

# LESSON 8

## Notes on the Third String

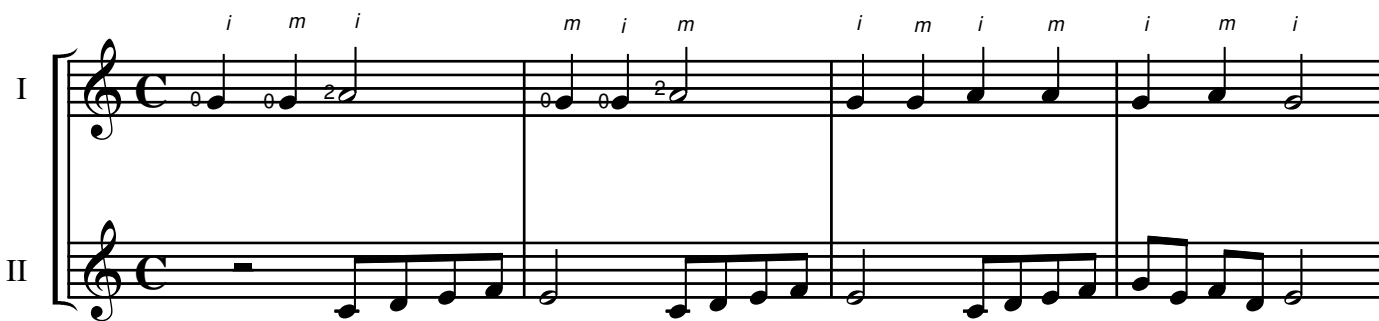
G = open string                  A = second finger  
second fret



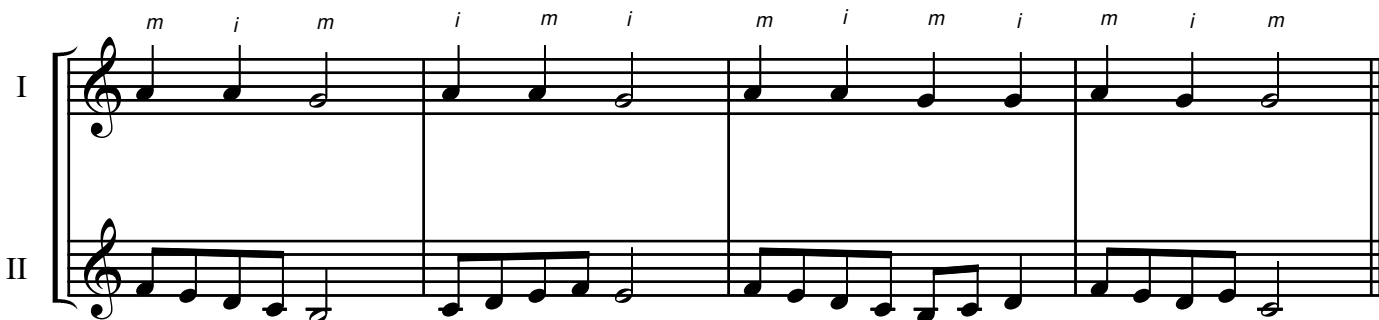
A musical staff in treble clef showing two notes on the third string. The first note is an open string (G) with a '0' below it. The second note is an A on the second fret, indicated by a '2' below it.

We now will learn one more new note: the **A** on the third string. Be very careful to use the second finger of your left hand for this note. (It should be clear by now that, if a note falls in the first fret, you are to use your first finger; if it falls in the second fret, you are to use your second finger; and if it falls in the third fret, you are to use your third finger. In other words, at this stage of your development, the same finger is always used for the same fret.) Once you are comfortable with Duet Etude #13, move on to Duet Etude #14 where you will review the notes on the first three strings. The four pieces which follow will allow you to play the eight notes along with open bass accompaniment.

### Duet Etude #13



First system of musical notation for Duet Etude #13. It consists of two staves, I and II, in C major. Staff I has a treble clef and a common time signature. The notes are: I: 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Fingerings above the notes are: *i m i* over the first three notes, *m i m* over the next three notes, and *i m i m i m i* over the final four notes. Staff II has a treble clef and a common time signature. The notes are: II: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.



Second system of musical notation for Duet Etude #13. It consists of two staves, I and II, in C major. Staff I has a treble clef and a common time signature. The notes are: I: 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Fingerings above the notes are: *m i m* over the first three notes, *i m i* over the next three notes, *m i m* over the next three notes, and *i m i m* over the final four notes. Staff II has a treble clef and a common time signature. The notes are: II: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

# Reviewing the First Eight Notes

## Duet Etude #14

The musical score for Duet Etude #14 is presented in four systems, each with two staves labeled I and II. The music is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The first staff (I) features a sequence of notes with specific fingering: *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle). The second staff (II) provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system repeats this pattern with different fingering: *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle), *i* (index), *m* (middle). The third system uses a mix of *i* and *m* fingerings. The fourth system continues the sequence with *i* and *m* fingerings. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

# Scale Exercises on Three Strings

The following exercises are very useful for developing fluidity on the first three strings. Once again maintain a very strict beat and play as smoothly as possible. Only increase the tempo as you gain mastery of the movements. Memorize the movements so you can focus on your left-hand technique.

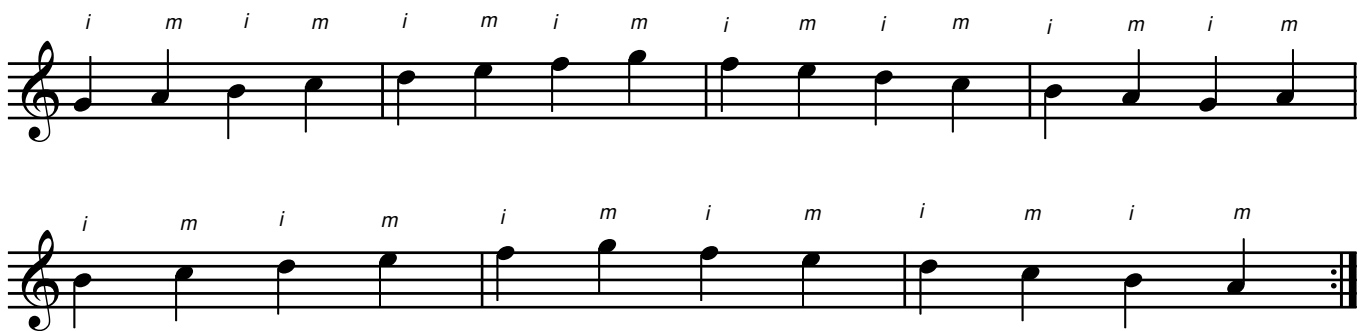
## Ascending



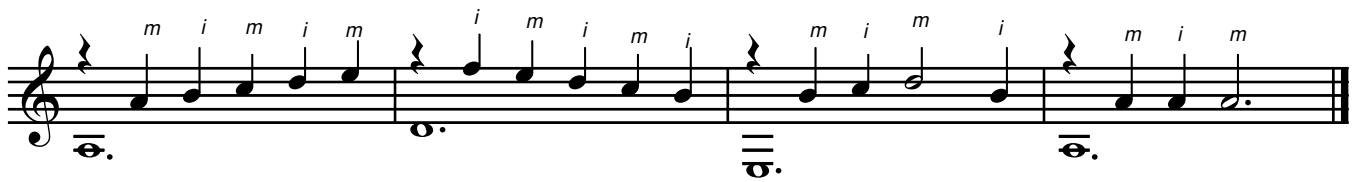
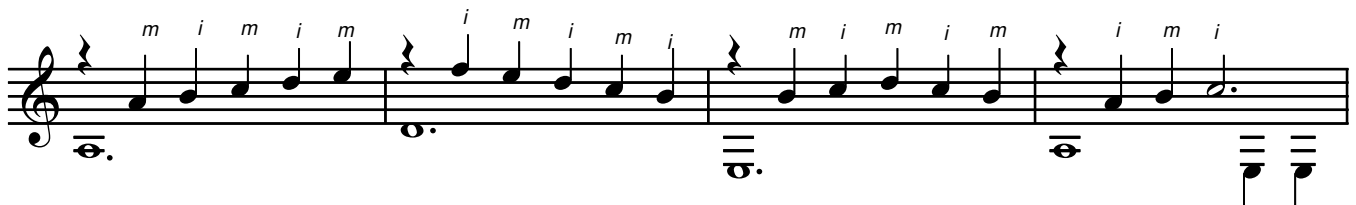
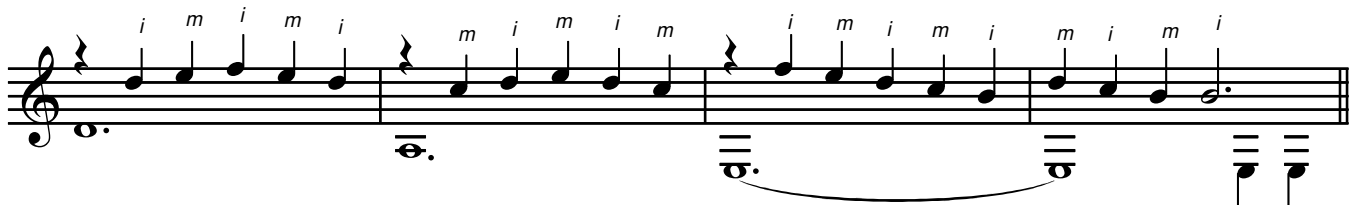
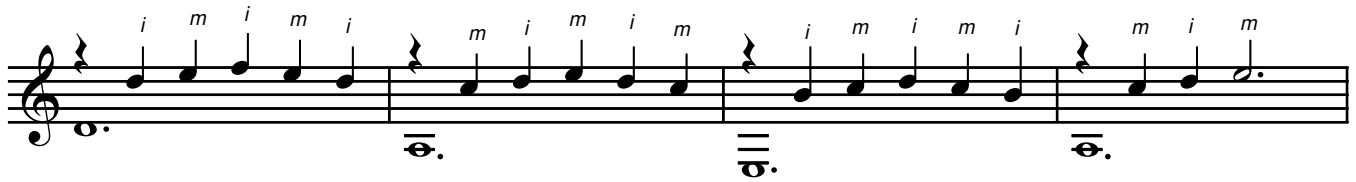
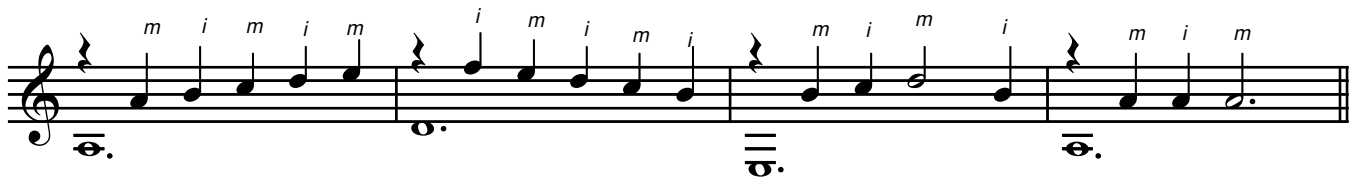
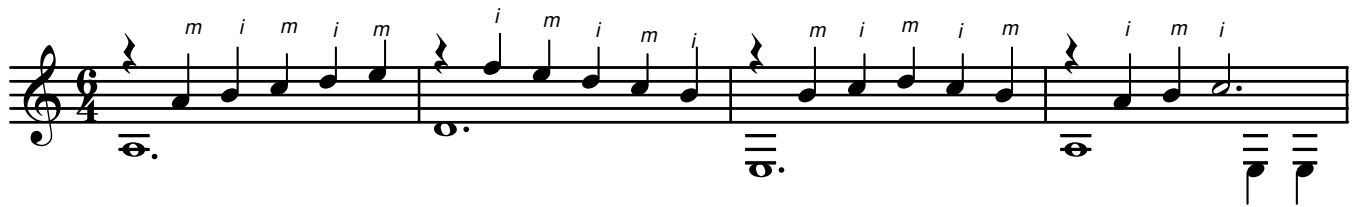
## Descending



## Ascending and Descending



## Etude #15



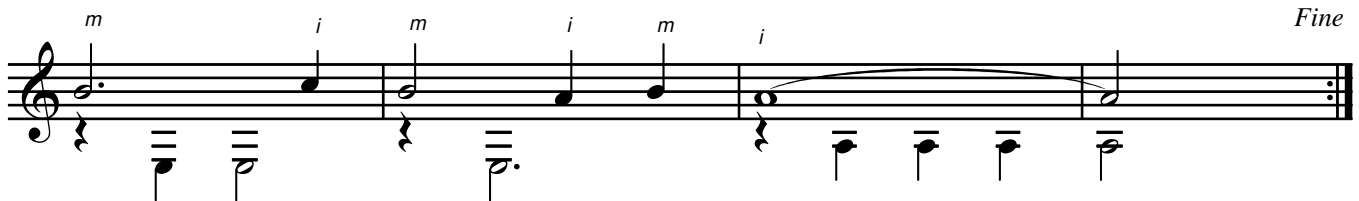
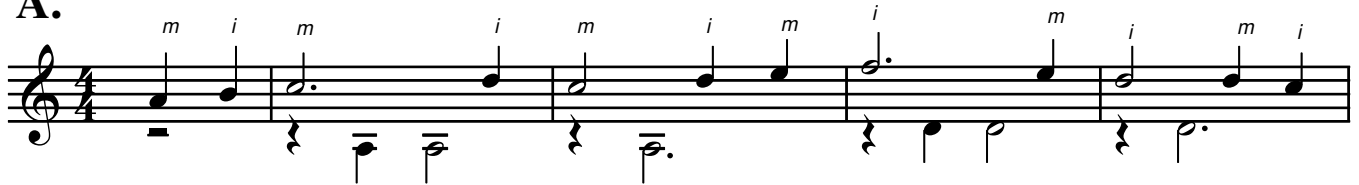
# Waltz #2

The musical score for "Waltz #2" is presented in a single system with six staves. The music is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment in the lower voice. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, often with slurs and accents. The accompaniment is primarily composed of chords and single notes, providing a harmonic foundation. Dynamic markings include *i* (piano) and *m* (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction *Fine*. A *D.C. al Fine* instruction is placed above the final staff, indicating a repeat of the section.

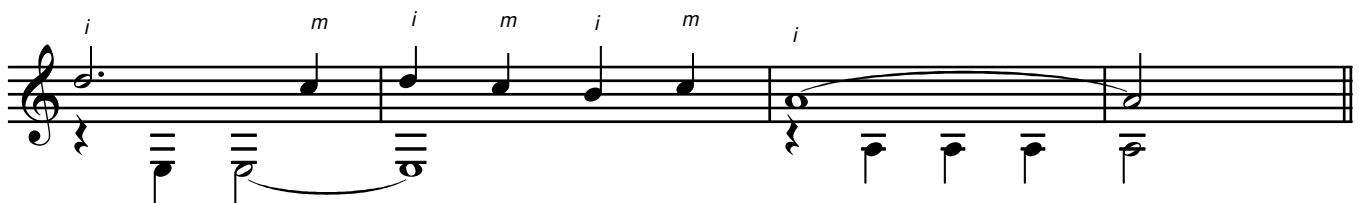
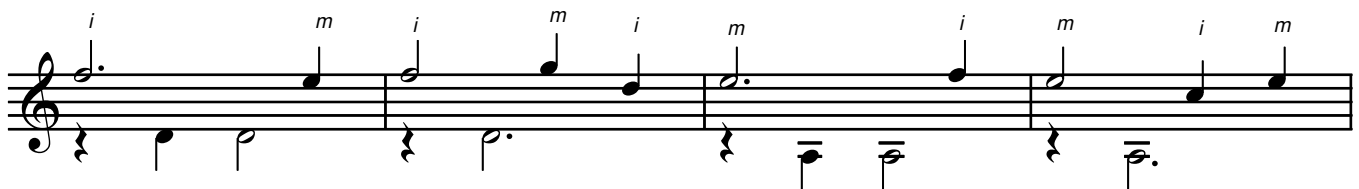
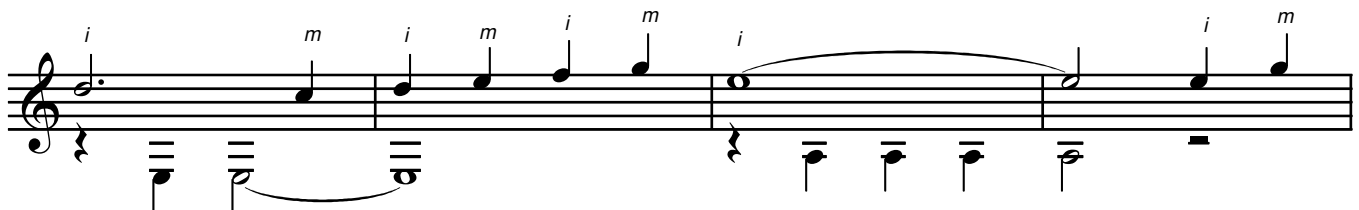
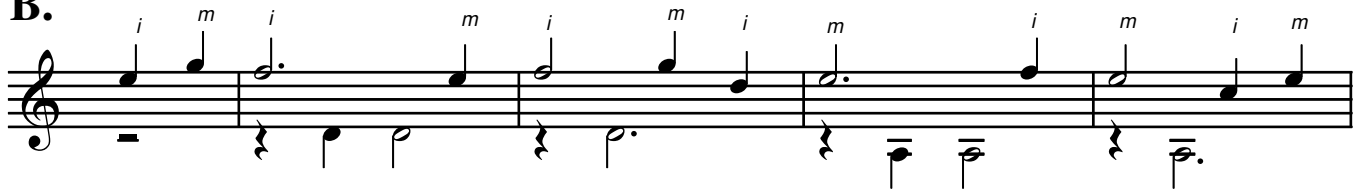
# Country Dance

This piece is written in the form of a *Rondo*. The main section (**A**) always returns after the contrasting sections (**B** and **C**) are played. Thus, the form of the piece may be symbolized with the following formula: **AABACA**. Note that the **A** section is played twice the first time; but, when observing the *D.C. al Fine*, the **A** section is played only once the last time.

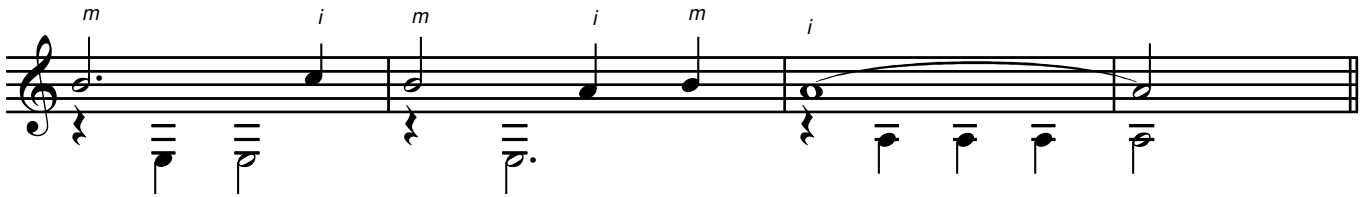
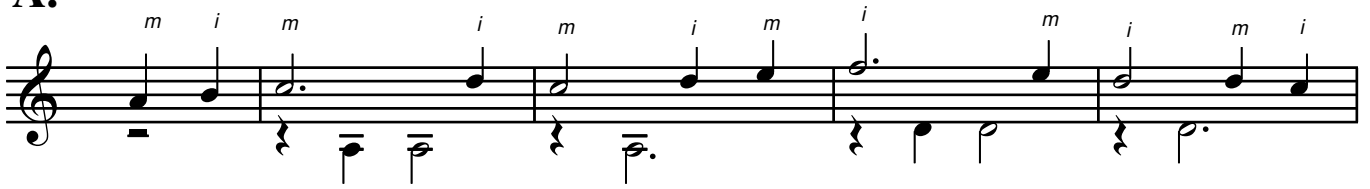
**A.**



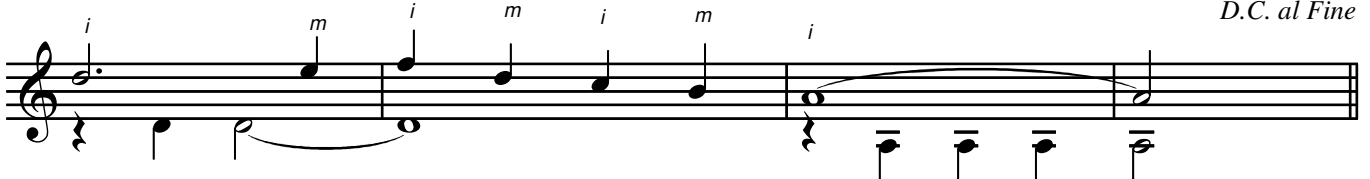
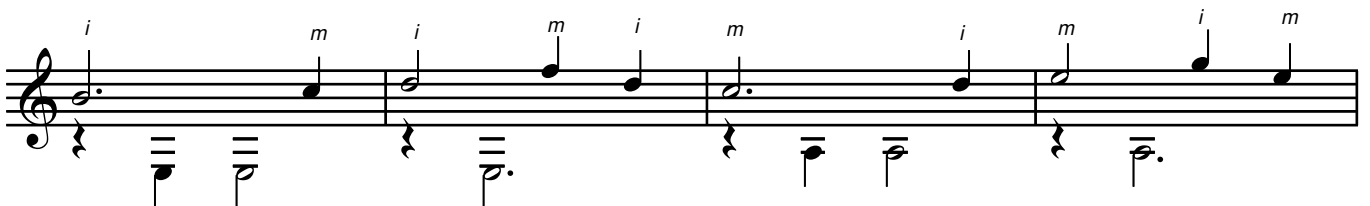
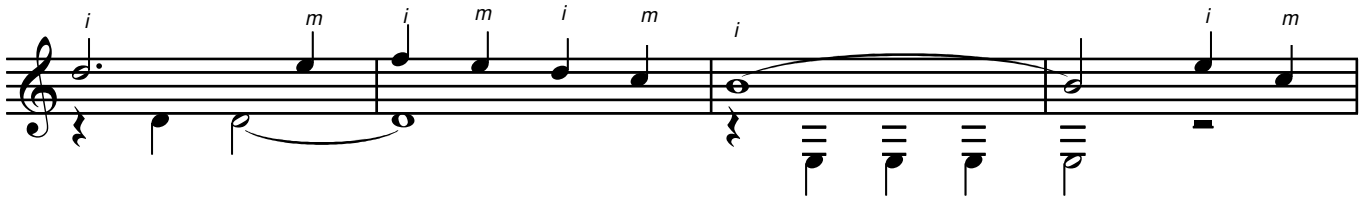
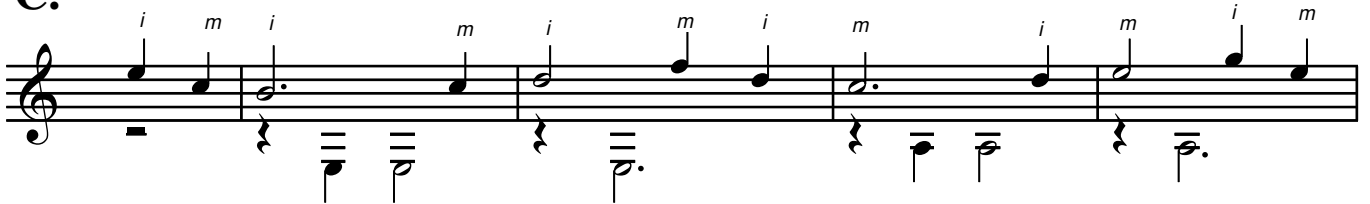
**B.**



A.



C.

*D.C. al Fine*

# Reverie

The musical score for "Reverie" is presented in a standard two-staff format. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter and half notes, with some notes beamed together. The bass line consists of quarter and half notes, often with slurs. The piece is marked with 'i' and 'm' above notes, indicating fingerings and dynamics. The score is divided into eight systems, each containing two staves. The final system ends with a double bar line.