







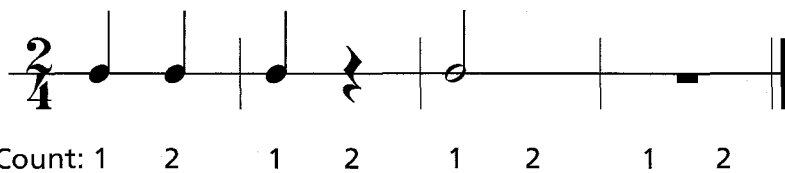
$\frac{2}{4}$ Time Signature


In $\frac{2}{4}$ time: $\frac{2}{4}$ means there are 2 beats per measure.
 $\frac{4}{4}$ means the quarter note  receives 1 beat.

$\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ both have 4 as the bottom number, meaning a quarter note  receives 1 beat.
 The difference is that $\frac{2}{4}$ has 2 beats per measure while $\frac{4}{4}$ has 4.

In $\frac{2}{4}$ time:  or  = 1 beat
 or  = 2 beats*

Count: 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2




*A whole rest  is used for a full measure of rest, even if there are only 2 beats in each measure.
 In writing music, a half rest and a whole note are never used in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

Exercises

- * **1** Complete the measures using notes and rests.
 Count and clap.



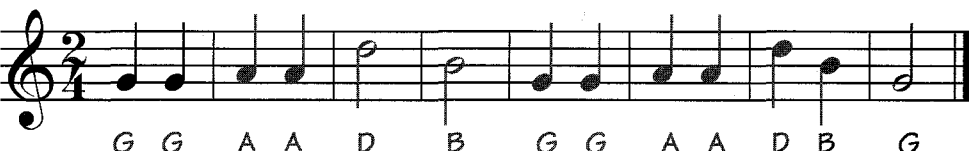
- 2** Circle the measures with the incorrect number of beats.



- 3** Draw bar lines and a double bar in the correct places. Count and clap.



- 4** Rewrite the $\frac{4}{4}$ music line in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the staff below.
 Write the names of the notes below the staff.


G G A A D B G G A A D B G

*Correct student answers may vary.

= 1 beat

= 2 beats

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

$\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ all have 4 as the bottom number, meaning the quarter note  always receives 1 beat.

$\frac{2}{4}$ has 2 beats per measure. $\frac{3}{4}$ has 3 beats per measure. $\frac{4}{4}$ has 4 beats per measure.

Exercises

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- [illegible]

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Dotted Half Note

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

Count: 1 2 1 2 3
Say: Ta-ah ta-ah-ah

In $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$, a half note receives two beats.

Because a dot following a half note increases its duration by 1 beat, a dotted half note has a value of 3 beats.

$\text{Dotted Half Note} = \text{Half Note} + \text{Quarter Note}$
3 2 1

Count and clap the rhythm:
Say and clap the rhythm:

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

Exercises

- 1** Write one note equal in value to the sum of the notes or rests.

a. $\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Half Note}$
b. $\text{Dotted Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Half Note}$
c. $\text{Quarter Rest} + \text{Quarter Rest} = \text{Half Note}$
d. $\text{Quarter Rest} + \text{Quarter Rest} = \text{Half Note}$

- 2** Write the number of beats remaining for each example.

a. $\text{Dotted Quarter Note} - \text{Quarter Note} = 1$
b. $\text{Dotted Quarter Note} - \text{Quarter Note} = 2$
c. $\text{Half Note} - \text{Quarter Note} = 3$
d. $\text{Half Note} - \text{Quarter Note} = 2$

- 3** Complete the measures using one note or rest. Count and clap.

a. $\frac{4}{4}$ Rest Rest Note Note Rest Note
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

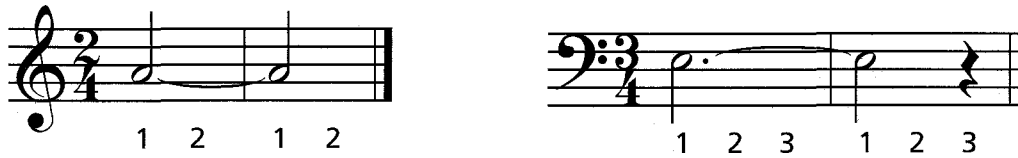
b. $\frac{3}{4}$ Rest Note Rest Note
1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

- 4** In the example below:
a. Draw the grand staff.
b. Add the note stems, bar lines and a double bar.
c. Write the names of the notes below the grand staff.

G G E G E F F E D E C

Ties and Slurs

A TIE joins two notes of the same pitch by a curved line over or under the notes. Each note joined by a tie is held for its full value but only the first note is played or sung. The tied note's value is added to the value of the first note.



The TIE should always be written on the opposite side from the note stems.

A SLUR smoothly connects two or more notes of different pitches by a curved line over or under the notes. There is no break in sound between pitches. This is also referred to as LEGATO playing or singing.

Aura Lee

American Folk Song



On wind instruments, only the first note of a group of slurred notes should be tongued.

On string instruments, a slur indicates a group of notes to be played in one bow.

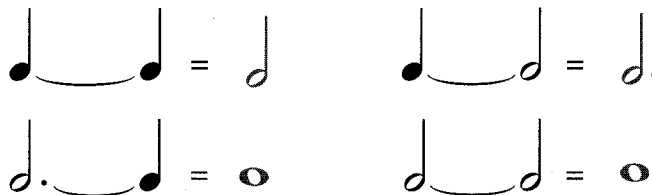
On keyboard instruments, slurs indicate when to lift the hands.



