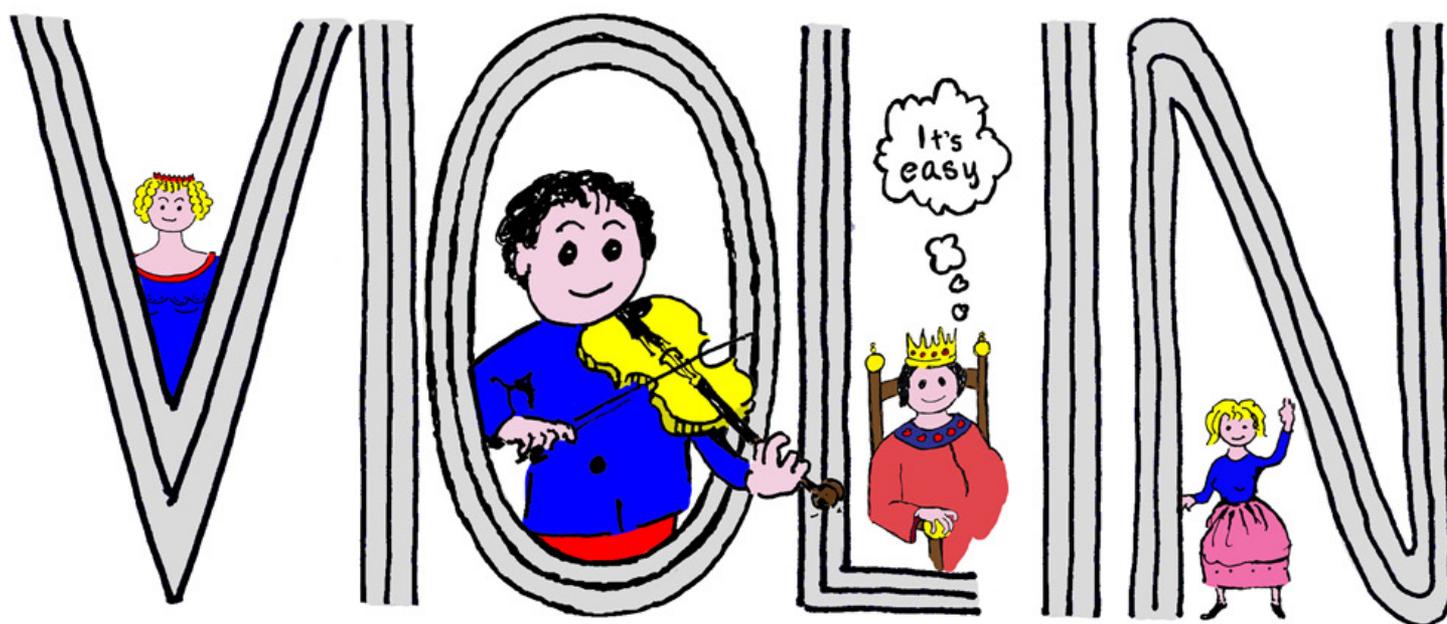


Teach
Yourself



Book 5

Theory for young



players

Bill
Davie



I wish to thank my friend
Kevin Stent
for his wonderful support
and inspired computer work.

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Picolo Publishing

Easy for children Time saving for the teacher Fun for the parent

Time saving for the teacher

The lessons are presented in student, rather than teacher language, so you need only spend three to five minutes on theory during a practical lesson.

Only one concept is presented in each theory lesson so the books can be used for reference. Say you find, during a practical lesson, that a student has forgotten a note name that has previously been covered in a theory lesson, you can refer the student back to that lesson for further study during the week. This is made easy through the reference index on the last page of each book.

The system is based on child learning rather than teacher training so you need to remind the student, weekly, that the specified lesson should be read and understood each night.

Easy for children

Because the lessons are single concept, entertaining and easy to understand, children can teach themselves the theory. But to do this successfully they must read the lessons several times. Preferably nightly.

The theory is enjoyed by children aged eight (sometimes younger) to eighteen. Amazingly, my adolescent students tell me they think the stories 'cool' and the books far easier to learn from than other theory books I have inflicted on them.

Fun for the parent

Parents love reading the lessons. Encourage them to read through the lessons with their young violinists. Endorse their help in ensuring nightly study of the theory.

Important aspects of the system

- The system is designed specifically for young violinists.
- The system reduces theory teaching to three to five minutes per practical lesson.
- Because of this, students should read and/or play through the prescribed lesson every night.
- Parents should be encouraged to become involved with the student in theory learning if their violinist is young.
- The volumes can be used as reference books. Students can be referred back to forgotten concepts.
- The back page of each volume contains an indexed reference list.
- All volumes should therefore be retained. There is no doubt they will be used for reference in the future.
- Back pages of each volume contain manuscript for corrections or for additional homework.



About the author

Bill Davie lives in Auckland, New Zealand. He is a violin teacher and maker. He is a graduate of Dunedin Teachers' College and spent thirty years of his life as a professional violinist. The drawings are his.

THEORY

LESSON 4!



It's morning tea time.
The Queen is talking to
the musicians.

'Did you like the chocolate
cake?'

'Oh yes,' said the Best Drummer.
'I think it's the yummiest
you've ever made.'

'So do I,' said the Queen.

'I made it especially for you,
because today is the anniversary
of the first day you walked
the apple pickers to Red Apple
Hill.'



'I tried to stir the chocolate mixture
with your 1, 2, marching beat but it
was too hard to do.'





'The mixture was too thick. So I had to slow the counting down.'

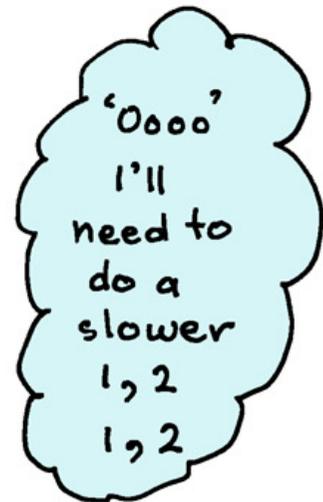
'That gave me a really good idea for a new dance.'

'How wonderful' and 'Oh' and 'Goodness me,' replied the musicians.

'Yes,' said the Queen.
'A new dance with a slower 1, 2 beat.'

'The ladies will take one step on each of your slow drum beats. The recorder players will have time to play lots of interesting notes. I don't know what the Gamba player will do.'

'I'll just play a slow 1, 2 like the Best Drummer,' said the Gamba player.



THEORY

LESSON 41

So there, in the dining room of the great castle the new dance was born. The Best Drummer and the Gamba player sounded a slow 1, 2 beat while the recorder players played a fancy tune and the Queen stepped a slow 1, 2, 1, 2.



These days we would write the music they played like this.



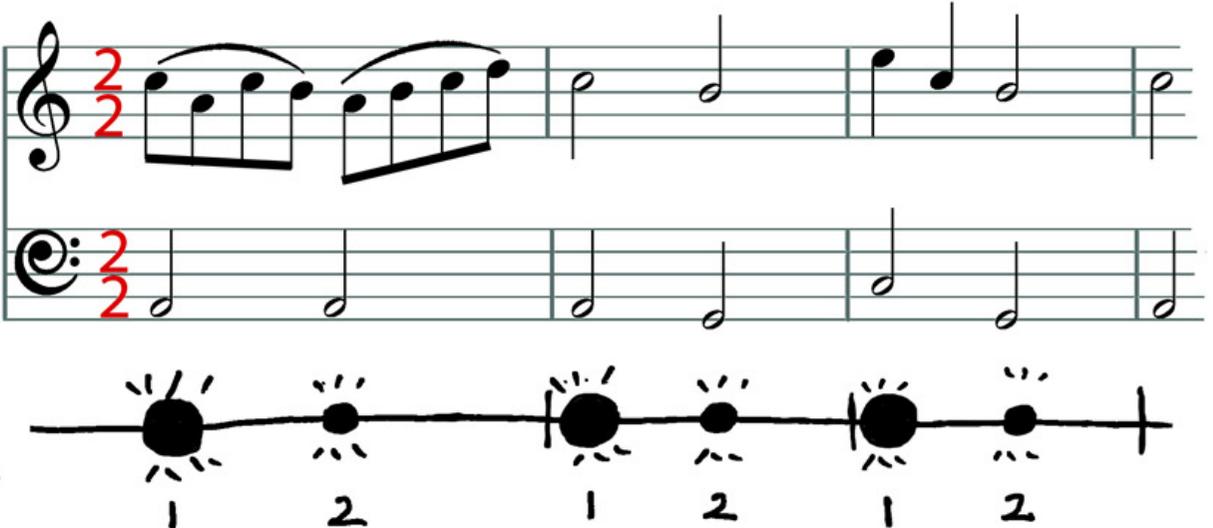
 Recorders



 Gamba



 Drummer



The musical notation shows two staves. The top staff is for Recorders, written in treble clef with a 2/2 time signature. The bottom staff is for Gamba, written in bass clef with a 2/2 time signature. Below the staves is a drum pattern represented by a horizontal line with six black circles of varying sizes, each with radiating lines above and below it. The circles are labeled with the numbers 1 and 2 in a sequence: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

Notice what the Gamba player is playing and what the time signature says – two half notes per measure! The Queen's new dance uses half notes for counting!

