

AN OPTIONAL FIRST LESSON

Flute

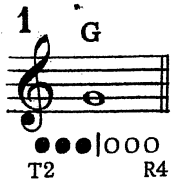
Some teachers like to separate the instruments when teaching the first tones. This page is intended for that use; it may also supplement the work of the early lessons. The various instruments cannot all play together on this page, nor are the tones necessarily those used in the early lessons. (See Conductor's Book for more information.)

Any one of these tones may be learned first; as soon as it can be produced with confidence, other tones should be added until all can be played and read.

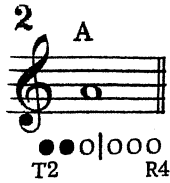
FIVE BEGINNING TONES

(To be learned in any order)

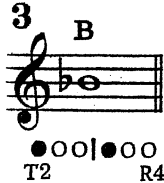
1 G



2 A



3 B



4 C



5 D

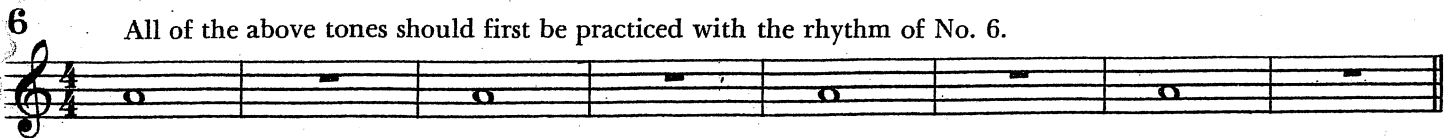


When you have learned a tone, you will —

- (a) know its letter name
- (b) know the position of the note on the staff
- (c) know its fingering
- (d) be able to produce the tone with a nice sound

FIRST MUSIC READING

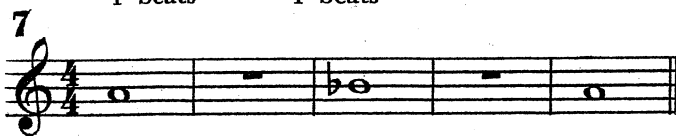
6 All of the above tones should first be practiced with the rhythm of No. 6.



Whole note 4 beats Whole rest 4 beats

Notice that the whole rest hangs under a line.

7



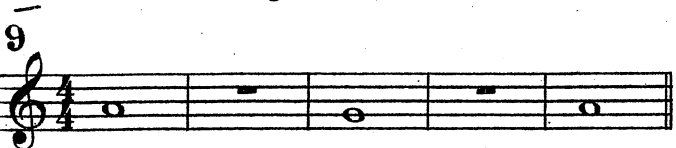
Name and finger the notes before you play.

8




Prepare the fingering during the rest.

9



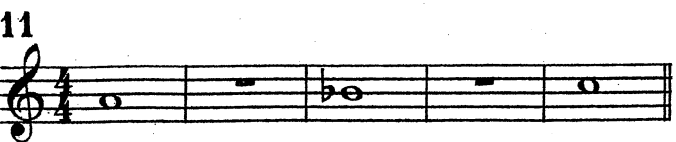
Always try to produce a clear tone.

10



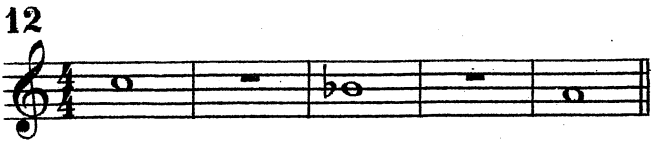
Good position of the hands is important.

11

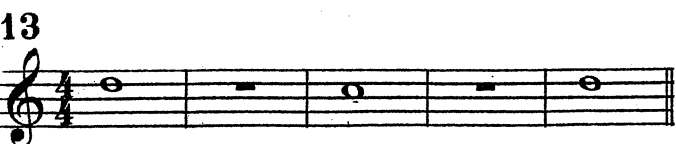


Be sure that you tongue to start the tone.

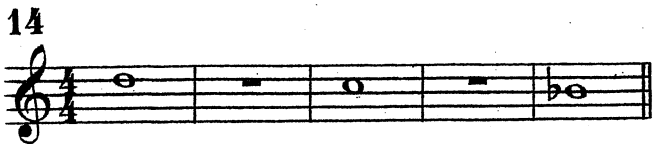
12



13



14



15



Quarter notes 1 beat each

Play the 4 quarter notes in one breath.

OUR FIRST TONE

Whole note 4 beats Whole rest 4 beats

Notice that the whole rest hangs under the line.

OUR SECOND TONE

Memorize the names and fingerings of notes when they are first used.

WHICH IS WHICH?

Be sure that you "tongue" to start each tone.

A LONG JOURNEY

The bars drawn through the staff are used to divide the music into measures. How many measures are there in No. 4? A double bar is placed after the last measure.

QUARTER NOTES

Quarter notes 1 beat each

Play the four quarter notes in one breath.

QUARTER RESTS

Quarter rests 1 beat each

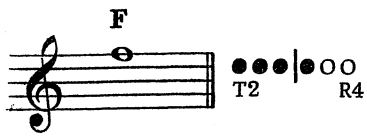
The small numbers above the staff help find measures quickly.

TAKE YOUR TURN

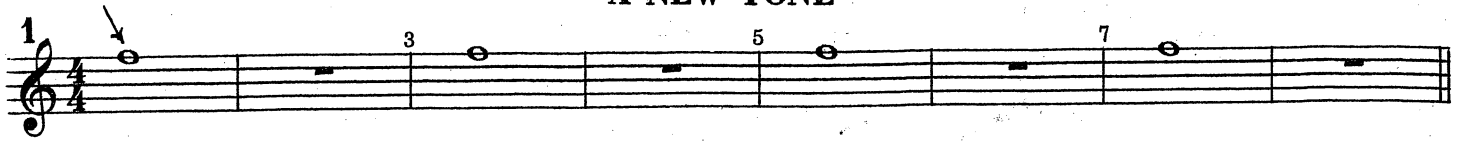
Always count rests carefully.

Practice both No. 7 and No. 8; then let some of the class play No. 7 while others play No. 8. The heavy line connecting No. 7 and No. 8 shows that they may be played together.

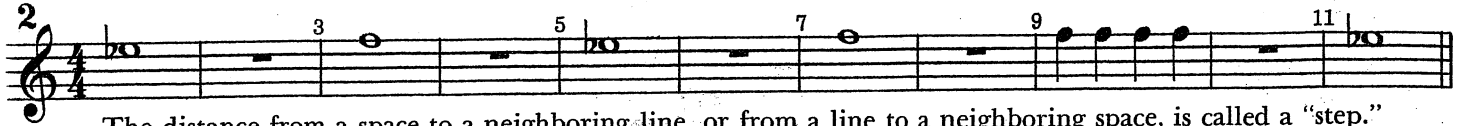
LESSON 2



A NEW TONE

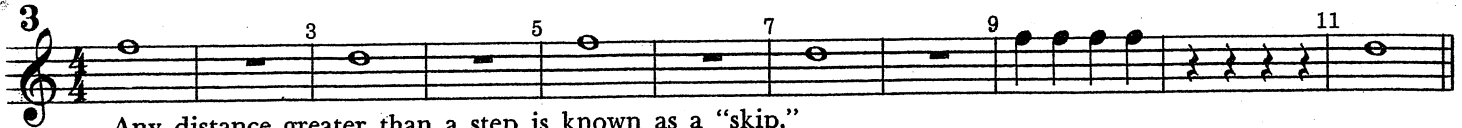


TAKE A STEP



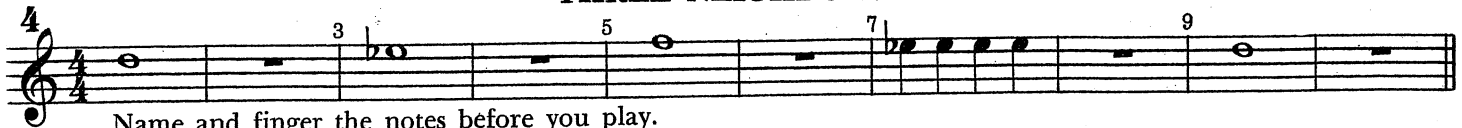
The distance from a space to a neighboring line, or from a line to a neighboring space, is called a "step."

TRY A SKIP



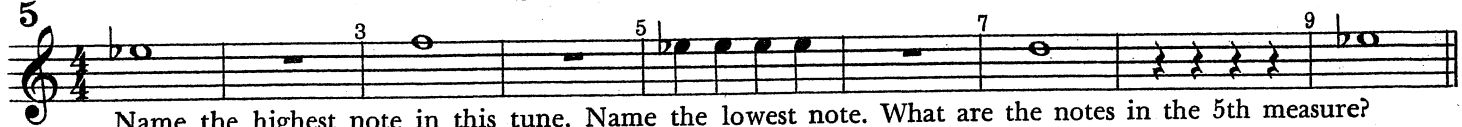
Any distance greater than a step is known as a "skip."

THREE NEIGHBORS



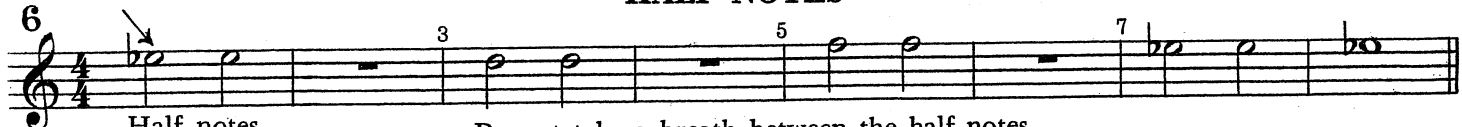
Name and finger the notes before you play.

STEP UP — STEP DOWN



Name the highest note in this tune. Name the lowest note. What are the notes in the 5th measure?

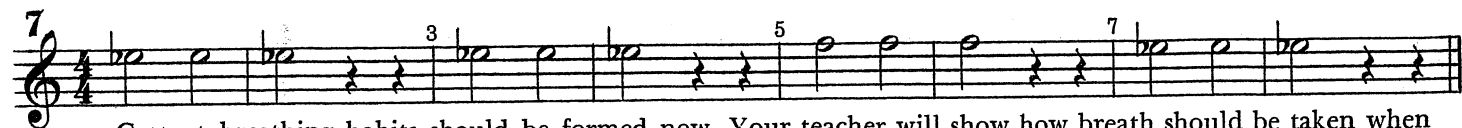
HALF NOTES



Half notes
2 beats

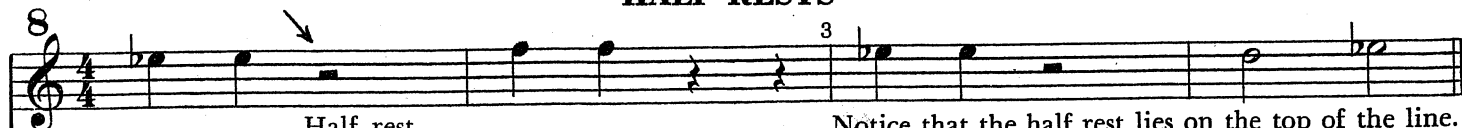
Do not take a breath between the half notes.

STUDY IN BREATHING



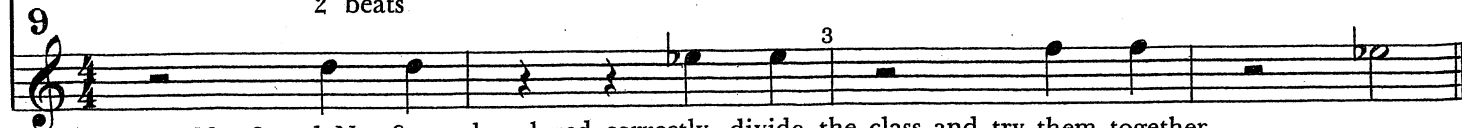
Correct breathing habits should be formed now. Your teacher will show how breath should be taken when playing your instrument.

HALF RESTS



Half rest
2 beats

Notice that the half rest lies on the top of the line.



After No. 8 and No. 9 can be played correctly, divide the class and try them together.

LESSON 3

DOTTED HALF NOTES

1

Dotted half note
3 beats

Compare No. 1 with No. 2.

BREATH CONTROL

3

Try to play the three half notes in one breath. How should breath be taken when playing your instrument?

EYE CONTROL

4

To keep your place in the music, look at each note or rest as you count it.

THE RACE

5

Practice this tune slowly until it becomes easy, then see how fast you can go.

SOLOIST TRYOUT

6

Choose a different soloist or group to play each of these little tunes, then all play on the repeat.

LET'S HARMONIZE

7

When Nos. 7 and 8 are played together, the first measure will be in unison and the second harmonized. Why? What about the other measures? Listen for the sound of unison and harmony as you play.

8

MAKE UP YOUR MIND

(This tune contains everything we have learned this far.)

9

Think before you play—Think as you play—Don't guess!

LESSON 4

G

A NEW TONE

1

FROM UNISON TO HARMONY

2

The sign ⊕ is used in this book to show you where harmony has been introduced. If the class does not contain many different instruments, the harmony may not be heard.

OUR FIRST TIE

3

The curved line (tie) tells you to carry the sound over into the second note. Do not tongue the second note. Keep your breath steady throughout the tie.

REACHING UPWARD

4

FIND THAT TONE

5

REST AWHILE

6

OUR SOLOISTS

7

Measures 1 & 2 and 5 & 6 may be played by pupils chosen by the teacher. The word "Tutti" means "all together."

UP THE STEPS

8

A comma calls for a quick breath.

COMPLETE REVIEW OF NOTES AND RESTS

9

Give the value name of each note and rest, and the number of beats it receives. Next, give the letter name and show the fingering. Then, try to play this review without a mistake.

LESSON 5

WE LEARN TO SLUR

Musical notation for 'WE LEARN TO SLUR' in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Slurs are placed over the first two notes of each measure. A circled plus sign is above the final note. An arrow points to the first note.

The slur is a curved line connecting notes of different pitch. Tongue only the first note. Keep the breath steady throughout the slur.

A LONGER SLUR

Musical notation for 'A LONGER SLUR' in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Slurs are placed over the first two notes of each measure. A circled plus sign is above the final note.

Take enough breath to complete the slur with a full tone.

A GAME OF TAG

Musical notation for 'A GAME OF TAG' in 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff (No. 3) has quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. The second staff (No. 4) has quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Slurs are placed over the first two notes of each measure. A circled plus sign is above the final note of the second staff.

After No. 3 and No. 4 have been practiced separately, be sure to divide the class and play them together. Try exchanging parts on the repeat.

DRIVE WITH CARE

Musical notation for 'DRIVE WITH CARE' in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Slurs are placed over the first two notes of each measure. A circled plus sign is above the final note.

Don't forget the slurs.

ORGAN PRELUDE

Musical notation for 'ORGAN PRELUDE' in 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff (Melody) has quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. The second staff (Harmony) has quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Slurs are placed over the first two notes of each measure. A circled plus sign is above the final note of the second staff. The first ending is marked with a circled 1 and the second ending with a circled 2. An arrow points to the first ending.

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB

Musical notation for 'MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB' in 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff (Melody) has quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. The second staff (Harmony) has quarter notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Slurs are placed over the first two notes of each measure. A circled plus sign is above the final note of the second staff. The first ending is marked with a circled 1 and the second ending with a circled 2. A comma is placed above the note in measure 6 of the melody staff. The text 'Folk song' is written at the end of the melody staff.

Take a quick breath in measure 6 where marked. Shorten the note before the comma in order to have time for a breath.

B \flat

T2 R4

C

R4

NEW TONES

THE SEE-SAW

SLURS

Notice the slurs. What do you find in the last measure?

MIND YOUR BUSINESS

When tonguing, use the tip of the tongue. Do not move your chin or the face muscles.

SMOOTH SAILING

THE AUTO HORN

Years ago some automobile horns played little tunes; the tune of the 1st measure was often heard.

OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

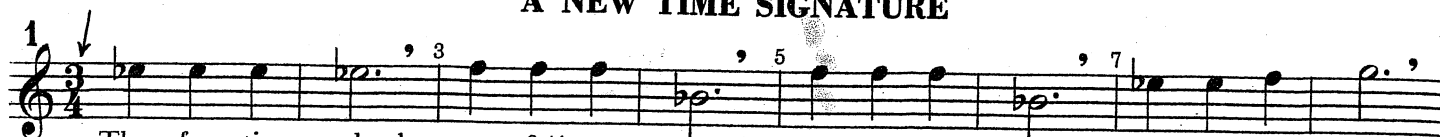
American folk-song

Observe breath marks.

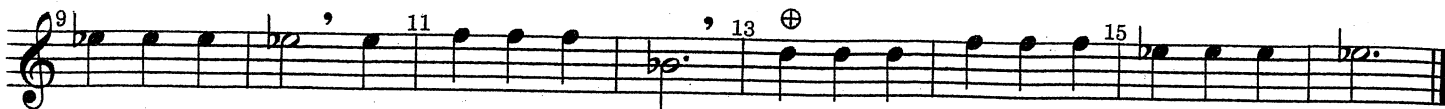
Always count rests carefully.

LESSON 7

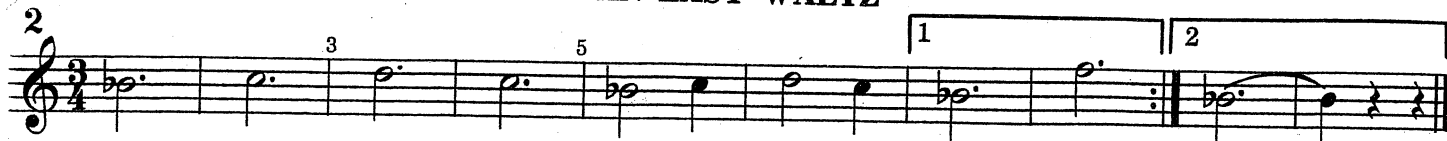
A NEW TIME SIGNATURE



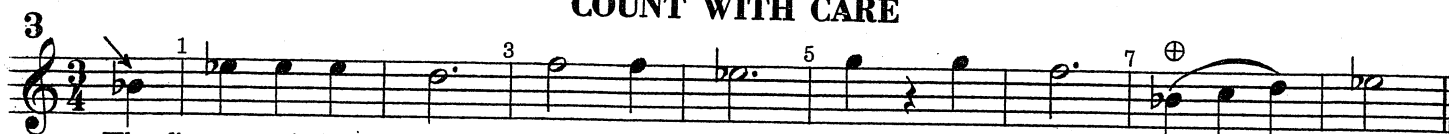
Three-four time — also known as 3/4 measure, or 3/4 meter. Each measure will contain the equal of 3 quarter notes.



