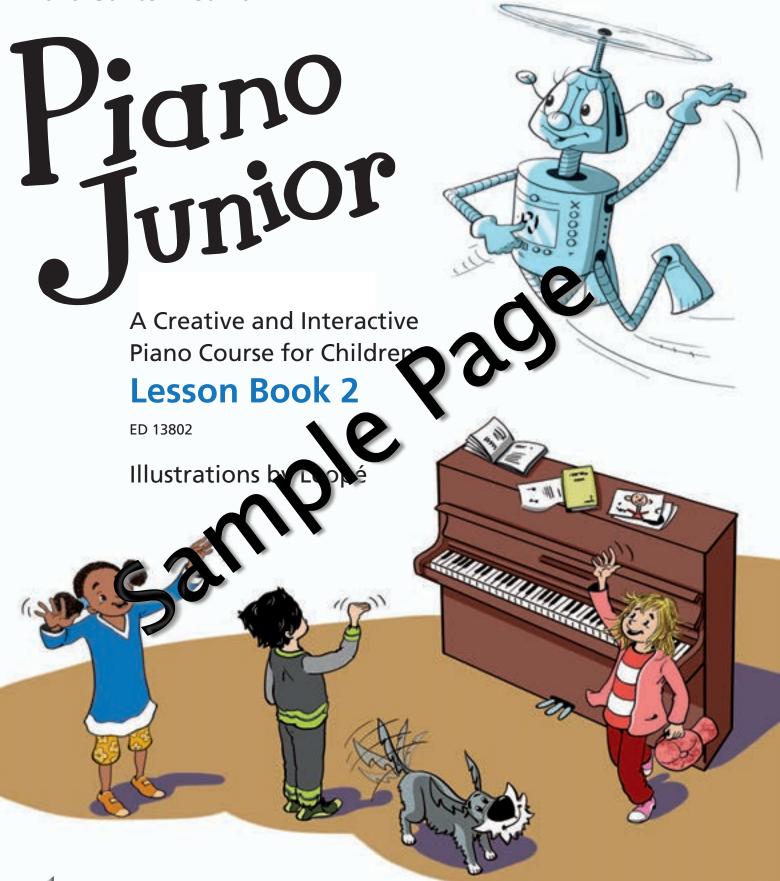
Hans-Günter Heumann



 $\label{eq:mainz} \begin{aligned} & \mathsf{Mainz} \cdot \mathsf{London} \cdot \mathsf{Berlin} \cdot \mathsf{Madrid} \cdot \mathsf{New} \ \mathsf{York} \cdot \mathsf{Paris} \cdot \mathsf{Prague} \cdot \mathsf{Tokyo} \cdot \mathsf{Toronto} \\ & \texttt{©} \ \mathsf{2016} \ \mathsf{SCHOTT} \ \mathsf{MUSIC} \ \mathsf{Ltd.} \ \mathsf{London.} \ \mathsf{Printed} \ \mathsf{in} \ \mathsf{Germany} \end{aligned}$

About the Author

Hans-Günter Heumann is a freelance composer and author, living in southern Germany.

Since studying piano, composition, and music pedagogy at the Musikhochschule Hannover, followed by further studies in the USA, he has dedicated himself to the editing of pedagogical piano material. He has a particular interest in presenting music in an accessible way to reach a broad audience.

Based on many years of experience teaching children, young people and adults, Hans-Günter has written a great number of internationally successful and award winning publications, and has composed and arranged piano music in a range of styles for beginners to advanced students.

Having developed successful, methodical concepts for learning how to play the piano for all age groups and abilities, Hans-Günter's work has been translated into many different languages and so priors of copies, an indication of the wide-spread appreciation of his work.

His publications *Klavierspielen – mein schönstes Hobby* and *Piano Kids* (both put sheet by Schott Music) have become two of the most significant piano methods in the German language.

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Introduction

Piano Junior is a creative and interactive piano course for children from the age of 6, which progresses in small, manageable steps. It is a fun and satisfying approach to playing and learning about music, encouraging quick and noticeable progress.

Piano Junior is home to PJ, a robot with great enthusiasm for the piano, who accompanies and motivates children throughout the piano course. On PJ's homepage **www.piano-junior.com** you will find audio tracks of all pieces played on an acoustic piano, further fun practise resources and other interactive elements.

This innovative course stimulates and encourages creativity through regular, integrated 'Corners', such as, Composing, Improvising, Action, Playing, Technique, Ear Training, Memory, Sight-Reading and Music Quizzes. In this way solid musical knowledge and technical ability is acquired. The experience of learning the piano is multifaceted: aural – with regular ear-training exercises; visual – with sight-reading; tactile – with clear explanations of technical aspects of playing and, above all, creative – with exercises in composing and improvising.

The choice of pieces includes attractive pieces from the classical period to the present day is well as interesting arrangements of folk tunes and children's songs, classical masterpieces jazza no position of es.

In addition to the **Lesson Book** (which includes Exercises) at each levely reference to: a **Theory Book**, in which valuable information from the method is worked through and consolided in a playful, imaginative way. There is also a **Duet Book** at each level, to provide motivation for play a the piano with others and a **Performance Book** with great repertoire, which is fun to play. The *Flash* or ds and deep can be used to provide further practice in note reading, with musical symbols/terms and with rhythm parters of collecting the cards from each volume you will acquire a wealth of reference material.

Music greatly enriches the life of a child a provide a musical basis for this in the most creative and motivating way.

Hans-Günter Heumann

Reference to:

Theory Book

Duet Book

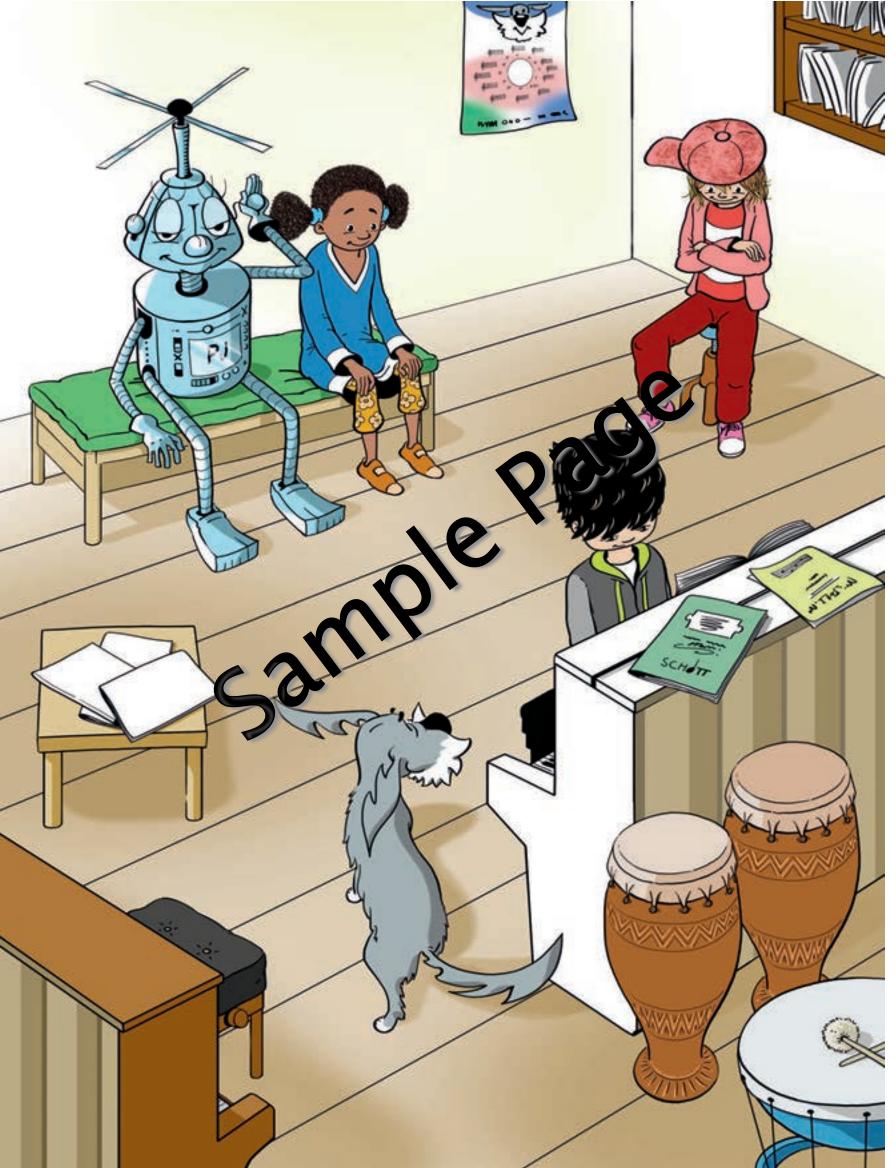
Performance
Book

Page

References to material at **www.piano-junior.com**:

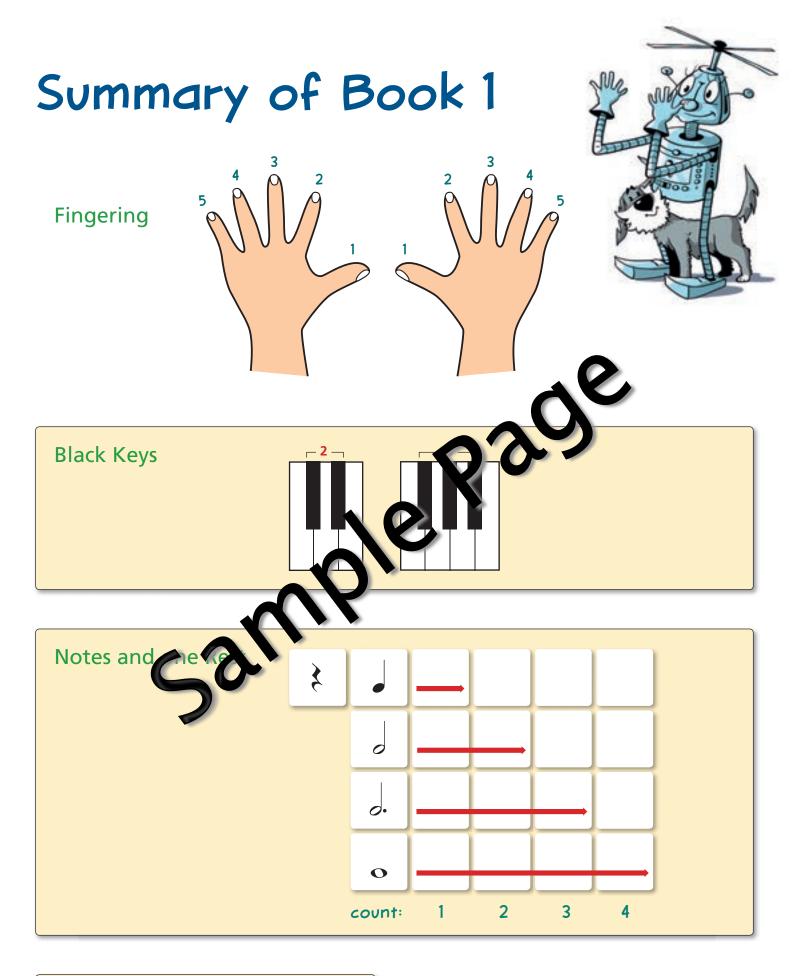
Audio Track 1 | Rhythm Check 1 |Workout 1 | Sight-Reading 1

