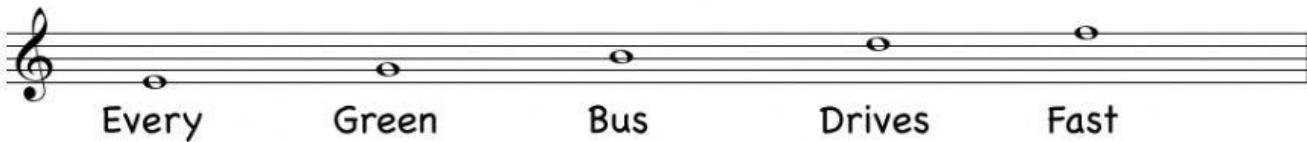


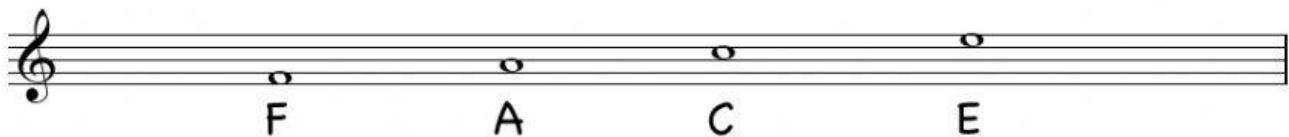
Treble Clef notes

Notes on lines:



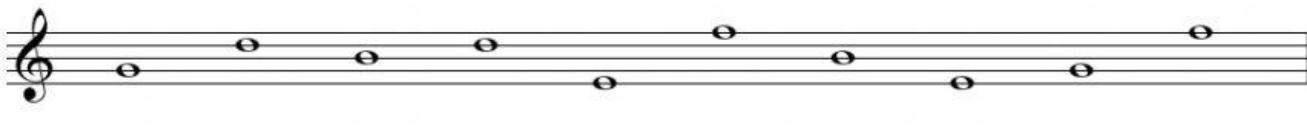
Every Green Bus Drives Fast

Notes in spaces:

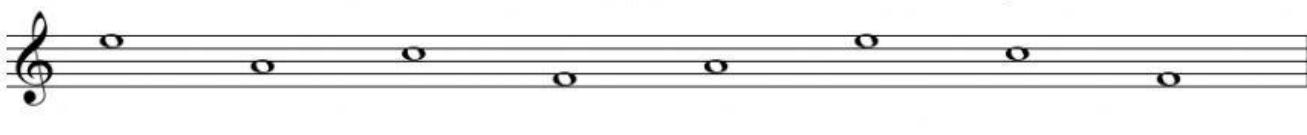


F A C E

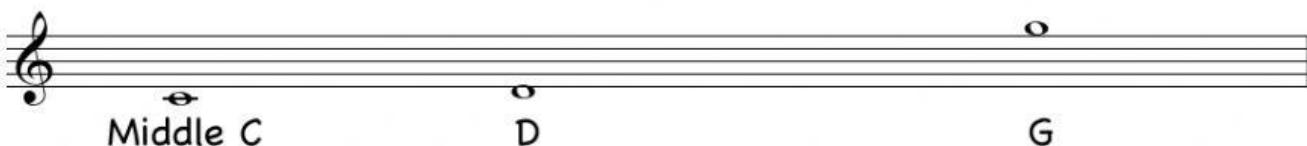
Name these notes. They are all written on lines.



Now name these notes. They are all written in spaces.



You will also need to know these notes. They are not included in the rhymes above, because they sit below/above the stave.



Another method for learning notes, instead of using rhymes, is to learn 2 or 3 notes securely. C and G works well for pianists, whereas D, A and E is better for string players. Then go up or down the alphabet from there. Remember that A is one step higher than G.

A musical staff with a treble clef at the beginning. There are five open circles on the staff, each with a vertical line pointing downwards to a bold capital letter: C, D, E, F, and G. The letters are positioned below the staff, aligned with the circles.

A musical staff with a treble clef. It has four open circles representing notes. Below the staff, the letters C, B, A, and G are written in bold, black, sans-serif font, corresponding to the notes from left to right.

MUSICAL WORDS

Using whichever method you prefer, write the names of these notes. Each bar should spell a word.

It doesn't matter whether the notes are semibreves minims or crotchets
It is the line or space that they are written on that decides the pitch (name) of the note.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It contains seven notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, a sixteenth note, an eighth note, a sixteenth note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.