

Hans-Günter Heumann

Piano Junior

A Creative and Interactive
Piano Course for Children

Theory Book 1

ED 13811

Illustrations by Leopé



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Sample Page

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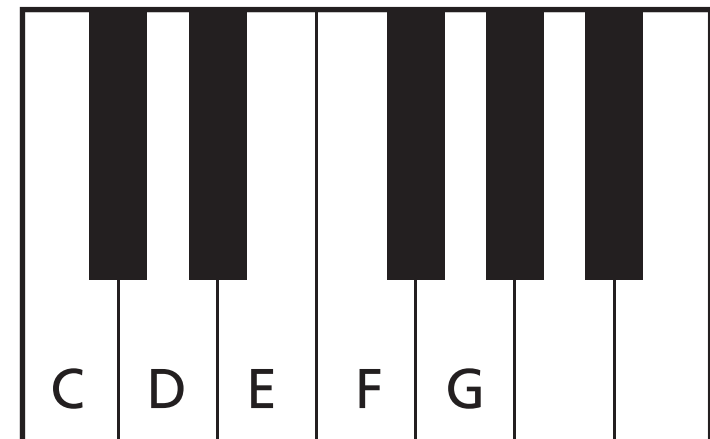
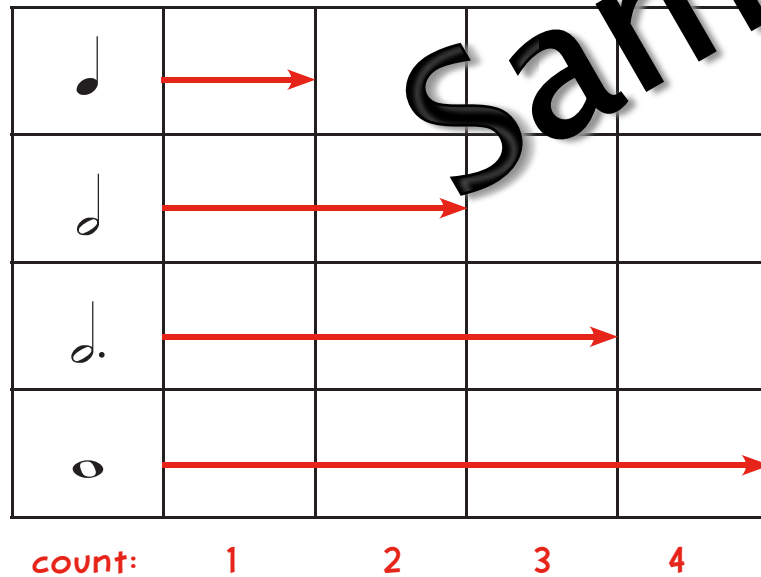
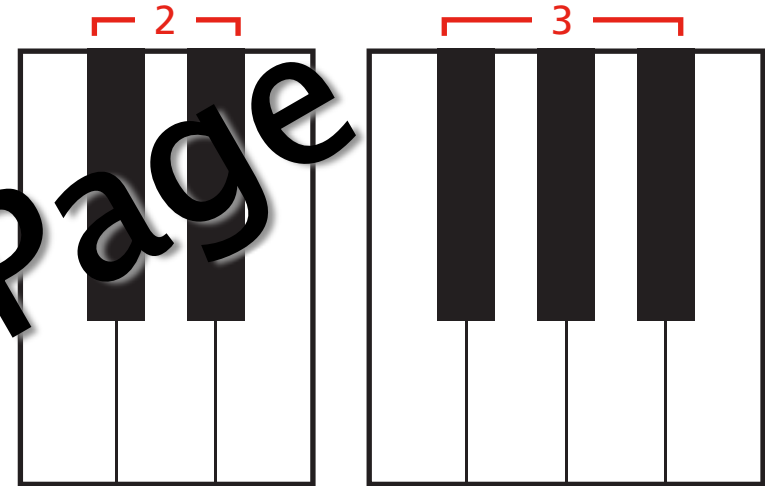
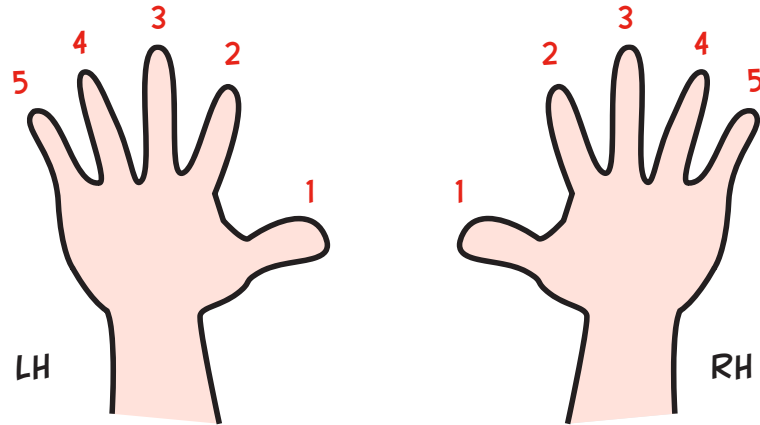
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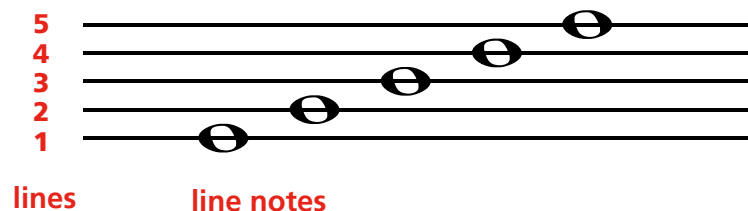
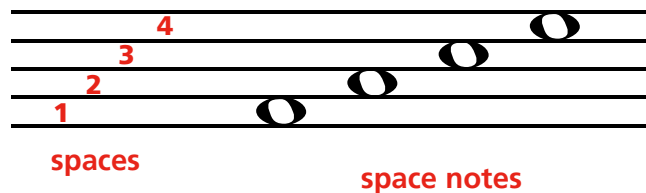
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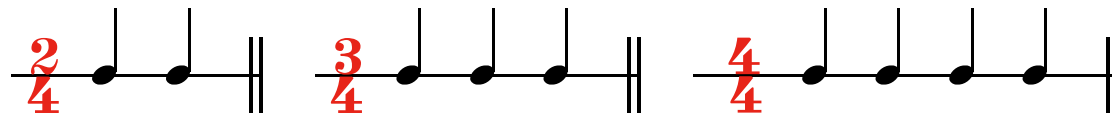
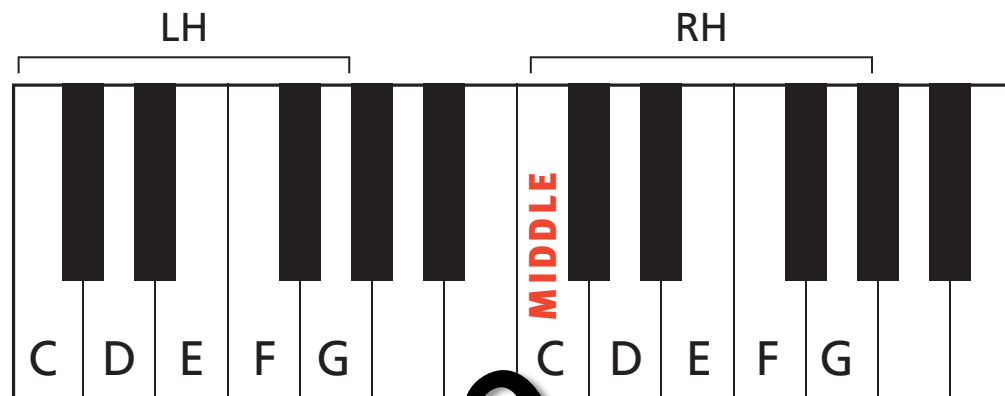
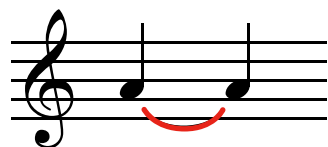
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Summary of Lesson Book 1





D. C. al Fine



p mp mf f

Andante Moderato Allegro

Upright Piano

Grand Piano

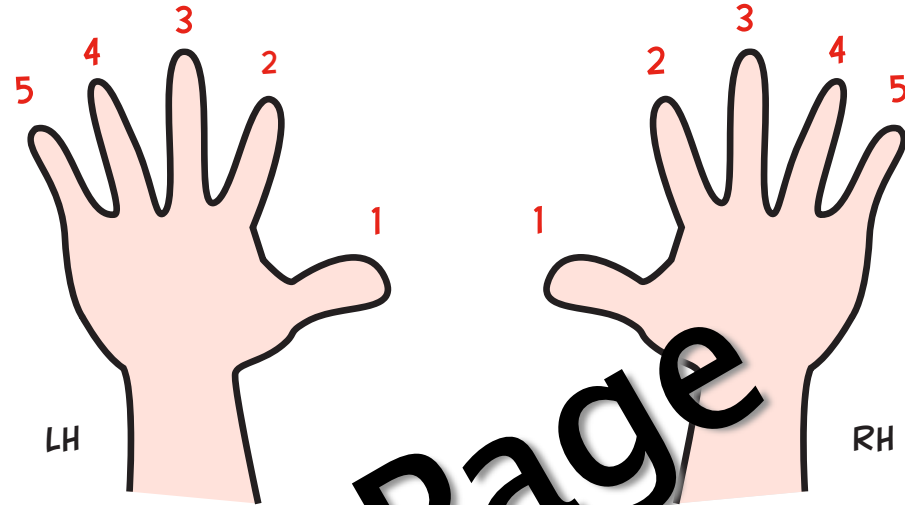


Draw a picture of yourself playing the piano

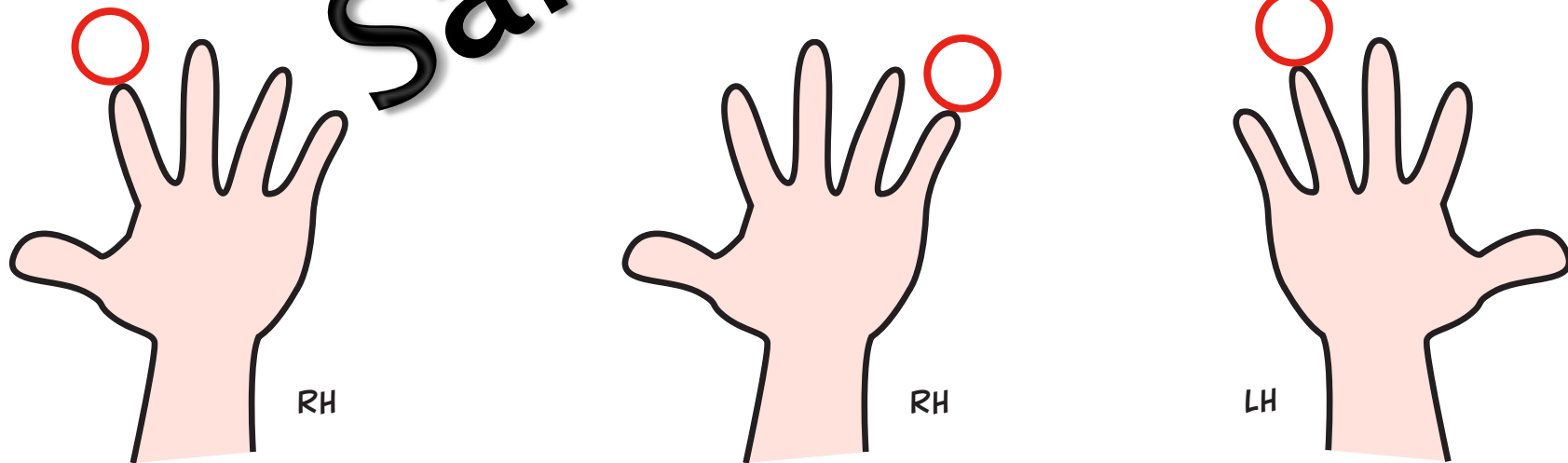
(Include your pet too, if you have one)

Sample Page

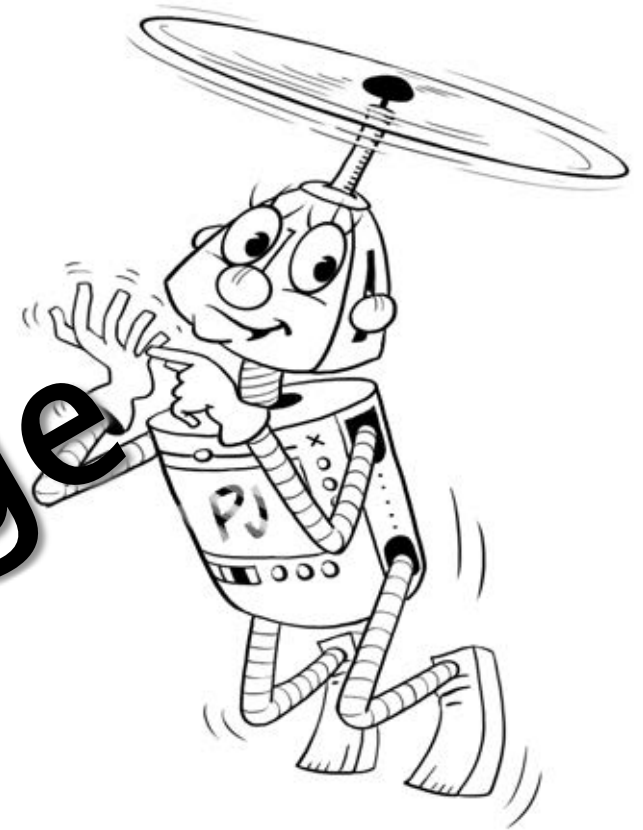
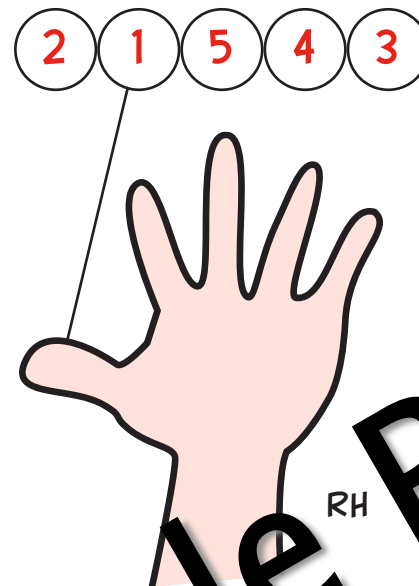
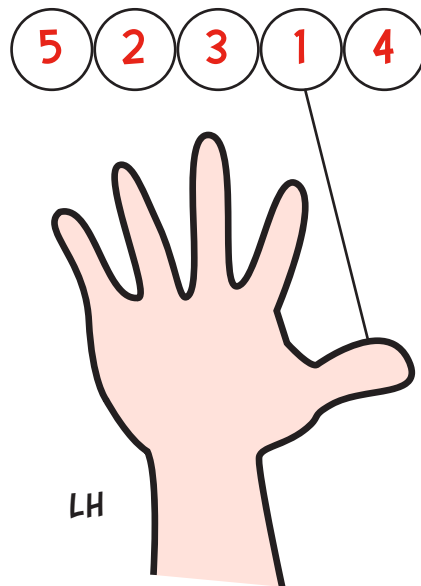
Fingering



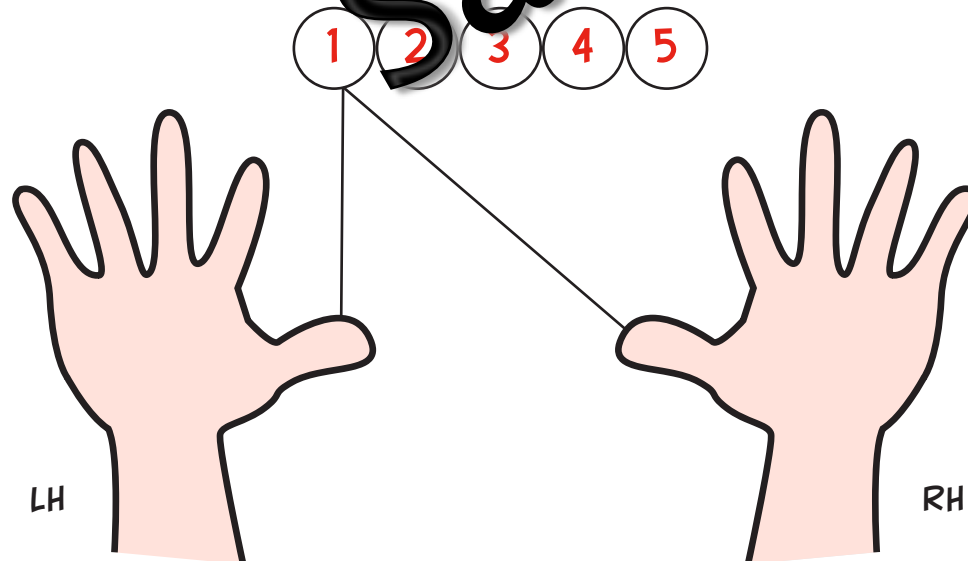
1. Write the correct finger number in each circle.



2. Which number belongs to which finger? Draw in lines to connect them.



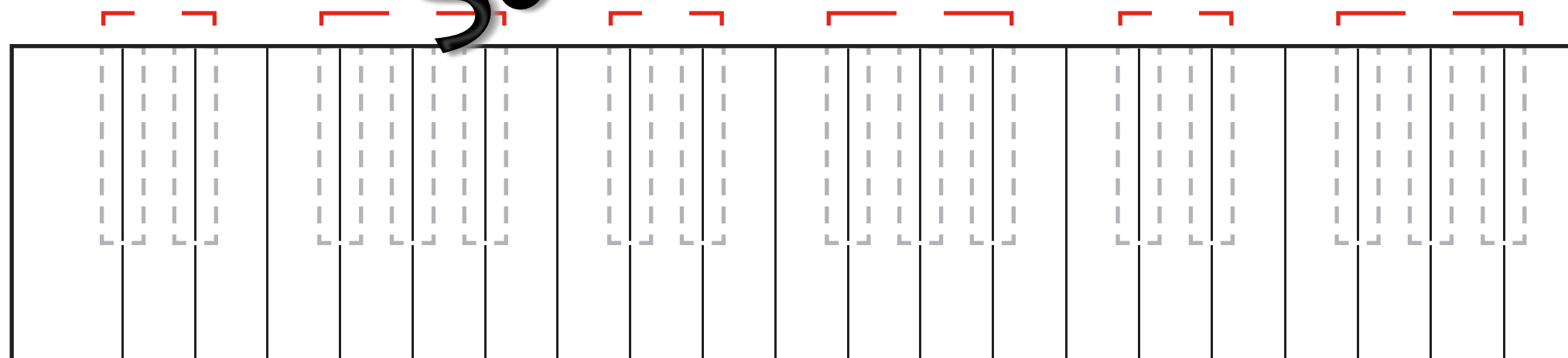
3. Now connect the numbers to the correct finger of the right hand and left hand. Draw in lines to connect them.



