

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- Q. What do you understand by the lower figure, or figure two, in the first mood of treble time?
 A. It shews that the semibreve, which is the measure note, is divided into two parts called minims.
- Q. What by the upper figure, or figure three?
 A. That three minims, or their quantity fill a measure.
- Q. What do you understand by the lower figures generally?
 A. They serve to shew how many parts the measure note is divided into.
- Q. What by the upper figures?
 A. They shew how many of those divisions fill a measure.
- Q. Into how many parts is the measure note divided in the first mood of treble time? A. Two.
- Q. What are those parts called?
 A. Minims.
- Q. How many minims fill the measure?
 A. Three.
- Q. Into how many parts is the measure note divided in the second mood of treble time? A. four
- Q. What are those parts called? A. Crotchets.
- Q. How many crotchets fill the measure?
 A. Three.
- Q. Into how many parts is the measure note divided in the third mood of treble time? A. Eight.
- Q. What are those parts called? A. Quavers.
- Q. Into how many parts is the measure note divided in the first mood of compound time? A. Four.
- Q. How many of those parts fill a measure? A. Six
- Q. Into how many parts is the measure note divided in the second mood of compound time? A. Eight
- Q. What is the use of a single bar?
 A. It divides the staff into measures.
- Q. A double bar. A. Shews the end of a strain.
- Q. A Close? A. Shews the end of a tune.
- Q. A Brace? A. shews how many parts are performed together.
- Q. A Ledgerline? A. Is added when notes ascend or descend beyond the staff
- Q. The figure 3 over or under any three notes? A. Shews they must be performed a third quicker.
- Q. What are we to understand by the figures 1 2 placed at the end of a tune, or strain.
 A. They shew that the note under 1 is sung before the repeat, and that under 2 after it, if tied with a slur both are sung after.
- Q. A Semibreve rest? A. Is a square below the line.
- Q. A minim rest? A. Is a square above the line.
- Q. A Crotchet rest? A. a sutton.
- Q. A Quaver rest? A. an inverted sutton.
- Q. A Semiquaver rest?
 A. Is an inverted sutton. with a dash.
- Q. A Demisemiquaver rest?
 A. Is an inverted sutton with two dashes.
- Q. A dot or point at the right hand of a note?
 A. Adds to it half its usual length,
- Q. A trill placed over a note
 A. It shews that it may be lightly warbled. See example Page 4
- Q. How is the key note known?
 A. By the last note in the Bass, which is always the next above, or below Me, if above this is a sharp key, if below it is a flat key.