

Alfred's Basic Piano Library

Lesson Book · Level 3

P i a n o



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Goodbye, Old Paint

"PAINT" is a name often given to a pinto (spotted) horse.
In this piece, the treble E is sometimes played with the 3rd finger, sometimes with the 2nd.

Lazily

mf 5

Good - bye, legato Old

mp 5 2

Sheet music for the first line of the song. It shows two staves: Treble and Bass. The Treble staff starts with a quarter note followed by a half note. The Bass staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The lyrics "Good - bye, legato Old" are written above the notes. Fingerings 5 and 2 are indicated below the bass notes. A dynamic *mf* is marked above the notes, and a tempo of 5 is indicated.

STRETCH a 3rd!

Paint, I'm leav - in' Chey - enne. Good -

5 4 3

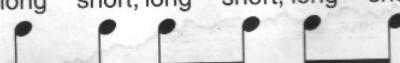
Sheet music for the second line of the song. It shows two staves: Treble and Bass. The Treble staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The Bass staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The lyrics "Paint, I'm leav - in' Chey - enne. Good -" are written below the notes. Fingerings 5, 4, and 3 are indicated above the treble notes. A dynamic *mf* is marked above the notes.

bye, Old Paint, I'm leav - in' Chey -

3

Sheet music for the third line of the song. It shows two staves: Treble and Bass. The Treble staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The Bass staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The lyrics "bye, Old Paint, I'm leav - in' Chey -" are written below the notes. Fingerings 3 and 2 are indicated above the treble notes. A dynamic *mf* is marked above the notes.

* You may play the pairs of eighth notes a bit unevenly, long short, long short, long short, in "WESTERN STYLE," if you wish.



enne. I'm leav - in' Chey - enne, And I'm

goin' to Mon - tan', Good - bye, Old

Paint, I'm leav - in' Chey - enne.

ritard. pp

RH: An Extended Position

ON TOP OF OLD SMOKY begins and ends with the RH in an EXTENDED POSITION.

Play several times:

LH Review: The Primary Chords in C

BLOCK CHORDS

BROKEN CHORDS

On Top of Old Smoky

Moderato

EXTENDED POSITION

er, From a - court- in' too slow. For

This system shows two staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The vocal line includes lyrics like "er, From a - court- in' too slow. For". There are various markings above the notes, including circled numbers (2, 3, 5) and a circled asterisk (*). A large bracket spans both staves.

court - in's a pleas ure, And part - in' is

This system continues the musical score. The vocal line includes "court - in's a pleas ure, And part - in' is". The staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. There are circled numbers (2, 3, 5, 3, 1) above the notes. A circled number '5' is at the beginning of the vocal line. A large bracket spans both staves.

grief, A false-heart-ed lov er,

This system continues the musical score. The vocal line includes "grief, A false-heart-ed lov er,". The staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. There are circled numbers (1, 3) above the notes. A circled number '1' is at the beginning of the vocal line. A large bracket spans both staves.

is worse than a thief.

This system continues the musical score. The vocal line includes "is worse than a thief.". The staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. There are circled numbers (1, 2, 3, 5) above the notes. A circled number '1' is at the beginning of the vocal line. A large bracket spans both staves.

RH: More Extended Positions

FESTIVE MARCH contains two EXTENDED POSITIONS for the RH.

Play several times:

Play several times:

LH Review: The Primary Chords in G & D

THE KEY OF G

I IV V

THE KEY OF D

I IV V⁷

Festive March

Joyfully

EXTENDED POSITION

1
2
5

1 2 3 2 1

3 1 3 1
p

4/4

1 2 5

Fine

EXTENDED POSITION

1 2 3 2 3
f

Lento

p

1 2 5

1. 2.

1 3

D.C. al Fine

1 2 5

Review: Primary Chords with Both Hands

KEY OF C

KEY OF G

KEY OF D

I IV V⁷ I IV V⁷ I IV V⁷

Alpine Melody

This piece uses ONLY the primary chords in C, G & D, in BOTH HANDS!

Andante moderato

p

1 3 5 1 2 5

3 5 2 1 3

ritard.

mf

a tempo

1 5 3 1

Fingerings: 5, 4, 1; 1, 2, 5.

Fingerings: 1, 3, 5; 1, 2, 5.

Fingerings: ritard., 5, 4, 2; *a tempo*, 5, 3, 1; *p*, 1, 3, 5; 1, 2, 5.

Fingerings: 3; 5, 2, 1.

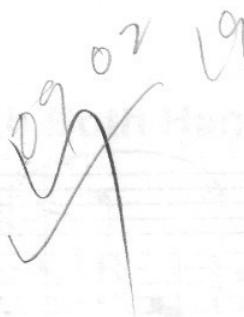
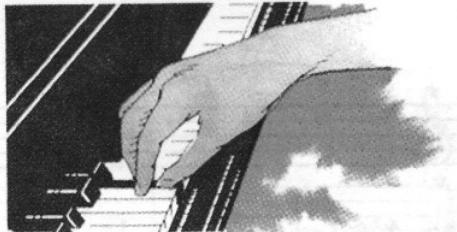
Fingerings: 3; 3.

(LH over RH)

Passing 1 under 2

RIGHT HAND

Play several times. Begin slowly.

Pass 1 under 2

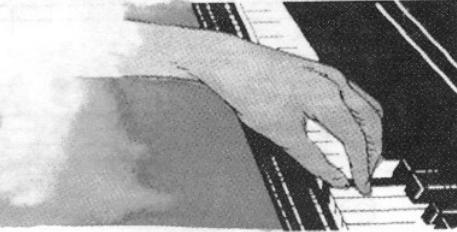
1 2 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1

mf

- Keep the wrist loose and quiet.
- Listen carefully as you lift and drop each finger.
- Drop the thumb on the outside tip of the nail.

LEFT HAND

Play several times. Begin slowly.

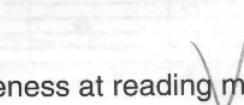
Pass 1 under 2

1 2 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1

mf

RIGHT HAND

WALTZ PANTOMIME will test your attentiveness at reading melodic and harmonic intervals.




Pass 1 under 2

1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3

p (skip) (step) (skip)

Waltz Pantomime

Allegro moderato



Pass 1 under 2

1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3

p

Light and Blues



Moderate blues tempo

A handwritten musical score for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with dynamics *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: measure 11 has 1, 2, 1, 2, 5 over the first four notes; measure 12 has 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 over the first five notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time. Measures 11 and 12 consist of eighth-note patterns.

A musical score for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, G major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats). The first measure shows a melodic line with fingerings: 3, >2, 1, 2. The second measure shows a melodic line with fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 4. The third measure shows a melodic line with fingerings: 1, 2, 1. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes.

8va - - - - - - - -]

4 2 1 2
2 1 2
2 1 2
5 1 2

Sheet music for piano showing two staves. The top staff is treble clef and the bottom is bass clef. The music consists of six measures. Measures 1-3 show a pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes. Measures 4-6 show a similar pattern with some changes in dynamics and note values. Measure numbers 1-6 are written above the notes.

* The pairs of eighth notes may be played a bit unevenly, in a "lilting" style:

Musical score page 13, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: 4 2 1 2, 1 2, 2 1 2, 1 2, 1 2.

Musical score page 13, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *8va*. Fingerings: 3 > 2 1 2, 4 2 1 2, 1 2, 1 2.

Musical score page 13, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *8va*. Fingerings: 4 1 2, 4 3 > 2, 2, 5 1.

Musical score page 13, measures 13-14. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 5 1, 5 1. Measure 14: 1. *ritard.* Measure 15: 2.

TEACHER'S NOTE:

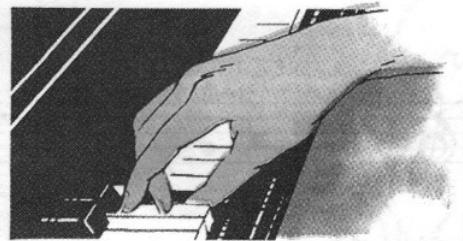
1. The LH may be played staccato, except where slurred.
2. The repeat may be played *8va*, with notes marked *8va* played as written.
3. The final chord may be played with *tremolo*:



Passing 1 under 3

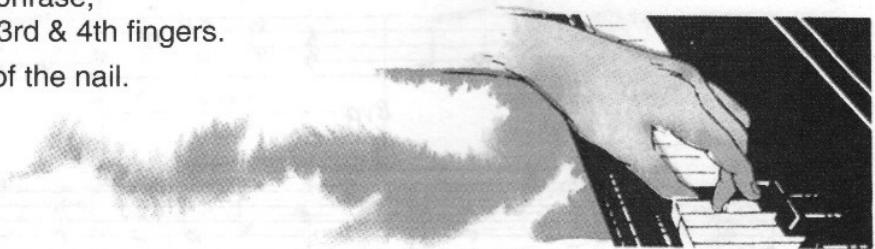
RIGHT HAND

Play several times. Begin slowly.



Pass 1 under 3

- Keep the wrist loose and quiet.
- After playing the first note of each phrase, carry the thumb at the base of the 3rd & 4th fingers.
- Drop the thumb on the outside tip of the nail.



LEFT HAND

Play several times. Begin slowly.

mf

Pass 1 under 3

Roman Holiday

Allegro moderato

mf

SOB

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a fermata over a note, followed by eighth-note pairs (1, 2) and (3). Measure 2 continues with eighth-note pairs (1, 2) and (3). Measures 3-4 show eighth-note pairs (1, 2) and (3) with a fermata over the second measure. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs (1, 2) and (3) with a fermata over the second measure. Measures 7-8 show eighth-note pairs (1, 2) and (3) with a fermata over the second measure. Measures 9-10 show eighth-note pairs (1, 2) and (3) with a fermata over the second measure. The dynamic 'f' is written above the first measure, and 'p' is written above the last measure. The page number '5' is at the top left, and the word 'londor' is written vertically along the left margin.

* When playing *D.C. al Fine*, always omit the 1st ending and play the 2nd ending.

Major Scales in Contrary Motion

When the hands move in opposite directions, one ascending as the other descends, it is called CONTRARY MOTION.

Play hands separately, then together. Play slowly at first, then gradually increase speed.

C MAJOR

Sheet music for C Major in 2/4 time. The top staff shows a right-hand scale (1-2-3-1) and the bottom staff shows a left-hand scale (5-4-3-2). Hand numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are written above the notes.

G MAJOR

Sheet music for G Major in 2/4 time. The top staff shows a right-hand scale (1-2-3-1) and the bottom staff shows a left-hand scale (5-4-3-2). Hand numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are written above the notes.

D MAJOR

Sheet music for D Major in 2/4 time. The top staff shows a right-hand scale (1-2-3-1) and the bottom staff shows a left-hand scale (5-4-3-2). Hand numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are written above the notes.

Prelude IN 18th-CENTURY STYLE

Andante

Sheet music for a Prelude in 18th-century style in 4/4 time. The top staff starts with a dynamic 'f' and the bottom staff starts with a dynamic 'p'. The music includes slurs, grace notes, and sixteenth-note patterns.

Handwritten musical score page 17, measures 1-2. The top staff shows a treble clef, a bass clef, and a common time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef and a common time signature. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 2 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score page 17, measures 3-4. The top staff shows a treble clef and a common time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef and a common time signature. Measure 3 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure 4 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score page 17, measures 5-6. The top staff shows a treble clef and a common time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef and a common time signature. Measure 5 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure 6 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score page 17, measures 1-2. The top staff shows a treble clef, a bass clef, and a common time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef and a common time signature. Measure 1 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure 2 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score page 17, measures 3-4. The top staff shows a treble clef and a common time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef and a common time signature. Measure 3 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure 4 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes.

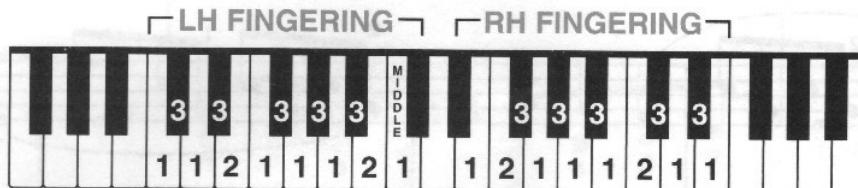
The Chromatic Scale

The **CHROMATIC SCALE** is made up entirely of **HALF STEPS**.

It goes up and down, using every key, black and white. It may begin on any note.

FINGERING RULES

- Use 3 on each BLACK KEY.
- Use 1 on each white key, except when two white keys are together (no black key between), then use 1 - 2, or 2 - 1.

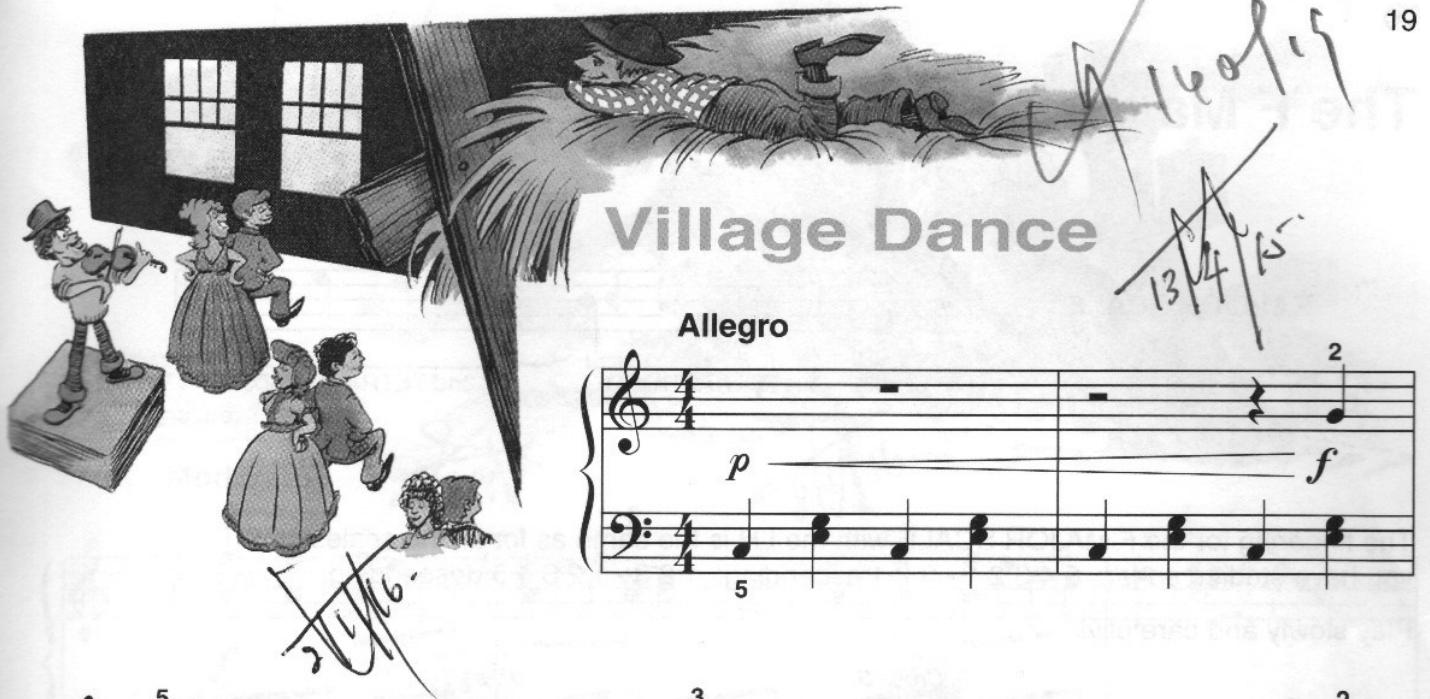


1. Looking at the keyboard above, play the CHROMATIC SCALE with the LH. Begin on middle C and GO DOWN one octave.
2. Looking at the keyboard above, play the CHROMATIC SCALE with the RH. Begin on E above middle C and GO UP one octave.

Chromatic Warm-Ups

One-Octave Chromatic Scale

Play several times daily!



Village Dance

19

~~13 14 15~~

1408-5

~~13 14 15~~

Allegro



2

p — *f*

5

3

1 2

) and a measure number '3'. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains harmonic chords indicated by vertical stems and horizontal bar lines."/>

A musical score for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, featuring a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Above the staff, a series of numbers (1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2) with a bracket above them indicates a specific fingering. The dynamic marking 'mf' is present. The bottom staff is in bass clef, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The piano keyboard is indicated by vertical lines between the staves.

Handwritten musical score for piano:

- Top Staff (Treble Clef):** Fingerings: 2-3-1-3-1-3 (over a sixteenth-note group), 1-3 (over a eighth-note group), 2 (over a sixteenth-note group). Dynamics: forte (F).
- Bottom Staff (Bass Clef):** Fingerings: 2 (over a eighth-note group), 4-2 (over a eighth-note group). Dynamics: forte (F), sforzando (sf).

