The Rhythm Ramp

Instructional Booklet



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The Basics

How To Use The Rhythm Ramp

Step 1:

Using the table of contents, select a song in the booklet based on your musical level.

a) If you are at the beginner level, read "What Is Rhythm?" on page 4*, and learn the names of the notes that are indicated on page 6* and the note values on page 7*.

Step 2:

Choose the appropriate chimes for the song that you have selected.

Step 3:

Hang each chime on the appropriate hanger, using the rhythm shown on the sheet music. Leave hangers unused based on the duration of the notes and any rests present.

Step 4:

Play the song using the speaker in the booklet.

Step 5:

Roll the ball down the ramp and listen to the melody you have created.

Step 6:

- a) If your creation sounds like the recording, then your creation is probably correct. Confirm this by turning the page and comparing your chimes to the solution shown in the booklet. If your creation is in fact correct, advance to a different song.
- b) If your creation sounds different from the recording or your creation differs from the answer in the booklet, repeat steps 2 to 6.

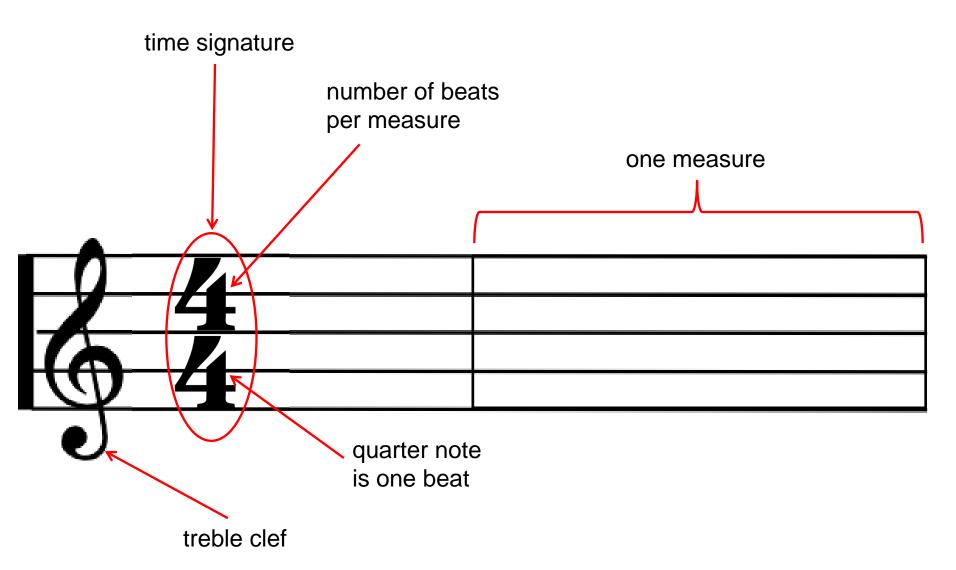
What Is Rhythm?

Rhythm is the placement of sounds in time. Whatever other elements a given piece of music may have, rhythm is the one indispensable element. Rhythm can exist without melody, as in the drumbeats of primitive music, but melody cannot exist without rhythm.

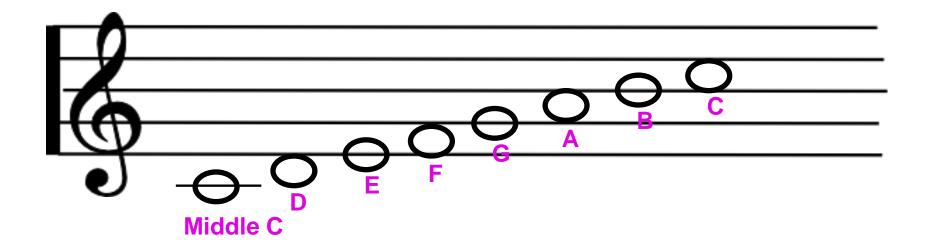
The unit division of musical time is called a beat. The time measure is indicated at the opening of a piece by a time signature; e.g., 4/4, 2/4, 4/8, 3/4, 6/8. The number on the bottom of the time signature indicates the value that represents one beat (the beat unit). For example, if the lower numeral is 4, then a quarter note represents 1 beat. The upper numeral indicates how many such beats there are grouped together in a measure. A measure is a segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats in which each beat is represented by a particular note value and the boundaries of the measure are indicated by vertical bar lines. For example, in 4/4 time, there are 4 beats in a measure, 1 beat is equivalent to the duration a quarter note, and in 4/8 time, there are 4 beats in a measure and 1 beat is equivalent to the duration of an eighth note. See the diagram on the next page.

