










NAME _____

LESSON 5

4

In 4 time:

-  This is a dotted quarter note. A dot next to a note adds half the value of the note to itself. A dotted half note receives 1 ½ beats.
-  This is an eighth note. An eighth note receives ½ beat.
-  This is an eighth rest. An eighth rest receives ½ beat.
-  This is a dotted eighth note. A dotted eighth note receives ¾ of a beat.
-  These are 2-8th notes (beamed). Together they receive one beat.
-  This is a sixteenth note. A sixteenth note receives ¼ beat.
-  This is a sixteenth rest. A sixteenth rest receives ¼ beat.
-  These are four 16th notes (beamed). Together they receive one beat.
-  The whole rest is the only rest that can change value when it is by itself in a measure. A whole rest can mean to rest for a whole measure.

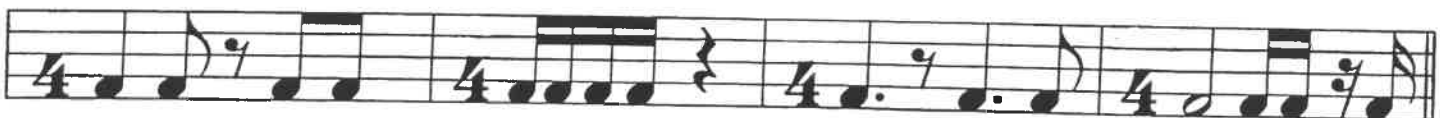
4

1. How many beats does each note or rest receive in 4 time?

 = _____  = _____  = _____  = _____

 = _____  = _____  = _____  = _____

2. Write the correct top number for each time signature below.



NAME _____

LESSON 6

When writing counts, a number or syllable must be written below each note or rest. It is always important to feel the beat of the smallest note value when counting. Use the style of counting as instructed by your teacher.

$\frac{2}{4}$				
	1 e & a	2 e & a	1 ta te ta	2 ta te ta

1. Finish writing the counts in measures 3 and 4.



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

2. Finish writing the counts in measure 3.



1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a

3. Write counts under each note or rest as you would count them.