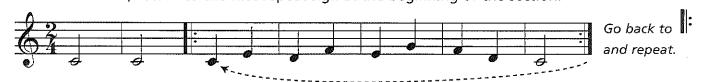
Repeat Sign, 1st and 2nd Endings

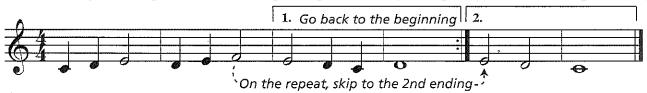
Two dots placed *before* the double bar indicates a REPEAT SIGN.
It means to go back to the beginning and play or sing the music again.



Repeat signs sometimes appear in pairs within a piece of music. The first repeat sign will then have the two dots placed after the double bar. When this occurs, return to the first repeat sign at the beginning of the section.



Another way of indicating a repeat is with 1st and 2nd endings. Play or sing through the 1st ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. When repeating, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd.



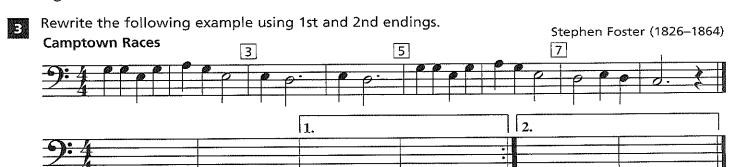
Exercises

Rewrite the following example using a repeat sign.



Rewrite the following example using a pair of repeat signs.





Eighth Notes

When you add a flag to the stem of a quarter note, it becomes an EIGHTH NOTE

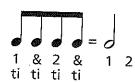
Two or more 8th notes are connected by a beam



In $\overset{2}{4}$, $\overset{3}{4}$ and $\overset{4}{4}$ time: 8th notes are equal to one-half count. For two 8th notes, count "1 &" or say "ti ti."

Two 8th notes equal 1 quarter note.

Four 8th notes equal 1 half note.



Eight 8th notes equal 1 whole note.



Eighth notes can be drawn:

1. As a single quarter note with a flag attached to the stem,



2. or with a beam, in pairs



or in fours.



Write eight single 8th notes (4 with stems up, 4 with stems down).

Write two sets of beamed 8th notes (1 with stems up, 1 with stems down), in pairs and in fours,

Exercises

Add stems with flags or beams to make 8th notes as indicated.



Fill in the correct number:

Write one note equal to the value of the notes preceding it.





Complete the measures below using beamed 8th notes.

