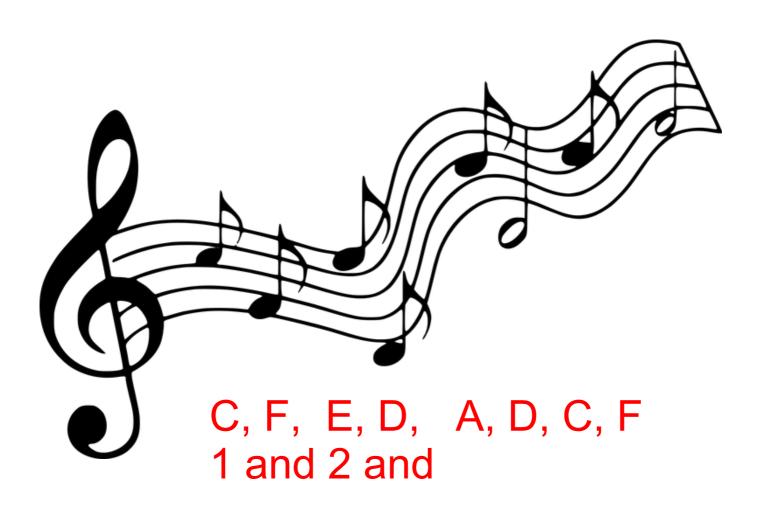
Beats and Tone

From the Early Non Fiction Series





Early Nonfiction Beat and Tone

Early Nonfiction Series

Published by Red Sky Ventures Created by Danielle Bruckert © Jul 2019

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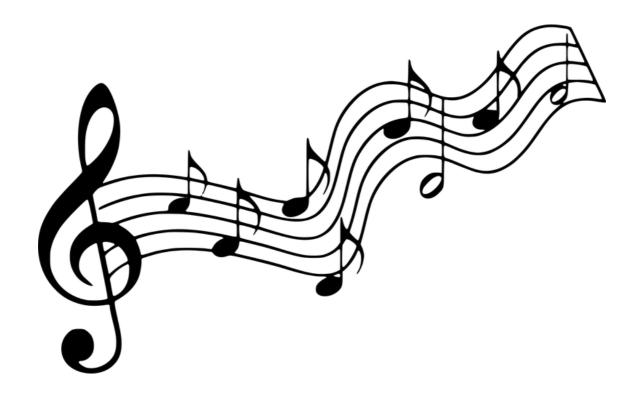
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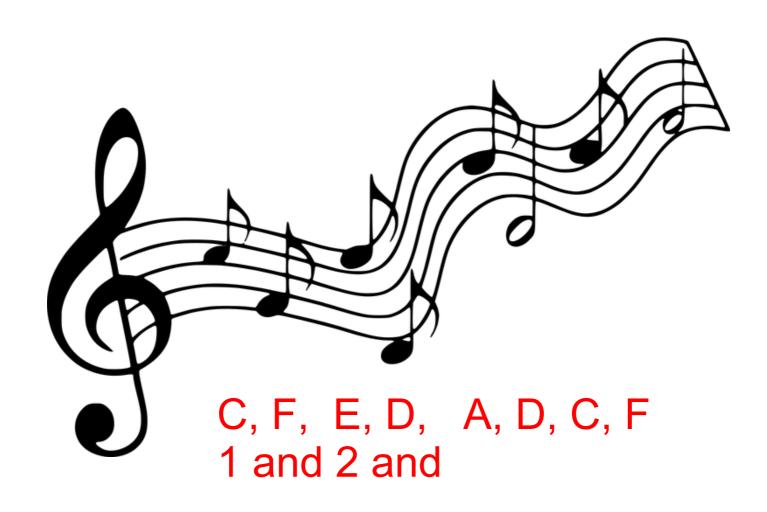




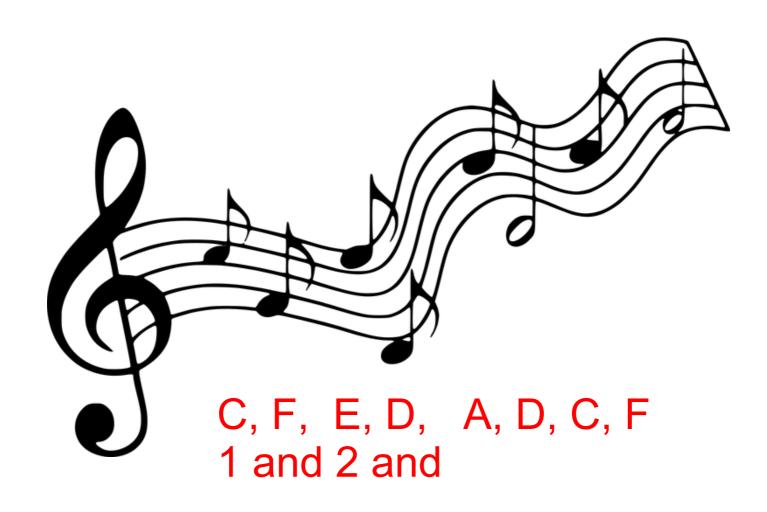
Music is all about beat and tone.



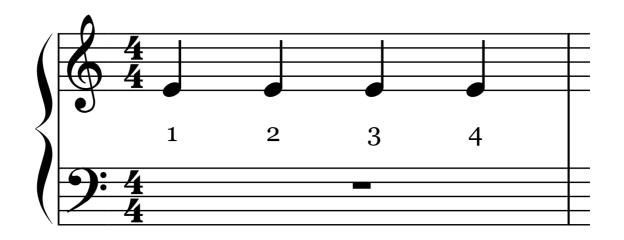
Beats are as simple as counting.



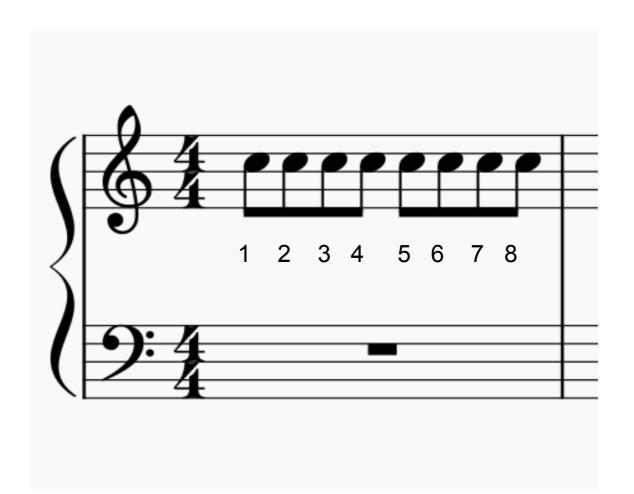
Tone can be learned like ABCs.



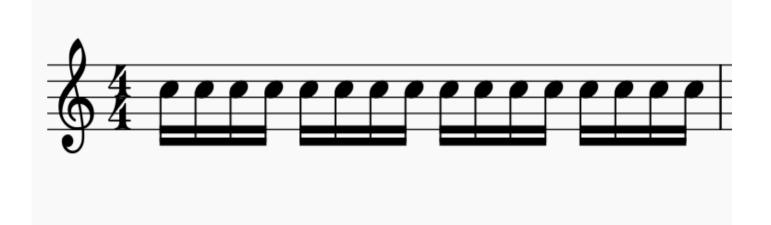
Let's start with learning beats or rhythm.



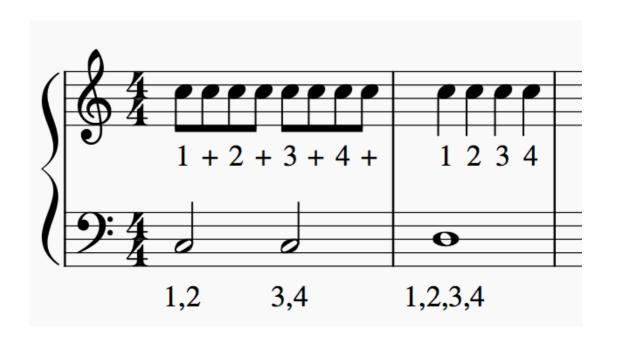
In music
a 4/4 bar
has four
quarter beats.



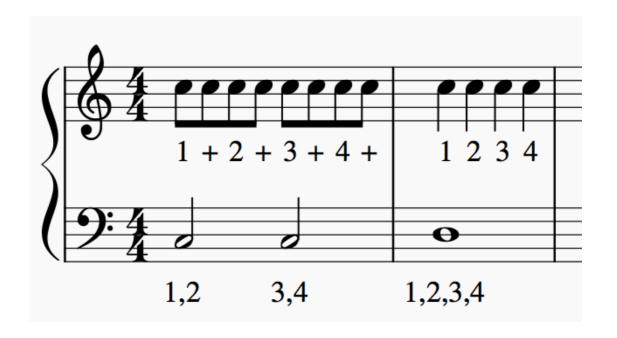
Or it can have 8 eighth beats.



Or it can have 16 sixteenth beats.



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



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



Let's recap 4/4:

