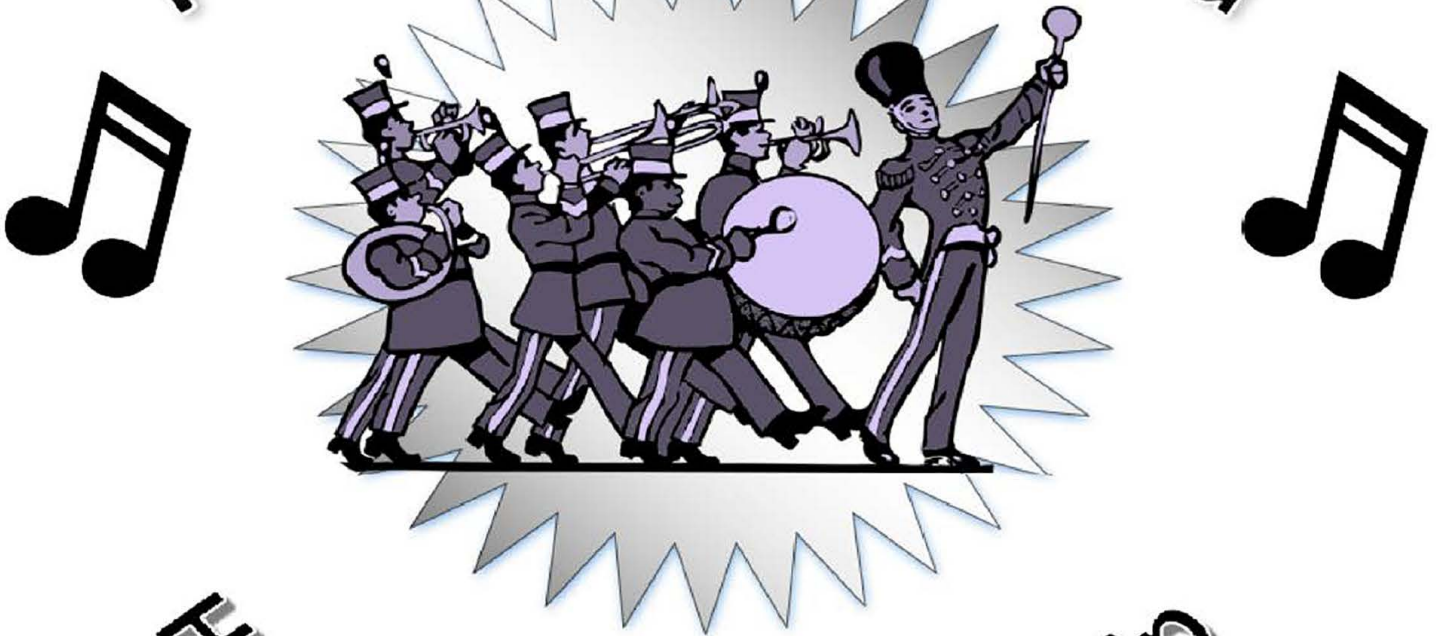


Violin

Fundamental Music Instruction

First Songs for Band



Habits of Musicianship

This Book Belongs To: _____

Welcome to the



Fundamental Music Instruction



First Songs for Band – a beginner’s “starter kit”.

The goal of this booklet (and the Supplement Book) is to help the very beginning student explore the first sounds, begin a study of basic rhythmic playing, learn to play in a smooth, pleasing fashion and master several notes appropriate for this level of study.

To make the most progress possible, a student must find a quiet place to practice and get in the habit of truly listening to the sounds being produced. Learning to critique one’s sound is the best tool for building a lasting mastery of musicianship on every level. The music in this book is sequential from initial sounds to songs that are appropriate for the first performance. It is designed to go along with the Supplementary Workbook so students should work through both books together – many concepts are repeated from book to book to help reinforce important aspects of musical development.

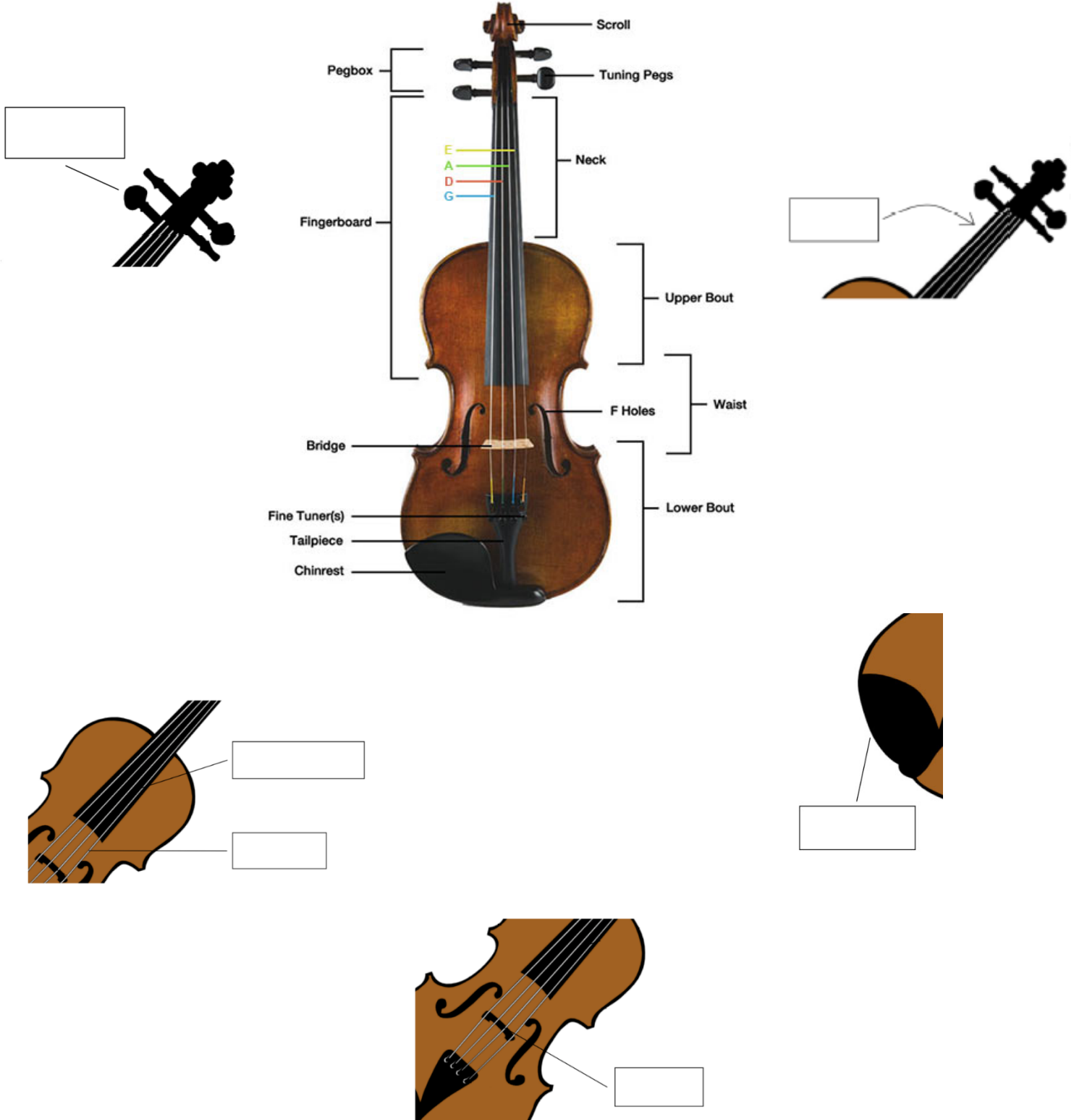
Ed Kelly, Fundamental Music Instruction Administrator



