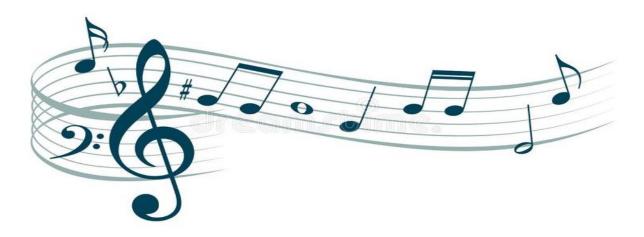
Year 5 Music Study & Research Music Notation Booklet 1



Hi Year 5s – I hope you are all well and working hard!

As part of our music work we usually learn about music notation and how to read and write music.

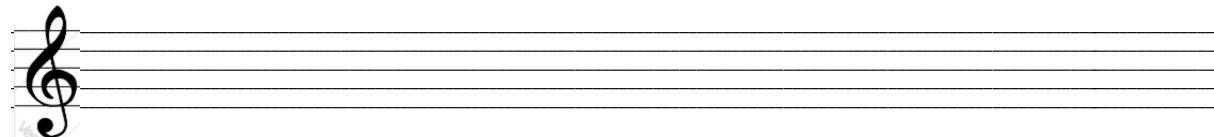
We learn about the different types of notes and what all the strange signs mean.

Use this book as a guide to your learning. On the back page is a quiz for you to complete and submit on School 360.

You can complete the quiz as a word document with just the answers. Please put your name on your work. Read, Learn & Enjoy!

The Musical Ladder

The notes in music are written on a musical ladder called a 'Stave' – This is made up of 5 lines and 4 spaces and looks like this:



The curly sign at the start of the music tells you that the music is to be played at a higher pitch.

TASK 1 - Find out what this sign is called. Challenge 1 - Try drawing it a few times



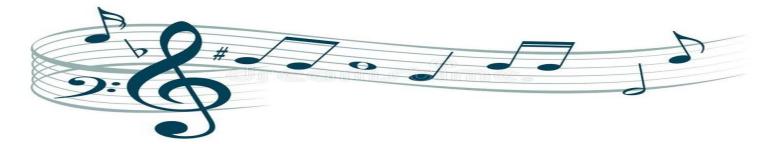
This sign is called a <u>Bass Clef</u> and tells you that the music is to be played at a <u>lower pitch</u>.

If you play piano, you will see both. One for the right hand notes and one for the left.

Large instruments such as Cello, Double Bass, Trombone, Tuba & Bassoon will have their music written in the bass clef, as the pitch of their music is usually low (deep)

Duration (types of notes and their value – long or short)

You might have seen music written down and noticed the different shapes and style of the notes [Look at this image from the front cover of this booklet.]



Some notes are black, some are not coloured in. Some notes have stems, some do not. Some notes are joined together by one line, some by two lines and some have one or two hooks and some do not.

All these different shapes, represent the note's value (how long it is played for) We call this the 'Duration' of the note.

These signs # & b represent Sharps & Flats, which are the names given to the black notes on the piano. We will look at these later.

Duration Continued...

Task 2 – See if you can find the missing information from this table.

Research on line of you can. Ask a family member, or phone a friend who might know.

Type of note	Name of note	Value of notes
O	Semi Breve	4 beats
		2 beats
	Crotchet	
→	Quaver	½ of a beat
	2 – Quavers	
	2 – Semi-Quavers	¼ + ¼ of a beat Played very quickly

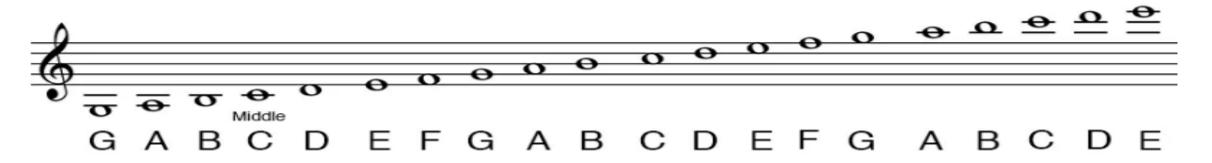
Challenge 2 – Try describing the note types. For example: a Crotchet is a black note with a stem, whereas a Semi Breve is a white note without a stem. Which note is like a crotchet but with a hook?

Pitch (How high or low a note is — which note to play or sing) Every note in music has its own pitch (how high or low it sounds)

To know which note to play (or sing) we write the note on the musical ladder (the Stave) which is made up of ____ lines and ____ spaces. {Do you know?}

Some notes can also be written just above or below the stave on ledger lines:

Notes of the Treble Clef

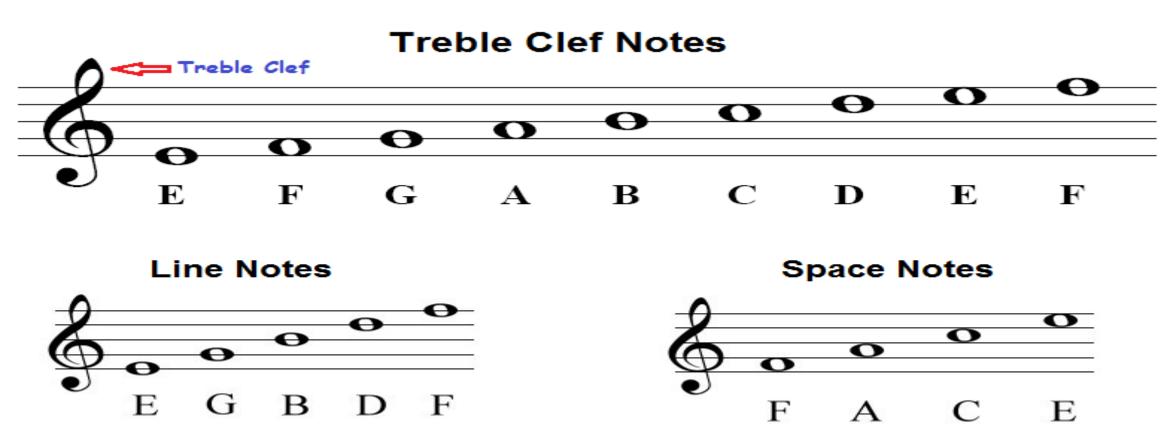


As you can see, there are a lot to learn in one go. Let's look at just the 9 notes that live on the lines and in the spaces of the treble clef.

PTO

Pitch continued...

Challenge 3 – See if you can find a way to remember these treble clef notes and where they live on the stave.



HINT: There are only 7 letter names used in music A B C D E F G and they are in alphabetical order as the notes go *UP* in pitch.

Music Notation QUIZ

- Q1. What is the correct name for the musical ladder where the notes live?
- Q2. What word do the names of the notes that live in the spaces spell?
- Q3. How long do you hold a semi-breve for?
- Q4. How many quavers would make up a whole beat (like a crotchet)?
- Q5. What type of note is a white note with a stem?
- Q6. What type of note is a black note with a stem and 2 hooks?
- Q7. Name 3 instruments that have their music written in the bass clef?
- Q8. Name 3 instruments that play higher pitched notes and use the treble clef?
- Q9. Name the notes that live on the lines in the treble clef?
- Q10. Describe what 2 quavers look like and how much they are worth?