

Mastering Rhythm with Max the Monkey

Learning objective: To understand and apply rhythmic notation, including crotchets, minims, quavers, and rests, while performing simple rhythmic patterns.

Read each question carefully. Use your knowledge of musical notation to calculate the beats and complete the rhythm sequences. Remember, Max the Monkey loves to turn every beat into a maths puzzle!

In a 4/4 time signature, a crotchet equals 1 beat, a minim equals 2 beats, a semibreve equals 4 beats, and a pair of quavers equals 1 beat (half a beat each). A rest represents a moment of silence with the same duration as its corresponding note.

Word bank: Crotchet · Minim · Quaver · Semibreve · Rest · Time Signature · Beat · Pulse

1. Max is creating a rhythm line in 4/4 time. He has already used a minim (2 beats) and a crotchet (1 beat). How many more beats does he need to complete the bar, and which single note value could he use to finish it? (2 marks)

2. Explain the difference between a pulse and a rhythm. Why are they both important when playing music in a group? (2 marks)

3. If you have a bar containing two pairs of quavers and one crotchet, what is the total number of beats? Show your calculation. (2 marks)

4. Draw a rhythm sequence that lasts for exactly 4 beats using at least one rest and two different types of notes. (3 marks)

5. Why do we use rests in music? Describe the effect they have on a piece of music when a performer chooses to include them. (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a 'Rhythm Forest' where the trees look like musical notes. Make the minims look like tall trees and the crotchets look like smaller shrubs. Include Max the Monkey dancing between the note-trees!



Extension challenge: Compose your own 8-beat rhythm pattern using a mix of minims, crotchets, and quavers. Perform your rhythm by clapping your hands for notes and placing your finger over your lips for rests.