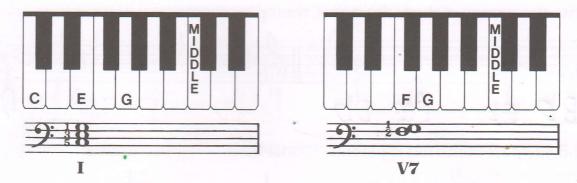
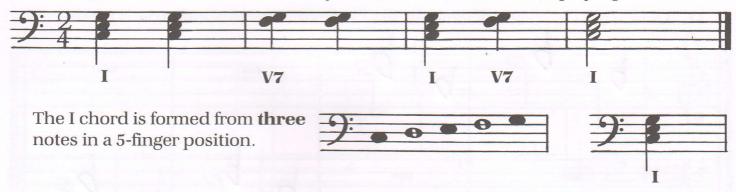
## Accompaniment in C

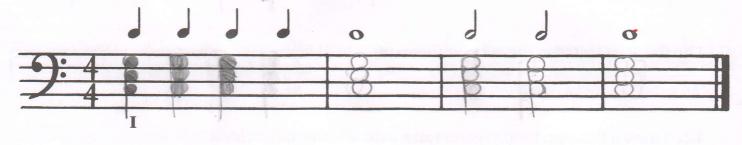
Chords are often used to form the **accompaniment** for melodies. The two chords most often used in a key are the **I** (one) chord and the **V7** (five-seven) chord.\*



13. Play these I and V7 chords with your L.H. Count aloud while playing.



14. Draw I chords in the rhythm below. Play these chords with your L.H.



The V7 chord is formed from **two** notes in a 5-finger position.



15. Draw V7 chords in the rhythm below. Play these chords with your L.H.



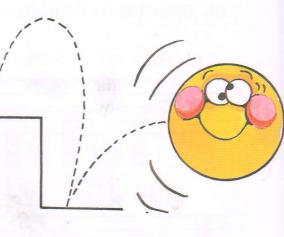
<sup>\*</sup>Teacher: The interval of a 2nd represents the dominant harmony at this level. In Level 2, the three-note V7 chord is introduced and explained in detail.

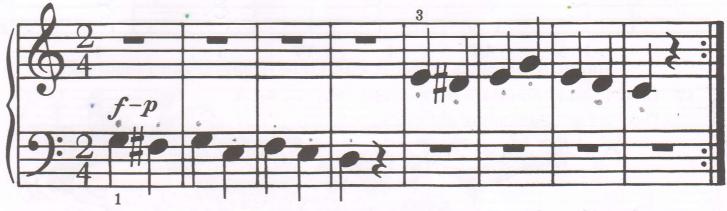


## **Staccato Notes**

**Staccato notes** have a **dot** over or under them. Play staccato notes short and separated.

18. Draw dots over or under these notes.
A dot goes **over** the note if the stem is down.
A dot goes **under** the note if the stem is up.
Play these staccato notes.







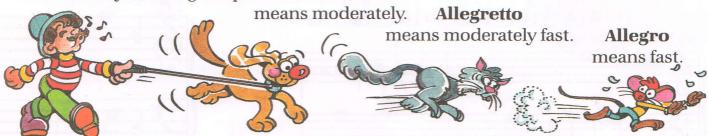


## **Tempo Marks**

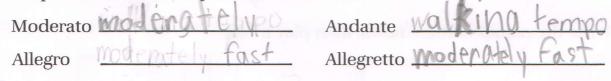
**Tempo marks** are placed at the beginning of a piece to tell how fast or slow a piece should be played.

## **Andante**

means slowly (walking tempo). Moderato



**19.** Write the rate of speed at which a piece should be played for these tempo marks. Tempo marks are usually written in Italian.



**20.** Read the words for each line of music. Then write a tempo mark at the beginning of each line that fits the rate of speed of the piece. Play these four pieces.