The F Major Scale

F MAJOR SCALE

KEY-NOTE
↓

1st TETRACHORD WHOLE STEP 2nd TETRACHORD

KEY-NOTE
↓

The fingering for the F MAJOR SCALE with the LH is the same as for all the scales you have studied so far: 5 4 3 2 1 - 3 2 1 ascending; 1 2 3 - 1 2 3 4 5 descending.

Play slowly and carefully!

Cross 3 over 1

Pass 1 under 3

mf

To play the F MAJOR SCALE with the RH, the 5th finger is not used! The fingers fall in the following groups: 1 2 3 4 - 1 2 3 4 ascending; 4 3 2 1 - 4 3 2 1 descending.

Play slowly and carefully!

Pass 1 under 4

Cross 4 over 1

The F Major Scale in Contrary Motion

Play the hands separately at first, then together.

Begin slowly and gradually increase speed. Play several times daily.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

mf

Casey Jones

KEY OF F MAJOR
Key signature: 1 flat (B♭)

Moderato

5 1 2 1 3
1 5 2 1 2 5 1

Sheet music for the first system. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B♭), common time. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff has eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 1, 2, 1, 3 in the first measure; 1, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 1 in the second measure.

1 3 1 2 1
1 2 1

Sheet music for the second system. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B♭), common time. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff has eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 3 in the first measure; 1, 2, 1 in the second measure.

1 3 1 2 1
1 2 1

Sheet music for the third system. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B♭), common time. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff has eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 3 in the first measure; 1, 2, 1 in the second measure.

3 1 3 1 2 1
1 2 1

Sheet music for the fourth system. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B♭), common time. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff has eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 3 in the first measure; 1, 3 in the second measure; 1, 2, 1 in the third measure.

* Eighth notes may be played unevenly, in long-short pairs.

The Primary Chords in F Major

Reviewing the F MAJOR SCALE, LH ascending.

KEY OF F MAJOR

Key signature: 1 flat (B♭)

A handwritten musical staff on a five-line staff system. It starts with a bass clef, followed by a flat sign indicating the key of F major. The staff shows the notes of the F major scale: F, G, A, B♭, C, D, E, F. Above the staff, the text "KEY OF F MAJOR" and "Key signature: 1 flat (B♭)" is written. Below the staff, the Roman numerals "I", "IV", and "V7" are placed under the corresponding chords: F (I), C (IV), and G (V7).

Primary Chords in F

A handwritten diagram on a five-line staff system. It shows three chords: I (F major, 1 3 5), IV (C major, 1 3 5), and V7 (G dominant 7th, 1 3 5 7). The chords are labeled "I", "IV", and "V7" below them. The diagram uses circles and numbers to indicate fingerings: 1, 3, 5 for each chord.

F Major Chord Progression

Play several times.

A handwritten diagram on a five-line staff system. It shows a repeating sequence of chords: I (F major, 1 3 5), IV (C major, 1 3 5), I (F major, 1 3 5), V7 (G dominant 7th, 1 3 5 7), and I (F major, 1 3 5). The chords are labeled "I", "IV", "I", "V7", and "I" below them. The diagram uses circles and numbers to indicate fingerings: 1, 3, 5 for each chord.

BLOCK CHORDS

Play.

A handwritten diagram on a five-line staff system. It shows a sequence of chords: I (F major, 1 3 5), IV (C major, 1 3 5), V7 (G dominant 7th, 1 3 5 7), I (F major, 1 3 5), IV (C major, 1 3 5), and V7 (G dominant 7th, 1 3 5 7). The chords are labeled "I", "IV", "V7", "I", "IV", and "V7" below them. The diagram uses circles and numbers to indicate fingerings: 1, 3, 5 for each chord.

BROKEN CHORDS

Play.

A handwritten diagram on a five-line staff system. It shows a sequence of chords: I (F major, 3 5 1), IV (C major, 3 5 1), V7 (G dominant 7th, 3 5 1), I (F major, 1 3 5), IV (C major, 1 3 5), and V7 (G dominant 7th, 1 3 5 7). The chords are labeled "I", "IV", "V7", "I", "IV", and "V7" below them. The diagram uses circles and numbers to indicate fingerings: 3 5 1 for the first three chords, and 1 3 5 for the last three chords.

A Day in Vienna

Moderate waltz tempo

A handwritten musical staff on a five-line staff system. It is set in 3/4 time with a moderate waltz tempo. The staff shows a sequence of chords: I (F major, 3 5 1), IV (C major, 1 3 5), V7 (G dominant 7th, 1 3 5 7), I (F major, 1 3 5), IV (C major, 1 3 5), and V7 (G dominant 7th, 1 3 5 7). The chords are labeled "I", "IV", "V7", "I", "IV", and "V7" below them. The diagram uses circles and numbers to indicate fingerings: 3 5 1 for the first three chords, and 1 3 5 for the last three chords. The music is marked "mf".

Wid for
my students (3/21)

EXTENDED POSITION*

mp

f

p

*EXTENDED POSITION: A white key is skipped between the 1st & 2nd fingers, and also between the 2nd & 3rd fingers. Two white keys are skipped between the 3rd & 5th fingers.

Minor Scales

Every MAJOR KEY has a RELATIVE MINOR KEY that has the same KEY SIGNATURE. The RELATIVE MINOR begins on the 6th TONE of the MAJOR SCALE.

Because the keys of C MAJOR & A MINOR have the same KEY SIGNATURE (no #'s, no b's), they are RELATIVES.

The Key of A Minor (Relative of C Major)

There are 3 KINDS of minor scales: the NATURAL, the HARMONIC, & the MELODIC.

Practice each of the following scales, first with the RH, as written, then with the LH, 2 octaves lower than written.

1. THE NATURAL MINOR SCALE

This scale uses *only* the tones of the relative major scale.

2. THE HARMONIC MINOR SCALE

The 7th tone is raised one half step,
ASCENDING & DESCENDING.

