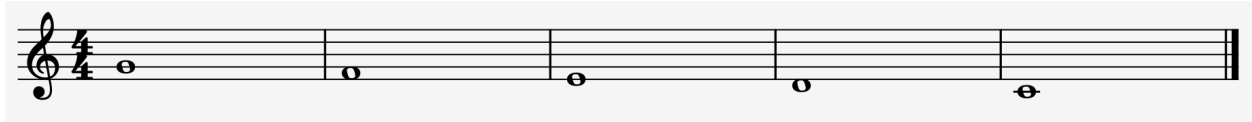


LESSON 22 – SPLIT DECISION – DUET

Tone Range



Chords Learned

- **C Major** (C–E–G)
- **F Major** (F–A–C)
- **G Major** (G–B–D)
- **Bb Major** (Bb–D–F)
- **D Minor** (D–F–A)

FORM – What Is a Duet?

A **duet** is a kind of music **form**, which means how the music is put together. In this piece, some students will play **Part 1** (the top line) and others will play **Part 2** (the bottom line). You'll practice both parts first, and your teacher will let you know which one you'll perform. When both parts are played together, they fit like puzzle pieces. This is a great way to learn how to **listen, stay steady**, and work together as a team.

MUSIC THEORY – What Are We Playing?

We're back in the **C House**—that means the music is written in **C major**! There's **no key signature**, so we use only the white keys on the keyboard: **C, D, E, F, and G**. The **time signature is 4/4**, which means there are four beats in every bar. You'll see familiar rhythms like **quarter notes, half notes**, and **rests**. Even though each part is easy on its own, the real challenge is to keep your part steady while someone else plays something different. That's how we grow stronger as musicians—together!

SCORE PARTS – INSTRUMENT GUIDE

Hi friends, it's me—Willie the Whole Note! Guess what? This piece is a **duet**, which means there are **two different parts** that play at the same time. It's like two friends talking in music!

Each instrument has **Part 1** and **Part 2** in the score. Your teacher will help you choose which one to play. We need both parts to sound great together, so make sure everyone practices their own part well!

This time, there are **no lyrics to sing**—just music! That's because this is an **instrumental piece**, which means we tell the story using only our instruments. Listen carefully, follow your line, and play with your team to make beautiful music together!

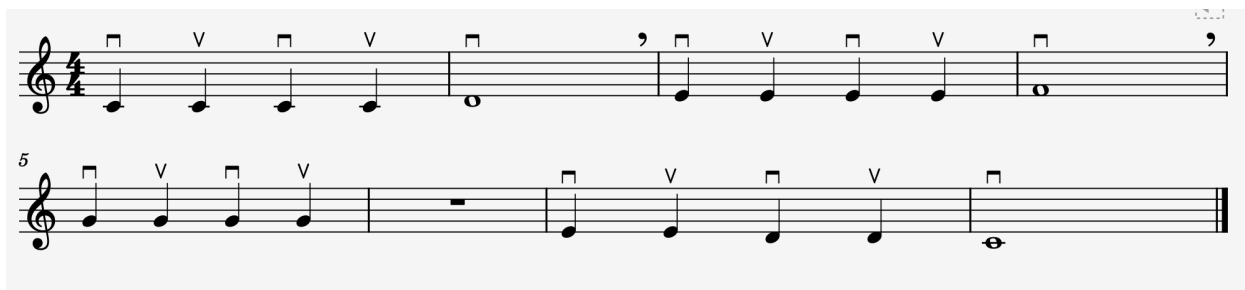
Part 1:

Part 2:

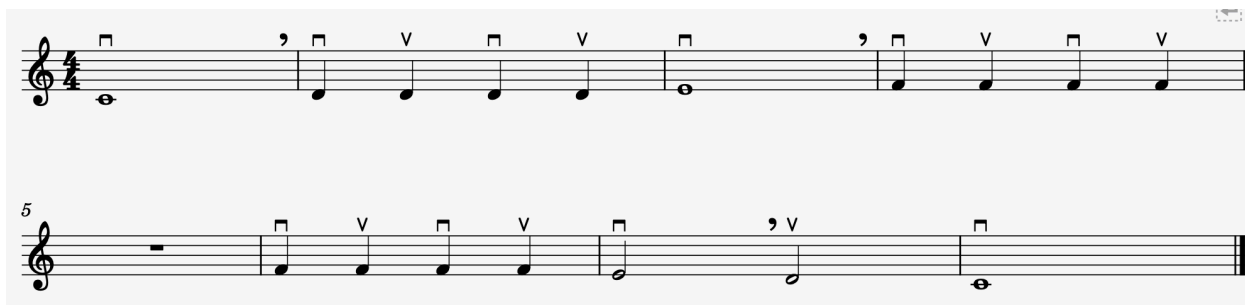


Violin

Part 1:



Part 2:



Piano

- G major (1st inversion):**
 Place your thumb (1) on **B**, middle finger (3) on **D**, and pinky (5) on **G**.
 That means the B is the lowest note, not the root G—this is called **first inversion**.
- F major (2nd inversion):**
 Place your thumb (1) on **C**, middle finger (3) on **F**, and pinky (5) on **A**.
 Here, the **C is the lowest note**—that's a **second inversion**.

Part 1:

1 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 4

C G C F

1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 2 5

5 C F C G C

1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5

Part 2:

C G C F

1 2 3 4

1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 2 5

5 C F C G C

1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5



Guitar

Part 1:

Part 1: Musical notation for guitar. The score is in 4/4 time and features three staves: Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B). The melody in the Treble staff consists of four measures: C (1-1-1-1), G (3), C (0-0-0-0), and F (1). The Bass staff provides accompaniment with four measures: 5 C (-3-3-3-3), F (3), C (0-0-3-3), and C (1). A double bar line is at the end of the fourth measure.

Part 2:

Part 2: Musical notation for guitar. The score is in 4/4 time and features three staves: Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B). The melody in the Treble staff consists of four measures: C (1), G (3-3-3-3), C (0), and F (1-1-1-1). The Bass staff provides accompaniment with four measures: 5 C (-), F (1-1-1-1), C (0), and G (3). A double bar line is at the end of the fourth measure.

Ukulele

Part 1:

Part 1: Musical notation for ukulele. The score is in 4/4 time and features two staves: Treble (T) and Bass (B). The melody in the Treble staff consists of four measures: C (3), G (2-2-2-2), C (0), and F (1-1-1-1). The Bass staff provides accompaniment with four measures: 5 C (-), F (1-1-1-1), C (0), and G (2). A double bar line is at the end of the fourth measure.

Part 2:

Guitar fretboard diagram for a 4/4 piece. The top staff shows a sequence of notes: C (3), G (2), C (0), and F (1). The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: 5 C (3), F (2), C (0), G (2), and C (3).

Cello

Part 1:

Cello musical notation for Part 1. The first staff shows a sequence of notes: C (3), G (2), C (0), and F (1). The second staff shows a sequence of notes: 5 C (3), F (2), C (0), G (2), and C (3).

Part 2:

Cello musical notation for Part 2. The first staff shows a sequence of notes: C (3), G (2), C (0), and F (1). The second staff shows a sequence of notes: 5 C (3), F (2), C (0), G (2), and C (3).

Bass Guitar

Part 1:

Part 1, measures 1-4. Treble staff: 3 3 3 3 | 0 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 |. Bass staff: 0 0 0 0 | 0 | 2 2 0 0 | 3 |. Measure 4 has a buzz sign (a small horizontal line) above the bass staff.

Part 2:

Part 2, measures 5-8. Treble staff: 3 | 0 0 0 0 | 2 | 3 3 3 3 |. Bass staff: 0 | 3 3 3 3 | 2 0 | 3 |. Measure 8 has a buzz sign (a small horizontal line) above the bass staff.

Drum Kit (or Any Percussion)

This time, there's only **one rhythm part**, so no duet for percussion. Your job is to keep a steady beat all the way through—just like a heartbeat!

Watch closely for the **rest signs** (those little squiggles and boxes). They mean **stop and be silent**. Also look for the **buzz sign** that we've learned before—it tells you to **let the stick vibrate on the drum** for a buzzing sound, not just a single tap.

Drum Kit part, measures 1-4. Treble staff: 4/4 time. Measures 1-2: quarter notes on middle line. Measures 3-4: quarter notes on middle line, with rests in measures 2 and 4. Bass staff: 4/4 time. Measures 1-2: quarter notes on first line. Measures 3-4: quarter notes on first line, with rests in measures 2 and 4.