

This belongs to

Pretty Bouquet

Traditional

The first system of music for 'Pretty Bouquet' is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of a vocal melody in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The vocal line has four measures: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), and A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes). The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line of G3 (half) and a right hand with chords: G3-B3 (quarter), G3-B3 (quarter), A3-C#4 (quarter), and G3-B3 (quarter). The lyrics 'so-ti-re' are written under the piano right hand, and 'SO' is written under the piano left hand.

so-ti-re so-ti-re fa#-do-re so-ti-re

SO SO RE SO

The second system of music continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The vocal melody has four measures: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), and A4 (half). The piano accompaniment continues with the same bass line and right-hand chords: G3-B3 (quarter), G3-B3 (quarter), A3-C#4 (quarter), and G3-B3 (quarter).

The third system of music continues the melody and accompaniment. The vocal melody has four measures: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), and G4 (half). The piano accompaniment continues with the same bass line and right-hand chords: G3-B3 (quarter), G3-B3 (quarter), A3-C#4 (quarter), and G3-B3 (quarter). The lyrics 'so-do-mi' are written under the piano right hand, and 'DO' is written under the piano left hand.

so-do-mi so-ti-re

DO SO

The fourth system of music concludes the piece. The vocal melody has four measures: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), and G4 (half). The piano accompaniment continues with the same bass line and right-hand chords: G3-B3 (quarter), G3-B3 (quarter), A3-C#4 (quarter), and G3-B3 (quarter). The system ends with a double bar line.



This belongs to

Pretty Bouquet

Traditional

so-ti-re so-ti-re fa#-do-re so-ti-re

SO SO RE SO

so-do-mi so-ti-re

DO SO

Rock-'n'-Roll

Parts 3 and 4, bars 5- 16
"12 Bar Blues"

Shigemi Haba

Rock and roll, we love rock and roll, yeah, Rock and roll, we love rock and roll, yeah,

C C C C

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. The treble clef staff features a series of chords (C4, C4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4) with a melodic line in the bass clef staff. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is common time (C).

Rock and roll, we love rock and roll yeah, Rock and roll we love rock and roll.

F F C C

This system contains measures 5-8. The treble clef staff features a series of chords (F4, F4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4) with a melodic line in the bass clef staff. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is common time (C).

G F C C

This system contains the final four measures of the piece. The treble clef staff features a series of chords (G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb4, A4, G4) with a melodic line in the bass clef staff. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is common time (C).

Hark to The Angel

Name:

JXC 6 page 6



Step 1. Fill in the missing notes from the piece.



Step 2. Draw in the articulation (staccatos and slurs)

Step 3. Draw in the dynamics (mf and p)

Menyből ar angyal leyött hozzátok, Pasztorok, pasztorok;
Hogy Betlehembe sietve menvén, Lássátok, Lássátok.

This song is a
Christmas carol
from Hungary!

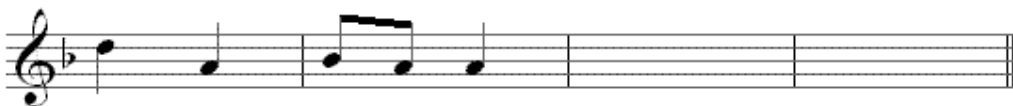
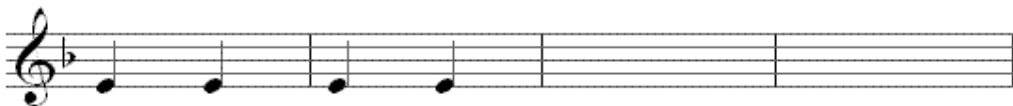
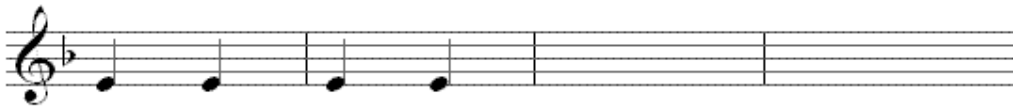
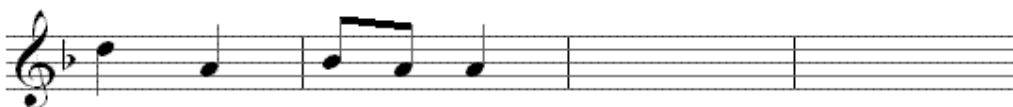
Name: _____

Dance of the Snowflakes

JXC 6 page 7



Fill in the missing notes from the piece.



Name:

Pick-Up Beat

JXC 6 page 8

Another name for a pick-up beat is **anacrusis**

DID YOU KNOW: An anacrusis is an incomplete bar at the beginning of a piece...



...and the missing beats are made up at the end



1. On page 8, next to the title "Pick-up Beat", write the word *anacrusis*.

2. Can you find some other pieces from Book 6 that have an anacrusis?



Th_ C_rn_v_l _f V_n_c_
G__d M_rn_ng
_ C__ntry F_ddl_r
P_ll_y W_ll_y D__dl_
M_s_tt_
L_v_ly K_tt_ns

