

Beats and Tone

From the Early Non Fiction Series



C, F, E, D, A, D, C, F
1 and 2 and

free kids
Books

Danielle Bruckert

Early Nonfiction
Beat and Tone

Early Nonfiction Series
Published by Red Sky Ventures
Created by Danielle Bruckert © Jul 2019

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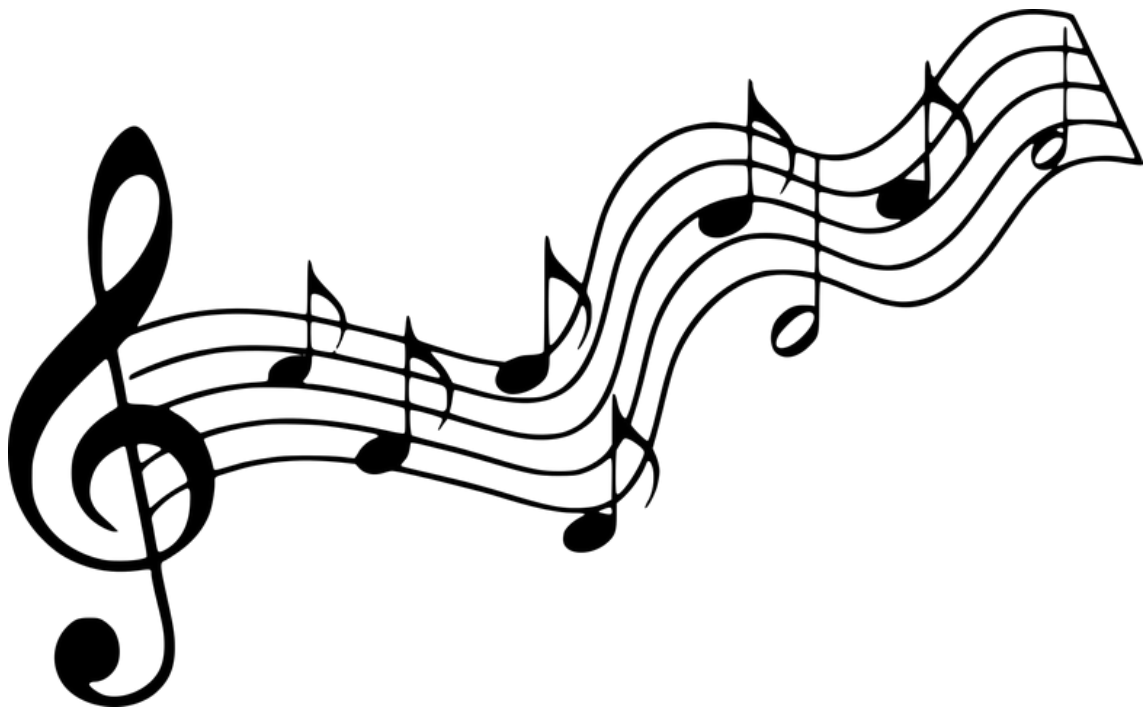
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**Music is all
about beat and
tone.**



1 and 2 and...

