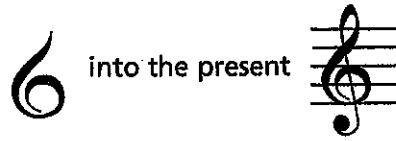


Treble Clef and Staff

Music notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, from A to G. By their position on the staff, they can represent the entire range of musical sound.

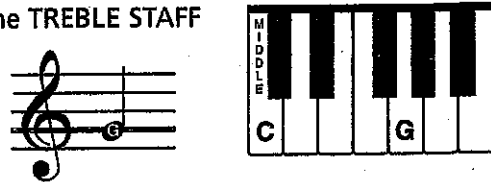
CLEF signs help to organize the staff so notes can easily be read.

The TREBLE CLEF is used for notes in the higher pitch ranges. The treble (or G) clef has evolved from a stylized letter G:

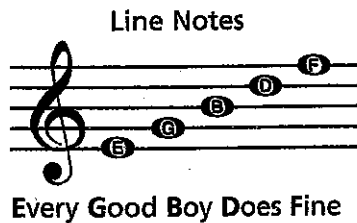


The curl of the treble clef circles the line on which the note G is placed. This G is above MIDDLE C (the C nearest the middle of the keyboard).

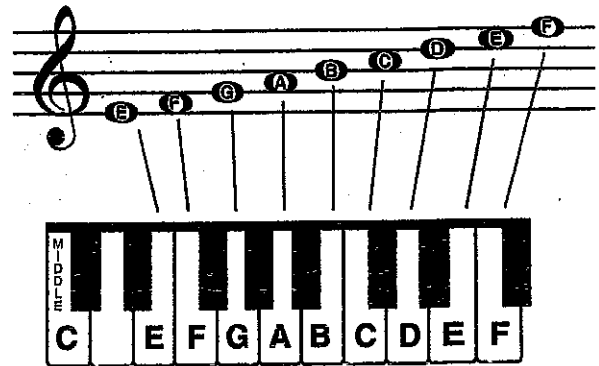
The TREBLE STAFF



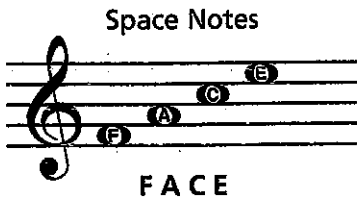
In the treble staff, the names of the notes on the lines from bottom to top are E, G, B, D, F.



All the notes of the TREBLE STAFF:

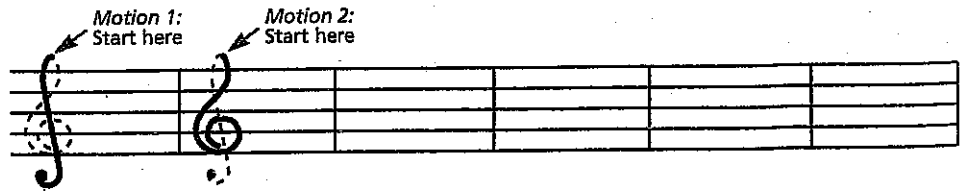


The names of the notes in the spaces from bottom to top spell FACE.

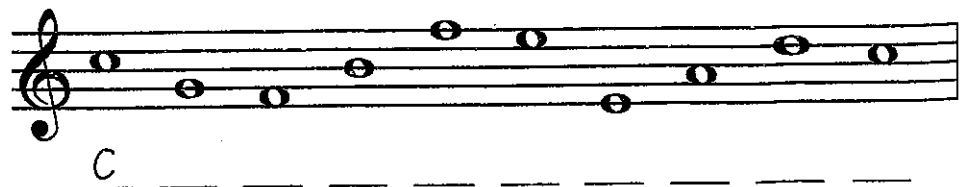


Exercises

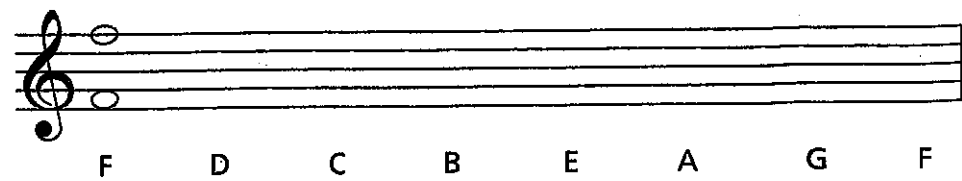
1 The treble clef is written in two motions. Trace along the dotted lines as indicated, then draw four more.



2 Write the letter names of the following notes. Use capital letters.



3 Write the notes on the staff indicated by the letters. If the notes can be written in two places, write one above the other.



Measures & Bar Lines

Music on the staff is divided using **Bar Lines**. The space between two bar lines is called a **Measure** or a **Bar**.



The end of a piece of music is indicated by a **Final Bar Line**. It is made up of one thin and one thick bar line. This is sometimes called a final double bar line.



STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Follow the instructions below to complete this exercise.

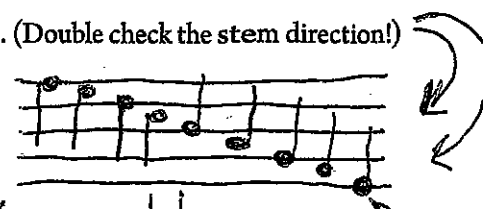


- How many measures are there in this staff? _____
- How many bar lines are there in this staff, including the final bar line? _____
- Draw two half notes on C in the 1st and 3rd measures.
- Draw four quarter notes on G in the 2nd and 4th measures.
- Circle the final bar line.

2. Follow the instructions below to complete this exercise.

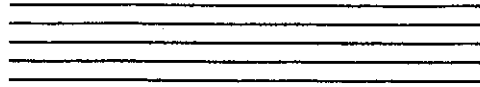


- TREBLE
- Draw a ~~bass~~ clef at the beginning of the staff above.
 - Divide the staff into four measures. Include a final bar line at the end.
 - In each measure, draw four different quarter note pitches. (Double check the stem direction!)
 - Write the letter name of each pitch below the staff.
 - Draw a circle around the highest pitch you wrote.
 - Draw a square around the lowest pitch you wrote.

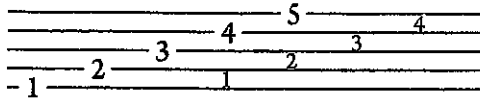


Staff

The **Staff** (plural: staves) is a set of lines and spaces on which music is written.



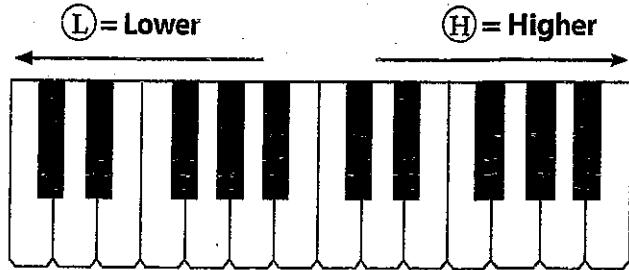
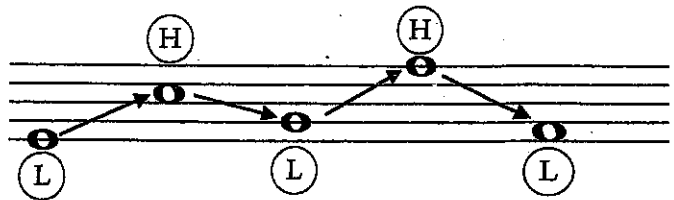
The lines and spaces are numbered from bottom (lowest) to top (highest).



A **Note** is a symbol used to represent the duration and pitch of a sound. Notes appear on the lines and in the spaces of the staff.



The higher a note on the staff, the higher it sounds. The lower a note on the staff, the lower it sounds.



Notes on the staff correspond with keys on a piano keyboard, where lower notes are to the left and higher notes are to the right.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Draw a staff by connecting the dots provided. Number the lines from lowest to highest, then number the spaces.



2. Draw notes on the lines and spaces as indicated below the staff. The first one has been done for you.

Space 2	Line 4	Line 1	Space 4	Line 5	Space 3	Line 3	Space 1

3. Circle the higher of the two notes in each exercise. Indicate on which line or in which space each note appears. For example: L2=Line 2, S3=Space 3. The first one has been done for you.

S3 S2