

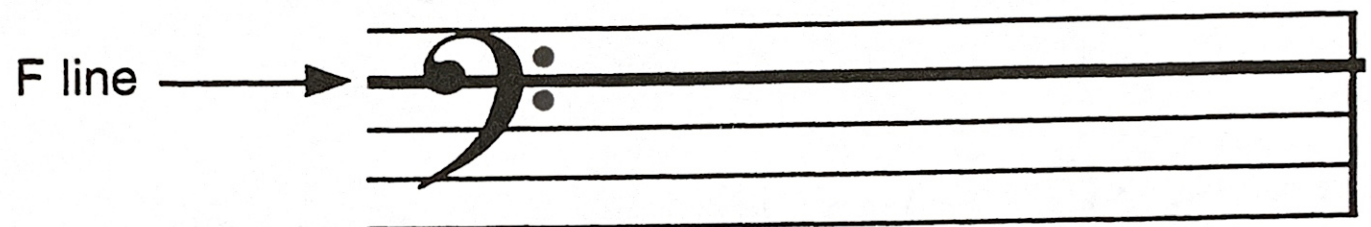
Clefs

A clef is a symbol at the beginning of the staff that indicates what notes are on what lines and spaces. We will be using the treble clef and bass clef.

Treble Clef: establishes the note G on the second line of the staff. Also called the G clef.



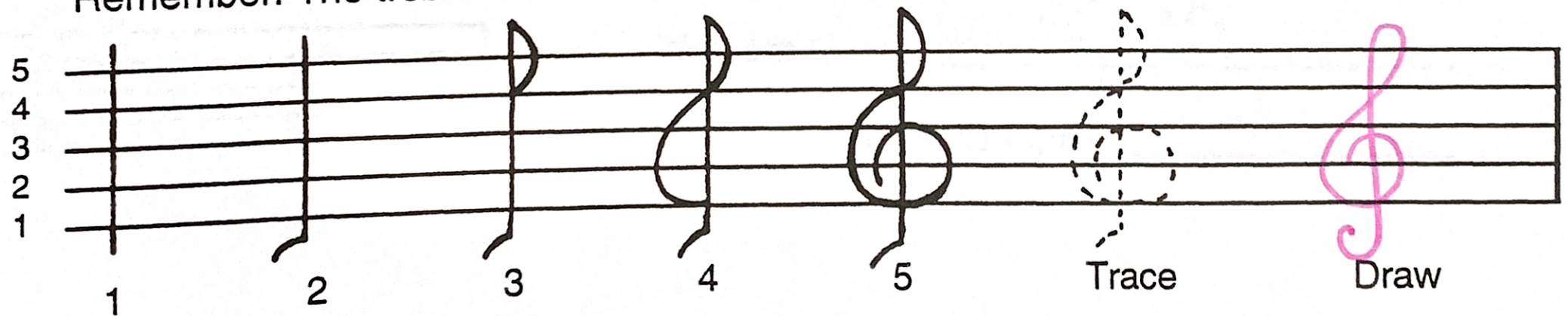
Bass Clef: establishes the note F on the fourth line of the staff. Also called the F clef.



We can play the notes in both the bass clef and the treble clef with our right or left hand. During the early stages of learning we think of the left hand playing the bass clef and the right hand playing the treble clef.

To draw a treble clef follow these five steps.

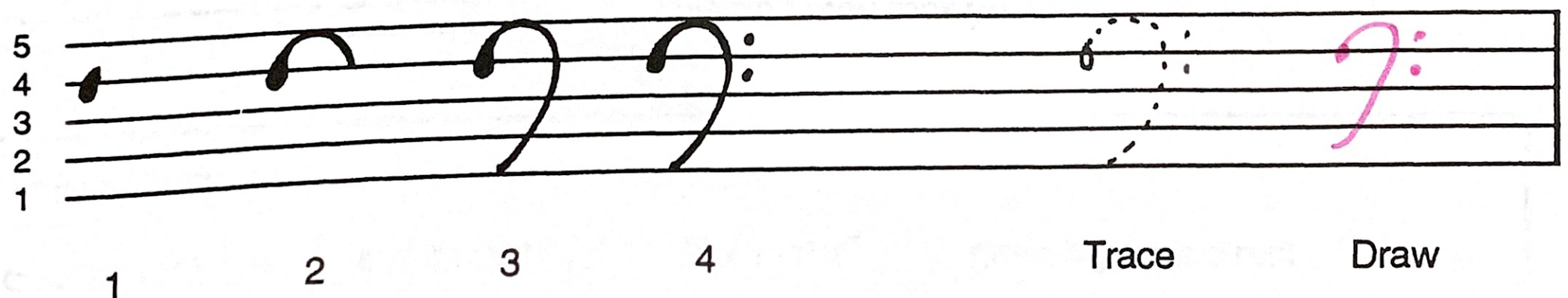
Remember: The treble clef crosses line two 4 times showing where G lives.



