Day #6—February 18th, 2022

Topics

- Duple meter
- Triple meter

Student Learning Objectives

- Students will perform a rhythm duet
- Students will understand what alterations dots and ties make to musical rhythms
- Students will rewrite rhythms using dots and ties
- Students will relate different rhythmic durations to rhythms using dots and ties
- Students will understand how to notate rests
- Students will rewrite rhythms using equivalent rest values and vice versa

Vocabulary

- Quadruple meter
- 2/4 meter
- Downbeat
- Upbeat
- 2/2 meter
- Triple meter
- 3/4 meter

Materials

- Print-outs (32) of attendance ticket
- Print-outs (32) of HW #6
- Graded HW #4's
- Recordings of "Stars and Stripes Forever," "Maple Leaf Rag," "Dinner Bell Polka," "Potato Head Blues," "Blue Danube Waltz," "My Favorite Things," and "Minuet in G"

Activities

1. Attendance ticket (3–5 min.)
   - Students can begin as soon as they come in but officially start a time for 5:00–6:00 at the official start of class
   - Discuss then collect
2. Pass back HW #4 (5–7 min.)
   - Take a few minutes if necessary to review any major issues
3. Musical warmup (10–15 min.)
   - Students stand up
   - Conduct 4/4 pattern; once it's solid, call and response rhythms
   - Draw quarter notes and half notes on the board and speak through those rhythms with students
   - Improvise a couple using only quarter notes and half notes; then ask individual students to do so
   - Sing C major scale up and down three times; then C natural minor
4. Duple meter lecture and activities (25 min.)
   - Reminder: what is our definition of meter? (possible think-pair-share here)
   - So far we, have only talked about one type of meter (4/4); this is known as a quadruple meter because there are four ("quad") beats per measure
     - Example: Stevie Wonder's "I Wish" bass line

- Another type of meter is duple meter; how many beats per measure do you think are in duple meter? (answer: two)
  - Examples: "Stars and Stripes Forever," "Maple Leaf Rag"
  - For each of these, clap beat first, then speak "1–2" along with meter
- Introduce duple meter conducting pattern: consists of a downbeat and an upbeat (one for each beat of the measure); conduct along with examples while conducting this
- Practice writing rhythms in 2/4 meter:
  - Draw out a bar of 2/4 on the board; students write a rhythm that fills out the measure using only quarter notes (there's only one correct answer to this one!)
  - Same thing, but using both quarter notes and 8th notes
  - Exercise 10-1 (a) on p. 99
  - Dictation exercises on p. 94
- 2/4 is not the only type of duple meter…theoretically, we could have any note value be assigned the beat (the bottom number of the time signature) and as long as the top number is a 2, it's a duple meter
- The most common other duple meter is 2/2 meter in which the half note is the beat
  - Draw several measures of 2/2 on the board with the rhythm of steady halves; conduct and speak this rhythm
  - How many quarter notes would be in a measure 2/2 meter? 8th notes?
  - Exercise 10-1 (c) on p. 99

5. Triple meter lecture and activities (20–25 min.)
   - Our third main type of meter is triple meter; how many beats per measure in this type? (answer: three)
   - Triple meter consists of one strong beat and two weak beats
   - Introduce conducting pattern: down–right–up
     - Call and response rhythms in 3/4
     - Repeat in different tempos
   - Listen to examples, tapping/clapping, speaking "1–2–3," then conducting along
     - "Blue Danube Waltz," "My Favorite Things," and "Minuet in G"
   - Practice writing barlines and rhythms in 3/4
     - Exercise 11-1 (a and b) on p. 107
     - Exercise 11-2 (a and b) on p. 107
   - Rests and beaming in 3/4
     - Even though the technically correct rest for a full measure in 3/4 would be a dotted half, it's convention to simply use a whole rest instead
     - We actually never use half rests in 3/4…if you have two beats of rest, write it as two quarter rests
     - For beaming: only beam two 8th notes together; make sure beams don't go through the start of any of the beats
   - IF TIME: Rhythmic dictation exercises on *EoM* pp. 102–03

Homework

- Assignment #5 is due Friday, 2/18