For the purpose of the Rhythm Ramp, and for simplicity, we assume that 1 beat is equivalent to the duration of a quarter note. This means that an eighth note would have the duration of half a beat and a whole note would have the duration of 4 beats.

Musical Notation Guide



Musical Notes



Note	Value (1 beat = quarter note)	Symbol	Value (1 beat = quarter note)
Eighth Note	½ beat	Quarter Rest	1 beat
Quarter Note	1 beat	*	
Half Note	2 beats	Half Rest	2 beats
Whole Note	4 beats		
Dotted Quarter Note	1½ beats	Slur/Tie	Slur: Different notes, play them slightly attached
Dotted Half Note	3 beats		Tie: Same notes, add the values of the notes and play together

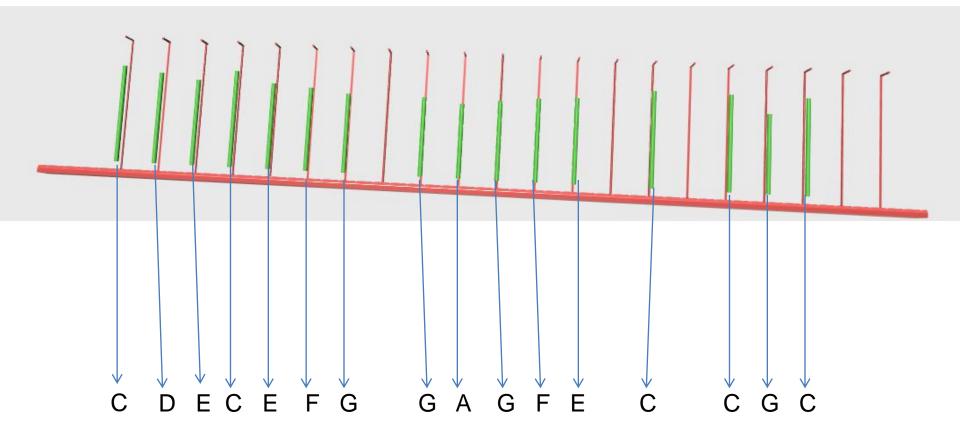
Beginner

Quarter notes, half notes, and whole notes

No rest

Frère Jacques

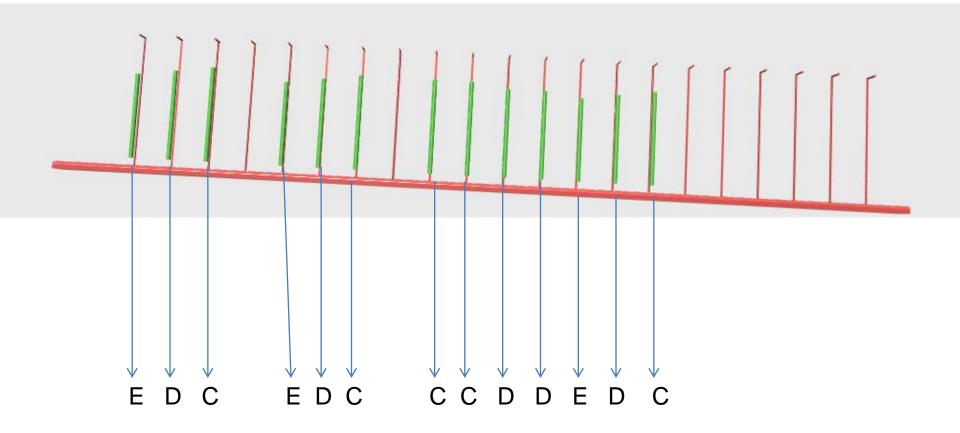




Hot Cross Buns

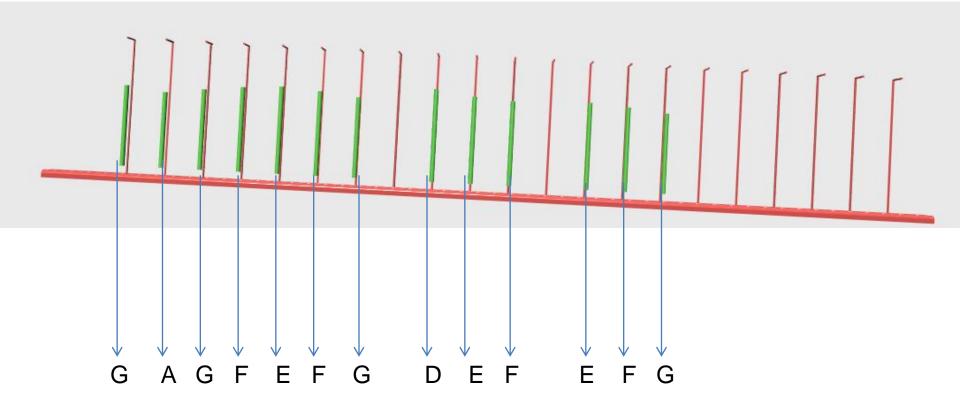


HOT CROSS BUNS, HOT CROSS BUNS, ONE A PENNY, TWO A PENNY, HOT CROSS BUNS

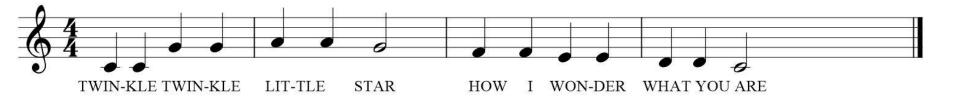


