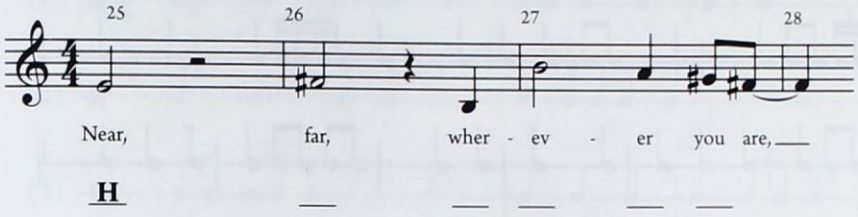
NAME _____

Workbook ASSIGNMENT 3.1

A. Identifying note values

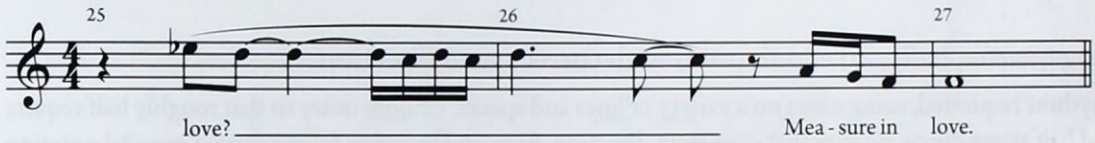
In the examples that follow, write W (whole), H (half), Q (quarter), E (eighth), or S (sixteenth) in each blank to indicate the value of the note above.

(1) James Horner, "My Heart Will Go On," mm. 25–28



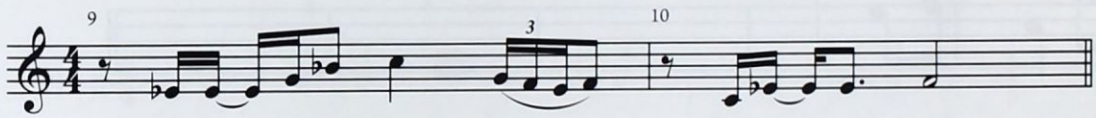
H ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

(2) Jonathan Larson, "Seasons of Love," from *Rent*, mm. 25–27



___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

(3) Elton John and Bernie Taupin, "Your Song," mm. 9–10



___ ___ ___ ___ ___

B. Understanding duration

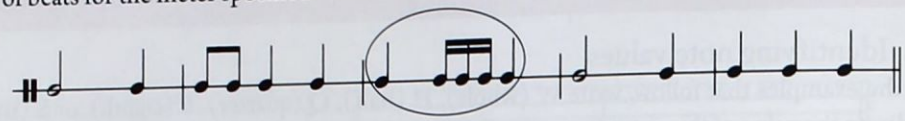
Fill in the blanks with a number to show the equivalent duration. Some numbers may be fractions ($\text{♪} = \frac{1}{2}\ \text{♩}$).

♩ = 4 ♪	𝅝 = ____ 𝅗𝅥	𝅗𝅥 = ____ 𝅝
𝅗𝅥 = ____ ♪	𝅝 = ____ ♩	♩ = ____ 𝅝
♩ = ____ ♪	𝅘𝅥𝅯 = ____ ♪	♪ = ____ 𝅗𝅥
𝅝 = ____ 𝅘𝅥𝅯	𝅝 = ____ ♪	𝅗𝅥 = ____ ♩
𝅘𝅥𝅯 = ____ 𝅗𝅥	𝅘𝅥𝅯 = ____ ♩	𝅗𝅥 = ____ 𝅘𝅥𝅯

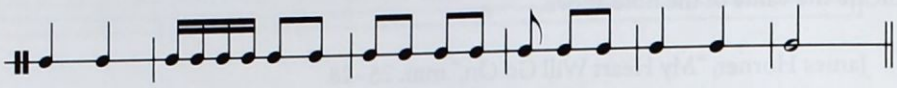
C. Error detection in simple meters

In the following rhythmic examples, the quarter note receives one beat. Identify one measure in each example that has an incorrect number of beats for the meter specified. Circle the incorrect measure.

