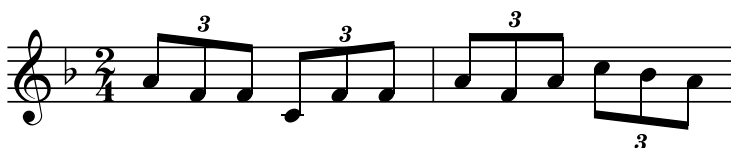


CHAPTER 1

Rhythm: Groups of Two and Three Eighth Notes; Upbeats and Downbeats*Review of $\frac{6}{8}$*

The Irish Washer Woman is a good piece to demonstrate triplets.

The piece is written in $\frac{2}{4}$ with triplet symbols for groups of three eighth notes: (♩ = $\frac{3}{8}$)



The piece can be rewritten in $\frac{6}{8}$ to show that the same feeling of triplets can occur without having to write the triplet symbol: (♩ = $\frac{3}{8}$)



In $\frac{6}{8}$, the individual eighth notes (or their equivalent) are called SMALL BEATS and each group of three eighth notes (or its equivalent) is called a BIG BEAT.

In each measure of $\frac{6}{8}$ time, how many small beats occur? _____

In each measure of $\frac{6}{8}$ time, how many big beats occur? _____

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time, how many eighth notes are in each big beat? _____

Groups of two and groups of three in the same measure

Review: In the time signatures $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$, the natural division of ♩ is $\frac{2}{4}$; a quarter note divided into a group of three eighth notes requires the triplet symbol (3): ♩ = $\frac{3}{8}$. Write in the counts of the following exercise (use 2 & a for $\frac{3}{8}$ and 3 & 4 & for the $\frac{3}{8}$ ♩).



Use the metronome and tap the rhythm.

In measure 3 of the following example, some quarter beats are divided into groups of three eighths to form triplets; others are divided into groups of two eighths (the natural division). The two sets of eighth notes are beamed together, as seen.

In measure 3, write in the counts. Then tap the example:

