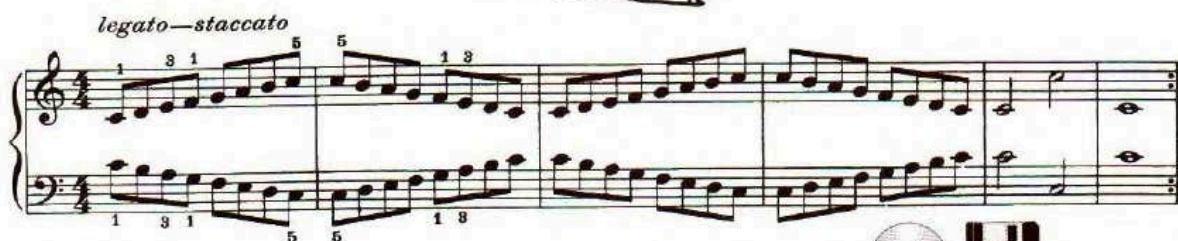


10. The Splits



11. Standing on Head

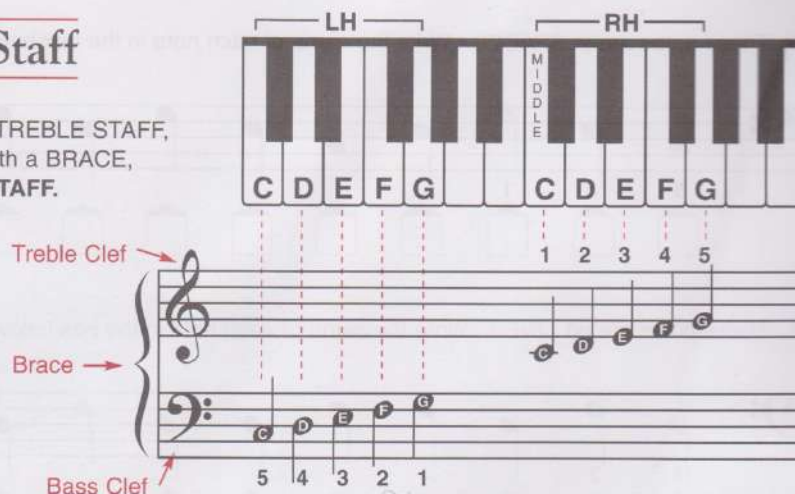


12. Fit as a Fiddle and Ready To Go



The Grand Staff

The BASS STAFF and TREBLE STAFF, when joined together with a BRACE, make up the **GRAND STAFF**.



TIME SIGNATURE

Music has numbers at the beginning called the **TIME SIGNATURE**.

4
4

means 4 beats to each measure.

means a **QUARTER NOTE** gets one beat.


PLAYING ON THE GRAND STAFF

Only the starting finger number for each hand is given.

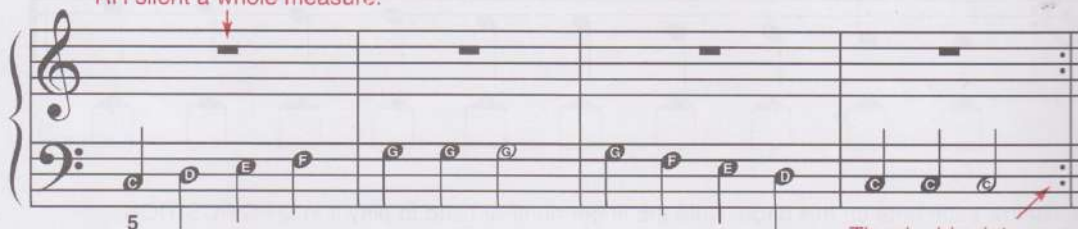
The following practice procedure is recommended for the rest of the pieces in this book:

1. Clap (or tap) & count.
2. Play & count.
3. Play & sing the words, if any.



This sign  is a **WHOLE REST**.
LH is silent a whole measure!

RH silent a whole measure.



The double dots mean repeat from the beginning.




Writing in $\frac{4}{4}$ Time

Remember: Music has numbers at the beginning called the **TIME SIGNATURE**.

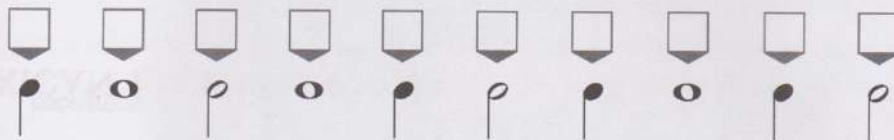
The **TOP NUMBER** tells the number of beats (counts) in each measure.

The **BOTTOM NUMBER** tells the kind of note that gets ONE beat (count).

$\frac{4}{4}$ = 4 beats to each measure.
 $\frac{4}{4}$ = QUARTER NOTE gets ONE beat.

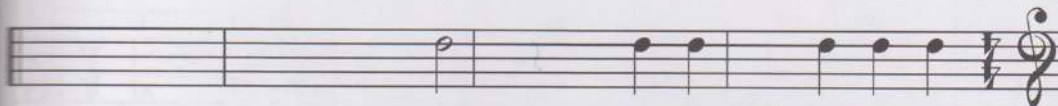
NOTE	COUNT	Total number of counts
WHOLE 	"1 - 2 - 3 - 4"	4
HALF 	"1 - 2"	2
QUARTER 	"1"	1

1. In the box under each note, write the number of counts the note receives.

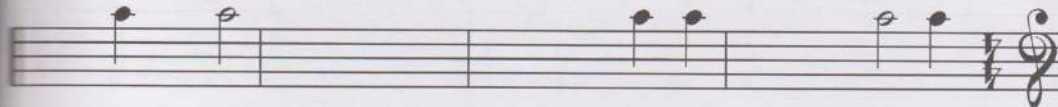


BAR LINES divide the music into MEASURES. Each measure in $\frac{4}{4}$ time has notes adding up to 4 counts.

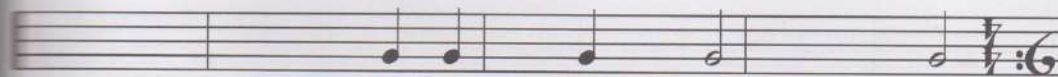
2. Complete each measure by adding just one G to each, so the counts add up to 4:



3. Complete each measure by adding just one C to each, so the counts add up to 4:



4. Complete each measure by adding just one F to each, so the counts add up to 4:



LIGHTLY ROW

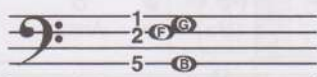
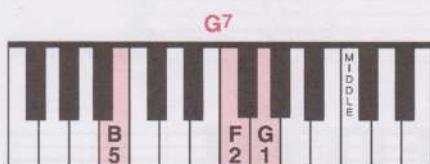
1. Add BAR LINES like the first one shown, to divide the music into measures of 4 counts each.
2. Add a WHOLE REST in each measure to indicate silence for the LH or RH.
3. Write the name of each note in the box above it.
4. Play the piece.

DOUBLE DOTS before DOUBLE BAR
mean repeat from the beginning.

AUNT RHODY

1. Add BAR LINES dividing the music into measures of the correct length.
2. Add WHOLE RESTS as needed.
3. Write the name of each note in the box above it.
4. Add something before the last DOUBLE BAR to indicate that the piece should be REPEATED.
5. Play the piece.

The G⁷ Chord for Left Hand



The construction of 7th chords will be more fully explained later. For now, the **G⁷ chord** will be made by playing **B F G** using LH 5 2 1.

It is easy to move from the C MAJOR CHORD to the G⁷ CHORD and back again, because both chords have the same G in common.

1. Practice changing from the **C** chord to **G⁷**.

The COMMON TONE **G** is played by 1 in both chords.



Chord Symbols

In popular music, chord symbols are used to identify chord names. The symbol for the C MAJOR chord is **C**. The symbol for the G SEVENTH chord is **G⁷**.

2. Write the chord symbols (C or G⁷) in the boxes below. Notice that a new symbol is used only when the chord changes.
3. Play and count.
4. Play and say the chord names.

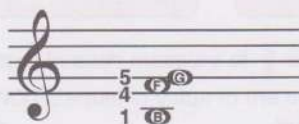
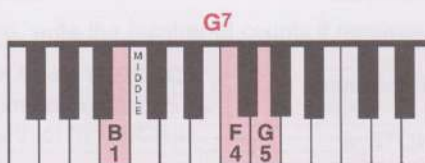


Remember: When notes on the same line or space are joined with a curved line, they are called **TIED NOTES**. Hold the key down for the **COMBINED VALUES OF BOTH NOTES**.

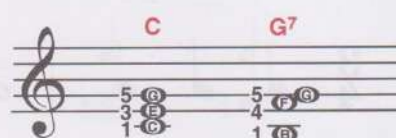
5. Write the chord symbols in the boxes.
6. Play and count. Say the chord names as you play.



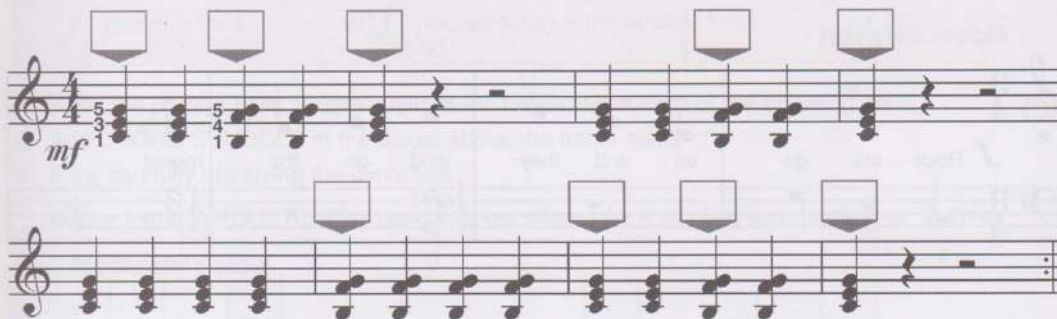
The G⁷ Chord for Right Hand



1. Practice changing from the C chord to G⁷.
The COMMON TONE G is played by 5 in both chords.



2. Write the chord symbols (C or G⁷) in the boxes below.
3. Play and count.
4. Play and say the chord names.



5. Write the correct chord symbols in the boxes below. Notice that when the GRAND STAFF (treble & bass staff together) is used, the chord symbols are written above the TREBLE STAFF.
6. Play and count. Say the chord names as you play.

