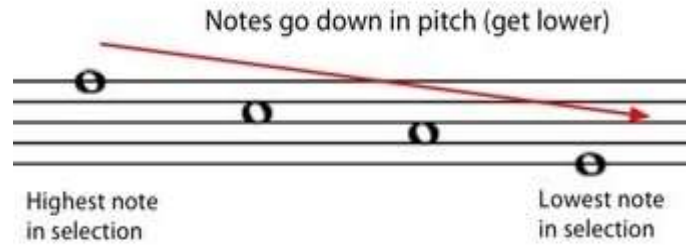
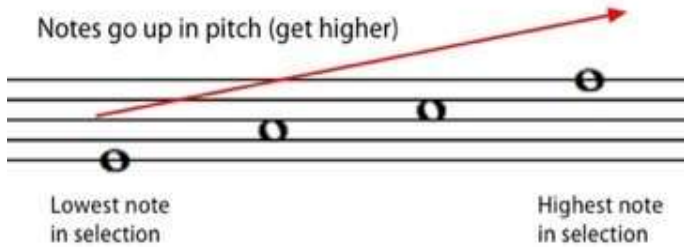


READING NOTES ON THE MUSICAL STAFF



These notes are written on the lines of the **treble clef**. This clef is where music for altos and sopranos is written. Music for tenors is often written in a manner similar to the **treble clef**, sometimes indicated with a small "8" below the treble sign. This indicates the tones are sung an octave lower.



These notes are written on the lines of the **bass clef**. This clef is where music for basses, baritones (and sometimes tenors) is written.

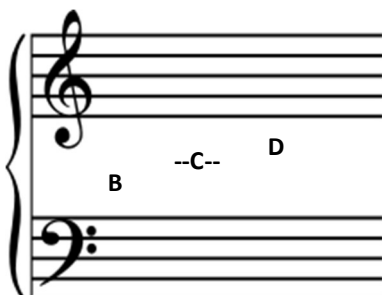


These notes are written on the spaces of the treble clef.



These notes are written on the spaces of the bass clef.

The notes B, MIDDLE C, and D reside in the space between the bass clef and treble clef.



The notes B, MIDDLE C and D serve to connect the two staves. The note on the highest line in the bass clef is A. The note on the lowest line in the treble clef is E. Hence, the B, C and D fall between the two staves. B is written on a space, MIDDLE C on a line, and D on a space.

How to calculate an interval, and how they sound

To find the interval between 2 notes, just find the pitch of the *lowest* note and start counting until you reach the top note. When counting intervals, always **start from the bottom note** and **count both notes**.

To find the interval between C and G, begin on C and count up the scale until you reach G.

C(1) D(2) E(3) F(4) G(5)

*So the interval between C and G is a **fifth***

Here's an example of what a "**fifth**" sounds like:

In the song "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," the distance between the first "Twinkle" and the second "twinkle" is a **fifth**.

To find the interval between C and F, begin on C and count up until you reach F.

C(1) D(2) E(3) F(4)

*So the interval between C and F is a **fourth***

Here's an example of what a "**fourth**" sounds like:

In the song, "Here Comes the Bride," the distance between "Here" and "comes" is a **fourth**.

Key Signature

The **key signature** indicates what **key** a song is written in. The key signature shows which notes are **sharp** (sounded one semi-tone higher) or **flat** (sounded one semi-tone lower) throughout a piece of music. Sometimes, the key will change during a piece, to create a feeling of lift, drama or energy. You'll see a new key signature inserted in the music to indicate the change.

The image displays two rows of musical notation on a treble clef staff, illustrating key signatures. The first row shows major and minor keys with sharp signs (#) for the notes: C major/A minor (no sharps or flats), G major/E minor (one sharp: F#), D major/B minor (two sharps: F#, C#), A major/F# minor (three sharps: F#, C#, G#), E major/C# minor (four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#), B major/G# minor (five sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#, A#), F# major/D# minor (six sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#), and C# major/A# minor (seven sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, B#). The second row shows major and minor keys with flat signs (b) for the notes: C major/A minor (no sharps or flats), F major/D minor (one flat: Bb), Bb major/G minor (two flats: Bb, Eb), Eb major/C minor (three flats: Bb, Eb, Ab), Ab major/F minor (four flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db), Db major/Bb minor (five flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb), Gb major/Eb minor (six flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb), and Cb major/Ab minor (seven flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb).