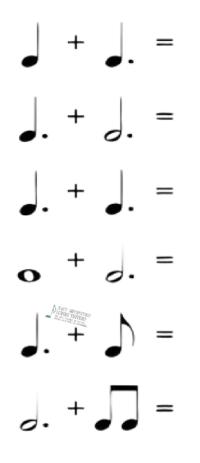
## **Dotted Notes**

- In Western musical notation, a dotted note is a note with a small dot written after it.
- In modern practice, a single dot increases the duration of the note by half of its original value.

For Example:

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{J}$$
$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{J}$$

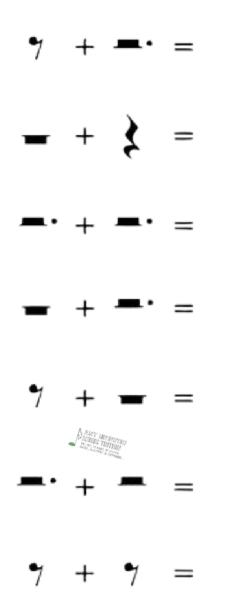
Can you work out the answers to the following:



The same rule applies to rests. They can also have half their value added on by adding a single dot after the notes:

$$-\cdot = - + \mathbf{i}$$
$$\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{i}$$

Can you work out the answers to the following:



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## **Tied Notes**

Ties also lengthen the note. The note is held for the duration of the notes tied together.

For Example:



So the above two notes tied together would be played as **<u>one long note</u>** and held for 4 counts

Notes can be tied across bar lines with the same rules applying:





These two notes would be held for 8 notes in total.



How many counts would these notes be held for? \_\_\_\_\_



How many counts would these notes be held for? \_\_\_\_\_

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Why Use Ties And Not Dotted Notes?

Ties are used for three reasons.

1. When a note is to be held **across a bar line**.



2. When the length of the note is **difficult to notate with a single note value**. Here, the note is worth 2 and a quarter counts/crotchets.



3. **To allow the correct groupings of notes.** This will be explained in full in a separate section.

See below. Bar 1 is correct - by tying two quavers together we can see the strong beats (beat 1 + 3) clearly.

Bar 2, whilst technically containing the same number of beats, does not group the notes together correctly and the secondary strong beat (beat 3) is obscured behind the middle of a crotchet beat



This is quite hard to understand at this stage but I promise all will become clear in a later worksheet.