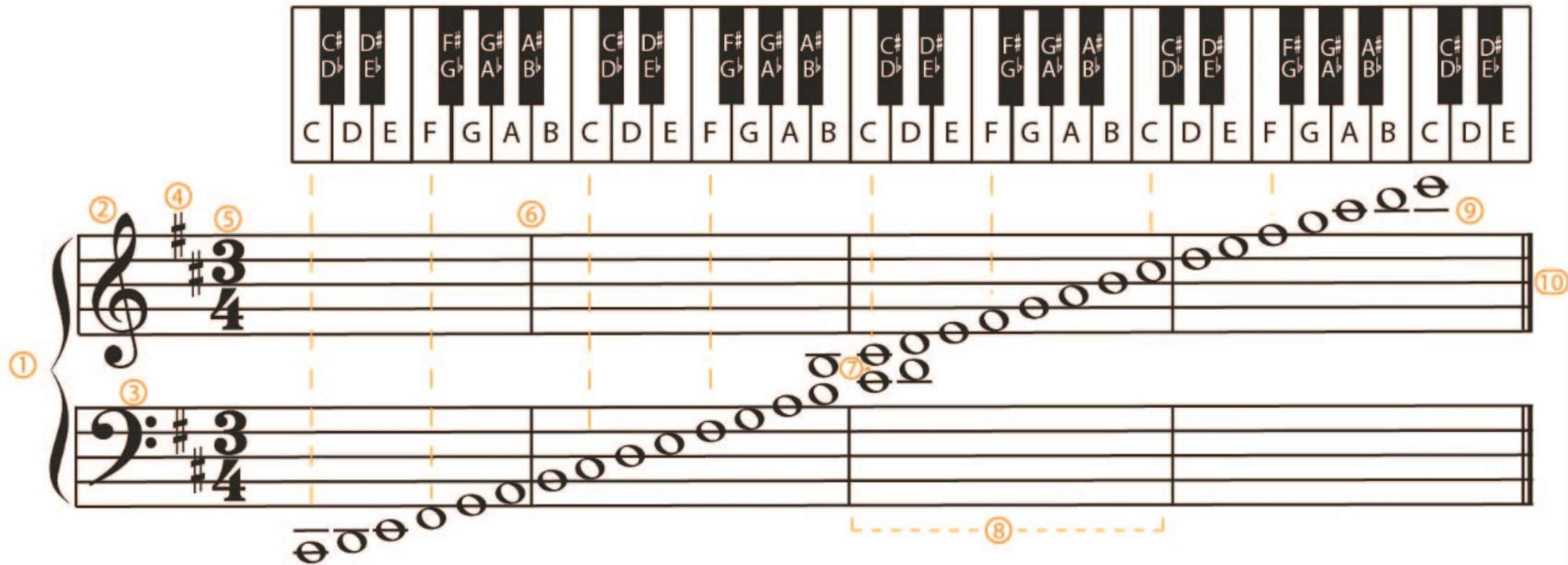


# The Grand Stave (Staff).



- ① The brace connects the treble and bass clef together, forming the grand staff (stave).
- ② The treble clef covers the high pitched notes on the piano, and is usually played with the right hand.
- ③ The bass clef covers the low pitched notes on the piano, and is usually played with the left hand.
- ④ The key signature shows which sharps or flats you need to play.
- ⑤ The time signature shows how many beats are contained in each bar, and which note value is given to each beat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  has not been applied here.
- ⑥ A bar line indicates a division between one measure (bar) and the next.
- ⑦ Middle C is the name given to the musical note in the centre of the piano. Here middle C is shown in the treble and bass clef.
- ⑧ A bar (measure) is a small segment of the music lasting a specific amount of time measured in beats. The number of beats is indicated by the time signature.
- ⑨ A ledger line is used to notate pitches above or below the lines and spaces of the staff (stave).
- ⑩ The final bar line consists of a thin line, followed by a thick line, and indicates the end of the song.