

The Broken Clock

When seated at the piano, be sure that your nose is always in front of Middle C. _____ (yes or no)

Look at these Middle Cs. Write an L if the left hand plays it; write an R if the right hand plays the key.



There are two FERMATAS in The Broken Clock. Fermatas look like “” or “”. Fermatas mean to hold the key down a little bit longer. Draw a fermata: _____

When notes are written directly above or below each other they are played at the same time. Look at measure 9 in The Broken Clock on page 21. What two notes are played at the same time? _____ & _____.

Which hand plays C in measure 9 of The Broken Clock on page 21? _____

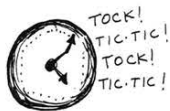
Which hand plays D in measure 9 of The Broken Clock on page 21? _____

You will find a PEDAL MARK “” in measure 9 of The Broken Clock on page 21. The PEDAL MARK tells you to push the right pedal down with your right foot. Keep your heel on the floor.

There are many two-eighths in The Broken Clock. Write the counts below these notes:



Try playing the above rhythm pattern using both hands at the same time! Play C with one hand and E with the other; play on any octave that you like.



The Broken Clock

(BOTH-HANDS MUSIC)

use any finger on the appropriate hand

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 2 measure count-in)

CREATED BY
MAYRON COLE



Tempo di Clock

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1

2

3

4

count:
1 1 + 1 1 +

5

6

7

8

9

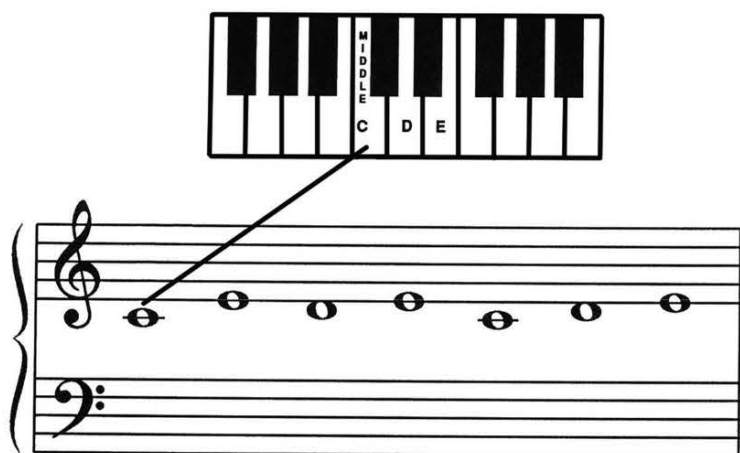
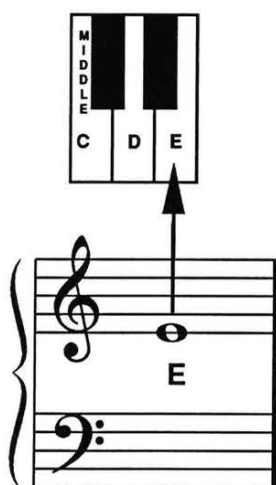
[pedal mark]



Spring Fever & Four O'Clock in the Morning

Introducing E...
The first line in the
high staff is **E**.


Write the letter name of these notes on the blanks below. Then, draw a line from each note to its corresponding key on the keyboard.




LETTER NAME: C _____

In Four O'Clock in the Morning on page 23, there is a tone cluster. What three keys will you strike at the same time?

There is a pedal mark in Four O'Clock in the Morning measure 9. You will push down the _____ (right, middle, or left) pedal which is called the DAMPER pedal. Use your right foot to play the damper pedal.

This, , is a fermata. It means to _____
(hold the key down a little longer or play quietly).

This, , is a G-Clef. It is called a G-Clef because it was originally a big letter G. (yes or no)

Other names for the G-Clef are the Treble Clef and the High Clef.
(yes or no)

The _____ (right or left) hand plays the high staff notes.



Spring Fever

(RIGHT-HAND MUSIC)
use any 3 successive R.H. fingers

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Lazily (orchestrated accompaniment has a 2 measure count-in)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16



Four O'Clock in the Morning

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(RIGHT-HAND MUSIC)
use any 3 successive R.H. fingers

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 2 measure count-in)

Insomnia Speed!