AN EASY WALTZ

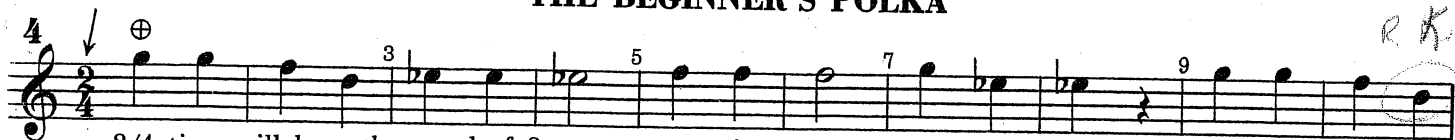


COUNT WITH CARE

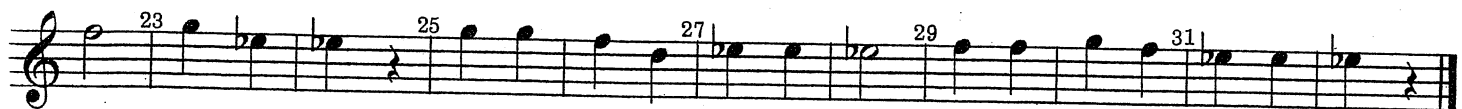
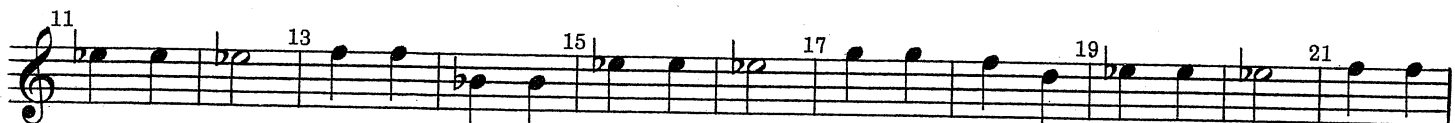


The first note is called a "pick-up" note; it was borrowed from the last measure. At the beginning and at the end we have "incomplete measures."

THE BEGINNER'S POLKA



2/4 time will have the equal of 2 quarter notes in each measure.

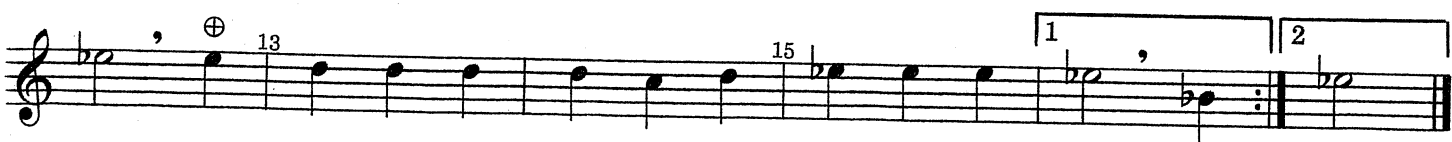
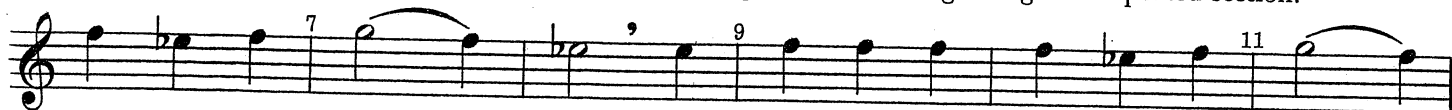


I RIDE OLD PAINT

Traditional cowboy song



Watch for the slurs. A double bar with dots at the right shows the beginning of a repeated section.



LESSON 8

OUR GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

Many homes and public buildings have clocks which play a chime melody every 15 minutes — the melody becomes longer as the hour passes. Grandfather's clocks usually play the melodies given here. Try to imagine the sound of chimes as you play.

1 15 minutes past the hour

2 30 minutes past the hour

3 45 minutes past the hour

4 The new hour

INDEPENDENCE MARCH

5 *With spirit*

REVIEW OF ALL TONES LEARNED (For review and individual testing)

6

This part may be played together by flutes, bassoons, B \flat clarinets, cornets, trumpets, trombones, and baritone.

TEST OF NOTATION USED

1. Whole note	4. Dotted half note	5. Breath mark	7. Slur	2 quarters in a measure
2. Whole rest	6. Quarter note	8. Double bar	8. Tie	3 quarters in a measure
3. Half note	7. Quarter rest	9. Clef sign	Repeat	4 quarters
4. Half rest	8. Single bar	10. Endings	1. 2. Endings	

LESSON 9

Musical notation showing the note Ab on a treble clef staff. Below it is a fret diagram for a stringed instrument with six strings. The diagram shows a barre at the second fret (T2), a first finger (L1) on the first fret, and an open string (R4) at the fourth fret.

GOING UP

Musical notation for 'GOING UP' in 4/4 time. The melody starts on Ab and ascends stepwise through Bb, C, D, E, F, G, and ends on Ab. Fingerings 1, 3, 5, and 7 are indicated. A circled plus sign is above the final Ab.

SAFE LANDINGS

Musical notation for 'SAFE LANDINGS' in 3/4 time. The melody starts on Ab and descends stepwise through G, F, E, D, C, Bb, and ends on Ab. Fingerings 3, 5, and 7 are indicated. The tempo marking 'Slowly' is written above the staff.

Try for a clean start on each tone.

OUR FIRST KEY SIGNATURE

Musical notation for 'OUR FIRST KEY SIGNATURE' in 4/4 time. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The melody starts on Ab and ascends stepwise through Bb, C, D, E, F, G, and ends on Ab. Fingerings 3, 5, and 7 are indicated. A circled plus sign is above the final Ab.

Flats or sharps placed at the beginning apply to all notes in the piece. Name the notes carefully before you play.

THE DOUBLE-JOINTED PUMPKIN EATER

Musical notation for 'THE DOUBLE-JOINTED PUMPKIN EATER' (Part 4) in 4/4 time. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The melody starts on Ab and ascends stepwise through Bb, C, D, E, F, G, and ends on Ab. Fingerings 3, 5, and 7 are indicated. The tempo marking 'Lightly' is written above the staff. The text 'Folk song' is written to the right.

Notice that the key signature has an Ab, but no Ab is used; this often happens.

Musical notation for 'THE DOUBLE-JOINTED PUMPKIN EATER' (Part 5) in 4/4 time. The melody starts on Ab and ascends stepwise through Bb, C, D, E, F, G, and ends on Ab. Fingerings 3, 5, and 7 are indicated.

Both No. 4 and No. 5 must be played in order to hear the melody. Also, try playing both parts at once.

MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS

Musical notation for 'MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS' (Part 6) in 2/4 time. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The melody starts on Ab and ascends stepwise through Bb, C, D, E, F, G, and ends on Ab. Fingerings 3, 5, 7, and 9 are indicated. The tempo marking 'Lively (Melody)' is written above the staff.

Musical notation for the second ending of 'MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS' (Part 6). It shows two endings: ending 1 and ending 2. The key signature is one flat (Bb).

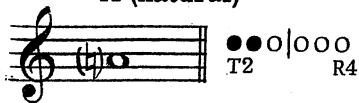
MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS

Musical notation for 'MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS' (Part 7) in 2/4 time. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The melody starts on Ab and ascends stepwise through Bb, C, D, E, F, G, and ends on Ab. Fingerings 3, 5, 7, and 9 are indicated. The tempo marking 'Lively (Harmony)' is written above the staff.

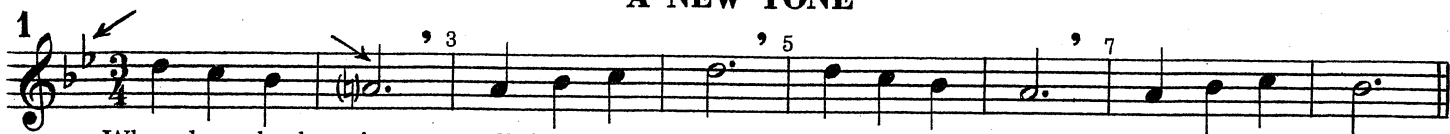
Musical notation for the second ending of 'MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS' (Part 7). It shows two endings: ending 1 and ending 2. The key signature is one flat (Bb).

LESSON 11

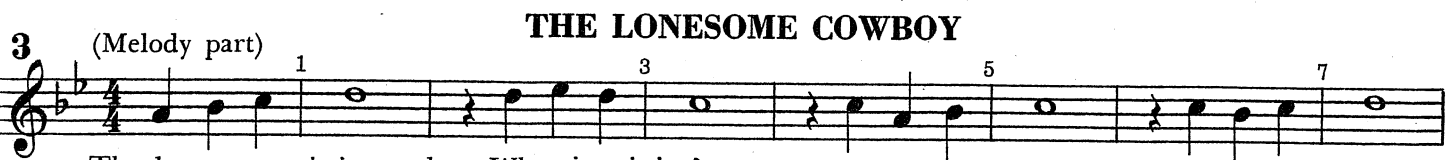
A (natural)



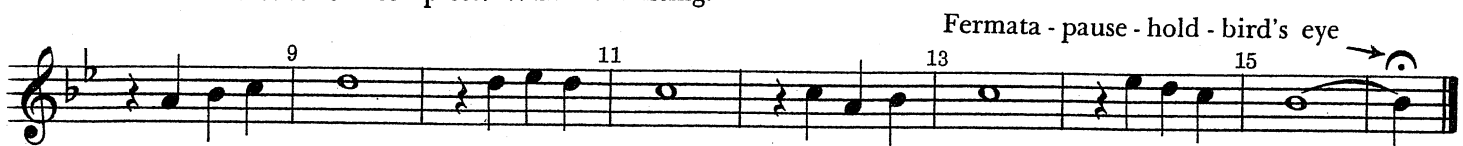
A NEW TONE



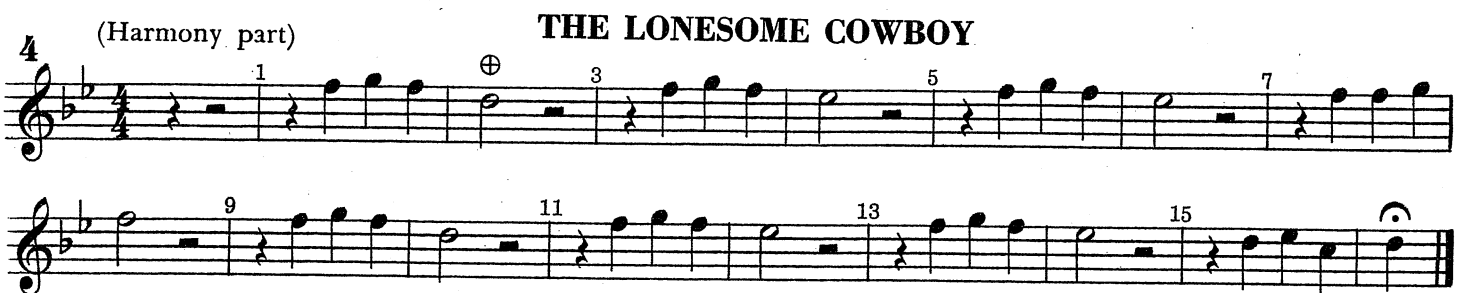
What does the key signature call for? The time signature? Name the new tone.



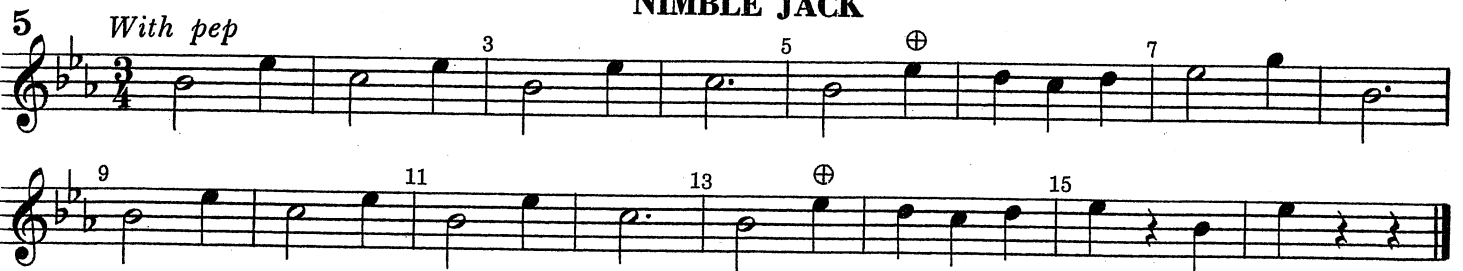
The 1st measure is incomplete. What is missing?



