

# Lesson Thirty-nine – Rhythm

## The Dotted Quaver

Follow the rhythm of this famous Scottish folksong "Scotland the Brave" as it is played or sung by your teacher.

Notice the last two bars have bracket-like symbols with the numbers 1 and 2 across the top. At the end of the second last bar there is a double barline with two dots in front of it which means to repeat. The bracket-like symbols are called 1st and 2nd time endings and mean that the first time through the song you use the 1st time ending and the 2nd time through you skip the 1st time ending and sing the 2nd time ending instead.



Looking at the rhythm of this song, you will see a new rhythm consisting of a quaver followed by a dot joined to a semiquaver.

is called a **dotted quaver** (the English Name) or **dotted eighth note** (the American Name).  
 This note lasts for three quarters of a crotchet beat. The quaver is worth half a beat plus the dot (which is worth half the value of the note it follows) is worth one quarter of a beat therefore a dotted quaver is worth three quarters of a beat.  
 The rhythm name for a **dotted quaver** is **tim**.  
 A dotted quaver is often followed by a single semiquaver to create this rhythm This new rhythm (the rhythm name of which is **tim-ka**) is worth one crotchet beat.

Sing "Scotland the Brave" in rhythm names, solfa and letter names.

Here is an example that uses the dotted quaver rhythm and has the shorthand written above. Say this rhythm in rhythm names.



## Four Part Rhythm

Play this four part rhythm by clicking the top part, clapping the second part, slapping your thighs for the third part and stamping your feet for the bottom part.



## Staff Notation Rules

There are rules regarding where important symbols and information are written on a staff. Looking at this next canon, you will see that the treble clef and key signature are written at the start of every line but the time signature is only written once at the start.

Sightread this next canon by first working out the key (and therefore "do"), saying the rhythm names, then singing the solfa and letter names.

### All Things Shall Perish

1.  
All things shall per - ish from un - der the sky.

2.  
Mu - sic a - lone shall live, mu - sic a - lone shall live,

3.  
mu - sic a - lone shall live, ne - ver to die.

Transcribe this canon onto the empty staves below. Using the bass clef, write the notes one octave lower than they are written above.

## Melodic Dictation (Two part)

Use the instructions on page 56 to complete this dictation.

A **two part** melody will be played **five** times.

The time signature, key signature, the number of bars and the first note of the melody and the bass line are given.

On the staff provided, **transcribe** the **top** part only.