

LESSON ONE

Terms	
relative major and minor	<i>Major and minor keys sharing the same key signature.</i>
primary chords	<i>The tonic (I,i) , subdominant (IV,iv), and dominant (V) chords.</i>
poco	<i>A little.</i>
molto	<i>Very, much.</i>

Matching

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ primary chords | a. the 4 th note (degree) of a scale or key |
| ___ tonic | b. a little |
| ___ dominant | c. lively, quick |
| ___ subdominant | d. a medium or moderate tempo |
| ___ allegro | e. very, much |
| ___ vivace | f. a walking tempo |
| ___ andante | g. the tonic, subdominant, and dominant chords |
| ___ moderato | h. the 5 th note (degree) of a scale or key |
| ___ tenuto | i. a fast tempo |
| ___ poco | j. the 1 st note (degree) of a scale or key |
| ___ molto | k. hold the note for its full value, or play with a slight emphasis |

Fill in the Blanks

The I chord is called the _____.

The IV chord is called the _____.

The V chord is called the _____.

Scales and Chords

- Write each scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I, IV and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.

Example – C major

G major

D major

Intervals

Intervals written above the tonic note of a major scale are called either *major* or *perfect*. The example below shows intervals written above C.

- Intervals of a 4th, 5th, or octave (8th) are **Perfect**.
- Intervals of a 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th are **Major**

Identify the intervals by size (2nd, 3rd etc.) and by quality (major or perfect).

Relative Major and Minor

For every major key, there is a relative minor key, which has the same key signature.

C major and **a minor** share the same key signature - no flats or sharps.

C major scale

1 2 3 4 5 6

a natural minor scale

Name the major and minor keys for the following key signatures.

1. Name the major key.
2. Count up to the 6th note of the major scale to find the relative minor key.

Major key _____
minor key _____

Major key _____
minor key _____

Key Signature Identification

Name these keys.

___ Major ___ Minor ___ Major ___ Major ___ Major

LESSON TWO

Terms	
cadence	<i>A combination of chords used at the end of a phrase, section, or composition.</i>
authentic cadence	<i>V – I(i) or V7 – I(i)</i>
half cadence	<i>A phrase using V (or V7) as the final chord.</i>
plagal cadence	<i>IV – I (iv – i)</i>

Cadence Identification

The first phrase (first line) ends in:

- a. a plagal cadence b. an authentic cadence c. a half cadence

The second phrase (second line) ends in:

- a. a plagal cadence b. an authentic cadence c. a half cadence

Gypsy Dance

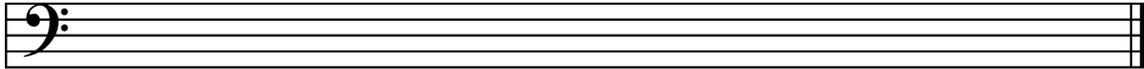
Haydn

The musical score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The first phrase (first line) ends with a half cadence (V). The second phrase (second line) ends with an authentic cadence (V7 i).

Scales and Chords

- Write the scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I, IV and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.

Bb major

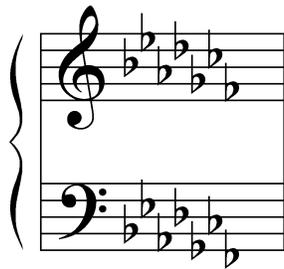


The relative minor of Bb major is _____.

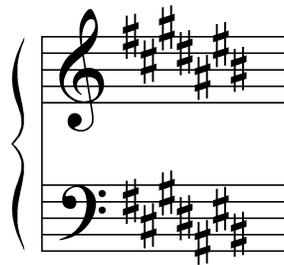
Order of Flats and Sharps

In a key signature, the flats and sharps are always written in a certain order from left to right.

Write the *letter* names of the flats and sharps on the lines. Use the same order as in the example.



B _ _ _ _ _



F _ _ _ _ _

Memorize the order of the flats and the sharps. It can be helpful to learn them as a pattern such as the following:

For sharps: **F**ather **C**hristmas **G**ot **D**ad **A**n **E**lectric **B**lanket

For flats: **B**lanket **E**xploded **A**nd **D**ad **G**ot **C**old **F**eet

(Cover the page above this sentence.)

Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

Major and Perfect Intervals

Identify the intervals by size (2nd, 3rd etc.) and by quality (major or perfect)

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains five measures, each with two notes. Below each measure is a blank line for the answer.

