

Lesson Book
Complete Level 1
For the Later Beginner

P i a n o



Piano

Lesson Book Complete Level 1

FOR THE LATER BEGINNER

Complete Level 1 is especially designed to appeal to the student who starts piano study later than the average beginner. It is also useful for the young student who shows unusual musical aptitude. This one book fully presents all the principles introduced in the regular Lesson Books 1A and 1B of Alfred's Basic Piano Library. The student moves more quickly to the grand staff, and the book progresses at a faster pace.

The basic contents of this book may be outlined as follows:

- Pages 2-4 Introduction to playing.
- 5-7 Keyboard orientation. Fluent recognition of finger numbers without associating any number with any key, black or white. Tunes on the black keys for reading rhythms and developing finger skills. Elementary dynamics.
- 9-11 Fluent recognition of the names of keys through the use of letter-notes in MIDDLE C POSITION.
- 12-17 Introduction to the GRAND STAFF. Reading in C POSITION introduced.
- 18-31 INTERVALIC READING in C POSITION. A new time signature. Legato. Tied notes. Melodic and harmonic intervals. Building skills in technic, rhythmic reading, and expressive playing.
- 32-41 INTERVALIC READING in G POSITION. Review of C position. Sharps & flats. More dynamics. Staccato.
- 42-50 Staff reading in MIDDLE C POSITION. Eighth notes. Tempo marks. A new time signature.
- 51-57 A NEW G POSITION. Pedaling. Development of skills in technic, rhythm, and dynamics.
- 58-63 MIDDLE D POSITION. Half steps & whole steps. Pieces building technical skills.
- 64-70 TETRACHORDS. Building MAJOR SCALES in the keys of C MAJOR & G MAJOR. Further development of technical, rhythmic, and dynamic skills.
- 71-72 Review of musical terms. CERTIFICATE OF PROMOTION.

Although this book progresses more quickly than regular 1A & 1B Lesson Books, there are no gaps, and there are plenty of overlaps. See the box below for additional material for reinforcing each principle introduced in this book.

The authors hope that these pages will bring much pleasure and will open the door to the WONDERFUL WORLD OF MUSIC for many students.

Willard A. Palmer, Morton Manus & Amanda Vick Lethco

Correlated materials to be used with Lesson Book, Complete Level 1:

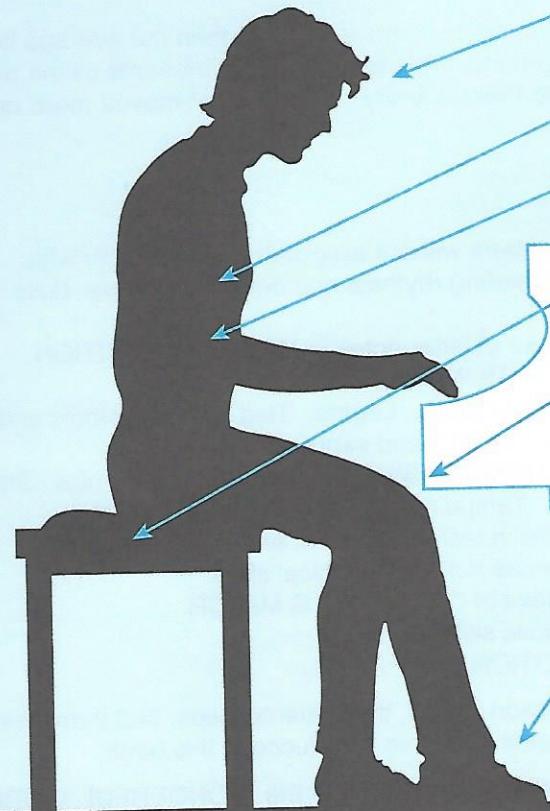
Title	Start on page	Title	Start on page
COMPOSITION BOOK, Complete Level 1	13	TECHNIC BOOK, Complete Level 1	9
EAR TRAINING BOOK, Complete Level 1	4	THEORY BOOK, Complete Level 1	6
ELEMENTARY MUSICIANSHIP, Book 1	*	TOP HITS! Solo Book, Complete Level 1	10
ENSEMBLE BOOK, Complete Level 1	7	TOP HITS! Christmas Book, Complete Level 1	*
FLASH CARDS, Levels 1A & 1B	5		
FUN SOLO BOOK, Complete Level 1	9		
HYMN BOOK, Complete Level 1	18		
MERRY CHRISTMAS! Complete Level 1	*		
MERRY CHRISTMAS! ENSEMBLE BOOK, Complete Level 1	*		
NOTESPELLER, Complete Level 1	8		
RECITAL BOOK, Complete Level 1	7		
SIGHT READING BOOK, Complete Level 1	5		

A General MIDI disk (17080) is available, which includes a full piano recording and background accompaniment.

Theory Games Software correlating to Levels 1A-2 (14432) and Levels 3-5 (14433) is available for Macintosh and IBM/Windows-compatible computers.

*Teacher's discretion

How to Sit at the Piano



SIT TALL!

Lean slightly forward.

Let arms hang loosely from shoulders.

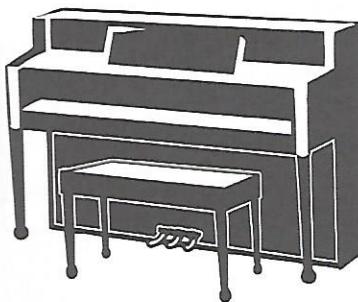
Elbows slightly higher than keys.

Bench must face the keyboard squarely.

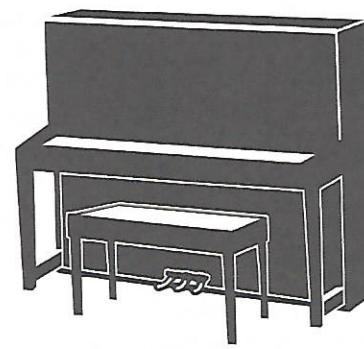
Knees slightly under keyboard.

Feet flat on the floor.
Right foot may be slightly forward.

Pianos come in several different sizes and styles.
Which kind of piano do you have?



SPINET PIANO

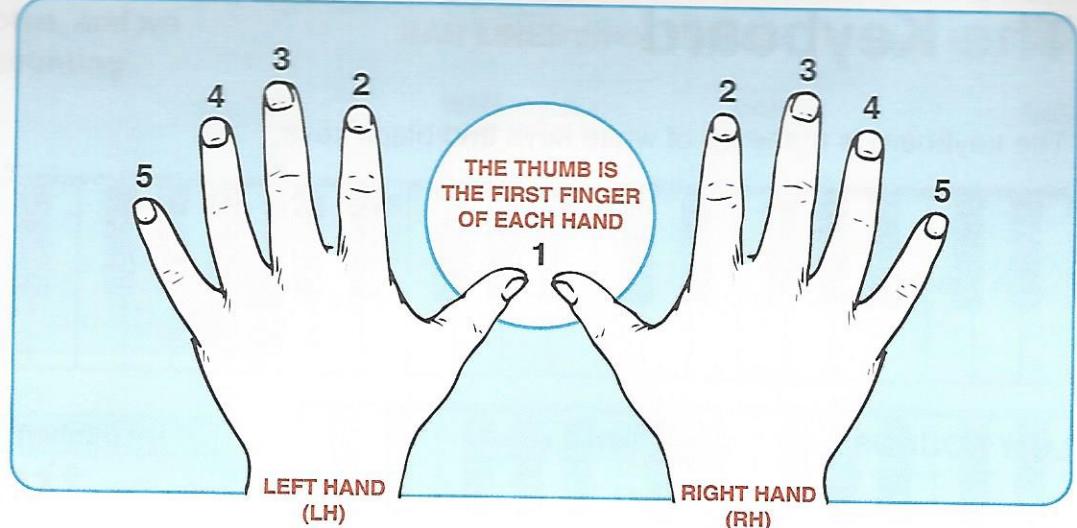


UPRIGHT PIANO



GRAND PIANO

Fingers Have Numbers

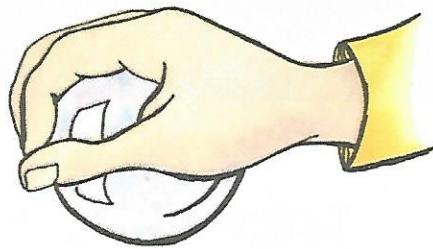
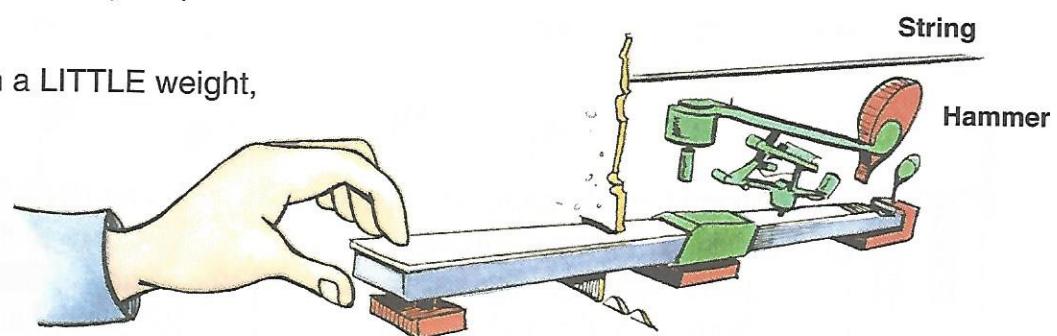


Piano Tones

When you play a key, a hammer inside your piano strikes a string to make a tone.

