CREATE YOUR OWN VARIATIONS!

WELCOME to the world of composition! By the end of this unit you will have created several different types of variations, all of which you will be able to share with other students. There are only three rules:

- 1. Each variation must be written with proper notation
- 2. You must play the notes before you write them to hear how they sound and make sure the piece is playable
- 3. You are not allowed to say "I don't like my composition". . . If there is something about it you do not like, you have the power to change it! Take pride in your variations and work on them until you are 100% happy with them!

NOTATION is important because people need to be able to read and understand your musical ideas and be able to bring them to life (possibly for decades to come)! Always ask your teacher if you need help writing rhythms. Complete the following sentences and follow your teacher's instructions to start writing music on manuscript paper.

	1.	The symbol at the beginning of each line that defines the possible range of notes is called	
		a	
	2.	Noteheads must be the correct for performers to read them and not	
		confuse them with other notes.	
	3.	Stems must extend from the notehead.	
	4.	Noteheads on or above the third line have stems that go on theside.	
		Noteheads below the third line have stems that go on theside.	
	5. The line connecting stems to create eighth or sixteenth notes is called a		
	6.	Accidentals go the note.	
D.	E	FINE the following terms.	
	1.	A theme is	
	2.	A variation is	

WRITE THE T	HEME belo	w after figuring out how to pl	ay it on your
instrument. You may use manus teacher before writing the final d	cript paper to writ	e a rough draft. Have it check	xed by your
either key signatures or accidenta some of the pitches with accident and be sure you are 100% happy variation. Theme Example:	als. Keep the lette tals. Play the note with it! The stave	r names of the notes the same, s before writing, write it with	, but try altering good notation, of your modal
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ORNAMENTAL VARIATIONS are variations where extra notes are added to the theme (without changing the meter). Keep the original notes the same, but embellish the theme with extra eighth, triplet, or sixteenth notes. Play the notes before writing, write with good notation, and be sure you are 100% happy with it! The staves below are for the final draft of your ornamental variation. (If you have trouble, try writing out the piece with all eighth note subdivisions first. Then go back and change the pitches of notes not on the beat).

	n. (If you have trouble, try writing out the piece with all o back and change the pitches of notes not on the beat).
Theme Example:	Variation Example:
	3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
where the pulse and/or value of notes the rhythms. Play the notes before wr	change. Try using the original notes, but experiment with iting, write with good notation, and be sure you are 100% for the final draft of your rhythmic or metric variation. (If ag the eighth notes). Variation Example:

(Name)

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ARTICULATION & TIMBRE VARIATIONS are

variations where you change the type of sound that is produced. You can do this by slurring notes, adding staccato dots, or using modern techniques. Play the notes before writing, write with good notation, and be sure you are 100% happy with it! The staves below are for the final draft of your articulation or timbre variation.

Theme Example:	Variation Example:
	sul pont.
write with good notation, and be sure	will be recorded. As always, play the notes before writing, you are 100% happy with it! Include a title, tempo instructions that might help future performers play your
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