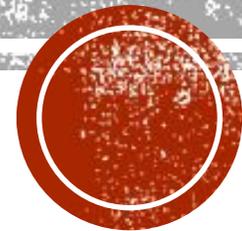


READING RHYTHMS

Day 3 Beginning Band Music Theory



REVIEWING NOTES

How many lines on the staff?

How many spaces?

The treble clef establishes which note? Where at?

The bass clef establishes which note? Where at?

How many letters are in the musical alphabet? What are they?

What happens after the letter G in the alphabet?

What are the line notes in treble clef? Bass clef?

What are the space notes in treble clef? Bass clef?



LET'S REVIEW TIME SIGNATURES!

What does the top note mean?

The number of beats in one measure

What does the bottom note mean?

The type of note that gets one beat

How many beats are in a measure for the time signatures listed below?

$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$



WHAT IS A MEASURE?

A **measure** a small section of music with a specific number of beats.

Measures are separated by **barlines**.



There are 3 **measures** in the staff above. Barlines go at the **end** of each measure.



DOUBLE BARLINES:

The end of a piece of music is marked by a **double barline**.



There are still 3 measures in this staff!



LET'S FILL UP OUR STAFF

Let's put a treble clef, a time signature, and a key signature with one flat into the staff:



RHYTHMS!

Rhythm is the duration that we play (or sing) each note.



This is a **quarter note**. It takes up **one beat** in 4/4 time.



This is a **half note**. It takes up **two beats**. A half note is **twice the length** of a quarter note.



This is a **whole note**. It takes **four beats**. A whole note is **four times the length** of a quarter note.



MUSICAL MATH TIME!

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = \text{○} - \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$



CAN A NOTE BE LESS THAN 1 BEAT?

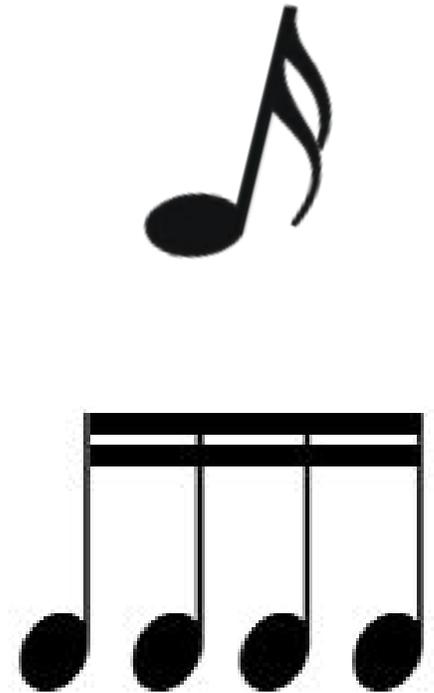
Yes



Eighth notes take up $\frac{1}{2}$ of one beat. They are half of one quarter note.



! **Sixteenth notes** take up $\frac{1}{4}$ of one beat. They are $\frac{1}{4}$ of one quarter note.



NOW WE KNOW WHAT NOTES LOOK LIKE.
BUT WHAT IS ON OUR MUSIC WHEN WE
AREN'T PLAYING?

When we are not actively playing notes, we are actively playing “silent notes”, or rests

Rests are not a time to actually rest. We may not actually play during rests, but we are actively counting silent notes!

Let's have a look at what those look like....



EACH NOTE HAS A CORRESPONDING REST:

ITEM	NOTE	REST	VALUE (number of beats)
Whole note/rest			4
Half note/rest			2
Quarter note/rest			1
Eighth note/rest			1/2
Sixteenth note/rest			1/4



EVEN MORE MUSICAL MATH!

