Pianocub Book 2

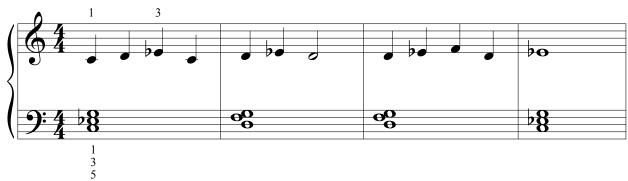
LESSONS



1. Introducing Flats



NOTE A flat (b) lowers a note by one half-step.









2. Tumbalalaika



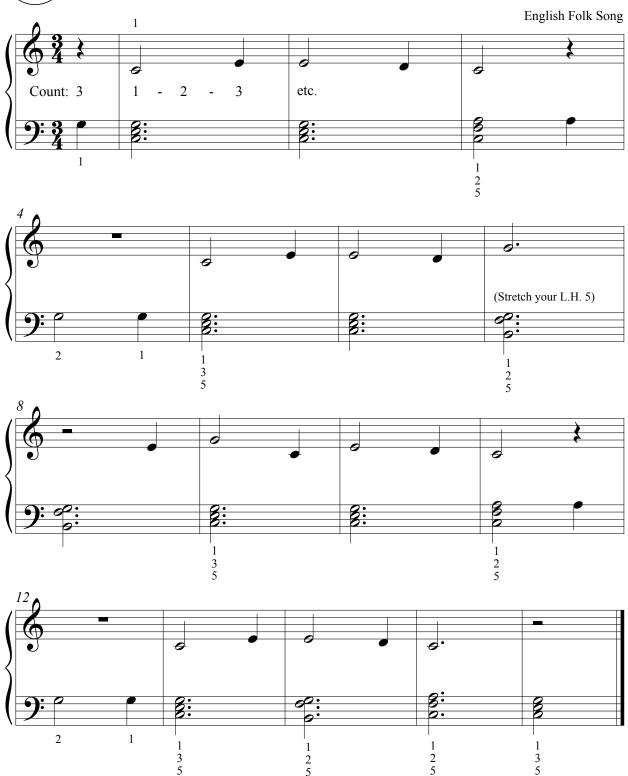
Whole rests normally receive four beats. But when the time signature is not \(\frac{1}{4} \), a whole rest simply lasts for the length of the measure, which is only three beats in this case.



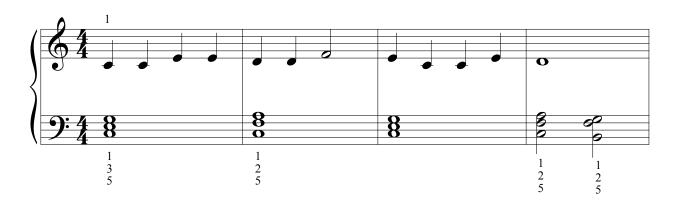
3. Amazing Grace

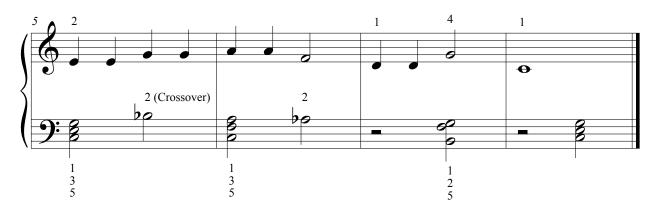


The time signature tells us that every measure should have three beats. Here the first measure seems to be incomplete. This is called a pickup. In this case, we begin counting on beat 3.