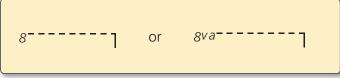


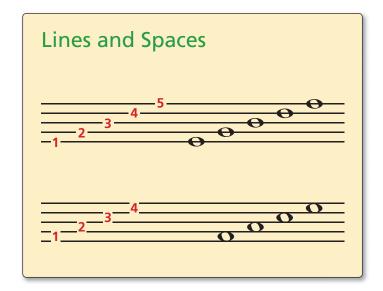


Contents

| Summary of Book 1 | . 6 | Banks of the Ohio | 40 |
|--|-----|--|----|
| Welcome Piece: Off We Go! | . 8 | With Lots of Emotion | 41 |
| UNIT 1: Intervals | 10 | dolce, crescendo, decrescendo | 41 |
| Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth | 10 | March of a Prince maestoso | 42 |
| Interval Exercise | 11 | Cheerleaders' Parade Quaver/Eighth Note Rest | 44 |
| Coming and Going Bracket 1 2 | 12 | UNIT 7: Independence of the Hands | 46 |
| The Juggler Ternary Form | 13 | Independence Exercise | 46 |
| The Merry-Go-Round | 14 | Articulation, staccato | 47 |
| The Class Clown | 15 | Articulation Exercise | 47 |
| Upbeat | 16 | Up Hill And Down Dale | 48 |
| When the Saints Go Marching In | 16 | ritardando, diminuendo 4 | 49 |
| Beautiful Day | 18 | Lion Rock | 50 |
| UNIT 2: Seven White Keys C-D-E-F-G-A-B | 20 | Canario | 51 |
| Play Seven Notes | 21 | UNIT 8. by SI | 52 |
| UNIT 3: Rests | | Little Turt. Walk adagio, Natural Sign \$ | 52 |
| Crotchet/Quarter Note Rest | | A arching Band is Coming | 53 |
| Minim/Half Note Rest | | bye Winter | 54 |
| Semibreve/Whole Note Rest | 22 | Surprise Symphony | |
| Are you Tired? Have a Break! | 22 | tenuto, pianissimo, fortissimo | 56 |
| The Singing Goose Girl | | William Tell | 58 |
| UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line | 24 | UNIT 9: Flat Sign b | 60 |
| Middle C 5-Finger Position | 25 | Rock around the Piano | 60 |
| Rain, Rain, Go Away | 26 | Inspector Key | 62 |
| Hurihuri | 27 | UNIT 10: Dotted Crotchet/Quarter Note | 64 |
| Oragna Fiagata Fa | 28 | Air | 65 |
| UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note | 30 | Andante grazioso grazioso | 66 |
| Minuet | 30 | Scherzo | 67 |
| World-Famous Melody | 31 | Trumpet Tune | 68 |
| allegretto, Pause/Fermata | 31 | | |
| The Railway poco a poco | 32 | Daily Finger Fitness 2 | 70 |
| Longing Waltz marcato | 34 | Important Words and Signs | 78 |
| Melody | 36 | Certificate of Merit | 80 |
| Variation | 37 | | |
| UNIT 6: G 5-Finger Position | 38 | Flash Cards 2 (inserts): | |
| G Position Exercise | 38 | Notes, Musical Symbols/Terms, Rhythm | |
| Presto presto | 39 | | |

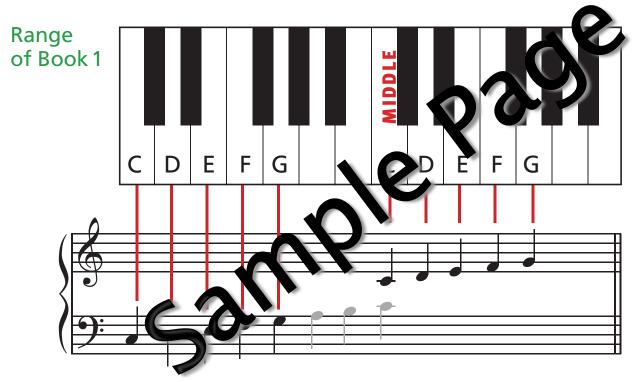








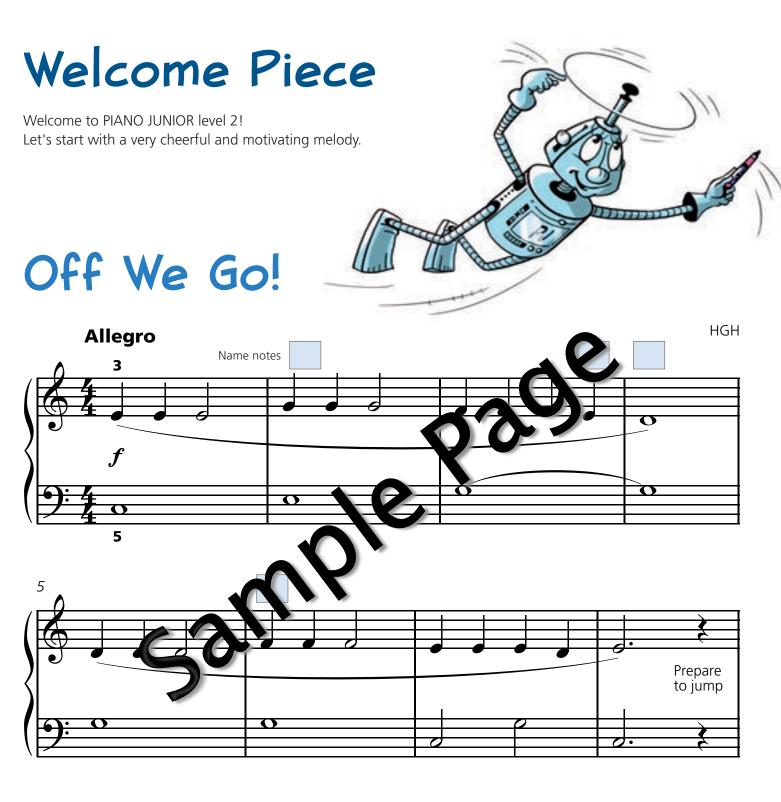


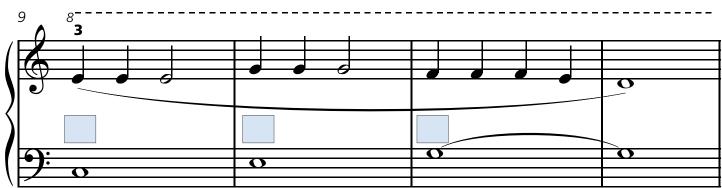




Dynamics (volume) and Tempo (speed)

