



Level 3

Sunrise Music Piano Curriculum



Music tools to equip you to
Play, Create, & Embellish songs

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Reading Music Level 3 - Resources

Remember: Music Keys are scale notes & chords that make songs.

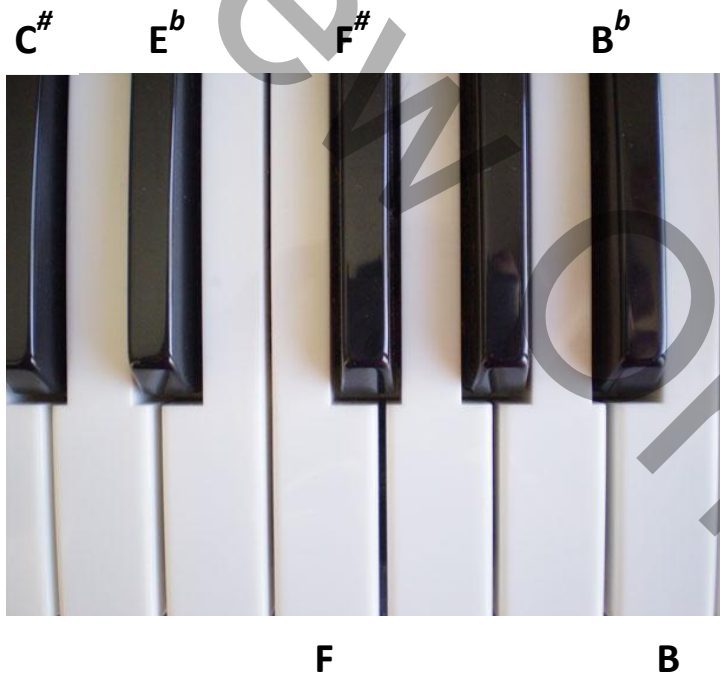
New Keys D & B^b have 2 black notes. **Keys of G & F** have 1 black note.

Song Hand Position: F's & B^b's Song Key: F Major & B^b Major
Transposing – is to put a song into a different key. Why?
*Singers need a higher/lower key for their voice range.
*Sometimes a song just sounds better in another Key.

Music Keys with 2 Black Notes:

Key of D - black notes **F[#] C[#]**

Key of B^b - black notes **B^b E^b**



To Remember: Sharps go up to the very next key
Flats go down to the very next key

To Remember: **Key of D** has 2 black notes F[#], C[#] & begins on D
Key of B^b has 2 black notes B^b, E^b & begins on B^b

Reading Music Lesson 1

Remember: **Rhythm** is the combination of long and/or short notes.
The **Time Signature**, located by the clefs, is the music's rhythm rules.

Rhythm: the quarter note is usually the basic beat.



4 quarter notes = 4 beats



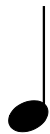
whole note = 4 beats



half note = 2 beats



dotted half note = 3 beats



quarter note = 1 beat



$\frac{1}{2}$ beat
eighth notes = 1 beat (2 eighth notes)



$\frac{1}{4}$ beat
sixteenth notes = 1 beat (4 sixteenth notes)

Dots after notes add extra time to the note. A dot adds half the value of the associated note



2 + 1 = 3

Jupiter *from* The Planets

Gustav Holst 1874 - 1934

Arr. Suzanne Solum

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble staff is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A large, light gray 'Preview Only' watermark is oriented diagonally from the top left to the bottom right, covering the central portion of the page.

Reading Music Lesson 3

Remember: Notes Stems: **up**– below middle line, **down**– middle line & up

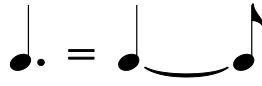
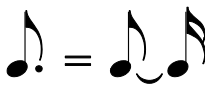
Adding extra time to notes: 2 ways of making a note longer is to “tie” it to another note or add a “dot” after the note – basically, 2 ways of doing the same thing.
These are called **tied notes or dotted notes**.

Rhythm - **Ties:** Held Notes

2 Notes held as one note “tied together”. Held for count of both.

2 beats		3 beats		1 ½ beats	
---------	--	---------	--	-----------	--

Rhythm - **Dots:** Note Holds Like Ties

1 ½ beats		
3/4 beat		

Dots add ½ value of the note to the beat count.

