

## Trills

*The first thing you need to know about trills is that you always trill to the next note in your key signature, unless otherwise notated. The second thing you need to know is that you should always end your trill on the written note (the bigger note). The third and final thing you need to know about trills is that you need to pick your fingers up off of the instrument in order to trill effectively.*

In example #1, we are in the key signature of C Major. We have a “C” trill notated. Since the next note in the C Major Scale is a “D,” we would trill to “D Natural.”

In example #2, we are still in the key signature of C Major, we have a “C” trill notated and above the trill sign a flat is indicated. What this means is that you will need to go to the next note in the C Major Scale, “D” and add a flat to that note, thus the trill will be to “Db.”

In example #3, we are still in the key signature of C Major, we have a “B” trill notated and above the trill sign a sharp is indicated. What this means is that you will need to go to the next note in the C Major Scale, “C” and add a sharp to that note, thus the trill will be to a “C#.”

## Mordents

Regular Mordents, you create the sound by quickly fluctuating between the written note, the note above the written note and then going back to the written note. See example for help.

### Irregular Mordents

Irregular Mordents, you create the sound by quickly fluctuating between the written note, the note below the written note and then going back to the written note. See example for help.

## Grace Notes (before the beat)

Grace notes that have a small slash through the smaller note (the grace note), occur before the beat. They are very fast and should sound “graceful.”

### Grace notes (on the beat, also know as an “appoggiatura”)

These are grace notes that have a rhythmic value to them. Depending on how the grace note is notated (half note, quarter note, eighth note, sixteenth note), you can figure out how to play the next note.

If you have an eighth note grace note then a quarter note, then play *both notes as eighth notes*.

If you have a sixteenth note grace note then an eighth note, then play *both notes as sixteenth notes*.

If you have a quarter note grace note then a half note, they play *both notes as quarter notes*.

If you have a half note grace note then a whole note, then play *both notes as half notes*.

## Turns or “Grupettos”

When you see a turn/grupetto you have to start the turn on the written note, then go to the note above the written note, go down to the written note, go one note below the written note and end on the written note. See example for more details.

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| <p>trm</p> | <p>trm</p> | <p>trm</p> |
|------------|------------|------------|

