



Elementary Music Virtual Learning

2nd Grade

Rhythm/Math Practice

April 7, 2020



2nd Grade Music

Lesson: April 7, 2020

Learning Target:







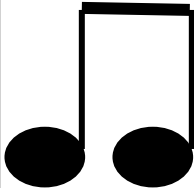
Students will create two different rhythmic patterns that are equal in the name number of beats (math)

Background: This is a review of 

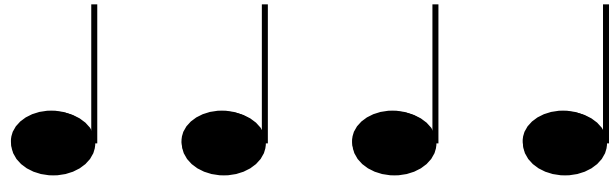
- Students review and identify the 4 notes and 3 rests
- Students learn to create patterns that are equal in length

Practice clapping all 4 notes and rests (don't forget: rests are silent!) on the next slide. This will help you remember.


Let's Get Started with a review:

4 Beats	 Whole Note	 Whole Rest
2 Beats	 Half Note	 Half Rest
1 Beat	 Quarter Note	 Quarter Rest
1 Beat	 Eighth Note	


Examples:



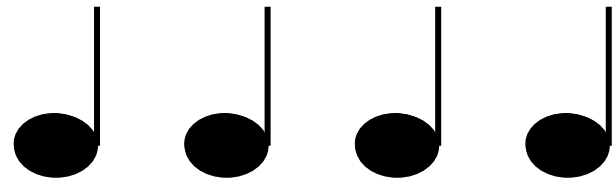
$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$



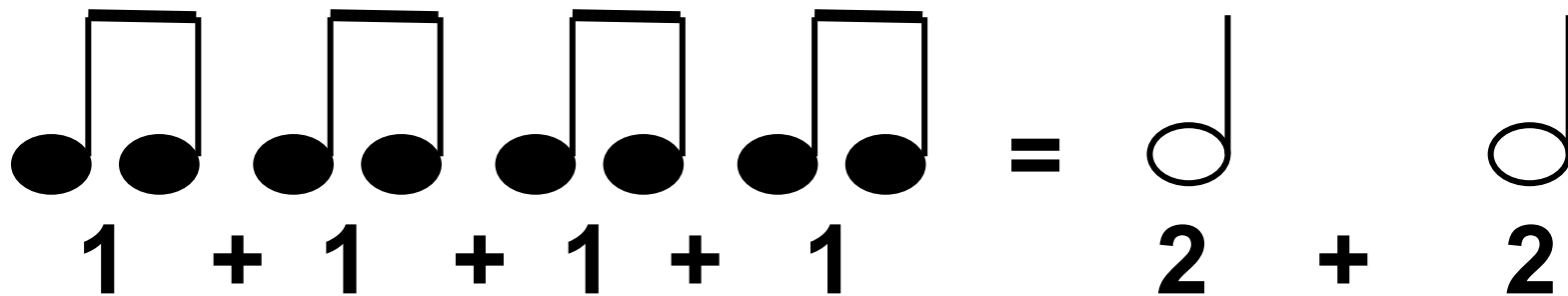
and



$2 + 2 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$



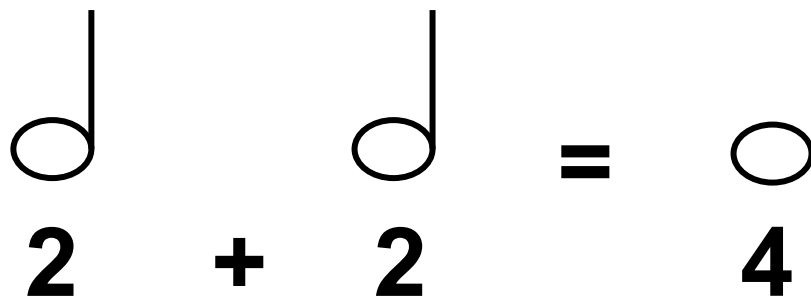
Examples:



1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 2 + 2

The diagram illustrates the equivalence of musical notation. On the left, four pairs of eighth notes are shown, each pair connected by a beam. Below each pair is the number '1'. These are followed by an equals sign. On the right, two pairs of quarter notes are shown, each with a stem and a flag. Below each pair is the number '2'. The plus signs and equals sign are positioned between the musical symbols.

and



2 + 2 = 4

The diagram illustrates the equivalence of musical notation. On the left, two quarter notes are shown, each with a stem and a flag. Below each is the number '2'. These are followed by an equals sign. On the right, a single half note is shown, consisting of a circle and a stem. Below it is the number '4'. The plus sign and equals sign are positioned between the musical symbols.

