

Summary of Lesson Book 3

Intervals

Sixth Seventh Octave

Diagram illustrating musical intervals: Sixth, Seventh, and Octave, shown with musical notation and keyboard diagrams.

Musical Terms

- *espressivo / espr.*
- *grazioso*
- *non troppo*
- *Op.*
- Sequ
- *Andante*
- Metronome
- Right Pedal

Scales

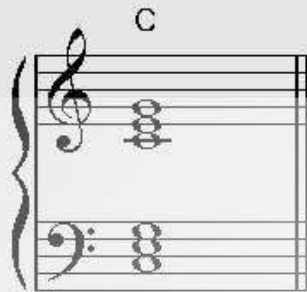
C Major Scale

Natural A Minor Scale

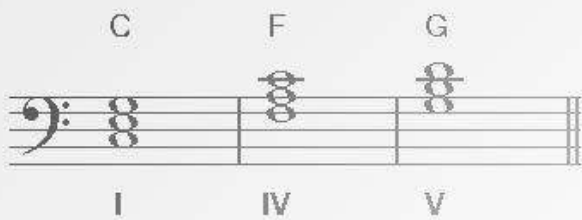
Melodic A Minor Scale

Diagram illustrating scales: C Major Scale, Natural A Minor Scale, and Melodic A Minor Scale, shown with musical notation and fingerings.

C Major Triad/ Chord



Primary Chords in C Major



C Major Triad with Inversions



Dominant Seventh Chord in C Major



A Minor Triad/ Chord



Primary Chords in A Minor



A Minor Triad with Inversions



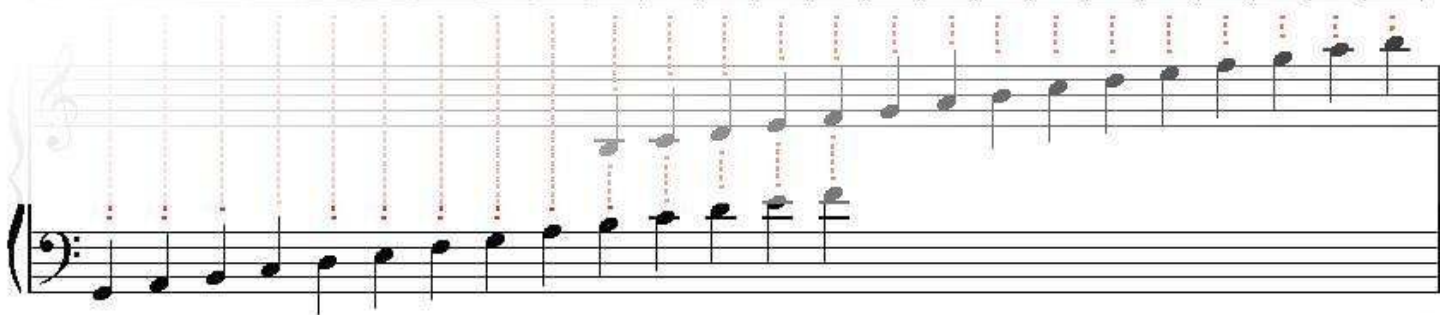
Dominant Seventh Chord in Harmonic A Minor



PREVIEW

Low Resolution

B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B



The Metronome


The metronome is a kind of musical clock that can be used to check the tempo of a piece of music. Mechanical and electronic devices are available – and you can download a metronome app, too.



Before using a mechanical metronome you have to wind it up like a clock. Then you can start!

Metronome markings are given at the beginning of a piece, for example: ♩ = 100 means **100 crotchet/quarter note beats per minute**.

The speeds on a metronome range from 40 to 208 beats per minute. Well-known musicians such as Ludwig van Beethoven wished for a means of measuring precise tempos for their musical compositions. The metronome invented by **Johann Nepomuk Mälzel** (1772-1838) was used increasingly from 1816 onwards. Mälzel also developed several ear trumpets for Beethoven, who was hard of hearing.



ACTION CORNER

Shift the weight of the pendulum up and down the scale and keep the pendulum ticking. At 40 beats per minute, the pendulum swings very slowly, while at 208 beats per minute it swings very fast.

RHYTHM CORNER 1



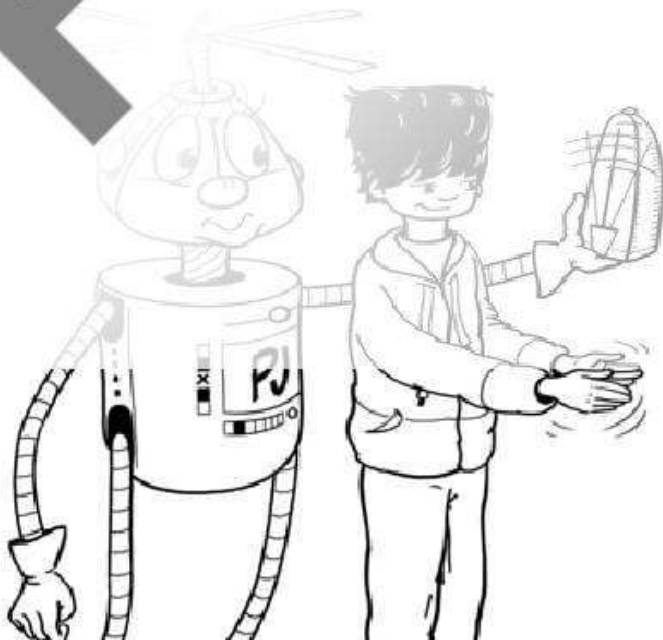
♩ = 100

3/4

count: 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

clap: 

metronome: 



Changing Fingers on the Same Key



COMPOSING CORNER 1

Play *BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON* in 3/4 time (see p. 9, example 1) and in 2/4 time (see p. 9, example 2). Write out these two examples in musical notation, too.

Then add tempo markings, dynamics, phrasing markings, repeat markings, fingerings, ornaments and phrase markings. Try the same exercise a whole tone lower.

By the Light of the Moon

Au Clair de la Lune

Allegretto 120

French Folk Song
Arr.: HGH

D. C. al Fine 4

5 4 2 5 1

mp

5 4 3 4

D. C. al Fine

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