

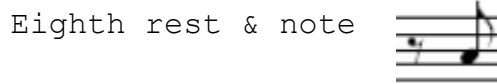
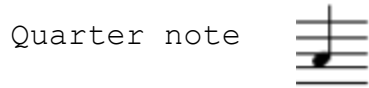
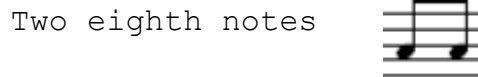
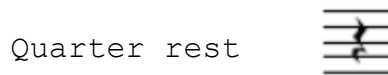
Lesson #7: Eighth notes and rests

In lesson 5 we dealt with eighth notes, in this lesson eighth rests will be added.

As you know, we always mark the 4 beats of the measure by tapping our foot when playing. (There are also measures with 3 or 5 beats, but never mind that right now.) With the eighth rests we have now 4 patterns to fill a quarter beat rhythmically.

Firstly, there is the pattern to play nothing at all. That's the **quarter rest** that we know already. Then we can play a single note simultaneously with the tap of the foot. That's the **quarter note**, we know that too. In lesson 5 we dealt with a third pattern, namely to play two notes, one simultaneously with the tap of the foot and the second before the foot taps again. That's **two eighth notes**. The fourth pattern is new: a **eighth rest and then an eighth note**. That means that we do not play in the moment when the foot hits the floor but we play a note before the foot taps again. In other words: We play in the time interval between two foot taps.

In musical notation those 4 patterns look as follows:



Exercise 1

The exercise will help you to get more familiar with the 4 rhythmic patterns.

a) Play the following line 4 times. In each pass you replace the Xs by another one of the 4 patterns above. That means, when you play the line the first time you play a quarter rest in place of the Xs. That makes 4 quarter rests. The second time you play 4 quarter notes. And so on. Listen to the audio files if this is unclear to you. Remember that the foot taps are there represented by the click of the metronome.

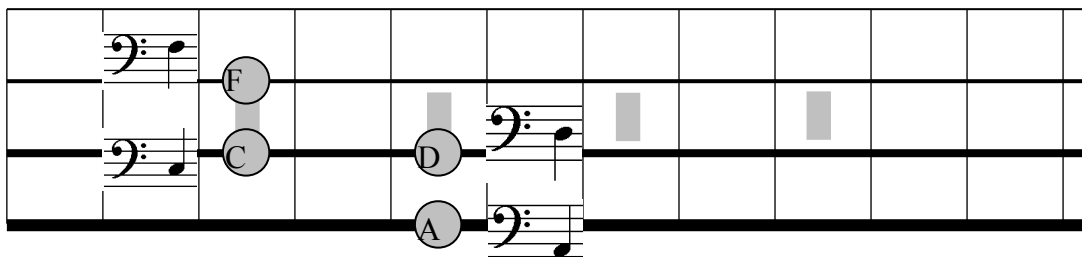


b) The same!



Exercise 2

The following one bar riffs use the 4 patterns from above. Try to gather the rhythm from the musical notation. First disassemble each riff into the 4 beats. Then, treating each beat separately, identify the pattern used. Finally assemble the 4 different patterns of the 4 beats together to yield the complete rhythm. Use the audio files to check whether you have done it right. But don't use the audio files only, virtually playing by ear. It's important that you try to derive the rhythm from the staff to learn reading rhythmic notation. Surely, that's not easy at first, but you will see with more and more practice you will become better and better. Each riff is played four times and in the third position. The only notes used are A, C, D and F. Below you can see how you fret them.



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)



h)

