

Table of Contents

Unit 1 Keyboard Basics	8	Unit 4 Major Five-Finger Pattern Review	58
How to Sit at the Keyboard	8	Major Five-Finger Pattern Groups	59
Basic Note and Rest Values	9	Sixteenth Notes	61
The Keyboard	11	LITTLE SCHERZO	64
Naming White Keys	14	FORTY-FINGER ENSEMBLE	66
Octave	14	Review Worksheet	69
Finding White Keys	15	Unit 5 Minor Five-Finger Patterns	71
Dynamic Signs	17	Minor Five-Finger Patterns	72
SUMMER NIGHT	18	Major and Minor Five-Finger Patterns	73
Sharp, Flat and Natural Signs	19	Minor Chords	75
Half Steps	19	Relative Minor Keys	79
Whole Steps	19	ETUDE	80
The Chromatic Scale	20	ERIE CANAL	83
The Staff	21	Unit 6 Minor Five-Finger Pattern Review	84
The Treble Clef Sign	21	Eighth-Note Triplets	86
The Bass Clef Sign	21	TOCCATINA	88
The Grand Staff	22	PRELUDE (THE CHILDREN'S MUSICAL FRIEND)	92
Time Signatures	22	Review Worksheet	95
Tempo Marks	24	Unit 7 Chord Qualities	97
Articulation	24	Augmented Chords	97
Review Worksheet	27	Diminished Chords	98
Unit 2 Intervals and Other Keyboard Basics	29	The Dotted Eighth Note	99
Intervals	29	TOPSY-TURVY	100
Eighth Notes, Eighth Rests, and Dotted Quarter Notes	31	Unit 8 Major Scales in Tetrachord Position	106
New Time Signature	31	Tetrachords and the Major Scale	106
New Dynamic Signs	31	Intervals of 6ths, 7ths and 8ths (octaves)	112
Key Signatures	32	The Damper Pedal	113
MINIATURE WALTZ	33	DREAM ECHOES	116
MINUET	34	Unit 9 Major Scales (Group 1) and Triads of the Key	120
Review Worksheet	39	Playing Triads of the Key	120
Unit 3 Major Five-Finger Patterns	41	Playing Major Scales and Arpeggios	124
Major Five-Finger Patterns	41	MORNING SALUTE	128
Major Triads (Chords)	43	GERMAN DANCE	129
DANCE	46	Review Worksheet	133
BRIGHT LIGHTS BOOGIE	47		
New Time Signature	48		
WALTZ (THE CHILDREN'S MUSICAL FRIEND)	54		
BARCAROLLE	56		

Unit 10 Major Scales (Group 2) & Triads and Inversions	135	Unit 18 Major Scales (Group 3) and Triads of the Key	230
Playing Triads of the Key	135	Playing Triads of the Key	230
Triads: First Inversion	136	Playing Major Scales and Arpeggios	231
Triads: Second Inversion	136	DANCE	238
Triads: in All Positions	137	Review Worksheet	239
Playing Major Scales and Arpeggios	142		
ETUDE	144	Unit 19 The ii Chord	241
		The ii Chord	241
Unit 11 The Dominant and Dominant Seventh Chords	148	WALTZ	243
Tonic and Dominant	148		
The V ⁷ Chord	149	Unit 20 The vi Chord	252
MARCH	151	The vi Chord	252
Block Chords and Broken Chords	153	ECOSSAISE	254
Unit 12 The Subdominant Chord	157	Unit 21 The iii Chord	261
Tonic and Subdominant	157	The iii Chord	261
MINUET IN F MAJOR	160	ETUDE IN C MAJOR	263
Alberti Bass and Waltz Bass Accompaniment	162	DANCE	270
ODE TO JOY (SYMPHONY No. 9)	168		
		Unit 22 Minor Scales (Group 3) and Triads of the Key	272
Unit 13 Primary Chords in Major Keys	170	Playing Triads of the Key in Harmonic Minor	272
MOONLIT SHORES	172	Playing Harmonic Minor Scales and Arpeggios	273
Review Worksheet	181	MOONLIGHT SONATA	276
		Review Worksheet	281
Unit 14 Minor Scales in Tetrachord Position	183		
Minor Scales	183	Unit 23 Seventh Chords	283
LITTLE FANTASY STUDY	191	Seventh Chords	284
WAYFARING STRANGER	194	Inversions of Seventh Chords	288
		FULL MOON RISING	290
Unit 15 Minor Scales (Group 1) and Triads of the Key	196	PRELUDE IN SEVENTHS	294
Playing Triads of the Key in Harmonic Minor	196		
Playing Harmonic Minor Scales and Arpeggios	199	Unit 24 Other Scale Structures	296
ALLEGRETTO	202	The Chromatic Scale	297
Review Worksheet	207	CHROMATIC RAG	298
		The Whole-Tone Scale	300
Unit 16 Primary Chords in Minor Keys	209	THE BEAR	301
ETUDE	211	The Blues Scale	302
Unit 17 Minor Scales (Group 2) and Triads of the Key	220	Unit 25 Modes	305
Playing Triads of the Key in Harmonic Minor	220	Ionian Mode	305
Playing Harmonic Minor Scales and Arpeggios	223	YANKEE DOODLE	305
THE CUCKOO	224	Lydian Mode	306
		Mixolydian Mode	308