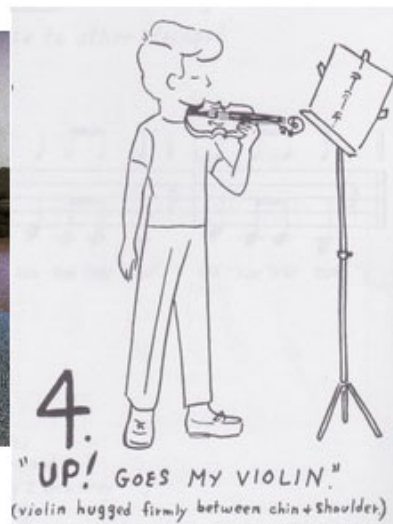
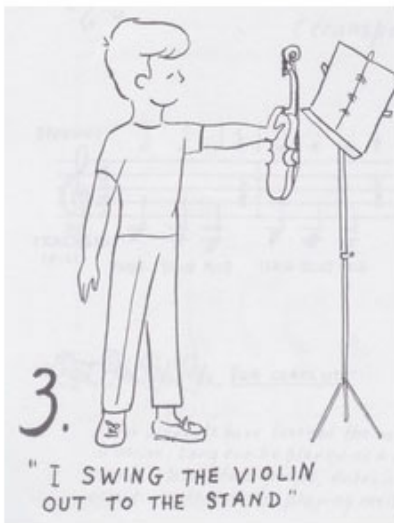
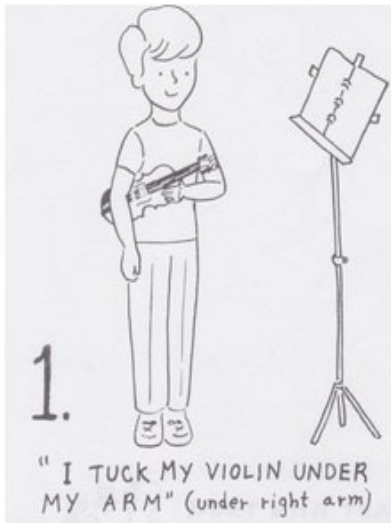
"First Songs for Band" – Chapter 1



These first pages are designed to take a beginning students through many details that will help with understanding the basics of "Getting Started"



Posture



1. Stand or sit tall.
2. Instrument rests on left collar bone and shoulder
3. Jaw drops comfortably onto the chinrest (heavy head)
4. Left hand rests on the shoulder of the violin
5. Place left elbow directly beneath wrist/shoulder line

The Violin has four open strings.
They are named from lowest to highest,
left to right, and thick to thin.

This sentence will help you remember which order they are in:

Good Dogs Always Eat.



Playing "Pizzicato"

1. Place the tip of your right thumb on the side of the fingerboard (near the corner)
2. Extend your first finger and pluck the string about 2-3 inches over the end of the fingerboard.
3. Keep your thumb anchored on the side of the fingerboard
4. For the best sound, make the string vibrate as much as possible.





Playing "Pizzicato"

The Going Up Song

Good **G**ood **G**ood

Dogs **D**ogs **D**ogs

Always **A**lways **A**lways

Eat **E**at **E**at



The Going Down Song

Eeek **E**eek **E**eek

There are

Ants **A**nts **A**nts

Going

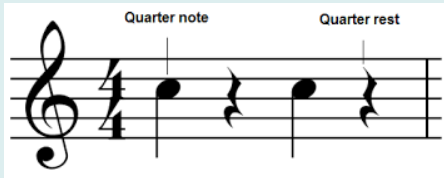
Down **D**own **D**own

In the

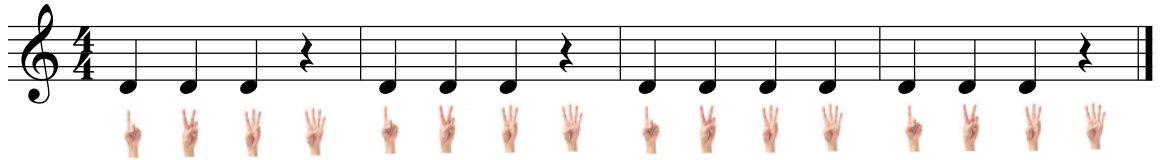
Ground **G**round **G**round



Notes tell us how long to play and when placed on the music staff, what pitch to play



D



A



Doughnuts and Apples

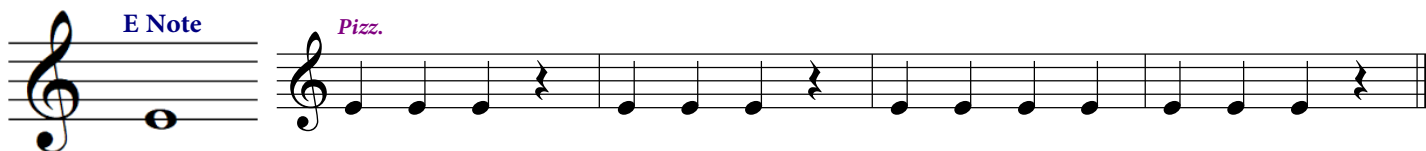


Using the Left Hand



Press the 1st Tape with the Index Finger

E Note *Pizz.*



Pointer Power

Pizz.

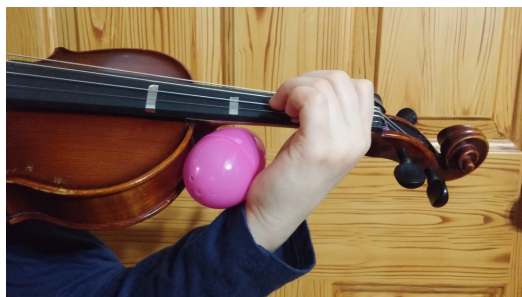


D - E - A

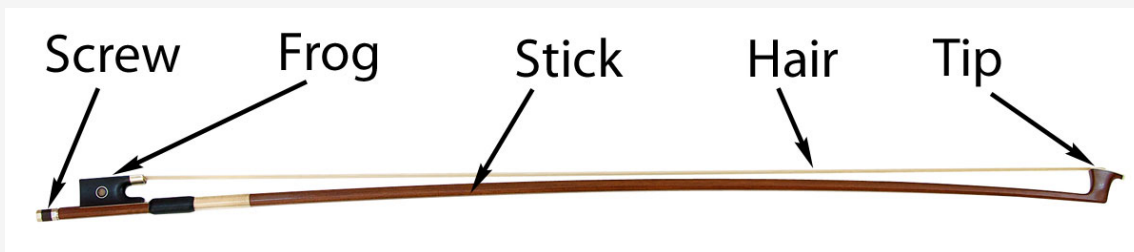
Pizz.



An Egg-cellent Idea *Keeping the left hand position correct is no easy - here is a great practice tool*

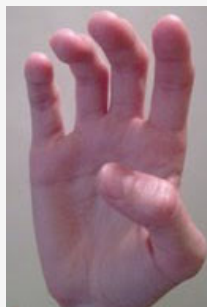


Parts of the Bow



Bow Hold

1.



2.



3.

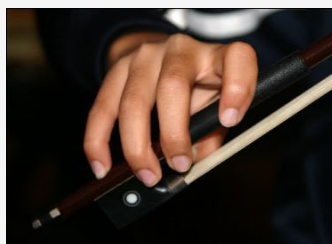


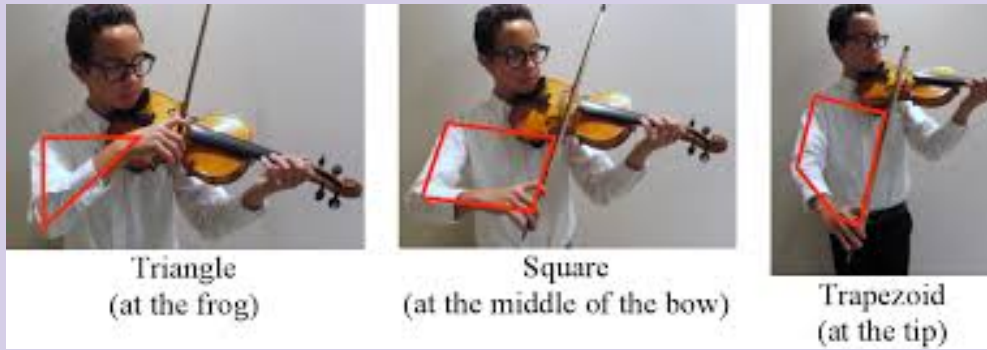
4.



Thumb approximately opposite middle finger

5.






