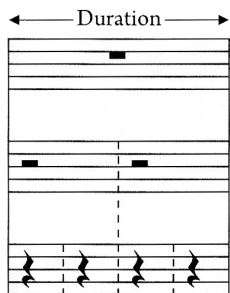


# Rest Values

For each note value in music, there is an equivalent **Rest Value**. The time signature determines the value of each note and rest. A rest indicates silence, while a note indicates sound.





**Whole Rest:** Hangs down from the 4th line; the rest equivalent of a whole note



**Half Rest:** Sits on top of the 3rd line; the rest equivalent of a half note

**Quarter Rest:** The rest equivalent of a quarter note



In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time:

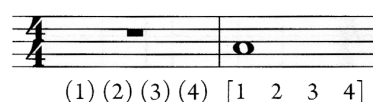
Quarter rests (  ) and quarter notes (  ) receive one beat.



Half rests (  ) and half notes (  ) receive two beats.









Whole rests (  ) and whole notes (  ) receive four beats.



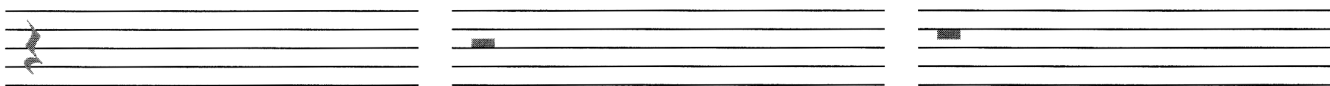
## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Add each set of note values to calculate the total number of beats. (The quarter note gets one beat.)

a)  +  +  = \_\_\_\_      b)  +  +  = \_\_\_\_

c)  +  = \_\_\_\_      d)  +  +  = \_\_\_\_

2. Trace each rest and draw four more of the same in each staff.



3. There is only one rest missing from each measure below. Draw the rest on the appropriate beat. Clap the rhythm.



4. Draw bar lines in the following music. Write in the counting below the staff. Place the counting of rests in parentheses. For notes longer than one beat, place brackets around the first and last beats in that note (see examples above). Clap the rhythm.