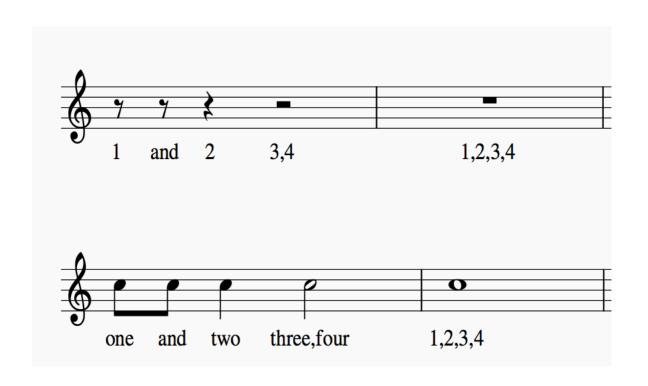
whole is four counts

Half is two counts,

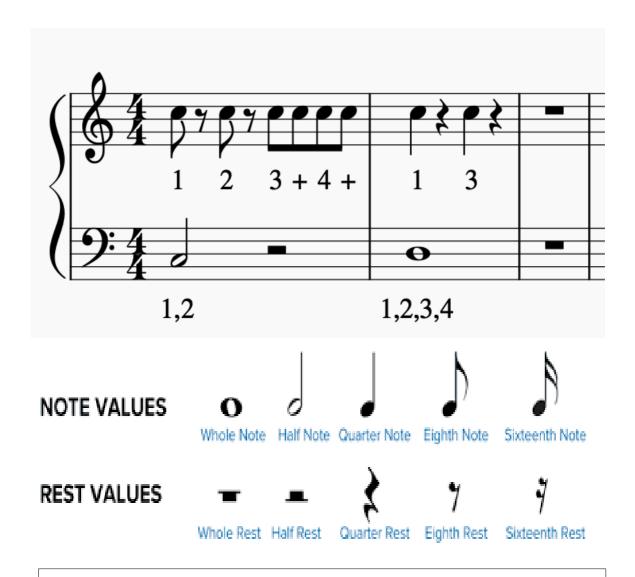
Quarter is one count,

Eighth is half count

And so on.



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



Whenever there is no beat there must be a rest!

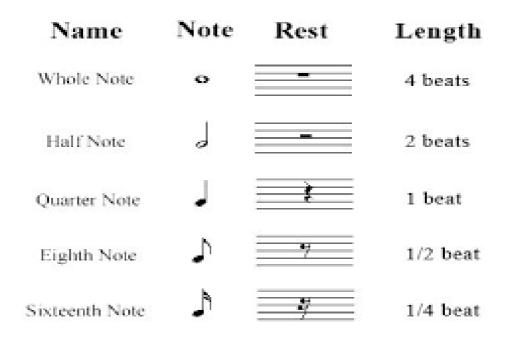
DOTS AND TIES





Note	Beats	Note	Beats
O	4 beats	ο.	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.



Extension:

Sometimes these notes are called

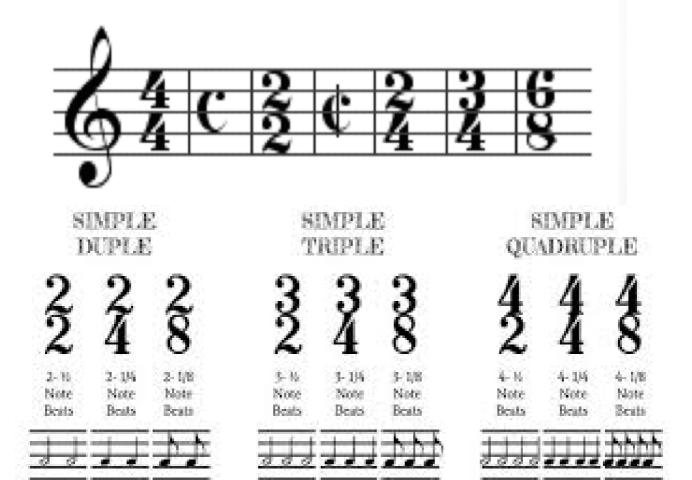
Semi Breve - whole

Minum $-\frac{1}{2}$ - half

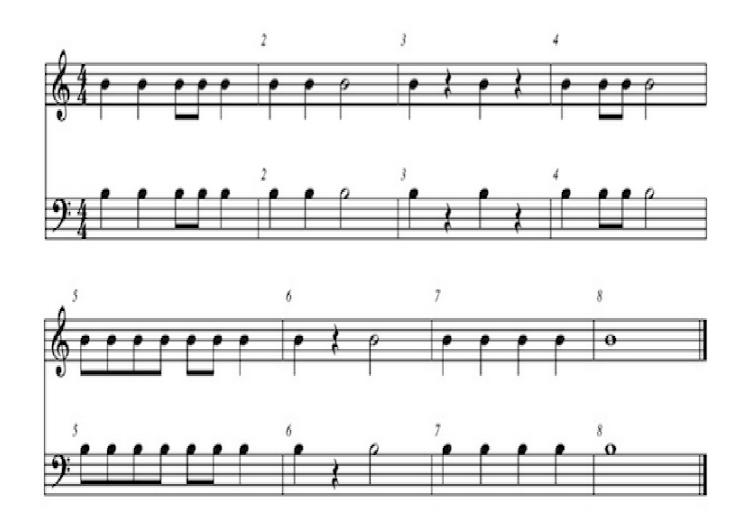
Crotchet – ¼ - quater

Quaver – 1/8 eighth

Semi quaver – 1/16 - sixteenth



Different
rhythms have
different
numbers of
notes in a bar.



Can you clap these rhythms in 4/4?







Here are some tricky rhythms to clap.





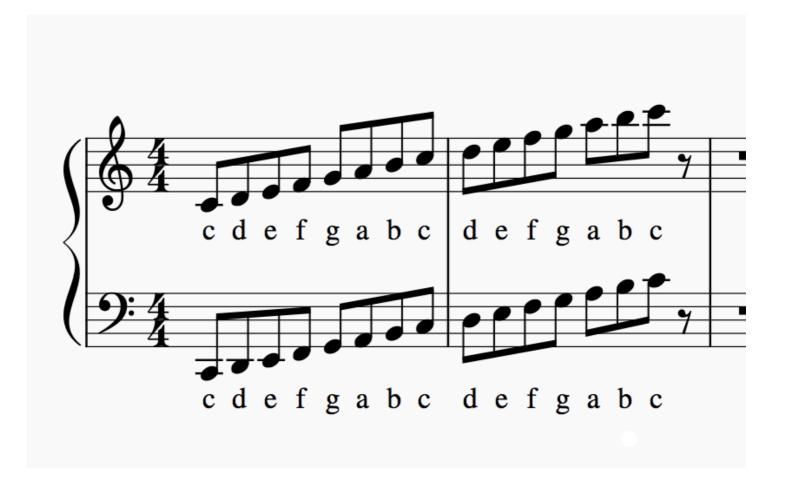


Can you see the pattern?

