Let’s Draw Symbols
Sheet 1

Basic Information about Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🎵</td>
<td>treble clef</td>
<td>also called a G clef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎵</td>
<td>bass clef</td>
<td>also called an F clef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 🎵     | brace                 | This is really a brace and bracket
The brace is the upright line and
the bracket curls around it.
It tells us that the notes on both
staves are to be played at the
same time. |
| 🎵     | staff or stave        | The five lines on which we write music                                                                                                                     |
| 🎵     | bar lines             | The upright lines dividing sections (bars) of music                                                                                                            |
| 🎵     | double bar lines      | two upright lines to mark the end of a section or a piece of music                                                                                     |
| 🎵     | repeat sign           | these dots tell us to repeat a section of music                                                                                                          |
| 🎵     | semibreve (or whole note) | The semibreve is the longest note in general use. The **semibreve rest** is in the shape of a box hanging below the fourth line of the staff. |
| 🎵     | minim (or half note)  | A minim is played for half the time of a semibreve. The **minim rest** is in the shape of a box sitting on the third line of the staff.                                                                    |
| 🎵     | dotted minim          | A dot placed after any note makes it longer by half of its own value.                                                                                     |
| 🎵     | crotchet (or quarter note) | A crotchet is played for half of the time of a minim. The distinctive **crotchet rest** is to its right.                                                       |
| 🎵     | quaver (or eighth note) | A quaver is played for half of the time of a crotchet. Its rest is to its right. Two or more quavers are joined by a beam.                                                                                  |
| 🎵     | semiquaver (or 16th note) | A semiquaver is played for half the time of a quaver. Its rest is to its right. Two or more semiquavers are joined by two beams.                                                                             |
| 🎵     | sharp                 | A sharp sign placed in front of a note tells us that the note must be played one semitone higher.                                                     |
| 🎵     | flat                  | A flat sign placed in front of a note tells us that the note must be played one semitone lower.                                                          |
| 🎵     | natural               | A natural sign placed in front of a note tells us that a note previously altered must now be played at its original pitch.                                                                                 |
| 🎵     | pause                 | A pause sign over a note tells us that the note should be held for longer than its usual value.                                                          |
| 🎵     | slur, or phrase line  | A slur or phrase line can be drawn over two or more notes. These notes are to be played smoothly, connected together. They are usually notes of different pitch. |
| 🎵     | tie                   | Notes which are connected by a tie are always of the same pitch. These notes are ‘tied’ together and are played as one note, held for their combined values. |
Treble Clefs

Trace the Treble Clefs starting at the arrow point. You may trace each one in a different colour.

Complete these Treble Clefs. Make sure that they reach from the top line to the bottom line.

Can you draw a treble clef by yourself?
Bass Clefs

Trace the Bass Clefs starting at the arrow point. You may trace each one in a different colour.

Complete these bass clefs.

Can you draw two bass clefs without help?

Do you remember how to draw a treble clef?
Wordsearch

Find words reading across or down for each of the music symbols and write the correct label for each one.
Trace Six

Here are six symbols for you to trace. They are:

1. Brace
2. Bar lines
3. Double Bar lines
4. Treble clef
5. Bass clef
6. Time signature

Can you arrange them on this Grand Stave in the proper places?

Name the symbols used:

1. ........................................
2. ........................................
3. ........................................
4. ........................................
5. ........................................
6. ........................................
Connections

Find the words for each of the music symbols and join each word to its symbol with a straight line.
Five Rests

Every note has its own rest. The rest has the same value as the note that it belongs to. Can you recognize and draw each rest?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>How well can you draw</th>
<th>Which one is correct?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>semibreve</td>
<td>semibreve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole note</td>
<td>rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minim</td>
<td>minim rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crotchet</td>
<td>crotchet rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quaver</td>
<td>quaver rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighth note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semiquaver</td>
<td>semiquaver rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharps, Flats, Naturals

A sharp tells you to play a sound one semitone higher, a flat lowers it by one semitone. A natural sign cancels out a previous flat or sharp. Trace the sharps, flats and naturals.

Sharps in spaces
Sharps on lines
The sharp must be placed on the same line or in the same space as the note that it belongs to.

Flats in spaces
Flats on lines
The flat must be placed on the same line or in the same space as the note that it belongs to. The same rule applies to naturals (below).

Draw sharps next to both of these notes.
Draw flats next to both of these notes.
Draw naturals next to both of these notes.
Let’s Draw Symbols
Sheet 10

Name ...........................................

QUIZ CROSSWORD

DOWN

1. #
2. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
3. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
4. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
5. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
6. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
7. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
8. \(\frac{3}{4}\) How many beats in each bar for this time signature?

ACROSS

3. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
4. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
5. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
6. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
7. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
8. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
9. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
10. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
11. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
12. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
13. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
14. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
15. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
16. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
17. \(\text{\textbf{\textit{\textbullet}}\text{\textbullet}}\)
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Sheet 11

Drawing BIG Symbols

How many of the symbols below can you draw accurately on the staves above?
10 = good  15 = very good  20 = excellent  26 = brilliant

Name ........................................
Drawing SMALL Symbols

Can you draw the symbols into their boxes? Cross them out as you use them.

What is the name of the symbol that is left over. Write it here ...............................
Can you do this ........... ?

- Draw a sharp next to the quaver
- Draw the note that belongs to this rest.
- Draw the rest that belongs to this note.
- Draw a flat next to the quaver and a sharp next to the 16th note.
- Draw a quarter note next to the sharp.
- Draw a semibreve next to the natural.
- Draw a half note next to the flat.
- Draw a flat next to the whole note.