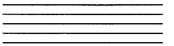
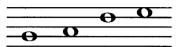
The Staff, Notes and Pitches

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

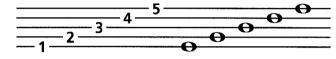


The STAFF

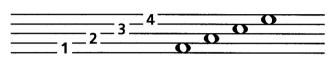
Music NOTES are oval-shaped symbols that are placed *on* the lines and *in* the spaces. They represent musical sounds, called PITCHES.



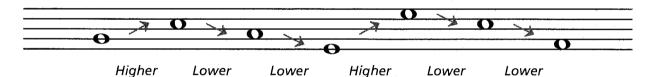
The lines of the staff are numbered from bottom to top.



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

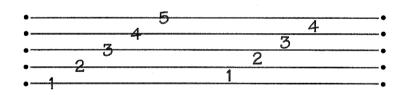


If the notes appear *higher* on the staff, they sound *higher* in pitch. If the notes appear *lower* on the staff, they sound *lower* in pitch.

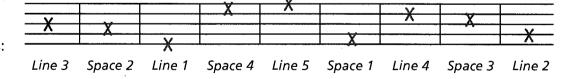


Exercises ==

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



On the staff, mark an **X** in the following locations:



Write notes like this O on the following lines and spaces:



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

	T	0		1		
	0	0			<u> </u>	0
	0		0	0	•	
<u>H</u>			<u>H</u>	<u>L</u>	L	<u>H</u> _

^{*}Correct answers are indicated in grey.

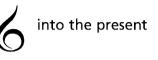


Treble Clef and Staff

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.

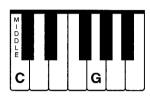
CLEF signs help to organize the staff so notes can easily be read.

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



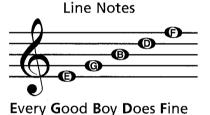
The curl of the treble clef circles the line on which the note G is placed. This G is above MIDDLE C (the C nearest the middle of the keyboard).

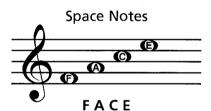


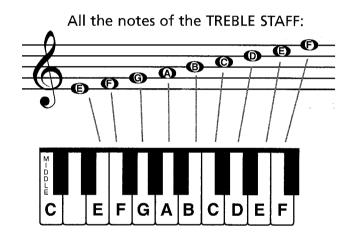


In the treble staff, the names of the notes on the lines from bottom to top are E, G, B, D, F.

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





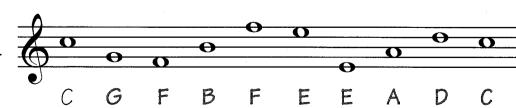


Exercises ...

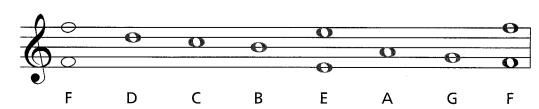
The treble clef is written in two motions. Trace along the dotted lines as indicated, then draw four more.



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



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



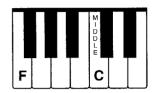
Bass Clef and Staff

The BASS CLEF (pronounced "base") is used for notes in the lower pitch ranges. The bass (or F) clef has evolved from a stylized letter F:

9 into the present

The two dots of the bass clef surround the line on which the note F is placed. This F is below middle C.





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

The names of the

are A, C, E, G.

notes in the spaces from bottom to top



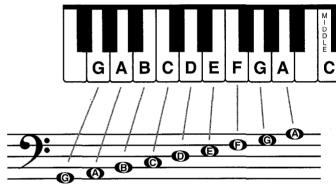
Space Notes

Line Notes



All Cows Eat Grass

All the notes of the BASS STAFF:

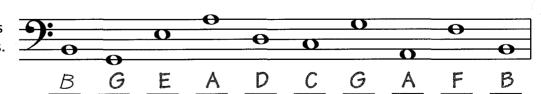


Exercises =

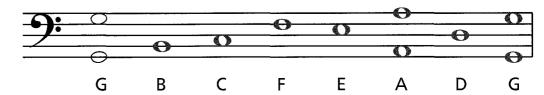
The bass clef is written in four motions. Trace along the dotted lines as indicated, then draw four more.



Write the letter names of the following notes.

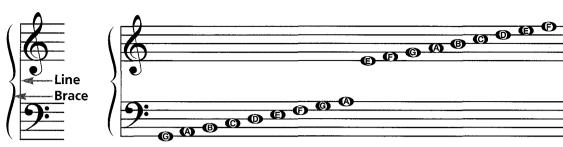


Write the notes on the staff indicated by the letters. If the notes can be written in two places, write one above the other.



