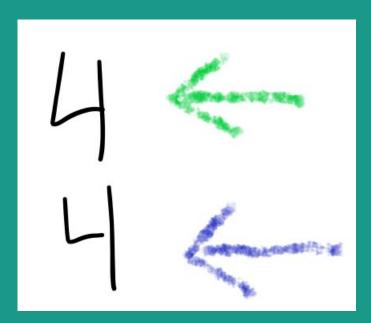
### Music Meter Time Signatures

An intro to Time Signatures, and How many beats are in those measures.

#### What does the Time Signature tell us?



Top number tells us how many beats in the measure.

Tells us what note gets the beat. More on this latter.

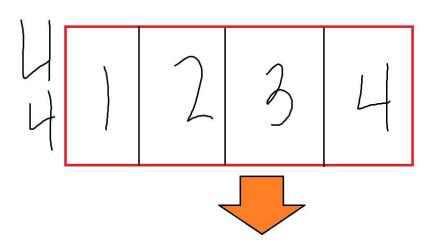
#### **Top Number**

When the Time signature tells us that there are 4 beats in the measure, it means that the measure is broken into 4 equal parts. Or each measure gets 4 beats. Remember that each note takes up these beats(Sections) so that we can organize the music.

Need Help? Try these Resource links:

<u>Beat</u> - Go through this "lesson's" videos for and explanation on Beat. May be a bit cheesy but good info!

#### What does it look like

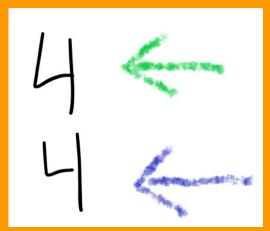


If we use the quarter Note, one quarter note would fit in each box. Quarter Note = 1 beat. Half note would get 2 boxes (Beats), Eighth Note would get half a box each. Eighth Note = ½ or 0.5 beat.

Red box = full measure

## 4/4 Time

This is what we have been using most of the time

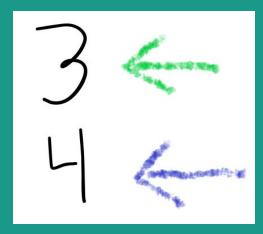


4 beats in the measure

Quarter note Gets the Beat. (Think ¼ = quarter = Quarter Note) \*\* For now this is the only number we are going to be using. So the answer will be the same. Try Counting these Rhythms after each time signature explanation: (Remember how many beats each note and rest gets. Review Week 2's lesson if needed) Keep track of the examples you get correct to answer a question in the exit ticket.

# 3/4 Time

This is what is used for a Walz Style of Music.



3 beats in the measure

Quarter note Gets the Beat\*\*. (Think ¼ = quarter = Quarter Note)

\*\* For now this is the only number we are going to be using. So the answer will be the same.

## 2/4 Time

This is used for Marches.



Quarter note Gets the Beat\*\*. \*\* For now this is the only (Think ¼ = quarter = Quarter Note)

number we are going to be using. So the answer will be the same.

### Common Time = 4/4 Time