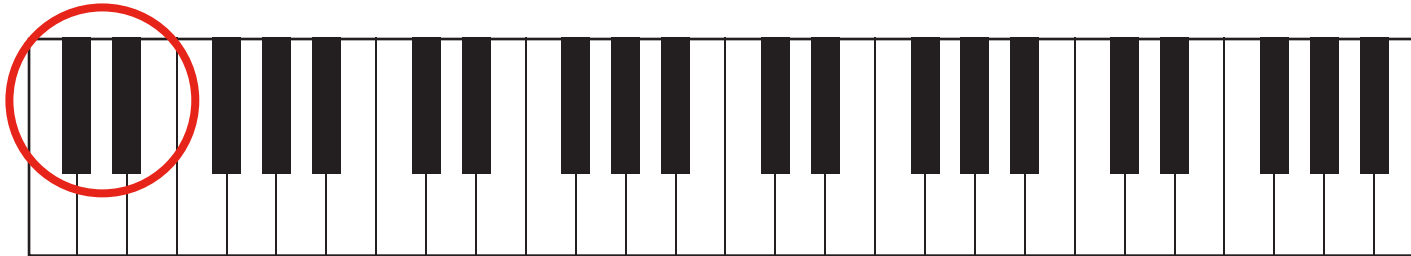
The Keyboard: The Black Keys



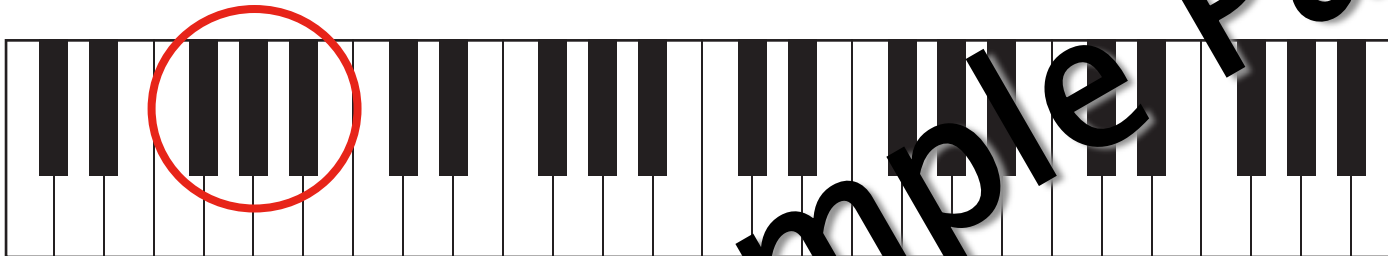
1. Colour in all the groups of two and three black keys and label them with a 2 or a 3.



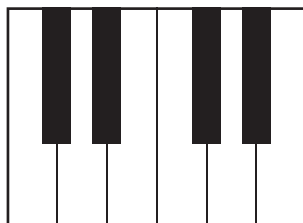
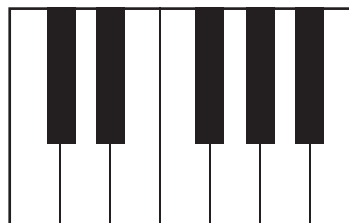
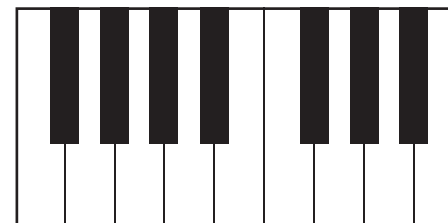
2. Circle all groups of two black keys:



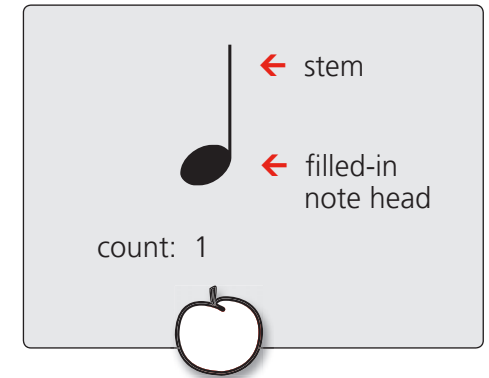
3. Circle all groups of three black keys:





4. Which drawings of the piano keyboard are correct ☒ and which are wrong ☐ ?

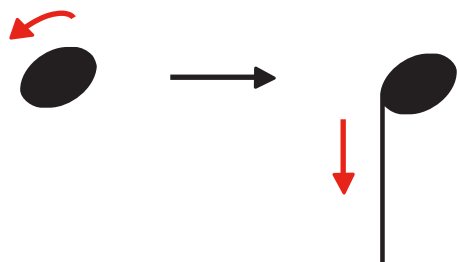
☐☐☐☐

Crotchet / Quarter Note





1. Draw crotchets with the stems going upwards in the boxes:

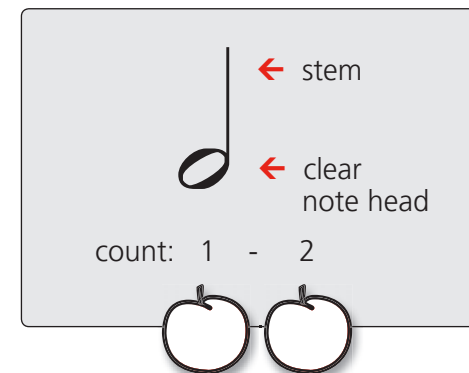
					



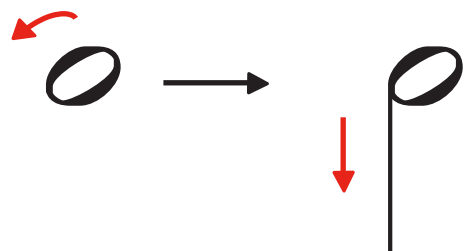
2. Draw crotchets with the stems going downwards in the boxes:

Minim / Half Note



1. Draw minims with the stems going upwards in the boxes:



2. Draw minims with the stems going downwards in the boxes:

Semibreve / Whole Note




← clear note head
without stem

count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4



Draw semibreves in the boxes:

The Bar/Measure

RHYTHM CORNER 1



1. Write down the counts for the note values and clap the rhythm. Count out loud.

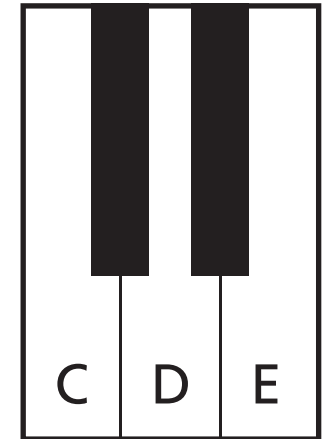
count: 1 1 1 - 2

clap:       

2. Draw the correct note values for the counts and tap the exercise:

Three White Keys



1. Label all the Cs on the keyboard and colour them in:



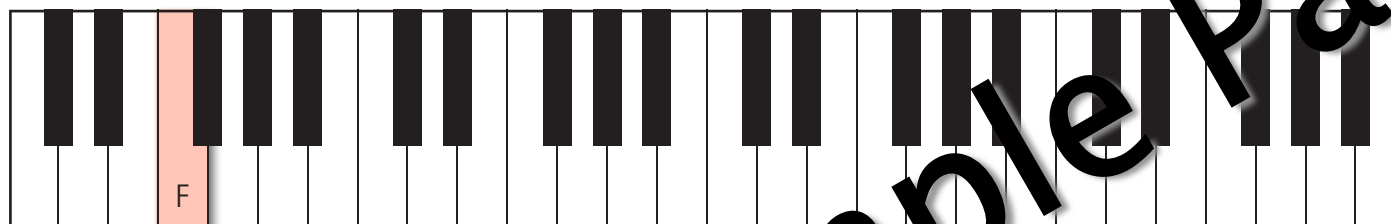
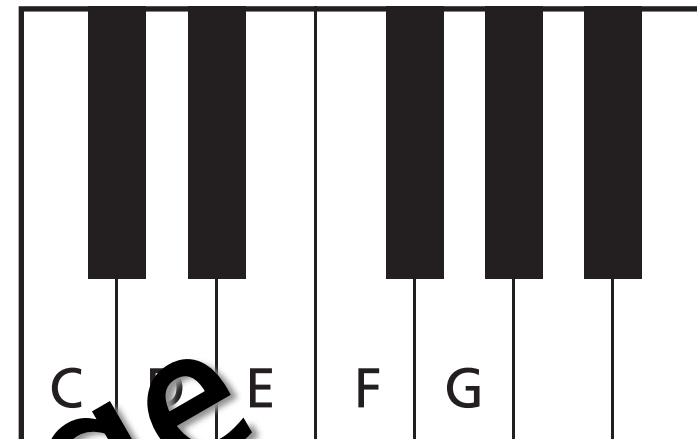
2. Label all the Ds on the keyboard and colour them in:



3. Label all the Es on the keyboard and colour them in:



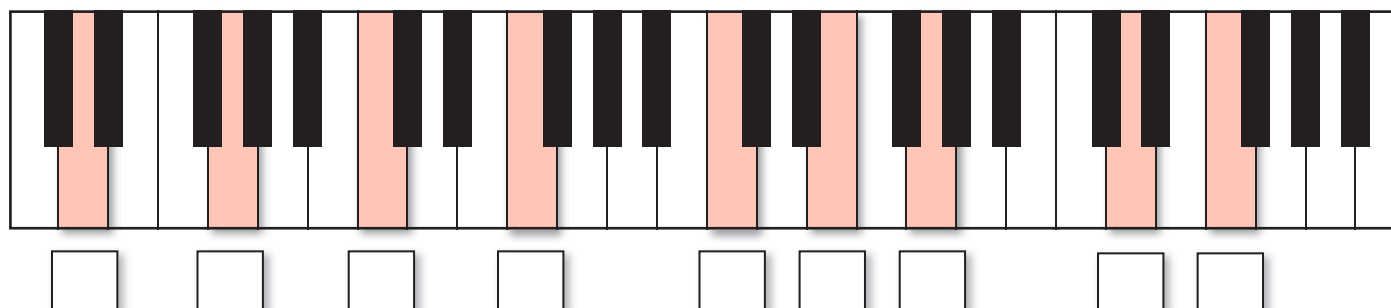
Five White Keys



1. Label all the Fs on the keyboard and colour them in:



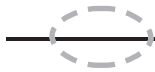
2. Label all the Gs on the keyboard and colour them in:



3. What are the names of the keys coloured in? Write down the note names in the boxes:

The Stave

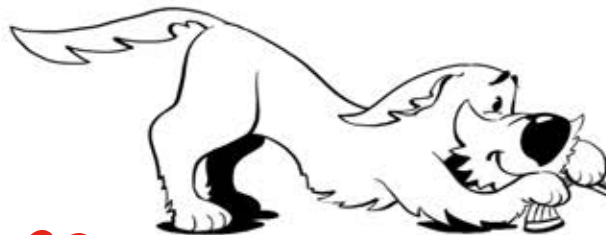
1. Draw notes on the line:



2. Draw notes in the space:



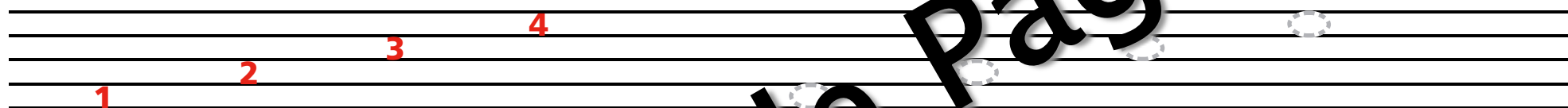
Sample Page



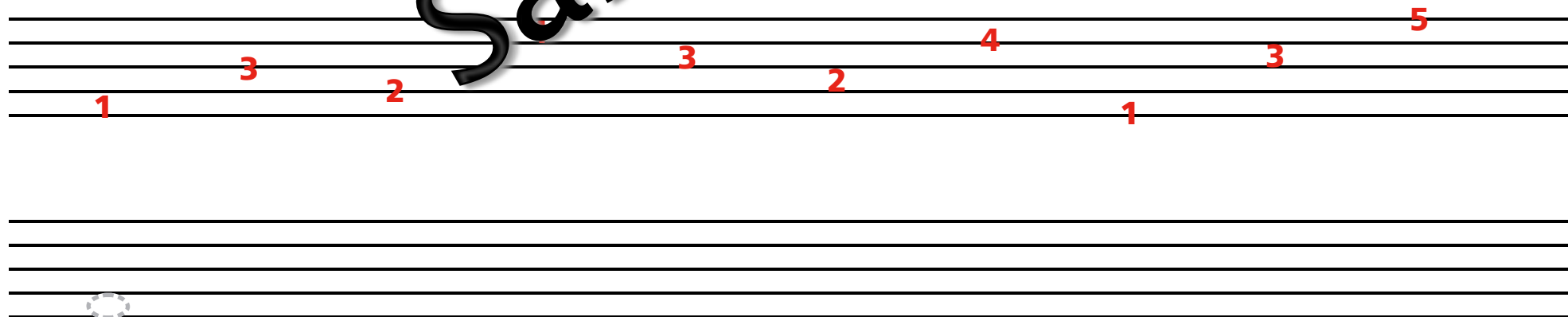
3. Complete the five notes on the lines:



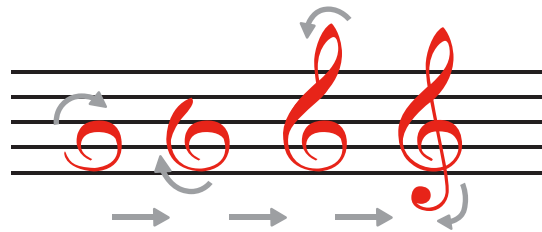
4. Complete the four notes in the spaces:



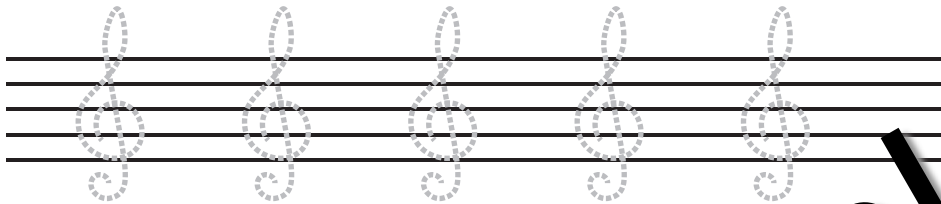
5. Write semibreves in spaces or on lines, as indicated by the numbers.



Treble Clef



1. Draw treble clefs:



2. Which treble clefs are correct ☒ and which are wrong ☐?



☐
☐
☐
☐
☐



4/4 Time

4/4

RHYTHM CORNER 2



Clap the rhythms and count out loud.

1



count:

1 2 3 4 1 - 2 3 - 4 1 2 3 - 4 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

clap:



2



count:

1 - 2 3 - 4 1 2 3 4 1 - 2 3 4 1 2 3 - 4

clap:



Notes in the Treble Clef

Write down crotchets/quarter notes, minims/half notes and semibreves/whole notes:

etc. etc. etc.

1

2

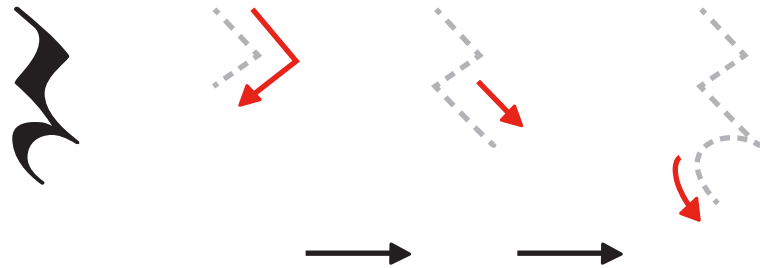
3

4


5

Sample Page

Crotchet Rest / Quarter Note Rest or Quarter Rest

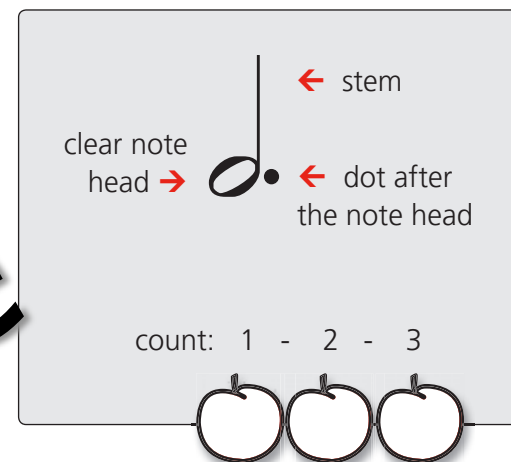
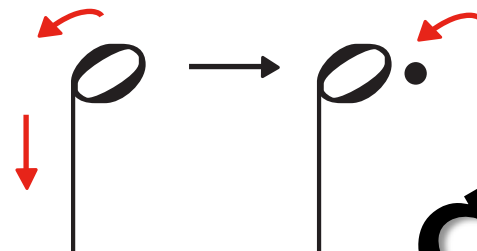
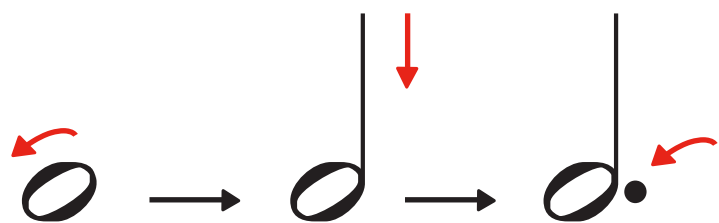


2. Draw crotchet rests:

					
--	--	--	--	--	--



Dotted Minim / Half Note



1. Draw dotted minims in the boxes:



3/4 Time

3
4

RHYTHM
CORNER 3



Clap the rhythms and count out loud.

1

3/4

count: 1 - 2 - 3

clap:

1 2

Rest*

1 2 3

1 - 2 - 3

2

3/4

count: 1 2 3

clap: Rest*

1 - 2 - 3

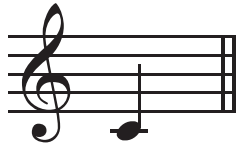
Keep your hands together, just count

1 - 2 - 3

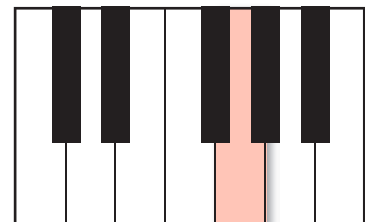
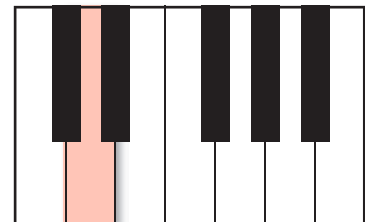
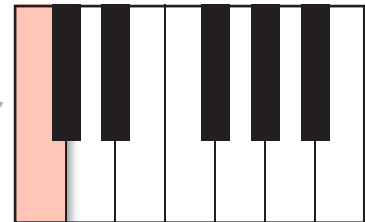
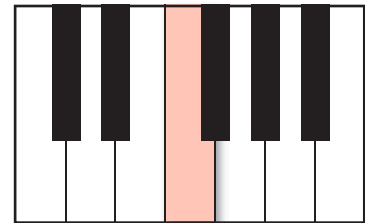
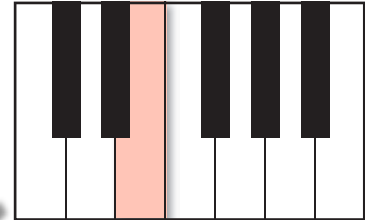
*) Do not clap for a rest. Keep the hands apart here.

