









Sixteenth Notes


Add a flag to the stem of a quarter note  and it becomes an 8th note 

Add a flag to the stem of an 8th note  and it becomes a 16th NOTE 

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time: Two 16th notes equal the duration of one 8th note.  = 

Four 16th notes equal the duration of one quarter note.  = 

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

a 16th note  is equal to one-quarter count.

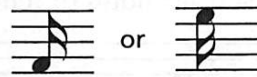
For four 16th notes, count "1 e & a" or "ti-ri ti-ri."



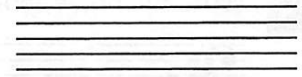
1 e & a 2 (e & a) 3 e & a 4 (e & a)
Ti-ri ti-ri Ta Ti-ri ti-ri Ta

16th notes can be drawn:

• with flags attached to the stems for one 16th note.



or



• or with 2 beams for two or more 16th notes.

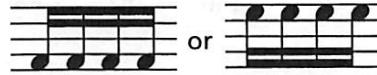
Write four 16th notes.



or



Write two 16th notes.



or



Write four 16th notes.

16th notes can also be combined with 8th notes:



1 (e) & a 2 (e) & a 3 (e) & a 4 (e) & a 1 e & (a) 2 e & (a) 3 e & (a) 4 e & (a)
ti ti-ri ti ti-ri ti ti-ri ti ti-ri ti ti-ri ti ti-ri ti ti-ri ti

Exercises

- 1** Add stems with flags or beams to make 16th notes as indicated.



a. Flags

b. Beams
(two sets)

c. Flags

d. Beam
(one set)

- 2** Fill in the correct number:



a. _____  = 



b. _____  = 

c. _____  = 

d. _____  = 

- 3** Write one note equal to the value of the notes preceding it.

a.  +  = _____

b.  +  = _____

c.  +  +  = _____

d.  +  = _____

Sixteenth Rests

Add another flag to the stem of an 8th rest 7 and it becomes a 16th REST 7 .

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time: Two 16th rests equal the duration of one eighth rest. $\text{7} \text{7} = \text{7}$

Four 16th rests equal the duration of one quarter rest. $\text{7} \text{7} \text{7} \text{7} = \text{7}$

In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time:
a 16th rest 7 is equal
to one-quarter count.

1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a

A 16th rest is drawn like this 7 . Write six 16th rests.

Exercises

- 1** Write the counts under the following example. Clap the rhythm.

1 & 2 e & a 3 & 4 &

- 2** Fill in the correct number:

a. _____ 7 = 7 b. _____ 7 = 7 c. _____ 7 = 7 d. _____ 7 = 7

- 3** Change these 8th notes to 16th notes, then add 16th rests between them.

- 4** Write the counts under the notes below the staff.

1 e & a 2 &

- 5** Complete the measures below with the appropriate rests. Write the counts under the notes and then clap the rhythm.

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Dotted Eighth Notes

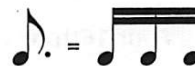
Remember: A dot after a note increases its length by one half of its original value.

An 8th note is equal to two 16th notes.



Adding a dot to an 8th note increases its value by half— $\frac{1}{2}$ beat or a 16th note.

A DOTTED 8TH NOTE is equal to three 16th notes.

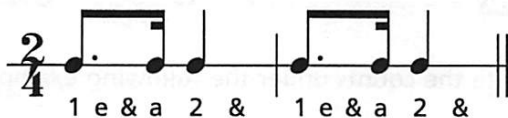


In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time: a dotted 8th note equals $\frac{3}{4}$ of a beat.



A $\frac{1}{8}$ note is usually followed by a $\frac{1}{8}$ note

Here are three ways of writing the same rhythm:



Exercises

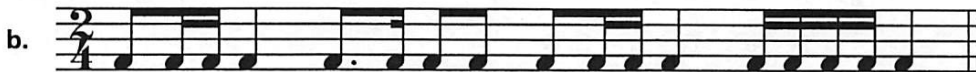
- 1 Write the counts under the following example. Clap the rhythm.

Theme from Farandole

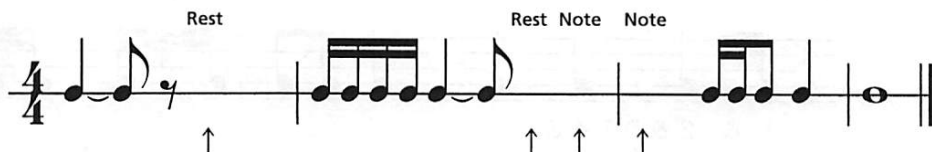
Georges Bizet (1838–1875)



- 2 Add bar lines to the examples.

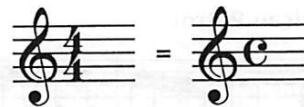


- 3 Complete the measures by adding a note or rest above each arrow.



Common Time and Cut Time (Alla Breve)

The time signature $\frac{4}{4}$ may also be written as **C**, called COMMON TIME.



When a vertical line passes through **C**, it is known as CUT TIME **C** (or ALLA BREVE). The top and bottom numbers of $\frac{4}{4}$ are cut in half to $\frac{2}{2}$.



In the time signatures of  or  $\frac{2}{2}$ means there are 2 beats per measure. $\frac{2}{2}$ means the half note ♩ receives 1 beat.

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

Notes Rests

♩ or — = 2 beats

♩ or — = 1 beat

♩ or ♪ = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

♩ or ♪ = $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats

♩ or ♪ = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

♩ or ♪ = $\frac{1}{4}$ beat

Exercises

1 **C** is known as _____ time.

2 **C** is known as _____ time or _____.

3 **C** has _____ beats per measure and the _____ note receives one beat.

4 Complete the measures below. Use ♩ or ♩ notes and ♪ or — rests. Clap the rhythm.

5 In the example below, circle the measures with the incorrect number of beats.

6 In the example below, draw bar lines and a double bar. Count and clap the rhythms.

Track 61

- 1 Listen to the 16th notes in the following example.

American Patrol

Frank W. Meacham (1856-1909)

Track 62

- 2 Listen to a rhythm pattern and write it below. There will be a one measure count-off. Write the rhythm using the note F. The example will be played twice.

Track 63

- 3 Listen to the $\text{♩} \cdot \text{♩}$ pattern in the following example.

Trumpet Tune

Jeremiah Clarke (c. 1673-1707)

Track 64

- 4 Listen to a rhythm pattern and write it below. There will be a one measure count-off. Write the rhythm using the note D. The example will be played twice.

Track 65

- 5 Listen to the following example in cut time.

Symphony No. 1 in D Major, 4th movement

Gustav Mahler (1860-1911)

Track 66

- 6 Listen to a rhythm pattern and write it below. There will be a one measure count-off. Write the rhythm using the note C. The example will be played twice.

