# e-z theory: Minims

In these exercises you will learn about note values and how they work.

1

In the last worksheet, we learned that a semibreve

#### 0

has the same value as 4 crotchets.

$$\mathbf{o} = \mathbf{o} + \mathbf{o} + \mathbf{o} + \mathbf{o}$$

Now we are going to learn about a new note.It is called a minim.

It looks like a semibreve and a crotchet combined into one:



It has a note head that looks like a semibreve, but it has a stem.

This tells us that it has a different value or length. Can you guess what that is?

If you were right, you would have said that it is **two beats** in value or length. So, if we cut up a **semibreve** into two, we get **two minims**.

If we squash two crotchets together, we get one minim.

### A semibreve, therefore, can be cut up not only into four crotchets:

0

#### but also into two minims:

•

4 If two minims have the same value as a semibreve,

how many crotchet beats do we count for a minim?

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## On the staves below and on the next page, write





2. A line that has 2 minims in bar 1 and bar 3 and four crotchets in bar 2 and bar 4:



3. A line that has 1 semibreve, 2 minims and 8 crotchets:

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#### The Note Tree

If we look at all the notes we have learned until now, you will see that:

1. a semibreve is the longest note, which has a value of four crotchet beats

2. a minim is half the length of a semibreve. This has two crotchet beats.

- 4. a crotchet is half the length of a minim.
- 5. a crotchet is a quarter the length of a semibreve.

If we put all these together as a picture or diagram, you will see an interesting pattern.

Semibreve	0	4 crotchet beats
Minim	0 0	2 crotchet beats
Crotchet		1 crotchet beat

We can call this a **Note Tree** because its shape is a little like that of a tree.

In the next section, we are going to add another line to our note tree.

This will go underneath the line of crotchets.

Can you guess how long the value of these new notes is going to be?

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