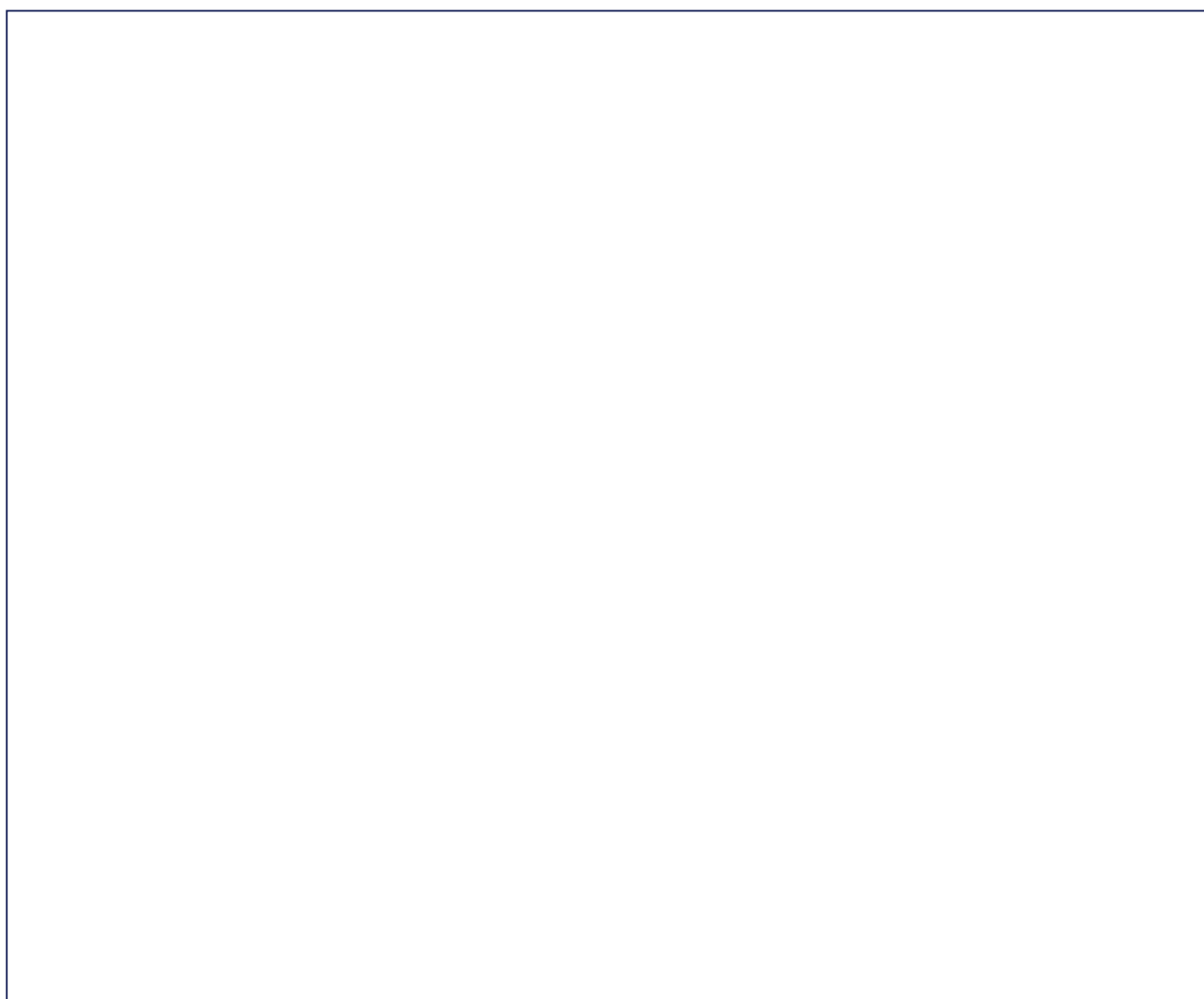


Max's Musical Notation Workshop

Learning objective: To understand and represent musical notation by drawing and labelling symbols used to record rhythm and pitch.

Max the monkey is organising a jungle concert! He needs your help to write down the music so the other animals can play along. Use the word bank to label your musical score and follow the drawing steps carefully.

Draw: Create a clean, clear musical score on a piece of manuscript paper. Start by drawing a five-line stave. On the left, draw a large, elegant treble clef followed by a 4/4 time signature. Across the lines, draw a variety of musical notes: a minim (open note head with a stem), a crotchet (filled note head with a stem), and a pair of joined quavers. Add vertical bar lines to separate the notes into measures. Use a ruler for the lines to ensure accuracy.



Label words: Treble clef · Stave · Bar line · Minim · Crotchet · Quaver · Time signature

Steps:

1. Step 1: Draw a set of five parallel horizontal lines. What is the musical term for this set of lines?
2. Step 2: Draw a treble clef at the beginning of your stave. Why is it important for a musician to have a clef at the start of their music?
3. Step 3: Draw a time signature of 4/4. Explain what the top number in a time signature tells the musician

about the rhythm.

4. Step 4: Draw one minim, two crotchets, and four quavers on your stave. Label each note type using the word bank.

5. Compare and contrast the duration of a minim and a quaver. Justify why a composer might choose to use quavers in a fast-paced, exciting piece of music.

6. What might happen if a composer forgot to include bar lines in their musical notation? Explain the impact this would have on the performers.