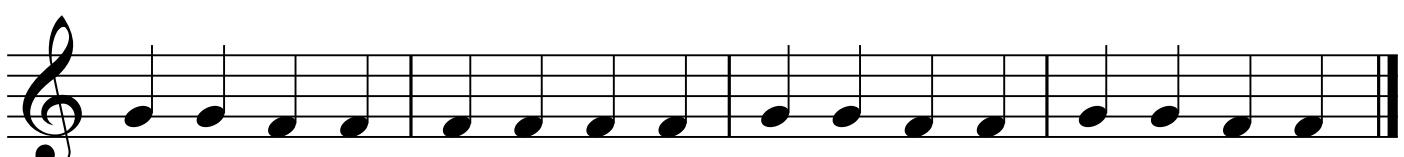
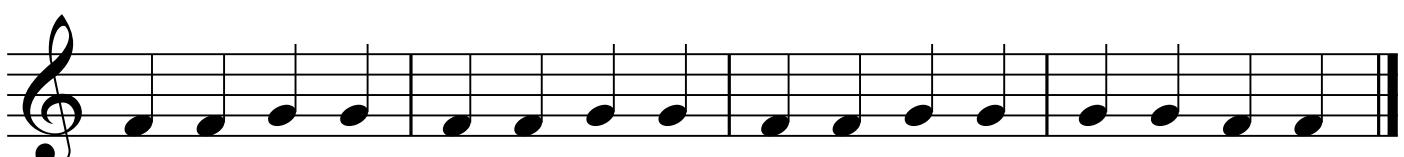
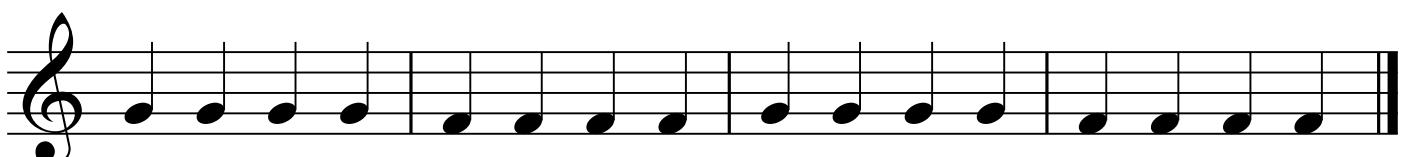
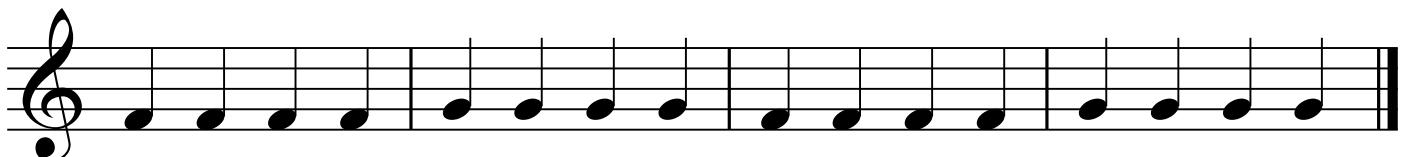


# Lesson 1 - Pitch

What's new?

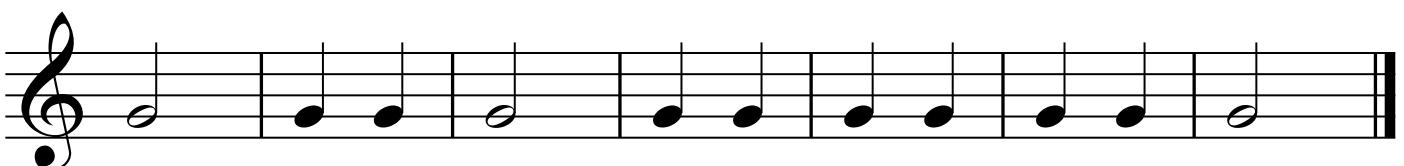
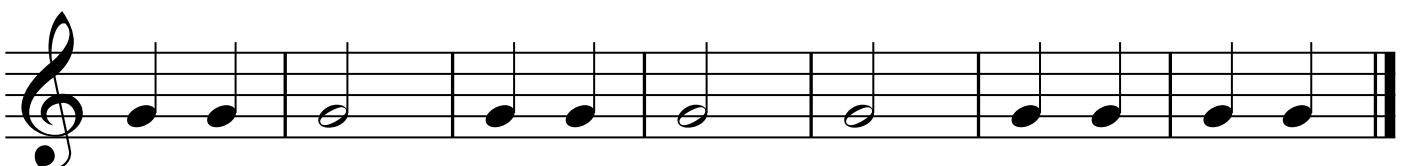
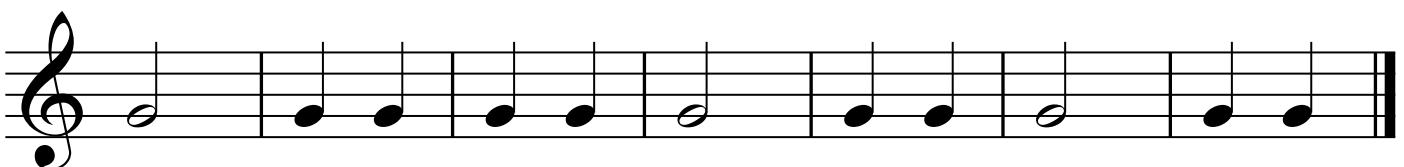
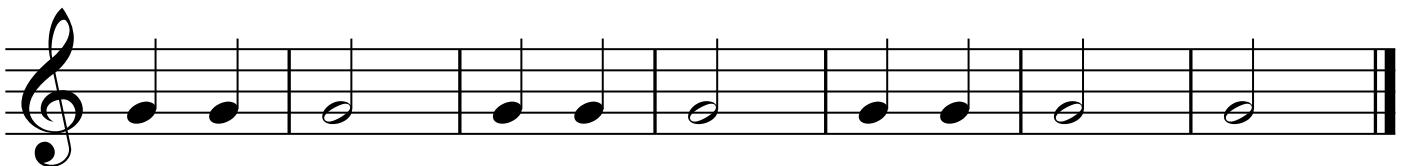
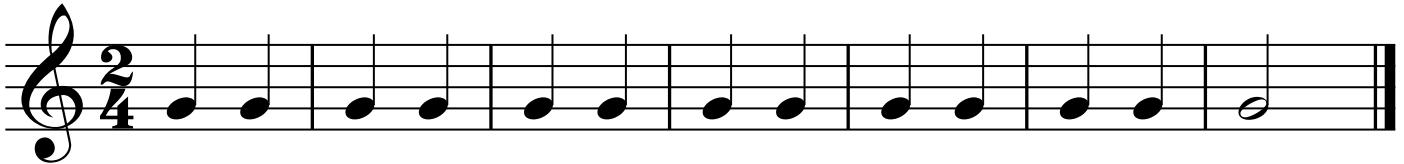
Two notes - Fa/F and Sol/G



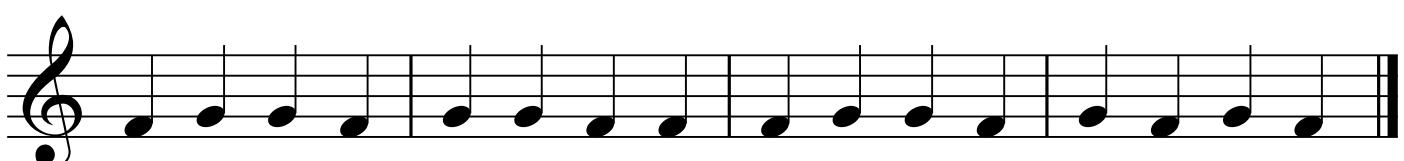
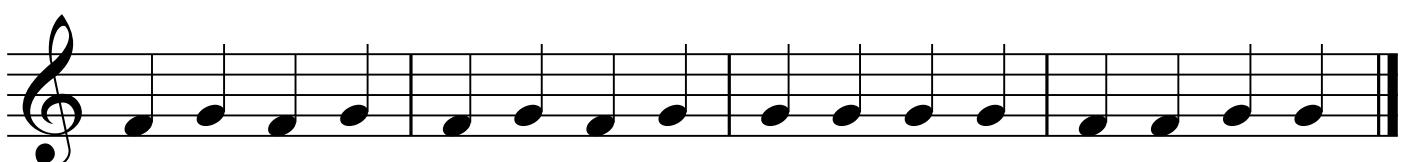
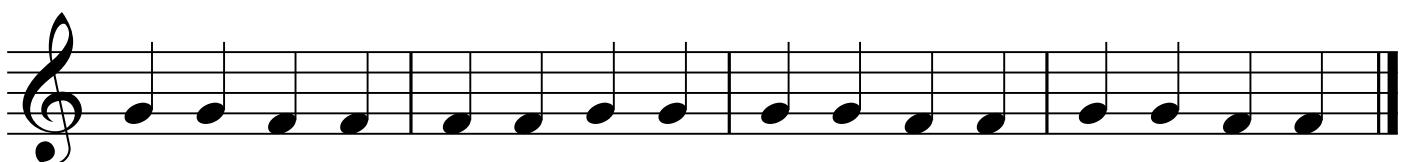
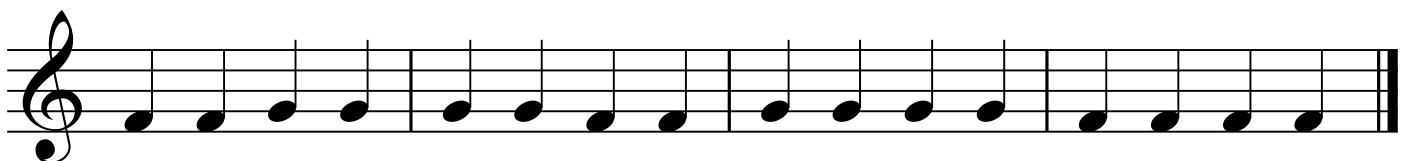
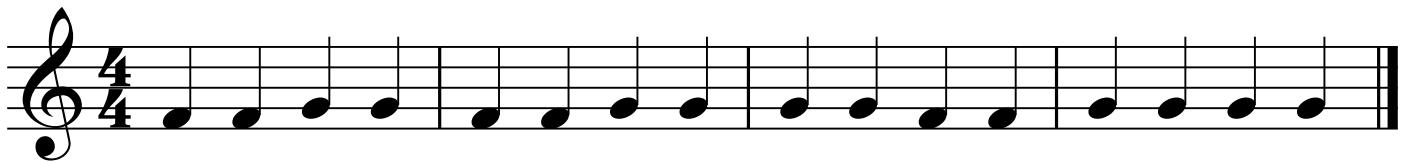
# Lesson 1 - Rhythm

What's new?

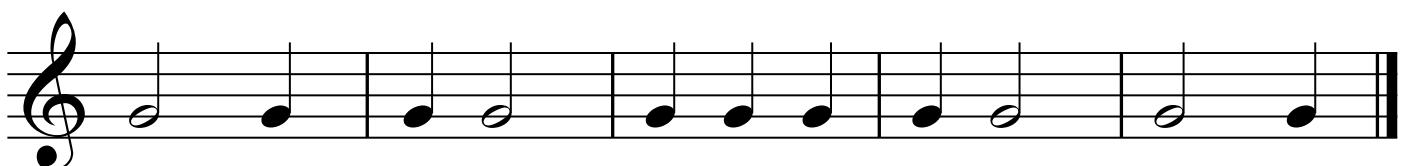
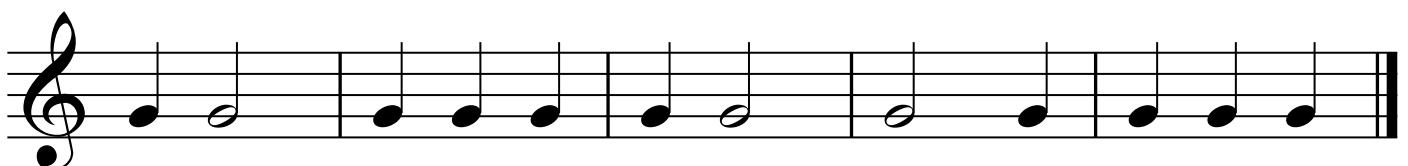
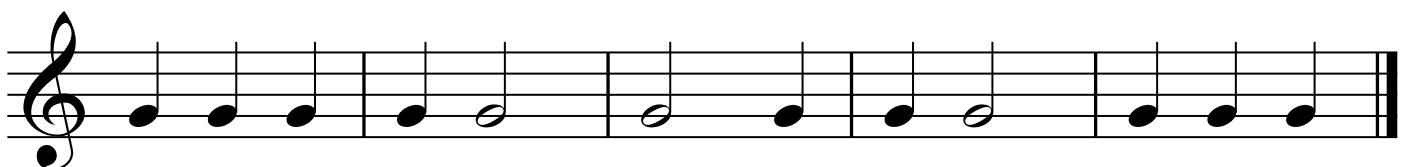
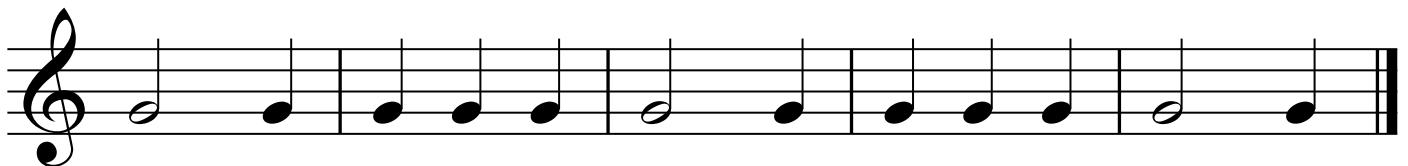
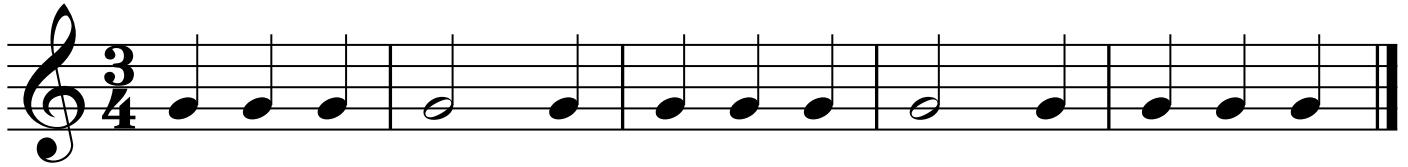
Crotchets ( $\bullet$  = 1 beat), ta  
and minims ( $\circ$  = 2 beats), ta-ah



# Lesson 2 - Pitch



# Lesson 2 - Rhythm

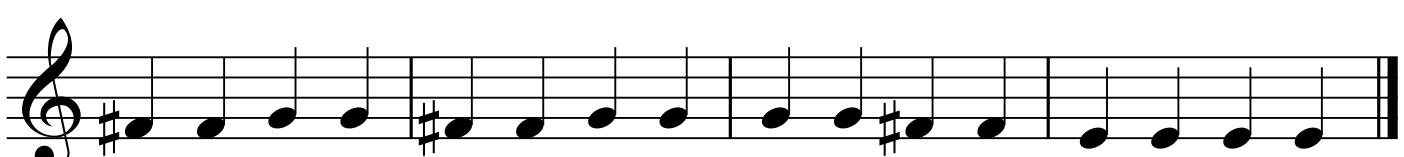
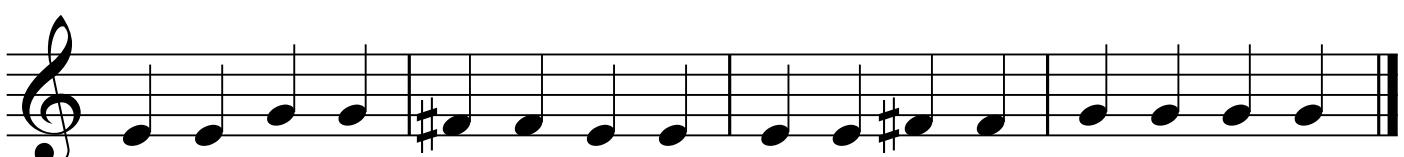
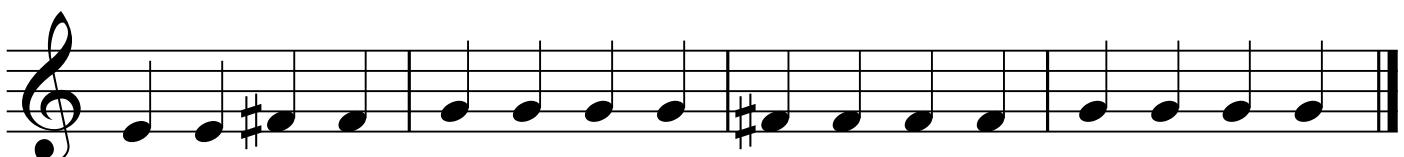
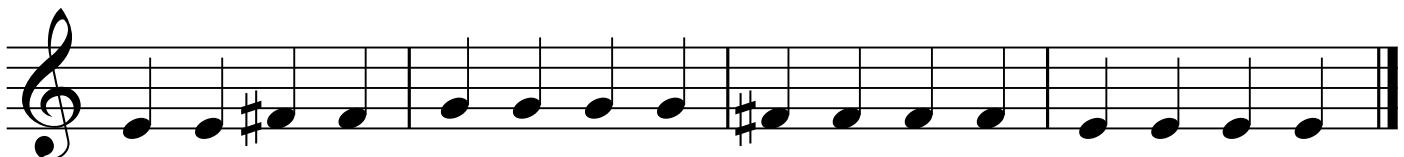
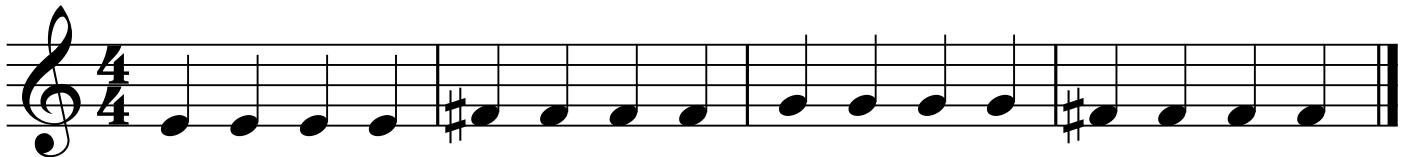


# Lesson 3 - Pitch

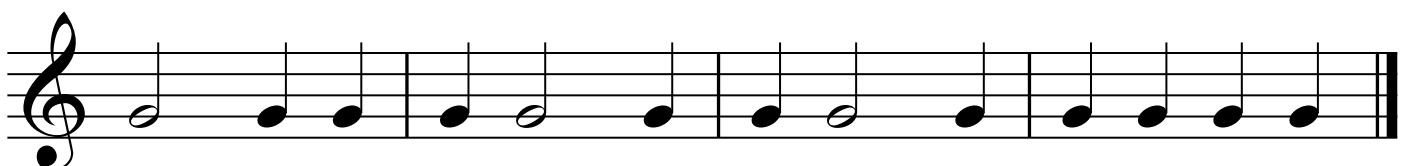
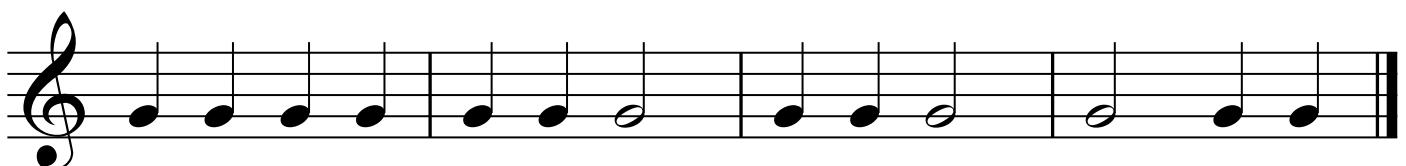
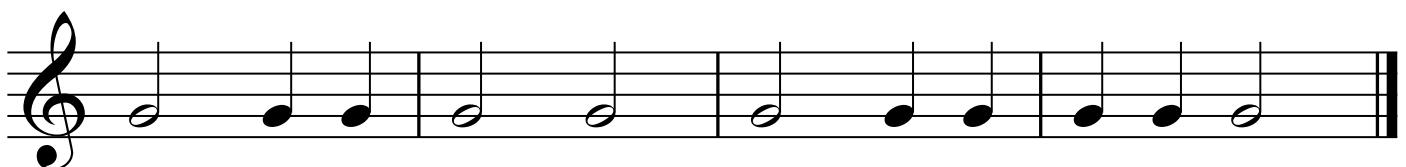
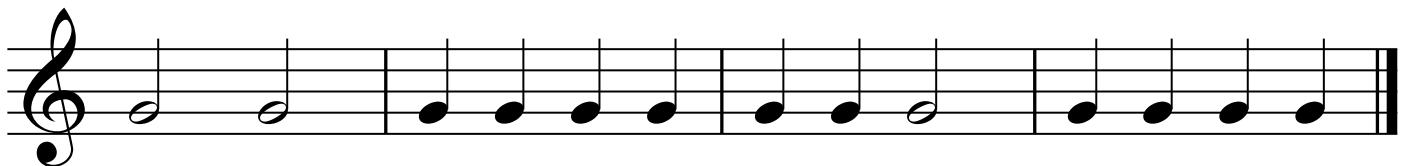
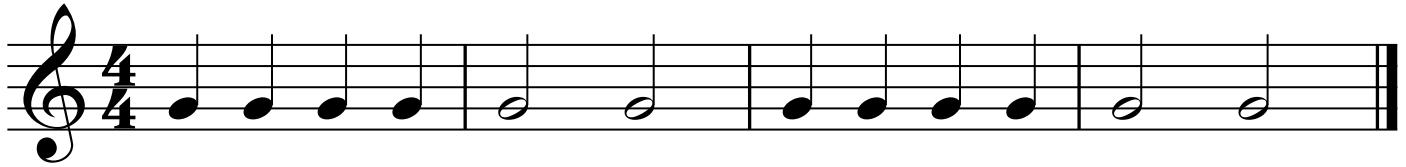
What's new?

Two new notes - Mi/E and Fa#/F#

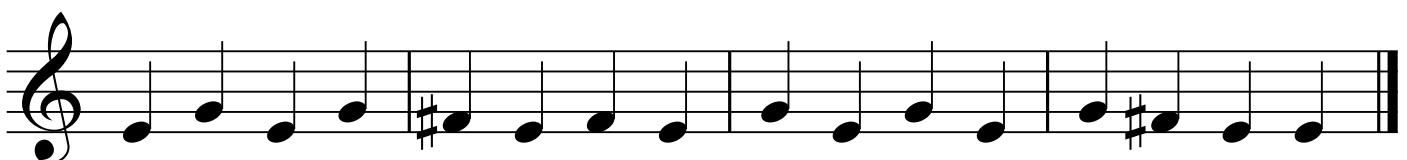
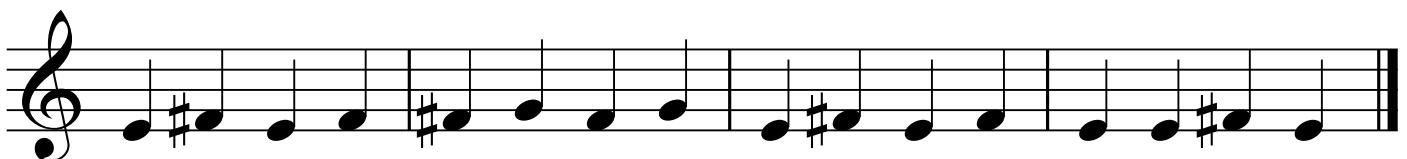
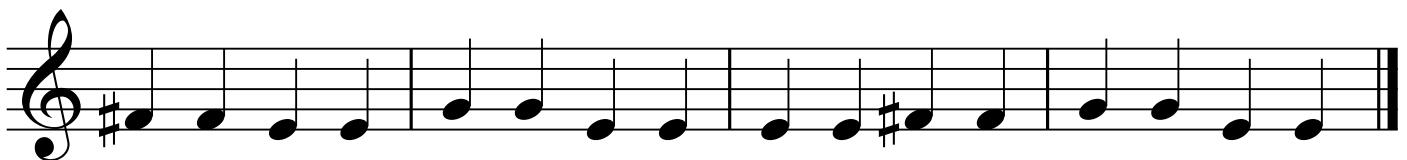
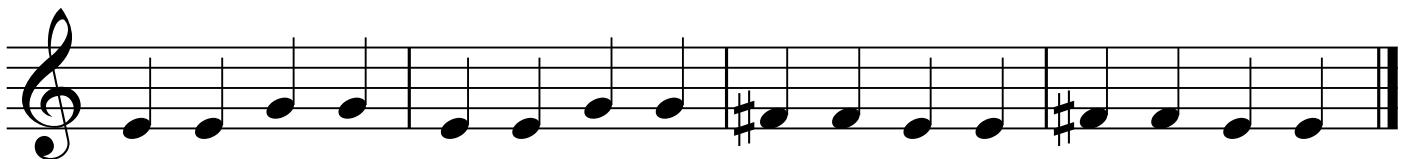
The sharp sign makes the note half a step higher



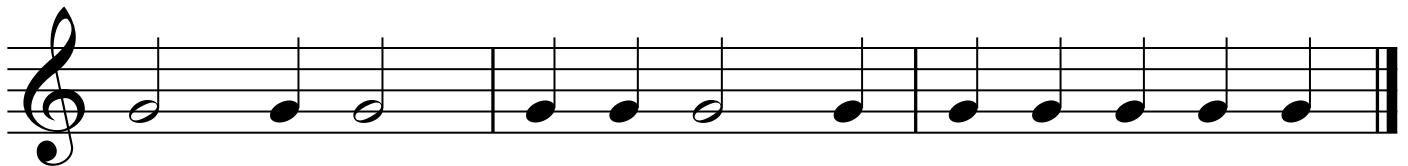
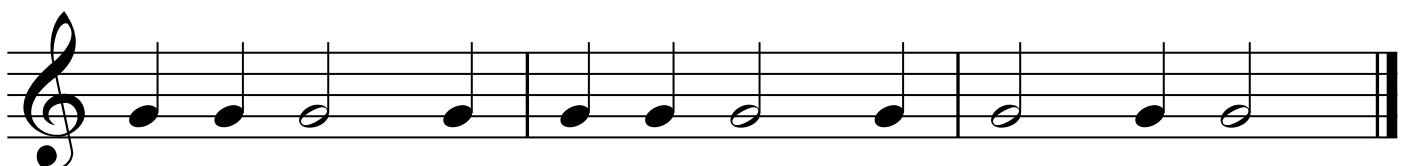
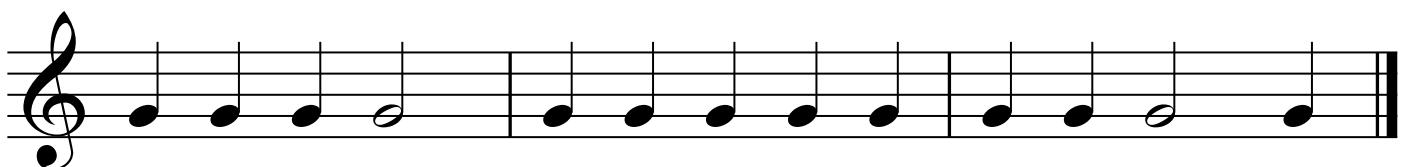
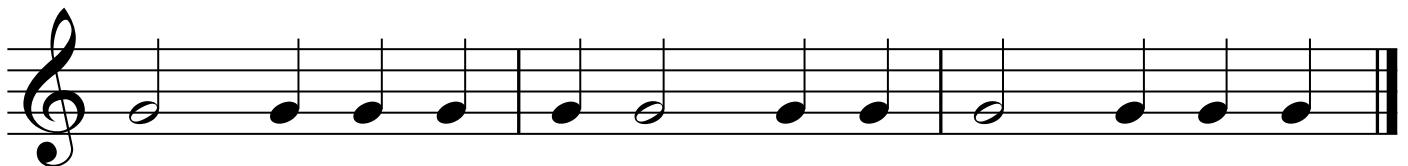
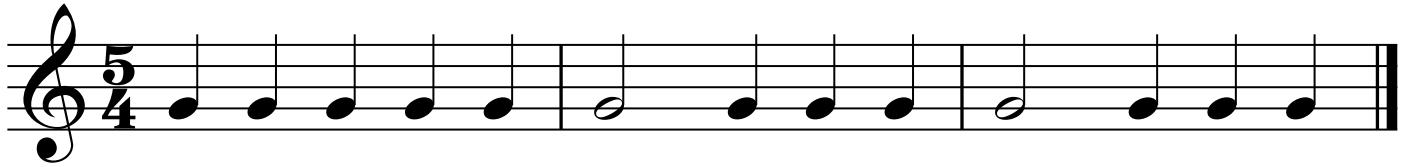
# Lesson 3 - Rhythm



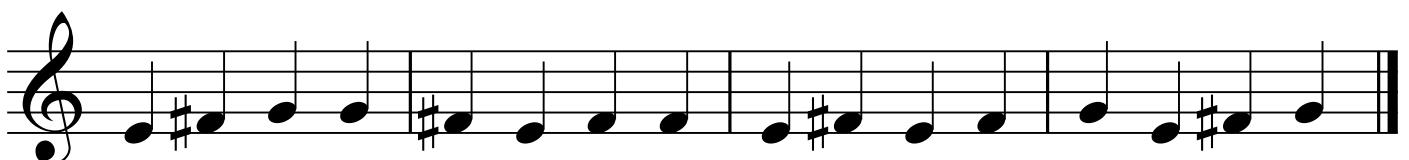
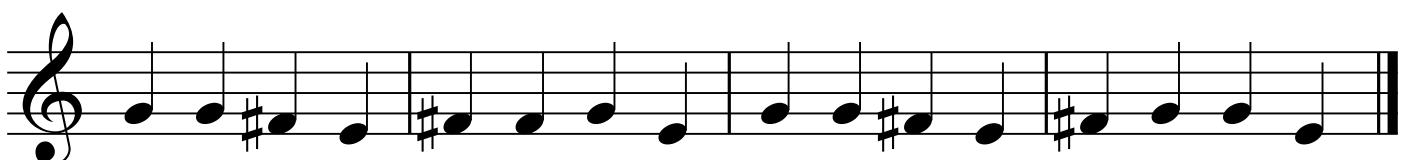
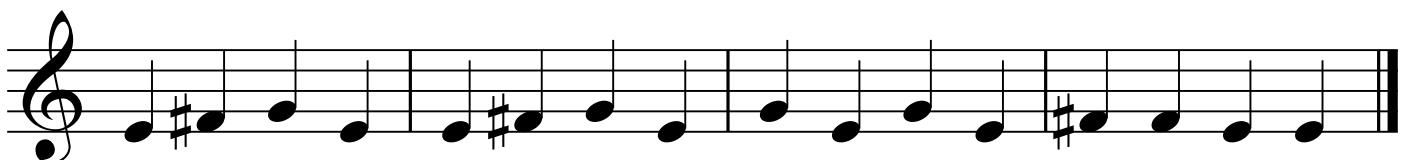
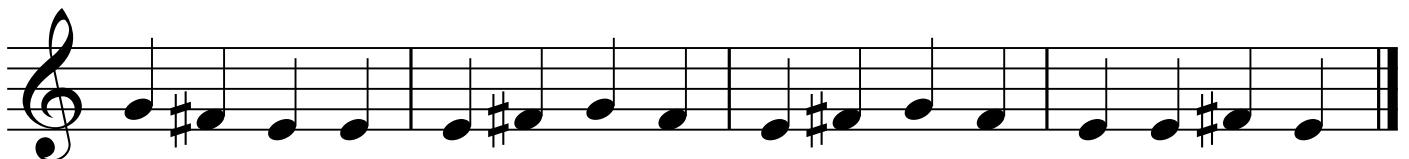
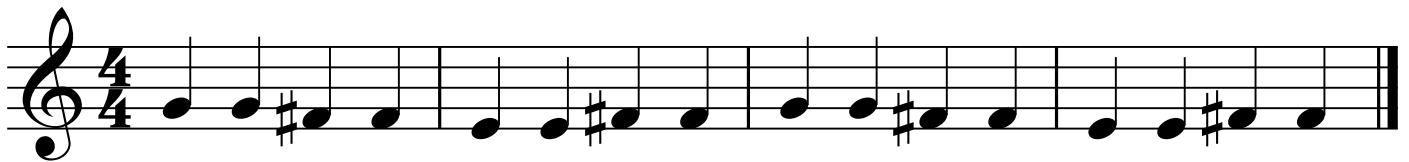
# Lesson 4 - Pitch



# Lesson 4 - Rhythm



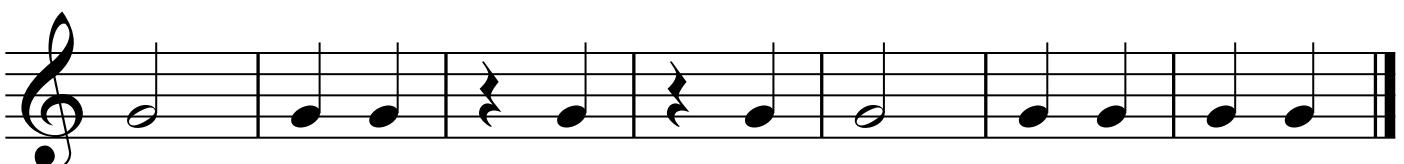
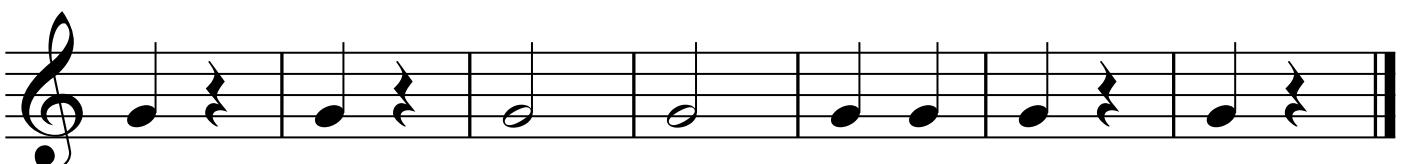
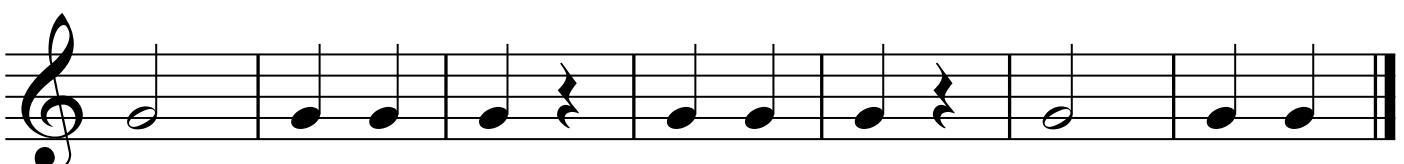
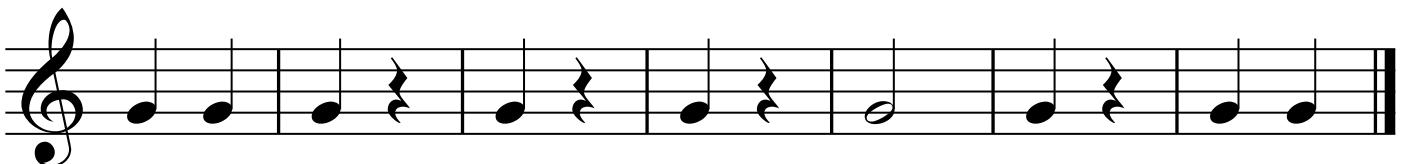
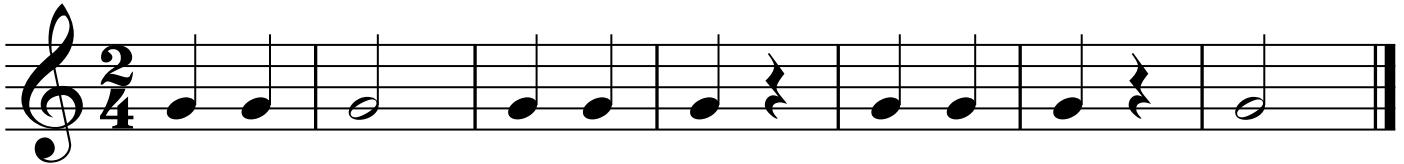
# Lesson 5 - Pitch



# Lesson 5 - Rhythm

What's new?

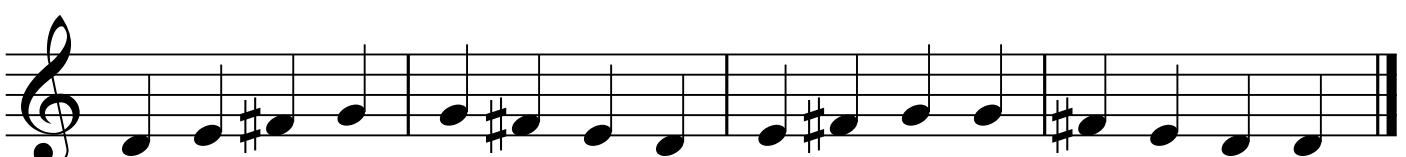
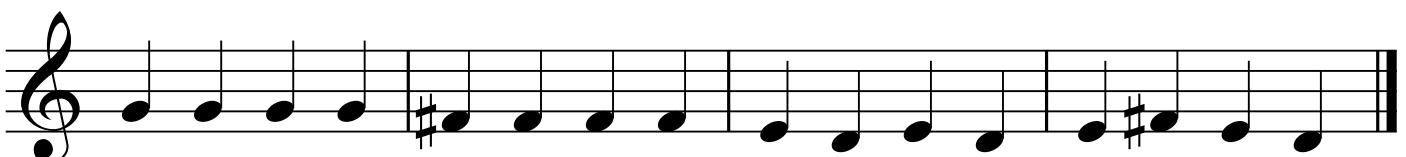
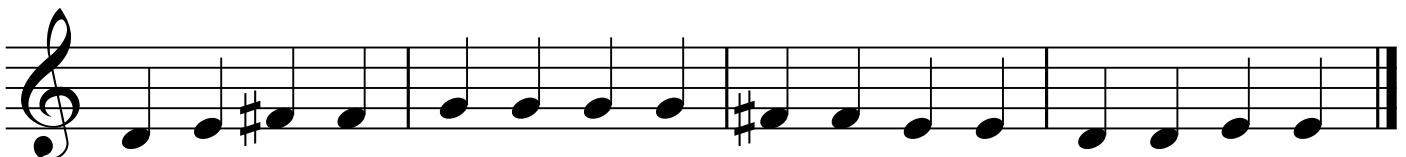
Crotchet rests are 1 beat of silence (shh!)



