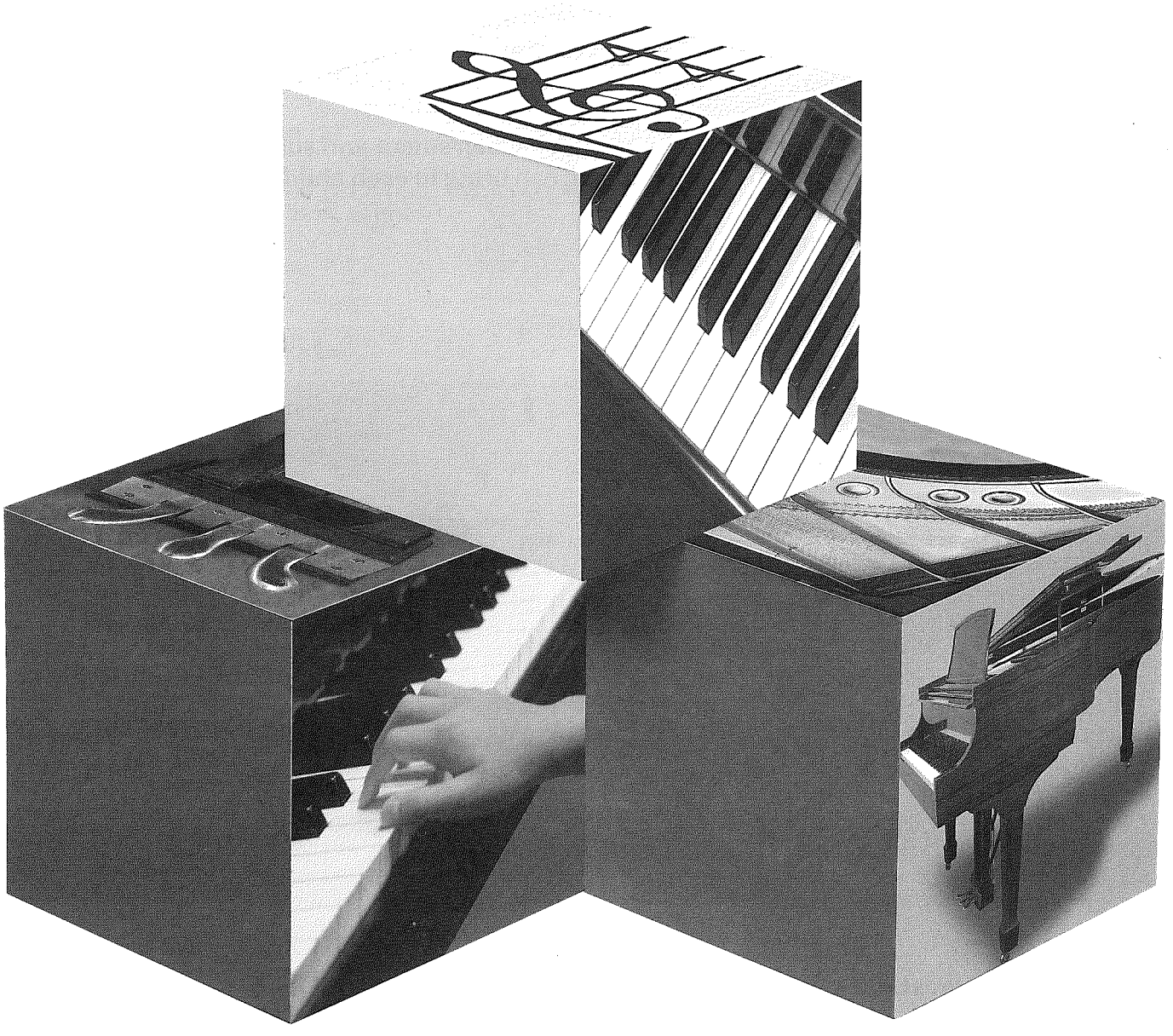
BASTIEN PIANO BASICS PIANO

LEVEL 2



BY JAMES BASTIEN

KJOS NEIL A. KJOS MUSIC COMPANY • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Music Dictionary

TERM	SIGN or ABBREVIATION	MEANING
A Tempo		return to original speed
Accent Sign	>	play the note or notes louder
Allegretto		moderately fast
Allegro		fast
Andante		slowly (walking tempo)
Binary Form		a two-part form made of Sections A and B
Coda	𝄌	ending
Common Time	𝐂	another way of indicating $\frac{4}{4}$ time
Crescendo	*cresc.*	gradually play louder
Da Capo al Fine	*D.C. al Fine*	repeat from the beginning and play to the *Fine*
Diminuendo	*dim.*	gradually play softer
Dynamics		signs that indicate ranges of volume from soft to loud
Fermata		hold the note or notes longer than the time value
Fine		the end
Forte	*f*	loud
Fortissimo	*ff*	very loud
Half Step		the distance between neighbor keys with no key between
Largo		very slowly
Legato		smooth and connected tones, usually indicated by a slur

(continued on inside back cover)

Dear teachers and parents:

Piano, Level 2 presents important new information for the student. The learning sequence is carefully graded to assure steady progress, while the full-color illustrations entertain and reinforce along the way. The selection of pieces includes original works as well as familiar folk songs and pop styles in creative, enjoyable arrangements.

The companion books—**Theory** and **Performance**—are coordinated page-by-page (see *Contents*) to provide thorough reinforcement of basic concepts. The **Bastien Music Flashcards** may be assigned for extra drill in learning notes, key signatures, music signs, and terms. The **Bastien Music Notebook**, an assignment book, may be used throughout the series.

BASTIEN PIANO BASICS is a method designed for achievement and success. We offer you our best wishes for the rich rewards music can bring to each child's life.

Neil A. Kjos Music Company
James Bastien
Jane Smisor Bastien

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*To reinforce the feeling of achievement, the teacher or student may put a √ when the page has been mastered.

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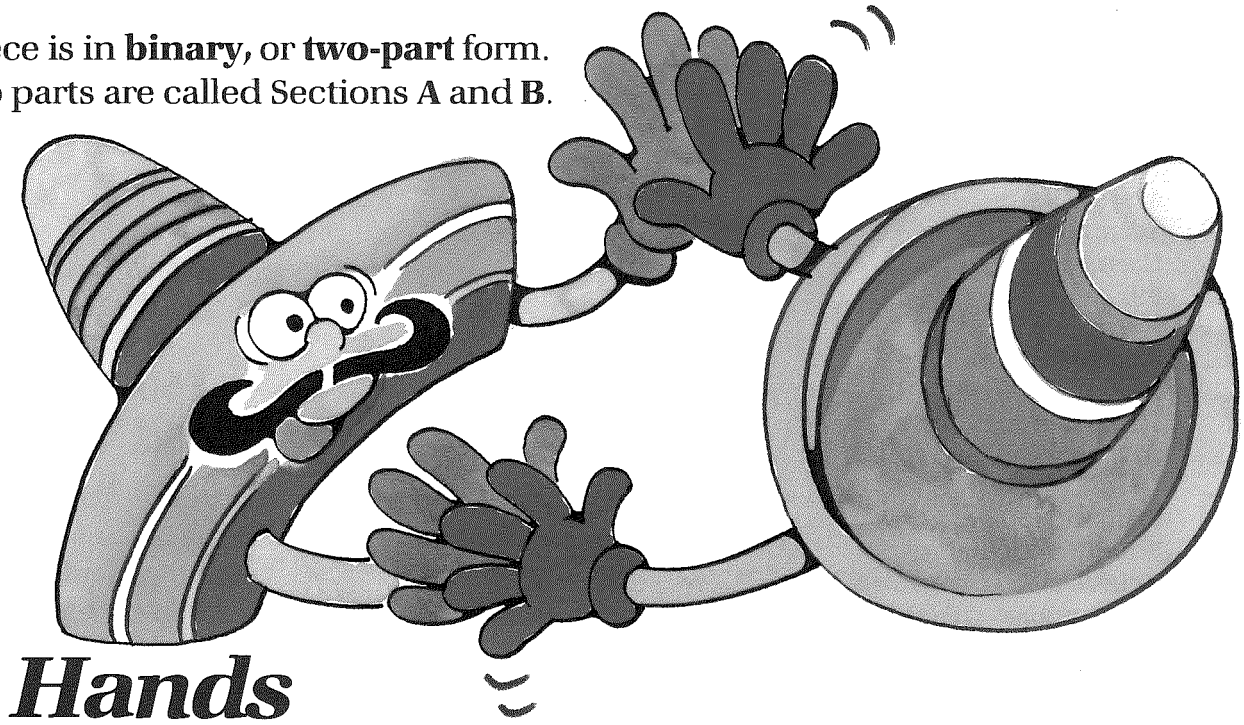
Binary Form

This piece is in **binary,** or **two-part** form.
The two parts are called Sections **A** and **B**.

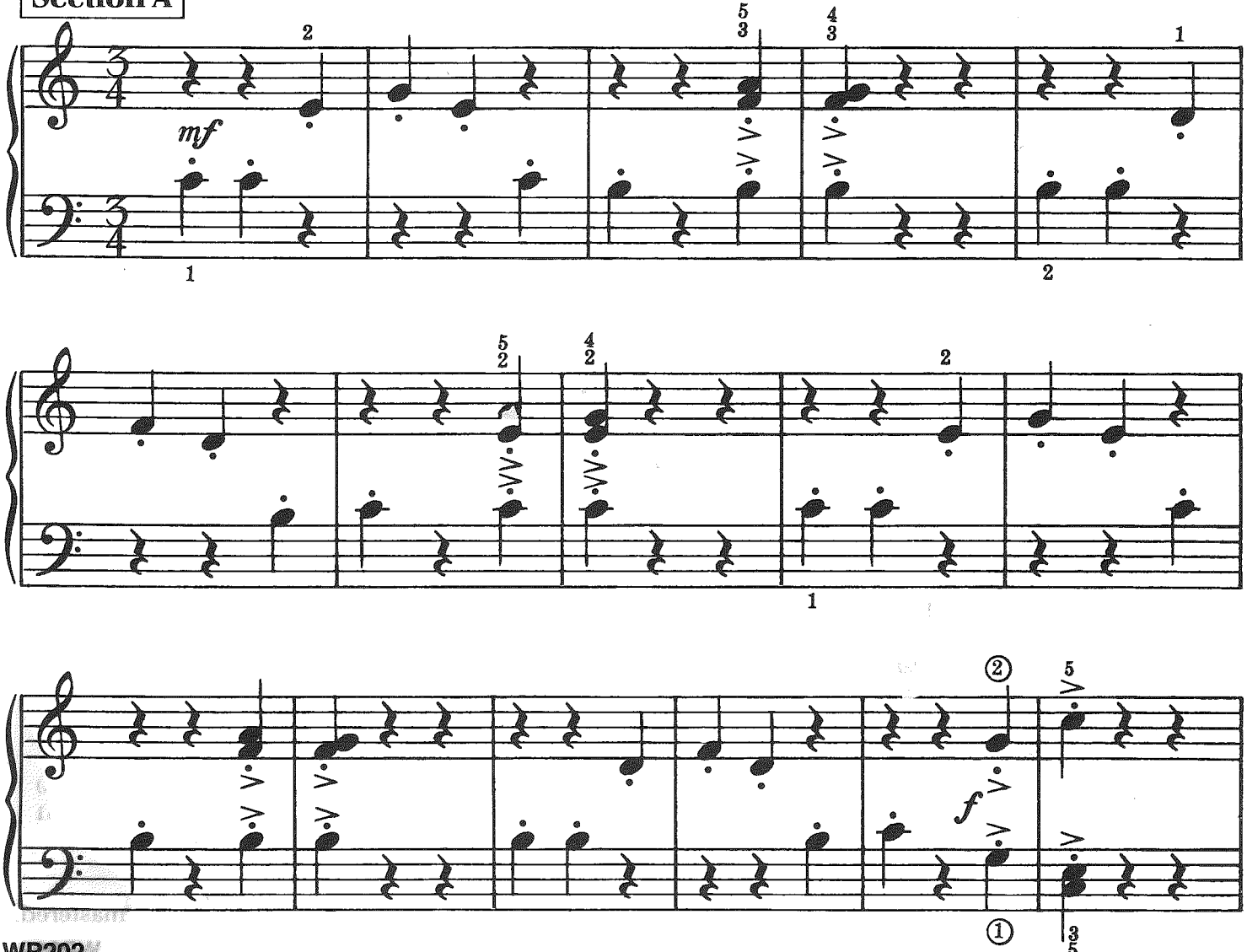


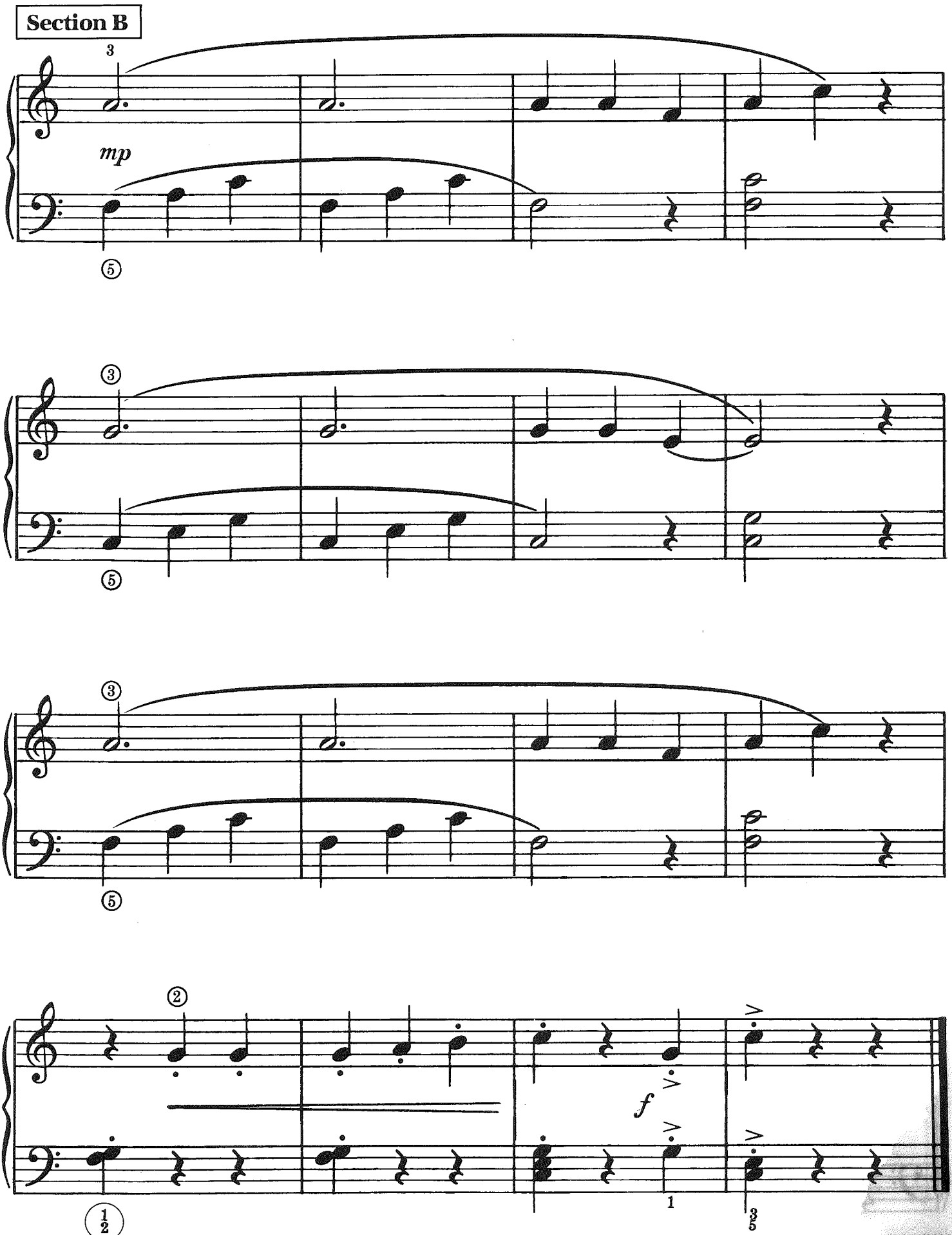
Clap Hands

Lively

Mexican Folk Song

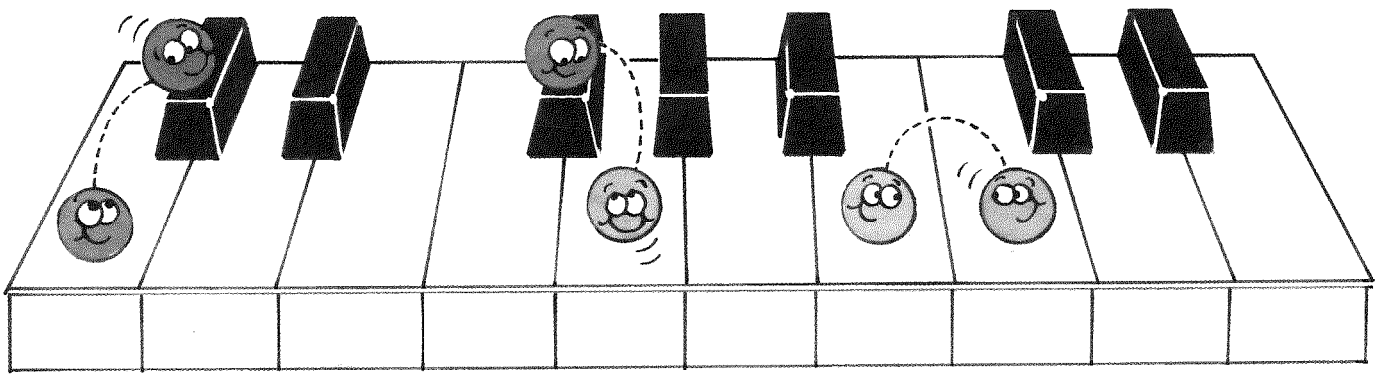
Section A



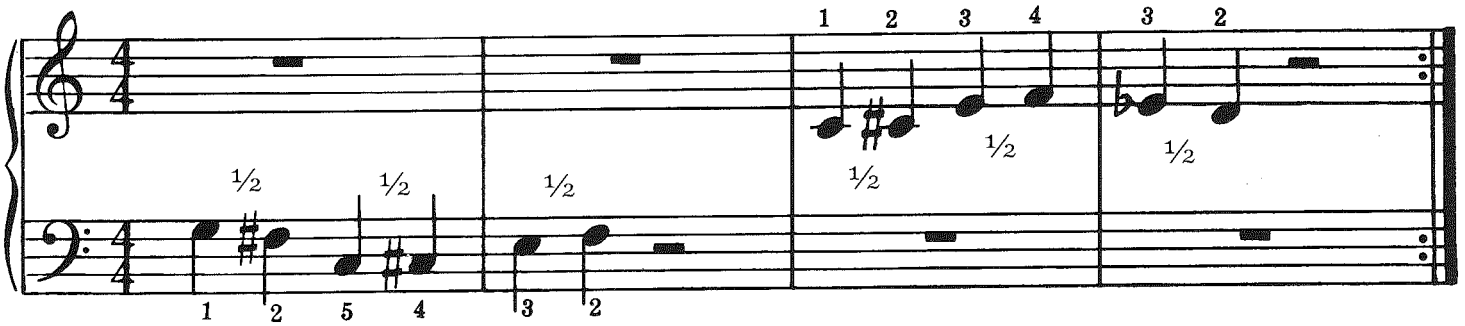

Section B
mp
f

Half Step

A **half step** is the distance from one key to the very next key, with **no key between.**

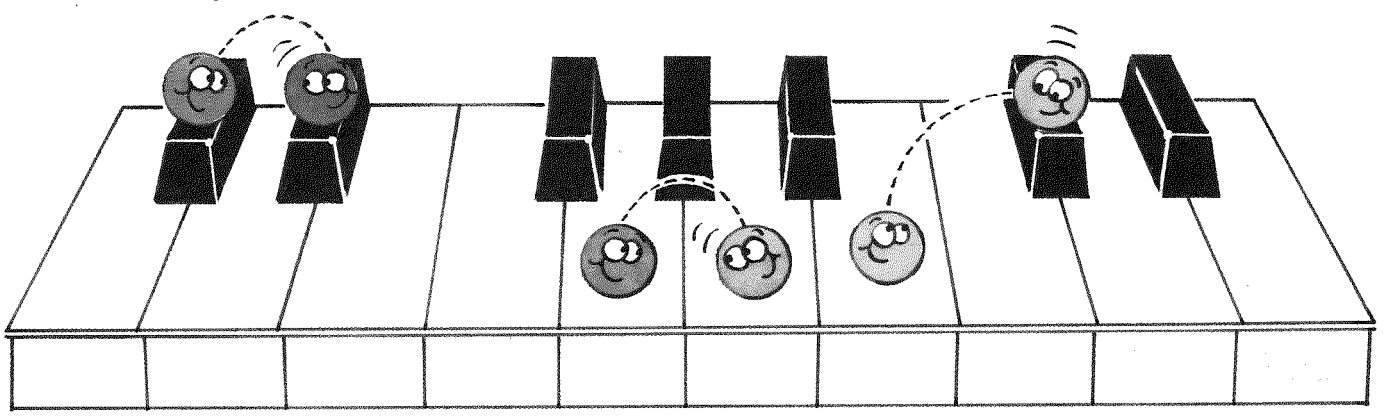


Play these half steps.

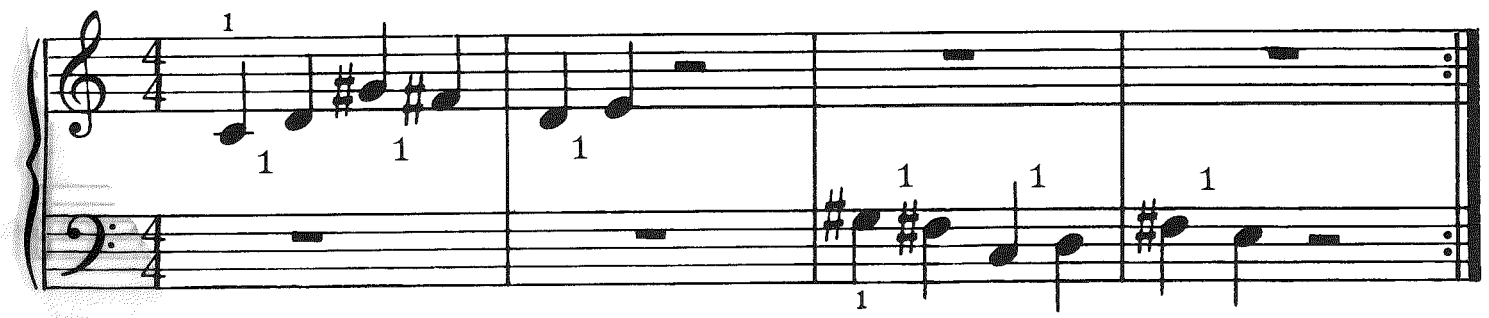


Whole Step

A **whole step** is the distance from one key to the next key, with **one key between.**



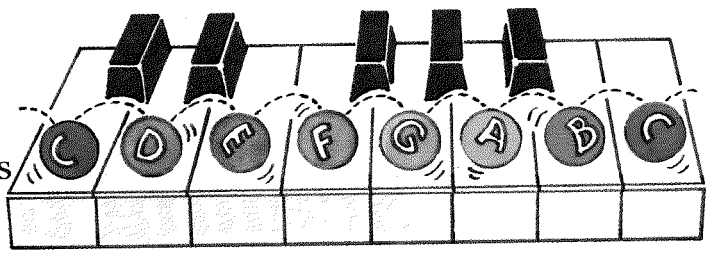
Play these whole steps.

