

FOREWORD

Teacher and Parents:

This LESSONS book, Primer Level, from the David Carr Glover METHOD for PIANO presents a multi-key approach to the study of the piano. The music selections used include original compositions, folk songs and the sounds of today. This book, combined with the recommended supplementary materials, presents a conceptual approach encompassing reading and performing music in correct rhythm through interval recognition, sight reading and ear training.

On many pages of this book, creative activities titled EXPLORE are included for the student and teacher. A KEY-NOTE chart for reference will be found on page 47.

Supplementary materials are carefully correlated and coded with this LESSONS book to provide reinforcement of all concepts.

The David Carr Glover METHOD for PIANO has been created to provide an enjoyable program of piano instruction which is pedagogically sound. David Carr Glover and his collaborators wish you a happy, successful musical journey!

Supplementary materials correlated with
LESSONS, Primer Level, from the
David Carr Glover METHOD for PIANO

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TECHNIC.....	Page 11
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Additional teaching aids include

Glover Music Magic Slate,
Music Flash Cards, Certificate Pack

For the very young piano student, the David Carr Glover MUSIC READINESS series is recommended to be used before the David Carr Glover METHOD for PIANO.

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The Piano

The piano was invented in Italy in 1709 by Bartolomeo Cristofori who lived from 1655-1731. Before the invention of the piano, the clavichord and harpsichord were the popular keyboard instruments. Unlike the clavichord and harpsichord, the piano could be played gradually louder or softer. It was named the pianoforte, meaning soft-loud in the Italian language.

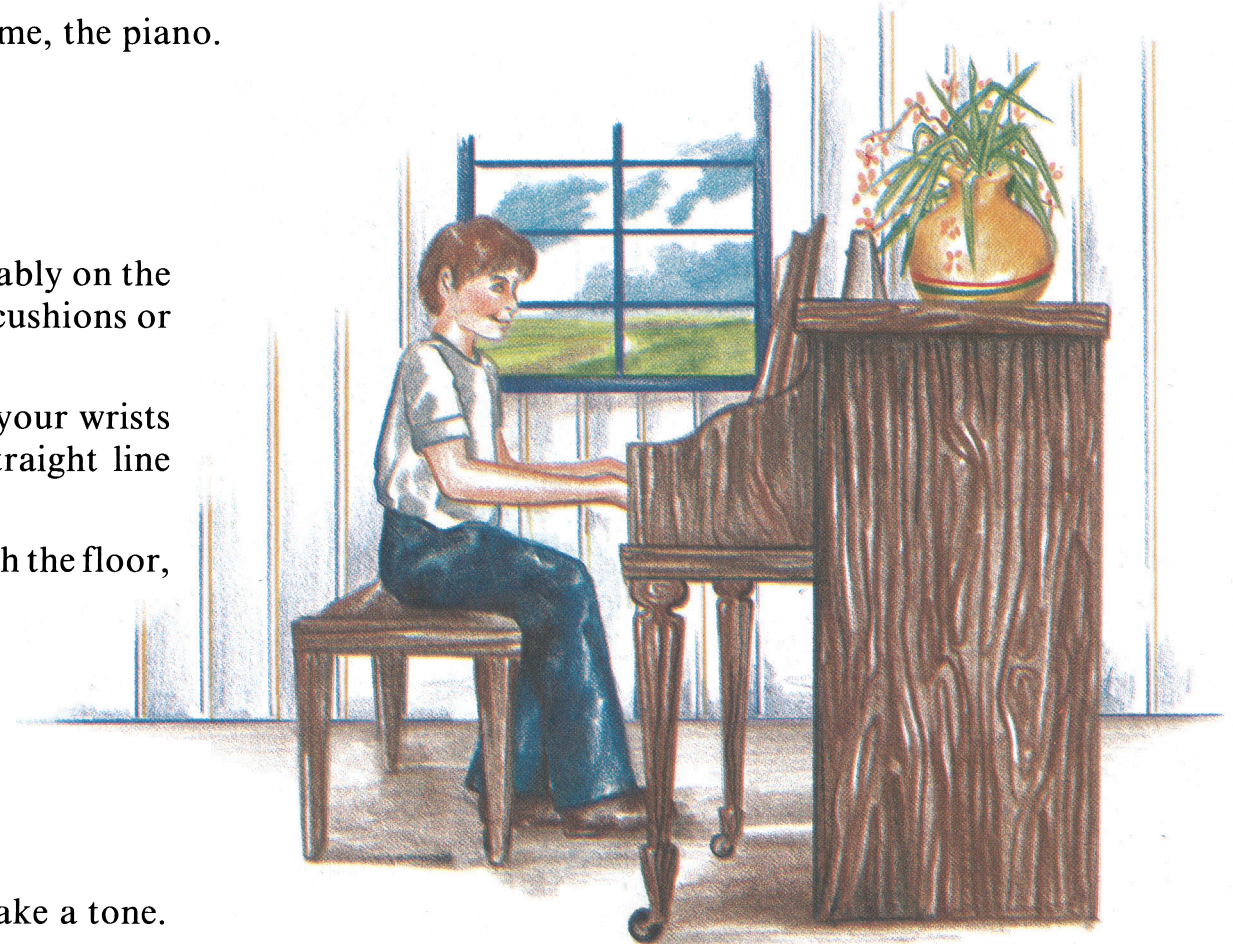
The pianoforte is usually referred to by its shorter name, the piano.

