Drawing Treble and Bass Clefs: Stroke Order Practice

Original task 1 / complete key

Task 1

Draw a five-line staff and place a treble clef using the stroke order from this lesson. Describe where the loop crosses the staff.

Answer: The treble clef loop crosses the second line from the bottom of the staff.

Reason: The treble clef is anchored to the second line from the bottom. The loop must cross that line so the clef is correctly placed.

Check: Count the lines from the bottom. Confirm the loop passes through the second line. Check that the stroke is continuous and ends with a small hook.

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Original task 2 / complete key

Task 2

Draw a five-line staff and place a bass clef. State the line the main curve crosses and the spaces where the two dots sit.

Answer: The main curve crosses the fourth line from the bottom. The dots sit in the spaces directly above and below the fourth line.

Reason: The bass clef is anchored to the fourth line from the bottom. The two dots mark the spaces adjacent to that line.

Check: Count the lines from the bottom. Confirm the curve crosses the fourth line and that both dots are in the correct spaces, clearly separated from the curve.

Drawing Treble and Bass Clefs: Stroke Order Practice

Original task 3 / complete key

Task 3

On a blank staff, draw one treble clef and one bass clef side by side. Compare their sizes and anchor lines.

Answer: Both clefs should span most of the staff height. The treble clef anchors to the second line from the bottom, and the bass clef anchors to the fourth line from the bottom. Sizes should be consistent.

Reason: Consistent size and correct anchor lines make the clefs readable and comparable. The treble clef is taller overall, while the bass clef is more compact with separate dots.

Check: Use the rubric: check stroke order, anchor lines, dot placement, and overall consistency. Redraw any clef that fails two or more rubric items.

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Original task 4 / complete key

Task 4

Draw a treble clef and a bass clef on separate staves. Then redraw each clef once more without looking at the diagrams. Note one improvement in the second attempt.

Answer: The second attempt should show smoother curves or more accurate anchor placement. Any valid improvement in stroke order, anchor line, or dot placement is acceptable.

Reason: Repetition without reference builds muscle memory. The improvement may be in speed, smoothness, or accuracy, and any of these is valid.

Check: Compare the two attempts using the rubric. Identify at least one rubric item that improved. If no improvement is visible, repeat the stroke steps slowly.

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Task 1 / answers

Actual ordered pen centrelines / G line2 and F line4 / selected staff gap8 mm

One continuous path / actual start on G-line / cumulative stroke stages



Step 1 Step 2 Step 3 Step 4 Step 5

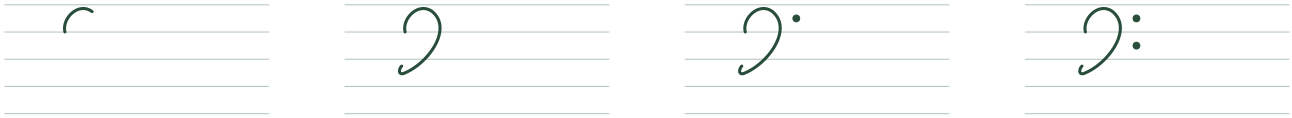
Task1: five cumulative stages describe one owned pen centreline, not a font outline. Start at G-line2, curl clockwise around/crossing that line, rise to an upper loop, descend and finish with a lower hook. Light staff lines are guides; the dark pen path has exactly one move/start.

