

## SUMMARY OF THE TIME VALUE OF NOTES

NAME OF NOTE	BEATS IT LASTS	HOW TO PLAY IT IN COMMON TIME
Whole note	4	Down stroke on the count of 1
Half note	2	Down strokes on beats 1, 3
Quarter note	1	Down strokes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4
Eighth note	$\frac{1}{2}$	Count 1, and, 2, and, 3, and, 4, and. Down stroke on the numbers, and strum up on the 'and'.
Sixteenth note	$\frac{1}{4}$	1-ee-and-a, 2-ee-and-a, 3-ee-and-a, 4-ee-and-a

### COMBINATIONS OF NOTES

Different kinds of notes can be combined in a measure. When combining notes in common time, always keep in mind there are four beats per measure. Therefore, the sum of the notes of a measure in common time must equal four beats. So, given that a whole note gets four beats, we know that a whole note equals one measure and there is no room in the measure for more notes.

On the other hand, we can have two half notes in a measure; four quarter notes in a measure, eight eighth notes in a measure, and 16 sixteenth notes in a measure. Consequently, any combination of these notes can be used as long as the sum of the combined notes equals four beats. For example, the illustration below has one half note and two quarter notes. So, when we add the beats they equal four:



2	beats	(one half note)
1	beat	(one quarter note)
+1	beat	(one quarter note)
4	beats	(one measure in common time)