**Subject or Area of Learning: Music**

**Grade Level: 6, 7, 8**

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| Learning Activity | Instructions | Considerations/Helpful Tips |
| A continuation of Music Theory on Note Names of the Treble and Bass clefs… Understanding Note Values Link 1: Understanding Note Value: <https://learningmusictheory.co.uk/grade-1/music-note-values/>**Link 2: note value practice/exercises:** <https://learningmusictheory.co.uk/pdfs/Grade1/Note-Values-Exercises.pdf>answers: <https://learningmusictheory.co.uk/pdfs/Grade1/Note-Values-Exercises-Answers.pdf>Link 3: Understanding Rest Value:<https://learningmusictheory.co.uk/grade-1/rest-values/>Link 4: rest value practice/exercises:<https://learningmusictheory.co.uk/pdfs/Grade1/Rests-Exercises.pdf>answers:<https://learningmusictheory.co.uk/pdfs/Grade1/Rests-Exercises-Answers.pdf> | One of the elements of music is rhythm. We can create interesting music by putting various values of notes (and rests) together. This is called rhythm.The information on link 1 (feel free to explore around in this site) will enable you to complete the exercises in link 2. Link 3 will inform you about rests. Link 4 practice exercises for rests. For every note and its value there is an equal rest (silence) available.Composers and all musicians use note names, note values and rests to write and make music through use of rhythm and melody! | As you work through the material and the exercises take your time as you understand each section – this will help to build on a lasting knowledge as you progress.* Don’t be concerned with the “other” wording of note values and rest on this site.

In Canada:A semibreve is our Whole note = 4 beats of soundA minum is our Half note = 2 beats of soundA crotchet is our Quarter note = 1 beat of soundA quaver is our Eighth note = to ½ beat of soundA semiquaver is our Sixteenth note = to ¼ beat of sound (fast!)It is the same sequence for rests. |