

John Thompson's Easiest Piano Course

PART FIVE

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Foreword

SCOPE

The material in PART FIVE presents the following:

Sixteenth notes in Two-Four, Three-Four, Four-Four and Six-Eight.

Leger Lines above the Treble Staff.

Leger Lines below the Bass Staff.

Grace Notes.

Elementary use of the Pedal.

The Legato Pedal in chord playing.

Thumb under second and third fingers.

Second and third fingers over thumb.

Transposition.

Further studies in Syncopation.

REVIEW WORK

As in the earlier books of this Course, plenty of review material is given so that the pupil has ample opportunity to develop each new point learned.

This is especially so in regard to technical matters such as passing the thumb under and the hand over—a most important detail of technic. The material also provides for the use of staccato and legato touches, learned earlier in the Course.

It is most important that these touches be applied exactly as marked as they form a vital part of Interpretation.

THE PEDAL

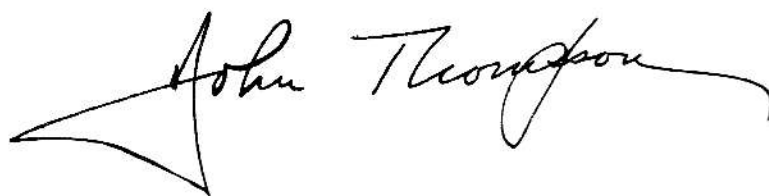
Use of the Pedal has been indicated rather sparingly—only in the more obvious places. For those pupils who show more aptitude in its use additional markings may be made at the discretion of the teacher.

ARTISTRY AND MUSICIANSHIP

The prime purpose in teaching this book should be that of having the pupil play *as musically as possible*. Every effort should be directed toward this end.

Try also to develop a general increase in Tempo—but never at the expense of accuracy.

In the following books, the material becomes slightly more advanced both musically and pianistically.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "John Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, sweeping initial 'J'.

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Sixteenth Notes

A SIXTEENTH note has a full head, a stem and two hooks. It looks like this, 

It has half the value of an 8th note, therefore there are two 16ths to one 8th note.

When two or more 16th notes are joined together, a double beam is used, thus: 

Relative Time Values


(In Three-Four)



When Knighthood was in Flower

Allegretto

mf scherzando

mp

Fine

D. C. al Fine

Syncopation



Westward Ho!

March tempo

March tempo

mf

f

mf

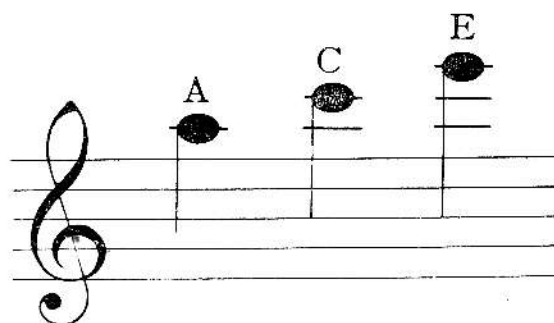
f

W.M. Co. 7347

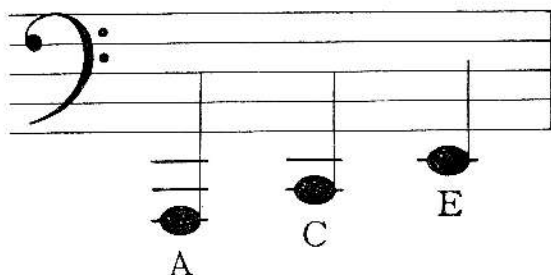
Leger Lines



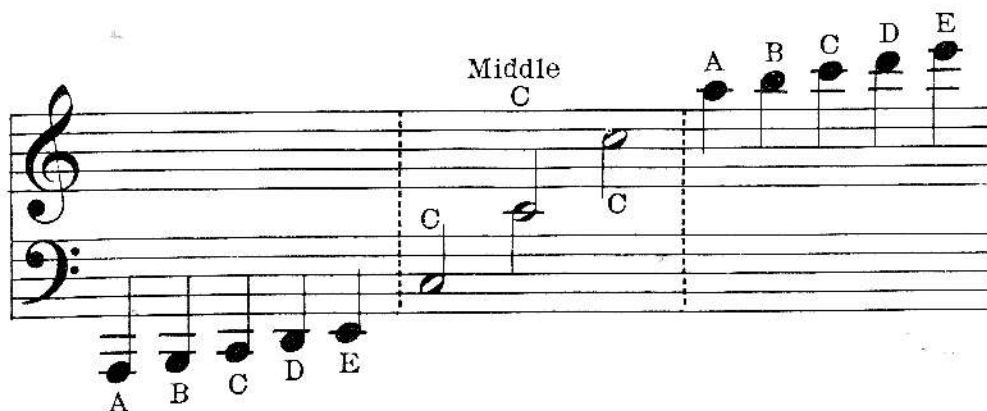
HERE ARE SOME NEW
LEGER LINES.
THEIR LETTER NAMES
SPELL THE WORD
"ACE"



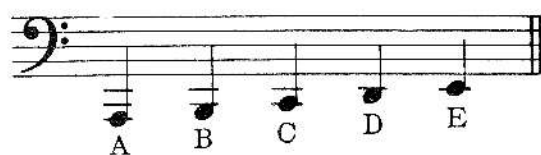
THE FIRST THREE LEGER
LINES BELOW THE BASS,
(IF READ UPWARD), ALSO
SPELL "ACE"



The new notes on the Leger Lines and Spaces are easy to remember as they form the first five letters of the alphabet—namely, A B C D E.



Leger Lines Below Bass Staff



By writing their letter names under certain bass notes, the following piece becomes much easier to read.



Dance of the Hobgoblins

Light and lively

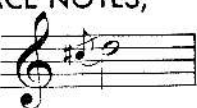
Write letter names where indicated.

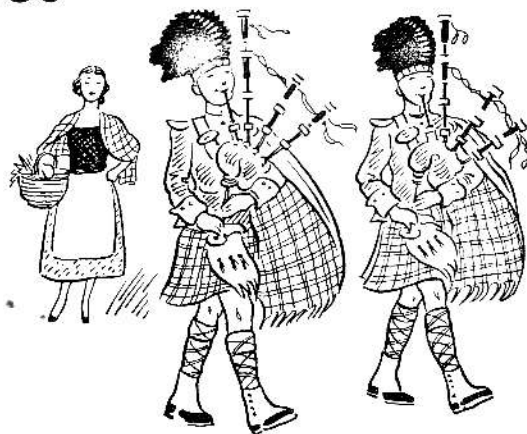
A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into four measures, each with a measure number (1, 2, 3, 4) above the treble staff. The first measure is marked "p" (piano). The second measure is marked "mf" (mezzo-forte). The third measure is marked "p" (piano). The fourth measure is marked "p" (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. The piece is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes a repeat sign and a first ending. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The bass line consists of a single note in each measure, providing a steady accompaniment. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It consists of a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The vocal melody is in 3/4 time, marked 'pp' (pianissimo). The piano introduction features a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. The vocal melody is a simple, elegant line. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score is for a voice and piano.

Grace Notes

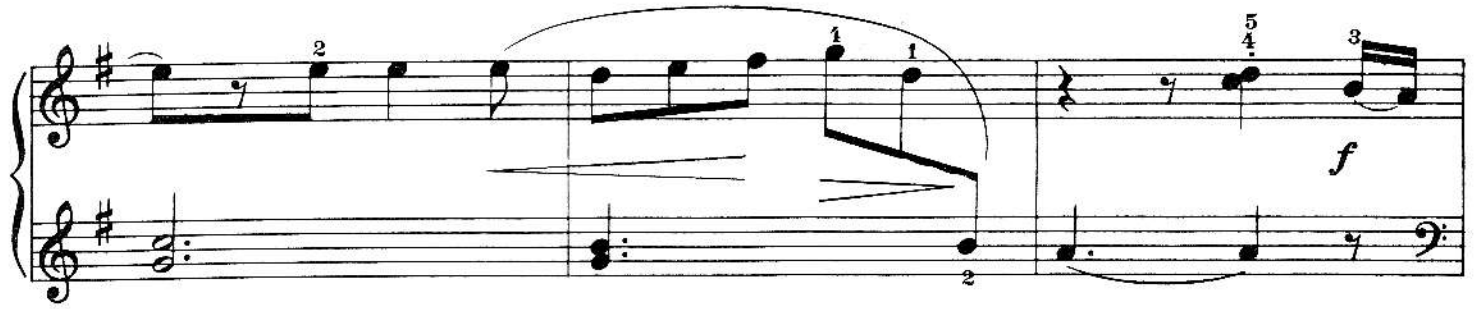
There are several varieties of GRACE NOTES, but the one used most often looks like this  It has no set Time Value and should be "flipped" into the principal note (which follows) as quickly as possible.



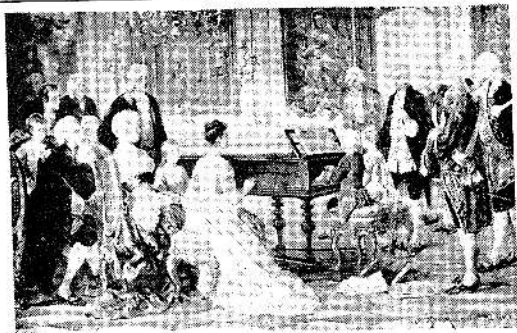
The Campbells are Coming

Scotch Folk Tune

Allegretto



Staccato Playing



Mozart and his sister playing before Maria Theresa
From a painting by Borckmann

MOZART, one of the world's greatest musicians, began composing little pieces at the age of four. And when he was six he played in public concerts.

The example below, from the Opera, "The Magic Flute," affords fine study in staccato playing.

It is suggested that the right hand use wrist staccato for the single notes while the left hand plays the chords with forearm staccato.

