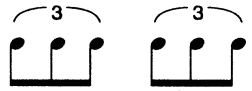
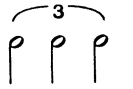
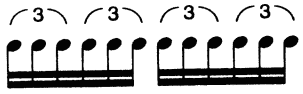
EXERCISE #55....Indicate the amount of time each of the following situations represents. The first one is done as an example.

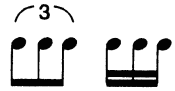
1.  = 2 beats

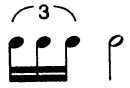
2.  = _____

3.  = _____

4.  = _____

5.  = _____

6.  = _____

7.  = _____

8.  = _____

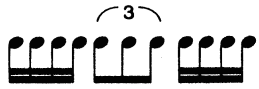
9.  = _____

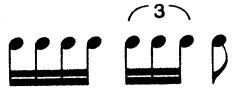
10.  = _____

11.  = _____

12.  = _____

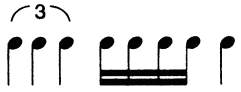
13.  = _____

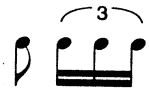
14.  = _____

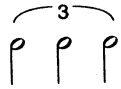
15.  = _____

16.  = _____

17.  = _____

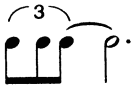
18.  = _____

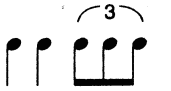
19.  = _____

20.  = _____

21.  = _____

22.  = _____

23.  = _____

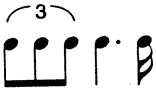
24.  = _____

25.  = _____

26.  = _____

27.  = _____

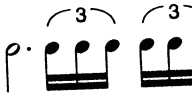
28.  = _____

29.  = _____

30.  = _____

31.  = _____

32.  = _____

33.  = _____

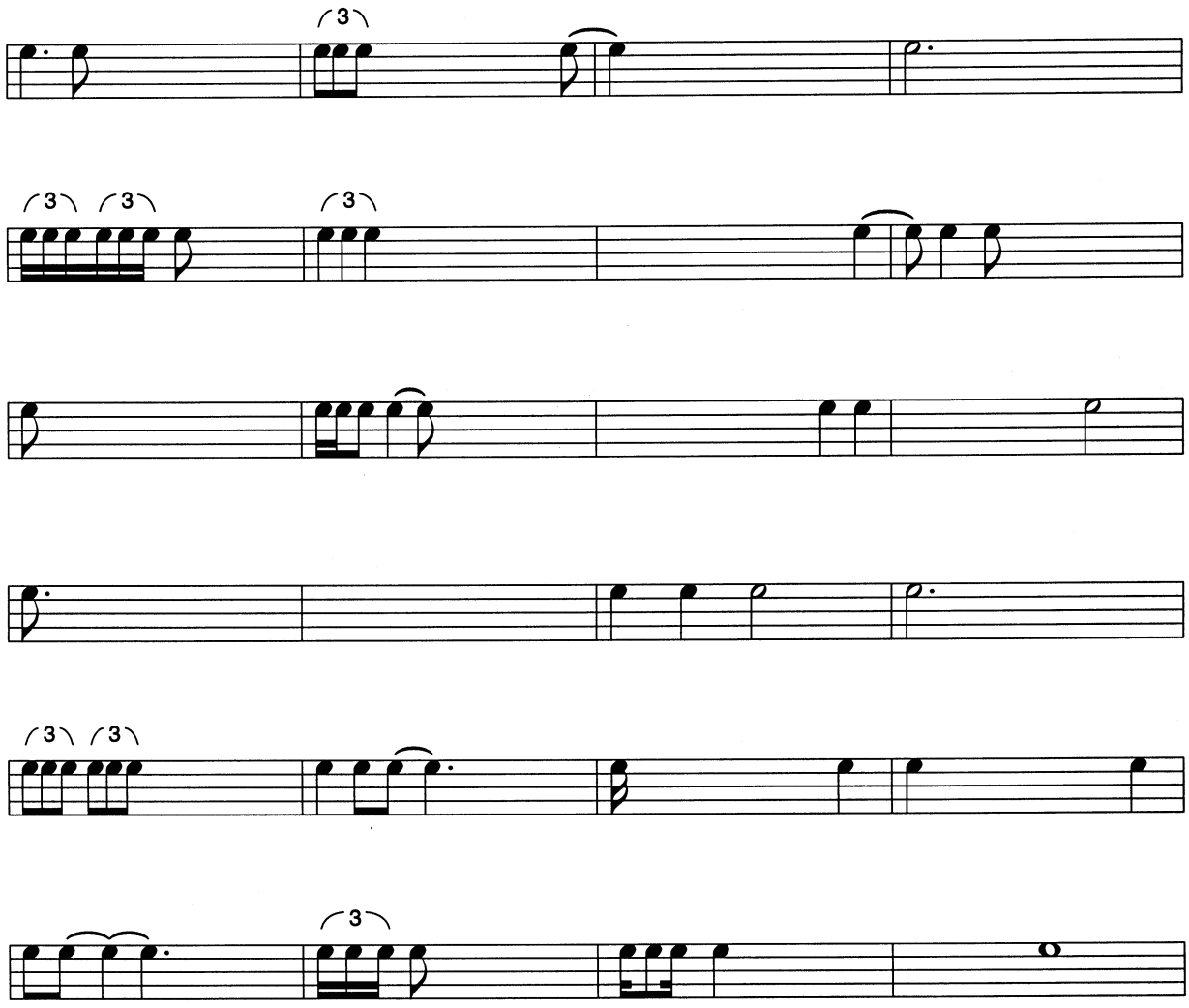
34.  = _____

35.  = _____

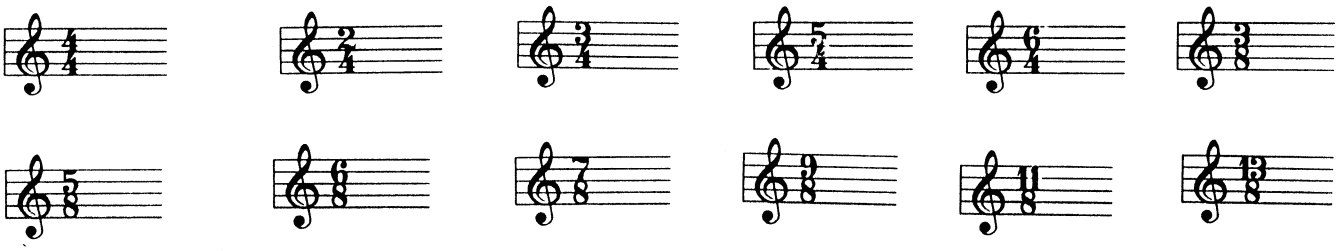
