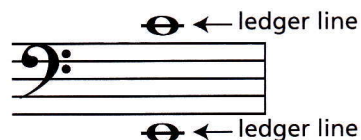


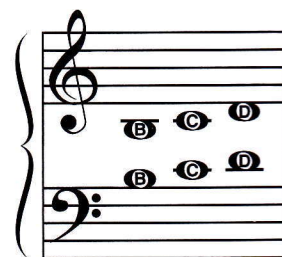
The Grand Staff

Ledger Lines — The Middle Notes

LEDGER LINES are short lines which are added to extend the range of the staff when the notes are too low or too high to be written on the staff.



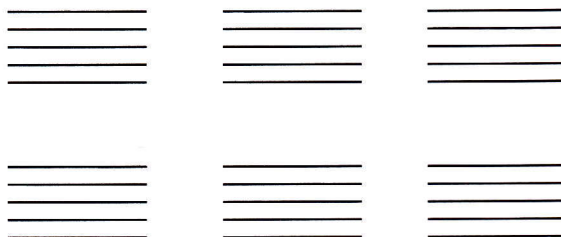
The notes in the middle range of the grand staff are B, C and D. They can be written on ledger lines in both the bass and treble staves.



These notes are written differently but sound the same.

Exercises

-



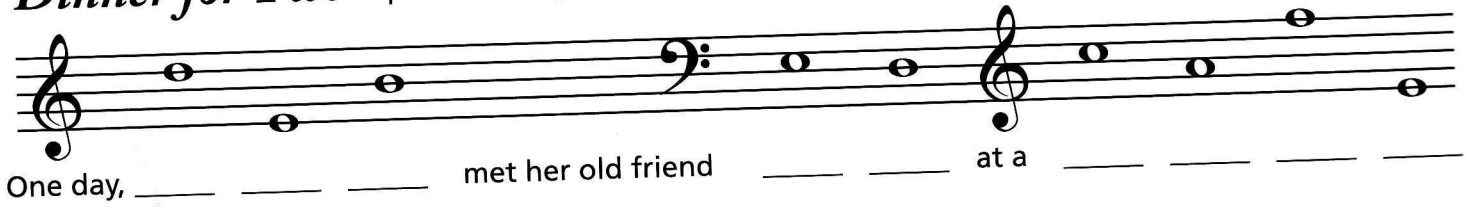
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- [illegible]

-

Unit 1 ACTIVITY 1 Name/Class _____

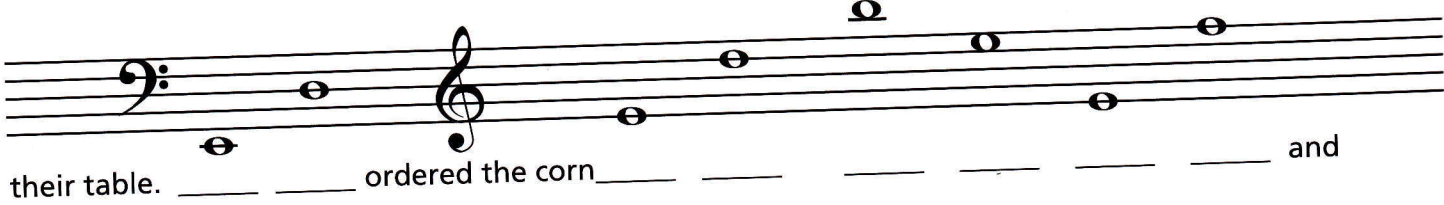
Dinner for Two Spell words by writing the note names to complete the sentences below.



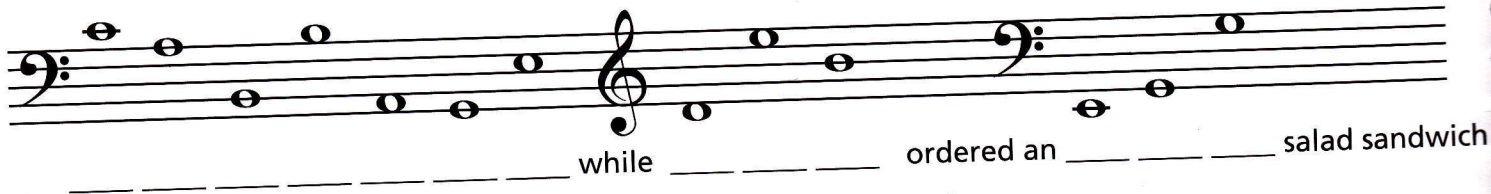
One day, _____ met her old friend _____ at a _____



_____ hostess led them through the _____ curtain to _____




_____ ordered the corn _____ and _____



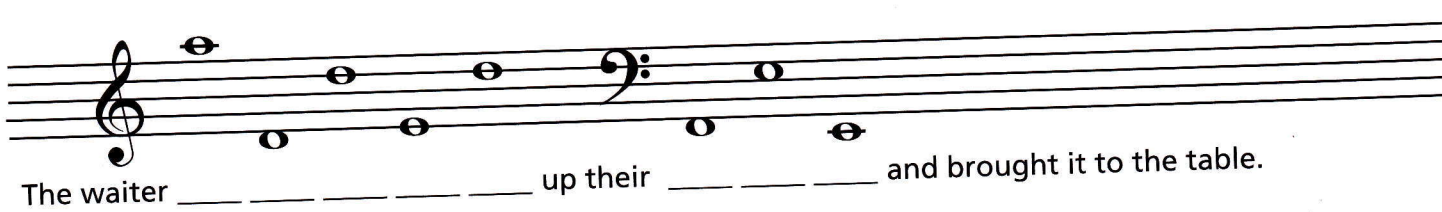
_____ while _____ ordered an _____ salad sandwich _____



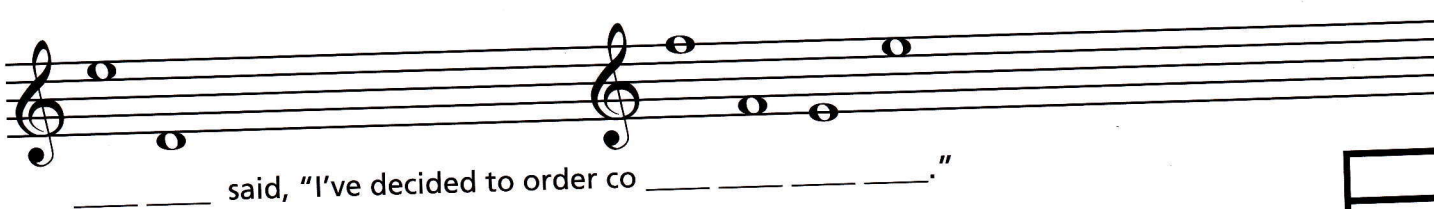
_____ and lemon _____. They ate and chatted about musical i _____ s and their _____



_____ favorite composers. Finally, _____ called for a doggy _____



The waiter _____ up their _____ and brought it to the table.



_____ said, "I've decided to order co _____."



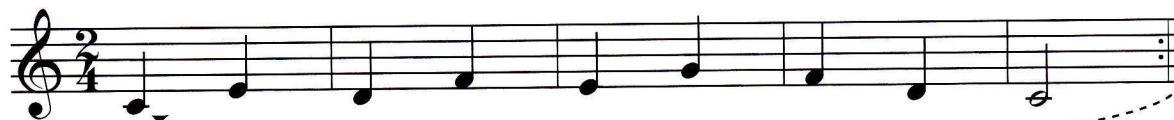
"I'll have some, too," said _____, "but make mine _____."

5*100

*5 points for each group

Repeat Sign, 1st and 2nd Endings

Two dots placed *before* the double bar || indicates a REPEAT SIGN. It means to go back to the beginning and play or sing the music again.



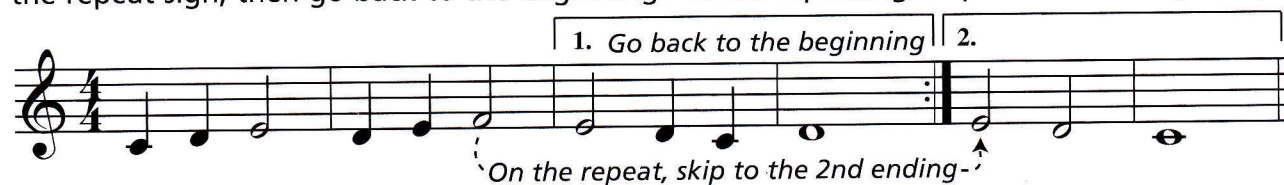
Go back to the beginning and repeat.

Repeat signs sometimes appear in pairs *within* a piece of music. ||: ||
The first repeat sign will then have the two dots placed *after* the double bar. When this occurs, return to the first repeat sign at the beginning of the section.



Go back to ||: and repeat.

Another way of indicating a repeat is with 1st and 2nd endings. Play or sing through the 1st ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. When repeating, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd.



Exercises

- 1** Rewrite the following example using a repeat sign.



