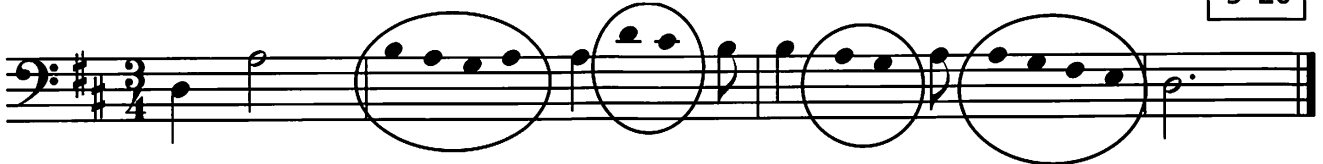## Unit 10 ACTIVITY 1 Name/Class_____

Sixteenth Notes
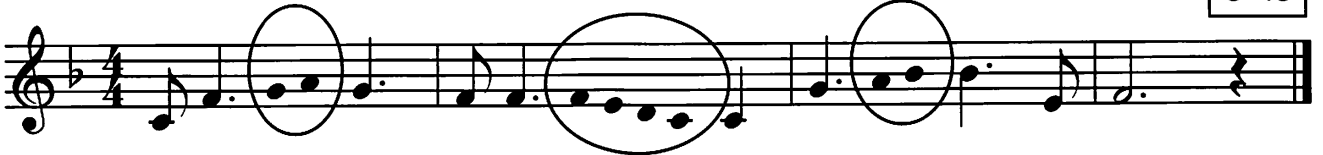
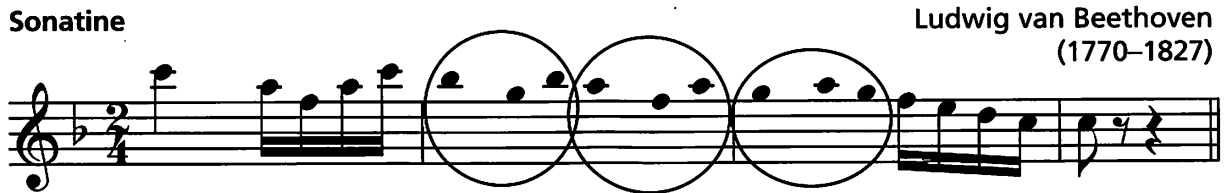**1** Change the circled notes to create flagged 16th notes.

5–20

2 Change the circled notes to create beamed 16th notes.

5–15

3 Add stems and beams to the circled notes to create sets of one 8th and two 16th notes.

5–15

Sonatine

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770–1827)

4 Write the equivalent rhythmic duration in beamed 16th notes.

5–30

a. 𝐨 =

b. 𝅗𝅥· =

c. 𝅗𝅥 =

d. ♪ =

e. ♩ =

f. ♩· =

5–20

5 Change the circled notes to create appropriate note values.
Write the counts under the notes, then clap the rhythm.

Sonatine

Johann Anton André
(1775–1842)

100

21

Unit 10 **ACTIVITY 2** Name/Class_____

Sixteenth Rests

1 Complete the measures below by adding 16th rests where indicated.
Write the counts under the measures.

2-22

2 Complete the measures below by adding only one rest where indicated.
Write the counts under the measures.

3-18

3 Write one rest in each measure to equal the indicated rhythmic duration.

| 1 beat | 4 beats | 1/2 beat | 2 beats | 1/4 beat | 3 beats |

3-18

4 Rest Round-up

Write the equivalent rest and draw a line matching it to the correct number of beats.

Number of Beats

a. $\frac{3}{4}$ 𝄾 + 𝄾 =

4

b. $\frac{4}{4}$ 𝄽 + 𝄽 =

2

c. $\frac{3}{4}$ 𝄾 + 𝄾 =

1

d. $\frac{4}{4}$ ▬ + ▬ =

2

e. $\frac{4}{4}$ 𝄽 + 𝄾 + 𝄾 + 𝄾 =

3

f. $\frac{3}{4}$ 𝄾 + 𝄾 + 𝄾 + 𝄾 =

1/2

g. $\frac{3}{4}$ 𝄽 + 𝄽 + 𝄽 =

1

6-42

100

Unit 10 **ACTIVITY 3**   Name/Class_____

Dotted Eighth Notes

1 A dot after a note increases its value by _____ its original value.

2 A dot after an eighth note increases its value by what note value? _____

4–8

3 Add appropriate stems to the incomplete notes or insert rests as indicated to complete the measures.

Wer sein holdes Lieb verloren

Hugo Wolf
(1860–1903)

a.

(rest)

Yonder She Comes

Missouri Folk Song

b.

(rest)

Alcandro, Io confesso...Non so d'onde viene

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756–1791)

(rest)

c.

(rest)

Ah si mon moine

French-Canadian Song

d.

3–87

4 A dotted eighth note is often followed by what note value? _____

5

100

Unit 10 ACTIVITY 4 Name/Class_____

Common Time and Cut Time (Alla Breve)

1 The time signature **C** is also known as _____ _____ or ___/4.

| 2–6 |

2 The time signature **¢** is also known as _____ _____ or ___/2.

| 2–6 |

3 ♩ means there are _____ beats per measure and the _____ note receives one beat.

| 2–4 |

4 For each time signature, draw a line to connect the notes to the correct number of beats.

C

Note	Beats
♩	3
♩	1
♪	4
♩.	1/2
♫♫	1
o	2
𝄽	2
𝄾	4
−	1/2
▬	1

¢

Note	Beats
♩	1/4
♩	1
♪	1 1/2
♩.	1/2
♫♫	1/2
𝄽	2
𝄾	1/4
−	2
▬	1/2
o	1

| 3–60 |

5 Circle the measures with incorrect beats.

| 1–4 |

6 Finish writing the indicated notes to complete the measures.

Nochebuena   Mexican Folk Song

a.

I Have a Song to Sing, O!   Arthur Sullivan
(1842–1900)

b.

| 2–20 |

| 100 |

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Unit 10 **ACTIVITY 5** Name/Class_____

Review of Rhythmic Values and Musical Terms

1 Mark each statement below with a "T" for true or "F" for false.

    a. _____ In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, two 16th notes equal the duration of one 8th note.

    b. _____ A dot after a note increases its length by twice its original value.

    c. _____ Alla breve is also known as $\frac{2}{2}$ time.

    d. _____ Common time is also called $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

    e. _____ A dotted 8th note is usually followed by two 16th notes.

    f. _____ In $\frac{2}{2}$ time, the half note receives one beat.

2–12

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct number of counts.

    a. ♩ x _____ = 𝄽   **b.** ♩ x _____ = ▬

    c. ♪ x _____ = 𝅗𝅥   **d.** ♪ x _____ = 𝅗𝅥

    e. ♪ x _____ = ♩.   **f.** 𝅗𝅥. x _____ = 𝅗𝅥.

    g. ♪ x _____ = 𝅝   **h.** ♩ x _____ = ▬

    i. ▬ x _____ = ▬   **J.** ♪ x _____ = ♪.

4–40

3 Add bar lines and a double bar to each example.

    a.

    b.

    c.

    d.

3–48

100