**Beats are as
simple as
counting.**



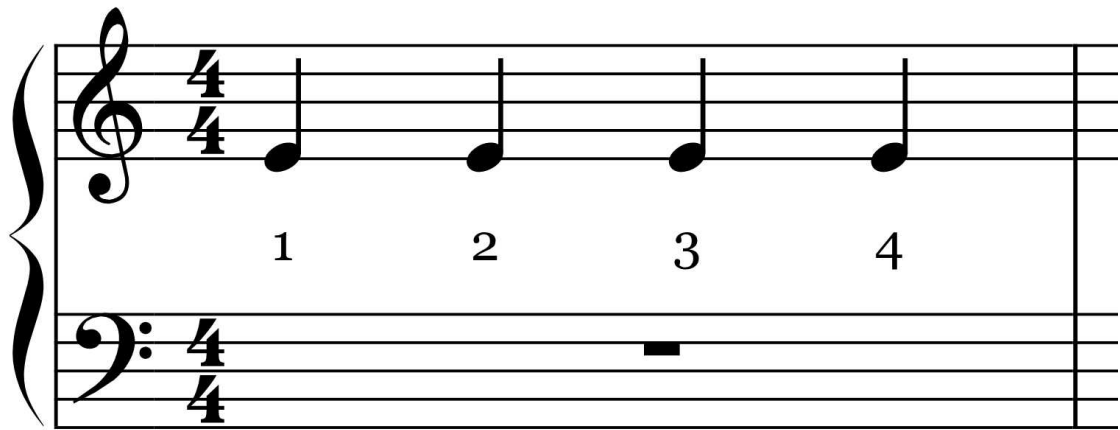
C, F, E, D, A, D, C, F
1 and 2 and

**Tone can be
learned like
ABCs.**

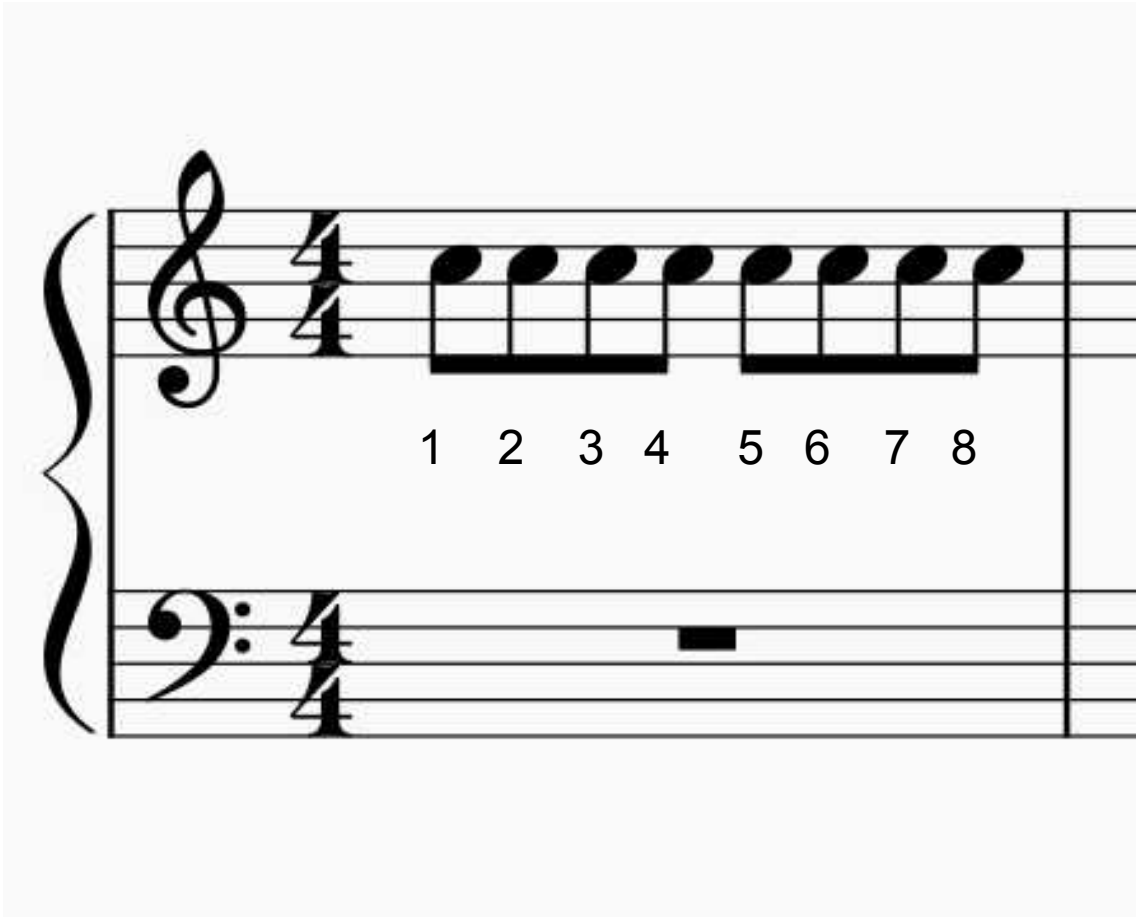


C, F, E, D, A, D, C, F
1 and 2 and

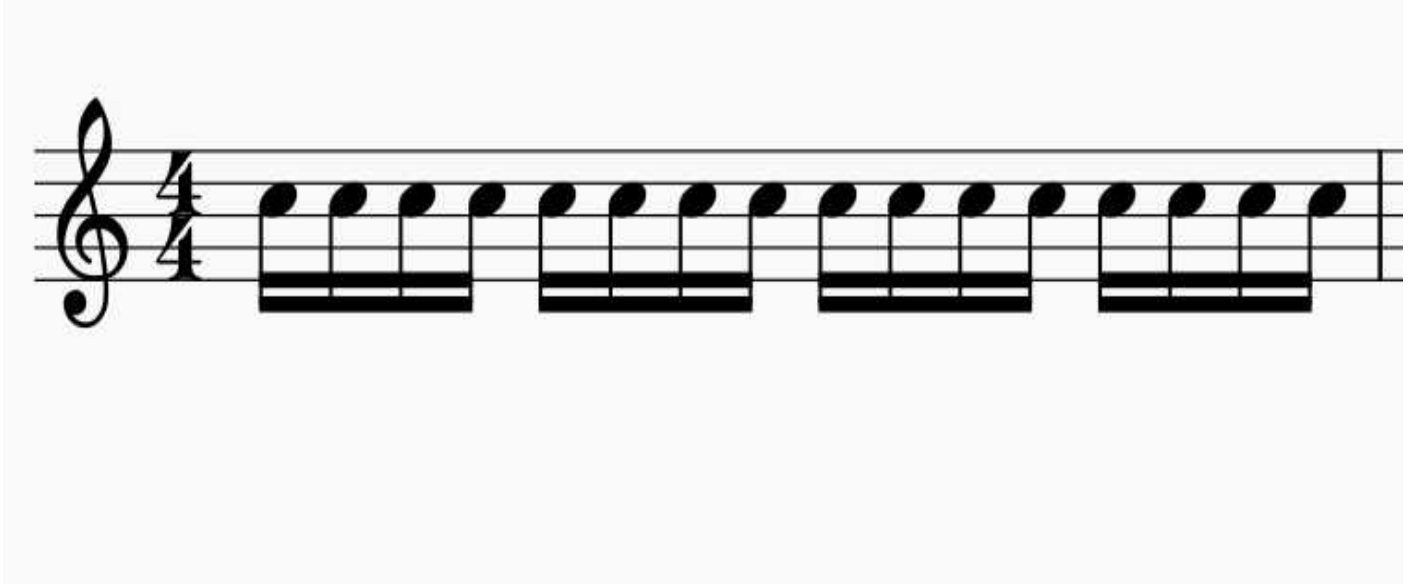
Let's start with
learning beat.



**In music
a 4/4 bar
has four
quarter beats.**



**Or it can have
8 eighth beats.**



Or it can have
16 sixteenth
beats. You get
it right?

The image shows a musical score in 4/4 time, consisting of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains two measures of music. The first measure has a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes, with a bracket underneath and the counting '1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +'. The second measure has a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes, with a bracket underneath and the counting '1 2 3 4'. The bass staff contains two measures. The first measure has a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter note, with the counting '1,2' and '3,4' below. The second measure has a whole note, with the counting '1,2,3,4' below.

**It also has
2 half beats.
How many
whole beats?**

Musical notation in 4/4 time. The treble clef shows a sequence of eighth notes with counts: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + and 1 2 3 4. The bass clef shows quarter notes with counts: 1,2, 3,4, and 1,2,3,4.

**Yes, a whole
beat is 4
counts in 4/4.
Can you see
the pattern?**

Eighth notes		quarter notes	
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +		1 2 3 4	
1,2 3,4		1,2,3,4	
half notes		whole notes	

Let's recap 4/4:

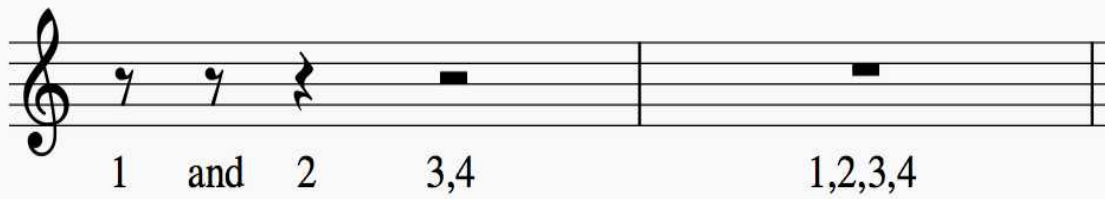
whole is four counts

Half is two counts,

Quarter is one count,

Eighth is half count

And so on.



Musical notation for a rest in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter rest, a quarter rest, a quarter rest, and a half rest. The second measure contains a whole rest. The lyrics below are: 1 and 2 3,4 1,2,3,4

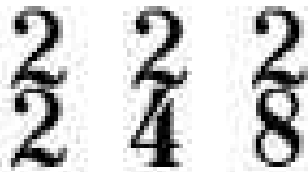


Musical notation for a rest in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The second measure contains a whole note. The lyrics below are: one and two three,four 1,2,3,4

**A rest is a
pause, where
there is no
beat.**



SIMPLE
DUPLÉ



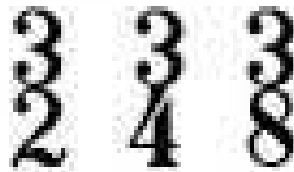
2-1/2
Note
Beats

2-1/4
Note
Beats

2-1/8
Note
Beats



SIMPLE
TRIPLE



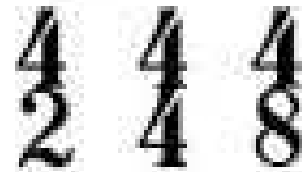
3-1/2
Note
Beats

3-1/4
Note
Beats

3-1/8
Note
Beats



SIMPLE
QUADRUPLE



4-1/2
Note
Beats

4-1/4
Note
Beats

4-1/8
Note
Beats



**Different beats
have different
numbers of
notes in a bar.**



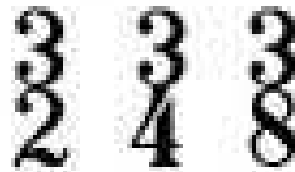
**SIMPLE
DUPLÉ**



2-1/2
Note
Beats 2-1/4
Note
Beats 2-1/8
Note
Beats



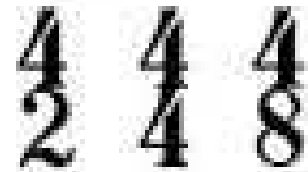
**SIMPLE
TRIPLE**



3-1/2
Note
Beats 3-1/4
Note
Beats 3-1/8
Note
Beats



**SIMPLE
QUADRUPLE**



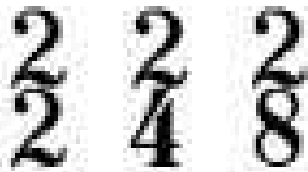
4-1/2
Note
Beats 4-1/4
Note
Beats 4-1/8
Note
Beats



**2/2 has 2 half
beats, 2/4 has
2 quarter
beats, and 2/8
has two eights.**



SIMPLE
DUPLÉ



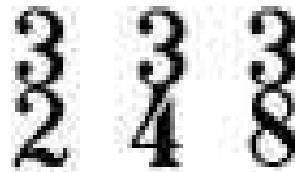
2-1/2
Note
Beats

2-1/4
Note
Beats

2-1/8
Note
Beats



SIMPLE
TRIPLE



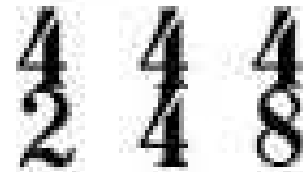
3-1/2
Note
Beats

3-1/4
Note
Beats

3-1/8
Note
Beats



SIMPLE
QUADRUPLE



4-1/2
Note
Beats

4-1/4
Note
Beats

4-1/8
Note
Beats



The top
number is the
type of beat
and the bottom
the number.

Musical notation in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff shows:

- Beat 1: Quarter note (finger 1)
- Beat 2: Quarter note (finger 2)
- Beat 3: Quarter note (finger 3) and Quarter note (finger 4) beamed together.
- Beat 4: Quarter note (finger 1) and Quarter note (finger 3) beamed together.

 The bass clef staff shows:

- Beat 1: Quarter note (finger 1, 2)
- Beat 2: Half rest (finger 3, 4)
- Beat 3: Whole note (finger 1, 2, 3, 4)
- Beat 4: Half rest

NOTE VALUES

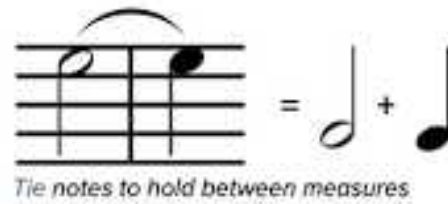
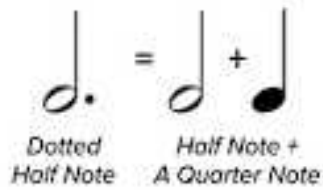
Whole Note Half Note Quarter Note Eighth Note Sixteenth Note









REST VALUES

Whole Rest Half Rest Quarter Rest Eighth Rest Sixteenth Rest




Whenever
there is no beat
there must be
a rest!

