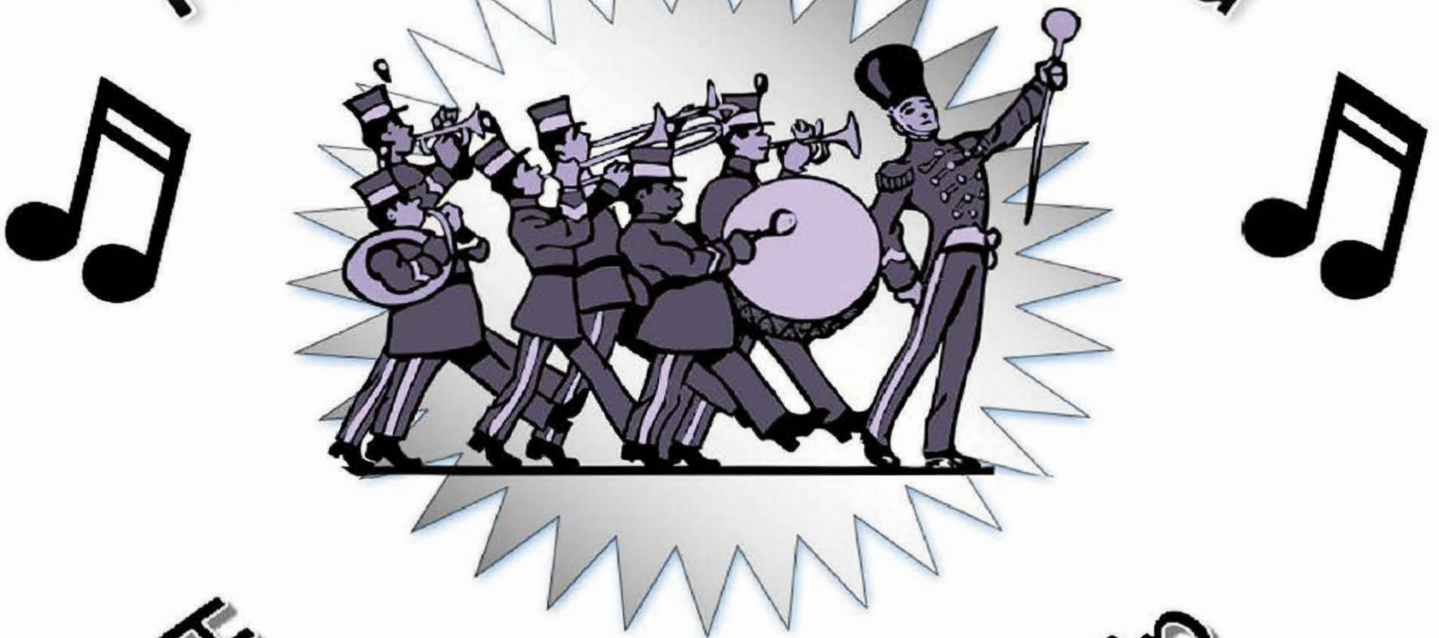


# *Piano*

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 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, all leading to the ability to perform both on a solo level and as part of an ensemble.

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 to the beginnings of intermediate and advanced level ensemble materials.

If you patiently and consistently study the lessons enclosed, you will embark on a journey of musical performance that will set the tone for a lifetime of musical experience.

*Ed Kelly, Fundamental Music Instruction* Administrator

## This series of lesson books is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy

It is the primary goal of the Fundamental Music Instruction program is to form an ensemble. Ensembles allow students to experience the thrill of being in a band. There is a unique satisfaction when a student is able to perform a part and contribute to the successful performance of a piece of music. These books are specifically tailored to allow every student to perform at their level. First Songs for Band Method Books begin with a "Preliminary Chapter. Every instrument has in unique techniques to address before students can comfortably perform together. Once some basic techniques are addressed, students can and should learn to practice in small groups and ultimately in large ensembles.

Fundamental Music is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy. In this way, students should experience the feeling of playing music right from the beginning. It is not about the number of notes you master but rather, the musicality you use when playing whatever range of notes you have learned. Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.

### Included in the "Piano Book" preliminary chapter

#### **pg 2 - 5 "Before playing notes"**

- Best playing height, distance from the keyboard, hand shape for comfortable playing
- Finger Numbers, an introduction to Keyboard layout (finding Keys)
- A basic introduction to Reading Rhythms and music notation.

#### **pg 6 "First musical notes"**

- Read "Middle C" play using Quarter Notes, Half notes and Whole Notes (Songs begin with Right-Hand C Position)
- Add D - using the same Rhythm, play quarter D's and Half / Whole Note C's
- A basic introduction to Reading Rhythms and music notation.

#### **pg 7 "Legato style" and new note E**

- Pg3-5 introduced Playing position, Keys and Notes and basic Rhythms - Pg 7 begins to introduce style
- Legato Style "Smoothly Connected" playing style - Keys move in similar motion to a See-Saw - as 1 in coming up, the next is going down - in this way, there is no break in the tone "Smoothly Connected"
- Pizza Song introduces E and reinforces Half Note - Whole Note and then Quarter Notes.

#### **pg 8 "Complete the right-hand C position**

- Right Hand now plays C, D, E, F and G using Quarters, Half and Whole Note Rhythms

#### **pg 9 "An exercise" page**

- This special page assists student's ability to recognize the 5 notes used for the Right-Hand

#### **pg 10 "Introduce left-hand G"**

- Using a Quarter Note, Left-Hand G becomes part of the 'Melody'
- Although not a formal explained concept, Purple Cow uses a n incomplete measure known as a "Pick-Up" note to begin the song

#### **pg 11 Left-Hand notes / 8th notes**

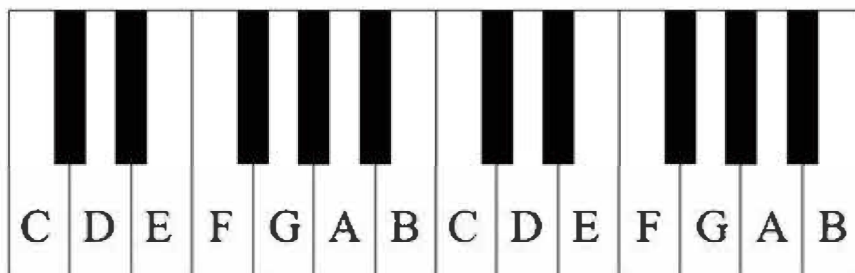
- As songs expand to more Left-Hand Notes, Speedy Gonzales uses fingers 1, 2, 3 for each Hand
- This song also uses 8th Note Rhythms - Suggestion: Begin slowly, build speed
- This Land is Your Land - Right-Hand Only
- This song introduces the Piano Technique of reaching (or stretching) the thumb over to the B Note> Keep the other 4 fingers formed on their normal keys while thumb is tasked with playing C or B as needed

#### **pg 12 "left hand plays part of the melody"**

- Left-Hand expands to use C, D, E, F, G
- Each Melody on this page trades back and forth between Hands
- Review Legato Style for Left and Right
- Both "5 Note Legato" and "Jingle Bells" introduce playing both hands together in the final 2 measures.
- "5 Note Legato" has both hands playing the same fingers in the same rhythm - "Jingle Bells" uses a simple harmony for the left hand

#### **pg 13 "An exercise" page**

- This special page assists student's ability to recognize the 5 notes used for the Left-Hand (The goal is to expand the use of Left-Hand notes to C, D, E, F, G

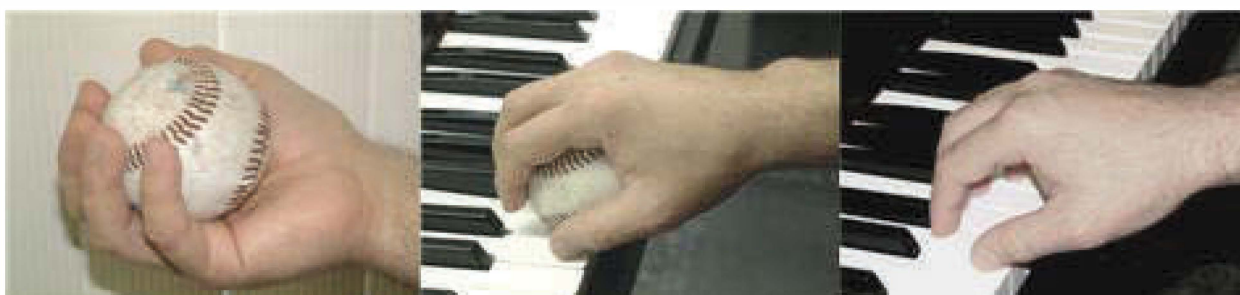


The best Playing **height** is one which both allows the elbow/upper arm to fall freely from the shoulder, and allows the forearm to be parallel to the floor when the forearm and hand are in their natural shape -- the way they are when the hand is hanging at the side.

The best **distance** from the piano is one which allows our elbows to rest slightly in front of our center line when our hands are in a neutral position on the keyboard, with our hands in front of the elbows (i.e., not in front of the body or at the extremes of the keyboard).



Imagine you have placed a ball (a baseball, rubber ball, or tennis ball) in the palm of your hand and have loosely wrapped your fingers around the ball. Relax your fingers as though the ball would drop if you turned your hand over. Next, turn your hand over maintaining the shape of loosely holding the ball and rest the fleshy tips of your fingers on the keys. This will create a nice curved, relaxed shape for your fingers to touch the keys.







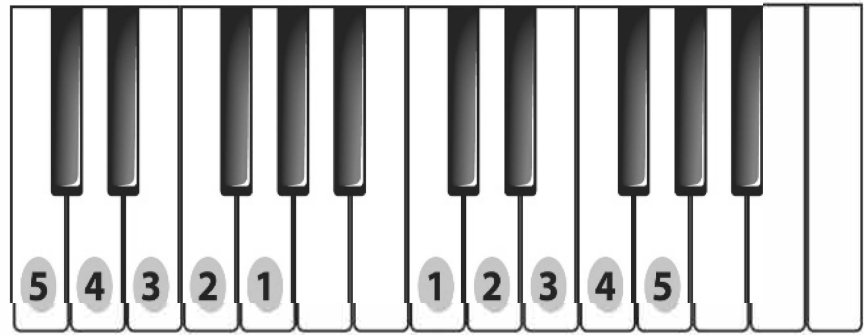
In class we will normally use a keyboard and although the letters on a piano are A B C D E F and G a keyboard starts it's musical alphabet on C (C D E F G A B C.....)



Left Hand = LH



Right Hand = RH

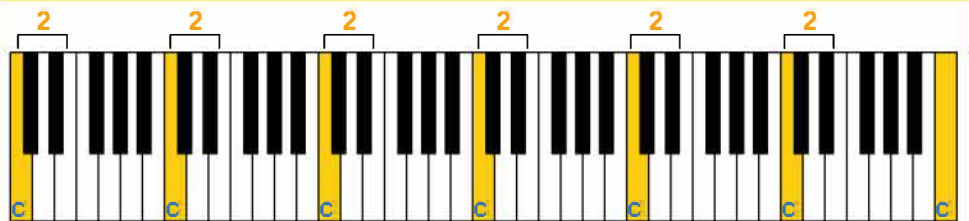


Middle C

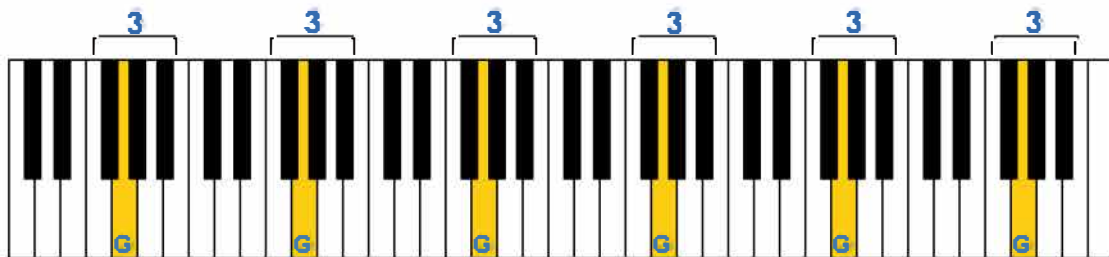
**Finding Keys**

A Piano/keyboard uses 7 letters to identify notes (We will start with 5 of these) - the Keys are set up in patterns and with a little practice you will be able to simply press a key and identify it without thinking.

**All of the C notes are to the left of each group of 2 black keys. Practice locating them on your keyboard.**

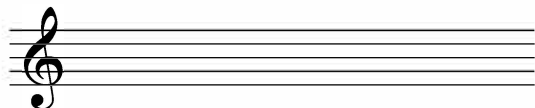


Try other letters (for example) G is in between the 1<sup>st</sup> 2 black keys in each group of 3

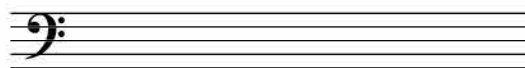


Remember there is no H in the musical alphabet so the next key to the right of G is A

When a **TREBLE CLEF** appears on the staff the notes will be high. You will typically play these notes with your **RIGHT HAND**.

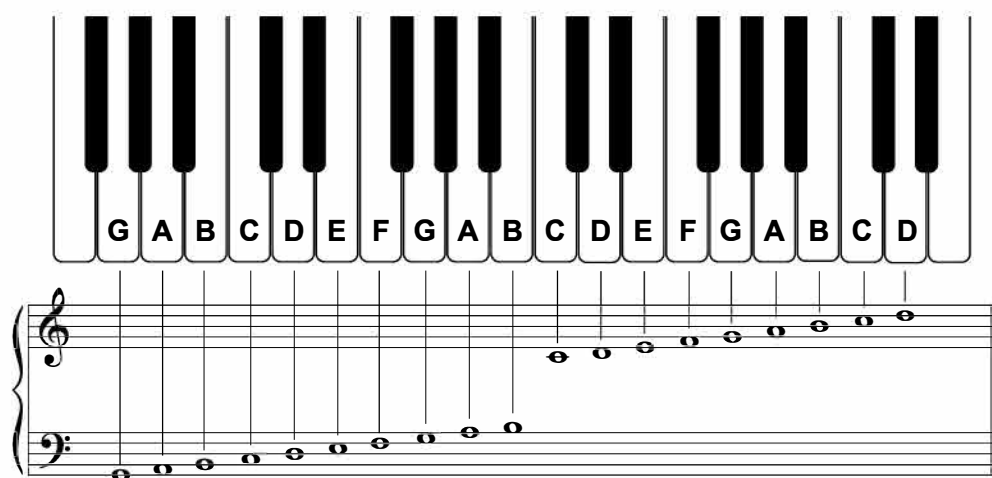


When a **BASS CLEF** appears on the staff the notes will be low. You will typically play these notes with your **LEFT HAND**.



### The Grand Staff

The grand staff combines the **TREBLE CLEF STAFF** (top) and **BASS CLEF STAFF** (bottom) with a brace and bar line.



## RHYTHM

Music is made up of patterns of short and long rhythms and rests. The rhythms and rests in this book are the **WHOLE NOTE/REST**, the **DOTTED HALF NOTE**, the **HALF NOTE/REST** and the **QUARTER NOTE/REST**.



The **WHOLE NOTE** lasts for **4 BEATS** (Count 1-2-3-4).



The **DOTTED HALF NOTE** lasts for **3 BEATS** (Count 1-2-3).



The **HALF NOTE** lasts for **2 BEATS** (Count 1-2).

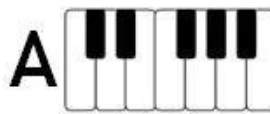


The **QUARTER NOTE** lasts for **1 BEAT** (Count 1).

## Practice identifying Keys



1) Put an "X" on the correct key.



Identify some basic musical elements

2) Draw a line from the sign/symbol to it's name.



Quarter note



Grand Staff



Treble Clef



Half note



Staff/stave

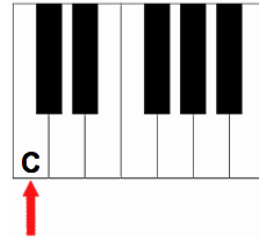
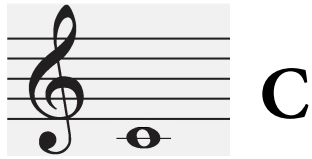


Bass Clef



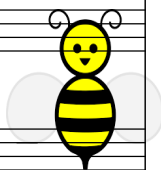
*Let's begin playing music  
We will begin with the  
notes of the Right-Hand  
and slowly introduce the  
Left.*



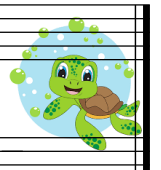
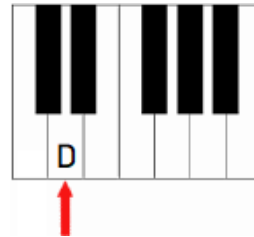
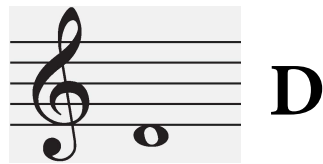


### Middle C Warm-Up Song

Right thumb plays the middle C-note easy as can Bee

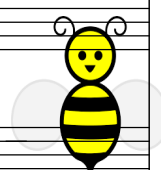


When you find the 2-black key-group next to that is Cee


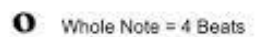
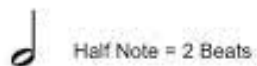
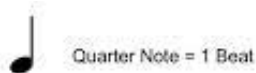



### D - C Warm-Up Song

D is next to Middle C-note easy as can Bee



Use your pointer then-your thumb, - say.... "Wash - ing - ton D C"

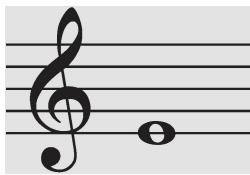
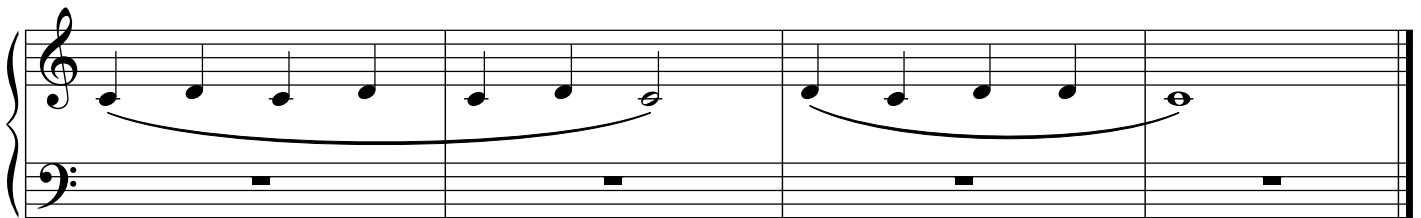
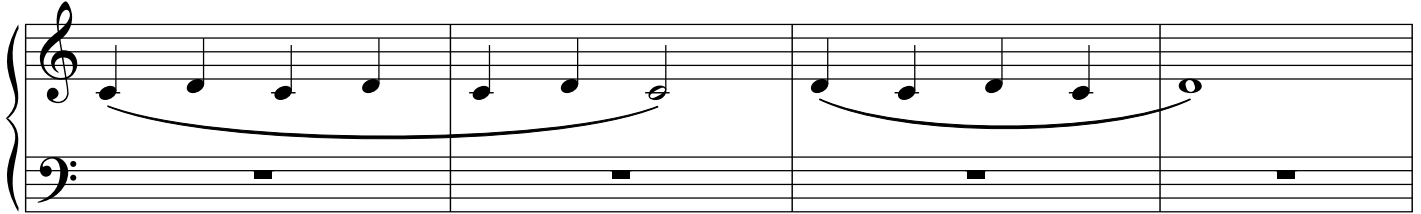





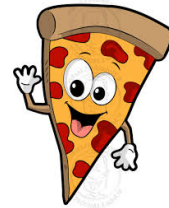
legato = smooth

There are many terms in music that come from the Italian language, and "legato" is one of them. The word "legato" means that the music is to be played in a smooth and flowing manner, without any breaks between notes. Symbols for Legato are sometimes called *slurs*, or *phrase markings* and appear in the music as arched lines that stretch over (or under) various notes. These markings can stretch over a short passage of music (a few notes) or a long passage of music (many notes).

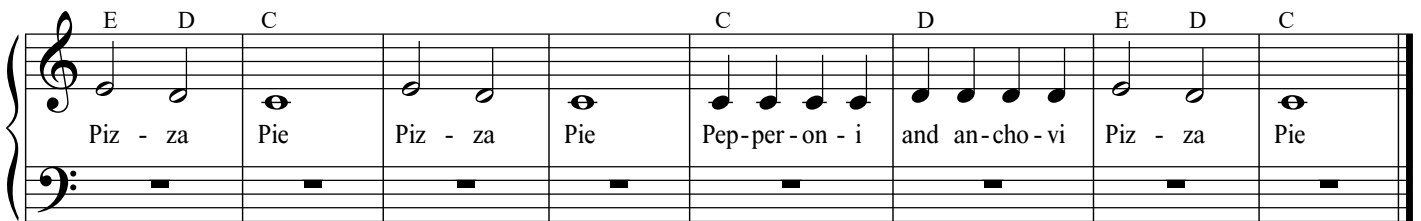
2 Note Legato



E



Pizza Pie



Mary Had a Little Lamb

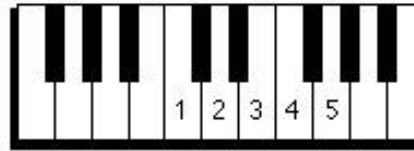
(Play in a Legato Style)







C D E F G



Right hand fingers



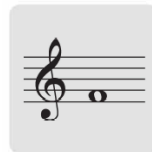
### French Song

Musical notation for the French song "Au Clair de la Lune". The melody is written on a treble clef staff with lyrics underneath. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

In the sil - ry moon light I just need a flame. Since my cand - les gone out, to light it a - gain.

### 3 Note Legato *legato = smooth*

Musical notation for a 3-note legato exercise. The melody is written on a treble clef staff with fingerings (1, 3, 1, 3) above the notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.



NEW NOTE:

F



NEW NOTE:

G

### Good King Wenceslas

Musical notation for the song "Good King Wenceslas". The melody is written on a treble clef staff with fingerings (4, 5, 4, 1, 4, 5, 4, 1) above the notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

F F F G F F C D C D E F F

### Aura Lee

Musical notation for the song "Aura Lee". The melody is written on a treble clef staff with fingerings (1, 4, 3, 4, 5, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4) above the notes. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

C F E F G D G F E D E F

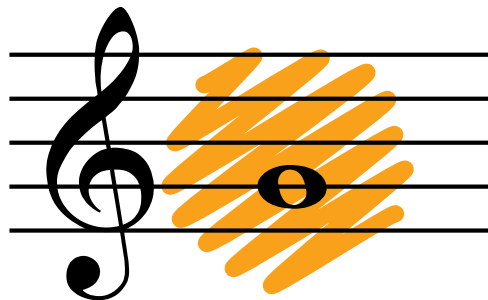


"Aura Lee" was a 19th century song popularized by Elvis Presley as "Love Me Tender"



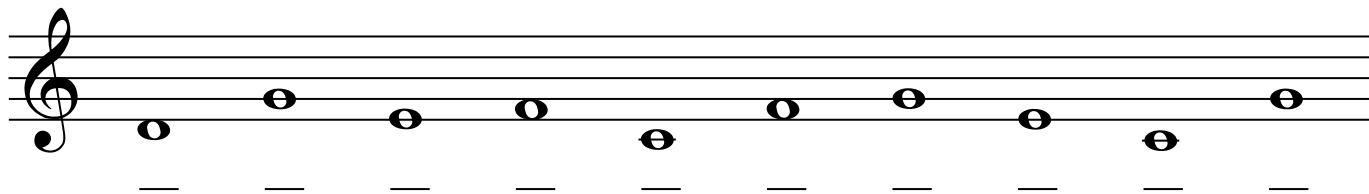
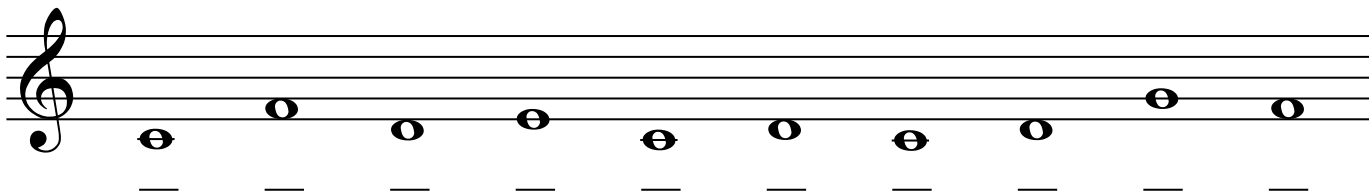
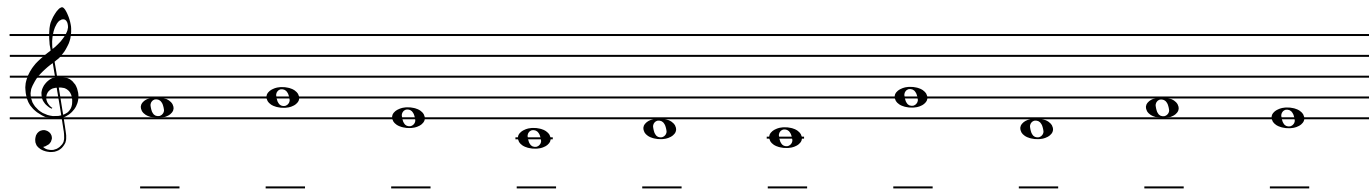
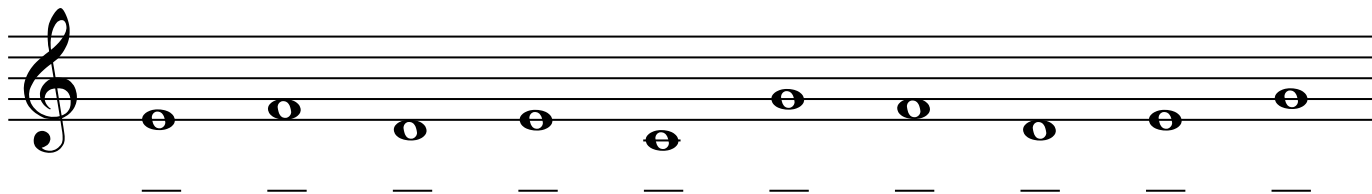
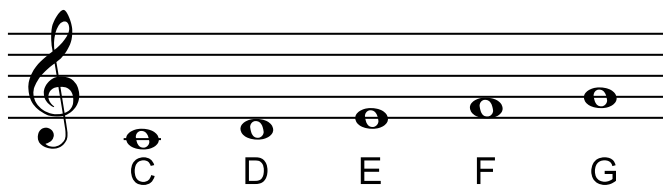
## C Position Treble Clef Note Name Worksheet

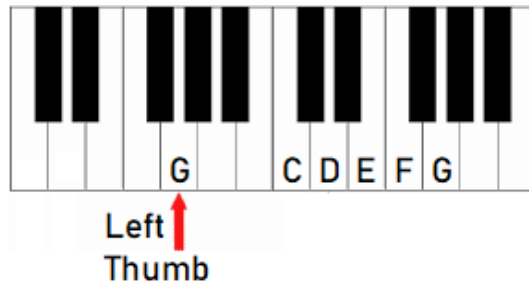
# COLOR THAT NOTE!



## Instructions

Choose 5 crayons. Next, color the first five whole notes (C-G) with a different color for each note. (Example: C is blue, D is red, etc.) Complete the worksheet by identifying each note below, coloring the note the color that you selected for that note and by writing the note name in the space below the note.

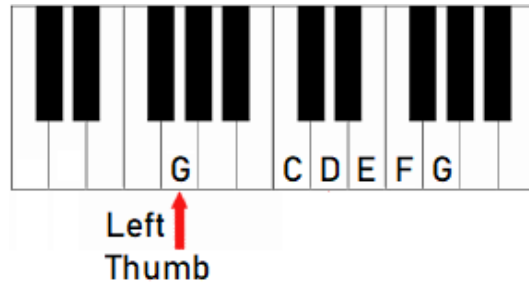




**Dr. Foster**

Treble clef: E C E | E C E | E D E | F
   
 Bass clef: G | G | G
   
 Lyrics: Doc - tor Fos - ter went to Glou - ster in a show'r of rain.