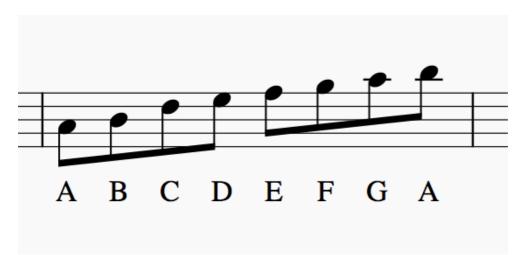
(Hint – the bottom number is the type of beat)

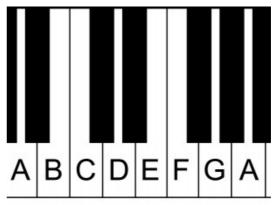


Lets learn about tone.

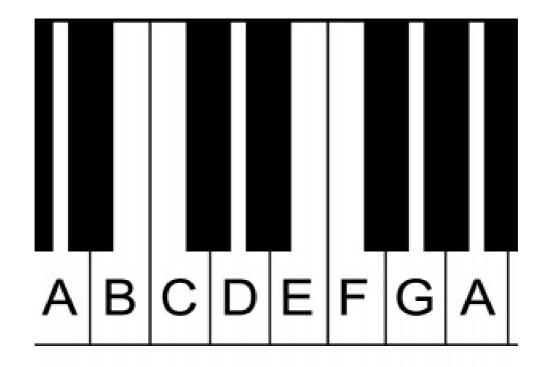


The natural notes are named like the alphabet.



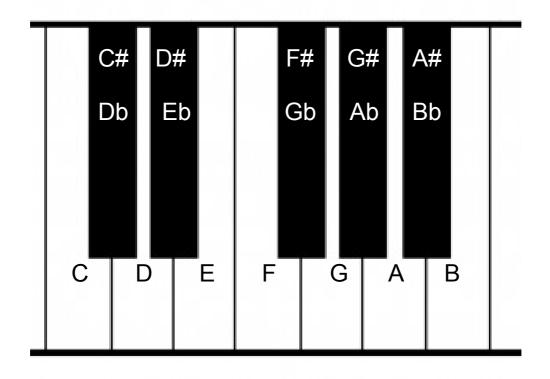


A, B, C, D, E, F
G, only 7, then
we start at A.

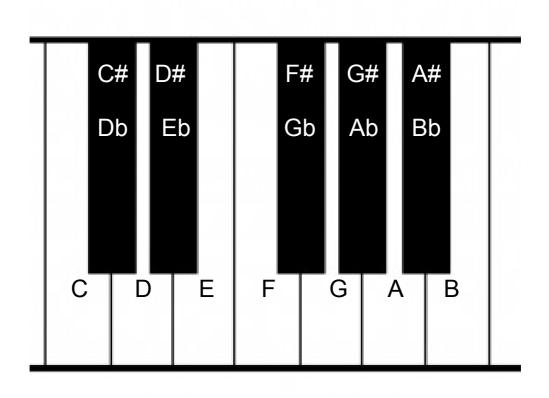


On a piano the natural notes

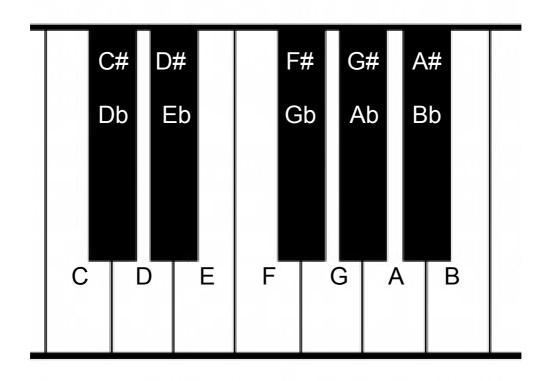
(\(\begin{aligned} \) are the white keys.



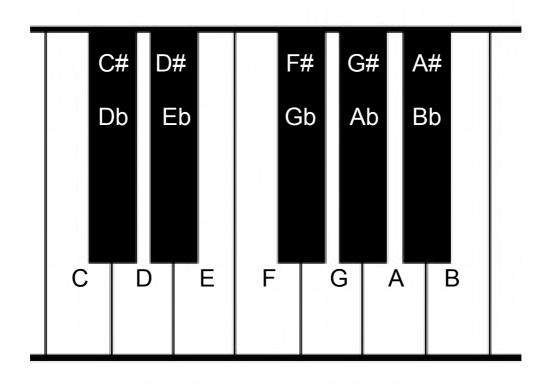
The other
notes are
called sharps
(#) or flats (b).



