

Chapter 2

ELEMENTS OF RHYTHM

EXERCISE 2-1

- A. Show how many notes or rests of the shorter duration would be required to equal the longer duration.

ex. $\text{♩} \times 2 = \text{♩}$

2 mins

1. $\text{♩} \times 2 = \text{♩}$

9. $\text{♩} \times 8 = \text{♩}$

2. $\text{♩} \times 4 = \text{♩}$

10. $\text{♩} \times 2 = \text{♩}$

3. $\text{♩} \times 5 = \text{♩}$

11. $\text{♩} \times 6 = \text{♩}$

4. $\text{♩} \times 4 = \text{♩}$

12. $\text{♩} \times 4 = \text{♩}$

5. $\text{♩} \times 2 = \text{♩}$

13. $\text{♩} \times 2 = \text{♩}$

6. $\text{♩} \times 2 = \text{♩}$

14. $\text{♩} \times 6 = \text{♩}$

7. $\text{♩} \times 8 = \text{♩}$

15. $\text{♩} \times 7 = \text{♩}$

8. $\text{♩} \times 3 = \text{♩}$

16. $\text{♩} \times 8 = \text{♩}$

- B. Sing aloud each of the following songs. Then identify the meter type of each, using the terms *duple*, *triple*, and *quadruple*.

5 mins

1. "Auld Lang Syne" quadruple

2. "Star-Spangled Banner" triple

3. "Pop Goes the Weasel" duple

4. "America" ("My Country, 'Tis of Thee") triple

5. "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" quadruple

C. Scale review. Fill in the blanks, using the melodic minor for all minor-key examples.

ex. $\hat{6}$ is $F\sharp$ in A (M)

1. $\downarrow\hat{7}$ is C in d (m)

2. $\hat{4}$ is $F\sharp$ in c \sharp

3. $\hat{3}$ is A in F

4. $\hat{5}$ is $C\sharp$ in $f\sharp$ (m)

5. $\hat{2}$ is $F\sharp$ in E

6. $\hat{7}$ is A in Bb (M)

7. $\downarrow\hat{6}$ is Ab in c

8. $\hat{2}$ is $C\sharp$ in b

9. $\hat{6}$ is C in Eb (M)

10. $\hat{7}$ is $F\sharp$ in g

11. $\hat{4}$ is G in D (M)

12. $\hat{5}$ is D in G

13. $\hat{3}$ is Ab in f

14. $\uparrow\hat{6}$ is $C\sharp$ in Eb (m)