Triangle
(at the frog)

Square
(at the middle of the bow)

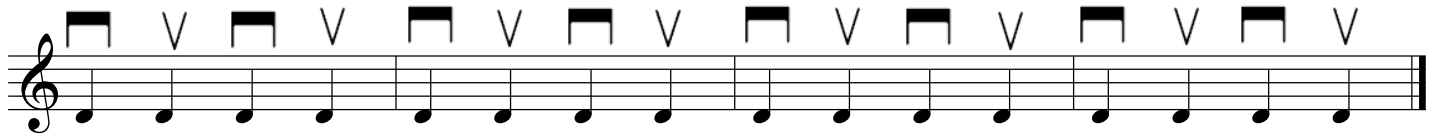
Trapezoid
(at the tip)

****The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

 = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

 = Up Bow (Push Bow from tip to frog)

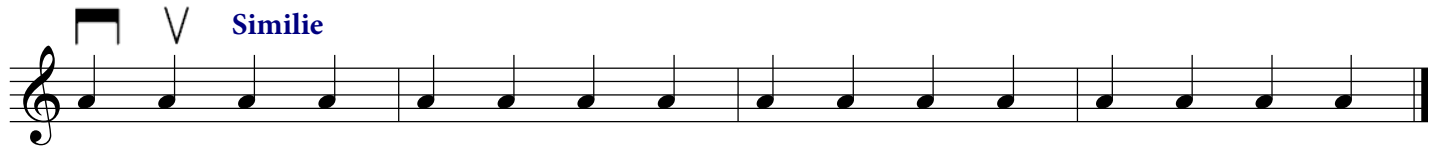
Bowing on "D"



Similar Bowing continues ("Similie")

- Lift your elbow to tilt the bow to the A String

Bowing on "A"



Your elbow height is responsible for changing strings.

Alternate "DNA"



More Alternate "DNA"



Remember:

Triangle



to

Square



to

Trapezoid





"Elevator Elbow"

There are four strings on the violin. It is very easy to accidentally hit the wrong string when attempting to play the violin with the bow. Therefore we need to practice playing the one correct string that we want!

To do this, we are going to practice "Elevator Elbow."

To play the **E String**:

The Right elbow is all the way down - but not touching your side. **This is the First Floor!**

To play the **A String**:

Raise the elbow until only the A string is sounding. **This is the Second Floor!**

To play the **D String**:

Raise the elbow again until only the D string is sounding. **This is the Third Floor!**

To play the **G String**:

Raise the elbow yet again until only the G string is sounding. **This is the Fourth Floor!**

E string elbow (lowest)



D string elbow (higher)



A string elbow (higher)



G string elbow (highest)



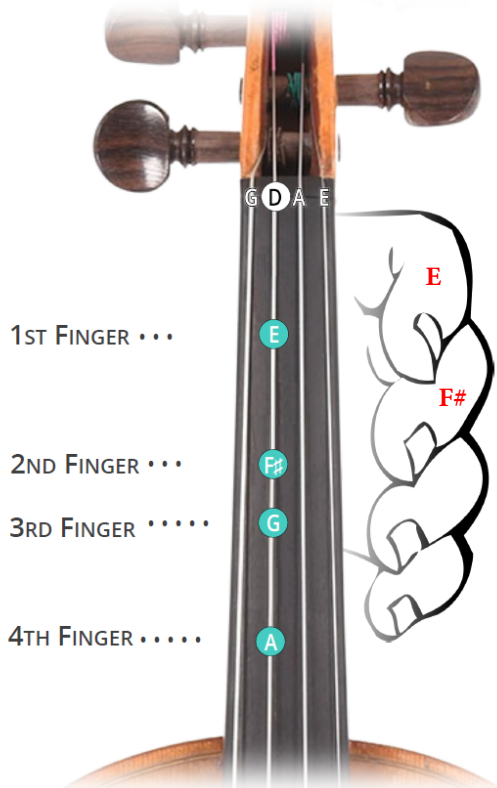
F# on the D String



Remember the Egg Placement!

F-sharp

New Note F#



Arco on the D String



New Note F#



Climbing Up



Walking Along



New Technique:

Bow Lift ,

Lift bow off of the string and reset at the frog.

The Reapers

Two staves of musical notation for the piece 'The Reapers'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody starts on the F# line, moves down to E, then D, and continues with a series of eighth notes. A black square bow lift symbol is placed above the first note, and a blue 'V' is placed above the second note. The second staff continues the melody with more eighth notes, ending with a quarter rest and a comma. A second black square bow lift symbol is placed above the first note of the second staff, and a blue 'V' is placed above the second note.

Skip -A- Long

Two staves of musical notation for the piece 'Skip -A- Long'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody starts on the F# line, moves down to E, then D, and continues with a series of eighth notes. A black square bow lift symbol is placed above the first note, and a blue 'V' is placed above the second note. The second staff continues the melody with more eighth notes, ending with a quarter rest and a comma. A second black square bow lift symbol is placed above the first note of the second staff, and a blue 'V' is placed above the second note.

Peter's Hammer

Two staves of musical notation for the piece 'Peter's Hammer'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody starts on the F# line, moves down to E, then D, and continues with a series of eighth notes. A black square bow lift symbol is placed above the first note, and a blue 'V' is placed above the second note. The second staff continues the melody with more eighth notes, ending with a quarter rest and a comma. A second black square bow lift symbol is placed above the first note of the second staff, and a blue 'V' is placed above the second note.



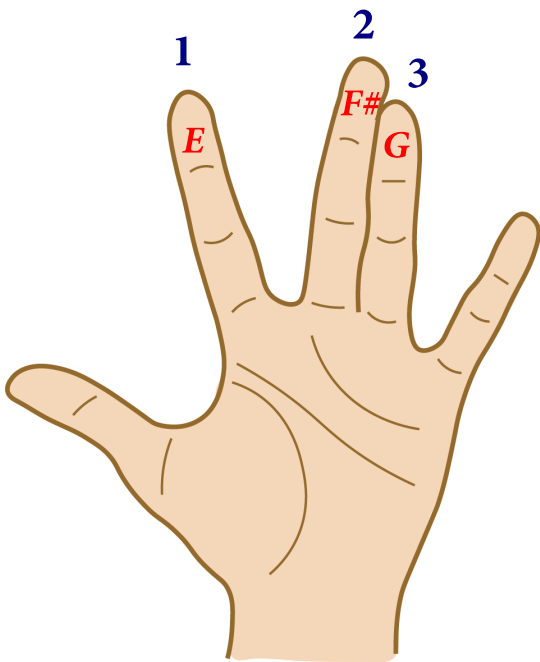


New Note G
Press the 3rd Tape on the D String



Finger Position for

D - E - F# - G



Review: So Far you have learned

- Good Dogs Always Eat (String Names)
- Pizzicato Playing (no Bow)
- Left Hand Shape (to play E - Pizz. - later, Bowing)
- Bow Hold - Arco Playing (Down and Up Bowing)
- Notes of the D String (D _ E _ F# - G)
- Quarter Notes, Whole Note and Half Note

New Note G



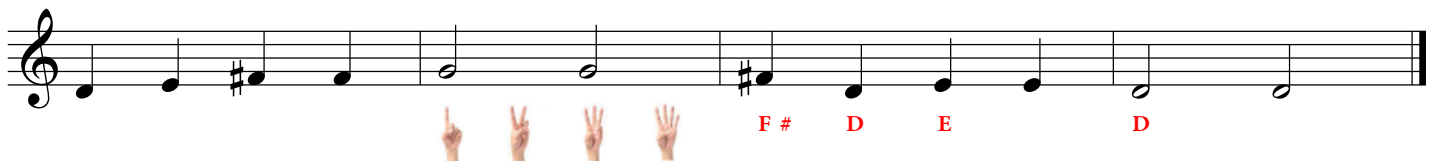
Stepping Down



Clown Dance



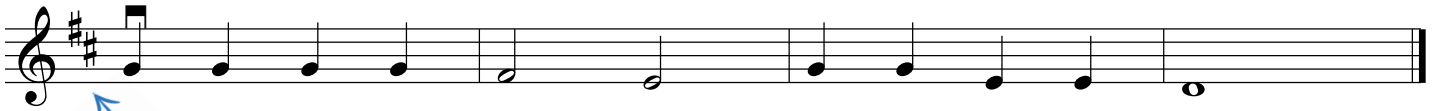
half note
 2 Beats



Putting it all Together

It is a good idea to place all 3 fingers in position on the tapes for Grasshoppers. For Speed Bump, place the index down for E but the Index and Middle for F# and all 3 for G. The general rule is... if you can have more than 1 finger in place, you should.