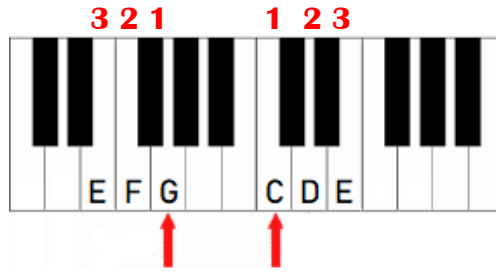
Treble clef: F D F | F D F | G F E D | C
   
 Bass clef: G | G | E
   
 Lyrics: Stepped right in a pud - dle deep and nev - er went a - gain.



**Purple Cow**

Treble clef: C D E | C | F E
   
 Bass clef: G | G | G
   
 Lyrics: I nev - er saw a pur - ple cow and nev - er hope to see one, but

Treble clef: D E F | D D | G | E C
   
 Bass clef: G
   
 Lyrics: I can tell you an - y - how, I'd ra - ther see than be one



8th Notes are often connected with a "Beam" - there are 2 sounds in each beat

### Speedy Gonzalez

Musical notation for the first system of 'Speedy Gonzalez'. The treble clef staff contains two measures of eighth notes with fingerings: 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 2 and 1 2 3 2 1. The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth notes with fingerings: 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 2 and 1 2 3 2 1.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Speedy Gonzalez'. The treble clef staff contains two measures of eighth notes with letter names: C D E D C D E D and C D E D C. The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth notes with letter names: G F E F G F E F and G F E D C.



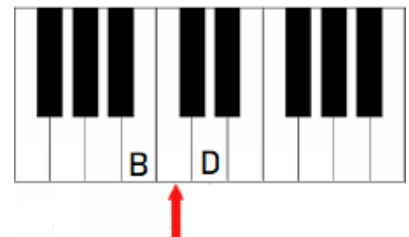
### This Land is Your Land

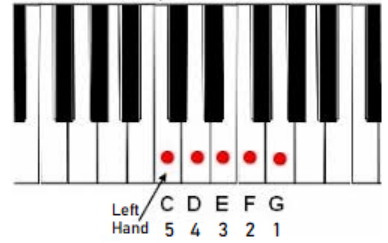
QUARTER REST  =  1 BEAT

Musical notation for the first system of 'This Land is Your Land'. The treble clef staff contains five measures of quarter notes with lyrics: 'This land is your land, this land is my land, from Cal-i-for-nia, to New York Is-land'. Fingerings 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 2 are indicated above the notes. The bass clef staff contains five measures of quarter rests.

Musical notation for the second system of 'This Land is Your Land'. The treble clef staff contains six measures of quarter notes with lyrics: 'from Red-wood for-est, to Gulf-stream wa-a ters, this land be-longs to you and me.'. Fingerings 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1 (on B), 2, 1 (on C) are indicated above the notes. The bass clef staff contains six measures of quarter rests.

Right Thumb plays B and C





### Let Us Sing

Musical notation for "Let Us Sing". The right hand plays a melody with notes C, C, C, G, G, C, C, C, G. The left hand plays a bass line with notes F, F, F, E, E, D, G, C.

### Five Finger Legato

Musical notation for "Five Finger Legato". The right hand plays a five-finger legato exercise with notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The left hand plays a five-finger legato exercise with notes C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C.



### Jingle Bells

Musical notation for "Jingle Bells". The right hand plays a melody with notes E, E, E, E, E, E, G, C, D, E, E, D, D, E, D, G. The left hand plays a bass line with notes F, F, F, F, F, E, E.

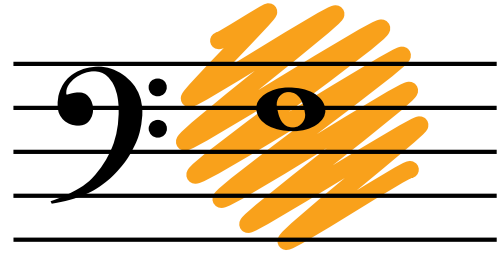
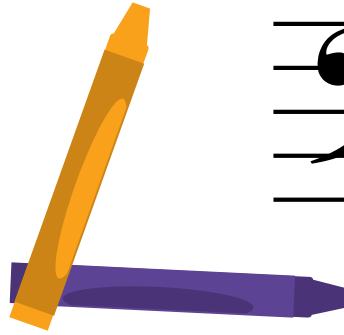
Musical notation for "Jingle Bells" (continued). The right hand plays a melody with notes E, E, E, E, E, E, G, C, D, E, F, G, G, F, D, C. The left hand plays a bass line with notes E, E, E, E, E, E, G, G, F, D, C.





Middle C Position Bass Clef Note Name Worksheet

# COLOR THAT NOTE!



### Instructions

Choose 5 crayons. Next, color the first five whole notes (C-G) with a different color for each note. (Example: C is blue, D is red, etc.) Complete the worksheet by identifying each note below, coloring the note the color that you selected for that note and by writing the note name in the space below the note.

A musical staff with a bass clef. Five whole notes are placed on the first five lines from the bottom. Below each note is a letter: C, D, E, F, G.

C D E F G

A musical staff with a bass clef. Ten whole notes are placed on the first five lines from the bottom, alternating between the first and second lines.

— — — — — — — — — —

A musical staff with a bass clef. Ten whole notes are placed on the first five lines from the bottom, alternating between the first and second lines.

— — — — — — — — — —

A musical staff with a bass clef. Ten whole notes are placed on the first five lines from the bottom, alternating between the first and second lines.

— — — — — — — — — —

A musical staff with a bass clef. Ten whole notes are placed on the first five lines from the bottom, alternating between the first and second lines.

— — — — — — — — — —

# First Songs For Band - "3 Note Chapter"

Now that you have been learning to: locate keys, read and play in "C Position", recognize and count basic rhythms, explore simple styles....

You will now begin a study of pieces that will: enhance the skills introduced in the preliminary chapter, allow you to play along with any other instrument(s) in the Band Program and learn new skills that include - "Skips" and "Steps", basic harmonies and the beginnings of "Hand Independence"

By keeping the Right-Hand to 3 notes using Quarters, Half and Whole notes, students may find it easier to build the basic skills of playing harmonies with the Left-Hand.

*Fundamental Music is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy. In this way, students should experience the feeling of playing music right from the beginning. It is not about the number of notes you master but rather, the musicality you use when playing whatever range of notes you have learned. Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.*

## Included in the "Piano Book" 3 chapter

### Hot Cross Buns

- Right-Hand - Half Notes to Whole Note then Quarter Notes
- Left-Hand plays a harmony on Middle Finger E. This happens during each Whole Note C played by the Right-Hand

### Apache Warrior

- Right-Hand - Quarters to Whole Note Rhythmic pattern
- Left-Hand begins the basics of "Independent Playing" with a Quarter Rest followed by 3 Quarter Rhythm on the Note G (Left-Thumb) This occurs while the Right-Hand sustains a whole note.

*(French Song and Mary Had a Little Lamb were played during the preliminary chapter. They are added here in order to introduce "Hand- Independence" Since you already know the Right-Hand part, adding a left-hand harmony will be easier to do.*

### French Song

- Right-Hand - Quarter to Half - then Quarter to Whole Note
- Left-Hand plays harmonies during the Half Notes and the Whole Notes
- When Playing Half Note Harmonies, each hand moves in parallel motion but use different fingers - this will take practice.

### Mary Had a Little Lamb

- Right-Hand - Quarter, Quarter, Half Rhythms.
- Left-Hand sustains a whole note G (Tied to another whole note G - making it 8 beats long)
- There are no rests for the Left-Hand this time.

## "Skips" and "Steps"

The next few songs focus on recognizing when notes move from

- Line note to Line note (forming a "Skip")
- Space to Space (also forming a "Skip")
- Line to Space (Forming a "Step")
- Space to Line (also forming a "Step")

## Christmas Chimes

- Right-Hand uses only line notes and form only "Skips"
- Left Hand uses only space notes and form only "Skips"

## Down By the Station

- Right-Hand melody is predominantly Steps (There is a line to line moving from E to C just before each whole note)
- Left-Hand harmony part moves only in Steps (or repeated notes)
- Left-Hand continues to develop "Independent" motion.

## Gotcha Cha -ha

- Right-Hand melody uses a combination of Skips and Steps
- Every 2 bars adds a Left-Hand harmony

## Five Finger Pattern

- This Finger Exercise is designed to review all 5 notes of the C Position
- There are 2 styles or "Touches" - Staccato - which means to play short / detached notes and "Legato" which means to play smoothly connected (no separation at all)

# Songs from this page forward can be played as an ensemble with other instruments in Band



## Hot Cross Buns

All

Musical notation for 'Hot Cross Buns' in 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3. Fingerings are indicated above the melody notes: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. A blue box labeled 'All' is on the left.

## Apache Warrior

All

Musical notation for 'Apache Warrior' in 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3. Fingerings are indicated above the melody notes: 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2. A blue box labeled 'All' is on the left. A diagram shows a quarter rest followed by an equals sign and a quarter note with '1 BEAT' written below it.

## French Song

All

Musical notation for 'French Song' in 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3. Fingerings are indicated above the melody notes: 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. A blue box labeled 'All' is on the left.

## Mary Had a Little Lamb

This curved line "Ties" the notes together - adding the notes together makes the sound last for 3 beats

All

Musical notation for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' in 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3, G2, C3. Fingerings are indicated above the melody notes: 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1. A blue box labeled 'All' is on the left. A diagram shows a curved line (tie) over two quarter notes with '1-2-3-4' written below each note.

