LESSON BOOK

LEVEL 3B

PIANO Adventures®

by Nancy and Randall Faber

A BASIC PIANO METHOD

THE F·J·H MUSIC COMPANY INC.

Review Test

Rhythm

1. Define $\frac{6}{8}$ for your teacher.
Now play this rhythm on an **F major chord**. (Your teacher may ask you to count aloud.)

Moderato

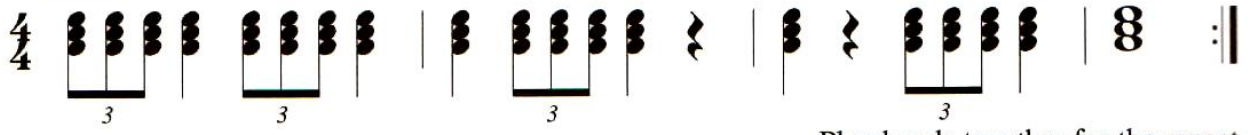
R.H.

Play hands together for the repeat.

Define $\frac{4}{4}$ for your teacher.
Now play this rhythm on a **D major chord**. (Your teacher may ask you to count aloud.)

Andante

L.H.



Play hands together for the repeat.

2. Fill in the blanks below.

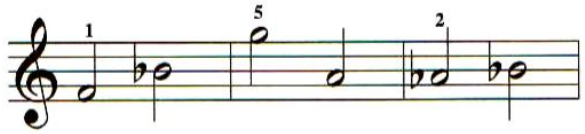
Ritardando means _____

The term *a tempo* means _____

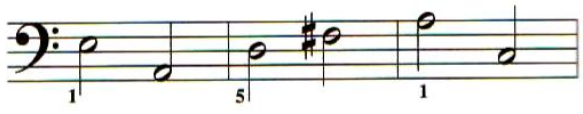
¢ means ___ counts in a measure. The ___ receives 1 count.

Reading

3. Name each interval in the blank. (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th)
Then play each on the keyboard.



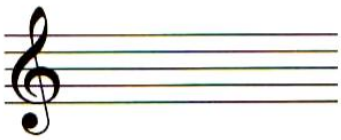
_____ _____ _____



_____ _____ _____

4. Write these notes as:

upper ledger line
notes A C E



lower ledger line
notes A C E

Theory

5. Write the correct letter names for the *tonic, dominant,* or *leading tone* notes in each key.

Key of F: _____ *dominant* **Key of D:** _____ *leading tone* **Key of G:** _____ *tonic*

6. Add the correct sharps or flats in front of the notes for each scale.

G major scale *Circle the half steps.*

F major scale *Circle the half steps.*

D major scale *Circle the half steps.*

Chromatic scale

7. Label these examples as **I**, **IV**, or **V7**.

Key of G

_____

Key of D

_____

Key of F

_____

Key of C

_____

Symbols and Terms

8. Write these dynamic marks in order from softest to loudest.

f ***ff*** ***mp*** ***mf*** ***p*** ***pp***

9. Fill in the blanks below. Then play a **D major scale** at each tempo mark.

Andante means _____ *Allegro* means _____

Moderato means _____ *Vivace* means _____

10. Under each note draw:

a staccato mark: an accent mark: a tenuto (stress) mark:

Choose any scale and play examples of each.

Review Piece

Cut Time Review

$\mathbf{¢} = \frac{2}{2}$ 2 beats in a measure.
The 𝅗𝅥 gets the beat.

It is notated the same as $\frac{4}{4}$ time, but is played with **2 beats per measure**.

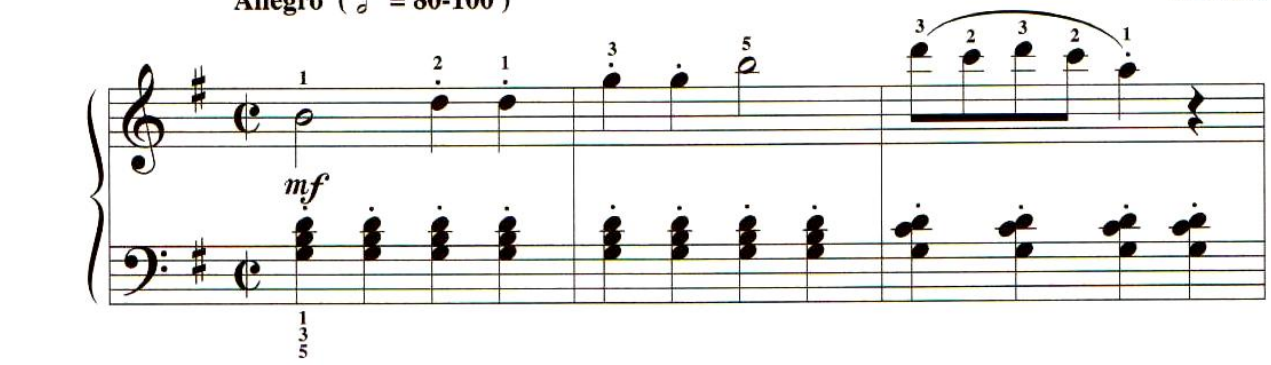
Rage Over a Lost Penny

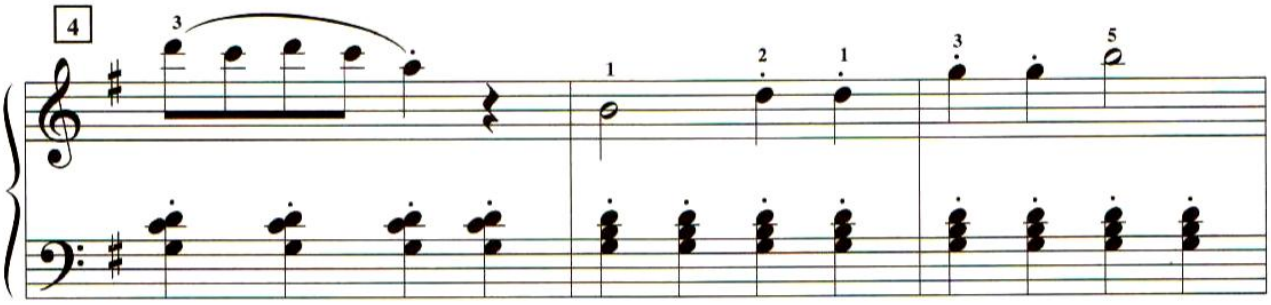
(adapted from Op. 129)*

Hint: First practice the R.H. alone.
Notice the fingering.

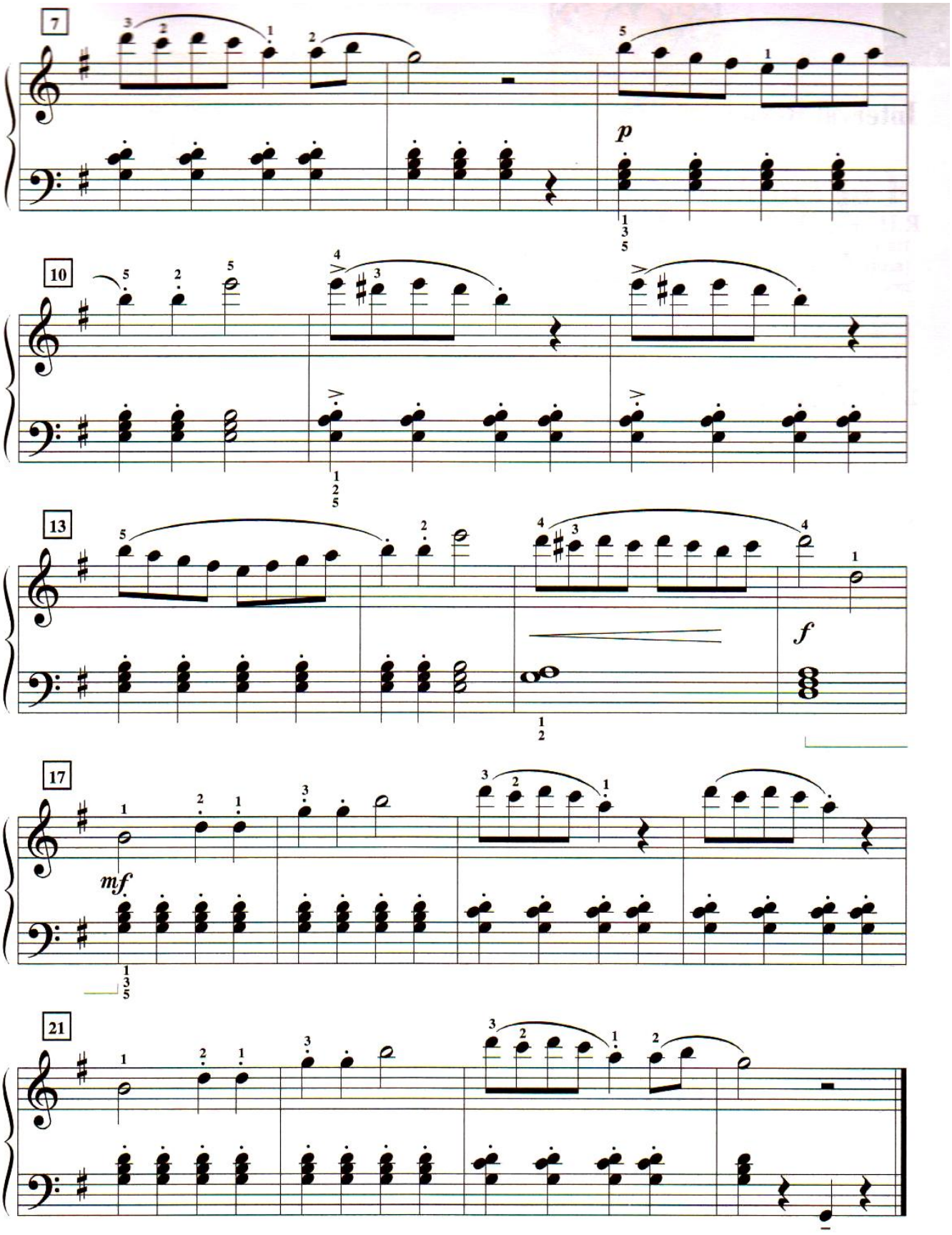
Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827, Germany)
arranged

Allegro (𝅗𝅥 = **80-100**)





*Op. is the abreviation for *opus* (work).

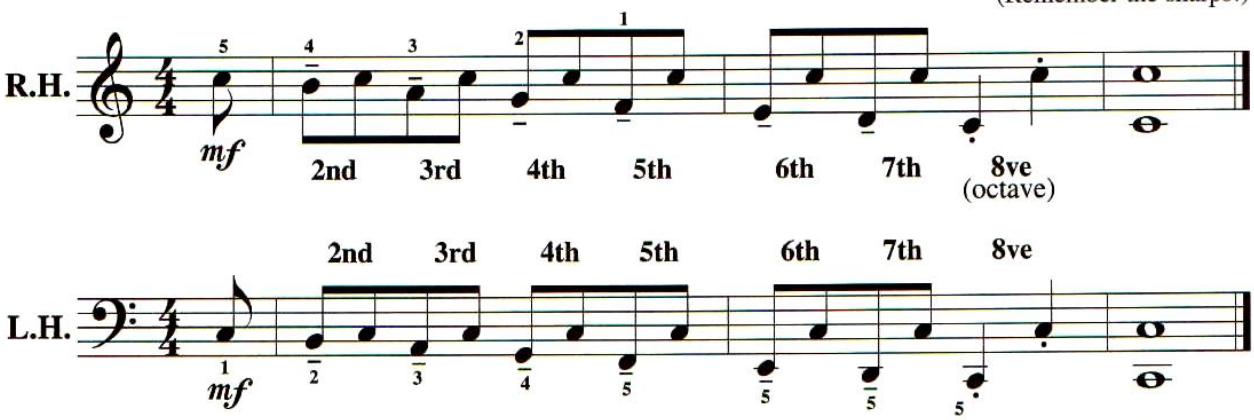


DISCOVERY

This piece is in **ABA** form (also called ternary form).
Label the **A** section, **B** section, and **A** section in your music.

Interval Review

Transpose to G major and D major.
(Remember the sharps!)



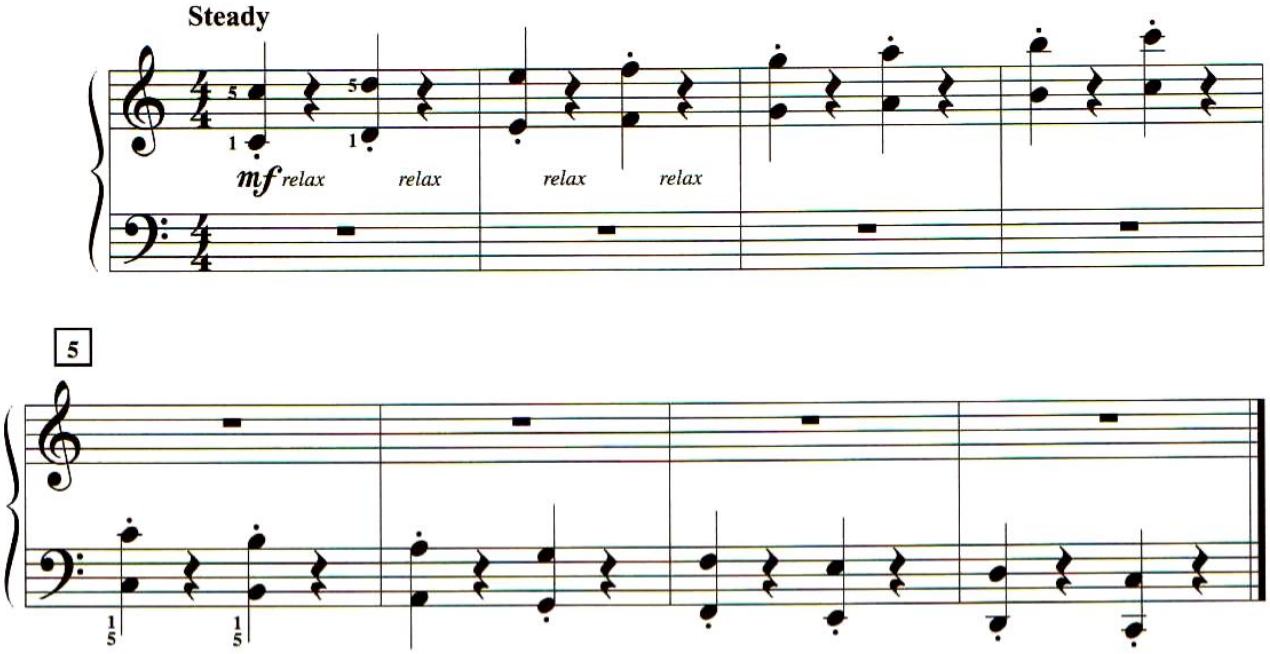
Transpose to G major and D major.
(Remember the sharps!)

Octave Playing

Play this C major scale in **octaves**.

Hint: Spring *lightly* from the keys as you play each octave. Prepare each new octave during the quarter rest.

The Scale in Octaves*



CREATIVE Explore playing these familiar melodies in octaves. (Play by ear.)

Hot Cross Buns in F major for left hand. (Begin on an A octave.)
Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star in C major for right hand. (Begin on a C octave.)

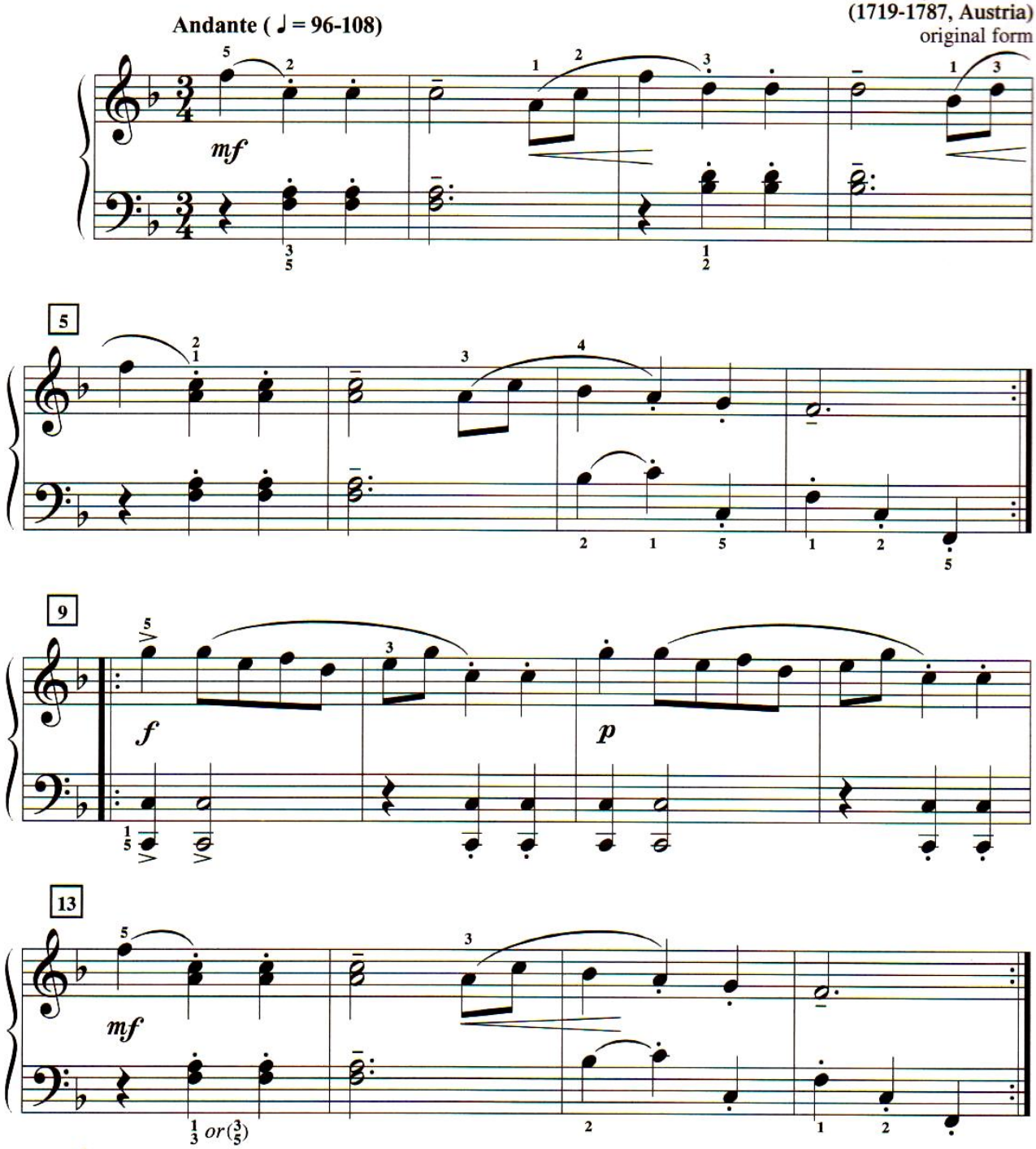
*Teacher Note: Omit this exercise if the student cannot reach an octave.

Leopold Mozart was the father of the famous composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Minuet in F

Form Check: This minuet is in two parts (A B form). Is two-part form called **binary form** or **ternary form?** _____

Leopold Mozart
(1719-1787, Austria)
original form



DISCOVERY

Does the L.H. in the **B section** begin on the *tonic* or *dominant* note?

Dal Segno al Coda (D.S. al Coda)
means "from the sign to the coda." Return to the 𝄋 sign and play to the 𝄌, then jump to the *Coda* (ending).

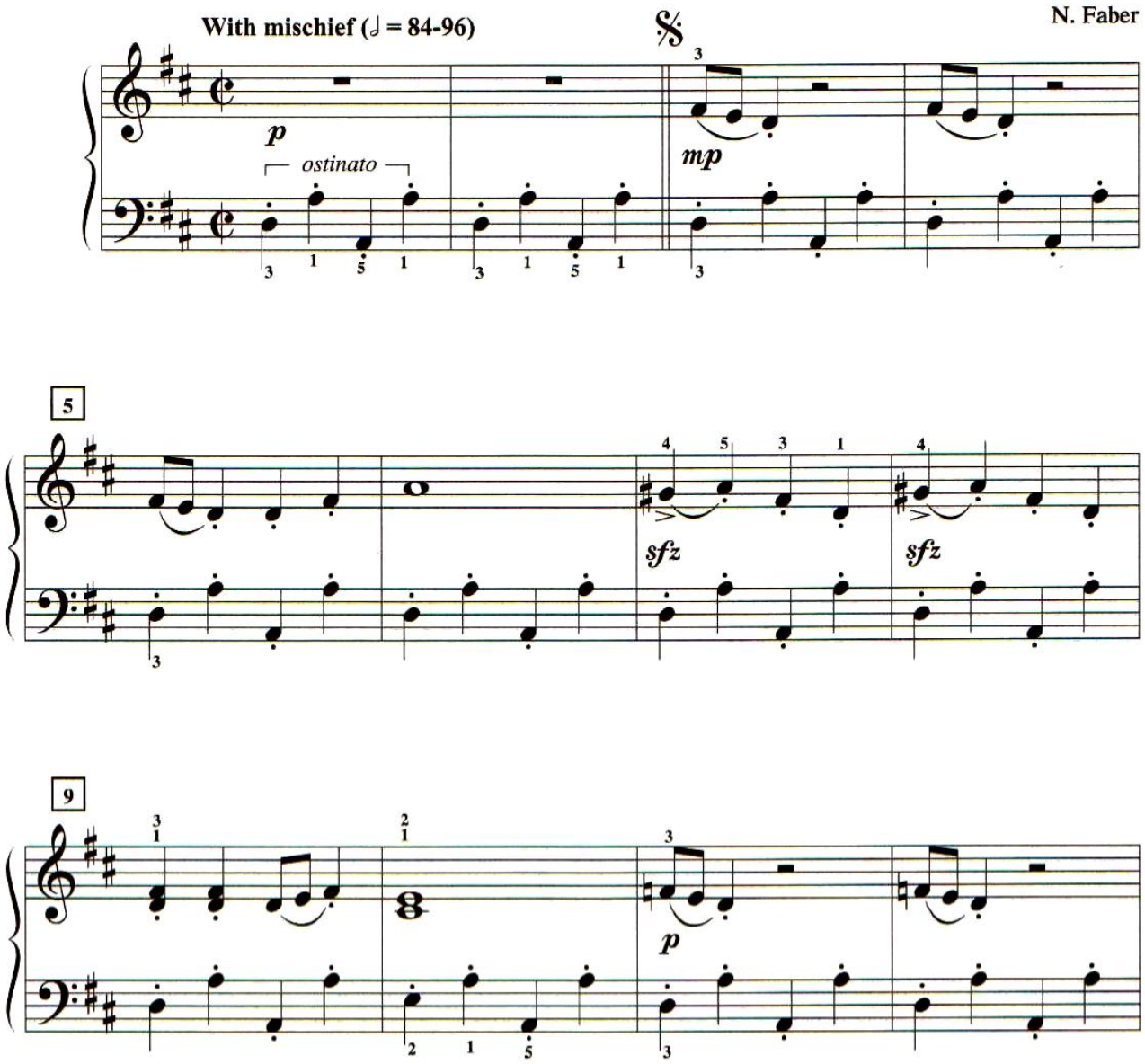
Ostinato Review:

An *ostinato* is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over.

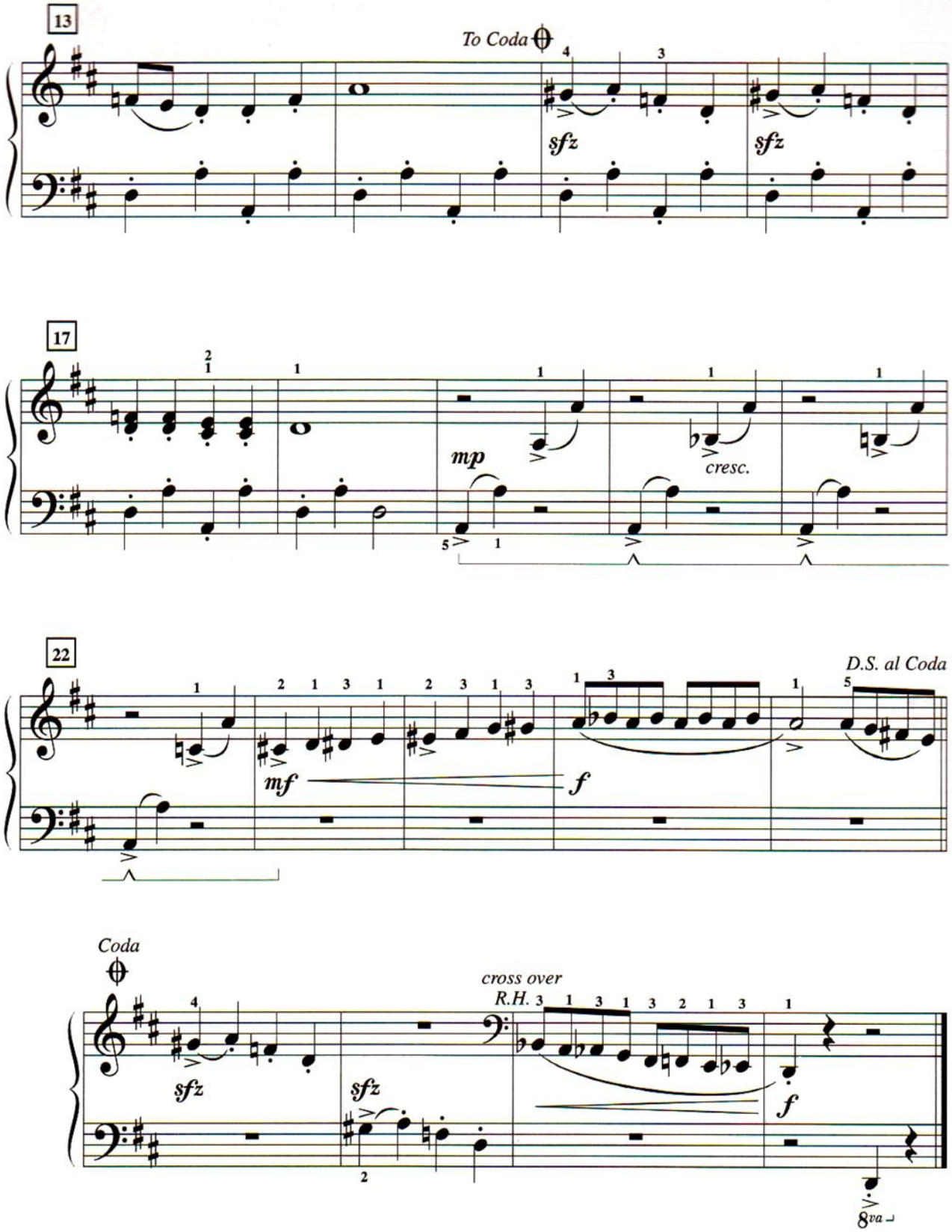
Name the two intervals used for this L.H. ostinato. _____ and _____

Humoresque*

N. Faber



* *humoresque*—an instrumental piece of humorous quality.



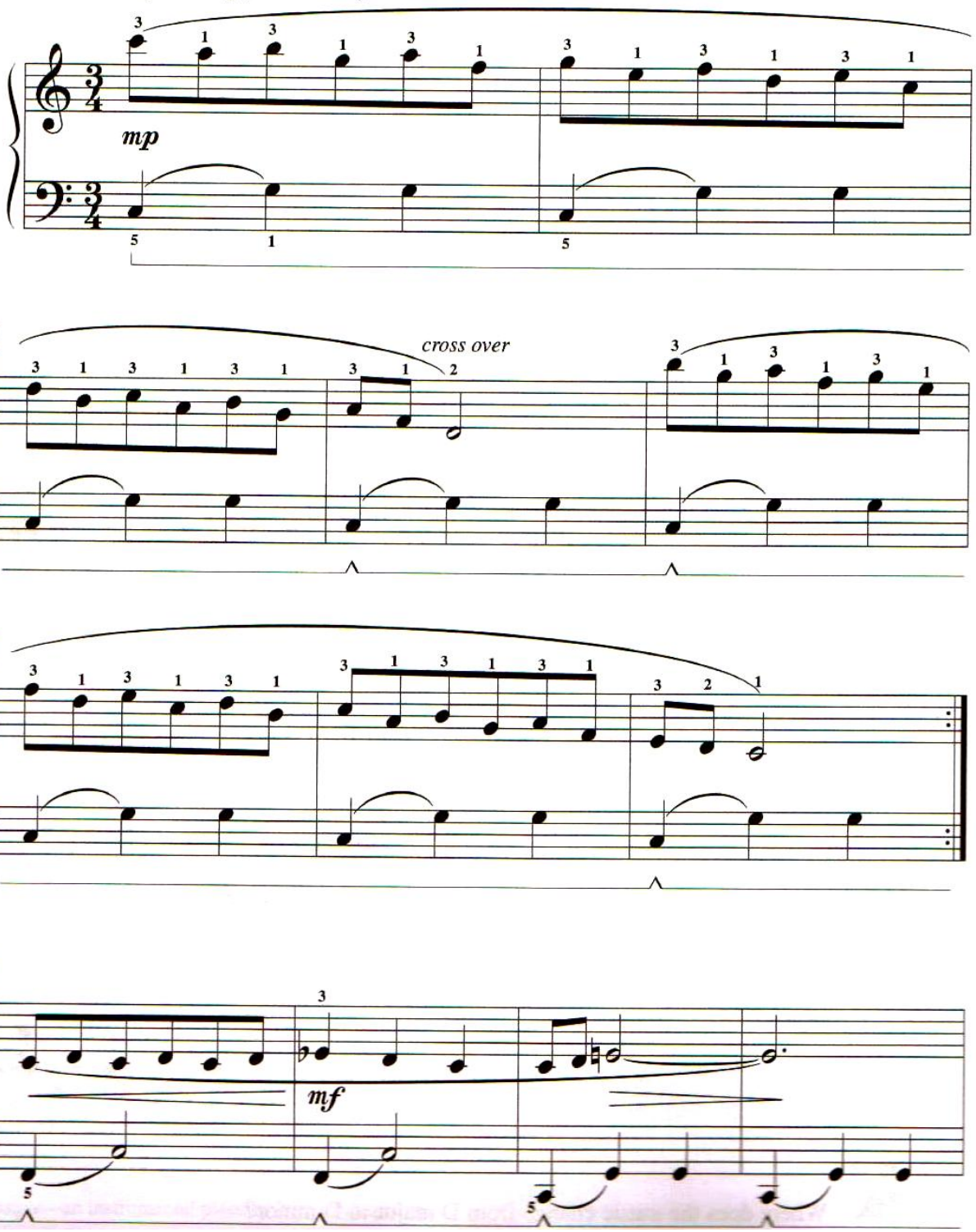
DISCOVERY

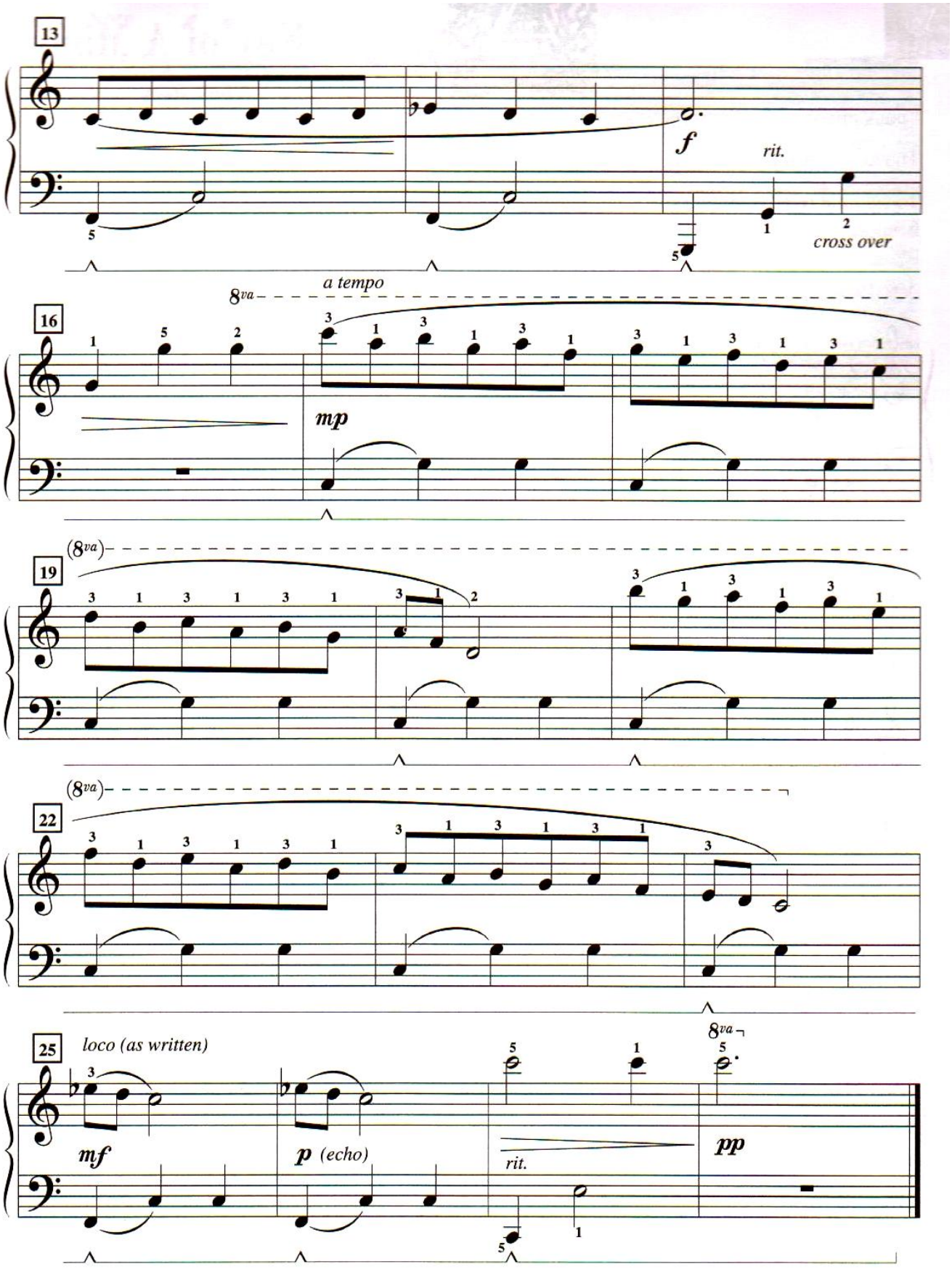
Where does the music change from D major to D minor?

Practice Hint: Learn the R.H. melody
before playing hands together.

Snowfall

Gently moving (♩ = 100-112) **N. Faber**





DISCOVERY

Point out two measures with octaves.

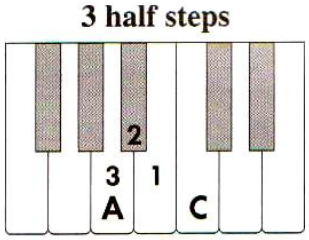
A minor

Key of A Minor

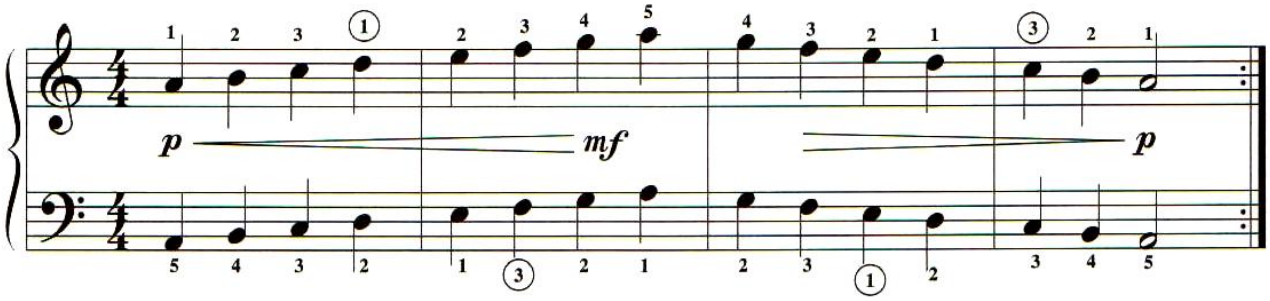
The A minor scale shares the same key signature as C major.

The key of A minor is the **RELATIVE MINOR** of C major.

To find the relative minor key, count 3 half steps DOWN from the tonic of the major key.

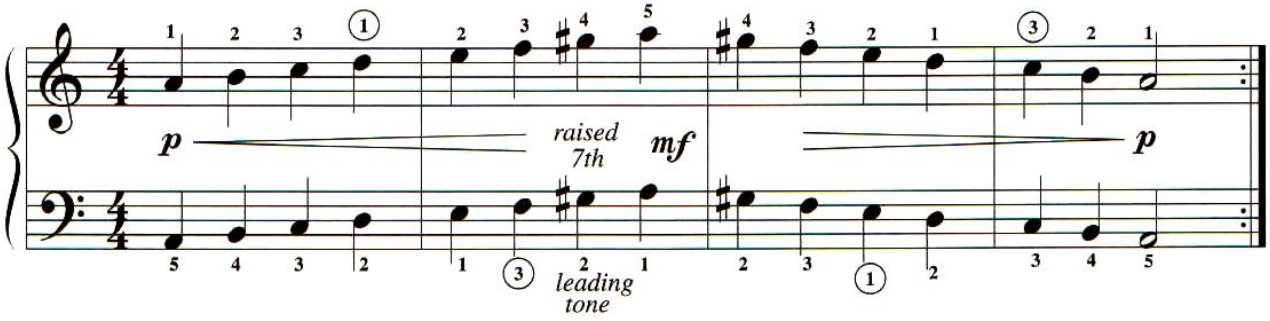


A natural minor scale Practice hands separately, then hands together.



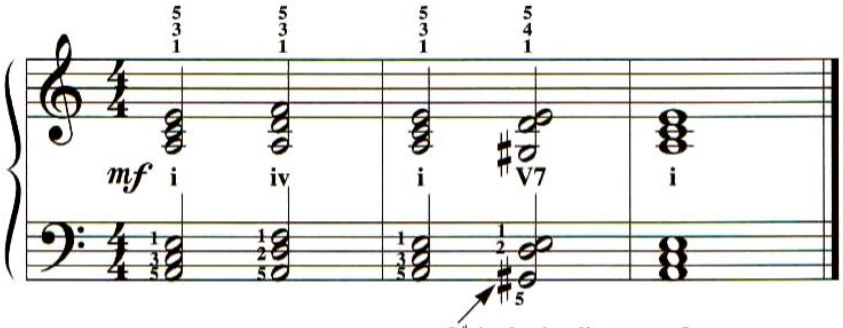
For the HARMONIC minor scale, raise the 7th tone a half step.

A harmonic minor scale Practice hands separately, then hands together.



Primary Chords in A minor: i iv V^7

In a minor key, the **i** and **iv** chords are minor. (Shown in lower case Roman numerals.)



G♯ is the leading tone from the harmonic minor scale.

Make up your own chord exercise in A minor using **i**, **iv**, and **V7** chords. (Play hands alone or hands together.)

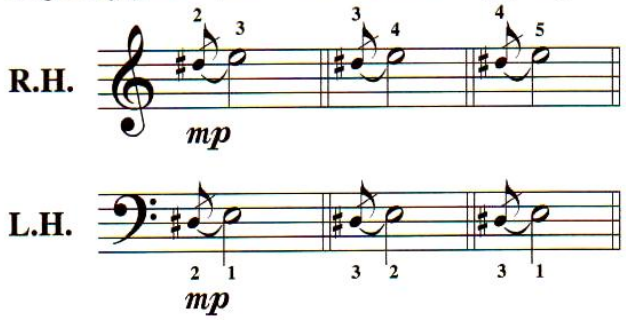
Teacher Note: The melodic minor scale is introduced in Level 4.

Grace Note

A *grace note* is a small note with a slash. It is an ornamental note that is played quickly into the note that follows.

Warm-up:

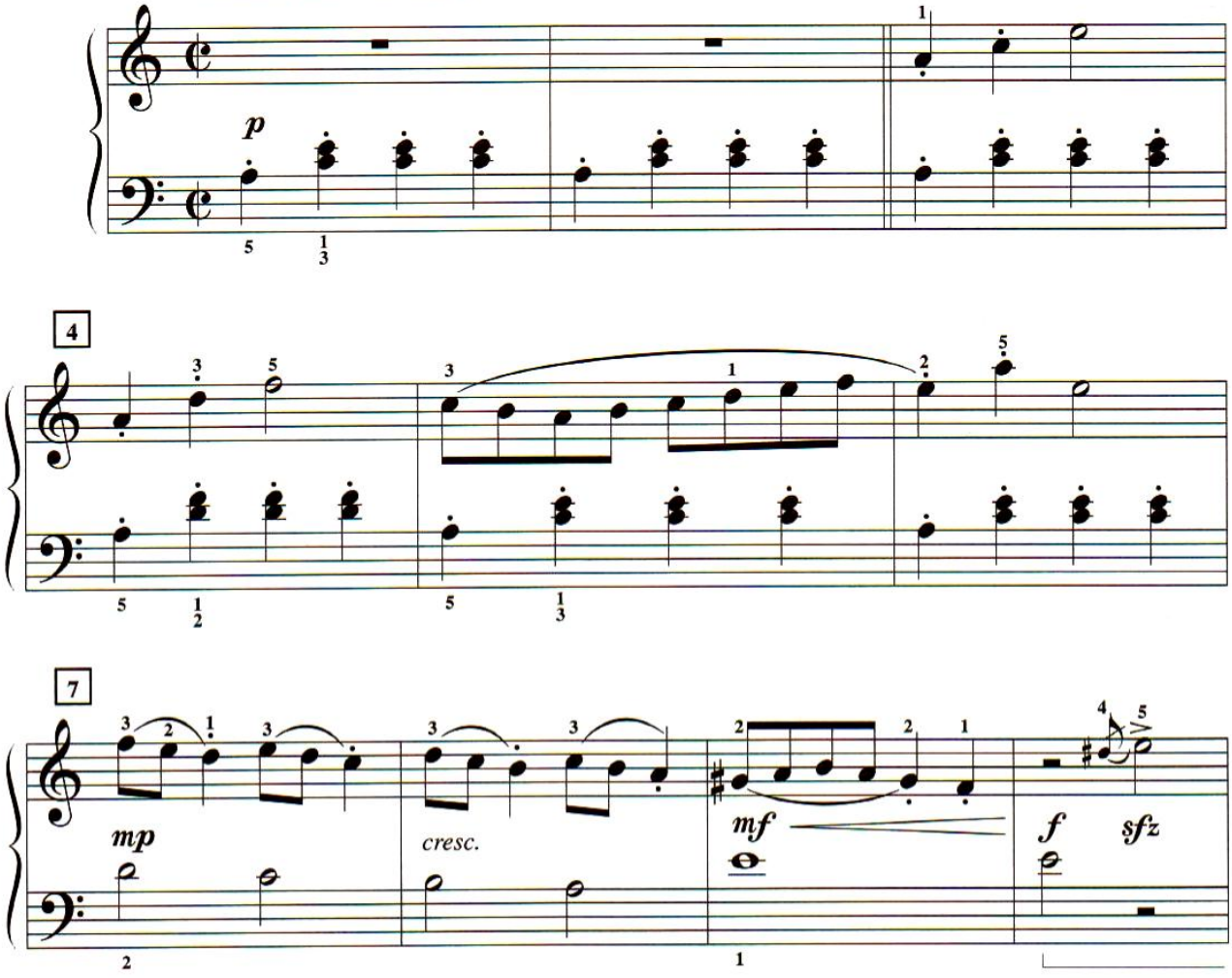
Practice each grace note several times with the fingering given. (Your teacher will help you.)

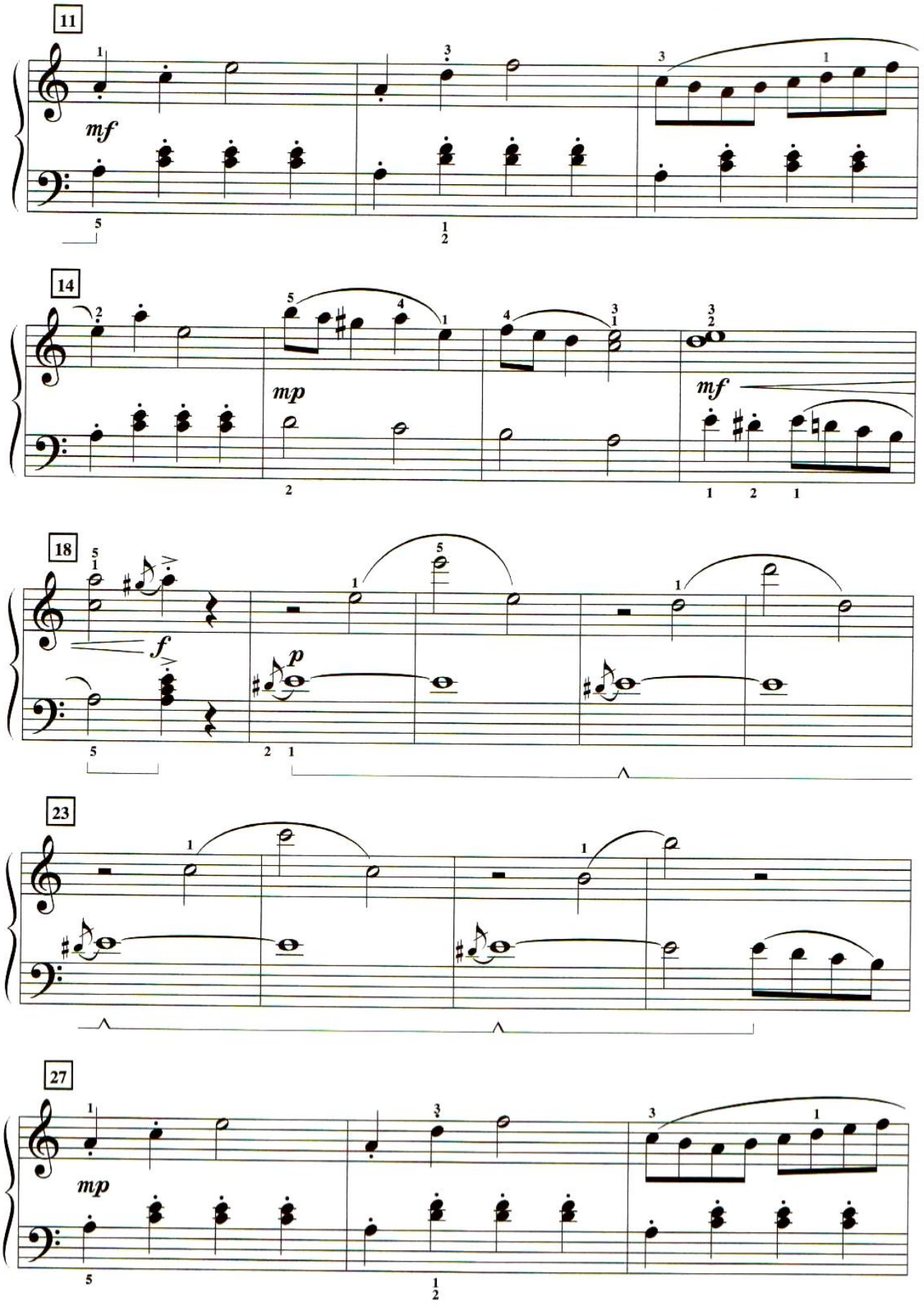


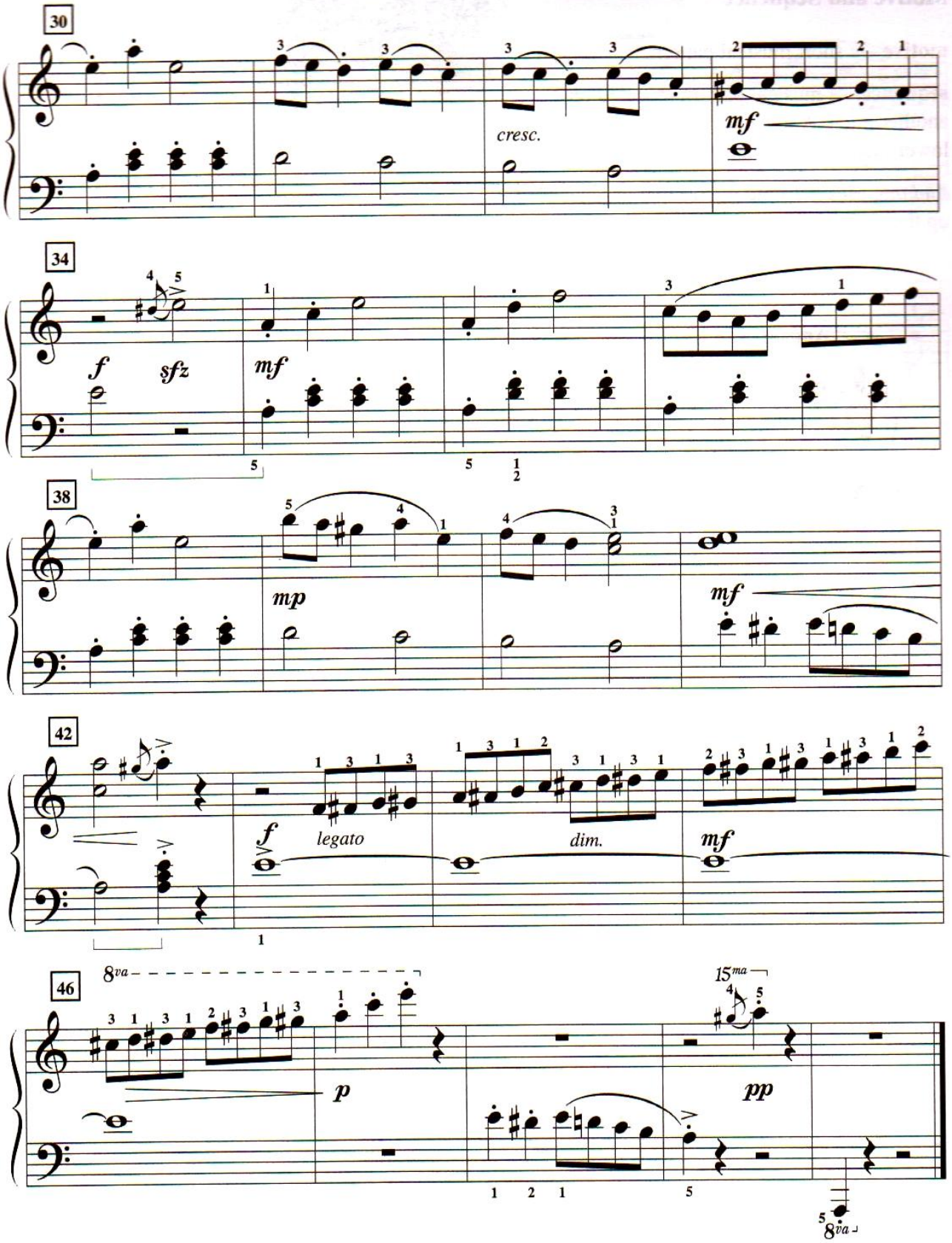
Phantom of the Keys

Key of _____ major/minor *(circle)*

Mischievous, with energy (♩ = 88-100) N. Faber




11
mf
14
mp
mf
18
f
p
23
27
mp



DISCOVERY

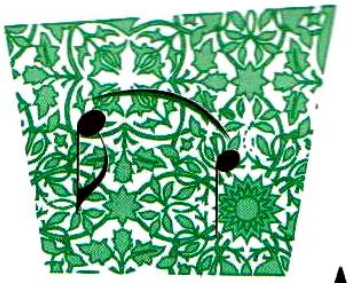
Is the G♯ sharp in *measure 9* from the **natural minor** or **harmonic minor** scale?
Is G♯ the tonic, dominant, or leading tone in the key of A minor?

Motive and Sequence

motive—a short musical pattern.

sequence—a musical pattern repeated on another pitch. A sequence may be higher or lower than the pattern.

Andante uses a 2-note *motive* that is sequenced up the keyboard.

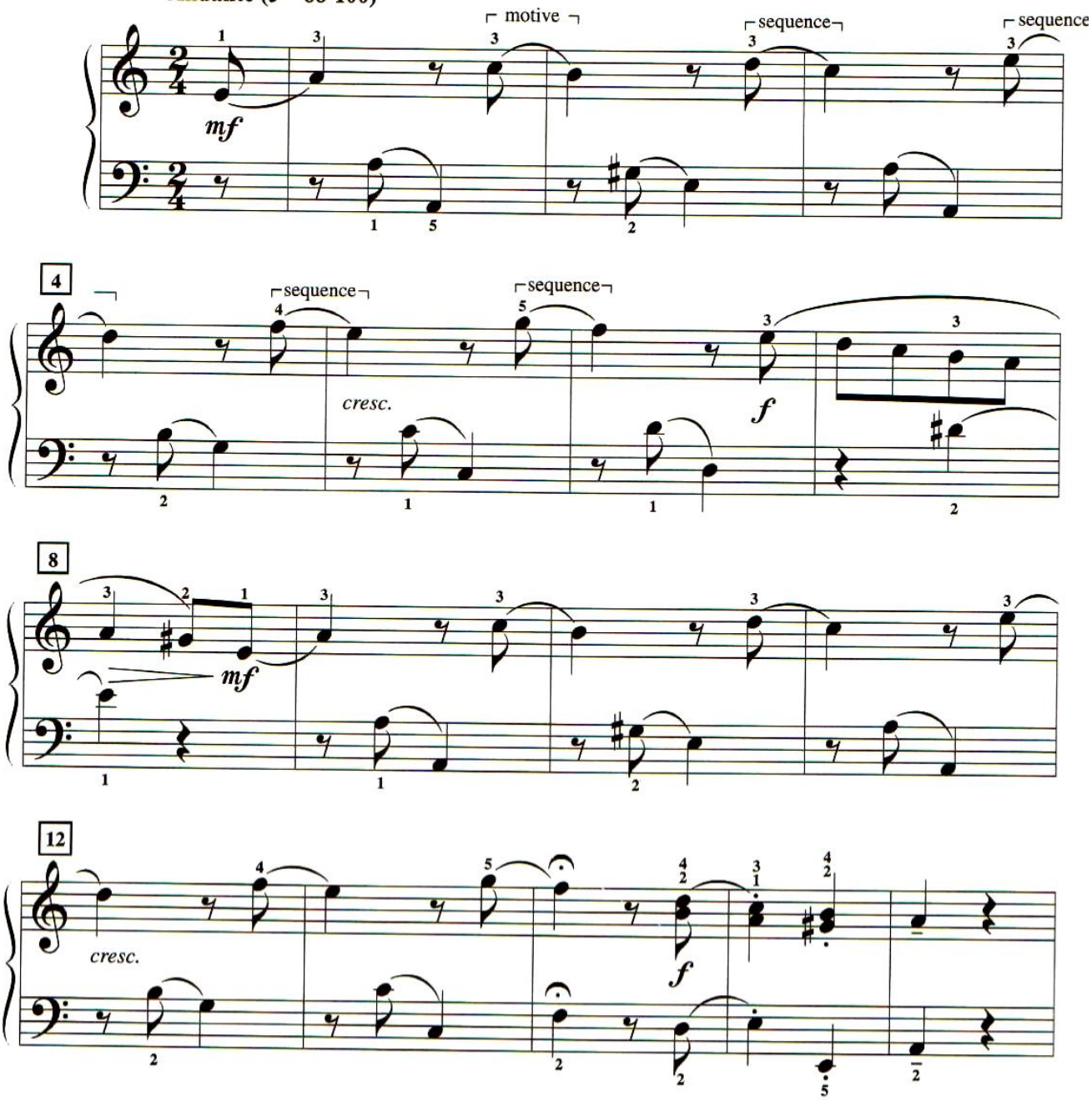


Andante

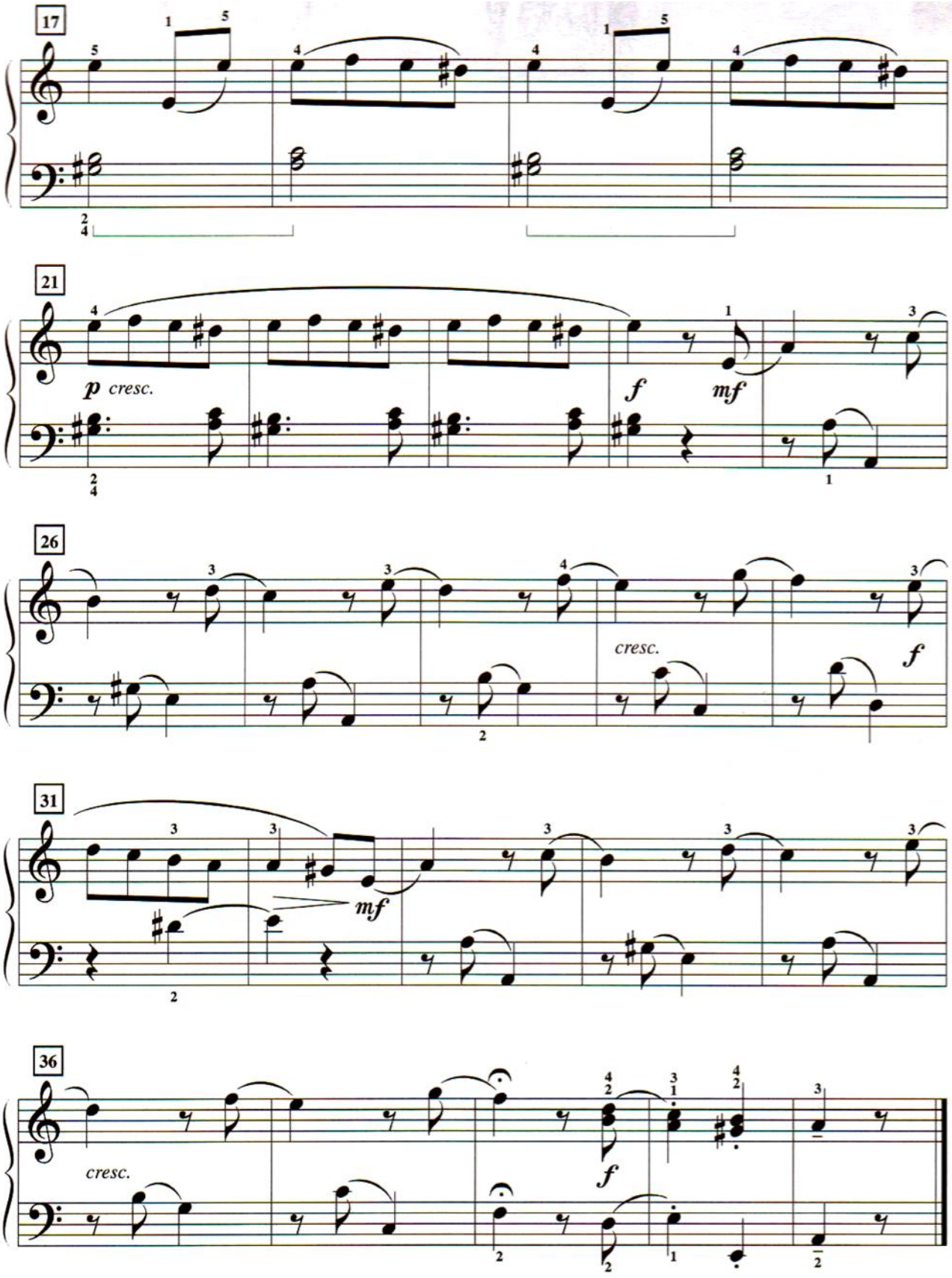
Key of _____ major/minor *(circle)*

Johann Christian Bach *
(1735-1782, Germany)
original form

Andante (♩ = 88-100)



*J.C. Bach was one of the 23 children of the great composer Johann Sebastian Bach.



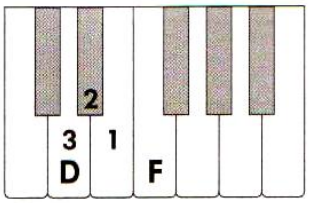
CREATIVE

In your practice this week, make up a **motive** followed by 2 **sequences** each day.

D minor

Key of D Minor

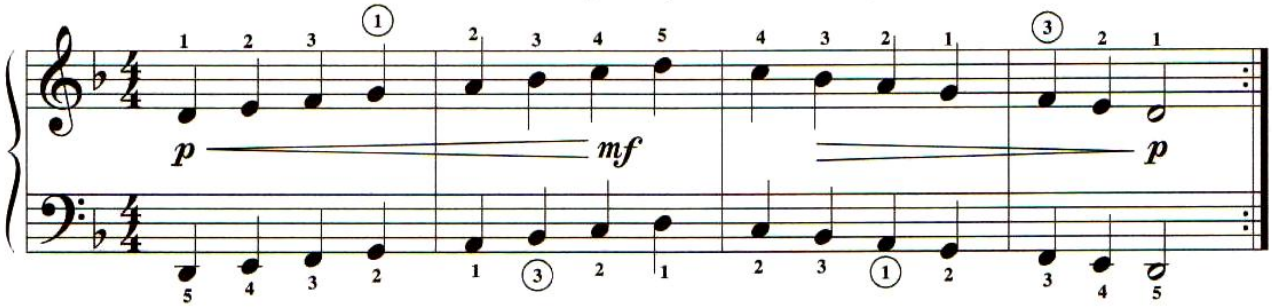
3 half steps



Review: The relative minor key is 3 half steps below the tonic of the major key.

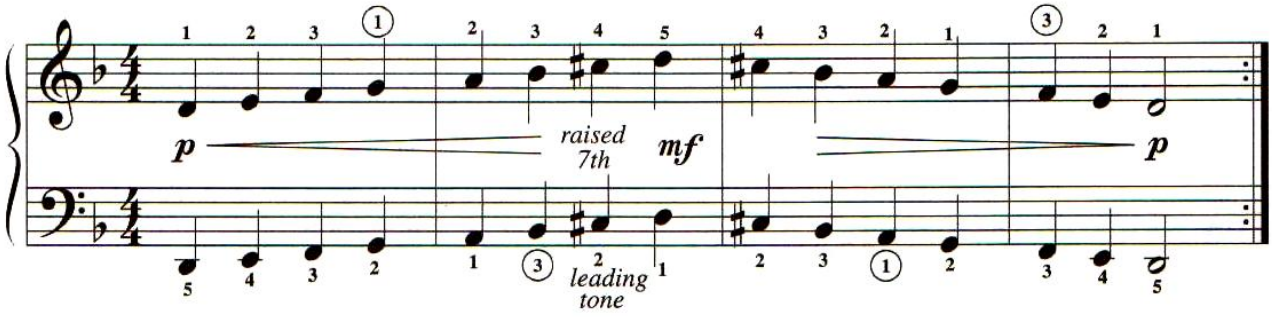
The key of D minor is the **RELATIVE MINOR** of F major.
D minor and **F major** share the same key signature: 1 flat.

D natural minor scale Practice hands separately, then hands together.



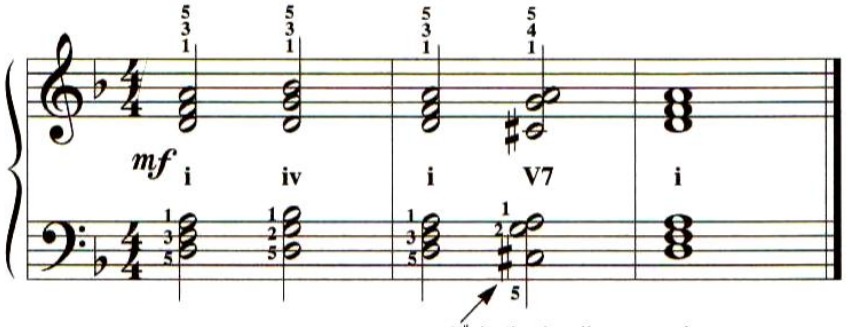
For the HARMONIC minor scale, raise the 7th tone a half step.

D harmonic minor scale Practice hands separately, then hands together.



Primary Chords in D minor: i iv V^7

Which two primary chords are minor in a minor key? ____ and ____



C♯ is the leading tone from the harmonic minor scale.

DISCOVERY

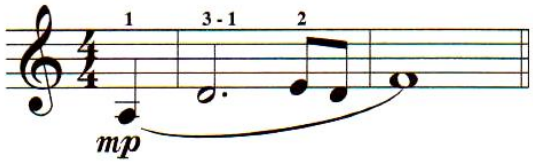
Play the exercise 3 times, moving up an octave for each repeat. Use pedal.

Finger Substitution

To maintain a smooth *legato,* it sometimes is necessary to silently change fingers on a key.

Warm-up: Practice this finger substitution.

R.H.

