

LESSON 2



This is a **QUARTER NOTE**:



4

In 4 time it receives **ONE** beat.

(Count "one" or "ta")

This is a **HALF NOTE**:



4

In 4 time it receives **TWO** beats.

(Count "1-2" or "ta-a")

This is a **DOTTED HALF NOTE**:



4

In 4 time it receives **THREE** beats.

(Count "1-2-3" or "ta-a-a")

This is a **WHOLE NOTE**:



4

In 4 time it receives **FOUR** beats.

(Count "1-2-3-4" or "ta-a-a-a")

These are **TWO 8th NOTES**:



4

In 4 time, they receive **ONE** beat.

(Count "1 &", "ti-ti", or "2 - 8ths")

A **time signature** is found at the beginning of a piece. It is written after the clef sign. The time signature tells us two things:

1. The **top number** tells the number of beats in each measure.
2. The **bottom number** tells what kind of note gets one beat.

The time signature can also be called the **meter signature**. **Meter** is the way notes are written or played, keeping a steady beat.

4 4 = 4 beats per measure
In 4 time: 4 =  gets 1 beat

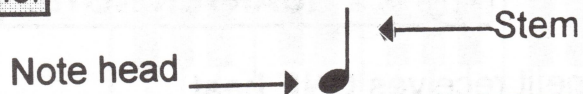
SAY ALOUD 5 times: A "4"
on the bottom means the
quarter note gets 1 beat.

1. Answer the following:

3 = _____ beats per measure
4 = Quarter note gets _____ beat

4 = _____ beats per measure
4 = _____ gets one beat

Every note has a **note head**. The line or space on which the note head is placed gives the note its letter name.



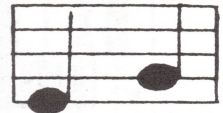
STEM RULE:

When a note is placed on the staff, the stem will go **up on the right** side of the note head or **down on the left** side of the note head. *HINT: Stems should be drawn through 3 additional lines and spaces from the note head.*

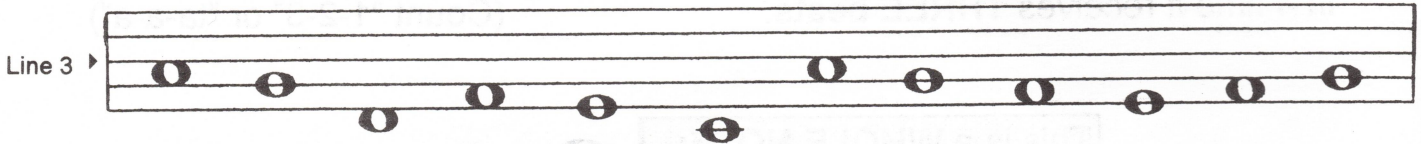


Notes that are **below the third line** have stems that go up on the right.

Example:



2. Draw stems **UP** on the following notes.

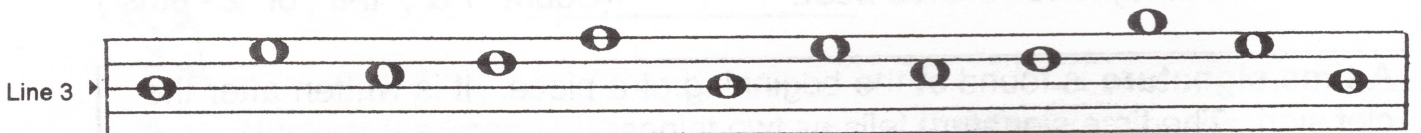


Notes that are **on or above the third line** have stems that go down on the left. Notes on **line three** can have stems drawn either up or down, although they usually go down on the left.

Example:

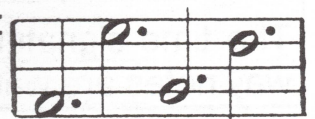


3. Draw stems **DOWN** on the following notes.



When a dotted half note is in a space, the dot is placed in the same space as the note. When a dotted half note is on a line, the dot goes in the space **above the line**.

