

 $Mainz \cdot London \cdot Berlin \cdot Madrid \cdot New \ York \cdot Paris \cdot Prague \cdot Tokyo \cdot Toronto \\ @ 2016 \ SCHOTT \ MUSIC \ Ltd. \ London. \ Printed \ in \ Germany$ 

### About the Author

Hans-Günter Heumann is a freelance composer and author, living in southern Germany.

Since studying piano, composition, and music pedagogy at the Musikhochschule Hannover, followed by further studies in the USA, he has dedicated himself to the editing of pedagogical piano material. He has a particular interest in presenting music in an accessible way to reach a broad audience.

Based on many years of experience teaching children, young people and adults, Hans-Günter has written a great number of internationally successful and award winning publications, and has composed and arranged piano music in a range of styles for beginners to advanced students.

Having developed successful, methodical concepts for learning how to play the piano for all age groups and abilities, Hans-Günter's work has been translated into many different languages and so provides, an indication of the wide-spread appreciation of his work.

His publications *Klavierspielen – mein schönstes Hobby* and *Piano Kids* (both pullisher by Schott Music) have become two of the most significant piano methods in the German language.

### Acknowledgments

The author and publishers would like to thank Prof. Caroly True, Melanie Spanswick and Dr. Sally Cathcart for expert suggestions, support and advice in the development of Piano Junior.



ED 13802 British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data. A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISMN 979-0-2201-3637-5 ISBN 978-1-84761-426-1

© 2016 Schott Music Ltd, London

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission from Schott Music Ltd, 48 Great Marlborough Street, London W1F 7BB

English translation: Schott London Editorial Design by Barbara Brümmer Typesetting Elke Göpfert Music setting: Darius-Heise-Krzyszton Stockphotos: Icons (Playing Corner, Composing Corner,) Cover design: www.adamhaystudio.com Audio tracks recorded, mixed and mastered by Clements Pianos Audio tracks performed by Samantha Ward and Maciej Raginia Printed in Germany S&Co. 9201

### Introduction

**Piano Junior** is a creative and interactive piano course for children from the age of 6, which progresses in small, manageable steps. It is a fun and satisfying approach to playing and learning about music, encouraging quick and noticeable progress.

**Piano Junior** is home to PJ, a robot with great enthusiasm for the piano, who accompanies and motivates children throughout the piano course. On PJ's homepage **www.piano-junior.com** you will find audio tracks of all pieces played on an acoustic piano, further fun practise resources and other interactive elements.

This innovative course stimulates and encourages creativity through regular, integrated 'Corners', such as, *Composing, Improvising, Action, Playing, Technique, Ear Training, Memory, Sight-Reading* and *Music Quizzes*. In this way solid musical knowledge and technical ability is acquired. The experience of learning the piano is multifaceted: aural – with regular ear-training exercises; visual – with sight-reading; tactile – with clear explanations of technical aspects of playing and, above all, creative – with exercises in composing and improvising.

The choice of pieces includes attractive pieces from the classical period to the present day is well as interesting arrangements of folk tunes and children's songs, classical masterpieces\_jazz\_nepos\_opes.

In addition to the **Lesson Book** (which includes Exercises) at each lead to relate to relate to a **Theory Book**, in which valuable information from the method is worked through and consolid ted in a playful, imaginative way. There is also a **Duet Book** at each level, to provide motivation for players at the piano with others and a **Performance Book** with great repertoire, which is fun to play. The *Flash Cods* of ded can be used to provide further practice in note reading, with musical symbols/terms and with rhythm paters by collecting the cards from each volume you will acquire a wealth of reference material.

Music greatly enriches the life of a child and **non-mior** aims to provide a musical basis for this in the most creative and motivating way.

Hans-Günter Heumann

### Reference to: Theory Book Duet Book Performance Book

### References to material at **www.piano-junior.com**:

 Audio Track 1 | Rhythm Check 1 | Workout 1 | Sight-Reading 1





### Contents

<

Summary of Book 1	. 6
Welcome Piece: Off We Go!	. 8
UNIT 1: Intervals	10
Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth	10
Interval Exercise	11
Coming and Going Bracket 1 2	12
The Juggler Ternary Form	13
The Merry-Go-Round	14
The Class Clown	15
Upbeat	16
When the Saints Go Marching In	16
Beautiful Day	18
UNIT 2: Seven White Keys C-D-E-F-G-A-B	20
Play Seven Notes	21
UNIT 3: Rests	
Crotchet/Quarter Note Rest	
Minim/Half Note Rest	
Semibreve/Whole Note Rest	2.
Are you Tired? Have a Break!	22
The Singing Goose Girl	
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line	24
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position	24 25
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line	
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position	25 26
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away	25 26 27
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri	25 26 27 28
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri Oragna Fiagata Fa	25 26 27 28 30
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri Oragna Fiagata Fa UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note	25 26 27 28 30 30
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri Oragna Fiagata Fa UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note Minuet	25 26 27 28 30 30 31
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri Oragna Fiagata Fa UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note Minuet World-Famous Melody	25 26 27 28 30 30 31 31
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri Oragna Fiagata Fa UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note Minuet World-Famous Melody allegretto, Pause/Fermata	25 26 27 28 30 30 31 31 31 32
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri Oragna Fiagata Fa UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note Minuet World-Famous Melody allegretto, Pause/Fermata The Railway poco a poco	25 26 27 28 30 30 31 31 31 32 34
UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line Middle C 5-Finger Position Rain, Rain, Go Away Hurihuri Oragna Fiagata Fa UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note Minuet World-Famous Melody allegretto, Pause/Fermata The Railway poco a poco Longing Waltz marcato	25 26 27 28 30 30 31 31 31 32 34 36

UNIT 6: G 5-Finger Position	. 38
G Position Exercise	. 38
Presto presto	. 39

Banks of the Ohio	40
With Lots of Emotion	41
dolce, crescendo, decrescendo	41
March of a Prince maestoso	42
Cheerleaders' Parade Quaver/Eighth Note Rest	44
UNIT 7: Independence of the Hands	46
Independence Exercise	46
Articulation, staccato	
Articulation Exercise	47
Up Hill And Down Dale	
ritardando, diminuendo o 4	49
Lion Rock	50
Canario	51
UNIT 8. b- p SI 4	52
Little Turt Walk adagio, Natural Sign	52
A arching Band is Coming	
bye Winter	54
Surprise Symphony	
tenuto, pianissimo, fortissimo	
William Tell	
UNIT 9: Flat Sign 🤌	
Rock around the Piano	
Inspector Key	
UNIT 10: Dotted Crotchet/Quarter Note	
Air	
Andante grazioso grazioso	66
Scherzo	
Trumpet Tune	68
Daily Finger Fitness 2	
Important Words and Signs	
Certificate of Merit	80

### Flash Cards 2 (inserts):

Notes, Musical Symbols/Terms, Rhythm



8-----] or 8va------]

### 6







<sup>© 2016</sup> Schott Music Limited, London





# UNIT 1: Intervals

An **interval** is the distance between two notes. Intervals are heard as:

- a melodic interval. Two notes sound one after another as a melody, either upwards or downwards.
- an harmonic interval. Two notes sound together, producing harmony.



# Interval Exercise

**Finger** page 70/71, **Fitness** No.1–3











Audio Track 2 | Workout 2 | Sight Reading 1–6



# Coming and Going



page 71/72, No.4–6



Bracket 1|2 1. 2. Sometimes the end of a repeated section is different the first and second times. Numbered brackets can be added to indicate 'play first time' and 'play second time'.



© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London



P22 Page 5 Finger Fitness page 73, No. 7

### Ternary Form: A-B-A

**Ternary form** is a type of structure in three parts. It has an **A**-**B**-**A** shape: Theme **A** is introduced, followed by a contrasting **B** theme, before returning to the **A** theme again.





Audio Track 4 | Workout 4

# The Merry-Go-Round





© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London





Audio Track 5 | Rhythm Check 2







<sup>© 2016</sup> Schott Music Limited, London

D. C. al Fine

1

## Upbeat



© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London



# Beautiful Day









© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

D. C. al Fine



**T2** page 11



### UNIT 2: Seven White Keys C-D-E-F-G-A-B



Pay attention to the two new notes: **A**-**B** 



A lies between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> keys of the group of three black notes





**B** lies to the right of the group of three black notes



20







Accompaniment

© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London



### UNIT 3: Rests

Rests are used in music to indicate moments of silence in the melody or accompaniment. The fingers are lifted from the keys. Each note has an equivalent rest.

### **Note Value** Rest Crotchet/ Crotchet/ Note: Quarter Note Rest Quarter Note The semibreve rest can mean Minim/Half Note Rest Minim/ the duration of 0 Half Note sits on the 3<sup>rd</sup> line a complete bar Semibreve/ Semibreve/Whole whether in 2/4, 0 Whole Note Note Rest hangs 3/4 or 4/4 time. from the 4<sup>th</sup> line

# Are you Tired? Have a Break!





# The Singing Goose Girl





\*) A **cluster**, or **note cluster**, is the term for a group of notes that are very close to one another. On the piano, several neighbouring notes are played at the same time.

<sup>© 2016</sup> Schott Music Limited, London

# UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line

Reading music made easy



### Middle C 5-Finger Position

Put both thumbs on micho C and the other fingers on the neighbouring white keys. With middle C as a starting point in both hands you can now read the notes quite easily.

62

### For the RH going upwards on the white keys

Middle C is a line note, it lies on the line. The next note up, D, is a space note and lies between two lines.

E is another line note, F is a space note and the note G, a line note.

### PLAYING CORNER



### For the LH going downwards on white keys

FG

В

Middle C is a line note, as in the RH. The next note down, B, is a space note. A is another line note, G is a space note, and the note F, a line note.

### Remember

From one white key to the next, upwards or downwards, there is always a change from a line note to a space note or space to line.



Accompaniment With Accompaniment, student plays one octave higher than written.



### Hurihuri



This is a traditional Maori song performed by children.









© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London \*) Originally, this song would have been sung whilst playing a traditional Maori stick game.

# Oragna Fiagata Fa\*





© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

\*) Mozart was three years old when he wrote this song. Every evening, before going to bed, he jumped onto his father's lap and pulled his ears until he began to hum the second part to this melody. The title doesn't make sense, as little Wolfgang made up the language himself. In any case it sounds amusing and a little Italian.



**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** was an Austrian composer and one of the great musical geniuses of all time. His father *Leopold* travelled with him and his sister *Nannerl* across Europe and introduced them as brilliant young musicians.



# UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note



Jean-Philippe Rameau was a French composer. He composed many different types of pieces, including operas and keyboard works. The **minuet** is a graceful dance in 3/4 time for two people.



© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

**allegretto** = moderately fast

Pause/Fermata Hold the note on a little longer than written.









<sup>© 2016</sup> Schott Music GmbH & Co. KG, Mainz





# Longing Waltz







<sup>© 2016</sup> Schott Music Limited, London







D. C. al Fine



### Theme







© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

**Félix Le Couppey** was a French pianist and composer. He wrote many educational works for piano.


#### Variation

A musical **variation** is the changing or ornamenting of a musical theme, for example, by altering the melody, the rhythm or the harmony. Pieces composed in this way are often called Variations.











### Banks of the Ohio







<sup>© 2016</sup> Schott Music Limited, London





**dolce** = tenderly, sweetly



5

5

Dolce 5 mf p p

4

3

### With Lots of Emotion



2

Ó

Θ

mf

mf >

HGH



### March of a Prince













### Cheerleaders' Parade











<sup>© 2016</sup> Schott Music Limited, London

D. C. Fine

#### COMPOSING CORNER

Transpose CHEERLEADERS' PARADE into the C position. The distance between the notes, the direction of the notes and the fingering stay the same. Try playing the piece from memory.



Quaver/Eighth

4

Parade

Cheerleaders'

Note Rest

### UNIT 7: Independence of the Hands



In INDEPENDENCE EXERCISE, both hands play together. However, while one hand plays the notes one after another, the other hand releases the key at the crotchet rest. Practice this very slowly at first.

Independence Gercise





## Articulation

**Articulation** is the joining together, and separating of notes. The two most important kinds of articulation are legato and staccato.

**staccato** is indicated by a dot above or below the note. It means that the notes should be short and detached.



#### TECHNIQUE CORNER

When playing staccato, the key is released quickly. The wrist makes a small, quick upwards movement. The finger then returns naturally to the key and rests there.

















### Lion Rock









#### Canario

Andante

Joachim van den Hove (ca. 1570–1620) Arr.: HGH

3 f (2nd time  $\widetilde{p}$ )  $\overline{}$ 1 5 Fine 5 D. C. al Fine without repetition © 2016 Schott Music Limited, London Joachim van den Hove



## UNIT 8: Sharp Sign #

A **sharp sign** before a note raises it by a semitone/half step.

Play the note immediately to the right on the keyboard – either black or white.

The sharp sign applies throughout the bar in which it appears unless it is cancelled by a natural sign.







Audio Track 34 | Rhythm Check 19 | Workout 13 | Sight-Reading 14







## Surprise Symphony

Theme from the 2nd movement of Symphony No.94



notes should be

held for their full

value.



ten.

or



**Joseph Haydn** was a famous Austrian composer and a friend of Mozart. The *Surprise Symphony* is so called due to the sudden loud strike of the kettle drum at the end of a quiet section. Haydn was a humorous man, and thought of this joke to keep the audience on its toes!







Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868) Arr.: HGH











D. C. al Fine

**Gioachino Rossini** was an Italian opera composer. His most famous operas are *The Barber of Seville* and *William Tell*.



# UNIT 9: Flat Sign b

A **flat sign** before a note lowers it by a semitone/half step. Play the note immediately to the left on the keyboard – either black or white. The flat sign applies throughout the bar in which it appears *unless* it is cancelled by a natural sign.





© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

60



Audio Track 38 | Rhythm Check 21 | Workout 14 | Sight Reading 15







#### Inspector Key





<sup>\*)</sup> When the sign 15 \_ \_ \_ (Ital. quindicesima) appears under a note or group of notes, play the notes two octaves lower than written.



### UNIT 10: Dotted Crotchet/ Quarter Note



#### Air

5

9

Theme from Water Music

Circle all flat signs



rit.

© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

\*) **Air** is the French term for melody.

**George Frideric Handel** was a German composer who travelled widely throughout Europe. He lived in England for almost 50 years writing operas, oratorios and instrumental pieces.



Audio Track 40 | Rhythm Check 22 | Workout 15 | Sight Reading 16



© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

grazioso = graceful, charming

Audio Track 41 | Rhythm Check 23

#### Scherzo



from Melodic Exercises Op. 149, No. 6

Anton Diabelli (1781–1858) Arr.: HGH



© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

Anton Diabelli was an Austrian music publisher, music teacher and composer. His Melodic Exercises Op. 149 are still popular in piano lessons.



Audio Track 42 | Rhythm Check 24 | Workout 16

### Trumpet Tune



 $\begin{array}{c|c} \textbf{Maestoso} \\ \textbf{Jeremiah Clarke (ca. 1674–1707)} \\ \textbf{Arr.: HGH} \\ \hline \\ \textbf{f} 2nd time \textbf{p} \\ \textbf{legato} \\ \hline \\ \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s}$ 







© 2016 Schott Music Limited, London

**Jeremiah Clarke** was an English composer and organist at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Chapel Royal in London. He also wrote music for the theatre such as this *Trumpet Tune*.







#### Daily Finger Fitness 2

These are progressively graded daily finger exercises for developing finger strength and independence, evenness, accuracy and speed of playing, as well as articulation and general musicality.







































D. C. al Fine









## Important Words and Signs

	Adagio	Slowly, unhurried
	Allegretto	Moderately fast, a little bit faster than moderato
	Articulation	The joining and separation of notes
	Crotchet/Quarter note rest or quarter rest	A crotchet/quarter note rest lasts for one beat
	crescendo, cresc.	Increasing in volume, getting louder
>>	decrescendo, decresc.	Decreasing in volume, becoming ofter
dim./dimin.	diminuendo	Same meaning as decreases to
	dolce	Tenderly, sweeth
	Dotted crotchet/quarter note	A dotteo value of quarter note lasts for one and a half beats. The tot after a note lengthens it by half as much
	Fifth	but of five notes
þ	Flat sign	A flat sign preceding a note lowers it by a semitone/ half step
ſſ	fortissimo	Very loud
C = 4	4/4	Another way of indicating 4/4 time
	Fourth .	Distance of four notes
	grazioso	Graceful, charming
	Interval	The distance between two notes
	Maestoso	Majestically, dignified
	marcato	Marked, emphasized
	Minim/Half note rest or half rest	A minim/half note rest lasts for two beats
4	Natural sign	A natural sign cancels a flat or a sharp from a preceding note. Play the original white key again.
8J	Octave transposition sign	Play the note or notes that appear below this sign an octave (= 8 notes) higher than written

8	Octave transposition sign	Play the note or notes that appear above this sign an octave (= 8 notes) lower than written
$\widehat{}$	Pause/Fermata	Hold the note on a little longer
pp	pianissimo	Very quiet
	росо а росо	Gradually, little by little
	Presto	Very fast
	Quaver/Eighth note	A quaver/eighth note has a filled-in rate head with a stem and a flag. Two quavers even the value of a crotchet.
4	Quaver/Eighth rest or eighth rest	A quaver/eighth no entry la consula f a beat
rit./ritard.	ritardando	Gradually gening slower
	Second	Discusse of two notes
	Semibreve/Whole note rest or whole rest	sentiareve/whole note rest always means the duration of complete bar
#	Sharp sign	A sharp sign preceding a note raises it by a semitone/half step
stacc.	staccat	Short, detached
ten.	tenuto	An instruction meaning that the note should be held for its full value
A-B-A	Ternary form	Ternary form is a type of structure in three parts. It has an A-B-A shape. Theme A is introduced, followed by a contrasting B theme, before returning to the A theme again
	Third	Distance of three notes
	Upbeat/Anacrusis	An upbeat or anacrusis is an incomplete bar at the beginning of a piece of music. Together with the final bar of the piece, it usually makes up a complete bar.
	Variation	A musical variation is the changing or ornamenting of a musical theme, for example by altering the melody, the rhythm or the harmony.

