

St. Ronan's NS Violin Worksheet 3

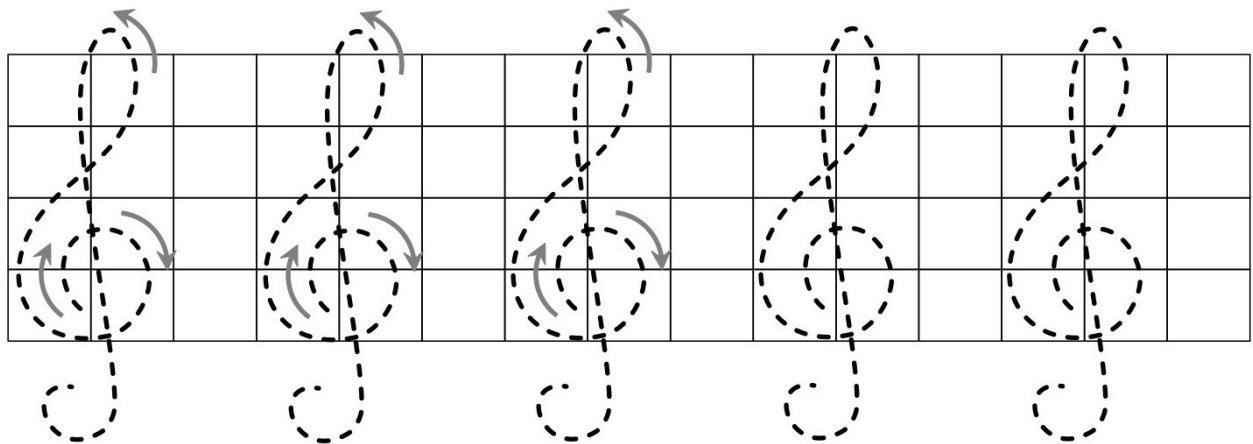
3rd Class: Treble Clef Lesson

The Treble Clef is a very important sign in music! You will see it at the start of all our violin music. This sign tells us that the music can be played by our instrument. This sign is used by all high instruments – like recorders, flutes, trumpets and guitars – and it's also used for the high notes on a piano. It tells musicians that the notes in the music can be played by their instrument. We also use the treble clef for music that we sing! There is a different clef for instruments that play low sounds, like the cello, tuba or double bass. We're going to learn how to draw the Treble Clef, so we can easily spot it in our music in future!

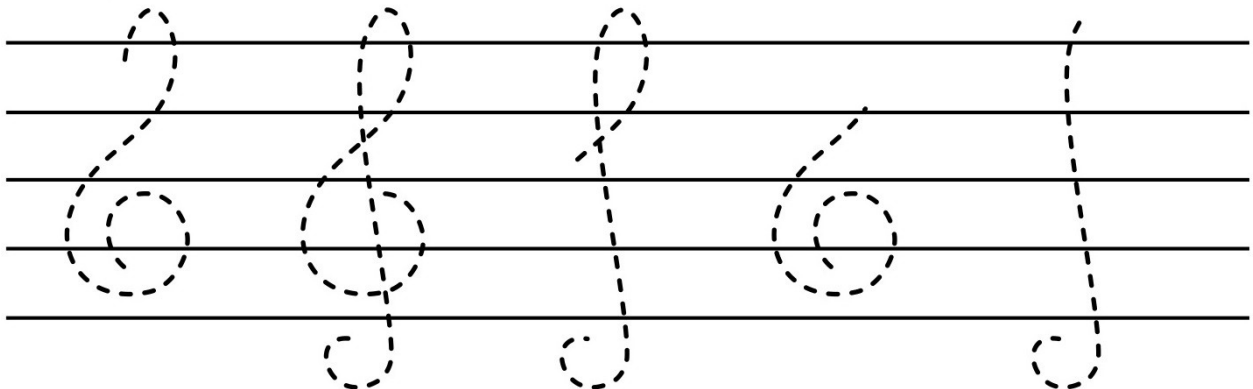
To draw a treble clef, we do it step-by-step, starting out on the second line from the bottom:



Now that you know how it's done, try drawing your own Treble Clefs, you can colour them too: (HINT: Remember to start at in the middle of the Treble Clef, like in the example above)



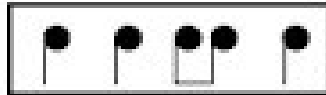
These Treble clefs have parts missing. Complete them and then trace and color them.



4th Class: Rhythm Identification Lesson

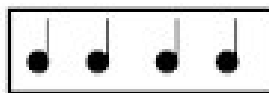
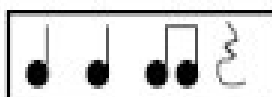
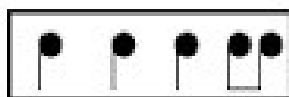
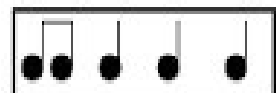
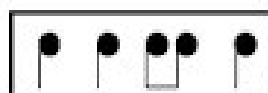
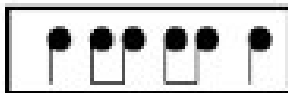
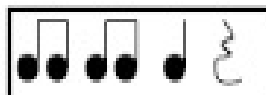
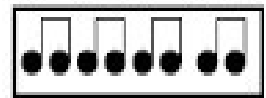
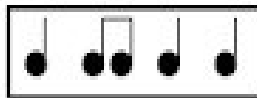
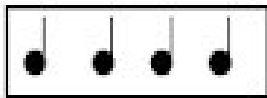
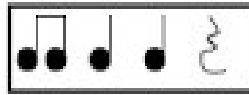
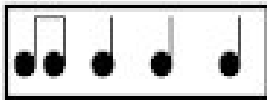
Can you find the Snake Pit rhythm?

Below are lots of different rhythms using quavers (our short notes) and crochets (our long notes). Hidden amongst them is our favourite rhythm: Get into the Snake Pit! If you want a reminder of how this rhythm looks on the page, take a peak back at last week's snake pit video. Remember, it's short, short, short, short, long, long! To figure out where those Snake Pit rhythms are hiding you'll need to look at all the rhythms below, and figure out the short and long notes, like in this example:

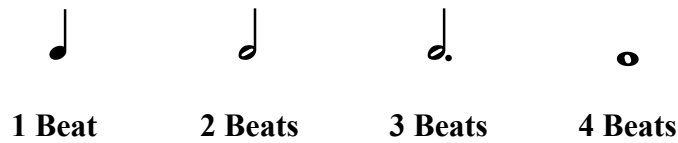


Long, Long, Short, Short, Long

Clap out the Snake Pit rhythm. Does it match the rhythm above? No! It's not the Snake Pit rhythm, but some of these rhythms are, see if you can spot them:



5th Class: Rhythm and Bar-line Lesson



In our lessons, we clapped out the beat to our songs together. Most of the tunes we've learnt have **4 beats** in every bar, so we counted to four as we clapped. Some music only has **3 beats** in a bar, like a waltz (think of the waltz from Sleeping Beauty), and some music only has **2 beats** in a bar (imagine the marching music for a parade, that music has just two steady beats so people can easily march in time to it). Music can have **5, 6 or even 7 beats** in a bar, they're just a bit more unusual.

Most popular music has 4 beats in a bar. In fact, having four beats got so popular in classical music, that people called it “Common time”, because it was so common to hear music with 4 beats! So, if you ever see a letter “C” at the start of some music, it stands for “Common time” and is telling you that the music has 4 beats in every bar.

But there's no hints at the start of this music to tell you how many beats are in each bar – can you figure it out? Count up the number of beats in each bar, and fill in the answer. The first answer has been filled in to get you started:

	How many beats? 2 Beats
	How many beats? _____
	How many beats? _____
	How many beats? _____
	How many beats? _____
	How many beats? _____
	How many beats? _____

Bonus Question: How many lines of music were in “Common Time”? _____

6th Class Orchestra: Conducting Lesson

Last week, we said that the leader of the 1st violins makes sure the orchestra is tuned up before the conductor begins rehearsing. But what's the conductor's job? They have lots of different tasks, but we're going to learn about the conductor's most important job: counting the beats! Music can have different numbers of beats, so we have a different shape we draw in the air for each one. Conductors often use a thin white stick called a "baton", so you could use a long, thin pencil instead, or use just point your finger. The musicians always need to know when the first beat of the bar is, so it's the most important beat to show clearly. You'll see red stars in the picture below, showing you where to start to make the right shape for each set of beats. A two-beat conducting pattern is easiest, so start with that one and work your way up to four beats.

Time Signature

2/4 2 beats
3/4 3 beats
4/4 4 beats

Always begin at the star! ★

Two Beat Pattern:

Three Beat Pattern:

Four Beat Pattern:

Use your dominant hand (the hand you write with) to practice conducting. A musician should be able to tell what beat you are on just by watching your hand. Start off conducting slowly, and then try conducting at a faster beat once you have the hand of it. Here's some music to conduct along to, once you've mastered the shapes:

Conducting in Two Beats: [March of the Toy Soldiers by Tchaikowsky](#)

Conducting in Three Beats: [Waltz No. 2 by Shostakovich](#)

Conducting in Four Beats: [The Eliza Aria by Elena-Kats Chernin](#)