

John Thompson's Easiest Piano Course

PART FOUR

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Foreword

The primary purpose of PART FOUR is to allow the pupil opportunity to develop efficiency and fluency in the application of knowledge gained in the earlier books. For that reason, there are not many new demands made in a technical way. Several new Keys are introduced, namely, E Major, B Major, A Flat Major, D Flat Major and G Flat Major. The examples in the new Keys are purposely kept simple. Leger Lines between the staves are also presented with charts showing an easy way to recognize notes written on the added lines. The dotted crotchet is explained and examples given in Three-Four and Four-Four. There are also examples in which a change of fingers is required when playing repeated notes. This, of course, results in an extension of hand position and prepares the way for passing the Thumb under and the Hand over—a phase of technique taken up in Part Five. Simple, most elementary use of the Pedal is allowed in some of the later pieces and prepares the pupil for detailed study of the art of pedalling which is also taken up in Part Five.

In general, PART FOUR, except for the points outlined above, is mostly a book of review work. It should afford the pupil a chance to enjoy the fruits of his labour to date, and at the same time develop better pianism, musicianship and general musical understanding.

When this book is finished, the student will be ready for another advance in technique and the following book will contain material with more extended passage playing. Meantime, every effort should be made to play the examples in this book with the best possible artistry.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J" that loops around the first part of the name.

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Wrist Staccato

TEACHER'S NOTE: This number should be played with a bouncing wrist staccato. For development of the various Touches, assign John Thompson's HANON STUDIES, specially designed for use in this grade.



Allegretto

Dancing Raindrops

Handwritten musical score for "Dancing Raindrops" in 3/4 time, marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking.

System 1: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 3, 5, 4) and a quarter note (fingering 2). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 5, 3, 5) and a quarter note (fingering 2).

System 2: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 3, 5, 4) and a quarter note (fingering 2). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 5, 3, 4) and a quarter note (fingering 4).

System 3: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 3, 5, 4) and a quarter note (fingering 2). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 5, 3, 4) and a quarter note (fingering 4).

System 4: Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 3, 1, 3) and a quarter note (fingering 5). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (fingerings 5, 3, 5) and a quarter note (fingering 1). The piece ends with a final chord (fingerings 3, 5).

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Melody in the Left Hand

In this piece, the melody lies in the left hand.

Try to play it with your best singing tone while the right hand supplies a light, staccato accompaniment of familiar chord patterns, learned earlier in the Course.

At the Ball

Allegretto

The musical score for "At the Ball" is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of four systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The left hand plays a melodic line, and the right hand plays a light, staccato accompaniment of familiar chord patterns. The score includes fingerings and dynamics such as *mp*.

System 1: The left hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The right hand plays a staccato accompaniment of chords. Dynamics: *mp*. Fingerings: 2 (left hand), 4 (right hand).

System 2: The left hand starts with a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The right hand plays a staccato accompaniment of chords. Fingerings: 3 (left hand), 5 (right hand).

System 3: The left hand starts with a quarter note F#5, followed by a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The right hand plays a staccato accompaniment of chords. Fingerings: 4 (left hand), 1 (right hand).

System 4: The left hand starts with a quarter note B5, followed by a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The right hand plays a staccato accompaniment of chords. Fingerings: 5 (left hand), 1 (right hand).



Leger Lines

(Above the Bass Staff)

Leger Lines are little lines added above or below the staff upon which to write additional notes.

The Leger Lines above the Bass Staff are easy to read if it is remembered that all lines above Middle C are really Treble Lines, borrowed and brought down for use as Leger Lines.

Example:

Middle C

Middle C

Middle C

1st line of the Treble brought down to become E in the Bass.

2nd line of the Treble brought down to become G in the Bass.

C D E F G

C D E F G

These notes in Treble Clef——when transposed to Bass Clef——look like this on the music.

Writing Exercises

Write the letter-names under these notes, then transpose them to Treble Clef.

Transpose these notes to the Bass Clef, using Leger Lines.

Remember that all added lines above Middle C are borrowed from the Treble and brought down as Leger Lines.

Etude on Leger Lines

Moderato

The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The piece consists of four systems of music, each with a right-hand part (treble clef) and a left-hand part (bass clef). The right-hand part primarily uses ledger lines above middle C, which are borrowed from the treble clef. The left-hand part provides a rhythmic accompaniment using eighth notes. Fingerings (1-3) and dynamics (mp, mf) are indicated throughout the score.

System 1: Right hand has a whole rest, followed by a quarter note chord (G4, B4) and a quarter note chord (D5, F#4). Left hand has a half note chord (G2, B1) and a half note chord (D2, F#1). Dynamics: *mp*.

System 2: Right hand has a quarter note chord (G4, B4) and a quarter note chord (D5, F#4). Left hand has a half note chord (G2, B1) and a half note chord (D2, F#1). Dynamics: *mp*.

System 3: Right hand has a quarter note chord (G4, B4) and a quarter note chord (D5, F#4). Left hand has a half note chord (G2, B1) and a half note chord (D2, F#1). Dynamics: *mf*.

System 4: Right hand has a quarter note chord (G4, B4) and a quarter note chord (D5, F#4). Left hand has a half note chord (G2, B1) and a half note chord (D2, F#1). Dynamics: *mf*.

Dotted Crotchets

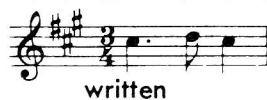
(In Three-Four)

You have already played dotted minims and learned how the dot adds an extra half value to each note so marked.

A dotted crotchet will be equal to one full count plus one half of the next count.

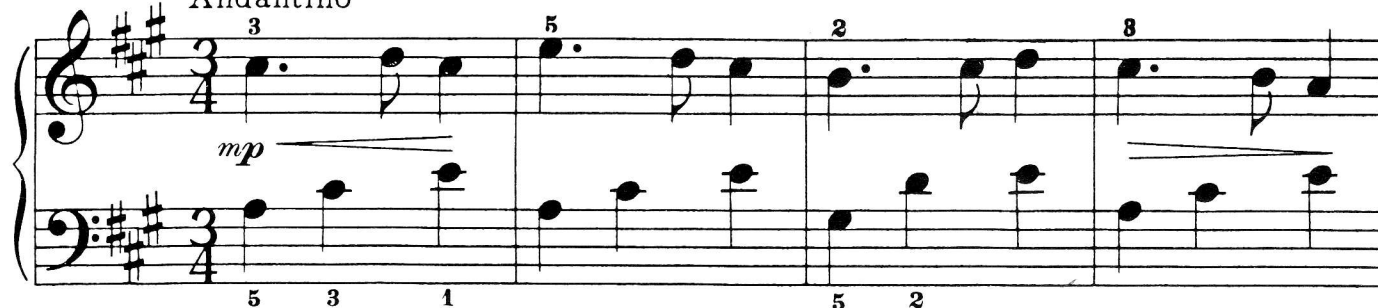
If you imagine a Tie connecting the full count to the next half count, it will be easy to play.

