


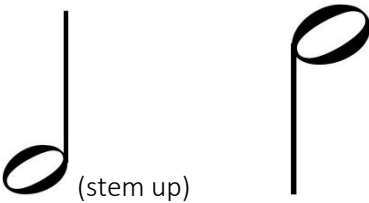
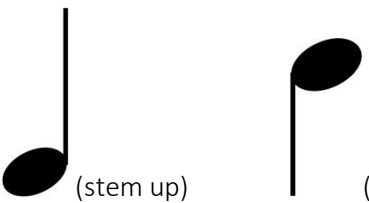


VGHS Music Grade 10 – Worksheet LR 1

In the following sets of worksheets, we are going to look at how rhythm is notated on the staff. As discussed in class, staff notation is graphical – that means that it works like a graph. We have spent a lot of time working on the vertical axis, which represents pitch. Now we will learn about the horizontal axis, which represents time and rhythm.




Just as the case with pitch, there are different levels of resolution. Do you remember how intervals had an intervallic size which was easy to read? For example, a 4th, a 2nd, a 6th etc? This was calculated by simply counting lines and spaces. However, each interval also had a quality (for example: major, perfect, diminished, etc) which had to be calculated using semitonal size (or later, using a key).

Well, rhythms and musical time are represented in bars, which are very easy to see. Then we can zoom in one step and find that each bar is divided into beats. Then, each beat also has its own divisions. These are the three levels of perception which are required in order to read musical rhythm.





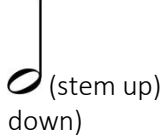
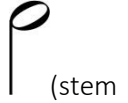

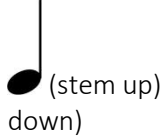
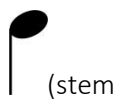





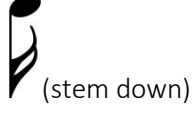


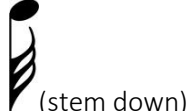

To start, let's remember the rhythmic names of the notes that we learned last year. There are two systems which are commonly used, and we will learn the names for both.

Semibreve (whole note)	
Minim (half note)	
Crotchet (quarter note)	
Quaver (8 th note)	
Semiquaver (16 th note)	

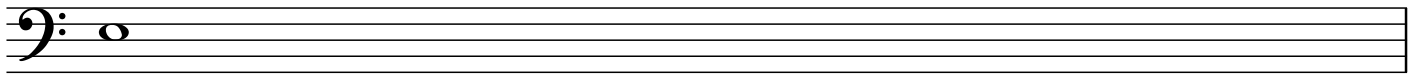
In addition, there are some new ones which we will study this year, for example:

Breve (double whole note)	
Demisemiquaver (32 nd note)	 

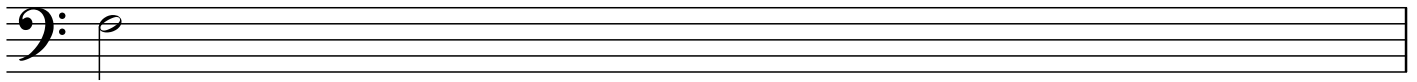
Remember that, unlike pitch notation, which always specifies a sound, rhythmic notation can also be used to notate silence. There are special versions of all of the above notes which are called rests which are equal in length to their pitched partners, but are silent.

Breve (double whole note)		
Semibreve (whole note)		
Minim (half note)	 	
Crotchet (quarter note)	 	
Quaver (8 th note)	 	
Semiquaver (16 th note)	 	
Demisemiquaver (32 nd note)	 	

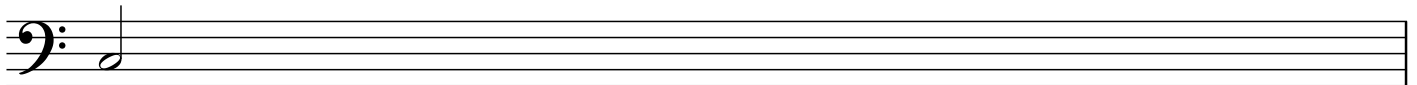
Practise writing the following rhythmic notes. Make sure that your notes do not stray over the lines. (the size is important). Copy each note 15 times:



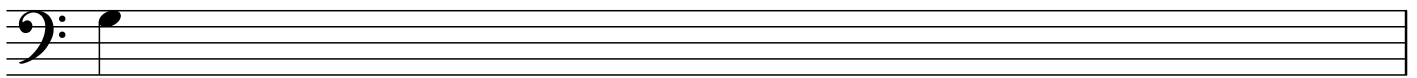
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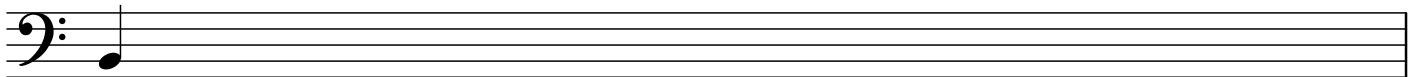
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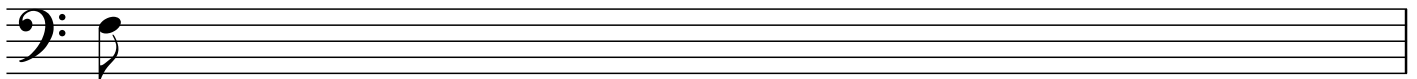
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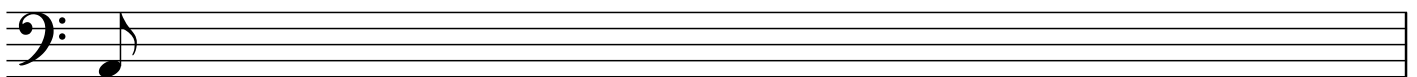
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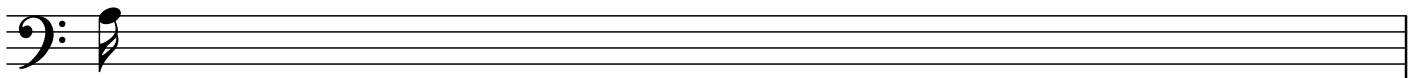
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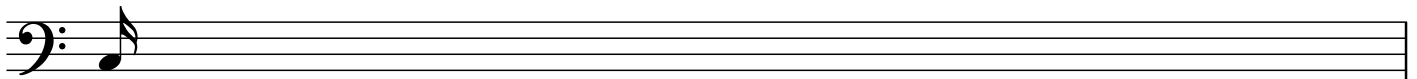
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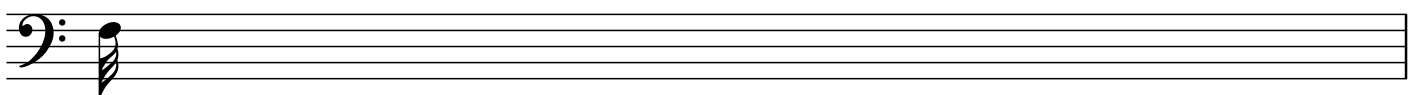
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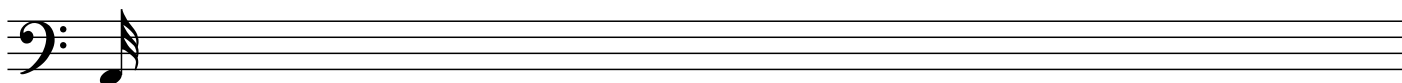
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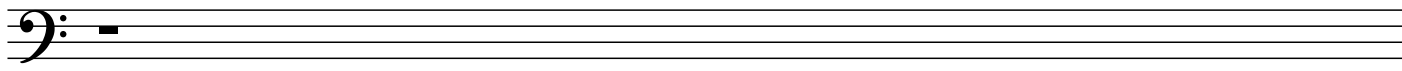


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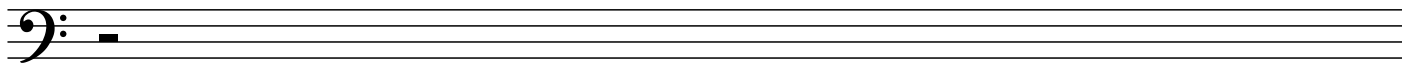


Practise writing the following rests. Keep each rest at the same height and size.
Copy each rest 15 times:

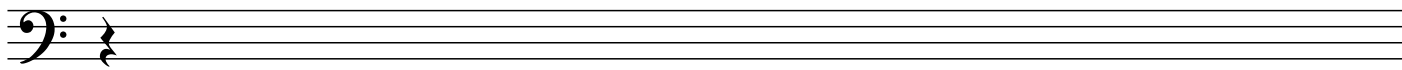
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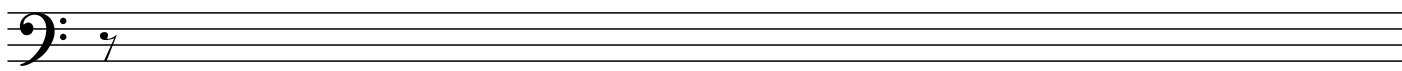
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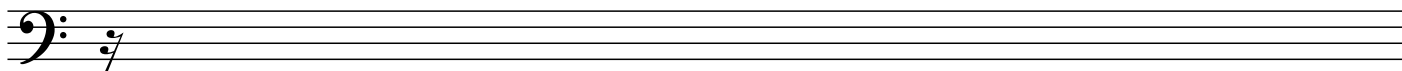
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