|            |            |            |
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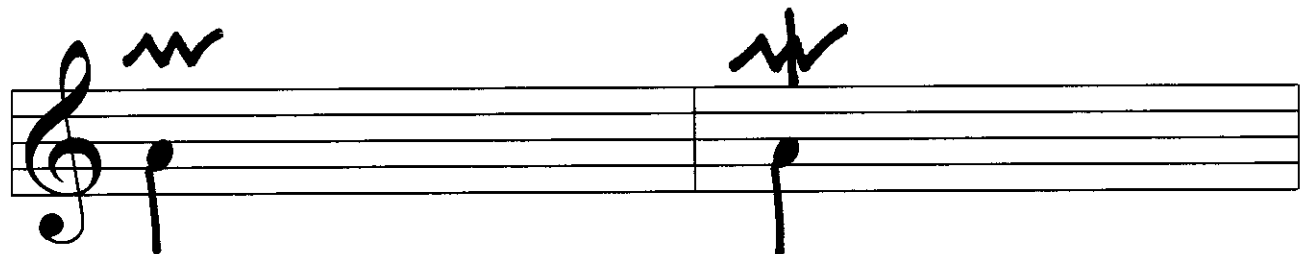
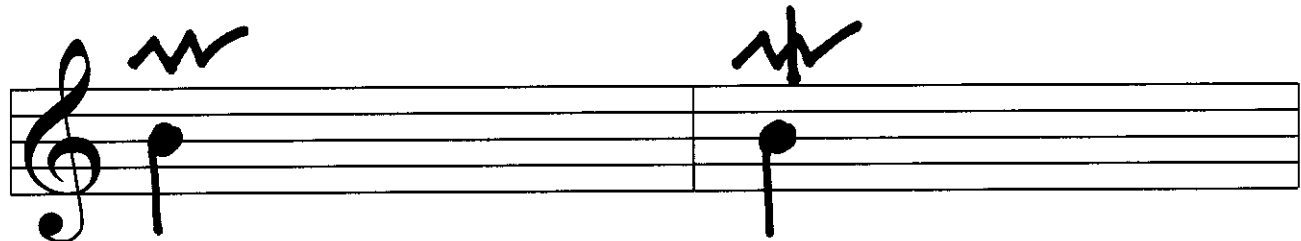
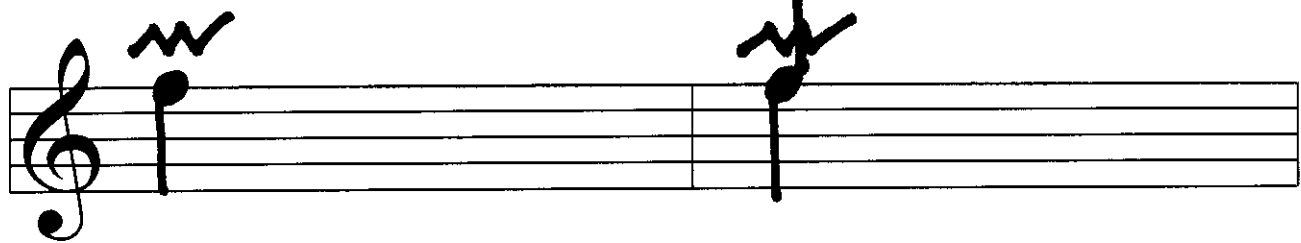
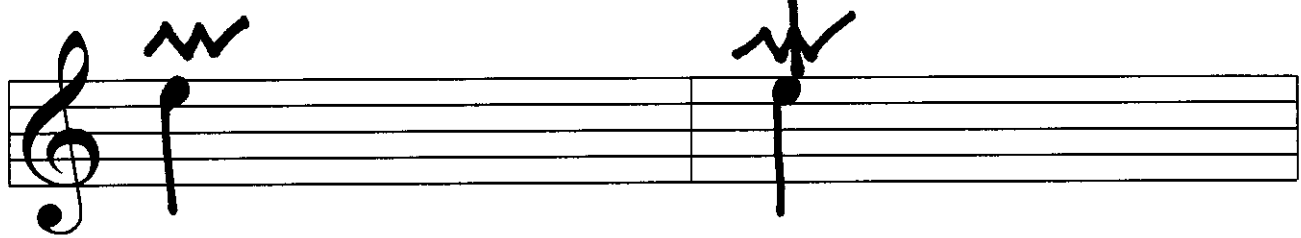
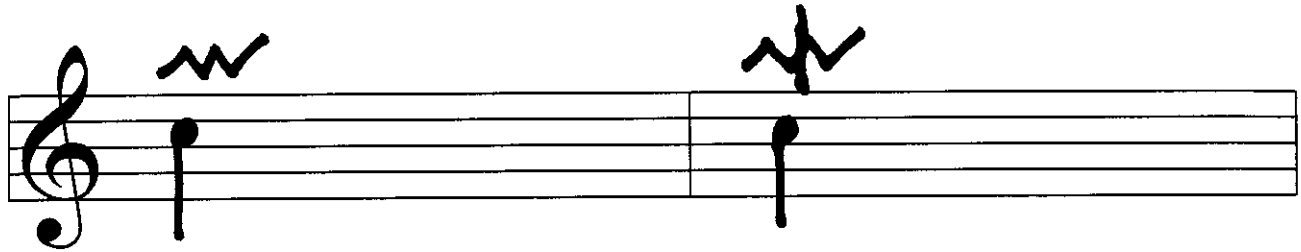
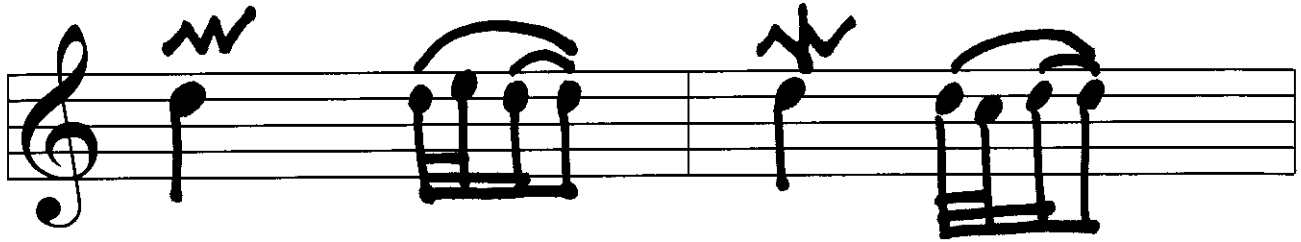
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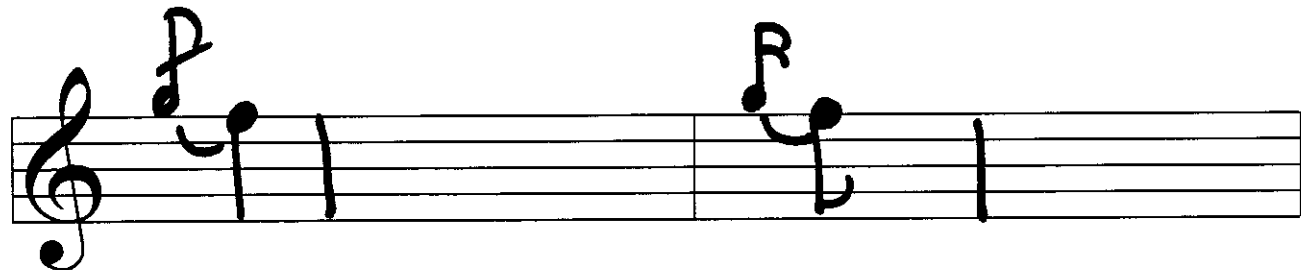
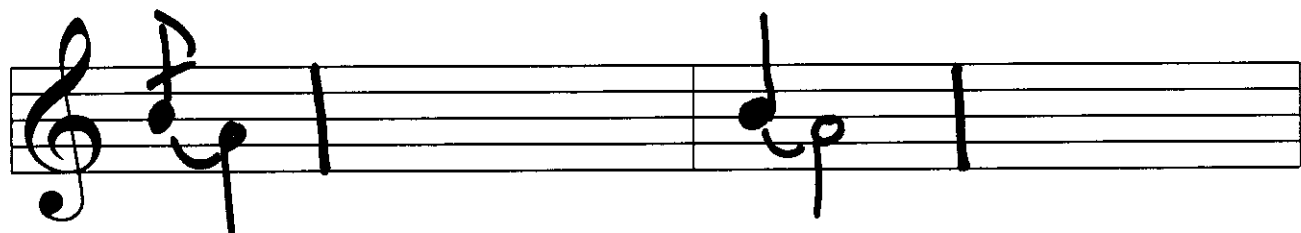
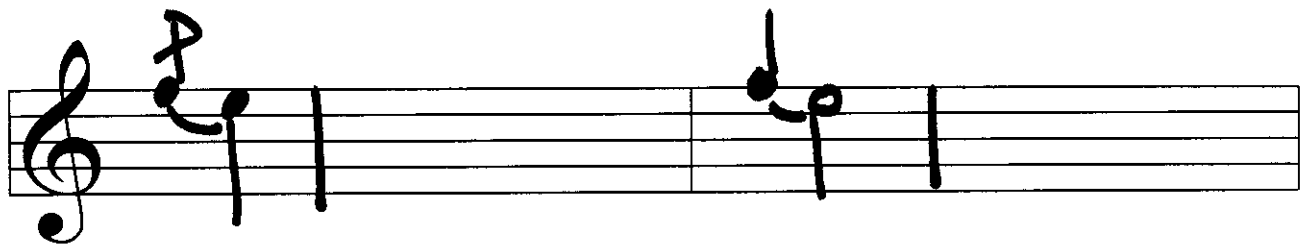
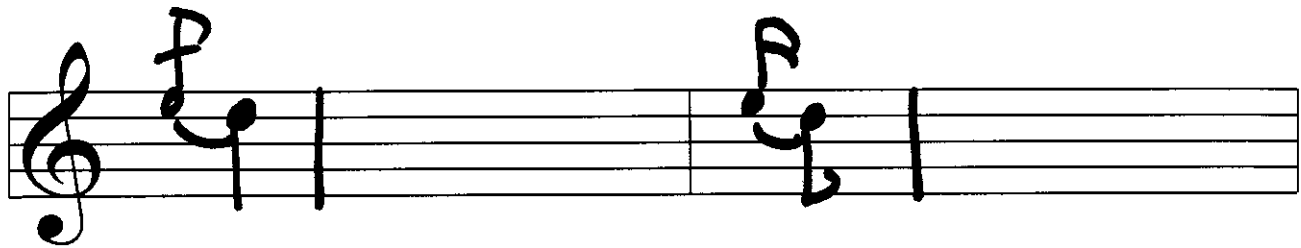
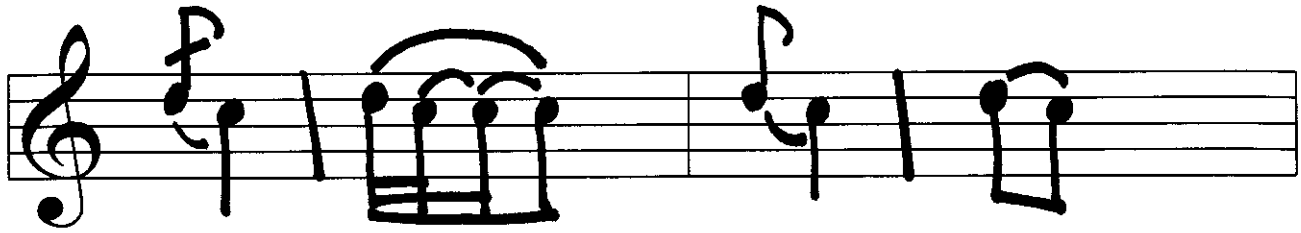
example 1

example 2



Example 1

Example 2



Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

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|---|--|---|
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# Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

Slowly

The musical score for "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is presented in four staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Slowly" and includes various musical notations: a wavy line, a squiggle, a squiggle with a vertical line, a wavy line, a trill (tr), a squiggle, and two squiggles with vertical lines. The second staff continues with a trill (tr), a wavy line, a squiggle, a squiggle, a squiggle with a vertical line, a squiggle, a wavy line, and another wavy line. The third staff features a trill (tr), a squiggle, a wavy line, a wavy line, a wavy line with a vertical line, a wavy line, a wavy line, and a wavy line. The fourth staff concludes with a wavy line, a squiggle, a squiggle, a squiggle, a squiggle, a squiggle, a squiggle, and a squiggle. The score is written in a single melodic line on a five-line staff.

## Happy Birthday - Treble Clef



## Happy Birthday - Bass Clef



Example #1  
trm

Example #2  
b  
trm

Example #3  
#  
trm

|                   |                    |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                   |                    |                    |
| <u>C</u> <u>D</u> | <u>C</u> <u>Bb</u> | <u>B</u> <u>C#</u> |

trm

b  
trm

#  
trm

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
|     |     |     |
| — — | — — | — — |

trm

b  
trm

#  
trm

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
|            |            |            |
| <u>C</u> — | <u>C</u> — | <u>C</u> — |

trm

b  
trm

#  
trm

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
|     |     |     |
| — — | — — | — — |

trm

b  
trm

#  
trm

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| — — | — — | — — |

trm

b  
trm

#  
trm

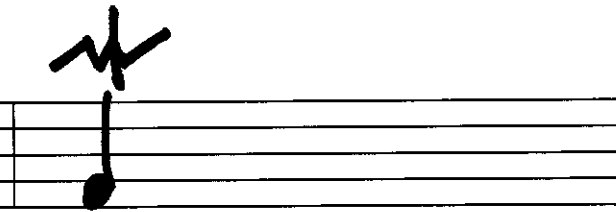
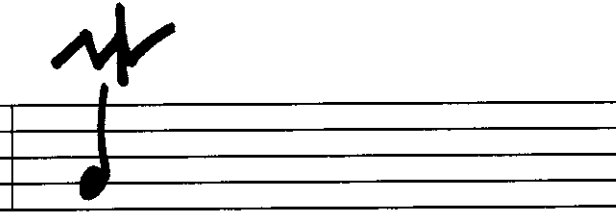
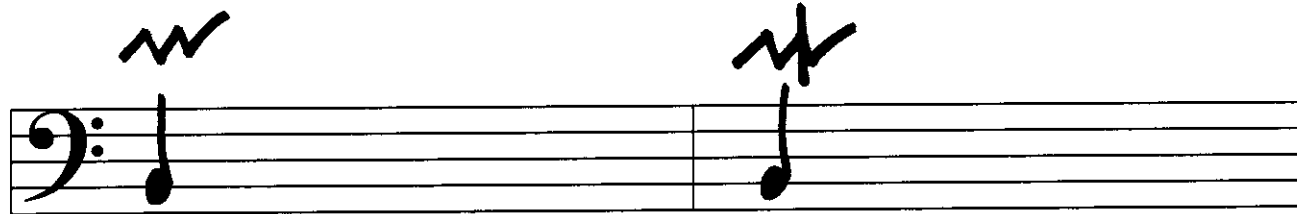
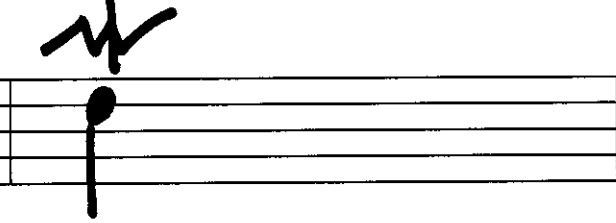
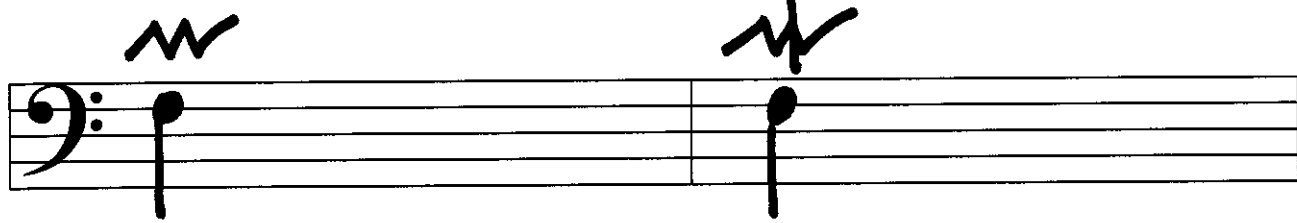
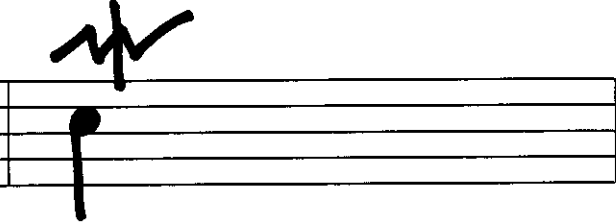
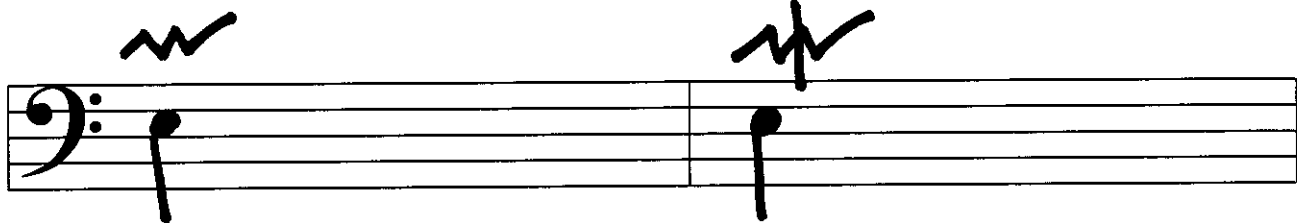
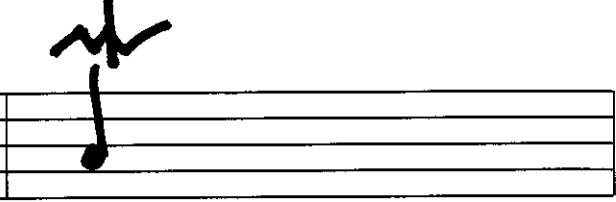
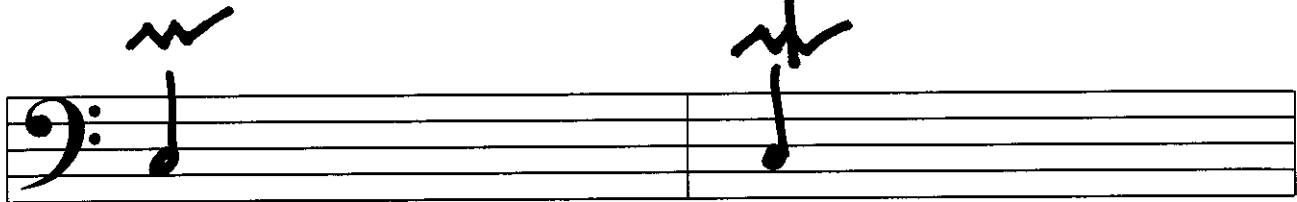
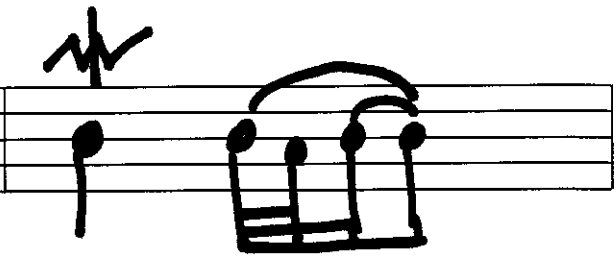
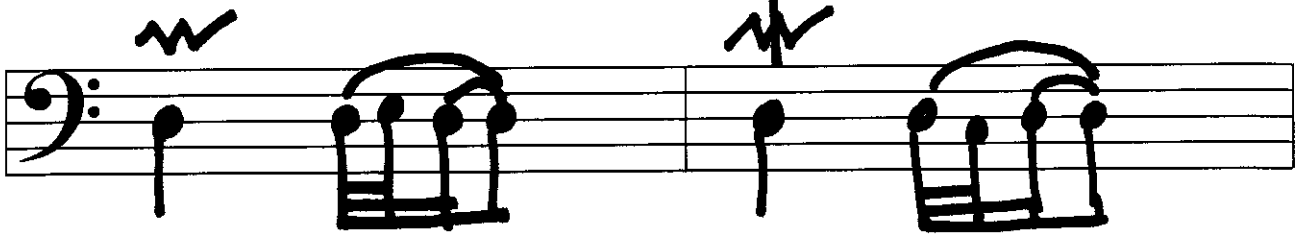
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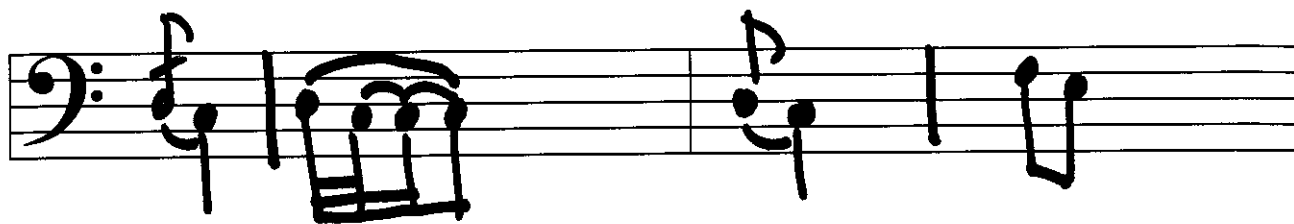


Example 1

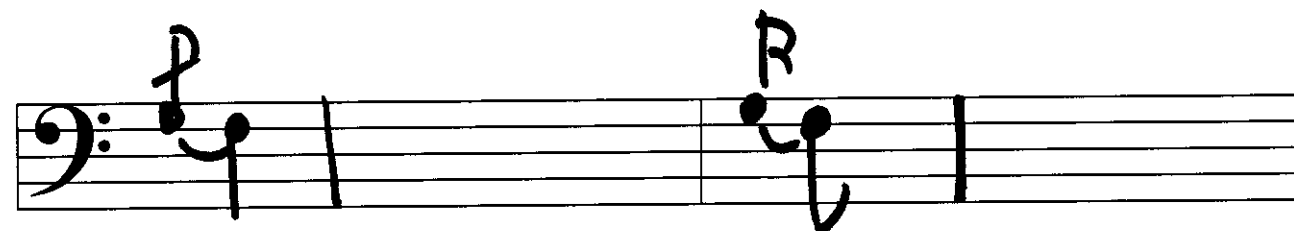
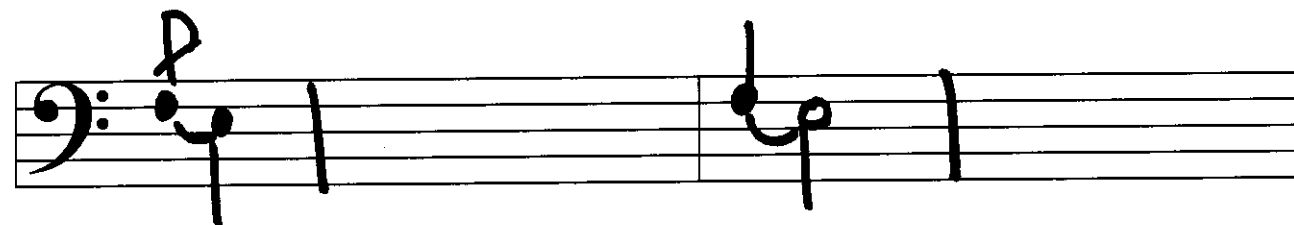
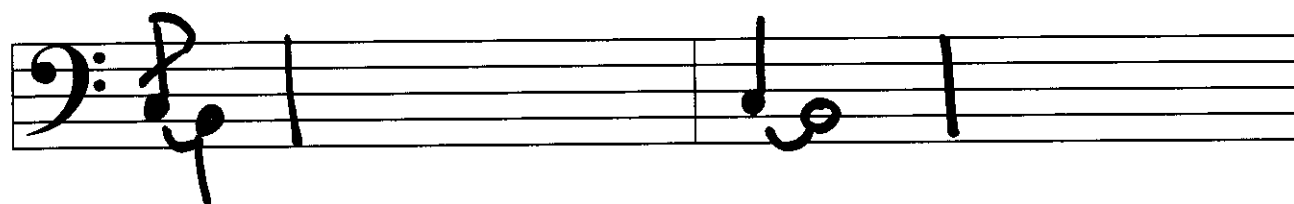
Example 2



Example 1



Example 2



Example 1

Example 2


Example 3





Name \_\_\_\_\_


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## Signs Matching Worksheet

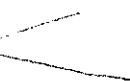
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
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
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
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\_\_\_\_ 11. 


\_\_\_\_ 12. 


\_\_\_\_ 13. 


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
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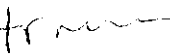
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\_\_\_\_ 21. 


\_\_\_\_ 22. 


\_\_\_\_ 23. 

\_\_\_\_ 24. 

\_\_\_\_ 25. 

\_\_\_\_ 26. 

\_\_\_\_ 27. 

\_\_\_\_ 28. 

- a. Eighth Notes
- b. Sixteenth Notes
- c. Roll
- d. Crescendo
- e. Diminuendo or Decrescendo
- f. Niete
- g. Sharp
- h. Flat
- i. Double Sharp
- j. Double Flat
- k. Fermata
- l. Sustained Accent
- m. Accent
- n. Staccato
- o. Legato
- p. Marcato
- q. Detaché
- r. Grand Pause
- s. Segno
- t. Coda
- u. Repeat previous measure
- v. Repeat previous two measures
- w. Trill
- x. Mordent
- y. Inverted Mordent
- z. Turn
- aa. Grace note on the beat
- bb. Grace note before the beat