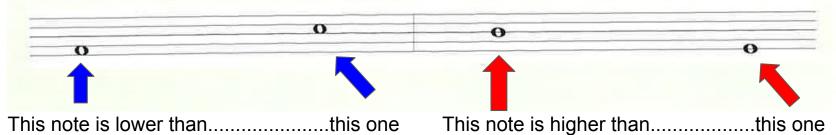
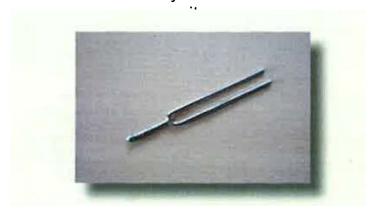
## 1.- PITCH, NOTES, STAFF, LEDGER LINES AND CLEF

The pitch is how high or low a sound is.



We measure the pitch with the Hertz (Hz). The note "La" is 440 Hz. That's the note that the tuning fork always emits.



Anyway, we don't use the Hz to write and read the pitches, but the note letters and names:

Note letters	С	D	Е	F	G	Α	В
Note names	do	re	mi	fa	SO	la	ti

When our fingers cover all the holes of our recorder we get its lowest pitch ("do"/C). When we uncover the holes we get higher pitches.

In a piano and a xylophone, we play the low pitches on the left side and the high pitches on the right side. In a guitar or bass, we get the low pitches pressing the strings near the tuning pegs and we get the high pitches pressing the strings near the body.

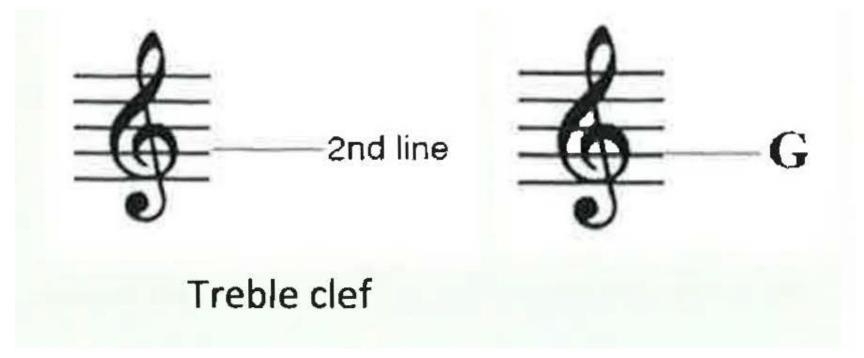
The staff is a set of 5 horizontal lines and the 4 spaces between them. We write the notes on the lines and in the spaces from the bottom to the top, indicating the pitch: the higher the note is the higher its pitch is.

	Line 4	Line 5	Space			
	— Line 3 —		Space			
Line 2	— Line 3 —	Space				
ne 1		Space				

Ledger lines are used to write the notes that go beyond the staff, lower or higher:



A clef is a symbol written at the beginning of the staff. It indicates the pitch of the lines and spaces of the staff. The most common clefs are the treble clef and the bass clef.



The octave beginning with middle C (the note the recorder starts with) is written in the treble clef.

The octave beginning with middle C but going down is written in the bass clef. Low instruments such as the bass guitar use this clef. The left hand of the piano is also written in this clef.

