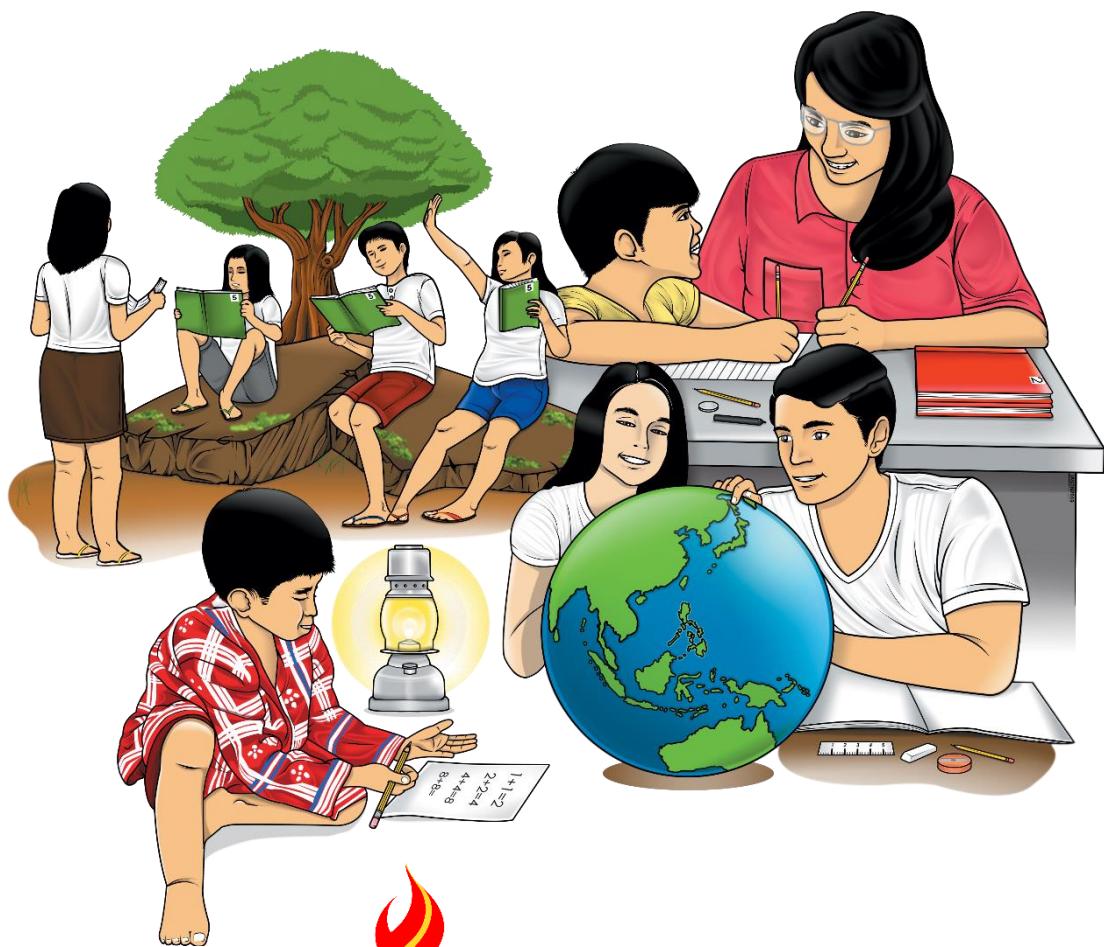


# Music

## Quarter 1 – Module 2: Rhythm: Differentiate Time Signatures



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## **What I Need to Know**

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you differentiate time signatures. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the module you are now using.

The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

1. Lesson 1 – Differentiate  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  Time Signatures
2. Lesson 2 – Differentiate  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  Time Signatures

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Differentiate  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures; and
2. Differentiate  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures



## What I Know

Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Musical symbols are important in music. What is the symbol pointed by an arrow?



A. key signature  
B. time signature  
C. G clef  
D. note

2. A time signature consists the upper and the lower number. What does the upper number tell?

A. It tells the number of beats in a measure.  
B. It tells what note will receive one beat.  
C. It tells the kinds of notes to be grouped in a measure.  
D. It tells how many beats should there be in a measure.