One of the most important aspects of musicianship is keeping the beat of a song steady. This is known as tempo control and is done by counting evenly timed beats for each note - holding each key down for the complete amount of beats required. Half notes are 2 evenly timed beats, whole notes are 4 evenly timed beats and quarters are 1 beat each - evenly spaced apart.

Reading Music Hint:: A Line Note move to the next line makes you **'skip a key'**" - A space Note moving to the next space also makes you **'skip a key'**".

Christmas Chimes (This song uses all "Skips")

Reading Music Hint:: A Line Note moving up or down to the next space note moves 1 white key (left or right)  
 - The same is true for a space note move to the next line.

Down By the Station (This song uses a majority of "Steps")

Gotcha Cha-Cha (This song uses a combination of "Skips" then "Steps")

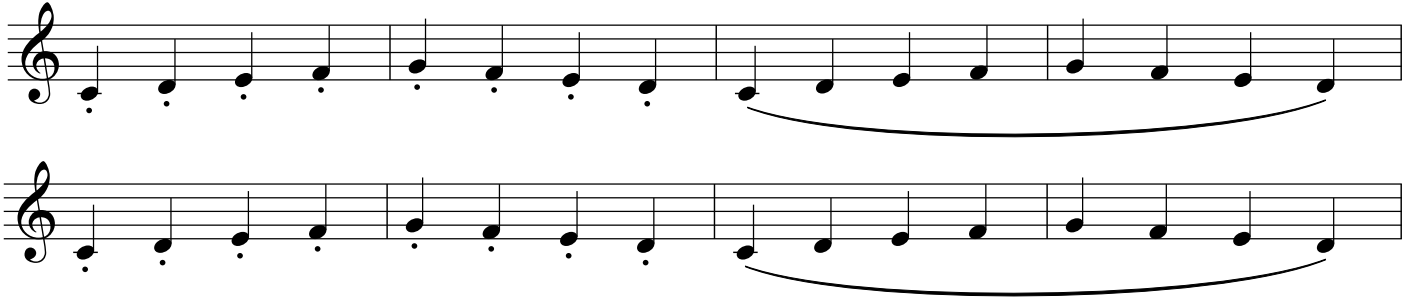


# Five Finger Pattern

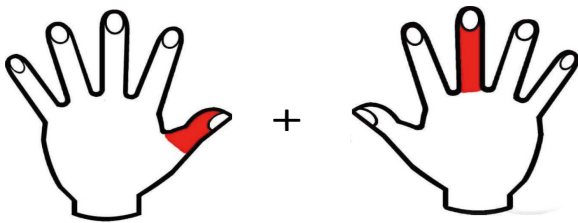
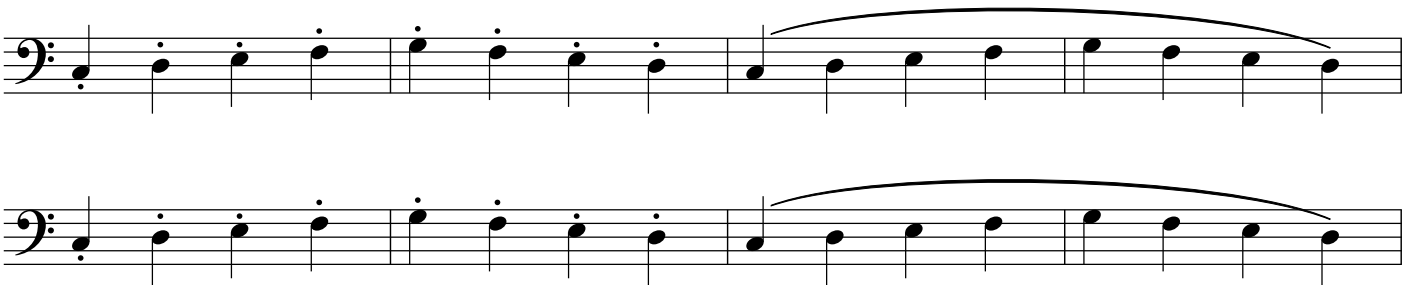
Staccato is an Italian word and means to play each note short and separated from the others - this Dot is the symbol you will see for this . . . .

Legato is another Italian word and means you should play each note smoothly connected (no separation) - This curved line is it's symbol

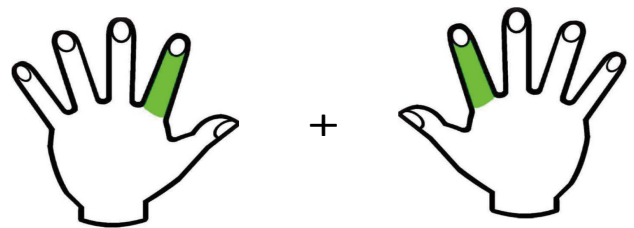
## Right Hand Alone - Staccato and Legato



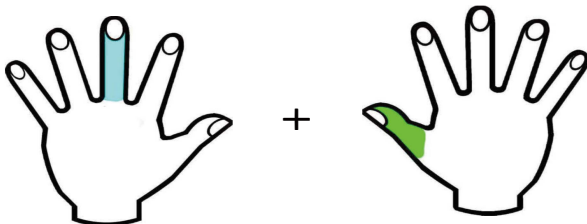
## Left Hand Alone - Staccato and Legato



Colorful



Write the Finger number above each colored Finger. Write the letter name below the colored in Finger



Fingers



# First Songs For Band - "4 Note Chapter"

Learning to play Piano involves melodies of course, but more than this - pianists learn "Independence of Hands", any number of Hand Positions, and Melody / Harmony.

the 4 Note Chapter will begin to move the left hand position - you will use C Position / D Position / F Position and G Position (Low note G Position). The Left-Hand will also play the first of the black keys to appear in the lesson book (Ab)

*Fundamental Music is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy. In this way, students should experience the feeling of playing music right from the beginning. It is not about the number of notes you master but rather, the musicality you use when playing whatever range of notes you have learned. Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.*

## Included in the "Piano Book" 4 Note Chapter

### March

- This can be considered a review piece
- Quarter Notes and Half Notes - Melody trade between Right and Left (Together on the last measure)

### Indian Song

- Review Skips and Steps for the Right Hand
- Left-Hand changes position to Low Note G (follow the chart)
- Repeat signs are introduced

### Half Note Scale

- Now, the left-Hand move to F Position. This brings the Left Thumb to the Middle C Key.

Each Song will include a Fingering Chart for the Left Hand to make this easier to learn.

### Rockin'

- Right-Hand - continues the Skip and Step review
- Left-Hand remains in F Position - Both the Right-Hand Melody and Left-Hand harmony both use Middle C. Each hand takes turns on this key so there is no conflict.
- The Left-Hand will play Ab (a black key) there is a chart showing how to find this note (to the left of the white key A note).

### Whose on First

This returns the left-Hand to C Position but introduces moving the Thumb between 2 keys (G + A)

- Right-Hand melody uses only repeated notes and Steps
- Left Hand begins with F + A which skips a key. However, you will use fingers 1 + 2
- The next notes for the Left-Hand moves the Thumb back to G while keeping the Pointer on F

**Follow the Fingering Charts included with each song**

### Peter Piper Picked.....

- This melody uses predominantly repeated notes and Steps and trades between the Right and Left Hands.
- The last phrase uses Left-Hand Harmonies
- The written suggestion above the song calls for faster and faster speeds each time you play this song

### Ladders

- Basically a review piece
- Left-Hand harmony note introduces a Dotted Half Note

### Looney Toones Circular Motion

- Looney Toones is for the Right-Hand and Circular Motion is for the Left

**Playing in different Tempos is again suggested for these songs.**

**The Names introduced are**

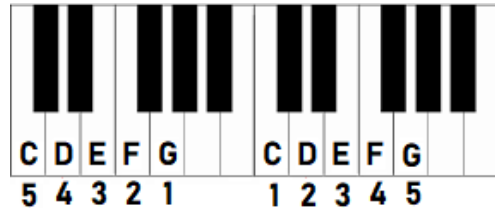
- **Adagio (Slow)**
- **Moderato (Medium)**
- **Allegro (Fast)**

### Exercise Page

**This page is to review the Rhythmic notation used so far**

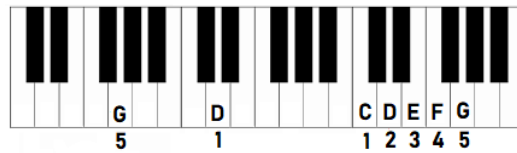


### March



All

### Indian Song



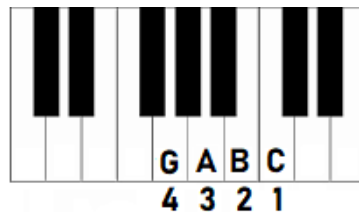
For this song - the left hand changes position. Slide the hand down until the Left Thumb is on D

All

> = play this sound louder than the others (accent)

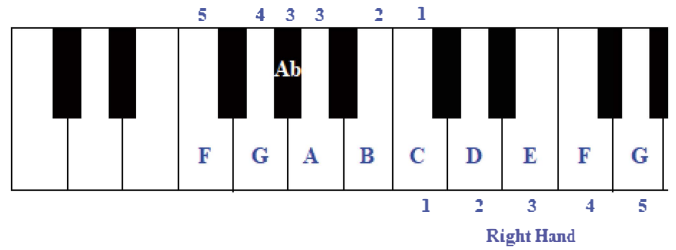
A Repeat Sign means you back to the beginning to play again

### C Major Scale



Now, the left hand changes position so that the thumb takes it's turn on the Middle C Key

Left Hand



Rockin'

All

Musical notation for the first system of 'Rockin''.

