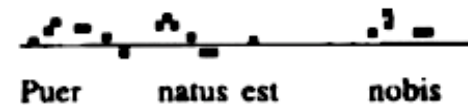


Different forms of musical notation have existed all over the world for many thousands of years. But in the music notation of the western hemisphere, it took until around 700 AD, to actually invent the line. A note written on this line could then represent an exact pitch (or tone). A note above it would be another fixed pitch, and below it another.

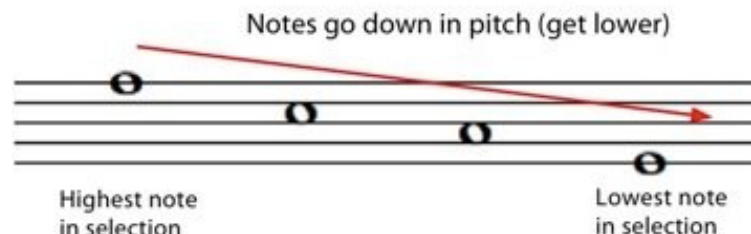
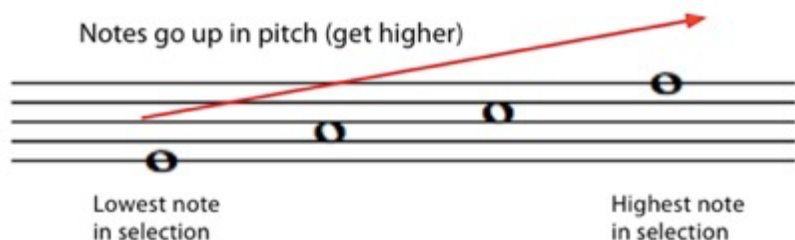


Guido d'Arezzo, an Italian music teacher, is accredited for the lines becoming four **around 1030 AD**. He introduced a music notation system known as the **sol-fa system** which features sound syllables. This later evolved into:

Do Re Mi Fa So La Ti Do

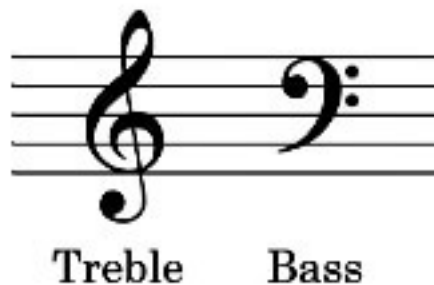


During the 16th and 17th century, **five lines** became more common. We still use them today. The five lines used for writing notes today are called a **musical staff or stave**. Notice that there are **five lines and four spaces**. The **lines and spaces are numbered**, from bottom upwards. Music notes, or **itches**, are placed on the lines and spaces. The staff lines show us how high or low a tone is.



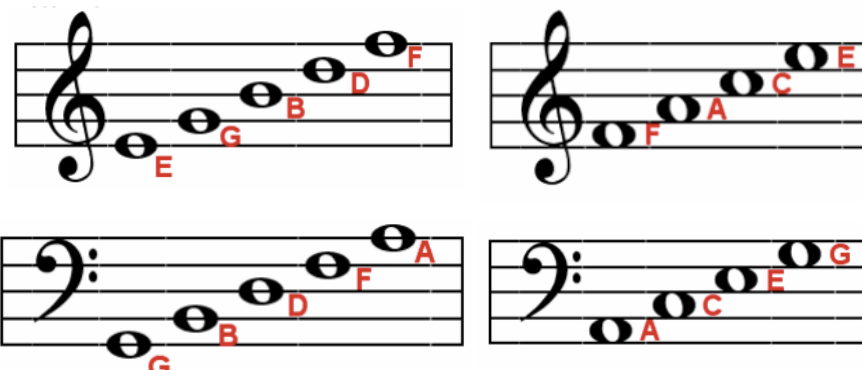
Music Clefs: The clefs are symbols on the staff to help you find exactly *where* a tone is to be sung, or played on an instrument. Each clef represents a certain range of pitches; low, middle or high range. Here are the two clefs you need to know:

MEMORIZE THIS!

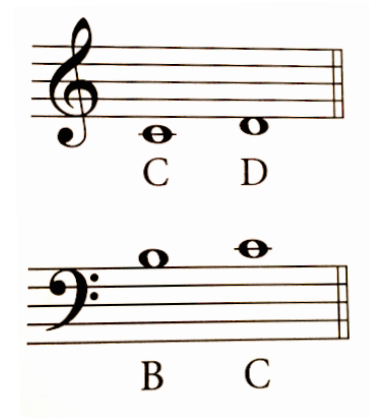
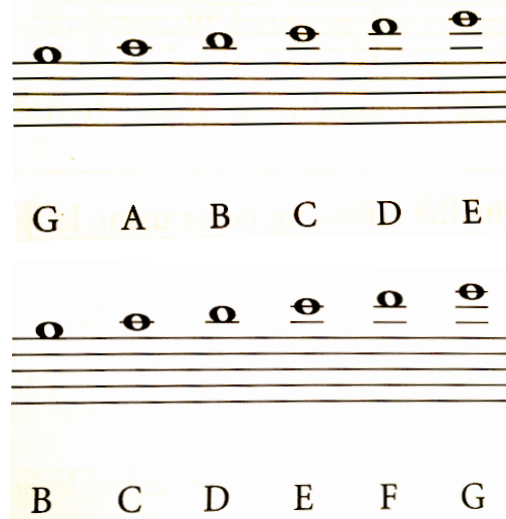


The **Treble Clef** indicates higher sounds. Instruments that play in the treble clef include flute, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, etc.

The **Bass Clef** indicates lower sounds. Instruments that play in the bass clef include trombone, tuba, baritone/euphonium, bass guitar, etc.



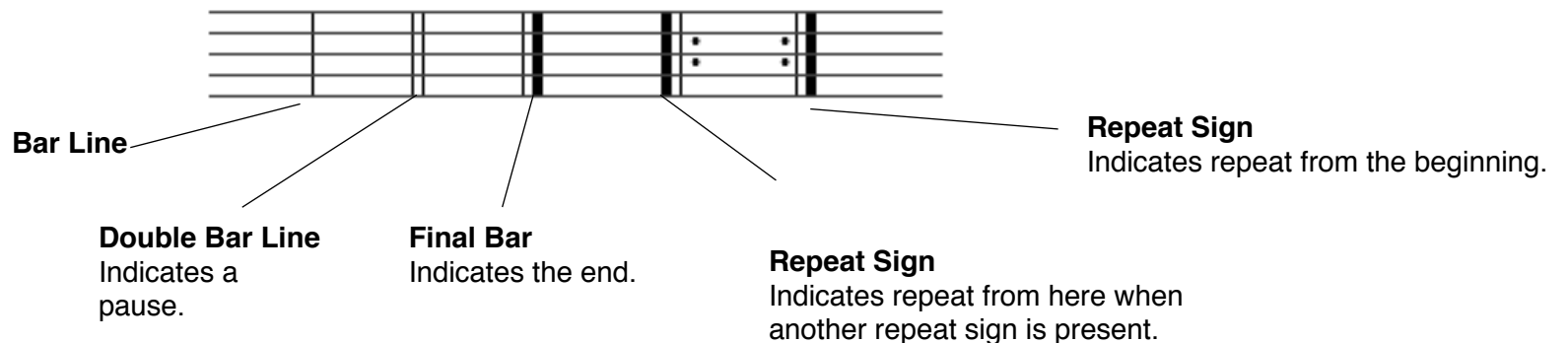
Ledger lines. Small lines called ledger lines are used to extend the range of the staff. These lines are used for notes that are above or below the five lines of the treble and bass staves.



Time Signatures are the two numbers found at the start of the piece. They indicate how many beats there are in each measure and what note is worth one beat. The time signature can change during a piece of music. These are the more common time signatures:

2 3 4
4 4 4

The **Bar Line** is the vertical line that divide the music in measures. Where a barline is placed depends on the time signature. The following diagram shows the different kinds of barlines.



NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

On the excerpt below, write down the names of the notes in the space above the staff.

Twinkle, twinkle, lit - tle star, how I won-der what you are!

On this staff, number the lines from low to high.

On this staff, number the spaces from low to high.

Draw a note on each line of the staff below.

Draw a note on each space of the staff below.

Draw a note on the indicated line or space, then circle the highest note you drew on the staff.

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

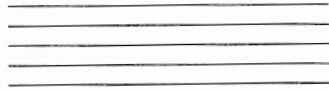
Use an arrow to indicate whether the second note of each measure sounds higher ↗ or lower ↘ in pitch than the first note.

Name the following notes.

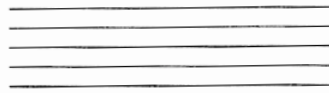
NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

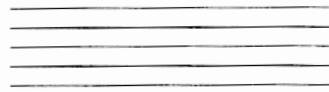
On this staff, number the lines from low to high.



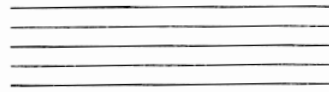
On this staff, number the spaces from low to high.



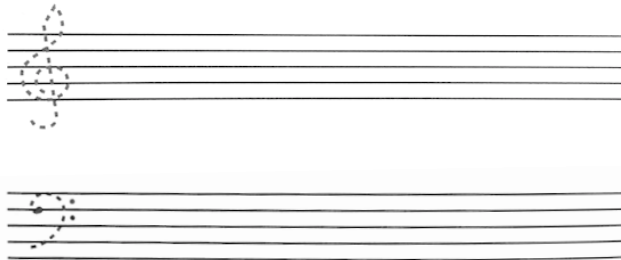
Draw a note on each line of the staff below.





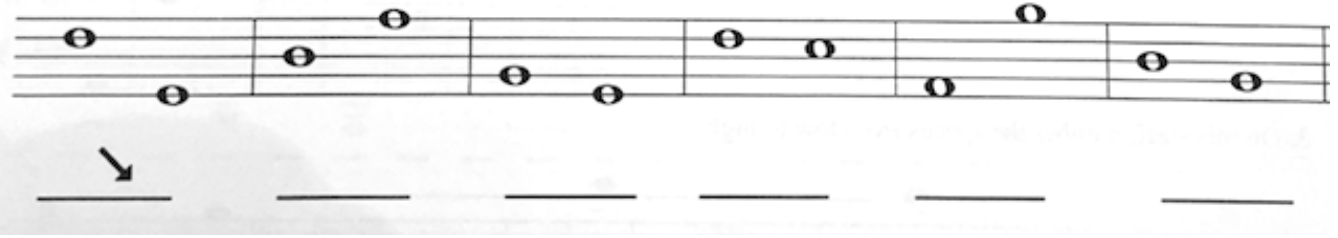
Draw a note on each space of the staff below.



Trace the following clefs and practice drawing them in the space provided below. Draw 6 clefs each. For the treble clef, start on the G Line and work your way out. For the Bass clef, start on the F line.



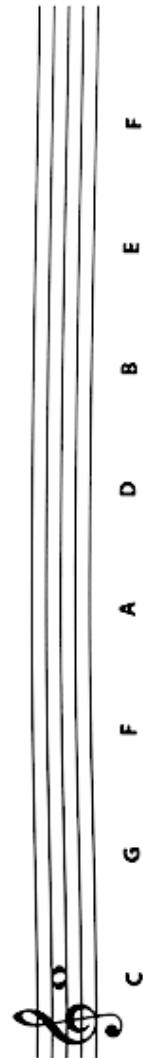
. Use an arrow to indicate whether the second note of each measure sounds higher  or lower  in pitch than the first note.



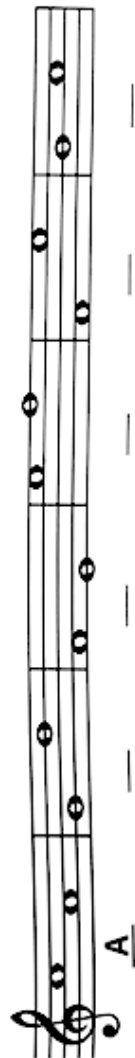
Write the letter name of each note in the blank provided below it. The first one has been done for you.



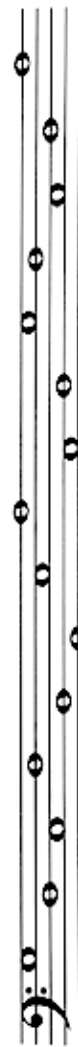
On the staff, draw the notes indicated by the letters below. There may be more than one correct answer for some. The first one has been done for you.



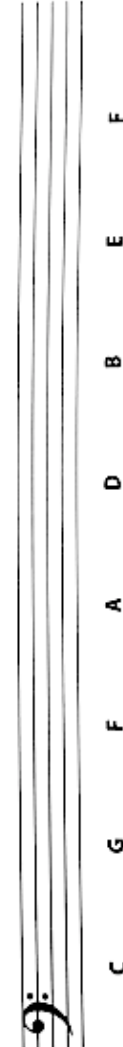
Write the name of the lower note in the blank provided beneath each exercise. The first one has been done for you.



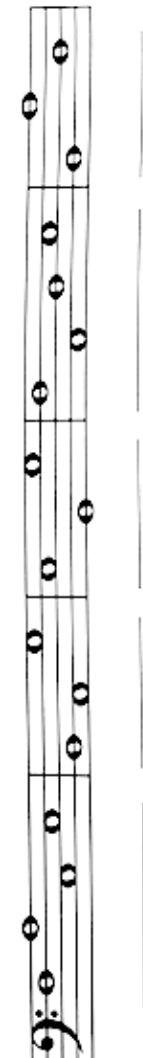
Write the letter name of each note in the blank provided below it.



On the staff, draw the notes indicated by the letters below. There may be more than one correct answer for some.



Write the word spelled by the notes in the blank provided for each exercise.



NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

7. Write the letter name of each note in the blank provided below it. The first one has been done for you.

A musical staff in treble clef with ten notes. The first note is on the first line and is labeled 'E'. Below the staff is a dashed line for writing the letter names of the remaining notes.

On the staff, draw the notes indicated by the letters below. There may be more than one correct answer for some. The first one has been done for you.

A musical staff in treble clef with eight notes. Below the staff are the letters C, G, F, A, D, B, E, F. The first note is on the first line and is labeled 'C'.

Write the name of the lower note in the blank provided beneath each exercise. The first one has been done for you.

A musical staff in treble clef with ten notes. The first note is on the first line and is labeled 'A'. Below the staff is a dashed line for writing the letter names of the remaining notes.

Write the letter name of each note in the blank provided below it.

A musical staff in bass clef with ten notes. Below the staff is a dashed line for writing the letter names of the notes.

On the staff, draw the notes indicated by the letters below. There may be more than one correct answer for some.

A musical staff in bass clef with eight notes. Below the staff are the letters C, G, F, A, D, B, E, F.

Write the word spelled by the notes in the blank provided for each exercise.

A musical staff in bass clef with ten notes. Below the staff is a dashed line for writing the word spelled by the notes.

Write the following notes on lines.

A musical staff in treble clef with ten notes. Below the staff are the letters F, G, D, E, B, E, G, D, F, B, G, E.

A musical staff in bass clef with ten notes. Below the staff are the letters A, F, D, G, B, G, B, D, F, A, B, G.

Write the following notes in spaces.

A musical staff in treble clef with ten notes. Below the staff are the letters F, A, C, E, C, F, A, C, F, E, C, A.

A musical staff in bass clef with ten notes. Below the staff are the letters G, E, C, A, G, C, E, G, E, G, A, C.

Trace the following clefs and practice drawing them in the space provided below. Draw 6 clefs each. For the treble clef, start on the G Line and work your way out. For the Bass clef, start on the F line.

A musical staff with a dotted treble clef for tracing.

A musical staff with a dotted bass clef for tracing.