The Staff, Notes and Pitches

Music is written on a STAFF of five lines and the four spaces between.

The STAFF

Music NOTES are oval-shaped symbols that are placed on the lines and in the spaces. They represent musical sounds, called PITCHES.

The lines of the staff are numbered from bottom to top.

The spaces between the lines are also numbered from bottom to top.

If the notes appear higher on the staff, they sound higher in pitch.
If the notes appear lower on the staff, they sound lower in pitch.

Exercises

1. Draw a staff by connecting the dots. Use a ruler or straight edge. Number the lines, then the spaces from low to high.

2. On the staff, mark an X in the following locations:

3. Write notes like this ○ on the following lines and spaces:

4. Indicate whether the 2nd note is higher or lower than the 1st note by using an H (higher) or L (lower).
**UNIT 1  LESSON 2**

**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).

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

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.