Aeolian Mode	.310
Dorian Mode	.310
JOHNNY HAS GONE FOR A SOLDIER	.313
Phrygian Mode	.314

Unit 26 Review	316
-----------------------	------------

ECOSSAISE	.317
Review Worksheet	.323

Supplementary Solo Repertoire	325
--------------------------------------	------------

SONG (THE FIRST TERM AT THE PIANO)	.325
THE SHEPHERD PIPES	.326
CANON	.327
SONATINA IN C MAJOR	.328
BAGATELLE	.329
THE CHASE	.330
GERMAN DANCE	.331
ETUDE	.332
RONDINO	.334
GERMAN DANCE	.335
MENUET IN D MINOR	.336
BURLESKE	.337
IN THE HALL OF THE MOUNTAIN KING (PEER GYNT SUITE)	.338
THE ENTERTAINER	.340
ALLEGRETTO	.342
ETUDE IN G MAJOR	.343
JUST STRUTTIN' ALONG	.344
PRELUDE No. 1	.346

Appendix A: Scale and Arpeggio Fingering Charts	347
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Appendix B: Glossary	349
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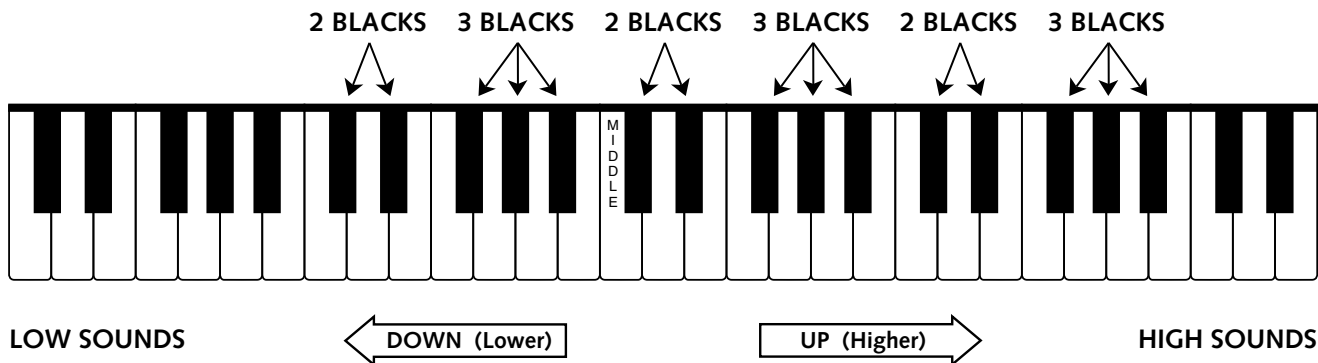
Appendix C: List of Compositions (by Composer)	352
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Appendix D: List of Compositions (by Title)	355
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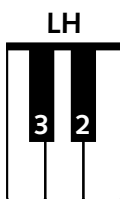
Index	.358
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The Keyboard

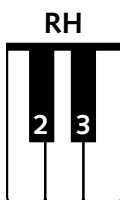
The keyboard has white keys and black keys. The black keys are in groups of twos and threes. On the keyboard, down is to the left, and up is to the right. As you move left, the tones sound lower. As you move right, the tones sound higher.



Two-Black-Key Groups



- Using LH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going down the keyboard (both keys at once).



- Using RH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going up the keyboard (both keys at once).

- With RH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going up the keyboard, using the indicated rhythm and finger numbers (one key at a time).

