

Vaisnava Melodies

23 Easy Tunes for Keyboard



Quick Method for Beginners

By Narayani devi dasi

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*I offer my respectful obeisances to His Divine Grace
A.C. Srila Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada,
founder-acarya of ISKCON, who spread
the jewel of knowledge that is
Krsna Consciousness.*



My humble attempt is to reproduce some melodies appropriate for the glorification of the Lord. I wrote them in European notation so that they would be easily accessible to westerners. I added some theoretical explanations so that everyone could learn how to read notes; however this book is not a detailed music theory book. The melodies I wrote down are well known and sung in ISKCON temples. The verses and translations of most of the songs are in the book "Songs of the Vaisnava Acaryas".



I wish to thank everyone who helped me and encouraged me in the elaboration of this book. In particular, their Holinesses Jagadish Maharaja, Bhakti Caru Maharaja and Gopal Krsna Maharaja, my husband Gopinatha das, Uttama devi dasi, and other friends.

Gopinatha das

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Learning music

Everyone can play an instrument. It is usually timidity that prevents one using his full possibilities. The first goal of this method is to give a chance to the student to go above these hesitations, and to discover that he also possesses some musical ability.

Everyone can learn how to play harmonium

Anyone who can drive a car, or anyone who can type, can play harmonium with no problem. To play the right note at the right time is a mechanical skill.

A new alphabet

Learning music is not even like learning a new language; it is only like learning a new alphabet. When we know the alphabet's letters and how each one of them sounds, we can read out loud all the words formed with those letters, and we can also combine those letters in many different ways and thus make different words.

Music is the same. There are only twelve notes; we have to recognize them on the staff, and know their respective place on the keyboard. We then read the different combinations of the notes, and we have different melodies. It is always the same twelve notes. Only the combinations differ from one melody to another.

Sometimes in a written language we have different signs to indicate a pause or accent, or to give more precision; this is the punctuation. In music we also have different signs to indicate a pause or more precision.

Is playing music difficult?

Why do people think that learning music is so difficult? It is because the majority of people see and hear professional performances. A professional pianist or violonist must have practiced for years and hours in order to display such virtuosity. But to play on a keyboard with only one hand, one note at a time, is possible for everyone.

Being musical

What usually is called "being musical" is how much feeling the performer puts into executing a piece. But the feelings a devotee has while playing are devotional.

I don't have a good ear

Since the majority of the vaisnava tunes are melodies that the devotees already know, they play by ear, even unknowingly. Maybe if we wanted to learn violin we would need a "good ear". But my experience in teaching keyboard music has been that everyone has at least a little "good ear", and we develop our earing while learning.

Singing

The advantage of playing while singing is that you are sure to sing the right note without being out of tune. Learning to play harmonium will improve your singing.

At the end of this course, reading notation will no longer be a mystery. You will be able to sing your favorite tunes while playing on your keyboard.

Introduction

There is no mystery to playing music. This method contains all the necessary explanations for the student to be able to understand how to play on a keyboard, without a teacher beside him. At a reasonable price, this step by step course gives you a chance to progress at your own pace.

Why this manual?

I have seen that devotees, even without any musical background, could learn very quickly how to play harmonium, and were very happy to play their favorite songs. Thus I have compiled a simple method and have written tunes to inspire each and everyone to play and relish the songs of the great acharyas. If you do not play at all, it is an opportunity for you to learn. If you already play "by ear", you can learn how to read notation and thus expand your repertory.

What you will accomplish

By going through this book, you will have a solid musical base. The course is divided in 5 sections and contains 23 lessons and 29 exercises. You will find the answers for each exercise at the end of the book. For each new theoretical skill, there is an appropriate melody, and the difficulties are gradual.

Play at home or at the temple; play for your friends or for your deities. Take this opportunity and start your "music lessons" today.

Part I

Preliminary Skills

In three lessons, Part I will teach you the names of the notes and their respective places on the staff and on the keyboard.

At the end of Part I, you will know:

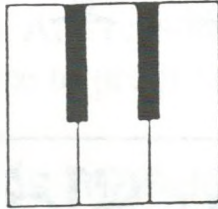
- the names of the notes
- the notes on the keyboard
- what is a staff
- the name of the notes on the staff

Lesson 1

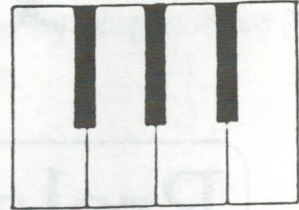
□ The Keyboard

The black keys are found in groups of:

two



and three



The white keys have the same letter-names as the first seven letters of the alphabet: **A B C D E F G**

Each letter-name has its own place on the keyboard.



A little hint

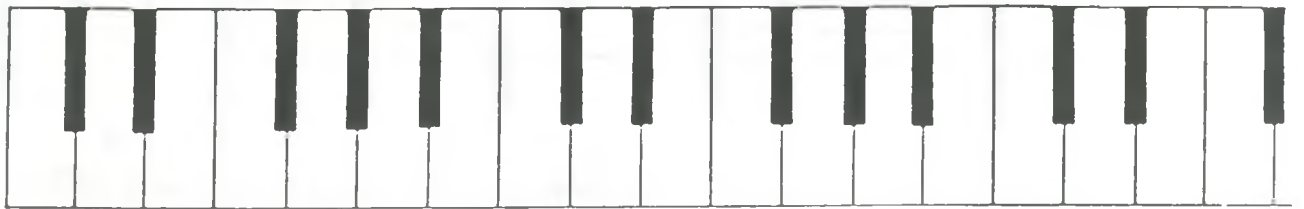
To find C, look for a group of two black keys.

C is the note to the left.



 Exercise 1

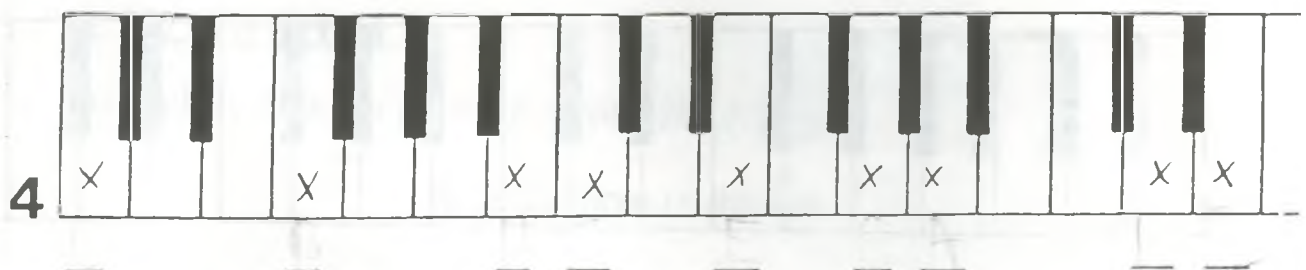
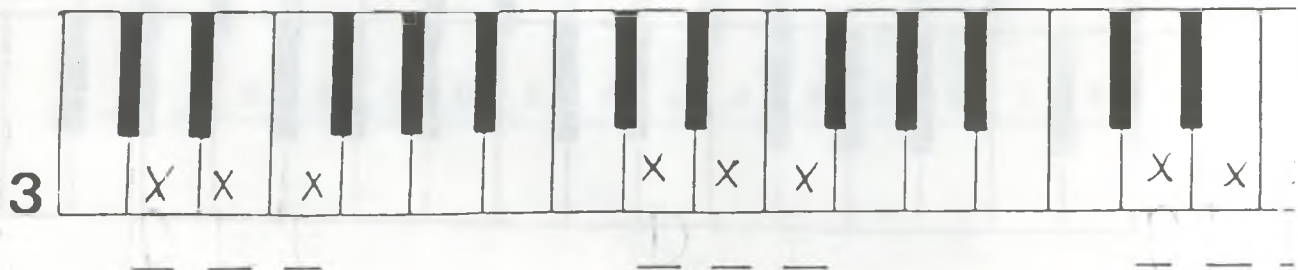
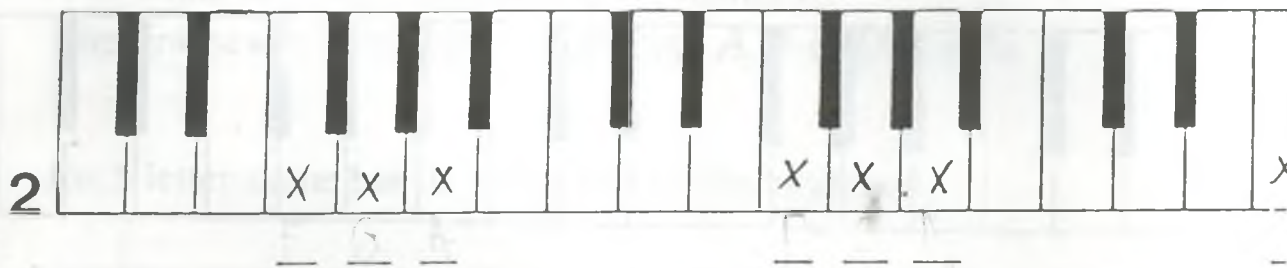
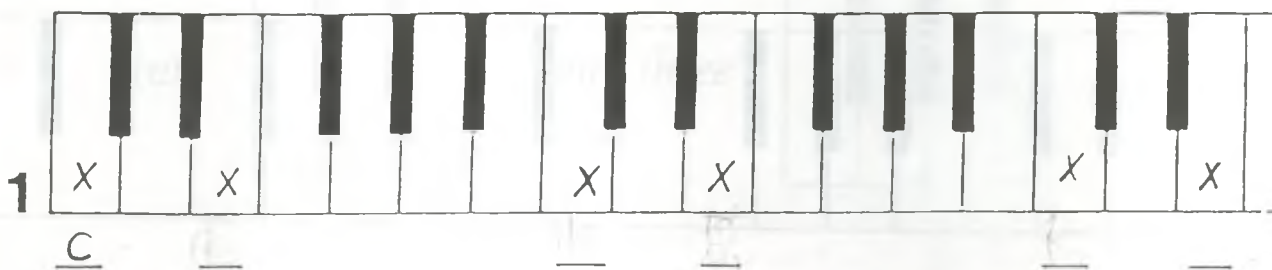
-Find all the C's



Exercise 2

-Write the name of each note marked with an "X".

-Play each marked note on your keyboard and name it out loud.



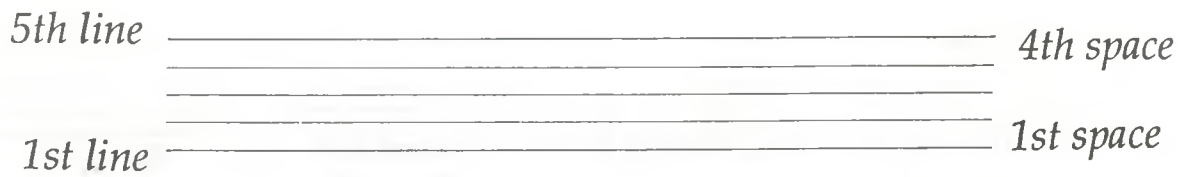
Lesson 2

The Staff

-The staff consists of five parallel lines and the 4 spaces in between.



The lines and spaces are numbered starting from the bottom line and going upward.



-Bar lines divide the music into measures.



Measure

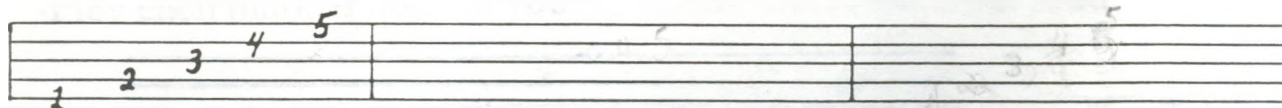
Bar line

-The double bar line marks the end.

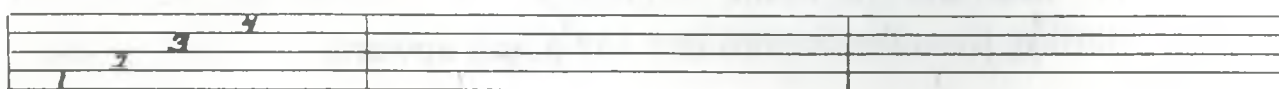


Exercise 3

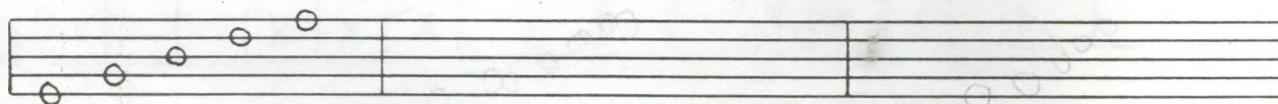
1. Number the lines.



2. Number the spaces.



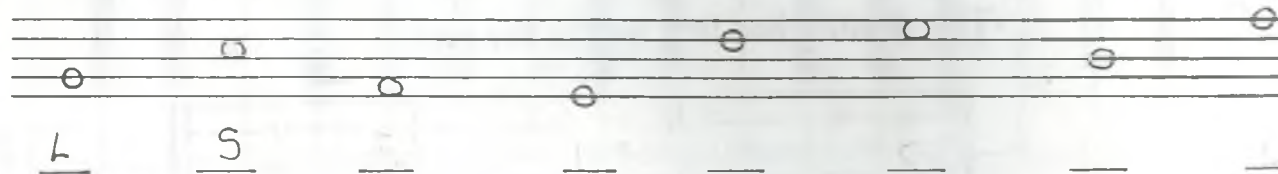
3. Write a note on each line, starting from the bottom line.



4. Write a note on each space, starting from the bottom space.



5. Write if the note is on the line or on the space.

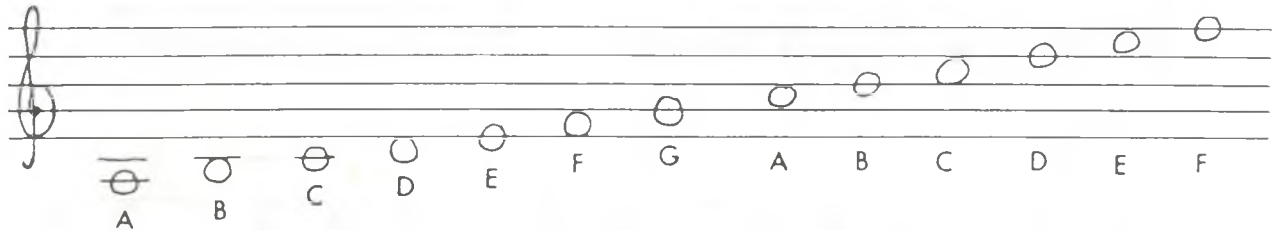


Lesson 3

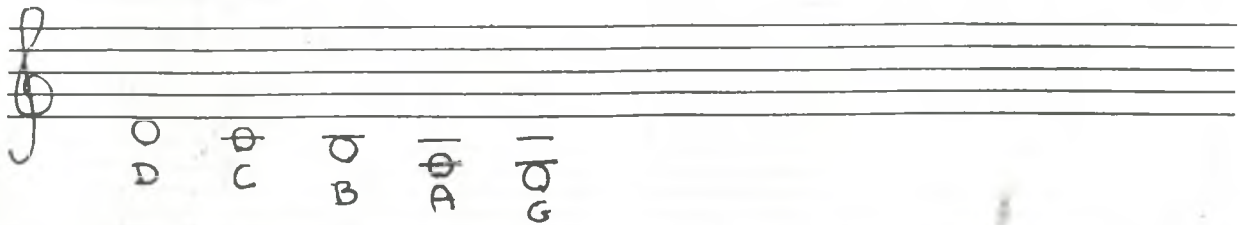
□ The Notes on the Staff

Now let's learn the name of each note on the staff.

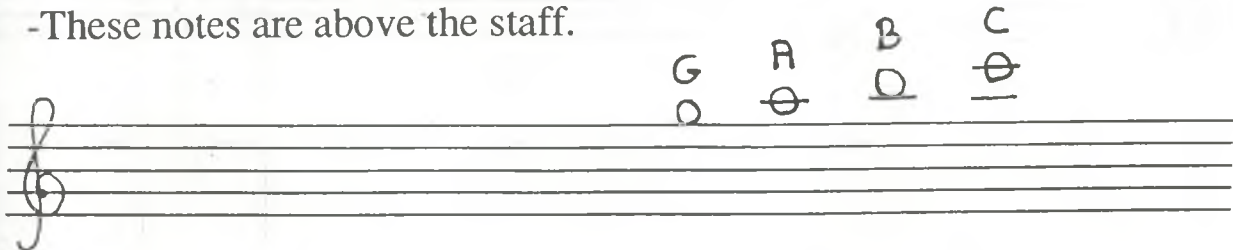
Each space and line of the staff is given a letter-name.



-These notes are under the staff.

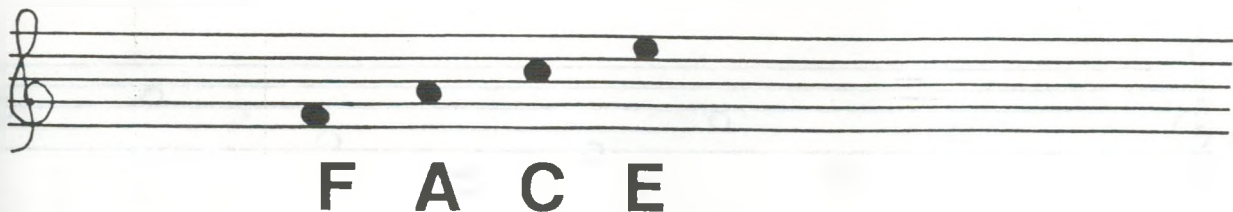


-These notes are above the staff.



