













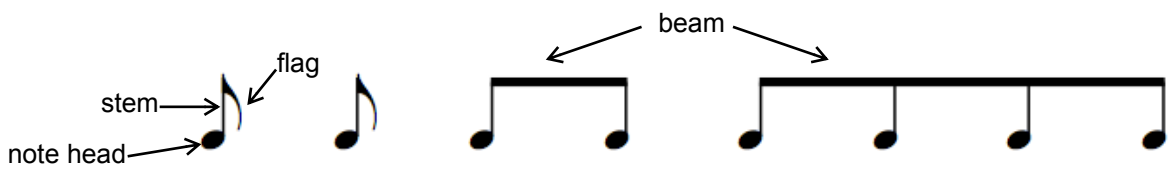


# LESSON 2

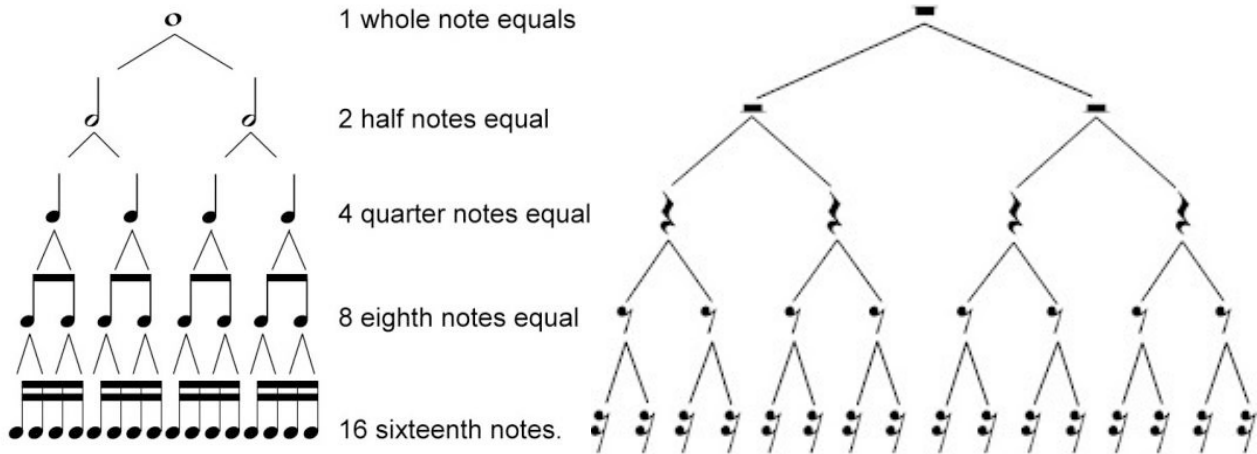
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	NOTE	DURATION	REST	NAME
whole note		4		whole rest
dotted half note		3		dotted half rest
half note		2		half rest
quarter note		1		quarter rest
eighth note		$\frac{1}{2}$		eighth rest
sixteenth note		$\frac{1}{4}$		sixteenth rest
thirty-second note		$\frac{1}{8}$		thirty-second rest



Eighth notes can appear as single flagged notes or in groups of two or more beamed notes. Each eighth note is a  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat each.

Sixteenth notes can also appear singly or in groups of two or more. They are often beamed together with eighth notes. Each sixteenth note is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  beat each.



## PRACTICE

















1. Analyze the music below and then answer the questions that follow.















































- What is the time signature? 4/4
- How many bars are in this piece? 4
- What two different rests are used in this piece? quarter, quarter
- In bar 3, what is the name of the first note in the bar? eighth note
- How many notes are in bar 1? 2 bar 2? 4 bar 3? 6 bar 4? 11
- How many beats are in each bar? 4

When working with rhythm equivalents, we must account for how many beats each note receives, not just how many notes appear.

2. Complete each of the following musical equations by filling in the blank with a number. Use the rhythm tree on the previous page to help you.

2		=	<u>1</u>				<u>2</u>		=	1	
6		=	<u>3</u>				<u>6</u>		=	3	
4		=	<u>2</u>				<u>6</u>		=	12	
1		=	<u>8</u>				<u>8</u>		=	2	

3. As the equations become longer, take time to add up the number of beats on *each* side, then determine the correct answer.

(12)				=	<u>3</u>				<u>6</u>		=								(12)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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5. Sheet music is read from left to right. Music symbols must be played in the order they appear. Each bar must total the number of beats indicated by the time signature.

Without skipping any musical symbols, circle the symbols that form 1 complete beat. If you cannot circle a complete beat, put a square around the symbol(s) that form 2 or more complete beats. Write the beat number(s) under each circle or square.

The image shows six musical staves with various time signatures and musical symbols. The symbols are circled in purple to represent one beat, or boxed in green to represent two or more beats. Beat numbers are written below the staves.

- Staff 1 (4/4):** Circled symbols: quarter note (1), eighth notes (2), quarter note (3), quarter note (4), quarter note (1), quarter note (2, 3), quarter note (4).
- Staff 2 (4/4):** Circled symbols: quarter note (1), eighth notes (2), quarter note (3), quarter note (4), quarter note (1), quarter note (2, 3), quarter note (4).
- Staff 3 (3/4):** Circled symbols: quarter note (1), eighth notes (2), quarter note (3), quarter note (1), quarter note (2), eighth notes (3).
- Staff 4 (3/4):** Circled symbols: quarter note (1), eighth notes (2), quarter note (3), quarter note (1), quarter note (2), eighth notes (3).
- Staff 5 (2/4):** Circled symbols: quarter note (1), eighth notes (2), quarter note (1), quarter note (2).
- Staff 6 (2/4):** Circled symbols: quarter note (1), eighth notes (2), quarter note (1), quarter note (2).