

LESSON 21

EIGHTH NOTES

An EIGHTH NOTE looks like a quarter note with a flag added to its stem.

To draw an eighth note first draw a quarter note.



Then add a flag.



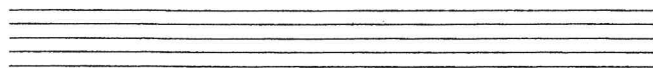
Try making these quarter notes into eighth notes.



Two or more eighth notes are joined together by a beam.



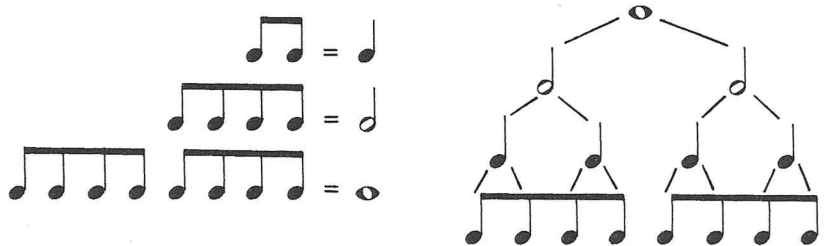
Try drawing two pairs of beamed eighth notes (1 pair stems up — 1 down).



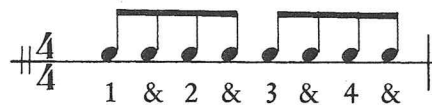
Two eighth notes equal one quarter note.

Four eighth notes equal one half note.

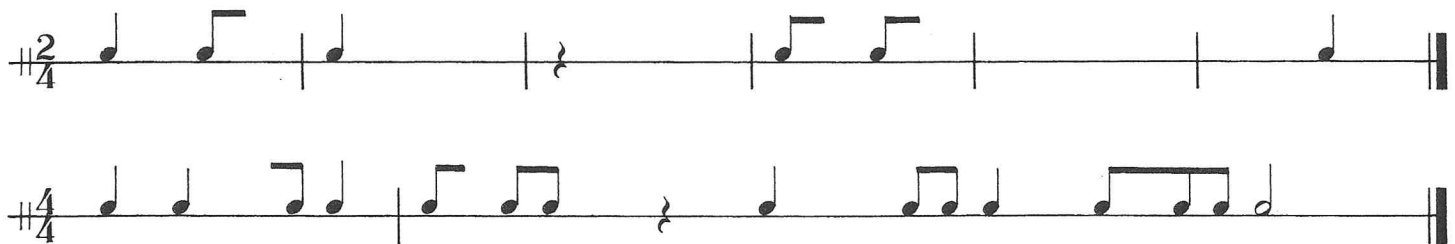
Eight eighth notes equal one whole note.



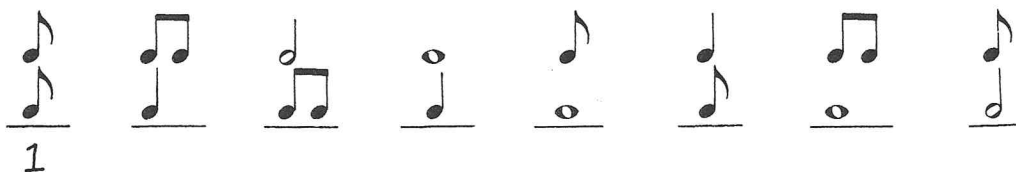
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, an eighth note receives $\frac{1}{2}$ of a beat.



1. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes. Use only quarter and/or eighth notes.



2. Add the number of counts and write the sum under each line.



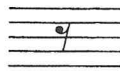
3. Add the number of counts and write one note equal in value to the sum.



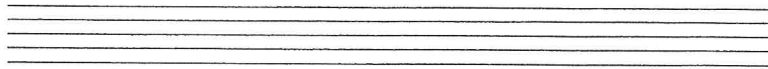
LESSON 22

EIGHTH REST

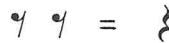
An EIGHTH REST looks like this.



Try drawing 5 eighth rests.



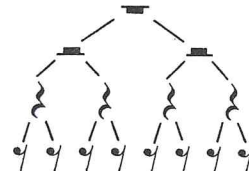
Two eighth rests equal one quarter rest.



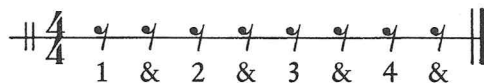
Four eighth rests equal one half rest.



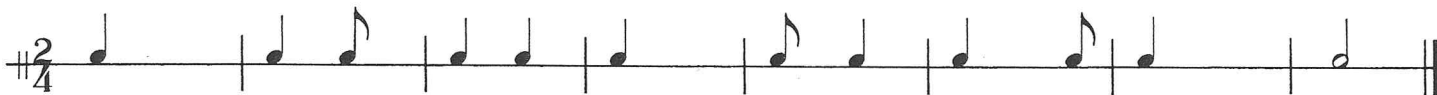
Eight eighth rests equal one whole rest.



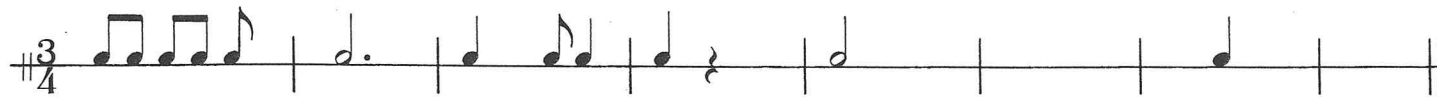
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, one eighth rest equals $\frac{1}{2}$ of a beat.



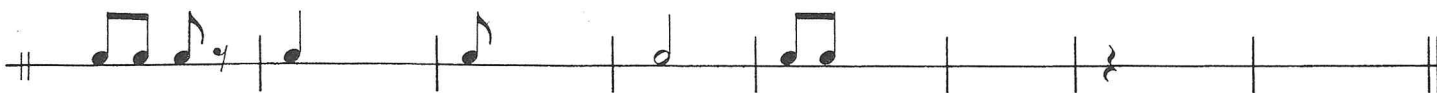
1. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate rests. Use only quarter and/or eighth rests.



2. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes or rests. Use any or as many as you wish.



3. The first measure in each of the lines below is complete. Add the correct time signature and complete the remaining measures. Write in the counting. Then count the beats and clap the rhythm.



LESSON 23

DOTTED QUARTER NOTES

We already know that a dot adds one half the value of the original note.

In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ times, a quarter note equals one count.

$\text{♩} = \text{one count (♩)}$

A dot after the quarter note adds $\frac{1}{2}$ count
($\frac{1}{2}$ of the original value).

$\text{.} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ count (♩)}$

A dotted quarter note equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ counts.

$\text{♩.} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ counts (♩.)}$

Staff 1 (2/4): 1 2 & | 1 (2) & | 1 (2) & | 1 2 | 1 (2) & | 1 2

Staff 2 (4/4): 1 2 & 3 (4) & | 1 (2) & 3 (4) & | 1 (2) & 3 (4) & | 1 2 3 4

1. Add the bar lines in the following examples, then count the beats and clap the rhythm.

2. Add the bar lines and name the pitches.

3. Add the bar lines and draw the pitches indicated. If the pitch indicated can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to write. Use the rhythm indicated.

F G A G A G C D C A G F C F C D E F F F





4. Count the beats and clap the rhythm of the lines above.

LESSON 24

REVIEW OF LESSONS 21-23

1. An eighth note looks like a quarter note with a _____ added to its stem.
2. Two or more eighth notes are joined together by a _____.
3. Two eighth notes equal _____ quarter note.
4. Four eighth notes equal _____ quarter notes.
5. One whole note equals _____ half notes, or _____ quarter notes, or _____ eighth notes.
6. A dotted _____ note receives $1\frac{1}{2}$ counts.

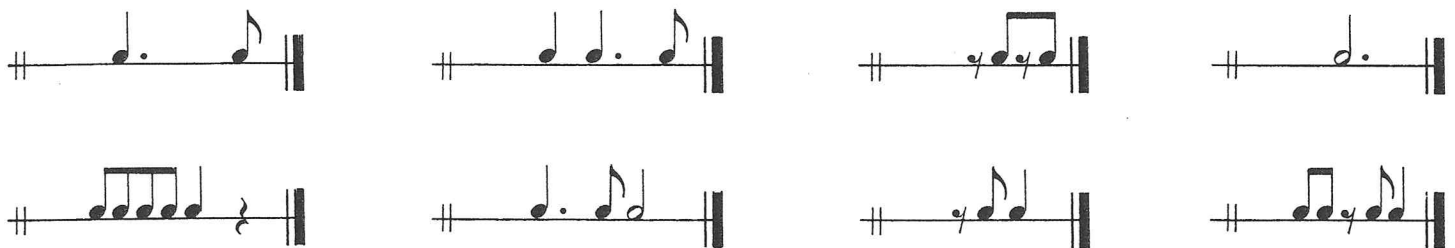
7. Answer each problem with only one note.

8. Answer each problem with only one note.



9. Write the correct time signature for each of the following measures.



10. Write the following rhythm on the blank staff using any notes you wish.