Tip

Notice that the notes on the spaces make the word "face".





Exercise 4

Write the name of each note.

1

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains ten whole notes: G4 (first space), A4 (second space), B4 (third space), C5 (fourth space), B4 (third space), A4 (second space), G4 (first space), F4 (first line), E4 (first space), D4 (first line), and C4 (below the first line). There are ten dashed lines below the staff for labeling.

2

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains thirteen whole notes: D4 (below the first line), E4 (first space), F4 (first line), G4 (first space), A4 (second space), B4 (third space), C5 (fourth space), B4 (third space), A4 (second space), G4 (first space), F4 (first line), E4 (first space), and D4 (below the first line). There are thirteen dashed lines below the staff for labeling.

3

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains fourteen whole notes: C4 (below the first line), D4 (below the first line), E4 (first space), F4 (first line), G4 (first space), A4 (second space), B4 (third space), C5 (fourth space), B4 (third space), A4 (second space), G4 (first space), F4 (first line), E4 (first space), D4 (below the first line), and C4 (below the first line). There are fourteen dashed lines below the staff for labeling.

4

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains fourteen whole notes: C4 (below the first line), D4 (below the first line), E4 (first space), F4 (first line), G4 (first space), A4 (second space), B4 (third space), C5 (fourth space), B4 (third space), A4 (second space), G4 (first space), F4 (first line), E4 (first space), D4 (below the first line), and C4 (below the first line). There are fourteen dashed lines below the staff for labeling.

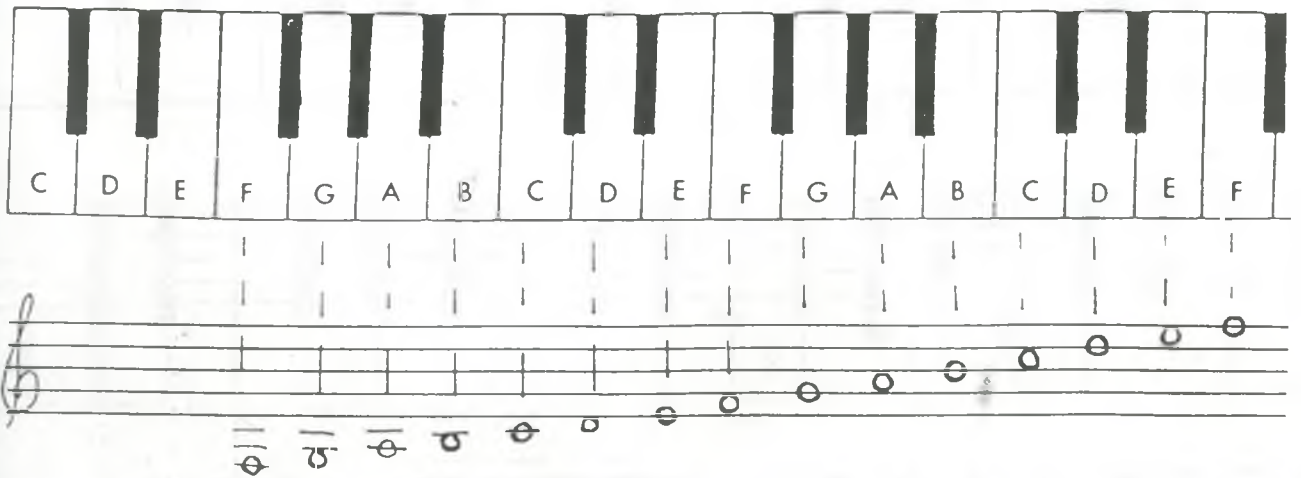
5

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains fourteen whole notes: C4 (below the first line), D4 (below the first line), E4 (first space), F4 (first line), G4 (first space), A4 (second space), B4 (third space), C5 (fourth space), B4 (third space), A4 (second space), G4 (first space), F4 (first line), E4 (first space), D4 (below the first line), and C4 (below the first line). There are fourteen dashed lines below the staff for labeling.

Lesson 4

□ Keyboard and Staff

Each note of the staff has also its respective place on the keyboard.




You can now read the notes in the staff and you know where to play them on your keyboard.

Exercise 5


-Write on the keyboard the name of each note.

1



A piano keyboard diagram showing 12 keys. The first white key is labeled 'F'. Below the keyboard is a five-line musical staff with a treble clef. Vertical dashed lines connect the keys to the staff. The notes are: F (first space), G (first line), A (second space), B (second line), C (third space), D (third line), E (third space), F (fourth space), G (fourth line), A (fourth space), B (fifth line), and C (first space of the next octave).

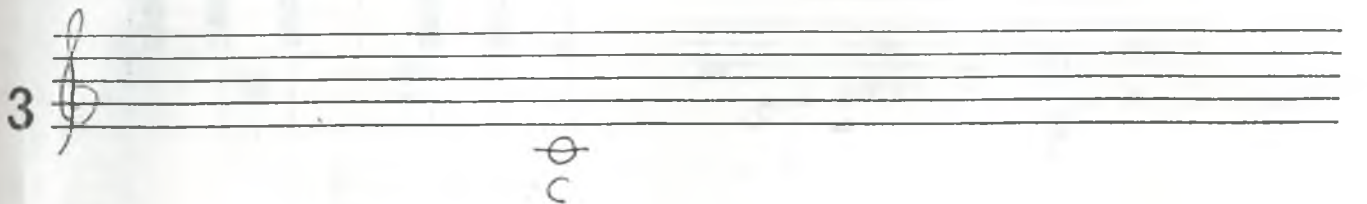
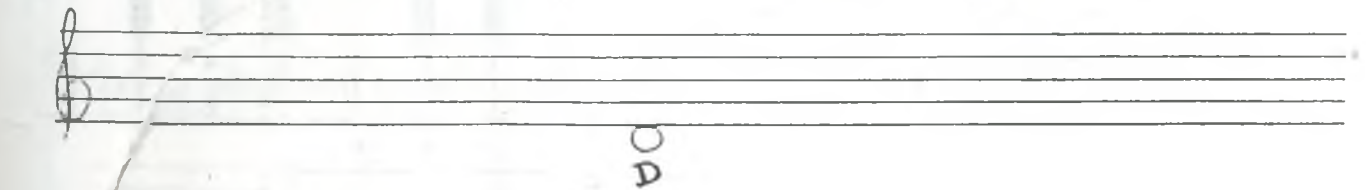
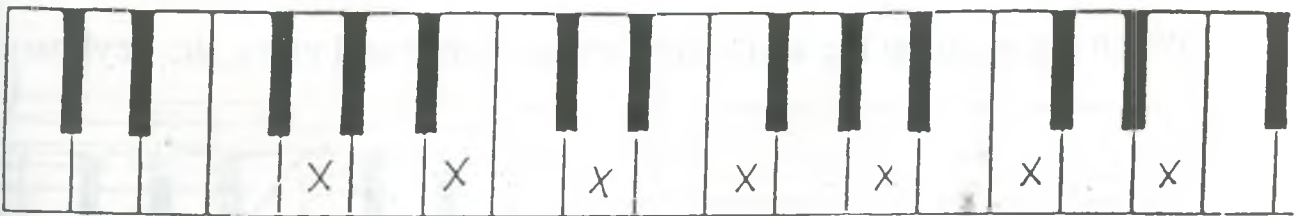
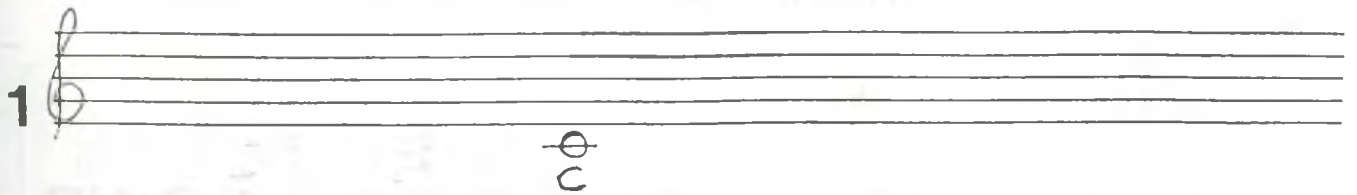
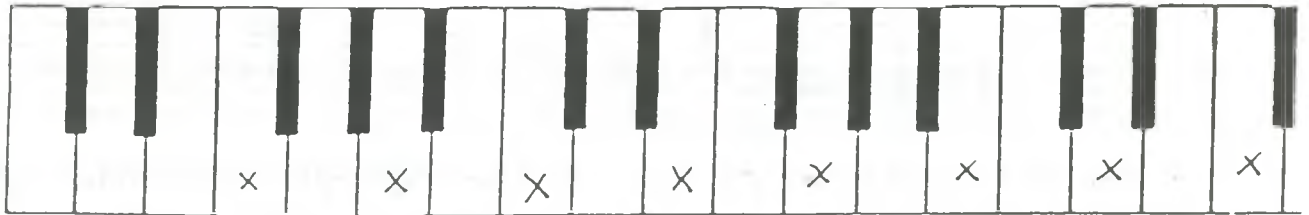
2



A piano keyboard diagram showing 12 keys. Below the keyboard is a five-line musical staff with a treble clef. Vertical dashed lines connect the keys to the staff. The notes are: C (third space), D (third line), E (third space), F (fourth space), G (fourth line), A (fourth space), B (fifth line), and C (first space of the next octave).

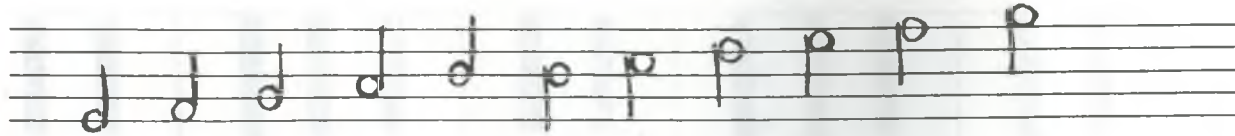
Exercise 6

-Draw in the staff each marked note and write its name underneath.



Lesson 5

Note stems

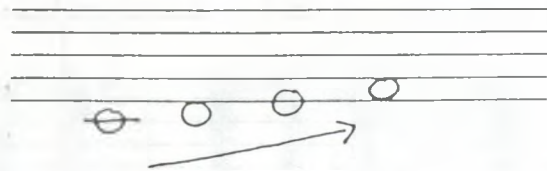


In the staff, notes below the third line have stems going up, on the right side. Notes above the 3rd line have stem going down on the left side.

Lesson 6

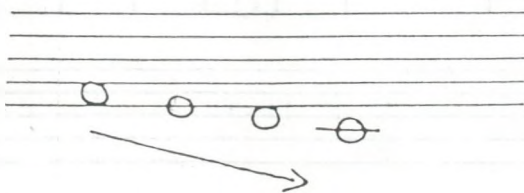
Going up and going down

When notes go up the staff, they sound higher and go up the keyboard.



→
Going up to the right

When notes go down the staff, they sound lower and go down the keyboard.



12 *Going down to the left*

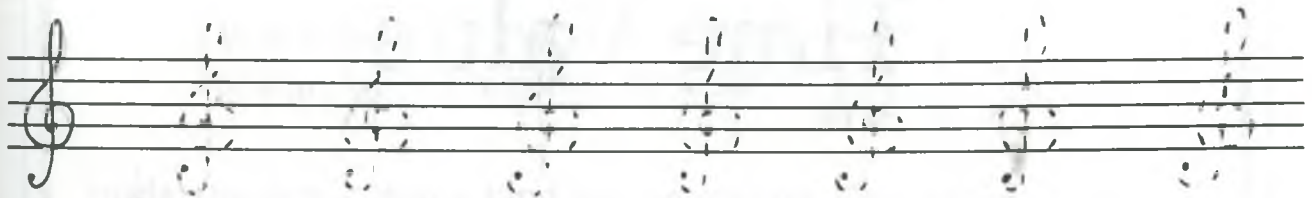
Lesson 7

□ The Treble Clef

At the beginning of each staff we find a sign that we call the treble clef. There are also other clefs but for our purposes we need only to know how to read notes in the treble clef.

Exercise 7

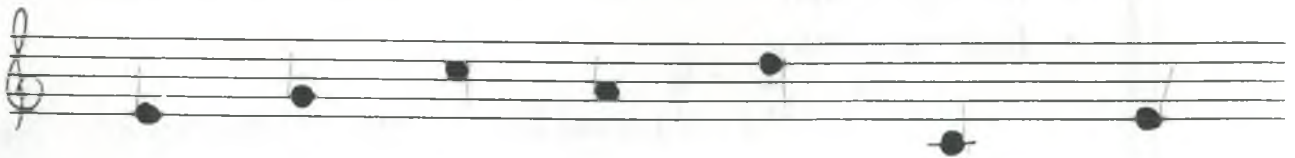
-Follow the dots.



-Trace your own treble clefs.












-Add the stems to each of the following notes.













Exercise 8

















1- Write the kind of note (whole, half, quarter, eighth or dotted note).

	_____		_____		_____
	_____		_____		_____
	_____		_____		_____

2-Write the number of beats each note should receive.

 =	 =	 =	 =
 =	 =	 =	 =

3-Write the total number of beats.

 +  = _____	 +  = _____
 +  = _____	 +  = _____
 +  = _____	 +  = _____
 +  = _____	 +  = _____



Exercise 9

1- Write the number of beats each note should receive.

A musical staff with eight notes: a whole note, a half note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for writing the number of beats. The first two lines have the handwritten numbers '4' and '1' respectively. The remaining six lines are blank.

A musical staff with eight notes: a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for writing the number of beats. All lines are blank.

A musical staff with eight notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for writing the number of beats. All lines are blank.

2- Write the kind of note.

A musical staff with five notes: a whole note, a half note, a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. Below the staff are five horizontal lines for writing the kind of note. The first two lines have the handwritten labels 'whole' and 'half' respectively. The remaining three lines are blank.

A musical staff with five notes: a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a whole note. Below the staff are five horizontal lines for writing the kind of note. All lines are blank.

A musical staff with five notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. Below the staff are five horizontal lines for writing the kind of note. All lines are blank.

Lesson 9

□ The Time Signature



The two figures at the beginning of every piece is the time signature. The time signature tells us how many beats there are in each measure.

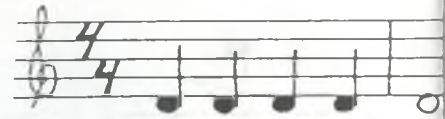
Two beats in each measure.



Three beats in each measure.



Four beats in each measure.



In music, the study of time signatures may become very elaborate. For now, we need only to know that:

- the top figure tells us how many beats there are in each measure,
- the bottom figure confirms that the quarter note gets one beat.



Exercise 10

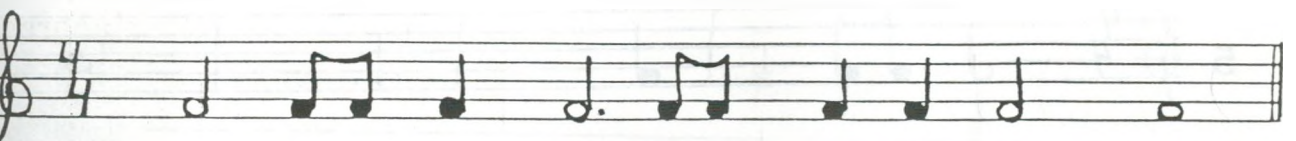
- Add the bar lines.

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

Exercise 11


- Beats are missing in some measures. Complete according to the time signature.

1 

2 

3 


4 

5 

Exercise 12

nature.

- Write the time signature.

1 

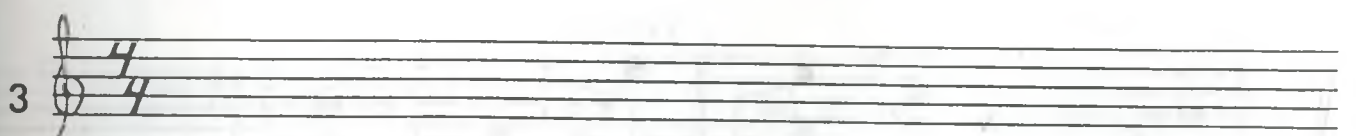
2 

3 

- Compose measures according to the time signature.

1 

2 

3 

Lesson 10

□ The Counting

In order to be exact in timing, we count out loud like this:
one and, two and, three and, four and.

We write "and" like this: + (1+ 2+ 3+ 4+)

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The staff contains a sequence of notes: a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. Below the staff, the counting sequence is written: 4 + 1+ 2+3+ 4 + 1+ 2+3+ 4 + 1+ 2+3+ 4 + 1+ 2+3+.

In this example there are four counts in each measure.

Notice that the first measure is incomplete and starts on the 4th count whereas the last measure has three counts. Both first and last measure total four counts.

In the next exercises you will practice writing the counting of each measure. The counts have to be directly under their corresponding note.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef, divided into two sections. The left section is labeled "Good" and contains four measures of music with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. Below the notes, the counting sequence is written: 4 + 1+ 2+3+ 4 +. The right section is labeled "Wrong" and contains four measures of music with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. Below the notes, the counting sequence is written: 4 + 1+ 2+ 3+ 4 +. The "Wrong" counting is misaligned with the notes.



Exercise 13

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.

