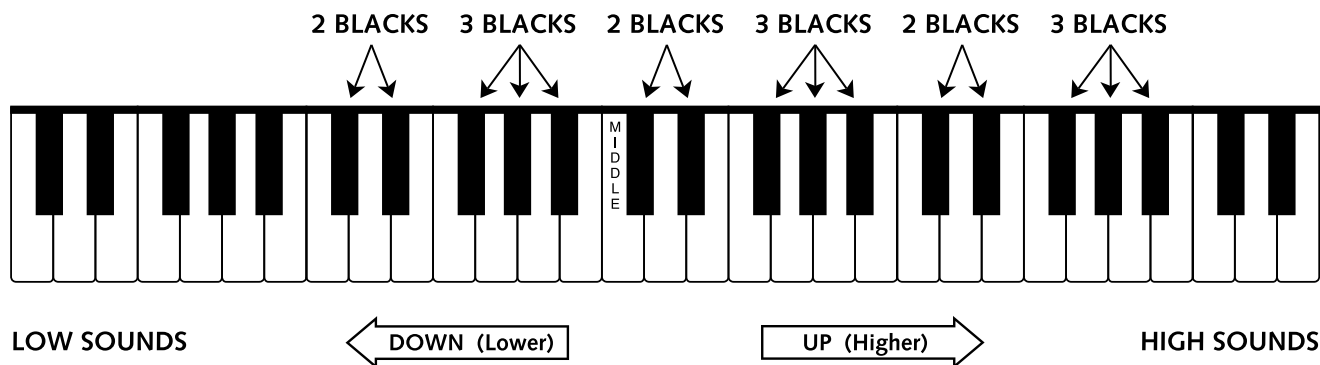
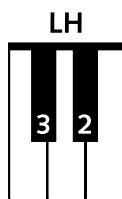


The Keyboard

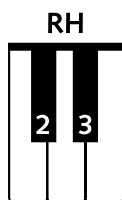
The keyboard has white keys and black keys. The black keys are in groups of twos and threes. On the keyboard, down is to the left, and up is to the right. As you move left, the tones sound lower. As you move right, the tones sound higher.



Two-Black-Key Groups



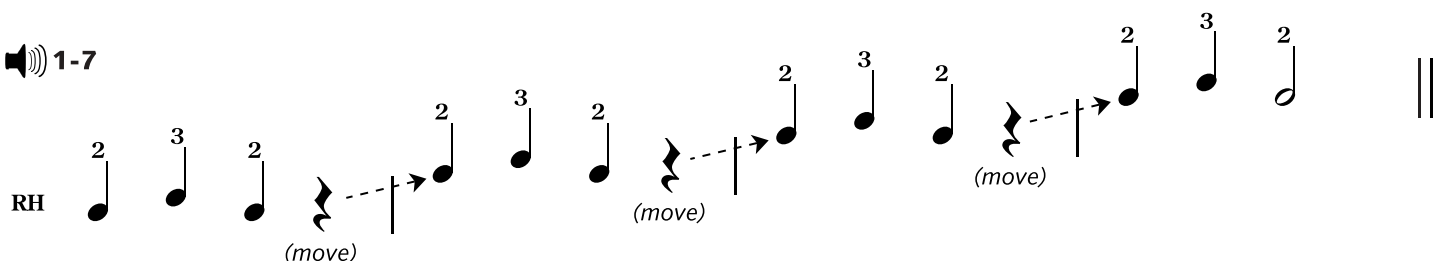
1. Using LH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going down the keyboard (both keys at once).



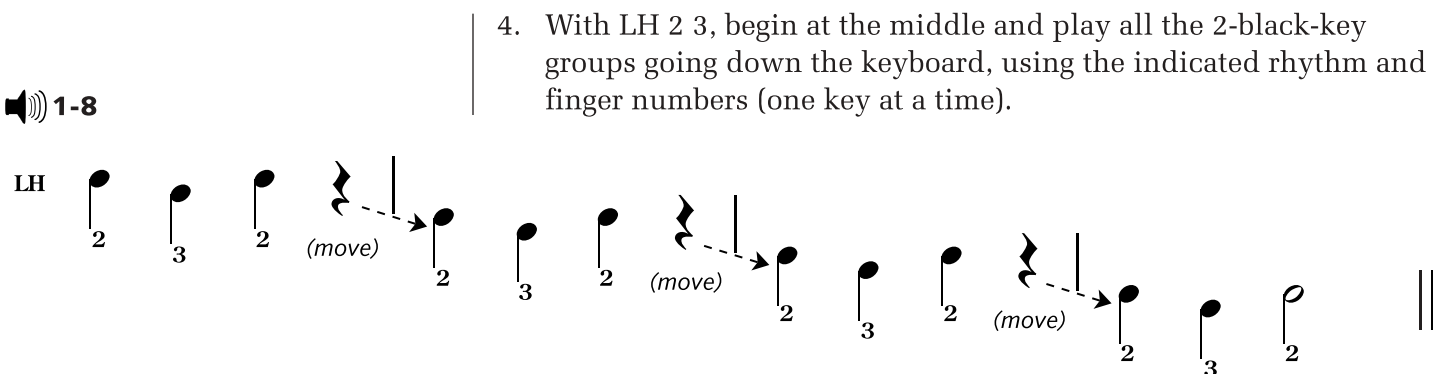
2. Using RH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going up the keyboard (both keys at once).

3. With RH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going up the keyboard, using the indicated rhythm and finger numbers (one key at a time).

1-7



1-8



4. With LH 2 3, begin at the middle and play all the 2-black-key groups going down the keyboard, using the indicated rhythm and finger numbers (one key at a time).

Black-Key Improvisation

Improvise an 8-measure melody using the given black-key position as the teacher plays each accompaniment. Listen to the 4-measure introduction to establish the tempo, mood and style before beginning the melody. You can use the suggested rhythm for your improvisation or create your own rhythm to complement the accompaniment.

1-11

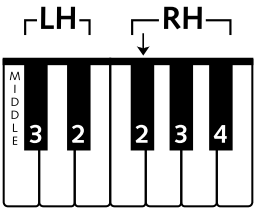
TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Lively (♩=132)
Introduction

mf

with pedal

Student improvisation begins:



7

1-12

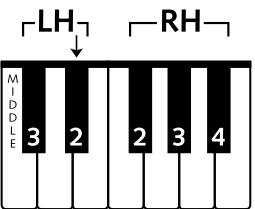
TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Andante (♩=104)
Introduction

mf

with pedal

Student improvisation begins:



7

rit.

Solo Repertoire

First ending (1.): play first time only.

Second ending (2.): play second time only.

Repeat sign (:||): repeat from the beginning.

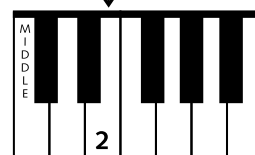
Before playing:

- Map the piece using the first ending, repeat sign and second ending.
- Find measures that are alike and similar.
- Tap the rhythm of the piece with the correct fingers.

While playing:

- Keep a steady beat.
- Observe the dynamic markings and fingerings.

starting key: RH



Kenon D. Renfrow

SUMMER NIGHT

1-18

Flowing (♩=96)

RH 2

mf *p* *mf*

6

f *f*

TEACHER ACCOMPANIMENT

Flowing (♩=96)

mp *p* *mp* *mp* *mp*

with pedal 2 3 1

6

mf *mf* *mf* *rit.*

3 4 1 2 3

Naming Notes and Playing Melodic Patterns

In the first column, write the name of the note on the line below it. Then play and say the note names for the patterns in the other columns.

1. 

 2

 1

2. 

 1

 2

3. 

 4

 1

4. 

 3

 4

5. 

 2 1 2 1

 1

6. 

 3

 2

7. 

 2

 4

8. 

 3

 4

4. Write the numbers from column A in the appropriate blanks in column B to match each item with its best description.

Column A

1. Quarter note 
2. Half note 
3. Dotted half note 
4. Whole note 
5. Piano *p*
6. Mezzo forte *mf*
7. Forte *f*
8. Sharp sign 
9. Flat sign 
10. Natural sign 
11. Half step
12. Whole step
13. Treble clef sign 
14. Bass clef sign 
15. Leger line
16. $\frac{2}{4}$
17. $\frac{3}{4}$
18. $\frac{4}{4}$
19. **C**
20. Legato
21. Staccato
22. Quarter rest
23. Half rest
24. Whole rest

Column B

- _____ Moderately loud
- _____ Play next key to the right
- _____ Distance from any key to the very next key
- _____ Smoothly connected
- _____ Short
- _____ Locates the G above the middle of the keyboard
- _____ 
- _____ Locates the F below the middle of the keyboard
- _____ 2 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat
- _____ Loud
- _____ 3 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat
- _____ Note receiving 3 counts
- _____ Note receiving 4 counts
- _____ Play next key to the left
- _____ 
- _____ Note receiving 1 count
- _____ 
- _____ Note receiving 2 counts
- _____ Equals two half steps
- _____ Soft
- _____ Cancels a sharp or flat
- _____ Common time
- _____ Used to extend the range of the Grand Staff
- _____ 4 beats in a measure, quarter note gets 1 beat

Solo Repertoire

Ritardando (rit. or ritard.) means gradually slowing.

