

# The Staff

Music is placed on five lines, called the *staff*



The *staff* can also be called the *stave*

Draw five lines to make a staff neatly with a ruler:



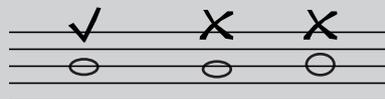
Music notes are placed either on the lines, or in the spaces:



Music notes are not circular, they are shaped like ovals on their sides



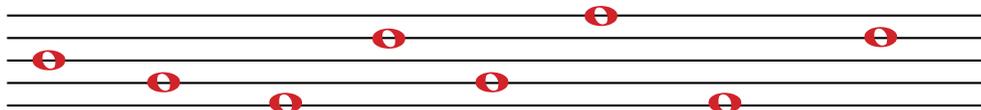
When drawing notes on a line, their centre goes right through the middle of the line, and no more than half the way through the space above and below.



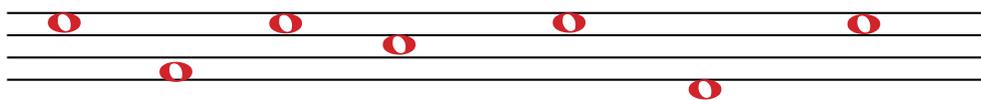
Space notes need to touch the lines above and below, but not go over them



Draw music notes on the lines on this staff:



Draw music notes in the spaces on this staff:



Complete this sentence:

The Staff which can be called a Stave has five lines and four spaces.

# The Treble Clef

The treble clef began as a stylised letter “g”, and it is used to show where G is on the staff.

To draw it start on the second line of the staff (the G line)  
And continue like this:



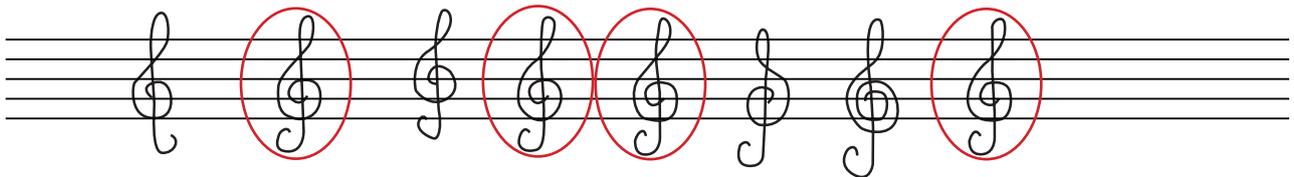
Trace the treble clefs onto the staff:



Draw 10 treble clefs on the staff below:



Circle the correctly written treble clefs:

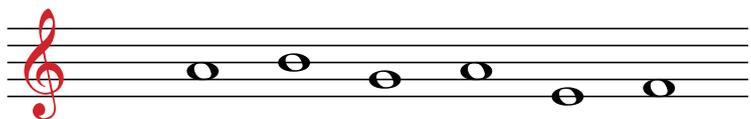


The treble clef is also known as the G clef.

Why do you think it has this name?

Because it starts on the G-line

Place a treble clef before the music notes in the correct place:



# The Bass Clef

The bass clef is also called the “F clef” because it defines where F is on the staff.

To draw it, start with a dot on the F line, curve up and touch the top line, then curve downward, finishing on or just under the fourth line.

The dots must go on each side of the F line, in the top two spaces of the staff.



Trace the bass clefs:



Draw enough bass clefs to fill this line neatly:



Circle the three correct bass clefs:



The bass clef is also known as the   F   clef.

Why?

Because it starts on the F-line

Place a bass clef before these music notes in the correct place:

