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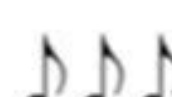


  
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








Music notes with beats. Beats and notes. 4 beats music note.



Music Cut-and-Glue (Basic) FREE Students cut out music symbols and glue them next to the correct words, learning notes through eighth notes and whole rests through quarter rests for grades 2nd-4th. Music Cut-and-Glue (Intermediate) Students cut out music symbols and glue them next to the correct words, learning notes up to sixteenth notes and whole rests up to sixteentgh rests for grades 2nd-4th. Music Cut-and-Glue (Advanced) FREE Students cut out music symbols and glue them next to the correct words, learning various musical elements like staff, common time, repeat bar, sharp, and flat for grades 3rd-5th. Students can use manipulative matching games to match music symbol cards with word cards or color notes according to a key to reveal a mystery picture. Goal charts record daily practice minutes, while goal worksheets track progress. Reward certificates recognize students' achievements. Practice counting basic note lengths by saying "la" while keeping up the counting in your head. Start with a whole note that spans the entire measure, then move on to half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. For smaller notes like sixteenth notes, divide the measure into even pieces and practice saying "1-e-and-a, 2-e-and-a, 3-e-and-a, 4-e-and-a." Remember to keep the numbers even using a metronome or tapping your foot. Understand what a dot means in music notation. A small dot after a note increases its length by 50%. For example, a half note becomes three beats long with a dot, while a quarter note takes 1.5 beats with a dot. Practice triplets, which are groups of three notes that fit into one beat. This can be tricky, but vocalizing syllables like "e-and" can help you get the hang of it. Remember to keep the numbers even using a metronome or tapping your foot. When you see a fermata symbol ( ), know that the note can be held for as long as you like, regardless of what the music says. If you're performing with an ensemble, the director will determine how long to hold it, but if you're playing solo, consider the length in advance and listen to recordings of your piece if you're unsure. Find the time signature at the top left-hand corner of a piece of music.

Time Signature	Beat Duration	Number of Beats
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\underline{2}$ = 	$\underline{3}$ = 
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\underline{4}$ = 	$\underline{3}$ = 
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\underline{8}$ = 	$\underline{3}$ = 
$\frac{3}{16}$	$\underline{16}$ = 	$\underline{3}$ = 

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The dot adds half of the note's original value, changing its duration. For example, a whole note becomes 6 beats long when dotted, while a half note becomes 3 beats long, and so on. Rests also represent note durations, but they're the absence of sound rather than silence itself. We use rests to give instrumentalists a break from playing, no matter how short it is.

Note's length: = No. of beats + 50%			
Note	Beats	Note	Beats
	4		6
	2		3
	1		1 1/2
	1/2		3/4


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Whole note	Quarter note	Half note	Dotted half note
4 beats	1 beat	2 beats	3 beats
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The combination of treble and bass clefs covers the range of human voice and instruments, with each sitting on a clef depending on its pitch.




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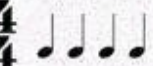
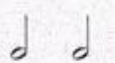
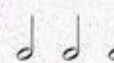
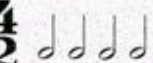
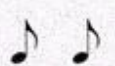
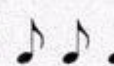
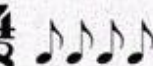
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Type Of Beat	Duple Time	Triple Time	Quadruple Time
Crotchet Beat	$\frac{2}{4}$ 	$\frac{3}{4}$ 	$\frac{4}{4}$ 
Minim Beat	$\frac{2}{2}$ 	$\frac{3}{2}$ 	$\frac{4}{2}$ 
Quaver Beat	$\frac{2}{8}$ 	$\frac{3}{8}$ 	$\frac{4}{8}$ 

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