

The Rhythm Ramp

Instructional Booklet



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1. Note that several songs in this booklet have been simplified to illustrate fundamental rhythm concepts.

The Basics

How To Use The Rhythm Ramp

Step 1:

Using the table of contents, select a song in the booklet based on your musical level.

- a) If you are at the beginner level, read “What Is Rhythm?” on page 4*, and learn the names of the notes that are indicated on page 6* and the note values on page 7*.

Step 2:

Choose the appropriate chimes for the song that you have selected.

Step 3:

Hang each chime on the appropriate hanger, using the rhythm shown on the sheet music. Leave hangers unused based on the duration of the notes and any rests present.

Step 4:

Play the song using the speaker in the booklet.

Step 5:

Roll the ball down the ramp and listen to the melody you have created.

Step 6:

- a) If your creation sounds like the recording, then your creation is probably correct. Confirm this by turning the page and comparing your chimes to the solution shown in the booklet. If your creation is in fact correct, advance to a different song.
- b) If your creation sounds different from the recording or your creation differs from the answer in the booklet, repeat steps 2 to 6.

What Is Rhythm?

Rhythm is the placement of sounds in time. Whatever other elements a given piece of music may have, rhythm is the one indispensable element. Rhythm can exist without melody, as in the drumbeats of primitive music, but melody cannot exist without rhythm.

The unit division of musical time is called a beat. The time measure is indicated at the opening of a piece by a time signature; e.g., 4/4, 2/4, 4/8, 3/4, 6/8. The number on the bottom of the time signature indicates the value that represents one beat (the beat unit). For example, if the lower numeral is 4, then a quarter note represents 1 beat. The upper numeral indicates how many such beats there are grouped together in a measure. A measure is a segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats in which each beat is represented by a particular note value and the boundaries of the measure are indicated by vertical bar lines. For example, in 4/4 time, there are 4 beats in a measure, 1 beat is equivalent to the duration a quarter note, and in 4/8 time, there are 4 beats in a measure and 1 beat is equivalent to the duration of an eighth note. See the diagram on the next page.

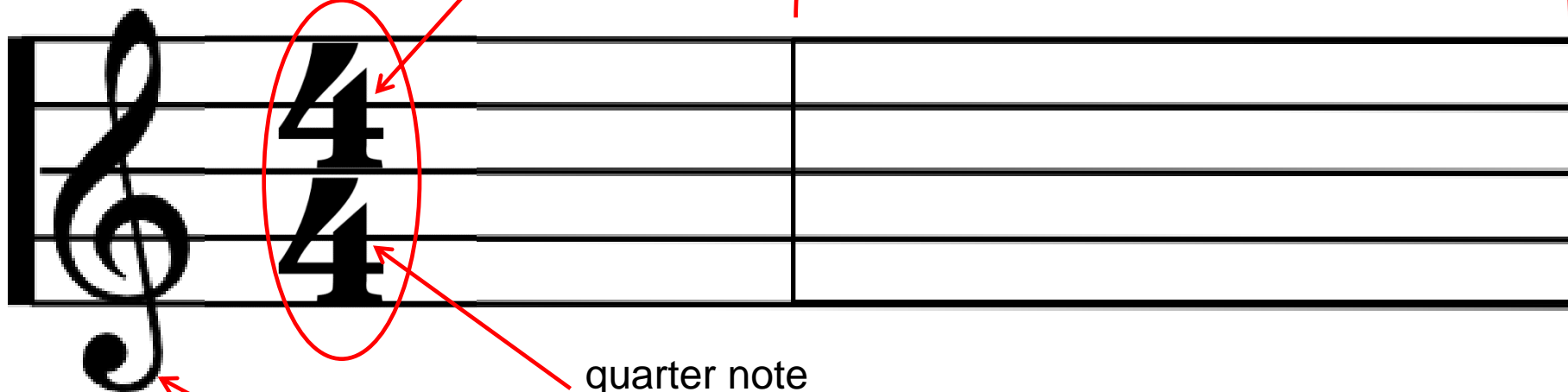
For the purpose of the Rhythm Ramp, and for simplicity, we assume that 1 beat is equivalent to the duration of a quarter note. This means that an eighth note would have the duration of half a beat and a whole note would have the duration of 4 beats.

