

4 SQUARE PIANO



PLAY GREAT MUSIC • PLAY TOGETHER • PRACTICE LIKE A PRO

FEATURING

- Excerpts from 100+ great classical works
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- Triple repetition: a magic number for beginners
- Black keys first for strong piano navigation
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- Lesson 1 to Grade 1 free for everyone
- Free movement around the piano
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For adults and kids age 7+

WITH MUSIC BY

Prokofiev, Bizet, Tchaikovsky, Vivaldi, Sibelius, Mozart, Rossini, Grieg, Rebikov, Debussy, Handel, Beach, Dvorak, Beethoven, Joplin, Saint-Saëns, Pachelbel, Orff, Diabelli, Strauss, Offenbach, Schumann, Haydn, Coleridge-Taylor, Chopin, Bach, Mendelssohn, Fauré, Clementi, Brahms, Ponchielli, Rodriguez, Puccini, Dukas, Liszt, Mussorgsky, Verdi, Jacquet de la Guerre, Borodin and more...

Find out more at 4squarepiano.com

Arrangements: **Lois Putt**
Illustrations: **Zac Putt**



Level 3

1	Bass low G	Also Sprach Zarathustra	
2	Key of G	Rondo	Duet: The Mist is Rising
3	Key of F	Hornpipe	
4	Treble high F	Barcarolle	Duet: Children's Intermezzo
5	Treble high G	Dance of the Hours	
6	Bass low F	Dance of the Blessed Spirits	Duet: Zadok the Priest
7	1/2 beat rest	La Cumparsita	
8	Key of Dm	Beethoven's 5th Symphony	Duet: Melodious Exercise
9	2nds & 4ths	La Cucaracha	
10	6ths	Morning Mood	Duet: Sonata no. 4, Grave
11	Treble high A	Radetzky March	
12	Key of Em	La Forza del Destino	Duet: Cradle Song
13	Bass low E	Sorcerer's Apprentice	
14	mp mf	O Waly Waly	Duet: Grand Valse Brilliante
15	Syncopation	Easy Winners	
16	Triplets	New World Symphony	Duet: The Entertainer

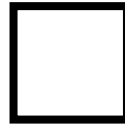
Level 2 recap

Congratulations on reaching level 3!

Before you start, test your knowledge of the level 2 skills:



C major contrary motion

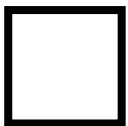


A minor RH and LH

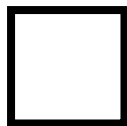
The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, playing a chord of C major (C4, E4, G4) in the first measure, followed by a whole note chord of C major in the second measure. In the third measure, the RH plays a descending eighth-note scale (G4, F4, E4, D4, C4) starting on a half note, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. In the fourth measure, it plays an ascending eighth-note scale (C4, D4, E4, F4, G4) starting on a half note, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand (LH) plays a descending eighth-note scale (C3, B2, A2, G2, F2) in the first measure, followed by an ascending eighth-note scale (F2, G2, A2, B2, C3) in the second measure. In the third measure, the LH plays a whole note chord of C major (C3, F2), and in the fourth measure, it plays a whole note chord of C major (C3, F2).

The second system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a half note chord of C major (C4, E4, G4) in the first measure, followed by a half note chord of C major in the second measure. In the third measure, the RH plays a half note chord of C major (C4, E4, G4), and in the fourth measure, it plays a half note chord of C major (C4, E4, G4). The left hand (LH) plays a descending eighth-note scale (C3, B2, A2, G2, F2) in the first measure, followed by an ascending eighth-note scale (F2, G2, A2, B2, C3) in the second measure. In the third measure, the LH plays a whole note chord of C major (C3, F2), and in the fourth measure, it plays a whole note chord of C major (C3, F2).

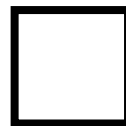
The third system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a half note chord of C major (C4, E4, G4) in the first measure, followed by a half note chord of C major in the second measure. In the third measure, the RH plays a half note chord of C major (C4, E4, G4), and in the fourth measure, it plays a half note chord of C major (C4, E4, G4). The left hand (LH) plays a descending eighth-note scale (C3, B2, A2, G2, F2) in the first measure, followed by an ascending eighth-note scale (F2, G2, A2, B2, C3) in the second measure. In the third measure, the LH plays a whole note chord of C major (C3, F2), and in the fourth measure, it plays a whole note chord of C major (C3, F2).



Notes, chords & intervals



Rhythms



Staccato, legato & dynamics

x3

1. PROGRESS

x3

2. PATTERNS

Starting on your new note, play the scale of G major with your left hand:

x3

3. PREPARATION



4. PIECE

'PFP' stands for '**play-fix-play**'. After learning the music hands separately, play through it slowly, making a mark by any problems that need fixing. Next, spend time fixing the problems you found. Finally, play through again.

Also Sprach Zarathustra by Richard Strauss

First system of musical notation for 'Also Sprach Zarathustra'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand plays a simple bass line. A red bracket under the first two measures is labeled 'Red.'. A measure number '4' is written below the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the piece from the first system. The right hand has a slur over the first two measures. The left hand continues its bass line. A red bracket under the first two measures is labeled 'Red.'. A measure number '4' is written below the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a slur over the first two measures. The left hand has a more complex bass line with some chords. A red bracket under the first two measures is labeled 'Red.'. A measure number '5' is written below the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. The right hand has a slur over the first two measures. The left hand has a complex bass line with some chords. A red bracket under the first two measures is labeled 'Red.'. A measure number '2' is written below the end of the system.

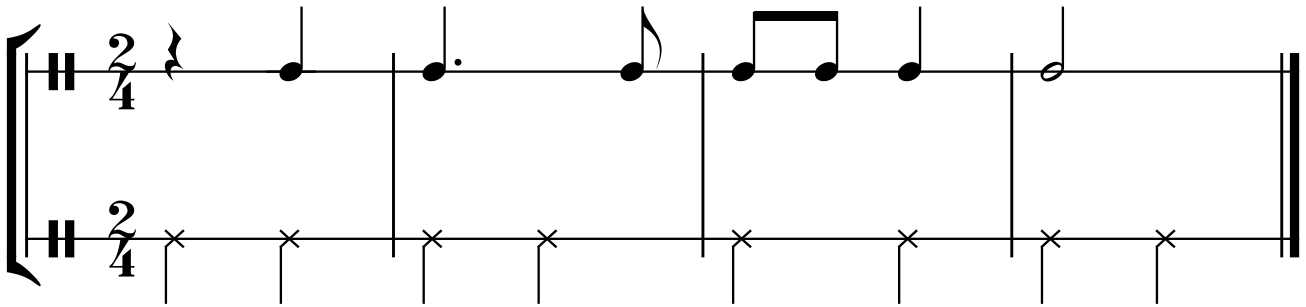


Now that you're learning longer pieces of music, you may want to try **brick wall practice**: building the music from the *bottom upwards*. In this piece you could learn the last line on day 1, the last 2 lines on day 2, etc, until you know the whole piece.

3.1 B

Rhythm & pulse

Play the rhythm with your right hand, and tap the pulse with your left:

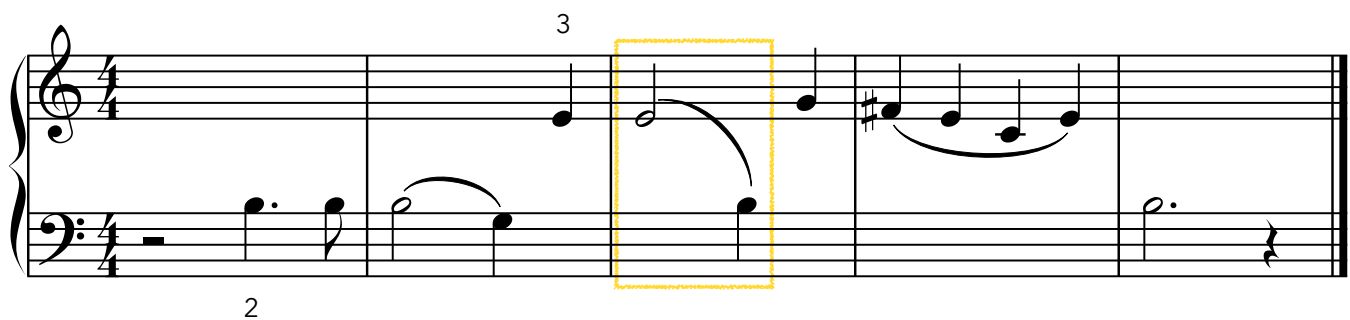


Play this at 3 different speeds: *lento*, *moderato* and *presto*

Sight reading: Violin Concerto by Mendelssohn

How many notes match these three letters?

B E G



What interval do
These notes make?

2nd	3rd	4th	5th
-----	-----	-----	-----

Play this 2 ways: *f* and *p*. Which do you prefer?

Level 3 listening list

Richard Strauss	Also Sprach Zarathustra
Mendelssohn	Violin concerto no. 1
Clementi	Rondo from Sonata in G
Grieg	Gavotte from the Holberg Suite
Nielsen	The Mist is Rising
Handel	Hornpipe from Water Music
Handel	Réjouissance from Music for the Royal Fireworks
Offenbach	Barcarolle
Delibes	Flower Duet
Coleridge-Taylor	Children's Intermezzo from Othello
Sibelius	Finlandia
Gluck	Dance of the Blessed Spirits
Handel	Zadok the Priest
Rodriguez	La Cumparsita
Tchaikovsky	Overture to the Nutcracker
Diabelli	Melodious Exercise no 2
Trad	La Cucaracha
Beethoven	Pastoral Symphony mvt 1
Jacquet de la Guerre	Sonata no. 4, Grave
Strauss	Radetzky March
Trad	Branle des Sabots
Verdi	La Forza del Destino
Borodin	Polovtsian Dance
Brahms	Cradle Song
Berlioz	March to the Scaffold
Chopin	Grand Valse Brillante
Joplin	Easy Winners
Mussorgsky	Night on a Bald Mountain
Dvorak	New World Symphony mvt 1

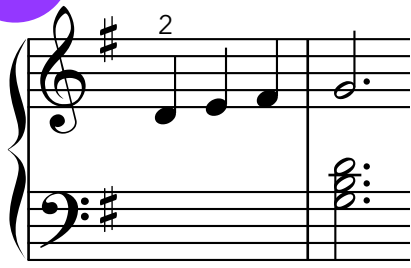
3.2 A

Key of G

To learn fast, start slow

x3

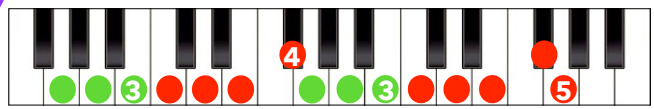
1. PROGRESS



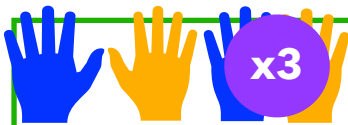
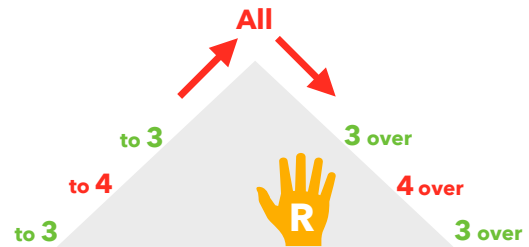
The key of G contains F#s. The sharp is written at the start of each line and applies to all the Fs.

x3

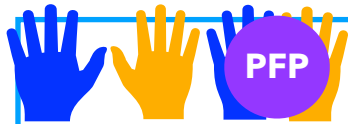
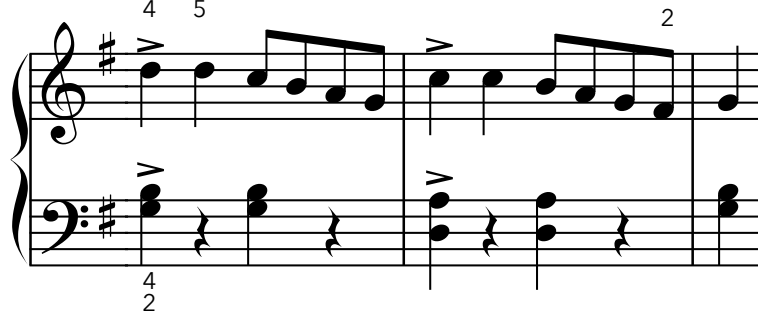
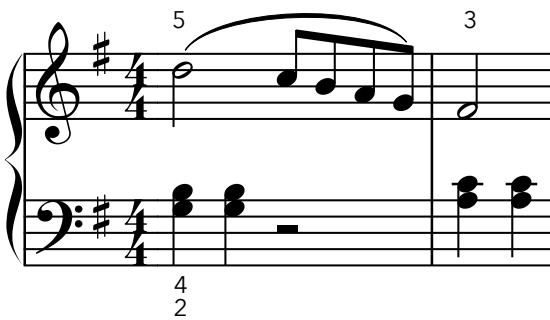
2. PATTERNS



Play 2 octaves of G major with your right hand

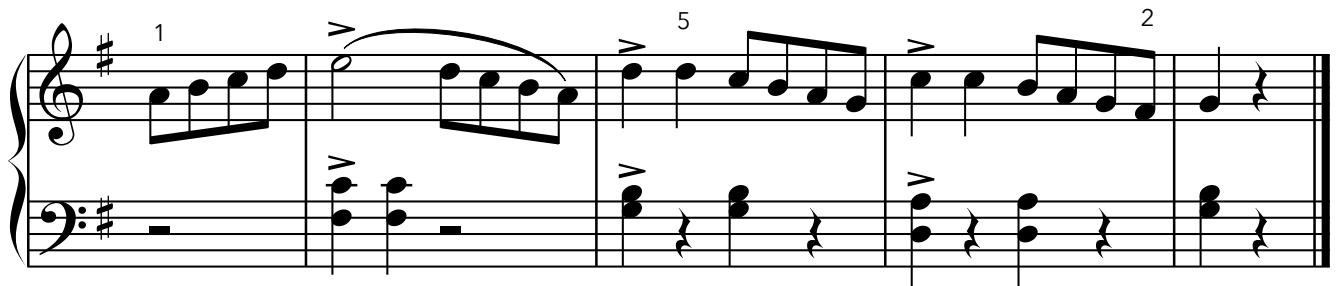
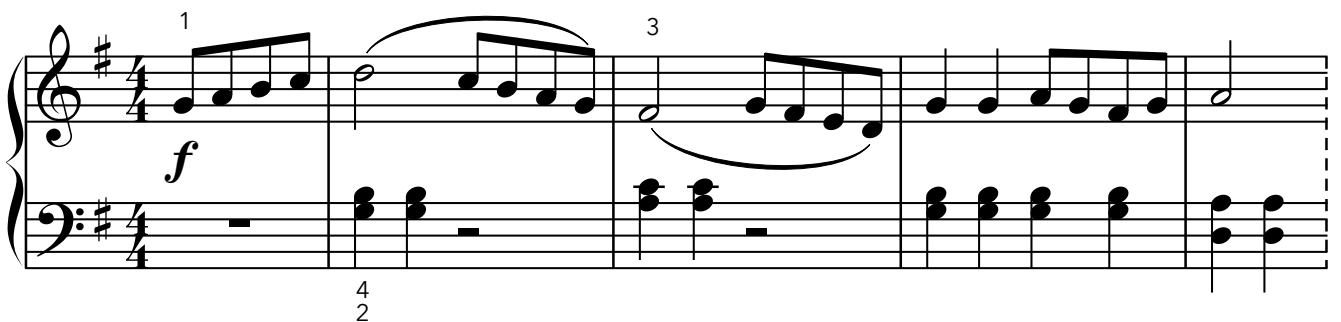


3. PREPARATION



4. PIECE

Rondo by Clementi



3.2 B

Sound & movement

In this exercise, use only finger 3 in each hand:

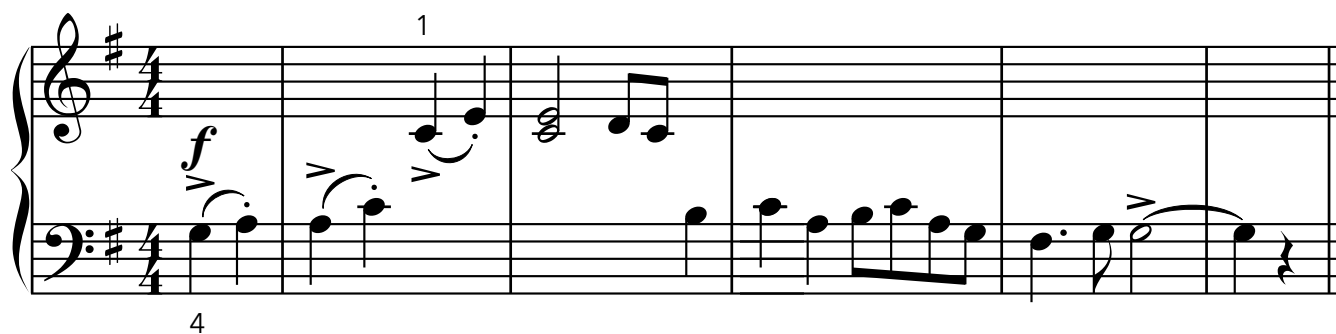
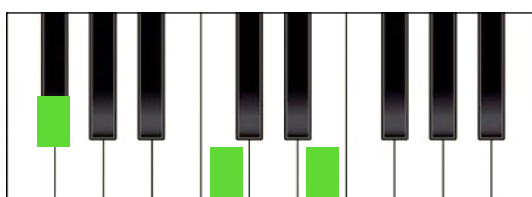


A musical score for a piano exercise in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The exercise consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note F#, an eighth note G, and a dotted quarter note A. This pattern repeats in the second measure. The third measure contains a whole note chord of F# and A. The left hand starts with a whole note chord of F# and A, followed by a quarter rest, and then a dotted quarter note F# in the second measure. The third measure contains a whole note chord of F# and A.

Test your memory: can you play it again without the music?

Sight reading: Gavotte from the Holberg Suite by Grieg

Find these notes in the music below:



A musical score for the Gavotte from the Holberg Suite by Grieg. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand starts with a quarter note F#, followed by a dotted quarter note G, and a quarter note A. The left hand starts with a quarter note F#, followed by a dotted quarter note G, and a quarter note A. The score includes dynamic markings like *f* and *mf*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

Are all the notes of the scale of G major used in this music?

Play this 2 ways: *adagio* and *allegretto*. Which do you prefer?

3.2 C

Duet: The Mist is Rising by Nielsen

Teacher:

Andantino

The first system of musical notation for the piano part. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The dynamics are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, and continues with a descending line. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes G2, A2, B2.

With pedal

The second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melody with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff continues with quarter notes. The piece is marked 'With pedal'.

The third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with some slurs. The bass staff continues with quarter notes. The piece is marked 'With pedal'.

The fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff continues with quarter notes. The piece is marked 'With pedal'.

The fifth and final system of musical notation. It begins with the tempo marking 'rall.' (rallentando). The treble staff concludes with a melodic phrase. The bass staff concludes with a final chord. The piece ends with a double bar line.

3.2 C

Duet: The Mist is Rising by Nielsen

Pupil (*play 2 octaves higher*):

Andantino

The first system of musical notation is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, and then a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. A slur covers the last three notes (E5, F#5, G5). The bass staff starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, and then a series of quarter notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. A slur covers the last three notes (A2, G2, F#2). A finger number '4' is written below the first measure of the bass staff, and a finger number '2' is written above the first measure of the treble staff. A finger number '1' is written below the first measure of the treble staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff has a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, and then a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. A slur covers the last three notes (E5, F#5, G5). The bass staff starts with a series of quarter notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. A slur covers the last three notes (A2, G2, F#2). A finger number '1' is written below the first measure of the bass staff.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff has a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, and then a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. A slur covers the last three notes (E5, F#5, G5). The bass staff starts with a series of quarter notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. A slur covers the last three notes (A2, G2, F#2). A finger number '1' is written below the first measure of the bass staff.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff has a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, and then a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. A slur covers the last three notes (E5, F#5, G5). The bass staff starts with a series of quarter notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. A slur covers the last three notes (A2, G2, F#2). A finger number '1' is written below the first measure of the bass staff. The word 'rall.' is written above the second measure of the treble staff. The piece ends with a double bar line.

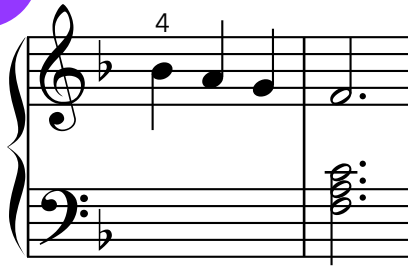
3.3 A

Key of F

Sit tall and relax

x3

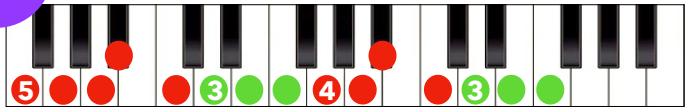
1. PROGRESS



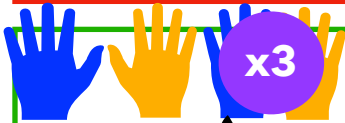
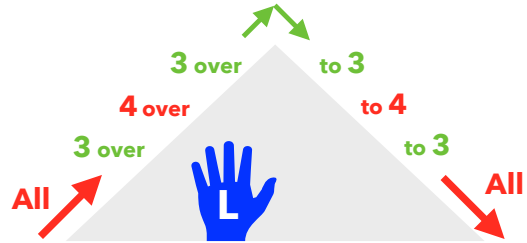
In the key of F, there are B^bs. The flat is written at the start of each line and applies to all the Bs.

x3

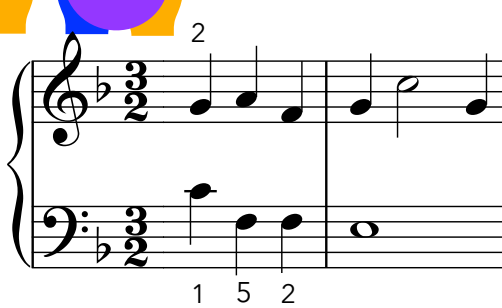
2. PATTERNS



Play 2 octaves of F major with your left hand

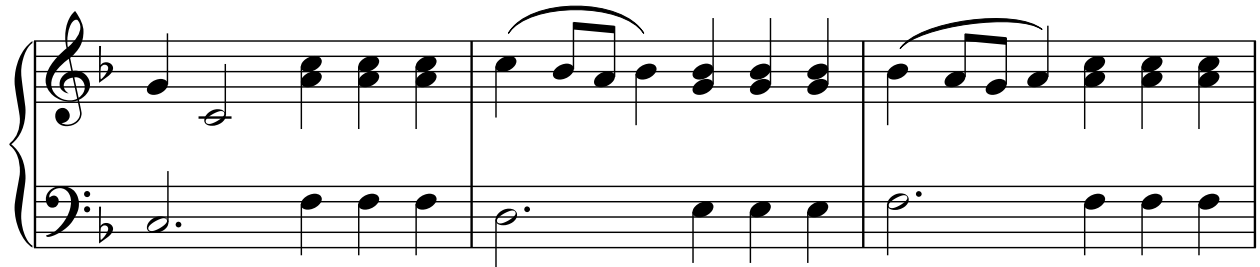
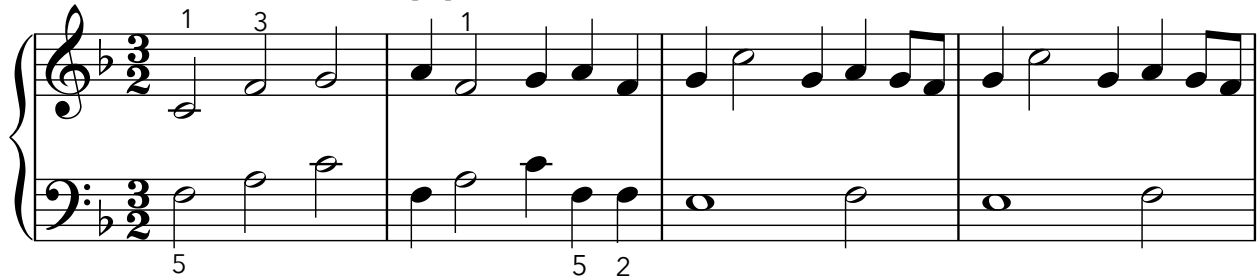


3. PREPARATION



4. PIECE

Hornpipe from Handel's Water Music



3.3 B

Rhythm & pulse

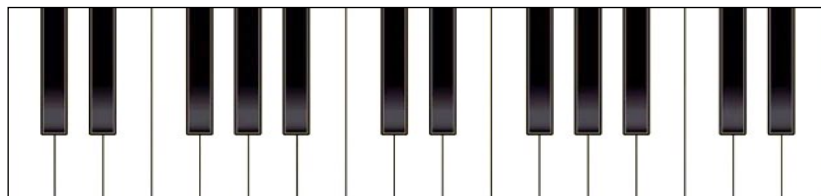
Play the rhythm with your left hand, and tap the pulse with your right:

Missing time signature! What number should this be?

The image shows two staves of music. The top staff is a single line with vertical tick marks representing a pulse. A yellow box highlights the first tick mark, with a '4' written below it. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note, two eighth notes, two eighth notes, two eighth notes, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, and a half note. A yellow box highlights the first note in the bottom staff.

Sight reading: Music for the Royal Fireworks by Handel

Look at the last 3 notes in each hand and circle where they are on the keys:



The image shows a musical score for 'Music for the Royal Fireworks' by Handel. The piece is in 4/4 time and F major. The last three notes of each hand are circled in yellow. The right hand notes are G4, A4, and B4. The left hand notes are G3, F3, and E3.

Which notes from the scale of F major are missing from this music?

Transpose: play this one place higher, in the key of G, with no B flats.

3.4 A

F

To learn fast, start slow

x3 **1. PROGRESS**

New note F

x3 **2. PATTERNS**

Play 2 octaves of F major with your right hand

x3 **3. PREPARATION**

3 5

4 2 5 3 3 1

PFP **4. PIECE**

Barcarolle by Offenbach

Moderato

p

3 5

Fine

D.C al fine

1 5 3 1



Try brick wall practice: start low and build up. Learn the last line first.

3.4 B

Sound & movement

1

5

Left hand

Transpose: now play this one place higher, starting each hand on a G

Sight reading: Flower Duet by Delibes

Which key is this music in?

b		#
F	C	G

3

2

What interval does this music finish with?

2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Test your memory: can you play it again without looking?

3.4 C

Duet: Children's Intermezzo by Samuel Coleridge-Taylor

Teacher:

Allegretto

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The instruction "with pedal" is written below the bass staff.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with some chromaticism, including a sharp sign (F#) in the fifth measure. The lower staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in the upper staff.

The third system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with some chromaticism, including a sharp sign (F#) in the second measure. The lower staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in the upper staff.

The fourth system continues the piece. The upper staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a melodic line with some chromaticism, including a sharp sign (F#) in the second measure. The lower staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in the upper staff.

3.4 C

Duet: Children's Intermezzo by Samuel Coleridge-Taylor

Pupil (*play 1 octave higher*):

Allegretto

5

p

3

5

2 1

f

p

3.5 A

Sit tall and relax

G

x3 **1. PROGRESS**

x3 **2. PATTERNS**
G major arpeggio

Play up and down these notes legato with each hand:
RH: 1 2 3 5 3 2 1 LH: 5 3 2 1 2 3 5

x3 **3. PREPARATION**

PFP **4. PIECE**
Dance of the Hours by Ponchielli

Moderato

3.5 B

Rhythm & pulse

Play the rhythm with your right hand, and tap the pulse with your left:

Compose or improvise a 3 beat rhythm for the blank space:

Musical notation for a 3/4 time signature exercise. The top staff shows a melody: a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a blank space, and a dotted half note. The bottom staff shows a pulse line with 'x' marks corresponding to the beats.

Sight reading: Finlandia by Sibelius

Which key is this music in?

b		#
F	C	G

Musical notation for a piano exercise in 4/4 time. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves show a sequence of notes with a triplet of three eighth notes in the first measure. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

In the music, find the 6th note of the scale of F major

Play this 2 ways: staccato and legato. Which do you prefer?

3.6 A

F

To learn fast, start slow

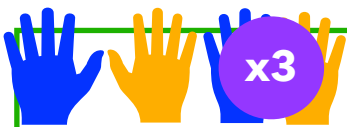
x3 **1. PROGRESS**

New note F

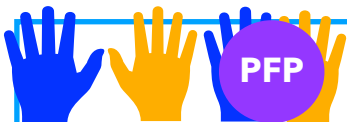
x3 **2. PATTERNS**

F major arpeggio

Play up and down these notes legato with each hand:
RH: 1 2 3 5 3 2 1 LH: 5 3 2 1 2 3 5



3. PREPARATION



4. PIECE

Dance of the Blessed Spirits by Gluck

Andante

3.6 B

Sound & movement

Now try playing this *piano*, and then *forte*

Sight reading: In the Bleak Midwinter by Holst

This music is in the key of C major. Find all the Cs:

C

Adagio

How many notes in this music could be found in a C major chord?

Play this 2 ways: **f** *diminuendo*. and **p** *crescendo*. Which do you prefer?

3.6 C

Duet: Zadok the Priest by Handel

Pupil (*play 1 octave higher*):

Andante maestoso

Musical score for the Pupil part, marked *Andante maestoso*. The piece is in 4/4 time. The first system shows a treble clef with a 3-measure rest followed by a quarter note, and a bass clef with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a 4-measure rest. The second system continues with a treble clef and a bass clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Teacher (*play 1 octave lower*):

Andante maestoso

Musical score for the Teacher part, marked *Andante maestoso*. The piece is in 4/4 time. The first system shows a treble clef with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a continuous eighth-note pattern, and a bass clef with a 4-measure rest. The second system continues with a treble clef and a bass clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

3.7 A

1/2 beat rest

Sit tall and relax

x3

1. PROGRESS

This rest lasts for half a beat

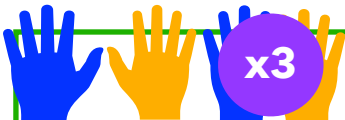
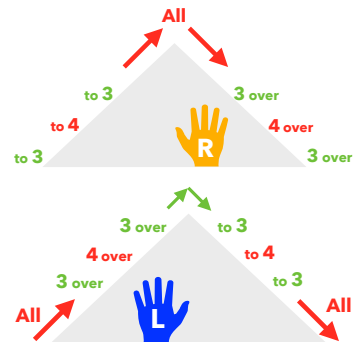
x3

2. PATTERNS

A minor scale and arpeggio:

RH: 1 2 3 5 3 2 1

LH: 5 3 2 1 2 3 5



3. PREPARATION

3.7 A

1/2 beat rest

Sit tall and relax



4. PIECE

La Cumparsita by Rodriguez

1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1

2
4

1 2 1 2 1 3

1 4

2
4

5 5 3

2
4 1 1

Is this music in the key of C major or the key of A minor?

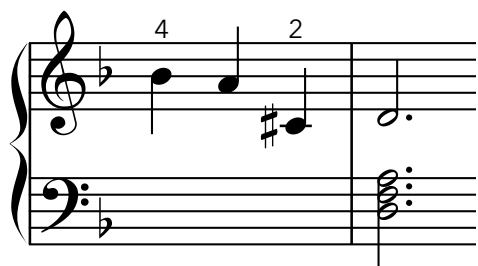
3.8 A

Key of D minor

To learn fast, start slow

x3

1. PROGRESS

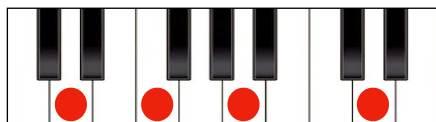
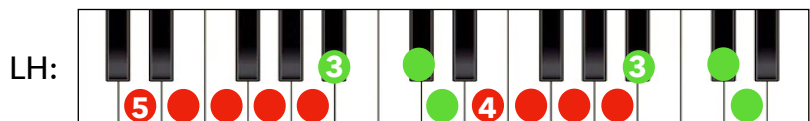
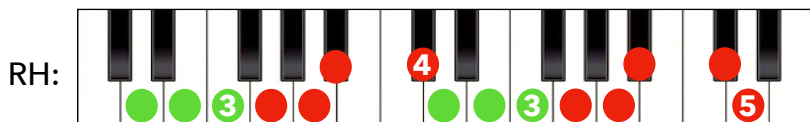


D minor is related to the key of F and shares its key signature, so remember the B^bs, just as in the key of F. Notes 6 and 7 of a minor key may be raised, especially in melodies. The raised 7th, C#, is often used in harmonies in this key.

x3

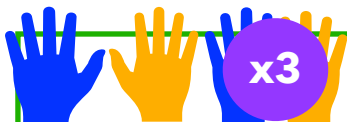
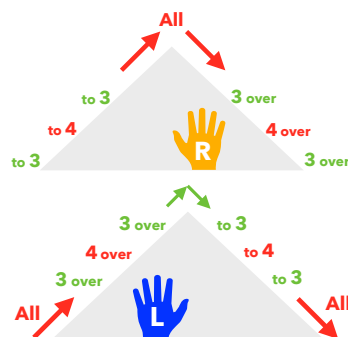
2. PATTERNS

D minor scale (harmonic) and arpeggio:

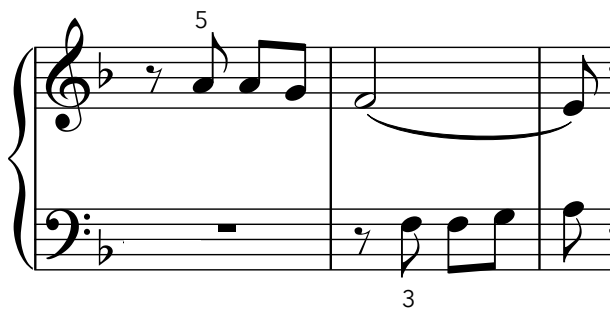


RH: 1 2 3 5 3 2 1

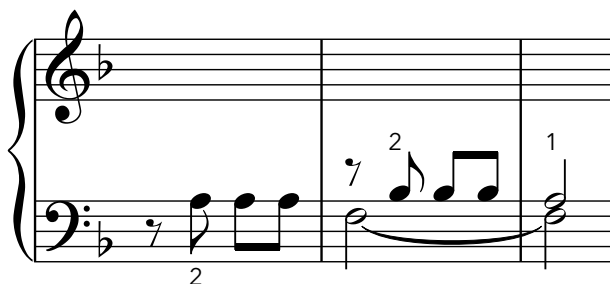
LH: 5 3 2 1 2 3 5



3. PREPARATION



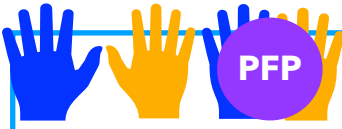
Play all these notes with your left hand:



3.8 A

Key of D minor

To learn fast, start slow



4. PIECE

Beethoven's 5th Symphony

Allegro con brio

5

f 15^{mb} *p*

15^{mb} 2

Detailed description: This system contains the first five measures of the piece. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure starts with a piano dynamic (*f*) and a 15-measure bracket. The second measure has a piano dynamic (*p*). The fifth measure has a piano dynamic (*p*) and a 2-measure bracket.

