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PART 4—THE WELL-ROUNDED SIDE PERSON: PLAYING WITH A GROUP

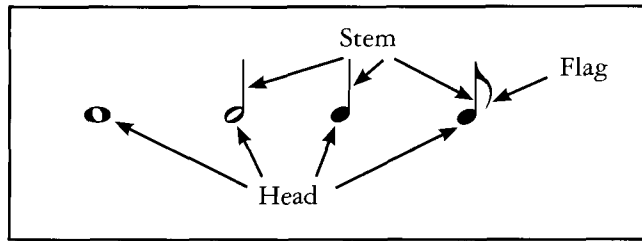
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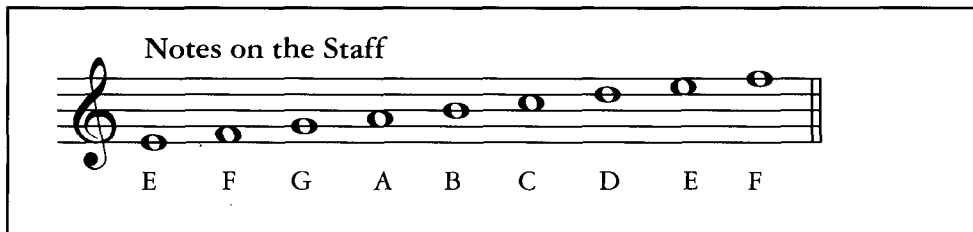
NOTES

Music is written by placing *notes*  on the lines and spaces of the staff. Notes appear in various ways and are made up of *stems*, *flags* and hollow or solid note *heads* (see illustration to the right).



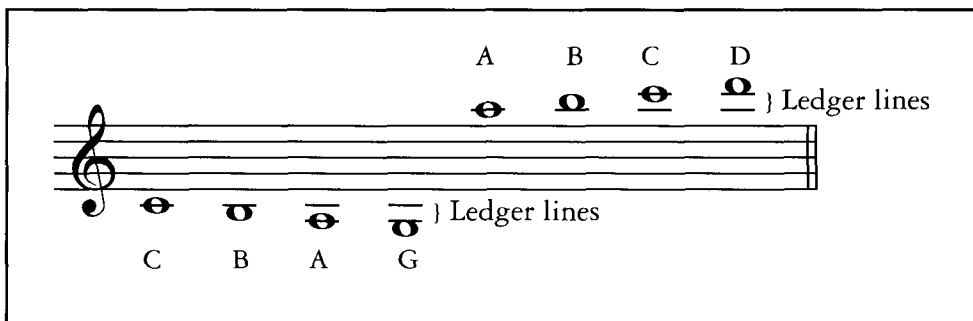
The notes are read alphabetically as they move up and down the staff, from line to space as shown below.

They are named according to the line or space on which they appear.





LEDGER LINES



Ledger lines are used to indicate pitches above and below the staff.





BEATS, NOTE AND REST VALUES

Music would be pretty boring if all the notes were the same duration. Duration, or musical time, is measured in beats. *Beats* are evenly pulsing units of time; like a heartbeat, they keep the music alive. There are several types of notes with varying durations, which can be distinguished from one another by their appearance. Each note duration, or *value*, has a corresponding *rest* value. Rests are symbols used to indicate silence. As we will see on the next page, each of these note and rest values has its own duration in beats.

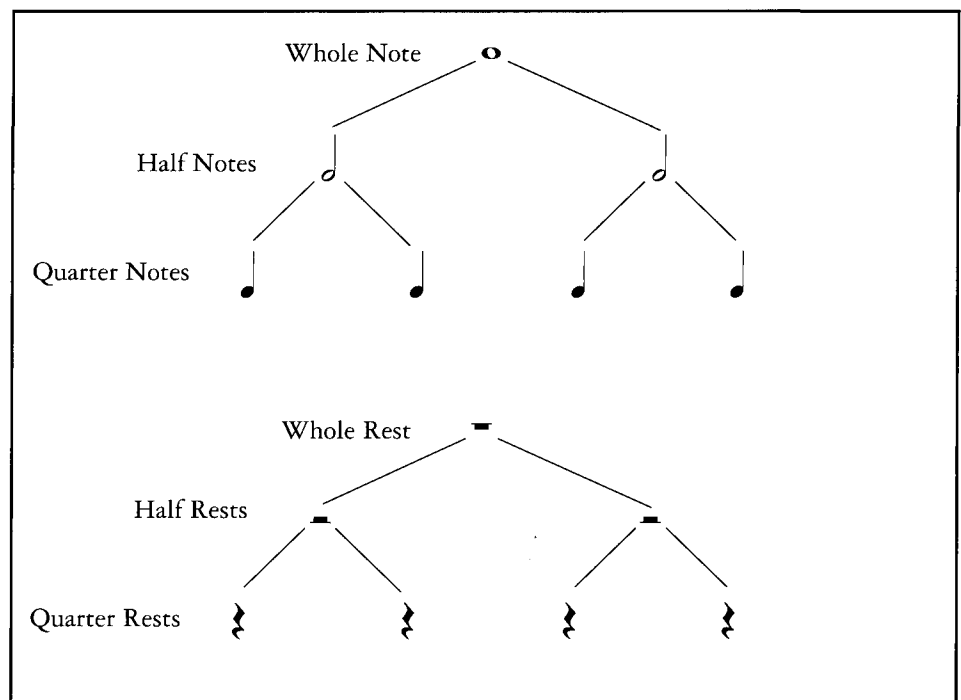
The *whole note*  or *whole rest*  is the longest commonly used value.

A *half note*  or *half rest*  is half the value of a whole note or rest.

A *quarter note*  or *quarter rest*  is half the value of a half note or rest. It is one quarter the length of a whole note; hence the name.

The diagram below shows how these three note and rest values relate.

NOTE AND REST VALUES



BAR LINES AND MEASURES

Bar lines are vertical lines on the staff. They divide the staff into sections called *measures*. A measure is a group of beats. A *double bar line* denotes the end of a section or short example. A heavier *final double bar line* is used at the end of a piece or song.

