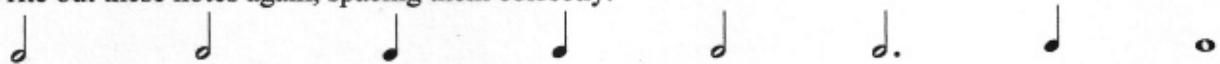


## B. SPACING AND BEAMING



1. Notes and rests are usually spaced out so that longer notes take up more room than smaller notes. This makes it easier for the performer to follow the rhythm. So there will be a bigger gap after a semibreve than after a minim, but there will be a smaller gap after a crotchet than after a minim. Here are two examples:

WRONG:  RIGHT: 


2. Write out these notes again, spacing them correctly.



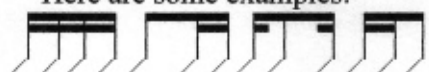
3. When two or more quavers are written together, they are joined by a beam. Usually they are beamed in pairs, although at the beginning and end of a 4/4 bar four quavers can be joined together.

RIGHT:  WRONG: 

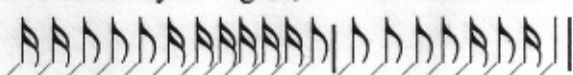
4. Write out this rhythm again with the quavers beamed correctly:

$\frac{4}{4}$    $\frac{4}{4}$  |

5. Semiquavers are beamed so that each group of semiquavers adds up to a crotchet. Quavers and semiquavers can be beamed together, as long as each group adds up to a crotchet.

Here are some examples:  $\frac{4}{4}$  

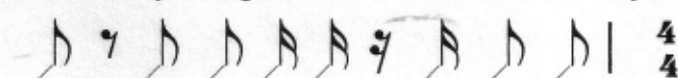
6. Write out this rhythm again, with the notes beamed correctly:

$\frac{4}{4}$    $\frac{4}{4}$  |

7. Rests can be included in a group of quavers and semiquavers. For example:

$\frac{4}{4}$  

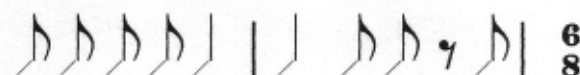
8. Write out this rhythm again with notes beamed correctly:

$\frac{4}{4}$    $\frac{4}{4}$  |

9. In compound time (e.g. 6/8, 9/8) quavers and semiquavers are beamed in beats (i.e. dotted crotchets). So there can be up to 3 quavers or 6 semiquavers in one group. For example:

$\frac{6}{8}$  

10. Write this rhythm out again with the notes and rests beamed correctly:

$\frac{6}{8}$    $\frac{6}{8}$