



Notes on the Treble Stave



THE STAVE

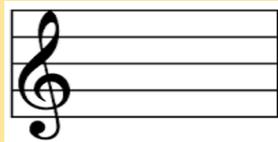
The stave is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch. The black dots fit on the stave

The stave is the music ladder. The lowest pitch is at the bottom of the ladder and the notes get higher as you climb the ladder

THE CLEF

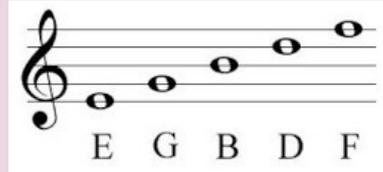
The clef at the beginning tells us the names of the black dots on the ladder. In lessons, we learn the notes in the treble clef. Instruments such as the recorder, the flute, the violin, and the trumpet all read the treble clef notes

On the piano, the treble clef notes are usually played with the right hand



NAMES OF THE NOTES IN THE TREBLE CLEF

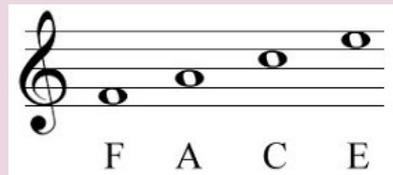
THE LINES



I remember these lines by saying:

Every Good Boy Deserves Football (or Fortnite!)

THE SPACES



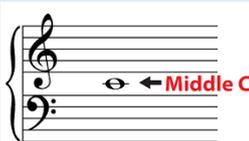
I remember these spaces because they spell **FACE**

The notes on the piano and the notes on the stave look like this:



Middle C has its own little line running through it

It is called Middle C because it is in the middle of the piano and in the middle of the treble and bass staves. The **bass clef** extends the music ladder even lower. Bass notes are very low. Instruments that read the bass clef notes include the double bass, the tuba and the bassoon



TIME SIGNATURES

At the beginning of the music, just after the clef, you will see a time signature. It looks like a fraction. The top number tells



you how many beats to count in a bar. The bottom number tells us what the beats are. This time signature means there are 4

crotchet beats in a bar. You would count 1234, 1234, 1234 steadily. A crotchet beat is a whole beat like a footstep. 4/4 time is the most common time.

BAR LINES

Music on the stave is divided into bar lines. If the time signature is 4/4, after the fourth beat there is a bar line. The lines divide the music into chunks of 4 beats

