



Band Virtual Learning

High School Band

April 7th, 2020



High School Band

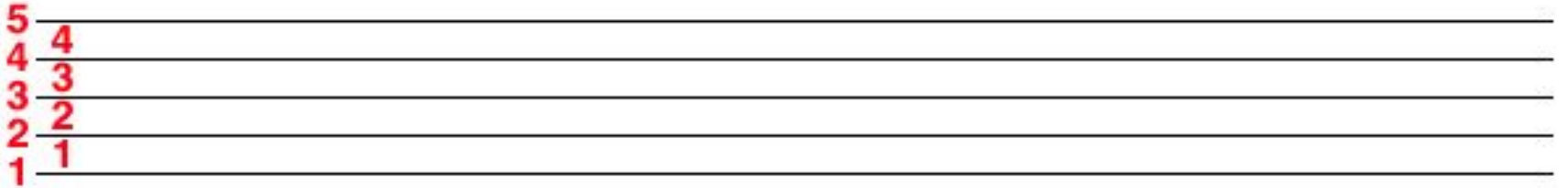
Lesson: April 8th, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:
Students will be able to identify the notes on the
Treble Clef and Bass Clef Staff.

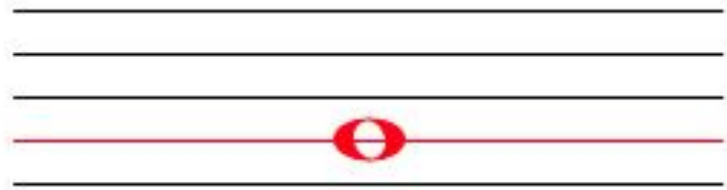


- The **staff** is the foundation upon which notes are drawn.

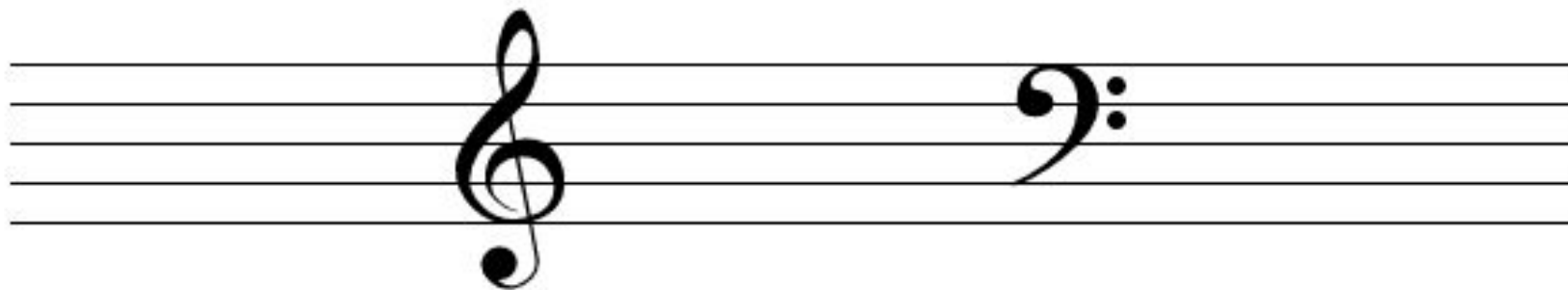
- The modern staff comprises five lines and four spaces.



- Every line or space on the staff represents a white key on the keyboard.



