

## Star 1



## THEORY

## BASS CLEF

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Star One Bass Clef
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Bass Clef, Bars, Bar lines, Double Bar, Repeat


Bass Clef (F clef because the two dots are either side of the $F$ line)

How to draw the bass clef:


Treble clef (used by higher pitched instruments)


Stave

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{E} \quad \text { Bar line } \\
& \text { E }
\end{aligned}
$$



Time Signature (this one means means 4 beats per bar)

This is a two bar example of what it all looks like put together.


Lines and Spaces
This is how to name notes on the stave. There are 5 lines and 4 spaces.


LINES: Great Big Dreams For America (bottom to top)


SPACES: All Cows Eat Grass (bottom to top)


Here are all the lines and spaces in order. Write their names on the dotted line (remember to always use CAPITAL letters for note names)

Have you noticed that the notes are in alphabetical order from A-G?
When we reach $G$ we restart at A again.

For Star 1 we may need
to know a few notes above and below the stave. These follow the same lines/spaces/alphabet pattern

E
F
B
C

## Note naming quiz

Can you name these notes?


Now can you draw in the missing notes?


## Types of Note and Rests

Mimin note and rest ( 2 counts). A minim rest looks like a Top Hat!


Crotchet note and rest (1 count)


Quavers ( 0.5 counts each). Often written in pairs.


All notes have a letter name and a time name. Can you give both for the notes below? (The asnswer to the first one is given).

...Minim A.

$\qquad$

$\qquad$

$\qquad$

## Drawing notes and rests



On the blank staves below, copy the notes above as minims and crotchets.

Minims
Draw the note head first, then the stalk.
Below the middle line stalks go up, above the middle line stalks go down.
The middle line can choose.


Crotchets


Dot to dot: what is it?

Top Hat

Now here is a blank stave to practice writing minim and crotchet rests:

## Bar lines

Put bar lines in each of the following passages. Remember what the TIME SIGNATURE of $4 / 4$ means:


Top number tells us how many beats per bar (4 beats)
Bottom number tells us what type of beat ( $4=$ crotchets)




## Star One Composition Project (page 1)

Here are some four beat (one bar) rhythms. Try clapping them and then playing them with your instrument on a repeated note:


Now here are some four bar phrases with two bars supplied and two bars blank.
Choose a note on your instrument and play the two opening bars, then make up am answering rhythm for the two empty bars. Now can you write down your rhythm in the blank bars?


Here is a line for you to write down the letter names of the five notes you know:

## Star One Composition Project (page 2)

Now it's time to start composing! With your teacher's help, choose a starting note and a series of four notes in sequence (alphabetical order) up from that note.

Use one of the rhythms you have completed and create a tune starting and finishing on the home note. Try playing it and then notate it on the blank staves below.

Top tips: start and end your melody on the home note (your teacher will help you if you are not sure which this is). End your melody on a long note.


Choose an imaginary occasion for which you are composing: for example to announce the arrival of a guest, to sooth a crying baby, to get everyone's attention, or your own idea.

Finally: adding dynamics. To complete your composition, decide whether the piece should be loud or soft, or half loud and half soft.