Half notes for counting? I've always said to you that quarter notes are usually used for counting.

THEORY

LESSON 4!

Slow
1, 2
1, 2



And that's true!
But there are many pieces of beautiful music which use half notes for counting.

Why?

Well, here is the same piece of music written first with $\frac{4}{4}$ time (quarter note counting) and then $\frac{2}{2}$ time (half note counting).

4/4 time signature. Treble clef staff with quarter notes. Drum line below with four beats per measure. Beat 1 is the largest, beat 3 is slightly smaller, and beats 2 and 4 are the smallest.

2/2 time signature. Treble clef staff with half notes. Drum line below with two beats per measure. Beat 1 is the largest, beat 2 is slightly smaller, and beats 3 and 4 are the smallest.

••••



When they play the $\frac{4}{4}$ version, the drummer hits 4 beats in a measure. The first is loudest and the third is slightly less loud. The second and fourth are quieter still.

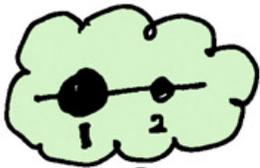
4/4 time signature. Drum line with four beats per measure. Beat 1 is the largest, beat 3 is slightly smaller, and beats 2 and 4 are the smallest.

THEORY

LESSON 41

When they play the $\frac{2}{2}$ version,

The drummer hits only 2 beats in each measure. The first is the loudest and the second is not so loud.



The recorder players count two in each measure and put a louder pulse on the first beat only.



So if the same piece of music is written in two different ways: first in $\frac{4}{4}$ time and then in $\frac{2}{2}$ time, the different time signatures make the music sound different.

We say the two pieces have different rhythm.



Rhythm. It's a strange looking word isn't it? But the meaning is quite simple. Rhythm just means timing.

HOMWORK LESSON 41

 How many beats do we count in a $\frac{2}{4}$ measure?

Answer

 How many beats do we count in a $\frac{3}{4}$ measure?

Answer

 How many beats in a $\frac{2}{2}$ bar?

Answer



This music (without the time signature) looks like this music 



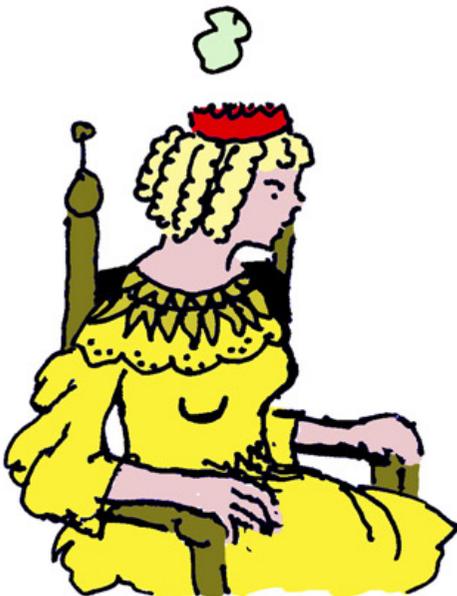
What is the difference in the sound?

Answer

 How many beats in a $\frac{3}{2}$ bar?

Answer

The slow counting gave me a really good idea for a new dance



HOMWORK

LESSON 41

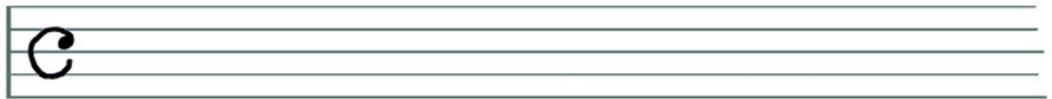


An ancient King
from a
painting
in the castle

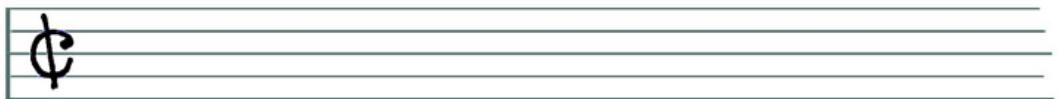
Do you remember that this C sign at the beginning of the first line of music is an ancient sign for a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature?

Well, there is an ancient sign for $\frac{3}{2}$ time. It looks like this C . It's the same as the ancient C with a line through it. $1 + \text{C} = \text{C} = \frac{3}{2}$.

Draw ancient $\frac{4}{4}$ signs along this stave.



Draw ancient $\frac{3}{2}$ signs along this stave.



Write the counting under the following,



HOMWORK LESSON 41



The words to explain this time signature - $\frac{3}{4}$ are three quarter notes.

- Write the words to explain this time signature - $\frac{4}{4}$

Answer

- Write the words to explain this time signature - $\frac{2}{2}$

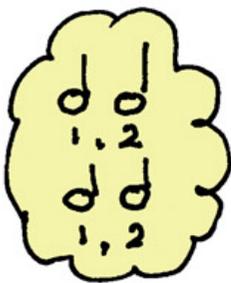
Answer

- Write the words to explain this time signature - $\frac{3}{2}$

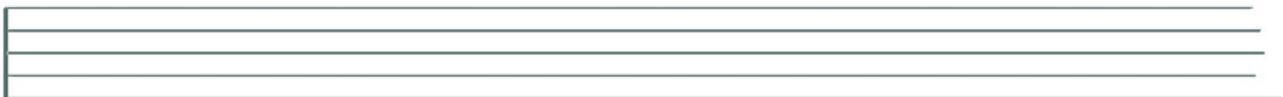
Answer

- Write the words to explain this time signature - $\frac{4}{2}$

Answer



Draw bass clefs along this stave

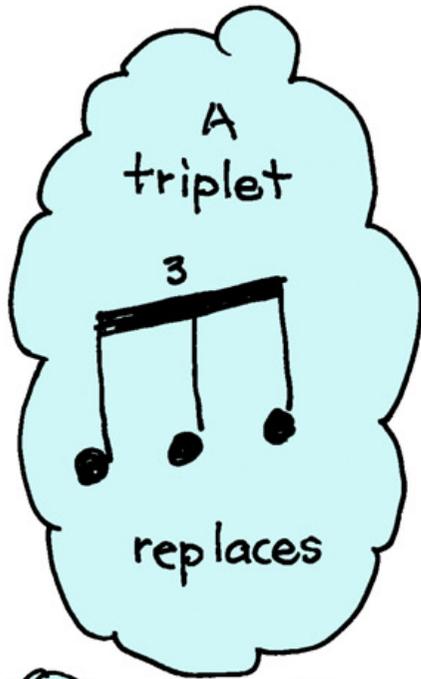


Put these words on the refrigerator and learn them before your next lesson ~

- *espressivo* = expressive
- *giocoso* = playful, merry
- *larghetto* = rather slow
- *mosso* = movement

THEORY

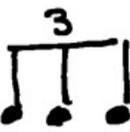
LESSON 42

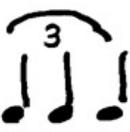


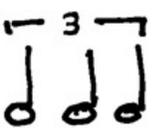
A triplet replaces two notes which look like the triplet notes.

For instance

A triplet like this →  replaces two sixteenth notes 

A triplet like this →  replaces two eighth notes → 

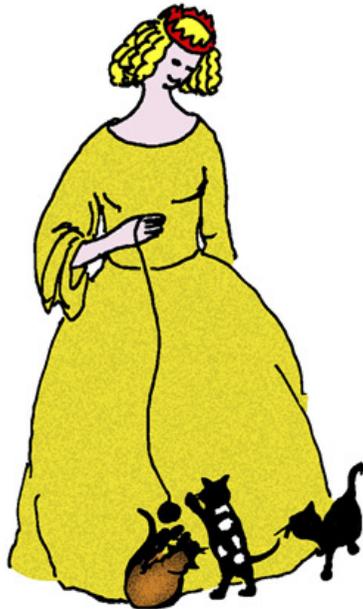
A triplet like this →  replaces two quarter notes → 

A triplet like this →  replaces two half notes → 

A rest can be included. So a triplet like this →  replaces two eighth notes → 

THEORY LESSON 42

They must be triplets



The sixteenth notes and eighth notes beam together easily to make the triplet ~



But the quarter notes and half notes need a slur or bracket to show it's a triplet group ~



Here are some examples of triplets at play ~



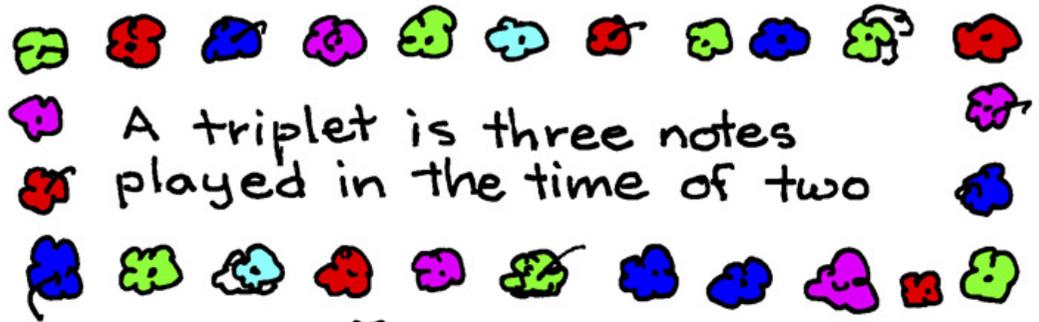
Let's have a triplet dance



Please ask your teacher to go over these examples with you. The examples show that ~

A triplet is three notes played in the time of two.

HOMWORK LESSON 42



A triplet is three notes played in the time of two

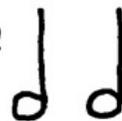
Copy this onto a piece of paper. Put it on the refrigerator and learn it before your next violin lesson.



Draw, in this square, the type of triplet that would replace these two notes,



Draw, in this square, the type of triplet that would replace these two notes,



Draw, in this square, the type of triplet that would replace these two notes,



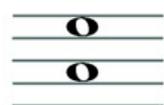
THEORY

LESSON 43



Get out your violin.

Play your A and E strings together.



You have just played an interval called a fifth.

hey! We've done this before.

Do you remember?



We did this in Lesson 33. We learned that A to E is called the interval of the fifth because counting ~

A B C D E
1 2 3 4 5

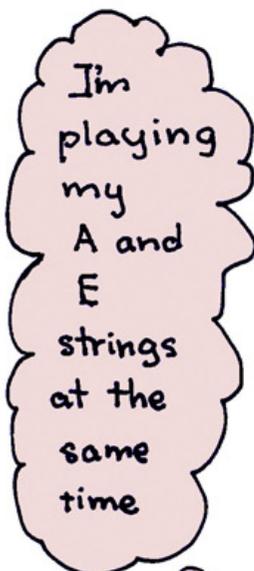
there are 5 notes.

Please go back and read Lessons 33 and 39 in Book 4 to refresh your memory.

If we count from A to B,

A B
1 2

it is an interval of a second.



A to C is an interval of a third.

A B C
1 2 3

We can write the names of the notes in any octave.

A B C D E F G A

And write the numbers under them.

A B C D E F G A
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Then it's easy to see what the intervals are.

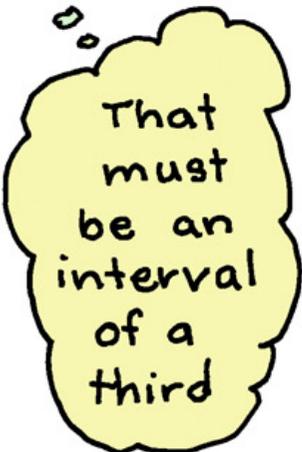
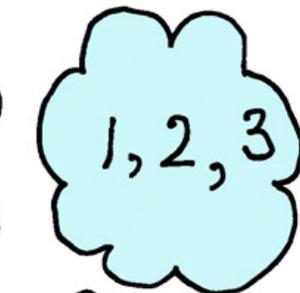
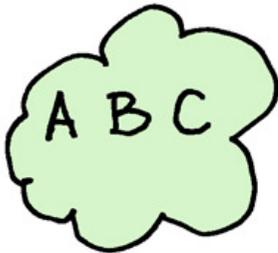
A to D is an interval of a fourth.

A to F is an interval of a sixth.

Easy, isn't it?

We just have to remember to say one on the first note.

And of course A to A is an octave.



HOMEWORK

LESSON 43

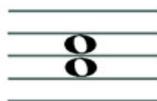
-  A to D is the interval of
- a third
- a fourth
- a sixth

Tick the correct square.

 Complete the following sentences ~

- C to F is an interval of a
- E to B is an interval of a
- A to G is an interval of a

 Complete these triads,



If you can't remember what to do go to the Index, look for Triads, go to the Triad lessons and read them.

HOMWORK LESSON 43

When you play the D and A strings together, what interval are you playing?

Answer

What degree of the scale is ~

The Tonic? Answer

The Dominant? Answer

The Mediant? Answer

In the scale of A major the tonic note is

Answer

Draw tonic triads on these staves.



Play the Note Game (Book 2) until you win five times.

Play the Italian Word Game (Book 4) until you win five times.

Learn the meaning of these words.

non = not

piu = more

ma = but

vivace = lively, quick

molto = very much

THEORY

LESSON 44



Before long the bass sounds were filling the room.

The Bass Note Game



This is an easy game to play and win as long as you remember the rule for working out the alphabetical name of notes on the bass clef.

If you don't remember the rule, go back and read Lesson 37 in book 4.



Try to play the game at least twice each day until your next lesson.



Play the game with your Mother or some other member of your family.



The answers are on page 20. When you are playing, only the other person can look at these answers.



Rules of the Bass Note Game.



The Bass Note Game is played by two or more people using dice and counters.



You take turns at throwing the dice to see which square your counter will go to.



If a player lands on a question square and gives the correct answer they go forward one square. If they don't answer correctly they go back two squares.



If a player lands on the Gamba player or Best Drummer they get a free throw. If a player  throws a 6 they get a  free throw.



If you are playing with Mom or someone who doesn't know the names of bass notes, they can look at the answers on the next page. When you land on a bass note square, they can check your answer. When they land on a bass note square they can look for the answer and move forward one square. If, however, you can say the answer before Mom or the other person, they go back one square.

THEORY

LESSON 44



The Bass Note Game and the answers



You will find
the game board
in the appendix.
Cut it out, so you
can use it
for playing.

Bass Note Game

Start here →	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	32
	33	The Winner		

Answers

Square 1.....C
 Square 2.....C
 Square 3.....F
 Square 4.....G
 Square 5.....E
 Square 6.....G
 Square 7.....E
 Square 8.....A
 Square 9.....B
 Square 10.....F
 Square 12.....A
 Square 13.....D
 Square 14.....F
 Square 15.....C

Square 16.....C
 Square 17.....G
 Square 19.....G
 Square 21.....A
 Square 22.....F
 Square 23.....D
 Square 24.....C
 Square 25.....C
 Square 26.....F
 Square 28.....E
 Square 29.....E
 Square 30.....B
 Square 32.....A
 Square 33.....F

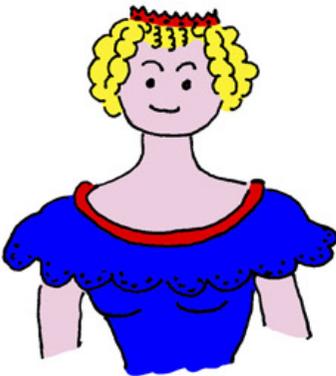


On the morning of May 18, after eating the last apple pie, the Queen said to the musicians,

'I have a wonderful idea for a really, really modern dance.



'It's a sort of combination of things we have done before. The Best Drummer will play his famous two beats. The Gamba player can do the same. But the recorder players will play three notes on every beat, the same as they did for the wonderful triplet dance and then single notes on some beats.



'Then at the end, the apple pickers, can call out one, two, very loudly.'

For a while there was silence. Then all the musicians started clapping and cheering and taking up their instruments they started to play a tune that began like this-



'I love it. I love it.' said the Queen.

'You knew exactly what I wanted you to do.'

THEORY

LESSON 45

It will save time if I write the triplets like this,



instead of



Really they didn't know exactly what to do because the Queen couldn't show them any written music. But it became a very very popular dance tune and eventually, after about two hundred years, the time came for it to be written down by a music writer called Doctor Snorey.

Dr Snorey slept a lot of the time and he was very, very lazy. When he wrote the tune with the Queen's triplets he was far too lazy to write the little 3 over the triplet group. So all the triplets looked like this.



instead of this,



This is one of the very few drawings we have of Doctor Snorey at work

Doctor Snorey's King lived in a palace and when the palace musicians played Doctor Snorey's music that night they made so many mistakes that they had to stop playing.

The King was very annoyed and asked them why they had stopped.

It just
doesn't
add up

Some
bars have
six eighth
notes

Some have
two
quarter
notes

Some
have
three
eighth
notes
and a
quarter
note
!

'Well,' said the Best Violinist, 'The music is all wrong. The early measures have six eighth notes in a measure. Some measures have two quarter notes. Some even have three eighth notes and a quarter note.'

