



# BASTIEN PIANO BASICS

# PIANO

## LEVEL 1



BY JAMES BASTIEN

**KJOS** NEIL A. KJOS MUSIC COMPANY • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

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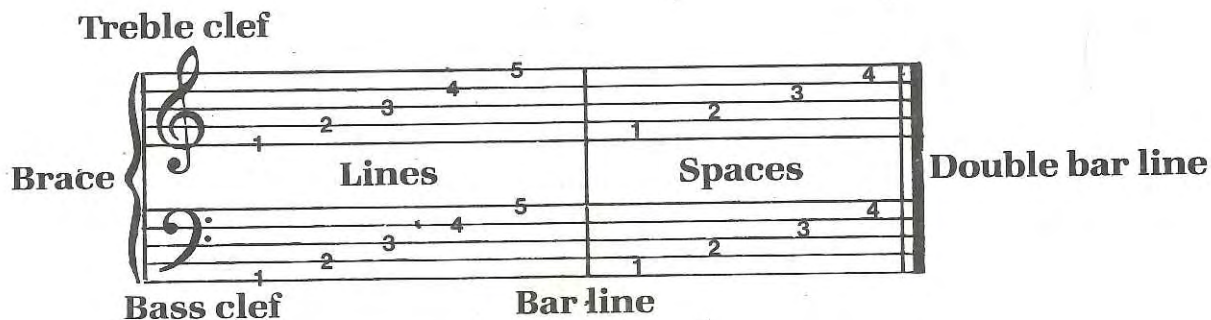
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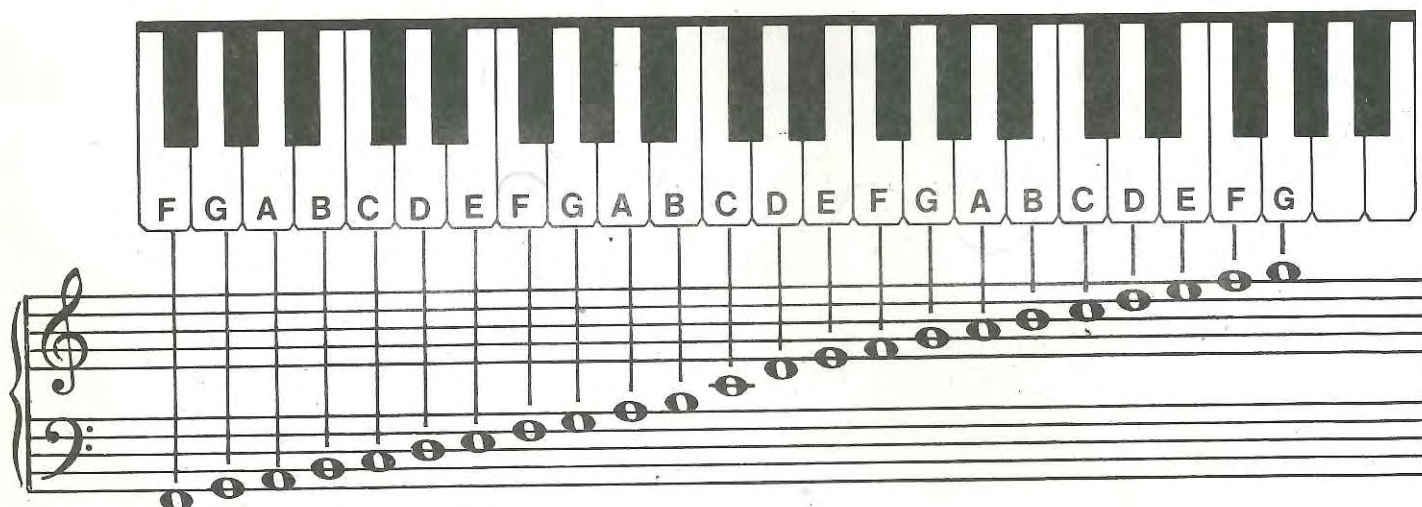
\*To reinforce the feeling of achievement, the teacher or student may put a ✓ when the page has been mastered.

# Reference and Review

## The Grand Staff

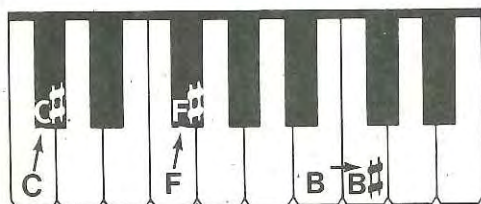


## The Keyboard and Notes on the Staff

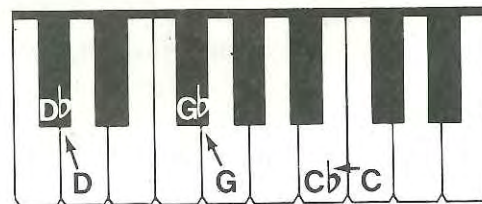


## Sharps and Flats

**♯ Sharp Sign:** Play the next key to the right.



**♭ Flat Sign:** Play the next key to the left.



## Time Signatures

**2** means two beats in each measure.

**4** means the quarter note gets one beat.

**3** means three beats in each measure.

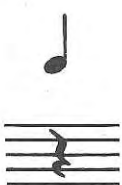
**4** means the quarter note gets one beat.

**4** means four beats in each measure.

**4** means the quarter note gets one beat.

## Note and Rest Values

Quarter



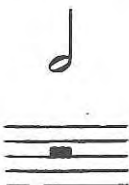
Count: 1

Two eighths



Count: 1 &

Half



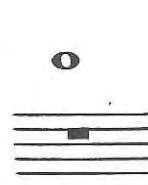
Count: 1 2

Dotted half



Count: 1 2 3

Whole

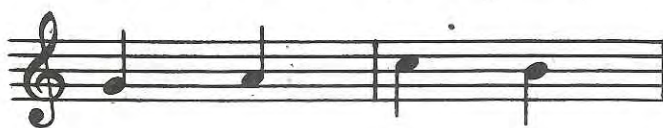


Count: 1 2 3 4

## Intervals

2nd

line - space      space - line



3rd

line - line      space - space



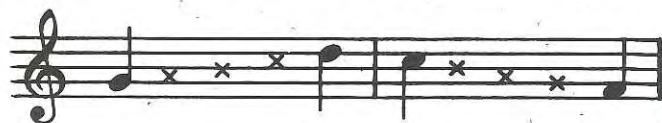
4th

line - space      space - line



5th

line - line      space - space



## Signs and Terms

*f*

**Forte**

Play loud.

*p*

**Piano**

Play soft.



**Legato**

Play smooth and connected.



**Staccato**

Play short and separated.

**Slur**

Play legato.

**Tie**

Connects notes of the same name for their combined value.

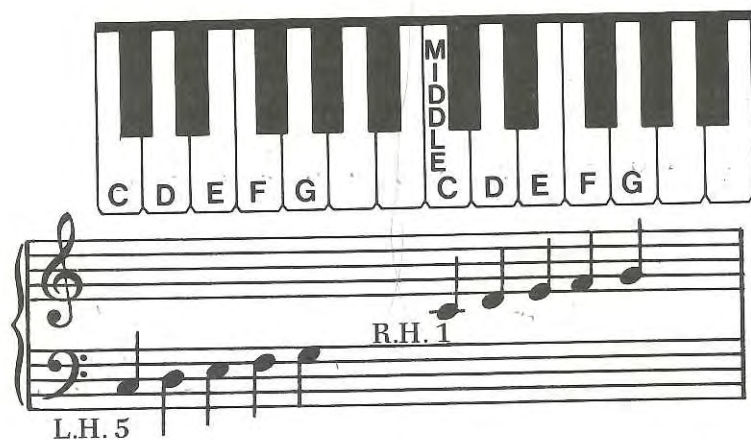


**Repeat sign**

Play again from the beginning.



# C Major Position



## Practice Directions\*

1. Clap and count the rhythm aloud.
2. Find the position for both hands.
3. Keep your eyes on the book while playing.
4. Play and say (or sing) the note names.
5. Play again and count the rhythm aloud.
6. Play again and sing the words.

## March On!

Moderately

1

*f* 1. C D E F G G (continue naming notes) C  
2. March on up the key - board, March back down with ease.

C D E F G G (continue naming notes)  
Keep a good po - si - tion, Curve your fin - gers, please!

5

★ Name the intervals used in these pieces.



# Roaring Lions

Moderately

Handwritten musical notation for "Roaring Lions". The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The melody is written on the treble staff, and the bass line is on the bass staff. The tempo is marked "Moderately". The lyrics are: "1. Li - ons roar, in their cage, They are in a real mean rage! 2. Don't get near, stand far back, Just in case they might at - tack!". The notation includes a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the treble staff, a slur over the next three measures, and a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure of the bass staff. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



# Sleepy John

Lazily

Handwritten musical notation for "Sleepy John". The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The melody is written on the treble staff, and the bass line is on the bass staff. The tempo is marked "Lazily". The lyrics are: "p Are you sleep - ing, are you sleep - ing, Broth - er John, Sleep - y John?". The notation includes a slur over the first two measures of the treble staff, a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

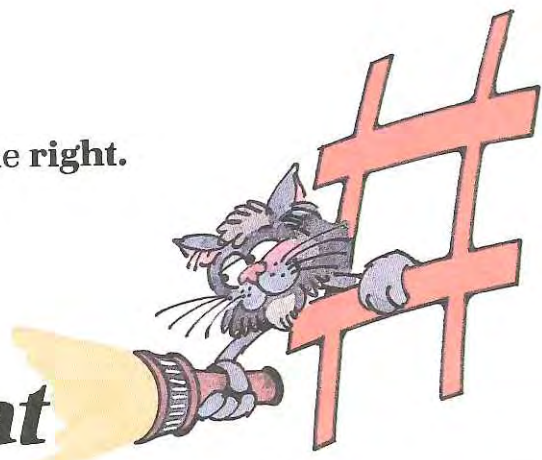
Handwritten musical notation for "Sleepy John". The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The melody is written on the treble staff, and the bass line is on the bass staff. The lyrics are: "f Hey, get up now, get a move on, Broth - er John! Sleep - y John!". The notation includes a slur over the first two measures of the treble staff, a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# # Sharp

The sharp sign means to play the next key to the **right**.  
The sharp lasts for the whole measure!

## Tomcat

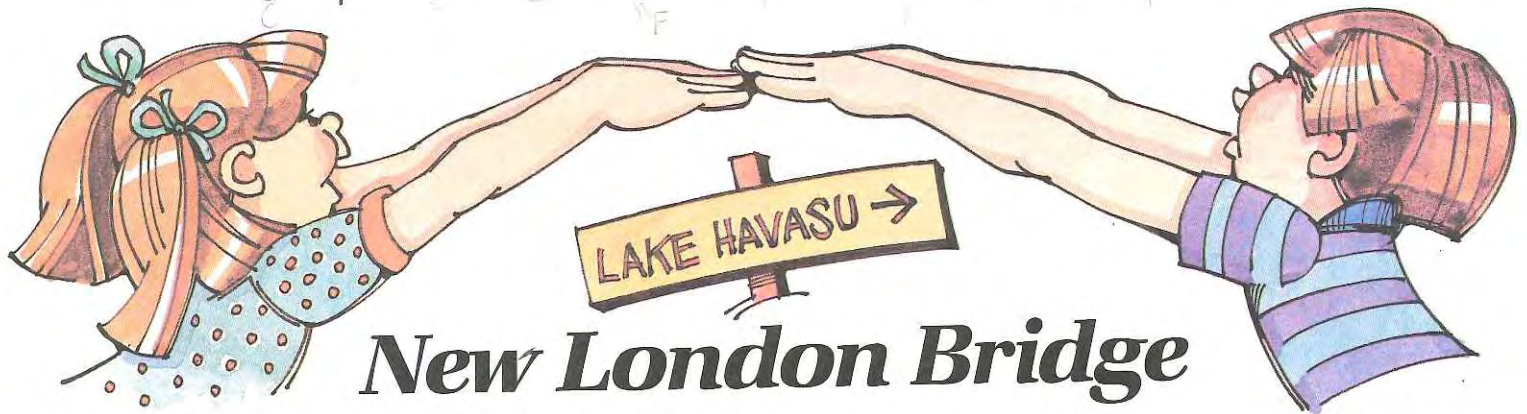
**Sneakily**



4

*p* 1. See the tom - cat prowl - ing, In the dark of night.  
*f* 2. He is out there hunt - ing, 'Til the new day's light!

5 2 2



## New London Bridge

**Moderately**

4 3

*p* Lon - don Bridge has now been moved, Ev - 'ry stone, it is true.

4 D E F

2

*f* See it in the U. S. A., At Lake Hav - a - su!

2 4 G E C C

**Note:** The London Bridge was moved to Lake Havasu, Arizona, in 1971.

# b Flat

The flat sign means to play the next key to the left.  
The flat lasts for the whole measure!



## It's Winter

**Slowly**

*p* 1. Watch the snow-flakes fall - ing,  
2. Cov - er - ing the tree - tops,  
Glis - ten - ing so white.  
What a love - ly sight.

## Santa's Sleigh

**Lively**

*p* 1. San - ta's sleigh is on its way,  
*f* 2. All the rein - deer pull the sleigh,  
Through the snow, off they go.  
With their might, in the night.

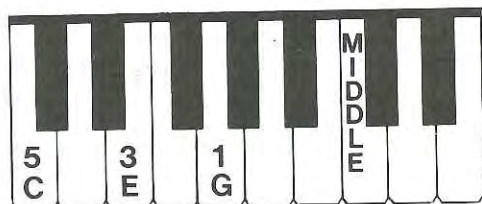
He is bring - ing lots of toys,  
Dash - er, Danc - er, Pranc - er, Ho!  
For the girls and boys.  
And a - way they go!



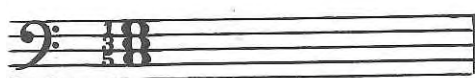
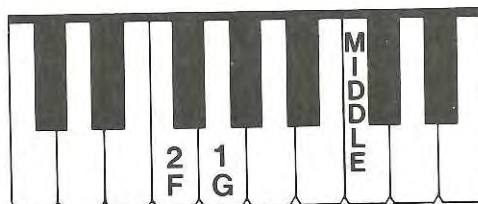
# Accompaniment in C

Chords are often used to form the **accompaniment** for melodies. The two chords most often used are the I (one) chord and the V7 (five-seven) chord.\*

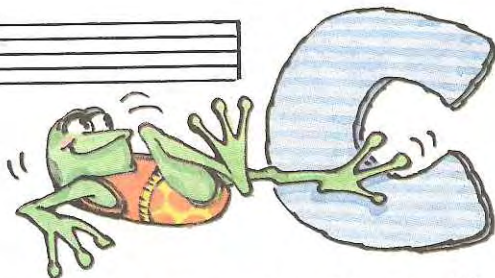
The I chord is formed from **three** notes in a 5-finger position.



The V7 chord sound is formed from **two** notes in a 5-finger position.\*



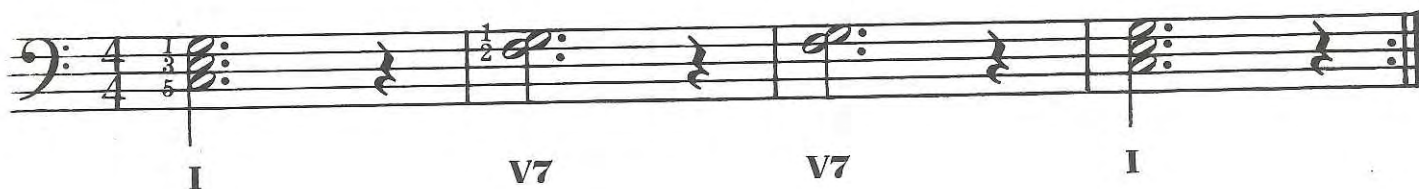
I



V7

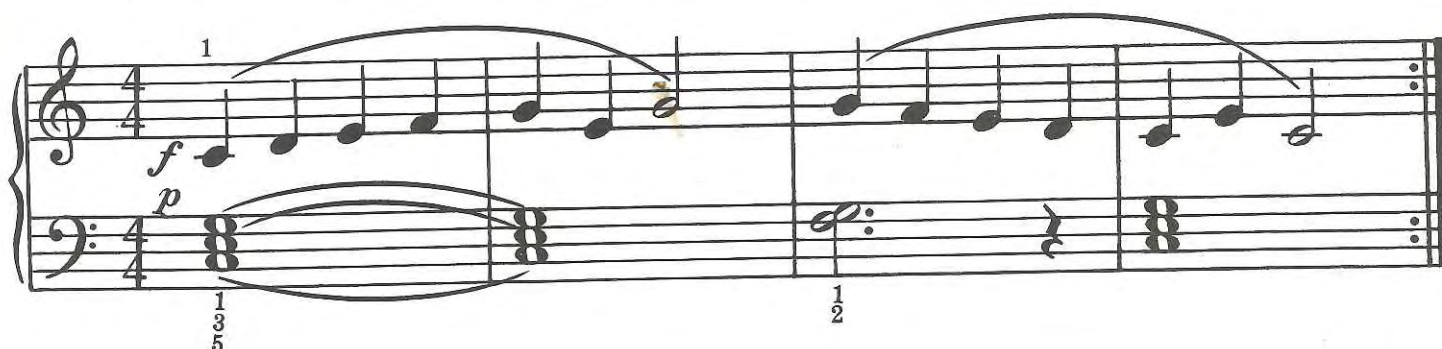
## Warm-up

Practice these L.H. chords in C Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hand for the chord changes.



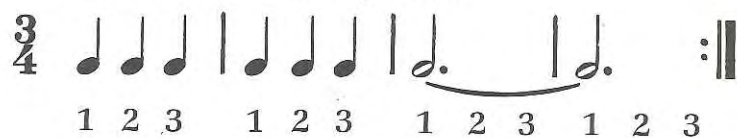
## Melody and Accompaniment

The melody should always sing above the accompaniment. Play the accompaniment **softer** than the melody for the correct balance.



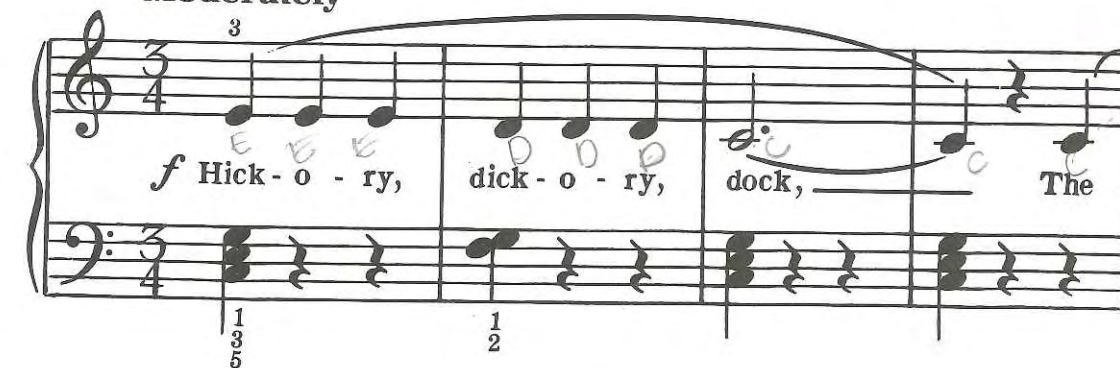
\*Teacher: The interval of a 2nd represents the dominant harmony at this level. In Level 2, the three-note V7 chord is introduced and explained in detail.

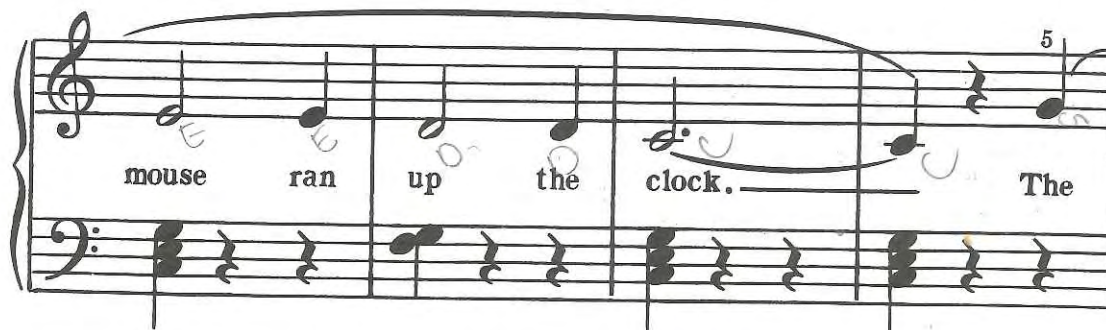
★ Clap and count this rhythm:

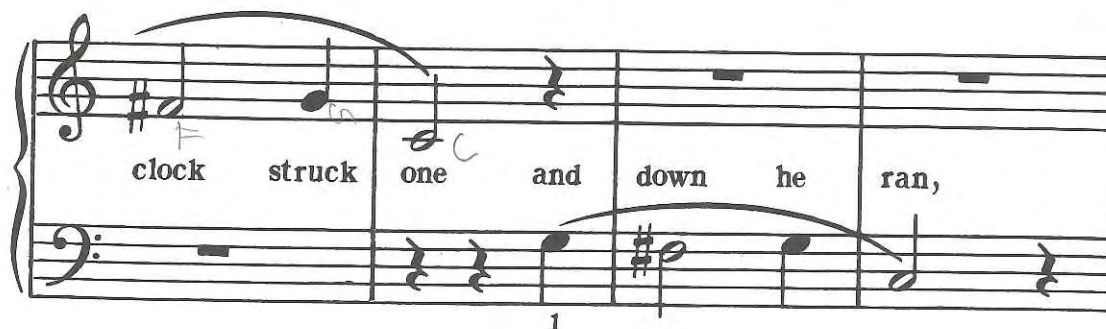


# Run, Mouse, Run!

Moderately

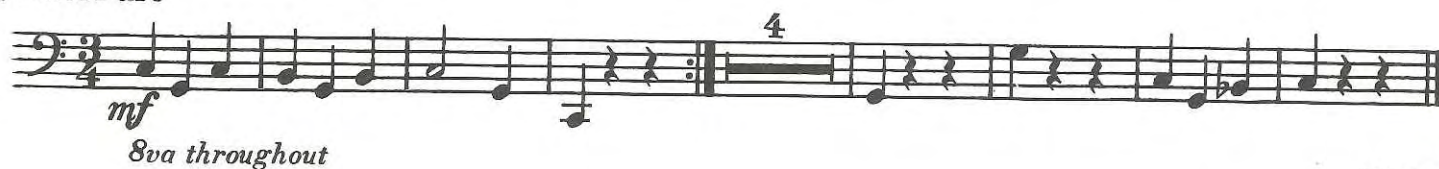
  
*f* Hick - o - ry, dick - o - ry, dock, The

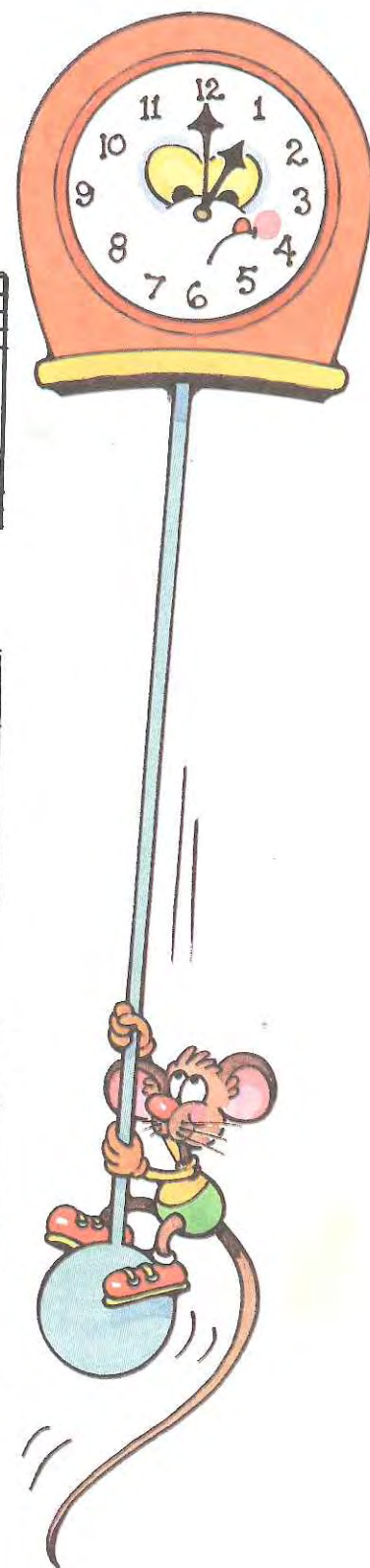
  
mouse ran up the clock. The

  
clock struck one and down he ran,

  
Hick - o - ry, dick - o - ry, dock!

Duet Part

  
*mf* 8va throughout

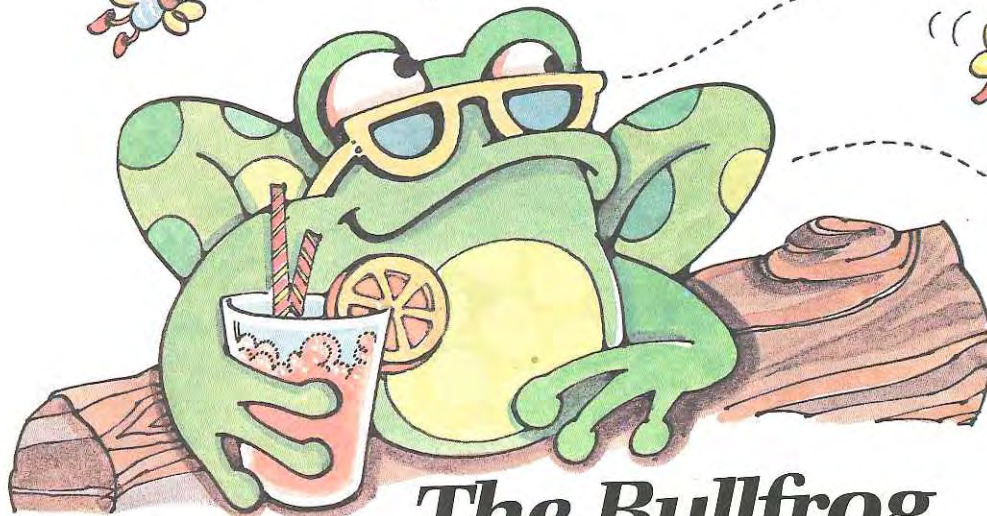
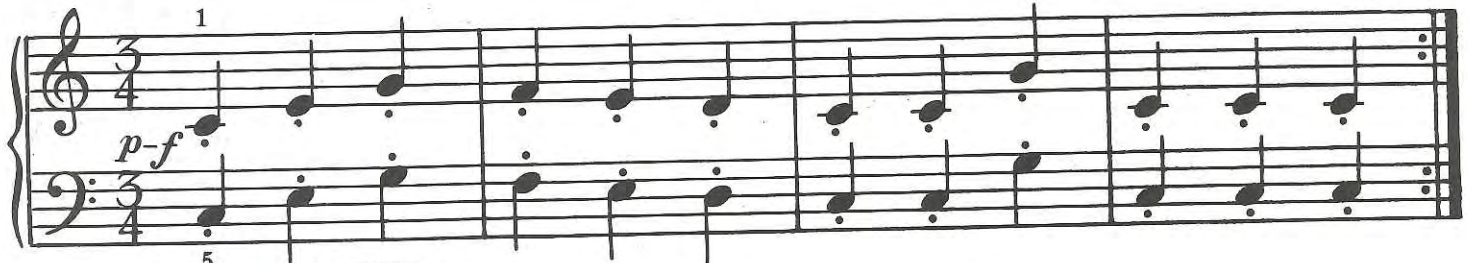


**Staccato**

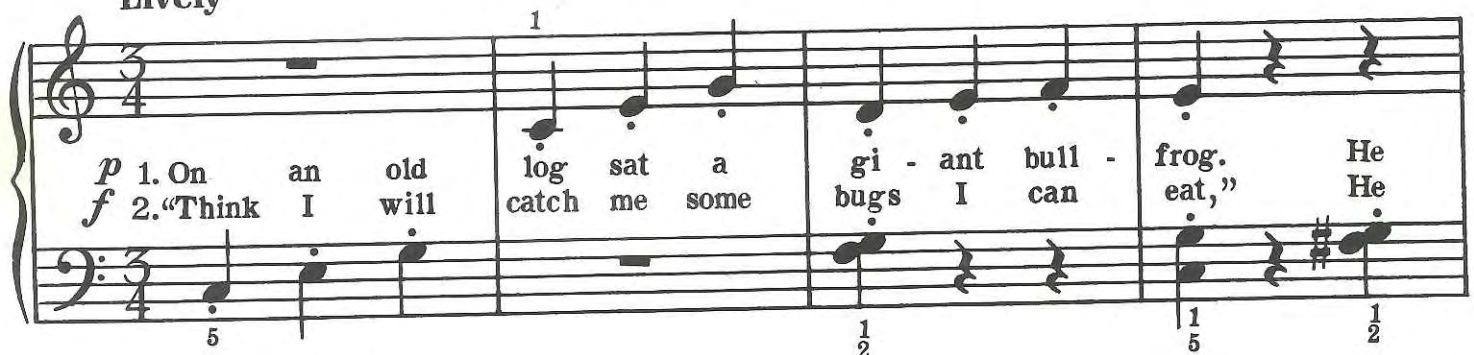
Play short and separated.

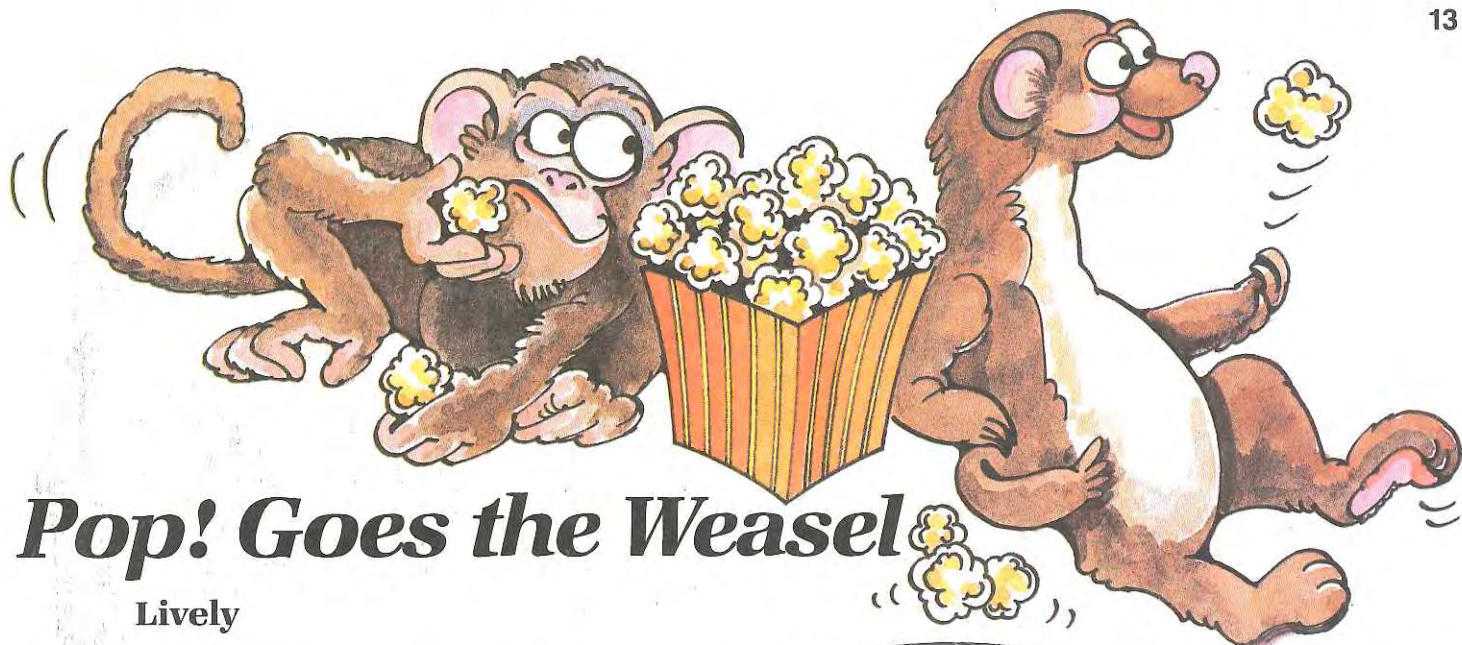
**Warm-up**

Play hands separately first.

**The Bullfrog**

**Lively**





# Pop! Goes the Weasel

Lively

1

*p* All a - round the cob - blers' bench, the

1 3 5 2 1

1

mon - key chased the wea - sel. The

mon - key thought 'twas all in fun.

*l. h. over*

*f* Pop!

2

goes the wea - sel.

## Tempo Marks

**Tempo marks** are placed at the beginning of a piece to tell the rate of speed at which a piece is to be played. Tempo marks usually are in Italian.

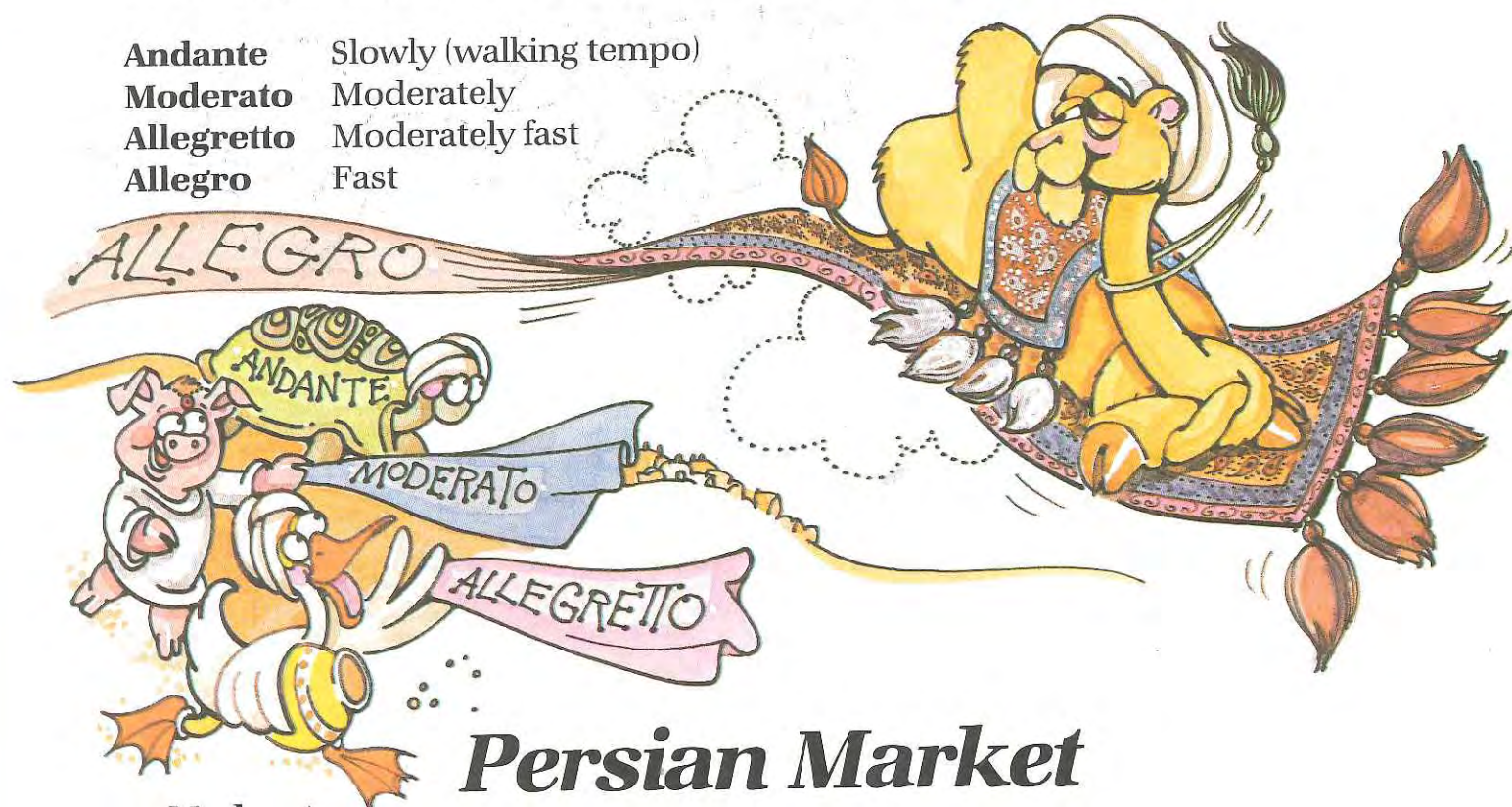
These tempo marks, listed from slow to fast, are the most common.

**Andante** Slowly (walking tempo)

**Moderato** Moderately

**Allegretto** Moderately fast

**Allegro** Fast



## Persian Market

**Moderato**

3

*f* 1. In a Per - sian mar - ket you can buy a nice rug,  
*p* 2. You can see a cam - el in a Per - sian mar - ket,

2

5

Or some gold - en ear - rings, or a love - ly jug.  
 Or a goose who's honk - ing, or a cute pig - let.

When you have learned this piece as written, you might want to try this L.H. part.

2 5

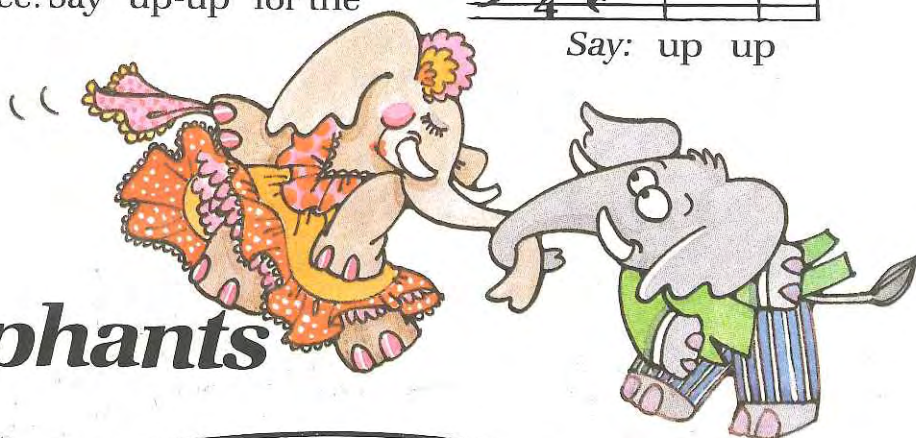
*continue*

## Staccato Accompaniment

Play the melody clearly. Play the staccato notes **lightly** for the correct balance. Say "up-up" for the staccato notes.

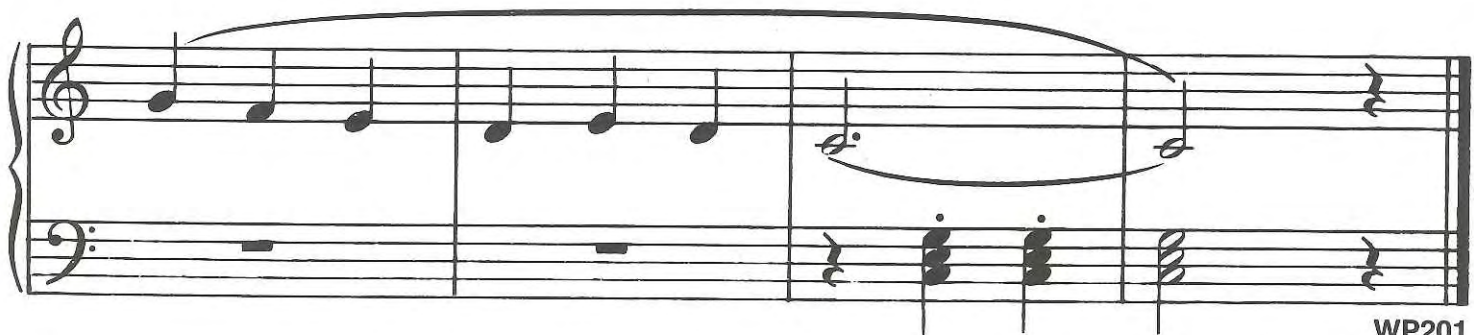
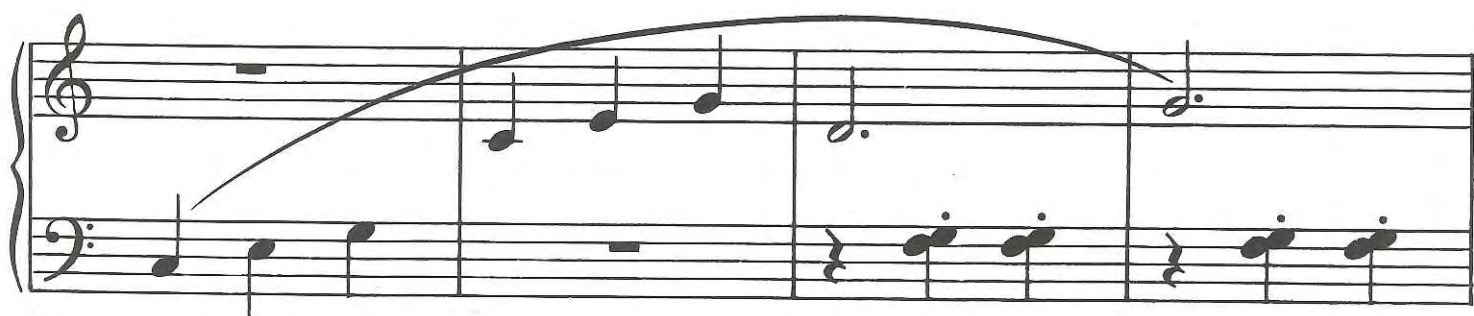
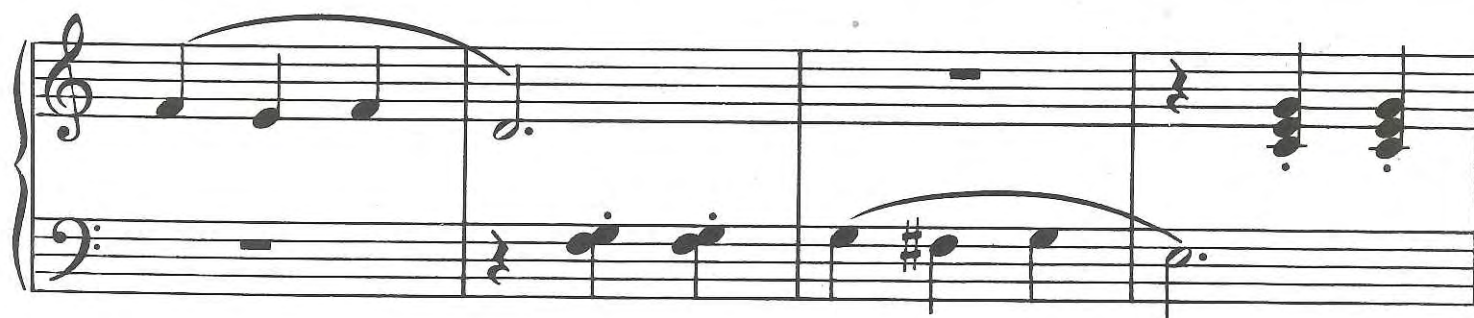
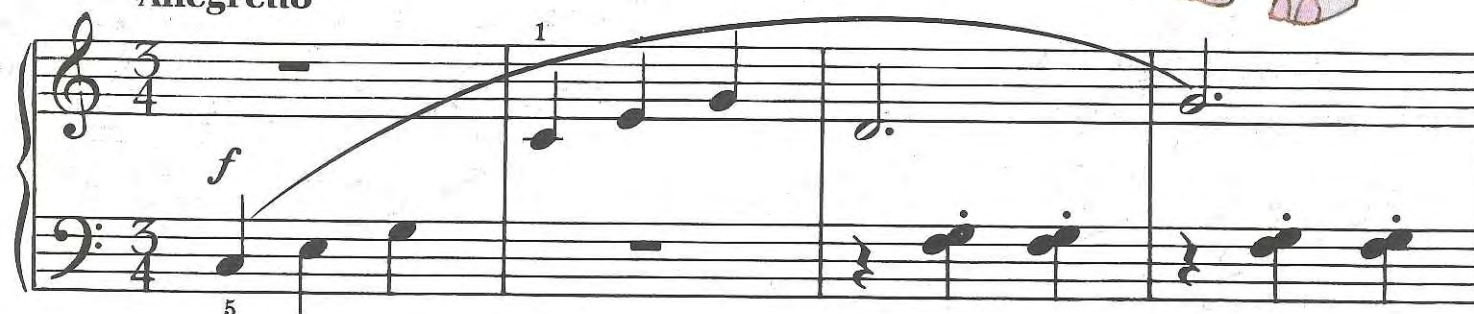


Say: up up



## Waltzing Elephants

*Allegretto*

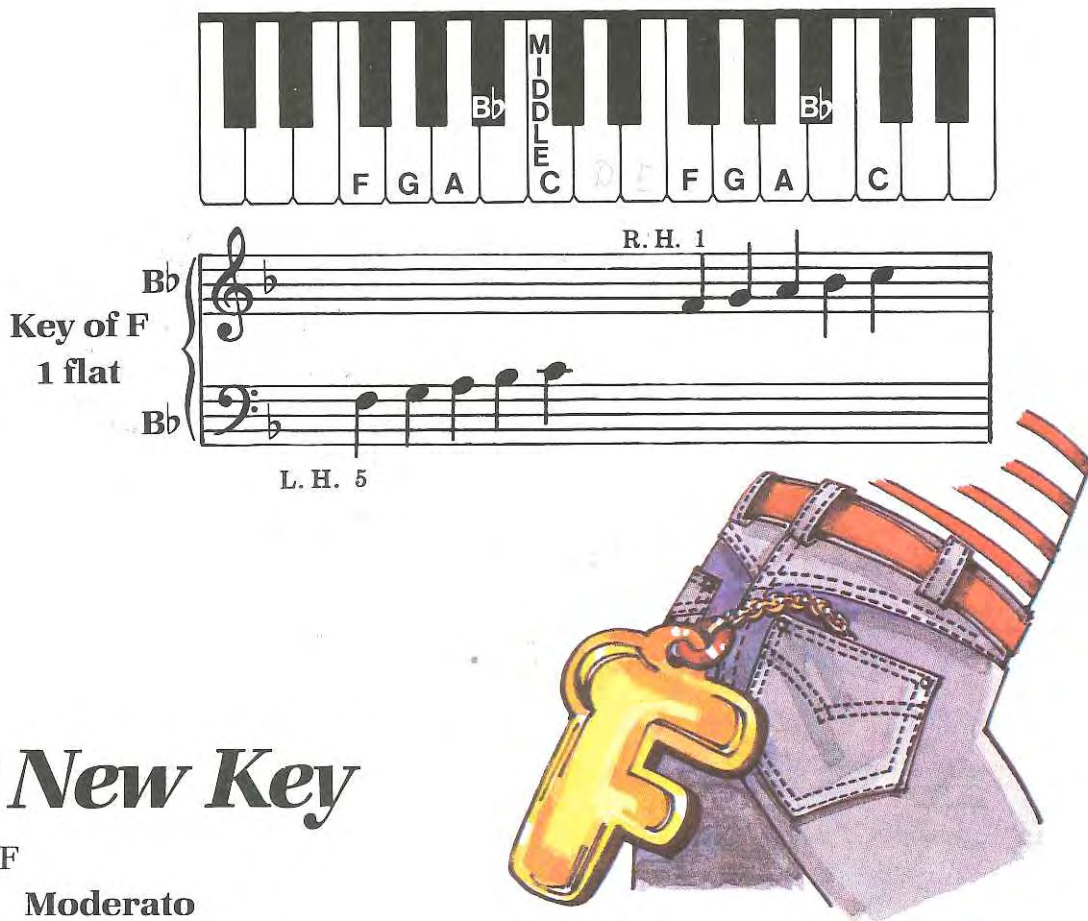


## Key Signature

The key signature is the sharps or flats at the beginning of each staff. It tells you:

1. notes to be sharp or flat in the piece, and
2. the main tonality, or **key**, of the piece.

# F Major Position



## *My New Key*

### Key of F

## Moderato

1

*f* 1. F G A B $\flat$  2. This new key is C C C, That's the key of It is eas - y, F, you know. just a breeze.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and contains four measures of whole rests. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and contains four measures of music. The lyrics are written between the staves, aligned with the measures of the lower staff.

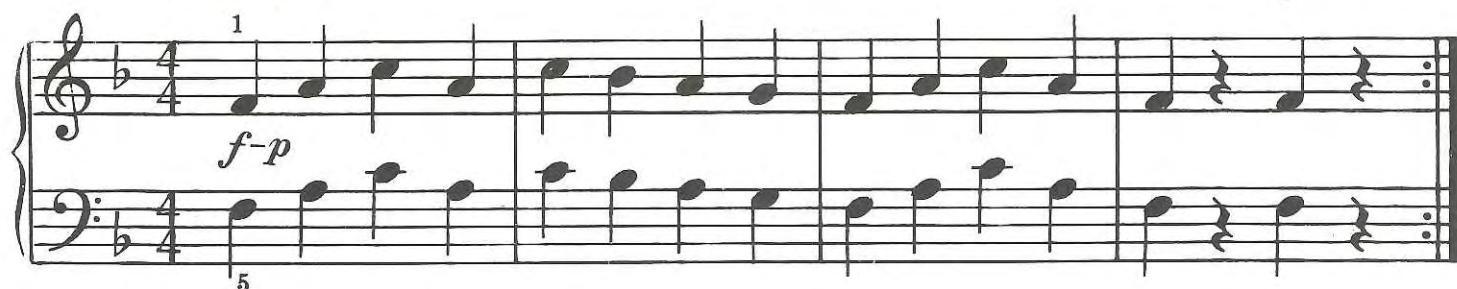
| Measure | Lyrics                 |
|---------|------------------------|
| 1       | F goes up to           |
| 2       | Curve your fin - gers, |
| 3       | mid - dle C,           |
| 4       | won't you please?      |
| 5       | Then goes down to      |
| 6       | Then you'll learn to   |
| 7       | F be - low.            |
| 8       | play with ease!        |

## Warm-up

Play hands separately first. Play legato. Repeat, and play staccato.  
**f-p** means to play first time *forte*, second time *piano*.

Key of \_\_\_\_\_

**Moderato**



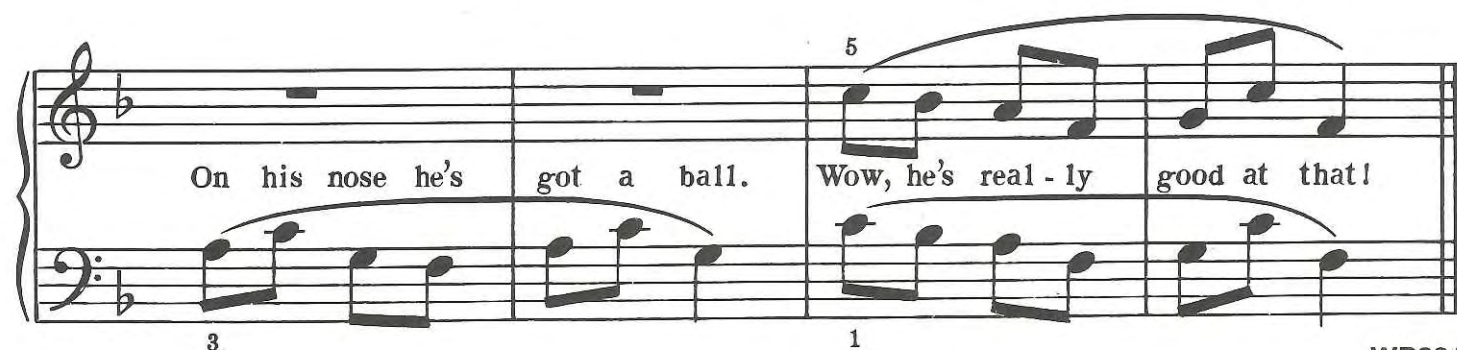
★ Clap and count this rhythm.



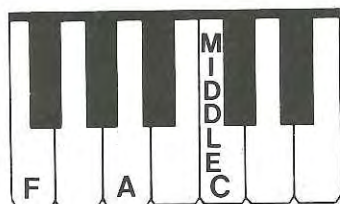
## The Happy Seal

Key of \_\_\_\_\_

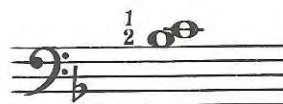
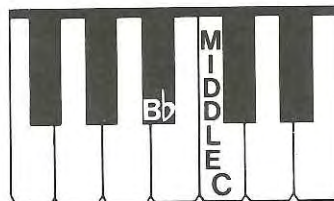
**Lively**



# Accompaniment in F



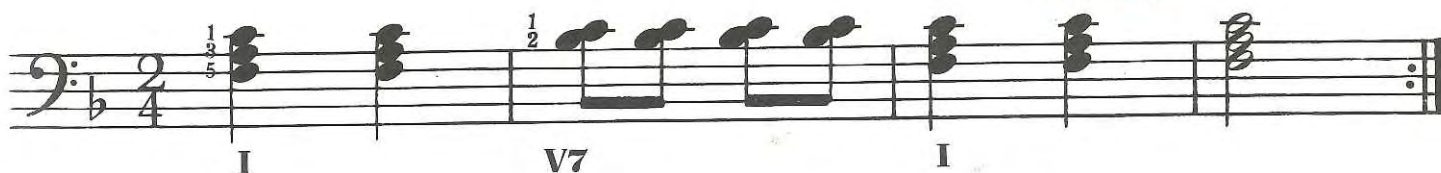
I



V7

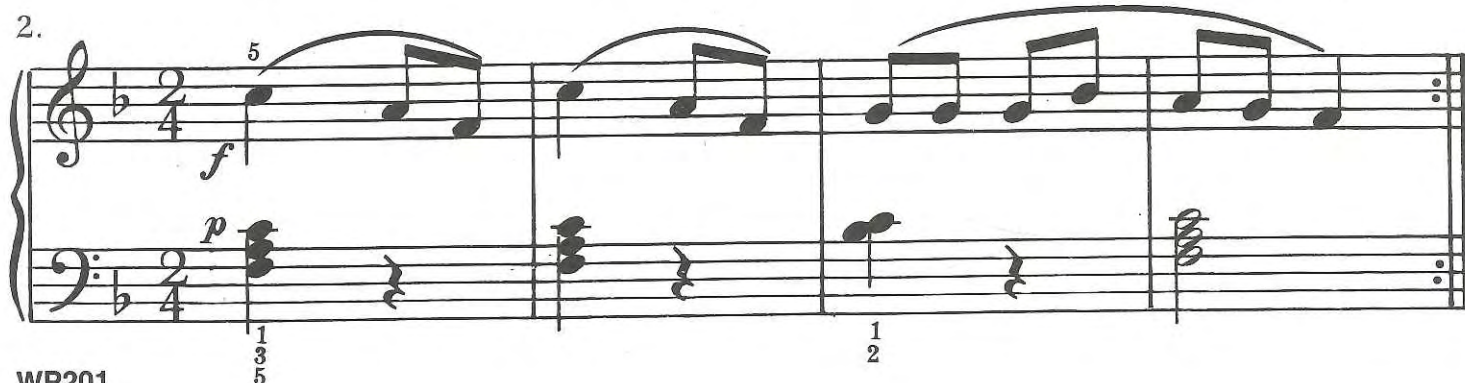
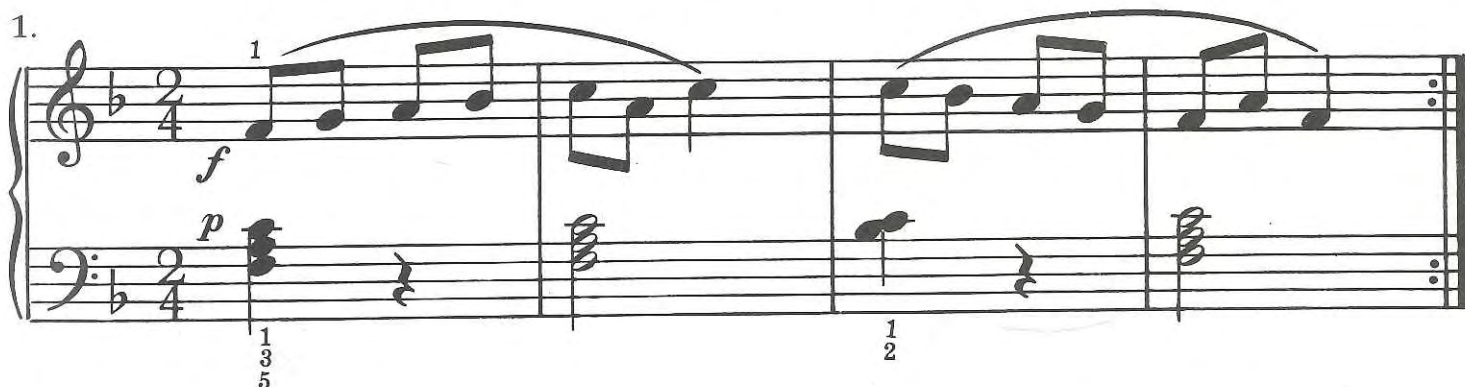
## Warm-up

Practice these L.H. chords in F Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hand for the chord changes.



## Melody and Accompaniment

Play the accompaniment **softer** than the melody for the correct balance.



# Form in Music

Music form is the arrangement of notes and rhythms into **patterns**.

The form of this piece is:

**same** (or **similar**) patterns: Lines 1, 2, 4

**different** pattern: Line 3

## Bravery at Sea

Moderato



5

*p* In our boat we will float, On the roll - ing waves we go.

1 3 5

What a ride we will have, Sway - ing to and fro!

2

*f* Look out for that big old wave! Whew, that was a real close shave!

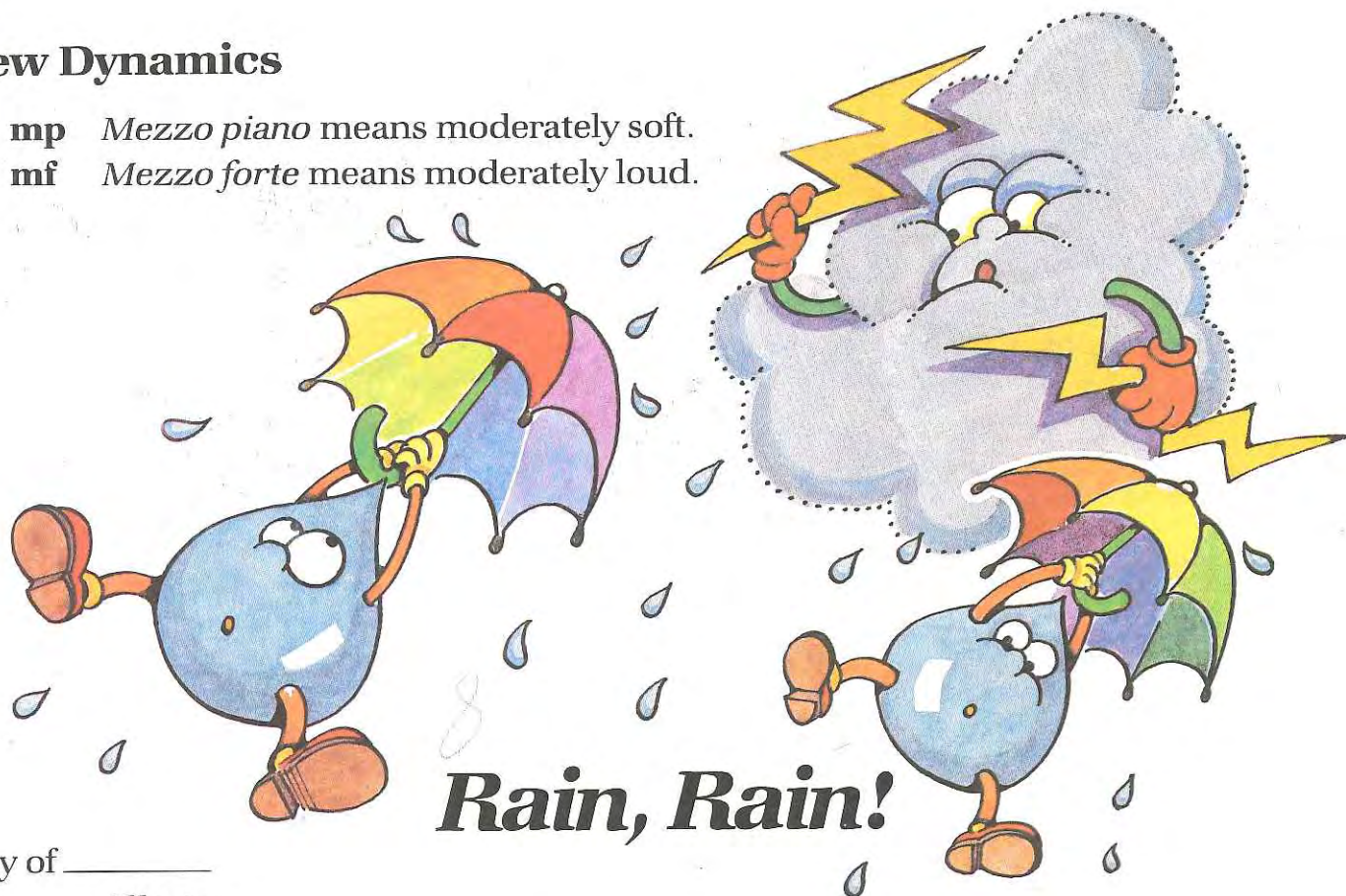
2 1

*p* In our boat as we roll, We must be quite brave!

## New Dynamics

**mp** *Mezzo piano* means moderately soft.

**mf** *Mezzo forte* means moderately loud.



Key of \_\_\_\_\_

**Allegro**

1. Pit - ter pat - ter, rain-drops fall-ing Down on Brett and me .  
 2. Pit - ter pat - ter, what's the mat - ter? We're all wet, you see!

*f* Thun-der, light-ning all a - round us, It is mak - ing quite a big fuss!

*mf* Pit - ter pat - ter, it's quite rain - y, We're all wet, you see!



Which lines are the same or similar?  
Which line is different?

## Sing, Bird, Sing

Key of \_\_\_\_\_

**Moderato**

5

*p* Lis - ten to the bird in the tree sing.

5 2

5

Way up there its song — does ring.

*f* What a fine voice, now don't you a - gree?

4

5

*p* Sing - ing, sing - ing, just to please me!

# Sharp Key Signatures

Sharp key signatures may be discovered by

1. naming the last sharp,  
then
2. naming the next letter in the music alphabet  
(the name of the next note above the last sharp).

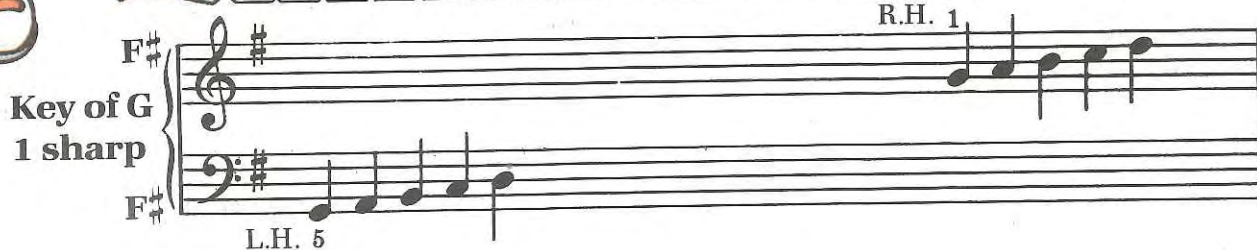
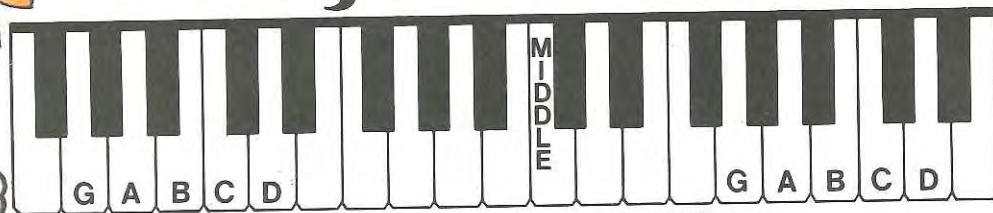


Key of G Major

**Note:** Although F# is *not* used in the 5-finger position, F# must be written on the staff to indicate the key of G. Any F's would be played F#



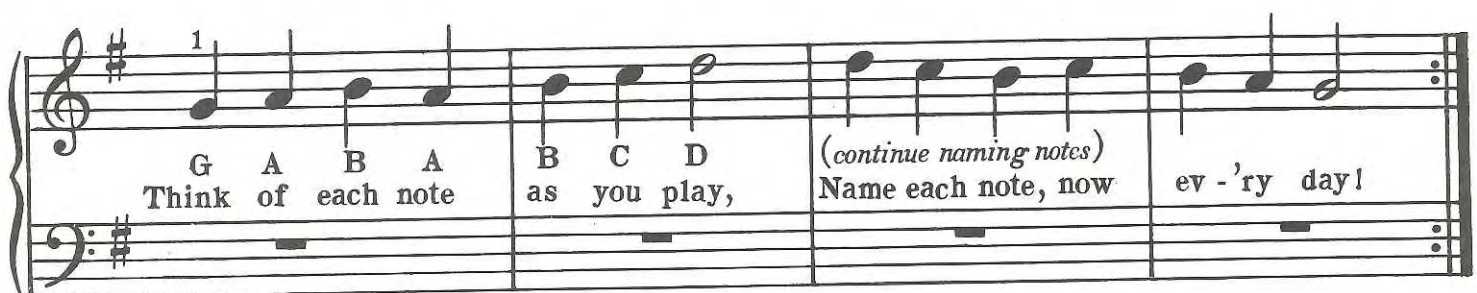
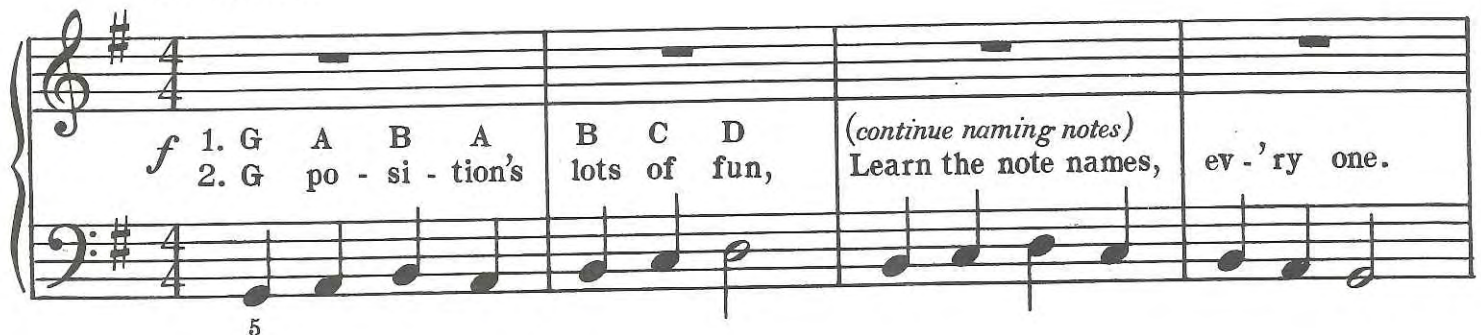
## G Major Position



Key of G

Moderato

## Gee Whiz





Which lines are the same or similar?  
Which line is different? \*



Key of \_\_\_\_\_

## Bugle Call

**Lively**

1 2 3

*f* Lis - ten to the bu - gle play, call - ing ev - 'ry one.

1 2

Get up now, jump out of bed, up be - fore the sun.

5

Ear - ly ris - ers, off you go. We'll have lots of fun! Oh!

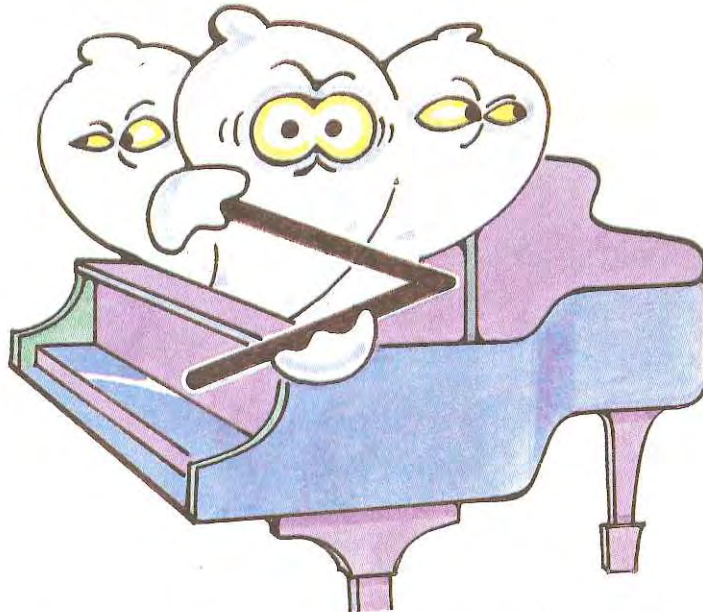
1 2

Get up now, jump out of bed, up be - fore the sun.

\*Teacher: Have the student continue to analyze the form of new pieces in this manner.

# Accent Sign

 or  means to play the note or notes **louder**.



## Spooks!

*Allegretto*

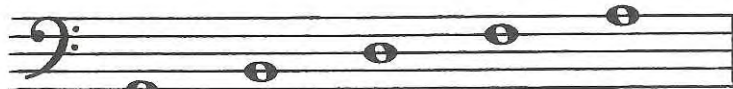
*f* Spooks jump out to haunt you! They will try to taunt you!

What a spook - y night! Gives me such a fright!

*p* Look off to your left. Look off to your right.

*f* Spooks jump out to haunt you! What a spook - y night!

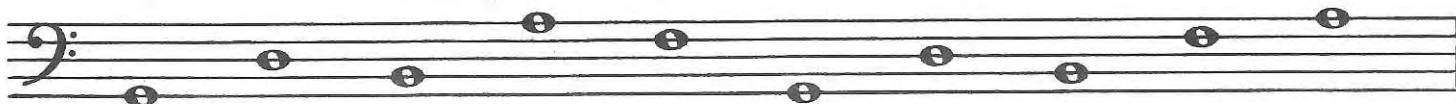
# Bass Clef Note-Naming Game



The bass clef **line note** names are:

G B D F A

Name these line notes.

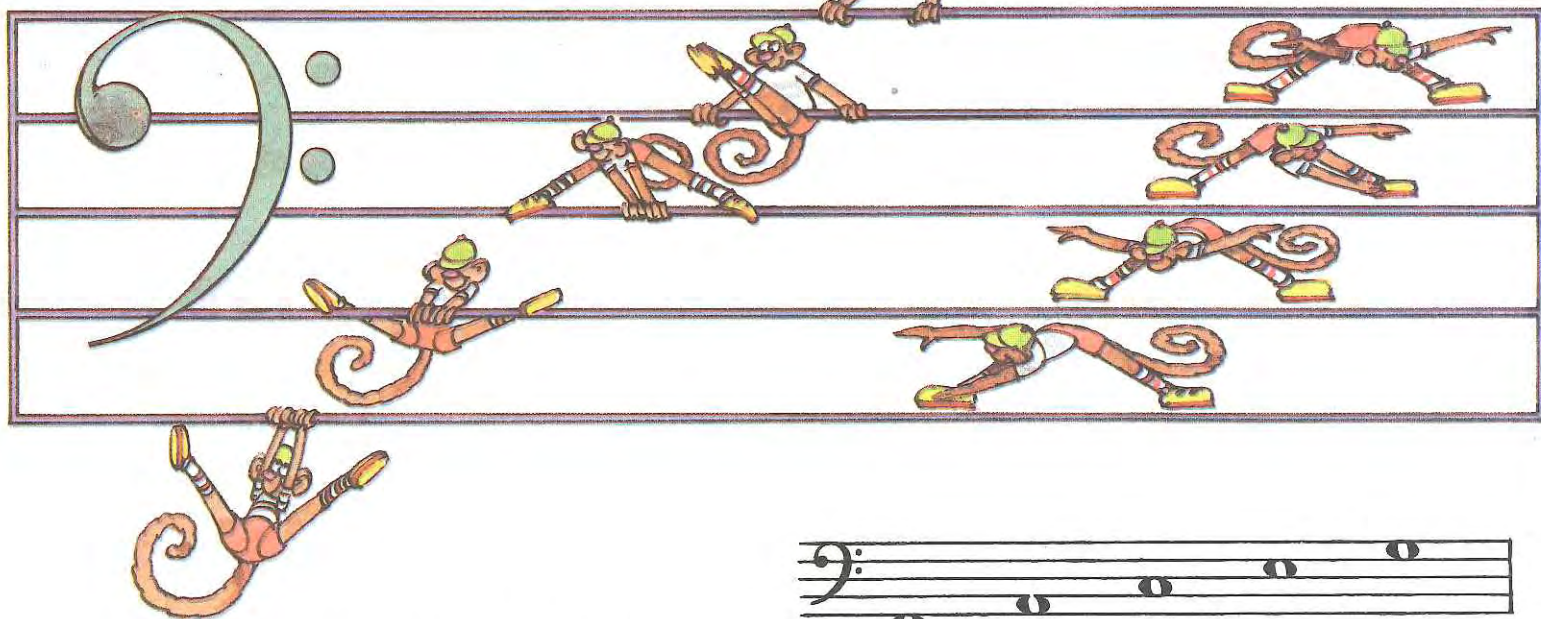


— — — — —

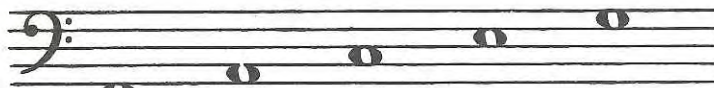
Score 100 points for a perfect line.

Subtract 10 points for each incorrect answer.

Your score: \_\_\_\_\_

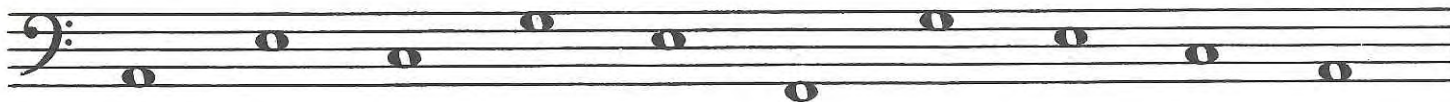


The bass clef **space note** names are:



F A C E G

Name these space notes.



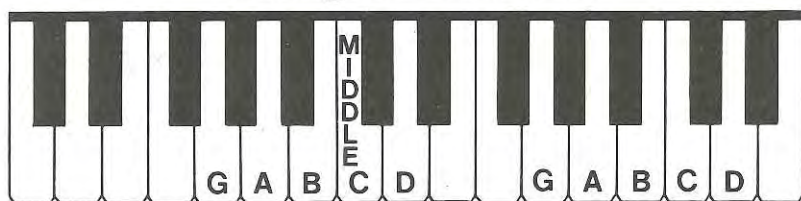
— — — — —

Score 100 points for a perfect line.

Subtract 10 points for each incorrect answer.

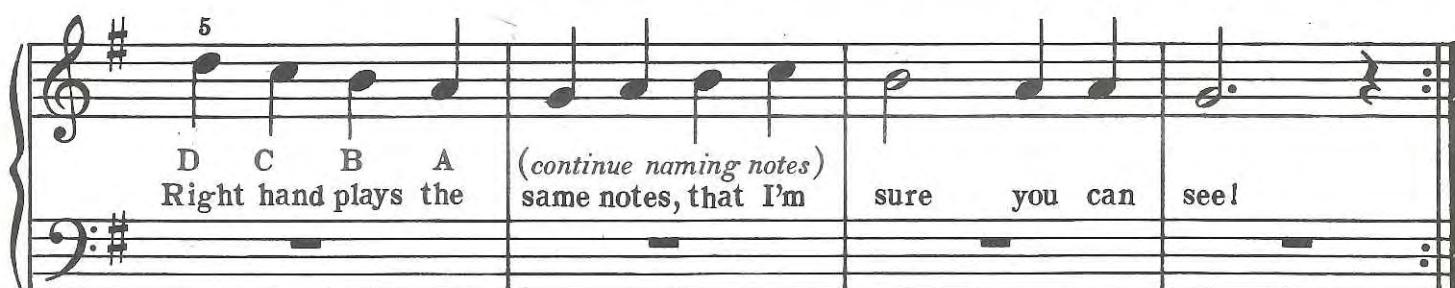
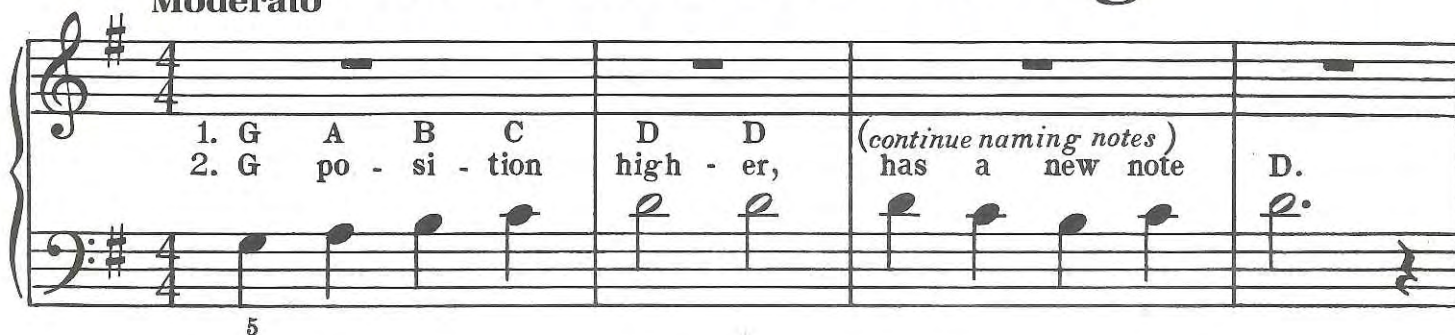
Your score: \_\_\_\_\_

# G Major Position



## Mountain Climbing

Moderato

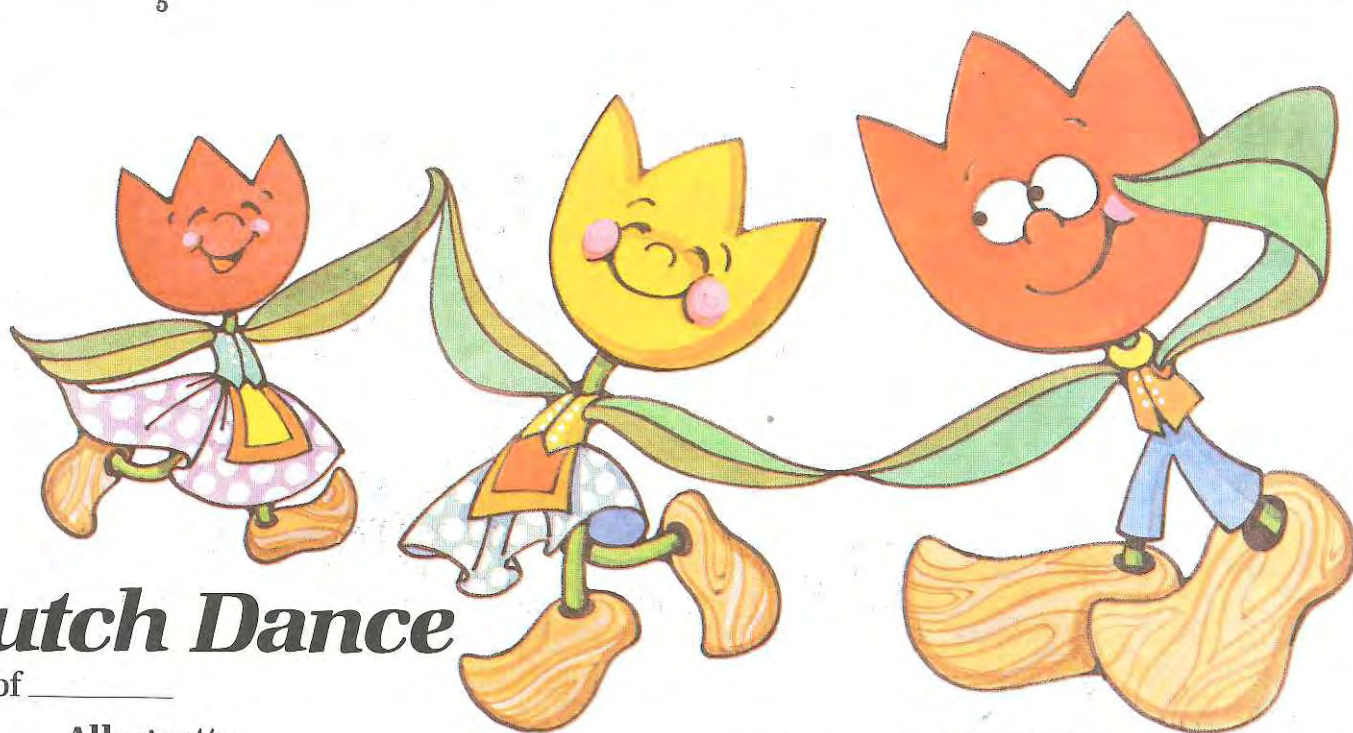
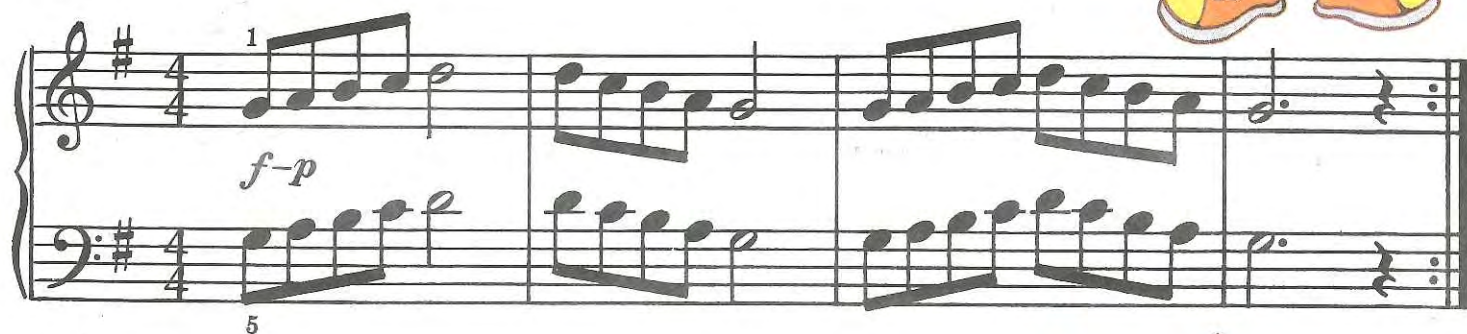


## Warm-up

First, play legato. Then play staccato.



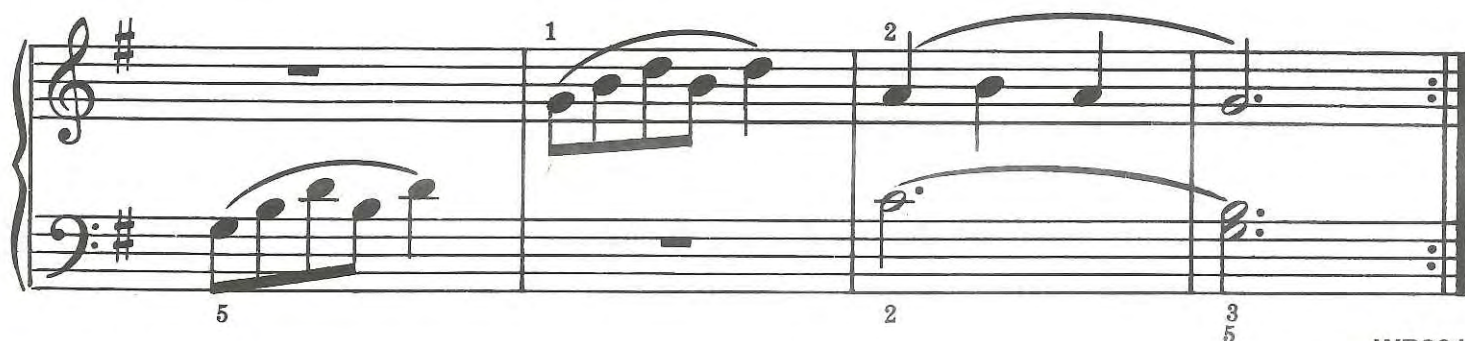
Key of \_\_\_\_\_



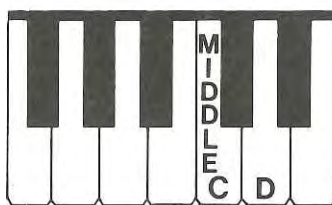
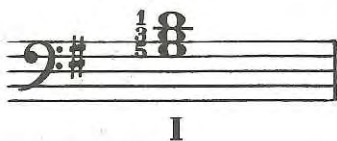
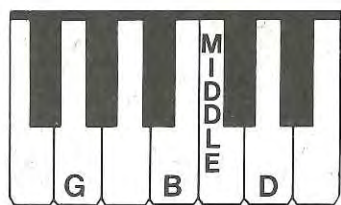
## Dutch Dance

Key of \_\_\_\_\_

**Allegretto**

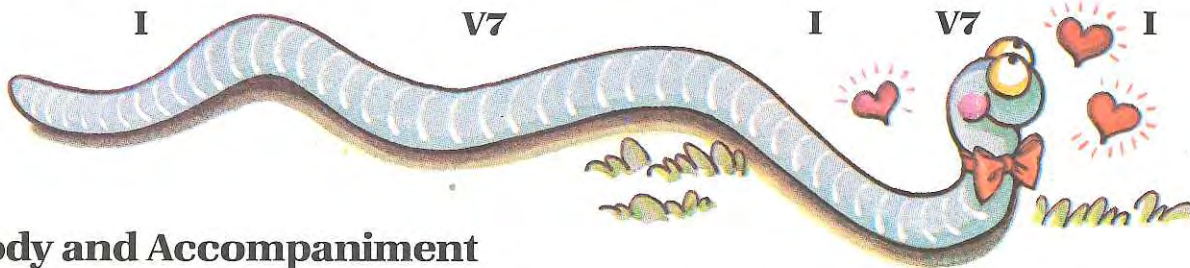


# Accompaniment in G



## Warm-up

Practice these L.H. chords in G Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hand for the chord changes.