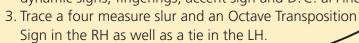
p mp mf f Andante Moderato Allegro

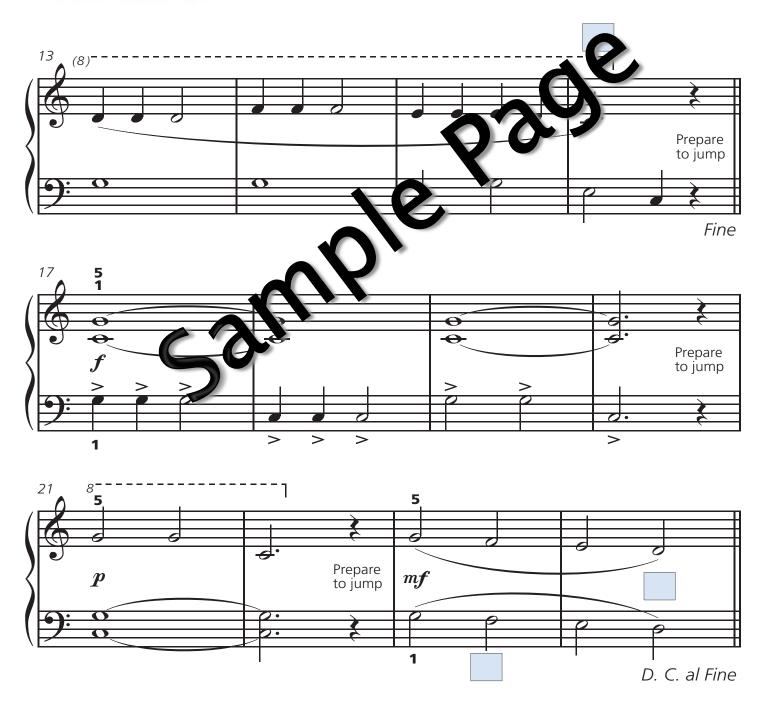










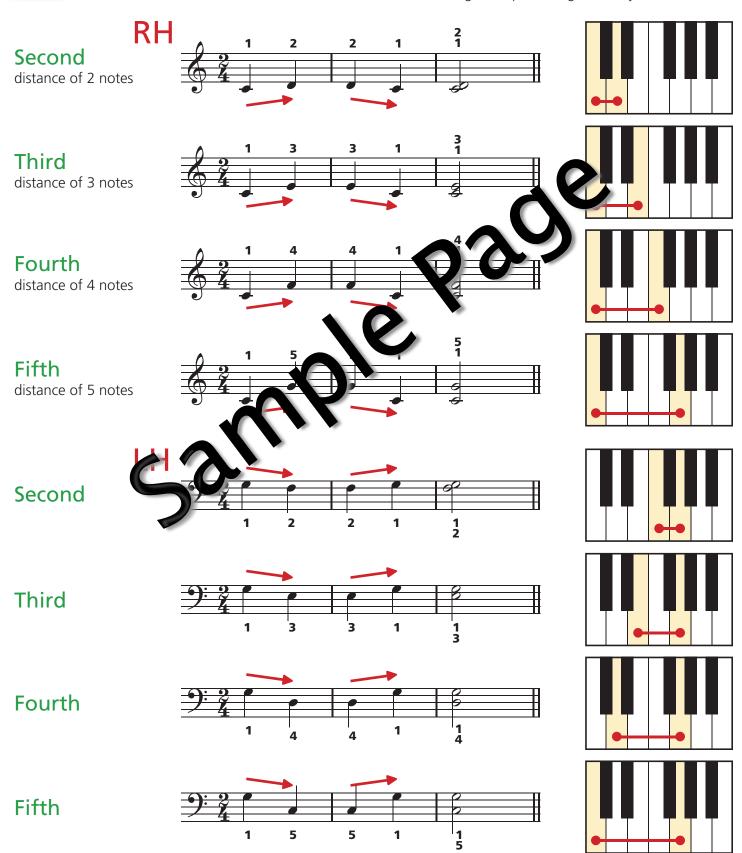


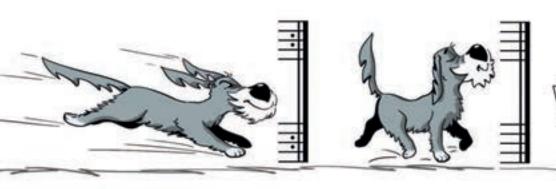
UNIT 1: Intervals



An **interval** is the distance between two notes. Intervals are heard as:

- a melodic interval. Two notes sound one after another as a melody, either upwards or downwards.
- an harmonic interval. Two notes sound together, producing harmony.





Coming and Going



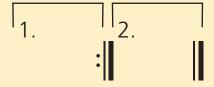




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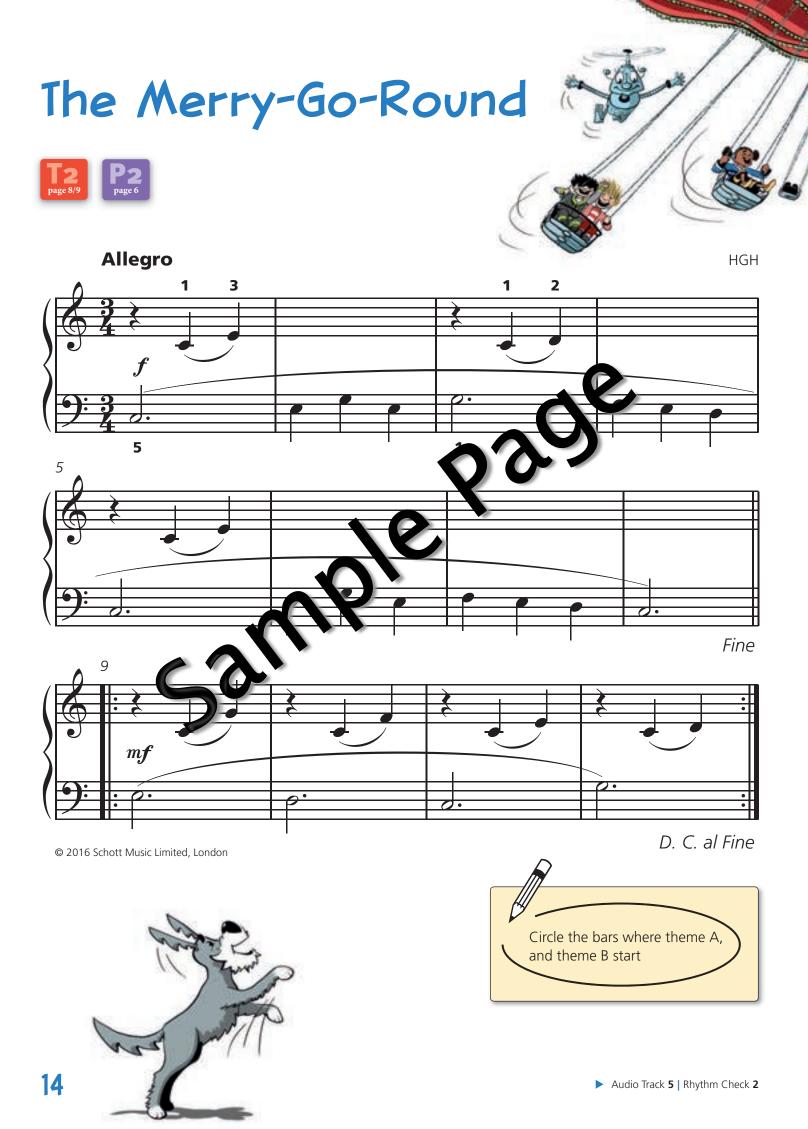




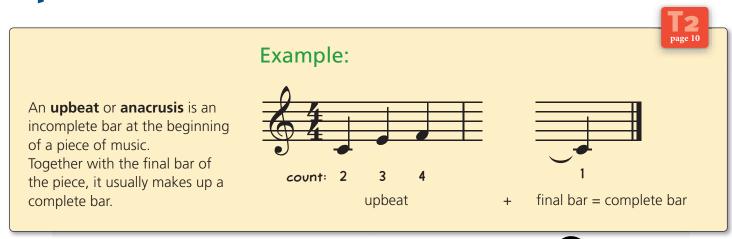
Sometimes the end of a repeated section is different the first and second times. Numbered brackets can be added to indicate 'play first time' and 'play second time'.



