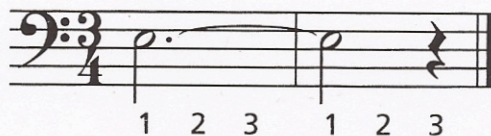
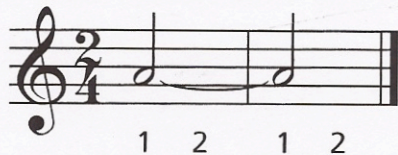


Ties and Slurs

A TIE joins two notes of the same pitch by a curved line over or under the notes. Each note joined by a tie is held for its full value but only the first note is played or sung. The tied note's value is added to the value of the first note.



The TIE should always be written on the opposite side from the note stems.

A SLUR smoothly connects two or more notes of different pitches by a curved line over or under the notes. There is no break in sound between pitches. This is also referred to as LEGATO playing or singing.

Aura Lee

American Folk Song



On wind instruments, only the first note of a group of slurred notes should be tongued.

On string instruments, a slur indicates a group of notes to be played in one bow.

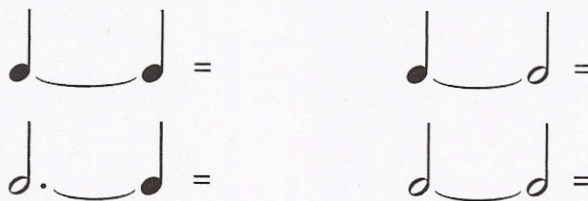
On keyboard instruments, slurs indicate when to lift the hands.



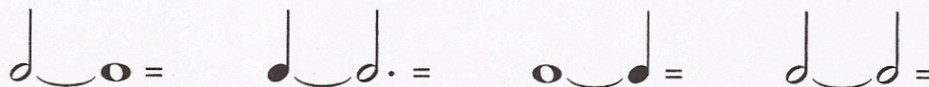
When all of the stems are in the same direction, the slur is written on the side opposite from that of the stems. When stem direction is mixed, the slur is written above the notes.

Exercises

1 Write the note that equals the tied notes.



2 Write the number of beats in each example.



3 In each example, mark an "S" or "T" to indicate whether the musical passage is made up of tied or slurred notes.



4 Write a slur or tie in each example and mark an "S" or "T" below.



Musical Math

1 Add or subtract the notes as indicated and draw a note with the resulting value in the space.

a. $\frac{4}{4}$ + = b. $\frac{3}{4}$ + = c. $\frac{3}{4}$ - =

d. $\frac{4}{4}$ + = e. $\frac{4}{4}$ - = f. $\frac{2}{4}$ + =

3-18

2 Write the total number of beats in each example.

a. — = b. — = c. — =

d. — = e. — = f. — =

3-18

3 Draw the bar lines in the following examples.

a.

b.

c.

7-21

4 Draw a treble clef, write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature and then add bar lines and a double bar at the end. Write the beats below each measure of the staff and the note names above the staff.

Clef	T-Sig.	Bars	Notes	Beats (each measure)
5	5	1-8	1-17	1-8

Hot Cross Buns

English Folk Song

100

A dot after a note increases its duration by half the original value: $\text{half note} + \text{dotted half note}$
 Count: 1 2 1 2 3
 Say: Ta-ah ta-ah-ah

In $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$, a half note receives two beats.

Because a dot following a half note increases its duration by 1 beat, $\text{dotted half note} = \text{half note} + \text{quarter note}$
 a dotted half note has a value of 3 beats.

Count and clap the rhythm:
 Say and clap the rhythm:

Exercises

1 Write one note equal in value to the sum of the notes or rests.

- a. $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} =$
- b. $\text{dotted quarter note} + \text{quarter note} =$
- c. $\text{quarter rest} + \text{quarter rest} =$
- d. $\text{quarter rest} + \text{quarter rest} =$

2 Write the number of beats remaining for each example.

- a. $\text{dotted quarter note} - \text{quarter note} =$
- b. $\text{dotted quarter note} - \text{quarter note} =$
- c. $\text{quarter rest} - \text{quarter note} =$
- d. $\text{quarter rest} - \text{quarter rest} =$

3 Complete the measures using one note or rest. Count and clap.

4 In the example below:
 a. Draw the grand staff.
 b. Add the note stems, bar lines and a double bar.
 c. Write the names of the notes below the grand staff.

Fill in the blanks:

- 1 In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time, the _____ note receives one beat.
- 2 In $\frac{2}{4}$ time, there are _____ beats per measure.
- 3 In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, there are _____ beats per measure.
- 4 In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a dotted half note receives _____ beats.
- 5 In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a dotted half note receives _____ beats.
- 6 In $\frac{2}{4}$ time, a whole rest receives _____ beats.
- 7 In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a whole rest receives _____ beats.
- 8 In $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a whole rest receives _____ beats.
- 9 Legato singing or playing means to play the music _____.
- 10 On wind instruments, only the first note of a group of _____ notes should be tongued.
- 11 A slur occurs when 2 or more notes of (circle one) **the same** or **different** pitch(es) are joined by a curved line.
- 12 A tie occurs when 2 notes of (circle one) **the same** or **different** pitch(es) are joined by a curved line.

- 13 Draw an X above the note where you would change direction of the bow on a string instrument. Write the names of the notes below the staff.

- 14 Draw an X above the notes where you would tongue on a wind instrument. Write the names of the notes below the staff.

- 15 Draw an X before the notes where you would lift the hand on a keyboard instrument. Write the names of the notes below the staff.

- 16 Write the number of beats in each example on the line.

- 17 Write the correct time signature in the appropriate place and the beats below the staff.

a. b. c.