## Melody and Accompaniment

Play the accompaniment **softer** than the melody for the correct balance.

1.

2.



# Soccer Is My Favorite

Lively

1 2

*mf* Soc - cer is my fa - v'rite sport, I am hap - py to re - port.

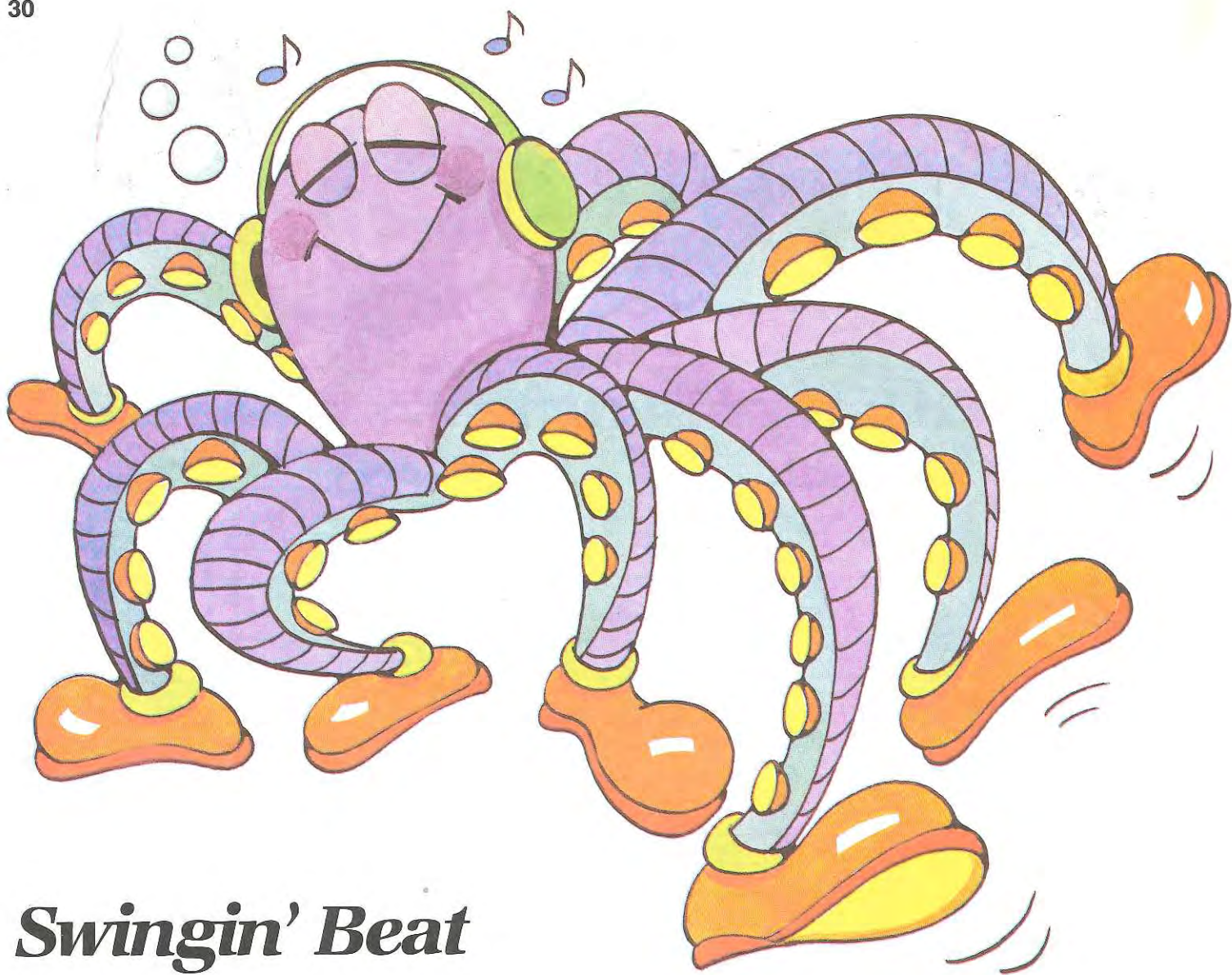
1 3 5 2

It's the great - est game of all! Kick that check - er'd ball!

2 2

It takes lots of foot con - trol Just to make a sin - gle goal.

When we win, it's real - ly great! We all cel - e - brate!



## Swingin' Beat

Fast boogie

Sheet music for the first system of "Swingin' Beat". The music is in 4/4 time, key of D major (indicated by two sharps), and features a fast boogie tempo. The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is on a bass clef staff. The lyrics are: *f* Lis - ten to the swing-in' beat and tap your feet.

5

Sheet music for the second system of "Swingin' Beat". The music continues in 4/4 time, key of D major. The melody is on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is on a bass clef staff. The lyrics are: Keep it e - ven, keep it smooth, it's real - ly neat!

5



5 3 1 4 1

Feel the rhy - thm, clap your hands. The rhy - thm's strong.

3 3

Keep it e - ven, keep it smooth, and sing this song.

2

Swing and sway to the beat, swing-in' rhy - thm in your feet.

3

3

Keep it e - ven, keep it smooth, it's real - ly neat! Oh, yeah!

5

# Dynamic Shading

**Dynamic shading** is created by changes in volume. Changes from soft to loud or from loud to soft are necessary for musical expression.

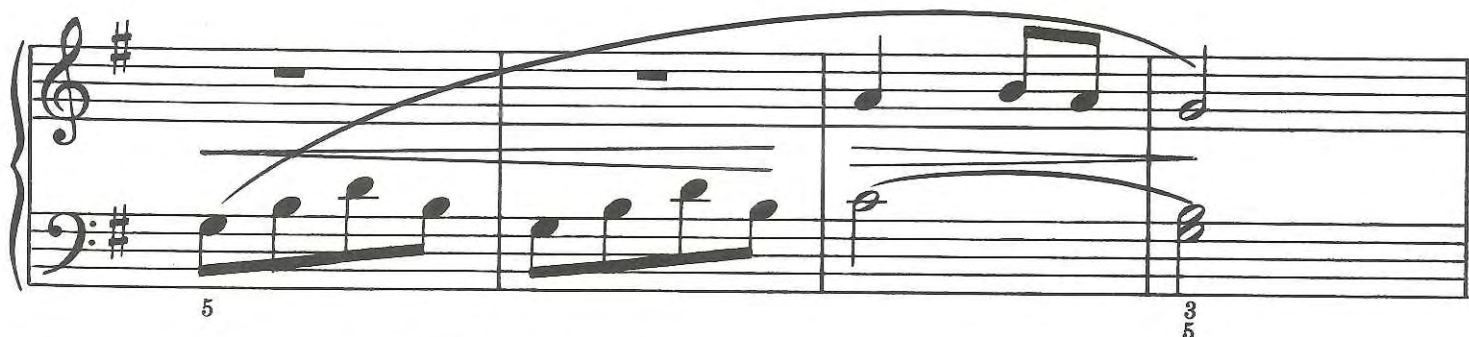
**Crescendo** (gradually play louder)

**Diminuendo** (gradually play softer)



## Floating Clouds

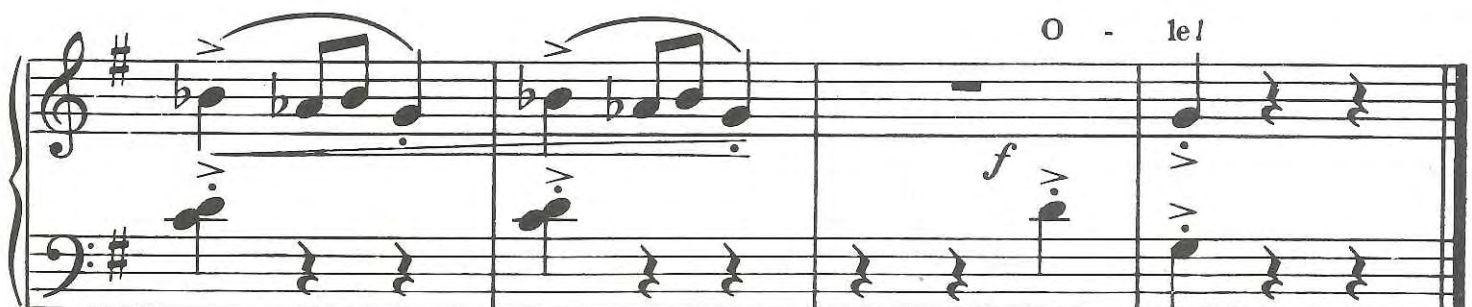
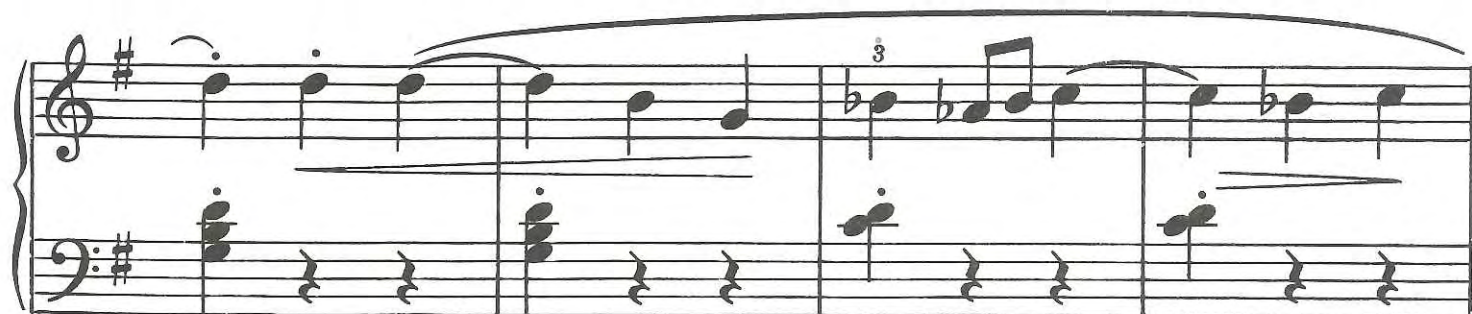
Moderato



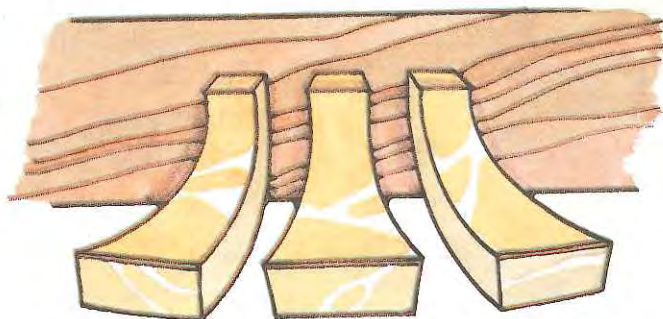
**Rit.** is the abbreviation for **ritardando**. It means to slow down gradually.



**Allegro**



# The Damper Pedal



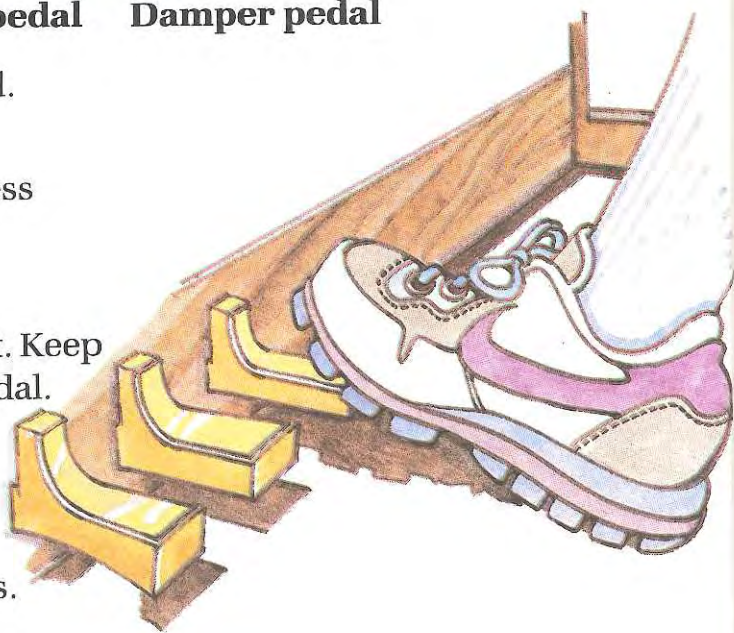
Soft pedal    Sostenuto pedal    Damper pedal

The pedal on the **right** is the **damper** pedal.  
It is used to hold tones.

This sign  shows when to press and lift the damper pedal.

## Pedal Technic

Press the damper pedal with your right foot. Keep your heel on the floor when you use the pedal.



Listen carefully to the sound that the pedal adds.

## Pedal Study

*Andante*



# Morning Prelude

**Allegretto**

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down stepwise to G4. The bass clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down stepwise to G2. The tempo is marked *Allegretto* and the dynamic is *mf-mp*. A slur covers the first measure of the treble staff, and a slur covers the first measure of the bass staff. A bracket labeled '5' is under the first measure of the bass staff.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line starting on Bb4, moving up stepwise to F5, then down stepwise to Bb4. The bass clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down stepwise to G2. A slur covers the first measure of the treble staff, and a slur covers the first measure of the bass staff. A bracket labeled '2' is under the first measure of the bass staff.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down stepwise to G4. The bass clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down stepwise to G2. A slur covers the first measure of the treble staff, and a slur covers the first measure of the bass staff. A bracket labeled '5' is under the first measure of the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line starting on Bb4, moving up stepwise to F5, then down stepwise to Bb4. The bass clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3, then down stepwise to G2. A slur covers the first measure of the treble staff, and a slur covers the first measure of the bass staff. A bracket labeled '2' is under the first measure of the bass staff. The system concludes with a repeat sign. Above the repeat sign, the text *l. h.* is written. Below the repeat sign, the text *rit. 2nd time* is written. A bracket labeled '5' is under the first measure of the bass staff.

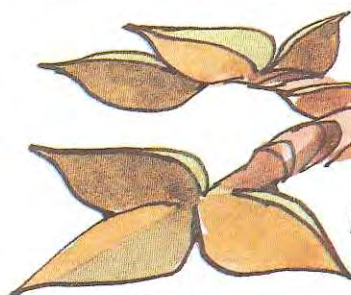
**Note:** On the repeat, you may play one octave higher than written.

## Upbeat

 $\frac{4}{4}$ 

Count: 4 1 2 3 4

A note that comes before the first full measure of a piece is called an **upbeat**. Usually, the time value of the upbeat is taken away from the final measure, making the final measure incomplete.



# The Old Grey Owl

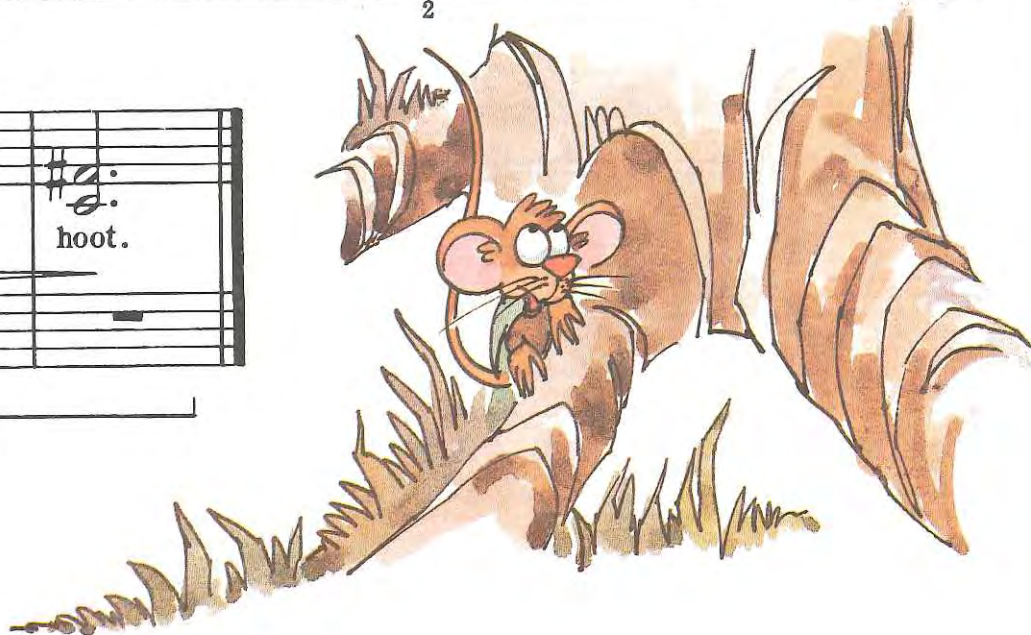
Moderato

*mf* 1. At eve - ning time when it grows dark, Out comes the old grey owl. He  
*mp* 2. He hunts at night when it is dark, And we are all a - sleep. He

likes to sit up in his tree, Where he can give a scowl!  
 flies a - way and catch - es prey, And they don't make a peep!

Ending

Hoot, hoot, hoot.





# The New Day

Key of \_\_\_\_\_

With spirit

1. It is a brand new day. It's time to shout hoo - ray! There's  
 2. Let's take a - long old Spot. Hey, that's a pleas - ant thought! Out

mf  
f

1 2 3

1  
5

not a cloud in sight. This day is dy - na - mite! Oh,  
 in the coun - try - side. He'll be a su - per guidel

3

3

let's go out and shout hoo - ray! It's

5  
4  
3

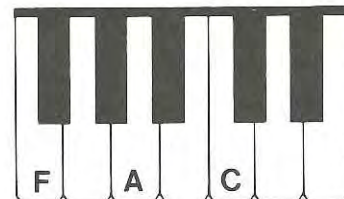
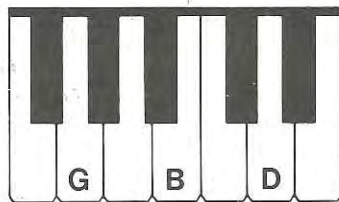
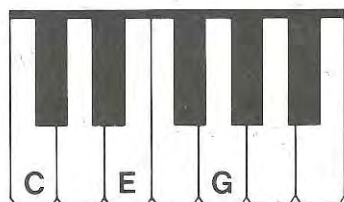
1

going to be a real ter - rif - ic day!

3

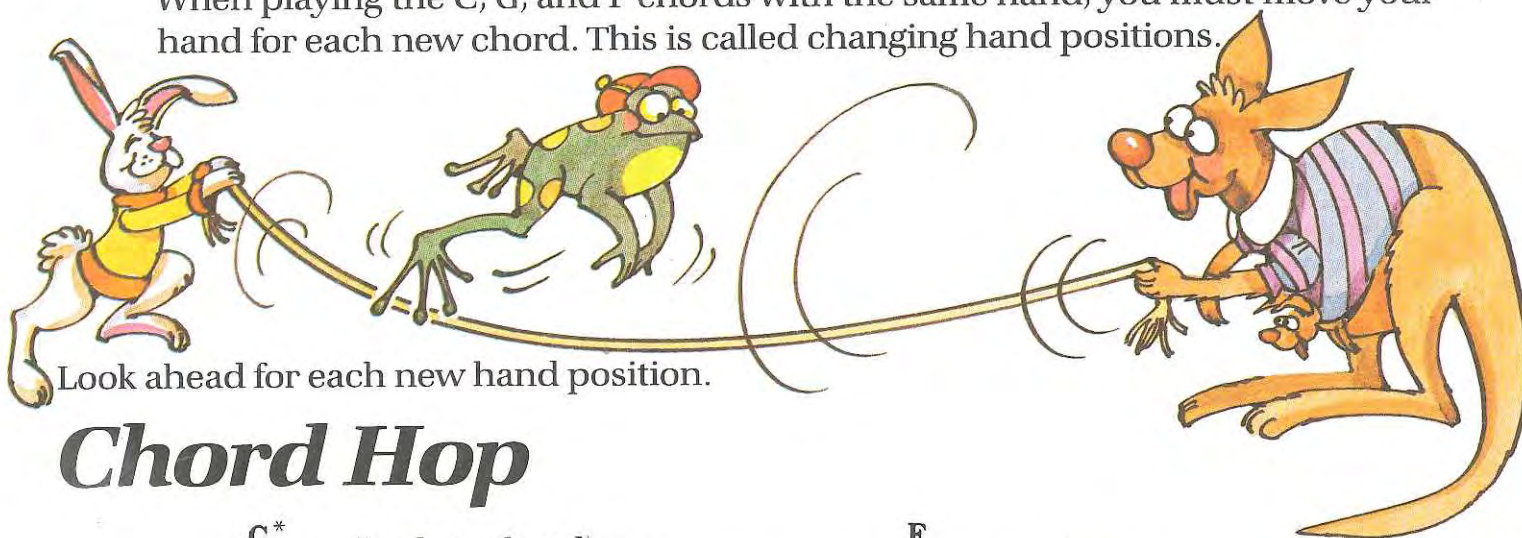
# Group 1 Keys (C, G, F)

You have learned to play in three keys: C, G, and F. These three keys are called the **Group 1 Keys** because they all have the same feel and look in their I chords. Each chord has only **white keys**.



## Changing Hand Positions

When playing the C, G, and F chords with the same hand, you must move your hand for each new chord. This is called changing hand positions.



Look ahead for each new hand position.

## Chord Hop

Musical notation for a 'Chord Hop' exercise. The exercise is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff shows a sequence of chords: C\* (broken chord), F, and G. The second staff shows a sequence of chords: G, F, and C. The notation includes fingerings (1, 3, 5) and dynamics (mf, f). Blue arrows indicate the movement of the hand between chords.

\*The letter above the staff names the chord. The letter is called a **chord symbol**.



# Rockin' Song

Steady rock beat

**C**

1

*f* Well, let's all rock a - long and tap our feet to the beat,

**F**

①

The mu - sic's in the air, it's sound-ing ev - 'ry - where...

**G** **F**

①

Oh what a live - ly beat, I can - not stop my feet,

**C**

①

It's such a great rock song! — Great rock song! — Rock - in' song! Yeah!

① 2

# Single Eighths

 or  = one eighth note  
 = one eighth rest

★ Clap and count this rhythm:

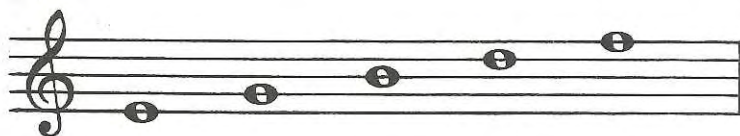


## March

Bright march tempo

The musical score is written for a piano in 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The tempo is 'Bright march tempo'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The piece ends with a double bar line.

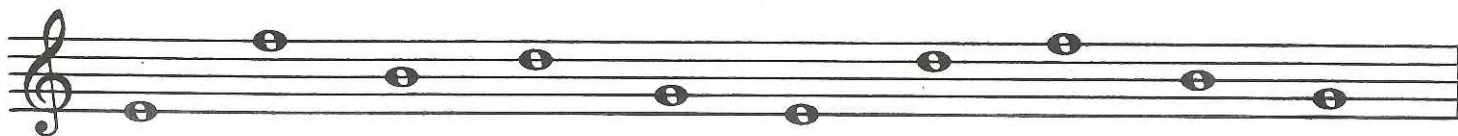
# Treble Clef Note-Naming Game



The treble clef **line note** names are:

**E G B D F**

Name these line notes.

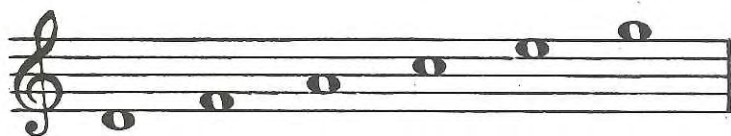


\_\_\_\_\_

Score 100 points for a perfect line.

Subtract 10 points for each incorrect answer.

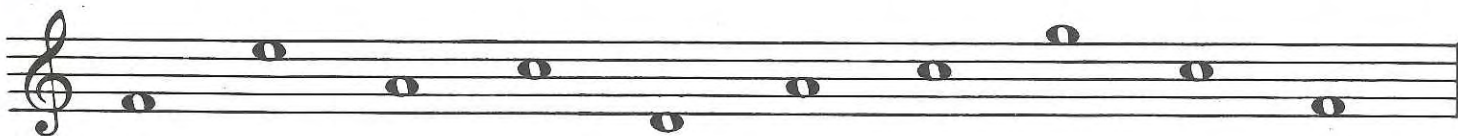
Your score: \_\_\_\_\_



The treble clef **space note** names are:

**D F A C E G**

Name these space notes.



\_\_\_\_\_

Score 100 points for a perfect line.

Subtract 10 points for each incorrect answer.

Your score: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Dotted Quarter Note

A dot after a note adds half the value of the note.



$$1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ beats}$$

A dotted quarter note is played the same as a quarter note tied to an eighth note.

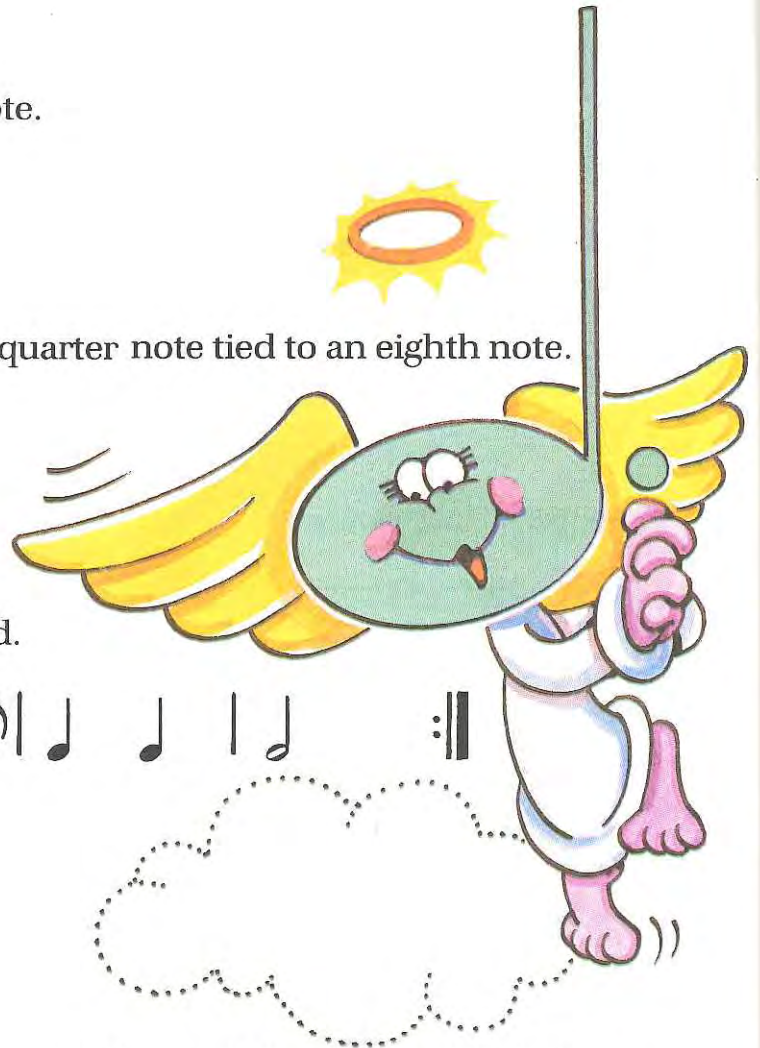


★ Clap and count the following rhythm aloud.

$\frac{2}{4}$



Count: 1 & 2 &  
or: quar-ter dot eighth



The following melodies have dotted rhythm patterns. Sing and clap the rhythm before playing. Play and count the rhythm aloud.

## America



Play hands separately first.

## Angels We Have Heard On High

## D.C. al Fine

**D.C. al Fine** is an abbreviation for **Da Capo al Fine**.

It means to go back to the beginning and play to the *Fine* (end).

# Largo

Theme from *From the New World Symphony*

Anton Dvořák\*  
(1841–1904)

**Largo (very slowly)**

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system contains a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. The second system concludes with a *Fine* marking. The third system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features a circled triplet of eighth notes. The fourth system starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and also includes a circled triplet of eighth notes, ending with the instruction *D. C. al Fine*.

\*Anton Dvořák was a Czech composer who lived in the United States from 1892 until 1895. *From the New World* (1893) was the last symphony he wrote.

8va-----1

**8va** is an **octave sign**. When placed **over** notes, play them one octave (eight notes) **higher** than written.



# Alouette

**Allegretto**

**French Folk Song**

1

*mf* A - lou - et - te, pret - ty A - lou - et - te, A - lou - et - te,

1 2

*Fine* 1

all dressed up to - day! What a love - ly hat you've got, I do like it such a lot.

1

8va-----1

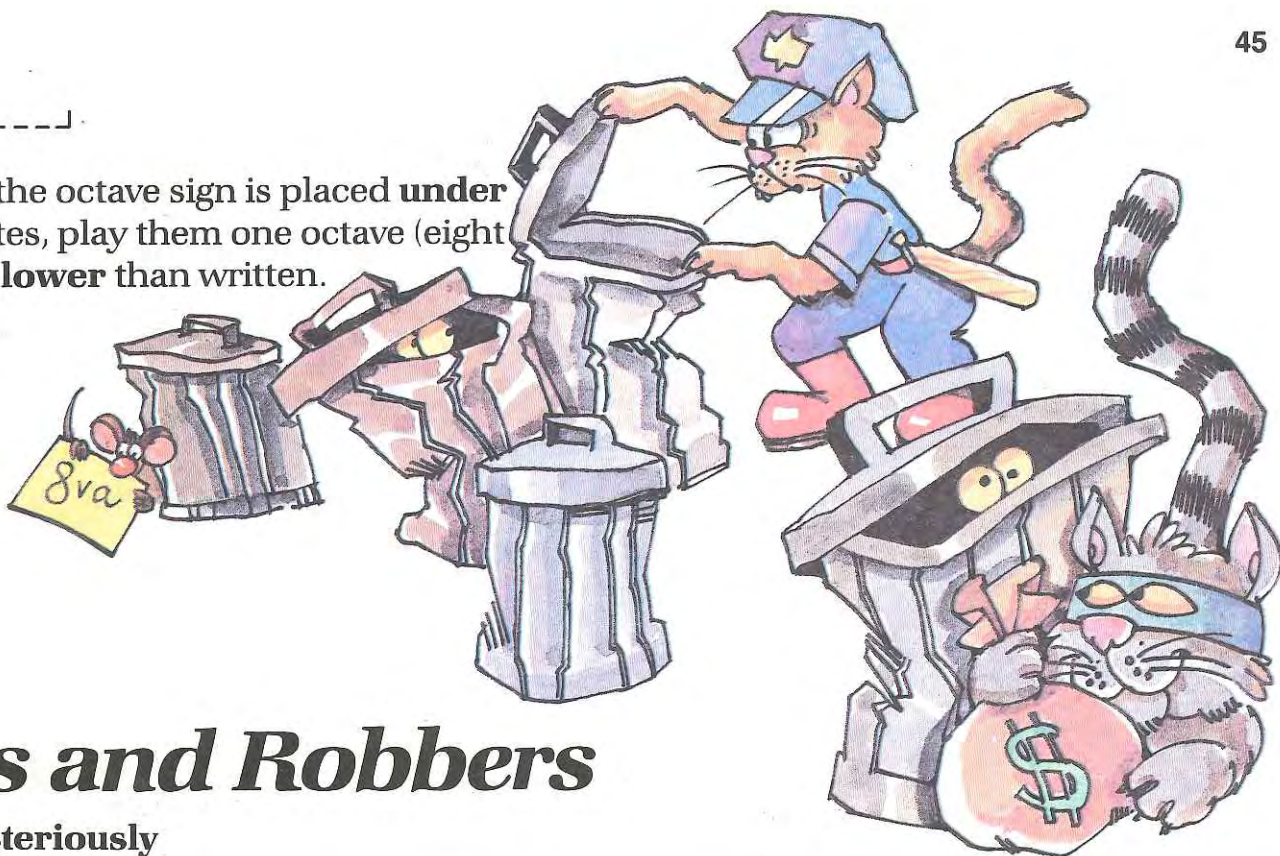
*f* What a hat, what a dress, what a bow, in your hair! Oh

5 1 5 1

*D. C. al Fine*

8va.....

When the octave sign is placed **under** the notes, play them one octave (eight notes) **lower** than written.



# Cops and Robbers

*Mysteriously*

||: Repeat the music between the pairs of dots and double bar lines. :||

## Natural

This sign  is called a **natural**. It cancels a sharp or flat. It means to play the natural (white) key.