$$\text{quarter note} + \text{eighth note} =$$

$$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} =$$

$$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} =$$

$$\text{eighth note} + \text{quarter note} =$$



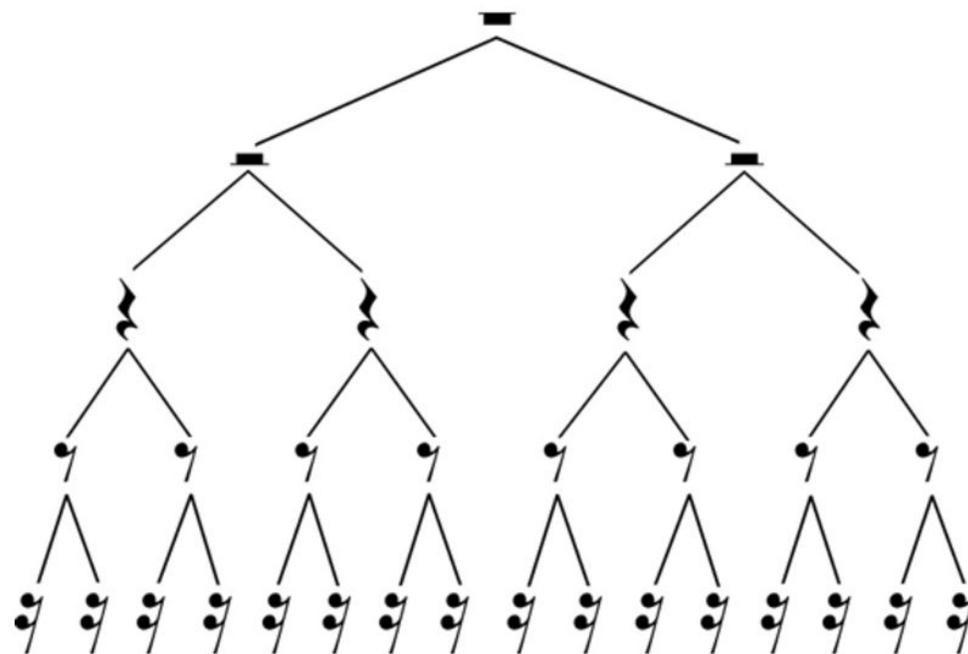
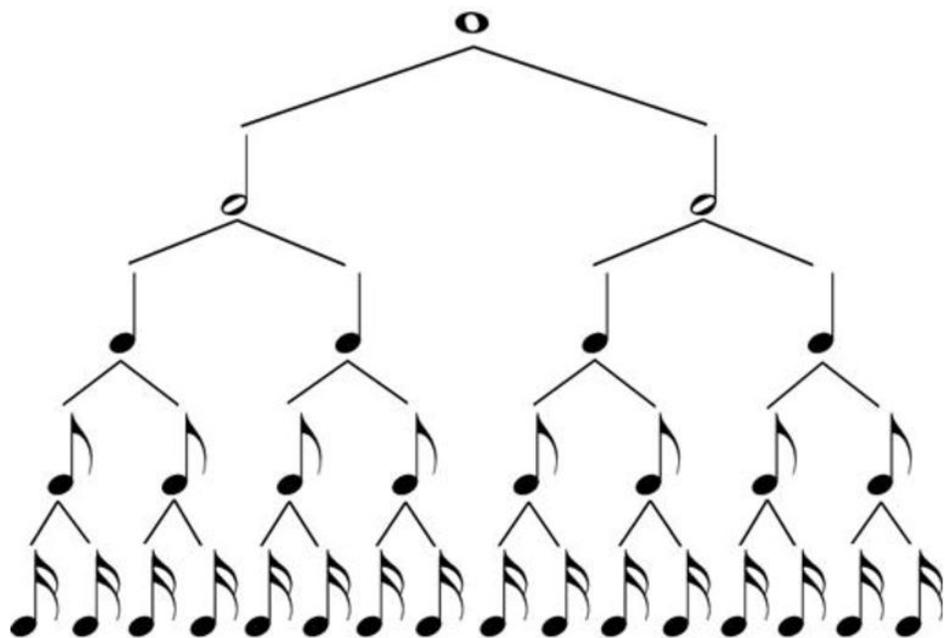
LET'S PRACTICE!

On your own sheet of paper, create 4 of your own musical equations using quarter notes, half notes, whole notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes AND/OR their corresponding rests.

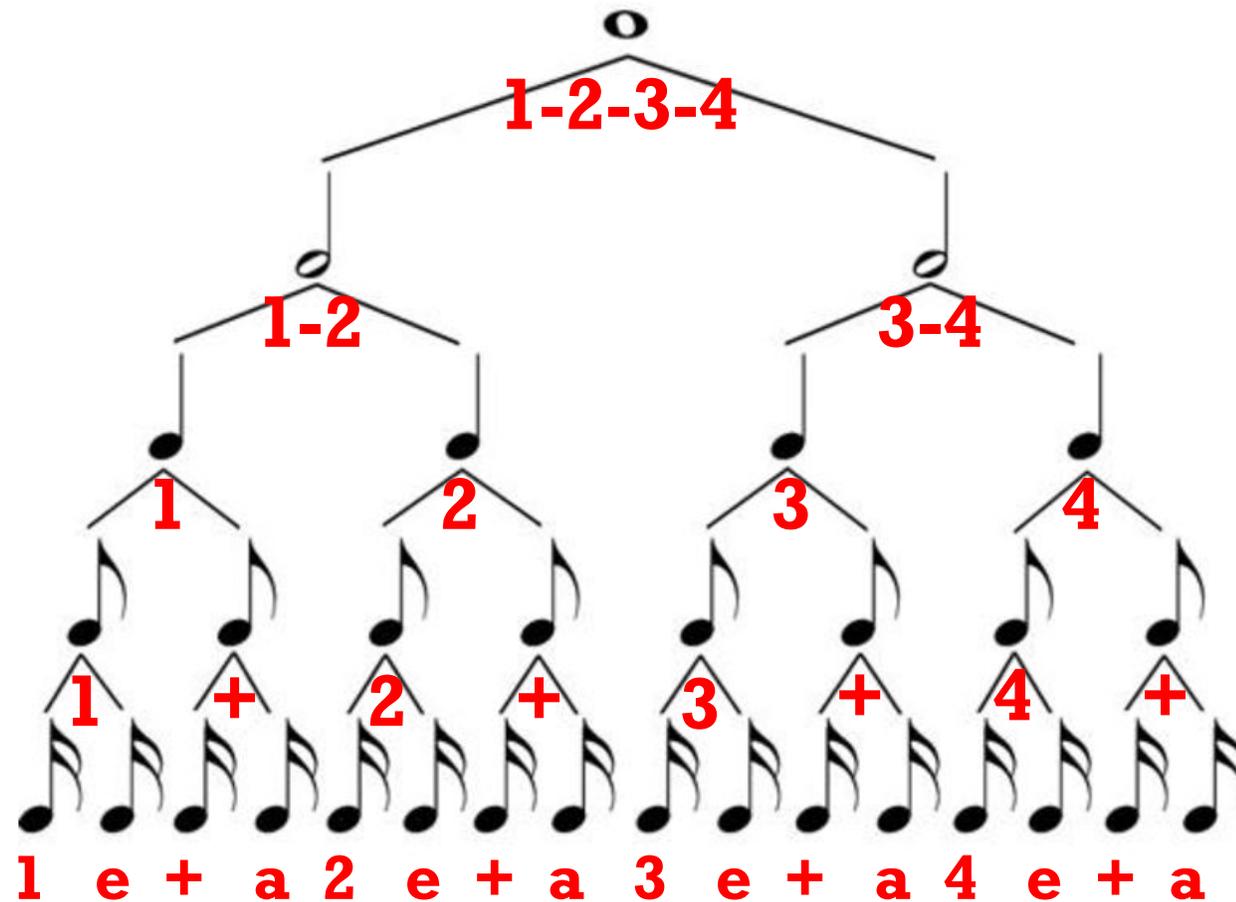
Trade your equations with a partner and solve your partner's equations with rhythms!



PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER...