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9

Little Mice & Tiptoe

There are many **E-flats** in Little Mice.

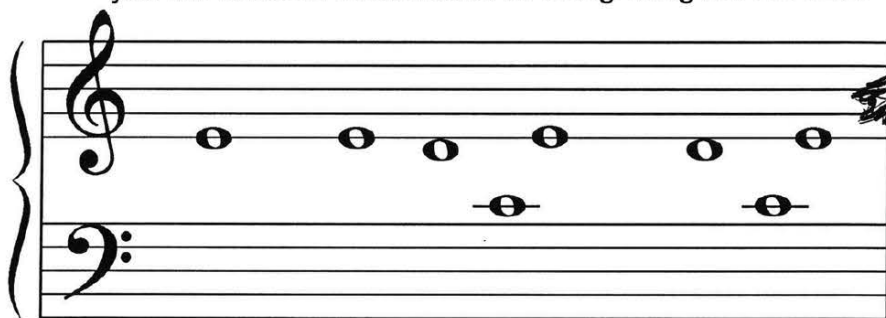
A flat sign, \flat , means to go _____
(forward or backward) to the very next key.
When you go backward to the very next key,
the key is *not always* a black key.



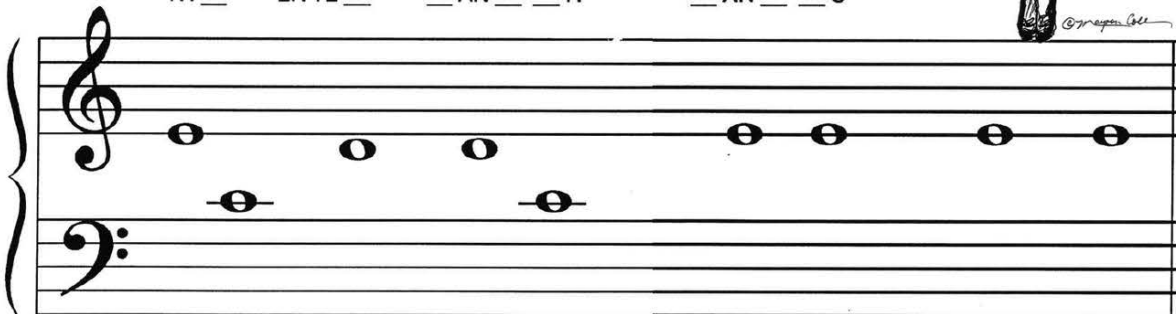
What two notes are played at the same time
in measures 3 and 4 of Little Mice (page 26)?
_____ & _____

Write the letter names below the following notes to solve
the Mystery Message!

Musicians Honor: Look at the NOTE and not at the
WORD to solve your Mystery Message! That way,
you will become much better at recognizing the NOTES!



TH _ LITTL _ _ AN _ _ R _ _ AN _ _ S



_ A _ H _ AY. _ AN _ ING ABOUT SH _ P _ RFORMS H _ R BALL _ T. ©

Time Signatures

The TOP NUMBER in the time signature tells you how many _____ (rests or beats) will be in each measure.

The BOTTOM NUMBER in the time signature tells you what type of note receives 1 beat.

The "4" stands for the quarter note or $\frac{1}{4}$ note, so in this time signature, the quarter note will receive one beat.

→ 3
→ 4



The top number of the time signature below tells you that each measure will have 4 beats. Now it is time to use SUCCESSIVE NUMBERS when you count each measure's beats. Like this: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

Write the counts under the following notes using successive numbers. The first measure has been completed for you.

COUNT: 1 2 3 - 4

When a composition has many two-eighth notes, you will want to count all beats using "+" ("and") with successive numbers. Like this: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc. This counting helps you keep a steady and even beat as you change from quarter notes to two-eighth notes.

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

Write the counts under the following notes using the "+" and successive numbers. The first measure has been completed for you.

COUNT: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +



Little Mice

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(BOTH-HANDS MUSIC)

use any successive fingers on the appropriate hand

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 2 measure count-in)

Slowly

Tiptoe

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(BOTH-HANDS MUSIC)

use any successive fingers on the appropriate hand

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 2 measure count-in)

Pirouette Speed