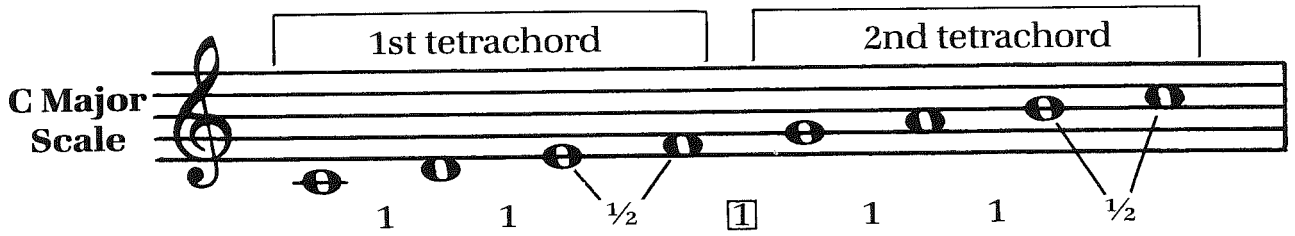


Major Scale

A **Major scale** has eight tones formed in a pattern of whole and half steps.
The scale is divided into two equal parts, each having four notes. Each part is called a **tetrachord.** The pattern for each tetrachord is

whole step (1), **whole step** (1), **half step** (½).

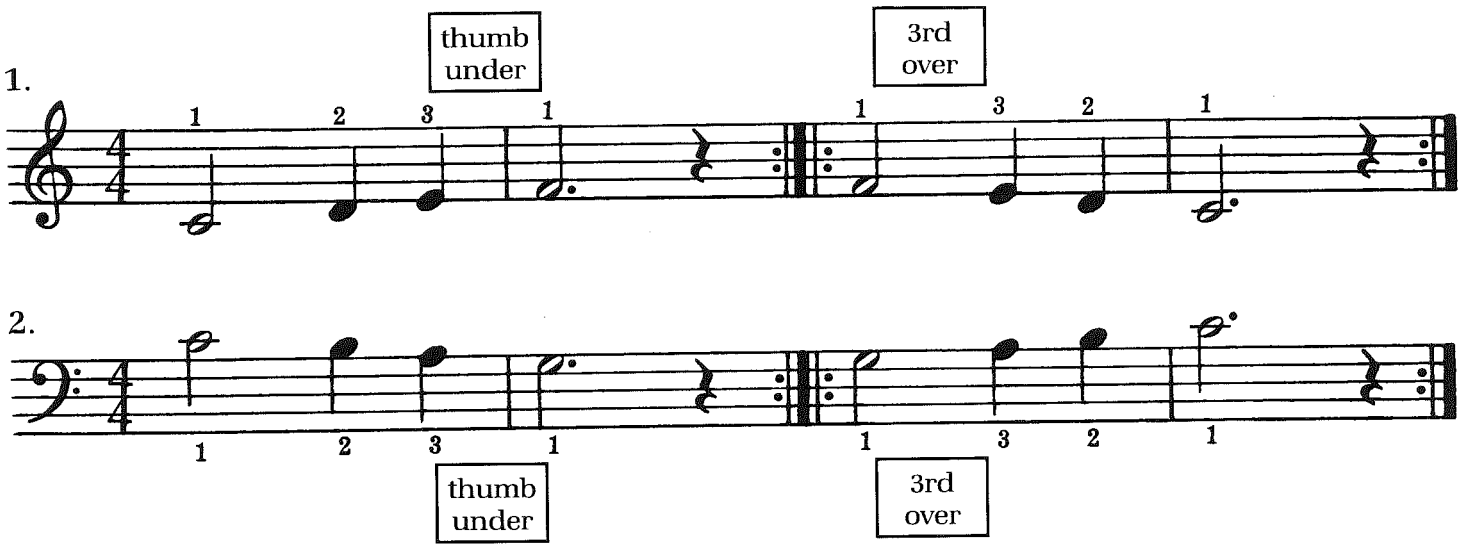




Each tetrachord is joined by a whole step.

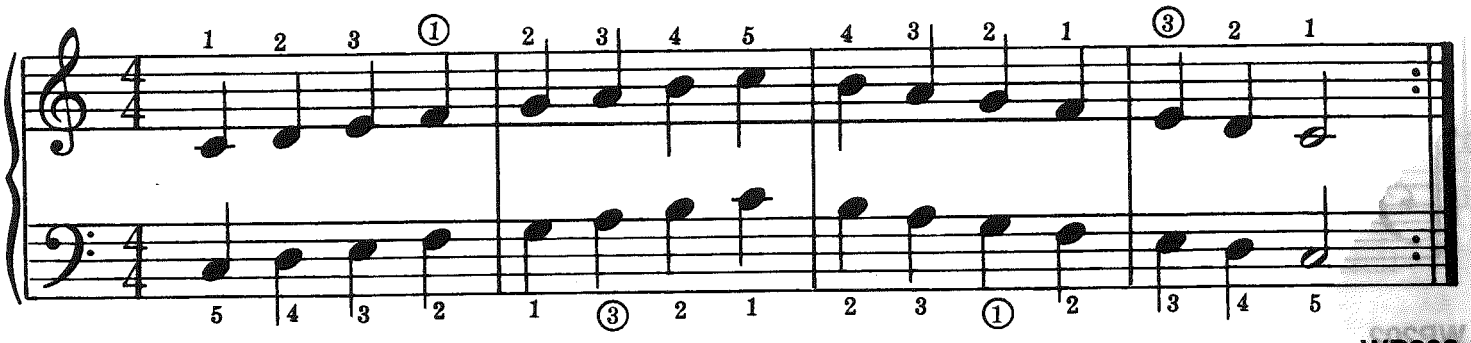
Warm-ups

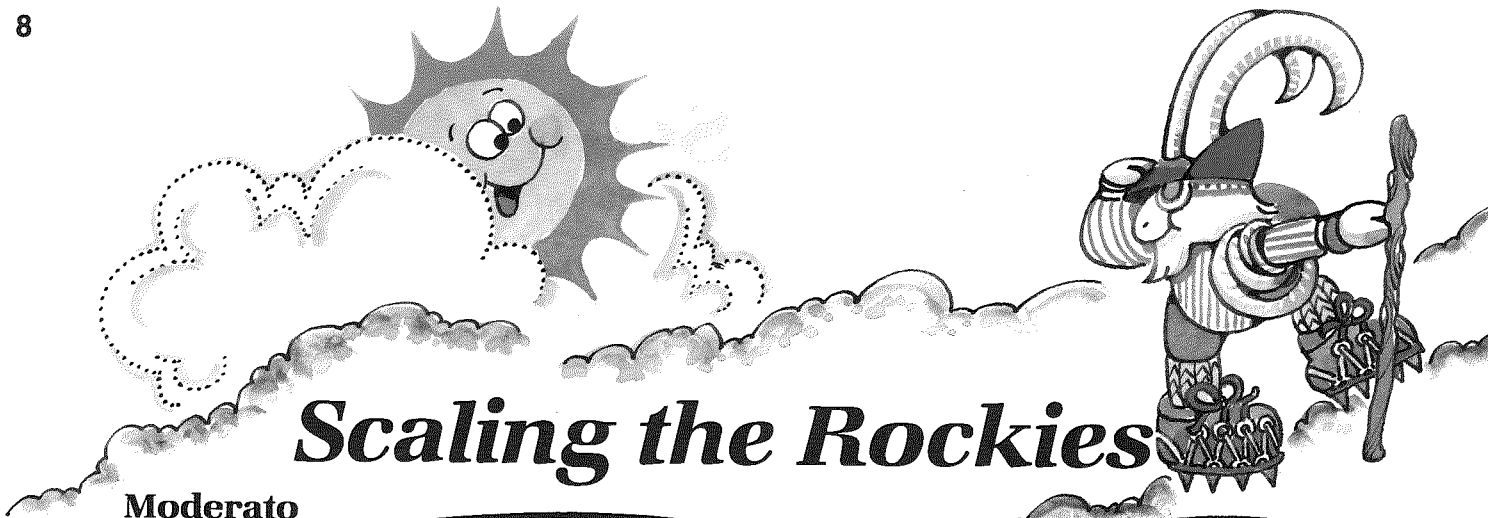
Play each of these scale warm-ups several times a day.



C Major Scale

Play hands separately first. **Memorize** this fingering.





Scaling the Rockies

Moderato

mf

f

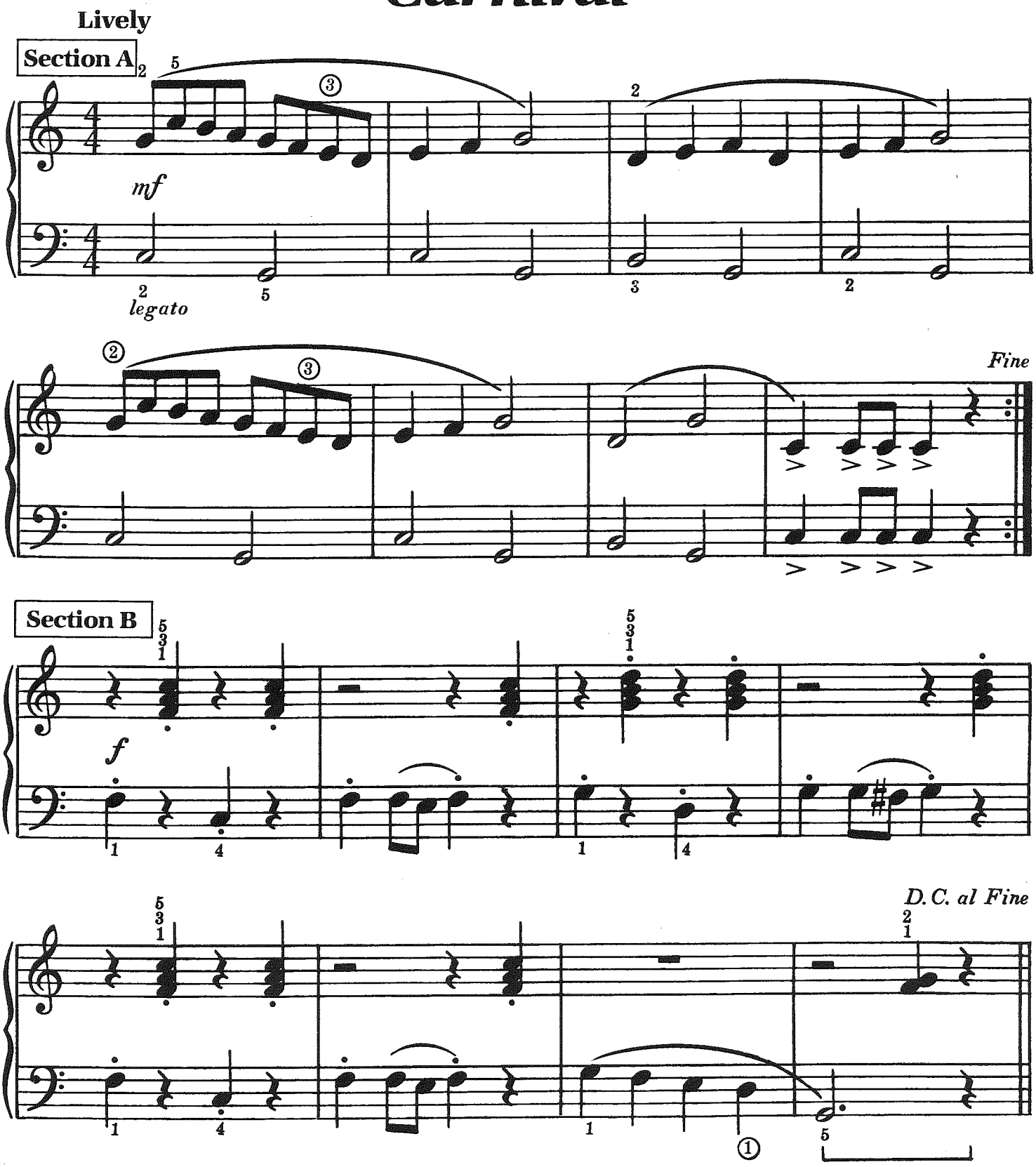
mf

8va

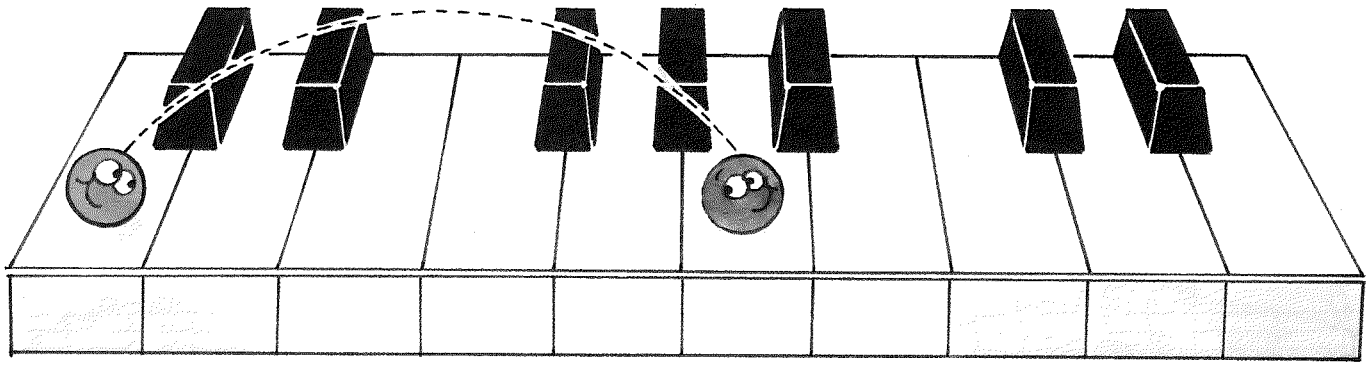
Ternary Form

This piece is in **ternary**, or **three-part** form.
The three parts are called Sections **A, B, A.**

Carnival

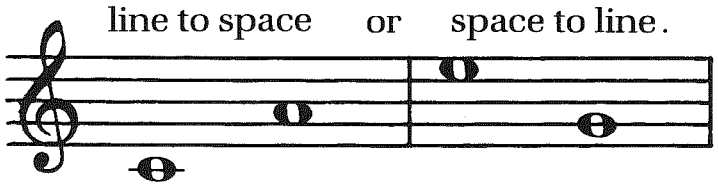


6th

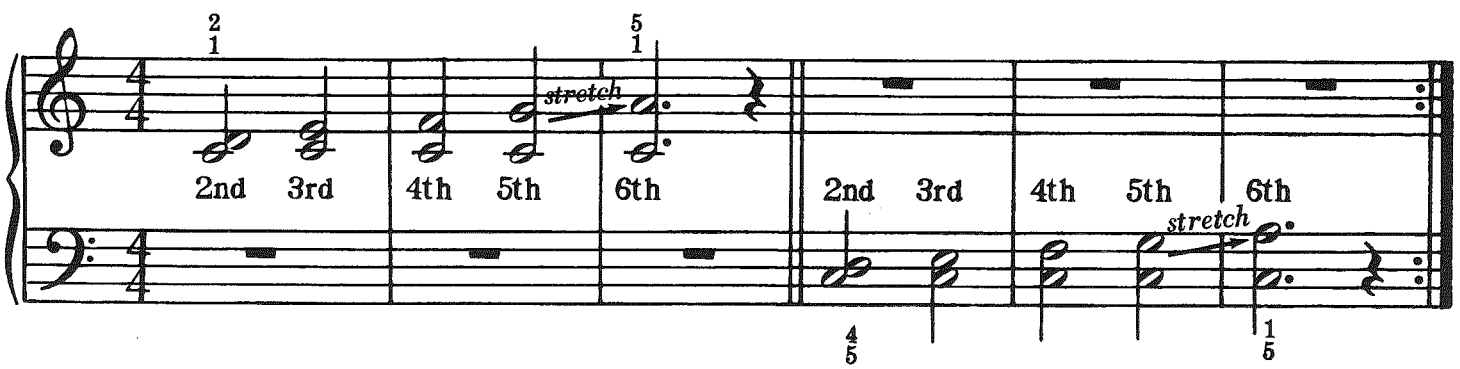


An interval of a **6th** is either

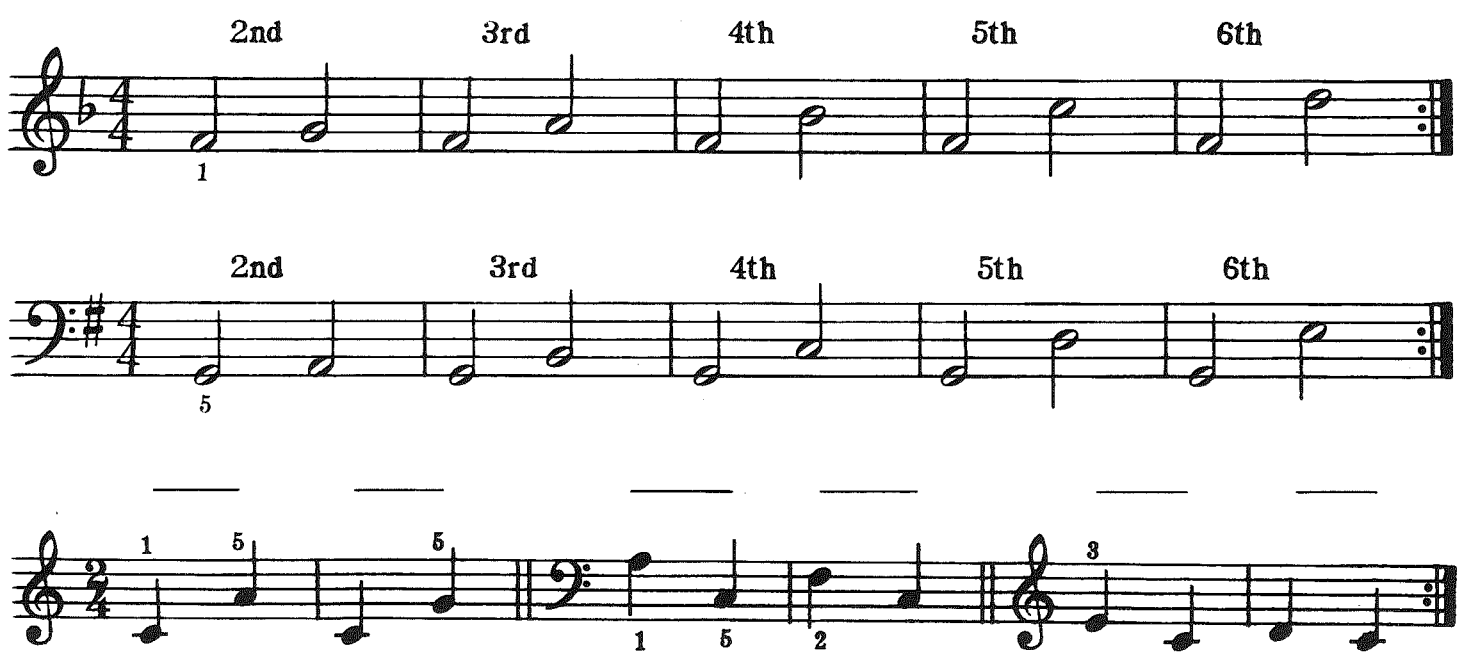
line to space or space to line.



Play and name these **harmonic intervals.**

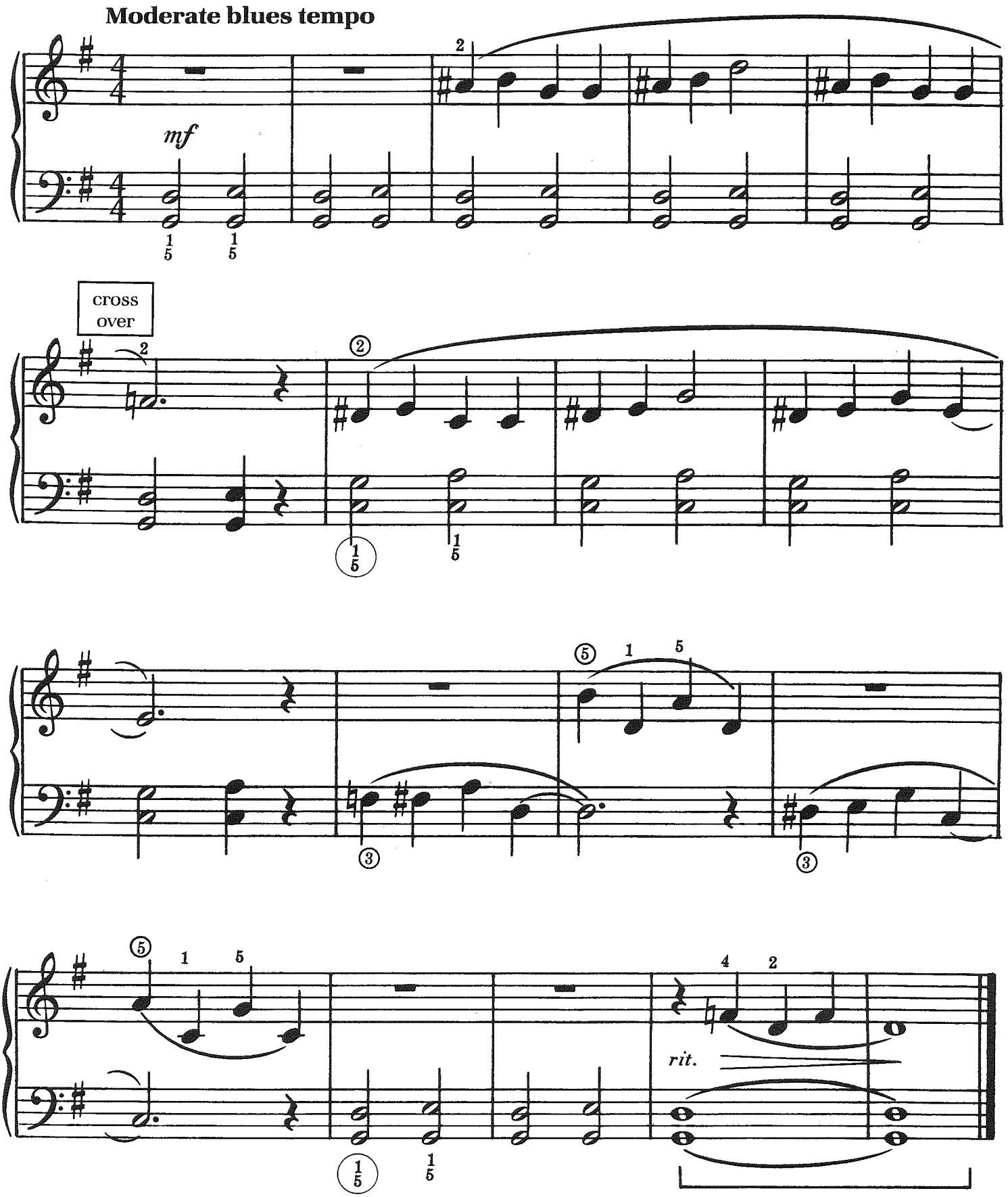


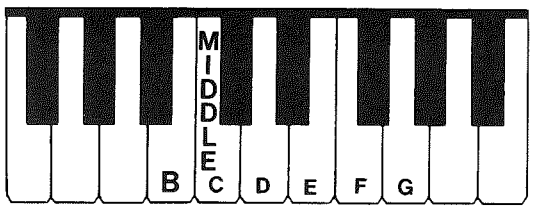
Play and name these **melodic intervals.**

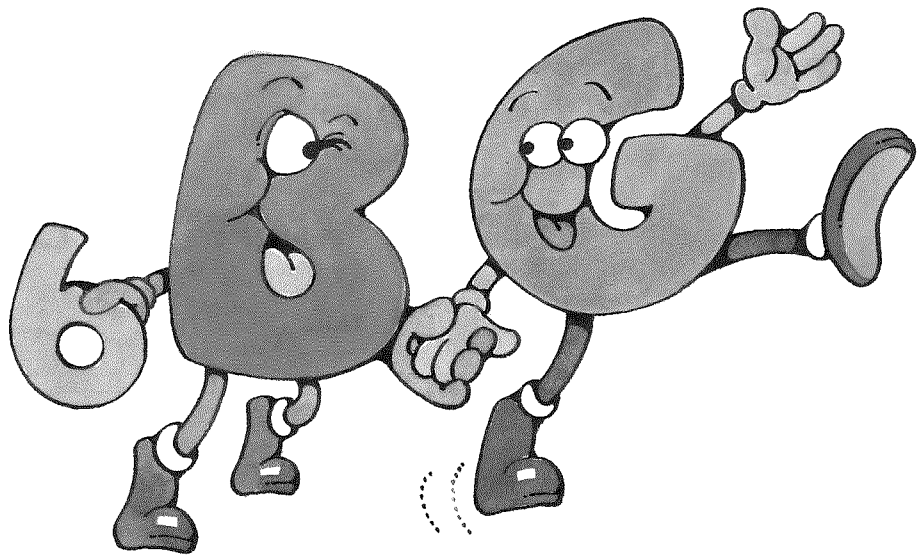


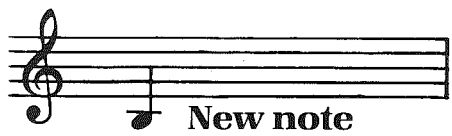
Draw a circle around the melodic 6ths.

Harmonic Blues



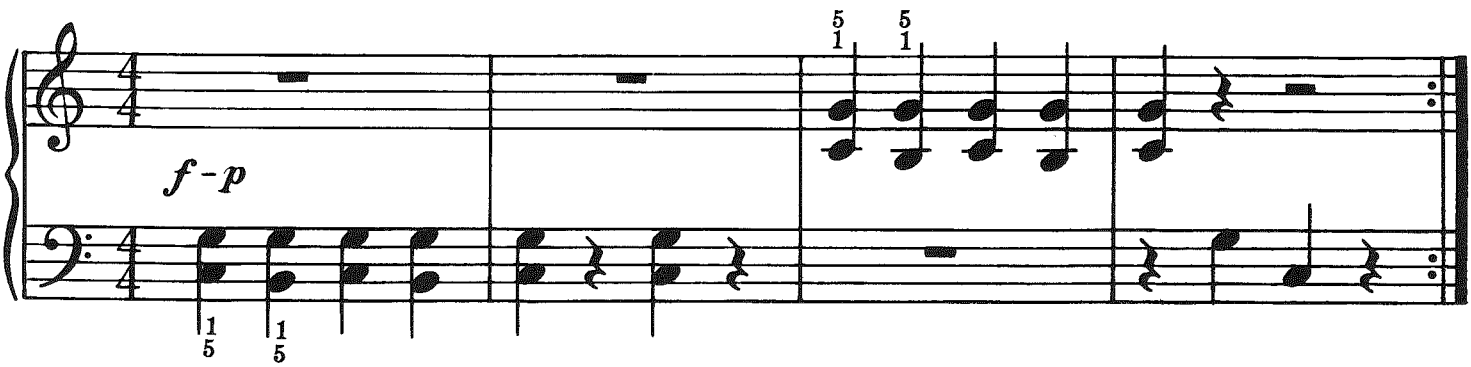






5th and 6th Warm-up

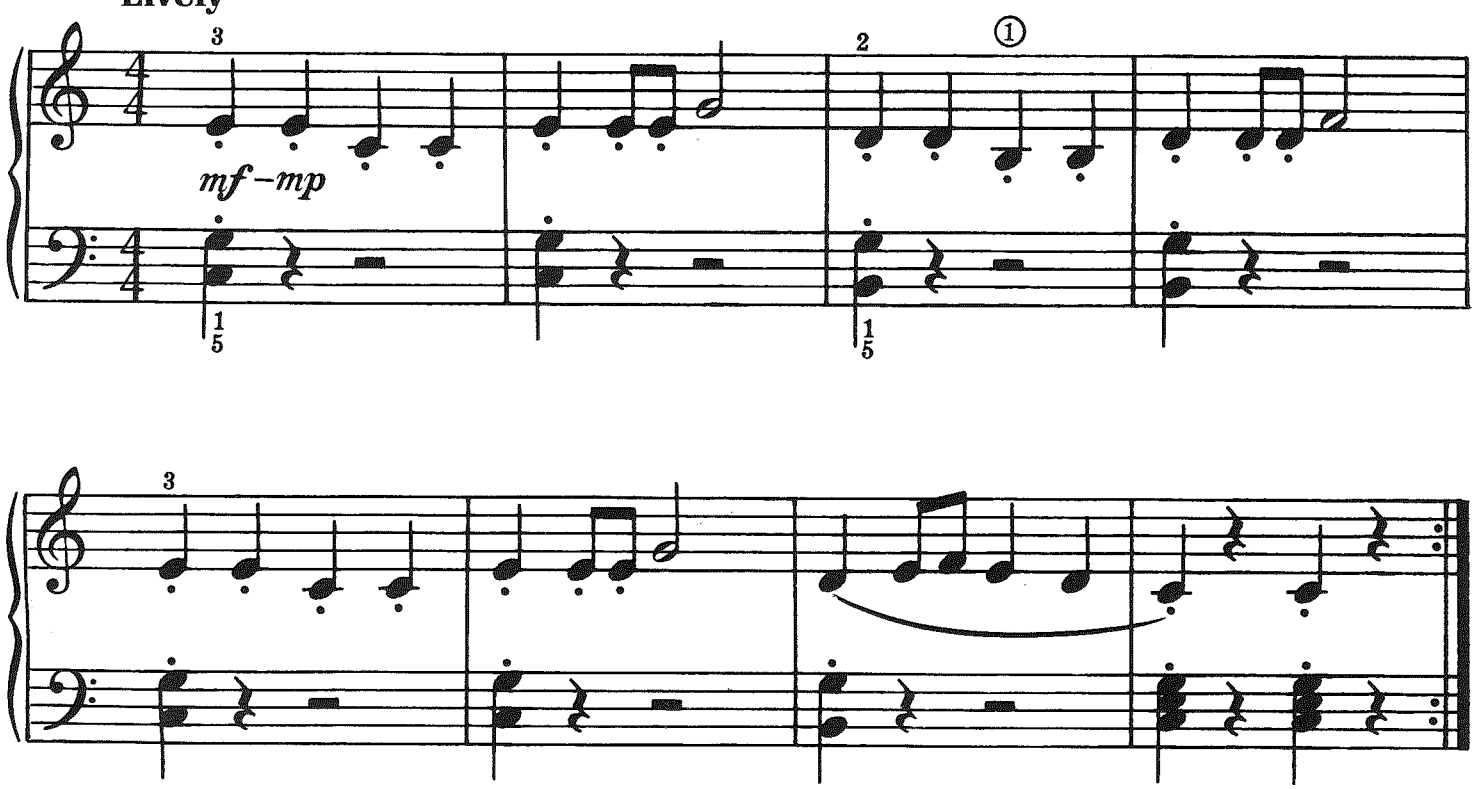
Play as written, then **transpose** (play in a key different than what is written) to the keys of F and G.

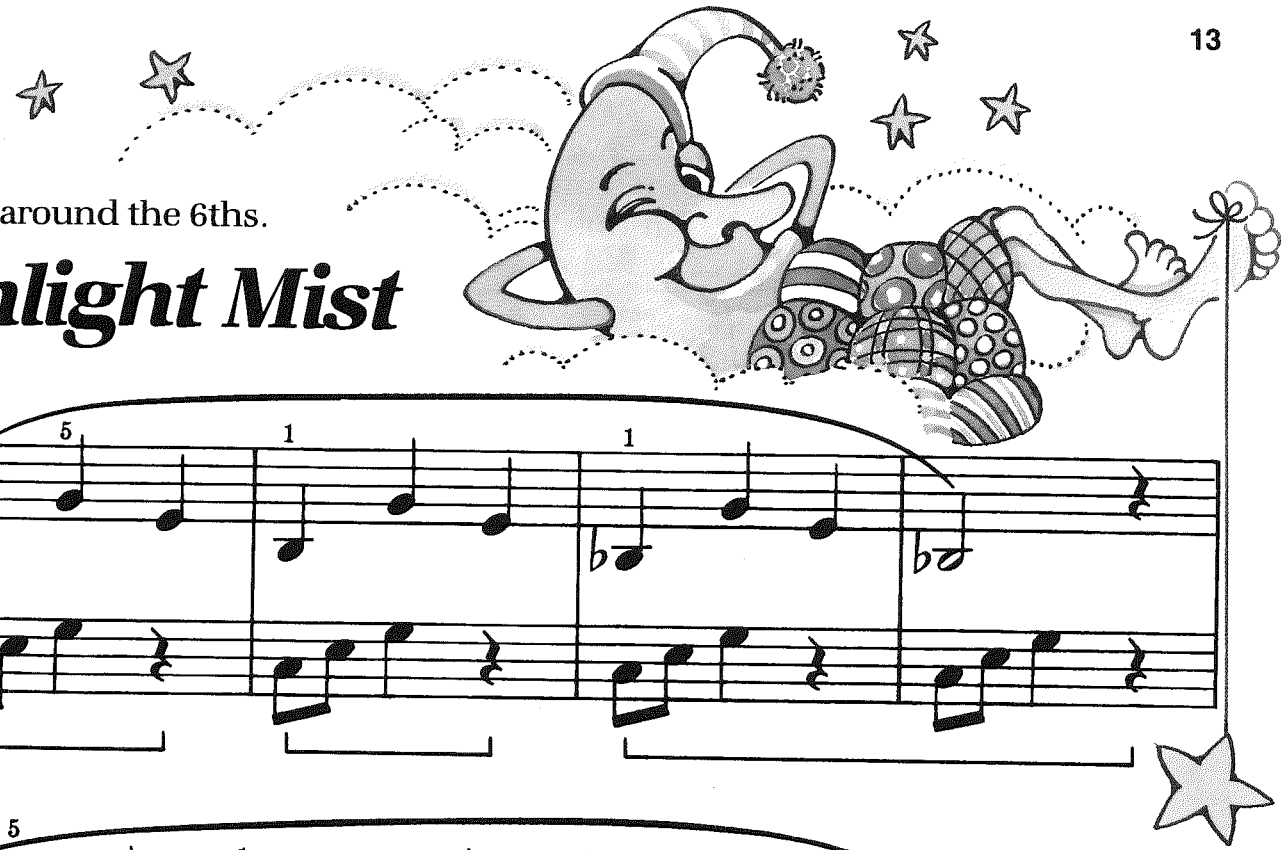


Play as written, then transpose to F and G.

Skip to My Lou

Lively





Draw a circle around the 6ths.

Moonlight Mist

Slowly

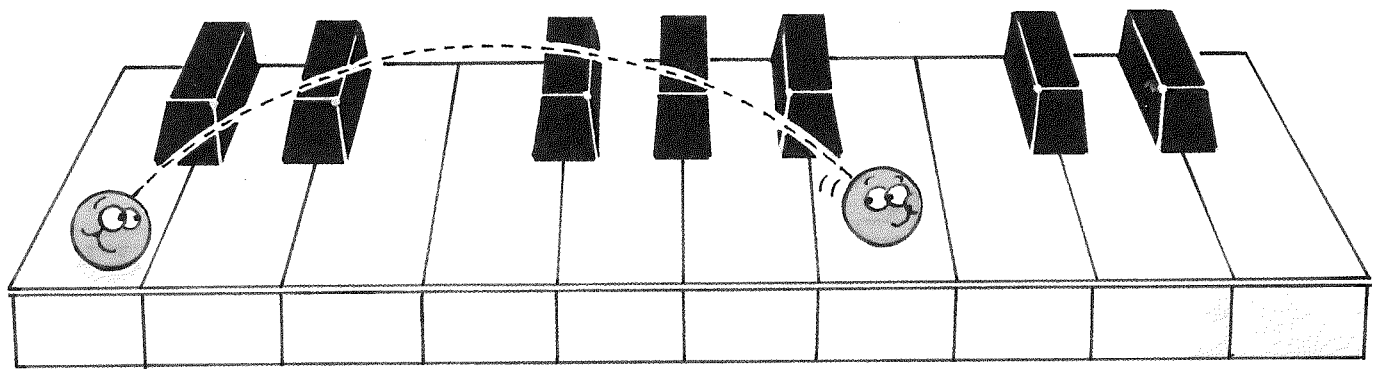
mp

p

rit.

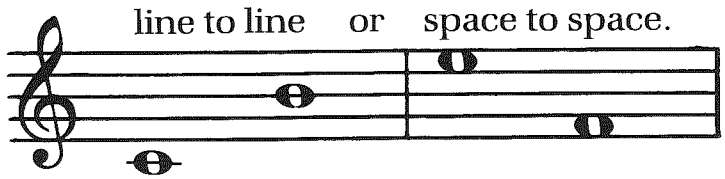
8va

7th

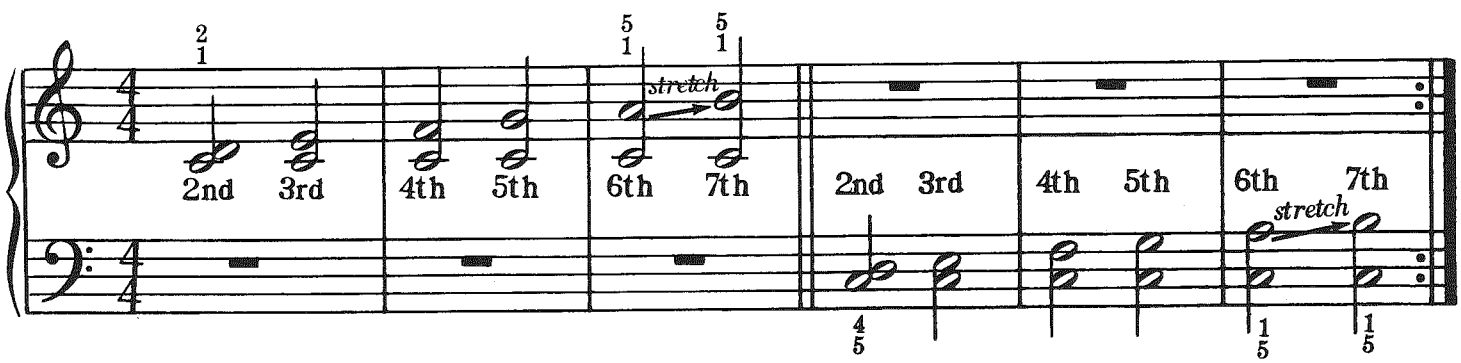


An interval of a **7th** is either

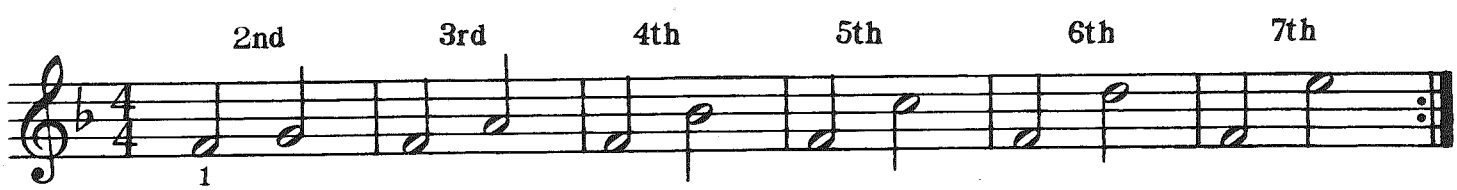
line to line or space to space.

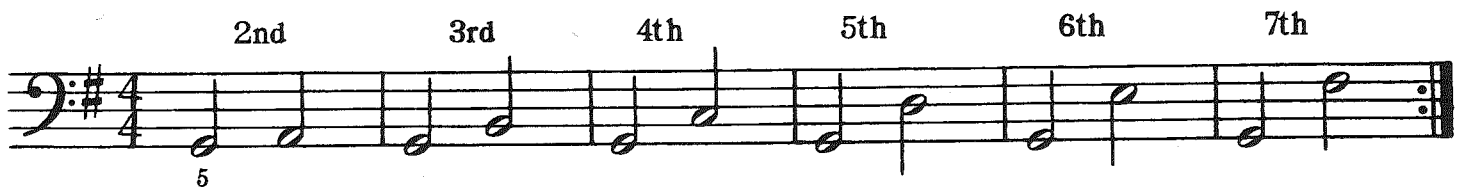


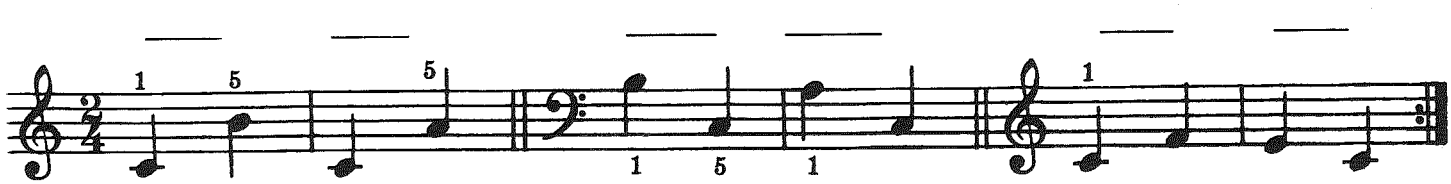
Play and name these **harmonic intervals**.



Play and name these **melodic intervals.**







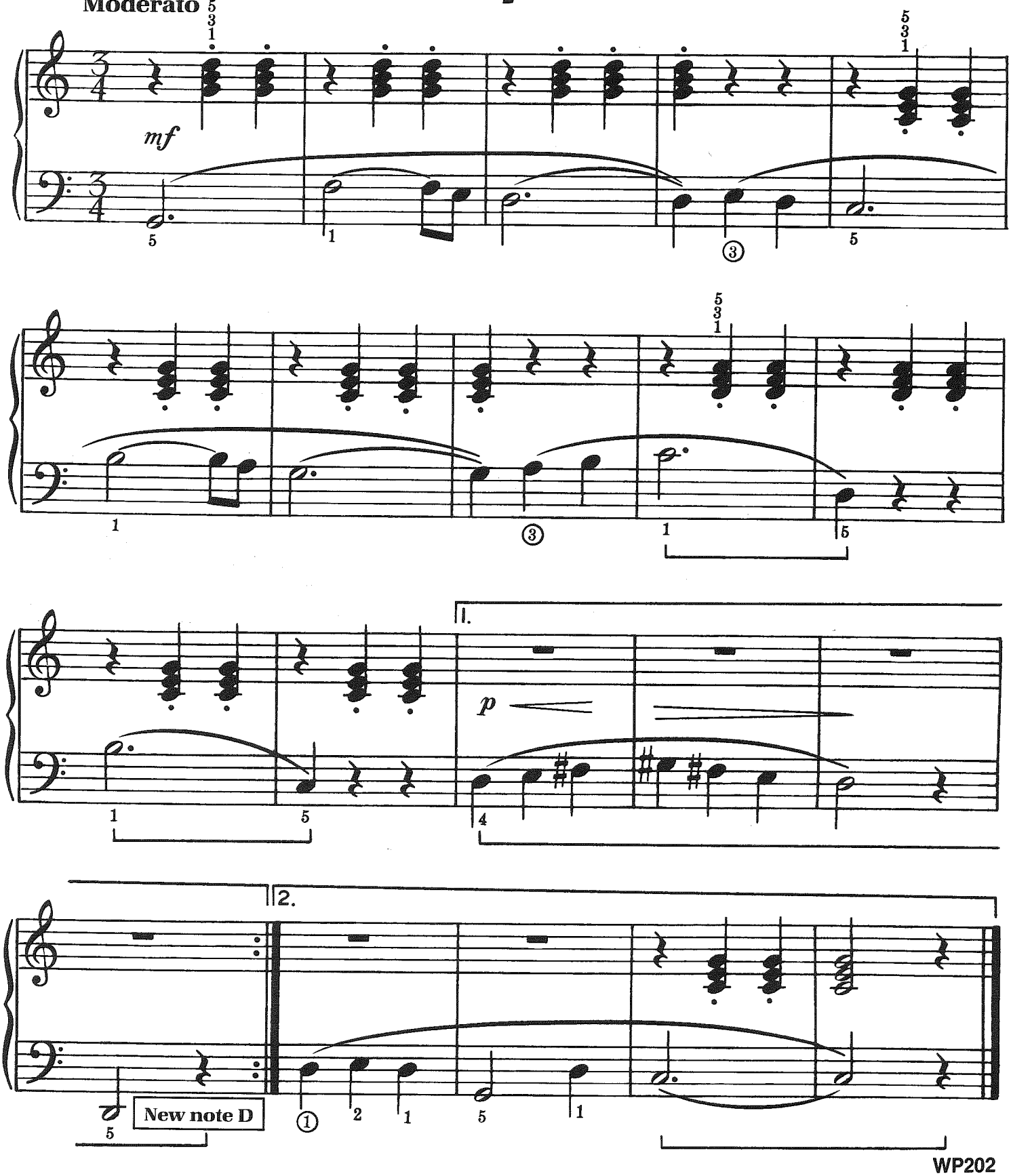
First ending **Second ending**

1. Play first time through, then repeat the section. :‖ 2. Play second time through, omitting first ending. ‖

Draw a circle around the 7ths.

