

DART TWO Review

Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn. Benjamin Franklin

WHEW! YOU MADE IT

These pages can be used to test your memory on what you've learned in Part Two, and if some of the information hasn't stuck, you can go back and check it out on the page indicated below the question.

As with the chapter reviews, use your keyboard from the back of the book to cover up the answers while you test yourself.

1. What is another name for meter?	1. time signature
2. Where does the time signature appear?	2. at the beginning of a piece of music, directly after the clef
3. What information does the time signature give?	3. how many beats in each measure, and what type of note gets one beat
4. What are the three most common time signatures?	4. 4/4, 2/4, 3/4
5. What does the top number tell you?	5. how many beats in one measure
6. What does the bottom number tell you?	6. what type of note gets one beat
7. Why are different meters used?	7. The meter depends on the rhythmic pattern of the song.
8. The count of any measure, in any time signature/meter, begins with what number?	8.1
9. How is a measure of quarter notes in 3/4 time counted?	9.1,2,3
10. How is a measure of half notes in 4/4 time counted?	
page 36	10. 1-2, 3-4

11. How is a whole note counted in 4/4 time?	11.1-2-3-4
12. When writing out the counting, what is used to show you're dealing with a rest?	12. Parentheses ()
13. When counting out loud, how should you count a rest?	13. Softly
14. When counting out loud in 4/4 time, how would you say a measure of half notes?	14. ONE-two, THREE-four
15. How long is an eighth note in common time $(4/4)$?	15.½ beat
16. How long is an eighth rest in 2/4 time?	16. ½ beat
17. How many eighth notes in one quarter note or one beat of 3/4 time? page 39	17.2
18. How are eighth notes counted in 4/4 time?	18.1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +
19. How is a measure of eighth rests counted in 2/4 time?	19. (1) (+) (2) (+)
20. How long is one sixteenth note in 4/4 time?	20. ¼ beat
21. How many sixteenth notes are in one quarter note or one beat of 4/4 time? page 40	21. 4 22. 1 e + a
22. How do you count sixteenth notes in 4/4 time?	2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a
23. What does a dot do to a note?	23. Makes it longer by half its original value
24. How long is a dotted whole note?	24. Six beats
25. How long is a dotted half note? $_{page 45}$	25. Three beats
26. How long is a dotted quarter note?	26. 1½ beats
27. How long is a dotted eighth note?	27. ¾ of a beat
28. Which type of note usually follows a dotted eighth note? page 46	28. Sixteenth note
29. How long is an eighth note triplet in $4/4$ time?	29. One beat
30. How is a measure of eighth note triplets counted in 4/4 time? page 48	30. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple 3 tri ple 4 tri ple
31. How long is a sixteenth note triplet?	31. ½ beat

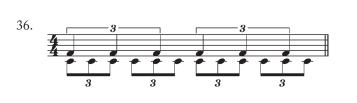
32. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li

34. Two beats

35. ²/₃ beat

33. Up

- 32. What is the count for a measure of sixteenth note triplets in 2/4 time?
- 33. Where is your foot positioned on the "+" part of the beat?
- 34. How long is a quarter note triplet?
- 35. How long is each note in the quarter note triplet?
- 36. Draw a measure of eight note triplets in 4/4 time. EXACTLY above that, align a measure of quarter note triplets.



MOVING ON

Rhythm is one of the fundamental building blocks of music. You should now have a better understanding of how many rhythmic sounds are written. I highly encourage you to review this section as you continue through the book.

Another fundamental musical building block is pitch, or how high or low a note is. In the next section, you'll learn all about how pitch is shown in written music. Essential stuff.