Example:



Song of the Brook

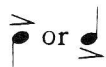
Andantino



Dotted Crotchets

(In Four-Four)

Apply extra emphasis or stress to all notes marked with the accent sign.



Puck

Played

The musical score for 'Puck' is written in 4/4 time and consists of four systems of piano and bass staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as dotted crotchets, accents (>), and fingerings (1-5). The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic and includes a 4-measure phrase in the piano staff and a 3-measure phrase in the bass staff. The second system continues with a 4-measure phrase in the piano staff and a 5-measure phrase in the bass staff. The third system features a 4-measure phrase in the piano staff and a 3-measure phrase in the bass staff. The fourth system concludes with a 4-measure phrase in the piano staff and a 5-measure phrase in the bass staff, ending with a forte (f) dynamic.

Leger Lines

(Below the Treble Staff)

The Leger Lines below the Treble Staff are easy to read if it is remembered that all lines below Middle C are really Bass Lines, borrowed and brought up for use as Leger Lines.

Example:

1st line of the Bass brought up to become A in the Treble.

2nd line of the Bass brought up to become F in the Treble.

These notes in Bass Clef — when transposed to Treble Clef — look like this on the music.

Writing Exercises

Write the letter-names over these notes, then transpose them to Bass Clef.

Transpose these notes to the Treble Clef, using Leger Lines.

Remember that all added lines below Middle C are Bass Lines, borrowed and used as Leger Lines in the Treble.

Etude on Leger Lines

Moderato

The musical score consists of four systems, each with a piano (left hand) and right-hand part. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'.

- System 1:** The piano part starts with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The right-hand part begins with a whole note chord on the treble staff, with the instruction *R.H. over* written below it. Fingering numbers 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated above the notes.
- System 2:** The piano part starts with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The right-hand part continues with a whole note chord. Fingering numbers 5, 4, 1, 2, 3 are indicated.
- System 3:** The piano part starts with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The right-hand part continues with a whole note chord. Fingering numbers 5, 4, 1, 3, 2 are indicated.
- System 4:** The piano part starts with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The right-hand part continues with a whole note chord. Fingering numbers 5, 4, 1, 5 are indicated.

Throughout the piece, the piano part uses the treble staff with ledger lines below Middle C, while the right-hand part uses the standard treble staff. The score includes various musical notations such as whole notes, half notes, and quarter notes, as well as dynamic markings and fingering numbers.

Finger Change on the Same Key

A change of fingers when a key is repeated, results automatically in a new Hand Position, thus increasing the number of keys lying within reach of the fingers.

Watch the fingering carefully in the following example.

From a Story Book

Moderato

mf

finger change

finger change

finger change

The musical score is for a piece titled "From a Story Book" in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It is marked "Moderato" and "mf". The score is written for piano and treble clef. It features several fingerings and "finger change" annotations. The first system includes a tempo marking "Moderato" and a dynamic marking "mf". The second system includes a "finger change" annotation. The third system includes a "finger change" annotation. The fourth system includes a "finger change" annotation. The score is divided into four systems, each with a piano and treble staff. The first system has a tempo marking "Moderato" and a dynamic marking "mf". The second system has a "finger change" annotation. The third system has a "finger change" annotation. The fourth system has a "finger change" annotation. The score is divided into four systems, each with a piano and treble staff. The first system has a tempo marking "Moderato" and a dynamic marking "mf". The second system has a "finger change" annotation. The third system has a "finger change" annotation. The fourth system has a "finger change" annotation.



Comin' 'Round the Mountain

Lively

Southern Mountain Song

She'll be com - in' round the moun - tain when she comes,

— She'll be com - in' round the moun-tain, when she comes;

— She'll be com - in' like the dick - ens with a noise to scare the

chick-ens, She'll be com - in' round the moun-tain when she comes.

Watch carefully for the finger changes in the above example.

Work Sheet

New Key — E Major

E MAJOR has four sharps — F# C# G# D#.

Write the E Major Scale, using accidentals as necessary to preserve the scale pattern.

Remember that semitones occur only between the 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th degrees of the scale. All others are whole tones.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

semitone semitone

The E Major Signature looks like this.

Copy it here.

Write the E Major Triad in this form:

Root Position 1st Inversion 2nd Inversion

Root Position 1st Inversion 2nd Inversion

Five-Finger Drill in E Major



Cotton-pickin' Fingers

Allegro

First system of musical notation for "Cotton-pickin' Fingers". The piece is in E Major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. The tempo is Allegro. The first system consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a melodic line marked *mf* (mezzo-forte), featuring slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3). The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, also marked with fingerings (1, 3, 5).

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 4, 1, 2). The bass staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and the word "Fine".

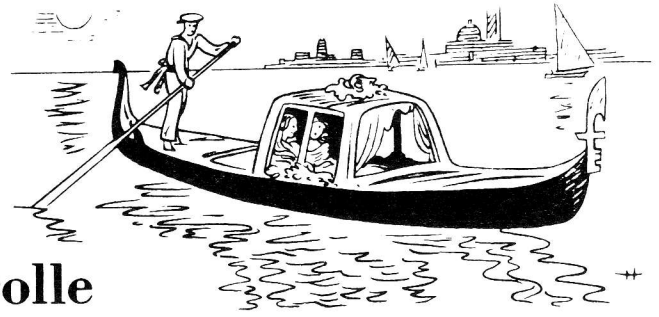
Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a more complex melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 1, 3, 2, 5, 3). The bass staff continues the accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 5). The bass staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a *D.S. al Fine* (Da Capo al Fine) instruction.

Be sure to make a distinction between the slurred groups and staccato notes in this piece.

Two and Three-note Slurs

Be sure to observe the Two and Three-note slurs. When they are played correctly, they will imitate the rocking motion of a Gondola as it glides over the waters of a Venetian canal.



Barcarolle

Moderato

from "The Tales of Hoffmann"

J. Offenbach

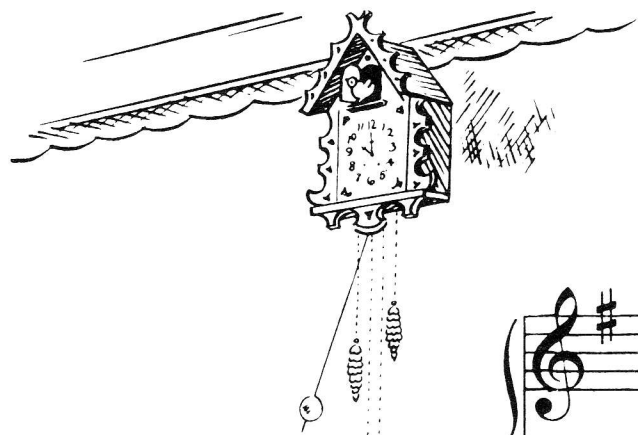
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing triplets. The piece ends with a "Fine" marking. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the staff, aligned with the notes.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is a simple, repetitive tune. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The accompaniment is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into four measures, each with a measure number (1, 2, 3, 4) above the treble staff. The first measure of the melody is marked with a '1' above the note, and the second measure is marked with a '2' above the note. The third measure is marked with a '3' above the note, and the fourth measure is marked with a '2' above the note. The bass staff has measure numbers 1, 5, 1, and 5 below the first four measures, respectively.