When you drop into the key with a LITTLE weight, you make a SOFT tone.

When you use MORE weight, you make a LOUDER tone.



Curve your fingers when you play!
Pretend you have a bubble in your hand.
Hold the bubble gently, so it doesn't break!

1. Play any white key with the 3rd finger of either hand, softly.
2. See how many times you can repeat the same key, making the tone a little louder each time you play.

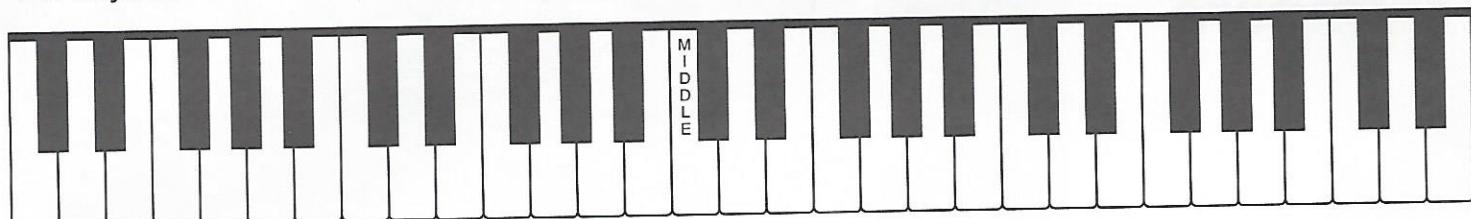
Before you play any key you should always decide how soft or loud you want it to sound.

For the first pieces in this book, play with a MODERATELY LOUD tone.

Always LISTEN CAREFULLY to the music you are making!

The Keyboard

The keyboard is made up of white keys and black keys.



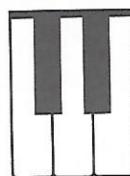
LOW SOUNDS

DOWN (Lower)

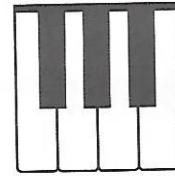
UP (Higher)

HIGH SOUNDS

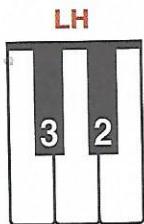
Black keys are in groups of 2's



and 3's



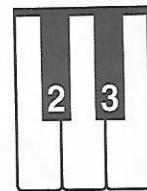
TWO BLACK KEY GROUPS



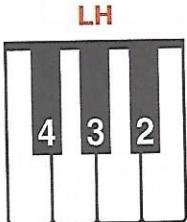
1. Using LH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2 black key groups going **DOWN** the keyboard (both keys at once).
2. Play them again, one key at a time.
PLAY: LH 2 3.
SAY: "Step down" as you play each pair.

3. Using RH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2 black key groups going **UP** the keyboard (both keys at once).
4. Play them again, one key at a time.
PLAY: RH 2 3.
SAY: "Step up" as you play each pair.

RH



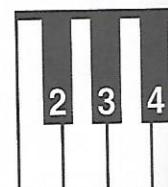
THREE BLACK KEY GROUPS



5. Using LH 2 3 4, begin at the middle and play all the 3 black key groups going **DOWN** the keyboard (all 3 keys at once).
6. Play them again, one key at a time.
PLAY: LH 2 3 4.
SAY: "Step-ping down."

7. Using RH 2 3 4, begin at the middle and play all the 3 black key groups going **UP** the keyboard (all 3 keys at once).
8. Play them again, one key at a time.
PLAY: RH 2 3 4.
SAY: "Step-ping up."

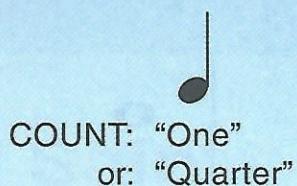
RH



Music is made up of **short** tones and **long** tones. We write these tones in **notes**, and we measure their lengths by **counting**.

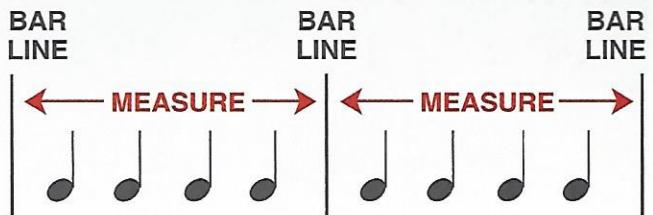
Quarter Note

a short note.



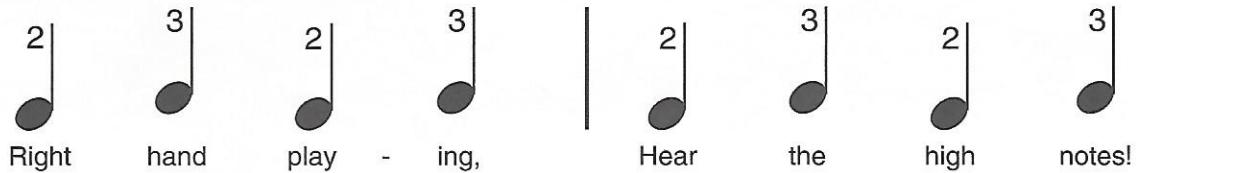
Clap (or tap) **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.

BAR LINES divide the music into equal **MEASURES**.

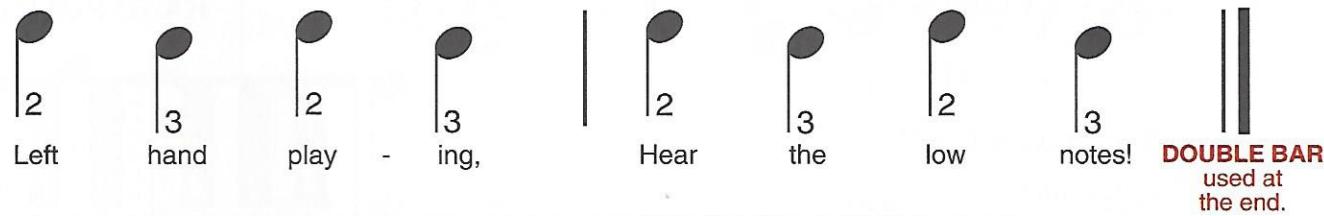


Right & Left

RH Fingers:
(Stems UP)



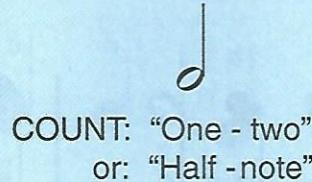
LH Fingers:
(Stems DOWN)



DOUBLE BAR
used at the end.

Half Note

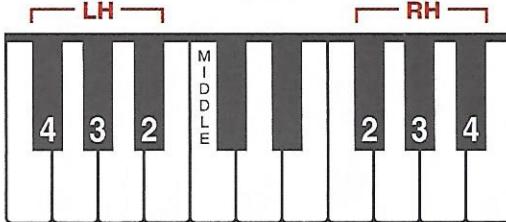
a long note.



Clap (or tap) **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.

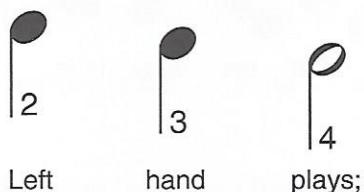


POSITION

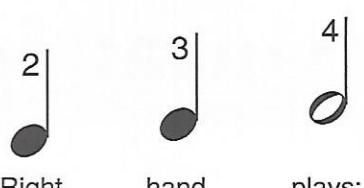


Left & Right

LH Fingers:



RH Fingers:



Whole Note

a very long note.



COUNT: "One - two - three - four"
or: "Whole - note - hold - down"

1. Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.

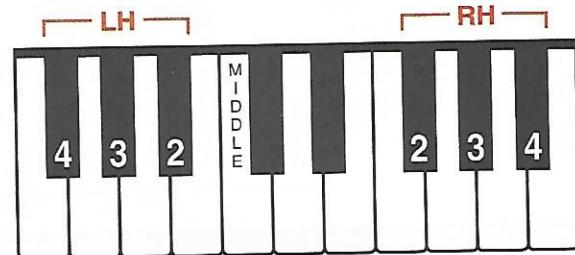
2. Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud as you clap.



Merrily We Roll Along

3. Clap (or tap) & count.
4. Play & count.
5. Play & sing the words.

HAND POSITIONS



LH Fingers: 2 3 4 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long,

RH Fingers: 4 3 2 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 2

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, O'er the deep blue seal!

DUET PART (Student uses black key groups ABOVE the middle of the keyboard.)

DYNAMIC SIGNS tell us how LOUD or SOFT to play.

f (forte) = loud

p (piano) = soft

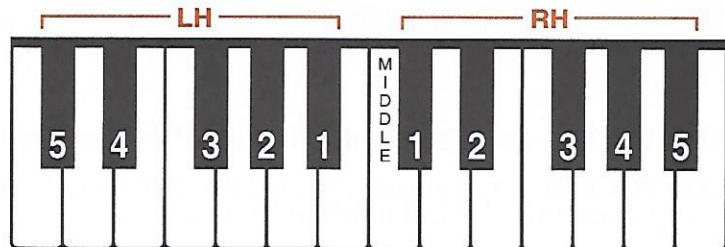
1. Clap (or tap) & count.

2. Play & count.

3. Play & sing the words.

4. Play a duet with your teacher.

Jolly Old Saint Nicholas



f

LH

1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 1

Jol - ly Old Saint Nich - o - las, lean your ear this way!

4. 4. 4. 4. 5. 5. 3. 2. 3. 2. 1. 1. 2.

Don't you tell a sin - gle soul what I'm going to say;

RH

p

5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 5

Christ - mas Eve is com - ing soon, now, you dear old man,

2 2 2 2 1 1 3 4 3 4 5 3

Whis - per what you'll bring to me, tell me if you can.

DUET PART (Student uses black key groups ABOVE the middle of the keyboard.)

You are now ready to begin RECITAL BOOK, Complete Level 1.

An Easy Way to Find Any White Key

Piano keys are named for the first seven letters of the alphabet, beginning with **A**.

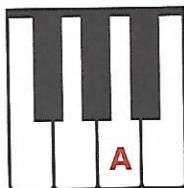
A B C D E F G

The 2 & 3 black key groups help to identify the names of the white keys!

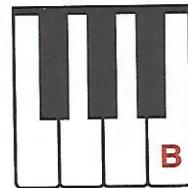
Use **LH 3** for keys below the middle of the keyboard.

Use **RH 3** for keys above the middle of the keyboard.

1. Play all the A's on your piano.



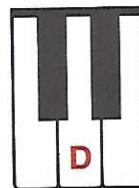
2. Play all the B's.



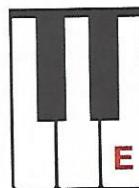
3. Play all the C's.



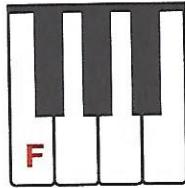
4. Play all the D's.



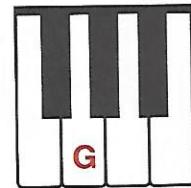
5. Play all the E's.



6. Play all the F's.

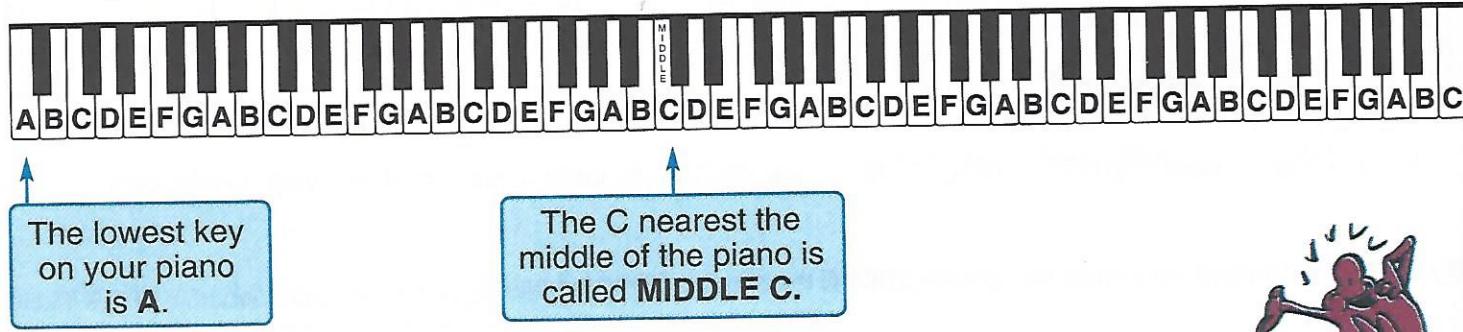


7. Play all the G's.



You can now name every white key on the piano.

The key names are **A B C D E F G** used over and over!



Going **UP** the keyboard, the notes sound **HIGHER** and **HIGHER**!



Play and name every white key beginning with bottom key A.

Use LH 3 for keys below middle C. Use RH 3 for middle C and all keys above.



Batter Up!

1. Clap (or tap) & count.
2. Play & count.
3. Play & say note names.
4. Play & sing the words.

Follow these steps for each new piece.

RH = Notes with stems UP

1. Bat - ter up!
2. Bat - ter up!

LH = Notes with stems DOWN

TWO DOTS
mean go back
to the beginning
and play again.

DUET PART

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

4 means 4 beats to each measure.
a quarter note  gets one beat.

1. Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.
2. Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud as you clap.

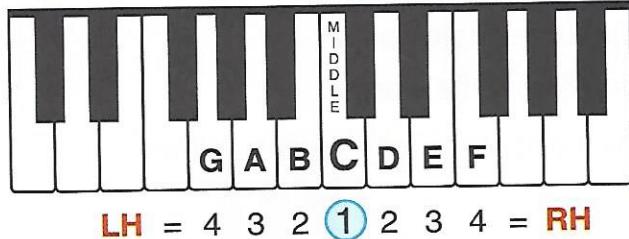


COUNT: "1, 1, 1 - 2, 1 - 2 - 3 - 4"
or: "1, 2, 3 - 4, 1 - 2 - 3 - 4"

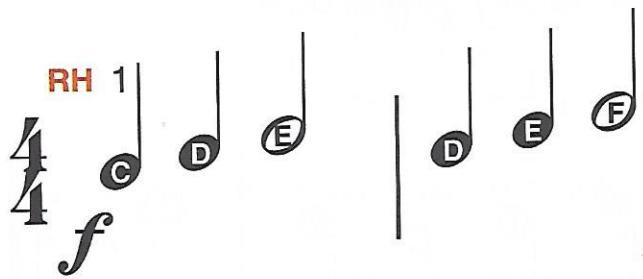


Our Clever Pup

MIDDLE C POSITION

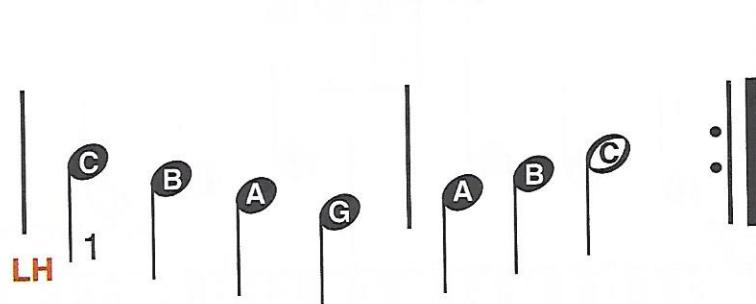


LH = 4 3 2 **1** 2 3 4 = **RH**



1. Our dog's fun!
2. He stands on

Our dog's neat!
his front feet,



He's When a we ver - hold y his
When we hold y his

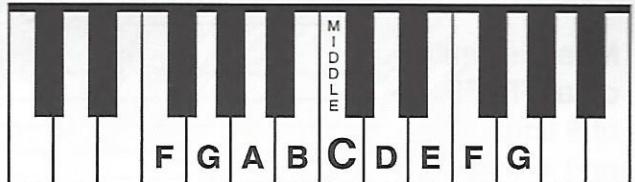
clev - er hind legs pup!
hind legs pup!

DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

NEW DYNAMIC SIGN

mf (mezzo forte) = moderately loud

MIDDLE C POSITION



The Ski Lift



mf

4/4

LH 1 C B A G | F G A B | RH 1 C D E F | G |

1. Let's go rid - ing on the ski lift; Up and up we'll go,
 2. When we're rid - ing on the ski lift. There's so much to see!

RH 1 C D E F | G F E D | C B A B | C |

O'er the moun - tains, hills and val - leys, O'er the ice and snow.
 It's such fun to ride the ski lift. When you're there with me.

DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

RH

1. 2.

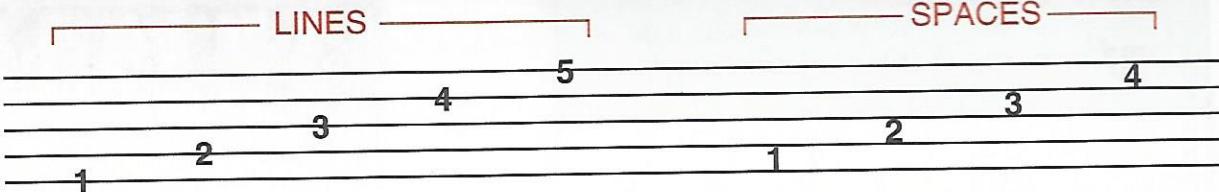
4/4

LH **p**

1. 2.

The Staff

Music is written on a STAFF of 5 lines and 4 spaces:



Some notes are written on LINES:



Some notes are written in SPACES:

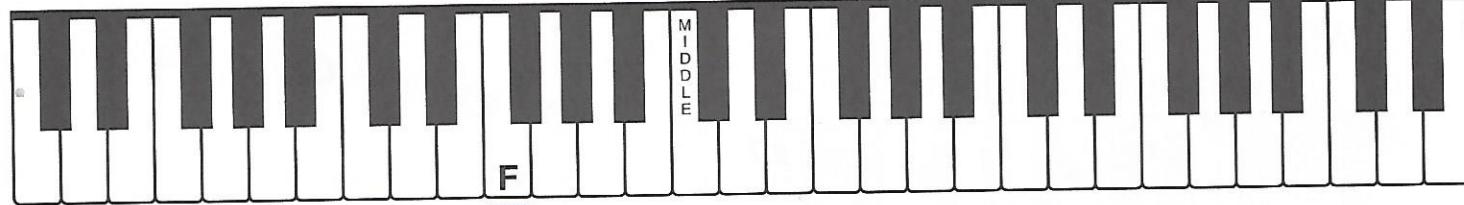


The Bass Staff

The BASS STAFF is indicated by the BASS CLEF sign:



Locates the F below the middle of the keyboard.



This sign came from the letter F:

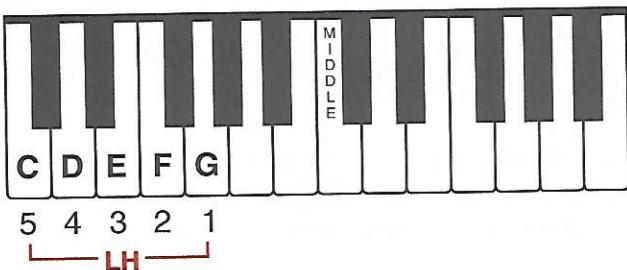


This is the F line.



The F line passes between the two dots of the F clef sign!

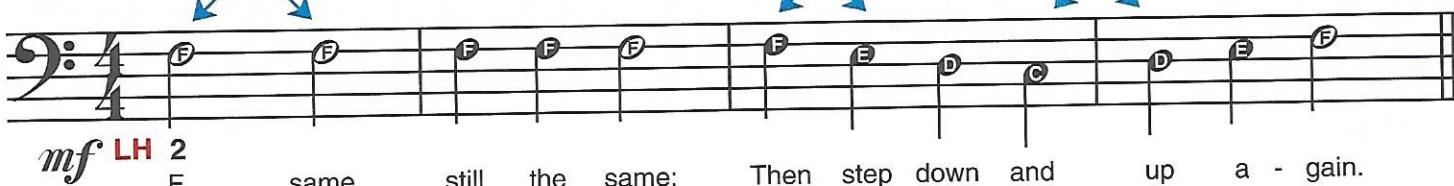
By moving up or down from this F, you can name any note on the bass staff.



Notes REPEATED on same line or space: REPEAT same key.

Notes stepping DOWN to next space or line: step DOWN to next white key.

Notes stepping UP to next space or line: step UP to next white key.



mf LH 2

F same still the same: Then step down and up a - gain.



Rain, Rain!

mf

LH 2

Rain, rain, go a - way! Come a - gain an - oth - er day!

4

4

2

Rain, rain, go a - way! There's so much to do to - day!

4

DUET PART

p

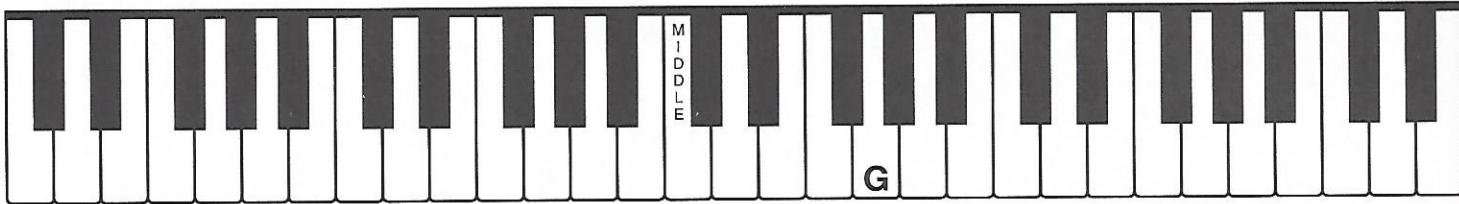
The Treble Staff

The TREBLE STAFF is indicated by the TREBLE CLEF sign:



Locates the **G** above the middle of the keyboard.

This sign came from the letter **G**:

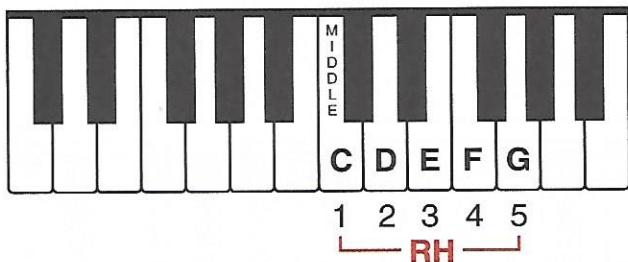


This is the **G line**.



The clef sign curls around the **G line**.

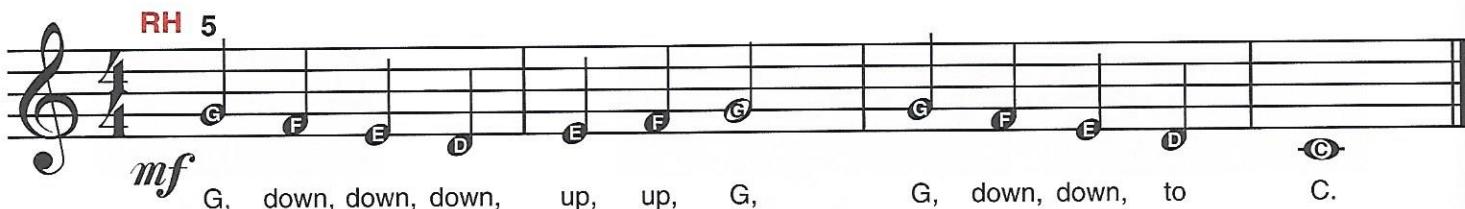
By moving up or down from this **G**, you can name any note on the treble staff.



RH 5

mf

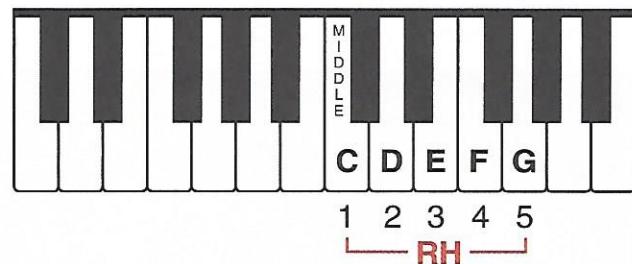
G, down, down, down, up, up, G, G, down, down, to C.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a dynamic marking of **mf**. The staff begins with a treble clef. The first five notes are labeled **RH 5** above the staff. The notes are: G (white key), F (black key), E (white key), D (black key), E (white key). The notes then continue: up, up, G, G, F, E, D, C. The piano keyboard below the staff shows the corresponding keys: white keys for G, F, E, D, E, and black keys for the sharps and flats.



A Happy Song



RH 5

f

Here's a ver - y hap - py song! Play and sing a - long!

5

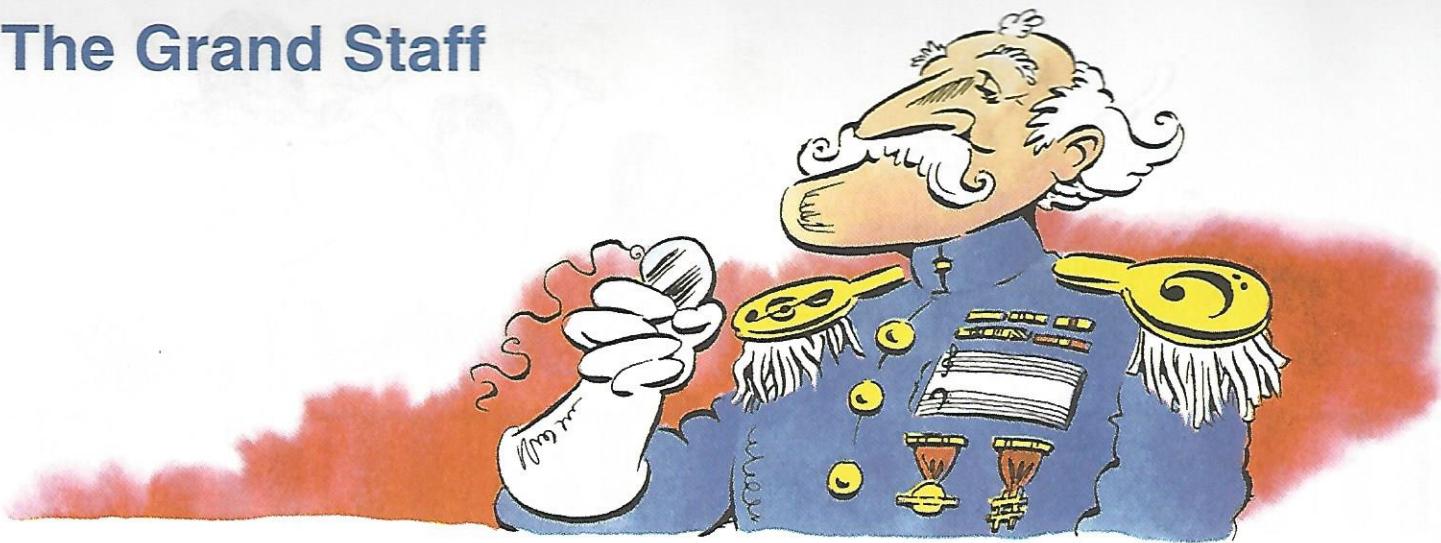
When you're sad it makes you glad to play this hap - py song!

DUET PART

mf

simile

The Grand Staff

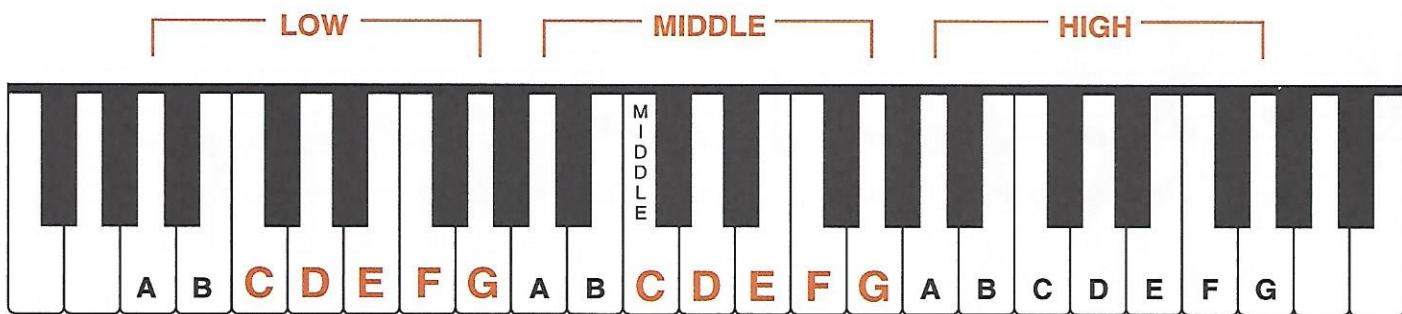


The BASS STAFF and TREBLE STAFF together make the GRAND STAFF.

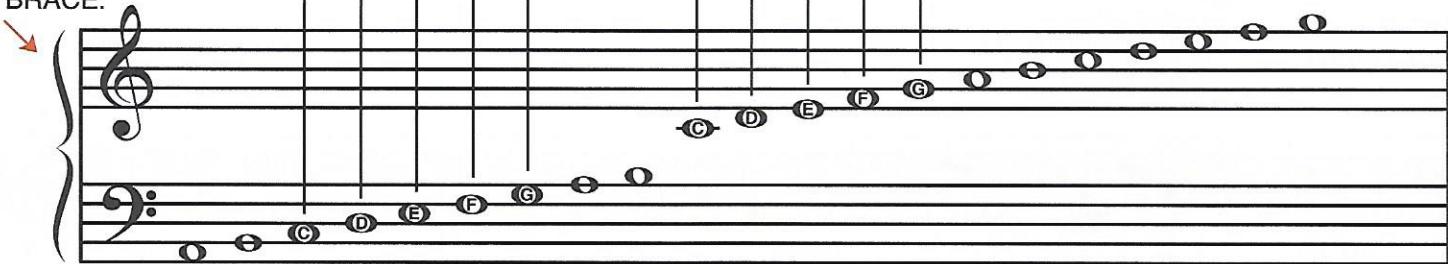
A short line is used in between them for MIDDLE C.

The GRAND STAFF has: { 5 long lines for the TREBLE STAFF.
1 short line for MIDDLE C (added only when needed).
5 long lines for the BASS STAFF.

The complete MUSICAL ALPHABET can be written 3 times on the GRAND STAFF:

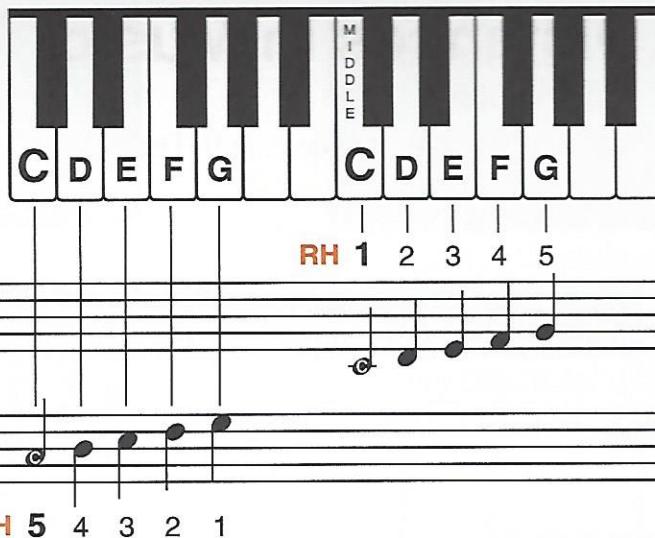


The TREBLE and BASS staves are joined together with a BRACE:



IMPORTANT: Only LH & RH C D E F G need be learned now.

C Position on the Grand Staff

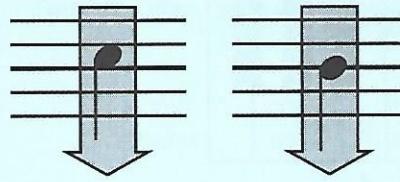


FOR THE REST OF THIS BOOK:

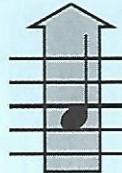
Notes in the TREBLE STAFF will be played with RH.

Notes in the BASS STAFF will be played with LH.

Notes ABOVE or ON the middle line have stems pointing DOWN.



Notes BELOW the middle line have stems pointing UP.



“Position C”

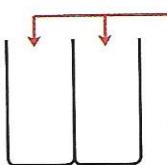
mf

That's "PO - SI - TION" C."

mf **UP** to tre - ble G, DOWN to mid - dle C.

Measuring Distances in Music

Distances from one note to another are measured in INTERVALS, called 2nds, 3rds, etc.



The distance from any white key to the next white key, up or down, is called a **2nd**.

2nds are written **LINE-SPACE** or **SPACE-LINE**.

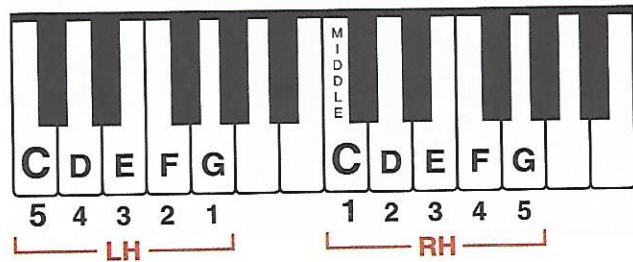
Play, saying "UP a 2nd," etc.

