Cut Time Rhythm Worksheet

The following sheet outlines the counting of CUT TIME rhythms.
In cut time, the music looks like standard 4/4 but everything is worth 1/2 the amount of time.
There are only TWO beats in each measure.

\[ \text{\textbullet} = 2 \text{ beats} \quad \text{\textbullet} = 1 \text{ beat} \quad \text{\textbullet} = 1/2 \text{ beat} \quad \text{\textbullet} = 1/4 \text{ beat} \]

The goal is to be able to write the counts and clap/say the rhythms

J. Verderese

Percussion

A

\[ \text{\textbullet} \quad \text{\textbullet} \]
\[ 1 \quad 1 \]

B

\[ \text{\textbullet} + \text{\textbullet} + \text{\textbullet} \]
\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \]

C

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

D

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

E

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

F

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

G

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

H

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

I

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

J

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

K

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

L

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

M

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

N

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \]
\[ + \quad + \quad + \quad + \]

NAME:________________________ DATE:________________________ GRADE:________________________

JJVJ 2010
Cut Time Rhythm Count Writing

Please write in the counts for the following rhythms
Remember, they are in cut time, so the first thing every measure is beat 1.
There should be NO number above "2"

NAME: ___________________________ DATE: ___________ GRADE: ___________
What We Know Already and What We Have Gotten Comfortable With …

Up until now you have always counted quarter notes with one beat. This also means that when you tap your foot you are actually tapping quarter notes. What you probably didn’t know (or forgot) was that the value of a quarter note is actually given in the time signature by the bottom number and they don’t have to get one beat. For those of you who have gotten comfortable thinking about quarter notes as one beat, this may cause some difficulty. Let’s review what questions the top and bottom number of a time signature ask.

So … the four on the bottom of the key signature is what actually assigns the value of 1 beat to the quarter note. That also means that the number can be changed. Look at the rhythm tree below. The one on the left is what you have gotten used to. The one on the right has a different time signature and should throw everything you have learned about counting out the window (or at least be a bit confusing). The 2 on the bottom tells us that the half note now receives the beat. Please fill out the rest of the two trees with the correct notes and values.

Now complete the chart below filling in the appropriate values of notes in both 4/4 time and 2/2 time.
So … where does this symbol come from?

We call 4/4 time common time and use the symbol as a short cut. When we draw a line through the center it is called cut time, dividing 4/4 in half and making it 2/2. Be very careful that you remember that both the top and the bottom number were changed to make this happen. In the chart below, draw in the appropriate number of notes that will fill a measure in cut time according to what is being asked for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whole Notes</th>
<th>Half Notes</th>
<th>Quarter Notes</th>
<th>Quarter/Half Notes</th>
<th>Quarter Rests</th>
<th>Quarter/Half Rests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One Last Thing …

If we can change the bottom number of a time signature to a 2, then we can also change the top number to a number other than 2, making each measure worth more or less beats. Be very careful … the measures are worth a different amount of beats and the beat is equal to a half note. Fill in the following chart with the correct amount of notes and pay particular attention to the number of beats in each measure of cut time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Half Notes</th>
<th>Whole/Half Notes</th>
<th>Half Notes</th>
<th>Whole Notes</th>
<th>Whole/Quarter Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Counting Music – What We Do Now

Write arrows above each note or rest to show how many times your foot taps. Write the counting below the music (remember to use underlines when notes are held for more than one beat and parentheses for rests).

1.

2.

3.

4.
Dotted Eighth Notes and Rests

The rhythmic value of a dotted eighth note is three-fourths of a beat. It is

\[
\text{A dotted eighth note (·)} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ beat}
\]

\[
\text{A dotted eighth rest (·)} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ beat}
\]

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3} & \quad + & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{1} & \quad (\text{a}) & \quad 2 & \quad + & \quad (\text{3}) & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{1} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3}
\end{align*}
\]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3} & \quad + & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{1} & \quad (\text{a}) & \quad 2 & \quad + & \quad (\text{3}) & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{1} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3}
\end{align*}
\]

3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3} & \quad + & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{1} & \quad (\text{a}) & \quad 2 & \quad + & \quad (\text{3}) & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{1} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3}
\end{align*}
\]

