

Strategy:

1. Look carefully at the value numbers for the basic note & rest types on the left.
2. Look at the lines of music which have number counts written underneath.
3. Using these numbers as a guide, copy the counts to the blank lines on the second line of music.
4. Be sure to look at the time signature on other lines.
5. Write the counts under other lines of music.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ time:

or $\text{♩} = 2 \text{ counts}$

or ♩ = 1 count

The first staff of music is written on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation consists of the following sequence: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a half note on C5, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, a half note on F#4, a quarter note on E4, a quarter note on D4, a half note on C4, and a final double bar line.

CHECK-UP:

1. Whole, half and quarter notes have length and a V_____
2. We know the value of these notes by what numbers are in the _____
3. Tap and count aloud the above lines of music. Be sure to keep a steady pulse, just like your heart beat.

