

Alfred's Basic Piano Library

# Lesson Book • Level 1B

# P i a n o



Willard A. Palmer • Morton Manus • Amanda Vick Lethco



*Alfred's Basic Piano Library*

# Piano

## Lesson Book Level 1B

Correlated materials to be used with *Lesson Book, Level 1B*:

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COMPACT DISC 1B (recordings of the Lesson, Recital & Fun Books)	3	SIGHT READING 1B.....4
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ENSEMBLE BOOK 1B	8	TOP HITS! Solo Book 1B.....20
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FUN SOLO BOOK 1B	8	TOP HITS! Duet Book 1B.....*
GRADUATION BOOK 1B	**	SHEET MUSIC SOLOS
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MERRY CHRISTMAS! Level 1B	*	Boogie Woogie Band.....12
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\*Teacher's discretion

\*\*May be used upon completion of *Lesson Book 1B*, before the student begins *Lesson Book 2*.

A General MIDI disk  (20660) and a Compact Disc  (14543) are available, which include a full piano recording and background accompaniment.

*Theory Games Software* correlating to Levels 1A–5 is available for Macintosh and IBM/Windows-compatible computers.

Willard A. Palmer • Morton Manus • Amanda Vick Lethco



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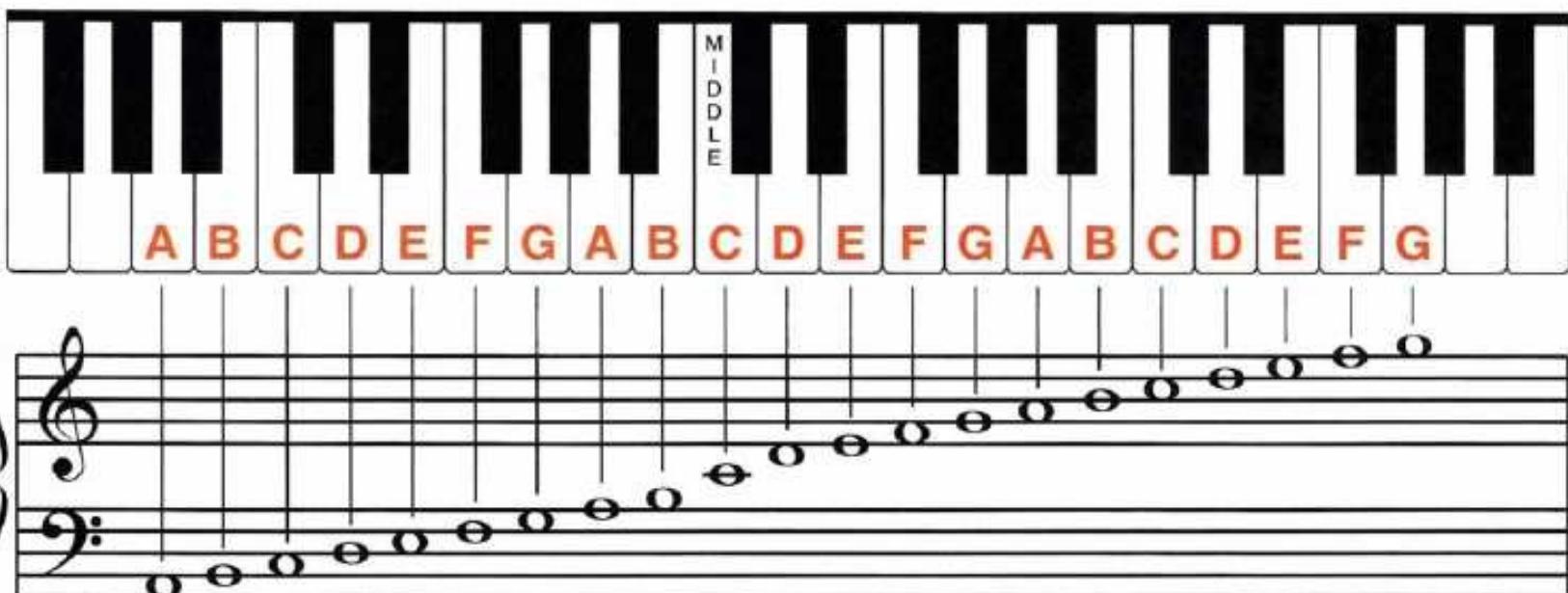
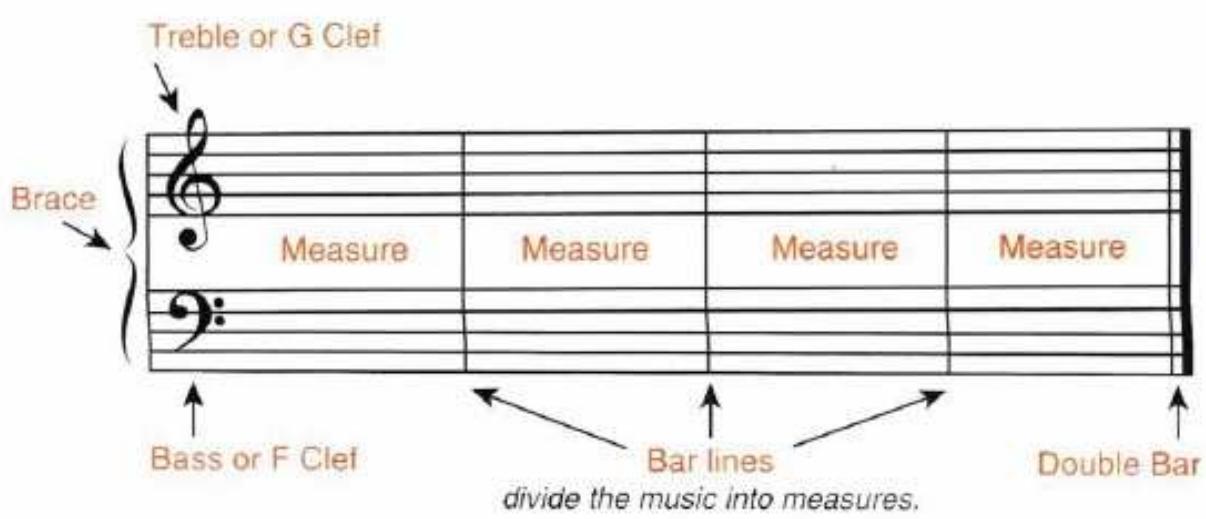
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# Review

## THE GRAND STAFF



### TIME SIGNATURE

**4/4** means **4** beats to each measure.  
**4/4** a **QUARTER NOTE** gets one beat.

### DYNAMIC SIGNS

tell how LOUD or SOFT to play.  
***mf*** (*mezzo forte*) = moderately loud

### NOTE VALUES

- = QUARTER NOTE  
Count "1"
- = HALF NOTE  
Count "1 - 2"
- = WHOLE NOTE  
Count "1 - 2 - 3 - 4"

### REST VALUES

- ♪ = QUARTER REST  
Count "1"
- = HALF REST  
Count "1 - 2"
- = WHOLE REST  
Count "1 - 2 - 3 - 4"  
(or rest for a whole measure)

## C Position Review

Play and say the note names.

## Step Right Up!

1. Clap (or tap) & count.
2. Play & count.
3. Play & sing the words.

Follow these steps for each piece in this book!



**Moderately slow**

*The DOUBLE DOTS mean  
REPEAT FROM THE BEGINNING.*

## Review—Melodic Intervals

Distances between tones are measured in **INTERVALS**, called 2nds, 3rds, 4ths, 5ths, etc.

Notes played SEPARATELY make a **MELODY**.

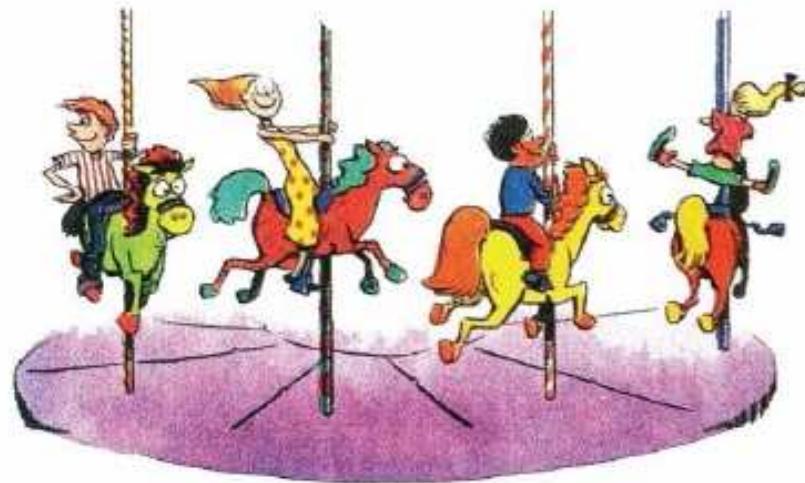
We call the intervals between these notes **MELODIC INTERVALS**.

Play these MELODIC INTERVALS. Listen to the sound of each interval.

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It consists of two measures. The first measure has four notes: a quarter note on the 1st line, a eighth note on the 2nd line, another eighth note on the 2nd line, and a quarter note on the 3rd line. Red arrows below the staff indicate intervals: a 2nd between the 1st and 2nd notes, a 3rd between the 2nd and 3rd notes, a 4th between the 1st and 3rd notes, and a 5th between the 1st and 4th notes. The second measure has five notes: a quarter note on the 1st line, a eighth note on the 2nd line, a eighth note on the 3rd line, a quarter note on the 4th line, and a eighth note on the 5th line. Red arrows below the staff indicate intervals: a 2nd between the 1st and 2nd notes, a 3rd between the 2nd and 3rd notes, a 4th between the 1st and 3rd notes, and a 5th between the 1st and 4th notes.

## The Carousel

Name all the MELODIC INTERVALS in this piece before you play it.



**Brightly**

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It consists of four measures. The first measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "Car - ou - sels go". The second measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "'round and 'round.". The third measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "Up and down the". The fourth measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "pon - ies bound.". The staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It consists of four measures. The first measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "When I'm on a". The second measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "car - ou - sel,". The third measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "I ride pon - ies". The fourth measure starts with a dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are "ver - y well!". The staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

# Hail to Thee, America!



**Majestically**

SLUR means play **LEGATO** (smoothly connected).

1  
 $\text{mf}$   
 1. "Hail to thee, A - mer - i - cal!"  
 2. "Hail to thee, A - mer - i - cal!"

Proud - ly we are  
 Hear our voi - ces sing - ing.  
 sing - ing.

3

SLURS often divide the music into phrases (musical thoughts).

**p** (piano) = soft      **f** (forte) = loud

# Brother John



**Moderately fast**

1  
 $\text{p}$  Are you sleep-ing?  
 3  
 Are you sleep-ing? Broth - er John! Broth - er John!

5

$\text{f}$

Time for break-fast! Time for break-fast! Please come on! Please come on!

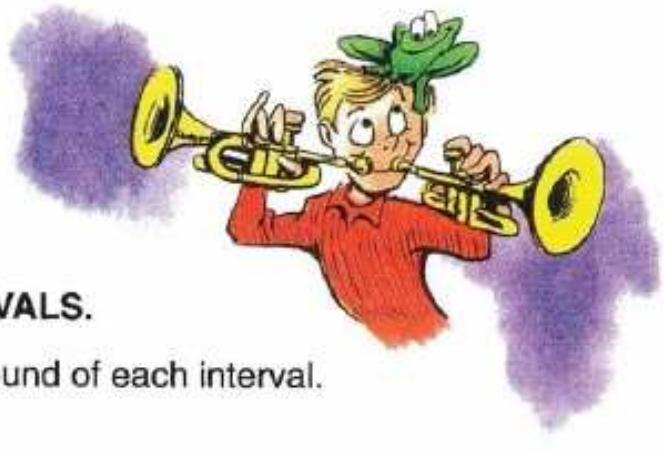
1 1

## Review—Harmonic Intervals

Notes played TOGETHER make HARMONY.

We call the intervals between these notes **HARMONIC INTERVALS**.

Play these HARMONIC INTERVALS. Listen carefully to the sound of each interval.



A musical staff in common time (indicated by a '4') with a treble clef. It features two measures of music. The first measure contains a 'mf' dynamic marking. It includes notes for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th harmonics. The second measure also includes notes for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th harmonics. The notes are placed on the first and third lines of the staff. Measure endings are indicated by a '2' above the staff.

## Good Sounds



Moderately fast

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a '4') with a treble clef. It features three measures of music. The first measure contains a 'mf' dynamic marking followed by the lyrics 'Sec - onds, 3rds and'. The second measure contains '4ths and 5ths:' and the third measure contains 'Sounds that al - ways please!'. Measure endings are indicated by a '2' below the staff.

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a '4') with a treble clef. It features three measures of music. The first measure contains a 'mf' dynamic marking followed by the lyrics 'Sec - onds, 3rds and'. The second measure contains '4ths and 5ths' and the third measure contains 'Make great har - mo - nies!'. Measure endings are indicated by a '2' above the staff.

### TIME SIGNATURE (Review)

**3** means 3 beats to each measure.

**4** a QUARTER NOTE  gets one beat.

 = DOTTED HALF NOTE  
Count "1 - 2 - 3"

## The Cuckoo

First play the left hand alone,  
naming each HARMONIC INTERVAL.



Happily

5

**3**  **4** *mf*

1. Cuck oo, 2. Cuck oo,

**3**  **4**

1 5

1. Cuck oo, 2. Cuck oo, sing ing so near! clear!

As you go wing - ing, What are you sing - ing?

**3**  **4** 

**3**  **4** 

"Spring time, Spring time soon will be here!"

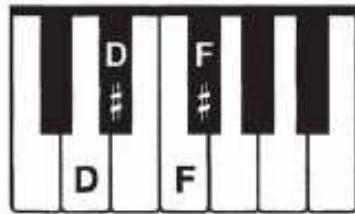
**3**  **4** 

**3**  **4** 

## Reviewing the SHARP SIGN



The SHARP SIGN before a note means play the next key to the right, whether BLACK or WHITE.



When a SHARP SIGN appears before a note, it applies to that note for the rest of the measure.



## Money Can't Buy Ev'rything!

**March time**

5

*f*

Mon - ey can't buy ev - 'ry - thing! Mon - ey can't make you a king.

1 5

Mon - ey may not bring suc - cess; Mon - ey can't buy hap - pi - ness!

*p*

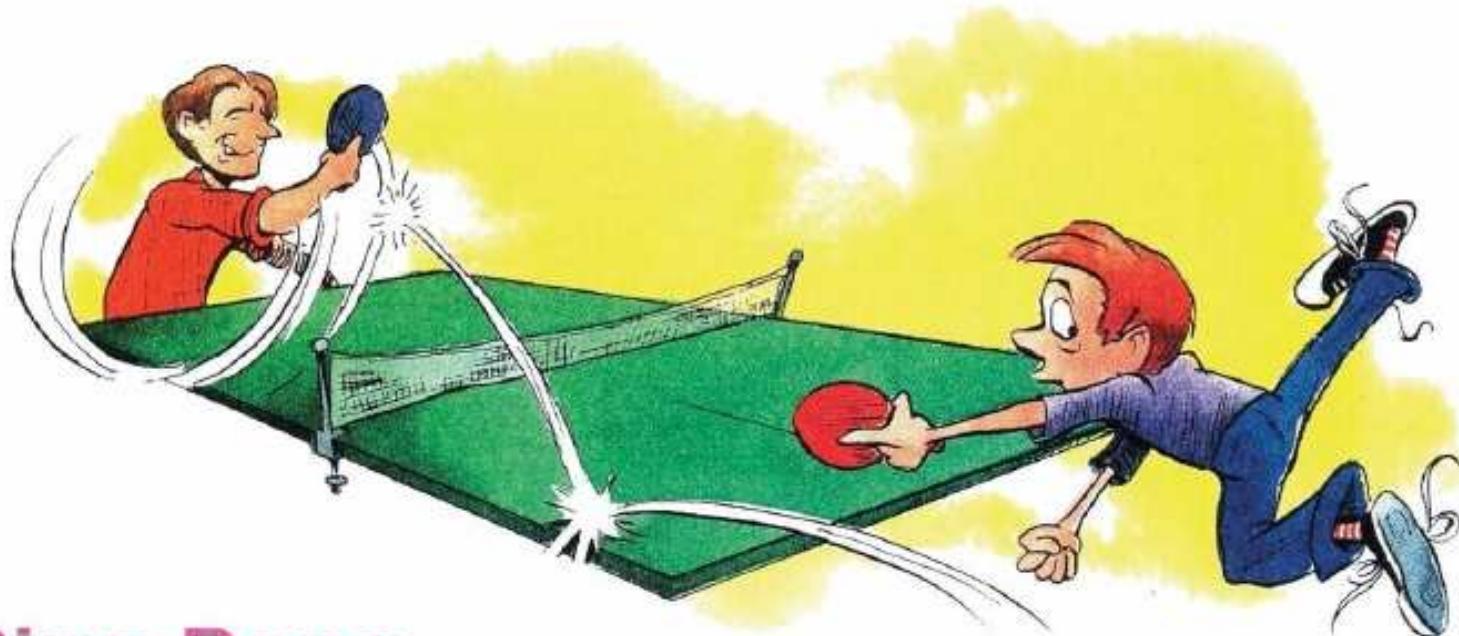
But of one thing I am sure: Mon - ey does - n't make you poor.

Mon - ey does - n't make you sad; *f* Mon - ey can't be all that bad!

## STACCATO (Review)

STACCATO is the opposite of LEGATO. It means SEPARATED or DETACHED.  
To play STACCATO, *release* the key instantly.

STACCATO is indicated by a DOT over or under the note.



## Ping-Pong

**Brightly**

*mf*

1

I play ping-pong with my Dad and some-times let him win! *f* (Oops!)

5

*mf*

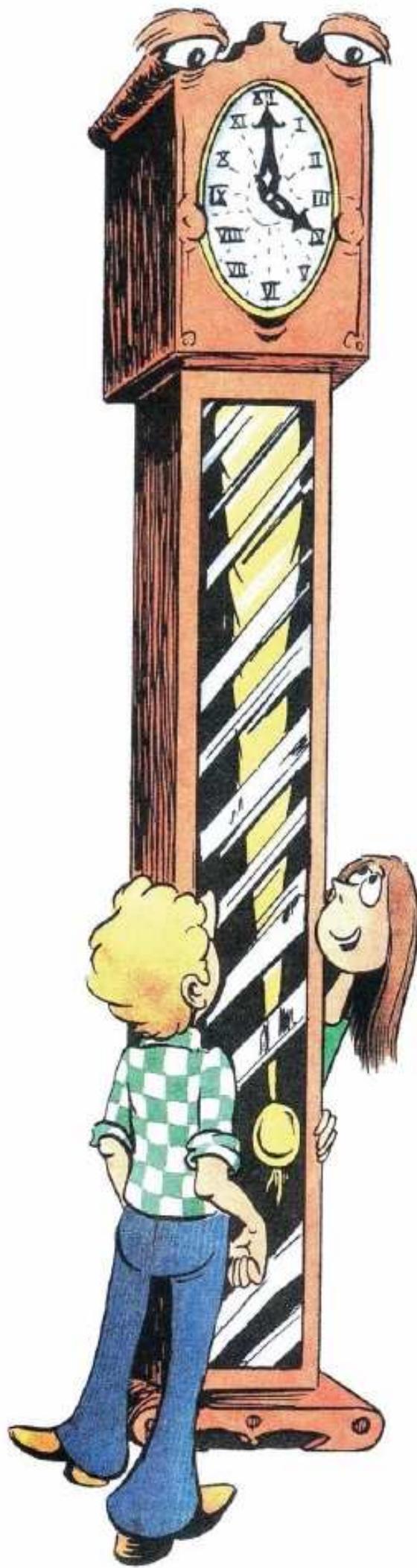
4  
3

When he hits the ball too hard I fetch it back a - gain! *f* (Out!)

4

### INCOMPLETE MEASURE

Some pieces begin with an INCOMPLETE MEASURE. The first measure in this piece has only 1 count. The 3 missing counts are found in the last measure. When you repeat the whole piece, you will have one whole measure of 4 counts when you play the last measure plus the first measure.



## Grandpa's Clock

Moderately fast

"Tick, tock, tick, tock, tick, tock, tick, tock!"

1. There's
2. Each

5

*p*

*mf*

not hour a clock dings in our whole block that It

1 3

stands as tall as Grand-pa's clock! Out in the hall it  
has a pen - du - lum that swings, And all day long it

sings, "Tick, tock! Tick, tock! Tick, tock!"