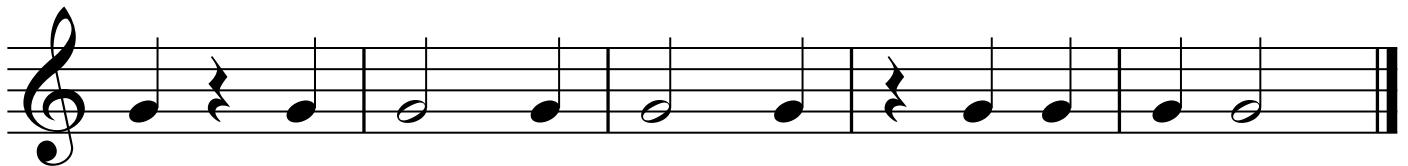
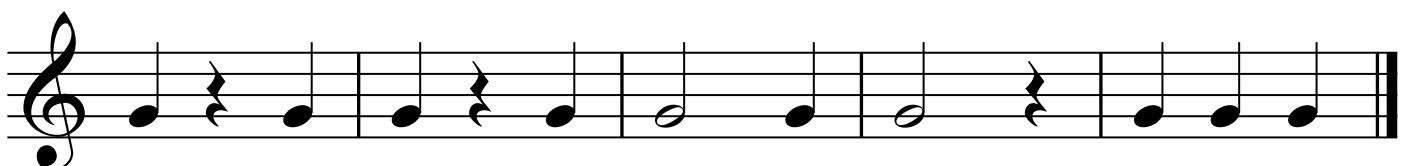
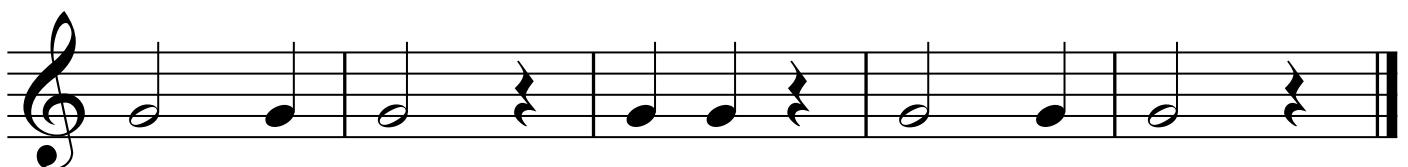
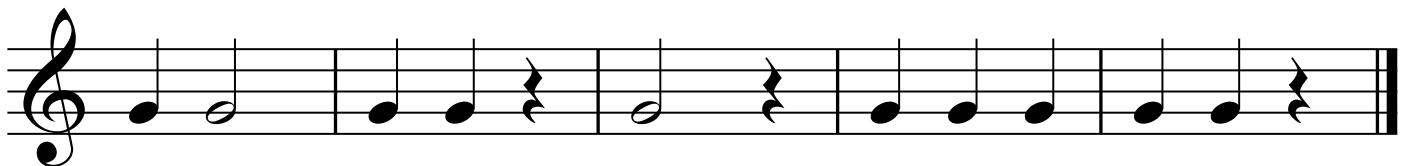
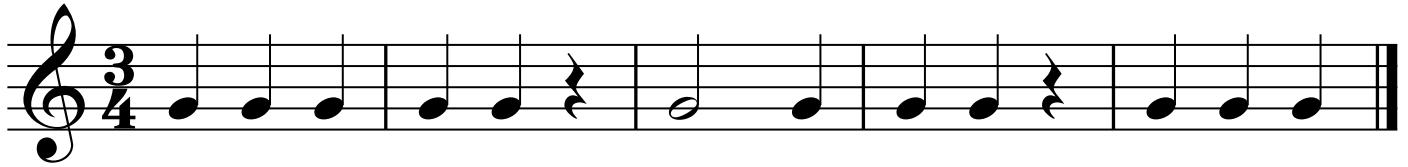
# Lesson 6 - Pitch

What's new?

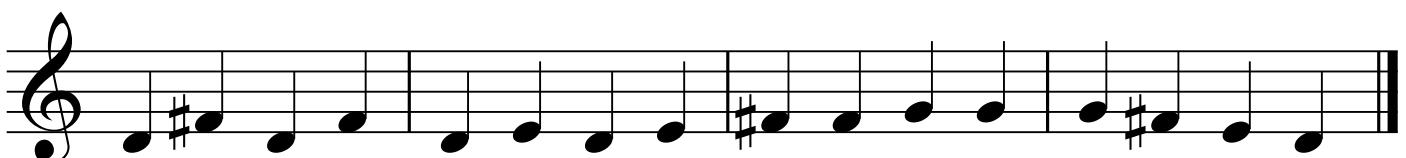
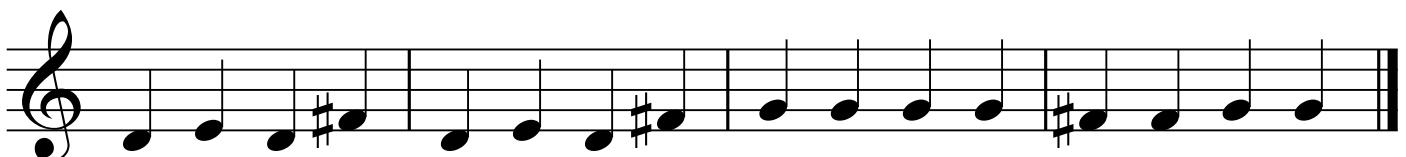
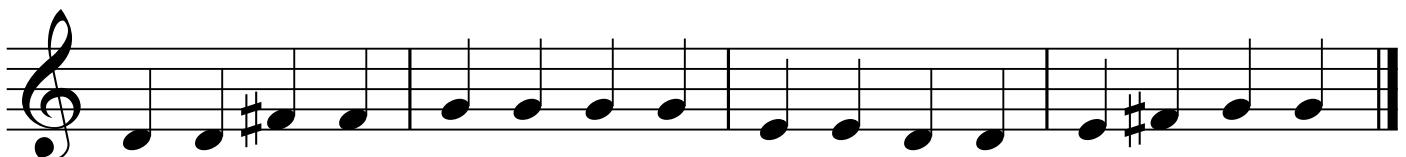
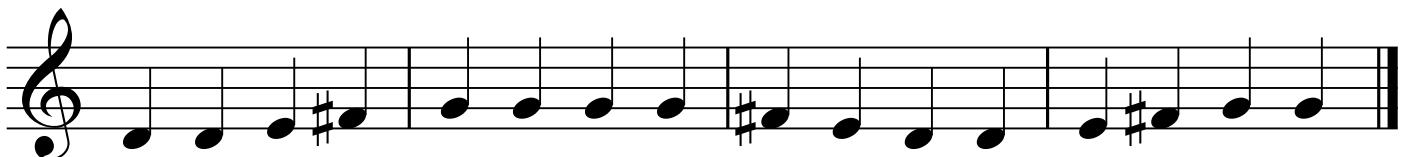
A new note - Re/D



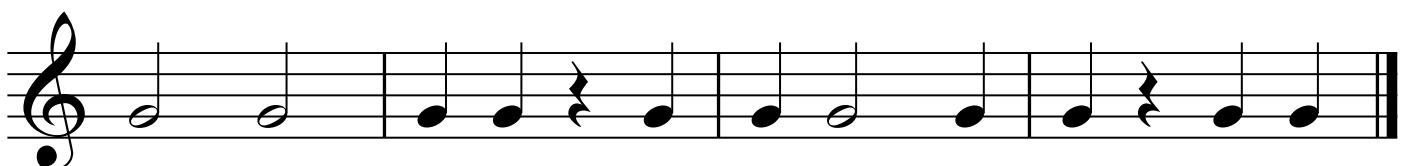
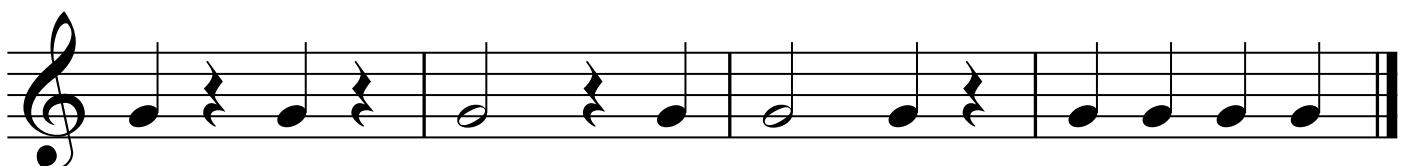
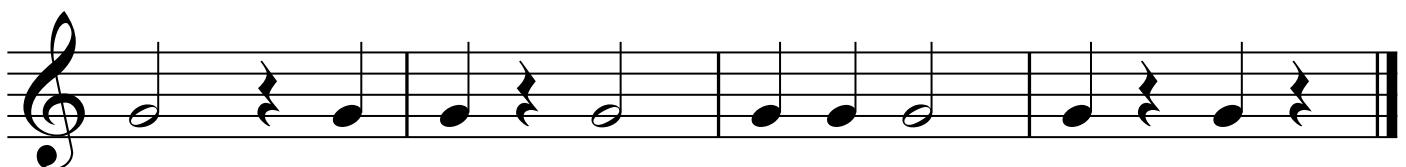
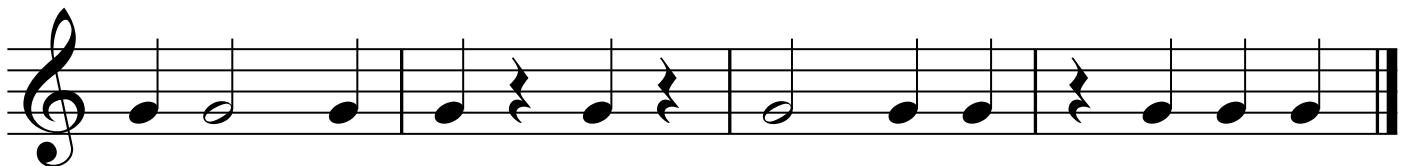
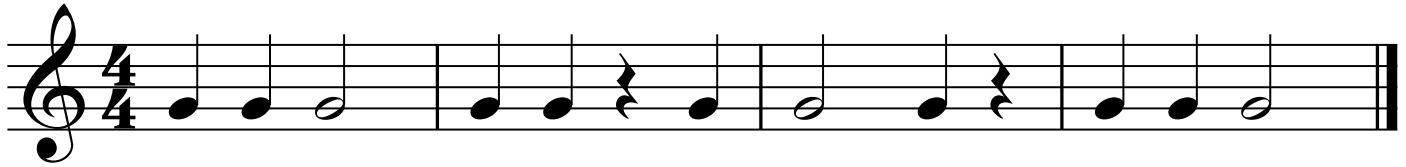
# Lesson 6 - Rhythm



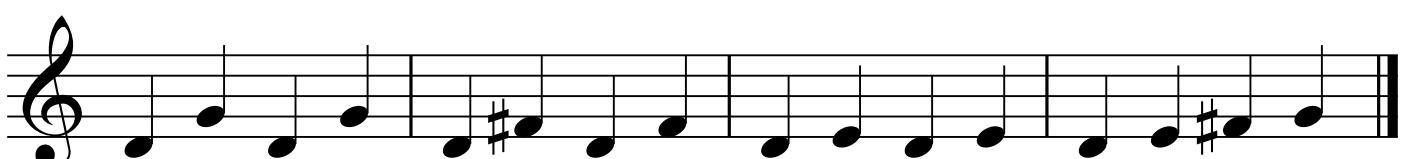
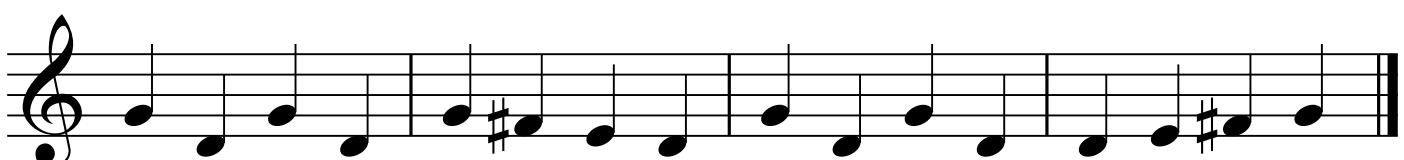
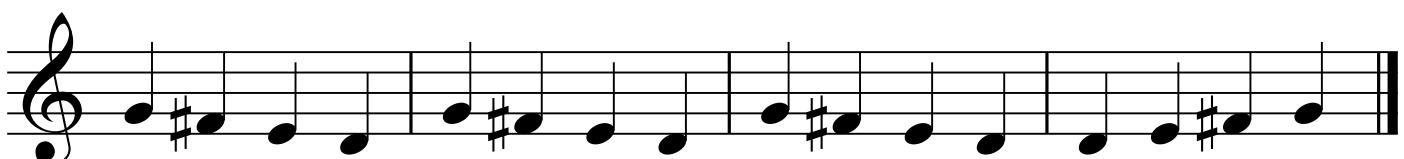
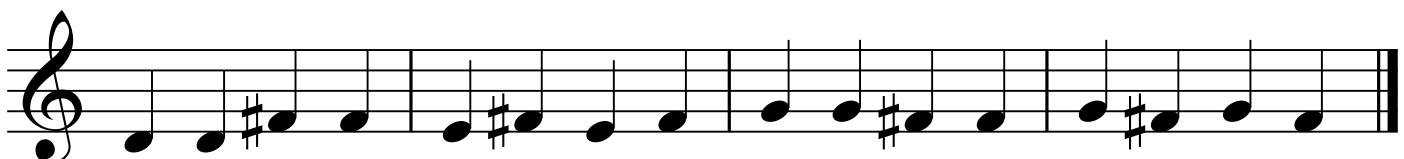
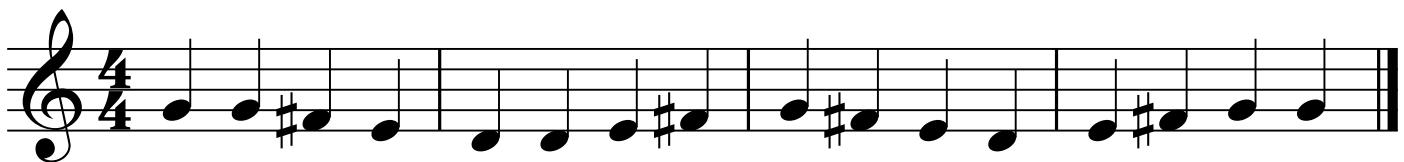
# Lesson 7 - Pitch



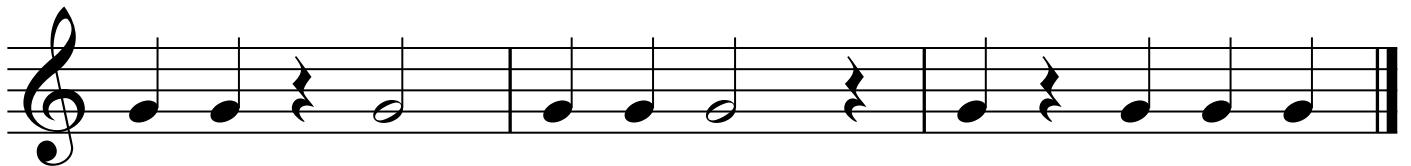
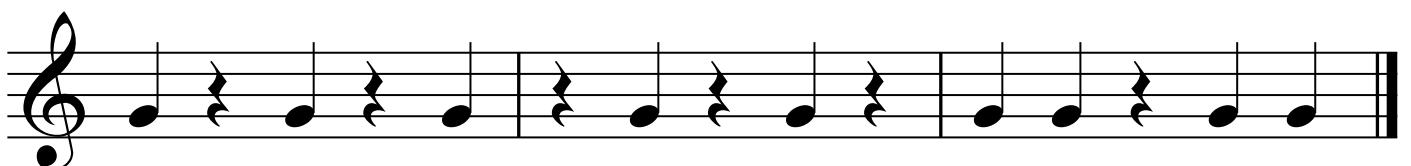
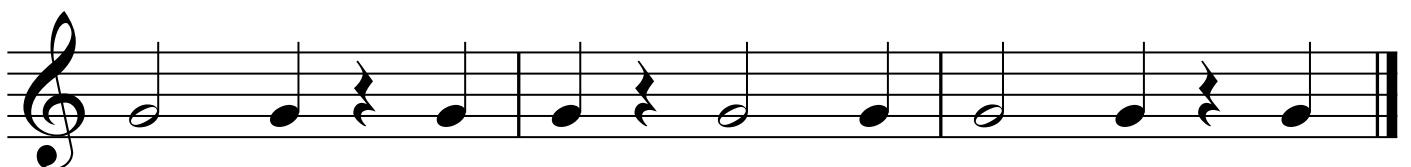
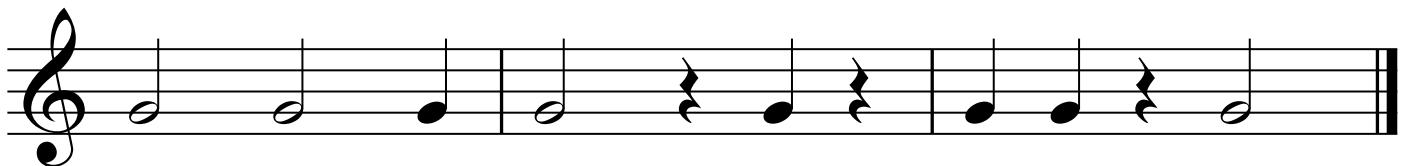
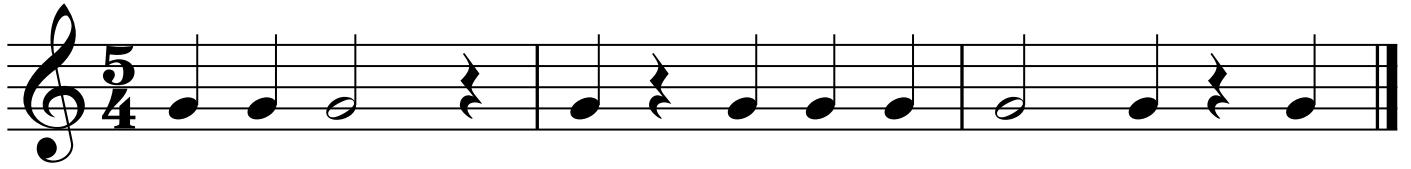
# Lesson 7 - Rhythm



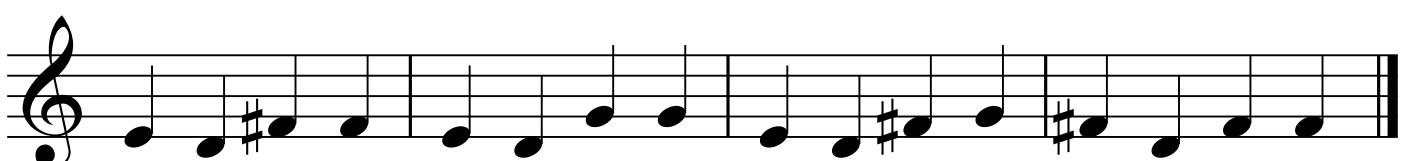
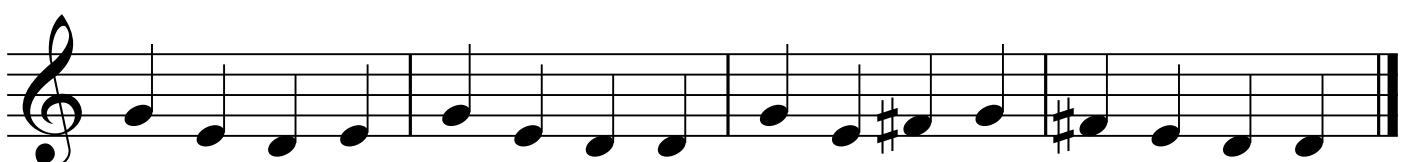
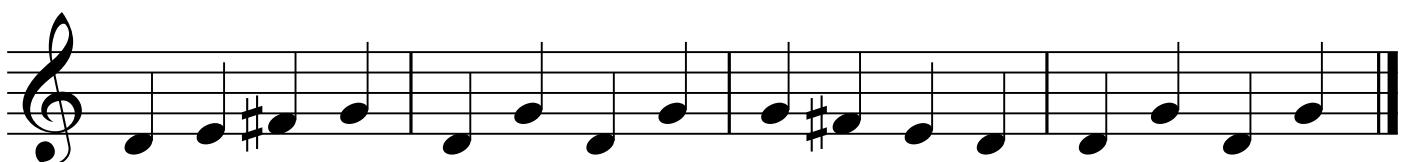
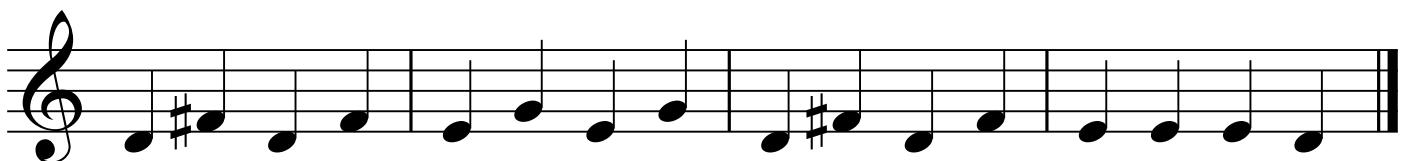
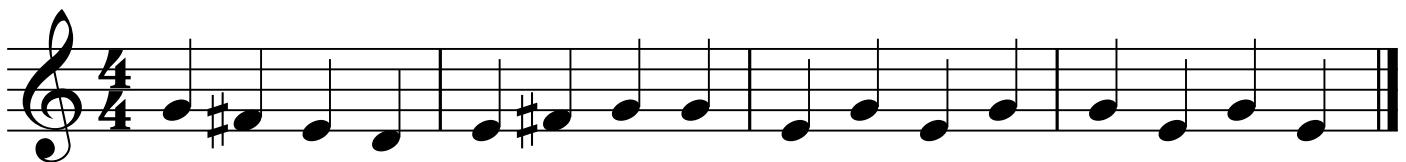
# Lesson 8 - Pitch



# Lesson 8 - Rhythm



# Lesson 9 - Pitch

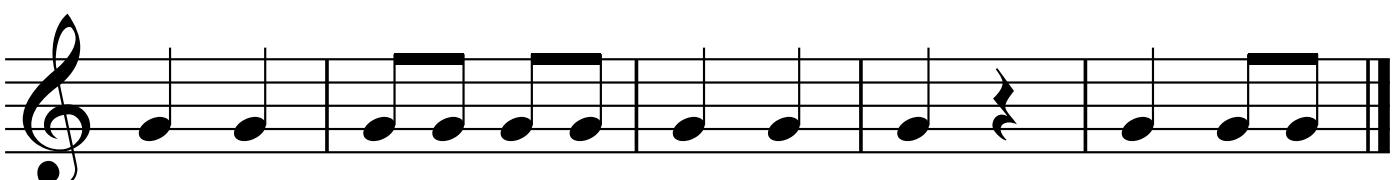
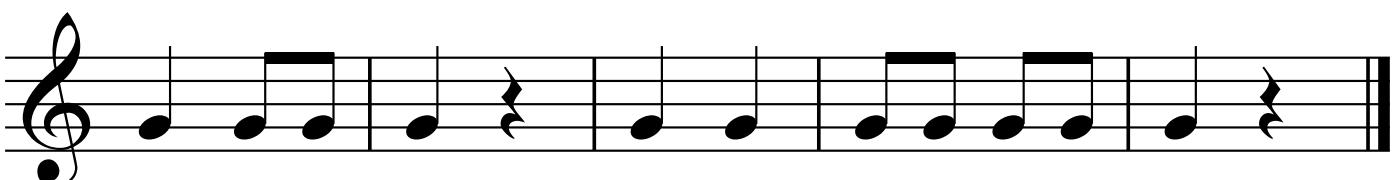
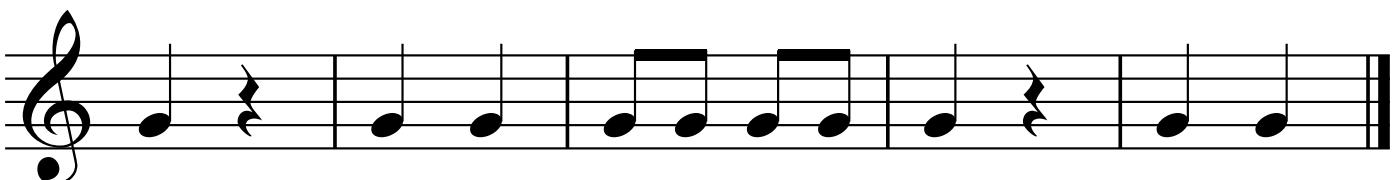
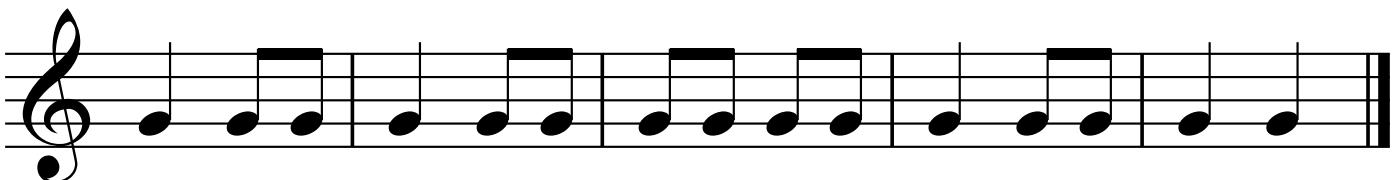
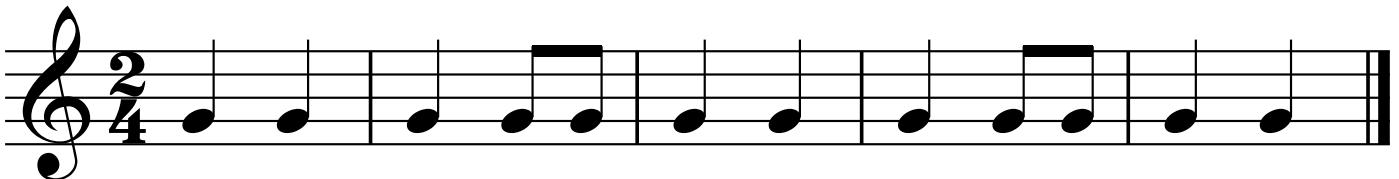


# Lesson 9 - Rhythm

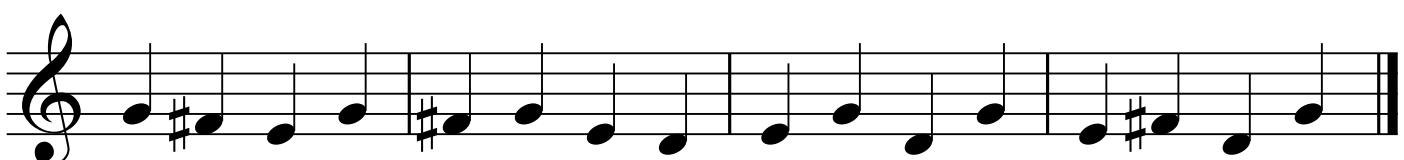
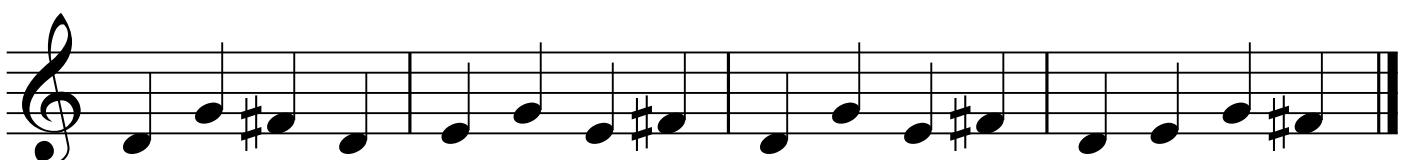
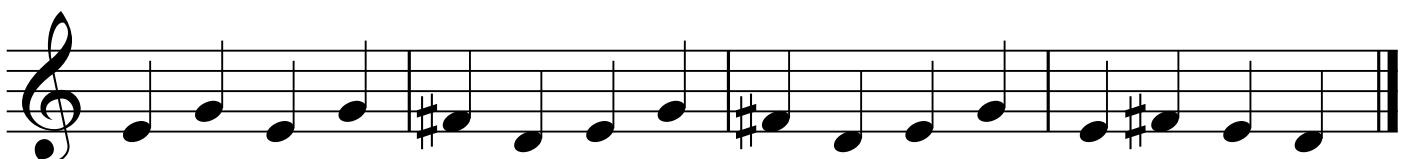
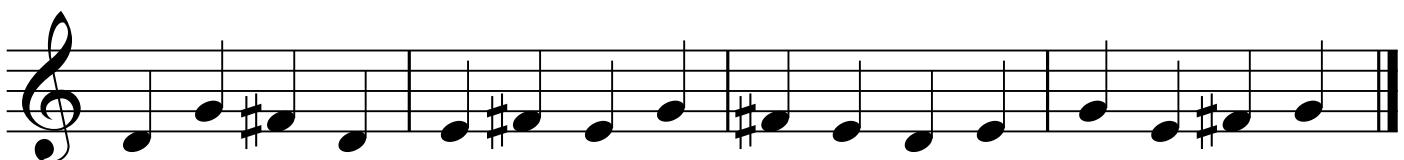
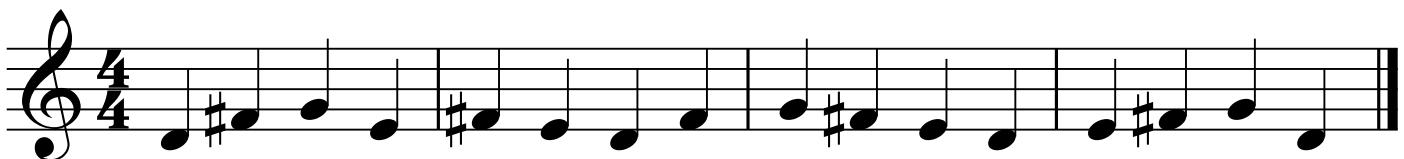
## What's new?

Quavers ( $\downarrow$  = half of a crotchet)

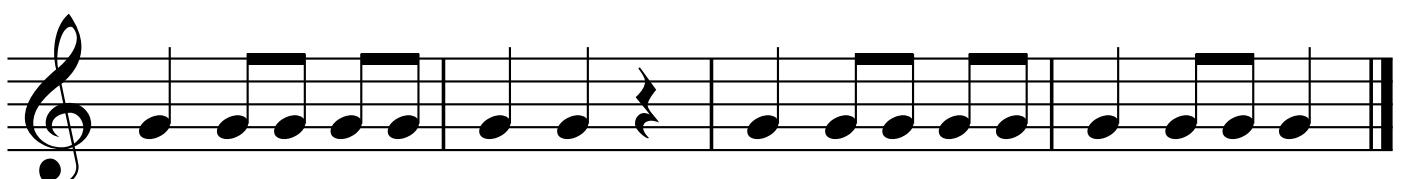
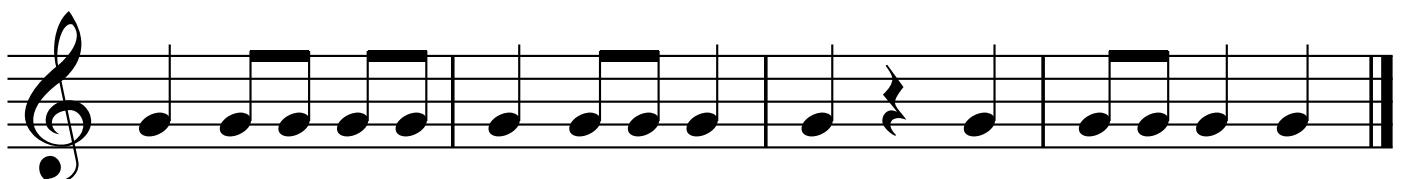
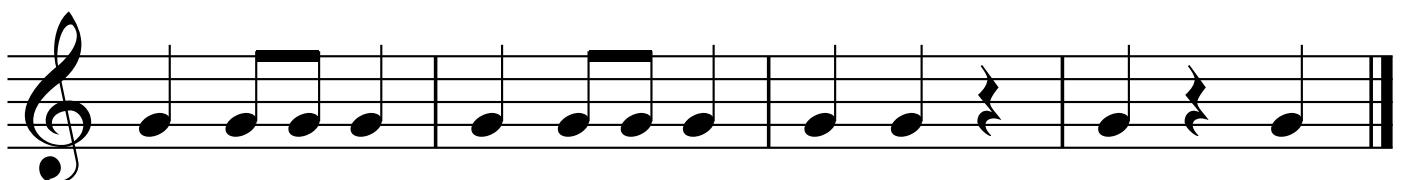
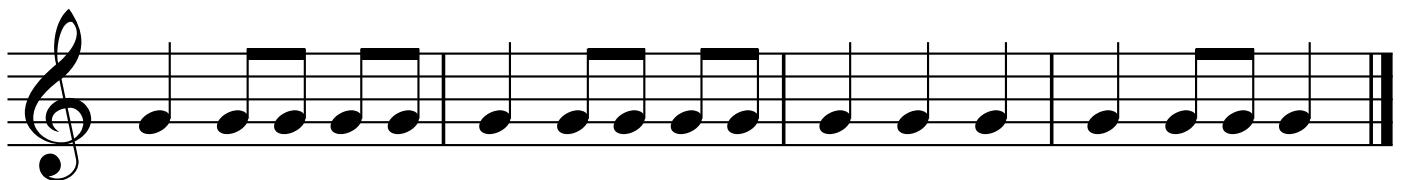
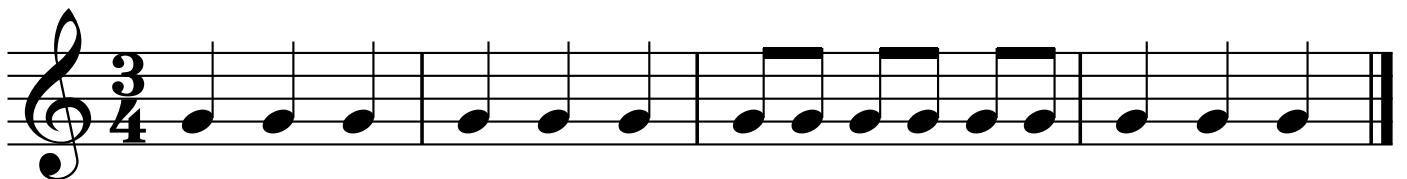
Grouped in pairs ( $\overline{\downarrow\downarrow}$ , ti ti) they are equal to one crotchet



# Lesson 10 - Pitch



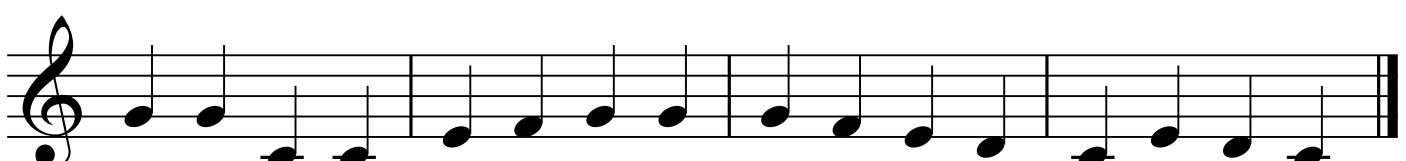
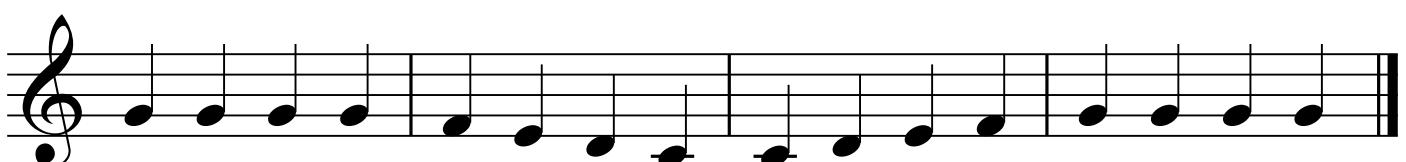
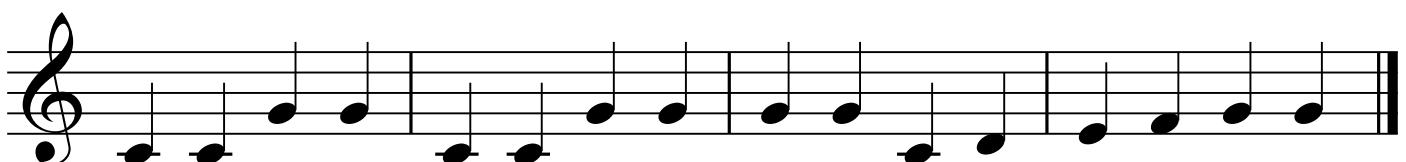
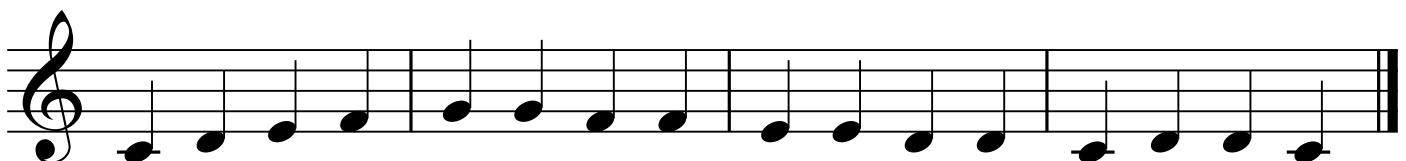
# Lesson 10 - Rhythm



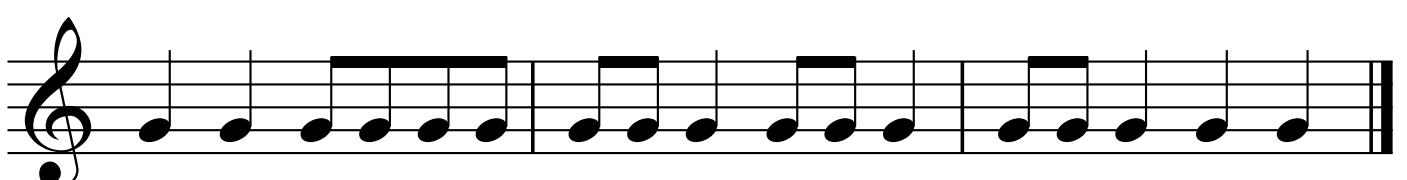
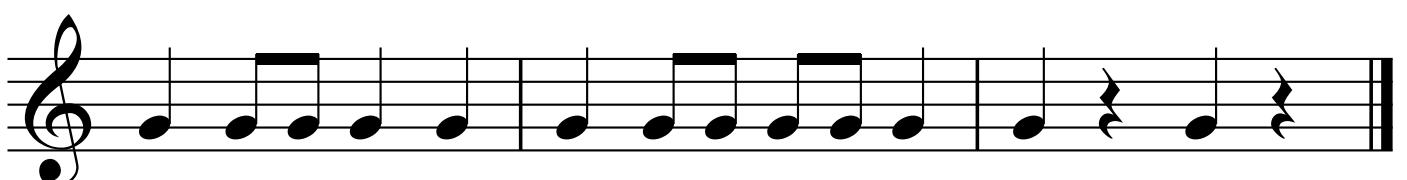
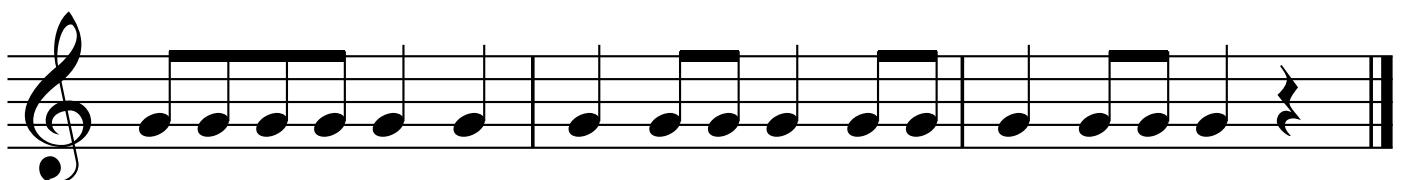
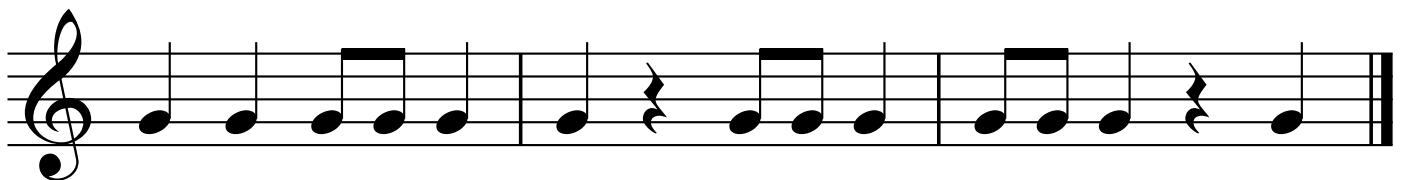
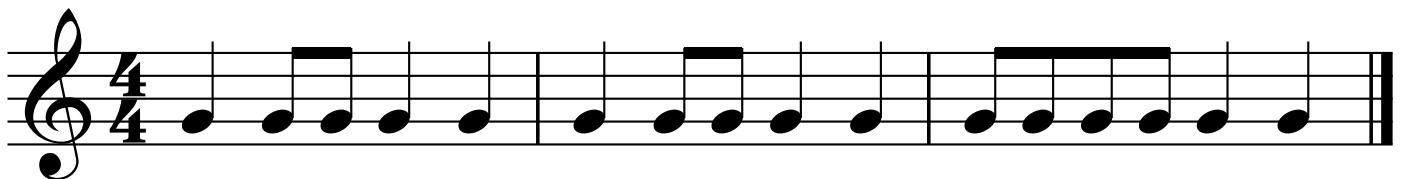
# Lesson 11 - Pitch

What's new?

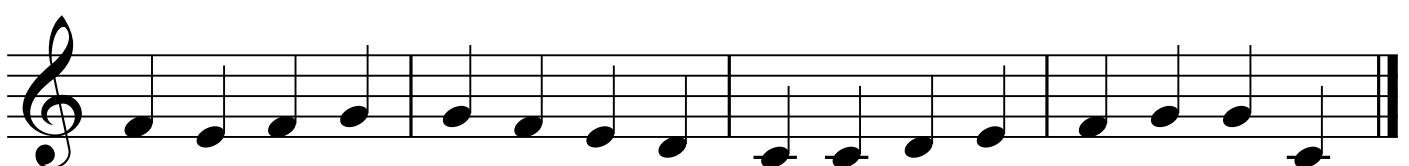
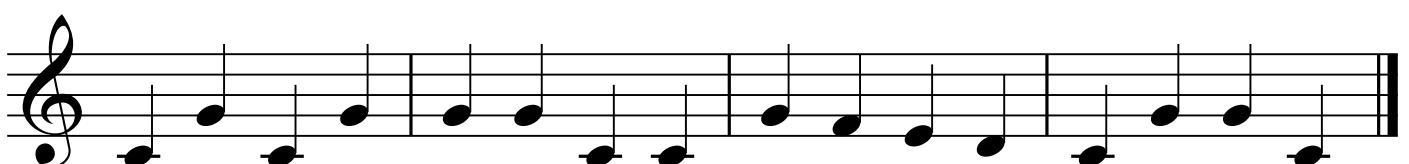
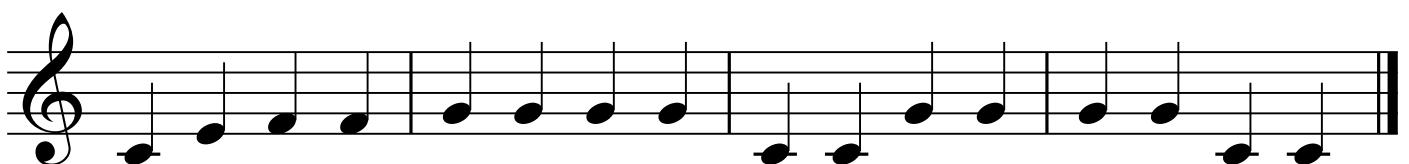
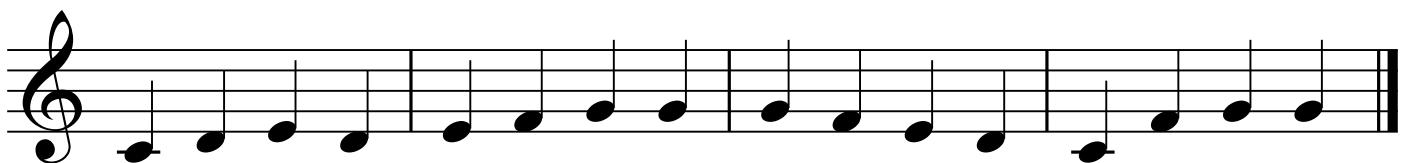
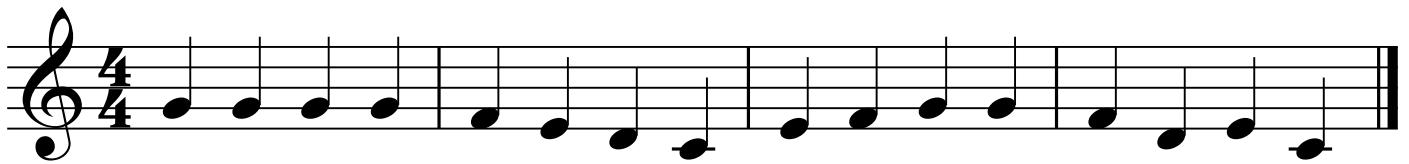
A new note - Do/C



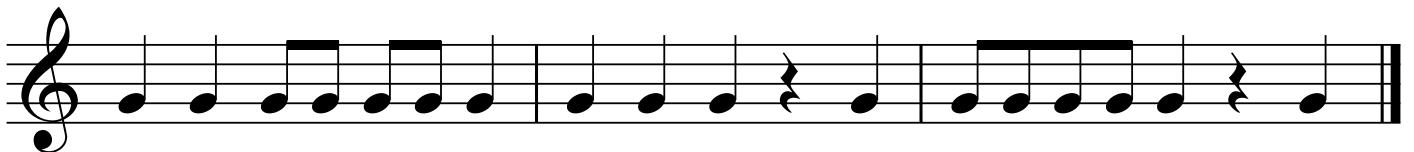
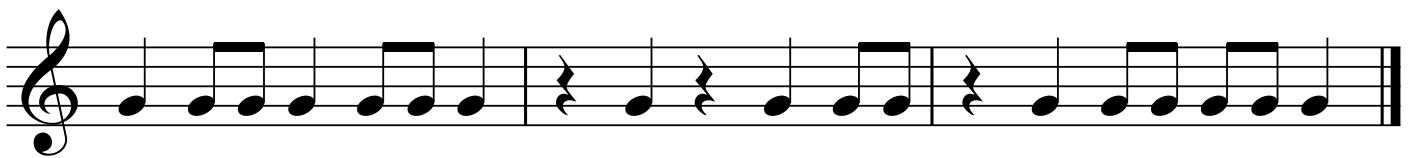
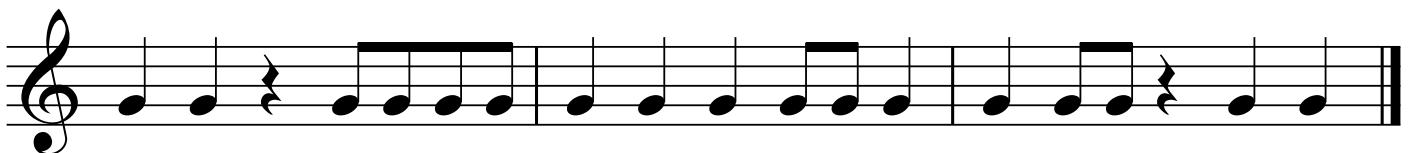
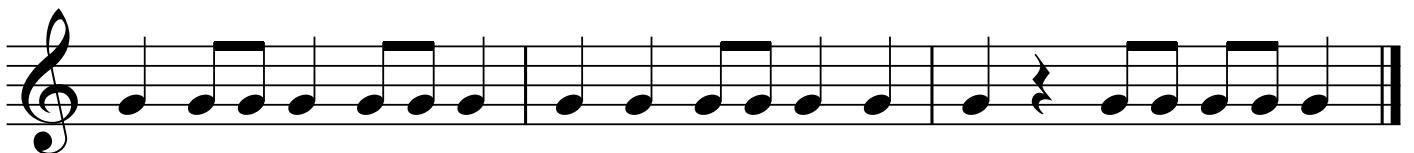
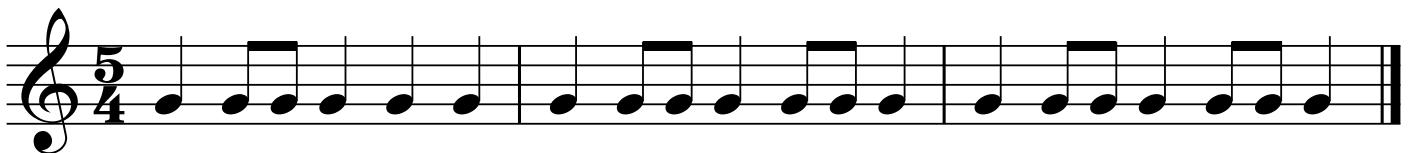
# Lesson 11 - Rhythm



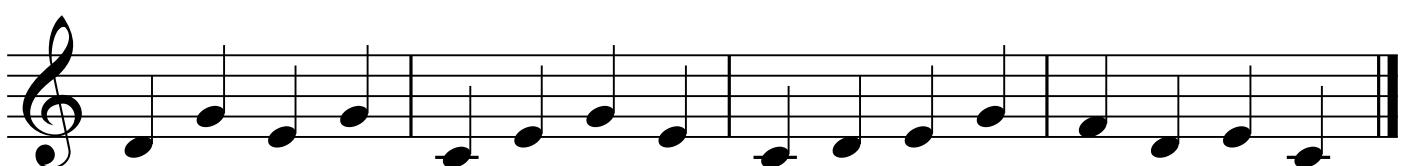
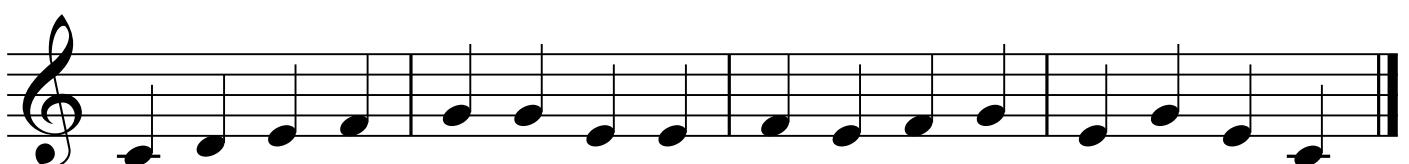
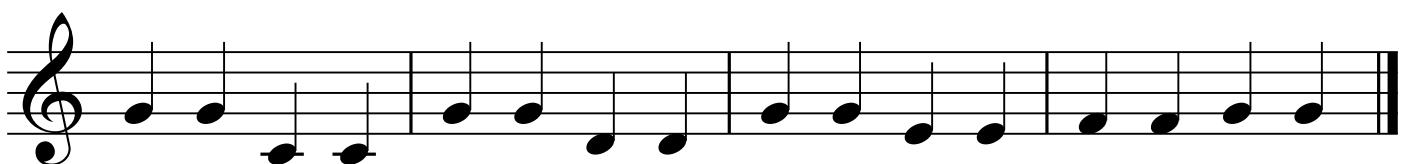
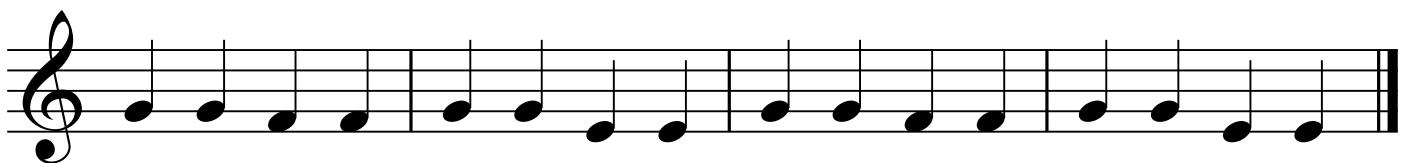
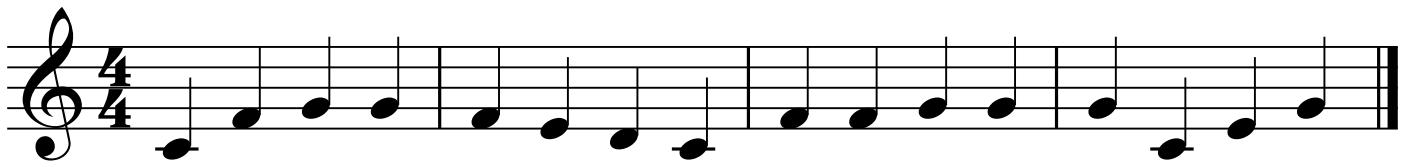
# Lesson 12 - Pitch



# Lesson 12 - Rhythm



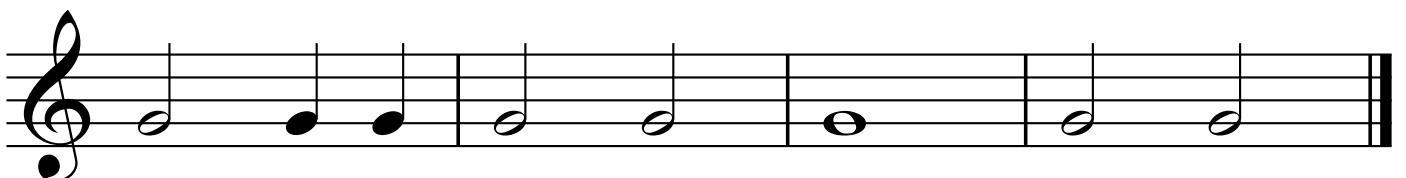
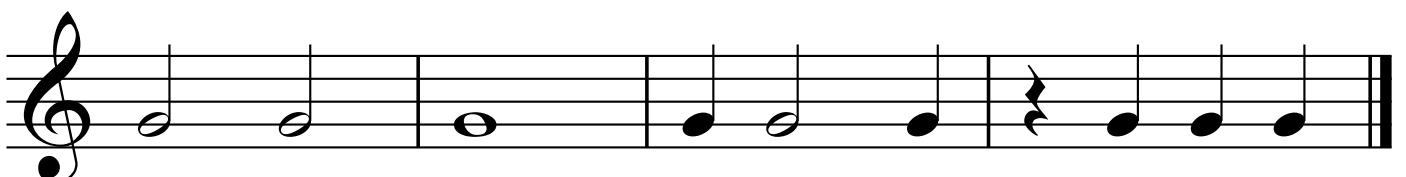
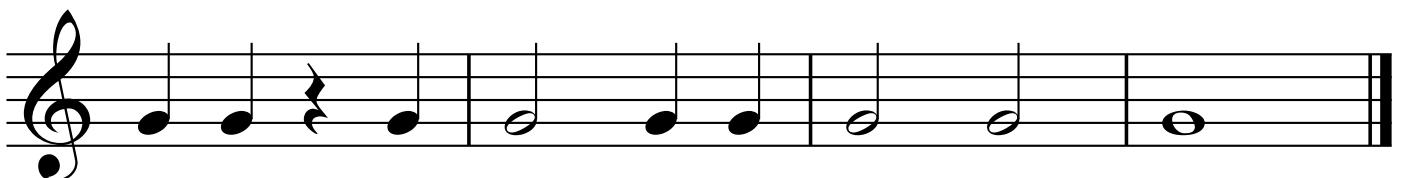
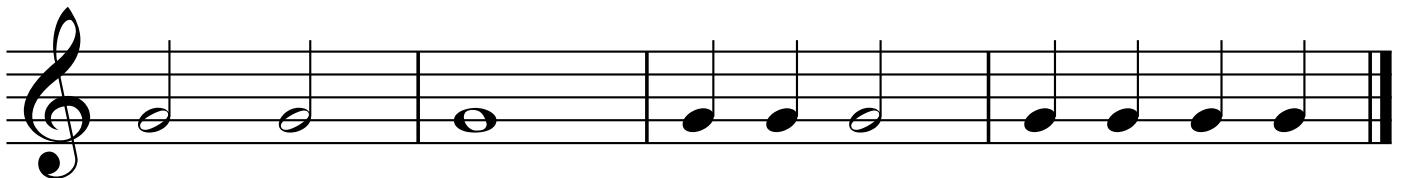
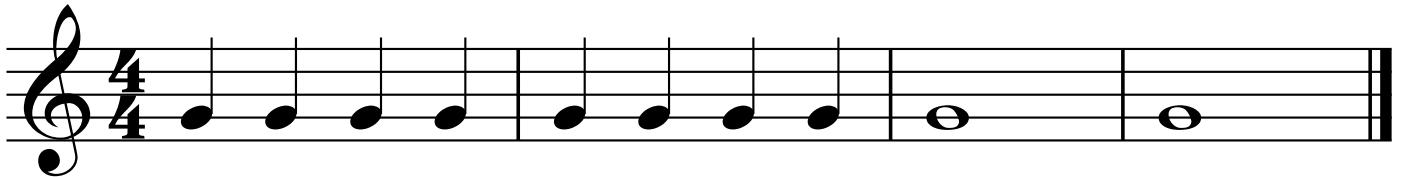
# Lesson 13 - Pitch



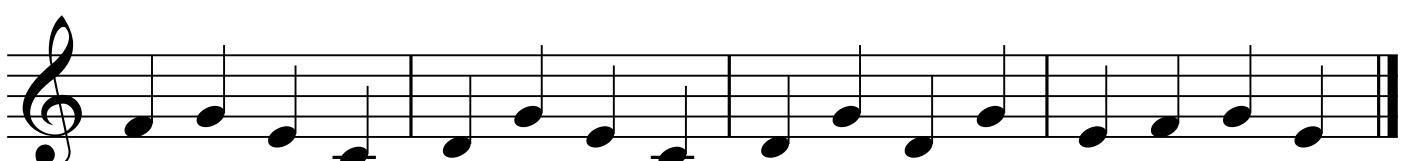
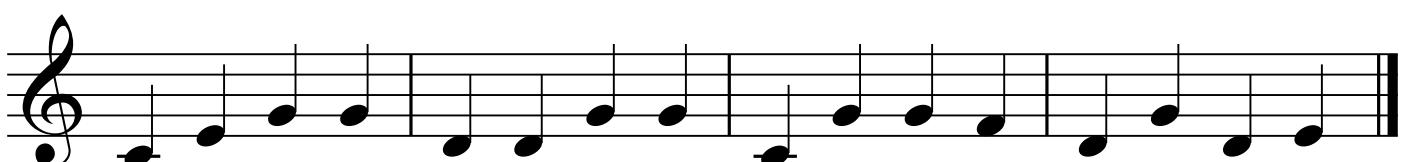
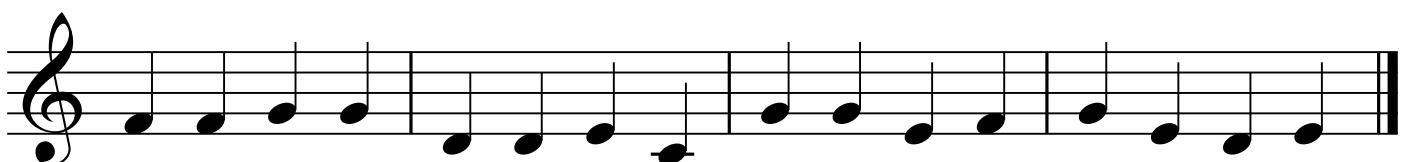
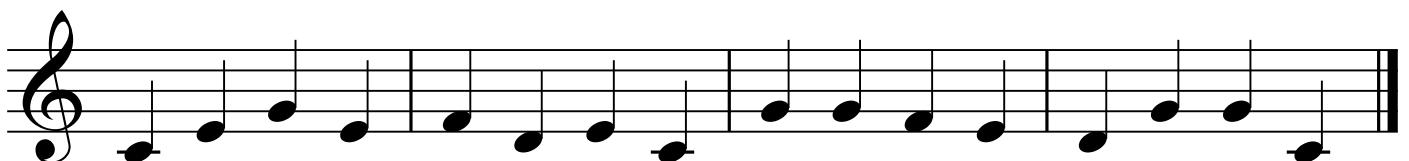
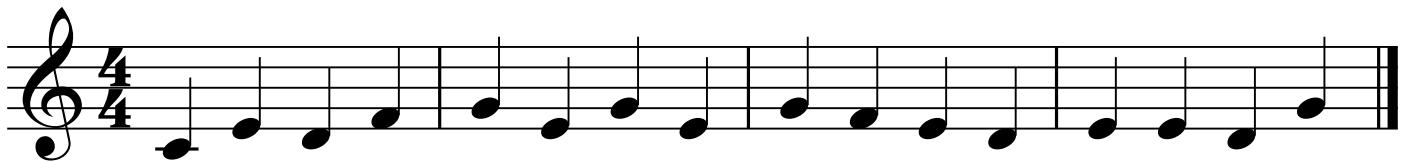
# Lesson 13 - Rhythm

What's new?

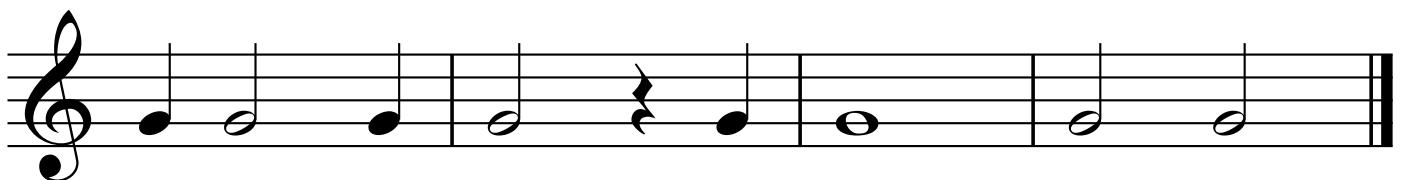
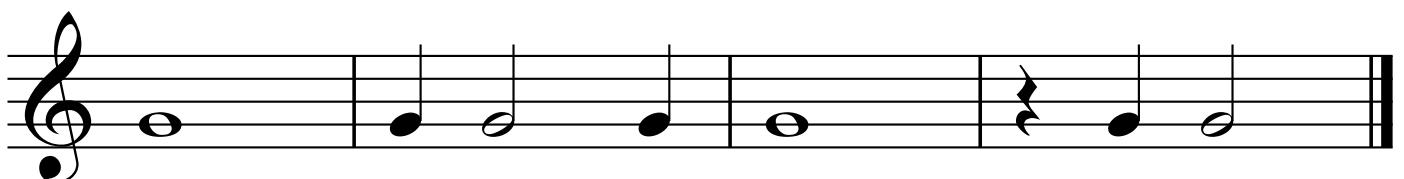
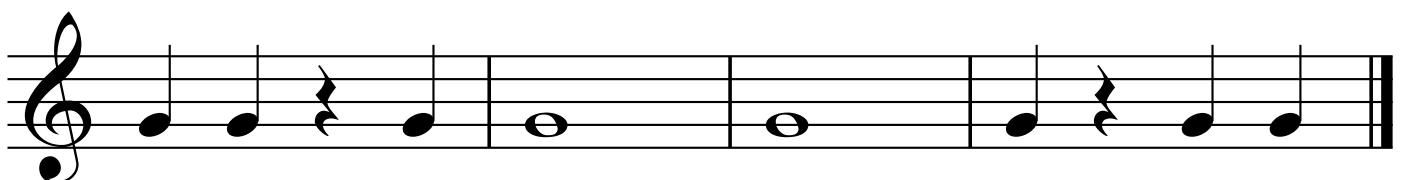
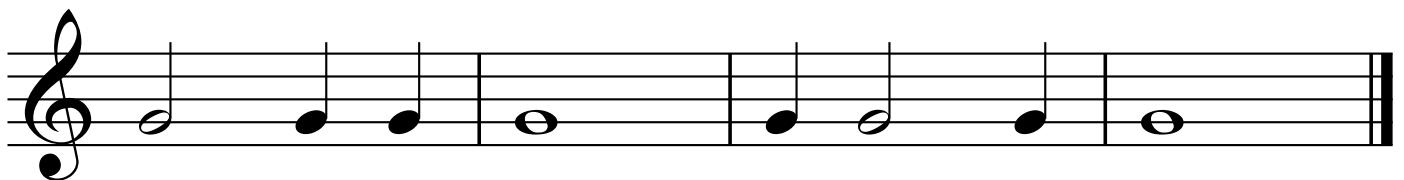
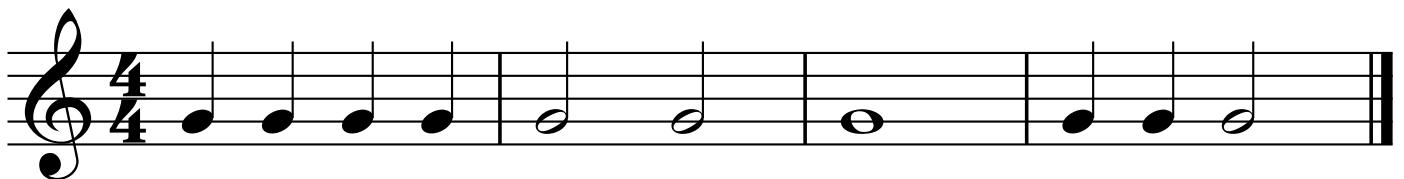
Semibreves ( $\circ$  = 4 crotchets), ta-a-a-ah!



# Lesson 14 - Pitch



# Lesson 14 - Rhythm

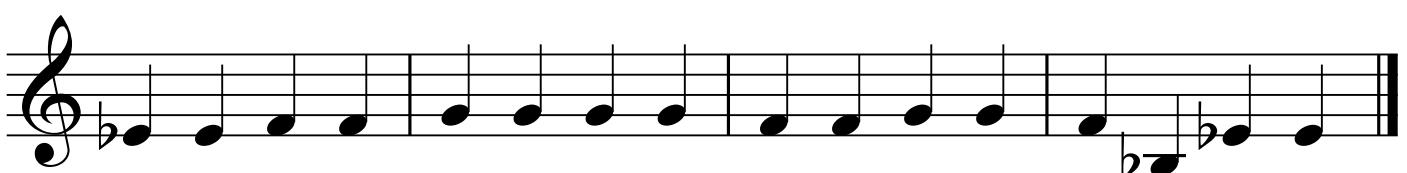
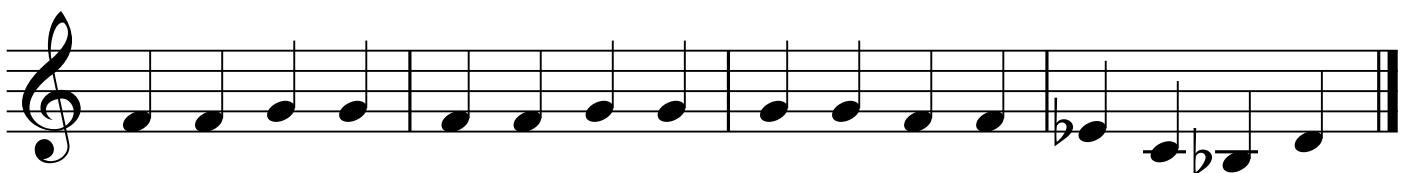
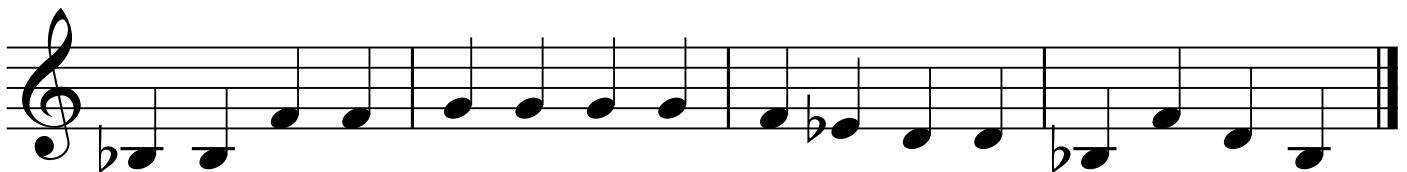


# Lesson 15 - Pitch

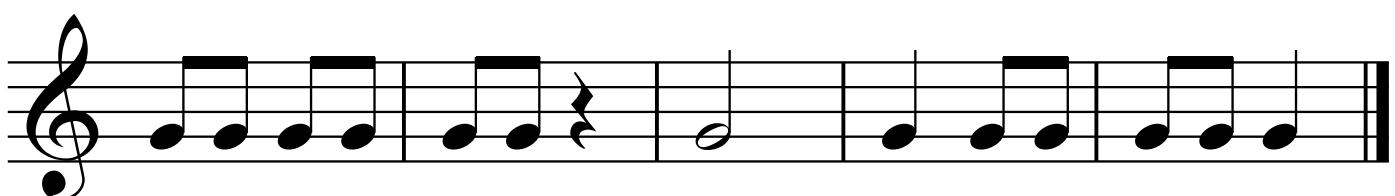
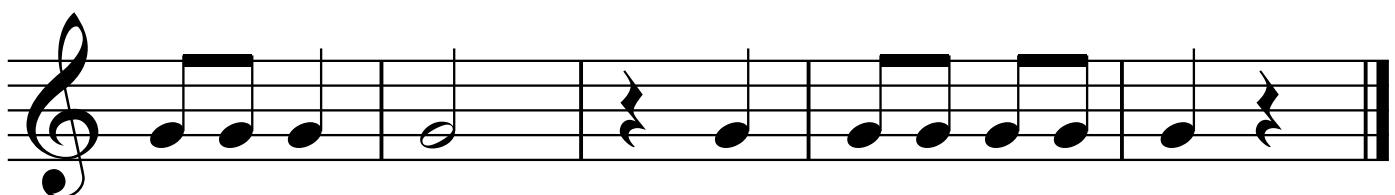
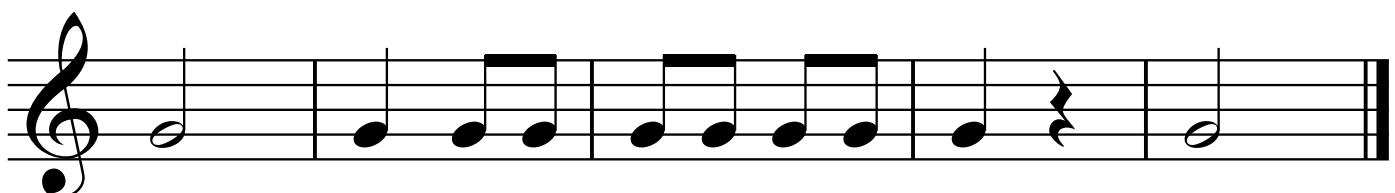
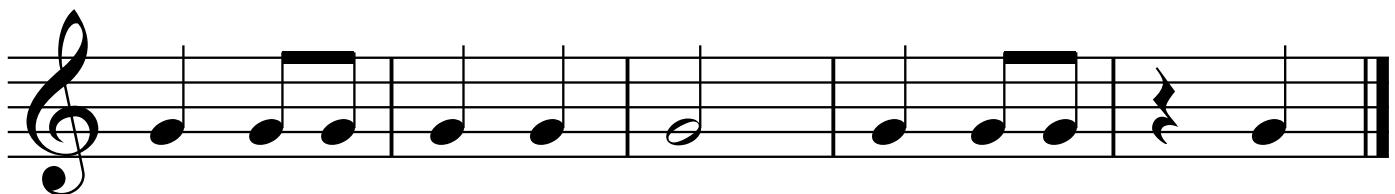
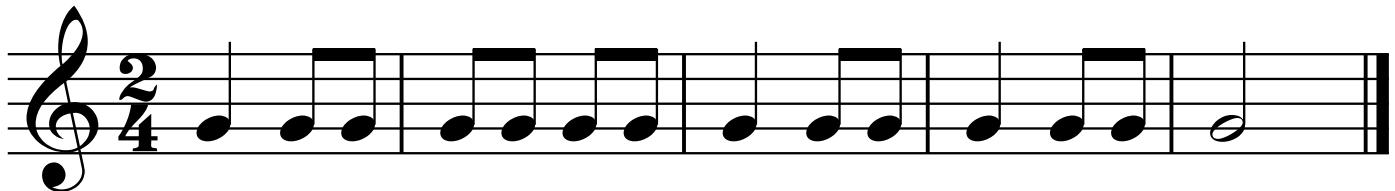
What's new?

Two new notes - S $\flat$ /B $\flat$  and M $\flat$ /E $\flat$

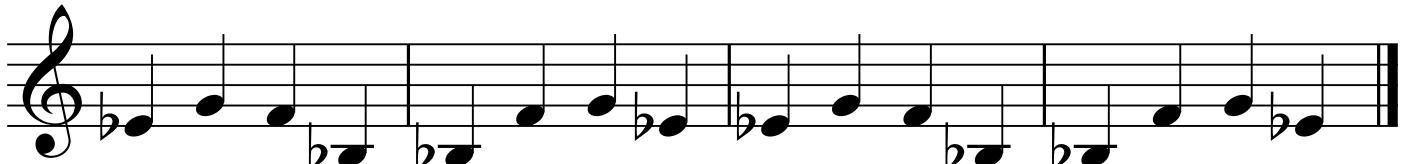
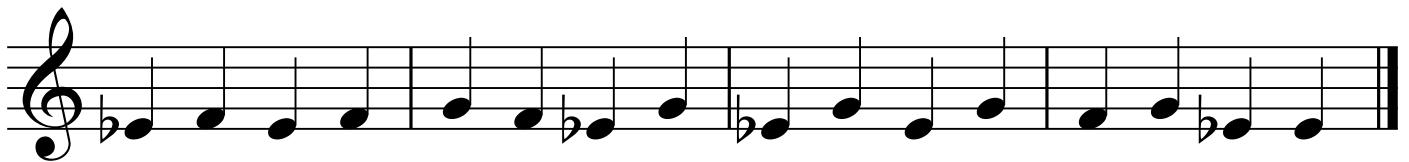
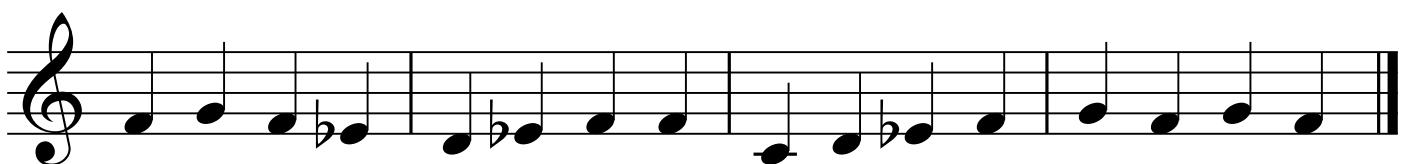
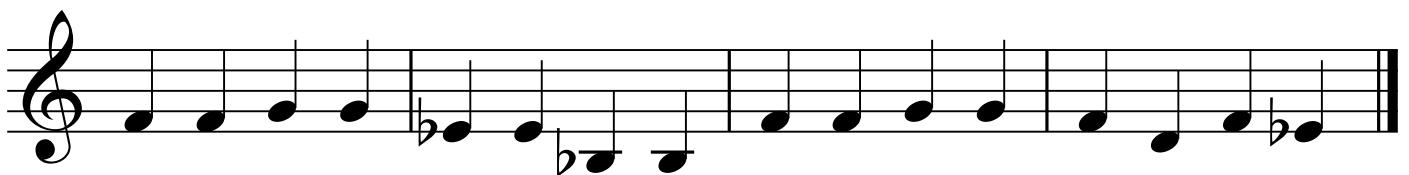
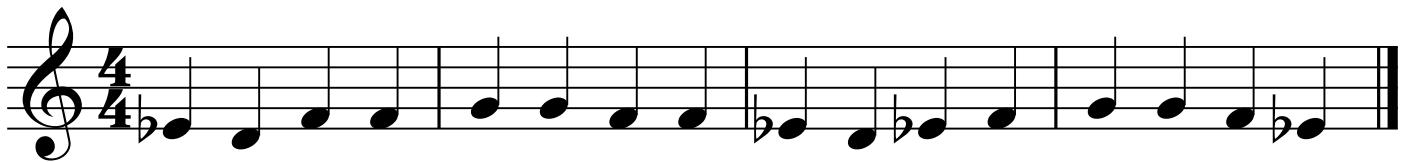
The flat sign makes the note half a step lower



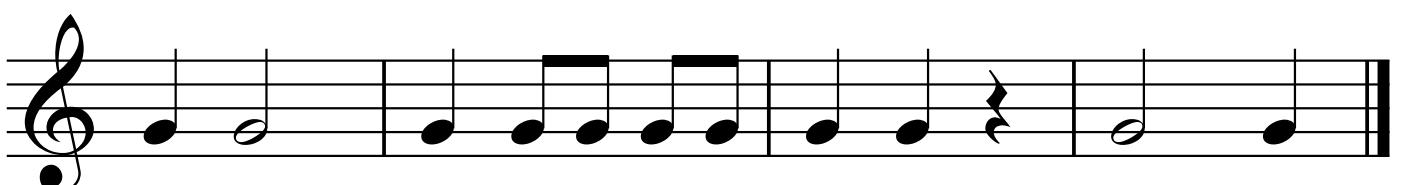
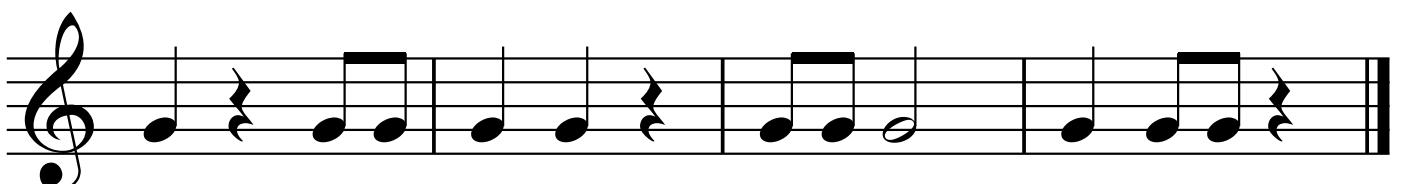
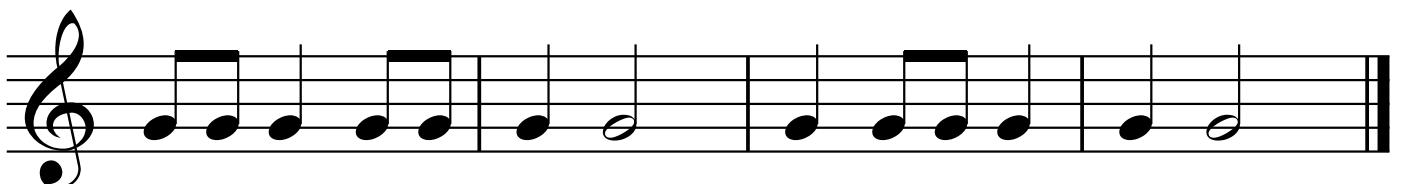
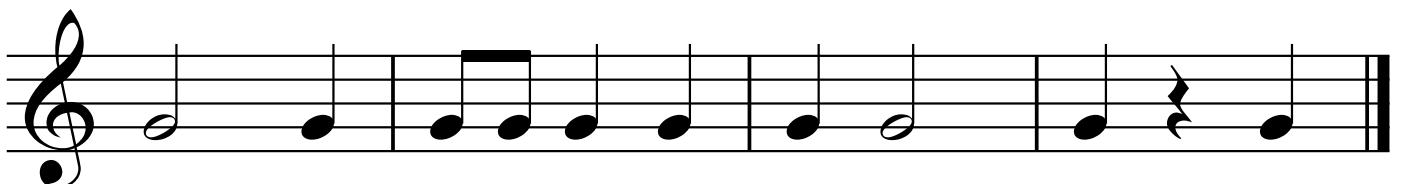
# Lesson 15 - Rhythm



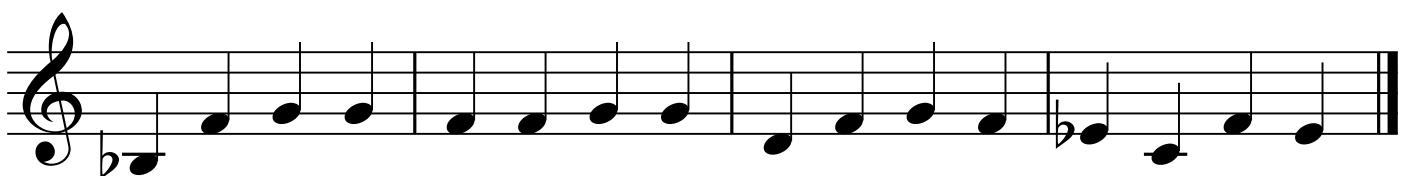
# Lesson 16 - Pitch



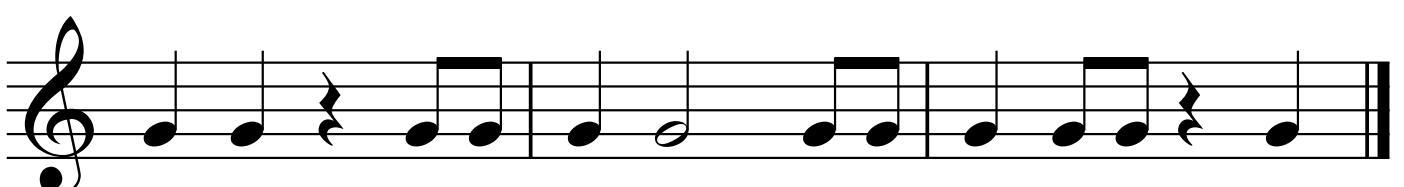
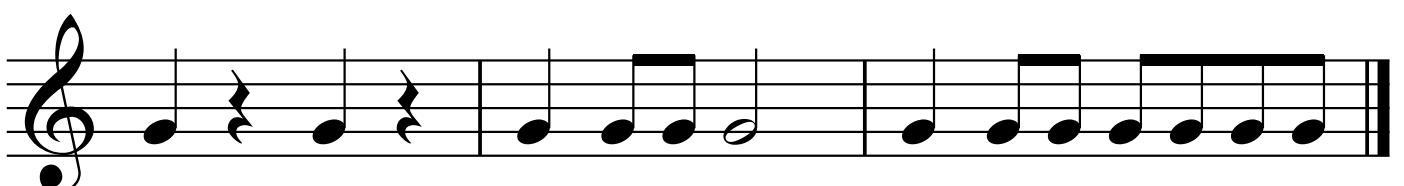
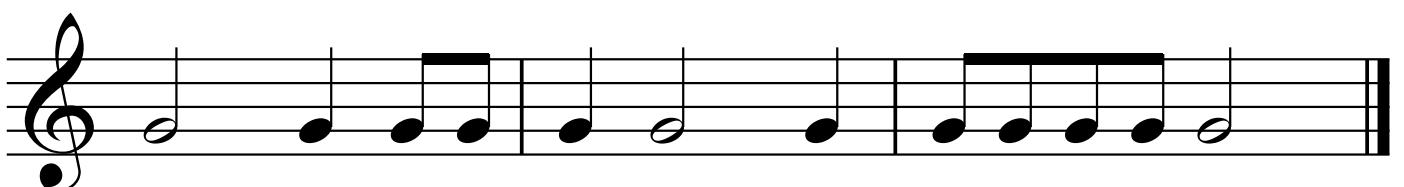
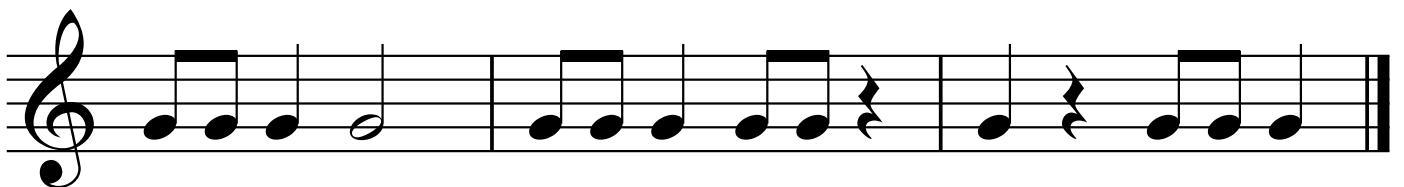
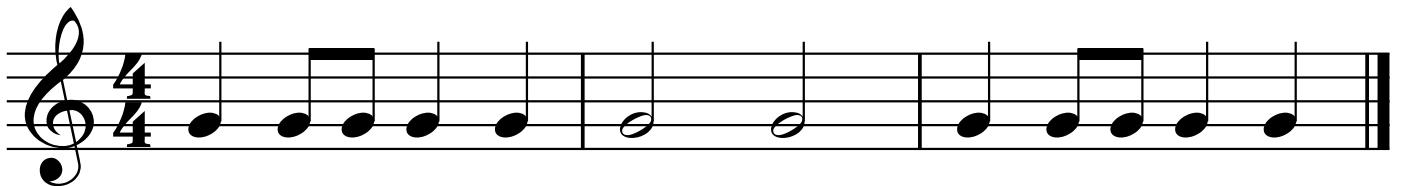
# Lesson 16 - Rhythm



# Lesson 17 - Pitch



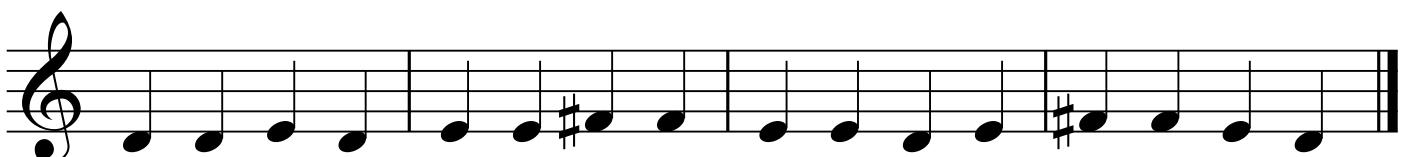
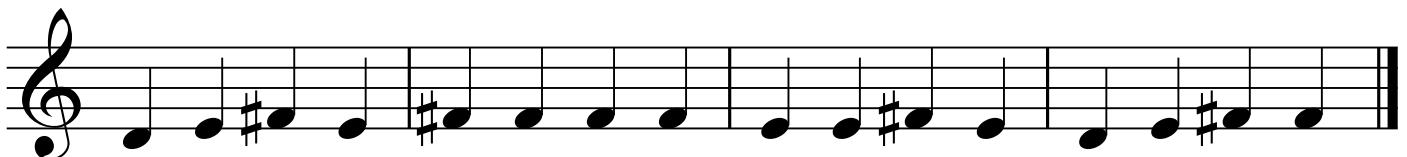
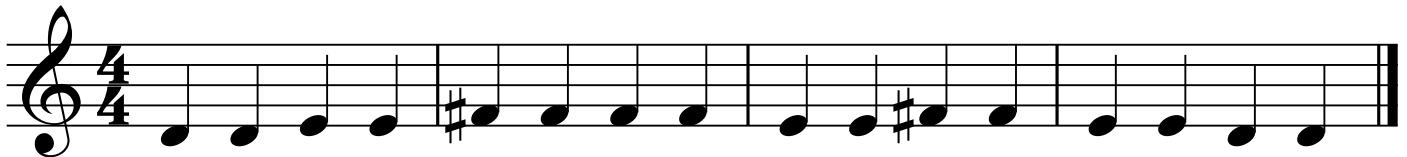
# Lesson 17 - Rhythm



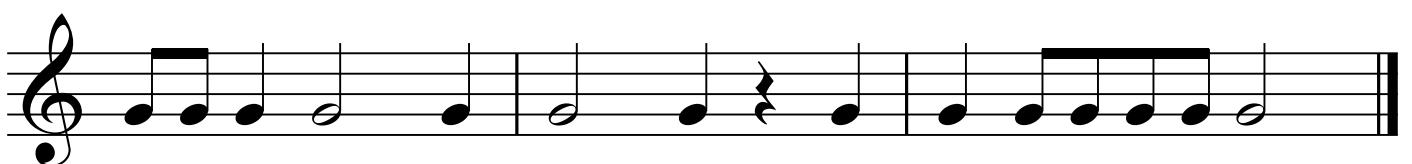
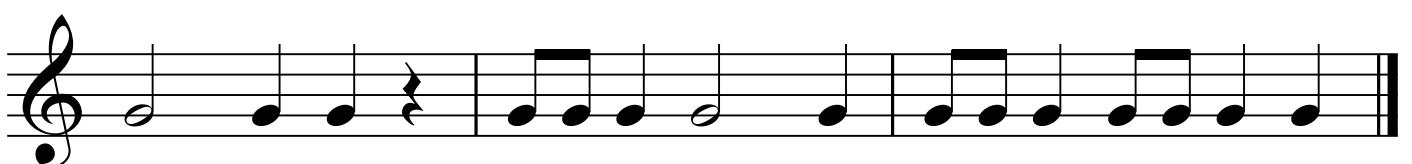
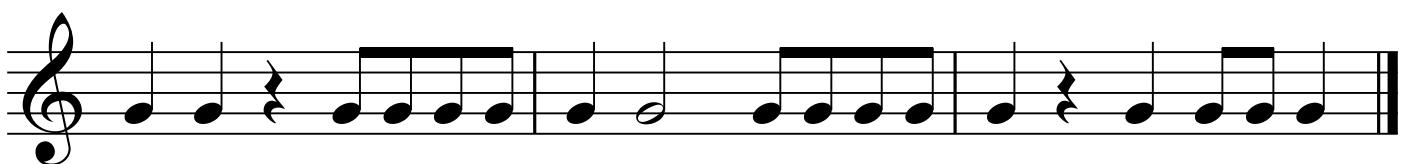
# Lesson 18 - Pitch

What's new?

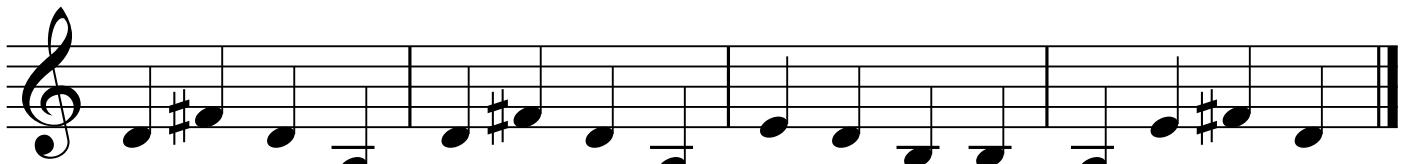
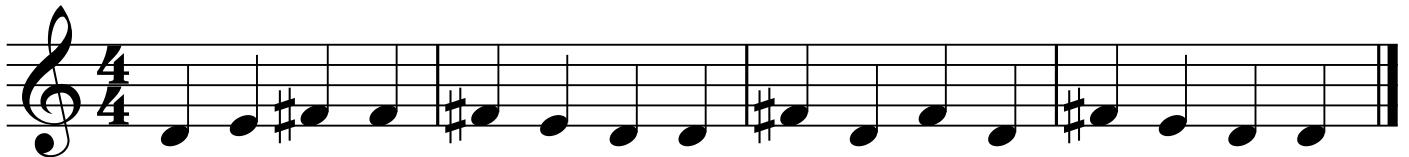
A new note - La/A



# Lesson 18 - Rhythm



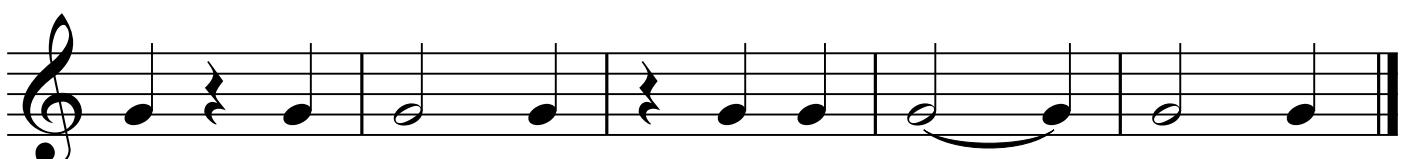
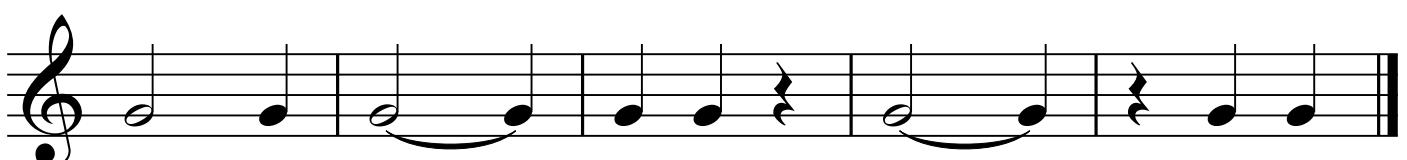
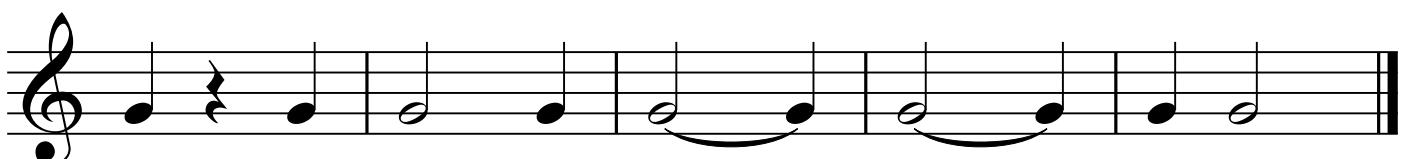
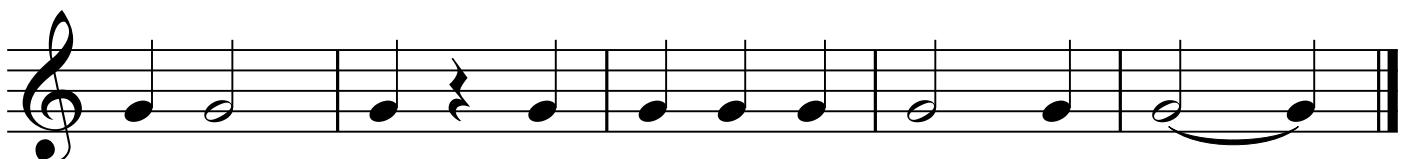
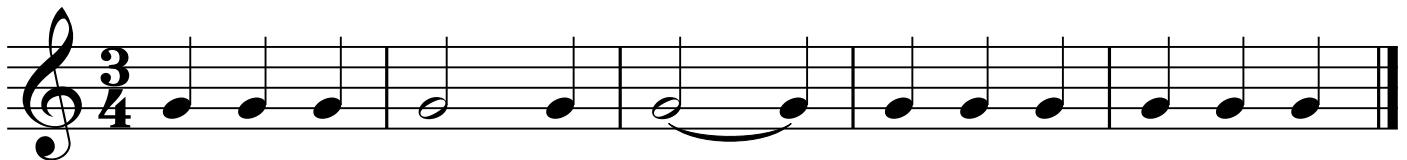
# Lesson 19 - Pitch



# Lesson 19 - Rhythm

What's new?

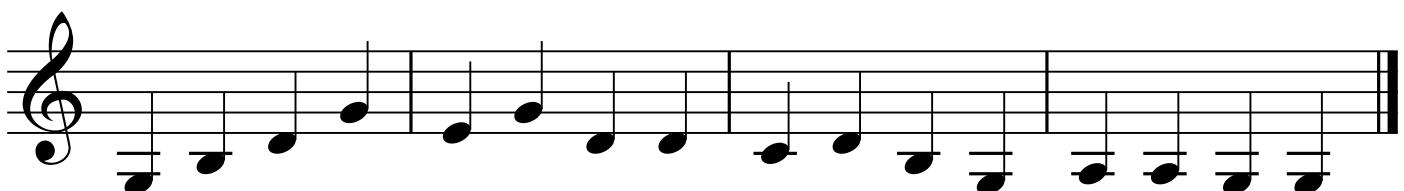
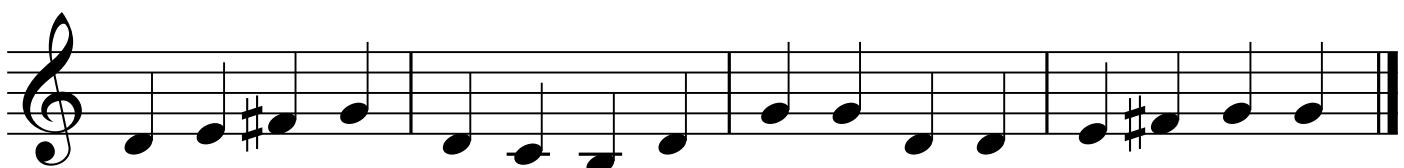
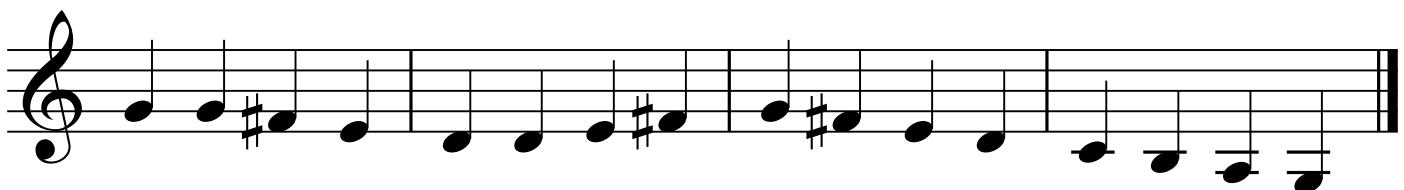
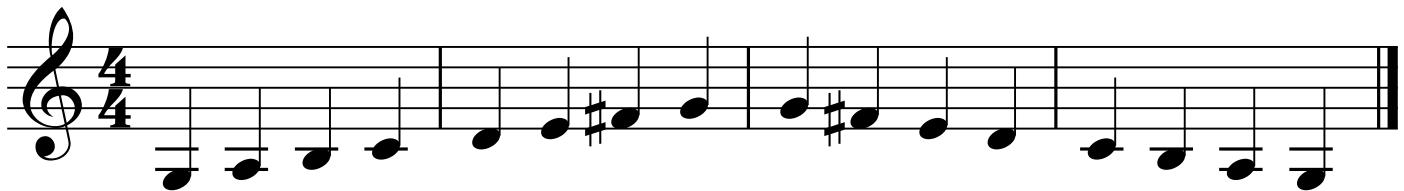
Ties  bind two notes together, so that their values are added to make one long note



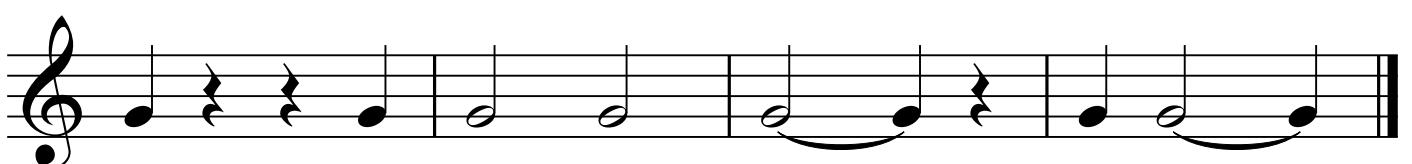
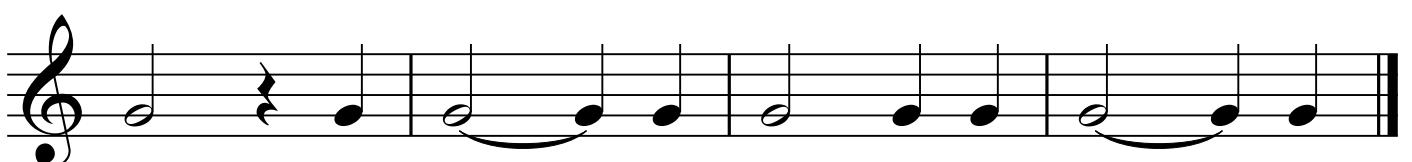
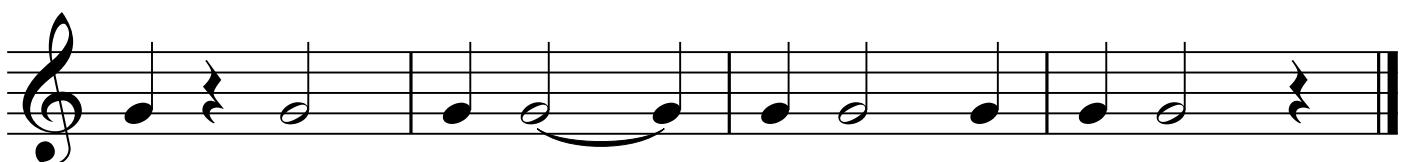
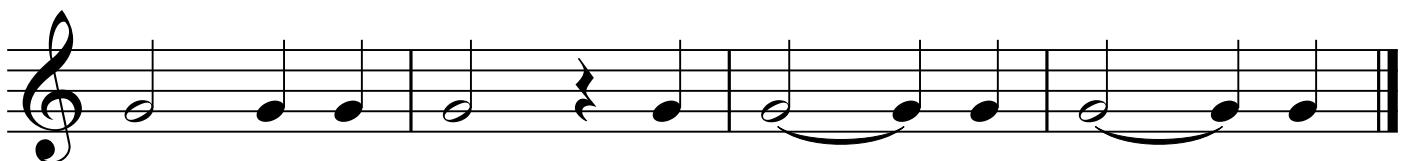
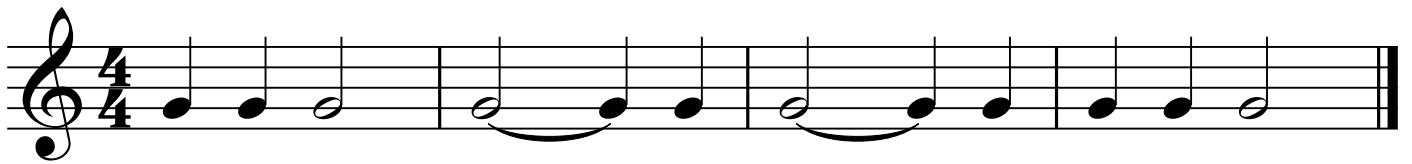
# Lesson 20 - Pitch

What's new?

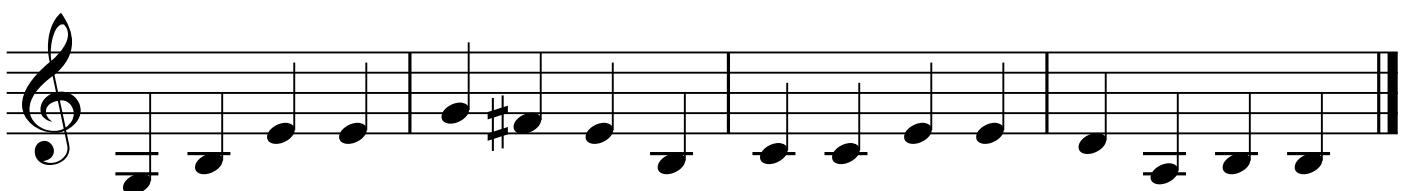
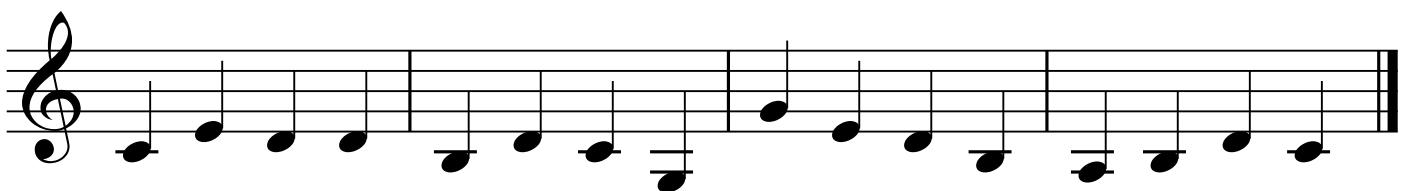
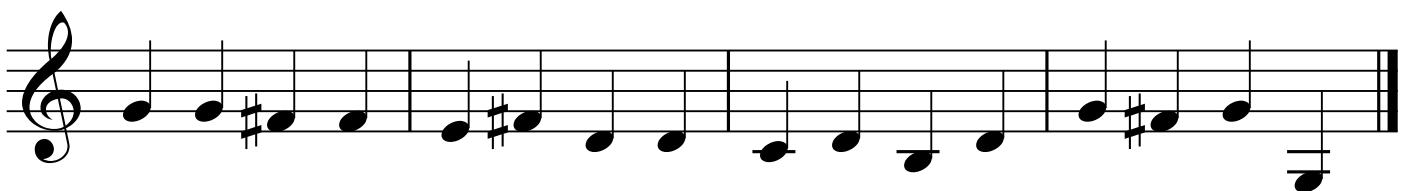
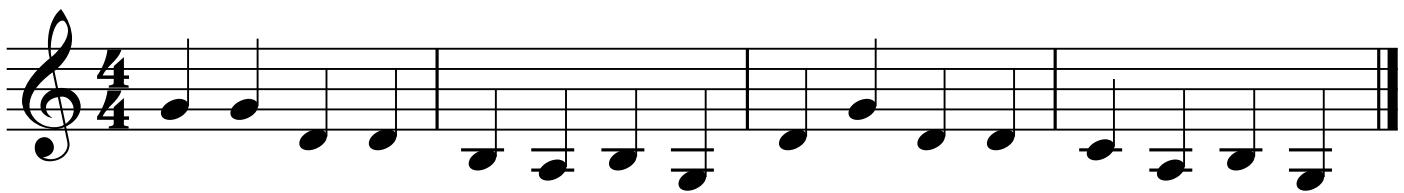
A new note - another Sol/G, which is an octave lower!



# Lesson 20 - Rhythm



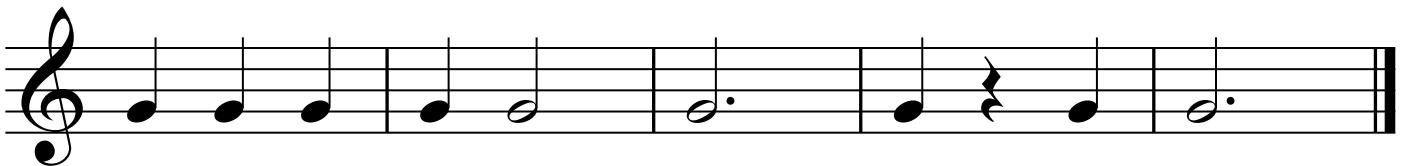
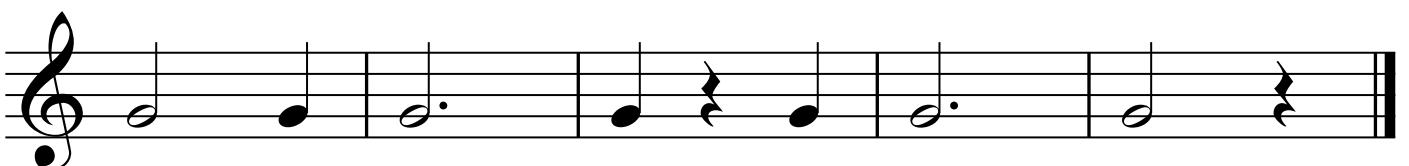
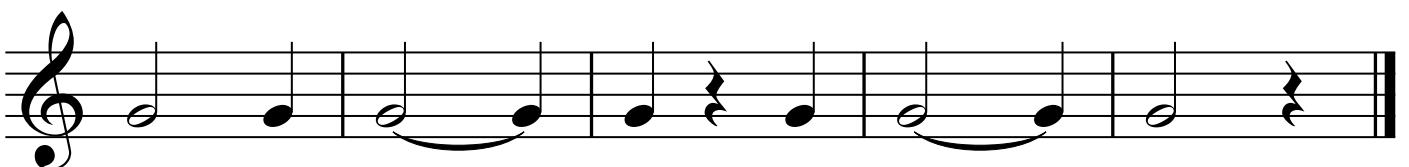
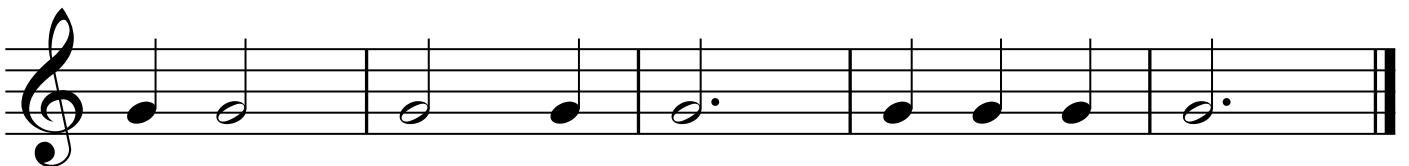
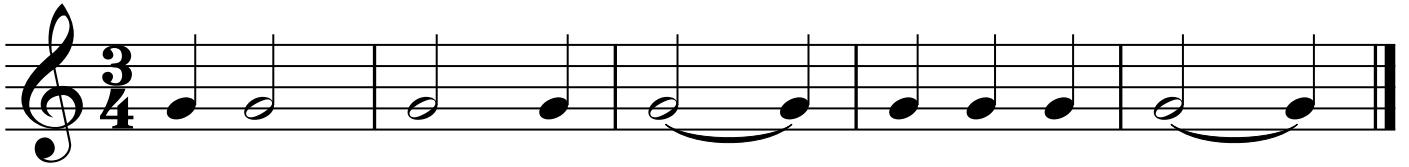
# Lesson 21 - Pitch



# Lesson 21 - Rhythm

What's new?

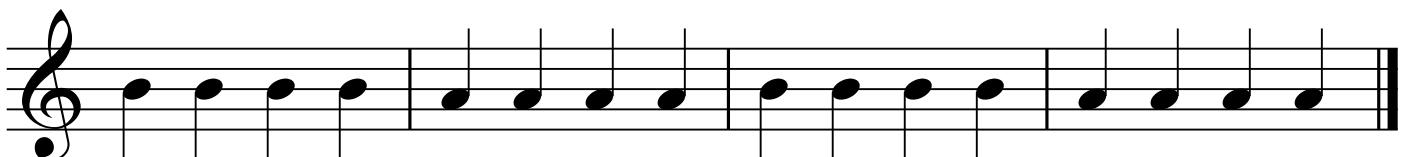
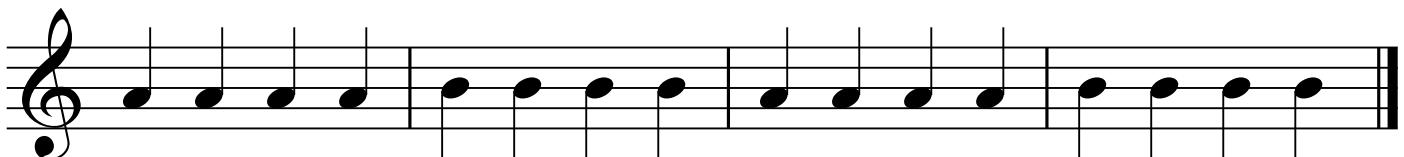
A dot on a note adds another half of the note's value  
So a minim (2 beats) plus a dot (half of 2 beats) makes 3 beats, ta-a-ah



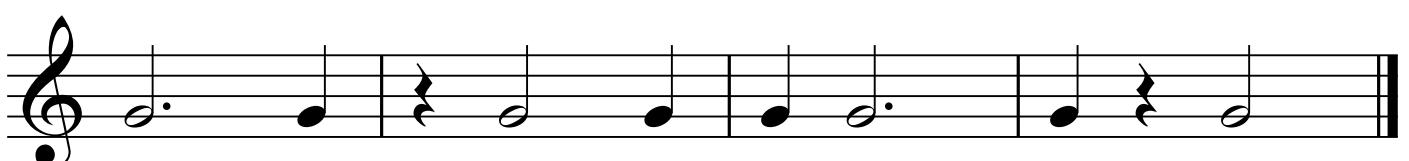
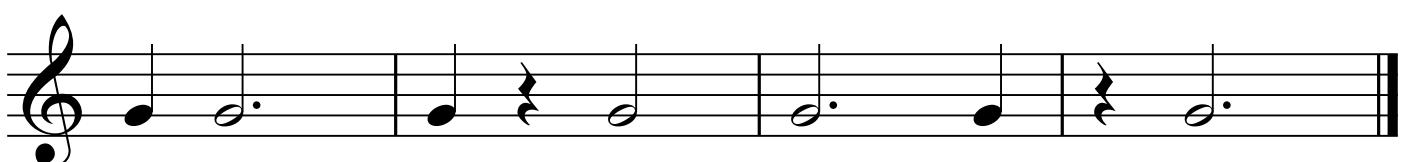
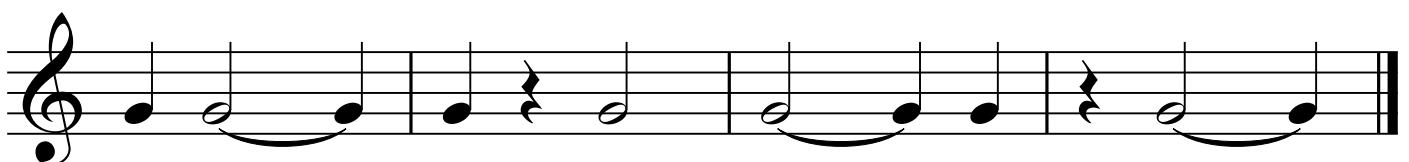
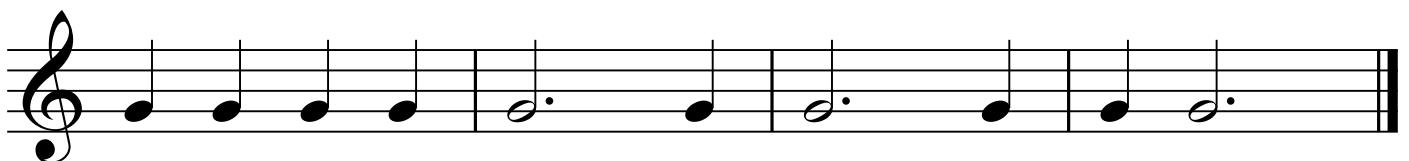
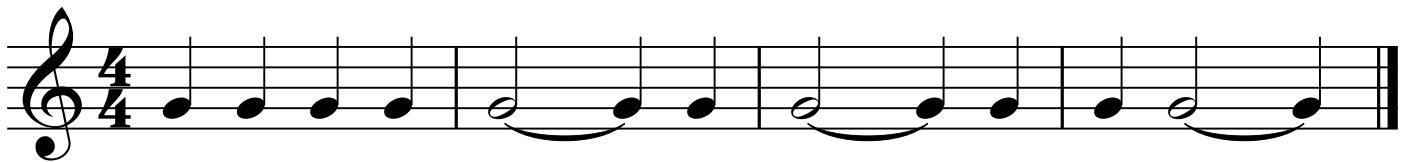
# Lesson 22 - Pitch

What's new?

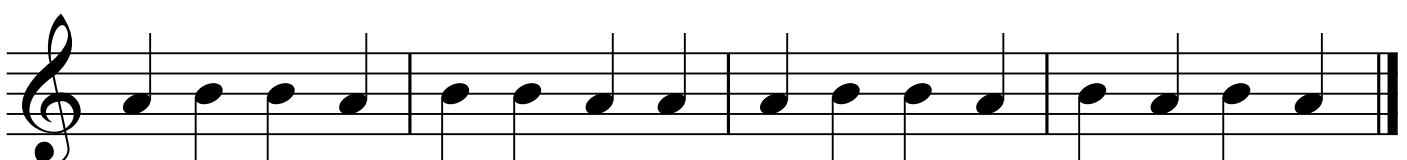
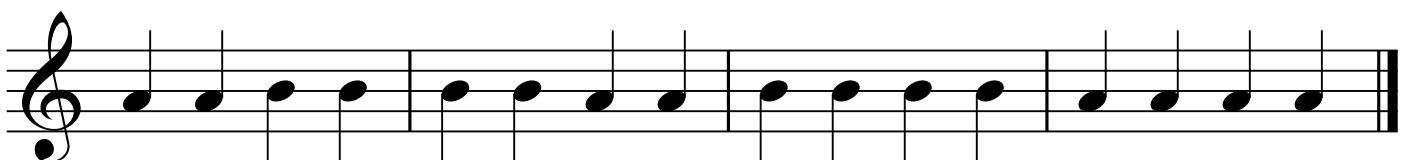
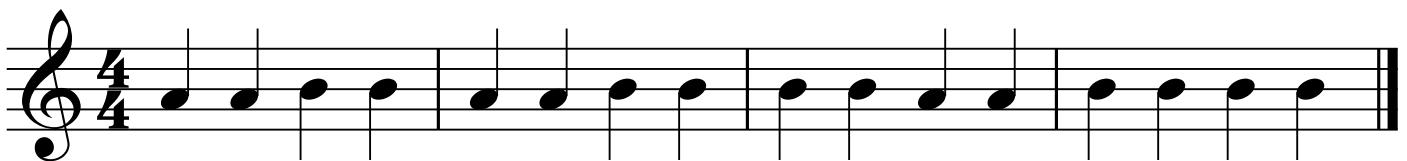
Two new notes in the octave above  
La/A and Si/B



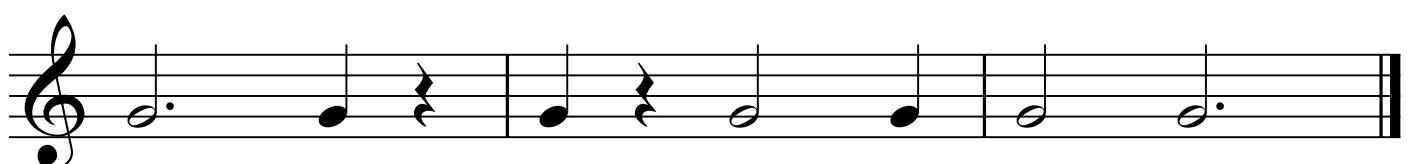
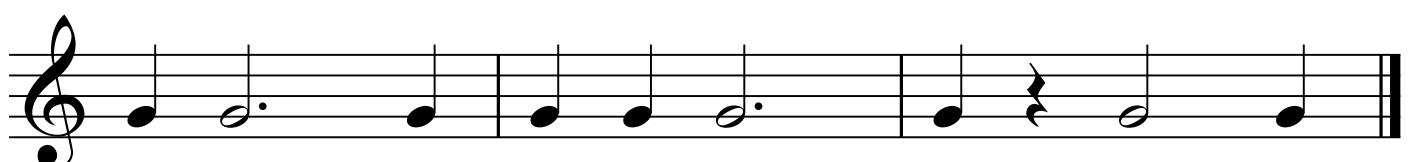
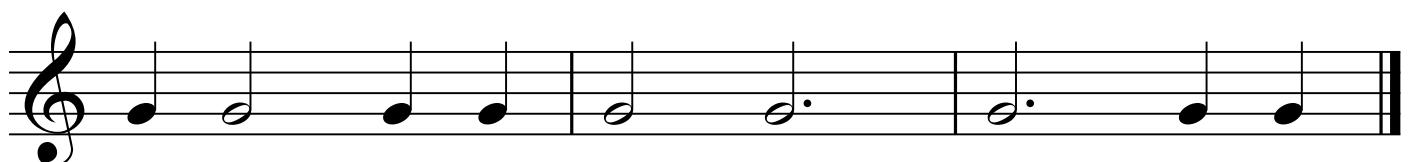
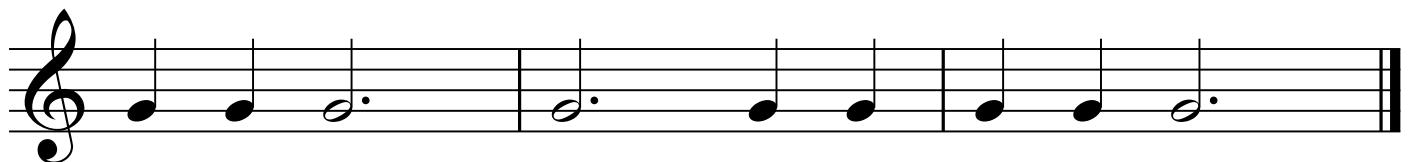
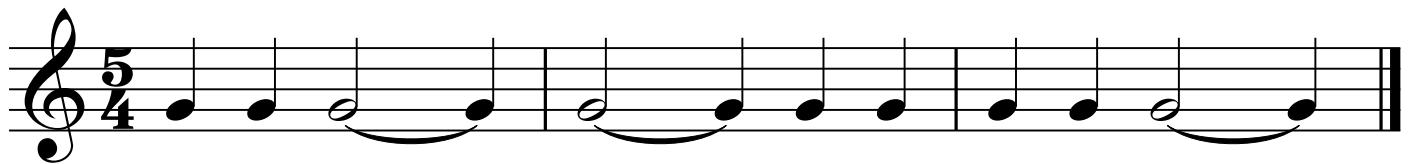
# Lesson 22 - Rhythm



# Lesson 23 - Pitch



# Lesson 23 - Rhythm



# Lesson 24 - Pitch

What's new?

A new note - Do#/C#  
(an octave higher than the one we've already learned)

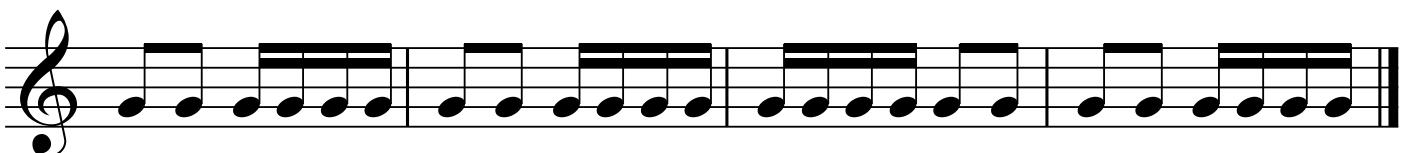
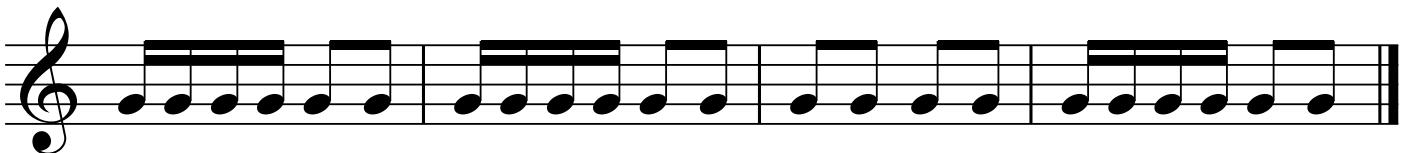
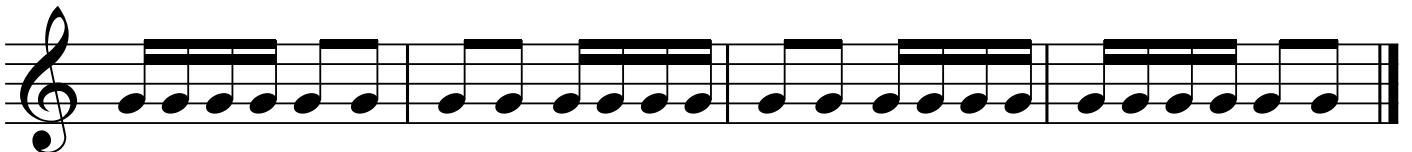


# Lesson 24 - Rhythm

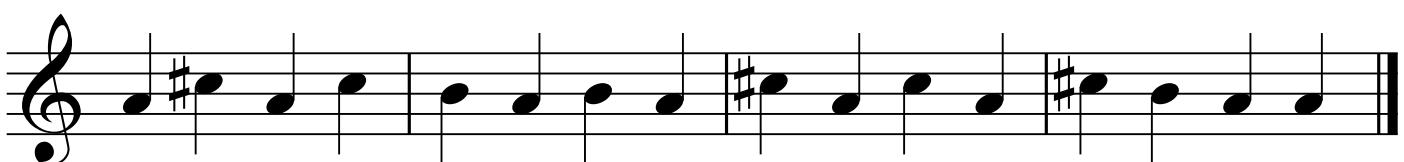
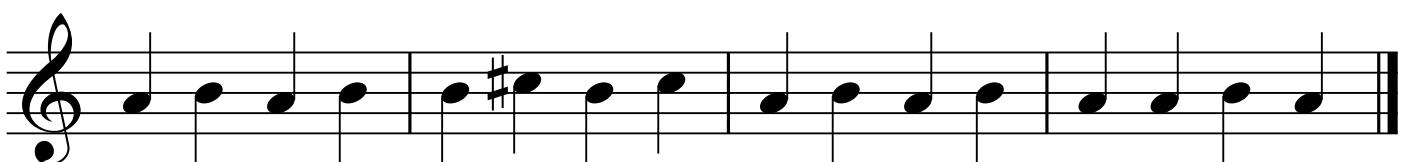
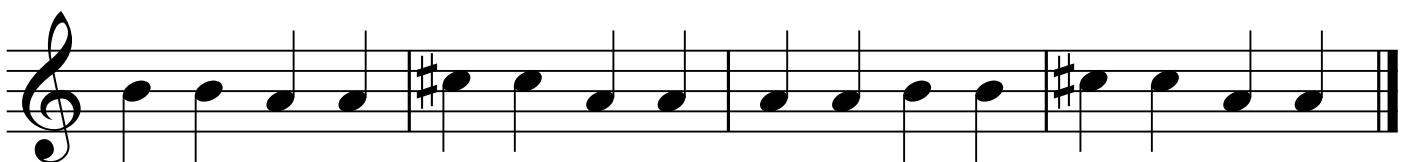
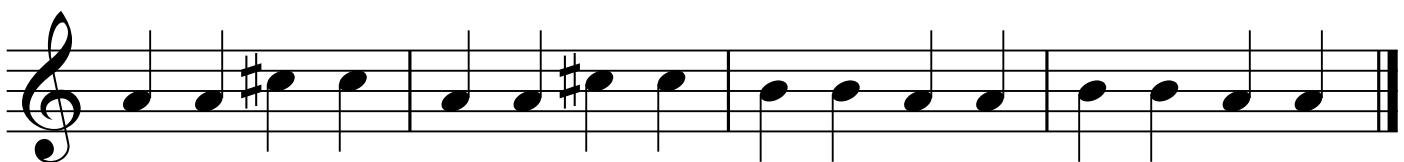
## What's new?

Semiquavers ( = one quarter of a crotchet)

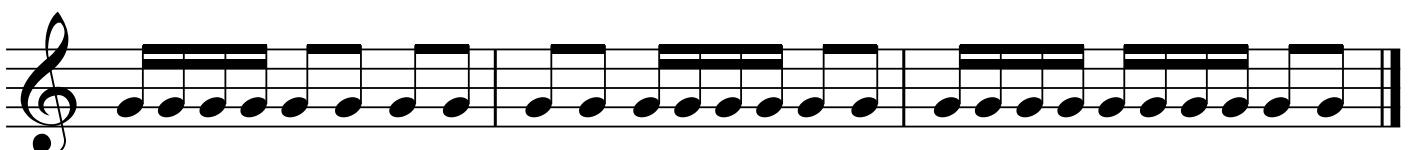
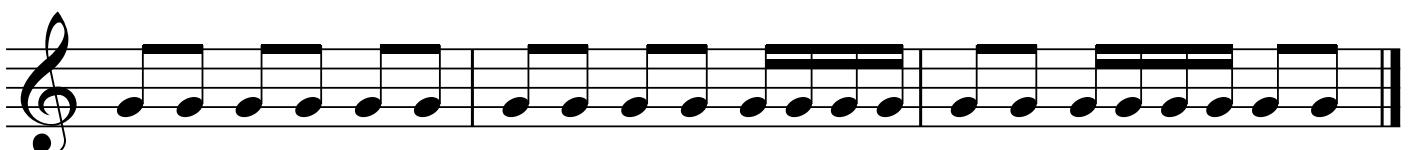
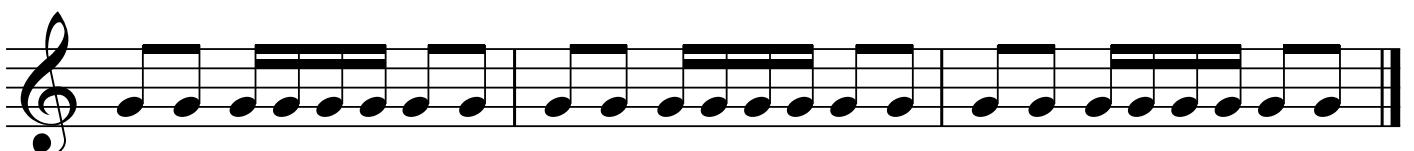
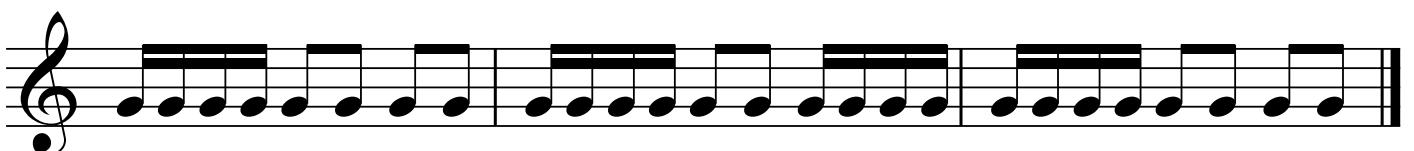
Grouped in fours (, ticka ticka or "caterpillar") they are equal to one crotchet beat



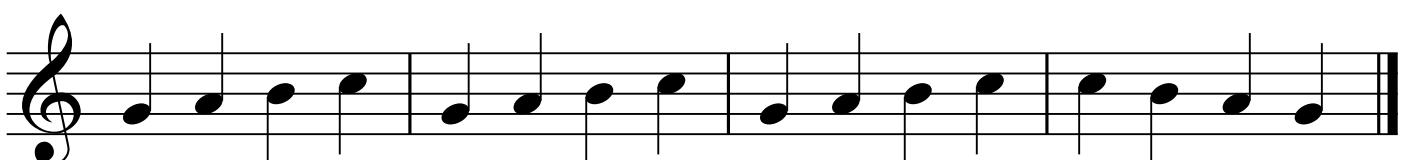
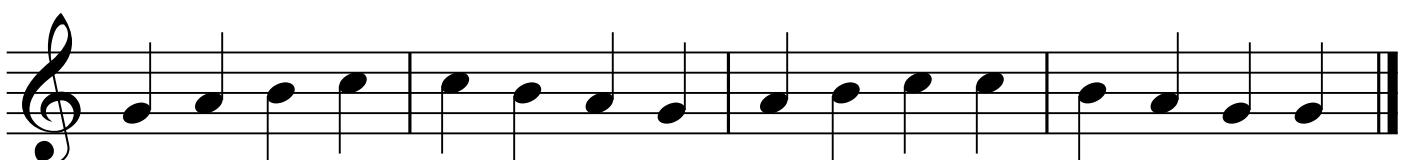
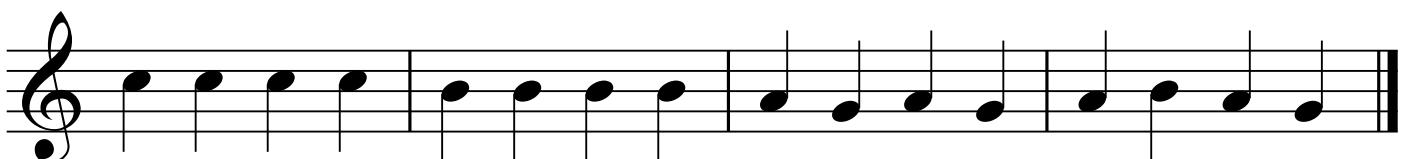
# Lesson 25 - Pitch



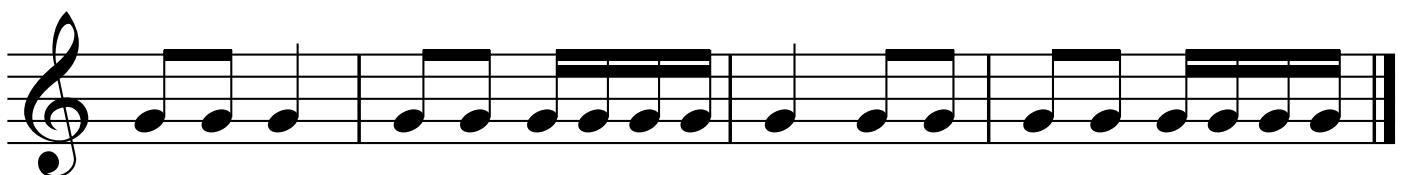
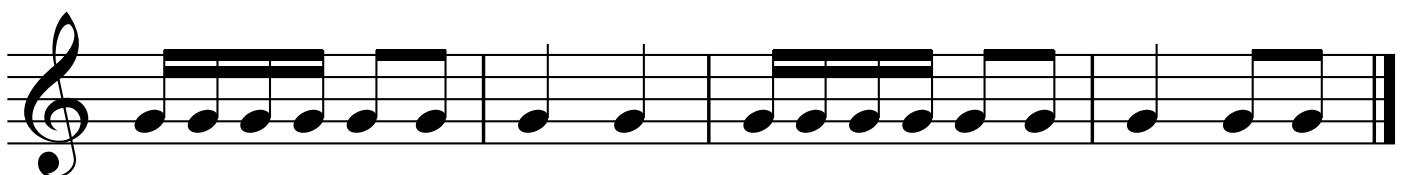
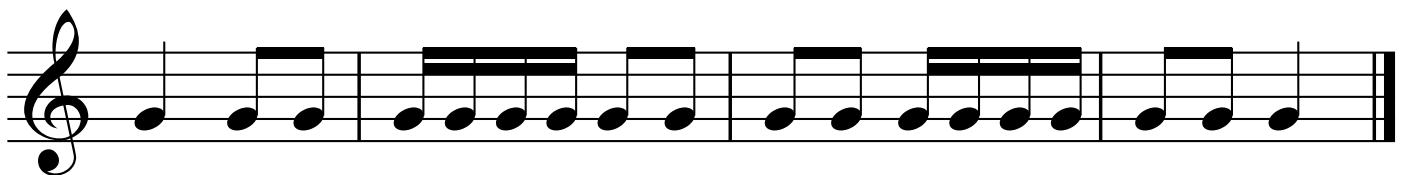
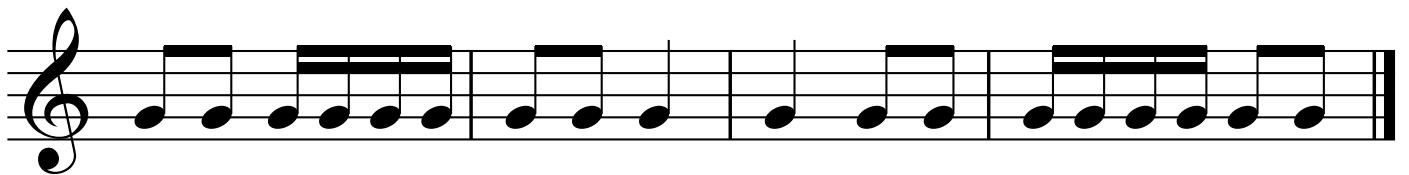
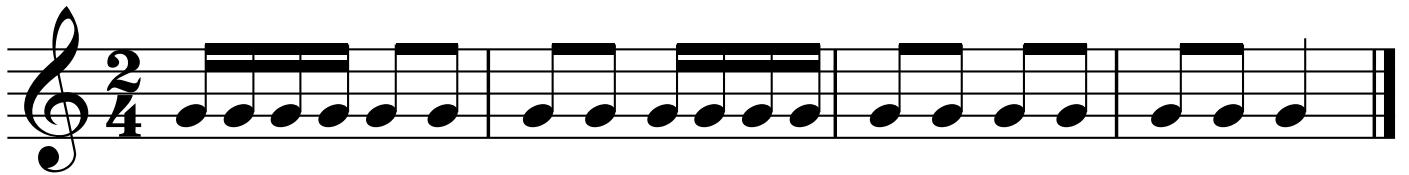
# Lesson 25 - Rhythm



# Lesson 26 - Pitch



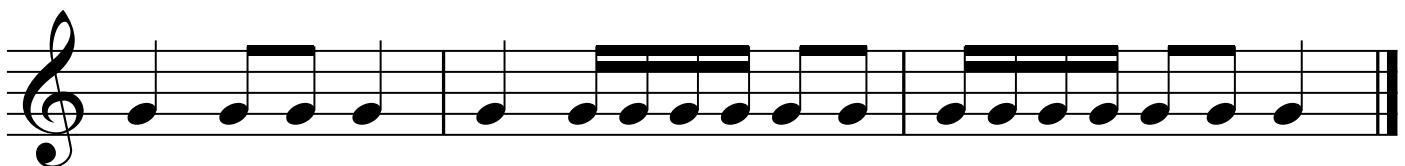
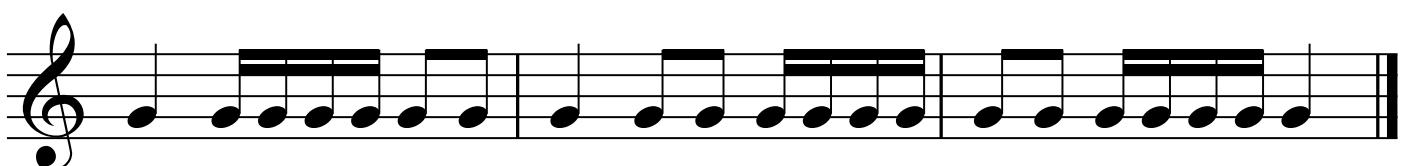
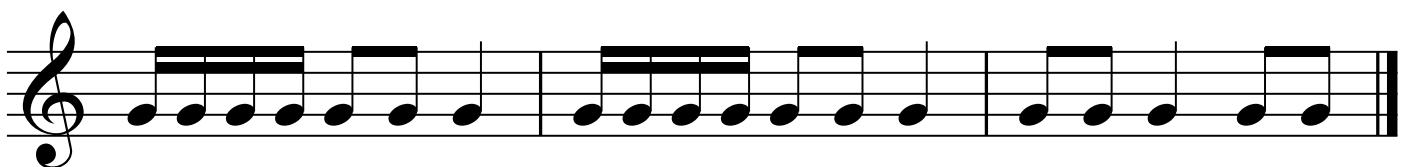
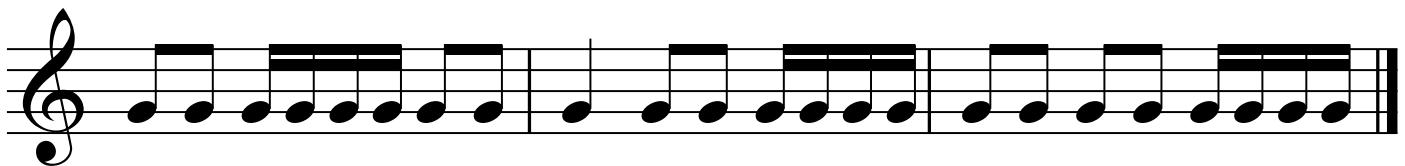
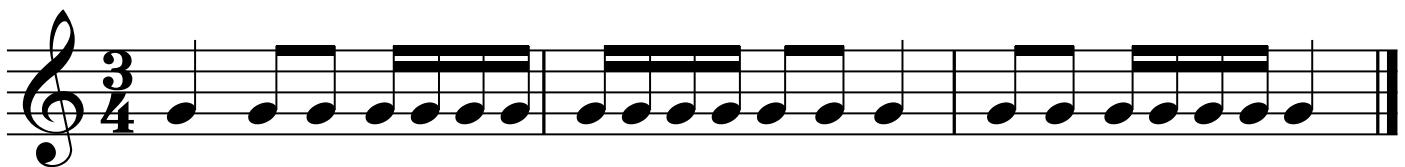
# Lesson 26 - Rhythm



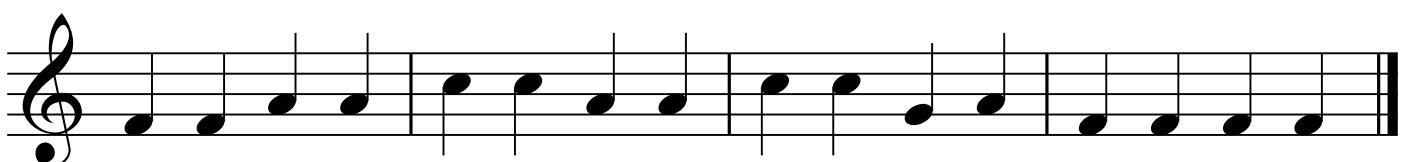
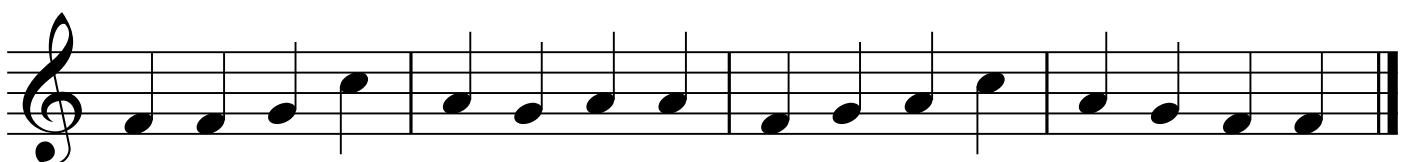
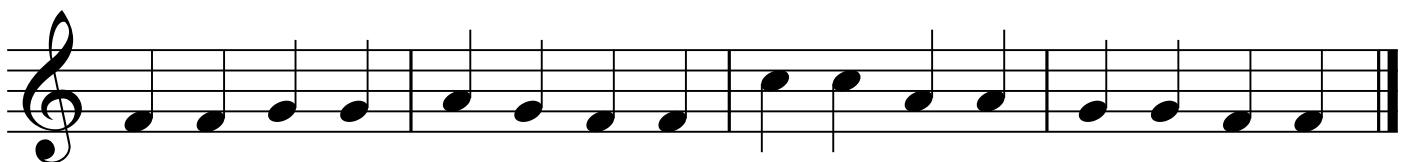
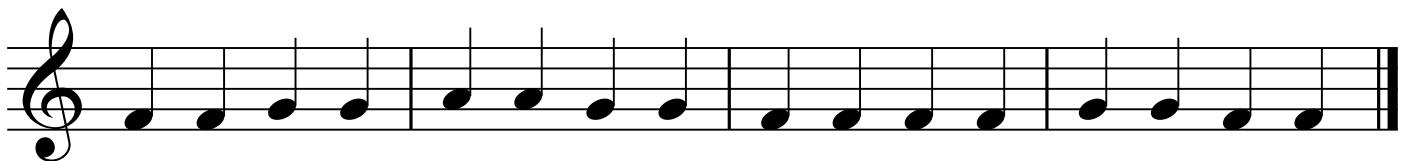
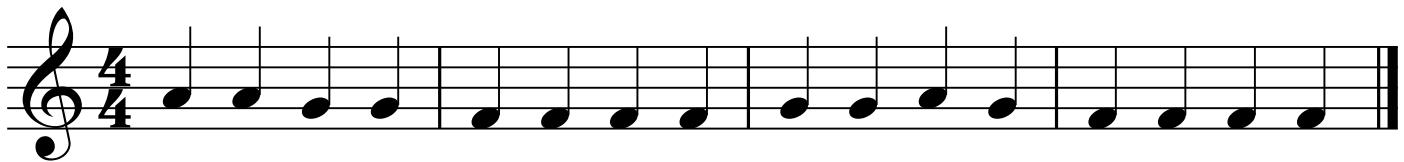
# Lesson 27 - Pitch



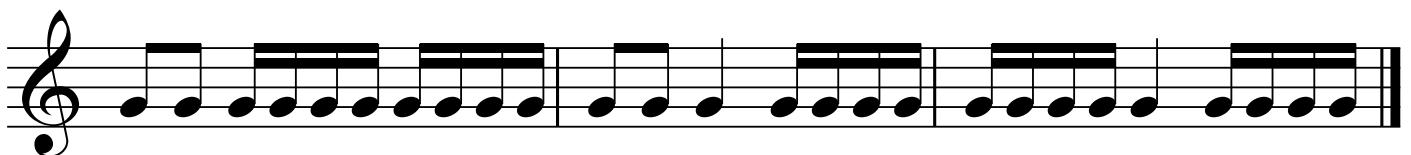
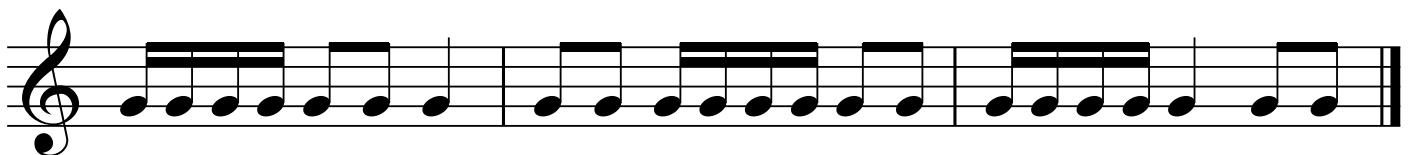
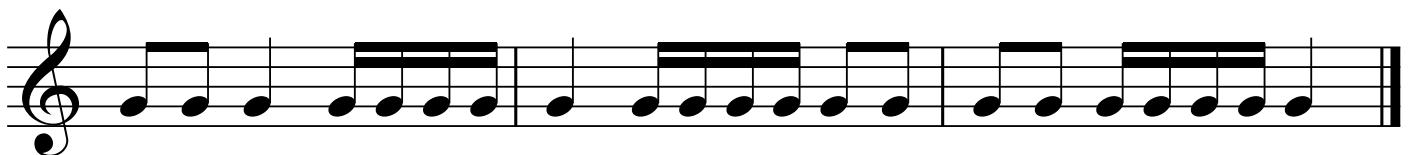
# Lesson 27 - Rhythm



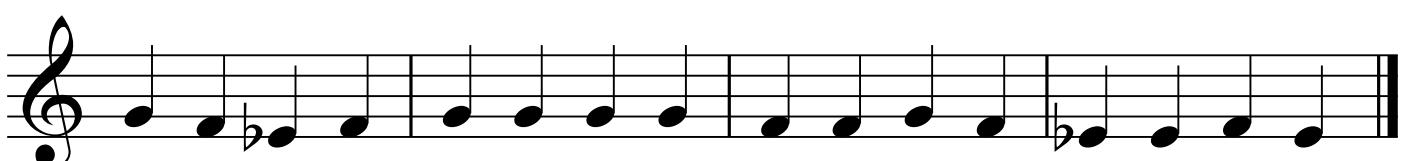
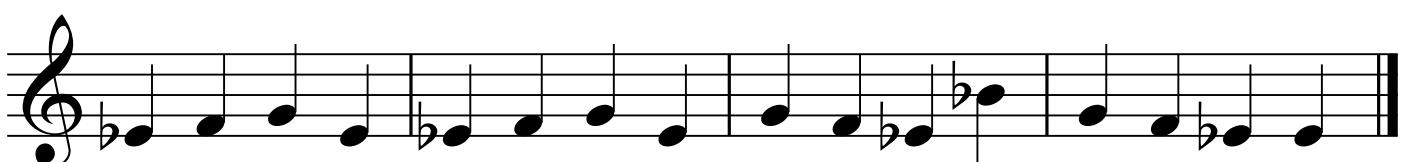
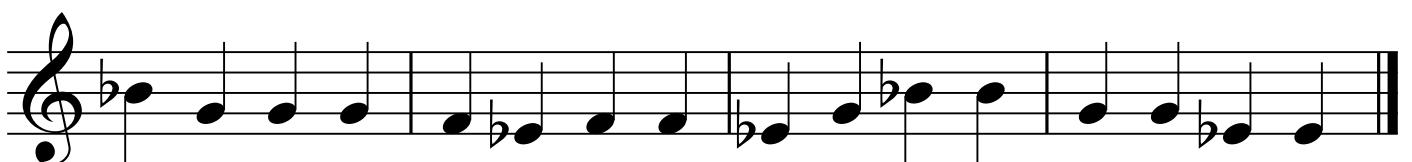
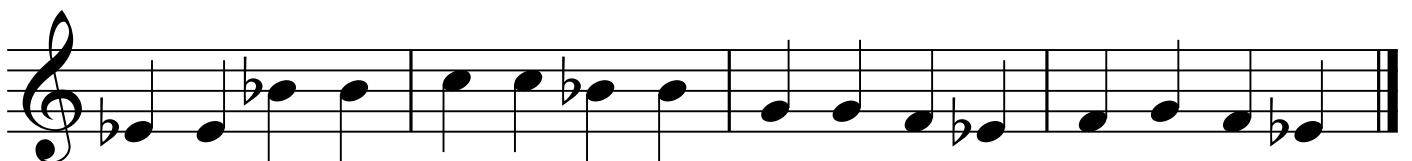
# Lesson 28 - Pitch



# Lesson 28 - Rhythm



# Lesson 29 - Pitch

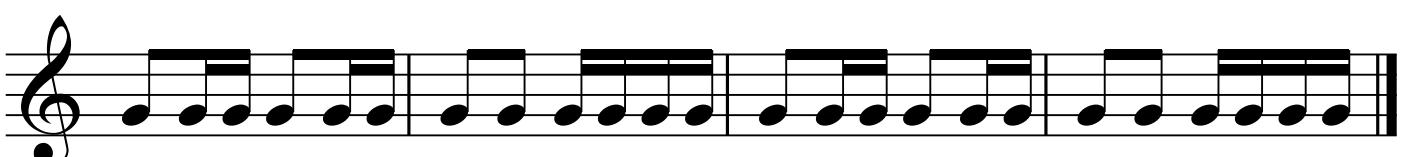
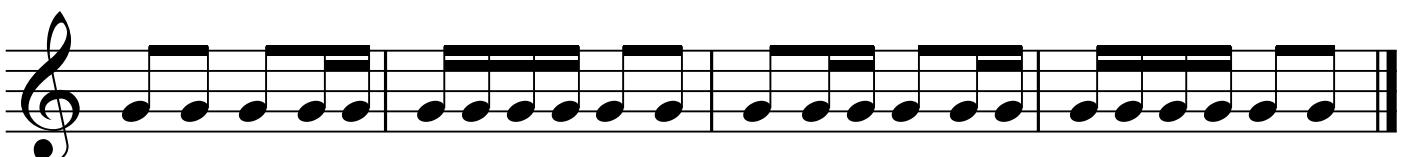
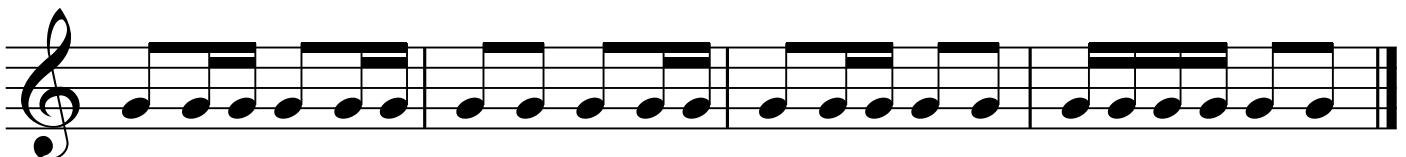


# Lesson 29 - Rhythm

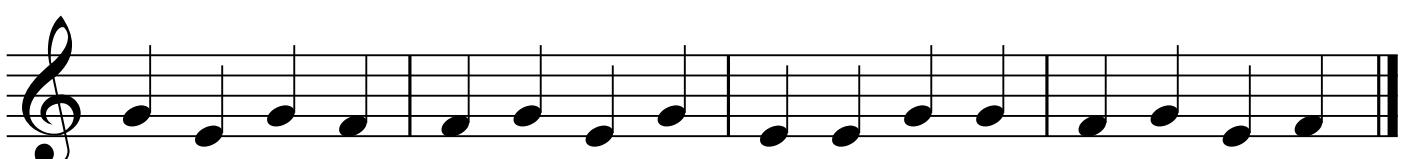
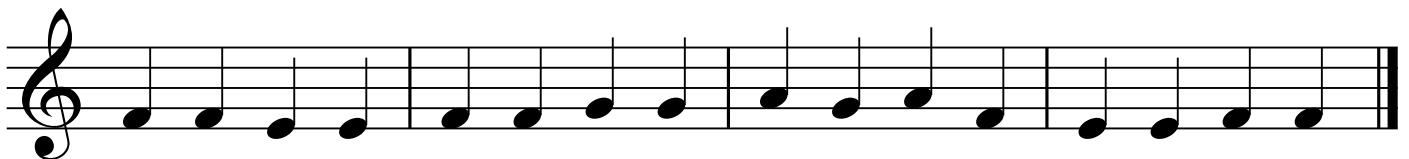
What's new?

