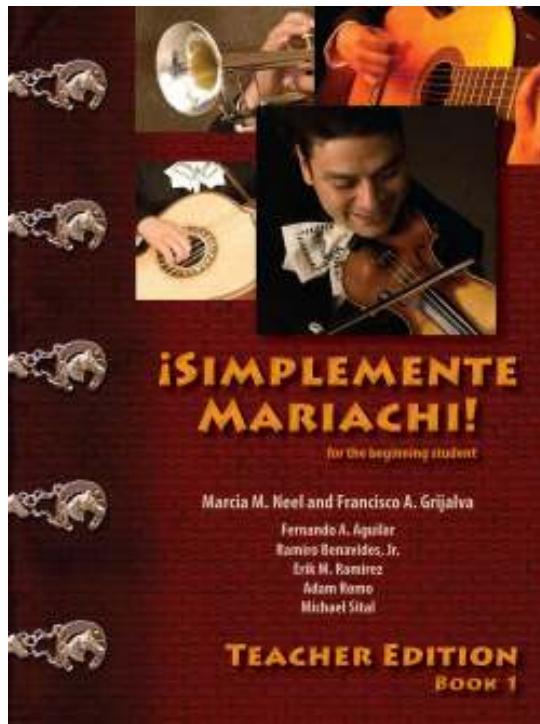


¡SIMPLEMENTE MARIACHI!

A Standards-Based, Comprehensive Mariachi Method



by Marcia M. Neel and Francisco A. Grijalva

Teacher Edition: Book 1 with 2 CDs \$29.95

Student Book I with CD: Trumpet, Violin, Guitar/Vihuela, Guitarron \$9.95

LESSON 6

WHAT TO DO

1. Introduce time signatures.
2. Review fingerings for G, F#, E, and C major (A, G, F#, E, and D minor).
3. Introduce 3/4 time signature.
4. Introduce the clefed half-note.
5. Introduce the whole note/quarter note in 3/4 time.
6. Introduce beginning for E major (C chord).
7. Review - Introduce Bb (High D) and Bb (Low E).
8. Introduce F# (Whole Note).
9. Play all the songs.
10. Sequence play 3 finger rolls.

POINTED FINGERS (E, F#) - small note followed by a dot

1 dotted half note 1/2 = 2 dots in a 3/4 whole note in 3/4 time = 3/4 whole note = 3/4 time in each measure
E = 2 dots = note value = 1/2 note

Whole = 1/2 = 1 dot or 1/2 note.
F# (whole) = 1 dot = note value = 1/2 note.

NEW NOTE #

G# (High D) and Bb (Low E)

STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

Always make sure that instruments are properly set up before class begins. Recall that students are the proper height for their seats, have adequate amounts of seat height, and are seated correctly in relation to the piano.

33

E1 Phrasal Rolls (The First Wrist)

35

Uncluttered pages

- ♪ Detailed photos and fingering charts
- ♪ Separate boxes introduce new words and concepts
- ♪ Easy to follow *What to Do*
- ♪ Specific *Strategies for Success*
- ♪ Play-along CD track listed with song
- ♪ 1 song with Spanish lyrics in each lesson
- ♪ Student Practice Time chart at end of each lesson

Beginner level method

Excellent resource for community based organizations. Suitable for first year study with elementary, middle and high school students or with adults. Students begin playing on day one of instruction.

Comprehensive curriculum

Students learn to play songs made up of the notes of the G, D, C, and F scales for strings and A, E, D and G for trumpet. They also learn various mariachi song forms, pitch relationships, music terminology, improvisation, and basic composition.

Mariachi History- *Historia de Mariachi* is included in both teacher and student books.

Affordable, concise and teacher friendly

Rather than being a large textbook with general suggestions, the teacher edition presents a practical approach. Hints are concise and support each lesson. Lesson Plans are included on the Teacher edition CD.

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Tomamos Un Descanso (Let's Take a Rest)



Violin

Trumpet

Guitar
Vihuela

Guitarron

whole rest

1-2-3-4

1-2-3-4

4 beats of silence

▶ Say the names of the notes in rhythm. Remember to count the rests.

Es Tiempo de Siesta (It's Siesta Time)



Vln.

Tpt.

Gtr.
Vhl.

Gtrn.

D D E E 1-2-3-4

New note G (A)

Bajando Los Escalones (Down the Steps)



Vln.

Tpt.

Gtr.
Vhl.

Gtrn.

Pa' Arriba y Pa' Bajo del Rio (Up and Down the River)



Slowly

Vln.

Tpt.

Gtr. Vhl.

Gtrn.

Jugando en el Llano (Playing in the Meadow)



Vln.

Tpt.

Gtr. Vhl.

Gtrn.

¡Sorpresa! ¡Sorpresa! (Surprise! Surprise!)



Translation: Do you see a rest? Do you see two rests? Yes! They are rests. What a surprise it is. Yes!

Vln.

Tpt.

Gtr. Vhl.

Gtrn.

¡Ves un si - len cio? ¡Ves dos si - len -cios? ¡Si! Son si - len- cios, que sor-pre-sa nos da-mos. ¡Si!

WHAT TO DO

1. Review fingerings for G, F#, E, and D (strings); A, G#, F#, and E (trumpet).
2. Introduce fingerings for C (strings); D (trumpet).
3. Introduce the half note.
4. Introduce proper bow hold for violins.
5. Introduce upbow and downbow.
6. Play all the songs.
7. Sing and play *Cantas Tu. Canto Yo.*

ARCO - bowing the string. The marks above the notes show which direction to bow. They are called bow markings.

■ DOWN BOW = draw the bow in a downward direction.
▽ UP BOW = push the bow in an upward direction.

HALF NOTE - an open note head with a stem.

1 half note (♩) = 2 beats = ♪♪ = ♪♪♪♪

NEW NOTE C (D FOR TRUMPETS)



Violin

G D A E

C
3FP



Trumpet

D
1-3

Guitar

E A D G B E

C
3



Vihuela

A D G B E

C
3



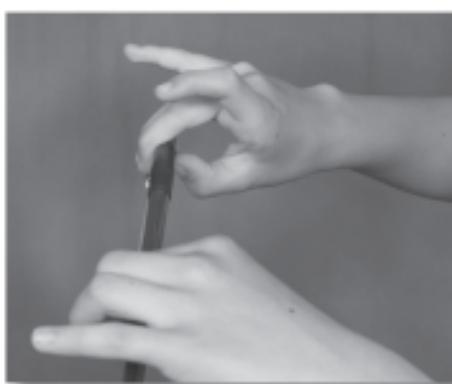
Left thumb

Guitarra

A D G C E A

C
TP3

Pull with right thumb

HOLDING THE VIOLIN BOW

1 While holding the bow stick with your left hand, form a circle with your right thumb and two middle fingers.

2 Lean the right hand to the left. Place the first crease of your first finger over the stick. Your curved pinky sits on top of the stick next to the other fingers.

3 Place your curved thumb where the frog and grip meet. Place the two middle fingers on the other side of the frog.

**STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS****Violin-Bowing**

The bow needs to be tightened each time the student plays. Hold the bow vertically with the left hand on the frog. Turn the screw to the right (tighter) until the bow hairs move away from the stick. The stick should continue to have a concave or "smile" appearance. Loosen the bow each time it is put away. The bow will need to be rosined before playing.

Once students can form the correct bow hold, place the bow onto the D string so that it is perpendicular to the string and parallel to the bridge. Leading with the wrist, pull the bow downward (down bow) for two beats then push the bow upward for two beats (up bow). The bow should remain perpendicular to the strings and parallel to the bridge through the entire bow stroke. Repeat.

When students begin to bow, explain how bow placement, speed, and weight all produce good tone. The bow should be placed by the frog (lower part of the bow) each time they play. Relax the bow arm and lean into the stick to create bow weight. Start the bow with a relaxed, faster bow speed to eliminate the "crunchy" sounds often heard by beginners.

One recommended practice technique is to have students practice their bowing by bowing in the crook of the left arm.

Students should watch their bow when beginning to bow to make sure it moves straight up and down. If the bow is sliding around the bow path, have them lean into the stick. Students should never have a tight bow hand or press into the string.

Andando Sobre Las Piedras (Walking Over the Stones)



► Find the new note

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

Bailando Con Mis Vecinos (Dancing with my Neighbors)



► Clap the rhythm of the song and remember to rest in the measures that have a whole rest.

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

El Primero Vals (The First Waltz)



Translation: With this first waltz, I met you dancing.

F. Grijalva

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

Con es - te pri - me - ro vals, bail - lan - do te co - no - si.



STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

Practicing a Ranchera Valseada

(guitar and vihuela)

- » Say "Bass, Play-Play; Bass, Play-Play" in 3/4 time repeatedly.
- » Play the chords while saying, "Bass, Play-Play; Bass, Play-Play".
- » Play chords only when they say "play-play." This will help to firmly establish the pattern of the ranchera valseada.

RANCHERA VALSEADA FORM-
a Mariachi style song form in 3/4 time. The guitarron keeps the steady beat by playing primarily on beat 1 while the guitar and vihuela play on beats 2 and 3.

New chords/
golpe strum

Melodia con Acordes (Melody with Chords)

CD 1
Track 49

Violin

Trumpet

Guitar
Vihuela

Guitarron

Strum each chord with a down stroke

Mirando el Paseo (Watching the Parade)

CD 1
Track 50

Vln.

Tpt.

Gtr.
Vhl.

Gtrn.

LESSON 9 (continued)

Ranchera Valseada

Vals del Fandango (Celebration Waltz)

CD 1
Track 51

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

Andando en Chapala (Walking in Chapala)

CD 1
Track 52

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

Toca, Toca en Re (Play, Play in Re)

Translation: Play it, play it, play the piece, dominant 7th and tonic I like to play.

CD 1
Track 53

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

LESSON 20 (continued)

9

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

A⁷ A⁷ A⁷ A⁷ A⁷ A⁷ A⁷ D A⁷ D

Lindos Ojos (Beautiful Eyes)

Translation: Beautiful eyes cry no more, why are they crying, cry no more.
Beautiful eyes looking at me, they are asking for one more gaze.



Slowly

1

Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

Lin - dos o - jos que no llo-ren, por-que_es-tan-lo - ran-do, no llo-ren ja-mas.

M. Neel

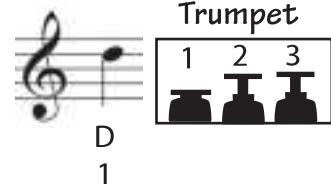
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Vln. Tpt. Gtr. Vhl. Gtrn.

Lin - dos o - jos que me mi-ran, mi - ran-do u - na ves mas.

WHAT TO DO

1. Introduce the dotted quarter note.
2. Introduce the flat and how it changes the natural pitch.
3. Introduce the Key of F Major (strings); G Major (trumpet).
4. Trumpet – Introduce the fingering for high D.
5. Play all the songs.
6. Sing and play *Por El Camino*

NEW NOTE D

DOTTED QUARTER NOTE – a quarter note followed by a dot. The dot = half of the note it follows.

1 dotted quarter note (♩.) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats = ♩ ♩ or ♩♩♩

FLAT (♭) – lowers the pitch of a note by one-half step.

The key of F has 1 flat – B♭

**STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS****Dotted Quarter Note**

The dotted quarter note is an essential musical entity to the form of mariachi music called Polka which will be introduced in lesson 22.

Before playing *La Negra Puntiada* have students:

- ♪ Count aloud the first 3 measures.
- ♪ Compare measure 3 with measure 4 and lead them to discover the tie.
- ♪ Clap measures 3 and 4 and note the difference.
- ♪ Compare measures 4 and 5 and lead them to discover that measure 5 is simply a different way of notating what occurs in measure 4. The dot has replaced the tied eighth note.
- ♪ Clap measures 4 and 5. They should sound identical. Explain that the dot actually makes the music easier to read since it provides less “clutter” on the staff.
- ♪ Clap the rhythm of the entire song.

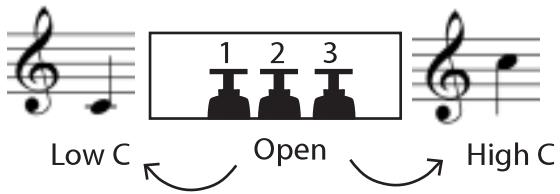
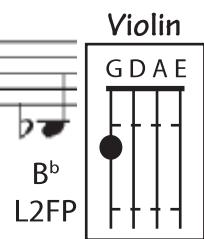
Before playing *Corriendo en la Playa*, ask students to look through the song. Ask for a volunteer to clap the rhythm for the class. (The rhythm of *Corriendo en la Playa* is the same as *La Negra Puntiada*). Have all students then count the rhythm aloud followed by clapping the rhythm then play the song.

Las Olas Grande asks students to find measures that look different but sound the same. Lead students to discover the dotted quarter notes and how this is the same as the quarter note tied to the eighth note. These rhythms are found several times in this song.

Los Tres Viajeros is the first song that has done away completely with the quarter note tied to the eighth note. Ask students to review the song first while making note of those measures which contain the dotted half note rhythm.

The Key of F Major (G Major for Trumpet) is introduced in *El Mariachi Perdido*. This is the first time the string students have seen a flat. Explain how it effects a note.

NEW NOTE B^b
(C FOR TRUMPETS)

Low B^bHigh B^b