

## INTRODUCTION

*Basics in Rhythm* contains nine units of graduated rhythm exercises beginning with simple whole and half note studies and progressing through complex changing-meter exercises. The rhythm “key”, which begins each study, presents important rhythmic material and should be mastered before proceeding to the following exercise.







### PRACTICE METHOD







The rhythm exercises in this book are to be clapped and the syllables counted out loud. By counting out loud, the student will develop a system of “rhythm-syllable association”. This system will enable the student to read rhythms at sight (regardless of the context or historical-style period). Repeat each measure of the rhythm “key” several times, or until mastered, before playing the rhythm exercise.

### FUNDAMENTALS OF RHYTHM

Become familiar with the following fundamentals of rhythm. Mastery of the counting method through diligent practice will help the student to improve music reading skills.

#### NOTE VALUES AND RESTS

Notes	Names	Rests
	<b>Whole</b>	—
	<b>Half</b>	—
	<b>Quarter</b>	♩
	<b>Eighth</b>	♪
	<b>Sixteenth</b>	♫
	<b>Thirty-second</b>	♬

Notes	Names	Rests
	<b>Dotted Whole</b>	— .
	<b>Dotted Half</b>	— .
	<b>Dotted Quarter</b>	♩ .
	<b>Dotted Eighth</b>	♪ .
	<b>Dotted Sixteenth</b>	♫ .
	<b>Dotted Thirty-second</b>	♬ .

- A *dot* after a note or rest adds half of the value of the note/rest it follows.

Example: 

- A *second dot* after a note or rest adds half of the value of the first dot.

Example: 

- A *tie* (curved line) connects two or more notes of the same pitch.



**TIME SIGNATURES** Most music is conveniently organized into vertical *bar lines*. *Double bar lines* are used at the end of a line.



• A *time signature* consists of either two or three numbers. The first number tells how many counts or beats there are in each measure. The second number tells what note value gets one count; only the following two are used:

• In *simple time* the beat is a quarter note. The time signature is  $\frac{4}{4}$  time or *common time* is  $C$ .

• In *compound* time signatures the beat is a dotted quarter note. (When  $\frac{6}{8}$ ,  $\frac{9}{8}$  are used.)



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# UNIT 1

## NOTE AND REST VALUES: Whole, half, quarter, eighth



## METERS:



## RHYTHM KEY 1

Disc 1  
Track 2

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1

Remember: Repeat each measure several times or until mastered

## EXERCISES




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# UNIT 4

**NOTE AND REST VALUES:**  
**Sixteenth**




**METERS:**



## RHYTHM KEY 30

Disc 1  
Track 31



1 & 2 & 3 &    1 & 2 & 3    1

## EXERCISE



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# UNIT 8

## RHYTHMIC DEVICE: Changing meters

### METERS:

$\frac{2}{4}$     $\frac{3}{4}$     $\frac{4}{4}$     $\frac{5}{4}$     $\frac{6}{4}$

In this unit the quarter note serves as the metric denominator. Since the *common* denominator—quarter note—remains constant, it must be “felt” throughout each exercise.

## RHYTHM KEY 58

Disc 2  
Track 22

1 2 1 2 3 4

### EXERCISE



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### RHYTHM KEY 70

Disc 2  
Track 34

1 e & a 2 e & a 1 & 2 & 3 &

1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 e & a  
or 1 & 2 & 1 2 3

### EXERCISE 70

### RHYTHM KEY 71

Disc 2  
Track 35

1 & a 2 e & 1 2 & 3 & 4 5  
or 1 2 & 1 & 2 3

1 2 & 3 /  
1 2 & 1

### EXERCISE 71



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