Sitting at the Piano

Sit tall and high enough to place your hands comfortably on the keyboard. If the piano bench is not high enough, use cushions or books to help you sit at the correct height.

Let your arms hang freely from the shoulders. Keep your wrists relaxed. The wrists and forearms should be on a straight line above the keyboard.

Your feet should be flat on the floor. If they do not reach the floor, place books under them.



Piano Tones

When you play a key, a hammer strikes a string to make a tone. The hammer is made of wood and covered with felt.

When you play a key with a little weight, you create a SOFT tone.

When you play a key with more weight, you create a **LOUD** tone.

Using one finger on a key, play softly. Play the key several times, gradually making the tone louder.

Always think about the sound you wish to produce before you play.



Rhythm

RHYTHM is created when you play long and short tones with a steady beat.

All music has RHYTHM.

Different kinds of notes are used to show which tones are long and which tones are short.

The length of a tone is measured by counting even, steady beats.

Place your hand on your chest and feel your even, steady heartbeat.

QUARTER NOTE

A quarter note receives ONE beat.

It is black and has a stem.

1. Draw 4 quarter notes.

2. Clap once for each quarter note and say aloud "one."

Say aloud:    
 one one one one
 clap clap clap clap

HALF NOTE



A half note receives TWO beats.

It is white and has a stem.

3. Draw 4 half notes.

4. Clap once for each half note and say aloud "One, two."

Clap on the first beat. Squeeze your hands together on the second beat.

 
 Say aloud: one two one two
 clap squeeze clap squeeze



WHOLE NOTE

A whole note receives FOUR beats.

It is white and does not have a stem.

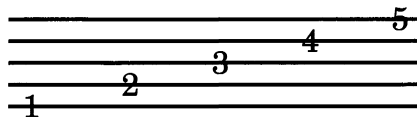
5. Draw 4 Whole Notes

6. Clap once for each whole note and say aloud "One, two, three, four."
 Clap on the first beat. Squeeze your hands together on the second, third and fourth beats.

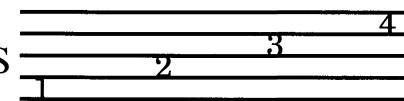
 
 Count aloud: one two three four | one two three four
 clap squeeze squeeze squeeze | clap squeeze squeeze squeeze

THE STAFF

Music is written on a STAFF that has FIVE LINES.



and FOUR SPACES



LINE AND SPACE NOTES

Notes are placed on the staff.
They tell you what keys to play.



Line Note



1. Draw three notes below with the line through them.



Space Note



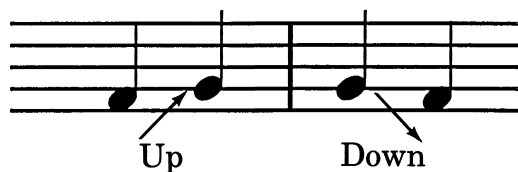
2. Draw three notes below in the space between the lines.



Movement of Notes On the Staff

Notes move on the staff as follows:

Step



Skip



Repeat



You are now ready for *THEORY, Primer Level, of the David Carr Glover METHOD for PIANO.*