Before playing:

- Write the name of each LH interval on the line.
- Are lines 1 and 3 in the RH alike or similar? Lines 2 and 4?
- Tap the rhythm of the piece with the correct fingers, hands separately.

While playing:

- Keep the LH softer than the RH.
- Be aware of the *crescendo*, *diminuendos* and *ritardando*.

MINIATURE WALTZ

1-31

E. L. Lancaster

Kenon D. Renfrow

Moderato

1-31

Moderato

5

9

13

1 4

1 3

1

mp

pp $\frac{1}{2}$

mf

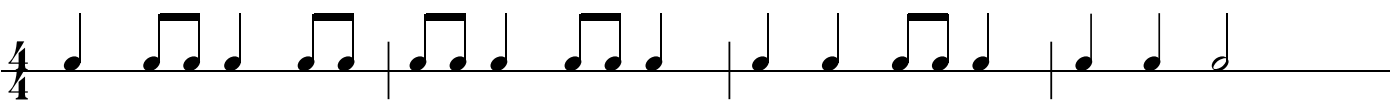
p

rit.

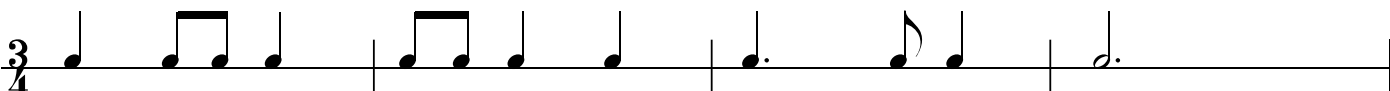
Rhythm Reading

Tap the following rhythm patterns using RH for notes with stems going up and LH for notes with stems going down. For examples using both hands, tap hands separately first, and then hands together, always counting aloud.

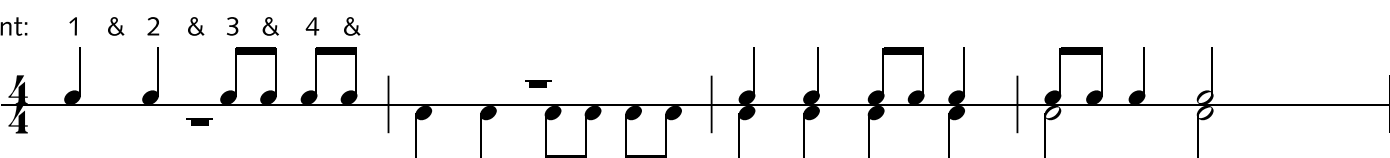
1-33

1. 
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

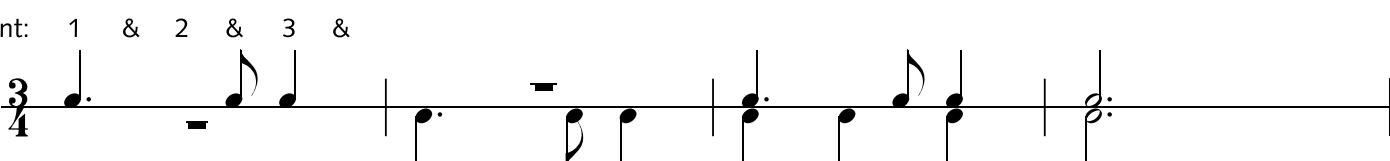
1-34

2. 
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 &

1-35

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &
3. 

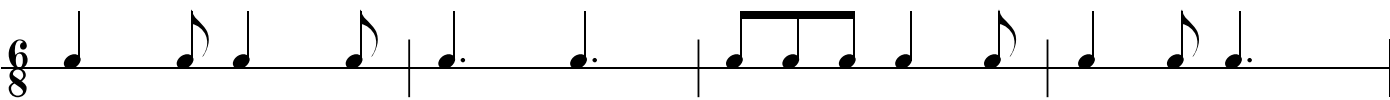
1-36

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 &
4. 

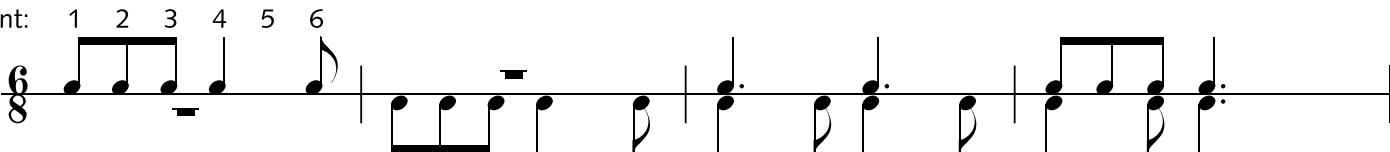
1-37

5. 
Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6

1-38

6. 
Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6

1-39

Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6
7. 

1-40

Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6
8. 