D E F F

4 + 1+ 2+ 3+ 4 +

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are: quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note F, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G. The counts '4 + 1+ 2+ 3+ 4 +' are written below the first five notes.

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are: quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G.

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are: quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G.

Detailed description: An empty musical staff with five lines.

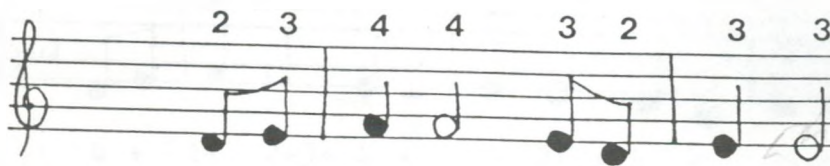
Lesson 11

□ Fingering

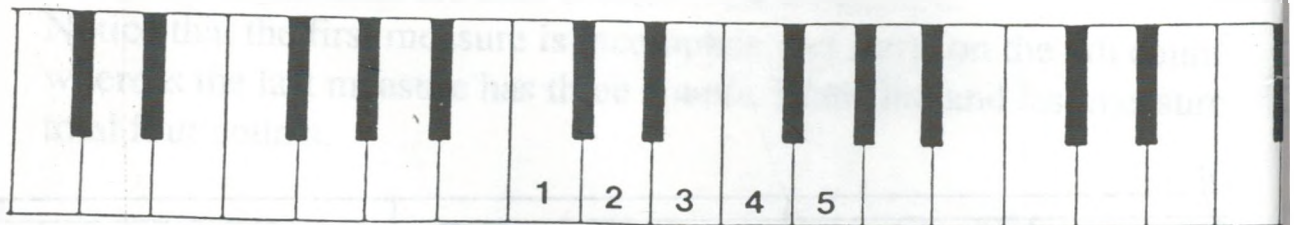


Right hand

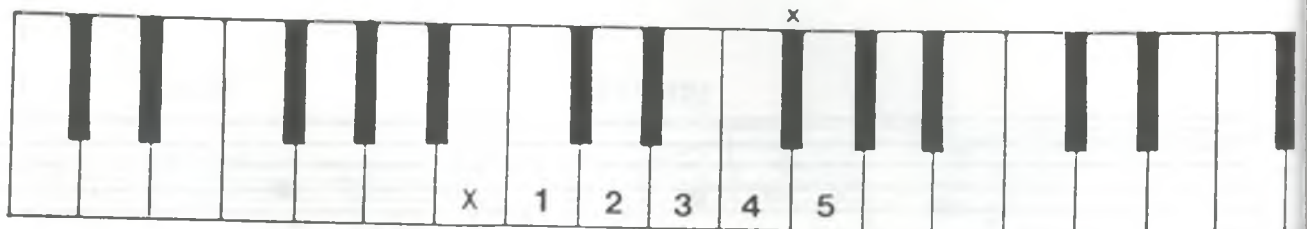
Each finger has a number.



The number above the staff shows which finger plays the note.
The numbers on the keyboard show the position of the hand.



Sometimes, the numbers show the starting position only.
The "X" shows other notes that will be played. The fingering will then be different.





Exercise 14

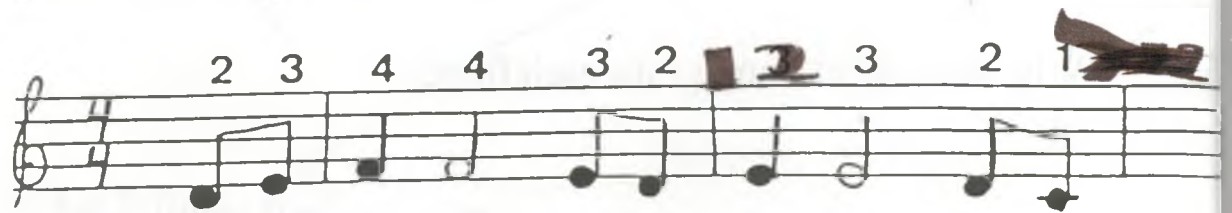


-Write the correct number for each finger.

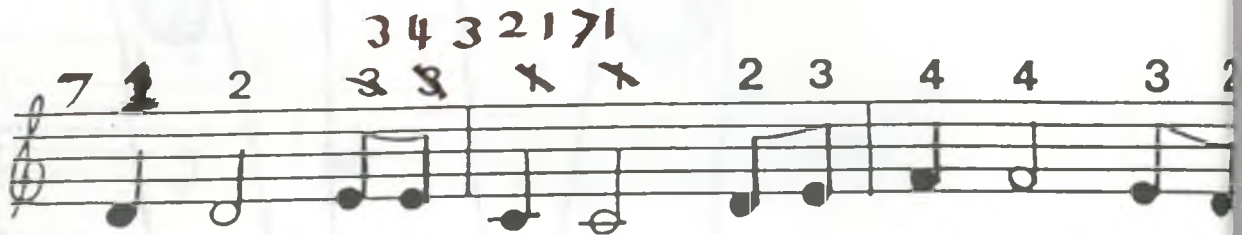


Melody 1

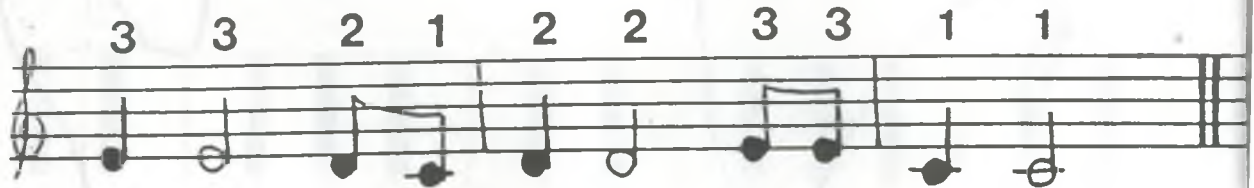
Hare Krsna Maha-mantra



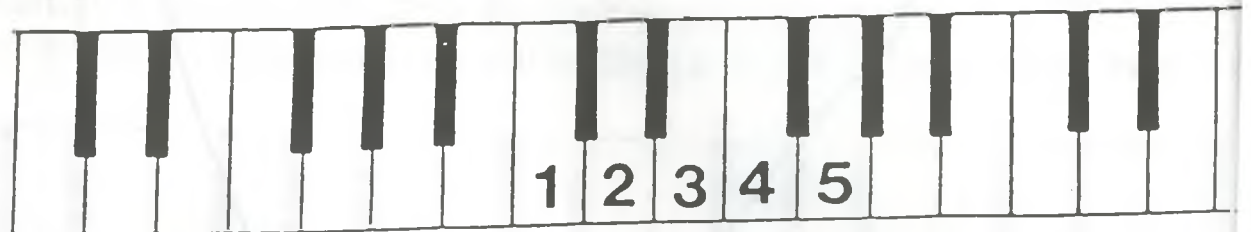
Ha - re Krs - na Ha - re Krs - na Krs-na



Krs - na Ha-re Ha - re Ha-re Ra - ma Ha - re



Ra - ma Ra - ma Ra - ma Ha - re Ha - re



Preparatory exercise

1- Write above the staff the name of each note.

2- Write the counts under the staff.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are D4, E4, F4, E4, D4, E4. The notes are written as quarter notes, with the first two (D and E) beamed together. The notes are placed on the second, third, fourth, third, second, and third lines of the staff. Above the staff, the letters 'D E F E D E' are written. Below the staff, the counts '4 + 1+2+3+ 4 +' are written, with a '3' and a '+' sign under the second measure.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are written as quarter notes, with the first two (G and A) beamed together. The notes are placed on the second, third, fourth, third, second, first, and first lines of the staff.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are written as quarter notes, with the first two (G and A) beamed together. The notes are placed on the second, third, fourth, third, second, first, and first lines of the staff.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a bass clef. The notes are G3, A3, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The notes are written as quarter notes, with the first two (G and A) beamed together. The notes are placed on the second, third, fourth, third, second, first, and first lines of the staff.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are written as quarter notes, with the first two (G and A) beamed together. The notes are placed on the second, third, fourth, third, second, first, and first lines of the staff.

Melody 2

2 3 4 3 2 3 2 1 2 3 3 1

Ha - ri Bol Ha - ri Bol Ha - ri Bol Ha - ri Bol

2 3 4 4 3 2 3 3 2 1 2 2 3 3 1

Ja - ya Ra - dhe Ja - ya Ra - dhe Ja - ya Ra - dhe Ja - ya Ra -

2 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 1

Ja - ya Sri - la Prabhupad Ja - ya Sri - la Prabhupad Ja - ya

2 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1

Sri - la Prabhupad Ja - ya Sri - la Prabhupad

2 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 2 1

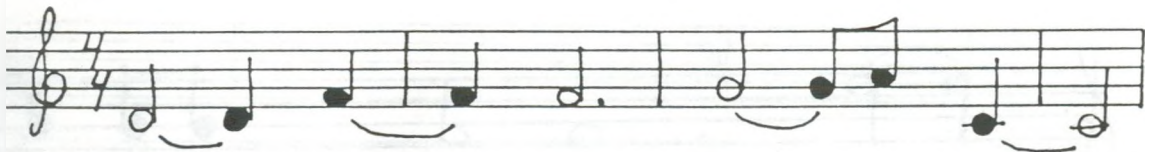
Ja - ya Ra - dha MadanMohan Ra - dha Ma - dan Mo - han Ra - a - dhe

1 2 3 4 5

Lesson 12


The Tie

A tie is a curved line joining two notes of the same pitch. It indicates that the second note is not to be sounded, but that the first note is to be held for the combined duration of both.






$2 + 1 = 3$



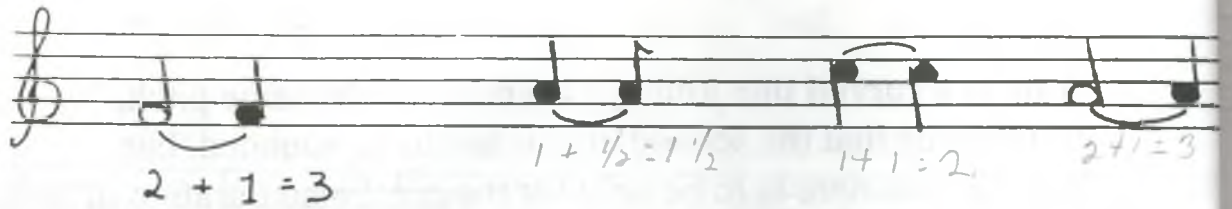
$2 + \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$



$1 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Exercise 15

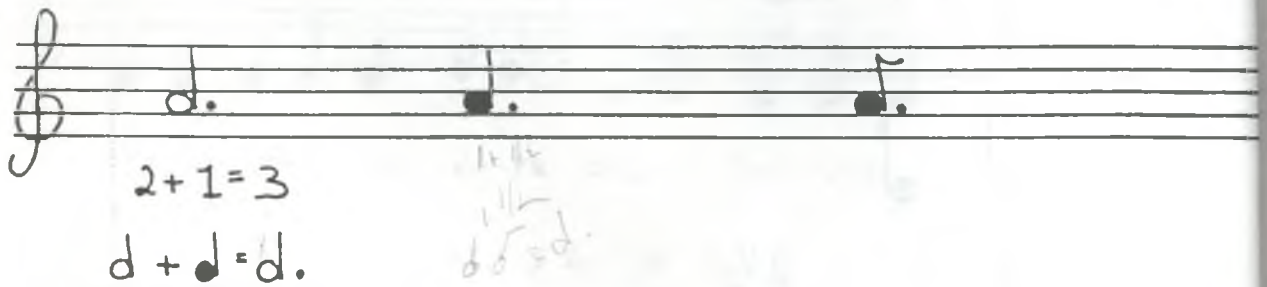
Write the number of beats; follow the example.



2 + 1 = 3 1 + 1/2 = 1 1/2 1 + 1 = 2 2 + 1 = 3



Write the number of beats; follow the example.



2 + 1 = 3
d + d = d.

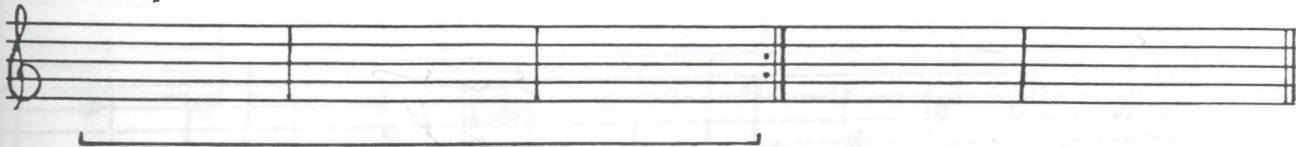


Lesson 13

□ The Repeat Sign

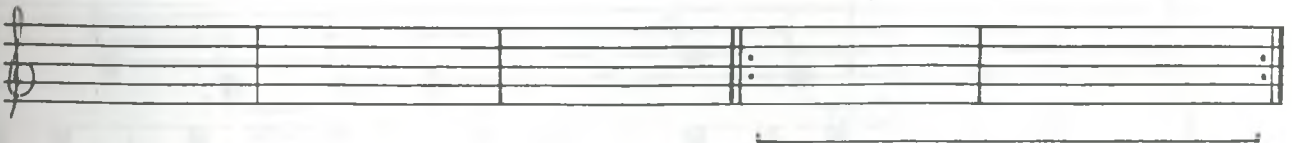
-Two points in front of a double bar tell us to repeat the section we have just played.

Repeat this section



-Two points after the double bar tell us that we will repeat the next section twice.

Repeat this section



Preparatory exercise

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first three notes are C, C, and D. Above the staff, the letters 'C', 'C', and 'D' are written. Below the staff, the counts '1+2+', '3+', and '4+' are written under the first three notes. The rest of the staff contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, containing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

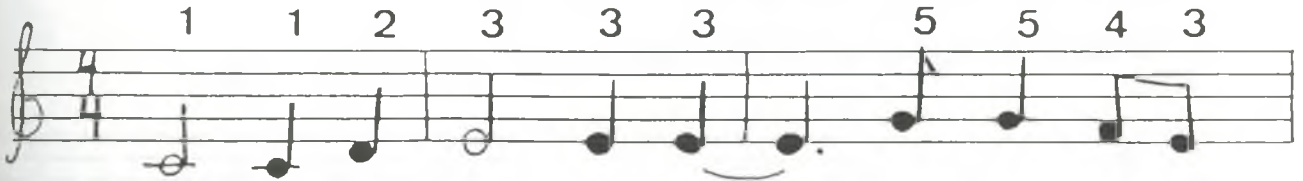
A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, containing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

** Notice:
When there is a tie, we write the name of the first note only

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The notes are e, e, e, g, e, e, e, e, g. Above the staff, the letters 'e', 'e', 'e', 'g', 'e', 'e', 'e', 'e', 'g' are written. Below the staff, the word 'Good' is written under the first three notes, and 'Wrong' is written under the last three notes. Arrows point from the letters 'e' and 'g' above to the corresponding notes on the staff.

Melody 3

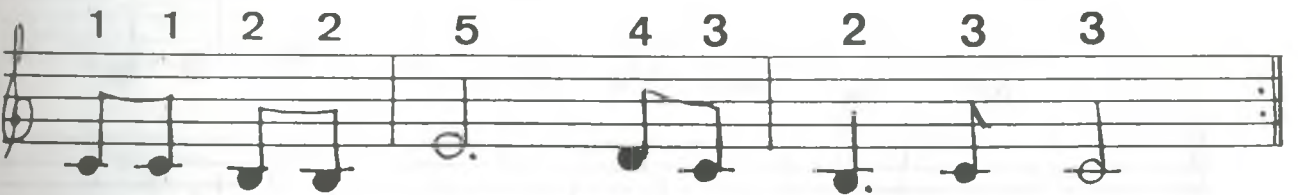
Sri Panca-tattva Maha-mantra



Sri Krs - na Cai - ta - nya Pra - bhu Ni - tya



na - an - da - a - a Sri Ad - vai - ta Ga - da - dha - ra



Sri - vas a - di Gaur Bhak - ta Vri - in - da



Preparatory exercise

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first four notes are quarter notes on the lines C4, C4, C4, and D4. Above these notes are handwritten labels 'C', 'C', 'C', and 'D'. Below the first four notes are handwritten counts: '1+ 2', '+', '3+', and '4+'. The staff continues with a sequence of eighth notes: E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4.

