









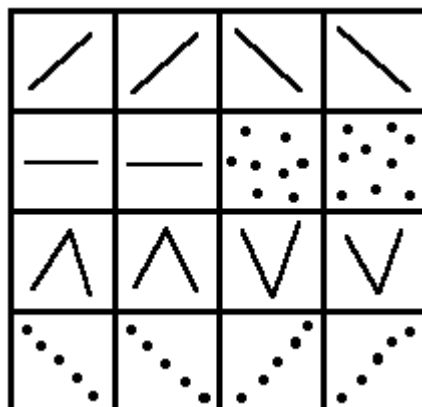
GRAPHIC SCORES

You may want to look at this selection of graphic scores created to represent music as it sounds, instead of using traditional notation

<https://www.classicfm.com/discover-music/latest/graphic-scores-art-music-pictures/>

Notation is the representation of musical sounds in the form of small pictures and symbols. It is a very easy way of notating music, and there are a number of different ways of using it: for example

 = continuous sound rising in pitch	 = continuous sound, falling in pitch
 = continuous sound rising then falling	 = continuous sound falling then rising
 = continuous sound at same pitch	 = short sounds at different pitches
 = short sounds rising in pitch	 = short sounds falling in pitch



The symbols have been selected, and placed in a grid. You could read the grid in different directions (e.g. right to left, bottom to top, diagonally etc.)

You could make up your own compositions by filling in a blank grid with symbols.

For example:

1	2	3	4
3	1	4	2
1	4	2	3
4	3	2	1

Number 1
represents a clap

Number 2
represents a click of the fingers

Number 3
represents a stamp of the feet

Number 4
represents a slap of the legs

Variations:

- Use symbols / pictures to represent the sounds rather than numbers.
- Read the chart in different directions.
- Ignore certain numbers. For example, do not stamp when number three is pointed to.
- Increase the number of sounds and symbols to make the task harder.

Make up your own symbols to represent different sounds, motifs or patterns in a piece of music (we have been listening to Earth by Hans Zimmer)

Here is an example of a group composition by Year 7 pupils, using ostinato patterns

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsbcBVCWFjc>