

Patterns with a repeat in them can help the bars connect to each other, but you do not have to use them. Here, for example, are four bars which all have different rhythms:

Dvořák, 'New World' Symphony (1st mv)

Although the bars are all different, bars 3 and 4 seem to belong to bars 1 and 2. The last two bars seem to balance the first two. Or you could say that the last two 'answer' the first two — they make an 'answering' rhythm.

You must be careful how you finish your rhythm. It is not usually a good idea to finish with a semiquaver (16th note), because this may make the rhythm feel unfinished. If you tap these rhythms, for example, you will see that they both feel as though they want to be followed by something in the next bar:

They sound like two bars out of longer rhythmic patterns. They are not 'answering' rhythms because they are not complete.

**Exercise 2** Add answering two-bar rhythms to these opening patterns.

*Example*

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)

(i)

(j)

(k)

(l)

(m)

(n)

(o)

(p)

(q)

(r)

(s)