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# CHAPTER 17 STUDY GUIDE

1. What does the rhythm clef show?
  1. Rhythm only. No pitches
2. Why doesn't the rhythm clef show pitch?
  2. Instruments using rhythm clef are non-pitched
3. Why use a one-line rhythm clef?
  3. One line is all that's needed for a single percussion instrument.
4. If the 5-line rhythm clef staff doesn't show pitches, why is it used?
  4. The 5-line clef can show rhythm for several instruments at once.
5. If a note-head is an x, what instrument is used?
  5. Options: cymbals, cowbell, triangle, guiro, any small percussion instrument
6. If you're reading say, a bass drum part, and it's on the first space, will it ever change to another line or space within that piece?
  6. Never

## PRACTICAL USE EXERCISES

1. On one of the blank staves below, write a percussion clef. Write out the correct name of the instrument in the appropriate line/space of your staff. If necessary, look at page 85 to get it right.
2. Get on the “throne” of a drum set. Play each instrument of the set while looking at the appropriate space in your music from example 1. Try two instruments/drums at once. Then three. Then all four.
3. Draw another rhythm clef on one of the staves below. Write in the meter. Fill in the measures with the notes you have learned: whole (4 beats), half (2 beats), and quarter (1 beat). Use each of the rests, too.

A large grid of 12 sets of five-line music staves, intended for writing musical notation. Each set consists of five horizontal lines representing a staff. The staves are evenly spaced vertically across the page.