When you add a flag to the stem of a quarter note, it becomes an EIGHTH NOTE \( \frac{1}{8} \).

Two or more 8th notes are connected by a beam \( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \).

In \( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \) and \( \frac{3}{4} \) time: Two 8th notes equal 1 quarter note.
Four 8th notes equal 1 half note.
Eight 8th notes equal 1 whole note.

\[ \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 1 \]

Eighth notes can be drawn:
1. As a single quarter note with a flag attached to the stem,
2. or with a beam, in pairs
3. or in fours.

Write eight single 8th notes (4 with stems up, 4 with stems down).
Write two sets of beamed 8th notes (1 with stems up, 1 with stems down), in pairs and in fours.

Exercises

1. Add stems with flags or beams to make 8th notes as indicated.

Flags 2 sets in pairs Flags 1 set in four

2. Fill in the correct number:
   a. \( \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \)
   b. \( \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \)
   c. \( \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \)
   d. \( \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \)

3. Write one note equal to the value of the notes preceding it.
   a. \( \frac{1}{4} \)
   b. \( \frac{1}{4} \)
   c. \( \frac{1}{4} \)
   d. \( \frac{1}{4} \)

4. Complete the measures below using beamed 8th notes.

\[ \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]
Unit 4 Test

1. Rewrite the following example using a repeat sign.

2. Rewrite the following example using 1st and 2nd endings.

Stodola Pumpa
Czech Folk Song

3. Add stems with flags or beams to make eighth notes as indicated.

4. Fill in the correct numbers to complete the answers.
   a. \( \frac{1}{4} \) = 7
   b. \( \frac{1}{4} \) = 0
   c. \( \frac{1}{4} \) = 3
   d. \( \frac{1}{4} \) = 0

5. Complete the measure below using beamed eighth notes on the first space.
   Write the beats (1&2&3&4) under the notes.

6. Fill in the correct numbers to complete the answers.
   a. \( \gamma = \frac{3}{4} \)
   b. \( \gamma = \frac{3}{4} + - \)
   c. \( \gamma = - \)
   d. \( \gamma = - \)

7. Complete the measures by adding only one rest to each, as indicated by the arrows.

8. Complete the measures by adding only one note on the 4th line to each, as indicated by the arrows.

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Sixteenth Notes

Add a flag to the stem of a quarter note \( \boxed{\text{and it becomes an 8th note } \boxed{\text{}} \text{.}} \)

Add a flag to the stem of an 8th note \( \boxed{\text{and it becomes a 16th NOTE } \boxed{\text{}} \text{.}} \)

In \( \boxed{\frac{3}{4}} \) time: Two 16th notes equal the duration of one 8th note. \( \boxed{\text{}} \)

Four 16th notes equal the duration of one quarter note. \( \boxed{\text{}} \)

In \( \boxed{\frac{2}{4}} \), \( \boxed{\frac{3}{4}} \), and \( \boxed{\frac{4}{4}} \) time:
a 16th note \( \boxed{\text{is equal to one-quarter count.}} \)

For four 16th notes, count "1 e & a" or "ti-ri ti-ri."

16th notes can be drawn:
- with flags attached to the stems for one 16th note.
- or with 2 beams for two or more 16th notes.

Write two 16th notes.

Write four 16th notes.

16th notes can also be combined with 8th notes:

Exercises

1 Add stems with flags or beams to make 16th notes as indicated.

2 Fill in the correct number:
   a. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)
   b. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)
   c. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)
   d. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)

3 Write one note equal to the value of the notes preceding it.
   a. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) + \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)
   b. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) + \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)
   c. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) + \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)
   d. \( \boxed{\text{}} \) + \( \boxed{\text{}} \) = \( \boxed{\text{}} \)
1. Write the dynamic sign for each of the following Italian words.
   a. piano
   b. pianissimo
   c. decrescendo
   d. forte
   e. fortissimo
   f. mezzo piano
   g. mezzo forte
   h. crescendo

2. Write the English definitions of the following tempo marks.
   a. Moderato
   b. Allegro
   c. Accelerando
   d. Largo
   e. Vivace
   f. Ritardando
   g. Adagio
   h. Andante

3. Draw a quarter note with the stem down utilizing the following articulations.
   a. Staccato:
   b. Tenuto:
   c. Accent:
   d. Fermata:

4. Write the symbol for sforzando.

5. Write out the following musical example as it would actually be played without using *D.S. al Fine* or *Fine*.

6. Write out the following musical example as it would actually be played without using *D.S. al Coda* or *Coda*.