3. In a time signature, the lower number tells what note will receive one beat.

What note will receive one beat in a time  $\frac{4}{4}$  signature?

A. half note  
B. eighth note  
C. whole note  
D. quarter note

4. The value of notes will vary on the given time signature. What time signature is appropriate for this musical phrase?



A.  $\frac{2}{4}$       B.  $\frac{3}{4}$       C.  $\frac{4}{4}$       D.  $\frac{6}{8}$

5. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, how many beats are there per measure?

A. 3      B. 4      C. 2      D. 1

6. Identify the missing note needed to complete the second measure of a rhythmic pattern in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

7. A  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature has another term called Common Time. What is the symbol for Common Time?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. CT

8. Some musical symbols have its proper place on the staff. Where is the time signature located on the staff?

A. after the clef and the key signature

B. before the clef

C. before the key signature

D. none of the above

9. What time signature is appropriate for the rhythmic pattern below?

A.  $\frac{6}{8}$

B.  $\frac{3}{4}$

C.  $\frac{4}{4}$

D.  $\frac{2}{4}$

10. What is the difference between  $\frac{4}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signatures?

A. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat while  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

B. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note receives one beat while  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

C. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, there are two beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat while  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature has three beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat.

D. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a whole note receives one beat while  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature has three beats in a measure and a whole note receives one beat.

# Lesson 1

# Rhythm: Differentiate $\frac{2}{4}$ , $\frac{3}{4}$ , $\frac{4}{4}$ , and $\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signatures

You already have learned about notes and rests and their values in the previous lesson. This lesson will continue to expand your music exposure to the movement and value of notes that give life to music. Today you will learn about time signatures.

There is an established time signature in each song or music piece.

The time signature (also known as meter signature or measure signature) is used in Western musical notation to specify how many beats are grouped in a measure and which note will be equivalent to a beat.

Rhythm varies according to a given time signature. The time signature is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.



## What's In

Identify the kinds of notes and rests found in the following musical lines:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



### **Notes to the Teacher**

This module is designed for independent or self-paced study. It allows the learners to learn by considering their convenience for time and or location according to his or her individual needs and ability. Learners can study at his/her preferred time and environment without undue interruption of work. Please make sure learners who use this material can get frequent feedback and are given the opportunity to reflect on information and on their learning experiences.



### **What's New**

## **Basic Time Signatures**

Did you know that in music we can use varied time signatures?

A time signature is found at the beginning of a piece of music, after the clef and the key signature. It is a numerical indication of a piece showing the meter. It consists of two numbers; the upper and the lower number. The upper number tells the number of beats in every measure. The lower number tells the kind of note that receives one beat.

Here are the basic time signatures.

two beats per measure

quarter note gets one beat

three beats per measure



quarter note gets one beat

four beats per measure



quarter note gets one beat

What are the basic time signatures?

2 3 4

What kind of note receives one beat in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures?

$\frac{4}{4}$

In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, how many beats are there in every measure?

$\frac{2}{4}$

How many beats are there in every measure in  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature?

$\frac{3}{4}$

In  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature, how many quarter notes are there in a measure?

## Activity 1

Songs have different time signatures. That's what makes them different from one another. Analyze the following songs: *Pamulinawen*, *Ili-ili Tulog Anay* and *Hear the Bells*.

### *Pamulinawen*



Pa-mu-li-na-wen pu-sok in-den-gam man, Toy u-mas a sog a gra-yo i-ta sa diam,  
Pa-nu-nu-tem man di ka pa-gin-tu-leng-an, Toy ag-a-yat, a - gra-yo i-ta sa diam.

What is the time signature of the song *Pamulinawen*?

What are the different kinds of notes found on the first staff?

What kind of note receives one beat in  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature?

Which note has the shortest duration in the second staff?

Which note has the longest duration in the second staff?

How many beats are there in each measure?

How many dotted notes are found in the musical score?

### *Ili-ili Tulog Anay*



I- li - i - li tu-log a - nay, wa-la di - ri i - mo Na - nay; - Kad-to tyen - da ba - kal pa -  
pay, I - li - i - li tu - log a - nay.