Up a 2nd Up a 2nd Down a 2nd Down a 2nd

Up a 2nd Up a 2nd Down a 2nd Down a 2nd

1 2 3

C POSITION



Just a Second!

Moderately fast

RH 1

A NEW TIME SIGNATURE

3 means 3 beats to each measure.
4 a quarter note  gets one beat.

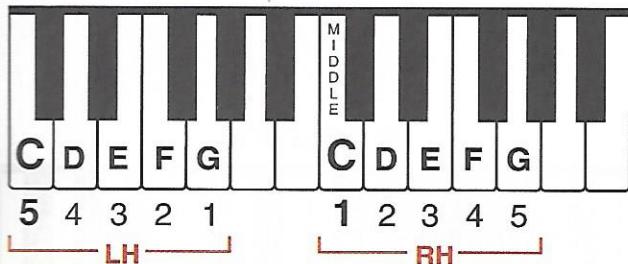
Dotted Half Note

a longer note.



COUNT: "1 - 2 - 3"

C POSITION



Sailing

Moderately fast

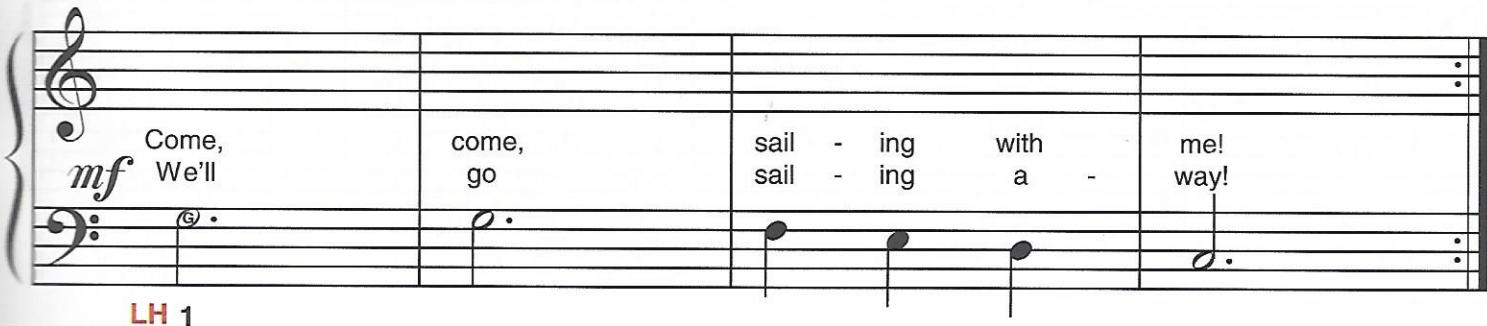
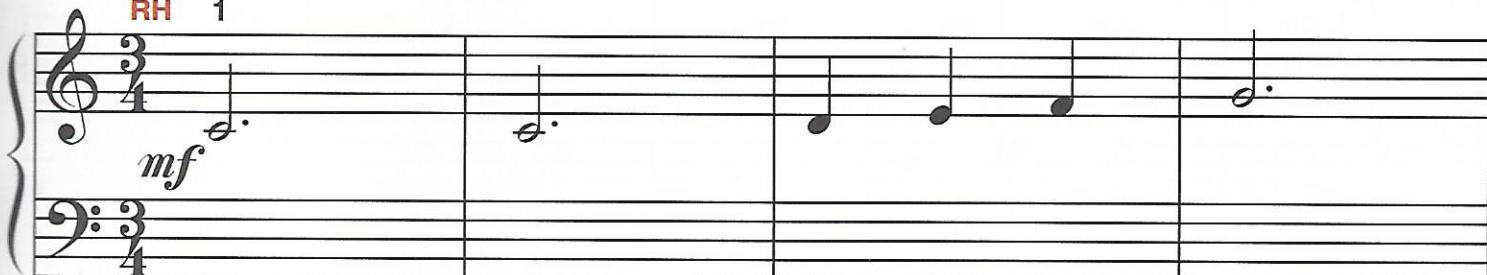
- 1. Come,
 - 2. Sea
- come, gulls

come 'round to us the will sea!

RH

1

play.



DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)



SLUR

A CURVED LINE over DIFFERENT NOTES is called a SLUR. It means play **LEGATO** (smoothly connected).

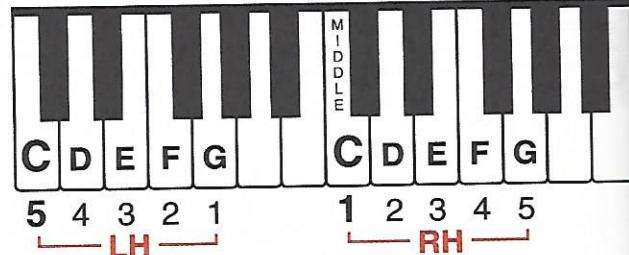
SLURS mean play LEGATO.

Slurs often divide the music into **PHRASES**. A **PHRASE** is a musical thought or sentence.

1. Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.
2. Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.



Wishing Well

C POSITION

Moderately slow

RH 3

p

1. Oh, what sto - ries I wish could tell,
2. If you made a a or two.

LH 3

p

If I would were make a them wish all - ing come well! true!

DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

RH

pp

To play LEGATO correctly, one finger must come up just as another goes down.

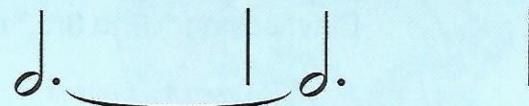
This piece will make it easy for you to learn to play LEGATO.

PLAY SLOWLY! CONNECT SMOOTHLY!
LISTEN CAREFULLY!

TIED NOTES

When notes on the SAME LINE or SPACE are joined by a curved line, we call them TIED NOTES.

The key is held down for the COMBINED VALUES OF BOTH NOTES.



COUNT: "1 - 2 - 3, 1 - 2 - 3"

Balloons



Moderately slow

3

1. Soar - ing so soft - ly they smooth - ly sail by,
2. Glid - ing so gent - ly they glim - mer on high,
p

4

2

p Float - ing like clouds as they fly.
Bright - 'ning the blue sum - mer sky.

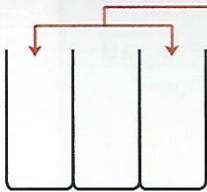
DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

RH

p

LH

1. 2.



When you skip a white key, the interval is a **3rd**.

3rds are written **LINE-LINE** or **SPACE-SPACE**.

Play, saying "UP a 3rd," etc.

Up a 3rd Up a 3rd Down a 3rd Down a 3rd

Up a 3rd Up a 3rd Down a 3rd Down a 3rd



Who's on Third?

Moderately fast

1

mf

mf 5



Mexican Hat Dance

Happily

1

1. Play it!
2. Dance it!

f

Play it!
Dance it!

Play the famous
Dance the famous

Hat Hat Dance!
Dance!

1

5

f

Play it!
Dance it!

Play it!
Dance it!

Play it now for
It's such fun to

me!
see!

DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

RH

mf

LH

More about Intervals



When notes are played separately they make a MELODY.

We call the intervals between melody notes
MELODIC INTERVALS.



1. Play these MELODIC 2nds & 3rds. Listen to the sound of each interval.

1

mf

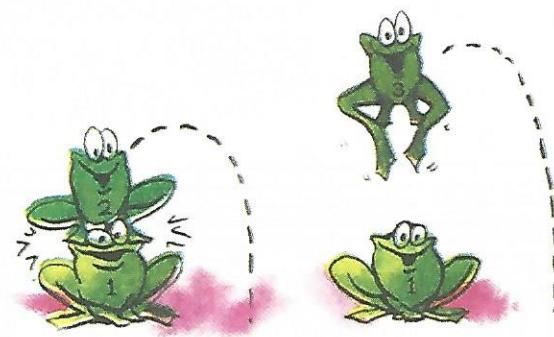
2nd 3rd

2nd 3rd

mf 1

When notes are played together they make HARMONY.

We call the intervals between these notes
HARMONIC INTERVALS.



2. Play these HARMONIC 2nds & 3rds. Listen to the sound of each interval.

2 1 3

mf (2nd) (3rd)

(2nd) (3rd)

mf 1 2 1 3

RESTS are signs of **SILENCE**.

→ This is a **QUARTER REST**.
It means REST FOR THE VALUE
of a QUARTER NOTE.

1. Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.
2. Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.
3. Do not clap for the REST!