DOTS AND TIES



Note	Beats	Note	Beats
	4 beats		6 beats
	2 beats		3 beats
	1 beat		1½ beats
	½ beat		¾ beat

**Dotted notes
add half a note
again and tied
notes link.**

Name	Note	Rest	Length
Whole Note			4 beats
Half Note			2 beats
Quarter Note			1 beat
Eighth Note			1/2 beat
Sixteenth Note			1/4 beat

Extension:

Sometimes these notes
are called

Semi Breve - whole

Minum – $\frac{1}{2}$ - half

Crotchet – $\frac{1}{4}$ - quater

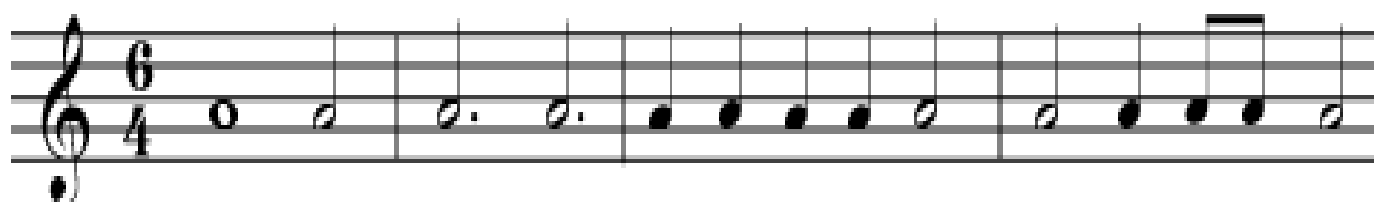
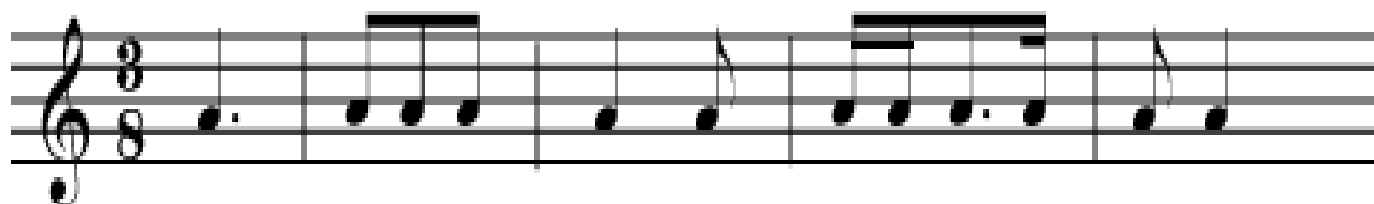
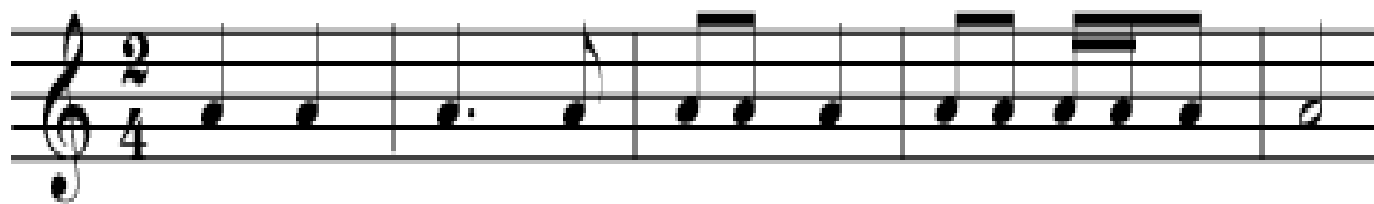
Quaver – $\frac{1}{8}$ eighth

Semi quaver – $\frac{1}{16}$ - sixteenth

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measures 1-4 are shown. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, 3, and 4 above notes in measures 2, 3, and 4 respectively.

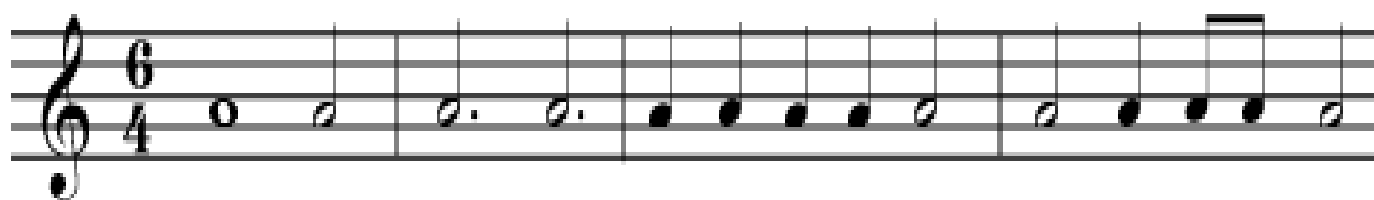
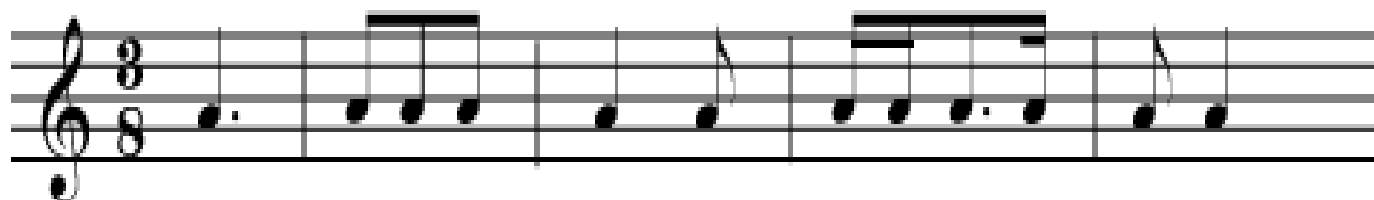
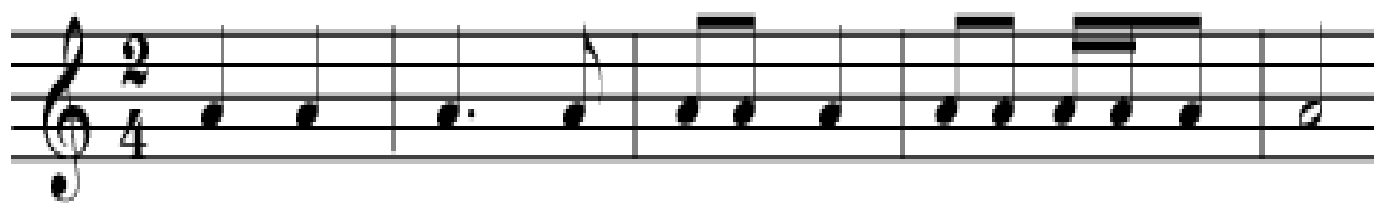
Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measures 5-8 are shown. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 above notes in measures 5, 6, 7, and 8 respectively.

**Can you clap
these rhythms
in 4/4?**



**Here are some
tricky rhythms
to clap.**

**Hint – try using a
metronome**

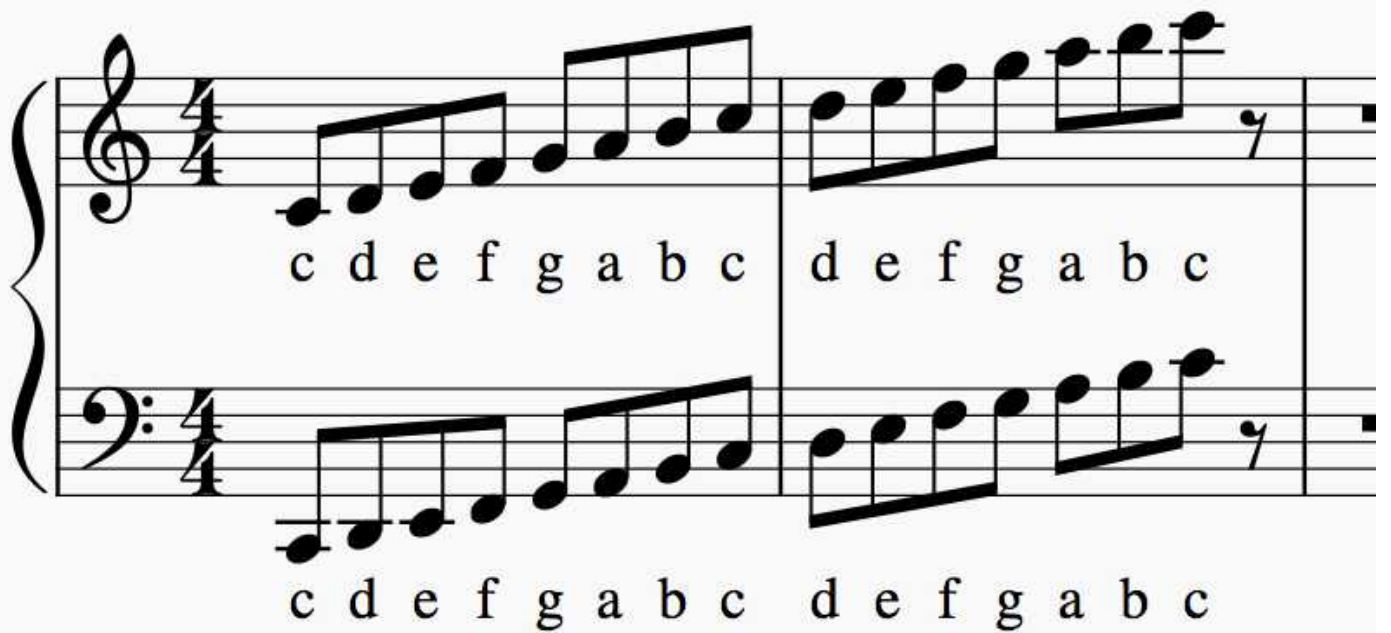


Can you see
the pattern
now?

