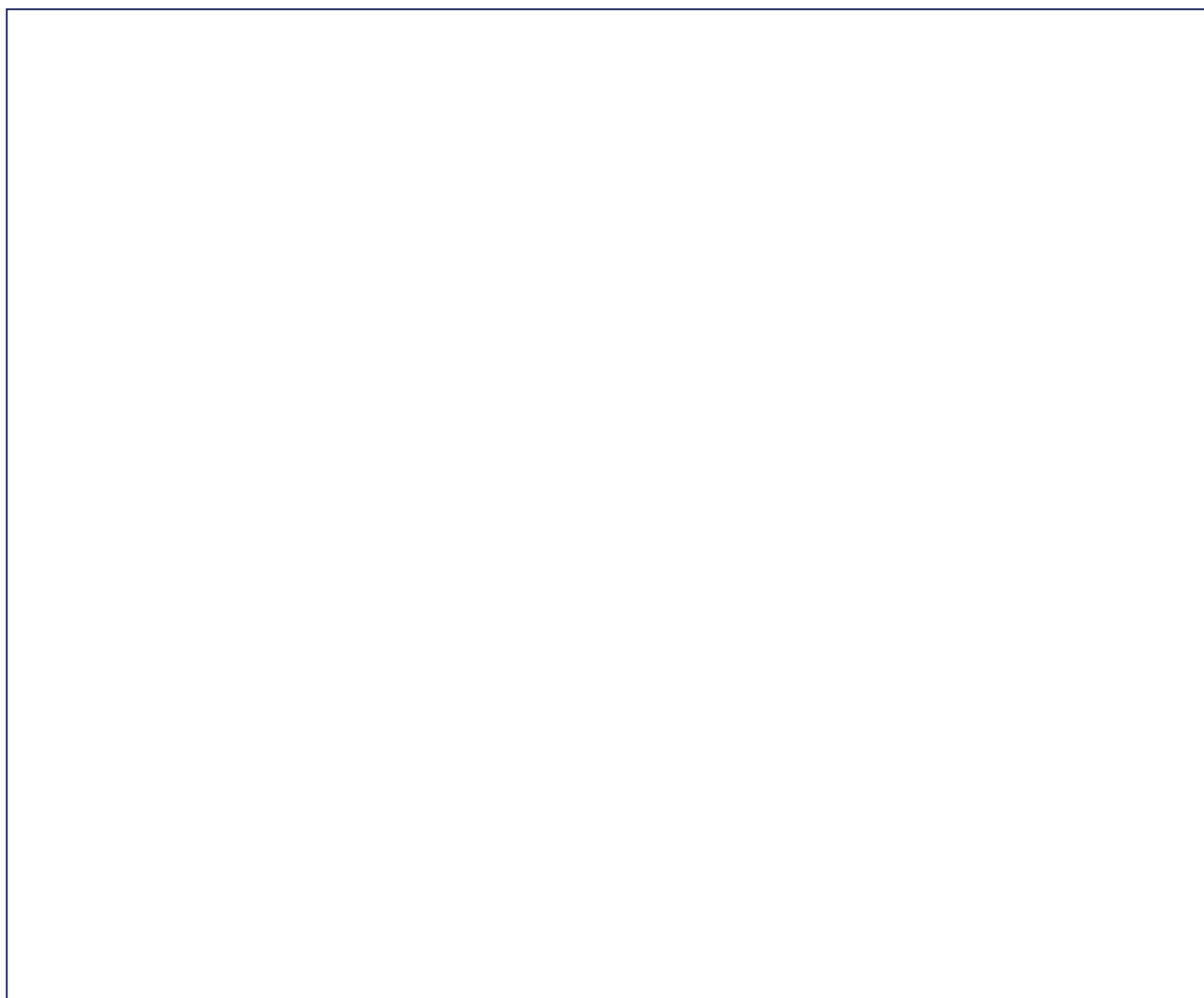


Max's Musical Notation Workshop

Learning objective: To understand and represent musical notation by identifying and drawing rhythmic symbols and their values.

Follow the drawing prompts carefully to build your own musical composition. Use the word bank to label your rhythmic creations.

Draw: Draw a five-line stave across the centre of the page. At the beginning, draw a Treble Clef. In the first bar, draw one Semibreve. In the second bar, draw two Minims. In the third bar, draw four Crotchets. In the fourth bar, draw eight Quavers connected by a beam. Use a fine-liner pen or sharp pencil to ensure your note heads are precise.



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

Steps:

1. Explain why a composer would choose a 4/4 time signature for a piece of music. What does this tell the performer about each bar?
2. Compare and contrast a crotchet and a minim. How does their duration differ in a piece of music?
3. Justify your answer: If a piece is played at a very fast tempo, how does this affect the physical length of the notes on the page?
4. What might happen if a musician ignored the bar lines when reading a score? Explain the consequence

for the rhythm.