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## Tuning Your Ukulele Tracks 1 & 2

The CD contains all the warm-ups and tunes in Book 2, so you may listen and play along with them. You need to be sure your ukulele is in tune every time you start to play, especially when you want to play along with the CD. Listen carefully to the instructions on Track 1, then use Track 2 to get your ukulele in tune.

## Largo

The *New World Symphony* was composed by Antonin Dvořák in 1893 while he was the director of the National Conservatory of Music of America. Here is a fun fact about this piece: Neil Armstrong took a recording of the *New World Symphony* to the Moon during the Apollo 11 mission, the first Moon landing, in 1969.

### Introducing the Page

1. Your child should be able to use their knowledge of the music alphabet (A B C D E F G) to deduce which note is missing from the melody. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of page 13.)
2. The quarter-quarter-half rhythm (♩ ♩ ½) is very important in this melody. It occurs often, which helps give the tune its distinctive character.
3. The last eight measures are almost identical to the first eight measures. Only one note is changed (the next to last note, D, is an F in measure 7). The last four measures of the second line are repeated exactly in the third line. Noticing repeated elements in a melody always makes it easier to learn. Help your child learn to recognize these.

### Practice Suggestions

1. Make sure your child can name every note, and say what string and fret it is on.
2. Use additive practice, as discussed on page 68 of Book 1. For example, learn the first two measures, then the next two, then play all four. Learn the next two, then play all six, etc.

### Subsequent Lessons

Pattern recognition is one of the big benefits of learning music. It will carry over into other aspects of their mental development. As you study each piece together with your child, encourage them to find rhythms that recur, and melodic ideas that are repeated. Recognizing these things makes learning a new song easier!

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• **Notes:**

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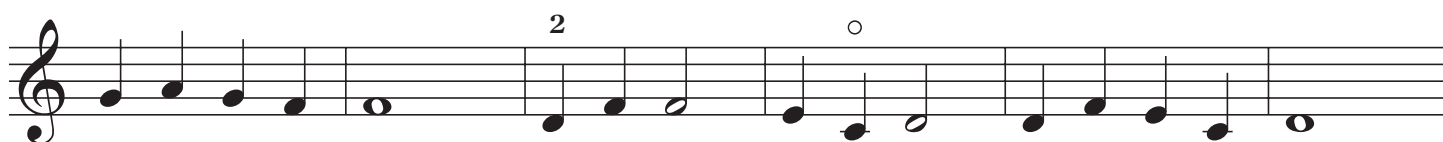
# Largo



This version of composer Antonin Dvořák's famous melody uses all the notes you know so far except one. Which note is missing?

## Largo Track 5 (from the *New World Symphony*)

Antonin Dvořák



Answer: B

## Rockin' Uke

Your child will enjoy rocking out with this fun and easy song.

### Introducing the Page

1. Line two is exactly the same as line 1, except for the fourth measure.
2. Line four is exactly the same as line 3, except for the fourth measure.
3. The first two lines are all quarter notes, and the last two lines include the quarter-quarter-half rhythm (♩ ♩ ½) you played on page 13.
4. The structure of this piece is common: two sections of equal length. We can think of the first two lines as the “A” section, and the last two lines as the “B” section. We call this *binary form*. Each line is a four-measure musical idea, which we call a *phrase*. The second phrase of each section starts exactly the same as the first phrase, so we call these *parallel phrases*. Noticing the structure of a piece makes it easier to learn to play.

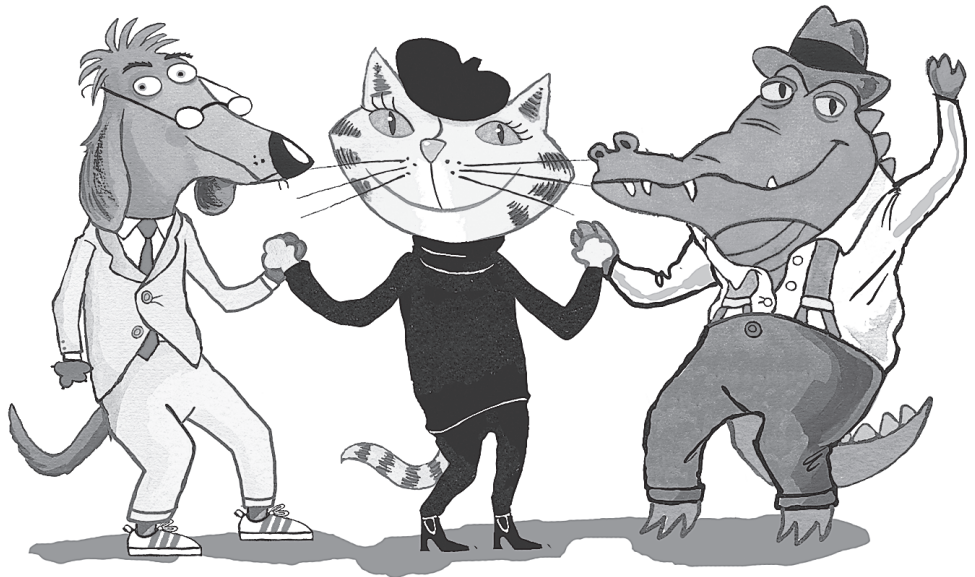
### Practice Suggestions

1. Observe all of the elements of the piece and make sure your child is thoroughly familiar with them all, as per your normal practice routine.
2. Mastering the first three measures of lines 1 and 3 will prepare your child to play the whole piece, as long as they remain alert to the differences in the fourth measure of each line.

### Subsequent Lessons

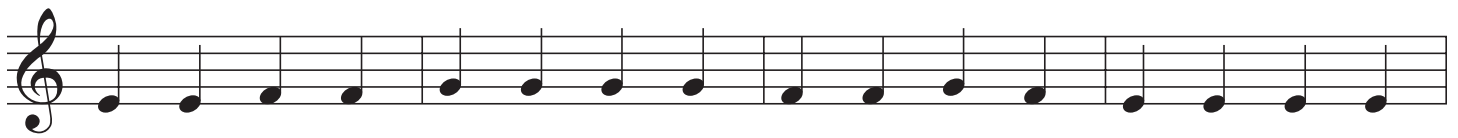
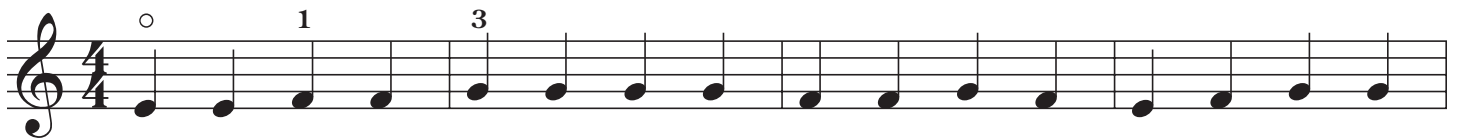
Always be on the lookout for structural elements such as phrases and sections, and discuss them with your child as you study the piece prior to practice. Knowing the structure will help you organize practice time efficiently.

#### Notes:



# Rockin' Uke

Track 17



## Michael, Row the Boat Ashore

This is an African-American spiritual, which dates back to the American Civil War and was first heard in South Carolina. It has a two-beat pickup, uses the dotted quarter/eighth-note rhythm (♩. ♪), and it introduces the *fermata*, which is a sign that means to hold the note a little longer.

### Introducing the Page

1. Introduce your child to the fermata. It is sometimes called a “birds eye,” or a “hold sign.” It means to hold the note for extra time—usually, twice the value of the note. It is often found above the last note of a piece. Holding the last note for extra time makes it sound more final.
2. Point out that the rhythm for the words “Michael, row the boat ashore” is exactly the same both times, although the notes are different.
3. The strumming part uses the C, F, and G<sup>7</sup> chords.

### Practice Suggestions

1. Together, count out loud and clap the rhythms. Count “1 and 2 and” then start clapping on “3.”
2. Make sure your child can name all of the notes and fingers.
3. Use additive practice, learning two measures at a time.
4. Practice switching between the chords: C to F; F to C, C to G<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>7</sup> to C.
5. Either play a duet with your child, enjoying switching parts, or have them play along with both Tracks 47 and 48 of the audio recording.

Notes: