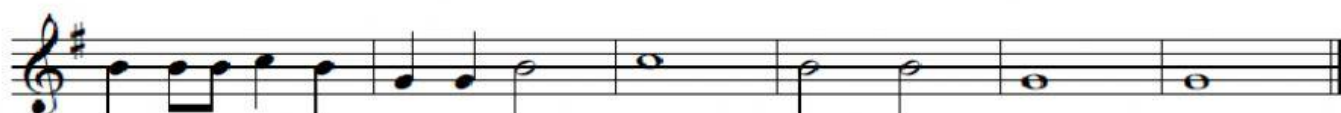


	semibreve	4 beats
	minim	2 beats
	crotchet	1 beat
	2 quavers	1 beat

A French Affair



Bodago Bay

The Treble Clef

Can you remember the notes on a musical staff?

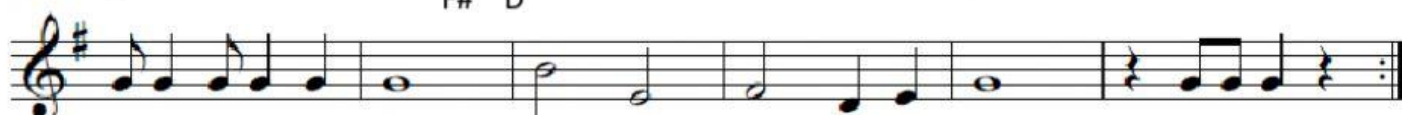
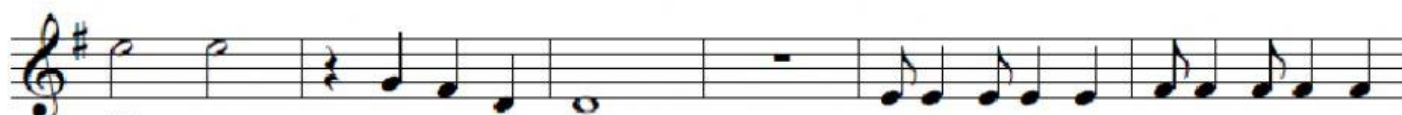
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Notes on the lines



Notes in the spaces



This piece begins with an incomplete bar. This is known as an

Anacrusis

! Watch out for low D and high D'

The Treble Clef Can you remember the notes on a musical staff?

C D E F G A B C D E F G A

Notes on the lines: E G B D F

Notes in the spaces: F A C E

Lord of the Dance

F#

3 3 verses

D G B A C D'

7 F#

11

16

19

Reminder of Rests – all are found here!

	Whole bar rest (<i>hangs from the line</i>)
	2 beat rest (<i>sits on the line</i>)
	1 beat rest
	1/2 beat rest

Ten Toe Tapper



4

D E G A B A

8

13

20

25

The **key signature** has **F#** which means the piece is in **G major** – all **F**s are **F#**

Semiquavers

= 1 whole beat

= 1 whole beat

cro-co-dile

WILLIAM TELL Overture

7 4 verses

D G A B

12 3

A F#

The Treble Clef Can you remember the notes on a musical staff?

C D E F G A B C D E F G A

I got the Bb Blues



• New note – F#



The **key signature** has
F# which means the
piece is in
G major – all Fs are F#



Bobby Shaftoe



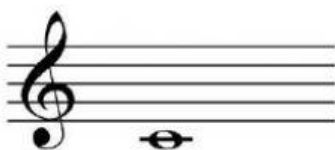
4 3 verses

Musical notation for Bobby Shaftoe. Measure 1 has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. A red circle highlights the F# on the first line. Measures 2-16 follow. Measure 11 starts with a double bar line and the number 11. Measure 17 starts with a double bar line and the number 17. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

11

17 Fine

• New note – Low C



What shall we do with the drunken Sailor?

8 2 verses

Musical notation for "What shall we do with the drunken Sailor?". Measure 1 has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. A blue dot highlights the first line (C). Measures 2-21 follow. Measure 12 starts with a double bar line and the number 12. Measure 17 starts with a double bar line and the number 17. Measure 22 starts with a double bar line and the number 22. The piece ends with a double bar line and the number 5.

12

17

22 4 5



• New note value 
 $\text{half note} = \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = 3 \text{ beats}$

The time signature indicates 3 crotchet beats in a bar – like a waltz.

Walking along

<i>p</i>	piano	quiet
<i>mp</i>	mezzo piano	moderately quiet
<i>mf</i>	mezzo forte	moderately loud
<i>f</i>	forte	loud

- New note – High F



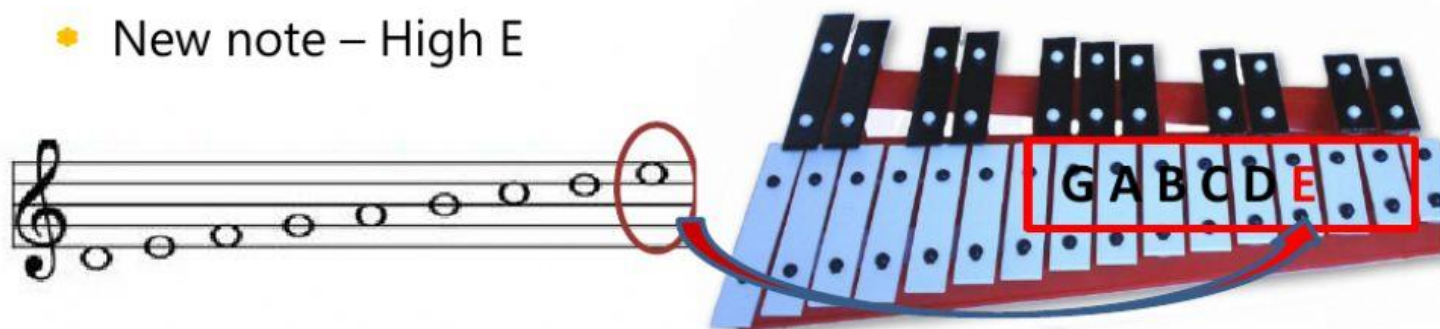
The **key signature** has **Bb** which means the piece is in **F major** – all Bs are Bb



Oranges and Lemons

Keep counting 3
beats in a bar!

- New note – High E



Crescendo – gradually getting louder

Spring



Diminuendo – gradually getting quieter

6 2 verses

f

10 *p*

15 *f*

20 *mp* *f*

25 *p*

29 *f*

Time signature means **6 quaver beats in the bar.**
Watch out for **F#s!**

Dashing Away with the Smoothing Iron

The musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 6/8. The piece begins with a 5-measure rest, followed by a repeat sign. The melody consists of eighth notes, with a red triangle warning symbol above the first measure of the second system. The score is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 11, 18, and 23 indicated at the start of each system. The piece concludes with a 5-measure rest and a repeat sign.

This piece is in **Compound time.**

Here, the quaver beats are **grouped in 3s** instead of 2s.

The diagram shows a treble clef followed by a 6/8 time signature. Below the staff, six eighth notes are grouped into two sets of three, numbered 1 through 6. The first group (1, 2, 3) and the second group (4, 5, 6) are each enclosed in a bracket above the notes.