

Alfred's Basic Piano Library

Piano

Musical Concepts Book Level 4

Theory Worksheets and Solos

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This MUSICAL CONCEPTS BOOK reviews and reinforces the most important musical and theoretical concepts introduced in LESSON BOOK 4 of Alfred's Basic Piano Library. Each of the 11 units included consists of a two-page theoretical explanation and worksheet on a specific concept, plus a two-page solo that demonstrates the concept in an attractive musical setting. As all material is new and different from LESSON BOOK 4 and THEORY BOOK 4, the book serves as a valuable and important follow-up in aiding the student to better understand the most important musical concepts being presented.

Instructions for Use

1. MUSICAL CONCEPTS BOOK 4 may be used *after* the student completes LESSON BOOK 4. Used in this way, the book serves as an excellent review of the most important new concepts, while giving the student some additional time before continuing with LESSON BOOK 5.
2. MUSICAL CONCEPTS BOOK 4 may also be used *simultaneously* with LESSON BOOK 4 and THEORY BOOK 4, serving as excellent reinforcement of the most important new concepts at the same time they are being introduced. When used in this manner, assignments are ideally made according to the instructions on the upper right corner of the first page of each unit.
3. Finally, this MUSICAL CONCEPTS BOOK may be used with *any* piano method at a time selected by the teacher. Whichever way this series is used, the student is given an additional opportunity to learn the important and sometimes complex concepts being taught.

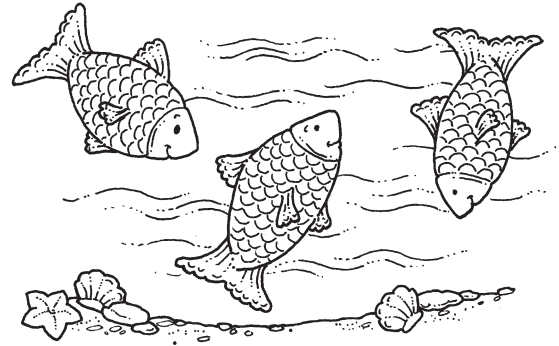
Martha Mier • June C. Montgomery

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Triads in All Positions

1. On each keyboard, write letter names to build the indicated triad. Circle the root.
2. On each staff, write the notes of the indicated triad. Darken the root.



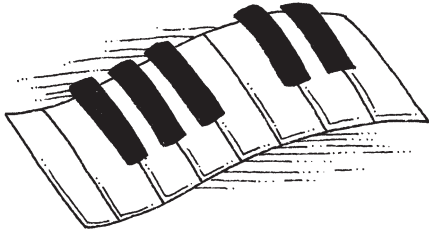
	ROOT POSITION	1st INVERSION	2nd INVERSION
C M A J O R	<p><i>Example</i></p>		
G M A J O R			
D M A J O R			

The Key of E Minor (Relative of G Major)

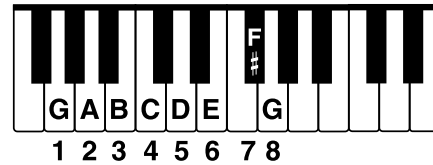
Each major key has a RELATIVE MINOR key. It is called “relative” because it has the same key signature as the major key.

HOW TO FIND THE RELATIVE MINOR SCALE

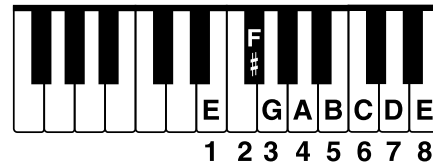
The relative minor scale begins on the 6th tone of the major scale.



G MAJOR SCALE



E MINOR SCALE

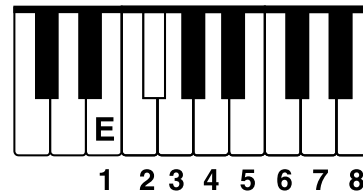


THE THREE KINDS OF MINOR SCALES

1. NATURAL MINOR SCALE

This scale uses the tones of the relative major scale.

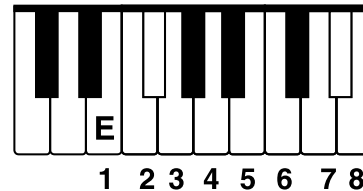
On the keyboard, write the letters of the E NATURAL MINOR SCALE.



2. HARMONIC MINOR SCALE

The 7th tone (D) is raised one half step, ascending and descending.

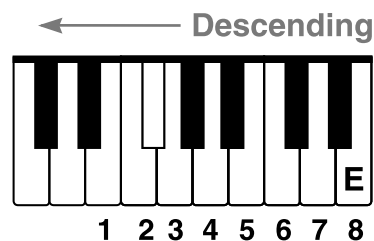
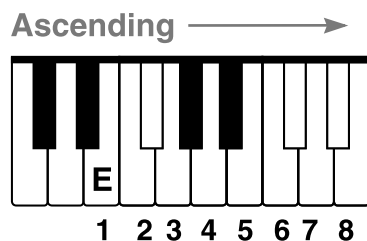
On the keyboard, write the letters of the E HARMONIC MINOR SCALE.



3. MELODIC MINOR SCALE

In the ascending scale, the 6th (C) and 7th (D) tones are raised one half step. The descending scale is the same as the NATURAL MINOR.

On the keyboards, write the letters of the E MELODIC MINOR SCALE, ascending and descending.

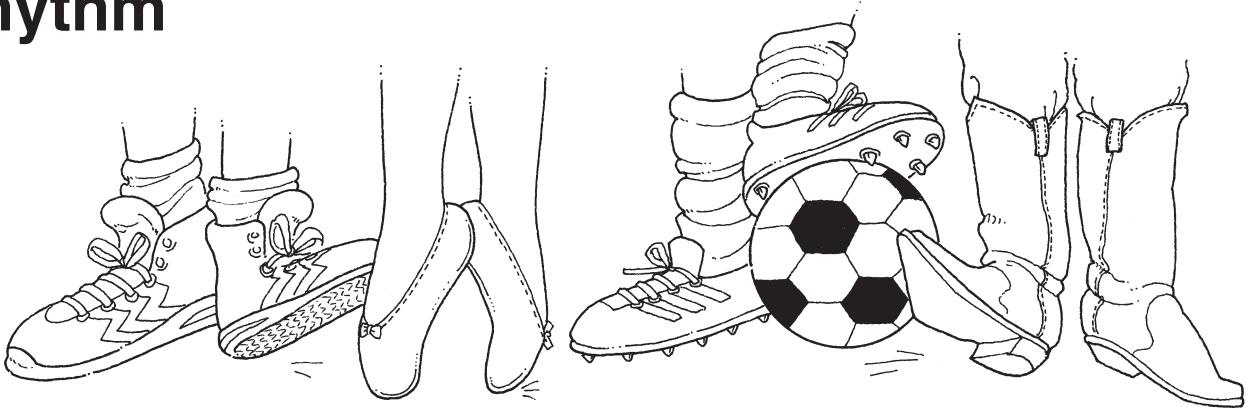


Using the fingering below, play the E natural, harmonic and melodic minor scales hands separately, then together, ascending and descending.

	Ascending	Descending
RH	1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5	5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1
LH	5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1	1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Review Worksheet

Rhythm



In each example below, cross out the box that contains a different number of counts from the others in the line. Assume that a quarter note gets one count.

1. ♪ ♪♪ ♪♪♪♪ 9

2. ♪. ♪ ♪♪ ♪ ♪

3. ♪♪♪ ♪♪♪
3 ♪. ♪♪

4. ♪♪♪
3 — ♪. ♪ ♪♪ ♪