Fermata - pause - hold - bird's eye

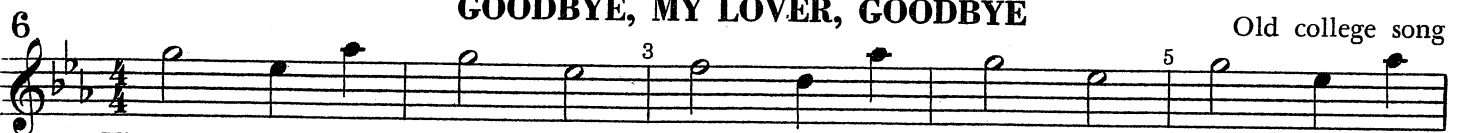


NIMBLE JACK

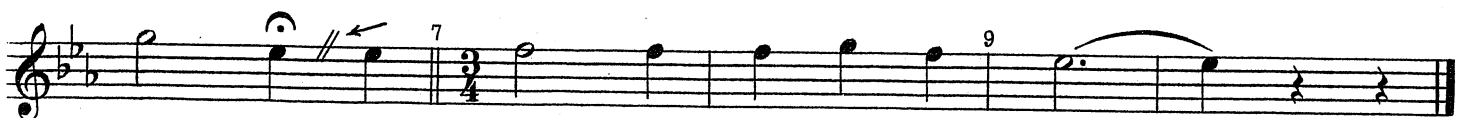


GOODBYE, MY LOVER, GOODBYE

Old college song



The "cut" (//) in measure 6 calls for a short break in the music. Notice the new time signature in measure 7.



LESSON 12

AT PIERROT'S DOOR



Folk song

Musical notation for the first staff of "AT PIERROT'S DOOR". It is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The staff contains measures 1 through 5. Measure 1 has a circled plus sign above it. Measure 3 has a "3" above it. Measure 5 has a "5" above it.

"D.S. al Fine" means go back to the sign (§) and play to "Fine," which means "finish."

Musical notation for the second staff of "AT PIERROT'S DOOR". It contains measures 7 through 11. Measure 7 has a "7" above it. Measure 9 has "Fine" above it. Measure 11 has an "11" above it. The staff ends with a double bar line and a "D.S. al Fine" instruction.

A TISKET, A TASKET

Folk song

Musical notation for the first staff of "A TISKET, A TASKET". It is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The staff contains measures 1 through 5. Measure 1 has a circled plus sign above it. Measure 1 has a "1" above it. Measure 3 has a "3" above it. Measure 5 has a "5" above it.

Musical notation for the second staff of "A TISKET, A TASKET". It contains measures 7 through 9. Measure 7 has a "7" above it. Measure 9 has a "9" above it.

Musical notation for the third staff of "A TISKET, A TASKET". It contains measures 11 through 15. Measure 11 has an "11" above it. Measure 13 has a "13" above it. Measure 15 has a "15" above it.

GOODBYE, MY LOVER, GOODBYE

This is a harmony part for use with the melody in Lesson 11.

Musical notation for the first staff of "GOODBYE, MY LOVER, GOODBYE". It is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The staff contains measures 1 through 5. Measure 1 has a circled plus sign above it. Measure 3 has a "3" above it. Measure 5 has a "5" above it.

Musical notation for the second staff of "GOODBYE, MY LOVER, GOODBYE". It contains measures 7 through 9. Measure 7 has a "7" above it. Measure 9 has a "9" above it. The staff ends with a double bar line.

THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN

Folk song

Musical notation for the first staff of "THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN". It is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The staff contains measures 1 through 7. Measure 1 has a circled plus sign above it. Measure 1 has a "1" above it. Measure 3 has a "3" above it. Measure 5 has a "5" above it. Measure 7 has a "7" above it. The staff begins with a circled plus sign and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for the second staff of "THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN". It contains measures 9 through 15. Measure 9 has a "9" above it. Measure 11 has a "11" above it. Measure 13 has a "13" above it. Measure 15 has a "15" above it. The staff ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

Musical notation for the third staff of "THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN". It contains measures 17 through 23. Measure 17 has a "17" above it. Measure 19 has a "19" above it. Measure 21 has a "21" above it. Measure 23 has a "23" above it.

D.S. al Fine

REVIEW OF ALL TONES LEARNED

(For review and individual testing)

Musical notation for the first staff of "REVIEW OF ALL TONES LEARNED". It is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The staff contains measures 1 through 7. Measure 3 has a "3" above it. Measure 5 has a "5" above it. Measure 7 has a "7" above it.

This part may be played together by flutes, piccolos, bassoons, B \flat clarinets, cornets, trumpets, trombones, and baritones.

Musical notation for the second staff of "REVIEW OF ALL TONES LEARNED". It contains measures 9 through 15. Measure 9 has a "9" above it. Measure 11 has a "11" above it. Measure 13 has a "13" above it. Measure 15 has a "15" above it.

LESSON 13

A

T2 R4

G

T2 R4

F

T2 R4

HALF STEP HARRY

1

A natural sign (h) is used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat.

DOWN GO THE BASSES

2

The word "basses" sometimes applies to the bass horns; at other times it refers to all the low instruments.

AN AUTUMN DAY

3

SLUR STUDY

4

THE GRAND ENTRY (A Processional March)

5

With dignity

LITTLE JACK HORNER

6

Gaily

Folk tune

LESSON 14

ANNANDALE HIGH SCHOOL
TILLSONBURG

B \flat
T2 R4

CLARINETS DOWN

REACH FOR THE TONE

STEPPING DOWNWARD

NIGHTFALL

SERENADE

SOME FOLKS DO (Some Folks Like To Sigh)

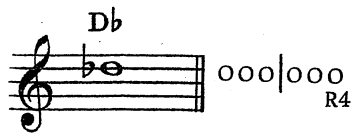
Stephen Foster

Learn to use a fairly fast beat for this song.

Measure repeat sign.