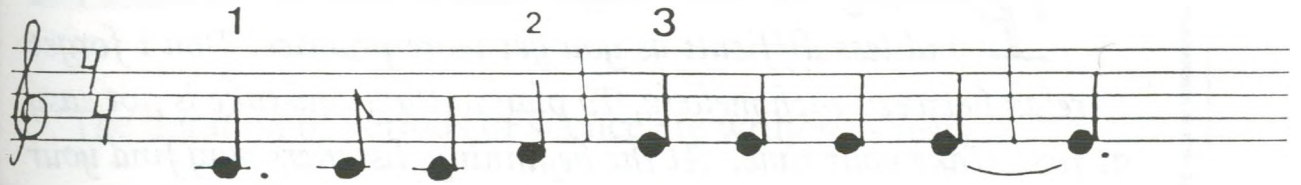
A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: quarter note C4, quarter note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F4, quarter note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: quarter note C4, quarter note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F4, quarter note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: quarter note C4, quarter note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F4, quarter note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Melody 4

Hare Krsna Maha-mantra



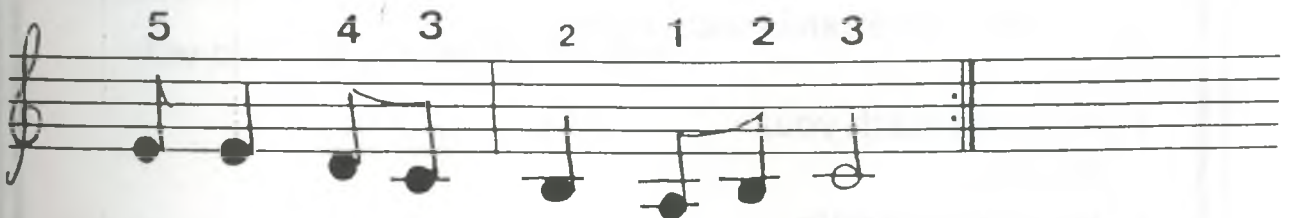
Ha - re Krs - na Ha - re Krs - na



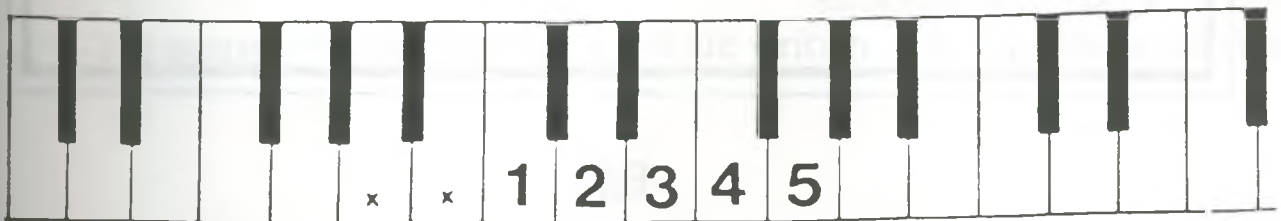
Krs - na Krs - na Ha - re Ha - re - e - e



Ha - re Ra - ma Ha - re Ra - ma



Ra - ma Ra - ma Ha - re Ha - re



Playing the melodies you have learned will become less and less difficult as you get more practice. Don't forget to relax between each melody. To play without mistake is not easy at first. Take your time. At the beginning, listeners may find your playing a bit irregular. That is to be expected, so don't become discouraged. With practice, the melodies will begin to flow, and you will gain confidence. Play at home or at the temple, play with your friends or for the Deities.

Part III

More skills

These exercises are meant for you to assimilate the theory skills. If you have not done all the exercises so far, I suggest that you go back and do them before going further. In Part III, besides six new melodies, you will learn the rests, or silences, and more about note values and repeat signs.

Part III will teach you:

- the rests
- the sixteenth note
- repeat sign
- six new melodies

Lesson 14

Rests

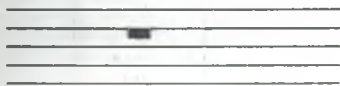
The duration of periods of silence are written as rests.

Whole rest.....  4 beats

Half rest.....  2 beats

Quarter rest.....  1 beat

Eighth rest.....  1/2 beat



-In the staff, the whole rest hangs from the 4th line.



-The half rest sits on the 3rd line.



-The quarter rest and the eighth rest are written in the middle of the staff.



Exercise 16

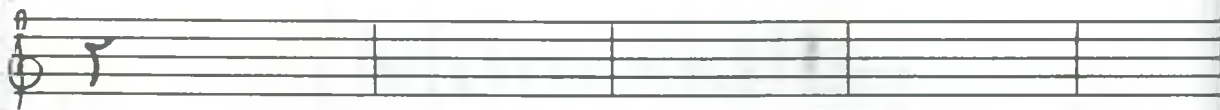
1- Draw four whole rests.



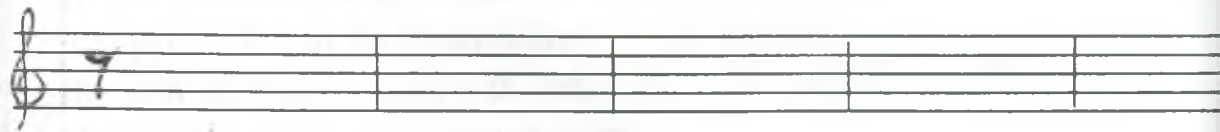
2- Draw four half rests.



3- Draw four quarter rests.



4- Write four eighth rests.



5- Write the number of beats for each rest.





Exercise 17

1- Write the name of each rest and write the number of beats it gets.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The staff contains six measures, each with a different type of rest: a whole rest, a half rest, a quarter rest, an eighth rest, a sixteenth rest, and a dotted quarter rest. Below the staff, the text "Whole Rest" is written, with a "4" below it, indicating the duration of the first rest.

2- Complete each measure with rests.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter note on G4 and a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note on A4 and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note on Bb4 and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5 and a quarter rest.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter note on G4 and a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note on A4 and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note on Bb4 and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5 and a quarter rest.

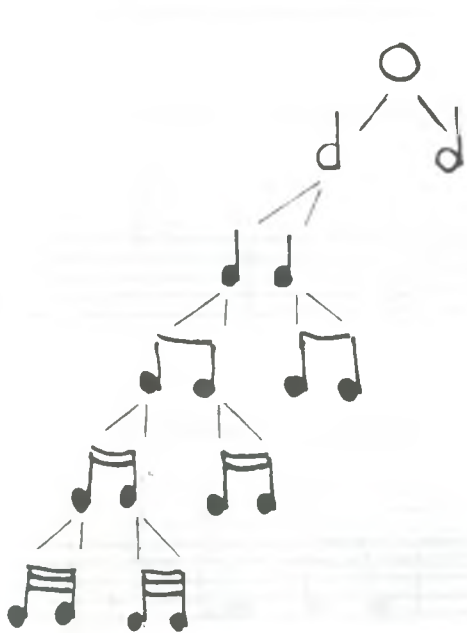
A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter note on G4 and a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note on A4 and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note on Bb4 and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5 and a quarter rest.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter note on G4 and a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note on A4 and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note on Bb4 and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on C5 and a quarter rest.

Lesson 15

□ The Sixteenth Note

Here is another way to understand the time value.
Each note has twice the value of the next note down.



- Whole note, 4 beats ○ =
- Half note, 2 beats D =
- Quarter note, 1 beat ♩ =
- Eighth note, 1/2 beat ♪ =
- Sixteenth note 1/4 beat ♫ =

In order to be able to play "Jaya Radha Madhava", we need to learn the sixteenth note. It has two flags and its time value is a quarter of a beat. ♫ = 1/4

= 1/2 beat
 =

=
 =

=
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$

=
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$

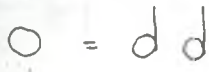


Exercise 18

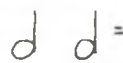
1- Draw one note of equal value for each of the following.



2- Draw two notes of equal value for each of the following.



3- Write four notes of equal value for each of the following.



Lesson 16

□ Repeat Sign

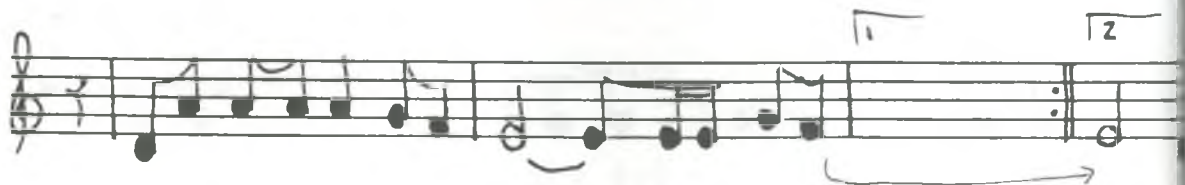
Sometimes as we repeat a section for the second time, the last measure will be different from the first time. This is indicated by the numbers 1 and 2.

Example:



As we play for the first time we play measure 1.

As we play for the second time, we skip measure 1 and play measure

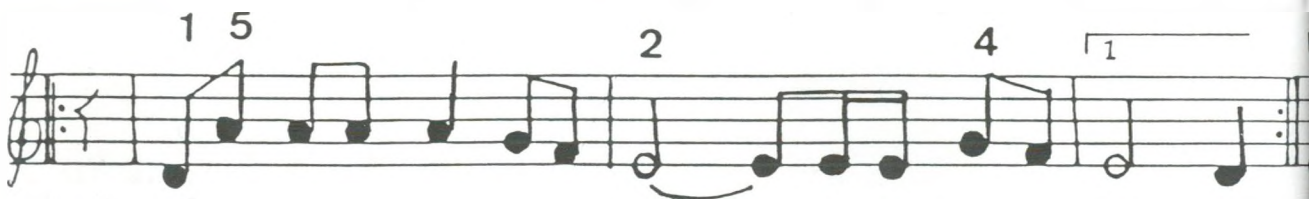


Melody 5

Jaya Radha-Madhava



Ja - ya Ra - dha Ma - dha - va kun - ja bi - ha - ri



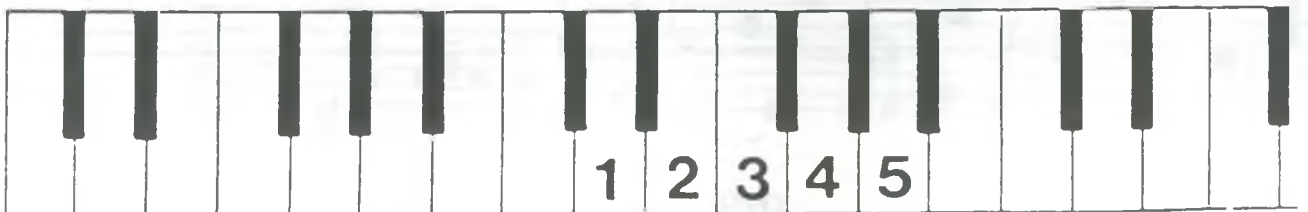
Go - pi ja - na va - la - a - bha gi - ri va - ra dha - ri



Ya - so - da Nan - da - na Bra - ja ja - na ran - ja - na



Ya - mu - na ti - ra va - na ca - ri



Melody 6

Srila Prabhupada Pranati



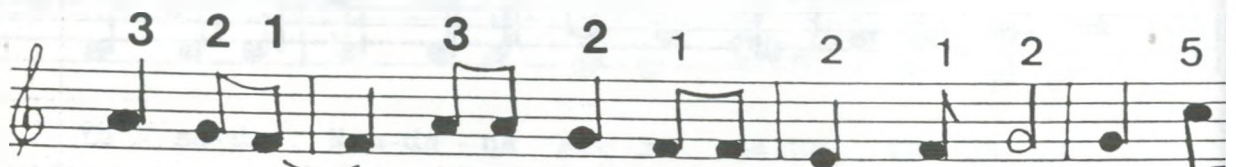
Na - ma om Vis - nu pa - da - ya - a Krs - na prs - t



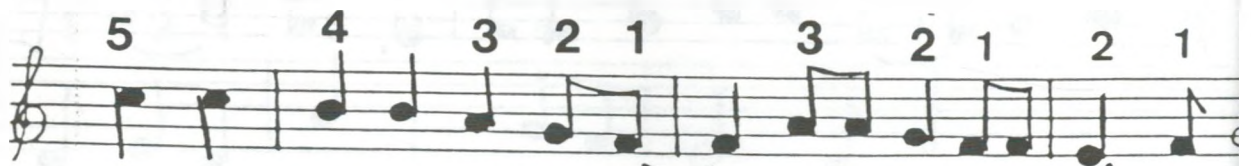
bhu - ta - le Sri - ma - te Bhak - ti - ve - dan - ta - a



Swa - mi i - ti na - mi - ne Na - mas - te Sa - ras - va



de - ve - e Gau - ra va - ni pra - ca - ri - ne Nir



se - sa sun - ya - va - di - i pas - ca - tyadesa Ta - ri - r



Preparatory exercise

1- Write above the staff the name of each note.

2- Write the counts under the staff.

2

1

prs - thā

G G G B

1+ 2+ 3+ 4+

1

s - va - te

5

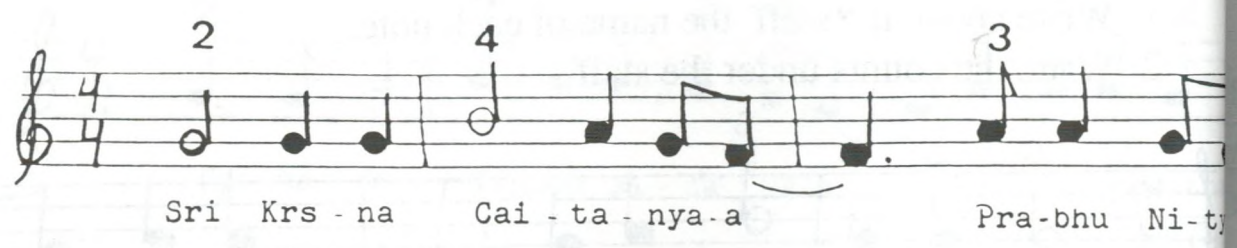
Nir - ve

1 2

ri - ne

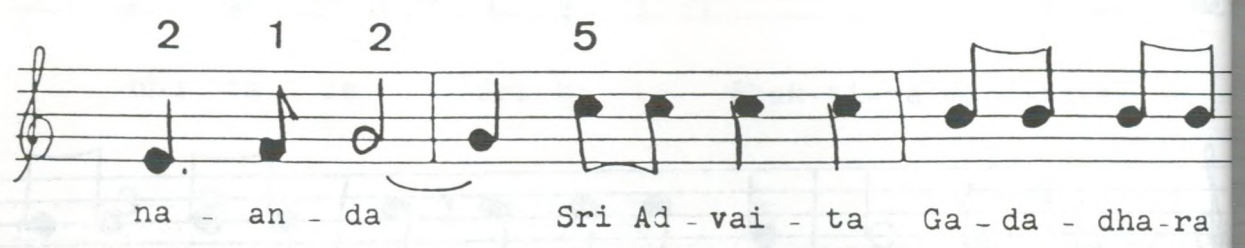
Melody 7

Panca-tattva Maha-Mantra




2 4 3

Sri Krs - na Cai - ta - nya - a Pra - bhu Ni - t



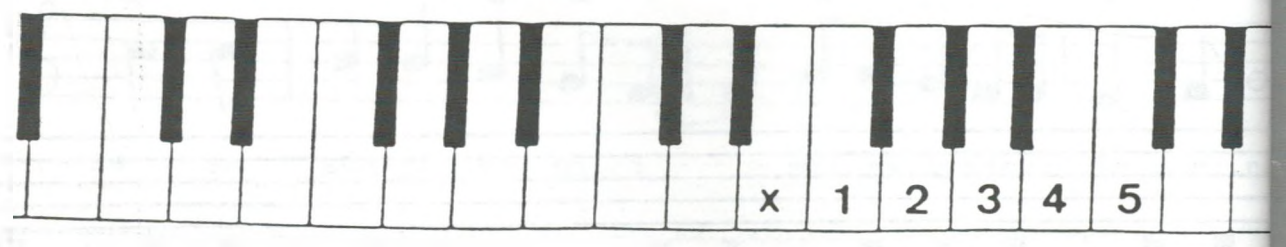
2 1 2 5

na - an - da Sri Ad - vai - ta Ga - da - dha - ra



3 1 2 1 2

Sri - vas A - di Gaur Bhak - ta Vri - in - da



x 1 2 3 4 5

Preparatory exercise

1- Write above the staff the name of each note.

2- Write the counts under the staff.

u Ni-tya

G G G G B

1+2 + 3+ 4+

dha-ra

Melody 8

Hare Krsna Maha-mantra

2 4 3

Ha - re Krs-na Ha - re Krs - na - a Krs-na Krs

2 1 2 5

Ha - re Ha - re Ha-re Ra - ma Ha - re Ra - ma - a

3 1 2 1 2

Ra - ma Ra - ma Ha - re Ha - re

x 1 2 3 4 5

Preparatory exercise

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.



Krs - na

F F F F F

1+ 2+ 3+4+ +



ma - a

Melody 9

Sri Vaisnava Pranama

4 3

Van-ca kal-pa ta - ru-bhya-ca

2 3 5 3

kr - pa sin - dhu - bhya e - va ca

4 3

Pa - ti-ta - nam pa - va - ne - bhyo

2 3 2 1

Vais - na-ve-bhyo na - mo na - ma - a

1 2 3 4 5

Preparatory exercise

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.

A C A C

1 + 2 + 3+

Melody 10

Damodarastaka

1 2 1 2 3 4 3 1 2 1 2 3

Na - mam is - va - ram sac - cid a - nan - da ru - pam

1 2 1 2 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

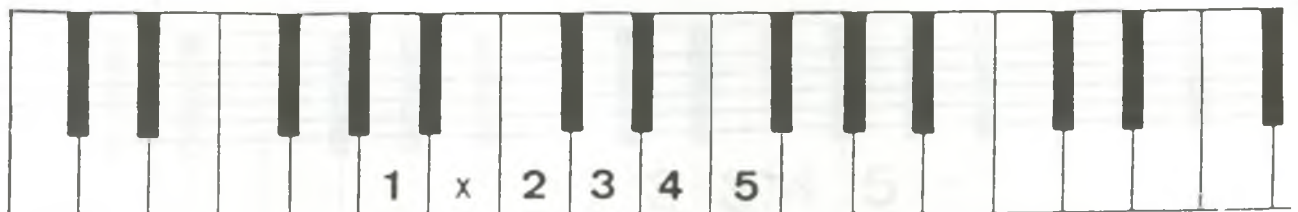
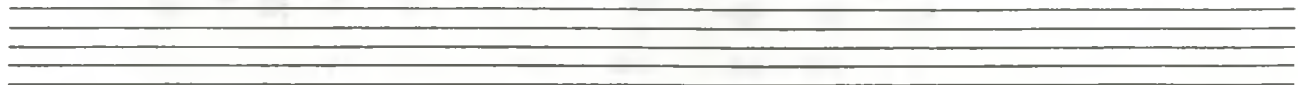
La - sat kun - da - lam go - ku - le bhra - ja ma - nam

4 4 5 4 3 2 4 3

Ya - so - da bhi - yo - lu ka - lad dha - va - ma - nam

1 2 1 2 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

Pa - ram - rs - tam a - tyan - ta - to dru - tya go - pya.



