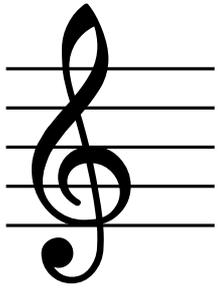


FACE the music!

Signposts and patterns to make music reading easier.

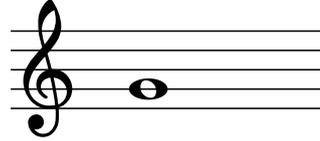
1 Let's look at the CLEF.



The TREBLE CLEF is also known as the G CLEF.

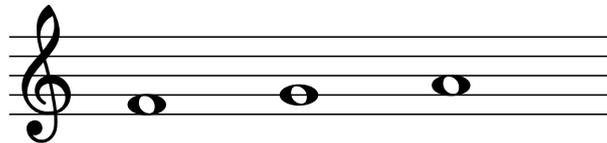
It curls around the 2nd line up, making notes on this line G notes.

This G is the first G above middle C.



G

Even if we stopped here, you now know your 2nd line note, and from here you can work out the notes either side - 1 up and 1 down from G :



F

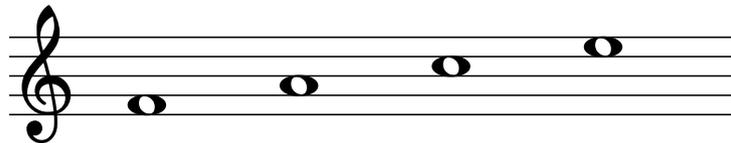
G

A

and from here you could work out the notes above and below these, and so on...

BUT there's a word literally staring you in the face, giving you four notes straight off.

2 The word is FACE and it occupies the SPACES inside the (treble clef) STAVE :



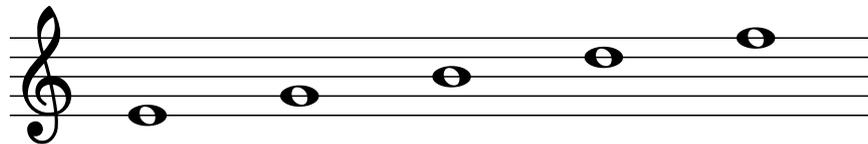
F

A

C

E

3 From here you can work out the ledger line notes. You already know the G :



E

G

B

D

F

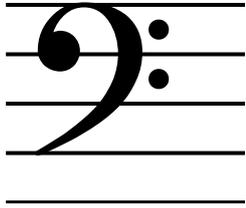
Unfortunately the line notes don't reveal an easy to remember word, like the spaces do - but you can use the note names to create your own mnemonic to help you remember. It doesn't have to make sense, it just has to be memorable : Even Giraffes Buy Dogs Flowers / Every Green Bus Drives Fast / Evil Goblin Burns Down Forest / Enchilladas Give Brian Dangerous Flatulence . . . you get the idea!

Alternatively use a rhyming chant : "E, G, B D F, these are the lines for the Treble Clef."
Add the spaces to the chant with "F A C E these are the spaces you can see."

FACE the music!

Signposts and patterns to make music reading easier.

1 Let's look at the CLEF.



The BASS CLEF is also known as the F CLEF.

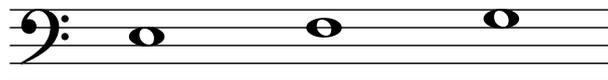
It curls around the 2nd line down, making notes on this line F notes.

This F is the first F below middle C.



F

Even if we stopped here, you now know your 4th line note (or 2nd line down), and from here you can work out the notes either side - 1 up and 1 down from F :



E F G

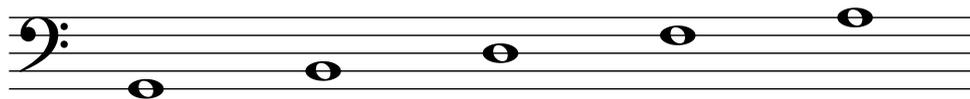
and from here you could work out the notes above and below these, and so on...