(1) simple triple

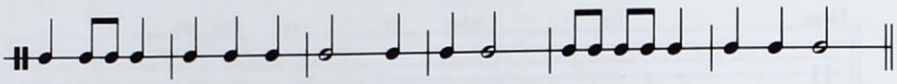


(2) simple duple

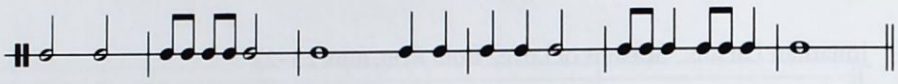


(3) simple quadruple

(4) simple triple



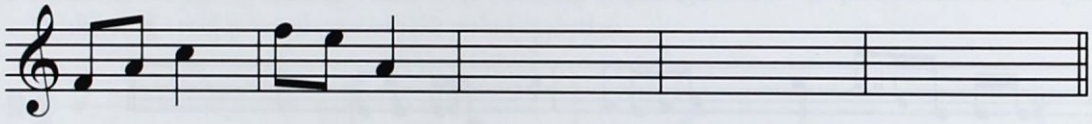
(5) simple quadruple



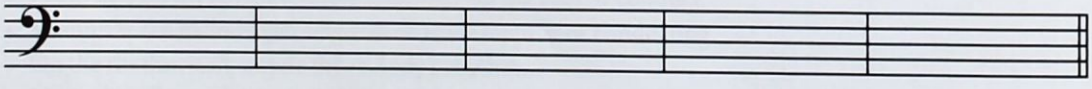
D. Notating quarter, half, and eighth notes with correct stem direction

Write the rhythms requested, using notes on a variety of lines and spaces. Choose notes so that roughly half require stems up and half stems down. Be sure that your stem direction, flags, and beaming follow correct musical notation guidelines.

(1) In each measure, write two beamed eighth notes and a quarter note.

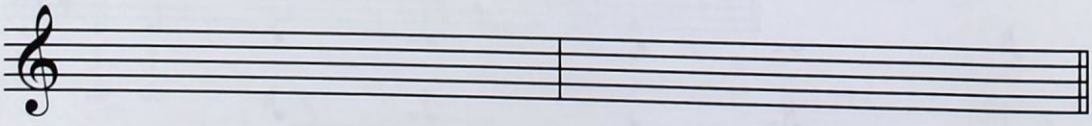


(2) In each measure, write a quarter note, then two eighth notes with flags.



(3) In each measure, write a half note, then two quarter notes.

(4) In each measure, write a quarter note, two beamed eighth notes, four beamed sixteenth notes, and a quarter note.



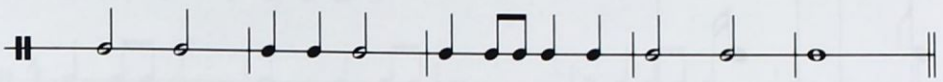
NAME _____

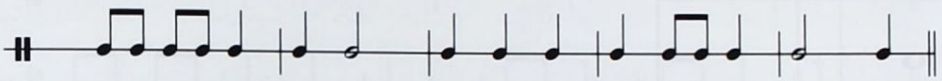
Workbook ASSIGNMENT 3.2

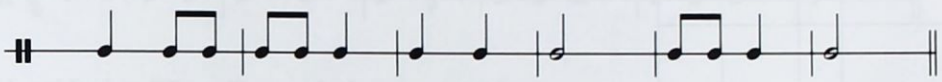
A. Reading meters with quarter-note beats

For each of the following rhythms, write the appropriate meter signature at the beginning of the line. All of these examples are based on a quarter-note beat unit. Perform each rhythm.