- 2** Rewrite the following example using a pair of repeat signs.



- 3** Rewrite the following example using 1st and 2nd endings.

Camptown Races

Stephen Foster (1826–1864)



Unit 4 ACTIVITY 3 Name/Class _____**Repeat Signs, 1st and 2nd Endings****1 Play It Again** Indicate the total number of beats, including repeats, in each example.a. $\frac{2}{4}$ ||: :|| _ b. $\frac{3}{4}$ ||: :|| _c. $\frac{3}{4}$ ||: :|| _ d. $\frac{4}{4}$ ||: :|| _e. $\frac{4}{4}$ ||: :|| _ f. $\frac{2}{4}$ ||: :|| _g. $\frac{4}{4}$ ||: :|| - || _h. $\frac{2}{4}$ ||: :|| || _i. $\frac{3}{4}$ ||: :|| || _**2 Tic Tac Toe**

Complete the measures with one note or rest as indicated.

Fill in the center square with the answer from column 1. Draw a vertical, horizontal or diagonal line through the notes and/or rests that add up to the time signature.

+1 if all correct

Column 1a. $\frac{2}{4}$ _ ||
Noteb. $\frac{4}{4}$ _ ||
Restc. $\frac{3}{4}$ _ ||
Note**Column 2**a.

b.

c.

7-63

6-36

100

Dynamic Signs

DYNAMIC SIGNS indicate the volume, or how *soft* or *loud* the music should be played. Most musical terms are written in Italian since Italian composers were among the first to write such instructions in their manuscripts.

The word *piano* in Italian means soft; the word *forte* means loud.

The most commonly used dynamic signs are:

ITALIAN	SIGN	ENGLISH
<i>piano</i>	<i>p</i>	soft
<i>forte</i>	<i>f</i>	loud
<i>mezzo piano</i>	<i>mp</i>	moderately soft
<i>mezzo forte</i>	<i>mf</i>	moderately loud
<i>pianissimo</i>	<i>pp</i>	very soft
<i>fortissimo</i>	<i>ff</i>	very loud

Mezzo means moderately; *issimo* means very.

Dynamic signs arranged in order from very soft to very loud, are: *pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff*

A Gradual Change in Dynamics

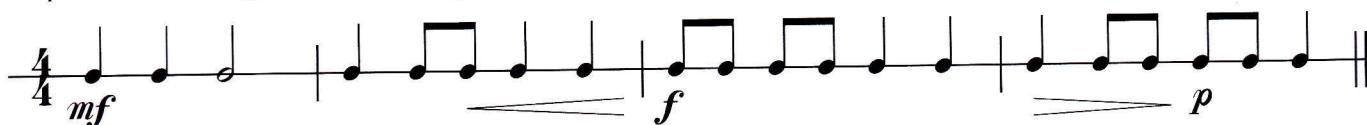
Terms used to indicate a gradual change in volume, from *soft* to *loud* or *loud* to *soft* are:

ITALIAN	SIGN	ENGLISH
<i>crescendo</i> or <i>cresc.</i>		gradually louder
<i>diminuendo</i> or <i>dim.</i> or <i>decrescendo</i> or <i>decresc.</i>		gradually softer

Exercises

- 1** Write the Italian word for the following dynamic signs:
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>f</i> _____ | <i>pp</i> _____ |
| <i>mp</i> _____ | <i>ff</i> _____ |
| _____ | <i>mf</i> _____ |
| <i>p</i> _____ | _____ |

- 2** Clap the following line, observing the dynamic signs indicated.



- 3** Use every dynamic sign learned above at least once to mark the appropriate dynamic signs on the lines beneath the following story.

"Wake up!" whispered Ron to his brother Steven. The boys walked softly out the door. They heard
 a. _____ b. _____
 the moderately soft sound of a distant airplane, which became gradually louder and roared very loudly as it
 c. _____ d. _____ e. _____
 flew over head, then faded away gradually. Steven said, "Let's play basketball," in a
 f. _____
 moderately loud voice. They shouted a loud "Yes!" as they ran to the park.
 g. _____ h. _____

Unit 5 ACTIVITY 1 Name/Class _____*Dynamic Signs*

- 1** Write the Italian word and musical sign for each of the following English definitions.

Italian	Sign	English
---------	------	---------

Very loud
Moderately soft
Soft
Moderately loud
Very soft
Loud

5-30

- 2** Arrange the dynamic signs above in order from loudest to softest.

5-30

- 3** Write the Italian word and musical sign for each of the following English definitions.