36.  = _____

EXERCISE #56

Using whole notes, half notes, quarter notes, dots, ties, sixteenth notes, and triplets, complete the following measures so that there are 4 beats in each measure.



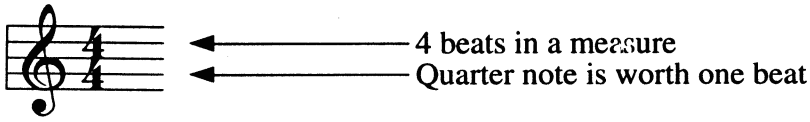
TIME SIGNATURES



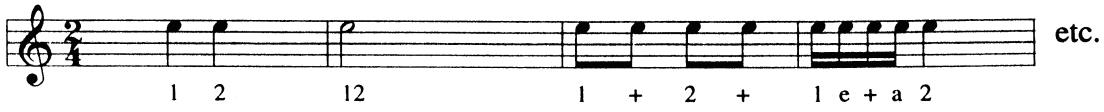
The time signature is a set of numbers which usually appear at the beginning of a chart. These numbers are instructions on how the piece is rhythmically played. The rhythm meaning the flow or pulse of the music.

The top number indicates how many beats there are in each measure, and the bottom number indicates which kind of note gets the beat.

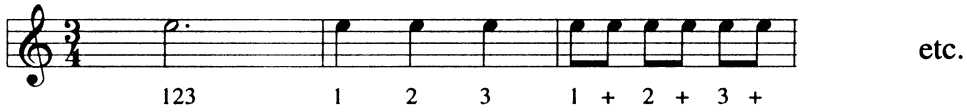
So far we have been discussing $\frac{4}{4}$ time, common time. When there is no time signature at the beginning of a score, consider that score to be in common time, or rather $\frac{4}{4}$ time. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, there are 4 beats in a measure and a quarter note gets the beat.



In $\frac{2}{4}$ time there are 2 beats in a measure and the quarter note is worth 1 beat.



In $\frac{3}{4}$ time there are 3 beats in a measure and a quarter note is worth 1 beat.



In $\frac{5}{4}$ time there are 5 beats in a measure and a quarter note is worth 1 beat.