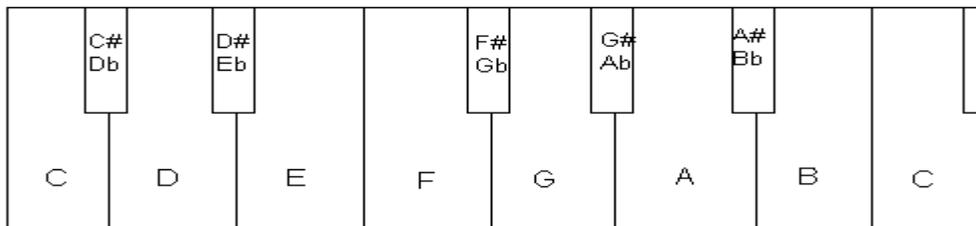


Notes On The Keyboard

Each musical note has a name, corresponding to a letter of the alphabet. The musical alphabet only uses seven letters: A-B-C-D-E-F-G. After this, the pattern repeats. This group of seven notes is called an “octave”. The notes are laid out on the keyboard like this:



Look at your keyboard and see how this pattern of notes repeats over and over. See how the upper (black) keys have a pattern of 2-3-2-3. This helps you find your position on the lower (white) keys. Every time there is a group of two black keys, a “C” is in front of them, and a “E” is after them. Every time there is a group of three black keys, an “F” is in front of them, a “B” is after them. This pattern should be memorized so you can instantly know where each note-letter is on the keyboard.

Find one **octave** on your keyboard, starting with “C” and going up (to the right) to the next “C” (an octave is actually considered eight notes to include the next instance of your starting note). Let’s practice picking out some simple tunes to find the notes on the keyboard. See if you can guess the song represented by the notes!

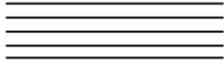
(C-hat will be used to represent the high "C")

- B-G-D-G-B-G-A-A-B-G-C-hat-C-hat-C-hat-B-B-A-A-G
- C-C-E-G-C-hat-A-A-F-G-A-G-C-C-E-G-G-D-E-F-E-D-C
- G-G-E-G-A-G-E-E-D-E-D-G-G-E-G-A-G-E-D-F-E-D-C
- B-A-G-A-B-B-B-A-A-A-B-B-B-B-A-G-A-B-B-B-A-A-B-A-G
- G-D-G-D-G-A-B-G-C-hat-G-A-B-G-D-G-D-G-A-B-G-B-B-B-A-A-B-A
- C-C-G-G-A-A-G-F-F-E-E-D-D-C-G-G-F-F-E-E-D-G-G-F-F-E-E-D-C-C-G-G-A-A-G-F-F-E-E-D-D-C
- C-hat-B-A-G-F-E-D-C-G-A-A-B-B-C-hat-C-hat-C-hat-B-A-G-G-F-E-C-hat-C-hat-B-A-G-G-F-E-E-E-E-E-F-G-F-D-D-D-E-F-E-C-C-hat-A-G-E-F-E-D-C
- G-G-G-G-E-F-G-G-G-G-C-hat-C-hat-C-hat-B-A-G-G-F-F-F-F-F-E-E-E-E-E-D-D-D-E-D-G-G-G-G-G-E-F-G-G-G-G-C-hat-C-hat-B-A-G-G-C-hat-C-hat-B-A-G-E-C-D-E-E-F-E-D-C

Now try writing a melody of your own! Find some notes that sound good together to you, and write out their names, that's all there is to it!

Notes On The Staff

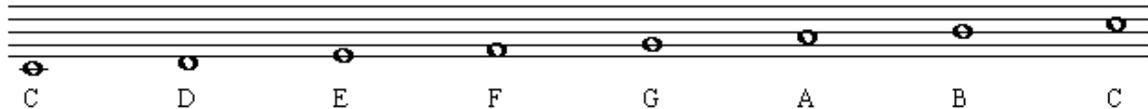
As well as a letter name, each note can also be represented as a line or space on a **staff**. The musical staff is made up of five lines and four spaces, like this:



A note can be written in a space:  Or on a line: .

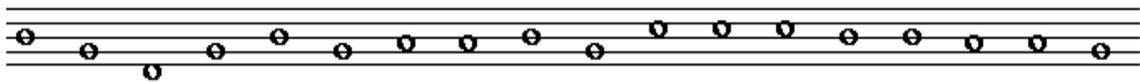
Each line and space represents a different white key on the keyboard. The black keys are represented by special signs, called sharps (#) and flats (b), which will be explained in a later lesson.

Here are all the notes we've used so far on the staff:



Notice how the low "C" gets its' own line, called a "**ledger line**". Ledger lines are used to extend the range of the staff, either down, or up.

Here are some notes on a staff. Write in the note names below each one, then try to play them!



Sound familiar? It's the first song we found earlier! Now it's your turn to write! Try to write the rest of the songs we've done on the staff. Then, come up with a new song of your own - find notes that sound good to you, find the name of each one, then find the place on the staff for each note!

