LESSON 10 TIME SIGNATURES

The <u>TIME SIGNATURE</u> for a musical composition is found at the beginning, next to the key signature. The time signature is made up of two numbers:



Sometimes, the letter \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{C} is used instead of numbers.

 ${f C}$ stands for ${f 4}$, or <u>Common Time.</u>

t stands for 2, or Alla Breve. (()

The top number of the time signature tells how many beats each measure contains.

The **bottom** number tells **which type of note receives one beat.**

2 = 2 beats or counts per measure

4 = Quarter note () receives one beat

3 = 3 beats or counts per measure

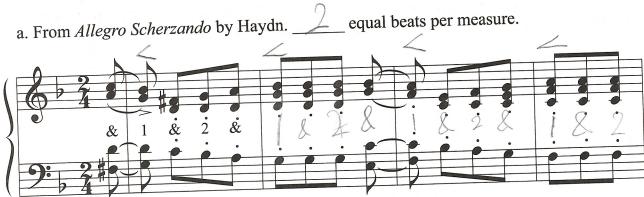
8 = Eighth note () receives one beat

<u>METER</u> is a term that describes the equal division of rhythm by the number of beats in each measure. The time signature indiciates the meter. (For example, music with a time signature of $\frac{3}{4}$ has three equal beats per measure, and is in triple meter.)

1. Fill in the blanks. (The first one is done for you.)

2	= 2 beats per measure
4	= Quarter note receives one beat
3	= 3 born
4	= Stopm = Quarter note gets I be at
_	- Charter to go
\mathbf{Q}	= 3 hom
Q	= Elohih mote gots 1 beat
G	- hyphrod go
0	stands for 4 or Cammon lime
4	stands for 3, or Alla Breve (Cut time)
Ψ	stands for
_	
2 2	= h hm
2	= half note gets beat
7	= 100m
Z	= on sever note gets 100at
G	$= l_0 ben$
	- an only gods I blat
G	Sty 10 to July

2. Write the counts for these phrases, and place accents on the strong beats. Write the number of equal beats per measure on the line above the music. The first measure is given.

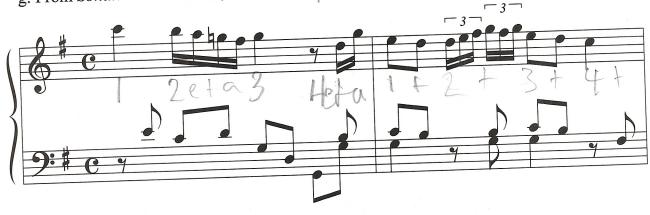




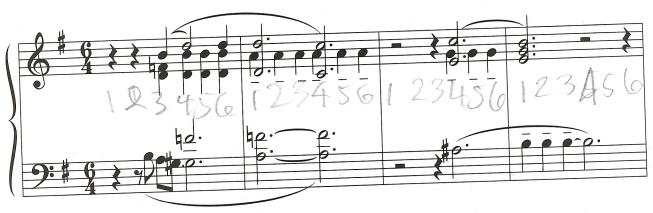
f. From *Verso* by Zipoli. _____ equal beats per measure.



g. From Sonata Hov. XVI:8 by Haydn. _____ equal beats per measure.



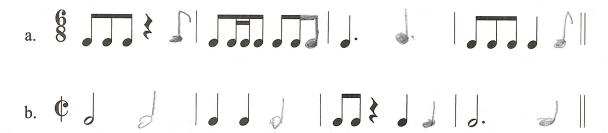
h. From *Prelude, Op. 11, No. 4*, by Scriabin. _____ equal beats per measure.



3. Determine whether each of these phrases is in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$. In $\frac{3}{4}$, the eighth notes will be divided into groups of two. The eighth notes in $\frac{6}{8}$ measures will be divided into groups of three. Circle the correct time signature for each example.



4. Add one note to complete each measure.



5. Add one rest to complete each measure.

