
CHAPTER 14 STUDY GUIDE

1. What did clefs used to be?
 1. A letter at the beginning of a piece of music showing where a specific note is to be placed.
 2. Mid-1500s, France
2. About when and where was the word clef first used?
3. What does a clef do?
 3. Names a line of the staff which also names the rest of the staff.
 4. Treble clef, bass clef, rhythm clef.
4. What are the three most common clefs?
 5. 2nd
5. Which line does the treble clef name?
 6. 4th
6. Which line does the bass clef name?
7. Which instruments use the rhythm clef?
 7. Drums and other non-pitched
8. Which line does the rhythm clef name?
 8. None
9. On any scrap of paper, draw five treble clefs.
 9. Draw neat and slow, then try one fast and messy. How fast can you draw one?

10. On the same piece of paper, draw five bass clefs. 10. Same as #9
11. On the same piece of paper, draw five rhythm clefs. 11. Same as #9
12. Name two instruments that use treble clef. 12. Some possibilities: flute, piano, guitar, rumpet, sax, piccolo, violin, F horn, oboe, clarinet, accordion ...
13. Name two instruments that use bass clef. 13. Some possibilities: trombone, tuba, piano, bass guitar, acoustic bass, electric bass, bassoon, baritone, euphonium, timpani/kettle drum, double tenor steel drum...
14. You've been working hard. Go make yourself a snack.
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PRACTICAL USE EXERCISES

1. Below (if this is your book) or on your copied staff paper draw a line of treble clefs, a line of bass clefs and a line of rhythm clefs. Experiment. See how fast you can make each one and still have it look like a clef.
2. Invent your own clef.
