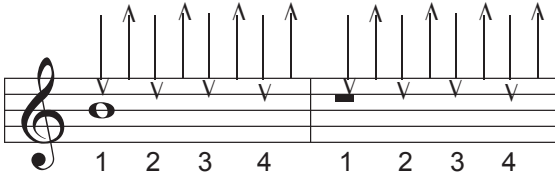


## PRELIMINARY LESSON 9

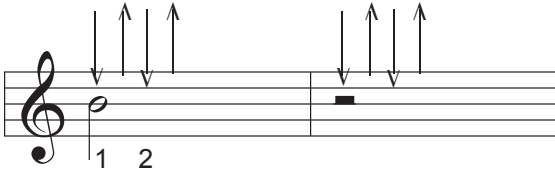
This lesson contains the practical aspects of how music is written for all instruments.

### NOTES

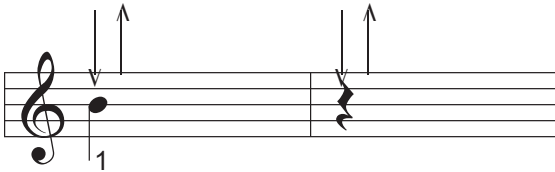
The forms of notes indicate their relative duration. Their position on the staff indicate their letter names. Eight forms of notes are in general use and are presented with their equivalent rests. Notes depict the length of sound and rests depict the equivalent length of silence.



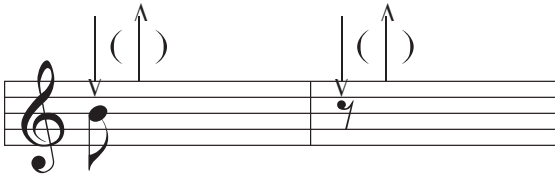
The whole note is a white note sustained for a period of four equal counts.(beats) Its rest hangs below the fourth line and designates silence for the same span of time.



The half note is a white note with a stem. A half note and its equivalent rest which sits above the third line, receives two full counts.(beats)



A quarter note is a black note with a stem. Both the quarter note and its equivalent rest receive one full count.(beat)

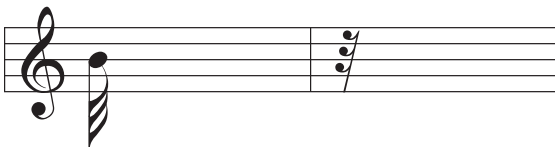


An eighth note is a black note with a stem and one flag. Eighth notes and eighth rests receive one half of a full count. (beat)

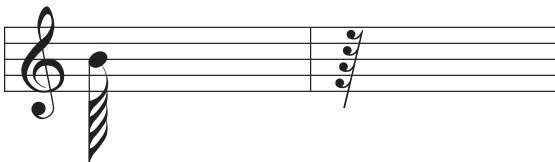


A sixteenth note is a black note with a stem and two flags. Its rest, also with two flags, receives one quarter of a full count. (beat)

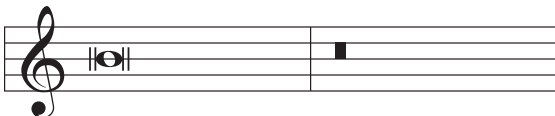
### LESS USED NOTES



Thirty second note and equivalent rest. (3 flags)  
One eighth of the quarter note time value: = one eighth of a beat



Sixty fourth note and equivalent rest (4 flags)  
One sixteenth of the quarter note time value: = 1/16th of a beat



Double Whole Note or Breve: Rarely used today.  
In relation to the whole note, the Breve would be eight counts.

In the context of playing, all notes will be more explicitly discussed where necessary.