Music Fundamentals Primer
Lesson 5 – Rhythm

Below are listed common note and rest values. Each successive value is worth exactly half of the preceding value.

![Note and Rest Values]

If a duration that is not divisible by two is to be notated, a dot or a tie is used. A dot increases the value of a note by one half the original value. Therefore, a dotted quarter note equals three eighth notes, rather than the two that a quarter note equals. A tie can be used to express a duration that cannot divide into either two or three smaller values. For example, a whole note tied to a quarter note is the same duration as five quarter notes. This duration cannot be expressed with a single note value or a dotted note value. Ties can also be used to extend a duration across a barline.

![Duration Examples]
1. Determine the number of notes or rests that are equivalent to the given value.

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\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{\small \textbf{Music Fundamentals Primer}} & \\
\text{\small Exercises for Lesson 5} & \\
\hline
\text{\small 1. Determine the number of notes or rests that are equivalent to the given value.} & \\
\end{array}
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