

The B-I-B-L-E

The B- I- B- L- E

These pages are in a horizontal position so they can be easily used with the “binder” music rack.

At this point some students are ready to start learning with notation, particularly if they have been working on “Silly Songs” to learn notation. Others, particularly the very young students are not ready...may still need key dot help. So this song is written in several different formats - just choose what is appropriate.

It is the time to introduce all students to playing with both hands, however. Up to this point many have been playing both hands in unison, but now it is time for contrary motion. Take it slowly with all students so the muscle memory becomes nearly automatic when playing the parts. Young children may take quite awhile to learn, but just be creative - do fun things to get those little fingers working one at a time - tapping, pointing....

Beat boxes are not totally gone but have cartoon notes indicating beats so even young students begin to relate to notation. The actual notation is first only for the right hand, treble clef notes with beats indicated and color coded fingering. Explain that the first measure only has beat four because that measure is sharing with the last measure of the piece. So, that beat four is called the “up beat” to the piece.

The notation for both hands has “help” for the first format - large fingering for both hands in the center of the grand staff, etc. Then there is a format with “normal” notation...and then the song all on one page. Keep playing Silly Songs games to learn needed notation. Count up and down those lines and spaces when a “new” note appears to find out what key that note is for.

By the way, Silly Song notation is part of the “Anybody Can Play Piano” app available for Windows 10 and 11 for 99 cents. If this is convenient for you it does make learning the notation easier than physically dealing with the little paper notes...works just be creative though.

There are You Tube videos that can aid in the learning process. They are all included in the “karla crossett” channel. Take a look. New videos are always being added.

