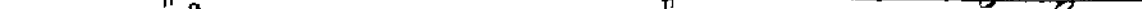
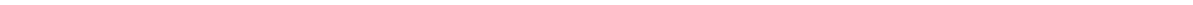
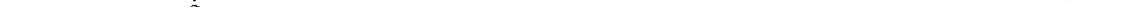


The symbol (#) is called a "sharp." It raises by one-half step the note which follows, and notes on the *same line or space* within the *same* measure such as measure 2 in exercise 17.

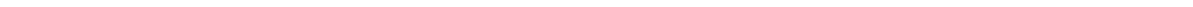
16 

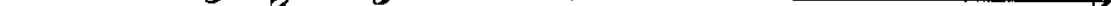
[illegible]

17a 

18 

The first staff of music is written on a five-line treble clef. It begins with a G4 quarter note, followed by an A4 quarter note, then a B4 quarter note. The next measure contains two eighth notes: C5 and B4. This is followed by another two-eighth-note pair: A4 and G4. The fifth measure consists of a single half note F#4. The sixth measure contains two eighth notes: E4 and D4. The seventh measure has two eighth notes: C4 and B3. The eighth measure has two eighth notes: A3 and G3. The ninth measure has two eighth notes: F#3 and E3. The tenth measure has two eighth notes: D3 and C2. The piece concludes with a final whole note C2.

18a 

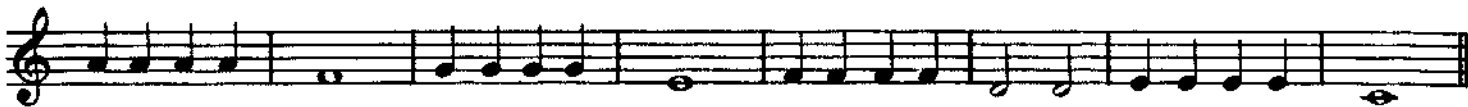
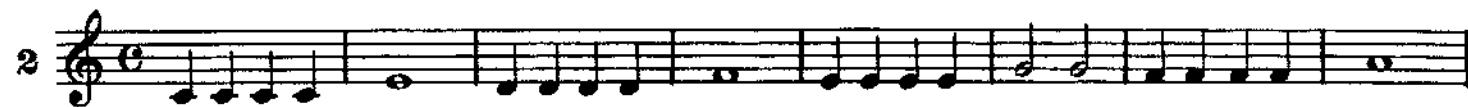
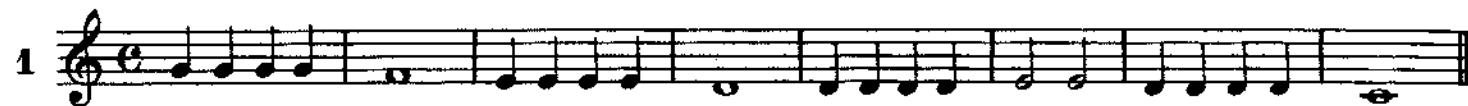
19 

[illegible]

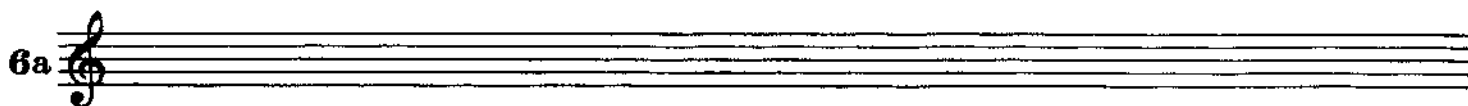
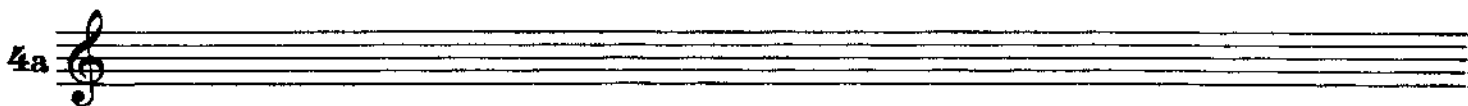
The first staff of music contains a sequence of notes on a five-line staff. The notes are: C4 (one line), D4 (two lines), E4 (three lines), F#4 (three and a half lines), G4 (four lines), A4 (four and a half lines), B4 (five lines), C5 (one line), D5 (two lines), E5 (three lines), F#5 (three and a half lines), G5 (four lines), A5 (four and a half lines), B5 (five lines), and C6 (one line). The notes are connected by a horizontal line, indicating a continuous melodic line.

21 

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

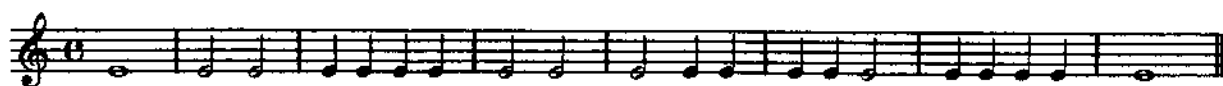


The half rest is similar in appearance to the whole rest but is placed on top of the 3rd line. Its value is *two beats*.

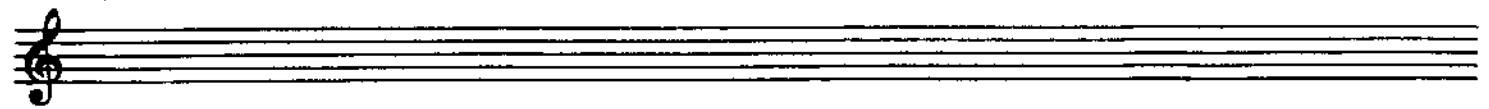
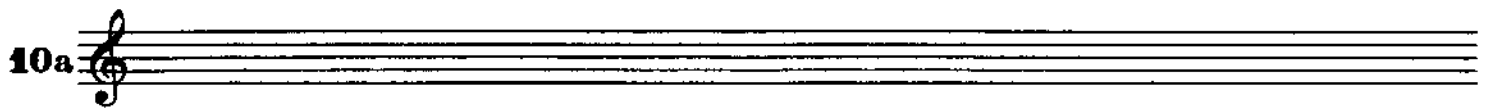
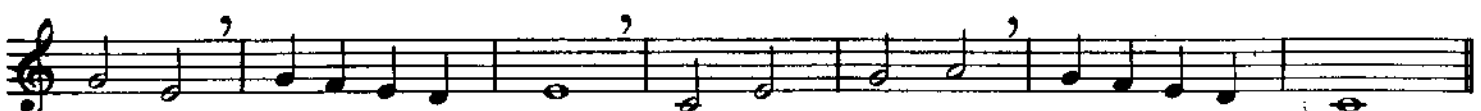
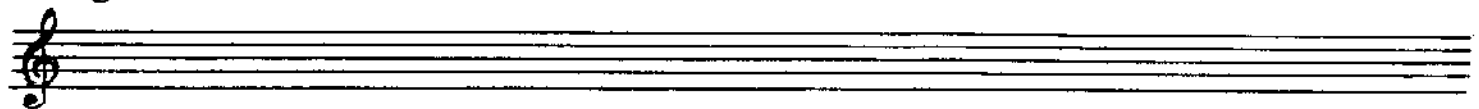
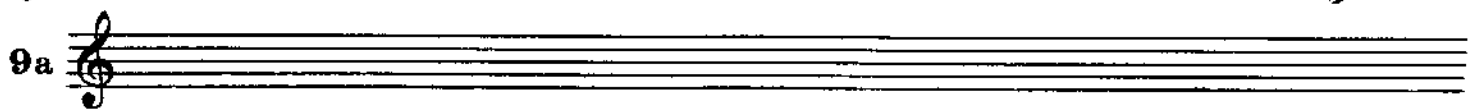


Duet





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



A Hymn Tune

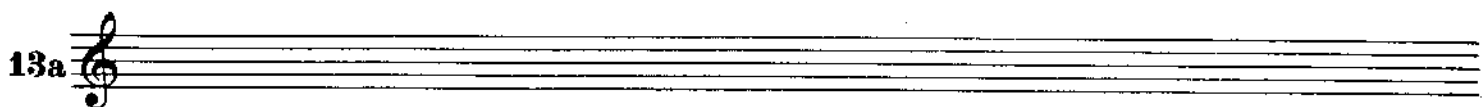


The C scale

(C)



Scltic Exercise



Melody



Four-Quarter March



The Piper



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 (♩) 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. (♩. = ♩.)

