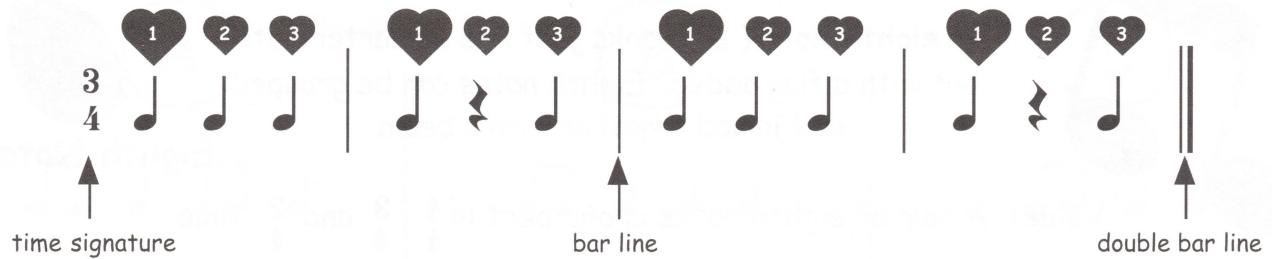




Reading Music

Name: _____ Class: _____

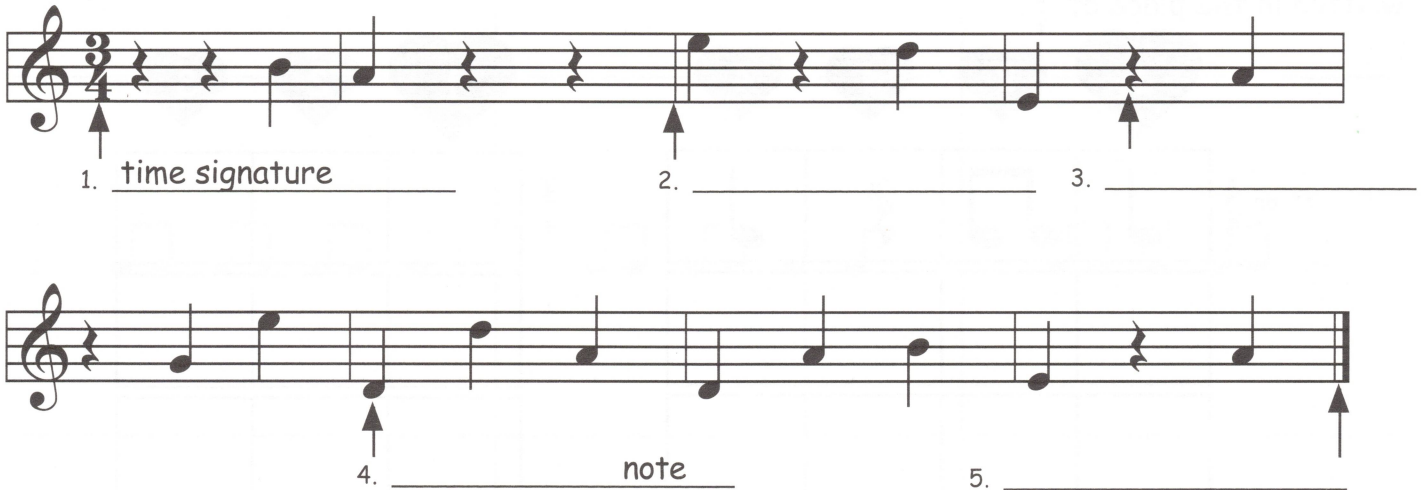


The **time signature** is the pair of numbers at the beginning of each song. The top number of the time signature tells how many beats are in each measure. The bottom number tells us what kind of note gets a single beat.

A **bar line** comes before an accented beat.

A **double bar line** is used to show that you are at the end of a piece of music.

Part A: Label the arrows.



Part B: Fill in the blanks with the correct word.


- The top number of the time signature tells how many _____ are in each _____.
- A bar line comes before an _____ beat.
- A _____ is used to show that you are at the end of a piece of music.
- ♪ This is a _____ note. It receives _____ beat in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.
- ♫ This is a _____ rest. It receives _____ beat in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

Eighth Notes



Name: _____ Class: _____



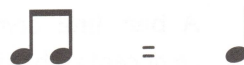
An **eighth note** () looks just like a quarter note, but with a flag added. Eighth notes can be grouped and joined together with a beam.





Eighth Note







Value: A pair of eighth notes is one beat in $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ time.



A pair of eighth notes = 1 beat


Part A: Draw quarter notes () and pairs of eighth notes () so there is one beat in each box. The first example has been done for you.


Note: The symbol **C**, meaning common time, can be written in the place of $\frac{4}{4}$.

	1	2	3	4
C or $\frac{4}{4}$				

	1	2	3
$\frac{3}{4}$			

Part B: Fill in the blank with the correct word or number.

1.  This is a _____ note. It receives _____ beat in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

2.  This is a pair of _____ notes. Together they receive _____ beat in $\frac{4}{4}$ time. They are joined together with a _____.

3. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, there are _____ beats in every measure.