


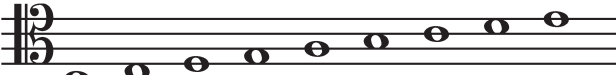
## APPENDIX 3 C CLEFS (ALTO AND TENOR)

Beginning in the Middle Ages, C clefs, in addition to F and G clefs, were used. Today, music continues to be written using C clefs in order to avoid the excessive use of ledger lines and octave signs. The most common C clefs are the alto and tenor clefs, which are used by instruments such as the viola (alto clef) and, for higher passages, the cello (tenor clef). Notice that middle C is the third line in the alto clef, and the fourth line in the tenor clef.

Middle C Line → 

F G A B C D E F G

Alto Clef

Middle C Line → 


D E F G A B C D E

Tenor Clef


### Exercise 1

Write the letter name of the following notes in the alto clef. (Keep track of Middle C.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16



### Exercise 2

Draw the following **treble clef** notes as the same pitch in the **alto clef** using **ledger lines** as needed.

Example	1	2	3	4	5

### Exercise 3

Draw the following **bass clef** notes as the same pitch in the **alto clef** using **ledger lines** as needed.

Example	1	2	3	4	5

### Exercise 4

Redraw the Orlando Lassus melody written in the alto clef as the same pitches in the treble clef.

“Qui Sequitur Me,” motet (O. Lassus)

### Exercise 5

Write the letter name of the following notes in the tenor clef.

Two staves of music in tenor clef. The first staff contains notes numbered 1 through 8, and the second staff contains notes numbered 9 through 16. The notes are: 1 (C4), 2 (D4), 3 (E4), 4 (F4), 5 (G4), 6 (A4), 7 (B4), 8 (C5), 9 (D5), 10 (E5), 11 (F5), 12 (G5), 13 (A5), 14 (B5), 15 (C6), 16 (D6).

### Exercise 6

Draw the following **bass clef** notes as the same pitch in the **tenor clef** using **ledger lines** as needed.

Musical notation showing an example and five numbered notes in bass clef. The example shows a note on the first line of the bass clef (C4) with an upward arrow indicating its position. The numbered notes are: 1 (C4), 2 (D4), 3 (E4), 4 (F4), 5 (G4).

### Exercise 7

Redraw the Richard Wagner bassoon melody written in the tenor clef as the same pitches in the bass clef.

Overture to *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* (R. Wagner)

Musical notation for Exercise 7. The top staff is in tenor clef (C4 on the second line) and 4/4 time. The melody consists of: a quarter note C4, an eighth note D4, an eighth note E4, an eighth note F4, an eighth note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, an eighth note C5, an eighth note B4, an eighth note A4, an eighth note G4, an eighth note F4, an eighth note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, currently empty for transcription.