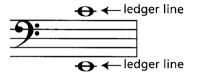
The Grand Staff

When the bass and treble staffs are connected by a brace and a line, they combine to form the GRAND STAFF.

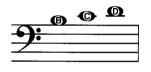


Ledger Lines — The Middle Notes

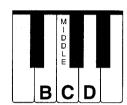
LEDGER LINES are short lines which are added to extend the range of the staff when the notes are too low or too high to be written on the staff.



The notes in the middle range of the grand staff are B, C and D. They can be written on ledger lines in both the bass and treble staffs.





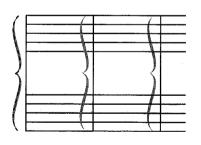




These notes are written differently but sound the same.

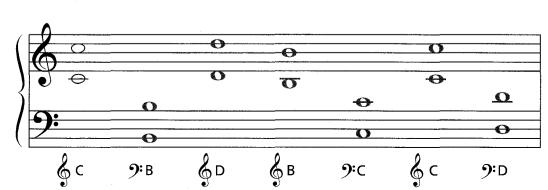
Exercises =

Trace these three braces. Then, using the staffs provided, draw the grand staff three times. Include the brace, line and both clef signs.





- Write the letter names of the notes from the treble staff.
- D B B A E C G D E D B C C F F
- Write the letter names of the notes from the bass staff.
- C D B F C D G C B G B A A D E
- Write the notes indicated by the clefs and letter names in two places on the grand staff. Add ledger lines where necessary.



Ledger Lines =

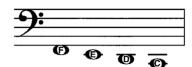
Low and High Notes

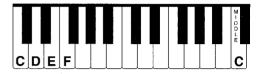
More than one ledger line may be added to extend the lower and upper ranges of the grand staff. The next higher notes of the treble staff are G, A, B and C.



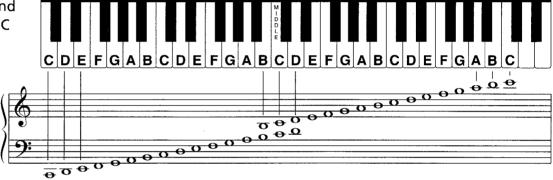


The next lower notes of the bass staff are F, E, D and C.



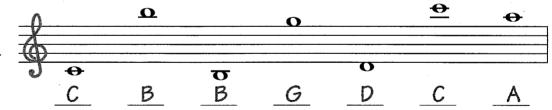


All the notes on the grand staff from bass clef Low C to treble clef High C:

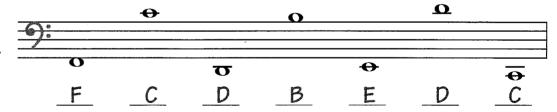


Exercises

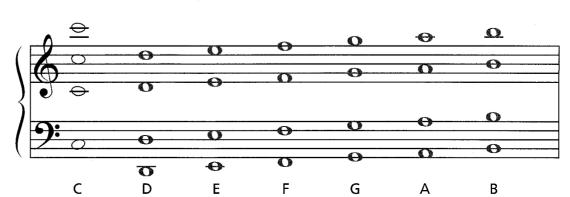
Draw a treble clef and name the notes.



Draw a bass clef and name the notes.



Write each of the indicated notes in four places on the grand staff.



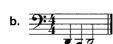
EAR TRAINING FOR LESSONS 1-5



Examples:













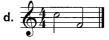






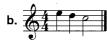
















Page 8 from the Student Book:

EAR TRAINING FOR LESSONS 1-5

Low and High =

You will hear low and high sounds.

Circle low if you hear low sounds; circle high if you hear high sounds.



Listen to the examples and indicate whether the second note is lower (L) or higher (H).

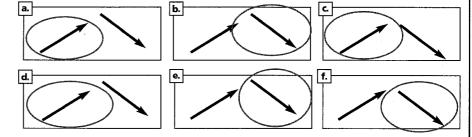


ь. Н

c. <u>H</u>

Up and Down =

You will hear three sounds that go up or down. Circle the arrow pointing up if the sounds go up or circle the arrow pointing down if the sounds go down.

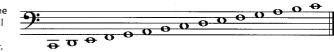


Listen to the notes in the 4 treble clef. The notes will be played from low to high in ascending order.



Track 5

Listen to the notes in the 5 bass clef. The notes will be played from low to high in ascending order.



Listen to the following notes and indicate whether they sound like they should be notated in the bass clef or treble clef (mark with a B or T).



c. B

d, Te, Tf, Ba, Th, B

*Track 1 refers to the track number on Ear Training CD 1.





