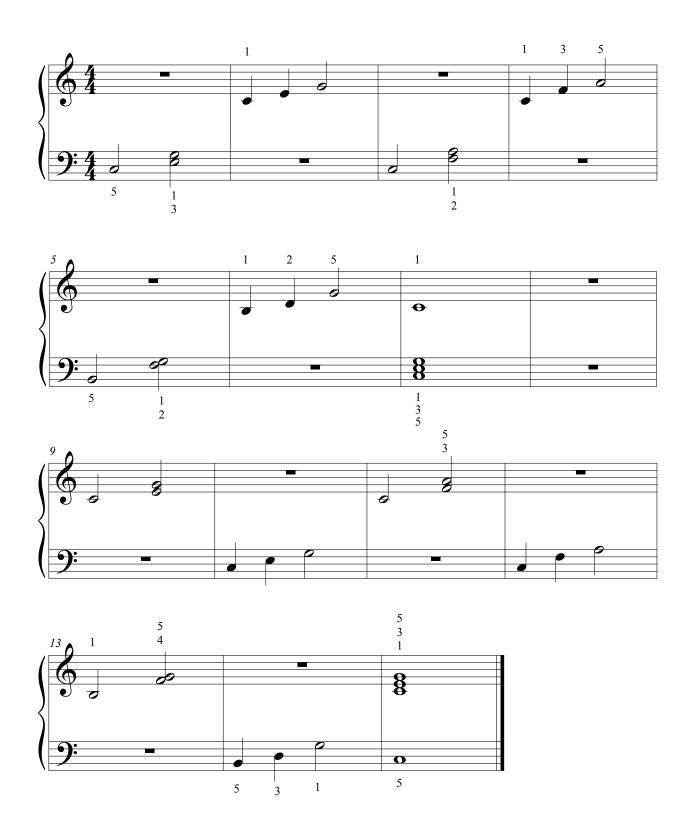


4. More Flats





5. Broken Chord Exercise

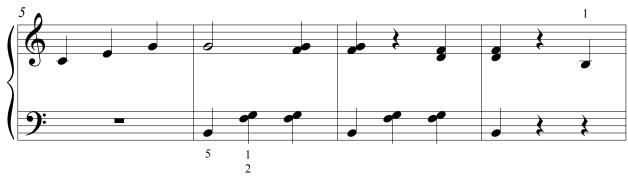


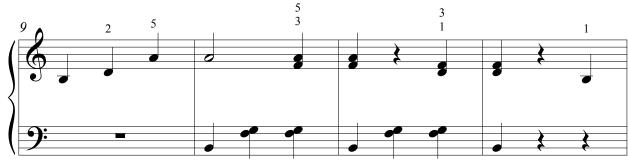
6. The Blue Danube

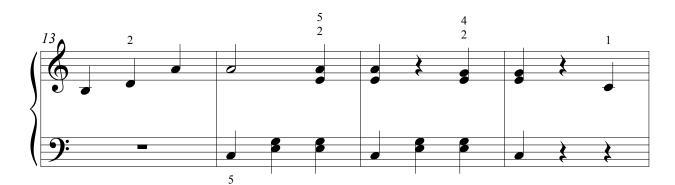


NOTE A sharp sign (#) raises a given note up by one half-step.

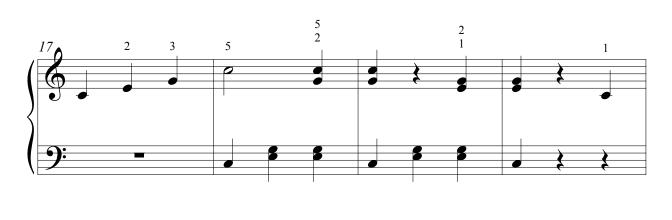
by Johann Strauss II

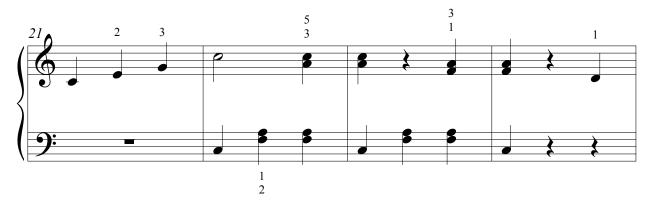


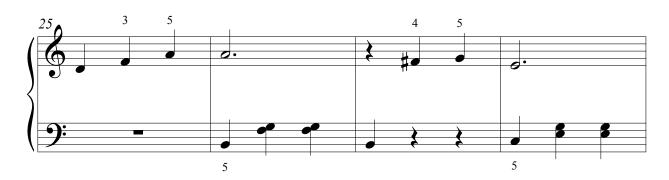




6. The Blue Danube





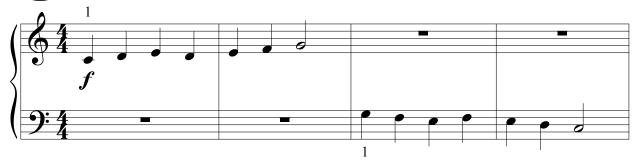




7. Piano and Forte



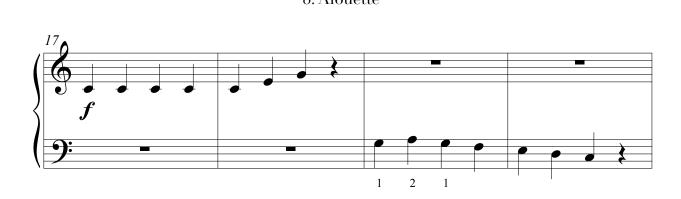
p stands for "piano" and indicates that a passage is to be performed softly. f stands for "forte" and indicates that a passage is to be performed loudly.





8. Alouette









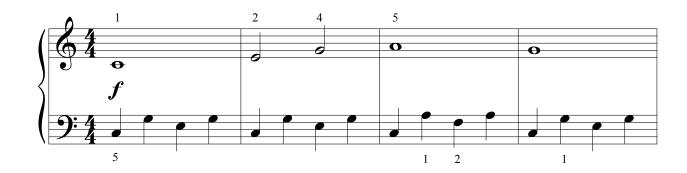


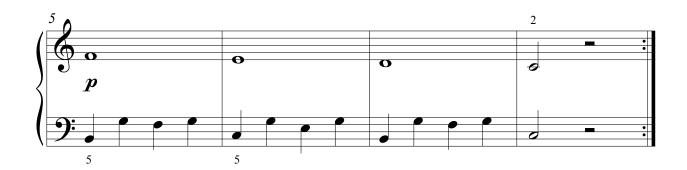
9. Repeat Sign

A repeat sign signifies that music should be repeated.

In this case, upon reaching the repeat sign, go back to the very beginning of the piece and play once again without stopping.







10. G Major



Almost all of the previous pieces in this collection were in C Major, which uses only white keys. In G



11. A Simple Melody

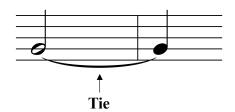


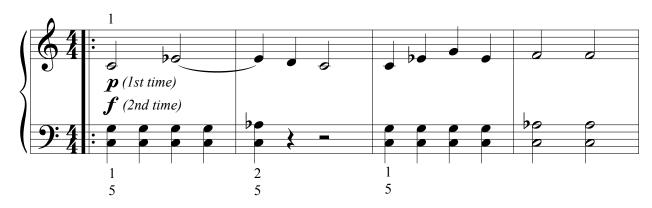
12. Ties



Ties connect two notes, often across a barline. The two tied notes sound only once. They should not be played twice.

For example, a half note tied to a quarter note will sound like a single note which lasts for three beats.







13. Lazy Day





From now on, every piece will include a characteristic word or phrase at the start. Most of these words or phrases give us some clue about the tempo (the speed).

Moderato means "moderately paced"

