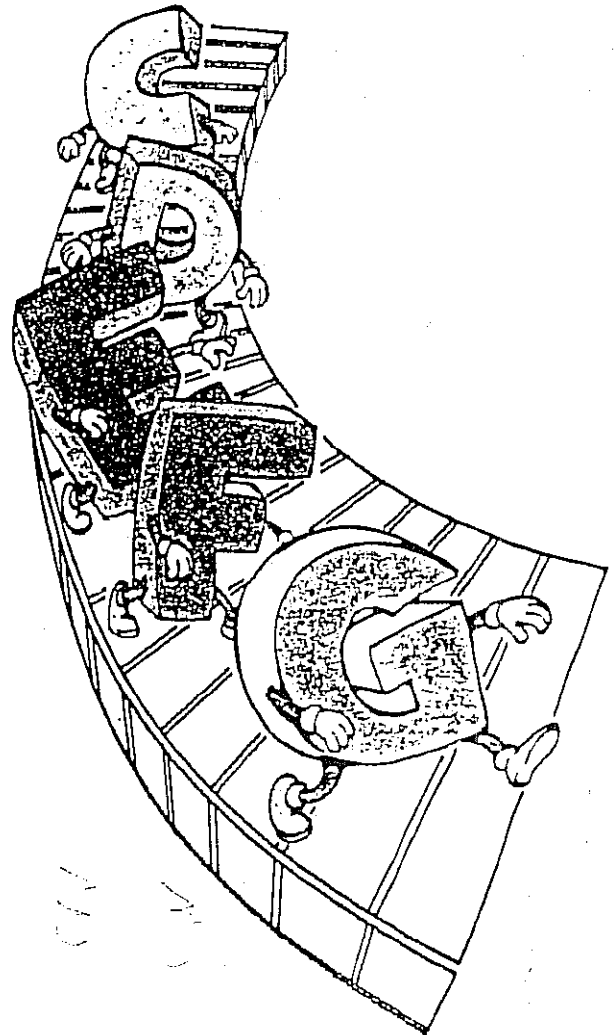
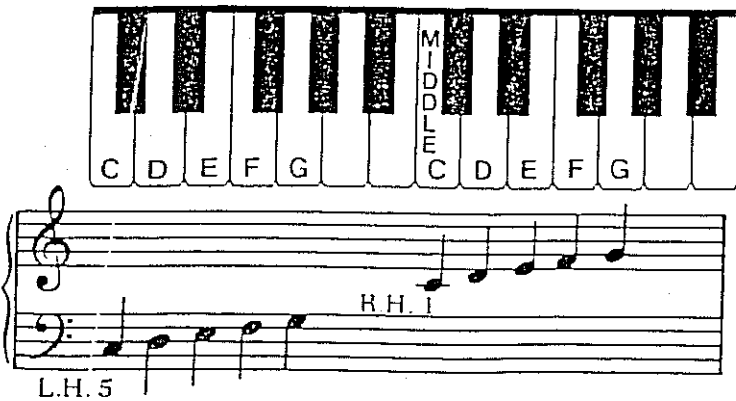


C Major Position

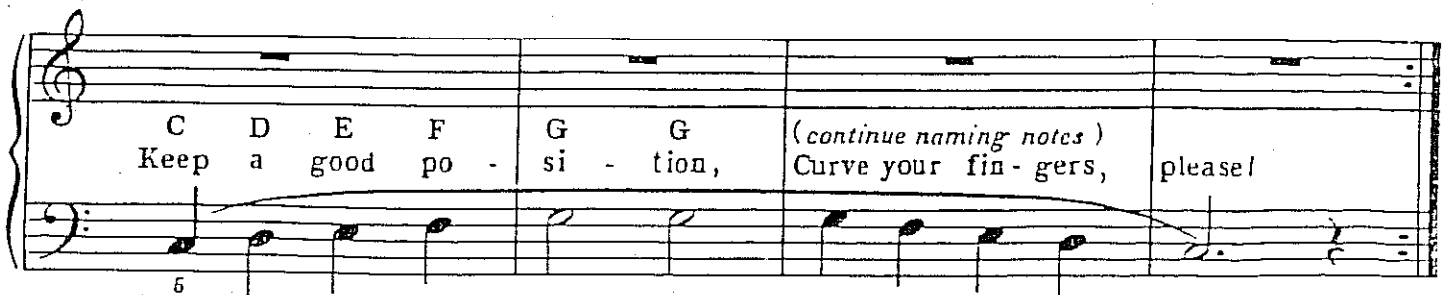
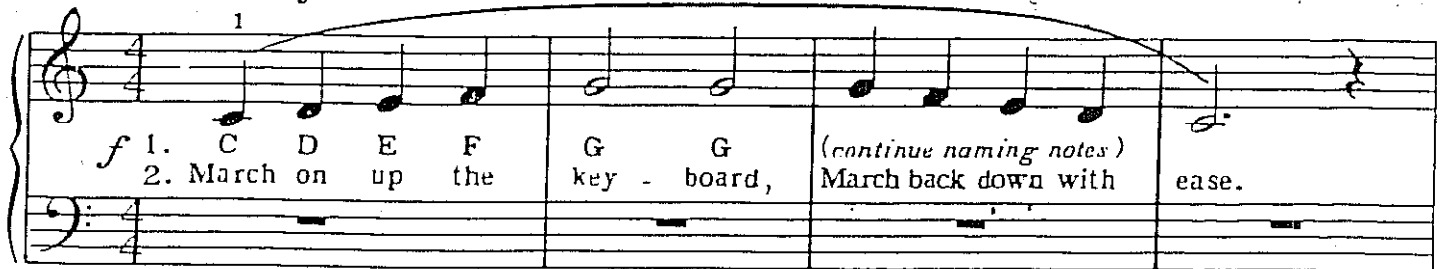


Practice Directions*

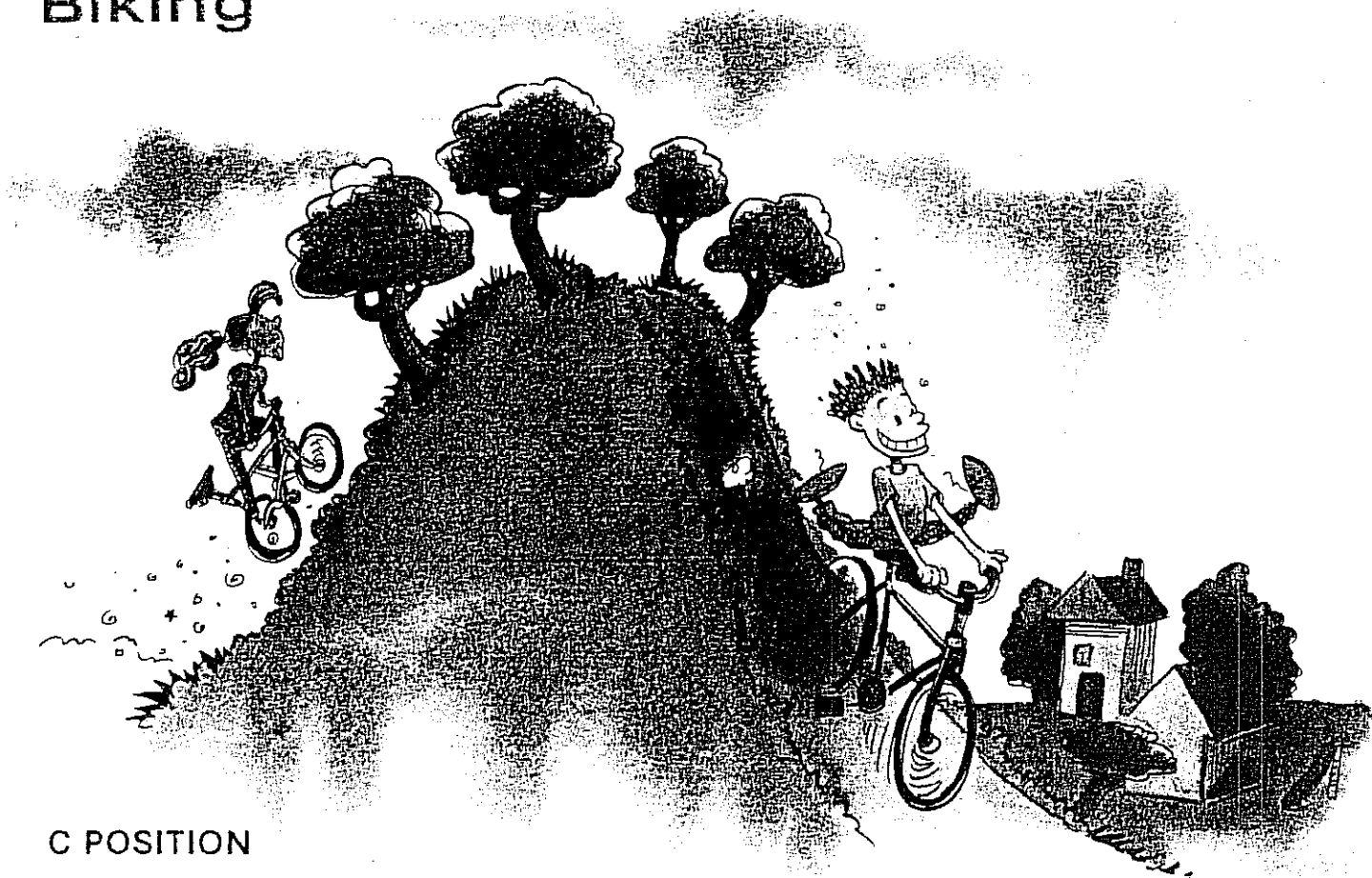
1. Clap and count the rhythm aloud.
2. Find the position for both hands.
3. Keep your eyes on the book while playing.
4. Play and say (or sing) the note names.
5. Play again and count the rhythm aloud.
6. Play again and sing the words.

March On!

Moderately



Biking



C POSITION

Slow

Up the hill it's ver - y slow, 'Til we reach the top

mf

5

1

Faster

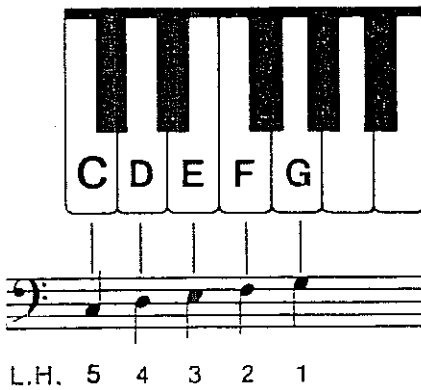
Gradually slower

Down the hill we swift - ly go, Coast - ing to a stop!

5

1

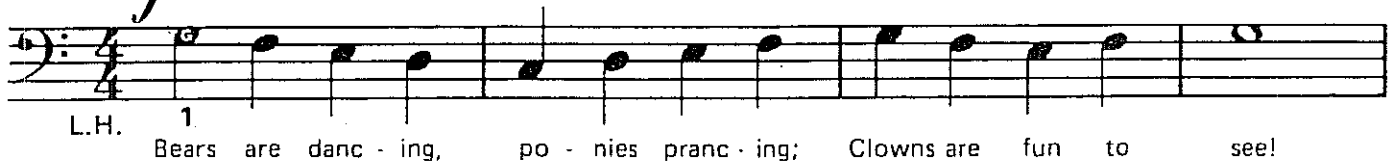
Use after RAIN, RAIN! (page 29).



Circus Day!

Happily

f 2nd time play ONE OCTAVE (8 notes) LOWER



Waltz for the Hat Dance

Mexican Hat Dance



Happily

1. Play it! Play it! Play the fa - mous Hat Dance! Dance!
2. Dance it! Dance it! Dance the fa - mous Hat Dance!

f

1

5

f

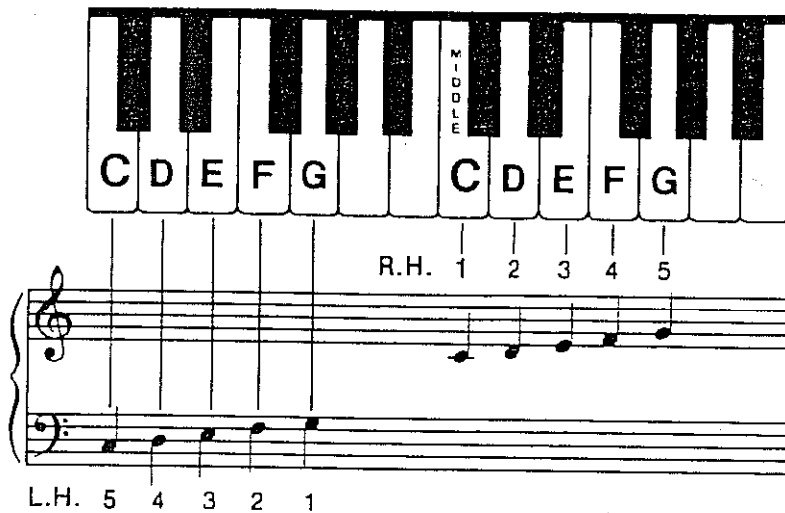
Play it! Play it! Play it now for me!
Dance it! Dance it! It's such fun to see!

DUET PART: (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

R.H.

L.H. *mf*

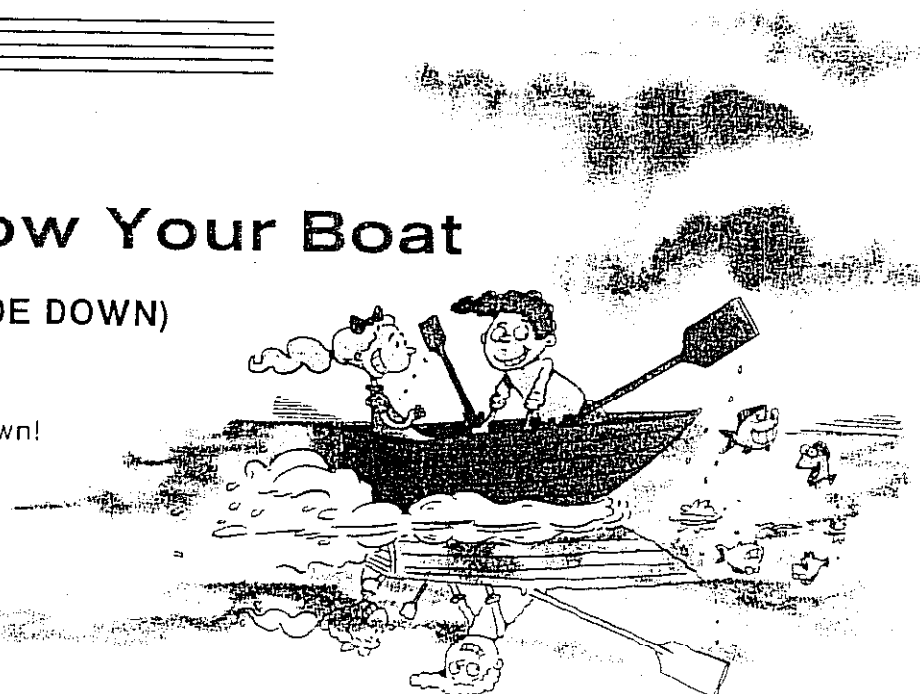
Use after "POSITION C" (page 33),
or A HAPPY SONG (page 34).



Row, Row, Row Your Boat

(RIGHT SIDE UP AND UPSIDE DOWN)

The 1st line is the familiar tune.
The 2nd line is the same, upside-down!



C POSITION

Moderately slow

R.H. 1

mf Row, row, row your boat, Don't fall in the stream!

Swim, swim, swim for shore! Hope it's but a dream!

L.H. 1



Gliding

Moderately slow

1

mf

Glid - ing, glid - ing, high - er, high - er, Fly - ing in the sky!

mf 1

Glid - ing, glid - ing, low - er, low - er, What a way to fly!



Just for Fun!

Moderately fast

2nd time BOTH HANDS 8va (ONE OCTAVE HIGHER)

1

1. What can I do? What can you do? Just for fun, just for fun.
 2. What can I play? What can you play? Just for fun, just for fun.

mf

5 2

1

What can we do? What can we do? Just to have some fun, fun.
 What can we play? What can we play? Just to have some fun, fun.

5 3 (Have some fun!)

A NEW TIME SIGNATURE

3 means 3 beats to each measure.
4 a quarter note gets one beat.

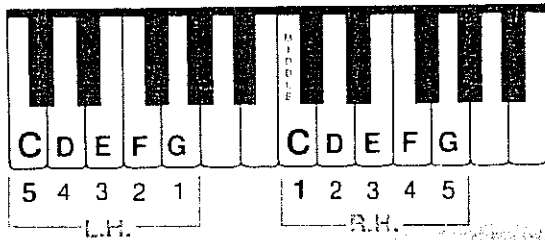
Dotted Half Note

a longer note.



COUNT: "1 - 2 - 3"

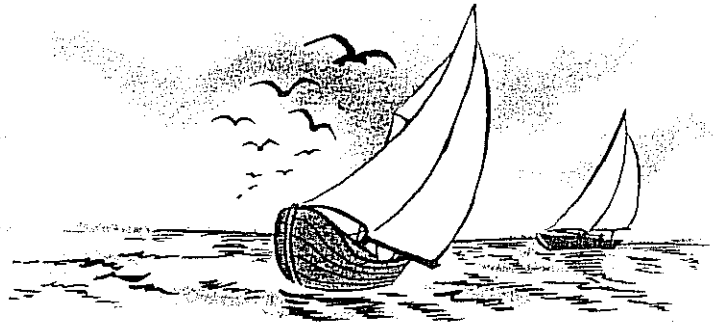
C POSITION



1. Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.
2. Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.



Sailing



1. Come,
 2. Sea
 R.H. 1

come,
 gulls

come
 'round

to
 us

the
 will

sea!
 play.



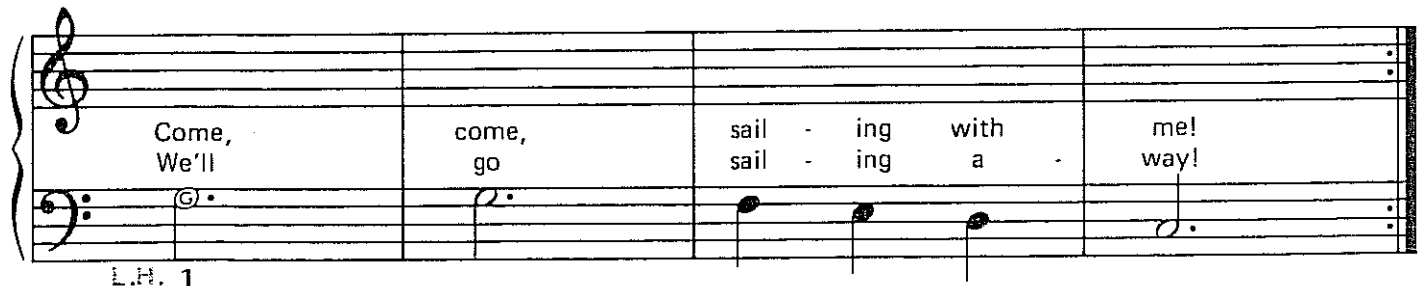
Come,
 We'll

come,
 go

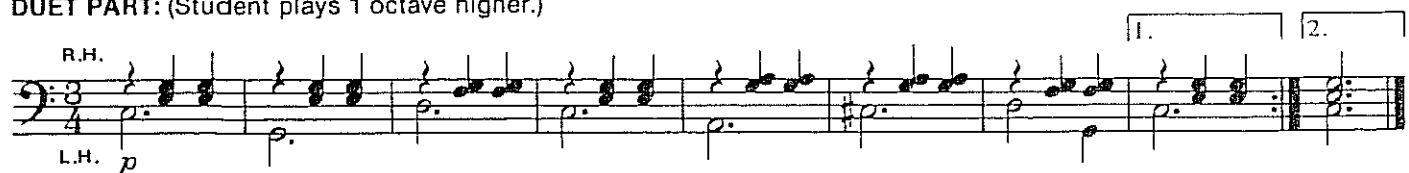
sail - ing with
 sail - ing a -

me!
 way!

L.H. 1



DUET PART: (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

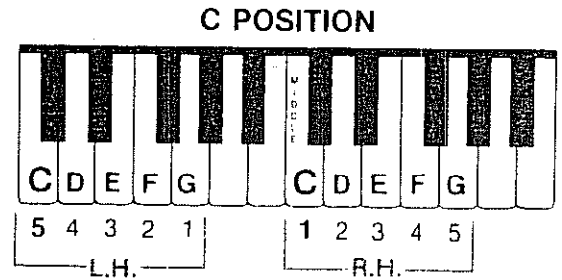


SLUR

SLURS mean play LEGATO

SLURS often divide the music into PHRASES.
A PHRASE is a musical thought or sentence.

1. Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.
2. Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.



Wishing Well

R.H. 3

L.H. 3

DUET PART: (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

RESTS are signs of **SILENCE**.

 This is a **QUARTER REST**.

It means **REST FOR THE VALUE OF A QUARTER NOTE**.

1. Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.
2. Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.
3. Do not clap for the **REST**!



Rock Song

Brightly

4

f 1. Rock is mel - o - dic! hand! 2. Rock with the right hand!

f 1 2 1 3

3

Rock is mel - o - dic! hand! Rock with the right hand!

1 3 1 2

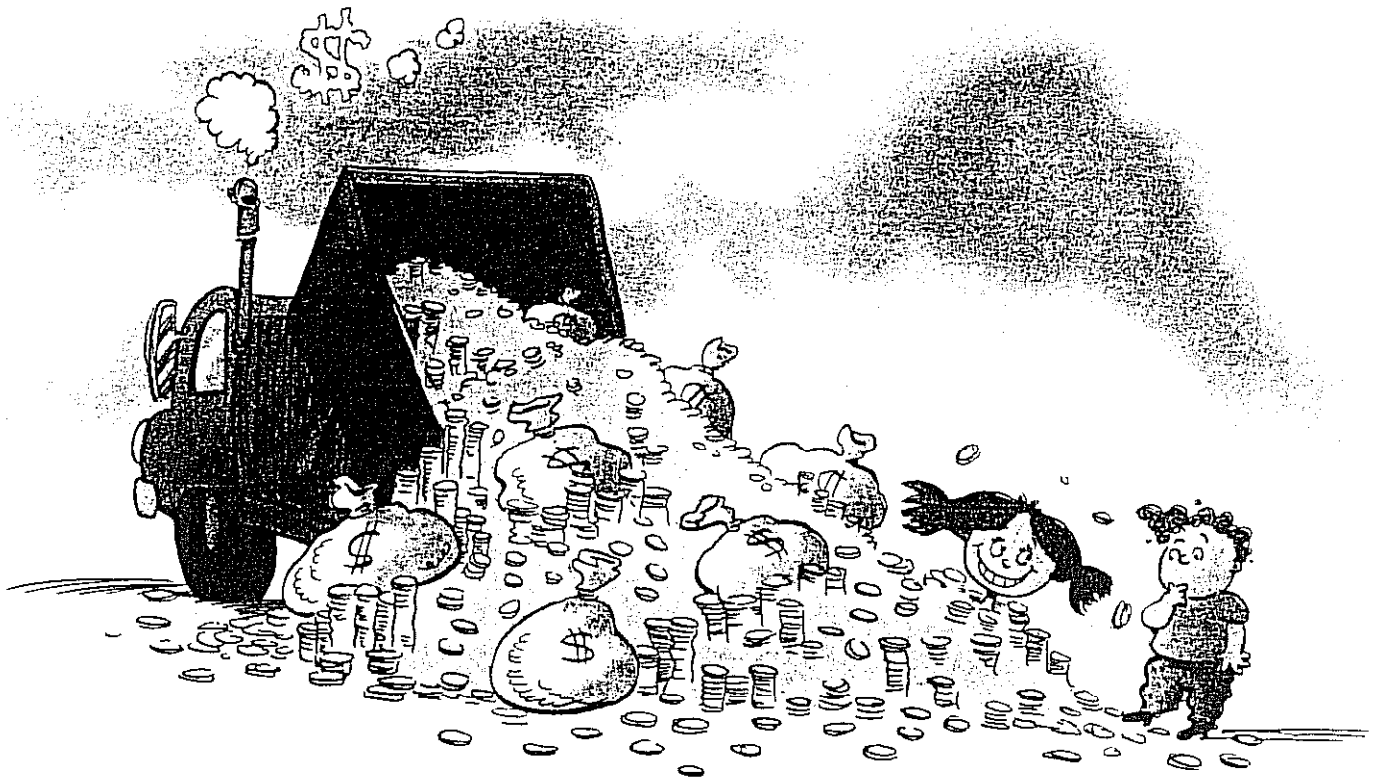
DUET PART: (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

R.H.

L.H.

If I Won Ten Million Dollars

Use after ROCKETS (page 42).



Moderately fast

1

f If I won ten mil - lion dol - lars, Let me tell you what I'd do.

5 1 2 3

BOTH HANDS 8va (ONE OCTAVE HIGHER)

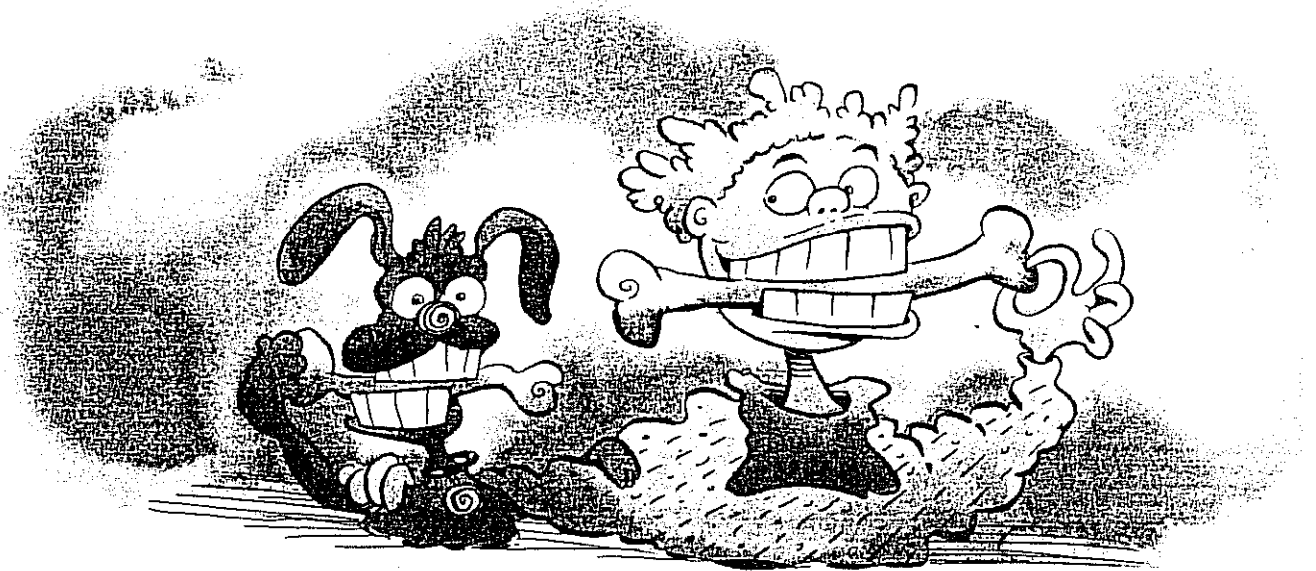
1

P If I won ten mil - lion dol - lars, I'd buy lots of things for you!

5 8

What Will You do?

Use after THE DONKEY (page 49).



Name all the HARMONIC INTERVALS in this piece before you play it.

Brightly

2nd time BOTH HANDS 8va (ONE OCTAVE HIGHER)

1

f

1. "What	will	you	do	when	the	meat's	all	gone?"
2. "What	will	you	do	when	the	lake	runs	dry?"

P

"Sit	in	the	cor	ner	and	gnaw	on	the	bone!"
"Sit	on	the	bank	with	a,	tear	in	my	eye!"

1

BEFORE PLAYING HANDS TOGETHER IN BOTH PIECES:

1. Play the left hand. Name each harmonic interval.
2. Play the right hand. Name each melodic interval.

Old Uncle Bill

f-p means
1st time *f*,
2nd time *p*.

Moderately fast

1. Old Un - cle Bill
2. I love old Bill;

Lived on a hill.
I al - ways will.

Love Somebody

Merrily

 This is a **WHOLE REST**.
It means **REST FOR THE VALUE OF A WHOLE NOTE**
or any **WHOLE MEASURE**.

Where Did You Get That Hat?



Happily

1

Where did you get that hat? Where, oh where? Where, oh where?

f

5 1 2 3

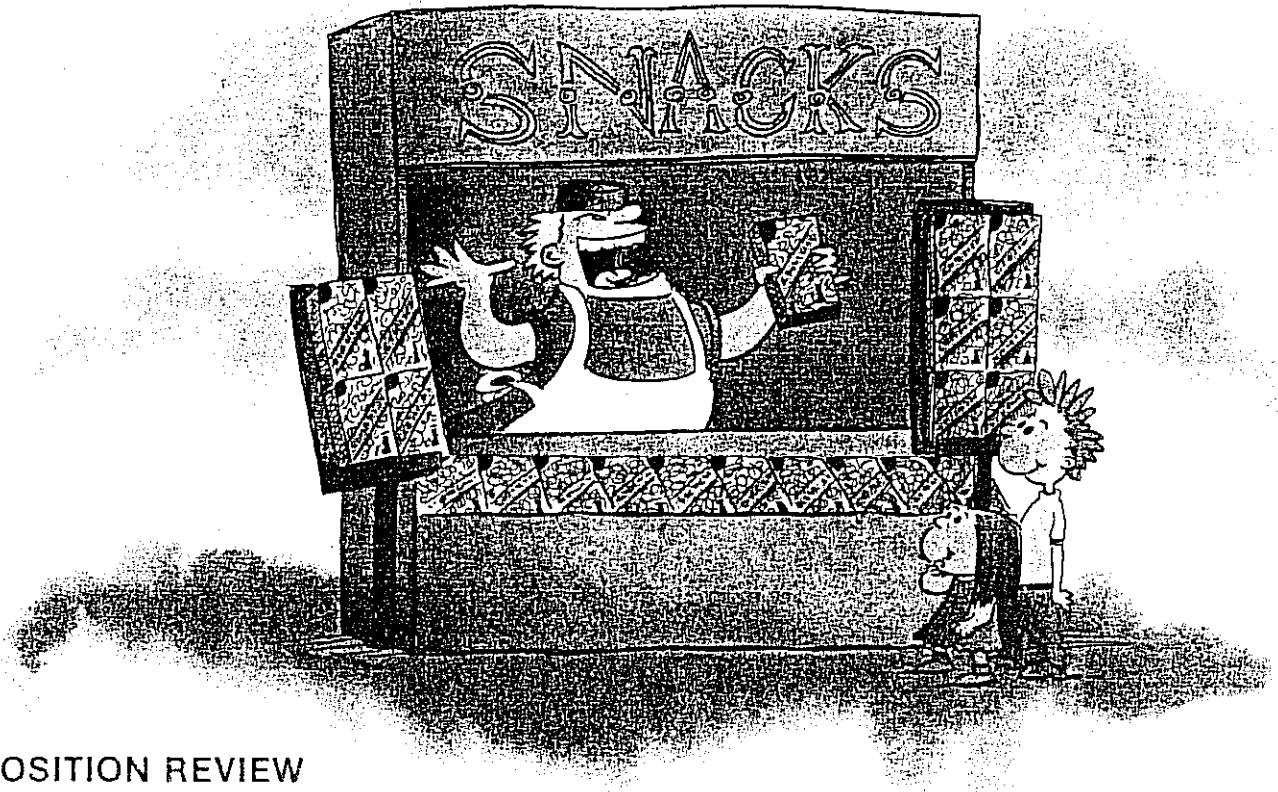
1

Where did you get that hat? I would like a hat like that!

P

5

Crackerjack!



C POSITION REVIEW

Fast polka tempo

2nd time BOTH HANDS 8^{va} (ONE OCTAVE HIGHER)

5

f

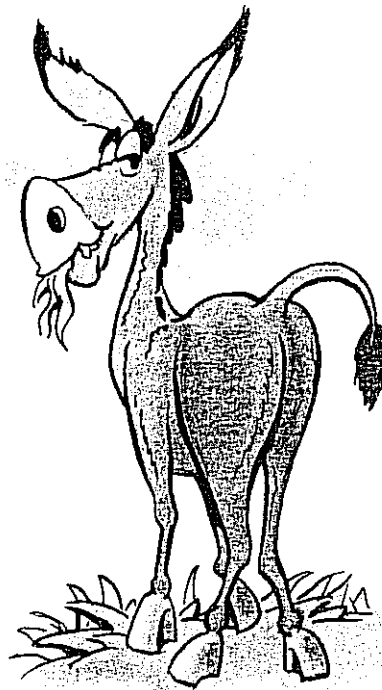
1. Come and buy my crack - er jack! By the pack! Crack - er jack!
2. Come and buy my crack - er jack! tast - y snack! Crack - er jack!

1 2 1 3

5

You'll en - joy a tast - y snack, If you'll buy my crack - er jack!
There's a prize in ev - 'ry pack. Come and buy my crack - er jack!

The Donkey



Before playing hands together, play L.H. alone, naming each harmonic interval.

Brightly

Sweet - ly sings the don - key at the break of day.

1

p

2

If you do not feed him, This is what he'll say, "Hee -

3

f

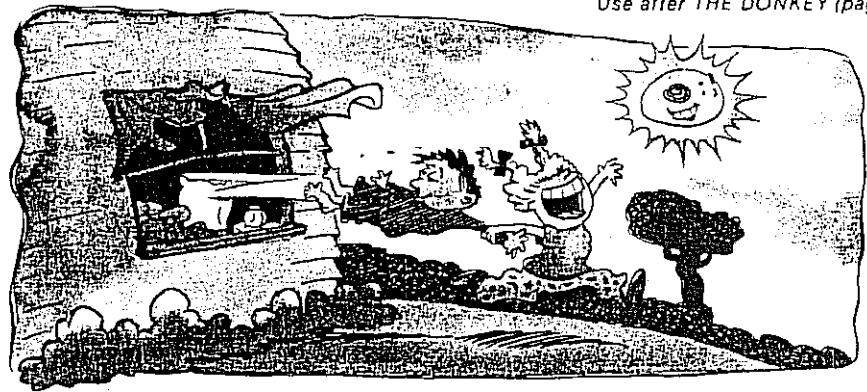
4

haw, Hee - haw, Hee - haw, hee - haw, hee - haw!"

TEACHER'S NOTE: *THE DONKEY* may be played as a ROUND for 2 to 4 pianos. The 2nd piano begins after the 1st has played 4 measures. The 3rd begins after the 2nd has played 4 measures, etc. Play 4 times.

Use after THE DONKEY (page 49).

Sun's Up!



Brightly

2nd time BOTH HANDS 8va (ONE OCTAVE HIGHER)

3

1. Sun's up! up! up! up!

2. Sun's up! up! up! up!

1 5

2

What a beau - ti - ful day!

Come and join in the fun!

1 2 1 3

3

Sun's up! up! up! up!

Sun's up! up! up! up!

2

Let's all go out and play!

Come and play in the Sun!

Horse Sense

C POSITION REVIEW

NEW DYNAMIC SIGNS

CRESCENDO (gradually louder)

DIMINUENDO (gradually softer)

Comfortably

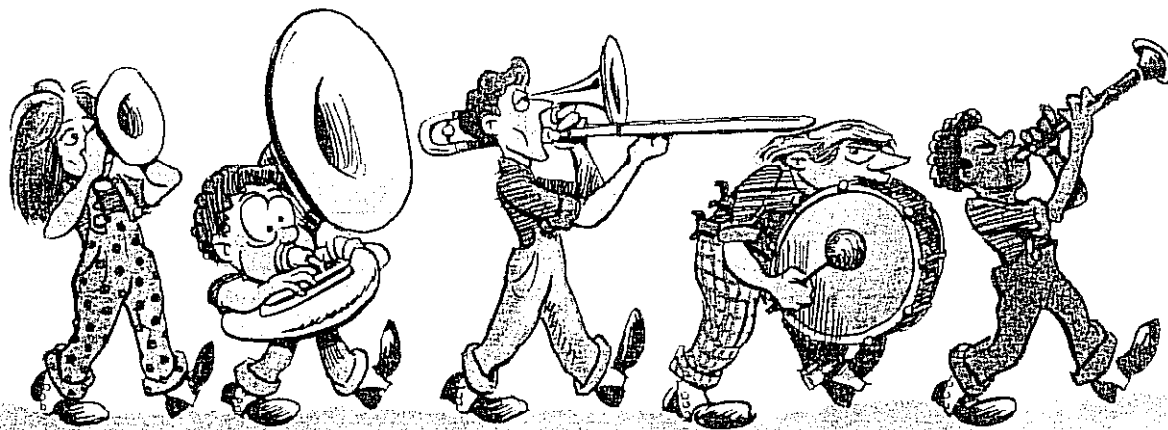
1. I'm rid - ing the plains on my fa - vor - ite horse. His
2. We stopped at the riv - er to get us a drink. He

horse sense is right keen, so we nev - er get the lost. You
wad - ed right in, but I stayed on the brink. He

may not be - lieve me, but one thing I'll say: This
came to the bank with his teeth full of gold! That

horse has more scents than a bun - dle of hay!
horse has more cents than his boss, I've been told!

*Notice that this piece begins with an incomplete measure with only ONE count.
The missing counts are found in the last measure.



When the Saints Go Marching In

March time

1

f Oh, when the Saints go march - ing in,

5

Oh, when the Saints go march - ing in,

How I want to join that num - ber,

When the Saints go march - ing in!

Amadeus



Use after HORSE SENSE (page 60)
or with the beginning of LESSON BOOK 1

Based on a melody by
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

March time



*Go back to  and play again.

The Big Parade

Use after THE DONKEY (page 49).



Fast march tempo

3

f Come with me to the Big Pa - rade, When the

1 5

4

flags are fly - ing, you'll see some - thing grand!

1 2

Come with me to the Big Pa - rade, Hear the

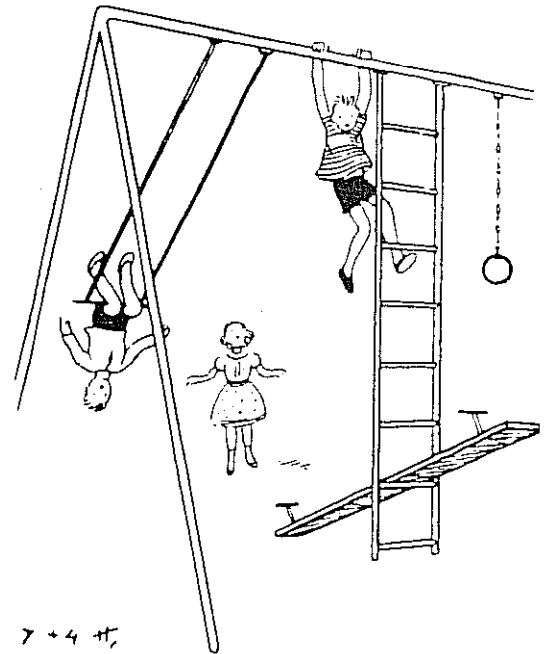
peo - ple cheer - ing, Hear the march - ing band!

8va]
Play one octave lower.

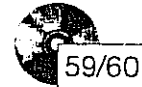
CLIMBING A MONKEY BAR



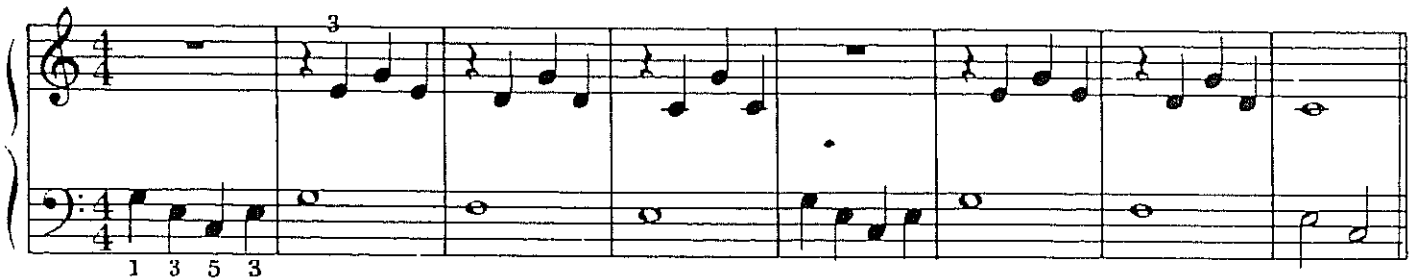
57/58



COLORED LIGHTS



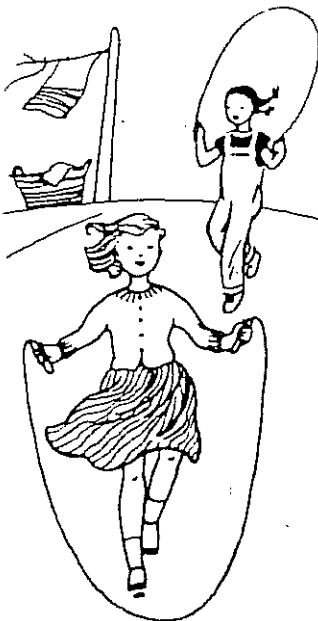
59/60



SKIP, SKIP, AND AWAY WE GO



61/62



A NEW D



Play this C with the **fifth** finger of your **left** hand.

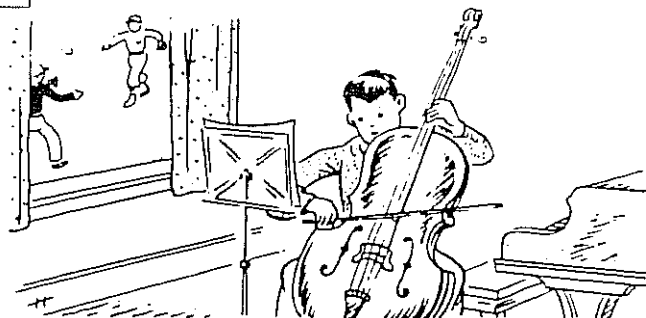
This D is on this ——— line of the bass staff.



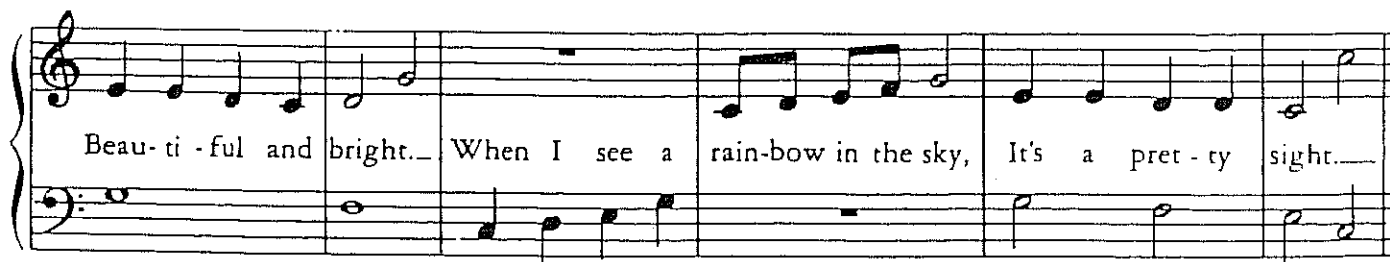
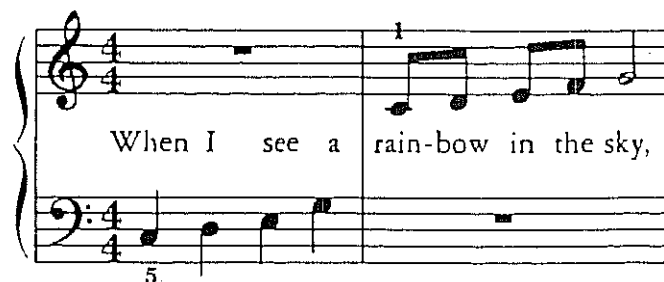
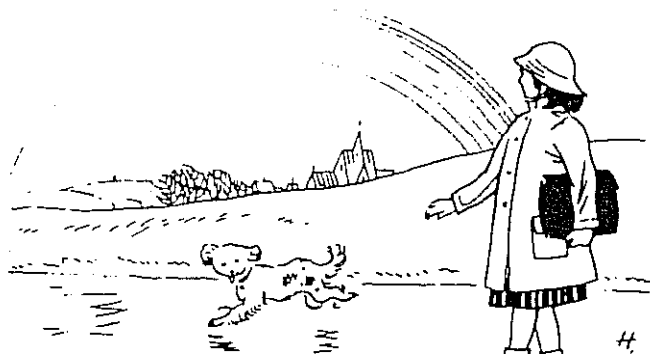
Now play the **next white note** above it.

This new note is D. Play this D with the **fourth** finger of your left hand.

SONG OF THE CELLO

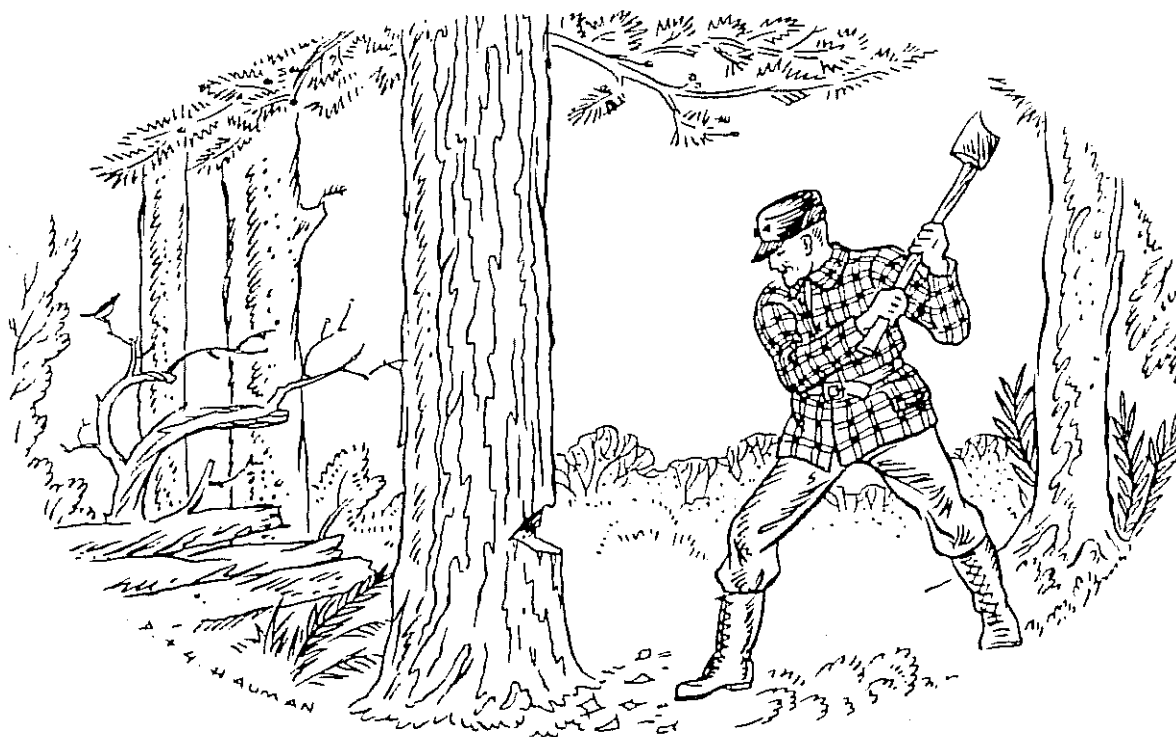


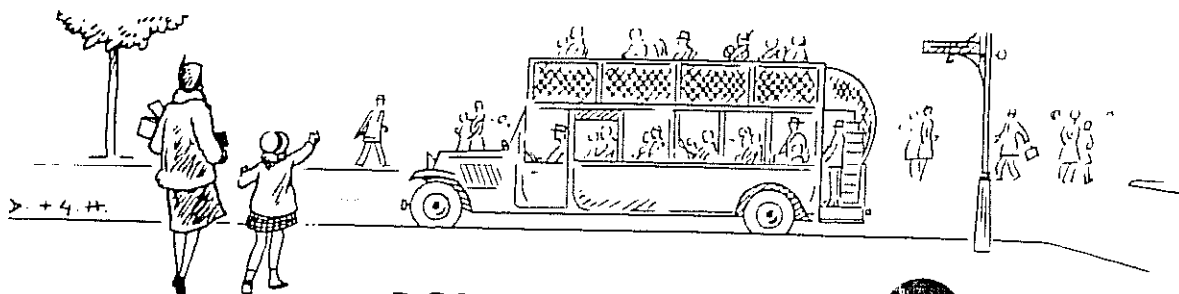
RAINBOW



THE WOODCHOPPER'S SONG

(Continued)





DOUBLE DECKER BUS



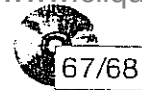
Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-4. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first two measures are marked *mf* and the last two are marked *p*. Fingerings 1-3 and 2 are indicated above the first and third notes of the first measure.

Musical notation for the second system, measures 5-8. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first two measures are marked *mf* and the last two are marked *p*. The system concludes with the word "Fine".

Musical notation for the third system, measures 9-12. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first two measures are marked *f* and the last two are marked *pp*. A finger number '2' is indicated above the first note of the first measure.

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 13-16. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first two measures are marked *f* and the last two are marked *pp*. The system concludes with the instruction "D.C. al fine".

EARLY IN THE MORNING



Ear - ly in the morn-ing, Ear - ly in the morn-ing, Comes an - oth - er day.

Ear - ly in the morn-ing, Ear - ly in the morn-ing, Night has gone a - way.

ARE YOU SLEEPING



Traditional

Are you sleep-ing? Are you sleep-ing?

Broth - er John, Broth - er John.



D. + 4. H.

Morn-ing bells are ring - ing, Morn-ing bells are ring - ing! Ding, Dong, Ding! Ding, Dong, Ding!

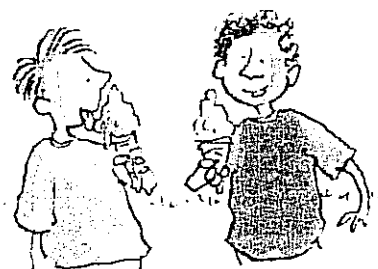
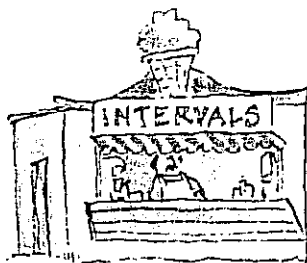
Intervals

- An **interval** is the distance from one note to another. They all sound different.
Count up the number of note-names (including the lowest and highest) to find the interval.



- Play these and listen carefully to their sounds.
- Look back at the left-hand chord at the start of 'Indian dance' on page 30.
What interval does your left hand play?

- Play these intervals:
Put your right thumb on G and play a 2nd
Put your right thumb on E and play a 4th
Put your right thumb on F and play a 3rd



Spot the interval!

- In this next piece write the interval in the boxes above and below the chords.

Happily

David Blackwell

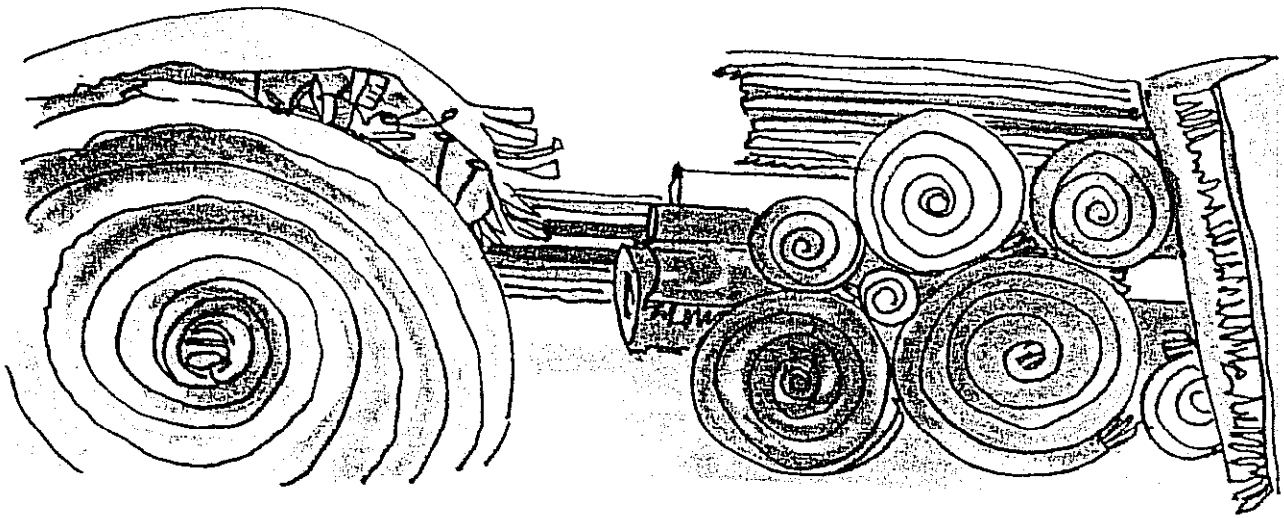
1 2 1 2 1 2

1 5 1 2 5

1 2 1 2 1 2

rall.

- rall. is short for **rallentando** and means 'gradually getting slower'.



2. SNUG AS A BUG IN A RUG

(Place hands in C major position as on page 6.)

M.M. ♩ = 66-120

1 2

Here's a sil - ly bug. Sit - ting on a rug.

3 2

3 2

He feels pret - ty snug, Sil - ly lit - tle bug.

1 3

MUSIC AND POETRY

Music is like poetry. Both are made up of a series of similar phrases. A musical phrase is composed of a certain number of notes grouped into a melodic pattern. A poetical phrase consists of a certain number of syllables to a line.

Main Phrase

C - up - up - down - down

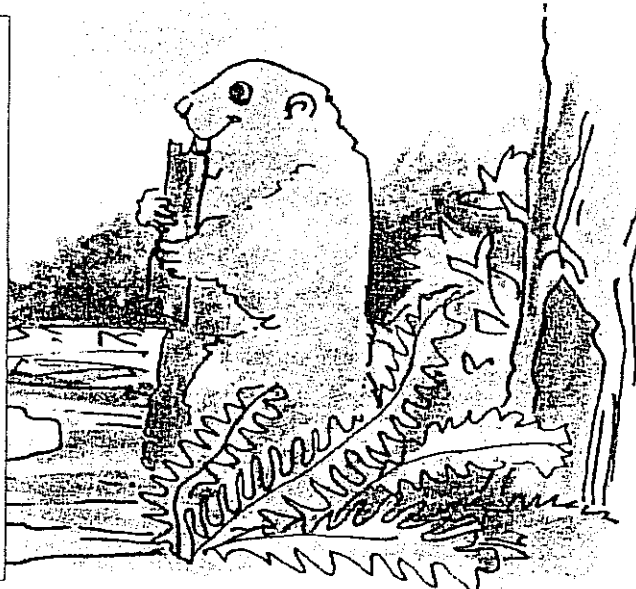
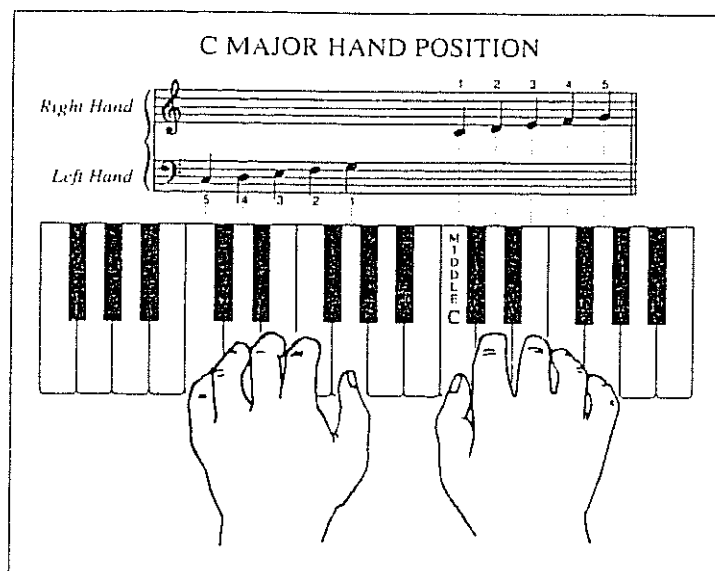
Same Phrase (starting on D)

D - up - up - down - down

Same Phrase (starting on E)

E - up - up - down - down

As a preparatory drill, play this phrase starting on F, G, A and B. Then notice how "Snug As a Bug In a Rug" is built on this phrase.



PREPARATORY DRILL

Place the hands over the keys as shown in the hand position chart. Then play the preparatory drill several times. Keep your hands in this position when you play "The Woodchuck."

1. THE WOODCHUCK

M.M. ♩ = 66-120
(see page 51)

Phrase mark

If a wood-chuck could chuck wood. How much wood, would he chuck?

EXPRESSION IN MUSIC

The curved lines over groups of notes in music are called *slurs*. They are used to organize a piece into phrases. Learn to play your music in phrases just as you speak in sentences.

Teacher's Note: Additional finger numbers may be added if this book is being used for a beginner. However, numbers should be used sparingly so the student learns to read notes, *not* finger numbers.



4. CRUNCHY FLAKES

(C major hand position)

M.M. ♩ = 66-120

3

Crunch - y Flakes. Crunch - y Flakes. Give you what it takes.

5

4

They are ver - y good for you. And they're tas - ty too.

1

Crunch - y Flakes. Crunch - y Flakes. Give you what it takes.

They will make you big and strong. Health - y all day long.

THE METRONOME

The letters M.M. at the beginning of a piece stand for Maelzel's Metronome. Maelzel marketed the first widely used mechanical metronome. The numbers on the metronome indicate ticks per minute. Thus, if the metronome is set at 60, it will be ticking seconds.

The metronome enables you to hear the tempo the composer had in mind. It may also be helpful in learning to keep a steady beat. Avoid constant use of the metronome, otherwise your rhythm may tend to sound mechanical.

SIGHT READING DRILLS

Keep up the sight reading drills on page 5, especially numbers 7 and 8, and 13 and 14. Try to improve your speed.



14. CAPTAIN SILVER

Allegro means fast.

(C major hand position)

Allegro M.M. ♩ = 120-160

Adapted from Jensen

3

f Hear those hors - es' hoofs on the trail.

5 1 3

4 5

There goes Cap - tain Sil - ver.

4 2

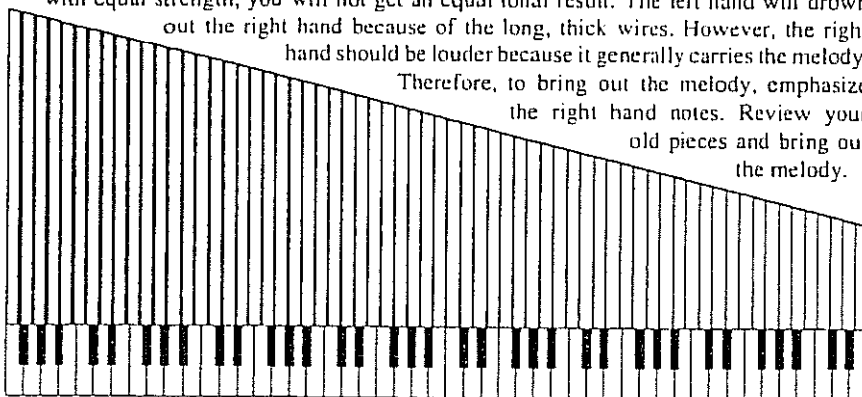
Chas - ing thieves who just stole the mail.

He'll put them in jail.



HOW TO BRING OUT THE MELODY

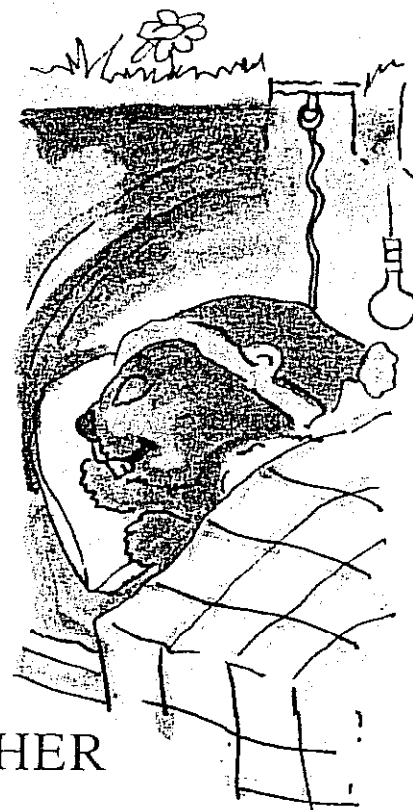
Notice the diagram below. The vertical lines represent the strings of the piano. If you look at the inside of your piano you will notice that the left hand has the advantage of longer, thicker wires. The right hand has short, thin wires. This means that if you play with equal strength, you will not get an equal tonal result. The left hand will drown out the right hand because of the long, thick wires. However, the right hand should be louder because it generally carries the melody. Therefore, to bring out the melody, emphasize the right hand notes. Review your old pieces and bring out the melody.



Left Hand



Right Hand



12. THE GOOFY GOPHER

(Use the Arm Phrasing Touch.)

Moderato means moderate speed.

Moderato M.M. ♩ = 72-116

1 4

mf Once there was a goofy gopher, Liv - ing

4

un - der - neath the ground. Nev - er was there

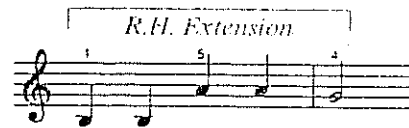
2 3

such a loaf - er, An - y - where else to be found.



EXTENDED RIGHT HAND POSITION

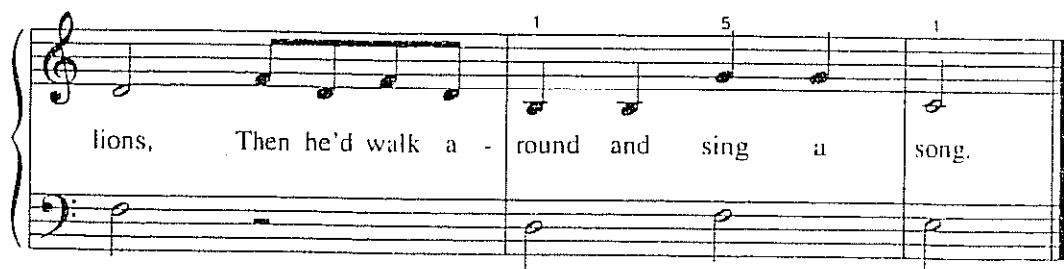
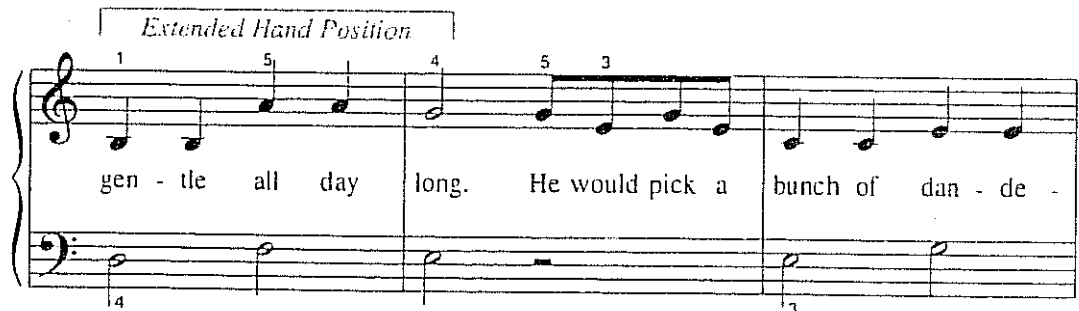
Notice the extended hand position in the right hand. The left hand is in the regular C major five finger position.



It is wise to introduce this extension — in order to sharpen the pupil's note reading ability.

13. THE DANDY LION

Moderato M.M. ♩ = 66-116



Winter ade

Deutschland



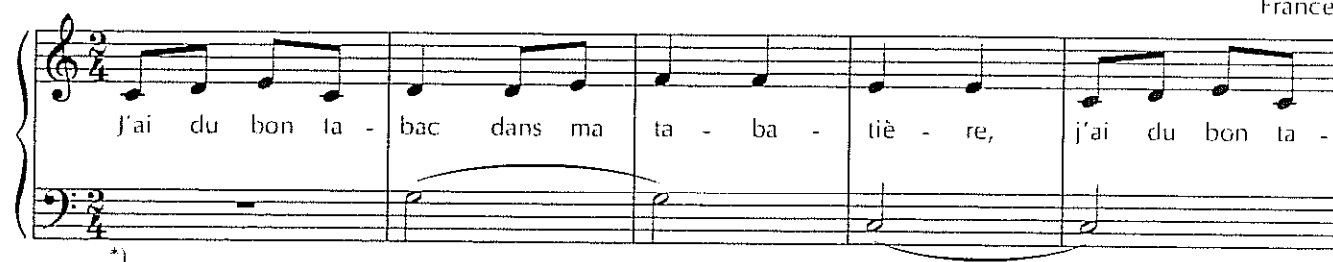
Little Bo - Peep

USA



J'ai du bon tabac

France



© B. Schott's Sohne, Mainz, 1992

Fine

D.C. al Fine

*) Variante:





Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883), German composer, was fifteen when he heard *Symphony No. 9* by Beethoven and decided to become a composer. He began writing operas in the German Romantic style. As his career progressed, Wagner's operas evolved into musical dramas and he revolutionized opera as an art form. To create drama, he greatly enlarged the orchestra, expanded the instrumentation, and created new and exciting harmonies. Wagner wrote his own opera *librettos* (words), basing his mature works on history and medieval myths and legends. In addition, he used highly dramatic and powerful singers and *leitmotifs* (short descriptive tunes) to describe characters. Wagner strove to merge the different arts: poetry, dance, music, and painting, into one extraordinary unified art work through a new synthesis of music and drama. The *Bridal March* excerpt below is from Wagner's famous opera *Lohengrin*. Franz Liszt conducted the first performance of *Lohengrin* at Weimar in 1850.

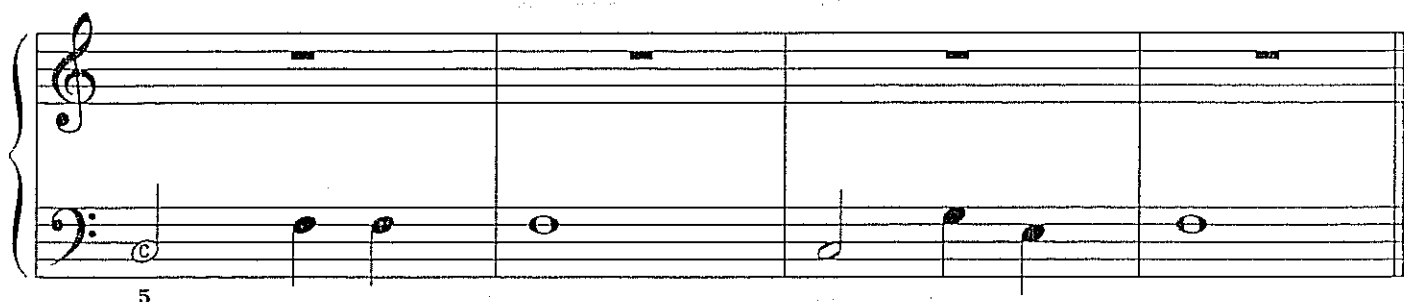
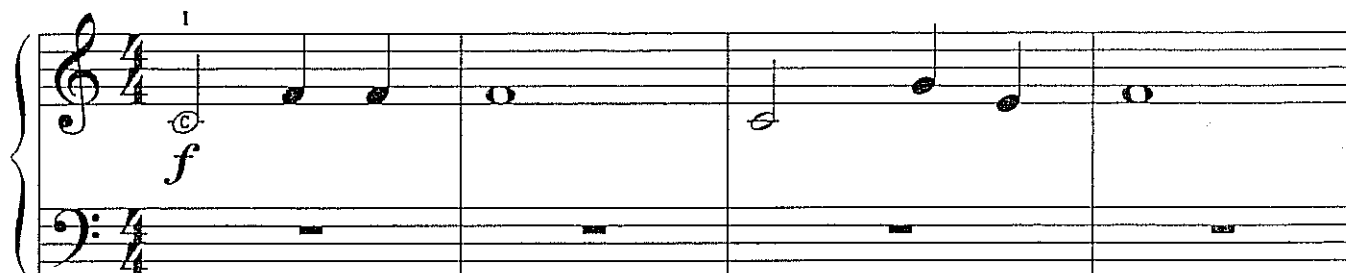


BRIDAL MARCH



R.H. 1 begins on ____.
L.H. 5 begins on ____.

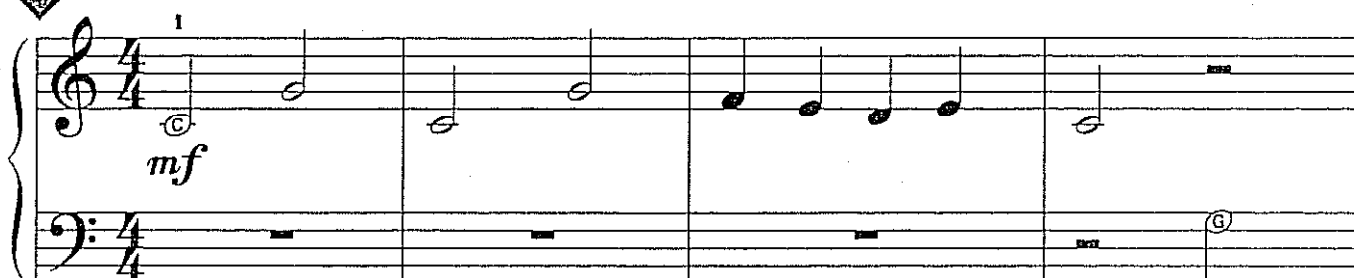
Richard Wagner



STAR GAZING



R.H. 1 begins on ____.
L.H. 1 begins on ____.



1

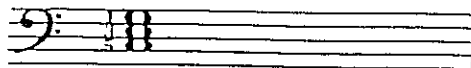
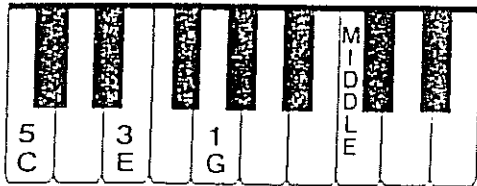


1
5

Accompaniment in C

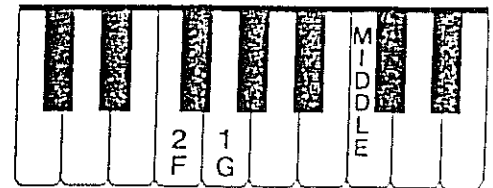
Chords are often used to form the **accompaniment** for melodies. The two chords most often used are the I (one) chord and the V7 (five-seven) chord.*

The I chord is formed from **three** notes in a 5-finger position.



I

The V7 chord sound is formed from **two** notes in a 5-finger position.*



V7

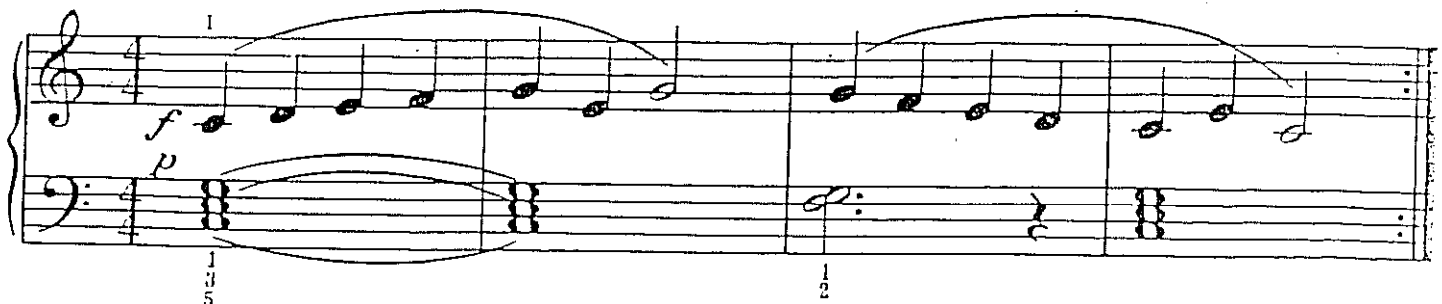
Warm-up

Practice these L.H. chords in C Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hand for the chord changes.



Melody and Accompaniment

The melody should always sing above the accompaniment. Play the accompaniment **softer** than the melody for the correct balance.



*Teacher: The interval of a 2nd represents the dominant harmony at this level. In Level 2, the three-note V7 chord is introduced and explained in detail.

Dynamic Signs

Dynamic signs in music indicate how loudly or softly to play.

SIGN

ITALIAN NAME

MEANING

p

piano

soft

mp

mezzo piano

medium soft

mf

mezzo forte

medium loud

f

forte

loud



Write the names of the intervals (2nd or 3rd) in the boxes provided.



DOWN BY THE STATION

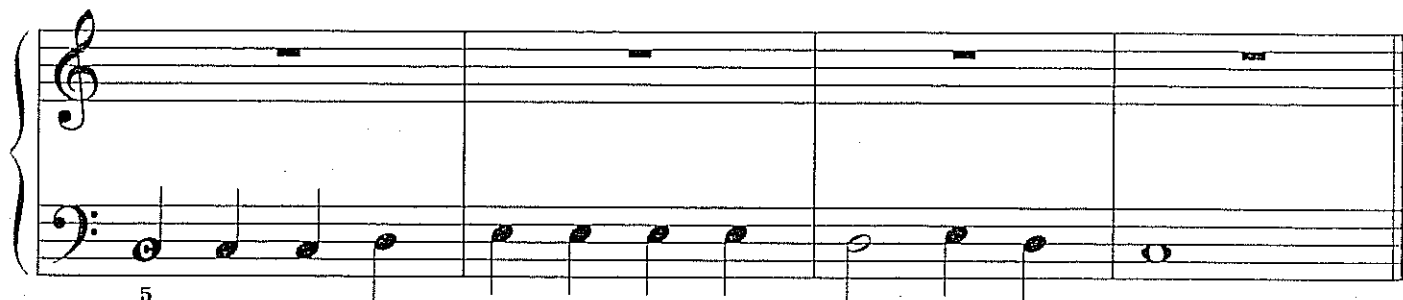
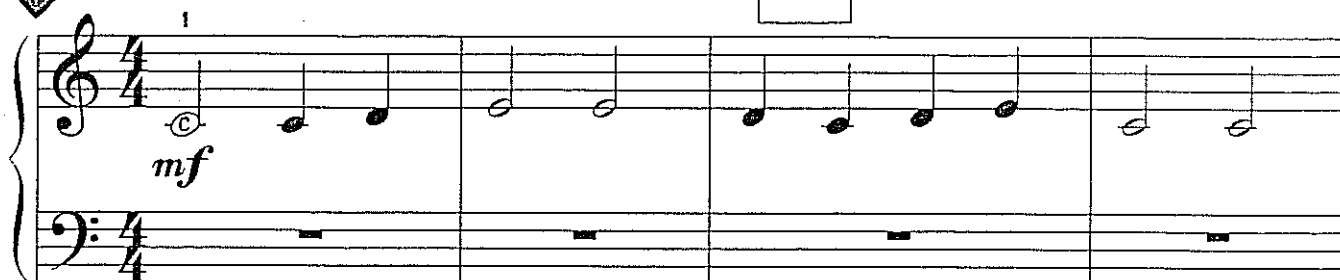


R.H. 1 begins on ____.

L.H. 5 begins on ____.



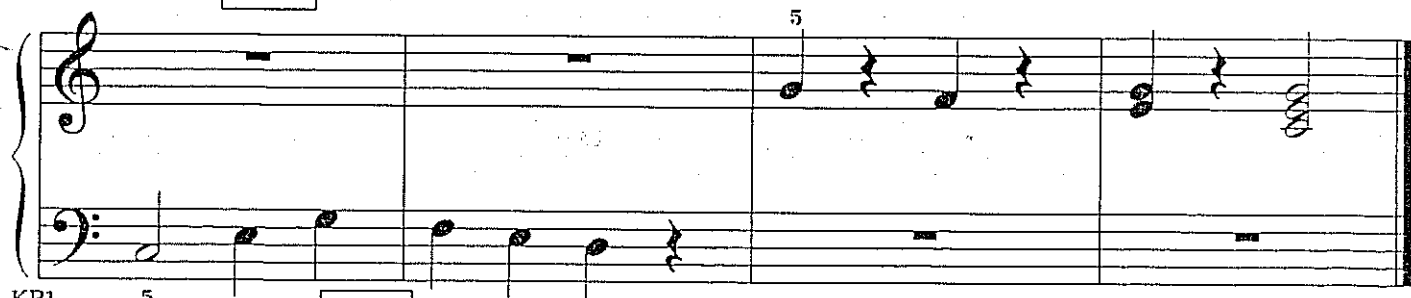
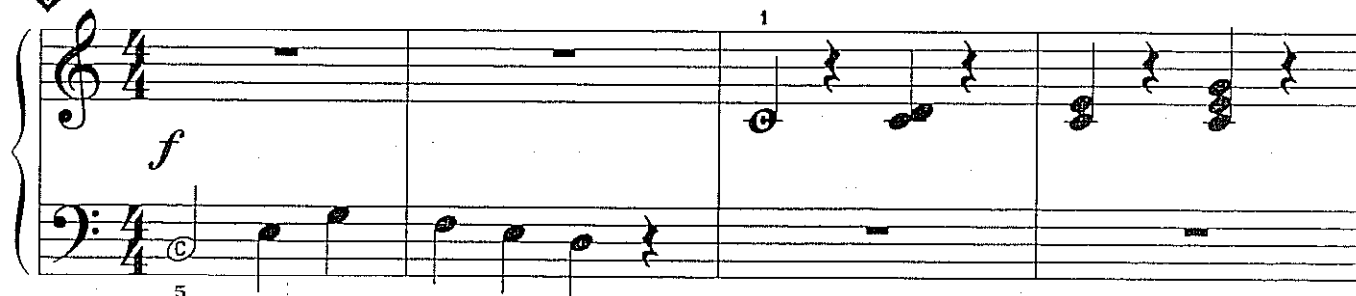
Traditional



L.H. 5 begins on ____.

R.H. 1 begins on ____.

MARCH



Balancing Melody and Accompaniment

Chords are often used to form the accompaniment for melodies. The melody should always sing above the accompaniment. To achieve a good sound, balance your hands by playing the melody louder and the chords softer.



ROUND AND ROUND



L.H. 1 begins on ____.
R.H. begins on a ____ chord.

L.H. melody

BELLS IN THE DISTANCE



R.H. 3 begins on ____.
L.H. begins on a ____ chord.

Slur

A slur is a curved line over or under two or more different notes that are to be played **legato** (smooth, connected). The slur is used to show a musical thought called a **phrase**. Lift your hand at the end of each slur by rolling the wrist forward and upward in a relaxed and gentle manner.



L.H. 5 begins on ____.
R.H. 1 begins on ____.

AURA LEE



George R. Poulton

MARCHING ON MAIN STREET



L.H. 1 begins on ____.
R.H. 5 begins on ____.



Chapter 3

Harmonizing Melodies

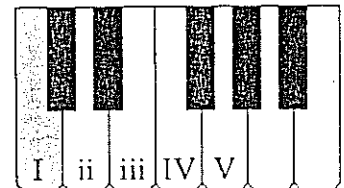
- ♦ The Flat Sign $\flat$
- ♦ Chord symbols
- ♦ Harmonizing melodies with C, G7, and F chords
- ♦ Upbeat
- ♦ Fermata

More about the C Chord

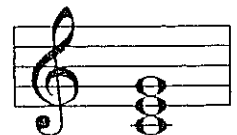
Roman numerals are used to name tones or degrees within each key.

In the Key of C:

- ♦ The C chord is built on Degree I which is C.
- ♦ C is called the **tonic note**, or **key note**.
- ♦ A chord built on the tonic note is called a **tonic chord** or a **I chord**.
- ♦ The **root** is the note from which a chord originates.
The root of the C chord is C.



C Chord = Tonic Chord = I Chord



CHORD PRELUDE



L.H. 5 begins on ____.
R.H. 1 begins on ____.

Press pedal and hold

Release pedal

* *f-p* means to play the first time *forte* and the second time *piano*.

Slur

A slur is a curved line over or under two or more different notes that are to be played **legato** (smooth, connected). The slur is used to show a musical thought called a **phrase**. Lift your hand at the end of each slur by rolling the wrist forward and upward in a relaxed and gentle manner.



AURA LEE



L.H. 5 begins on ____.
R.H. 1 begins on ____.

George R. Poulton

Musical score for 'Aura Lee' in 4/4 time. The first system shows the bass clef with a melody starting on G4, marked *mf*. The second system shows the treble clef with a melody starting on C5. Both parts feature slurs over the first four measures of each system.

MARCHING ON MAIN STREET



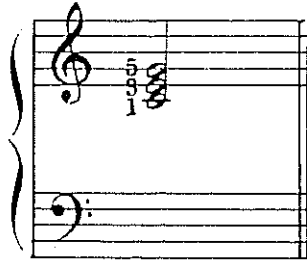
L.H. 1 begins on ____.
R.H. 5 begins on ____.

Musical score for 'Marching on Main Street' in 4/4 time. The first system shows the bass clef with a melody starting on G4, marked *f*. The second system shows the treble clef with a melody starting on C5. Both parts feature slurs over the first four measures of each system. The score includes fingerings (1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 5) and a final double bar line.

A THREE-NOTE CHORD

Here are three notes
played together.

This is a **three-note chord**
(or triad).



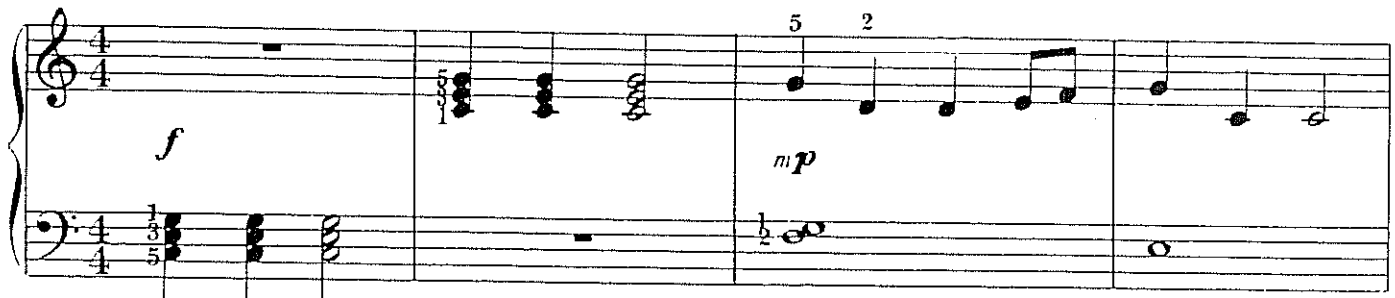
It is to be played with the
right hand using fingers
1, 3, 5.

Here is another **three-**
note chord.



Play this with the **left**
hand using fingers 5, 3, 1.

WALKING IN GALOSHES



CHANGE OF KEY SIGNATURE

A piece does not **always** have the same key signature to the end of it.

Sometimes the key signature **changes**. Notice the key signature of this piece.

It **begins** in the **key of C major**. Then look at the key signature on the **third line**.

This part of the piece is in F major.

MARCHING HERE AND THERE



Rainbow jumps

- ◆ In this piece the left hand crosses over the right, and the right hand crosses over the left.
Make the moving hand swing in a curve like a rainbow as it moves up and down.

The musical score for 'Rainbow jumps' is written in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has four measures. In each measure, the right hand plays a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and the left hand plays a triplet of eighth notes (F3, E3, D3). The notes are connected by a large, symmetrical arch, resembling a rainbow. The second system has four measures. In each measure, the left hand plays a triplet of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3) and the right hand plays a triplet of eighth notes (D4, C4, B3). These are also connected by a large, symmetrical arch. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Sailors' hornpipe

- This must sound very cheerful and breezy.

- ◆ Four quavers can be grouped together as



Lively

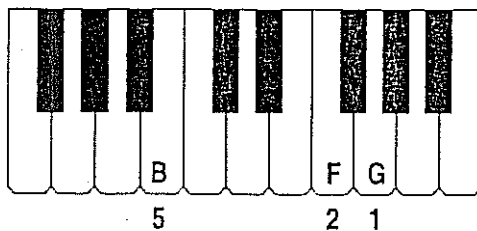
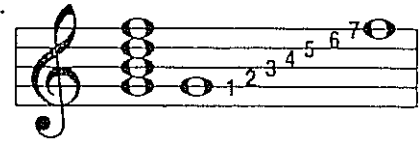
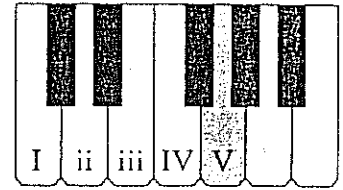
Pauline Hall

The musical score for 'Sailors' hornpipe' is written in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has four measures. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes, with the first measure starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line of eighth notes. The second system has four measures. The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand continues the bass line. The piece ends with a double bar line. There are some annotations: 'left hand' with an arrow pointing to the left hand's part in the second measure of the first system, and 'ff right hand' with an arrow pointing to the right hand's part in the fourth measure of the second system.

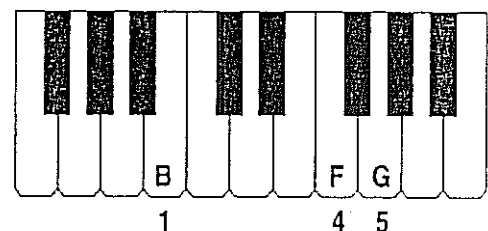
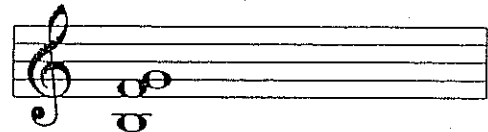
Moving to the G7 Chord

In the C 5-Finger Position:

- ♦ The G7 chord is built on Degree V which is G.
- ♦ G is called the **dominant note**.
- ♦ A G7 chord is also called a **dominant 7th chord** or a **V7 chord**.
- ♦ There are 4 notes in the complete G7 chord: G B D F
- ♦ G is the **root** of the G7 chord.
- ♦ The number 7 means that F is 7 tones above G.
- ♦ For ease in accompanying at the introductory level, you will play a G7 chord made up of 3 notes in the arrangement shown below:



L.H. ⑤ moves DOWN to B.

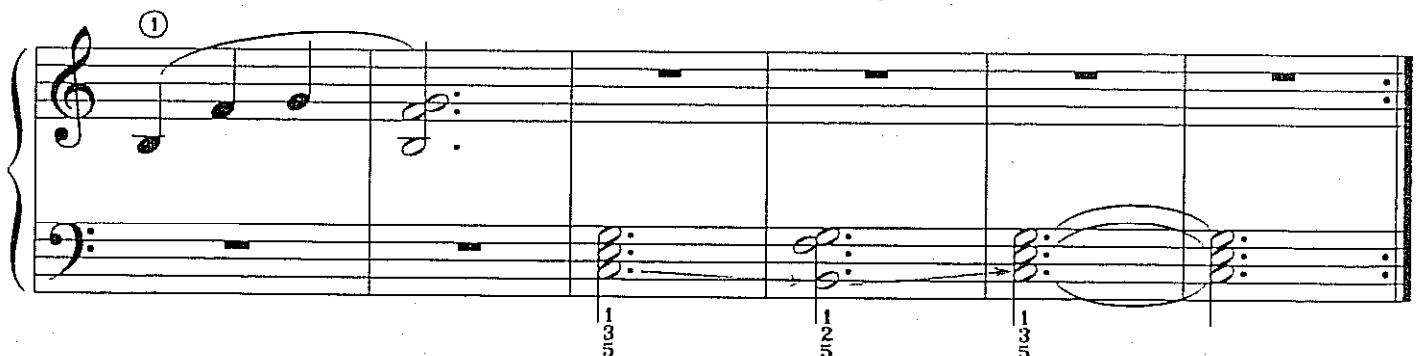
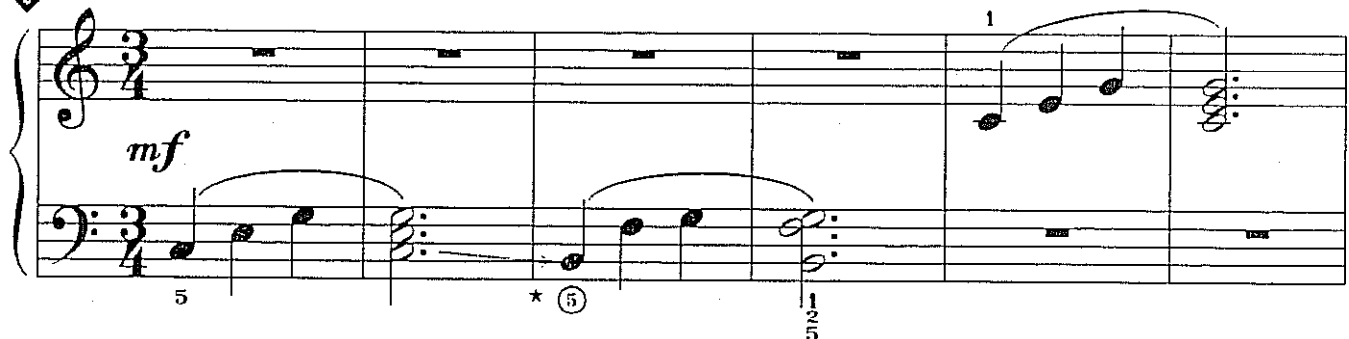


R.H. ① moves DOWN to B.



L.H. 5 begins on ____.
R.H. 1 begins on ____.

CHORD ETUDE



* From pages 34 through 111, circled finger numbers are frequently used to indicate a finger or hand position change.



Find the numbered cards shown from your set of *Music Flashcards*. Name, play, and memorize these notes.



WARM UP

C G7 C G7 C



R.H. 5 begins on ____.
L.H. 1 begins on ____.

PROMENADE



C G7 C

f

C G7 C

G7 C G7

mf

C G7 C

f

Chord Progressions and Chord Symbols

A Chord Progression consists of two or more chords played consecutively. The I and V7 chords are used in many chord progressions to harmonize melodies. Chord Symbols name specific chords. A letter placed over a note indicates a chord that could be played with that note. You will see a new chord symbol each time a chord change occurs. Chord symbols are often placed above the treble staff in popular music. The chord symbol for the C chord is C. The chord symbol for the G7 chord is G7.

GOODNIGHT, LADIES



R.H. 3 begins on ____.
L.H. 1 begins on ____.

Words and Music by
E.P. Christy

1

mf Good - night, la - dies, Good - night, la - dies,

2

Good - night, la - dies, we're going to leave you now.

C G7 C

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.

mp 1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5

3 G7 C

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, O'er the deep blue sea.

1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5

8va ----- 1

8va is an octave sign. When placed over notes, play them one octave (eight notes) higher than written.



Alouette

Allegretto

French Folk Song

1

mf A - lou - et - te, pret - ty A - lou - et - te, A - lou - et - te,

1 2

Fine 1

all dressed up to - day! What a love - ly hat you've got, I do like it such a lot.

1

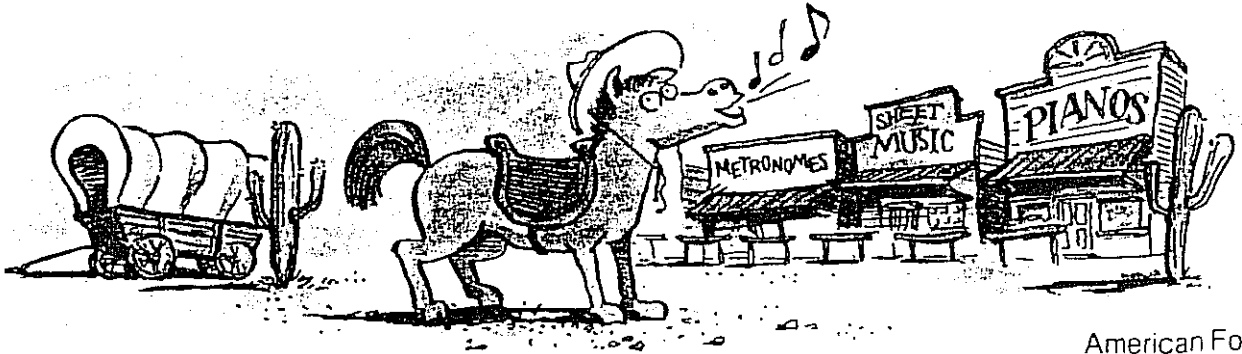
8va ----- 1

5 *f* What a hat, what a dress, what a bow, in your hair! Oh

5 5 1

D. C. al Fine

The Streets of Laredo



American Folk Song

Andante moderato

2nd time slower, with both hands 8va

Cross 2
over 1

5 *mf - p* 1 2

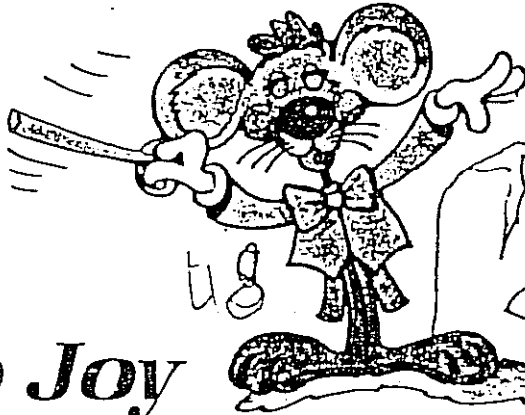
1 3 5 1 2 5 1 2 1

1 1 2

1 2

1 1 2 1

Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827) is one of Germany's most famous composers. His music has a special character of strength and form. Although Beethoven became deaf during his later years, he wrote some of his finest music during this time. The *Symphony No. 9* is one of Beethoven's best known works written during his later years.



Ode to Joy

Theme from *Symphony No. 9*

Moderato

3

f

1 3 5

2

p

1

3

f

1

Ending

5

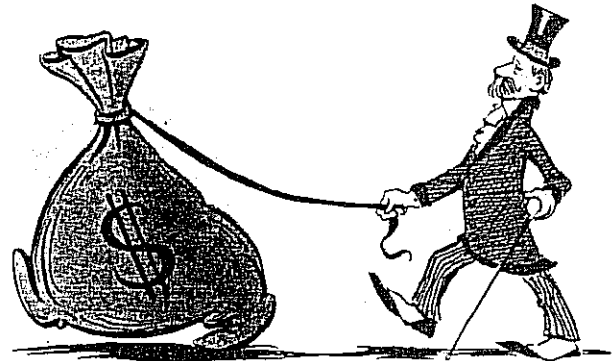
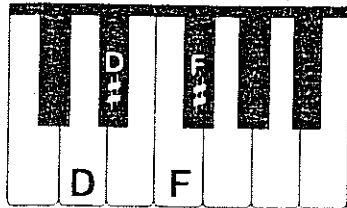
1

rit.

1

Money Can't Buy Ev'rything!

C POSITION REVIEW



March time

5

f Mon - ey can't buy ev - 'ry - thing! Mon - ey can't make you a king.

1 5

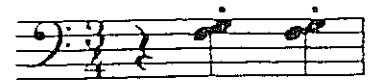
Mon - ey may not bring suc - cess; Mon - ey can't buy hap - pi - ness!

p But of one thing I am sure: Mon - ey does - n't make you poor.

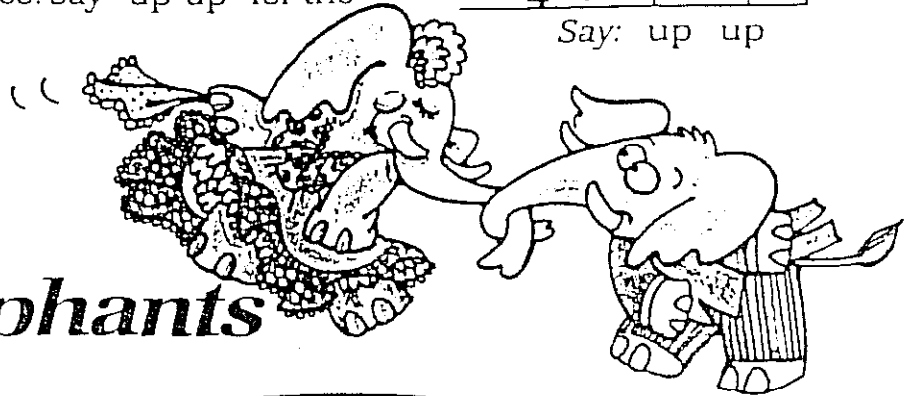
Mon - ey does - n't make you sad; *f* Mon - ey can't be all that bad!

Staccato Accompaniment

Play the melody clearly. Play the staccato notes **lightly** for the correct balance. Say "up-up" for the staccato notes.



Say: up up



Waltzing Elephants

Allegretto

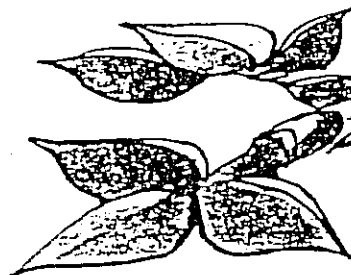
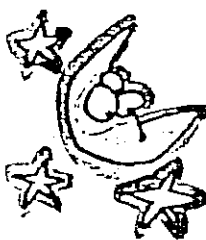
Upbeat

4/4



Count: 4 1 2 3 4

A note that comes before the first full measure of a piece is called an **upbeat**. Usually, the time value of the upbeat is taken away from the final measure, making the final measure incomplete.



The Old Grey Owl

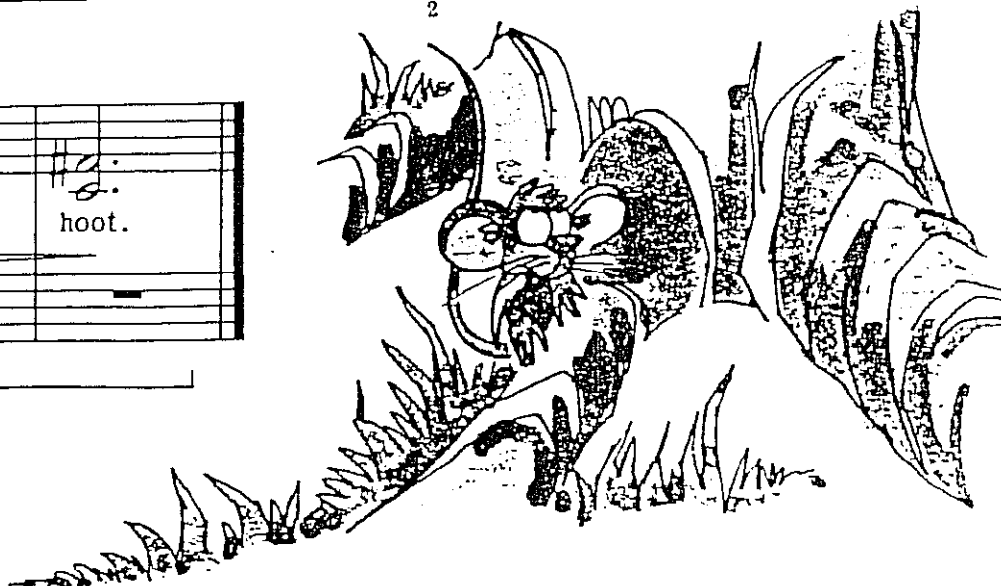
Moderato

mf 1. At eve - ning time when it grows dark, Out comes the old grey owl. He
mp 2. He hunts at night when it is dark, And we are all a - sleep. He

likes to sit up in his tree, Where he can give a scowl! He
flies a - way and catch - es prey, And they don't make a peep!

Ending

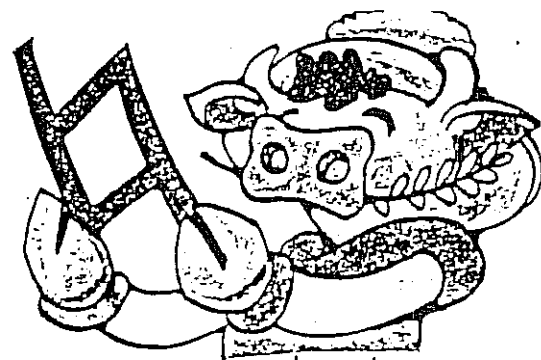
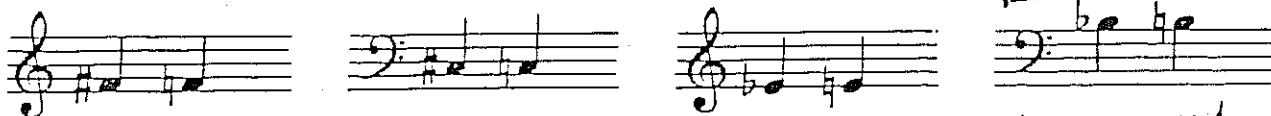
Hoot, hoot, hoot.



♮ Natural

This sign ♮ is called a **natural**. It cancels a sharp or flat. It means to play the natural (white) key.

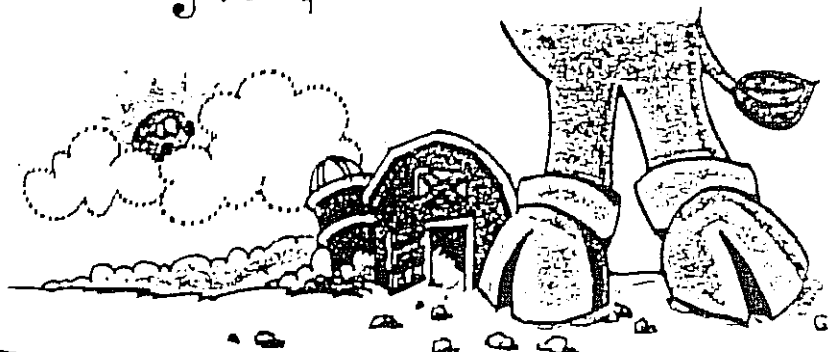
Play:



The Natural

Moderato

mf 1. I'm a nat-ural, you're a nat-ural, she's a nat-ural, tool view!
2. See a nat-ural, play a nat-ural, keep it in your view!



Cancel That!

Moderato

mf 1. I'm a nat-ural, you're a nat-ural, she's a nat-ural, tool view!
2. See a nat-ural, play a nat-ural, keep it in your view!

Dur und Moll

Major and Minor • Majeur et mineur

Hörst du zu?

Listen Please!

Ecoutes-tu?

© B. Schott's Söhne, Mainz, 1992

Das gleiche Stück in Moll

The same piece in a minor key

La même pièce en mineur

Dur
major
majeur

Moll
minor
mineur

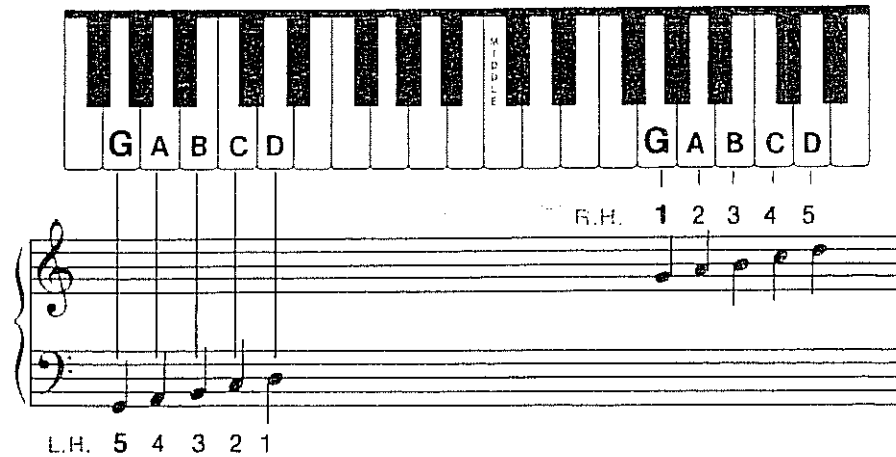
Spiele in Moll

Play in a minor key

Joue en mineur

Ei - ne klei - ne Gei - ge..... Girls and boys come..... J'ai du bon ta - bac...

