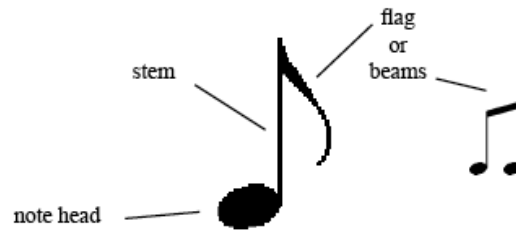


















RHYTHM



Note values and rests – are proportional, relative to one another

 whole note	 whole rest	 dotted whole note
 half note	 half rest	 dotted half note
 quarter note	 quarter rest	 dotted quarter note
 eighth note	 eighth rest	
 sixteenth note	 sixteenth rest	
 thirtysecond note	 thirty second rest	
 sixtyfourth note		

the tie

the dot (adds half of the value of the note)

BEAT = steady rate of the pulse

TEMPO = the speed of the beat, measured in bpm (beats per minute) (ex.: 60=60 beats per minute)

ACCENTS (emphasis placed on certain notes)

- Tonal accent – on a higher note than the surrounding notes
- Agogic accent – on a longer note
- Dynamic accent – on a note played more forcefully – requires notation >, sfz

Meter and Measure – the tonal and agogic accents create a pattern of strong (S) and weak (w) beats

METER = grouping together of 2 or more beats by means of accents

MEASURE = a complete cycle of a meter pattern, starting with the strong beat, separated by bar lines

ANACRUSIS (pickup or upbeat)