



RESTS

For every note, there is a corresponding rest of the same length. For example, in many time signatures the whole note (♩) is a note that gets four beats. in cases

the **whole rest** also gets four beats: 







If the whole note gets four beats, the half note would get two beats, and so would the **half rest**: 

Here are the "rest" of the rests, using our example of the whole note/rest getting four beats:

The quarter rest (1 beat): 

The eighth rest ($\frac{1}{2}$ beat): 

Take a look at the following table. It shows the relationship between all of the notes and rests that you will use for the next several lessons*. Again, this table makes the assumption for now that the whole note gets 4 beats, which, as you will see in later lessons, is not always the case:

NUMBER OF BEATS	NOTE	REST
4		
2		
1		
(1/2)	