- Measure 1: G2 (below staff) and G3 (middle C)
- Measure 2: G2 (below staff) and B2 (below staff)
- Measure 3: G2 (below staff) and G3 (middle C)
- Measure 4: G2 (below staff) and A2 (below staff)
- Measure 5: G2 (below staff) and G3 (middle C)

Matching

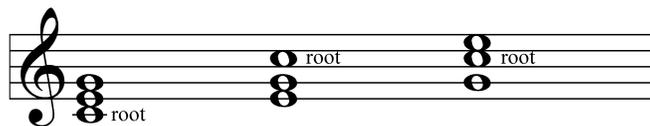
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ___ poco | a. IV (iv) - I (i) |
| ___ authentic cadence | b. The tonic, subdominant and dominant chords |
| ___ molto | c. V - I (i) or V7 - I (i) |
| ___ primary chords | d. very, much |
| ___ relative major and minor | e. a little |
| ___ plagal cadence | f. major and minor keys sharing the same key signature |

LESSON THREE

Terms	
dolce	<i>Sweet, gentle.</i>
accelerando	<i>Gradually faster.</i>
andantino	<i>A little faster than andante</i>
allegretto	<i>A little slower than allegro.</i>

Identifying the Root of a Triad

1. The notes of a triad can be rearranged. This is called *inversion*.
2. If all three notes are written on lines or all are on spaces, the triad is in root position - *the root is the lowest note.*
3. If there is a "gap" (interval of a 4th) between two notes, the root is found at the top of the 4th.



root position first inversion second inversion

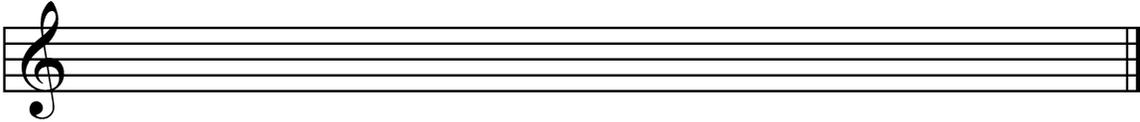
Name the root of each triad in the exercise below. The first one has been done for you.

E _____

Scales and Chords

- Write the scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I, IV and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.

F Major

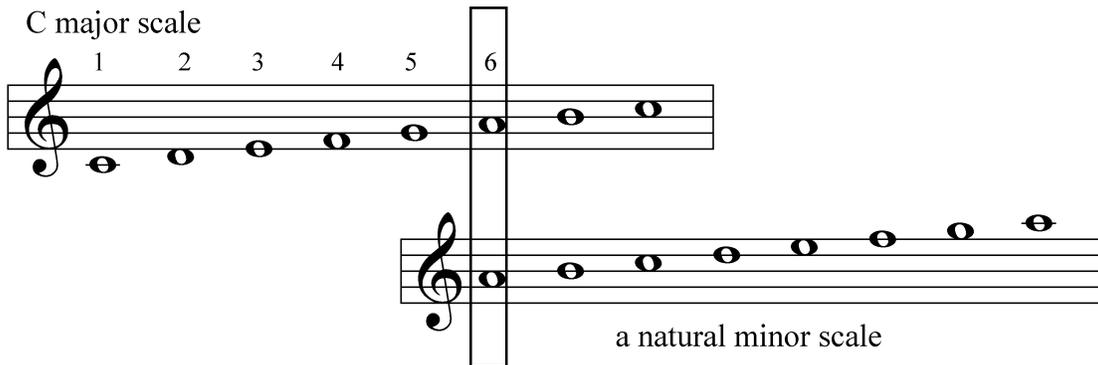


The relative minor of F major is _____.

Writing Harmonic Minor Scales

C major and a minor share the same key signature – no flats or sharps. The scales for both major and minor keys have the same notes, but the natural minor scale begins on the 6th scale degree of its relative major.

C major scale



a natural minor scale

The **natural** minor scale follows the key signature. Since the key of a minor has no sharps or flats in the key signature, the a natural minor scale also has no sharps or flats.

To form a **harmonic** minor scale, raise the 7th scale degree of the natural minor scale one half step.

Add the sharps or flats needed to complete the a harmonic minor scale.



Order of Sharps and Flats in the Key Signature

Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

Score Analysis

Answer the questions about the musical example below.

1. In which major key is the music written? _____
2. What is the relative minor of this key? _____
3. Identify the root of the circled triad in measure 3. _____
4. Identify the root of the circled triad in measure 5. _____
5. Identify the root of the circled triad in measure 7. _____
6. Write a word in the first measure that means "sweet, gentle"
7. What is the meaning of the tempo marking, *andantino*?

- _____
8. Name the composer of the music. _____

Sonatina

Andantino 2 3 *tr* 4 Clementi

5 6 7 8

sfz

LESSON FOUR

Terms

3/8, 6/8 time signature	<i>The <u>eight</u> note gets one count.</i>
motif/motive	<i>A short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs.</i>
sequence	<i>A melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch.</i>

Matching

___ poco	a. gradually faster
___ dolce	b. a short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs
___ molto	c. a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch
___ andantino	d. very, much
___ motif/motive	e. a little
___ allegretto	f. sweet, gentle
___ accelerando	g. a little slower than allegro
___ sequence	h. a little faster than andante

6/8 and 3/8 Time Signatures

In 6/8 time:

- There are **6** beats in each measure
- The **8th** note gets one beat.

3/8 time is counted the same, except that there are only 3 beats in each measure.

Important

In 6/8 time, a quarter note will get 2 beats and a dotted quarter note will get 3 beats.

