

# Summary of Book 1

## Notes, rests and time signatures

4/4 time



count: 1 2 3 4

3/4 time



count: 1 2

Whole note =  
Semibreve



Whole rest =  
Semibreve rest



Minim



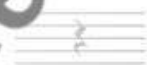
Minim rest



Quarter note =  
Crotchet



Quarter rest =  
Crotchet rest



Eighth note =  
Quaver



Eighth rest =  
Quaver rest



## Piano notation, key notes and C note positions

Treble or G clef



Bass or F clef

C two leger lines

C 2nd space from the top

C one leger line

C one leger line

C 2nd space from the bottom

C two leger lines

## Dynamics (volume)

pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	very quiet
piano	<i>p</i>	quiet
mezzo piano	<i>mp</i>	moderately quiet
mezzo forte	<i>mf</i>	moderately loud
forte	<i>f</i>	loud
fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	very loud
crescendo (cresc.)		gradually getting louder
decrescendo (decresc.) or diminuendo (dimin./dim.)		gradually getting softer
accent	<i>&gt;</i>	emphasized

## Tempo (speed)

largo	very slow, stately
andante	walk pace, calmly
moderato	at a moderate speed
allegretto	moderately fast
allegro	fast
presto	very fast
ritardando (rit.)	slowing slower

## Accidentals

♯ = sharp (sharp) = higher (flat) = lower (flat) = natural

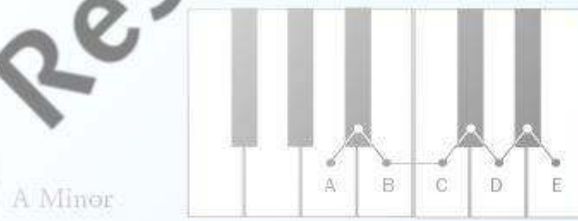
### The Construction of the Major 5-Note Pattern:

Whole Step Whole Step Half Step Whole Step



### The Construction of the Minor 5-Note Pattern:

Whole Step Half Step Whole Step Whole Step



(Intervals = distance from one note to another)

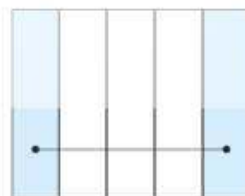
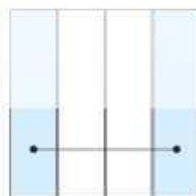
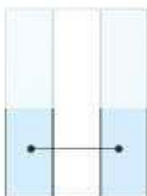
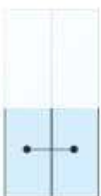


Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth



# Lesson 1

## Treble Clef in Both Hands

### AT PLAY

Op. 197, No. 8

con moto = with movement, quickly  
tranquillo = tranquil

Con moto ♩ = 100

*pp* tranquillo

*p*

*mf*

Cornelius Gurlitt  
(1820-1901)

Country: Germany  
Period: Romantic



Gurlitt was an extremely prolific and versatile composer. In addition to orchestral and chamber music, he composed an opera, two operettas, choral works and many songs. However, he is best known today for his piano works, particularly his easy pieces for beginner pianists, for example, *The Young Pianist's First Steps* Op. 82, *Little Melodic Exercises for Beginners* Op. 187, *Fireside Fancies* Op. 197 and *The First Performance* Op. 210.

## EXERCISE

CD 2

Op. 190, No. 31

Christian Louis Heinrich Köhler (1820-1886)

♩ = 144

Christian Louis Heinrich Köhler  
(1820-1886)

Country: Germany  
Period: Romantic  
Works: over 300



Köhler was a pianist, composer, writer and above all a very important piano pedagogue in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Amongst other works, he wrote operas, music for a play, a ballet, numerous piano pieces, studies and pedagogical works. His pedagogical piano works, such as *20 Easy Pieces* Op. 159, *40 Easy Pieces* Op. 159, *The Easiest Pieces* Op. 190 and the *Practical Method for the Piano* Op. 300 are still important today.

# Lesson 2

## Fifth or Sixth?

Add fifths or sixths in the bars marked with arrows – half notes (minims), whole notes (semibreves), or at the end a quarter note (crotchet) - in the left-hand and right-hand parts. You will be able to hear which chord sounds best. Just try it out, and add the correct intervals to the piece.

marcato = marked, emphasized

$C = \frac{4}{4}$

This sign is another way of writing *marcato*.

## THAT SOUND IS SO LOVELY



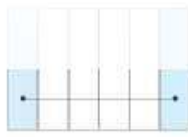
from the opera *The Magic Flute*

by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)  
Arr: Hans-Günter Heumann

**Allegro**  $\text{♩} = 126$

### Interval: Sixth

On the piano



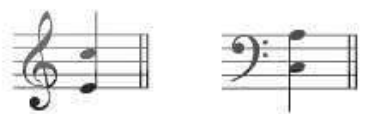
= distance of 6 notes

Melodic interval



L S S L

Harmonic interval



L = Line  
S = Space