

LESSON 5

WHOLE—HALF—QUARTER NOTES

The duration of musical sounds (long or short) is indicated by different types of notes.

WHOLE NOTE



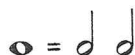
HALF NOTE



QUARTER NOTE



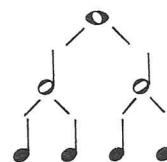
One whole note equals two half notes.



One half note equals two quarter notes.



One whole note equals four quarter notes.



The stems for half notes and quarter notes go up if the notes are below the third line.



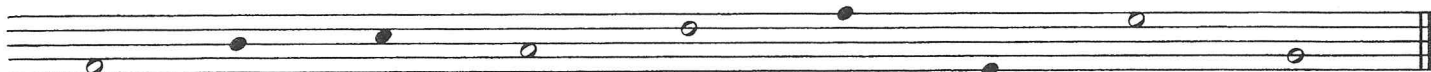
Stems going up are attached to the right side of the note head.

Stems go down if notes are on or above the third line.

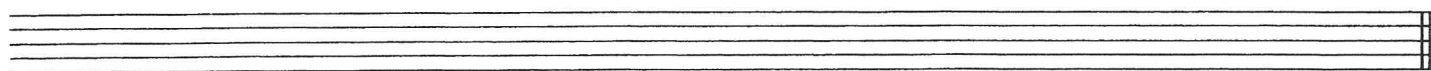


Stems going down are attached to the left side of the note head.

1. One whole note equals _____ half notes.
2. One whole note equals four _____ notes.
3. One half note equals _____ quarter notes.
4. Four quarter notes equal one _____ note.
5. Draw stems on the notes indicated.

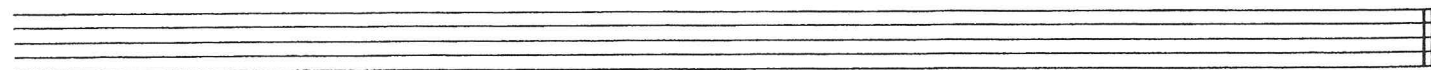


6. Draw the treble clef and draw the notes indicated, using half notes.



A F C B E D F E G

7. Draw the bass clef and draw the notes indicated, using quarter notes.



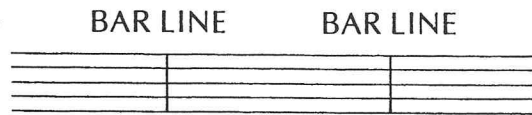
D E C G B F A G A

LESSON 6

MEASURES—BAR LINES—DOUBLE BAR LINES

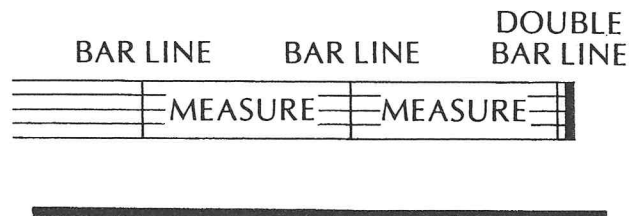
- Music is divided into equal parts called MEASURES.

BAR LINES indicate the beginning and end of measures.

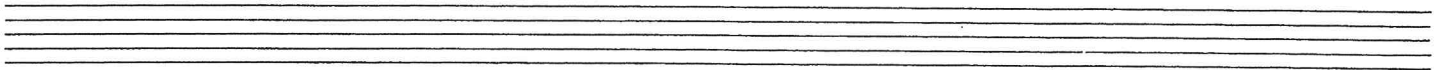


The distance between two bar lines is called a measure.

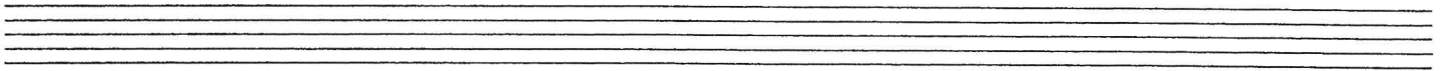
DOUBLE BAR LINES, one thin and one thick, show the end of a piece.



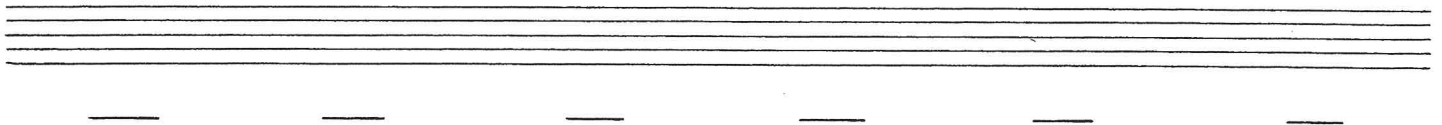
1. Draw six bar lines on the staff below.



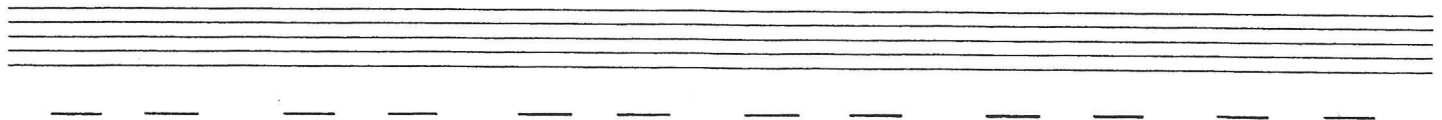
2. Divide the staff below into six measures and end it with a double bar line.



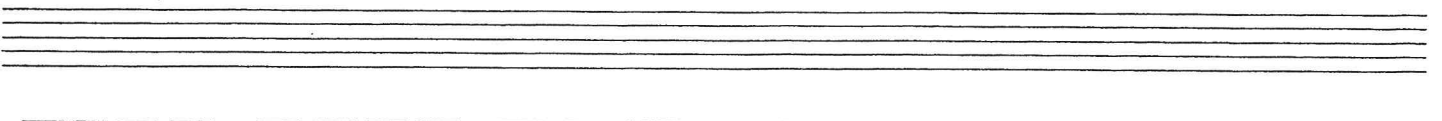
3. Draw a treble clef, divide the staff into six measures, add a whole note in each measure, name the notes, end the staff with a double bar line.



4. Draw a bass clef, divide the staff into six measures, add two notes in each measure, name the notes, end the staff with a double bar line.



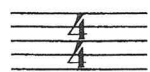
5. Draw a treble clef, divide the staff into six measures, add four quarter notes in each measure, name the notes, end the staff with a double bar line.



LESSON 7

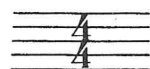
TIME SIGNATURES AND NOTE VALUES

TIME SIGNATURES are placed at the beginning of a piece of music. They contain two numbers that show the number of beats (or counts) in each measure and the kind of note that receives one beat.



The top number shows the number of beats (or counts) in each measure.

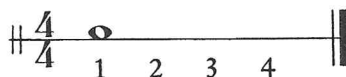
The bottom number shows what kind of note gets one beat.



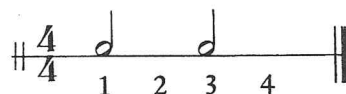
means four beats in each measure.

means a quarter note (♩) gets one beat.

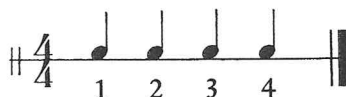
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a whole note receives four beats.



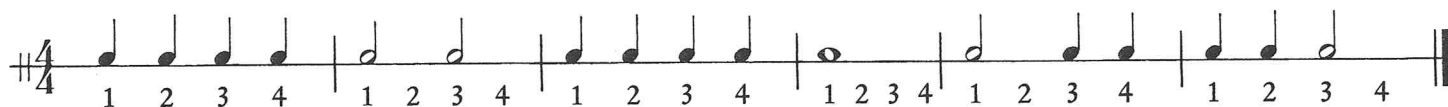
A half note receives two beats.