Example: Quarter Note = 1 beat
Dotted Quarter Note = 1 ½ beat

Remember: **Tied Notes** are 2 notes played as one note. They must be the same note to be tied. Held for the combined length of both notes.

Remember: **Dots** tell you to add ½ the value of the note to the beat count.

Brandenburg Concerto 3

J.S. Bach 1685 - 1750

Arr. Suzanne Solum

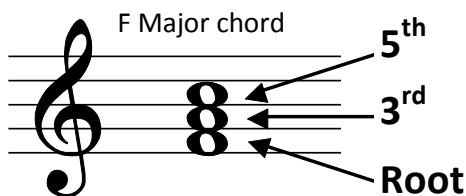
The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes) and rests. A large, semi-transparent 'Preview Only' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the entire page.

Reading Music Lesson 5

Harmony in Music – chords that support “accompany” a melody

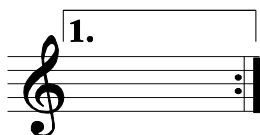
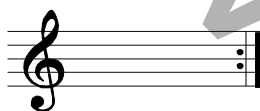
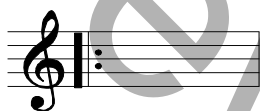
Remember: Chords provide “movement & change” through songs.

Chords:

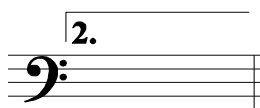


Triad Chord - 3 notes
(keys) **played together**
Five fingers in row:
Bottom, Middle, Top

Repeat Markings:

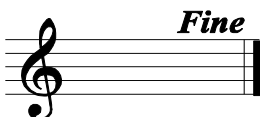


D.C. al Fine



D.C.

D.S. al Coda



 Coda

Music Repeats – song navigation

Watch for Music Navigation Signs!

Repeat Signs – forward & backward

First Ending – played 1st time with repeat

Repeat from beginning & play to Fine

Second Ending – played 2nd time, after repeat

Segno (say-nyo) Sign - a section to be repeated

Da Capo – repeat back to beginning

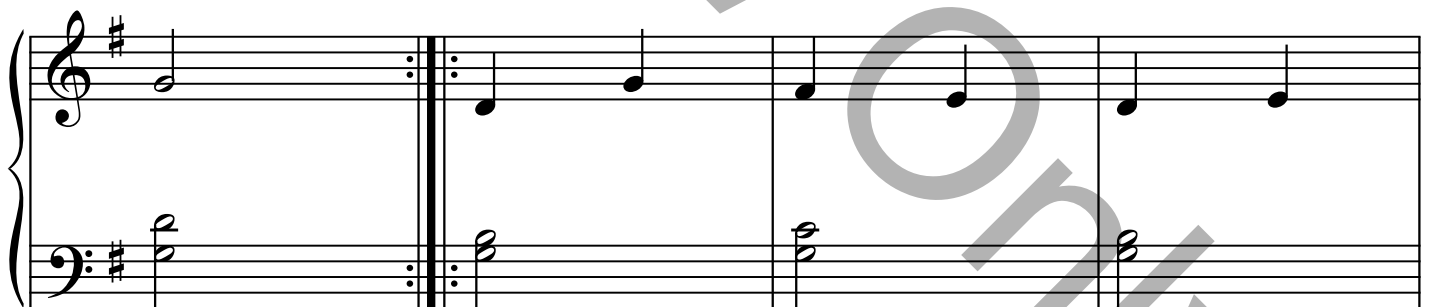
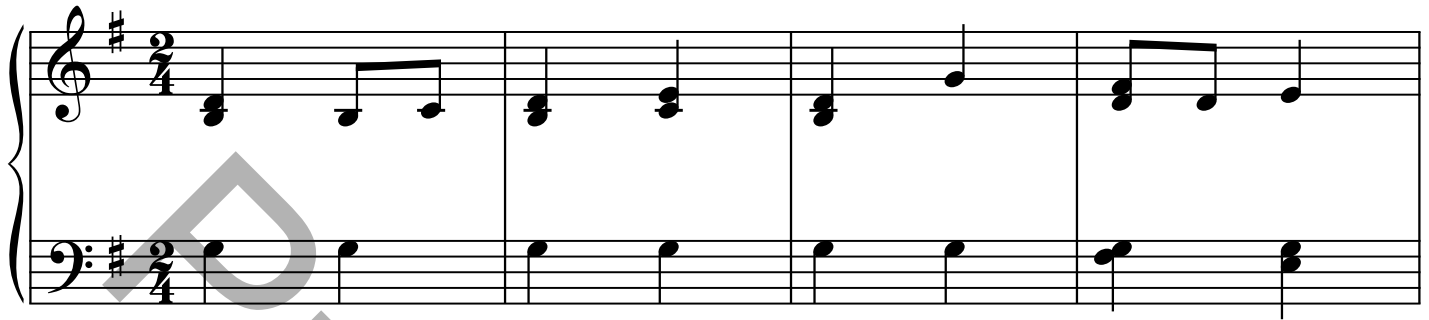
Dal Segno – go to segno -> to coda sign -> to coda