Play:



## The Natural

Moderato



*mf* 1. I'm a nat-ural, you're a nat-ural, she's a nat-ural, too!  
2. See a nat-ural, play a nat-ural, keep it in your view!

## Cancel That!

Moderato

*mf*



# Celebration!

With spirit

First system of music notation. Treble and bass staves in 4/4 time, key of D major. The bass line starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated: 5, 3, 2 for the bass line and 5, 3, 1 for the treble line.

Second system of music notation. Treble and bass staves in 4/4 time, key of D major. Fingerings are indicated: 5, 3, 2 for the bass line and 5, 3, 1 for the treble line.

Third system of music notation. Treble and bass staves in 4/4 time, key of D major. Fingerings are indicated: 5, 3, 2 for the bass line and 1, 2, 3 for the treble line.

Fourth system of music notation. Treble and bass staves in 4/4 time, key of D major. Fingerings are indicated: 5, 3, 2 for the bass line.



# When the Saints Go Marching In

Bright march time

1

*mf* 1. Oh, when the  
*f* 2. Oh, when those

Saints \_\_\_\_\_  
bells \_\_\_\_\_

go march-ing  
be - gin to

in, \_\_\_\_\_  
chime, \_\_\_\_\_

5 3 2

Oh, when the  
Oh, when those

Saints  
bells

go  
be

march - ing  
gin to

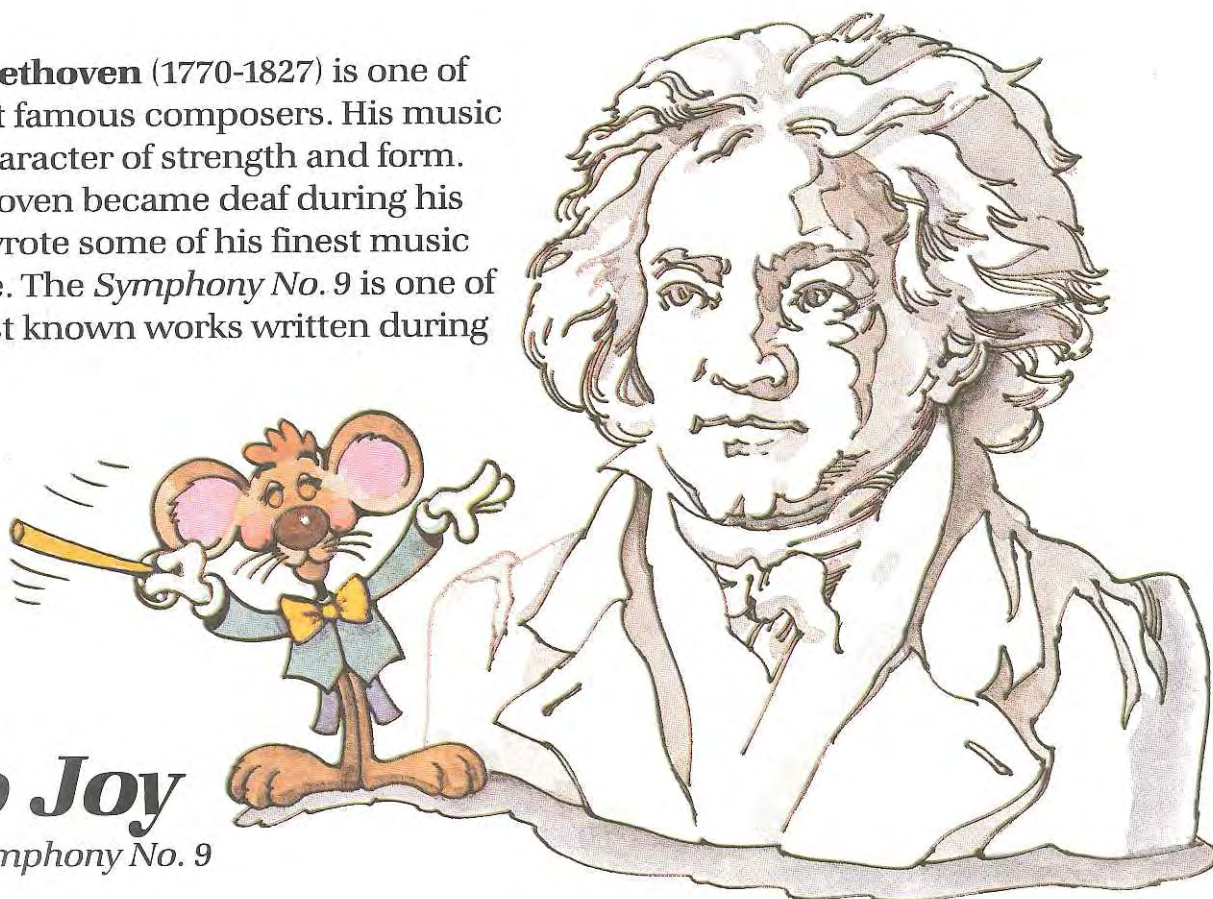


in, ——— Oh, I want to  
chime, ——— Oh, I want to

be in that num - ber, When the  
be in that num - ber, When those

Saints go march - ing to  
bells be gin to in! ———  
chime! ———

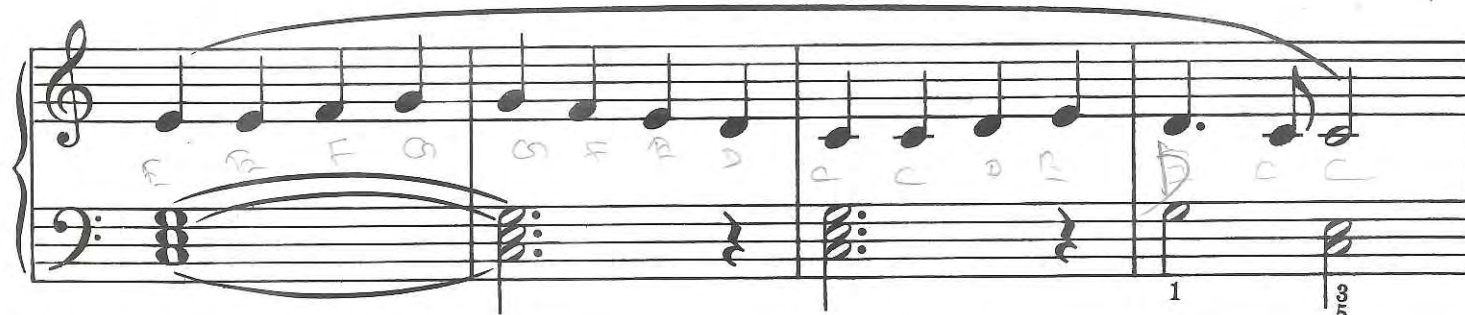
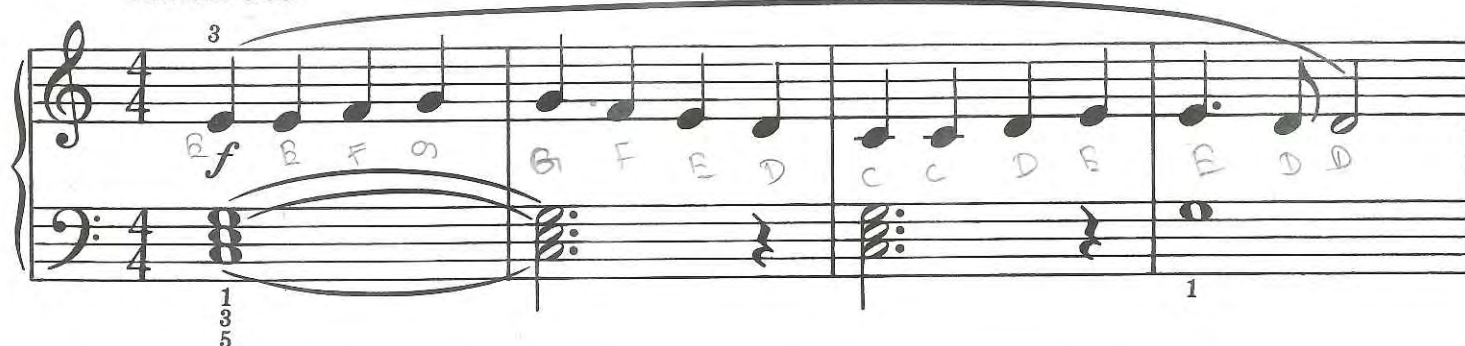
**Ludwig Van Beethoven** (1770-1827) is one of Germany's most famous composers. His music has a special character of strength and form. Although Beethoven became deaf during his later years, he wrote some of his finest music during this time. The *Symphony No. 9* is one of Beethoven's best known works written during his later years.



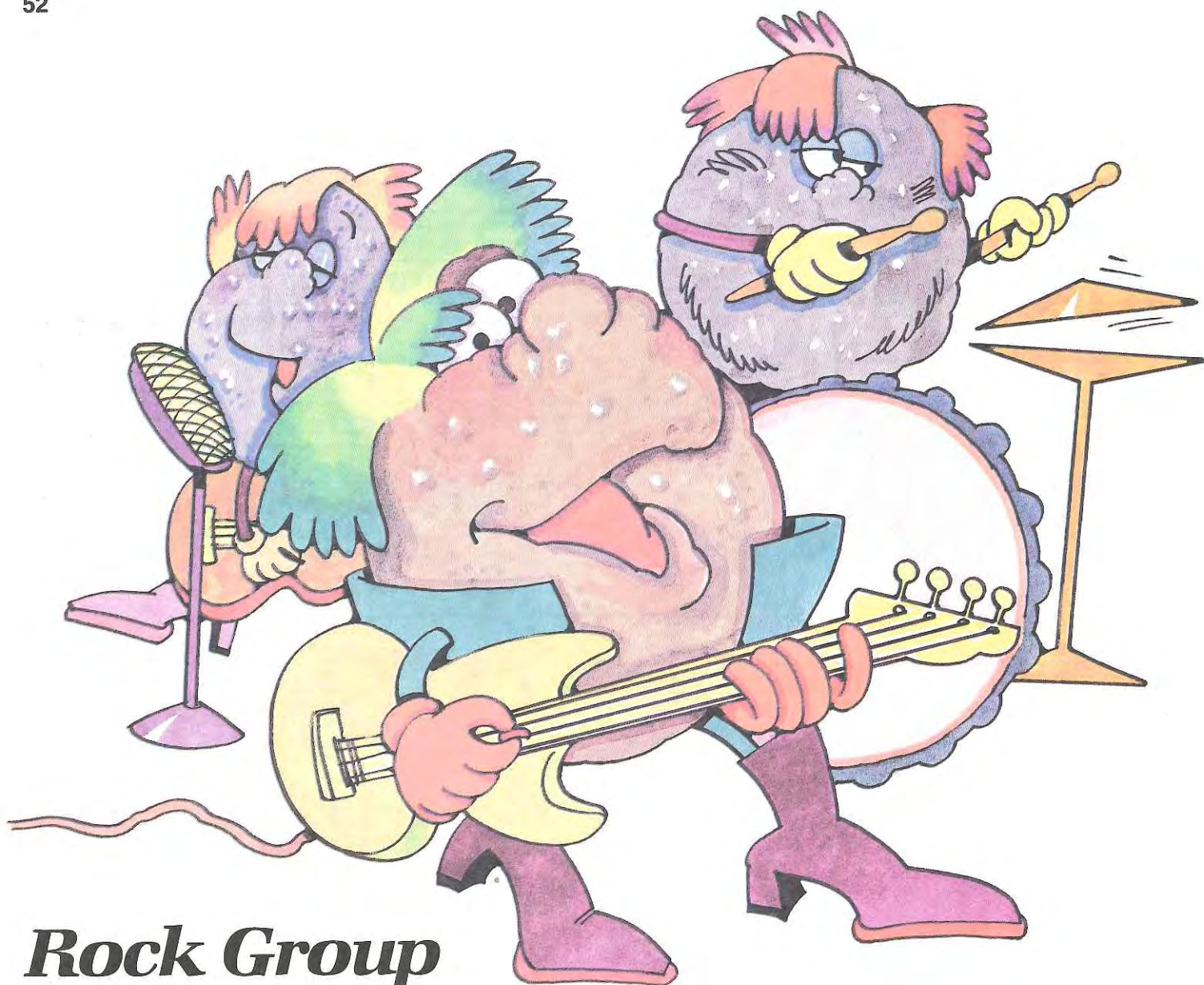
## Ode to Joy

Theme from *Symphony No. 9*

**Moderato**

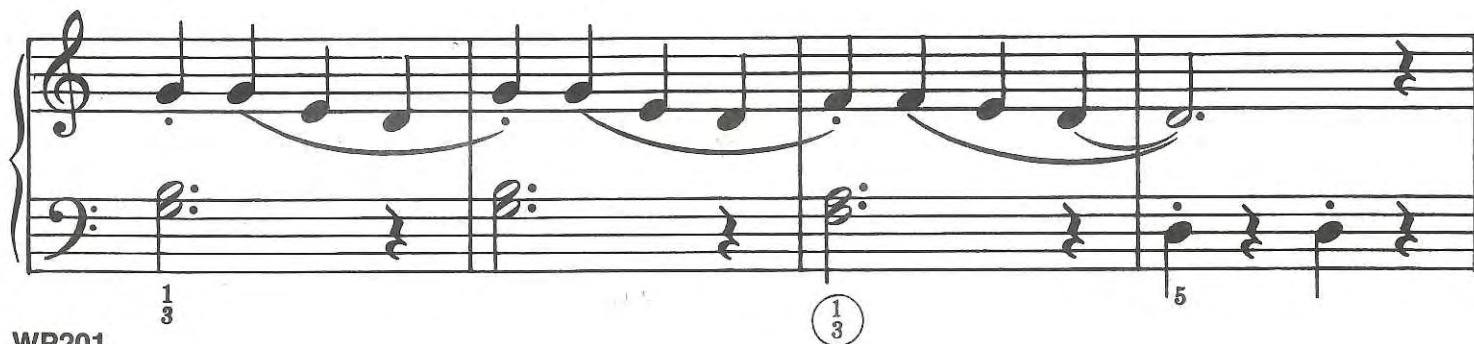


[illegible][illegible]



# Rock Group

Moderate rock





⑤

⑤

# Space Walk

**Eerily**

*mf*

1 2

5 1 2

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the left hand, which is repeated throughout the piece. The right hand of the piano part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fine" written above the staff.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two measures. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a melody starting on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line starts on a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, and a quarter note B3. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a melody starting on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line starts on a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, and a quarter note B3. The second system also consists of two measures. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a melody starting on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line starts on a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, and a quarter note B3. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a melody starting on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line starts on a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, and a quarter note B3. The tempo is marked 'mp' (moderato piano) and the time signature is 4/4.

*D. C. al Fine*

The musical score consists of two staves, Treble and Bass, in G major (one sharp). The Treble staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all tied together by a slur. The Bass staff begins with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2, also tied together by a slur. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with the instruction *D. C. al Fine*.

# Music Dictionary



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| TERM            | SIGN or ABBREVIATION | MEANING                                                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A Tempo         |                      | return to original speed                                                 |
| Accent Sign     | >                    | play the note or notes louder                                            |
| Allegretto      |                      | moderately fast                                                          |
| Allegro         |                      | fast                                                                     |
| Andante         |                      | slowly (walking tempo)                                                   |
| Crescendo       | <i>cresc.</i>        | gradually play louder                                                    |
| Da Capo al Fine | <i>D. C. al Fine</i> | repeat from the beginning and play to the <i>Fine</i>                    |
| Diminuendo      | <i>dim.</i>          | gradually play softer                                                    |
| Dynamics        |                      | signs that indicate ranges of volume from soft to loud                   |
| Fine            |                      | the end                                                                  |
| Flat Sign       | b                    | play the next key to the left                                            |
| Form            |                      | the arrangement of notes and rhythms into patterns                       |
| Forte           | <i>f</i>             | loud                                                                     |
| Largo           |                      | very slowly                                                              |
| Legato          |                      | smooth and connected tones, usually indicated by a slur                  |
| Mezzo Forte     | <i>mf</i>            | moderately loud                                                          |
| Mezzo Piano     | <i>mp</i>            | moderately soft                                                          |
| Moderato        |                      | moderately                                                               |
| Natural Sign    | ♮                    | cancels a sharp or flat                                                  |
| Octave Sign     | <i>8va</i>           | over notes: play one octave higher<br>under notes: play one octave lower |
| Pedal Sign      |                      | press, hold, and lift the damper pedal                                   |
| Phrase          |                      | a group of notes that form a musical thought                             |
| Piano           | <i>p</i>             | soft                                                                     |
| Repeat Signs    |                      | repeat from the beginning                                                |
|                 |                      | repeat between the pairs of dots and double bar lines                    |
| Ritardando      | <i>rit.</i>          | gradually slow down                                                      |
| Sharp Sign      | ♯                    | play the next key to the right                                           |
| Slur            |                      | indicates notes which are played legato                                  |
| Staccato        |                      | short, disconnected tones                                                |
| Tempo           |                      | rate of speed                                                            |
| Tie             |                      | connects notes of the same name for their combined value                 |
| Upbeat          |                      | a note (or notes) that comes before the first full measure               |