

# KENT GUITAR SCHOOL

## Rhythm Challenge!



# Note Values

Semibreve (also called a WholeNote)

Semibreve rest

1 2 3 4

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a semibreve note (a whole note) on the first line. The second measure contains a semibreve rest, represented by a thick horizontal line. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed under the first measure.

Minim (also called a Half Note)

Minim rest

1 2 3 4

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains two minim notes (half notes) on the first and second lines. The second measure contains two minim rests, represented by thick horizontal lines. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed under the first measure.

Crotchet (also called a Quarter Note)

Crotchet rest

1 2 3 4

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four crotchet notes (quarter notes) on the first, second, third, and fourth lines. The second measure contains four crotchet rests, represented by vertical lines with a diagonal slash. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed under the first measure.

Quaver (also called an Eighth Note)

Quaver rest

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains eight quaver notes (eighth notes) on the first, second, third, and fourth lines, with an ampersand (&) between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes. The second measure contains eight quaver rests, represented by vertical lines with a diagonal slash. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed under the first measure, with an ampersand (&) between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes.

Semiquaver (also called a Sixteenth Note)

Semiquaver rest

1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains sixteen semiquaver notes (sixteenth notes) on the first, second, third, and fourth lines, with 'e' and 'a' between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes. The second measure contains sixteen semiquaver rests, represented by vertical lines with a diagonal slash. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed under the first measure, with 'e' and 'a' between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes.

Demisemiquaver (also called Thirty Second Note)

1 \_ e \_ & \_ a \_ 2 \_ e \_ & \_ a \_ 3 \_ e \_ & \_ a \_ 4 \_ e \_ & \_ a \_

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains thirty-two demisemiquaver notes (thirty-second notes) on the first, second, third, and fourth lines, with 'e' and 'a' between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes. The second measure contains thirty-two demisemiquaver rests, represented by vertical lines with a diagonal slash. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed under the first measure, with 'e' and 'a' between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes.

Demisemiquaver note rest

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains thirty-two demisemiquaver notes (thirty-second notes) on the first, second, third, and fourth lines, with 'e' and 'a' between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes. The second measure contains thirty-two demisemiquaver rests, represented by vertical lines with a diagonal slash. Below the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed under the first measure, with 'e' and 'a' between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth notes.

A Semibreve is worth 4 crotchet beats. When we give it a dot it becomes a dotted semibreve. Giving note a dot adds on half its value again. So a dotted semibreve is worth 6 crotchet beats.



A musical diagram showing a dotted semibreve (a half note with a dot) followed by an equals sign, then three semibreves (half notes) separated by plus signs. To the right of the semibreves is the word "any".

A Minim is worth 2 beats. If we make it a dotted minim we are adding on half its value again. So a dotted minim is worth 3 crotchet beats.

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A crotchet is worth 1 beat. When we make it a dotted crotchet we add on half its value. So a dotted crotchet is worth 1 & 1/2 beats.



A musical diagram showing a dotted crotchet (a quarter note with a dot) followed by an equals sign, then three eighth notes separated by plus signs.

A Quaver is worth 1/2 a crotchet beat. Adding a dot makes it a dotted quaver, So we are adding on half its value again. So a dotted quaver is worth 3/4 of a beat.

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A musical diagram showing a dotted quaver (an eighth note with a dot) followed by an equals sign, then three sixteenth notes separated by plus signs.

A Semiquaver is worth a 1/4 of a Crotchet beat. Adding a dot makes it a dotted Semiquaver.

We know that a semiquaver is quarter of a beat.  
Half a quarter is an eighth.

A quarter is therefore two eighths. So adding the two together, one and a half quarters is three eighths.  
A dotted semiquaver is worth 3/8 of a crotchet beat.

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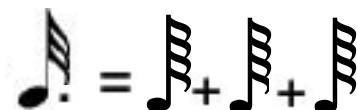


A musical diagram showing a dotted semiquaver (a sixteenth note with a dot) followed by an equals sign, then three thirty-second notes separated by plus signs.

A Demisemiquaver is worth 1/8 of a crotchet beat.  
Half an eighth is a sixteenth.

An eighth is therefore two sixteenths  
So adding the two together one and a half eighths is three sixteenths.

A dotted demisemiquaver is 3/16 of a crotchet beat.



A musical diagram showing a dotted demisemiquaver (a thirty-second note with a dot) followed by an equals sign, then three sixty-fourth notes separated by plus signs.

### Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks

Draw in the missing beats with either crotchet or quaver notes. Each bar remember must add up to 4 beats so be sure to count every beat of the bar.



Now fill in the same spaces but with the equivalent rests instead of notes.



## Exercise 2.

Fill in the blank beats with notes. Count where the beats are in each bar and draw in a note that you think should complete the 4 beats.

Fill in the spaces again with notes using crotchets or quavers.

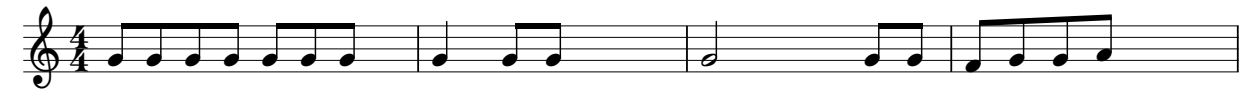


Fill in the spaces again but using rests instead of notes.

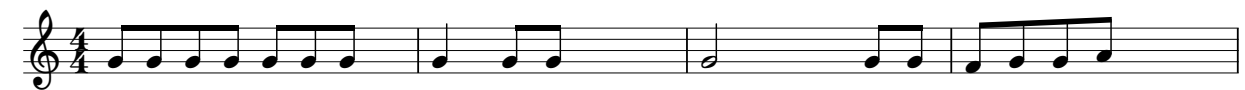


### Exercise 3.

Fill in the spaces again with notes



Fill in the spaces again but using rests instead of notes.



### Exercise 4

Fill in the spaces again with notes



Fill in the spaces again but using rests instead of notes.



### Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks.



Now instead of adding notes, add in the rest symbol for the missing beats.