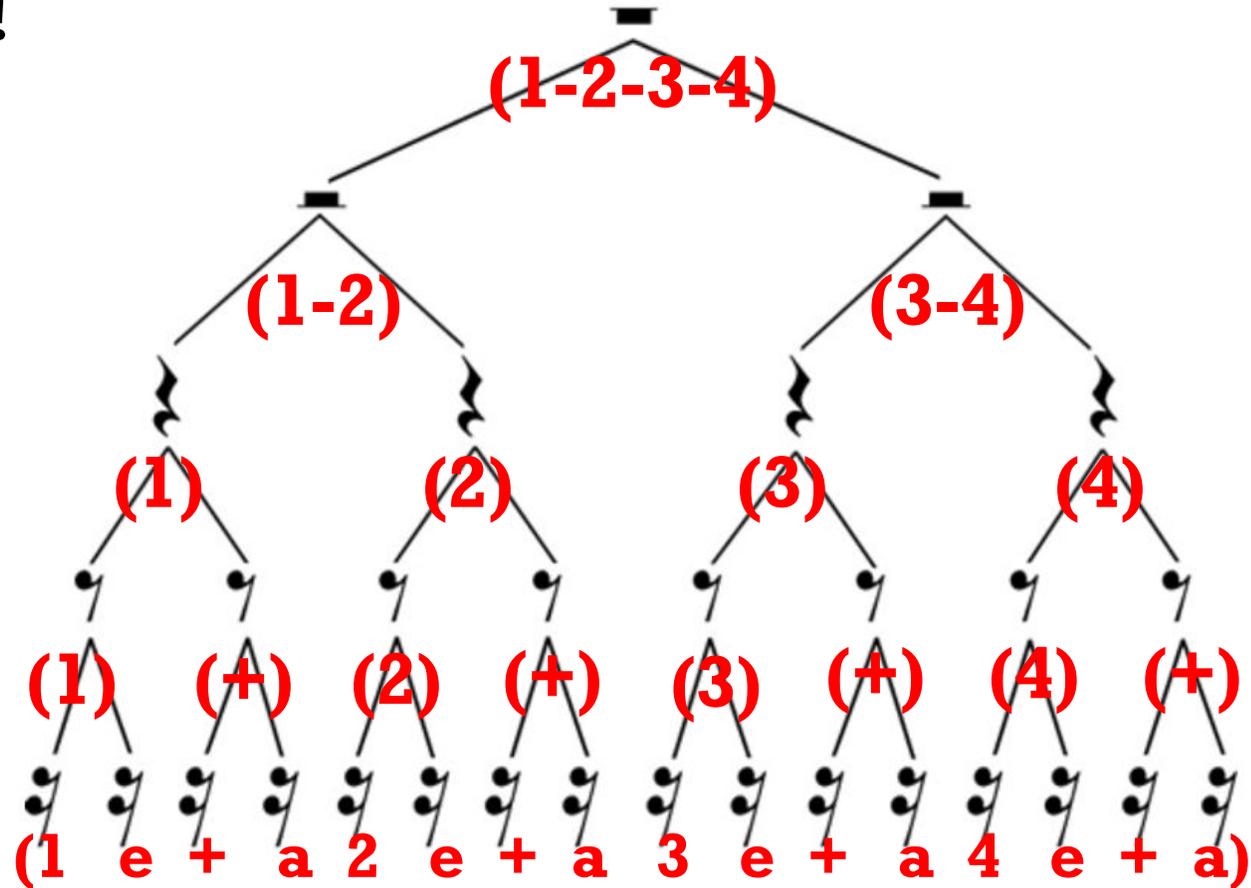


HOW DO WE WRITE COUNTS FOR RHYTHMS?



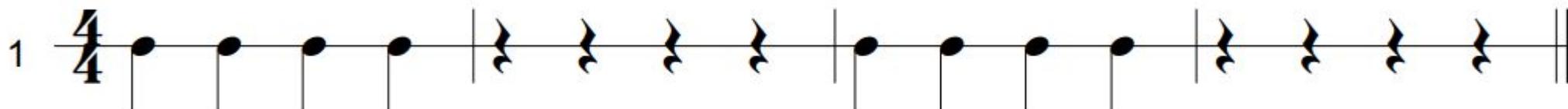
RESTS ARE THE SAME...

JUST WRITE PARENTHESES AROUND REST COUNTS!



FIND RHYTHM #1 IN YOUR BINDER.

Let's write the counts under the first line!



FIND RHYTHM #1 IN YOUR BINDER.

Let's write the counts under the first line!

A musical staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has four quarter notes. The second measure has four eighth notes. The third measure has four quarter notes. Below the staff, the counts are written in red: 1, 2, 3, 4 for the first measure; (1), (2), (3), (4) for the second measure; and 1, 2, 3, 4 for the third measure. The staff ends with a double bar line.



CONGRATULATIONS!

You've survived your rhythm crash-course!

Don't forget to review for your test on Friday!!

- Go back over the PowerPoints from Monday and Tuesday (available on the band website)
- Practice note reading on musictheory.net
- Review lessons on musictheory.net