Notes and Rests

JXC 6 page 10



Quarter note



Quarter note rest



Eighth note



Eighth note rest



Dotted
quarter note



Write these
names into
your workbook



Connect the notes below with their names



Eighth note rest



Quarter note



Dotted quarter note



Quarter note rest



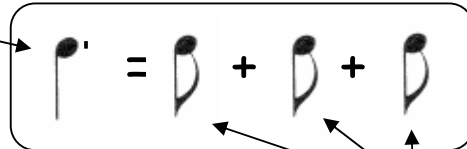
Eighth note

Name: _____

Dotted Quarter Notes

JXC 6 page 11

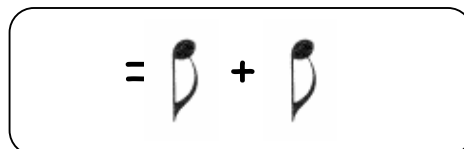
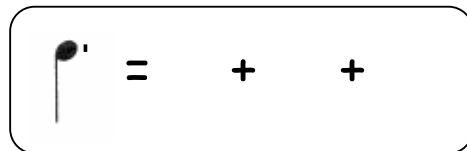
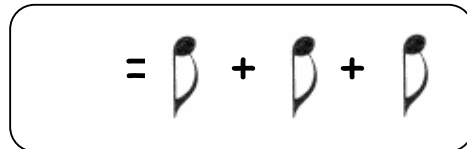
One dotted
quarter note...



... equals three
eighth notes



Fill in the blanks:

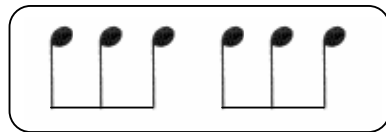


Name: _____

6/8 Time

JXC 6 page 14

Three patterns in 6/8 time



1 2 3 4 5 6



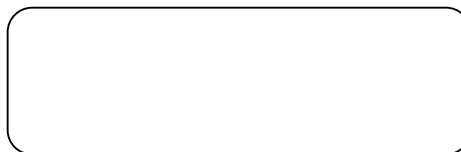
1 2 3 4 5 6



1 2 3 4 5 6



Draw the three different patterns




Name: _____

Pop Goes the Weasel

JXC 6 page 15



Circle all the bars that have this rhythm: 
(Careful, some of the stems might be the other way up!)

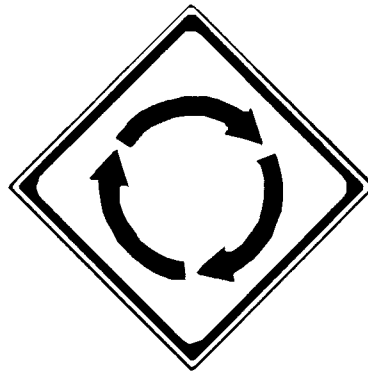


Musical Sheet Signs



Fine

This means finish in Italian;
where the music will eventually end.

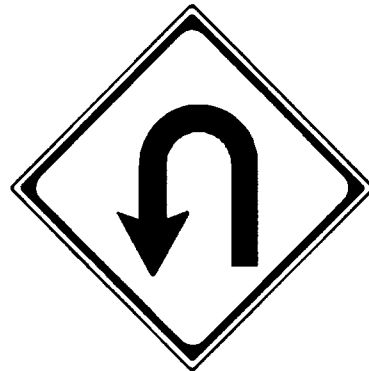


(Repeat dots) :||

This means repeat the part you just played. (Either back to the beginning or back to the last pair of repeat dots.)

D.C short for ***da capo al fine***

This means go back to the beginning until you reach "fine".



YOUR TASK:

Look through your books. Can you find these signs:

Fine

:||

D.C

Name: _____

Articulation

JXC 6 page 18



staccato - short and detached



tenuto - hold for its full value



accent - emphasize the note



Write the meanings of these words into your workbook



Crickets Wedding

Draw in the staccatos and tenutos



Name: _____

Expression Markings

JXC 6 page 20

dolce - sweetly

cantabile - in a singing style

alla marcia - like a march

espressivo - with expression

con brio - with spirit or liveliness



Write the meanings of these words into your workbook



Listen to your CD and discover which pieces should be played in these ways...

dolce - L_____ K_____

cantabile - The C_____ of V_____

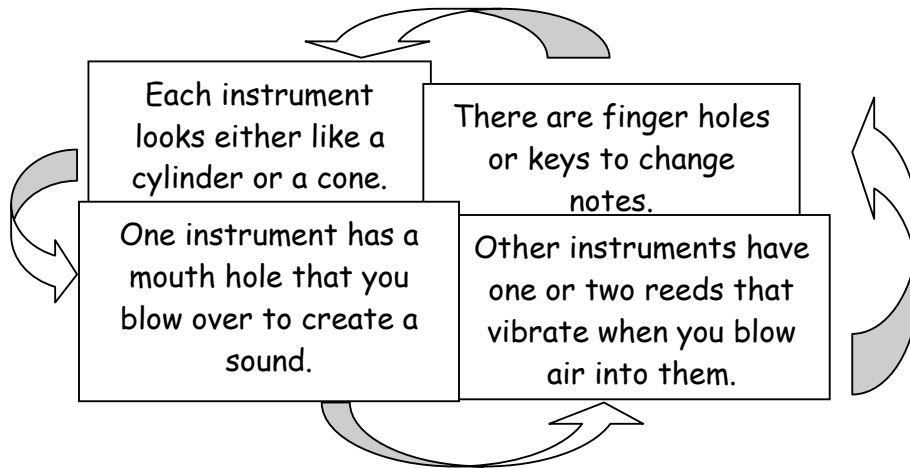
alla marcia - An E_____

espressivo - My S_____

con brio - R_____ 'n' R_____

Woodwind Instruments

JXC 6 pages 22 and 23



o s s g g e b z h t
r x n l o h a y a e
f p j b s a s p i n
w l o r t x s j r i
l b u j o o o o t r
h w i t l y o r u a
s t x n e n n i d l
a s h g c r x x x c
d e r b h b g z y b
s p l w l d b o x j

**W
o
r
d
s
e
a
r
c
h
!**

There are four woodwind instruments on pages 22 and 23.
Write their names here:

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____

Now find these words in the word search above. Be careful, words could be in ANY direction, backwards or upside-down!

