

LESSON 45

SIXTEENTH NOTES

A sixteenth note looks like an eighth note with a second flag added to its stem.

To draw a sixteenth note, first draw an eighth note,



then add a second flag.



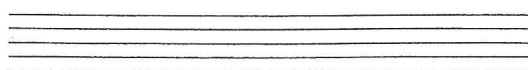
Try making these eighth notes into sixteenth notes.



Two or more sixteenth notes are joined together by two beams.



Try drawing two pairs of beamed sixteenth notes (1 pair stems up, 1 down).



Two sixteenth notes equal one eighth note.



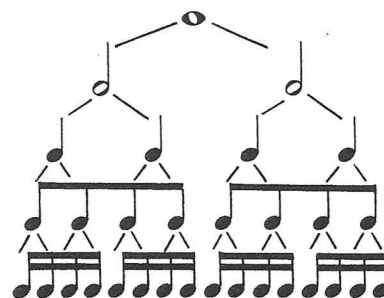
Four sixteenth notes equal one quarter note.



Eight sixteenth notes equal one half note.



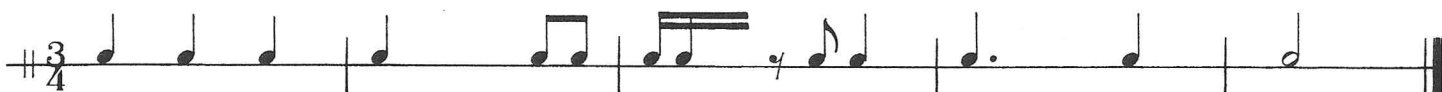
Sixteen sixteenth notes equal one whole note.



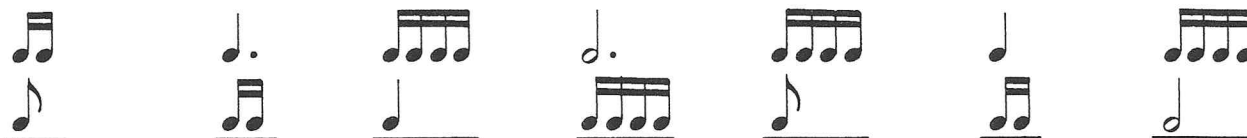
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a sixteenth note receives $\frac{1}{4}$ of a beat.



1. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes. Use only quarter, eighth, and sixteenth 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.



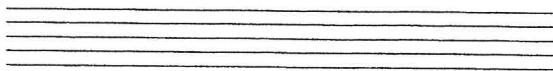
LESSON 46

SIXTEENTH RESTS

A sixteenth rest looks like this.



Try drawing five sixteenth rests.



Two sixteenth rests
equal one eighth rest.

$$\text{two sixteenth rests} = \text{one eighth rest}$$

Four sixteenth rests
equal one quarter rest.

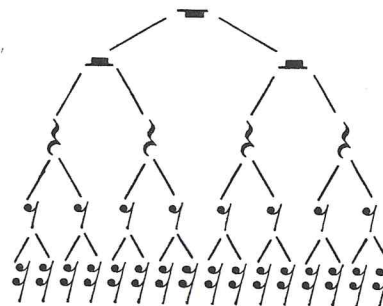
$$\text{four sixteenth rests} = \text{one quarter rest}$$

Eight sixteenth rests
equal one half rest.

$$\text{eight sixteenth rests} = \text{one half rest}$$

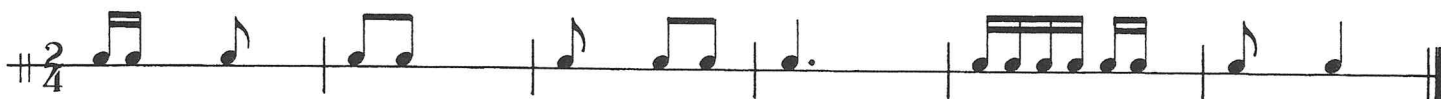
Sixteen sixteenth rests
equal one whole rest.

$$\text{sixteen sixteenth rests} = \text{one whole rest}$$

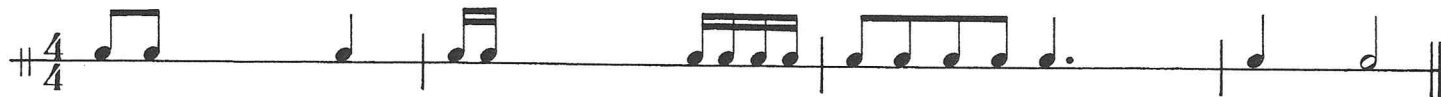


In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, one sixteenth rest equals $\frac{1}{4}$ of a beat. $\text{||} \frac{4}{4} \text{||}$
1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a

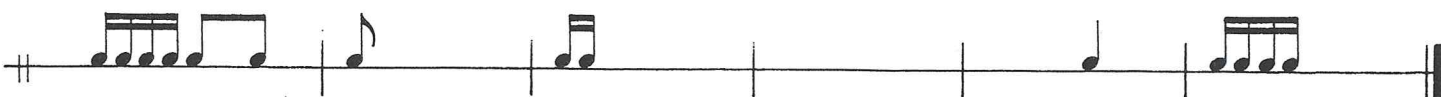
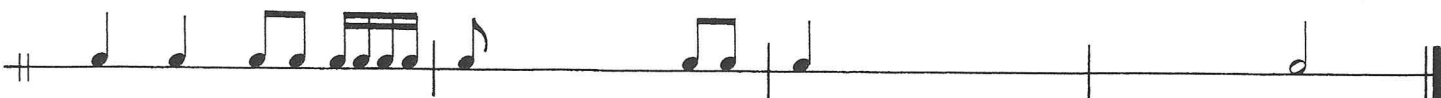
- Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate rests, using only quarter, eighth, and sixteenth rests.



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



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



LESSON 47

DOTTED EIGHTH NOTES

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

In $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ times, an eighth note equals $\frac{1}{2}$ count.

A dot after the eighth note adds
 $\frac{1}{4}$ count ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the original value).

A dotted eighth note equals $\frac{3}{4}$ count.

$\text{♪} = \frac{1}{2}$ count (♪♪)

$= \frac{1}{4}$ count (♪)

$\text{♪.} = \frac{3}{4}$ count (♪♪♪)

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

2. Subtract the number of counts and write the answer under each line.

3. Subtract the number of counts and write one note equal in value to the answer.

LESSON 48

REVIEW OF LESSONS 45-47

1. A sixteenth note looks like an eighth note with a second _____ added to its stem.
2. Two or more sixteenth notes are joined together by two _____.
3. Four sixteenth notes equal _____ eighth notes.
4. Eight sixteenth notes equal one _____ note.
5. One whole note equals _____ sixteenth notes.
6. A dotted _____ note equals $\frac{3}{4}$ of a count.

7. Answer each problem with only one note.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} = \\ \text{dotted eighth} + \text{eighth} = \\ \text{dotted eighth} + \text{sixteenth} = \end{array}$$

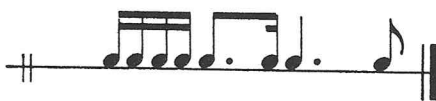
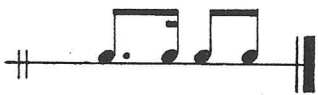
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{four sixteenths} + \text{eighth} = \\ \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} = \\ \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} = \end{array}$$

8. Answer each problem with only one note.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{dotted eighth} + \text{eighth} + \text{four sixteenths} = \\ \text{dotted eighth} + \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} = \\ \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} = \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{four sixteenths} + \text{dotted eighth} + \text{eighth} = \\ \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} = \\ \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} + \text{eighth} = \end{array}$$

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



10. Write the D & G scales using eighth, dotted eighth, and sixteenth notes. First write the key signature, then the $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature.



11. Write a B \flat scale using eighth, dotted eighth, and sixteenth notes. First write the key signature, then the $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature.

