

Adult Method

Beginner Level

By Wesley Schaum

Teacher Consultants: Alfred Cahn, Joan Cupp, Sue Pennington

Schaum's Pathway to Musicianship

The *Schaum Making Music Piano Library* integrates method, theory, technic and note reading with appealing materials for recital and repertoire. Schaum's well-proven motivational philosophy and sound pedagogy are widely recognized.

FOREWORD

This method is tailored for the older beginner – adult or teenager. It may also be used for mature students of a younger age.

The progress here is much more gradual than other adult methods. This allows the student to be entirely comfortable with the learning steps. The rate of progress is flexible; work in this book can be leisurely or fast paced, depending upon the individual pupil and preference of the teacher.

No simplified piano music is used. The musical excerpts are themes from symphonies, operas, ballets, concertos, oratorios, chamber music, vocal and choral literature. Also included are folk songs from many ethnic groups. Emphasis is placed on music appreciation stories and pictures of the composers and musical instruments.

A minimum of finger numbers are used. Various changed and extended hand positions are used to avoid becoming locked into a rigid five-finger position. Simple transposing is featured. Broken chords are used instead of blocked chords for ease of performance at this level.

INDEX

Contents	3
Index	48
Music Dictionary	47
Reference Page	2

Schaum Publications, Inc. • 10235 N. Port Washington Rd. • Mequon, WI 53092
www.schaumpiano.net

© Copyright 1992 by Schaum Publications, Inc., Mequon, Wisconsin
International Copyright Secured • All Rights Reserved • Printed in U.S.A.

ISBN-13: 978-1-936098-54-5

Warning: The reproduction of any part of this publication without prior written consent of Schaum Publications, Inc. is prohibited by U.S. Copyright Law and subject to penalty. This prohibition includes all forms of printed media (including any method of photocopy), all forms of electronic media (including computer images), all forms of film media (including filmstrips, transparencies, slides and movies), all forms of sound recordings (including cassette tapes and compact disks), and all forms of video media (including video tapes and DVD).

Contents


Development and History of the Piano	4	Playing Hands Together	
Music and Sports		<i>Lightly Row</i>	24
Posture and Seating Position		Key Signature: G Major	
Hand Position		<i>Sweet Betsy from Pike</i>	25
Wrists, Arms and Elbows	5	Interval of a 6th	
Basic Rhythm for Starting		<i>Pas de Deux from "Giselle"</i>	26
Whole Note, Quarter Note,		2/4 Time Signature	
Bar Line, Measure	6	<i>Theme from 5th Symphony (Beethoven)</i>	27
Musical Alphabet		Eighth Notes	
Up and Down at the Keyboard		<i>Theme from First Symphony (Brahms)</i>	28
<i>3-Letter Warm-Up for Right Hand</i>		New Notes: Bass D and E – Leger Line B	
<i>3-Letter Warm-Up for Left Hand</i>	7	<i>Iroquois Harvest Festival</i>	29
Note Movement: Up, Down, or Repeat		Key Signature: F Major	
Eye Training Strategy		<i>Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhauser"</i>	30
<i>5-Letter Warm-Up for Right Hand</i>	8	Interval of a 7th	
Staff, Space Note, Line Note		<i>Can Can from "La Vie Parisienne"</i>	31
Treble Clef and Bass Clef		New Note: Bass C – Broken Chords	
<i>5-Letter Warm-Up for Left Hand</i>	9	<i>Broken Chord Etude (Schaum)</i>	32
Legato		Chord Symbols	
<i>5-Note Warm-Up for Right Hand</i>		<i>Skip To My Lou – Aunt Rhody</i>	33
<i>5-Note Warm-Up for Left Hand</i>	10	Natural Sign – Accidentals	
Brace, Treble Staff, Bass Staff		<i>Danse Macabre (Saint-Saens)</i>	34
Middle-C for Right and Left Hand		The Tie	
Practice Strategy		<i>Down in the Valley</i>	35
<i>Keeping in Step (Schaum)</i>	11	New Notes: Treble B and C – The Octave	
Intervals: 2nds and 3rds		<i>Come to the Sea</i>	36
<i>Seconds and Thirds (Schaum)</i>	12	Dissonance	
4/4 Time Signature		<i>Theme from Symphony No. 6 (Tchaikowsky)</i>	37
<i>Theme from "Surprise Symphony" (Haydn)</i>	13	Transposing: Key of G major and C major	
Dynamic Marks: f and p		<i>The Bear Went Over the Mountain</i>	38
<i>Theme from "Csardas" (Bartok)</i>	14	More Transposing: Key of C major and F major	
Eye Training: Reading Intervals Between Staves		<i>Jingle Bells</i>	39
<i>Yankee Doodle</i>	15	F Chord	
3/4 Time Signature		<i>When the Saints Go Marching In</i>	40
<i>Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring (Bach)</i>	16	Staccato	
New Treble Note: A		<i>Las Chiapanecas</i>	41
<i>Morning from "Peer Gynt Suite" (Grieg)</i>	17	Four 8th Notes Beamed Together	
Intervals of a 4th and 5th		Melody and Accompaniment	
<i>Artist's Life Waltz (Strauss)</i>	18	<i>Lavender's Blue</i>	42
Dotted Half Notes in 4/4 Time		Review 8th Notes and Staccato	
<i>She Wore a Yellow Ribbon</i>	19	<i>Musette (Bach)</i>	43
Pick-Up or Up-Beat Note		Major and Minor	
Sharp Sign (Accidental)		<i>Alouette</i>	44
<i>Allegro (Mozart)</i>	20	Multiple Tied Notes	
Duet Accompaniment		<i>On With the Show from "Pagliacci"</i>	45
<i>German Dance (Mozart)</i>	21	Review	
Rests – Flat Sign (Accidental)		<i>Blues Ending (Schaum)</i>	46
<i>The Stars Were Shining from "Tosca"</i>	22	Music Dictionary	47
Whole Rest = Whole Measure		Index	48
<i>Waltz (Schubert)</i>	23		

Basic Rhythm for Starting

Rhythm Timing of music regulated by a steady pulse or beat.

Note Oval shaped musical symbol.
The note **head** (round part) may be hollow or solid black.
It most often has a **stem** (short vertical line) attached.

 **Whole Note** Thick hollow note; the only note with no stem.
Named because it fills a *whole* measure.

 **Quarter Note** Solid black note with a stem.
Named because it is one *quarter* the duration of a whole note.

Bar Line Vertical line separating groups of notes into measures.

Measure Space, between bar lines, used to organize the rhythm of music.

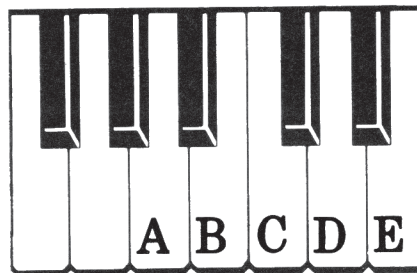
Directions: Music notes for rhythm are read like a book, from left to right. Your teacher will help you to count and clap the rhythm to the notes below. The counting numbers are printed below the notes. At first, be sure to count aloud. Keep your counting very steady and even, with the same length of time for each number. Clap hands for each note. Hands should remain together for the entire duration of a *whole note*.



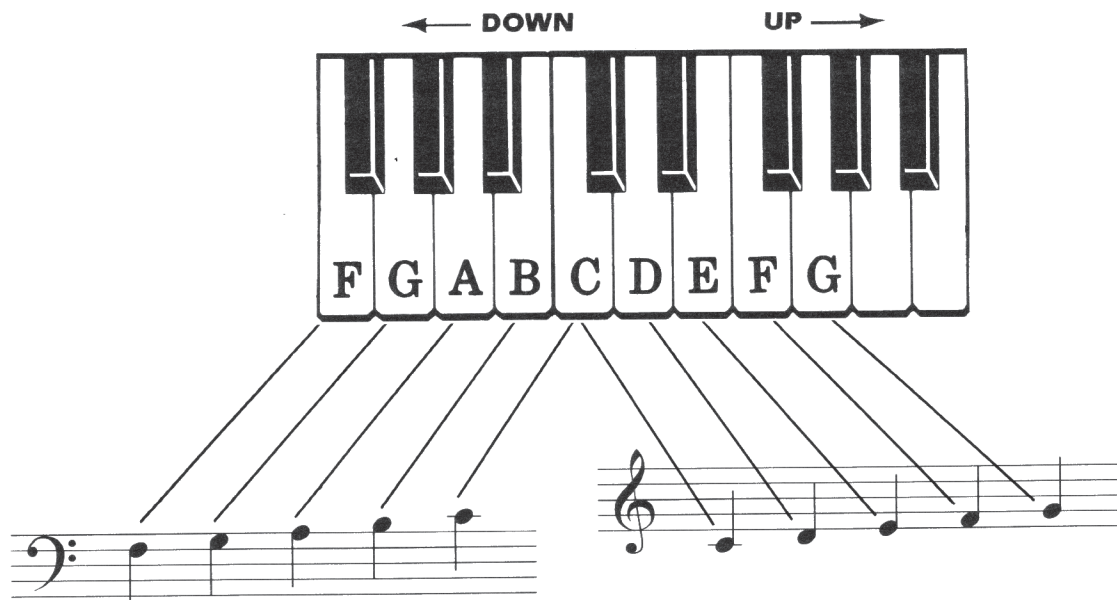
Steady, evenly-spaced counting is essential.

It will become the basic pulse for all rhythm as you advance in music study.

Directions: Play the rhythm written above using right hand thumb on middle-C and other C's on the keyboard. Count aloud as you play. Then do the same with left hand thumb. For extra work, play A, B, D, and E, using the rhythm written above.



Teacher's Note: Time signatures are purposely omitted here. 4/4, along with other time signatures, will be explained later. The rhythms presented here are also used on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10.



Legato (lah-GAH-toh) is an Italian word meaning smooth and connected with no interruption in sound. Notes at the piano are usually played legato (unless marked otherwise). You will need to develop the control in your fingers so one key is released just as the next key is depressed. The correct hand position helps you to play legato.

5-Note Warm-Up for Right Hand

Directions: Use hand position shown on page 8. Be sure to keep an even, steady beat as you play. Try to play these notes *legato*. Counting numbers are printed between the staves.

The musical notation for the right hand warm-up consists of two staves in treble clef. The first staff contains the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The second staff contains the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are printed below the notes to indicate fingerings.

5-Note Warm-Up for Left Hand

Directions: Use hand position shown on page 9. Be sure to keep an even, steady beat as you play. Try to play these notes *legato*. Counting numbers are printed between the staves.

The musical notation for the left hand warm-up consists of two staves in bass clef. The first staff contains the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The second staff contains the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are printed below the notes to indicate fingerings.

Teachers Note: The notes here are purposely the same as the warm-ups on pages 8 and 9.

Dotted Half Notes in 4/4 Time

A dotted half note is combined with a quarter note to make four counts in one measure, as shown below. The counting numbers are printed between the staves.

She Wore A Yellow Ribbon (American Folk Song)

Directions: As a preparatory, count and clap the rhythm for the entire piece. Be sure to keep hands together for the full three beats of each dotted half note. For ear training and vocal development, sing along as you practice.