

2ND EDITION





THEORY BOOK

LEVEL

3A

PIANO

Adventures[®] by Nancy and Randall Faber
THE BASIC PIANO METHOD

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Thanks and acknowledgment to Victoria McArthur
for her collaboration on the First Edition of this book.

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Compose Your Own Sonatina*



- Let your ear guide you and compose a R.H. melody over the Alberti bass. A suggested rhythm is shown.
 - When you are done, play your sonatina!

A Section _____ (your name)

Moderato

mf

(*p*)

I V7 I V7

5 1 3 1 5 1 2

5 1 2 1

Fine

I IV I V7 I

B Section

9 *D.C. al Fine*

f

4 2

- Circle the correct musical form of this piece:

A B

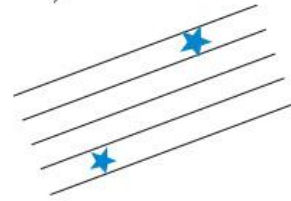
A B A

A B A B

*A *sonatina* is an instrumental piece that became especially popular for the piano in the late 1700s. Many sonatinas use the Alberti bass and usually have more than one movement.

Identify and Write Sevenths (7ths)

identify 7ths



1. Identify each interval as a 3rd, 5th, or 7th.
Hint: Count each line and space, including the *first* and *last* note.

a. Ex. <u>5th</u>	b.	c.	d.
e.	f.	g.	h.
i.	j.	k.	l.

write 7ths

2. Write a 7th up or down from each note. Then name both notes.

a. note names: _____ up a 7th	b. _____ down a 7th	c. _____ up a 7th
d. _____ down a 7th	e. _____ up a 7th	f. _____ up a 7th



The melodies below use **triplets**.
First notice each key signature and time signature.
Then set a slow, steady beat and sightread.



Triplet Tunes

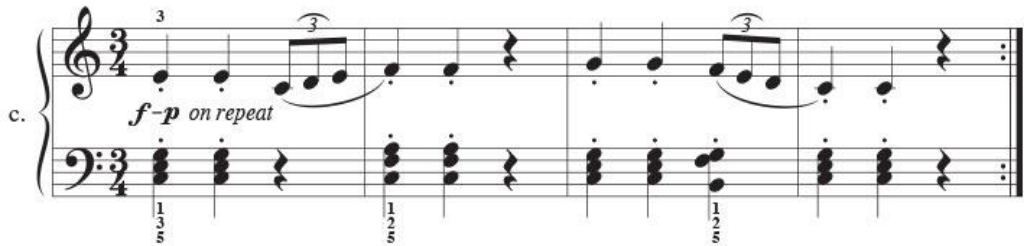
a. 

• Transpose to C major.



b. 

• Transpose to G major.

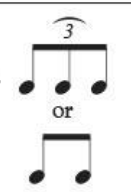

• Now sightread hands together. Then transpose to F major.

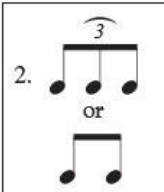

c. 

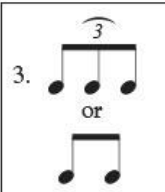



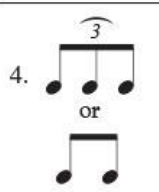

Your teacher will play a musical example.
Do you hear  (triplets) or  (two eighths)?
Circle the rhythm you hear.

Listen Well!

1.  or 

2.  or 

3.  or 

4.  or 

For Teacher Use Only (The examples may be played in any order and repeated, if needed.)



Harmonize in D Major: I, IV, V7 Chords

5. Copy each chord and its Roman numeral.

I
IV
V7

↑ (you write)
↑
↑

6. • First play the R.H. melody.
 • Then harmonize it with I, IV, or V7 chords.
 Play with blocked chords.



Street Dance

Moderato

5

9

“Canoe Ride” Improvisation

7. Listen to the teacher accompaniment. When ready, improvise a melody using notes from the D major scale **in any order**. Remember the F# and C#!
- Play D major blocked and broken chords.
 - Play repeated notes, especially on the *tonic* (D) and *dominant* (A).
 - Make up short musical patterns. Repeat them *forte* and then *piano*.



Teacher Duet: (Student improvises higher using the D major scale.)

R.H.

L.H.

mf-pp *mp*



The One-Octave Arpeggio



An *arpeggio* uses **chord tones** played up or down the keyboard.
Remember, for a one-octave arpeggio, the hand is extended over the keys.

Ex. C major chord tones (C - E - G - C)
Notice four tones are shaded.



Ex. C major one-octave arpeggio

fingering: 1 2 3 5 3 2 1



1. • Fill in the D minor chord tones below.
(There are 4.)



- Write the D minor arpeggio and fingering below.

fingering: 1 _ _ _ _ _



2. • Fill in the E minor chord tones below.



- Write the E minor arpeggio and fingering below.

fingering: 1 _ _ _ _ _



3. • Fill in the G major chord tones below.
Notice the clef!



- Write the G major arpeggio and fingering below.

fingering: 5 _ _ _ _ _



4. • Fill in the A minor chord tones below.



- Write the A minor arpeggio and fingering below.

fingering: 5 _ _ _ _ _



- Your teacher may ask you to play each arpeggio you have written.