3. THE MELODIC MINOR SCALE

In the ASCENDING SCALE, the 6th (F) & 7th (G) tones are raised one half step.
The DESCENDING scale is the same as the natural minor.*

The HARMONIC minor is the most frequently used of the 3 minor scales.

The A Harmonic Minor Scale in Contrary Motion

Play several times daily!

The A NATURAL MINOR and MELODIC MINOR SCALES may also be played in contrary motion by following the rules given on the preceding page.

Enchanted City

KEY OF A MINOR

Key signature: no #'s, no b's

Andante moderato
2nd & 3rd time 8va

More about 3rds

Some of the 3rds you have been playing are MAJOR 3rds, and some are MINOR (smaller) 3rds.

MAJOR 3rd $= 4 \text{ half steps}$	MINOR 3rd $= 3 \text{ half steps}$
----------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

Any MAJOR 3rd may be changed to a MINOR 3rd by lowering the upper note ONE HALF STEP!

Play the following 3rds with RH 1 3. Say "Major 3rd, Minor 3rd" as you play each pair.

Major 3rd, Minor 3rd, Major 3rd, Minor 3rd, etc.

Repeat the above ONE OCTAVE LOWER, using LH 5 3.

More about 5ths

All of the 5ths you have played so far are PERFECT 5ths.

PERFECT 5th $= 7 \text{ half steps}$

Play the following 5ths with RH 1 5. Say "Perfect 5th" as you play each one.

Perfect 5th, Perfect 5th, etc.

Repeat the above ONE OCTAVE LOWER, using LH 5 1.

Why must the F be made SHARP to play a perfect 5th above B?

KEY OF C MAJOR
Key signature: no #'s, no b's

Make Up Your Mind!

Andante moderato

**1*

mf

Make up your mind!
Is it ma-jor?
Make up your mind!
Is it mi-nor?

Ma-jor is fine!
It's O. K. to play with a ma-jor 3rd,
or a mi-nor 3rd.

2. *To next strain* 3. *ritard.*

play in a ma-jor key,
or a mi-nor key.
say, "Play it ei-ther way!" *p*
Fine

KEY OF A MINOR
(relative of C MAJOR)

E-ven when heard
in the mi-nor,
A ma-jor 3rd
may be fin-er!

Give us the word,
Is the mi-nor
Quite so su-per-la-tive?
Is it rel-a-tive?

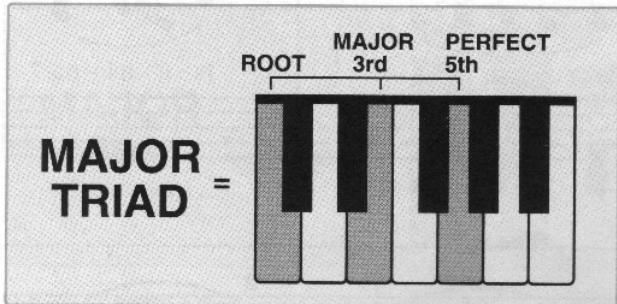
*The pairs of eighth notes may be played a bit unevenly (long-short).

**When playing *D.C. al Fine*, omit the 1st and 2nd endings—play only the 3rd ending.

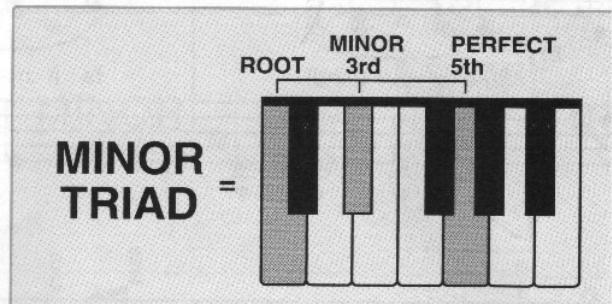
*D.C. al Fine***

More about Triads

MAJOR TRIADS consist of a ROOT, MAJOR 3rd, & PERFECT 5th.

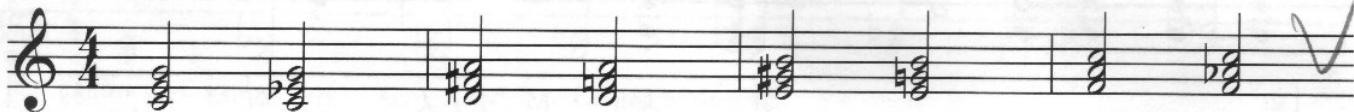


MINOR TRIADS consist of a ROOT, MINOR 3rd, & PERFECT 5th.



Any MAJOR triad may be changed to a MINOR triad by lowering the 3rd ONE HALF STEP!

Play the following triads with RH 1 3 5. Say "C major triad, C minor triad," etc., as you play each pair.



Repeat the above ONE OCTAVE LOWER, using LH 5 3 1.

The Major and the Minor

(A Bugle-Call Tune)

KEY OF C MAJOR
Key signature: no #'s, no b's

X 2/4/16

Allegro

Musical notation for the bugle call tune, featuring treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bass staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* and a tempo marking of *rel*.

Fine

KEY OF A MINOR
(relative of C MAJOR)

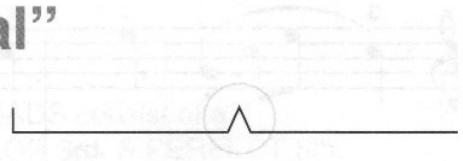
D.C. al Fine

What LH triad is used over and over in the first 4 lines of this piece?

What LH triad is used over and over in the last 2 lines?

Introducing “Overlapping Pedal”

The following sign is used to indicate **OVERLAPPING PEDAL**:



Practice the following exercises before playing *GREENSLEEVES*.

- Begin with the PEDAL DOWN.
- As you play each chord, let the pedal up and press it down again immediately. The pedal must come up exactly at the instant the notes come down, as if the pedal “comes up to meet the hand!”

PLAY

Pedal up Pedal down



At this point, the pedal **comes up**, and it goes down again immediately!

In the following line, pedal immediately after you play the first chord.

Which of the above triads are MAJOR triads? Which are MINOR triads?

Greensleeves

KEY OF A MINOR

Key signature: no #'s, no b's

Andante

The image shows a handwritten musical score consisting of five staves of music for a string instrument, likely cello or bass. The music is written in common time (indicated by 'C') and uses a treble clef for the top two staves and a bass clef for the bottom two staves. The fifth staff is a continuation of the bass clef staff. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and bowing is marked with horizontal lines and dots below the notes. The first staff begins with a measure starting on the third finger, followed by measures starting on the fourth, second, and first fingers. The second staff starts with a measure on the second finger. The third staff starts with a measure on the third finger, followed by measures on the first and second fingers. The fourth staff starts with a measure on the fourth finger. The fifth staff continues the bass line, starting with a measure on the first finger.

*FINGER SUBSTITUTION: While holding the note down with 1, change to 3 on the 2nd beat.

Fandango



The FANDANGO is a lively Spanish dance with 3 beats per measure. It is usually based on this chord progression:

KEY OF A MINOR
Key signature: no #'s, no b's

With

Allegro

p

crescendo

2nd time only

To next strain

ff

8va

Fine

2nd time 8va

p

mf-p
legato

Sheet music for Fandango, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings like *p*, *crescendo*, *ff*, and *8va*. There are also performance instructions like *With*, *2nd time only*, *To next strain*, and *Fine*. The bottom staff has a tempo marking of *2nd time 8va* and a dynamic marking of *mf-p* with *legato*.

2
1

5
3

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, with the instruction "2nd time 8va" at the beginning. The first note has a dynamic of "p" and a "2" above it. The bottom staff is in bass clef, with the dynamic "mf-pp". Both staves feature a continuous eighth-note pattern across six measures, connected by a single long horizontal brace.

2nd time 8va

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measures 11 through 15 are shown, each consisting of four measures. Measure 11 starts with a single note in the treble staff, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff. Measure 12 begins with a eighth-note in the treble staff, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff. Measure 13 starts with a single note in the treble staff, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff. Measure 14 begins with a eighth-note in the treble staff, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff. Measure 15 starts with a single note in the treble staff, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff.

D.C. al Fine

The Primary Triads in Minor Keys

To find the primary triads in a MINOR KEY, the HARMONIC MINOR SCALE is used.

In the A HARMONIC MINOR SCALE, the 7th note (G) is made SHARP, as an ACCIDENTAL.

Small (lower case) Roman numerals are used for minor triads (**i**),
large (upper case) Roman numerals for major triads (**V**).

A MINOR D MINOR E MAJOR

Notice that the **i** & **iv** chords are MINOR TRIADS. The **V** chord is a MAJOR TRIAD.
This is true in all minor keys!

To make the chord progressions easier to play and sound better,
the **iv** and **V** chords may be played in other positions by moving
one or more of the higher chord tones down an octave.

The **i** chord is
played in
ROOT POSITION:

The top note of the
iv chord is moved
down an octave:

The 2 top notes of the
V chord are moved
down an octave:

When a triad is not in root position, the ROOT is
ALWAYS the *upper note* of the interval of a 4th!

The Primary Triads in A Minor

Play several times.

These are the same chords, one octave higher
than the previous measures:

Go Down, Moses

Write the Roman numerals (i, iv, V) under the chords before you play.

KEY OF A MINOR

Key signature: no #'s, no b's

Adagio moderato

When Is - rael was in E-gypt's land,

Let my peo - ple go!

Op -

pressed so hard they could not stand,

Let my peo - ple go!

Go down,

Mos - es,

'Way down in E - gypt's land,

Tell old Pha - raoh,

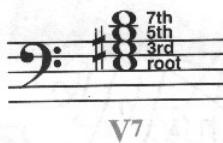
Let my peo - ple go.



The Primary Chords in A Minor

USING V7 INSTEAD OF V

Remember: The V7 chord is made by adding a 7th to the V triad.



To play the chord so it makes a smoother progression, omit the 5th, and move the 3rd & 7th down an octave.



When a 7th chord is not in root position, the ROOT is ALWAYS the *upper note* of the interval of a 2nd!

The 3 PRIMARY CHORDS are now i, iv & V7.

The same chords, one octave higher.

i iv V7 i iv V7
 A MINOR D MINOR E7 A MINOR D MINOR E7

A MINOR PROGRESSION with broken i, iv & V7 chords. Play several times.

KEY OF A MINOR
Key signature: no #'s, no b's

Andante moderato

*Intermezzo

Originally, music played between acts of an opera;
now often used as the title of a short, independent piece.

Musical score for the first section, featuring two staves (treble and bass) with six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Musical score for the second section, featuring two staves (treble and bass) with six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Musical score for the third section, featuring two staves (treble and bass) with six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Fine

KEY OF C MAJOR
(relative of A MINOR)

Allegro

2nd time both hands 8va

Musical score for the Allegro section, 2nd time through. It shows two staves (treble and bass) with six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Musical score for the final section, featuring two staves (treble and bass) with six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

D.C. al Fine

**Meno mosso* means "less quickly." Play the last line considerably slower than the line before.

The Key of D Minor (Relative of F Major)

D MINOR is the relative of **F MAJOR**.

Both keys have the same key signature (1 flat, B \flat).

REMEMBER: The RELATIVE MINOR begins on the 6th tone of the MAJOR SCALE.

Practice each of the following scales, first with the RH, as written,
then with the LH, 2 octaves lower than written.

1. **THE NATURAL MINOR SCALE:** Use the same tones as the relative major scale.

2. **THE HARMONIC MINOR SCALE:** 7th (C) raised one half step, ASCENDING & DESCENDING.

3. **THE MELODIC MINOR SCALE:** 6th (B \flat) & 7th (C) raised one half step (to B \sharp & C \sharp) ASCENDING;
descends like natural minor.

The D Harmonic Minor Scale in Contrary Motion

Play several times daily!

The D NATURAL MINOR and MELODIC MINOR scales may also be played in contrary motion.

Scarborough Fair



KEY OF D MINOR
Key signature: 1 flat (B♭)

Andante moderato

2nd time 8va

Are you goin' to Scar - bor-ough

1 5 2

p

5 3 1 5 3 1

mp

5 3 1

fair? Pars-ley, sage, rose - mar - y and thyme.

Re -

5

2 4

5 2 1

mf

mem - ber me to one who lives there.

She was

1 5

3 2

2

p

once a true love of mine.

1 2 3

8va -----

5

1

ritard.

pp

The Primary Chords in D Minor

Reviewing the D MINOR SCALE, LH ascending.

KEY OF D MINOR
Key signature: 1 flat (B \flat)

D MINOR G MINOR A7

The following positions are often used for smooth progressions:

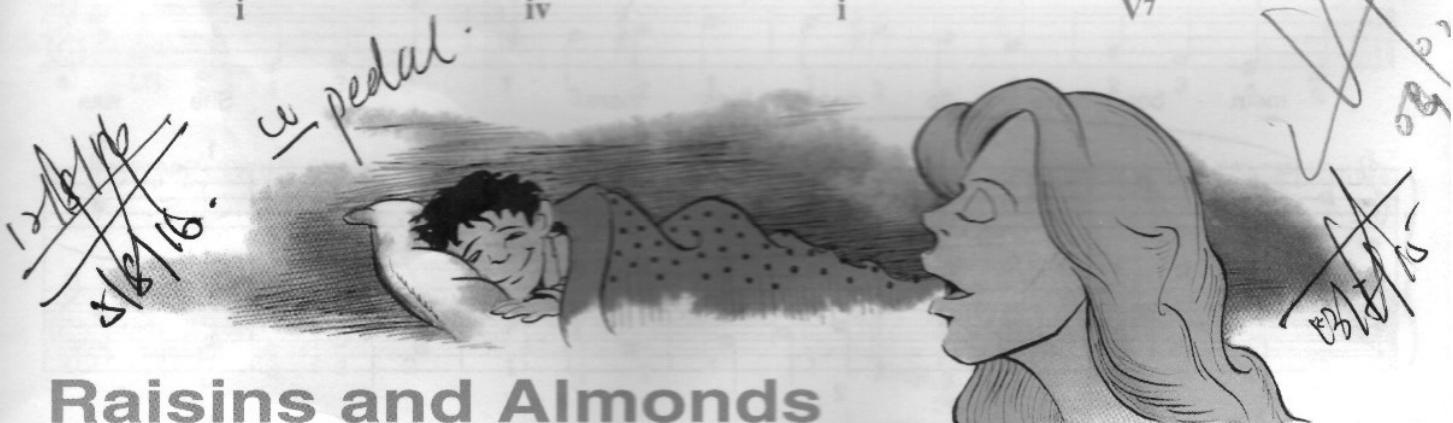
D Minor Chord Progression. Play several times.

A musical staff in bass clef and common time. It features three chords: D minor (B, G, B), G minor (E, B, E), and A7 (E, G, B, D). The chords are labeled below the staff as "D MINOR", "G MINOR", and "A7".

A musical staff in G major (B-flat bass clef) with a common time signature. It shows five chords: i (G major), iv (C major), i (G major), V7 (D7), and i (G major). The first three chords are in first inversion, while the V7 and the final chord are in root position. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1-3-2 for the first three chords, and 1-3-2-1 for the V7 and the final chord. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D MINOR PROGRESSION with broken i, iv & V⁷ chords. Play several times.

Handwritten musical score for bass clef, 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff shows a bass line with fingerings: 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1. The second staff shows a bass line with fingerings: 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1. Below the first staff, the Roman numeral "iv" is written under the 5th note. Below the second staff, the Roman numeral "V7" is written under the 5th note. A vertical line connects the 5th note of the first staff to the 5th note of the second staff.



Raisins and Almonds

Allegro moderato

When I was a tiny sleep-y - head, Ma - ma

gent - ly would tuck me in - to bed,
 And

sing of rais - ins and al -monds,
 And the
 5 2 1

sweet years to be,
 Sweet as rais - ins and

al -monds, Oh, that dear mem - o - ry!

P 1 2 1 Oh, that dear mem - o - ry!

A New Time Signature

3/**8** means 3 beats to each measure.
an **eighth note** gets one beat.



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

= EIGHTH note (or REST)
Count "1"

3/**8**

Count: 1 2 3 etc.

= QUARTER note (or REST)
Count "1-2"

3/**8**

Count: 1 2 3 etc.

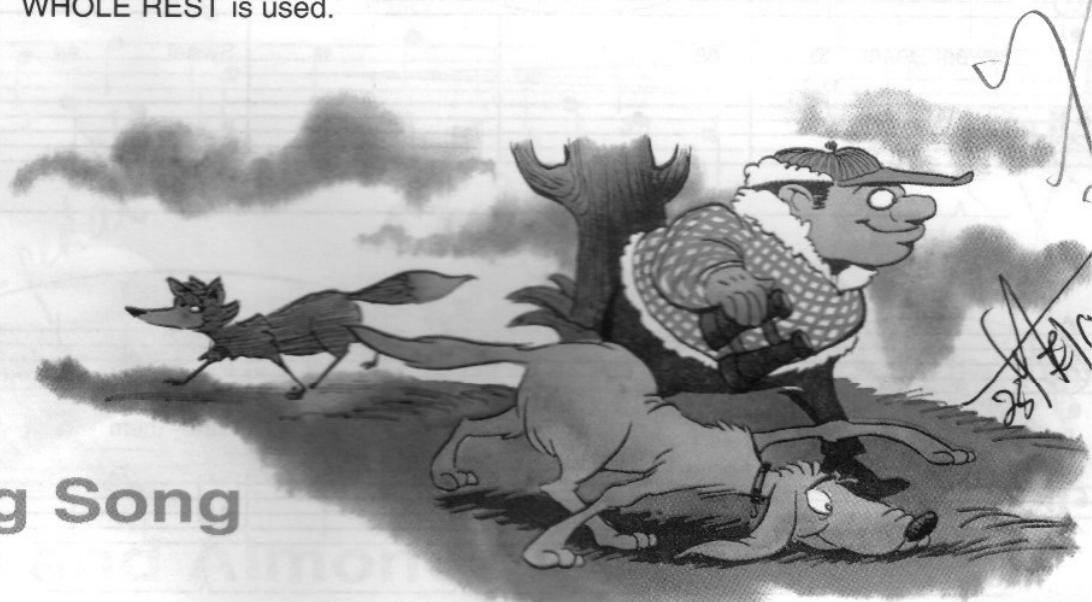
= DOTTED QUARTER note
Count "1-2-3"
For a WHOLE measure of silence,
a WHOLE REST is used.

3/**8**

Count: 1 2 3 etc.

~~20/8/16~~
~~20/8/16~~

Hunting Song



Allegro moderato

* Tan - ti - vy, tan - ti - vy, tan - ti - vy,

A - hunt - ing

RH 4 3

* A hunting call, imitating the sound of a horn.

we will go! Tan - ti - vy, tan - ti - vy, tan -

ti - vy, A - hunt - ing we will go!

2nd time ritardando

Fine

A - hunt - ing we will go, A - hunt - ing

f-pp

we will go, A - hunt - ing we will

A - hunt - ing we will go!

RH 4, LH 2

D.C. al Fine

A New Time Signature

**6
8** means 6 beats to each measure.
an **eighth note** gets one beat.

 = EIGHTH note (or  REST)
Count "1"

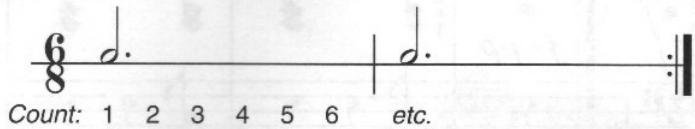
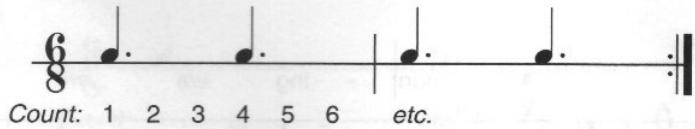
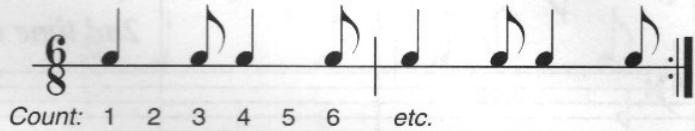
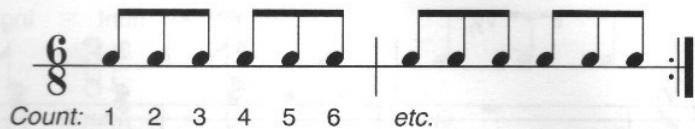
 = QUARTER note (or  REST)
Count "1-2"

 = DOTTED QUARTER note
(or   RESTS)
Count "1-2-3"

 = DOTTED HALF note
Count "1-2-3-4-5-6"
For a WHOLE measure of silence,
a  WHOLE REST is used.



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



La Raspa

A Mexican Stamping Dance

Allegro

*2nd time accelerando poco a poco al fine**



* Accelerando means "gradually faster." Poco a poco means "little by little."

Accelerando poco a poco al fine means "gradually faster little by little to the end."

1. To next strain 2. (Fine)

Fine

*sf or sfz = sforzando, Italian for "forcing." It means to play louder on one note or chord; in this case, it applies to the note above sf and the chord below it.

Scherzo

Respectfully dedicated to the world-renowned concert pianist, Vladimir Horowitz.

KEY OF D MINOR
Key signature: 1 flat (B \flat)

Andante moderato

1 3 5 1 2 1

mf Much to my sor - row it's Vlad - i - mir Hor - o - witz Who plays pi - an - o much
 1 3 5 1 2 5 1 2 5

bet - ter than I, *pp* And pi - an - is - si - mo, *ff* al - so for - tis - si - mo,

KEY OF F MAJOR
(relative of D MINOR)

Allegro

1 2 1 1 3 5 5 3 1

I can't be - lieve how his fin - gers can fly! LH / 3 If I just had a mere
 1 3 5 1 2 5 1 2 5

por - tion of Vlad - i - mir Hor - o - witz' tal - ent, I'd prac - tice all day!

KEY OF D MINOR

5 3 1

p I've a sus - pi - cion it's more than am - bi - tion, it's how man - y D. C. al

1 3 5

Fi - ne's you play. LH *mf* May - be to - mor - row it's Vlad - i - mir Hor - o - witz

accelerando poco a poco al fine

Both hands 8va -----

2 1

who'll be ap - plaud - ing the mu - sic I play. *Pres - to, pres - sis - si - mo.

(Both hands 8va) -----

2 1

***Brav - o, brav - is - si - mo! I'm get - ting bet - ter and bet - ter each day!

LH 3

*Presto Italian for "fast." This tempo mark means "faster than *allegro*."The word *prestissimo* means "very fast." It usually means "as fast as possible."

**Bravo, bravissimo! These Italian words are often shouted by audiences of virtuoso performers. They can't be exactly translated, but they mean something like "Marvelous, VERY marvelous!"