Part IV

The Black Keys

Until now you have learned how to play on the white keys only. But, in most melodies we need to use the black keys. In five lessons, Part IV teaches you how and when to play the black keys. The black keys are called sharps or flats.

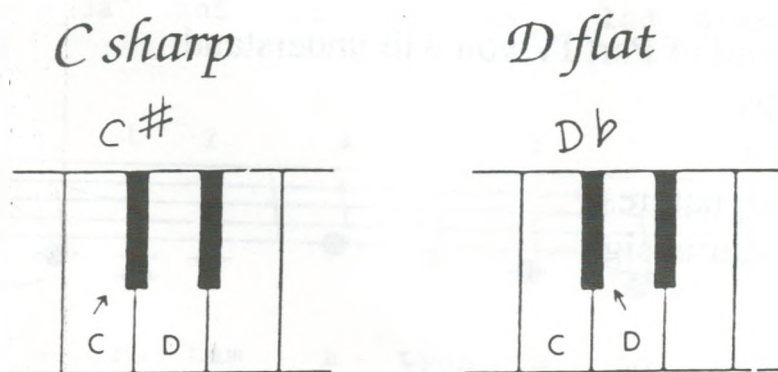
By the end of Part IV you will understand:

- sharps
- flats
- key signatures
- the natural sign

The black notes have no names of their own.

They have to borrow their name from one of the white notes nearest to them.

For example, if the black key between C and D borrows from C, it is therefore called C sharp; if it borrows from D, it is called D flat.

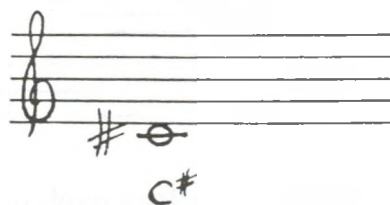
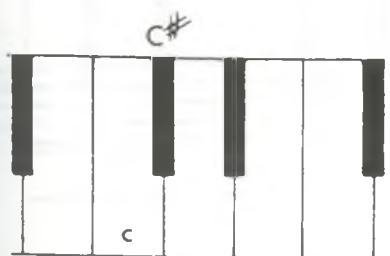


Lesson 17

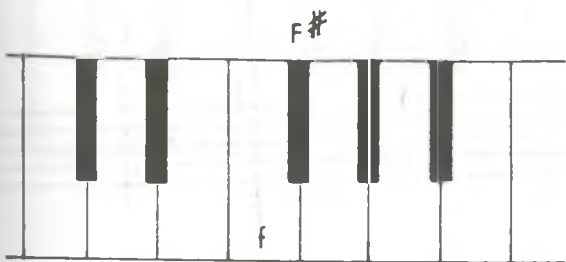
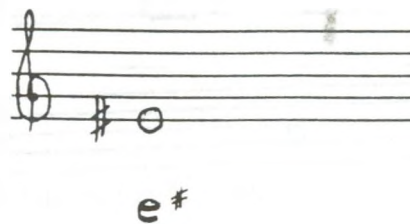
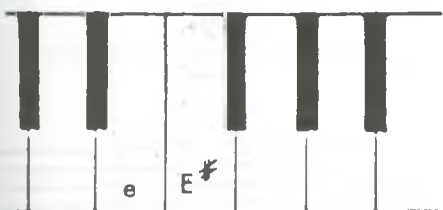
□ The Sharps



The sharp raises the note to the next black or white key up to the right.



t.



On the staff, the sharp is written before the note. Eg: #○

When naming it, we write it after. Eg: F #



Exercise 19

1- Draw a sharp sign on each line as in the example.

2- Draw a sharp sign on each space as in the example.

3- Draw a sharp sign before each note. Also write the name of the note.

e#

f#

4- Write a note in front of each sharp sign. Also write the name of the note.

e#

D#



Exercise 20

-Write the name of each note marked with an "X". Use the sharp.

A piano keyboard diagram showing seven notes marked with an 'X' on the black keys. The notes are F# (first black key), G# (second black key), A# (third black key), B# (fourth black key), C# (fifth black key), D# (sixth black key), and E# (seventh black key). Below the keyboard, there are seven horizontal lines for writing the names of the notes.

A piano keyboard diagram showing seven notes marked with an 'X' on the black keys. The notes are F# (first black key), G# (second black key), A# (third black key), B# (fourth black key), C# (fifth black key), D# (sixth black key), and E# (seventh black key). Below the keyboard, there are seven horizontal lines for writing the names of the notes.

-Write an "X" on the keyboard to show where each note is.

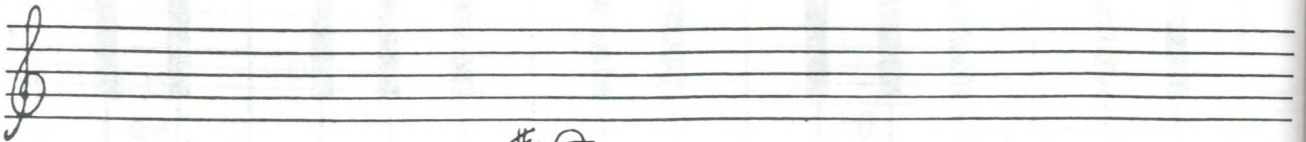
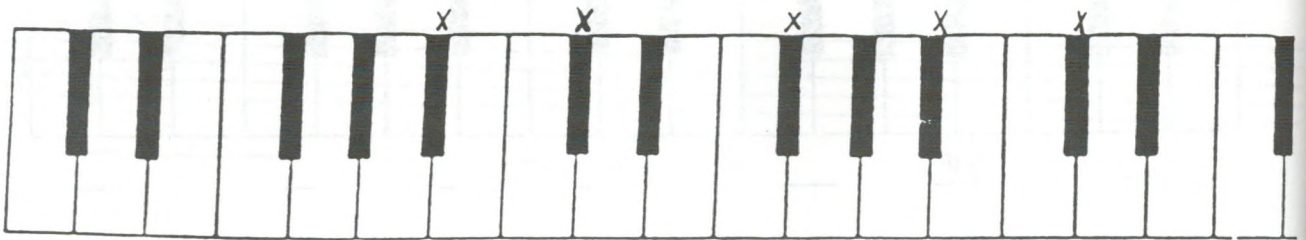
A piano keyboard diagram with six notes labeled below: C#, F#, B#, E#, A#, and D#. An 'X' is placed above the first black key (F#) on the keyboard.

A piano keyboard diagram with six notes labeled below: D#, G#, C#, F#, C#, and E#. 'X' marks are placed above the first black key (F#), the second black key (G#), the fifth black key (C#), and the seventh black key (E#) on the keyboard.

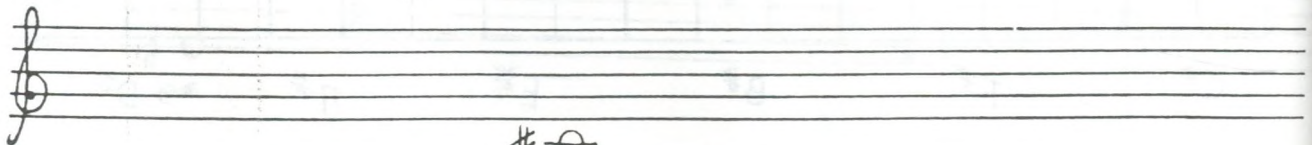
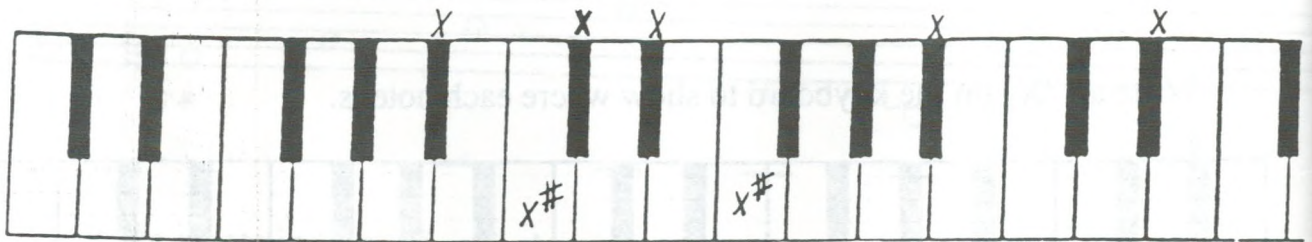


Exercise 21

-Write each marked note in the staff and write its name underneath.



C#



C#

Preparatory exercise

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Above the first five notes are the labels 'G', 'G', 'G', 'G', and 'F#'. An arrow points to the F# note. Below the staff are the counts: '1+2', '+', '3+', '4+', and '1+'. The notes are beamed in pairs: (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (7,8), and (9,10).

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). The notes are beamed in pairs: (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (7,8), and (9,10). The staff ends with a double bar line.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef, consisting of five horizontal lines.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef, consisting of five horizontal lines.

Melody 11

Hare Krsna Maha-mantra

5 4 5 4 3 2 1

Ha - re Krs - na Ha - re - e Krs - na - a

3 2 1 2 1 2 1

Krs - na Krs - na Ha - re Ha - re

x x 1 2 3 4 5

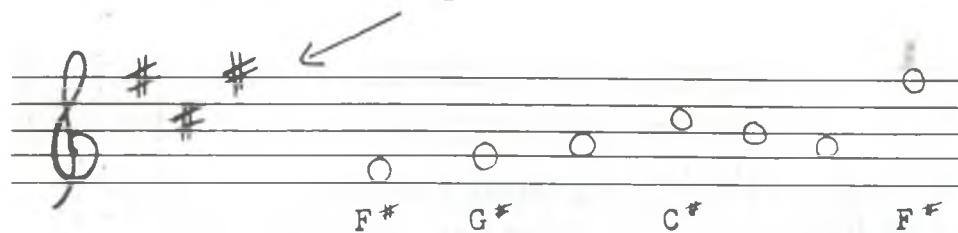
Lesson 18

□ The Key Signature

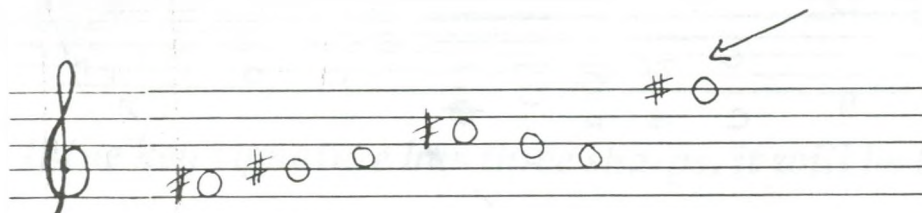
-Sometimes the sharps are placed at the beginning of each staff. This is called the key signature.

-The sharps of the key signature indicate that all the notes of the same name will be sharp.

We write the key signature



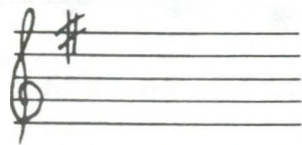
instead of writing the sharps in front of the notes.



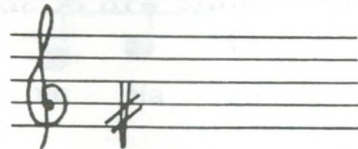
-When the sharps are written at the beginning of each staff, we do not need to write them in front of the notes. We write the key signature instead of writing the sharps in front of the notes.

There is a standard way to write the sharps.
They are written in the following specific order and
have a specific place on the staff.

For instance, F sharp is always written on the fifth line.



Right



Wrong

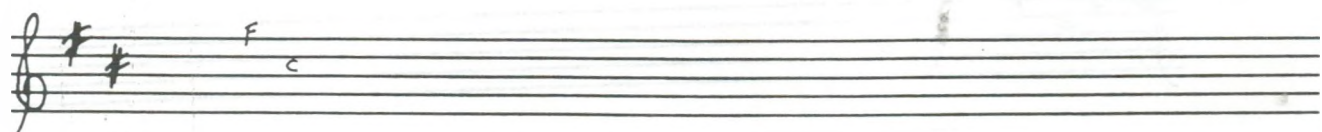
The sharps at the key signature indicate
that all the notes of the same name will be sharp.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes on the staff are: F# (on the first space), G (on the first line), A (on the second space), C (on the second line), B (on the third space), A (on the third line), G (on the fourth space), F# (on the fifth line), C (on the first space), D (on the first line), E (on the second space), F# (on the fifth line), and F# (on the fifth line). Below the staff, the letter names and accidentals are written: F# G A C B A G F# C D E F# F#. Arrows point from the letter names to the corresponding notes on the staff. Above the staff, a sharp sign is written on the fifth line, with an arrow pointing to it from the text above.

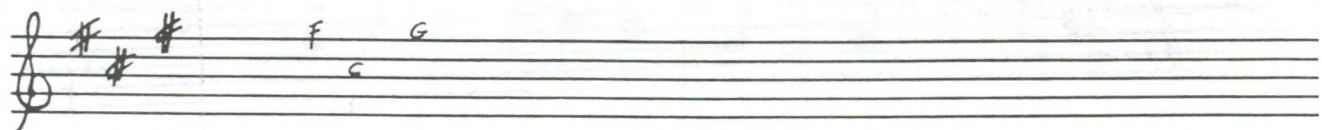
The sharps are written
in this specific following order.



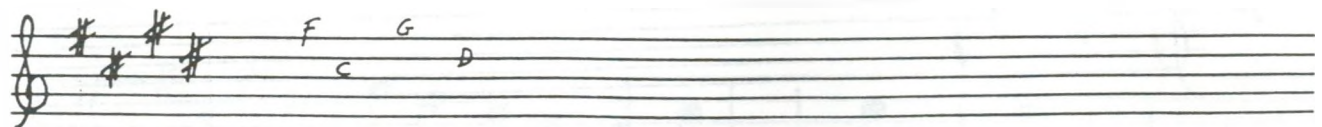
If the key signature has one sharp, it will be F.



If the key signature has two sharps, it will be F and C.



If the key signature has three sharps, it will be F, C and G.



If the key signature has four sharps, it will be F, C, G and D.




Exercise 22

-According to the key signature, write what notes will be sharp.

1- 

Example: *All the F's will be sharp.*

2- 

3- 

4- 

5- 



Exercise 23

Watch for the key signature and write the name of each note underneath.
If it is sharp, trace the sharp in front of the note as well, as in the example.

1-

G F# G

2-

3-

A G#

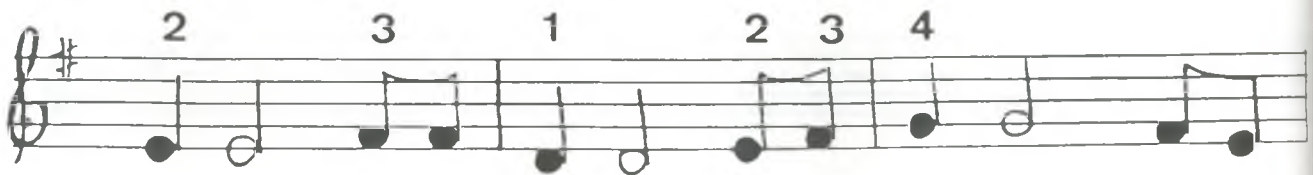
4-

Melody 12

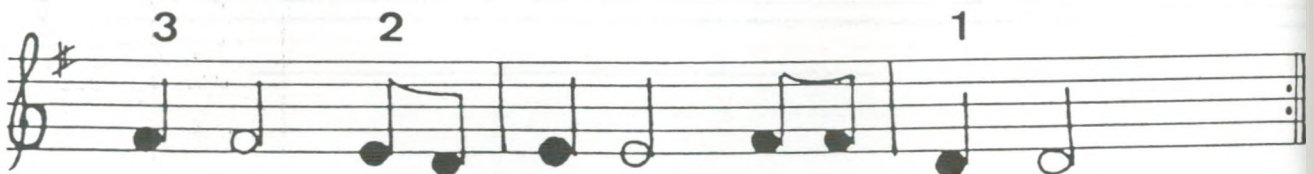
Hare Krsna Maha-mantra



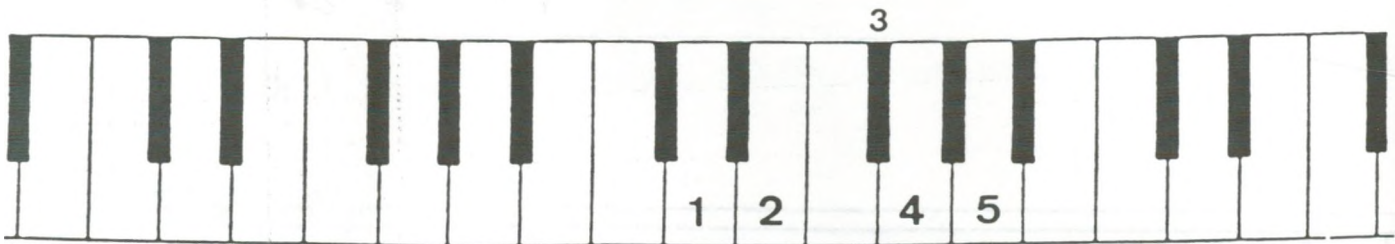
Ha-re Krs - na Ha - re Krs - na Krs-na



Krs - na Ha - re Ha - re Ha - re Ra - ma Ha - re



Ra - ma Ra - ma Ra - ma Ha - re Ha - re



Melody 13

Hare Krsna Maha-mantra

1 3 2 1 4 2 3

Ha - re Krs - na Ha - re Krs - na Krs - na

4 2 3 4 2 3 4

Krs - na Ha - re Ha - re Ha - re Ra - ma

3 2 3 2 1 2 3 1

Ha - re Ra - ma Ra - ma Ra - ma Ha - re Ha - re



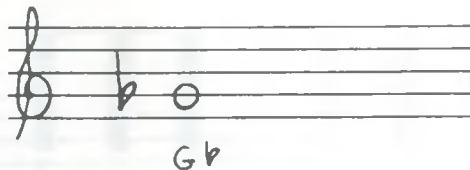
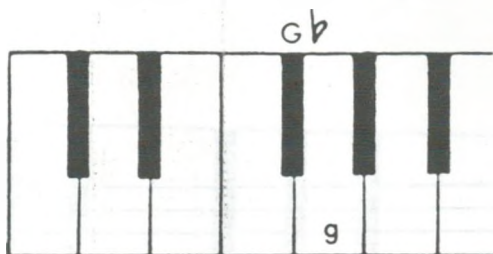
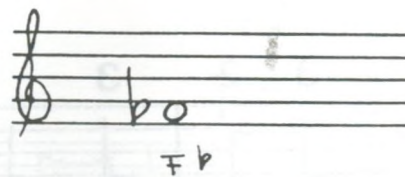
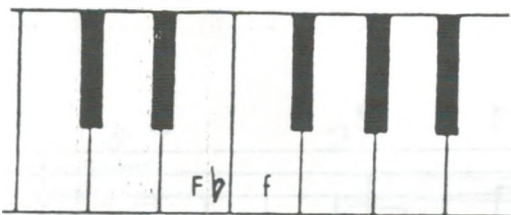
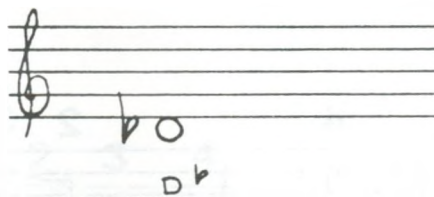
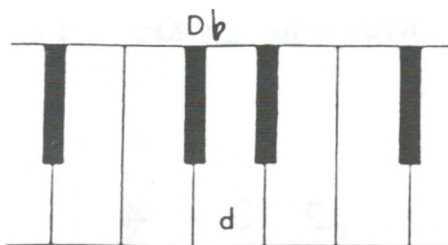
C^F x F^F x

Lesson 19

□ The Flats



The flats lower the note to the next black or white key to the left.



On the staff, the flat is written before the note. Eg: $b \circ$

When naming it, we write it after. Eg: $G b$



Exercise 24

1-Draw a flat sign on each line as in the example.

2-Draw a flat sign on each space as in the example.

3- Draw a flat sign before each note. Write the name of the note also.

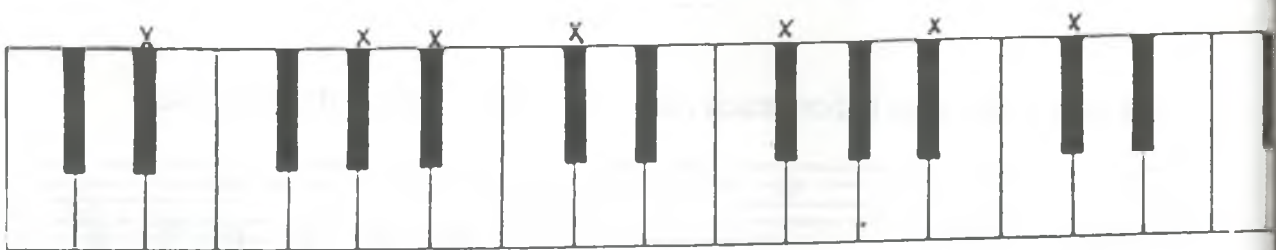
4- Draw a note in front of each flat sign. Write the name of the note also.

Exercise 25

-Write the name of each note marked with an "X". Use the flat.

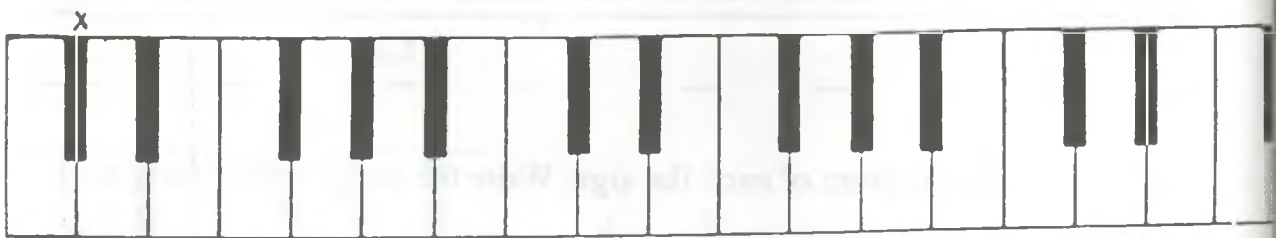


G^b — — — — —



— — — — —

-Write an "X" on the keyboard to show where each note is.



D[#] G^b C[#] F[#] A[#] D^b

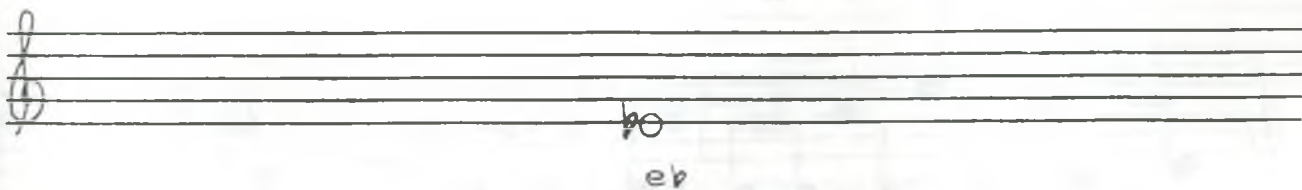
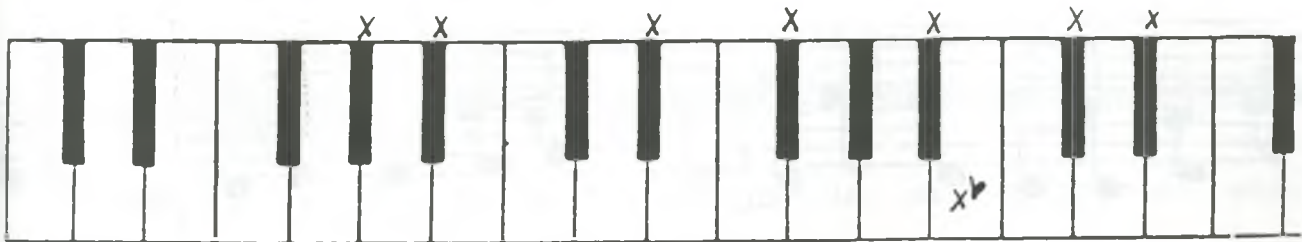
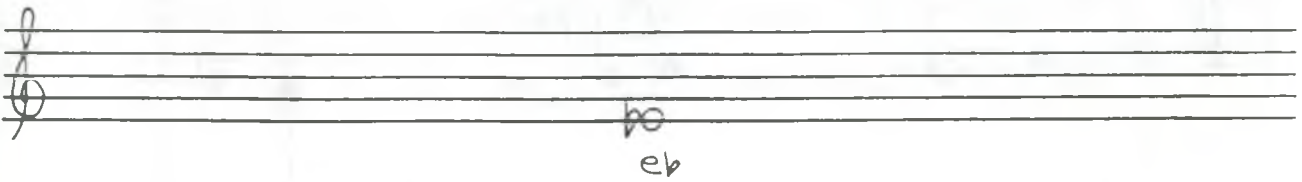
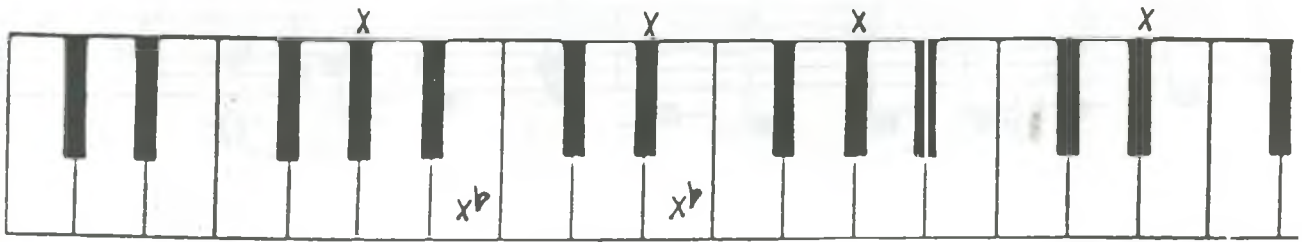
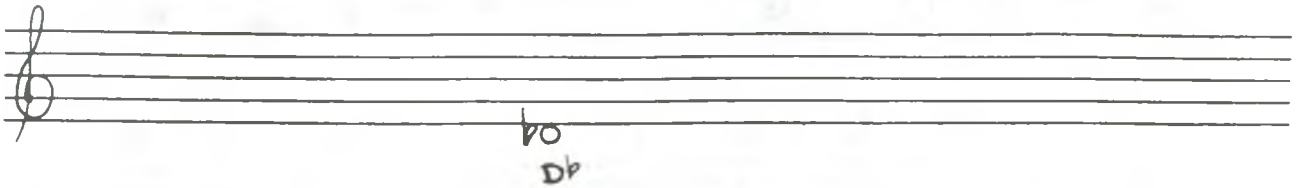
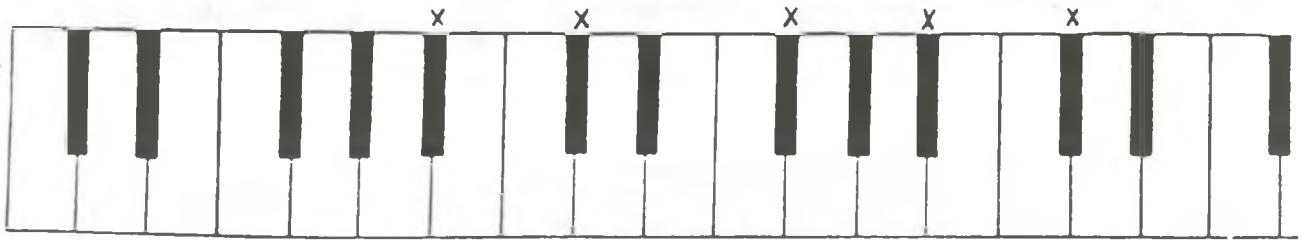


E^b B^b D[#] G^b C^b



Exercise 26

-Write each marked note in the staff and write its name underneath.

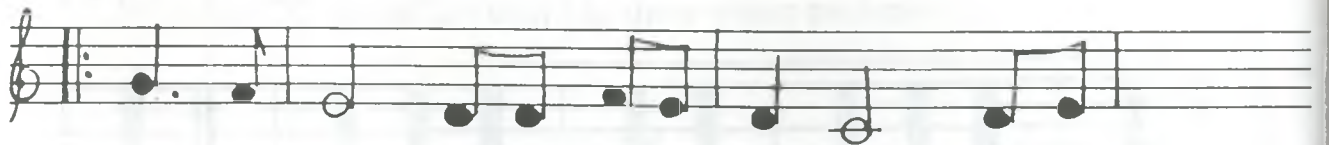


Preparatory exercise

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.



3+4 +

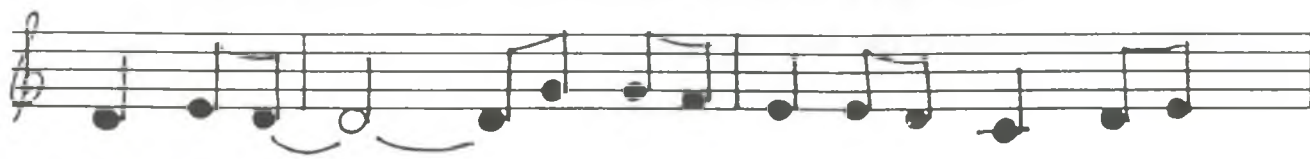


Melody 14

Srila Prabhupada Pranati



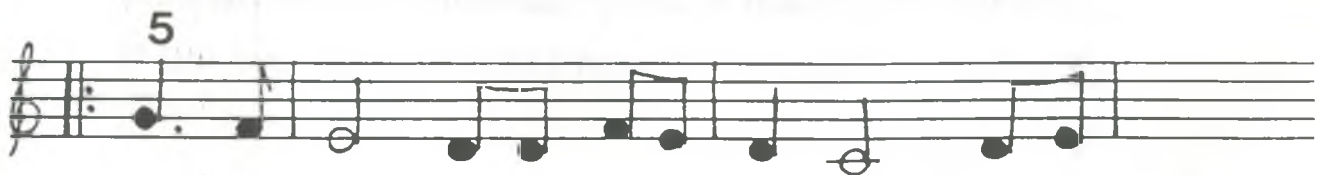
Na - ma om Vis - nu pa - da - ya Krs - na pres - tha - ya



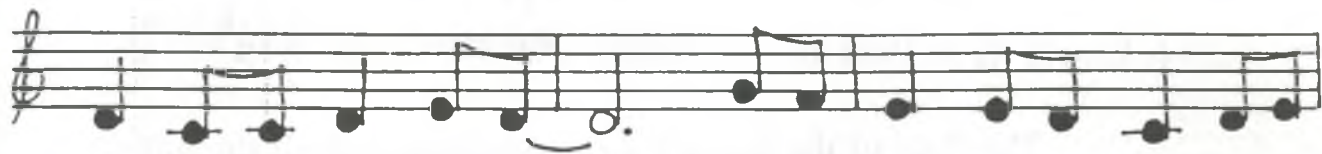
bhu - ta - le Sri - ma - te Bhak - ti - ve - dan - ta - a



sva - mi - i i - ti na - mi - ne



Na - mas - te Sa - ras - va - te de - ve Gau - ra



va - ni pra - ca - ri - ne nir - ve - se - sa - a - a sun - ya

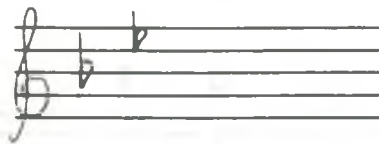


va - di - i pas - ca - tya de - sa ta - ri - ne

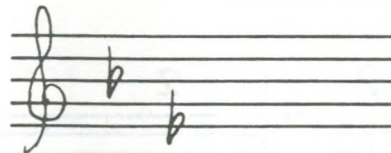
Lesson 20

□ The Key Signature

-Sometimes the flats are placed at the beginning of each staff. This is also called the key signature.



Right



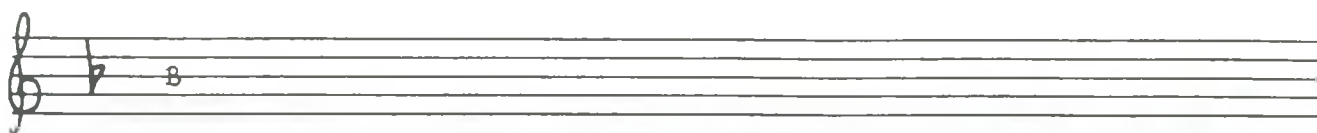
Wrong

In the key signature the flats have their respective places. For instance, E flat is always written on the fourth space.



-The flats of the key signature indicate that all the notes of the same name will be flat.

There is a standard way to write the flats.
Please notice that the flats are not in the same order as the sharps.
They are written in the following specific order and have a specific
place on the staff.



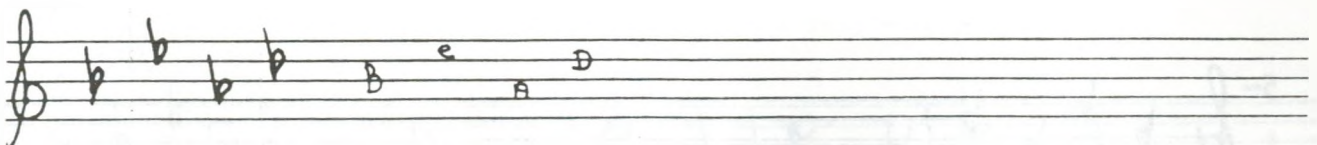
If the key signature has one flat, it will be B.



If the key signature has two flats, it will be B and E.



If the key signature has three flats, it will be B, E and A



If the key signature has four flats, it will be B, E, A and D.



Exercise 27

-According to the key signature, write what note will be flat.

1-




Example: *All the B's are flat.*


2-



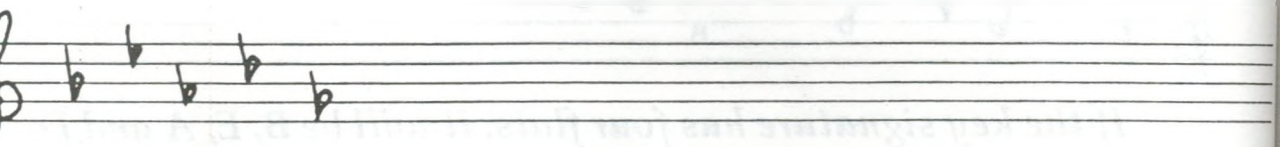
3-



4-



5-





Exercise 28

Watch for the key signature and write the name of each note underneath.

If it is flat, draw the flat sign in front of the note as well, as in the example.

1-

F A G B^b C G

2-

3-

4-

5-

Preparatory exercise

- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: Bb, Eb, G, G, F, Eb, D, Eb, C, Bb, Ab, G, F, Eb, D, C. Handwritten annotations include 'G G' above the 3rd and 4th notes, 'Ab' with an arrow pointing to the 11th note, and '4 +' below the first two notes.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: Bb, Eb, G, G, F, Eb, D, Eb, C, Bb, Ab, G, F, Eb, D, C.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: Bb, Eb, G, G, F, Eb, D, Eb, C, Bb, Ab, G, F, Eb, D, C.

An empty musical staff with five lines.

An empty musical staff with five lines.

Melody 15

Srila Prabhupada Pranati

2 1 2 3 1 2 4

Na-mas - te - e Sa-ras - va - ti De - e - ve Gau-ra

4 1 1 3 1 2 4

va-ni pra-ca-ri - ne Nir-ve - se - sa sun-ya

1 2 1 2 3

va - di Pas-ca-tya-a De-sa - ta - ri - ne



B^b x e^b x A^b x
X X X X

Melody 16

Panca-tattva Maha-mantra



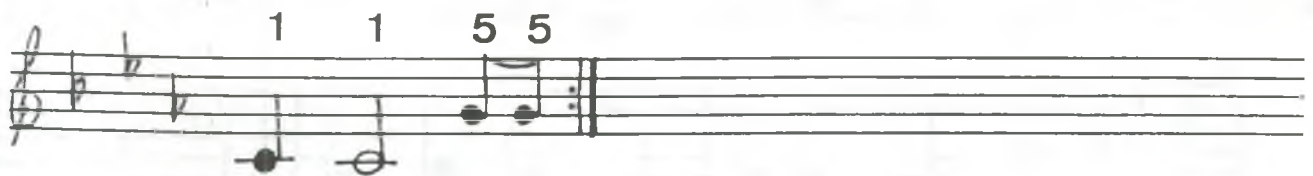
Sri Krs-na Cai - ta - nya Pra-bhu Ni - tya



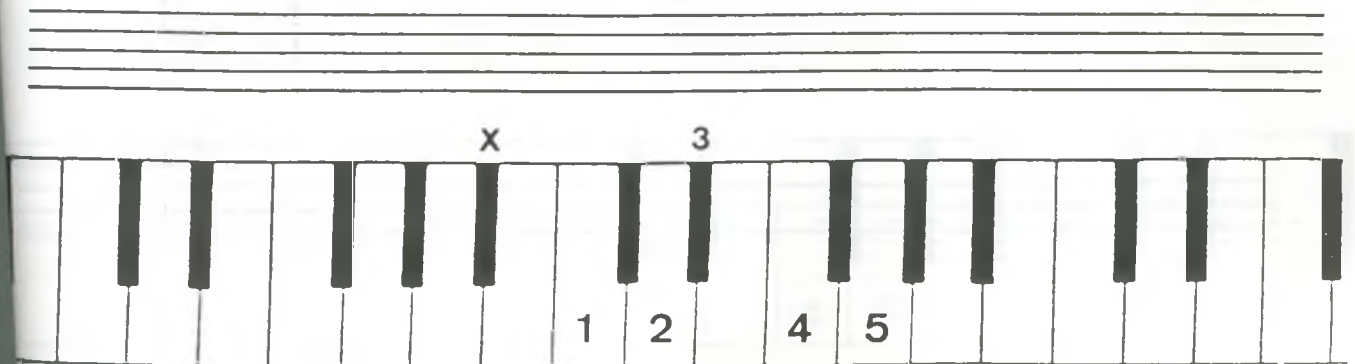
na - an - da - a Sri-ad-vai - ta Ga - da-dha



ra Sri-vas a - di Gau-ra Bhak-ta

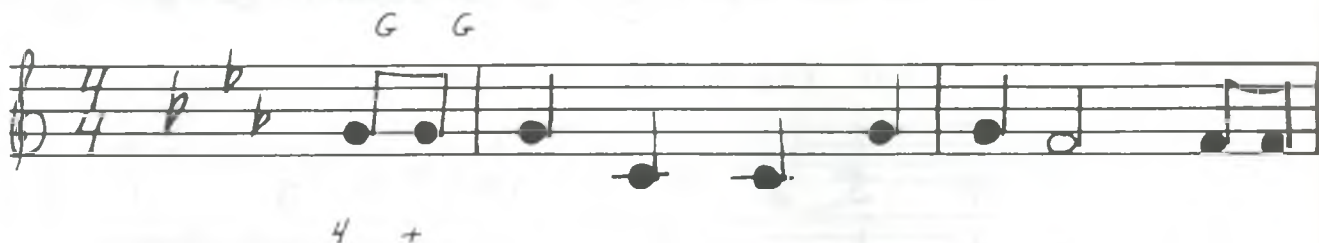


vrin-da ja-ya



Preparatory exercise

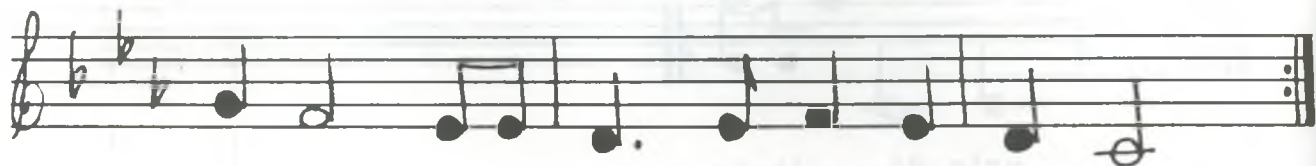
- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). Handwritten annotations include 'G G' above the first two notes and '4 +' below the first two notes.



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).



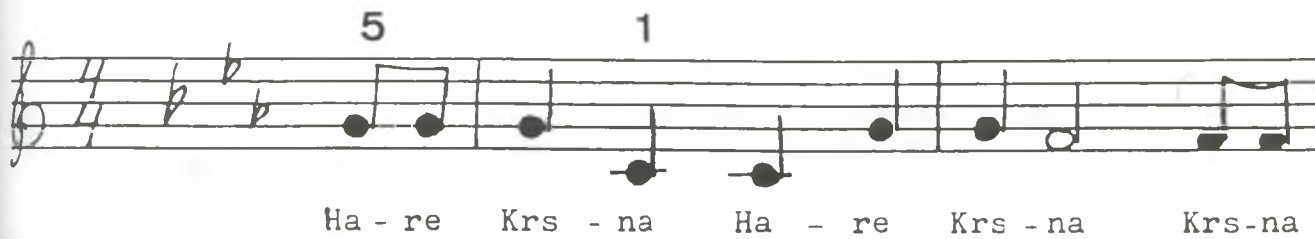
A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).



Two empty musical staves for writing answers.

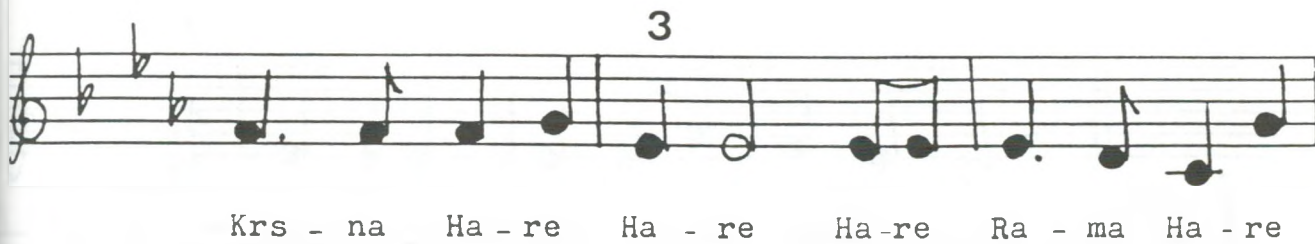
Melody 17

Hare Krsna Maha-mantra



5 1

Ha - re Krs - na Ha - re Krs - na Krs-na

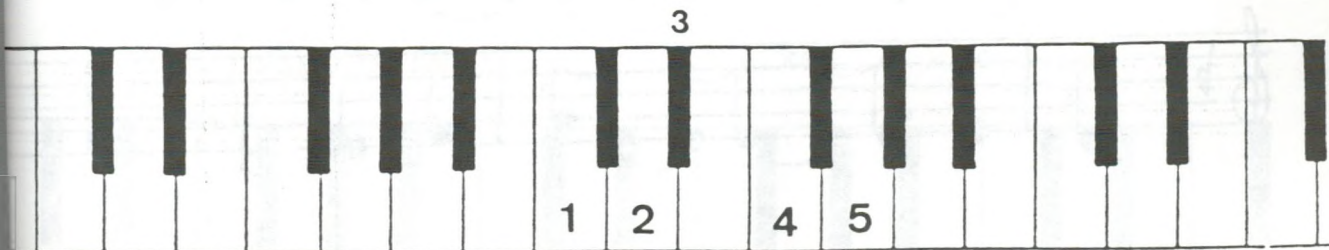
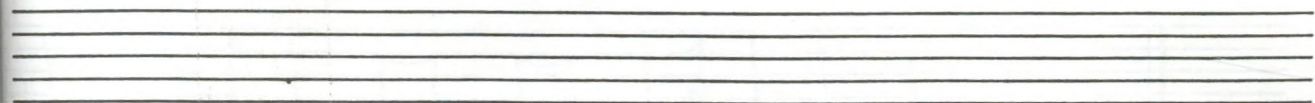


3

Krs - na Ha - re Ha - re Ha-re Ra - ma Ha - re



Ra - ma Ra - ma Ra - ma Ha - re Ha - re



3

1 2 4 5

Melody 18

Sri Sri Sad-gosvamy-astaka

1 4

Krs-no kir - ta-na ga - na-nar ta - na-pa - rau - o

1

pre - man - r - ta - bho ni - dhi - i - i

5 5 4 5 4 5 3

Van-de ru - pa sa - na - ta-nau ra - ghu yu - gau - o

1

sri ji - va go - pa - la - kau - o - o

1 2 3 4 5 x

E D# C# B A C# G# C# F# C# E D# E

Lesson 21

□ The Natural



The natural sign cancels out a previous sharp or flat, thus returning the note to its original pitch.

e flat *e natural* *f sharp* *f natural*

-A sharp, flat or natural affects all the notes on its own particular line or space for one complete measure, unless it is cancelled by another sign.

C[#] Cⁿ C[#] Cⁿ

B^b B^b B^b B^b Bⁿ Bⁿ



Exercise 29

-Write the name of each note underneath
Watch for the key signature.

1-

A C# e G# B e

2-

3-

A#

Preparatory exercise

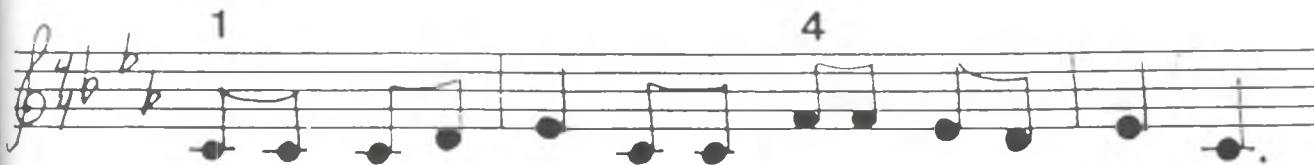
- 1- Write above the staff the name of each note.
- 2- Write the counts under the staff.

C C C D E^b

3 + 4 + 1+

Melody 19

Sri Jagannatha Pranama



Ja - ga - na - tha sva - mi na - ya - na pa - tha ga - mi



na - ya - na pa - tha ga - mi bha - va tu - me



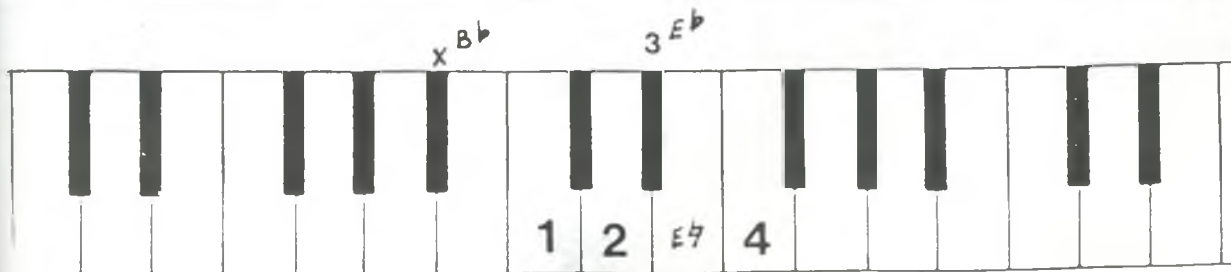
Jay Ja - ga - nath Jai Ja - ga - nath Jai Ja - ga



na - ath Jay Ja - ga - nath Jay Ba - la - dev



Jay Su - bha - dra - a - a Jay Ba - la - de - ev Jay Su - bha - dra .



Melody 20

Sri Sri guru-astaka

2 1 2 3 4 3 2

Sam-sa - ra da - va na-la li-dha lo-ka tra - na-ya

1 2 1 2 5

ka - ru - nya gha - na - gha - nat -vam prap-ta - sya

3 4 5 2 1 2 3

ka - lya - na gu - nar-na va - sya van - de gu -

4 5 4 3 2 1

roh sri - i ca - ra - na - ra - vin - dam

B^b C^F

A D E F G A

Part V

In Part V we will learn a little more about time signatures.

By the end of Part V you will know :

- triplets
- compound measures
- two melodies

You have now completed these easy "Music Lessons". You have now enough musical knowledge to play any melody written in the treble key. When you get a new music sheet, take your time, keep a cool head and do not be afraid of all the sharps or flats.

Here are some suggestions:

- Check the key signature: which notes will be sharp or flat.
- Write the name of each note above the staff.
- Unless you already know the melody, count out loud first to get the correct timing.

Lesson 22

□ The triplet

Sometimes in a tune, one count needs to be separated into three parts. For this, we use the triplet. This is three eighth notes attached together and tied with a curved line marked with the number 3.



Lesson 23

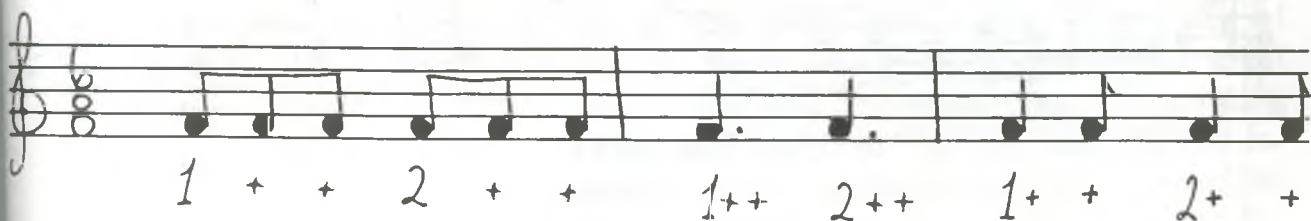
□ Time signature

Let's learn more about time signatures.

-Sometimes we will find the numbers $\frac{6}{8}$ at the beginning of a piece.

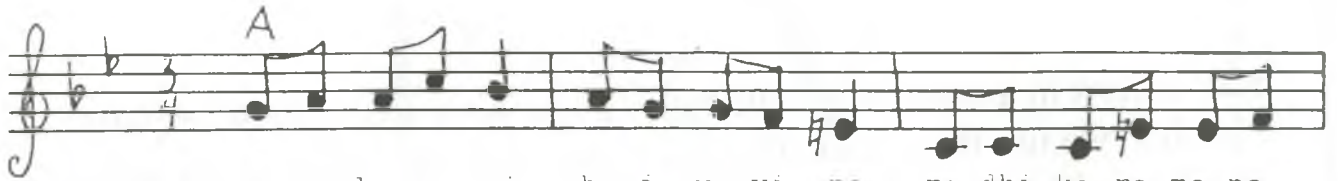
-This means that each measure will contain only two counts, and each count will contain three divisions. We call it a "compound measure".

-When we find this time signature, the melody has to be played swiftly.



