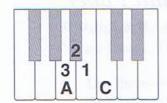
C Major and A Minor Scales



Thinking Skills in C Major and A Minor

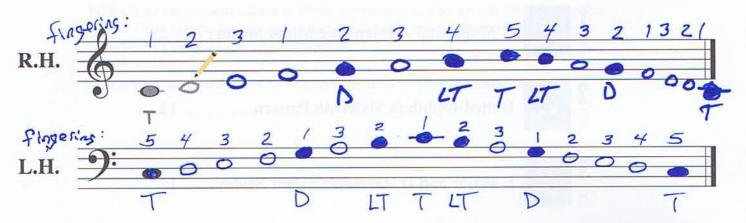
1. To find the relative minor key, count down three half steps from the *tonic* of the major key.



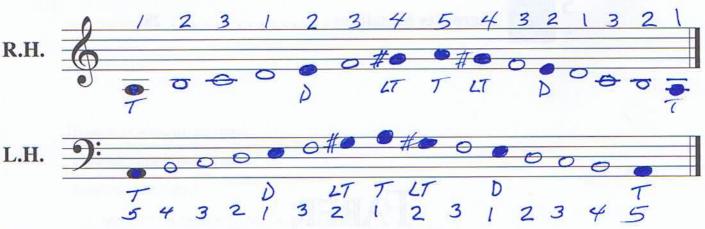
A minor is the relative minor of C major.



- Copy the example to the left.
- 2. Write a one-octave C major scale ascending and descending. Use whole notes.
 - Shade each tonic note (scale step 1). Label it with T. (Hint: There are 3)
 - Shade each dominant note (scale step 5). Label it D. (Hint: There are 2)
 - Shade each leading tone (scale step 7). Label it LT. (Hint: There are 2)



3. Write a **one-octave** A **harmonic minor scale** ascending and descending. Use whole notes. Remember the G#! Then shade and label the *tonic*, *dominant*, and *leading tone*.

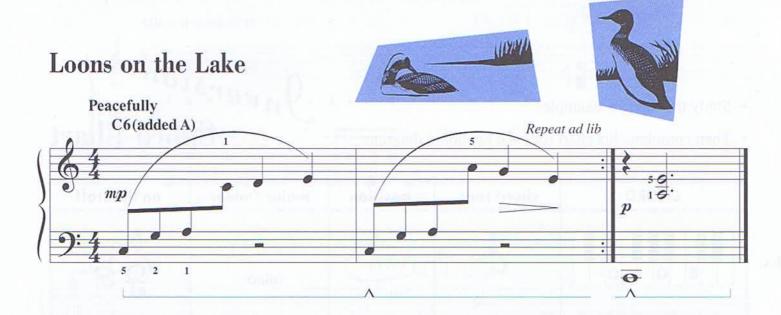


Extra Credit: Your teacher may ask you to write fingering for the scales.

Improvise in C Major and A Minor

When we improvise, we often create sounds using a specific major or minor scale.

- 1. First, learn this C major accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher on the keyboard using notes from the C major scale.
 - Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment.



- 2. Now learn this A minor accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher on the keyboard using notes from the A harmonic minor scale.
 - Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment.



Finding the Root of an Inversion

- · Locate the interval of a 4th in the inversion.
- The root will always be the upper note of the 4th.

root position

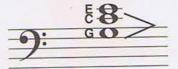


This chord is built in 3rds. There is no interval of a 4th. 1st inversion



The root is **C**, the *upper* note of the 4th. Notice the interval of a 3rd is at the bottom.

2nd inversion



The root is C again, the *upper* note of the 4th. Notice the interval of a 3rd is now at the top.

• Study the top row example.

• Then complete this chart for each keyboard diagram.

Juversions
Chord Chart

CHORD	chord root	position	major/minor	on the staff
E G C	C	root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv.	major	68
A C E	A	root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv.	major	9 :8
EAC	A	root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv.	major	68
G C E	C	root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv.	major	8
CEA	A	root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv.	major	9 : 8

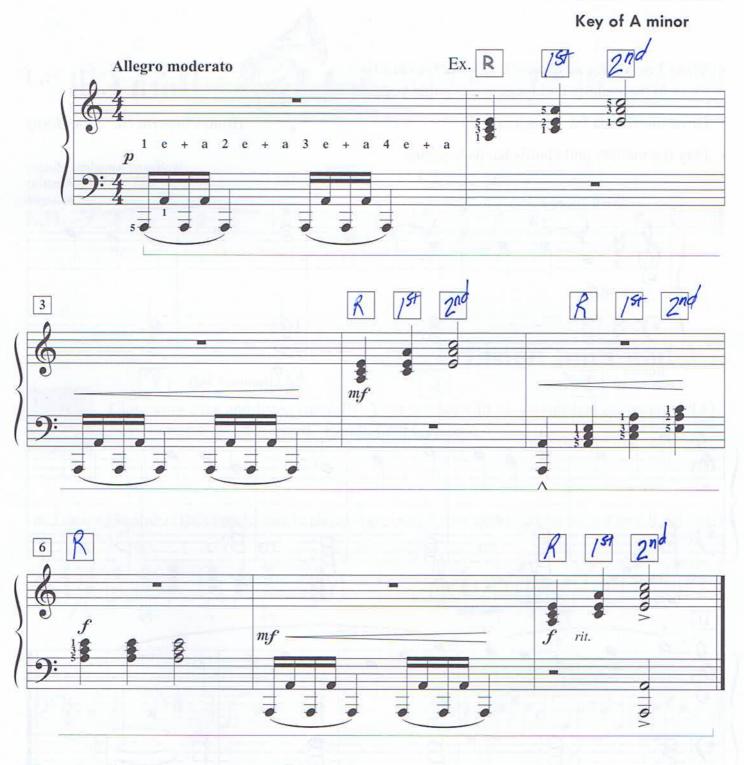
Ex.

Transposing with Inversions

- 1. In each box, identify the chord position.
 - $\mathbf{R} = \text{Root position}$
 - 1st = 1st inversion
 - 2nd = 2nd inversion
- 2. Play the piece. Think "chord inversions."
- 3. Then transpose to C major.



Storm Clouds



Extra Credit: Can you transpose to D minor?

Key of C: V7 Chord in Root Position

Review: Tonic refers to step 1 of the scale. Dominant refers to step 5 of the scale.



- Write I or V7 for measures 1-4. Look for chord tones in the melody and let your ear guide you.
- Draw the chords for measures 5-16.
- · Play the melody and chords hands together.