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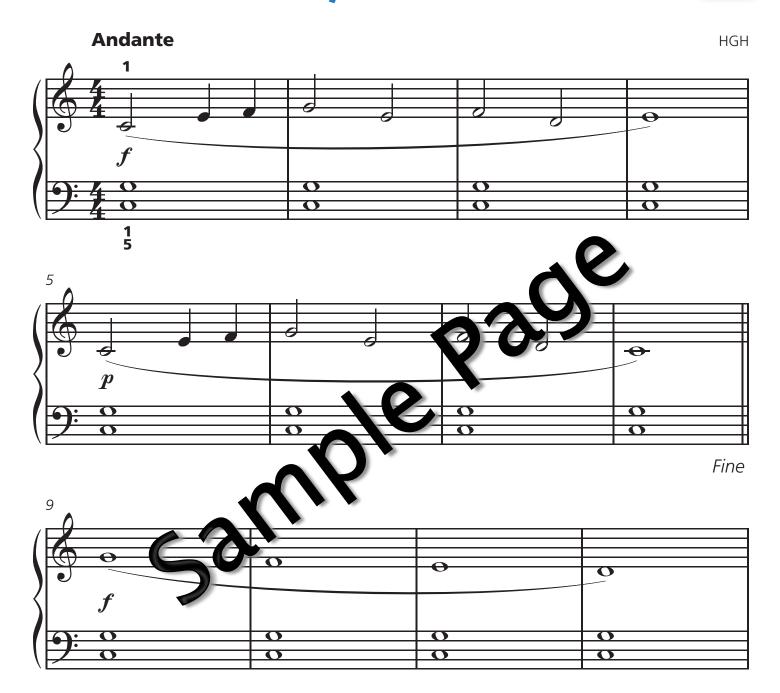
Upbeat





Beautiful Day







D. C. al Fine

UNIT 2: Seven White Keys C-D-E-F-G-A-B

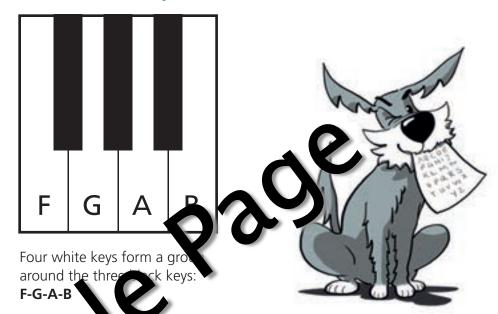


Three White Keys



Three white keys form a group around the two black keys: **C-D-E**

+ Four White Keys

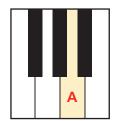


These seven white keys are the seven by multical otes: C-D-E-F-G-A-BThese seven notes are repeated seven limb over the piano keyboard.

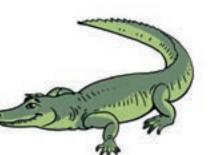


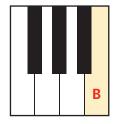
You may have noticed that these are the first seven letters of the alphabet.

Pay attention to the two new notes: **A-B**



A lies between the 2nd and 3rd keys of the group of three black notes





B lies to the right of the group of three black notes



20

UNIT 3: Rests

Rests are used in music to indicate moments of silence in the melody or accompaniment. The fingers are lifted from the keys. Each note has an equivalent rest.

Note Value Rest

Crotchet/ Quarter Note

Minim/

Half Note

Semibreve/

Whole Note

Crotchet/ Quarter Note Rest

Minim/Half Note Rest sits on the 3rd line

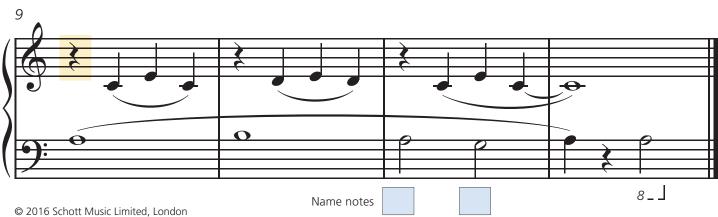
Semibreve/Whole Note Rest hangs from the 4th line

Note:

The semibreve rest can mean the duration of a complete bar whether in 2/4, 3/4 or 4/4 time.

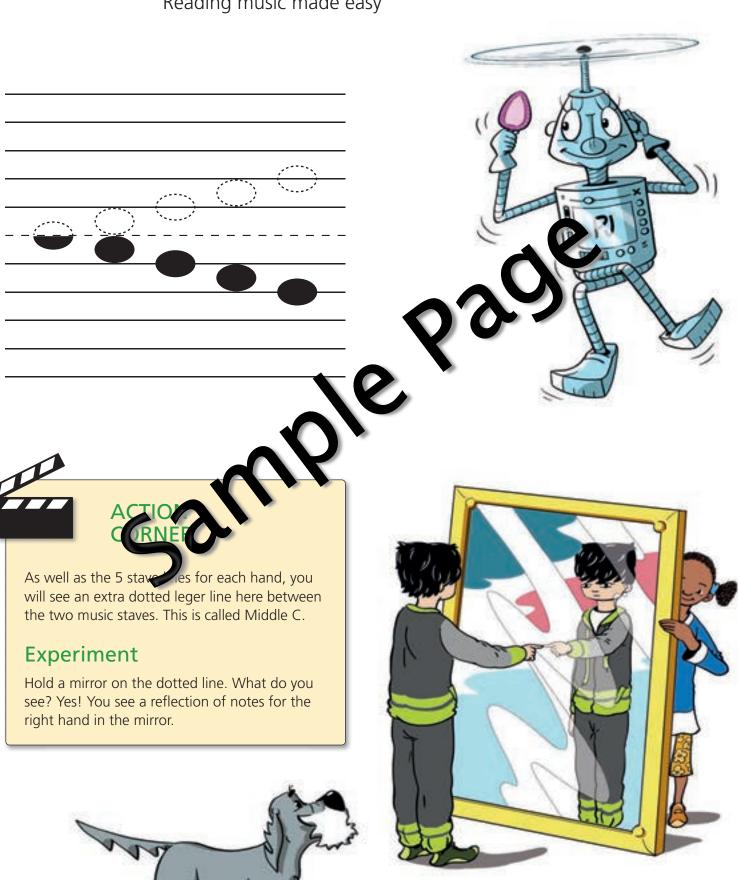
Are you Tired?





UNIT 4: The Magic Note Line

Reading music made easy





Accompaniment With Accompaniment, student plays one octave higher than written.