Musical Notation Guide

time signature

number of beats
per measure

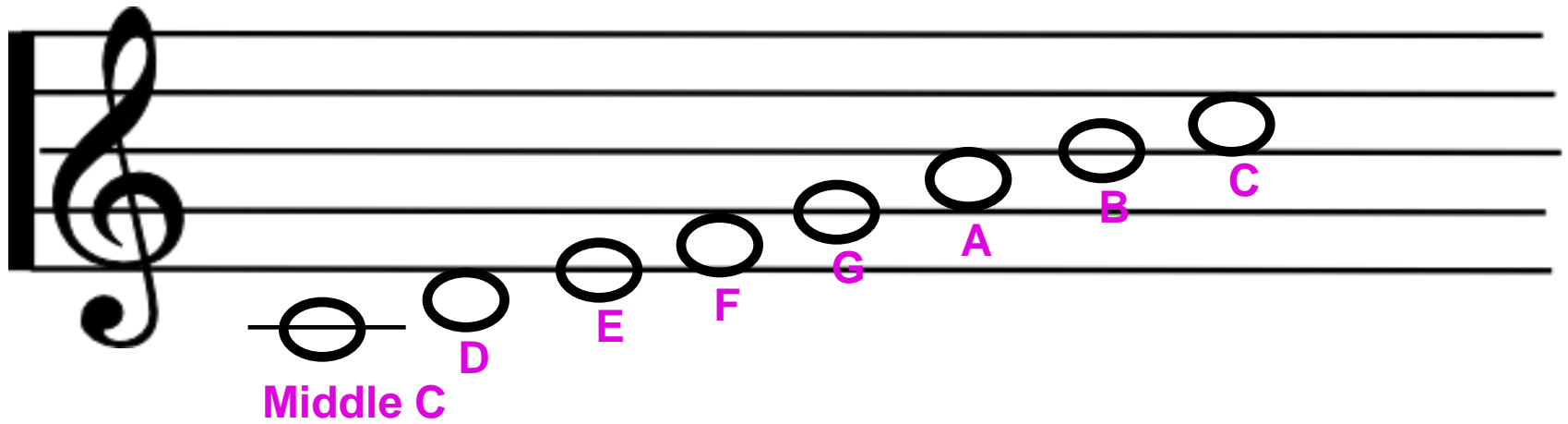
one measure








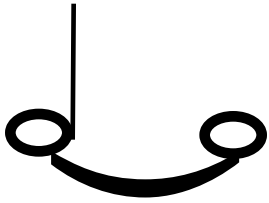



treble clef

quarter note
is one beat

Musical Notes



Note	Value (1 beat = quarter note)	Symbol	Value (1 beat = quarter note)
Eighth Note 	½ beat	Quarter Rest 	1 beat
Quarter Note 	1 beat		
Half Note 	2 beats	Half Rest 	2 beats
Whole Note 	4 beats		
Dotted Quarter Note 	1 ½ beats	Slur/Tie 	Slur: Different notes, play them slightly attached Tie: Same notes, add the values of the notes and play together
Dotted Half Note 	3 beats		

Beginner

Quarter notes, half notes, and whole notes

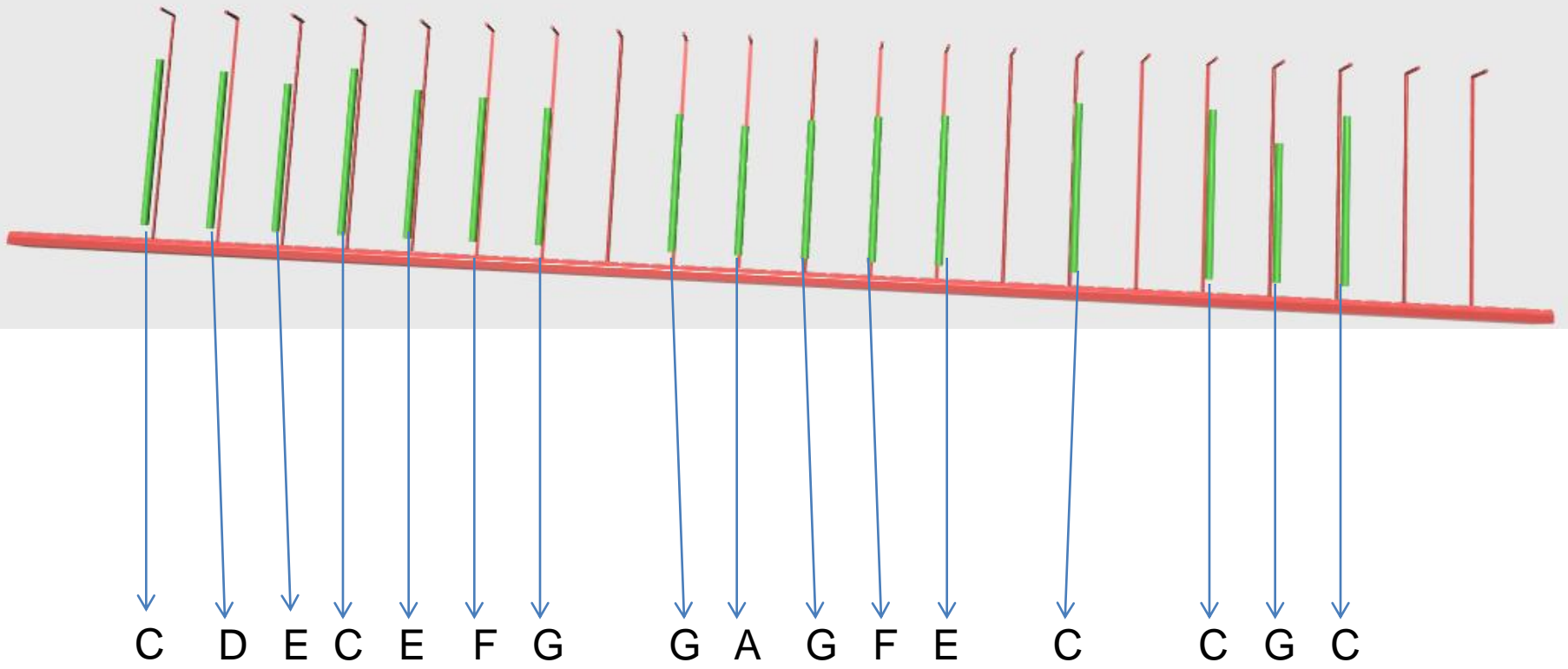
No rest

Frère Jacques



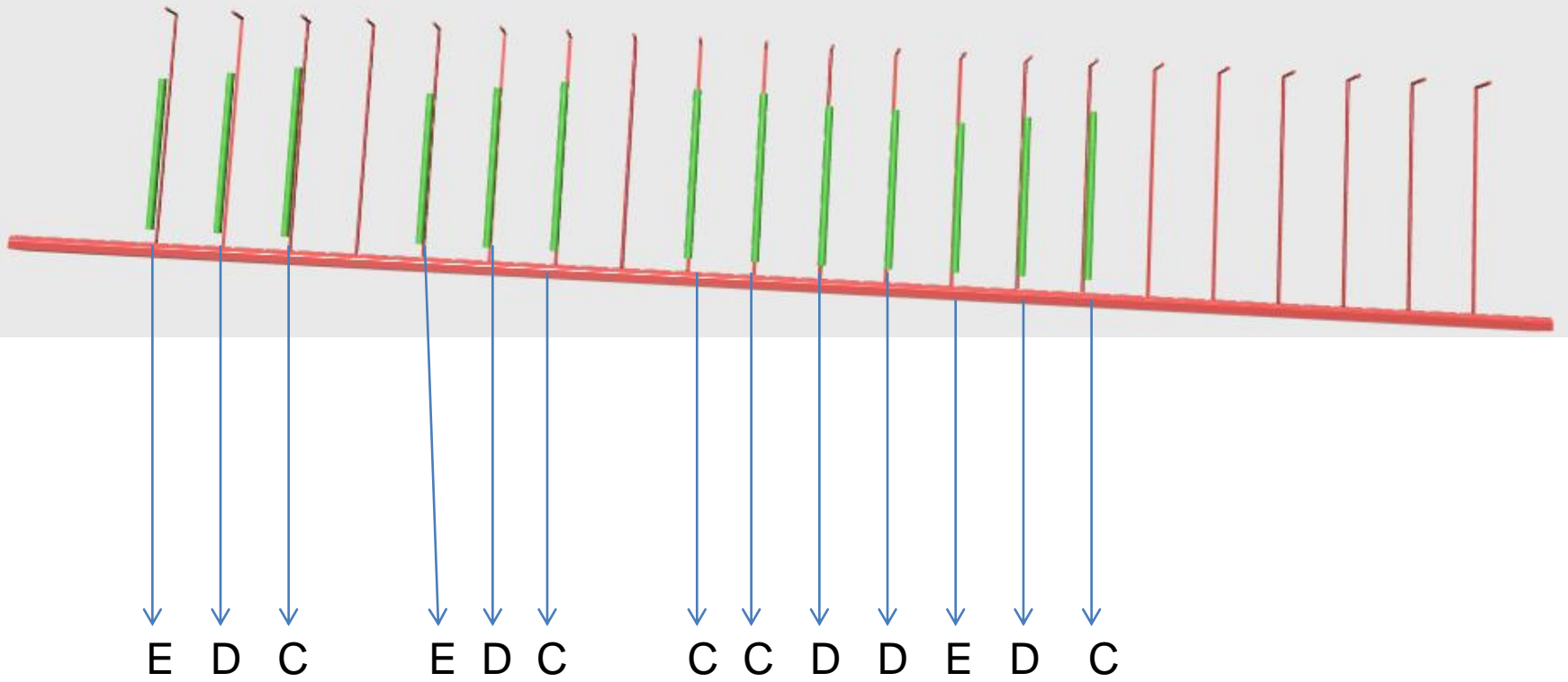
The image shows a single line of musical notation on a five-line staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The melody ends with a double bar line.