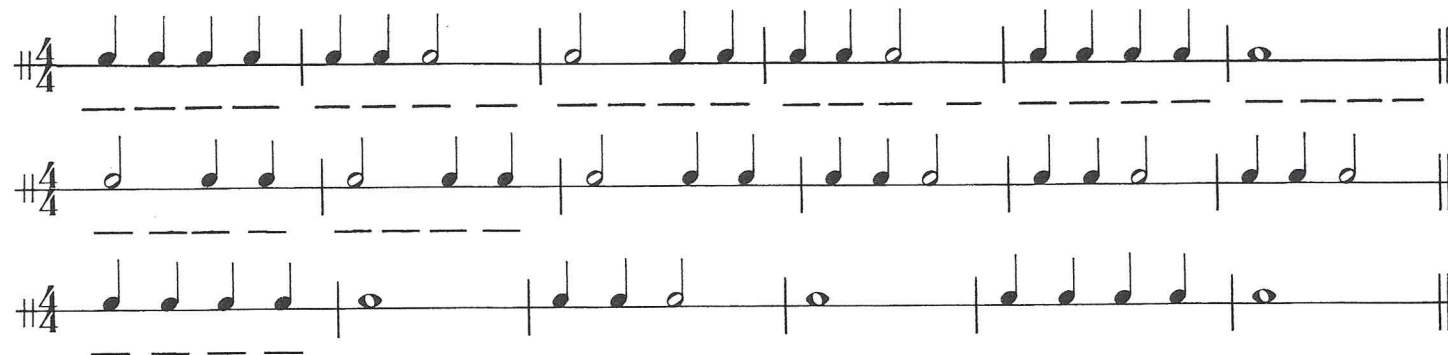
A quarter note receives one beat.



1. First count the beats. You may wish to tap your foot on each beat. Then clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats.

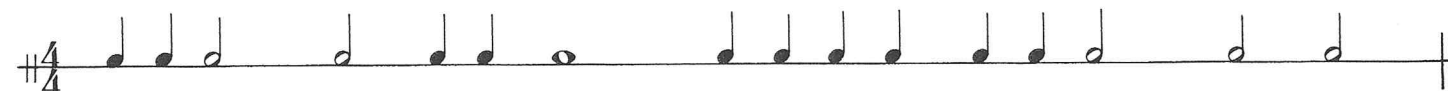


2. Write in the beats under the notes indicated — remember, there are four beats in each measure.



3. Count the beats and clap the rhythm of all of the lines above.

4. Add the bar lines in the following example.



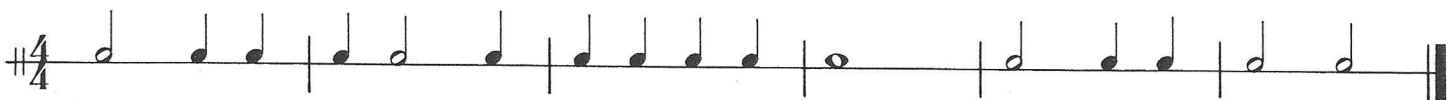
5. Count the beats and clap the rhythm of the line above.

LESSON 8

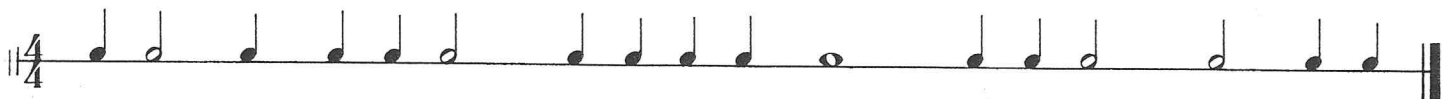
REVIEW OF LESSONS 5-7

1. The duration of musical sound is indicated by different types of _____.
2. One whole note equals two _____ notes.
3. Two half notes equal _____ whole note.
4. Four quarter notes equal _____ half notes.
5. Two quarter notes equal one _____ note.
6. Stems go up if notes are below the _____ line.
7. Stems go down if the notes are on or above the _____ line.
8. Stems going up are attached to the _____ side of the note head.
9. Stems going down are attached to the _____ side of the note head.
10. Music is divided into _____ separated by _____ lines.
11. The end of a piece of music is indicated by a _____ line.
12. The top number of a _____ shows the number of beats in each measure.
13. The bottom number of a time signature shows what kind of note gets _____ beat.
14. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, there are _____ beats in each measure and a _____ note gets one beat.

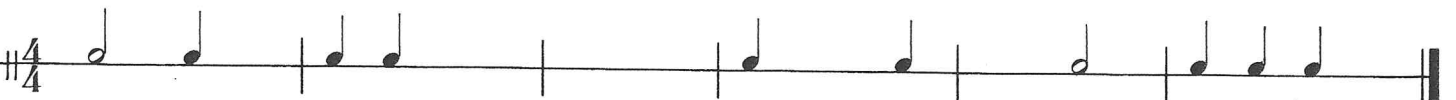
15. Write the beats under the notes below.



16. Add the bar lines in the following example.



17. Fill in the missing beats with the correct note values. Write only one note in each measure.



18. Count the beats and clap the rhythm of all the lines above.