



Double-dotted notes

- We've learnt that a dot after a note or rest adds on half its value.
- A second dot after a note or rest adds on half the value again. In other words, it adds on half the value already added by the first dot.

Double-dotted
quaver:

$$\text{♪}.. = \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$
$$\text{𝄌}.. = \text{𝄌} + \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$

Double-dotted
crotchet:

$$\text{♪}.. = \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$
$$\text{𝄌}.. = \text{𝄌} + \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$

Double-dotted
minim:

$$\text{♩}.. = \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}$$
$$\text{𝄆}.. = \text{𝄆} + \text{𝄌} + \text{♪}$$

Double-dotted
semibreve:

$$\text{𝄀}.. = \text{𝄀} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}$$
$$\text{𝄁}.. = \text{𝄁} + \text{𝄌} + \text{♪}$$

Exercise 4 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

- a** A double-dotted crotchet is equal to a crotchet plus a dotted quaver. TRUE FALSE
- b** A double-dotted minim lasts longer than a dotted minim. TRUE FALSE
- c** A double-dotted quaver plus a semiquaver is equal to one crotchet. TRUE FALSE
- d** A double-dotted semibreve is equal to a breve. TRUE FALSE

Did you know?

Double-dotted notes are often followed by short notes that complete the beats. Here are some common rhythms you may come across at Grade 4 in different time signatures:



Remember!

Three triplet notes fit into the time of two non-triplet notes of the same time value. For example:



Exercise 5 Answer each musical 'sum' with one note.

a  +  = 

b  +  +  = 

c  +  +  = 

d  +  +  +  = 

e  -  = 

f  +  = 

g  -  -  = 