Italian	Sign	English
---------	------	---------

Gradually louder
Gradually softer

5-10

- 4** Name two things that might have the dynamic marking of *piano*:
(Example: leaves moving in a breeze)

a.

b.

- 5** Name two things that might have the dynamic marking of *forte*:
(Example: a roaring lion)

a.

b.

5-10

5-10

- 6** What nationality of composers was among the first to use dynamic signs in their manuscripts?

10

100

Tempo Marks

TEMPO is an Italian word meaning "rate of speed." Tempo marks tell how *fast* or *slow* the music should be played. Tempo marks are also written in Italian.

ITALIAN	ENGLISH
<i>Largo</i>	Very slow
<i>Adagio</i>	Slow
<i>Andante</i>	Moving along (walking speed)
<i>Moderato</i>	Moderately
<i>Allegro</i>	Quickly, cheerfully
<i>Vivace</i>	Lively and fast

Moderato may be combined with other words:

Allegro moderato = slightly slower than **Allegro** but quicker than **Moderato**

A Gradual Change of Tempo

Terms used to indicate a gradual change in tempo are:

ITALIAN	TERM	ENGLISH
<i>ritardando</i>	<i>ritard. or rit.</i>	gradually slower
<i>accelerando</i>	<i>accel.</i>	gradually faster

Exercises

- In writing music, tempo marks tell the _____.
- A very slow tempo marking is _____.
- A lively and fast tempo marking is _____.
- Match the Italian term to its English meaning by writing the correct letter in each blank.

_____ Quickly, cheerfully	a. Moderato
_____ Gradually slower	b. Vivace
_____ Lively and fast	c. Adagio
_____ Moderately	d. Ritardando
_____ Moving along (walking speed)	e. Accelerando
_____ Very slow	f. Largo
_____ Gradually faster	g. Andante
_____ Slow	h. Allegro

Tempo Marks on Safari

- 1** On each line, write the Italian translation of the tempo mark indicated below the line.
Use the following tempo marks:

Accelerando, Adagio, Allegro, Andante, Largo, Moderato, Ritardando, Vivace

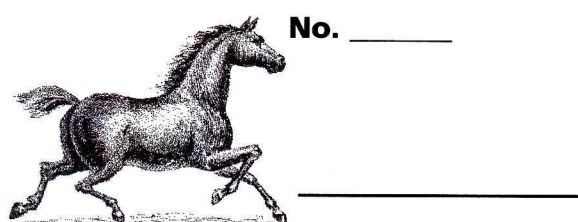
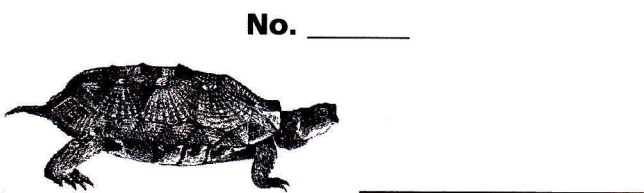
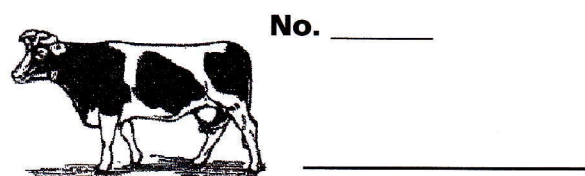
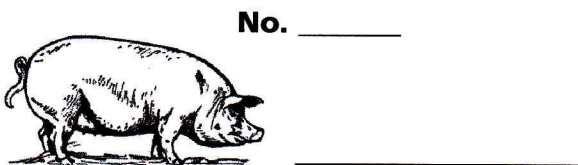
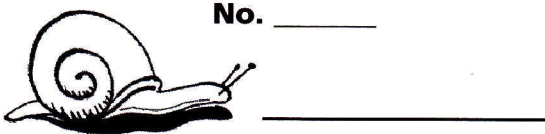
In deepest Africa a jeep moves at a _____ pace. Through the trees, a giraffe moves
at _____ *moderate*. A bird flies past the adventurers _____. Turning, they
walking speed spot an elephant herd lumbering _____ toward them. Later, the passengers
slowly of the jeep are startled when a lion runs past, _____. A hippo and her
lively and fast baby move _____ across the road and the jeep _____ to a stop.
very slowly *gradually slows*
As the sun sets over the plain, the jeep goes _____, headed back to camp.
gradually faster

8-64

- 2** Number the pictures below from 1 (slowest) to 6 (fastest) and write the appropriate tempo marking for each on the line.

Slower

Faster



6-36

100