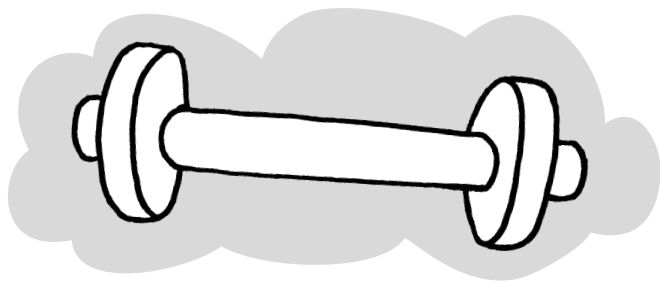






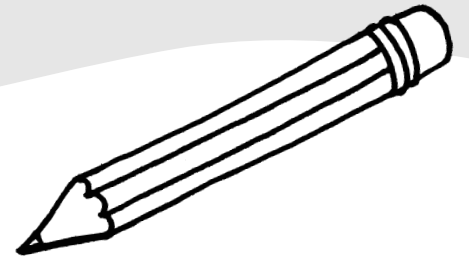
Warm-ups



Before you begin practising, you need to warm-up – both your fingers and your brain! Here are a few examples to get you started. Ask your teacher to add more for you to choose from.

1	Check your posture. Are you sitting correctly?
2	Have a glass of water. Water is just about the best brain food there is! Begin your practice with a small glass (or half a glass) of water and you'll be working at your best!
3	Play very evenly and repeat at least 3 times. 
4	Play very evenly and repeat at least 3 times. 
5	Play very evenly and repeat at least 3 times. 
6	Play very evenly and repeat at least 3 times. 
7	
8	
9	
10	

Explore your piece



Here's the next piece. Have a look at it (but don't begin to play it yet), then go on to a bit of detective work! Look at the questions and then fill in the boxes.

A waltz that halts

Paul Harris

Moderato

1 Write down the title:

2 What is a waltz? Can you explain what the title means?

3 What key (scale) is the piece in?

All your answers form the 'ingredients' of your piece. If you don't understand a question, don't worry: just remember to ask your teacher in your next lesson.

4 Which bars have scale patterns?

5 Which bars have arpeggio patterns?

6 What is the time signature?

7 What will you count?

8 Write down all the dynamic markings.

9 Write down any other markings (such the Italian word at the beginning, slurs, accents and *staccatos*) and what they mean.

10 Think of some words that could describe the mood or character of the piece (you might like to answer this question after you've been learning the piece for a while or after your teacher has played the piece to you).

Now deal yourself one or two cards from each pile, first from the Without Music set, then from the With Music set. Follow the instructions and off you go with some really fun and creative practice on A waltz that halts!