



Lesson Eleven

Gigajam Keyboard School Lesson 011 IKS IR

Introducing Rests

Lesson Objectives

- Introduce the concept of sound and silence.
- Develop the ability to perform rhythms including **Rests**.
- Develop reading skills through the performance of simple rhythm exercises using quarter notes and their respective rests.

Sound and Silence

In music, sound is represented by notes and silence by **Rests**. We have so far studied notes. This includes pitch (note name) and rhythm (note length). Now we are going to develop our understanding of rests and how they contribute to creating more interesting and varied rhythms.



You are already familiar with the symbols which represent Whole, Half, and Quarter Notes, all of which were studied in Lesson 001 (IKS KO). **Eighth notes** were studied in Lesson 004 (IKS DTHC). Please ensure you understand all of this rhythm information and, if necessary, revise those lessons.

Introducing Rests-Quarter Notes

You must be able to read and recognise the symbols which represent the equivalent Rests.

There are two tables in this lessons, the first one of which concentrates on **Quarter Note Rests**.











Table 1 Table of Notes and Rests-Quarter Notes

Note Names	Note Symbol	Rest Symbol	Note Value	Comments
Quarter Notes			1 Beat	Single Note, that cannot be joined to another note.

More Rests

Over the page we have produced a list of all of the Notes we have studied so far. The table shows Whole Notes, Half Notes, Quarter Notes, Eighth Notes and Sixteenths. The symbols for their respective rests are there as well, together with their values and a few, hopefully, helpful comments.

**Table 2 Table of Notes and Rests-
Whole, Half, Quarter, Eighth, and Sixteenth Notes**

Note Names	Note Symbol	Rest Symbol	Note Value	Comments
Whole Notes			4 Beats	Written as a single empty note with no stem. The rest is a single line that hangs from the line of the staff.
Half Notes			2 Beats	Written as an empty single note with a Stem which differentiates it from a Quarter Note. The rest is similar to that of the whole note, save for the fact that it sits on the line.
Quarter Notes			1 Beat	Single Note, that cannot be joined to another note.
Eighth Notes			1/2 a Beat	Can be a Single Note, but most commonly found 'beamed' with another 8th Note to form 1 beat. Also found in groups of 4
Sixteenth Notes			1/4 of a Beat	Can be a Single Note, or in a group of 2 sixteenth notes, but most commonly found 'beamed' in a group of 4 sixteenth's.

Recognising Notes, Rests and their Values

The following exercises will help to develop your familiarity with the new symbols we have just introduced. In the first bar of each exercise there are only notes. In the second bar we have replaced some of those notes with Rests.

First, make sure you understand the information. Refer back to the table if necessary. Notice that each rhythm is written on the same one note throughout. This is called a Monotone and it avoids having to think about changing pitch.

Look at the rhythm in the first bar. Now count the rhythm of the first bar out loud. Then play it. When you are sure you are doing it correctly move on to the second bar. Look at the rhythm in the second bar. Refer back to the table to check the rests values if necessary. Now count the rhythm out loud. Although you still count out the rest, you don't play it. In other words, that's where you need to place the silences. A good trick is to try to imagine how it sounds before you play it. Finally, play both bars of the exercise.

Media Files

Students sometimes say that they don't know whether they are getting it right. Use the media files to help you to make sure. Watch the video and then play along with the media files that accompany each exercise to check the sound against what you are playing. As always, you can slow down the media files and/or repeat (loop) a bar round and round. Use the media files to help you to understand the Notation of Rests and how it affects the rhythm.

Use each exercise carefully and make sure you understand exactly what is happening – especially the Rests.

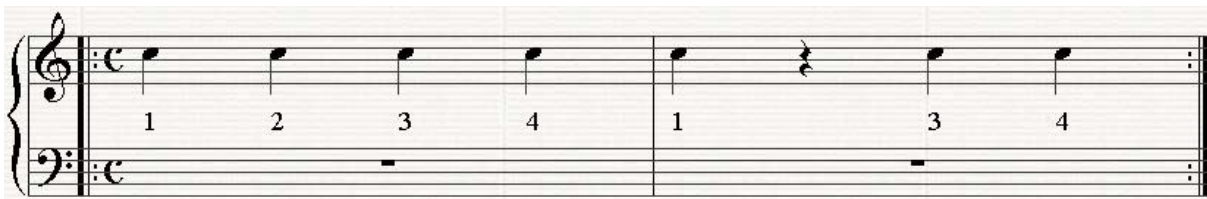
The first 6 exercises are for Right-Hand only. Exercises 7 to 12 are for Left-Hand. The last 6 exercises (13 – 18) are for both hands together.

Use the multimedia files as usual.

Developing Rhythm using single notes with the right hand

Exercises 1-6

Exercise 1
lesson011.iksir.01



Exercise 2
lesson011.iksir.02



Exercise 3
lesson011.iksir.03



Exercise 4
lesson011.iksir.04



Exercise 5
lesson011.iksir.05



Exercise 6
lesson011.iksir.06



Developing Rhythm using triads with the left hand

Exercises 7-12

Exercise 7
lesson011.iksir.07



Exercise 8
lesson011.iksir.08



Exercise 9
lesson011.iksir.09



Exercise 10
lesson011.iksir.10



Exercise 11
lesson011.iksir.11



Exercise 12
lesson011.iksir.12



Developing Rhythm using both hands

Exercise 13-18

Exercise 13
lesson011.iksir.13



Exercise 14
lesson011.iksir.14



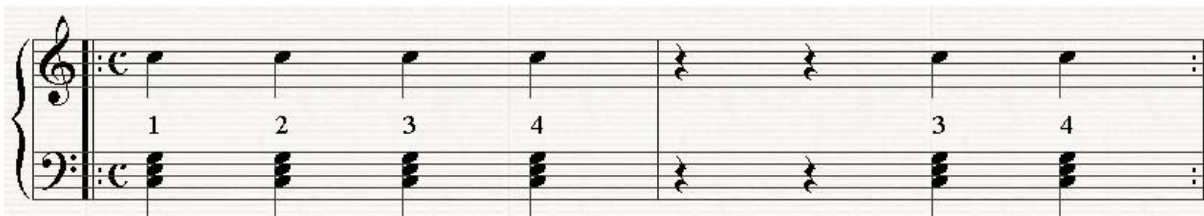
Exercise 15
lesson011.iksir.15



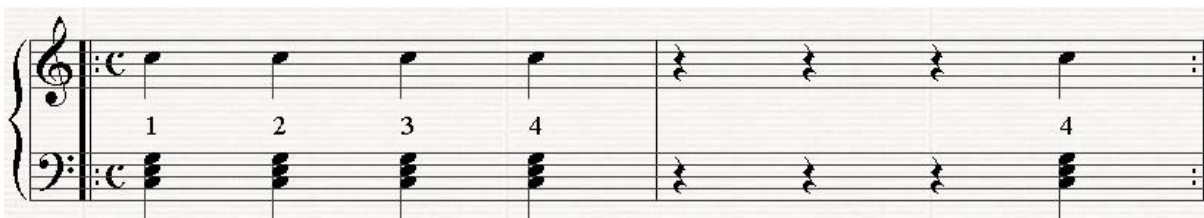
Exercise 16
lesson011.iksir.16



Exercise 17
lesson011.iksir.17



Exercise 18
lesson011.iksir.18



Developing the use of rests

Make sure that you have a good understanding and ability to perform these rhythmic patterns with rests, as we will be using them in further lessons later in the grade. Furthermore, we will be applying these rhythms with new ideas as we progress onwards.