What is the time signature of the song *Ili-ili Tulog Anay*?

What are the different kinds of notes/rests found in the musical score?

3

What kind of note receives one beat in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature?

In what beat did you start singing?

What did you notice on the first measure?

What did you notice on the last measure?

Which note has the shortest duration in the second staff?

Which note has the longest duration in the second staff?

3

How many beats are there in each measure in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature?

### ***Hear the Bells***

The musical score consists of four lines of music. The first line starts with a G-clef, followed by a 'C' for common time. The lyrics are: "Hear how the bells go ding, dong, ding." The second line starts with a 'C' for common time. The lyrics are: "All through the town you hear them ring." The third line starts with a 'C' for common time. The lyrics are: "Hear them ring out a happy song. Ring, ring," followed by a repeat sign. The fourth line starts with a 'C' for common time. The lyrics are: "ding, dong, ding."

What symbol did you see after a G-clef?

What time signature has this symbol?

What are the different kinds of notes found in the musical score?

What kind of note receives one beat in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature?

Which note has the longest/shortest duration?

How many beats are there in each measure in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature?



### ***What is It***

What is the time signature of the song *Pamulinawen*?

What is the time signature of the song *Ili-ili Tulog Anay*?

What is the time signature of the song *Hear the Bells*?

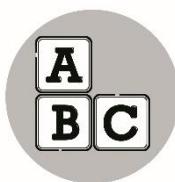
What note receives one beat in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures?

What note has the longest duration in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures?

What rest has the longest duration in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures?

In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, how many beats are there in every measure?

Sing the three songs above.



## What's More

### The Time Signature

The time signature gives you a way to notate your music so that you can play the music from scores and hear its melody. The melodic progression and organizational patterns of beats as indicated by the time signature is how you hear and feel the meter of a musical piece.

The basic time signatures are  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$ . These are commonly used in musical as presented in music lessons.

The  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature is a march rhythm while a  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature is a waltz rhythm.

The  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature is also called common time signature. (C).

A. Identify the time signature of the rhythmic patterns below:

1. |  ||
2. |  ||
3. |  ||
4. |  ||
5. |  ||

B. Fill out the missing word:

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and \_\_\_\_\_ gets one beat.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a quarter note gets \_\_\_\_\_ beat.
3. In  $^4$  time signature, there are four beats in a \_\_\_\_\_ and a quarter note gets one \_\_\_\_\_.



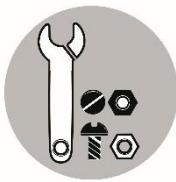
## ***What I Have Learned***

- Time signature tells us how the music is to be counted.
- It is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.
- A time signature consists of two numbers; the upper and the lower number. The upper number tells the number of beats that should be in each measure. The lower number tells the kind of note that receives one beat.
- The  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature is a march rhythm while a  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature is a waltz rhythm.
- The  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature is also called common time signature.

2 → two beats per measure  
4 → quarter note gets one beat

3 → three beats per measure  
4 → quarter note gets one beat

4 → four beats per quarter  
4 → quarter note gets one beat



## ***What I Can Do***

Write the time signature for each melodic pattern below:

1. A musical staff with five measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it (eighth note). The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The fifth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it.
2. A musical staff with four measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The second measure has a dash followed by a quarter note. The third measure has a dash followed by a quarter note.
3. A musical staff with four measures. The first measure has a dash. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it.
4. A musical staff with four measures. The first measure has a quarter note with a vertical line through it followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note with a vertical line through it.
5. A musical staff with two measures. The first measure has four eighth notes. The second measure has four eighth notes.



## Assessment

Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Identify the missing note needed to complete the second measure of a rhythmic pattern in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature.



A. B. C. D.

2. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, what note will receive one beat?

A. half note      B. eighth note      C. whole note      D. quarter note

3. The value of notes will vary on a given time signature. What time signature is appropriate for this musical phrase?



A.  $\frac{3}{4}$       B.  $\frac{2}{4}$       C.  $\frac{4}{4}$       D.  $\frac{6}{8}$

4. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, how many beats are there per measure?

