

Tunes using the notes Concert A, Bb, C, D, Eb, and the new note, F.

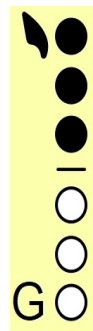
The concepts of Fermata, Breath Mark, Duet, Divisi, Solo, Soli, Tutti, Tacet,

Plus the new concepts:

Trios - Three players, or groups of players playing three different parts,
the time signature $\frac{4}{4}$ ("four four" or "Common Time" = four crotchet counts or beats to the bar)

C for common time, (the abbreviation for $\frac{4}{4}$) & the new time Signature $\frac{3}{4}$. CODA - the end.

||: :|| Repeat marks (the section of music between the repeat marks is to be played twice.



1231

1235

1237

1238

1241

1244

1246

1247

1250

1252

1253

1256

1259

C

B

D

E

F

G

TRIOS

Just as a duet is two players or groups of players playing different parts, a Trio does it for three. Now we have an additional Part C



No 6.03 - DOWN BY THE STATION

1260 1262 1265

PART A
Down by the stat - ion ear - ly in the morn - ing. See the lit - tle puf - fing bill - ies all in a row.

PART B

PART C

1268 1271 1274

See the en - gine driv - er pull the lit - tle lev - er, Chuff chuff chuff chuff off we go.

No 6.04 HOT CROSS BUNS

1276 1277 1280 1283

PART A
Hot cross buns, hot cross buns. One a pen - ny two a pen - ny hot cross buns.

PART B

PART C

1284 1286 1289

If you have no daugh - ters give them to your sons. One a pen - ny two a pen - ny hot cross buns.

REPEAT

||: :|| Repeat marks - the section of music between the repeat marks is to be played twice.

(If the first pair of dots does not appear, then the repeat is from the beginning.)

No 6.05 - RAIN RAIN, GO AWAY.



Musical score for Part A, B, and C, measures 1292 to 1295. The lyrics are: Rain, rain, go a - way way. Come a - gain a - noth - er day day.

Musical score for Part A, B, and C, measures 1296 to 1298. The lyrics are: Dad - dy all wants to play play. Rain, rain, go a - way way.

No 6.06 - WIGGLE WOBBLE TOOTH



Musical score for Part A, B, and C, measures 1300 to 1301. The lyrics are: Wig - gle wob - ble and loos - ie tooth, wig - gle with my tongue tongue. Push it fro and push it to, Wig - gle with back and forth now.

Musical score for Part A, B, and C, measures 1304 to 1307. The lyrics are: Wig - gle wob - ble to? loos - ie tooth, whoops! not hun - gry now. Where's it gone to? It's not there. Whoops! not hun - gry now.

№ 6.07 - AURA LEE

1308

A As the black - bird in the Spring, 'neath the will - ow tree.
In thy blush the rose was born, Mus - ic, when you spake,

B

C

1312

Joy - ous - ly I heard him sing, of his Au - ra Lee.
Through thine az - ure eye the morn, Spark - ling seemed to break.



№ 6.08 - MERRILY

1316

A Mer - ri - ly we to roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.
Come the waves to splash us wet, Splash us wet, spalsh us wet.

B

C

1320

Mer - ri - ly we to roll splash a - long, all the live long day.
Come the waves to splash us wet, On the deep blue sea.



No 6.09 - MARCH SOUTH (For Gladstone South State School)

Musical score for No 6.09 - MARCH SOUTH (For Gladstone South State School). The score is written for three parts: PART A, PART B, and PART C. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked '1324', '1325', '1328', and '1331'. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has three staves (PART A, PART B, PART C) and the second system has three staves (PART A, PART B, PART C). The score ends with a double bar line.

There are no breath marks in the next piece.

Write in the breath marks where you think they should be to give the best phrasing.



No 6.10 - MARCH CENTRAL (For Gladstone Central State School)

Musical score for No 6.10 - MARCH CENTRAL (For Gladstone Central State School). The score is written for three parts: PART A, PART B, and PART C. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked '1340', '1343', '1346', '1349', '1352', and '1355'. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has three staves (PART A, PART B, PART C) and the second system has three staves (PART A, PART B, PART C). The score ends with a double bar line.

No 6.11 - ODE TO JOY

1356 1358

PART A

Come, sing a song of joy for peace shall come, my broth - er. Sing, sing a

PART B

PART C

1361 1364

song of joy for men shall love each oth - er. That day will dawn just sure as hearts that are pure

1367 1370

are set free. No one must stand a - lone with out stretched hands be fore him.



