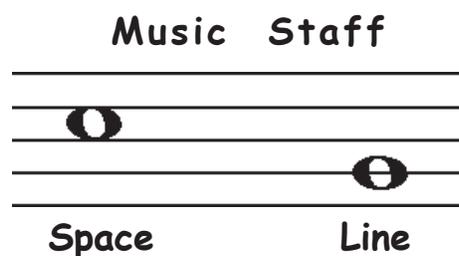


# Reading Music: Treble Clef

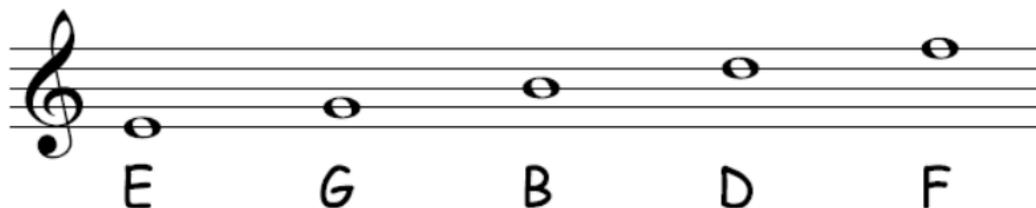
The musical alphabet consists of the following seven letters:

A B C D E F G

Each letter represents a different musical note. These notes are written on a **staff**, which consists of 5 parallel lines. Notes are written on these lines and in the spaces between them.



This symbol is called the **treble clef**. The treble clef is also called the **G clef** because the circle in the middle goes around the G line on the staff. A clef sign is always placed at the beginning of a piece of music, and the treble clef sign is the most common one used.

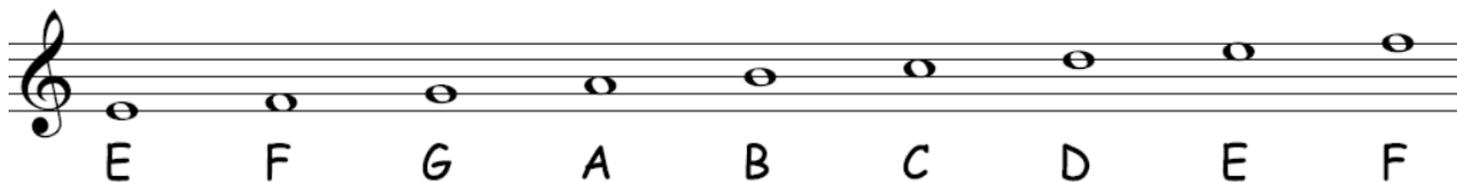


The names of the lines in treble clef are E G B D F. You can remember this by using a **mnemonic device**. A mnemonic device helps you remember something else. A few examples of mnemonic devices that you can use to learn the names of the lines in treble clef are:

- "Even Good Boy Does Fine"
- "Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge"
- "Every Girl Buys Dad Flowers"
- "Empty Garbage Before Dad Flips"
- "Elephants Go Break Dancing Fridays"

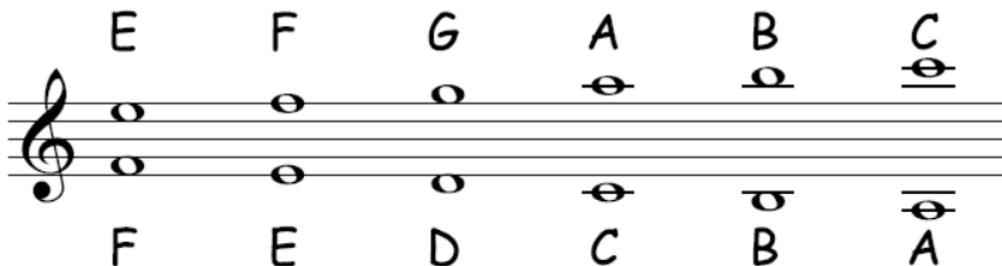


The names of the spaces in treble clef are F A C E. A mnemonic device that you can use to remember the names of the spaces is that the word "FACE" rhymes with "SPACE."



We have now learned all the names of the lines and spaces. As you can see, when you put the lines and spaces together, they go in alphabetical order. Since we only use the letters A-G in musical notation, when we get to G, we have to start back over with A.

Oftentimes, **composers**, people who write music, want to use more notes than you see on the above line of music. They want to go higher or lower than the notes that fit into the spaces and lines. In order to do that, we need to add **ledger lines** to the music. A ledger line is a line that goes above or below the staff so that the notes can be higher or lower than the notes on the staff would allow. In order to figure out what note the ledger line represents, simply count in alphabetical order to the ledger line, including both lines and spaces.



Write the word out that each line of music spells. On the last staff, fill in notes and then write out another word that is spelled entirely with letters from the musical alphabet.

