





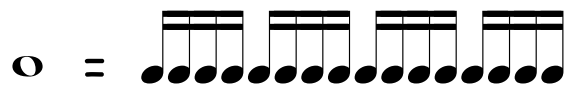
# More about Rhythm: Semiquavers



Go back to page 3 and revise the rhythm values there. Then you'll be ready for this page!

Note	Name	Number of Crotchet Beats
	Semiquaver	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Semiquaver rest	$\frac{1}{4}$
	2 Semiquavers	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
	4 Semiquavers	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$

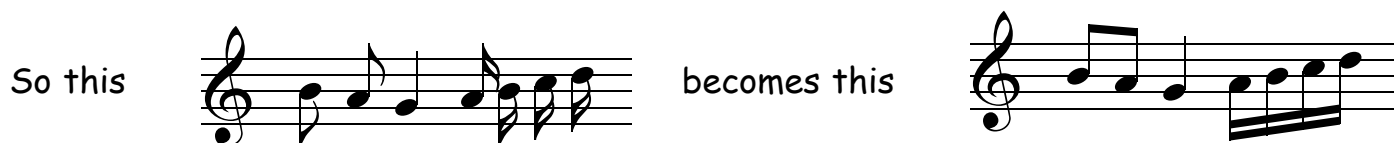
Semiquavers are almost always grouped 4 at a time. There are SIXTEEN semiquavers in one semibreve!



Sometimes you will see a mixture of quavers and semiquavers beamed (grouped) together. All of the following combinations are equivalent to one crotchet beat:



Quavers and semiquavers are beamed to show the crotchet beats wherever possible. All the stems must go in the same direction (revise your stem direction rules on the previous page).



How many crotchet beats are in each of these groups of quavers/semiquavers?



# Dots and Ties



A dot next to a note makes it longer. The dot equals half the value of the note.

That's why a dotted minim has 3 beats: is the same as + (2 + 1). (Amazing, huh?)

So is the same as + =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  beats.

And is the same as + =  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one beat.

Can you figure out the value of these dotted notes and rests?

\_\_\_\_\_    
 \_\_\_\_\_    
 \_\_\_\_\_    
 \_\_\_\_\_    
 \_\_\_\_\_

(this is a super hard one!)

## Important facts about dotted notes:

1. A dotted crotchet **MUST** be followed by a quaver e.g. (or something equivalent to a quaver!) This is because a note worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  beats must be made up to 2 beats.
2. A dotted quaver is **ALWAYS** followed by a semiquaver e.g. (or something equivalent to a semiquaver!) This is because a note worth  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a beat must be made up to a whole beat.

A tie looks like this and connects two notes of the same pitch.

For example: is a tie but is a slur (meaning to play smoothly).

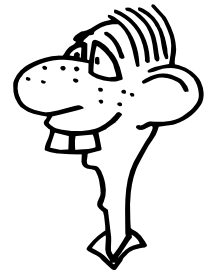
When two notes are tied, the second note is not played - the first note is held for the value of both notes.

So sounds exactly the same as !

These tied notes combine to make one sound. What is the value of each?

$2\frac{1}{2}$     
 \_\_\_\_\_    
 \_\_\_\_\_    
 \_\_\_\_\_

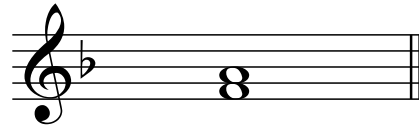
# Intervals



- ★ An interval is the distance between two notes.
- ★ The bottom note is known as the 'tonic' note (i.e. scale degree no. 1).
- ★ An interval where both notes are the same pitch is called a 'unison' (it is never called a '1st').

There are two types of intervals: 'harmonic' and 'melodic'.

'Harmonic' intervals line up vertically, like a chord:  
(Except for unisons and 2nds – see below)



'Melodic' intervals are written side by side, like a melody:



To name an interval, simply count up from the bottom note. Here are some harmonic intervals in C major (you can fill in the missing names):

Unison      2nd      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      5th      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      8ve (Octave)

Name these melodic intervals above the tonic of F. (Hint: they are not in order!)

\_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Name these harmonic intervals. The accidentals don't change the number... they are there because the higher note of the intervals comes from the SCALE of the lower note.

\_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_