

E minor scale

Count 1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5

I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae

1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5

I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae

1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5

I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae

1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae Mmm.

E minor arpeggio

Count 1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 & 2 & 3 4 5

I like ice-cream sun-dae I like ice-cream sun-dae

1 & 2 & 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

I like ice-cream sun-dae Mmm.

Now have a look at the first line of music for this piece. Start with the first 2 bars. You are told at the beginning to swing the quavers. This means you should play the quavers with an uneven, slightly bouncy feel. The first quaver of every pair should be slightly longer than half a beat, the second, slightly shorter. You are also given a speed of **Quite fast**. When you first play a piece of music always start slow, you can work on speeding up later. There is also an A-sharp. This is another name for the note B-flat. You must use the long B-flat fingering for this note.

Standard & Trill

This tells you to swing the quavers. That means this rhythm,

Quite fast [$\text{♩}=\text{c.138}$]

should sound like this rhythm.

Quite fast [$\text{♩}=\text{c.138}$]

One way that can help you to get the swing feel is to think do-be-do as you play the quavers, like this.

Quite fast [$\text{♩}=\text{c.138}$]

do be do be do be do be do do da dah.

The next 2 bars are very fast and hard to play in time. You will need to practise each bar separately, gradually building up the speed. It can help to put words to the notes to get your rhythms right. For this section use the words cappuccino, tea, milk.

Practise these two sections seperately.

Don't forget to slur.

Try playing using a slow metronome beat, and gradually build up the speed.

Cap-pu-cci-no tea milk cap-pu-cci-no tea milk.

When you play this rhythm use these words to help you fit the notes into the beat.

Now reverse the two bars. This is what happens at the end of line 2.



This is the end of the first section, and, as the end of the music is the same as the beginning, this means you have learnt half of the piece already.

Now start at bar 13 and work on the next two lines. This uses the rhythmic pattern you practised in the warm up, using 4 quavers at the end of the bar instead of 2 crotchets. You will notice that bars 13, 14 and 15 all have the same rhythm pattern starting one note lower. Watch out, the quavers don't quite follow the same pattern.

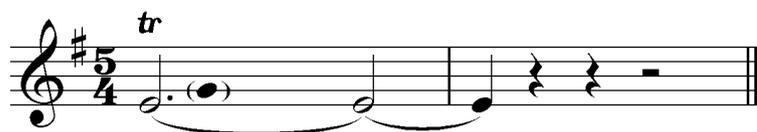
Practise each bracketed section separately, watching out for the sharps. Notice that each bracket overlaps by 1 note. This will help make the music sound smoother when you play through the complete section.



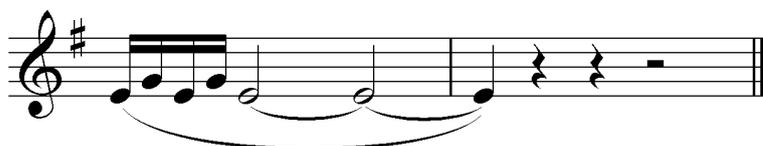
The last 2 notes of bar 20 are a return to the tune you played at the start. Remember, in exam pieces you DON'T normally repeat music, so jump the first time bar and go straight to the second time bar 28b.

Bars 29 to 35 just repeat the same as you played at bars 10 and 11. The last bar is a lot easier to play than it looks.

When you play this



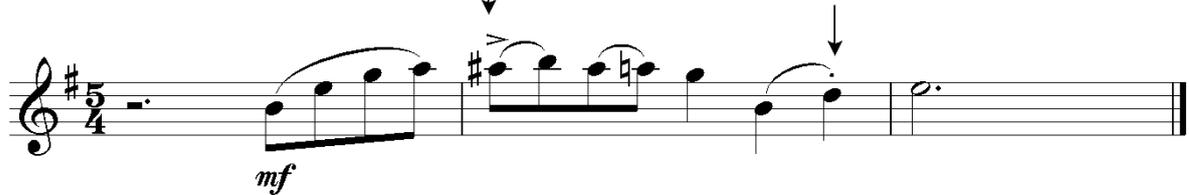
It should sound like this.



Now play the complete piece, adding the correct slurs markings, accents and staccato notes. Remember to play all the dynamics marked as well, so start fairly loud and practice playing bars 13 to 20 very loud as these are the loudest bars of the piece. As you play the long notes at the end, (bars 34 to the end) diminuendo (gradually get quieter), so the sound fades out.

This is an accent,
it means to make this
note stand out by playing
it louder.

A dot above a note
is a staccato mark.
This means to play the
note short and detached.



Now you can try to play the tune a bit faster, gradually building your speed up to 138.