1

2

3

4

(B)

2

Crusaders Hymn

5

6

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. ($\frac{3}{4}$)

1

2

3

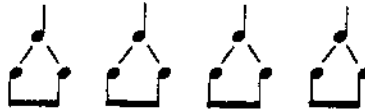
Note that Ex. 4 is in the key of C - All F's are natural(q)

4

5

6

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



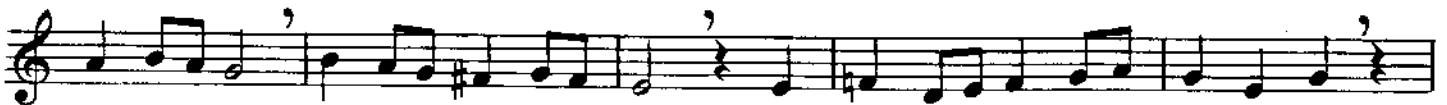
Key of



Key of

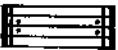


Key of



Key of



* Note  A portion of music between dotted double bars is to be repeated.

5 

Mechanism

7 

* see note below exercise

simile

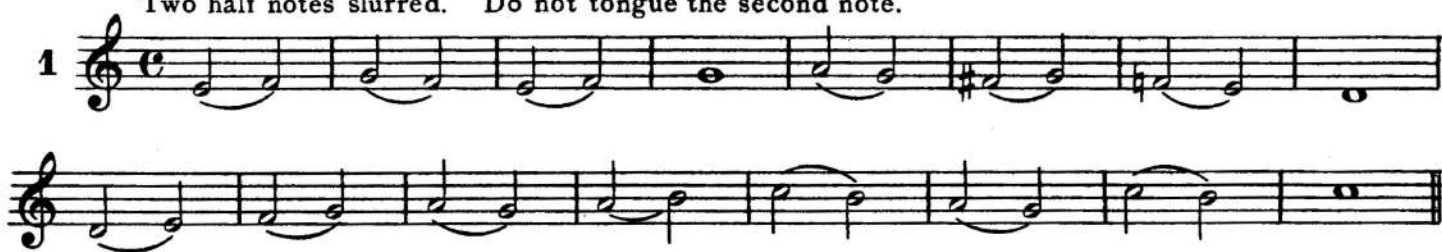
*Note: A dot placed under or over a note signifies that the note shall be played "staccato" (separated, detached)

Contrasts

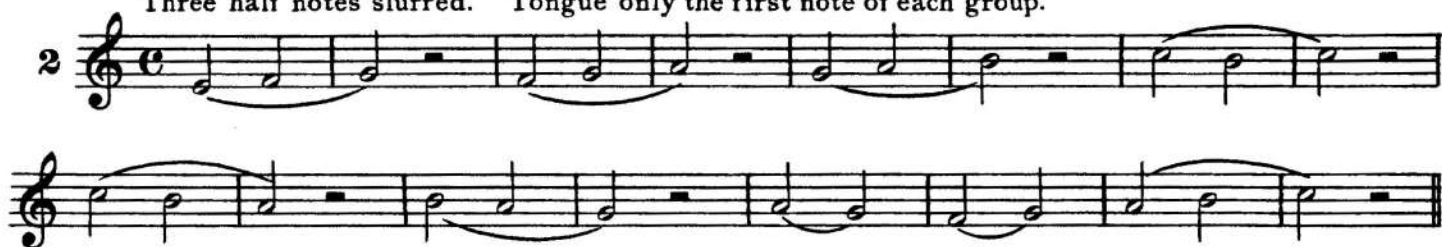
8 

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.



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



Waltz in G Major



Waltz in E Minor



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



Key of F (B is lowered one half-step)

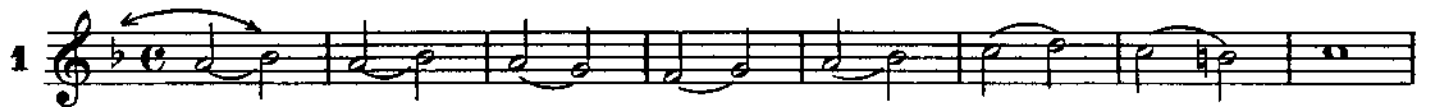
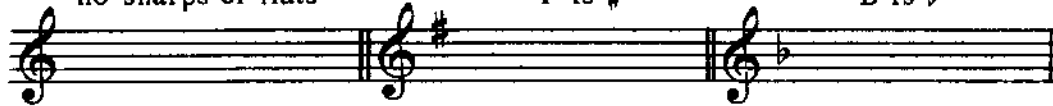
15

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 #

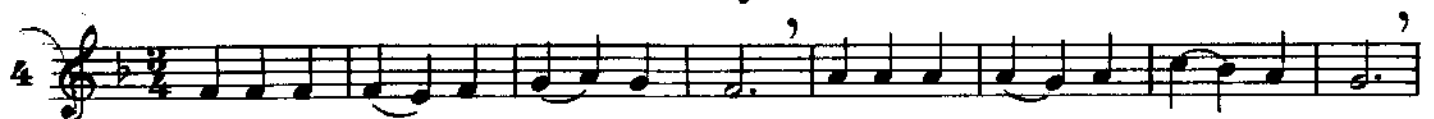
Key of F
B is ♭



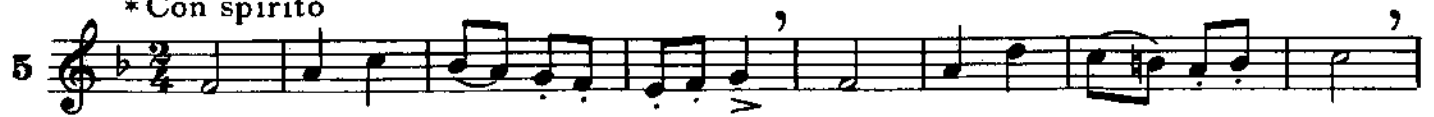
(Bb) low B is also affected by the flat in the signature



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.



America



All Through the Night



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.

1 

2 

3 

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.

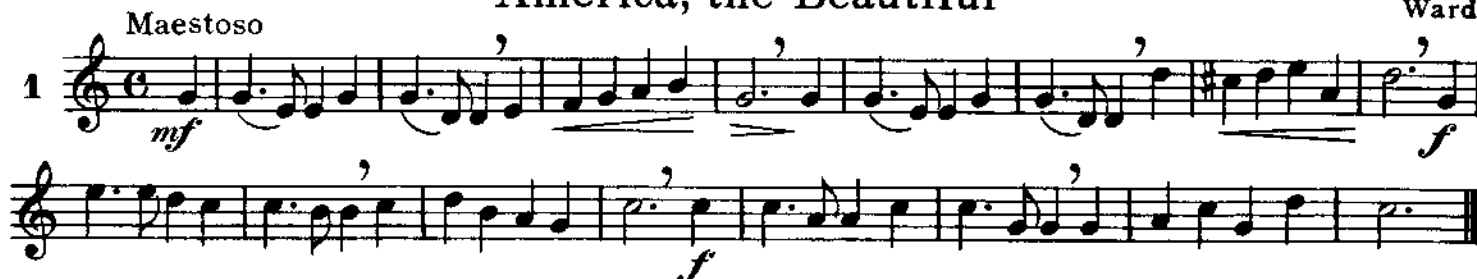
Cantabile: in a singing style.

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.

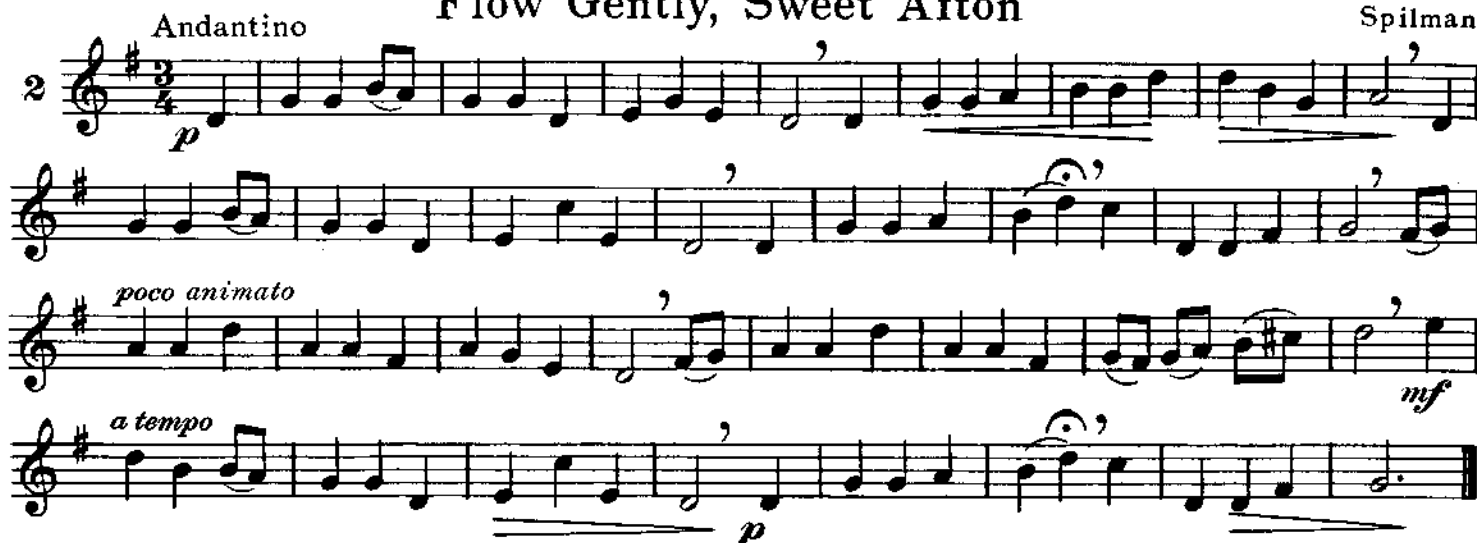
America, the Beautiful

Ward



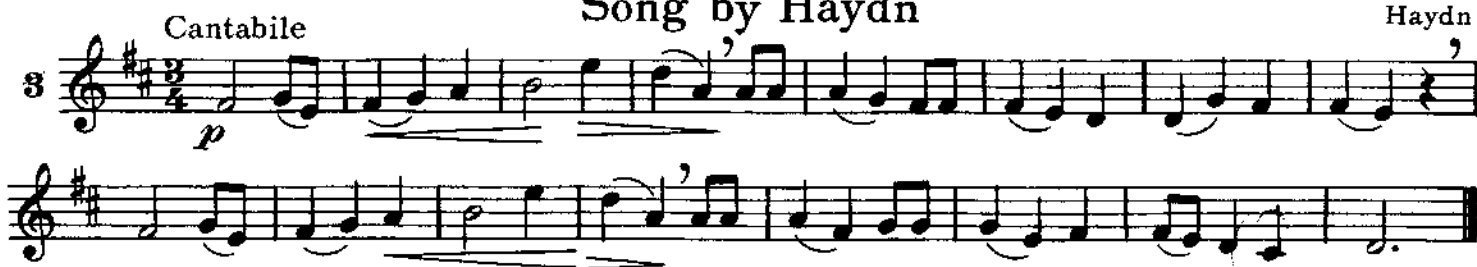
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton

Spilman



Song by Haydn

Haydn



A Song of Thanksgiving

Elvey

