





LESSON 3

Date: _____

A dot placed after a note or rest increases the length of the note or rest by half its value.

 =  +  dotted whole note = 6 beats

 = _____ + _____ = _____ beats

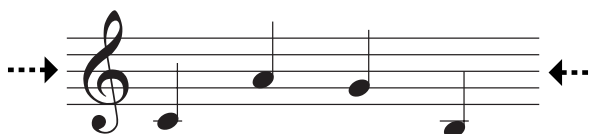
 = _____ + _____ = _____ beats

 = _____ + _____ = _____ beats

THE STEM RULES

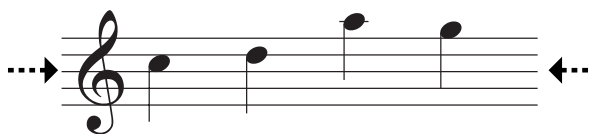
1. Notes below the third line:

UP/RIGHT



2. Notes above the third line:

DOWN/LEFT



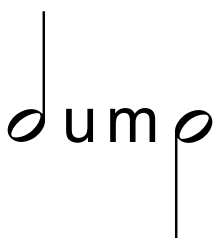
3. Notes on the third line:

UP or DOWN

Notes on the third line can have stems going up or down. Usually, the context of what precedes these notes determines the stem direction. i.e. If the note before has a stem going up, then keep the stem going up. This is more style, than rule.



4. Stem Length = 3.5 spaces [or one octave or from note head to the next line or space with the same letter name.]



PRACTICE

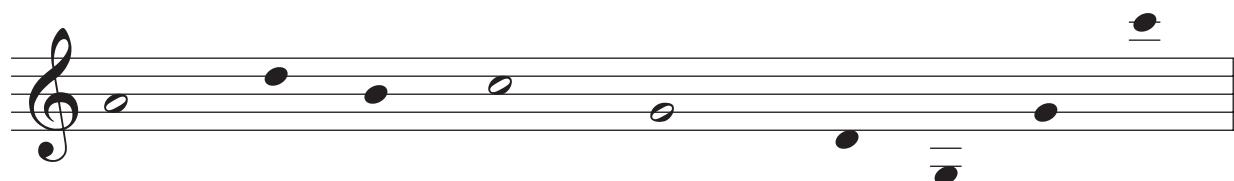
1. Write one note (dotted or undotted) that is equal in length to the given notes.

 = ____  = ____  = ____

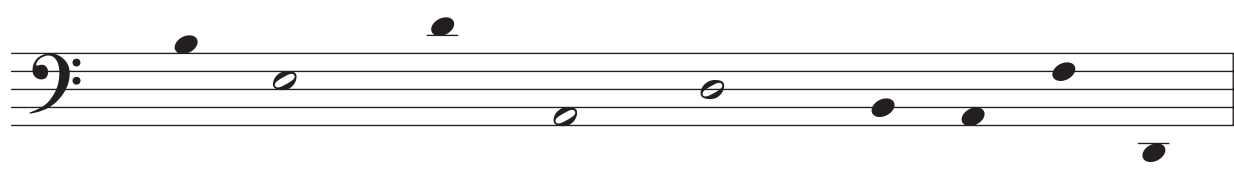
 = ____  = ____  = ____

 = ____  = ____

2. Add stems to the following note heads.



A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains eight note heads: a half note on the first space (F), a quarter note on the second line (G), a quarter note on the second space (A), a half note on the third line (B), a quarter note on the third space (C), a quarter note on the fourth line (D), a quarter note on the fourth space (E), and a half note on the fifth line (F).



A musical staff with a bass clef. It contains eight note heads: a quarter note on the first space (F), a half note on the second line (G), a quarter note on the second space (A), a half note on the third line (B), a quarter note on the third space (C), a quarter note on the fourth line (D), a quarter note on the fourth space (E), and a half note on the fifth line (F).