

2 Level 1: Sound Review



Please view the DVD for helpful information about practice and performance skills, refer to the glossary for any terms you may not remember from Book 1, and listen to track 1 on the CD for your tuning note.

2 A NEW BEGINNING—Play these notes you already know. Refer to the fingering chart if you need help. Name the key. Point to the following:

- treble clef
- a measure
- repeat sign
- a bar line
- a whole note
- fermata
- a breath mark
- time signature
- final bar line
- a half note

3 FAMILIAR PLACES—Place the corresponding letter in the space nearest the appropriate note or symbol:

- A. whole note
- B. half note
- C. quarter note
- D. tie
- E. whole rest
- F. half rest
- G. quarter rest
- H. tempo marking

Moderato _____

4 LIGHTLY ROW—What is the time signature? How many beats are in each measure? What kind of note gets one beat (count)? Name the key.

Allegro _____ Traditional

5 STARLIGHT DUET—What is a duet? Can you name the piece on which this duet is based? Choose to play either the top line or the bottom line, then switch parts on the repeat. Adapted by W. A. Mozart (1756–1791)

Andante

6 LONDON BRIDGE—Clap the rhythm as you count the beats, then sing the piece before you play. As in book 1, you can determine appropriate places to breathe. Discuss this with your teacher. English Folk Song

Moderato

7 A MINOR ADJUSTMENT—Play these notes you already know. Refer to the fingering chart if you need help. Notice the key signature. Point to the following:

- loud dynamic marking
- dotted half note
- pickup note
- a slur
- soft dynamic marking
- an eighth note
- time signature
- an accent

Moderato

Level 2: Sound Fundamentals

CUT TIME is a meter in which there are two beats per measure and the half note receives one beat. Cut time is also called **ALLA BREVE**.

$\text{C} = \frac{2}{2}$ = Two beats (counts) per measure.
 $\text{C} = \frac{2}{2}$ = A half note receives one beat (count).

51 MAKING THE CUT—Clap and count before you play.

Andante

mf

52 SOME FOLKS DO—This version is in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

Moderato

Stephen Foster (1826–1864)

f

53 SOME FOLKS DON'T—This version is in cut time. How is it different from the $\frac{2}{4}$ version? How is it similar?

Moderato

Stephen Foster (1826–1864)

f

54 DOO-DLE IN TWO-DLE—Play and conduct Yankee Doodle in common time, then change the meter to cut time by drawing a vertical line through the C (C). Now play and conduct in “two” (cut time). Both versions should sound exactly the same, but the speed of your conducting gestures will be “cut” in half!

Allegro

American Folk Song

mf

55 MERRILY, THIS IS HOW WE ROLL—Play and conduct in common time, then change the meter to cut time by drawing a vertical line through the C (C). Now play and conduct in “two” (cut time). Both versions should sound exactly the same, but the speed of your conducting gestures will be “cut” in half!

Andante

American Folk Song

mf


D.C. AL CODA means to repeat from the beginning (*da capo* or “head”) and then play the *coda* (the “tail”) where indicated.

158 THE IRISH JAUNTING CAR—Trace the “roadmap” of the piece before you play.

Moderato Irish Folk Song

The score consists of three staves. The first staff is in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a tempo marking of 'Moderato'. It begins with a dynamic of *mf* and includes a crescendo leading to a dynamic of *f*. A circled cross symbol (Coda symbol) is placed above the staff. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a dynamic of *p*. A red arrow points to the end of the second staff with the text 'D.C. al Coda'. The third staff is labeled 'Coda' and contains a series of notes with accents, ending with a circled cross symbol.

GRACE NOTES are a type of musical ornamentation. They are placed prior to and are slurred to the note they enhance, and appear smaller in size. Grace notes usually are single notes, either with or without a slash through the stem and flag, but can also include two or more notes. Rhythmically they are placed immediately prior to the beat, but in music of the Baroque and Early Classical periods they are sometimes played on the beat.

159 GOODNESS, GRACE NOTES!—Try out your grace notes. Make sure they feel relaxed and not forced. 

Andante

The score is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a tempo marking of 'Andante'. It starts with a dynamic of *mf*. Two red triangles point to grace notes placed before the main notes on the staff.

160 TRAVELIN' TO ARKANSAS—A hoedown is an American folk dance. Play the grace notes lightly and just before the beat of the note they precede.

Moderate hoedown tempo

The score is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a tempo marking of 'Moderate hoedown tempo'. It begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The music features many grace notes. A circled cross symbol (Coda symbol) is placed above the staff. The second staff ends with a red arrow pointing to the end of the staff with the text 'D.C. al Coda'. The third staff is labeled 'Coda' and contains a series of notes with accents, ending with a circled cross symbol and a dynamic of *f*.

161 GRACEFUL GRACE NOTES—Here are more grace notes to practice. Make sure they have a natural and relaxed feel to them and never sound rushed.

Moderate waltz tempo

The score is in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a tempo marking of 'Moderate waltz tempo'. It starts with a dynamic of *mp*. The music features grace notes. The score includes first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the staff. It ends with a dynamic of *f*.