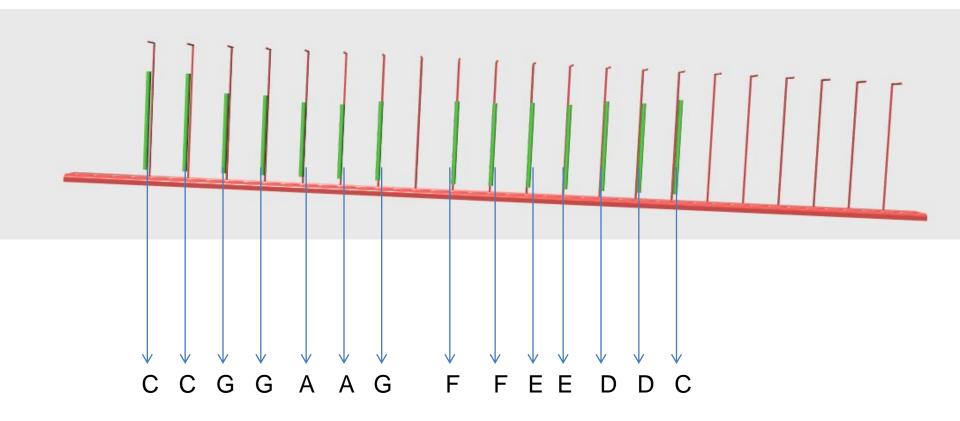
London Bridge is Falling Down





Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



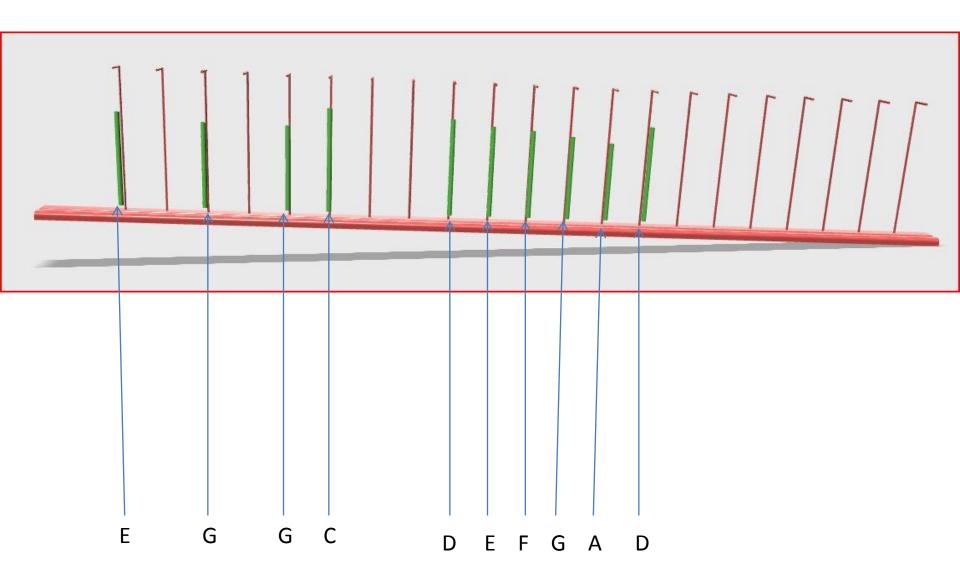


Intermediate

Quarter notes, half notes, dotted half notes, quarter rests

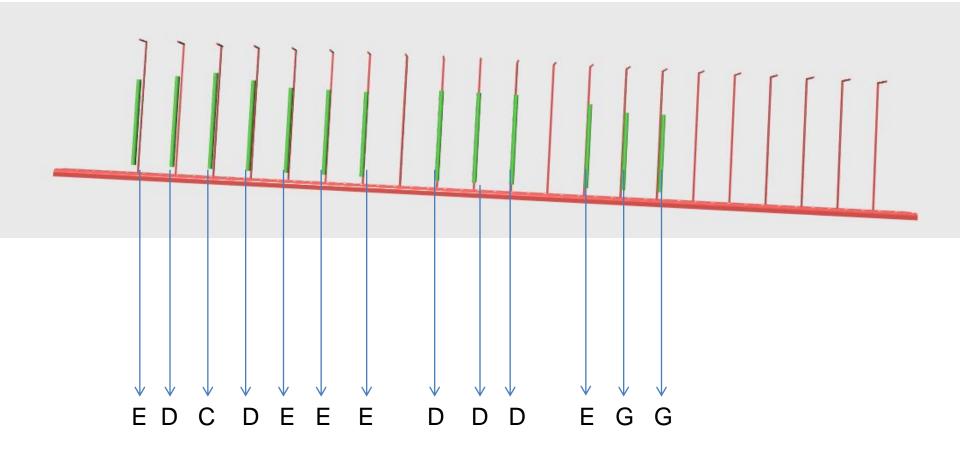
O Canada





Mary Had A Little Lamb



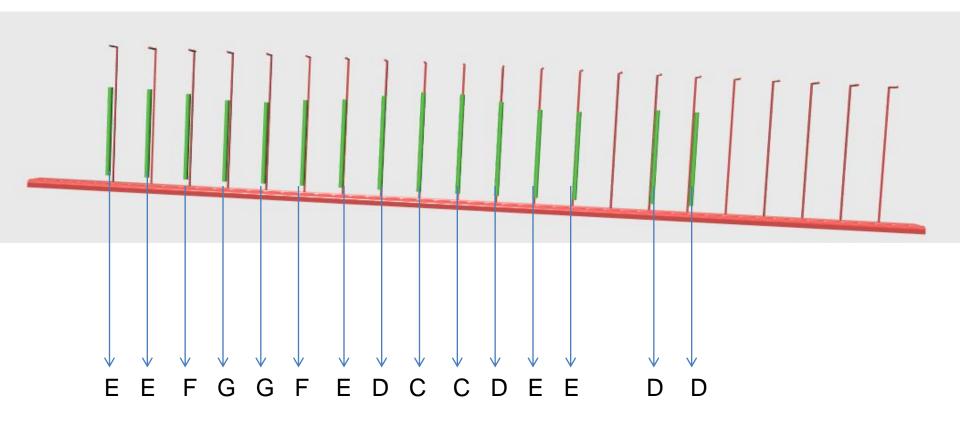


Advanced

Quarter notes, half rests, whole notes, quarter rests, half rests, ties

Ode To Joy





The Lion Sleeps Tonight



