



QUALITY IS IN THE HEART

CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL

OF WHAT WE DO

LESSON 5

Music Theory G3

Quiz: www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg311

Grade 3

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Keys & Scales 2

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Terms and Signs

Terms & Signs for the day:

sforzando, sforzato, sf, sfz -

forced, accented

andantino - slightly faster/slower

than andante

prestissimo - very fast

agitato - agitated

animato - animated, lively

con forza - with force

energico - energetic

giocoso - playful, merry

leggiero - light

maestoso - majestic

marcato (mark.)- emphatic, accented

pesante - heavy

risoluto - bold, strong

scherzando - playful, joking

semplice - simple, plain

sostenuto (sost.)- sustained

tranquillo - calm

triste, tristamente - sad, sorrowful

01

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Rhythm 1

THE DEMISEMIQUAVER

TRIPLET DEMISEMIQUAVERS

STARTING ON AN UPBEAT

DUPLE, TRIPLE AND QUADRUPLE TIME

GROUPING NOTES AND RESTS







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The demisemiquaver

The demisemiquaver is one of the shortest time values in music notation.

It has 3 flags/tails or beams when it is part of a group



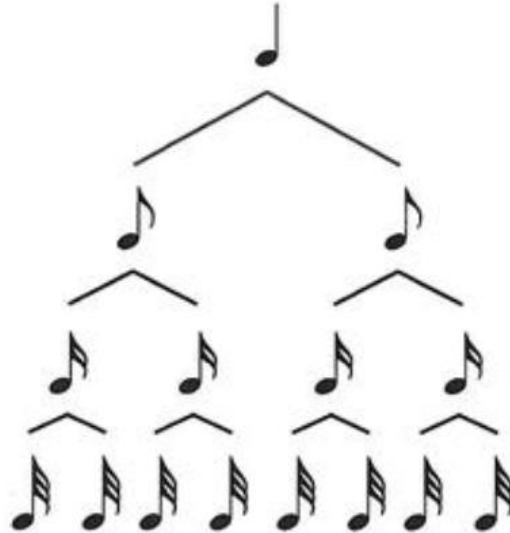
semibreve	minim	crotchet	quaver	semiquaver	demisemiquaver
					
whole note	half note	quarter note	8th note	16th note	32nd note

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The demisemiquaver

There are 8 demisemiquavers in a crotchet.

Each demisemiquaver is also half of a semiquaver.



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The demisemiquaver

Like quavers and semiquavers, demisemiquavers can be grouped together using beams. They can be grouped with all notes with flags. Look at the examples below



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Complete the sentences below:

A semiquaver is equal to _____ semidemiquavers

A minim is equal to _____ semidemiquavers

A dotted crotchet is equal to _____ semidemiquavers

Four semiquavers are equal to _____ semidemiquavers

A crotchet is equal to _____ semidemiquavers

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What is the time signature of the melody below?



The time signature is 2/4. Eight demisemi-quavers are equal to one crotchet

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What is the time signature of the melody below?



The time signature is 3/4. Eight demisemi-quavers are equal to one crotchet

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What is the time signature of the melody below?



The time signature is 3/2. Four demisemiquavers are equal to one quaver

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What is the time signature of the melody below?



The time signature is 4/4. Two demisemi-quavers are equal to one semi-quaver

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Triplet Demisemiquavers



Reminder: A triplet is a group of three notes that are played in time of two of the same time value.

A triplet of demisemiquavers are therefore equal to one semiquaver (or two demisemiquavers).

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A triplet may include notes and rests of different time values.



The 3 written above with or without a bracket shows a triplet

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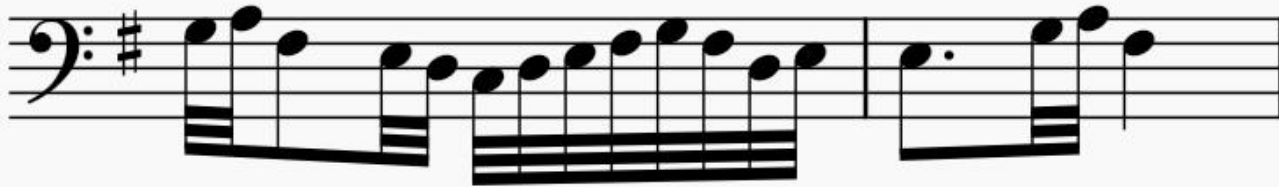
Is the triplet below correctly written to be equal to a semiquaver?



No, a demisemiquaver triplet should have 3 semisemiquavers.

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What is the time signature for the following melody?



The time signature is 2/4. Observe the grouping.

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What is the time signature for the following melody?



The time signature is $3/8$. Observe the grouping.

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Which rest(s) can be added in the place shown by a square below?

The image shows two musical staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The top staff contains a sequence of notes: a crotchet (quarter note) on G4, a crotchet on A4, a crotchet on B4, a square box indicating a missing rest, and a crotchet on C5. The bottom staff shows the same sequence of notes, but with a semiquaver (eighth note) rest on the line between the third and fourth beats, which completes the third crotchet beat.

