

Left and right hand

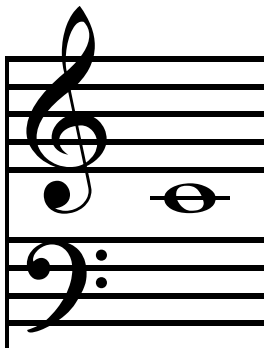
Mostly the right hand plays the top lines which we call the treble **a. clef** **b. cliff** **c. clove**

And the left hand plays the bottom lines which we call the **a. bass clef** **b. brass clef** **c. boss clef**

Clef is just another strange musical word for a **a. vegemite sandwich** **b. symbol** **c. horse-trough**

Sometimes the five lines of treble or bass are also called a **a. staff** **b. stave** **c. both**
(*careful - trick question*)

And when you see both clefs together, that's called the **a. grand father** **b. grand staff** **c. grand prix**



(this page is from CD 1 lesson 13.18)

X marks the spot

Because all the lines look exactly the same,
they put a really fancy "x" to mark the spot on either clef for us:

So  marks the spot of **G** note in the treble clef,

and  shows us where **F** is in the bass clef.

They could have chosen any note, any line, any symbol.
(come to think of it an "x" would have been much easier to write)
But they liked these fancy schmancy symbols and we've been
stuck with them ever since.

But all the lines look the same, just like a graph. So it's good to
learn a few as **signposts** - to quickly remind us where we are.

Just think 2

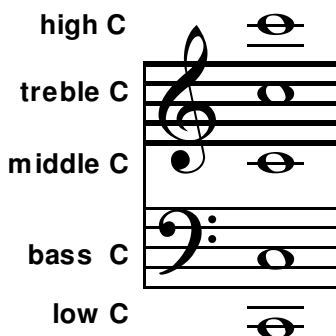
Two leger lines below the bass clef is **low C**.

Two spaces into the bass clef is **bass C**.

Between the **two** stave sits **middle C**.

Two spaces from the top of the treble staff is **treble C**.

Two leger lines above the treble staff is **high C**.



*(this page is from
CD 1 lesson 13.21ff)*