Fill in the correct number:

1. \( \frac{1}{2} = 0 \), 2. \( \frac{3}{4} = 0 \), 3. \( \frac{1}{4} = 0 \)

4. The duration of a \( \frac{1}{2} \) is (circle one) longer or shorter than a \( \frac{3}{4} \).

5. When the notes are written on or above the 3rd line of the staff, stems extend (circle one) upward or downward on the left side of the notehead.

6. Music is divided into equal parts by ________________.

7. ________________ is written at the end of a piece of music.

8. The upper number of the time signature indicates how many _______ are in each measure.

9. The bottom number of the time signature indicates what type of note receives _______ beat.

10. When a time signature contains a 4 as the top number, it means _______ beats in each measure.

11. When a time signature contains a 4 as the bottom number, it means a _______ note receives _______ beat.

12. __________ is called a __________ __________. In \( \frac{3}{4} \) time, rest for _______ beats.

13. __________ is called a __________ __________. In \( \frac{4}{4} \) time, rest for _______ beats.

14. __________ is called a __________ __________. In \( \frac{4}{4} \) time, rest for _______ beat.

15. Draw 4 quarter rests _______  on the staff:

16. Draw 2 half rests _______ on the staff:

17. Draw 1 whole rest _______ on the staff:

18. In the example below, draw a treble clef and \( \frac{4}{4} \) time signature. Add the stems where necessary and write the beats under the notes.

19. Au Claire de la Lune

20. French Folk Song

21. Add bar lines and a double bar to the example below. Count and clap; say and clap.

22. Write the names of the notes below the staff.

23. Hatikvah

24. Israeli National Anthem

25. Fill in the missing beats with notes in the 2nd space by adding only one note in each measure.

26. Fill in the missing beats with rests by adding only one rest in each measure.