

Rhythm Bank 14

Dotted Crotchets (Quarter Notes), Quavers (Eighth Notes)



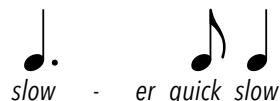
When clapping a dotted crotchet , nod your head and hands on the syllable ('er') to show the 2nd beat (before you clap the quaver).

A grid of 12 musical examples. Each example consists of a vertical bar line followed by a note or group of notes. Below each note is a word indicating its timing: 'slow' for a dotted crotchet, 'quick' for a quaver, and 'sh!' for a sixteenth note. The examples are arranged in three rows of four. Row 1: slow - er quick slow; slow - ow; quick quick quick quick quick sh! slow; slow slow. Row 2: quick sh! quick sh! quick sh! slow - ow - ow; slow - er quick slow; slow - ow - ow. Row 3: quick quick slow - ow; slow slow; slow - ow; ssh! quick quick slow ssh!; slow - ow; slow.

Activities

- 1) **Clap** all the way through, whilst saying the rhythm names.
- 2) **Duet:** One person **claps** line 1, whilst the other claps line 2.
- 3) **Play** a scale using the rhythms. **Try** 2 bars to each note, then 1 bar to each note.

Write out the G major arpeggio using the rhythm:
Add a key signature and a time signature.



A blank musical staff with a treble clef. Below the staff are the letters G, B, D, G, D, B, G, which represent the notes of a G major arpeggio. The staff is currently empty of any written music.