



Level 2

Sunrise Music Piano Curriculum



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

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Reading Music Lesson 1

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

Keys “unlock” each song, telling you which notes to use.

Notes:

Song Hand Position: D's & A's Song Key: D minor
Phrasing – the shaping of a melodic line, musical thought
 Song Sound Colors: **Major or minor?** _____
legato – play smoothly
staccato – play short & detached
fermata – hold a little longer

Music Keys: scales & chords

Key of F Major notes & chords:

	F	G	A	B ^b	C	D	E	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Scale Degree
	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii ^o	Chord

Relative Key of D minor scale notes:

	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5 - scale fingering
	D	E	F	G	A	B ^b	C	D

1. Draw the scale notes for each scale on the staff: Major & minor
2. Play the 2 scales on the piano and listen for the different sound.

To Remember: **Key of F** has only 1 black note B^b & begins on F
Key of Dm has only 1 black note B^b & begins on D

Mozart's Symphony

Wolfgang Mozart 1756 - 1791

Arr. Suzanne Solum

Lift hand at ends of phrase marks

Allegro

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score begins with a 4-measure rest in both staves. The first system ends with a phrase mark. The second system also ends with a phrase mark. The third system ends with a double bar line. The score is watermarked with 'Preview Only'.

Skye Boat Song

Annie MacLeod 1884

Arr. Suzanne Solum

The musical score for "Skye Boat Song" is presented in four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first system contains four measures. The second system contains four measures, with a half note in the treble clef of the third measure tied to the next measure. The third system contains four measures. The fourth system contains four measures, with a half note in the treble clef of the third measure tied to the next measure, and the word "Fine" written above the final measure. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Preview Only" is overlaid across the center of the page.

Reading Music Lesson 3

Remember:  **Triplet** = 1 beat say: “*tri-po-let*”

Notes: **Tremolo** – rapid rocking of notes a specific interval apart.

Song Hand Position: C's Song Key: C Major & the “blue” flats

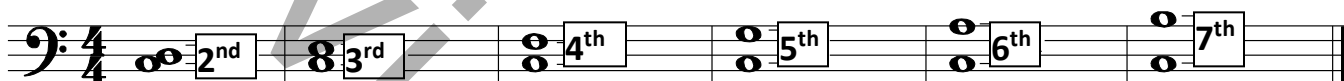
Blues Songs: “swing” rhythm – even though not written

Swing: uneven beat, with one note closer to next beat

Interval: is the distance between notes

Harmonic Interval: played together

Melodic Interval: notes played successively



Octave: 8th



You can always see 3 lines between the Octave notes

3rd, 5th, 7th

Match

- Line to line
- Space to space

2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th

Don't match

- Line to space
- Space to line

Thumb Rock: **Say Interval's Name As You Play It*

RH Thumb on C – 5 fingers in a row

Play all the intervals going up & back down

Start with the top note & rock to the thumb on C

Do: **Thumb Rock** using a relaxed rocking wrist rotation motion.

Those Blues

Suzanne Solum

Swing! ♩ = ♩³♩

The piano score for "Those Blues" is written in 4/4 time with a swing feel. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is organized into three systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The first system has four measures with chords C, F, C, and C. The second system has four measures with chords F, F, C, and C. The third system has four measures with chords G, F, C, and C. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the fourth measure of the third system.

Reading Music Lesson 4

Remember: Intervals 3, 5, 7 match. Intervals 2, 4, 6, 8 don't match.
Learning to recognize intervals in songs helps you to read music quickly.

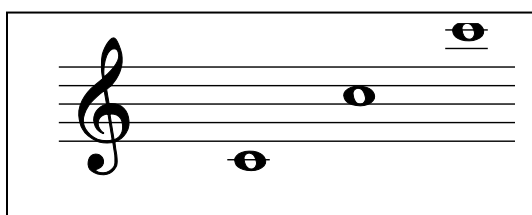
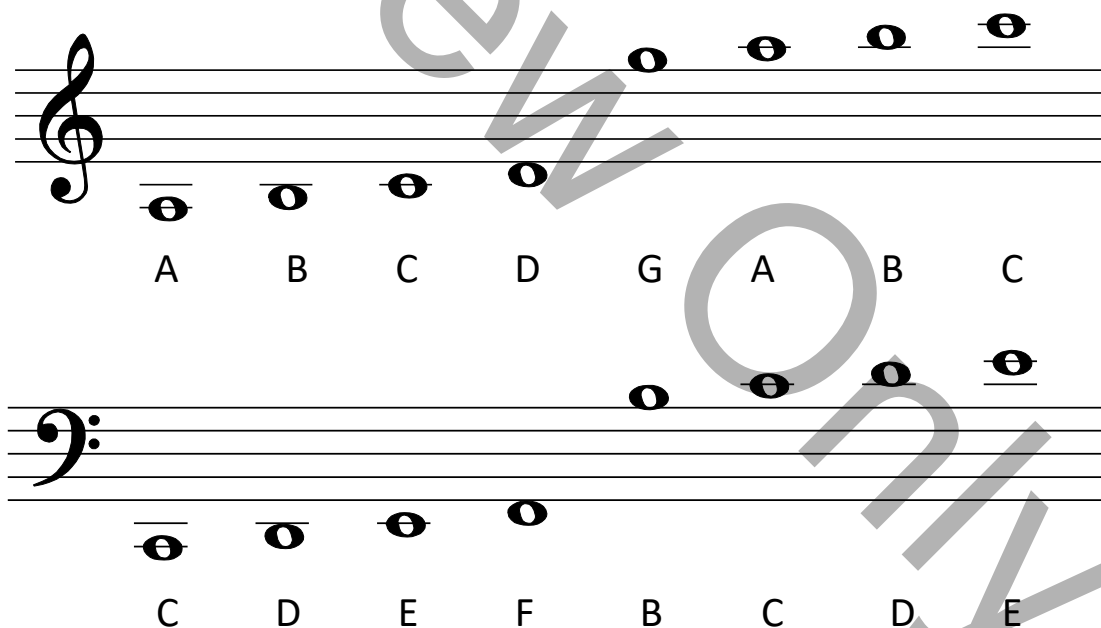
Notes:

Song Hand Position: A's Song Key: Am (Relative of C Major)

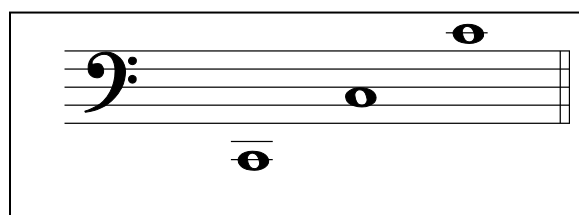
Ledger Lines: are a continuation of the staff above or below the regular staff, using short lines for the notes.

Grand Staff: has eleven lines, the middle line has been shortened to make reading easier. It is the middle C line.

Ledger Lines: short staff lines for more notes written above, between, or below Grand Staff



Treble Clef – C Guide Notes



Bass Clef – C Guide Notes

Purcell's Trumpet Tune

Henry Purcell 1659 - 1695

Arr. Suzanne Solum

animato - spirited

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. Each system has a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo/style is indicated as *animato - spirited*. The score includes fingerings: 3, 4, 5 in the right hand and 3, 5, 3 in the left hand. A large, diagonal 'Preview' watermark is overlaid across the center of the page.

Reading Music Lesson 7

Remember: Time Signature → staff sign, numbers at beginning of music,

Notes: tell the meter, pattern of measured beats, for the song.

Dynamics:

Crescendo – gradually louder **Decrescendo, diminuendo** – gradually softer

mp moderately soft *mf* moderately loud

pp very soft *ff* very loud

Articulation: accents > ^ emphasize notes

Tempo Marks: **ritardando** slow down **a tempo** return to original tempo

Rhythm : organized combination of short and/or long sounds.

Note Rests

silent beats &
same length as
played note is



whole note rest = whole note



half note rest = half note



Tied Notes

2 or more
identical notes
connected with
a curve, played
& held for sum
of note beats



quarter note rest = quarter note



eighth note rest = eighth note



Slurred Notes

2 or more
different notes
connected with a
curve, played
legato



sixteenth note rest = sixteenth note



Time Signature can also be placed throughout song if meter changes.

Brandenburg Concerto 3

J.S. Bach 1685 - 1750

Arr. Suzanne Solum

Preview Only



Song Building Blocks



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



Major Key - Chord Progressions

- Chords change & move through a song – accompany a melody
- Like a story that has suspense & resolution, chords create tension & release for melodies – making music interesting
- Building tension creates motion in music to go somewhere
- Understanding where music is going helps you read faster
- **I → IV → V → I** - common progression “flow” of chords
(ii) (iii) (vi) – substitute these chords for variety

I IV V Since Primary Chords have all notes of Major Scale,
many songs can use just these

Harmony - choosing song chords:

Which chord has the melody note in it?

If more than one chord fits, what sounds best?

I chord - start at “home” - Songs usually start at “home”

then go somewhere → **IV or V chords**,

at times returning home & going again, but **ending at home → I**

I IV I V I

Variations of this basic progression are used for many Songs



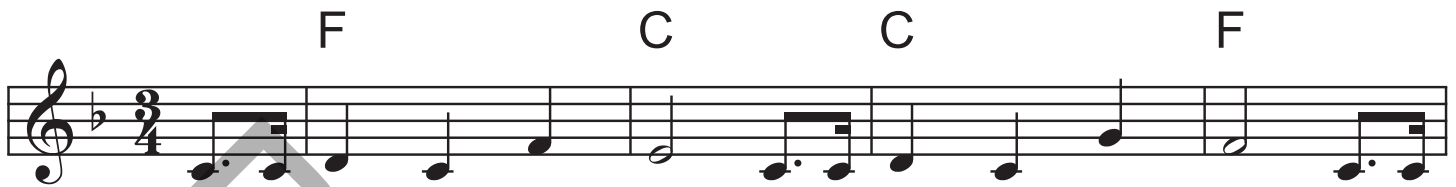
Piano Skills

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



Happy Birthday

Traditional



1. Hap - py Birth - day to you. Hap - py Birth - day to you. Hap - py



Birth - day dear (Name). — Hap - py Birth - day to you! Hap - py



Birth - day to you. Hap - py Birth - day to you. Hap - py



Birth - day dear (Name). Hap - py Birth - day to you!

