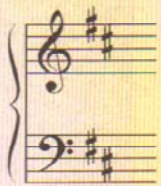
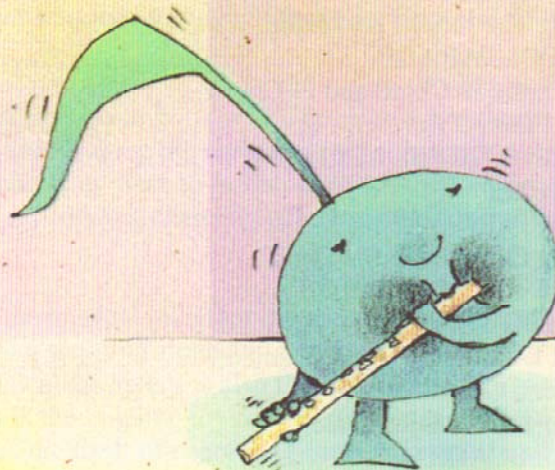


Discovering The Key of D Major



The key signature for D Major is two sharps: F# and C#. Notice the sharp symbol captures the F line and C space in both the treble and bass clef. Play all F's and C's sharped.

Determining the Sharp Keys: You can determine the key or *tonality* of any piece with a sharp key signature by taking the last sharp – in this case, C# – and going up a half step to the next key on the piano – in this case, D (C# up to D is a half step).



The Rakes of Mallow

Irish Folk Song
Arr. by Janet Vogt

Vigorously

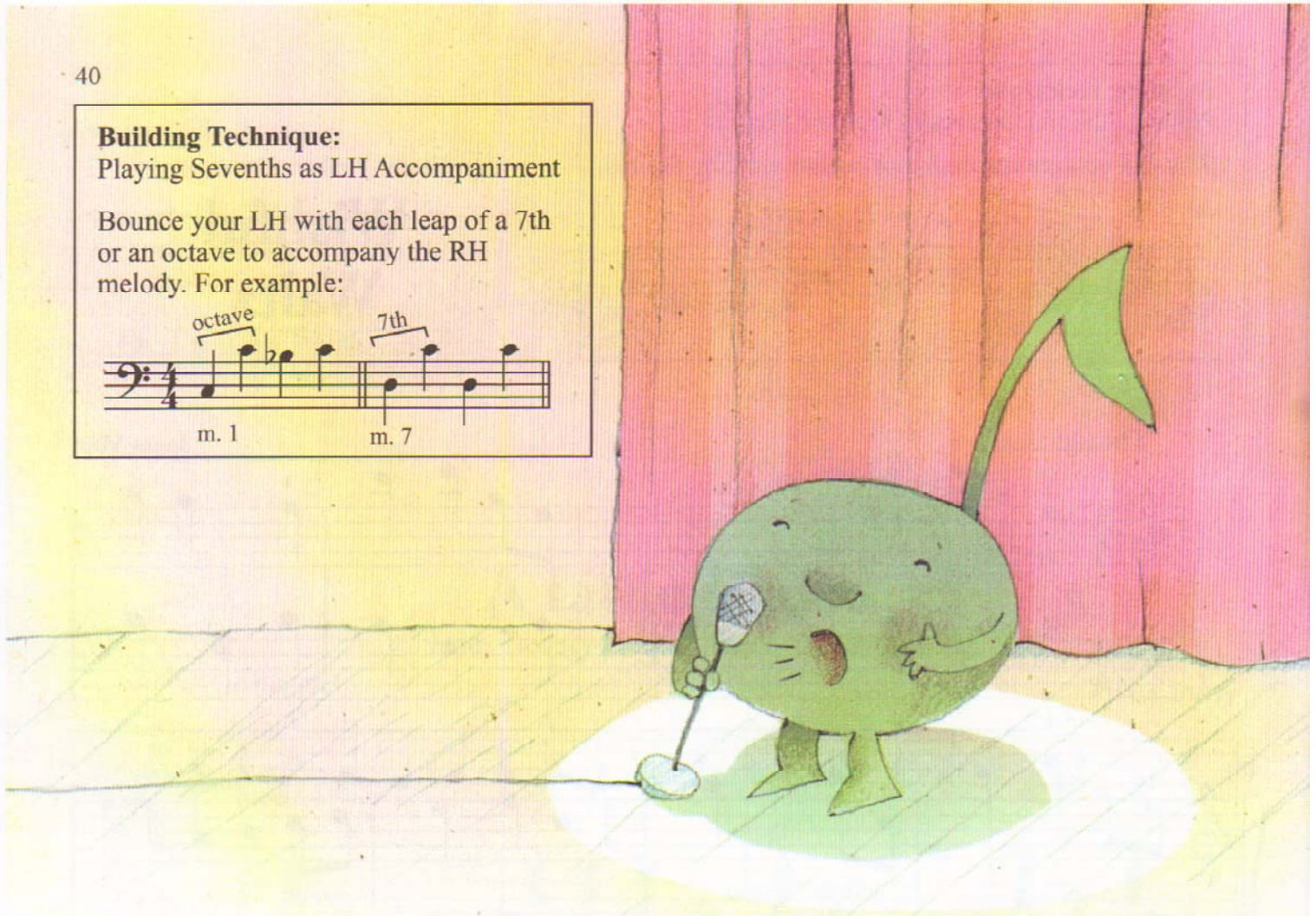
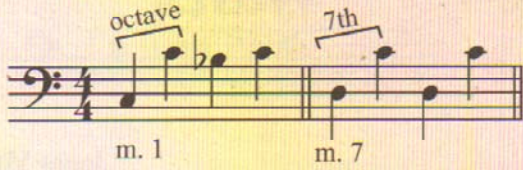