In the Ocean Deep

Moderato



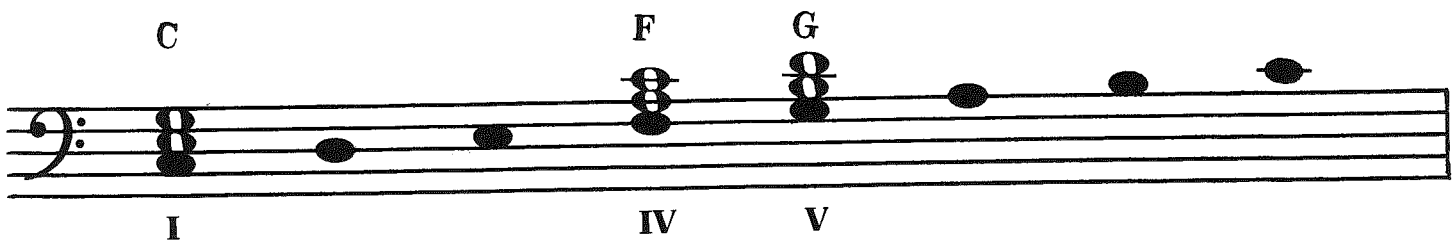
Primary Chords

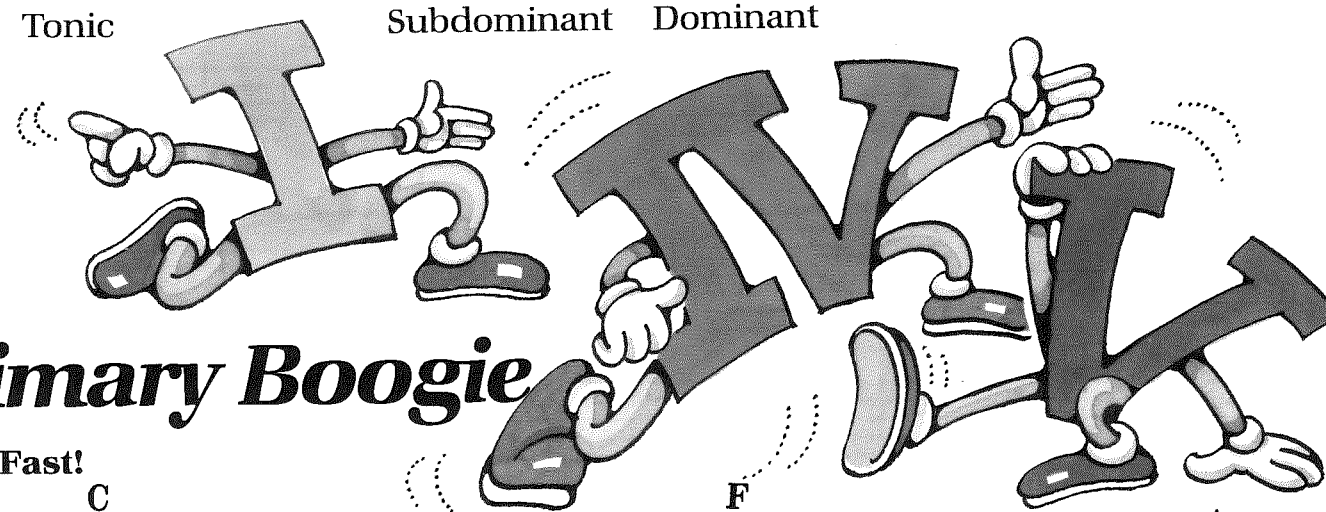
Chords built on the first, fourth, and fifth degrees of the scale are called **primary chords.**

Each chord has a Roman numeral: I, IV, V.
Each chord has a name:

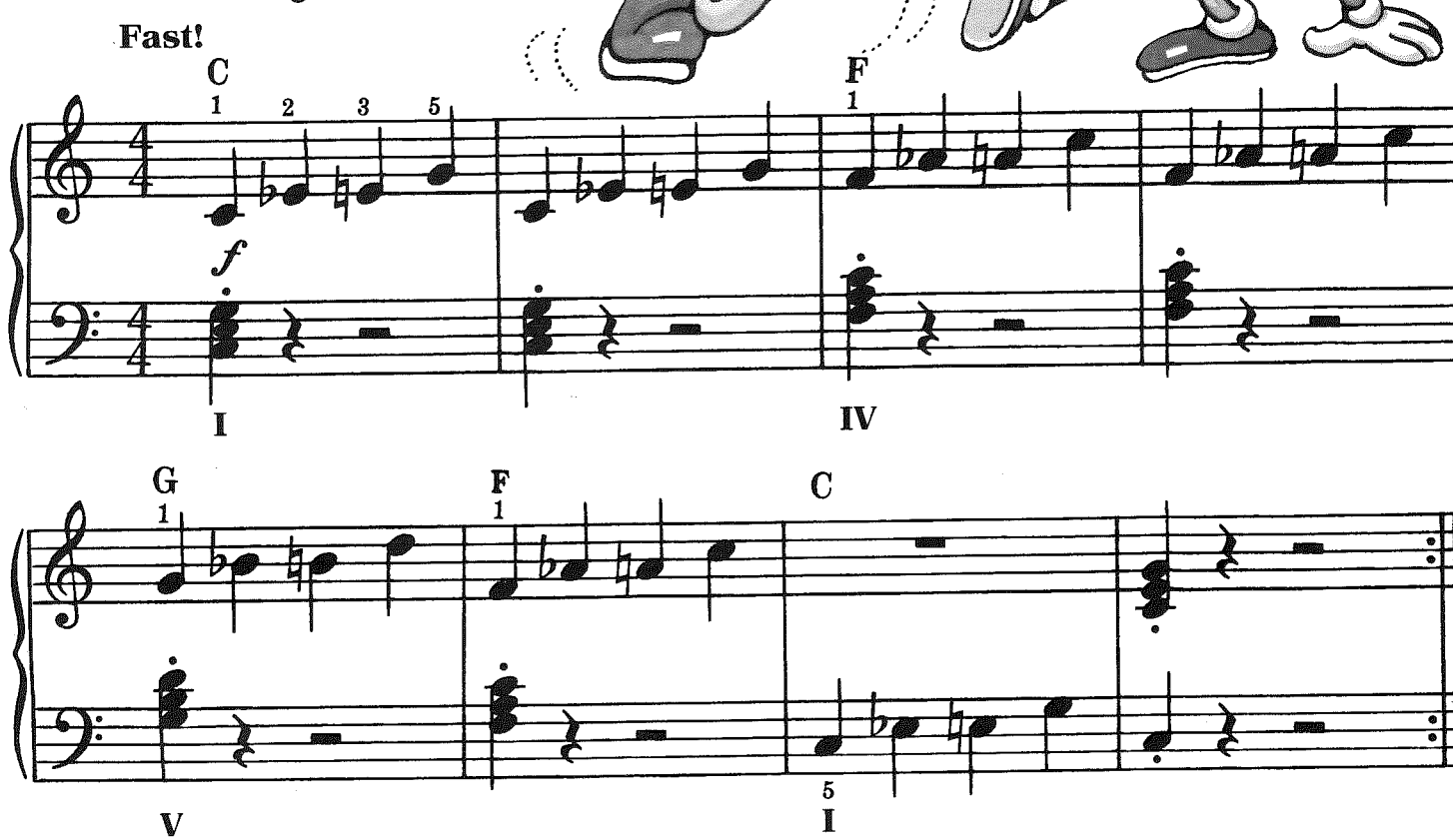
I chord = **tonic** chord
IV chord = **subdominant** chord
V chord = **dominant** chord

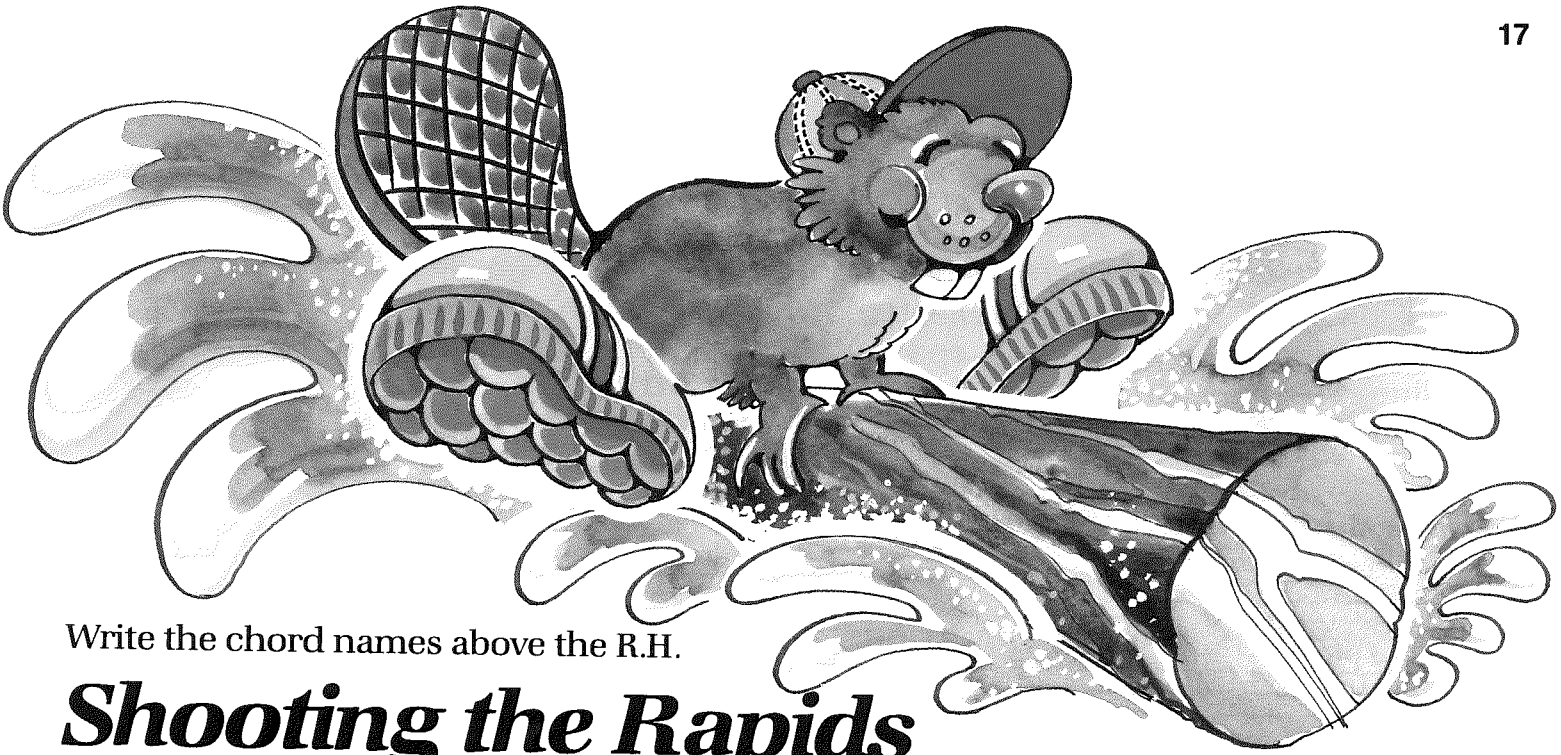
Play these primary chords in C Major.





Primary Boogie

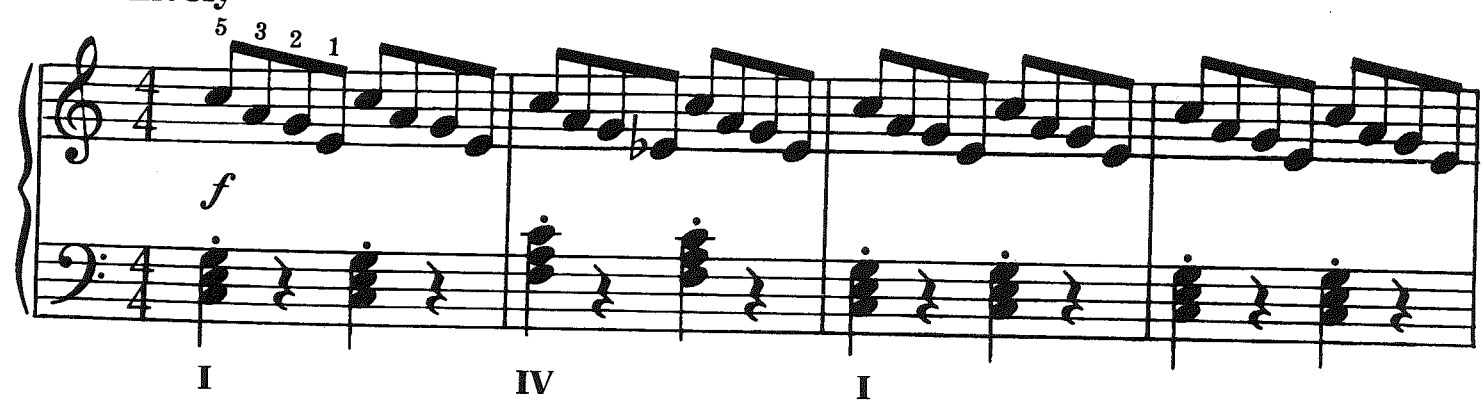


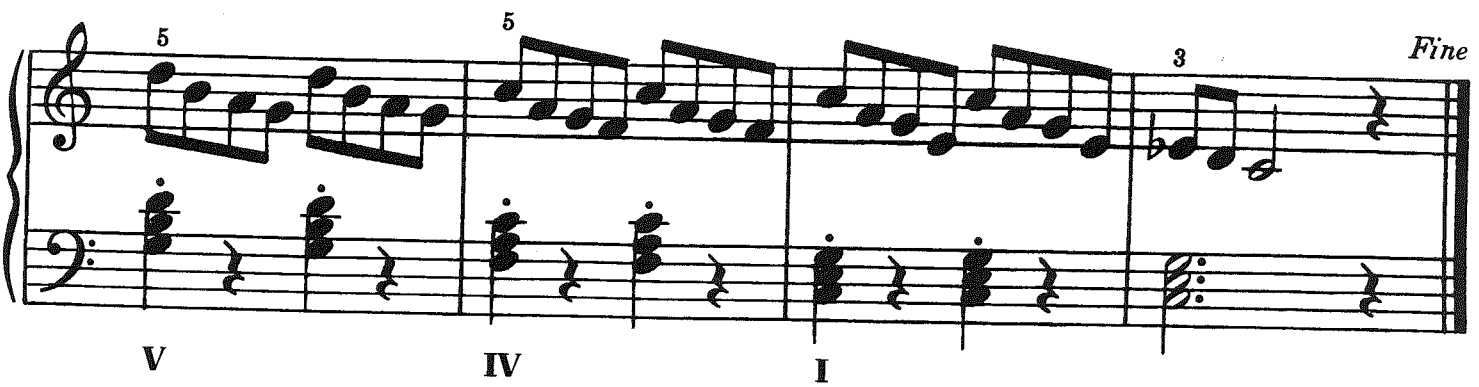


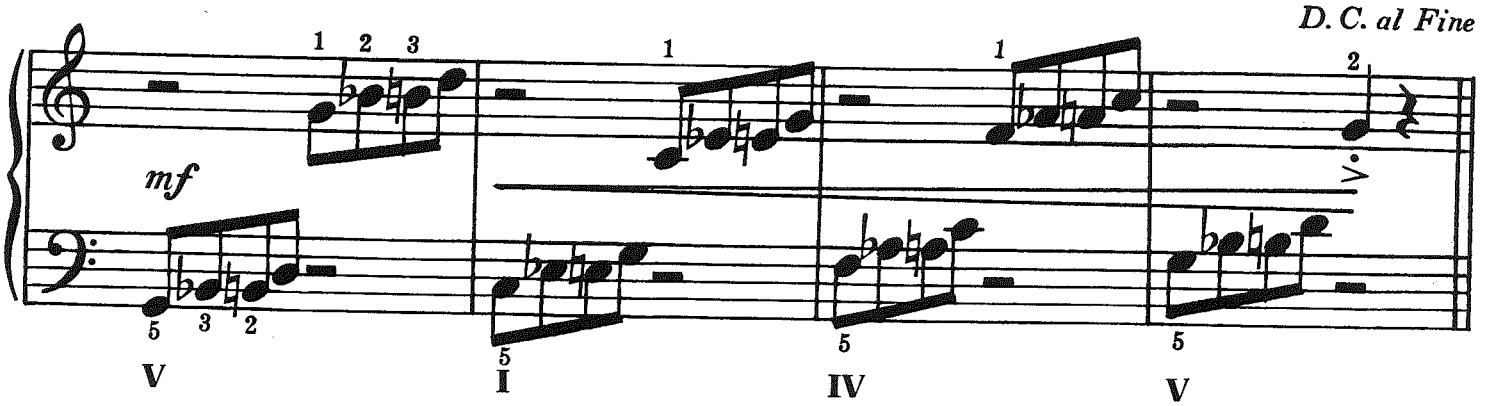
Write the chord names above the R.H.

Shooting the Rapids

Lively

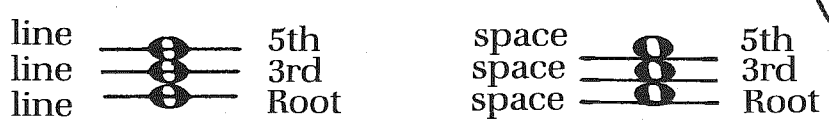


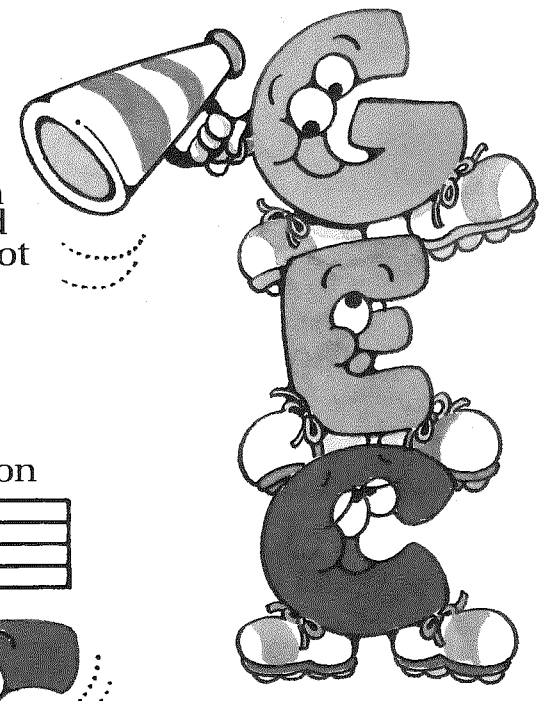




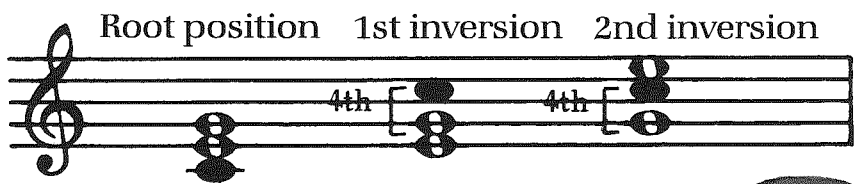
Triads and Inversions

A **triad** (a three-note chord) in **root position** looks like this:

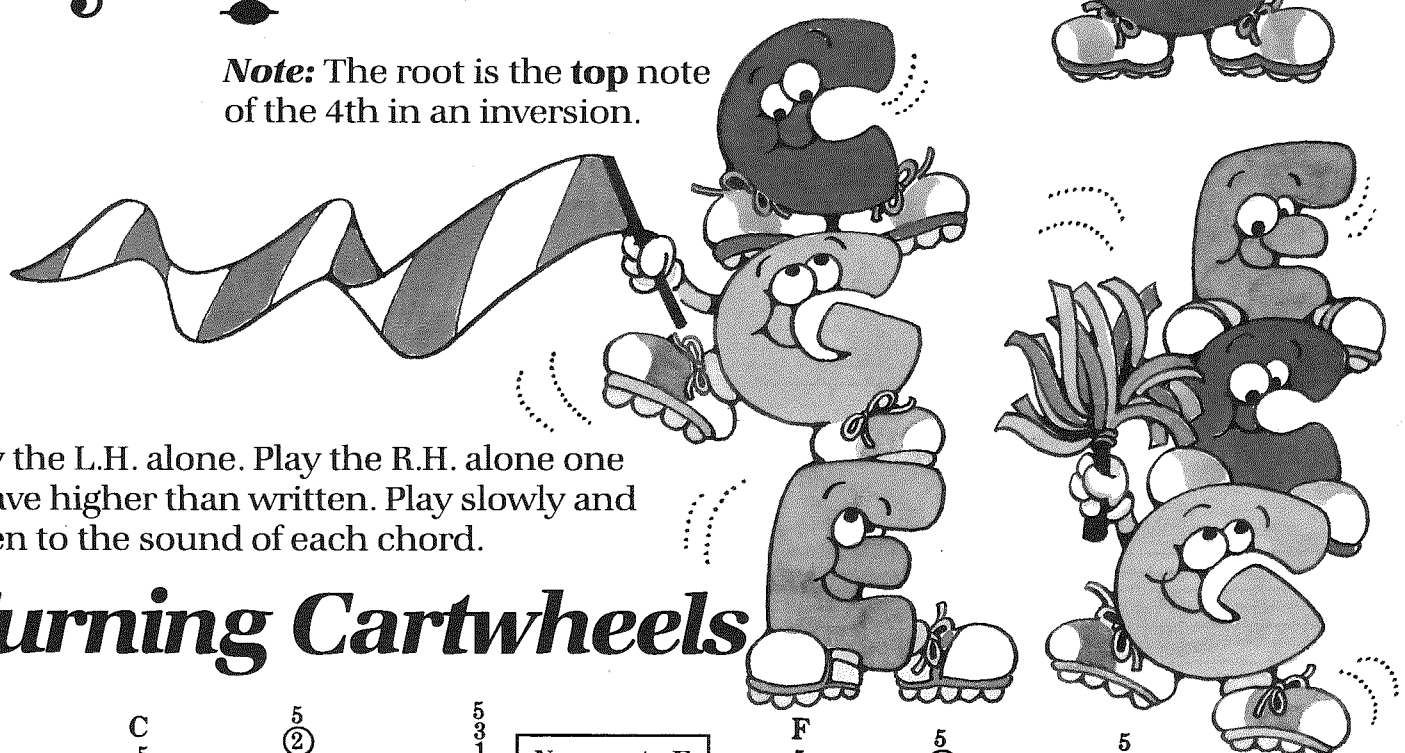




An **inversion** is a different arrangement of the notes in a triad:

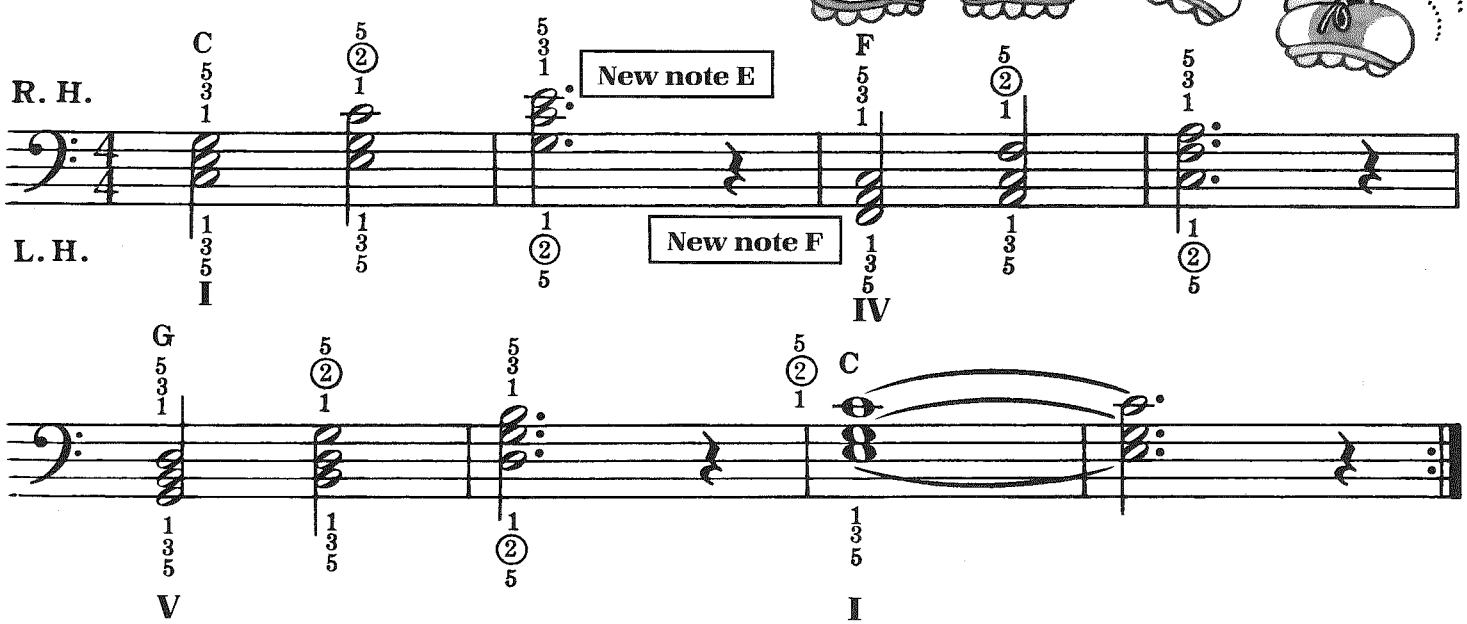


Note: The root is the **top** note of the 4th in an inversion.