Piano Skills Lesson 2

Accompaniment – “rearranged” chords are called **chord inversions**.

Remember: Inversions make playing smoother & change voicing in song.

Primary Chords:

Chords of songs- played inverted:
hand stays in one place on keys

I

IV

V

To Accompany Songs **using inverted chords:**

Place LH finger #5 on the Name of Key

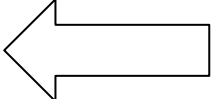
**Notice the common tones that remain the same when changing chords.*

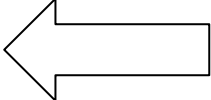
Key of C

I play C chord root position: #5 #3 #1
C **E** **G**

IV thumb up & #2  #5 #2 #1
C **F** **A**

I play chord in root position

V #5 & #3 down  #5 #3 #1
B **D** **G**

V⁷ #5 down  #5 #2 #1
B **F** **G**

I play C chord

Greensleeves

Traditional

The musical score for 'Greensleeves' is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is marked with fingerings: 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5. Chords Em, D, and C are indicated above the staff. The second staff continues the melody with fingerings 1, 2, 2, 1, 5 and chords B, Em, D, C, and B. The third staff has fingerings 5, 1, 3, 1, 5 and chords Em, G, D, C, and B. The fourth staff includes a repeat sign with two endings. The first ending has a fingerings of 5, 1, 3, 1, 5 and chords G, D, C, and B, leading to a second ending with fingerings 1 and 2 over a chord of Em. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final chord of E, marked with a fingerings of 2, 3, 2, 1, 5 and the instruction *rallentando*.

Em D C

B Em D C B

Em G D C B

G D C B 1. Em 2.

Em *rallentando* D C B E

Piano 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 groups of 3

<

4/4 Time: stressed on 1 2 3 4

3/4 Time: stressed on 1 2 3

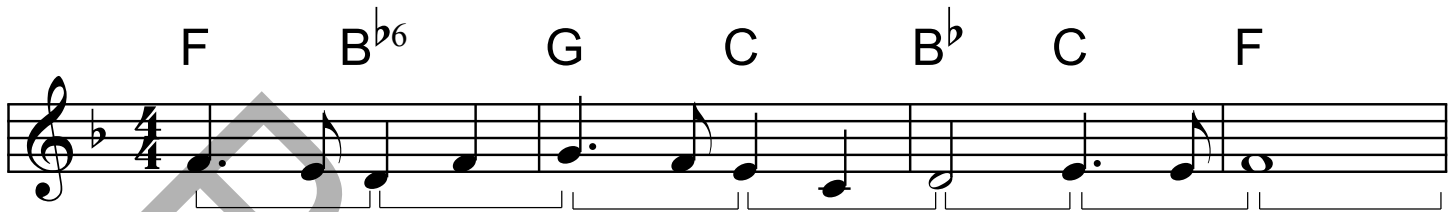
2/4 Time: stressed on 1 2

All Through the Night

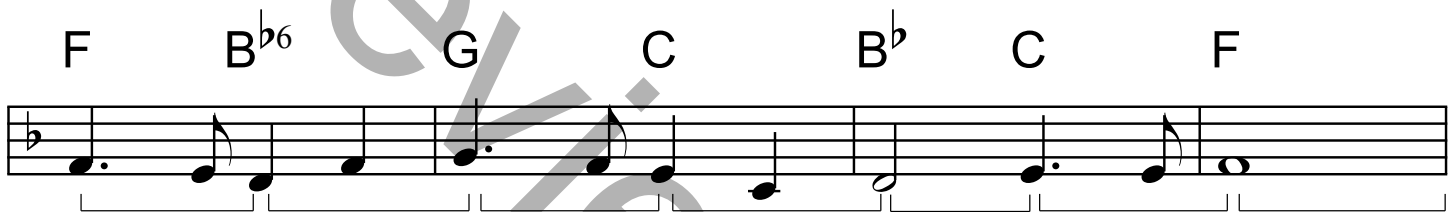
Pedaling Brackets:

Down, Hold, Clear

Old Welsh Song



Sleep, my child and peace at-tend thee, All through the night.



Guar - dian an - gels God will send thee, All through the night.



Soft the drow - sy hours are creep - ing, Hill and dale in slum - ber sleep - ing



Love a - lone His watch is keep - ing, All through the night!

Piano Skills Lesson 8

Left Hand Tools: Alberti Bass: B, T, M, T

Walking Bass up: B, M, T, "up" - C, E, G, A

Octaves: Pulsing Thumb + #2 on fifth of chord

Rhythm 3: Syncopated Beat

Beats: 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 & 3 4

Beats: 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 & 3 4

Syncopation: weak beats or "&" are accented

Shifting the normal metric accent of a note or chord to a weak beat, or weak part of a beat, produces **syncopated** "cutting up" rhythm in music.