(1) 

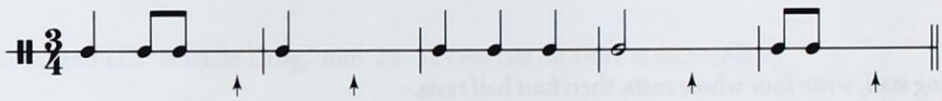
(2) 

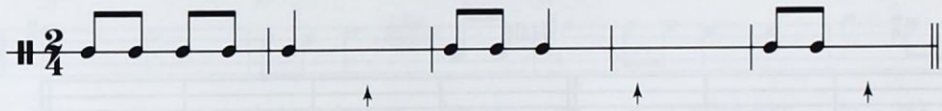
(3) 

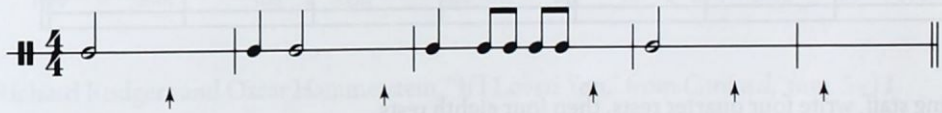
(4) 

At each position marked by an arrow, add one note to complete the measure in the meter indicated.

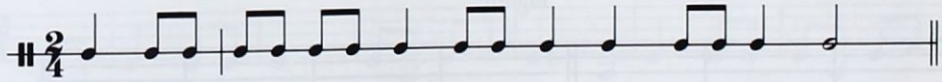
(5) 

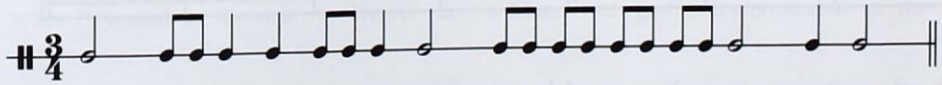
(6) 

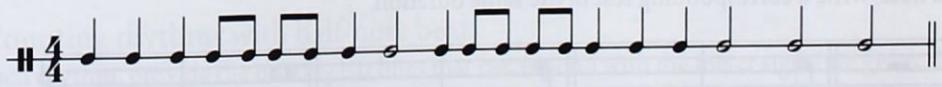
(7) 

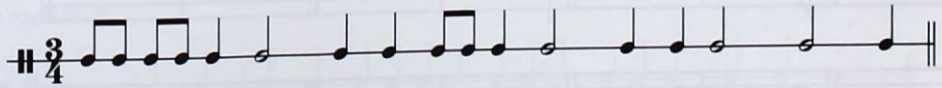
(8) 

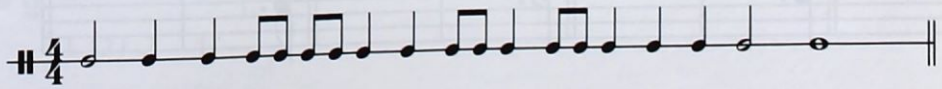
For each of the following rhythms, provide the missing bar lines that correspond with the meter signature given.

(9) 

(10) 

(11) 

(12) 

(13) 

B. Understanding dots

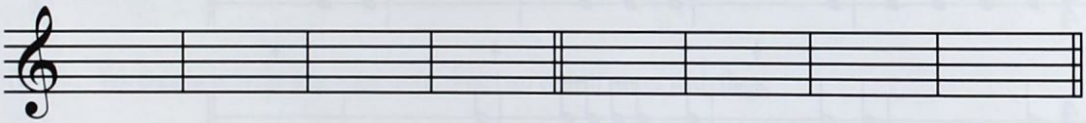
Finish the following chart to show the equivalent durations.

𝅗𝅥.	=	𝅗𝅥	+	♩
♩.	=	♩	+	
	=	♪	+	𝅘𝅥𝅯
𝅝.	=	𝅝	+	
𝅗𝅥.	=		+	♩
♩.	=		+	♪

C. Writing rests

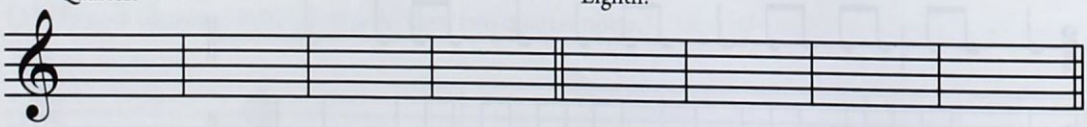
(1) On the following staff, write four whole rests, then four half rests.

Whole: Half:

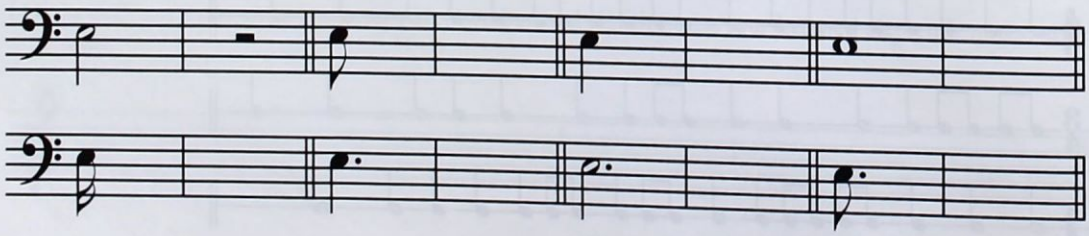


(2) On the following staff, write four quarter rests, then four eighth rests.

Quarter: Eighth:



(3) Following each note, write a corresponding rest of the same duration.



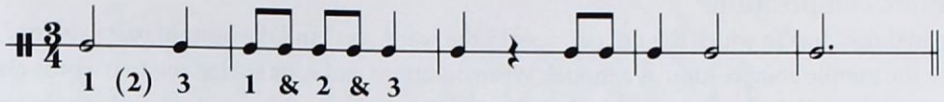
NAME _____

Workbook ASSIGNMENT 3.3

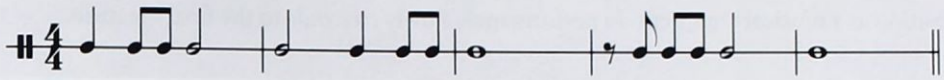
A. Counting rhythms with quarter-note beats and rests

Write the counts (1 & 2 &) beneath each of the following rhythms and melodies. Put the counts that occur during sustained notes or rests in parentheses.

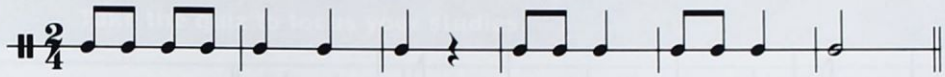
(1)



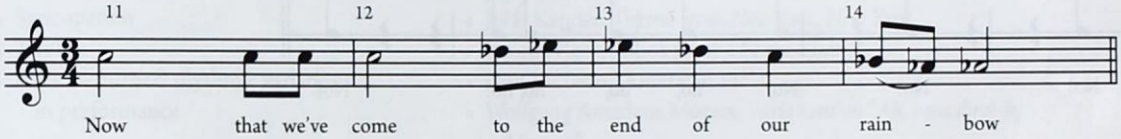
(2)



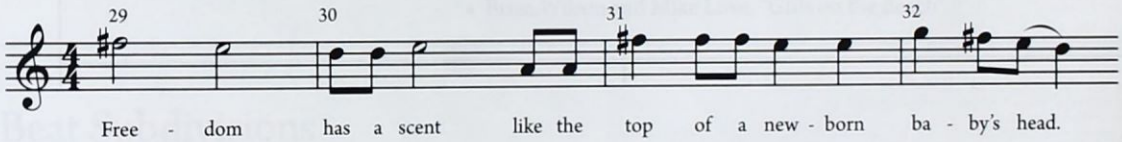
(3)



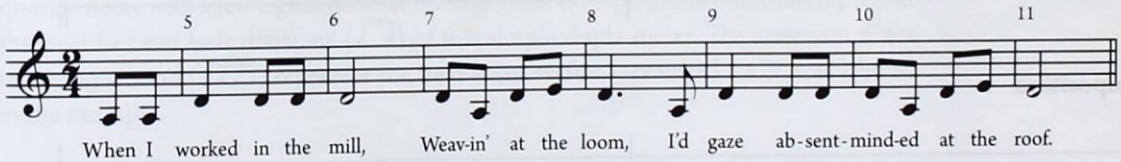
(4) Lionel Richie, "Three Times a Lady," mm. 11–14



(5) Bono and U2, "Miracle Drug," mm. 29–32 (the last measure is incomplete)



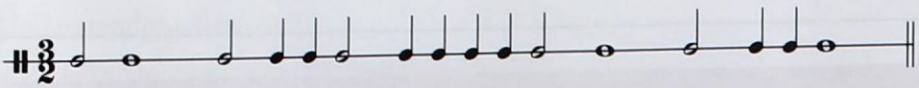
(6) Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, "If I Loved You," from *Carousel,* mm. 5–11

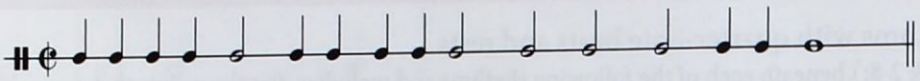


B. Counting rhythms with half-note beats

For each rhythm, provide the missing bar lines that correspond with the meter signature given. Then add the counts below each staff.

(1)

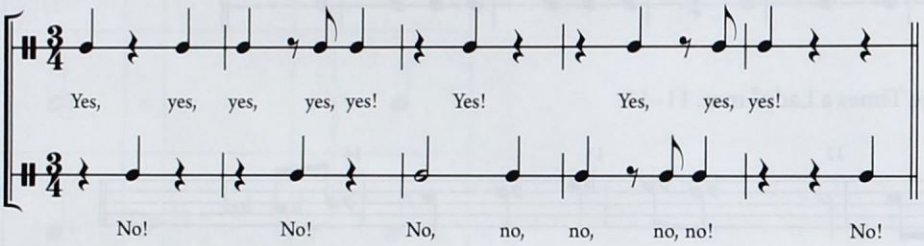
(2) 

(3) 

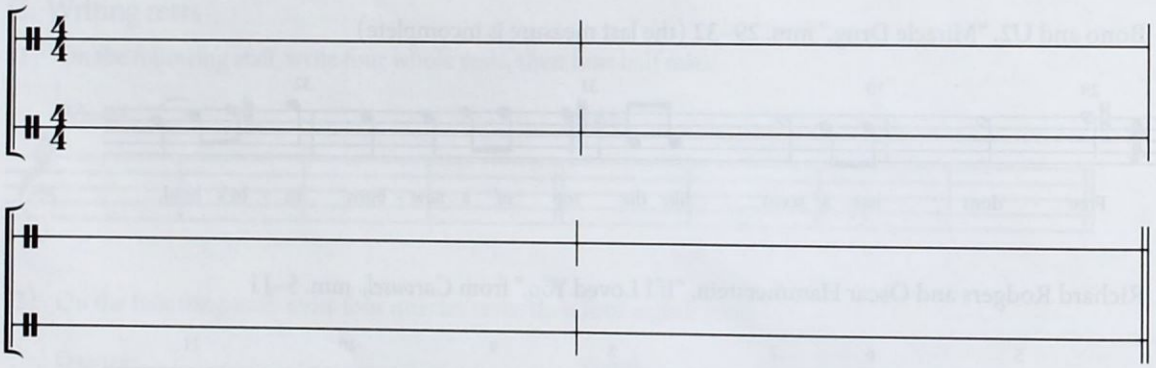
C. Writing a rhythmic composition

Write a four-measure rhythmic duet in which the top part speaks the word "yes" and the bottom part says "no," in a musical argument. Use the sample composition as a model. Write durations and rests so that the two words always begin on a different beat or part of the beat, never together. Be ready to perform with a partner, or have the entire class read your composition as a musical argument. In performance, slowly *crescendo* to the final measure.

Sample



Space to work out your ideas



Final composition