A Lonely Star

Name: _____

JXC 6 page 26

The first system of musical notation for 'A Lonely Star' consists of a single melodic line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The time signature is common time (C). The melody is composed of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. The chords in the right hand are: C4-E4-G4 (first measure), C4-E4-G4 (second measure), C4-E4-G4 (third measure), and C4-E4-G4 (fourth measure). The notes in the left hand are: C3 (first measure), C3 (second measure), C3 (third measure), and C3 (fourth measure).

The second system of musical notation for 'A Lonely Star' continues the melody and piano accompaniment. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, and B4. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff continues with chords in the right hand and notes in the left hand. The chords in the right hand are: C4-E4-G4 (first measure), C4-E4-G4 (second measure), C4-E4-G4 (third measure), and C4-E4-G4 (fourth measure). The notes in the left hand are: C3 (first measure), C3 (second measure), C3 (third measure), and C3 (fourth measure).

To do: Draw these chords into your workbook on page 26.

Notes and Rests

JXC 8 page 4



Sixteenth note (semiquaver)



Sixteenth note rest



Dotted eighth note

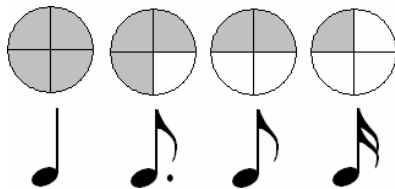


*Write the meanings
of these words into
your workbook*



How long are the notes?

Quarter note = one beat

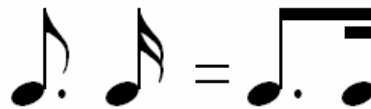


Dotted eighth note = $\frac{3}{4}$ of a beat

Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a beat

Sixteenth note = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a beat

*Sometimes the notes have a
beam joining them together:*



Join the boxes that match

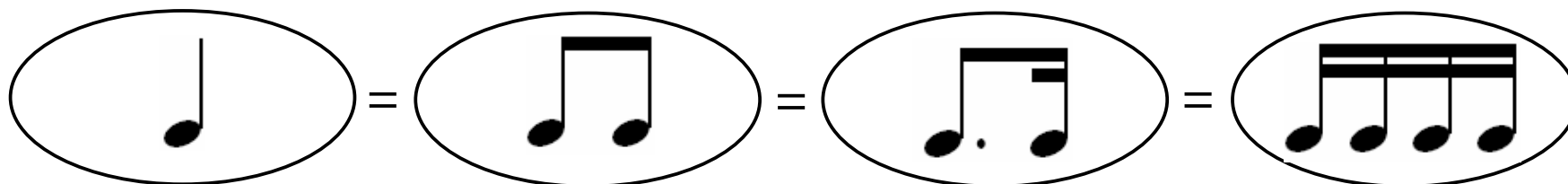


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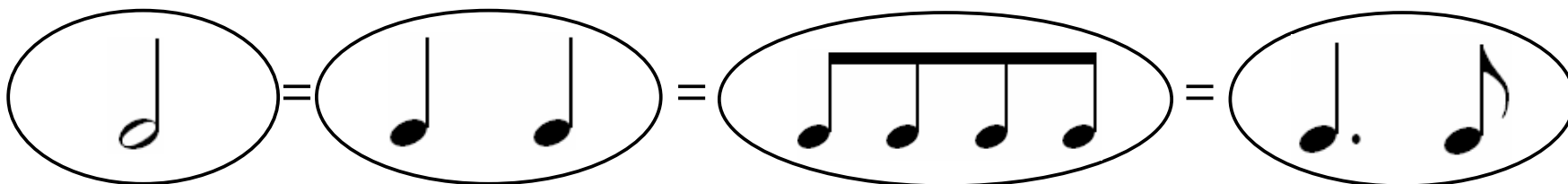
Note Values

JXC 8 page 5

All of these are one beat...



...and all of these are two beats



*Look on page 5 of your workbook and see
if you can circle the correct answers.*

Name: _____

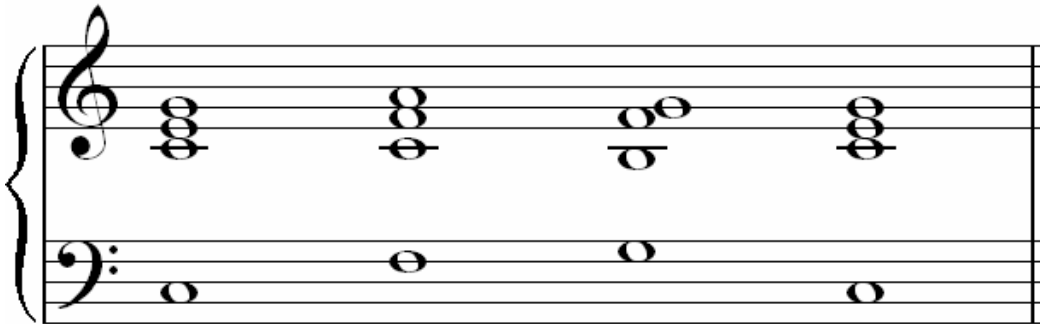
Chords

JXC 8 page 6

The numbers below are Roman numerals- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
---	----	-----	----	---	----	-----	------	----	---

We use these Roman numerals as names for our chords:



