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Notes in the *Bass Clef*.

A horizontal staff consisting of five lines and four spaces. Ten black oval-shaped notes are placed on the staff, starting from the bottom line and moving upwards. Below each note is a letter: C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F.

- 4.** Copy the bass clef.

A horizontal staff consisting of five lines and four spaces, divided into seven equal segments by vertical bar lines. Each segment contains a blank bass clef symbol for copying practice.



- 5.** Name the notes.

A horizontal staff consisting of five lines and four spaces. Six black oval-shaped notes are placed on the staff, starting from the bottom line and moving upwards. Below each note is a letter: o, o, o, o, o, o. Below the staff is a row of ten small, horizontal dotted lines for writing the answers.

A horizontal staff consisting of five lines and four spaces. Six black oval-shaped notes are placed on the staff, starting from the bottom line and moving upwards. Below each note is a letter: o, o, o, o, o, o. Below the staff is a row of ten small, horizontal dotted lines for writing the answers.

- 6.** Prefix the correct clef before each note.

A horizontal staff consisting of five lines and four spaces. A treble clef symbol is at the beginning. Five black oval-shaped notes are placed on the staff, starting from the bottom line and moving upwards. Below each note is a letter: A, D, D, C, F.

A horizontal staff consisting of five lines and four spaces. A bass clef symbol is at the beginning. Five black oval-shaped notes are placed on the staff, starting from the bottom line and moving upwards. Below each note is a letter: B, G, E, B, G.

A horizontal staff consisting of five lines and four spaces. A bass clef symbol is at the beginning. Five black oval-shaped notes are placed on the staff, starting from the bottom line and moving upwards. Below each note is a letter: E, C, A, F, B.

Rests

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NAME	NOTE	REST	COUNTS
Semibreve	○	—	4
Minim	○	—	2
Crotchet	●	♪	1
Quaver	♪	♩	1/2
Semiquaver	♪	♩	1/4



A bar rest is used to fill an empty bar of $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

1. Insert a rest at each of the places marked * .

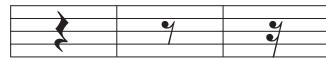


(a)

(b)

(c)

2. Insert a rest at each of the places marked * .



(a)

(b)

Performance Directions

Italian Terms and Signs (Grade 1)

Terms

1. <i>forte (f)</i>	- loud	6. <i>accelerando (accel.)</i>	- getting faster
<i>mezzo forte (mf)</i>	- moderately loud	<i>rallentando (rall.)</i>	- getting slower
<i>fortissimo (ff)</i>	- very loud	<i>ritardando (ritard.)</i>	- getting slower
		<i>ritenuto (rit.)</i>	- hold back (slower at once)
		<i>andante</i>	- at a moderate pace (walking speed)
2. <i>piano (p)</i>	- soft	7. <i>Da Capo (D.C.)</i>	- from the beginning
<i>mezzo piano (mp)</i>	- moderately soft	<i>Fine</i>	- the end
<i>pianissimo (pp)</i>	- very soft	<i>Da Capo al Fine</i>	- from the beginning to the end
		<i>Dal Segno (D.S.)</i>	- from the sign 
3. <i>crescendo (cresc.)</i>	- getting louder	8. <i>cantabile</i>	- in a singing style
<i>decrescendo</i>	- getting softer	<i>staccato</i>	- short, detached
<i>diminuendo (dim.)</i>	- getting softer	<i>legato</i>	- smoothly
		<i>moderato</i>	- moderately
4. <i>allegro</i>	- lively, fast	<i>mezzo</i>	- half
<i>allegretto</i>	- slightly slower than <i>allegro</i>	<i>poco</i>	- a little
		<i>tempo</i>	- the speed of the music
5. <i>lento</i>	- slow	<i>a tempo</i>	- resume the normal speed
<i>adagio</i>	- slow		



Signs

1. 	- pause	9. M.M.  = 88	- 88 crotchet beats in a minute (M.M. - Maelzel's Metronome)
2. 	- accent	10. 	- getting louder then softer
3. 	- tie	11.  8va	- ottava (octave)
4. 	- slur	8va 	- perform an octave higher
5. 	- staccato	8va 	- perform an octave lower
6. 	- repeat sign	12. 	- slur or phrase (play smoothly)
7. 	- getting louder		
8. 	- getting softer		