A. 3      B. 4      C. 2      D. 1

5. A  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature has another term called Common Time. What is the symbol for Common Time?

A. B. C. D. CT

6. Some musical symbols have its proper place on the staff. Where is the time signature located on the staff?

A. after the clef and the key signature      C. before the key signature  
B. before the clef      D. none of the above

7. What time signature is appropriate for the rhythmic pattern below?

A musical staff with two measures. Measure 11 consists of six eighth notes. Measure 12 consists of two eighth notes followed by a half note. The staff has a common time signature.

A.  $\frac{4}{4}$       B.  $\frac{2}{4}$       C.  $\frac{3}{4}$       D.  $\frac{6}{8}$

8. What is the difference between  $4$  and  $4$  time signatures?

2  
A. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a quarter

3

note receives one beat while 4 time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

2  
B. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note

3

receives one beat while 4 time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

2  
C. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, there are two beats in a measure and an eighth

3

note receives one beat while 4 time signature has three beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat.

2  
D. In  $^4$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a whole

note receives one beat while  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature has three beats in a measure and a whole note receives one beat.

9. Musical symbols are important in music. What is the symbol pointed by an arrow?

A musical staff with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains six measures of music. An arrow points to the first measure, which begins with a quarter note.

- A. key signature
- B. time signature

- C. G clef
- D. note

10. The time signature consists of upper and lower number. What does the upper number tell?

- A. It tells what note will receive one beat.
- B. It tells the number of beats in a measure.
- C. It tells the kinds of notes to be grouped in a measure.
- D. It tells how many beats should there be in a measure.



## ***Additional Activities***

Identify whether the time signature used in each rhythmic pattern is in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures.





## ***What I Know***

Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The upper number in time signature tells us how many beats are there in a  $\frac{6}{8}$  measure. In  $\frac{8}{8}$  time signature, how many beats are there in each measure?

A. 8      B. 6      C. 3      D. 4

2. A time signature consists two numbers; the upper and the lower number.  $\frac{6}{8}$   
In  $\frac{8}{8}$  time signature, what does the lower number tell us?

A. It tells us the value of a whole note.  
B. It tells us the number of beats in a measure.  
C. It tells us the kind of note which receives one beat.  
D. It tells us the kind of note which has the least value.

3. What is the missing note to complete the rhythmic pattern in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

A musical staff with a 6/8 time signature. The first measure contains six eighth notes. The second measure contains three eighth notes. The third measure begins with a dotted eighth note followed by a blank space. The staff ends with a double bar line.

A.  B.  C.  D. 

6  
8 4. In a time signature, an eighth note receives one beat. How many eighth notes are there in one measure?

A. 6      B. 8      C. 4      D. 3

5. A rhythmic pattern is a combination of notes and rests based on the time signature. Which rhythmic pattern is correct?



6. The value of notes or rests depends on the time signature. What is the

value of a half note ( ) in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

A. 6 beats      B. 2 beats      C. 3 beats      D. 4 beats

7. How do  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures differ from  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

A. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, a quarter note receives one beat while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, an eighth note receives one beat.

B. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, a quarter note receives four beats while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, an eighth note receives eight beats.

C. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, there are four beats in every measure while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are six beats in every measure.

D. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, a whole note receives three beats while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, a whole note receives six beats.

7. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, a quarter note gets one beat. What is the value of a quarter note () in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

A. 4 beats  
B. 2 beats

C. 3 beats  
D.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  beats

8. There are six beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat. What time signature is described?

A.  $\frac{2}{4}$   
B.  $\frac{3}{4}$

C.  $\frac{4}{4}$   
D.  $\frac{6}{8}$

9. Which statement is correct?

A. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note receives one beat.

B. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a half note receives three beats.

C. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

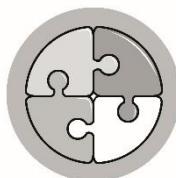
D. In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are six beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

**Lesson  
2**

# **Rhythm: Differentiate $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ Time Signatures**

Music is measured through the use of time signature. The rhythm of the song depends on the time signature too. The time signature is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.