2 In the Treble Clef the spaces inside the stave spell out the word FACE. In the Bass Clef the FACE drops down a space, starting on the space below the bottom line and ending in the space below the F line. The space above the F line is G (Why the long FACE, G?) :



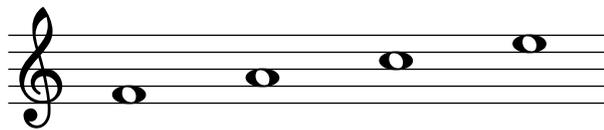
F A C E (F) G

3 From here you can work out the ledger line notes. You already know the F :



G B D F A

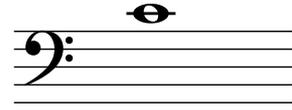
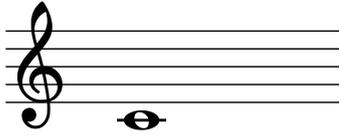
Use the note names to create your own mnemonic to help you remember the ledge line notes. It doesn't have to make sense, it just has to be memorable : Gravy Boats Don't Fit Alligators / Giant Bees Dance For Ages



FACE the music!

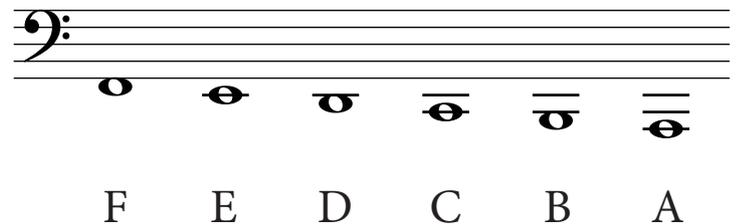
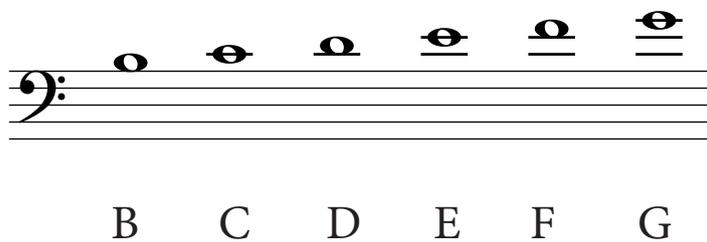
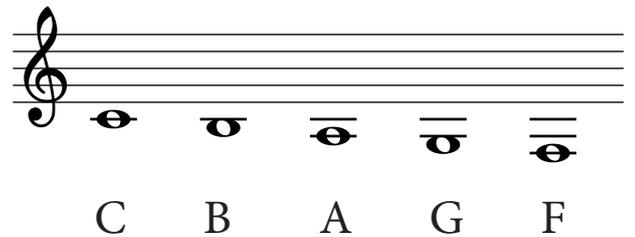
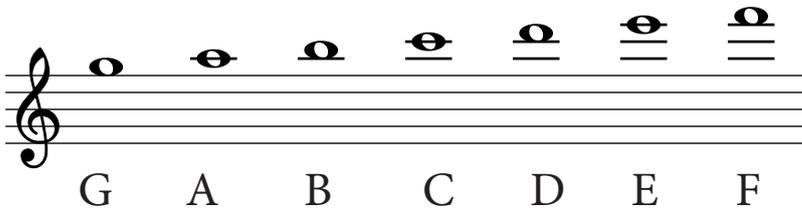
Signposts and patterns to make music reading easier.

So far we've only looked at the lines and spaces INSIDE or ON the staff, but notes go above and below the staff in both clefs. Let's look first at Middle C. In the TREBLE (G) CLEF middle C is notated BELOW the staff, one ledger line below. In the BASS (F) CLEF middle C is notated ABOVE the staff, one ledger line above :



This C note is the same pitch, regardless of which clef it is written in, and will sound the same. On the Piano this C is found roughly in the middle of the keyboard.

Notes follow the same order whether they are in, below or above the staff - moving in step from line to space to give the following notes :



Although the most commonly known FACE is the one we met in the Treble Clef spaces, music has more than one FACE and by identifying where these 4 notes are in the different clefs and their various places will give you more signposts to build your note reading around.

Locate your Fs and take it from there :

