

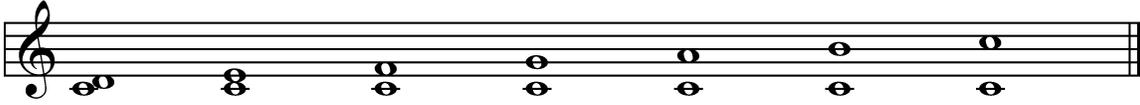


## Interval Review

Intervals between notes have *quality* as well as a number. In a major scale, the intervals between the tonic and other scale degrees are either Major or Perfect.

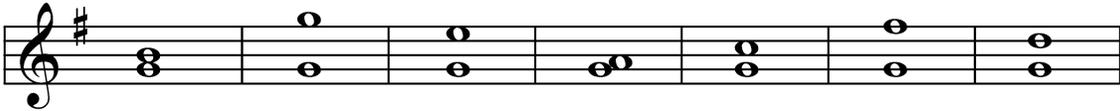
- Intervals of a 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> (octave) are **Perfect**.
- Intervals of a 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> are **Major**.

In example below, major and perfect intervals are built on the first note of a C major scale.



Major      Major      **Perfect**    **Perfect**      Major      Major      **Perfect**  
 2<sup>nd</sup>      3<sup>rd</sup>      4<sup>th</sup>      5<sup>th</sup>      6<sup>th</sup>      7<sup>th</sup>      8<sup>th</sup> (octave)

*Identify the following intervals. Give both the number and quality of each.*



Major      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_  
3<sup>rd</sup>      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

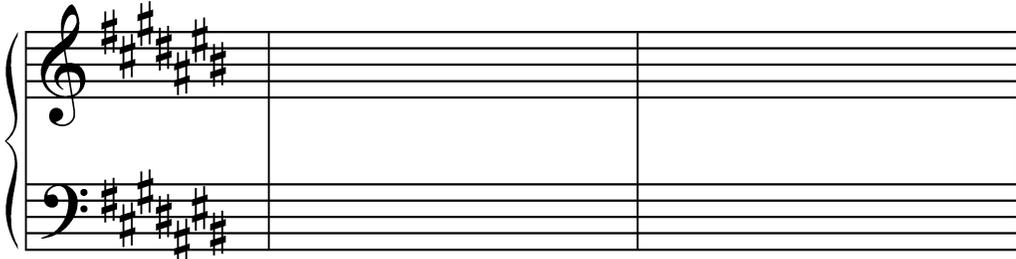
### Writing Sharps in Key Signature Order

List all seven sharps in key signature order using letter names.

\_\_\_\_\_

(Hint: **F**ather **C**hristmas **G**ave **D**ad **A**n **E**lectric **B**lanket)

*Copy the sharp key signature in the blank measures.*



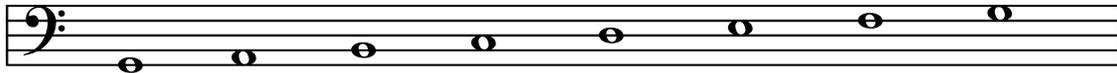
## Scale Review

Add accidentals to complete the scales below. Remember that there are half steps between scale degree 3 – 4 and 7 – 8.

F major



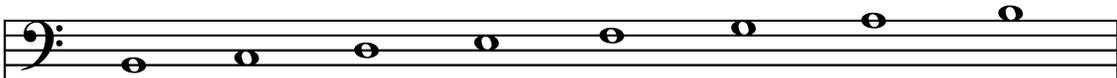
G major



D major



Bb major



## Matching

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>___ primary triads</p> <p>___ half cadence</p> <p>___ authentic cadence</p> <p>___ plagal cadence</p> <p>___ tonic</p> <p>___ subdominant</p> <p>___ dominant</p> <p>___ dolce</p> <p>___ sequence</p> <p>___ una corda</p> <p>___ tre corde</p> <p>___ spiritoso</p> | <p>a. spirited</p> <p>b. sweet, gentle</p> <p>c. the fifth note (degree) of a scale or key</p> <p>d. a phrase using V (or V7) as the final chord</p> <p>e. press the soft pedal</p> <p>f. the first note (degree) of a scale or key</p> <p>g. V - I</p> <p>h. IV - I</p> <p>i. release the soft pedal</p> <p>j. the fourth note (degree) of a scale or key</p> <p>k. a melodic pattern repeated at a higher or lower pitch</p> <p>l. the tonic, subdominant, and dominant triads</p> |
|--|--|

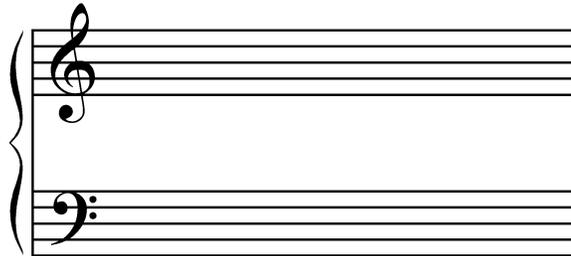
# LESSON TWO

## New Terms

<b>ternary form</b>	<i>three-part form (ABA)</i>
<b>presto</b>	<i>very fast</i>
<b>subito</b>	<i>suddenly</i>

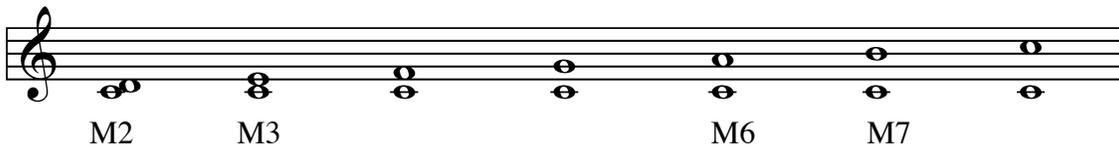
## Order of Sharps

Write all seven sharps in key signature order.



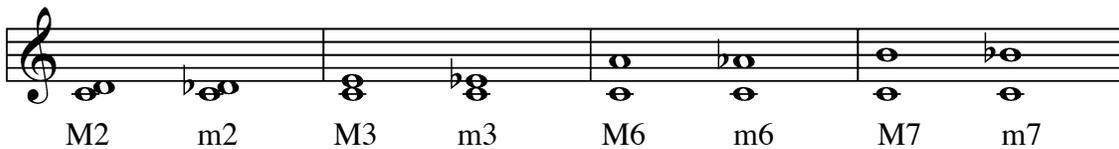
## Writing Minor Intervals

In a major key: 2nds, 3rds, 6ths and 7ths are major in quality (M) when built on the tonic.



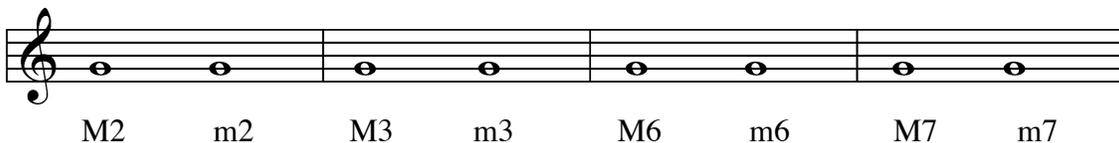
To write a minor interval, lower the top note of a major interval by  $\frac{1}{2}$  step.

(Indicate major intervals with a capital **M**, and minor intervals with a lower case **m**.)



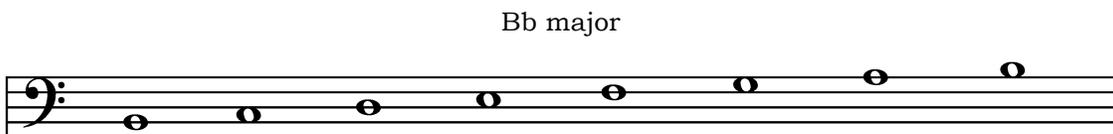
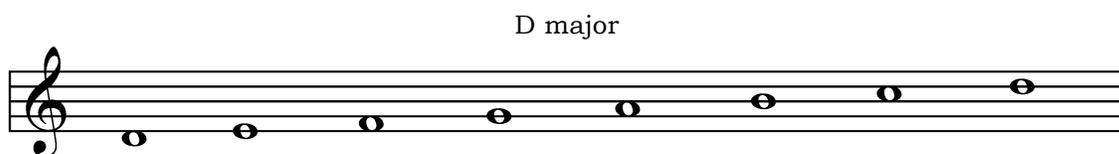
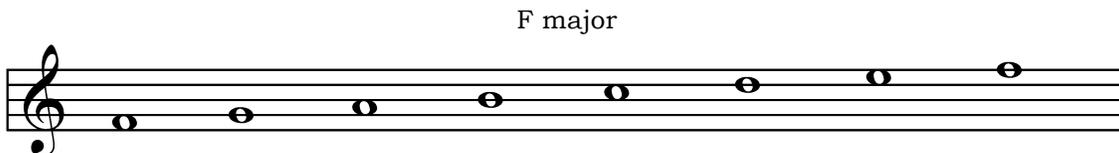
Write major and minor intervals above the given notes.

(Use the scale of G major to write the top note of the major intervals.)



## Scales and Primary Triads

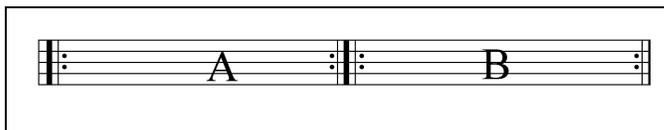
- Add accidentals to complete the scales below.
- Write tonic (I), subdominant (IV) and dominant (V) triads above the appropriate notes of the scale.
- Label them with Roman numerals.



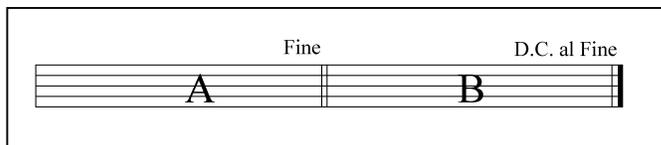
## Binary Form and Ternary Form

**Binary:** two-part form (AB). In most pieces each of the sections is repeated (AABB).

*Look for double repeat marks, as in the example below.*



**Ternary:** three part form (ABA). In some pieces, the second A is written out while in others, a *D.C. al Fine* marking is used. *The example below is an ABA form (ternary), because the A section is played again.*



### Score Analysis

1. Identify the key and mode (major or minor) of the music. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does the tempo marking *Allegretto* mean? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is a Minuet? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name the root of the circled broken triad in measure 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Identify the boxed interval in measure 9 by size and quality (M,m,P) \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. The piece is written in which form? (check one)     binary     ternary

### Minuet

J. C. Bach

*Allegretto* 1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8 *Fine*

9 10 11 12

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



### Matching

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| ___ simile       | a. the first note of a scale or key     |
| ___ presto       | b. the second note of a scale or key    |
| ___ binary form  | c. the third note of a scale or key     |
| ___ tonic        | d. the fourth note of a scale or key    |
| ___ leading tone | e. the fifth note of a scale or key     |
| ___ mediant      | f. the sixth note of a scale or key     |
| ___ subdominant  | g. the seventh note of a scale or key   |
| ___ supertonic   | h. continue in the same manner; similar |
| ___ dominant     | i. in a singing style                   |
| ___ submediant   | j. suddenly                             |
| ___ cantabile    | k. A B A form                           |
| ___ ternary form | l. A B (AABB) form                      |
| ___ subito       | m. very fast                            |

### Writing Major and Minor Thirds

The distance between the first and third notes of a major scale forms a major third. If you lower the third by a half step, it becomes a minor third.

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef. The first measure contains a major scale starting on C4: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The first (C4) and third (E4) notes are circled. The second measure contains two intervals: a major third (C4-G4) and a minor third (C4-B3).

Add accidentals to form a D major scale. Then write major and minor thirds above the given notes.

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef. The first measure contains a D major scale starting on D4: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The second measure contains two intervals: a major third (D4-G4) and a minor third (D4-C4).



# LESSON FOUR

## New Terms

**sixteenth notes**

*a division of the quarter note into four equal parts*

**triplet**

*three notes in the time of two notes of the same value*

**common time ( C )**

*four quarter notes per measure (4/4 time)*

## Rhythm

1. Fill in the blanks for the following time signatures.

$\frac{6}{8}$

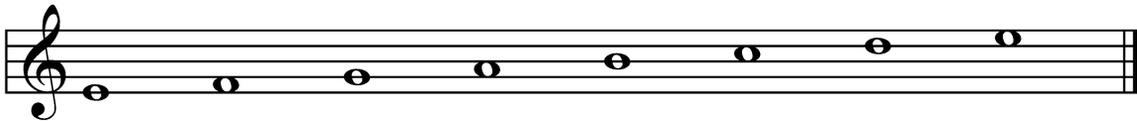
There are \_\_\_\_ beats in each measure. A \_\_\_\_\_ note gets one beat.

C

There are \_\_\_\_ beats in each measure. A \_\_\_\_\_ note gets one beat.

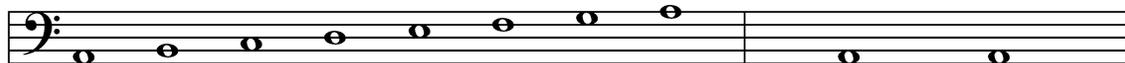
## Scales and Primary Triads

1. In a major scale, half steps are found between scale degrees  
(fill in the blanks) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_
2. Add accidentals to complete the Eb major scale.
3. Write primary triads above the appropriate notes.
4. Add Roman numerals below the primary triads.



## Writing Major and Minor Thirds

Add accidentals to form an A major scale. Then write major and minor thirds above the given notes.



major 3rd

minor 3rd

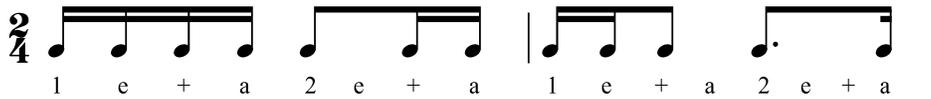
## Sixteenth Notes



Four 16<sup>th</sup> notes get the same time as one quarter note.

 A single 16<sup>th</sup> note looks like this.       A sixteenth rest looks like this.

The example below illustrates various combinations of 16<sup>th</sup> notes with other note values. A traditional counting system is shown which subdivides the beat into 4 parts.



*Write in the counting.*

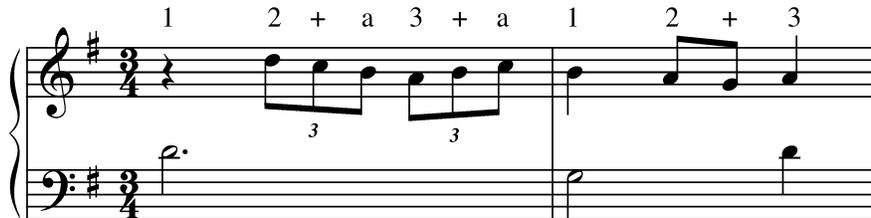


## Triplets

A *triplet* consists of three notes in the time of two notes of the same value.



In 3/4 meter, the beat is normally divided into two equal 8<sup>th</sup> notes as shown in measure 2. The triplets in the first measure subdivide the beat into *three* equal 8<sup>th</sup> notes. (Triplets are indicated by the small number 3 under the 8<sup>th</sup> notes of beats 2 and 3.)



*Write in the counting for the example below.*



### Matching

___ ternary form	a. a little
___ binary form	b. the second note of a scale or key
___ presto	c. the third note of a scale or key
___ poco	d. very, much
___ leading tone	e. a closing section
___ mediant	f. the sixth note of a scale or key
___ molto	g. the seventh note of a scale or key
___ supertonic	h. continue in the same manner; similar
___ coda	i. in a singing style
___ submediant	j. suddenly
___ cantabile	k. A B A form
___ simile	l. A B (AABB) form
___ subito	m. very fast

### Fill in the Blanks

1. With 16<sup>th</sup> notes, the beat is divided into \_\_\_ parts.
2. Name the tonic note in the key of A major. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name the dominant note in the key of D major. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name the subdominant note in the key of G major. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Common time (C) is another way to write \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The relative minor of C major is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The relative *major* of d minor is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Raise the 7<sup>th</sup> step of a natural minor scale to form a \_\_\_\_\_  
minor scale.