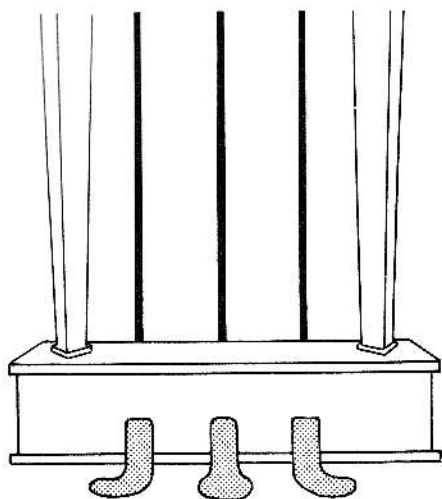
from

"The Magic Flute"

W. A. Mozart
Adapted

Allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with staccato notes, while the left hand (bass clef) plays chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf). The tempo is marked Allegretto.



There are three pedals on the modern piano.

At present we shall use only the one on the right—the damper pedal.

It is sometimes (incorrectly!) called the *loud* pedal.

Actually it has nothing to do with the loudness of piano playing.

Its function is to sustain the tone by raising the dampers from the strings.

There are several markings in use to indicate the pedal.

In this book, this sign  will be used.

The pedal is pressed down at the beginning and released immediately at the end of the sign.

Try it on the Pedal Study below and note how the bass tones continue to sing even though the left hand has passed over to play keys in the upper register.

Pedal Study

Moderato

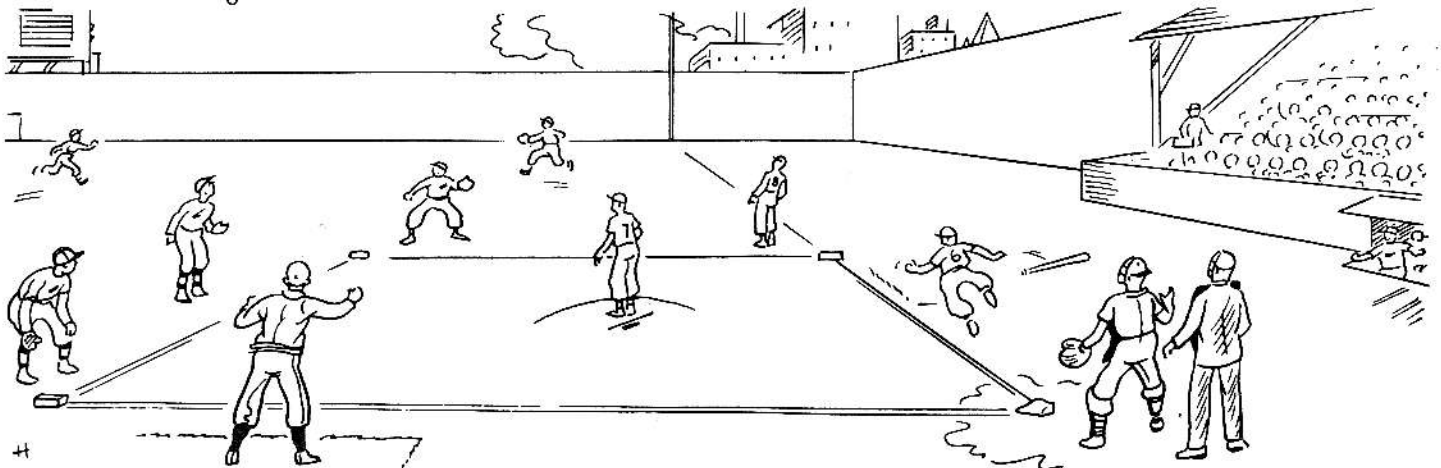
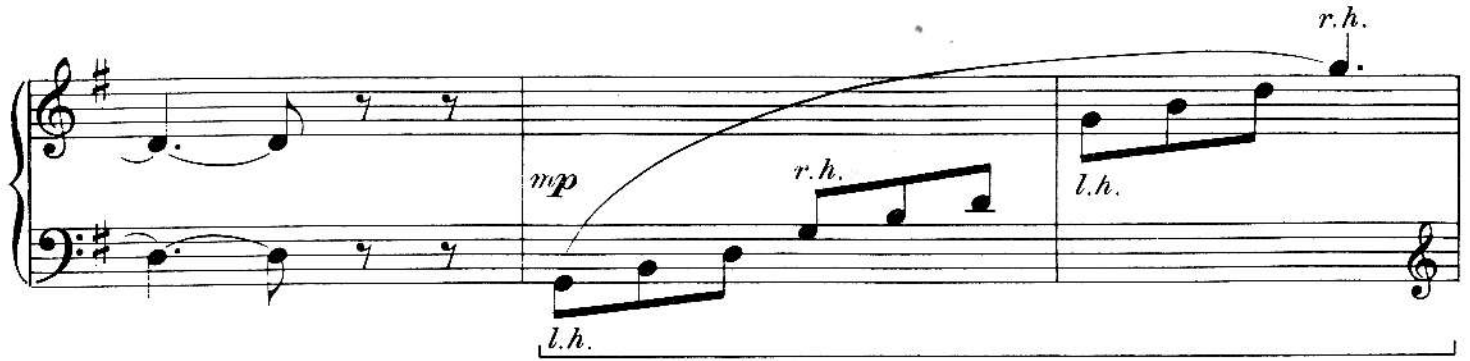
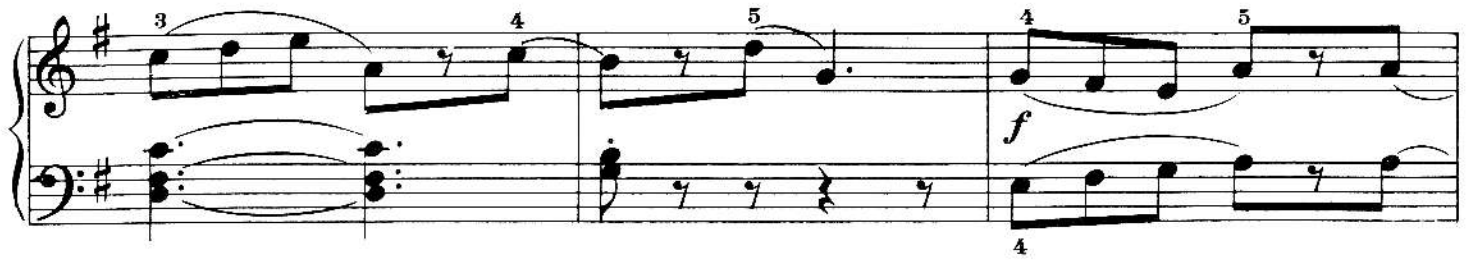
The musical score for 'Pedal Study' is written in 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system is marked *mp* and the second *mf*. The first system has fingerings 1 3 5 and 2 4. The second system has fingerings 1 2 and 1 2 4. The third system has fingerings 1 2 and 1 2 4. The fourth system is marked *poco rit.* and *D. C. al Fine*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Broken Chords with Pedal

Over the Fence is Out!

Moderato

The musical score is written for piano and right hand. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a **Moderato** tempo marking and a **mp** (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The piano part features a descending triplet of eighth notes (5, 3, 1) in the bass line, while the right hand plays a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5) in the treble. The second system introduces a **fz** (forzando) dynamic in the piano part, which plays a triplet of eighth notes (1, 4, 5) with an accent. The right hand continues with a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5). The third system features a **p** (piano) dynamic in the piano part, which plays a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5) with an accent. The right hand continues with a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5). The fourth system continues the piano part with a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5) and the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5). The score includes various fingerings and articulations throughout.



The Pedal in Chord Playing

IN the following piece the CHORDS should sound as though they were played on a church organ. This means that each chord must be as sustained as possible, that is, one chord must be connected to the next by means of the PEDAL.

NOTE THE NEW PEDAL MARK!

This sign is used to show that the PEDAL is released and pressed down again *immediately* in order to preserve an unbroken legato,

Sometimes you will see a pedal mark like this



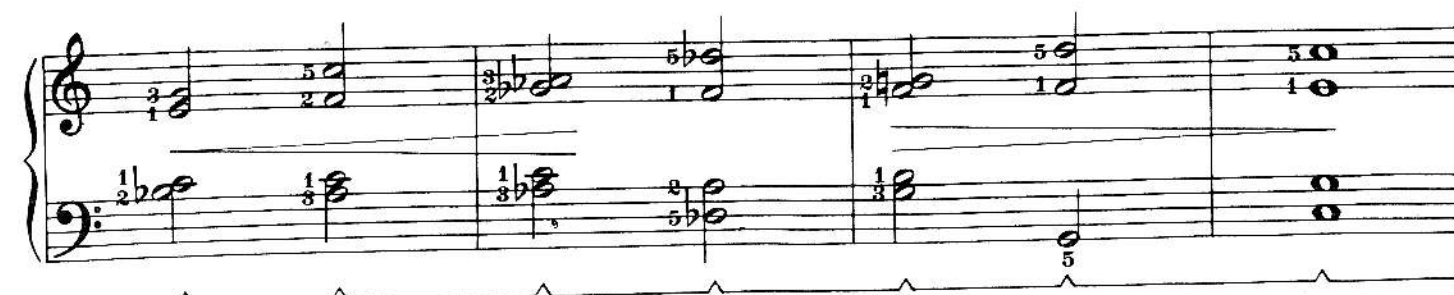
Or the word Ped. may be used like this



Always remember that all three marks have the same meaning.

The Church Organ

Andante sostenuto



Rapid Two-note Slurs

Be sure to apply the DROP-ROLL attack when playing the two-note slurs in this piece.

Since they are played rapidly, the UP stroke must be a very short one.

Just enough to release the last note of each slur and to drop in time on the next one.



