Note Values, Rest Values and Time Signatures

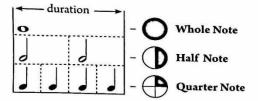
Instructions

- 1. Memorize the information from the study guides below these instructions
- 2. Click on this <u>link</u> and take the quiz! (Use your first and last name as the nickname) https://kahoot.it/challenge/08053617?challenge-id=c49deb46-b50d-4e76-b4eb-c3358df8b6ef 1586804203019
 - *You can check the leader board at the end to see if you got the highest score!*

Study Guides

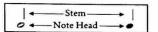
Note Values

The Note Value is the duration or length of a note.

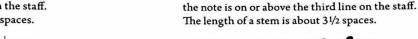


Two half notes equal the length of a whole note.

Two quarter notes equal the length of a half note. Four quarter notes equal the length of a whole note.



Stems extend upward on the right side when the note is below the third line on the staff. The length of a stem is about 3½ spaces.







Stems extend downward on the left side when

Note: Whole notes do not have stems.

Time Signature

The **Time Signature** is a symbol that appears at the beginning of the staff just after the clef. It is made up of two numbers placed one above the other.



The upper number indicates how many beats are allowed in each measure.



Three beats



7

(per measure)

Three beats (per measure)

Four beats (per measure)

The lower number indicates what type of note receives one beat. For now, the bottom number will be 4, indicating that a quarter note () receives one beat.



Hint: Think of fractions. $\frac{1}{4}$ = one quarter

The quarter note gets one beat.

Note Values, Rest Values and Time Signatures

Rest Values

For each note value in music, there is an equivalent **Rest Value**. The time signature determines the value of each note and rest. A <u>rest</u> indicates silence, while a <u>note</u> indicates sound.



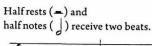
Whole Rest: Hangs down from the 4th line; the rest equivalent of a whole note

Half Rest: Sits on top of the 3rd line; the rest equivalent of a half note

Quarter Rest: The rest equivalent of a quarter note









Whole rests (=) and whole notes (•) receive four beats.



Remember what you have learned about time signature:

The <u>upper number</u> of a time signature indicates how many beats are allowed in each measure.

The lower number of a time signature indicates what type of note receives one beat.

