Rhythm Study Guide
3rd Grade

Note/Rest	Name	# of Beats
	8th Note (single)	½ sound
	8th Rest	½ silence
	Pair of 8th Notes	1 sound
	16th Note (single)	¼ sound
	Set of 16th Notes (4)	1 sound
	Quarter Note	1 sound
	Quarter Rest	1 silence
	Half Note	2 sound
	Half Rest	2 silence
	Dotted Half Note	3 sound
	Whole Note	4 sound
	Whole Rest	4 silence

Rhythm- the combination of long sounds (half note, dotted half, whole note), short sounds (16th notes, 8th notes, quarter notes) and rests (quarter rest, half rest, whole rest).

Time Signature- 2 numbers stacked one on top of the other found at the beginning of a rhythm. The top number tells how many beats are in a measure. Examples: 2, 3, 4, 6
4 4 4 8

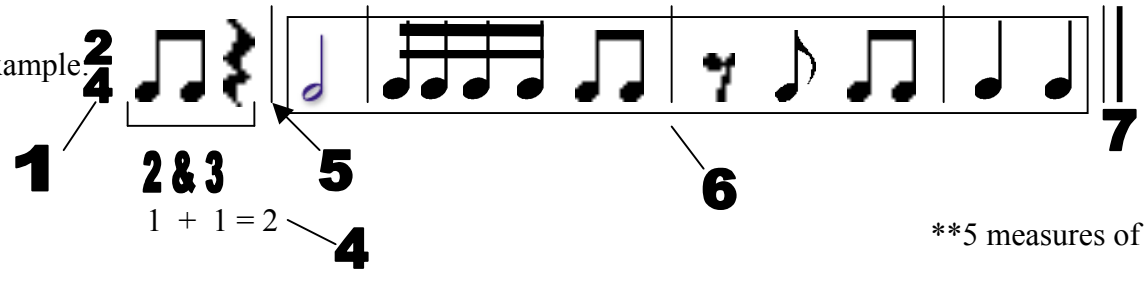
Measure- how the rhythm is divided into small sections based on the time signature.
The space between two bar lines.

Bar Line- vertical lines that divide rhythm into measures.

Compose: to create a musical piece

Steps to Composing a Rhythm:

1. Decide on a time signature (4/4, ¾, 2/4).
2. Write the time signature at the far left side of your paper.
3. Think about which note/rest you would like to use first and make sure it fits within the time signature you have chosen.
4. Draw the note or rest next to the time signature.
5. Figure out how many beats you have left to complete this measure.
6. Look at what choices of notes/rests you have to put in this measure now and decide on one.
7. Draw it next to your first note/rest.
8. Continue this process until you have the total amount of beats needed for one measure then draw a bar line (vertical line next to the last note/rest in your rhythm).
9. Start the process over from step 3 to create your next measure.
10. Once you have completed the amount of measures you want/need for your piece of music, draw a double bar line (2 vertical lines next to the last note/rest in the last measure) to show that your piece is finished.

Example: 

5 measures of rhythm in 2/4 time.