

STUDIO MANUAL

for

PIANO

Book Two



An Integrated Approach
to the
Study of the Piano

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TWO-OCTAVE SCALES

The two-octave scale uses similar fingering patterns as the one-octave scale. Practice the following two-octave scales hands alone then hands together until mastered.

C major:

First system of C major two-octave scale. The treble clef staff shows an ascending scale with fingering: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1, 2 3 1 2 3 4 5, and 4 3. The bass clef staff shows a descending scale with fingering: 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1, 4 3 2 1 3 2 1, and 1.

Second system of C major two-octave scale. The treble clef staff shows an ascending scale with fingering: 1 1, 1, 3, 4 3. The bass clef staff shows a descending scale with fingering: 1 1 1, 1, 3, 4 3.

G major:

First system of G major two-octave scale. The treble clef staff shows an ascending scale with fingering: 1 1 1, 1 3, 4 3. The bass clef staff shows a descending scale with fingering: 5 3, 4 3, 1.

Second system of G major two-octave scale. The treble clef staff shows an ascending scale with fingering: 1 1 1, 1 5, 4 3. The bass clef staff shows a descending scale with fingering: 1 1 1, 1 3, 4 3.

EAR TRAINING: MINOR MELODIC INTERVALS

Minor intervals are a half step smaller than major intervals. The next group of melodic intervals to be identified by ear are the intervals m2, m3, m6, and m7. A recording is to be made by the instructor and the student is to determine if the two sounds are a minor second, third, sixth, or a seventh. Hints have been included to aid in the recognition. Write the number of the interval in the space.



m2nd

"Tiny"



m3rd

"Lullaby"



m6th

"Sad Doorbell"



m7th

"V7 chord"

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

Draw the following minor melodic intervals:



m2

m3

m6

m7

m2

RELATIVE AND PARALLEL KEYS

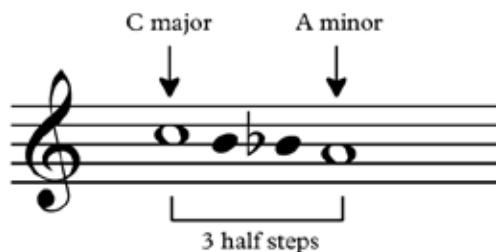
Keys that share the same key signature are called RELATIVE KEYS. For every major key, there is a relative minor key. For every minor key, there is a relative major key. C major and A minor are relative keys:



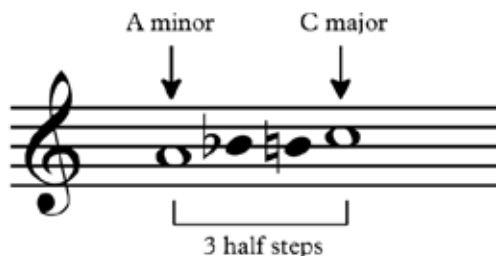
C major

A minor

To find the name of the relative minor key, go down three half steps (or a minor third) from the major key:



To find the name of the relative major key, go up three half steps (or a minor third) from the minor key:



Write the names and draw the key signatures of these relative minor keys:



G major ___ minor



F major ___ minor

THE CHORDS OF THE MAJOR SCALES

The chords (triads) of the major scales are used to harmonize melodies constructed from the notes of these scales. The chords include the primary (I, IV, V) and the secondary (ii, iii, vi, and vii).

The following are the chords of the C major scale. The chord symbols are placed above the staff. The chord functions are placed below the staff:

The image shows a grand staff with two staves (treble and bass clefs) containing seven triads. Above the staff, the chord symbols are: C, Dm, Em, F, G, Am, B°. Below the staff, the chord functions are: I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii°. The triads are: C (C-E-G), Dm (D-F-A), Em (E-G-B), F (F-A-C), G (G-B-D), Am (A-C-E), and B° (B-D-F).

Draw the chords of the following major scales. Write the chord symbols above and the chord functions below:

The image shows a grand staff with two staves (treble and bass clefs) for the D major scale. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The scale notes are: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#. The staff is empty for drawing chords.

The image shows a grand staff with two staves (treble and bass clefs) for the E major scale. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The scale notes are: E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#. The staff is empty for drawing chords.