# LESSON FIVE

## New Terms

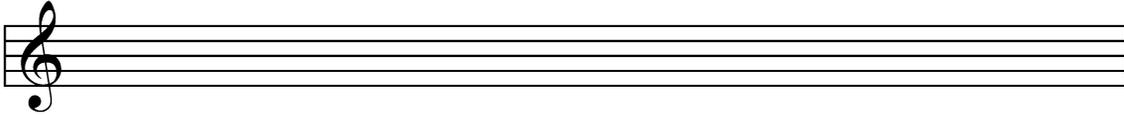
<b>imitation</b>	<i>the immediate restatement of a melody or motive in another voice</i>
<b>leggiero</b>	<i>lightly</i>
<b>loco</b>	<i>play as written; a reminder that the 8va sign has ended</i>

## Scales

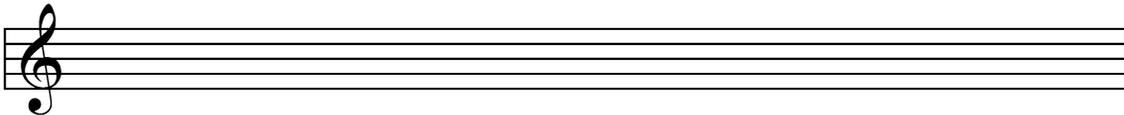
*Write the Eb major and c minor scales using whole notes.*

- C minor is the relative minor of Eb major, so the same notes are flatted.
- Raise the 7<sup>th</sup> step of the natural minor scale to form the harmonic minor.

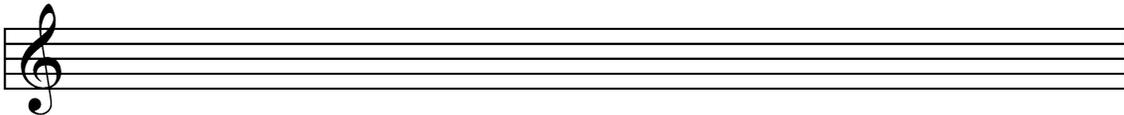
Eb major



c natural minor



c harmonic minor



## Writing Major and Minor Thirds

Write a G major scale in the staff below, followed by major and minor thirds beginning on G.

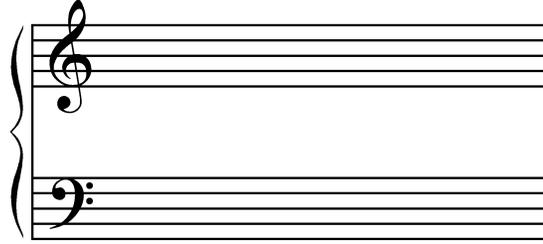


*scale*

*major 3<sup>rd</sup> minor 3<sup>rd</sup>*

### Order of Sharps

Write all seven sharps in key signature order.



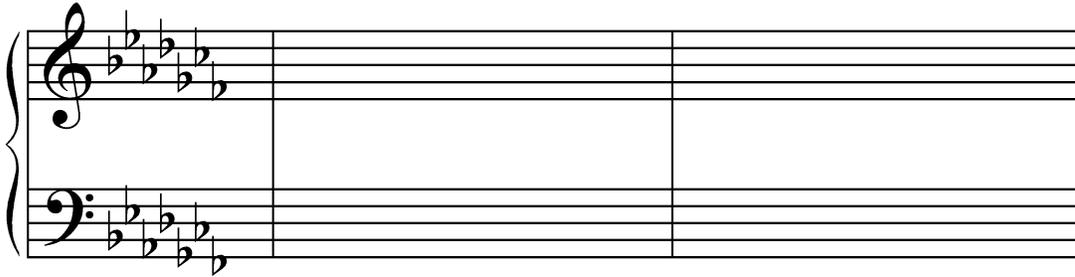
### Writing Flats in Key Signature Order

List all seven flats in key signature order using letter names.

\_\_\_\_\_

(Hint: **B**lanket **E**xploded **A**nd **D**ad **G**ot **C**old **F**oot)

Copy the flat key signature in the blank measures.



### Rhythm

Write in the counting for the following rhythm.



Add one note to complete each measure.



### Score Analysis

## Round Dance

Allegretto 2 3 4 Beyer

5 6 7 8 Fine

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 D.C. al Fine

1. What is the final measure of this piece? \_\_\_\_
2. What is the *form* of the piece? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the meaning of the tempo marking? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Identify the root of the circled broken triad in measure 9. \_\_\_\_
5. This chord is:  
 \_\_\_ a tonic chord    \_\_\_ a dominant chord \_\_\_ a subdominant chord
5. Locate and circle a broken triad whose root is A.
6. Measures 1 – 2 and 5 – 6 are examples of *imitation*. The bass clef notes imitate the treble clef notes.

Find 2 other examples of imitation. Measures \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_.

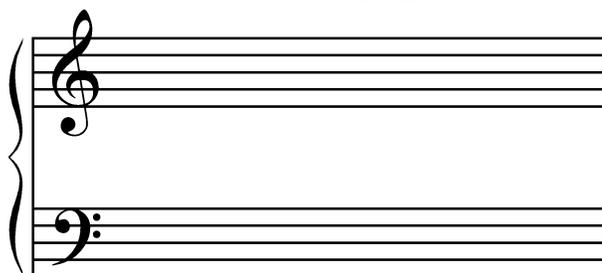
# LESSON SIX

## New Terms

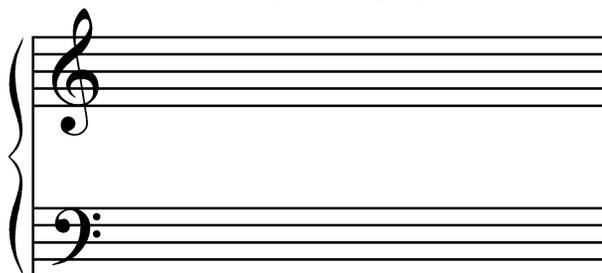
<b>syncopation</b>	<i>the shifting of an accent to a weak beat, or weaker part of a beat</i>
<b>morendo</b>	<i>softly fading away; dying</i>
<b>maestoso</b>	<i>majestic</i>

## Key Signatures

*Write all seven flats in key signature order.*



*Write all seven sharps in key signature order.*



## Rhythm

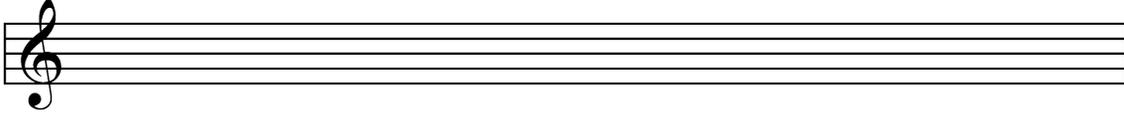
*Add one note to complete each measure.*



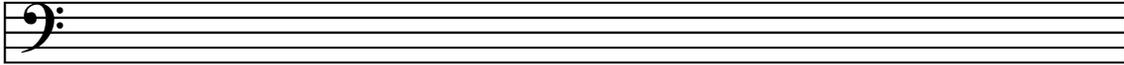
## Scales

1. Write each scale in whole notes.

D major



Bb major



Eb major



A major



2. Name the relative minor for each major key.

D major: \_\_\_ minor

Bb major: \_\_\_ minor

Eb major: \_\_\_ minor

A major: \_\_\_ minor

## Primary Triads

Write the primary triads for each key. The key signature is given.

*Hint: In a minor key, primary triads are based on the harmonic minor scale – remember to raise the 7<sup>th</sup> scale degree (the leading tone).*

d minor

i iv V

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff is divided into three measures for writing primary triads. Below the staff are the Roman numerals i, iv, and V.

a minor

i iv V

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff is divided into three measures for writing primary triads. Below the staff are the Roman numerals i, iv, and V.

## Writing Major and Minor Thirds

*Write each interval above the given notes.*

major 3rd
minor 3rd
major 3rd
minor 3rd
major 3rd
minor 3rd

## Triad Inversions

Write each triad in 3 positions: root, 1<sup>st</sup> inversion and 2<sup>nd</sup> inversion

G major	C major	F major

## Matching

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ cantabile   | a. lightly  |
| ___ simile      | b. suddenly   |
| ___ syncopation | c. softly fading away: dying  |
| ___ imitation   | d. majestic   |
| ___ morendo     | e. in a singing style   |
| ___ leggiero    | f. very fast  |
| ___ subito      | g. continue in the same way   |
| ___ maestoso    | h. the second note (degree) of a scale or key                         |
| ___ mediant     | i. the third note (degree) of a scale or key                          |
| ___ submediant  | j. the sixth note (degree) of a scale or key                          |
| ___ supertonic  | k. the immediate restatement of a melody or motive in another voice.  |
| ___ loco        | l. the shifting of an accent to a weak beat, or weaker part of a beat |
| ___ presto      | m. play as written; a reminder that the 8va sign has ended            |

# LESSON SEVEN

## New Terms and Signs

**arpeggiated chord**



*a chord preceded by a wavy line, indicating that it should be played one note at a time from bottom to top; a rolled chord*

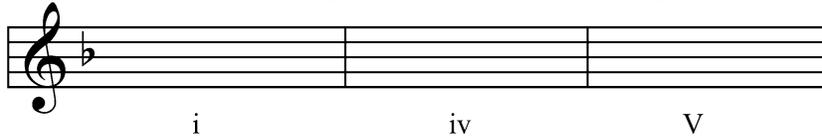
**espressivo**

*play with feeling, expressively*

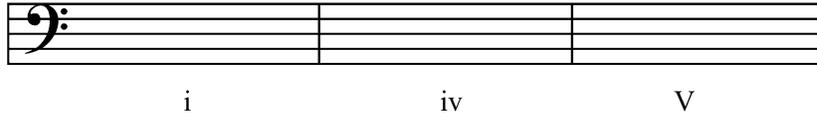
## Primary Triads

*Write the primary triads for each minor key.*

d minor

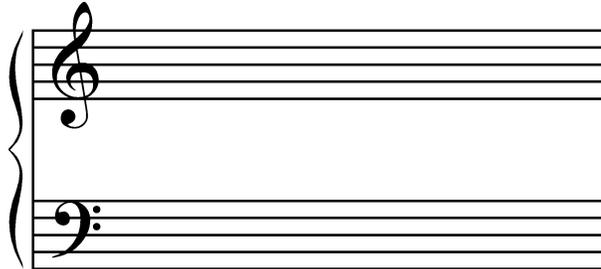


a minor

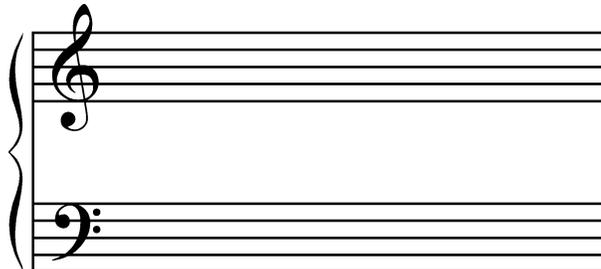


## Key Signatures

*Write all seven flats in key signature order.*



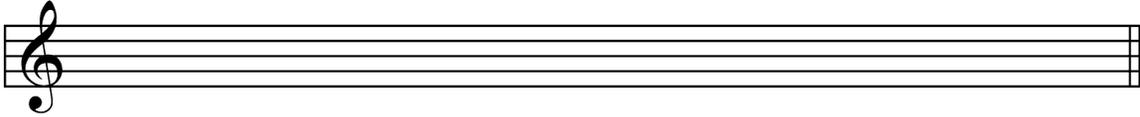
*Write all seven sharps in key signature order.*



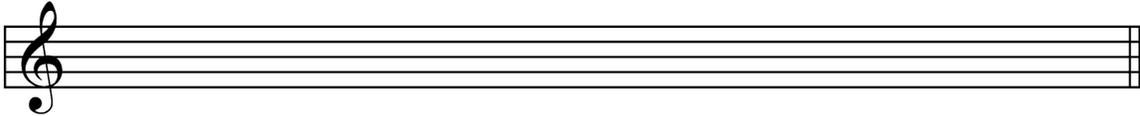
## Scales

Write each scale using whole notes.

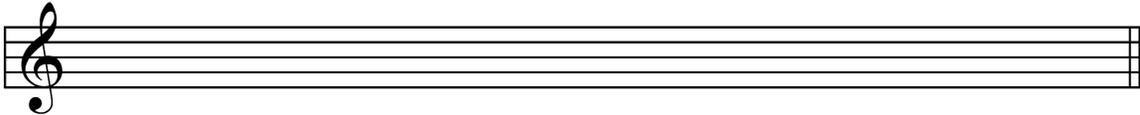
E<sub>b</sub> major



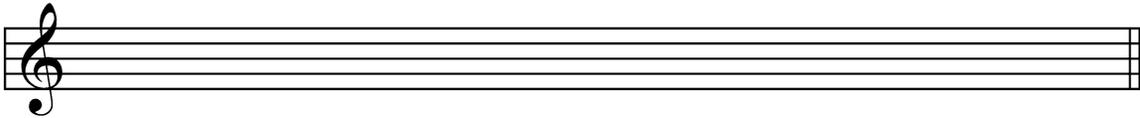
c natural minor



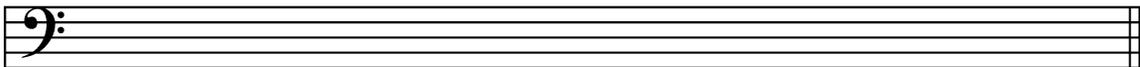
c harmonic minor



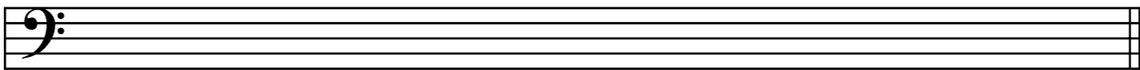
B<sub>b</sub> major



g natural minor



g harmonic minor



## Writing Major and Minor Thirds

Write each third above the given note.

A musical staff with a treble clef, divided into six measures. Each measure contains a single whole note on a specific line of the staff. Below each note is a label indicating the interval to be written above it.

major 3rd      minor 3rd      major 3rd      minor 3rd      major 3rd      minor 3rd

## Score Analysis

Answer the questions about the musical example.

### Russian Folk Song

Beethoven

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, key of D major. It consists of 16 measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system measures 5-8, the third system measures 9-12, and the fourth system measures 13-16. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. A *crescendo* marking is present in measures 9-12, and a *decrescendo* marking is present in measures 13-16. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 16.

1. The music is written in the key of \_\_\_\_.
2. The form of this piece is: \_\_ binary \_\_ ternary
3. The interval between the two *bass clef* notes in measure 15 is: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Compare bars 1–4 with bars 5–8. The phrases are: \_\_ parallel \_\_ contrasting
5. Circle and label an example of each of the following:

a **mediant** note    a **submediant** note    a **supertonic** note

# LESSON EIGHT

## New Terms and Signs

**D.S. al fine**

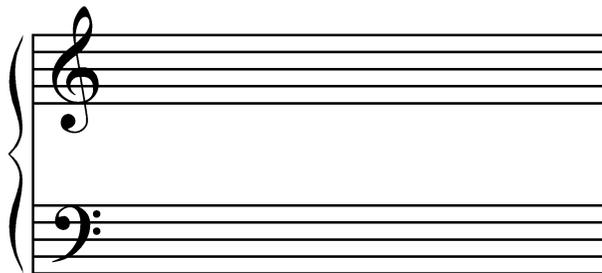
*go back to the sign and play to the Fine (end)*

⌘

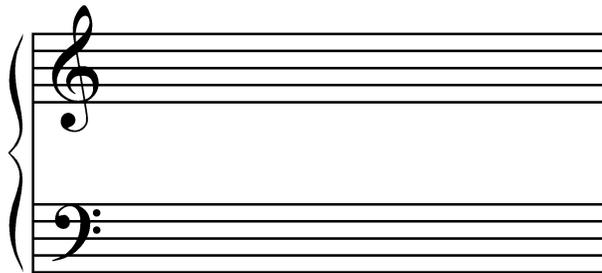
*(the sign)*

## Key Signatures

*Write all seven flats in key signature order.*



*Write all seven sharps in key signature order.*



*Memorize the number of flats and sharps for the keys listed in the chart below.*

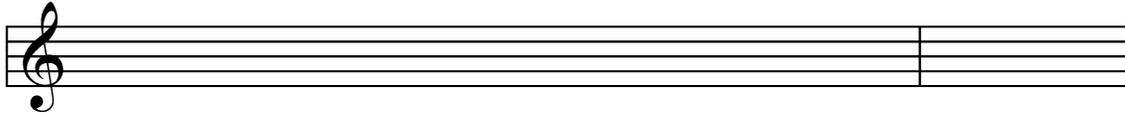
<b>1 flat</b>	<b>2 flats</b>	<b>3 flats</b>	<b>1 sharp</b>	<b>2 sharps</b>	<b>3 sharps</b>
F major	Bb major	Eb major	G major	D major	A major
d minor	g minor	c minor	e minor	b minor	f# minor



## Perfect 5ths

A Perfect 5th is formed between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> notes of major and minor scales.

Write an Eb major scale followed by a Perfect 5<sup>th</sup> using Eb as the lower note.



What is the 5<sup>th</sup> note of the D major scale? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the 5<sup>th</sup> note of the G major scale? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the 5<sup>th</sup> note of the A major scale? \_\_\_\_\_

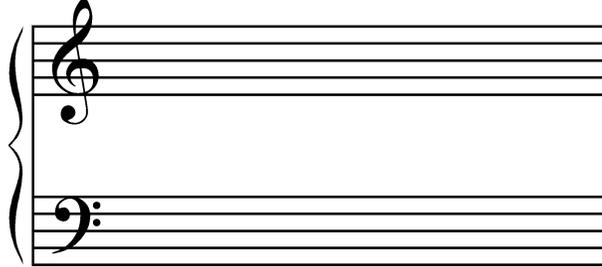
## Matching

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ <i>espressivo</i>    | a. lightly  |
| ___ <i>simile</i>        | b. suddenly   |
| ___ <i>syncopation</i>   | c. softly fading away: <i>dying</i>                                   |
| ___ <i>imitation</i>     | d. go back to the sign, and play to the Fine                          |
| ___ <i>morendo</i>       | e. in a singing style   |
| ___ <i>leggiero</i>      | f. very fast  |
| ___ <i>subito</i>        | g. continue in the same way   |
| ___ <i>maestoso</i>      | h. the second note (degree) of a scale or key                         |
| ___ <i>mediant</i>       | i. the third note (degree) of a scale or key                          |
| ___ <i>submediant</i>    | j. the sixth note (degree) of a scale or key                          |
| ___ <i>supertonic</i>    | k. the immediate restatement of a melody or motive in another voice.  |
| ___ <i>loco</i>          | l. the shifting of an accent to a weak beat, or weaker part of a beat |
| ___ <i>presto</i>        | m. play as written; a reminder that the <i>8va</i> sign has ended     |
| ___ <i>D. S. al Fine</i> | n. play with feeling, expressively                                    |
| ___ <i>cantabile</i>     | o. majestic   |

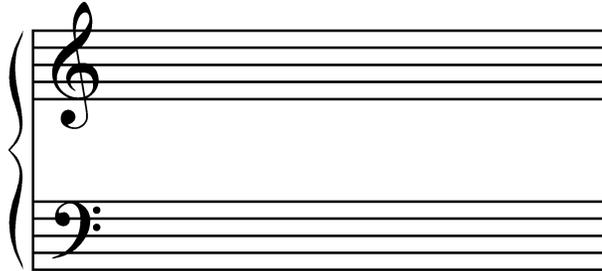
# LESSON NINE

## Key Signatures

Write all seven flats in key signature order.



Write all seven sharps in key signature order.



Fill in the missing keys from the chart.

1 flat	2 flats	3 flats	1 sharp	2 sharps	3 sharps
___ major					
___ minor					

## Intervals

Write each interval above the given note.

minor 3rd    Perfect 5th    major 3rd    Perfect 5th    minor 3rd    Perfect 5th



## Primary Triads

Write the primary triads. The key signature is given.

E $\flat$  major                      A major                      B $\flat$  major

I    IV    V                      I    IV    V                      I    IV    V

## Major Scales

Use whole notes to write each scale.

F major

B $\flat$  major

E $\flat$  major

G major

D major

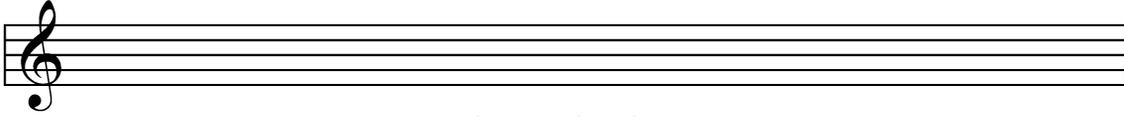
A major

# LESSON TEN

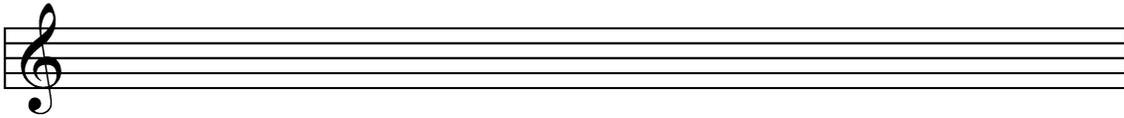
## Minor Scales

Write the following scales using whole notes.

c harmonic minor



e harmonic minor

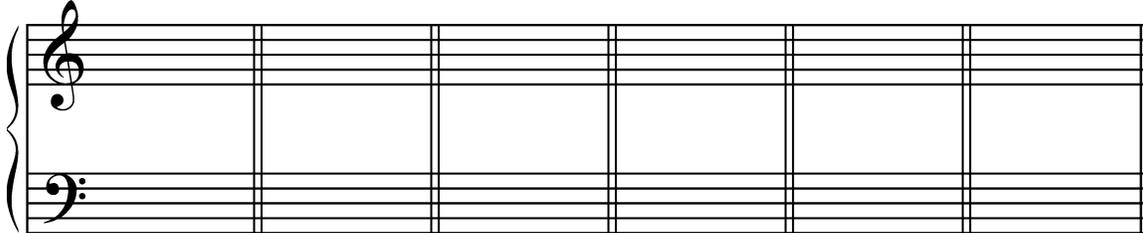


g harmonic minor



## Writing Key Signatures

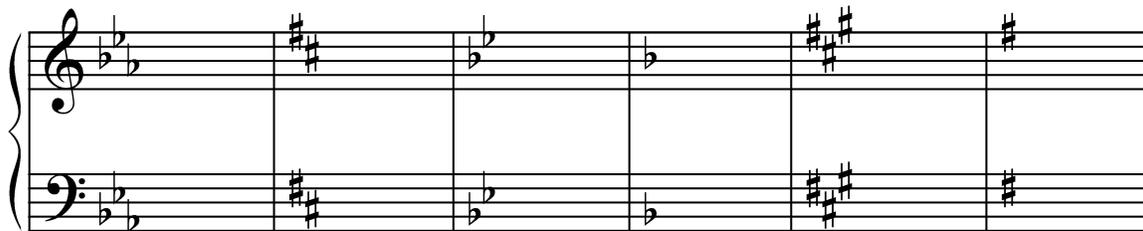
1. Write the correct number of flats or sharps in key signature order.
2. Fill in the name of the relative minor for each key signature.



