

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

Double Dots — adds three-quarters value of note to duration (add $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ value)

— double dotted half note = $2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 3.5$ beats

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

— in groups of 3 notes in compound meters (shows big dotted beats)

Beat

Tempo

Metronome Marking

Duple Meter — 2 beats per measure (strong, weak)

Triple Meter — 3 beats per measure (strong, weak, weak)

Quadruple Meter — 4 beats per measure (strong, weak, medium, weak)

Metric Accents — strong vs. weak beats

Simple Meter — each beat divided in 2 = denominator is beat type (4/4)

Compound Meter — each beat divided in 3 = denominator is beat subdivision (6/8)

Tuplet — non-standard subdivision of the beat

Hypermeter — feeling an overall metric pattern at a higher level, as in groups of measures (fast 3/4 or 3/8)

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.) via augmentation and diminution.
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.
7. Bonus question: Identify the time signature of the music you hear.