End music

Ending section of music – “the tail”

French Noël

Traditional French Carols
Arr. Suzanne Solum



Rockin' Blues

Suzanne Solum

Swing! ♩ = ♪³♪

C F C C

F F C C

G F C C

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It features a swing feel, indicated by the tempo marking 'Swing! ♩ = ♪³♪'. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The score is divided into three systems, each with four measures. The first system has chords C, F, C, and C. The second system has chords F, F, C, and C. The third system has chords G, F, C, and C. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring many triplets and eighth notes. The bass line is in the left hand, often playing chords or single notes. A large 'Preview Only' watermark is diagonally across the page.

Beethoven's Für Elise

Ludwig van Beethoven 1770 - 1827

The image displays a musical score for Beethoven's 'Für Elise' in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass clef. The score is divided into three systems. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note F#, followed by a half note G, and a quarter note A. The bass clef part starts with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G, and a quarter note F#. The second system continues the melody in the treble clef, starting with a quarter note B, followed by a half note C, and a quarter note D. The bass clef part starts with a quarter note G, followed by a half note F#, and a quarter note E. The third system includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The first ending starts with a quarter note F#, followed by a half note G, and a quarter note A. The second ending starts with a quarter note B, followed by a half note C, and a quarter note D. The bass clef part continues with a quarter note G, followed by a half note F#, and a quarter note E. The score is marked with a large, diagonal watermark reading 'Preview Only'.



Song Building Blocks



Music Tools to create or arrange
songs you want to play.



3 Ways to Build Improv Skills

- Know Chord Progressions 
- Know Scales for creating Melody
- Listen, listen, listen to music

Finding Your Musical Voice with Improv: 1st pick a key, 2nd use its scale notes for melody, 3rd use the key's primary chords for chord progression, 4th play & listen. Experiment & keep what you like.

Improv Example to try in **key of C Major:** 

LH: chords C, am, F, G, C - *keep chords moving

RH: Pentatonic Scale: 5 note scale

Use notes: C D E G A

Other Chord Choices for Key of C Major :

I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°	I	Chord
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Scale Degree
<i>C</i>	<i>dm</i>	<i>em</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>b^{dim}</i>	<i>C</i>	

Vary tensions with chord qualities: 7th, sus, dim, etc.



Accompaniment

Skills to unlock any song you want
to play, create, or embellish.

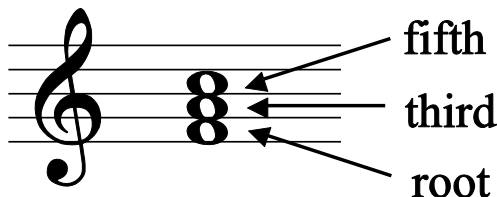


Accompaniment Skills Lesson 1

Accompaniment – chords that support “harmonizing” a melody

Remember: Create harmony by exploring different chord combinations

Chords:



**Triad Chord - 3 notes
played together**
Five fingers in row:
Bottom, Middle, Top

Play **Major** chords: *Remember the Chord Shapes*

C F G G^b
D E A D^b E^b A^b
B B^b

🎵 Pick any 4 chords at a time and play them with a beat.
Listen, listen, listen: Does it sound right? Experiment!

🎵 Play **minor** chords: (lower 3rd half step)

🎵 Play **suspended** chords: (raise 3rd half step)

Suspended chords replace the 3rd with the Perfect 4th -> 5 half steps, to create movement.

Remember: **Keynote or Tonic** - Example: Both are C for the Key of C.

Music Keys are Chords & Scale Notes that make songs.

Tonic or Keynote is the 1st note of a scale or music key & the last note.
The keynote is also called the tonic-note or key-center, "HOME".

Pat-A-Pan

Bernard de La Monnoye
1720 French Carol

LH: drum like

The image displays a musical score for the left hand of the piece 'Pat-A-Pan'. The score is written on six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo and style are indicated as 'LH: drum like'. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Above each staff, the corresponding chords are written: Em, Em, Em, B for the first staff; Em, Em, Am/E for the second; B, Em, Am/E, Em, Am/E, Em for the third; Em, Em, Em, B for the fourth; Em, Em, Am/E for the fifth; and B, Em, Am/E, Em, Am/E, Em for the sixth. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Preview Only' is overlaid across the center of the page.

Em Em Em B

Em Em Am/E

B Em Am/E Em Am/E Em

Em Em Em B

Em Em Am/E

B Em Am/E Em Am/E Em

Accompaniment Skills Lesson 3

Accompaniment – Harmonizing a melody – harmonization tools

Remember: Harmonic Progressions - Chords moving through melodies

Harmonic Chord Progressions – I IV I V (V⁷) I

1. Major keys:

C Major

Chord progression: I IV I V V⁷ I

2. minor keys:

A minor

Chord progression: i iv i V V⁷ i

Primary Chord Progressions - in Basic Accompaniment:

Major Keys: I IV I V⁷ I IV V⁷ I

harmonic minor Keys: i iv i V⁷ i iv V⁷ i

Secondary Chord Progressions:

Major Keys: I iii vi IV ii V⁷ I

minor Keys: i iv vii[°] i V⁷ iv i

Remember: "Practice 'til you know where to go on your keyboard!"

Accompaniment Skills Lesson 4

Pulse is the beat in music that makes us tap our feet.

Pulse - the equal division of time (beats), like the pulse in our wrist

Pulse - organizes beats into groups of stressed & unstressed patterns

Rhythm 1: Pulse of the Song

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

Stressed Beats:

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Measures in 6/8 Time: Feel in **2** groups of 3 beats each

<

4/4 Time: stressed on 1 2 3 4

3/4 Time: stressed on 1 2 3

2/4 Time: stressed on 1 2

Accompaniment Skills Lesson 6

Sustain Pedal: Sustains Notes Played - use quick foot action

"Captures" sound: allows notes to vibrate longer, blending sounds - LISTEN!

Opposite Action: hands/keys go down - foot up/down quickly, clearing pedal

Chord Variations: use them for different sound "colors"

Chord Colors: creates interesting music

Spread out chord notes between hands when playing:

C+2 G+2 Csus Gsus C6 G6 C9 G9 C7 G7

+ 2 of chord 1,4,5 of chord + 6 of chord M7 chord + 9 chord + m7th

Cdim Fdim C+ F+ C11 F11 C13 F13 G/B C/G

b3, b5 of chord #5 of chord RH chord - lower W step b1, #5 chord slash chords

Slash Chords: bass is not root of chord

G/B: RH G chord + B in LH

Stars & Stripes Forever

John Philip Sousa 1854-1932
"The March King"

LH: stride bass

C C C C

Hur - rah for the flag of the free, _____ May it

C C G⁷ G⁷ G⁷ G⁷

wave as our stand - ard for - ev - er, The gem of the land and the

G⁷ G⁷ C F G⁷ G⁷

sea, _____ The _____ Ban - ner of the Right. _____ Let

C C C C C

des - pots re - mem - ber the day _____ When our fa - thers with

E⁷ D_m A_m F_m A^b C

might - y en - deav - or, Pro - claim'd as they march'd to the fray, _____

C C C G⁷ C

_____ that by their might, and by their right, it waves for - ev - er!