Rock Song

Brightly

4

f

1. Rock is mel - o - dic! 2. Rock with the right hand!

Rock Rock is with the mon left - ic! hand!

f 1 2 3

3

E

Rock Rock is mel - o - dic! hand!

Rock Rock is with the mon left - ic! hand!

1 1 2

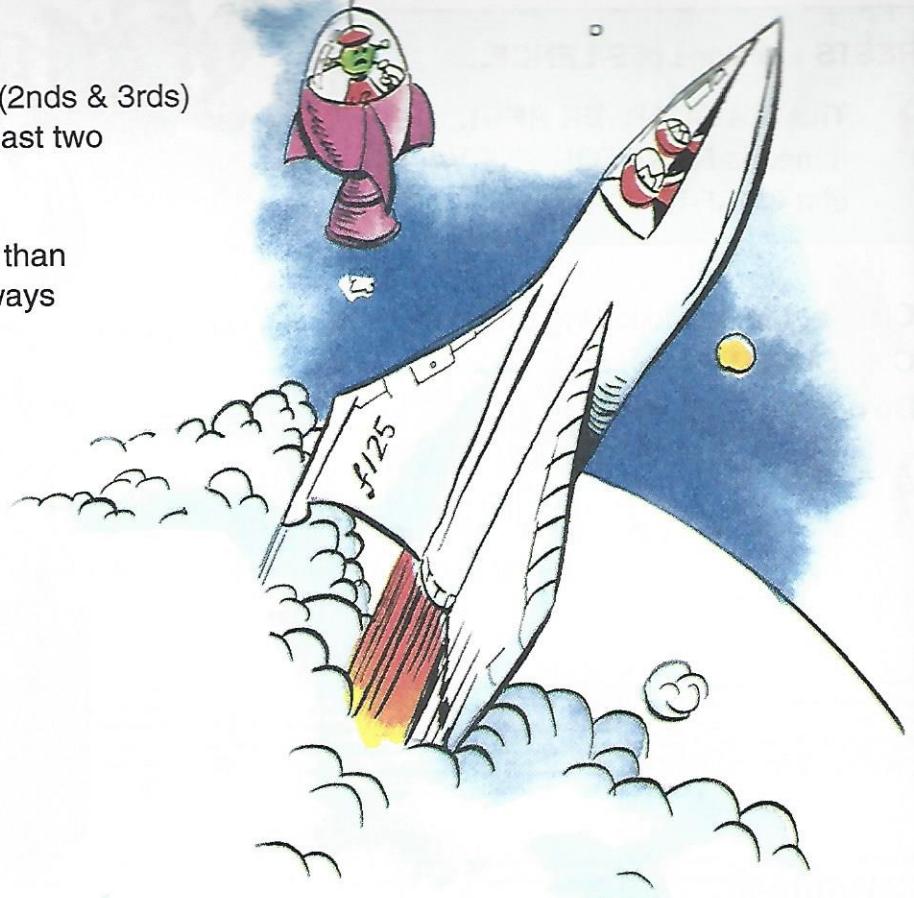
DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

RH

f

In *ROCKETS*, harmonic intervals (2nds & 3rds) are played by the left hand in the last two measures of each line.

Play the harmonic intervals softer than the melody. The melody must always be clearly heard!



Rockets

Moderately fast

1

f

5 1 2 3

Rock - ets go up, and they land on the moon!

Sheet music for the first line of "Rockets". The music is in 3/4 time, treble and bass clefs. The melody consists of eighth notes. The left hand provides harmonic intervals (2nds and 3rds) in the last two measures of each line. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f).

p

1 2 3

Rock - ets will trav - el to oth - er worlds soon!

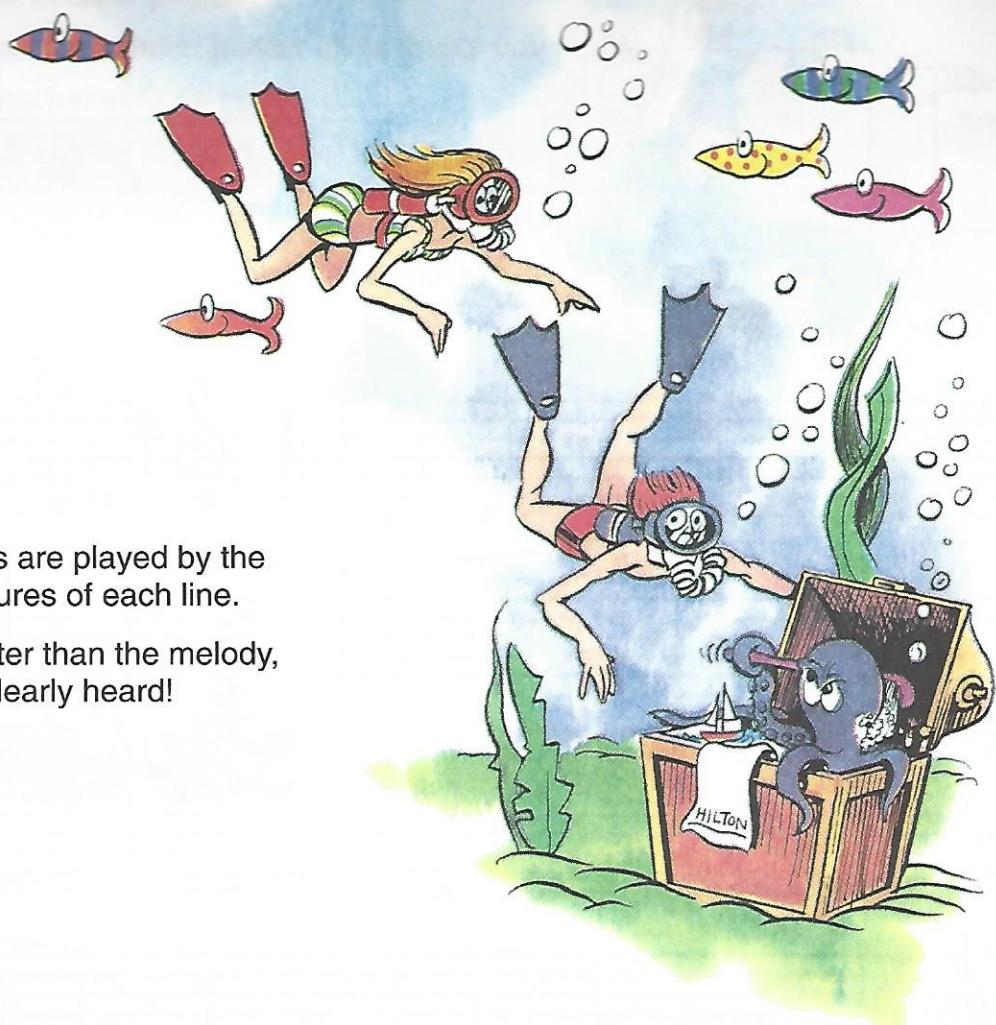
Sheet music for the second line of "Rockets". The music is in 3/4 time, treble and bass clefs. The melody consists of eighth notes. The left hand provides harmonic intervals (2nds and 3rds) in the last two measures of each line. Measure 1 starts with a piano dynamic (p).

IMPORTANT! Play *ROCKETS* again, playing the second line 1 octave (8 notes) higher. The rests at the end of the first line give you time to move your hands to the new position!

Sea Divers

In this piece, harmonic intervals are played by the right hand in the last two measures of each line.

Play the harmonic intervals softer than the melody, so the melody can always be clearly heard!



Moderately slow

5

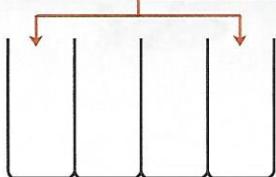
2
1

3
1

Down in the 1 o - cean the sea div - ers go.

May - be they'll find man - y treas - ures be - - low!

IMPORTANT! Play *SEA DIVERS* again, playing the second line 1 octave lower!



When you skip 2 white keys, the interval is a **4th**.

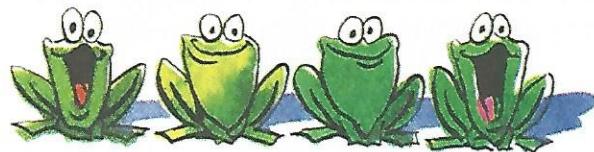
4ths are written **LINE-SPACE** or **SPACE-LINE**.

Play, saying "UP a 4th," etc.

Up a 4th *Down a 4th* *Up a 4th* *Down a 4th*

Up a 4th *Down a 4th* *Up a 4th* *Down a 4th*

Play a Fourth



Moderately fast

1 4

mf Play a fourth and then a third. *f* That's the best I ev - er heard.

mf

5 2

Play them with the oth - er hand. *f* You're the great - est in the land!

DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

RH

LH

p

1. 2.

Before playing hands together in both pieces:

1. Play the left hand. Name each harmonic interval.
2. Play the right hand. Name each melodic interval.

Old Uncle Bill

f-p means
1st time *f*,
2nd time *p*.

Moderately fast

1. Old Un - cle Bill
2. I love old Bill;

Lived I on a hill.
al - ways will.



Music notation for 'Old Uncle Bill' in 3/4 time. The left hand (harmonic interval) and right hand (melodic interval) are shown. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes. The lyrics are: 'Old Uncle Bill; I love old Bill; Lived I on a hill. always will.' Below the first two measures, the lyrics are: 'If I'll he's not gone, still' and 'He up lives on there still. hill!' The right hand part continues with the same pattern.

Love Somebody

This is a **WHOLE REST**.

It means REST FOR THE VALUE of a WHOLE NOTE
or any WHOLE MEASURE.

Merrily

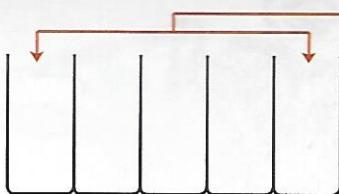
1 2 3 4 4 3 2

f-p

Music notation for 'Love Somebody' in 4/4 time. The left hand (harmonic interval) and right hand (melodic interval) are shown. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated above the notes. The right hand part includes a whole rest (indicated by a horizontal line) in the second measure. The lyrics are: 'Love somebody, love somebody, love somebody, love somebody.'

f both times

Music notation for 'Love Somebody' in 4/4 time. The left hand (harmonic interval) and right hand (melodic interval) are shown. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated above the notes. The right hand part includes a whole rest (indicated by a horizontal line) in the second measure. The lyrics are: 'Love somebody, love somebody, love somebody, love somebody.'



When you skip 3 white keys, the interval is a **5th**.

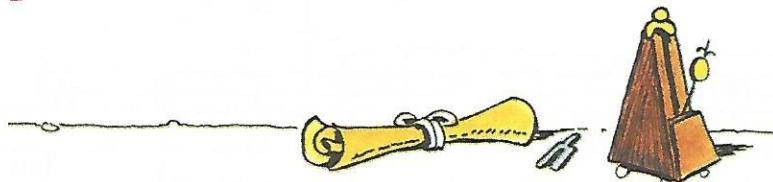
5ths are written **LINE-LINE** or **SPACE-SPACE**.

Play, saying "UP a 5th," etc.

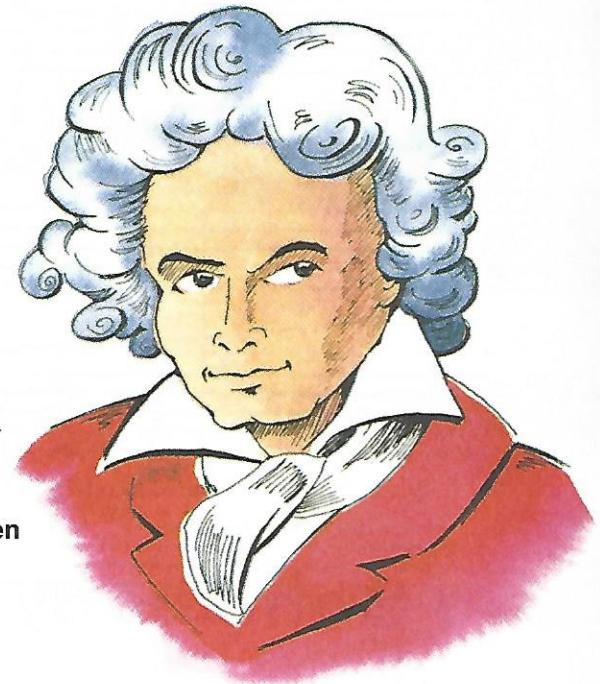
Up a 5th Down a 5th

Up a 5th Down a 5th

My Fifth



Ludwig van Beethoven



Seriously

1

This is my fifth, and maybe you've heard;

Beet - hov - en's fifth is on - ly a third!

The Donkey

Before playing hands together, play LH alone, naming each harmonic interval.



Brightly

1

p Sweet - ly sings the don - key at the break of day.

8

1 2

4

3

If you do not feed him, This is what he'll say, *f* "Hee -

8 6 5

1 4

haw, Hee - haw, Hee - haw, hee - haw, hee - haw!"

8

TEACHER'S NOTE: *THE DONKEY* may be played as a ROUND for two or three pianos. The second piano begins after the first has played 4 measures. The third piano begins after the second has played 4 measures. Play 4 times.

Playing in G Position

Play and say the note names.

“Position G”

Jingle Bells!

G POSITION



Merrily

3

f

Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle all the way!

1

5

Sheet music for the first line of the song, in G major (G position). The treble clef is on the first line, and the bass clef is on the fourth line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Merrily' and '3'. The lyrics 'Jin - gle, bells!' are repeated twice, followed by 'Jin - gle all the way!'. Fingerings '1' and '5' are shown above the bass clef staff.

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh!

Sheet music for the second line of the song. The treble clef is on the first line, and the bass clef is on the fourth line. The lyrics 'Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh!' are written. Fingerings '1' and '5' are shown above the bass clef staff.

Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle all the way!

Sheet music for the third line of the song. The treble clef is on the first line, and the bass clef is on the fourth line. The lyrics 'Jin - gle, bells!' are repeated twice, followed by 'Jin - gle all the way!'. Fingerings '1' and '5' are shown above the bass clef staff.

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh!

Sheet music for the fourth line of the song. The treble clef is on the first line, and the bass clef is on the fourth line. The lyrics 'Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh!' are written. Fingerings '4' and '1' are shown above the bass clef staff.

DUET PART

8va

mf

legato

Sheet music for the duet part, in G major. The treble clef is on the first line. The dynamics '8va', 'mf', and 'legato' are indicated. The music consists of a continuous series of eighth-note chords.

1.

2.

Sheet music for the duet part, continuing from the previous page. The treble clef is on the first line. The music is divided into two sections, '1.' and '2.', each consisting of a series of eighth-note chords.

INCOMPLETE MEASURE

Some pieces begin with an INCOMPLETE MEASURE. The first measure in this piece has only 3 counts. The missing count is found in the last measure. When you repeat the whole piece, you will have one whole measure of 4 counts when you play the last measure plus the first measure.

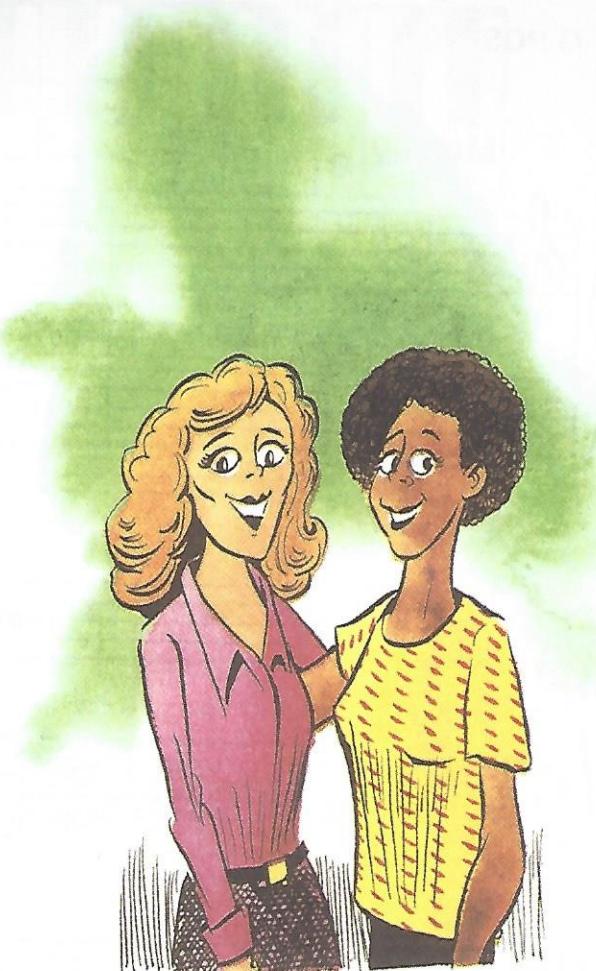


This is a **HALF REST**.

It means REST FOR THE VALUE of a HALF NOTE.

A Friend Like You

Before playing hands together, play the LH alone, naming each harmonic interval.



Moderately slow

1. A friend like you
2. Where could I find

is hard to find.
a friend like you?

You're al - ways
A friend so true,
kind,

You're al - ways
So good, so kind.
true.