FRÈ - RE JAC - QUES, DOR-MEZ-VOUS, SON-NEZ LES MA - TI - NES, DIN DIN DON
BRO-THER JOHN -, ARE YOU SLEE-PING, MORN-ING BELLS ARE RING-ING DING DING DONG



Hot Cross Buns

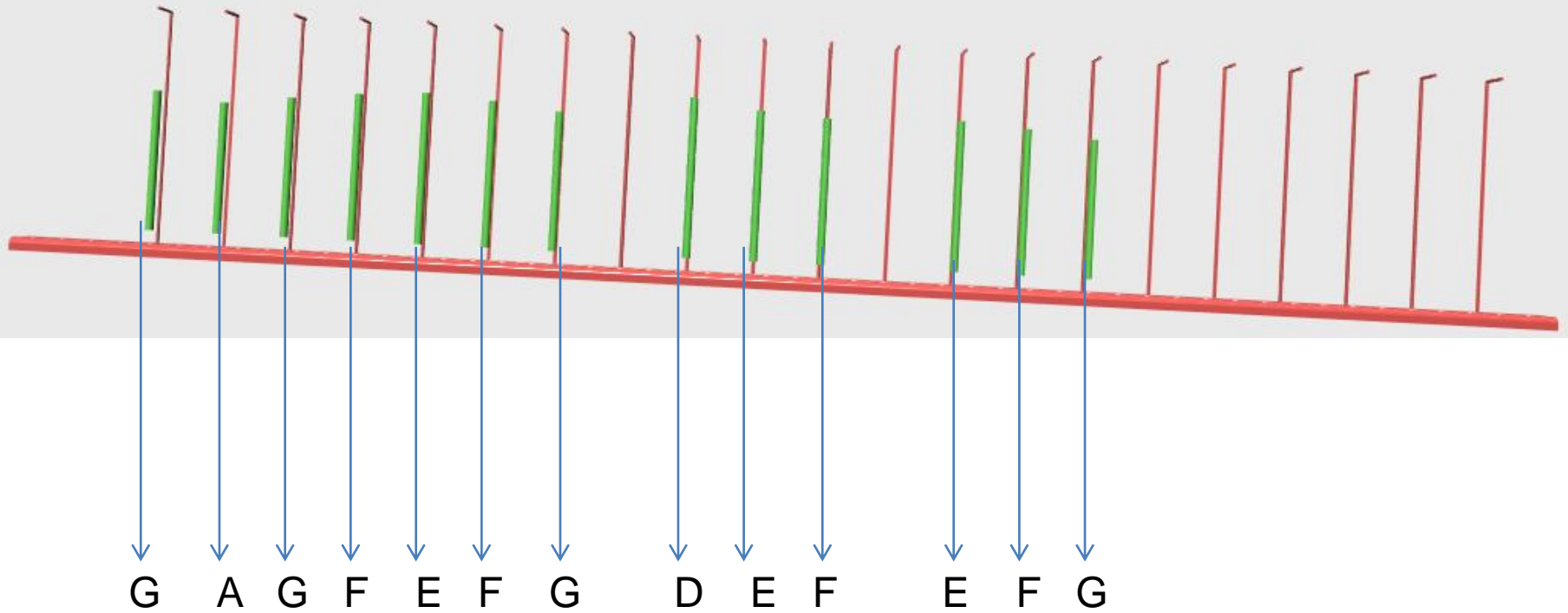
Musical notation for the song "Hot Cross Buns" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The lyrics are: HOT CROSS BUNS, HOT CROSS BUNS, ONE A PENNY, TWO A PENNY, HOT CROSS BUNS.