D major    F major    G major    Eb major    A major    Bb major  
 \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor

## Key Signature Identification

Name the major and minor keys for each key signature.



\_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major  
 \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor



# Gigue

Telemann

Musical score for Gigue by Telemann, measures 1-16. The score is written for piano in G major and 6/8 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, the third system contains measures 9-12, and the fourth system contains measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 16. Various musical notations are present, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). Some notes are highlighted with boxes or circles.

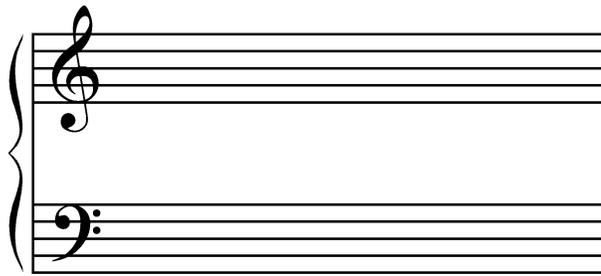
# LESSON ELEVEN

## Key Signatures

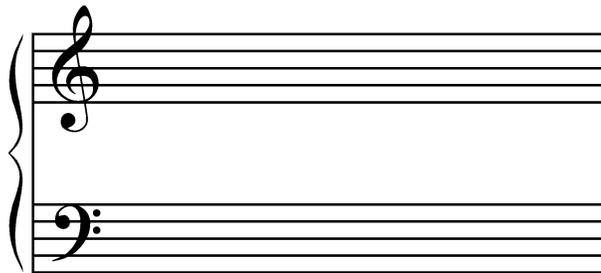
1. Fill in the missing keys from the chart.

1 flat	2 flats	3 flats	1 sharp	2 sharps	3 sharps
___ major					
___ minor					

2. Write all seven flats in key signature order.



3. Write all seven sharps in key signature order.



4. Name the major and minor keys for each key signature.

A grand staff with six measures. Each measure contains a key signature symbol in the treble clef and a corresponding symbol in the bass clef. The symbols are: 1. one flat (B-flat), 2. two sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp), 3. one flat (B-flat), 4. one flat (B-flat), 5. two sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp), 6. three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp).

\_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major    \_\_\_ major  
 \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor    \_\_\_ minor

## Primary Triads

Write the primary triads. For the d and a minor scales, use the harmonic form.

D major			d minor			a minor		
I	IV	V	i	iv	V	i	iv	V

## Rhythm

Write in the counting for the example below.

## Cadence Identification

- Write the Roman numeral (I, IV, V) under each chord.
- Fill in the name of each cadence.

_____ cadence	_____ cadence	_____ cadence

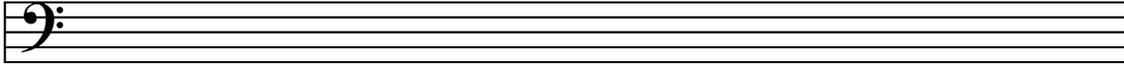
## Scales

Write each scale using whole notes.

D Major

F Major

Bb Major



A Major



### Intervals

Write each interval above the given note.

major 3rd    minor 3rd    major 3rd    minor 3rd    major 3rd    minor 3rd

### Matching

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ cantabile   | a. lightly  |
| ___ simile      | b. suddenly   |
| ___ syncopation | c. softly fading away: dying  |
| ___ imitation   | d. majestic   |
| ___ morendo     | e. in a singing style   |
| ___ leggiero    | f. very fast  |
| ___ subito      | g. continue in the same way   |
| ___ maestoso    | h. the second note (degree) of a scale or key                         |
| ___ mediant     | i. the sixth note (degree) of a scale or key                          |
| ___ submediant  | j. the third note (degree) of a scale or key                          |
| ___ supertonic  | k. the immediate restatement of a melody or motive in another voice.  |
| ___ loco        | l. the shifting of an accent to a weak beat, or weaker part of a beat |
| ___ presto      | m. play as written; a reminder that the 8va sign has ended            |





## Key Signature Identification

*Name the major and minor keys for each key signature.*

major     major     major     major     major     major  
 minor     minor     minor     minor     minor     minor

## Score Analysis

*Answer the questions about the musical example on the next page.*

1. The example is written in the key of \_\_\_ major.
2. The relative minor of this key is \_\_\_ minor.
3. The treble clef melody in measures 1, 2 and 3 is an example of:  
 imitation     repetition     sequence
4. The cadence in measure 4 is: (check the bass line to answer this question)  
 a half cadence     a plagal cadence     an authentic cadence
5. A *Hornpipe* is a lively dance. Which tempo marking would be most appropriate?  
 *spiritoso*     *maestoso*     *andantino*
6. The *rhythm* of the treble clef melody in measure 1 is repeated in most of the following measures. This is called :  a sequence     repetition     a motive
7. The music is written in \_\_\_\_\_ form.

# Hornpipe

Purcell

Measures 1-3 of the Hornpipe. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble staff has a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The bass staff has a half note. Measure 2 continues the treble staff pattern. Measure 3 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note.

Measures 4-6 of the Hornpipe. Measure 4 has a treble staff with a dotted quarter note and a bass staff with a half note. Measure 5 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. Measure 6 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 5.

Measures 7-9 of the Hornpipe. Measure 7 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. Measure 8 has a treble staff with a dotted quarter note and a bass staff with a half note. Measure 9 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note.

Measures 10-12 of the Hornpipe. Measure 10 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. Measure 11 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. Measure 12 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.