

Note Values

While the placement of notes on the staff indicates the pitch, the duration of the note (how long the note is held) is determined by the note value.

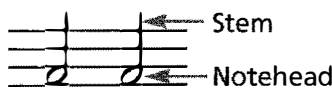
A **WHOLE NOTE** is drawn as an open oval.

Whole Note



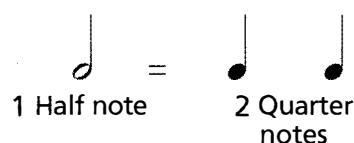
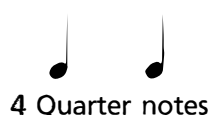
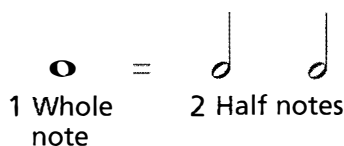
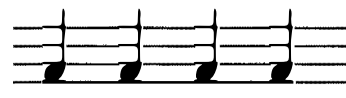
Two **HALF NOTES** equal the duration of one whole note.

Half Notes



Four **QUARTER NOTES** equal the duration of one whole note.

Quarter Notes



Stems extend *downward* on the left side when the note appears *on or above* the 3rd line of the staff.



Stems extend *upward* on the right side when the note appears *below* the 3rd line of the staff.



The stem length should continue to the space or line with the same letter name, above or below.

Stem extends to F above.



Stem extends to F below.



Exercises

- 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct number:
 - a. 4 =
 - b. 2 =
 - c. 1 =
 - d. 2 =
 - e. 2 =
 - f. 1 =
- 2 Draw the stems in the correct direction with the correct length. Write the names of the notes between the staff.
- * 3 Draw the treble clef and write the indicated notes. Use only notes within the staff.

C whole A quarter E half F whole B quarter D quarter G half
- * 4 Draw the bass clef and write the indicated notes. Use only notes within the staff.

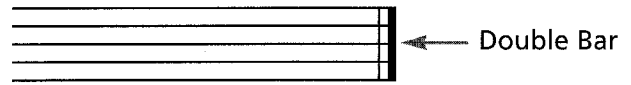
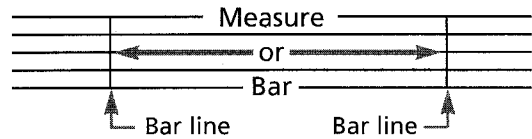
E half D quarter A whole C quarter F half B whole G half

*Correct student answers may vary.

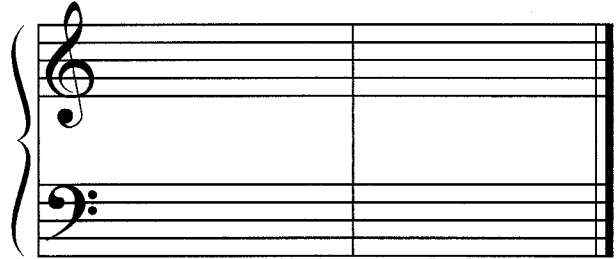
Measure, Bar Line and Double Bar

Music is divided into equal parts by BAR LINES. The area between the two bar lines is called a MEASURE or BAR.

A DOUBLE BAR is written at the end of a piece of music. It is made up of one thin and one thick line, with the thick line always on the outside.



On a grand staff, the bar lines and double bar pass through the entire staff.

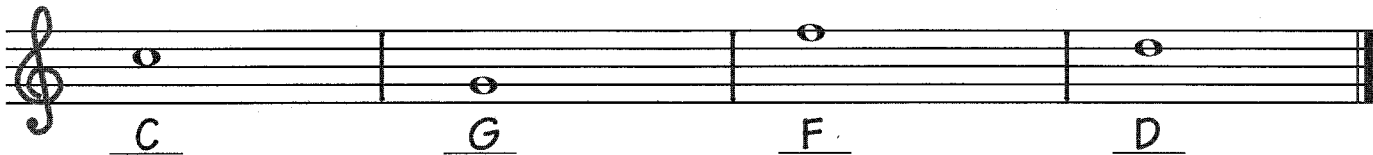


Exercises

- 1** Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. A single staff does not begin with a bar line.