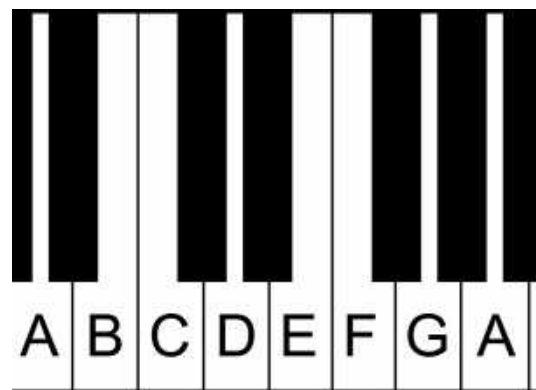


C, F, E, D, A, D, C, F
1 and 2 and

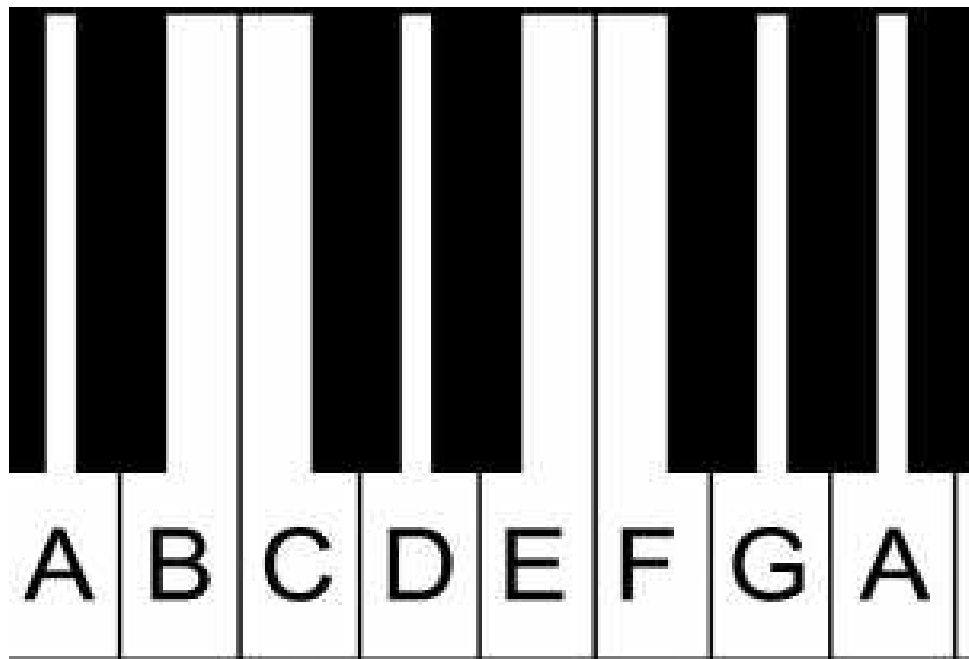
Lets learn
about tone.




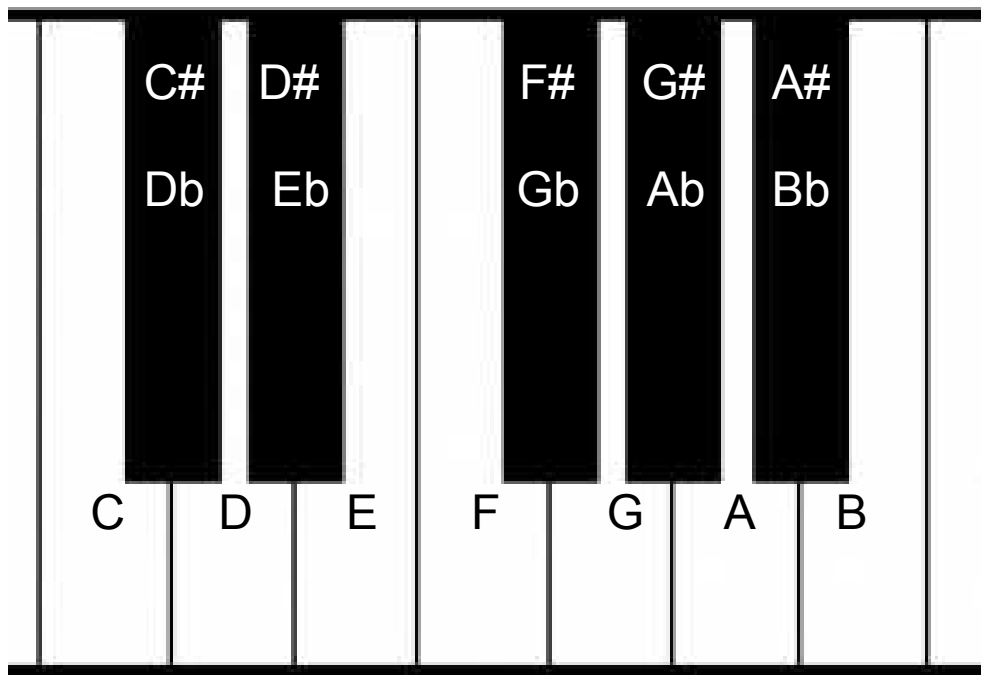
**The natural
notes are
named like the
alphabet.**



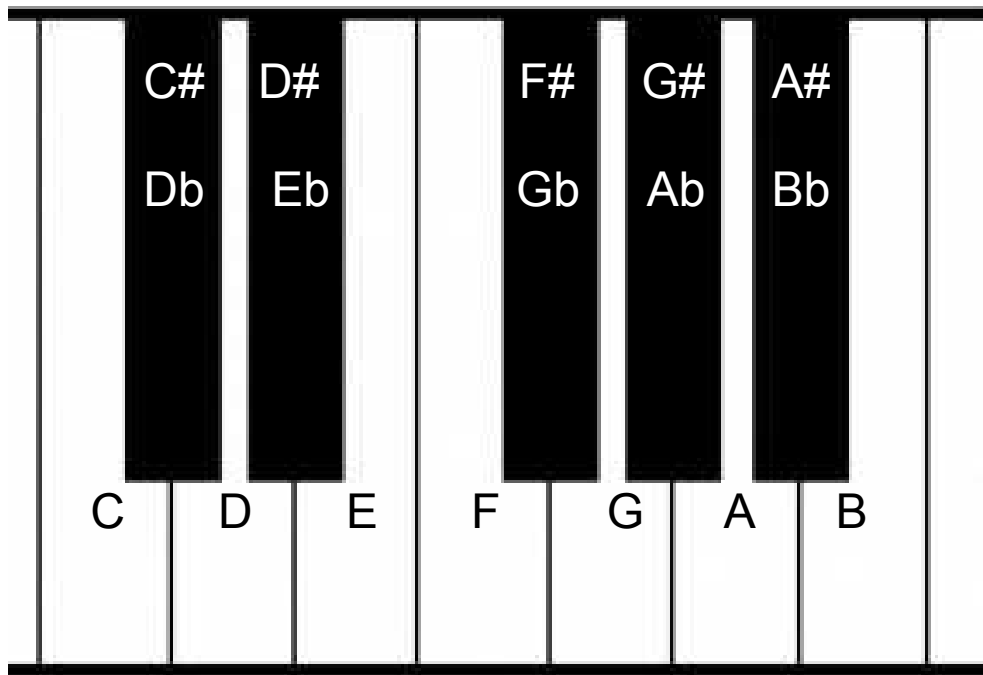
**A, B, C, D, E, F
G, only 7, then
we start at A.**



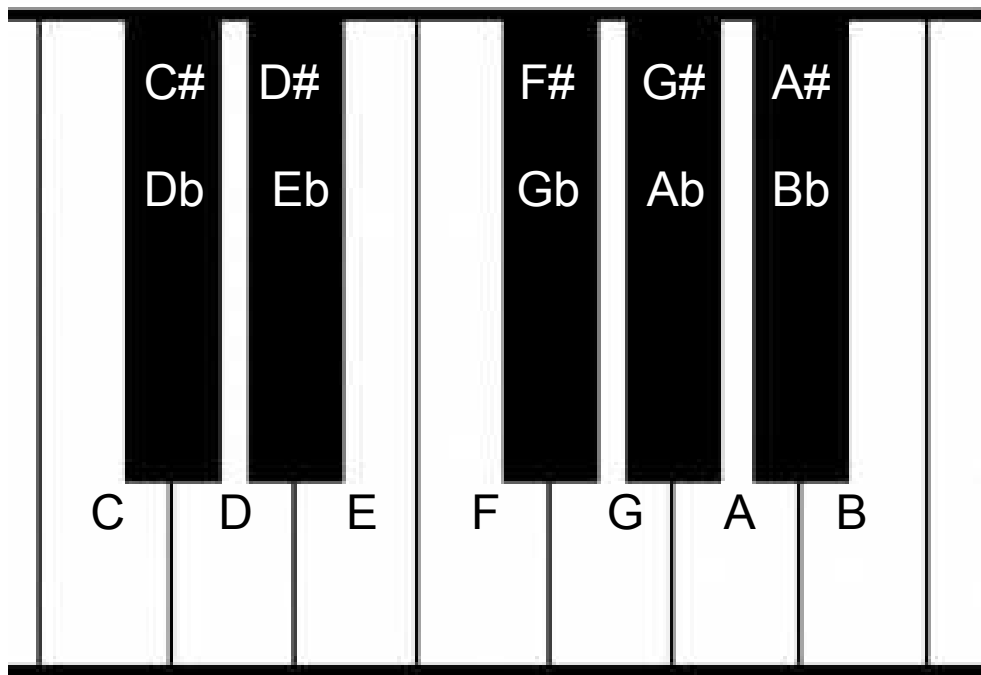
On a piano the
natural notes
() are the
white keys.



The other notes are called sharps (#) or flats (b).