Sightread I and V7

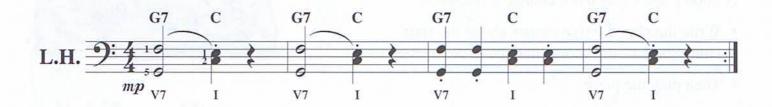


Sightread these L.H. examples that use I and root position V7 chords.

Play each at a moderate tempo.







Listen for I and V7

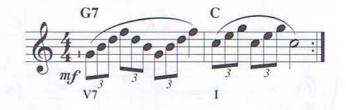


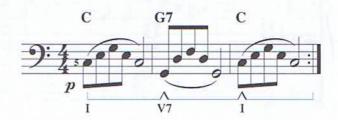
Close your eyes and listen carefully. Your teacher will play a musical example. Say "I chord" or "V7 chord" for the final harmony.

For Teacher Use Only: (The examples may be played in any order. Create more examples on your own, if you wish.)

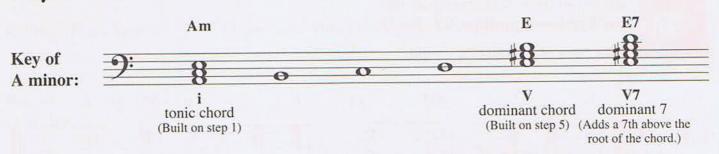








Key of Am: V7 Chord in Root Position



Notice the **V chord** is *major*, even though the name of the key is minor. The G# accidental is found in the A harmonic minor scale, where it is the *leading tone* (raised 7th).

A good pianist sees basic chords in the music.

- Write the **chord letter names** above the staff. Hint: Some of the chords may be in an inversion.
- · Then play the piece.



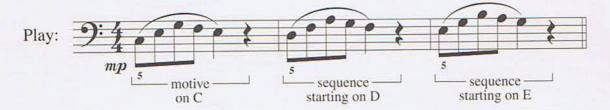
Hava Nagila





Motive and Sequence

A motive (short musical pattern) repeated on another pitch is called a sequence.



Composing with Sequences



Write **sequences** to complete the piece below. Hint: The intervals and rhythm stay the same. Then play the piece on the piano.



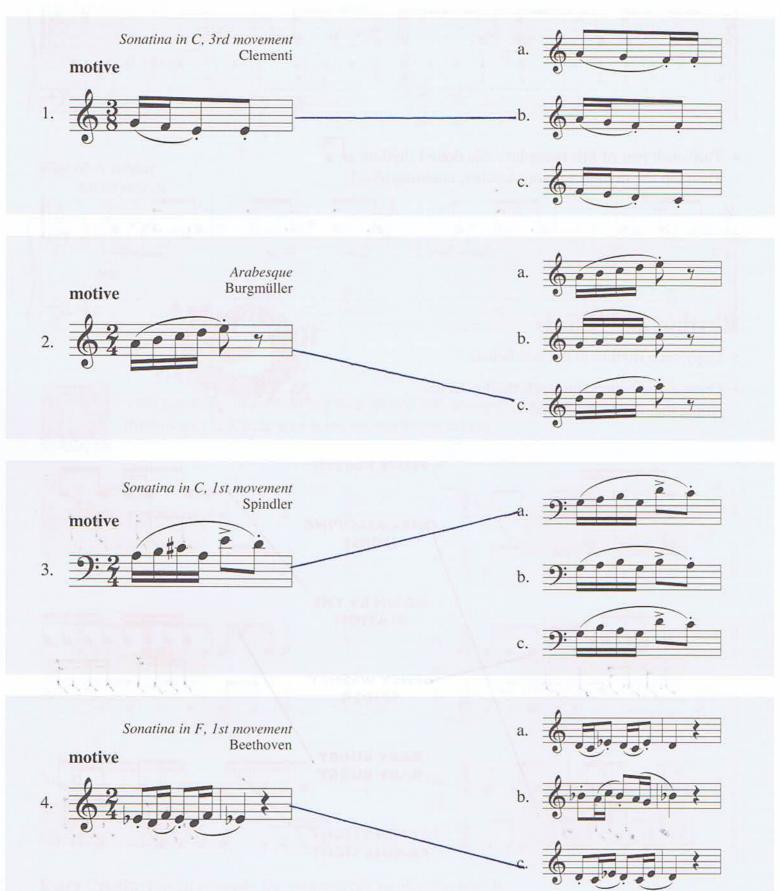


Searching for Sequences

Draw a line from the **motive** to the correct **sequence** on the right.

Remember, the intervals and rhythm must stay the *same* as the pattern.

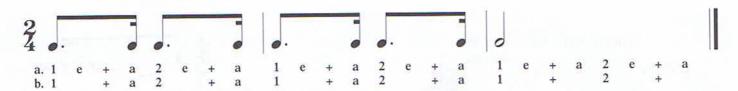






The Dotted-Eighth to Sixteenth Pattern

• Tap this rhythm with your teacher, counting aloud. Two ways of counting the J3 pattern are given. Hint: The 16th note leads into the note that follows it.



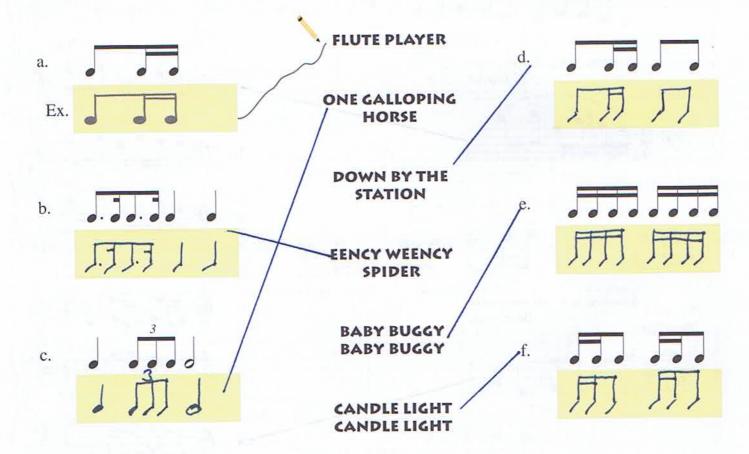
• Turn each pair of **8th notes** into this dotted rhythm: Then tap the rhythm for your teacher, counting aloud.



