

Instructions: These worksheets assume that you have watched the music theory videos posted on Cascadia's website. If you don't understand everything on the worksheet, review the video or email me. I will also be scheduling Zoom sessions for discussions. Happy Music Learning!!

1 Whole Note



2 Half Note



4 Quarter Notes



8 Eighth Notes



16 Sixteenth Notes



1. The rhythm chart above shows basic rhythm math. Typically, musicians count using the smallest note value in a section of music. The chart shows counting based upon sixteenth notes. ALL MUSICIANS COUNT.

In the example below, you only need to count in whole numbers because there are no fractions of beats. Remember to count the rests at the same speed you count the beats.



2. In the next example, count using "&" because of the eighth notes.



3. In this example, the music is counted according to the sixteenth notes.

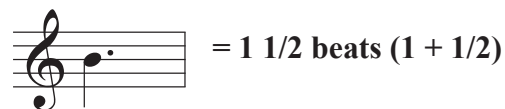
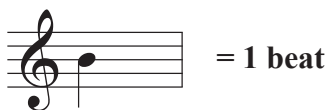
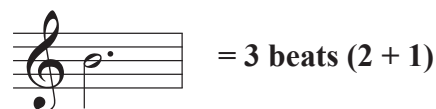
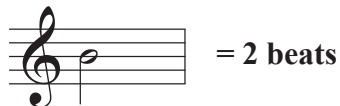
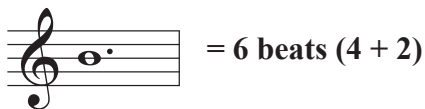
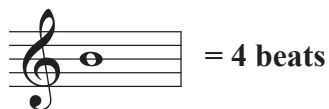


4. When beats are divided into odd numbers, they are called TUPLETS. Triplets are the most commonly used tuplet. In this case, count every beat in THREE equal parts.



5. It is important to know the RULE OF THE DOT. A dot AFTER any note adds 1/2 half of the note's original value. (Don't confuse the dot after the note with a staccato, which will be above or below.)

Here are several examples:



6. Practice writing out combinations of notes in the following manner:

- * 4/4 time using only quarter, half, and whole notes.
- * 2/4 time using only half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes.
- * 3/4 using dotted half notes, half notes, and quarter notes.
- * 4/4 time using quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