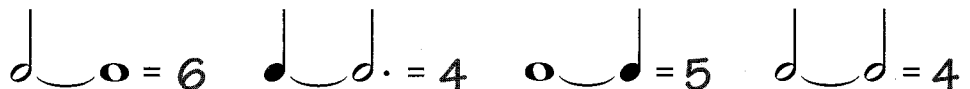
When all of the stems are in the same direction, the slur is written on the side opposite from that of the stems. When stem direction is mixed, the slur is written above the notes.

Exercises

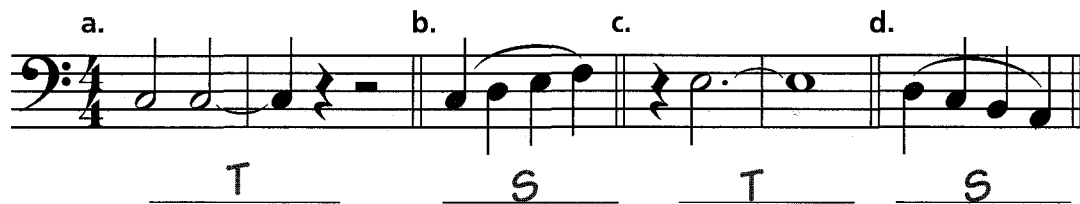
- 1 Write the note that equals the tied notes.



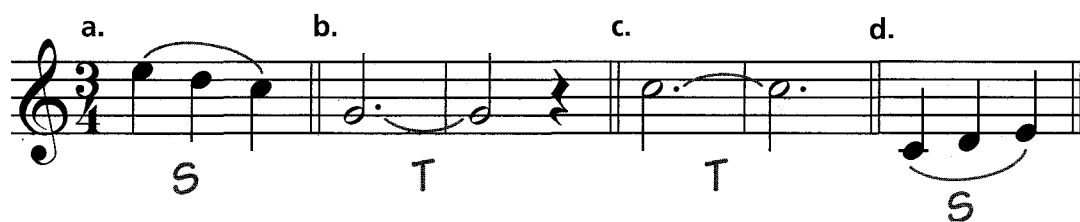
- 2 Write the number of beats in each example.



- 3 In each example, mark an "S" or "T" to indicate whether the musical passage is made up of tied or slurred notes.



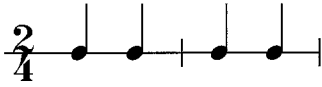
- 4 Write a slur or tie in each example and mark an "S" or "T" below.



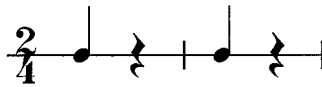
Track 12

1 Listen to the following examples in $\frac{2}{4}$ time. You will hear a one measure count-off.

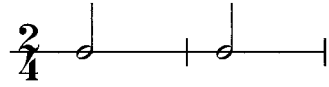
a. Quarter notes sound like this:



b. Quarter notes followed by quarter rests sound like this:

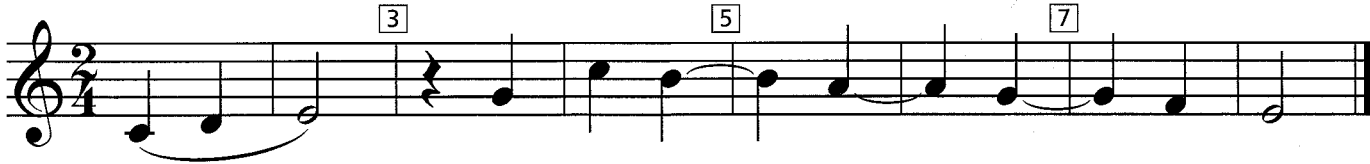


c. Half notes sound like this:



Track 13

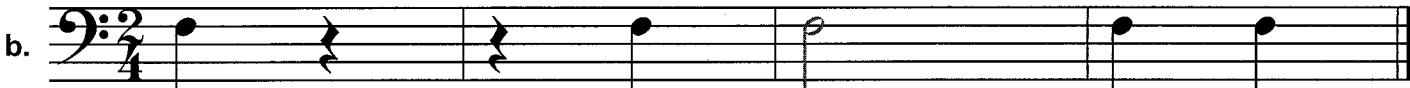
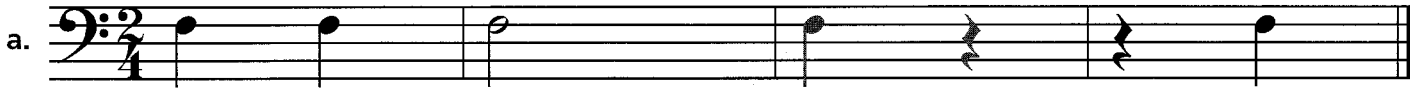
2 Listen and follow the rhythm of the example below.



What is the curved line in measures 1 and 2 called? slur In measures 4-5, 5-6, 6-7? tie

Track 14

3 In the measures below, listen to the rhythm pattern. Write the missing rhythm in the 3rd measure using the note F. Each example will be played twice.



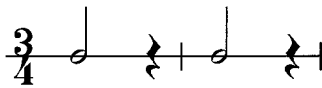
Track 15

4 Listen to the examples in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. You will hear a one measure count-off.

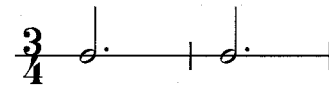
a. Quarter notes sound like this:



b. Half notes followed by quarter rests sound like this:



c. Dotted half notes sound like this:



Track 16

5 Listen and follow the rhythm of the example below.

Take Me Out to the Ball Game

Albert von Tilzer (1873-1956)



What is the curved line in measures 3-4 called? slur In measures 7-8? tie

Track 17

6 Write the rhythm of the following two bar examples using the note A. Each example will be played twice.

