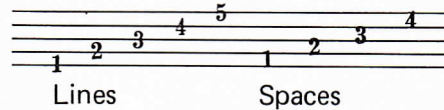


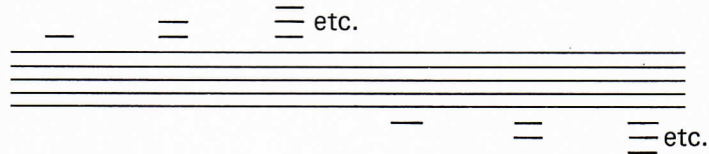
PART I

THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

The **notes** that you are going to play are indicated on 5 lines and 4 spaces, called the **staff**.



These 5 lines and 4 spaces are often not enough for all the notes, so lines and spaces are added above and below the staff: These added lines are called **leger lines**.



Each line and each space has a name which is determined when a character called a **clef** is placed at the beginning of the staff.

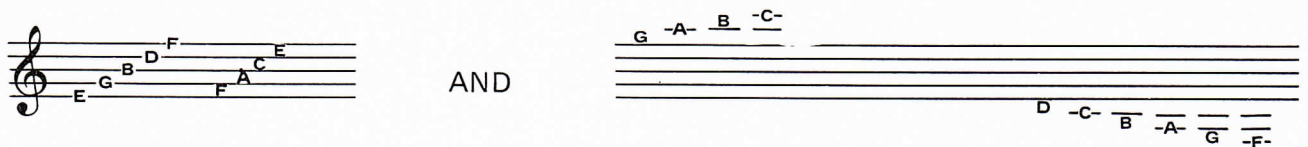


This sign or character is called the **treble** or **G-Clef**.



When it is used with the staff, it designates that G is on the second line.

All other lines and spaces are named accordingly as follows:

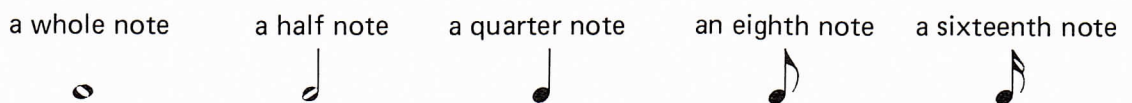


MEMORIZE THESE!

When notes are placed on these lines and spaces they assume the same name as the line or space on which they are placed.



The notes that you will use in this method are:



The notes are related to one another exactly like simple arithmetic:

A **whole note** equals:

- 2 – **half notes** or
- 4 – **quarter notes**, or
- 8 – **eighth notes**, or
- 16 – **sixteenth notes**.

See the table of note values on page 6.

LESSON FIFTEEN

PART I Practice the breathing exercises.

PART II Practice tongue and slur.
Big breath — chest up.
Blow full and free.
Hold the last note of each measure, until all air is exhausted and longer.

PART III Practice tongue and slur.

PART IV Practice with the Metronome.
Start slowly. Increase the speed as you progress.

Repeat each pattern many times.