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

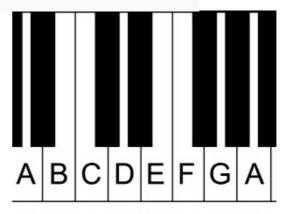


Sharps and flats relate to the natural C# = Db

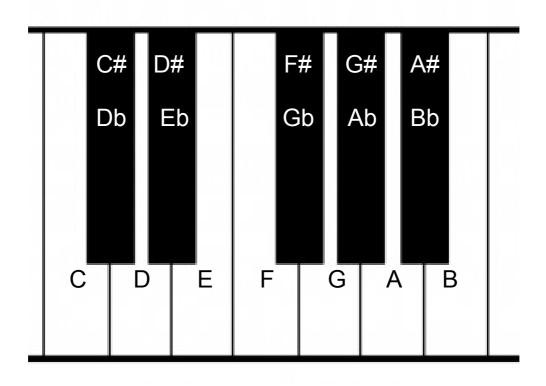


That is, sharps and flats have two names $C\# = D \flat$

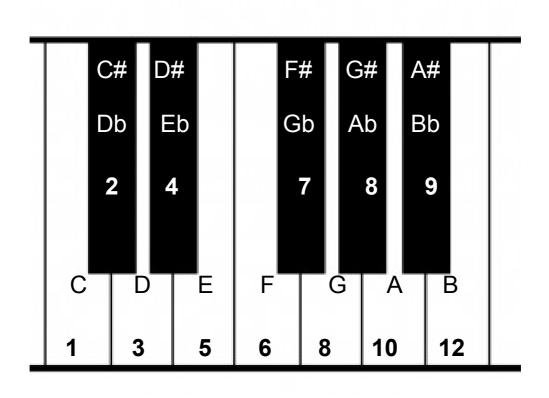




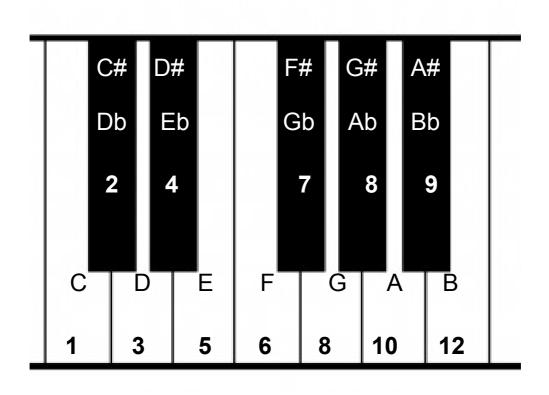
The jump from A to A again is called an Octave.



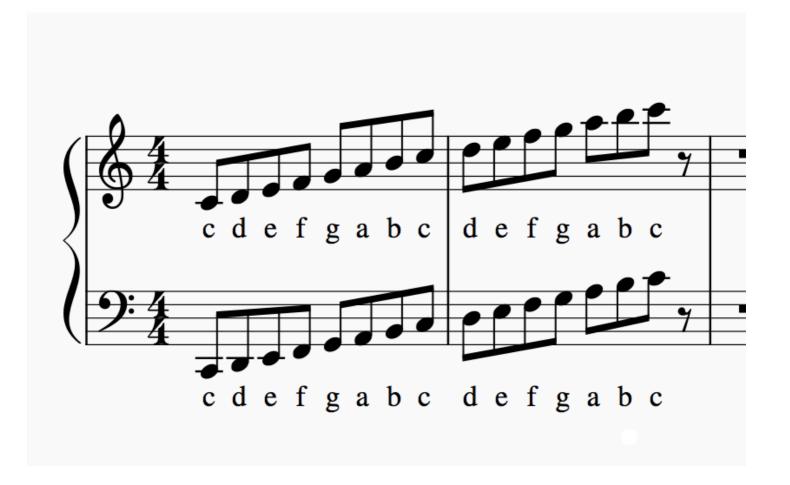
An octave contains all the notes we have.



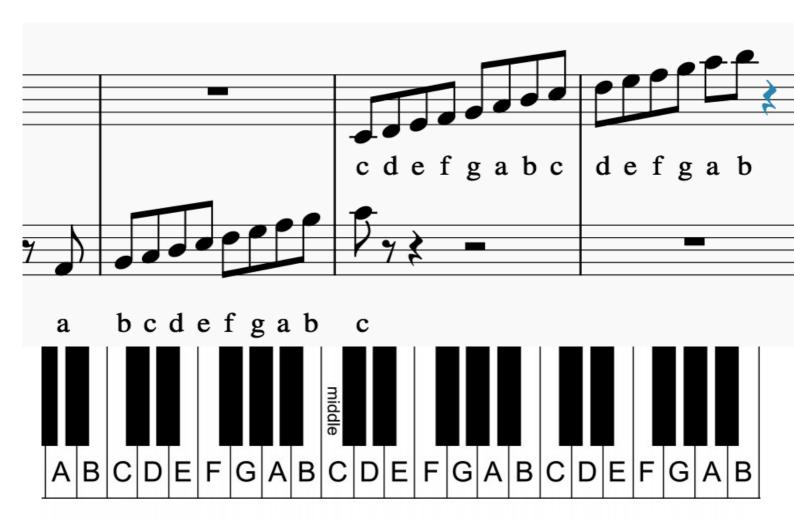
For traditional music that's 12 notes all together!



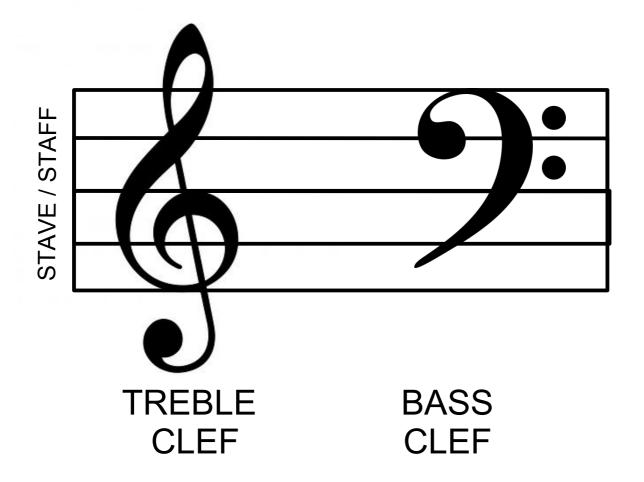
7 naturals 5 accidentals (sharp or flat)



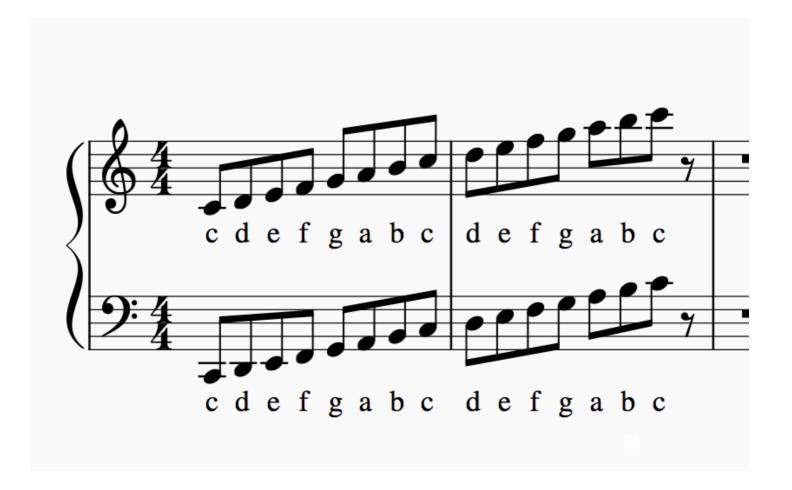
Each octave repeats at higher or lower pitches.



How many
octaves can
you count
here?



To write down music we use clefs and staves.



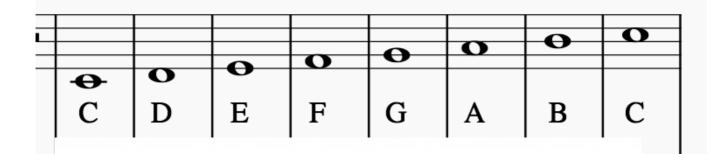
Each line on the staff is one natural note.

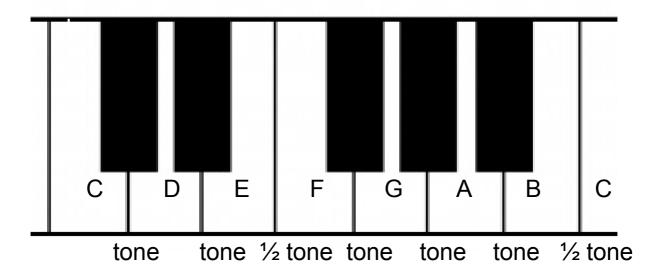


The sharp and flat notes are you guessed it # or b.



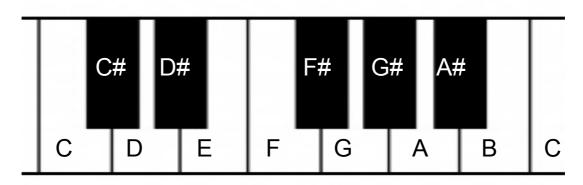
Can you see
why sometimes
a # or b can be
better?



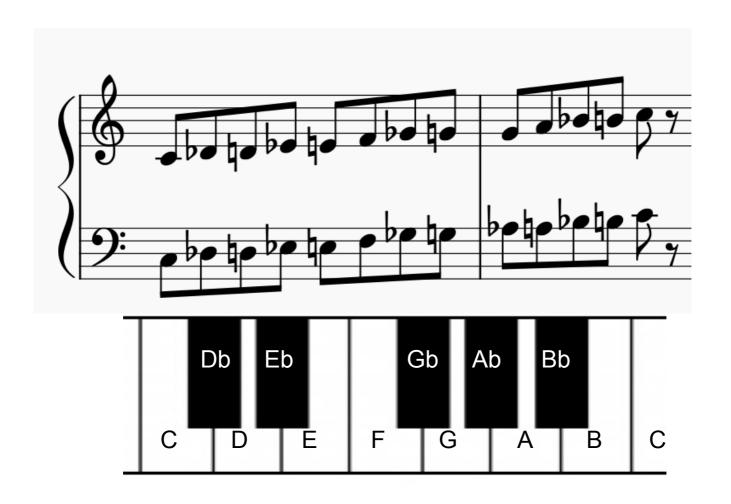


A scale is a series of tones or half tones in an octave.