Fun on the Beach

Allegro



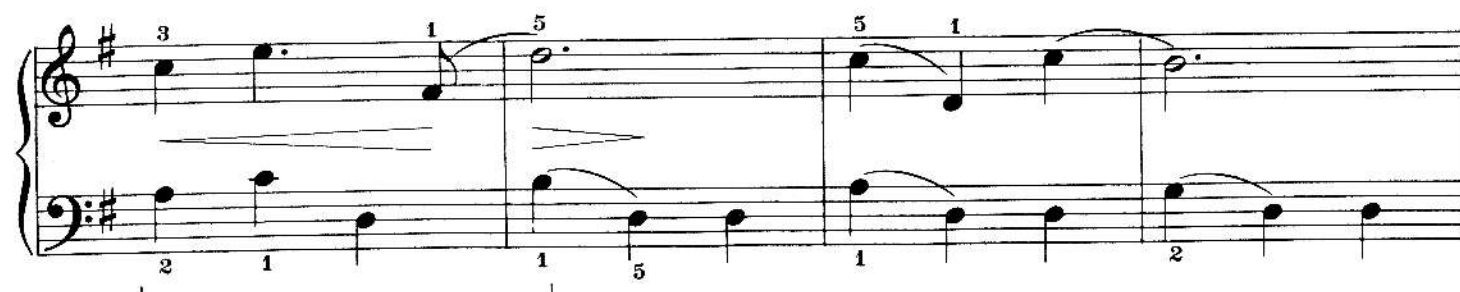
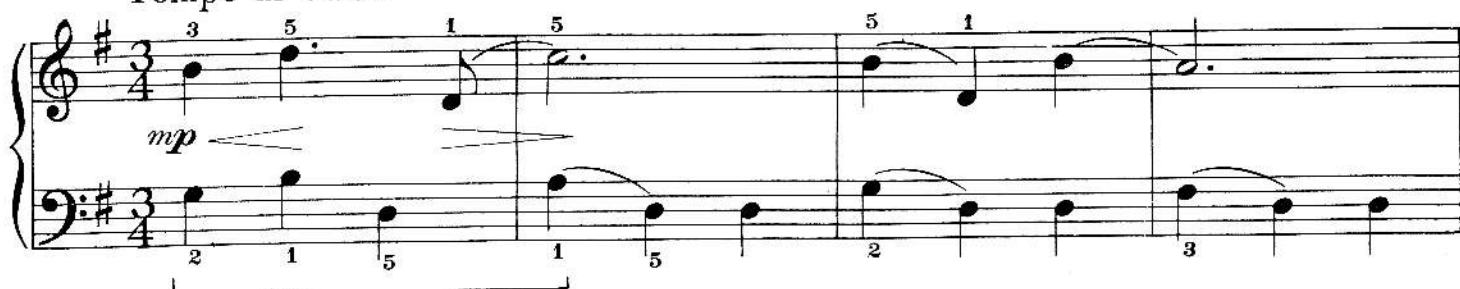
Johann Strauss, known as the "Waltz King," was born in Vienna in 1804.

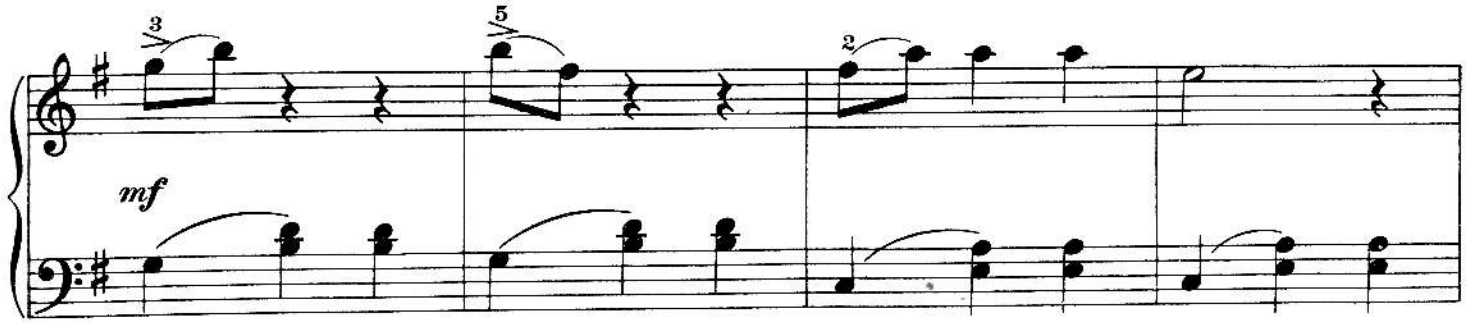
He was a master of the Waltz form and wrote an astounding number of compositions, most of which are still popular.

from
The Emperor Waltz

Johann Strauss
Adapted

Tempo di Valse





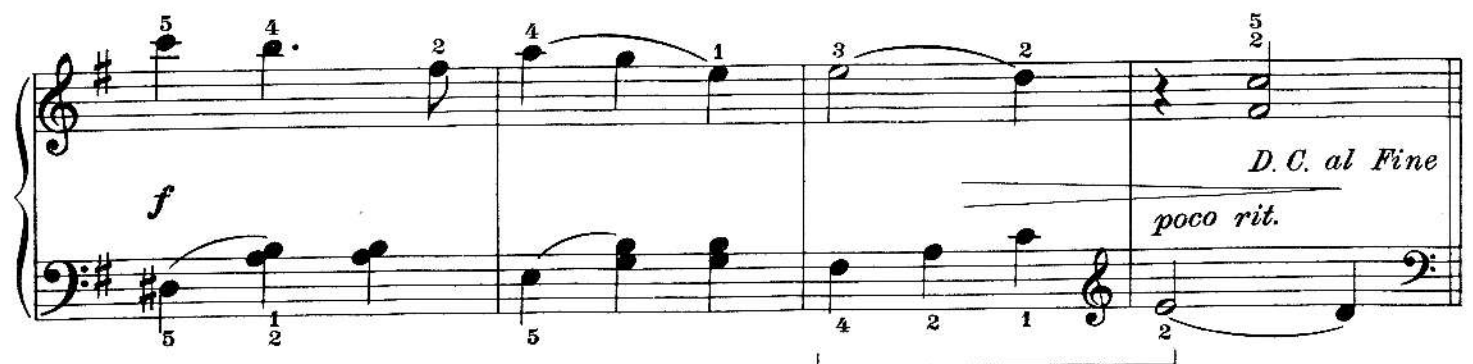
First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 5, and 2. The bass line features chords with a *mf* dynamic marking.



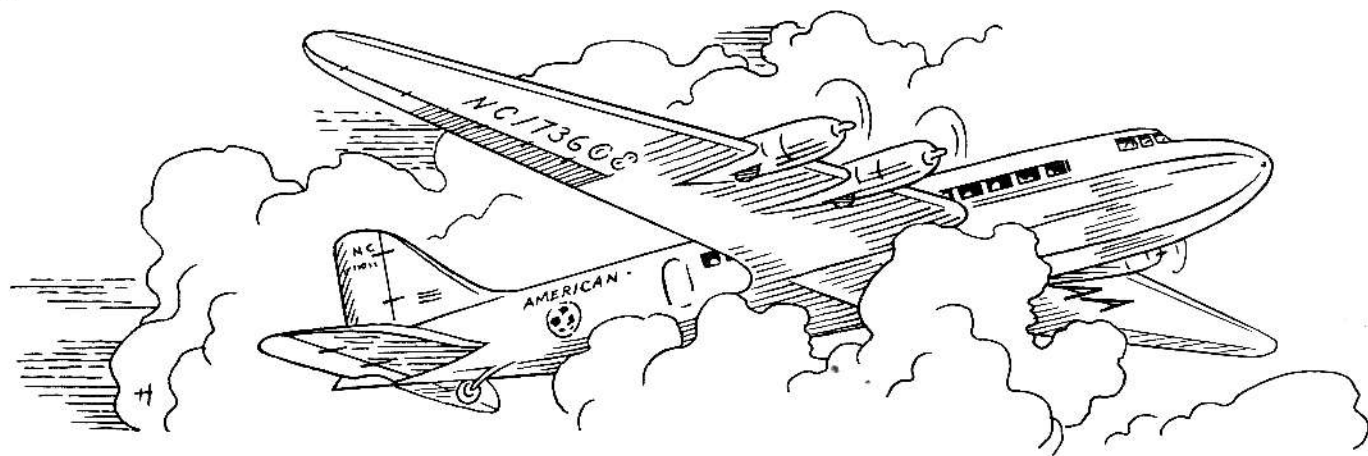
Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth notes and fingerings 2, 4, 2, and 4. The bass line continues with chords.



Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth notes. The bass line continues with chords.

