Overview of New Materials in Lesson Book 5

Musical Terms and Symbols

- accelerando (accel.)
- allegro ma non troppo
- arpeggiated chords
- augmented triads
- Baroque period
- Classical period
- cut time or alla breve
- D. S. al Coda
- D. S. al Fine
- grace note
- key signatures (major sharp keys)
- marcato il basso
- major scales (A, E, B, B♭)
- minor scales (D, G—natural and harmonic)
- ostinato
- poco moto
- primary chords (A and B♭)
- D and G minor
- ritenuto (riten.)
- sempre
- sostenuto
- wedge accent sign
- vivace

Technique Principles

- Even moves
- Finger holds
- More complex hand and finger independence
- Note-against-note coordination
- Off-beat accompaniment patterns
- Singing tone
- Two-octave scale fingering

Rhythm Patterns Introduced

1. \( \frac{3}{8} \) \[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \end{array} \]

2. \( \frac{2}{4} \) \[ \begin{array}{c|c} \end{array} \]

3. \( \begin{array}{c|c} \end{array} \)

4. \( \frac{6}{8} \) \[ \begin{array}{c|} \end{array} \]

5. \( \frac{6}{8} \) \[ \begin{array}{c|} \end{array} \]

6. \( \frac{6}{8} \) \[ \begin{array}{c|} \end{array} \]

7. \( \frac{6}{8} \) \[ \begin{array}{c|} \end{array} \]
Lesson 5 is available in two versions: Book with CD (#32022) or Book without CD (#30897).

Level 5 continues the steady development of artistry and keyboard skills that began in 1A and continued through 4.

- The keys of B-flat major, D and G minor (natural and harmonic) are introduced, as well as augmented triads and major sharp key signatures.
- Sixteenth notes in \( \frac{3}{8} \) and \( \frac{6}{8} \) meter, the dotted eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, and cut time create gradually more complex rhythm figures.
- Elements of music style in the Baroque and Classical periods introduce students to stylistic considerations in performing music of those eras, as well as to important keyboard composers.
- Technical Workouts continue the development of skills, including two-octave scales, grace notes, off-beat accompaniment patterns, note-against-note coordination, and more complex fingering principles.

Lesson Book 5 is designed to correlate with Theory and Performance Books 5 of Alfred's Premier Piano Course. When used together, they offer a fully integrated and unparalleled comprehensive approach to piano instruction.

The Book with CD version includes a recording that provides a performance model and practice companion. Each title is performed twice on acoustic piano—a performance tempo and a slower practice tempo. See page 49 for information on the CD. A General MIDI Disk 5 (#32021) is available separately.

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Rhythm Workouts

Tap and count aloud 3 times each day. First, tap with even eighth notes, then tap in swing style with “long-short” eighth notes.

Manhattan Blues

CD 1/2 GM 1

Slow swing rhythm (\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\))

LH quarter notes slightly detached
Grace Note

A small note with a slash is an ornament called a grace note. It is a decorative note. Play it quickly, before the beat of the note that follows.

Workout 1 Grace Notes

Play 3 times each day.

Carnaval de Buenos Aires*

CD 13/14 GM 7

Moderato

*Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina. It hosts an annual carnival where people dress in colorful costumes.
Sonatina in C Major
(First Movement*)

Muzio Clementi (1752–1832)
Op. 36, No. 1

CD 27/28 GM 14

Theory Book: page 23
Performance Book: pages 18–23

* The second and third movements of this sonatina are in Performance Book, Level 5, pages 18–23. The sonatina is often performed with all three movements.
**Arpeggiated Chord**

An arpeggiated chord has a wavy line beside it. Roll (or break) the chord quickly from the lowest note to the highest note. The lowest notes sometimes are played before the beat.

**Heartstrings**

CD 39/40 GM 20

Andante cantabile

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**Dotted Eighth and Sixteenth Notes in $\frac{6}{8}$ Time**

Count: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 +$

A dotted eighth note in $\frac{6}{8}$ time gets 1 1/2 counts.

A sixteenth note in $\frac{6}{8}$ time gets 1/2 count.

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Heartstrings
Perform Berceuse with expression and flexibility of tempo.