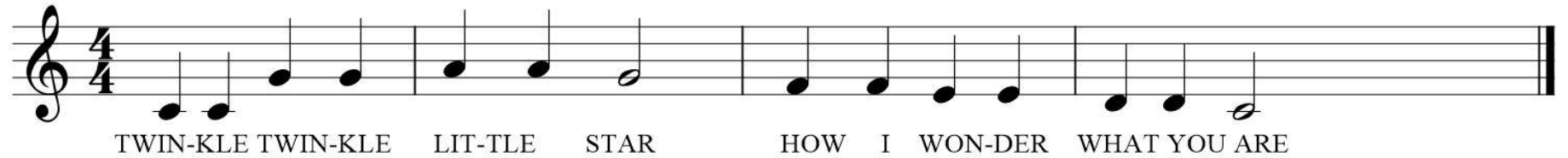
London Bridge is Falling Down



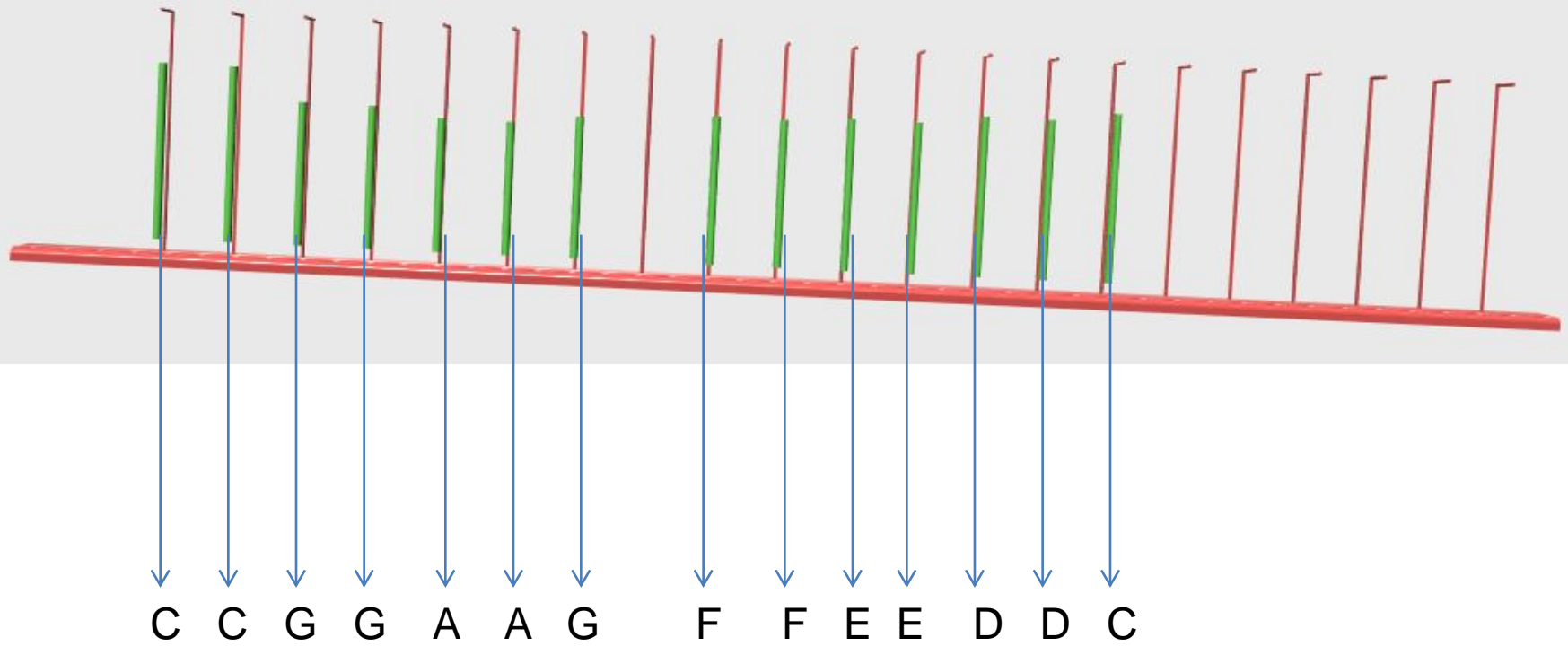
Musical notation for the first line of the song "London Bridge is Falling Down". The notation is in 4/4 time, indicated by the time signature. The melody consists of a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lyrics are: LON-DON BRIDGE IS FALL-ING DOWN, FALL-ING DOWN, FALL-ING DOWN.



Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



Musical notation for the song "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: TWIN-KLE TWIN-KLE LIT-TLE STAR HOW I WON-DER WHAT YOU ARE.

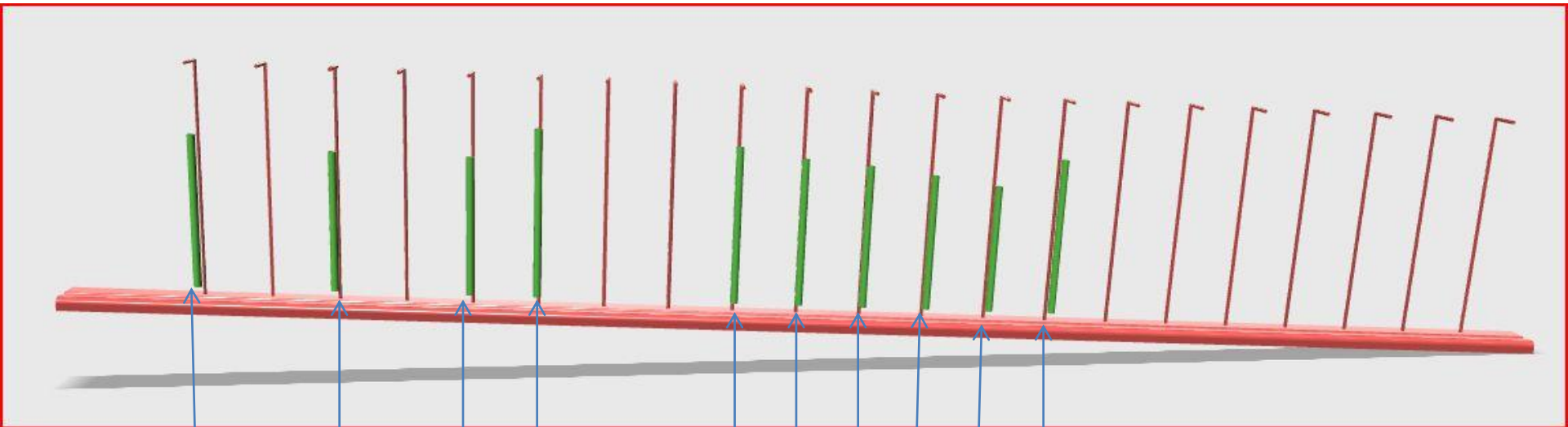


Intermediate

Quarter notes, half notes, dotted
half notes, quarter rests

O Canada





E

G

G

C

D

E

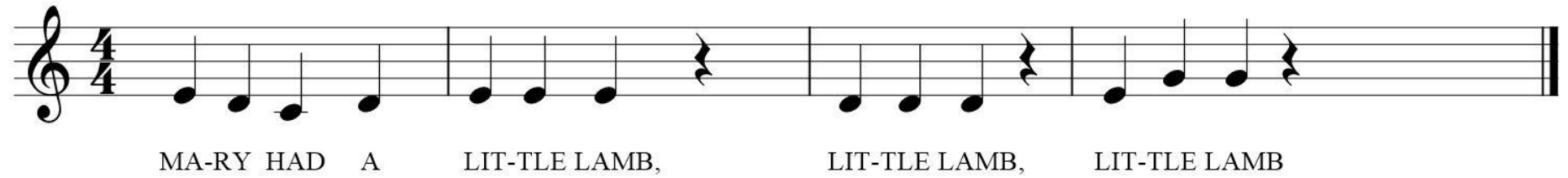
F

G

A

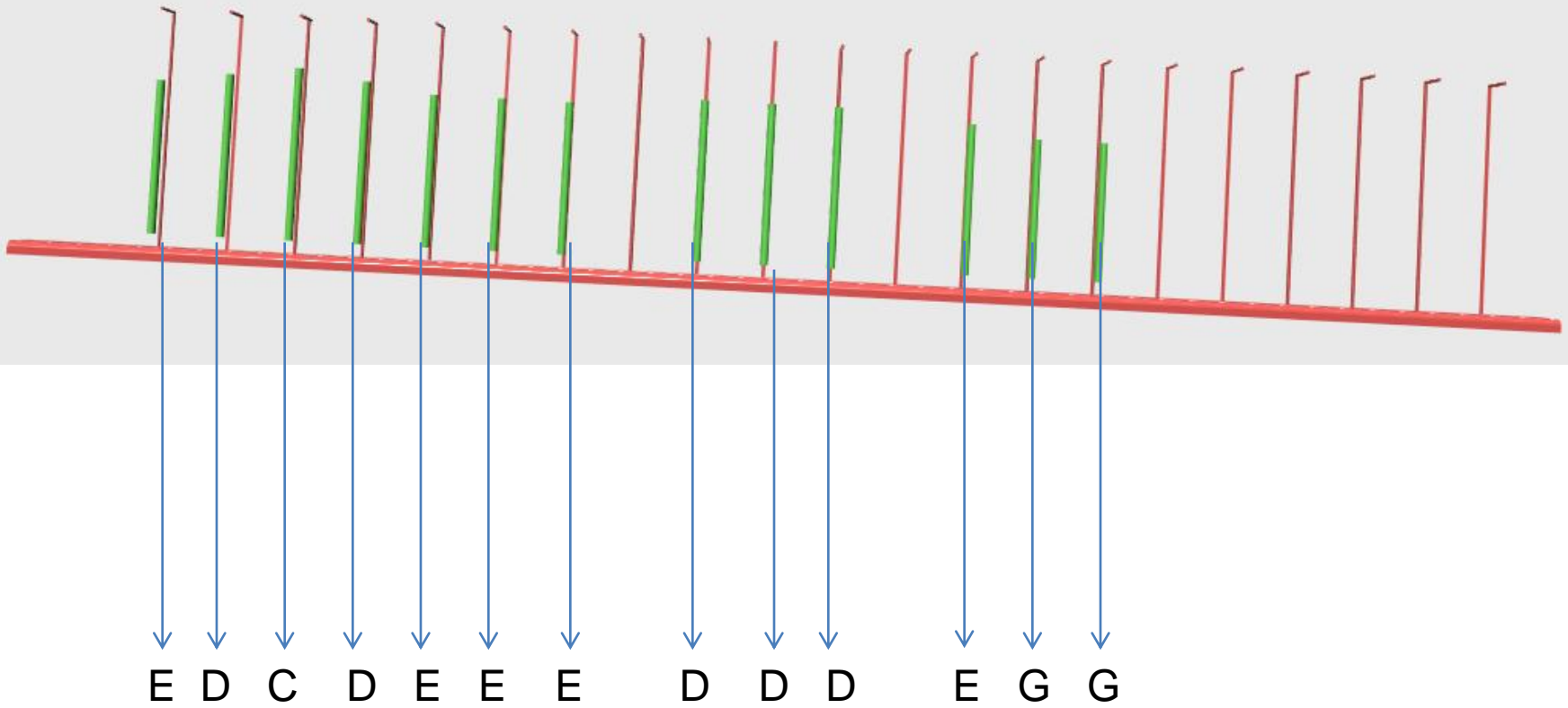
D

Mary Had A Little Lamb



Musical notation for the song "Mary Had A Little Lamb" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The notes are: MA-RY HAD A LIT-TLE LAMB, LIT-TLE LAMB, LIT-TLE LAMB. The lyrics are written below the notes.

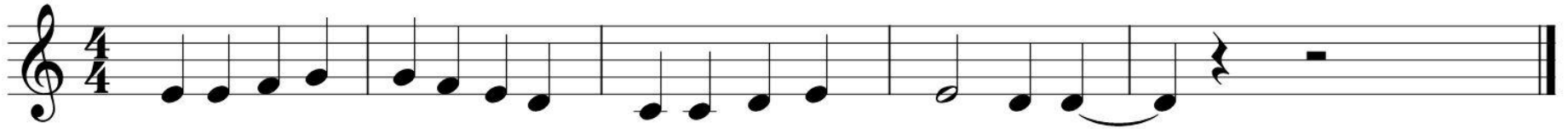
MA-RY HAD A LIT-TLE LAMB, LIT-TLE LAMB, LIT-TLE LAMB

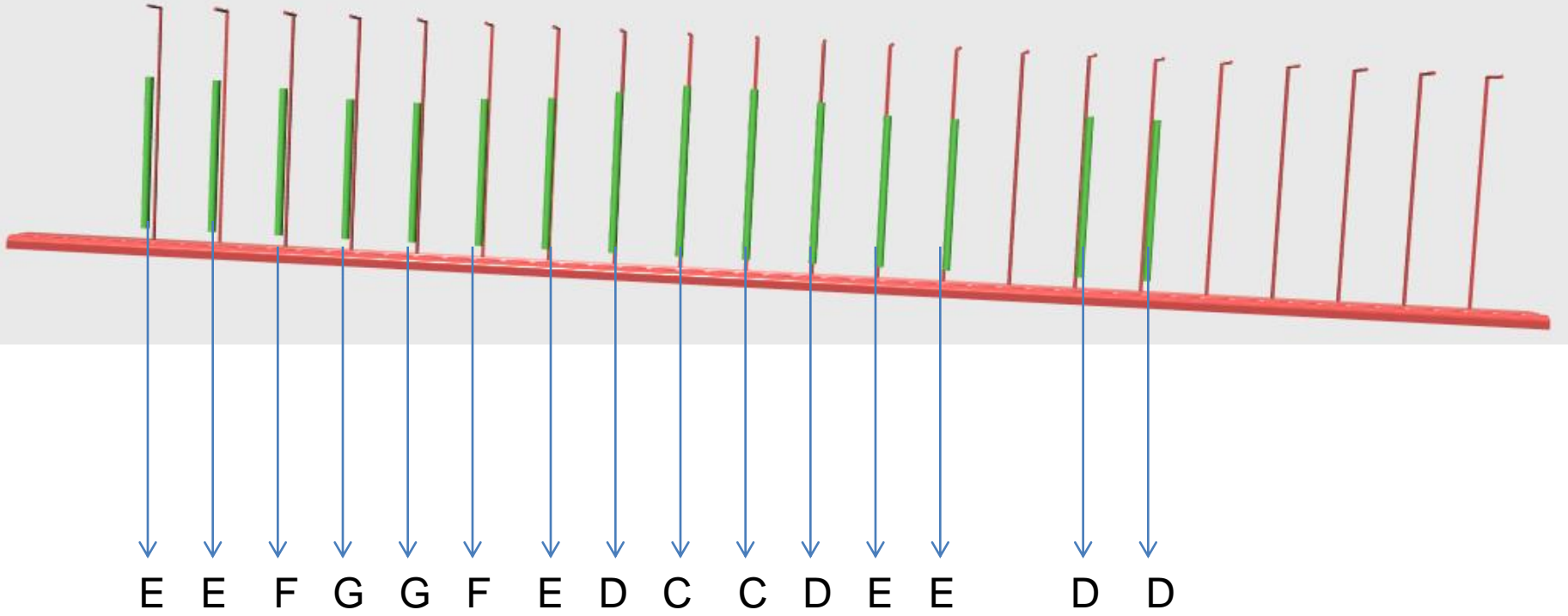


Advanced

Quarter notes, half rests, whole notes, quarter rests, half rests, ties

Ode To Joy





The Lion Sleeps Tonight



Musical notation for the first line of the song. The notation is on a single staff in 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The lyrics are: IN THE JUN- GLE, THE MIGHT-Y JUN-GLE, THE LI - ON SLEEPS TO - NIGHT