'And the time signature is two, four ($\frac{2}{4}$). It just doesn't add up.'

'Get it fixed by tomorrow or you'll all lose your jobs,' said the king.

So the Best Violinist took the music back to Doctor Snorey that night and said, 'Could you please fix this or we'll all lose our jobs.'

'Don't worry,' said Doctor Snorey. 'We can fix this in two shakes of a lamb's tail.'

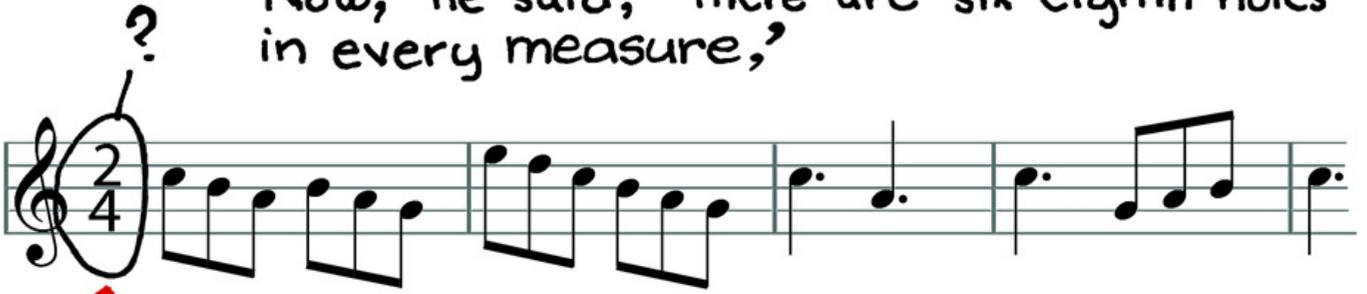
And he did. He just put a dot after each quarter note.



THEORY

LESSON 45

'Now,' he said, 'there are six eighth notes in every measure,'



should
be 6
8

'But what about the time signature?' asked the Best Violinist. 'It says two two quarter notes ($\frac{2}{4}$) in a measure.'

now
you can
play three
eighth notes
or a
dotted
quarter note
on each
beat

'Ah, yes, of course,' said Doctor Snorey and with a quick movement of his pen he changed the $\frac{2}{4}$ to $\frac{6}{8}$.

'There,' he said. 'Now you can play three eighth notes or a dotted quarter note on each beat.'

So that night at the palace the musicians counted two beats in every measure. They played three eighth notes or a dotted quarter note on each beat and all kept their jobs.

Many people say this is how compound time ($\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$) was invented.

But I'm not sure. I can't find Doctor Snorey in my musical dictionary.



HOMWORK LESSON 45

Three notes on a beat

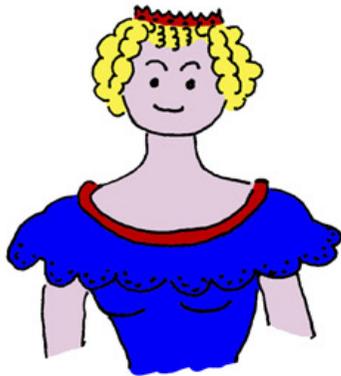
Doctor Snorey rewrote the music so there were six eighth notes in a measure. But how many beats did the musicians count in each measure?

Answer

Then single notes on some beats

So how many eighth notes did the musicians play on each beat?

Answer



Dr Snorey changed the $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature to $\frac{6}{8}$. How many eighth notes are there in a $\frac{2}{4}$ measure?

Answer

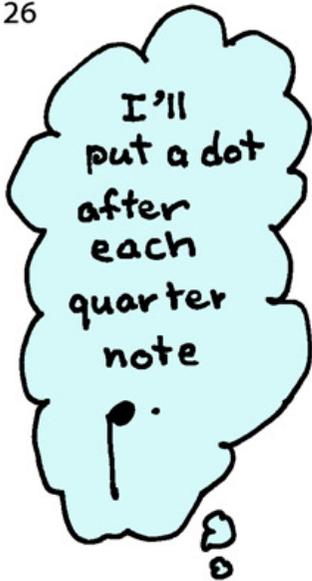
How many eighth notes are there in a $\frac{6}{8}$ measure?

Answer

If there are six eighth notes in a $\frac{6}{8}$ measure how many are in a $\frac{9}{8}$ measure? Answer

a $\frac{12}{8}$ measure? Answer

HOMWORK LESSON 45



How many eighth notes in a dotted quarter note?

Answer

How many dotted quarter notes in a $\frac{6}{8}$ measure?

Answer

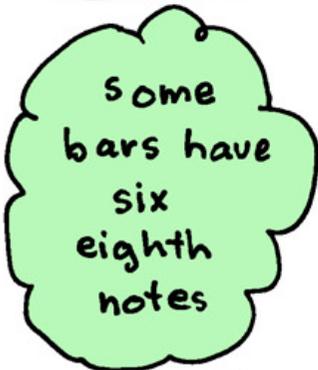


How many groups of three eighth notes  in a $\frac{6}{8}$ measure?

Answer

What was the name of the new musical time which Doctor Snorey accidentally discovered?

Answer



Play the Flats and Sharps Game (Book 3) until you win five times.

Write these Italian words on a piece of paper, put them on the refrigerator and learn them before your next lesson.

senza = without

sf, sfz (sforzando) = accented

presto = fast

con, col = with

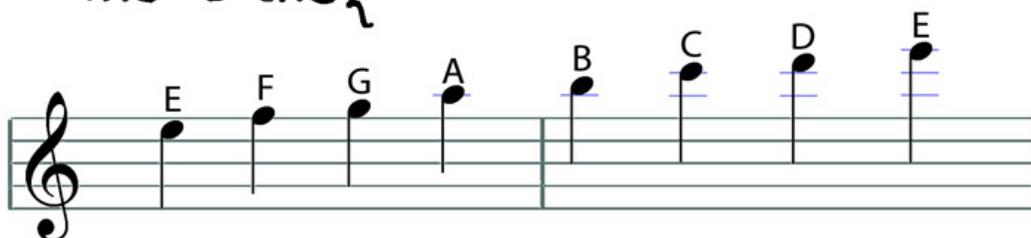


THEORY

LESSON 46

This looks like third position to me

Perhaps, by now, you are able to play in the third position. But whether you are or not, you need to know the names of notes above the staff.



In Book 2 you learned the notes up to B on the E string. So in this lesson we only need to learn what C, D and E look like.

You can see what they look like in the music above.

So that you can remember easily, here is a poem to learn about C, D and E above the staff.

Ledger Lines.

E has three 

There's two for C 

So the note between must be D 

The text is surrounded by a decorative border of colorful flowers.

HOMWORK

LESSON 46

Wow,
some
of
these
notes
are so
high



 Write the Ledger Line Poem on a piece of paper. Put it on the refrigerator. Learn it by heart this week.

 Play the Note Game from Book 2 five times this week.

 If this is  E above the staff, this  must be F.

Draw some F_s above this staff,



 Draw some E_s above this staff,



 Draw some D_s above this staff,



HOMWORK LESSON 46

 Draw some Cs above this
stave ~



 Write alphabetic names under
these bass notes.



I'll
just
leave
the
little
number
threes
off

 When music has a time
signature that says $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{9}{8}$
musicians call it ~

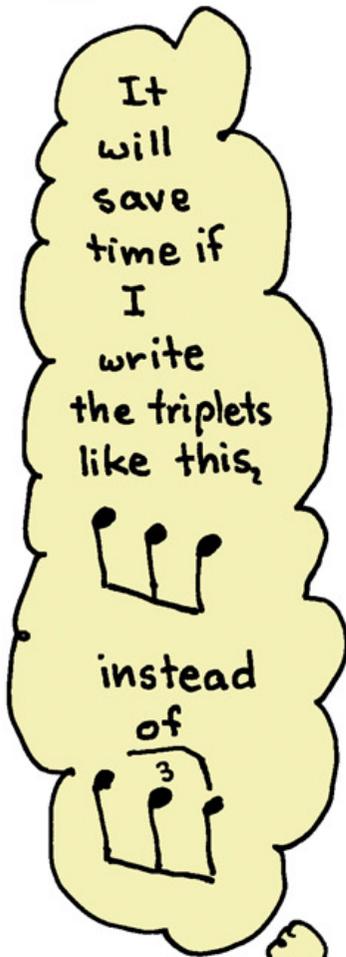
- Snorey time
- Compound time
- Triplet time

 How many notes does a
triplet replace?

Answer



HOMWORK LESSON 46



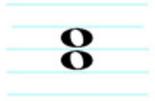
Doctor Snorey replaced the $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature with $\frac{6}{8}$.

What was the other thing that Doctor Snorey did to the music to make it right?

Answer

When Doctor Snorey changed the $\frac{2}{4}$ time to $\frac{6}{8}$ time he suggested the number of beats the musicians should count in each measure. What was his suggestion?

Answer

This interval, from A to C  is an interval of a third.

What is this  interval?

Answer

Learn these Italian words this week ~

grave = very slow and solemn

largo = slow and stately

meno = less

THEORY LESSON 47

now you can play three eighth notes or a dotted quarter note on each beat

When Doctor Snorey said,

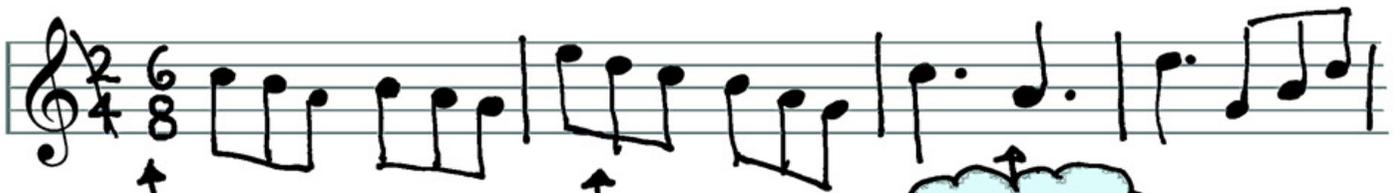
'Now you can play three eighth notes or a dotted quarter note on each beat' he was explaining exactly what Compound Time is all about.

In Compound Time, the beat is always a dotted note $\text{p}.$

And because the beats are dotted notes they can be divided into groups of three notes.



Here is Doctor Snorey's 'corrected' music.



2
4
changed
to 6
8

3 notes
on a
beat

Dotted
notes
are
beats

He had to change the time signature to $\frac{6}{8}$ because he ended up with six eighth notes in a measure!

THEORY

LESSON 47

So music in $\frac{6}{8}$ time has two beats
(two dotted quarter notes)
in each measure ~



Counting → 1 2 1 2 1 2

Music in $\frac{9}{8}$ time has three beats
(three dotted quarter notes)
in each measure ~



Counting → 1 2 3 1 2 3

Music in $\frac{12}{8}$ time has four beats
(four dotted quarter notes)
in each measure ~



Counting → 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

If you look carefully at the music above you will see that the dotted quarter note beats can be divided into three eighth notes.

THEORY

LESSON 47

Now
you can
play three
eighth notes
or a
dotted
quarter note
on each
beat

So Doctor Snorey's new Compound Time is a little bit strange.

You count dotted quarter notes, but the time signature is decided by the number of eighth notes in a measure.



So here's the Compound rule

In Compound Time, the beat is a dotted note which can be divided into three notes



HOMWORK

LESSON 47

Now you can play a dotted quarter note or three eighth notes on each beat

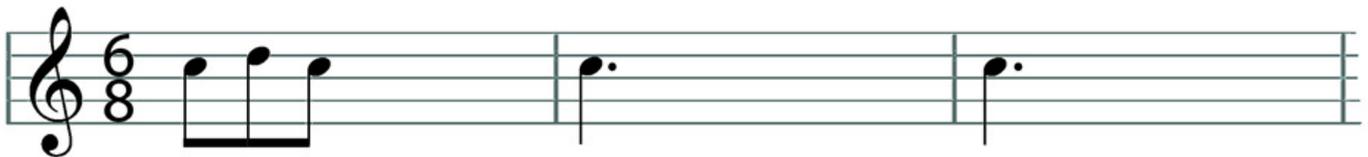


On a piece of paper, write what Compound time is.

In Compound Time, the beat is a dotted note which can be divided into three notes.

Put the paper on the refrigerator and learn the rule before your next violin lesson.

Write some music on these staves.



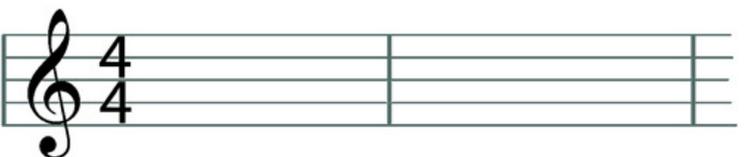
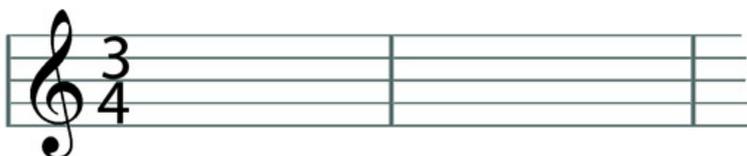
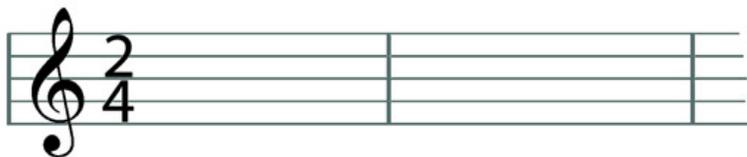
Play the Flats and Sharps game (Book 3) five times.

HOMWORK LESSON 47

Now you can play a dotted quarter note or three eighth notes on each beat



Write the correct rest in these bars.



If you don't know what to do go to Book 3 and read Lesson 29.



Write the correct time signature at the beginning of these staves.



HOMWORK LESSON 47

sharps
raise the
natural notes
by a
semitone



What do you call the intervals which are marked here like this? - 



Answer.

If you don't know, read Lesson 25 in Book 3.

F#
F#, C#
F#, C#, G#



How many sharps in? ~

- G major? Answer
- D major? Answer
- A major? Answer

If you don't know, read Lesson 22 in Book 3. Try to learn these answers by heart.

On these staves draw ~
Half Rests



Quarter Rests



Eighth Rests



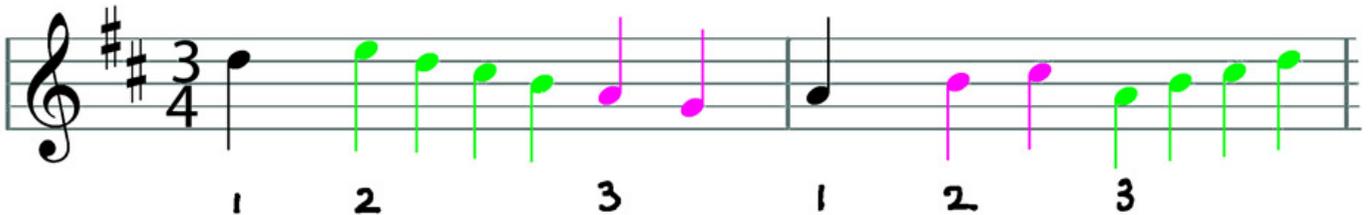
Make
the rests
shorter



If you don't know what to do, look for Rests in the index.

HOMWORK LESSON 47

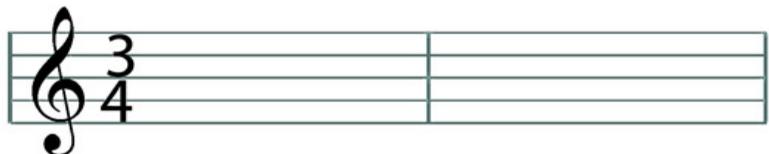
 The numbers show the counting. Similar length notes are in similar colours. Draw in the correct beaming.



 Put additional beams where necessary.



 Put the correct number of quarter notes in these empty measures.



 Write these Italian words and meanings on a piece of paper. Put it on the refrigerator. Learn the word meanings this week.

andantino = slightly faster than *andante*
assai = very (*allegro assai* means very fast)

THEORY

LESSON 48



The Last Note Game .

-  Play the game three times each day until your next lesson.
-  Play the game with your Mother or some other member of the family.
-  All the answers are on page 40, but if you want to win most games, go back to lesson 46 in this book and learn the names of the notes on and between the upper ledger lines.

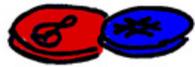


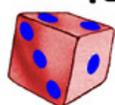
The Last Note Game rules



The rules of the Last Note Game are the same as those for the First Game which you played in Book One.



The Last Note Game is played by two or more people using dice and counters. 



You take turns at throwing the dice to see which square your counter will go to.



If a player lands on a note square, they must say the name of the note correctly. If they do, they go forward one square. If they don't, they go back two squares.



If a player lands on the happy King  or the Best Drummer  they get a free throw. If a player throws a 6,  they get a free throw.



If you are playing with Mom or someone who doesn't know the names of the notes, they can look at the answers. When you land on a note square they can check your answer. When they land on a note square they can look for the answer and move forward one square. If, however you can say the note name before Mom or the other person, they go back one square.

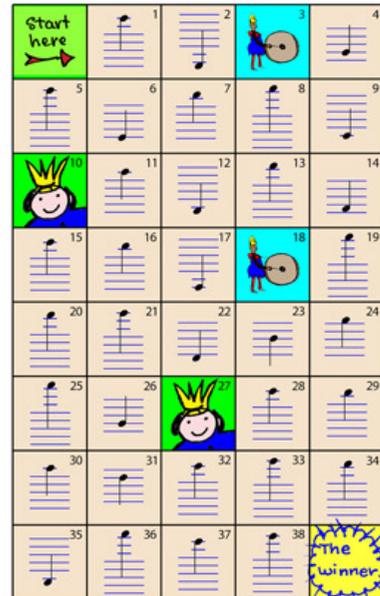
THEORY LESSON 48

The Last Note Game

The Last Note Game
and the answers.

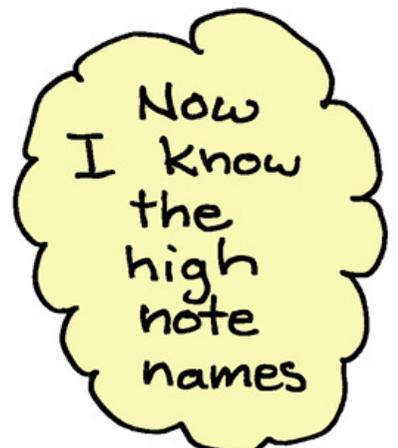


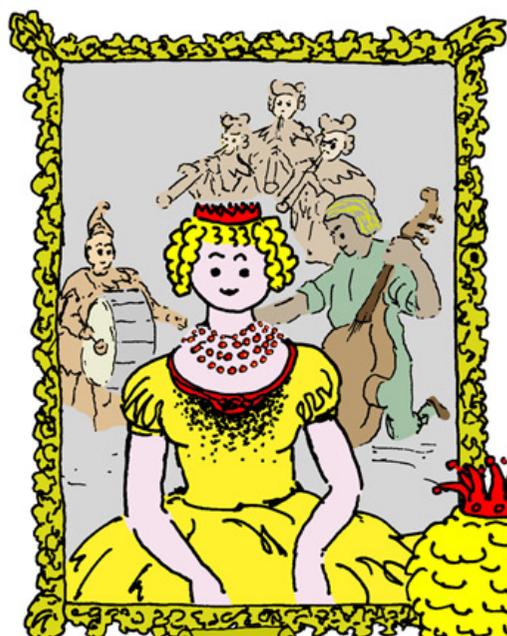
You will find
the game board
in the appendix.
Cut it out, so you
can use it
for playing.



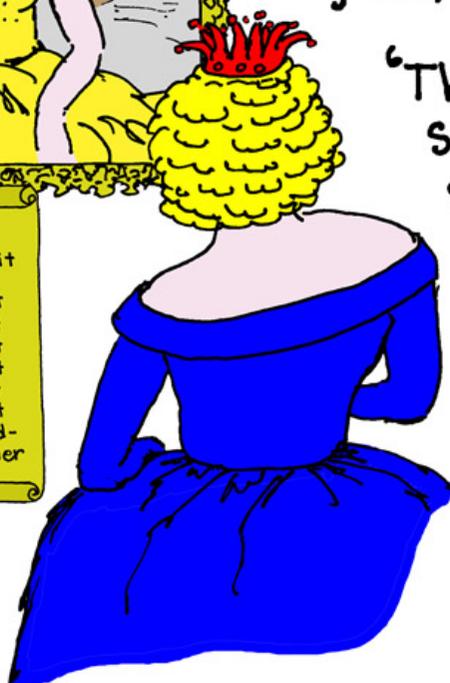
Answers

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Square 1.....C | Square 21.....E |
| Square 2.....G | Square 22.....D |
| Square 4.....G | Square 23.....B |
| Square 5.....E | Square 24.....G |
| Square 6.....E | Square 25.....F |
| Square 7.....B | Square 26.....G |
| Square 8.....F | Square 28.....C |
| Square 9.....C | Square 29.....B |
| Square 11.....A | Square 30.....A |
| Square 12.....B | Square 31.....D |
| Square 13.....D | Square 32.....C |
| Square 14.....F | Square 33.....E |
| Square 15.....C | Square 34.....D |
| Square 16.....B | Square 35.....B |
| Square 17.....A | Square 36.....F |
| Square 19.....F | Square 37.....C |
| Square 20.....D | Square 38.....E |





Self
Portrait
of
Great
Great
Great
Great
Great
Grand-
Mother



‘Back then, things must have been simpler’ said Queen Isabel as she gazed at a picture of three recorder players, a drummer and gamba player surrounding her great, great, great, great, great, great Grandmother.

‘They knew how to make music. Simple music.’ Queen Isabel said to herself.

‘Here we are in 1660 and things aren’t at all the same. Just this morning, at breakfast the King complained that Doctor Snorey has been playing around with the ancient music. So much so that the

Palace musicians couldn’t play it properly.

‘At least, not until Doctor Snorey changed the simple music into something new called Compound Time.

‘But what to do?’

‘I know,’ thought Queen Isabel. ‘I’ll invite Doctor Snorey for morning tea on Tuesday.’

And so she did.

To
save
time

I’ll
write the
triplets
like this



THEORY

LESSON 49

What about the simple stuff that the recorder players and Best Drummer invented?



Self Portrait of Great Great Great Great Grand-Mother



So when Tuesday came around Doctor Snorey sat eating big cream cakes and chocolate cookies in the sunny morning tea room at the palace. He wondered why he had been invited. It wasn't long before he found out.

'Now Doctor Snorey,' said Queen Isabel, 'it's all very well for you to come up with your complicated Compound Time, but what about the simple stuff that the recorder players and Best Drummer invented?'

'Yes, Queen Isabel. It was very good in its time.'

'It was indeed,' replied the Queen. 'It was very good then. It's very good now and I believe it will keep on being very good.'

'Yes, your Majesty,' said Doctor Snorey.

'So before people like you forget about it, I want you to write out all you know about the good simple music which is played in good simple time.'

'Yes, your Majesty.'

THEORY

LESSON 49

That was the end of morning tea for that day. Doctor Snorey went home and immediately began work on a description of Simple Time.

His description of Simple Time is true even today. This is a copy of his explanation.

Simple Time is simple because the beat is always a simple note



Doctor Snorey writes to the Queen

To your Regal, Benevolent, Gracious and Beloved Majesty

Queen Isabel

Your humble servant Snorey begs to offer an explanation of simple time.

Whereas my Compound Time is undoubtedly beautiful because its beat is always a dotted note, which can be divided into 3,

$\overset{\cdot}{\text{P}} = \text{P} \text{ P}$

Simple Time is exceeding simple because the beat is always a simple note, without dot, which divides into 2

$\text{P} = \text{P} \text{ P}$

Your Grateful servant,
Doctor Emmanuel Snorey

THEORY LESSON 49

At morning tea, the following Tuesday, Doctor Snorey presented his manuscript on Simple Time to Queen Isabel. Between mouthfuls of chocolate cake, he explained just how simple Simple Time is. He pointed out that $\frac{2}{4}$ time is obviously Simple Time ~



The time signature says two quarter note beats in each measure. The beat notes are very simple. They don't have dots or anything fancy. And each beat divides into two.



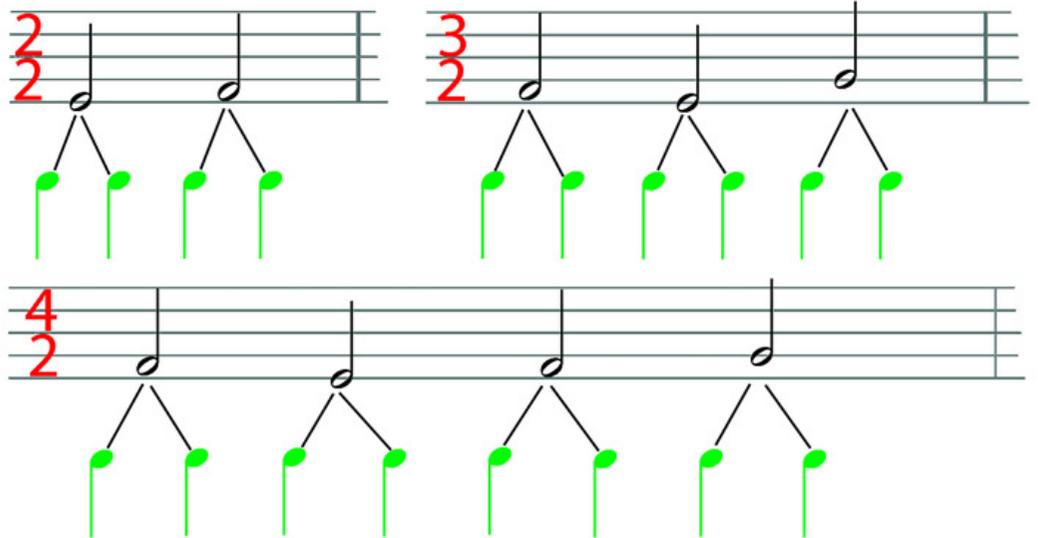
He said the same about $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time. And he again pointed out that the simple quarter note beats can be divided into two ~

THEORY LESSON 49

$\frac{2}{2}$ time,
 $\frac{3}{2}$ time,
and
 $\frac{4}{2}$ time
are all
Simple
Time



He showed the Queen that $\frac{2}{2}$ time, $\frac{3}{2}$ time and $\frac{4}{2}$ time are all Simple Time. The half note (p) beats can easily be divided into two.



Doctor Snorey even pointed out that $\frac{3}{8}$ time is Simple Time.

‘But surely Doctor Snorey,’ said Queen Isabel,

‘Three-eighth ($\frac{3}{8}$) time must belong to your inspired Compound Time.’

What about $\frac{3}{8}$ time ?



THEORY

LESSON 49

Each eighth note beat can be divided into two



$\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$

and

$\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{2}$

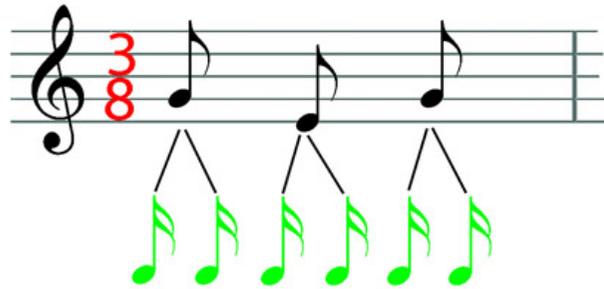
and

$\frac{3}{8}$

are all Simple Time



'I only wish it was,' said Doctor Snorey.
'But a $\frac{3}{8}$ time signature stands for three simple eighth note ($\frac{1}{8}$) beats in a bar.



'And obviously each of these eighth note ($\frac{1}{8}$) beats can divide into two sixteenth notes.

So $\frac{3}{8}$ time is

Simple Time

'Now, from what I have told you, your Majesty, you will understand that $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time are all Simple Time.

'So are $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{2}$.
All Simple Time

'Even $\frac{3}{8}$ time is Simple Time.

'They are all Simple Time'

'Oh' said the Queen as she passed him a fifth piece of cake.

HOMWORK LESSON 49

Compound Time has a dotted note for a beat

Here is Doctor Snorey's description of Compound Time. Write it down. Put it on the refrigerator and learn it by heart before your next lesson.



Compound Time

Its beat is always a dotted note which can be divided into 3

$\overset{\cdot}{\text{P}} = \text{P} \text{ P} \text{ P}$

Simple Time has a beat note which can be divided by 2

Here is Doctor Snorey's description of Simple Time. Write it down. Put it on the refrigerator. Learn it by heart before your next lesson.



Simple Time

Its beat is always a simple note which can be divided into 2

$\text{P} = \text{P} + \text{P}$ $\text{P} = \text{P} + \text{P}$ $\text{P} = \text{P} + \text{P}$

HOMWORK

LESSON 49

The beat note in Compound Time is always a dotted one



 Play the Bass Note Game at least five times.

 Tick the right square.

$\frac{3}{4}$ time is ~ Simple Time
Compound Time

$\frac{6}{8}$ time is ~ Simple Time
Compound Time

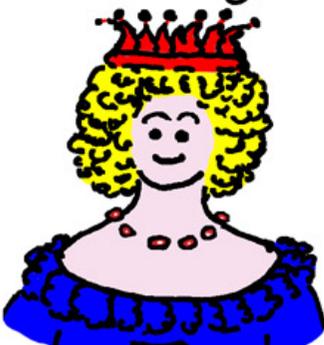
$\frac{3}{8}$ time is ~ Simple Time
Compound Time

$\frac{3}{2}$ time is ~ Simple Time
Compound Time

$\frac{9}{8}$ time is ~ Simple Time
Compound Time

$\frac{4}{4}$ time is ~ Simple Time
Compound Time

What about Simple Time?



 Copy these Italian expression words onto paper and put on your fridge. Learn them before your next lesson.

tenuto = held

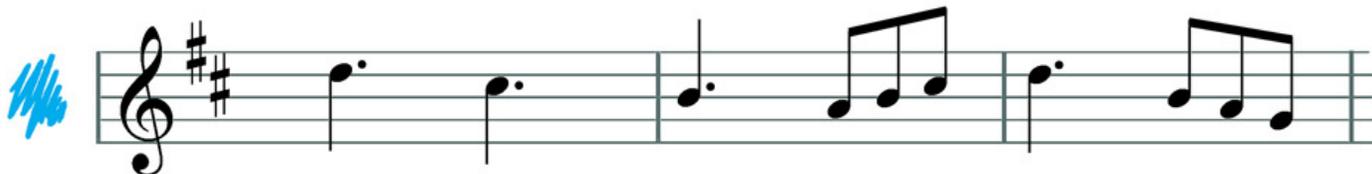
allargando = broadening

dolce = sweet

fp (fortepiano) = loud then immediately soft

HOMWORK LESSON 49

 Write the correct time signature at the beginning of these staves.



 What sort of time always has a dotted note for a beat?

Answer

 Complete this sentence ~

The Simple Time beat easily divides into

THEORY

LESSON 50

Review of lessons in Books 3, 4 and 5.

If you are not sure of an answer, go back, find the lesson that contains the answer and read it several times. Then answer.



Play the Flats and Sharps game at least ten times. See Lesson 26 Book 3 for the rules and answers.

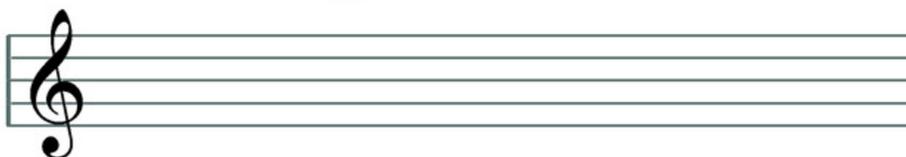
Read Lesson 22 and Lesson 25 so you know the answers, understand what you are doing and win the game every time.

Play the Rest Game at least ten times. See Lesson 38 Book 4 for the rules and answers.

Read Lesson 21 and Lesson 29 so you know the answers, understand what you are doing and always win the game.



There are mistakes in the way this music is written. Write it correctly on the following staff.

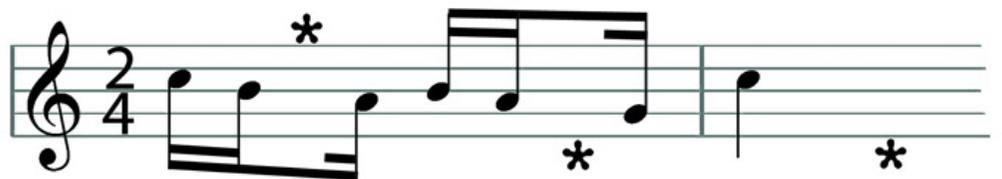
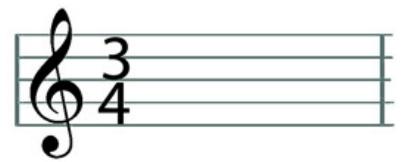


Need help? Read Lessons 24 and 32.

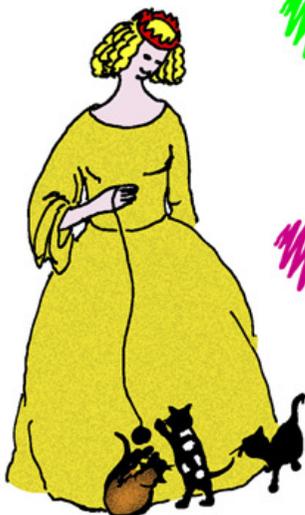
THEORY LESSON 50

Review of lessons in Books 3, 4 and 5.

 Draw the correct rest where necessary.



Need help? Read Lesson 21 and Lesson 23 pages 17 & 18.



meno =

mosso =

ff = *fortissimo* =

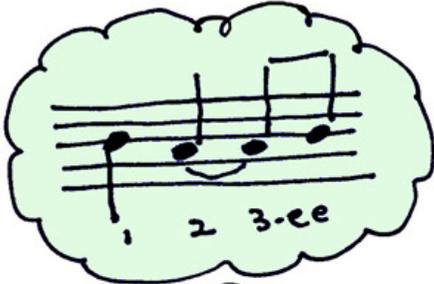


In the square, draw the type of triplet which would replace these two notes ~



THEORY LESSON 50

Review of lessons in Books 3, 4 and 5.



How many eighth notes (♪) in a dotted half note?

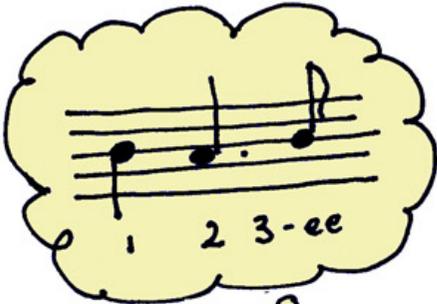
Answer



What do we call the difference in sound between these notes?



Answer



A to E is an interval of a fifth. What is A to F?

If you aren't sure read Lesson 43 again.

Answer



Some notes in this music require dots so the time works out correctly. Put dots where necessary.



THEORY

LESSON 50

Review of lessons in Books 3, 4 and 5.

What is a group of sharps or flats at the beginning of the staff called?

Answer

In a major scale the seventh and eighth degrees are close. What other degrees are close?

Answer

I think Spot has had an accident

How many sharps in the scale of A major? Answer

If you don't know, go to Lesson 22. Read the lesson. Memorise the number of sharps in A major, D major and G major.



Play the Italian Word Game
Lesson 35, Book 4.

Before you play, check the word meanings on page 27, Book 4.

Here is a note carried over to the next bar by a tie. Does the accidental carry over to the next measure?



Answer

Write the tie rule (see Lesson 32) on a piece of paper. Put it on the refrigerator. Learn it before your next lesson.

THEORY

LESSON 50

Review of lessons in Books 3, 4 and 5.



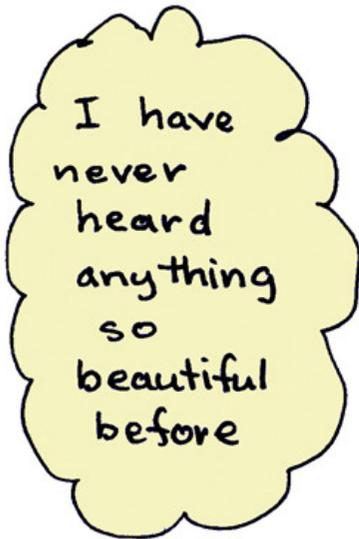
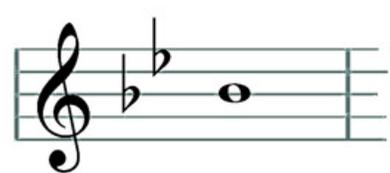
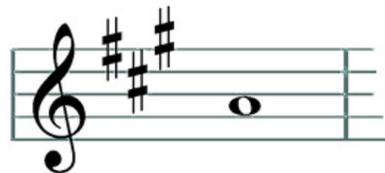
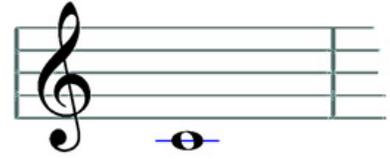
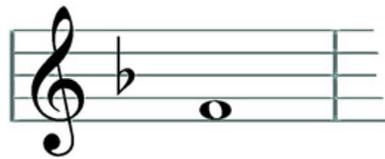
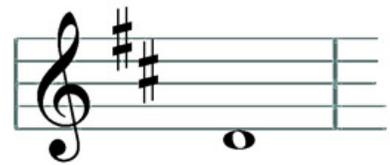
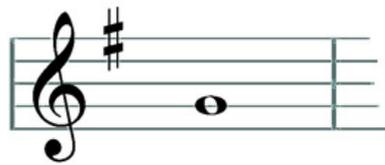
/// The first degree of a scale is called the tonic. What are the third and fifth degrees called?

Answers.

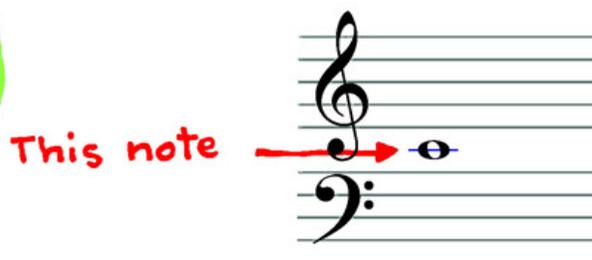
The third degree is called

The fifth degree is called

/// Complete these Tonic Triads



/// What is this note called?



Answer

.....
 - - - - -

Review of lessons in Books 3, 4 and 5.

How did Doctor Snorey explain Compound Time?

Need help? Read Lesson 47.

Answer
.
.
.

Now you can play a dotted quarter note or three eighth notes on each beat

How did Doctor Snorey explain Simple Time?

Need help? Read Lesson 49.

Answer
.
.
.

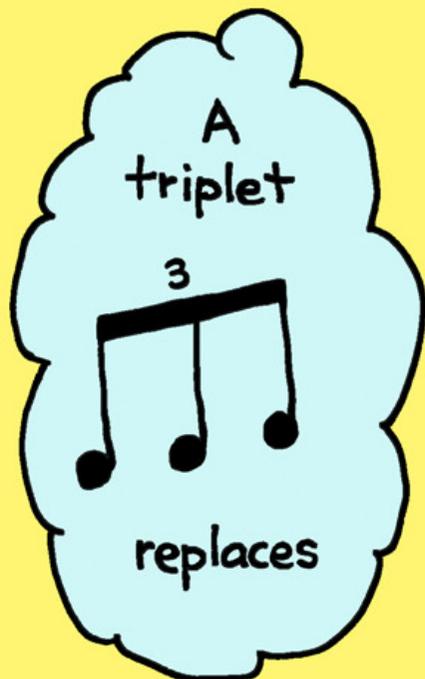
What Simple Time time signatures do we know?

Hunt them out in Lesson 49.

Answers
.
.

Play the Last Note Game five times.





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Now
you can
play
three
eighth
notes



Or a dotted
quarter note



on each
beat

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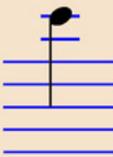
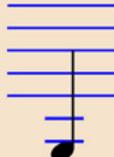
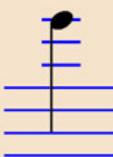
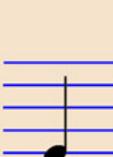
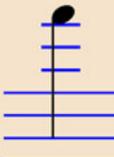
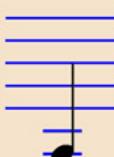
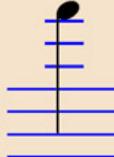
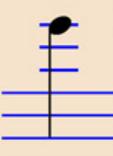
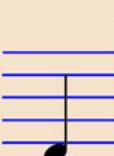
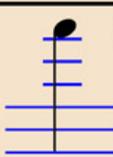
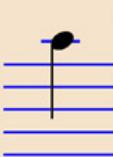
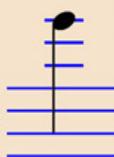
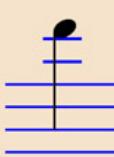
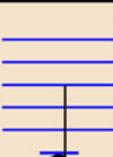
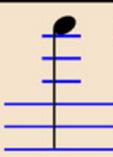
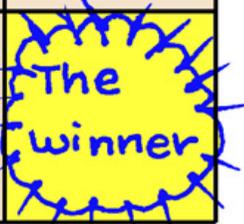
Bass Note Game

<p>Start here</p> 	<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 	<p>4</p> 
<p>5</p> 	<p>6</p> 	<p>7</p> 	<p>8</p> 	<p>9</p> 
<p>10</p> 	<p>11</p> 	<p>12</p> 	<p>13</p> 	<p>14</p> 
<p>15</p> 	<p>16</p> 	<p>17</p> 	<p>18</p> 	<p>19</p> 
<p>20</p> 	<p>21</p> 	<p>22</p> 	<p>23</p> 	<p>24</p> 
<p>25</p> 	<p>26</p> 	<p>27</p> 	<p>28</p> 	<p>29</p> 
<p>30</p> 	<p>31</p> 	<p>32</p> 	<p>33</p> 	

Cut this out. Keep in a folder for future use.
 Instructions for playing this game are on page 19.



The Last Note Game.

<p>Start here</p> 	<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 	<p>4</p> 
<p>5</p> 	<p>6</p> 	<p>7</p> 	<p>8</p> 	<p>9</p> 
<p>10</p> 	<p>11</p> 	<p>12</p> 	<p>13</p> 	<p>14</p> 
<p>15</p> 	<p>16</p> 	<p>17</p> 	<p>18</p> 	<p>19</p> 
<p>20</p> 	<p>21</p> 	<p>22</p> 	<p>23</p> 	<p>24</p> 
<p>25</p> 	<p>26</p> 	<p>27</p> 	<p>28</p> 	<p>29</p> 
<p>30</p> 	<p>31</p> 	<p>32</p> 	<p>33</p> 	<p>34</p> 
<p>35</p> 	<p>36</p> 	<p>37</p> 	<p>38</p> 	<p>The Winner</p> 

Cut this out. Keep in a folder for future use.
 Instructions for playing this game are on page 39.



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