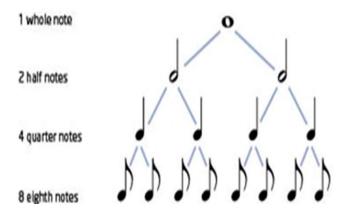
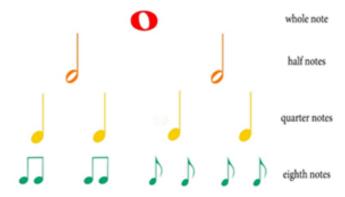
NOTES:

- -Every note can split into 2 equal parts.
- -As the notes get shorter (beats) they become more "decorated" with stems and flags.
- *Remember- eighth notes can come individually, or they can come in packages! Eighth notes typically come in packages of 2 (½ + ½ = 1 beat).

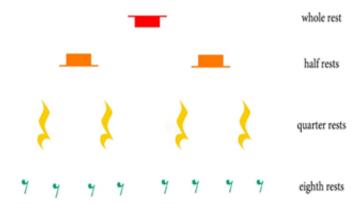


*This is the <u>same note tree chart</u>, just without the splitting lines, and shown with some "packages" of eighth notes.



RESTS:

-Every sound (note) can have an equal amount of silence (rest).



NOTES & RESTS: This chart shows the note, its value (or beats) that it receives, and then its equal amount of rest & what it looks like when placed onto the music staff.

NOTE	VALUE	REST
O	Whole Note 4 Beats	-
	Half Note 2 Beats	_
	Quarter Note 1 Beat	
)	Eighth Note ½ a Beat	<u> </u>

DOTTED NOTES:

We can make notes longer than their assigned value by adding a dot to the side of it. A dot is worth half of the value of the note it is attached to... you would then add together the value of the note & the value of the dot to get the <u>full value</u> of the dotted note (or rest).

Note value + Dot value = Dotted Note Value. Refer back to the rhythm tree if you need to see half of the value of any certain note!

ITEM	NOTE	REST	VALUE (number of beats)
Dotted half note/rest	٦.	-	3
Dotted quarter note/rest	J .	\$ ·	1 1/2

Example= Figuring out the Dotted Half Note (in steps)

A half note is worth 2 beats. = 2

How much is a dot worth when next to a half note?

(Looking at the rhythm tree, I can see that half of two is 1 beat.)

(A quarter note is worth 1 beat... so the dot is like the value of a quarter note.) = 1

So, I add the half note (2 beats) and the dot (1 beat) together and my dotted half note value is 3 beats! = 3