2 1 3

Detailed description: This system contains measures 6 through 10. Measure 6 has a 2-measure bracket. Measure 7 has a 1-measure bracket. Measure 9 has a 3-measure bracket.

1 3

Detailed description: This system contains measures 11 through 15. Measure 11 has a 1-measure bracket. Measure 13 has a 3-measure bracket.

4

f 15^{mb} 15^{mb} 2

Detailed description: This system contains measures 16 through 20. Measure 16 has a piano dynamic (*f*). Measure 17 has a 15-measure bracket. Measure 18 has a 15-measure bracket. Measure 19 has a 2-measure bracket.

3.8 B

Sound & movement

8va-1 8va-1 8va-1

8vb 15mb

Test your memory: can you play it without the music?

Sight reading: New World Symphony by Dvorak

Which key is this music in?

b		#
F	C	G
Dm	Am	

Allegro

p

2

4

Try playing this an octave higher and an octave lower. Which do you prefer?



3.8 C

Duet: Melodious Exercise no. 2 by Diabelli

Teacher:

Andante cantabile

The musical score is written for two hands in 4/4 time, marked 'Andante cantabile'. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system introduces a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system continues with the forte dynamic. The fourth system returns to piano (*p*) dynamics. The fifth system features a repeat section with first and second endings, marked with first and second endings symbols and a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

3.8 C

Duet: Melodious Exercise no. 2 by Diabelli

Pupil:

Andante cantabile

8va

p

p

f

f

p

p

(8)

(8)

(8)

(8)

(8)

3.9 A

2nds & 4ths

Sit tall and relax

x3 **1. PROGRESS**

1
2nd 3rd 4th 5th
1

x3 **2. PATTERNS**

G major

RH scale RH arpeggio
LH scale LH arpeggio

x3 **3. PREPARATION**

4

PFP **4. PIECE**
La Cucaracha

1 3 4 1
2 4 4
4 3

3.9 B

Rhythm & pulse

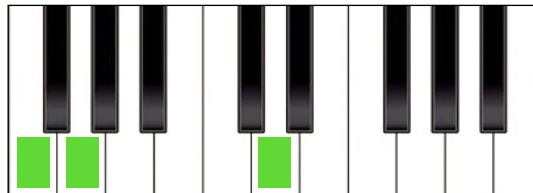
Play the rhythm with your right hand, and tap the pulse with your left:

The image shows two staves in 4/4 time. The top staff contains a rhythmic pattern: a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bottom staff contains a series of vertical tick marks corresponding to the pulse of the rhythm above.

Now play the rhythm on an F major chord

Sight reading: Pastoral Symphony by Beethoven

Find a note to match each of these letters:



Allegro ma non troppo

The image shows a musical score in 4/4 time, marked 'Allegro ma non troppo'. The melody is in the treble clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass clef part has a single note on the fourth line, which is labeled with the number '4'. A yellow box highlights the notes G4 and F4 in the bass clef.

Which interval is this?

2nd	3rd	4th	5th
-----	-----	-----	-----

Sing along as you play this music. Can you sing the tune again without looking?

3.10 A

6ths

To learn fast, start slow

x3

1. PROGRESS

Musical notation for the first section. The right hand plays chords in the treble clef, and the left hand plays bass notes in the bass clef. The chords are labeled 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th.

x3

2. PATTERNS

F major scale and arpeggio

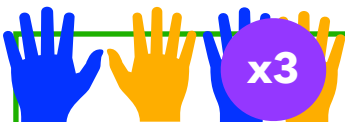
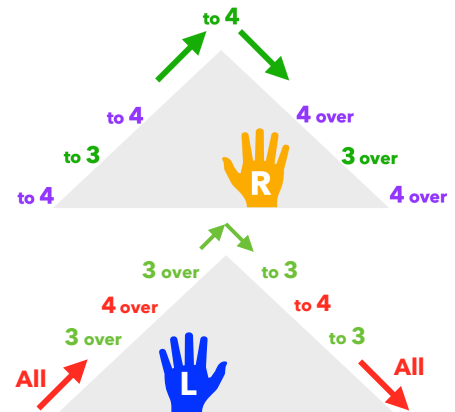
Diagram of a piano keyboard showing fingerings for the first two octaves of the F major scale. Fingers are numbered 1-5.

Diagram of a piano keyboard showing fingerings for the second two octaves of the F major scale. Fingers are numbered 1-5.

Diagram of a piano keyboard showing fingerings for the F major arpeggio. Fingers are numbered 1-5.

RH: 1 2 3 5 3 2 1

LH: 5 3 2 1 2 3 5

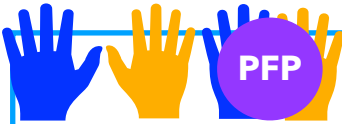


3. PREPARATION

Musical notation for the first part of the preparation section. The right hand plays a melody with a slur over notes 5 and 2. The left hand plays a bass line. Dynamics include *p*.

Musical notation for the second part of the preparation section. The right hand plays a melody with a slur over notes 5, 2, and 1. The left hand plays a bass line. Dynamics include *p*.

Musical notation for the final part of the preparation section. The right hand plays a melody with a slur over notes 5, 2, and 1. The left hand plays a bass line. Dynamics include *p*.



4. PIECE

Morning Mood from the Peer Gynt Suite by Grieg

Allegretto

The first system of music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. A slur covers the first five notes, with a '5' above the first note. The left hand plays a steady accompaniment of quarter notes: G2, Bb2, D3, and F3.

The second system continues the melody. The right hand has a slur over the first three notes (G4, A4, Bb4) labeled '1.', followed by a slur over the next three notes (C5, D5, E5) labeled '2.', and a final slur over the last two notes (F5, G5) labeled '3.'. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes G2, Bb2, D3, and F3.

The third system continues the melody. The right hand has a slur over the first three notes (G4, A4, Bb4) labeled '2.', followed by a slur over the next three notes (C5, D5, E5) labeled '1.', and a final slur over the last two notes (F5, G5). The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes G2, Bb2, D3, and F3.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The right hand has a slur over the first three notes (G4, A4, Bb4) labeled '3.', followed by a slur over the next three notes (C5, D5, E5), and a final slur over the last two notes (F5, G5). The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes G2, Bb2, D3, and F3.

3.10 B

Sound & movement

Missing time signature! What number should this be?

A musical score for piano in treble and bass clefs. The time signature is missing. The first measure of the treble clef has a yellow box around the time signature area. The first measure of the bass clef has a yellow box around the time signature area. The music consists of several measures with various note values and rests. A yellow arrow points from the text box above to the first measure of the treble clef.

Sight reading: Londonderry Air

Which key is this music in?

b		#
F	C	G
Dm	Am	

A musical score for the Londonderry Air in treble and bass clefs. The time signature is 4/4. The music consists of several measures with various note values and rests. The first measure of the bass clef has a yellow box around the time signature area.

What intervals are used in the right hand?

Play this 2 ways: *adagio* and *moderato*. Which do you prefer?

3.10 C

Duet: Sonata no. 4 by Elizabeth Jacquet de la Guerre

Pupil (*play 1 octave higher*):

Grave

3 3

3 3 5

2 1 1

Teacher:

Grave

Grave

3.11 A

A

Sit tall and relax

x3

1. PROGRESS

New note A

x3

2. PATTERNS

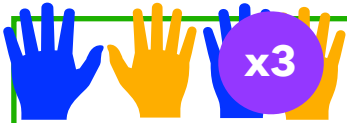
F major

RH scale

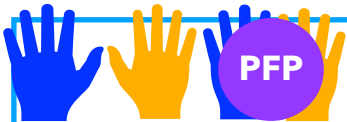
RH arpeggio

LH scale

LH arpeggio



3. PREPARATION



4. PIECE

Radetzky March by Strauss

3.12 A

Key of E minor

To learn fast, start slow

x3

1. PROGRESS

E minor is related to G major so it contains F#. The raised 7th, D#, is often used in harmonies.

Musical notation for E minor progress. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, B4, and C5 (marked with a '4' above the note), then descends to B4, A4, G4, and F#4. The bass line consists of a sustained E3 chord.

x3

2. PATTERNS

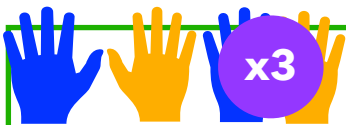
E minor (harmonic)

RH:

Diagram showing the right hand fingering for E minor (harmonic). The notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G are shown on a keyboard. Fingering: G (green 3), A (red 4), B (green 3), C (red 4), D (green 3), E (red 5), F# (green 3), G (red 5).

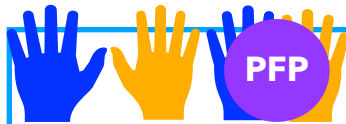
LH:

Diagram showing the left hand fingering for E minor (harmonic). The notes E, D, C, B, A, G, F#, E are shown on a keyboard. Fingering: E (red 5), D (red 4), C (green 3), B (green 4), A (red 4), G (green 3), F# (green 3), E (green 3).



3. PREPARATION

Musical notation for the preparation section. It consists of two systems of piano music. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins on G4, moves to A4, B4, and C5 (marked with a '1' above the note), then descends to B4, A4, G4, and F#4. The bass line consists of a sustained E3 chord. The second system continues the melody and includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*.



4. PIECE

La Forza del Destino by Verdi

Andantino

Musical notation for the piece 'La Forza del Destino by Verdi'. It consists of two systems of piano music. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins on G4, moves to A4, B4, and C5 (marked with a '1' above the note), then descends to B4, A4, G4, and F#4. The bass line consists of a sustained E3 chord. The second system continues the melody and includes dynamic markings *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*.

3.12 B

Sound & movement

Transpose: play this a 5th lower, in the key of C. (The first notes will be G and E.)

Sight reading: Polovtsian Dance by Borodin

Which key is this music in?

b		#
F	C	G
Dm	Am	Em

How long is this note?

Sing along as you play this music. Can you sing the tune again without looking?

3.12 C

Duet: Cradle Song by Brahms

Teacher:

Andantino con moto

The first system of the piano duet. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth notes with a descending line, while the left hand (bass clef) plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the right hand.

The second system of the piano duet. The right hand continues the melodic line with some chords and rests, while the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system of the piano duet. The right hand features more complex chordal textures and rests, while the left hand continues the accompaniment.

The fourth system of the piano duet, concluding the piece. The right hand has a final melodic phrase and a whole-note chord, while the left hand ends with a final chord and a fermata.

3.12 C

Duet: Cradle Song by Brahms

Pupil (*Play 1 octave higher*):

Andantino con moto

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a whole rest in the upper staff and a half note in the lower staff. The upper staff then plays a melody starting with a quarter note, followed by a dotted quarter note, and then eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is placed below the first measure of the upper staff. Fingerings 1 and 2 are indicated above the first and second measures of the upper staff. A hairpin crescendo is shown in the upper staff, and a hairpin decrescendo is shown in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, with fingerings 2 and 4 indicated above the second and third measures. The lower staff continues with a bass line of half notes. A hairpin crescendo is shown in the upper staff, and a hairpin decrescendo is shown in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody, with fingerings 4, 5, and 3 indicated above the first, second, and third measures. The lower staff continues with a bass line of half notes, with fingerings 2 and 1 indicated below the first and second measures. A hairpin crescendo is shown in the upper staff, and a hairpin decrescendo is shown in the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody, with fingerings 4 and 5 indicated above the first and second measures. The lower staff continues with a bass line of half notes, with fingerings 2 and 1 indicated below the first and second measures. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note in both staves.

3.13 A

E

Sit tall and relax

x3

1. PROGRESS

New note
E

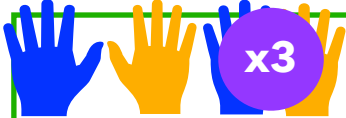
x3

2. PATTERNS

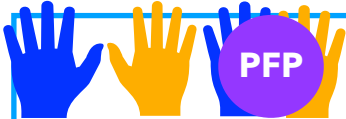
A minor

RH scale RH arpeggio

LH scale LH arpeggio



3. PREPARATION



4. PIECE

Sorcerer's Apprentice by Dukas

Vivace

3.13 B

Rhythm & pulse

Play the rhythm with your right hand, and tap the pulse with your left:

The image shows two staves of music in 4/4 time. The top staff contains a rhythmic pattern: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note. The bottom staff contains a series of eight 'x' marks, each with a vertical line extending downwards, representing a pulse. A vertical bar line is placed after the sixth measure in both staves.

Play this at 3 different speeds: *lento*, *moderato* and *presto*

Sight reading: March to the Scaffold by Berlioz

This is the highest key played in the music below. Which is the lowest?



The image shows a musical score for two staves in 4/4 time. The top staff is in the bass clef and contains a sequence of chords: a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2. A red circle is drawn around the first measure of the top staff. A finger number '3' is written above the first measure. The bottom staff is in the bass clef and contains a sequence of chords: a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2; a whole note chord with notes G2, B1, and D2.

What is the 7th note of the scale of E minor? Find it in the music.

Play this 2 ways: *f* and *p*. Which sounds more menacing?

3.14 A

mp & mf

To learn fast, start slow

x3

1. PROGRESS

p *mp* *mf* *f*

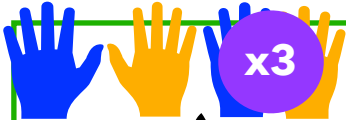
m means 'mezzo': Italian for 'medium'

x3

2. PATTERNS

F major & D minor

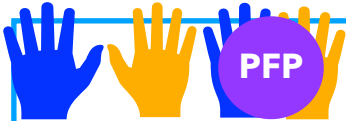
RH scale RH arpeggio
LH scale LH arpeggio



3. PREPARATION

p

f



4. PIECE O Waly Waly

p *mp*

mf *f* *mf*

mp *p*

3.14 B

Sound & movement

As fast as you can, but evenly!

ped.

Continue this pattern into the next octave

Sight reading: Infernal Galop by Offenbach

Which key is this music in?

b		#
F	C	G
Dm	Am	Em

Find an octave jump in the music:

Presto

Sing along as you play this music. Can you sing the tune again without looking?

3.14 C

Duet: Grand Valse Brillante by Chopin

Teacher (*play 1 octave lower*):

Vivace

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 3/4. The first four measures of both staves contain whole rests. A double bar line follows. The fifth measure of the upper staff contains a whole note chord of G4, B4, and D5, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The fifth measure of the lower staff contains a whole note chord of G3, B3, and D4.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a sequence of chords: G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5. The lower staff contains a sequence of notes: G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4. A sharp sign (#) is placed above the eighth measure of the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a sequence of chords: G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5. The lower staff contains a sequence of notes: G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4. A forte *f* dynamic marking is placed above the second measure of the lower staff. A sharp sign (#) is placed above the eighth measure of the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a sequence of chords: G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5, G4-B4-D5. The lower staff contains a sequence of notes: G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4, G3, B3, D4. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' spans the last two measures of the upper staff. A second ending bracket labeled '2.' spans the last two measures of the upper staff. A double bar line is placed at the end of the system.

3.14 C

Duet: Grand Valse Brillante by Chopin

Pupil (play 2 octaves higher):

Vivace

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked 'Vivace' and includes dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The Pupil part is indicated by a '2' above the first measure of the first system, meaning it should be played two octaves higher than written. The score includes various musical notations: accents (^), slurs, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The first system shows a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes and a treble line with a whole rest. The second system features a treble line with eighth-note patterns and a bass line with a half note and a triplet. The third system continues the eighth-note patterns in the treble and half notes in the bass. The fourth system concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in the treble, and a final bass line with a triplet and a whole note.

3.15 A

Syncopation

Sit tall and relax

x3

1. PROGRESS

1 + 2 + 1 (2) 1 + (2) + 1 (2)

1 + 2 + 1 (2) 1 + (2) + 1 (2)

Syncopation is the stressing of weak beats. Here the 'ands' are emphasised more than beat 2.

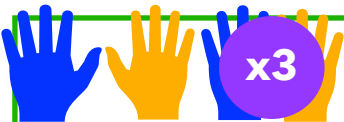
x3

2. PATTERNS

C major & A minor



RH scale LH scale RH arpeggio LH arpeggio



x3

3. PREPARATION

2 3 4 5

5

4 5 6 7

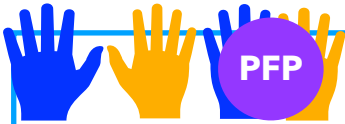
5 6 7

3 4 5 6

1 2

1 2 3 4

4 5



4. PIECE

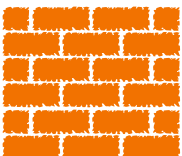
Easy Winners by Scott Joplin

The first system of musical notation for 'Easy Winners' consists of two staves. The treble clef staff has a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4 (finger 2), followed by a quarter note A4 (finger 1), and then a series of eighth notes: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass clef staff provides accompaniment with quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Fingerings are indicated: 2 and 1 for the first two notes in the treble, and 5 for the first note in the bass. The system ends with a quarter note G4 (finger 1) and a quarter note A4 (finger 3) in the treble, and a quarter note G2 (finger 4) in the bass.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble clef staff has a quarter note G4 (finger 1), followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass clef staff has quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Fingerings are indicated: 1 for the first note in the treble, and 5 for the first note in the bass. The system ends with a quarter note G4 (finger 4) in the treble and a quarter note G2 in the bass.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble clef staff has a quarter note G4 (finger 1), followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass clef staff has quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Fingerings are indicated: 1 for the first note in the treble, and 4 for the first note in the bass. The system ends with a quarter note G4 (finger 5) in the treble and a quarter note G2 in the bass.

The fourth system of musical notation is the final system of the piece. The treble clef staff has a quarter note G4 (finger 4), followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass clef staff has quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Fingerings are indicated: 4 and 5 for the first two notes in the treble, and 2 for the first note in the bass. The system ends with a quarter note G4 in the treble and a quarter note G2 in the bass.



This piece of music has a tricky last line! Consider using 'brick wall' practice to build upwards from the end.

3.15 B

Rhythm & pulse

Play the rhythm with your left hand, and tap the pulse with your right:

Musical notation for rhythm and pulse exercise in 4/4 time. The top staff shows a pulse line with vertical tick marks. The bottom staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.

Now play the rhythm on an interval of a 3rd

Sight reading: Night on a Bald Mountain by Mussorgsky

Find a note to match each of these letters:

A B C D E F G

Allegro feroce

Musical score for "Night on a Bald Mountain" by Mussorgsky. The tempo is "Allegro feroce". The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The bass clef part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a 4-measure rest. The treble clef part starts with a 2-measure rest. A yellow box highlights a specific interval in the treble clef: a dotted quarter note on G5 followed by an eighth note on A5.

What interval do these notes make?

2nd	3rd	4th	5th
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Test your memory: can you play it again without looking?

3.16 A

Triplets

To learn fast, start slow

x3

1. PROGRESS

A triplet splits one beat into 3 equal parts

x3

2. PATTERNS

G major & E minor

RH scale LH scale RH arpeggio LH arpeggio

3. PREPARATION

x3



4. PIECE

New World Symphony by Dvorak

Allegro con fuoco

Red. _____

3.16 B

Sound & movement

L.H. 8va 15ma

15mb 8vb

Ped.

Choose dynamics for this music from *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *cresc* & *dim*.

Sight reading: March from the Nutcracker by Tchaikovsky

Which key is this music in?

b		#
F	C	G
Dm	Am	Em

2 3 4

What interval is this?

2nd	3rd	4th	5th
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Play this 2 ways: *f* and *p*. Which do you prefer?

3.16 C

Duet: The Entertainer by Scott Joplin

Teacher (*play 1 octave lower*):

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first three measures of both staves contain whole rests. In the fourth measure, the treble staff has a whole note chord of D4 and F#4, and the bass staff has a whole note D3.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a sequence of chords: D4-F#4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), and D4-F#4-G4 (quarter). The bass staff has a sequence of notes: D3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), and D3 (quarter).

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a sequence of chords: D4-F#4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), and D4-F#4-G4 (quarter). The bass staff has a sequence of notes: D3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), and D3 (quarter).

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a sequence of chords: D4-F#4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), and D4-F#4-G4 (quarter). The bass staff has a sequence of notes: D3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), and D3 (quarter).

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a sequence of chords: D4-F#4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), D4-F#4-G4 (quarter), and D4-F#4-G4 (quarter). The bass staff has a sequence of notes: D3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), and D3 (quarter). The system ends with a double bar line.