

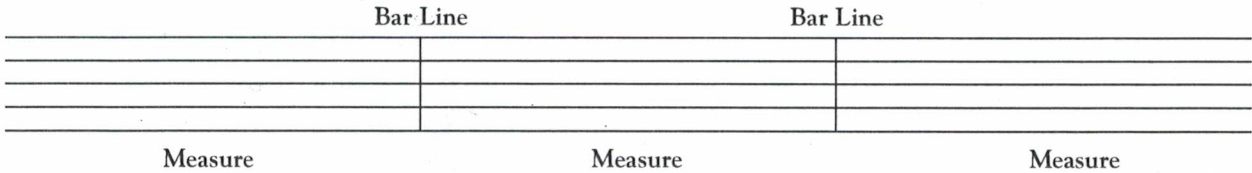


MEASURES / BAR LINES

Name _____

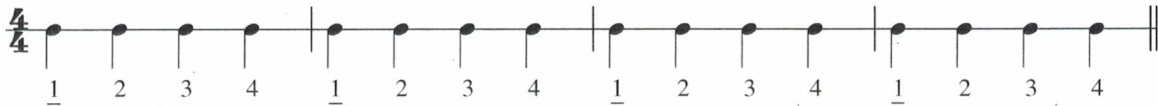
MEASURES / BAR LINES

Music is divided into **measures**, which are groupings of beats separated by vertical lines through the staff called **bar lines**.



The bar line, as we know it today, did not exist before the 17th Century. With no bar lines, the music had more relaxed flow to it than strict meter, making individual melodic and harmonic lines hard to follow.

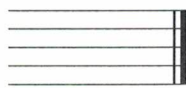
Usually the first beat of each measure is given more emphasis than the other beats, and is performed with an accent. Clap and count these beats, stressing the first beat of each measure.



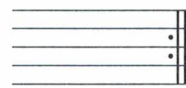
$\frac{4}{4}$ = 4 beats per measure
 $\frac{4}{4}$ = quarter note gets one beat

(A detailed study of Time Signatures comes in Lesson 12.)

The **double bar line**, consisting of a thin, vertical line followed by a darker line, is found at the end of a piece of music, signifying that the composition is finished. If **two dots are added**, this is an indication to repeat a section or all of the song.



Double Bar Line



Repeat Sign

Add bar lines to the following examples:

1. $\frac{3}{4}$
2. $\frac{4}{4}$
3. $\frac{4}{4}$

Handwritten 'X' marks and the text 'NS 5' are present in the bottom right corner.

COUNTING THE RHYTHM

When two equal sounds are shown on one beat ($\square\square$), clap and count them by saying the number of the beat on the first note, then add "and" on the second note.

Ex. $\frac{4}{4}$

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

When clapping **half notes**, clap and say the number on the first beat, then keep hands clasped as you say the second beat. Another method is to tap the first beat in the palm, then slide the fingers over the hand for the second beat.

Ex. $\frac{4}{4}$

1 (2) 3 (4) 1 2 3 4 1 (2) 3 4 1 2 3 (4)

For a **whole note**, extend the method above two beats longer.

Ex. 1 (2, 3, 4)

Study each line below, counting the beats, then circle the measures that do not have the correct number of counts.

1. $\frac{3}{4}$

2. $\frac{4}{4}$

3. $\frac{4}{4}$

BONUS QUESTION

Write in the counts under this example, then practice counting and clapping it.

$\frac{3}{4}$