The Sequence

A *sequence* is a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch. Compare it with repetition, where the pattern is repeated using the same notes.

Repetition: *A restatement of a musical idea (the same notes are repeated).*

Sequence: *A melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch.*

Scales and Chords

- Write the scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I, IV and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.

Bb Major

Name the relative minor of Bb major. _____

Order of flats and sharps in the key signature

Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

LESSON FIVE

New Terms

binary form

Two-part form (AB)

minuet

A dance in triple meter.

Primary Triads

1. Identify the key and then write the primary triads for each example.

__ Major

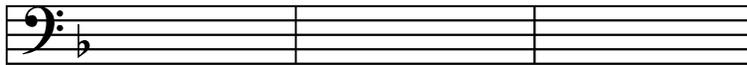


I

IV

V

__ Major



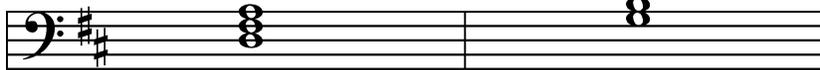
I

IV

V

2. Identify the primary triads for each example using Roman numerals.

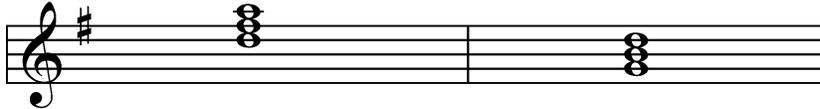
D Major



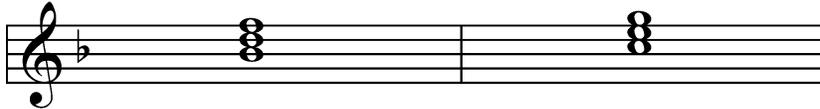
I

(example)

G Major



F Major



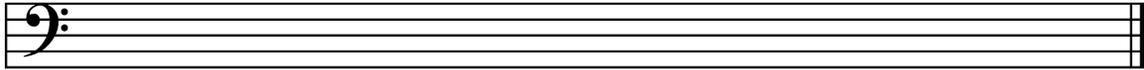
Writing Harmonic Minor Scales

- Write the scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form i, iv and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.

(Lower case Roman numerals are used for minor triads, capital Roman numerals are used for major triads. In a minor key, the tonic is labeled "i" and the subdominant is labelled "iv" because they are minor triads.)

- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.

a harmonic minor



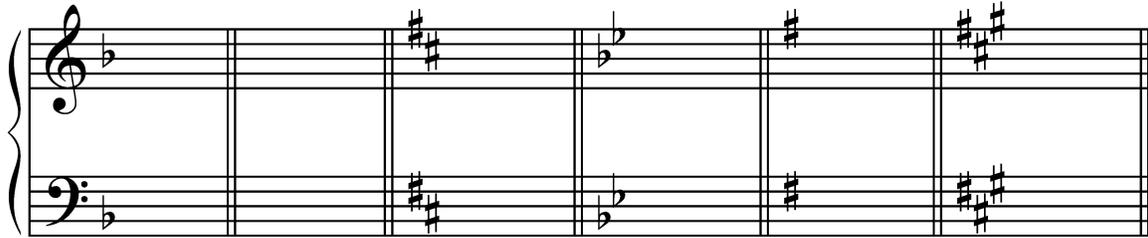
Order of Sharps and Flats

Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

Key Signature Identification

Fill in the correct key for each key signature.



___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major

Intervals

Identify the intervals by size and quality (major or perfect).



Matching

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ___ minuet | a. gradually faster |
| ___ dolce | b. a short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs |
| ___ molto | c. a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch |
| ___ plagal cadence | d. very, much |
| ___ motif/motive | e. a little |
| ___ authentic cadence | f. sweet, gentle |
| ___ accelerando | g. a phrase ending using V or V7 as the final chord |
| ___ binary form | h. IV (iv) - I (i) |
| ___ sequence | i. a dance in triple meter |
| ___ poco | j. two-part form (AB) |
| ___ half cadence | k. V - I (i) or V7 - I (i) |

Root Identification

Write the name of the root of each triad on the lines provided.

LESSON SIX

New Terms

una corda

Press the soft pedal.

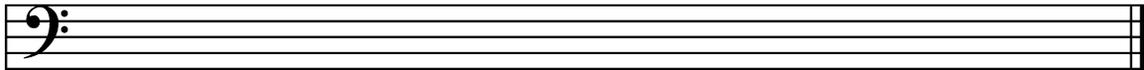
tre corde

Release the soft pedal.

Scales and Chords

- Write the scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form i, iv and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.

d harmonic minor
(the relative major key is F major)



Primary Triad Identification

Identify the triad for each key by Roman numeral (I, IV, V) and by name (tonic, subdominant, dominant). The first one has been done for you.

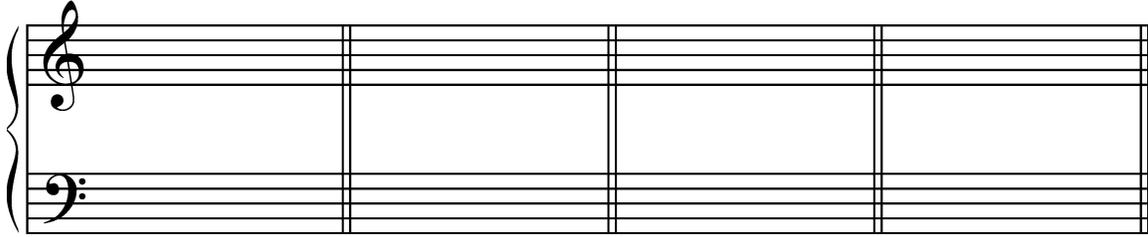
Key: F major	D major	G major	C major
V	—	—	—
Dominant	_____	_____	_____

Key Signatures

1. Fill in the name of the major key for each key signature.

Key of 1 flat F Key of 2 flats _____ Key of 1 sharp _____ Key of 2 sharps _____

2. Write the key signature in both clefs using key signature order.



Key of 1 flat

Key of 2 flats

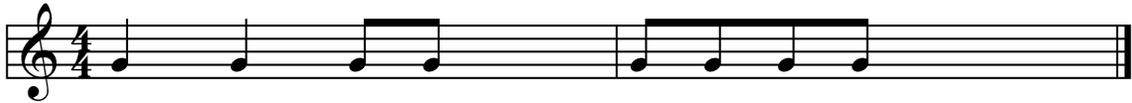
Key of 1 sharp

Key of 2 sharps

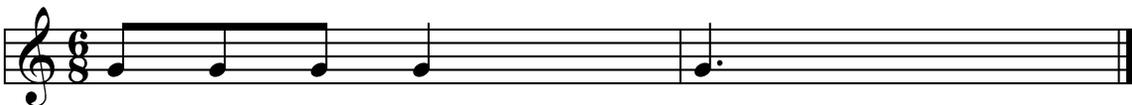
Rhythm

Complete the measures below by adding one note to the end of each measure.

a)



b)



Matching

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ___ motif/motive | a. a little |
| ___ dolce | b. press the soft pedal |
| ___ molto | c. a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch |
| ___ andantino | d. very, much |
| ___ poco | e. gradually faster |
| ___ allegretto | f. sweet, gentle |
| ___ accelerando | g. release the soft pedal |
| ___ sequence | h. a little faster than andante |
| ___ binary form | i. a short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs |
| ___ minuet | j. a little slower than allegro |
| ___ una corda | k. a dance in triple meter |
| ___ tre corda | l. two-part form (AB) |

Score Analysis

Minuet

The musical score is in 3/4 time. The first system consists of two staves. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure. The bass staff has a quarter note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure. A box is drawn around the interval between the second and third notes of the bass line in the second measure. The word 'Hook' is written above the treble staff in the third measure. Roman numerals '1' and 'V' are placed below the bass staff in the first and third measures, respectively. The second system also consists of two staves. The treble staff has a quarter note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure. The bass staff has a quarter note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure. Roman numerals 'V' and 'I' are placed below the bass staff in the third and fourth measures, respectively.

Answer the questions about the musical excerpt, *Minuet*, by Hook.

1. What is a Minuet? _____
2. Identify the boxed interval by size and quality (major/perfect). _____
3. Identify the cadence at the end of the first line.
 authentic cadence plagal cadence half cadence
4. Identify the cadence at the end of the second line.
 authentic cadence plagal cadence half cadence
6. The phrases in line 1 and line 2 are:
 parallel contrasting

LESSON SEVEN

Terms

sforzando (<i>sf, sfz, fz</i>)	<i>A strong accent, forcefully.</i>
spiritoso	<i>Spirited.</i>

Order of Flats and Sharps

Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

Writing Key Signatures

Memorize the number of flats and sharps in these Level 3 keys.

G major – 1 sharp

D major – 2 sharps

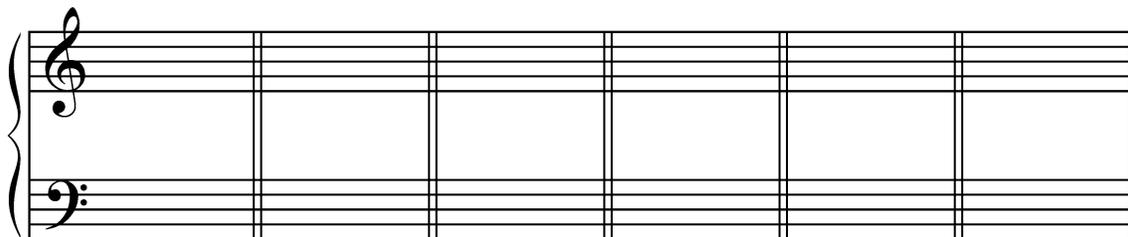
A major – 3 sharps

F major – 1 flat

Bb major – 2 flats

C major – no sharps or flats

*Write the key signature in both clefs and fill in the name of the relative minor key on the line.
(The relative minor key is the same as the 6th note of the major scale.)*

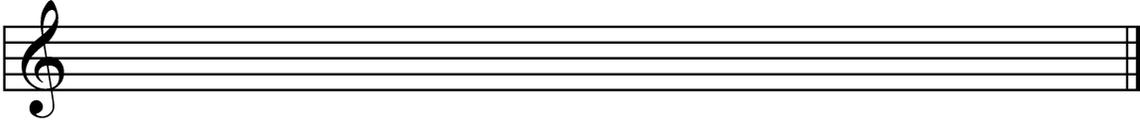


D major	F major	Bb major	A major	G major	C major
__ minor					

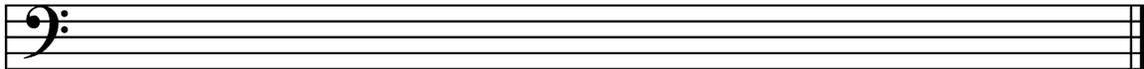
Scales and Chords

- Write each scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I (i), IV (iv) and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.

d harmonic minor



a harmonic minor



Matching

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ___ cadence | a. V – I (i) or V7 – I (i) |
| ___ dolce | b. a strong accent, forcefully |
| ___ molto | c. press the soft pedal |
| ___ authentic cadence | d. very, much |
| ___ motif/motive | e. a combination of chords used at the end of a phrase, section or composition |
| ___ plagal cadence | f. sweet, gentle |
| ___ half cadence | g. IV (iv) – I (i) |
| ___ sequence | h. a phrase ending using V or V7 as the final chord |
| ___ binary form | i. release the soft pedal |
| ___ minuet | j. a dance in triple meter |
| ___ una corda | k. spirited |
| ___ tre corda | l. a short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs |
| ___ sforzando | m. two-part form (AB) |
| ___ spiritoso | n. a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch |

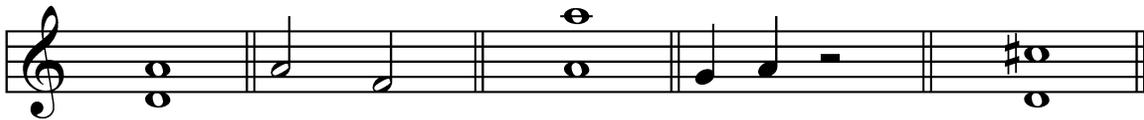
LESSON EIGHT

Terms

chromatic scale	<i>A scale in which all notes are a half step apart.</i>
legato pedal	<i>Overlapping, connecting or syncopated pedal.</i>

Intervals

Identify the intervals by size and quality (major/perfect).



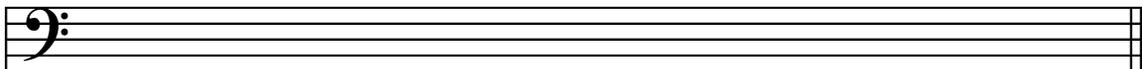
Scales and Chords

- Write each scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I, IV and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.

Bb major

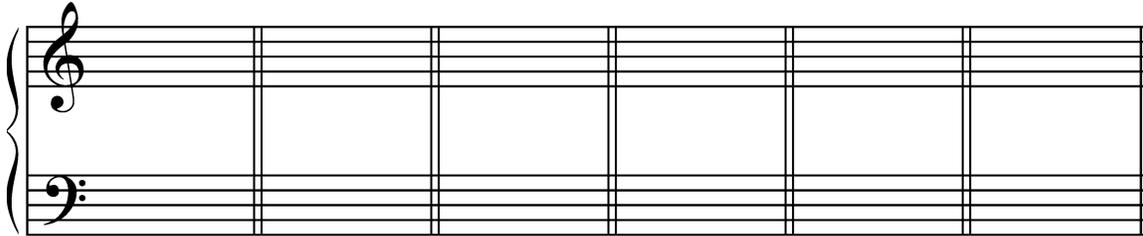


F major



Writing Key Signatures

Write the key signature in both clefs and fill in the name of the relative minor key on the line.



C major	Bb major	F major	A major	G major	D major
__ minor					

Score Analysis: Answer the following questions about *Country Dance* .

1. The form of this piece is: _____
2. Mark the A and B sections in the music.
3. This piece is in the key of _____.
4. Identify the root of the treble clef chord in measure 1. ____
5. Identify the root of the treble clef chord in measure 2. ____
6. The chord in measure 1 is a: __ tonic __ subdominant __ dominant
7. What is the meaning of the *sf* sign?

8. Circle an accidental.
9. What is the root of the circled broken chord in measure 7? ____
10. This circled chord is a __ tonic __subdominant __dominant chord.
11. Does this piece have a motive (motif)? ____
12. If so, write the rhythm here. _____
13. Write in a term meaning “spirited” at the beginning of the piece.

Country Dance

Beethoven

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

sf *sf*

Order of Flats and Sharps

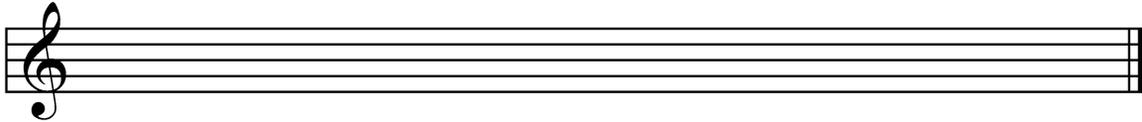
Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

Scales and Chords

Write scales in whole notes. Add notes to form I (i), IV (iv), and V chords. Label them with Roman numerals.

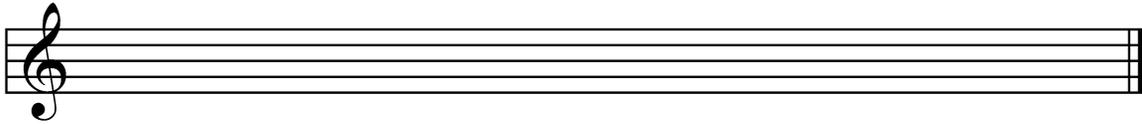
A major



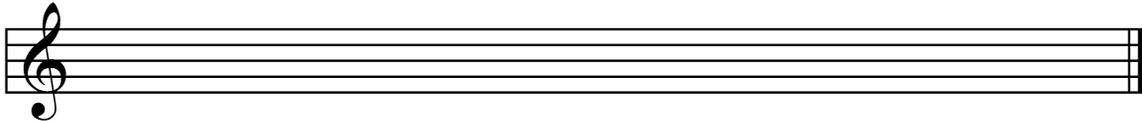
a harmonic minor



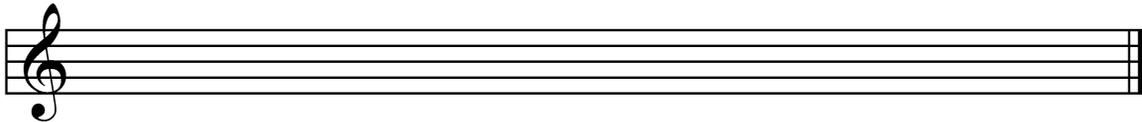
Bb major



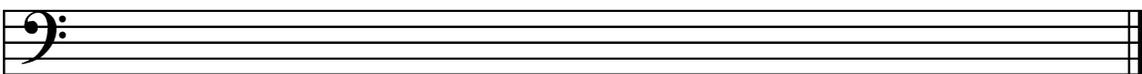
D major



G major



g harmonic minor



Matching

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> legato pedal | a. gradually faster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chromatic scale | b. a short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> una corda | c. a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tre corde | d. a sharp sudden accent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> motif/motive | e. a scale in which all the notes are a half step apart |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accelerando | f. overlapping, connecting, or syncopated pedal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sequence | g. press the soft pedal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sforzando | h. release the soft pedal |

Score Analysis

1. Identify the cadence at the end of the first line. _____
2. Identify the cadence at the end of the second line. _____
3. Compare line one with line two. The phrases are: parallel contrasting

Sonatina in C

Gurlitt

LESSON TEN

Terms

pianississimo (ppp)

Very, very soft.

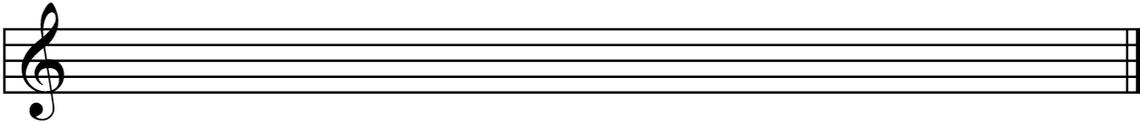
fortississimo (fff)

Very, very loud.

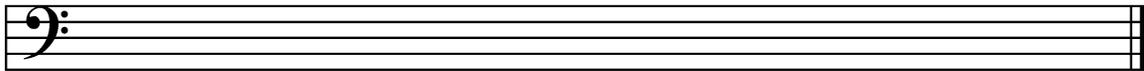
Scales and Chords

- Write each scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I (i), IV (iv) and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.

D major

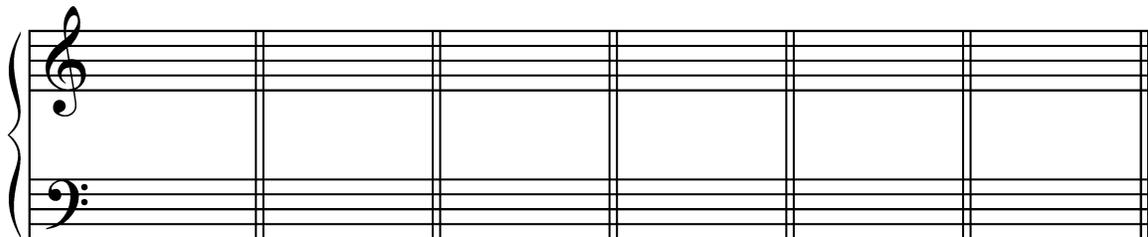


d harmonic minor



Writing Key Signatures

1. Write the designated key signature in both treble and bass clef.
2. Write the name of the relative minor on the line.



Bb major	C major	G major	A major	D major	G major
__ minor					

Order of Sharps and Flats in the Key Signature

Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

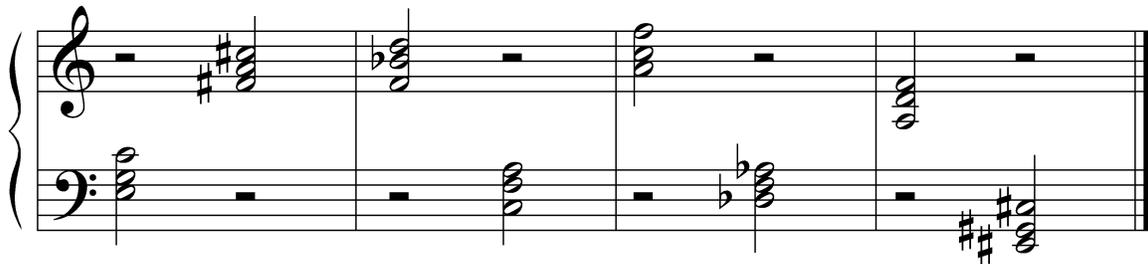
Intervals

Identify the intervals by size and quality (major/perfect).



Root Identification

Name the root of each triad on the line below the staff.



Fill in the Blanks

Fortississimo means _____.

Pianississimo means _____.

A plagal cadence is _____.

An authentic cadence is _____.

LESSON ELEVEN

Fill in the Blanks

Write in the term for each definition.

- gradually faster _____
- a short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs _____
- a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch _____
- very, much _____
- a little _____
- sweet, gentle _____

Key Signature Identification

Write the names of the major and relative minor keys for each key signature.



- __ major __ major __ major __ major __ major __ major
- __ minor __ minor __ minor __ minor __ minor __ minor

Cadences

Write a definition for each cadence using your own words.

- Plagal cadence: _____
- Authentic cadence: _____
- Half cadence: _____

Matching

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ poco | a. gradually faster |
| ___ dolce | b. a short melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs |
| ___ molto | c. a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch |
| ___ subdominant | d. very, much |
| ___ motif/motive | e. a little |
| ___ dominant | f. sweet, gentle |
| ___ accelerando | g. very, very loud |
| ___ sequence | h. a strong accent, forcefully |
| ___ binary form | i. very, very soft |
| ___ minuet | j. press the soft pedal |
| ___ una corda | k. release the soft pedal |
| ___ tre corda | l. the 4 th note (degree) of a scale or key |
| ___ sforzando | m. the 5 th note (degree) of a scale or key |
| ___ fortississimo | n. a dance in triple meter |
| ___ pianississimo | o. 2-part form (AB). Usually both parts are repeated (AABB) |

Primary Chords

Name the three primary chords. Give the Roman numeral for each chord.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Order of Flats and Sharps

Write the letter names of sharps in key signature order. _____

Write the letter names of flats in key signature order. _____

Rhythm

Write in the counting for the examples below.



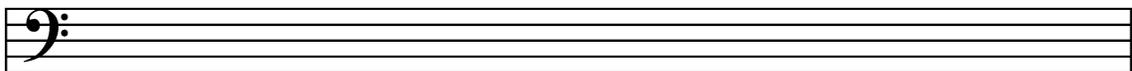
Scales and Chords

- Write each scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I (i), IV (iv) and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.

A major



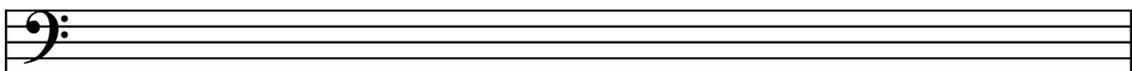
a harmonic minor



D major



d harmonic minor



LESSON TWELVE

Root Identification

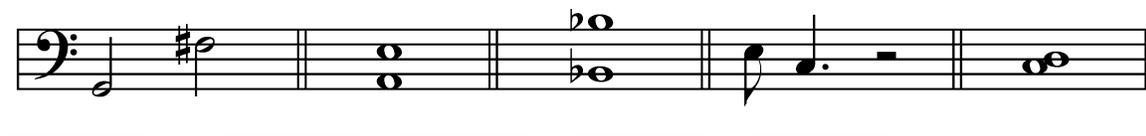
Name the root of each triad on the lines provided.



A musical score for a piano with two staves. The first staff is in treble clef and the second in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of four measures. Each measure contains a triad. Below each measure, there are two dashed lines for writing the root of the triad.

Intervals

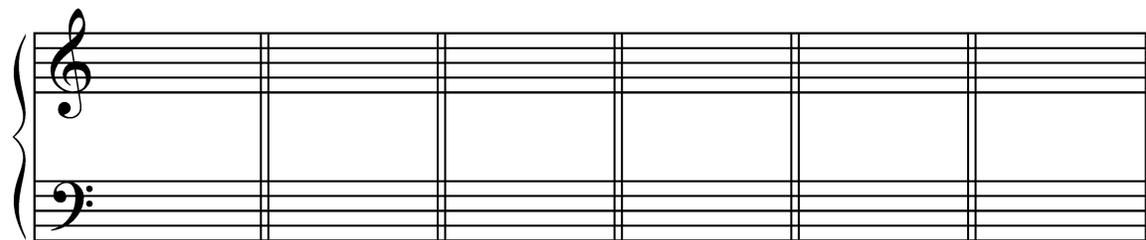
Identify the intervals by size and quality (major/perfect).



A musical score in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains five measures, each with a pair of notes. Below each measure, there are two dashed lines for identifying the interval.

Writing Key Signatures

Write the designated key signature in both treble and bass clef. Then write the name of the relative minor on the line.



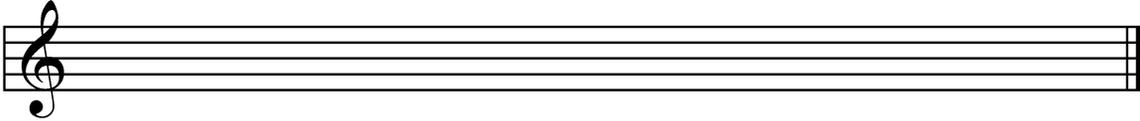
A musical score with two staves, treble and bass clef. The staves are empty, intended for writing key signatures and relative minor names.

D major F major Bb major A major C major G major
__ minor __ minor __ minor __ minor __ minor __ minor

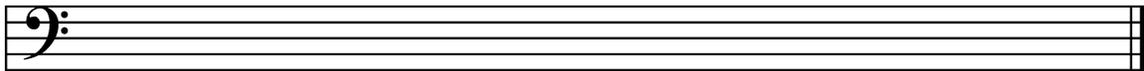
Scales and Chords

- Write each scale using whole notes.
- Add notes to form I (i), IV (iv) and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Label each chord with a Roman numeral.
- Remember to add sharps or flats to the chord tones if needed.

A major



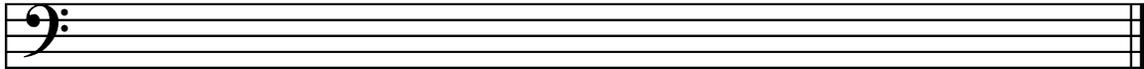
a harmonic minor



D major



d harmonic minor



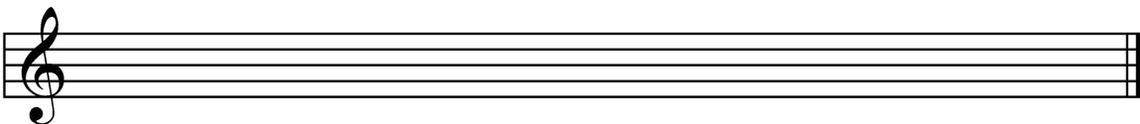
G major



F major



Bb major



Score Analysis

Answer the following questions about *Rigaudon* by Telemann.

1. The time signature for this piece (C) means:

2. The key of the piece is: ___ C Major ___ a minor
3. Circle and label each of the following:
a tonic note (T) a dominant note (D)
4. Compare measures 9-12 with measures 13-16. The phrases are: ___
a. parallel b. contrasting
5. What is the interval between the 2 bass clef notes in measure 4? _____
6. Find and circle an interval of a 4th.
7. The sharps written in front of several F's and G's are called _____.
8. D. C. al Fine means _____
9. Fine means _____
10. Write in the counting for measure 7.
(Be sure to place the counts exactly under or over the notes.)
11. In which measure does the piece end? _____
12. The harmony for measures 3 – 4 is tonic to dominant (i – V). What kind of cadence is this? ___ authentic cadence ___ half cadence ___ plagal cadence

Rigaudon

2 3 4 Telemann

Musical notation for measures 2, 3, and 4. The piece is in C major and common time. Measure 2: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. Measure 3: Treble clef has a quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note G3. Measure 4: Treble clef has a quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3.

5 6 7 8 *Fine*

Musical notation for measures 5, 6, 7, and 8. Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. Measure 6: Treble clef has a quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note G3. Measure 7: Treble clef has a quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. Measure 8: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. The system ends with a double bar line.

9 10 11 12

Musical notation for measures 9, 10, 11, and 12. Measure 9: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. Measure 10: Treble clef has a quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note G3. Measure 11: Treble clef has a quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. Measure 12: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3.

13 14 15 16 *D.C. al Fine*

Musical notation for measures 13, 14, 15, and 16. Measure 13: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. Measure 14: Treble clef has a quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note G3. Measure 15: Treble clef has a quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. Measure 16: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note F#3, quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3. The system ends with a double bar line.