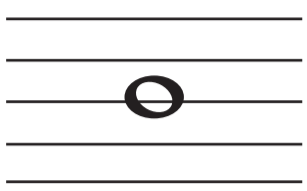

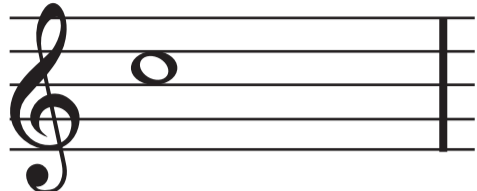

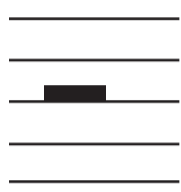
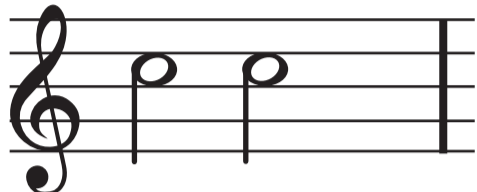


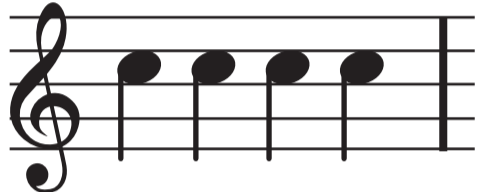


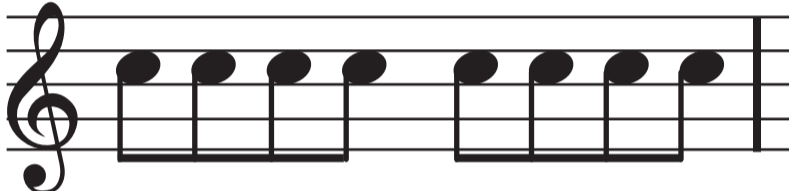


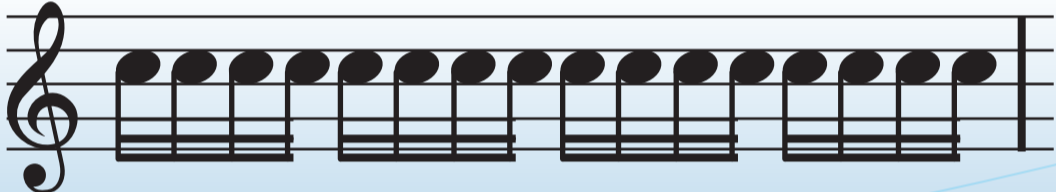


# Rhythm is ...

the way the time values and patterns of notes are organised and used.

Note	Note name	Rest	
	Semibreve (4 crotchet beats)		
	Minim (2 crotchet beats)		
	Crotchet (1 crotchet beat)		
	Quaver (½ crotchet beat)		
	Semiquaver (¼ crotchet beat)		

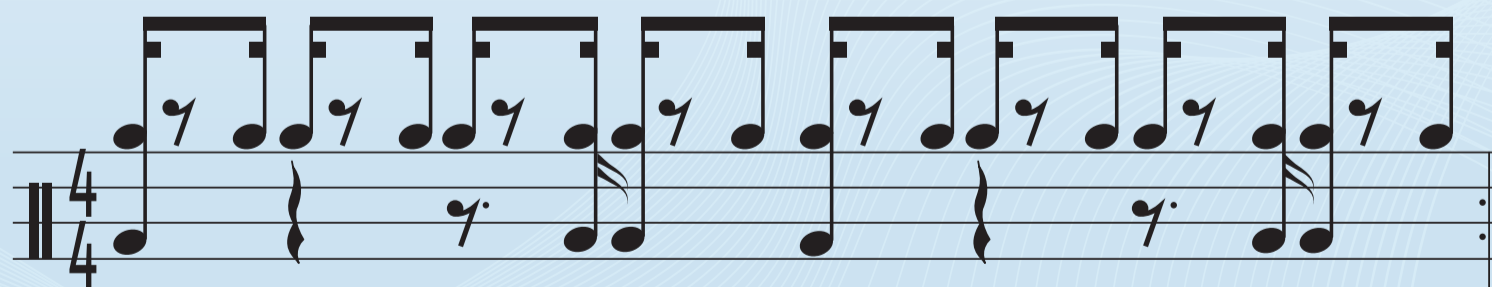
**Syncopation / 'off-beat'**  
...is when the strong accent is placed on a normally weak beat.

**On the beat**  
...is when the accents are on the strong beats, e.g. the first beat of the bar.

**Dotted notes**  
...a dot placed after a note adds half the original value to the note.

**Triplets**  
...when 3 equal note values are played in the time of 2 note values.

CHAAL is an 8 note dotted rhythmic pattern found in **BHANGRA**.



**Tied notes** ... are two notes of the same pitch joined together by a short curved line called a tie.

**Swing rhythms** give a dotted / triplet rhythm feel to the beat.

**Driving rhythms** are energetic, 'driving' the music on.

**Dance rhythms** are typical rhythms of any kind of dance.

**Rock rhythms** are rhythmic riffs and patterns associated with 'rock' music.