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DISCOVERY CORNER Place your hands in the C Position and transpose *The Rakes of Mallow* to C Major.

Building Technique:
Playing Sevenths as LH Accompaniment

Bounce your LH with each leap of a 7th or an octave to accompany the RH melody. For example:



The Entertainer

Moderato

Scott Joplin (1868-1917)
 Arr. by Leon Bates

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) marked 'RH 2 3'. The left hand (LH) plays a bass line starting with a triplet of eighth notes (G2, A2, B2) marked 'LH 1 3'. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second measure has 'RH 2' above the staff. The third measure has a '2' above the staff. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1 3, 2 3 4.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. The right hand (RH) has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 5 1, 1 2, 1. The left hand (LH) continues with a bass line. The system is marked with a '(4)' at the beginning.

(7)

1 3 1 2 1

1 3

(10)

2 1 2 1 3 5 1 2

5 1 1 1 2 3

(13)

1 1 1 3

1 3

(16)

(19)

1 3

1 5

CHECK OFF! The LH is the "timekeeper" in this piece. Use its predominant quarter note rhythms to help maintain a steady and even beat.

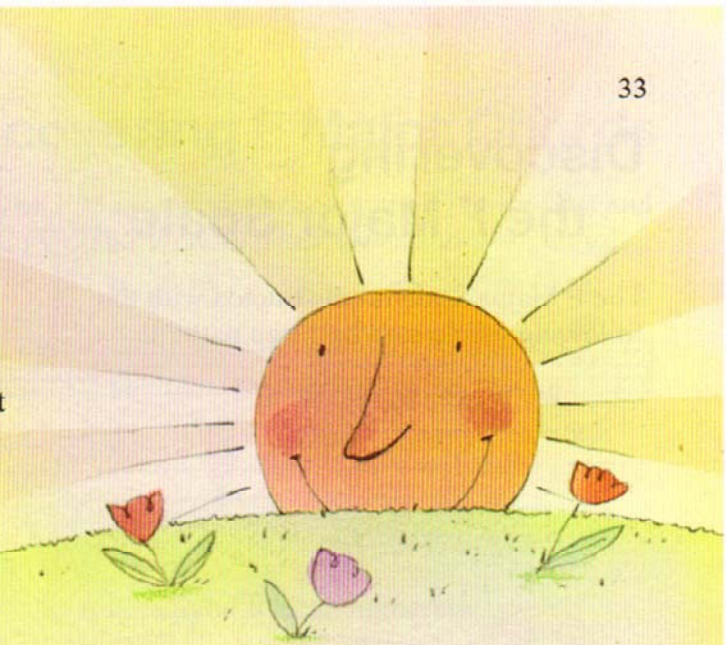
Discovering 6/8 Time Signature

In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a quarter note receives one beat.

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time: $\frac{6}{8}$ = 6 beats per measure
 $\frac{8}{8}$ = an eighth note (♪) receives one beat

Observe the following note and rest values in $\frac{6}{8}$ time.

♪ or ♪ = 1 beat	♩ or ♪ = 3 beats
♪ or ♪ = 2 beats	♩ or ♪ = 6 beats



In $\frac{6}{8}$ time, eighth notes are often grouped in 3's:
 Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6

Add the counts to the following examples.

$\frac{6}{8}$ ♪♪♪ ♪♪ ♪ | ♪♪ ♪♪ ♪ | ♪♪♪ ♪ | - ||

Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6

$\frac{6}{8}$ ♪ ♪♪ ♪ | ♪· ♪♪♪ | ♪· | ♪♪♪ ♪· ||

Count:

Complete each measure with the proper note or rest values. Vary your answers. Then add the counts.

$\frac{6}{8}$ ♪♪♪ | ♪· | ♪♪ ♪ | |

Count:

$\frac{6}{8}$ ♪· | ♪ ♪ | ♪♪ ♪ | ♪♪♪ ||

Count: