

Review for Rhythm/Simple Meter Exam – MUS 100

1. **Time Signature** – know what the two numbers mean and how they describe simple meters.
2. **Simple meter** –
 - ?? basic beat is evenly divisible by 2 – usually a quarter note but can be anything
 - ?? can be described as simple duple (2/4), simple triple (3/4), simple quadruple (4/4), etc. depending upon how many beats are in each measure.
 - ?? Can also be described as regular (# of beats divisible by 2) 2/4, 4/4, etc. or irregular (not divisible by 2) such as 5/4, 7/4 etc.
 - EXAMPLES:
 - ?? Simple duple meters (regular): 4/8, 2/2, 2/8, 2/16, 4/32, 4/2 etc.
 - ?? Simple triple meters (regular): 3/8, “3/4”, 3/16, 3/2, etc.
 - ?? Simple irregular meters: 5/4, 5/8, 7/2, 10/4, 11/16 etc.
3. **Note/Rest** values – know these!
tied and dotted note values
4. Know irregular vs. regular divisions/subdivisions of notes (depending on the meter).
Triplets!
5. Be able to define basic terms such as: measure, bar lines, staff, anacrusis (pickup), common time, cut time (alla breve), repeat signs, notehead, stem, etc.
6. **Metronome Markings** – know the relationship between #'s in metronome markings and the note values. Be able to determine which metronome markings are quicker/slower than another.
7. **Transposing rhythms** - if presented with a rhythm in 2/4 (for example) you should be able to re-write the rhythm in 2/8 or 2/2.
8. **Tempo Markings**- know some of the basic ones: Allegro, Andante, Adagio, Lento, Largo, Grave, Presto. Know which are faster/slower than others.
9. **Dynamic Markings** – know *pppp* to *ffff* – which is louder, softer etc.
10. **Dictation!**