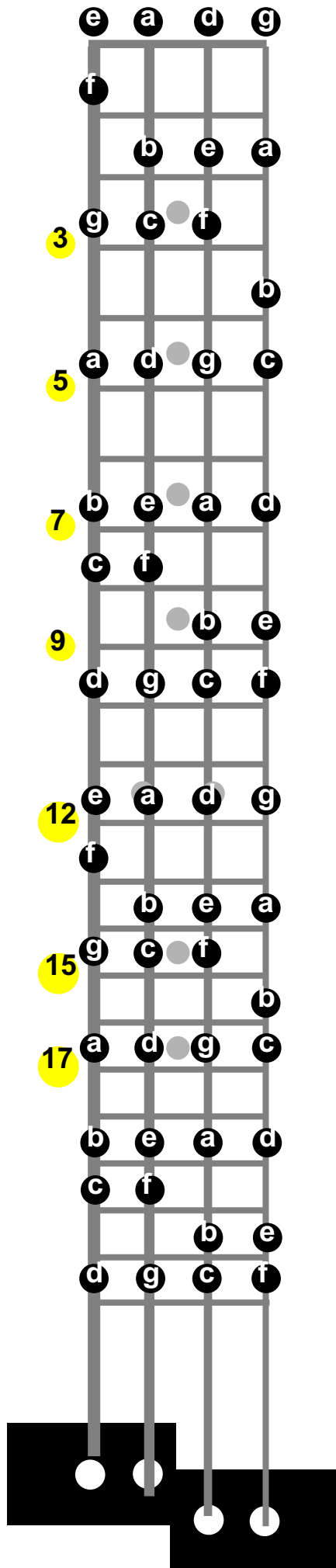


NOTEFINDER



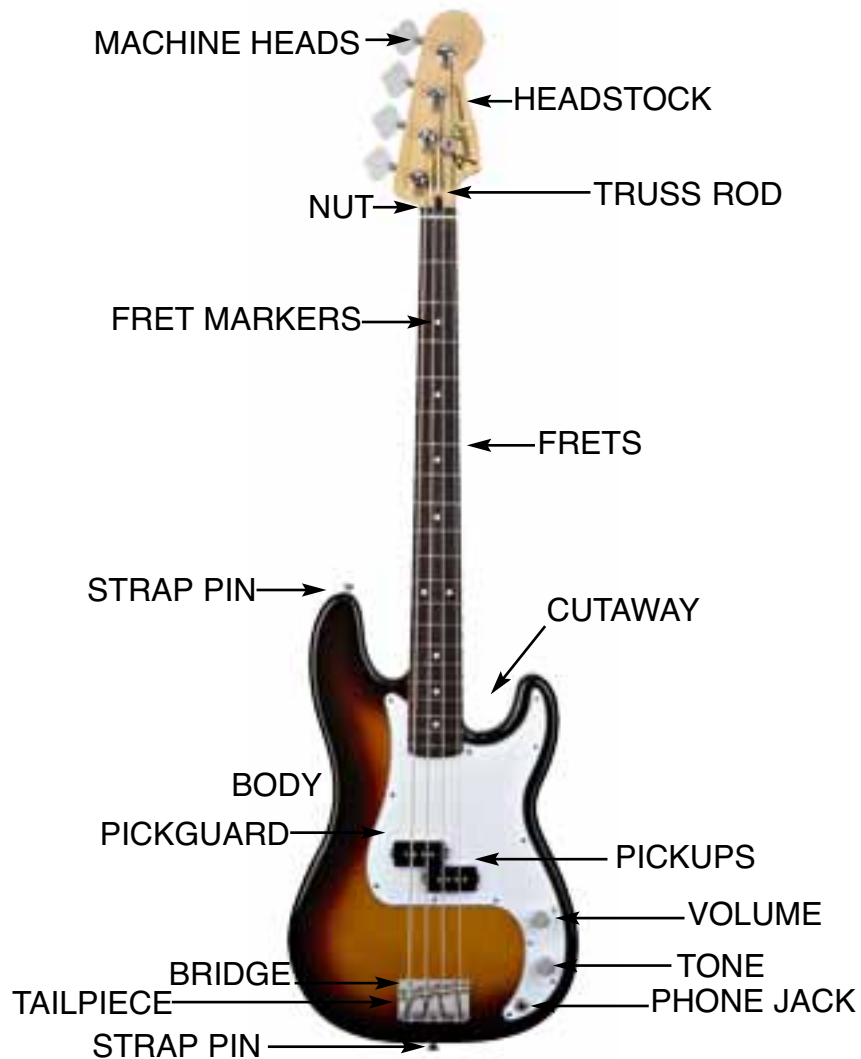
a#	b ^b		b
g#	a ^b		a
f#	g ^b		g
			f
d#	e ^b		e
c#	d ^b		d
a#	b ^b		a
g#	a ^b		g
f#	g ^b		f
			e
d#	e ^b		d
c#	d ^b		c
			b
a#	b ^b		a
g#	a ^b		g

