

Silent Night

Piano

The first system of the piano accompaniment for 'Silent Night'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The treble staff contains the melody, starting with a dotted quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass staff contains whole rests for all eight measures.

Pno.

The second system of the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves. The treble staff continues the melody with a dotted quarter note C5, an eighth note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass staff contains whole rests for all eight measures.

Pno.

The third system of the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves. The treble staff continues the melody with a dotted quarter note F5, an eighth note E5, and a quarter note D5. The bass staff contains whole rests for all eight measures. The system ends with a double bar line.

Amazing Grace

DEGABD

Traditional
Lyrics by J. Newton

Adagio

A - ma - zing grace, how sweet the sound, that

5 saved a - wretch like me! 9 I once - was - lost, but

13 now - I'm - found. Was blind but - now I see.

For Elise

L.v.Beethoven

Poco moto

pp

1. 2.

mf

dim. *rit.* *a tempo*

pp

Starter Studies – Lesson Eight: Page 1

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "The 'Climbing Song'". The score is written in 4/4 time and consists of two staves: a Right Hand (RH) staff in treble clef and a Left Hand (LH) staff in bass clef. The RH staff contains four measures of music, with fingerings 5, 3, and 5 indicated above the notes. The LH staff contains four measures of music, with fingerings 5 and 1 indicated above the notes. Below the staves is a piano keyboard diagram showing the keys for the LH and RH parts. The LH part is shaded in light gray and covers the range from C4 to G4. The RH part is shaded in light gray and covers the range from C4 to G4. The diagram is labeled "LH" and "RH" below the respective shaded areas. The title "The 'Climbing Song'" is written at the bottom right of the diagram.

RH

LH

LH

RH

The "Climbing Song"

Starter Studies – Lesson Eight: Page 2

The image displays musical notation for a piece titled "The Climbing Song" in 4/4 time. The notation is presented for both the Right Hand (RH) and Left Hand (LH). The RH part consists of four measures of music, with notes beamed together in pairs. The LH part also consists of four measures, with notes beamed together in pairs. Below the notation is a keyboard diagram showing the finger placement for the first two measures. The LH part is shown on the left, and the RH part is shown on the right. The keyboard diagram includes a central C-clef and labels for "LH" and "RH".

You've learned the importance of finger placement. Let's take a look at ways in which music is written to help the player play.

Look at the "Climbing Song" above. Do you notice anything different? It is the same song and will be played the same way, but as you can see there are some new looking notes on the staff. Look at the eighth notes and you will see that they are all connected now. This is a helping aid for the player of the song. "That's You." A composer will group notes per beat by adding a "Beam" to them. This beam ties notes together for each beat. And, it is also used to help keep track of the first half of a measure and the last half of a measure.

You will see eighth and sixteenth notes tied together with a beam as a general rule. This also helps the notes on the staff to be less confusing when there are lots of eighth notes or sixteenth notes used in a single measure. It is time now for you to use your music notebook with the blank staff paper. If you have misplaced it, you can go back to [lesson 4](#) and then return here.

Copy what you see on the staff above into your notebook and label it the "Climbing Song." The correct way to draw notes is to first make the circle part of the note on a line or a space. Then draw the stem. Then add the flag or beam as needed. When you are done, go to the next paragraph.

A quick note about stems and beams. Look at the middle (3rd) line in either clef. If a note falls below this line, then the stem is drawn pointing upward. If a note falls on or above this line, then the stem is drawn pointing downward. [Look back at the previous page](#), before beams were added to the eighth notes and you will be able to see this more clearly.