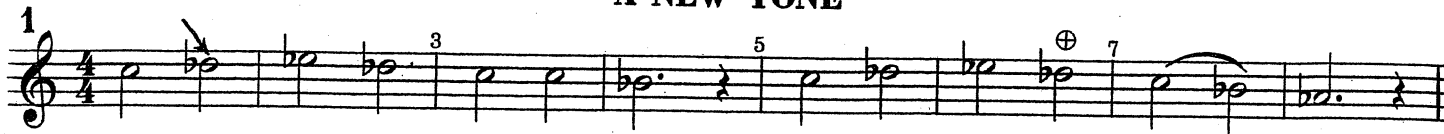
LESSON 15

Db



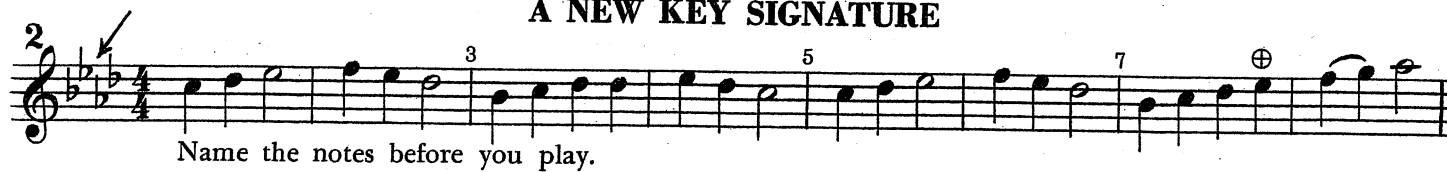
A NEW TONE

1



A NEW KEY SIGNATURE

2

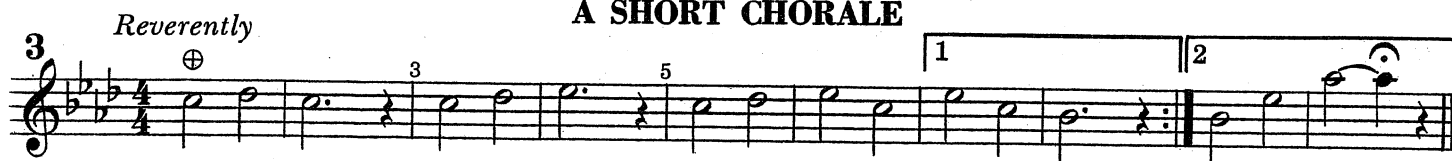


Name the notes before you play.

A SHORT CHORALE

3

Reverently



THE BELL CHORUS

4

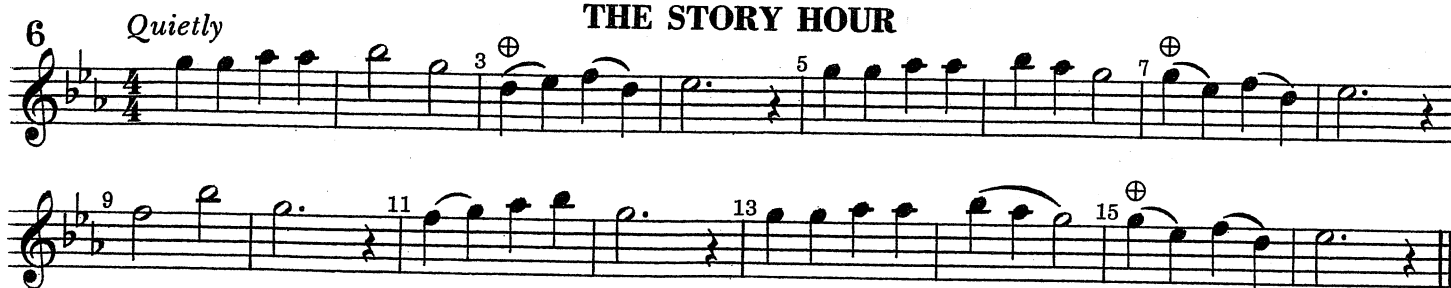
With vigor



THE STORY HOUR

6

Quietly

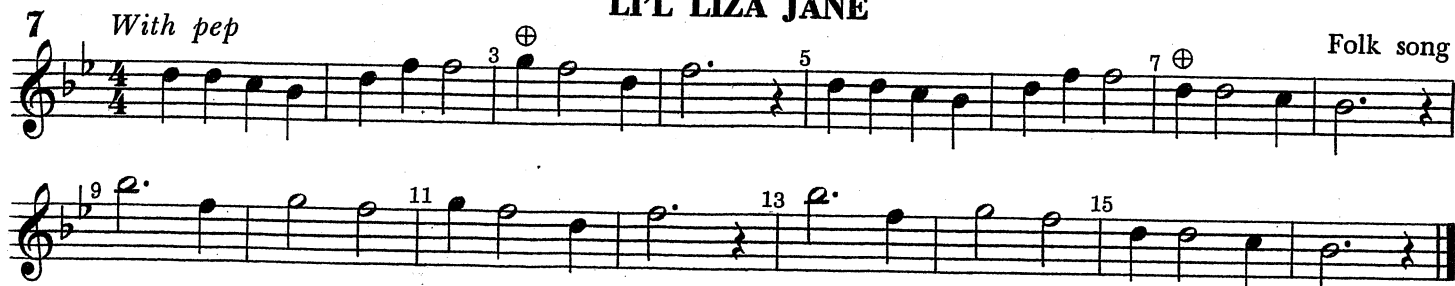


LPL LIZA JANE

7

With pep

Folk song



LESSON 16

ROUND: SWEETLY SINGS THE DONKEY

1 *Quickly* Traditional

Musical notation for 'ROUND: SWEETLY SINGS THE DONKEY' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece is marked 'Quickly' and 'Traditional'. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 5, with measure numbers 1, 3, and 5 indicated above the notes. The second staff contains measures 6 through 11, with measure numbers 7, 9, and 11 indicated above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

DIZZY DONKEY

2 *In fun* Adapted

Learn to play this tune rapidly without mistakes.

Musical notation for 'DIZZY DONKEY' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece is marked 'In fun' and 'Adapted'. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7, with measure numbers 3, 5, and 7 indicated above the notes. The second staff contains measures 8 through 17, with measure numbers 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17 indicated above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. A circled plus sign is placed above measure 17. The instruction 'gradually slower and louder' is written below the second staff.

gradually slower and louder

A DUTCH DANCE

3 *Waltz*

Musical notation for 'A DUTCH DANCE' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece is marked 'Waltz'. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7, with measure numbers 3, 5, and 7 indicated above the notes. The second staff contains measures 8 through 15, with measure numbers 9, 11, 13, and 15 indicated above the notes. The third staff contains measures 16 through 23, with measure numbers 17, 19, 21, and 23 indicated above the notes. The fourth staff contains measures 24 through 31, with measure numbers 25, 27, 29, and 31 indicated above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. A circled plus sign is placed above measure 1. The instruction 'D.C. al Fine' is written below the first staff. The instruction 'Fine' is written above the end of the second staff. The instruction 'D.C. al Fine' is written below the end of the fourth staff.