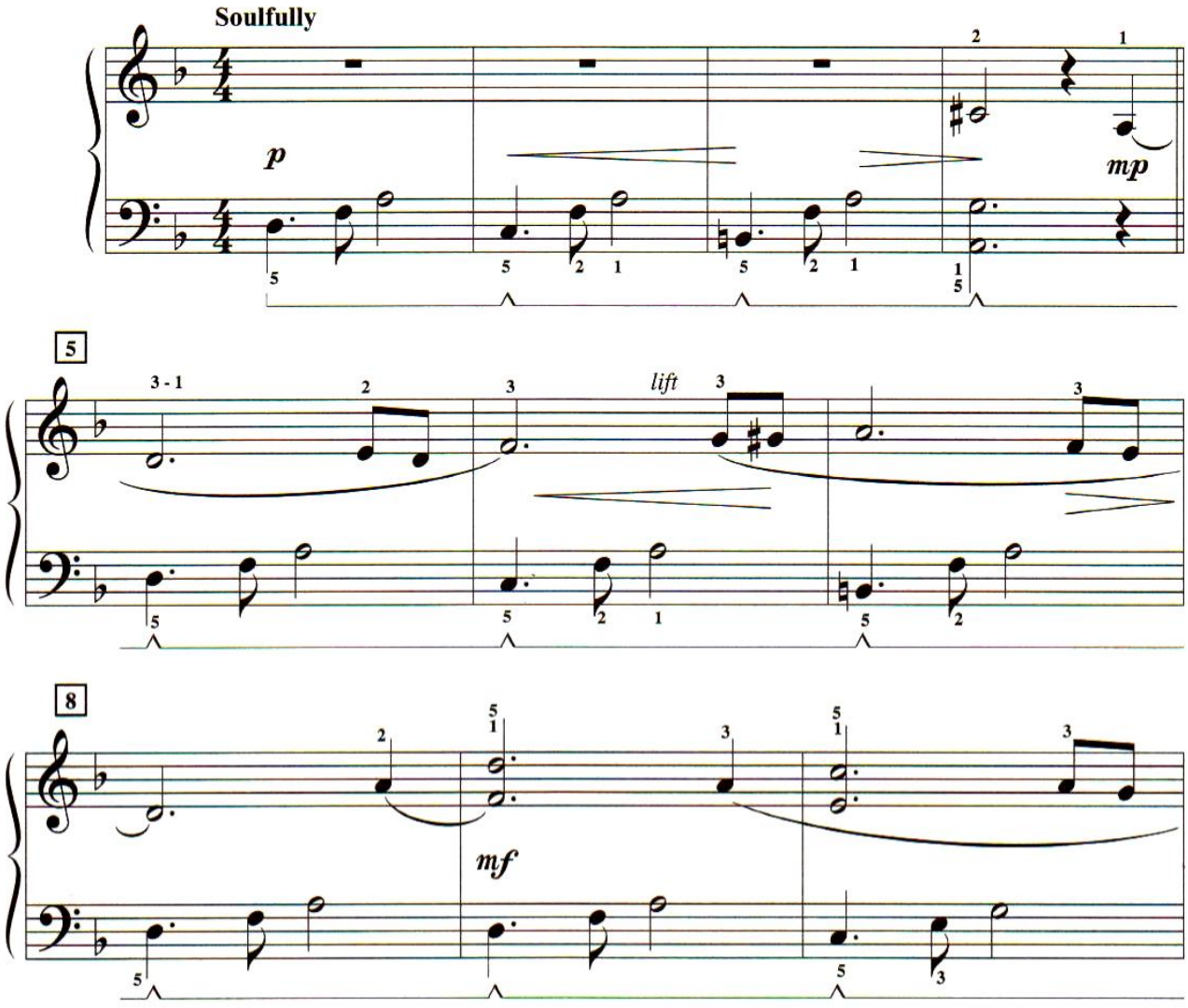


House of the Rising Sun

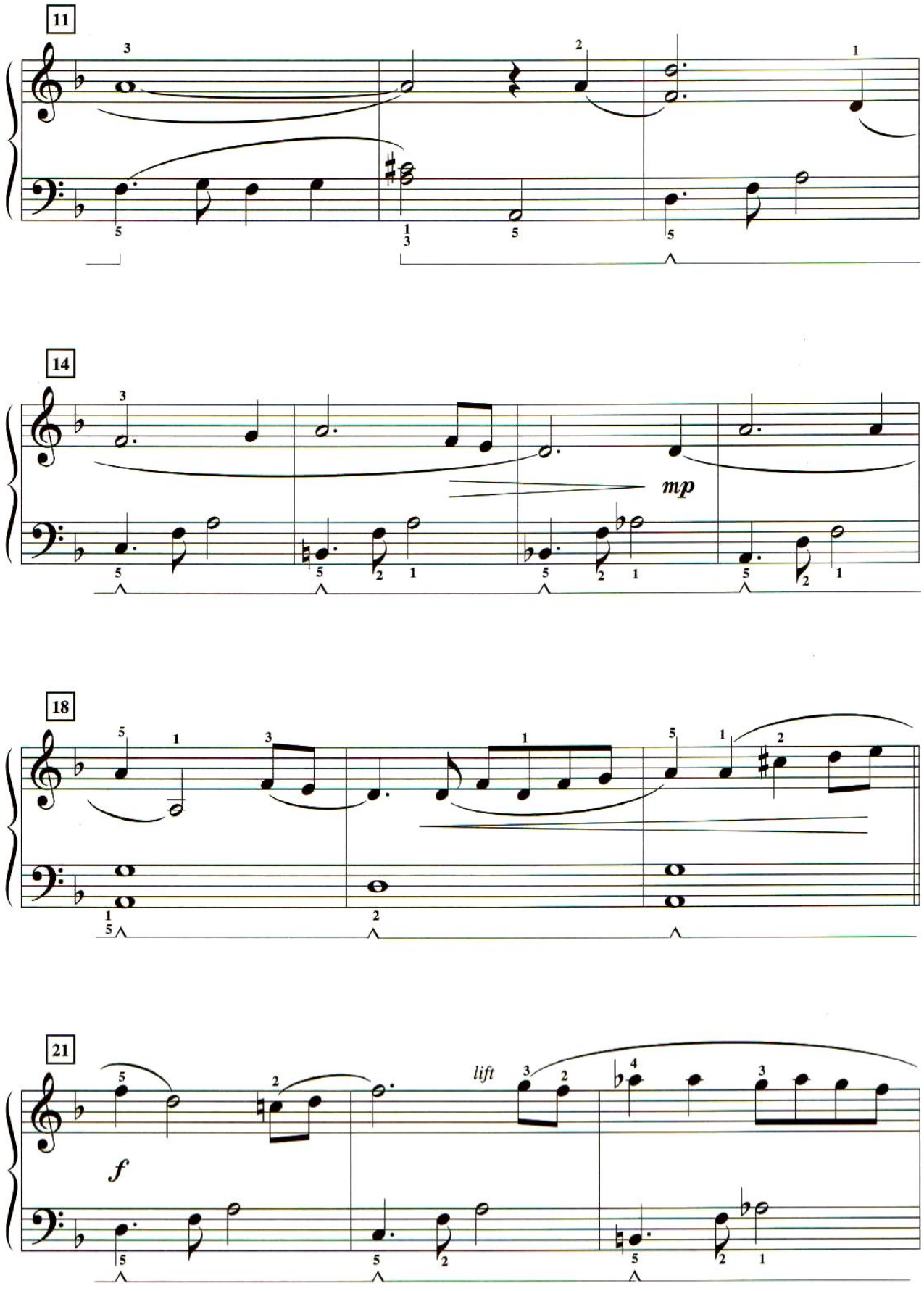
Key of ____ major/minor (*circle*)

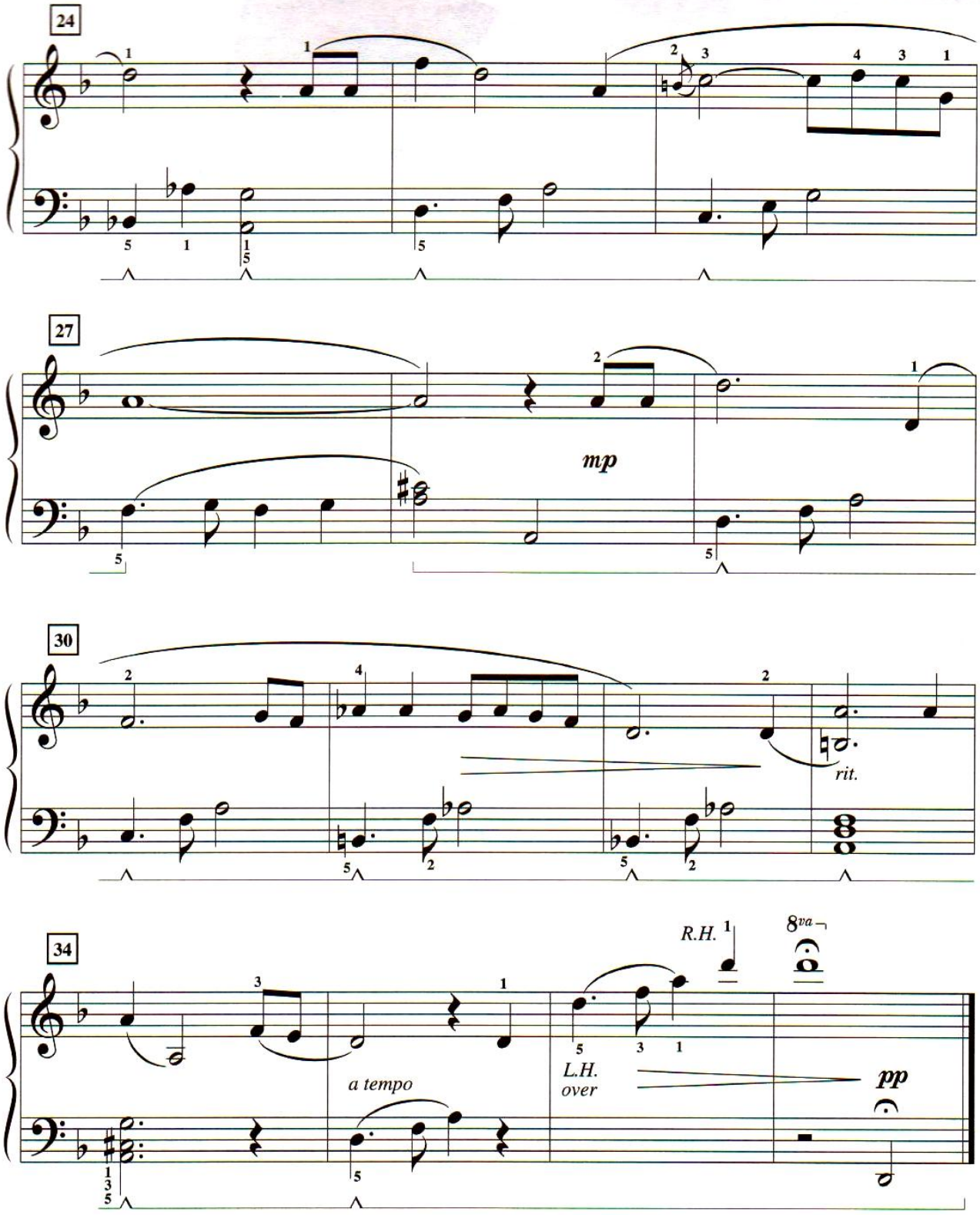
First practice hands alone for accurate rhythm and fingering.

Traditional
arranged



Performance p. 12


11
14
mp
18
21
lift
f



DISCOVERY

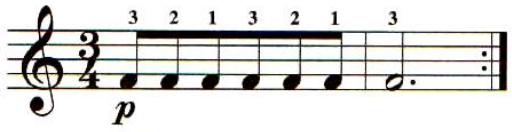
The left-hand accompaniment is based on a repeating one-measure rhythm. Write this one-measure rhythm in the box.

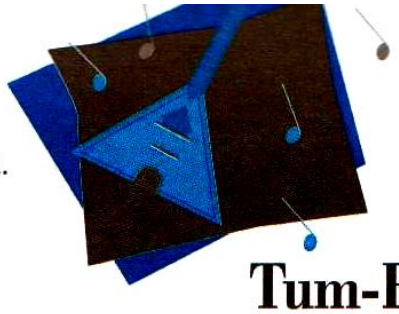
Repeated Notes

Quick, repeated notes are often played using changing fingers. This helps keep the hand relaxed.

Warm-up:

(Play at slow, moderate, and faster tempos.)

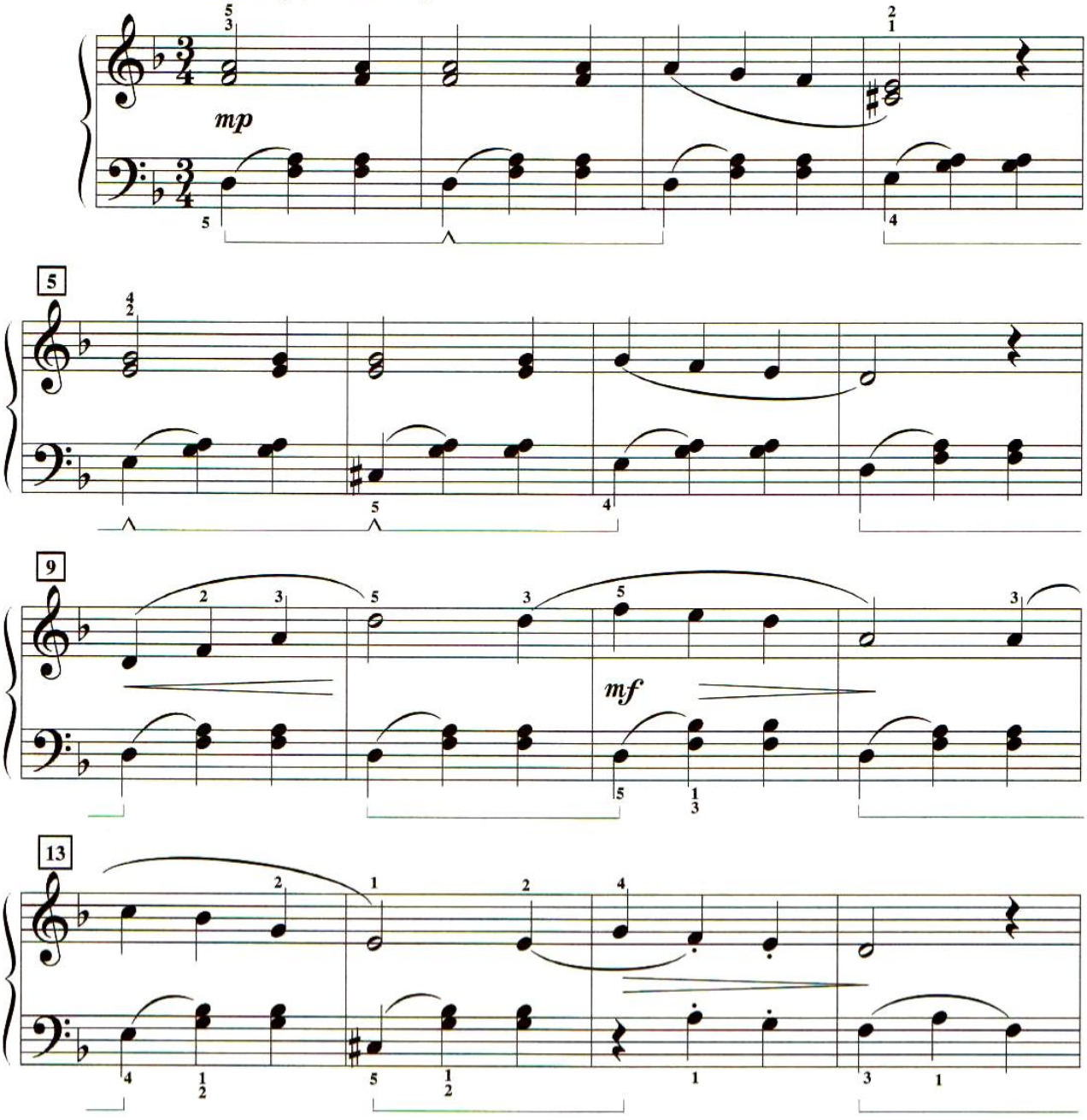




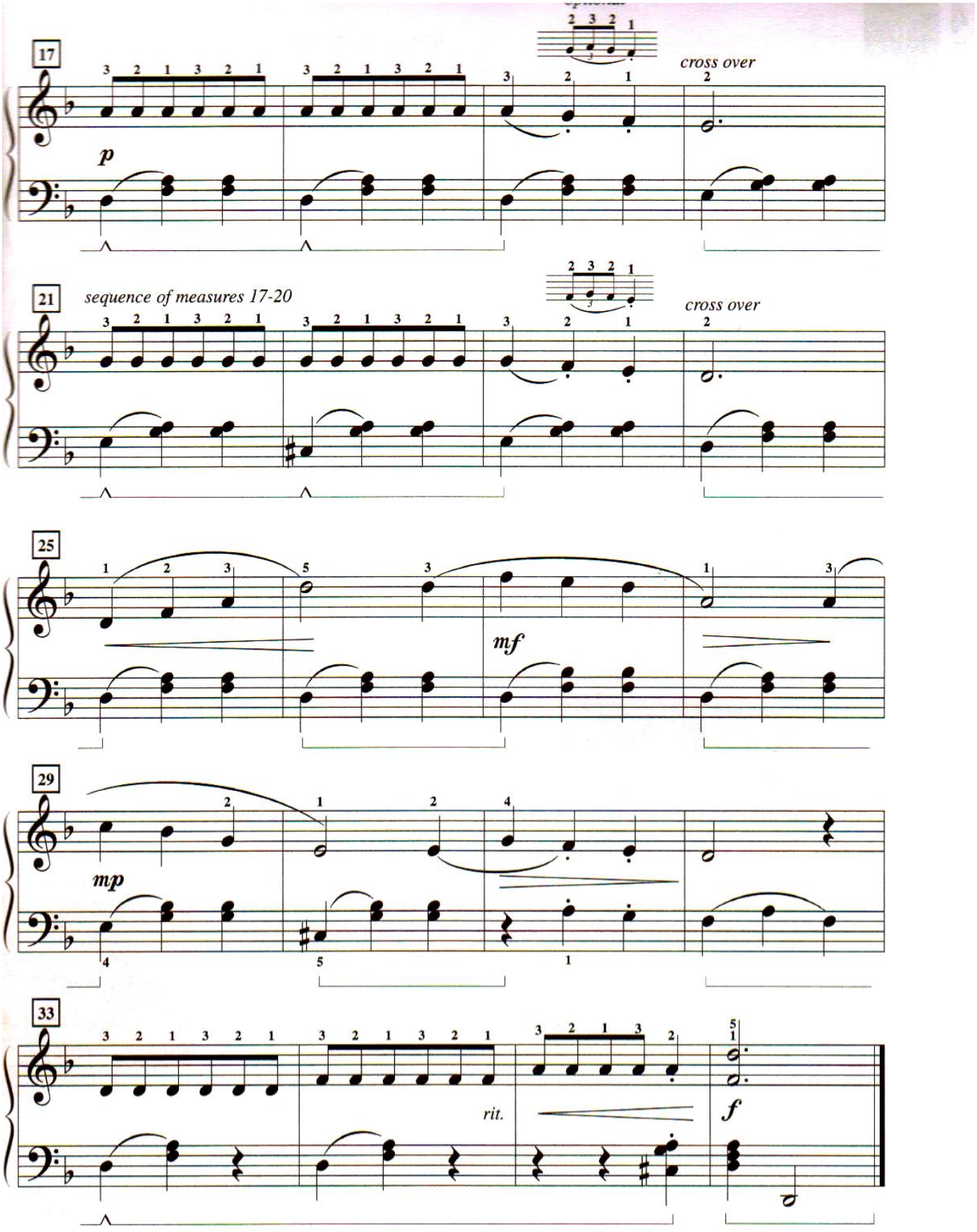
Tum-Balalaika*

Russian Folk Song
arranged

Moderately (♩ = 126-160)



*The *balalaika* is a 3-string Russian folk instrument with a triangular body. It is similar to the guitar or mandolin.

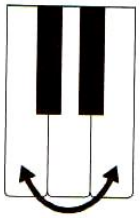


CREATIVE

Experiment by changing the R.H. rhythm in the music from *measures 17-20.* Make sure you play the same changes in the **sequence** from *measure 21-24.*

Intervals: Major and Minor 3rds

Major 3rd (abbreviated **M3**)
(2 whole steps, or 4 half steps)



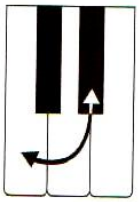
melodic M3 harmonic M3

Find and play these **Major 3rds**.

D, up a major 3rd to _____?

F, up a major 3rd to _____?

minor 3rd (abbreviated **m3**)
(whole step plus half step, or 3 half steps)

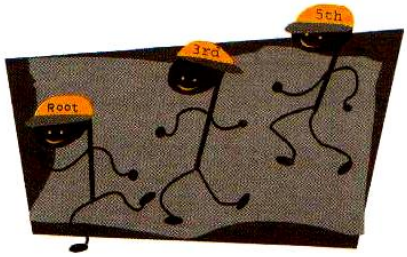


melodic m3 harmonic m3

Find and play these **minor 3rds**.

G, up a minor 3rd to _____?

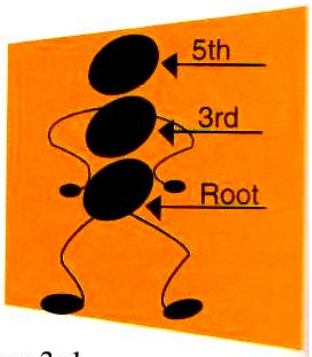
E, up a minor 3rd to _____?



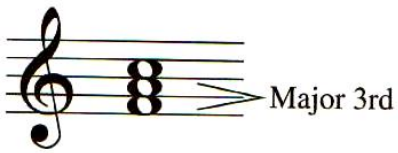
Major and Minor Triads

A triad is a 3-note chord built in 3rds.

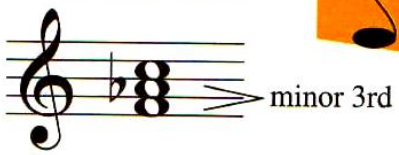
The 3 notes of a triad are the **root**, **3rd**, and **5th**.



F Major triad



F minor triad



1. • Play the **root** and **3rd** of the F major triad. *Listen* to the sound of the **major 3rd**.

• Now play the triad.
Listen to the sound of the **major triad**.

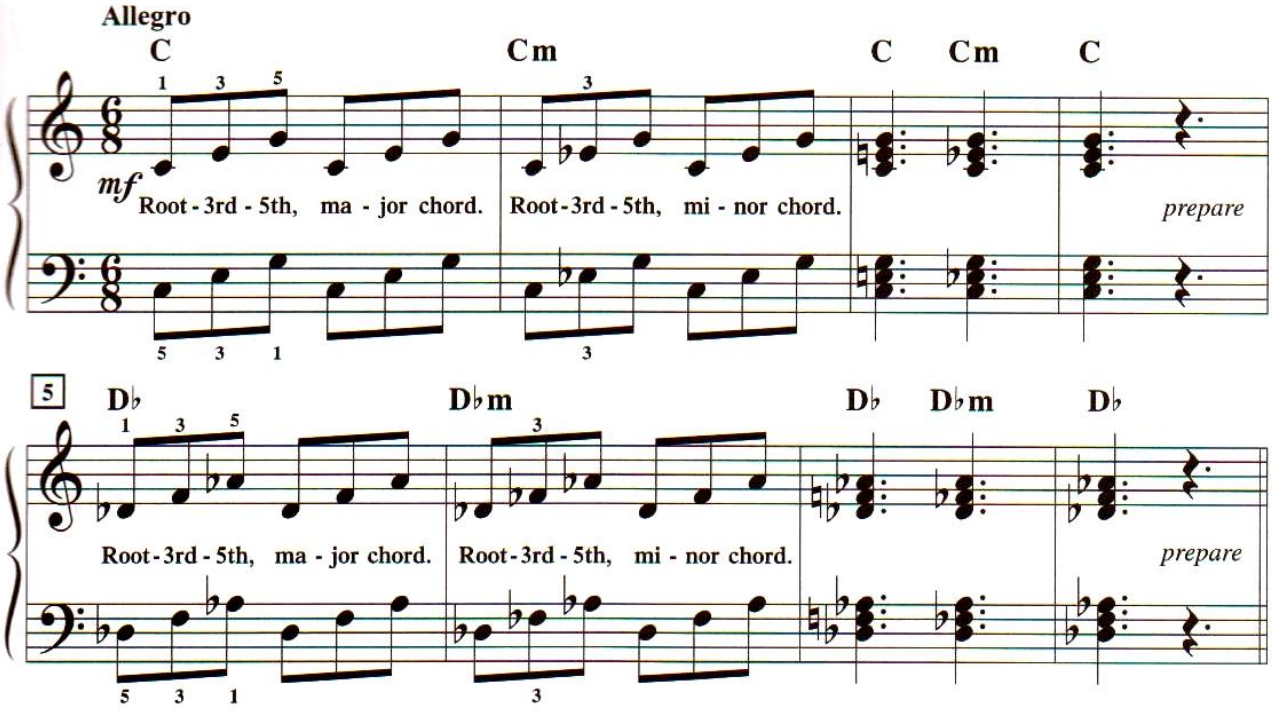
2. • Play the **root** and **3rd** of the F minor triad. *Listen* to the sound of the **minor 3rd**.

• Now play the triad.
Listen to the sound of the **minor triad**.

Practice *Triad Maneuvers* going up the keyboard **chromatically** (by half steps).

Use the chart at the bottom of the page as a guide.

Triad Maneuvers



Continue the exercise beginning on D, E♭, E, F, F♯, G, A♭, A, B♭, B, and C.

The 12 Major and Minor Triads

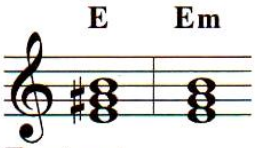
Your teacher will check the boxes for each triad assigned and completed.
Your goal is to play all 12 "triad maneuvers" going up chromatically, without hesitation.

❑ assigned
❑ completed

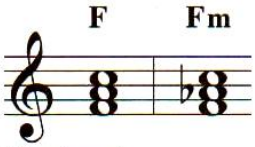
❑ assigned
❑ completed

❑ assigned
❑ completed

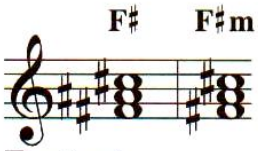
❑ assigned
❑ completed



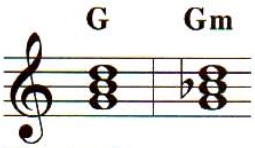
❑ assigned
❑ completed



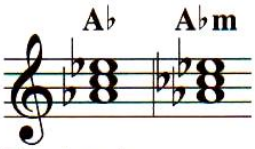
❑ assigned
❑ completed



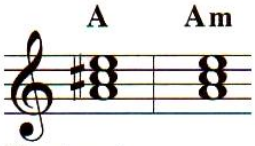
❑ assigned
❑ completed



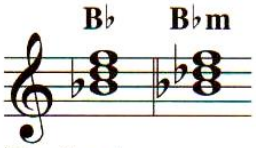
❑ assigned
❑ completed



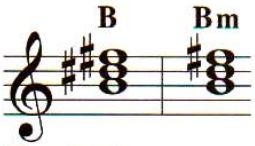
❑ assigned
❑ completed



❑ assigned
❑ completed



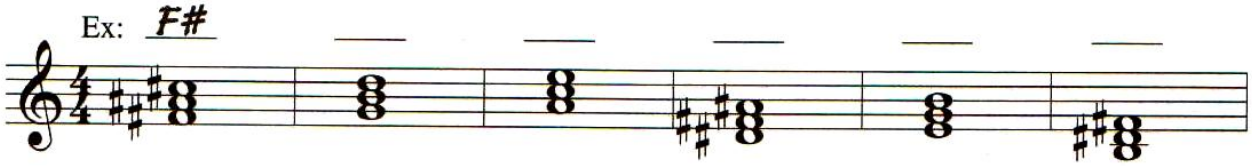
❑ assigned
❑ completed



❑ assigned
❑ completed

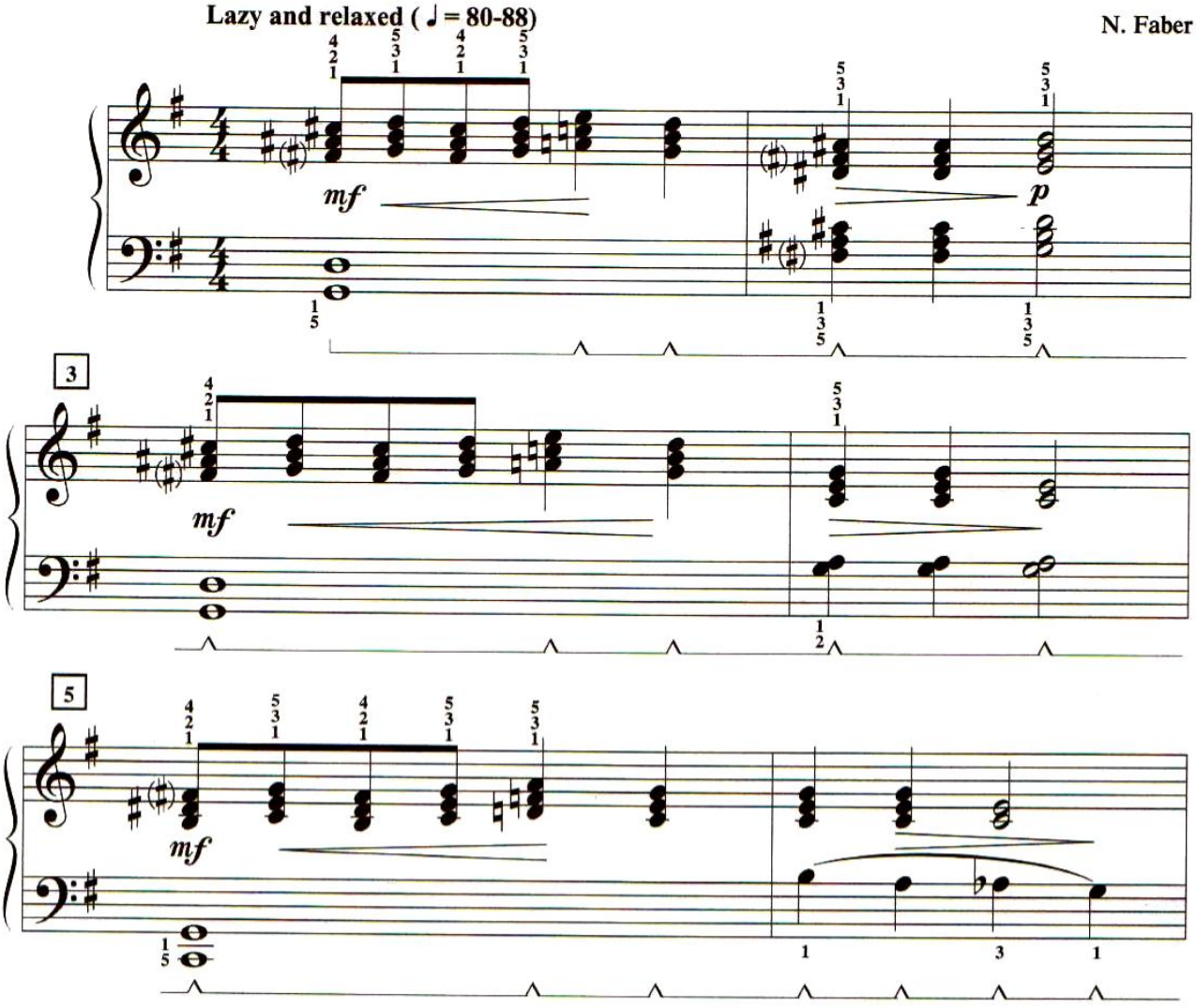
Triad Quiz

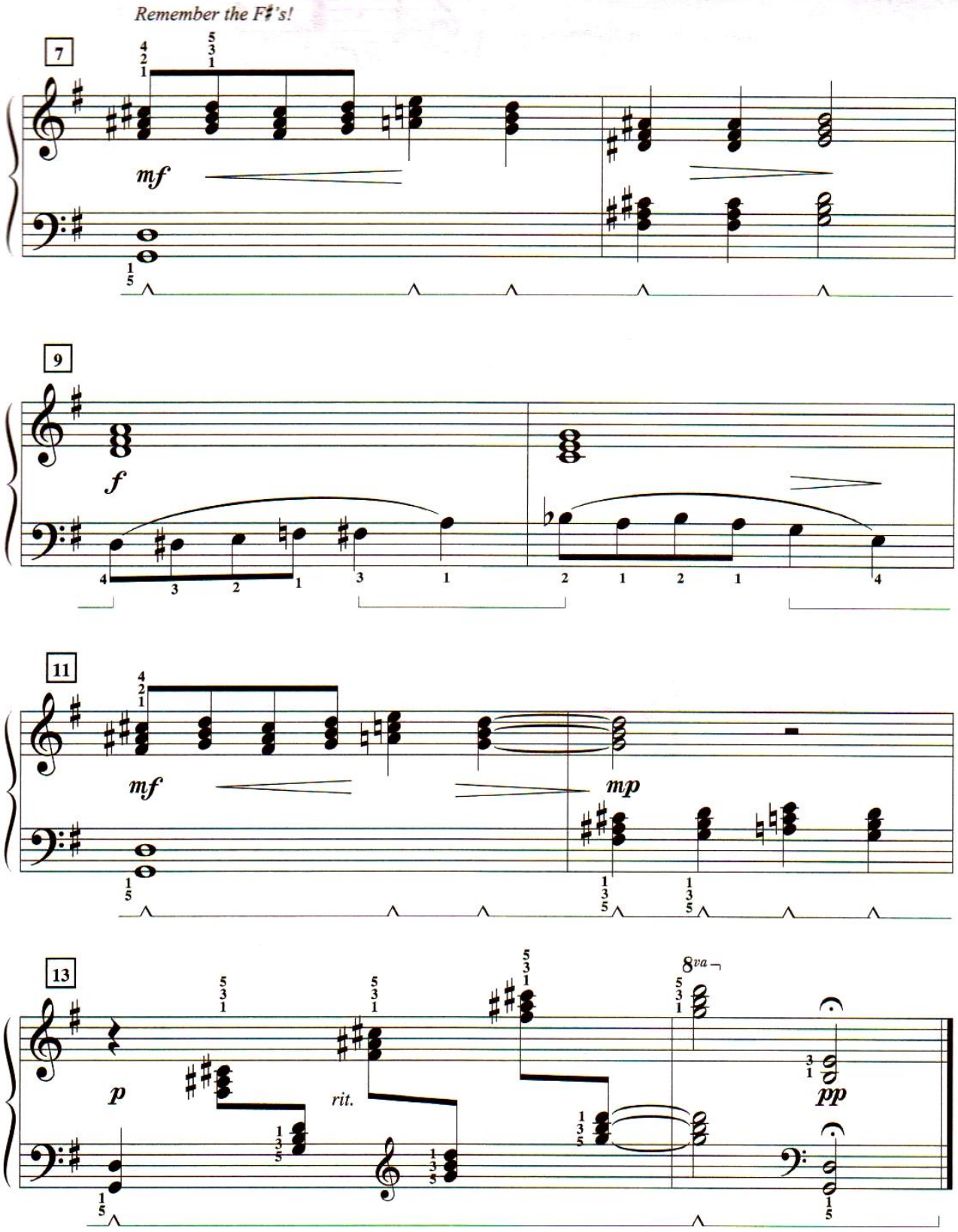
Write the name for each triad below.
Use a **capital letter** for *major* (ex: G) and a **capital letter with a small m** for *minor* (ex: Gm)



Now play each triad on the piano.

Tropical Island



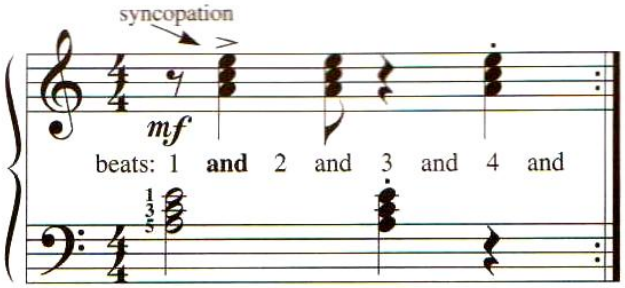


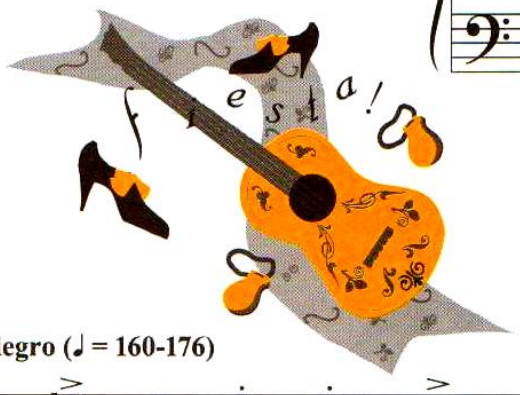
CREATIVE Create an extended ending by playing the F♯ and G major chords going down the keyboard. End with the final *pianissimo* chord.

Syncopation

Syncopation occurs when notes are accented BETWEEN the beats instead of ON the beat.

Play this example as you count aloud.

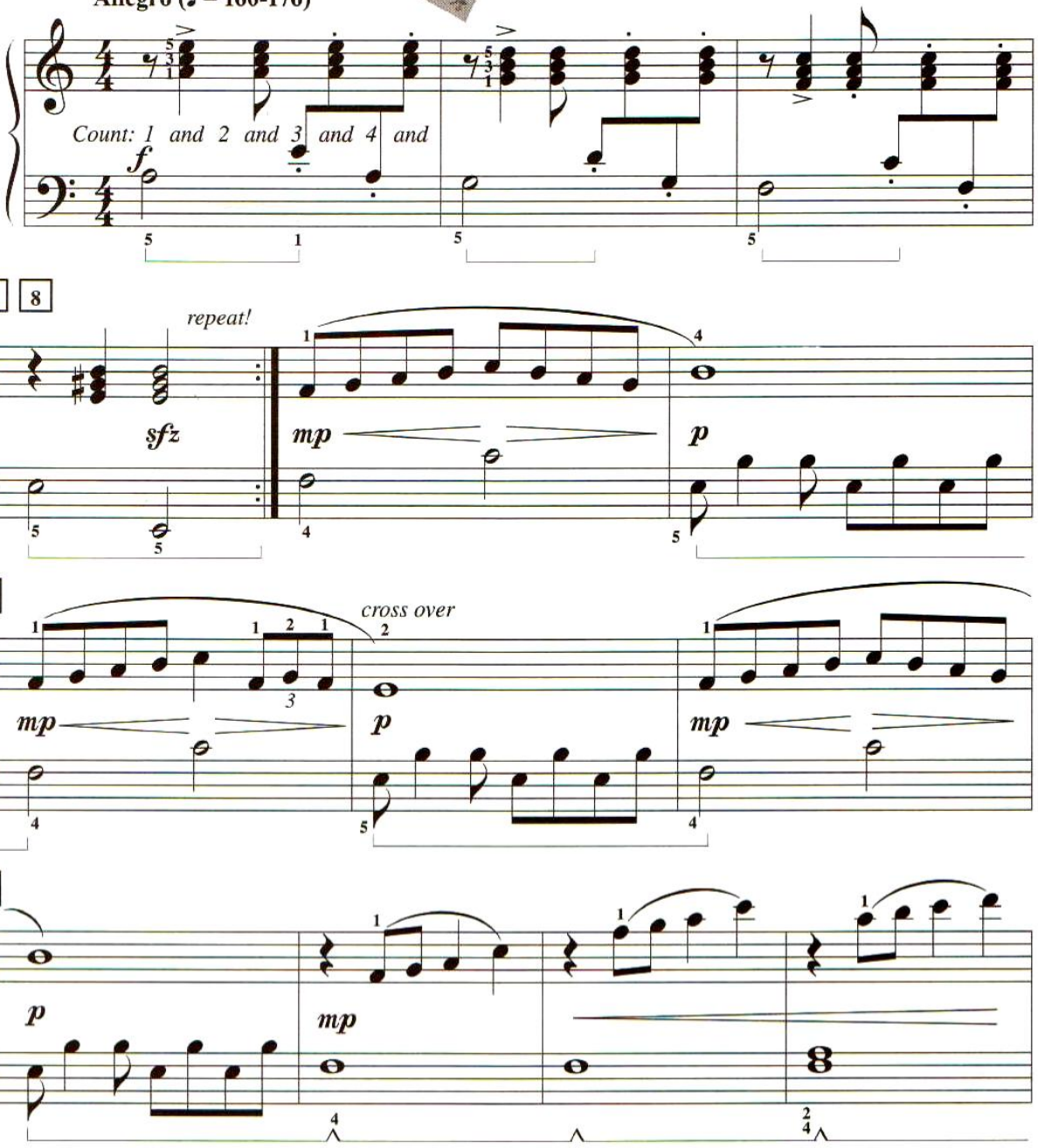


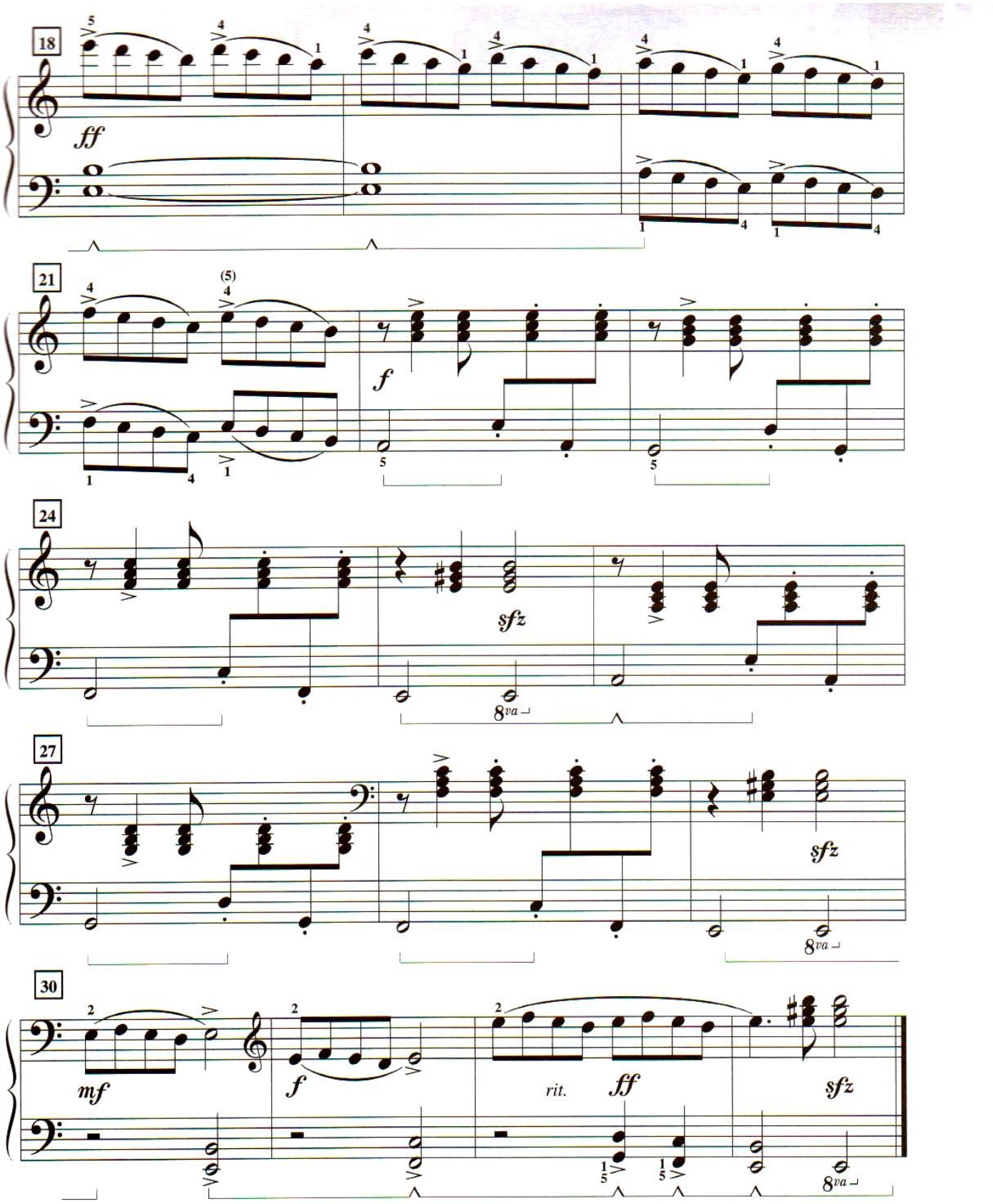


Fiesta España

N. Faber

Allegro (♩ = 160-176)

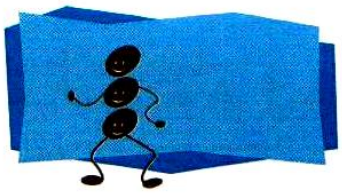




DISCOVERY

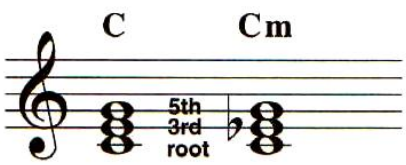
Find two **motives** that are **sequenced** in this piece.

Triad Inversions

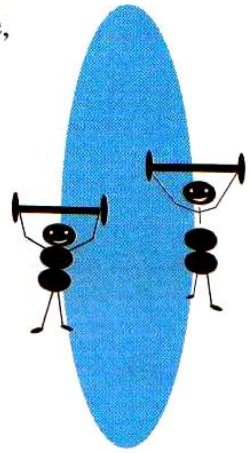


Root Position

Major and minor triads are composed of a **root**, **3rd**, and **5th**.



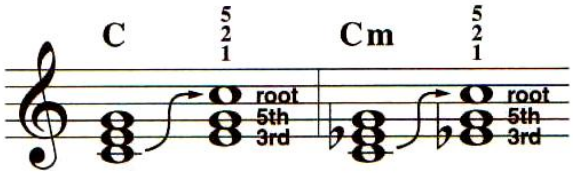
When the *root* is the lowest note, the chord is in **root position**.