I

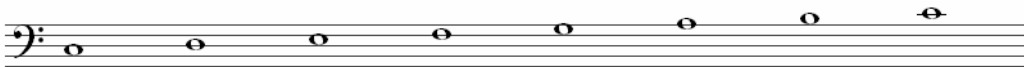
IV

V7

I



1. Circle the first, fourth and fifth notes of the C major scale below:



2. Write the alphabet letters of those three notes: ____ ____ ____
(see, these are the bass notes for the chords above!)



3. What is the Roman numeral for one? ____

4. What is the Roman numeral for four? ____

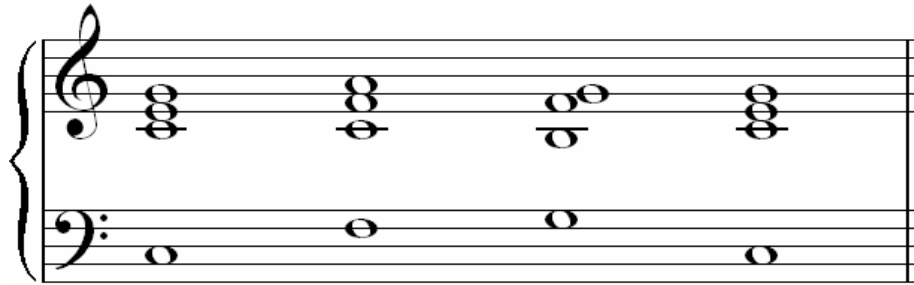
5. What is the Roman numeral for five? ____

Name: _____

Chords in Different Keys

JXC 8 page 7

These are the cadence chords we play in C major:



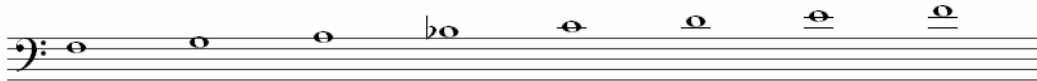
I

IV

V7

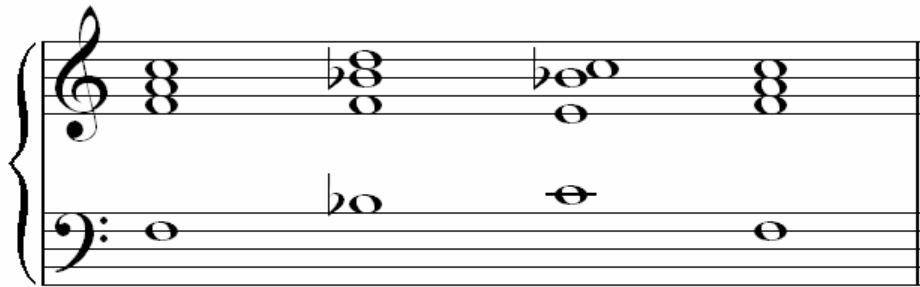
I

Let's play it in F major! Circle the first, fourth and fifth notes of the F major scale below:



What are those three notes? _ _ _

Play those notes with your LH and the chords in your RH:



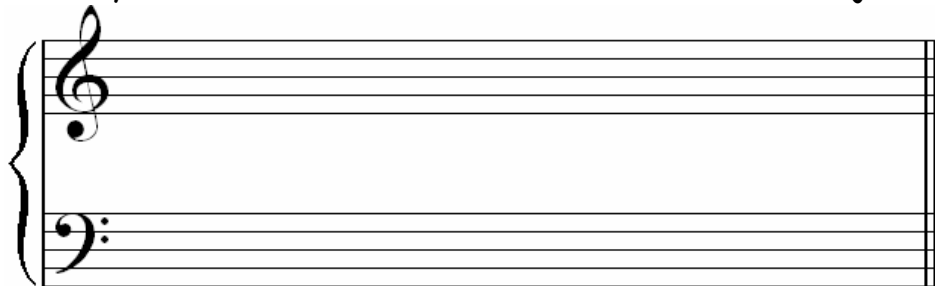
I

IV

V7

I

Now can you work out how to write the chords in G major?



I

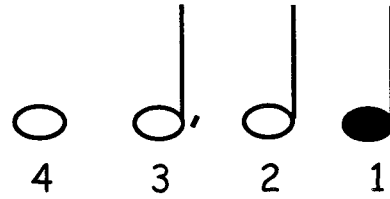
IV

V7

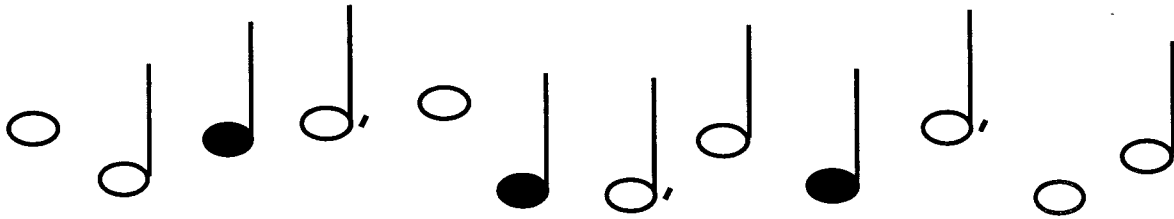
I

Musical Maths

Each note has a certain number of beats.