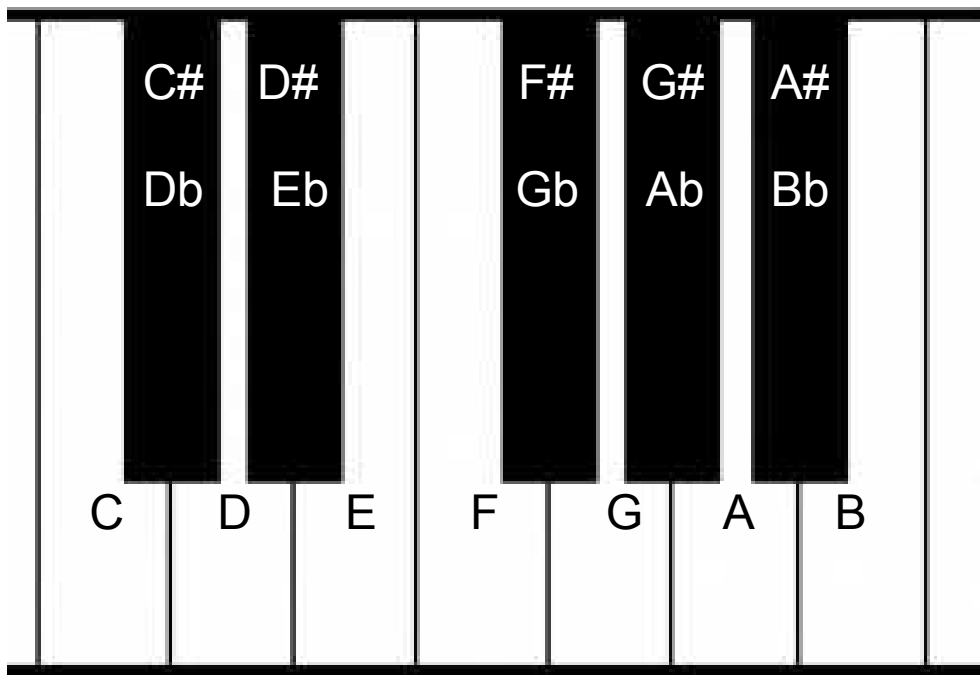


**On a piano the
sharps and flats
are the black
keys.**



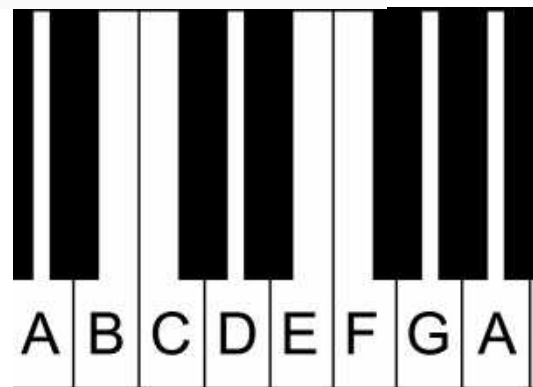
**Sharps and
flats relate to
the natural**

$$C\# = D\flat$$

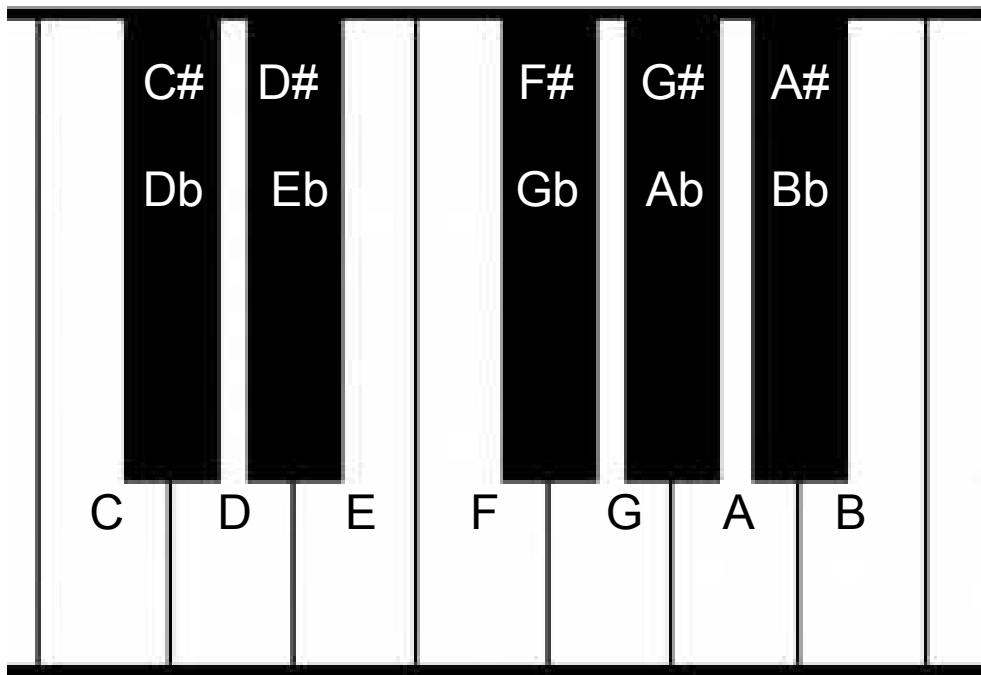


That is, sharps
and flats have
two names

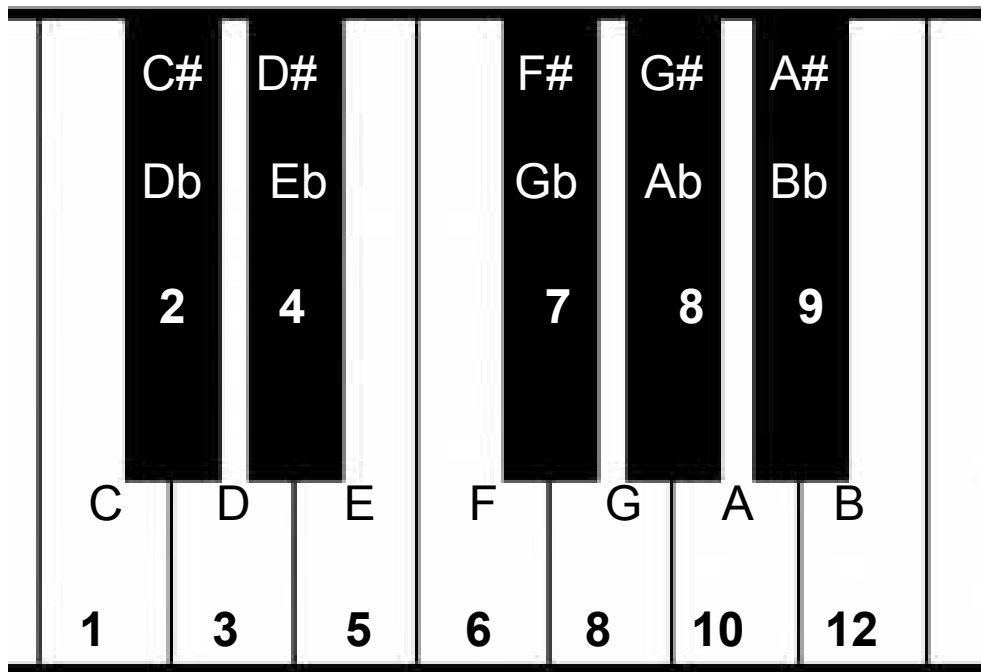
$$C\# = D\flat$$



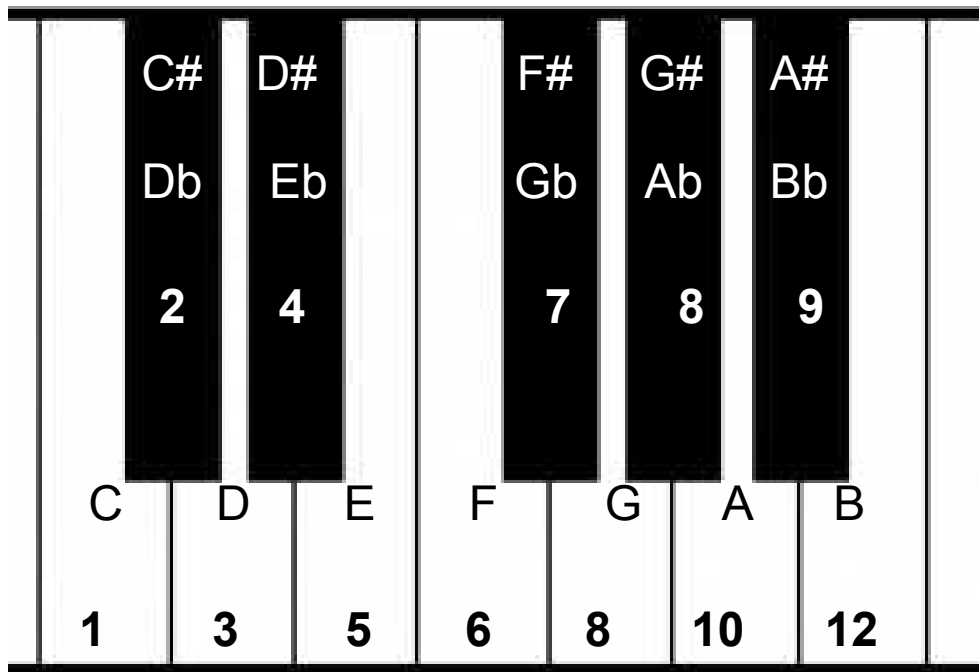
The *jump* from
A to A again is
called an
Octave.



