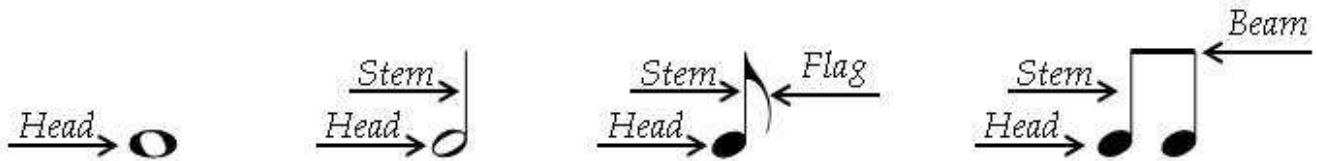


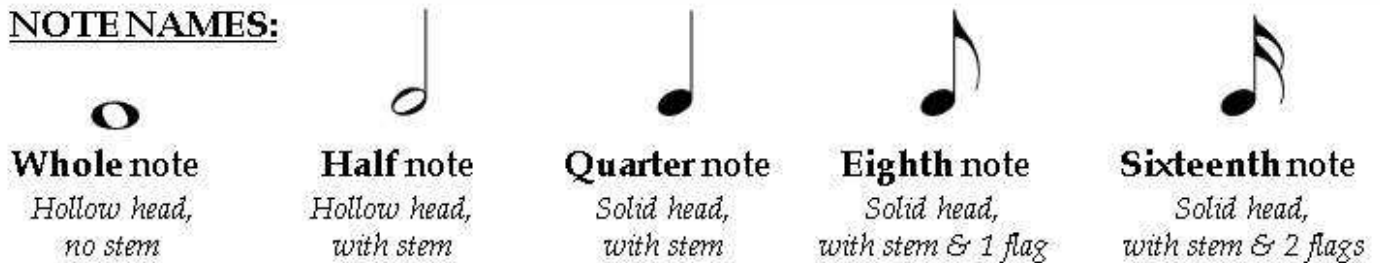
Name: _____

Note Anatomy

NOTE ANATOMY: All notes have a **head**. Some may have a **stem**, **flag**, or **beam**.



NOTE NAMES:



REST NAMES: Each note shown above has a corresponding rest:



BEAMS: If 2+ eighth notes are next to each other, the flags are replaced with a beam.

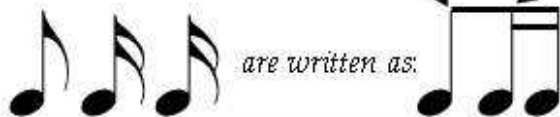


(The same is true of sixteenth notes. The 2 flags are replaced with 2 beams)

Eighth notes and sixteenth notes can be beamed together in several ways:

Since only one beam attaches to this note's stem, it is an eighth note.

Since two beams attach to each of these notes' stems, they are both sixteenth notes.



STEMS: Note stem direction changes as you cross the middle line of a staff.

Up-stem notes have the stem on the right side.



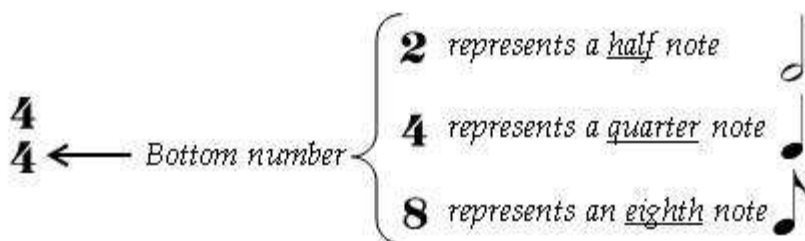
Down-stem notes have the stem on the left side.

How to understand a Time Signature

TIME SIGNATURE: The two numbers after the treble clef are the time signature.



The bottom number of the time signature is a symbol for a particular note:



The top number indicates how many of the bottom number's notes fill 1 measure.

A time signature as you see it in your music.

4
4

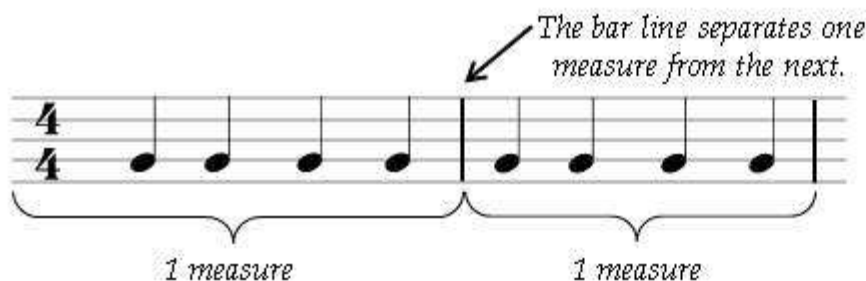
The same time signature as you might see it in your mind.

4
♪

This top number, 4, tells us that 1 measure is filled with 4 quarter notes.

Some examples of time signatures:

"Four-four time"



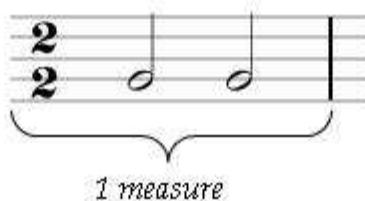
"Two-four time"



"Three-four time"



"Two-two time"



"Six-eight time"