"D.C. al Fine" — go back to the beginning and play to "Fine."

Fine

→ *D.C. al Fine*

REVIEW OF ALL TONES LEARNED (For review and individual testing)

4

Musical notation for 'REVIEW OF ALL TONES LEARNED' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece is marked '4'. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 5, with measure numbers 3 and 5 indicated above the notes. The second staff contains measures 6 through 11, with measure numbers 7, 9, and 11 indicated above the notes. The third staff contains measures 12 through 15, with measure numbers 13 and 15 indicated above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Only flutes and piccolos can play together on this review.

D

T2 R4

E \flat

T2 L1 R4

INTRODUCTION TO EIGHTH NOTES

Two eighth notes are played in the time of a quarter note. The eighth notes must be equal in length with the first one sounding exactly on the beat. Learn these four studies thoroughly and review them often. Also, play all four without any pause between them—omit the repeats.

1

Beat ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Repeat many times

2

3

Repeat many times

4

THE TIMEKEEPER

5

Let some of the class play Nos. 1 through 4 without repeats while others play No. 5.

HIGH FLYERS

6

AN EIGHTH NOTE MELODY

7

Point out where each beat will fall, then be sure you are right when you play.

LEGEND OF THE GHOSTS

8

9

Fade away

A BUSY HIGHWAY

10

A large "C" is often used to show 4/4 time. It is sometimes called "Common Time."

11

Diagram showing the Eb key signature (one flat) and fingering diagrams for the thumb (T2) and ring finger (R4).

THE CHIMES RING OUT

Majestically

1

Play with a full tone. Tongue each note well, then let it fade a little.

2

BY THE QUIET LAKE

3

Play smoothly, keeping the tones about equal in volume.

3/4 ACCOMPANIMENT
(May be used with "Hei-li, Hei-lo" in Lesson 17)

4

Keep in mind that the first rest is the 3rd beat of an incomplete measure.

3/4 ACCOMPANIMENT

Bass part

5

Nos. 4 and 5 are much harder than they look. Keep the beats steady.

BAA! BAA! BLACK SHEEP

Traditional

6

Be sure to keep the beats steady when you come to the eighth notes.

FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

H. F. Hemy

1 Melody

Musical notation for the melody of 'Faith of Our Fathers'. It consists of three staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is marked with measure numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23.

2 Harmony

FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

Musical notation for the harmony of 'Faith of Our Fathers'. It consists of three staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The harmony is marked with measure numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23.

REVIEW OF ALL TONES LEARNED

(For review and individual testing)

Musical notation for the first part of the review section. It consists of one staff of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, starting at measure 3. The melody is marked with measure numbers 3, 5, and 7.

This part may be played together only by flutes and piccolos.

Musical notation for the second part of the review section. It consists of one staff of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, starting at measure 9. The melody is marked with measure numbers 9, 11, 13, and 15.

Musical notation for the third part of the review section. It consists of one staff of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, starting at measure 17. The melody is marked with measure numbers 17, 19, 21, and 23.

Musical notation for the fourth part of the review section. It consists of one staff of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, starting at measure 25. The melody is marked with measure numbers 25, 27, 29, and 31.

LESSON 21

VESPER BELLS

With a slow, steady beat

1

Play with a full tone. Observe the slurs.

SLUR MELODY

HALF-STEP MEDITATION

3

Name the notes before you play. Be careful with the first note in measures 2, 6, 10, and 14.

Melody part

HAPPY HOLIDAY

4 *Playfully*

More than two 8th notes are often connected together as in the 1st measure. However, continue to think of 8th notes by two's.

Harmony part

HAPPY HOLIDAY

5

COURTLY PROMENADE

With dignity, but not too slow

6

Tongue each note well and separate it from its neighbors.

7

1

2

CHANT OF THE GALLEY SLAVES

Mournfully

3

Play with a full, clear tone. Observe the commas for breath.

D.C. al Fine

THE DEEP-SEA DIVER

4

Name and finger the notes before you play.

THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR

George F. Root

Lively

5

LESSON 24

OVER THE RIVER AND THROUGH THE WOODS

Traditional

1

LESSON 25

Three Tunes Using Moving Eighth Notes

In these tunes, the second eighth note often moves to a new fingering. When this is true, be careful to count, or beat, correctly. (Study the 2nd measure of Nos. 1, 2, & 3.)

These tunes show how it is possible to change a few notes when trying to improve a melody. Which melody do you like best? Can you make other changes and write your melody?

FIRST TUNE

1

3

5

7

SECOND TUNE

2

3

5

7 ⊕

THIRD TUNE

3

3

5

7

Sometimes notes are crowded together as in No. 3. When this is true, group them correctly with your eyes — you must not think of them as a jumble of notes.

ENCHANTED ISLE

4

3

5

7

9

11

13

15

LESSON 26

LAND OF MYSTERY

1

2

Musical notation for 'LAND OF MYSTERY' in G major, 2/4 time. Part 1 is a treble clef staff with a melody of eighth notes, grouped in threes and fives. Part 2 is a bass clef staff with a simple bass line of quarter notes.

LIGHTHEARTED YOUTH

3

11

13

1

2

Musical notation for 'LIGHTEARTED YOUTH' in G major, 3/4 time. Part 3 is a treble clef staff with a melody of quarter notes, grouped in threes and fives. Part 4 is a treble clef staff with a melody of quarter notes, grouped in threes and fives, with a first and second ending.

What different key signatures have we used up to this lesson?

SHORTNIN' BREAD

American folk song

4

5

Musical notation for 'SHORTNIN' BREAD' in G major, 4/4 time. Part 4 is a treble clef staff with a melody of eighth notes, grouped in threes. Part 5 is a treble clef staff with a melody of eighth notes, grouped in threes.

AN OLD FRIEND

5

6

Musical notation for 'AN OLD FRIEND' in G major, 2/4 time. Part 5 is a treble clef staff with a melody of eighth notes, grouped in threes and fives. Part 6 is a treble clef staff with a melody of eighth notes, grouped in threes and fives.

Practice both No. 5 and No. 6 carefully. Can you play from both parts to make the complete melody?

YOU NAME IT

7

5

7

Musical notation for 'YOU NAME IT' in G major, 2/4 time. Part 7 is a treble clef staff with a melody of eighth notes, grouped in threes. Part 8 is a treble clef staff with a melody of eighth notes, grouped in threes and fives.

Be careful with the beating or counting. Accuracy is more important than speed.