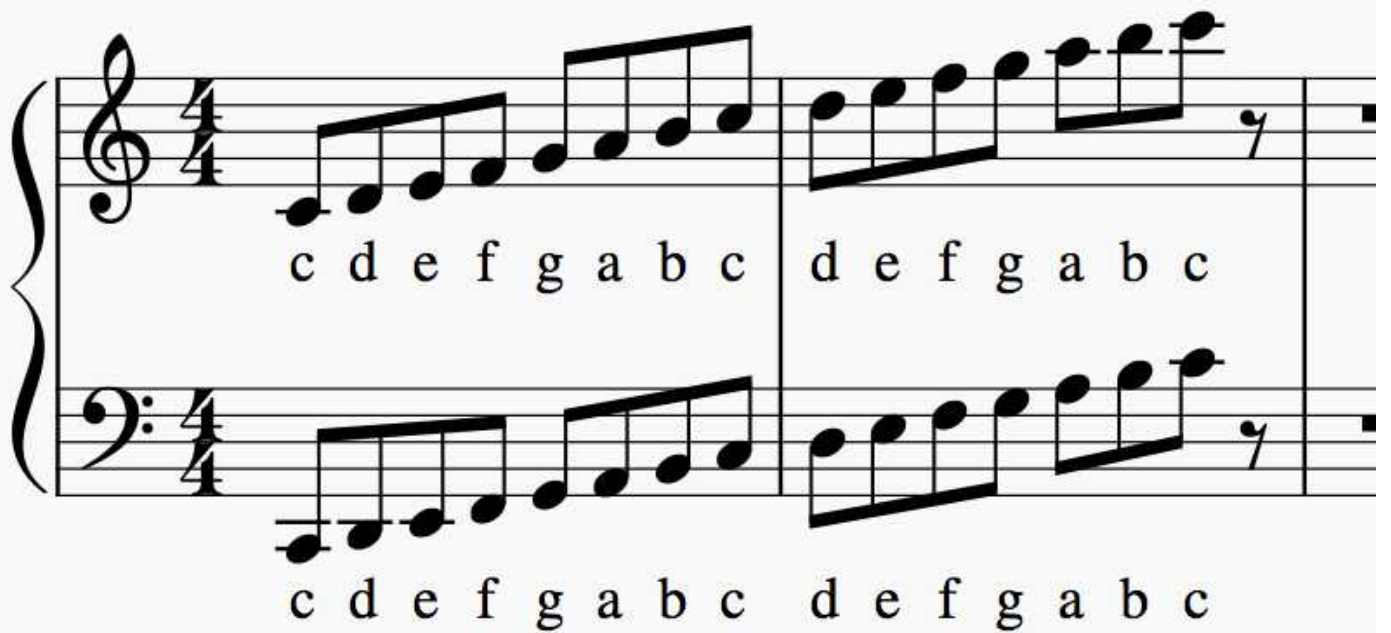
**An octave
contains all the
notes we have.**



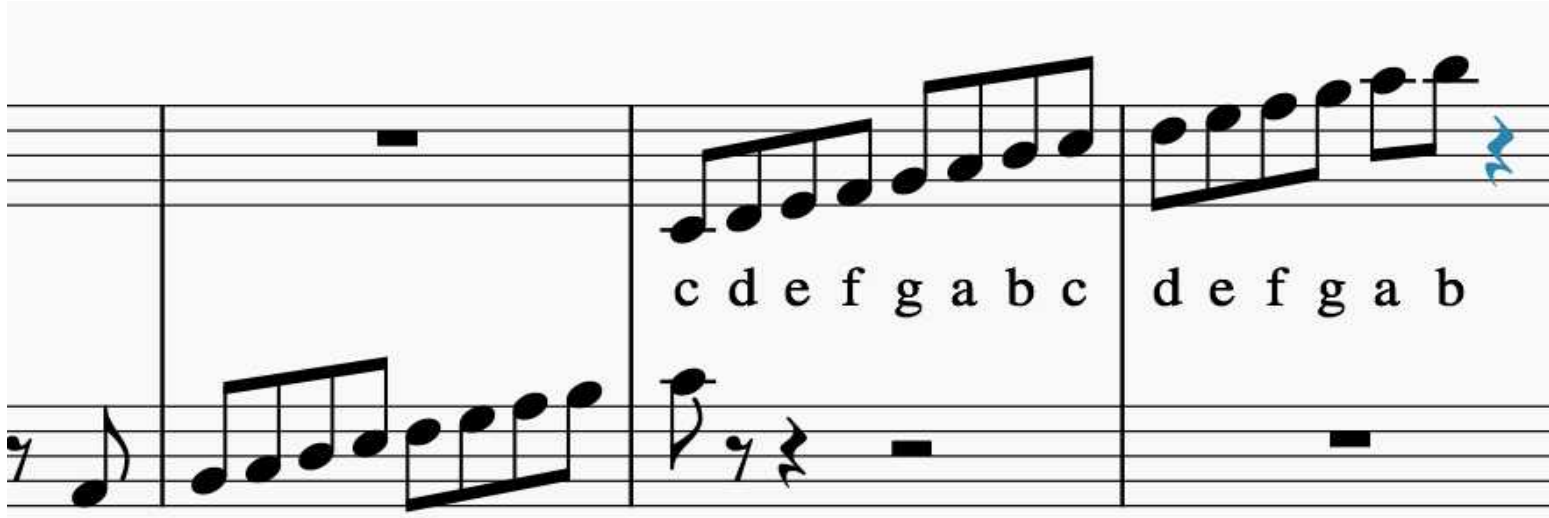
**For traditional
music that's 12
notes all
together!**



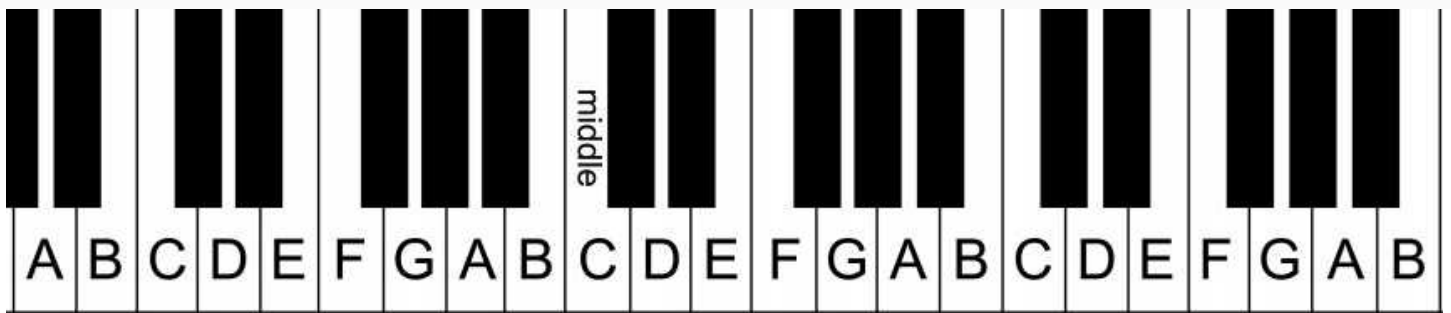
7 naturals
5 accidentals
(sharp or flat)



**Each octave
repeats at
higher or lower
itches.**



a b c d e f g a b c



How many
octaves can
you count
here?

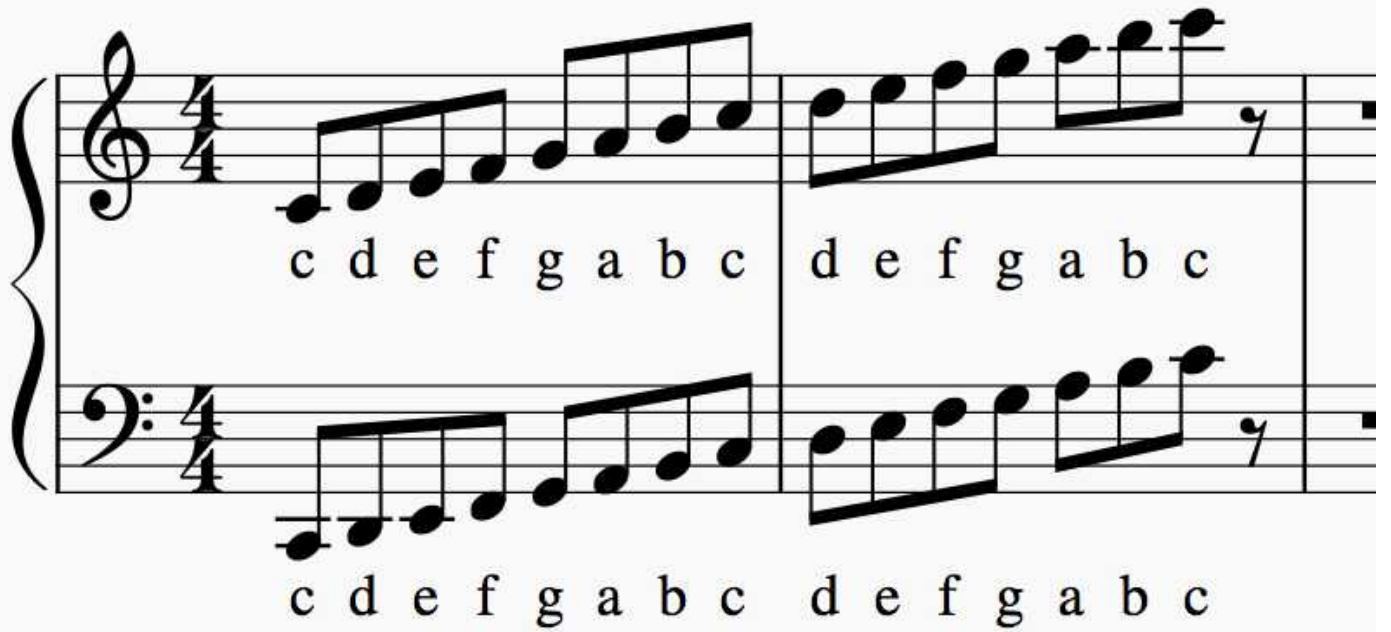
STAVE / STAFF



TREBLE
CLEF

BASS
CLEF

To write down
music we use
clefs and
staves.