D.C. al Fine

The musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes with various slurs and ties. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes, often beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C. al Fine'.

Short and Long Slurs

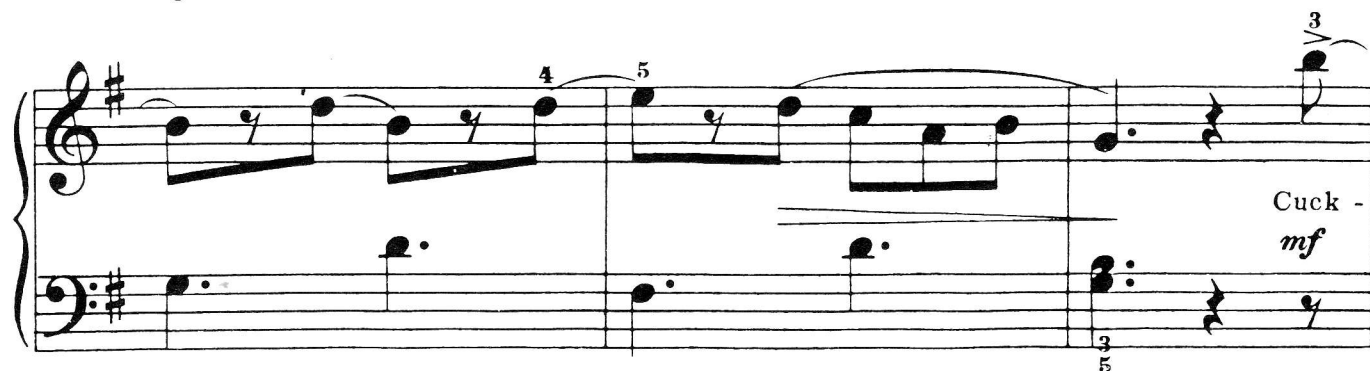
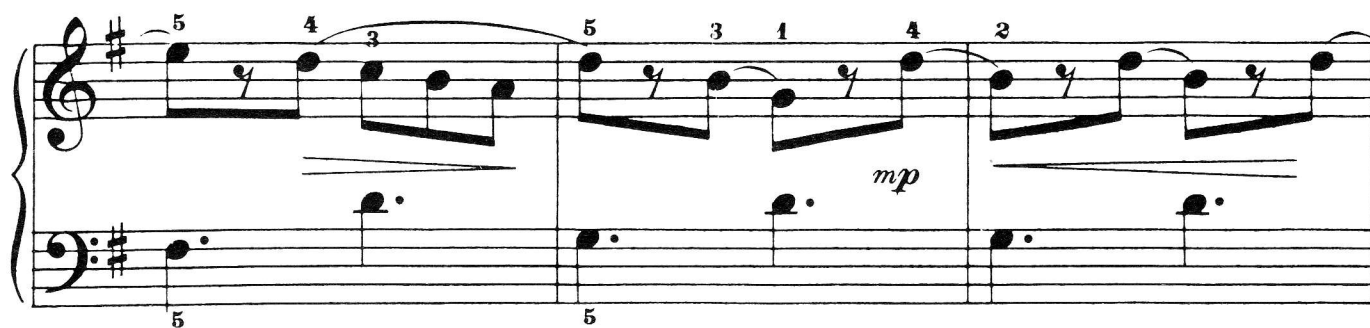


The Cuckoo Clock

Allegretto



Tick Tock Tick Tock



Staccato Thirds

Sostenuto is a musical term meaning "in a sustained manner." A note or chord to be played thus is often indicated by a little line placed above or below it like this,  or 

In the following piece, see how much contrast you can make between the chords marked staccato and those having the sostenuto sign.



The Overland Stage

Allegretto

mp

Fine

D.C. al Fine

The musical score for "The Overland Stage" is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The score features various staccato and sostenuto markings as indicated in the text. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a "D.C. al Fine" instruction.

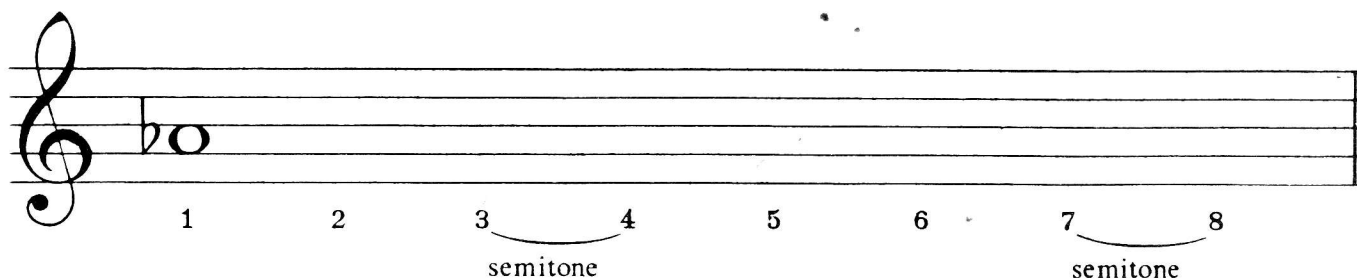
Work Sheet

New Key — A $\flat$ Major

A FLAT MAJOR has four flats — B $\flat$ E $\flat$ A $\flat$ D $\flat$.

Write the A flat Major Scale using accidentals as necessary to preserve the scale pattern.

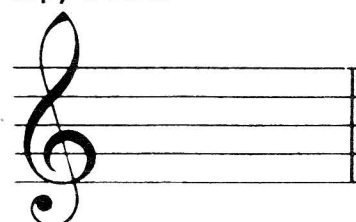
Remember that semitones occur only between the 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th degrees of the scale. All others are whole tones.



The A $\flat$ Major Signature looks like this.



Copy it here.



