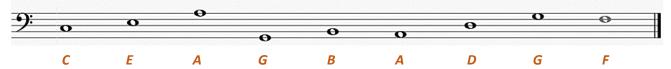
## **LESSON 4**

## **REVIEW OF LESSONS 1-3**

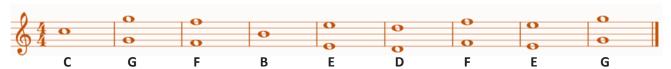
- 1. Music is written on a *five* line staff.
- 2. There are *four* spaces on the staff.
- 3. Notes on higher lines and/or spaces sound *higher* than notes on lower lines and/or spaces.
- 4. The treble clef establishes the note *G* on the *second* line from below. Therefore, the treble clef is also called: G- clef.
- 5. The two dots of the bass clef enclose the **second** line from the top. The note on this line represents the note **F**. Therefore, the bass clef is also called the **F** clef.
- 6. Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G)
- 7. Draw the treble clef and name the notes indicated.



8. Draw the bass clef and name the notes indicated.



9. Draw the treble clef and write the notes indicated.



10. Draw the bass clef and write the notes indicated.



11. Draw the treble clef, name the notes and indicate if the first note sounds higher (H) or lower (L) than the second note.



12. Draw the bass clef, name the notes and indicate if the first note sounds higher (H) or lower (L) than the second note.