Melody 21

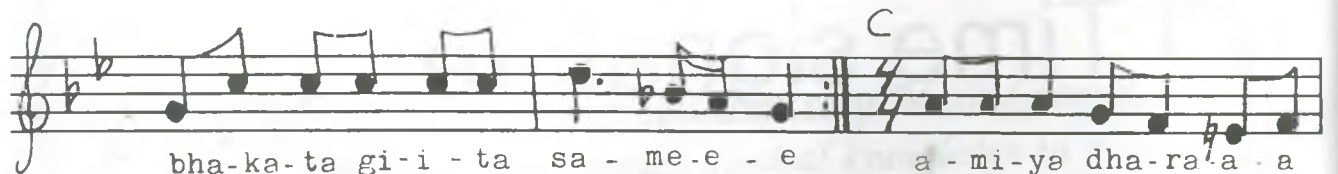
Narada Muni



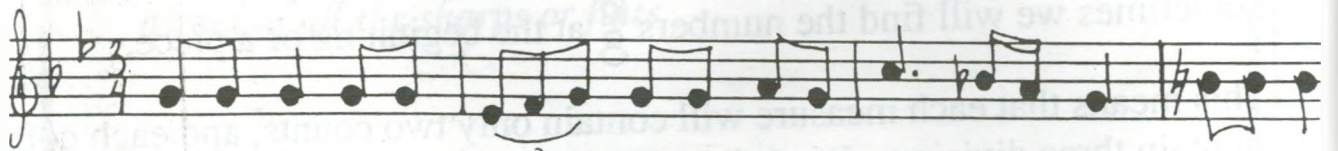
na-ra-da mu - ni ba-ja-ya vi - na ra-dhi-ka ra-ma-na



na - a - ma na-ma a-ma - ni u - di-ta hay



bha-ka-ta gi-i - ta sa - me-e - e a - mi-ya dha-ra'a - a



va-ri-se gha-na sra-va-na yu-ga-le-e gi - ya-a - a bhaka-ta



ja-na sa-gha-ne nace bha-ri-ya a - pa-na hi - ya-a - a

nārada-muni bājāya vīṇā
rādhikā-ramaṇa'-nāme
nāma amani uditā haya
bhakata-gīta-sāme

umiya-dhārā variṣe ghana
bravaṇa-yugale giyā
bhakata-jana saghane nāce
bhariyā āpana hiyā

mādhuri-pūra asaba paśi
mātāya jagata-jane
keha vā kāṇde keha vā nāce
keha māte mane mane

८ pañca-vadana nārade dhari'
premera saghana rola
kamalāsana nāciyā bale
'bola bola hari bola'

८ sahasrānana parama-sukhe
'hari hari' bali' gāya
nāma-prabhāve mātīla viśva
nāma-rasa sabe pāya

८ śrī-kṛṣṇa-nāma rasane sphuri'
purā'la āmāra āśa
śrī-rūpa-pade yācaye ihā
bhaktivinoda dāsa



The purport of this song is that Nārada Muni, the great soul, plays a stringed instrument called a vīṇā, vibrating the sound rādhikā-ramaṇa, which is another name for Kṛṣṇa. As soon as he strokes the strings, all the devotees begin responding, making a very beautiful vibration. Accompanied by the stringed instrument, the singing seems like a shower of nectar, and all the devotees dance in ecstasy to the fullest extent of their satisfaction. While dancing, they appear madly intoxicated with ecstasy, as if drinking the beverage called mādhurī-pūra. Some of them cry, some of them dance, and some of them, although unable to dance publicly, dance within their hearts. Lord Śiva embraces Nārada muni and begins talking in an ecstatic voice, and seeing Lord Śiva dancing with Nārada, Lord Brahma also joins, saying: "All of you kindly chant 'Hari bol! Hari bol!'" The King of heaven, Indra, also gradually joins with great satisfaction and begins dancing and chanting "Hari bol! Hari bol!" In this way, by the influence of the transcendental vibration of the holy name of God, the whole universe becomes ecstatic. Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura says: "When the universe becomes ecstatic, my desire is satisfied. I therefore pray unto the lotus feet of Rūpa Gosvāmī that this chanting of harer nāma may go on nicely like this."



Melody 22

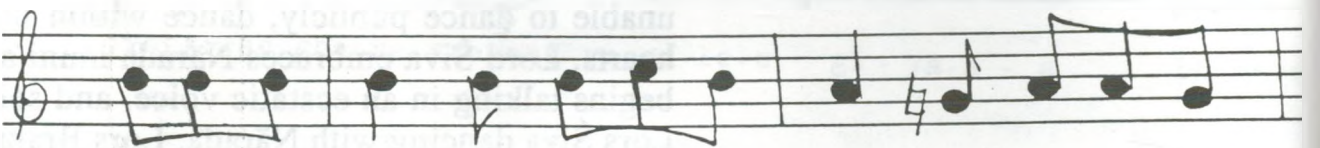
Suddha bhakata



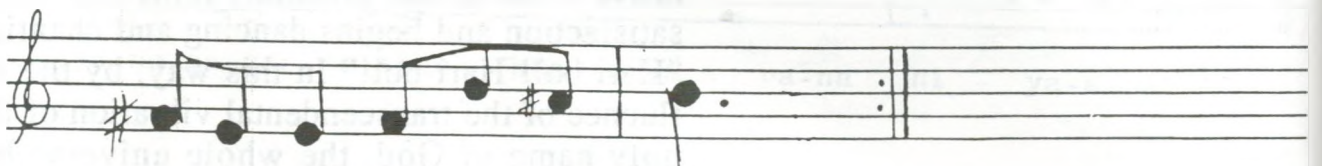
Su-ddha bha-ka-ta ca-ra-na re - nu bha-ja - na



a - nu ku - u - u - la



bha-ka - ta se - va pa - ra - ma si - ddhi pre-ma la -



ti-ka - ra mu - u - u - la

Answers

-Exercise 2

1:

C, E, C, E, C, E.

2:

F, G, A, F, G, A, F.

3:

D, E, F, D, E, F, D, E, F.

4:

C, F, B, C, E, G, A, D, E.

-Exercise 3

5:

L, S, S, L, L, S, L, L.

-Exercise 4

1:

F, C, A, D, E, B, F, C, A.

2:

A, E, D, F, C, B, F, C, G.

3:

C, G, E, D, B, A, F, B, E, D.

4:

B, A, G, E, C, B, F, D, B.

-Exercise 5

1:

F, A, C, E, G, B, D, F.

2:

G, B, D, F, A, C, E.

-Exercise 8

Left to right

Whole note, Eighth note, Dotted quarter note.

Quarter note, Half note, Whole note.

Dotted half note, Dotted whole note, Half note.

2:

Left to right

2, 1, 4, 1/2.

3, 1 1/2, 6, 1.

3:

First column

4, 4, 4 1/2, 2.

Second column

6, 2, 5, 3.

-Exercise 9

1:

4, 1, 2, 3, 1/2, 4, 2, 1 1/2, 1/2,

2, 4, 1, 3, 1/2, 1 1/2, 4, 1, 2,

4, 2, 1, 3, 6, 2, 1/2, 1 1/2.

2:

Whole note, Half note, Quarter note, Eighth note, Dotted half note,

Dotted quarter note, Whole note, Quarter note, Half note, Whole note,

Eighth note, Dotted eighth note, half note, whole note, eighth note.

-Exercise 12

2/4

3/4

4/4

-Exercise 17

1:

Whole rest, Half rest, Eighth rest, Quarter rest, Whole rest, Half rest.

-Exercise 20

F, A, D, F, A, D.

D, G, A, C, F, A, C.

-Exercise 22

All the F's will be sharp.

All the F's and C's will be sharp.

All the F's, C's and G's will be sharp.

All the F's, C's, G's and D's will be sharp.

All the F's, C's, G's, D's and A's will be sharp.

-Exercise 25

G, B, E, G, B, E.

E, A, B, D, G, B, D.

-Exercise 27

All the B's are flat.

All the B's and E's are flat.

All the B's, E's and A's are flat.


All the B's, E's, A's and D's are flat.

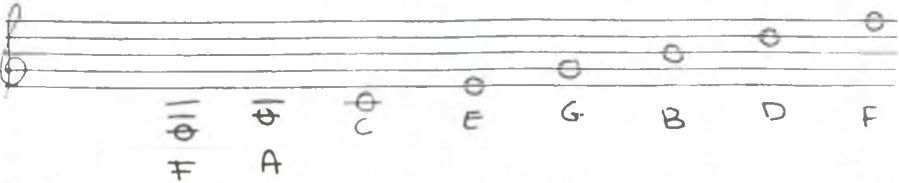
All the B's, E's, A's, D's and G's are flat.

Exercise 6

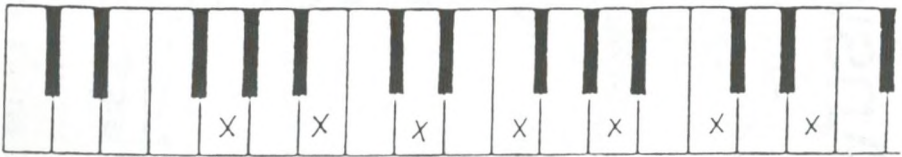
-Draw in the staff each marked note and write its name underneath.

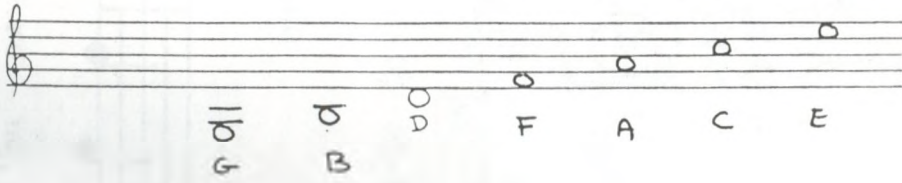
1



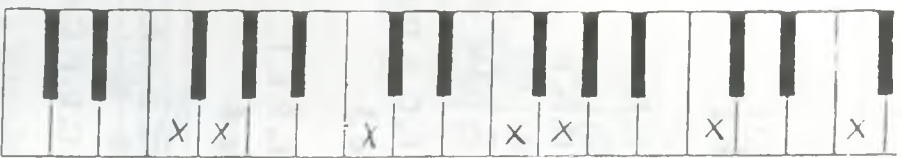


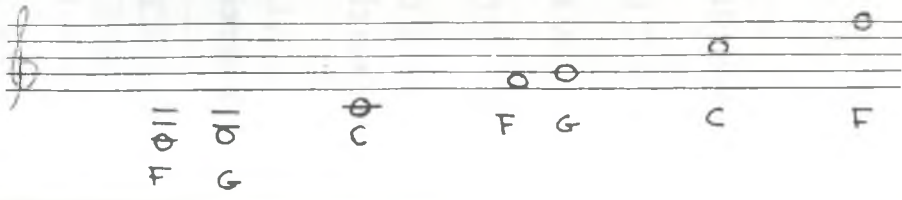
2





3



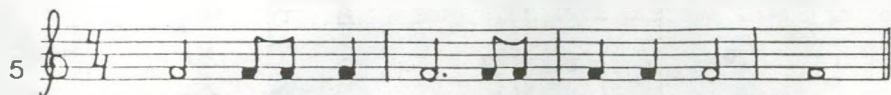


Exercise 7



Exercise 10

- Add the bar lines.



Exercise 18

1- Draw one note of equal value for each of the following.

	=	
	=	
	=	
	=	

2- Draw two notes of equal value for each of the following.

	=	
	=	
	=	
	=	

3- Write four notes of equal value for each of the following.

	=	
	=	
	=	

Exercise 20

-Write the name of each note marked with an "X". Use the sharp.

F# A# D# F# A# D#

D# G# A# C# F# A# C#

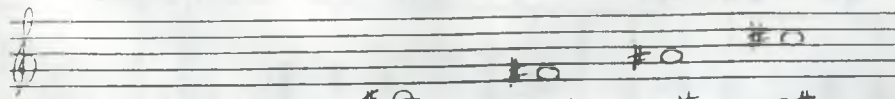
-Write an "X" on the keyboard to show where each note is.

C# F# B# E# A# D#

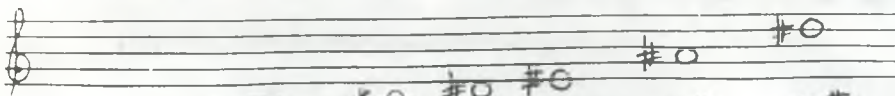
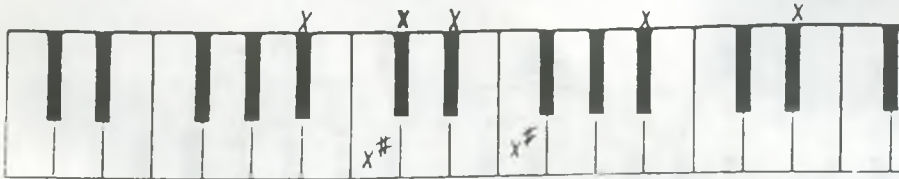
D# G# C# F# C# E#

Exercise 21

-Write each marked note in the staff and write its name underneath.



A# C# F# A# C#



A# C# D# E# A# D#



Exercise 23

Watch for the key signature and write the name of each note underneath.
If it is sharp, trace the sharp in front of the note as well, as in the example.

1-

G F# G F# E C B C E F# A G A G

2-

B C# B A G D C# G F# G D C# D

3-

A B C# D C# B A G# A A G# A

4-

E D# C# B A C# G# C# F# C# E D# E

Exercise 25

-Write the name of each note marked with an "X". Use the flat.

Handwritten labels below the keyboard: G^b B^b E^b G^b B^b E^b

Handwritten labels below the keyboard: E^b A^b B^b D^b G^b B^b D^b

-Write an "X" on the keyboard to show where each note is.

Handwritten labels below the keyboard: D^b G^b C^b F^b A^b D^b

Handwritten labels below the keyboard: E^b B^b D^b G^b C^b

Exercise 26

-Write each marked note in the staff and write its name underneath.

Handwritten labels below the staff: B^b D^b G^b B^b D^b

Handwritten labels below the staff: A^b B^b E^b F^b A^b E^b

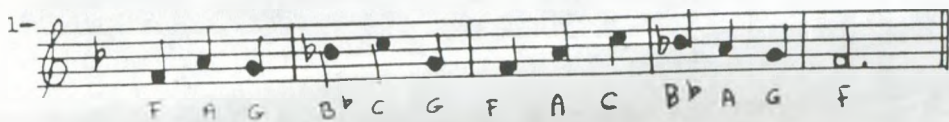
Handwritten labels below the staff: E^b B^b D^b G^b B^b C^b D^b E^b

E^b B^b D^b G^b C^b

Exercise 28

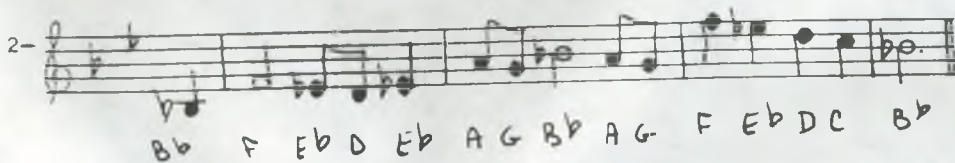
Watch for the key signature and write the name of each note underneath.
If it is flat, draw the flat sign in front of the note as well, as in the example.

1-



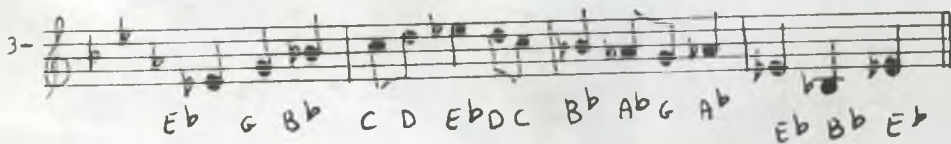
F A G B^b C G F A C B^b A G F

2-



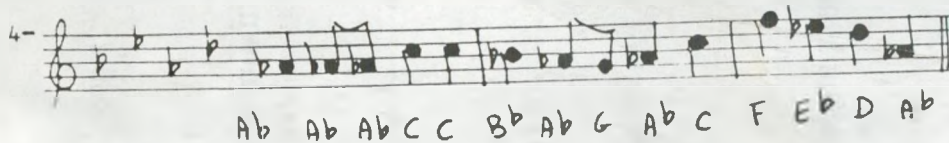
B^b F E^b D E^b A G B^b A G F E^b D C B^b

3-



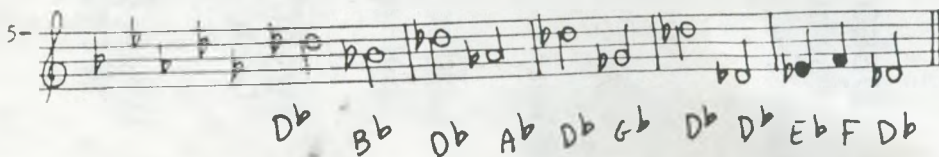
E^b G B^b C D E^b D C B^b A^b G A^b E^b B^b E^b

4-



A^b A^b A^b C C B^b A^b G A^b C F E^b D A^b

5-




D^b B^b D^b A^b D^b G^b D^b D^b E^b F D^b

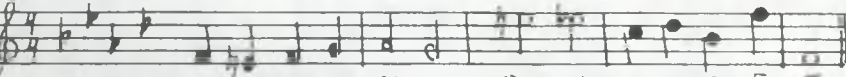


Exercise 29

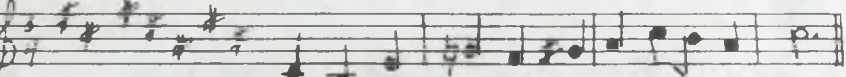
-Write the name of each note underneath
Watch for the key signature.

1- 

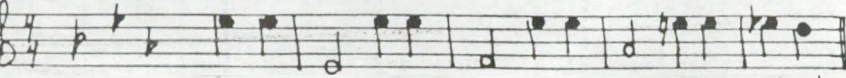
A C# e e A A G# B e e A# A# A

2- 


F eb F G A# G eb eb C D# B# F F

3- 

C# B# e G# F# G# A# C# B# A# C#

4- 

eb eb eb eb F eb eb A# eb G eb d.

5- 

F C Bb A G C# C# D F D C A G A F

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