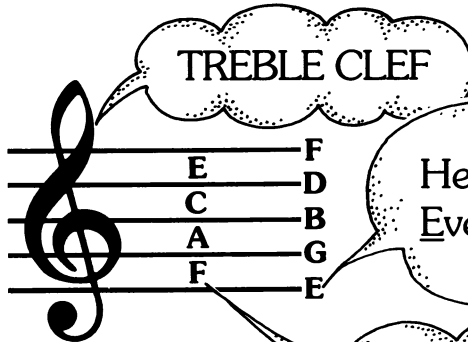


The stave

The five lines and four spaces on which music is written is called the STAVE.
Each line and space has its own letter name.



Here is a rhyme to help you remember the names of the lines:
Every Greasy Bee**fburger Deserves Frying.**

The spaces spell the word FACE.

See if you can make your own rhymes using E G B D F.

Pulse and rhythm

The TIME SIGNATURE $\frac{4}{4}$ means each bar must add up to four beats.

Your heartbeat is like a musical pulse. It beats constantly (at rest) at the same rate. In music you can imitate your heartbeat with a row of crotchets (quarter notes):

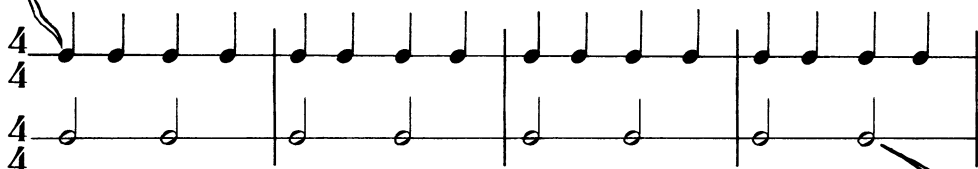


Bar lines split up the notes into groups of four crotchets.

A CROTCHET lasts for ONE beat.

A MINIM (or HALF NOTE)
lasts for TWO beats.

Clap the following rhythm duet with a friend:

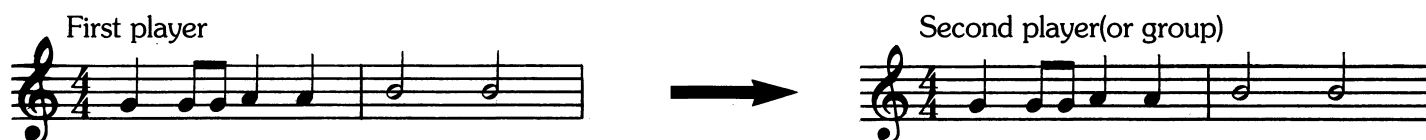


Listening skills (2)

The listening games on page 2 were all based on the note B. The new ones (below) start with the notes G, A & B. As you gain confidence, C & D can also be used, but it is important not to make up anything too complicated to begin with. Remember to keep all your phrases short and simple.

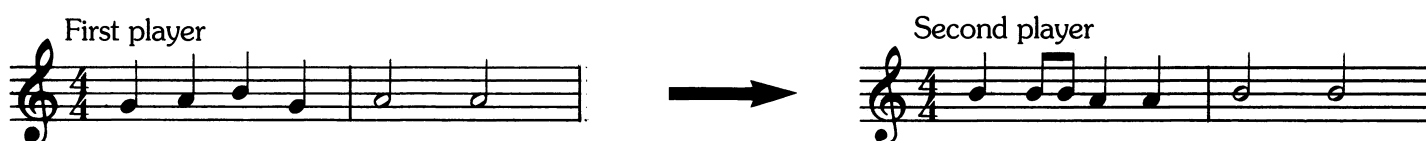
Action replay

The first player plays a short tune on, say, three notes and the second player or group repeats it. In a group, each player in turn can make up a new tune while the others listen and repeat it.



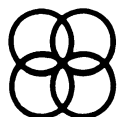
Hands off

The first player makes up a short tune using three or four notes and the next player has to answer it with a different tune. In a group, each player in turn can make up a new tune.



The first pupil plays the beginning of the well-known tune. The other players have to guess the name of the tune and try to complete it.





New world symphony

ANTONIN DVOŘÁK
(1841 - 1904)

Andante **Fine**

p

D.C. al Fine

mf

Accompaniment **Fine**

p

D.C. al Fine

mf

Frère Jacques

Sprightly **Traditional**

(1) (2) (3) (4)