

## Three New Notes ( $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}$ )

Today you will learn just three new notes $\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}_{\text {, and }} \mathbf{F}$
Notice that these notes are an octave ABOVE Middle C.


Play the following music samples ... First with one finger and then with all fingers.
Say the names of the notes out loud.
For FUN .. play them backwards starting with the last note!


## How to Remmemiber Note Names

Here are some simple ways to remember the note names.
The notes IN ${ }_{\text {the }}$ SPACES spell the word: $\boldsymbol{F A E}$


The notes $\mathbb{T}_{\text {the }}$ LINES stand for:
Every Good Boy Does Fine


There are two notes BWN the lines and spaces. Just think of your favorite music ${ }^{66}$ CID" you listen to.

These are for Middlle $\mathbb{C}$ and the $\mathbb{D}$ to the right of it


## Learning More Rhythms



Today you will learn two new rhythms.
The first rhythm is Eighth er Notes
and the second rhythm is Dotted Quarter Notes.

EIGHTH NOTES usually come in pairs or $\int$. They go twice as fast as Quarter Notes so each eighth note gets a half a beat or count. You count them like this: "One-and-Two-and-Three-and-Four-and." Tap or clap the following rhythm.


## DOTTED OUARTER NOTES d.

The Dotted Quarter Note equals three Eighth Notes.

$$
d .=d d d
$$

Add one more Eight Note and you get. $\qquad$
You guessed it.....a Dotted Quarter and an Eighth Note which equals FOUR EIGHTH NOTES.

$$
d . \quad d=\quad d \quad d \quad d \quad d
$$

Tap or clap the following rhythm.


## Daily Review

1. Name and play these notes:

2. A Quarter Note d gets $\qquad$ count or beat.

An $\qquad$ Note $\int$ get only a half a count.

A Dotted Quarter Note d. is the same as $\qquad$ how many Eighth Notes ( ).
A Dotted Quarter Note followed by an Eight Note $d . \delta$ is the same as $\qquad$ Eighth Notes and gets how many beats $\qquad$

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(d) d) d}d
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3. What do the names of the notes in the spaces spell: $\qquad$
4. What do the names of the notes on the lines stand for: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5. What are the names of the two notes below the lines and spaces $\qquad$
6. Today you will learn two Hymns !!

You have already learned the left hand for these on Day One and Day Two.
The first hymn, "Silent Night", is a very familiar Christmas hymn. However, the rhythm is tricky - so count it carefully. Also notice the hymn uses the three new notes you learned today. You may want to circle these to help you.

The second hymn, "Lord, Dismiss Us" is the same tune as "Go Tell Aunt Rhody." Notice that the $\underline{1}^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }}$, and $4^{\text {th }}$ lines are the same, so you have to learn only the $\underline{1}^{\text {st }}$ line and $3^{\text {rd }}$ line.

Remember to COLOR the chord symbols




| 1. Lord, dis | miss | us | with | thy | bless - | ing; |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Thanks | we | give | and | ad $-\quad 0 \quad$ ra | tion |  |



Fill our . hearts with

| joy | and | and | peace. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| joy | - | ful | - |




$$
\begin{array}{lccccccc}
\text { Oh, re } & \text { fresh } & \text { us, } & \text { oh, } & \text { re } & \text { resh } & \text { us, } \\
\text { Ev } & \text { er } & \text { faith } & \text { ful, } & \text { ev } & \text { er } & \text { faith } & - \\
\text { ful }
\end{array}
$$



Words: John Fawcett, 1740-1817
Music: Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1778
Six Hymms in Six Days.Arr: © 2013

