

Musicians read music that is written in special code. Special symbols tell the player which **pitch** they must play and the **duration** of that note.

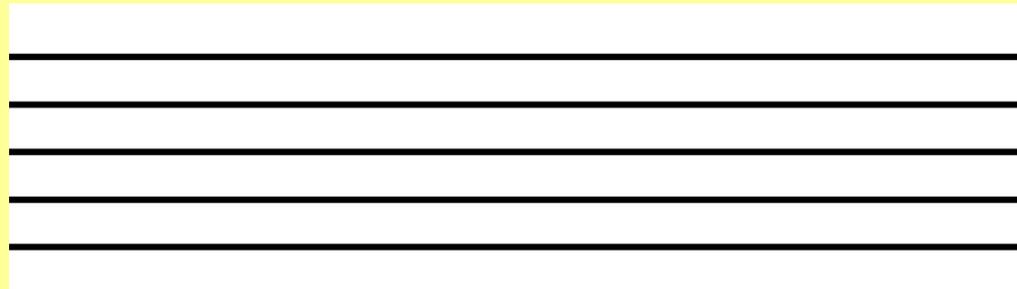
In today's lesson, we will look at the following:

- The **staff**
- The **lines** of the treble clef
- The **spaces** of the treble clef



The Staff

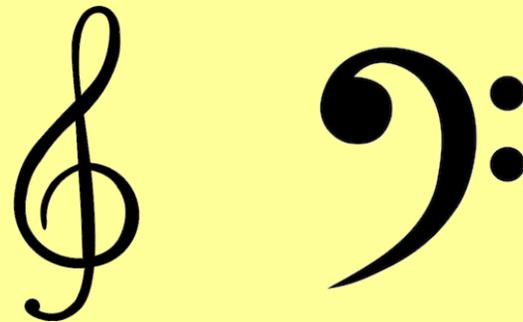
The staff is made of **5 lines** and **4 spaces**. It is where the notes are written.



Each line/space represents **one note**. When the player sees a symbol written onto a line or space, they know exactly which note to play.

The Staff

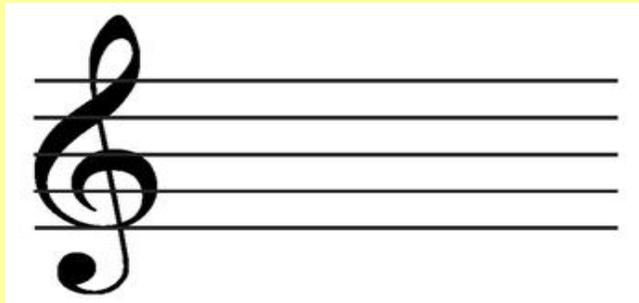
In order to crack the code, you need a key. This is a special symbol found at the start of the staff. It tells you the **pitch** of each line and space.



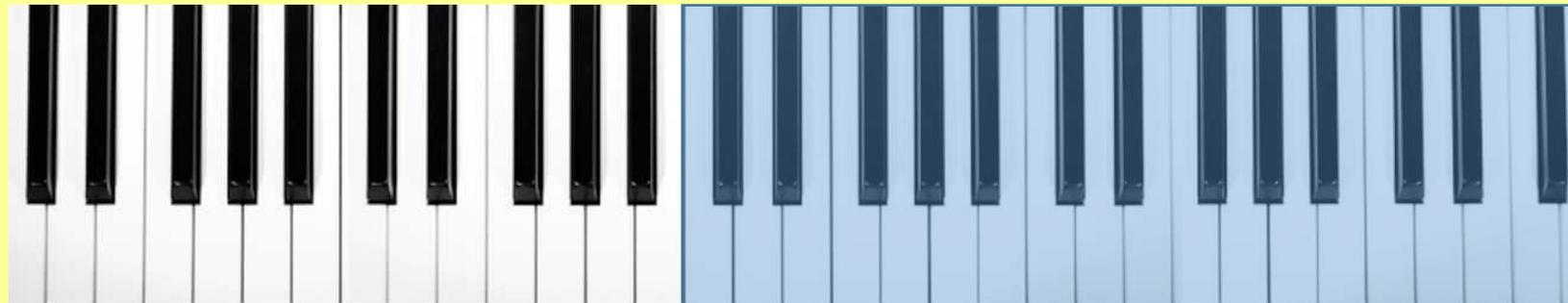
This symbol is called a **clef**.

The Treble Clef

This symbol represents the **treble clef**.



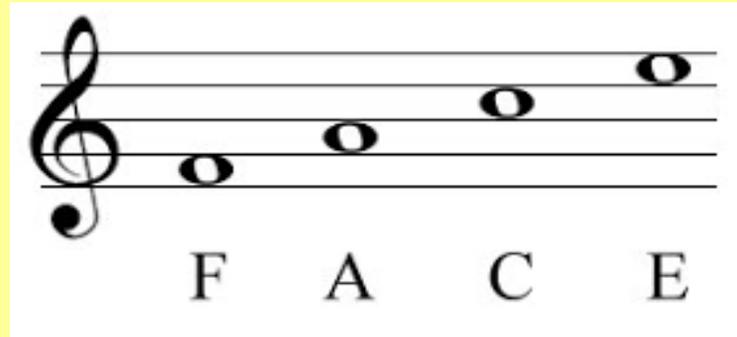
The notes in the treble clef are **higher** in **pitch**. On the piano, this is played with the right hand.



To help you remember, think “put your face in the space”

Spaces of the treble clef

The spaces in the treble clef are read from the **bottom** to **top**.

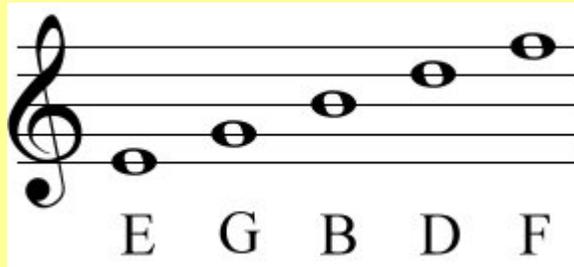


They spell out the word **FACE**.



Lines of the treble clef

The lines in the treble clef are also read from the **bottom** to the **top**.



These do not spell a word but we can remember the order with the phrase “**E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**eserves **F**ood”



Treble Clef

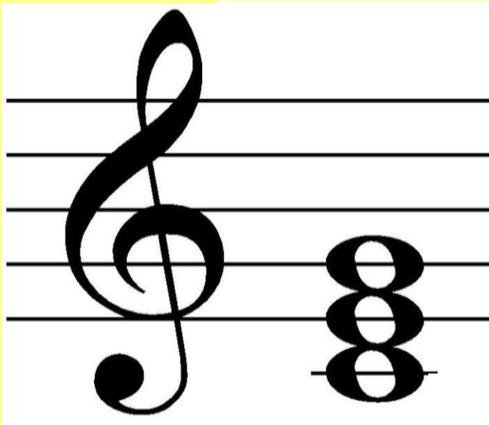
If the note is not on the staff, you can count the missing letters to work out which note is shown.



Using the staff

By identifying the **pitch** of each line, musicians can work out which notes they need to play on their chosen instruments.

Here is an example of how this translates to the keyboard:



= C major