4. Write the count below the notes.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3} & \quad + & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{1} & \quad (\text{a}) & \quad 2 & \quad + & \quad (\text{3}) & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{1} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3}
\end{align*}
\]

5. Write the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3} & \quad + & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{1} & \quad (\text{a}) & \quad 2 & \quad + & \quad (\text{3}) & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{1} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3}
\end{align*}
\]

6. Write the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3} & \quad + & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{1} & \quad (\text{a}) & \quad 2 & \quad + & \quad (\text{3}) & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{4} & \quad \text{1} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \text{2} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{3}
\end{align*}
\]
Dotted Quarter Notes and Rests

The rhythmic value of a dotted quarter note is one and one half beats. It is a dotted quarter note (\(\cdot\)) = 1-\(\frac{1}{2}\) beats

A dotted quarter rest (\(\cdot\)) = 1-\(\frac{1}{2}\) beats

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.
\[
\frac{\text{\(\frac{3}{4}\)}}{\text{1}} \hspace{0.5cm} \text{+ 3} \hspace{0.5cm} + (1) \hspace{0.5cm} + 3 \hspace{0.5cm} 1 \hspace{0.5cm} + 3 \hspace{0.5cm} (+) \hspace{0.5cm} 1 \hspace{0.5cm} + 3
\]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

4. Some dotted quarter notes and rests are missing their dots.
Complete each measure by adding the missing dots.

5. Add the missing barlines.

6. Write the count below the notes.
Eighth Notes

The rhythmic value of an eighth notes is one half of a beat. Eighth notes may be written with a flag or a beam. If an eighth note appears by itself, it will have a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, they will often be beamed together.

Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \]

3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \]

4. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \]

5. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \]
Eighth Notes and Eighth Rests

The rhythmic value of an eighth rest is one half of a beat.

An eighth rest (\(\cdot\)) = 1/2 beat

An eighth note (\(\text{ }\)) = 1/2 beat

Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes and eighth rests.

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\text{1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.} \\
&\begin{align*}
&\text{1} \quad \text{+} & \text{2} \quad \text{+} & \text{3} \quad \text{+} & \text{4} \\
&\end{align*}
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\text{2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.} \\
&\begin{align*}
&\text{1} \quad \text{+} & \text{2} \quad \text{+} & \text{3} \quad \text{+} & \text{4} \\
&\end{align*}
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\text{3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.} \\
&\begin{align*}
&\text{1} \quad \text{+} & \text{2} \quad \text{+} & \text{3} \quad \text{+} & \text{4} \\
&\end{align*}
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\text{4. Some eighth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.} \\
&\begin{align*}
&\text{1} \quad \text{+} & \text{2} \quad \text{+} & \text{3} \quad \text{+} & \text{4} \\
&\end{align*}
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\text{5. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.} \\
&\begin{align*}
&\text{1} \quad \text{+} & \text{2} \quad \text{+} & \text{3} \quad \text{+} & \text{4} \\
&\end{align*}
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\text{6. Some eighth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.} \\
&\begin{align*}
&\text{1} \quad \text{+} & \text{2} \quad \text{+} & \text{3} \quad \text{+} & \text{4} \\
&\end{align*}
\end{aligned}
\]

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Notes and Rests

Complete these exercises.
Make sure each measure contains four beats.

1. Each measure in the next two exercises is missing one rest.
   Complete each measure by adding the appropriate rest.

2. This song is missing bar lines. Fill in the missing barlines

3. Some of the measures in this song are missing a rest. Complete each measure by adding
   the appropriate rest. Remember, some measures are complete.

4. Fill in the missing rests. Some measures are missing more than one rest.

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Rests are used in music to indicate silence.

- A quarter rest (¼) = 1 beat
- A half rest (½) = 2 beats
- A whole rest (¾) = 4 beats

1. Practice drawing quarter rests by tracing over the outlines. Draw four quarter rests in each blank measure.

2. Draw two half rests in each blank measure.

3. Draw one whole rest in each blank measure.

4. Write the count below the rests.

5. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.

6. Write the count below the notes and rests, then add the missing bar lines.
Sixteenth Notes and Rests

The rhythmic value of a **sixteenth note** is one quarter of a beat. Four sixteenth notes are equal to one quarter note.

A sixteenth note \( (\frac{1}{4}) \) = \( \frac{1}{4} \) beat

A sixteenth rest \( (\; \) \) = \( \frac{1}{4} \) beat

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{4}{4} & \quad \frac{4}{4} \\
\text{1 + 2 e} + a & \quad 3 + 4 \\
\text{1 + a 2 e + a} & \quad 3 + 4 \\
\text{e + 1 + a 2 e + 3 + 4} \\
\end{align*}
\]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{4}{4} & \quad \frac{4}{4} \\
\text{1 + 2 e} + a & \quad 3 + 4 \\
\text{1 + a 2 e + a} & \quad 3 + 4 \\
\text{e + 1 + a 2 e + 3 + 4} \\
\end{align*}
\]

3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{3}{4} & \quad \frac{3}{4} \\
\text{1 + 2 e} + a & \quad 3 + 4 \\
\end{align*}
\]

4. Some sixteenth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{4}{4} & \quad \frac{4}{4} \\
\end{align*}
\]

5. Write the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{4}{4} & \quad \frac{4}{4} \\
\end{align*}
\]

6. Write the count below the notes.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{3}{4} & \quad \frac{3}{4} \\
\end{align*}
\]
Time Signatures - $\frac{2}{2}$

In $\frac{2}{2}$ time there are two beats in each measure.

The half note gets one beat.

$\frac{2}{2}$ is often referred to as "cut" time.

Rhythmic values:

- A quarter note (\(\frac{1}{4}\)) = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat
- A half note (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) = 1 beat
- A whole note (\(\frac{3}{4}\)) = 2 beats

$\frac{2}{2}$ may also be displayed as $\frac{4}{4}$.

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[\frac{2}{2}\]

\[\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1\]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

\[\frac{2}{2}\]

\[\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1\]

3. Write a $\frac{3}{2}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

4. Write a $\frac{4}{2}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.
Time Signatures $\frac{2}{4}$

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[ \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[ \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \]

3. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[ \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \]

4. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.

\[ \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \]

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

\[ \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \quad \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} \]
Time Signatures $\frac{3}{4}$

In $\frac{3}{4}$ time there are three beats in each measure.

The quarter note gets one beat.

The dotted half note gets three beats.

$\frac{1}{4} = 1$ beat

$\frac{1}{2} = 2$ beats

$\cdot = 3$ beats

Rhythmic values

A quarter note ($\frac{1}{4}$) = 1 beat

A half note ($\frac{1}{2}$) = 2 beats

A dotted half note ($\cdot$) = 3 beats

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{3}{4} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 1
\end{array}
\]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{3}{4} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
\end{array}
\]

3. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{3}{4} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
\end{array}
\]

4. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes.

Draw the missing bar lines.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{3}{4} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
\end{array}
\]

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{3}{4} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
\end{array}
\]
Time Signatures $\frac{4}{4}$

Time signatures appear at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure.

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]  \[ \begin{array}{cccc} \boxed{\text{Clap rhythm}} \end{array} \]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]  \[ \begin{array}{cccc} \boxed{\text{Write count}} \end{array} \]

3. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]  \[ \begin{array}{cccc} \boxed{\text{Write count}} \end{array} \]

4. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]  \[ \begin{array}{cccc} \boxed{\text{Write count}} \end{array} \]

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]  \[ \begin{array}{cccc} \boxed{\text{Write count}} \end{array} \]
Name_______________________  Date____________________

Time Signatures \( \frac{6}{8} \)

- In \( \frac{6}{8} \) time there are six beats in each measure.
- The eighth note gets one beat.
- The sixteenth note \( (\frac{1}{2} \text{ beat}) \)
- An eighth note \( (1 \text{ beat}) \)
- A quarter note \( (2 \text{ beats}) \)
- A dotted quarter note \( (3 \text{ beats}) \)
- A dotted half note \( (6 \text{ beats}) \)

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 2 \ \ 3 & 4 & 5 + 6 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \\
\end{array}
\]

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\end{array}
\]

3. Write a \( \frac{6}{8} \) time signature after the clef sign.
Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

4. Write a \( \frac{6}{8} \) time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

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#1

What does the top number of a time signature tell you?

1) How many beats are on the page.
2) What type of note receives one beat.
3) How many beats there are in a bar/measure.
4) Total number of notes in each bar/measure.

