Writing Rhythms

Here's a quick reminder of how we write and count rhythms:

Types of Notes and Rests:

- Quaver is 1/2 a beat and a quaver rest is: 7
- Crotchet is 1 whole beat and a crotchet rest is:
- Minim is 2 beats and a minim rest is: (sitting on the third line up)
- . Dotted Minim is 3 beats and a dotted minim rest is:
- Semi-Breve is 4 beats and a semi-breve rest is: (hanging from the fourth line up)

Quavers are normally found in groups and look like: or or or or

Time Signatures:

4 ← Number of beats in a bar
4 ← Type of beat (2 means J, 4 means J, 8 means J)

So, $\frac{4}{4}$ means four crotchets ($\frac{1}{2}$) per bar and $\frac{6}{8}$ means six quavers ($\frac{1}{2}$) per bar.

Other common time signatures:

Two crotchets per bar Three crotchets per bar Two minims per bar

Some time signatures can be shown by symbols as well:

Dotted Rhythms:

A dot after a note means that you add half that note's length on (making the note 1 and a half times as long as the original).

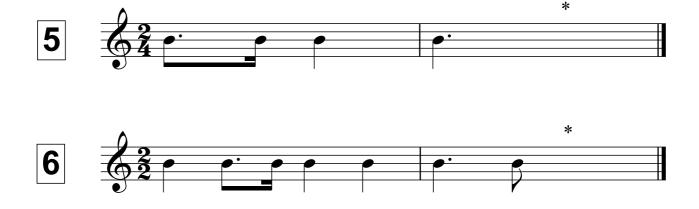
Exercise 1: - Fill in the blank with a suitable rhythm (or rest). There is a * over the gap. Make sure the bar adds up to the number of beats in the time signature!



This one has an upbeat - make sure the first and last bar add to make one full bar:



These next two feature dotted rhythms:



Now clap and play all your rhythms!

Exercise 2: - Compose rhythms to complete the missing bars. Aim to copy or imitate rhythms already given.

Example:













Now clap and play all your rhythms!