In the previous lesson, you have learned the different simple time signatures such as  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$ . In this lesson, you will learn about a compound time signature with  $\frac{6}{8}$  as an example.



## **What's In**

Write the time signature of each rhythmic pattern.





### **Notes to the Teacher**

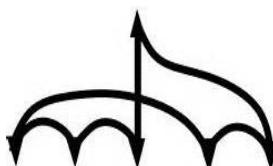
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### **What's New**

## **Compound Time signature**

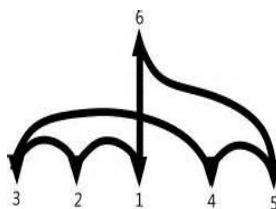
Do you know what time signature represents this pattern?



You have already learned the different simple time signatures. In this lesson you will learn about a compound time signature. A compound time signature tells that the beats will be divided into three equal parts. Which means, each beat contains a triple pulse. Shown below is an example of a  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature.

**6** ← Six beats per measure  
**8** ← Eighth note gets one beat

Conducting pattern:



Chart

NAME	NOTE	VALUE	REST
Dotted half note/rest	$\text{J}.$	6	
Half note/rest	$\text{J}$	4	
Dotted quarter note/rest	$\text{J}.$	3	
Quarter note/rest	$\text{J}$	2	
Dotted Eighth note/rest	$\text{J} \cdot$	1	
Eighth note/rest	$\text{J}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\text{J}$

What is  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

What is the value of a quarter note/rest in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

What note/rest receives one beat in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

What note/rest has the longest duration in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

How many pulses are there in every beat?



## What is It

Analyze the musical score of *Dandansoy* and answer the questions below.

***Dandansoy***



Dan-dan-soy ba-ya-an ko i- kaw\_\_ Pa-u - li a-ko sa pa- yaw\_\_ u-ga-  
ling kon i-kaw hid-la- won\_\_ ang pa-yaw i-mo lang lan-ta- won\_\_

What kinds of notes/rests are used in the musical score?

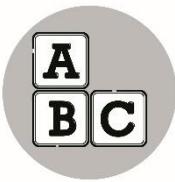
What other musical symbol are found in the score?

What part of the beat is the first note of the song?

What note receives one beat in time signature?

Which note has the longest duration? How many beats does it receive?

How many beats are there in every measure?



## What's More

### The $\frac{6}{8}$ Time Signatures

The  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature is called a compound meter. It means that there are six beats in a measure. The lower number 8 tells the kind of note that gets one beat. Since 8 is the lower number, the note that receives one beat is eighth note ( $\text{♪}$ ). Any time signature with 6 on top is a compound duple.

A rhythmic pattern is a combination of notes and rests which is based on the given time signature of a song or composition.

A. Identify the missing note needed in the rhythmic pattern. Write your answer on a separate sheet.

1.  $\frac{6}{8} | \text{♪} \text{ ♪} \text{ ♪} | \text{♪} \underline{\text{♪}} |$

2.  $\frac{6}{8} | \underline{\text{♩}} \underline{\text{♩}} \underline{\text{♩}} | \text{♩} \underline{\text{♩}} |$

3.  $\frac{6}{8} | \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} \underline{\text{♩}} | \text{♩} \text{♪} |$

4.  $\frac{6}{8} | \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} | \underline{\text{♩}} |$

5.  $\frac{6}{8} | \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} | \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} \underline{\text{♩}} |$

B. Write the value of the notes/rests in time  $\frac{6}{8}$  signature.

1.  $\text{♩}$

2.  $\text{♪}$

3.  $\text{♩}$

4.  $\text{♩}$

5.  $\text{—}$



## **What I Have Learned**

- Time signature is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.
- A time signature consists two numbers; the upper and the lower number.
- In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are 6 beats in each measure and an eighth note receives one beat.
- $\frac{6}{8}$  is a compound time signature.



## **What I Can Do**

Differentiate the following time signatures by giving their meaning.

