RHYTHM ROCKERS

Alicia DeSoto & Chris Meredith
RHYTHM PYRAMIDS

Whole

Half

Quarter

Eighth

Sixteenth

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# Rhythm Beat Chart

How many beats are the notes worth in different time signatures?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note Type</th>
<th>C 4 4</th>
<th>C 2 2</th>
<th>C 3 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole Note</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotted Half Note</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 ½</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Note</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotted Quarter Note</td>
<td>1 ½</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Note</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotted Eighth Note</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>1 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Note</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixteenth Note</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty-Second Note</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Quarter Notes

This is an example of a ___________________________.
The value of this note is _____ beat(s).

This is an example of a ___________________________.
The value of this rest is _____ beat(s).

This is an example of a ___________________________.
The value of this rest is _____ beat(s).
This is an example of a ___________________________.
The value of this note is _____ beat(s).

This is an example of a ___________________________.
The value of this note is _____ beat(s).

This is an example of a ___________________________.
The value of this rest is _____ beat(s).

This time signature stands for ___________________________.
It is the same as $\frac{4}{4}$ just written in a different way.
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Unit #3
Eighth Notes

This is an example of an ____________________________.
There are ____ of these notes in 1 quarter note, therefore it equals ___ of a beat in \(\frac{3}{4}\) time.

This is an example of 2 ____________________________
Added together, these notes have the value of ___ quarter note(s).

This is an example of 4 ____________________________
Added together, these notes have the value of ___ quarter note(s)
or ____ half note(s).
Count 1 ____ 2____ 3____4____

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A small dot directly after a note adds \( \frac{1}{2} \) the value of that note to itself.

\[ \frac{1}{2} \text{ the value of a } \frac{1}{4} \text{ is a } \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{ therefore a } \frac{1}{4} \text{ is the value of a } \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ which equals 3 beats in } \frac{3}{4} \text{ time.} \]

A curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch is called a _____.

These tied notes are now combined together for a single duration of the combined note values.

This curved line looks very similar to a slur which connects notes of different pitches and doesn't affect the rhythm like a tie does.
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Unit #5

Dotted Quarter Notes

A small dot directly after a note adds ½ the value of that note to itself.

This is an example for a dotted ________________________ note. The dot adds _____ beat(s) to the quarter note. Therefore, the value of this note is _______ beat(s).

This is an example of 3 tied __________________ notes. Added together, the notes have the value of _______ beat(s) or _______ dotted quarter note(s).
This is an example of three eighth note triplets.

There are three eighth note triplet notes in one quarter note.

Therefore, one eighth note triplet equals ______ beat(s) in \( \frac{3}{4} \) time.

Count 1 ___ ___ 2 ___ ___ 3 ___ ___ 4 ___ ___
This is an example of a __________________________ note.

There are _____ of these notes in 1 quarter note. Therefore, one sixteenth note equals _____ of a beat.

Count 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

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Unit #8

Two Sixteenth Notes with an Eighth Note

This is an example of an __________________________ note. There are _____ of these notes in 1 quarter note.

This is an example of 2 __________________________ notes. When added together, these notes have the value of _____ eighth note(s) or _______ beat(s).

This is an example of ______ sixteenth note(s) and ______ eighth note(s).

Count 1 _ _ _

This is an example of _____ eighth note(s) and ______ sixteenth note(s).

Count 1 _ _ _

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Dotted Eighth Notes with a Sixteenth Note

A small dot directly after a note adds ½ the value of that note to itself.

This is an example of a dotted __________ note. The dot adds _____ beat(s) to the eighth note, therefore the value of this note is a total of _____ beat(s).

This is an example of 3 tied __________ notes when added together, the notes have the value of ______ beat(s) or _____ dotted eighth note(s).

This is an example of 1 __________ note followed by 1 __________ note.

Count 1 _ _ _

This is an example of 1 __________ note followed by 1 __________ note.

Count 1 _ _ _

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Sixteenth Note - Eighth Note - Sixteenth Note Combination

This is an example of 1 ________________ note followed by 1 ________________ note and 1 more ________________ note.

This group of notes equals ______ beat(s) in 4/4 time.

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Unit #11
Eighth Rests

This is an example of an ____________________ rest. There are _______ of these rests in 1 quarter rest, therefore it equals ______ of a beat in \( \frac{4}{4} \) time.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Note} & \quad \text{Equivalent} \\
\text{Eighth Rest} & \quad \text{Sixteenth Note}
\end{align*} \]

A single eighth note has a ____________________ while multiple eighth notes are connected with a ____________.
In a time signature with an 8 on the bottom, the ________________ note gets the beat.

Therefore, each eighth note gets a count. There are 3 eighth notes in a \( \frac{3}{8} \) quarter note, so a dotted quarter note would be _____ counts long.

There are ____ sixteenth notes in an eighth note, therefore a sixteenth note equals _____ of a beat.

\[ \text{Count 1 2 3 } \]
In a time signature with an 8 on the bottom, the ________________ note gets the beat.

There are 3 eighth notes in a \( \frac{1}{4} \), so a dotted quarter note would be ____ beats long.

How many eighth notes are in a dotted half note? \( \frac{1}{2} \) = _____ beats long.

There are _____ 32\textsuperscript{nd} notes in an eighth note, therefore one thirty-second note equals ____ of a beat.

Count 1 _ _ _
Check your time signatures!

Cut Time is Common Time cut in half, therefore it equals $\frac{2}{2}$.

When a 2 is on the bottom, the ______________ note gets the beat.

Count 1 2

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