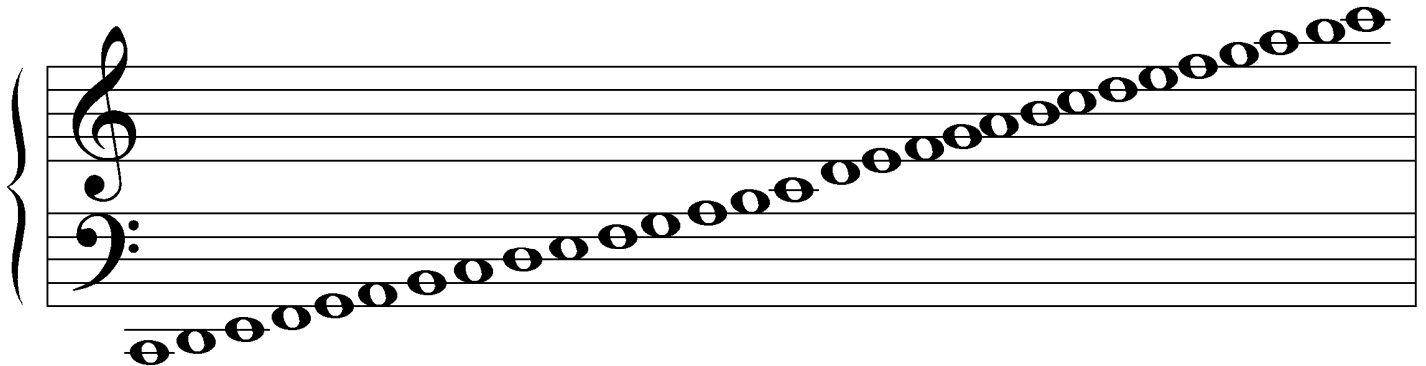


The Grand Staff

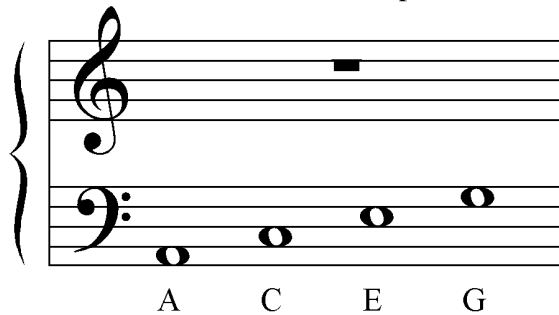
/--- one octave ---\
 D E F G A B C D E F G A B C



C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C
 \----- one octave -----/



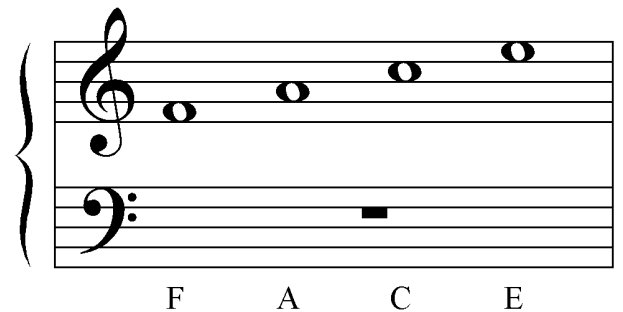
"the piano is like the Master Yoda of music" - Mr. Gordon



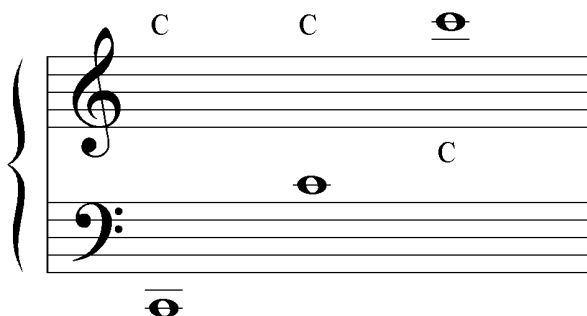
In **BASS CLEF**, the notes in the four spaces are A, C, E, and G. (ALL COWS EAT GRASS)

to play all the notes contained within an **OCTAVE**, you have to start on a note and end on a note with the same name but with a higher or lower pitch.

In **TREBLE CLEF**, the notes in the four spaces spell out the word **FACE**



LEDGER LINES are used when a note is above or below the staff lines



BASS CLEF



TREBLE CLEF

Accidentals

(F sharp) (E flat) (E natural)

F# Bb Eb Bb F# E

Ab D# G# D# Ab G

Sharp - raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat - lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural - cancels a sharp or flat and remains in effect for the entire measure.

C# Db D# Eb F# Gb G# Ab A# Bb C# Db D# Eb F# Gb G# Ab A# Bb

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B

Key Signature

This key signature says:
all F's and C's are sharp

E C# F#

The Key Signature is located at the beginning of a piece of music, before the Time Signature. It tells us which notes are sharp and which notes are flat throughout the music.

This key signature says:
all B's and E's are flat

Even the ones that aren't
on the same staff line

A natural sign will
cancel what the
key signature says
for that measure . . .

... but in the very
next measure, the
key signature is
the boss again

Bb C D Eb F G A Bb Eb D C B Bb C Eb Bb

Bb C D Eb F G A Bb Eb D C B Bb C Eb Bb