



The image displays four staves of musical notation for the 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star' exercise. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first three staves contain a continuous eighth-note scale, while the fourth staff contains a continuous sixteenth-note scale. All staves end with a whole note chord.

TRACK 42

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and common time (C). It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a 'V' marking above the first measure. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign after the fourth measure. The bottom staff of the first system continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and a '4' marking below the fourth measure. The second system also consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody with a '4' marking below the fourth measure. The bottom staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with a '4 0' marking below the first measure and a '4' marking below the fourth measure. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

TRACK 43

Lección 21

Existirá la opción de tocar la cuerda al aire o el cuarto dedo en primera posición. Una buena regla es usar la digitación que cree un movimiento más sutil al ataque del arco. Por ejemplo, el primer compás de esta pieza es tocado sobre la cuerda *La* sin cambiar de cuerda cuando el cuarto dedo es usado para tocar la nota *Mi*.

Gavotte from Sonata No. 2, Opus 5

Georg Frederic Handel

f 4 0 4 *mf* 4 0

4 *f*

mf 4 4 *f*

4 4 ritard

Menuet

J. S. Bach

mf 4 4 *f*

0 4 *p* 0

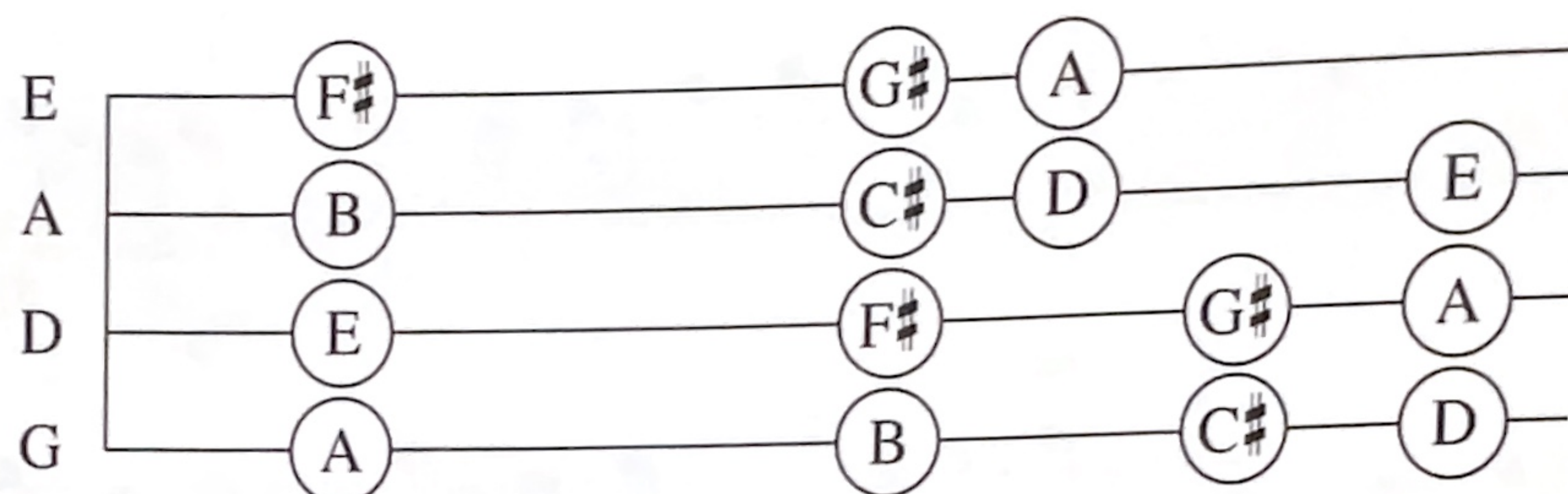
crescendo 4 0 4

f 0 0 4

Lección 22

Escala de La mayor

La escala de *La mayor* contiene 3 sostenidos en su armadura: *Fa#*, *Do#* y *Sol#*. Una escala de dos octavas puede ser ejecutada con el primer dedo sobre la nota *La* en la cuerda *Sol*. El tercer dedo en la cuerda *Sol* será colocado un tono arriba del segundo para tocar un *Do#*. El tercer dedo en la cuerda *Re* será posicionado un tono arriba del segundo para tocar *Sol#*.



German Dance

Ludwig Van Beethoven



Lección 23

Danza Alemana en La mayor

Ludwig van Beethoven

mf *f* *p* *mf* *mf* ritard

Andante Grazioso

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

mf *mf* *mf* *mf* *f* ritard

Lección 24

Las semicorcheas se distinguen por tener dos líneas en la parte superior y durar la mitad de una corchea. En compases 4/4, 3/4 y 2/4 hay cuatro semicorcheas por cada tiempo.

Ride, Ride

Dmitri Kabalevsky

Bonaparte's Retreat

Theme used by Aaron Copland for Rodeo

Lección 25

La corchea con puntillo dura tres cuartos de un tiempo. Su duración es equivalente a la de tres semicorcheas. Asegúrese de hacerla durar tres veces más que una semicorchea en las siguientes melodías.

Soldier's March

Robert Schumann

Three staves of music for 'Soldier's March'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of dotted eighth notes, some with slurs. Dynamic markings 'f' (forte) are present. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar notation and dynamics.

Theme from the Fourth Symphony

Franz Schubert

Six staves of music for 'Theme from the Fourth Symphony'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of dotted eighth notes, some with slurs. Dynamic markings 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are present. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar notation and dynamics. The fourth and fifth staves continue the melody with similar notation and dynamics. The sixth staff concludes the theme with a 'pp' (pianissimo) marking.

Lección 26

La articulación *staccato* es representada por un punto que se coloca por encima o por debajo de una nota. Éstos indican que la nota deberá ser ejecutada con un movimiento de arco más corto, deteniendo el arco antes de completar el valor rítmico de la nota. Esto dejara espacio entre las notas dando un sonido "corto."

Glockenspiel

Wolfgang A. Mozart

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, all in treble clef and 2/4 time. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is characterized by staccato articulation, indicated by dots above or below the notes. The dynamics and phrasing are as follows:

- Staff 1: *mf* (mezzo-forte)
- Staff 2: Continuation of the melody.
- Staff 3: Continuation of the melody.
- Staff 4: Continuation of the melody.
- Staff 5: *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a *crescendo* marking.
- Staff 6: *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.
- Staff 7: Continuation of the melody, ending with a *crescendo* marking.
- Staff 8: Continuation of the melody, ending with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- Staff 9: Continuation of the melody.
- Staff 10: Final staff of the piece.

Lección 27

Las siguientes piezas contienen notas con *staccato* y notas sin *staccato*. Asegúrese de hacer una diferencia deteniendo el movimiento del arco cuando la nota es *staccato*, y movimientos de arco completo cuando las notas no sean *staccato*.

Surprise Symphony

Joseph Haydn

The musical score for 'Surprise Symphony' by Joseph Haydn consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of staccato notes. The second staff includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and a four-measure rest. The third staff starts with a crescendo and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a four-measure rest, followed by a crescendo, a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and a ritardando marking.

Gavotte in D

Arcangelo Corelli

The musical score for 'Gavotte in D' by Arcangelo Corelli consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a four-measure rest. The second staff features a four-measure rest and a four-measure rest. The third staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo, and ends with a four-measure rest. The fourth staff begins with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and includes a four-measure rest.

Lección 28

Las *apoyaduras* son pequeñas notas que se colocan antes o después de la nota principal. No tienen una duración normal, pero son tocadas de manera rápida. En algunas piezas son tocadas en el tiempo, y en otras, antes del tiempo.

Sonatina

Ludwig Van Beethoven

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1: *p* (piano), followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Staff 2: *crescendo*, *mf* (mezzo-forte), *decrescendo*.
- Staff 3: *mf*, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Staff 4: *ritard* (ritardando).
- Staff 5: *a tempo*, *p*, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Staff 6: *crescendo*, *mf*, *decrescendo*.
- Staff 7: *mf*.
- Staff 8: *p*, *crescendo*.
- Staff 9: *f* (forte), *ritard*.