





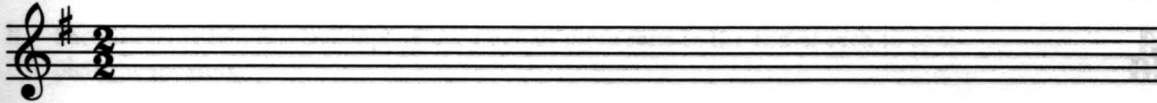
**EXERCISE 2-2**

A. Fill in the blanks.

	<i>Beat and Meter Type</i>	<i>Beat Note</i>	<i>Division of the Beat</i>	<i>Time Signature</i>
1.				<b>C</b>
2.	Simple triple			
3.	Simple duple			
4.				<b>2</b>
5.	Simple quadruple			

B. Renotate the excerpts from textbook Example 2-1 using the specified time signatures.

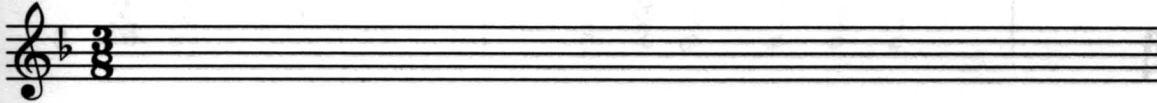
“Jingle Bells”



“America the Beautiful”



“Home on the Range”



## Simple Time Signatures

A **time signature** is a symbol that tells the performer how many beats will occur in each measure, what note value will represent the beat, and whether the beat is simple or compound. A time signature for a simple beat has 2, 3, or 4 as the top number. The top number indicates the number of beats in the measure; the bottom number indicates the beat note (2 = ♩, 4 = ♪, 8 = ♫, and so on). Some typical simple time signatures are listed in the following table. Notice that time signatures are not written as fractions—there should be no line between the numbers.

Time signature	Beats per measure	Beat note	Division of the beat
$\frac{2}{4}$	2	♩	♩ ♩
$\frac{2}{2}$ or C	2	♩	♩ ♩
$\frac{3}{16}$	3	♫	♫
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	♩	♩ ♩ ♩
$\frac{4}{8}$	4	♩	♩ ♩ ♩ ♩
$\frac{4}{4}$ or C	4	♩	♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Example 2-1 illustrates how some of the songs we have been considering might be notated. The beat values were chosen arbitrarily. “Jingle Bells,” for example, could also be notated correctly in  $\frac{2}{2}$  or  $\frac{2}{8}$  or any other simple duple time signature.

### Example 2-1

“Jingle Bells”



“America the Beautiful”



“Home on the Range”

