

## Repeat Sign, 1st and 2nd Endings

Two dots placed *before* the double bar  $\therefore$  indicates a REPEAT SIGN.  
It means to go back to the beginning and play or sing the music again.



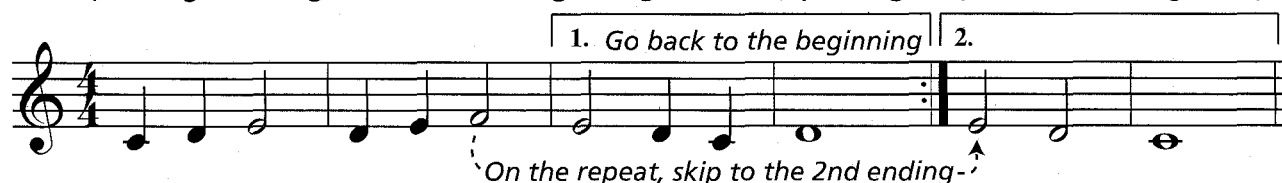
Go back to the beginning and repeat.

Repeat signs sometimes appear in pairs *within* a piece of music.  $\therefore$   $\therefore$   
The first repeat sign will then have the two dots placed *after* the double bar.  
When this occurs, return to the first repeat sign at the beginning of the section.



Go back to  $\therefore$  and repeat.

Another way of indicating a repeat is with 1st and 2nd endings. Play or sing through the 1st ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. When repeating, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd.

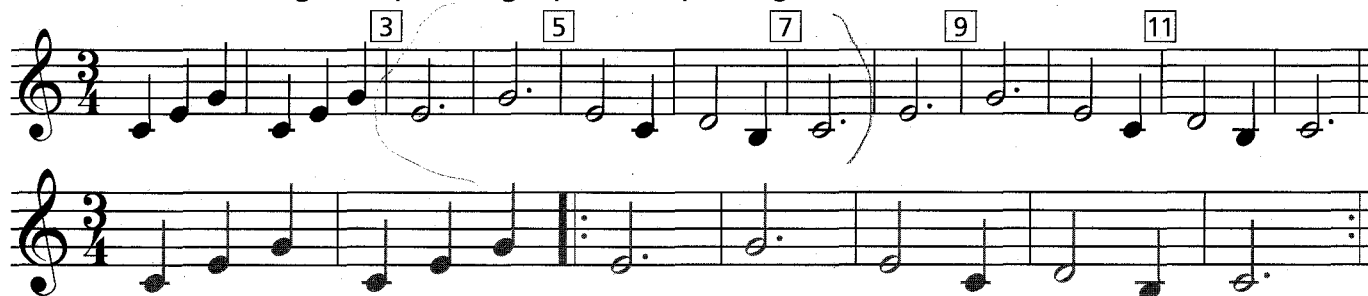


## Exercises

- 1** Rewrite the following example using a repeat sign.



- 2** Rewrite the following example using a pair of repeat signs.




- 3** Rewrite the following example using 1st and 2nd endings.


Camptown Races

Stephen Foster (1826–1864)



## Eighth Notes

When you add a flag to the stem of a quarter note, it becomes an EIGHTH NOTE 

Two or more 8th notes are connected by a beam 

In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time:  
8th notes are equal to one-half count.  
For two 8th notes, count "1 &" or say "ti ti."

Two 8th notes equal 1 quarter note.



Four 8th notes equal 1 half note.

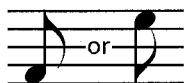


Eight 8th notes equal 1 whole note.



Eighth notes can be drawn:

1. As a single quarter note with a flag attached to the stem,



2. or with a beam, in pairs



or in fours.



Write eight single 8th notes (4 with stems up, 4 with stems down).



Write two sets of beamed 8th notes (1 with stems up, 1 with stems down), in pairs

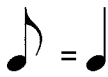

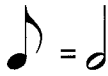

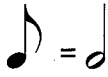

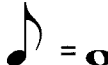



## Exercises













1 Add stems with flags or beams to make 8th notes as indicated.



2 Fill in the correct number:

- 2  = 
- 4  = 
- 6  = 
- 8  = 

3 Write one note equal to the value of the notes preceding it.

-  +  = 
-  +  = 
-  +  = 
-  +  = 

4 Complete the measures below using beamed 8th notes.



# Eighth Rests

An EIGHTH REST  $\gamma$  is equal to half the value of a quarter rest  $\zeta$ . In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time:

Two 8th rests equal  
1 quarter rest.

$$\gamma \quad \gamma = \zeta$$

1 & 1

Four 8th rests equal  
1 half rest.

$$\gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma = \text{—}$$

1 & 2 & 1 2

Eight 8th rests equal  
1 whole rest.

$$\gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma = \text{—}$$

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 2 3 4

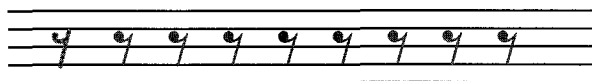
$$\text{—} = \text{—} \quad \text{—} =$$

1 Whole rest 2 Half rests

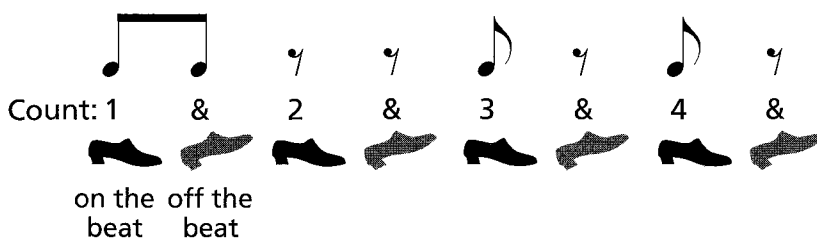
$$\zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta = \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma$$

4 Quarter rests 8 Eighth rests

Trace along the dotted lines to draw an 8th rest, then draw 8 more.



Notes or rests on beats 1, 2, 3 or 4 are considered *on the beat*. When tapping your toe evenly, the beat is when your toe touches the floor. Notes or rests on the "&" are considered *off the beat* or *up-beat*.



## Exercises

- 1** Clap the following rhythm, counting aloud.



- 2** Fill in the correct number:

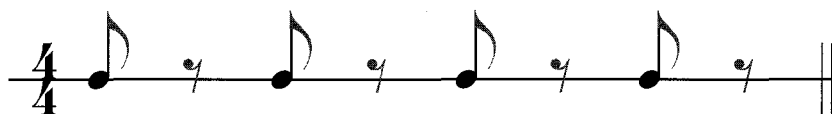
a. 4  $\gamma$  rests = —

b. 2  $\gamma$  rests =  $\zeta$

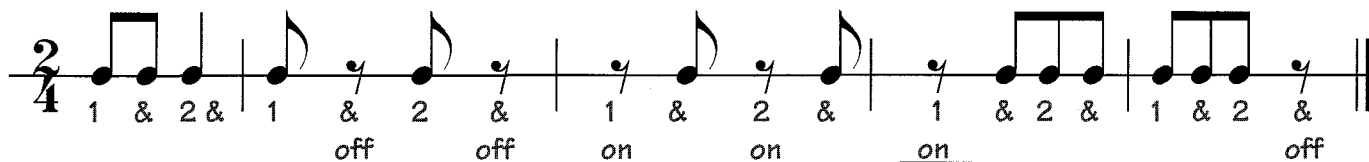
c. 8  $\gamma$  rests = — ( $\frac{4}{4}$  time)

d. 6  $\gamma$  rests = — +  $\zeta$

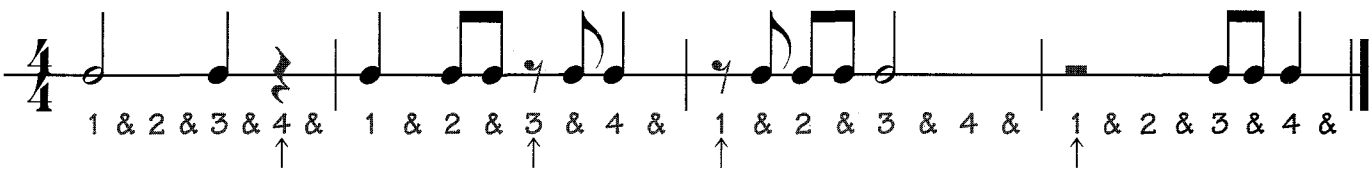
- 3** Change these quarter notes to single 8th notes, then add 8th rests between them.



- 4** Write the beats (1 & 2 &) under the notes. On the line below, write whether the 8th rest occurs "on" or "off" the beat.

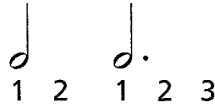


- 5** Complete the measures below by adding only one rest per measure. Write the beats (1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &) under the notes and rests, then clap the rhythm.

