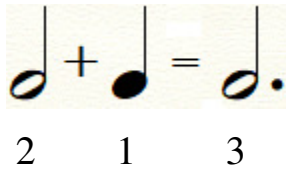


# Let's Read Music: Cello

## VI, Dots and A

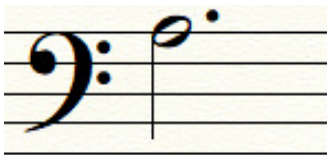
A small dot placed on the side of any note may not look too different, but that one dot changes the note completely.

**Goal:** learn the effects of added value dots, learn the pitch of A, and solidify previously learned material.



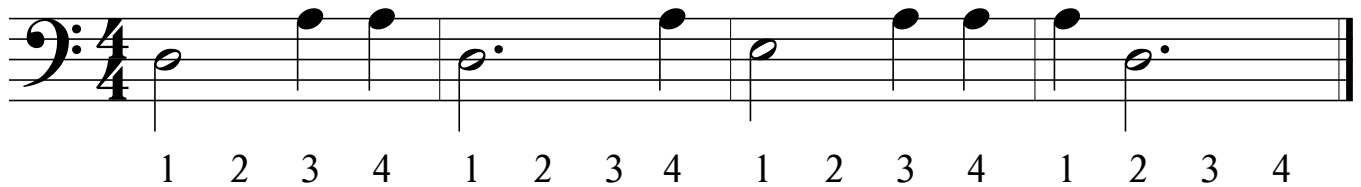
Assume that the notes in this equation are in a Four-Four time signature. That means the half note will equal two beats and the quarter note will equal one. If a note must be played for three beats, a dot is added to the side of a half note. This dot increases the half note by half its beat value. That means that a dotted half note is three beats long, or as illustrated in the equation, the length of one half note plus one quarter note.

Side Note: These dots have the same effects on rests.

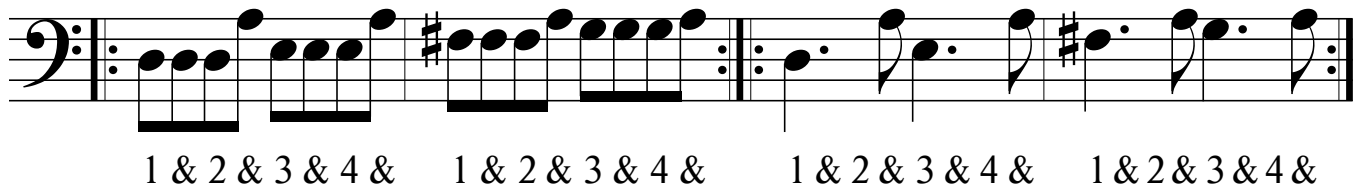


The new pitch for this lesson sheet is A. This pitch sits on the highest line of the staff, as shown with the dotted half note on this measure with the bass clef.

Exercise 6.1 - While counting in four, pluck the pitches on the measures below.



Exercise 6.2 - While counting in four, pluck the pitches on the measures below.



Song 6.1 -

### "Ode to Joy" by Beethoven



# Coursework

Coursework 6.1 - Re-write the notes from Staff 1 onto Staff 2, but change the half note and the quarter notes on the same pitch to dotted half notes.

Staff 1

Staff 2

Coursework 6.2 - In the Four-Four Measures below, add a dot to each quarter note. Then fill in the empty off beats (the "and's") with eighth notes on "A."

1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 &

Creativity Exercise: Fill out the following two-four measures with your own assortment of quarter notes and eighth notes. At least one quarter note must have a dot added to it. You are free to use any pitches you desire, but "A" must be used at least once.