

The symbol (#) is called a "sharp." It raises by one-half step the note which follows, and notes on the *same line or space* within the *same measure* such as measure 2 in exercise 17.

16

(F#)

\* The # in the preceding measure does not affect this note. Why not?

17

(?)

17a

18

(A)

18a

19

20

(?)

21

(?)

Quarter notes (♩) are used in the following exercises. How many beats does each quarter note receive.

1

2

3

The half rest is similar in appearance to the whole rest but is placed on top of the 3rd line. Its value is *two beats*.

4

5

6

4a

5

6

7

### Duet

7

(Point to the notes as you count in steady rhythm)

8

9

9a

10a

### A Hymn Tune

11

## The C scale

12

(C)

## Scalic Exercise

13

13a

## Melody

14

## Four-Quarter March

15

## The Piper

16

In the following exercises you will find the quarter rest. (♩) Its value is *one beat*.

A curved line which connects two notes of the same pitch is called a "tie" and has the effect of combining the notes into *one*. For example, a half note tied to a quarter (dotted half) is played as one note which is sustained for three beats.

A dot placed after a note (see meas. 5 of exercise 2) adds to that note one-half of its original value. For example, a half note receives two beats the dot adds one; therefore, the dotted half shall receive three beats. (dotted half = d.)

The block contains five musical staves, each consisting of a treble clef, a common time signature, and a series of notes. Exercise 1 shows a continuous series of eighth notes. Exercise 2 includes a tie between two notes and a dotted half note. Exercise 3 features a dotted half note. Exercise 4 shows a dotted half note with a '2' written below it, and Exercise (B) shows a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth notes.

Crusaders Hymn

A continuation of the musical staff for "Crusaders Hymn", showing a series of eighth notes.

Key of G  ("F" is raised one semi-tone  
or one half-step)

F<sup>#</sup> has been previously employed, but we shall now introduce a new *Key signature* (Key of G) in which F will be sharped at all times, unless preceded by a natural sign (F). From this point, the player must NOTE CAREFULLY the key in which each exercise is written. Previous exercises are in the Key of C.

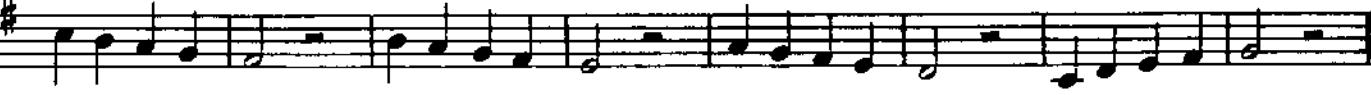
1 



2 



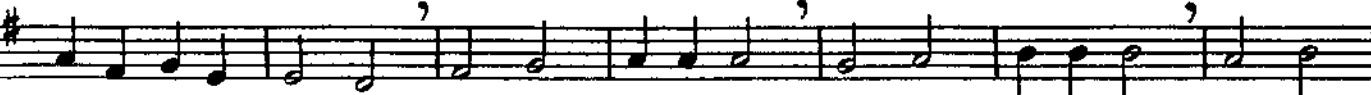
3 



In the melody below, the term *Maestoso* (meaning "majestically") is used to indicate the style. Notes marked with the sign (>) are to be accented, or played with emphasis. The term *simile* means "in like manner," or "continue in same style."

March

4 





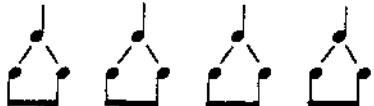
In Three-Quarter rhythm the quarter note receives one beat as it does in Four-Quarter rhythm, but there are *three* beats to the measure as indicated in the time signature. (3/4)



Note that Ex. 4 is in the key of C - All F's are natural (F).



On this page we are introduced to the EIGHTH NOTE. Two eighth notes receive one beat. Study the diagram below and master the rhythm patterns a,b,c,d and e, before playing the exercises and melodies



Key of .....

1

Key of .....

2

Key of .....

3

Key of .....

