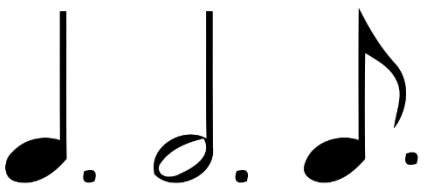
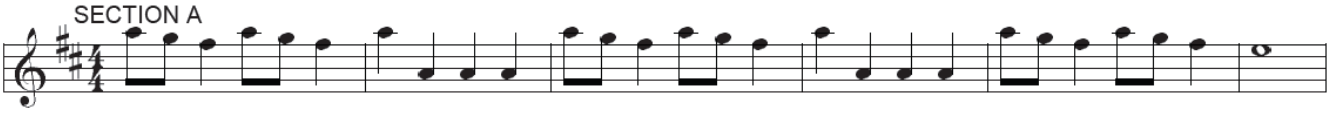


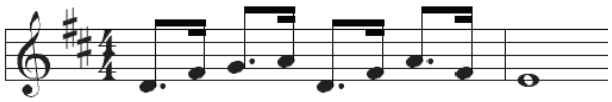
Dotted Notes

Name_____ Form_____

1. Look at the opening score of the First Movement of Vivaldi's *Lute Concerto in D Major* below – notice how Vivaldi uses only quavers and crotchets and ends the phrase with a semibreve.

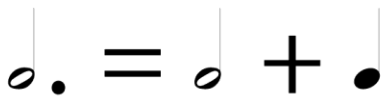
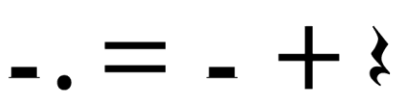
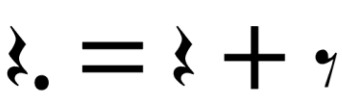
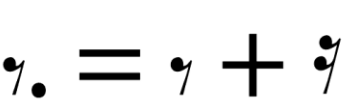


Now, look at the opening score of the Second Movement of Vivaldi's *Lute Concerto in D Major* below.



The Second Movement provides a musical contrast with the first not only in terms of Tempo, Dynamics, Texture and Mood, but also in terms of **RHYTHM** and **DURATION**. Instead of using a **REGULAR RHYTHM**, as in the opening of the First Movement, Vivaldi bases his Second Movement on a **DOTTED RHYTHM** which gives a gentle "rocking" feel to the music.

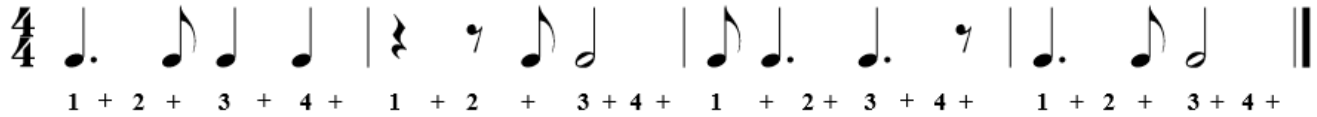
A dot written after a note adds one-half of the note's value to the original note

Dotted Note Equivalence	Dotted Rest Equivalence
	
	
	

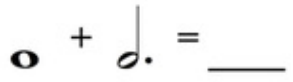
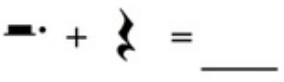
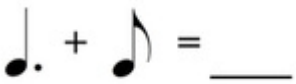
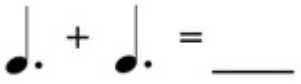
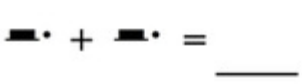
The rhythm of the opening bar of the Second Movement from Vivaldi's *Lute Concerto in D Major* can be counted using the following table. Try clapping on the "shaded" boxes as you count.

1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+	5	+	6	+	7	+	8	+

2. Clap the following rhythm pattern while counting the beats out loud.

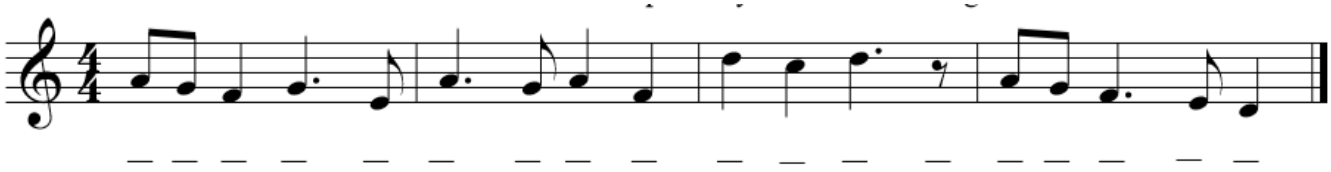


3. Write the correct number of crotchet beats for the duration of the notes or rests given in the "musical sums" below

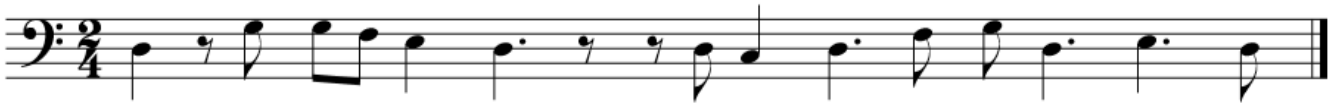
			
			

4. Write the number of crotchet beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while you're counting the beats out loud.

5. Write the number of crotchet beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm of this melody while you're counting the beats out loud.



6. Add the missing bar lines to the following musical example noting the 2/4 time signature.



7. Add the missing bar lines to the following rhythms noting the different time signatures.