BASS NOTEFINDER



a#	b ^b	a	b
g#	a ^b	a	
f#	g ^b	g	
		f	
d#	e ^b	e	
c#	d ^b	d	
a#	b ^b		
g#	a ^b	a	
f#	g ^b	g	
		f	
d#	e ^b	e	
c#	d ^b	d	
		c	
a#	b ^b	b	
g#	a ^b	a	
		g	

BASS PARTS



FENDER PRECISION BASS

All electric basses are not the same, but most have these identifiable parts. Some parts have more than one name like machine heads, tuning pegs and tuning gears are one in the same.

DO-RE-MI

HARMONY (IN A NUTSHELL)

SOL:	DO	RE	MI	FA	SOL	LA	TI	DO
STEP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NOTE	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
CHORD	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
TYPE	M	m	m	M	D	m	dim	M
ROOT	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
3RD	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
5TH	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
7TH	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
9TH	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11TH	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
13TH	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

CYCLE OF 5THS

FLATS:	B	E	A	D	G	C	F
SHARPS:	F	C	G	D	A	E	B

SCALES: The major scale or diatonic scale generically referred to as 'Do-Re-Mi, or Solfège follows this step pattern:

Whole-Whole-Half-Whole-Whole-Whole-Half-

There are many types of scales and variations on scales -

Root	Minor 2 nd	Major 2 nd	Minor 3 rd	Major 3 rd	Perfect 4 th	Tri-Tone	Perfect 5 th	Minor 6 th	Major 6 th	Minor 7 th	Major 7 th
Do	Di/Ra	Re	Ri/Me	Mi	Fa	Fi/Se	Sol	Si/Le	La	Li/Te	Ti

CHORDS: Harmony begins when 2 different notes are played together. When 3 or more notes are played together, they are called chords,

Chords are built on every OTHER step of a scale using the odd numbers 1-3-5-7-9-11-13.

MUSICBLANKS GLOSSARY 1

A

AL FINE - play to the end

ALPHABET (MUSICAL) - the absolute value of notes are all based on the letters A-B-C-D-E-F-G

ALTERED (CHORD) - a chord that contains notes that do not naturally occur in the scale of the key you're in

ARPEGGIO - a chord played one note at a time (usually in quick succession)

ATTACK - the force with which a string is picked or strummed

B

BARRE CHORD - a guitar chord where one uses the face of the index finger to hold down several strings at the same time

BRIDGE 1 - guitar component - where the strings end at the body end of a guitar.

BRIDGE 2 - song part - often referred to as the 'middle eight', this is a contrasting 8 bars of music somewhere between midway and the tail end of a song that typically (but not always) occurs only once.

C

CAPO1 - a guitar device that acts as a substitute nut, allowing guitarists to play open tuning chords at different frets along the neck.