#2

What does the bottom number of a time signature tell you?

1) What type of note receives one beat.
2) Total number of quarter notes on each page.
3) How many beats there are in a bar/measure.
4) What type of fraction the time signature is.

#3

How many beats will be in each bar/measure according to this time signature?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) 2
2) 8
3) 4
4) 3

#4

What type of note will receive one beat according to this time signature?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Whole
2) Quarter
3) Eighth
4) Half
What does adding a dot (.) to a note do?

1) Indicates the volume of the note.
2) Decreases length of the note by half its original value.
3) Increases length of the note by half its original value.
4) Doubles the length of the note.

Questions #6 - #10

Match each of the four rhythms below with its numerical value given a time signature with the bottom number being a 4.

| 1. \( \) | 2. \( \dot{\ } \) | 3. \( \cdot \) | 4. \( \dot{\cdot} \) | 5. \( \dot{\cdot \cdot} \) |

#6 – 2 Beats

#7 – 1 Beat

#8 – 4 Beats

#9 – .5 Beats

#10 – 3 Beats

What does adding a dot (.) to a rest do?

1) Indicates the volume of the rest.
2) Decreases length of the rest by half its original value.
3) Increases length of the rest by half its original value.
4) Doubles the length of the rest.
**Questions #12 - #16**

Match each of the four rests below with its numerical value given a time signature with the bottom number being a 4.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **#12** – 2 Beats
- **#13** – 1 Beat
- **#14** – 4 Beats
- **#15** – .5 Beats
- **#16** – 3 Beats

Identify the appropriate time signature for each rhythmic example:
(Each example is equivalent to one full measure)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#17</td>
<td>#18</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) 6/4</td>
<td>2) 4/4</td>
<td>1) 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 2/4</td>
<td>4) 5/4</td>
<td>3) 9/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#19</td>
<td>#20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) 4/4</td>
<td>2) 3/4</td>
<td>1) 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 5/4</td>
<td>4) 6/4</td>
<td>3) 2/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions #21-#24: Given the bottom number of the time signature is a 4, please choose the appropriate answer for these musical math problems. Each answer should represent the total number of full beats (notes AND rests). (Calculate from left to right, order of operations does not apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#21</th>
<th>#22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Images of musical notation]</td>
<td>![Images of musical notation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) 12</td>
<td>1) 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 6</td>
<td>2) 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 5</td>
<td>3) 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) 10</td>
<td>4) 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions #23 - #24: Identify if the given rhythmic counting is True or False given the time signature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#23</th>
<th>#24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Images of musical notation]</td>
<td>![Images of musical notation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) 3</td>
<td>1) 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 0</td>
<td>2) 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 8</td>
<td>3) 3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) 2</td>
<td>4) 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions #25 - #28: Identify if the given rhythmic counting is True or False given the time signature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#25</th>
<th>#26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Images of musical notation]</td>
<td>![Images of musical notation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) True</td>
<td>1) True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) False</td>
<td>2) False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions #29 - #32: Given the Time Signature, identify if each measure has the correct number of beats as represented by the written rhythms and rests.

#29

1) Correct 2) Incorrect

#30

1) Correct 2) Incorrect

#31

1) Correct 2) Incorrect

#32

1) Correct 2) Incorrect

Identify the correct written rhythm from the rhythmic counting you hear.

#33

1) 2) 3) 4)
#1

What does the top number of a time signature tell you?

1) How many beats are on the page.
2) What type of note receives one beat.
3) How many beats there are in a bar/measure.
4) Total number of notes in each bar/measure.

#2

What does the bottom number of a time signature tell you?

1) What type of note receives one beat.
2) Total number of quarter notes on each page.
3) How many beats there are in a bar/measure.
4) What type of fraction the time signature is.

#3

How many beats will be in each bar/measure according to this time signature?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>6</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4) 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#4

What type of note will receive one beat according to this time signature?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>9</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Whole</td>
<td>1)</td>
<td>2) Quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Eighth</td>
<td>3)</td>
<td>4) Half</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify the correct symbol representing a 16th note rest.

1)  
2)  
3)  
4)  

What does adding a dot (.) affect a rest/note?

