

# Music Basics

## Lesson 5

### Note Duration



Most of the music you will play using the popular method is made-up of what three things?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

The rhythm of a particular melody can be so distinctive that you can recognize it from the rhythm alone.

Try tapping out the rhythm to a song you know and see if someone can identify the song.

Music notation shows you the rhythm of the melody and this can actually be the hardest part of reading sheet music if you aren't familiar with the tune already.

Later on, we will talk about how to approach a new song. I will advise you to hear the song *and* read the music. You'll learn it that much more quickly.

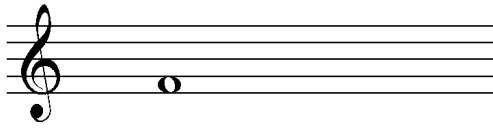
If you've taken piano lessons, you may have already learned note duration. When you play classical music, the note values must be strictly observed

In popular music there is more room for interpretation. In fact, somebody who plays popular music will often play a song a little differently every time, having learned the basic rhythm from listening to the song as well as reading the sheet music.

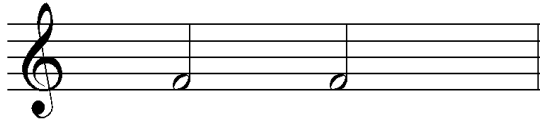
As you look at a line of music you see that it is divided up into \_\_\_\_\_,  
designated by \_\_\_\_\_.

Note values:

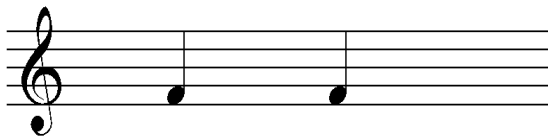
Whole note – normally gets \_\_\_\_\_ beat.



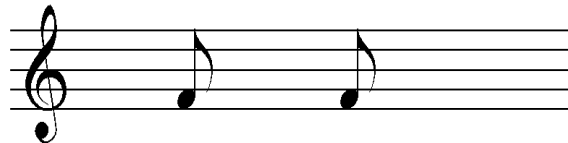
Half note – normally gets \_\_\_\_\_ beats.



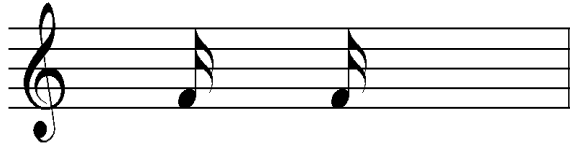
Quarter note – normally gets \_\_\_\_\_ beats.



Eighth note – normally gets \_\_\_\_\_ beat.



Sixteenth note – normally gets \_\_\_\_\_ beat.



Example of “beaming” notes together.



The dot. A dot a dot after a note increases the value of the note by \_\_\_\_\_.

