

MUS120 — Music Theory and Sight Singing I

Study Guide for Exam 2 — Kostka/Payne chapter 2

The exam will include short answer, analysis questions, and ear training.

Rhythm — relative duration of musical sound

Durational Symbol — breve, whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, 32nd notes

Dots — adds one-half value of note to duration

Ties — connect two notes creating total durational value of their sum

- allows you to create long notes over the beat divisions/barlines

Stems — notehead below center line, stem up

- notehead on or above center line, goes down
- farthest from center wins when beaming a group and mixed

Beams — grouped in beats

- 1 beat each by default
- sometimes 2 as in 4 eighths in 4/4 time
- in groups of 3 eighths in compound meters (show big beats)

Beat

Tempo

Metronome Marking

Duple Meter — 2 beats per measure

Triple Meter — 3 beats per measure

Quadruple Meter — 4 beats per measure

Metric Accents — strong vs. weak beats

Simple Meter/Beat — beat divided in 2

Compound Meter/Beat — beat divided in 3

Tuplet — non-standard subdivision of the beat

Hypermeter — feeling an overall metric pattern at a higher level, as in groups of measures

Time Signature — big beat for compound meters is always dotted

Be able to do the following:

1. Durational conversions (whole note = X number of sixteenth notes)
2. Transcribe music into new time signature (2/2 to 4/4, 6/8 to 6/16, etc.).
3. Beam rhythms properly given time signature.
4. Find errors in beaming, counting, etc.
5. Write in counting in various time signatures.
6. Quick Switch: Identify which rhythm you hear.