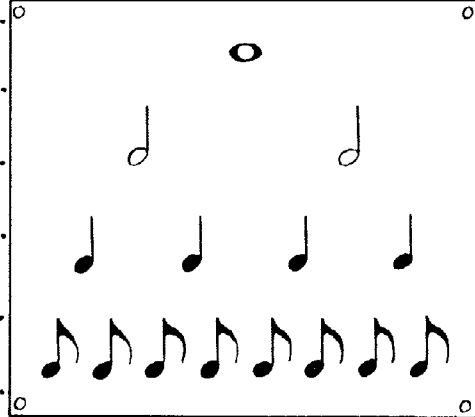


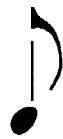
# NOTE VALUES

Different note values are used to show how long each musical sound should last. The note which is usually worth one unit of time (or 'count') is called a crotchet. Here it is with some of the other most common note values:


- **Semibreve** / Whole note = 4 counts
- ♪ **Minim** / Half note = 2 counts
- ♪ **Crotchet** / Quarter note = 1 count
- ♪ **Quaver** / Eighth note =  $\frac{1}{2}$  count

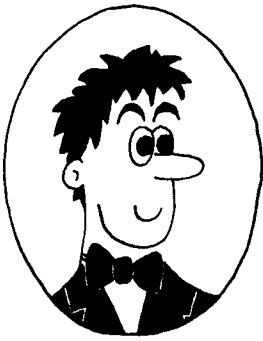


Did you know that different parts of a note have special names?

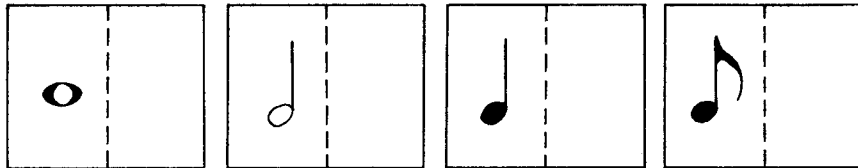


the **tail**  
the **stem**  
the **head**

Joining quavers together like this  is called **beaming**. Their tails have been replaced by a thick line across the top of their stems called a **beam**, making them easier to read.



① Copy out each note in the space provided:



② Here are some musical sums: work out the answer to each one and then change all the numbers into letters using the code box. For example, 1 = B, 2 = A, and so on. If you get all the answers right, you'll find that the letters spell a hidden word, reading from top to bottom.

- + ♪ + ♪ = ..... counts →
- ♪ + ○ + ♪ = ..... counts →
- ♪ + ♪ + ♪ = ..... counts →
- ♪ + ♪ + ○ = ..... counts →
- ♪ + ♪ + ♪ = ..... counts →
- ♪ + ♪ + ♪ = ..... counts →


0 = S	3 = D	6 = U
$\frac{1}{2}$ = I	$3\frac{1}{2}$ = R	$6\frac{1}{2}$ = T
1 = B	4 = G	7 = V
$1\frac{1}{2}$ = M	$4\frac{1}{2}$ = E	$7\frac{1}{2}$ = H
2 = A	5 = N	8 = P
$2\frac{1}{2}$ = C	$5\frac{1}{2}$ = Q	$8\frac{1}{2}$ = L