Grasshoppers



KEY SIGNATURE

In this **Key Signature**, you will play all F's as F# (F Sharps). The **key signature** is always located at the beginning of each line. You will notice that there are no longer any sharps located in the songs.

Speed Bump



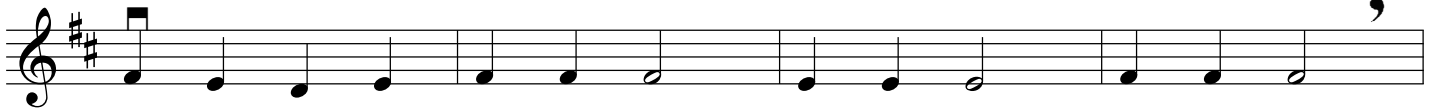
(Lift)



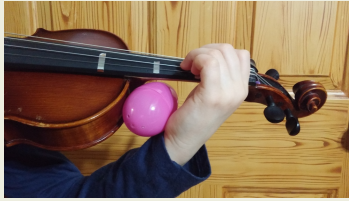
(Lift)



Mary Had a Little Lamb



Crossing Strings: New Note A



A on the Music Staff



Cross to G

Set 3 Fingers on the D String



A G F# E

A D

Climbing to A

0 1 2 1 2 3

Cross to A

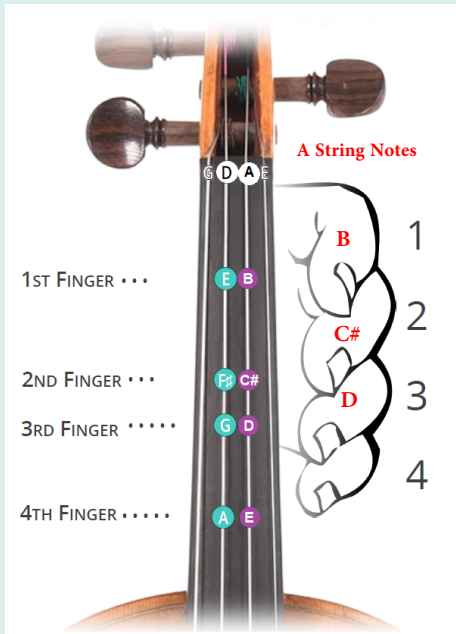
2 3 0 A G F# E D

Are you Sleeping

D F# G A

A G F# D

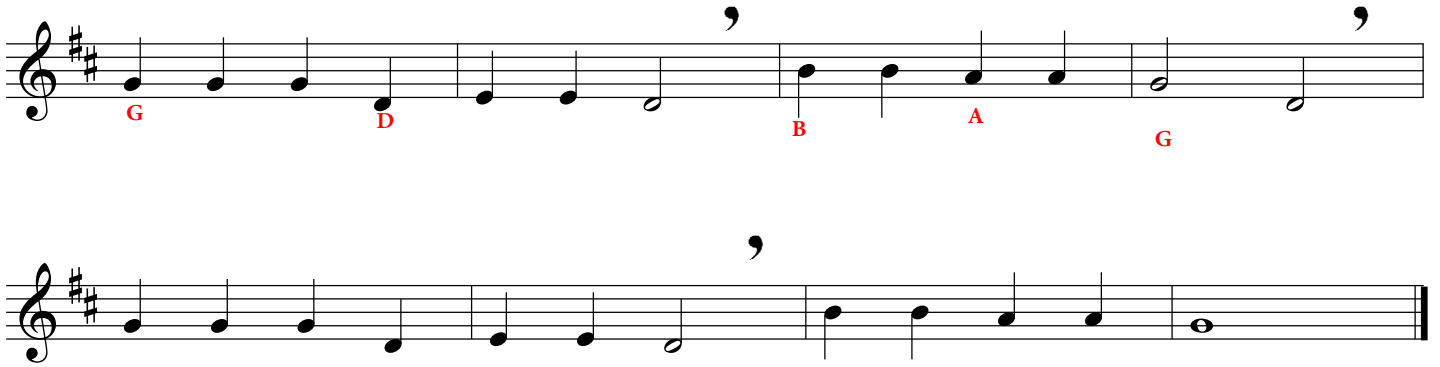
B on the A String



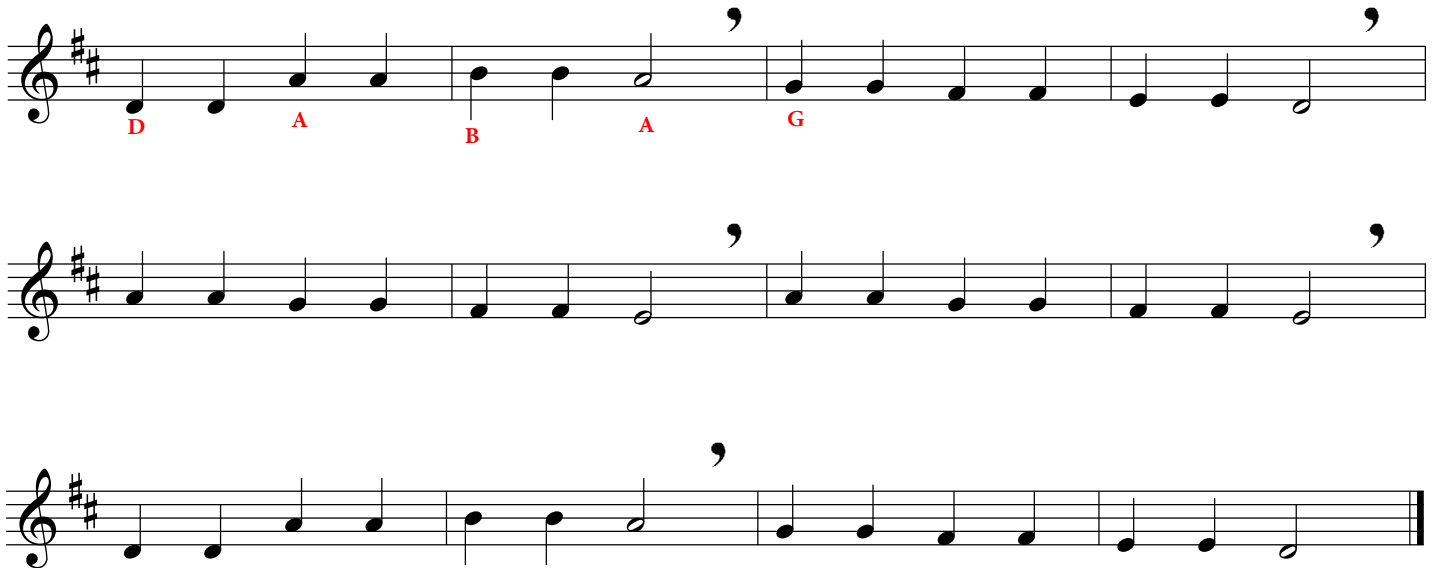
B is the 1st tape on the A String



Old MacDonald



Twinkle Twinkle

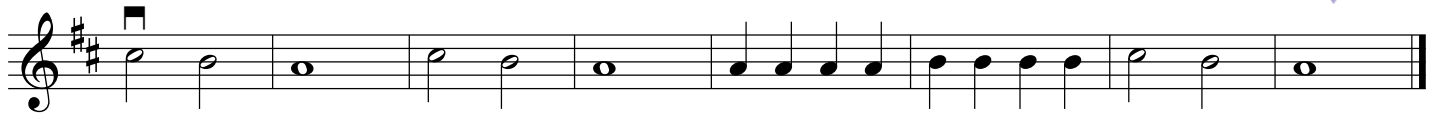


First Songs For Band

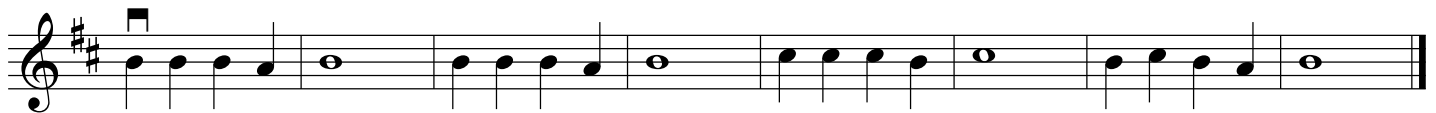
The Top portion of the page focuses on C#- B and A
The bottom of the page includes more advanced material for
students who are ready