1st Inversion

The notes of a triad can be rearranged, or *inverted.* (The letter names stay the same.)

Play:

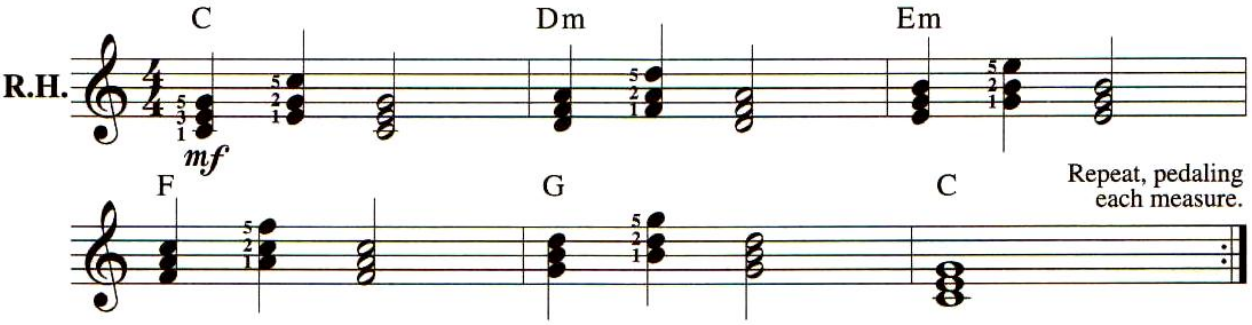


When the **3rd** is the lowest note, the chord is in **1st inversion**.

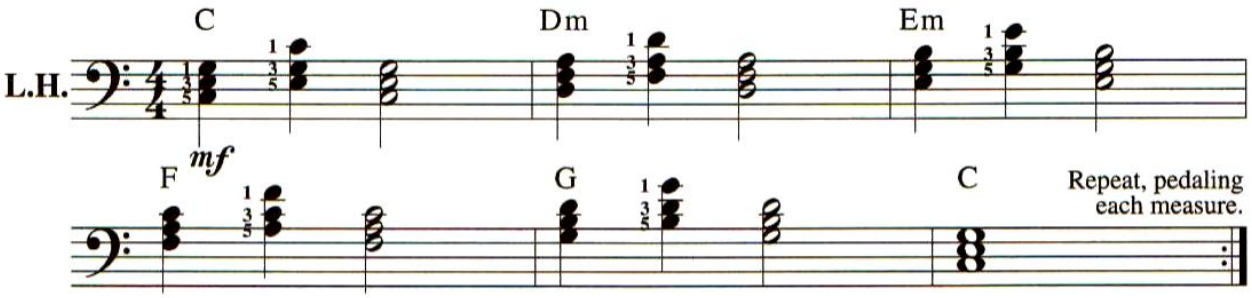
Notice the interval of a **4th** at the top. The root is the *top note* of the 4th.

1st Inversion Workout

Notice the R.H. fingering.



Notice the L.H. fingering.



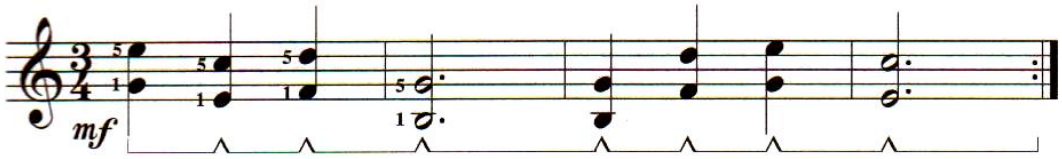
DISCOVERY

Can you play *1st Inversion Workout* s-l-o-w-l-y hands together?

In *Westminster Chimes,* the right hand plays the melody using **1st inversion triads**.

Warm-up with 6ths:

As a preparation for **1st inversion triads**, play the opening 4 measures using **6ths**.



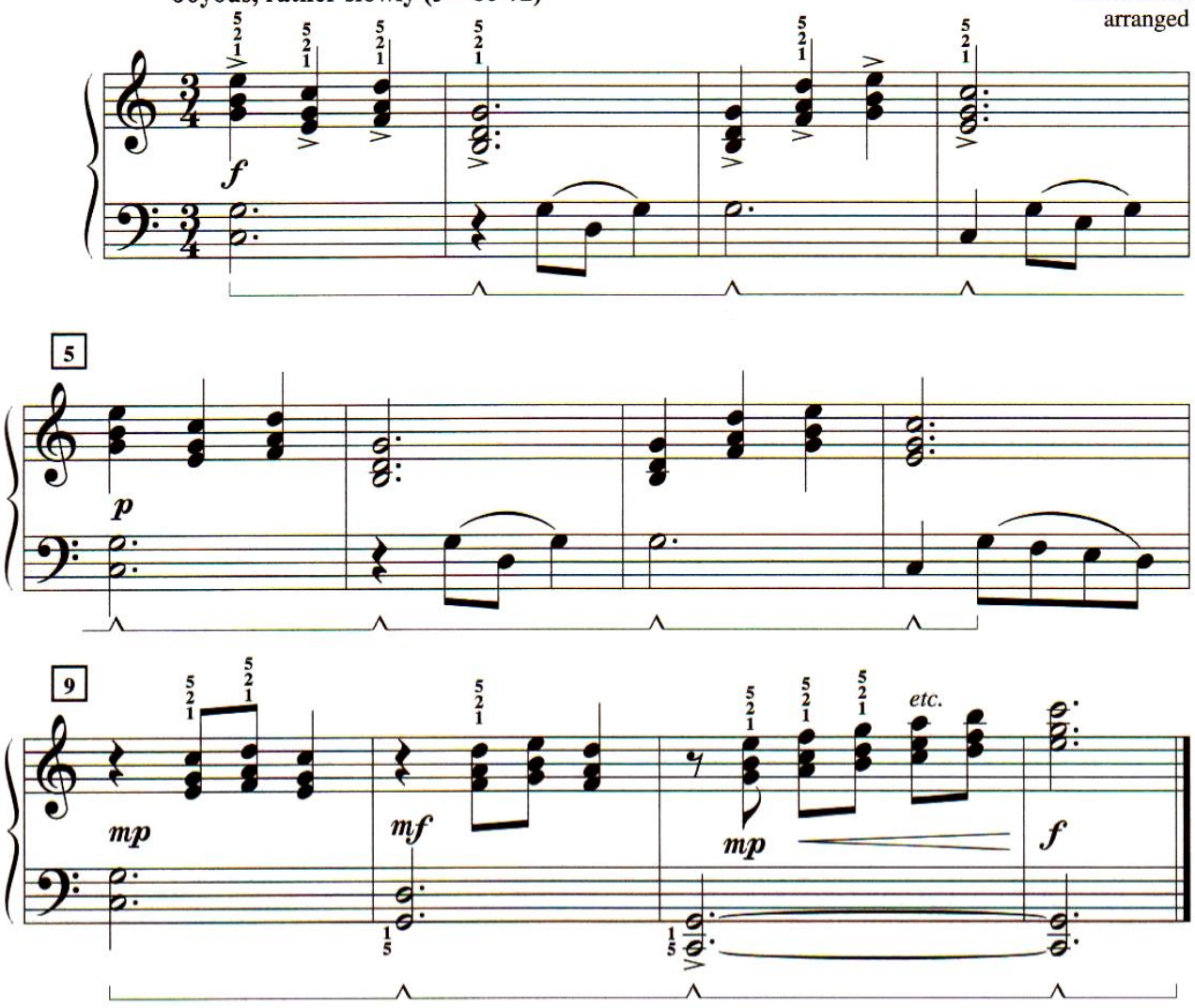
Technique Hint: Keep your right hand "molded" in a **1st inversion position**.

Your wrist should stay relaxed and flexible.

Westminster Chimes

Joyous, rather slowly (♩ = 66-72)

Traditional
arranged



DISCOVERY Explore *Westminster Chimes* with the R.H. playing 1 octave *higher.* *Listen* to the ringing sound!

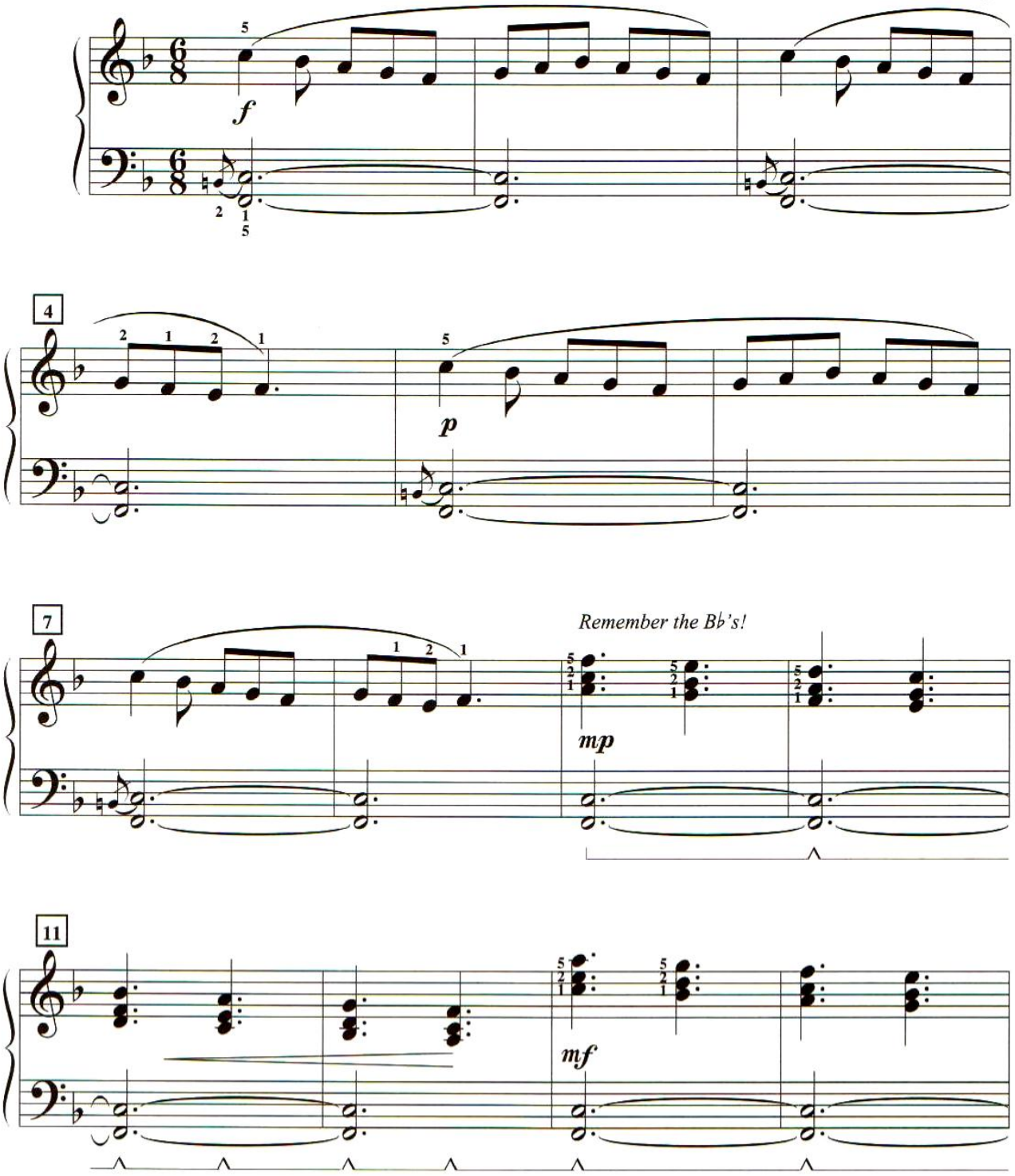
molto rit. – *Molto* is the Italian word for "much," or "very." *Molto rit.* indicates a big *ritard.*

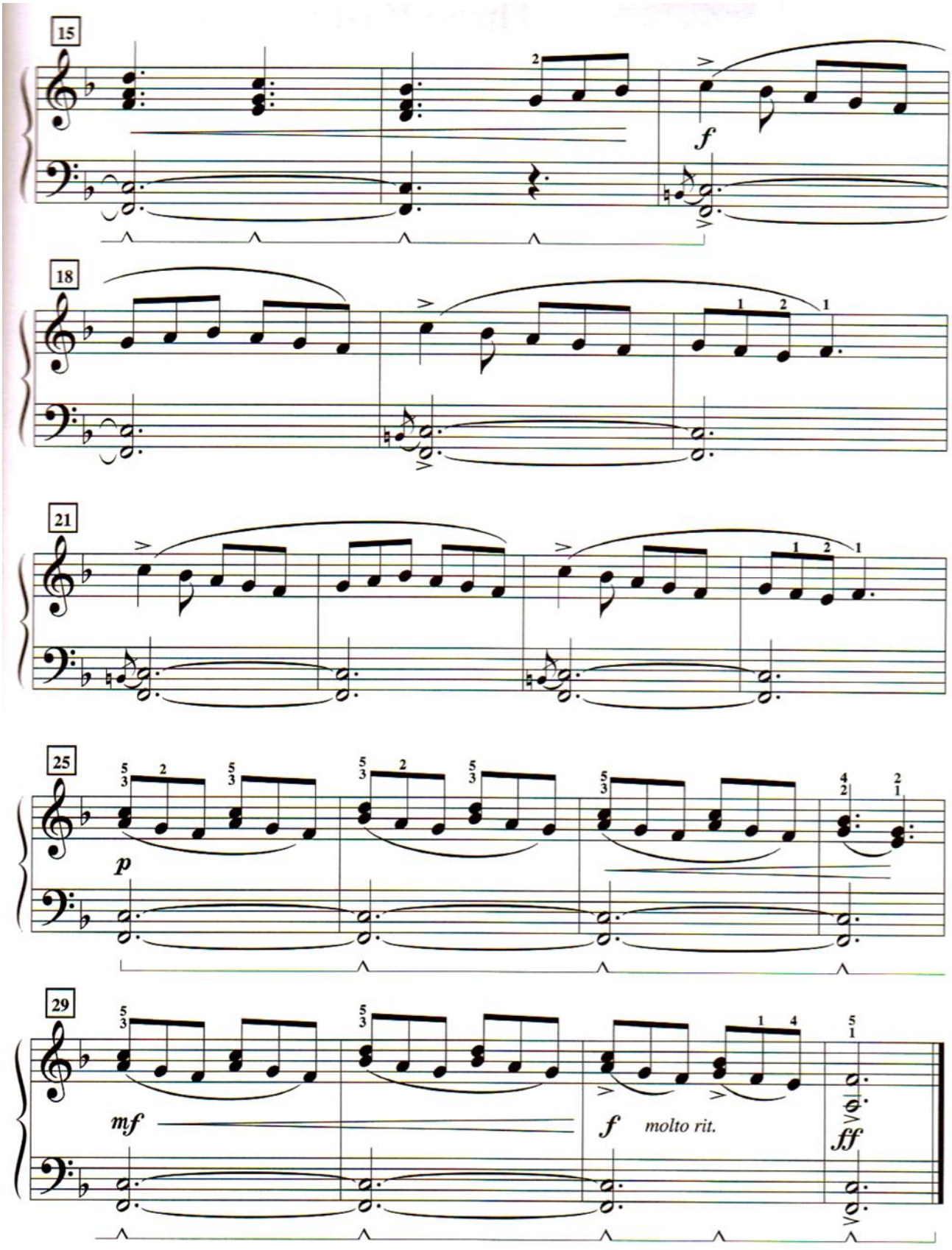
Grace Note Hint: Play the grace note *with* the interval of the 5th, then quickly lift finger 2.

Highland Jig

Traditional
arranged

Allegro, "in two" (♩. = 108-116)



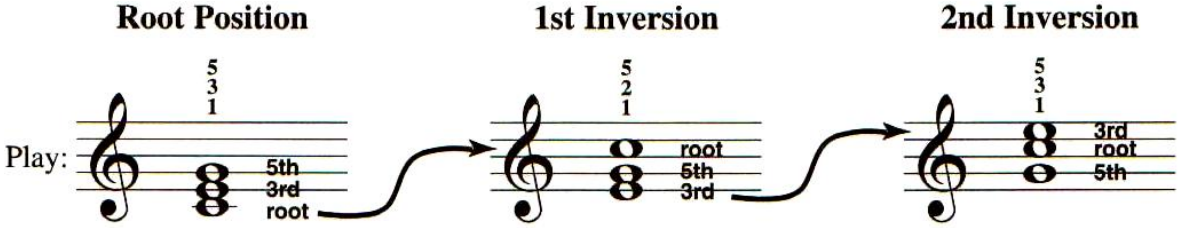


DISCOVERY

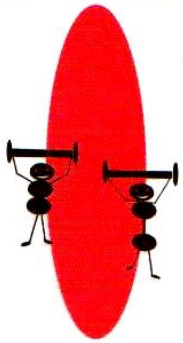
Transpose *measures 1-8* to the key of G major and D major.

Three Positions for Triads

Every triad has 3 positions: **root position**, **1st inversion**, and **2nd inversion**.
Play these 3 positions for the C major triad. *Listen* to the sound!



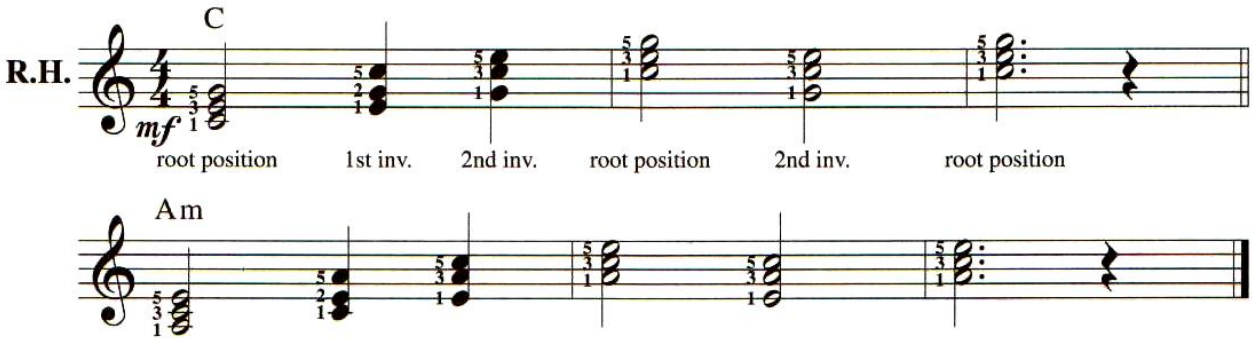
The **root** is the lowest note. The **3rd** is the lowest note. The **5th** is the lowest note.



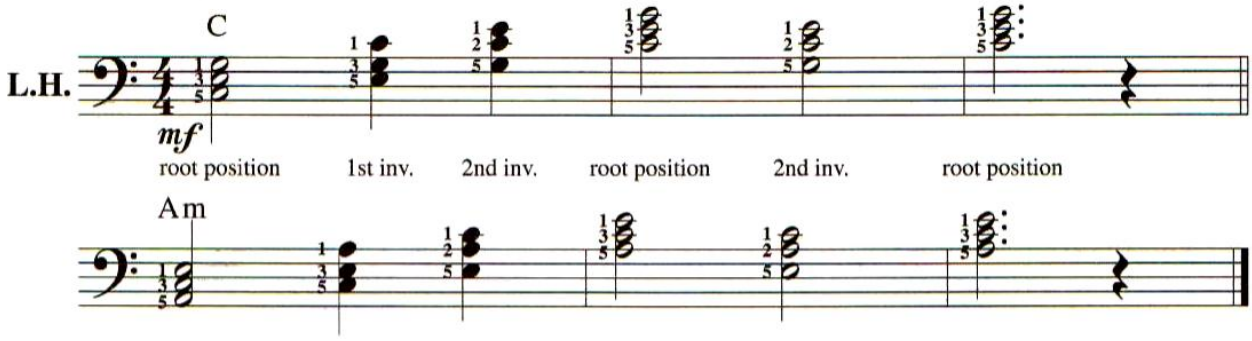
The chord name (root) is the *upper note* of the **4th**.

2nd Inversion Workout

Notice the R.H. fingering and the *feel* of each chord position as you play.



Notice the L.H. fingering and the *feel* of each chord position as you play.



DISCOVERY

Play *2nd Inversion Workout* using F major and D minor triads.

