

Finding Music Notation in Scores

Do the following for this music excerpt:

1. Circle three notes on ledger lines (circled in red).
2. How many quarter notes do you see on the treble line of the first grand staff? 11 (circled in dark pink)
3. How many half notes do you find on the treble line of the first grand staff? 13 (circled in light blue)
4. Circle three sixteenth notes (circled in dark blue).
5. Are there any accidentals, symbols for dynamics and expression, or articulation markings? If so, highlight them on the example. Using a music dictionary, look up the English translation for unfamiliar Italian terms.
 - Accidentals [circled in orange]: On the first grand staff, on the bass staff, which is changed to a treble staff by the use of the treble clef, there are three accidentals. One is in the third measure. The second is in the fifth measure. The third is in the sixth measure. In the treble staff of the second grand staff are three accidentals: one in the fourth measure and the second and third in the sixth measure.
 - Symbols for dynamics and expression [circled in dark green]: The symbols for expression in the example are the phrase marks, slurs, and dynamic markings throughout the example.
 - Articulation markings [circled in brown]: The only articulation marking is in the bass staff of the third grand staff. An arpeggio symbol indicates that the notes, instead of being played simultaneously, should be played sequentially from the lowest to the highest. It is that vertical squiggly line. In this example, the first notes of the measure that the left hand plays are quite a reach. The little finger would have to play the A. The thumb would play the C. The arranger is suggesting that the pianist first play the A below middle C followed very quickly by the C an octave above middle C.
6. Do both hands ever play at the same time on the upper part of the keyboard?

Yes, the left hand begins the piece playing in the treble clef region of the keyboard and continues through measure 8. Then again at the beginning of the third grand staff (measure 13), the left hand returns to the upper half of the keyboard in measures 13 through 15.
7. List the notations for dynamics on this page: *p* and *mf*
8. List the terms for dynamics on this page: *cresc.* and *dim.*
9. Draw the symbols for dynamics on this page of music:



Crescendo



Decrescendo

10. List the terms for expression included on this page: *largo e solenne*

(continued)

WORKSHEET 1.3 (continued)

Bridal Procession from Lohengrin

Composed by
RICHARD WAGNER

- | | |
|--|--|
| ■ Notes on ledger lines | ■ Sixteenth notes |
| ■ Quarter notes | ■ Accidentals |
| ■ Half notes | ■ Symbols for dynamics and articulation |

Arrangement by GEORGE ROSEY

Largo e solenne

Piano

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is heavily annotated with color-coded circles and lines: red circles highlight notes on ledger lines, blue circles highlight sixteenth notes, orange circles highlight quarter notes, and green circles highlight half notes. Green lines and symbols indicate dynamics (p, mf, dim, cresc.) and articulation. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff for each system.

H.N. & E. 344

Copyright, MCMXIV, by Hinds, Noble & Eldredge