1. Underneath each note, write how many beats it has.



2. Can you add up the following musical beats?

$$\text{minims} + \text{minims} =$$

$$\text{minims} + \text{crotchets} =$$

$$\text{crotchets} + \text{minims} =$$

$$\text{semibreve} + \text{crotchets} =$$

$$\text{crotchets} + \text{crotchets} =$$

$$\text{crotchets} + \text{semibreve} =$$

$$\text{crotchets} + \text{semibreve} =$$

$$\text{semibreve} + \text{semibreve} =$$

$$\text{semibreve} + \text{minims} =$$

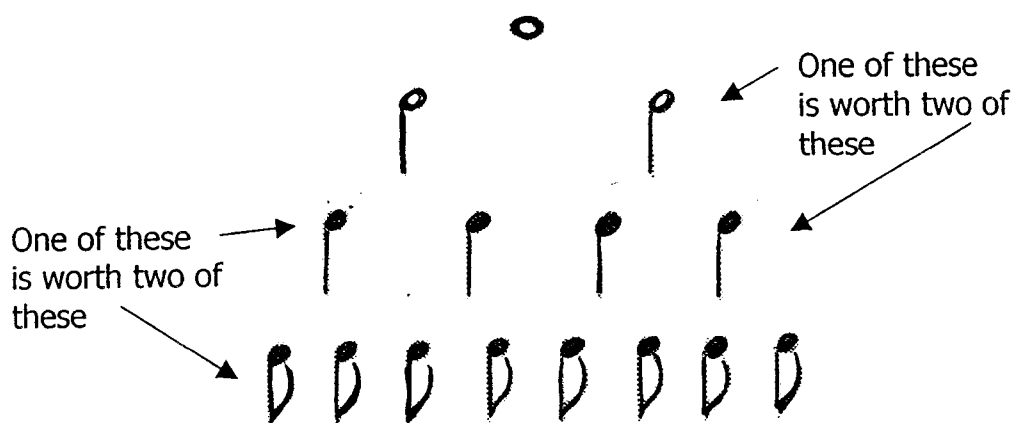
$$\text{minims} + \text{crotchets} =$$











$$\text{crotchets} + \text{crotchets} =$$

$$\text{semibreve} + \text{semibreve} =$$


★ note values! ★


*This chart is a bit like a family tree.
You can follow it to see how many beats fit into the value of one note.*



		Semibreve	Whole Note	4 crotchet beats
		Minim	Half Note	2 crotchet beats
		Crotchet	Quarter Note	1 crotchet beat
		Quaver	Eighth Note	$\frac{1}{2}$ a crotchet beat
		Semiquaver	Sixteenth Note	$\frac{1}{4}$ a crotchet beat

did you know? ★ A dot after a note makes it half as long again.

 Dotted Minim, Dotted Half Note
= 2 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2
= 3 crotchet beats

 Dotted Crotchet, Dotted Quarter Note
= 1 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1
= 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ crotchet beats

★ see if you can find
these different note
values in the pieces
you are playing ★

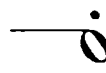
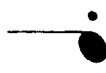
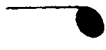
Name _____

YMC 2 Note Values 4

Do you know your note values?

Note Name

How long do you hold this note?



Name: _____

My Favourite

Date: _____

Write the name of your current "My Favourite" piece:

.....

{				

You are going to write out the first four bars for both hands! (Please use pencil.)

Step One: Check what clefs you need, and write them in.

Step Two: Check if you need any sharps or flats in the key signature and write them in.

Step Three: Check what the time signature is (6/8, 4/4...) and write it in.

Step Four: Carefully copy the RH part, being careful to space the notes the same as the book.

Step Five: Do the same for the LH part.

Step Six: Copy the articulation (slurs, staccatos, accents...)

Step Seven: Copy the dynamics (mf, p, crescendo...)

Step Eight: Copy any other signs.

Step Nine: Copy the tempo marking (moderato, allegretto...)

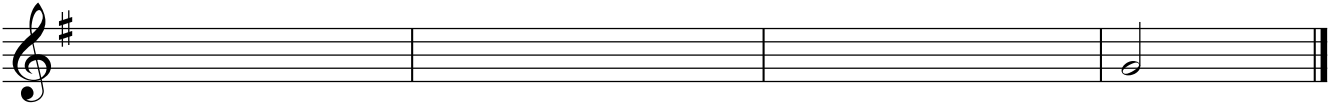
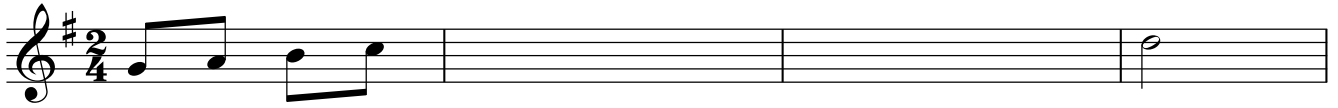
Step Ten: WELL DONE! Just check and see if it looks right.

I'm A Little Teapot

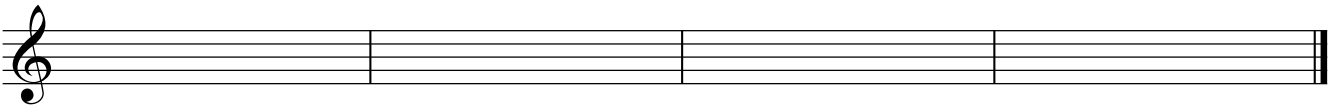
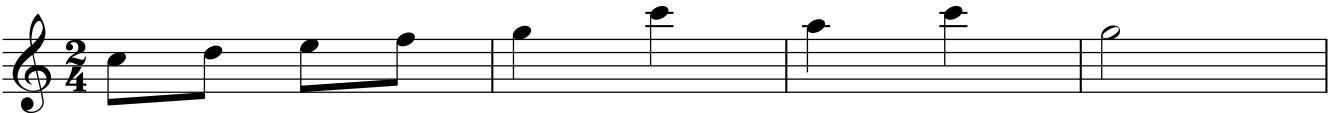
Name: _____

