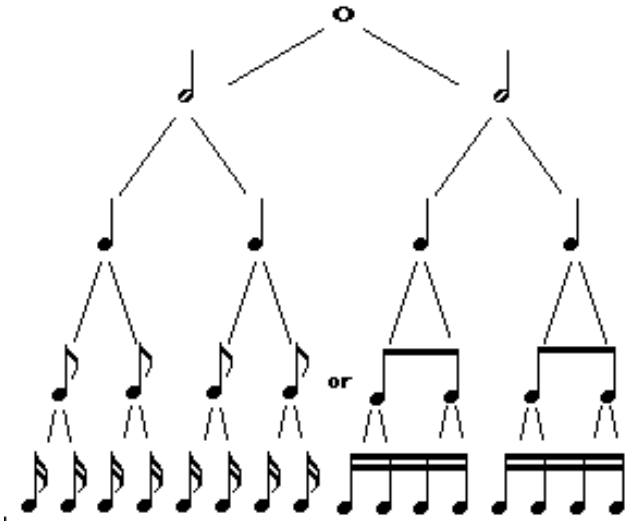
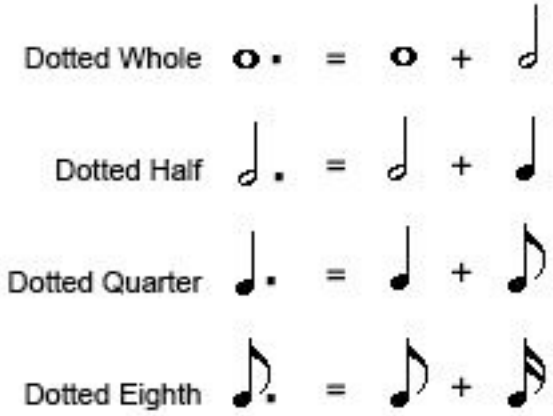
Note and Rest Values

Whole Note		Whole Rest	(hangs below the 4th line of the staff)	= 4 beats
Half Note		Half Rest	(sits above the 3rd line of the staff)	= 2 beats
Quarter Note		Quarter Rest		= 1 beat
Eighth Note		Eighth Rest		= 1/2 beat
Sixteenth Note		Sixteenth Rest		= 1/4 beat
Thirty-second Note		Thirty-second Rest		= 1/8 beat
Sixty-fourth Note		Sixty-fourth Rest		= 1/16 beat



Dotted notes- a dot after a note prolongs it by half of its original value.



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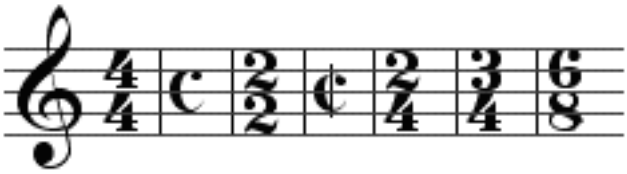
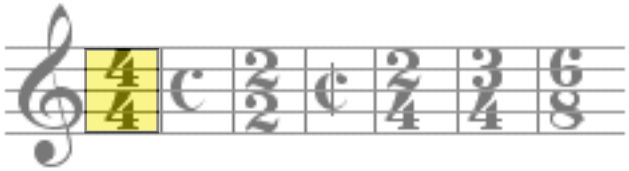
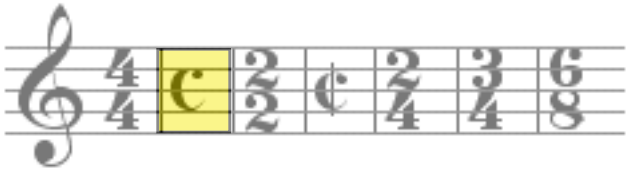
Time Signatures



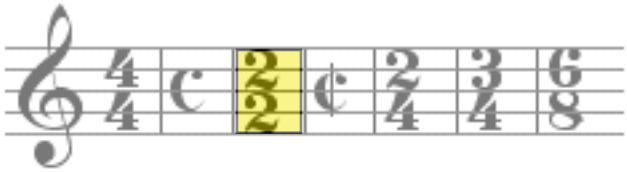
A time signature lets us know how many beats are in each measure (top number) and which note value is to be given one beat (bottom number).



In the first example, the top number tells us we have 4 beats in a measure. Turning the bottom number into a fraction by placing a 1 above it (1/4) tells us that a quarter note receives one beat.



C stands for common time and is the same as the $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature



Here the top number tells us we have 2 beats in a measure. Turning the bottom number into a fraction by placing a 1 above it (1/2) tells us that a half note receives one beat.

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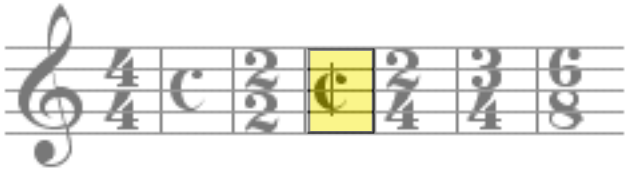
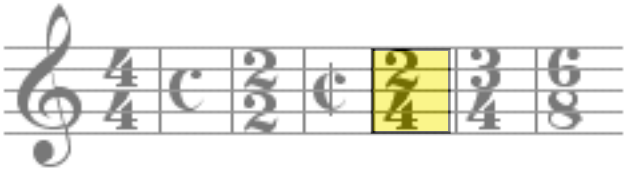
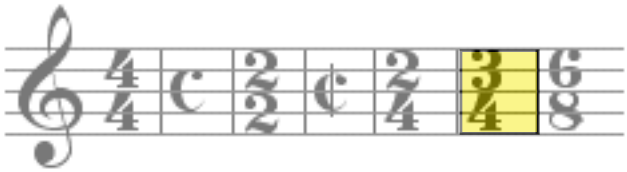


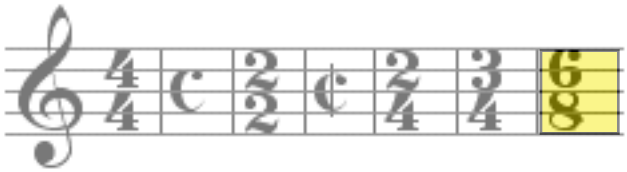
𝆢 stands for cut time and is the same thing as the $\frac{2}{2}$ time signature



The top number tells us we have 2 beats in a measure. Turning the bottom number into a fraction by placing a 1 above it (1/4) tells us that a quarter note receives one beat.



In this example the top number tells us we have 3 beats in a measure. Turning the bottom number into a fraction by placing a 1 above it (1/4) tells us that a quarter note receives one beat.



Here the top number tells us we have 6 beats in a measure. Turning the bottom number into a fraction by placing a 1 above it (1/8) tells us that an eighth note receives one beat.

Peter Certo @ www.hornetjazz.com