No 6.12 - RING THE BELL

1372 1373

PART A

Now we've had our day at school, learn - ing all the gol - den rules.
It's a new day, Break - fast time. get - ting dressed it's time to go,

PART B

PART C

1376 1379

Ring, ring, ring the bell, for its time to go back home.
ring ring, Hear that bell, We should all be back in school

No 6.13 - JOHNNY WORKS WITH ONE HAMMER



1380 1382

A

John - ny works with one ham - mer, one ham - mer, one ham - mer.
John - ny works with two ham - mers, two ham - mers, two ham - mers.

B

C

How many times could you play or sing the song?

1384 1385

John - ny works with one ham - mer, then he works with two.
John - ny works with two ham - mers, then he works with three.

No 6.14 - LIGHTLY ROW

1388 1391

PART A

Light-ly row, light-ly row, ov - er glas - sy waves we go. Smooth-ly glide,
Far a - way, far a - way, Ech - o in the rock at play; Cal - leth not,

PART B

PART C

1393 1394 1397

smooth-ly glide, on the sil - ent tide. Let the winds and wat - ers be,
cal - leth not, To this lone - ly spot. On - ly with the sea - birds' note

1398 1400 1403

min - gled with our mel - o - dy. Sing and float sing and float, in our lit - tle boat.
Shall our hap - py mus - ic float. Light-ly row, light - ly row, In our lit - tle boat!



TIME SIGNATURE

You should have noticed that all of our bars have had exactly four counts all the time and that always, we have used the Crotchet to be one count. We will learn in future lessons how to change both of these things. If we can have a different no. of counts in a bar and can use different note shapes to be one count, we need a way of seeing which is which. To do this we use a "Time Signature" which is a group of two numbers, one above the other. The top number tells us the no. of counts in the bar (in this case Four) and the bottom no. tells which note shapes will be one count.

We know that we have been using a crotchet for one count so how do we get a number to mean one crotchet. Because the biggest note in common usage is a Semi-breve*, and there are four Crotchets in a Semibreve, we will use the no. 4 to represent one Crotchet.

We will now insert the $\frac{4}{4}$ time-signature into the stave immediately after the Clef.

* Yes, if there is a semi-breve, there must also be a breve. Because of its value of 8 beats, it is now too cumbersome and, rarely used in today's style of music.



No 6.15 - BILBY BOMP

1404

1406

A

B

C

1408

1409

SOME WAYS TO ADD VARIETY TO OUR MUSIC

In Bilby Bomp, 1st time : Parts A and B tacet, 2nd time Tutti.

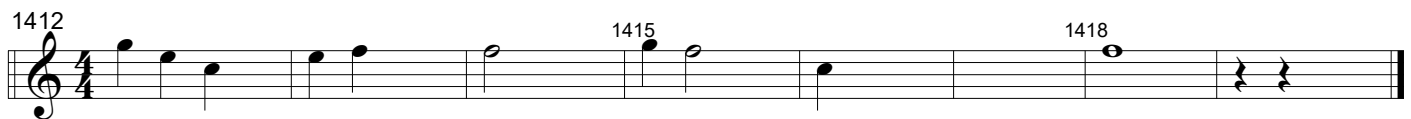
Here is another way, play it three times:

1st time: Parts A and B Tacet

2nd time: Part A only Tacet

3rd time: Tutti

№ 6.16 - COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING BARS WITH RESTS



REVISION OF TIES

A tie is a musical plus sign which adds two notes of the same pitch, together, to form one new note.

The sign for a tie is the same as the sign for a slur.

Before you play the next exercise, write the new count value of the tied notes.

№ 6.17 - TIES - Write in the note values and, the Tie value.

Below the first staff, there are four sets of blank lines for writing the new count value of the tied notes:

____ + ____ = ____ ____ + ____ = ____ ____ + ____ = ____ ____ + ____ = ____

Below the second staff, there are two sets of blank lines for writing the new count value of the tied notes:

____ + ____ + ____ = ____ ____ + ____ = ____

LET'S TRY A DIFFERENT TIME SIGNATURE

The next time signature has a 3 on top so we count three beats to the bar.
The bottom number is still 4, so we still have one beat to a crotchet

№ 6.18 - THREE IN THREE

1432 1433

A

B

C

1436 1439

1440 1442

1444 1445

COMMON TIME

One thing about $\frac{4}{4}$ time is that the majority of music is written with this time signature. Because it is most common to use this time signature, it is given the nick name of "Common Time" and we may use the abbreviation "C" to represent the $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature. Listen to your favourite tunes and hear how many are in a cycle of four counts. We can't see the written music but it is fair to assume that crotchets are being used to represent one beat. Did you hear any that are not in 4. Some examples are:

- 2 - "Colonel Bogey"
- 3 - "Away in a Manger" and the pipe band tune "A Scottish Soldier"
- 5 - "Everything's Alright" from "Jesus Christ, Superstar"
- 6 - "Click go the Shears" (although you may more easily hear two counts divided into three sub beats each, thus $3+3=6$)
- 7 - The original theme to "The Bill" and the Daly Wilson Big Band's version of "Tie Me Kangaroo Down"
- 8 - The Chase theme from the movie "Man from Snowy River" (although you may hear 3 counts where the first two are split into 3 and the third split into two, thus $3+3+2=8$)
- 9 - Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring ($3+3+3=9$)
- 10 - Mission Impossible ($3+3+2+2=10$)
- 11 - Skirting On The Surface by "Smile" (RadioHead) ($3+3+3+2=11$)
- 12 - "Memory" from "Cats" ($3+3+3+3=12$ (listen for the bar that is in 10))
- 13 - Opening to Skimbleshanks" from "Cats" ($3+3+3+4$)

SPECIAL NOTE FOR THE REPEAT IN THE NEXT SONG

All previous tunes with a repeat, have ended at the repeat sign. In the next tune, there is more music after the repeat.

The normal convention now is that after the repeat has been done, at the end of the second time playing through the song, play what comes next which in this case, is just one bar. Note also that in this tune, the repeat does not go all the way to the beginning.

Common point of confusion: To repeat once, is to play it twice. One day you might be asked to repeat twice which means to play it three times.

With "When the Saints", pay particular attention to the fact the the 1st beat of some bars is a rest.

№ 6.19 - WHEN THE SAINTS

1448 1451

A Oh when the saints, go march-ing in, oh when the

B

C

1454 1457

saints go march - ing in. I want to be in that

1460 1463

num - ber, when the saints go march - ing in. Hey!



CODA

Coda is the Latin term for "tail" and, a tail is usually at the end. The one extra bar (1465) is the tail that has been added on to be the "end" of the song. Therefore that bar is called the "Coda". When ever you are asked to play the Coda - it is the tail piece at the end. In future lessons, the Coda may be several bars long.



No 6.20 - INCY WINCY

1466

A

1469

B

C

In - cy Wi - cy Spi - der climed up the wat - er spout.

1470

1472

Down came the rain and washed poor In - cy out.

1474

1475

Out came the sun and dried up all the rain. So,

1478

1481

In - cy Win - cy Spi - der climbed up the spout a - gain.



No 6.21 JINGLE BELLS - Can you find the Coda?

1482 1484

A Jin - gle Bells, Jin - gle Bells, Jin - gle all the way. Oh what fun it

B

C

1487 1490

is to ride a Six White Boom - ers' slay. Oh! Jin - gle Bells, Jin - gle Bells,

1492 1493 1496

Jin - gle all the way. Oh what fun it is to ride A Six White Boom - ers'

1497 1499

slay. A Six White Boom - ers' slay.

No 6.22 - CONCERT TIME TRIO 1, MEDLEY 7

Three in Three, Surprise, When the Saints, Drum Away, Bilby Bomp.

A Three in Three**B** Surprise

Three in Three, Surprise, When the Saints, Drum Away, Bilby Bomp.

Measures 1505 to 1508. Part A (Three in Three) and Part B (Surprise) are shown for three staves (A, B, C).

Measures 1510 to 1517. Part C is shown for three staves (A, B, C).

D When the Saints

When the Saints

Measures 1519 to 1526. Part D is shown for three staves (A, B, C).

Measures 1527 to 1532. Part D is shown for three staves (A, B, C).

№ 6.22 - Concert Time Trio 1, continued.

1534 1535

E Drum Away

Hand Claps

Foot stomps

1541

1542 1544 1547

F Bilby Bomp

1550 1553

G



1557 1559 1562

№ 6.23- SOLO 9 - (MEDLEY 7)

Three in Three, Surprise, When the Saints, Drum Away, Bilby Bomp.

Soloist

Accompiment

A Three in Three

1565 1568 1571

B Surprise

1577 1580 **C**

D When the Saints

1583 1586

1592 1595 1598

Chord diagrams for guitar are provided for the Soloist part. The accompaniment is written for piano.

1601 1604 **E** Drum Away 1607 Hand Claps or thigh claps

Foot stomps

1610 1613 **F** Bilby Bomp

1619 1622 **G** 1625

1626 1628 1631

№ 6.24 - CONCERT TIME TRIO 2, MEDLEY 8
 "On the Bridge of Avignon, A La Rueda, Dreydl Song, Untitled."

A Avignon. (French)

1633 1634 1637

PART A

PART B

PART C

are danc-ing, On the bridge of

1638 1640 1643

Av - ign - on They are danc-ing all a - round. A la rue - da, rue - da De pan y ca - nel - a.