A semiquaver rest is added to complete the third crotchet beat.

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Which rest(s) can be added in the place shown by a square below?

The image shows two musical staves in 3/8 time. The top staff contains a quarter note, a beamed eighth-note pair, a quarter note, a red square, and a quarter note. The bottom staff contains the same notes but with two eighth-note rests in the second beat.

A semiquaver rest is added to complete the first quaver beat, then a quaver rest is added to cover the second quaver beat. **Each new silent beat needs a new rest.**

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Starting on an upbeat

While some music will start on the first beat of the bar, some don't.

An upbeat, mostly the last beat of the bar, can be the first note of a music.

When this is the case, the last bar will be short of the value in the first bar, so that the first and last bars make a complete bar.



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Duple, triple, and quadruple time

Time signatures may be described as duple, triple, or quadruple time, depending on the number of beats in each bar.

A duple time signature has two beats in a bar.

$$\frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{2}{2} = \text{duple time}$$

A triple time signature has three beats in a bar.

$$\frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{8} = \text{triple time}$$

A quadruple time signature has four beats in a bar.

$$\frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{4}{2} = \text{quadruple time}$$

The type of beat doesn't matter, only the number of beats in a bar.

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Grouping of notes and rests

Beams: Quavers, semiquavers, and demisemiquavers can be grouped together across one or more beats. **Avoid beaming** them together **across the middle** of a **4/4** bar.

Rests: Each **whole bar**, **half bar**, or **whole beat of silence** should have *its own rest*. For silences in the **middle of a beat**, use a *new rest for each half beat*. *Whole bars of silence should use a semibreve rest*.

Ties: Avoid ties where single notes can be written instead.

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Is the following bar grouped correctly?



No, avoid grouping notes across the middle of a 4/4 bar.

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Is the following bar grouped correctly?



No, group everything with flags in 3/8 time.

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Is the following bar grouped correctly?



No, avoid ties where single notes could be written instead..

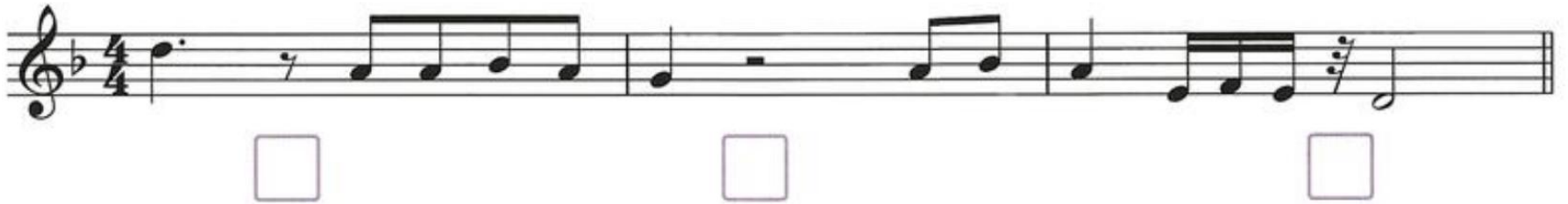
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Which of the following bars isn't grouped correctly?

The last bar. A completely silent bar should use a semibreve rest.

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Which of the following bars isn't grouped correctly?



The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation is as follows:

- Bar 1: A dotted half note (Bb), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (Bb). A bracket groups the quarter rest and the quarter note.
- Bar 2: A quarter note (Bb), a quarter rest, a quarter note (Bb), and a quarter note (Bb). A bracket groups the quarter note and the quarter rest.
- Bar 3: A quarter note (Bb), a quarter note (Bb), a quarter note (Bb), and a quarter note (Bb). A bracket groups the last three notes.

Below each bar is a square checkbox:

- Bar 1:
- Bar 2:
- Bar 3:

The second bar. Don't group rests in the middle of 4/4 bar.

The last bar: The rest should be a semiquaver rest instead.

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Which of the following bars isn't grouped correctly?

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The staff contains six measures of music. The first measure has a dotted quarter note on G4. The second measure has an eighth note on G4, followed by a beamed eighth note on A4, and another eighth note on G4. The third measure has a quarter note on G4, followed by a whole rest, and then a quarter note on G4. The fourth measure has a quarter note on G4, followed by a dotted quarter note on A4, and then a double bar line with a repeat sign. The fifth measure has a half note on G4. The sixth measure has a quarter note on G4, followed by a whole rest. Below the staff, there are three empty square checkboxes: one under the third measure, one under the fourth measure, and one under the sixth measure.

The third bar. For silences in the middle of a beat, use a new rest for each half beat.

The fourth bar: The rest should be a semiquaver rest instead.

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Rewriting melodies in half or double values

Rhythms can be written in different time signatures by doubling or halving all the time values.

$2/4$ will become $2/2$ when all the notes are doubled, and vice-versa

$3/8$ will become $3/4$ when all the notes are doubled, and vice-versa

$4/2$ will become $4/4$ when all the notes are halved, and vice-versa

Take note that the number of beats do not change.

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Example:



When all the values in the above bar are halved, the following will be the new time signature and notes:





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Thank you, Friends

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