



**DYNAMIC CHORALE**—*Dynamics* remain in effect until something new is indicated. What is the dynamic level at measure 4? How about at measure 6?

24A *Moderato*

24B *Moderato*

**PATTERN SEARCH**—How are measures 1–2 related to measures 3–4? Is there a pattern? How about measures 5–6?

25A *Andante*

25B *Andante*

**RITE OF PASSAGE**—What is the *melodic pattern* used in part A? Practice performing this line at *various tempi*. Listen to others as you play your part, working to maintain **balance** as the harmony becomes more complex.

26A *Moderato*

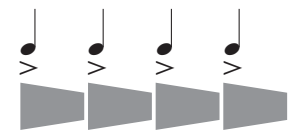
26B *Moderato*

Composers use an **ACCENT** when they want to give a note emphasis. Woodwind and brass musicians accent notes by using more air at the front of the note and with a firmer articulation. Percussionists accent notes by using a higher stick height (and more force) or a harder mallet choice.

**NORMAL**



**ACCENTED**



**FOCUS ON ACCENTS**—Play *accented notes* with extra emphasis. Play at different dynamic levels to practice performing **accents** at those levels.

27A *Moderato*

27B *Moderato*

**YOU COMPLETE ME, TOO**—Lines 51 and 52 can be performed together. They “complement” each other. Count carefully during the rests!

52A 

52B 


**LEGATO** is an articulation marking that instructs musicians to connect notes together with a smooth air stream. A legato note will “touch” the next note.




**STACCATO** is an articulation marking that instructs musicians to put some space between notes. A staccato note will not “touch” the next note.



**SHAPE SHIFTER**—Demonstrate your ability to play legato and staccato notes in this line.

53A 

53B 

**1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS** are used to conserve space on the page when much of the music is repeated.



**WALKIN' COOL**—What patterns can you find in this happy tune with its infectious groove?

54A 

54B 

Scott Watson

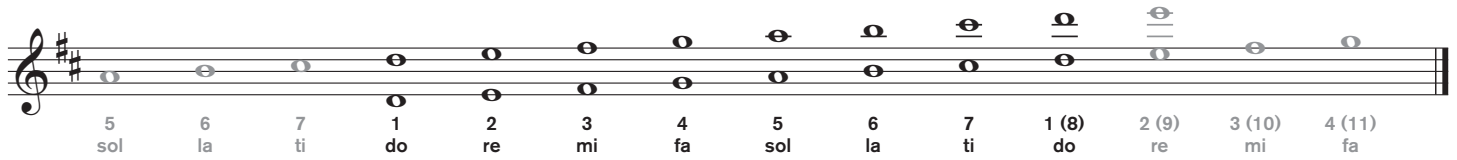
# Level 4

## KEY OF D MAJOR (CONCERT C)



Do you see any flats or sharps in this key signature?  
If so, how many? Which ones?

## KEY OF D MAJOR (Concert C)



### Major Scale (Diatonic)



### Major Arpeggio



### Major Scale in Steps



### Major Scale Pattern in Thirds



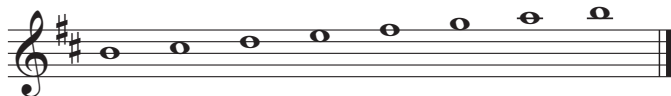
### Major Arpeggio (Tonic, Subdominant, Dominant)



### Major Scale in Sequence



## KEY OF B NATURAL MINOR (Concert A)



## KEY OF B HARMONIC MINOR (Concert A)



### Minor Scale Pattern in Thirds



### Minor Arpeggio (Tonic, Subdominant, Dominant)



### Minor Scale in Sequence



**D.S. AL FINE**—D.S. is an abbreviation for *Dal Segno*, meaning “the sign,” and *al Fine* means “to the end.” D.S. al Fine means “return to the sign  $\text{\%}$  and continue playing to the Fine.”

**JARABE TAPATÍO**—Before performing this beloved Mexican folk song, known to some as the “Mexican Hat Dance,” be sure to review challenging rhythms, accidentals, and the formal “roadmap” (e.g., **D.S. al Fine**).

**116A** **Moderato** Traditional Mexican Folk Dance

**116B** **Moderato** Traditional Mexican Folk Dance