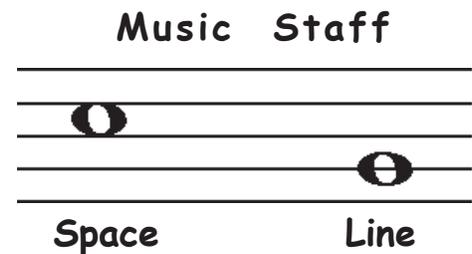
Five musical staves with treble clefs. The first four staves have notes on lines and spaces: Staff 1 (E, F, G), Staff 2 (E, F, G, A), Staff 3 (E, F, G, A, B), Staff 4 (E, F, G, A, B, C). The fifth staff is empty. To the right of each staff is a horizontal line for writing a word.

# Reading Music: Bass Clef

The musical alphabet consists of the following seven letters:

**A B C D E F G**

Each letter represents a different musical note. These notes are written on a **staff**, which consists of 5 parallel lines. Notes are written on these lines and in the spaces between them.

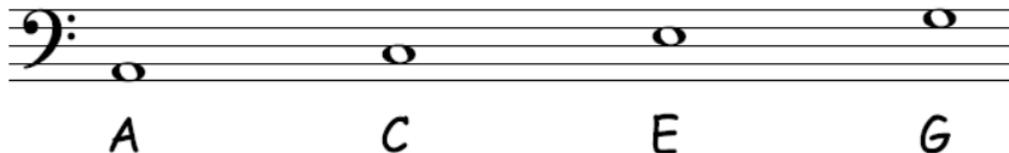


This symbol is called the **bass clef**. The bass clef is also called the **F Clef** because the dots go above and below the F line on the staff. A clef sign is always placed at the beginning of a piece of music, and the bass clef sign is one of the most common ones used.



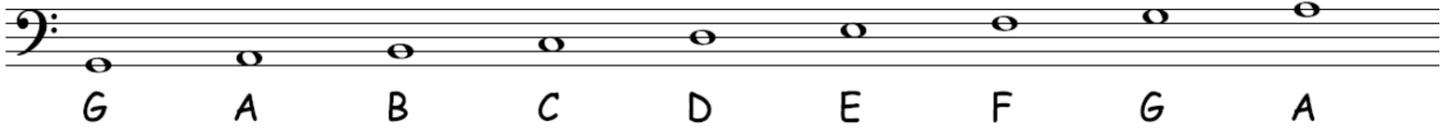
The names of the lines in bass clef are **G B D F A**. You can remember this by using a **mnemonic device**. A mnemonic device helps you to remember something else. A few examples of mnemonic devices that you can use to learn the names of the lines in bass clef are:

- "Good Boys Do Fine Always"
- "Green Bugs Do Fly Away"
- "Girls Bring Dogs For Attention"
- "Garbage Bags Don't Fall Apart"
- "Giant Beaches Do Feel Awesome"



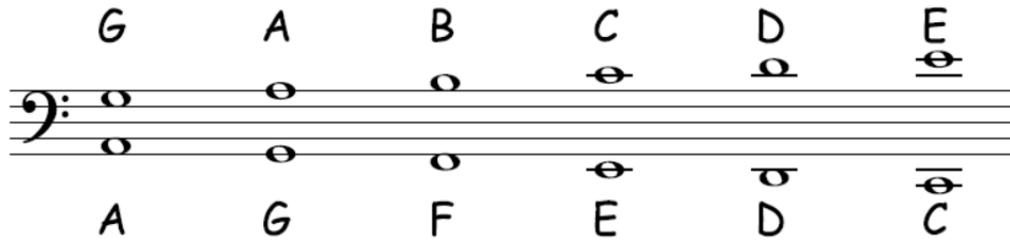
The names of the spaces in bass clef are **A C E G**. Some mnemonic devices that you can use to remember the names of the spaces are:

- "All Cars Eat Gas"
- "All Cows Eat Grass"
- "All Children Emit Gas"
- "All Clowns Enjoy Grinning"

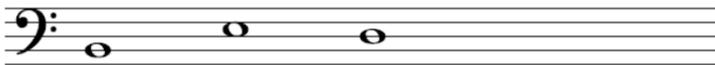


We have now learned all the names of the lines and spaces. As you can see, when you put the lines and spaces together, they go in alphabetical order. Since we only use the letters A-G in musical notation, when we get to G, we have to start over with A.

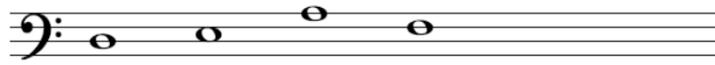
Oftentimes, **composers**, people who write music, want to use more notes than you see on the above line of music. They want to go higher and lower than the notes that fit into the lines and spaces. In order to do that, we need to add **ledger lines** to the music. A ledger line is a line that goes above or below the staff so that notes can be higher or lower than the notes on the staff would allow. In order to figure out what note the ledger line represents, simply count in alphabetical order to the ledger line, including both lines and spaces.



Write out the word that each line of music spells. On the last staff, fill in notes and then write out another word that is spelled entirely with letters from the musical alphabet.



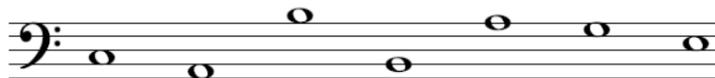
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