Groups of mixed quavers and semiquavers

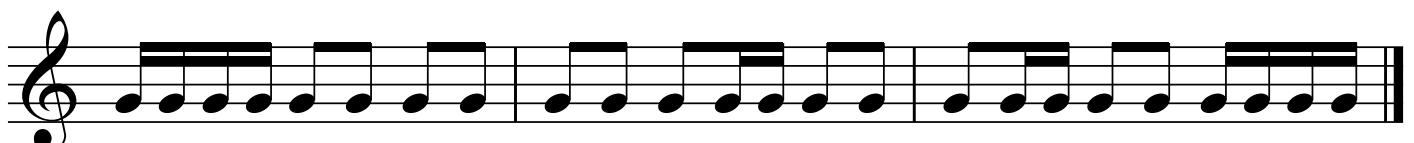
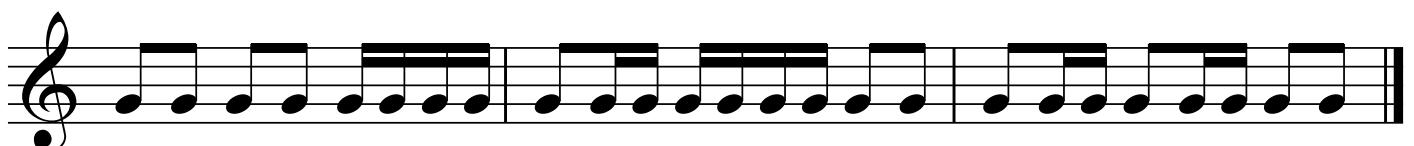
 ti ticka or "Run Jimmy"



# Lesson 30 - Pitch



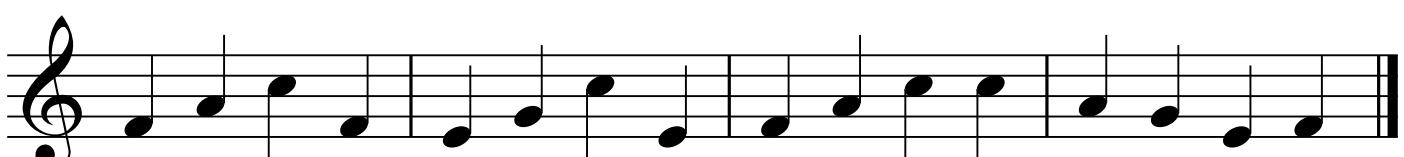
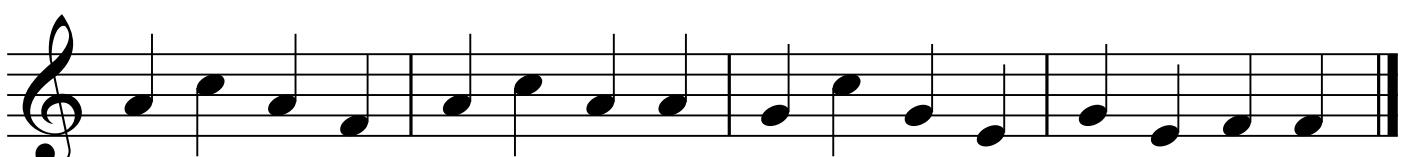
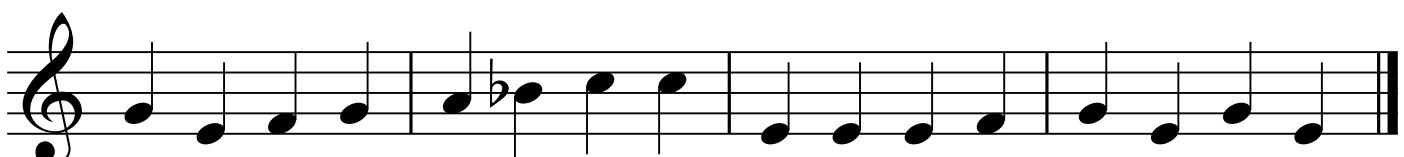
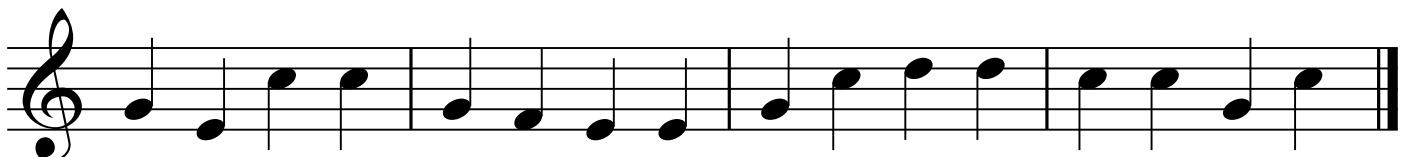
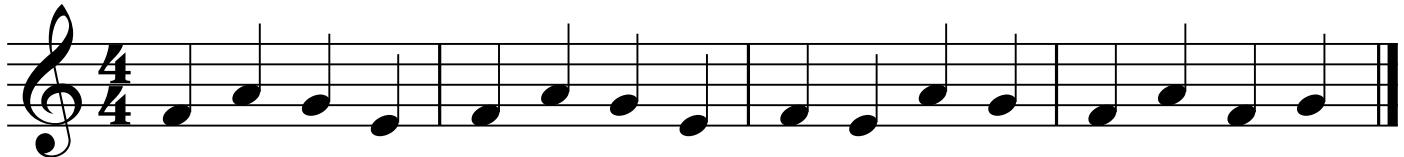
# Lesson 30 - Rhythm



# Lesson 31 - Pitch

What's new?

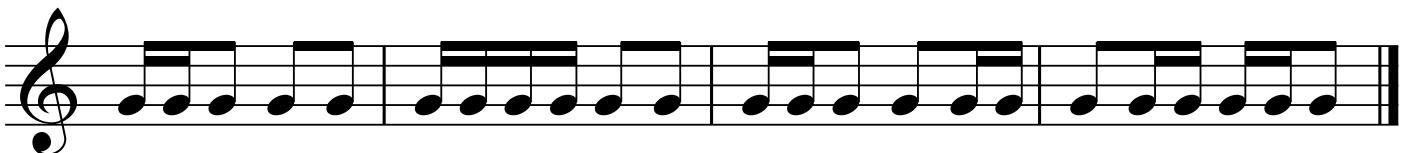
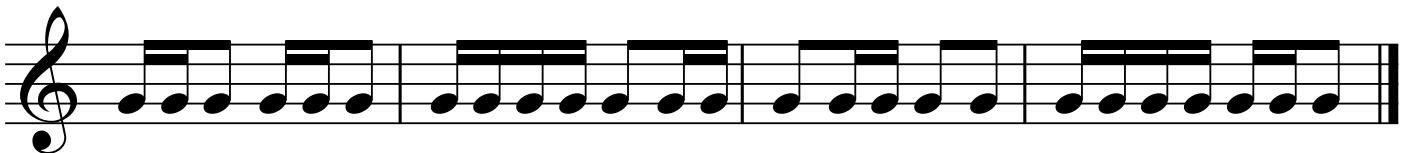
A new note - Re/D  
(an octave higher than the one we've already learned)



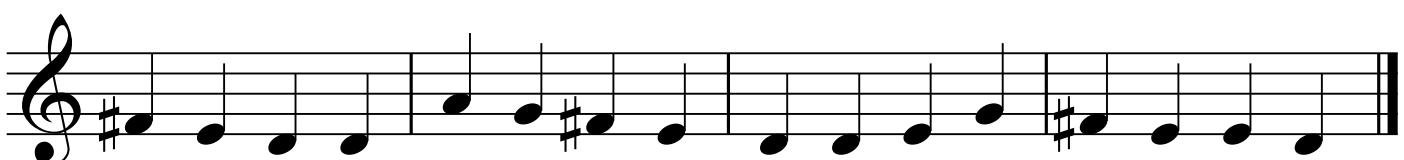
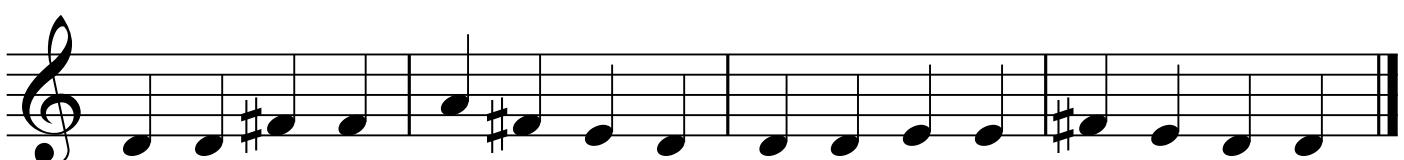
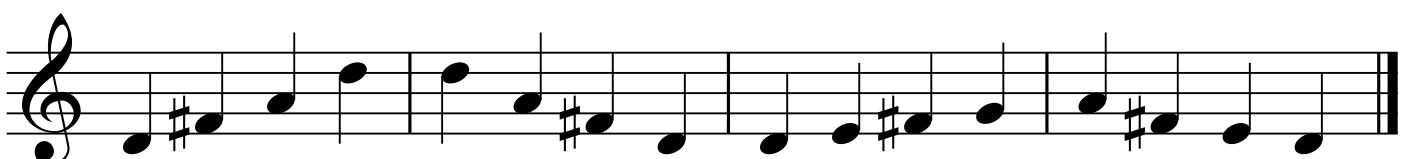
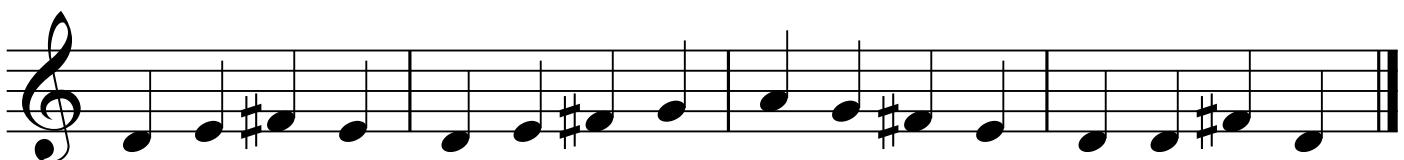
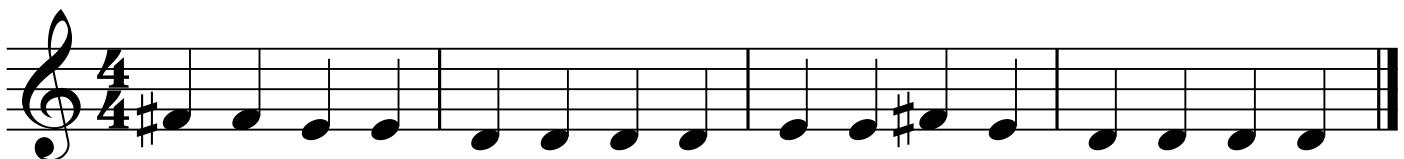
# Lesson 31 - Rhythm

What's new?

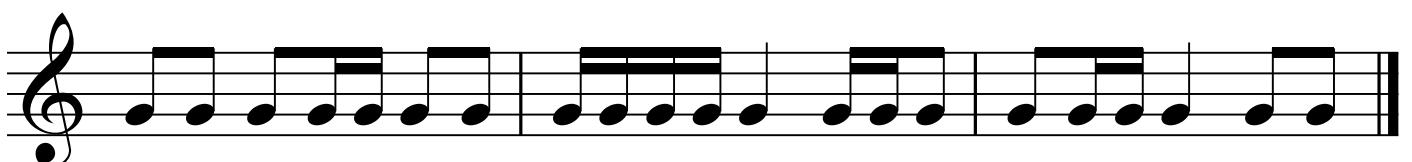
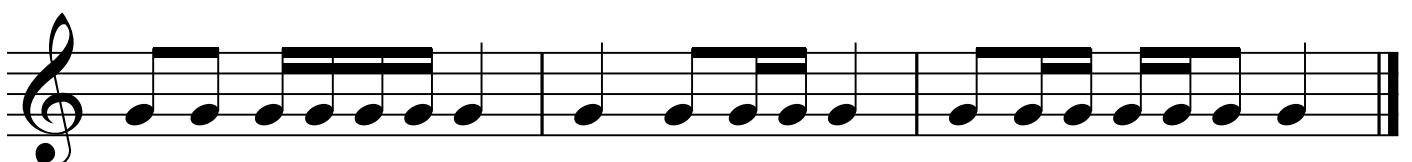
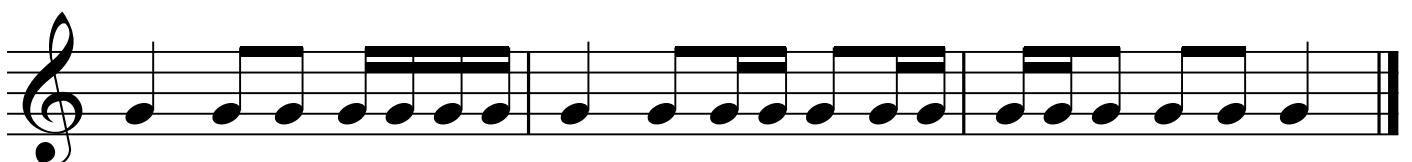
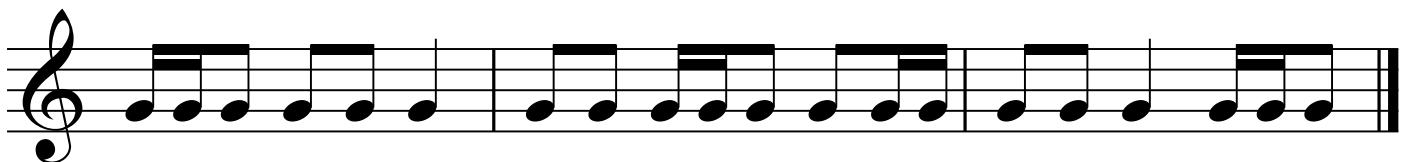
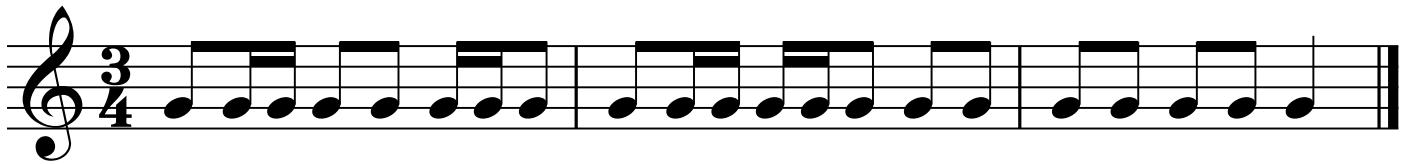
Groups of mixed quavers and semiquavers, but now the semiquavers are first and the quaver is last!  
♩♩, ticka ti or "Jimmy Run"



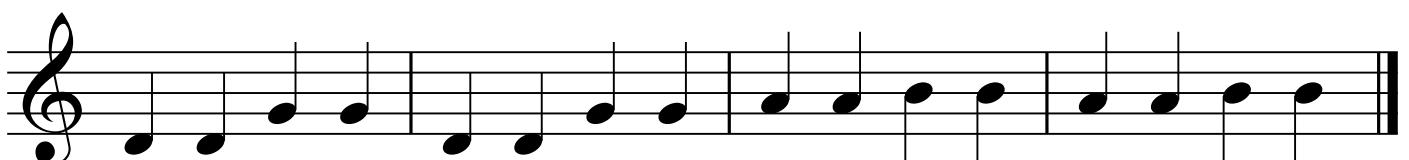
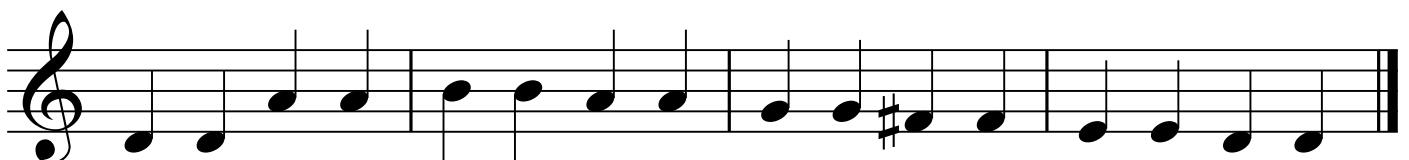
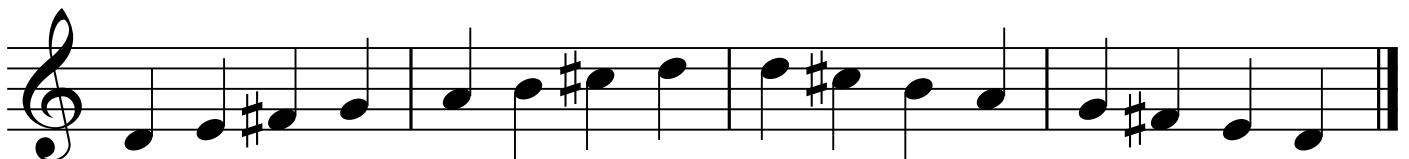
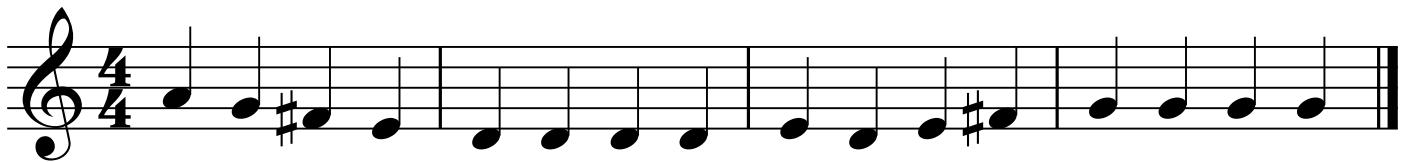
# Lesson 32 - Pitch



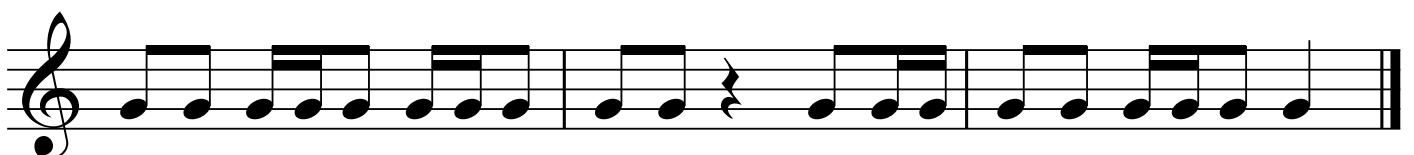
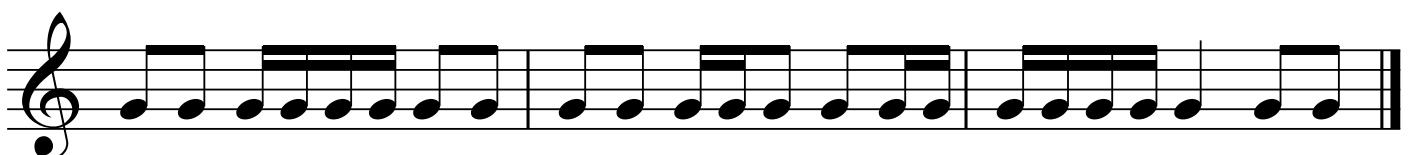
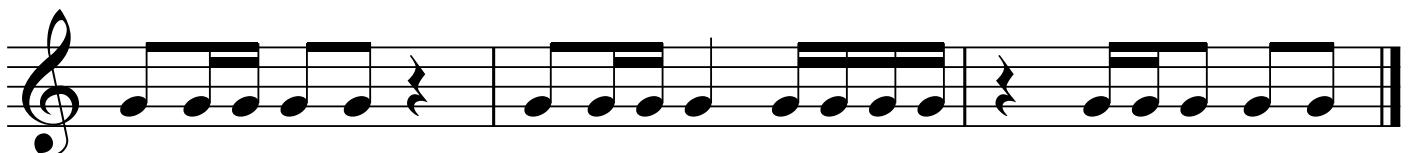
# Lesson 32 - Rhythm



# Lesson 33 - Pitch



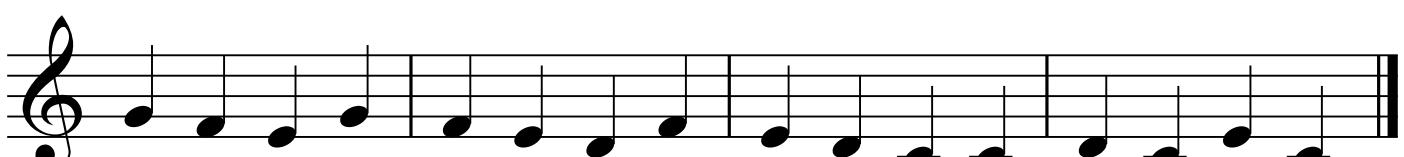
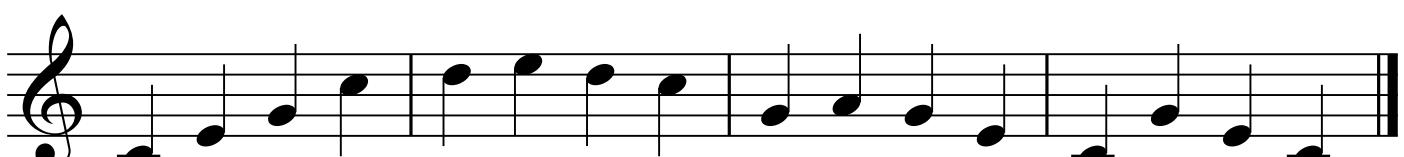
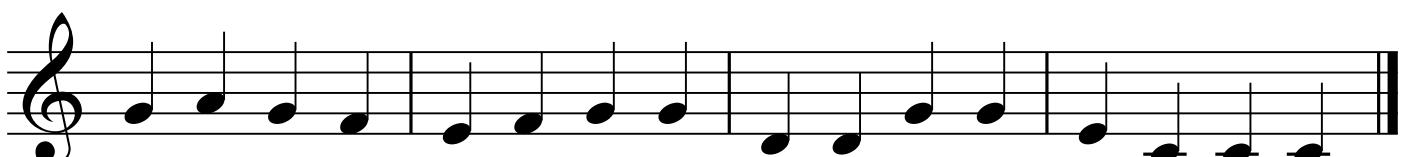
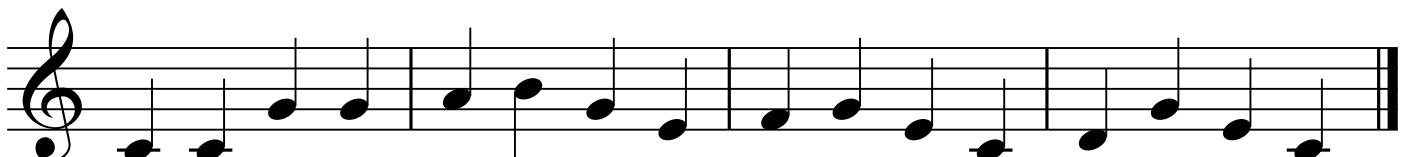
# Lesson 33 - Rhythm



# Lesson 34 - Pitch

What's new?

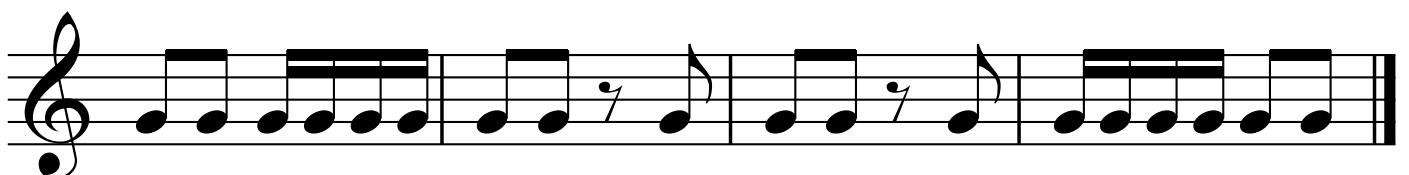
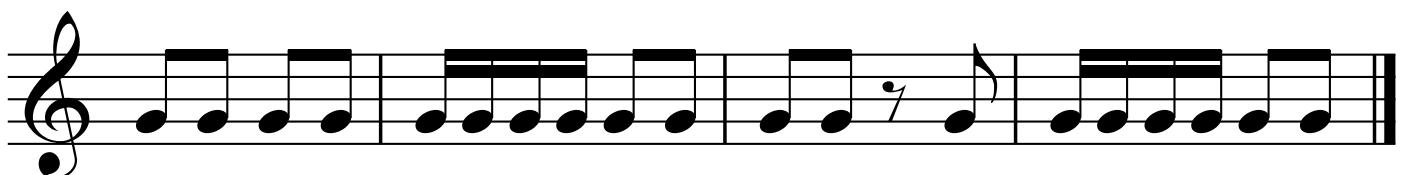
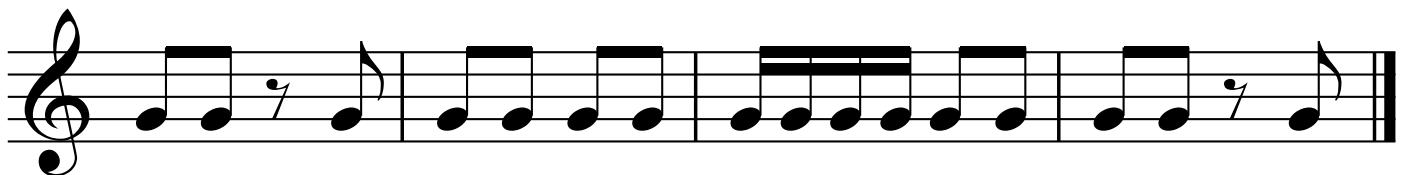
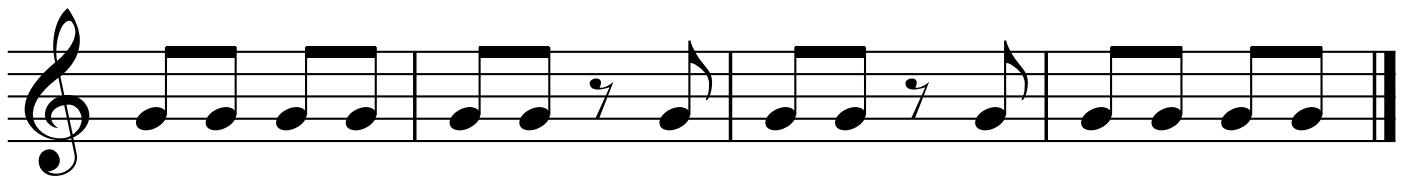
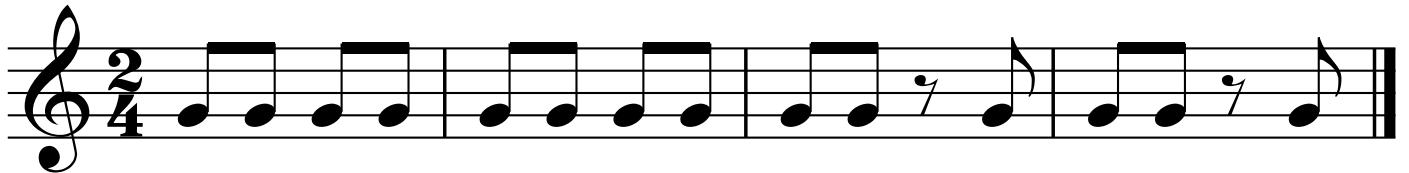
A new note - Mi/E  
(the highest one we've learned so far!)



# Lesson 34 - Rhythm

What's new?

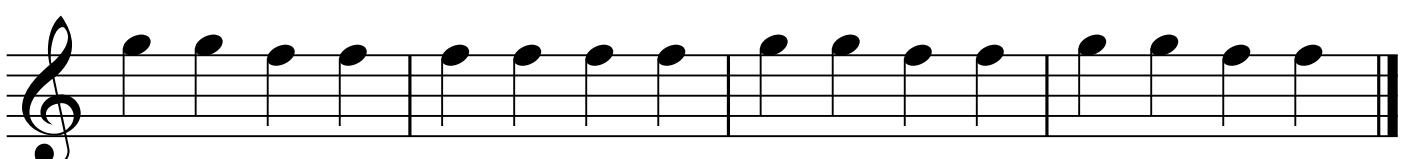
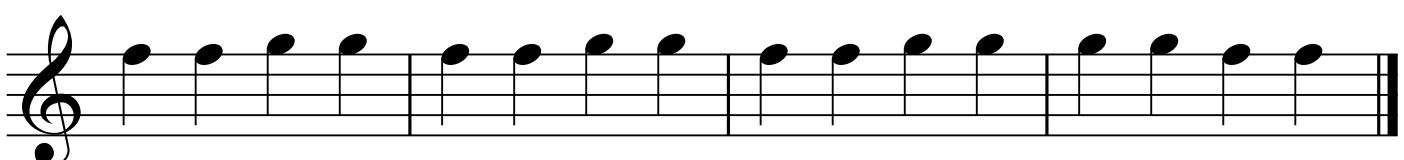
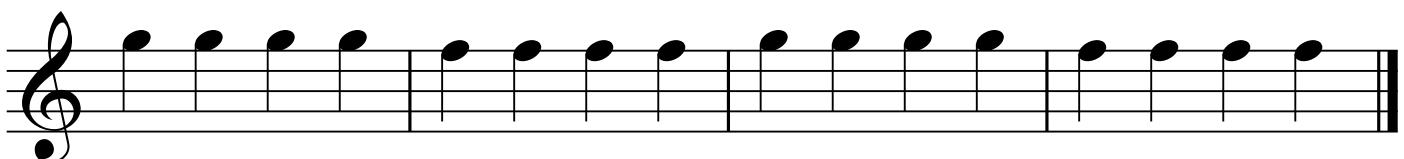
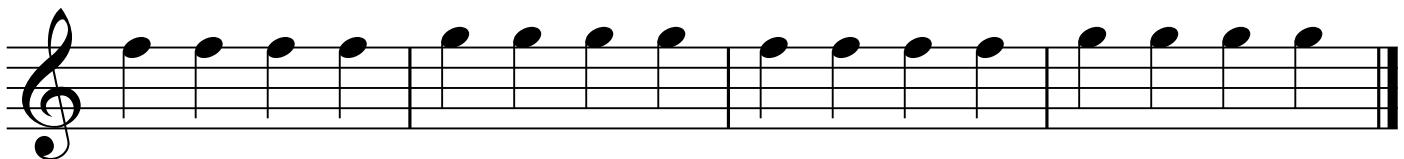
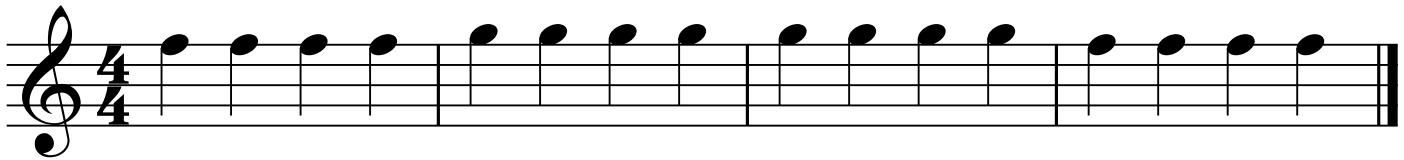
Quaver rests, which are half a beat of silence (sh!)



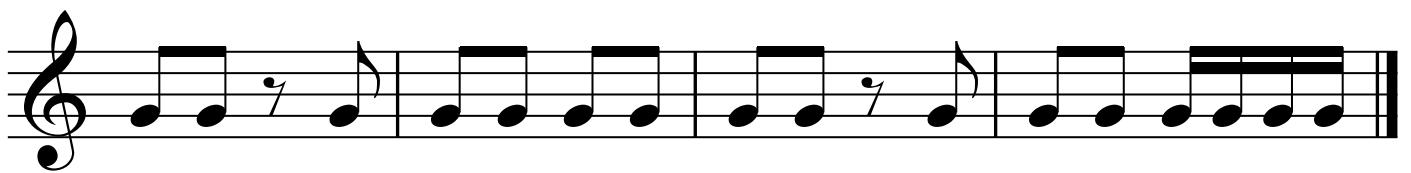
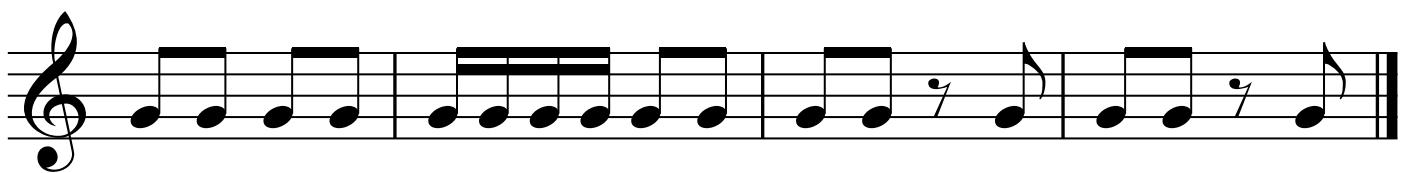
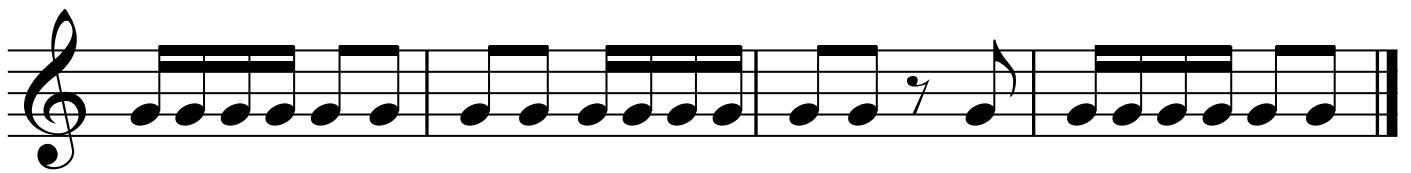
# Lesson 35 - Pitch

What's new?

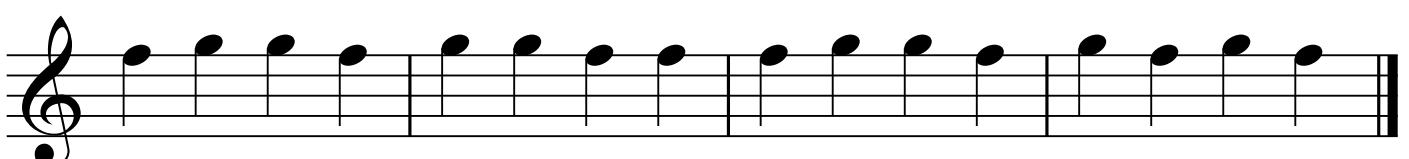
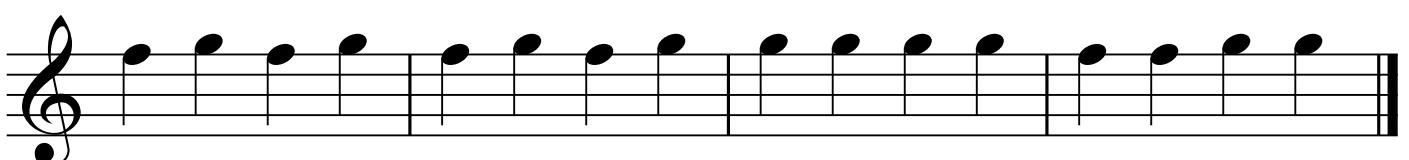
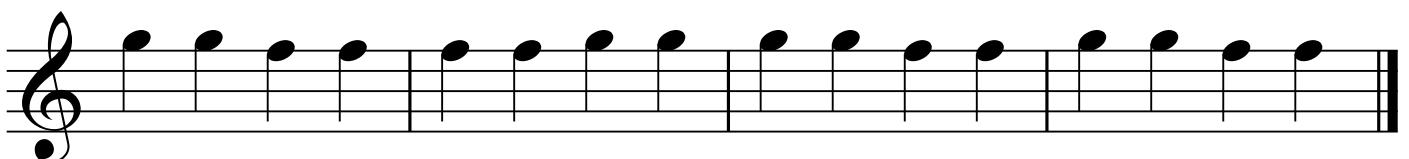
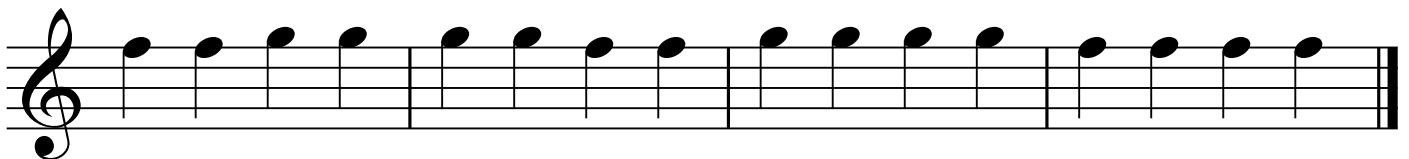
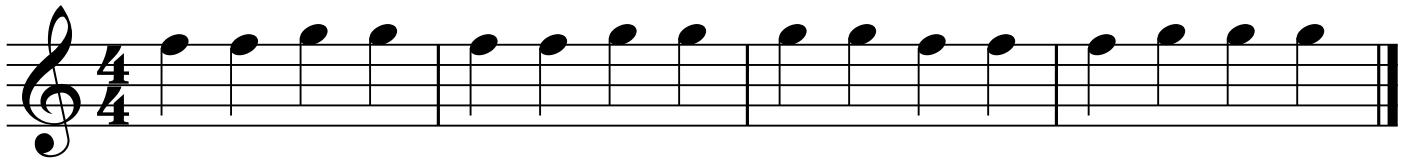
Two new notes - a high Fa/F and Sol/G



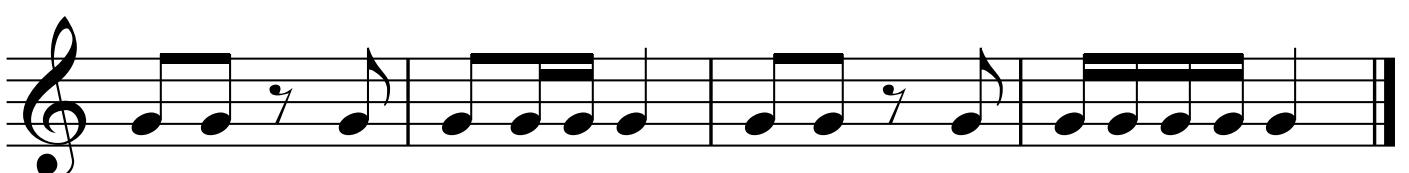
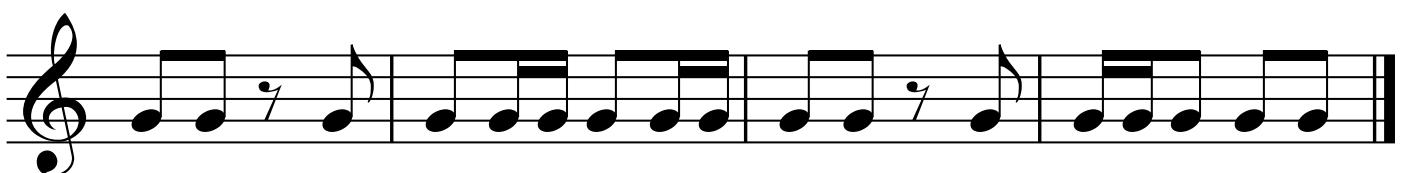
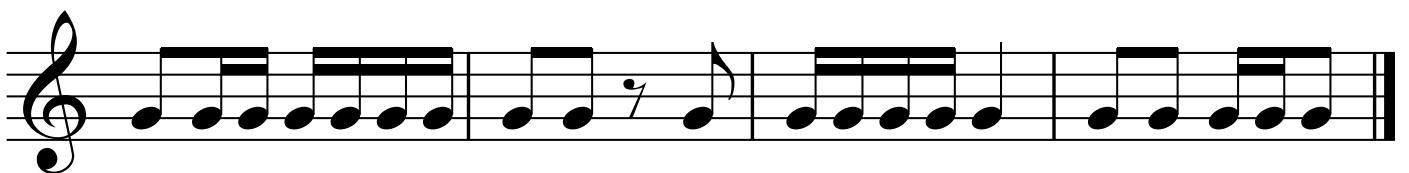
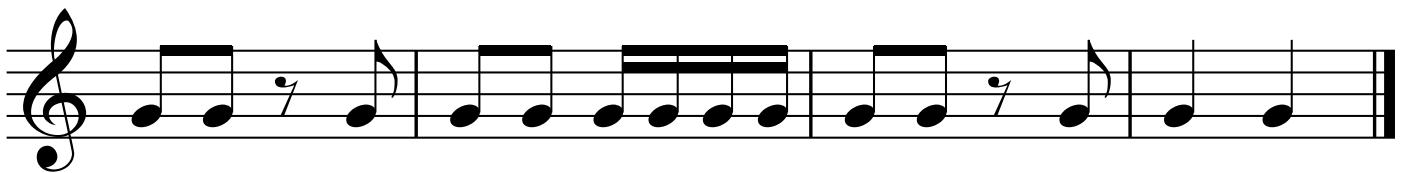
# Lesson 35 - Rhythm



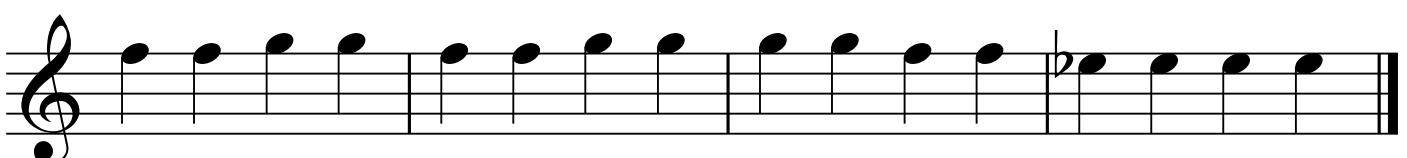
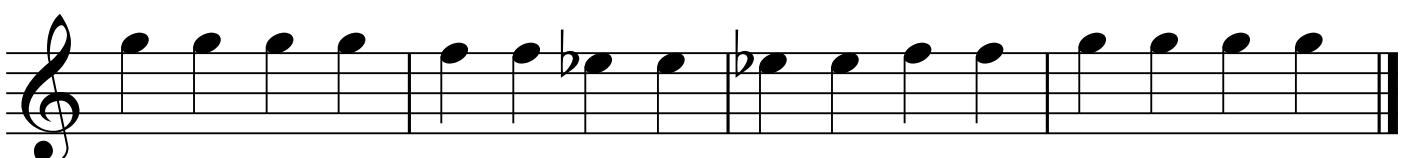
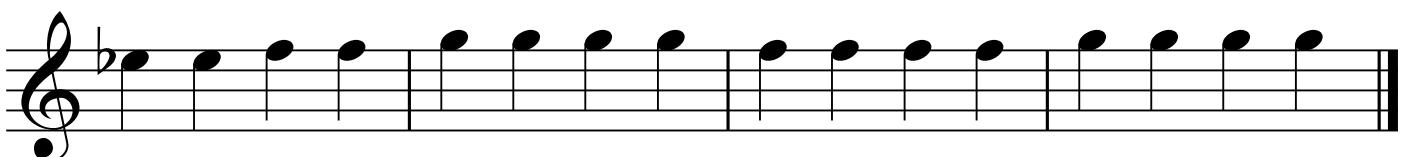
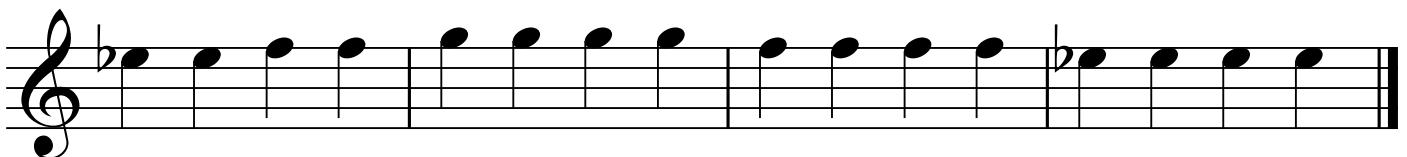
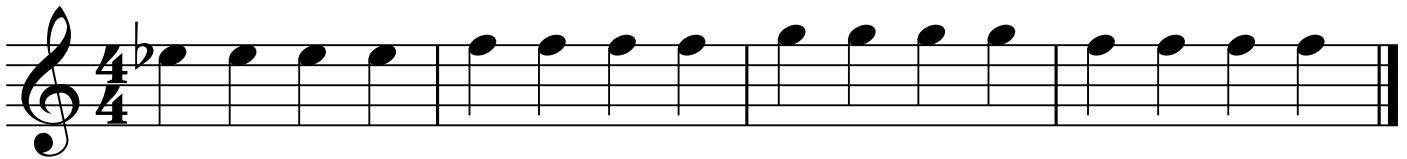
# Lesson 36 - Pitch



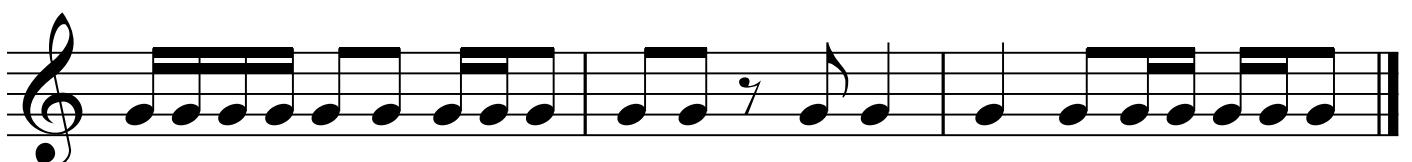
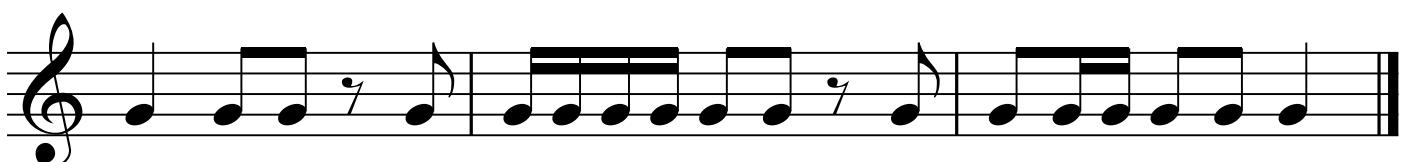
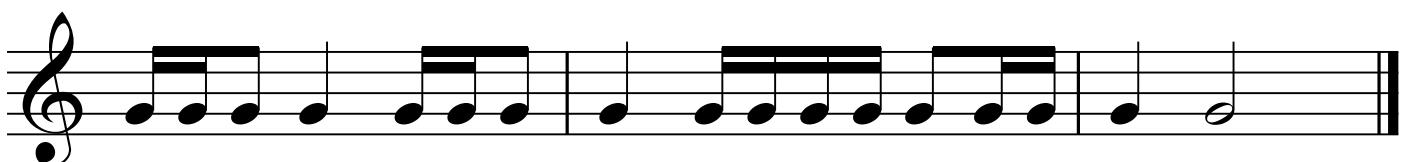
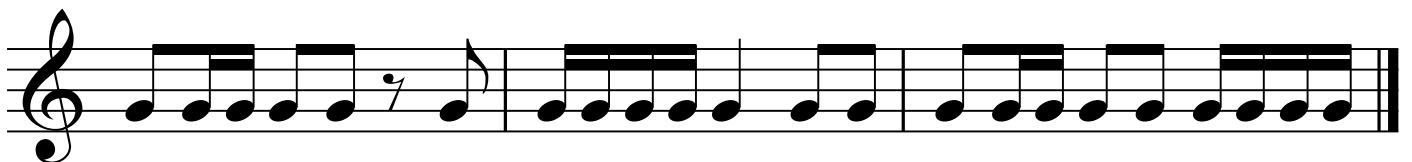
# Lesson 36 - Rhythm



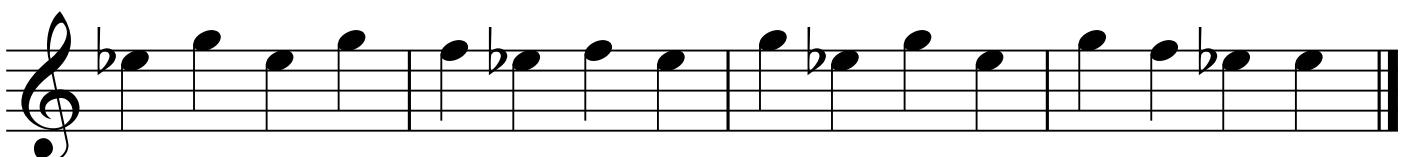
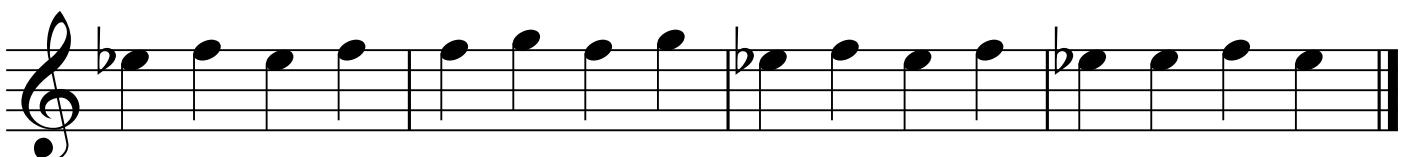
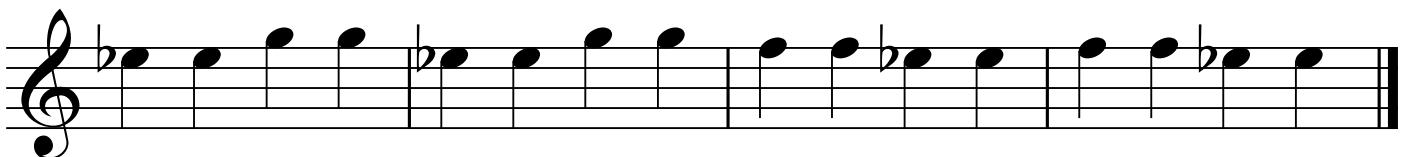
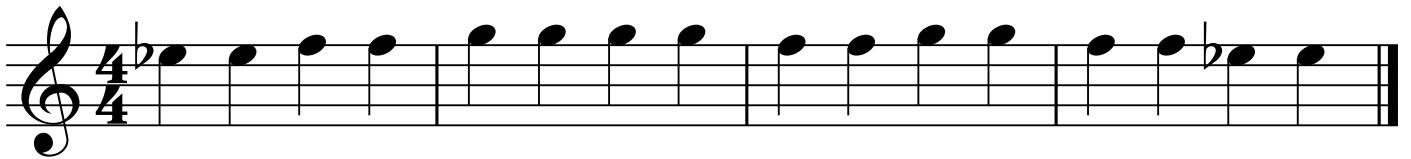
# Lesson 37 - Pitch



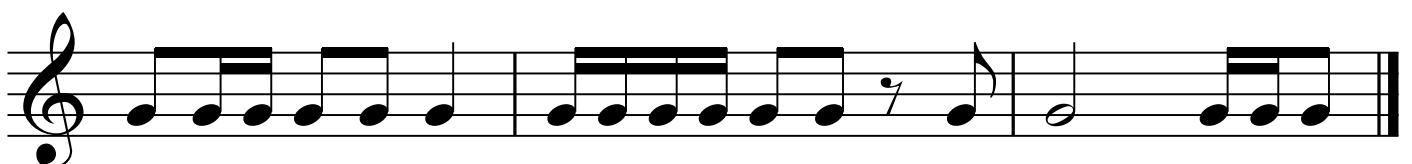
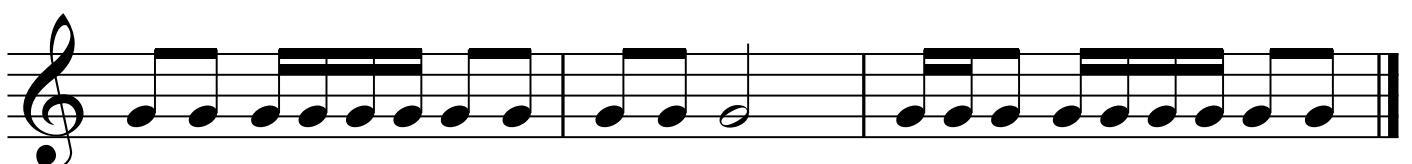
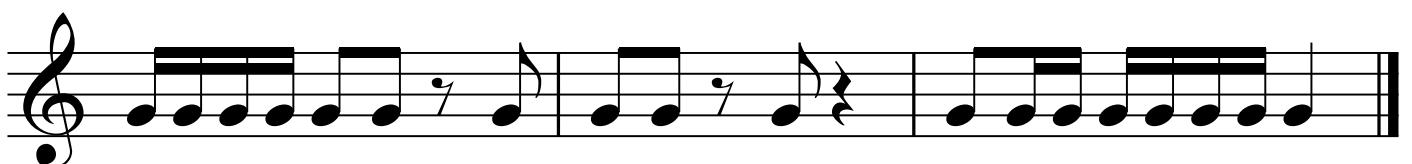
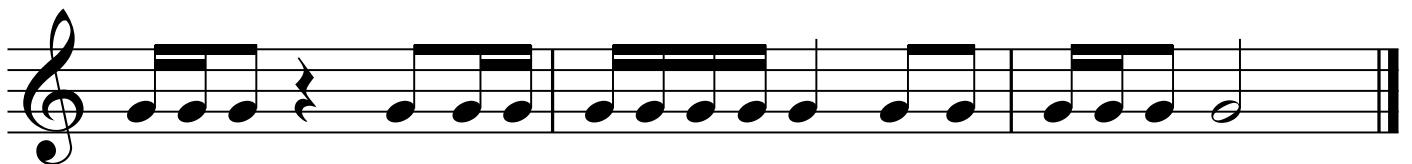
# Lesson 37 - Rhythm



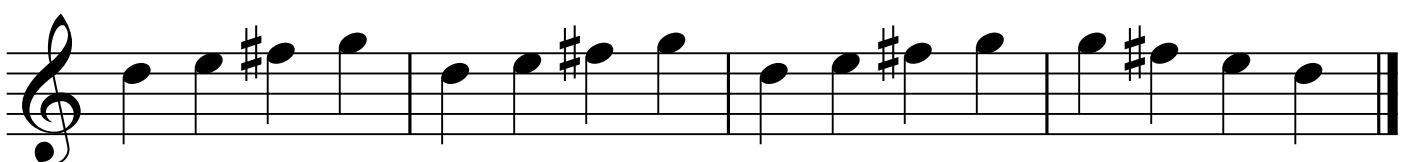
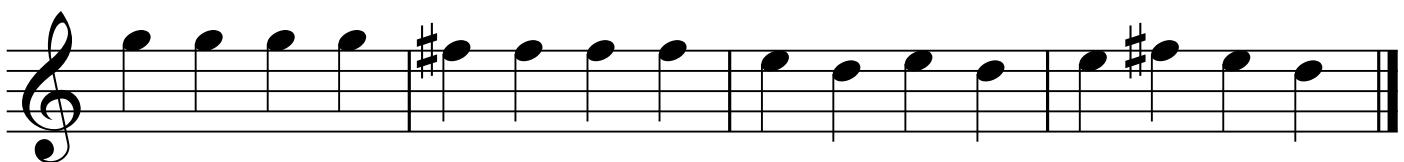
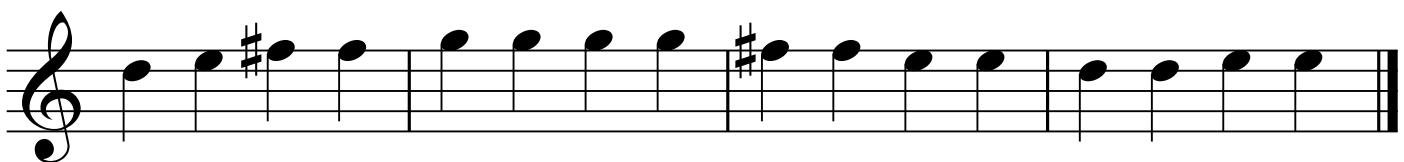
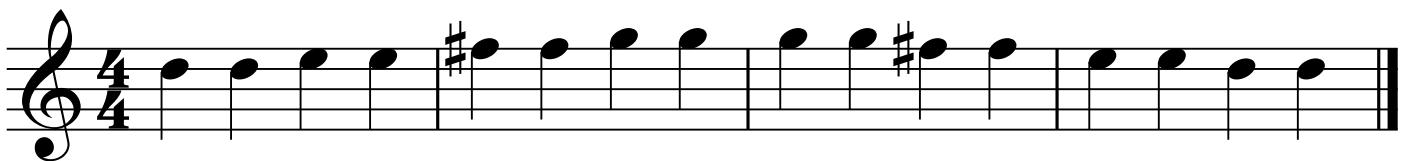
# Lesson 38 - Pitch



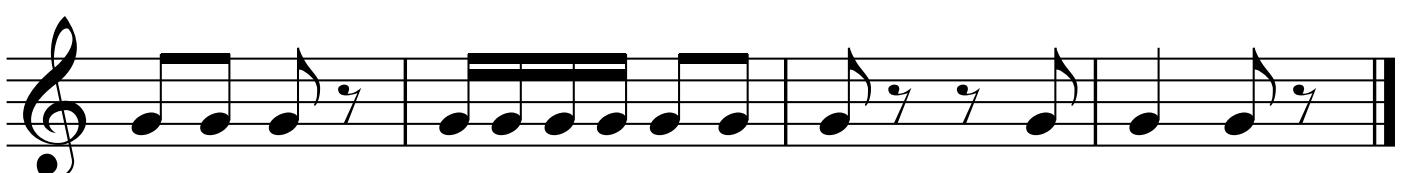
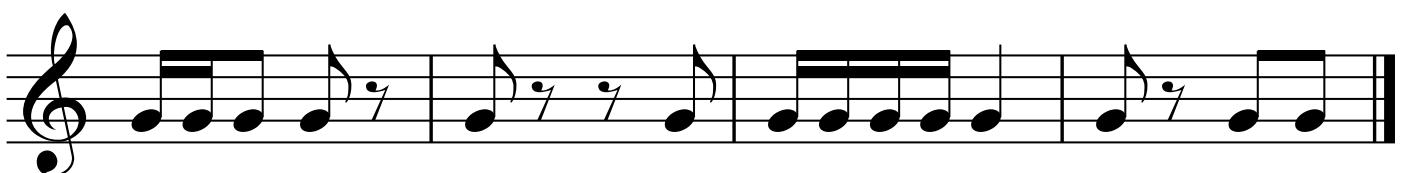
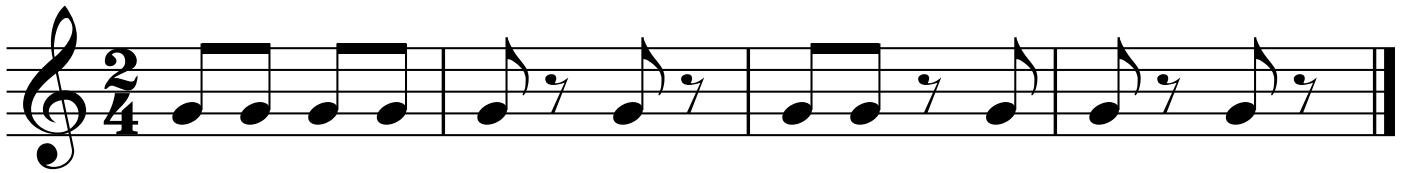
# Lesson 38 - Rhythm



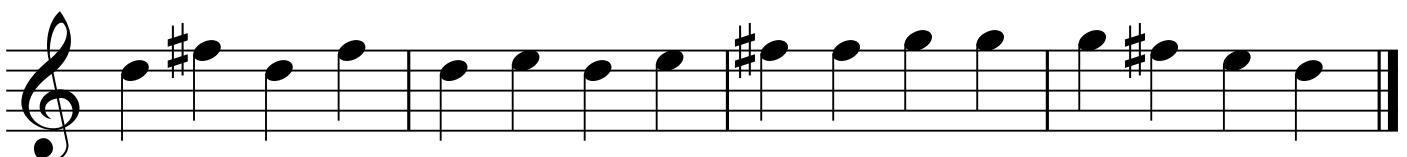
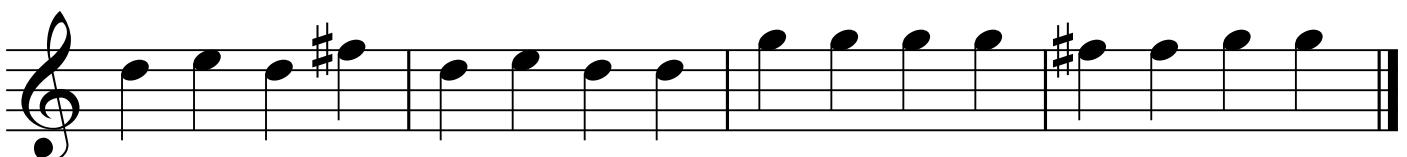
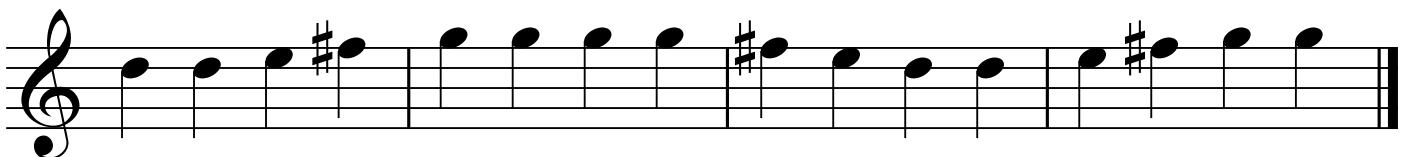
# Lesson 39 - Pitch



# Lesson 39 - Rhythm



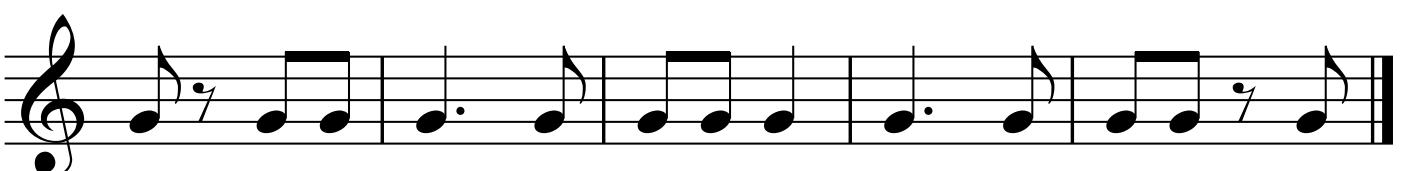
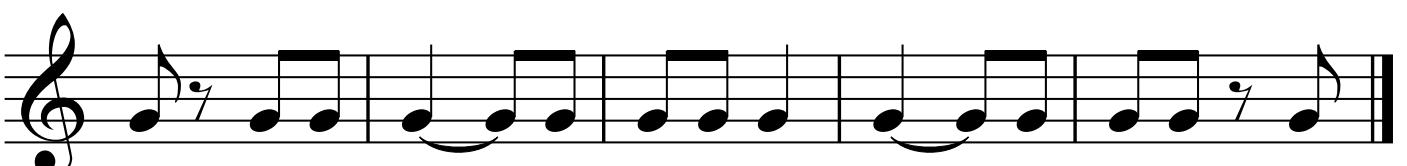
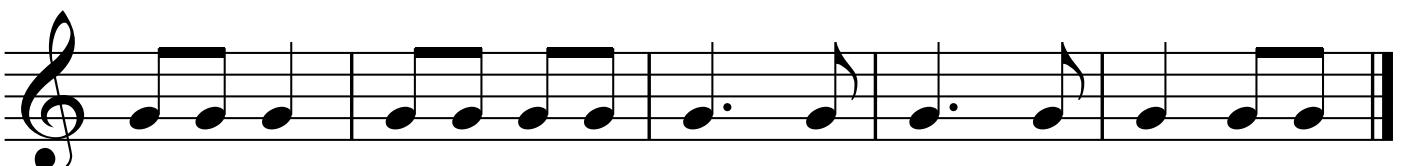
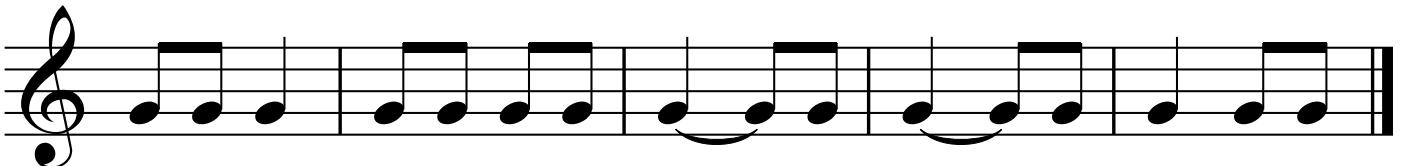
# Lesson 40 - Pitch



# Lesson 40 - Rhythm

What's new?

Tying a crotchet to a quaver, making a note that lasts one and a half beats  
You can also make the same length note using a dotted crochet (•.)



# Lesson 41 - Pitch



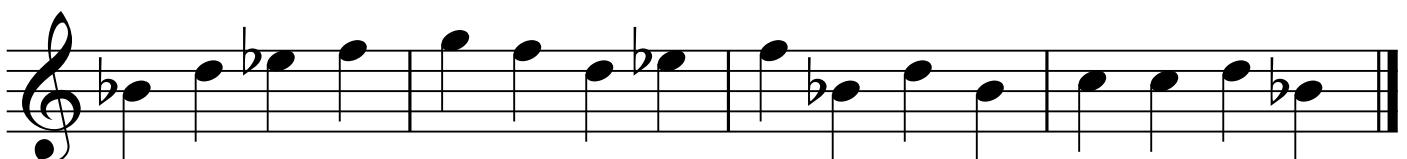
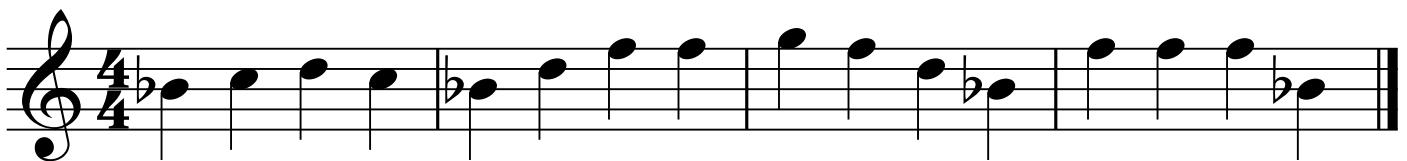
# Lesson 41 - Rhythm

A musical staff in 2/4 time. The first measure contains four eighth notes. The second measure contains two eighth notes followed by a dotted eighth note. The third measure contains two eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note. The fourth measure contains two eighth notes.

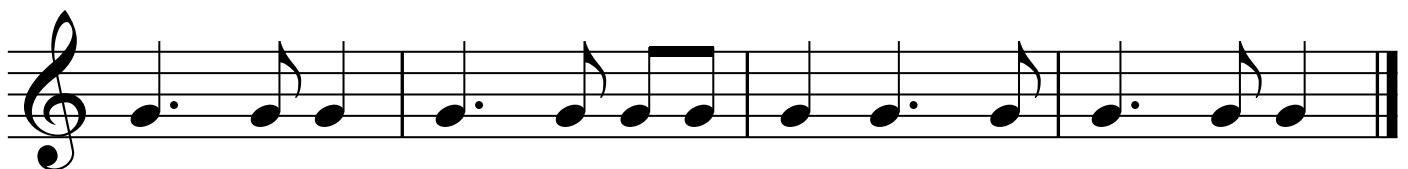
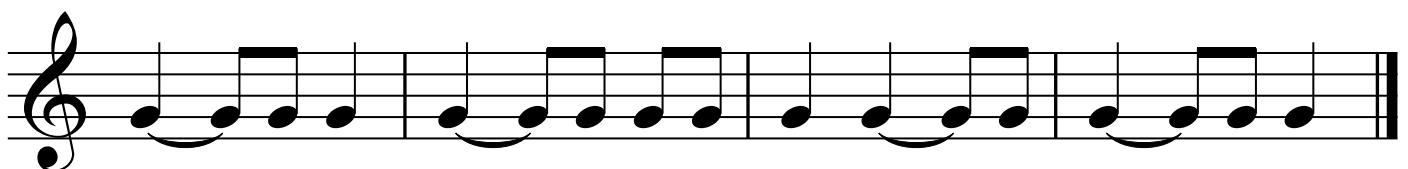
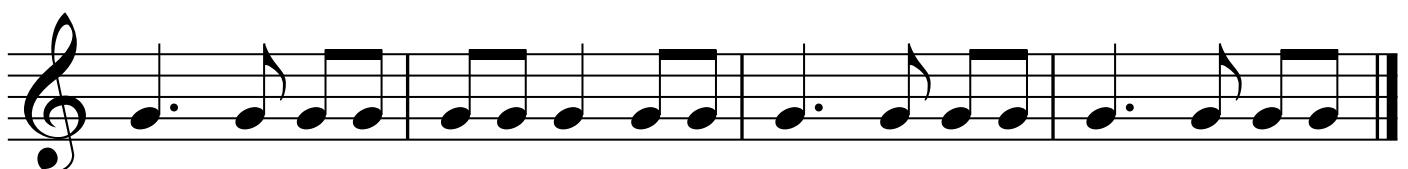
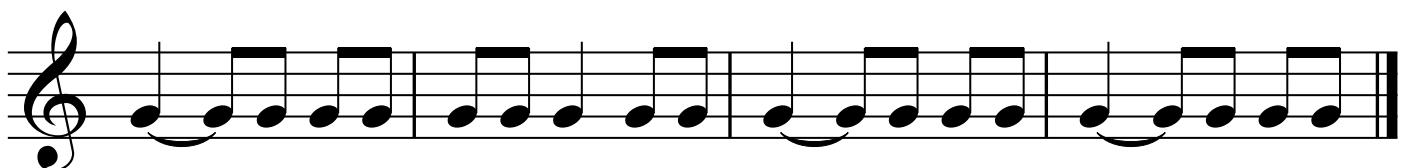
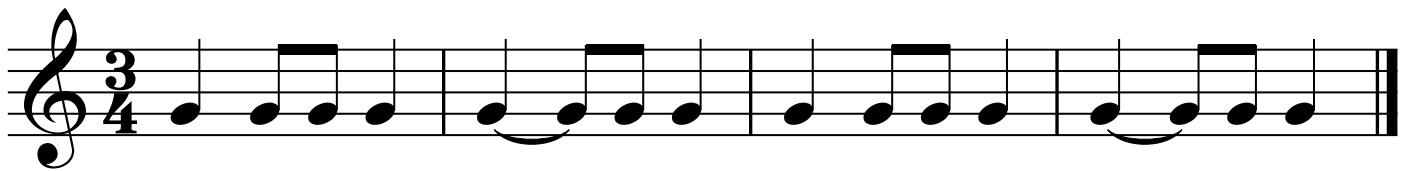
A musical staff in G clef (treble clef) consists of eight horizontal lines. It features a series of notes: a eighth note, followed by two sixteenth notes, a quarter note, a eighth note, another eighth note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a quarter note, a eighth note, another eighth note, and a sixteenth note. The notes are black with white centers, and the rests are white with black outlines.

A musical staff in treble clef. The first measure contains two eighth notes. The second measure contains a dotted eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The third measure contains two eighth notes. The fourth measure contains a dotted eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The fifth measure contains a single eighth note. A vertical repeat sign is positioned at the end of the staff.