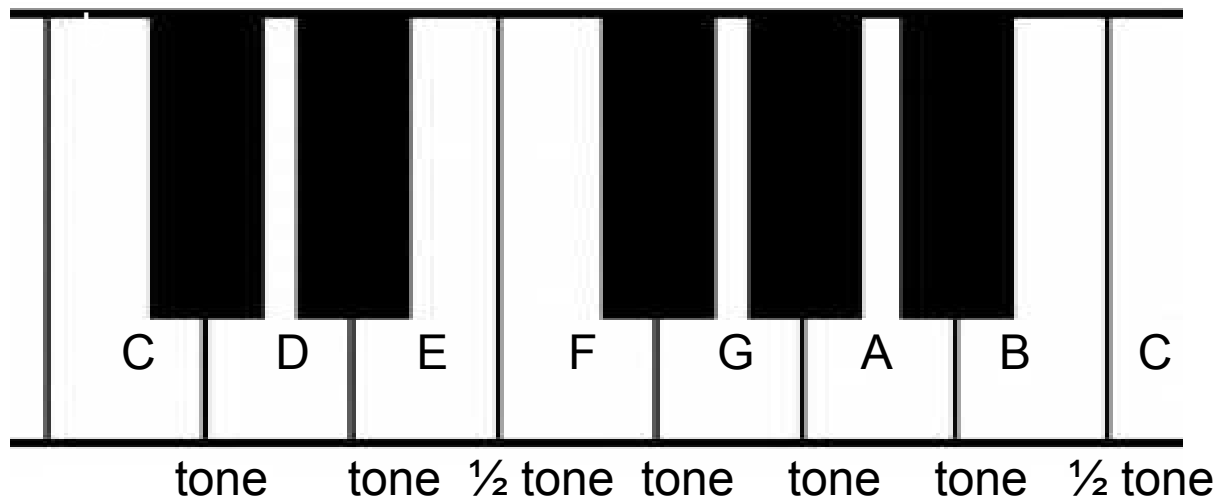
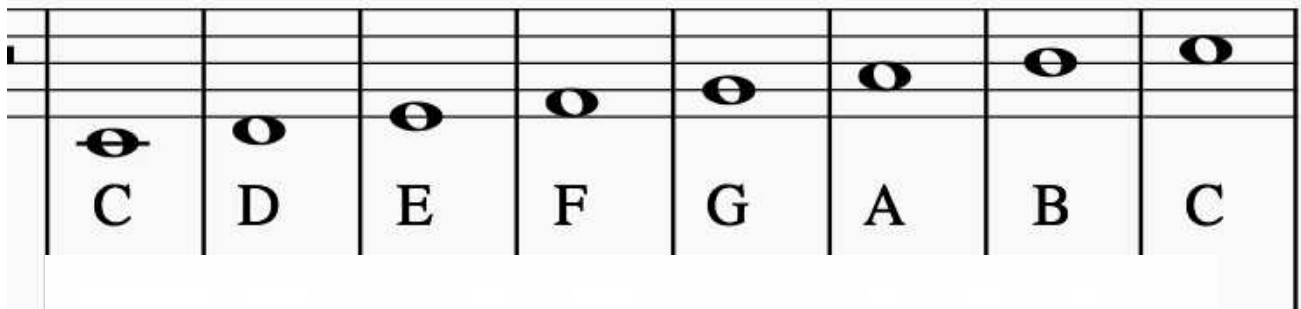
**Each line on
the staff is one
natural note.**

The image displays two systems of piano music notation. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, connected by a brace on the left. The first system features notes with flat accidentals (b) in both staves. The second system features notes with sharp accidentals (#) in both staves. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some notes beamed together. The music is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

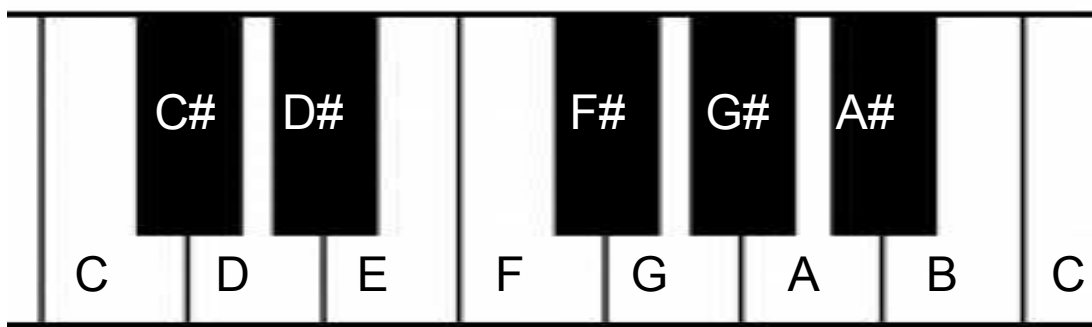
The sharp and
flat notes are
you guessed it
or b.



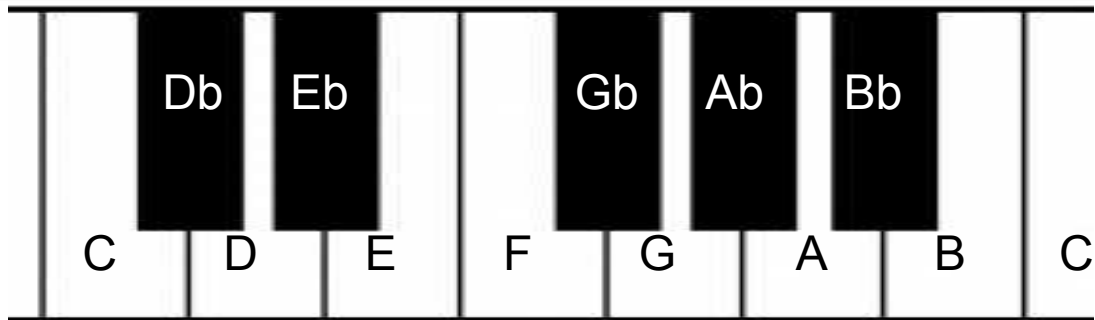
Can you see
why sometimes
a # or b can be
better?



A scale is a series of tones or half tones in an octave.



