

Lead GUITAR

Method Book I

with Chord Buddy



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Thanks to generous donations, Lead Guitar students play
Yamaha guitars with D'Addario strings.

Special thanks to Gayla Heinrichs



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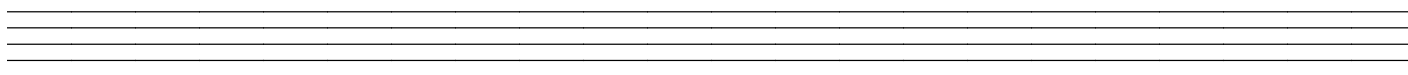
Parts of the Guitar



Reading Music on the Guitar

The Staff

Music is written on a staff using notes placed on the lines and spaces of the staff.
This is a standard blank staff. It has four spaces and five lines.

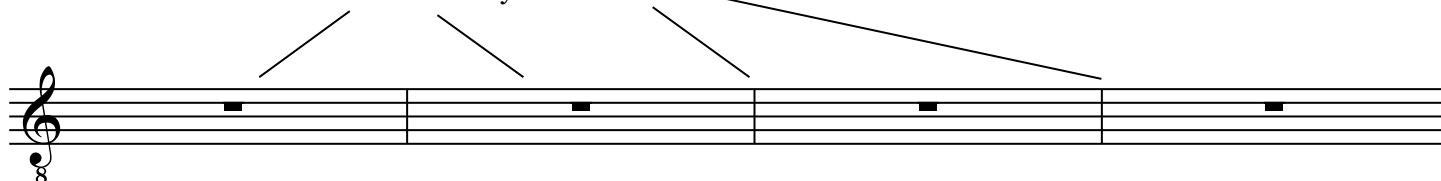


Treble Clef

A clef determines the range of pitches found on a staff.
Guitar music is written on a treble clef staff like this one:



The staff is divided into **measures** by **barlines**.



Note Values



A whole note equals four beats
(in 4/4 time).

A whole rest equals
4 beats of silence.



A half note equals two beats.

half rests



A quarter note equals one beat.

quarter rests



An eighth note equals half of one beat.

eighth rests



Getting Ready to Play

Sitting Position



There are two steps to prepare your body to help hold the guitar:

1. Sit at the front edge of your chair
2. Put your left foot on a woodblock or footstool

In order to keep the guitar stable as you play, there are four places that the guitar comes in contact with your body:

1. Rest the **waist** of the guitar on your left leg.
2. Rest the **lower bout** of the guitar against your inner right leg.
3. Lean the **upper bout** of the guitar to your chest.
4. Rest your right forearm on the top edge of the guitar, directly above the bridge.

Finally, raise the neck of the guitar so that the **head** is eye-level.

Let's practice getting into this position a few times to remember what it feels like.

Right Hand

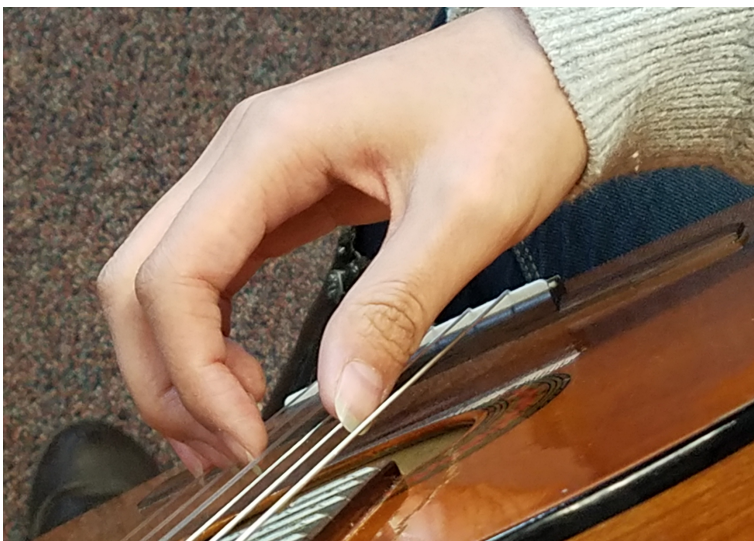


Your Right Hand is in charge of strumming the strings. You can choose to strum in two ways:

1. with the end of your thumb or



2. with the back of your index fingernail



To strum the strings, glide your thumb or index finger quickly and lightly downward through all six strings.

Left Hand



Your Left Hand is in charge of holding down the colored buttons on your "Chord Buddy" to form **chords**

1. Each button makes a different chord
2. We can use those chords to **accompany** ourselves as we sing or fellow guitarists as they play a **melody**
3. We will start with the Blue Button

Press and hold the Blue button on your Chord Buddy with the 3rd (ring) finger of your Left Hand.

Daily Warm Up Routine #1

It is important to always start with a warm-up. This gives you time to focus on the particular jobs of each hand and to relax your mind and body to get ready to make beautiful music. Repeat each exercise for two to three minutes.

1. Sitting Position

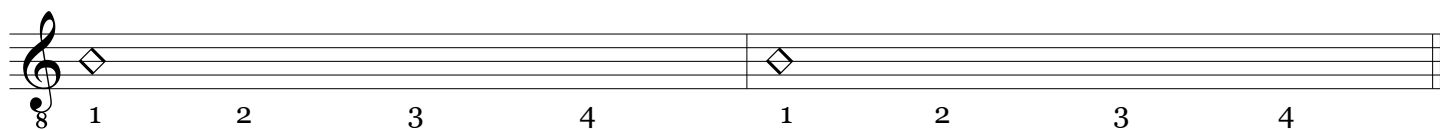
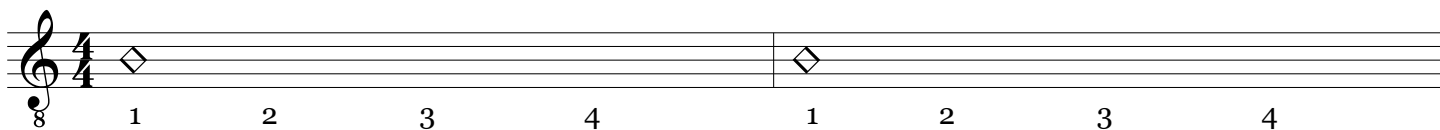
- Sit at the front of your chair
- Put your left foot on a woodblock or footstool
- Establish the points of contact between your body and the guitar
- Raise the head of the guitar to eye-level

2. Right Hand

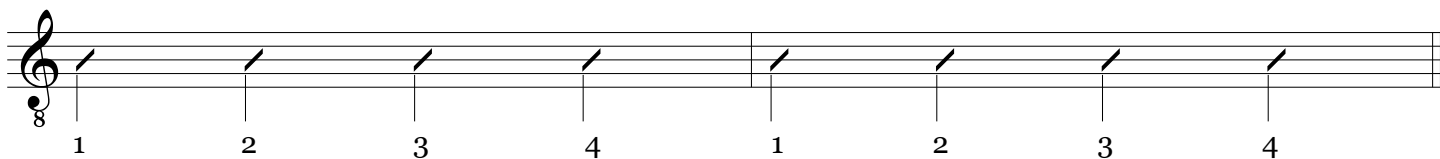
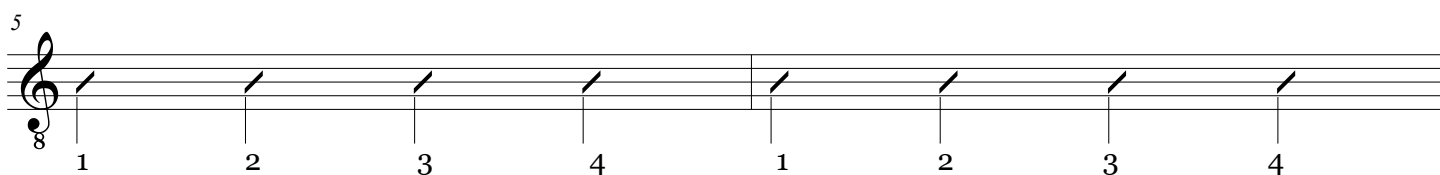
- Practice strumming the 'open' strings with either your Right Hand thumb or the back of your index fingernail following the exercise below.

Count out loud as you strum!

Right Hand Exercise #1



Right Hand Exercise #2



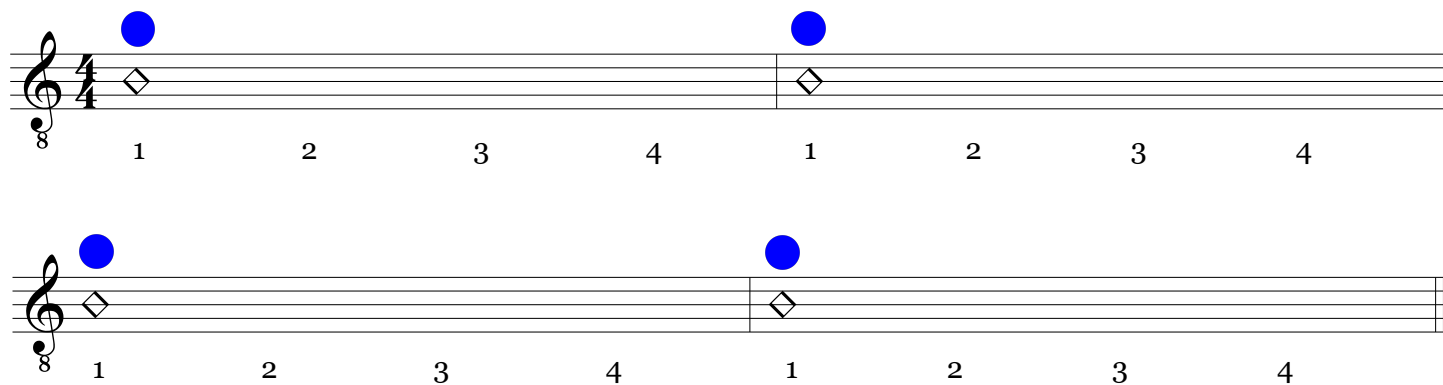
3. Left Hand

- Practice pushing down the Blue button with your 3rd finger and holding it for several seconds at a time.

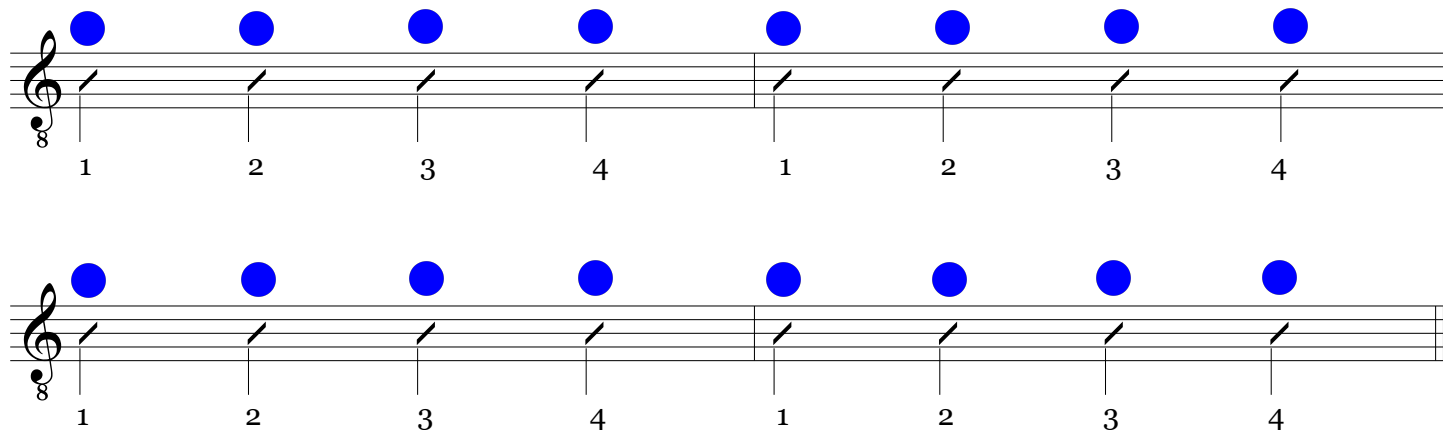
4. Both Hands Together

- Combine both hands together to play the following exercises.

Exercise #3



Exercise #4



**These four exercises can be performed in tandem with Warm-up Routine I in LG Method Book I.*

Words to Play By:

"Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new."

-Albert Einstein

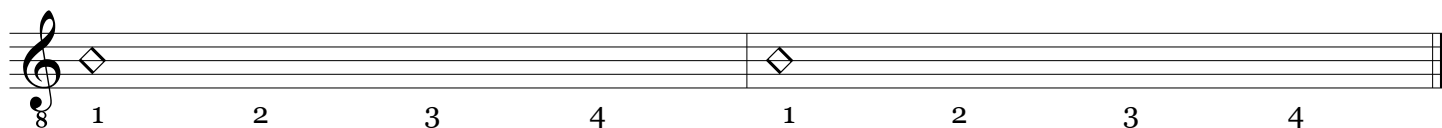
One, Two, Buckle My Shoe

Learning One, Two, Buckle My Shoe and other nursery rhymes is an effective way for students of any age to begin learning an instrument. Because the songs are familiar, we are able to concentrate on other important elements: sitting and hand positions, finger movement and strumming through all of the strings. We will also introduce one new element, playing and singing at the same time.

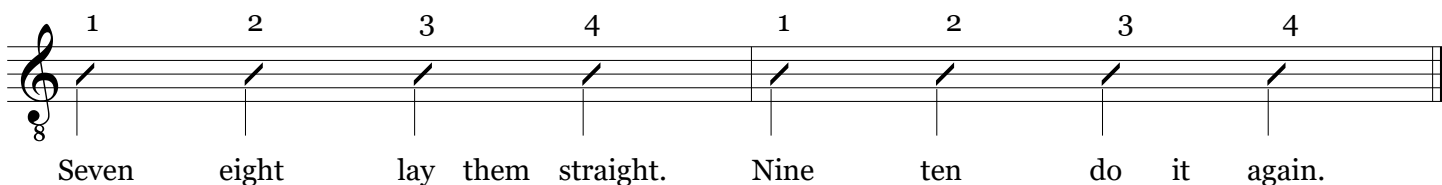
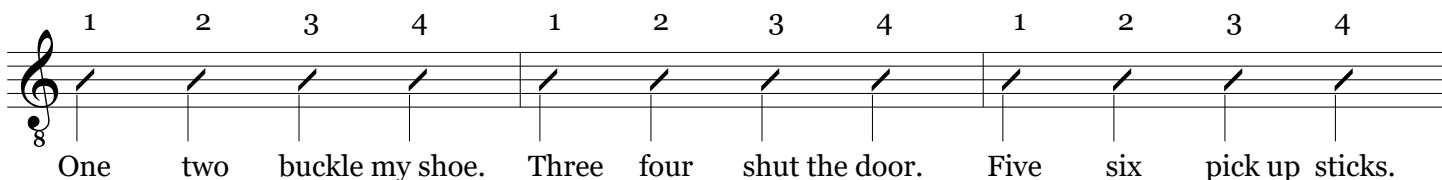
Let's play these songs in a few different ways:

1. Clap the whole notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the quarter notes while counting out loud
3. Clap the quarter notes while singing along

One, Two Buckle My Shoe #1



One, Two Buckle My Shoe #2 and #3



Playing on the Guitar

Next we will play these rhythms on our guitars.

4. Strum the rhythm on whole notes while counting out loud
5. Strum the rhythm on whole notes while singing along
6. Strum the rhythm on quarter notes while counting out loud
7. Strum the rhythm on quarter notes while singing along

One, Two Buckle My Shoe #4 and #5

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
One two buckle my shoe. Three four shut the door. Five six pick up sticks.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Seven eight lay them straight. Nine ten do it again.

One, Two Buckle My Shoe #6 and #7

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
One two buckle my shoe. Three four shut the door. Five six pick up sticks.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Seven eight lay them straight. Nine ten do it again.

Star Light, Star Bright

Now let's learn Star Light, Star Bright the same way we learned One, Two, Buckle My Shoe, starting with the rhythm and then playing it on the guitar.

1. Clap the whole notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the quarter notes while counting out loud
3. Clap the quarter notes while singing along

Star Light, Star Bright #1

Two musical staves for rhythm practice. Each staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/8 time signature. The first staff shows two whole notes (diamonds) on the first line, with counts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1, 2, 3, 4 below. The second staff shows two quarter notes (diamonds) on the first line, with counts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1, 2, 3, 4 below.

Star Light, Star Bright #2 and #3

Two musical staves for singing practice. Each staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/8 time signature. The first staff shows four quarter notes on the first line, with counts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1, 2, 3, 4 above. The lyrics "Star light star bright first star I see to - night" are written below. The second staff shows four quarter notes on the first line, with counts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1, 2, 3, 4 above. The lyrics "Wish I may, wish I might, have the wish I wish to - night." are written below.

Star Light, Star Bright

Next, let's play it on our guitars. Make sure to press the Blue button with your Left Hand as you strum.

4. Strum the whole notes while counting out loud
5. Strum the whole notes while singing along
6. Strum the quarter notes while counting out loud
7. Strum the quarter notes while singing along

Star Light, Star Bright #4 and #5

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Star light star bright first star I see to - night

This musical staff shows the first four measures of the song. A blue dot is placed above the first measure, and another blue dot is placed above the fifth measure. The notes are whole notes, and the lyrics are written below the staff.

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Wish I may, wish I might, have the wish I wish to - night.

This musical staff shows the next four measures of the song. A blue dot is placed above the fifth measure, and another blue dot is placed above the ninth measure. The notes are whole notes, and the lyrics are written below the staff.

Star Light, Star Bright #6 and #7

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Star light star bright first star I see to - night

This musical staff shows the first four measures of the song. A blue dot is placed above the first measure, and another blue dot is placed above the fifth measure. The notes are quarter notes, and the lyrics are written below the staff.

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Wish I may, wish I might, have the wish I wish to - night.

This musical staff shows the next four measures of the song. A blue dot is placed above the fifth measure, and another blue dot is placed above the ninth measure. The notes are quarter notes, and the lyrics are written below the staff.

Rain, Rain (Go Away)

Let's go through this new song the same way!

1. Clap the whole notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the quarter notes while counting out loud
3. Clap the quarter notes while singing along

Rain, Rain #1

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Rain, Rain #2 and #3

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Rain, rain go a - way. Come a - gain a - no - ther day.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Sun - shine's here to stay. Now we can go out and play.

Words to Play By:

"I'm a great believer in luck, and I find the harder I work, the more luck I have."
-Thomas Jefferson

Rain, Rain (Go Away)

Next, let's play it on our guitars. Make sure to press the Blue button with your Left Hand as you strum.

4. Strum the whole notes while counting out loud
5. Strum the whole notes while singing along
6. Strum the quarter notes while counting out loud
7. Strum the quarter notes while singing along

Rain, Rain #4 and #5

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Rain, rain go a - way. Come again another day.

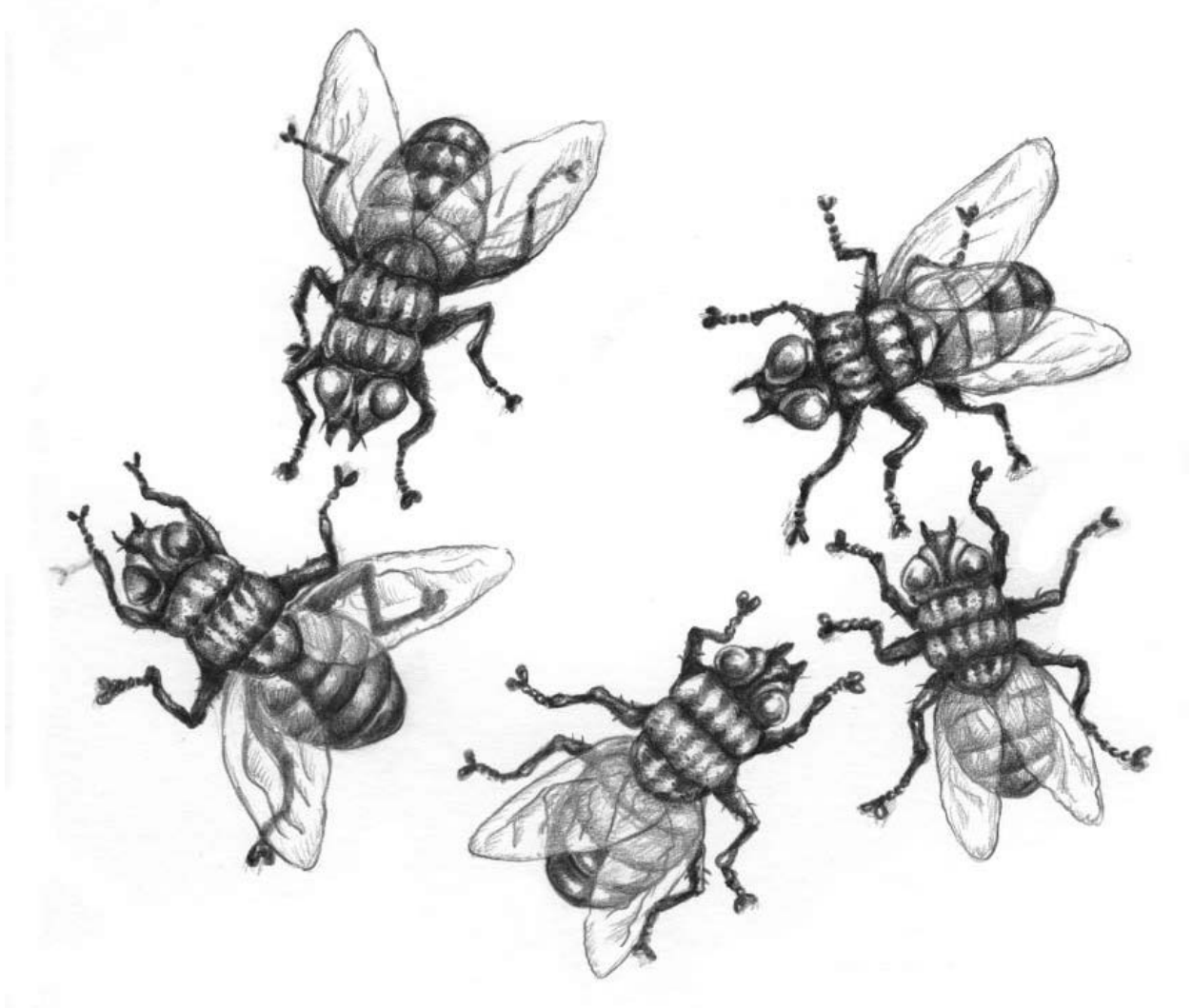
8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Sun - shine's here to stay. Now we can go out and play.

Rain, Rain #6 and #7

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Rain, rain go a - way. Come a - gain a - no - ther day.

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Sun - shine's here to stay. Now we can go out and play.

Fly



Amazing Animal Facts

- An average housefly carries 2 million bacteria on its body.
- Houseflies can walk upside down using gluey toe pads.
- Flies must vomit saliva on their food in order to soften it before eating.

Fly

This next song does not have any words. Instead it represents an animal by using special effect sounds. Your teacher or your classmates will make a sound that represents the irritating buzz of a fly. The sound that you will make (marked with X) is made by slapping your right hand against all six strings over the sound hole. Can you guess what that sound represents?!

1. Clap the whole notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the quarter notes while counting out loud

Fly #1

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

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

Fly #2

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

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

Fly

Next, let's play it on our guitars. Make sure to press the Blue button with your Left Hand as you strum. Also, watch out for the special symbol at the end of the piece (X).

3. Strum the whole notes while counting out loud

4. Strum the quarter notes while counting out loud

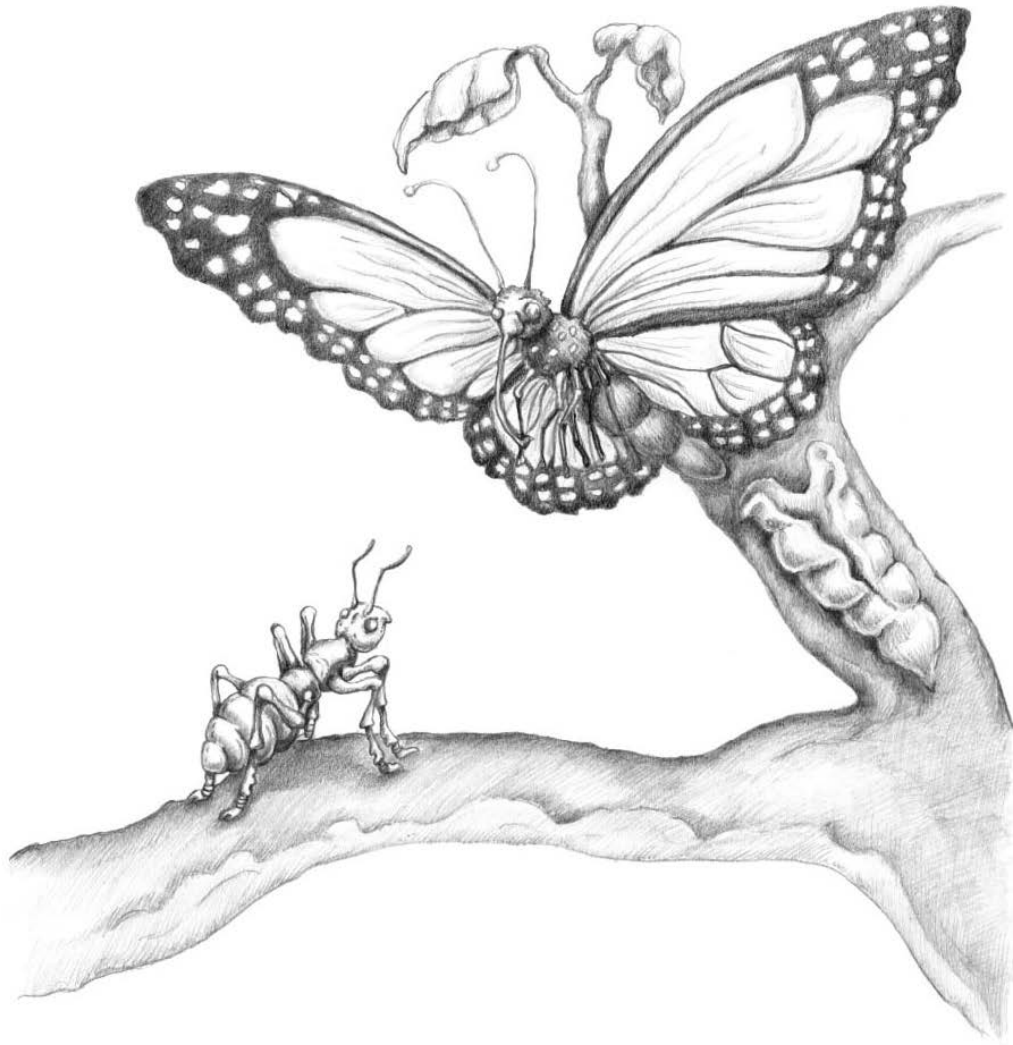
Fly #3

Two staves of musical notation for the first four measures of 'Fly #3'. The first staff shows measures 1-4 with blue circles above the first beat of each measure and diamond symbols on the first beat. The second staff shows measures 5-8 with blue circles above the first beat of each measure and diamond symbols on the first beat. The time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a '4' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The second staff has a '5' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The first staff has a '8' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The second staff has a '8' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat.

Fly #4

Two staves of musical notation for the first sixteen measures of 'Fly #4'. The first staff shows measures 1-12 with blue circles above the first beat of each measure and slash symbols on the first beat. The second staff shows measures 13-16 with blue circles above the first beat of each measure and slash symbols on the first beat. The time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a '4' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The second staff has a '4' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The first staff has a '8' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The second staff has a '8' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The first staff has a '4' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The second staff has a '4' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The first staff has a '8' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat. The second staff has a '8' below the first measure and a '1' below the first beat.