Notes on the Piano Keyboard 1

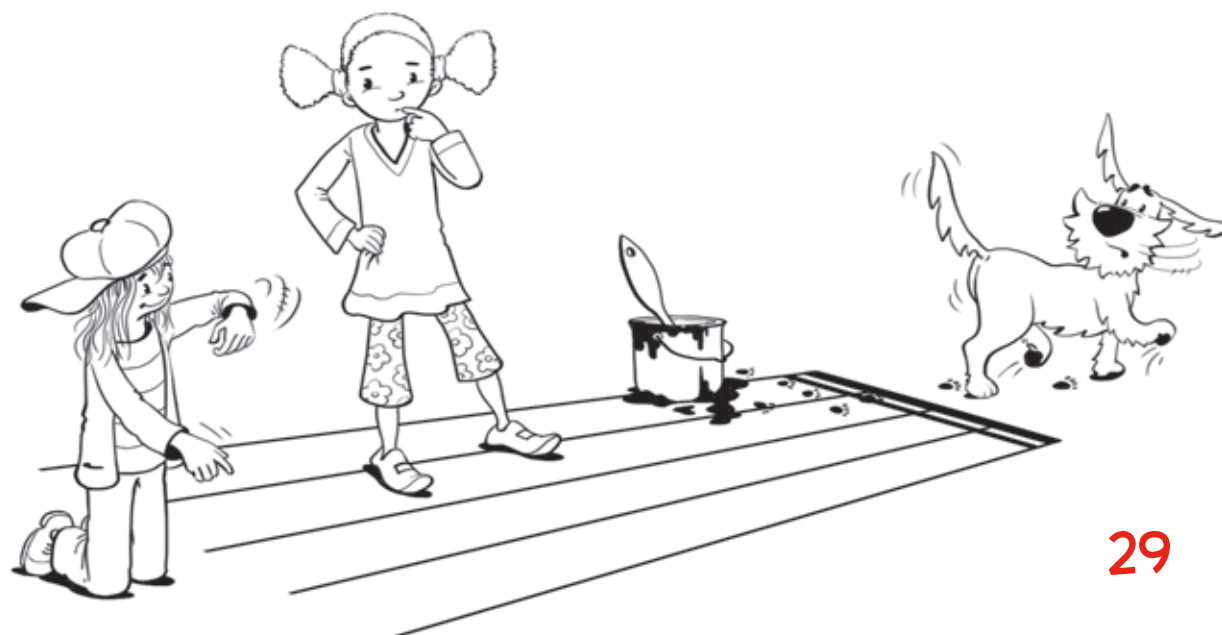
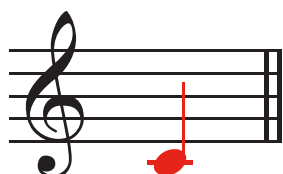
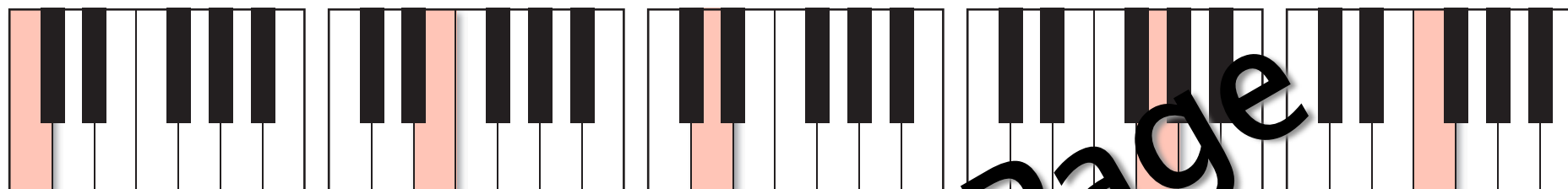
1. Draw in lines to connect the musical notes to the correct note on the keyboard diagrams:



Sample Page



2. Draw the notes indicated by the coloured-in keys as crotchets in the blank staves below:

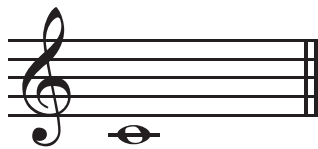


EAR TRAINING CORNER 1



1. Singing notes

- Play the note C and listen
- Sing the note (you could also hum or whistle)
- Do the same with the neighbour note D



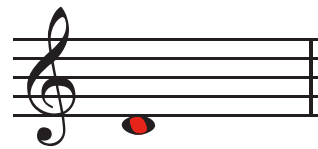
play



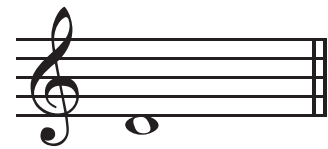
sing



play



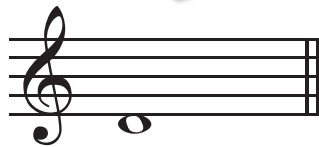
imagine



sing



play

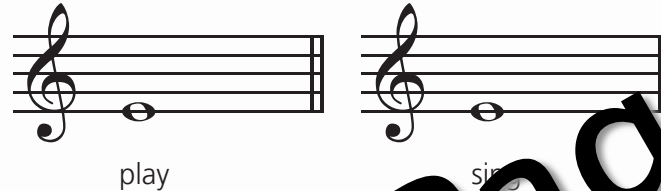


sing





1. Singing notes



2. Hear the note, then sing

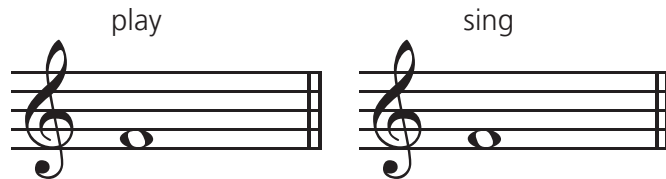
- Always play the note C first, for reference. Now sing the neighbour note D quietly, then the next note, E, loudly.
- Try to imagine the note in your head before singing it. Practice makes perfect!



EAR TRAINING CORNER 3



1. Singing notes

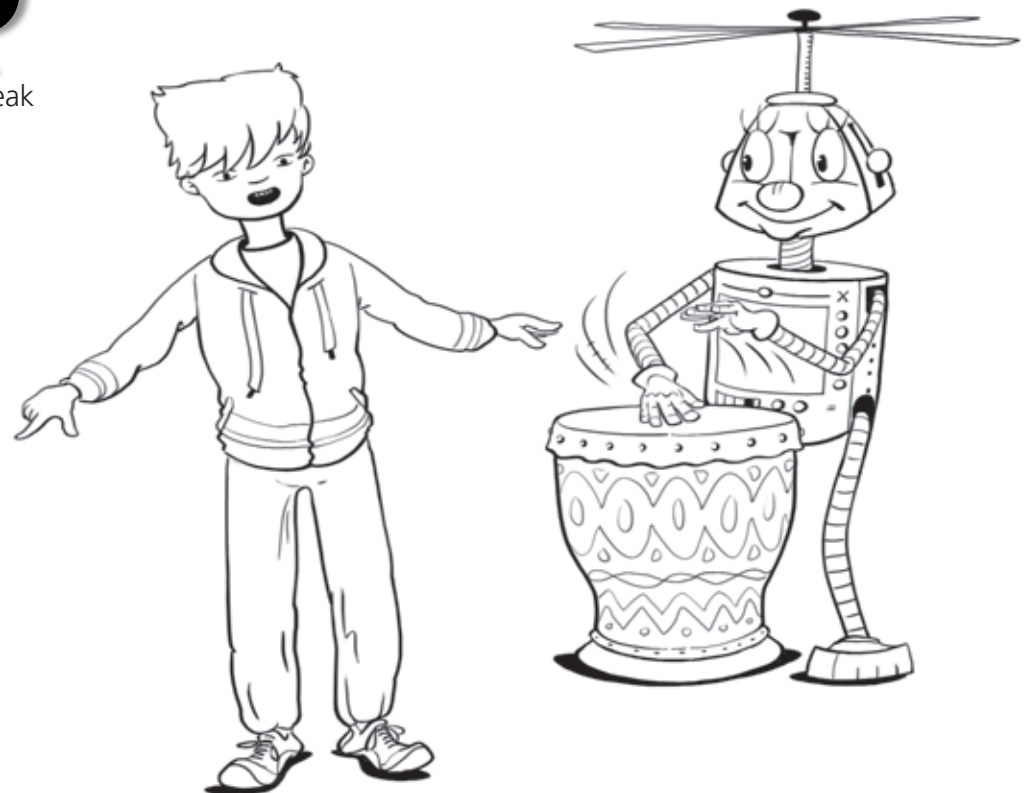
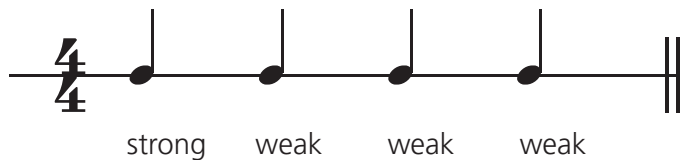
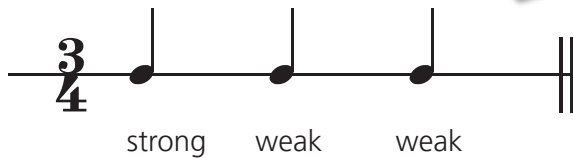


2. Hear the note, then sing



3. Identify the time signature ($\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$)

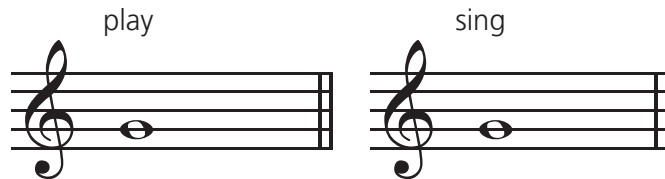
Your teacher will clap a 3/4 or 4/4 bar. Pay attention to the strong and weak beats in the bar. The first beat is always strong!



EAR TRAINING CORNER 4



1. Singing notes

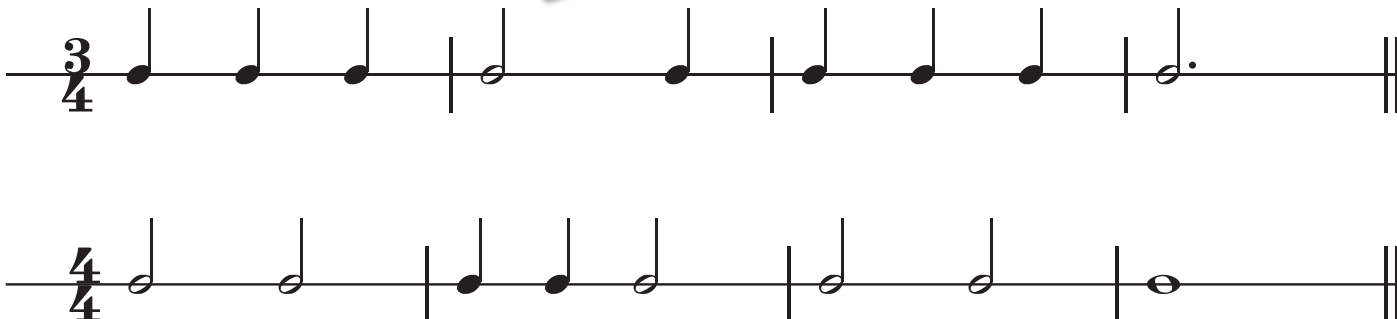


2. Hear the note, then sing

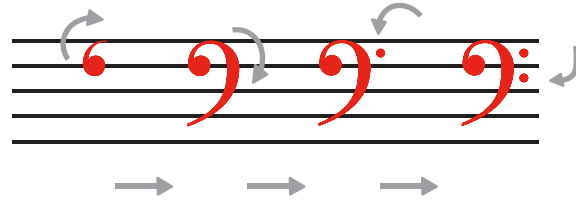


3. Clapping a rhythm

Your teacher will clap the following rhythms. You should then clap the same rhythm immediately afterwards.



Bass Clef



1. Draw bass clefs:



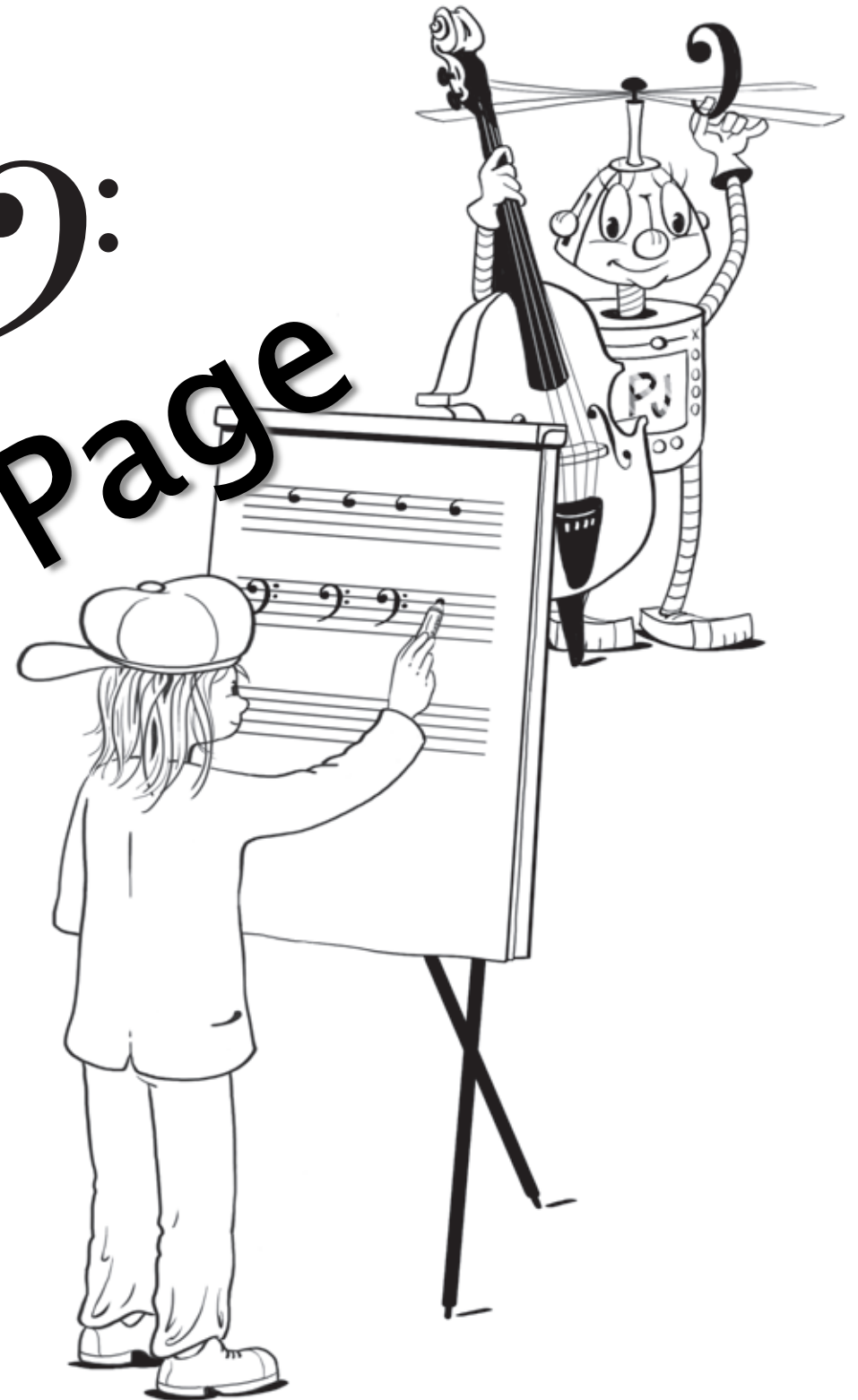
2. Which bass clefs are correct ☒ and which are wrong ☐ ?



☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐



Sample Page



Notes in the Bass Clef

Draw crotchets, minims and semibreves:

etc. etc. etc.

1

2

3

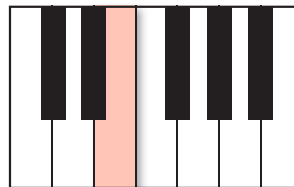
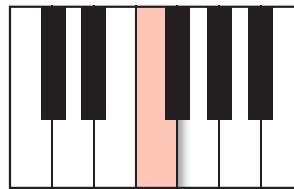
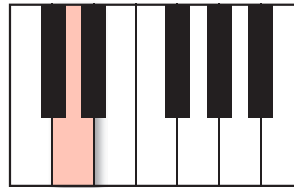
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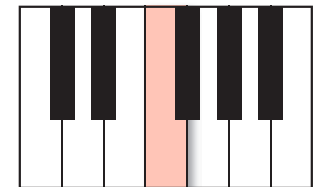
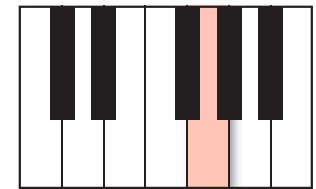
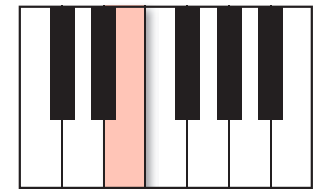
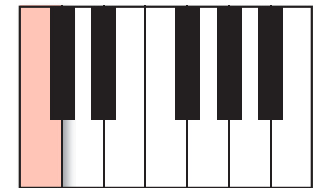
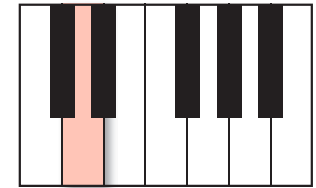
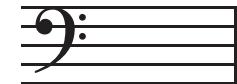
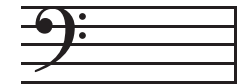
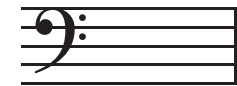
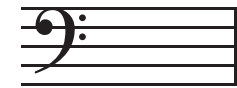
The image shows five musical staves in bass clef. The first staff (labeled 1) contains three groups of notes: two crotchets (quarter notes) on the first line, two minims (half notes) on the first line, and two semibreves (whole notes) on the first line. Each group is followed by the text 'etc.'. The remaining four staves (labeled 2, 3, 4, and 5) are blank except for the first note of each group, which is a crotchet on the first line. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Sample Page' is overlaid across the center of the page.

Notes on the Piano Keyboard 2

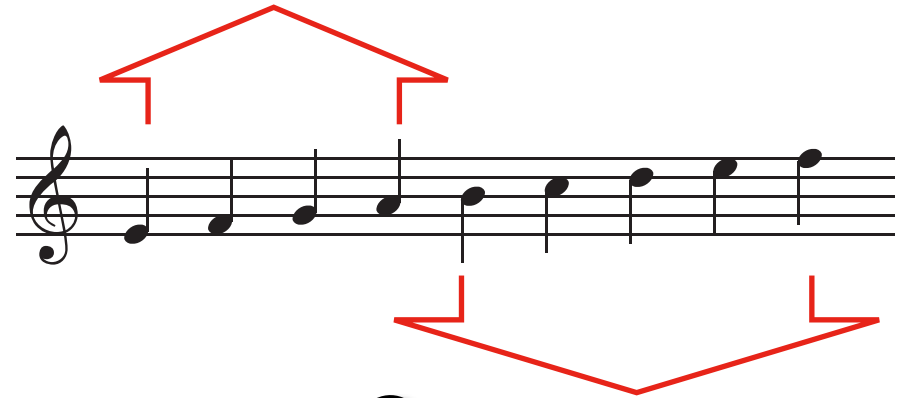
1. Draw in lines to connect notes to the matching coloured-in keys:



2. Draw the notes indicated by the coloured-in keys as crotchets in the blank staves below:



Notes and Stems



Add the stems:

1

2

3

Three musical staves for practice. Staff 1 is a five-line staff with five notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, and G4. Staff 2 is a five-line staff in treble clef with five notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, and G4. Staff 3 is a five-line staff in bass clef with five notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, and G3. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Sample Page" is overlaid across the middle of the page.

