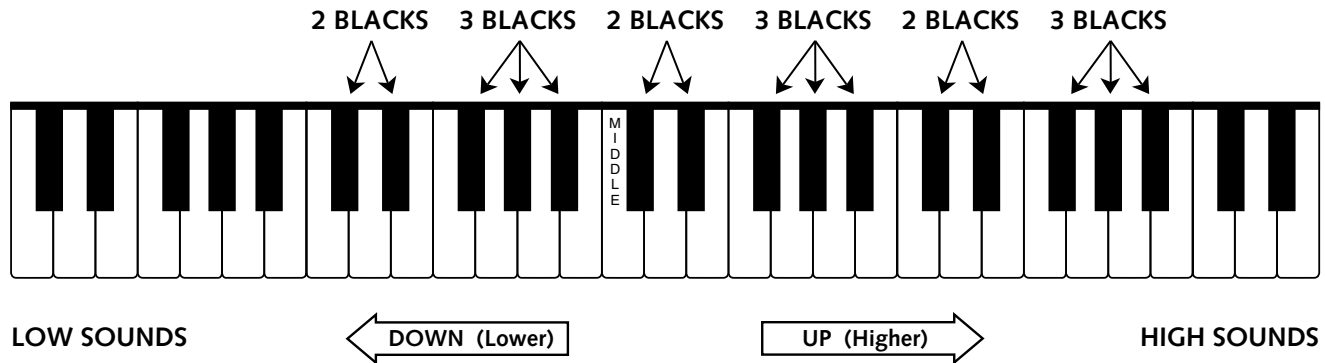
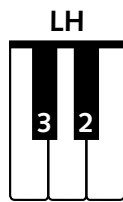


The Keyboard

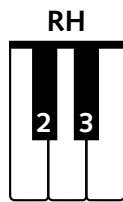
The keyboard has white keys and black keys. The black keys are in groups of twos and threes. On the keyboard, down is to the left, and up is to the right. As you move left, the tones sound lower. As you move right, the tones sound higher.



Two-Black-Key Groups



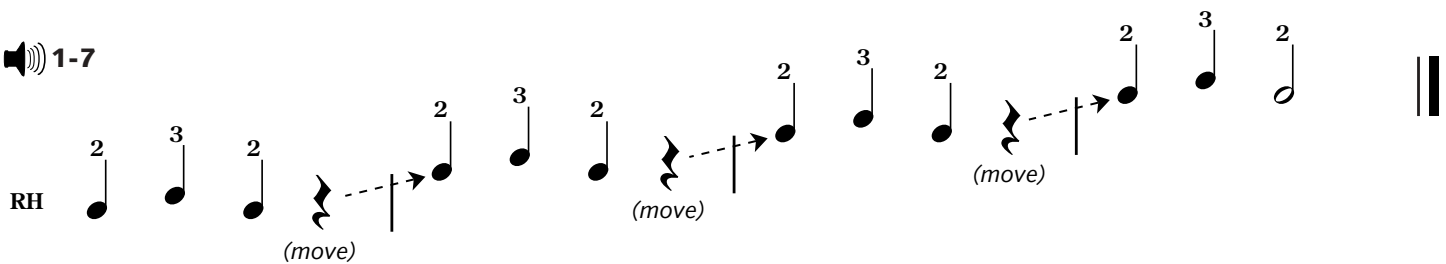
1. Using LH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going down the keyboard (both keys at once).



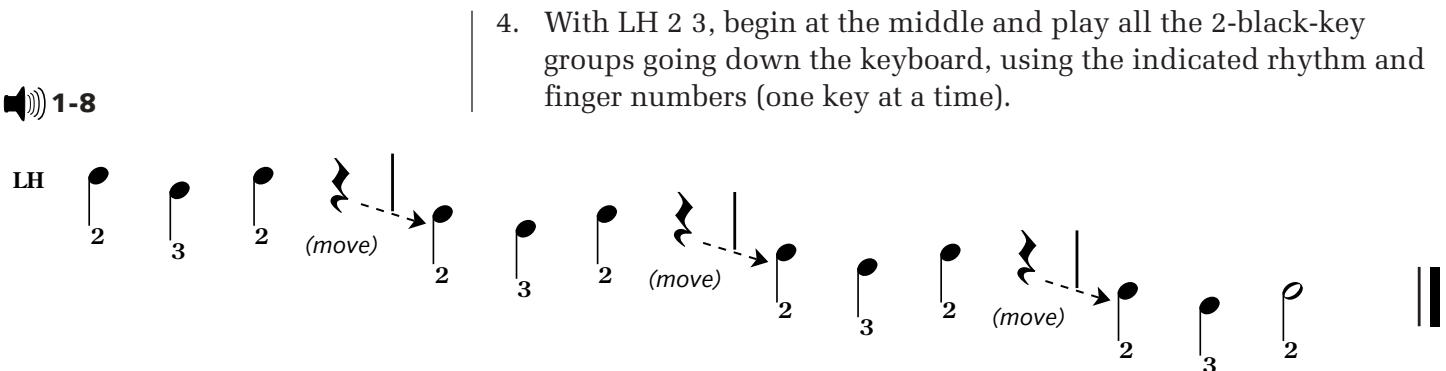
2. Using RH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going up the keyboard (both keys at once).

3. With RH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going up the keyboard, using the indicated rhythm and finger numbers (one key at a time).

1-7



1-8



4. With LH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going down the keyboard, using the indicated rhythm and finger numbers (one key at a time).

Black-Key Improvisation

Improvise an 8-measure melody using the given black-key position as the teacher plays each accompaniment. Listen to the 4-measure introduction to establish the tempo, mood and style before beginning the melody. You can use the suggested rhythm for your improvisation or create your own rhythm to complement the accompaniment.

1-11

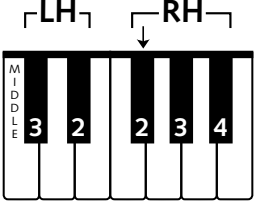
TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Lively (♩=132)
Introduction

mf

with pedal

Student improvisation begins:



7

1-12

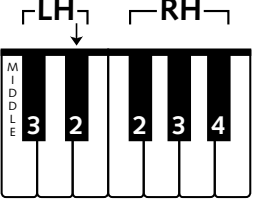
TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Andante (♩=104)
Introduction

mf

with pedal

Student improvisation begins:



7

rit.

Solo Repertoire

First ending ($\overline{1.}$): play first time only.

Second ending ($\overline{2.}$): play second time only.

Repeat sign ($\|$): repeat from the beginning.

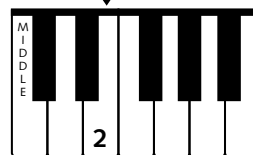
Before playing:

- Map the piece using the first ending, repeat sign and second ending.
- Find measures that are alike and similar.
- Tap the rhythm of the piece with the correct fingers.

While playing:

- Keep a steady beat.
- Observe the dynamic markings and fingerings.

starting key: **RH**



Kenon D. Renfrow

SUMMER NIGHT

1-18

Flowing (♩=96)

RH 2

mf *p* *mf*

6

f *f*

TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Flowing (♩=96)

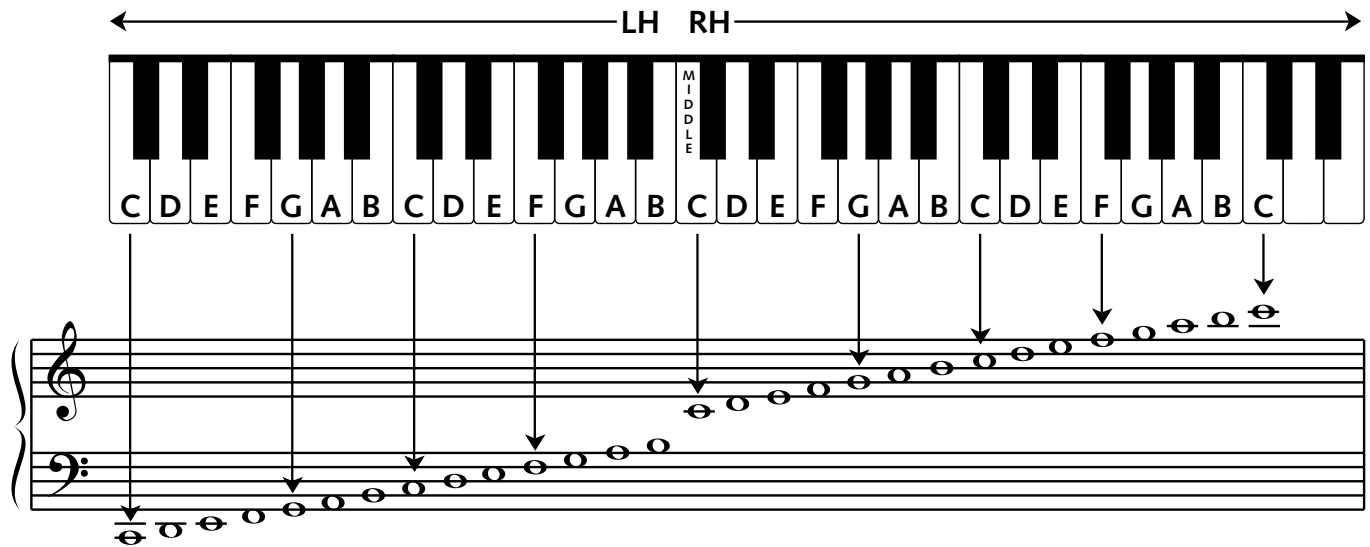
mp *pp* *mp* *mf* *mf* *rit.*

with pedal 2 3 1 3 4 1 2

The Grand Staff

The bass staff and the treble staff are joined together by a **brace** to make the **grand staff**. A **leger line** is used between the two staves for middle C. Leger lines are also used above and below the grand staff to extend its range.

The notes with arrows are landmarks or guideposts. Learn to identify and find them quickly on the keyboard, as they assist in reading the notes surrounding them.



Time Signatures

Music has numbers at the beginning called a **time signature**.

$\frac{4}{4}$ means 4 beats to each measure.

$\frac{4}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE** \bullet gets 1 beat.

$\frac{3}{4}$ means 3 beats to each measure.

$\frac{3}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE** \bullet gets 1 beat.


C = common time or $\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{2}{4}$ means 2 beats to each measure.


$\frac{2}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE** \bullet gets 1 beat.

Naming Notes and Playing Melodic Patterns


In the first column, write the name of the note on the line below it. Then play and say the note names for the patterns in the other columns.

1. 





2. 

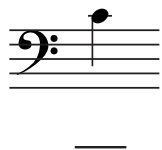


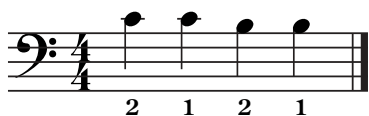


3. 




4. 

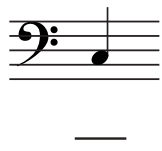



5. 

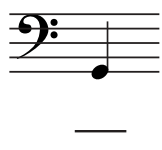



6. 




7. 
















8. 




4. Write the numbers from column A in the appropriate blanks in column B to match each item with its best description.

Column A

Column B

1. Quarter note 	_____ Moderately loud
2. Half note 	_____ Play next key to the right
3. Dotted half note 	_____ Distance from any key to the very next key
4. Whole note 	_____ Smoothly connected
5. Piano <i>p</i>	_____ Short
6. Mezzo forte <i>mf</i>	_____ Locates the G above the middle of the keyboard
7. Forte <i>f</i>	_____ 
8. Sharp sign 	_____ Locates the F below the middle of the keyboard
9. Flat sign 	_____ 2 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat
10. Natural sign 	_____ Loud
11. Half step	_____ 3 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat
12. Whole step	_____ Note receiving 3 counts
13. Treble clef sign 	_____ Note receiving 4 counts
14. Bass clef sign 	_____ Play next key to the left
15. Leger line	_____ 
16. $\frac{2}{4}$	_____ Note receiving 1 count
17. $\frac{3}{4}$	_____ 
18. $\frac{4}{4}$	_____ Note receiving 2 counts
19. C	_____ Equals two half steps
20. Legato	_____ Soft
21. Staccato	_____ Cancels a sharp or flat
22. Quarter rest	_____ Common time
23. Half rest	_____ Used to extend the range of the Grand Staff
24. Whole rest	_____ 4 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat

Solo Repertoire

Ritardando (rit. or ritard.) means gradually slowing.

Before playing:

- Write the name of each LH interval on the line.
- Are lines 1 and 3 in the RH alike or similar? Lines 2 and 4?
- Tap the rhythm of the piece with the correct fingers, hands separately.

While playing:

- Keep the LH softer than the RH.
- Be aware of the *crescendo*, *diminuendos* and *ritardando*.

MINIATURE WALTZ

1-31

E. L. Lancaster
Kenon D. Renfrow

Moderato

