LESSON 53 **MORE TIME SIGNATURES**



The top number shows the number of beats (or counts) in each measure. The bottom number shows what kind of note gets one beat.



means three beats in each measure. means an eighth note gets one beat.

In § time, an eighth note or rest receives one beat.



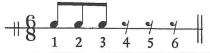
A dotted quarter note or rest receives three beats. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

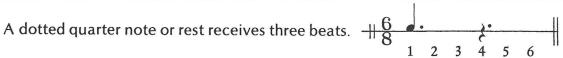




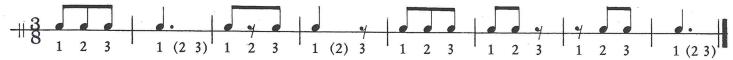
means six beats in each measure. means an eighth note gets one beat.

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time, an eighth note or rest receives one beat.





1. Count the beats, then clap the rhythm of the notes and rests while counting the beats.



2. Write the beats under the notes. Remember, there are six beats in each measure. Count the beats and clap the rhythm.



3. Fill in the missing beats with notes or rests, then clap the rhythm.



LESSON 54 ANOTHER WAY TO COUNT

When § time is played at a fast tempo, it is usually counted "in 1".

When § time is played at a fast tempo, it is usually counted "in 2".

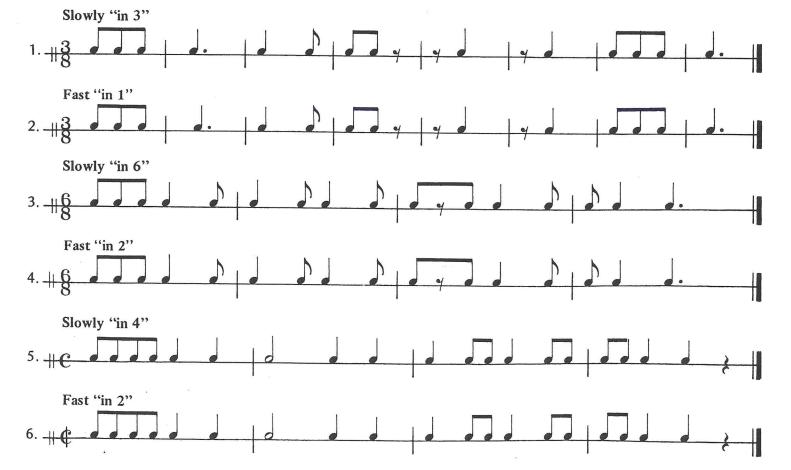
Sometimes 4 time is indicated with the letter C which stands for COMMON TIME. It is just another way of saying 4 time.

and mean exactly the same thing.

If the C is cut in half ($^{\circ}$) it is called CUT TIME or ALLA BREVE. It means the $^{\checkmark}$ is cut in half to $^{\circ}$. The music would sound the same but it is counted "in two".

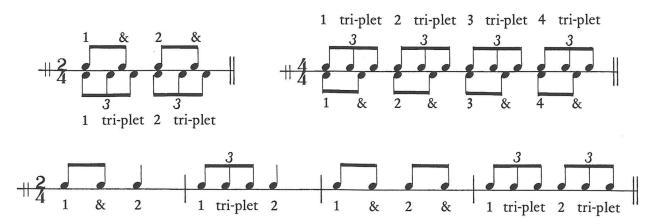


Write the counting under the following lines. Then count the beats and clap the rhythm.



LESSON 55 TRIPLETS

A TRIPLET is a group of three notes that are performed in the space normally allotted for two of the same kind of note.

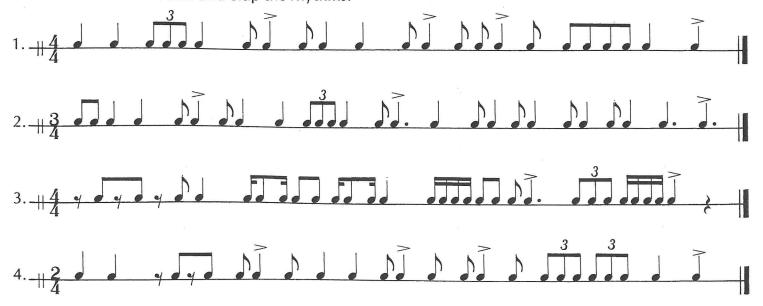


SYNCOPATION

In jazz, rock, and pop, as well as in classical music, the accents sometimes come on the normally weak divisions of the beat, adding new excitement to the music. This is called syncopation.



Add the bar lines in the following lines and write the counting under each measure. Then count the beats and clap the rhythms.

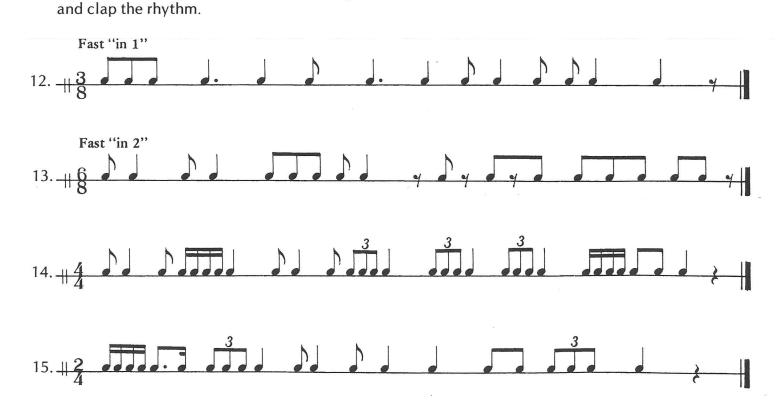


LESSON 56 REVIEW OF LESSONS 53-55

1. In § time, annote receives one beat.	
2. In $\frac{3}{8}$ time, there are beats in each measure.	
3. In § time, there are six beats in each	
4. In § time, an eighth note receivescount.	
5. When § time is played fast, it is counted "in".	
6. When § is played fast, it is counted "in".	
7 is the symbol for common time.	
8. ¢ is the symbol for time.	
9. Cut time is also called Breve.	
10. A triplet is a group ofnotes.	

11. When accents are placed on weak beats, it is called_

Add the bar lines and write the counting under each measure. Then count the beats



16. Write an Eb scale, using a syncopated rhythm pattern. First write the key signature, then the $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature.