Rhythm and Words

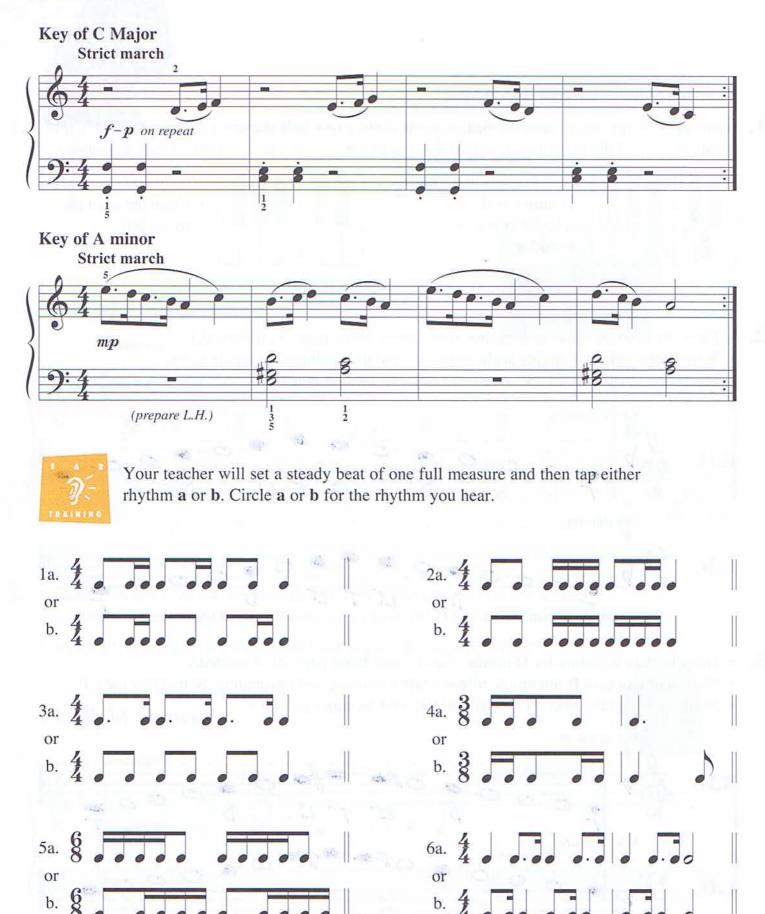
- · Copy each rhythm in the box below.
- Draw a line connecting each rhythm to the words that match the sound.







Sightread these melodies that use the dotted-eighth to sixteenth pattern.



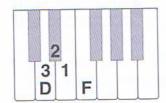
Extra Credit: Tap an example for your teacher to identify, a or b.

F Major and D Minor Scales

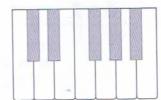


Thinking Skills in F Major and D Minor

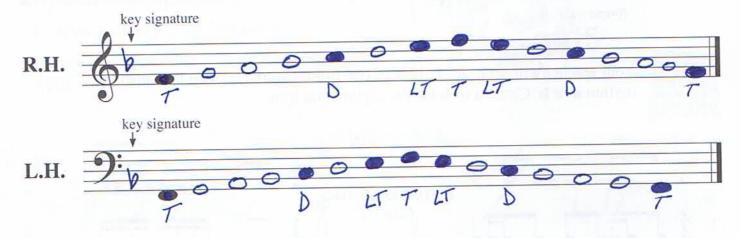
1. Remember, to find the relative minor key, count down three half steps from the *tonic* of the major key.



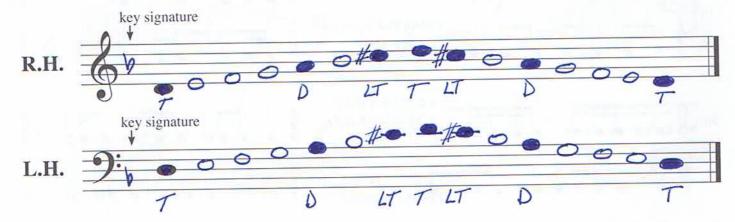
D minor is the relative minor of **F** major.



- Copy the example to the left.
- 2. Draw the key signature for F major. (See Lesson Book page 20, if needed.)
 - · Write a one-octave F major scale ascending and descending. Use whole notes.
 - Shade and label the tonic (T), dominant (D), and leading tone (LT).



- 3. Draw the key signature for D minor. (See Lesson Book page 20, if needed.)
 - Write a one-octave D harmonic minor scale ascending and descending. Remember the C#!
 - Shade and label the tonic (T), dominant (D), and leading tone (LT).



Improvise in F Major and D Minor

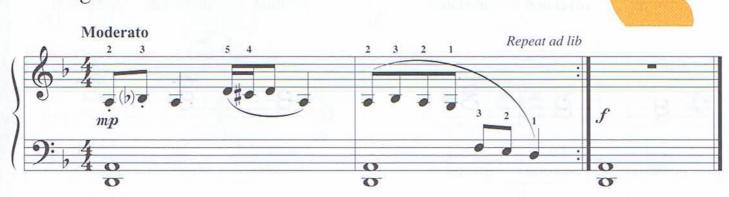
Remember, to improvise, we often create sounds using a specific scale.

- 1. First, learn this F major accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher on the keyboard using notes from the F major scale.
 - Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment.



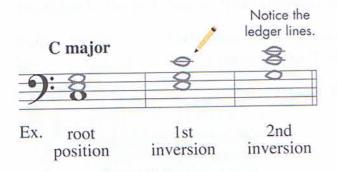
- 2. Now learn this D minor accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher on the keyboard using notes from the **D harmonic minor scale**.
 - Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment.

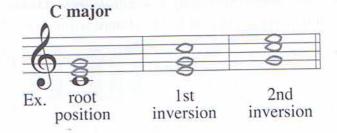
Firelight Dance

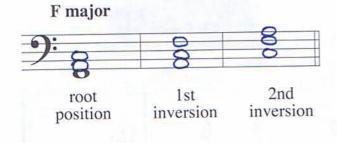


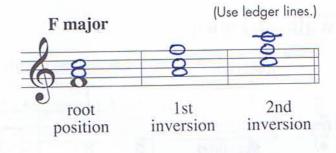
The Conductor's No-Nonsense Chord Inversion Test

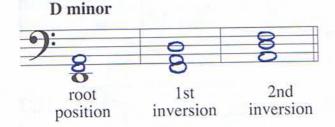
- · Write the following chords in root position, 1st inversion, and 2nd inversion.
- · Can you play these chords and inversions on the keyboard?