B A La Rueda. (Spanish)

1646 1649

Da - me un be - si - to Y vete pa - ra laes - cue - la. Si no quier - es ir, A -
 To the wheel, wheel of bread and cinn a - mon. Give me a kiss and

1650 1652 1655

cués - tate a dor - mir. On the bridge of Av - ig - on They are danc - ing, they
 go to school. If you don't want to go, Then lay down to sleep.

№ 6.24 - Concert Time Trio 2, continued.

C Percussion

1658

PLAY

Hand Claps

Thigh Slaps

Foot stomps

PLAY I

PLAY

D Dredyl. (Hungarian Hanukkah)

1661

1664

have a lit - tle drei - del I made it out of clay And when it's dry and

1665

1667

E

read - y Then drei - del I shall play! Drei - del, drei - del, drei - del I

1670

1673

made it out of clay And when it's dry and read - y Then drei - del I shall play!

No 6.24 - Concert Time Trio 2, continued.

F Untitled

1679

Three staves (A, B, C) showing musical notation for measures 1679-1680. Staff A and B have a treble clef, and Staff C has a bass clef. The music consists of quarter and eighth notes.

1680

1682

Three staves (A, B, C) showing musical notation for measures 1680-1682. Staff A and B have a treble clef, and Staff C has a bass clef. The music consists of quarter and eighth notes.

G Sur le pont d' Avignon

1685

Three staves (A, B, C) showing musical notation for measures 1685-1688. Staff A and B have a treble clef, and Staff C has a bass clef. The music includes lyrics: "Sur le pont d' Av - ign - on, On y danse, on y danse,".

1688

1691

Three staves (A, B, C) showing musical notation for measures 1688-1691. Staff A and B have a treble clef, and Staff C has a bass clef. The music includes lyrics: "Sur le pont d' Av _ign _on, On y danse, tous en rond.".

№ 6.25- SOLO10 - (MEDLEY 8)

"On the Bridge of Avignon, A La Rueda, Dreydl Song, Untitled."

1693 1694 **A Avignon. (French)** 1697

Soloist

Acomp-
niment

1699 1700 1703

B A La Rueda.(Spanish) 1706 1709

1710 1712 1715

№ 6.25 - Solo 10 continued.

C Hand Claps

1718

PLAY

D Dredyl. (Hungarian Hanukkah)

1721

1724

1726

1727

E

1730

1731

1733

№ 6.25 - Solo 10 continued.

F Untitled

1739

1740

1742

G Sur le pont d' Avignon

1745

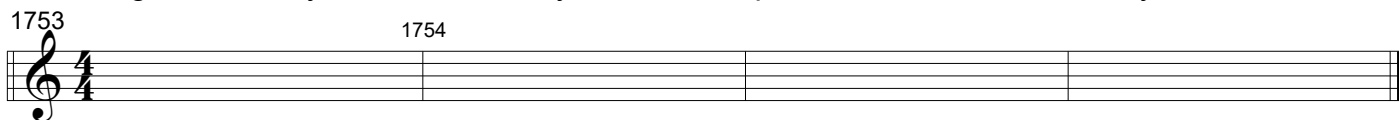
1748

1751

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT?

No 6.26 - (you give it a title)

Using the notes you know, create your own composition - remember, exactly 4 counts to a bar.

**KNOWLEDGE CHECK.**

(A) Name the following shapes and signs

(i) (ii)  (iii) 

(iv)  (v)  (vi) 

(vii)  (viii)  (ix) 

(x)  (xi)  (xii) 

(B) What is the meaning of the following words?

(i) Tacet

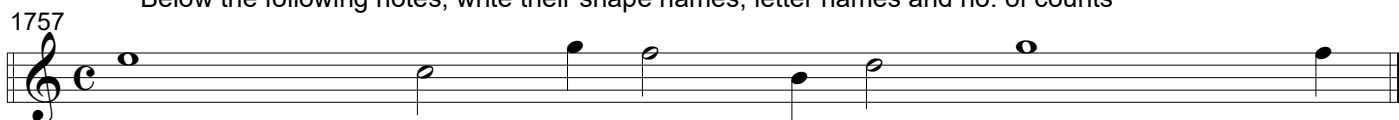
(ii) Soli

(iii) Tutti

(iv) Trio

(v) Coda

Below the following notes, write their shape names, letter names and no. of counts

**STAGE 6 ASSESSMENT**

Composition and, Knowledge Check as above

Perform a Stage 6 tune/song from memory.

Perform your composition.

Perform in a Stage 6 Trio

Perform in a Stage 6 Band piece

Perform a Stage 6 Solo