CHAPTER 35 STUDY GUIDE

1. What is the numerical time signature for cut time?

2. How many beats does a whole note get in cut time?

3. How many eighth notes in one beat of cut time?

4. How would 4 quarter notes be counted in cut time?

5. What note gets one beat in slow six-eight time?

6. How many beats are in each measure of slow six-eight time?

7. How many beats do quarter notes get in slow six-eight time?

8. How many beats do dotted half rests get in slow six-eight time?

9. How many pulses are in a measure of complex, or fast six-eight time?

10. What rhythm gets one beat in fast six-eight time?

11. What is the counting for a measure of 8th notes in fast six-eight?

12. How are the beats in 5/4 time grouped?

13. How are the beats in 7/8 time grouped?

14. How do you tell if a song is in an odd meter?

1. 2/2

2. 2

3. 4

4. 1 + 2 +

5. 8th note

6. 6

7. 2

8. 6

9. 2

10. dotted quarter

11. 1 an da 2 an da

12. 2+3 or 3+2

13. 2+2+3 or 3+2+2 or 2+3+2

14. Can't easily tap your foot to it, or there is an odd number greater than 3 as the top number of the time signature.

PRACTICAL USE EXERCISES

1. Write out an 8 measure melody in 5/4 time. You can either make one up, or transcribe one, like Dave Brubeck's *Take 5*. Get the mp3 on the Web at http://is.gd/yigaja

2. Charles Ives, a ground-breaking composer from the United States, often used two meters at once in a piece of music. Write a 10 measure harmony part to number one, but use 4/4 time (10 measures of 4/4 = 8 measures of 5/4). Find a friend and sing/play what you've written.

3. Think of another combination of meters like 2/4 and 3/4 (or whatever) and compose another piece that will begin and end at the same time. Use blank staves found throughout the book if necessary.