CAPO2 - Italian for 'start', as in del capo (from the start), or sometimes 'D.C.', which simply means go back to the start of the song from wherever you are (usually end of a chorus or bridge).

CHORD - Two or more notes played at the same time or in quick succession

CODA - the closing (ending) of a song or piece

CRESCENDO - gradually get louder

D

DA CAPO - or 'D.C.' literally, from the 'head' or beginning of a piece of music

D.S. - from the sign of the large 'S'

DECAY - after the attack, the length and intensity of the sound of a note fading out.

DOT, DOTTED - a 'dot' after a note extends the length the note is played to one and a half times its normal value

DRONE - a single note that is shared (and played) in a sequence of chord changes

DYNAMICS - different degrees of tones, tempos, volume, and accentuation

MUSICBLANKS GLOSSARY 2

E

ENHARMONIC - essentially, a note 'equivalent', as in G# and Ab, where the note's name is typically dependent upon the key signature but played in the same location

F

FINE - the end

G

GLISSANDO - slide - usually reserved for keyboardists, where they drag a finger across many notes and land on the note they intend to play, but applicable to guitarists as well, as in sliding across the frets from below a target note.

GRACE NOTES - small notes considered 'extras' used to embellish a musical phrase

H

HEAD - top of the song

I

IMPROVISE - take a solo - make up a melody on the spot, or vary the basic accompaniment with 'theme and variation' (something that 'goes with' but doesn't necessarily follow the written score.

INTERVAL - distance between any two notes

J - K

L

LEGATO - played smoothly

M

MINUM - a half note (2 beats)

MOTIF - a repeated musical phrase

MOVABLE (CHORD) - a chord 'shape' that uses no open strings that can be moved up and down the neck to play the same type of chord in a different register or key.

MUSICBLANKS GLOSSARY 3

M (cont'd)

MUTE - quiet or in the case of a guitarist 'muting' strings, it is to keep those strings silent or muted.

N

N.C. - no chord

O

OCTAVE - interval of 8 diatonic tones starting and ending on the same letter name

OPEN CHORDS - chords that use open strings

OPEN TUNING - retuning the guitar from standard (E-A-D-G-B-E) to one of many variations that are often a chord itself.

P

PEDAL - footswitch

PEDAL TONE - a note that is common to a chord sequence

PICK - plectrum

PITCH - note

PLECTRUM - typically triangular plastic device to strum or pluck the strings of a guitar

Q

QUAVER - eighth note (count it 'one-and')

R

REST - don't play on that beat

RITARD - slow down (often shown as rit.)

S

SEMIBREVE - a whole note or 4 beats in one bar of music

SEMIQUAVER - 16th note (count it 'one-e-and-a')

SIGN - in written music, a large left-slanted 'S' with a dot on either side, indicating the place to return to when one has reached a 'D.S.' or 'D.S. al Fine' - which means to return to the sign and play to the end

SOLFEGGIO - the generic 'do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-ti-do' scale

STAFF - music paper in groups of 5 parallel lines

STEP - in a scale, the minor or major second interval between notes in their alphabetical sequence.

MUSICBLANKS GLOSSARY 4

S (Cont'd)

SUBSTITUTE (CHORD) - an alternate chord played in place of the originally intended or expected chord

SYNCOPATION - accents that occur on the off-beat

T

TAB/TABLATURE - guitarist's alternative notation featuring 6 parallel lines representing the strings of a guitar, numbers on the lines indicate the fret one plays

TEMPO - the speed of a song - this can be measured using a metronome in beats per minute, or BPM

TREMELO - a vibration on and off a note, producing a trilling sound

TRIPLET - 3 beats in the place of 2 beats can occur on quavers, semiquavers and crotchets (count one-and-a)

TURNAROUND - the musical 'phrase' in a song that takes you typically from the end of a chorus back to the top of a verse

U

V

VIBRATO - a trilling sound; the electric guitar 'arm' that allows the guitarist to jiggle the bridge to produce this sound

W

X

Y

Z