Right Hand: Treble clef, notes F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

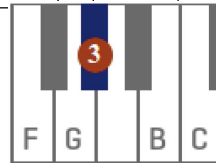
Left Hand: Bass clef, notes C, A, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Diagram of Left Hand: Shows notes F, G, A, B, C with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A red circle with '3' is over the A key.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Rockin''.

Right Hand: Treble clef, notes F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Left Hand: Bass clef, notes C, A, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.



b

This is a "Flat Sign" It moves the "Natural Note" 1 key to the left (Often this means starting at a white key, then moving onto the black key to the left)

Whose on First

All

Musical notation for the first system of 'Whose on First'.

Right Hand: Treble clef, notes F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Left Hand: Bass clef, notes C, A, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Chord markings: F/4, D/2, A/1, F/2, G/1, F/2.

Text: Thumb moves to G

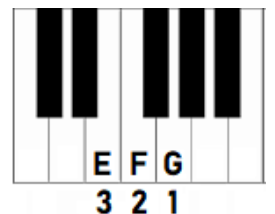
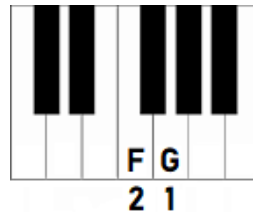
Musical notation for the second system of 'Whose on First'.

Right Hand: Treble clef, notes F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Left Hand: Bass clef, notes C, A, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Chord markings: E/3, D/2, G/1, F/2, E/3.

Left Hand





Try playing this song - Slow then Medium the Fast Speeds (called "Tempo")

### Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers Polka

**All**

### Ladders



A Dot next to a note adds half the value to the length of the note - a Dotted Half Note = 3 Beats

**All**

### Looney Toones (for the Right Hand)



Again, Try playing this song - Slow, Medium the Fast Speeds Tempo

**All**

### Circular Motion (for the Left-Hand)



Tempos are: Slow (Adagio) - Medium (Moderato) and Fast (Allegro)

**All**

TEMPO	
 <b>Largo</b> very slow (40-60)	 <b>Moderato</b> medium (100-120)
<b>Adagio</b> slow (60-75) 	<b>Allegro</b> quickly and bright (120-144) 
 <b>Andante</b> at a walking pace (75-100)	<b>Presto</b> very fast (160-200) 

# RHYTHM CONNECT!

## Basic Rhythms Worksheet

### Instructions

Connect rhythmic symbols with their correct matching values and names.



2  
Beat



Half  
Note



4  
Beats



Quarter  
Note



3  
Beats



Dotted  
Half  
Note



1  
Beats



Whole  
Note



How many beats in a Quarter Note? \_\_\_\_\_

How many beats are Half Note? \_\_\_\_\_

How many beats in a Whole Note? \_\_\_\_\_



# First Songs For Band - "5 Note Chapter"

This next chapter expands the Left-Hand Harmony skill - more sustained harmonies, Triads, Paralell Motion

New Rhythms are introduced including Syncopation, further use of 8th Notes plus 1st and 2nd Endings and D.S. al Fine

*Fundamental Music is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy. In this way, students should experience the feeling of playing music right from the beginning. It is not about the number of notes you master but rather, the musicality you use when playing whatever range of notes you have learned. Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.*

## Included in the "Piano Book" 5 Note chapter

### Oats Peas and Beans

- Right-Hand plays predominantly Steps in this song
- Left-Hand plays 2nds and 3rds to accompany the entire melody

### The Triad

- Both Hands play C, E, G Triads (Review of simple Repeat Sign)

### Rain Rain

- Right-Hand predominantly plays Skips
- Left-Hand moves to D position for Dm Triads

### Joyful Joyful'

- Right-Hand - predominantly plays Steps
- 8th notes are used in the 3rd line of the song
- Left-Hand plays a sustained harmony for lines 1 and 2 which ends in 2nds and 3rds

**This song introduces D.S. al Fine and Dotted Quarter Notes followed by an 8th Note**

### Finger Twister

There is a need for piano students to play finger exercises that build fine motor skill

- Right-Hand plays 8th Notes using Skipping patterns that ascend one step at a time
- Left Hand plays 8th Notes using Skipping patterns that descend one step at a time
- Once this exercise is learned well, it is possible to play the 2 patterns at the same time. This is possible because both hands use the same set of fingerings.

### Jingle Bells

- This melody uses a combination of Skips and Steps
- The Left-Hand harmonies are in Whole Notes (predominantly). It begins with Finger 5 - C and Finger 1 - G
- A new black key (F#) is introduced for Left-Hand.
- 1st and 2nd Ending is used

### Dreydle Dreydle

- This melody uses a combination of Skips and Steps
- Left-Hand plays 2nds and 3rds to accompany the entire melody
- The last measure is a review of the C Triad

### Old English Song

- Right-Hand uses a combination of Quarter Notes and 8th Note Rhythms
- Left-Hand plays 3rds, 2nds and C Triads

### Small World

**This song reinforces the Dotted Quarter followed by 8th Note There is a chart that shows the difference between Quarters and Dotted Quarters followed by 8th**

- **Left-Hand plays 3rds and 2nds**
- **Play Adagio, Moderato and Allegro**
- **This also introduces "Swing Style"**

### Sweetly Sings the Donkey

- Right-Hand reviews the Legato Phrase Marking, and Dotted Half Notes
- Left-Hand reviews the "Tie" and Quarter rests

### Finger Exercises

- Review Stacatto - Legato
- Adagio - Moderato - Allegro

### Cuckoo

- Introduce 3/4 Time Signature
- Review Repeat Sign
- Left-Hand plays a "Broken C Triad"

### This Little Light of Mine

- This is a Right-Hand song that moves between C Position and a new F Position
- Right-Hand also plays black key Bb (follow the chart)
- Introduces "Swing Style" playing

# First Songs "5 Note Section"

This section works more with various 2 Note harmonies. Two of the main hand shapes for these are 2nds (GJ1/+F/2) and 3rds (G/1 +E/3) - There will also be 4ths 5ths and 6ths introduced later.

## Oats Peas and Beans

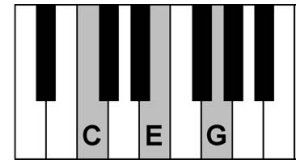
**All**

Musical notation for 'Oats Peas and Beans' in G major. The piece is in 8/8 time. The first system shows the right hand playing a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays a bass line of octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3. The second system continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3. The third system shows the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3. The fourth system shows the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3.

## The Triad



Triads are 3 note "Chords" - The first Triad learned is for uses Pinky, Middle and Thumb (Either Hand)  
This is known as a "Root Position" Chord.



Musical notation for 'The Triad' in G major. The piece is in 8/8 time. The first system shows the right hand playing a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays a bass line of octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3. The second system continues the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3. The third system shows the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3. The fourth system shows the melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays octaves: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3.

## Rain Rain



A "Root Position" Chord can begin on any key.  
Rain Rain uses a Triad (Chord) beginning on D



**All**

Musical notation for 'Rain Rain' in D major. The piece is in 8/8 time. The first system shows the right hand playing a melody of quarter notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The left hand plays a bass line of octaves: D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3. The second system continues the melody: D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The left hand plays octaves: D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3. The third system shows the melody: D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The left hand plays octaves: D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3. The fourth system shows the melody: D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The left hand plays octaves: D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3, D3.



The Dot next to the Quarter Note adds an additional Half Beat. This is followed by a single 8th Note (half of a beat)

### Joyful Joyful

All



Fine

D.S. al Fine

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*.

### Finger Twister





# Jingle Bells

Left Hand



All

Musical notation for the first system of 'Jingle Bells'. The right hand (treble clef) has a melody with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 5, 3. The left hand (bass clef) has a bass line with fingerings 5, 1, 5, 1, 4, 1.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Jingle Bells'. The right hand has a melody with fingerings 3, 5, 5, 5, 4, 1. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 2, 1, 4, 1, 3. A keyboard diagram shows the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

This is how the repeat works for Jingle Bells

Go back to the beginning.

Musical notation showing a repeat sign with first and second endings. A dashed green arrow points from the end of the first ending back to the beginning of the piece.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> time through, skip to the 2<sup>nd</sup> ending.

# Dreydle Dreydle



All

Musical notation for the first system of 'Dreydle Dreydle'. The right hand has a melody with fingerings 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 2. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 3, 3, 3.

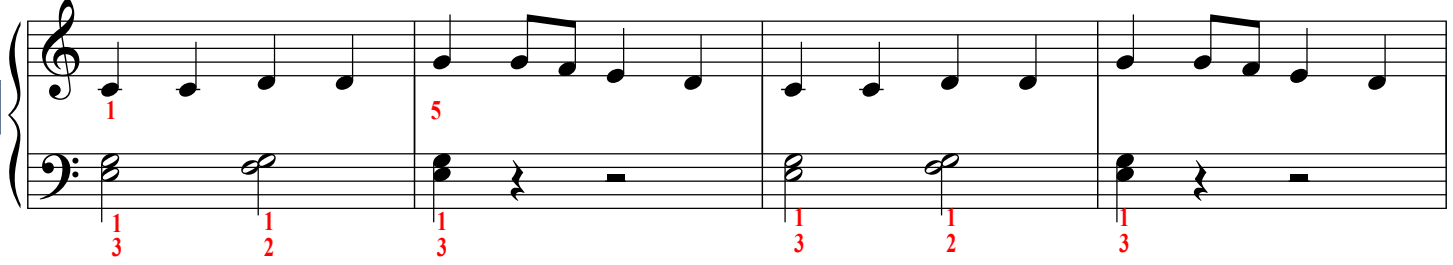
Musical notation for the second system of 'Dreydle Dreydle'. The right hand has a melody with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 2, 5, 1. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 5. A label '(C Triad)' is placed at the bottom right.

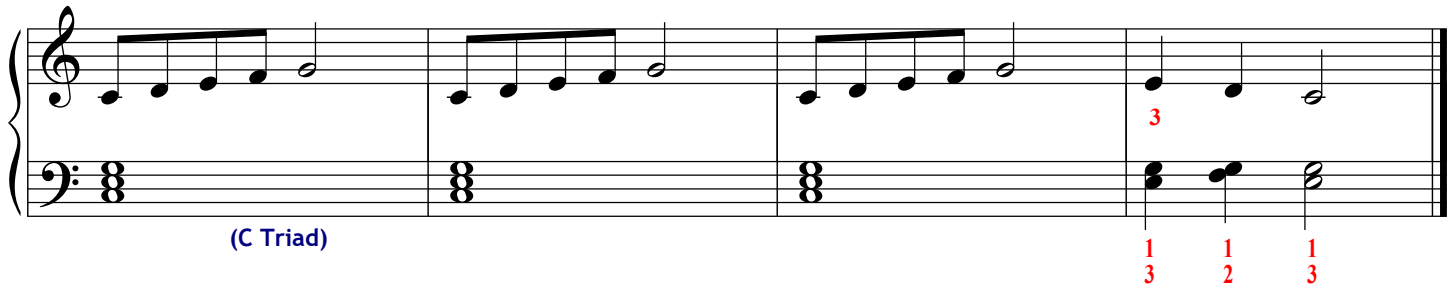
Count: 

1 + 2 + 3 4


### Old English Song


(Count 1 2 + 3 4)

All 





(C Triad)

4 Even Cookies 

Understanding Dotted Quarter Notes: 

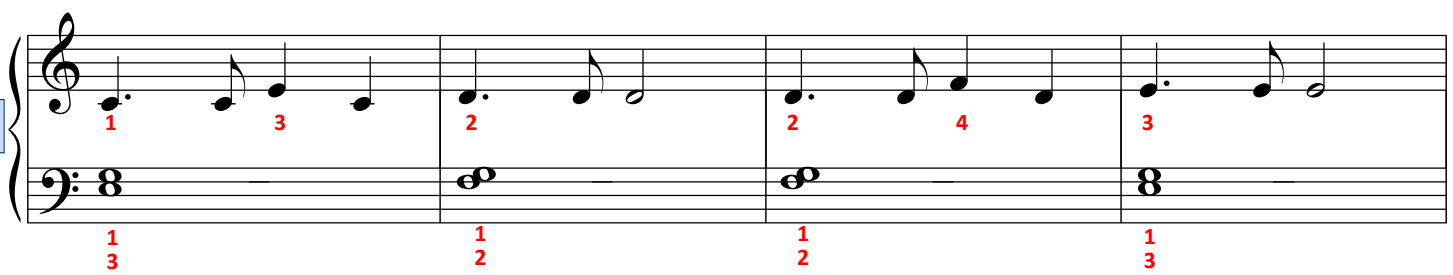
1 2 3 4

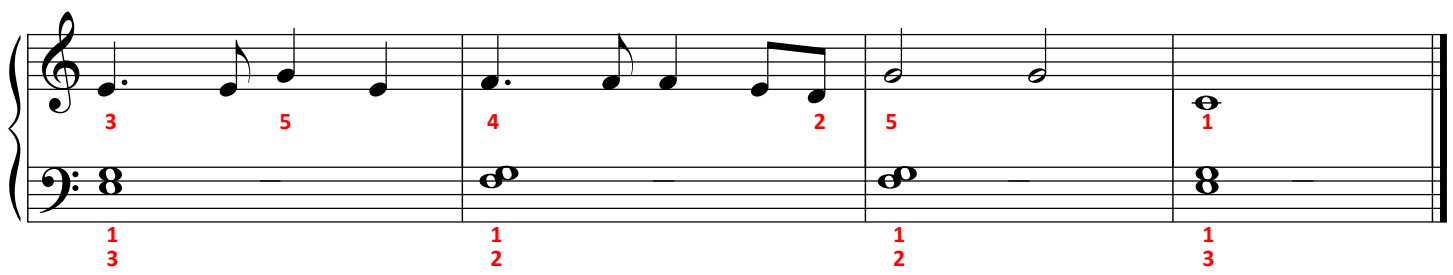
Divide the 2nd Cookie 

Becomes 

1 2 + 3 4

### Small World

All 



Play this song Adagio then Moderato and then Allegro

Review: Legato phrase marking

Dotted Half Note  
C Triad

Sweetly Sings the Donkey



All

Musical notation for the first system of 'Sweetly Sings the Donkey'. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a dotted half note. The bass clef staff contains a C triad accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by red numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Sweetly Sings the Donkey'. The treble clef staff continues the melody with dotted half notes. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment with various chords and rests. Fingerings are indicated by red numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Finger Exercises



- Play it through once - Staccato Quarter Notes
- Play it through once - Legato Quarter Notes
- Use Adagio / Moderato and Allegro Tempos

Musical notation for the first system of Finger Exercises. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of quarter notes with fingerings 1, 2, and 3. The bass clef staff has rests.

Musical notation for the second system of Finger Exercises. The treble clef staff has rests. The bass clef staff shows a sequence of quarter notes with fingerings 5, 4, and 3.

Musical notation for the third system of Finger Exercises. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of quarter notes with fingerings 1, 2, and 3. The bass clef staff shows a sequence of quarter notes with fingerings 5, 4, and 3.

# Cuckoo



**All**

This song for Right-Hand uses 2 Hand Positions - The C Position and the new F Position (which uses Bb)



Slide over to F Position



Slide back to C Position

8th Note tied to Quarter Note

"This little Light Of ---- mine"



## This Little Light of Mine

**All**

Slide over to F Position

Try playing this using "Swing Style"

"Straight Eighths"

*the way it's written*

"Swing Eighths"

*the way it's played*

# First Songs For Band - "Intermediate Chapter"

This next chapter expands the Left-Hand Harmony skill - more sustained harmonies, Triads, Parallel Motion

New Rhythms are introduced including Syncopation, further use of 8th Notes plus 1st and 2nd Endings and D.S. al Fine

*Fundamental Music is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy. In this way, students should experience the feeling of playing music right from the beginning. It is not about the number of notes you master but rather, the musicality you use when playing whatever range of notes, you have learned. Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.*

## Included in the "Piano Book" Intermediate chapter

### F Scale

- Right-Hand moves to F Position to form the "F Scale" Position for 2 hands (Left Hand uses Bb)

### Joy to the World

- Continuing the F Position, this melody uses both hands – it switches between hands as needed.
- Review of Dotted Quarter followed by 8<sup>th</sup> note and Dotted Half followed by Quarter note.

### Silent Night

- Right-Hand begins in C Position then slides to F Position and then E Position
- Left-Hand continues the F Position

### Jolly Old St. Nicholas

- Left-Hand slides between C Position and F Position (several times)

### Camptown Races

- Right-Hand plays 6 Notes in this melody. For Camptown Races, the technique will include playing in D position. For the last 3 notes of the song, the Right-Hand slides back to C position.
- Left Hand is in C Position, but the Thumb also slides between G and A as needed.
- The last measure reviews the C Triad.

### Twinkle Twinkle

- Right-Hand plays 6 Notes again in this melody - For Twinkle Twinkle, the technique will include playing in D position. With the Thumb on C. In measure 3, the Right-Hand move back to C Position
- D. C. al Fine is used in this Song.
- The Left-Hand is again in C Position using the Thumb to slide between G and A as needed.

### Sing Noel

- The Right-Hand begins in C Position and Slides to E Position in measure 3 (Thumb is on E)
- In measure 5, the Right-Hand slides to F Position but the Thumb plays E as needed.
- Sing Noel uses a Tie similar to "This Little Light" – it Ties an 8<sup>th</sup> Note to a Quarter Note (b. 2 and b. 4)

### Lightly Row

- This song is written using "Contrary Motion" – This makes the finger numbers the same but the notes move in opposite directions. This changes for the last 3 notes

### On Parade

- This is a part in a "Full Band" arrangement. The piano part is written in "Accompaniment Style" meaning it does not play the melody but rather plays the chords in Rhythmic Style.
- Right Hand plays several Harmonies 2 of these are shown above the music – Thumb will slide between C and B as needed.
- Review of Repeat Sign

### We Will Rock You

- This is written in Parallel Motion – This means the finger numbers are different but the notes of the melody in each hand move in the same direction.
- Right-Hand uses C Position and D Position

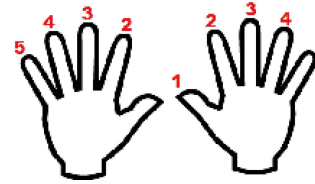
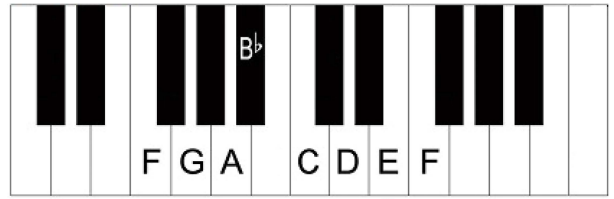
### Holiday March

- Another part in a "Full Band" arrangement – the piano part does not begin playing until the last beat of b. 2
- Right-Hand uses more Harmonies which cover a range of 7 Notes – the Thumb will play C and B as needed and the Pinky will play G and A as needed.
- Left-Hand covers 6 notes and this time the pinky will slide between C and B as needed.
- There is a review of Staccato Style playing beginning in the 4<sup>th</sup> line.