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Task 2 / answers

Actual ordered pen centrelines / G line2 and F line4 / selected staff gap8 mm

Open main curve first, then upper dot, then lower dot



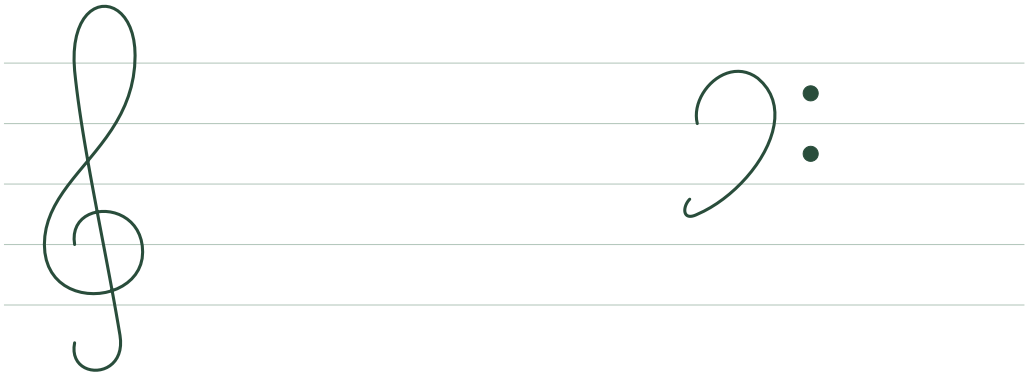
Step 1 Step 2 Step 3 Step 4

Task2: start on F-line4, trace the open rounded main curve, then add the separate upper and lower dots in the spaces at28 and20 mm. Both dots lie to the RIGHT of the main curve. The curve remains open; the stage diagrams show data order, not inferred font-outline order.

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Task 3 / answers

Actual ordered pen centrelines / G line2 and F line4 / selected staff gap8 mm



G / loop crosses line2

F / dots bracket line4

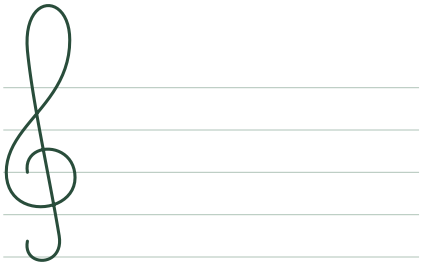
Task3: both clefs use the same five staff lines and8 mm gap. The treble G-loop anchors line2 at8 mm and extends above/below the staff. The more compact bass F-curve starts/crosses line4 at24 mm; its two dots occupy adjacent spaces20/28 mm.

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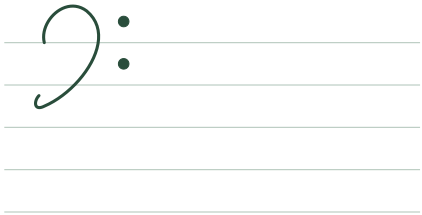
Task 4 / answers

Actual ordered pen centrelines / G line2 and F line4 / selected staff gap8 mm

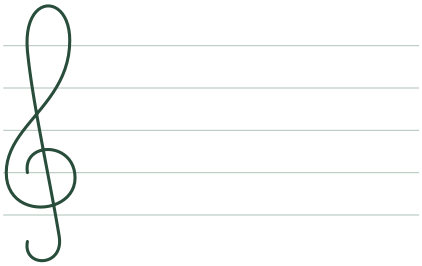
HYPOTHETICAL GIVEN / treble



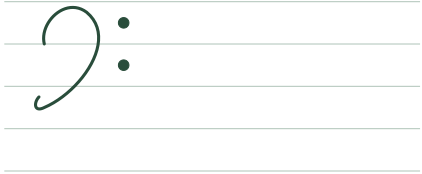
HYPOTHETICAL GIVEN / bass



POSSIBLE FIX / treble



POSSIBLE FIX / bass



Example improvement: correct one-staff-line anchor shift. Record YOUR actual attempts separately.

Task4 shows an explicitly hypothetical one-line placement error and a possible corrected example, not a claim that any learner improved. Both actual first and second attempt staves remain blank in the student file. Record an observed improvement in stroke order, anchor line or dot placement; if none, say so and practise again.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Treble clef is drawn as one continuous stroke with a loop crossing the second line from the bottom.
- [ ] Treble clef upper and lower curves are distinct and rounded, not angular or overlapping.
- [ ] Bass clef main curve crosses the fourth line from the bottom and ends with a small curl.
- [ ] Bass clef has two dots in the spaces directly above and below the fourth line.
- [ ] Both clefs are placed on a five-line staff with consistent size and clear anchor lines.
- [ ] Stroke order follows the lesson steps for each clef.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?