Practice on your own (easy):

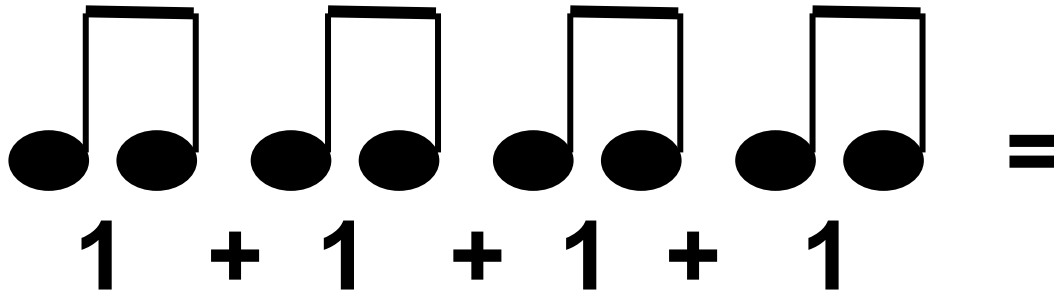
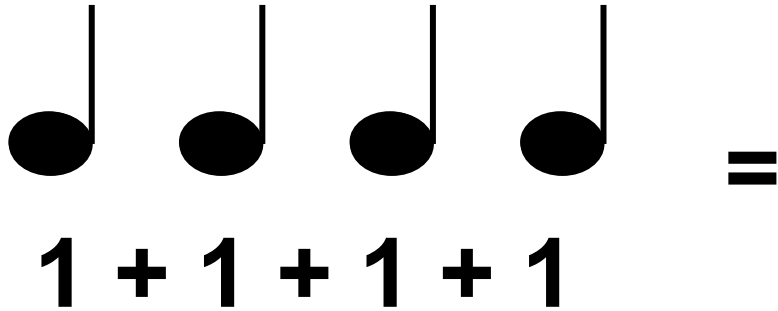
On a piece of paper, create a rhythm that will equal the ones given:

$$\bigcirc = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ \bigcirc \\ 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} | \\ \bigcirc \\ 2 \end{array} =$$

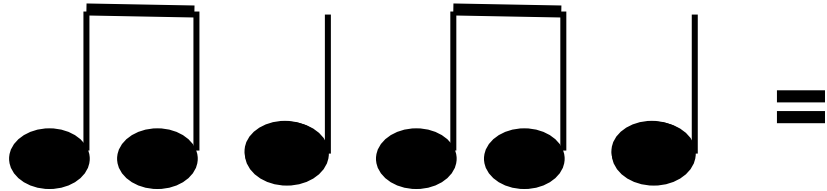
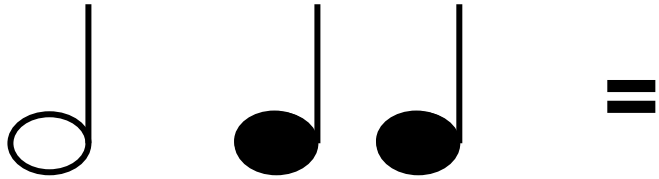
Practice on your own (easy):

On a piece of paper, create a rhythm that will equal the ones given:



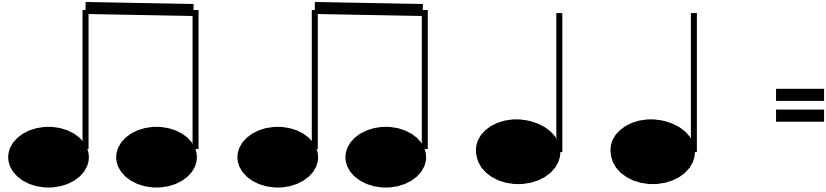
Practice on your own (challenge):

On a piece of paper, create a rhythm that will equal the ones given:



Practice on your own (challenge):

On a piece of paper, create a rhythm that will equal the ones given:



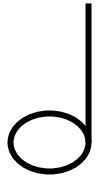
Check your answers (easy):



=

Does your answer equal 4 beats?

4



2

+



2

=

Does your answer equal 4 beats?

Practice on your own (easy):

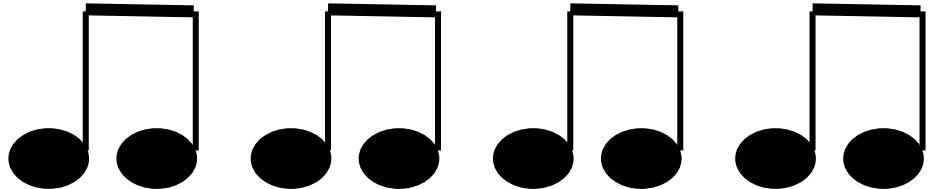
On a piece of paper, create a rhythm that will equal the ones given:



Four quarter notes are shown, each consisting of a solid black circle with a vertical stem extending upwards.

= Does your answer equal 4 beats?

1 + 1 + 1 + 1



Four pairs of eighth notes are shown. Each pair consists of two solid black circles with stems extending upwards, connected by a horizontal line at the top.

= Does your answer equal 4 beats?

1 + 1 + 1 + 1

More Practice on Your Own

Follow along and practice clapping and speaking rhythms with these videos:

[Introduction to Reading Rhythm: Stage 1](#)



[Introduction to Reading Rhythm: Stage 2](#)



[Introduction to Reading Rhythm: Stage 3](#)



[Introduction to Reading Rhythm: Bonus Challenge](#)

Self Check:

Go tell someone in your home your answers.



1. Was this lesson?

easy

just right

hard

2. See if you can clap your rhythm for a family member and have them echo you.