Ant and Butterfly



An ant nimbly running about in the sunshine in search of food came across a chrysalis. "Poor, sad animal!" cried the ant, "What a sad life you have! While I can run and climb anywhere I please, you lie trapped in your shell." The chrysalis heard this, but did not try to reply. A few days later, when the ant passed that way again, the shell was empty. As he wondered what had happened, the ant felt himself suddenly shaded and fanned by the wings of a beautiful butterfly. "Look at how I have changed," said the butterfly. "Boast now of your powers to run and climb as long as you can get me to listen." Then the butterfly rose in the air, caught the summer breeze, and was soon lost to the sight of the ant forever.

Amazing Animal Facts - Ants

— Ants can lift 20 times their own body weight.

— Ants use their antennae not only for touch, but also for their sense of smell.

— The average life expectancy of an ant is
45 - 60 days.

Ant

This next song does not have any words either. The sound marked (\triangle) is made by scraping a right hand finger down through all six strings just behind the bridge. Ants can remind us of soldiers marching. The sound you make here is like a military snare drum, keeping the ants in rhythm as they march.

This song also uses a new type of note, a half note. Half notes get two counts each.

1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the quarter notes while counting out loud

Ant #1

8 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

8 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

8 1 2 1 2 1 2

Ant #2

8 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

8 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

8 1 2 1 2 1 2

Ant

Next, let's play it on our guitars. Make sure to press the Blue button with your Left Hand as you strum. Also, practice the ants marching sound by itself before you begin.

3. Strum the half notes while counting out loud

4. Strum the quarter notes while counting out loud

Ant #3

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

1 2 1 2 1 2

Ant #4

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

1 2 1 2 1 2

Ring around the Rosy

This new song combines quarter notes and half notes.

1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the half notes while singing along
3. Clap the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud
4. Clap the half and quarter note rhythm while singing along

Ring around the Rosy #1 and #2

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first two measures: 'Ring around the rosy,' and 'pocket full of posies,'. The second staff contains the next two measures: 'ashes,' and 'all fall down.' Each measure is marked with a diamond symbol on the first beat and a vertical line on the third beat. The lyrics are written below the notes.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Ring around the rosy, pocket full of posies,

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

ashes, ashes all fall down.

Ring around the Rosy #3 and #4

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first two measures: 'Ring around the rosy,' and 'pocket full of posies,'. The second staff contains the next two measures: 'ash - es,' and 'all fall down.' Each measure is marked with a diamond symbol on the first beat and a vertical line on the third beat. The lyrics are written below the notes.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Ring around the rosy, pocket full of posies,

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

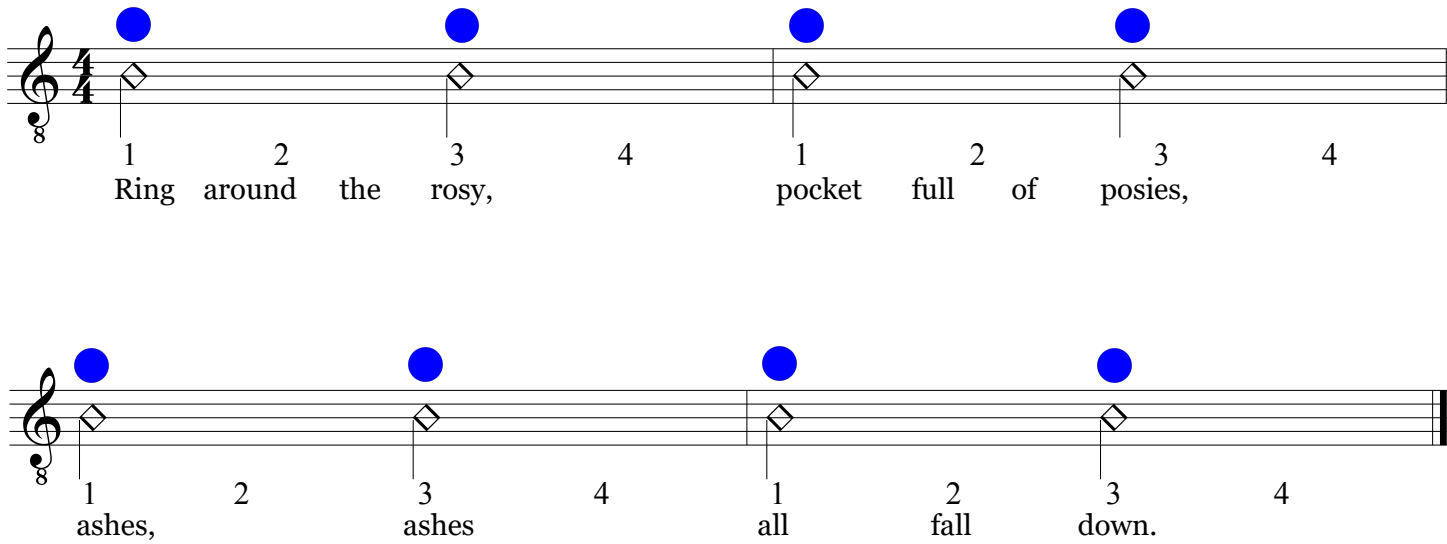
ash - es, ash - es, all fall down.

Ring around the Rosy

Next, let's play it on our guitars. Make sure to press the Blue button with your Left Hand as you strum.

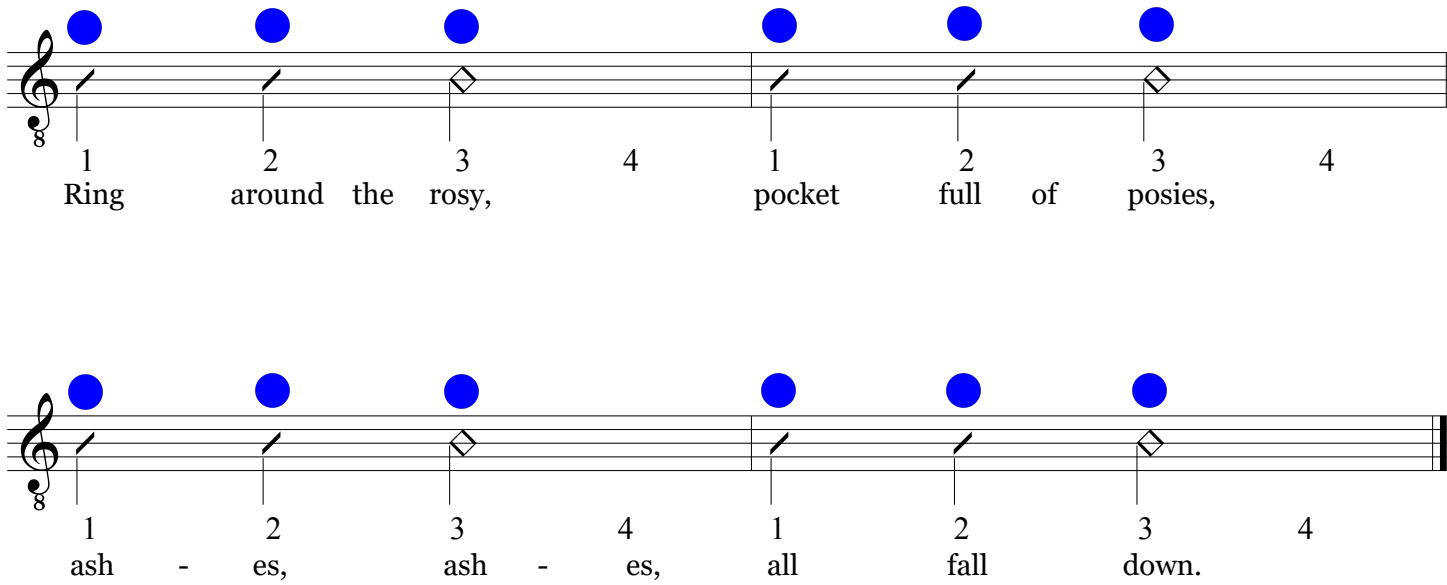
- 5. Strum the whole notes while counting out loud
- 6. Strum the whole notes while singing along
- 7. Strum the quarter notes while counting out loud
- 8. Strum the quarter notes while singing along

Ring around the Rosy #5 and #6



Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains measures 5 and 6. Measure 5 has a whole note on G4 (labeled '1' with a blue dot above it) and a quarter note on E4 (labeled '2'). Measure 6 has a whole note on C4 (labeled '3' with a blue dot above it) and a quarter note on G3 (labeled '4'). The second staff contains measures 7 and 8. Measure 7 has a whole note on G4 (labeled '1' with a blue dot above it) and a quarter note on E4 (labeled '2'). Measure 8 has a whole note on C4 (labeled '3' with a blue dot above it) and a quarter note on G3 (labeled '4'). The lyrics are: 'Ring around the rosy, pocket full of posies, ashes, ashes all fall down.'

Ring around the Rosy #7 and #8



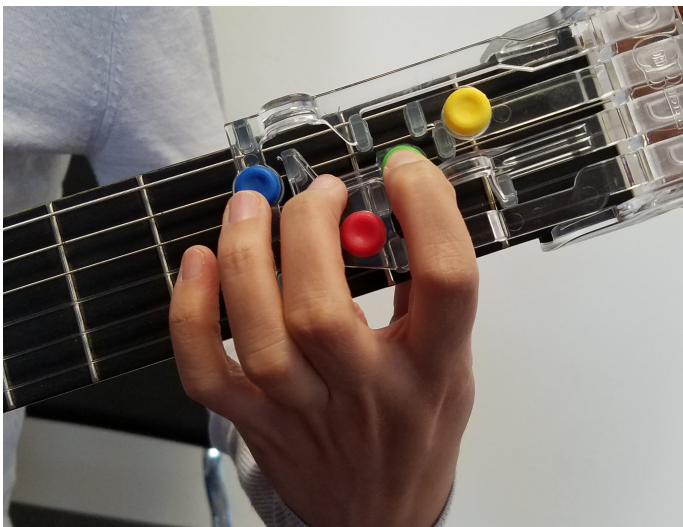
Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains measures 9 and 10. Measure 9 has a quarter note on G4 (labeled '1' with a blue dot above it), a quarter note on E4 (labeled '2'), and a quarter note on C4 (labeled '3' with a blue dot above it). Measure 10 has a quarter note on G4 (labeled '1' with a blue dot above it), a quarter note on E4 (labeled '2'), and a quarter note on C4 (labeled '3' with a blue dot above it). The second staff contains measures 11 and 12. Measure 11 has a quarter note on G4 (labeled '1' with a blue dot above it), a quarter note on E4 (labeled '2'), and a quarter note on C4 (labeled '3' with a blue dot above it). Measure 12 has a quarter note on G4 (labeled '1' with a blue dot above it), a quarter note on E4 (labeled '2'), and a quarter note on C4 (labeled '3' with a blue dot above it). The lyrics are: 'Ring around the rosy, pocket full of posies, ash - es, ash - es, all fall down.'

Daily Warm Up Routine #2

1. Left Hand

We are going to start working on the Green Button

- Practice pushing down the Blue button with your 3rd finger for several seconds
- Next, push down the Green button with your 1st finger for several seconds
- Change back and forth between the Blue and Green buttons

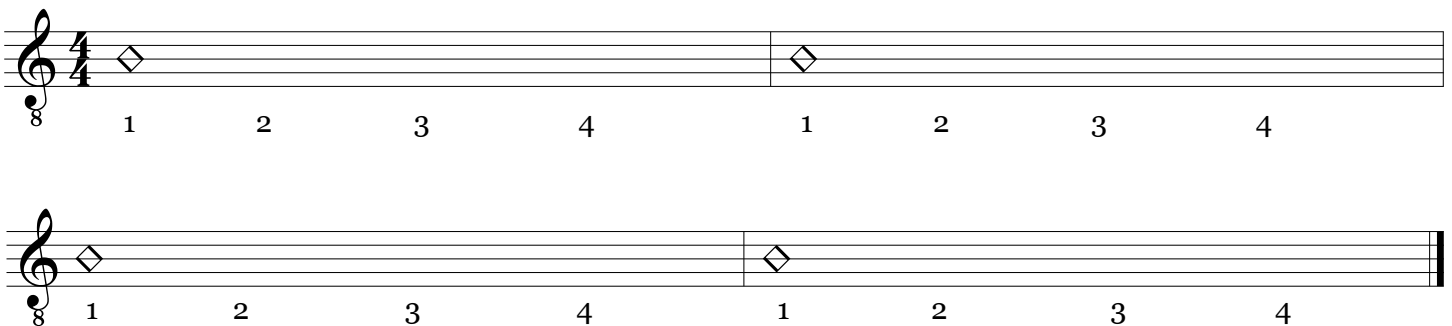


2. Right Hand

- Practice strumming the 'open' strings with either your Right Hand thumb or the back of your index fingernail following the exercise below. This is the same exercise from the first Daily Warm Up Routine.

Count out loud as you strum!

Right Hand Exercise #1



Right Hand Exercise #2

5

Two staves of music in treble clef, 8/8 time. Each staff contains two measures of music. The first measure of each staff has four eighth notes with stems, and the second measure has four eighth notes with stems. The notes are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 below the staff. The first staff has a '5' above the first measure. The second staff has a double bar line at the end.

3. Both Hands Together

- Combine both hands together to play the following exercises.

Exercise #3

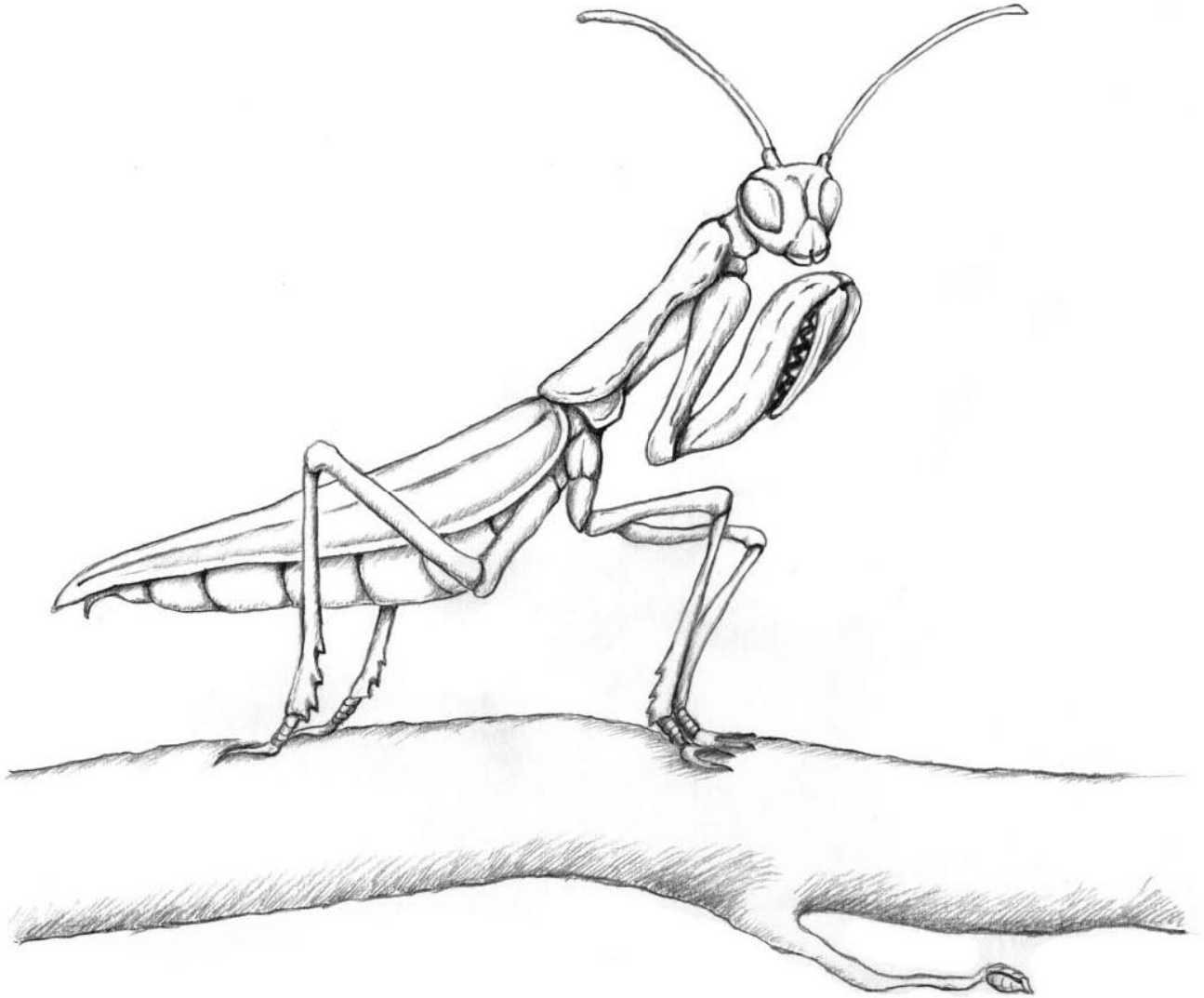
Two staves of music in treble clef, 4/4 time. Each staff contains two measures of music. The first measure of each staff has a diamond-shaped note on the first line (F4) and a green dot above the staff. The second measure has a diamond-shaped note on the third line (B3) and a blue dot above the staff. The notes are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 below the staff. The first staff has a green dot above the first measure. The second staff has a blue dot above the first measure.

Exercise #4

Two staves of music in treble clef, 8/8 time. Each staff contains two measures of music. The first measure of each staff has four eighth notes with stems, and the second measure has four eighth notes with stems. The notes are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 below the staff. The first staff has a green dot above the first measure. The second staff has a blue dot above the first measure.

**These four exercises can be performed in tandem with Warm-up Routine II in LG Method Book I.*

Praying Mantis



Amazing Animal Facts

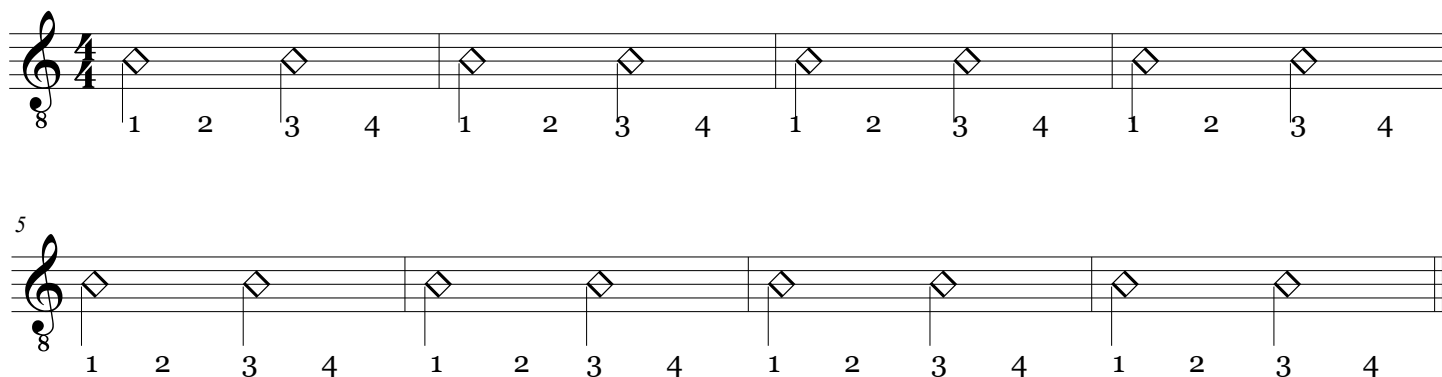
- The female mantis is among the biggest insects in the world.
- The mantis can attack and eat frogs, spiders, mice, lizards and small birds.
- The female mantis sometimes eats the male.

Praying Mantis

This song combines quarter notes and half notes, just like Ring around the Rosy. This is also the first song the Green button is introduced.

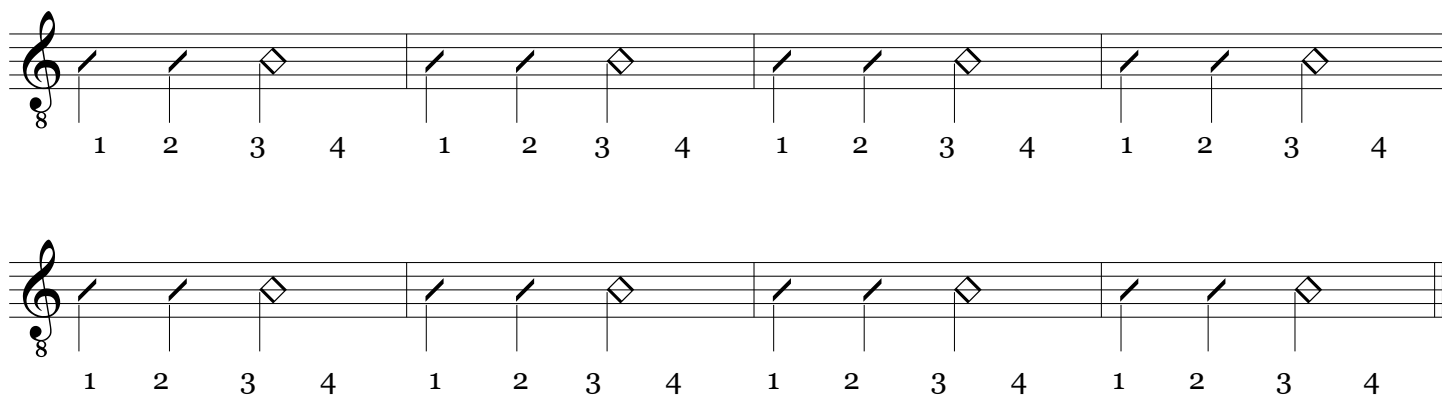
1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud

Praying Mantis #1



Two staves of musical notation for 'Praying Mantis #1' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures, each with a half note on G4, marked with a diamond symbol. The second staff contains four measures, each with a half note on G4, also marked with a diamond symbol. Below each staff is a counting sequence: 8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 for the first staff, and 5 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 for the second staff.

Praying Mantis #2



Two staves of musical notation for 'Praying Mantis #2' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: the first two have quarter notes on G4 and A4, and the last two have half notes on G4, all marked with a diamond symbol. The second staff contains four measures, each with a half note on G4, marked with a diamond symbol. Below each staff is a counting sequence: 8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 for the first staff, and 8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 for the second staff.

Words to Play By:

"Be who you are and say how you feel because those who mind don't matter and those who matter don't mind." -Dr. Seuss

Praying Mantis

Next, let's play it on our guitars. First, review the Green to Blue shift with the Left Hand.

3. Strum the half notes while counting out loud
4. Strum the half and quarter notes while counting out loud

Praying Mantis #3

Praying Mantis #3 consists of two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff contains measures 5 through 8. Each measure is divided into four counts (1, 2, 3, 4). The notes are as follows:

Measure	Count 1	Count 2	Count 3	Count 4
1	Green circle		Blue circle	
2				
3	Green circle		Blue circle	
4				
5	Green circle		Blue circle	
6				
7	Green circle		Blue circle	
8				

Praying Mantis #4

Praying Mantis #4 consists of two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff contains measures 5 through 8. Each measure is divided into four counts (1, 2, 3, 4). The notes are as follows:

Measure	Count 1	Count 2	Count 3	Count 4
1	Green circle	Green circle	Blue circle	
2				
3	Green circle	Green circle	Blue circle	
4				
5	Green circle	Green circle	Blue circle	
6				
7	Green circle	Green circle	Blue circle	
8				

Words to Play By:
"Our greatest weakness lies in giving up. The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time."
-Thomas A. Edison

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Clap the half notes while singing along
3. Strum the half notes while counting out loud
4. Strum the half notes while singing along

Twinkle, Twinkle #1, #2, #3 and #4

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Twinkle twinkle little star, how I wonder

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

what you are. Up above the world so high,

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

like a diamond in the sky. Twinkle Twinkle

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

little star, how I wonder what you are.

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

7. Strum the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud

8. Strum the half and quarter note rhythm while singing along

Twinkle, Twinkle #7 and #8

The musical notation is presented in four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notes are represented by colored dots: blue for half notes and green for quarter notes. The lyrics are written below the notes, with numbers 1-4 indicating the beat. The rhythm is indicated by a slash with a vertical line for half notes and a slash with a vertical line and a diagonal line for quarter notes.

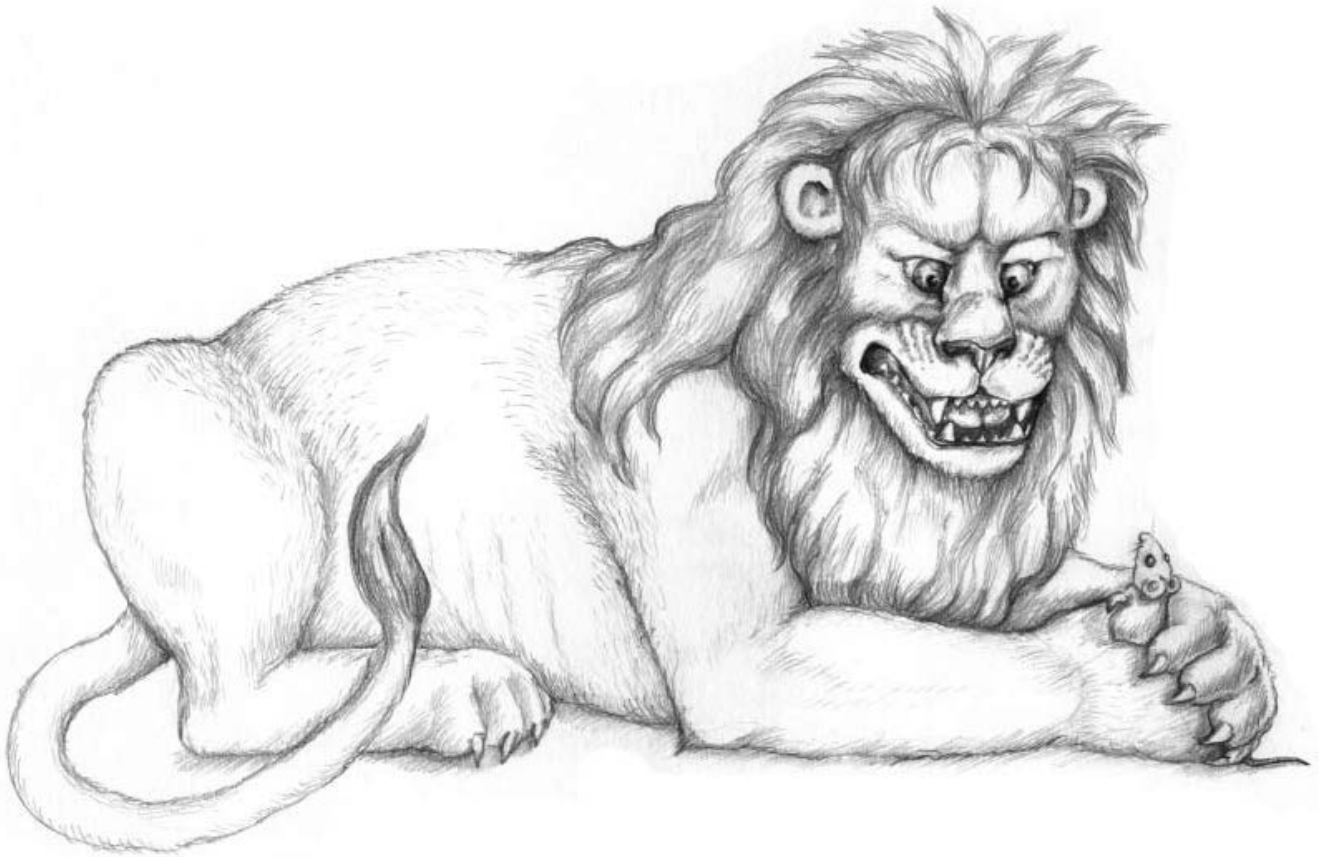
Staff 1: Twinkle (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), little (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), how (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4)

Staff 2: what (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), Up (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), above (green dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), the world (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), so high, (green dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4)

Staff 3: like (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (green dot, 3), (diamond, 4), in (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), the sky. (green dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), Twinkle (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), Twinkle (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4)

Staff 4: little (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), star, (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), how (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), I wonder (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), what you are. (green dot, 1), (green dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4), (blue dot, 1), (blue dot, 2), (blue dot, 3), (diamond, 4)

Mouse and Lion



A lion was awakened by a mouse running over his face. Rising up angrily, he caught him and was about to kill him, when the mouse begged: "If you would only spare my life, I promise to repay your kindness." The lion laughed at the thought but let him go. Shortly after this, the lion was caught by some hunters, who bound him by ropes to the ground. The mouse, recognizing his roar, came and gnawed the rope with his teeth, setting him free. "You ridiculed the idea of my ever being able to help you," said the mouse, "not expecting to receive from me any repayment of your favor. Now you know that it is possible for even a mouse to help a lion."

Amazing Animal Facts

- Mice have tails that are as long as their bodies.
- Mice see best in dim light.
- Their whiskers are used to sense smooth and rough surfaces, temperature changes and breezes.

Mouse

1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Strum the half notes while counting out loud

Mouse #1 and #2

The musical notation for 'Mouse' consists of five systems, each with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are half notes, and the circles are placed above the notes. The first four systems are identical, and the fifth system is shorter, ending with a double bar line.

System 1: Notes are G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue). Counting: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4.

System 2: Notes are G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue). Counting: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4.

System 3: Notes are G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue). Counting: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4.

System 4: Notes are G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue). Counting: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4.

System 5: Notes are G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green), B4 (blue), G4 (green). Counting: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4.

Mouse

3. Clap the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud
4. Strum the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud

Mouse #3 and #4

The musical notation for 'Mouse #3 and #4' is presented in five systems, each on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The time signature is 4/4. The notation consists of a half-note followed by a quarter-note in each measure. Above the staff, green circles are placed above the first and second beats, and blue circles are placed above the third and fourth beats. The circles are connected by a horizontal line. The notation is as follows:

System 1: Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter).

System 2: Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter).

System 3: Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter).

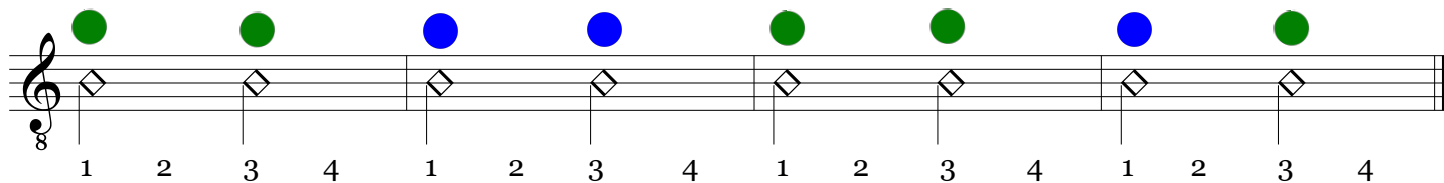
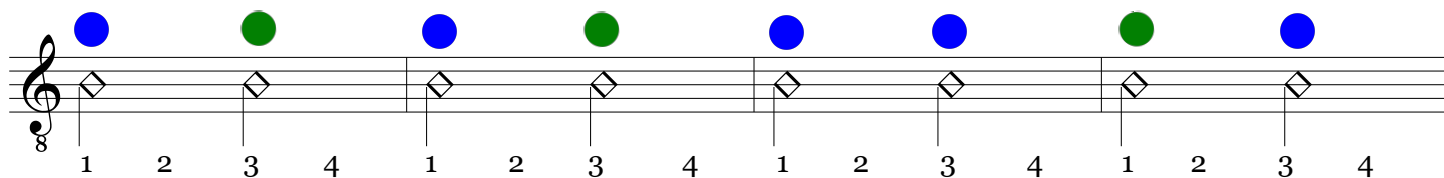
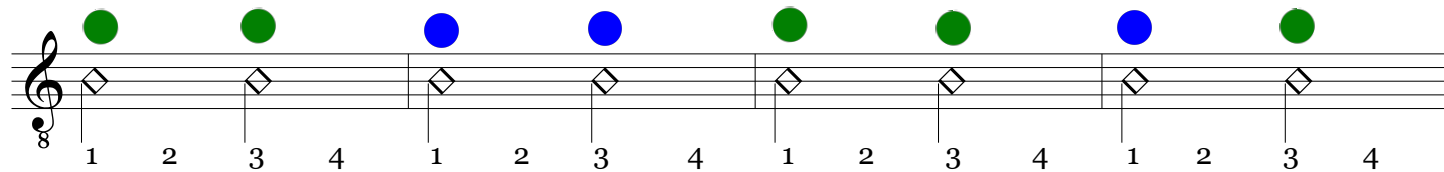
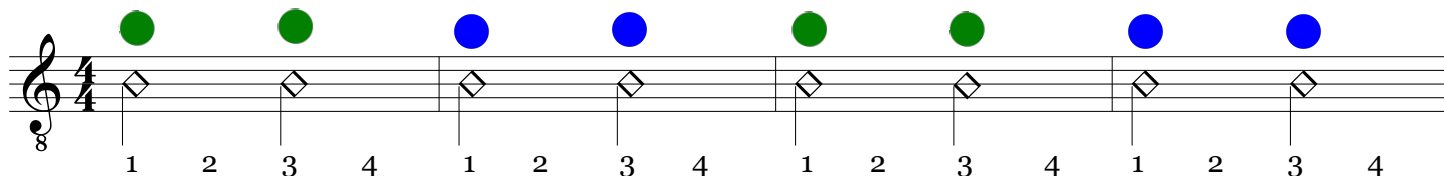
System 4: Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter).

System 5: Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter), Bb^2 (half), Bb^1 (quarter).

Ode to Joy

1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Strum the half notes while counting out loud

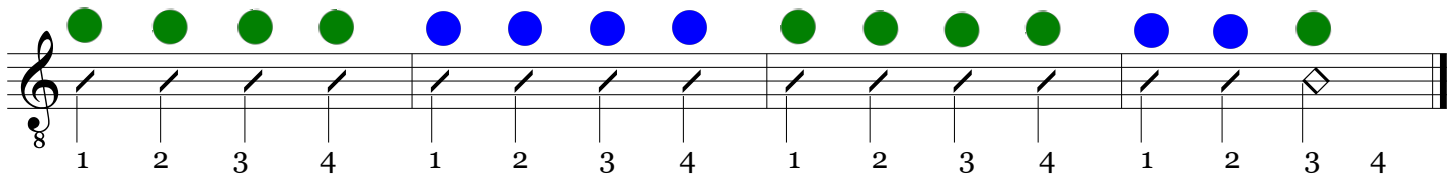
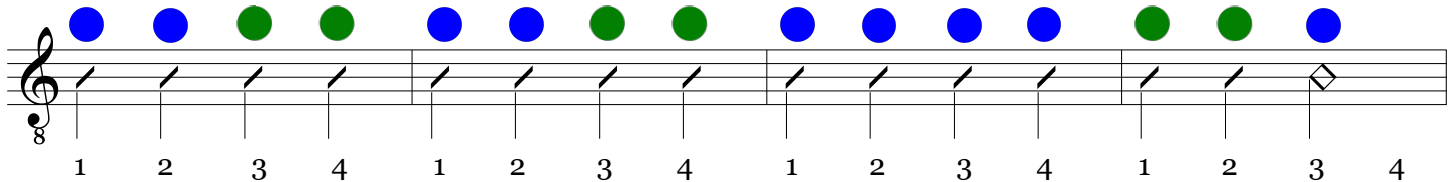
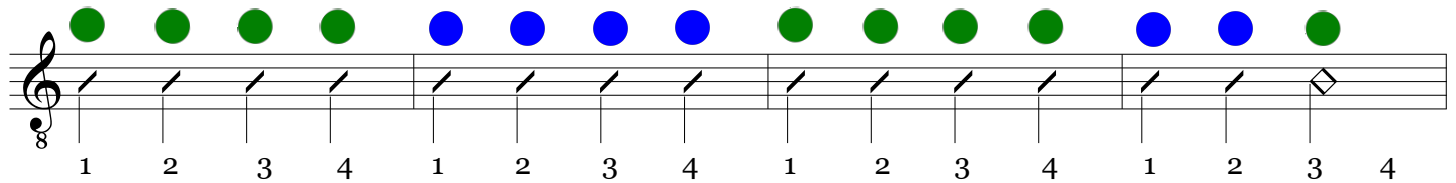
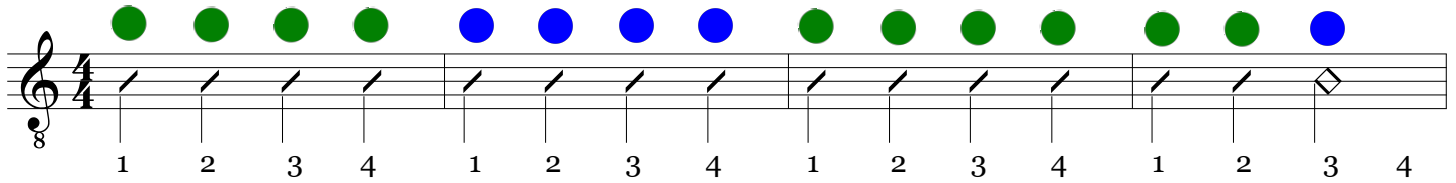
Ode to Joy #1 and #2



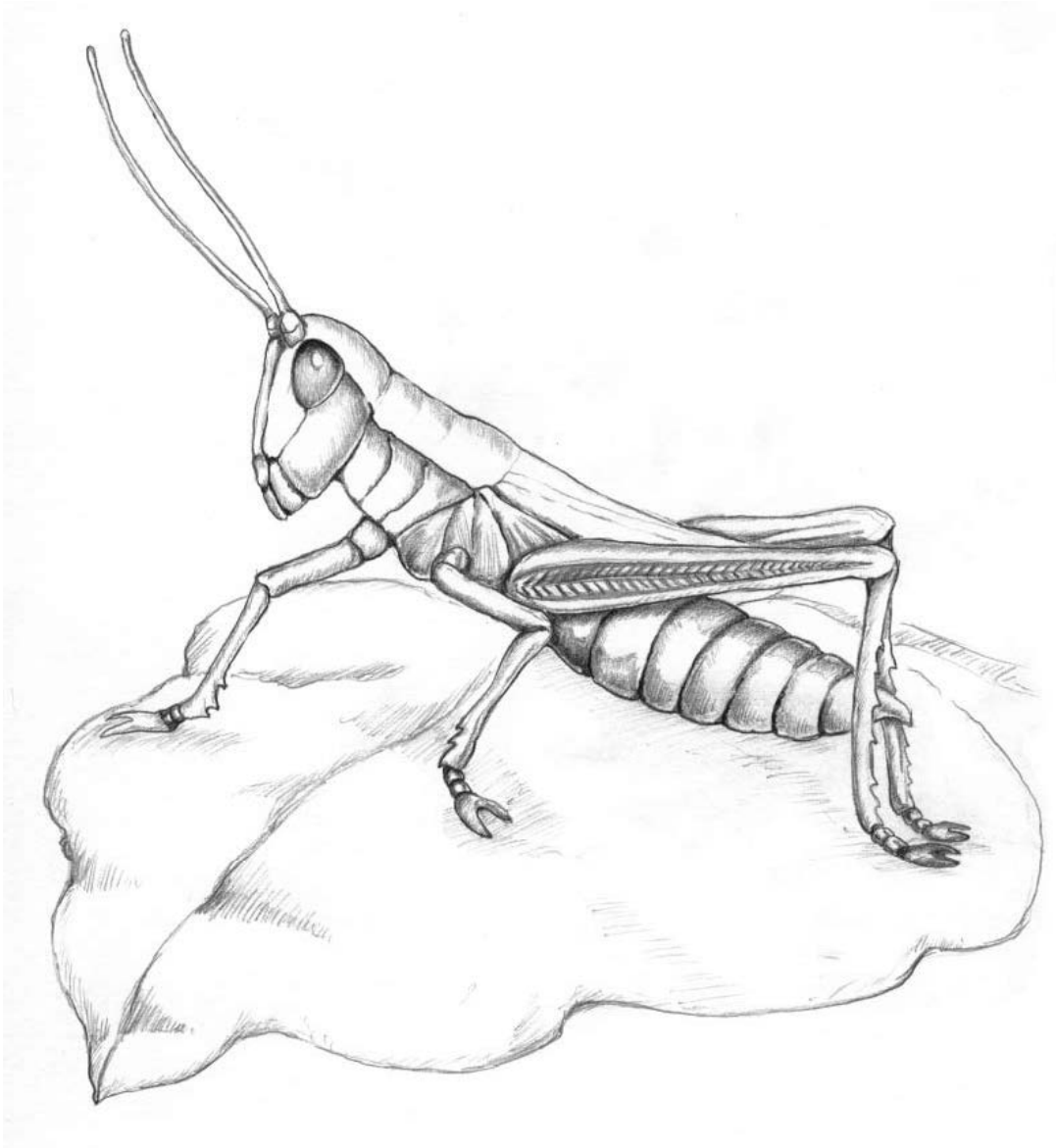
Ode to Joy

3. Clap the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud
4. Strum the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud

Ode to Joy #3 and #4



Grasshopper



Amazing Animal Facts

- Grasshoppers have five eyes.
- There are 18,000 different kinds of grasshoppers.
- Some grasshoppers can rub their wings together to make music!

Grasshopper

1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Strum the half notes while counting out loud

Grasshopper #1 and #2

The musical notation is written in 4/4 time on a single staff. It consists of four measures, each containing two half notes. The notes are marked with green and blue circles above them, indicating a clapping or strumming pattern. The notes are marked with a '1' above them, indicating a counting pattern. The notes are marked with a '2' above them, indicating a counting pattern. The notes are marked with a '3' above them, indicating a counting pattern. The notes are marked with a '4' above them, indicating a counting pattern.

Measure 1: Green circle, Blue circle, Green circle, Blue circle. Count: 1 2 3 4.

Measure 2: Blue circle, Green circle, Blue circle, Green circle. Count: 1 2 3 4.

Measure 3: Green circle, Blue circle, Green circle, Blue circle. Count: 1 2 3 4.

Measure 4: Blue circle, Green circle, Blue circle, Green circle. Count: 1 2 3 4.

Grasshopper

3. Clap the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud
4. Strum the half and quarter note rhythm while counting out loud

Grasshopper #3 and #4

The musical notation consists of four staves, each representing a measure of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Measures 1-4. Notes: G4 (green), A4 (green), B4 (blue), C5 (green), D5 (green), E5 (blue), F#5 (green), G5 (green), A5 (blue), B5 (green), C6 (green), D6 (blue), E6 (green), F#6 (green), G6 (blue), A6 (green). A diamond symbol is below the third note of each measure.
- Staff 2:** Measures 5-8. Notes: G4 (green), A4 (green), B4 (blue), C5 (green), D5 (green), E5 (blue), F#5 (green), G5 (green), A5 (blue), B5 (green), C6 (green), D6 (blue), E6 (green), F#6 (green), G6 (blue), A6 (green). A diamond symbol is below the third note of each measure.
- Staff 3:** Measures 9-12. Notes: G4 (green), A4 (green), B4 (blue), C5 (green), D5 (green), E5 (blue), F#5 (green), G5 (green), A5 (blue), B5 (green), C6 (green), D6 (blue), E6 (green), F#6 (green), G6 (blue), A6 (green). A diamond symbol is below the third note of each measure.
- Staff 4:** Measures 13-16. Notes: G4 (green), A4 (green), B4 (blue), C5 (green), D5 (green), E5 (blue), F#5 (green), G5 (green), A5 (blue), B5 (green), C6 (green), D6 (blue), E6 (green), F#6 (green), G6 (blue), A6 (green). A diamond symbol is below the third note of each measure.

Words to Play By:

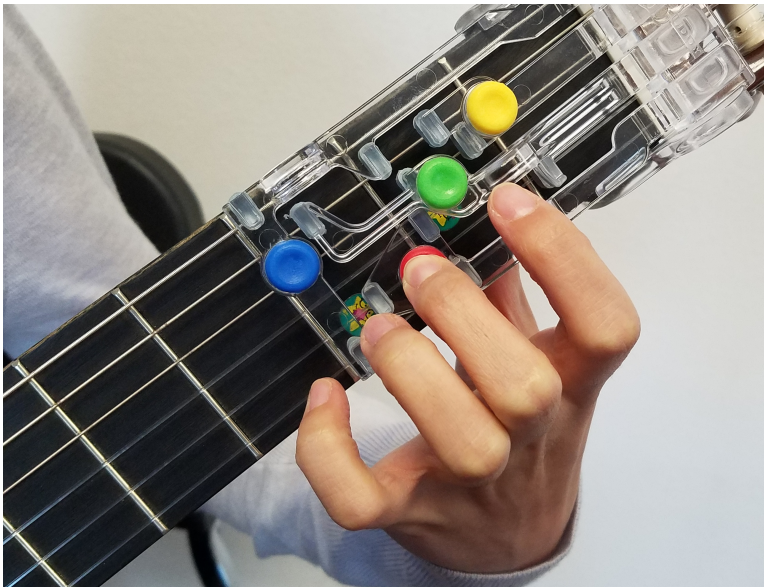
"Don't let what you cannot do interfere with what you can do."

-John Wooden

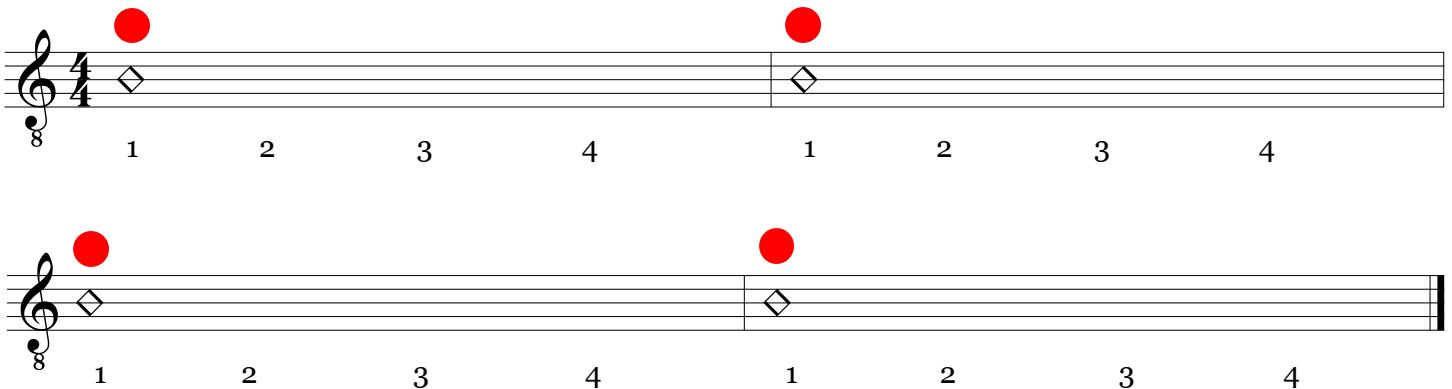
Crossroad Blues

1. Left Hand

The next song introduces the Red button. We will use the 2nd finger to push down the Red button.

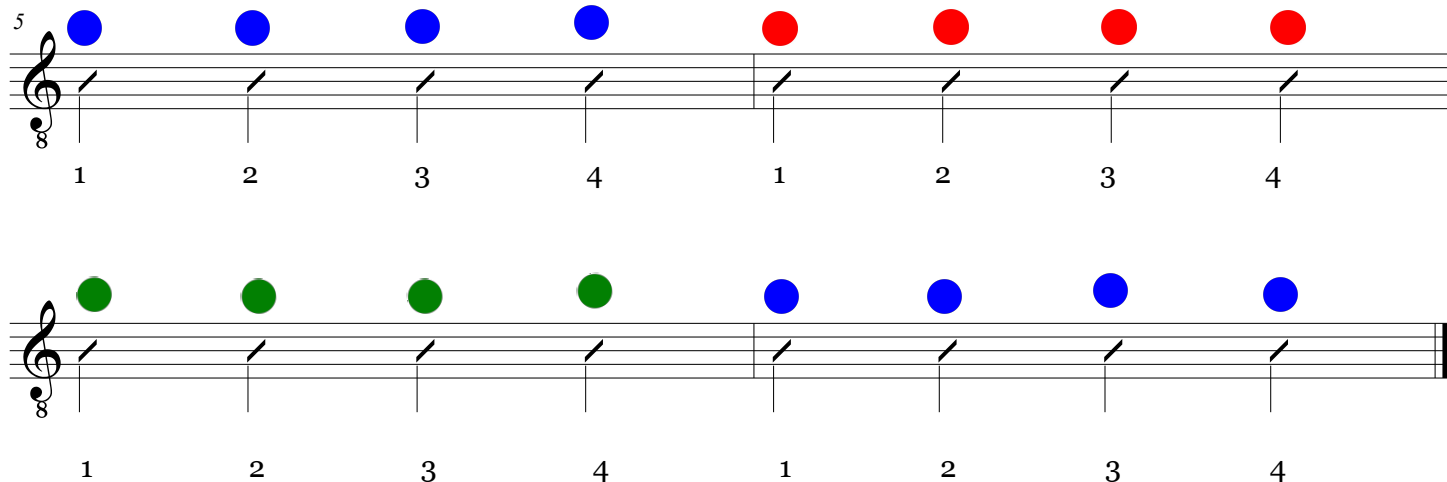


- Practice pushing down the Red button with your 2nd finger for several seconds
- Change back and forth with your Left Hand between the Red, Blue and Green buttons



2. Putting Both Hands Together

- Let's try strumming the following exercise.
- Remember to push down the correct button before you strum

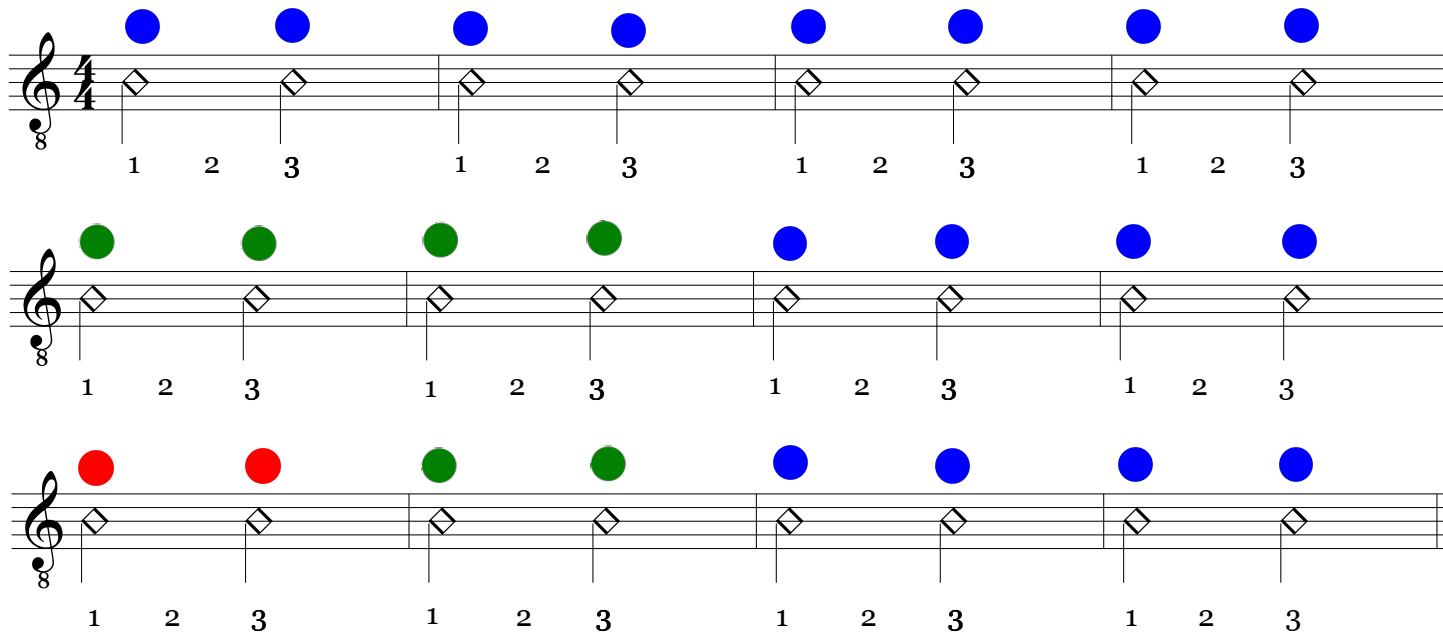


Crossroad Blues

This new song introduces the Red chord. Practice switching between the Blue, Green and Red chords.

1. Clap the half notes while counting out loud
2. Strum the half notes while counting out loud

Crossroad Blues #1 and #2



Crossroad Blues

- 3. Clap the quarter notes while counting out loud
- 4. Strum the quarter notes while counting out loud

Crossroad Blues #3 and #4

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

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

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

Time Signatures

Our next song introduces a new time signature. Many of the songs so far have been in 4/4 time.

4 - The top number indicates the number of beats in each measure

4 - The bottom number indicates the value of each beat

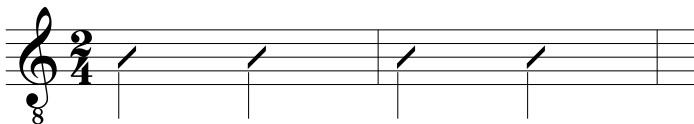
4/4 = four beats per measure



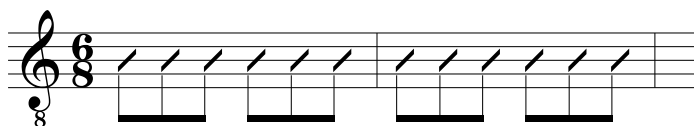
3/4=three beats per measure



2/4=two beats per measure



6/8 = six eighth note beats per measure

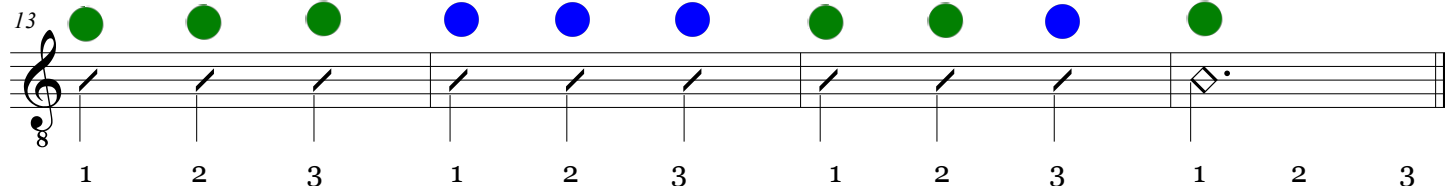
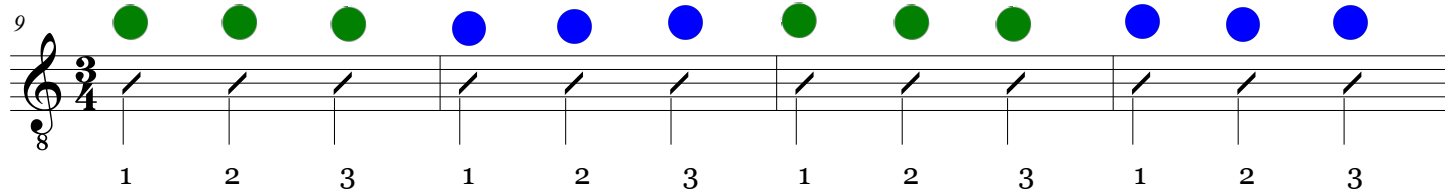


English Dance

Our next song has a new time signature. In a 3/4 time signature, we count to 3 in each measure.