Example:

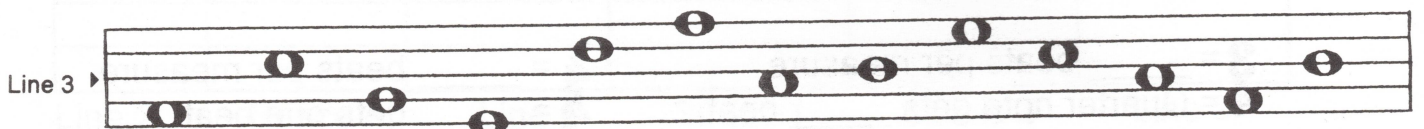



4. On the staff below:

A. Draw stems on the following notes.

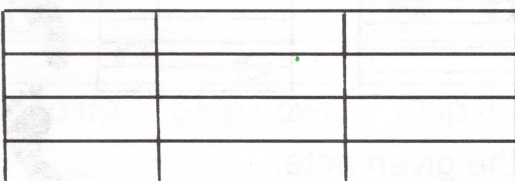
HINT: Look for stems up first, then do stems down.

B. Add dots to the half notes to make dotted half notes.




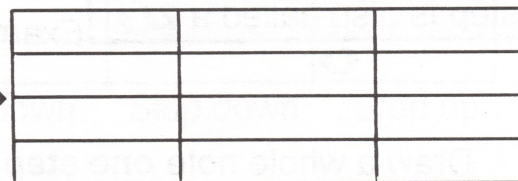
5. Draw half notes on the correct line or space. 

REMEMBER THE STEM RULE!!!


Line 3 ▶ 


Line 3 Space 2 Space 4

6. Draw quarter notes on the correct line or space. 

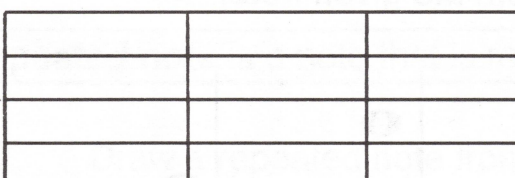
Line 3 ▶ 

Line 2 Space 3 Line 5

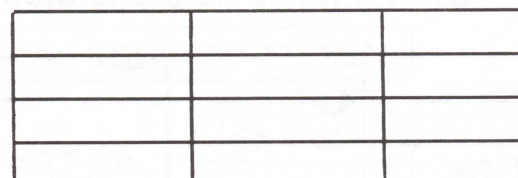
7. Draw dotted half notes on the correct line or space. 
Reminder: The dot goes in the same space as the note or in the space above the line note.

8. Draw whole notes on the correct line or space. 



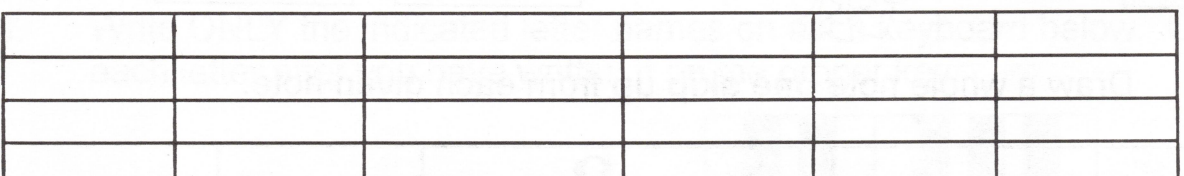
Line 3 ▶ 

Space 1 Line 4 Line 1

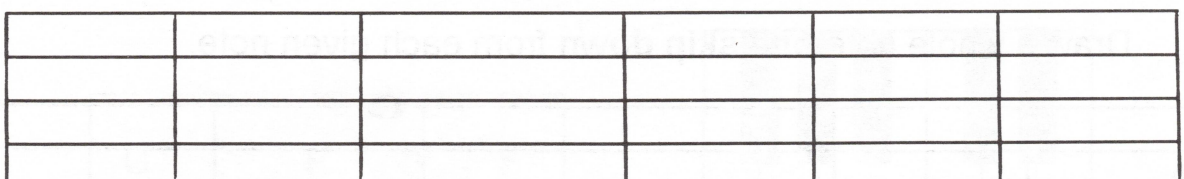


Line 4 Space 3 Line 2

9. Draw the type of note indicated below each measure.
 REMEMBER THE STEM RULE!!!

Line 3 ▶ 

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Quarter | Half | Dotted Half | Half | Quarter | Dotted Half |
| Line 4 | Space 2 | Line 5 | Line 2 | Space 1 | Space 2 |

Line 3 ▶ 

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Whole | Quarter | Dotted Half | Half | Quarter | Dotted Half |
| Line 3 | Space 3 | Line 2 | Line 4 | Line 2 | Space 4 |