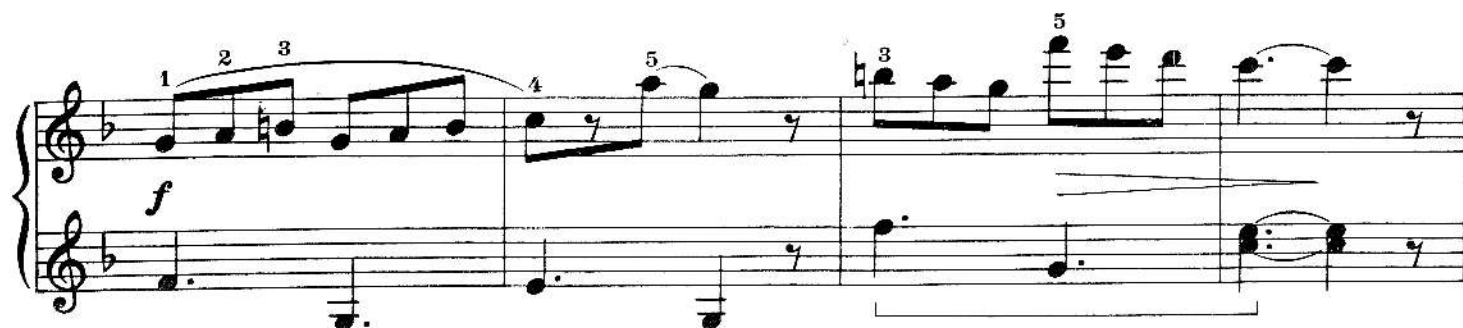
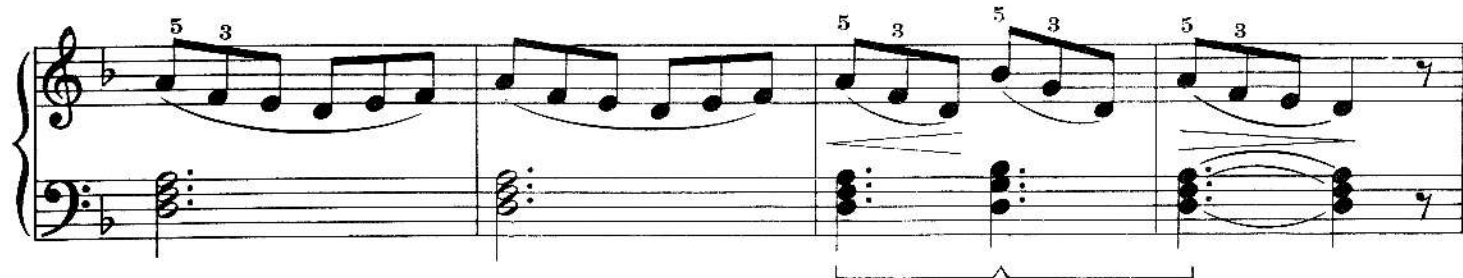
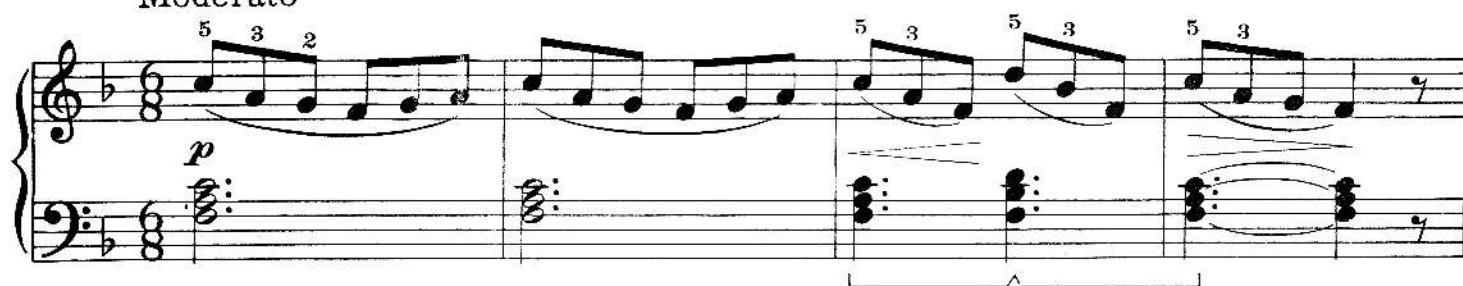


Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody concludes with notes and fingerings 5, 4, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, and 5. The bass line includes fingerings 5, 1, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1, and 2. The system ends with the instruction *D. C. al Fine* and *poco rit.* (poco ritardando).



Through the Clouds

Moderato



First system of music. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes, each preceded by a finger number '5' and a slur. The left hand (bass clef) plays chords, with a dynamic marking *p* (piano) at the beginning. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Second system of music. The right hand continues the eighth-note sequence with finger numbers '5' and a slur. The left hand plays chords, with a dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Third system of music. The right hand continues the eighth-note sequence. The left hand plays chords, with a dynamic marking *mf* at the beginning and *p* at the end. The system ends with a repeat sign and the instruction *l.h. over*.

Fourth system of music. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes with finger numbers '5', '1', '2', '3', '5', '1', '2', '5', '3', '1', '2', '5'. The left hand plays chords, with a dynamic marking *p* at the beginning. The system ends with a repeat sign and the instruction *l.h. over*.

Sixteenths in Four-Four

Etude

Sixteenths in Two-Four

The Lonesome Stream

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring three systems of piano and vocal staves. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score includes fingerings, dynamics like 'mp' and 'poco rit.', and various musical notations such as slurs and ties.

Sixteenths in Six-Eight

Etude

Moderato

The musical score for "The Bird Song" is presented in two systems. The first system consists of three measures. The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes, starting on G4 and moving up to B4, then down to A4 and G4. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes, starting on E3 and moving up to G3, then down to F3 and E3. The second system consists of two measures. The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes, starting on G4 and moving up to B4, then down to A4 and G4. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes, starting on E3 and moving up to G3, then down to F3 and E3. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic.

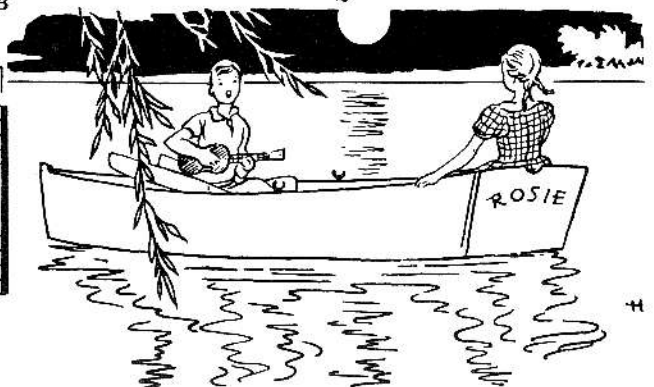
The illustration shows a woman with dark hair, wearing a dark dress, sitting at a piano. She is looking down at the keys, and her hands are positioned on the keyboard. The piano is a grand piano with a curved body. The background is simple, with a few lines suggesting a room.



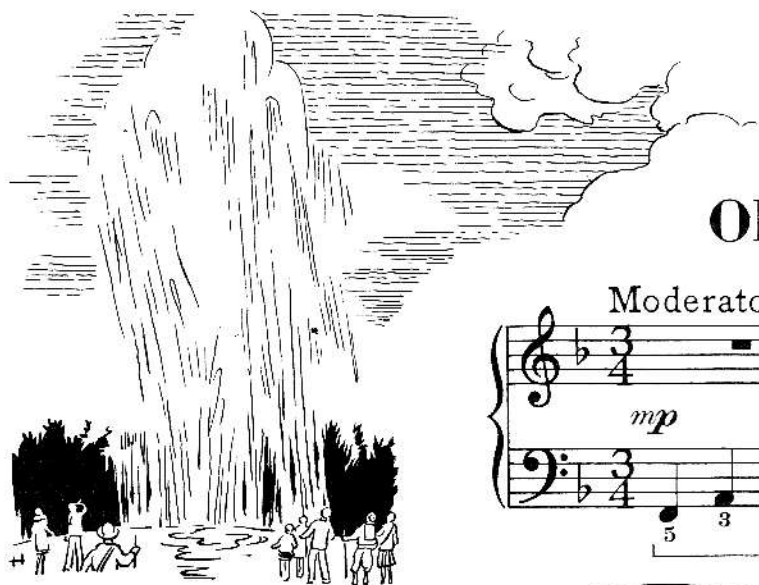
Serenade

Allegretto

The image displays a musical score for a song titled "The Boat Song" by William Howard. The score is written for piano, with a tempo marking of "Allegretto" and a 3/4 time signature. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems of music. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring a repeat sign. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence. To the right of the musical score is a cartoon illustration of a boy and a girl in a small boat named "ROSIE". The boy is sitting at the front, playing a guitar, and the girl is sitting at the back, holding the oars. They are on a body of water with reeds in the background.



Broken Chords with Pedal



Old Faithful Geyser

Moderato

mp *cresc.*

mf

5 3 1

1 3 5

1 2 5

5 3 1

1 3 5

1 3 5

4 2

4 3

1 2

1 3

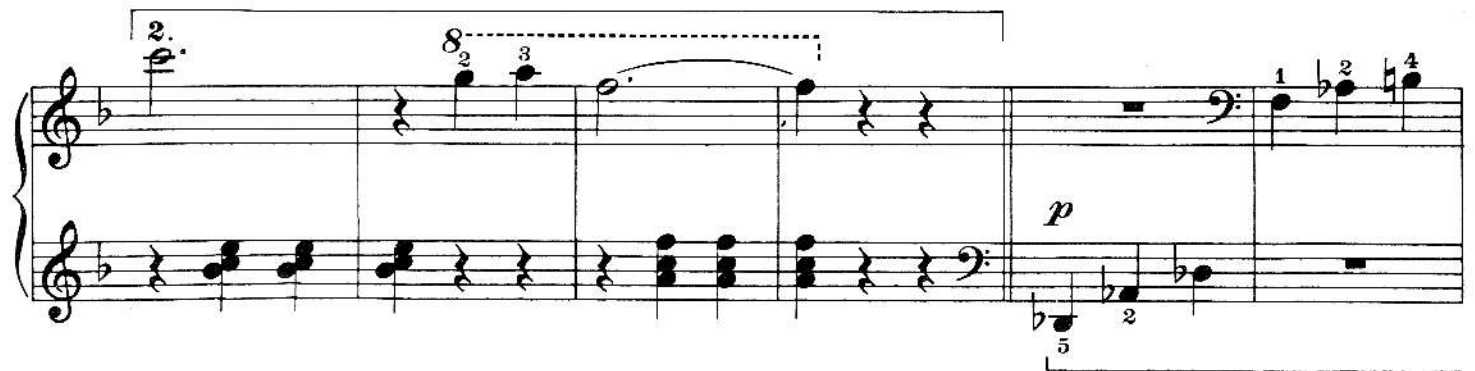
The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring broken chords and a steady bass line (pedal). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece is marked 'Moderato'. The first system includes a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, marked 'mp' and 'cresc.'. The second system continues the melody and bass line, marked 'mp'. The third system features a more active melody in the right hand, marked 'mf'. The fourth system continues the melody and bass line, marked 'mf'. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final chord in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, marked 'mf'.



First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in bass clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a sequence of notes with fingerings: 3, 2, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5. A bracket under the first two notes is labeled "3 2". A bracket under the last two notes is labeled "4 5". The tempo marking *poco rit.* is written above the middle of the system, and *a tempo* is written above the right side of the system. The system ends with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff is in bass clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. A bracket under the first two notes is labeled "1. 2.". The system ends with a double bar line.



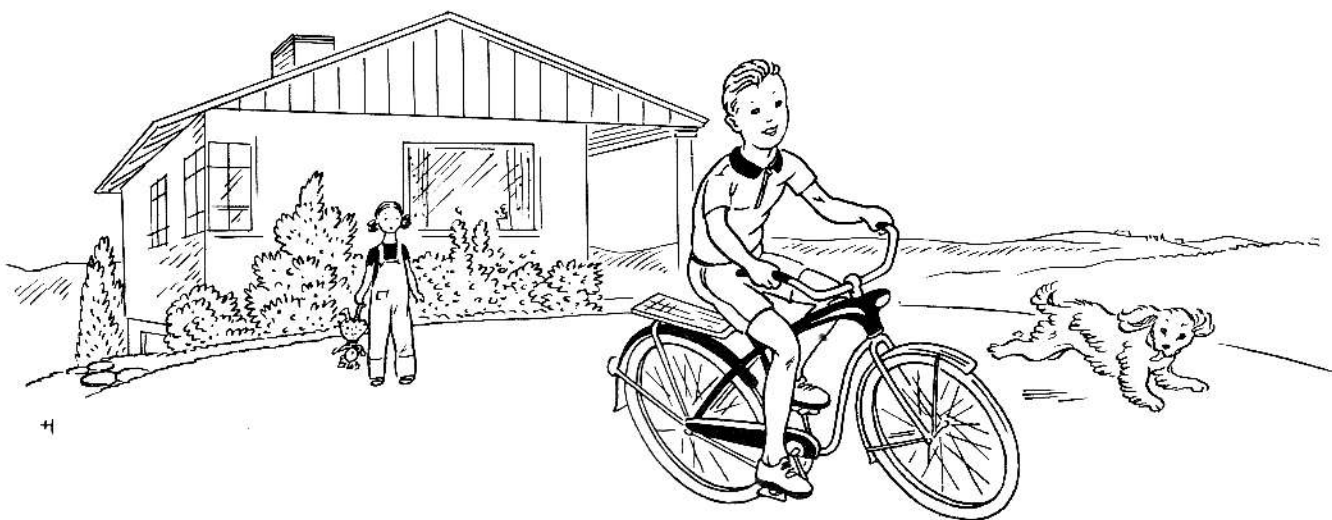
Third system of musical notation. The upper staff is in bass clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a sequence of notes with fingerings: 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. A bracket under the first two notes is labeled "2. 3.". The system ends with a double bar line.



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff is in bass clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. A bracket under the first two notes is labeled "1. 2.". The system ends with a double bar line.



Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff is in bass clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. A bracket under the first two notes is labeled "1. 2.". The system ends with a double bar line.



The New Bike

Allegro moderato

Allegro moderato

1 2

mp

5 3 1

1 4 2 4

1 5

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, using a grand staff with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 1/4. The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes, mostly in the left hand. The voice part is in the upper register, using a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style, with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 1/4. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 1/4. The third measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 1/4. The fourth measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 1/4. The word "Fine" is written at the end of the fourth measure.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure has a piano dynamic marking (*mf*). The second measure has a piano dynamic marking (*p*). The third measure has a piano dynamic marking (*p*). The fourth measure has a piano dynamic marking (*p*). The piano part features a prominent bass line with a descending scale in the first measure, a descending scale in the second measure, and a descending scale in the third measure. The voice part features a melody with a descending scale in the first measure, a descending scale in the second measure, and a descending scale in the third measure. The fourth measure is a whole note chord.

A musical score for a piece titled "D. C. al Fine". The score is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff. The music is in 2/4 time and features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The second measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The third measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The fourth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The fifth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The sixth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The seventh measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The eighth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The ninth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The tenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The eleventh measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The twelfth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The thirteenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The fourteenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The fifteenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The sixteenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The seventeenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The eighteenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The nineteenth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The twentieth measure contains a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a single note. The score ends with a double bar line and the text "D. C. al Fine".

Thumb Under and 2nd Finger Over

Hand in NORMAL
five-finger position



Hand position with thumb
UNDER the second finger



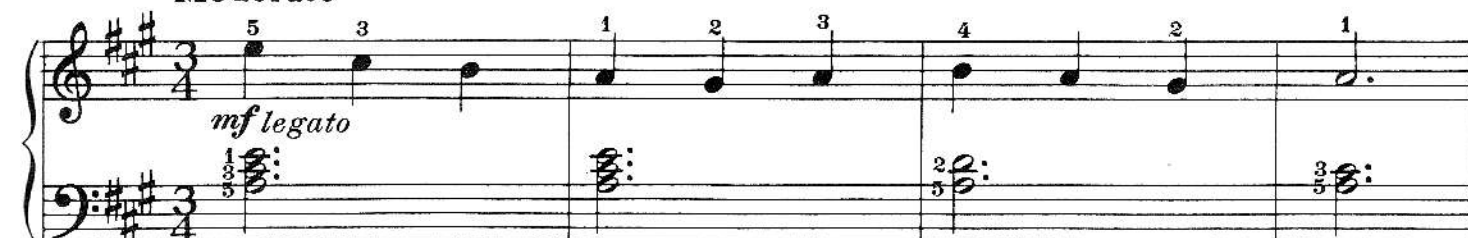
Before playing this piece, place your hand in position and practice the following exercise until the thumb can be passed under smoothly without turning the hand.

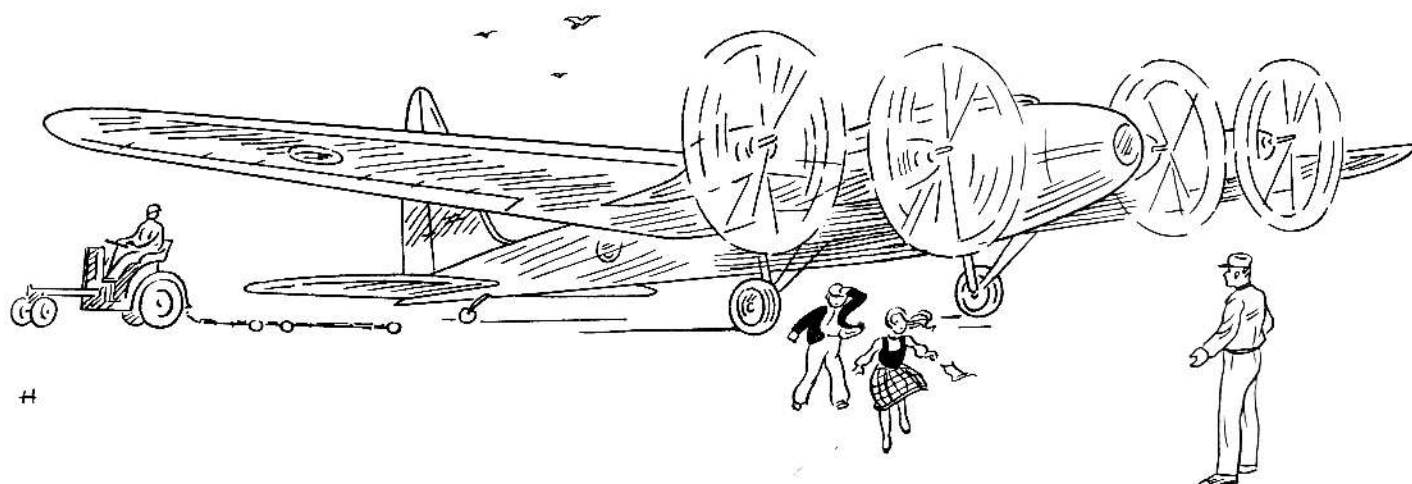
First each hand separately then together one octave apart.



Etude

Moderato





Whirling Propellers

Allegretto

mp

mf

poco rit.

dim.

Fine

D C al Fine

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

Thumb under 3rd Finger

Passing the thumb under the 3rd finger requires a little more effort than in passing it under the 2nd.

It should be practiced over and over until the motion can be made smoothly without turning the hand.

Etude

Allegro moderato

The musical score is for an etude in G major, 3/4 time, titled "Etude" with the tempo marking "Allegro moderato". It consists of four systems of piano and bass staves. The piano part features ascending and descending scales with fingerings 1-2-3-1-2-3 and 4-3-2-1-3-2. The bass part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3-1-5 and 1-3-1-2. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*.

3rd Finger over Thumb

Ballet Rehearsal

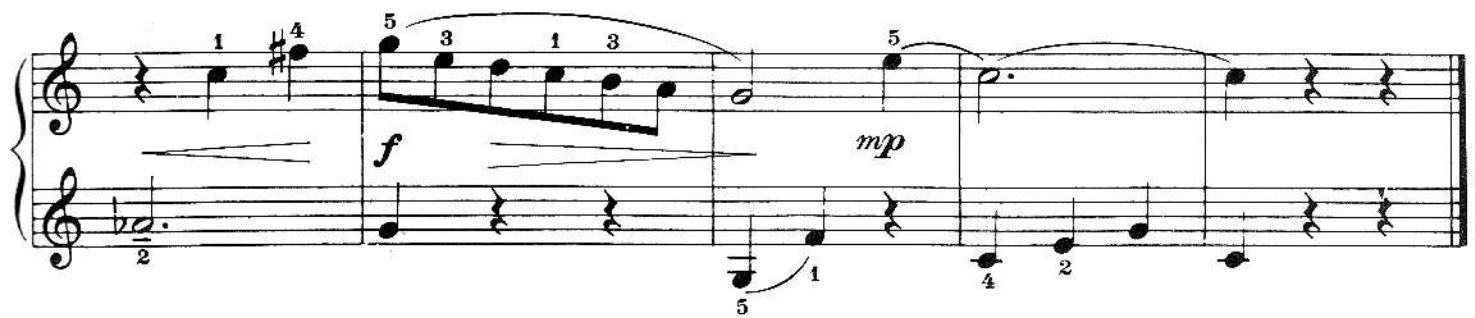
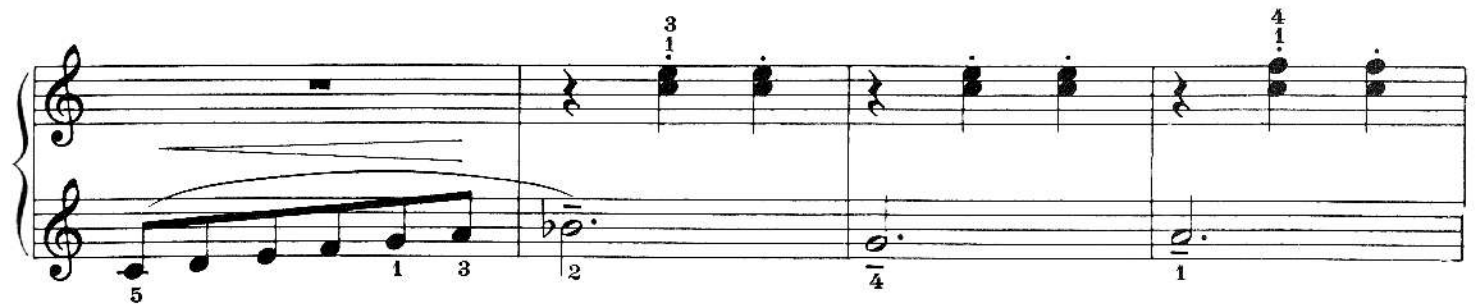
Allegretto

The first system of musical notation is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a descending eighth-note scale: G4 (finger 5), F4 (finger 3), E4 (finger 2), D4 (finger 1), C4 (finger 3), B3 (finger 2). This is followed by a half note G3 (finger 2) and a quarter note F3 (finger 1). The left hand (bass clef) has a whole rest in the first measure, then plays a series of chords in the second, third, and fourth measures: G2-B2 (finger 2), F2-A2 (finger 2), E2-G2 (finger 2), and D2-F2 (finger 5). The dynamic is *mp*.

The second system continues the piece. The right hand (treble clef) plays a descending eighth-note scale: G4 (finger 5), F4 (finger 4), E4 (finger 2), D4 (finger 1), C4 (finger 3), B3 (finger 2). This is followed by a half note G3 (finger 2) and a quarter note F3 (finger 1). The left hand (bass clef) has a whole rest in the first measure, then plays a series of chords in the second, third, and fourth measures: G2-B2 (finger 2), F2-A2 (finger 2), E2-G2 (finger 2), and D2-F2 (finger 5). The dynamic is *mp*.

The third system continues the piece. The right hand (treble clef) plays a descending eighth-note scale: G4 (finger 5), F4 (finger 3), E4 (finger 1), D4 (finger 3), C4 (finger 1), B3 (finger 1). This is followed by a half note G3 (finger 1) and a quarter note F3 (finger 2). The left hand (bass clef) has a whole rest in the first measure, then plays a series of chords in the second, third, and fourth measures: G2-B2 (finger 2), F2-A2 (finger 2), E2-G2 (finger 2), and D2-F2 (finger 5). The dynamic is *mp*.

The fourth system continues the piece. The right hand (treble clef) plays a descending eighth-note scale: G4 (finger 5), F4 (finger 3), E4 (finger 1), D4 (finger 3), C4 (finger 1), B3 (finger 1). This is followed by a half note G3 (finger 1) and a quarter note F3 (finger 2). The left hand (bass clef) has a whole rest in the first measure, then plays a series of chords in the second, third, and fourth measures: G2-B2 (finger 2), F2-A2 (finger 2), E2-G2 (finger 2), and D2-F2 (finger 5). The dynamic is *mf*.



In the Days of Powdered Wigs

(Gavotte)

Moderato

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5 are written above the notes. The bass clef staff contains a simple accompaniment with notes G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics *mf* and *mp* are indicated.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody with notes C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 1, 2 are written above the first four notes. The bass clef staff contains a simple accompaniment with notes G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics *mf* and *mp* are indicated.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 3, 2, 1 are written above the first three notes. The bass clef staff contains a simple accompaniment with notes G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics *mf* and *mp* are indicated.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3. Fingering numbers 3, 2, 1 are written above the first three notes. The bass clef staff contains a simple accompaniment with notes G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics *mf* and *mp* are indicated.

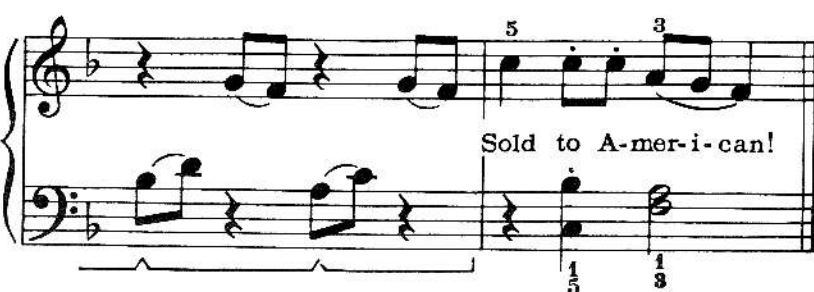
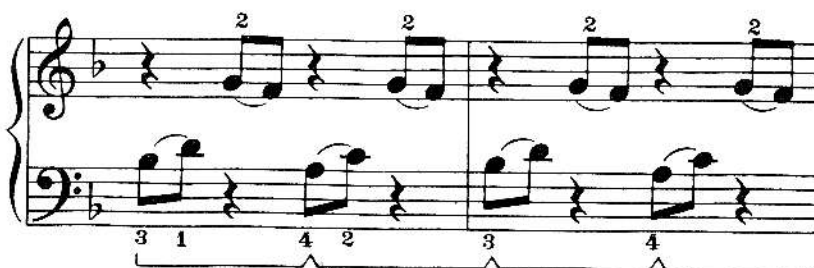
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 are written above the first five notes. The bass clef staff contains a simple accompaniment with notes G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics *mf* and *mp* are indicated.



Legato and Staccato Contrast

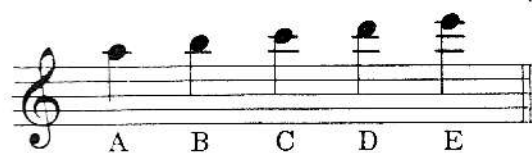
The Tobacco Auctioneer

Allegro



Leger Lines

(Above Treble Staff)



Before playing "Music Box," practice writing the letter names under the notes in the following exercise.

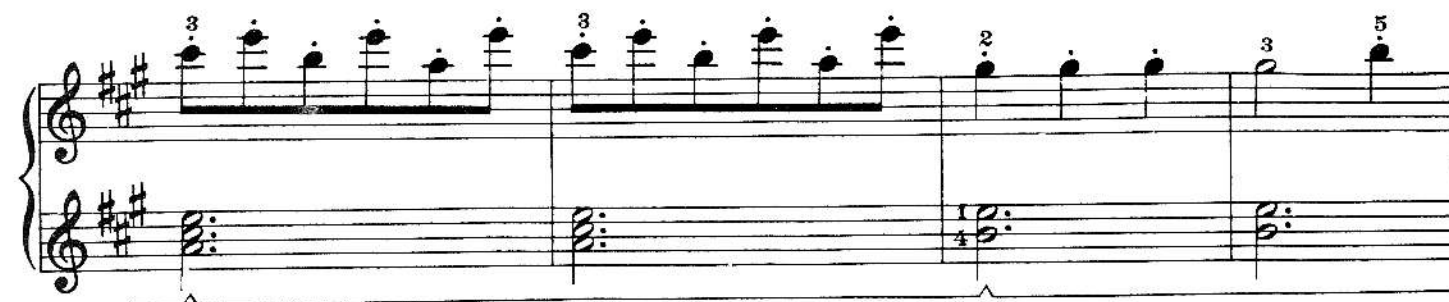
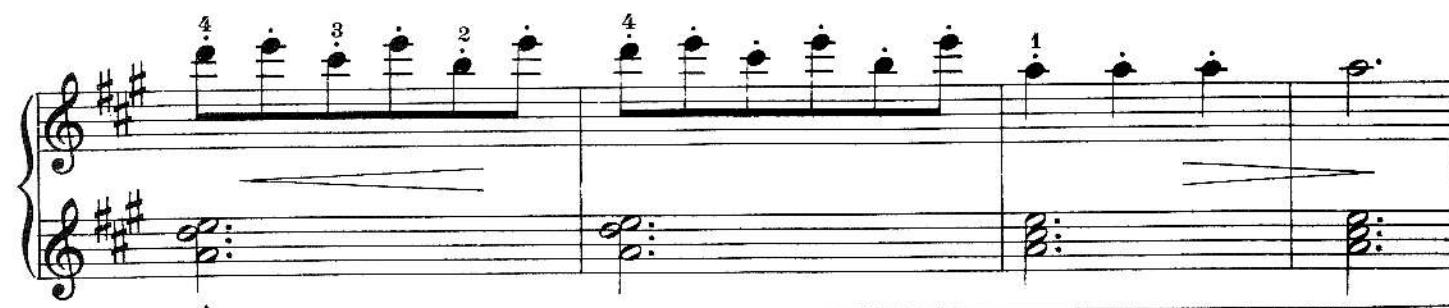
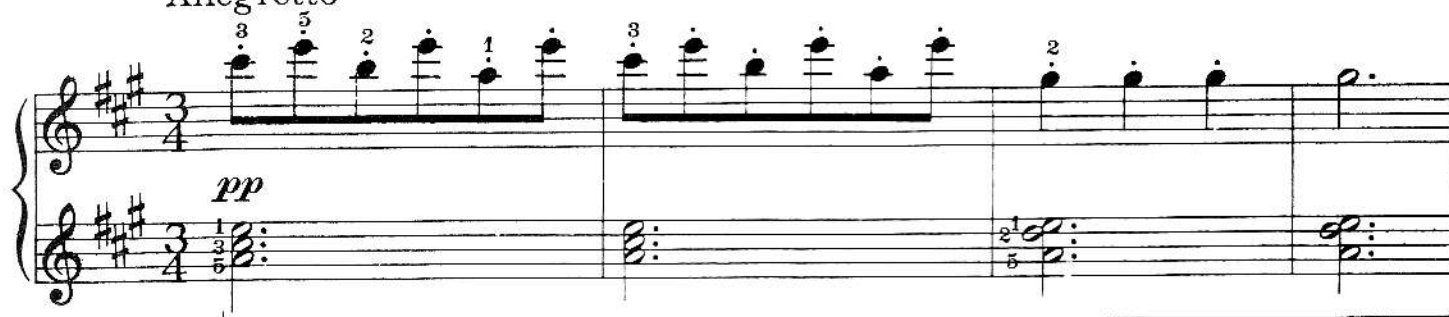
Don't forget the guides learned earlier—ACE and ABCDE.

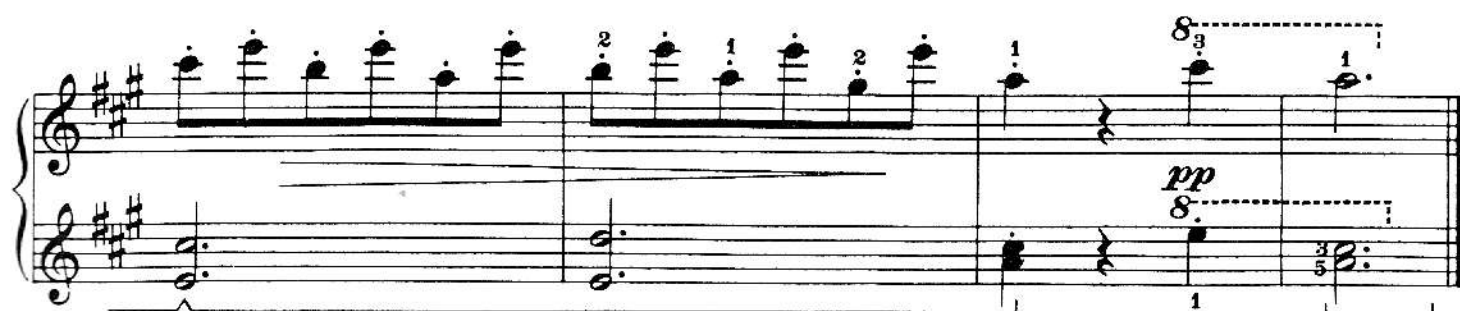
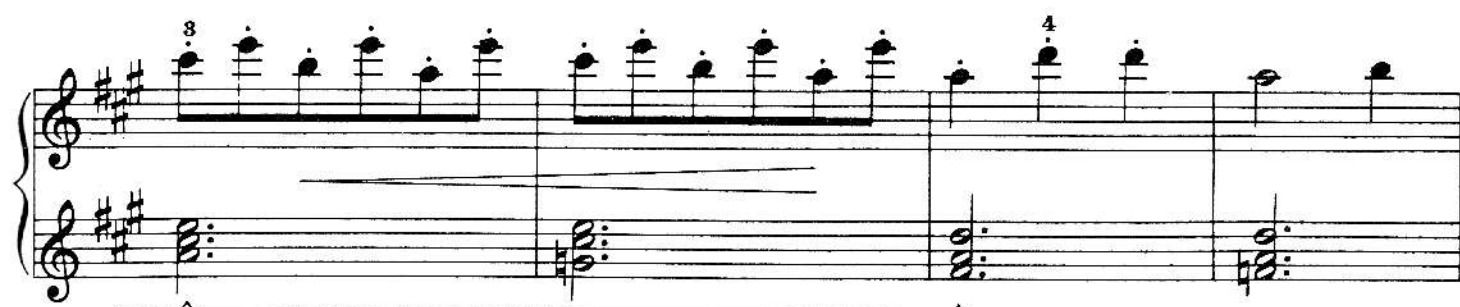
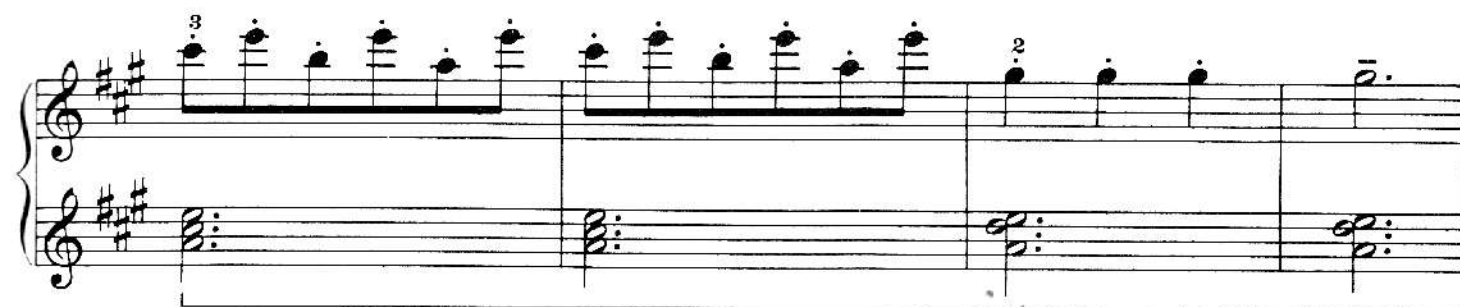


Write the
letter names

Music Box

Allegretto





Transposition

A device often used in Popular Music is that of repeating a melody—moving up a half step at each repetition.

In the following example the melody first appears in the key of C Major.

It is then repeated in C $\sharp$ Major—half step higher.

It is again heard, this time in D Major—another half step higher.

The transposition will be easy if the same fingers are used in each key.

For exercise in transposition, you might try this with other tunes in the book.

Barn Dance

Allegro animato

The musical score for "Barn Dance" is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked *Allegro animato*. The first system is in C Major, marked *mp*. The second system is in C $\sharp$ Major, marked *mf*. The third system is in D Major, marked *f*. The fourth and fifth systems continue the D Major section. Fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) are indicated throughout. The key signature changes are shown by the addition of sharps to the treble staff: one sharp (F $\sharp$) for C $\sharp$ Major and two sharps (F $\sharp$, C $\sharp$) for D Major. The bass staff remains in C Major throughout, providing a harmonic foundation.

The Double Flat

The Double Flat sign ($\flat\flat$) is used to lower a note which is already flatted. In the following piece, because of the Key Signature, E is already flat. When it becomes necessary to lower this note, a double flat must be used. E double flat is, of course, the same key as D natural.

The use of double flats and double sharps has to do with correct musical spelling, something you will learn more about later.

This is an excellent piece upon which to practice transposition. Practice it therefore in G Major as well.

Use exactly the same fingers and remember that the *letter names* of the notes do not change. The only change necessary is that of Accidentals. To raise it a half step ($G\flat$ to G), all Flats will become Naturals—all Naturals become Sharps—and the Double Flat becomes a single Flat.

Black Key Rag

Allegro

The musical score for "Black Key Rag" is written for piano and bass. It is in E-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time, marked Allegro. The score is divided into four systems. The piano part (treble clef) features a melodic line with various fingerings (4, 2, 4, 1, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3) and dynamics (mf, mp, f, ff). The bass part (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, including a boxed note labeled "same key as D natural" (E double flat). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).



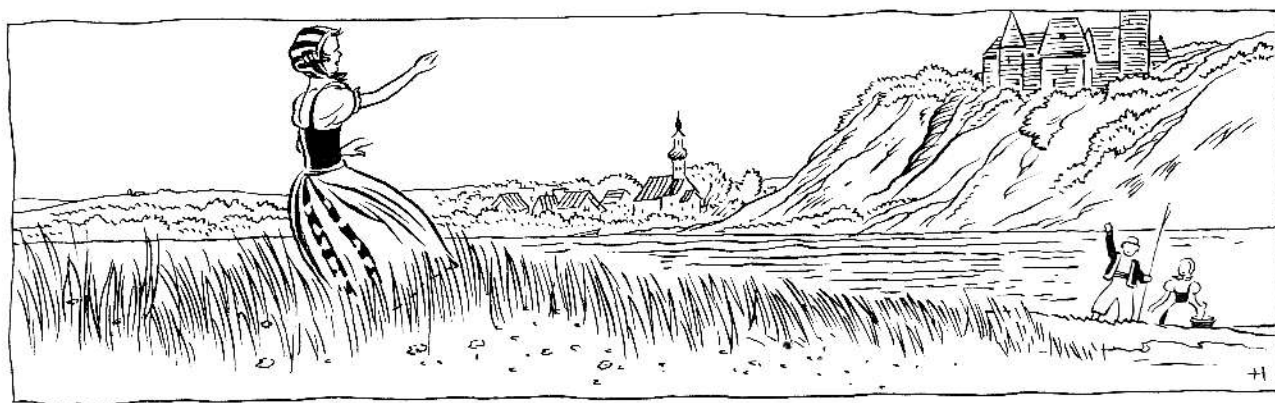
The Caissons Go Rolling Along

Allegro con brio

General Edmund Gruber
(Adapted)



This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system typically includes a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The third system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fourth system continues with various musical notations, including slurs and ties. The fifth system concludes with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The page is numbered 4 in the bottom right corner.



from
Danube Waves

J. Ivanovici
Adapted

Moderato

p dolce

p dolce

Fine

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. The bass clef staff has a dynamic marking *f* and a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 5 and 3. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble staff, numbered 4 and 2.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a dynamic marking *f* and a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 5 and 1. The bass clef staff has a dynamic marking *f* and a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 4 and 2. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble staff, numbered 4 and 2.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a dynamic marking *mp* and a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 3 and 1. The bass clef staff has a dynamic marking *mp* and a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 5 and 3. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble staff, numbered 4 and 2.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a dynamic marking *mf* and a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 4, 2, and 1. The bass clef staff has a dynamic marking *mf* and a slur over the first four notes, which are numbered 5, 3, and 1. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble staff, numbered 4, 3, 2, and 1, with the instruction *p dolce D. S. al Fine*.

Study in Rhythm

Tango

Moderato

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), common time (C). The melody starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte).

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), common time (C). The melody continues with a half note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line continues with a half note C4, followed by a quarter note D4, and a quarter note E4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte).

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), common time (C). The melody continues with a half note F5, followed by a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The bass line continues with a half note F4, followed by a quarter note G4, and a quarter note A4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), common time (C). The melody continues with a half note Bb5, followed by a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The bass line continues with a half note Bb4, followed by a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), common time (C). The melody continues with a half note E6, followed by a quarter note F6, and a quarter note G6. The bass line continues with a half note E5, followed by a quarter note F5, and a quarter note G5. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte). The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Chord Playing

(Forearm Attack)



The School Song

Moderato

Musical score for "The School Song" in 4/4 time, Moderato tempo. The score is written for piano and includes fingerings, dynamics, and articulation marks.

First System: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2. Bass staff has fingerings 3, 5, 2, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 2. Dynamics: *mp*.

Second System: Treble staff has fingerings 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 3, 4, 1, 5, 2, 5, 1. Bass staff has fingerings 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *mf*.

Third System: Treble staff has fingerings 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2. Bass staff has fingerings 1, 5, 2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 5. Dynamics: *p*.

Fourth System: Treble staff has fingerings 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1. Bass staff has fingerings 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1. Dynamics: *pp*, *rit.*



FELIX MENDELSSOHN was one of the world's greatest composers. He wrote many compositions for piano, violin, voice and orchestra.

A great favorite among his smaller pieces was a set for piano which he called "Songs Without Words."

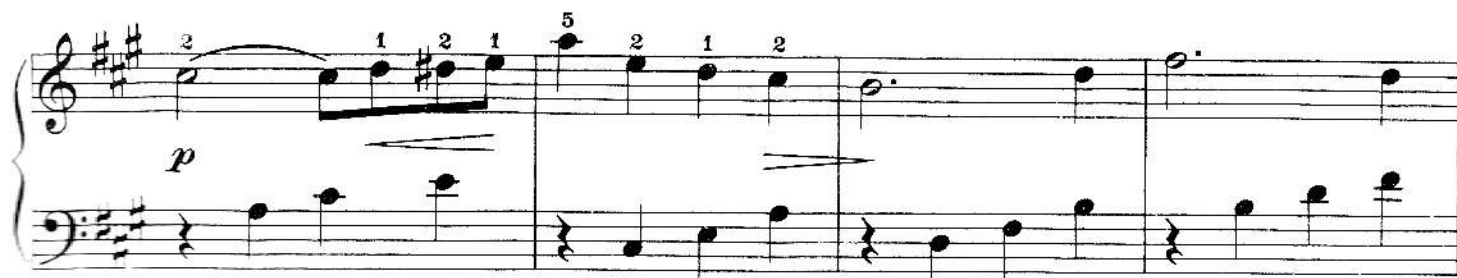
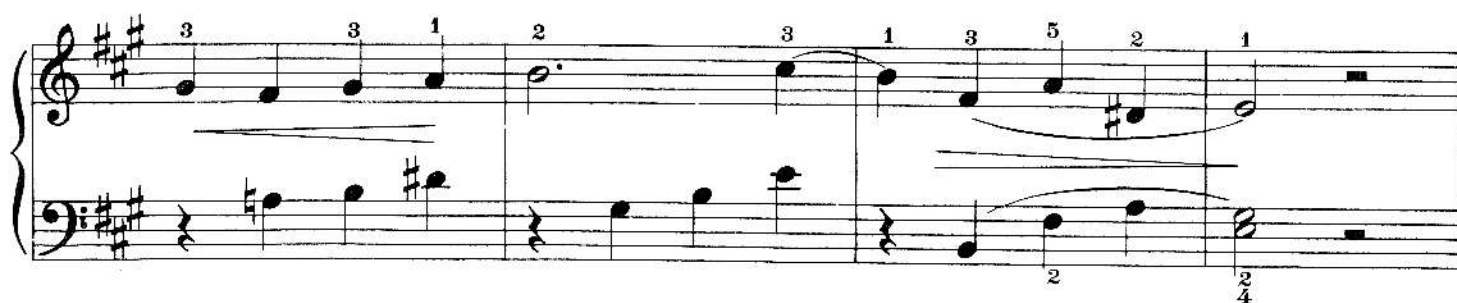
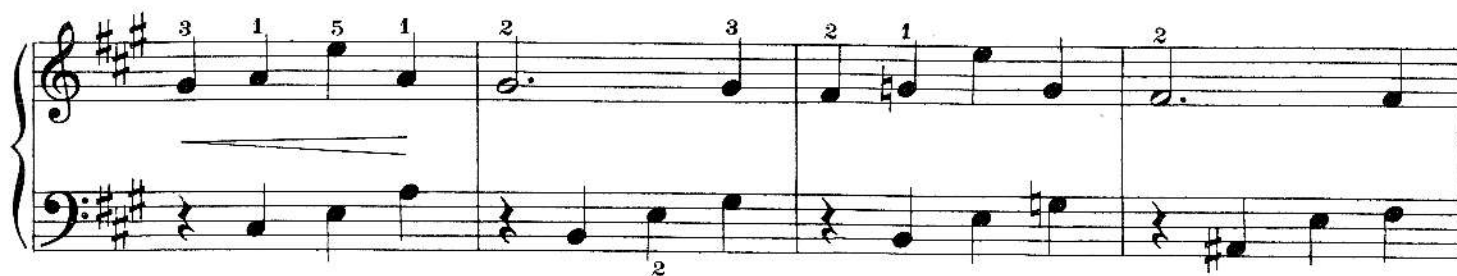
The following example, "Spring Song," is one of this set and has kept its popularity for many years.

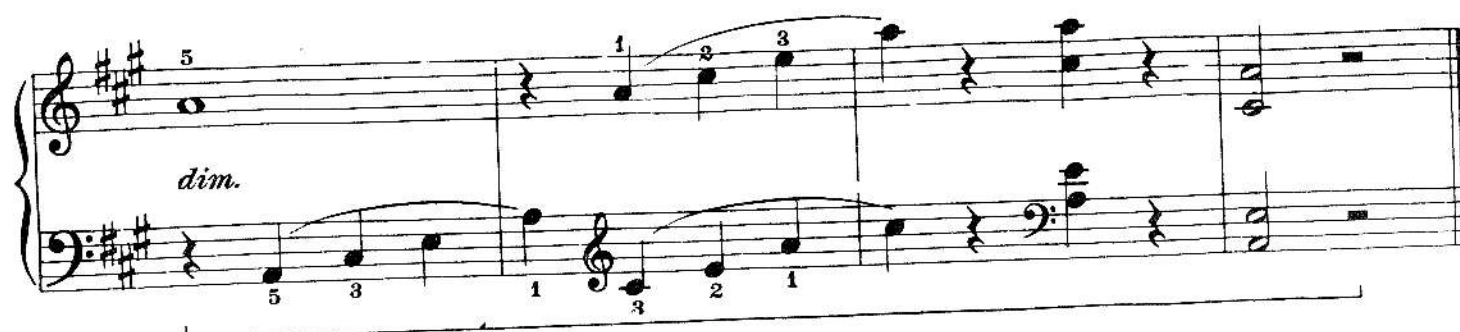
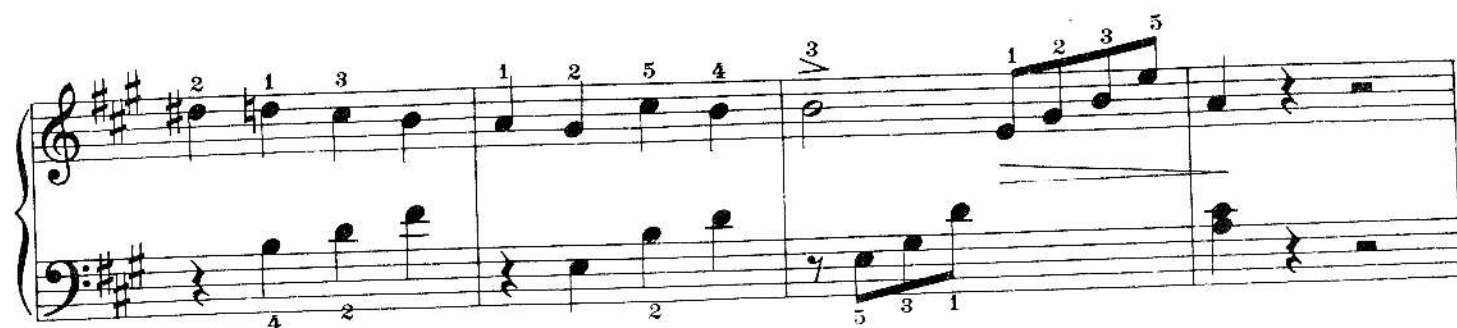
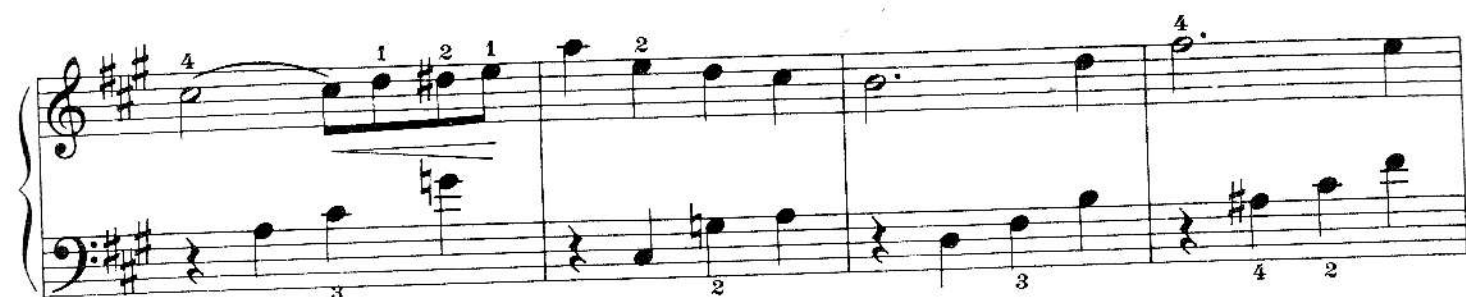
from
Spring Song

Felix Mendelssohn

Allegretto grazioso

 The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto grazioso'. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for many notes. The second system features a crescendo hairpin. The third system includes a decrescendo hairpin. The fourth system starts with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line.





Certificate of Merit

This certifies that

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has successfully completed

PART FIVE

OF

**John Thompson's
EASIEST PIANO COURSE**

and is eligible for promotion to

PART SIX

.....
Teacher

Date