4

(D)

5

6

### Mechanism

\* see note below exercise

*simile*

\* Note: A dot placed under or over a note signifies that the note shall be played "staccato" (separated, detached)

### Contrasts

8

A slur is a curved mark drawn over two or more notes of different pitch indicating that these notes shall be connected.

Two half notes slurred. Do not tongue the second note.

1

Three half notes slurred. Tongue only the first note of each group.

2

### Waltz in G Major

3

### Waltz in E Minor

4

D.S. is an abbreviation for *Dal Segno*. D.S. al Fine = return to the sign (§) and end at *Fine*

5

# Key of F

(B is lowered one half-step)

We shall now introduce a new key signature (Key of F) in which B will be lowered at all times unless preceded by a natural sign (♮). The pupil must now be able to identify three key signatures:

Key of C  
no sharps or flats

Key of G  
F is ♯

Key of F  
B is ♭

(B♭) low B is also affected by the flat in the signature

## Sun of my Soul

\*Con spirito

\*“Con spirito” = with spirit.

A DOTTED QUARTER NOTE is held one and one-half beats. As you will see in example "a" below, the dot represents an eighth note which is tied to the quarter.

The image shows two musical examples, 'a' and 'b'. Both examples are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and use a treble clef. Example 'a' consists of three measures. The first measure has four eighth notes. The second measure has three eighth notes, with the first note having a vertical line extending downwards from its stem, indicating it is tied to the next note. The third measure has three eighth notes, with the first note having a vertical line extending upwards from its stem, indicating it is tied to the next note. Example 'b' consists of three measures. The first measure has four eighth notes. The second measure has three eighth notes, with the first note having a vertical line extending downwards from its stem. The third measure has three eighth notes, with the first note having a vertical line extending upwards from its stem.

### America

The image shows two staves of music for 'America'. Staff 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of five measures. Staff 2 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time (C) signature. It also consists of five measures. Both staves use eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

Key of.....

### All Through the Night

Key of.....

The image shows two staves of music for 'All Through the Night'. Staff 3 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time (C) signature. It consists of five measures. Staff 4 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time (C) signature. It consists of five measures. A repeat sign with a brace is located between the two staves. The word '(repeat)' is written below the repeat sign in parentheses.

**Allegretto** (moderately fast, and light; not as fast as Allegro)

5

*p*

*mf*

*f*

*p*

**Marcato** (marked; with emphasis)

6

*f*

**Maestoso** (see p. 10 exercise 4)

7

*mf*

Note: Volume markings used on this page are: "*p*" (piano)=softly, "*mf*" (mezzo-forte)= medium loud, and "*f*" (forte)=loud. The symbol (—) indicates "crescendo" and means "gradually louder." The symbol (—) indicates "diminuendo" and means "gradually softer."

This page is devoted to "pattern" exercises intended to increase the technical proficiency of the pupil. Tempo may be adapted to the ability of the individual, but steady rhythm should be maintained once the proper tempo has been established.

The page contains nine sets of musical exercises, labeled 1 through 3. Each set consists of two staves of music. Exercise 1 starts with a treble clef, common time, and an 'E' with 'open' underneath it. Exercise 2 starts with a treble clef, common time. Exercise 3 starts with a treble clef, common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns, primarily eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs, with occasional quarter notes and half notes.

Key of D  (F and C are raised)

1



### Mechanism

2



3



4



## MELODIES

Terms used on this page that have not been introduced previously are:

*Andantino*: a little faster than *Andante*. Andante means moderately slow, but a composition so marked must be kept moving and not allowed to "drag."

*Poco Animato*: a little more spirited.

*A tempo*: return to the previous rate of speed.

*Cantabile*: in a singing style.

*Legato*: in a smooth and connected manner.

*Fermata* (♩): a hold. Placed over a note indicates that the tone is to be sustained according to the wishes of the performer.

## America, the Beautiful

Maestoso

Ward

## Flow Gently, Sweet Afton

Andantino

Spilman

## Song by Haydn

Cantabile

Haydn

## A Song of Thanksgiving

Legato

Elvey