**A scale with all
12 notes is a
chromatic
scale.**



**Chromatic
scales have
only half tones.**

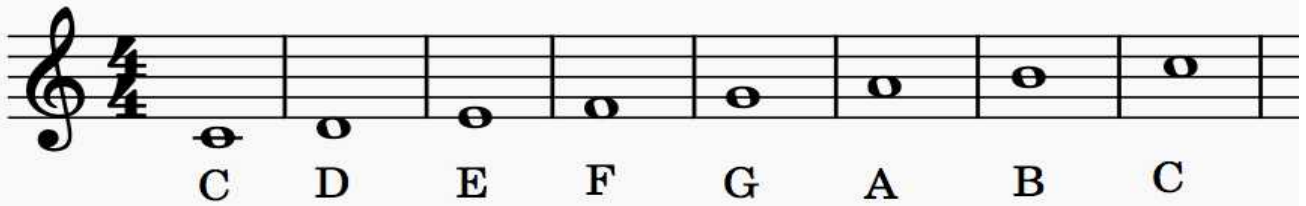


C Major

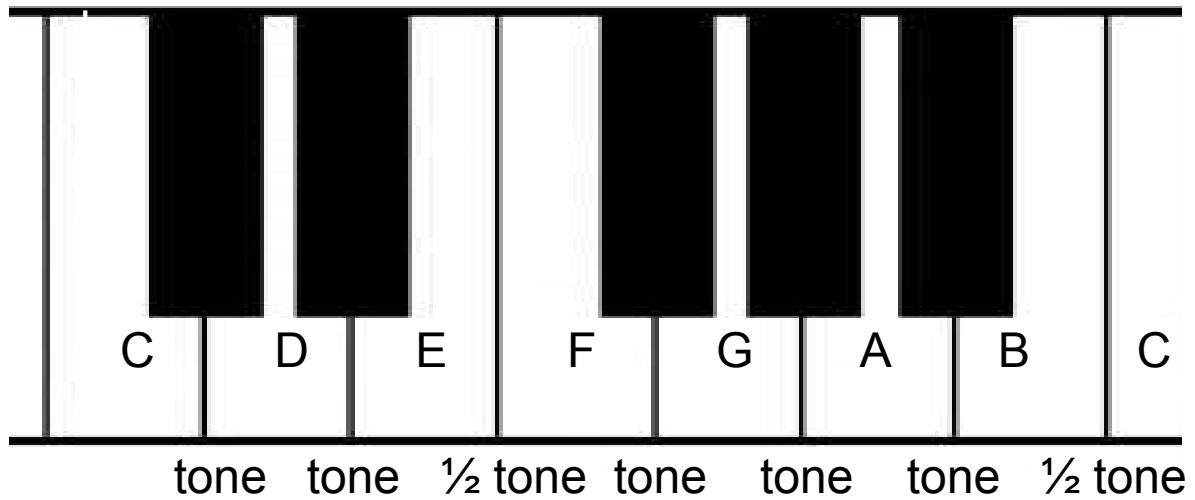


A minor

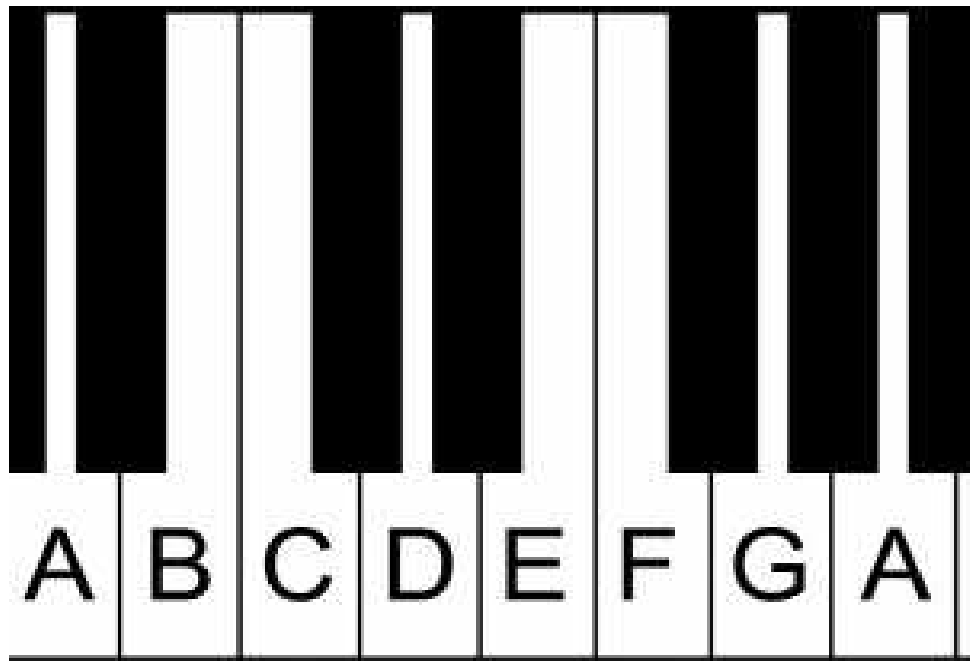
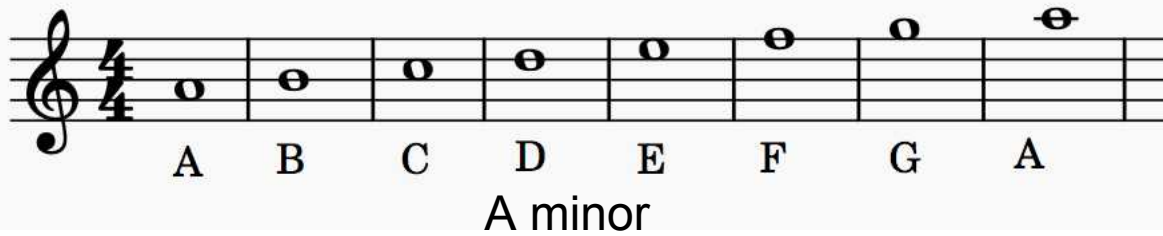
**Other scales
can be major or
minor.**



C Major



**Major keys are
happy
sounding.**



tone 1/2tone tone tone 1/2tone tone tone

**Minor keys are
sad
sounding.**

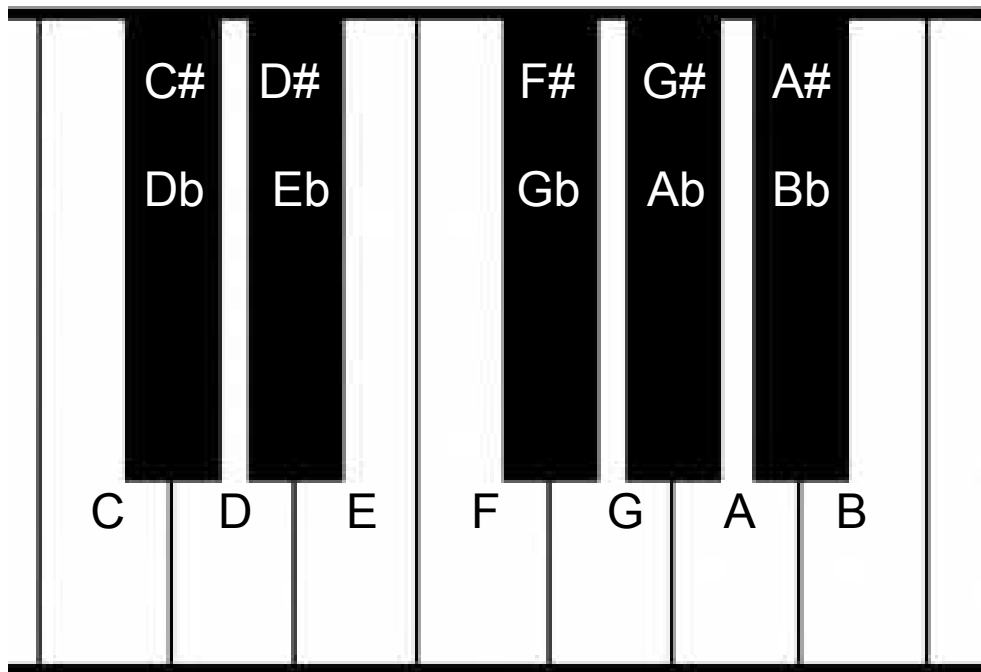


C Major



A minor

**The easiest
scales are C
major and A
minor.**



**C major and A
minor don't
have any
sharps or flats.**



Finger: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5



1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

**Try to play
these scales on
a keyboard
(real or online).**



**Can you hum
along?
Note the
different sound**



Now try this
tune, do you
recognise it?



C, F, E, D, A, D, C, F
1 and 2 and

**Congratulations,
now you can
play music!**

Glossary

Scale

Clef

Note

Sharp

Flat

Natural

Accidental

Tone

Beat

Quarter note / Crochet

Eighth note / Quaver

Half Note / Minum

Whole note / Semi Breve

Time signature

Major

Minor

Octave

Bar

Metronomes



C, F, E, D, A, D, C, F
1 and 2 and

Resources and Activities

Check out The Captain Uke's Glockenspiel Book, you should be able to play all the tunes in the book now:

The Kaptain Uke Glockenspiel Book - Simple tunes for all ages

Try writing your own music with MuseScore: A free program, and really easy to use:

<https://musescore.org/en/download>

The piano or keyboard is a great starting point for music, and can be easily learn try some simple tunes using two hands next.

Once you know rhythm and how to read music, you can try any instrument out, contact a local music school or business to see if you can hire an instrument you might like to learn.

To contact the author write to danielle@redskyventures.org

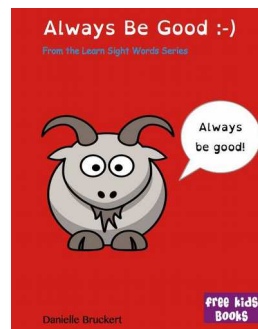
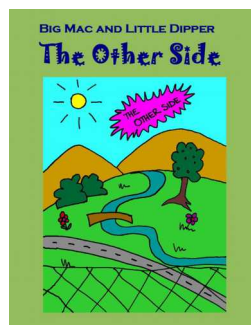
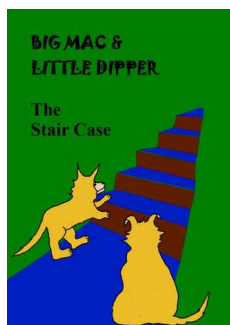
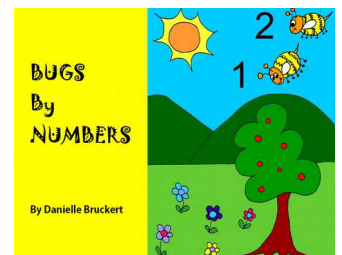
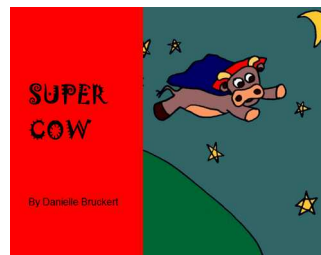
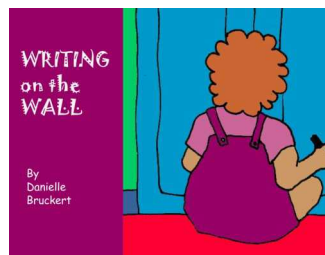
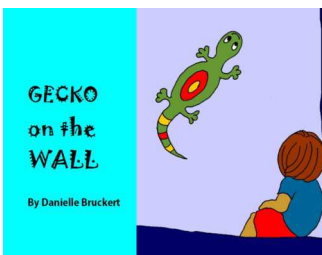
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