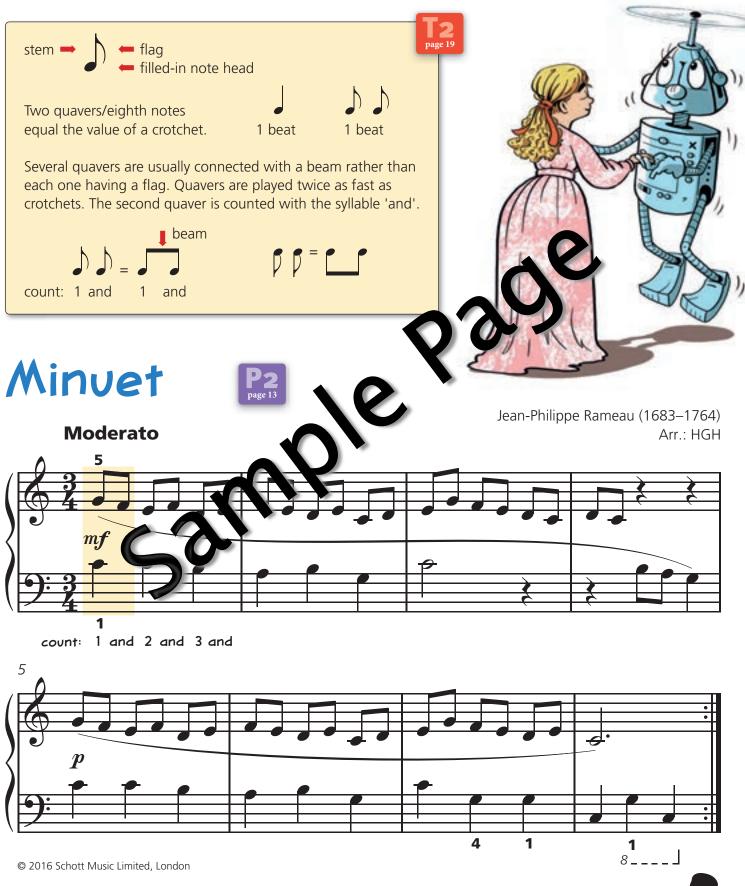
Oragna Fiagata Fa*





^{*)} Mozart was three years old when he wrote this song. Every evening, before going to bed, he jumped onto his father's lap and pulled his ears until he began to hum the second part to this melody. The title doesn't make sense, as little Wolfgang made up the language himself. In any case it sounds amusing and a little Italian.

UNIT 5: Quaver/Eighth Note



Jean-Philippe Rameau was a French composer. He composed many different types of pieces, including operas and keyboard works. The **minuet** is a graceful dance in 3/4 time for two people.



The Railway





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Longing Waltz





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Fine

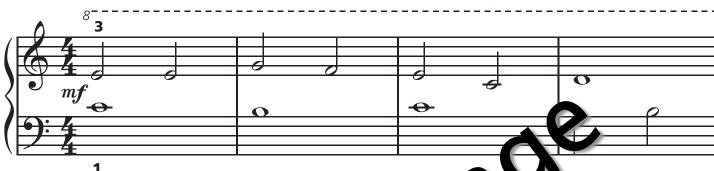


from L'ABC du Piano

Moderato

Theme











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Félix Le Couppey was a French pianist and composer. He wrote many educational works for piano.







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38 ► Audio Track 22

Banks of the Ohio

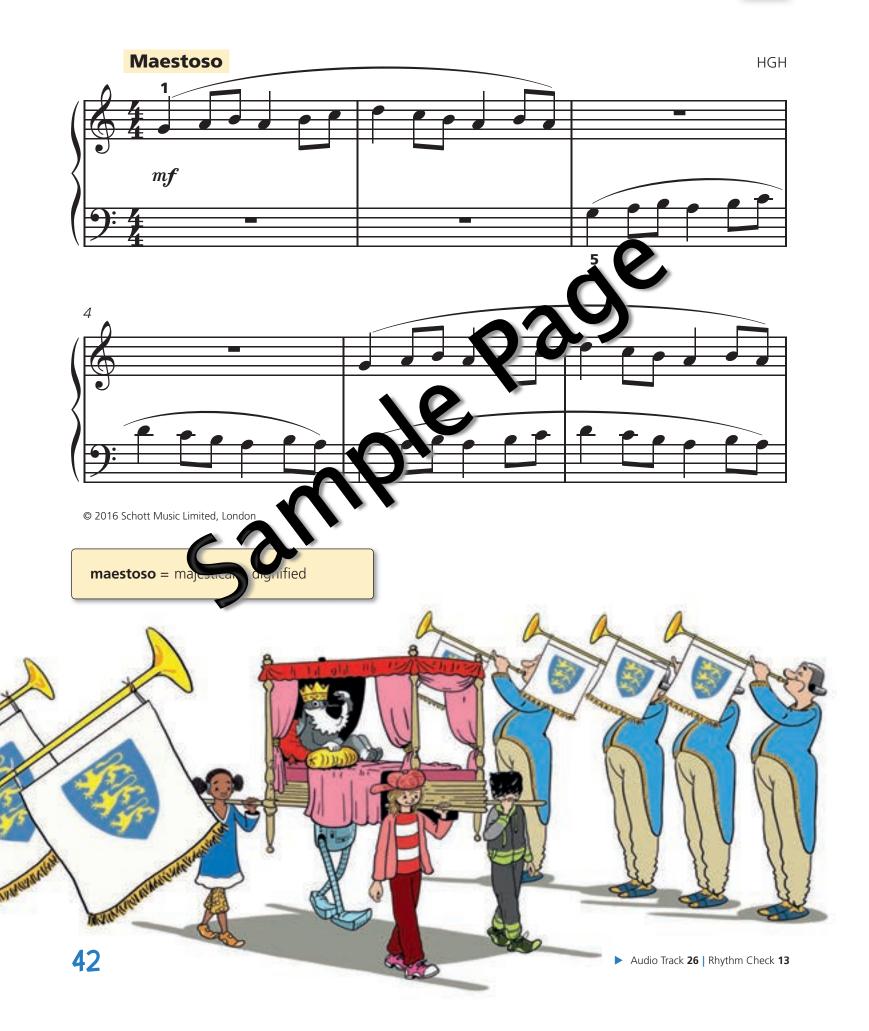






March of a Prince





Cheerleaders' Parade







D. C. Fine

UNIT 7:

Independence of the Hands



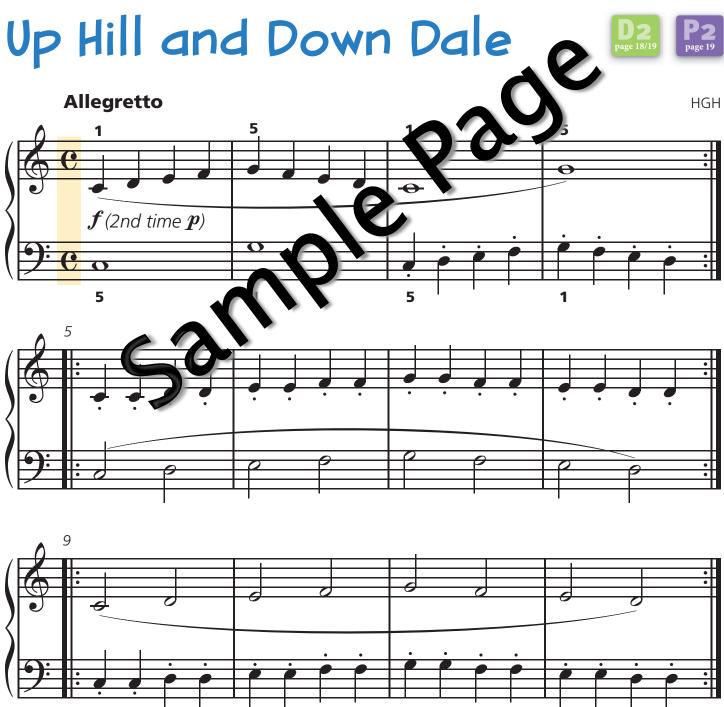
In INDEPENDENCE EXERCISE, both hands play together. However, while one hand plays the notes one after another, the other hand releases the key at the crotchet rest. Practice this very slowly at first.







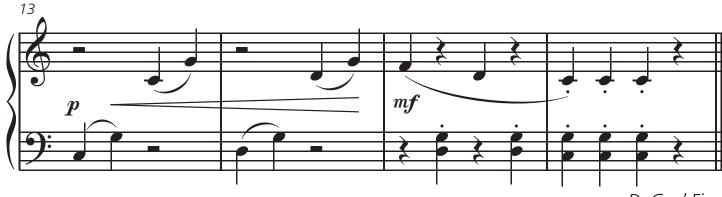




Lion Rock







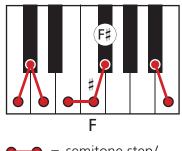
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D. C. al Fine

UNIT 8: Sharp Sign

A **sharp sign** before a note raises it by a semitone/half step. Play the note immediately to the right on the keyboard – either black or white.

The sharp sign applies throughout the bar in which it appears unless it is cancelled by a natural sign.



= semitone step/ halftone or half step





Natural sign

A **natural sign** cancels both sharp and flat signs. This means that you should return to playing the original white key.





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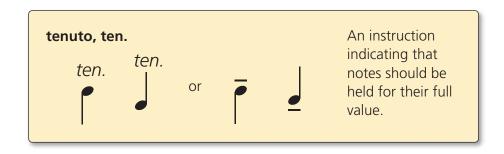
54

Surprise Symphony

Theme from the 2nd movement of Symphony No. 94



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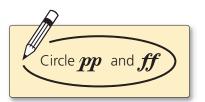


pp pianissimo = very quiet

ff fortissimo = very loud

56 ► Audio Track 36

William Tell



Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868)



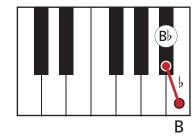


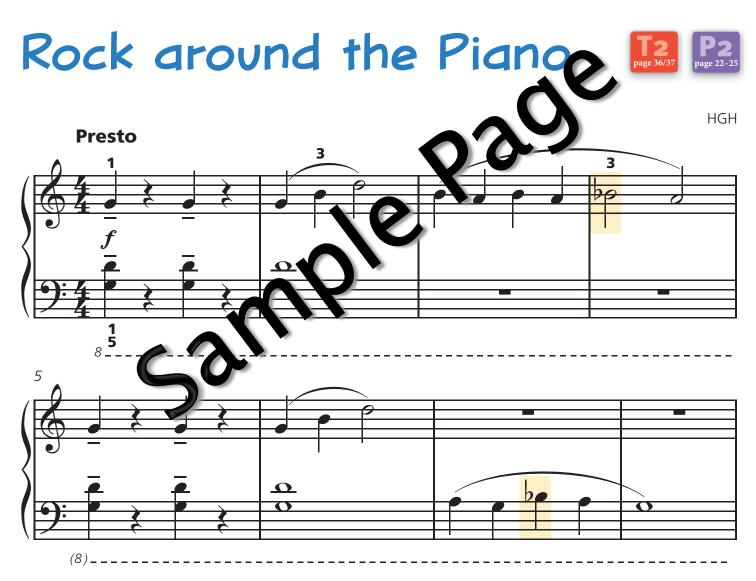




UNIT 9: Flat Sign

A **flat sign** before a note lowers it by a semitone/half step. Play the note immediately to the left on the keyboard – either black or white. The flat sign applies throughout the bar in which it appears *unless* it is cancelled by a natural sign.





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60



Inspector Key





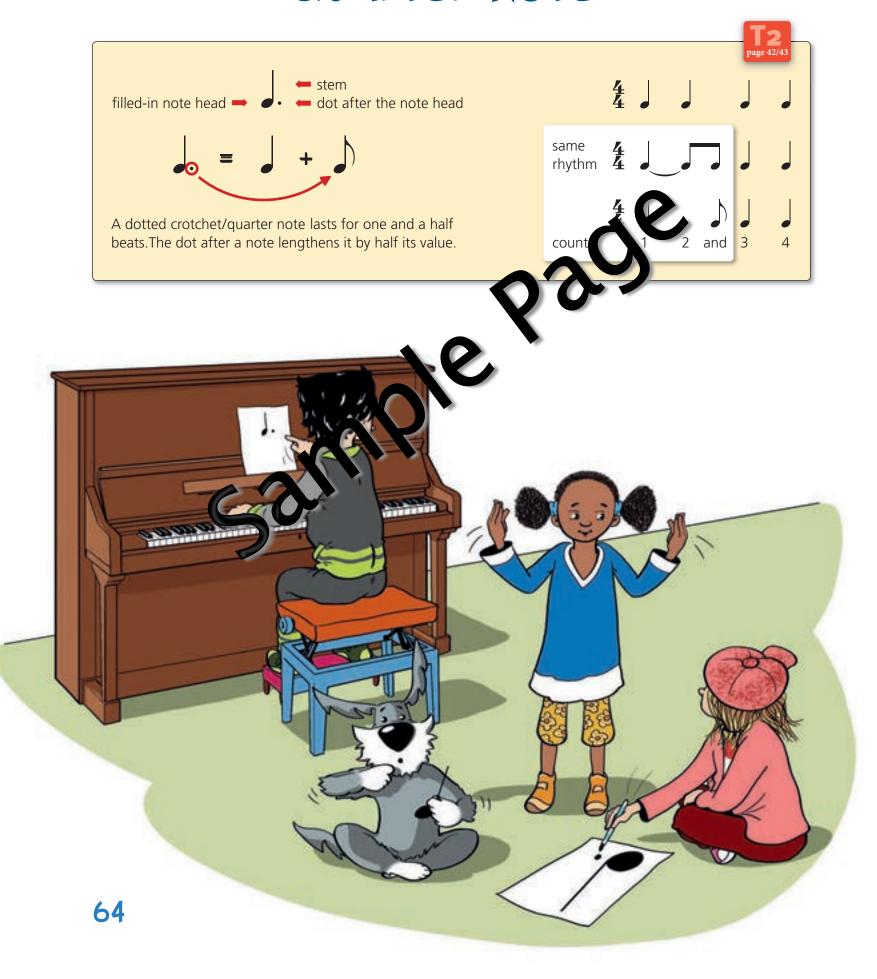




*) When the sign 15 _ _ _ (Ital. quindicesima) appears under a note or group of notes, play the notes two octaves lower than written.

