









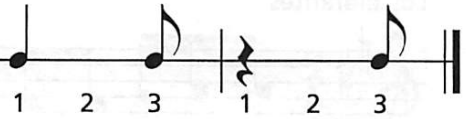
$\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ Time Signatures




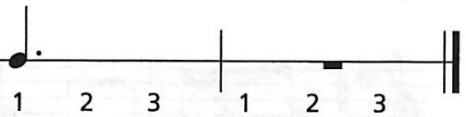
In $\frac{3}{8}$ time:

$\frac{3}{8}$ means there are 3 beats per measure.
 $\frac{8}{8}$ means the 8th note  receives 1 beat.


In $\frac{3}{8}$ time:


 or  = 1 beat   1 2 3 | 1 2 3

 or  = 2 beats   1 2 3 | 1 2 3




 or  = 3 beats   1 2 3 | 1 2 3

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time:




$\frac{6}{8}$ means there are 6 beats per measure.
 $\frac{8}{8}$ means the 8th note  receives 1 beat.

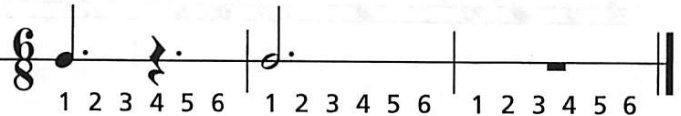
 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time:

,  and  receive the same number of beats as in $\frac{3}{8}$ time.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6


In addition,  = 3 beats,  or  = 6 beats

 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6


Exercises

- 1** In the examples, circle the measures with the incorrect number of beats.

a. 

b. 

- 2** Complete the measures, using one note or rest. Write the beats, then count and clap the rhythm.

a.  Note Rest Note Rest

b.  Note Note Note Rest

Eighth Note Triplets

When three notes are grouped together with a figure "3" above or below the notes, the group is called a TRIPLET. The 3 notes are played in the time of 2 notes of the same value. It is similar to playing $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ at fast tempos.

8th NOTE TRIPLETS

Count: trip - a - let
or: 1 trip-let

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

March (from the "Nutcracker Suite")

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840–1893)

1 & 2 trip-let 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Arabesque No. 1

Claude Debussy (1862–1918)

1 & 2 trip-let 3 trip-let 4 trip-let 1 trip-let 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 &

Exercises

- 1** For each example, add bar lines, write the beats under the notes and clap the rhythm.

a.

b.

- 2** Complete the incomplete measures below with eighth note triplets. Count and clap the rhythm.

a.

b.

Incomplete Measures (Pick-up Notes)

Some pieces begin with an incomplete measure. This note (or notes) is known as a PICK-UP NOTE. The following piece has only 1 beat in the first measure. The missing 2 beats are found in the last measure.

Carnival of Venice

Moderato

1. 2.

(1 2) 3 1 2

Syncopation

When the accent in a musical passage falls on the weak beat (&) rather than the strong beat (1, 2, etc.), it is called SYNCOPATION.

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Exercises

1 Fill in the last measure of each example with the correct note value for the given note name.

We Wish You A Merry Christmas

Traditional Carol

a.

c

Auld Lang Syne

Scottish Folk Song

b.

c

2 Add bar lines and write the beats under each measure. Count and clap the rhythm.

a.

b.

c.

Track 67

1 Listen to the example. Fill in the missing note and value in the last measure.

Johannes Brahms (1833-1897)

Symphony No. 1

Track 68

2 Listen to the example in a fast 3/8 time. It is counted in 1 and includes a 2-measure count-off.

We Three Kings of Orient Are

Traditional Carol

Track 69

3 Listen to the rhythm pattern. Write the missing rhythm in the 3rd measure using the note C. The example will be played twice.

Track 70

4 Listen to the example in a fast 6/8 time. It is counted in 2 and includes a 1-measure count-off.

For He's a Jolly Good Fellow

English Folk Song

Track 71

5 Listen to the rhythm pattern. Write the missing rhythm in the 3rd measure using the note C. The example will be played twice.

Fast tempo

Track 72

6 Listen to the  pattern in the following example. There will be a 3-beat count-off.

Triumphal March (from "Aïda")

Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901)

Track 73

7 Listen to the rhythm pattern. Write the missing rhythm in the 3rd measure using the note Bb. The example will be played twice.