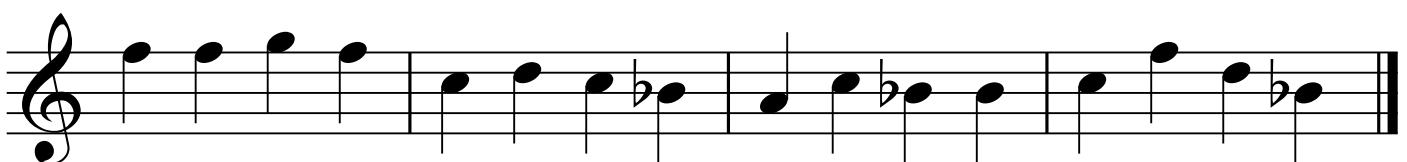
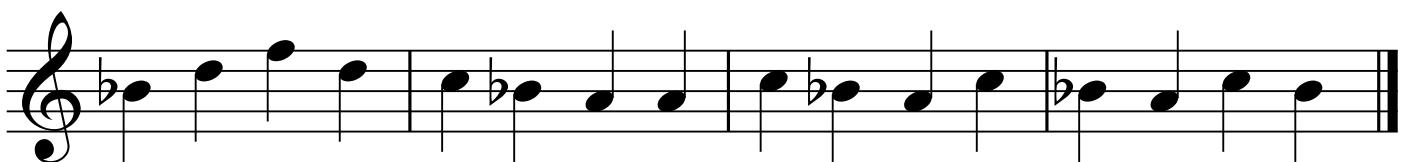
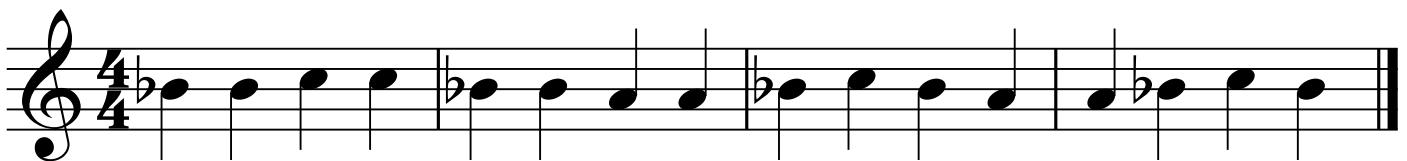
# Lesson 42 - Pitch



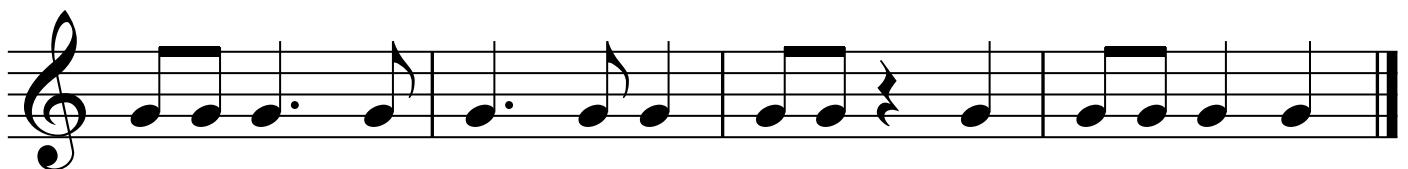
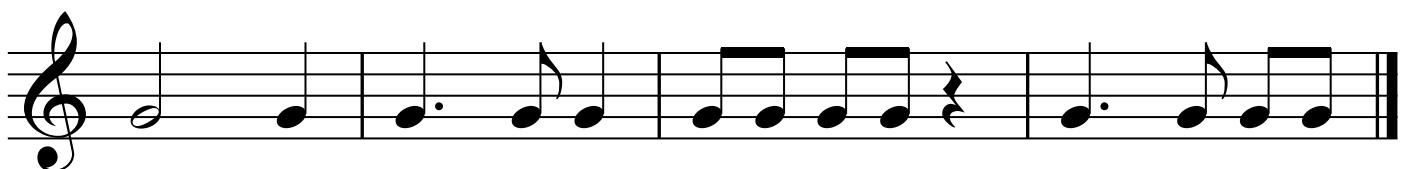
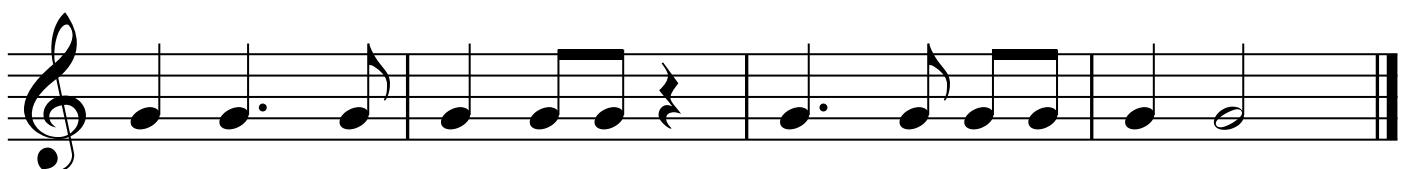
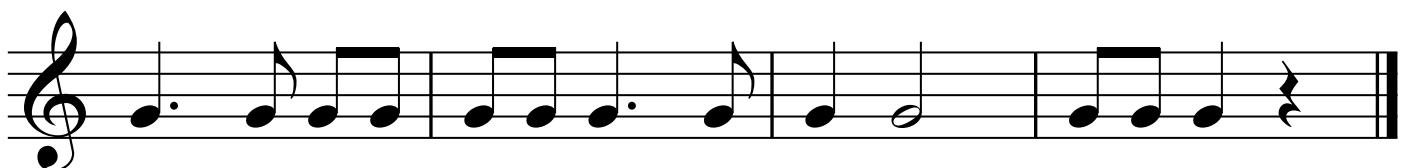
# Lesson 42 - Rhythm



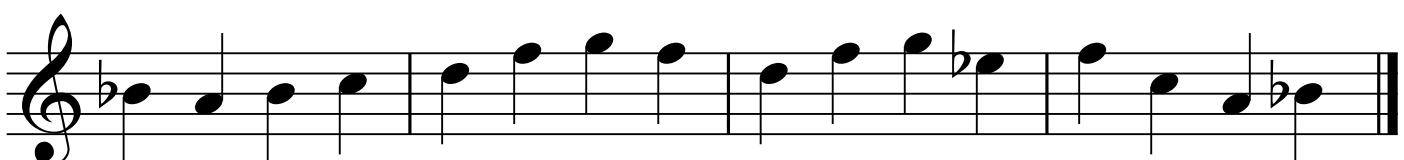
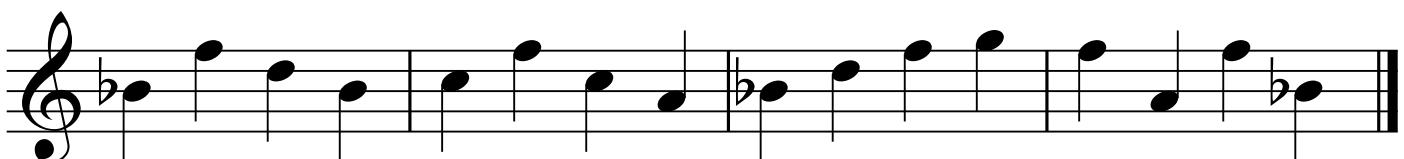
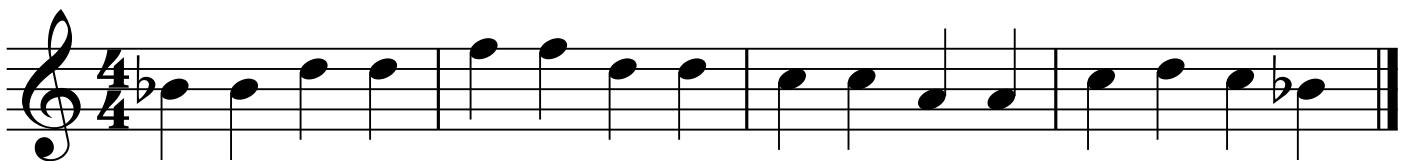
# Lesson 43 - Pitch



# Lesson 43 - Rhythm



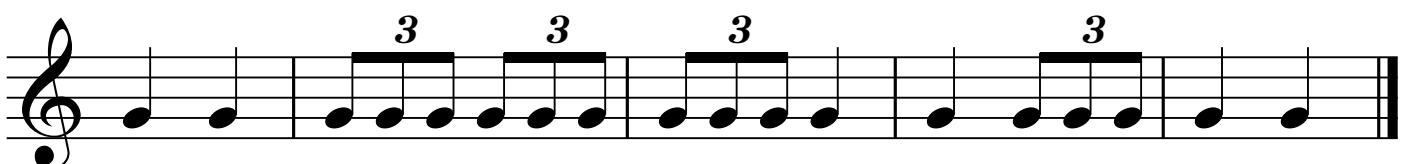
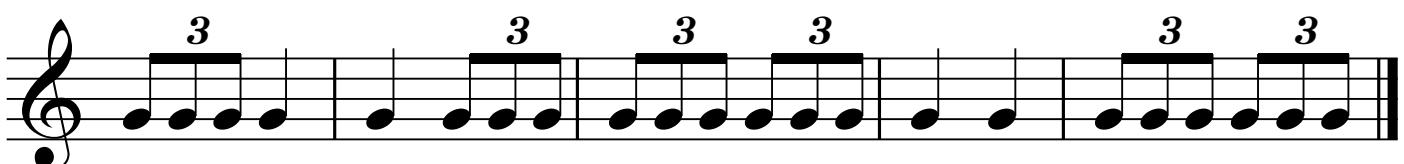
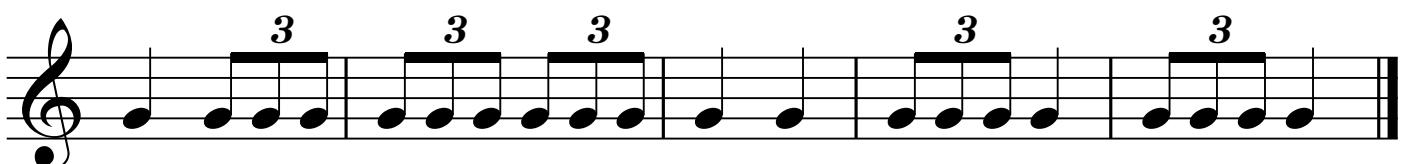
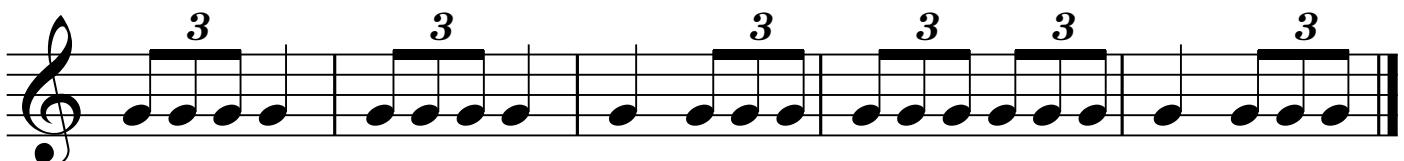
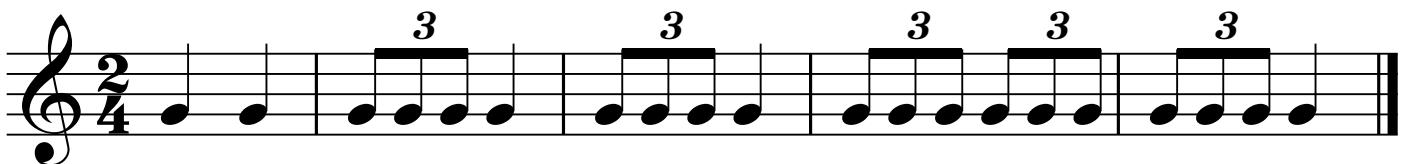
# Lesson 44 - Pitch



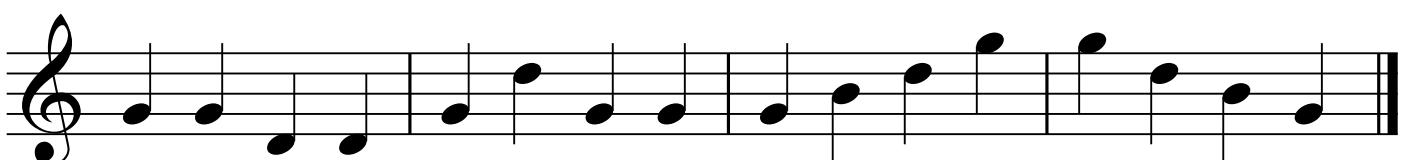
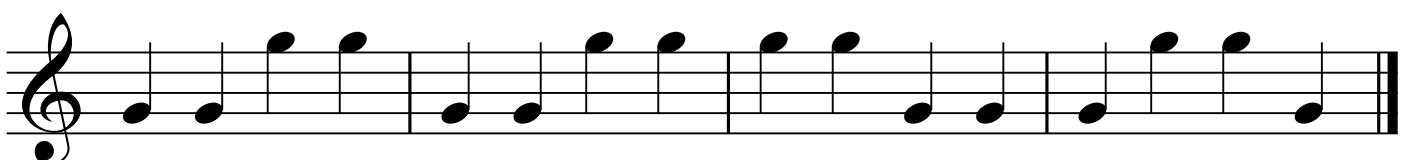
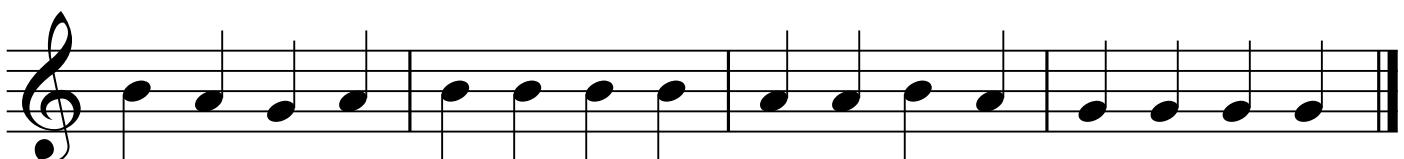
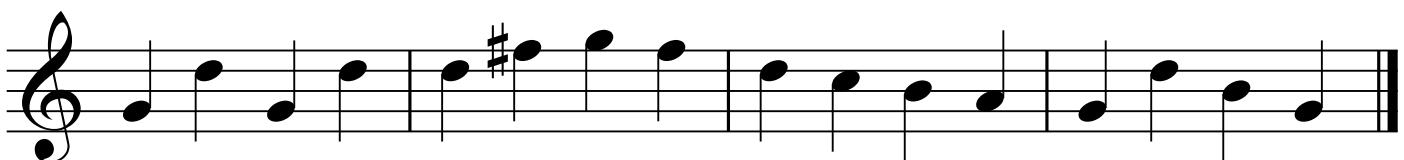
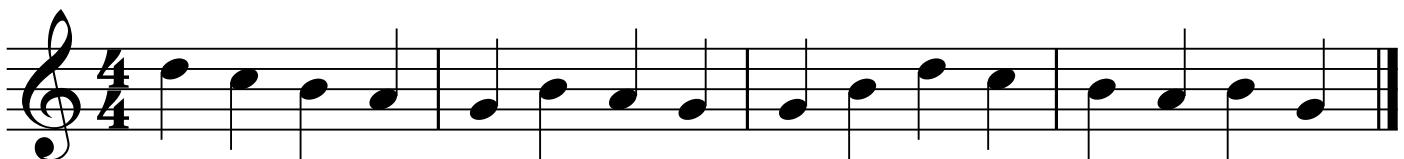
# Lesson 44 - Rhythm

What's new?

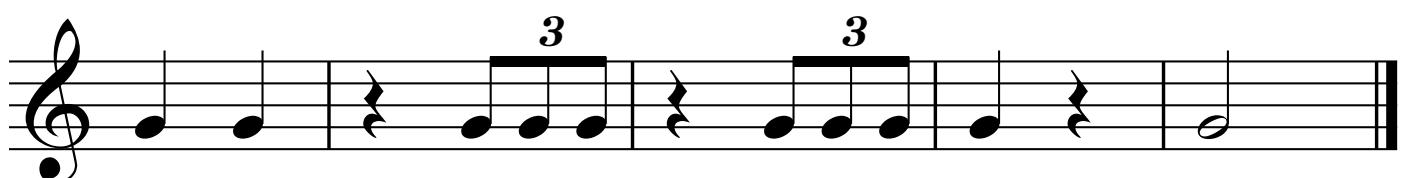
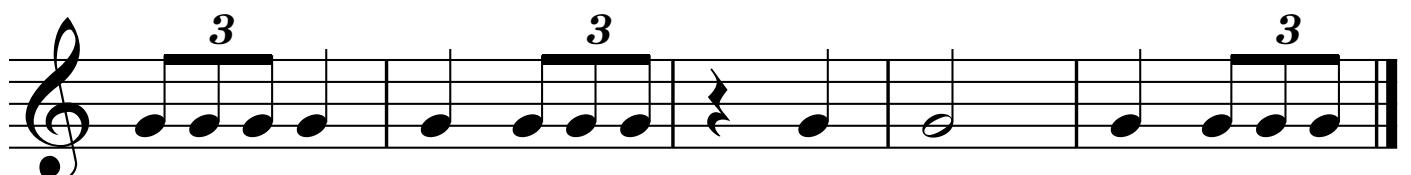
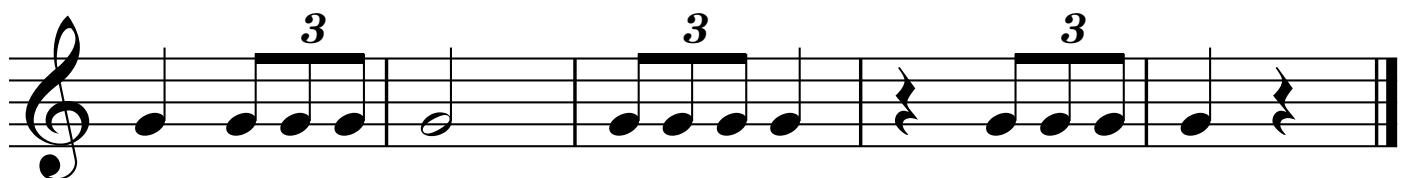
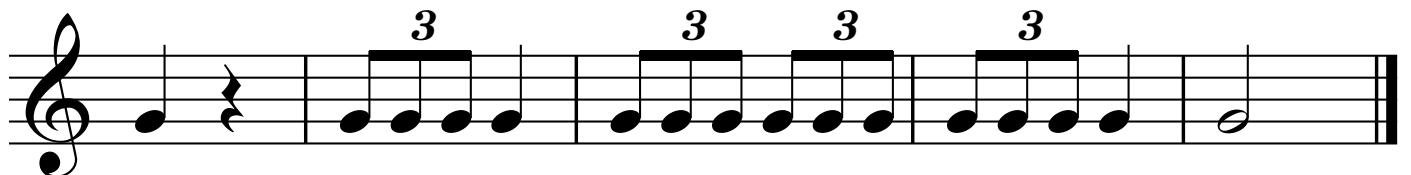
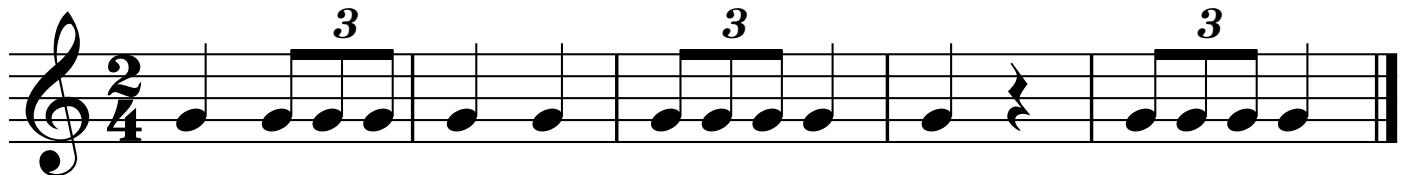
Quaver triplets (with  $\overline{3}$  above them) which divide a crotchet beat into three notes instead of two - "Figaro"



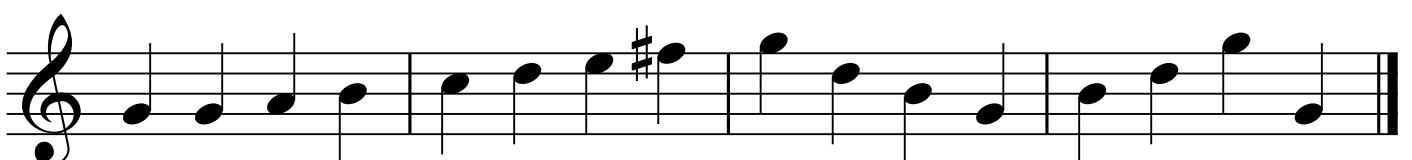
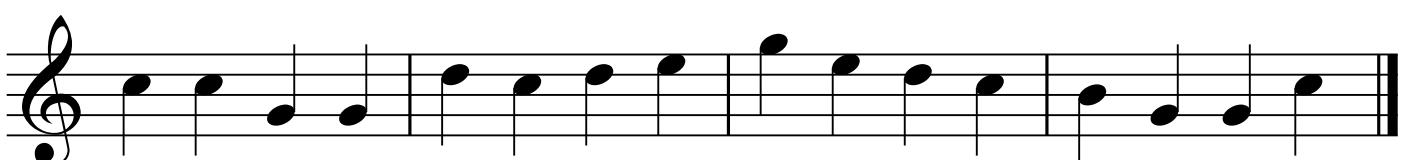
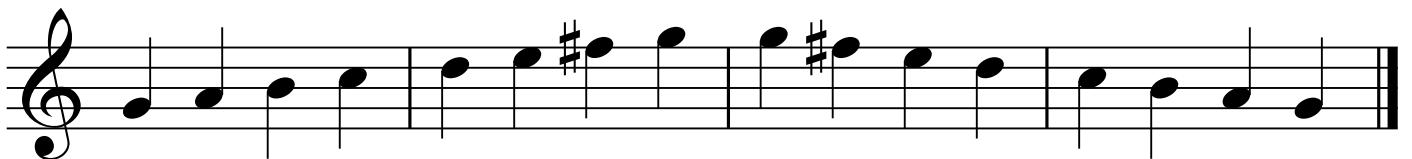
# Lesson 45 - Pitch



# Lesson 45 - Rhythm



# Lesson 46 - Pitch



# Lesson 46 - Rhythm

A musical staff in 3/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure shows a single eighth note. The second measure consists of three eighth notes grouped by a brace and followed by a fermata. The third measure also consists of three eighth notes grouped by a brace and followed by a fermata. The fourth measure shows a single eighth note. The fifth measure consists of three eighth notes grouped by a brace and followed by a fermata.

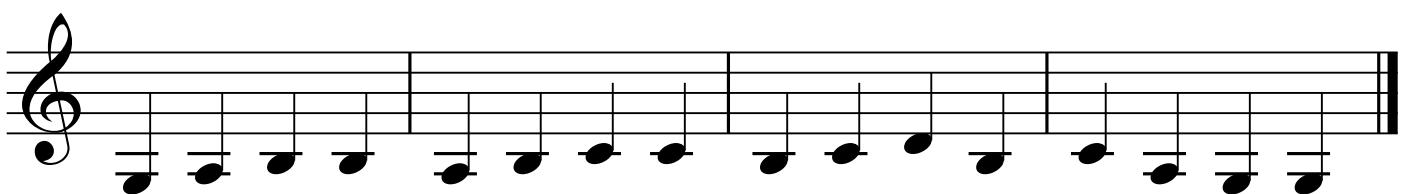
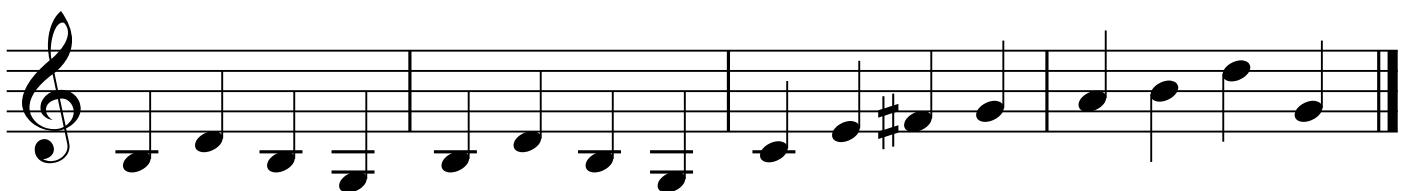
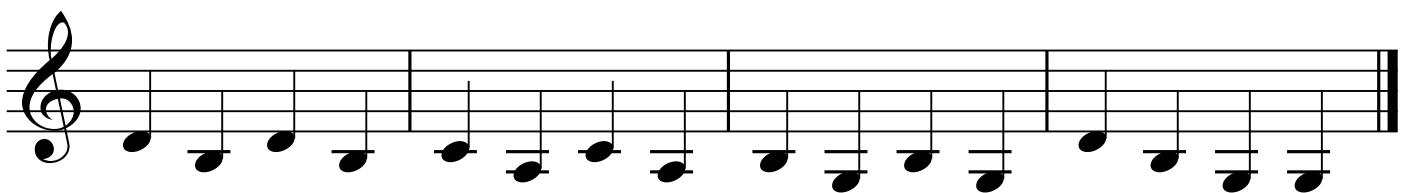
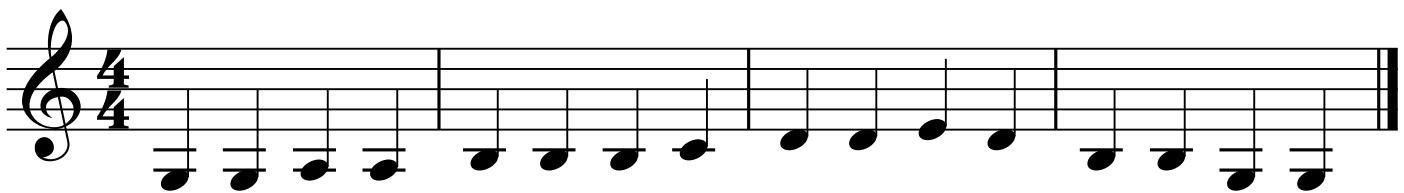
A musical staff in treble clef. The first measure contains three eighth notes followed by a vertical bar line. The second measure contains two eighth notes and one sixteenth note. The third measure contains three eighth notes followed by a vertical bar line. The fourth measure contains two eighth notes and one sixteenth note. The fifth measure contains three eighth notes followed by a vertical bar line. The sixth measure contains two eighth notes and one sixteenth note. The seventh measure contains three eighth notes followed by a vertical bar line. The eighth measure contains two eighth notes and one sixteenth note.

A musical staff in treble clef, common time, and one sharp key signature. It contains six measures. The first five measures each contain three eighth notes grouped together by a vertical bar line with a '3' above it, indicating a triplet. The sixth measure contains a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth note.

Musical score for the right hand of the first movement of Beethoven's 'Emperor' Concerto. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and shows measures 1 through 10. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and shows measures 11 through 19. Measure 10 ends with a repeat sign and a '3' above it, indicating a three-measure repeat. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 13-14 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 17-18 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 19 concludes with a double bar line.

A musical staff in treble clef with six vertical measures. The first measure has a single sixteenth note. The second measure has three sixteenth notes grouped by a bracket under the third note, with the number '3' above it. The third measure has three sixteenth notes grouped by a bracket under the third note, with the number '3' above it. The fourth measure has three sixteenth notes grouped by a bracket under the third note, with the number '3' above it. The fifth measure has a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The sixth measure has a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The seventh measure starts with a sixteenth note, followed by a fermata over the next two notes (an eighth note and another sixteenth note), indicating a pause or continuation.

# Lesson 47 - Pitch

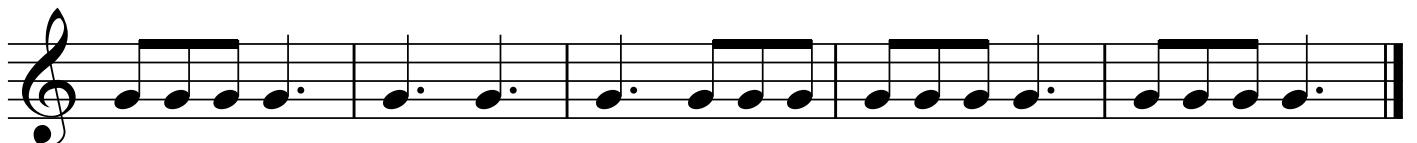
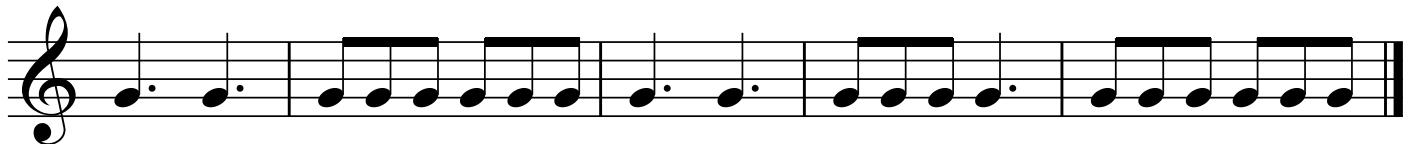
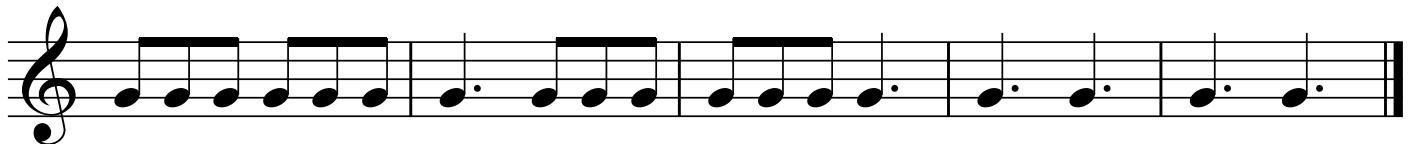
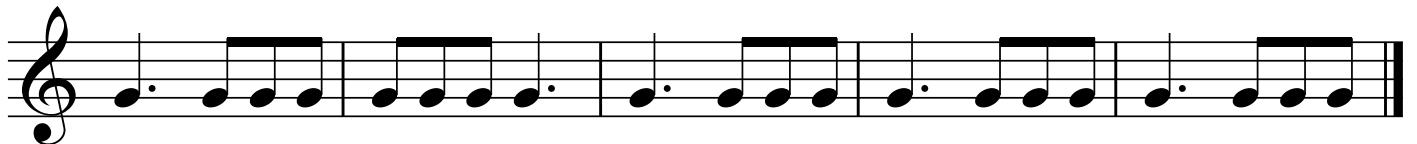
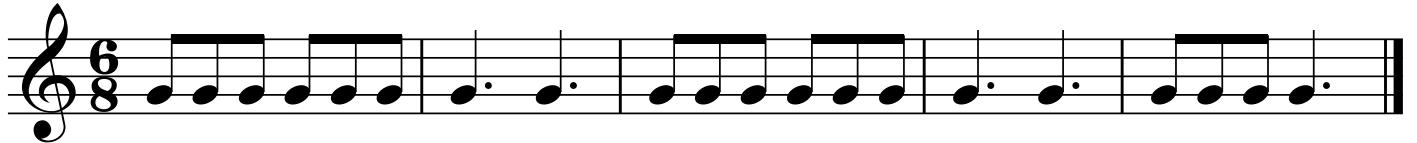


# Lesson 47 - Rhythm

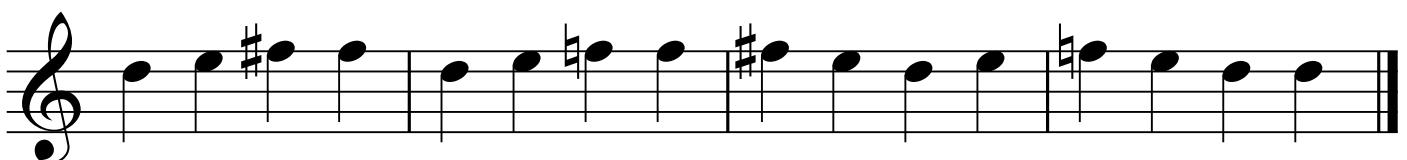
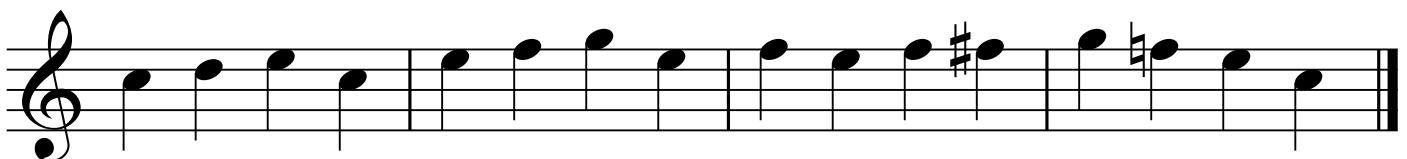
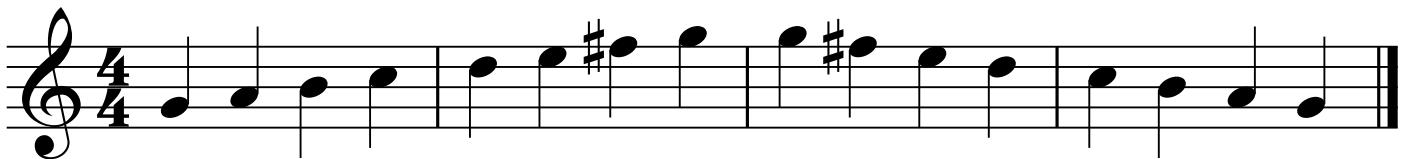
## What's new?

6/8 time, where the beat is a dotted crochets instead of a crochet

These beats subdivide into two groups of three quavers each, which feel similar to triplets



# Lesson 48 - Pitch

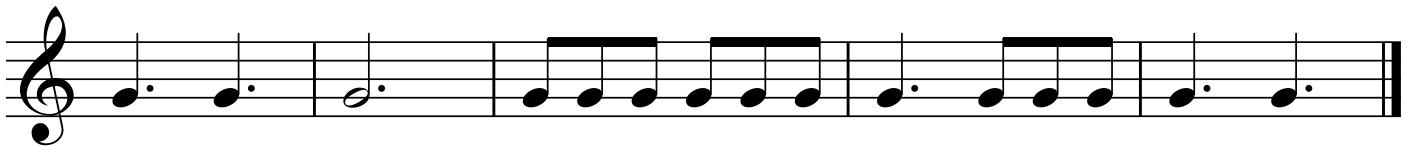
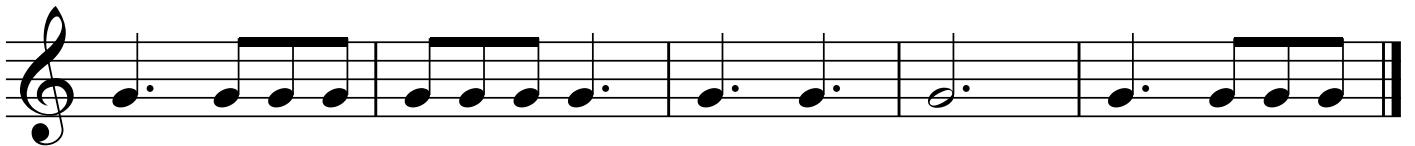


# Lesson 48 - Rhythm

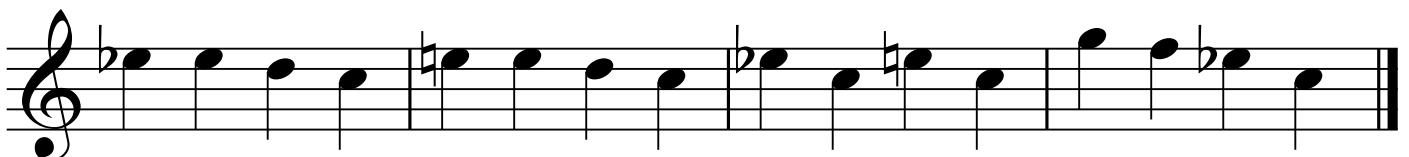
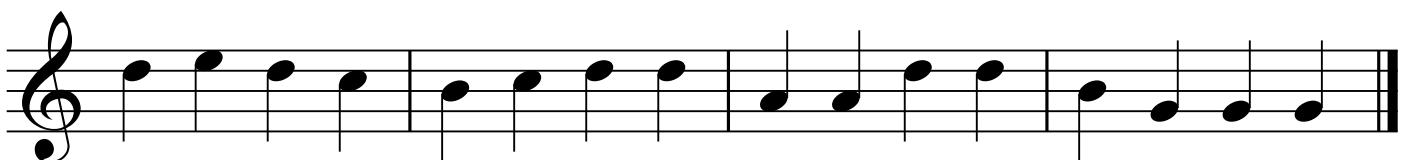
## What's new?

Dotted minims () , which we know are as long as three crochets

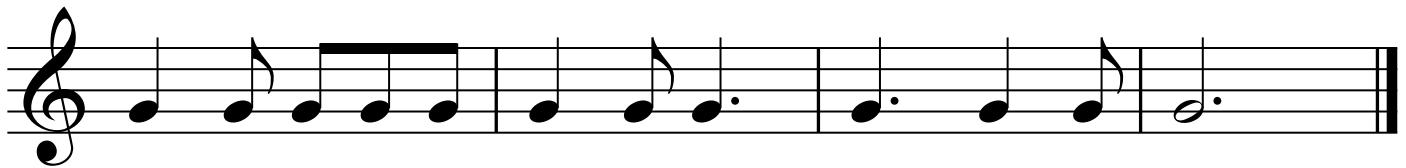
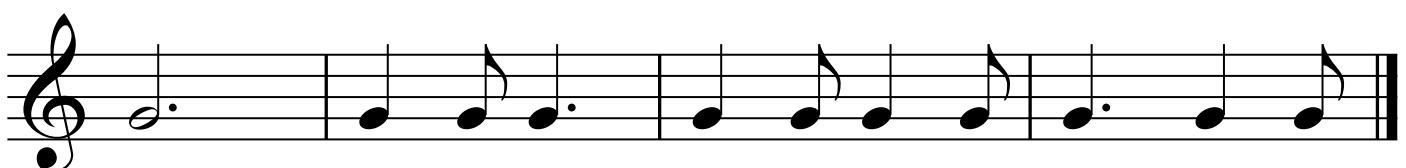
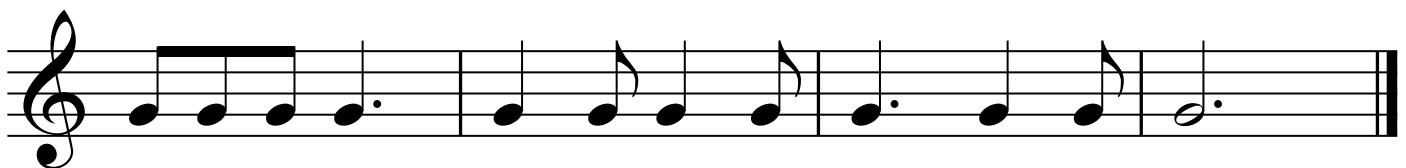
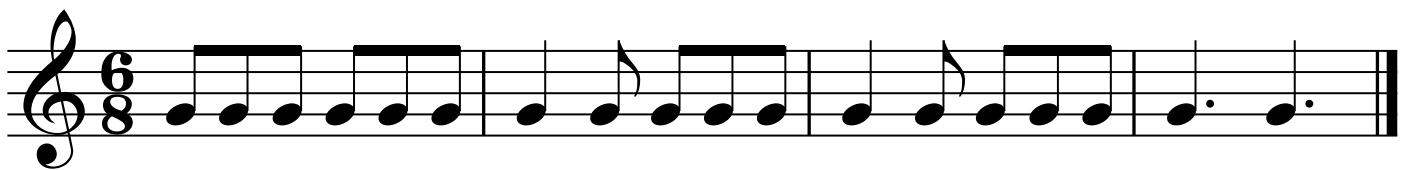
In 6/8 time, we think of them as two beats because they are as long as two dotted crochets, or six quavers!



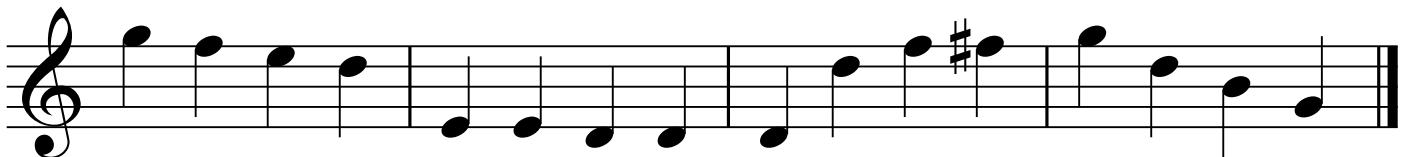
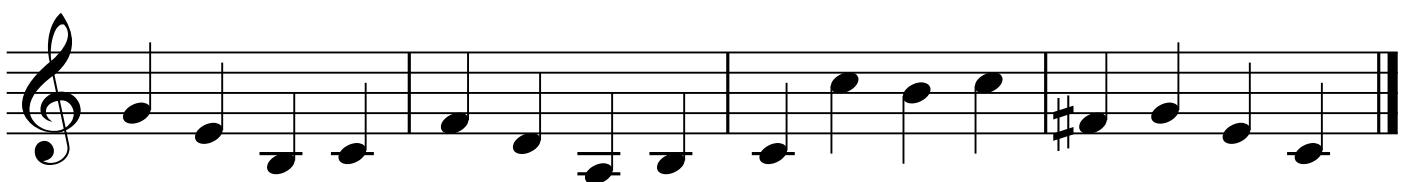
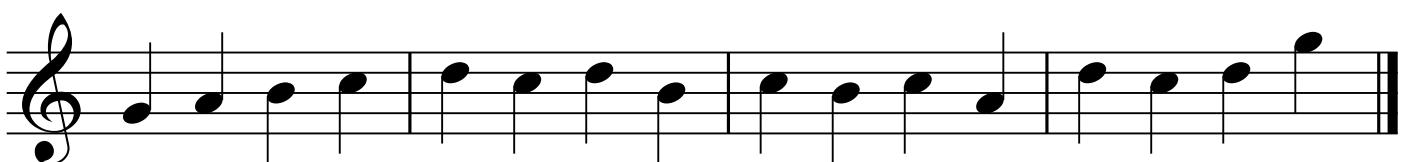
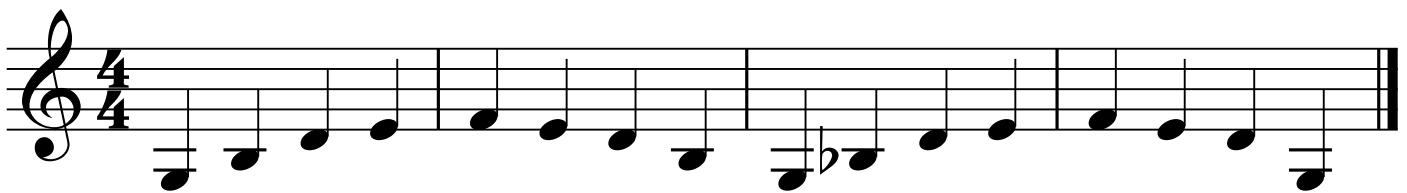
# Lesson 49 - Pitch



# Lesson 49 - Rhythm



# Lesson 50 - Pitch



# Lesson 50 - Rhythm