Transposition

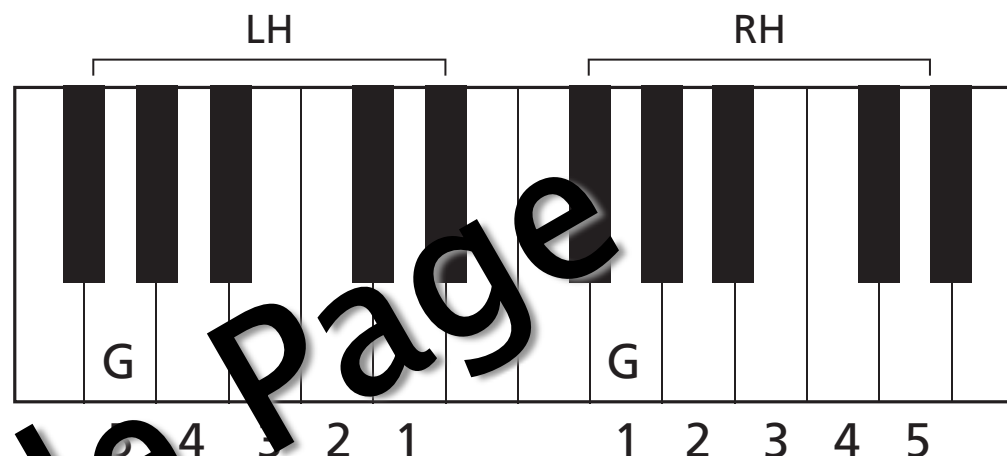
COMPOSING CORNER 1

→ Transpose WALKING ALONG from **Lesson Book 1** (p. 54-55) into the G 5-finger position, with G as the lowest note in each hand (example 1). Place both hands in the new 5-finger position. The distance between each note, and the fingering stays the same.

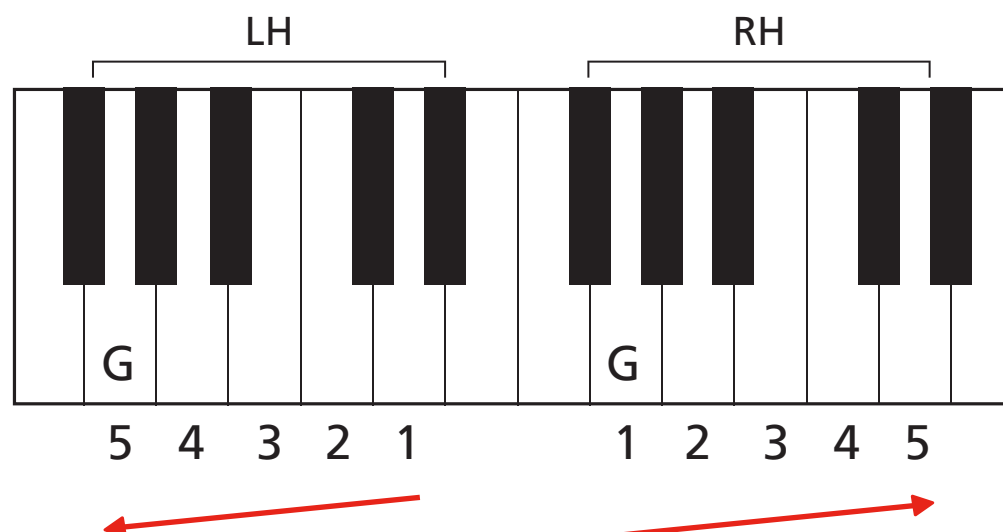
→ Now play this piece in **contrary, parallel** and **lateral motion** as written out on pages 56/57 (examples 2-4). If you can already play WALKING ALONG well, this is an easy exercise for your fingers.

Transposition means playing in another key or hand position.

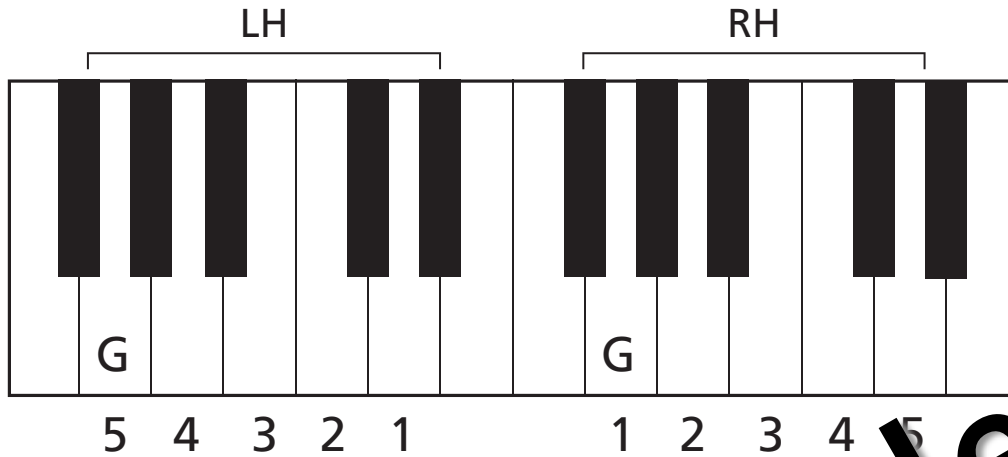
1 G 5-Finger Position



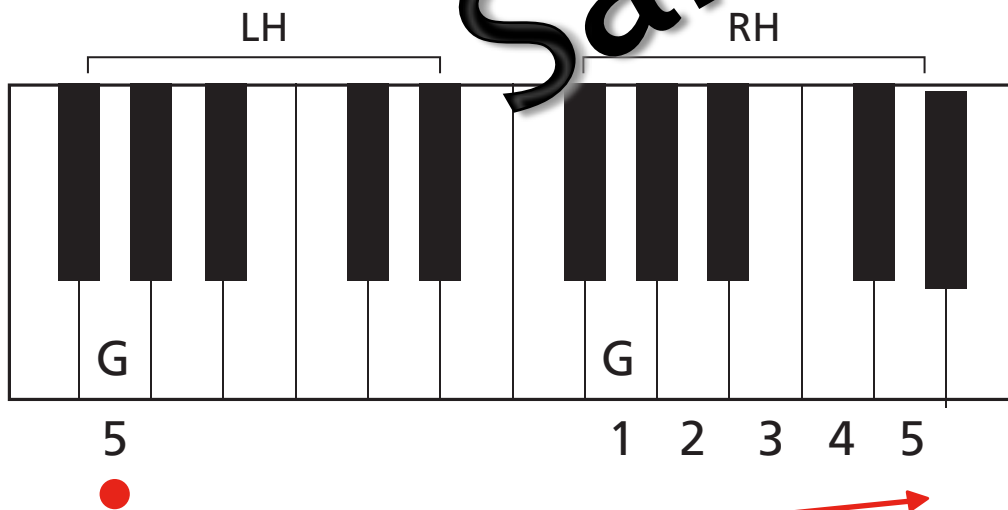
2 G 5-Finger Position Contrary motion



3 **G 5-Finger Position** Parallel motion



4 **G 5-Finger Position** Lateral motion



Writing music

Lightly Row

German Folk Song

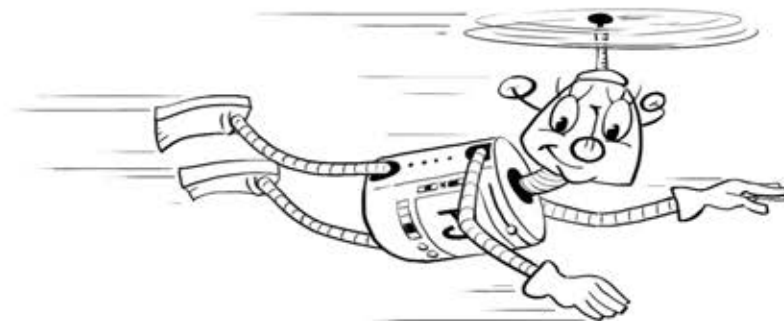
COMPOSING CORNER 2

You played LIGHTLY ROW in **Lesson Book 1** (p.60/61). Perhaps you even played it from memory. Now write down the missing notes in the melody and add the treble and bass clefs, bar lines and slurs. Have fun!

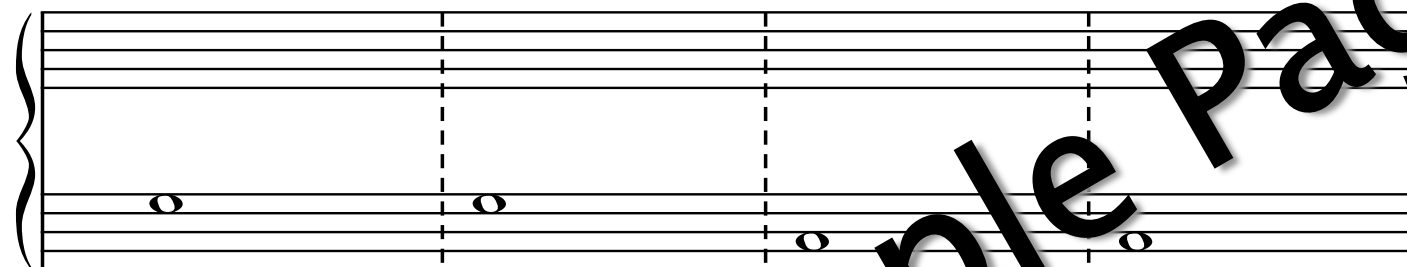
The first system of musical notation for 'Lightly Row' is shown. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in the treble clef, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass line is written in the bass clef, starting with a half note G3, followed by a half note F3. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second measure contains a slur over the melody notes A4 and B4, and a half note G3 in the bass. The third measure contains a slur over the melody notes C5 and B4, and a half note F3 in the bass. The fourth measure contains a slur over the melody notes A4 and G4, and a half note E3 in the bass.

The second system of musical notation for 'Lightly Row' is shown. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in the treble clef, starting with a quarter note F4, followed by a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. The bass line is written in the bass clef, starting with a half note D3, followed by a half note C3. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second measure contains a slur over the melody notes E4 and D4, and a half note B2 in the bass. The third measure contains a slur over the melody notes C4 and B3, and a half note A2 in the bass. The fourth measure contains a slur over the melody notes D4 and C4, and a half note G2 in the bass.

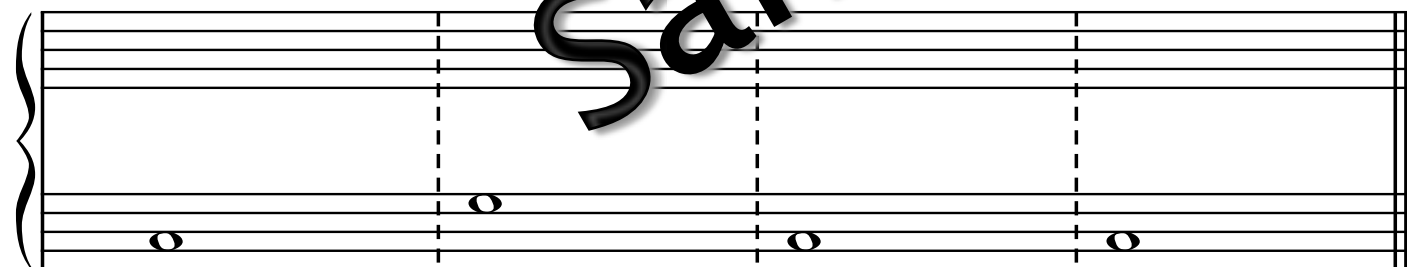
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9



13



Sight-Reading



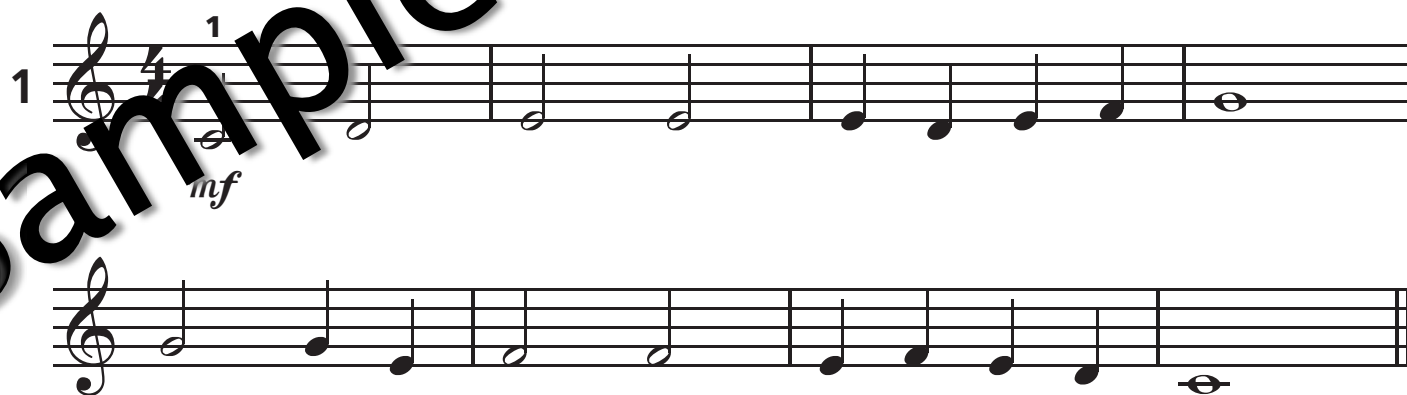
SIGHT-READING CORNER

- ➔ Take a little time to look at the music.
- ➔ Pay attention to the following:
 - Clef
 - Time signature
 - Dynamics
 - Starting note and fingering
 - Rhythm
 - Direction of the melody (→, ↘, ↗)
- ➔ Now you can begin. Place the first finger of your RH on the note C and count four beats (one bar) out loud before you begin.
- ➔ Try not to look at the keys while you are playing.
- ➔ Very important: Play slowly at first. Try not to stop, or hesitate, even if you play a wrong note. Always look ahead at the next notes as you are playing.

Sight-reading is reading and playing a piece of music without having practised it before. By sight-reading regularly your confidence in reading and writing music will increase.

Love at First Sight

HGH



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2

1

p

3

3

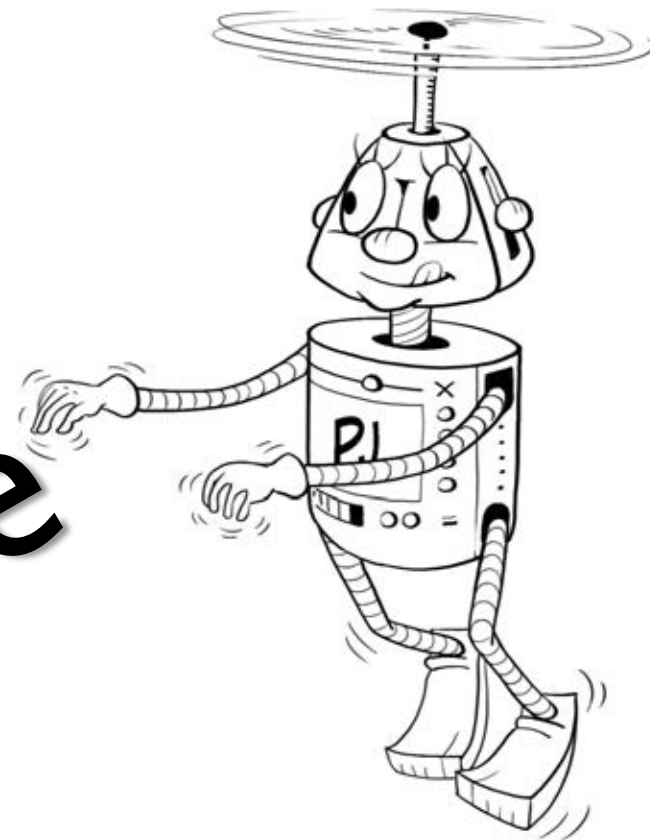
mf

4

3

f

Sample Page



2/4 Time

2
4

RHYTHM
CORNER 4



Clap the rhythms and count out loud.

1

2/4

1 2 1 - 2 1 - 2

2

2/4

1 2 1 - 2 1 - 2

Keep your hands together, just count

44

RHYTHM CORNER 5



Clap the rhythms and count out loud.

Emphasising the First Beat of Each Bar

1
count: 1 2 1 2

2
count: 1 2 3 1 2 3

3
count: 1 2 3 4 1 - 2 3 4

Piano Junior Quiz

1. The black keys are arranged in groups of (pick two answers):

- ☐ a) Two black keys
- ☐ b) Three black keys
- ☐ c) Four black keys

2. What is this known as:  ?

- ☐ a) Crotchet / Quarter Note
- ☐ b) Minim / Half Note
- ☐ c) Semibreve / Whole Note

3. What does *forte* mean?

- ☐ a) soft
- ☐ b) moderately
- ☐ c) loud

4. What is the sign for playing softly?

- ☐ a) *f*
- ☐ b) *p*
- ☐ c) *mp*

5. What is another name for the treble clef?

- ☐ a) G clef
- ☐ b) B clef
- ☐ c) C clef



6. What is another name for the bass clef?

- ☐ a) E clef
- ☐ b) F clef
- ☐ c) G clef

7. How many beats are in a bar of $\frac{3}{4}$?

- ☐ a) 3
- ☐ b) 4
- ☐ c) 7

8. What does *allegro* mean?

- ☐ a) slow
- ☐ b) fast
- ☐ c) moderately fast

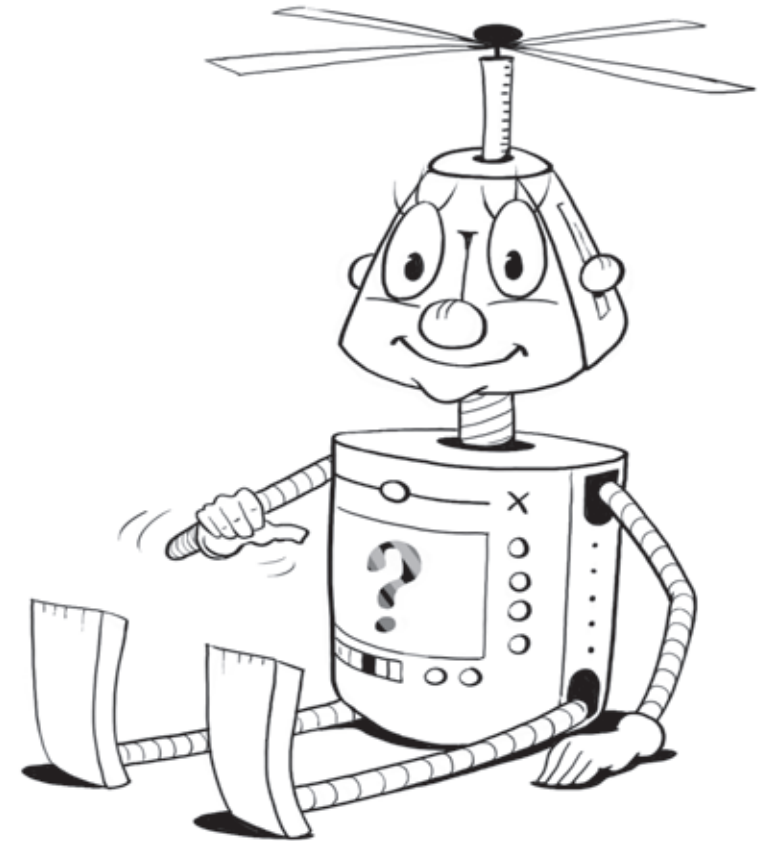
9. What does *D. C. al Fine* mean?

- ☐ a) Go back to the beginning and play until the word *Fine*.
- ☐ b) Go back to the beginning and play until D. C.
- ☐ c) Go back to D. C. and play until the word *Fine*.

10. What does this sign: ||: mean?

- ☐ a) Repeat sign
- ☐ b) End of a piece of music
- ☐ c) Divides a piece of music into sections.

Solutions: 1a+b, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7a, 8b, 9a, 10a



The Keyboard

Range of Book 1