Continue to work for a
smooth, Legato style with
a warm, pleasing tone

Hot Cross Buns

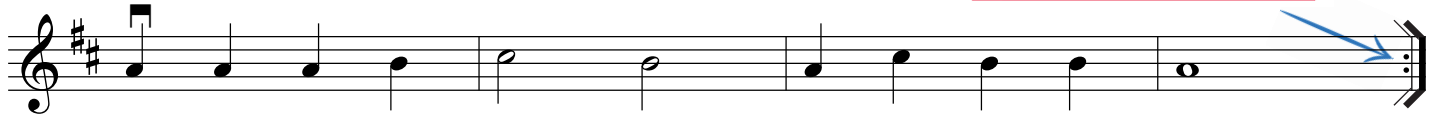


Apache Warrior



This is a repeat sign, which means
to go back to the beginning and play
this line again

French Song



*Legato means - Smoothly Connected Strive for
smooth playing with little to no gaps in sound
between notes*

First Songs for Musicianship

Each Page will include pieces that will help develop musicality (Rhythm, Phrasing, BowControl - support reading skills)

*Speed - start at a medium pace and build up to a speed
that will allow you to play each 2 measure phrase in one breath*

Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



Ticket a Tasket





Listen to the sound of the songs you are playing.
Is the sound pleasing and musical? Are there ways to make the sound more clear or steady?

Christmas Chimes

Half Note Rest

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Down by the Station

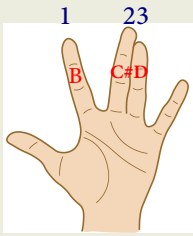
Gotcha Cha-Cha

Learning to make your own judgments about the sounds you are making will go a long way toward helping you become a polished performer!

A Curved line connecting groups of notes or measures is a "Phrase Marking" for the Legato style (Smoothly Connected) Try to play all the notes of a phrase without stopping the Bow - also, coordinate the stroke of the bow with pressing notes

First Songs for Musicianship

Either Or



First Songs "4 Note Section"

New Note D, Review C# - B - A

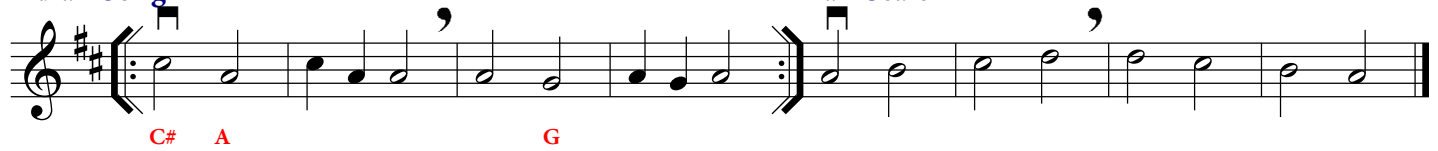


March



(Cross strings)

Indian Song



Half Scale

Rockin'

(Cross strings)



"And"

Think a number when you step down.



Think "and" when your foot goes up.



First Songs for Musicianship

Doo Bah Doo Bah

(Swing Style)



TEMPO

Adagio (Slow)



Moderato

(Medium)



Allegro (Fast)

Whose on First



Start with your index and middle fingers pressing the A string (you will not remove the pointer finger until the last note of each line)

Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers Polka



Start with 3 fingers pressing the A string (you will not remove the pointer finger until the last note of each phrase)



Ladders



*Set finger 1 and 2 ahead of bow



Looney Toons



Circular Motion



*Set finger 1 and 2 ahead of bow



More Practice with DNA

(For Violin Only)

Alternate Bowing



Tuneful Melody

Musical notation for the Tuneful Melody exercise, consisting of two staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

D Scale

Musical notation for the D Scale exercise, consisting of one staff of music in G major (one sharp). The scale is written as a sequence of eighth notes.

Joyful Joyful *Allegro*

Musical notation for the Joyful Joyful exercise, consisting of two staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

Jingle Bells *Allegro*

Musical notation for the Jingle Bells exercise, consisting of two staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

Fun with the D Scale

This page is all about the D scale - in Quarter Notes, then 8th Notes.

A new note and bowing speed is the 16th Note - there are 4 sounds for every beat - at first this will be followed by 2 8th Notes (2 sounds for each beat). Control the Tempo and the Bow



Quarter Notes use "Detaché" meaning Full Bow Stroke

Downward 8ths



Eight Notes use a smaller "Detaché" stroke - a bit more than 1/2 the bow in each direction - no stopping between strokes



Try saying this as you Bow: Salt - and - Pepper - Shaker



salt and pep - per Sha - ker



16th Notes use a smaller less than 1/2 the bow in each direction - no stopping between strokes - 8th notes for this exercise will use "Stacatto" you play the notes about half their length and stop the bow at the bow changes.



Full Bow Stroke - no stopping the Bow between notes

1/2 Bow Stroke - no stopping




A little less than 1/2 Bow - no stopping

There will be several new concepts introduced in the next few pages:

(Refer back to this page as these concepts are introduced)

New Repeat Signs;

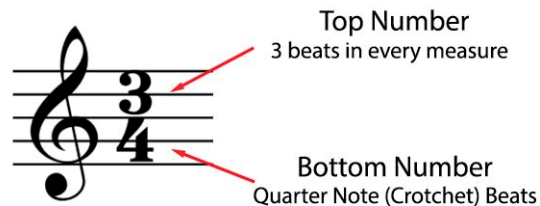
- **D.S. al Fine** - means to start back at the "Segno" mark and continue playing until you reach the bar-line, marked with the word fine. This command stands for dal segno al fine, and literally means "[play] from the sign to the end." (segno sign) 
- **1st and 2nd Endings** - Many times the composer will want to repeat a passage of music exactly as it was played the first time, with the exception of the final few notes or measures. In this case, the composer will use first and second endings.



New Time Signature:

*Until Now, we have been using
"Common Time"
known as the 4/4 Time Signature*

3/4 Time Signature



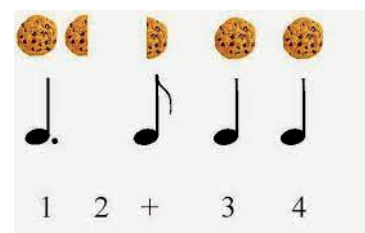
Dotted Rhythms: Adding a **Dot** next to a note increases the length of the note by Half

Example: A Half Note with a Dot adds 1 more beat



Here is an explanation using cookies for understanding

Quarter Notes with a Dot

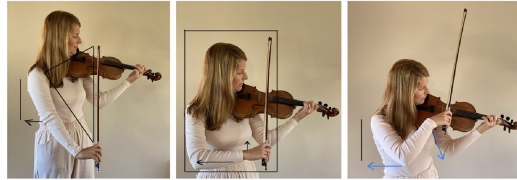


First Songs For Band

New Note E - 1st String

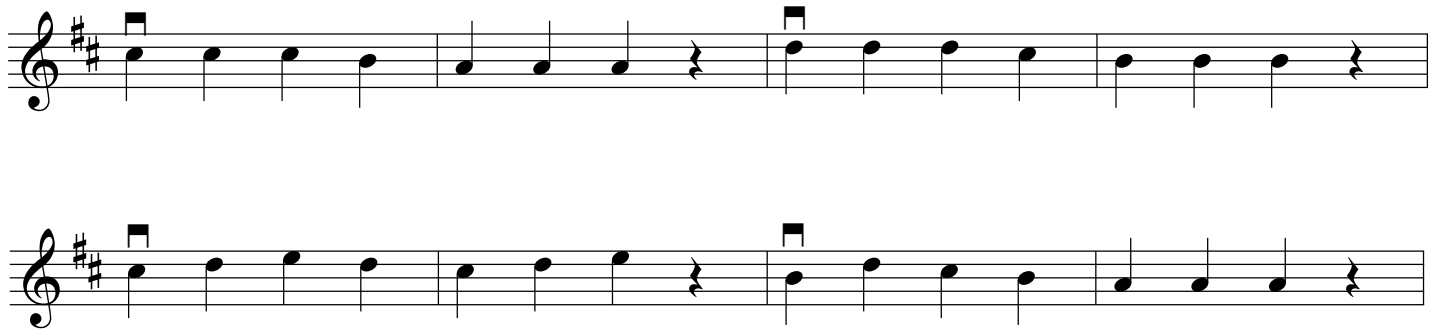


Reminder: The wrists and forearm do the bowing



Longer phrases, Legato
Style playing - new
Rhythms

Oats Peas and Beans



Rain Rain



Allegro

Dotted Quarter + 8th

Joyful Joyful



New Term!

D.S. al Fine
When *D.S. al fine* is written in the music, you go back to this symbol (*segno*) and play to the *fine*.



Legato Bow Stroke: If you see a curved line connecting different pitches, it means that you play those notes using the same stroke (either down or up as marked) It's important to keep bowing smoothly and use the left hand to clearly articulate each note



Jingle Bells Allegro

Musical notation for Jingle Bells, showing a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket.

This repeat sign sends you back to the beginning, just like other repeat signs have - however, once you have played up to the bracket # 1 again, you will skip it and play the notes under the bracket #2 instead. This is called a 1st and 2nd ending.

Legato Bow Stroke

Dreydle Dreydle



Musical notation for Dreydle Dreydle, featuring slurs and accents (v) over notes.

Small separation to "re-articulate"

Note: work on playing Allegro with smooth steady bowing so the Legato is musical.

Old English Song

Musical notation for Old English Song, showing a blue arrow pointing to a specific note and slurs over phrases.

Legato Bow Stroke

Legato - means '*smooth and connected*'. To make this work, the bow does not stop moving. This also means the left-hand movement to a new note must be *graceful* and *coordinated* with the change in bow direction for *smooth transitions between the notes*. Often, you will see a curved line over phrases of music.

The "Hooked" Bow - The term "hooked bow" applies to notes in which the direction of the bow is does not change, but (as opposed to a slur) the notes within the slur are re-articulated.

Small World - play legato - smooth and connected but not always using the same direction of bowing

The musical notation for "Small World" consists of two staves. The first staff shows a melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and then a dotted quarter note. A slur covers the first two measures. A red label "Alternate Bowing" is placed below the first measure. The second staff continues the melody with a slur over the first three measures, followed by two measures with slurs over pairs of notes, and a final whole note.

Sweetly Sings the Donkey - play legato - smooth and connected bow the same direction when marked

The musical notation for "Sweetly Sings the Donkey" consists of two staves. The first staff shows a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures, followed by two measures with slurs over pairs of notes, and a final whole note. The second staff continues the melody with a slur over the first three measures, followed by two measures with slurs over pairs of notes, and a final whole note.

Hey Ho Nobody Home - play legato - smooth and connected - use "Hooked Bowing" when marked

The musical notation for "Hey Ho Nobody Home" consists of two staves. The first staff shows a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures, followed by two measures with slurs over pairs of notes, and a final whole note. The second staff continues the melody with a slur over the first three measures, followed by two measures with slurs over pairs of notes, and a final whole note.

New Note F#

1st Tape of the E String



Twinkle Twinkle



Musical notation for the first version of 'Twinkle Twinkle' using strings 1 and 2. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff includes fingerings: 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0. The piece consists of three staves of music.

One of the interesting things about the way Violin notes work:

Sometimes you can learn a song using strings 1 and 2 (such as the first version of Twinkle Twinkle) Then, use the same set of finger combinations and play the song using strings 2 and 3

Musical notation for the second version of 'Twinkle Twinkle' using strings 2 and 3. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff includes fingerings: 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0. The piece consists of three staves of music.

Now try the same song, but use string 3 and 4

Also, Remember the "Egg Technique"



School March

Four staves of musical notation for 'School March' in G major (one sharp). The first staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The third staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The fourth staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Each staff ends with a comma and a fermata over the final note.

Legato - smooth transitions between the notes - in this song, use alternate bowing (unless marked with a lift).

Angels We have Heard on High Allegro

Three staves of musical notation for 'Angels We have Heard on High' in G major (one sharp). The first staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, with a slur over the first five notes and a comma after the sixth. The second staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, with a slur over the first five notes and commas after the sixth, seventh, and eighth. The third staff contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, with a slur over the first five notes and a double bar line at the end.

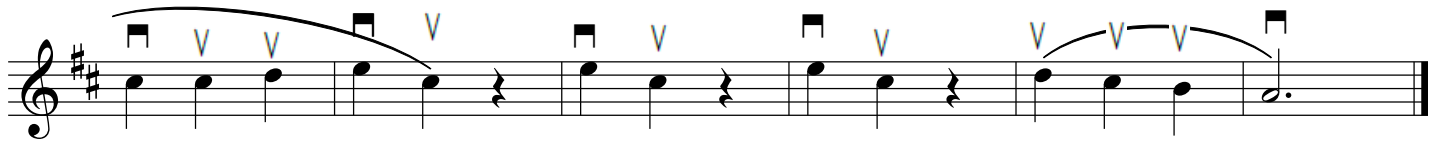
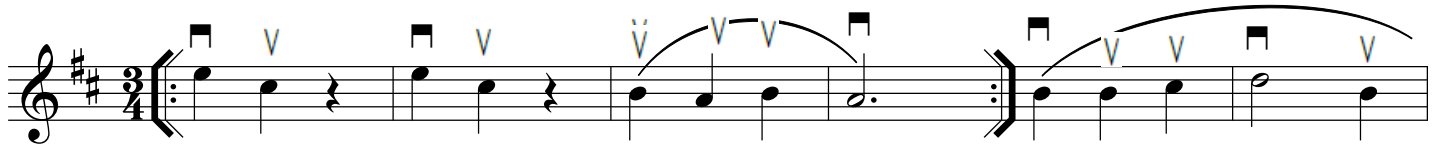
Good King Wenceslas *Moderato*



D Scale + some



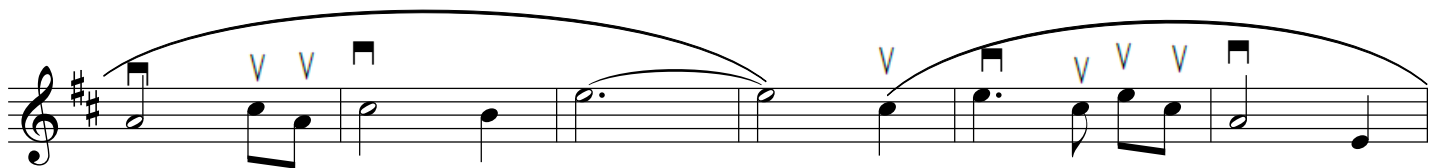
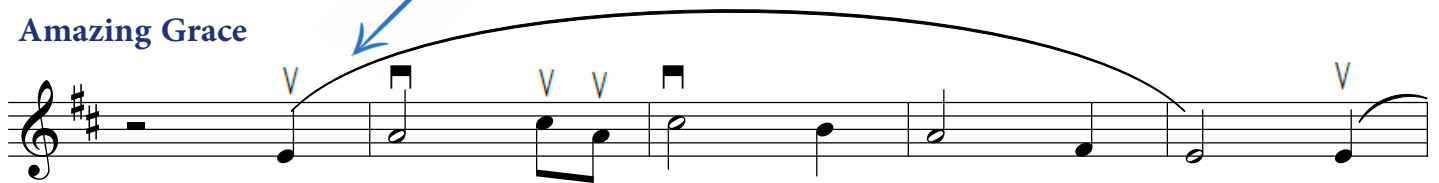
Cuckoo *Moderato*



In music, an anacrusis (also known as a pickup) is a note which precedes the first downbeat in a bar in a musical phrase.

Moderato

Amazing Grace





We have been using a “2-3” hand position.
 This is ideal for the D scale using the D and A strings.
 It is also Ideal for the A Scale using the A and E Strings
 (will be learned later)

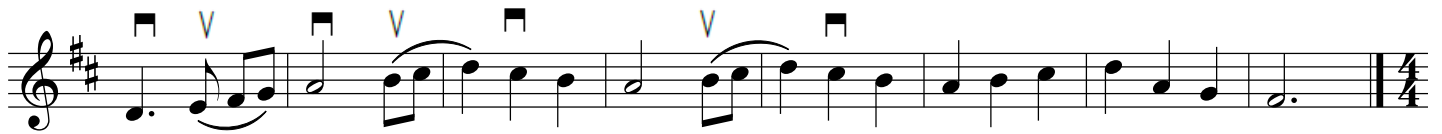
This Song is ideal for studying this traditional position.



The First Noel



Use Legato Bowing – the Curved line are all Up Bowing



This new hand position brings fingers 1+2 together



(Up until now, we have used a space between 1+2 and brought 2+3 together)

This will mean finger 2 is playing a new note –
C Natural (not C#) – Finger 2 is now place in
 between tapes 1 and 2



Hush Little Baby



Hooked Bowing – repeated note B will use Up Bow as marked. “Re-Articulate” the 2nd B



= Natural (takes away the “Sharp”)

2-3 Finger Position

(Play Alle Breve)

Try the songs on this page in "Cut Time" (Alle Breve)
This will mean to play each note for half of it's written value (Half note = 1 Beat, Quarters = 1/2 Beat)

alla breve



Joy to the World



Silent Night uses the 1-2 Finger Shape. This will make the C natural again and introduce a new note 'High G' (played on the E String between tapes 1 and 2)



A common 'Key Signature' for the 1-2 Shape is 1 Sharp called the 'Key of G'

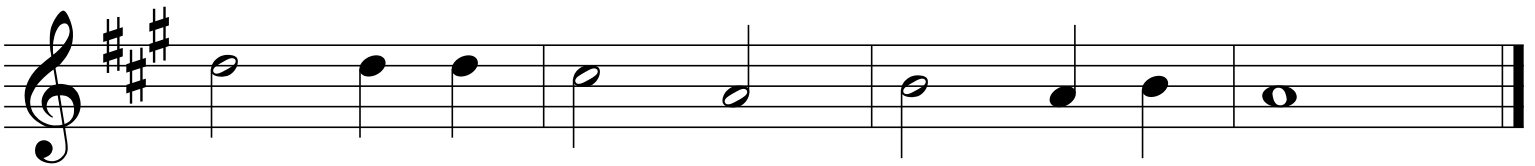
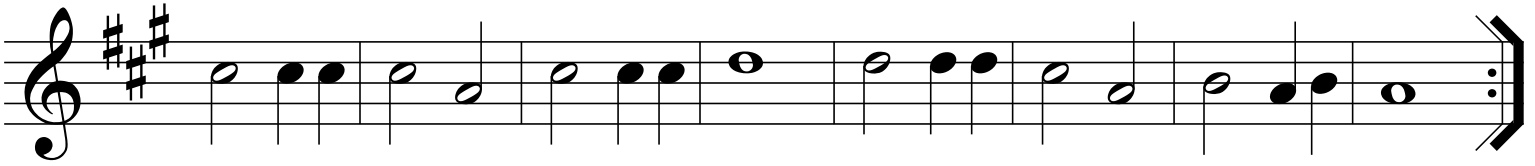
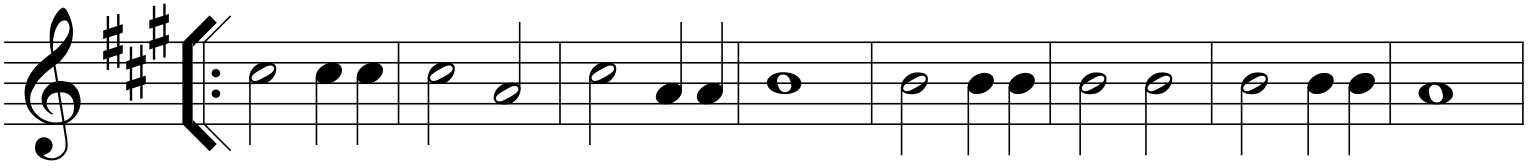
Silent Night Moderato



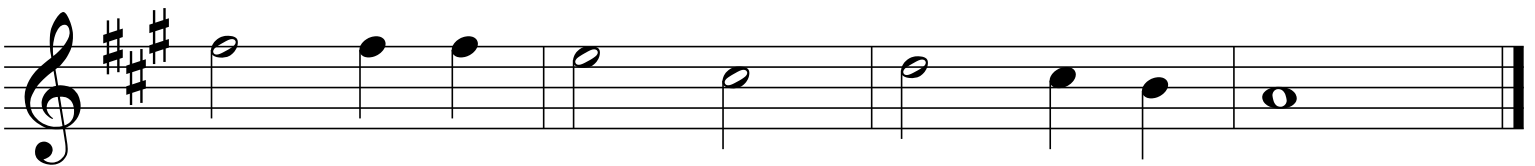
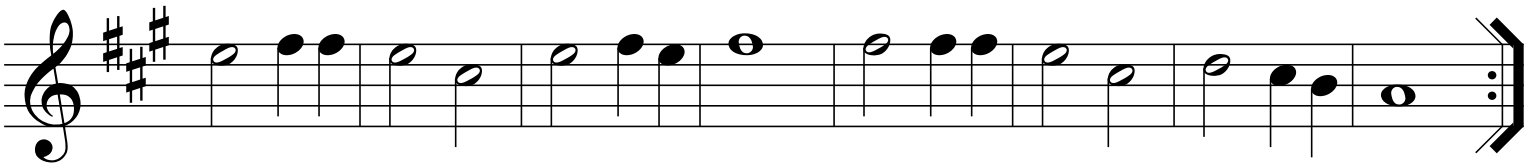
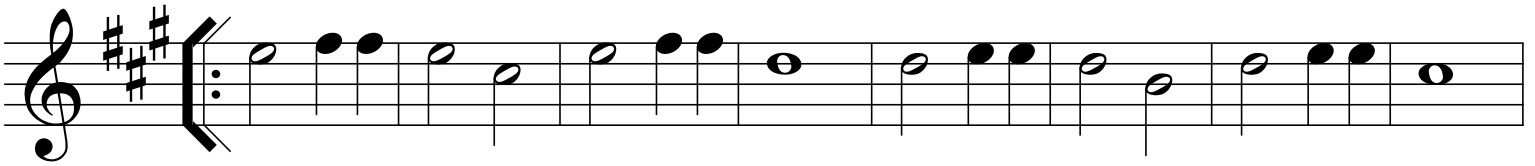
First Songs for Band

"On Parade"

Violin 2



Violin 1



Note: The next 8 pages are played as violin only songs (a version for Band will be at the end of the Book)

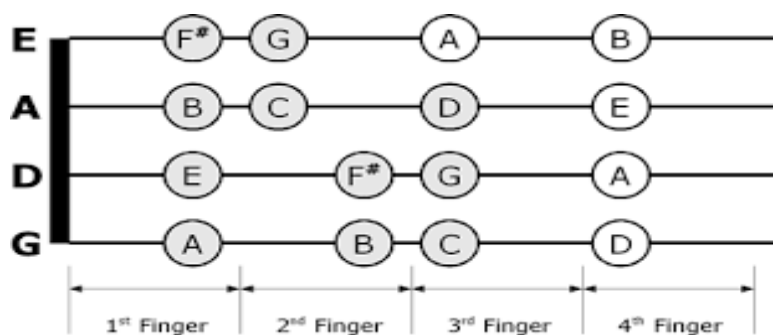
Sing Noel

Two staves of musical notation for 'Sing Noel' in G major (one sharp). The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

(High A is 3 on the E String)

Lightly Row

Four staves of musical notation for 'Lightly Row' in G major (one sharp). Each staff contains four measures of music. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).



We Will Rock You

Musical score for 'We Will Rock You' in A major, 4/4 time. The score consists of seven staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a mix of quarter notes, eighth notes, and chords. The second and seventh staves consist of block chords. The third staff has a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth and sixth staves have a similar structure to the first staff. The fifth staff features a melodic line with quarter notes and rests. The seventh staff consists of block chords.



Technique Check



Italian Song

Violin 1

Musical score for 'Italian Song' Violin 1, measures 1-10. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with various rests. Measure 10 features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) leading to a repeat sign.

Hail the Conquering Hero

Violin 1

Musical score for 'Hail the Conquering Hero' Violin 1, measures 1-2. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes. Measure 2 ends with a repeat sign.