- * **2** Draw a treble clef. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any whole note in each measure. Name the notes on the lines below the staff.



- * **3** Draw a bass clef. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any 4 quarter notes (alternate stem direction) in each measure. Name the notes on the lines below the staff.



- * **4** Draw a grand staff. Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end. Write any two half notes in each measure (alternate stem direction and staves). Name the notes on the lines below the staff. Begin with a bar line (before the clef signs) when there is a grand staff.




4 Time Signature and Note Values


The TIME SIGNATURE appears at the beginning of the music after the clef sign. It contains two numbers, one above the other.

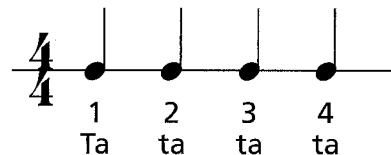



4 The upper number tells how many beats (or counts) are in each measure. In this case, 4.

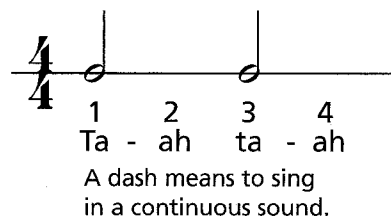
4 The lower number indicates what type of note receives 1 beat. In this case, a quarter note .


In ***4*** time:

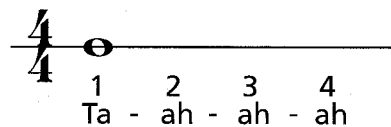
A quarter note () is equal to one count (or beat). Count (1, 2, 3, 4) and clap the rhythm evenly (once per beat). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta" and clap.



A half note () is equal to two counts (or beats). Count and clap the rhythm evenly (holding your hands together for 2 beats). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta-ah" (in a continuous sound) and clap.

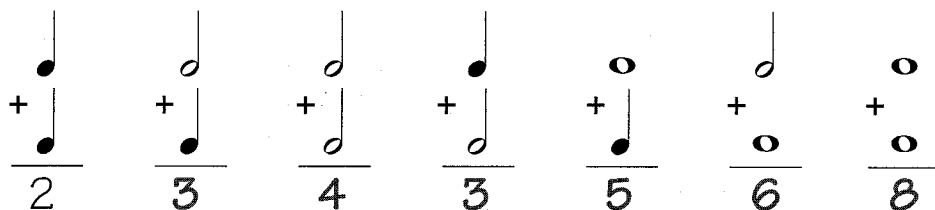


A whole note () is equal to four counts (or beats). Count and clap the rhythm evenly (hands together for 4 beats). The beat numbers are written under the notes. Also, say "ta-ah-ah-ah" (in a continuous sound) and clap.

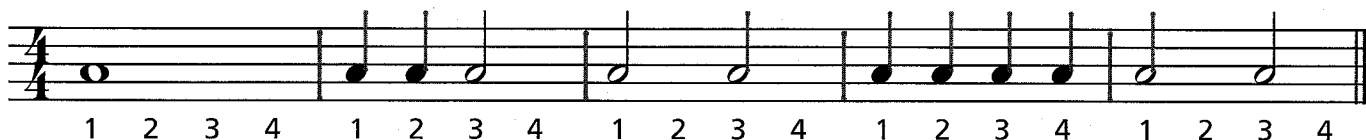


Exercises

- 1** Add the following notes to get the total number of beats:



- 2** Draw bar lines, a double bar at the end, and stems on the appropriate notes in the following example so that there are 4 beats in each measure. Count and clap; say (using "ta", etc.) and clap.



- 3** Write the ***4*** time signature and fill in the missing beats (if any) by adding only one note per measure. Count and clap; say and clap.



Whole, Half and Quarter Rests

Music is not only made up of sounds, but also the silence between sounds.
The duration of musical silence is determined by the value of the REST.

A WHOLE REST means to rest for a whole measure.



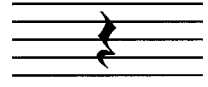
It hangs down from the 4th line.

A HALF REST is equal to half of a whole rest.



It sits on the 3rd line.

A QUARTER REST is equal to one quarter of a whole rest.



1 Whole rest = 2 Half rests = 4 Quarter rests

1 Half rest = 2 Quarter rests

Notes = Rests

	=	
	=	
	=	

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time:

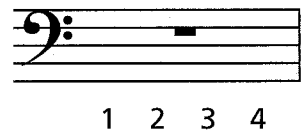
Quarter rests are equal to 1 beat.



Half rests are equal to 2 beats.



Whole rests are equal to 4 beats.



Exercises

1 Fill in the correct number:

- 2 =
- 2 =
- 2 =
- 1 =

2 Fill in the correct number:

- 1 =
- 2 =
- 2 =
- 4 =

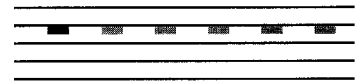
3 Trace the 2nd quarter rest, then draw 4 more.



4 Fill in the 2nd half rest, then draw 4 more.



5 Fill in the 2nd whole rest, then draw 4 more.



- Divide the staff below into 4 measures with a double bar at the end.
- Add a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature.
- Fill in the 1st bar with a whole rest, the 2nd bar with 2 half rests, the 3rd bar with 4 quarter rests, the 4th bar with 1 half rest and 2 quarter rests.



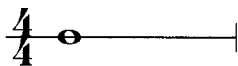
Track 7

1

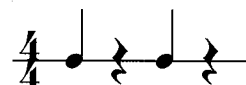
Listen to the following notes and rests in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

You will hear a one measure COUNT-OFF (introduction) to indicate the TEMPO (speed) of the beat.

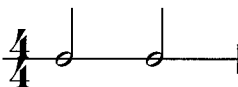
a. A whole note sounds like this:



d. Quarter notes followed by quarter rests sound like this:



b. Half notes sound like this:



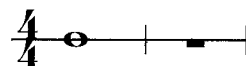
e. A half note followed by a half rest sounds like this:



c. Quarter notes sound like this:



f. A whole note followed by a whole rest sounds like this:



Track 8

2

Listen to the following example in $\frac{4}{4}$ time. There will be a 4-beat count-off.

Dreydl, Dreydl

Traditional Hanukkah Song



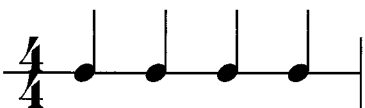
Track 9

3

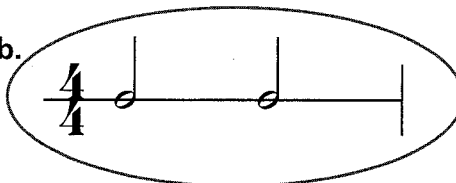
One example will be played for each exercise.

Circle the example played.

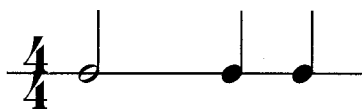
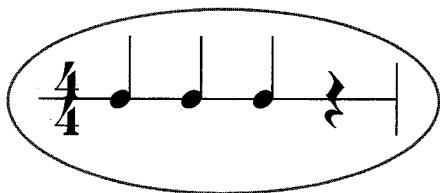
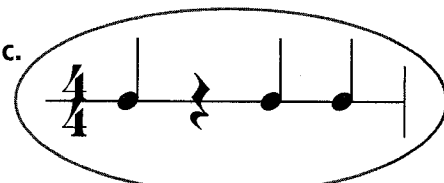
a.



b.



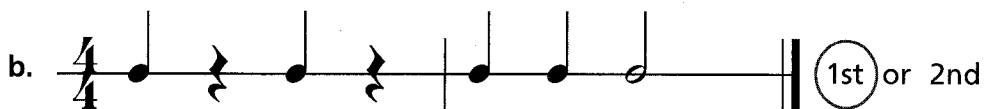
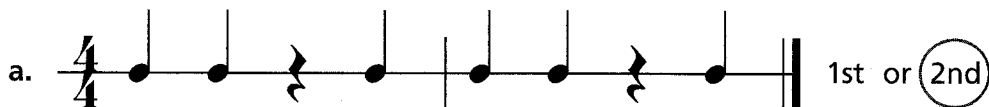
c.



Track 10

4

You will hear two examples played for each exercise. Determine which rhythm played matches the one written. Circle the number to the right of the staff.



Track 11

5

Write the rhythm of the following two bar examples using the note A. Each example will be played twice.

