













LESSON 3

Date: _____

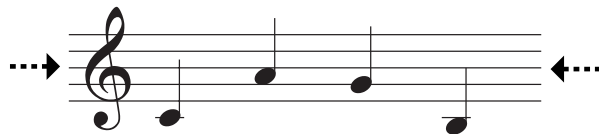
A dot placed after a note or rest increases the length of the note or rest by half its value.

	=		+		dotted whole note	=	6	beats
	=		+		dotted half note	=	3	beats
	=		+		dotted quarter note	=	1 1/2	beats
	=		+		dotted eighth note	=	3/4	beats

THE STEM RULES

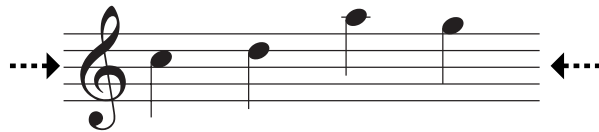
- Notes below the third line:

UP/RIGHT



- Notes above the third line:

DOWN/LEFT



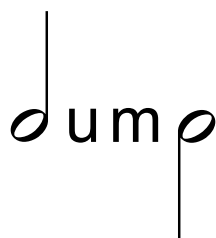
- Notes on the third line:

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.

- 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.

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains eight note heads with stems: a quarter note (up), an eighth note (down), a quarter note (down), a half note (up), a quarter note (up), an eighth note (down), a quarter note (down), and a quarter note (up). The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains eight note heads with stems: a quarter note (up), an eighth note (down), a quarter note (up), a half note (up), a quarter note (up), a quarter note (down), a quarter note (down), and a quarter note (down).