Italian Song

Violin 2

The musical score for 'Italian Song' for Violin 2 consists of five staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff features a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.').

Hail the Conquering Hero

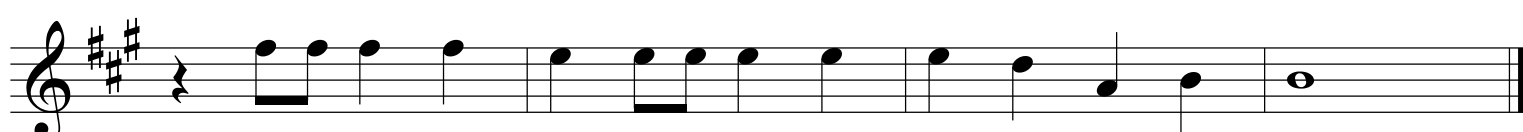
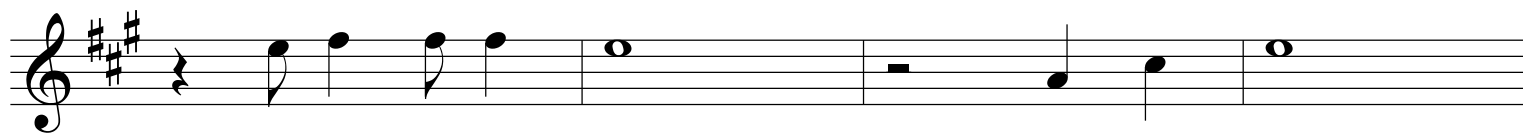
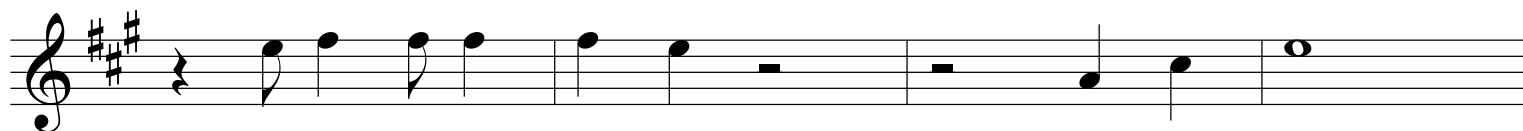
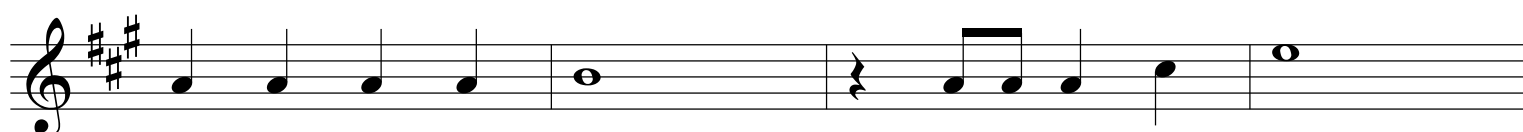
Violin 2

The musical score for 'Hail the Conquering Hero' for Violin 2 consists of two staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff continues the melodic line, ending with a quarter rest.



I'm a Believer

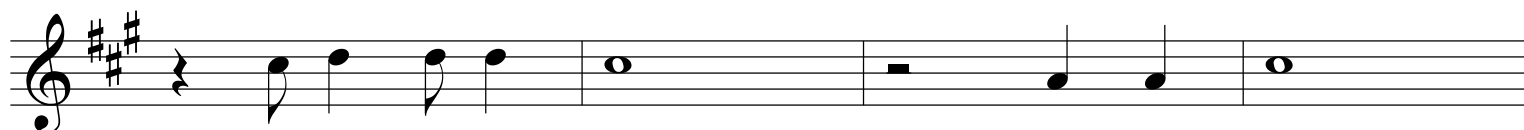
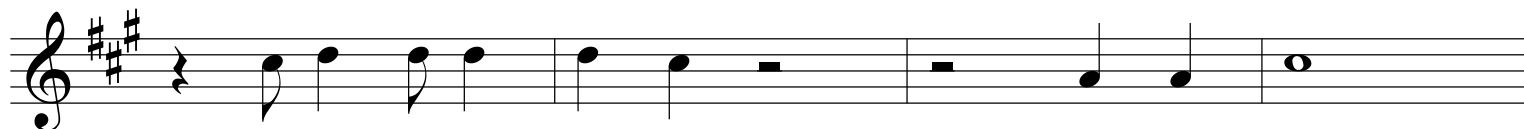
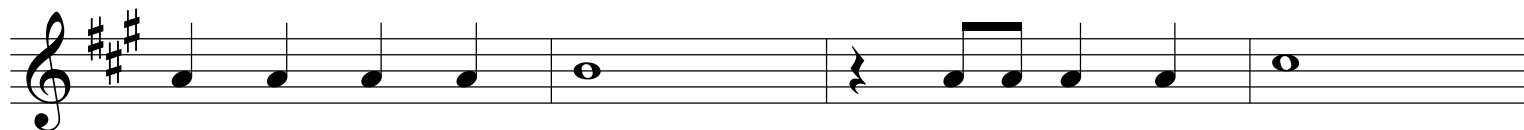
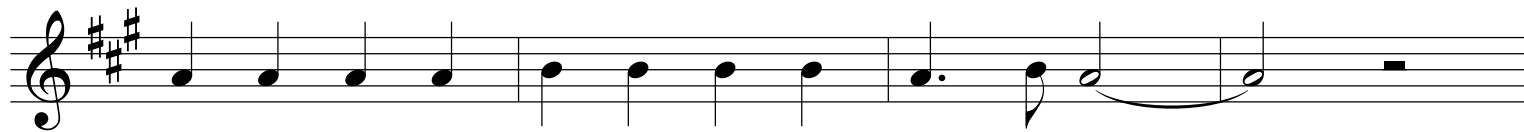
Violin 1





I'm a Believer

Violin 2



(Note: There are several Band Arrangements in the Band instrument books. Your teacher can get you copies of these if your teacher would like you to play along with that ensemble)

"On Parade"

Three staves of musical notation for the song "On Parade". The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the end. The third staff shows a bass line with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, featuring quarter and eighth notes.

Sing Noel

A single staff of musical notation for the song "Sing Noel". It features a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together.

Lightly Row

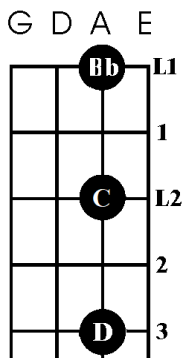
Four staves of musical notation for the song "Lightly Row". The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody is simple, using quarter and eighth notes. The subsequent three staves provide a bass line with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, also using quarter and eighth notes.

Follow this hand position for these songs



We Will Rock You

The musical score consists of seven staves of music in 4/4 time, written in the key of B-flat major. The first six staves are in treble clef, and the seventh staff is in bass clef. The music features a simple, rhythmic melody with a repeating pattern of quarter notes and eighth notes, interspersed with rests. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody starts on B-flat, moves to C, D, E, and then back to B-flat. The second staff continues the melody with a similar pattern. The third staff introduces a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes. The fourth staff returns to the simple melody. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff is in bass clef and continues the melody.



To Play the Band Songs:
Use L1, L2 and 3 to form the
"Whole Step" position

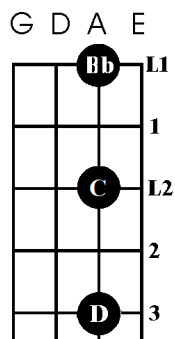


Italian Song

Musical score for 'Italian Song' in G minor, 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The melody is written in a treble clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various note values, rests, and a first/second ending section at the end.

Hail the Conquering Hero

Musical score for 'Hail the Conquering Hero' in G minor, 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The melody is written in a treble clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various note values and rests.



I'm a Believer

A musical score for the song "I'm a Believer" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a one-flat key signature (F major), and a common time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes D5, E5, and F5, followed by a half note G5. The third staff features a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4, and a half note C5. The fourth staff continues with quarter notes D5, E5, and F5, and a half note G5. The fifth staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4, and a half note C5. The sixth staff continues with quarter notes D5, E5, and F5, and a half note G5. The seventh staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4, and a half note C5. The eighth staff concludes the piece with quarter notes D5, E5, and F5, and a half note G5.



I'm a believer