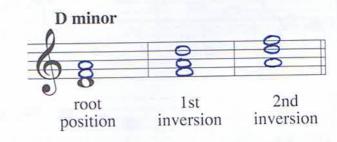


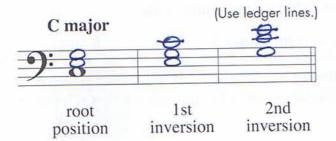


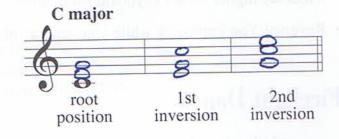


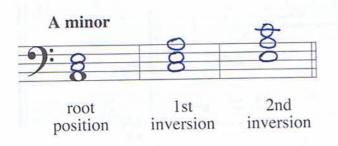


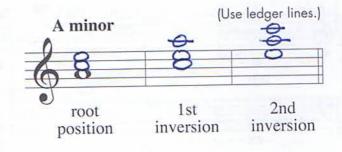


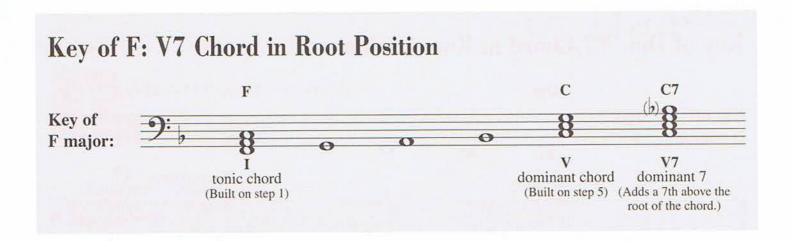






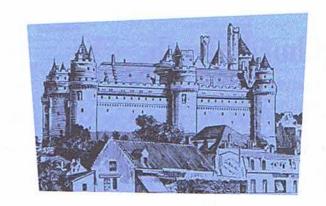


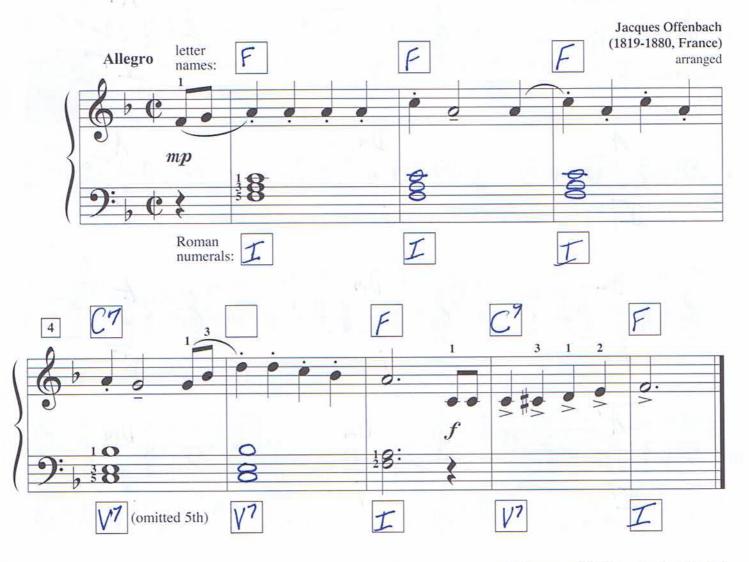




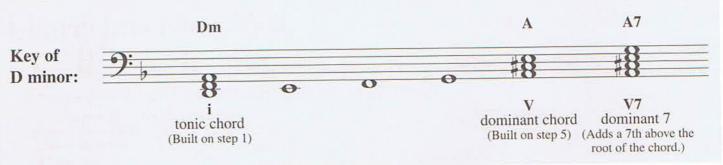
Theme from Bluebeard

- Write F or C7 in the boxes above the staff.
 Write I or V7 in the boxes below the staff.
- · Draw the chords in the empty bass measures.
- · Now play the melody and chords hands together.





Key of Dm: V7 Chord in Root Position

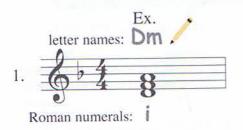


Chord Sleuth

Analyze each chord in D minor.

- Write letter names Dm, A, or A7 above the staff.
- · Write Roman numerals i, V, or V7 below the staff.













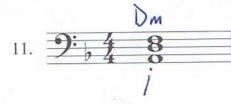














Sightreading

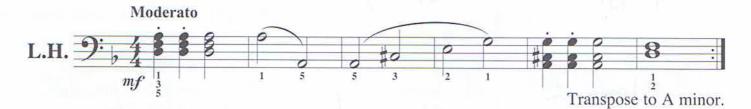


Sightread the following melodies.

Hint: First determine whether you are playing in a **major** or **minor** key. Then remember to set a slow, steady beat of one full measure before playing.



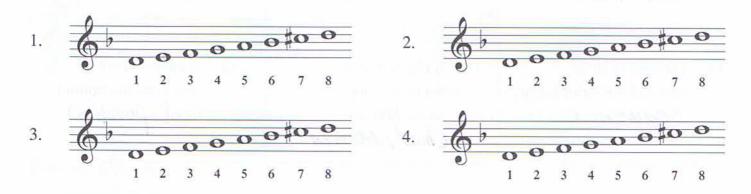






Now listen as your teacher plays a tonic chord followed by a short melody. It will end on one of the **scale steps** (1-8) shown below.

Listen carefully and circle the *last* scale step you hear.



For Teacher Use Only: (The examples below may be played in any order and repeated several times.)



Test Your Knowledge of Musical Terms...

(Review of UNITS 1-3)

 Choose from the "pool" of musical terms at the bottom of the page to complete the information.

1.	The ending section of a	2.	A polish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$. Mazurka	3.	The first note of a scale. Lonic
	piece is the <u>Coda</u> .		in 4. Mazai Na		a scale. <u>Lonic</u>
4.	A broken chord across the keys is an aspeggio.	5.	form is called binary form.	6.	A short musical idea. Motive
7.	The fifth note of the scale. dominant	8.	A sudden loud accent. Sforzando	9.	A stress mark. Hold the note its full value.
10.	A pattern that repeats over and over. DStinato	11.	A stately dance in $\frac{3}{4}$. Minuet	12.	A four-note chord built on scale step 5.
13.	The same pattern repeated higher or lower.	14.	A chord where the root is not on the bottom. Chord Nersion	15.	A chord where the root is on the bottom.

"POOL" OF ANSWERS

arpeggiov
binaryv
chord inversionv

coda dominant dominant 7 (V7)

minuet motive

ostinato/ root position/ sforzando/

sequence / tenuto / tonic /

...and Scales, Chords, Keys, and Rhythms



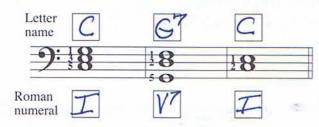
16. Name this scale.



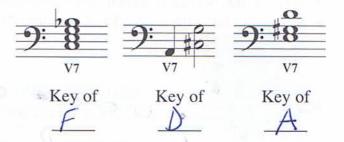
Name this major and minor key signature.



18. Name these chords in the key of C.



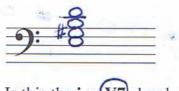
19. Name the key for each V7 chord.



20. Write a sequence of this motive.



21. Write a four-note E7 chord.



Is this the i or V7 chord in the key of Am? (circle)

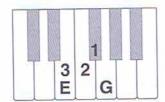
22. Draw the following:

one 16th note	four 16th notes	dotted 8th to 16th	8th-note triplet	8th and two 16th
	(beam together)	(beam together)	(beam together)	(beam together)
J. Comments	П	JJ		JJ

G Major and E Minor Scales

Thinking Skills in G Major and E Minor

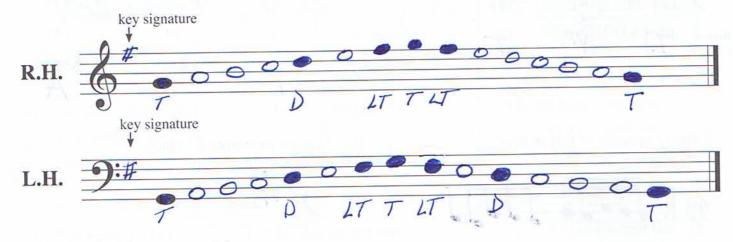
- 1. Complete the rule: To find the relative minor key, count down
 - 3 half steps from the tonic of the major key.



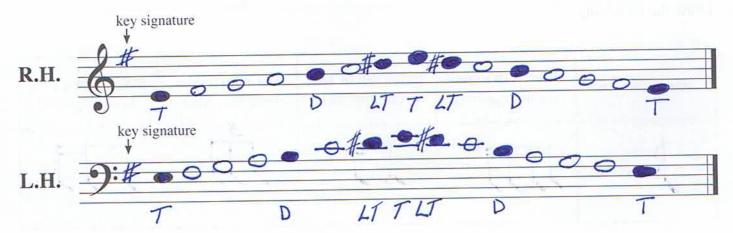
E minor is the relative minor of G major.



- Copy the example to the left.
- 2. Draw the key signature for G major. (See Lesson Book page 28, if needed.)
 - · Write a one-octave G major scale ascending and descending. Use whole notes.
 - Shade and label the tonic (T), dominant (D), and leading tone (LT).



- 3. Draw the key signature for E minor. (See Lesson Book page 28, if needed.)
 - Write a one-octave E harmonic minor scale ascending and descending. Remember the D#!
 - Shade and label the tonic (T), dominant (D), and leading tone (LT).

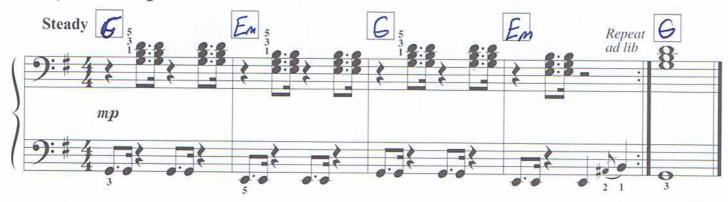


Improvise in G Major and E Minor

- 1. First, write the **chord letter name** (G or Em) in each box.
 - Learn this G major accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher on the keyboard using the **G major scale**.
 - · Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment.



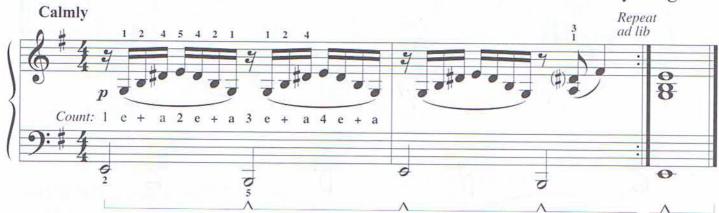
Rhythm Bop!



- 2. Learn this E minor accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher on the keyboard using the E harmonic minor scale.
 - · Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment.



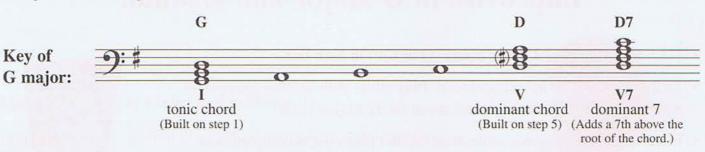
Misty Lagoon



3. Write the chord letter name; then circle root position, 1st inversion, or 2nd inversion.



Key of G Major: V7 Chord in Root Position

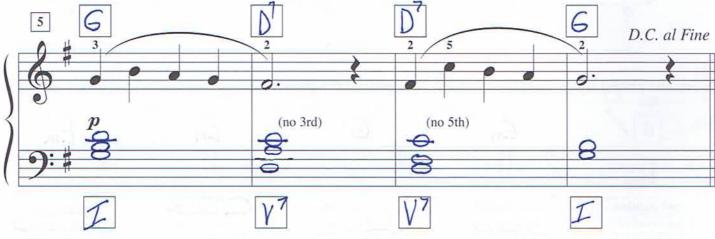


- Write G or D7 in the boxes above the staff.
 Let your ears guide you.
- Write I or V7 in the boxes below the staff.
- · Draw the chords in the empty bass measures.
- · Now play the melody and chords hands together.



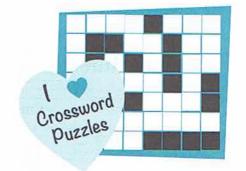
Allegro Melody





Scale Crossword Puzzle

(Review of UNITS 1-4)



· Complete the crossword puzzle by spelling the scales ACROSS and DOWN that are listed below.

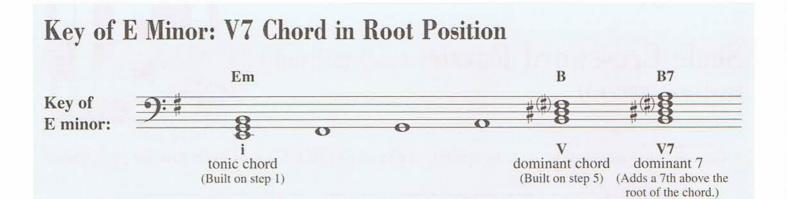
1. A	В	2. C	3. D	4. E	5.	G #	6. A
В		D	E	F#	G		B
2. C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
3.	E	F	G	A	B	C#	D
4. E	F#	G	A	B	C	D#	E
5. F	G	A	B^{b}	C	D	E	F
6. G	A	B	C	D	E	F	6
7. A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

Across

- Ex. Y. Spell the A harmonic scale. Include any sharps or flats.
 - 2/ Spell the C major scale.
 - 8. Spell the D harmonic scale. Include any sharps or flats.
 - A. Spell the E harmonic scale. Include any sharps or flats.
 - 5. Spell the F major scale.
 - 6. Spell the G major scale.
 - 7. Spell the A natural minor scale.

Down

- 1. Spell the A natural minor scale.
- 2. Spell the C major scale.
- 3. Spell the D natural minor scale. Include any sharps or flats.
- 4. Spell the E natural minor scale. Include any sharps or flats.
- 5. Spell the F major scale.
- 6. Spell the A natural minor scale.



This piece is in **A B A form**. It begins in the key of **E minor** and moves to the *relative major key* (**G major**) for the B section.

- a. First play the L.H. "waltz" chords, writing i, I, or V7 in the boxes.
- b. Then **compose** a **R.H. melody**. You may use the sample rhythm given above each measure or create your own rhythm.

 Hint: Use mainly chord tones and let your ear guide you.
- c. Play your composition and enjoy your melody! Can you transpose to **D minor** (and **F major**)?

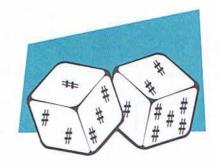




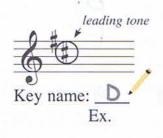
Naming Sharp Key Signatures

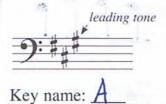
To find the name of the sharp key signature:

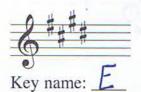
- Find the **last** sharp—the one farthest to the right. This is the *leading tone*.
- Now go up a half step to the tonic—the name of the key.



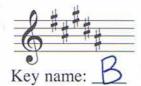
1. Name each key signature.

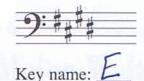


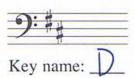




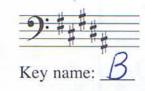




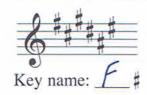




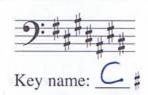








(Notice these key names will include a sharp.)



The Order of Sharps

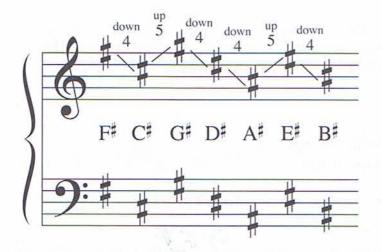
2. The order of the 7 sharps is always the same: F# C# G# D# A# E# B#. This sentence may help: Fat Cats Go Down Alleys Eating Bugs. You may also enjoy creating a sentence yourself:

Writing the Sharp Pattern

Remember, the pattern of sharps is always the same, and the complete sharp pattern has 7 sharps.

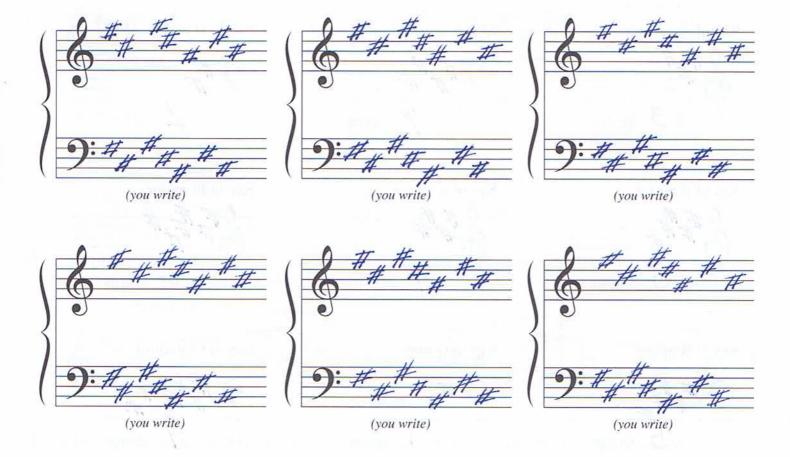


1. Study the example and the rules below.

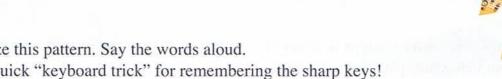


- First, always begin with F# on both clefs.
- Continue the pattern moving down a 4th and up a fifth.
- After the fourth sharp, D#,
 move down to A# (to avoid the A ledger line).
 Then continue the "up 5, down 4" pattern.

2. Write the complete sharp pattern six times in both the treble and bass clefs.



Keyboard Pattern for Sharp Keys

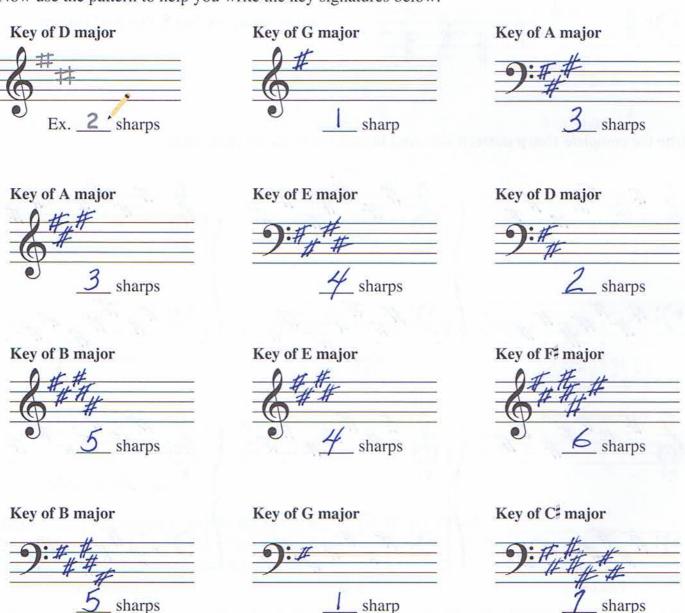




1. Play and memorize this pattern. Say the words aloud. This pattern is a quick "keyboard trick" for remembering the sharp keys!



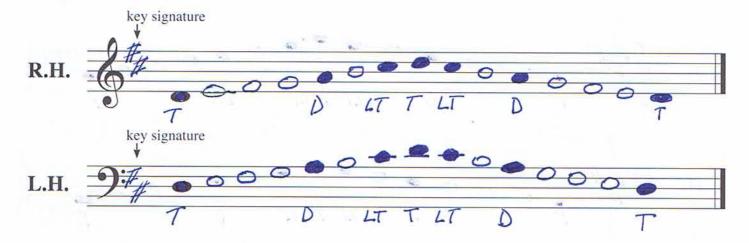
2. Close the keyboard. Can you play the pattern in your mind's eye? Now use the pattern to help you write the key signatures below.



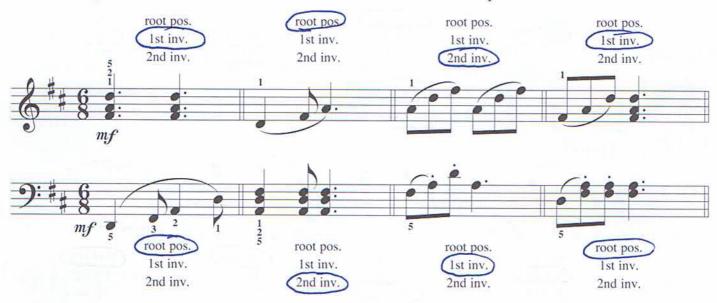
The Land of D Major

Land of D major

- 1. "Map out" the territory for **D** major.
 - · Write the key signature for each clef.
 - Write a one-octave D major scale ascending and descending. Use whole notes.
 - Shade in the sharped notes. Label the tonic (T), dominant (D), and leading tone (LT).



2. Circle root position, 1st inversion, or 2nd inversion for each example.



3. Complete the **Question** and **Answer** melody. Remember, the Question ends on any note *except* the tonic. The Answer *always* ends on the tonic.

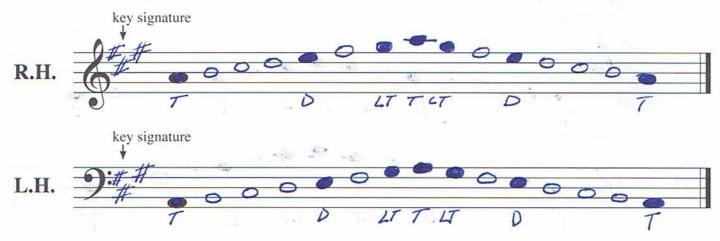


4. Add slurs, dynamics, and fingering for your Answer. Play and enjoy the completed melody.

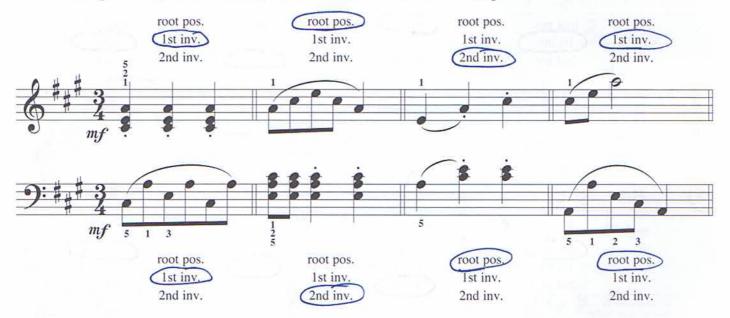
The Land of A Major



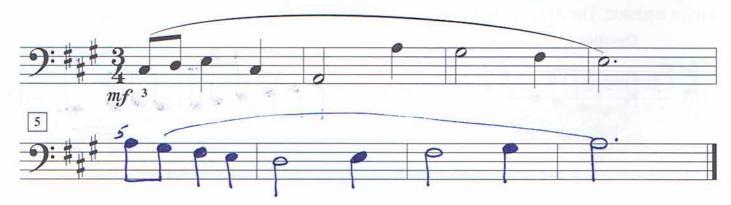
- 1. "Map out" the territory for A major.
 - Write the key signature for each clef.
 - Write a one-octave A major scale ascending and descending. Use whole notes.
 - Shade in the sharped notes. Label the tonic (T), dominant (D), and leading tone (LT).



2. Circle root position, 1st inversion, or 2nd inversion for each example.



3. Complete the Question and Answer melody. Add slurs, dynamics, and fingering. Play and enjoy!



Improvise in D Major and A Major

- 1. First, learn this D major accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher using notes from the **D major scale**.
 - Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment. Hint: Try beginning using only the sharped keys, F# and C#!



Spring Rain



- 2. Now learn this A major accompaniment. Play while your teacher *improvises* a melody higher using notes from the A major scale.
 - Reverse! You improvise while your teacher plays the accompaniment.



Rustling Wind





16th Notes in \$ and \$

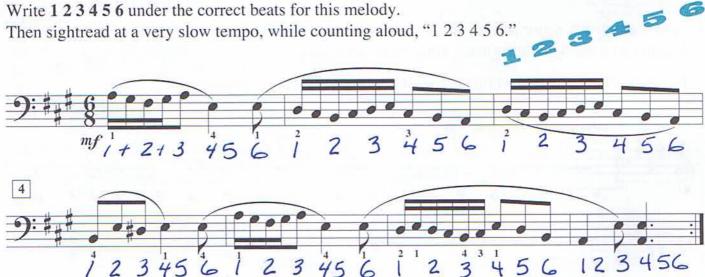


Review:

1. Write 1 2 3 under the correct beats for this melody. Then sightread at a rather slow tempo, while counting aloud, "1 2 3."



2. Write 1 2 3 4 5 6 under the correct beats for this melody.

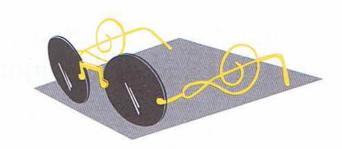


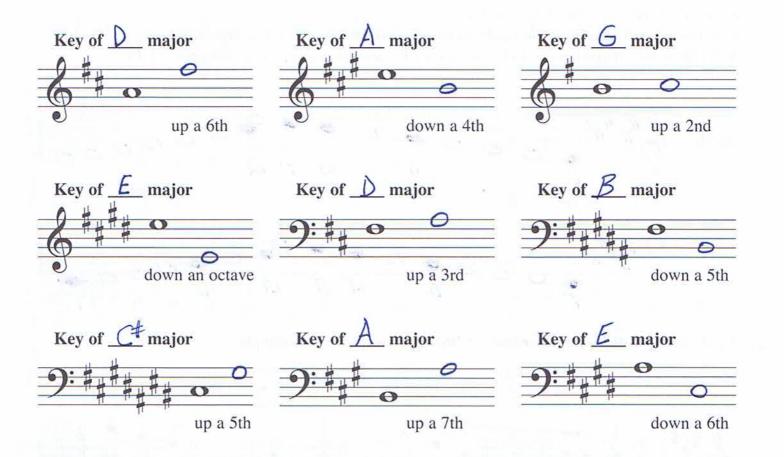
3. Write 4 measures of your own rhythm in $\frac{6}{8}$ time. Use 16th notes in every measure.

Here are some common patterns:



Name each key signature.
Then complete the interval for each example.







- Close your eyes (or face away from the keyboard).
- Your teacher will name the key and play a short melody that begins on the tonic.
- Listen carefully as it is played twice. Then play back the melody at the piano.

For Teacher Use Only: (The examples below may be played in any order and repeated several times.)

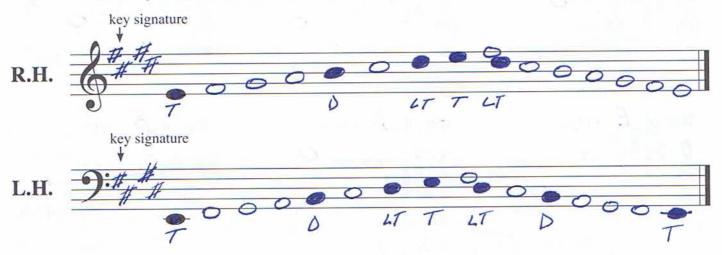
Note: Play rather slowly.



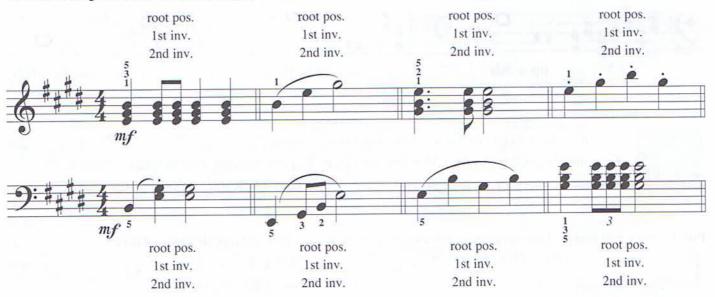
The Land of E Major



- 1. "Map out" the territory for E major.
 - Write the key signature for each clef.
 - Write a one-octave E major scale ascending and descending. Use whole notes.
 - Shade in the sharped notes. Label the tonic (T), dominant (D), and leading tone (LT).



2. Circle root position, 1st inversion, or 2nd inversion for each example.



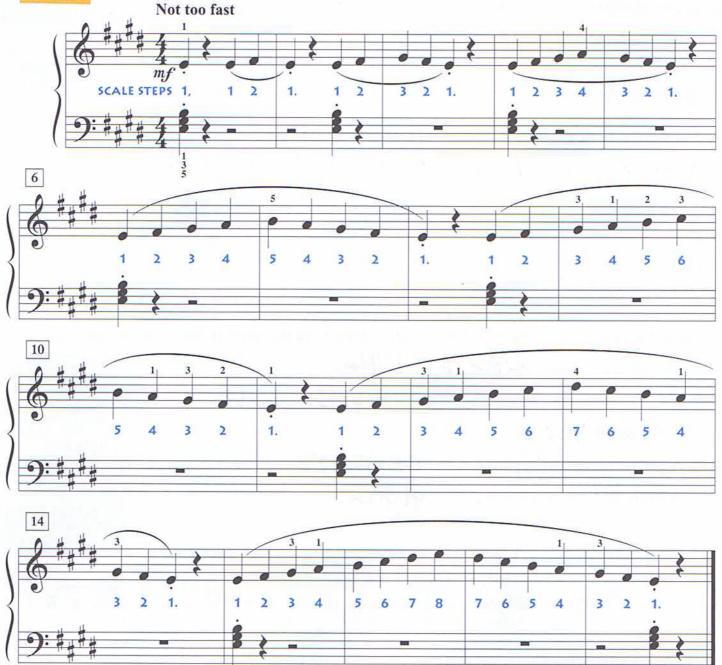
3. Complete the Question and Answer melody. Add slurs, dynamics, and fingering. Play and enjoy!





Sing or chant the **scale steps** to help you learn this song.

The Scale Step Song

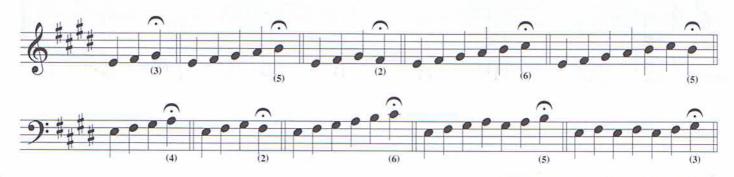


Transpose to other keys: G, D, and A!



Close your eyes and listen to your teacher play an example. On what scale step does it end—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7? Tell your teacher.

For Teacher Use Only: (The examples below may be played in any order and repeated several times.)



FINAL REVIEW... Musical Terms, Keys, Chords, and Rhythm

(Review of UNITS 1-5)

Tempo Marks

• Number the **tempo marks** from fastest (1) to slowest (5).

Andante 4 Allegro / Lento 5 Moderato 3 Allegretto 2

Italian Terms

• Fill in the blanks to complete each example. Choose from the terms in the "pool" of answers.

1. poco a poco means Little by little

2. The small note with a slash is called a grace note

3. molto means Very.

4. A persistent, repeating phrase is an <u>OStinato</u>

gigue

grace note

little by little

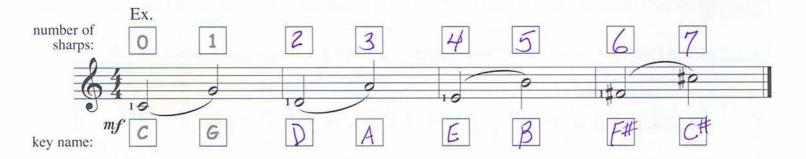
very

ostinato



Keyboard Trick for Sharp Keys

- Fill in the blanks to show the number of sharps for the sharp scales.
- Then play, saying the numbers aloud. Can you play by memory?

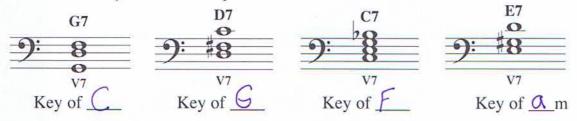


Keys

- · Name each key signature.
- To find the relative minor key, go down _____ half steps.



• Name the key for each root position V7 chord.



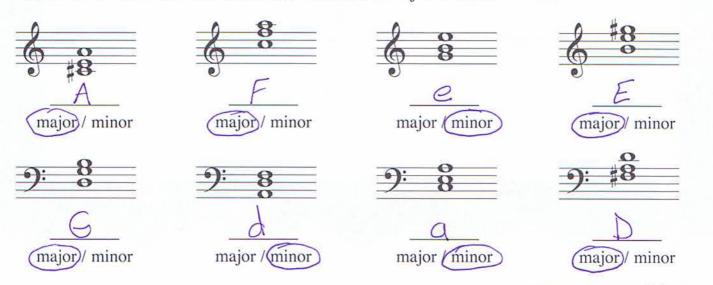
Rhythm

• Write 1e+a 2e+a 3e+a under the correct beats. Then tap and count aloud.



Chord Inversions

• Name the root of each chord inversion. Then circle major or minor.



Certificate of Achievement

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Teacher: _____

Date: