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RHYTHM BEAT CHART
How many beats are the notes worth in different time signatures?

|  |  | C $\begin{array}{llll}2 \\ 2 & \frac{4}{2} & \stackrel{?}{2} \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccccc}3 & 6 & 9 & 12 & ? \\ 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Dotted Half Note | 3 | \| 1/2 | 6 |
| $\delta_{\text {Hafinote }}$ | 2 | \| | 4 |
|  | \| 1/2 | 3/4 | 3 |
| $\underset{\text { Cuater } r \text { Dioe }}{ }$ | \| | 1/2 | 2 |
|  | 3/4 | 3/8 | \| 1/2 |
| $\int_{\text {Eodin Note }} y$ | /2 | //4 | \| |
| $\mathcal{S i}_{\text {Sxieanh n iote }}$ | //4 | 1/8 | 1/2 |
|  | 1/8 | \|/16 | //4 |

## RHYTHM ROCKERS

## Unit \#1

## Quarter Notes

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ beat (s).

This is an example of a $\qquad$
The value of this rest is $\qquad$ beat (s)

This is an example of a $\qquad$
The value of this rest is $\qquad$ beat (s).

Clap \&
Count

$\square$

$\square$



# Unit\#2 <br> Half Notes 

This is an example of a
The value of this note is $\qquad$
$\qquad$ beat(s).
-
This is an example of a $\qquad$
The value of this note is $\qquad$ beat(s).
$\qquad$ beat(s)

C
This time signature stands for $\qquad$
It is the same as $\quad \mathbf{4}$ just written in a different way.

Clap \&
Count


# RHYTHM ROCKERS 

## Unit\#3

## Eighth Notes

## d

This is an example of an $\qquad$
There are $\qquad$ of these notes in I quarter note; therefore it equals $\qquad$ of a beat in $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4} \\ & \mathbf{4}\end{aligned}$ time

ת
This is an example of 2 $\qquad$
Added together, these notes have the value of $\qquad$ quarter note(s)


This is an example of 4 $\qquad$
Added together, these notes have the value of $\qquad$ quarter note(s)
or $\qquad$ half note(s).

Count I $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$

Clap \&
Count


# RHYTHM ROCKERS 

## Unit\#4 <br> Dotted Half Notes and Ties

A small dot directly after a note adds $1 / 2$ the value of that note to itself.
$1 / 2$ the value of ad is ad therefore ad. is the value of ad $+d$ which equals 3 beats in $\quad \mathbf{4}$ time.

A curved line . connecting two notes of the same pitch is called a $\qquad$
These tied notes are now combined together for a single duration of the combined note values.

This curved line looks very similar to a slur which connects notes of different pitches and doesn't affect the rhythm like a tie does.

Clap \& Play
Count


# RHYTHM ROCKERS 

## Unit \#5

## Dotted Quarter Notes

$\pm$ A small dot directly after a note adds $1 / 2$ the value of that note to itseff.
$\qquad$ adds ___ beat(s) to the quarter note. Therefore, the value of this note is beat(s).

d.dThis is an example of 3 tied $\qquad$ notes. Added together, the notes have the value of $\qquad$ beat(s) or $\qquad$ dotted quarter note(s).

Clap \&





RHYTHM ROCKERS
Unit\#6
Eighth Note Triplets


This is an example of three eighth note $\qquad$
There are $\qquad$ eighth note triplet notes in one quarter note.

Therefore, one eighth note triplet equals $\qquad$ beat $(s)$ in $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4} \\ & \mathbf{4}\end{aligned}$ time. Count I $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$

Clap \&
Count

$\square$


## Unit \#7

## Sixteenth Notes



This is an example of a $\qquad$ note


There are $\qquad$ of these notes in I quarter note. Therefore, one sixteenth note equals $\qquad$ of a beat.

Count I $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$

Clap \&


## RHYTHM ROCKERS

## Unit \#8

## Two Sixteenth Notes with an Eighth Note



This is an example of an $\qquad$ note There are
$\qquad$ of these notes in I quarter note.


This is an example of 2 $\qquad$ notes. When added together, these notes have the value of $\qquad$ eighth note(s) or $\qquad$ beat(s).


This is an example of $\qquad$ sixteenth note(s) and $\qquad$ eighth note(s). Countl_ _ -


This is an example of $\qquad$ eighth note(s) and $\qquad$ sixteenth note(s).

Count I


Clap \&
Count


## Unit\#9

## Dotted Eighth Notes with a Sixteenth Note



A small dot directly after a note adds $1 / 2$ the value of that note to itself


This is an example of a dotted $\qquad$ note The dot adds $\qquad$ beat(s) to
the eighth note, therefore the value of this note is a total of $\qquad$ beat(s).


This is an example of 3 tied $\qquad$ notes. When added together, the notes have the value of $\qquad$ beat(s) or $\qquad$ dotted eighth note(s).


This is an example of I $\qquad$ note followed by I $\qquad$


This is an example of I $\qquad$ note followed by I $\qquad$
note . 0
Count I


Clap \& Count


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Unit \#10
Sixteenth Note - Eighth Note - Sixteenth Note Combination


This is an example of I $\qquad$ note followed by I
$\qquad$ note and I more $\qquad$ note.

This group of notes equals $\qquad$ beat (s) in ${ }_{4}^{4}$ time


Count


Clap \& Count

$\square$

RHYTHM ROCKERS
Unit $\# 11$
Eighth Rests
$Y$ This is an example of an $\qquad$ rest. There are $\qquad$ of these rests in I quarter rest; therefore it equals $\qquad$ of a beat in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

$$
\text { dot. }=0.4
$$

A single eighth note has a $\qquad$ while multiple eighth notes are connected with a
$\qquad$

 $\square$

$\square$

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Unit \#12

## ${ }_{8}^{3}$ Time Signature



Therefore, each eighth note gets a count. There are 3 eighth notes in a $d$. so a dotted quarter note would be $\qquad$ counts long.

There are $\qquad$ sixteenth notes in an eighth note, therefore a sixteenth note equals $\qquad$ of a beat.


Clap \&
Play
Count



# RHYTHM ROCKERS 

## Unit\#13

## $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 9 & 12 & \text { Time Signatures } \\ 8 & 8 & 8\end{array}$

6
In a time signature with an 8 on the bottom, the $\qquad$ note gets the beat.

There are 3 eighth notes in a d. so a dotted quarter note would be $\qquad$ beats long

How many eighth notes are in a dotted half note? d. = $\qquad$ beats long

There are $\qquad$ $32^{\text {nd }}$ notes in an eighth note, therefore one thirty-second note equals $\qquad$ of a beat.


Count I $\qquad$

$\square$

$\square$


# RHYTHM ROCKERS 

## Unit \#14

## Mixed Meter and Cut Time

## Check your time signatures!

## Cut Time is Common Time cut in half, therefore it equals $\underset{\boldsymbol{2}}{\boldsymbol{2}}$

When a 2 is on the bottom, the $\qquad$ note gets the beat

$$
\begin{array}{lll} 
& d & d \\
\text { Count } & 1 & 2
\end{array}
$$

Clap \&

$\square$


# RHYTHM ROCKERS 

## Unit \#15

## Ultimate Review Round!


Clap \& Count

## 