Rounded Binary Form

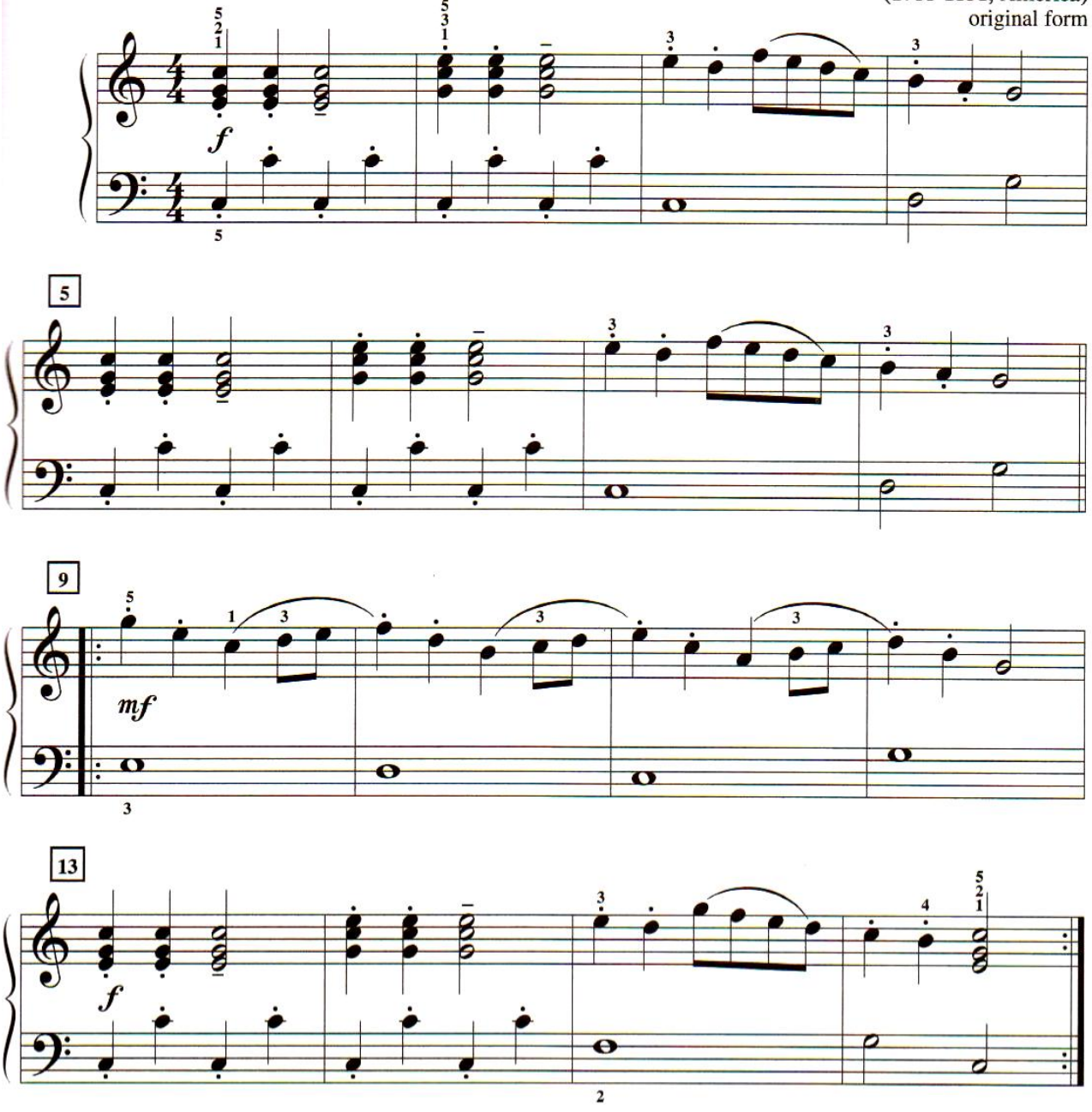
When part of the A section returns *within* the B section, the form is **rounded binary**.

Is *Gavotte* in binary form or rounded binary form?

Gavotte*

Benjamin Carr
(1768-1831, America)
original form

Moderato



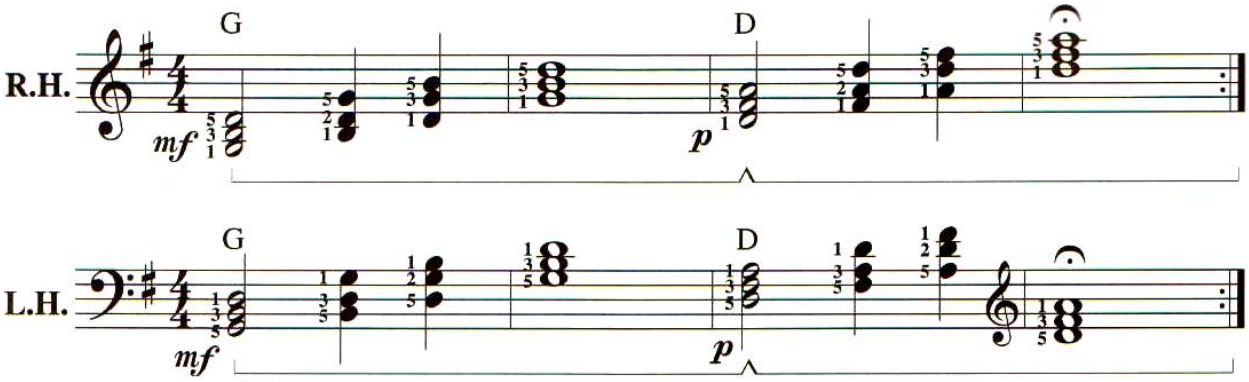
*A *gavotte* is a French dance of the 17th century in moderate $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

Performance p. 22

DISCOVERY

Find a **motive** with two **sequences** in this piece.

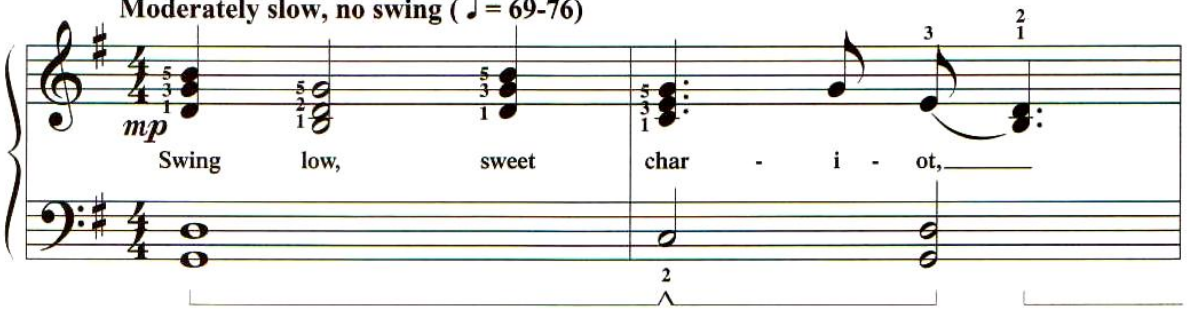
Warm-up

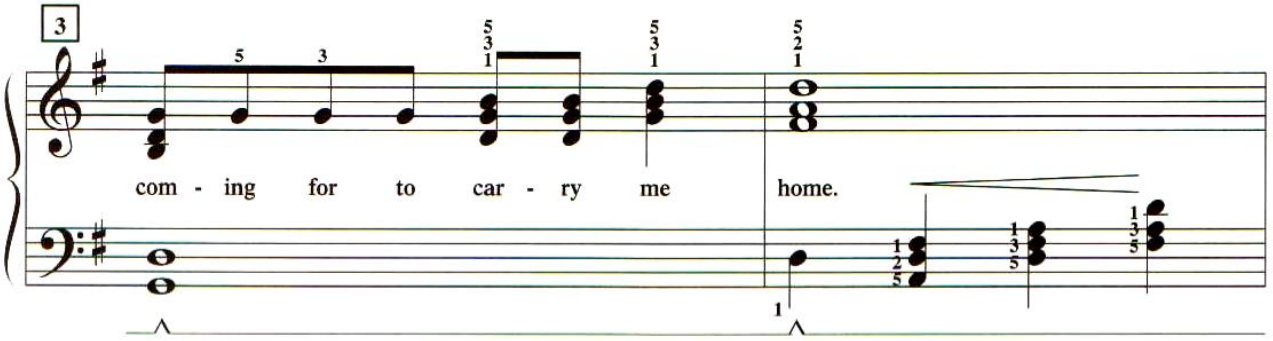


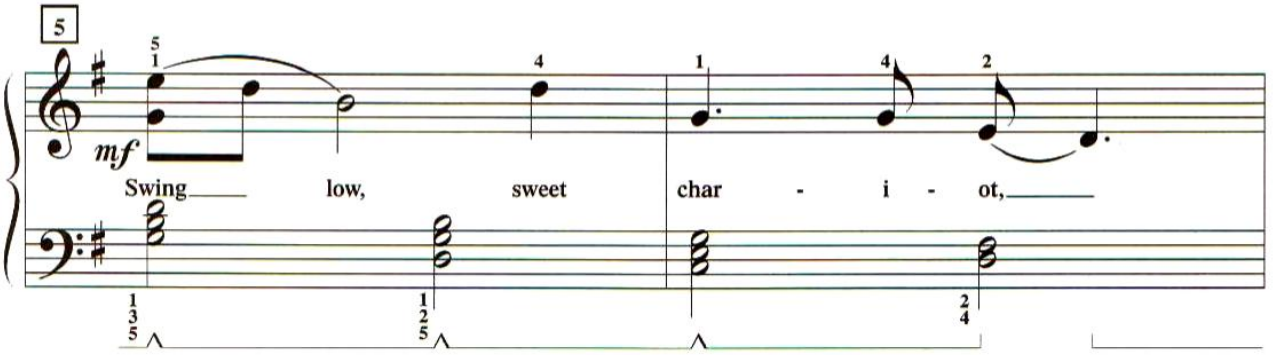
Swing Low, Sweet Chariot

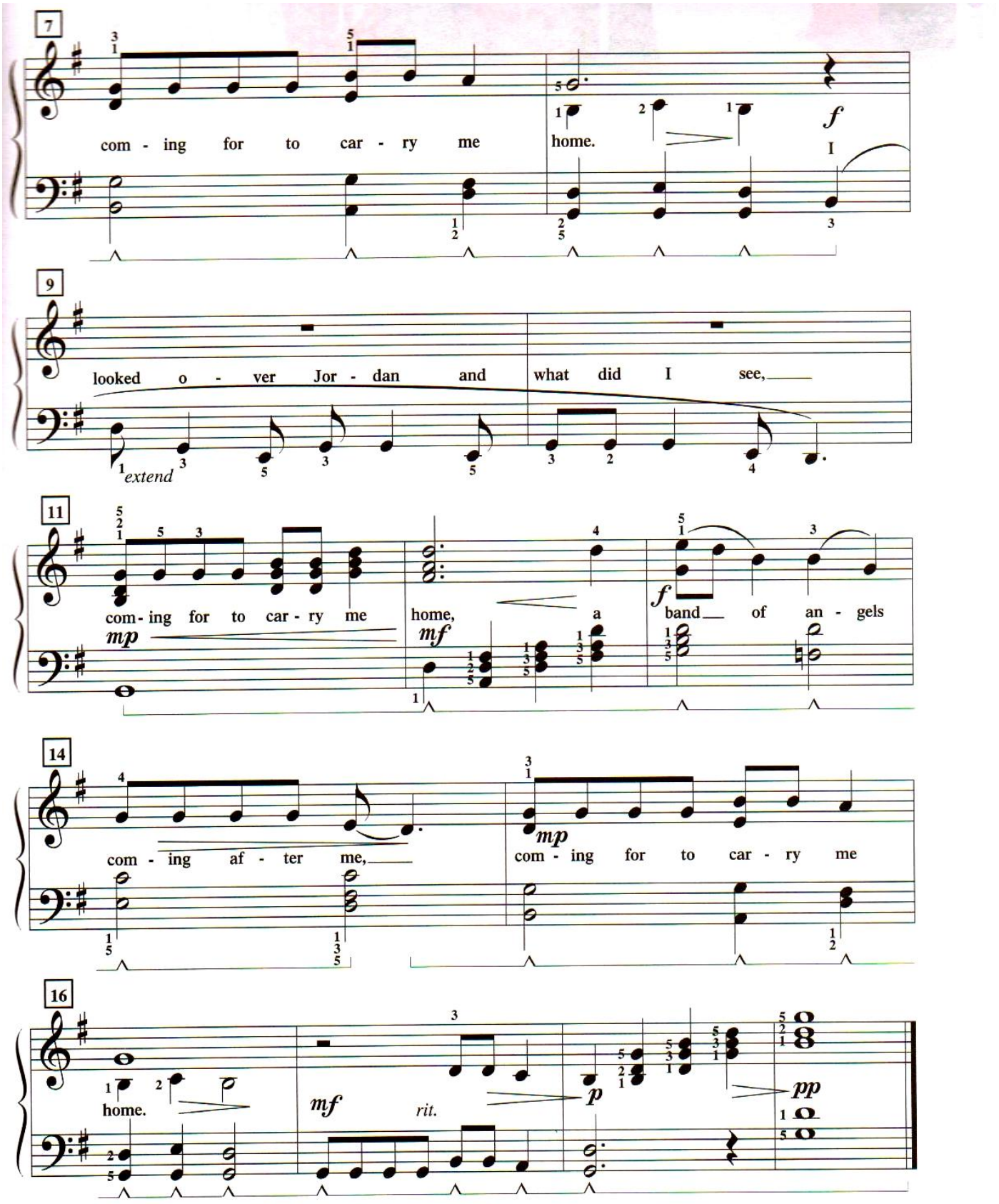
Spiritual
arranged

Moderately slow, no swing (♩ = 69-76)





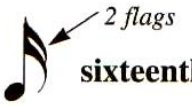




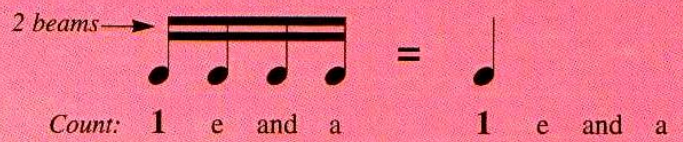
Now play *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot* using **swing rhythm** (8th notes played in a long-short pattern, (♫ = ♩³♪)).

UNIT 6

16th Notes



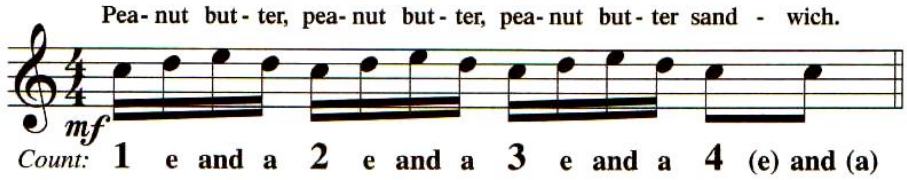
Four 16th notes = one quarter note



Feeling the Rhythm

Tap (or clap) the rhythms below. Then play and transpose to the keys given.

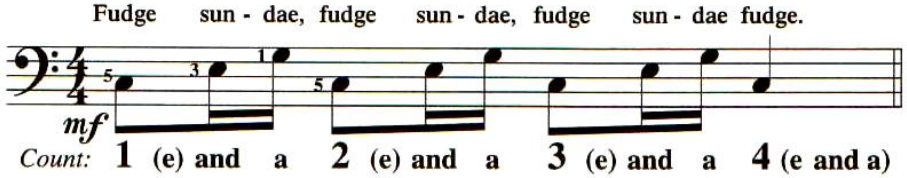
1.



Transpose to:
D major and **A major**

This rhythm ♫♫ should have the same *feel* as: ♩ ♫

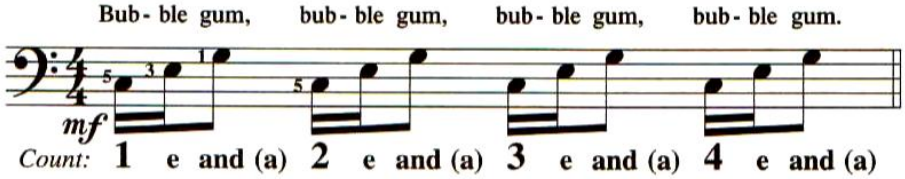
2.



Transpose to:
G major and **F major**

This rhythm ♫♩ should have the same *feel* as: ♫ ♩

3.



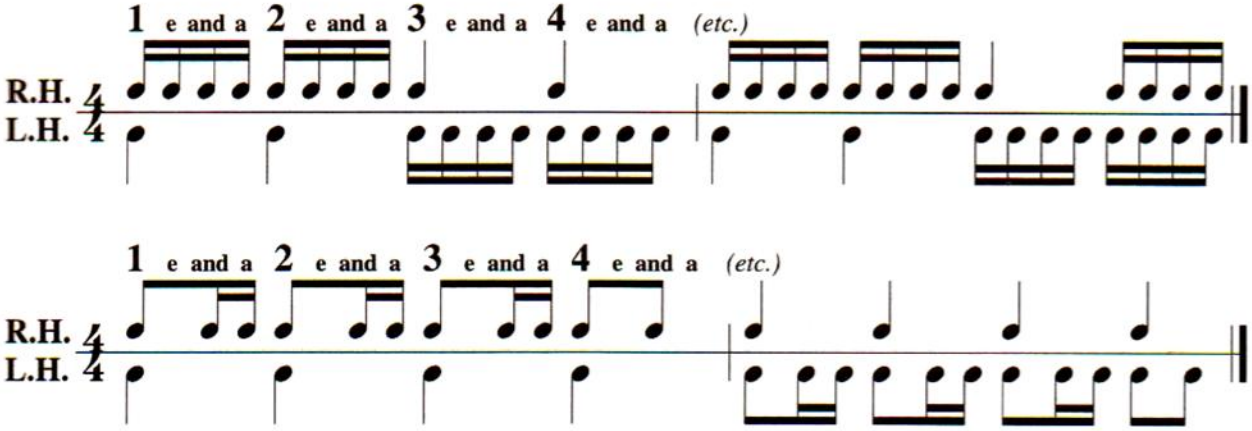
Transpose to:
D major and **A major**

DISCOVERY

How many 16th notes equal one 8th note? ____

Drummer at the Keyboard

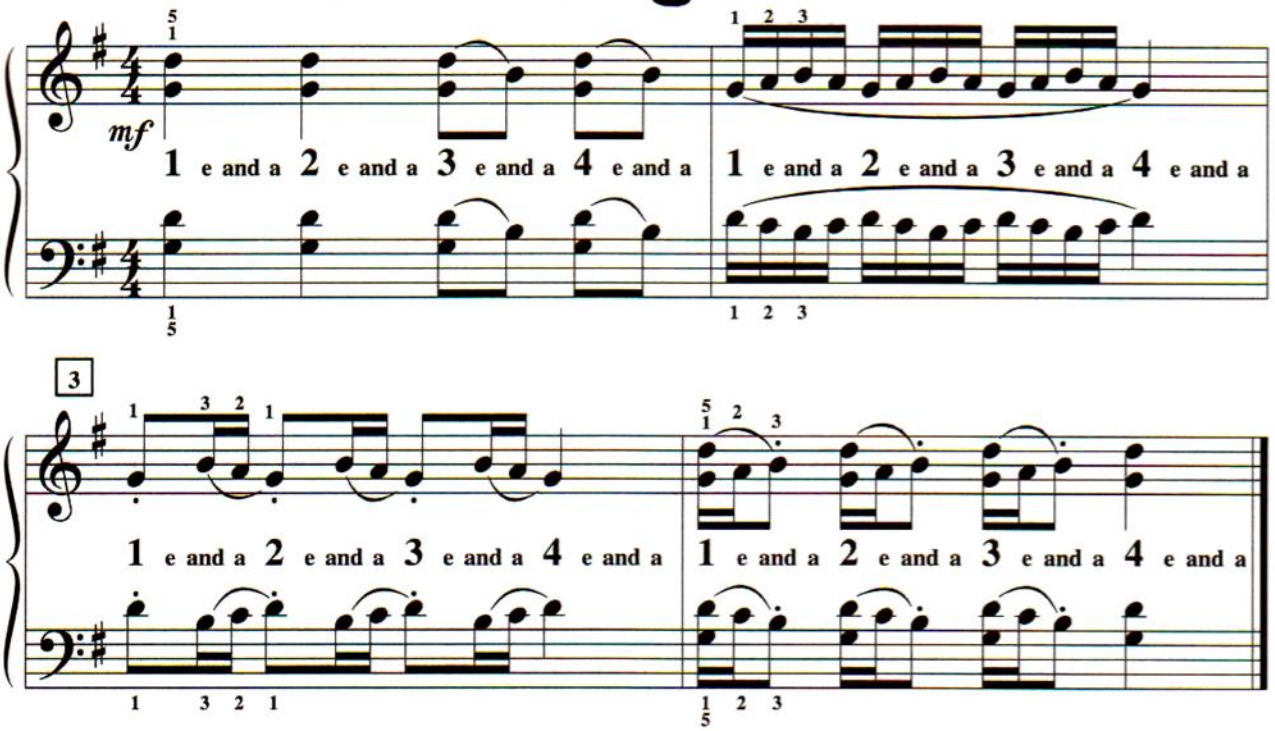
On the closed keyboard lid, tap your R.H. and L.H. together as you count aloud.
Practice this drill until you can do it with ease. Can you tap with the metronome at ♩ = 69?



Rhythm Puzzle

Practice this rhythm puzzle as written.
Then transpose to the keys suggested.

Lively, with precise rhythm (♩ = 72-88)



Transposing Adventure

Put a check in the box when you can easily transpose *Rhythm Puzzle* to each key.

❑ **G minor** ❑ **C major** ❑ **C minor** ❑ **D major**

A *chantey* is an energetic sailor song.

Notice the **theme** is mostly 8th notes.
Variations 1 and **2** use the ♩♫♫ rhythm.
Can you find this ♩♫ rhythm in **Variation 3**?

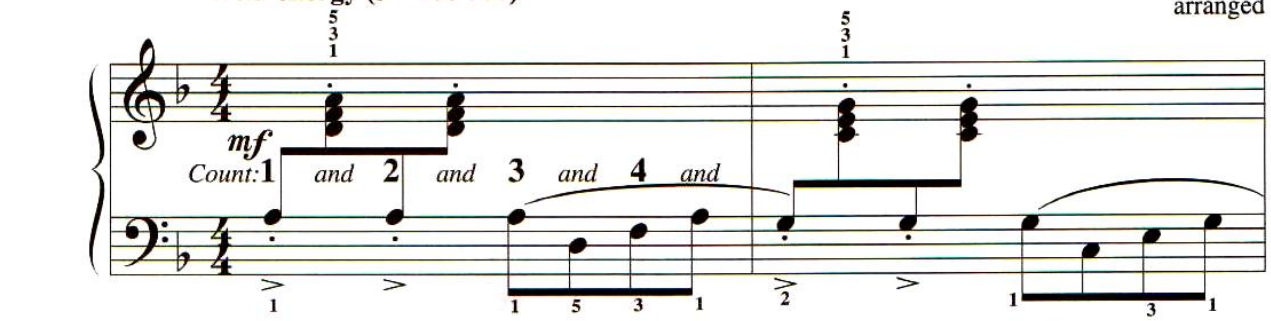
(Do not pause between sections when playing *Sea Chantey.*)

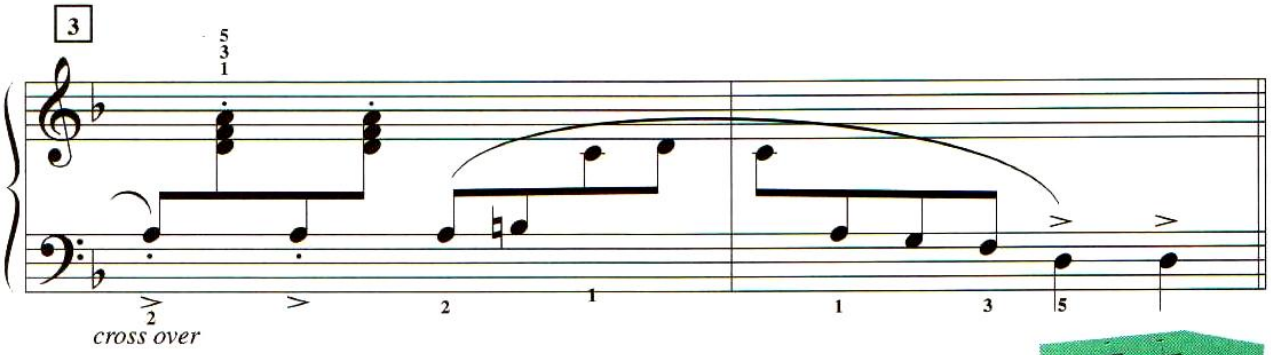
Sea Chantey

Theme

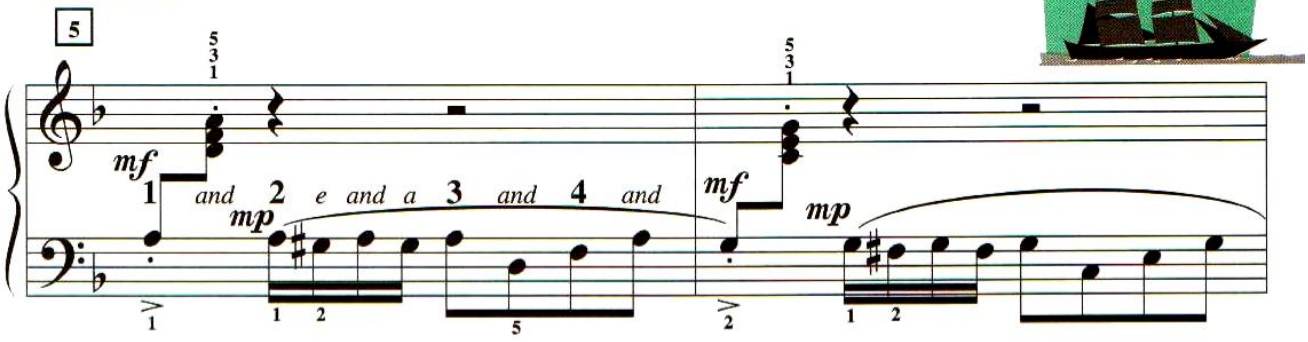
With energy (♩ = 100-108)

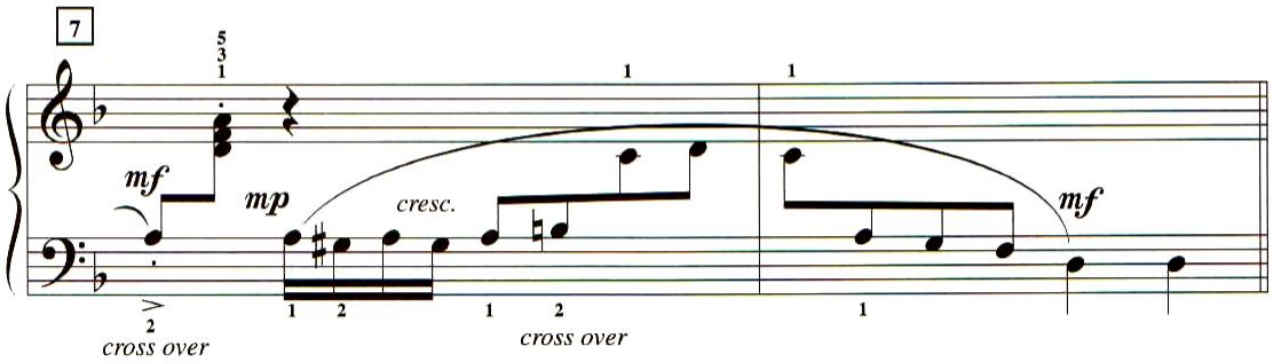
Traditional melody
arranged





Variation 1





Variation 2 Practice Hint: First practice the R.H. alone.

9

p

Count: **1** *e and a* **2** *e and a* **3** *and* **4** *and*

11

mf

Variation 3

13

f

Count: **1** *e and a* **2** *and* **3** *and* **4** *and*

15

molto rit.

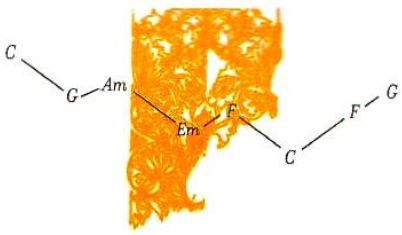
ff

CREATIVE Can you make up your own variation of *Sea Chantey*? (Hint: Change the rhythm, notes, dynamics, etc.)

Pachelbel's Canon is one of the most popular pieces of all time. It has been featured in movies, television, and in countless recordings and concerts.

The canon is based on a repeating 4-measure chord pattern:

‖: C G | Am Em | F C | F G :‖



Pachelbel Canon

Inversion Check: Name the inversions used for the R.H. in *measures 1-4.*

Johann Pachelbel
(1653-1706, Germany)
arranged

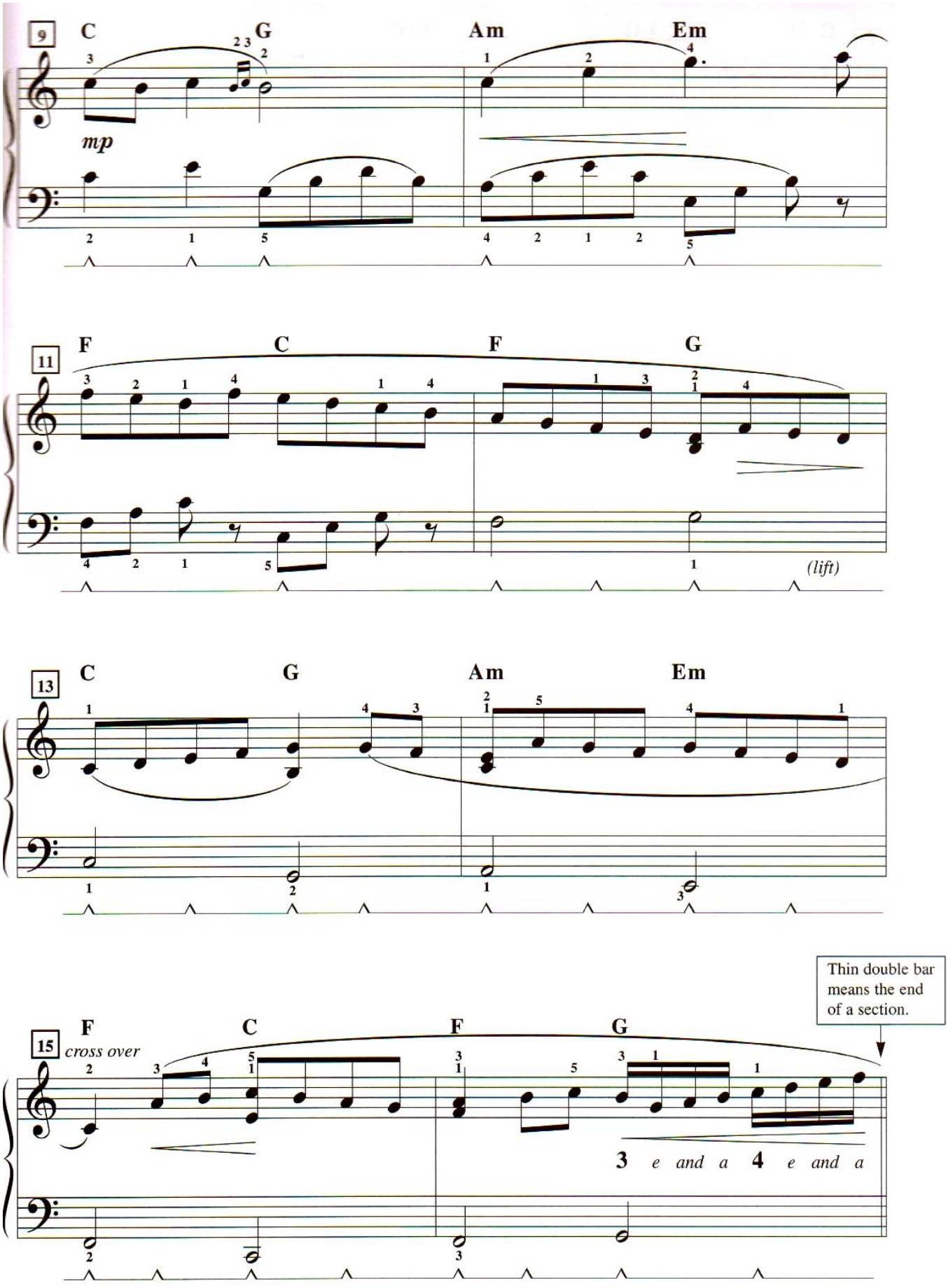
Andante

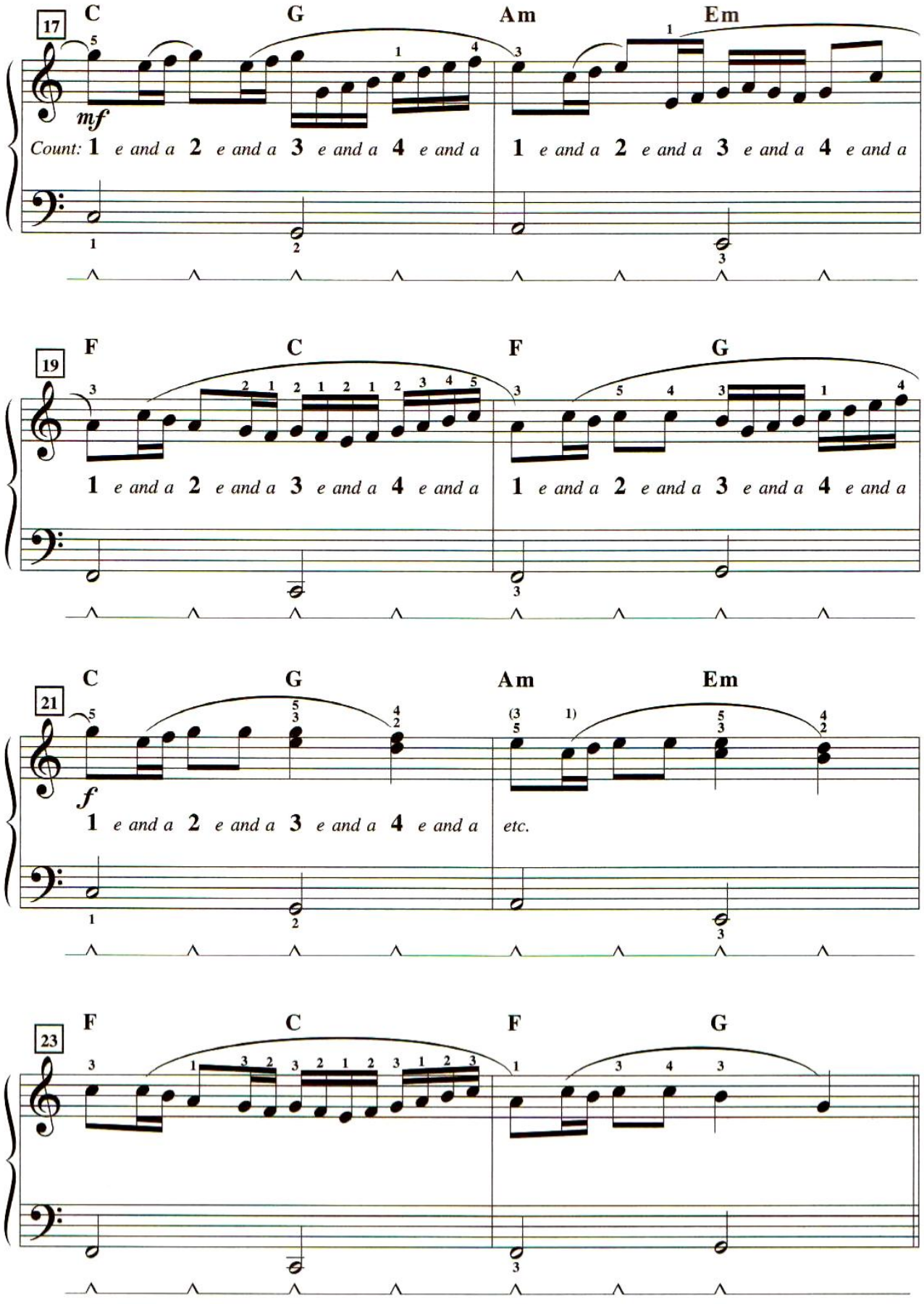
chord names: **C** **G** **Am** **Em**

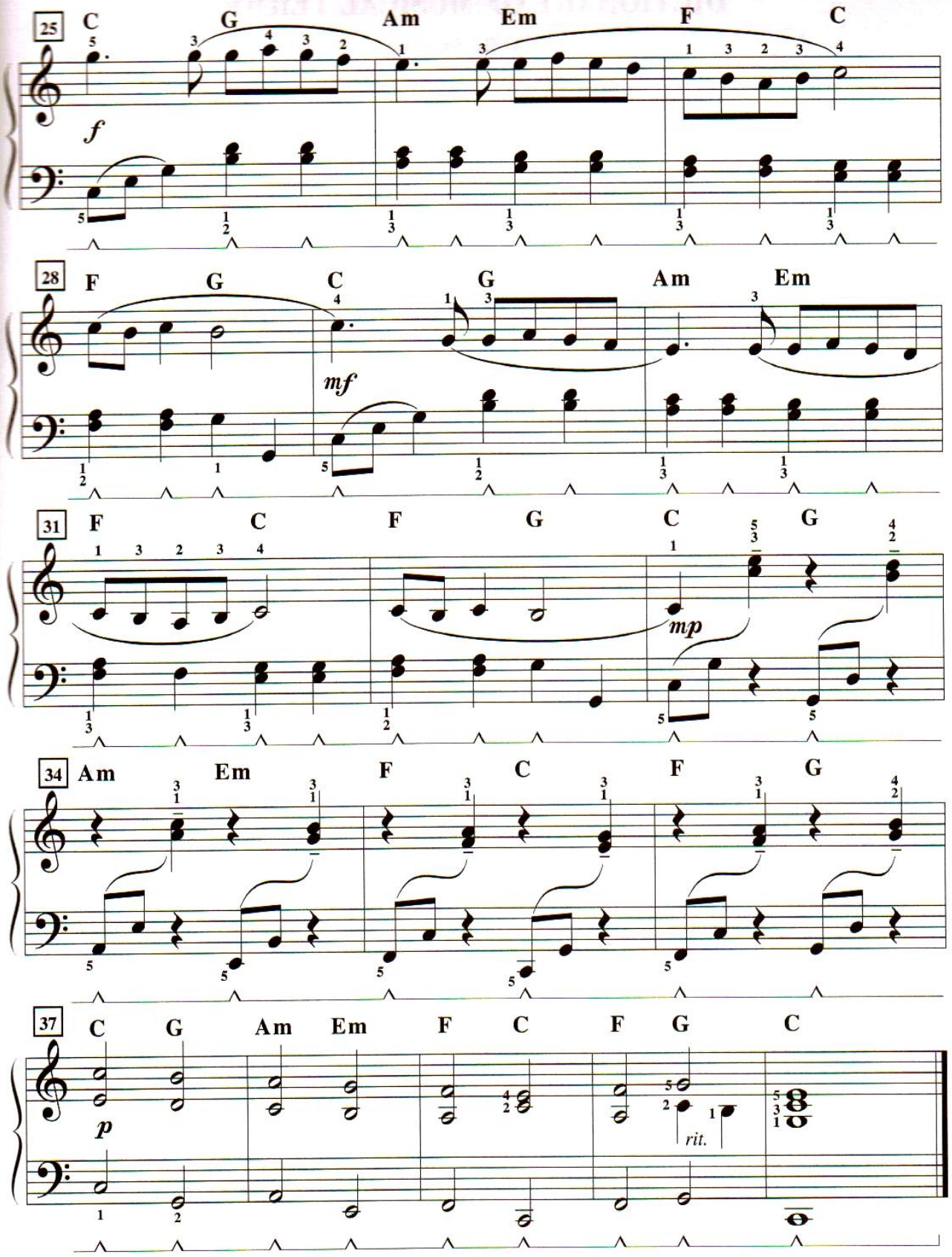
Count: **1** *and* **2** *and* **3** *and* **4** *and*

F **C** **F** **G** **C** **G**

Am **Em** **F** **C** **F** **G**


9
C
G
Am
Em
mp
11
F
C
F
G
(lift)
13
C
G
Am
Em
15
F
C
F
G
cross over
Thin double bar means the end of a section.
3 e and a 4 e and a


17
C
G
Am
Em
mf
Count: 1 e and a 2 e and a 3 e and a 4 e and a
1 e and a 2 e and a 3 e and a 4 e and a
19
F
C
F
G
1 e and a 2 e and a 3 e and a 4 e and a
1 e and a 2 e and a 3 e and a 4 e and a
21
C
G
Am
Em
f
1 e and a 2 e and a 3 e and a 4 e and a
etc.
23
F
C
F
G



DISCOVERY

Can you play the L.H. bass line for *measures 1-4* by memory?
Challenge: Repeat, saying the chord names aloud.
Hint: Which measure has only minor chords?

DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS

DYNAMIC MARKS

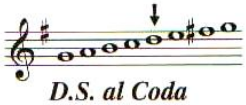
pp	***p***	***mp***	***mf***	***f***	***ff***
pianissimo very soft	*piano* soft	*mezzo piano* moderately soft	*mezzo forte* moderately loud	*forte* loud	*fortissimo* very loud

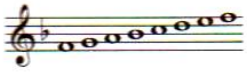
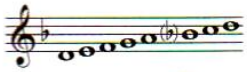
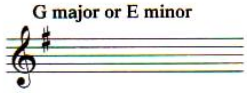
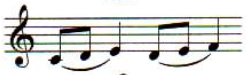
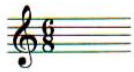
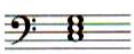
crescendo (cresc.)
Play gradually louder.

diminuendo (dim.) or decrescendo (decresc.)
Play gradually softer.

TEMPO MARKS

Adagio	***Andante***	***Moderato***	***Allegretto***	***Allegro***	***Vivace***
slowly	"walking speed" (slower than Moderato)	moderate tempo	rather fast	fast and lively cheerfully	very fast

SIGN	TERM	DEFINITION
	accent	Play this note louder.
Ex.	**accidental**	A sharp or flat that is not in the key signature. A natural is also an accidental.
Ex.	**Alberti bass**	A left-hand accompaniment which outlines the notes of a chord using the pattern: bottom-top-middle-top.
Ex.	**arpeggio**	The tones of a chord played up or down the keyboard.
	a tempo	Return to the beginning tempo (speed).
	binary form (A B)	A musical form with 2 sections (section A and section B). Each section usually repeats. ‖: **A** :‖: **B** :‖
	chord	Three or more tones sounding together.
	chromatic scale	A 12-note scale composed only of half steps.
	coda	Ending section.
C	**common time**	$\frac{4}{4}$ time.
¢	**cut time** ***(alla breve)***	Short for $\frac{2}{2}$ time signature. The half note gets the beat. (Two half-note beats per measure.)
	**dominant**	The 5th note of the scale.
D.S. al Coda	***Dal Segno al Coda***	Return to the 𝄋 and play to 𝄌, then jump to the *Coda*.
	fermata	Hold this note longer than usual.
	finger substitution	Silently changing fingers on a key to maintain legato playing.
	grace note	An ornamental note that is played quickly into the note that follows
	half step	The smallest distance between two keys on the keyboard. (Ex. D-E♭)
	harmonic minor scale	The form of the minor scale which has a raised 7th scale step. An accidental is used to raise the 7th note a half step.
	interval	The distance between two musical tones or keys on the keyboard. (Ex. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, octave)
Ex.	**key signature**	Sharps or flats of the key. The key signature appears at the beginning of each line of music. A key signature indicates a major key or its relative minor key.
	leading tone	The 7th note of the scale. The leading tone is a *half step* below the tonic.
	legato	Smooth, connected.

SIGN	TERM	DEFINITION
	maestoso	Majestic.
	**major scale**	A seven-note scale with half steps between steps 3-4 and 7-8.
	molto	Much, very.
	motive	A short musical pattern.
	**natural minor scale**	The form of the minor scale which uses only the notes of the key signature (no accidentals).
Ex.	**octave**	The interval which spans 8 letter names. (Ex. C to C)
Op.	**opus**	Work. A composer's compositions are often given *opus* numbers.
	ostinato	A repeating musical pattern.
Ped. sim.	**pedal simile**	Pedal similarly.
	phrase	Think of a phrase as a "musical sentence." A phrase is shown in the music with a slur, also called a phrase mark.
	poco	A little.
I, IV, V	**primary (main) chords**	These are names for the three most common chords in any key. **I** is the Roman numeral for 1. (**i** in a minor key.) **IV** is the Roman numeral for 4. (**iv** in a minor key.) **V** is the Roman numeral for 5.
G major or E minor 	**relative minor**	The minor key which shares the same key signature as its relative major. The relative minor is 3 half steps below the tonic of the major key.
rit.	*ritardando*	Gradually slow down.
	**sequence**	A musical pattern repeated on another pitch (higher or lower).
sfz	*sforzando*	A sudden, strong accent.
	slur	Connect the notes over or under a slur.
	sonatina	An instrumental piece, often with several movements.
	staccato	Play *staccato* notes detached, disconnected.
	swing rhythm	Eighth notes played in a long-short pattern. (♫ = ♩³♪)
	syncopation	Accenting notes between the beats, instead of on the beat.
	tempo	The speed of the music.
	tenuto mark	Hold this note its full value. Press gently into the key.
	ternary (A B A)	A musical form with 3 sections: **A B A**
	theme	Melody. A piece may have several themes.
Ex. 	**time signature**	Two numbers at the beginning of a piece (one above the other). The top number indicates the number of beats per measure. The bottom number indicates the note receiving one beat.
	tonic	The 1st note of the scale. (The "key note.")
	transpose	To play music in a different key.
	tremolo	Rapidly playing back and forth between two notes.
	**triad**	A 3-note chord consisting of a root-3rd-5th. Major and minor chords are triads.
	triplet	Three eighth notes equal a quarter note.
	variation	An altered presentation of the theme. (different rhythm, harmony, accompaniment, etc.)
Ex.	**whole step**	Composed of two half steps. (Ex. D-E)