

Alfred's Basic Piano Library

# Chord Approach

A PIANO METHOD FOR THE LATER BEGINNER

## Theory Book

LEVEL 2

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. This THEORY BOOK should be assigned when the student begins LESSON BOOK 2 of Alfred's Basic CHORD APPROACH.
2. This book, like all the supplementary materials of this course, is coordinated PAGE BY PAGE with the LESSON BOOK, and all assignments should be made according to the instructions in the upper right corner of each page of the THEORY BOOK.
3. Theory lessons should usually be completed by the student at home. The assigned pages should then be checked by the teacher at the next lesson.
4. The use of THEORY BOOKS provides the teacher with an excellent opportunity to check the student's understanding of each new concept presented in the LESSON BOOKS, especially those that are visual. Understanding of musical terms, rhythm, chord construction, etc., may also be confirmed through the use of the exercises filled in by the student.
5. In addition to the LESSON BOOK and THEORY BOOK, the following supplementary books are available for use with Alfred's Basic CHORD APPROACH, Level 2: SOLO BOOK, TECHNIC BOOK, DUET BOOK & CHRISTMAS BOOK.

# The Natural Sign

Assign with pages 4-5  
of ALFRED'S BASIC CHORD APPROACH, Level 2.

When a  $\sharp$  or  $\flat$  sign appears before a note, it applies to that note each time it is used in the rest of the measure, UNLESS it is cancelled by a NATURAL SIGN ( $\natural$ ).

TO MAKE A NATURAL SIGN:

FIRST, draw an  
"L" shape.

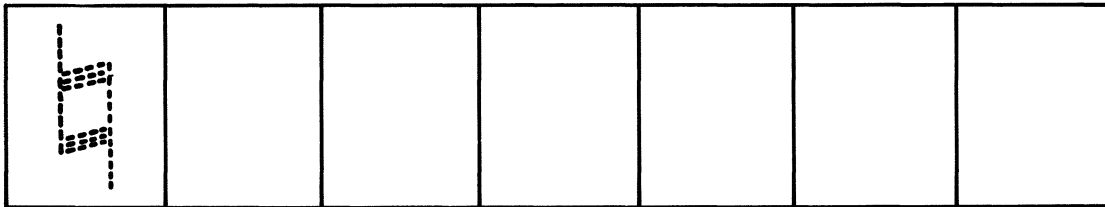


THEN, add another  
"L" shape,  
upside down.



A note after a NATURAL SIGN is ALWAYS A WHITE KEY!

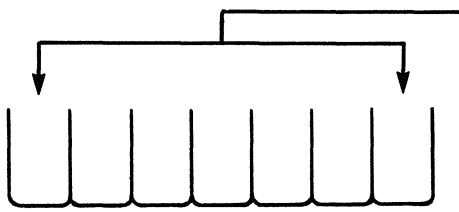
1. Make some NATURAL SIGNS. Trace the first sign, then draw 6 more.



2. Write a NATURAL SIGN before the third F in the first and third measures of the following:

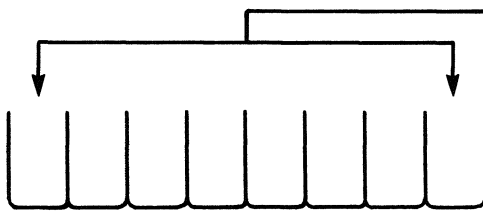
- How many F's in the above measures are now SHARP? \_\_\_\_\_  
How many F's are NATURAL? \_\_\_\_\_
- Play the above, observing the SHARP and NATURAL signs.

# Melodic 7ths & Octaves



When you skip 5 white keys, the interval is a 7th.

7ths are written LINE-LINE or SPACE-SPACE.



When you skip 6 white keys, the interval is an **OCTAVE**.

Octaves are written LINE-SPACE or SPACE-LINE.

1. In each measure below, add a higher half note to make the indicated **MELODIC** interval.
2. Play. Use RH 1-5 or LH 5-1 on the 5th, 6th, 7th, & **OCTAVE**.

3. Identify these intervals. If the interval moves **UP**, write **UP** in the top box. If it moves **DOWN**, write **DOWN** in the top box. Write the name of the interval in the lower box, as shown in the first two examples.
4. Play, saying “**UP** a 7th, **DOWN** an **OCTAVE**,” etc., as you play.