

"Additional Traditionals"

The basic themes in all of the following songs are mostly very easy for students who have arrived at this point in the book. In fact, students and teachers might look at this material even before completing all of the preceding songs and exercises. The main purpose here is to have fun and also begin to develop greater velocity. Beginner students often get stuck in a "patent tempo" meaning that everything that they play seems to be about the same speed.

The variations contained in all of these songs will be challenging for beginner players. The main challenge will be to get the variations up to the tempo of the basic tune. Don't expect to accomplish this in one quick practice session. It takes time to develop the fingering and picking velocity. Be persistent in your review. Solid efforts will produce results. Poor effort produces poor results. As always, isolate a short section, perhaps 8 measures, and work on that segment until it is perfected. It is best to play some of the song well rather than playing the whole song poorly. The harmonies may not always be the traditional versions. Harmony is an arrangers judgement call.

1. Drunken Sailor (with variations)

Allegro

Date: _____

The musical score for "Drunken Sailor" is presented in six staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro". The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The chords are indicated above the staff: Dm and C. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Drunken Sailor with variations. pg.2

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Drunken Sailor with variations. pg.2". It consists of ten staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef and a repeat sign. The key signature is D minor, indicated by the presence of a flat sign on the F line. The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three sections by repeat signs. The first section (staves 1-3) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second section (staves 4-6) introduces a more rhythmic pattern with eighth notes. The third section (staves 7-10) continues with eighth notes and includes a final cadence. Chord symbols are placed above the staves: Dm and C are used throughout, with Dm appearing at the start of each section and C appearing at the beginning of the second and third sections. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat sign on the final staff.

Progress Report: _____