1 4 4 4 4 4 - - 4

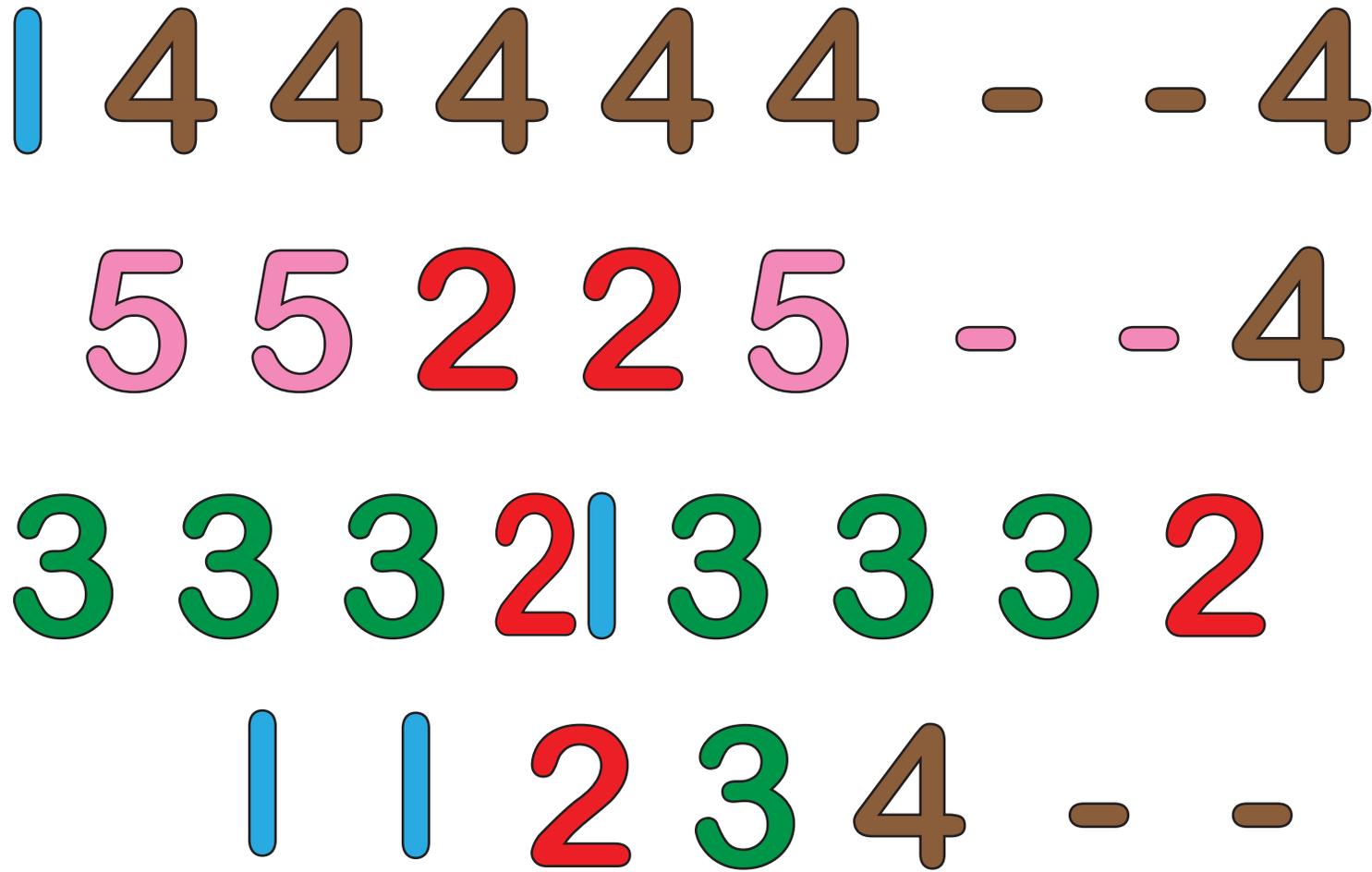
5 5 2 2 5 - - 4

3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2

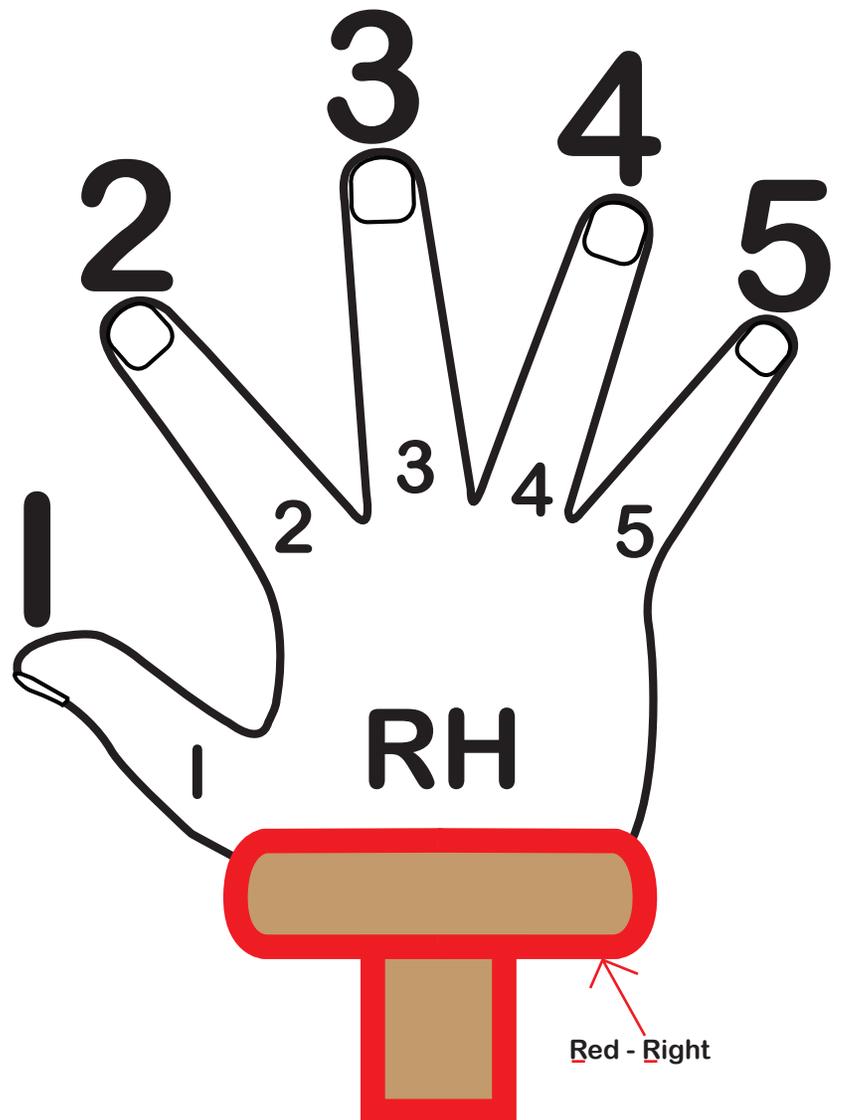
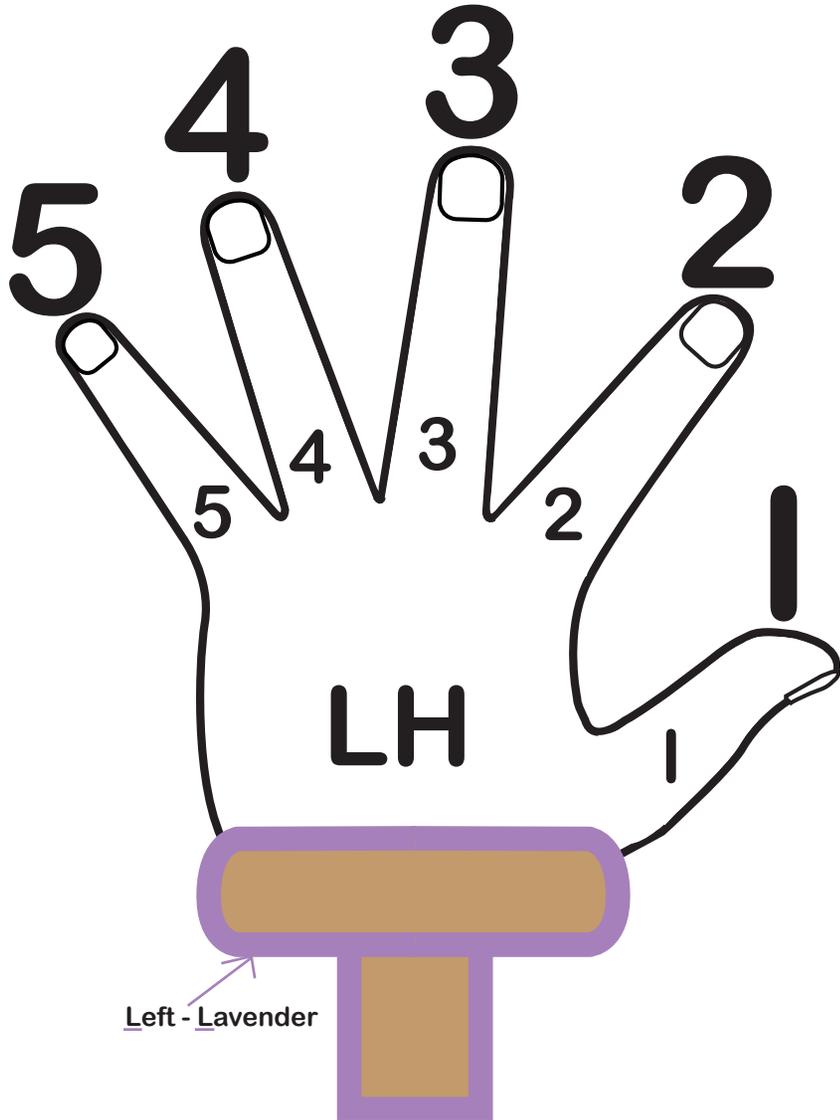
1 1 2 3 4 - -

B- I- B- L- E-: This is the coloring page colored. Use like all other coloring pages for the learning process with very young students....color coding fingers, tapping, singing colors, singing numbers, playing on color coded keys.... Learn the entire song until it is memorized and played with ease. The previous uncolored page can be colored by students or very young students can point to a number and state what color it should be so the instructor can color the number. Cut the 4 lines apart (or not) in order to completely learn each part before going on to the next part...especially a good idea for the "non colored" page. Sing song a lot to learn rhythm!

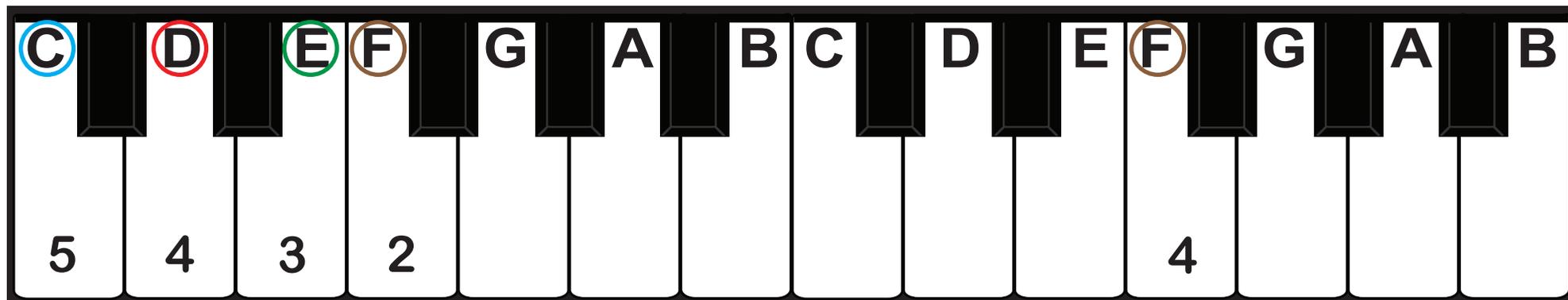
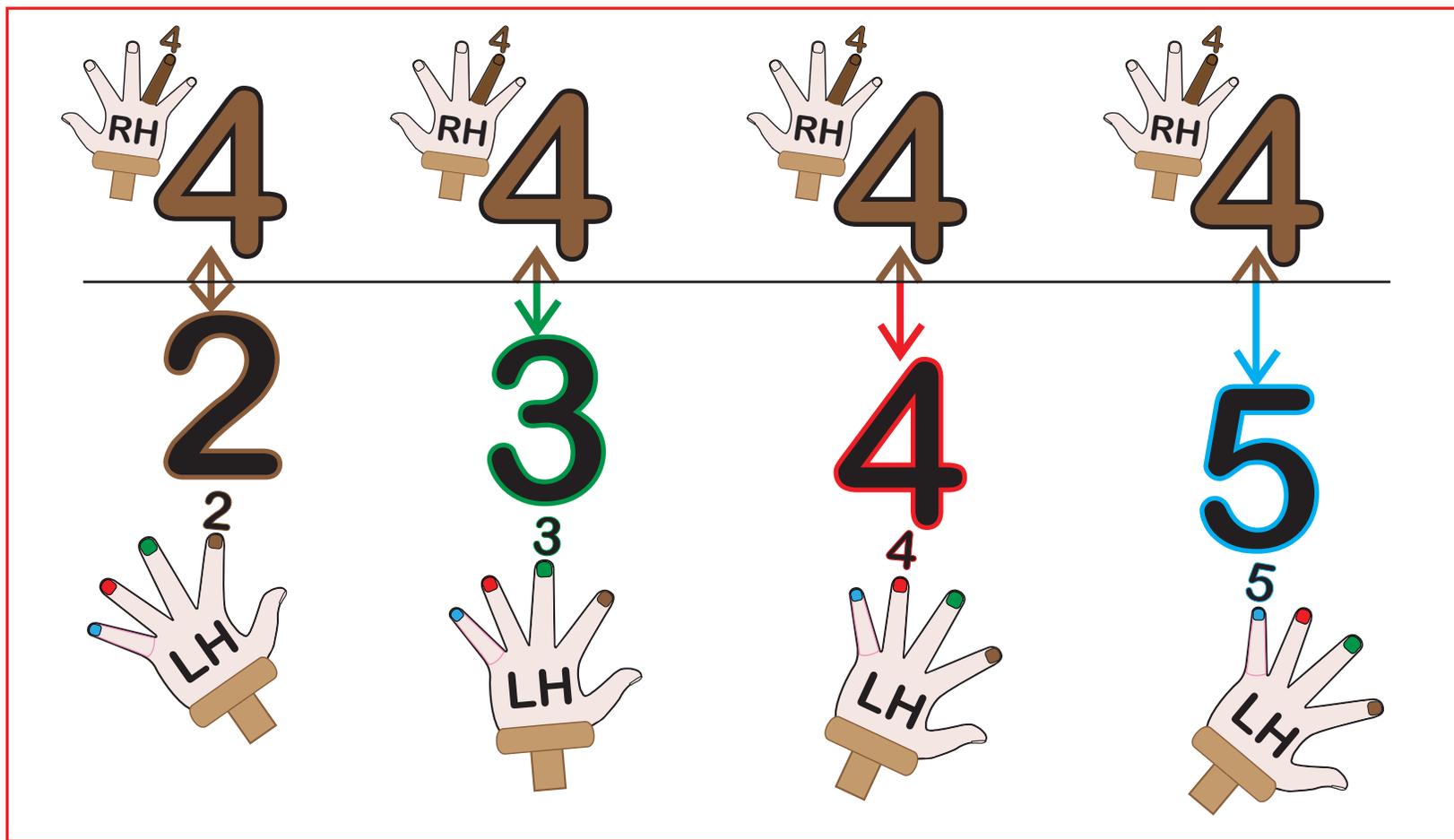
The B- I- B- L- E- yes, that's the book for me! I'll stand a-lone on the Word of God, the B- I- B- L- E!



POINT TO THE CORRECT FINGER!
(REMEMBER...Use the same number finger to point!)



HANDS TOGETHER PRACTICE SHEET!

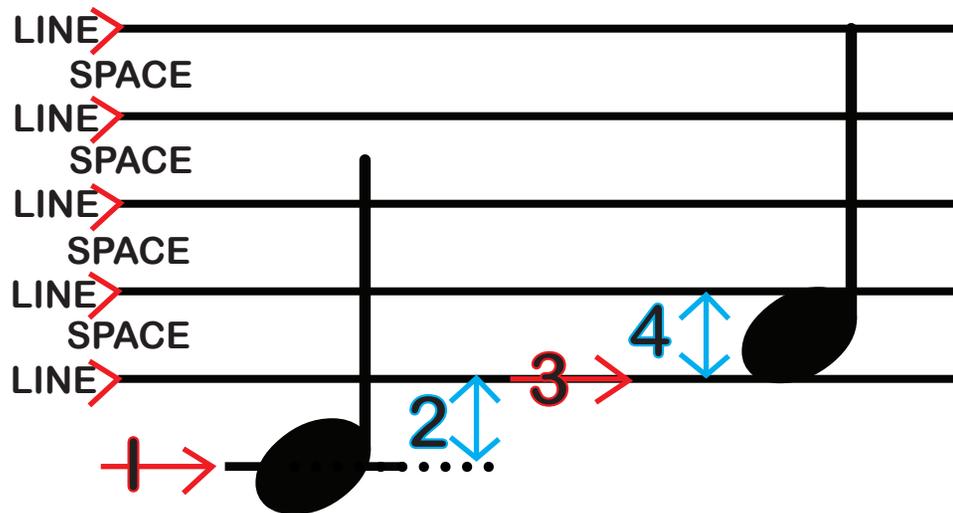


B-I-B-L-E part 4: Proceed just like first 3 parts. Once this part is easy, play the whole song from start to finish until easy, then add words. Keep playing this song every day. Do not forget it. Students tend to like to play songs they can play well, so reviewing tends not to be a problem! Let them be performers! Grandma and Grandpa will be amazed!



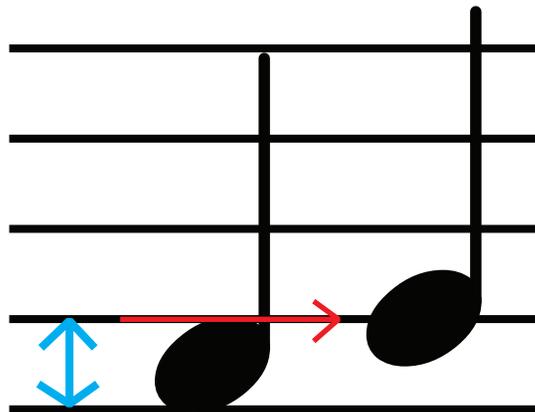
*The B- I- B- L- E-, yes
that's the book for me!
I'll stand a-lone on the Word of God,
the B- I- B- L- E!*



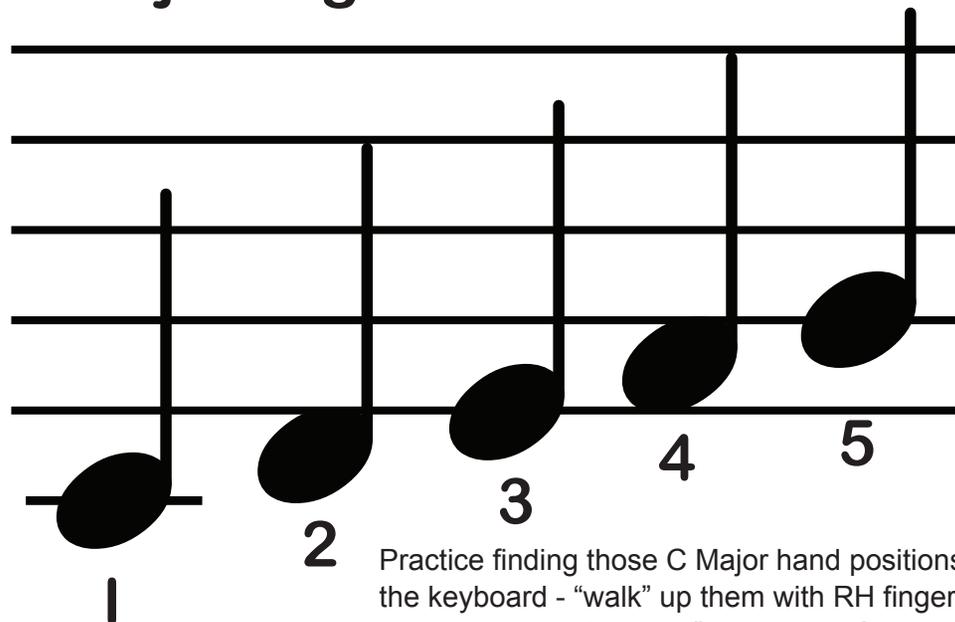


Those extra lines when needed are called "ledger lines".
Our Middle C is the most famous note needing a ledger line!

C Major Right Hand Position

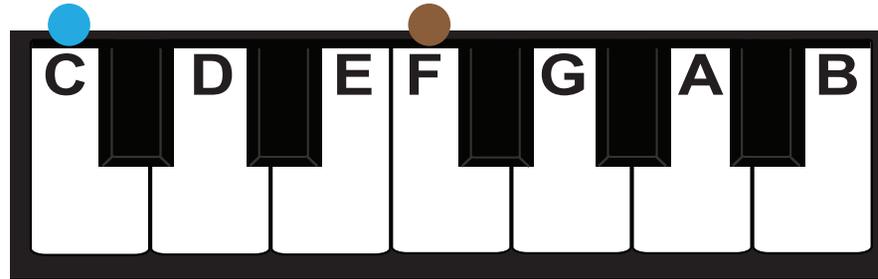


Space note; line note



Practice finding those C Major hand positions on the keyboard - "walk" up them with RH fingers 1-5! (Maybe also try "walking" up with LH fingers 5-1.)

Treble staff notation for part 1 with high-lighted helps....Use this format as soon as students are able. Note, beats are counted in order per measure. When there are 4 beats per measure we just keep counting 1,2,3,4; then start over for the next measure.



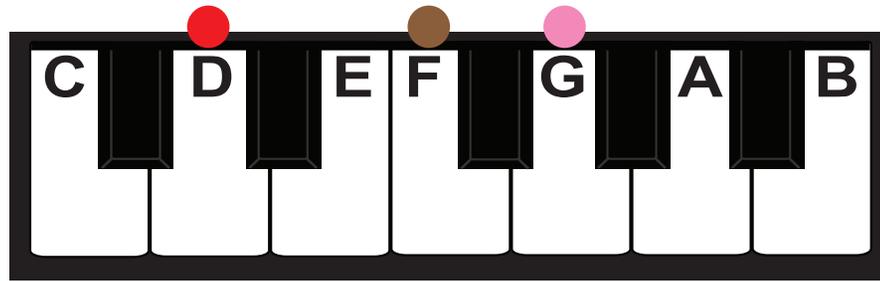
The B-I-B-L-E part 1

The B - I - B - L - Eyes

4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

4 4 4 4 4 - - 4

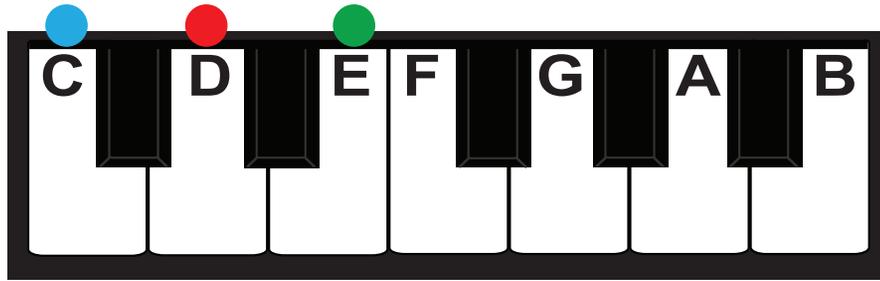
More of the same....



The B-I-B-L-E part 2

that's the book for me!....I'll

5 5 2 2 5-- 4



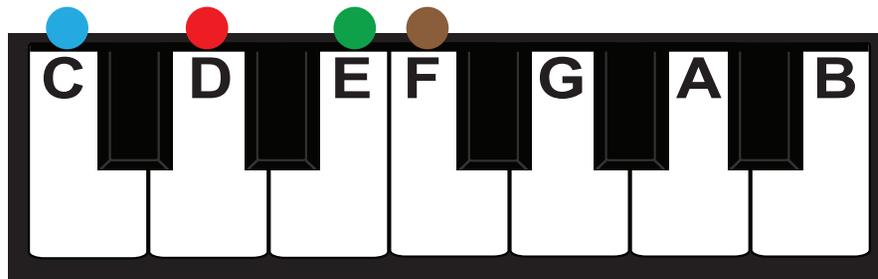
The B-I-B-L-E part 3

stand a-lone on the Word of God, the

1 2 3 4 & 1 2 3 4

3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2

Note: That last measure only has 3 beats - first beat was the upbeat to the song....a shared measure!



The B-I-B-L-E part 4

B-I-B-L-E!

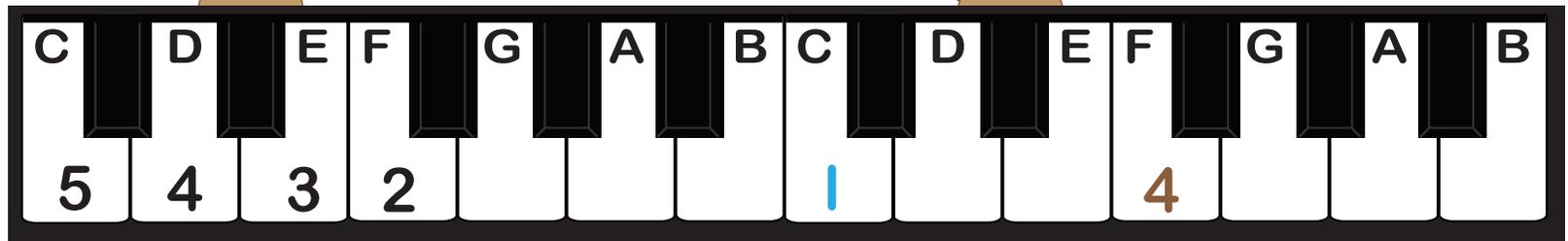
1 2 3 4 1 2 3

1 1 2 3 4--

Getting closer to
real notation!

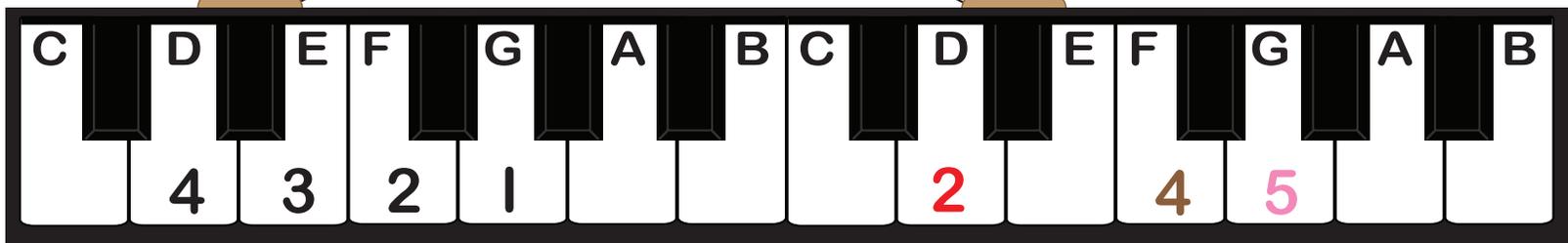
The B-I-B-L-E part 1

Musical notation for 'The B-I-B-L-E part 1' in 4/4 time. The piece is written for piano with a treble and bass clef. The right hand (RH) plays a melody of quarter notes: B4, I4, B4, L4, E4. The left hand (LH) plays a bass line of quarter notes: B3, I3, B3, L3, E3. The notes are indicated by arrows labeled 'Down' pointing to the keys. The notation includes a blue bar line at the start of the first measure and a blue bar line at the end of the second measure. The notes are: B4, I4, B4, L4, E4, B4, I4, B4, L4, E4.



The B-I-B-L-E part 2

Musical notation for 'The B-I-B-L-E part 2'. The piece is written in treble and bass clefs. The bass clef part consists of a descending sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The treble clef part consists of a descending sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The notes are grouped into two measures of four notes each. The first measure contains notes G4, F4, E4, D4. The second measure contains notes C4, B3, A3, G3. The notes are marked with finger numbers: 5, 5, 2, 2 for the first measure and 5, -, -, 4 for the second measure. The notes are marked with 'Down' and arrows indicating the direction of the finger stroke.



The B-I-B-L-E part 3

Musical notation for 'The B-I-B-L-E part 3'. The piece is written for piano in a 3/4 time signature. The right hand (RH) plays a melody of quarter notes, and the left hand (LH) plays a bass line of quarter notes. The melody consists of two measures: the first measure contains notes B, I, B, and L, and the second measure contains notes B, I, B, and E. The notes are represented by stems with black oval heads. The bass line consists of notes B, I, B, and E, also represented by stems with black oval heads. The notes are grouped into pairs of beamed eighth notes. The notes are color-coded: B is green, I is red, B is green, and L is blue in the first measure; B is green, I is red, B is green, and E is red in the second measure. The notes are numbered with their respective finger numbers: 3, 3, 3, 2, 1 in the first measure; 3, 3, 3, 2 in the second measure. The notes are positioned on the treble clef staff (RH) and the bass clef staff (LH). The notes are positioned on the treble clef staff (RH) and the bass clef staff (LH). The notes are positioned on the treble clef staff (RH) and the bass clef staff (LH).

Hand diagrams and keyboard diagram for 'The B-I-B-L-E part 3'. The left hand (LH) is shown with the thumb (1) on C, index (2) on D, middle (3) on E, ring (4) on F, and pinky (5) on G. The right hand (RH) is shown with the thumb (1) on C, index (2) on D, middle (3) on E, ring (4) on F, and pinky (5) on G. The keyboard diagram shows the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B. The notes are color-coded: C is black, D is white, E is white, F is black, G is white, A is white, B is black, C is black, D is white, E is white, F is black, G is white, A is white, B is black. The notes are numbered with their respective finger numbers: 5, 1, 2, 3.

The B-I-B-L-E part 3

Musical score for 'The B-I-B-L-E part 3'. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of four quarter notes in the first measure (B4, C5, B4, A4) and a dotted quarter note in the second measure (G4). The bass line consists of four quarter notes in the first measure (B3, A3, G3, F3) and two quarter notes in the second measure (E3, D3). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 in various colors: blue for 1, red for 2, green for 3, brown for 4, and black for 5. The first measure has fingerings 1, 1, 2, 3 in the treble and 1, 5 in the bass. The second measure has fingerings 4, - in the treble and 2, 2 in the bass.



Piano keyboard diagram showing the keys C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B. The keys are labeled with their corresponding letter names. The keys are numbered 1 through 5, indicating the finger used to play each note. The numbering is: C (5), D (1), E (2), F (3), G (4), A (1), B (2), C (3), D (4), E (1), F (2), G (3), A (4), B (1).

Standard notation again.

The B-I-B-L-E

Part 2

A musical score for a piano piece. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. A large brace on the left side groups both staves together. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a dotted quarter note on D5, and a quarter note on E5. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on C3, a quarter note on D3, a quarter note on E3, a quarter note on F3, a quarter note on G3, a quarter note on A3, a quarter note on B3, and a quarter note on C4. A finger number '5' is written below the first note in the treble staff, and a finger number '1' is written above the first note in the bass staff. The piece is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

The B-I-B-L-E

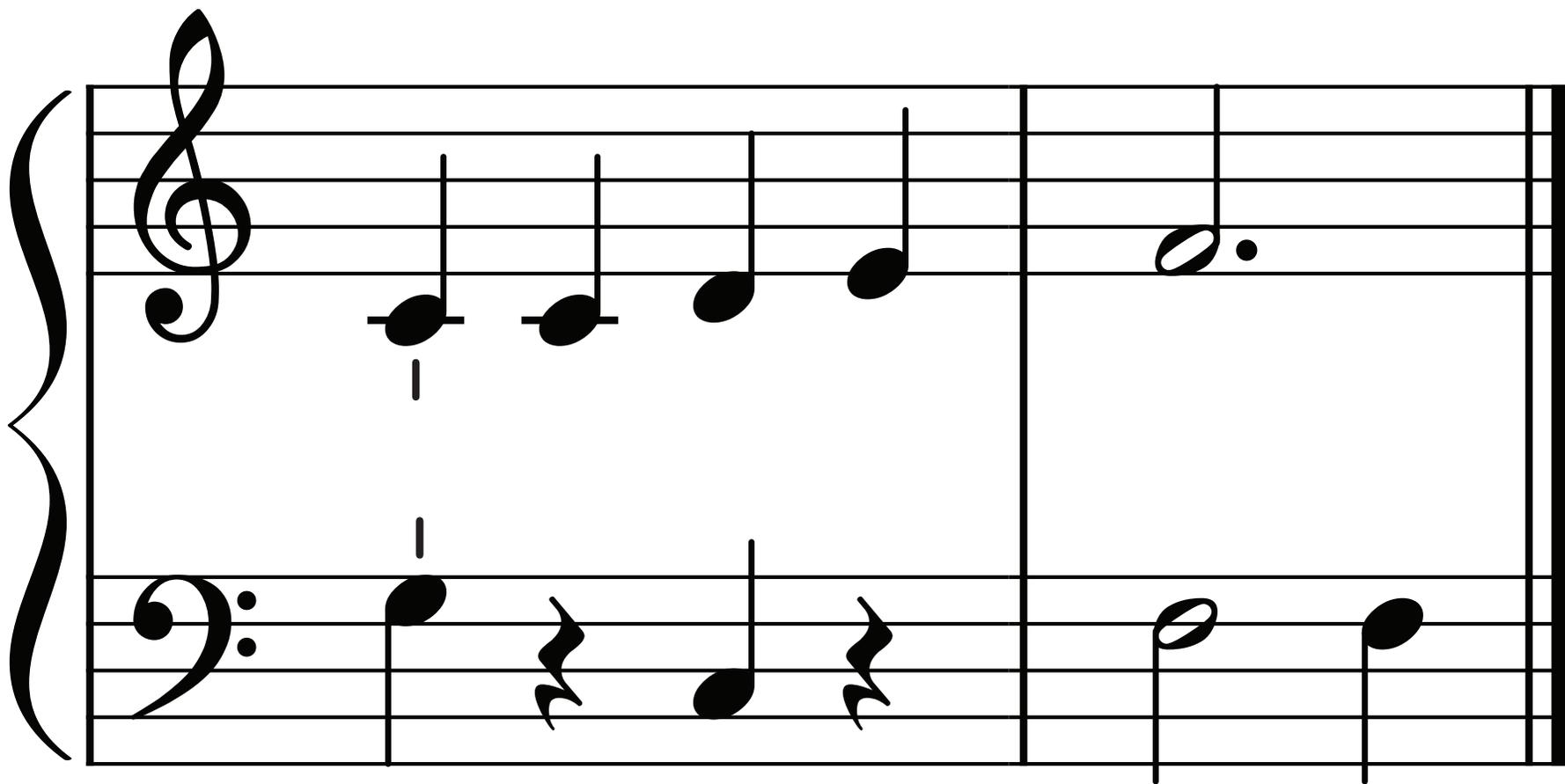
Part 3

Musical score for 'The B-I-B-L-E Part 3'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, with a brace on the left. The Treble staff begins with a treble clef and a '3' below the first note. The Bass staff begins with a bass clef. The music is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains four notes in the Treble staff and three notes in the Bass staff. The second measure contains four notes in the Treble staff and three notes in the Bass staff. The notes in the Treble staff are: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes in the Bass staff are: G3, A3, B3. The notes in the Treble staff are: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes in the Bass staff are: G3, A3, B3.

Note: last measure has 3 beats -
First beat was pick-up note at
the beginning of the song....the
shared measure!
As always...SING & PLAY!

The B-I-B-L-E

The B-I-B-L-E, yes that's the book for me!
I'll stand a-lone on the Word of God
the B-I-B-L-E!



Real notation!
Hand position
same throughout.
..some helps tho'.

The B-I-B-L-E

The B-I-B-L-E, yes that's the book for me!
I'll stand a-lone on the Word of God
the B-I-B-L-E!

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a quarter note G4 (finger 1), followed by quarter notes A4 (finger 4), B4 (finger 4), C5 (finger 4), D5 (finger 4), E5 (finger 4), F5 (finger 4), G5 (finger 4), and a dotted half note G5. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G3 (finger 2), F3 (finger 2), E3 (finger 2), D3 (finger 2), C3 (finger 2), B2 (finger 2), A2 (finger 2), G2 (finger 2), and a dotted half note G2.

The second system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) starts with quarter notes G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 1), B4 (finger 1), C5 (finger 1), D5 (finger 1), E5 (finger 1), F5 (finger 1), G5 (finger 1), and a dotted half note G5. The left hand (bass clef) starts with quarter notes G3 (finger 5), F3 (finger 5), E3 (finger 5), D3 (finger 5), C3 (finger 5), B2 (finger 5), A2 (finger 5), G2 (finger 5), and a dotted half note G2.