1-7

RH

1-8

LH

- With LH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going down the keyboard, using the indicated rhythm and finger numbers (one key at a time).

Black-Key Improvisation

Improvise an 8-measure melody using the given black-key position as the teacher plays each accompaniment. Listen to the 4-measure introduction to establish the tempo, mood and style before beginning the melody. You can use the suggested rhythm for your improvisation or create your own rhythm to complement the accompaniment.

1-11

TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Lively (♩=132)
Introduction

mf

with pedal

Student improvisation begins:

7

1-12

TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Andante (♩=104)
Introduction

mf

with pedal

Student improvisation begins:

7

rit.

Solo Repertoire

First ending ($\overline{1.}$): play first time only.

Second ending ($\overline{2.}$): play second time only.

Repeat sign ($\|$): repeat from the beginning.

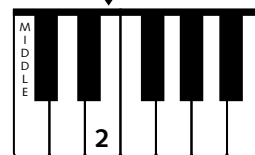
Before playing:

- Map the piece using the first ending, repeat sign and second ending.
- Find measures that are alike and similar.
- Tap the rhythm of the piece with the correct fingers.

While playing:

- Keep a steady beat.
- Observe the dynamic markings and fingerings.

starting key: **RH**



Kenon D. Renfrow

SUMMER NIGHT

1-18

Flowing ($\text{♩} = 96$)

RH 2

mf *p* *mf*

6

f *f*

TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Flowing ($\text{♩} = 96$)

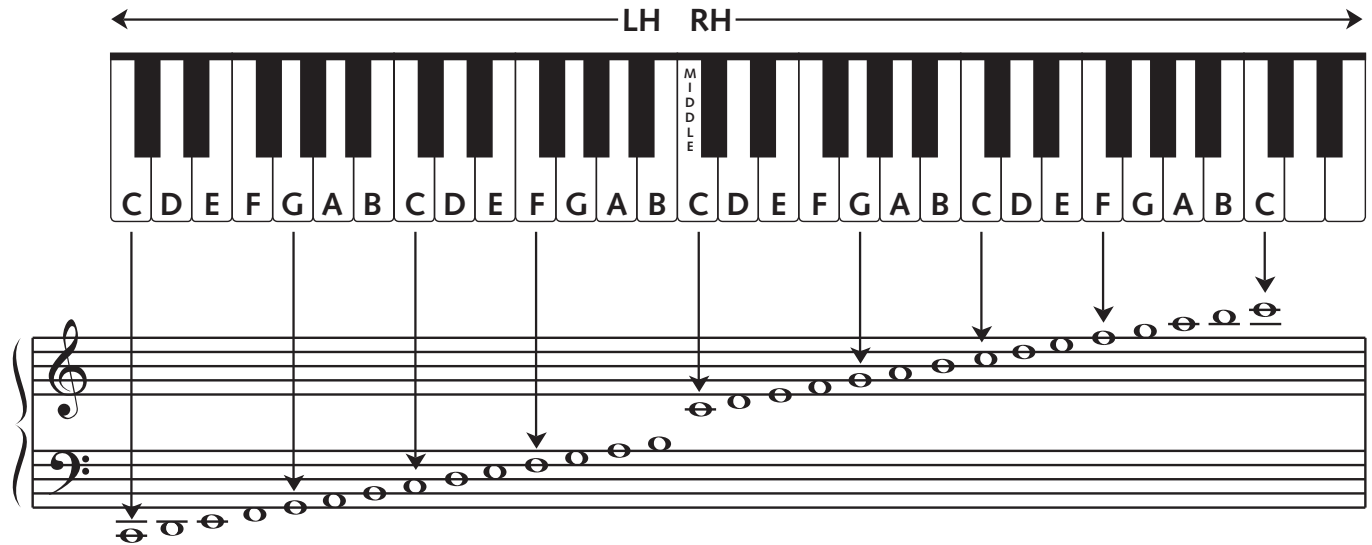
mp *pp* *mf* *rit.*

with pedal 2

The Grand Staff

The bass staff and the treble staff are joined together by a **brace** to make the **grand staff**. A **ledger line** is used between the two staves for middle C. Ledger lines are also used above and below the grand staff to extend its range.

The notes with arrows are landmarks or guideposts. Learn to identify and find them quickly on the keyboard, as they assist in reading the notes surrounding them.



Time Signatures

Music has numbers at the beginning called a **time signature**.

$\frac{4}{4}$ means 4 beats to each measure.

$\frac{4}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE** \bullet gets 1 beat.

$\frac{3}{4}$ means 3 beats to each measure.

$\frac{3}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE** \bullet gets 1 beat.


C = common time or $\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{2}{4}$ means 2 beats to each measure.

$\frac{2}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE** \bullet gets 1 beat.


Naming Notes and Playing Melodic Patterns

In the first column, write the name of the note on the line below it. Then play and say the note names for the patterns in the other columns.

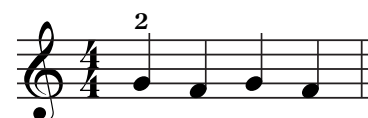
1. 






2. 






3. 

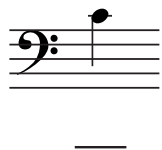


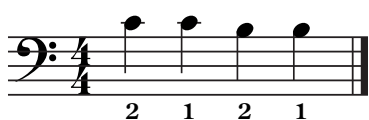


4. 





5. 

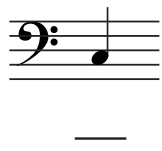




6. 

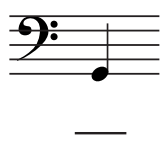




7. 





8. 

















4. Write the numbers from column A in the appropriate blanks in column B to match each item with its best description.

Column A

Column B

1. Quarter note 	_____ Moderately loud
2. Half note 	_____ Play next key to the right
3. Dotted half note 	_____ Distance from any key to the very next key
4. Whole note 	_____ Smoothly connected
5. Piano <i>p</i>	_____ Short
6. Mezzo forte <i>mf</i>	_____ Locates the G above the middle of the keyboard
7. Forte <i>f</i>	_____ 
8. Sharp sign 	_____ Locates the F below the middle of the keyboard
9. Flat sign 	_____ 2 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat
10. Natural sign 	_____ Loud
11. Half step	_____ 3 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat
12. Whole step	_____ Note receiving 3 counts
13. Treble clef sign 	_____ Note receiving 4 counts
14. Bass clef sign 	_____ Play next key to the left
15. Ledger line	_____ 
16. $\frac{2}{4}$	_____ Note receiving 1 count
17. $\frac{3}{4}$	_____ 
18. $\frac{4}{4}$	_____ Note receiving 2 counts
19. C	_____ Equals two half steps
20. Legato	_____ Soft
21. Staccato	_____ Cancels a sharp or flat
22. Quarter rest	_____ Common time
23. Half rest	_____ Used to extend the range of the Grand Staff
24. Whole rest	_____ 4 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat

Solo Repertoire

Ritardando (rit. or ritard.) means gradually slowing.

Before playing:

- Write the name of each LH interval on the line.
- Are lines 1 and 3 in the RH alike or similar? Lines 2 and 4?
- Tap the rhythm of the piece with the correct fingers, hands separately.

While playing:

- Keep the LH softer than the RH.
- Be aware of the *crescendo*, *diminuendos* and *ritardando*.

MINIATURE WALTZ

1-31

E. L. Lancaster
Kenon D. Renfrow

Moderato

5

9

13

mp

pp $\frac{1}{2}$

mf

p

rit.

1
4

1
3

1


Rhythm Reading

Tap the following rhythm patterns using RH for notes with stems going up and LH for notes with stems going down. For examples using both hands, tap hands separately first, and then hands together, always counting aloud.

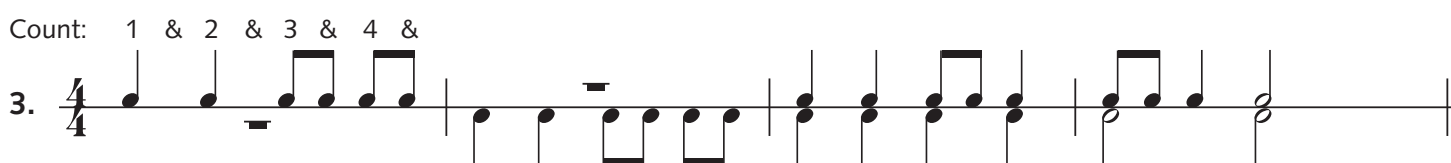
1-33

1. 
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

1-34

2. 
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 &


1-35

3. 
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &


1-36

4. 
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 &

1-37

5. 
Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6

1-38

6. 
Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6

1-39

7. 
Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6

1-40

8. 
Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6