

Exercise One

Moderato ♩=108-112

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

5 2 3 4 5 2 5

9

13

Moderato means "at a moderate tempo" in Italian. Because written music originated in Italy, all instructions as to tempo, playing style etc. are written in this language.

The curved lines above the notes are called *slurs* or *phrase marks*. They divide the music into short sections called phrases. In vocal music, these markings indicate notes that are to be sung in one breath.

Exercise Three

Moderato ♩ = 108 - 112

one two three *off*

5 one-and-two-and three *off*

9 one-and-two *off* *

13 one-and-two-and-three *off* four-and

one *off* three-and-four-and..

This exercise is in F major. If you play just the white keys on the piano from middle C up to the next C you will hear "doh-ray-me-fah-soh-lah-te-doh". If you do the same thing from F above middle C up to the next F you'll notice that something doesn't sound quite right. The fourth note - B - has to be altered. B becomes B \flat and everything sounds right again. Because we don't want to keep putting the symbol for a flat (\flat) every time there's a B, we incorporate it into the time signature.

Lowering a note by the smallest amount is known as flattening the note. Raising the pitch of a note by the smallest amount is known as sharpening the note. The symbol for a sharp is #.

Placing a dot after a note (as in measure 11) increases that note's value by one half. Thus, a dotted half note would have a value of three beats (2 + 1), a quarter note would have a value of one and a half beats and a dotted eighth note would have a value of three quarters of a beat.