To draw a bass clef follow these four steps.

The two important dots are in spaces three and four. They show us where F lives.

F lives on line 4.



Rests

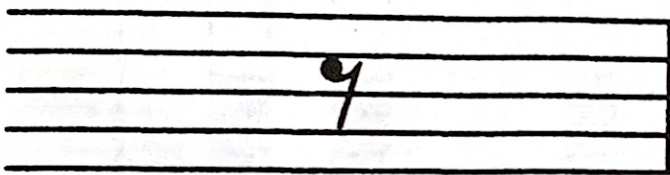


Rests are used by composers to indicate silence.
Notice where the rests are written.



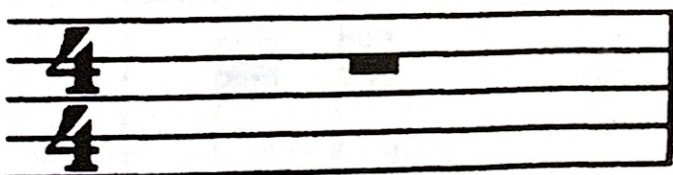
Who am I?

quarter rest (ta)



Who am I?

eighth rest (ti rest)

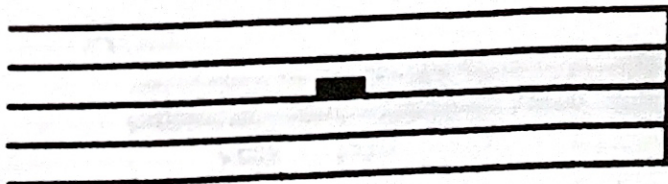


Who am I?

whole rest

How many beats do I get?

4



Who am I?

half rest

This one may trick you.

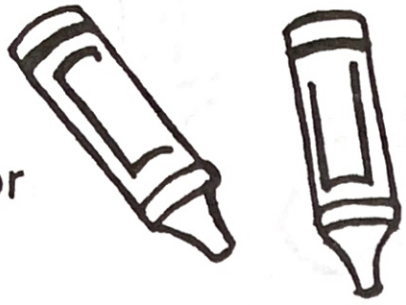
Answer box:

quarter rest ✓

eighth rest ✓

half rest ✓

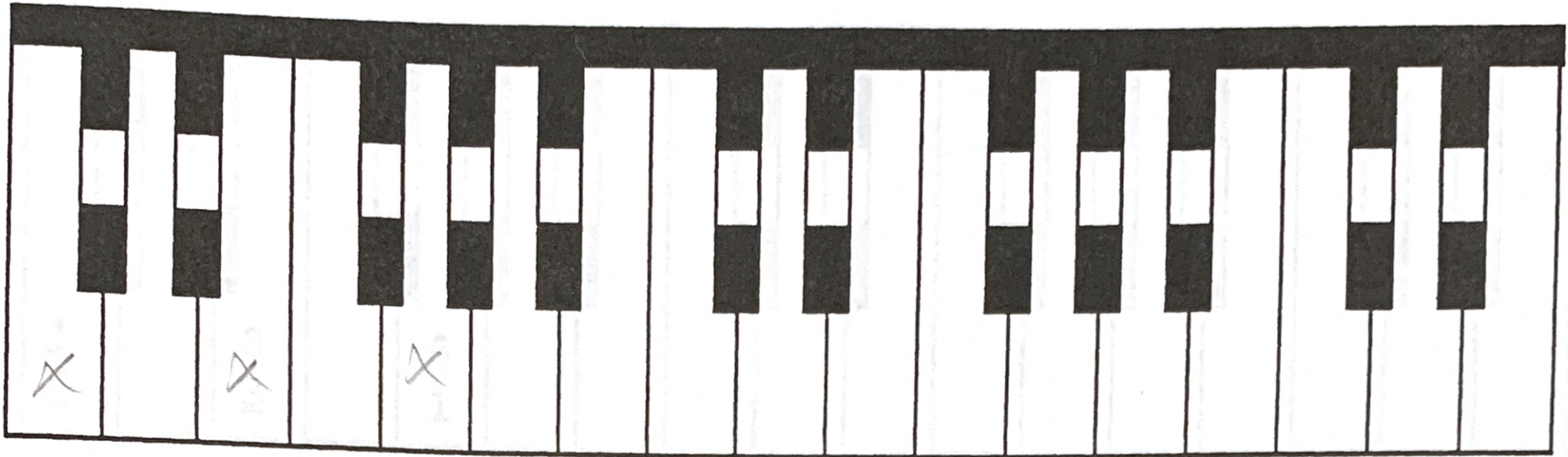
great big whole rest ✓



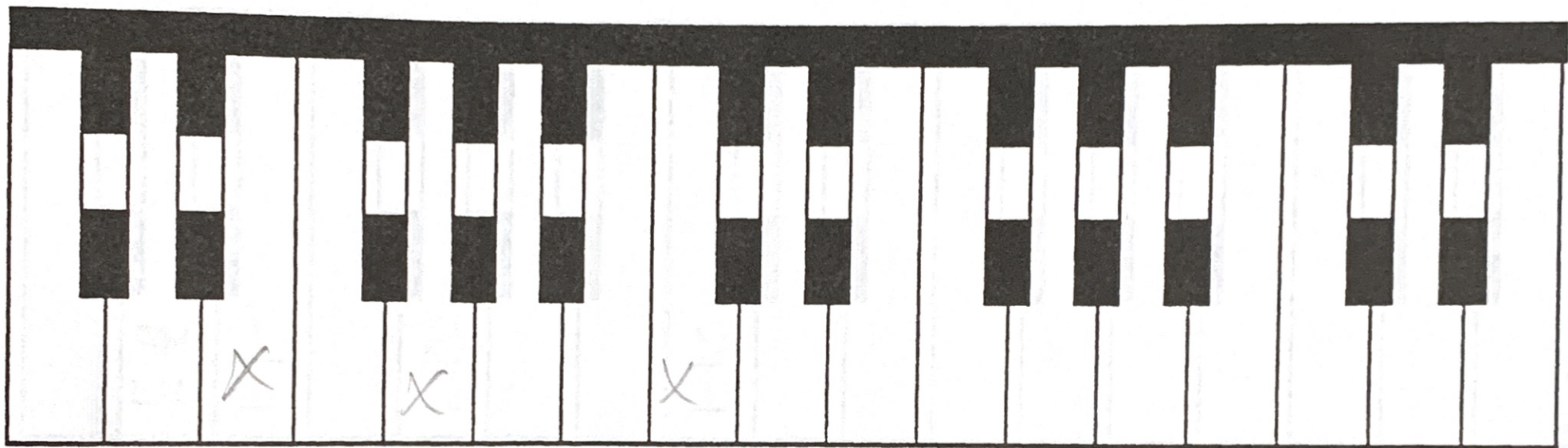
Color The Triads

C major

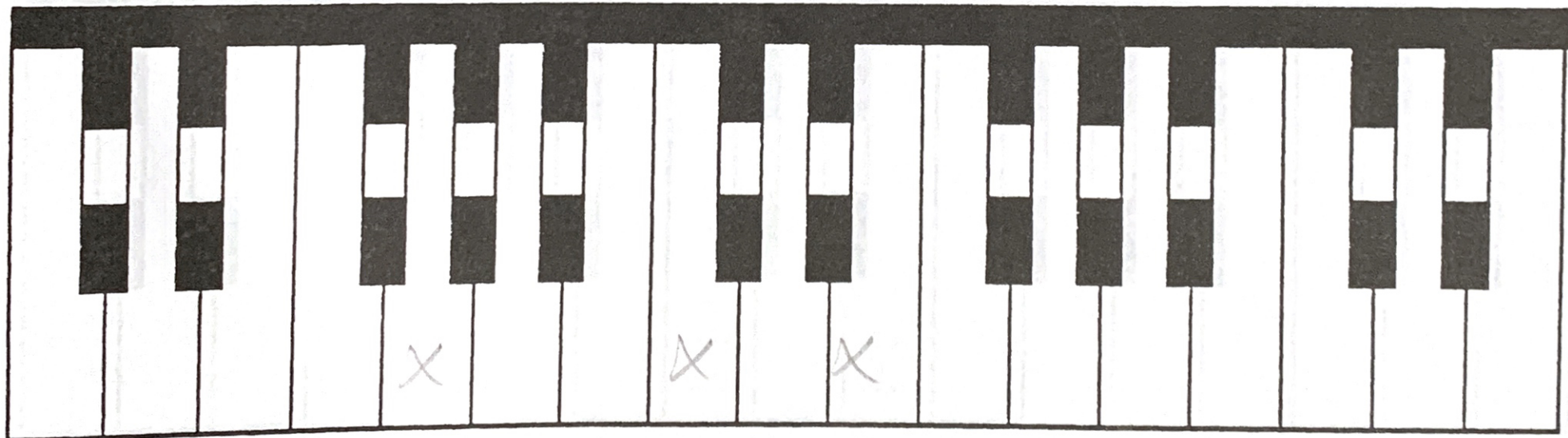
Root



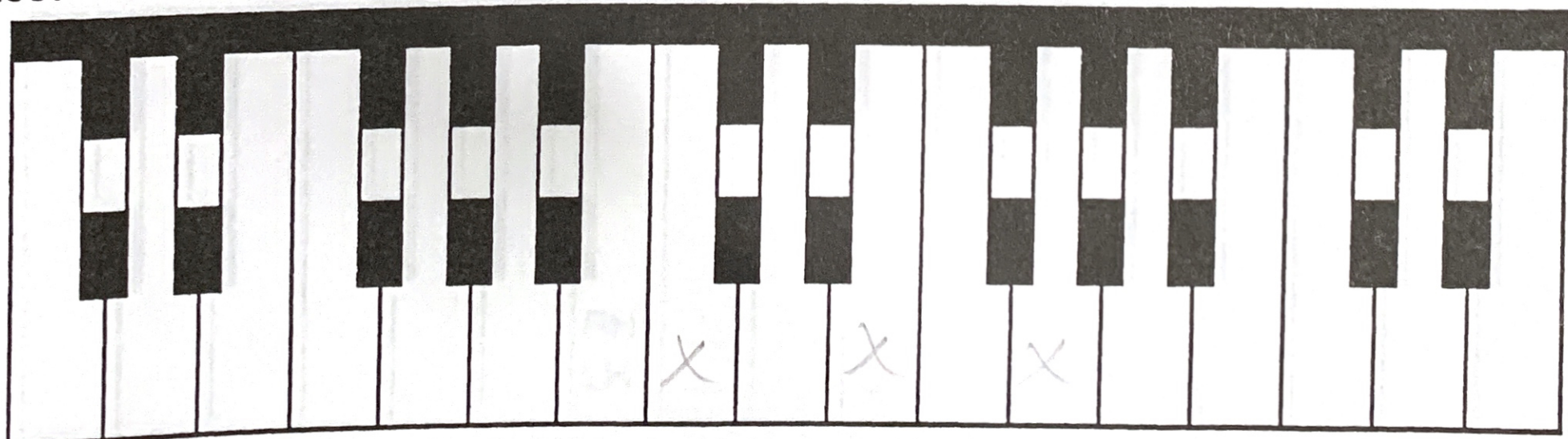
1st Inversion



2nd Inversion



Root



C major



Add The Fingering

Root

RH LH

$\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{5}{1}$

1st Inversion

RH LH

$\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{1}$

2nd Inversion

RH LH

$\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{5}{1}$

Root

RH LH

$\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{5}{1}$