

RESTS DOTS, &c.

What are Rests?

Marks indicating silence, corresponding with the different notes.

Describe them.

Whole rest	Half rest	Quarter rest.	Eighth rest.	Sixteenth rest.	Thirty-second rest.
Below the line.	Above the line.	Turned to the right.	Turned to the left.	With two heads.	With three heads.

What is the use of a Dot after a note or rest?

It adds one half to the length of it, consequently a whole note with a dot is equal to three halves, and a dotted half will be equal to three quarters, &c.

Repeat the table of dotted notes.

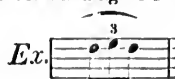
A dotted whole note,		• equals	
A dotted half note,		• equals	
A dotted quarter,		• equals	
A dotted eighth,		• equals	
A dotted sixteenth,		• equals	

What is a Triplet?

Three notes sung in the time usually given to two of the same denomination.

How is it marked?

With a curved line and a figure 3 over the notes.



What is the meaning of a figure 6 placed over six notes?
It signifies that the six are to be sung in the time of four notes of the same denomination.

TIME.

What are Bars?

Short lines drawn across the Staff to divide the music into equal parts. The music between two of these is also called a bar, or measure.

How many sorts of Time are there?

Two—Common time, and Triple time.

How are they distinguished?

If there is an even number of parts in a bar, it is common time—if an odd number, it is triple time.

Where is the time marked?

At the beginning of every piece of music.

In what manner?

By figures placed in the form of a fraction, which refer to the whole note.

How do the figures refer to the whole note?

As a fraction refers to a whole number, viz., the lower figure, or denominator, shows into how many parts the whole note is divided, and the upper figure, or numerator, shows how many of those parts shall be in a measure.