Date: _____

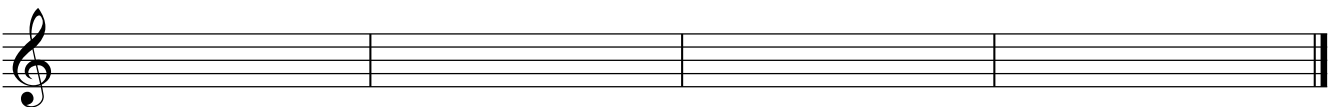
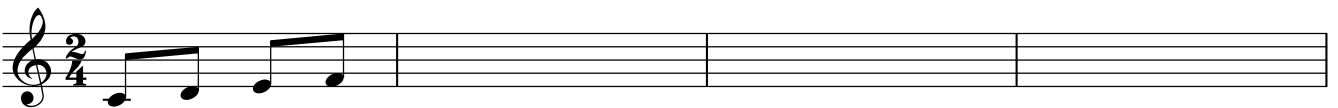
1. Complete the melody of "I'm A Little Teapot" in G major.



2. Complete the melody of "I'm A Little Teapot" in C major. Check your Book 4 if you need to.



3. Now write it in C major but one octave lower.

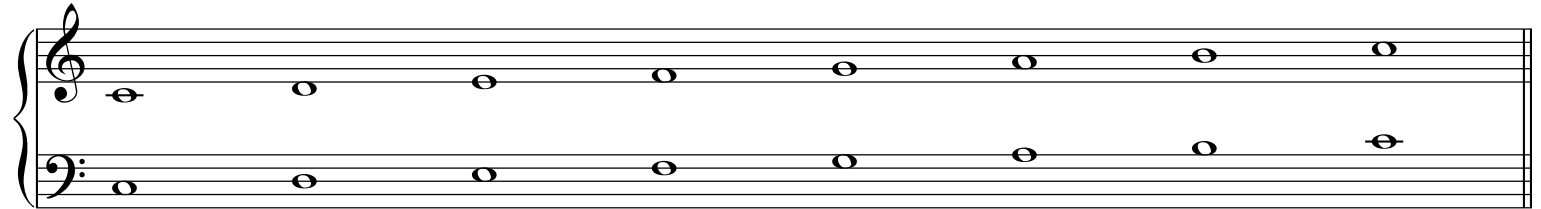


C major scale

Name: _____

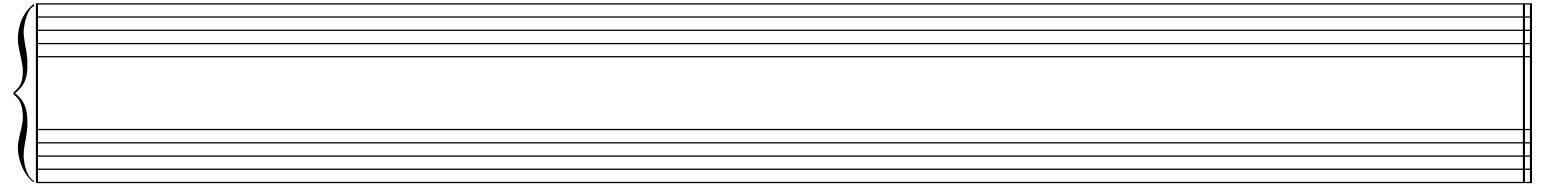
Date: _____

Here is a C major scale
in the treble and the bass.

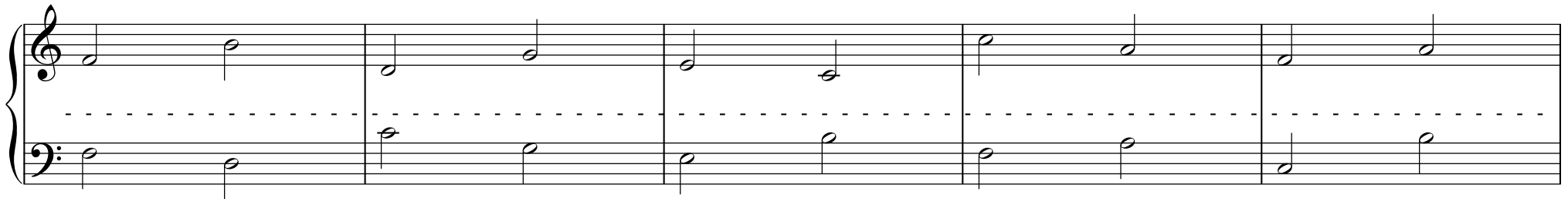


Write your own C major
scale in the treble and the bass.

(Try to spread it out like mine.)



Name the Notes!

