

LEVEL 3B



Level 3B Concepts

- playing octaves
- natural/harmonic minor scales in Am
- motive and sequence
- natural/harmonic minor scales in Dm
- triads in root, 1st and 2nd inversion
- key of A minor; i, iv, and V7 chords
- grace notes
- key of D minor; i, iv, and V7 chords
- the 12 major and minor triads
- 16th-note rhythm patterns

1 e and a... 16th Notes

2 feet
sixteenth note

2 feet
sixteenth rest

Four 16th notes = one quarter note

Feeling the Rhythm
Tap (or clap) the rhythms below. Then play and transpose to the keys given.

1. *Pea-nut but-ter, pea-nut but-ter, pea-nut but-ter, pea-nut but-ter.* Transpose to: D major and A major
Count: 1 e and a 2 e and a 3 e and a 4 (e) and (a)

This rhythm ♪♪ should have the same feel as: ♪♪

2. *But-ter, but-ter, but-ter, but-ter, but-ter, but-ter.* Transpose to: G major and F major
Count: 1 (e) and a 2 (e) and a 3 (e) and a 4 (e) and (a)

This rhythm ♪♪ should have the same feel as: ♪♪

3. *But-ter, but-ter, but-ter, but-ter, but-ter, but-ter.* Transpose to: D major and A major
Count: 1 e and (a) 2 e and (a) 3 e and (a) 4 e and (a)

How many 16th notes equal one 8th note? _____

Teach with...Analysis

As a student progresses to higher levels, patterns and analysis that are apparent to the teacher are still not always evident to the student. Maintain a healthy review of earlier concepts and explain new concepts with student-friendly, everyday language. For example, a presentation of 16th notes could begin with “pea-nut but-ter, pea-nut but-ter” before moving on to “1 e and a.”

“Jeremy, let’s hear the peanut butter rhythm first. Then we’ll try the more advanced metric counting—1 e and a, 2 e and a. Way to go!”

Teach with...Creativity

The early-intermediate student may explore creativity with his or her own interpretation of a passage or piece. For example, the teacher can inspire students to perform a cadenza freely; to set a personal, slow tempo for an *adagio* movement; or to create an artistic ending in the latest pop piece.

“Alex, there are many ways to play the cadenza. Remember, you control the time! So dramatically hold back on the notes with fermatas. Do you feel an accelerando for the 8th notes? Try out a powerful drop on the final sforzando.”

D minor Scales: Natural Minor and Harmonic Minor

4. Write each D minor scale. (Use whole notes.) Then shade the black keys. (See page 18 in the Lesson Book if you need review.)

D natural minor scale

D harmonic minor scale

The 7th tone is raised a half step.

5. a. Circle D natural minor scale or D harmonic minor scale for the scale used in each cadenza passage.
b. Then play each cadenza on the piano.

Bravo Cadenzas!
cadenza—a dramatic passage played freely.

R.H. Cadenza
L.H. Cadenza
Hands-Together Cadenza

ARTISTRY MAGIC

The character of a piece refers to the mood of the music. This piece has two different sections, each with its own character and tempo.

Tempo I—Slowly, with drama; **Tempo II**—Quickly, mischievously

Create the contrasting moods of this piece with your fine technique and artistry!

Gypsy Camp
Key of D minor
S. Faber

Slowly, with drama (Tempo I)

Quickly, mischievously (Tempo II)

Use the cupped hand for staccato passages

Teach with...Expression

Musical expression is supported by using the proper technical gestures. At Level 3B, a cupped hand for scale passages, open hand for extensions, arm weight to voice the melody, and the uptouch are essential Technique Secrets. Teach with this vocabulary consistently and your students will be well on the way to artistic playing.

“Sam, in which passage will you use a cupped hand for the scales? What technique secret will help for the soft staccato 3rds?”

