



PART TWO REVIEW

*Tell me and I forget.
Teach me and I remember.
Involve me and I learn.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

WHEW! YOU MADE IT

These pages can be used to test your memory on what you've learned in Part Two, and if some of the information hasn't stuck, you can go back and check it out on the page indicated below the question.

As with the chapter reviews, use your keyboard from the back of the book to cover up the answers while you test yourself.

1. What is another name for meter?
page 31
 2. Where does the time signature appear?
page 31
 3. What information does the time signature give?
page 35
 4. What are the three most common time signatures?
page 31
 5. What does the top number tell you?
page 31
 6. What does the bottom number tell you?
page 31
 7. Why are different meters used?
page 32
 8. The count of any measure, in any time signature/meter, begins with what number?
page 35
 9. How is a measure of quarter notes in 3/4 time counted?
page 36
 10. How is a measure of half notes in 4/4 time counted?
page 36
1. time signature
 2. at the beginning of a piece of music, directly after the clef
 3. how many beats in each measure, and what type of note gets one beat
 4. 4/4, 2/4, 3/4
 5. how many beats in one measure
 6. what type of note gets one beat
 7. The meter depends on the rhythmic pattern of the song.
 8. 1
 9. 1, 2, 3
 10. 1-2, 3-4

11. How is a whole note counted in 4/4 time?
page 37 11. 1-2-3-4
12. When writing out the counting, what is used to show you're dealing with a rest?
page 37 12. Parentheses ()
13. When counting out loud, how should you count a rest?
page 37 13. Softly
14. When counting out loud in 4/4 time, how would you say a measure of half notes?
page 36 14. ONE-two, THREE-four
15. How long is an eighth note in common time (4/4)?
page 39 15. $\frac{1}{2}$ beat
16. How long is an eighth rest in 2/4 time?
page 39 16. $\frac{1}{2}$ beat
17. How many eighth notes in one quarter note or one beat of 3/4 time?
page 39 17. 2
18. How are eighth notes counted in 4/4 time?
page 39 18. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +
19. How is a measure of eighth rests counted in 2/4 time?
page 39 19. (1) (+) (2) (+)
20. How long is one sixteenth note in 4/4 time?
page 40 20. $\frac{1}{4}$ beat
21. How many sixteenth notes are in one quarter note or one beat of 4/4 time?
page 40 21. 4
22. How do you count sixteenth notes in 4/4 time?
page 40 22. 1 e + a
2 e + a
3 e + a
4 e + a
23. What does a dot do to a note?
page 44 23. Makes it longer by half its original value
24. How long is a dotted whole note?
page 44 24. Six beats
25. How long is a dotted half note?
page 45 25. Three beats
26. How long is a dotted quarter note?
page 45 26. $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats
27. How long is a dotted eighth note?
page 46 27. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a beat
28. Which type of note usually follows a dotted eighth note?
page 46 28. Sixteenth note
29. How long is an eighth note triplet in 4/4 time?
page 48 29. One beat
30. How is a measure of eighth note triplets counted in 4/4 time?
page 48 30. 1 tri ple
2 tri ple
3 tri ple
4 tri ple
31. How long is a sixteenth note triplet?
page 49 31. $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

32. What is the count for a measure of sixteenth note triplets in 2/4 time?
page 49

33. Where is your foot positioned on the “+” part of the beat?
page 35

34. How long is a quarter note triplet?
page 49

35. How long is each note in the quarter note triplet?
page 49

36. Draw a measure of eight note triplets in 4/4 time. EXACTLY above that, align a measure of quarter note triplets.
page 49

32. 1 la li + la li
2 la li + la li

33. Up

34. Two beats

35. $\frac{2}{3}$ beat

Moving On

Rhythm is one of the fundamental building blocks of music. You should now have a better understanding of how many rhythmic sounds are written. I highly encourage you to review this section as you continue through the book.

Another fundamental musical building block is pitch, or how high or low a note is. In the next section, you'll learn all about how pitch is shown in written music. Essential stuff.

