



SCQF Level 2 – Practice Chanter

Workbook

Syllabus

Level 2 Certificate Piping (Practice Chanter)

Intended to allow beginners to assure themselves that they are learning correctly. Candidates will probably have been having weekly lessons for approximately six months.

1. Maintenance

Candidates must demonstrate an understanding of the following:

- a. Dismantling the practice chanter
- b. Cleaning and drying the practice chanter
- c. Correct Hemping of the practice chanter

2. Practical

Candidates must demonstrate competence in the following:

a. Exercises

1. The scale
2. The scale to F with a G Gracenote
3. The scale to C with a D Gracenote
4. The scale to D with a E Gracenote
5. G, D, E Gracenote groupings
6. All strikes
7. Thumb or High A Gracenote
8. The Throw on D from Low A
9. Doublings on High A, High G, F, E, D, C and B from Low A
10. Basic monotone exercises in simple time.

b. Tunes

Two tunes played from memory. The music is to be presented to the examiner and played in accordance with the written score. The music does not have to be written out by the candidate.

The tunes submitted must incorporate some of the embellishments from the exercises listed in section a.

3. Theory

Candidates must be able to:

- a. Name all notes and note values
- b. Demonstrate the correct placement of notes on the stave
- c. Demonstrate an understanding of what dotted and cut notes have on the note duration
- d. Correctly write a treble clef on the stave
- e. Understand the purpose of the bar line
- f. Write out 4 bars from a tune with 2/4-time signature by copying onto manuscript paper from set music provided.

Maintenance

Dismantling the Practice Chanter

- Grip chanter at the bowl and at the ferrule end of the top section
- Turn and lift top section straight off bottom section
- Do not grip chanter at the bottom/ sole of the chanter as some chanters (especially wooden ones) can split if the joint is too tight. If gripped and twisted from the sole stress can cause the bottom section to twist and split.
- Take care not to damage the reed when removing top section.

Cleaning and drying the practice chanter

- Periodically the chanter and reed should be cleaned with a mild disinfectant, wooden chanters should not be immersed in water.
- Shake off or dry off any excess moisture from chanter and reed.
- Allow to dry.
- Brush out mouthpiece.

Correct Hemping

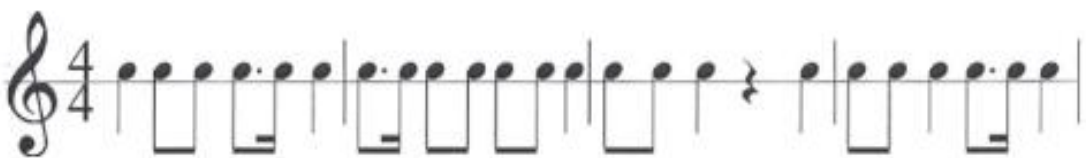
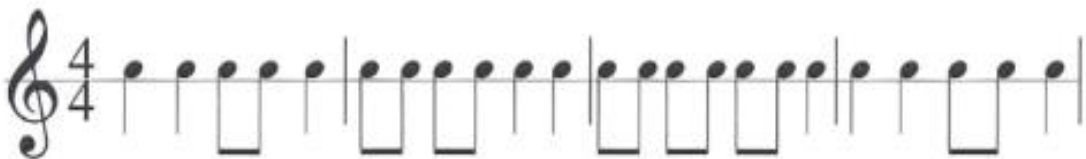
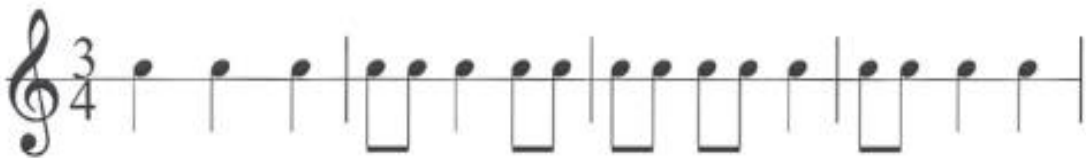
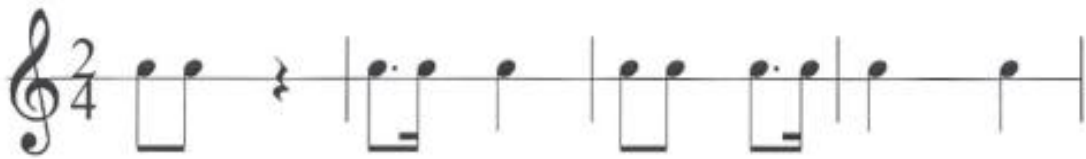
- Use waxed hemp to create an airtight and waterproof seal.
- Wind hemp evenly and straight to produce an even joint that doesn't 'rock' when the top is fitted.
- Test and rehemp as necessary periodically.

PDQB Level 1 Practical Exercises

This image displays ten staves of musical notation, each containing a different exercise. The exercises are arranged in a vertical column and are written in treble clef. The first staff shows a simple ascending scale of quarter notes. The second and third staves show eighth-note patterns with stems pointing up and down. The fourth and fifth staves show eighth-note patterns with stems pointing up and down, but with some notes beamed together. The sixth staff shows a more complex eighth-note pattern with stems pointing up and down, and some notes beamed together. The seventh staff shows a complex eighth-note pattern with stems pointing up and down, and some notes beamed together. The eighth staff shows a complex eighth-note pattern with stems pointing up and down, and some notes beamed together. The ninth staff shows a complex eighth-note pattern with stems pointing up and down, and some notes beamed together. The tenth staff shows a complex eighth-note pattern with stems pointing up and down, and some notes beamed together.

SCQF Level Two Monotone Exercise Sheet

Candidates will be required to tap out the rhythm of 4 monotone exercises selected by the examiner.



What 2 Tunes are you going to play?

Piece 1

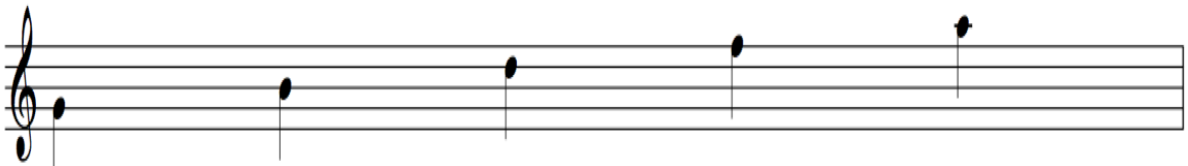
Piece 2

The Bagpipe Scale

The Scale



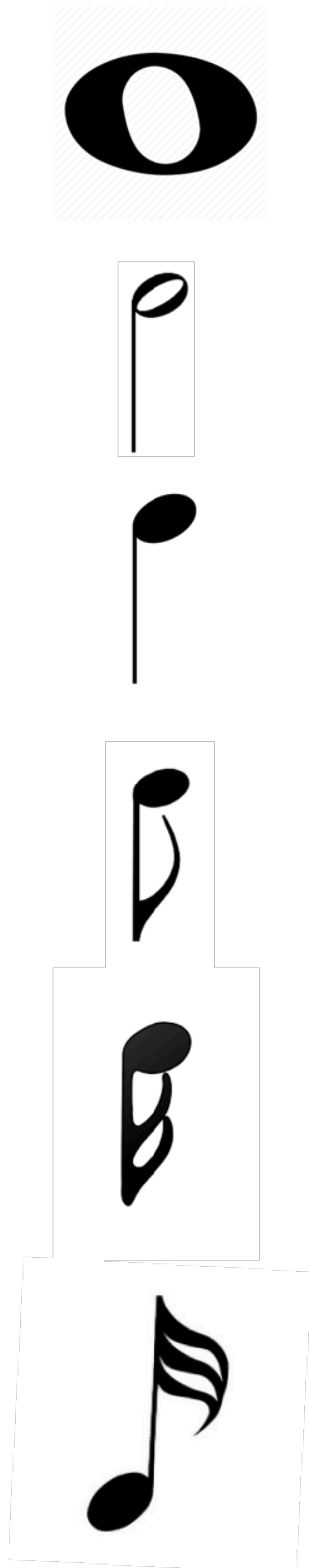
Notes on the Lines



Notes in the Spaces



Note Values



<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Value</u>
Semi Breve	Whole Note 1	4 Beats
Minum	Half Note $1/2$	2 Beats
Crotchet	Quarter Note $1/4$	1 Beat
Quaver	Eighth Note $1/8$	$1/2$ of a Beat
Semi Quaver	Sixteenth Note $1/16$	$1/4$ of a Beat
Demi Semi Quaver	Thirty Second Note $1/32$	$1/8$ of a Beat

Relative Note Value Table

Semibreve or Whole Note



Minim or 1/2 Note



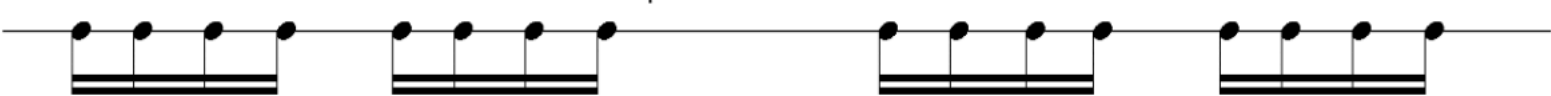
Crotchet or 1/4 Note



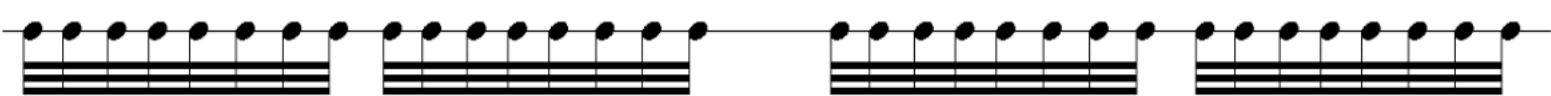
Quaver or 1/8 Note



Semiquaver or 1/16 Note



Demisemiquaver or 1/32 Note

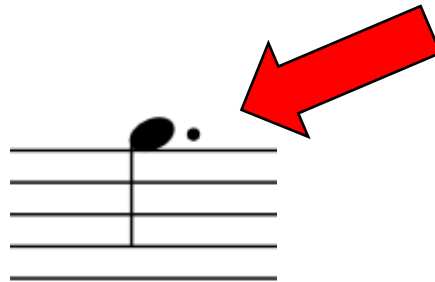


Rests

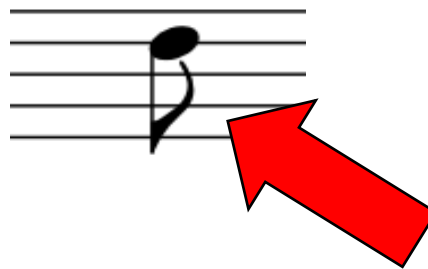
Relative Note Value Rest Table

The image displays six musical staves, each with a treble clef, illustrating the relative values of notes and rests. The notes and rests are positioned on the same line (the second line from the bottom) of each staff. The first staff shows a whole note followed by a whole rest. The second staff shows a half note followed by a half rest. The third staff shows a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The fourth staff shows an eighth note followed by an eighth rest. The fifth staff shows a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth rest. The sixth staff shows a thirty-second note followed by a thirty-second rest.

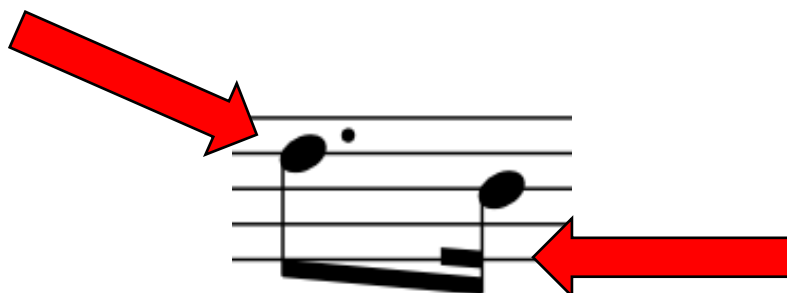
Dot and Cut Notes



A Dot INCREASES a note by half of its original value.



A Cut or Tail DECREASES a note by half of its original value.

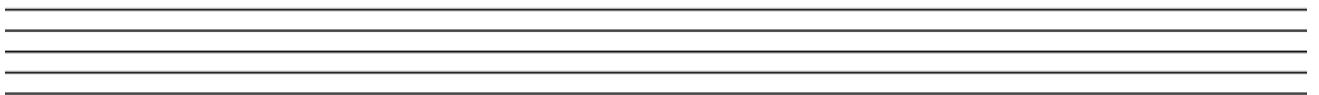


Treble Clef

- A Clef indicates which the pitch of the written notes.
- A **Treble Clef** indicates that the pitch of the notes are above Middle C.
- It is also known as the “G” Clef as it sits/ starts on the “G” line of the stave and looks like a stylized letter G.

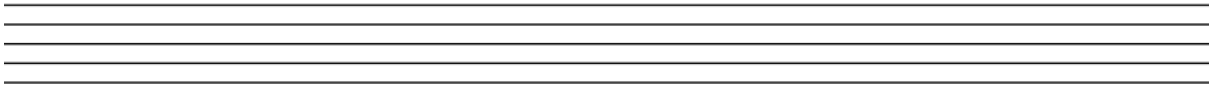


Practice writing some below:

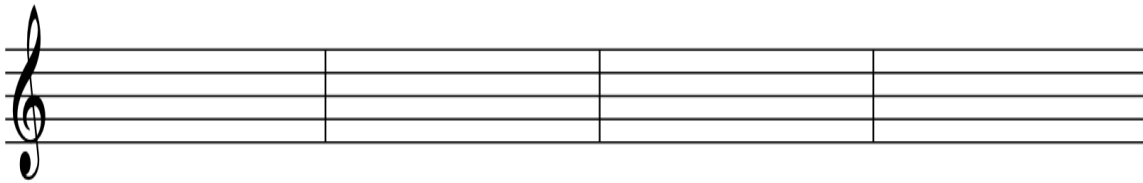


Staves and Bar Lines

A **Staff** is made up with 5 horizontal lines, equally spaced apart.



The **Staff** is then split up into 4 equal parts, called bars. A Treble clef is also added at the start.



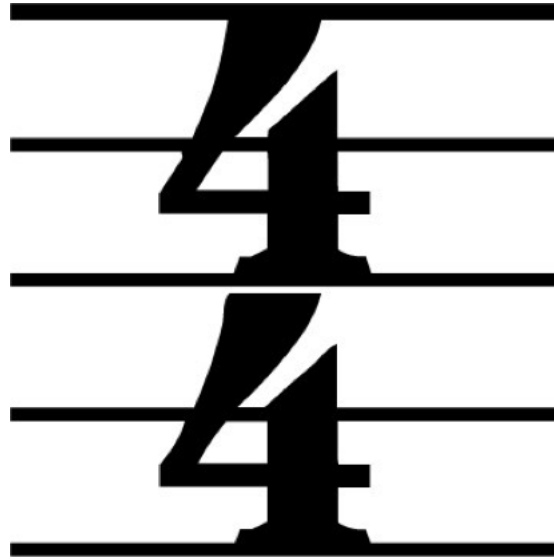
The bar lines separate the notes of the piece.



How these notes are separated is dependent on the time signature, which is explained next.




Time Signatures

Top Number = The number of beats or beat notes per bar.



Bottom Number = The relation of the beat note to the semi-breve.

Simple Time Signatures

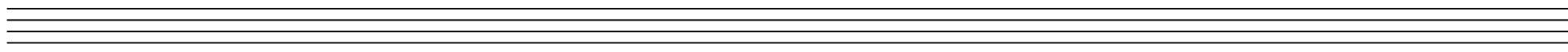
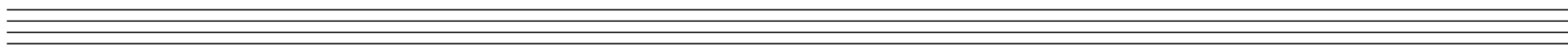
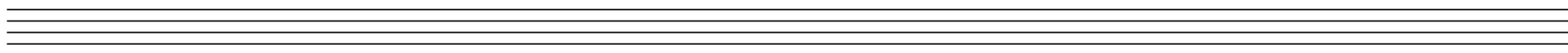
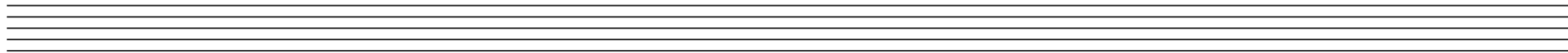
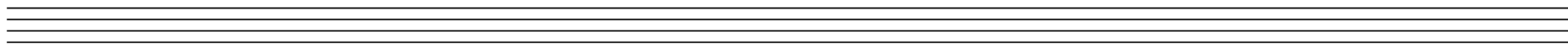
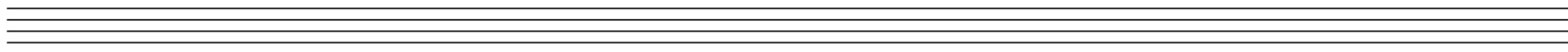
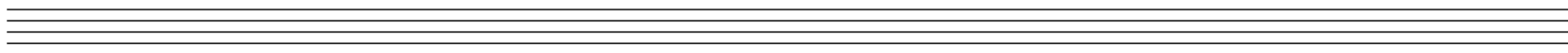
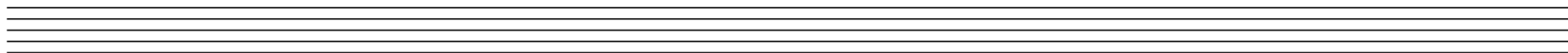
Type Of Beat	Duple Time	Triple Time	Quadruple Time
Crotchet Beat	$\frac{2}{4}$ 	$\frac{3}{4}$ 	$\frac{4}{4}$ 

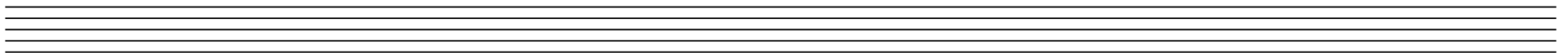
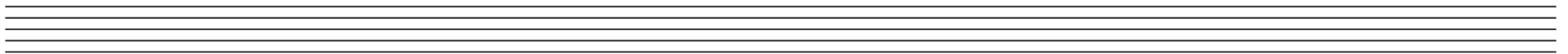
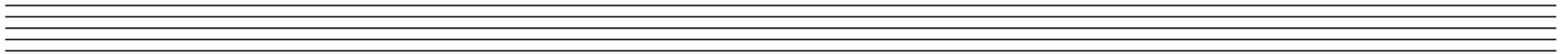
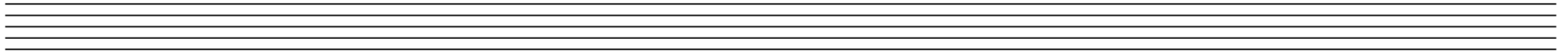
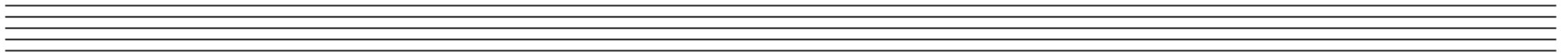
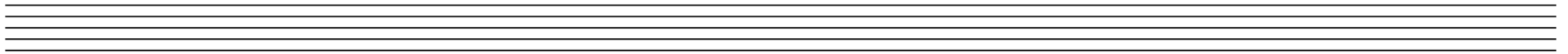
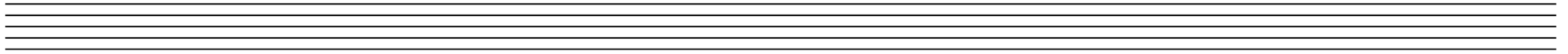
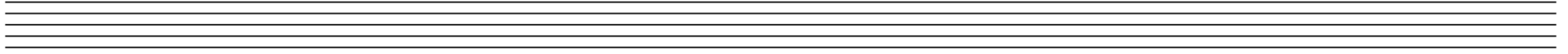
Copying a piece of Music

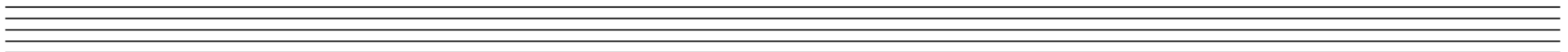
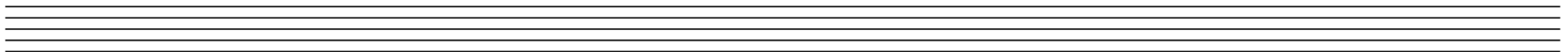
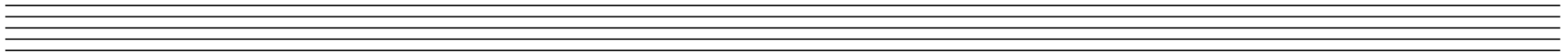
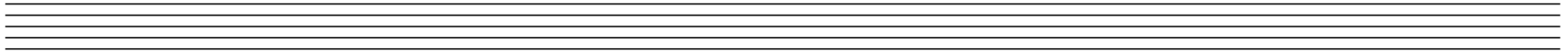
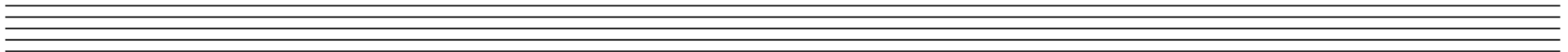
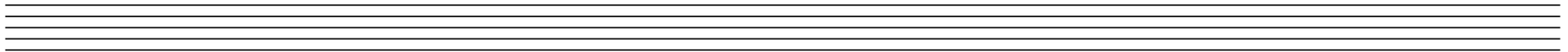
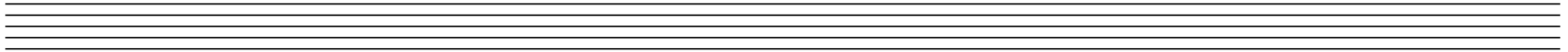
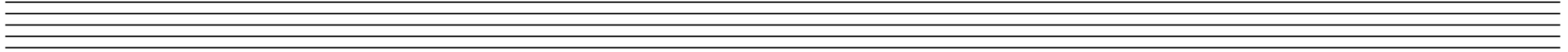
Tips

- Take your time.
- Make sure to copy everything, including Time Signatures and Treble Clefs.
- Triple check grace notes and dots/cuts.









Notes

Notes