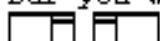










































































































The symbols in table 1* represent rhythmic notation. They indicate how long a note or chord is held for. A slashed note usually indicates a chord. Single notes have a round head. Both note head types use the same rhythmic notation.

Table 2 indicates what rhythmic possibilities would look like repeated over one bar of 4/4 time. Begin by working with a single beat, learning to recognise and play the various possibilities. They can be related to any simple time. eg. 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4.

Table 3 shows many possible combinations of these rhythmic symbols and can be used as a means of practicing the reading of rhythms. You may apply these patterns to single notes, scales, sequences, chords, arpeggios etc. You can read a bar repeatedly or jump to any bar you wish. You may like to begin by grouping a two beat pattern together eg.  playing repeatedly.

1* NAMES OF SYMBOLS	3*			
<p>◇ Semibreve = 4 counts.</p> <p>◇ Minum = 2 counts.</p> <p>┌ Crotchet = 1 count.</p> <p>└ Quaver = 1/2 count These can be joined but never over the middle of the bar and usually not more than four at a time.</p> <p>└ Semiquaver = 1/4 count Same rules as quavers most of the time.</p>	   	   		
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