Write the A $\flat$ Major Triad in this form:

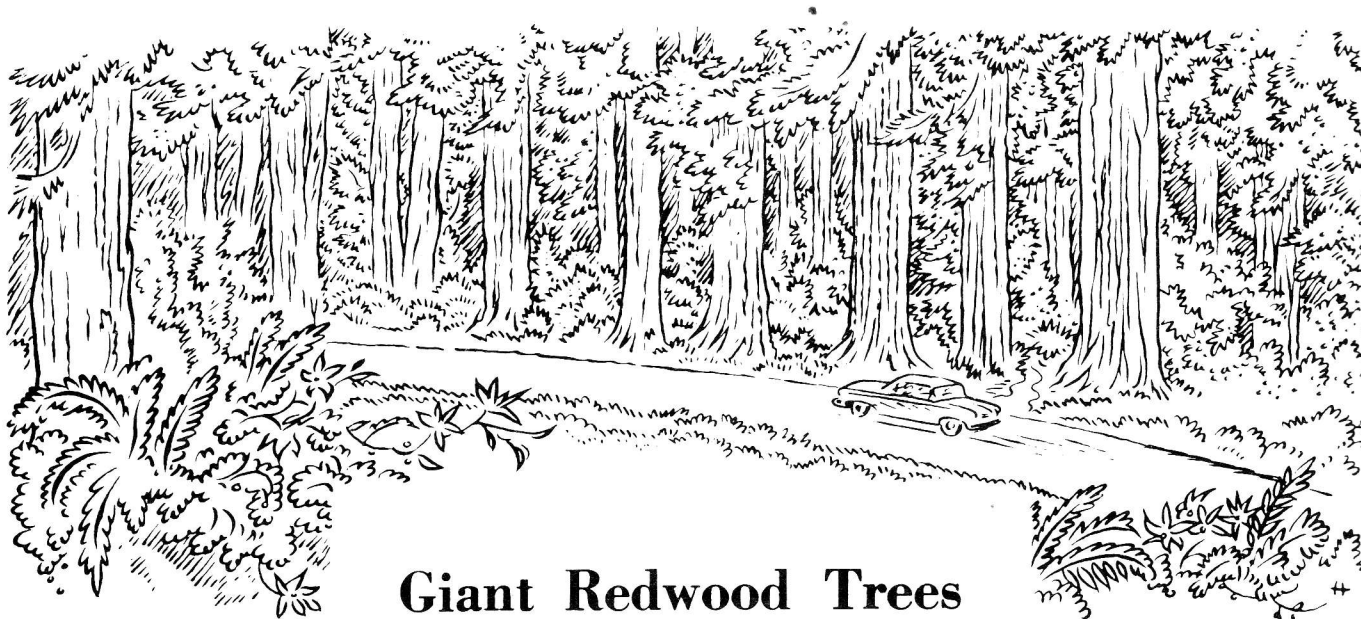
Root Position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion

Root Position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion

Broken Chord Study in A Flat Major

TEACHER'S NOTE: While the art of Pedalling has not yet been presented (it will be given in detail later in the Course) it seems advisable to allow its use in simple, elementary form in this piece as well as in some others which follow, especially as extended arpeggio passages are rather lifeless without it.

It will suffice at this point to explain to the pupil that the damper (right) pedal is pressed down at the word, "Ped." and is held until the star (*) appears, when it is immediately released.



Giant Redwood Trees

Andantino

3/4

p

R. H.

L. H.

mp

R. H.

L. H.

mp

R. H.

L. H.

Ped.

The musical score is for a piece titled "Giant Redwood Trees" in A-flat major, 3/4 time, marked Andantino. It consists of two systems of music. The first system has four measures. The right hand (R.H.) plays a melody with triplets and a half note. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line with triplets and a half note. The second system has four measures. The right hand (R.H.) plays a melody with triplets and a half note. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line with triplets and a half note. The piece ends with a damper pedal (Ped.) and a star (*) indicating the end of the piece.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) plays a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, and D5, with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 3, 5. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line with notes G3, A3, B3, C4, and D4, with fingerings 3, 3, 2, 1, 2. The system includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of three flats. A double bar line is present after the first measure. A small asterisk is located below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) plays a melody with notes E4, F4, G4, A4, and B4, with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line with notes G3, A3, B3, C4, and D4, with fingerings 3, 3, 2, 1, 2. The system includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of three flats. A double bar line is present after the first measure. A small asterisk is located below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) plays a melody with notes C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5, with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 3, 1. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line with notes G3, A3, B3, C4, and D4, with fingerings 3, 3, 2, 1, 2. The system includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of three flats. A double bar line is present after the first measure. A small asterisk is located below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) plays a melody with notes A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5, with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 3, 1. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line with notes G3, A3, B3, C4, and D4, with fingerings 3, 3, 2, 1, 2. The system includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of three flats. A double bar line is present after the first measure. A small asterisk is located below the bass staff.

Staccato Study

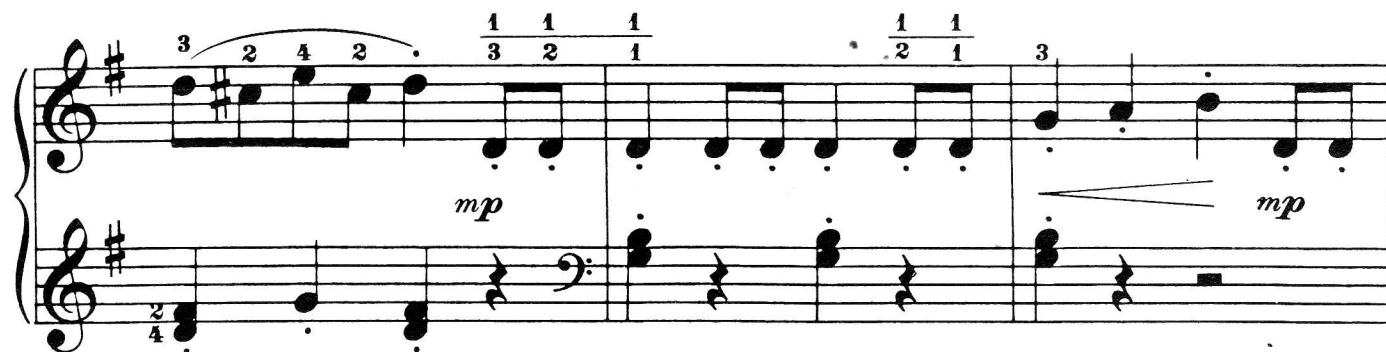
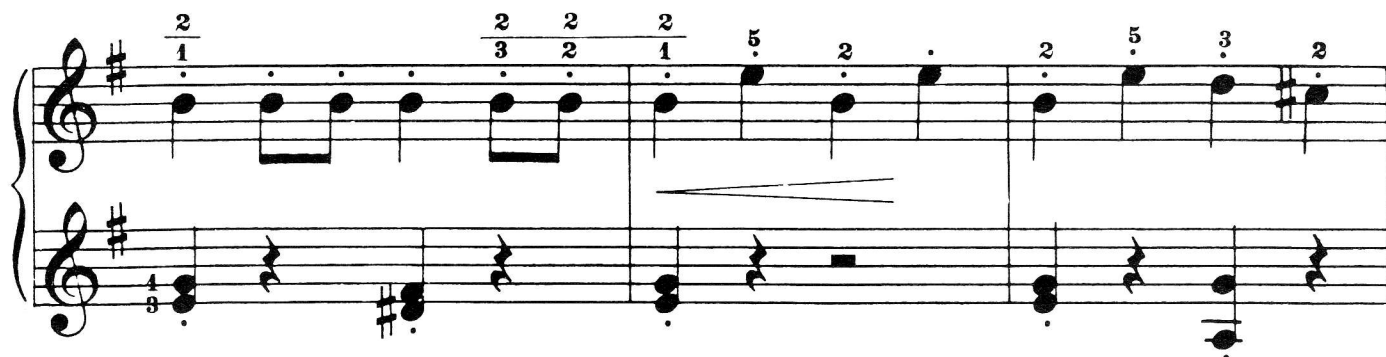
TEACHER'S NOTE: The following piece may be played with either wrist or finger staccato. If wrist staccato is used, the repeated notes are played with the same finger. Whereas if finger staccato is employed, it calls for a change of finger on each note. For this reason, two sets of fingering are given.

For full description of the various staccato Touches (finger, wrist, forearm) see John Thompson's HANON STUDIES.

from
the Opera "William Tell"
G. Rossini

Lively

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Lively'. The piano part is marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and the vocal part is marked 'f' (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as staccato marks, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingering numbers are provided for both hands in each system. The first system has a tempo marking 'Lively'. The second system has a 'V' marking. The third system has a 'f' marking. The fourth system has a 'V' marking. The score ends with a double bar line and a 'V' marking.





from
The Beautiful Blue Danube

Johann Strauss

Moderato

1 1 3 5 5 3 5 3 8 1

mp *pp* *mp*

Red. *

5 4 1 5 4 4 2 1

pp *mp*

Red. *

1 2 5 5 3 3 1 1

pp *mp*

Red. *

1 2 5 5 2 3 1

pp *mf*

Red. *

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with notes marked with fingerings 1 and 2. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes marked with fingerings 5 and 2. A crescendo hairpin is present in the first measure. The second measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The third measure is marked with a piano *p* dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a mezzo-forte *mf* dynamic. A dashed line with the number 8 above it spans the last three measures. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is located below the bass staff, and an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with notes marked with fingerings 5 and 3. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes marked with fingerings 1 and 2. A crescendo hairpin is present in the first measure. The second measure is marked with a piano *p* dynamic. The third measure is marked with a mezzo-piano *mp* dynamic. A dashed line with the number 8 above it spans the last three measures. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is located below the bass staff, and an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with notes marked with fingerings 1, 2, and 4. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes marked with fingerings 4, 3, and 1. A crescendo hairpin is present in the first measure. The second measure is marked with a piano *p* dynamic. The third measure is marked with a mezzo-piano *mp* dynamic. A dashed line with the number 8 above it spans the last three measures. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is located below the bass staff, and an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with notes marked with fingerings 4, 1, 2, and 1. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes marked with fingerings 5, 1, 2, 1, and 3. A crescendo hairpin is present in the first measure. The second measure is marked with a piano *p* dynamic. The third measure is marked with a mezzo-piano *mp* dynamic. A dashed line with the number 8 above it spans the last three measures. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is located below the bass staff, and an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Cross-Hand Piece



Allegro

Scampering Squirrels

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melody with eighth notes and triplets (2 3). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*. Hand indications: *L.H.* (Left Hand) for the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melody with eighth notes and triplets (2 4). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*. Hand indications: *R.H.* (Right Hand) for the treble staff, *L.H. over* (Left Hand over) for the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melody with eighth notes and triplets (2). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*. Hand indications: *L.H.* (Left Hand) for the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melody with eighth notes and triplets (2 1 2 3). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics: *f* (forte). Hand indications: *L.H.* (Left Hand) for the bass staff.

Syncopation

29

To produce a syncopated effect, be sure to apply heavy accents as marked.



College Capers

Allegro moderato

Musical score for "College Capers" in 4/5 time, featuring syncopation and heavy accents.

The score is written for piano (p) and consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked "Allegro moderato".

System 1: Treble staff starts with a half note G4 (accented), followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. Bass staff has a whole note G3. Dynamics: *f* (first measure), *mp* (second measure). Fingering: 5 (first measure), 2 (second measure), 3 (third measure). Pedal: 5 (second measure), 5 (third measure).

System 2: Treble staff starts with a half note G4 (accented), followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. Bass staff has a whole note G3. Dynamics: *f* (first measure), *mp* (second measure). Fingering: 5 (first measure), 3 (second measure). Pedal: 5 (second measure), 5 (third measure).

System 3: Treble staff starts with a half note G4 (accented), followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. Bass staff has a whole note G3. Dynamics: *f* (first measure), *mp* (second measure). Fingering: 5 (first measure), 3 (second measure), 3 (third measure). Pedal: 5 (second measure), 5 (third measure).

System 4: Treble staff starts with a half note G4 (accented), followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. Bass staff has a whole note G3. Dynamics: *ff* (first measure). Fingering: 5 (first measure), 1 (second measure), 2 (third measure). Pedal: 5 (first measure), 5 (second measure), 5 (third measure).

Work Sheet

New Key — B Major

B MAJOR has five sharps — F# C# G# D# A#.

Write the B Major Scale, using accidentals as necessary to preserve the scale pattern.

Remember that semitones occur only between the 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th degrees of the scale. All others are whole tones.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

semitone semitone

The B Major Signature looks like this.

Copy it here.

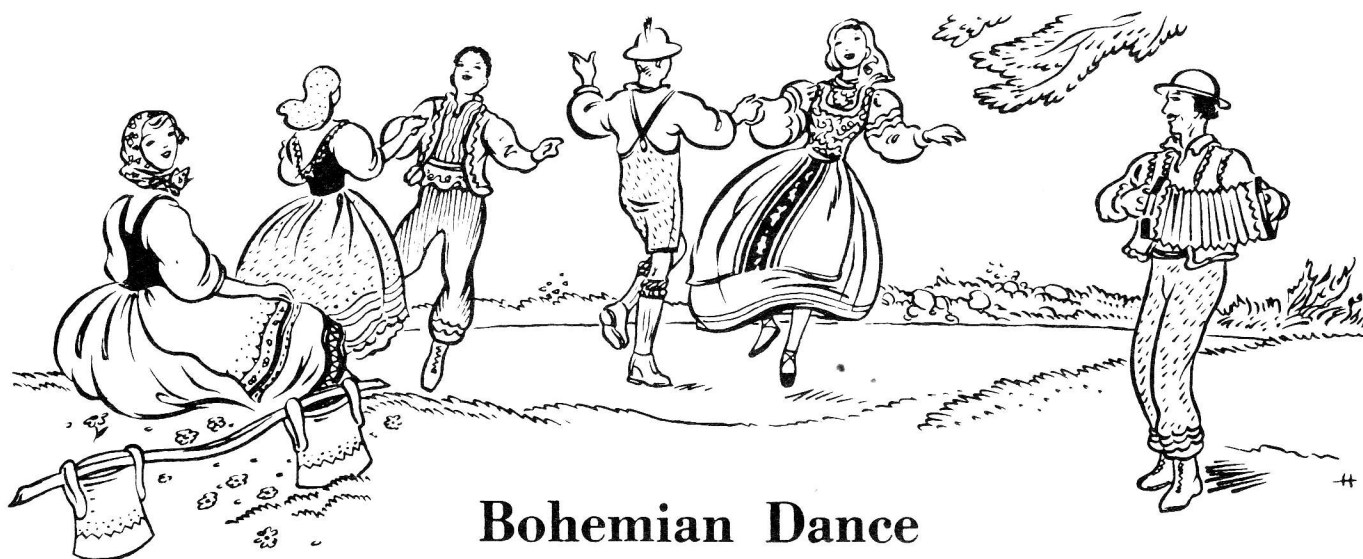
Write the B Major Triad in this form:

Root Position 1st Inversion 2nd Inversion

Root Position 1st Inversion 2nd Inversion

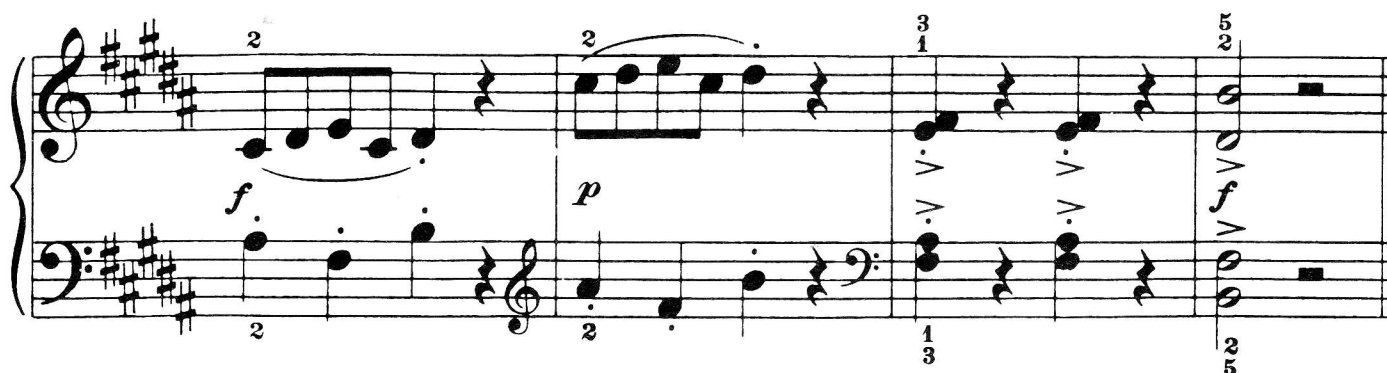
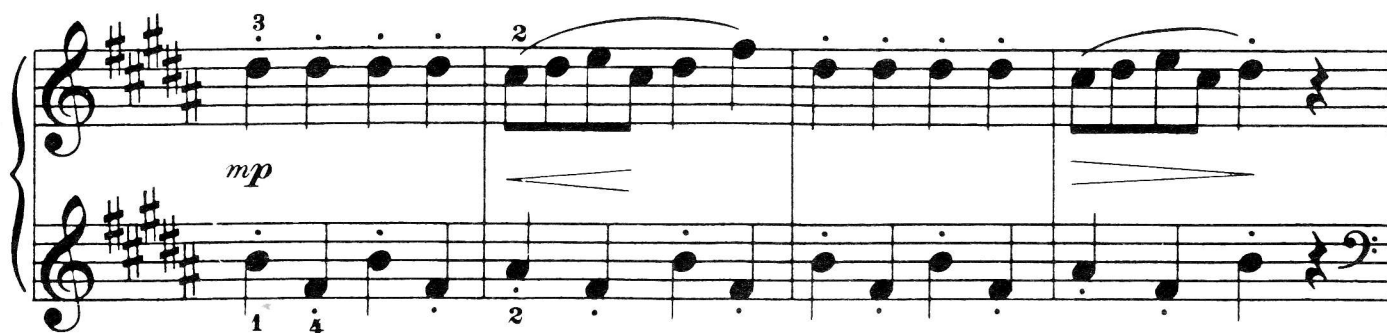
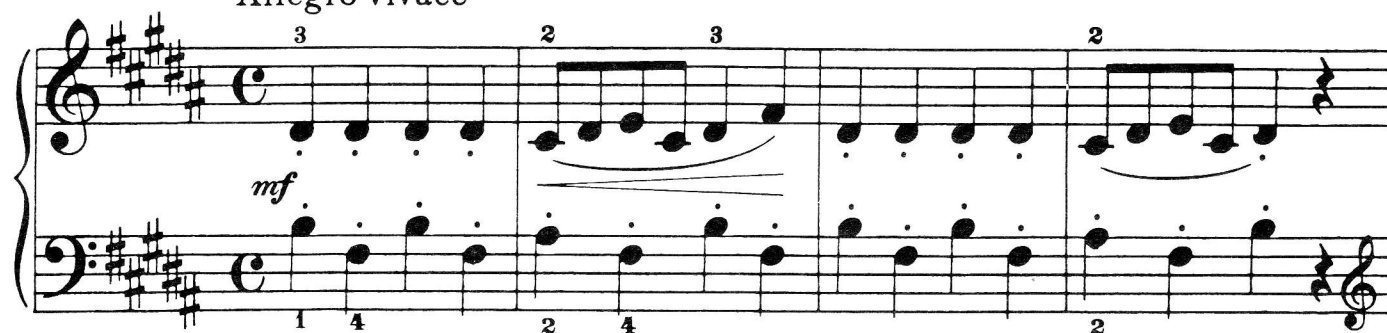
Study in B Major

31



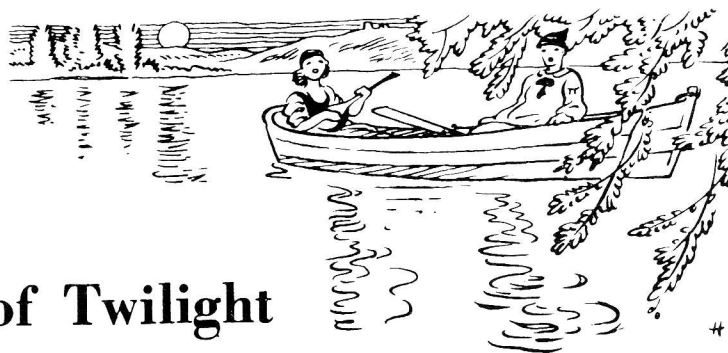
Bohemian Dance

Allegro vivace



NOCTURNE means Night Song.

It is a form of composition often used and always consists of a lyric piece with a mood suggesting the quiet of evening.



Song of Twilight

Nocturne

Andantino

Handwritten musical score for "Song of Twilight" (Nocturne) in 3/4 time, marked Andantino. The score consists of four systems of piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *poco rit. pp* (poco ritardando, pianissimo). The key signature changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the second system, and back to one flat in the third system. The piece concludes with a *poco rit. pp* marking.

Staccato and Sostenuto

33

Play this dance with plenty of fire and dash.

Apply sharp staccatos, heavy accents and watch for the occasional sostenuto marks.



from

Hopak

Modest P. Moussorgsky

Allegro

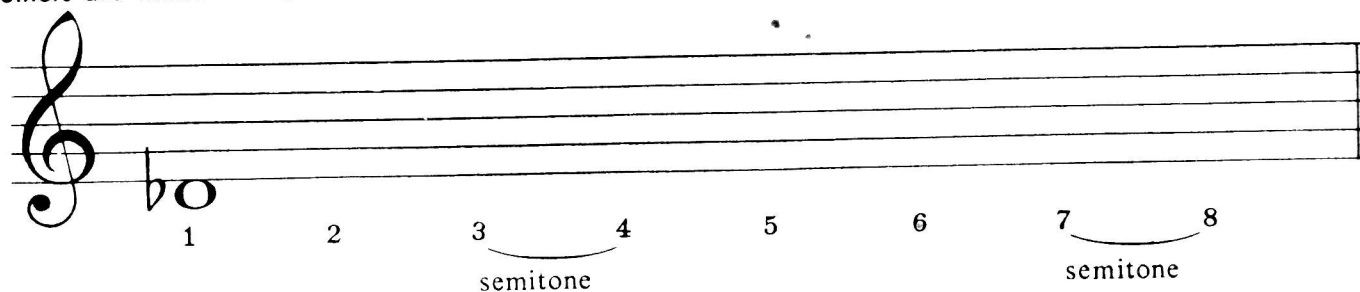
Work Sheet

New Key—D $\flat$ Major

D FLAT MAJOR has five flats — B $\flat$ E $\flat$ A $\flat$ D $\flat$ G $\flat$.

Write the D flat Major Scale, using accidentals as necessary to preserve the scale pattern.

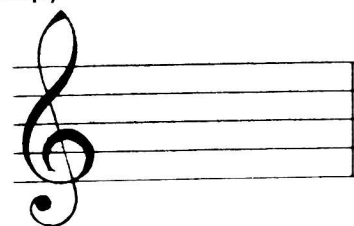
Remember that semitones occur only between the 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th degrees of the scale. All others are whole tones.



The D $\flat$ Major Signature looks like this.



Copy it here.



Write the D $\flat$ Major Triad in this form:



	Root Position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion
Treble Clef			
Bass Clef			

Etude in D Flat Major

Moderato

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, and a whole rest. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 5, 2 are written above the notes. The bass clef staff contains a single note G3. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *L.H. over* (left hand over). A crescendo hairpin is shown in the bass staff.

Red.

*

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, and a whole rest. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 2 are written above the notes. The bass clef staff contains a single note G3. Dynamics include *L.H. over* (left hand over) and *L.H.* (left hand). A crescendo hairpin is shown in the bass staff.

Red.

*

Red.

*

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, and a whole rest. The bass clef staff contains a single note G3. Dynamics include *L.H.* (left hand). A crescendo hairpin is shown in the bass staff.

Red.

*

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, and a whole rest. Fingering number 8 is written above the final note. The bass clef staff contains a single note G3. Dynamics include *L.H.* (left hand), *rit.* (ritardando), and *pp* (pianissimo). A crescendo hairpin is shown in the bass staff.

Red.

*

Red.

*

At the Skating Rink

Moderato

Moderato

3

mp

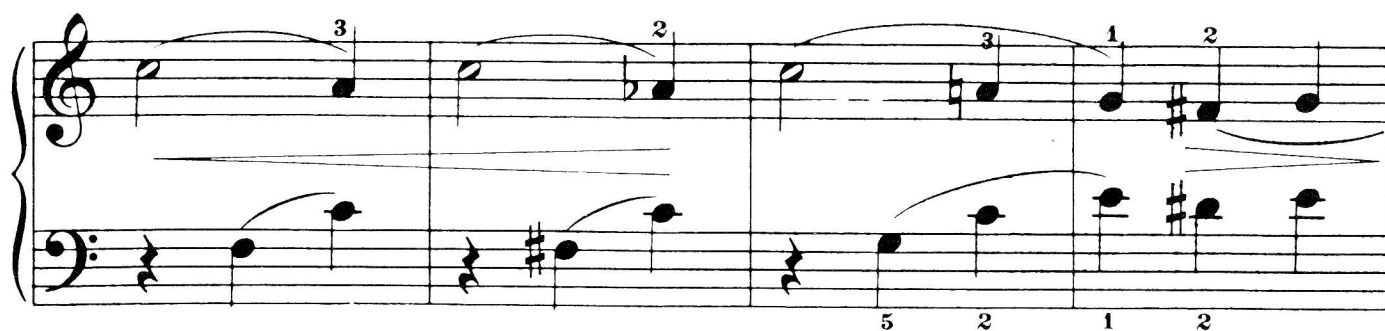
5 2

1 2

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, and D4. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, and D2. The melody is marked with fingerings 2, 4, 1, 5, 1, and a final whole note D4. The bass line is marked with fingerings 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, and a final whole note D2. The piece is in 2/4 time, indicated by the '2' over the first measure.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass staff, with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure. The score is divided into four measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth measure.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano (indicated by a grand staff with treble and bass clefs). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a dotted quarter note. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the measures are numbered 1 through 5 above the treble staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



Work Sheet

New Key—G $\flat$ Major

G FLAT MAJOR has six flats — B $\flat$ E $\flat$ A $\flat$ D $\flat$ G $\flat$ C $\flat$.

Write the G flat Major Scale, using accidentals as necessary to preserve the scale pattern.

Remember that semitones occur only between the 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th degrees of the scale. All others are whole tones.

The G $\flat$ Major Signature looks like this.

Copy it here.

Write the G $\flat$ Major Triad in this form:

Root Position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion

Root Position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion

Study in G Flat Major

39



Korean Serenade

Moderato

1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2

p

1 5

1 5

1 2

poco rit.

Fine

5 3 1 5

mp *pp* *mp* *pp*

5 1 2 5

p

D.C. al Fine

Watch for the new flat (C $\flat$). It occurs only once. Be sure to find it!

The Man on the Flying Trapeze

Anon. 1868

Moderato

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a whole note G4 (finger 1), followed by quarter notes A4 (finger 3), B4 (finger 4), and A4 (finger 5). Bass staff has a whole note G3 (finger 3).
System 2: Treble staff has quarter notes G4 (finger 4), A4 (finger 2), B4 (finger 1), and A4 (finger 3). Bass staff has quarter notes G3 (finger 1), F#3 (finger 5), and E3 (finger 5).
System 3: Treble staff has quarter notes G4 (finger 5), F#4 (finger 1), E4 (finger 4), and D4 (finger 1). Bass staff has quarter notes G3 (finger 1), F#3 (finger 3), and E3 (finger 3).
System 4: Treble staff has quarter notes G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 2), B4 (finger 3), and A4 (finger 5). Bass staff has quarter notes G3 (finger 5), F#3 (finger 5), and E3 (finger 2).
System 5: Treble staff has quarter notes G4 (finger 3), A4 (finger 4), B4 (finger 3), and A4 (finger 2). Bass staff has quarter notes G3 (finger 5), F#3 (finger 1), and E3 (finger 2).



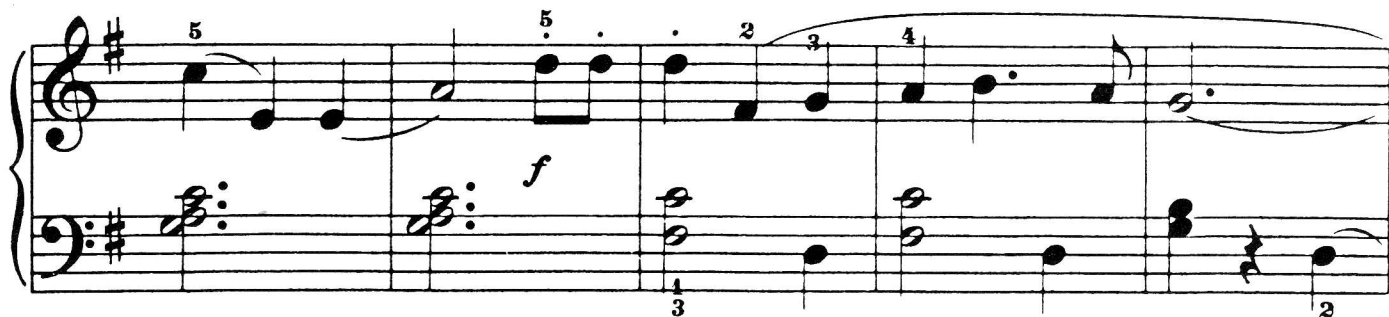
First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand features a sequence of chords and single notes with fingerings 5, 3, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 2. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 4, 3, 3, 2. A *cresc.* marking is present in the middle of the system, and a *sfz* marking is at the end.



Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 5, 4, 5, 1, 2. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 3, 2, 3, 3. A *mp* marking is at the beginning.



Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 4. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 5, 5, 3. A *f* marking is present in the middle of the system.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 5, 5, 2, 3, 4. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 3, 2. A *f* marking is present in the middle of the system.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 2, 5. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 5, 3, 2. A *mp* marking is at the beginning.

from
Narcissus

Ethelbert Nevin

Allegretto

mf

L.H. over

mf

mf

mf

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 1, 2, and 4 are placed above the notes A4, B4, and C5 respectively. The bass clef accompaniment features a dotted half note D3, followed by eighth notes E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, and a final dotted half note D3. The system is marked with a 'Ped.' (pedal) at the beginning and end, and an asterisk (*) in the middle.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef melody: quarter notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 3, 5, 5*, 4, and 5 are placed above the notes A4, B4, C5, B4, and A4 respectively. The bass clef accompaniment features a dotted half note D3, followed by eighth notes E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, and a final dotted half note D3. The system is marked with a 'Ped.' (pedal) at the beginning and end, and an asterisk (*) in the middle.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef melody: quarter notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 3, 5, 2, 3, and 1 are placed above the notes A4, B4, C5, B4, and A4 respectively. The bass clef accompaniment features a dotted half note D3, followed by eighth notes E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, and a final dotted half note D3. The system is marked with a 'Ped.' (pedal) at the beginning and end, and an asterisk (*) in the middle.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef melody: quarter notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, and 2 are placed above the notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and F#4 respectively. The bass clef accompaniment features a dotted half note D3, followed by eighth notes E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, and a final dotted half note D3. The system is marked with a 'Ped.' (pedal) at the beginning and end, and an asterisk (*) in the middle.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef melody: quarter notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 3, 2, 5, and 1 are placed above the notes A4, B4, C5, and B4 respectively. The bass clef accompaniment features a dotted half note D3, followed by eighth notes E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, and a final dotted half note D3. The system is marked with a 'Ped.' (pedal) at the beginning and end, and an asterisk (*) in the middle.

GLOSSARY

of

Musical Terms and Expression Marks

Used in this book.

> — Accent . . . Special emphasis on a note or chord

Allegretto . . . Light and Lively

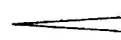
Allegro . . . Fast

Andante . . . Slow

Andantino . . . Slow, but not as slow as Andante

Animato . . . Animated

a tempo . . . Return to original speed

 — **Crescendo** . . . Gradually louder

 — **Decrescendo** . . . Gradually softer

Diminuendo . . . Softer by degrees

f — **Forte** . . . Loud

ff — **Fortissimo** . . . Very loud

Legato . . . Smooth and connected

L.H. . . . Left Hand

8^{va}  Play one octave higher

mf — **Mezzo Forte** . . . Moderately loud

mp — **Mezzo Piano** . . . Moderately soft

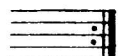
Moderato . . . Moderately fast

 — **Pause** . . . Hold the note or chord longer according to taste

pp — **Pianissimo** . . . Very soft

p — **Piano** . . . Soft

Poco . . . Little

 Repeat Sign

R.H. . . . Right Hand

Rit . . . **Ritard** . . . Slower by degrees

 — **Slur** . . . Connected

Staccato . . . Detached, short

Tempo . . . Rate of speed

Vivace . . . Fast and vivacious

New Scales and Chords

A $\flat$ Major

R. H. 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3
L. H. 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

D $\flat$ Major

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

G $\flat$ Major

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

E Major

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

B Major

1 3 1 2 5 1 3
 4 4 1 4 1

F $\sharp$ Major

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

C $\sharp$ Major

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