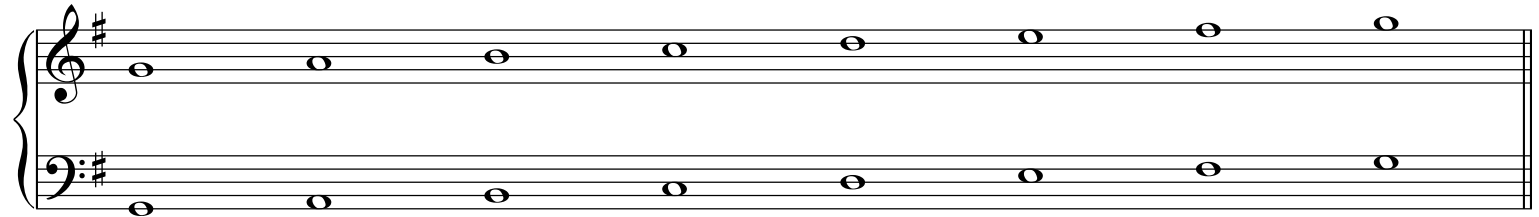


G major scale

Name: _____

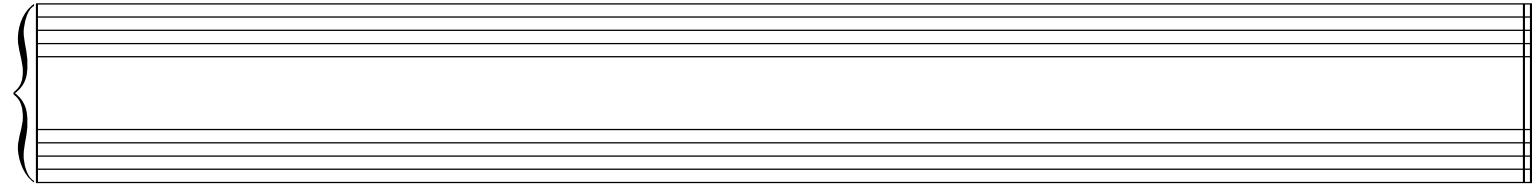
Date: _____

Here is a G major scale
in the treble and the bass.

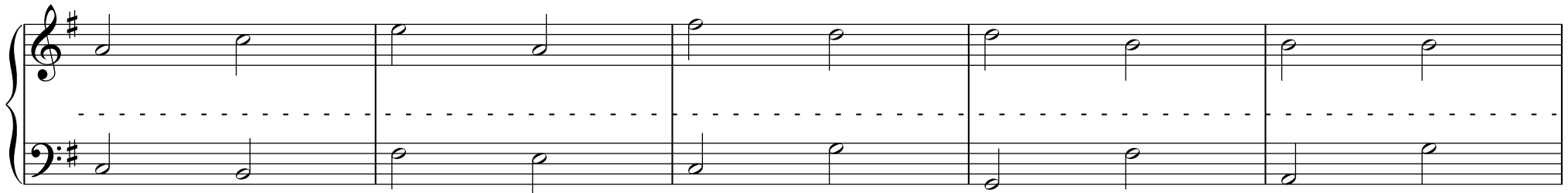


Write your own G major
scale in the treble and the bass.

(Don't forget the key signature.)



Name the Notes! (don't forget the key signature...)

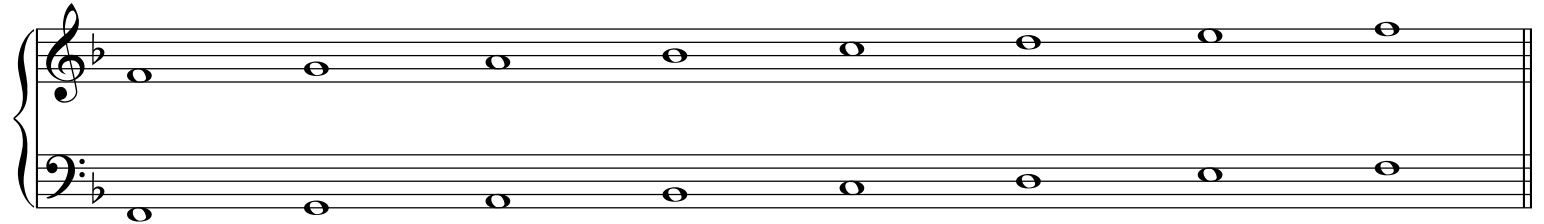


F major scale

Name: _____

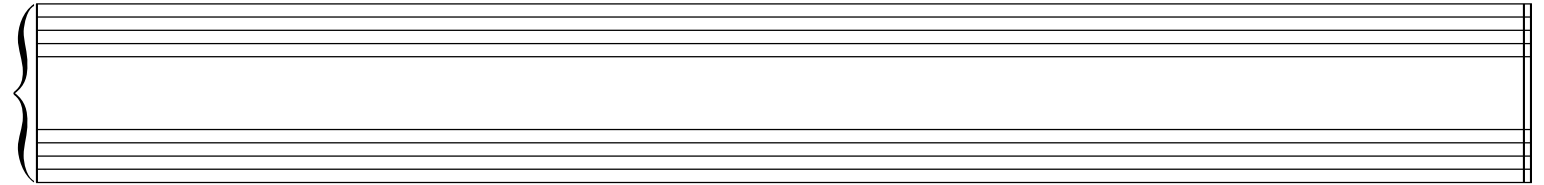
Date: _____

Here is an F major scale
in the treble and the bass.

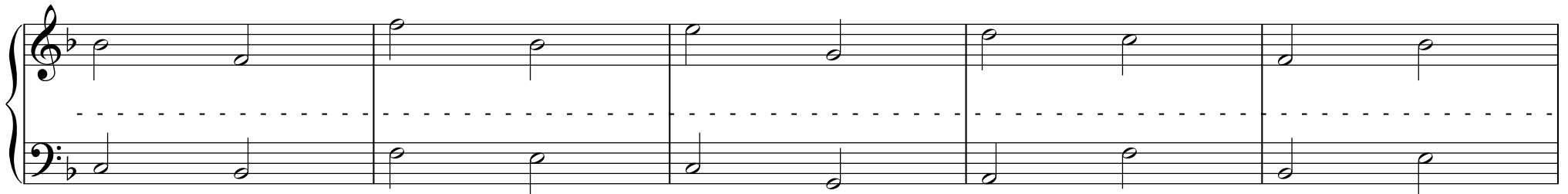


Write your own F major
scale in the treble and the bass.

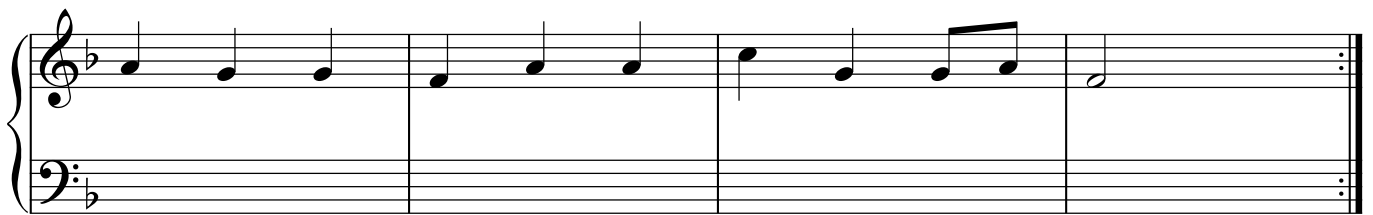
(Don't forget the key signature.)



Name the Notes! (don't forget the key signature...)



Date: _____



-
- The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note G2 (one line below the staff) and a half note A2 (one space below the staff). The second measure contains a half note B1 (two lines below the staff) and a half note A2 (one space below the staff). The piece ends with a double bar line.

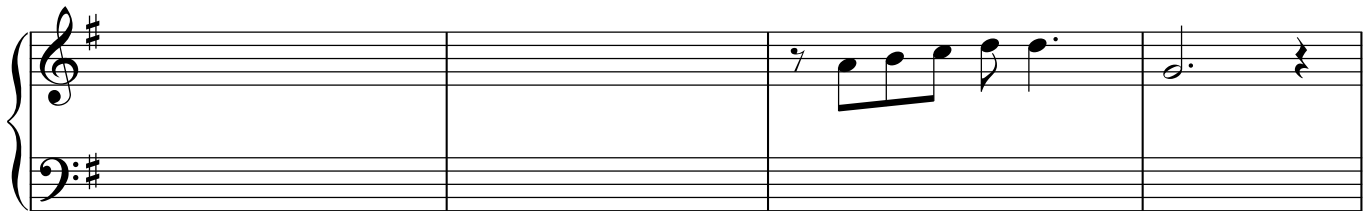
4. Finally, add the tempo marking.
(That means, write how fast the piece needs to be played.)

Name: _____

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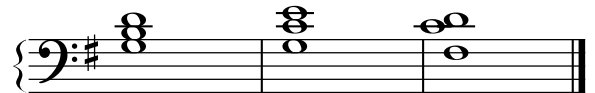
Funny Sea Otter

JXC 7 p.24



1. Complete the missing melody notes for "A Funny Sea Otter".

2. Underneath this melody, write the chords you use.
Choose from so-ti-re, so-do-mi and fa#-do-re.



3. Now add your own "dynamics" for the piece.
(That means, write in some signs for loud or soft playing,
maybe even crescendo or decrescendo marks to play getting louder or getting softer.)

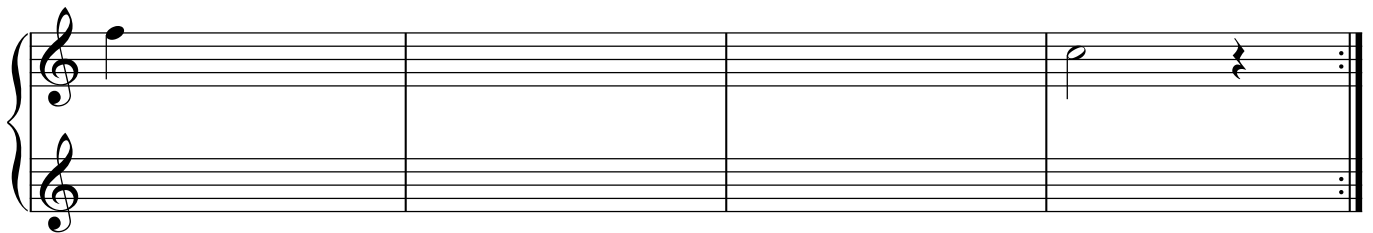
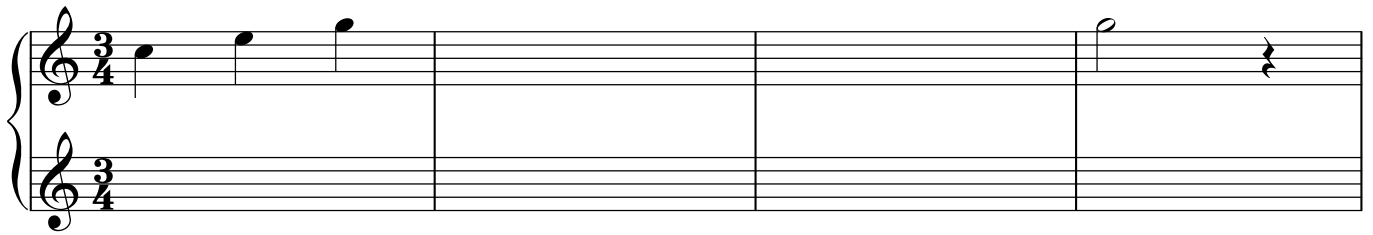
4. In our books, the tempo marking is "bouncy". Choose your own tempo marking.
(That means, write how fast the piece needs to be played- allegretto? moderato? largo?)

Cosmos

JXC 7 p.26

Name: _____

Date: _____



1. Fill in the missing melody notes from "Cosmos."

2. Write in the LH chords you use.
Choose from do-mi-so, do-fa-la,
ti-fa-so and ti-re-so.



(Hint: check your book!)

(Another hint: LH is in treble clef for this piece.)

3. Add articulation.

4. Add dynamics.

5. Add a tempo marking.