

Basic Theory Part 2

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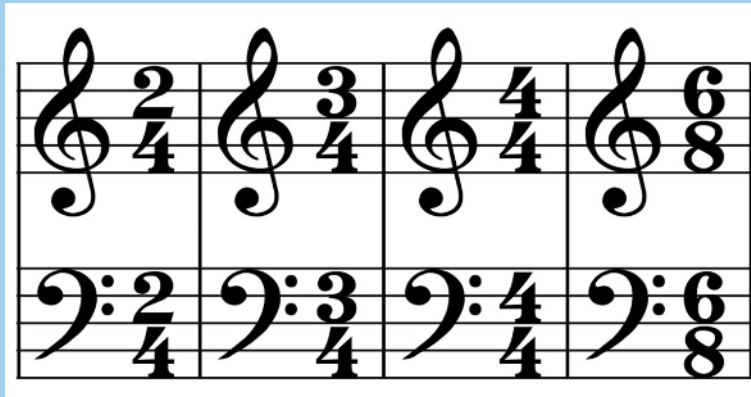
THIS PART WILL INCLUDE...

- Time Signatures
 - Rests
- More on Note Values
 - Ties and Dots
 - Accidentals

TIME SIGNATURES

At the beginning of every piece of music you will see a time signature.

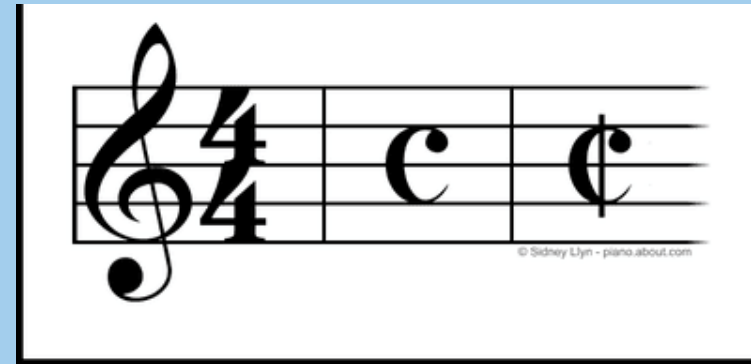
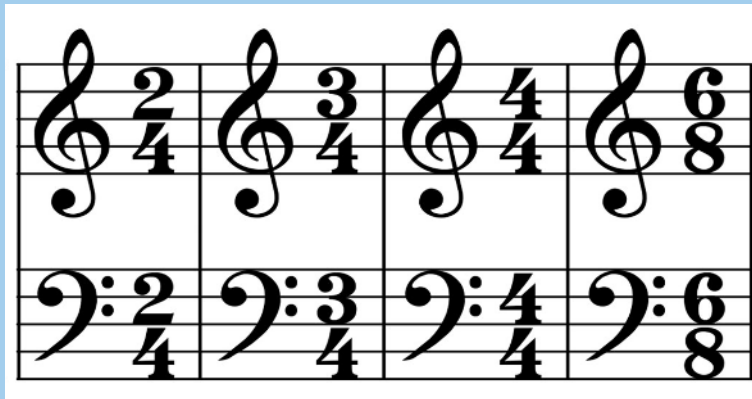
They will look something like this....



TIME SIGNATURES

The top number tells us how many beats there are in a bar.

The bottom number tells us what kind of note is to be used.



This is where the American names of notes comes in handy.

EXAMPLE: A time signature with 4/4 would tell us that there are 4 crotchets in a bar.

Remember that crotchets are also called QUARTER (1/4) notes.

TIME SIGNATURES

Sometimes, instead of seeing 4/4, you will see C.

This means Common Time. If it look like the one below, that also means 4/4.



If it looks like this.....



That means cut common and also means 2/2. (2, half notes in a bar)

TIME SIGNATURES

You should be able to look at any piece of music that you have and check all the beats in each bar.

Pieces of $4/4$ – there should be 4 crotchet beats in each bar

$3/4$ - there should be 3 crotchet beats in each bar

$2/4$ – there should be 2 crotchet beats in each bar

$6/8$ – there should be 6 quaver beats in each bar











These are some of the most common time signatures you may come across.

(After this, practice your new knowledge by doing the bar line exercise)

RESTS

For every note that we have in music, we also have a rest that is worth the same amount of beats.

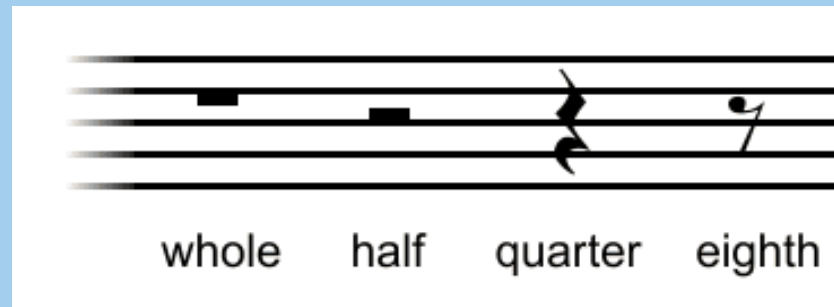
See below how the notes and rests relate to each other.

Name	Note	Rest	Beats
Whole			4
Half			2
Quarter			1
Eighth			$\frac{1}{2}$
Sixteenth			$\frac{1}{4}$

RESTS

The next step of learning about rests is seeing what they look like in written music.

Then it'll be your turn to have a go drawing them.





Try and draw the actual note next to its equivalent rest.

MORE NOTE VALUES

This is just going to be a small section!











For this, you will be introduced to your next note, which is the semiquaver.

	Semi-quaver	Sixteenth note	$\frac{1}{4}$ beat	
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Now include the semiquaver into your work from the last slide!

MORE NOTE VALUES

Your notes and rest should look like this...

	Semibreve	Whole note	4 beats	
	Minim	Half note	2 beats	
	Crotchet	Quarter note	1 beat	
	Quaver	Eighth note	$\frac{1}{2}$ beat	
	Semiquaver	Sixteenth note	$\frac{1}{4}$ beat	

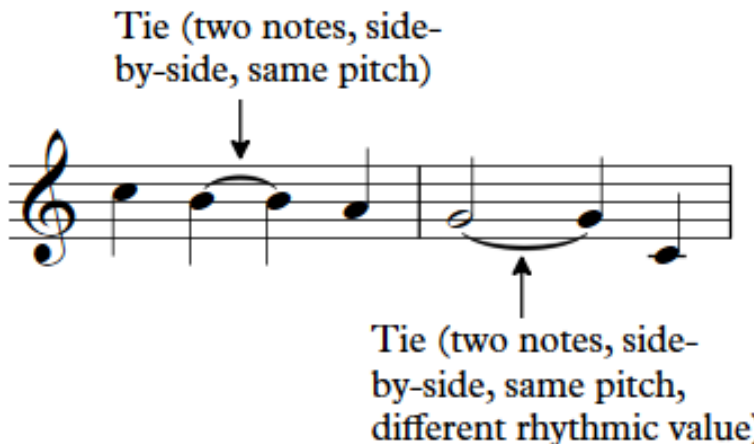
TIES AND DOTS

A tie joins notes that sound the same. It turns them into one sound.

For example 2 crotchets on the same C can be tied together but when played or sung, it will sound like a minim C.

Any number of notes can be joined in this way, but they must be the same note, and next to each other.

This is what they look like....



The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. It contains two measures of music. In the first measure, there are two eighth notes on the same pitch (C4), connected by a horizontal tie line above them. An arrow points from the text 'Tie (two notes, side-by-side, same pitch)' to this tie. In the second measure, there is a single half note on the same pitch (C4), connected by a horizontal tie line below it to the first measure. An arrow points from the text 'Tie (two notes, side-by-side, same pitch, different rhythmic value)' to this tie.

Tie (two notes, side-by-side, same pitch)

Tie (two notes, side-by-side, same pitch, different rhythmic value)

TIES AND DOTS

To put it simply, a dot after a note makes it longer.

In more detail, a dot after a note makes the note half as long again.

Example 1. A dotted crotchet would be $1 \frac{1}{2}$ beats long.

Crotchet = 1 beat

Half of 1 = $\frac{1}{2}$ a beat

$1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ and a half

Example 2. A dotted minim would be 3 beats long.

Minim = 2 beats

Half of 2 = 1 beat

$2 + 1 = 3$ beats

ACCIDENTALS

An accidental in music is a symbol that shows the change of a pitch that is different to the key signature in the piece.

A music accidental can turn a pitch sharp, flat, or back to its normal state. The most commonly used accidentals in music are the sharp (#), the flat (b), and the natural (♮).



Accidentals only last for the bar they are written in. Once that bar is over, the accidentals get cancelled out and you are back to your written key signature...unless there are more accidentals in the next bar.