Chapter 4
Half Notes, Ties

4.1 Half Notes

Written as half notes, the seven tones of the musical scale are as follows, beginning with C:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{C - D - E - F - G - A - B}
\end{align*}
\]

Shown in dots 1245 of the cell, the symbols for the pitches of the half notes are the same configurations that you have already learned for the eighths and quarters. The time value, half, is shown by the addition of dot 3.

Example 4.1.1

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{example411.png}}
\end{align*}
\]

4.2 The Half Rest

Dots 136 are the symbol for the half rest.

Example 4.2.1

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{example421.png}}
\end{align*}
\]

4.3 The Tie

The tie (dots 4, 14) is used to connect two notes of identical pitch.
The tie follows the first of the two tied notes. If the note is dotted, the tie comes after the dot. If the two notes are separated by a bar line, the braille space comes after the tie sign.

Example 4.3.1

a. 

Example 4.3.2

4.4 Examples for Practice

Example 4.4.1

Example 4.4.2
Example 4.4.3

Drills for Chapter 4  
(Correct transcriptions of these drills are at the end of this chapter)

Drill 4.1

Drill 4.2

Drill 4.3

27
Drill 4.4

Drill 4.5

Exercises for Chapter 4
(Submit the following exercises to your instructor in BRF file format)

Exercise 4.1

Exercise 4.2
Correct transcriptions of the Drills for Chapter 4

Drill 4.1

Drill 4.2

Drill 4.3

Drill 4.4

Drill 4.5

Drill 4.6