1. **4**  
**4**
2. **6**  
**8**
3. **3**  
**4**
4. **2**  
**4**



## Assessment

Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, a quarter note gets one beat. What is the value of a quarter note ( $\text{♩}$ ) in  $\frac{8}{8}$  time signature?  
A. 4 beats      C. 3 beats  
B. 2 beats      D.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  beats
  
2. There are six beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat. What time signature is described?  
A.  $\frac{4}{4}$       B.  $\frac{3}{3}$       C.  $\frac{4}{4}$       D.  $\frac{6}{8}$
  
3. The upper number in time signature tells us how many beats there are in a measure. In  $\frac{8}{8}$  time signature, how many beats are there in each measure?  
A. 8      B. 6      C. 3      D. 4
  
4. In a  $\frac{8}{8}$  time signature, an eighth note receives one beat. How many eighth notes are there in one measure?  
A. 6      B. 8      C. 4      D. 3
  
5. A rhythmic pattern is a combination of notes and rests based on the time signature. Which rhythmic pattern is correct?  
A.  $\frac{2}{4} | \text{J} \text{ } \{ | \text{J} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ J} | |$   
B.  $\frac{3}{4} | \text{J} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } | \text{J} | \text{J} | |$   
C.  $\frac{4}{4} | \text{J} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ J} | \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } | \text{J} \text{ J} | |$   
D.  $\frac{6}{8} | \text{J} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ J} | \text{ } \text{ } | \text{J} \text{ J} \text{ J} | |$

6. The value of notes or rests depends on the time signature. What is the value of a half note (  ) in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

A. 6 beats      B. 2 beats      C. 3 beats      D. 4 beats

7. A time signature consists two numbers; the upper and the lower number. In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, what does the lower number tell us?

A. It tells us the value of a whole note.  
B. It tells us the number of beats in a measure.  
C. It tells us the kind of note which receives one beat.  
D. It tells us the kind of note which has the least value.

8. What is the missing note to complete the rhythmic pattern in time signature?



A.       B.       C.       D. 

9. Which statement is correct?

A. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note receives one beat.

B. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a half note receives three beats.

C. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

D. In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are six beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

10. How do  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures differ from  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?

A. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, a quarter note receives one beat while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, an eighth note receives one beat.

B. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, a quarter note receives four beats while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, an eighth note receives eight beats.

C. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, there are four beats in every measure while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are six beats in every measure.

D. In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, a whole note receives three beats while in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, a whole note receives six beats.



## ***Additional Activities***

Directions: Write True if the statement is correct and False if the statement is incorrect. Write your answer on a separate sheet.

1. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.
2. In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, a dotted half note receives four beats.
3. In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature, a whole note has the longest duration.
4. In  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a whole note receives two beats.
5. In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are six eighth notes in one measure.



## Answer Key

### Lesson 1

What I Know		What's More		Assessment		What I Can Do		Additional Activities	
1. B	A	1. A	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. A	7. B	8. A	9. C
2. A	D	2. D	3. D	4. B	5. C	6. A	7. C	8. A	9. D
3. D	B	3. D	2. A	4. A	5. A	6. A	7. A	8. C	9. B
4. B	C	4. B	3. D	5. C	6. C	7. A	8. D	9. A	10. A
5. C	A	5. A	4. C	6. A	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. B	10. B
6. A	C	6. A	5. A	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. C	10. D	10. D
7. C	B	7. C	6. A	8. A	9. A	10. A	10. B	10. C	10. C
8. A	D	8. A	7. A	9. A	10. A	10. B	10. C	10. D	10. D
9. D	A	9. C	8. A	10. A	10. B	10. C	10. D	10. A	10. A
10. D	A	10. B	10. C	10. D	10. A	10. B	10. C	10. D	10. D



## Answer Key

### Lesson 2

What I Know	What's More	Assessment	What I Can Do	Additional Activities
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C	1. J 2. J. 3. J 4. J. 5. J	1. $\frac{4}{4}$ four beats in a measure 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ quarter note gets one beat 3. $\frac{2}{4}$ six beats in a measure 4. $\frac{3}{4}$ three beats in a measure 5. True	1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True	3. $\frac{3}{4}$ one beat 4. $\frac{8}{8}$ eighth note gets one beat 5. True 6. False 7. True 8. False 9. True 10. True