Playing in G Position

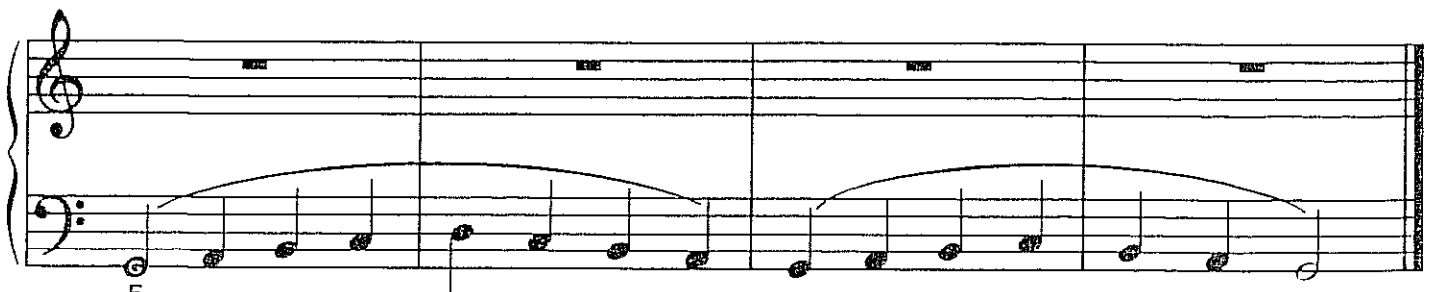
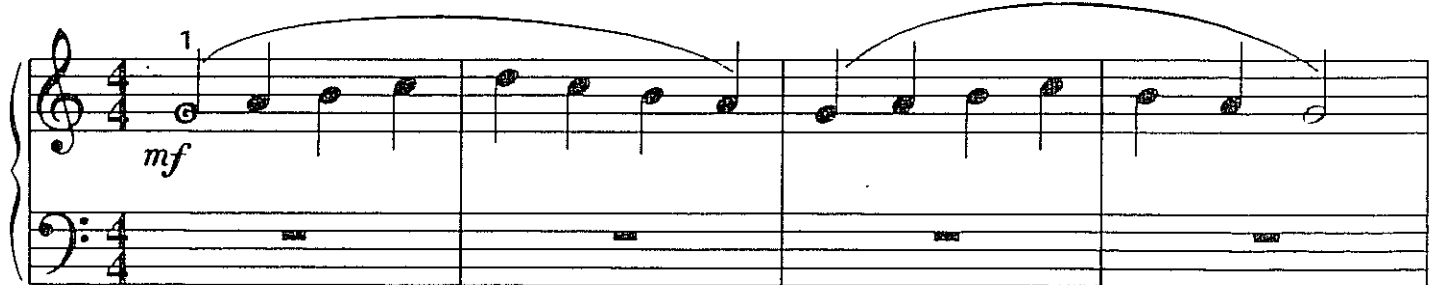


Play and say the note names.



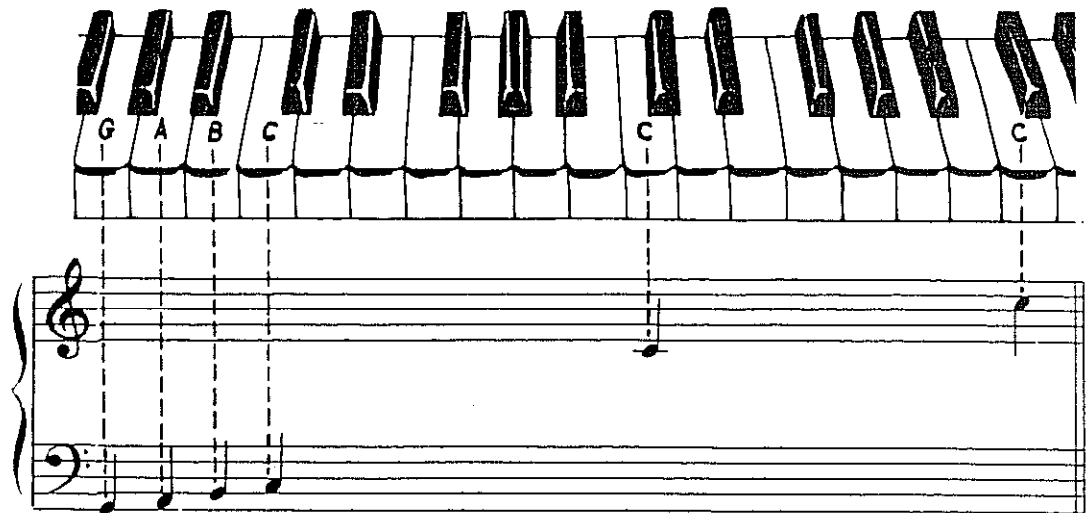
"Position G"

"G A B C D C B A," Gee, I like "po - si - tion G."

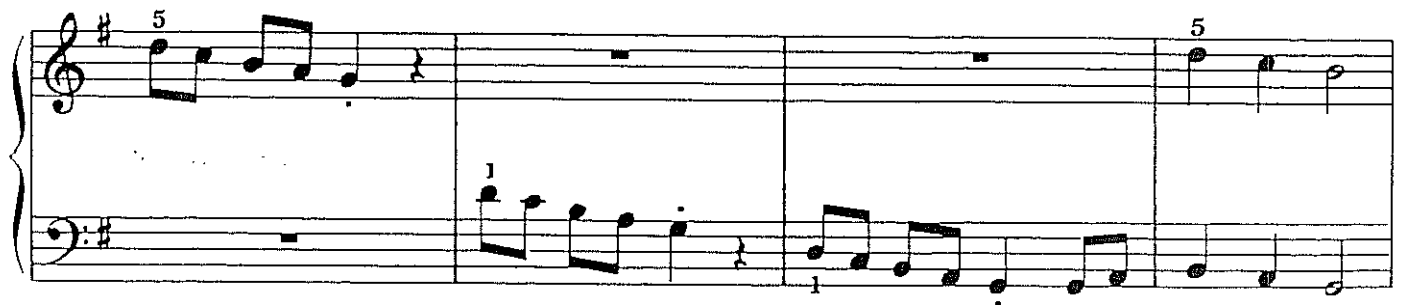
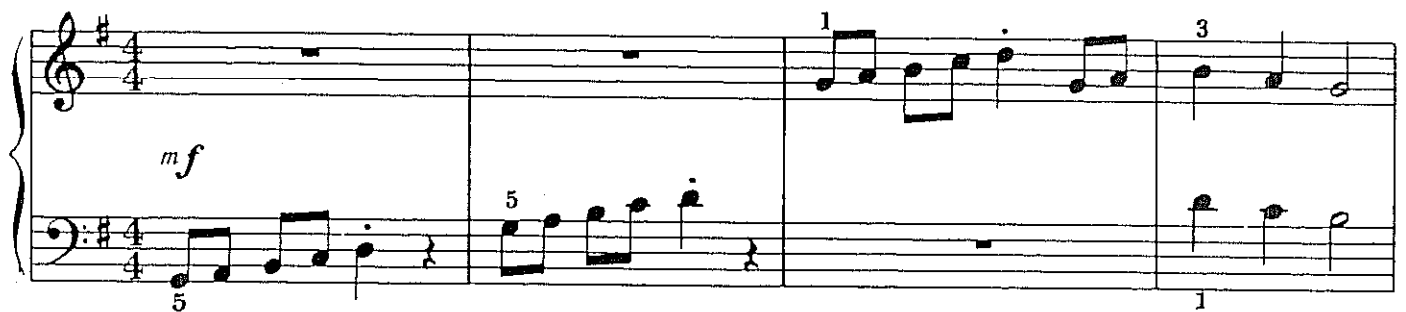
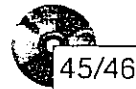


"G A B C D C B A," Gee, it's eas - y you'll a - gree!

A NEW G

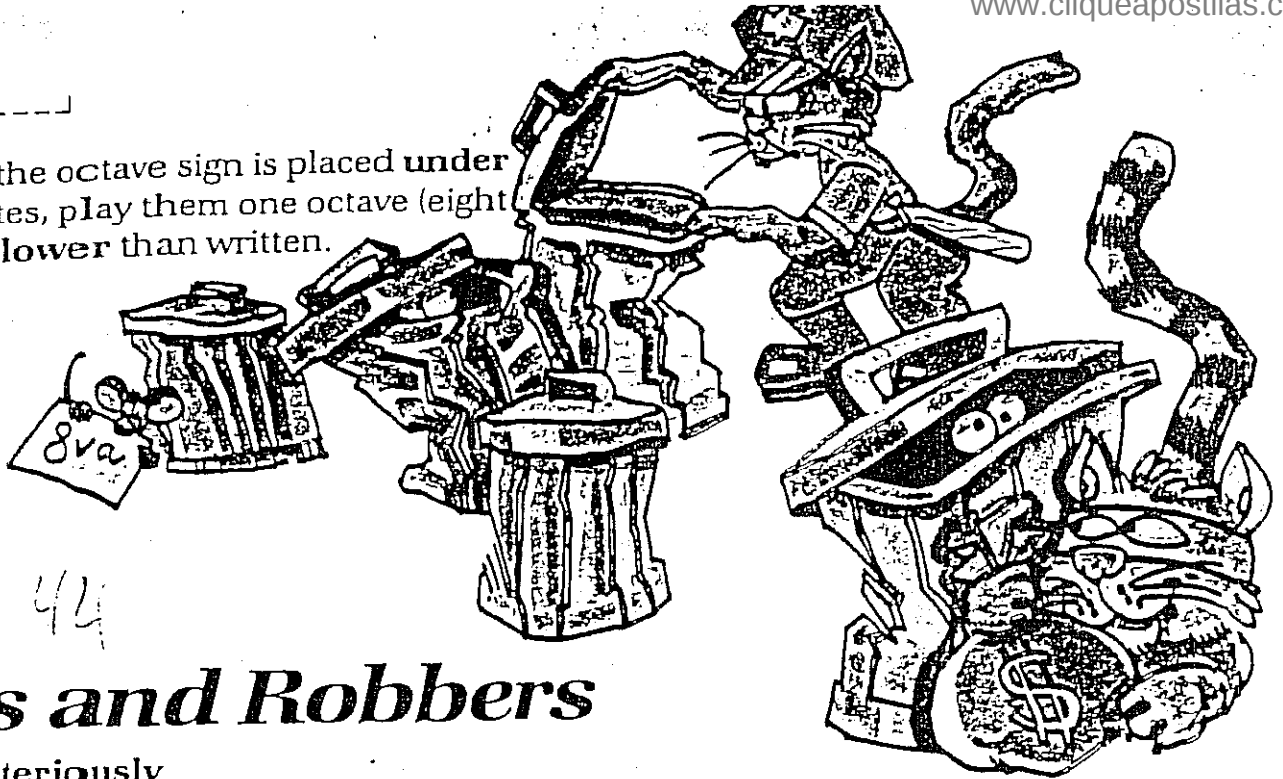


ACROBATS



a. _____

When the octave sign is placed under the notes, play them one octave (eight notes) **lower** than written.



'ops and Robbers

Mysteriously

Handwritten number: 44

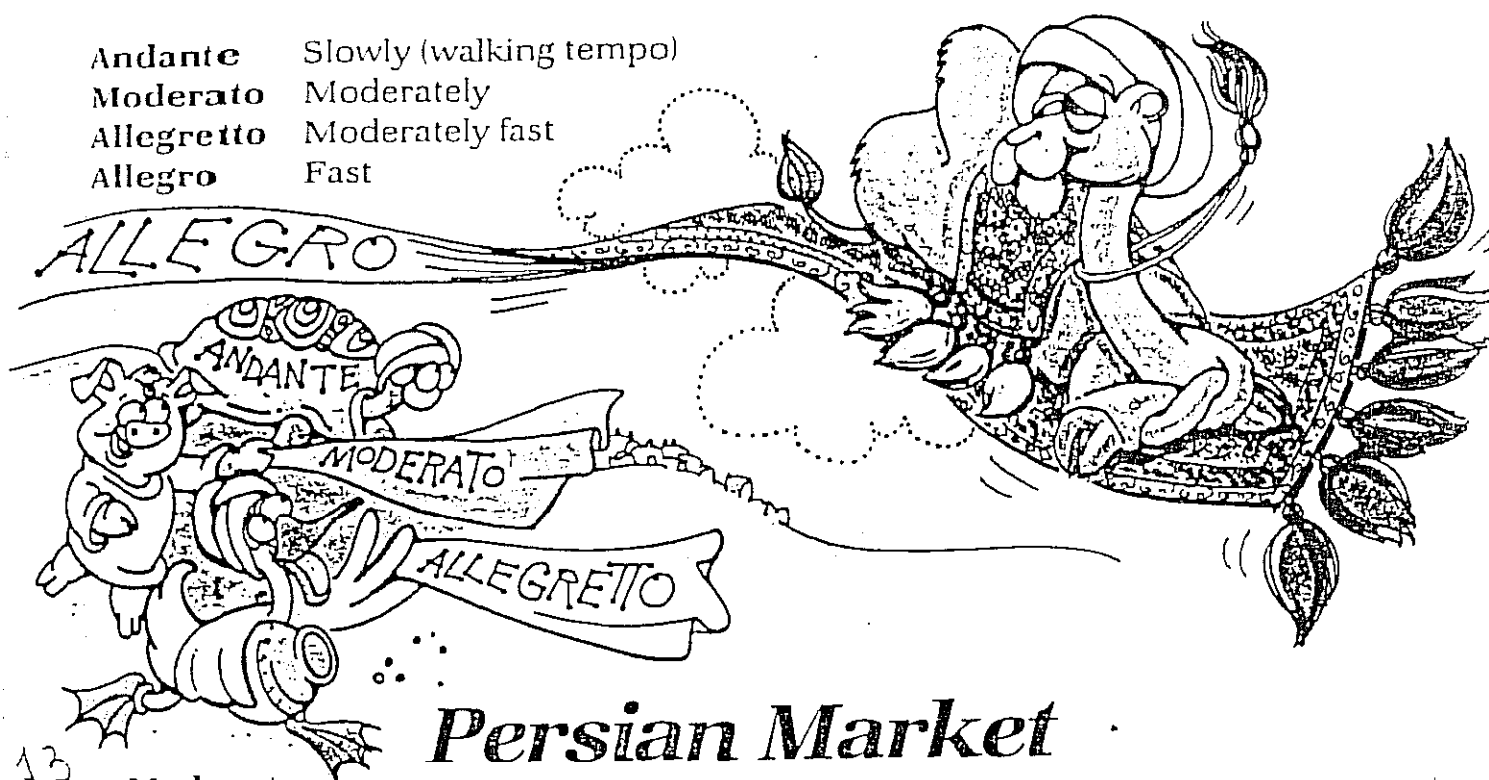
|| Repeat the music between the pairs of dots and double bar lines. ||

Tempo Marks

Tempo marks are placed at the beginning of a piece to tell the rate of speed at which a piece is to be played. Tempo marks usually are in Italian.

These tempo marks, listed from slow to fast, are the most common.

Andante	Slowly (walking tempo)
Moderato	Moderately
Allegretto	Moderately fast
Allegro	Fast



Persian Market

Moderato

13

3

f 1. In a Per-sian mar-ket you can buy a nice rug,
p 2. You can see a cam-el in a Per-sian mar-ket,

Or some gold-en ear-rings, or a love-ly jug.
 Or a goose who's honk-ing, or a cute pig-let.

When you have learned this piece as written, you might want to try this L.H. part.

2 5

continue



This Old Man

Lively

1. This old man, he played one, He played nick - nack

Musical notation for the song "On My Drum". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The melody consists of two measures. The first measure contains three eighth notes: G4 (labeled "on"), A4 (labeled "my"), and B4 (labeled "drum."). The second measure contains a quarter note G5 (labeled "5"), followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4 (labeled "Nick"), a quarter note B4 (labeled "nack"), a quarter note C5 (labeled "pad"), a quarter note D5 (labeled "dy"), and a quarter note E5 (labeled "whack,").

Give the dog a bone, This old man came roll - ing home.

1 5 1 5

2. This old man, he played two, He played nick - nack

on my shoe. Nick - nack pad - dy whack,

Give the dog a bone, This old man came roll - ing home.

3. This old man, he played three,
He played nick-nack on my knee.

4. This old man, he played four,
He played nick-nack on my door.

5. This old man, he played five,
He played nick-nack on my hive.

6. This old man, he played six,
He played nick-nack on my sticks.

7. This old man, he played seven,
He played nick-nack up to Heaven.

8. This old man, he played eight,
He played nick-nack on my gate.

9. This old man, he played nine,
He played nick-nack on my line.

10. This old man, he played ten,
He played nick-nack over again.

TO THE TEACHER

This is the **second** book of EDNA MAE BURNAM'S piano course STEP BY STEP. It presents new subjects in logical order and ONE AT A TIME. Sufficient work is given on each step so that the student will thoroughly comprehend it before going on to the next one.

In this second book, as in the first one, the subjects are covered in a clear and complete manner and "music writing games" add to the musical knowledge.

A final check-up reviews the work and ground covered. This insures **complete** understanding of previous work before going ahead to Book Three.

The student will have learned the following when this **second** book is completed:—

1. How to name and play the following notes:—

The diagram illustrates musical notation for a piano exercise, divided into three segments:

- Segment 1 (NEW):** Bass clef, four quarter notes (C2, D2, E2, F2).
- Segment 2 (LEARNED IN BOOK ONE):** Treble clef, four quarter notes (G4, A4, B4, C5).
- Segment 3 (NEW):** Treble clef, four quarter notes (D5, E5, F5, G5).

2. Count and play eighth notes.
3. Recognize and play sharps, flats and naturals.
4. Play in the following key signatures:—
C Major — G Major — F Major.
5. Read and play two-note chords.
6. Cross the left hand over the right.
7. Observe the "D.C. al fine".

Filling in the Positions Going UP the Keyboard

You will now find it easy to play in every white key position between C POSITION and G POSITION. In *FOUR POSITION MARCH*, after playing the first 2 measures, just move the 5 fingers of each hand one key to the right for each position change.

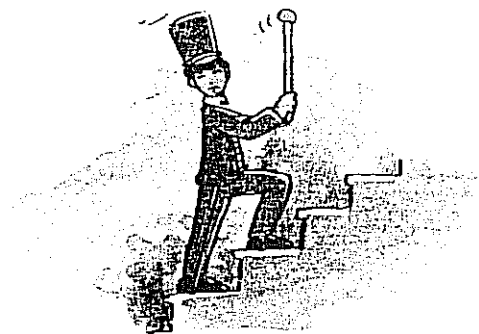
The pattern of the first 2 measures is repeated in D POSITION, then again in E POSITION.

In F POSITION, only the last 4 notes of the pattern are different.

Four Position March

Andante

2nd time, play both hands 8va



C POSITION **D POSITION**

E POSITION **F POSITION**

5 5 2 1

The musical score for 'Four Position March' is written in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows C POSITION and D POSITION. The second system shows E POSITION and F POSITION. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. In F POSITION, the last four notes are marked with accents (>). The tempo is Andante.

DUET PART (Student plays 1 octave higher 1st time, 2 octaves higher 2nd time.)

RH **LH** *mf*

The Duet Part is written for Right Hand (RH) and Left Hand (LH). The RH part is marked 'mf' and includes dynamic markings like > and >>. The LH part is also marked 'mf'.

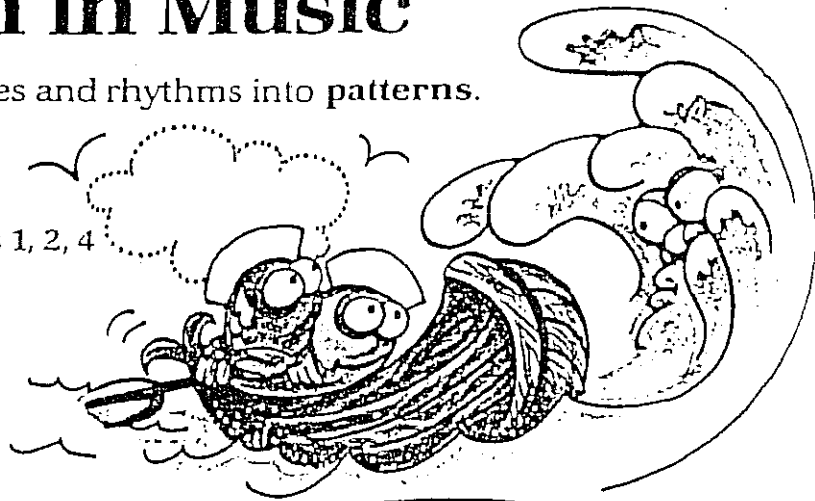
Form in Music

Music form is the arrangement of notes and rhythms into patterns.

The form of this piece is:

same (or similar) patterns: Lines 1, 2, 4

different pattern: Line 3



Bravery at Sea

Moderato

5

p In our boat we will float, On the roll - ing waves we go.

1 3 5

What a ride we will have, Sway - ing to and fro!

2

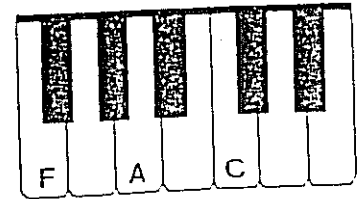
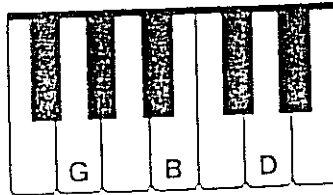
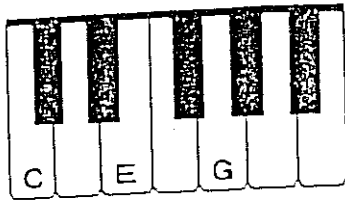
f Look out for that big old wave! Whew, that was a real close shave!

2 1

p In our boat as we roll, We must be quite brave!

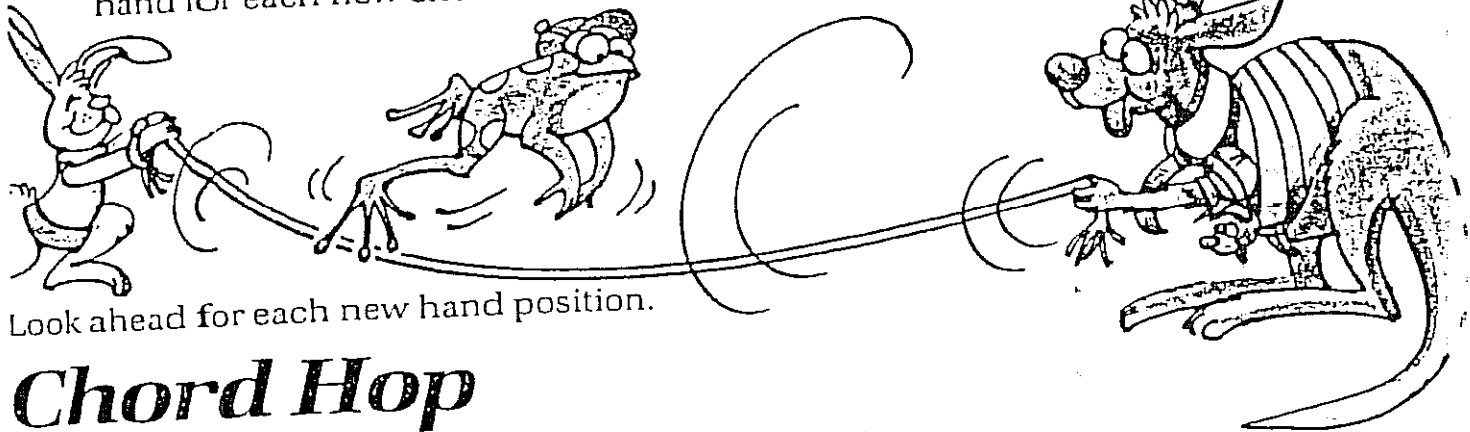
Group 1 Keys (C, G, F)

You have learned to play in three keys: C, G, and F. These three keys are called the **Group 1 Keys** because they all have the same feel and look in their I chords. Each chord has only **white keys**.



Changing Hand Positions

When playing the C, G, and F chords with the same hand, you must move your hand for each new chord. This is called changing hand positions.



Look ahead for each new hand position.

Chord Hop

*The letter above the staff names the chord. The letter is called a **chord symbol**.

Music does not always stay in ONE KEYBOARD POSITION. This piece uses C POSITION and NEW G POSITION, then moves up and down to different octaves. As you make use of more range over the keyboard, your playing becomes more fun and more interesting to listen to.



Amigos

Brightly

C POSITION 1

G POSITION 1

mf Ev - 'ry - where that you go, I go too. Ev - 'ry - where that I go,

5

Both hands 1 octave (8 notes) higher

1

so do you. Ev - 'ry where that we go, you are my a - mi - go.

5

Both hands 1 octave lower

5

f It's a lot of fun to be with you!

1

You are now ready to begin Prep SACRED SOLOS. Level D.

MAJOR SCALES

A *scale* consists of eight notes in alphabetical order beginning and ending on the same letter. These notes (called degrees) are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

A *major scale* is a series of whole steps and half steps. The half steps come between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8. All other steps are whole steps.

MAJOR SCALE PATTERN

The eight notes of the *major scale* are arranged according to the following pattern:

	1	whole step	2	whole step	3	half step	4	whole step	5	whole step	6	whole step	7	half step	8
Scale of C major															
Scale of G major															
Scale of F major (student writes it out)															
Scale of D major (student writes it out)															

Teacher's Note: If desired, the teacher can have the pupil write out additional scales in a blank manuscript book.

MEMORIZE THIS PIECE

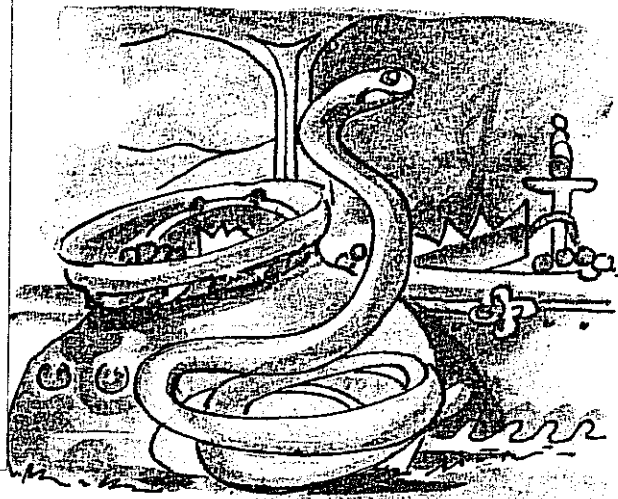
This is a good piece to memorize for a recital. Note the left hand is the same throughout the piece.



The right hand is in the following hand position.

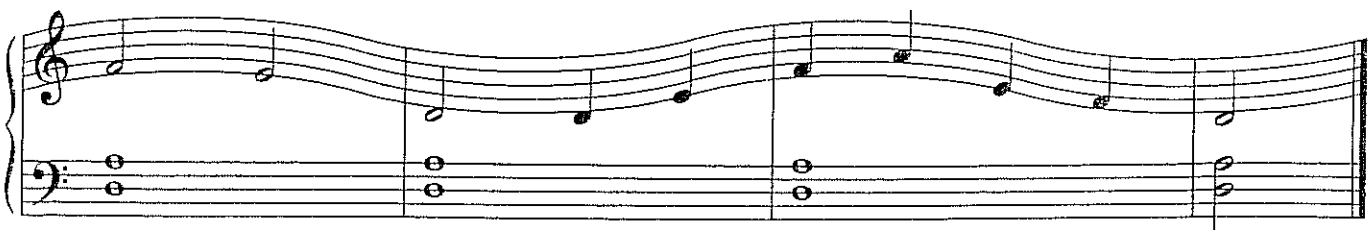
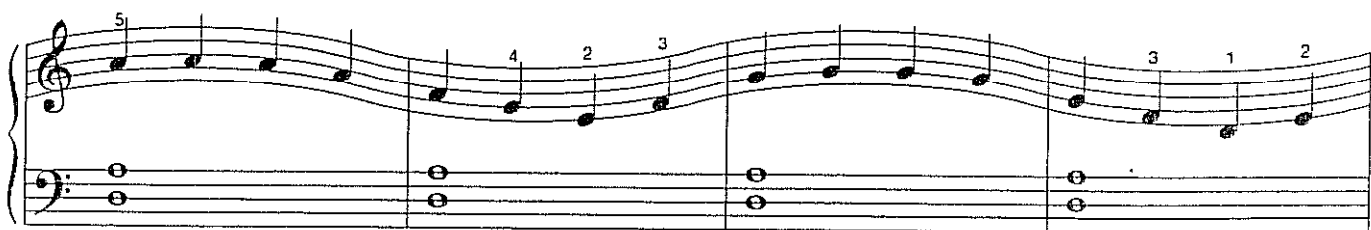
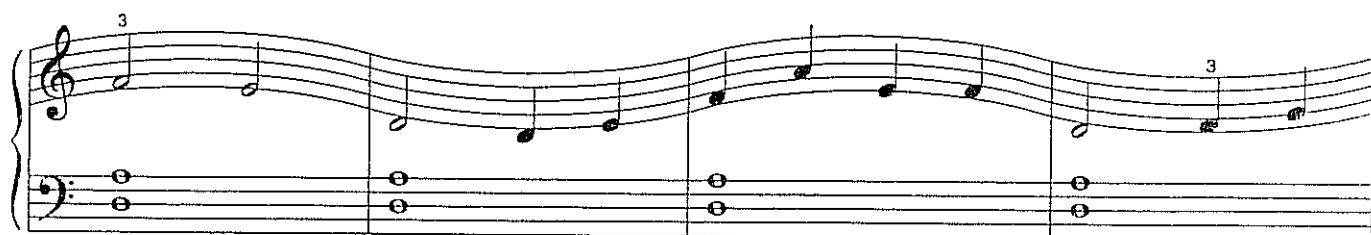
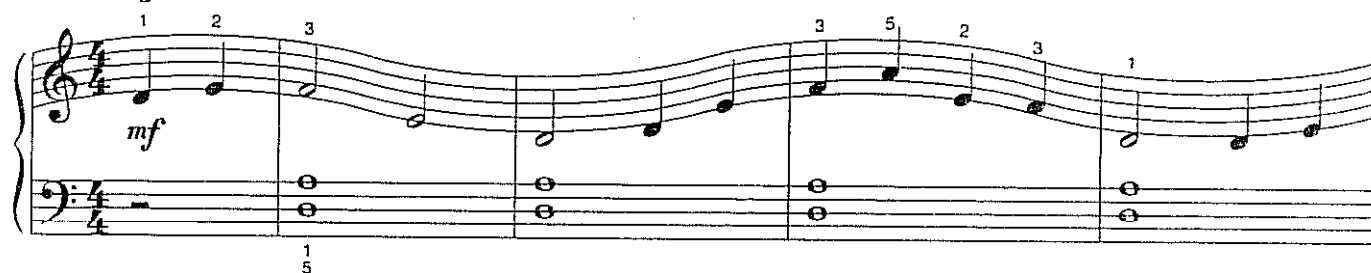


This piece is in a minor mood. Minor pieces are mysterious and somewhat spooky.



17. THE SNAKE DANCE

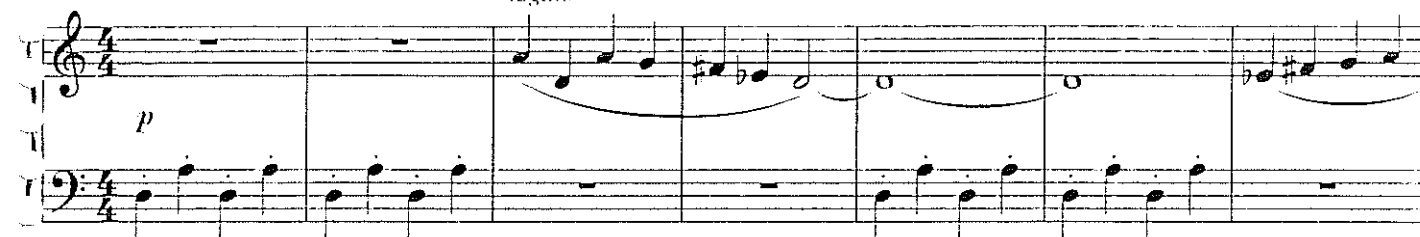
Allegro M.M. ♩ = 120-160



Die Karawane zieht vorbei Here Comes the Caravan Défilé de la caravane

legato

Rainer Mohrs



© B. Schott's Söhne, Mainz, 1992



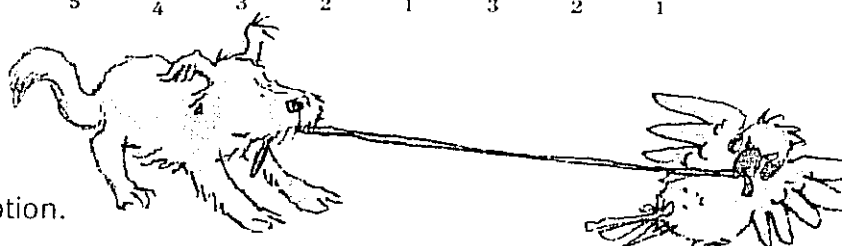
Contrary motion

- ◆ Sometimes scales go up and down at the same time! This is called a scale in 'contrary motion'.
- ◆ Try this scale of C major in contrary motion. Both hands change to a thumb or, on the way back, to a 3rd finger at the same time. Remember to tuck the thumb under the bridge of your fingers.



Opposite directions

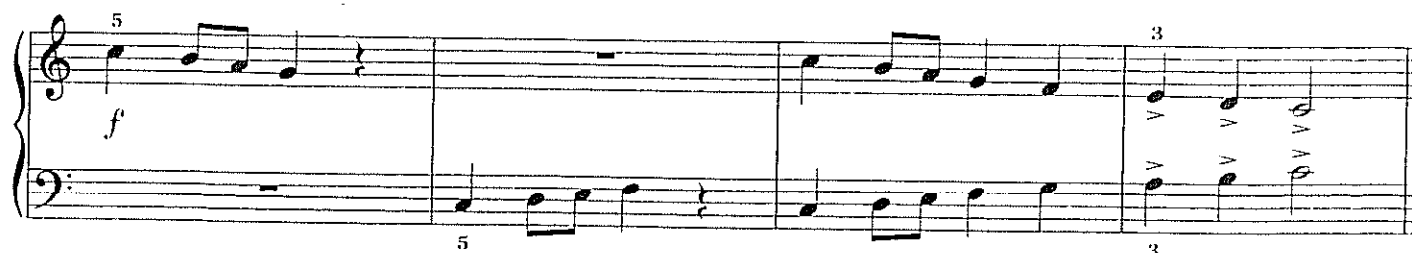
- ◆ Try this keep-fit for fingers in contrary motion.



Quite contrary

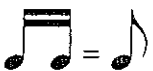
Like a march

Alan Bullard



Sixteenth Notes

Four sixteenth notes are equal to one quarter note in duration.  =  = 1 beat

Two sixteenth notes are equal to one eighth note in duration.  =  = 1/2 of a beat

Two or more sixteenth notes are connected by a double beam.

To count sixteenth notes, it is helpful to divide each beat into four parts.

Clap and count the following rhythms. Use one of these methods or any other one your teacher suggests for counting sixteenths notes.



Count: 1. 1 e & a 2 e & a

2. Four six - teenth notes two eighths

3. Mis - sis - sip - pi Riv - er

1 e & a 2 e & a

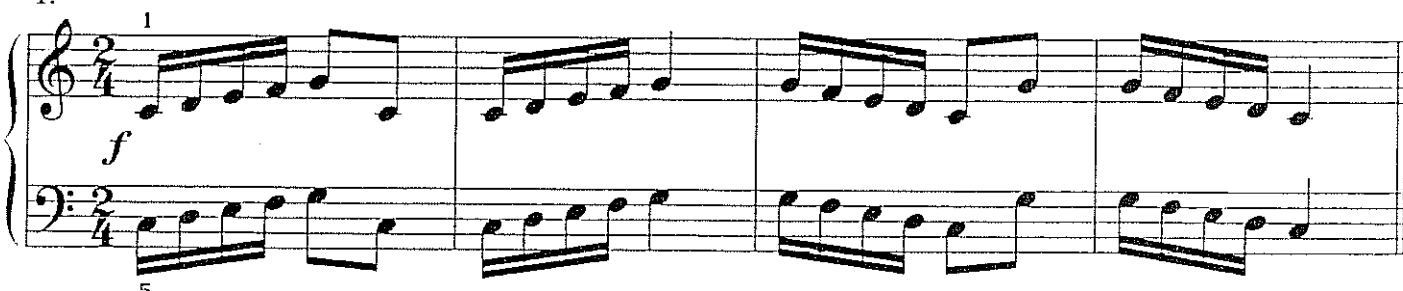
Four six - teenth notes two eighths

Mis - sis - sip - pi Riv - er



WARM UP

After playing *Warm Up* in the key of C Major, transpose to F Major and D Major.

1. 

2. 

Harp Song

IMPORTANT! Notice that the HAND POSITION changes every 2 measures!



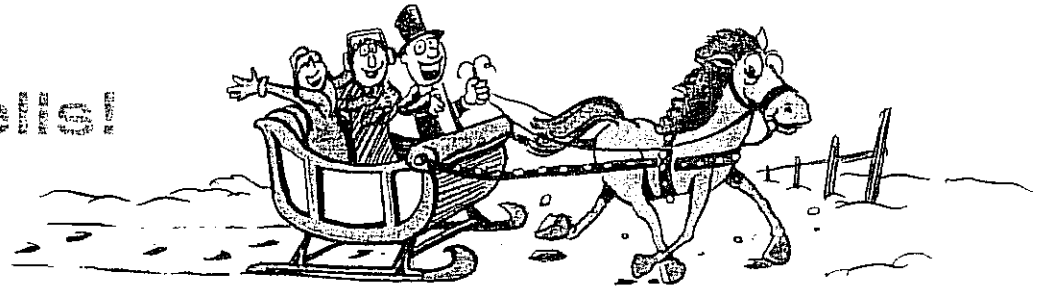
Moderato

mf-p

BOTH HANDS
gva

Jingle Bells!

G POSITION



Merrily

3

f Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle all the way!

1 5

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh! _____

Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle, bells! Jin - gle all the way!

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh!

4 1

DUET PART:

8va
mf
legato

1. 2.

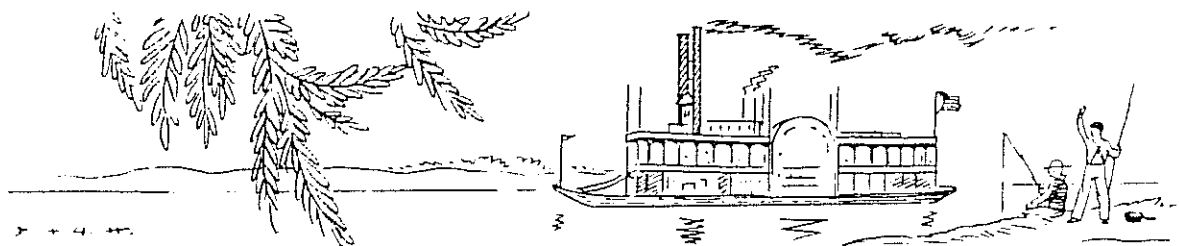


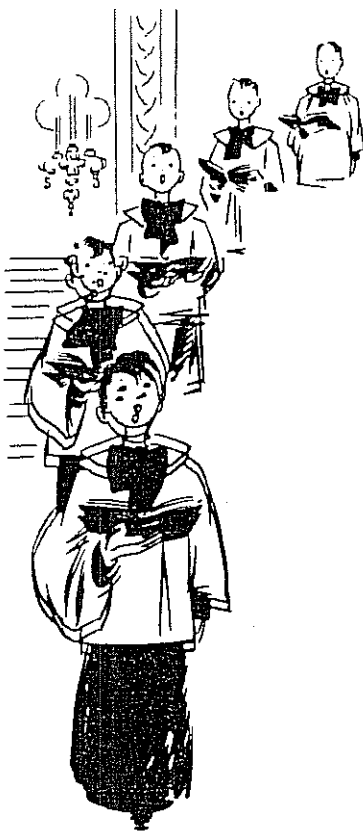
ON THE BANJO



First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first measure is marked *mf* and contains a whole note in the bass clef (F#2) and a whole rest in the treble clef. The second measure is marked *mp* and contains a half note in the treble clef (F#4) and a half note in the bass clef (F#2). The third and fourth measures continue the melody in the treble clef with quarter notes. Fingering numbers 1, 5, 3, 1, and 2 are written below the first five notes in the bass clef.

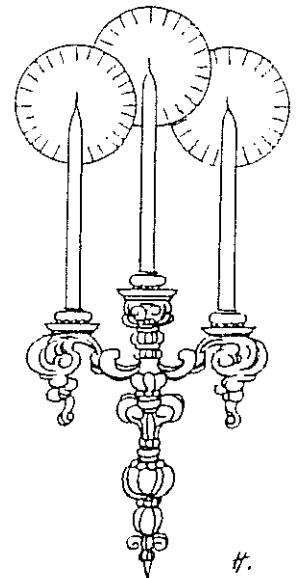
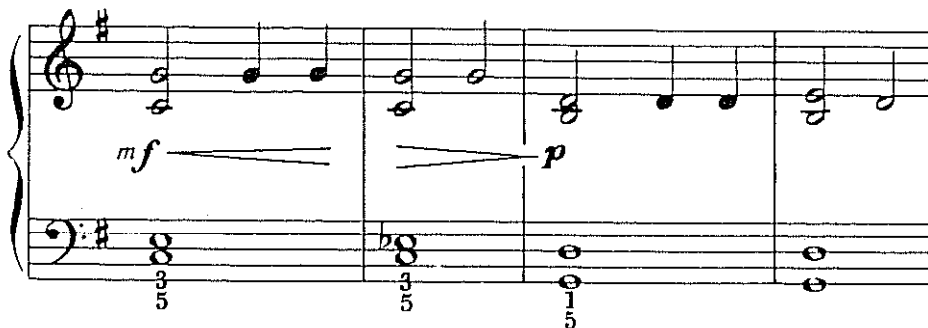
Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation. The third measure is marked *rit.* (ritardando). The system concludes with a double bar line and two first endings, labeled "1" and "2". The first ending leads back to the beginning of the system, while the second ending leads to a final cadence. Fingering numbers 1 and 2 are written below the notes in the third measure.





CANDLELIGHT CHORALE

47/48



Syncopation

Syncopation means to stress or accent weak beats. The most common way this is done is by placing a long note on a weak beat or a weak part of a beat, creating a rhythmic pattern that is SHORT-LONG-SHORT.

Clap and count these rhythms:

short	long	short		short	long	short	
$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	:	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	:
Count: 1	2	3	4	Count: 1	&	2	&
						3	&
						4	&

SYNCOPATED ETUDE



Moderato

1

mp

5

5

mf

5

9

f

5

13

mf

5

Für Ludwig*



Not too fast, but with great optimism

5

p If I prac - tice well, some - day you'll hear me

5 3 1 4 2 1

4

Play Beet - ho - ven's mu - sic with great ease.

mf If I prac - tice well, some - day you'll hear me

Play that mu - sic he wrote for E - lise.

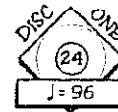
Move LH 5 to Low G Position

*Ludwig van Beethoven—composer of *Für Elise* (For Elise).

Accent

The symbol > is an **accent mark**. When placed over or under a note, it indicates to stress or accent the note.

HELLO! MY BABY



Words and Music by
Ida Emerson and
Joseph E. Howard

With spirit

Sheet music for "Hello! My Baby" in 4/4 time, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal melody. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked J=96.

Measure 1: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a half note D4 (F#) and a half note E4. Dynamics: *f*. Chord: G7 (5 1).

Measure 2: Treble clef has a half note G4 (4) and a half note A4. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (4).

Measure 3: Treble clef has a half note B4 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (4). Lyrics: Hel-lo! my ba-by, *mf*.

Measure 4: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (4). Lyrics: hel-lo! my hon-ey,

Measure 5: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: D (2). Lyrics: Hel-lo! my rag-time

Measure 6: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: D7 (4 1). Lyrics: gal,

Measure 7: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: G7 (4). Lyrics: Send me a kiss by

Measure 8: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: G7 (4). Lyrics: wire,

Measure 9: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (1 2 3). Dynamics: *f*. Lyrics: Ba-by, my heart's on

Measure 10: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: G (3 1). Dynamics: *f*. Lyrics: fire.

Measure 11: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (4). Dynamics: *mf*. Lyrics: If you re-fuse me,

Measure 12: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (4). Lyrics: hon-ey, you'll lose me,

Measure 13: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: D (2). Lyrics: Then you'll be left a-

Measure 14: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: D (2). Lyrics: lone; Oh, ba-by,

Measure 15: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: G7 (1). Lyrics: tel-e-phone

Measure 16: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: G7 (1). Lyrics: and

Measure 17: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: G7 (1). Lyrics: tell me you're my

Measure 18: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: G7 (1). Lyrics: own.

Measure 19: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (3 5 1 3). Lyrics: lone; Oh, ba-by,

Measure 20: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (3 5 1 3). Lyrics: tel-e-phone

Measure 21: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (3 5 1 3). Lyrics: and

Measure 22: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (3 5 1 3). Lyrics: tell me you're my

Measure 23: Treble clef has a half note D5 and a half note C5. Bass clef has a whole note D3. Chord: C (3 5 1 3). Lyrics: own.

A Concert Piece



Moderato

Both hands 8va higher -----

5 1 1

mf

Both hands 8va lower -----

The first system of musical notation for 'A Concert Piece'. It is in 3/4 time. The treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, with a slur and fingerings 1 and 1. The bass clef has a supporting line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to D4, with a slur and fingerings 5 and 5. The dynamic marking *mf* is in the treble staff. A dashed line above the staff indicates an octave transposition for both hands.

4

1 2

The second system of musical notation. The treble clef continues the melodic line from the first system, starting on D5 and moving up stepwise to A5. The bass clef has a supporting line starting on D4 and moving up stepwise to A4. The dynamic marking *mf* is in the treble staff. A dashed line above the staff indicates an octave transposition for both hands.

Both hands 8va higher -----

1 1

p

Both hands 8va lower -----

The third system of musical notation. The treble clef continues the melodic line from the second system, starting on A5 and moving up stepwise to E6, with a slur and fingerings 1 and 1. The bass clef has a supporting line starting on A4 and moving up stepwise to E5, with a slur and fingerings 5 and 5. The dynamic marking *p* is in the treble staff. A dashed line above the staff indicates an octave transposition for both hands.The fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef continues the melodic line from the third system, starting on E6 and moving up stepwise to B6. The bass clef has a supporting line starting on E5 and moving up stepwise to B5. The dynamic marking *p* is in the treble staff. A dashed line above the staff indicates an octave transposition for both hands.

Both hands 8va higher -----

Both hands 8va lower -----

Both hands 8va higher -----

Both hands 8va lower -----

CODA (an added ending)

Play as written.

8va

Every piece has a **Key Signature** following the time signature. It identifies the key the composer used and tells you which notes to play sharp or flat throughout the piece.

Band on the Beach

Key of C Major

Key signature: no sharps, no flats

Happily (♩ = 138)



TRACKS
53/54



TRACK
29

Phillip Keveren

Musical score for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time, key of C major. The tempo is marked 'Happily (♩ = 138)'. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score shows a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure numbers 5, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score continues the piano introduction. Measure numbers 4, 3, 2, and 1 are indicated above the notes. The piece ends with a 'Fine' marking.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The score continues the piano introduction. Measure numbers 1, 3, and 1 are indicated above the notes. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure numbers 4, 1, 3, and 1 are indicated below the notes.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score continues the piano introduction. Measure numbers 5, 1, and 3 are indicated above the notes. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure numbers 4, 3, 1, and 3 are indicated below the notes. The piece ends with a 'D.C. al Fine' marking.

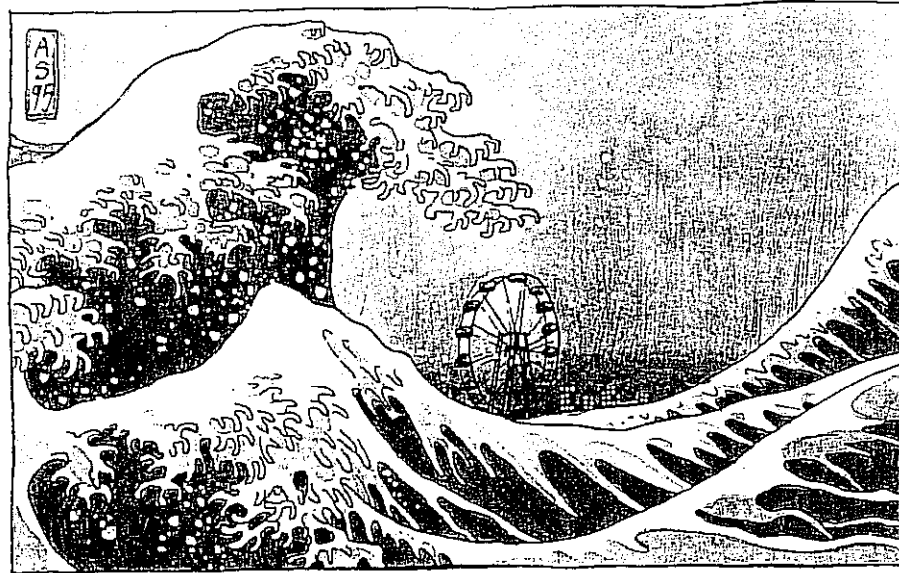


stems up r.h.
stems down l.h.

'Punkin' Patch

GLOVER

Slow and mysteriously



DONAUWELLEN

Walzer

Joseph Ivanovici
Arr.: Hans - Günter Heumann

Espressivo M. M. ♩ = 144

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 2 4 5 3 1

mp

5 3 1 2 1

5 4 5

5 3 1

© 1996 Schott Musik International, Mainz

Alberti-Bässe = gleichmäßig ablaufende Akkordbrechungen in der linken Hand, benannt nach Domenico Alberti (1710-1740)

espressivo = ausdrucksvoll

2. x rit.

f

mp

D. S. al $\oplus$ - $\oplus$

D. S. al $\oplus$ - $\oplus$ (Dal Segno al Kreuzkopf bis Kreuzkopf) =
Gehe zurück zum Zeichen (§), spiele bis zum Kreuzkopf
($\oplus$) und springe direkt zum nächsten Kreuzkopf.

DIE E-MOLL-TONLEITER

➡ Die natürliche e-Moll-Tonleiter

G-Dur-Tonleiter

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. Stufe

e-Moll-Tonleiter

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. Stufe

Schreibe selbst G und H für die Ganz- und Halbtöne auf.

➡

➡ Die harmonische e-Moll-Tonleiter

R. H. 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

L. H. 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

➡ Die melodische e-Moll-Tonleiter

R. H. 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

L. H. 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

TARANTELLA

Hans - Günter Heumar

Animato M. M. ♩. = 100

f. Lan

Mi 7

Am

E 7

D 7

Fine

© 1996 Schott Musik International, Mainz

D. C. al Fine

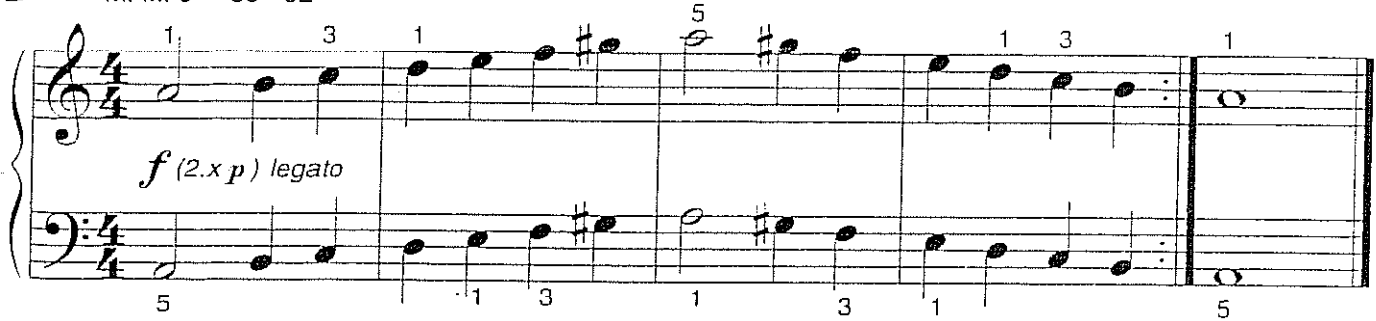
Tarantella = bekanntester italienischer Volkstanz, im lebhaften 6/8-Takt

animato = lebhaft, beseelt



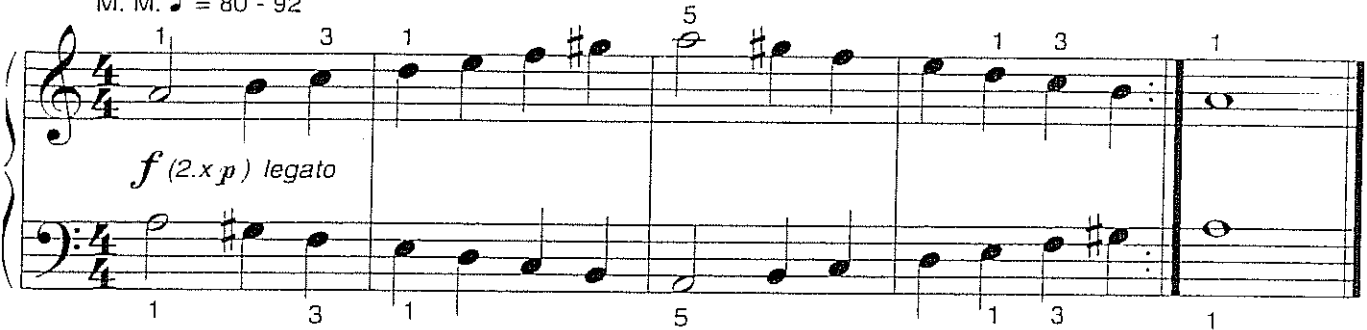
a-Moll-Tonleiter (harmonisch) in Parallelbewegung

M. M. ♩ = 80 - 92



a-Moll-Tonleiter (harmonisch) in Gegenbewegung

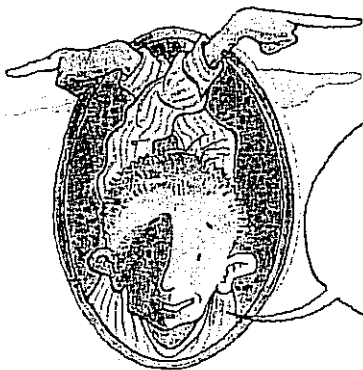
M. M. ♩ = 80 - 92



Spieler auch die natürliche und melodische a-Moll-Tonleiter in Parallel- und Gegenbewegung.

DER A-MOLL-AKKORD

Der Moll-Akkord besteht aus dem 1. (Grundton), 3. (Terz) und 5. Ton (Quinte) der Moll-Tonleiter.



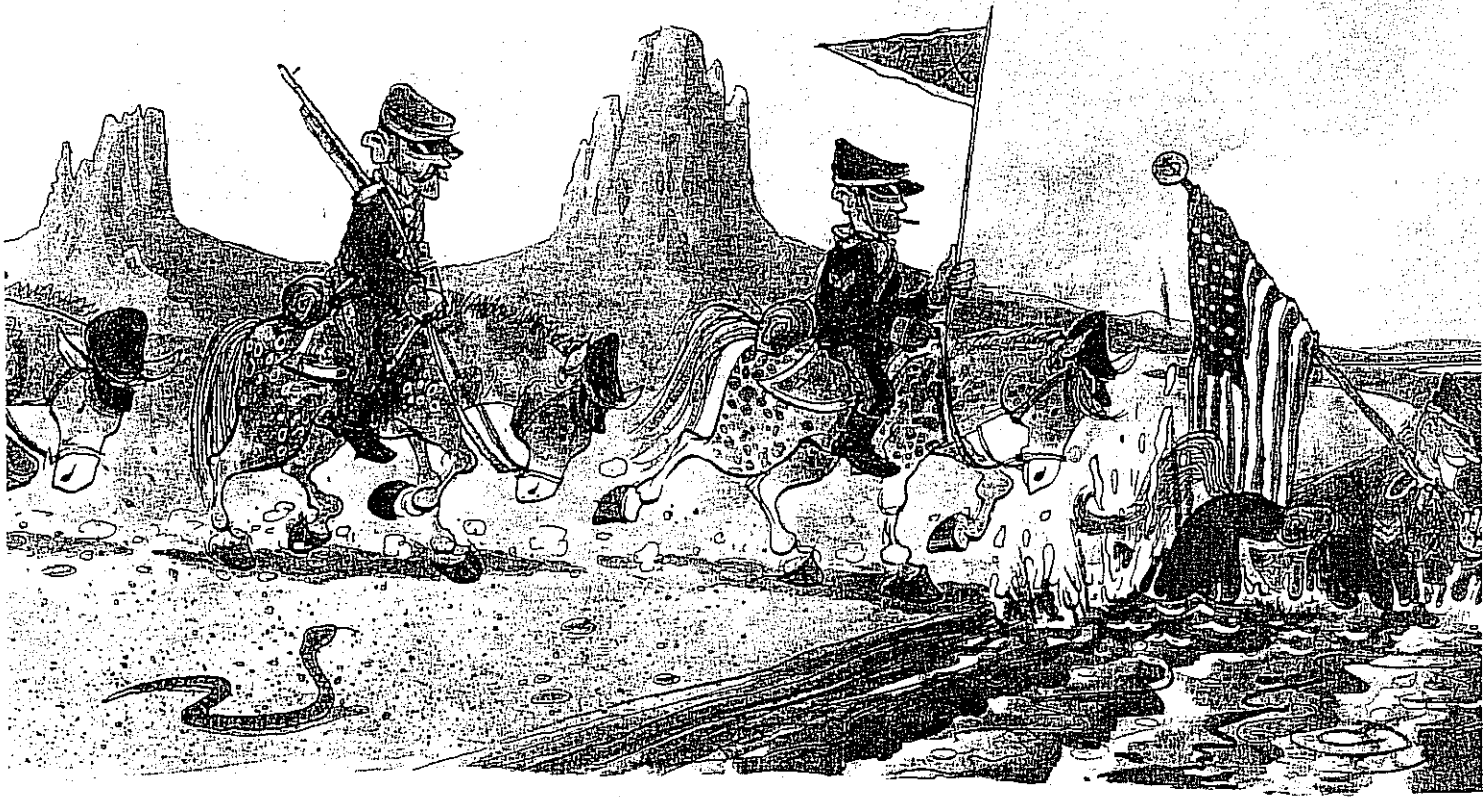
Transponiere die Fingerübung von S. 23 nach a-Moll.

a-Moll-Akkord

... a-c-e, Zahn tut weh!



Piano Kids



RED RIVER VALLEY*)

Traditional
Arr.: Hans - Günter Heumann

Allegretto M. M. $\text{♩} = 126$

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring two systems of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (one sharp).

First System:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef): Notes are G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 4.
- Staff 2 (Bass Clef): Notes are D3 (half), E3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), B2 (half). Fingerings: 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1.
- Dynamic: *mf*

Second System:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef): Notes are G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 4, 5.
- Staff 2 (Bass Clef): Notes are D3 (half), E3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), B2 (half). Fingerings: 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1.

© 1996 Schott Musik International, Mainz

*) Aus: H. - G. Heumann, Folk Festival, Allererste Folkstücke für kleine Klavierspieler, Schott ED 7670

KLEINES STÜCK

Anton Bruckner (1824 - 1896)

Adagio M. M. ♩ = 66 - 76

Primo

mf (2.x *p*)

2. x

Fine

Adagio M. M. ♩ = 66 - 76

Secondo

mf (2.x *p*)

2. x

Fine

Primo

p

cresc.

f

D. C. al Fine

Secondo

p

cresc.

f

D. C. al Fine

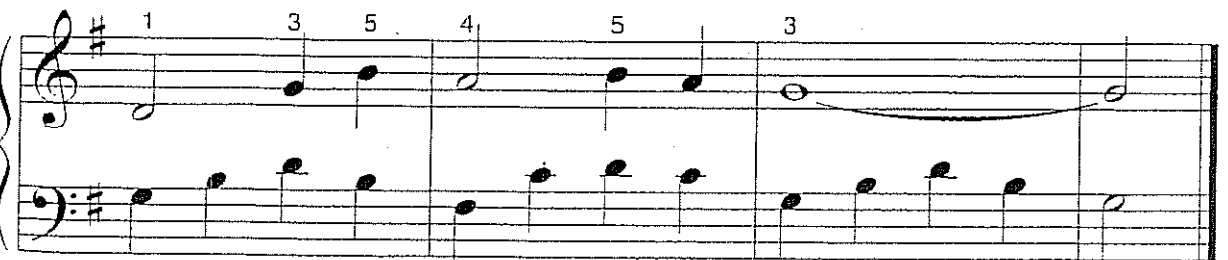
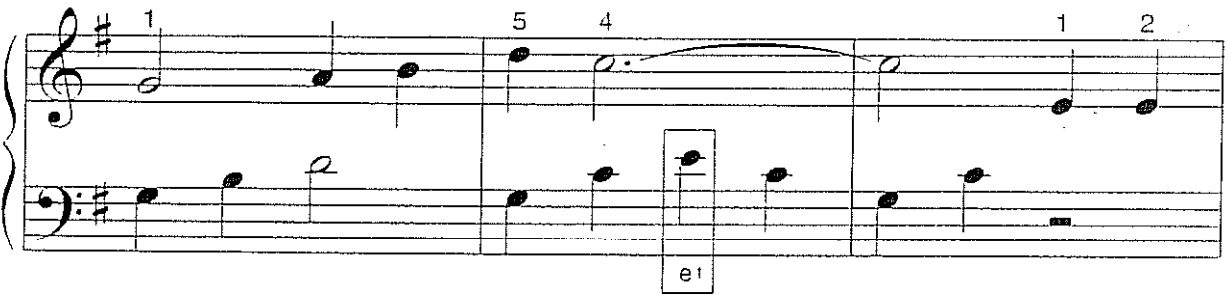
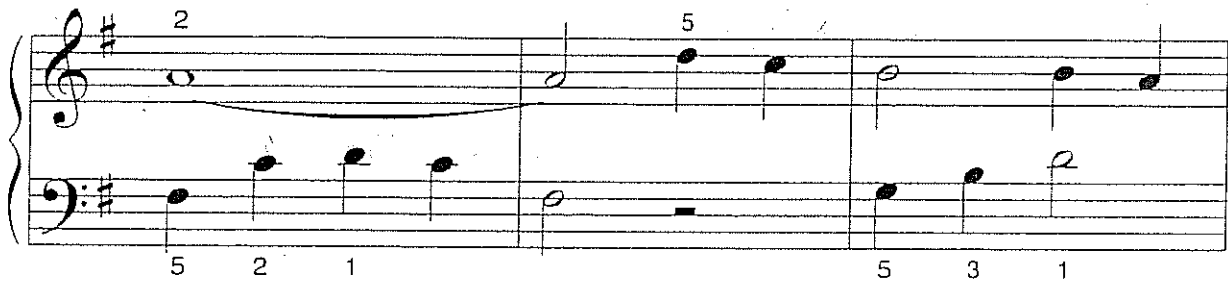
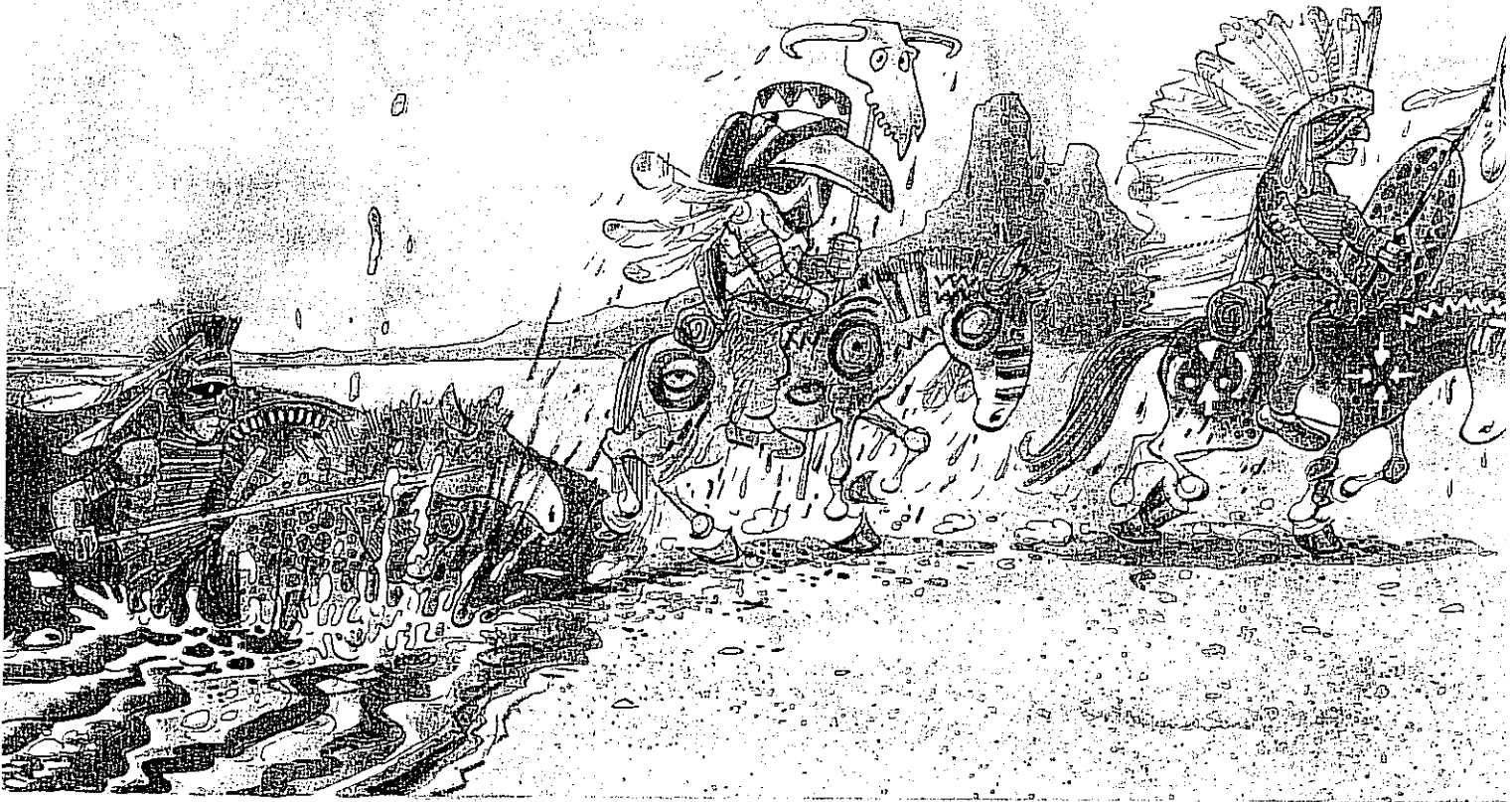
© 1996 Schott Musik International, Mainz

Oktavierungszeichen 8^{va} oder 8^{va}

Noten, über denen diese Zeichen stehen, sollen eine Oktave (= 8 Töne) höher gespielt werden. Das gilt bis zum Ende der gestrichelten Linie.

adagio = langsam, gemächlich

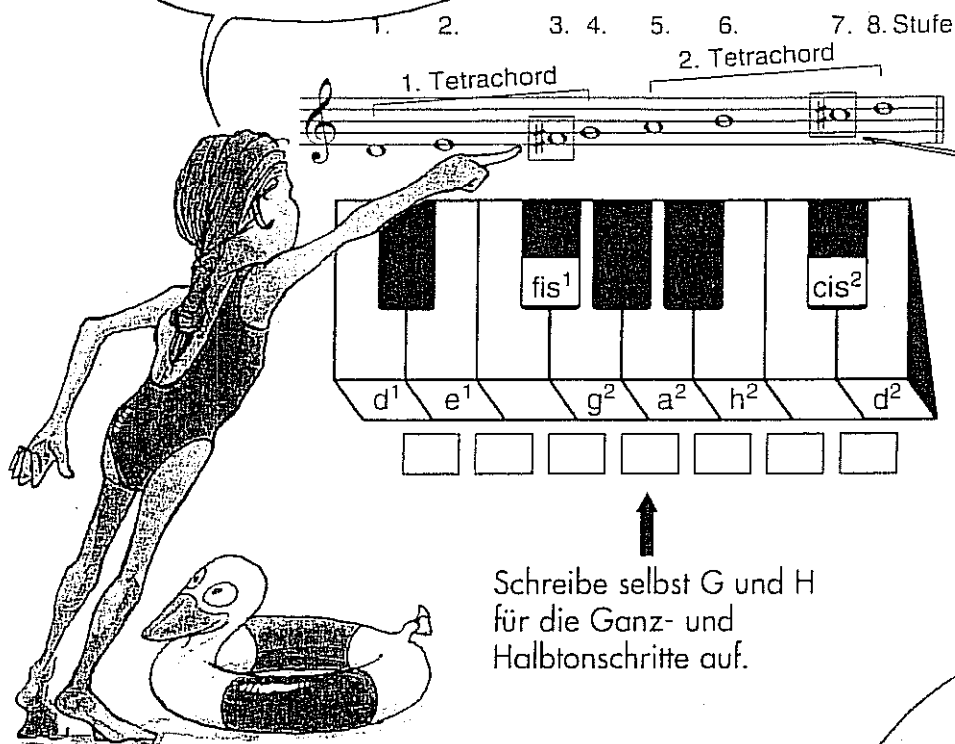
unisono = im Einklang oder in Oktaven (siehe Primo-Part)



DIE D-DUR-TONLEITER

Aus dem f wird
immer ein „fis“.

...und aus dem c wird
immer ein „cis“.



Vorzeichen: fis, cis
Tonart: D-Dur



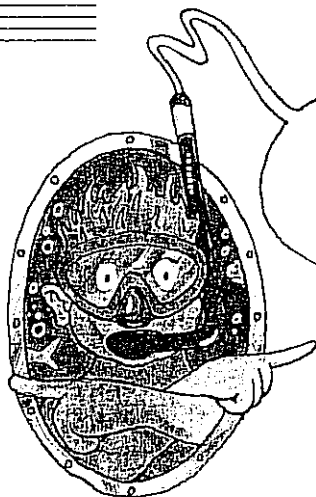
D-Dur-Akkord

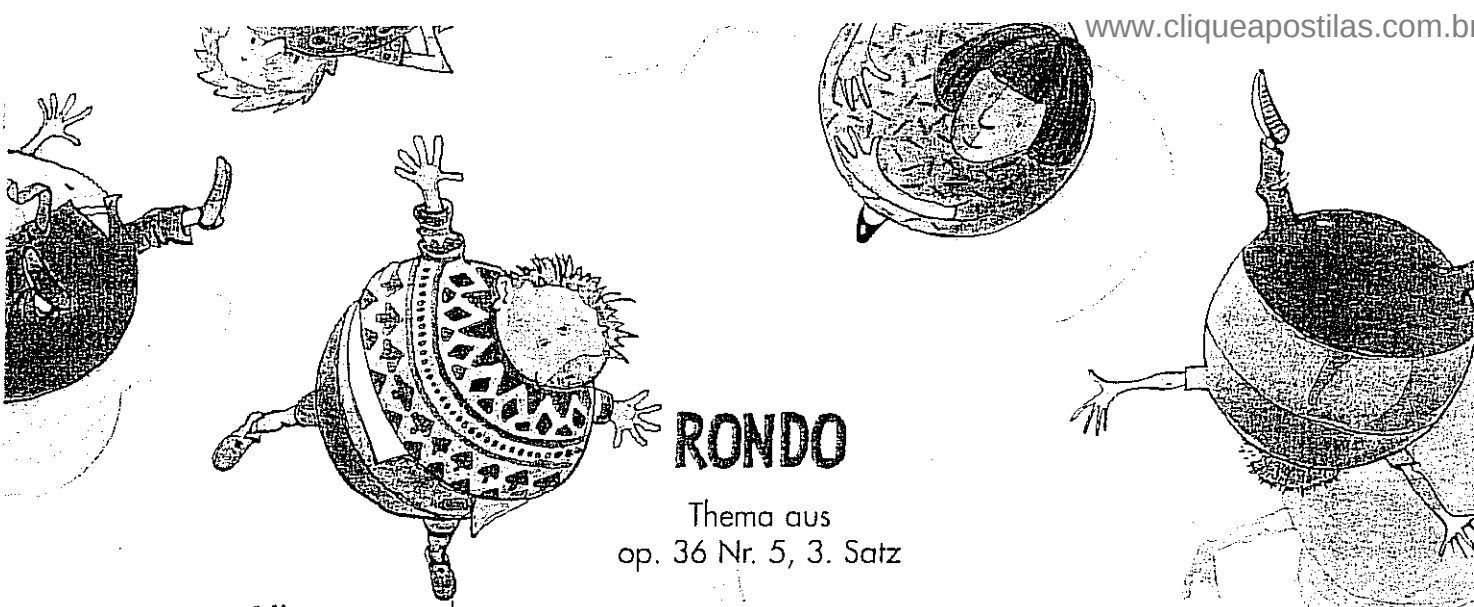
... d-fis-a, ist doch klar!



Piano Kids

Transponiere die
Fingerübung von
S. 23 nach D-Dur.



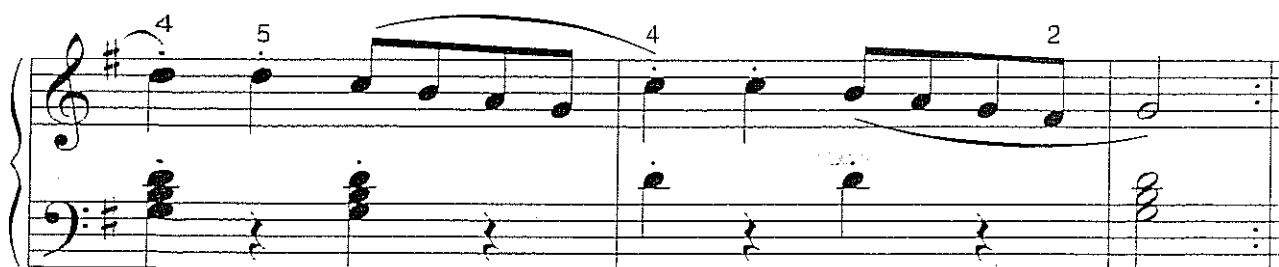
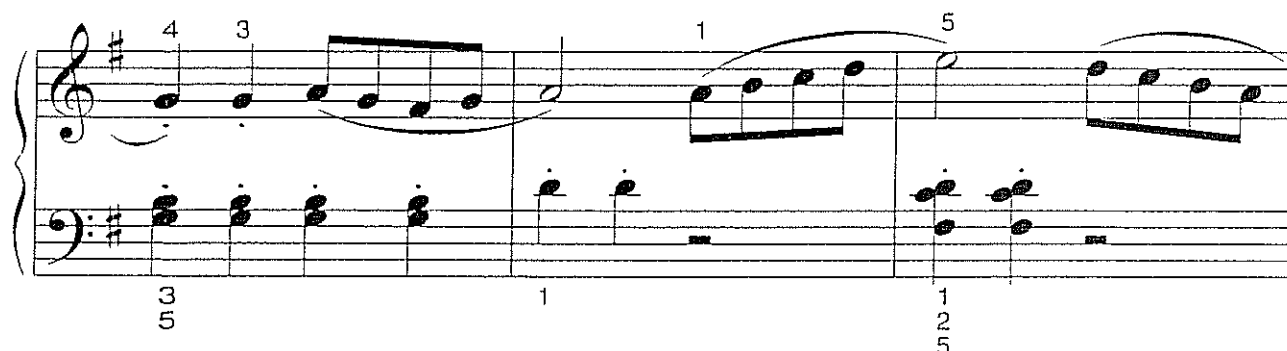
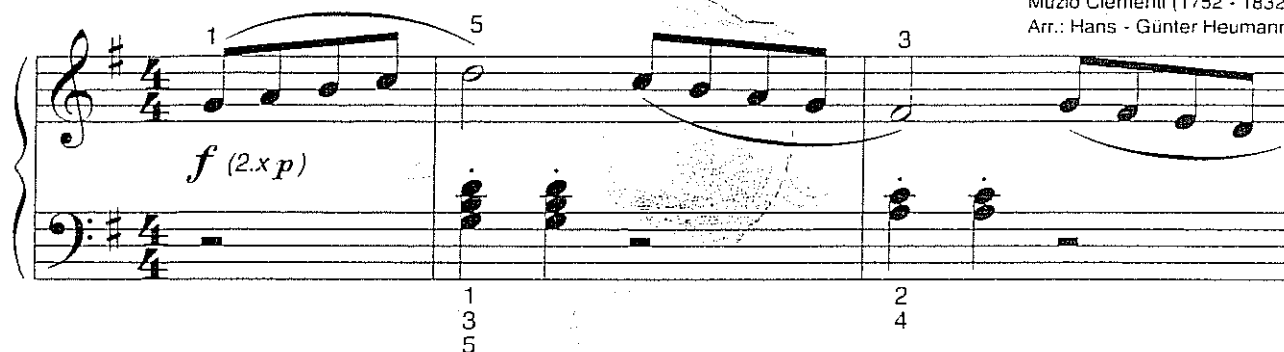


RONDO

Thema aus
op. 36 Nr. 5, 3. Satz

Allegro M. M. ♩ = 126

Muzio Clementi (1752 - 1832)
Arr.: Hans - Günter Heumann



© 1995 Schott Musik International, Mainz

Der englische Popsänger Phil Collins verwendet diese Melodie
in seinem Song „A Groovy Kind of Love“.





Tonart G-Dur:
1 Kreuz (fis)



Seite 28-29

M. M. ♩ = 66 - 80

3 1

f (2.x p)

1 3 1 5 2



G-Dur-Tonleiter in Parallelbewegung

M. M. ♩ = 80 - 92

1 3 1 5 1 3 1

f (2.x p) legato

5 1 3 1 3 1 5

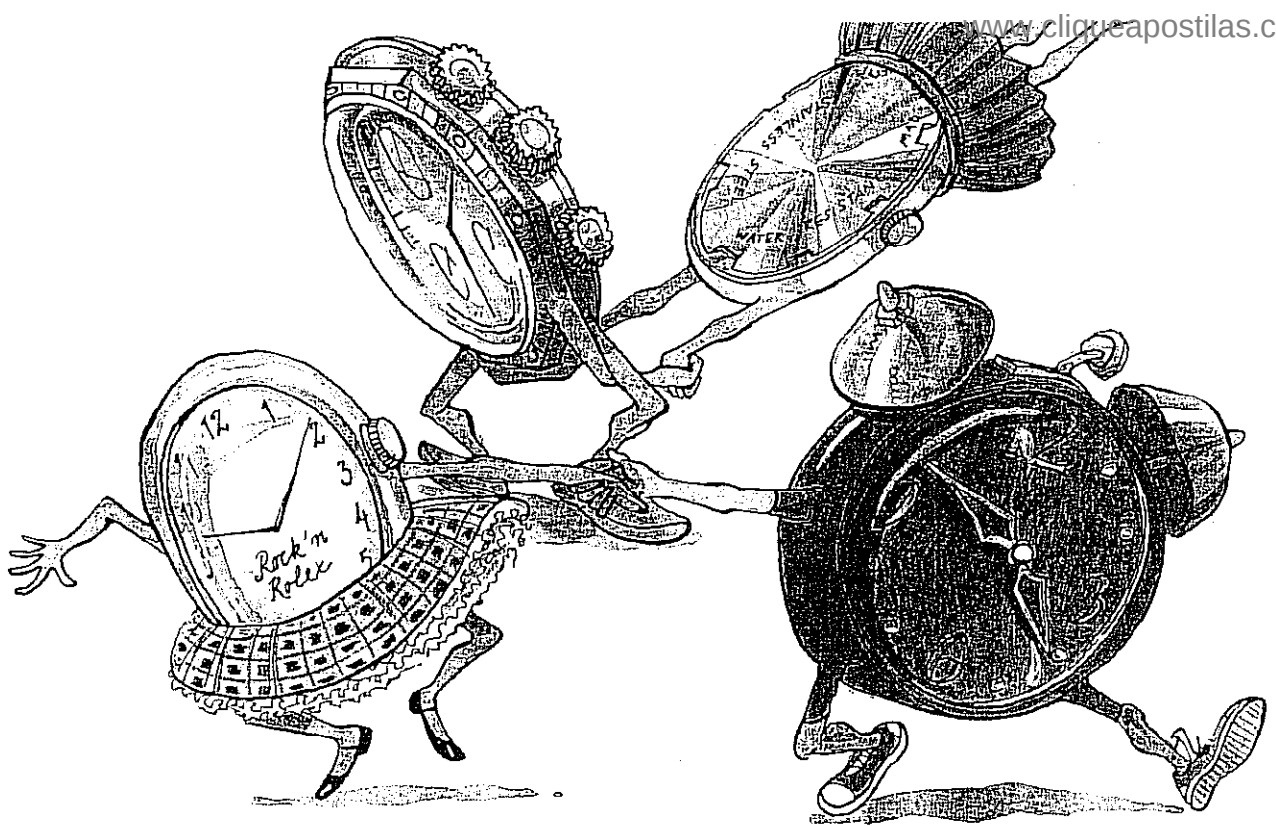
G-Dur-Tonleiter in Gegenbewegung

M. M. ♩ = 80 - 92

1 3 1 5 1 3 1

f (2.x p) legato

1 3 1 5 1 3 1



ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK*)

(Bill Haley & The Comets)

Max C. Freedmann / Jimmy de Knight
Arr.: Hans - Günter Heumann

Allegro M. M. ♩ = 126

1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1

f

3 1 4 4 3 2

1 3 2 1 2 4

© 1953 Myers Music Inc. for the World.
Edward Kassner Music Co. Ltd. for Europe.
Used by permission.

*) Aus: H.- G. Heumann, Rock Safari. Allererste Rockstücke für kleine Klavierspieler, Schott ED 7820

allegro = schnell, jedoch
langsamer als presto



Fingerwechsel auf derselben Taste

M. M. ♩ = 60

f (2.x p)



Seite 12-15

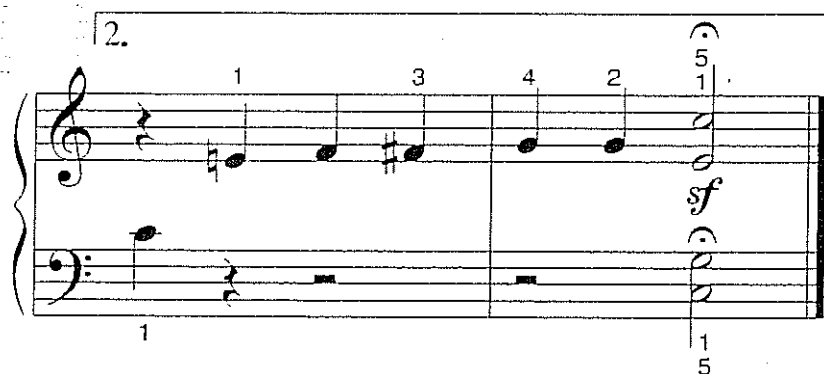
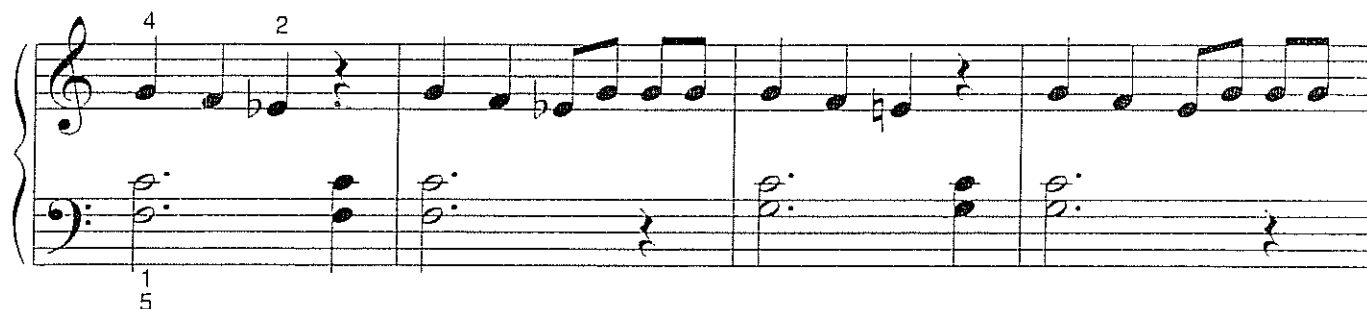
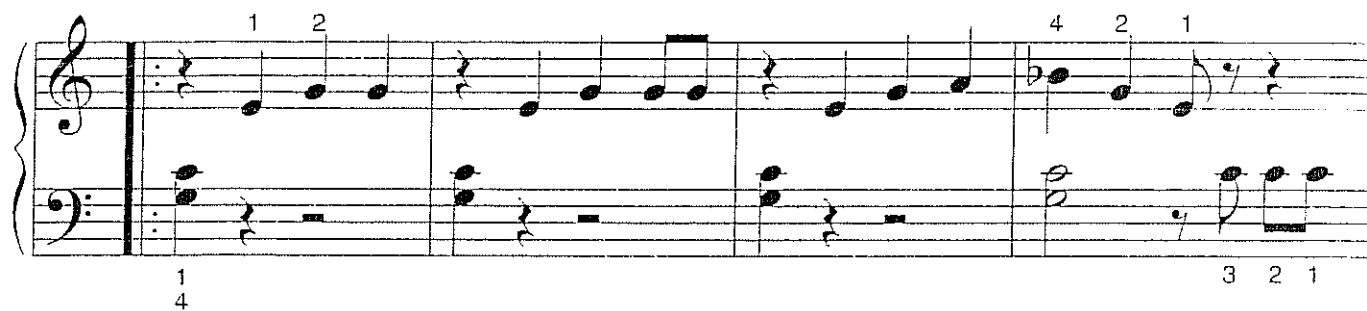
AMERICAN PATROL

P. W. Meacham
Arr.: Hans - Günter Heumann

Giocoso M. M. ♩ = 126

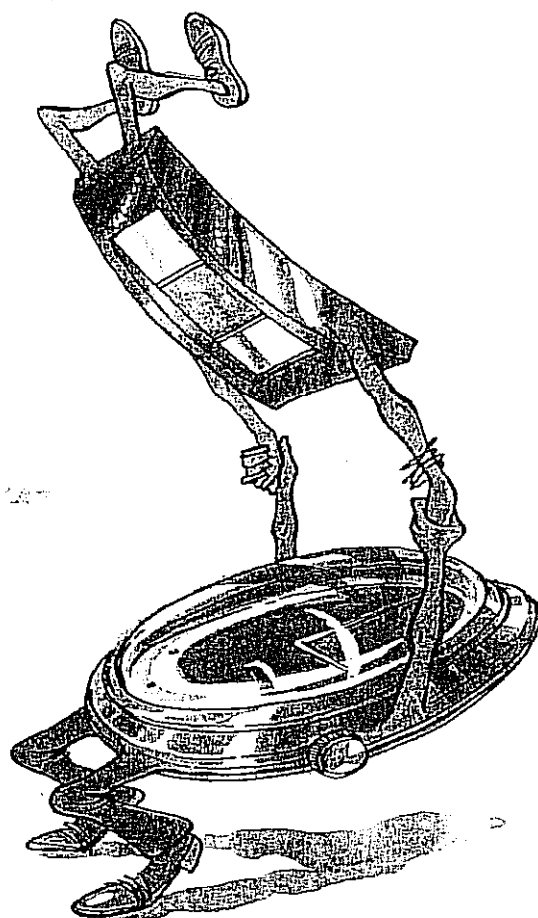
mf

♩ = Achtelpause
giocoso = fröhlich, heiter



sf (sforzato) = sehr starkes Betonungszeichen

Fermate  = Halte- oder Ruhezeichen



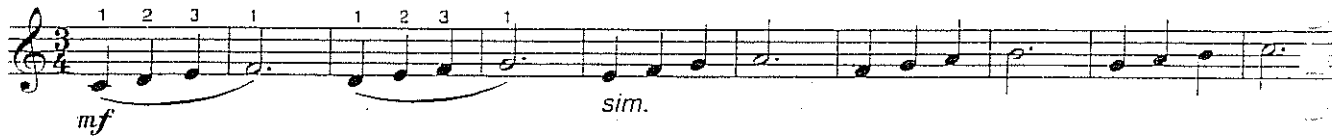
UNTER- UND ÜBERSATZ



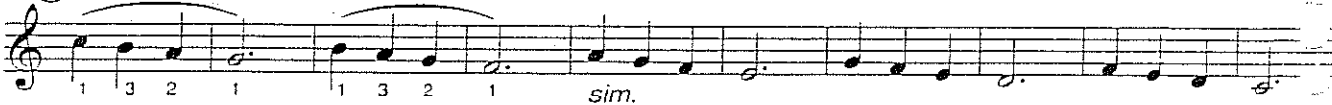
Lege Deine Finger nach dem Untersatz stumm (ohne daß Töne klingen) in die neue Handlage (für die Dauer der Dreiviertelnote).

1a)

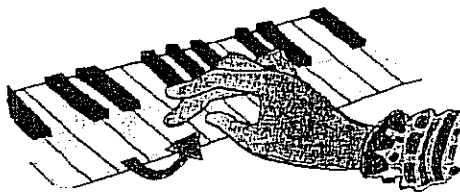
M. M. ♩ = 60



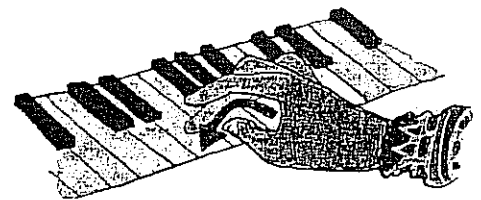
1b)



Untersatz

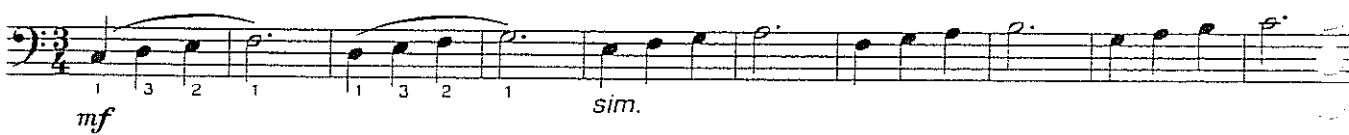


Übersatz



2a)

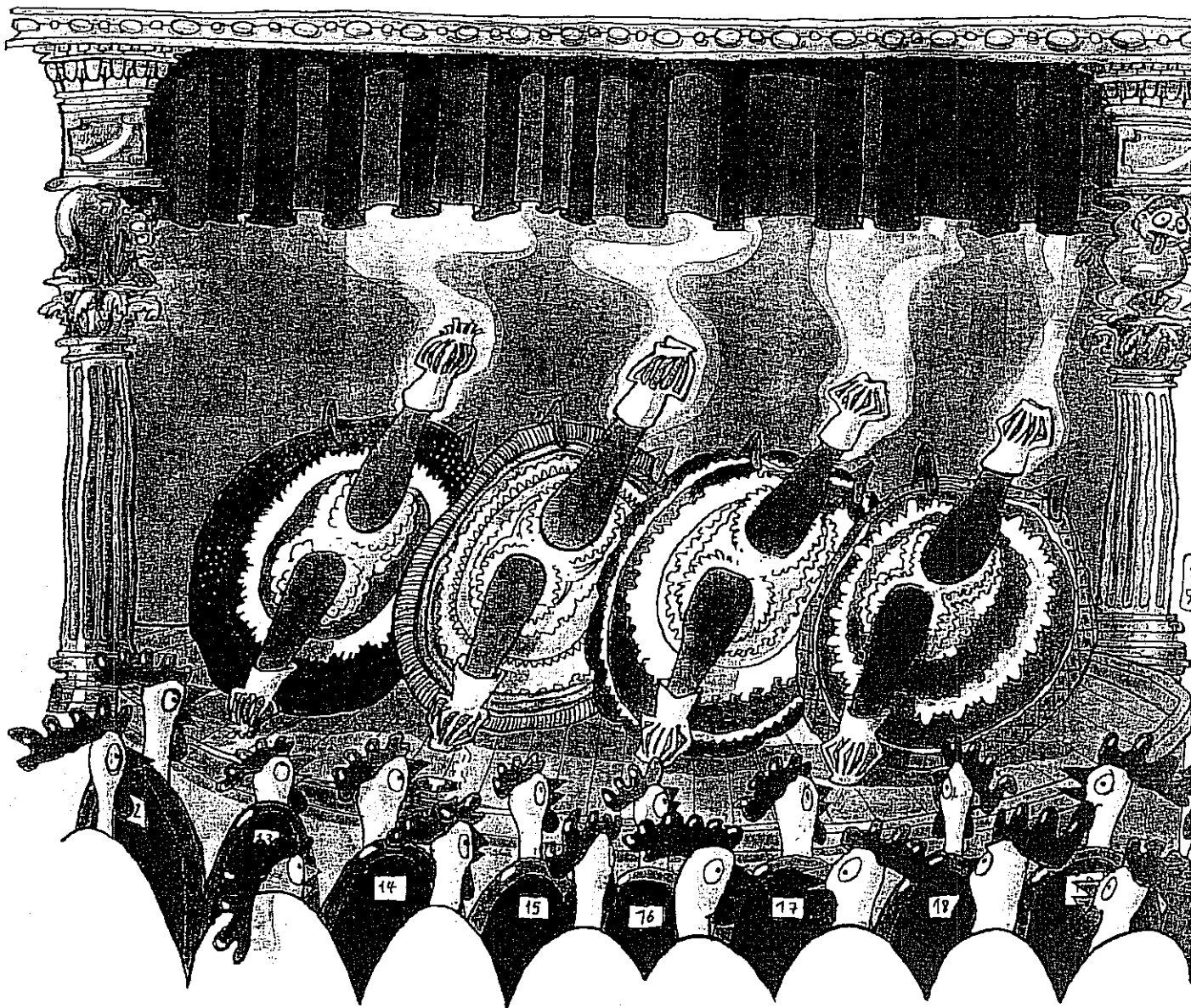
M. M. ♩ = 60



2b)



sim. (simile) = ähnlich, in gleicher Weise fortfahren



Seite 18-19

CANCAN

aus der Operette „Orpheus in der Unterwelt“

Jacques Offenbach (1819 - 1880)
Arr.: Hans - Günter Heumann

Presto M. M. ♩ = 168 - 200

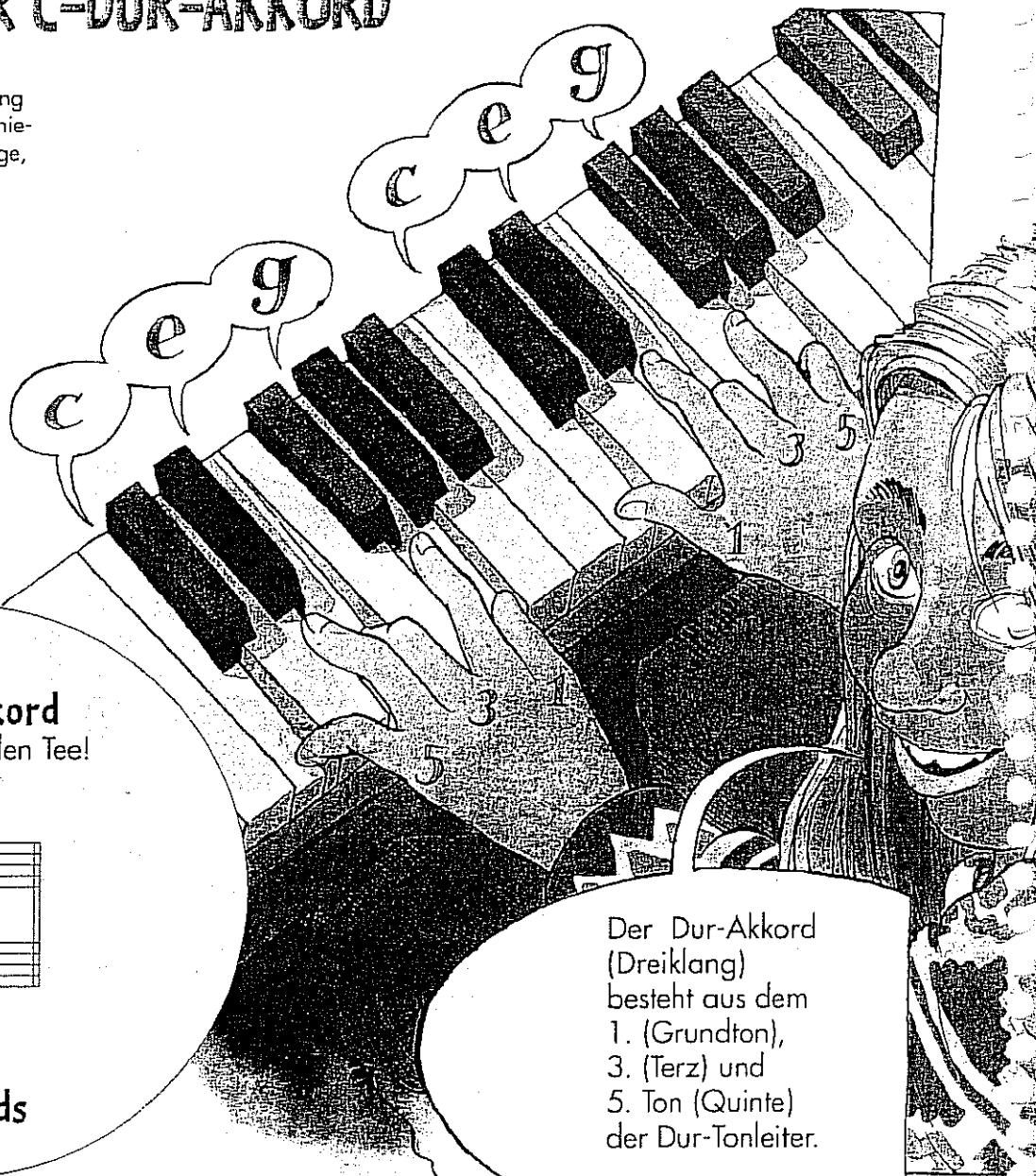
f legato

1 2 4 5 4

1 3 5 1 2 5

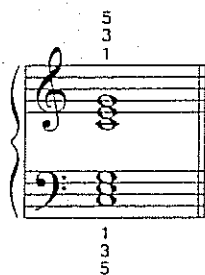
DER C-DUR-AKKORD

Ein Akkord ist ein Zusammenklang von drei oder mehr Tönen verschiedener Tonhöhe. Es gibt Dreiklänge, Vierklänge, Fünfklänge usw.



C-Dur-Akkord

... c-e-g, trink den Tee!



Piano Kids



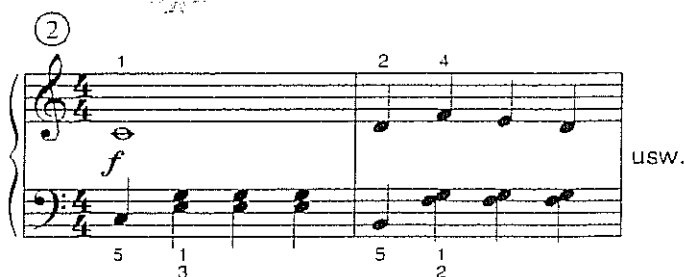
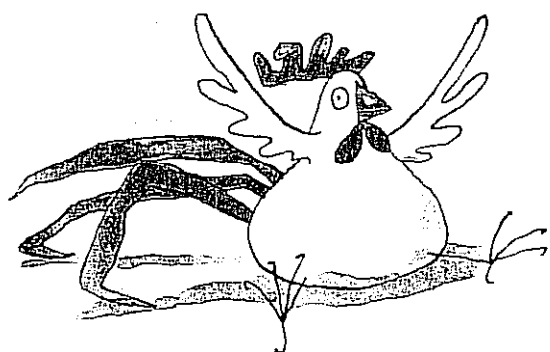
M. M. ♩ = 80 - 92

5 3 1
gebrochener
Akkord

1 3 5
geschlossener
Akkord



Spieler das Stück „Cancan“ mit folgenden Begleitfiguren:





MIT DEM PAUKENSCHLAG

Thema aus der gleichnamigen Sinfonie

Joseph Haydn (1732 - 1809)
Arr.: Hans - Günter Heunert

Allegretto M. M. ♩ = 126

© 1996 Schott Musik International, Mainz

ff (fortissimo) = sehr laut

Beim Schlußakkord muß ich sehr laut auf die Pauke hauen! Das gibt vielleicht 'ne Überraschung...



Dr. Faust's Jux mit schwarzen Tasten

Having Fun with Black Keys

Farce sur les touches noires

A Refrain



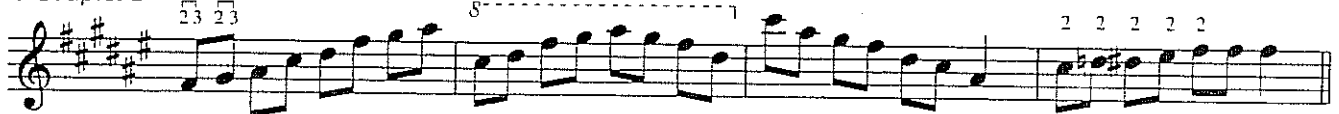
mit der Faust spielen • play with your fist • jouer avec ton poing

B Couplet 1



D.C.

C Couplet 2



D.C.

D Couplet 3



Reihenfolge • pattern • modèle: || : A : || B - A - C - A - D - A

D.C.

Secondo

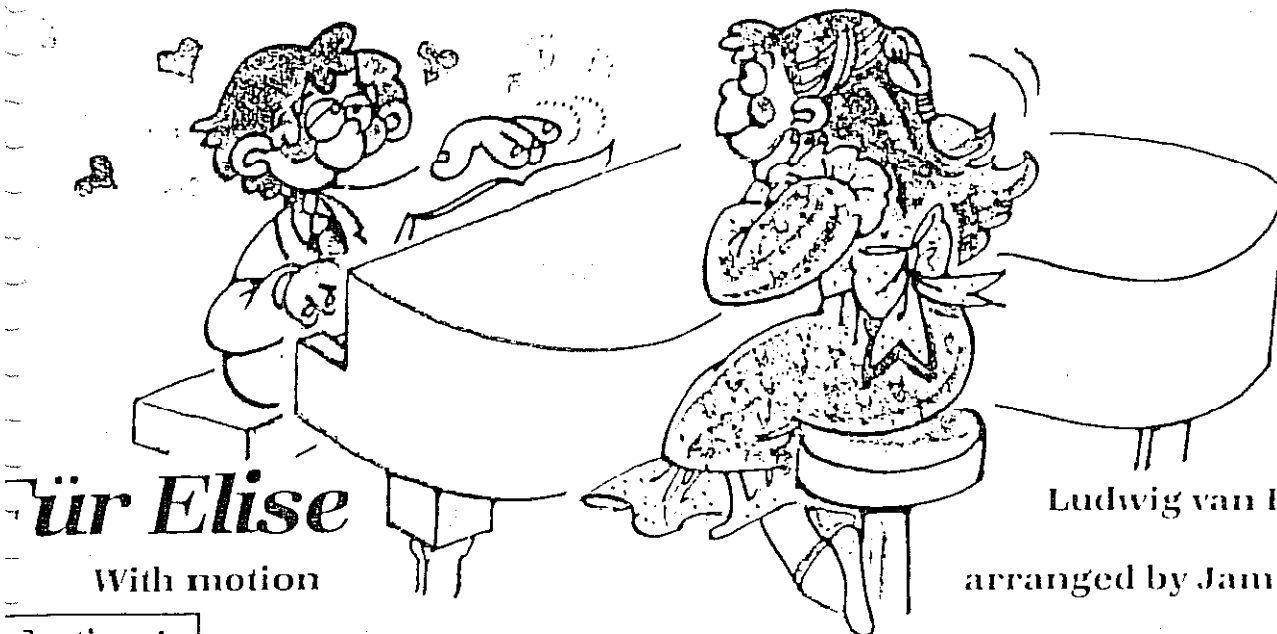


© H. Schott's Sohne, Mainz, 1992

Refrain (mit 2 Händen • with 2 hands • à deux mains)







ür Elise

With motion

Ludwig van Beethoven

(1770-1827)

arranged by James Bastien

Section A

5 2 1 2 4 1 2 4

mp

2 4 1 5

5 1 2 4 1 5

5 1 2 4 1 2 4

5 1 2 4 1 5

Section B

Musical score for Section B, measures 1-5. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is present in measure 2.

Section A

Musical score for Section A, measures 6-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and fingerings (5, 4). The left hand accompaniment includes chords and rests. The dynamic marking *mp* is present in measure 7.

Musical score, measures 9-11. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 5). The left hand accompaniment includes chords and rests. A 2/4 time signature is indicated at the beginning of measure 9.

Musical score, measures 12-14. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 5). The left hand accompaniment includes chords and rests. The dynamic marking *dim. e rit.* is present in measure 13.