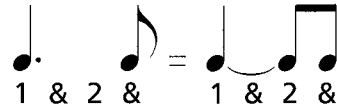


## Dotted Quarter Note

Remember: a dot after a note increases its duration by half the original value.

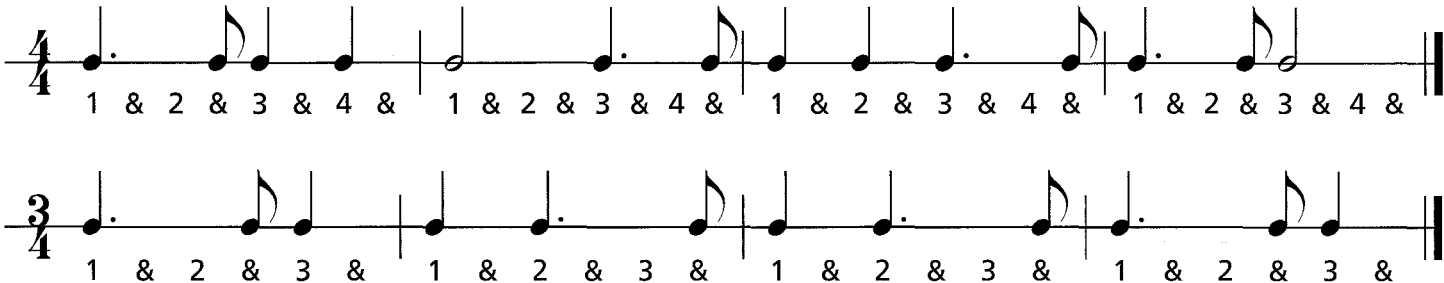


In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$ , a quarter note receives one beat. Because a dot following a quarter note increases its duration by  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat, a dotted quarter note has a value of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  beats.



A  $\text{quarter note with a dot}$  is usually followed by an  $\text{eighth note}$ .

Clap and count the rhythm.



## Exercises

- 1** Write the beats under the following example. Count and clap.

Alouette

French-Canadian Folk Song

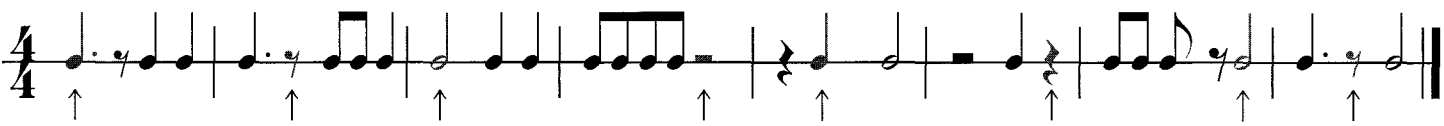


- 2** Fill in the blanks with the correct number: a. 1  $\text{dotted quarter} = \text{quarter} + \text{eighth}$  b. 2  $\text{dotted quarter} = \text{half}$  c. 1  $\text{dotted quarter} = \text{half}$

- 3** Add bar lines to the examples below.



- 4** Complete the measures using only one note or rest—alternate notes and rests.



Track 18

- 1** In each time signature, there are natural strong beats. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time, the strong beat is on beat one. Listen to the example below in  $\frac{2}{4}$  time.

El Capitan

John Philip Sousa (1854-1932)



Track 19

- 2** In  $\frac{3}{4}$  time, the strong beat is on beat one. Listen to the example below in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time.

Symphony No. 8, Op. 93

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)



Track 20

- 3** In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, the strong beat is on beat one, with a secondary emphasis on beat three. Listen to the example below in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.

Trumpet Voluntary

Jeremiah Clarke (c. 1673-1707)



Track 21

- 4** In the two examples below, listen for the  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  rhythm.

Hallelujah Chorus (from "Messiah")

George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)



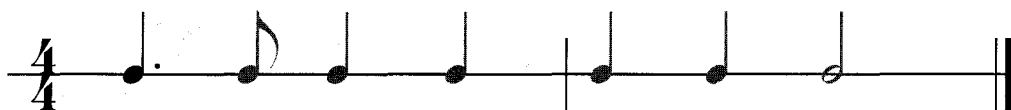
All Through the Night

Welsh Folk Song



Track 22

- 5** Listen to the 2 measure example and write the rhythm. The example will be played twice.



Track 23

- 6** Listen to the 4 measure example and write the rhythm. The example will be played twice.