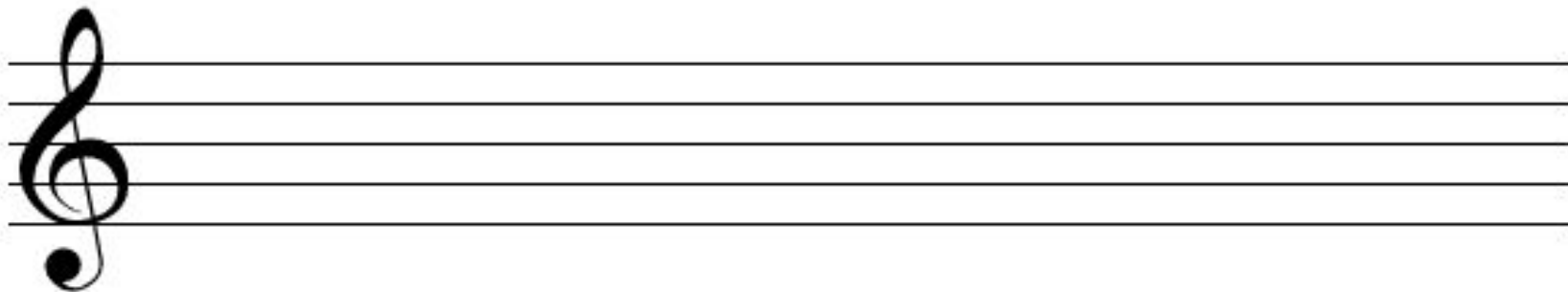
- **Clefs** assign individual notes to certain lines or spaces.
- Two clefs are normally used: the Treble and Bass clefs.



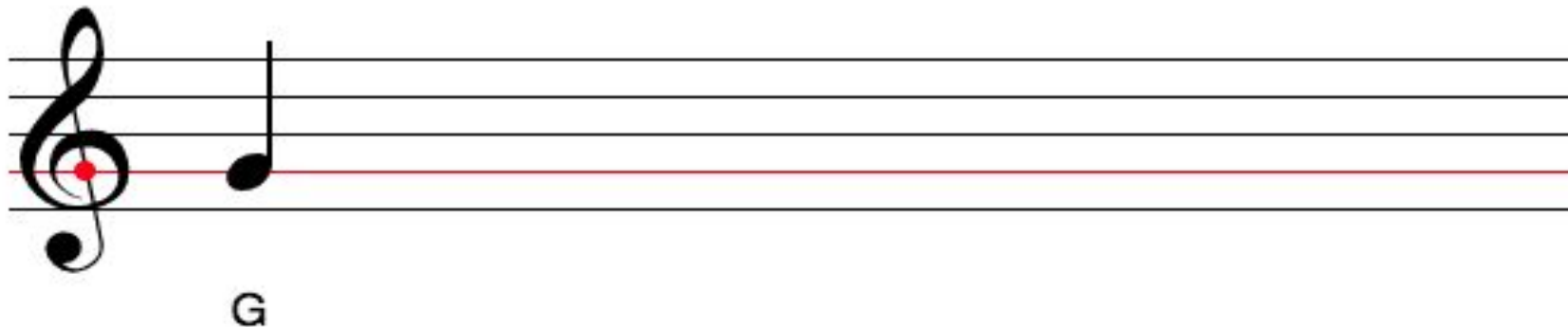
Treble Clef

Bass Clef

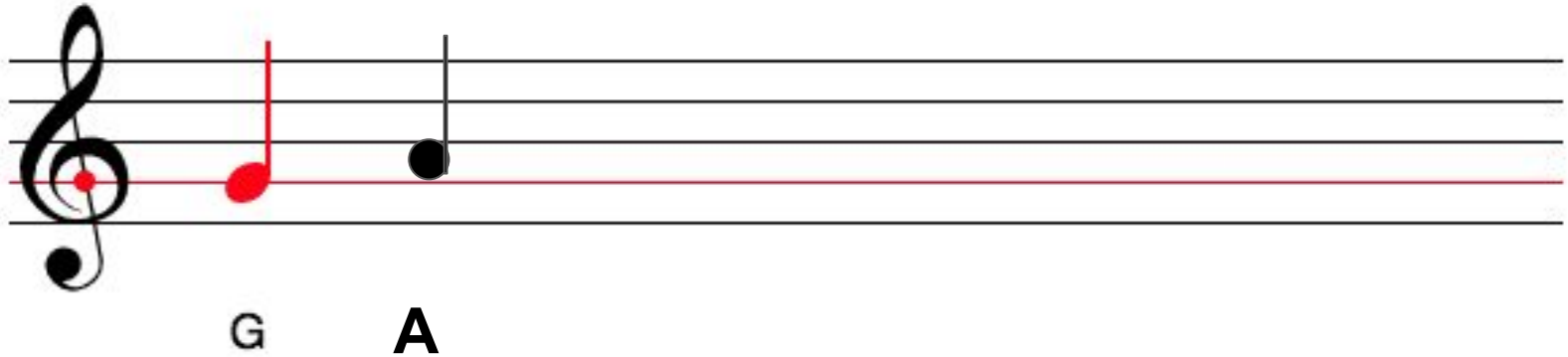
- First, we will discuss the Treble Clef (also called the G Clef).



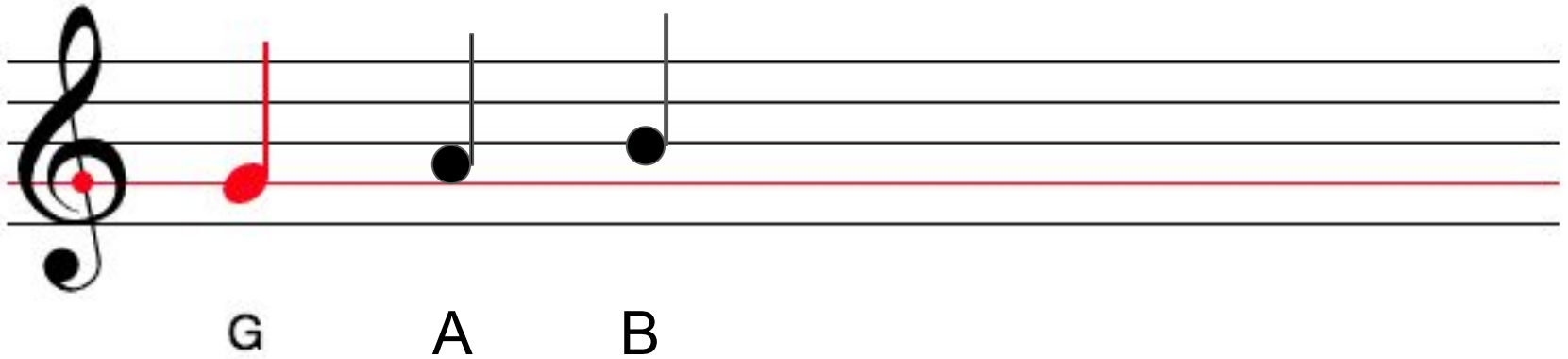
- The staff line which the clef wraps around (shown in red) is known as G. Any note placed on this line becomes G.



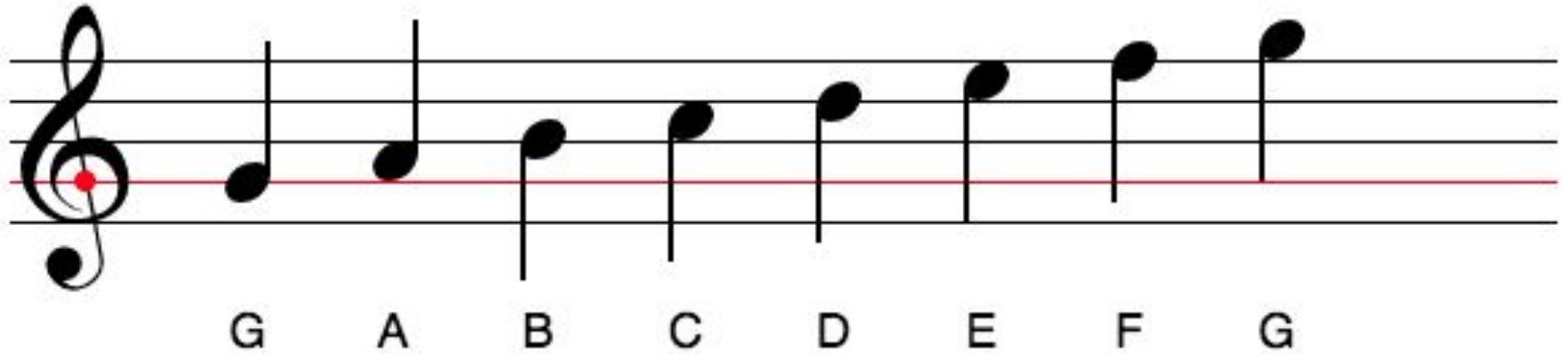
Remember our Musical Alphabet is A - G so there is no “H” note. From the bottom of the staff up to the top, our notes are in alphabetical order. Meaning, after G line, A is the space above it.



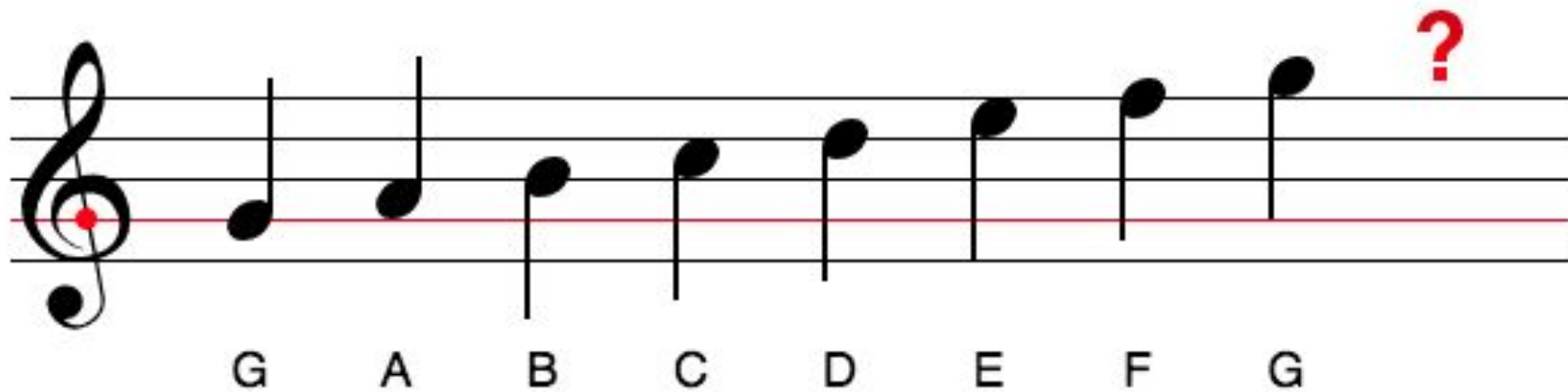
- The note on the line above A is B.



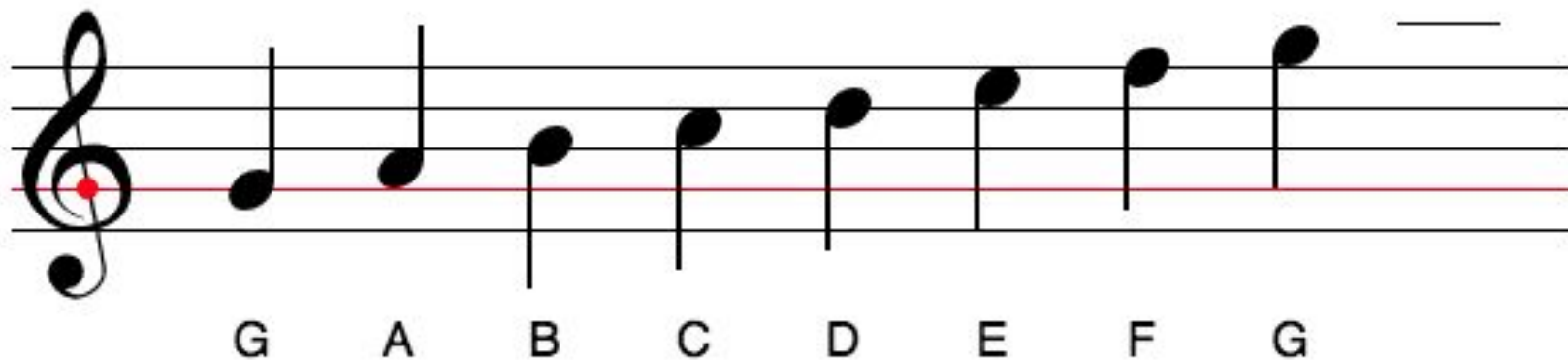
- This process continues.



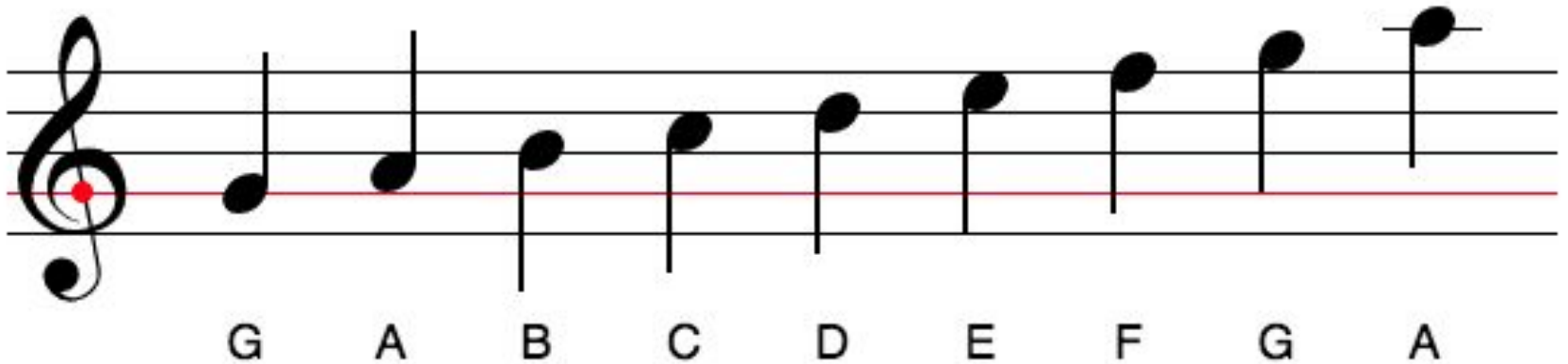
- Uh-oh. We just ran out of room to place notes, what happens now?



- **Ledger Lines** will solve our dilemma.
- A ledger line is a small line that extends the staff when we run out of room.



With the ledger line drawn, we can place the A. Notice, our staff continues in alphabetical order continuing with the ledger lines.



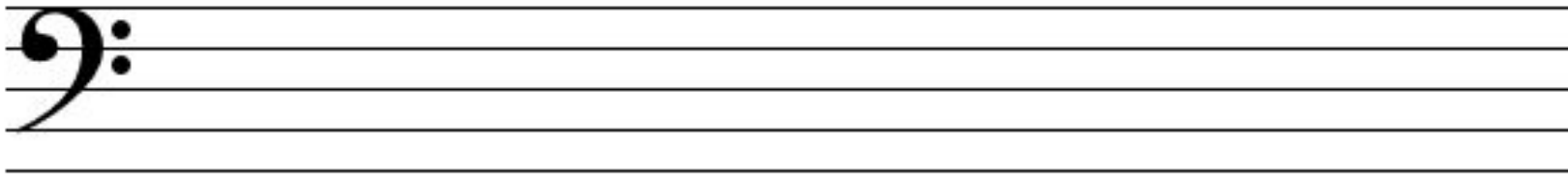
Woodwind players will spend a lot of time in ledger lines above and below the staff, depending on their instrument.

Ledger Lines

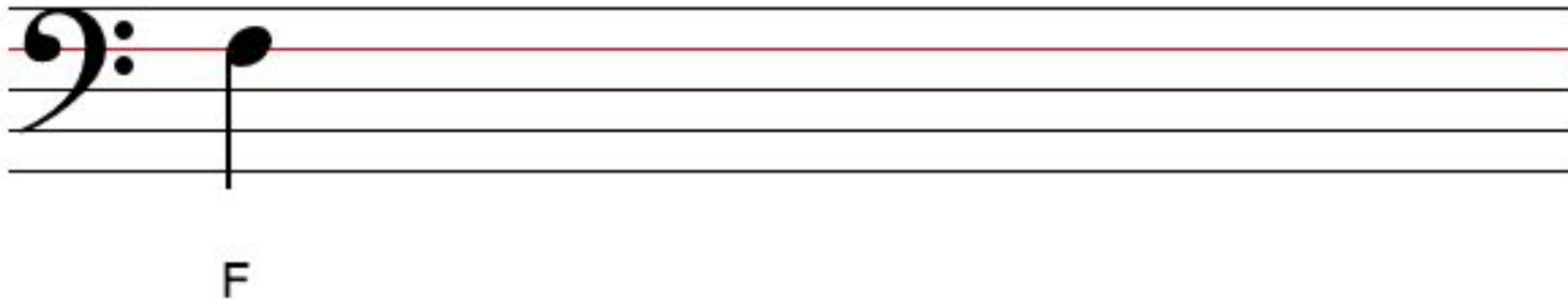
The image displays two musical staves illustrating ledger lines. The top staff is a Treble Staff, indicated by a blue arrow on the right. It shows a sequence of notes: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, and F, all placed above the staff. Below the staff, notes D, C, B, A, G, F, and E are shown, with the first few notes (D, C, B, A) placed below the staff. The bottom staff is a Bass Staff, indicated by a blue arrow on the right. It shows a sequence of notes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and A, all placed below the staff. Above the staff, notes F, E, D, C, B, A, and G are shown, with the first few notes (F, E, D, C) placed above the staff. In both cases, the notes are connected by a horizontal line, and the staff ends with a double bar line.

Ledger Line: A short line placed above or below a staff to accommodate notes higher or lower than the range of the staff.

- Next, let's discuss the Bass Clef (also called the F Clef).

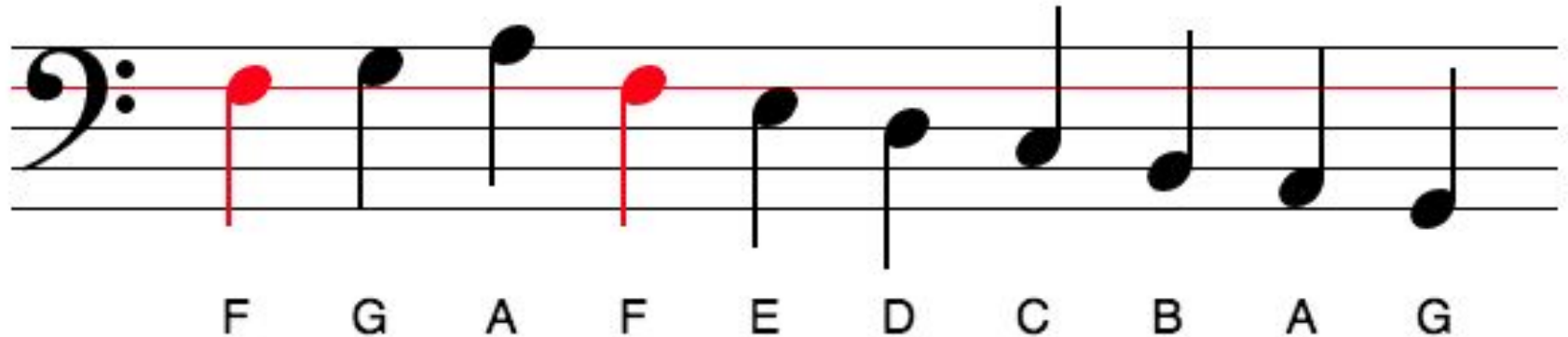


- The staff line in between the two dots of the clef is F.



- We can now fill the rest of the staff with notes.

Notice our notes remain in Alphabetical order. A - G repeated from the bottom line of the staff to the top. Reverse order G - A from the top line of the staff down to the bottom line.



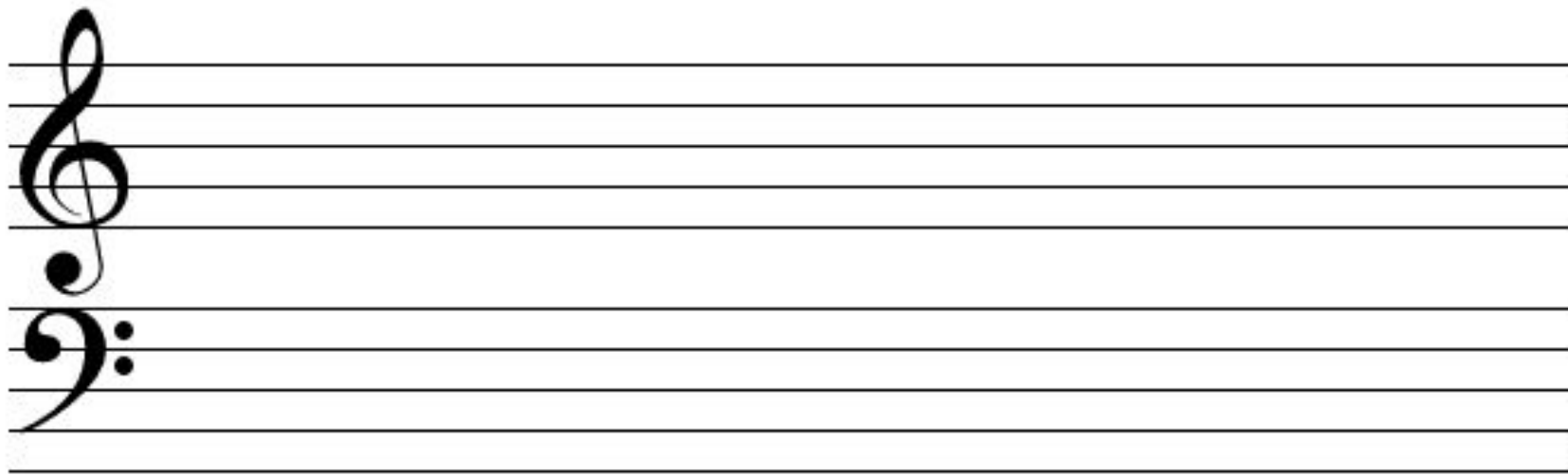


- Finally, we will discuss the **Grand Staff**, a theoretical staff consisting of eleven lines.

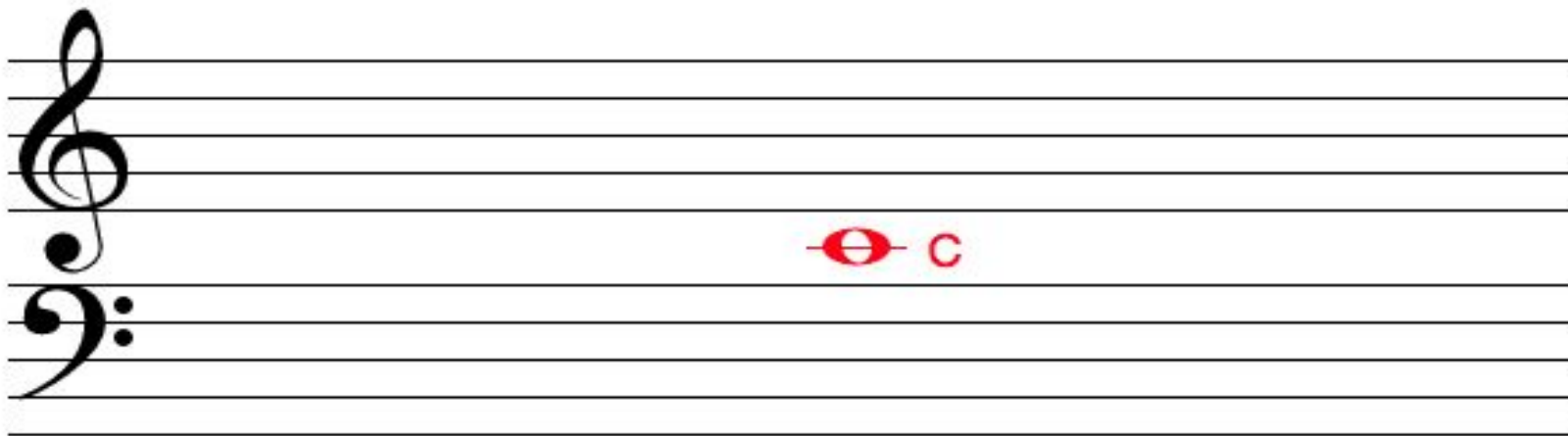


- Watch what happens when we eliminate the middle line – we end up with two regular staffs.

- By adding a Treble Clef to the top staff and a Bass Clef to the bottom staff, we can see the relationship between the two staves.



Notice how the two clefs are "joined" by the C (shown in red).



This C is commonly called "middle C" since it corresponds to the middle staff line on the Grand Staff.



Practice:

Click on the link to practice identifying notes on the Treble and Bass Clef staff.

[Click me!](#)