




















Rhythm – 100% Sheet – Year 7



When you combine any two or more notes or rests you create a **RHYTHM**.

Basic Note and Rest Lengths					Dotted Notes and Rests	
Semibreve 4 Beats Note  Rest 	Minim 2 Beats Note  Rest 	Crotchet 1 Beat Note  Rest 	Quaver ½ Beat Note  Rest  Adjacent quavers can be joined together with a BEAM	Semiquaver ¼ Beat Note  Rest  Adjacent semiquavers can be joined together with a BEAM	A dot placed after a note or rest tells you to increase the note or rest by HALF ITS ORIGINAL VALUE  1 Beat  2 Beats  1 and a half beats  3 Beats	
Types of Rhythms					Ties	
This bass line would be described as having a CROTCHET rhythm 		DOTTED MINIM and SEMIQUAVER 			A TIE joins two notes of different values  Here you would play the first note and hold it for 3 beats (2+1)	
 POLYRHYTHM Two or more different rhythms played at the same time		CROSS RHYTHM Two or more rhythms played at the same time but with conflicting ACCENTS often in different METRES 			Triplets A TRIPLET is 3 notes played where there is usually only space for 2 