1. Clap the quarter notes while counting out loud
2. Strum the quarter notes while counting out loud

English Dance #1 and #2

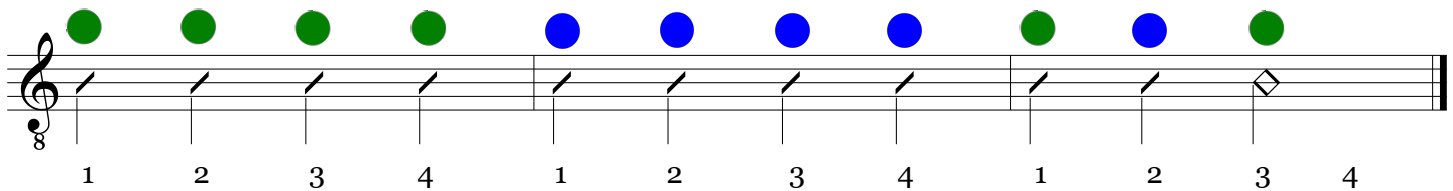
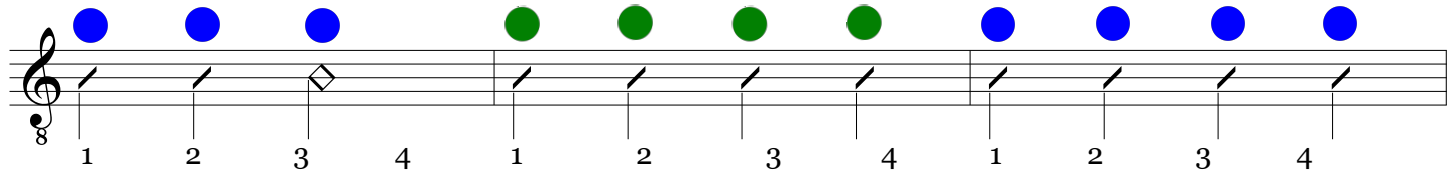
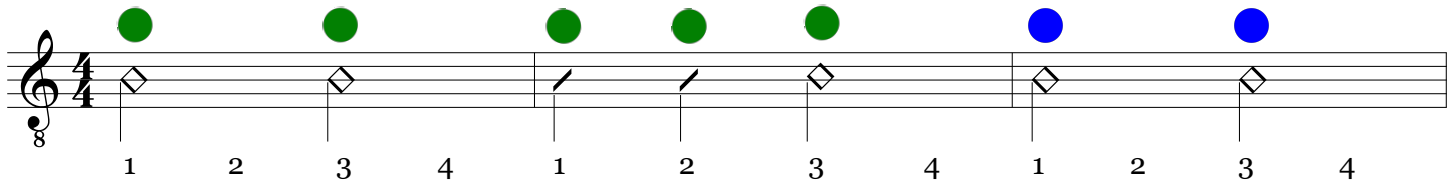


Eine Kleine Nachtmusik

Our new song mixes quarter notes and half notes, as well as Blue and Green chords.

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud
2. Strum the rhythm while counting out loud

Eine Kleine Nachtmusik #1 and #2



Irish Jig

This next song uses a new time signature 6/8.

In 6/8 time each measure has six 8th notes. Each eighth note equals one beat.

The most important part of 6/8 time is the six short beats are split into two groups of three.

The image displays three staves of musical notation for an Irish Jig in 6/8 time. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The notes are eighth notes, and the beats are numbered 1 through 6 below the staff. Green dots are placed above the notes on beats 1, 4, and 5, while blue dots are placed above the notes on beats 2 and 3. The first staff shows a sequence of six eighth notes in the first measure, followed by three measures of eighth notes with dots. The second staff shows a sequence of six eighth notes in the first measure, followed by three measures of eighth notes with dots. The third staff shows a sequence of six eighth notes in the first measure, followed by three measures of eighth notes with dots. The final measure of the third staff ends with a double bar line.

The Entertainer

First line of musical notation (measures 1-8). The staff is in 4/4 time. Measures 1-4 contain rests. Measures 5-8 contain eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the staff. Colored circles above the staff indicate fingerings: blue for measures 5, 6, 7, 8; green for measures 9, 10; blue for measures 11, 12.

Second line of musical notation (measures 9-16). Measures 9-12 contain eighth notes. Measures 13-16 contain rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the staff. Colored circles above the staff indicate fingerings: blue for measures 9, 10, 11, 12; green for measures 13, 14; blue for measures 15, 16.

Third line of musical notation (measures 17-24). Measures 17-20 contain eighth notes. Measures 21-24 contain rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the staff. Colored circles above the staff indicate fingerings: blue for measures 17, 18, 19, 20; green for measures 21, 22; blue for measures 23, 24.

Fourth line of musical notation (measures 25-32). Measures 25-28 contain eighth notes. Measures 29-32 contain rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the staff. Colored circles above the staff indicate fingerings: red for measures 25, 26, 27, 28; blue for measures 29, 30, 31, 32.

18

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

22

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

26

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

30

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

Minuet in G

First line of musical notation (measures 1-9). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notes are: G4 (blue), A4 (blue), B4 (blue), G4 (blue), F#4 (blue), E4 (blue), D4 (green), C4 (green), B3 (green), G3 (blue), F#3 (blue), E3 (blue). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3 are shown below the notes.

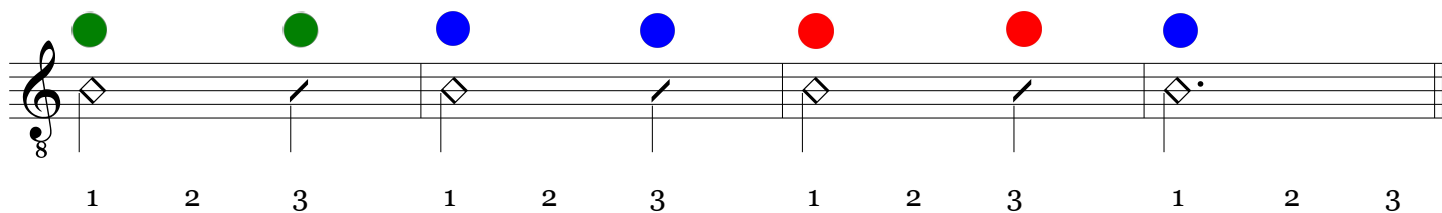
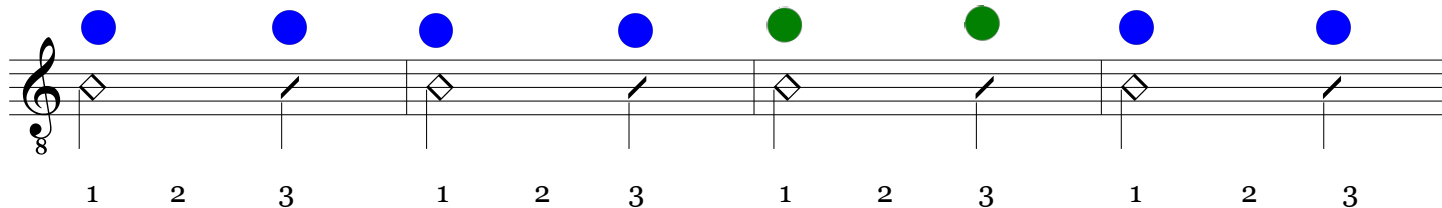
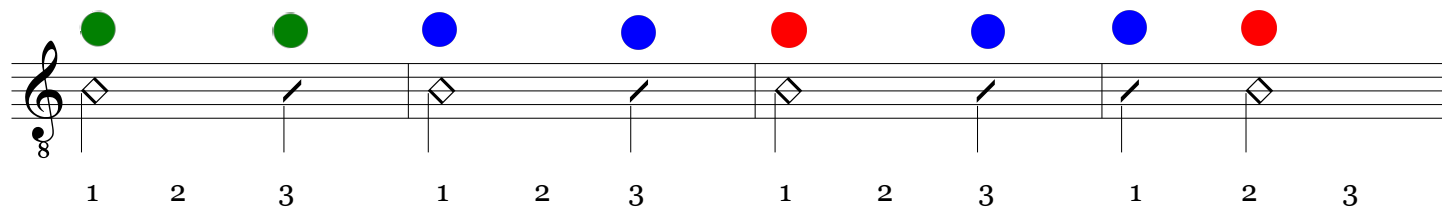
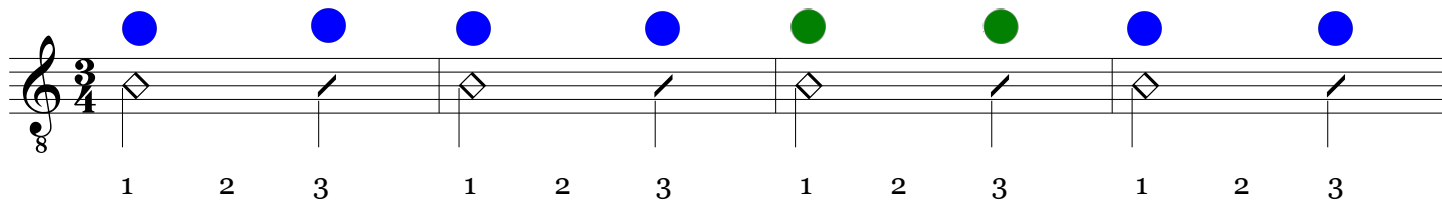
Second line of musical notation (measures 10-12). The notes are: D4 (green), C4 (green), B3 (green), G3 (blue), F#3 (blue), E3 (blue), D4 (red), C4 (blue), B3 (blue), G3 (blue), F#3 (red), E3 (diamond). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3 are shown below the notes.

Third line of musical notation (measures 13-15). The notes are: G4 (blue), A4 (blue), B4 (blue), G4 (blue), F#4 (blue), E4 (blue), D4 (green), C4 (green), B3 (green), G3 (blue), F#3 (blue), E3 (blue). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3 are shown below the notes.

Fourth line of musical notation (measures 16-18). The notes are: D4 (green), C4 (green), B3 (green), G3 (blue), F#3 (blue), E3 (blue), D4 (red), C4 (red), B3 (red), G3 (blue), F#3 (diamond), E3 (diamond). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3 are shown below the notes.

Minuet in G

Now try this different rhythm.



De Colores

Just like the past few songs, this song uses our Blue, Green and Red buttons.
It is our longest song so far!

The musical notation for 'De Colores' is presented in five systems, each consisting of a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is simplified, using only stems and flags to represent notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3) indicated below. Blue buttons are used for the first two systems, and red buttons are used for the last three systems. The first four systems each contain 12 notes, while the fifth system contains 11 notes.

System 1 (Blue buttons):

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

System 2 (Blue buttons):

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

System 3 (Red buttons):

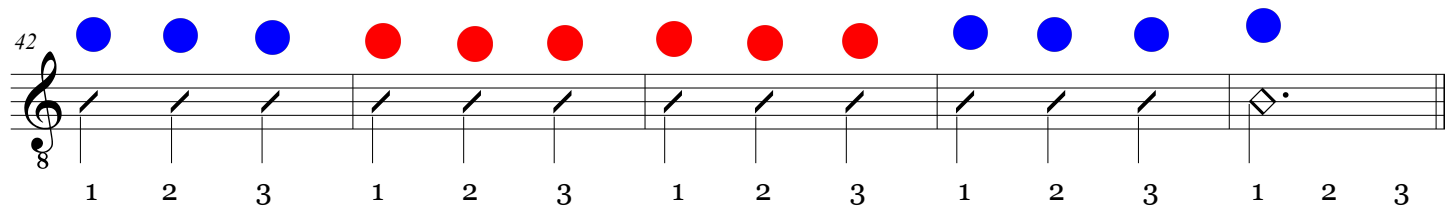
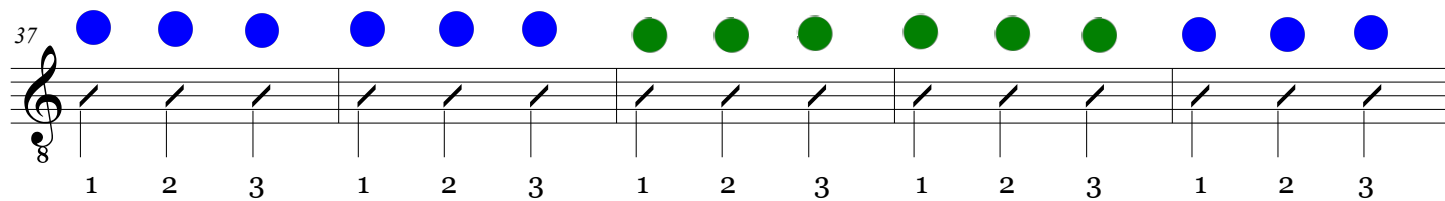
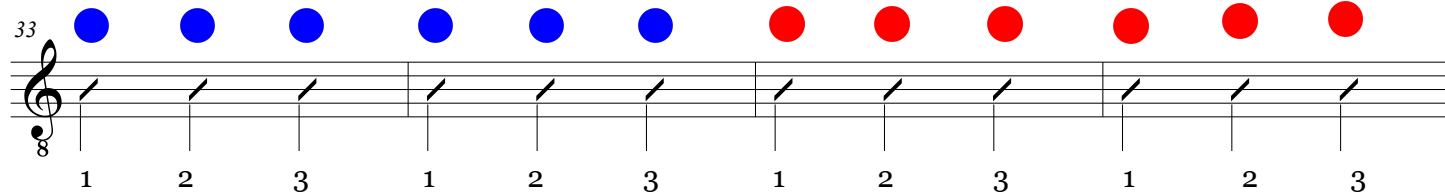
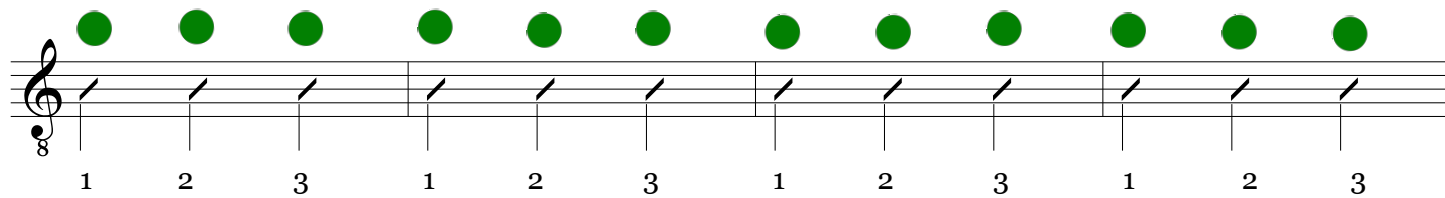
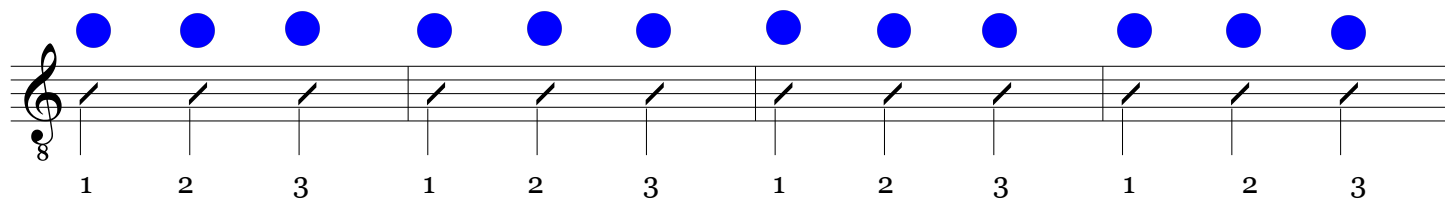
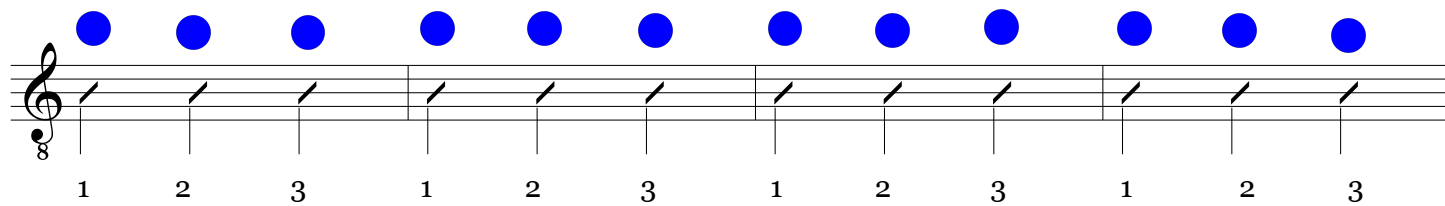
1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

System 4 (Red buttons):

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

System 5 (Red buttons):

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

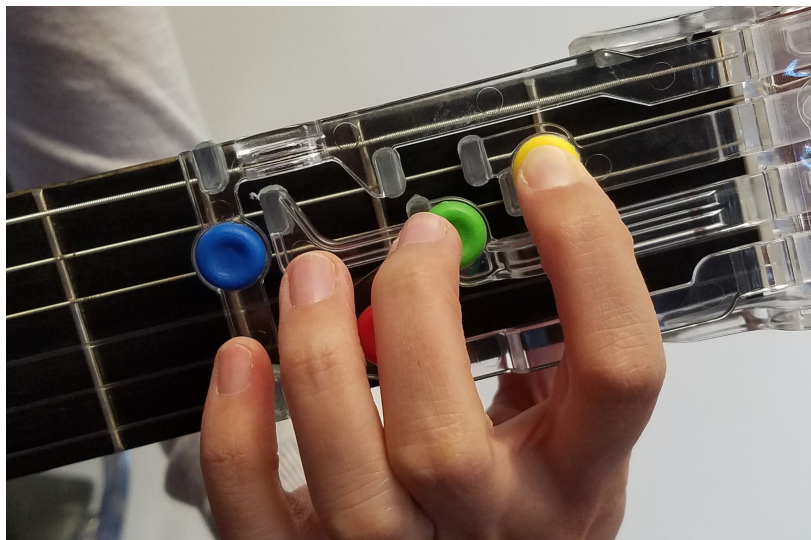


Daily Warm Up Routine #3

1. Left Hand

We are going to start working on the Yellow Button. We use the 1st finger to push down the Yellow Button.

- Practice pushing down the Yellow button and holding it for several seconds



2. Right Hand

We are also going to play open strings in addition to the buttons.

Practice the following open strings, play them with your thumb.

Right Hand Exercise #1

This is an open A note
Play this on the 5th string

This is an open E note
Play this on the 6th string

Two musical staves are shown, each with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff contains a whole note on the 5th line (A) and is labeled '1' through '4' below it. The second staff contains a whole note on the 1st line (E) and is labeled '1' through '4' below it.

Right Hand Exercise #2

Two staves of musical notation for a right hand exercise. The first staff contains two measures of music, each with four eighth notes. The second staff contains two measures of music, each with four eighth notes. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 in the first measure of both staves, and G4, F4, E4, D4 in the second measure. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are written below each note.

3. Playing Notes with Chords

Now we will play bass notes and strum chords in the same exercise. This will help us prepare for our next song.

Notes and Chords Exercise #1

This is an open A note
Play this on the 5th string

Two staves of musical notation for a notes and chords exercise. The first staff contains two measures of music, each with three eighth notes. The second staff contains two measures of music, each with three eighth notes. The notes are: G4, A4, B4 in the first measure of both staves, and G4, F4, E4 in the second measure. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3 are written below each note. Blue circles are placed above the A4 notes in the first measure of both staves, and yellow circles are placed above the A4 notes in the second measure of both staves.

Notes and Chords Exercise #2

Two staves of musical notation for a notes and chords exercise. The first staff contains two measures of music, each with three eighth notes. The second staff contains two measures of music, each with three eighth notes. The notes are: G4, A4, B4 in the first measure of both staves, and G4, F4, E4 in the second measure. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3 are written below each note. Blue circles are placed above the A4 notes in the first measure of both staves, and yellow circles are placed above the A4 notes in the second measure of both staves.

Greensleeves

This song uses the bass notes A and E just like the exercise that we just played.

1. Only play one time per measure

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

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

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

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

17

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

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

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

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

Spider and Silkworm

This song incorporates the percussion sound that we used on Fly, which looks like this (X).

The musical notation is written on a single staff in 4/8 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation is divided into three systems, each containing four measures. The first system (measures 1-4) features yellow circles on the first three measures and 'X' marks on the fourth. The second system (measures 5-8) features yellow circles on measures 5, 7, and 8, and green circles on measures 6 and 8. The third system (measures 9-12) features yellow circles on measures 9, 10, 11, and 12. The 'X' marks are placed on the staff lines, and the numbers 1 through 4 are written below each measure.

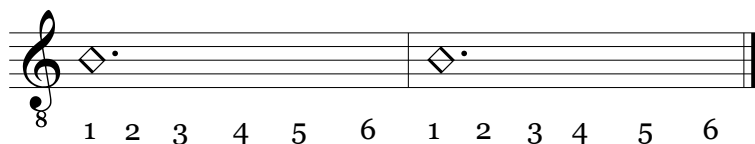
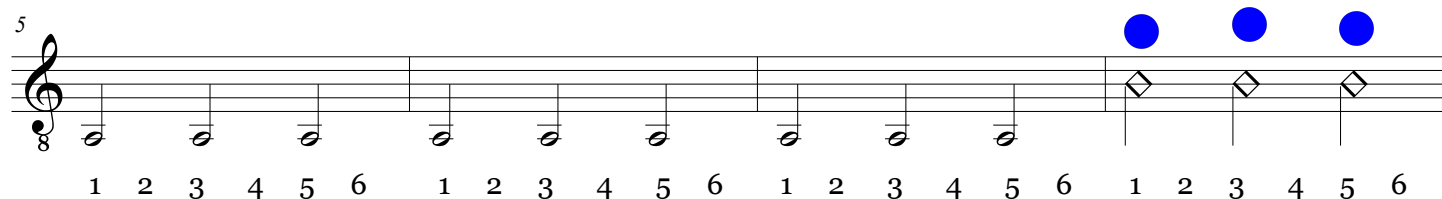
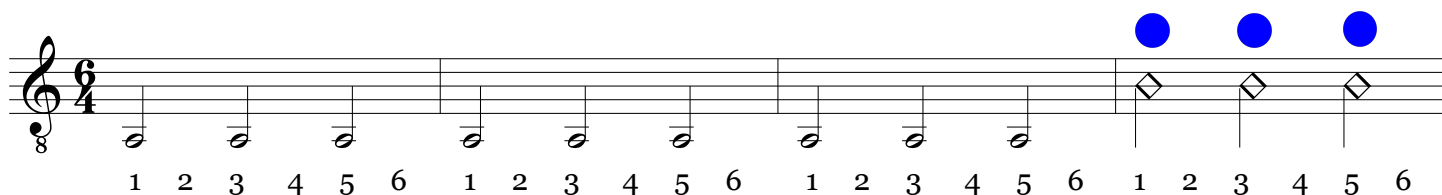
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

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

9 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Leyenda (Theme)

This song has a new time signature, 6/4. Like 6/8 time, we count to 6 in each measure.



Raven and Swan

This song changes between notes and chords even faster.

8

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

4

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

7

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

Leyenda

This song uses the bass notes A and E just like the exercise that we just played.

1. Only play one time per measure

[illegible]

Coyote

This song uses a scraping sound that looks like this ().

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

A

ACCOMPANY: Play background music for singing and playing.

A-STRING: 5th string (metal-wound nylon string, 5th from the bottom)

ARPEGGIO: Tones of a chord played one after another

B

BARLINES: Barlines divide the **staff** into **measures** of equal beat values.

BASS: A low-pitched sound or tone or the bottom voice of multiple musical lines

C

CHORDS: Groups of three or more notes played at the same time.

CHROMATIC SCALE: Musical scale made up entirely of half steps

CRESCENDO or **CRESC.:** Grow gradually louder.

D

D-STRING: 4th string (metal-wound nylon string, 4th from the bottom)

DECRESCENDO or **DECRESC.:** Grow gradually more quiet.

E

E-STRINGS: A guitar has two E strings, a low E-string and a high E-string. The high E-string is the 1st string (nylon, 1st from the bottom) and the low E-string is the 6th string (nylon, but metal-wound, 6th string from the bottom)

EADGBE: The names of the open guitar strings

EIGHTH NOTE: An eighth note is equal to one-half of one beat in common time.

EIGHTH REST: An eighth rest means that no sound should be made for one-half of one beat.

F

FORTE: To play loudly or forcefully.

G

G-STRING: 3th string (nylon string, 3rd from the bottom)

GLISSANDO or **GLISS.:** To slide the left hand finger up or down the string.

H

HALF NOTE: A half note is equal to two beats in common time.

HALF REST: No sound should be made for two quarter note beats.

I

i: indice (fore/index finger)

L

LH: Left hand

LEDGER LINE: A short line which extends the range of notes above or below the staff.

LEGATO: Playing in a smooth connected style. Opposite of Staccato.

M

m: medio (middle finger)

MEASURE: Division of a piece of music with a fixed number of beats in each unit.

MELODY: A linear succession of musical tones.

P

p: pulgar (thumb)

PIANO: To play soft or quietly.

PICK-UP MEASURE: An incomplete measure at the beginning of a music piece

Q

QUARTER NOTE: A quarter note is equal to one beat in common time.

QUARTER REST: No sound should be made for one beat.

R

RH: Right hand

RHYTHM: The division of music into metric portions that create a defined pattern. The controlled movement of music in time.

S

SIXTEENTH NOTE: A sixteenth note divides a quarter note into fourths.

SIXTEENTH REST: No sound should be made for one quarter of a quarter note.

STACCATO: Playing notes in a short, separated style. Opposite of Legato.

STAFF: A set of five lines and four spaces on which music is written.

STEM (NOTE STEM): A line attached to the note head.

STRUM: Brushing the fingers of the right hand over the strings.

SYNCPATION: A rhythm which emphasizes notes between the beats or beats that are normally not accented.

T

TACTILE MEMORY: Tactile memory or touch memory is the memory that one's muscles subconsciously retain from repeating the same action multiple times in the same way.

TECHNIQUE: The physical aspect of making music.

TIE: A tie is an arched line that connects and combines the rhythmic values of two notes of the same pitch.

TIME SIGNATURE: Indication of the value and the number of beats in each measure.

TREBLE CLEF: Guitar music is written on this clef (also called the g-clef).

TRIPLET: A grouping of three notes.

V

VOICE: A single melody or a line of music.

W

WHOLE NOTE: A whole note is equal to four beats in common time.

WHOLE REST: No sound should be made for four beats.

NUMERICAL ABBREVIATIONS IN GUITAR PLAYING:

- 1:** Abbreviation for right hand fore/index finger
- 2:** Abbreviation for right hand middle finger
- 3:** Abbreviation for right hand ring finger
- 4:** Abbreviation for right hand little finger/ pinkie

NOTE VALUES:

WHOLE NOTE: A whole note is equal to four beats in common time.

HALF NOTE: A half note is equal to two beats in common time.

QUARTER NOTE: A quarter note is equal to one beat in common time. **EIGHTH**

NOTE: An eighth note is equal to one-half of one beat in common time. **SIXTEENTH**

NOTE: A sixteenth note divides a quarter note into fourths.

REST VALUES:

WHOLE REST: A whole rest means that no sound should be made for four beats.

HALF REST: A half rest means that no sound should be made for two beats.

QUARTER REST: A quarter rest means that no sound should be made for one beat.

EIGHTH REST: An eighth rest means that no sound should be made for one-half of one beat. **SIXTEENTH**

REST: A sixteenth rest means that no sound should be made for one quarter of a quarter note.

DYNAMICS:

CRESCENDO or **CRESC.:** To grow gradually louder.

DECRESCENDO or **DECRESC.:** To grow gradually more quiet.

FORTE: Play loudly or forcefully.

PIANO: Play softly or quietly.

MUSICAL EXPRESSION MARKS:

ACCELERANDO or **ACCEL.:** To gradually speed up.

RITARDANDO or **RIT.:** To gradually slow down.

LEGATO: Playing in a smooth connected style.

STACCATO or **STAC.:** Playing notes in a short, separated style.