



Music

Piece 7
Repeat repeat

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Repeat repeat

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains four measures. Above the staff, finger numbers are written in blue: 1, 3, 5, 3, 5, 4, 2, 3, 2, 1. The notes in the treble clef are: C (quarter), E (quarter), G (quarter), E (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), and C (half). A slur connects the first two notes (C and E). A dot is placed after the G note in the second measure. The bass clef staff contains four measures, each with a whole rest.

The second system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains four measures, each with a whole rest. The bass clef staff contains four measures. The notes in the bass clef are: C (quarter), E (quarter), G (quarter), E (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), and C (half). A slur connects the last two notes (D and C).

1. How many beats does the first note in bar 1 receive?
2. What is a curved line joining two notes of the same pitch called? What does it do?
3. What does a dot after a note do?
4. Write the finger numbers above the notes in the bass clef.
5. Write the pitch names below the notes in the bass clef.

This note will get 3 beats (counts).

This note will get 2 beats.

5

This note will get 1 ½ beats.

A **tie** is a curved line joining two or more notes of the same pitch. The first note is held for the value of all these notes combined.

A dot after a note increases the value of the note by half of its *original* value.

$1\frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$

