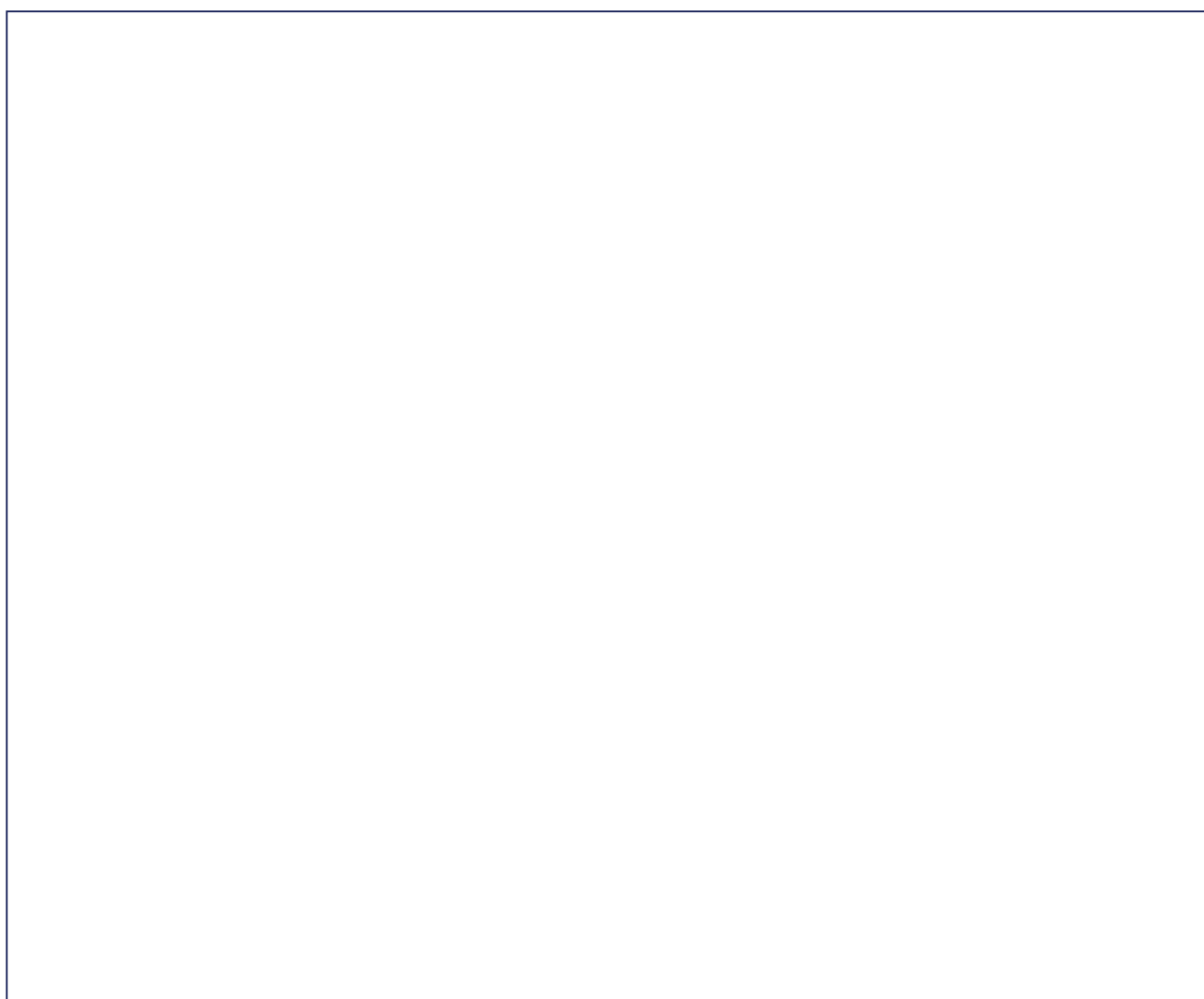


Max's Musical Notation Workshop

Learning objective: To understand and represent musical notation by drawing and labelling a stave, clef, and various note values.

Follow the steps below to complete your musical composition sheet. Use a pencil and ruler to keep your staves neat. Refer to the word bank to ensure you have labelled your work accurately.

Draw: Draw a set of five horizontal, parallel lines (a stave) across the middle of your page. At the start of the stave, draw a Treble Clef. Along the lines, draw one of each note: a Semibreve (an empty circle), a Minim (an empty circle with a stem), a Crotchet (a filled-in circle with a stem), and a Quaver (a filled-in circle with a stem and a tail). Add a vertical Bar Line after each note to separate them into distinct bars. Use neat labels from the word bank to point to each part of your drawing.



Label words: Treble Clef · Stave · Semibreve · Minim · Crotchet · Quaver · Bar Line

Steps:

1. Look at your finished drawing. Which note symbol has a filled-in head and a stem, representing one beat? Label it on your page.
2. Explain why a composer uses a 'stave' when writing music. How does it help the performer understand the pitch?

3. 3. If you wanted to show a sound that lasts for four beats, which note symbol would you choose from the word bank?
4. 4. Draw a bar line on your staff. Why do we use bar lines in musical notation?
5. 5. Compare a minim and a crotchet. How many crotchets equal the duration of one minim?