1) Indicates the volume of the rest/note.
2) Decreases length of the rest/note by half its original value.
3) Increases length of the rest/note by half its original value.
4) Doubles the length of the rest/note.

Questions #7 - #11

Match each of the four rhythms below with its numerical value given a time signature with the bottom number being an 8.

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  

#7 – 2 Beats

#8 – 1 Beat

#9 – 6 Beats

#10 – .5 Beats

#11 – 3 Beats
Questions #12 - #16

Match each of the four rests below with its numerical value given a time signature with the bottom number being a 8.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#12 – 2 Beats
#13 – 1 Beat
#14 – 6 Beats
#15 – .5 Beats
#16 – 3 Beats

#17 - #24 Identify the appropriate time signature for each rhythmic example:
(Each example is equivalent to one full measure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#17</th>
<th>#18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Rhythm Example 1]</td>
<td>![Rhythm Example 2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) 9/8  2) 6/8  1) 7/8  2) 6/8
3) 2/8  4) 5/4  3) 9/8  4) 3/4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#19</th>
<th>#20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Rhythm Example 3]</td>
<td>![Rhythm Example 4]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) 5/4  2) 3/4  1) 4/4  2) 9/8
3) 9/8  4) 6/8  3) 2/4  4) 6/8
### Questions #25 - #28: Identify if the given rhythmic counting is True or False given the time signature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#25</th>
<th>#26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) True 2) False</td>
<td>1) True 2) False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions #29 - #32: Given the Time Signature, identify if each measure has the correct number of beats as represented by the written rhythms and rests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#29</th>
<th>#30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Correct</td>
<td>2) Incorrect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Correct</td>
<td>2) Incorrect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify the correct written rhythm being performed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#1

**What does the top number of a time signature tell you?**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td><strong>How many beats are on the page.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td><strong>What type of note receives one beat.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td><strong>How many beats there are in a bar/measure.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td><strong>Total number of notes in each bar/measure.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#2

**What does the bottom number of a time signature tell you?**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td><strong>What type of note receives one beat.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td><strong>Total number of quarter notes on each page.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td><strong>How many beats there are in a bar/measure.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td><strong>What type of fraction the time signature is.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#3

**How many beats will be in each bar/measure according to this time signature?**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) 4</td>
<td>2) <strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 2</td>
<td>4) <strong>12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#4

**What type of note will receive one beat according to this time signature?**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) <strong>Whole</strong></td>
<td>2) <strong>Quarter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) <strong>Eighth</strong></td>
<td>4) <strong>Half</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#5

A dotted quarter note equals?

1) 2 eighth notes
2) 4 sixteenth notes
3) 1 half note
4) 3 eighth notes

#6

Identify the correct symbol representing a dotted 8th note rest.

1)  
2)  
3)  
4)  

Questions #7 - #11

Match each of the four rhythms below with its numerical value given a time signature with the bottom number being an 2.

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  

#7 – 2 Beats

#8 – 1 Beat

#9 – 3 Beats

#10 – .5 Beats

#11 – 1.5 Beats
Questions #12 - #16

Match each of the four rests below with its numerical value given a time signature with the bottom number being a 2.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
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#12 – 2 Beats
#13 – 1 Beat
#14 – 3 Beats
#15 – .5 Beats
#16 – 1.5 Beats

#17 - #24 Identify the appropriate time signature for each rhythmic example:
(Each example is equivalent to one full measure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#17</th>
<th>#18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rhythmic Example" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rhythmic Example" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) 3/4</td>
<td>1) 7/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 6/8</td>
<td>2) 6/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 2/2</td>
<td>3) 9/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) 5/4</td>
<td>4) 3/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#19</th>
<th>#20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rhythmic Example" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rhythmic Example" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) 5/4</td>
<td>1) 4/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 3/4</td>
<td>2) 3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 9/8</td>
<td>3) 2/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) 6/8</td>
<td>4) 6/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Questions #29 - #32: Given the Time Signature, identify if each measure has the correct number of beats as represented by the written rhythms and rests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#29</th>
<th>#30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Musical notation]</td>
<td>[Musical notation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Correct</td>
<td>1) Correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Incorrect</td>
<td>2) Incorrect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify the correct written rhythm being performed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Musical notation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>