*p*



# **When the Saints Go Marching In**

### **March time**

1

**f** Oh, when the Saints go march - ing in,

5

**TIE:** hold for combined value of both notes.

A musical score for two voices. The top staff uses a treble clef and shows the lyrics "Oh, when the Saints go marching in," with a note head on the first 'o' of 'Oh'. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and shows the lyrics "march - ing in," with a note head on the first 'o' of 'march'. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with a measure rest between the two staves.

A musical score for two voices. The top voice (soprano) starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note, another quarter note, and a half note. The lyrics are: "How I want to join that num - ber,". The bottom voice (bass) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

A musical score for the hymn "When the Saints Go Marching In". The top staff is a soprano vocal line with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note patterns and a melodic line that ends with a long note over a fermata. The lyrics "When the" are aligned with the first two measures. The bottom staff is a bass line with a bass clef, consisting of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics "Saints go march - ing in!" are aligned with the third measure, followed by a repeat sign and the lyrics "in!" in the fourth measure.

## G Position Review

The diagram illustrates the G position on a piano keyboard. The left hand (LH) plays notes A, B, C, and D on the white keys. The middle section is labeled "MIDDLE". The right hand (RH) plays notes G, A, B, C, and D on the white keys. Below the staff, the LH fingerings are 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and the RH fingerings are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Play and say the note names.

Two musical staves are shown. The first staff (Bass clef) starts with a G note, followed by a sequence of notes: A, B, C, D, C, B, A, G. The second staff (Treble clef) starts with a G note, followed by a sequence of notes: A, B, C, D, C, B, A, G. Fingerings are indicated below the notes: LH 5 for the first staff and RH 1 for the second staff.

### G's in the "BAG"



Moderately fast

**Moderately fast**

**1.** If you know your A B C's,  
**2.** "G" G G G A B C, And you know your A A A A B C D's,

**mf** 5

This musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in Treble clef and the bottom staff is in Bass clef. The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The vocal part includes lyrics and fingerings: 'If you know your A B C's,' '2. "G" G G G A B C,' 'And you know your A A A A B C D's,' and 'mf 5'. The piano accompaniment has a steady eighth-note pattern.

**1**

**f** G po - si - tion, you can "C," Is right in the "B" A G!"  
G G G G A B C D D D C B A G."

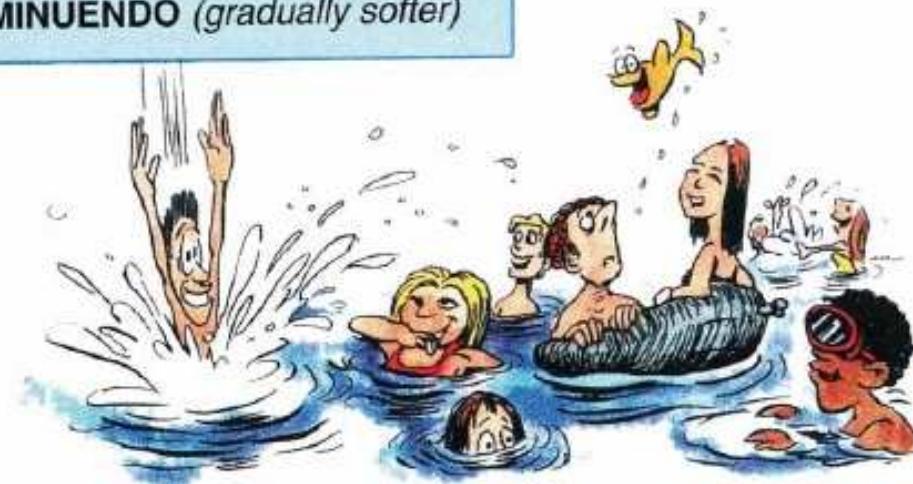
This continuation of the musical score adds more lyrics and dynamic markings. The vocal part continues with 'po - si - tion, you can "C," Is right in the "B" A G!" and 'G G G G A B C D D D C B A G.'. The dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is present at the beginning of this section.

## REVIEW: Dynamic Signs

**CRESCENDO** (gradually louder)

**DIMINUENDO** (gradually softer)

## Join the Fun



Moderately fast

5

mf Ev - 'ry - one      join the fun!      Laugh and sing your      cares a - way!

1

Come and play,      ev - 'ry day!      We will have such      fun!

*p* — We'll go swim- ming      in the sound,      *mf* — That's where laugh- ter's      al - ways found.

*f* Come with me!      You will see!      We'll have lots of      fun!

This is an **ACCENT SIGN**.

- > When there is an ACCENT SIGN over or under a note, play that note LOUDER.



## Oom-Pa-pa!

Moderately fast

5

*mf*

1. Pa - pa bought a horn for me to play in the sym - pho - ny.  
2. When the bass be - gins to boom, Ev - 'ry pa - pa needs an oom!

"With this horn," he told my ma, "He'll play oom for his pa - pa!"  
Like a babe needs its ma - ma, Ev - 'ry oom needs its pa - pa!

*f*

Oom - pa, oom - pa, oom - pa - pa! Oom - pa, oom - pa oom - pa - pa!

Oom - pa, oom - pa, oom - pa - pa! "He'll play oom for his pa - pa!"  
Ev - 'ry oom needs its pa - pa!

**Suggestion:** After playing the entire piece twice, repeat the last two lines again, playing the LH one octave lower!

## Reviewing the FLAT SIGN



The FLAT SIGN before a note means play the next key to the LEFT, whether BLACK or WHITE.

When a FLAT SIGN appears before a note, it applies to that note for the rest of the measure.



## The Clown



Moderately fast

*mf*

See the fun - ny, fun - ny clown.  
He climbs up and he falls down!

1                    2  
1                    1

1                    > >

*mf*

You will nev - er see him frown!  
He's a fun - ny clown.

>

Fine

*f*

Al - ways be a glad clown!  
Al - ways steal the show!

3

*p*

When you are a sad clown,  
nev - er let us know.

3

D.C. al Fine

*D.C. al Fine* (*Da Capo al Fine*) means repeat from the beginning and play to the end (*Fine*).

## Reading in Middle C Position

Both thumbs on MIDDLE C!

Play and say the note names.

### Thumbs on C!



Moderately slow

## Tempo Marks

**TEMPO** is an Italian word. It means "RATE OF SPEED."

Words indicating how fast or slow to play are called **TEMPO MARKS**.

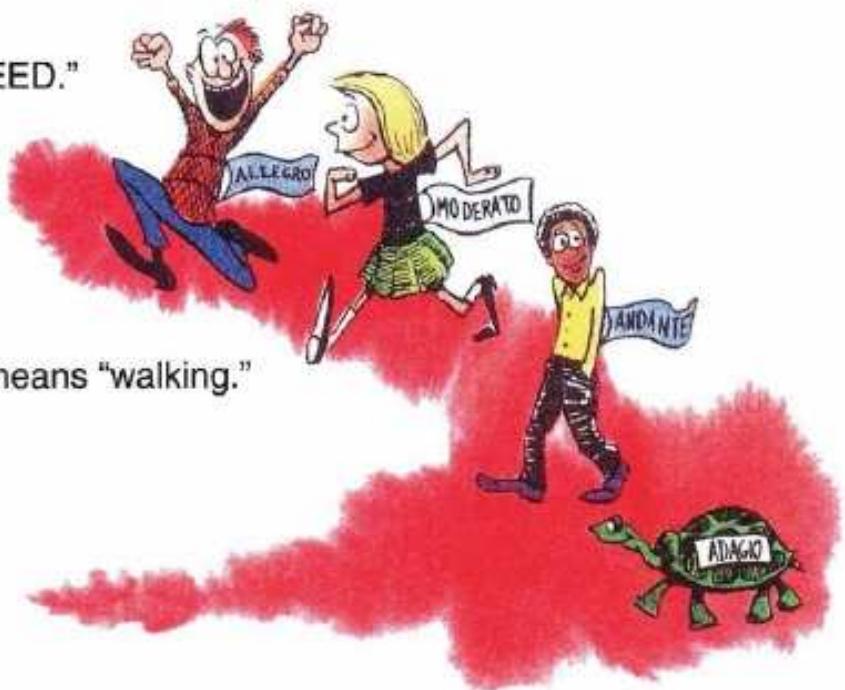
Here are some of the most important tempo marks:

**ALLEGRO** = Quickly, happily.

**MODERATO** = Moderately.

**ANDANTE** = Moving along. The word actually means "walking."

**ADAGIO** = Slowly.



## Waltz Time

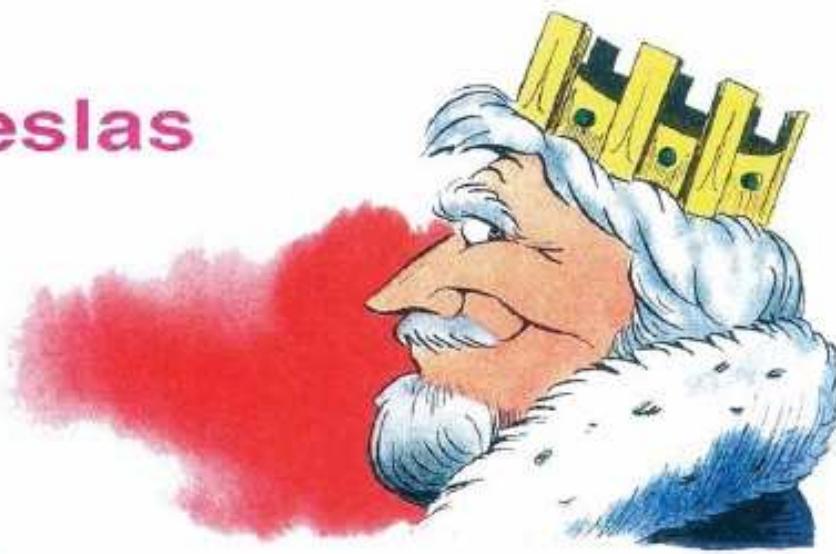
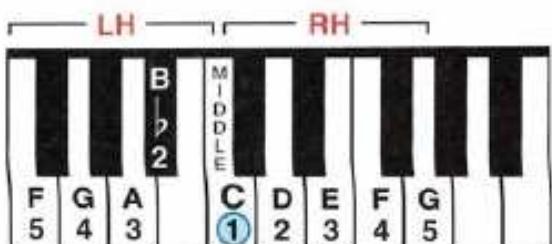
## MIDDLE C POSITION

Bring out the LH melody.