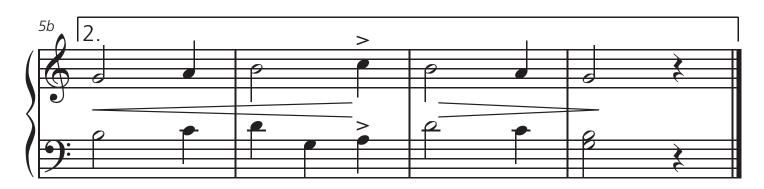
62

UNIT 10: Dotted Crotchet/ Quarter Note







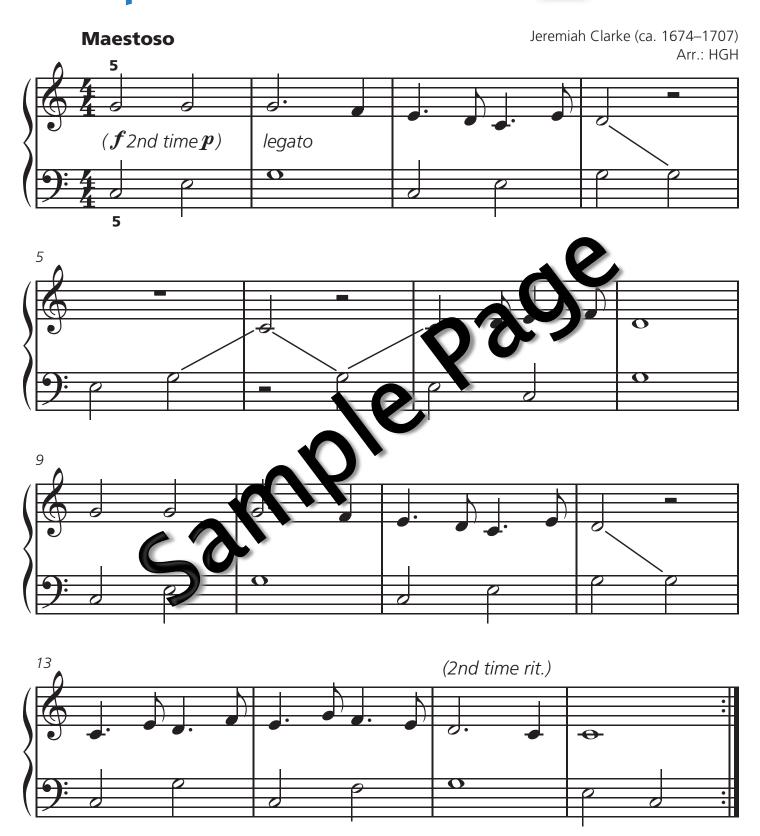


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grazioso = graceful, charming

Trumpet Tune





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Jeremiah Clarke was an English composer and organist at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Chapel Royal in London. He also wrote music for the theatre such as this *Trumpet Tune*.

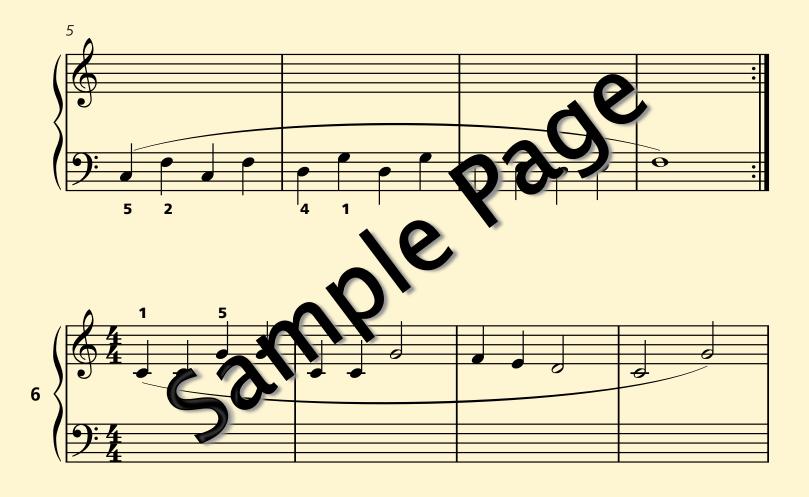


Daily Finger Fitness 2

These are progressively graded daily finger exercises for developing finger strength and independence, evenness, accuracy and speed of playing, as well as articulation and general musicality.





















Important Words and Signs

| | Adagio | Slowly, unhurried |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| | Allegretto | Moderately fast, a little bit faster than moderato |
| | Articulation | The joining and separation of notes |
| | Crotchet/Quarter note rest or quarter rest | A crotchet/quarter note rest lasts for one beat |
| | crescendo, cresc. | Increasing in volume, getting louder |
| | decrescendo, decresc. | Decreasing in volume, becoming after |
| dim./dimin. | diminuendo | Same meaning as decree 5. Vo |
| | dolce | Tenderly, sweeth |
| • | Dotted crotchet/quarter note | A dotted we net/quarter note lasts for one and a half beats. The last after a note lengthens it by half as much |
| | Fifth | Lance of five notes |
| b | Flat sign | A flat sign preceding a note lowers it by a semitone/ half step |
| $f\!f$ | fortissimo | Very loud |
| $\mathbf{C} = \frac{4}{4}$ | 4/4 | Another way of indicating 4/4 time |
| | Fourth | Distance of four notes |
| | grazioso | Graceful, charming |
| | Interval | The distance between two notes |
| | Maestoso | Majestically, dignified |
| | marcato | Marked, emphasized |
| = | Minim/Half note rest or half rest | A minim/half note rest lasts for two beats |
| 4 | Natural sign | A natural sign cancels a flat or a sharp from a preceding note. Play the original white key again. |
| 87 | Octave transposition sign | Play the note or notes that appear below this sign an octave (= 8 notes) higher than written |

