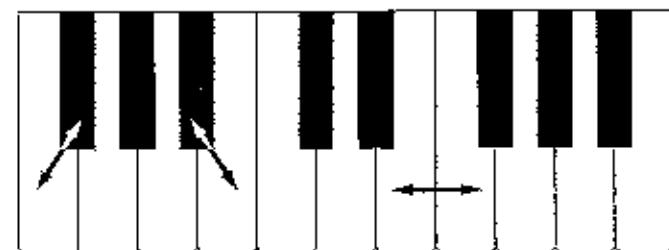


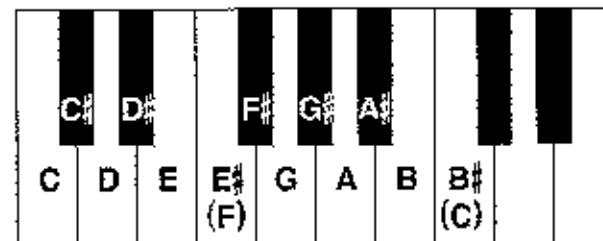
The Sharp

A **half step** is from one key to the very *closest* key.



- Play these **half steps** on the piano.
- Find and play several more half steps.

A **sharp** means to play the key that is a **half step HIGHER**.



Notice that
E# = F

Notice that
B# = C

- Play these keys on the keyboard while naming them aloud.
- Your teacher will call out the names of **sharp keys**.
Find and play each on the keyboard.

Guide Note Review

- Name, then play these Guide Notes.

- Name, then play these **sharped** Guide Notes.
Notice the sharp is written *in front* of the note and is on the same line or space.

Ex: C#



DISCOVERY With L.H. finger 2, play from *Bass C* to *Middle C* moving UP by **half steps**. Say the key names aloud.

Pep Rally

C Pentascale

First play hands alone.



With pep

1 on 7 3 4 5 1 4
mf

5 on 7 3 2 1 5 2

5 4 5 1 5 2

9 3 4 1 5 2 2

f

5 2 1 5 2

13 4 5 1 5 2 5 8va



Explore the range of the keyboard. Play the R.H. of *Pep Rally* in a HIGHER C Pentascale than written, while the L.H. plays in a LOWER C Pentascale.

The word **dynamics** comes from the Greek word for "power."

In music, *dynamics* mean the “louds and softs” of the sound.

p, *mp*, *mf*, and *f* are dynamic marks you have learned.

New Dynamic Marks

crescendo (*cresc.*) ————— play gradually louder
(pronounced kreh-SHEN-doh)

diminuendo (*dim.*) ————— play gradually softer
(pronounced di-min-u-EN-doh)

This symbol is also called *decrescendo* (day-kreh-SHEN-doh).



A sharp carries through an entire measure, but not past a bar line. (See *measure 3*.)

In a new measure, the sharp must be written again.

Go Down Moses

Slowly, soulfully

Spiritual arranged

arranged

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for Soprano (S) and the bottom staff is for Bass (B). The key signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The vocal parts are separated by a vertical bar line. The soprano part starts with a dynamic 'p' (piano). The lyrics are: 'When Israel was in Egypt's land,'. The bass part starts with a dynamic 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The lyrics are: '5 on ___?'. The vocal parts are connected by a curved line above them.

3
2

5

Let my peo - ple go.

f

Op - pressed so hard they

p

Teacher Duet: (Student plays *1 octave higher*)

R.H. L.H.

1 5 3 2 1

pp mf p

{

could not stand. *mf*

Let my peo - ple go. *f*

Go down, *mp* cresc.

}

{

Mo - ses, *B:*

way down in *f* *B:*

E - gypt's land. *B:*

2 4 2

}

13

{

Tell old *mf* *B:*

Pha - raoh, *p* *B:*

Let my peo - ple go. *f* *p* *B:*

}

DISCOVERYFind a measure where only *one* sharp note is played.Find three measures where *two* sharp notes are played.

9 1

p cresc.

mf

{

13

mp

pp

mf *3*

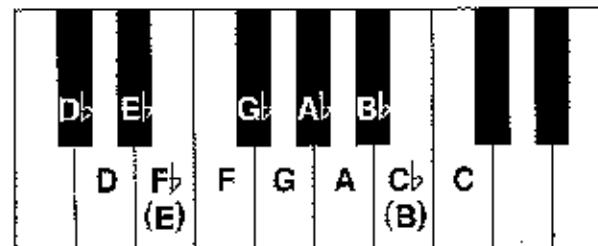
p

{

The Flat

Notice that
F_b = E

Notice that
C_b = B



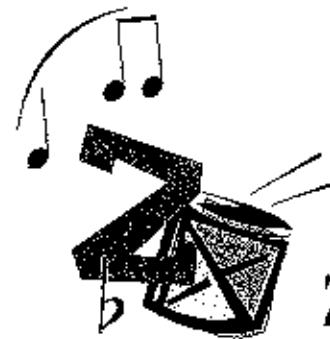
A **flat** means to play the key that is a **half step LOWER**.

- Play these keys on the keyboard while naming them aloud.
- Your teacher will call out the names of **flat keys**. Find and play each on the keyboard.

A flat carries through an entire measure, but not past a bar line.

In a new measure, the flat must be written again.

still Eb



Zum Gali Gali

Israeli Folk Song
arranged

With energy

1 on __?

3 (still flat)

Zum gali gali

ga - li.

1 on __?

5 on __?

Teacher Duet: (Student plays 1 octave higher)

R.H.

L.H. *mf*

1 5 9 10 13 17 21 25

cresc.

Zum ga - li, ga - li, ga - li. Zum ga - li, ga - li.

9

mp

1 3 5 4 3 6

2 3

13

4

2

17

f Zum ga - li, ga - li, ga - li. Zum ga - li, ga - li.

21

Zum ga - li, ga - li, ga - li. Zum! Zum! Zum!

2 1
5

The Natural

A natural cancels a sharp or a flat.
A natural is always a white key.



A musical staff in G clef and common time. It features three notes: a quarter note with a vertical stroke (fingering 3), a eighth note with a vertical stroke (fingering 1), and another eighth note with a vertical stroke (fingering 3).

Sometimes a natural is written as a reminder to play a white key in a new measure. (See *measure 4*.)

Sugarfoot Rag

Happily

5 on —?

mf

1 on —?

5

Teacher Duet: (Student plays *1 octave higher*)

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is labeled "R.H." and shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of music with various note values and rests. The bottom staff is labeled "L.H." and shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It also contains six measures of music. The music includes dynamic markings like "mf" and measure numbers 1 through 6. Measure 6 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a dotted half note in the bass, followed by a quarter note and a eighth note. The melody in the treble staff consists of a eighth note, a quarter note, and another eighth note. Measure 12 begins with a half note in the bass. The melody in the treble staff consists of a eighth note, a quarter note, and another eighth note. Measure 13 starts with a eighth note in the bass. The melody in the treble staff consists of a eighth note, a quarter note, and another eighth note. The dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is placed above the bass staff in measure 13.

Musical score page 13, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 2 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 3 starts with a forte dynamic.

the thumb

16

5

f

4

1

DISCOVERY



What interval is played by the R.H. in the last measure? _____

C Pentascale Warm-up

Hands Together



Tonic and Dominant

X **tonic**

C Pentascale

In the C pentascale and other scales you will learn:

- the 1st scale step is called the **tonic**
- the 5th scale step is called the **dominant**

Scale step: 1 2 3 4 5
tonic dominant

A piece will usually end on the tonic.

- Does *Two-Note Flight* end on the tonic?

Two-Note Flight

C Pentascale

rit. = *ritardando*

This means a gradual slowing of the music.
Ritardando is often shortened to *ritard.*, or *rit.*



Journey by Camel

C Pentascale

Moderately

1 on ___?

mf

s on
—?

5

1

5

9

p

13

mf

rit. ————— *p*

(1) 5 *8va ↓*



Put a check ✓ above the measures that use only **tonic** and **dominant** notes.

Teacher Duet: (Student plays as written)

1 5 13 8th throughout

9

Fine

D.C. al Fine

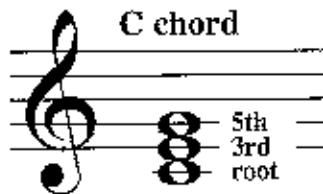
mp

The C Chord

Three or more tones played together form a *chord*.

The C chord is made of 3 tones
that build up in 3rds from C.

- C is the root
- E is the 3rd
- G is the 5th



R.H. 
Root - 3rd - 5th, root - 3rd - 5th, Play the C chord, 5th - 3rd - root.

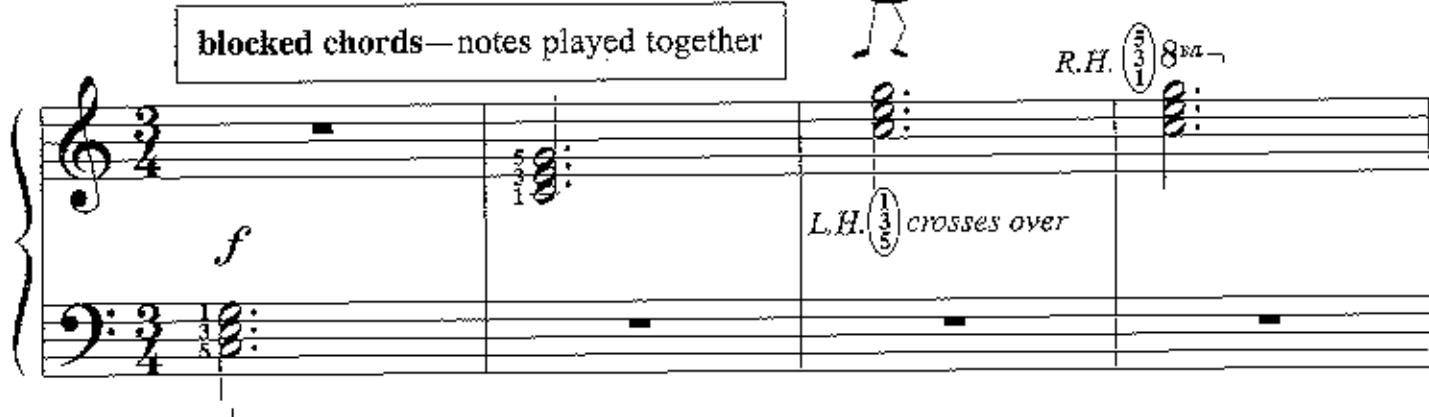
L.H. 
Root - 3rd - 5th, root - 3rd - 5th, Play the C chord, 5th - 3rd - root.

Smooth and steady



Chord Crossings

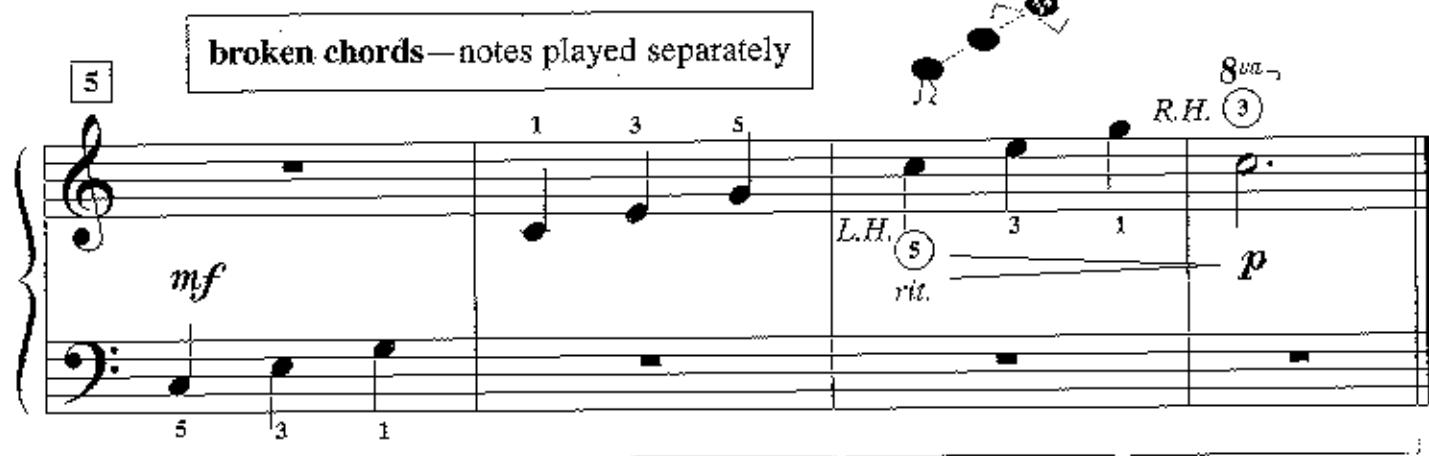
blocked chords—notes played together



R.H. (5 3 1) 8va-

L.H. (1 3 5) crosses over

broken chords—notes played separately



R.H. (3) 8va-

L.H. (5) rit.

p

NEW: The C chord is the **tonic chord** in the key of C because it is built on the tonic note.

It is commonly called the **I chord**.
(I is the Roman numeral for the number "1".)

Bass clef: 8
tonic note

Key of C: I

- Before playing this piece, write the Roman numeral **I** under each measure with a *blocked* or *broken* C chord.

Row, Row, Row Your Boat

C Pentascale

Traditional
arranged

Lively

1 3 5 3 5

Row, row, row your boat gently

mp

3 1 3 5 3 1 5

down the stream. Mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly,

L.H. over

mf

3 5 1 3 5 1 5

mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly, Life is but a dream.

p



Play *Row, Row, Row Your Boat* as a round with your teacher. The teacher plays 2 octaves *higher* than written and begins after the student plays 4 measures. Student and teacher play two times.

Form Chart:

The form of this piece is **A A B A**.

- Label the sections in your music.

Hint: Notice the repeat of section A.



I've Got Music

Moderate beat

1 on

1 on ?
I tell my hon - ey -
I love to sing it,
I don't have mon - ey,
to sway and swing it.

1 on __?

3 on __?

5 on __?

5 13

but I've got mu - sic down in my soul.
Yes, I've got mu - sic down in my soul.
1

Teacher Duet: (Student plays *1 octave higher*)

R.H.
L.H. 5 *mf*

13
17
21
25
29
mf
rit.

17

{

mp

I play mu - sic ev - ery sin - gle night,

8 8

21

{

'cause my key - board makes me feel all right.

4

25

{

f

My bod - y's sway - in', the blues I'm play - in'.

8 8

29

{

I've got that mu - sic down in my soul!

1 2 3 5



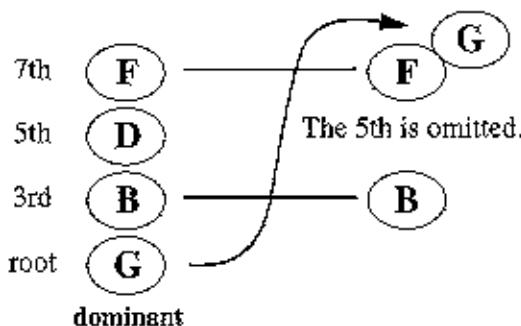
At the end of the **B section** (*measure 24*), does the L.H. play the tonic note or dominant note? _____

The V⁷ Chord in the Key of C

(pronounced "five-seven")

V is the Roman numeral for the number 5.

The V⁷ chord is a 4-note chord built up in 3rds from the dominant.



The notes of the V⁷ chord are often rearranged to form a **3-note chord**.

V⁷ for Left Hand

- First play a 5th in the C Pentascale.
- Move finger 5 a **half step lower** (B).
(This expands the interval to a 6th.)
- Add finger 2 (step 4) from the C pentascale.

Musical notation for the left hand V⁷ chord. It shows a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and two measures. The first measure shows a 5th (B) and a 2nd (F#). The second measure shows a 5th (B) and a 2nd (F#). Below the notation is the label 'V⁷'.

V⁷ for Right Hand

- First play a 5th in the C Pentascale.
- Move finger 1 a **half step lower** (B).
(This expands the interval to a 6th.)
- Add finger 4 (step 4) from the C pentascale.

Musical notation for the right hand V⁷ chord. It shows a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and two measures. The first measure shows a 5th (B) and a 2nd (F#). The second measure shows a 5th (B) and a 2nd (F#). Below the notation is the label 'V⁷'.

Melody and Harmony

The *melody* is the tune. *Harmony* refers to the notes or chords played with the melody.

- Practice this I and V⁷ harmony warm-up.

Musical notation for a harmonic warm-up. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with dynamics 'mf' and 'Steady'. It shows a sequence: I (two measures), V⁷ (two measures), I (two measures), V⁷ (two measures). The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with dynamics 'mf'. It shows a sequence: I (two measures), V⁷ (two measures), I (two measures). Fingerings are indicated: 1 3 over the first measure of the top staff, 1 2 over the second measure of the top staff, and 5 over the first measure of the bottom staff.

Harmony Sounds

(blocked chords)

Musical notation for blocked chords. It shows a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and three measures. The first measure shows a G major chord (G-B-D). The second measure shows a C major chord (C-E-G). The third measure shows a G major chord (G-B-D). Above the notation is the label 'C Pentascale'.

DISCOVERY Play a C pentascale up and down s-l-o-w-l-y with your R.H.

Harmonize each note by playing a I or V⁷ chord with your L.H.



Listen and let your ears guide you.

Trumpet Tune

C Pentascale



Jeremiah Clarke and Daniel Purcell
(1673-1707) and (c.1664-1717)
arranged

Dignified march

$\frac{5}{2}$ on $\underline{\underline{1}}$?

4

f

8 8

5 3 2 5

2

9

13

1

3

8 8



Analyze the harmony by writing I or V⁷ below each chord.

Teacher Duet: (Student plays 1 octave higher)

R.H. $\frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2}$

L.H. f with pedal

5

mf

9 5 3

13

Warm-up: Practice the L.H. alone for measures 3–5.



Amazing Grace

Words by John Newton
Early American melody
arranged

Gently moving

1 on __?

A maz ing grace, how

mp

1 on __?

3

sweet the sound that saved a

2 (extend thumb) (1) 2 2

5

wretch like me! I f

2 5 1

(1) 5

Teacher Duet: (Student plays 1 octave higher)

R.H.

L.H. *p* 5 2 5 2 5 2

(teacher pedals)

5

3

1 5 1 5 1 5 1

9

once was _____ lost, but

(lift)

4

13

now am _____ found; was blind but _____

mp

3 4

now I see. *rit.* L.H. $\frac{2}{4}$ over *p*

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{5}$

DISCOVERY



Where does the R.H. play a broken chord? measure _____

9

5 1

13

p 1 2 1 2 rit. *pp*