**Moderato**

**Suggestion:** Repeat with both hands one octave higher.

# Good King Wenceslas



**Allegro moderato** (moderately fast)

Good King Wen - ces - las look'd out, On the feast of Ste - phen,

4

*f*

2 4 1

When the snow lay round - a - bout, Deep and crisp and e - ven.

*p*

2 4 1

Bright - ly shone the moon that night, Though the frost was cru - el,

*mf*

2 4 1

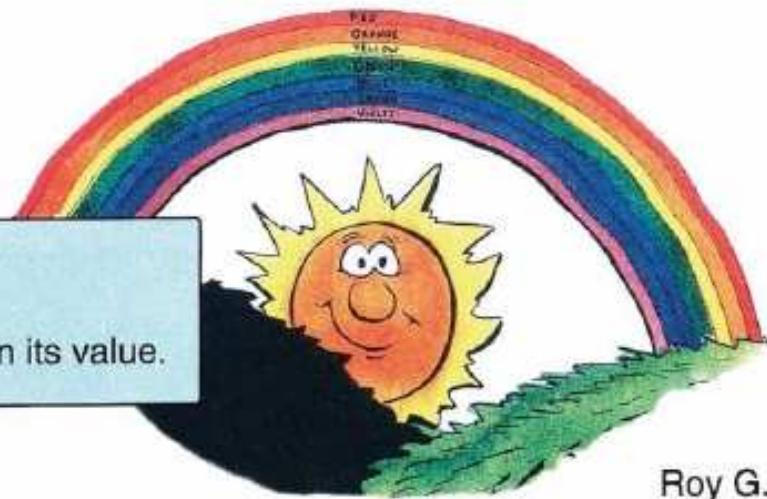
When a poor man came in sight, Gath'ring win - ter fu - - el.

*p*

2 4 1

3 5

## The Rainbow



This sign is called a **FERMATA**.

Hold the note under the FERMATA longer than its value.

**Andante** (moving along)

Roy G. Biv

There's red, or - ange, yel - low, and green, and blue, And

2

Musical score for piano, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, dynamic *p*, and shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and shows harmonic bass notes. Measure 1 ends with a repeat sign and measure 2 begins with a repeat sign.

in - di - go, vi - o - let, ev - 'ry hue, And

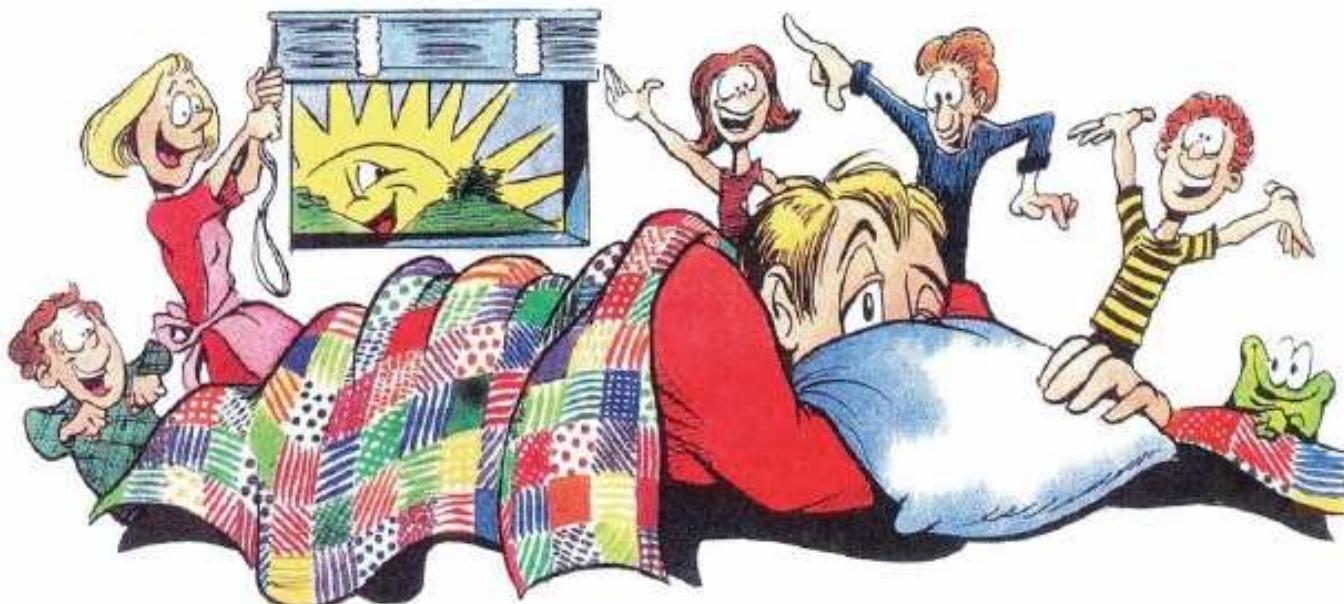
where can you find a pot of pure gold? At the

Musical score for piano, page 2, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It contains six measures of music. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measures 11 and 12 begin with a forte dynamic (f) and a bass note. Measures 13 and 14 begin with a piano dynamic (p) and a bass note.

end of the rain - bow, or so I've been told!

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 2 begins with a dotted half note in the treble staff, followed by a quarter note with a sharp sign. A curved brace labeled '2' connects these two notes. Measure 3 begins with a quarter note in the treble staff, followed by a dotted half note with a sharp sign. A curved brace labeled '3' connects these two notes. Measure 4 begins with a quarter note in the treble staff, followed by a dotted half note with a sharp sign. A curved brace labeled '4' connects these two notes. Measures 5 and 6 show further continuation of the melodic line.

\*Remember the name "Roy G. Biv" and you will always know the colors of the rainbow in the order in which they appear.



## Good Morning to You!

**Allegro** (quickly, happily)

4

Good morn - ing to you! Good

5  
4

mf

Sheet music for the first line of the song. It consists of two staves: treble clef and bass clef. The tempo is Allegro (marked 'mf'). The lyrics 'Good morn - ing to you! Good' are written below the notes. Measure 4 starts with a quarter note on the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff. Measure 5 starts with a quarter note on the treble staff.

2

morn - ing to you! Good morn - ing, Dear

3

Sheet music for the second line of the song. It consists of two staves: treble clef and bass clef. The lyrics 'morn - ing to you! Good morn - ing, Dear' are written below the notes. Measure 2 starts with a quarter note on the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff. Measure 3 starts with a quarter note on the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff.

1

(name) ! Good morn - ing to you!

Sheet music for the third line of the song. It consists of two staves: treble clef and bass clef. The lyrics '(name) ! Good morn - ing to you!' are written below the notes. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note on the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff. Measure 2 starts with a quarter note on the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff.

## Eighth Notes

Two eighth notes are played in the time of one quarter note.

When a piece contains eighth notes,  
count: "one-and" or "quar-ter" for each quarter note;  
count: "one-and" or "two-8ths" for each pair of eighth notes.

Clap (or tap) these notes, counting aloud.



**Eighth notes**  
are usually played  
in pairs.

COUNT: "one-and"  
or: "two-8ths"



## Happy Birthday to You!

HAPPY BIRTHDAY is exactly the same as GOOD MORNING TO YOU, except for the EIGHTH NOTES!



**Allegro**

mf

4      5

4      5

2      5 3

2      5 3

!      Hap - py      Birth - day      to      you!      Hap - py

Birth - day      to      you!      Hap - py      Birth - day,      Dear

!      Hap - py      Birth - day      to      you!

(name)

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### A NEW TIME SIGNATURE

**2**/**4** means 2 beats to each measure.  
a **quarter note** gets one beat.



Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.  
Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.



### Yankee Doodle

A **WHOLE REST** is used to indicate a whole measure of silence in  $\frac{2}{4}$  time.



**Allegro moderato**

1

*mf*

Yan - kee Doo - die      went to town,      Rid - ing on a      po - ny, He

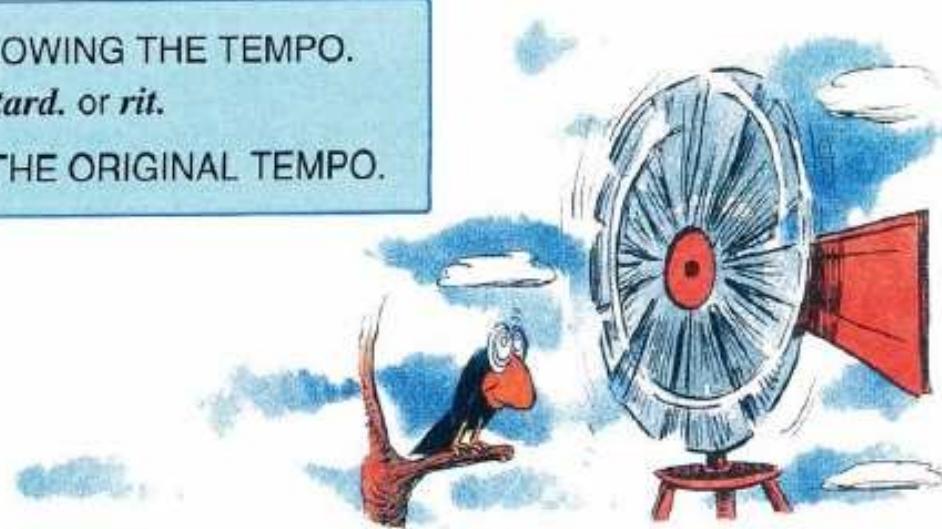
stuck a feath - er      in his hat and      called it mac - a -      ro - nil

**DUET PART:** (Student plays 1 octave higher.)

**ritardando** means GRADUALLY SLOWING THE TEMPO.

It is often abbreviated **ritard.** or **rit.**

The words **a tempo** mean RESUME THE ORIGINAL TEMPO.



## The Windmill

### Andante

Al-ways turn-ing, Al-ways turn-ing! Al-ways face the wind!

3

*mf*

1

Al-ways spin - ning, Al-ways spin - ning! How we love to see you spin!

