

Notes & Rests

"It's About Time"

Introduction: Music is an art form that requires the element of time to completely unfold. The shape of each note and the parts that it displays tell the musician how it fits in rhythmically with the rest of the piece of music. We must learn to quickly identify the different types of notes and understand how they relate to the other notes around them.

Notes:

- 1. Parts of a music note:
 - a. Flag—curved line to the right of the stem —
 - b. Stem—straight line, up on right, down on left -
 - c. **Head**—oval shaped, can be empty or filled —
 - d. **Dot**—makes note half again longer -
 - e. **Beam**—flag connecting two or more notes in a row
- 2. Types of notes

Notes	<u>Upside</u>	Beamed	Rests	Beats*
	Down			

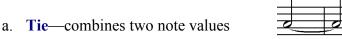
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- Double whole note ||O||

 - b. Whole note
 - c. Half note
 - d. Quarter note
 - e. Eighth note
 - Sixteenth note
- 4 2 1 1/2 1/4
- 3. Special notes
 - a. **Triplet**—three notes in the space of two
 - b. Grace note—very short note preceding another







b. Fermata—sustains a note longer



st For the purposes of this lesson, assume a time signature of $rac{1}{4}$

Music Math

Adding a flag to a note cuts its time value in half. For example, add another flag to a sixteenth note (1/4th of a beat) to make a thirty-second note (1/8th of a beat).

What kind of a note is the following?



Adding a dot to a note makes the note longer by another half of its original value. For example, a half note gets 2 beats. A dot after a half note will add 1 beat ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 2) to the original 2 beats to make 3 beats total.

Adding another dot makes the note longer by half of the previous dot's value. For example, a half note with two dots will make 3 1/2 beats total.

How many beats does the following note receive?



beats