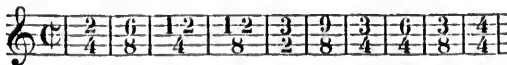


*Explain the following marks of time, showing which are common and which triple.*



REMARK.—The **C**, at the commencement of the above example, signifies common time; expressing the value of a whole note, or four quarters in a bar.

*Is it necessary to count the time exactly as marked by the figures?*

No. Two quarters may be counted as four eighths—four quarters as eight eighths.

### INTERVALS, SHARPS, FLATS, &c

*What is an Interval?*

The difference, or distance, between two sounds.

*What is the smallest Interval?*

A semitone, or half tone.

*What is the use of the Sharp?*

A sharp, placed before a note, raises it one semitone.

*What is the use of a Flat?*

A flat placed before a note, lowers it one semitone.

*What is the use of a Natural? (N)*

It restores a note that has been raised by a sharp, or lowered by a flat, to its former position again.

*What is the meaning of flats and sharps at the beginning of a piece of music?*

They affect all notes of corresponding letters throughout the piece.



This sharp, being placed on the fifth line, signifies that all the F's are to be sung sharp. And these flats,



being on the third line, and fourth space, signifies that all the B's and E's are to be sung flat.

*What are accidental sharps, flats, or naturals?*

Those occurring in the piece, but not marked at the beginning.

*How long does the influence of an accidental last?*

It affects all notes of the same letter in the measure.

*Does an accidental ever affect notes in the next measure?*

Yes. If the last note of one measure, which has been made sharp, begins the next, that also is sharp. The same is to be observed of flats and naturals.

### SIGNATURE.

*How do you determine what is the Key Note of a piece of music?*

Principally by the Signature, or number of sharps, or flats, at the beginning.

*What method have you of discovering the key note?*

Every key note is a fifth higher for every additional sharp, and a fifth lower for every additional flat, commencing always