When the wind is blow - ing, and ev - en when it's slow - - - - ing,

4

*p*

*rit-----ar-----dan-----do*

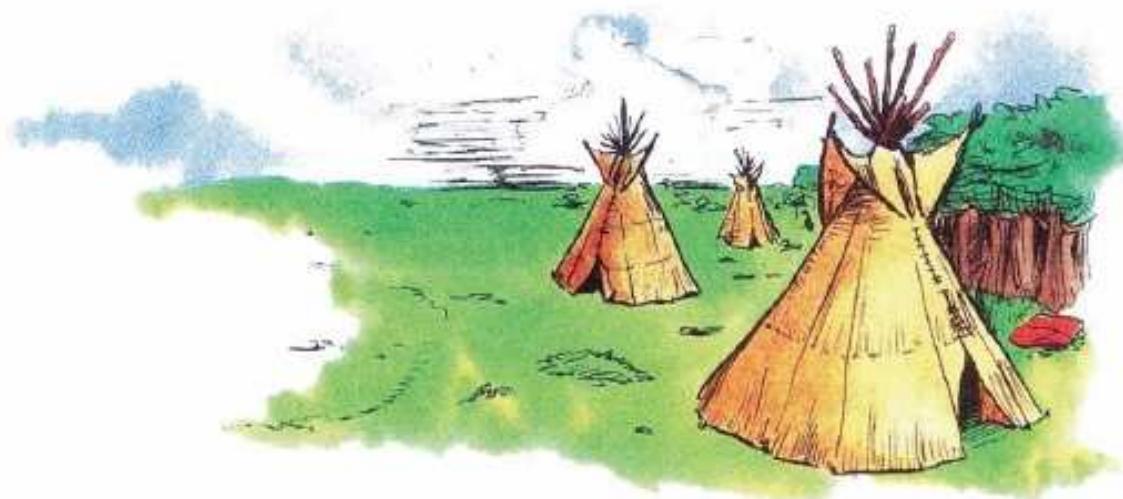
Keep on spin - ning, keep on turn - ing! How we love to see you spin!

*mf* *a tempo* (resume original speed)

**Suggestion:** For recital performance, repeat **THE WINDMILL**, playing both hands one octave higher; then play the last line AGAIN, very slowly and softly.

# Indians

G POSITION



**Moderato**

*mf*

1. Cher-o-kee, Chick-a-saw,  
2. Kick-a-poo, Ki-o-wa,

Chat-ta-wa, Chip-pe-wa,  
Ot-ta-wa, I-o-wa,

too,  
Sioux.\*

1 5

Music staff showing two measures of music for G position. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The bass staff shows sustained notes.

*f*

In-di-an na-tions,  
And there were man-y,

here be-fore The  
man-y more, See

great Chris-to-pher Co-  
how man-y na-tions

lum-bus came!  
you can name!

Music staff showing four measures of music for G position. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The third measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The fourth measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The bass staff shows sustained notes.

*mf*

Paw-nee, A-ra-pa-ho,

Shaw-nee and Na-va-ho,

too.

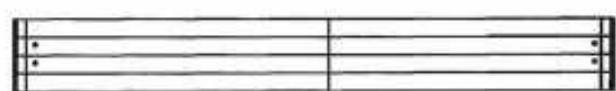
Music staff showing three measures of music for G position. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The third measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The bass staff shows sustained notes.

*p*

rit-ar-dan-do

Music staff showing three measures of music for G position. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The third measure starts with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. The bass staff shows sustained notes.

\*Note: Sioux is pronounced "Soo." It rhymes with "too."



The double dots inside the double bars indicate that everything between the double bars must be REPEATED.

## G Position with LH an Octave Higher

LH      RH

RH 1 2 3 4 5

LH 5 4 3 2 1

In this NEW G POSITION, the LEFT HAND plays ONE OCTAVE HIGHER than before. The RIGHT HAND remains in the same position

There is only ONE new LH note to learn.

NEW NOTE

2:4

5

## New Position G



**Moderato**

*mf*

1. 5 G, G, Gee what fun, play - ing up to D!  
2. G G G A B, B A B C D, D,

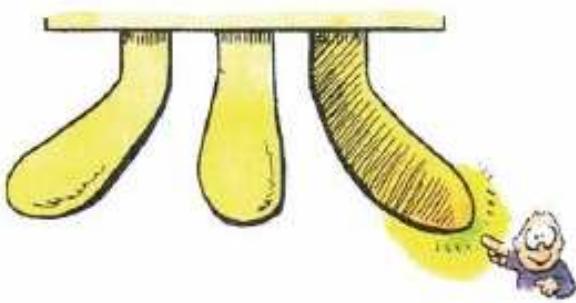
1 G, the mu - sic sounds so good in new po - si - tion Gl  
G G D D B B G G D C B A G.

## The Damper Pedal

The RIGHT PEDAL is called the **DAMPER PEDAL**.

When you hold the damper pedal down, any tone you sound continues after you release the key.

The RIGHT FOOT is used on the damper pedal.  
Always keep your heel on the floor;  
use your ankle like a hinge.



This sign shows when the damper pedal is to be used:

The sign means: PEDAL DOWN



HOLD PEDAL

PEDAL UP



## Pedal Play

This easy PEDAL STUDY will show you how the damper pedal causes the tones to continue to sound, EVEN AFTER YOUR HANDS HAVE RELEASED THE KEYS.

Press the pedal down as you play each group of notes. Hold it down through the rests.

Play **VERY SLOWLY** and LISTEN.

**Adagio**

## Harp Song



Moderately slow

3  
4

*mf-p*

(1st time: *mf*; 2nd time: *p*)

5

Sheet music for the first line of the Harp Song. It consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff. Measure 2 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff.

2  
4

Sheet music for the second line of the Harp Song. It consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff. Measure 2 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff.

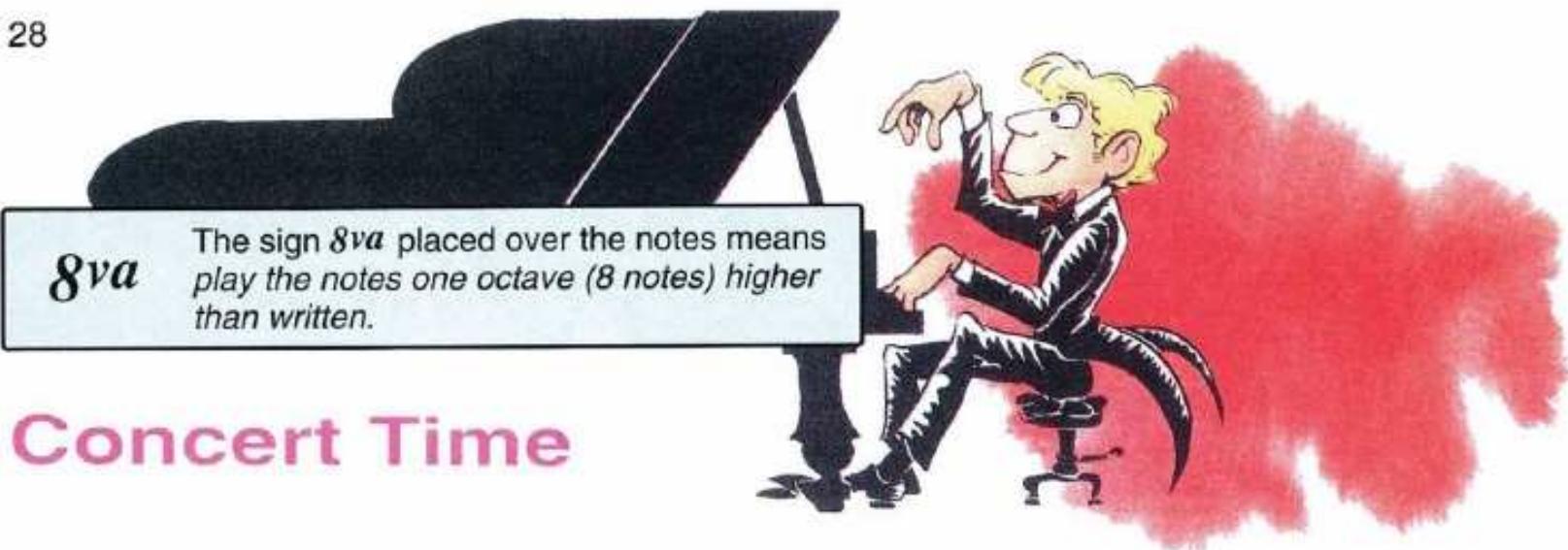
Sheet music for the third line of the Harp Song. It consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff. Measure 2 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff.

Sheet music for the fourth line of the Harp Song. It consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff. Measure 2 starts with a half note on the treble clef staff followed by eighth notes on the bass clef staff.

### VERY IMPORTANT!

Also play *HARP SONG* in the following ways:

1. Play the 3rd and 4th measures of each line one octave higher than written.
2. Play the 1st and 2nd measures of each line one octave lower than written.
3. Any combination of the above two ways.



*8va*

The sign *8va* placed over the notes means *play the notes one octave (8 notes) higher than written.*

# Concert Time

Musical score for Allegro moderato section:

- Two staves: Treble and Bass.
- Key signature: B-flat major (two flats).
- Time signature: Common time (indicated by '4').
- Tempo: Allegro moderato.
- Dynamic: *p* (pianissimo).
- Handing: Both hands 8va\*.
- Notes: The score shows a series of eighth-note chords. In the treble staff, the notes are 1, 3, 5. In the bass staff, the notes are 5, 3, 1. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

*Both hands 8va*

Fine

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 5 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and consists of three notes: C4, B3, and A3. Measure 6 begins with a note G3 followed by a half note F3. The score is numbered 1 at the bottom center.

A musical score for piano, consisting of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with three eighth notes, followed by a fermata. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature. It contains a harmonic line with three eighth notes. Measure numbers 3, 2, and 1 are indicated above the measures. Dynamics *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are shown, along with slurs and grace notes.

\*8va applies only to the STAFF below it unless "both hands" is added.

D.C. al Fine

# Music Box Rock



## Allegro

*Play both hands 8va throughout.*

Here's a lit - tle thing they call the Mu - sic Box Rock,

5

*mf legato*

Musical notation for the first section, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves in 2/4 time. Dynamics: *mf*, *legato*.

Mu - sic Box Rock, Mu - sic Box Rock!

Musical notation for the second section, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves in 2/4 time.

Wind a lit - tle spring and it - 'll run like a clock;

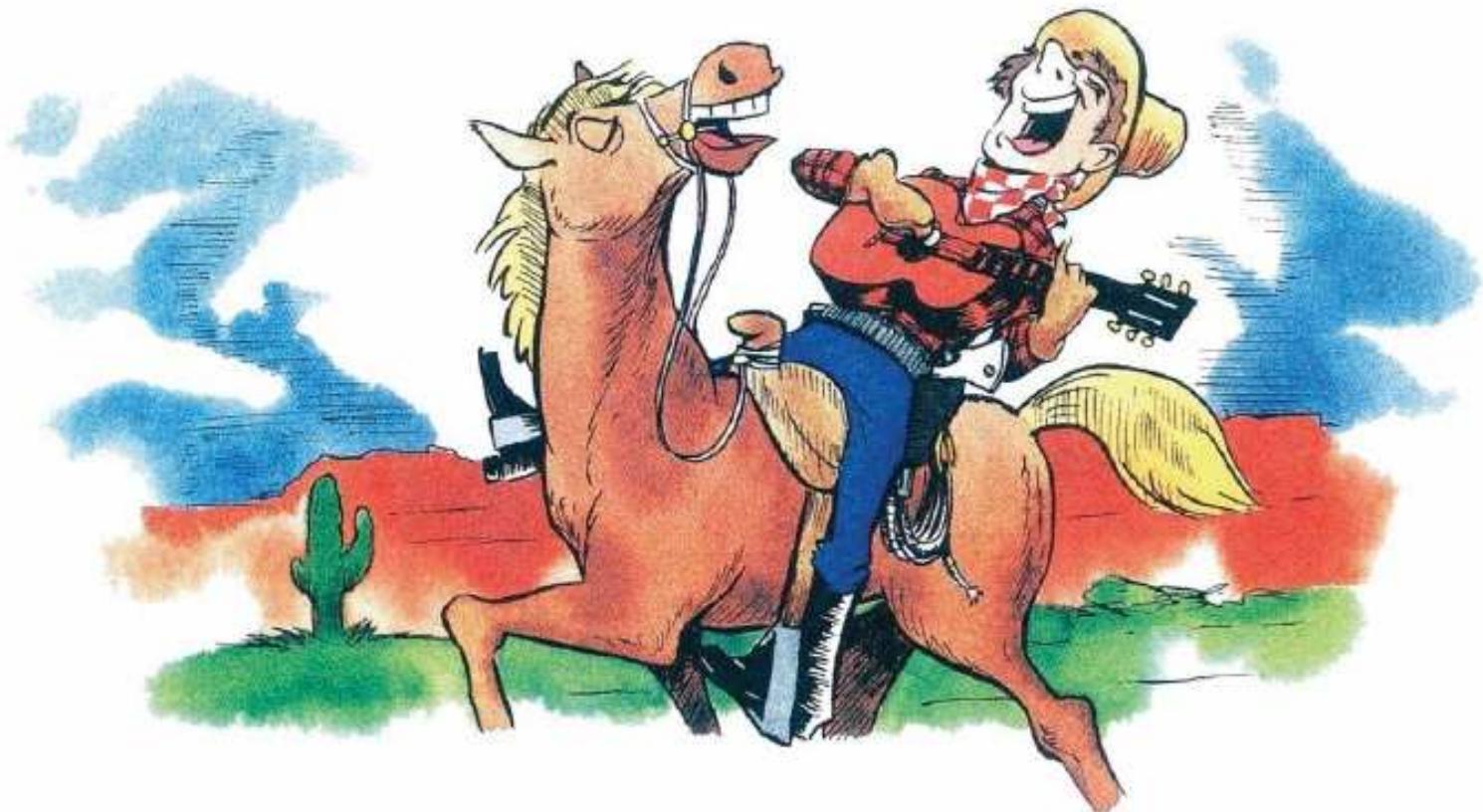
*last time ritardando to end*

Musical notation for the third section, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves in 2/4 time. Dynamics: *last time ritardando to end*.

Let it play un - til it runs down.

Repeat  
as many times  
as you like!

Musical notation for the final section, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves in 2/4 time. Dynamics: *f*.



## A Cowboy's Song

**Lazily**

4

*p*

5 1 4 1 3

*mf*

1. On the prai - rie at  
2. But the stars seem to

night,  
say,

A special WESTERN EFFECT may be produced by playing the pairs of eighth notes a bit unevenly, in a "lilting" style:



On my po - ny i  
As they guide me a -  
roam.  
long,

4

Ov - er - head, stars are  
"We will show you the  
bright;  
way;

I'm a long way from  
We won't let you go  
home!  
wrong!"

*rit-----ar-----dan-----do-----*

*p*

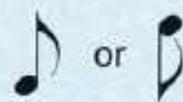
**Suggestion:** Play A COWBOY'S SONG also with LH 8va lower, in the old G position.

This is an **EIGHTH REST**:



It means REST FOR THE VALUE OF AN EIGHTH NOTE.

When eighth notes appear singly, they look like this:

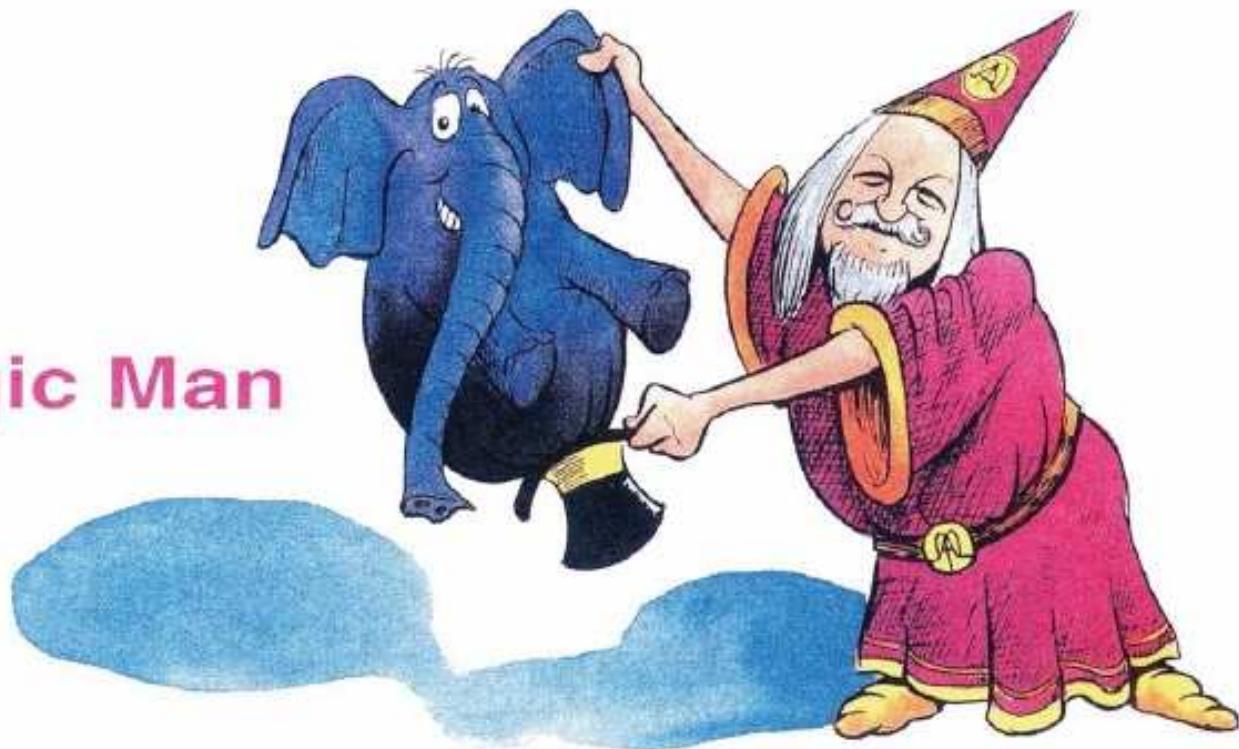


Single eighth notes are often used with eighth rests.

COUNT: "one - and"  
OR: "two - 8ths"

**Clap (or tap) the following rhythm:**

## The Magic Man



## Mysteriously

1. Who can pull a rab-bit out of
  2. Who can van-ish an-y-thing and

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, starting with a dynamic of *p*. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time. Measure 1: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a dotted half note. Measure 2: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a dotted half note. Measure 3: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a dotted half note. Measure 4: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a dotted half note. Measures 5-10: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern: eighth note, sixteenth note, eighth note, sixteenth note. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern: eighth note, sixteenth note, eighth note, sixteenth note. Measure 10 concludes with a fermata over the bass note.

an - y - bod - y's hat?      Oh, the      Mag - ic   Man can,      Mag - ic   Man can!

Musical notation for the first line of the song. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The melody is primarily in eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns and rests.

Who can wave a wand and change a mouse in - to a cat?      Oh, the      mar - vel - ous,      mag - i - cal  
E - ven take an el - e - phant and make it dis - ap - pear?

Musical notation for the second line of the song. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music continues in common time. The melody includes eighth-note patterns and a sustained note on the bass staff.

mys - ti - cal      Mag - ic   Man      can!

Musical notation for the third line of the song. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The melody features eighth-note patterns and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) on the bass staff.

Musical notation for the final line of the song. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The melody concludes with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) on the bass staff and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) with a crescendo arrow on the final note.

## MIDDLE D POSITION

LH      RH

MIDDLE

G A B C D E F G A

RH 1 2 3 4 5

LH 5 4 3 2 1

BOTH THUMBS ON MIDDLE D!  
LH same as new G Position.



## The Greatest Show on Earth!

March tempo

*mf*  $\frac{4}{2}$

$\frac{4}{3}$

*f* 5 Come to the Great - est Show on Earth! It's full of

fun! It's full of mirth! Come see the

$\frac{4}{1}$

clowns and tum - blers too; See what our

A musical score for two voices, featuring five staves of music with lyrics. The music is written in common time, with various dynamics and articulations. The lyrics describe a circus performance, including acrobats, music, and a call to shout for the performers.

**Staff 1:**  
 5  
 ac - ro - bats can do!  
 And when the

**Staff 2:**  
 4  
 mu - sic starts to play,  
 You'll say "Hoo -

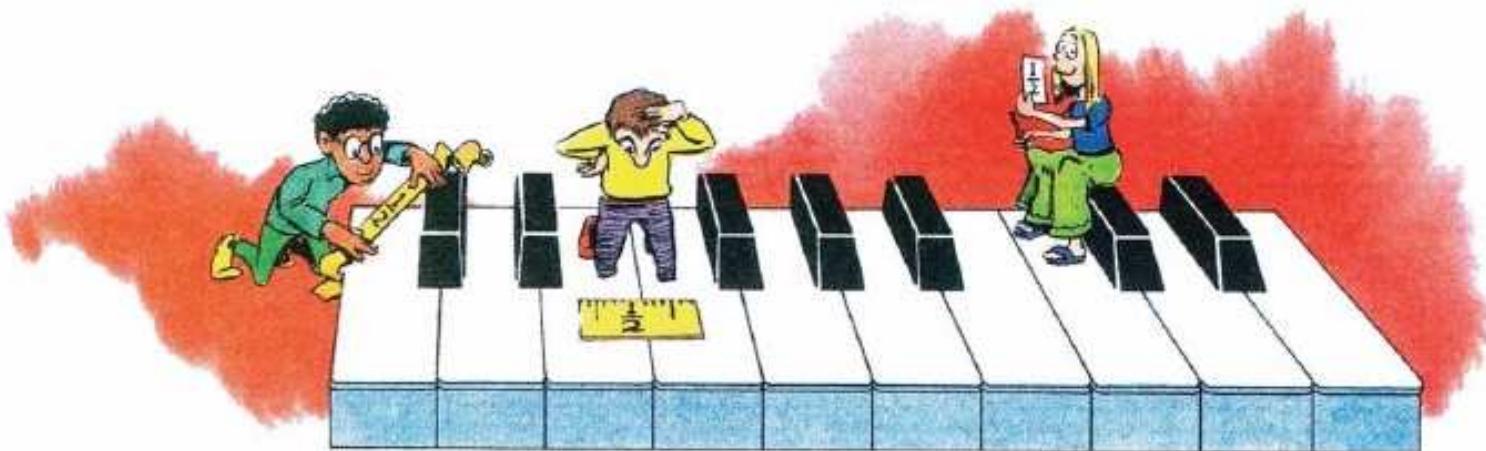
**Staff 3:**  
 ray!  
 It's Cir - cus Day!"  
 And you will

**Staff 4:**  
 5  
 shout for all you're worth,  
 "Come to the

**Staff 5:**  
 3  
 Great - est Show on Earth!"

## Measuring Half Steps

A **HALF STEP** is the distance from any key to the very next key up or down, black or white, with **NO KEY BETWEEN**.



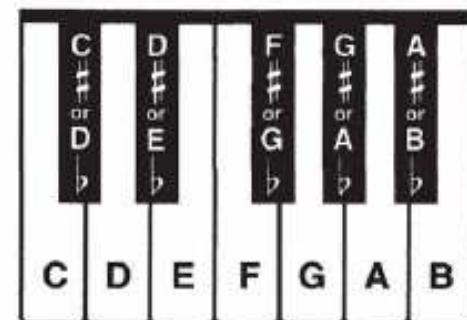
The SHARP sign **#** raises a note a half step.

The FLAT sign **b** lowers a note a half step.

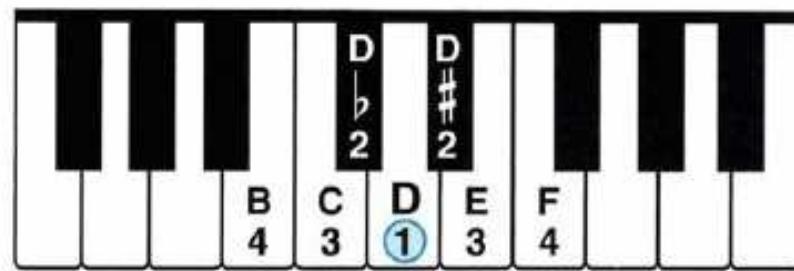
Each black key may be named 2 ways, as shown here:

The NATURAL sign **natural sign** is used to **CANCEL** a sharp or flat.

A note after a natural is **ALWAYS** a **WHITE KEY!**



### Middle D “Half Step” Position



**BOTH THUMBS ON MIDDLE D!**

Play & count:

# The Whirlwind

## MIDDLE D "HALF STEP" POSITION

This piece consists entirely of half steps, except for the last two measures.



**Allegro moderato**

1 2 3 4

*p*

1. Whist-ling, whirl-ing,  
2. Whip-ping, whisk-ing,

twist-ing, turn-ing,  
curv-ing, curl-ing,

Soar-ing, swirl-ing,  
Flit-ing, frisk-ing,

chas-ing, churn-ing,  
hum-ming, hurl-ing.

*f*

1 2 3 4

Swift-ly swerv-ing,  
Puffs of fluff and

circ-ling, send-ing  
down of this-tiles,

Leaves in How it  
live-ly huffs and

spi - rals spin - ning.  
howls and whis - tiles!

3

Diz - zi - ly it winds and chas - es

Ev - 'ry - thing it finds and rac - es

(Cross LH over RH)

rit----- ar----- dan---- do

*p*

3 5

Whirl - ing, twirl - ing, swirl - ing out of sight!

## Measuring Whole Steps

A **WHOLE STEP** is equal to 2 HALF STEPS  
with **ONE KEY BETWEEN**.



### Middle D “Whole Step” Position

**RH** 1 2 3 4 5

**LH** 5 4 3 2 1

BOTH THUMBS on MIDDLE D!

When a SHARP or FLAT 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.

A SHARP or FLAT continues when a note is tied to the following measure. It is not necessary to re-write the sharp or flat before the second of the two tied notes.

Play & count:

# The Planets

MIDDLE D "WHOLE STEP" POSITION



**Andante**

5

**p**

1. Mer - cu - ry,      Ve - nus, and      Earth, and then      Mars;  
2. Ju - pi - ter,      Sat - urn, and      U - ran - us,      too;

2

1

Plan - ets that      trav - el 'round      one of the      stars,      That  
Nep - tune and      Plu - to, the      far -thest from      view!      Nine

**p**

4

3

blaz - ing      star - we call the Sun.  
plan - ets      trav - 'ling 'round the Sun.

**p**      **p**      **p**      **p**

3      5

Play 1st time only!

Play 2nd time. *gva*

1

Can you name them, ev - 'ry one?  
Yes, you can name ev - 'ry

**p**      **p**      **p**      **p**

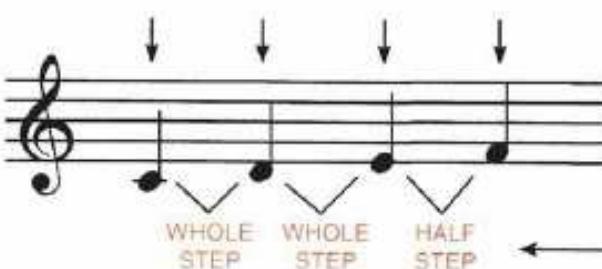
one!

*LH<sup>3</sup>*

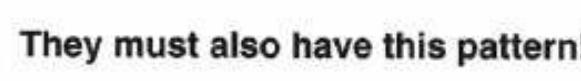
## Tetrachords

A TETRACHORD is a series of FOUR NOTES having a pattern of  
**WHOLE STEP, WHOLE STEP, HALF STEP**





The notes of a tetrachord must be in alphabetical order!



They must also have this pattern!

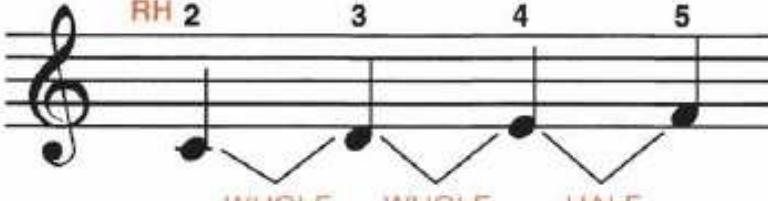
Play the following tetrachords.

LH tetrachords are fingered 5 4 3 2.

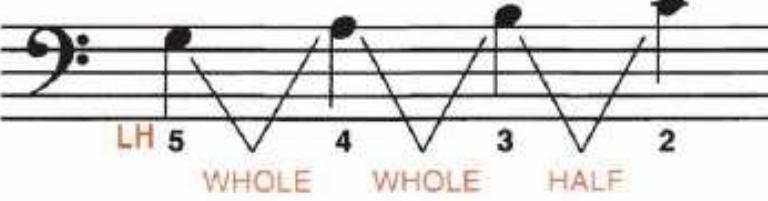
C TETRACHORDS:

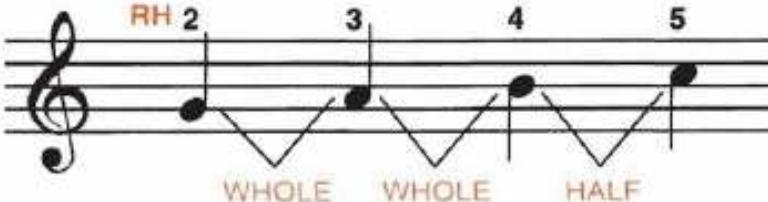


RH tetrachords are fingered 2 3 4 5.



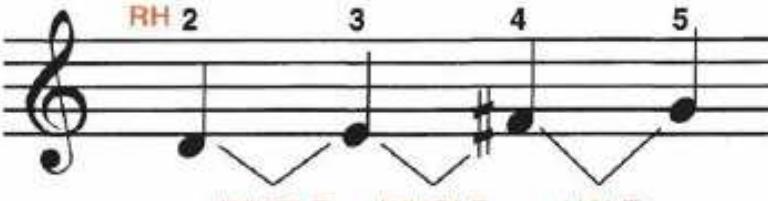
G TETRACHORDS:





D TETRACHORDS:





## The Major Scale

The MAJOR SCALE is made of **TWO TETRACHORDS** joined by a **WHOLE STEP**.

## THE C MAJOR SCALE

Each scale begins and ends on a note of the same name as the scale, called the **KEY-NOTE**.

## C Major Scale Piece

Both 5's play the **KEY-NOTE, C!**



1. Play whole, whole, half.  
2. Watch the half steps!

Play whole, whole, half.  
Watch the half steps!

Then come down the  
Tet - ra - chords are

ver - y same way!  
eas - y to play!

## THE G MAJOR SCALE

**THE G MAJOR SCALE**

WHOLE STEP

KEY-NOTE

1st TETRACHORD

2nd TETRACHORD

KEY-NOTE

There is **ONE # (F#)** in the **G MAJOR SCALE**.

## G Major Scale Piece

Both 5's play the KEY-NOTE, G!



**Moderato**



2 3 4 5      5 4 3 2

1. Play whole, whole, half.  
2. Watch the half steps!

*mf*

Play whole, whole, half.  
Watch the half steps!

Then come down the  
Tet - ra - chords are

ver - y same way!  
eas - y to play!

5 4 3 2

2 3 4 5

## The Key of G Major

A piece based on the G major scale is in the **KEY OF G MAJOR**. Since F is sharp in the G scale, every F is sharp.

Instead of placing a sharp before every F, the sharp is indicated at the beginning in the **KEY SIGNATURE**.



### Carol in G Major

**KEY OF G MAJOR**

Key Signature: one sharp (F♯)  
Play all "F's" sharp throughout.

**HAND POSITION:** RH plays the upper tetrachord,  
LH plays the lower tetrachord.

**Moderato**

5

While by my sheep I watched at night,

2

5

Glad tid - ings brought the an - gel bright,

2

### The Same Carol in C Major

**KEY OF C MAJOR**

Key Signature: no ♯, no ♭

**HAND POSITION:** RH plays the upper tetrachord,  
LH plays the lower tetrachord.

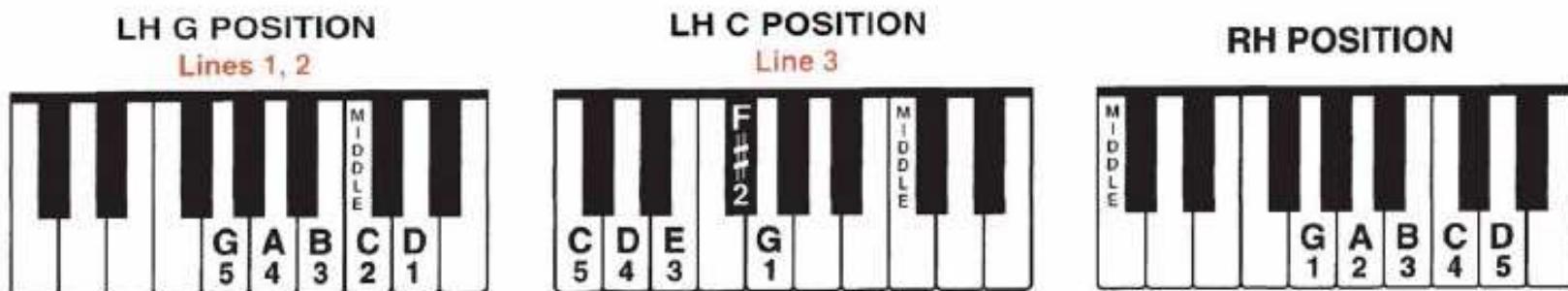
**Moderato**

5

While by my sheep I watched at night,

LH 2

## A Piece with 2 LH Positions



From the KEY SIGNATURE you will see that this piece is in the KEY OF G MAJOR—all F's must be SHARPED.  
Watch for the F's in the LH part of the last line!



### French Lullaby

**Moderato**

3

*p*

1 5

3

*last time ritard.*

(After repeating,  
move LH to  
C POSITION)

Fine

3

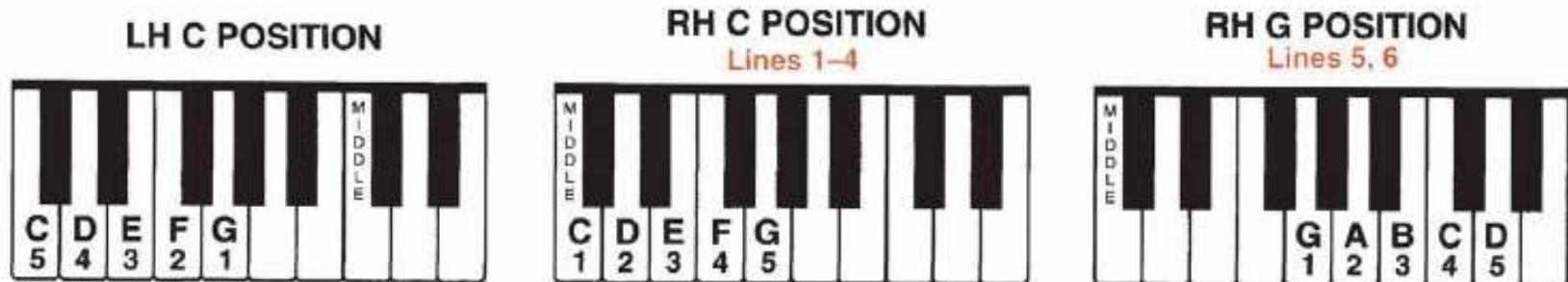
*f-p*

1 4

(After repeating,  
move LH to  
G POSITION)

D.C. al Fine

## A Piece with 2 RH Positions



The piece begins in the KEY OF C MAJOR, changes to the KEY OF G MAJOR, then returns to C MAJOR. Be sure to make all the F's sharp in the 5th and 6th lines.

## Sonatina



**KEY OF C MAJOR**  
Key Signature: no ♯, no ♭

**Allegro moderato**

Musical score for the first movement of a Sonatina, featuring two staves in 3/4 time. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The dynamic is *p* (piano) and the performance style is *legato*. Fingerings 5, 3, and 1 are indicated on the bass staff.

Musical score for the second movement of a Sonatina, continuing from the first movement. It features two staves in 3/4 time. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Fingerings 4, 1, and 2 are indicated on the bass staff.

A SONATINA is a short instrumental selection. It may have one, two, or three movements. If the first or only movement begins in the key of C major, the second part of the movement is usually in the key of G major. The movement returns to the original key at the end.

*2nd time ritardando*

(Move RH to  
G POSITION)

Fine

**KEY OF G MAJOR**

Key Signature: 1 sharp (F#)

*mf*

(Move RH to  
C POSITION)

D.C. al Fine



## When Our Band Goes Marching By!

C POSITION

**March tempo**

1. When our band goes you  
2. It's a band you

march - ing by,  
want to hear;

3

*f*

5 1 3 4 1 2 1

Mu - sic plays and col - ors fly!  
It's just grand for eye and ear!

5 3 5 2

5 3 2 8

Peo - ple throw their hats on high, When our band goes  
You will stand and proud - ly cheer, When our band goes

1. march - ing by! La, la, la, la, la, la!

2.

by!

This piece is in the **KEY OF C MAJOR**. Although there are no sharps or flats in the key signature, some sharps occur during the piece. Sharps or flats not in the key signature are called **ACCIDENTALS**.

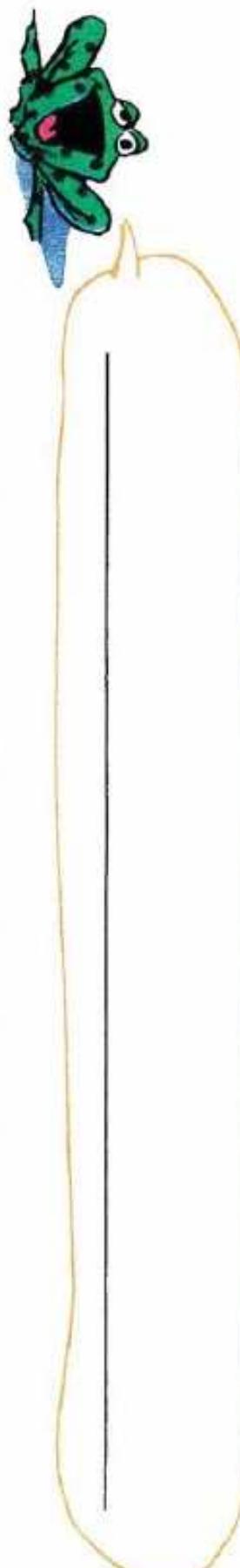
## Review of Musical Terms

- Accent (>). . . . . placed over or under a note that gets special emphasis.  
Play the note louder.
- Accidental . . . . . a sharp or flat not given in the key signature.
- Adagio . . . . . slowly.
- Allegro . . . . . quickly, happily.
- Andante . . . . . moving along (at walking speed).
- A tempo . . . . . resume original speed.
- Crescendo (—) . . . . . gradually louder.
- Da Capo al Fine (D.C. al Fine) . . . . repeat from the beginning and play to the Fine (end).
- Diminuendo (—) . . . . . gradually softer.
- Dynamic signs . . . . . signs showing how loud or soft to play.
- Fermata (⟨) . . . . . indicates that a note should be held longer than its true value.
- Fine . . . . . the end.
- First ending (1) . . . . . the measures under the bracket are played the 1st time only.
- Flat sign (b) . . . . . lowers a note one half step. Play the next key to the left.
- Forte (f) . . . . . loud.
- Half step . . . . . the distance from one key to the very next one, with no key between.
- Harmonic interval . . . . . the interval between two tones sounded together.
- Incomplete measure . . . . . a measure at the beginning of a piece with fewer counts than shown in the time signatures. The missing counts are found in the last measure.
- Interval . . . . . the difference in pitch (highness or lowness) between two tones.
- Key signature . . . . . the number of sharps or flats in any key—written at the beginning of each line.
- Legato . . . . . smoothly connected. Usually indicated by a slur over or under the notes.
- Major scale . . . . . a series of 8 notes made of two tetrachords joined by a whole step.
- Melodic interval . . . . . the interval between two tones sounded separately.
- Mezzo forte (mf) . . . . . moderately loud.
- Moderato . . . . . moderately.
- Natural sign (n) . . . . . cancels a sharp or flat.
- Octave sign (8va) . . . . . when placed OVER notes, means play them one octave higher than written.
- Pedal mark (L) . . . . . press the damper pedal, hold it, and release it.
- Piano (p) . . . . . soft.
- Repeat signs . . . . repeat from the beginning.  
 . . . . repeat the measures between the double bars.
- Ritardando (abbreviated ritard. or rit.) . . . . gradually slowing.
- Second ending (2) . . . . . the measures under the bracket are played the 2nd time only.
- Sharp sign (♯) . . . . . raises a note one half step. Play the next key to the right.
- Staccato . . . . . separated or detached. Usually indicated by a dot over or under the note.
- Tempo . . . . . rate of speed.
- Tetrachord . . . . . four notes in alphabetical order, having the pattern of WHOLE STEP, WHOLE STEP, HALF STEP.
- Time signatures ( $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ) . . . . . numbers found at the beginning of a piece or section of a piece.  
The top number shows the number of beats in each measure.  
The bottom number shows the kind of note that gets one beat.
- Whole step . . . . . two half steps. The distance between two keys with one key between.

# Certificate of Promotion



This is to certify that



has successfully completed Level 1B  
of the LESSON BOOK and is hereby promoted  
to Level 2 of Alfred's Basic Piano Library.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher \_\_\_\_\_