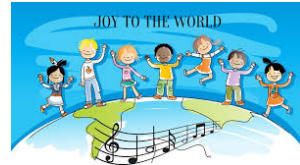
# Intermediate Music Section

Not every song will match up with other instruments (next few pages)



F Scale (using Left then Right)

Joy to the World (F Scale Position)



All

Combines C position and F position for the Right Hand  
(Left Hand uses F Position Throughout)

Silent Night

All

1 1 5 4

3 (A) 3 2 (Bb) 3

Right-Hand Slides to F Position

2 2

2 (Bb) 3 2 3

2 (G) 4 1 (E) 2 4 2 1

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

Combines C position and F position for the Left Hand

Jolly Old St. Nick

3 2

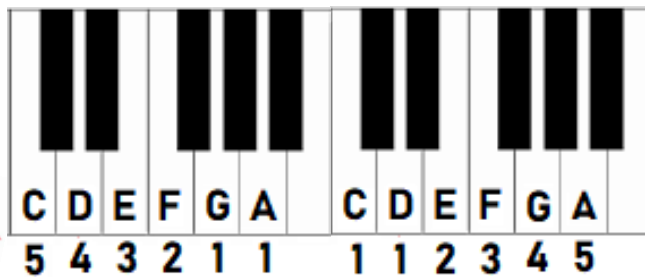
1 3 1 3 Slide to F Position 3 to C Position

2 1

1 3 1 3 to F Position 3 to C Position 1 3

The Left-Thumb plays both G and A

The Right-Hand is over 1 key (in D Position) until the last 3 notes



### Camptown Races

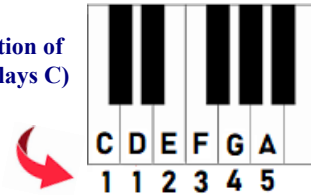
All

Move back to C Position



### Twinkle Twinkle

This song is a combination of D Position (Thumb also plays C) and C Position



(to C position)

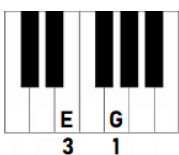
Fine

All

D.C. al Fine

D.C. (Da Capo) means "The Top" Go back to the beginning and play till it says Fine (finished)

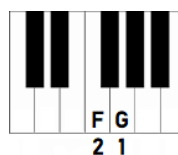
Left Hand



+



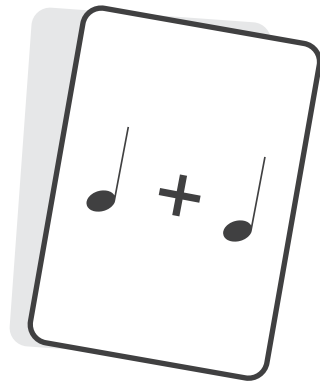
+





# Rhythm Worksheet

# IT ALL ADDS UP!



## Instructions

Provide the answers for the first column of “music math facts.” Then try to beat your score with more correct answers or by racing the clock, as you complete the second and third columns.

$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♩} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{○} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{♩} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{○} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{♩} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{○} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{♩} =$   
 $\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{○} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{○} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{♩} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{○} =$   
 $\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$   
 $\text{○} + \text{○} =$   
 $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

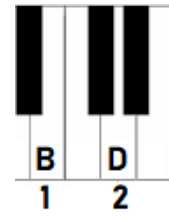
## Bonus Question:

$\text{○} + \text{♪} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} + \text{○} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{○} =$



All

Right Thumb plays C and B as needed



On Parade This is an "Accompaniment Style " and can be played with the Band Arrangement

First system of musical notation with fingerings 3 1, 5, 1, and a transition to D position.

Second system of musical notation with a keyboard diagram for B and D, and fingerings 2 1, 5 (D), 2, 3 (E), 2, 1, 2, To C Position.

Third system of musical notation with fingerings 3 1, 5 (C), 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, and a thumb to A instruction.

Fourth system of musical notation with fingerings 4 1, 3 1, 2 1, 3 1, and a thumb plays A then G instruction.

Fifth system of musical notation with fingerings 4 1, 3 1, 2 1, 3 1, and a thumb plays A then G instruction.

# We Will Rock You (This Song is written predominantly in "Parallel Motion") - Finger numbers are different for each hand

All

R. H. To D Position

Musical notation for the first system. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5, 2. The system consists of four measures.

R. H. Back to C Position

Musical notation for the second system. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 5(A), 4, 3, 2, 3. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5, 2. The system consists of four measures.

Musical notation for the third system, starting with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 2(D), 1, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 5, 4, 2, 1. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5, 2. The system consists of four measures.

Musical notation for the fourth system. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of notes. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of notes. The system consists of four measures.

Musical notation for the fifth system. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingering 5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 5, 4, 2, 1. The system consists of four measures.

R. H. To D Position

Musical notation for the sixth system. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of notes. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of notes. The system consists of four measures.

Musical notation for the seventh system. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of notes with fingerings 5(A), 4, 3, 2, 3. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of notes. The system consists of four measures.

This Final Piece of the Lesson Book has a few new techniques and many to review. This is another Full Band Arrangement and calls for 1 measure plus 3 beats rest (A drum introduction)

There are new Harmonies for the Right Hand - G / E, F / D, D / B and C / A

All

There is a "Stacatto Style" Section beginning in the 4th Line

The left Hand will be in C Position but the Pinky will play B as needed. The Right Hand is also in C Position but the Pinky will play A as needed.

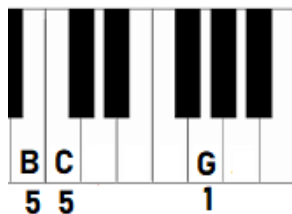
### Holiday March

The first system of musical notation for 'Holiday March' consists of two staves. The right-hand staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G4 with a red '5' above it. This is followed by two measures of dyads: F4-G4 (fingerings 5-3) and E4-F4 (fingerings 4-2). The left-hand staff (bass clef) has a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G2 with a red '5' below it, and a quarter note C2 with a red '1' below it. The system concludes with a quarter note G2 (fingered 5) and a quarter rest (indicated by a red '(' below it).

The second system of musical notation continues with two staves. The right-hand staff starts with a dyad G4-F4 (fingerings 3-1), followed by a quarter note G4 (fingered 5), a quarter note F4 (fingered 3), a quarter note E4 (fingered 4), and a quarter note D4 (fingered 2). The left-hand staff has a quarter note G2 (fingered 5), a quarter note C2 (fingered 1), a quarter note G2 (fingered 5), a quarter note B1 (fingered 1), and a quarter rest.

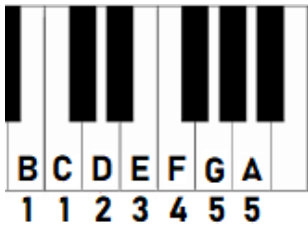
The third system of musical notation continues with two staves. The right-hand staff starts with a dyad G4-F4 (fingerings 2(D)-1(B)), followed by a quarter note G4 (fingered 4), a quarter note F4 (fingered 2), a quarter note E4 (fingered 3), and a quarter note D4 (fingered 1). The left-hand staff has a quarter note G2 (fingered 5), a quarter note C2 (fingered 1), a quarter note G2 (fingered 5), a quarter note A1 (fingered 5), a quarter note C1 (fingered 1), and a quarter rest.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes with two staves. The right-hand staff starts with a dyad G4-F4 (fingerings 4-2), followed by a quarter note G4 (fingered 2), a quarter note F4 (fingered 1), a quarter note E4 (fingered 1), and a quarter note D4 (fingered 1). The left-hand staff has a quarter note G2 (fingered 5), a quarter note C2 (fingered 5), a quarter note G2 (fingered 5), a quarter note F2 (fingered 5), a quarter note E2 (fingered 5), and a quarter rest.



The Left Hand only has 3 notes however, the Thumb plays B and C as needed





The Right Hand is now playing 7 Notes.  
Thumb plays B and C as needed  
Pinky Plays G and A as needed

Musical notation for the first system. Treble clef. Notes: B4 (finger 4), C4 (finger 2), D4 (finger 3), E4 (finger 1), F4 (finger 5), G4 (finger 3), A4 (finger 2). Bass clef has rests.

Musical notation for the second system. Treble clef. Notes: B4 (finger 3), C4 (finger 1), D4 (finger 2), E4 (finger 1), F4 (finger 4), G4 (finger 2), A4 (finger 3). Bass clef has notes: B3 (finger 1), C3 (finger 1), D3 (finger 2), E3 (finger 1), F3 (finger 5), G3 (finger 1), A3 (finger 1).

Musical notation for the third system. Treble clef. Notes: B4 (finger 5), C4 (finger 3), D4 (finger 3), E4 (finger 3), F4 (finger 3), G4 (finger 3), A4 (finger 3). Bass clef has notes: B3 (finger 1), C3 (finger 1), D3 (finger 1), E3 (finger 1), F3 (finger 1), G3 (finger 1), A3 (finger 1).

Musical notation for the fourth system. Treble clef. Notes: B4 (finger 4), C4 (finger 2), D4 (finger 2), E4 (finger 1), F4 (finger 1), G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 1). Bass clef has notes: B3 (finger 1), C3 (finger 1), D3 (finger 1), E3 (finger 1), F3 (finger 1), G3 (finger 1), A3 (finger 1).

*Congratulations on completing the*  
**FIRST SONGS FOR BAND**  
**LESSON SERIES**