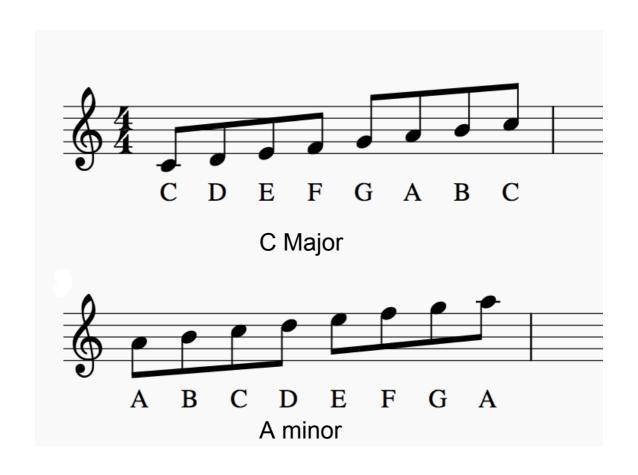




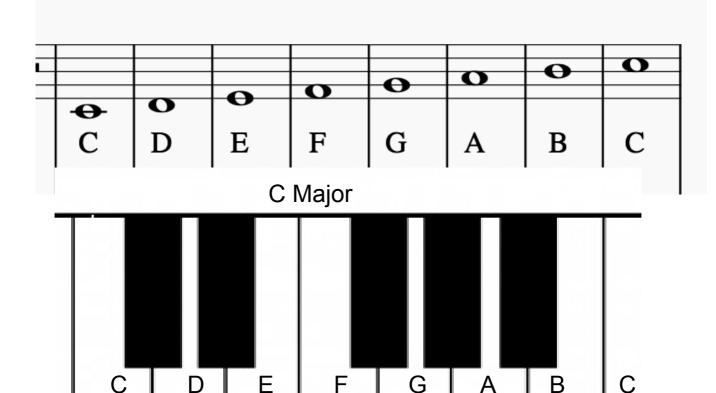
A scale with all 12 notes is a chromatic scale.



Chromatic scales have only half tones.



Other scales can be major or minor.



Major keys are happy sounding.

½ tone tone

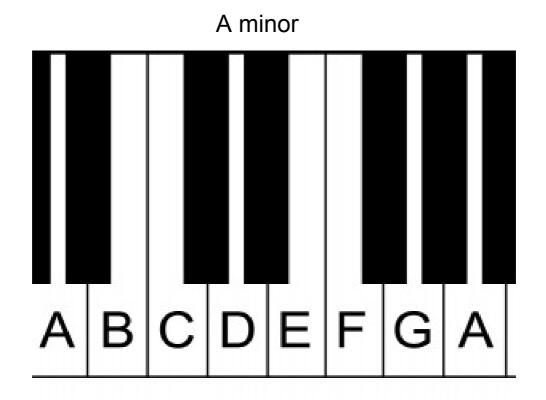
tone

tone

tone

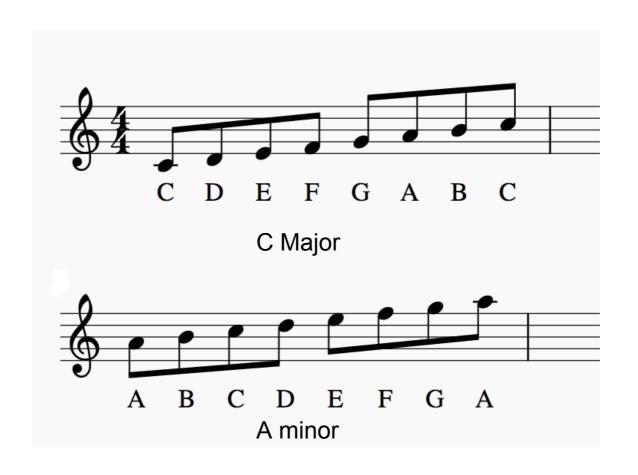
tone

½ tone

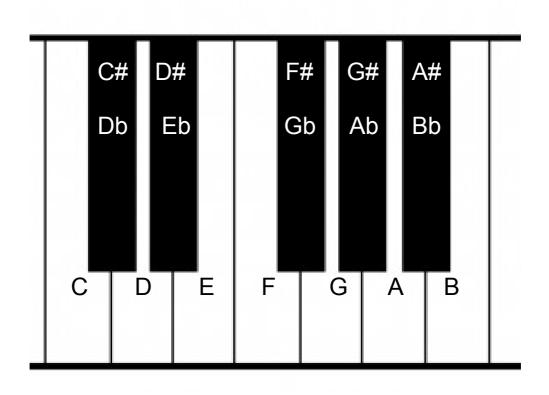


tone ½tone tone ½tone tone tone

Minor keys are sad sounding.



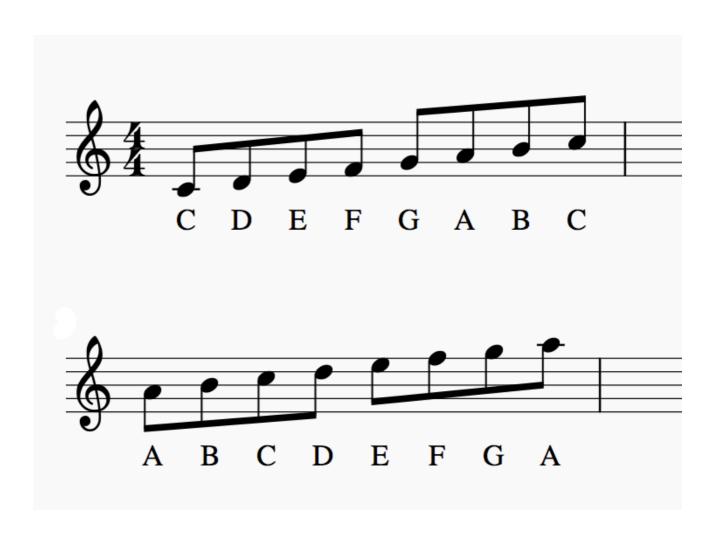
The easiest scales are C major and A minor.



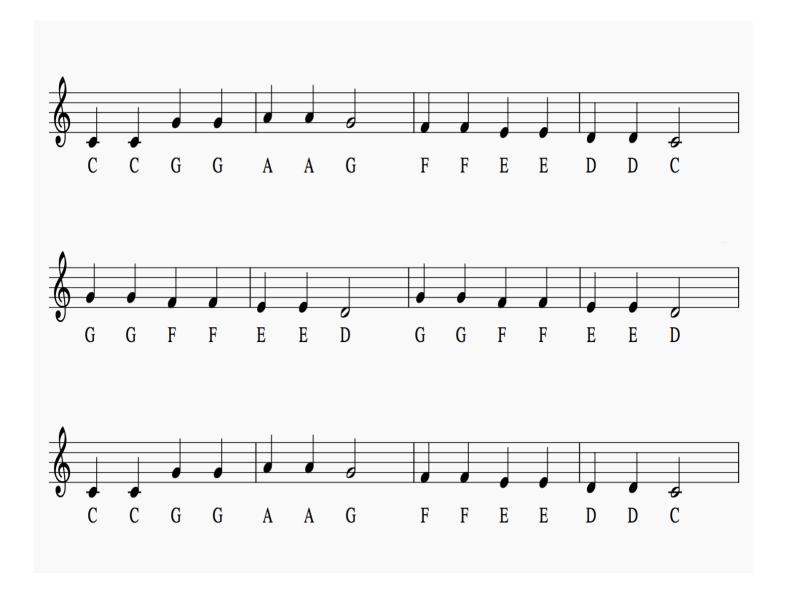
C major and A minor don't have any sharps of flats.



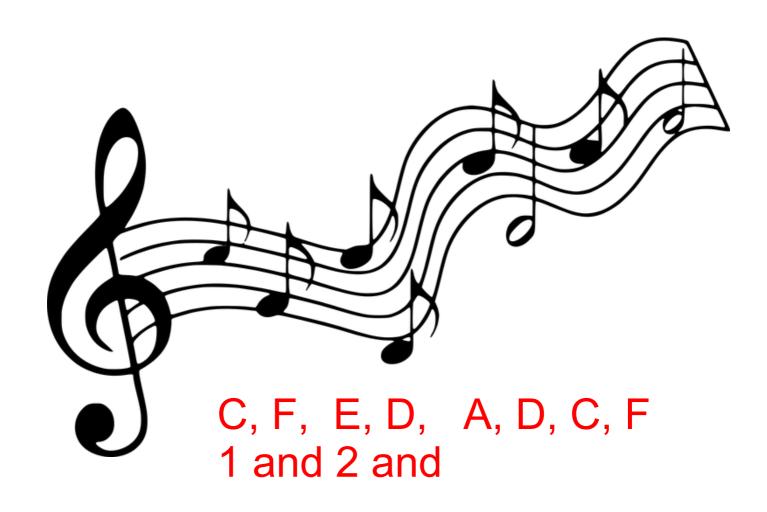
Try to play these scales on a keyboard (real or online).



Can you hum along? Note the different sound



Now try this tune, do you recognise it?



Congratulations,
now you can
play music!

Glossary

Scale

Clef

Note

Sharp

Flat

Natural

Accidental

Tone

Beat

Quarter note

Eighth note

Half Note

Whole note

Time signature

Major

Minor

Octave

Bar



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.

Many more books like this one are available at:

http://www.freekidsbooks.org



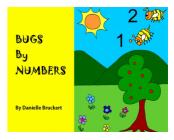
MORE BOOKS!

Other books available by the author:

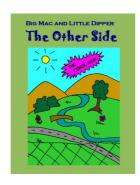


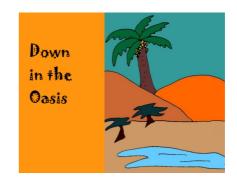












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