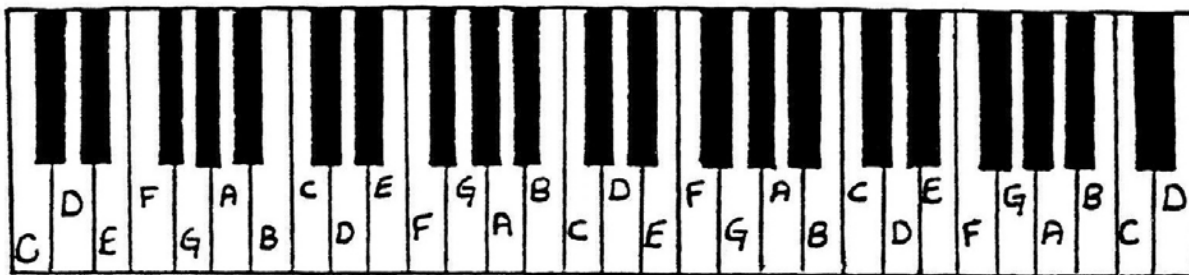


Some useful information....

A Diagram of the Keyboard



This is the Treble Clef also known as the 'G' clef because it circles around the 2nd line which represents the note G.



G

The 'Staff' is the name given to the 5 lines and 4 spaces used to write notation.

This is the 'Double Bar Line' and represents the end of a section or complete piece.

This is the Bass Clef also known as the 'F' clef because it circles around the 4th line which represents the note F. The two dots also come above and below the note 'F'



F

The Note Names on the Staff (Treble and Bass Clef)

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

Freddo's Flute

written for electronic keyboard

Task: Before playing this tune, program your electronic keyboard to **flute** sound by selecting it from the **voice menu** and keying the number on the keypad.

Notice how the notes in both clefs move up and down the staff. Follow the shape when you play the tune on the keyboard.

Composed by Graham Bennett

Flute

The first system of music is in 3/4 time. The right hand starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note E, a quarter note G, a quarter note F, a quarter note E, a quarter note D, a quarter note B, a quarter note G, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The left hand starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note C, and a half note D.

right hand
left hand

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

C D

The second system of music continues the melody. The right hand plays a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F, a quarter note E, a quarter note D, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note E, a quarter note G, a quarter note C, a quarter note B, a quarter note A, a quarter note C, a quarter note F, a quarter note D, and a quarter note C. The left hand plays a quarter note G, a quarter note F, a quarter note G, a half note E, a quarter note F, a quarter note D, and a quarter note F.

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

G F G E F D F

The third system of music concludes the piece. The right hand plays a quarter note B, a quarter note D, a quarter note G, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F, a quarter note D, a quarter note B, a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and a whole note C. The left hand plays a quarter note G, a quarter note E, a half note D, a quarter note F, a quarter note E, a quarter note G, and a quarter note C.

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

G E D F E G C

Ragtime Information sheet

A **tie** joins two notes of the same pitch. You **count** the value of both notes but you only **play one**.

a **dotted rhythm** very common in Ragtime.

a **chromatic scale** uses each black and white note and moves in step.



Ragtime is a style of music which originated from North America over 100 years ago during the struggle of African slavery. The African people who first played Ragtime called their dancing 'ragging' and the piano pieces they danced to were called 'rags'. You usually hear Ragtime played on the piano, but during this period the traditional instrument was the banjo which could play the tunes with African rhythms. Today, some of the Ragtime pieces have been arranged for small wind ensembles and other instrumental groups, but the majority remain as piano pieces. You can usually tell a Ragtime piece by its rhythm or beat, bouncy and jerky in the melodic part whilst maintaining a steady beat in the accompaniment. There's also lots of 'syncopation', this means that the accent of the music falls on the off-beat.

The Thrill of the Trill

When playing this piece ONLY use the fingering provided.

Composed by Graham Bennett

Legato RH (this means the right hand should be played smoothly (not detached))

1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 2

The musical score is written for piano in G major and 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with a right-hand (RH) and left-hand (LH) part. The RH part features a trill pattern of eighth notes, while the LH part provides a bass line with occasional trills. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Chord names (G, A, B, D) are placed below the LH notes. Rhythmic values (e.g., 3/1, 4/2) are placed above the RH notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the RH and a whole note in the LH.

G A

G D B D

3/1 4/2 3/1 4/2 3/1 4/2 3/1 4/2 3/1 4/2 3/1 4/2

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

1 3 1 3 1

3 1 5