Play the L.H. alone. Play the R.H. alone one octave higher than written. Play slowly and listen to the sound of each chord.

Turning Cartwheels

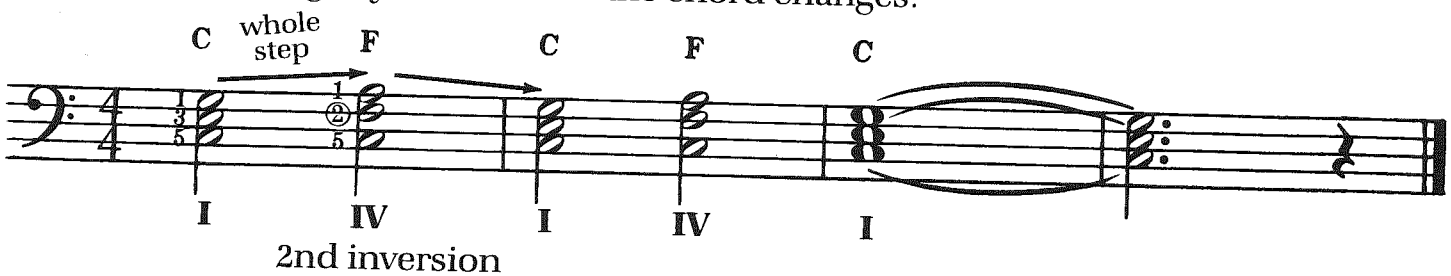


Chord Progression I IV

A **chord progression** is a change from one chord to another. The chord progression I IV is easier to play by playing the IV chord in its **2nd inversion.** By using the inversion for the IV chord the hand can stay in place rather than moving to play root position chords.

Warm-up

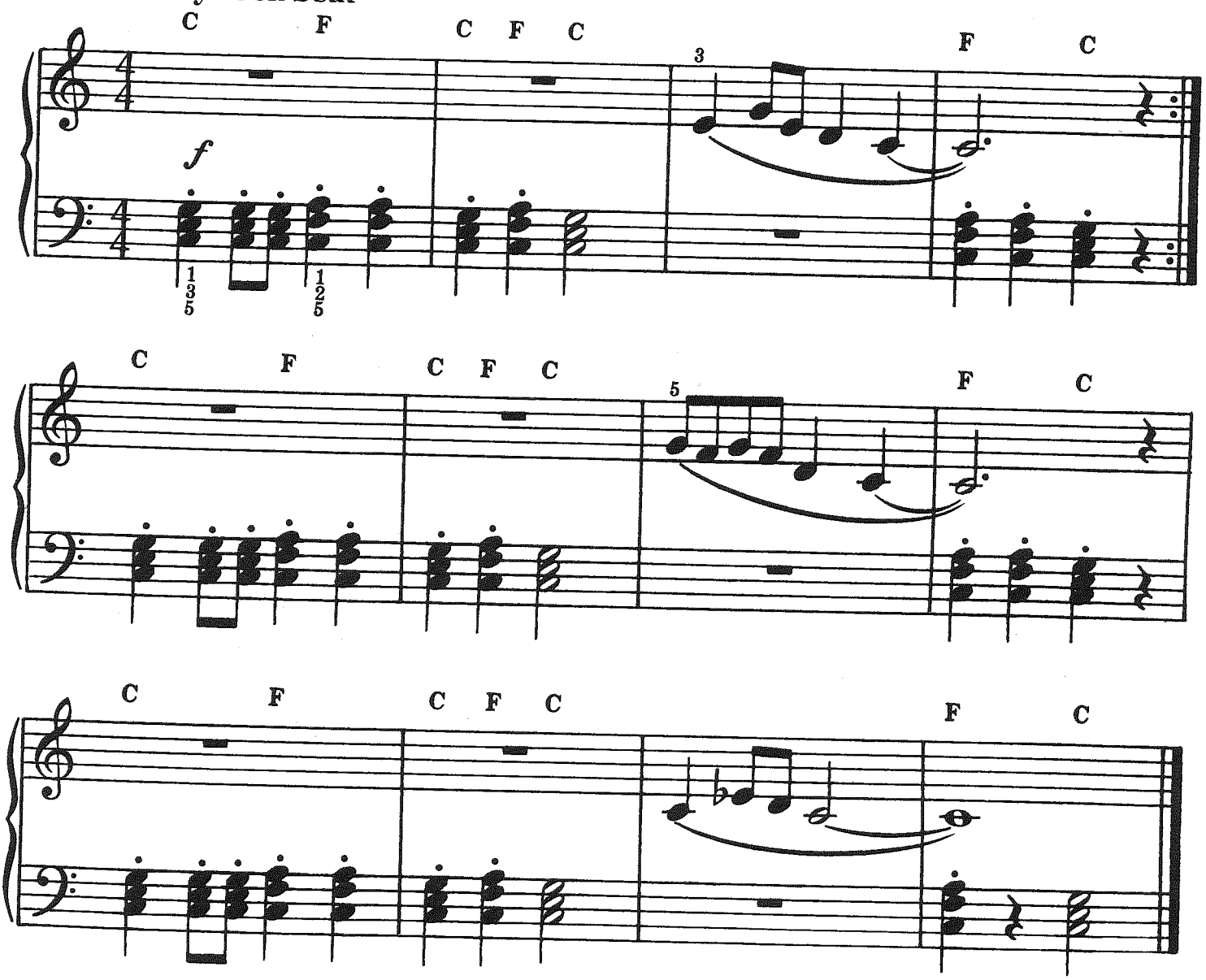
Practice this **chord progression** in C Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hand for the chord changes.



2nd inversion

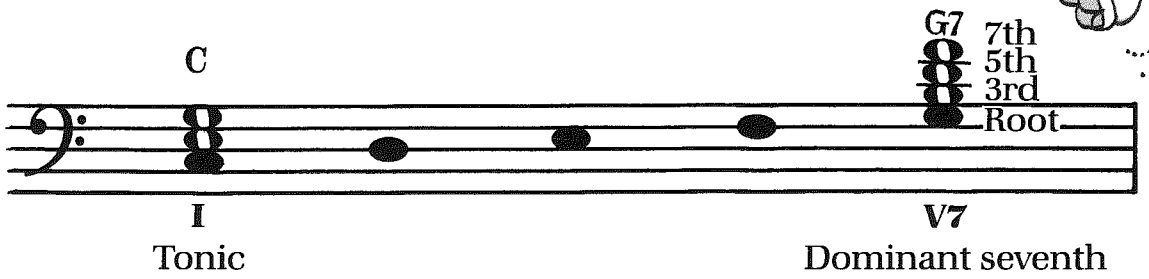
Rock!

Steady rock beat

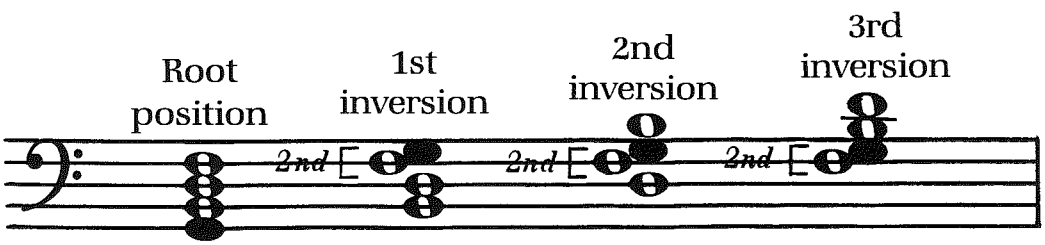


Chord Progression I V7

The complete V7 chord in root position has four notes.
The V7 chord is built on the fifth scale degree.

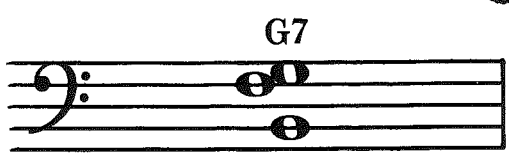


The V7 chord has **three** inversions.



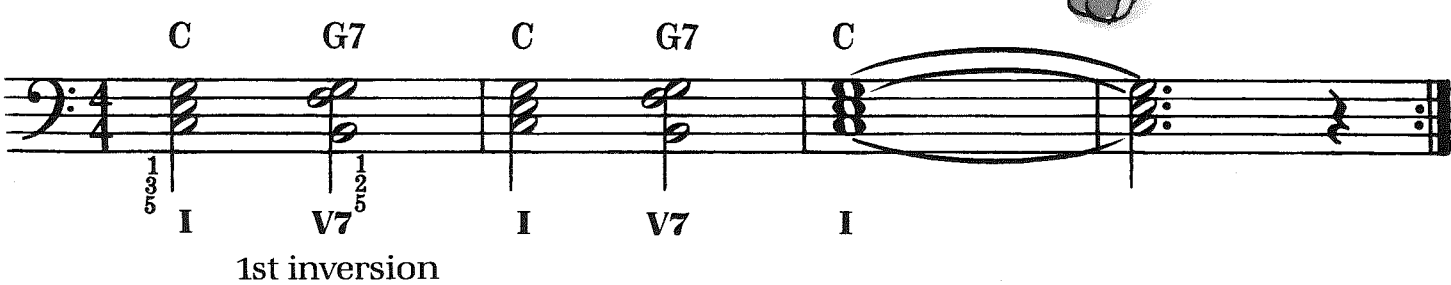
Note: The root is the **top** note of the 2nd in an inversion.

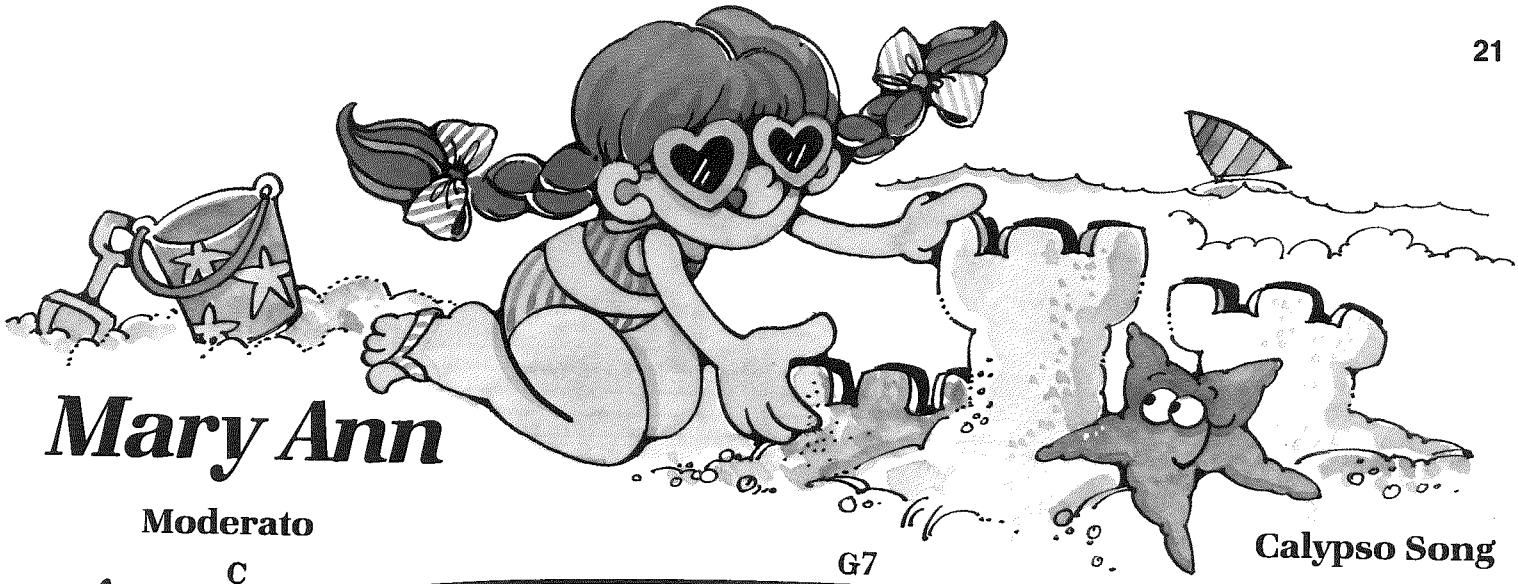
The chord progression I V7 is easier to play when the V7 chord is in its **1st inversion**.
Notice that only three notes are played. The interval of the 5th (D) above the root is left out.



Warm-up

Practice this **chord progression** in C Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hand for the chord changes.





Mary Ann

Moderato **Calypso Song**

C G7

mf All day, all night, Ma - ry Ann,

C

Down by the sea - shore, sift - ing sand;

G7

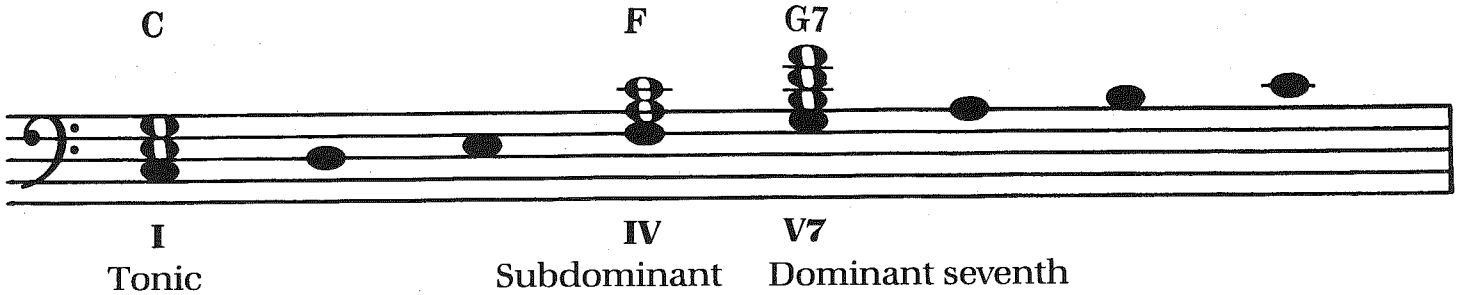
All the lit - tle chil - dren love Ma - ry Ann,

C

Down by the sea - shore, sift - ing sand.

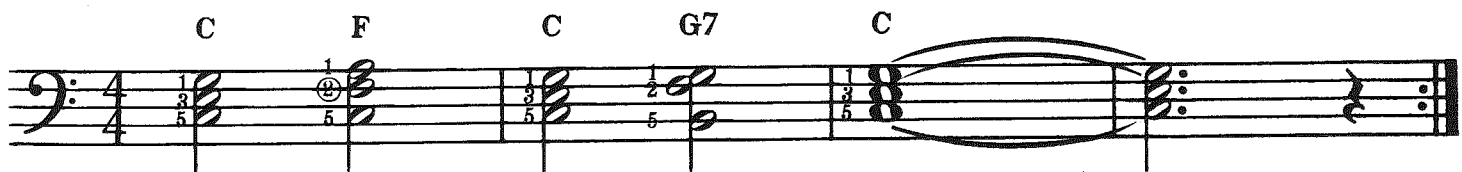
Chord Progression I IV V7

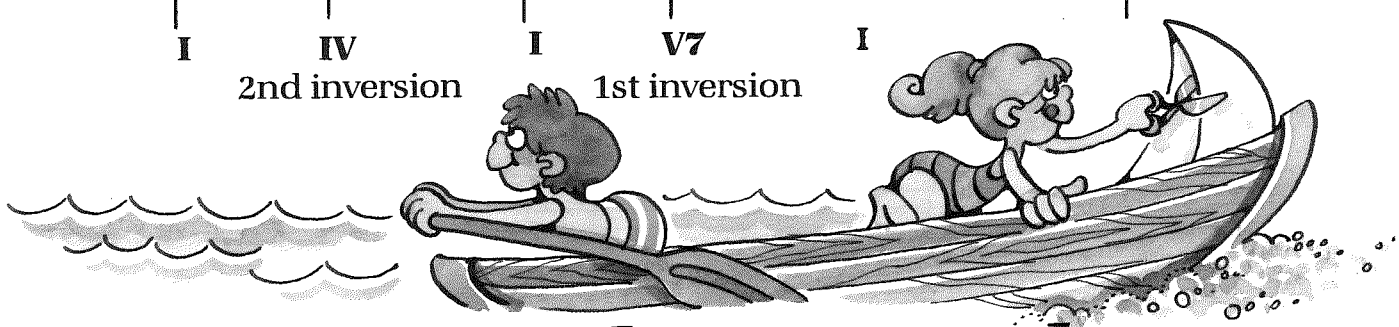
Primary chords in root position:



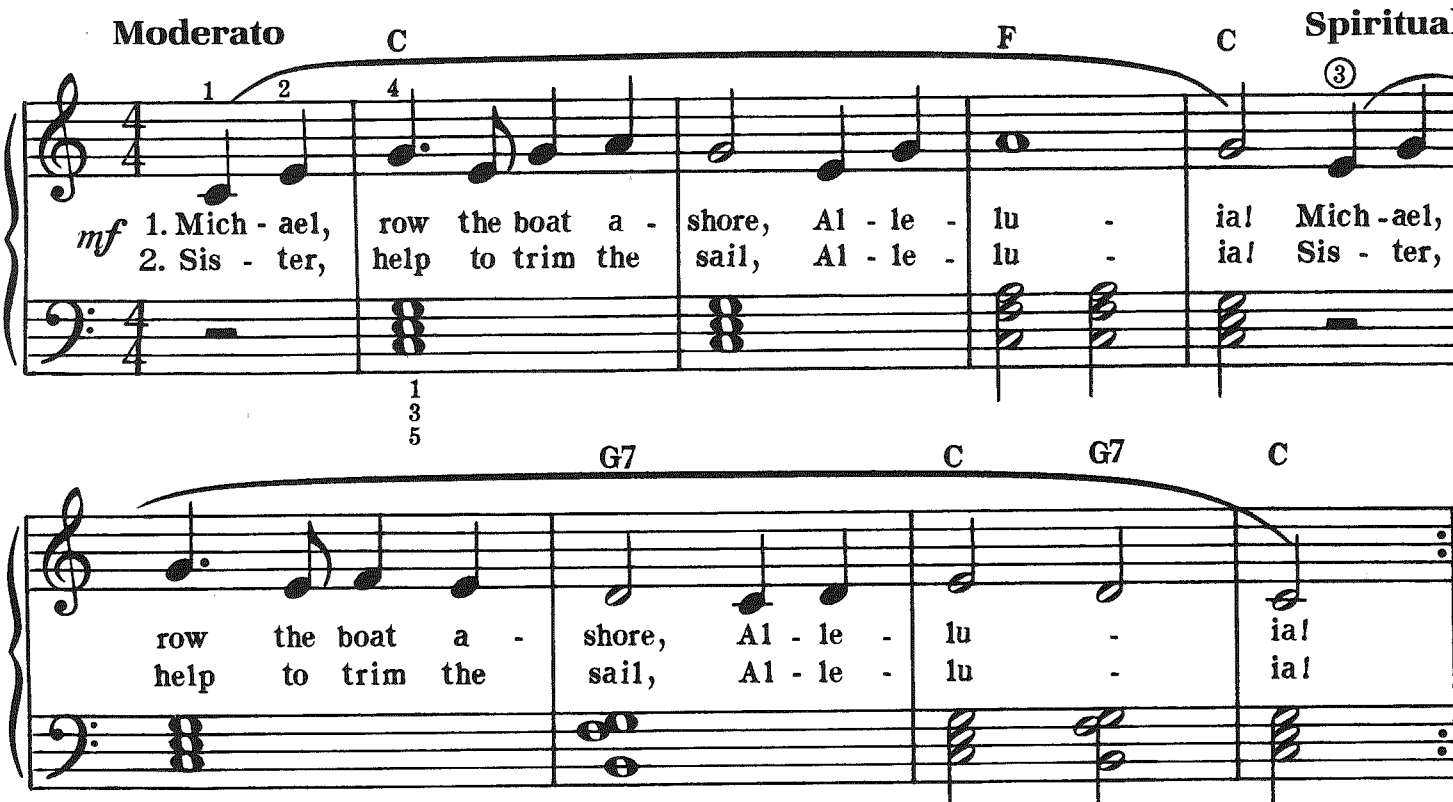
Warm-up

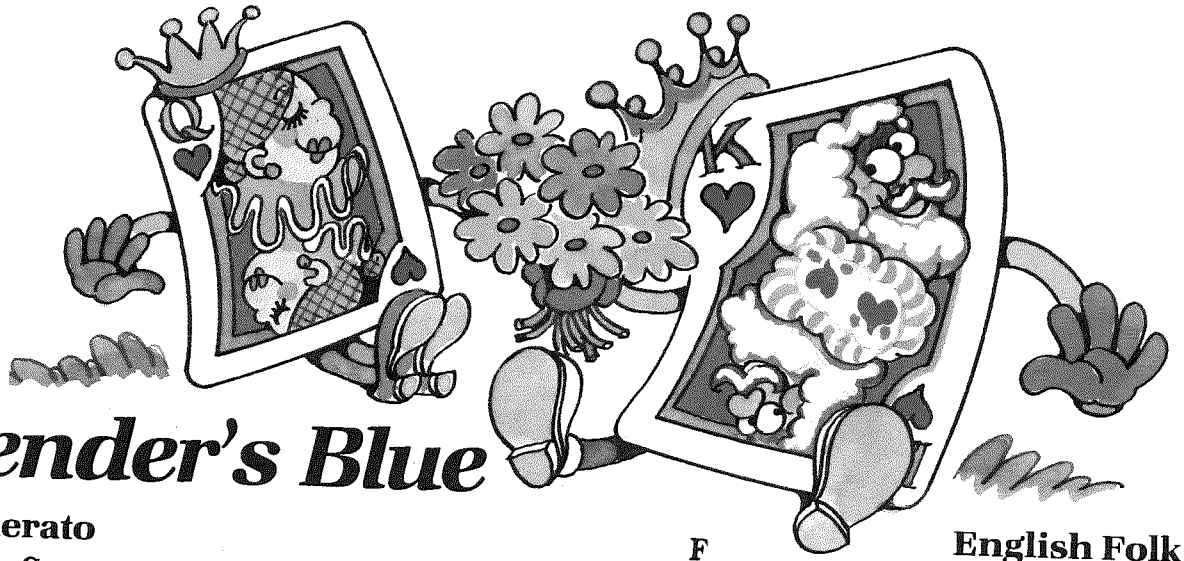
Practice this **chord progression** in C Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hand for the chord changes.





Michael, Row the Boat Ashore





Lavender's Blue

Moderato

English Folk Song

C F

mp Lav - en - der's blue, dil - ly, dil - ly, Lav - en - der's green,

C G7

When I am king, dil - ly, dil - ly, You shall be queen.

C F

Who told you so, dil - ly, dil - ly, Who told you so?

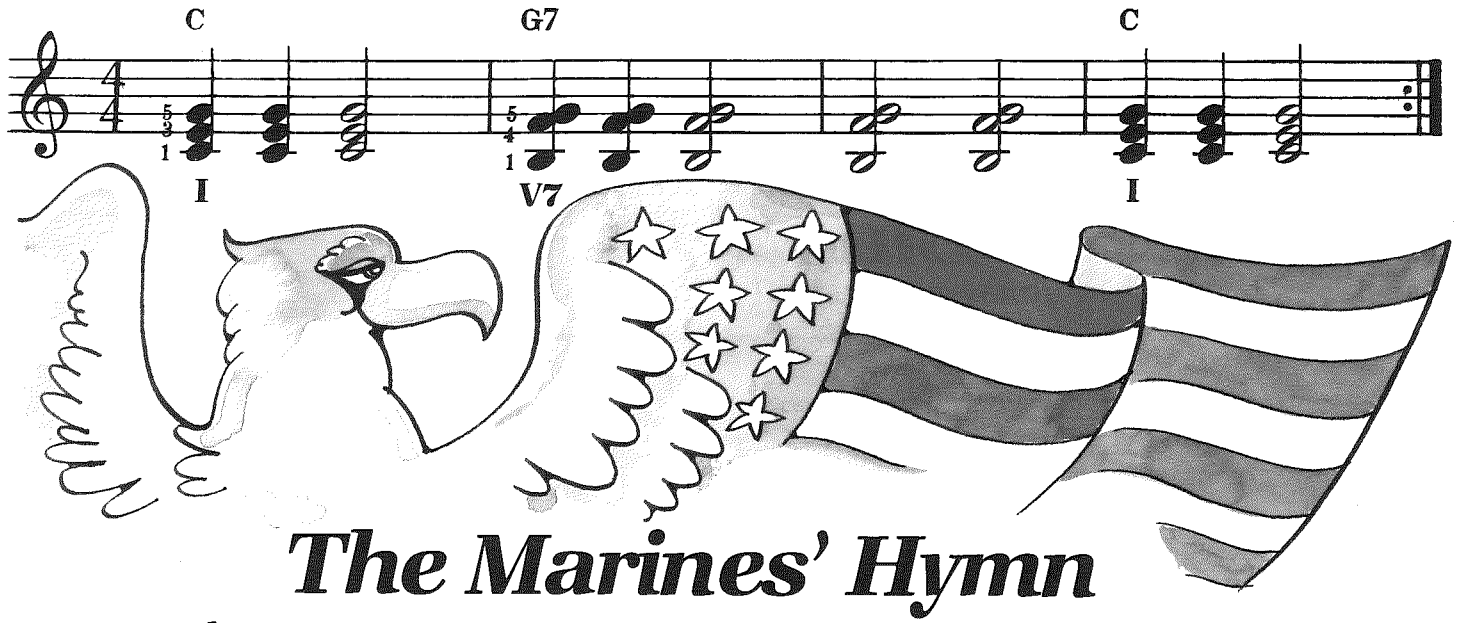
C G7 C

'Twas my own heart, dil - ly, dil - ly, That told me so.

rit.

Warm-up

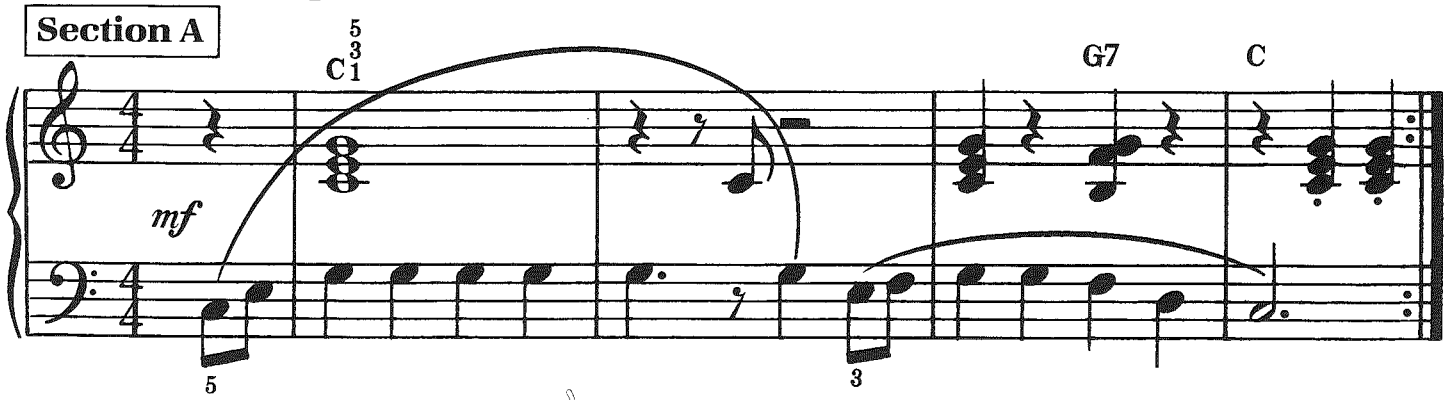
R.H. plays I V7



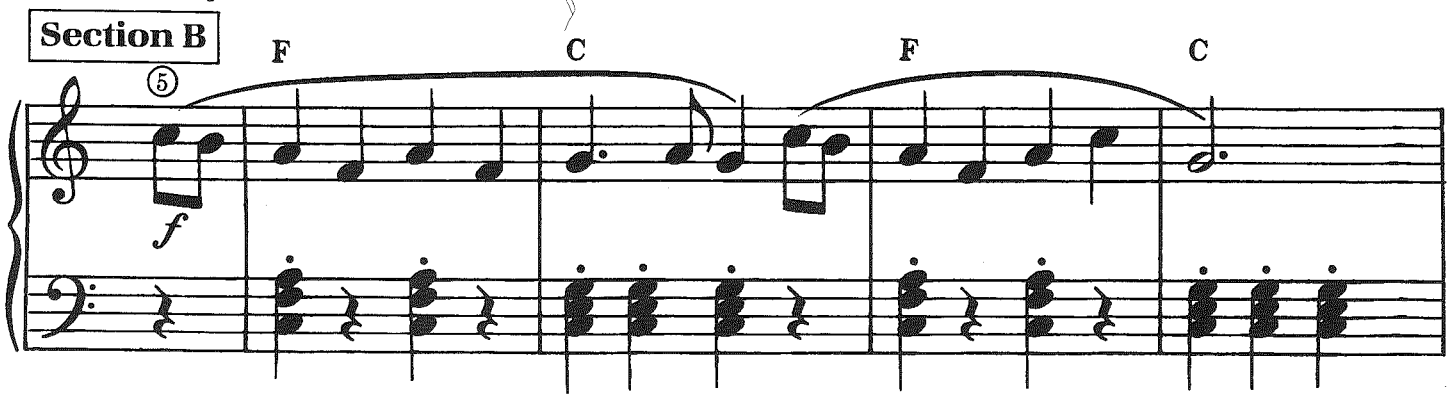
The Marines' Hymn

March tempo

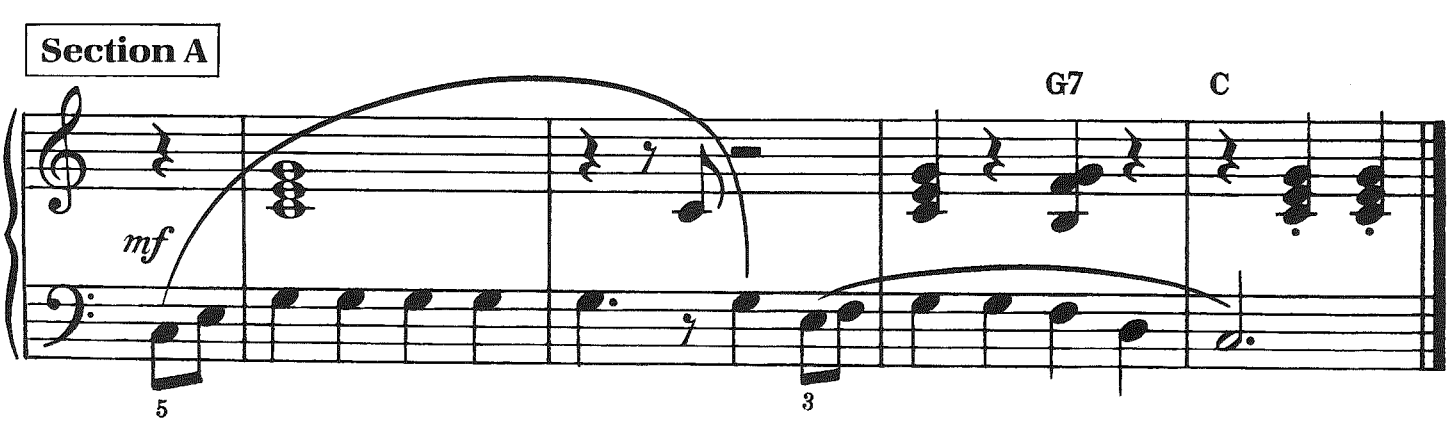
Section A



Section B

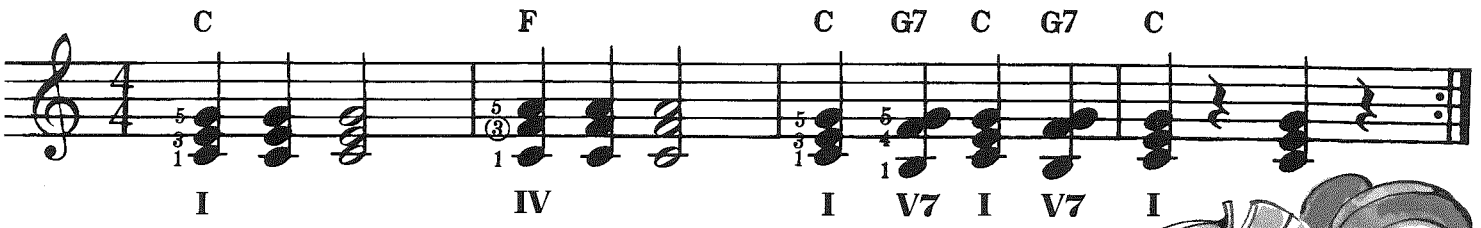


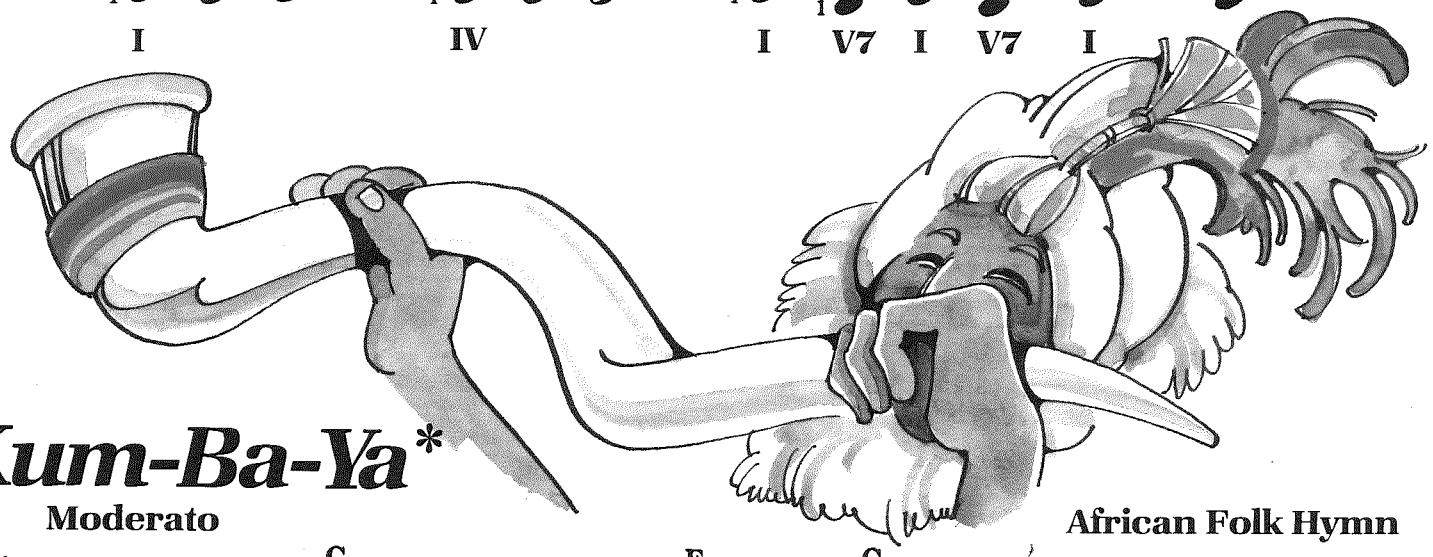
Section A



Warm-up

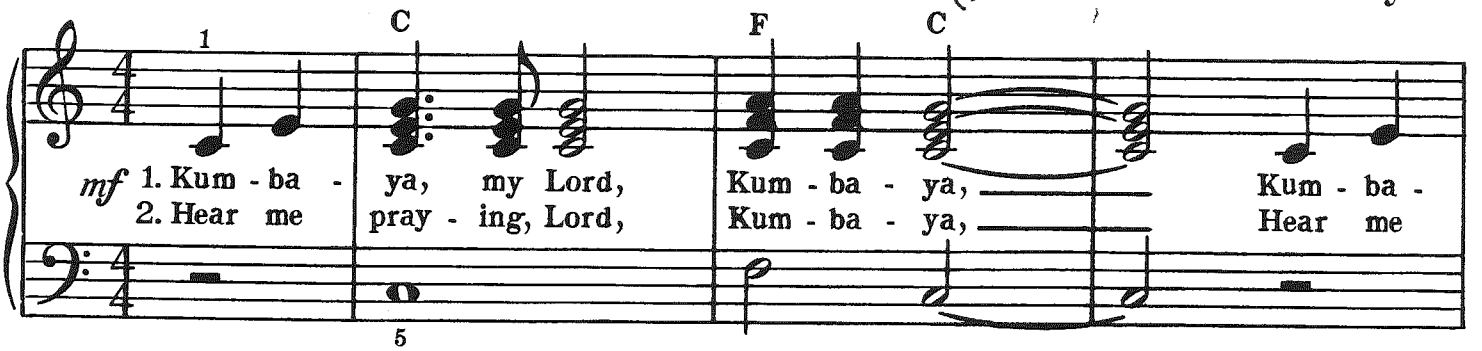
R.H. plays I IV V7

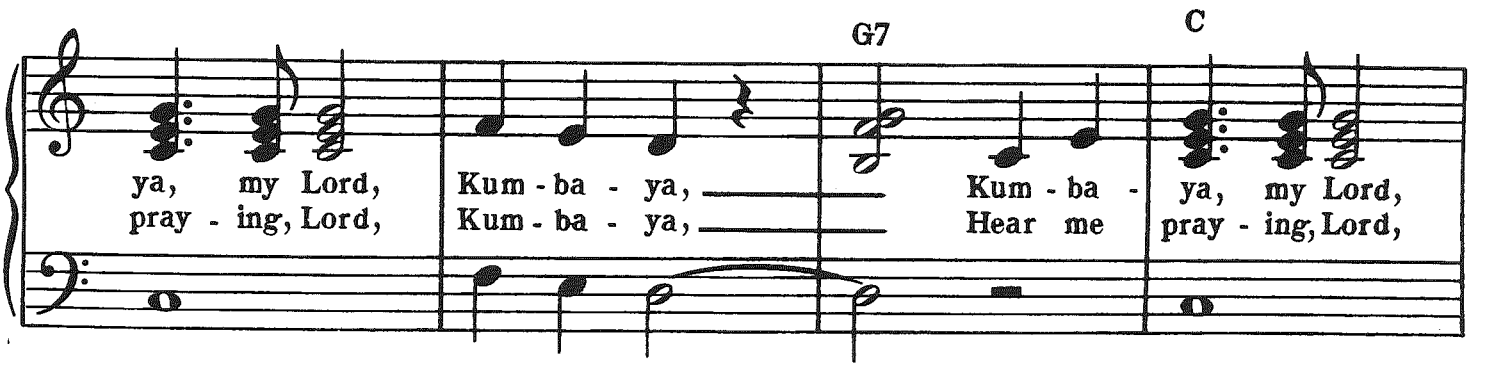


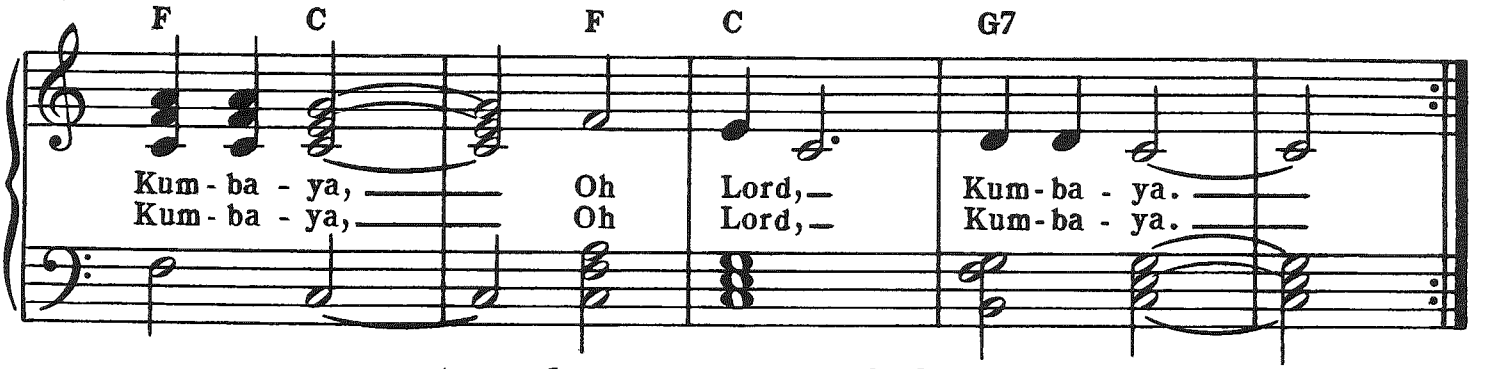


*Kum-Ba-Ya**

Moderato **African Folk Hymn**

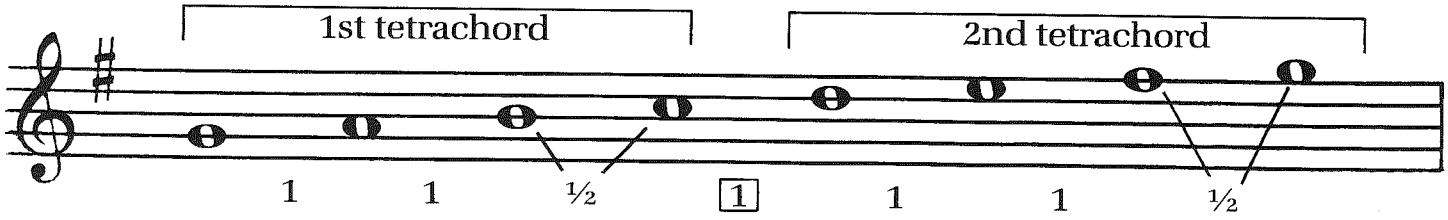




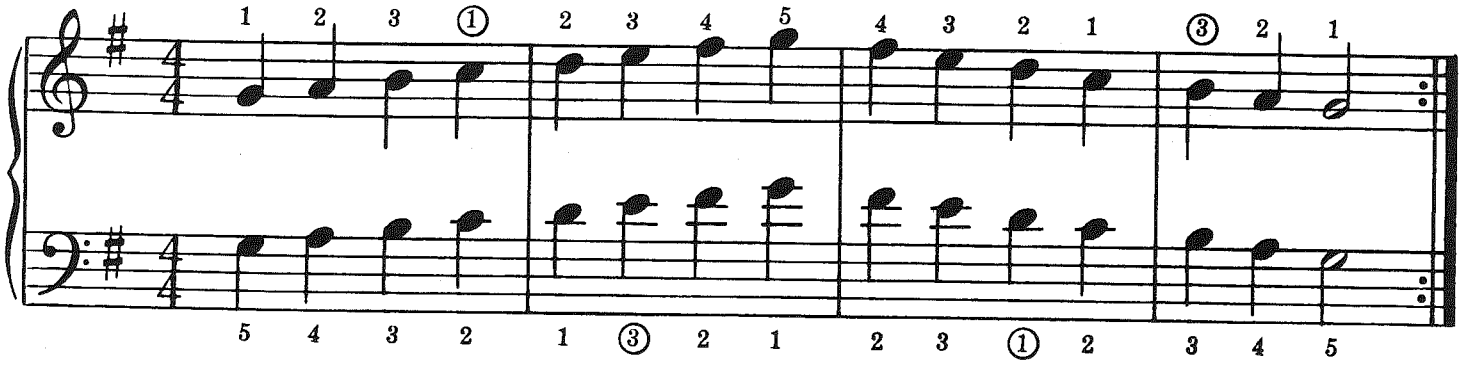


*Kum-ba-ya means come by here.

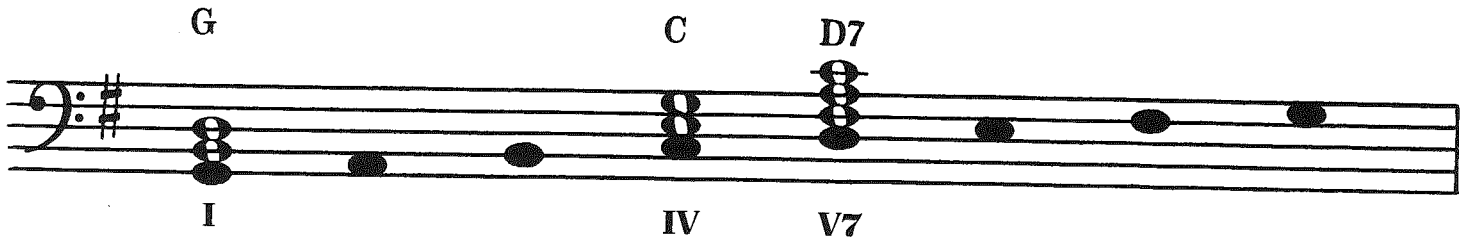
G Major Scale



Play hands separately first.



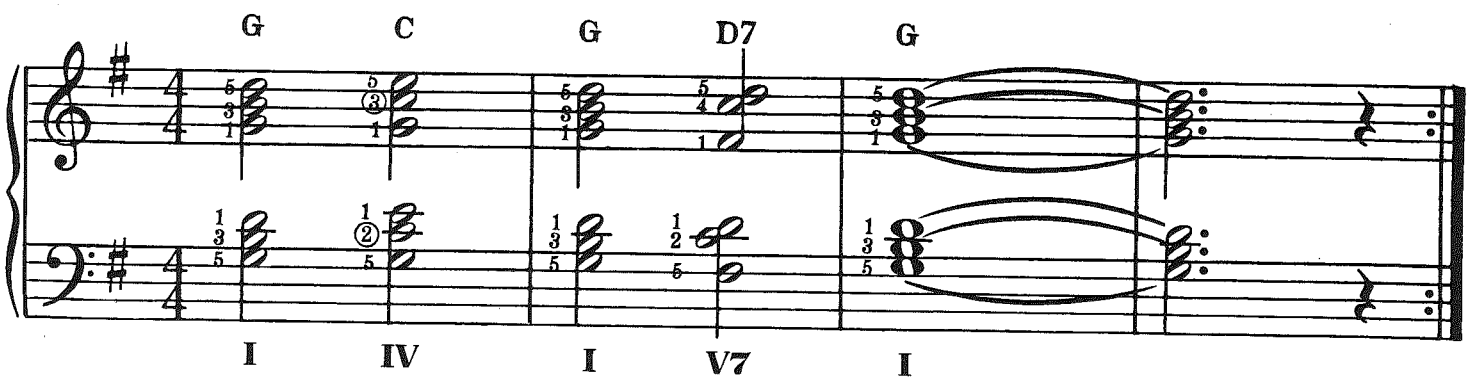
Primary Chords in G Major



Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Warm-up

Practice this **chord progression** in G Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hands for the chord changes. Play hands separately first.



2nd inversion 1st inversion

Old MacDonald Rocks

Lively

Section A

f Old Mac-Don-ald had a farm, Oh yeah!

On that farm he rocked a-way, Oh yeah! With a

Section B

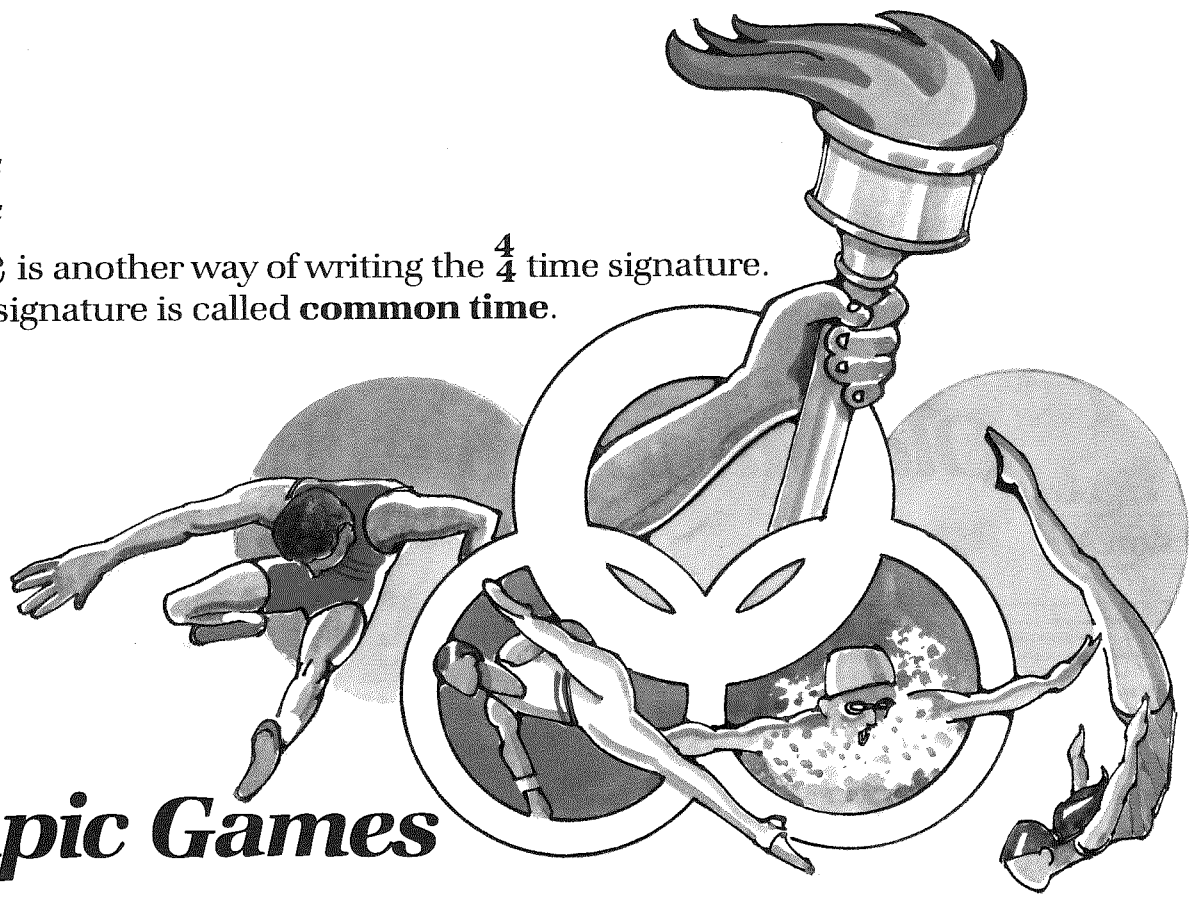
cock-a-doo-dle doo, and a pig-gy oink-in too! E - I - E - I - O! Hey!

Section A

Old Mac-Don-ald had a farm, Oh yeah!

$\mathbf{C} = \frac{4}{4}$

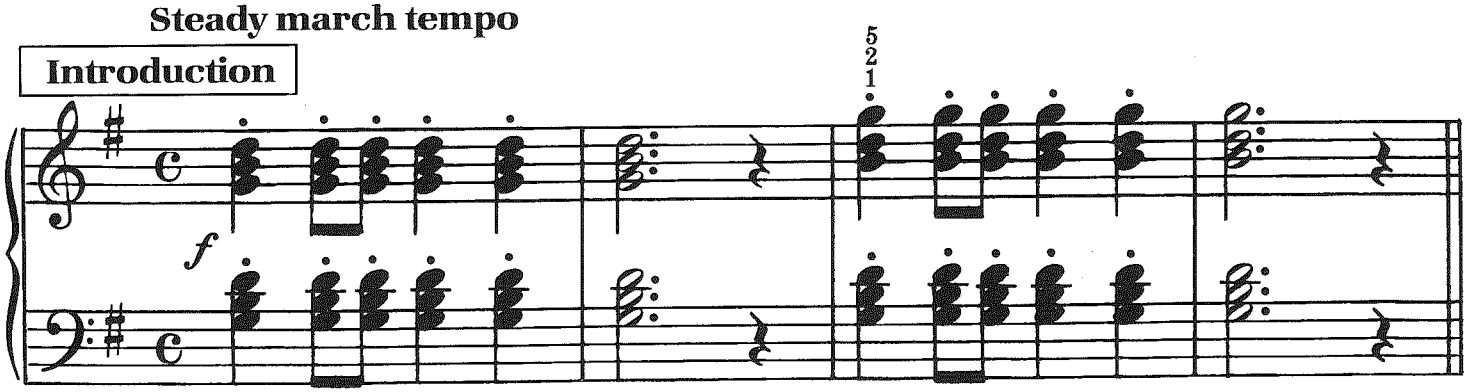
The sign $\mathbf{C}$ is another way of writing the $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature.
This time signature is called **common time**.



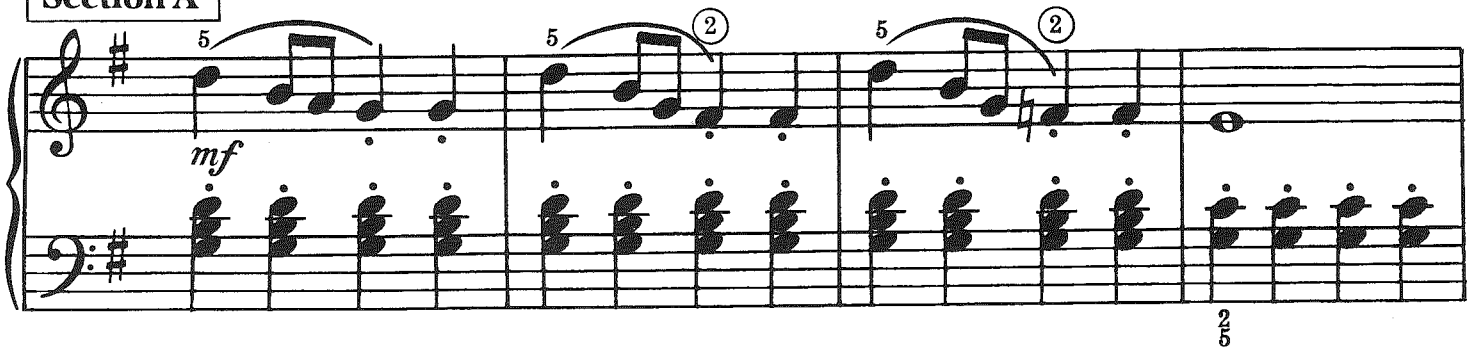
Olympic Games

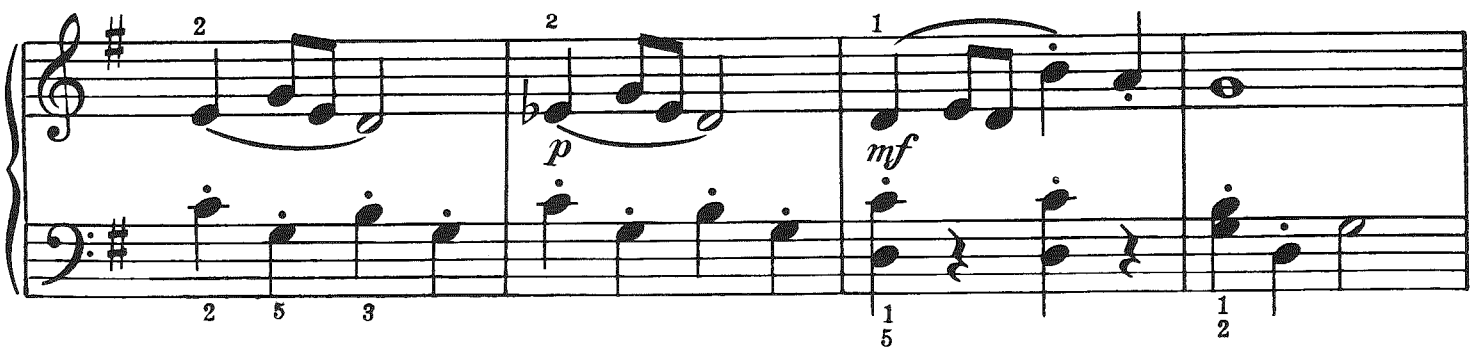
Steady march tempo

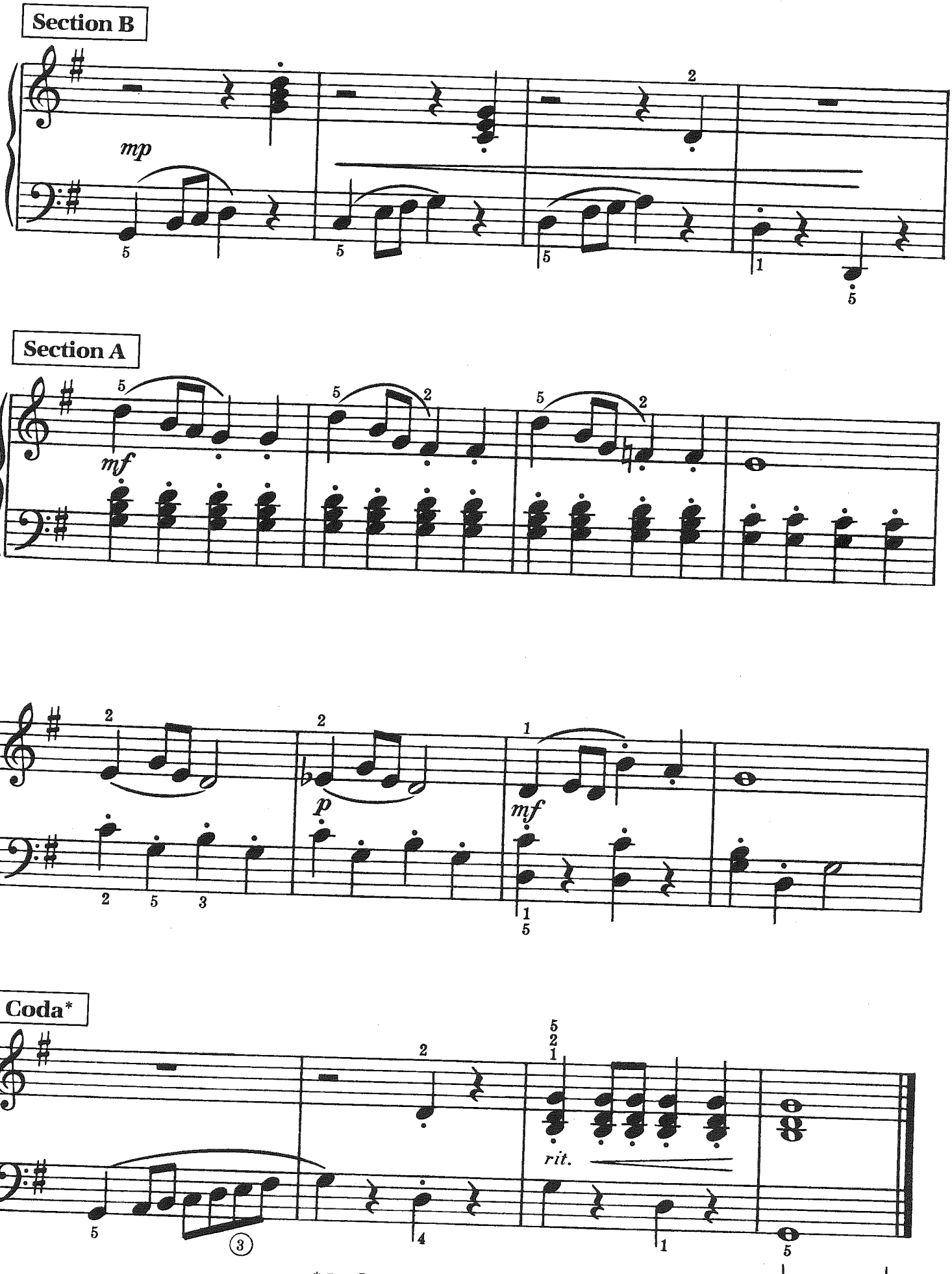
Introduction



Section A







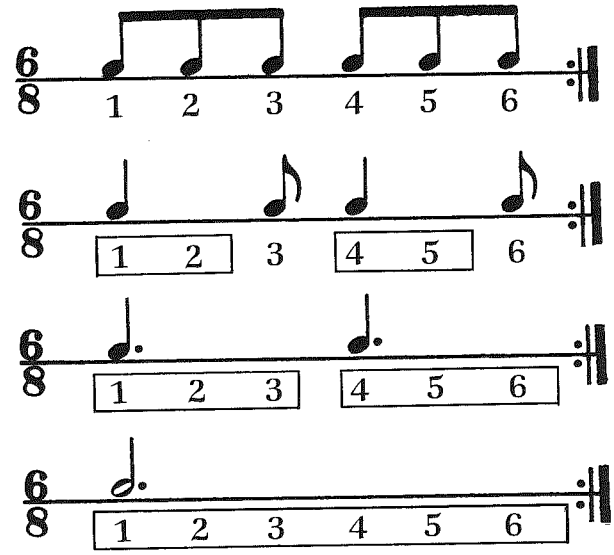
*Coda means ending.

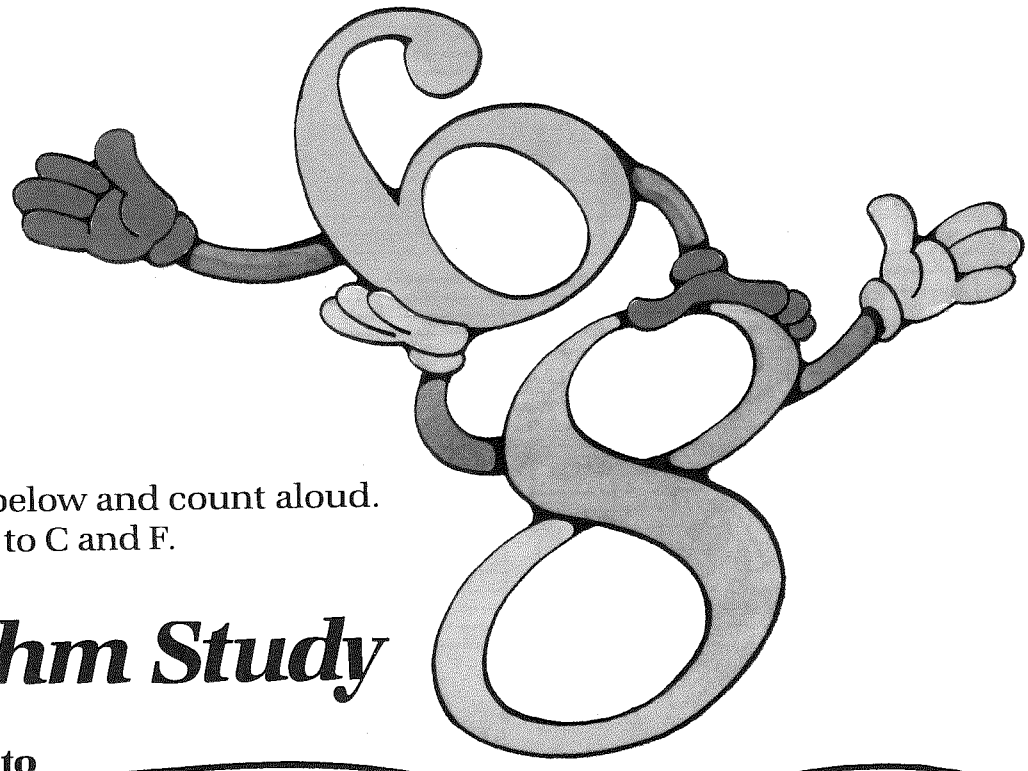
6/8 Time Signature

6 means six beats to each measure.
8 means the eighth note gets one beat.

Notes		Rests
♪	1 beat	𝄾
♩	2 beats	𝄽
♩.	3 beats	𝄽.
𝅗𝅥.	6 beats	𝄻

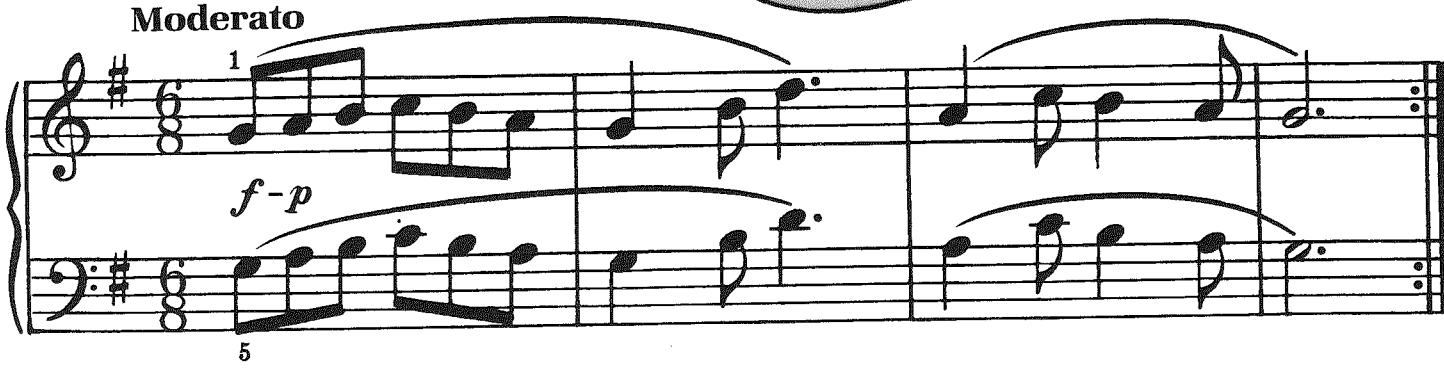
Clap and count these rhythms.

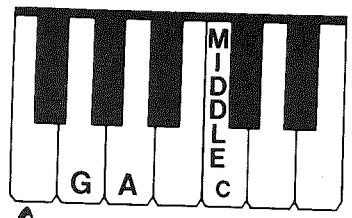


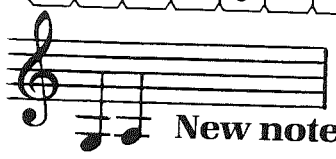


Play the music below and count aloud.
Then transpose to C and F.

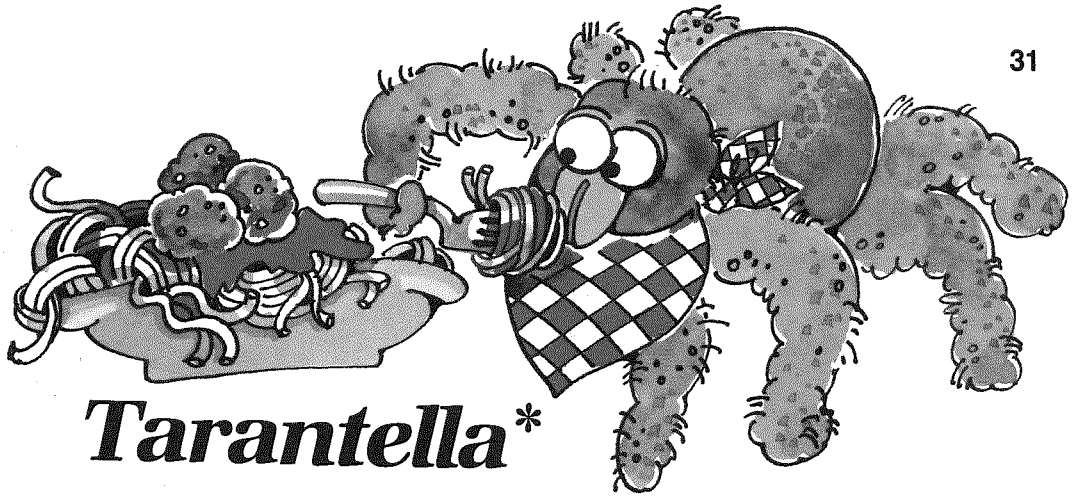
6/8 *Rhythm Study*







New notes



Tarantella*

Allegro

Section A

f

Fine

Section B

mp

D. C. al Fine

*A *tarantella* is a fast Italian dance. There used to be a superstition that the madness caused from the bite of a tarantula spider could only be cured by wild dancing.

Scottish Bagpipes

Lively

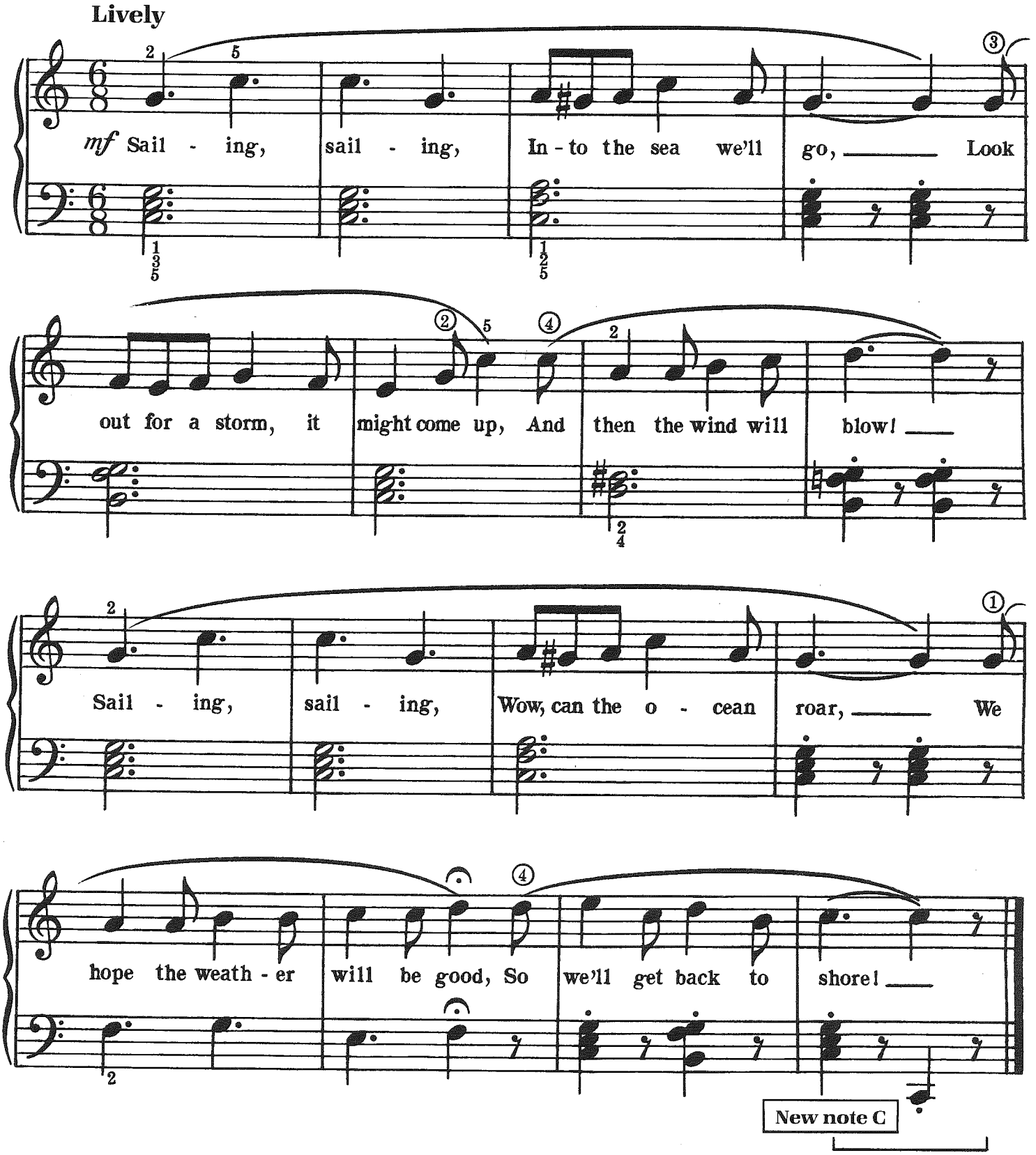
mf

Count: 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 etc.

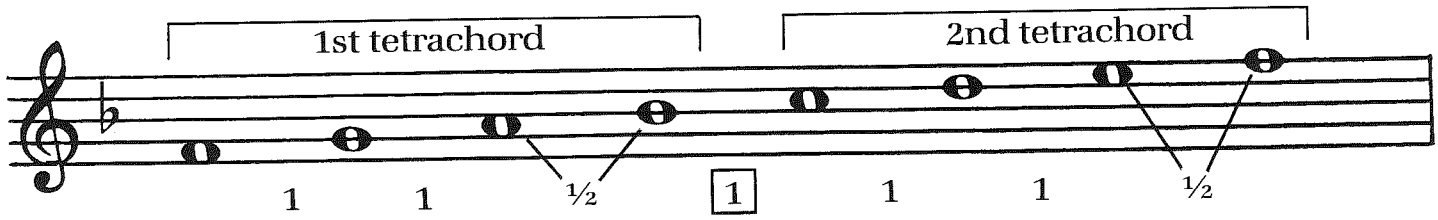
Fermata Sign 𝄐

This sign 𝄐 is called a **fermata**. It means to hold the note longer than the time value.

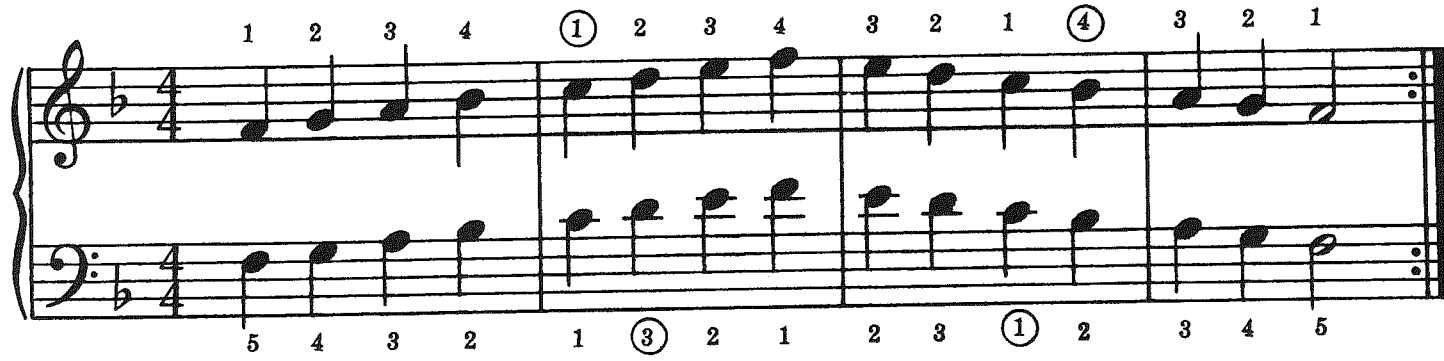
Sailing!



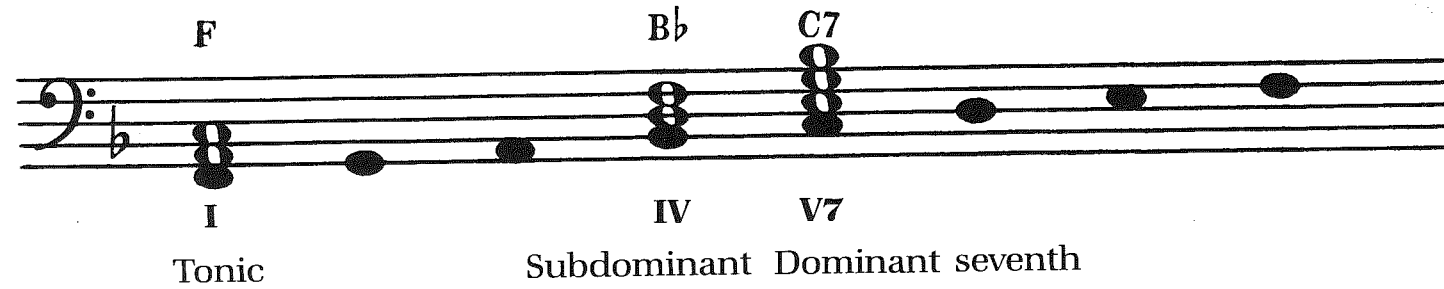
F Major Scale



Play hands separately first.



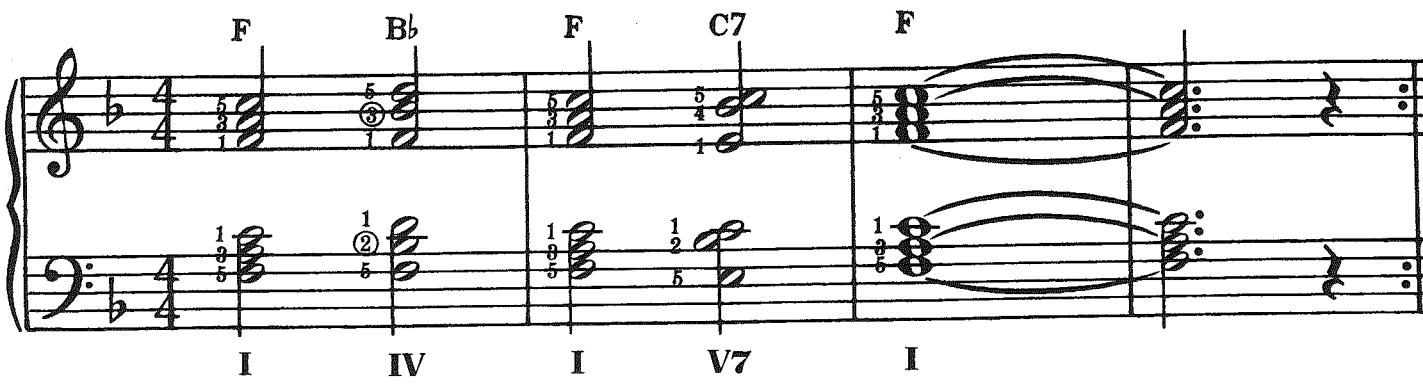
Primary Chords in F Major



Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Warm-up

Practice this **chord progression** in F Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hands for the chord changes. Play hands separately first.



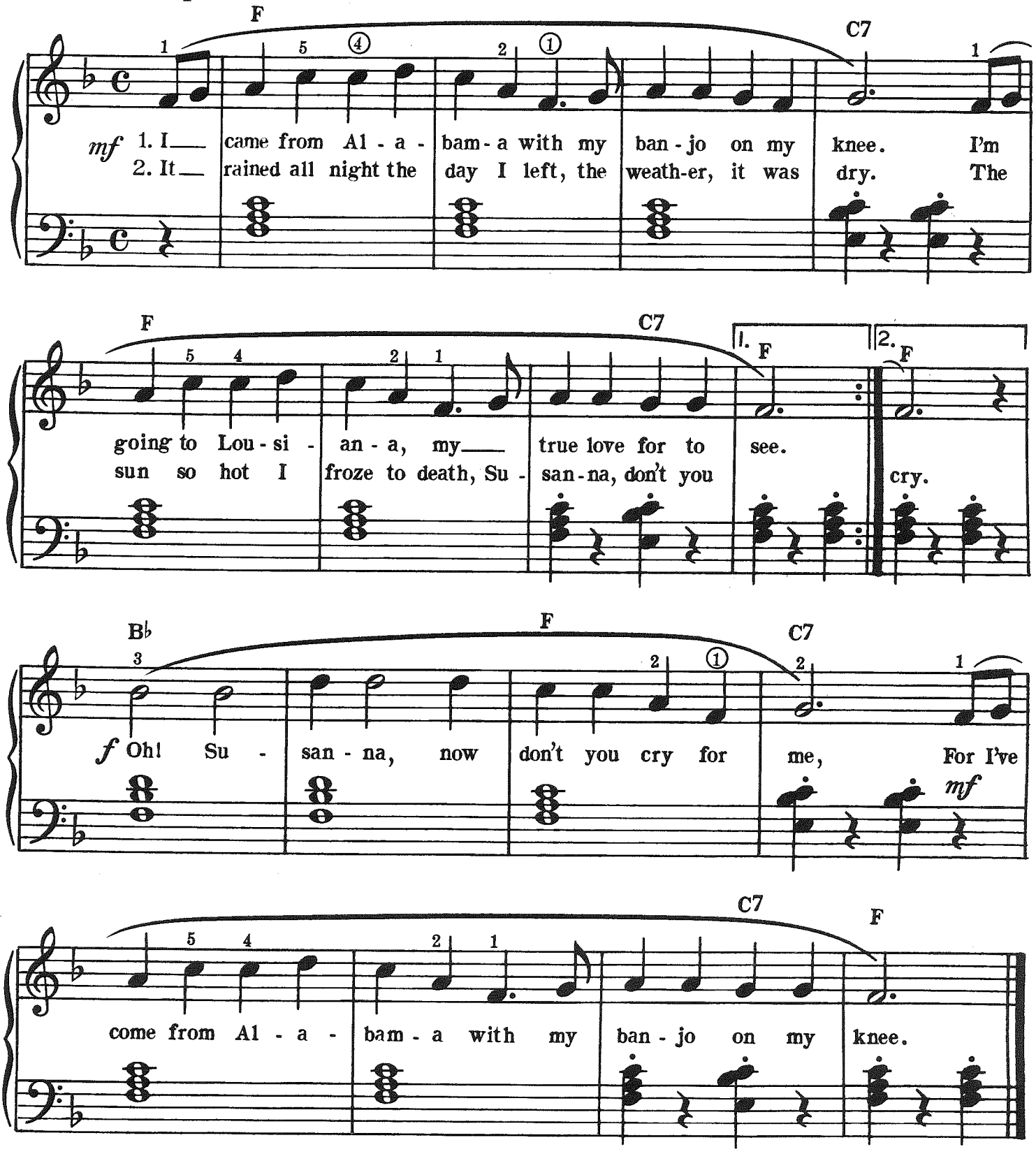
2nd inversion 1st inversion

Is this piece in two-part form, or three-part form?

Oh! Susanna

Stephen Foster *
(1826-1864)

With spirit



*Stephen Foster was an American composer whose popular songs became so widely known that they are often thought of as American folk songs.

Roumanian Rhapsody

Andante

Introduction

mp play freely

Section A **Allegretto**

mf

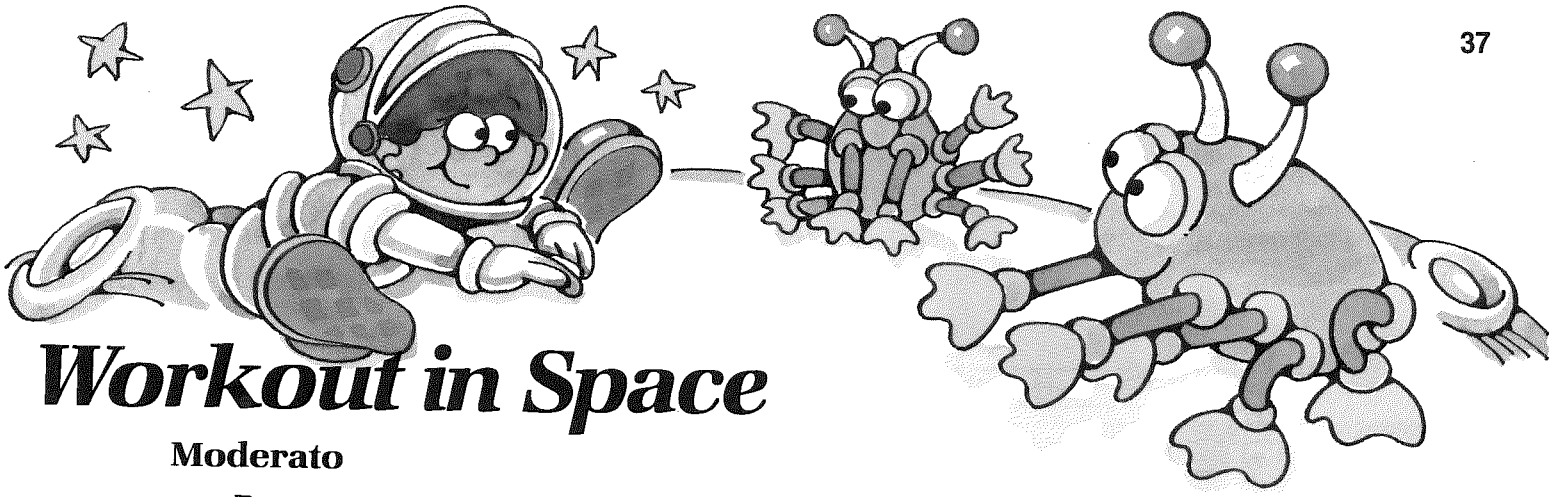
Coda

slower

mp

fast

f



Workout in Space

Moderato

F B♭ F B♭ F

mf *continue stacc.*

C7 F *Fine*

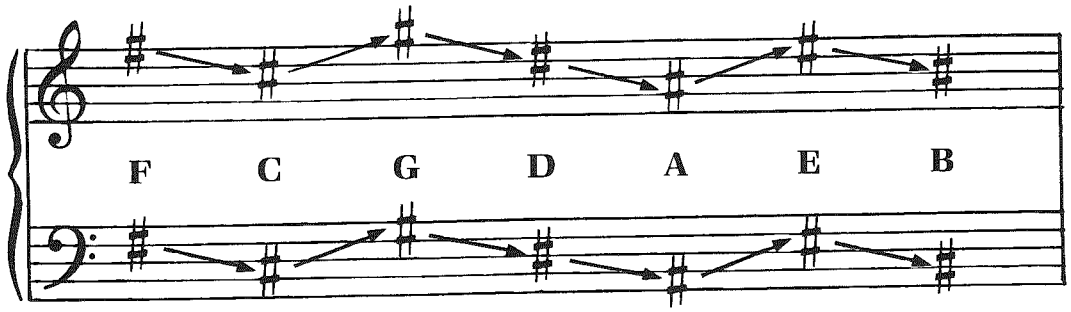
F B♭ F B♭ F

continue stacc.

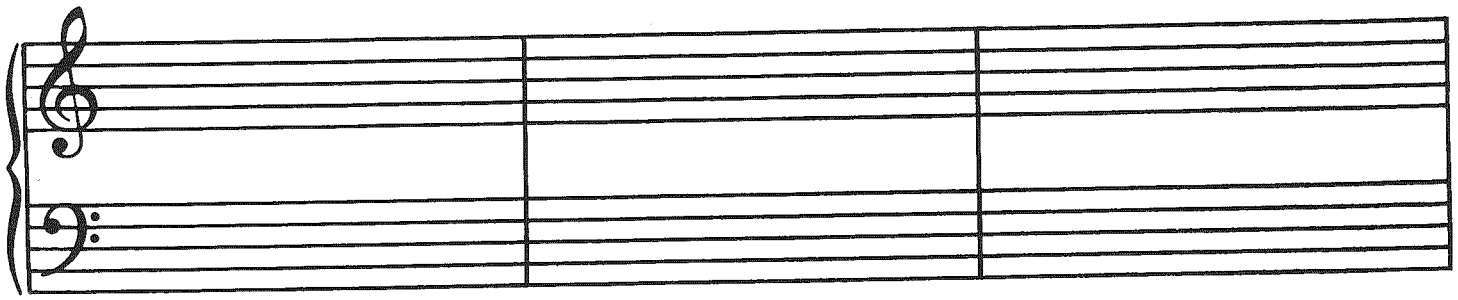
C7 *D. C. al Fine*

The Order of Sharps

The **sharps** are *always* written in the same order on the staff. **Memorize** this order.



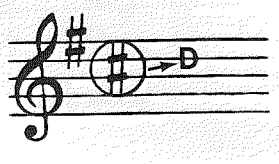
Write the order of sharps three times on this staff.*



Major Sharp Key Signatures

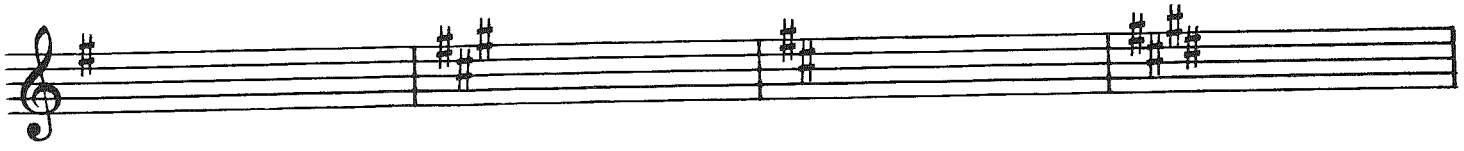
The **key signature** at the beginning of each staff tells you which notes to play sharp or flat **throughout** the piece, and the main tonality, or **key**, of the piece.

To find the **sharp** key signatures, name the *last sharp* to the right in the key signature. Then name the *next letter* in the music alphabet (go up a half step). This is the name of the Major key.



D Major

Name these key signatures.



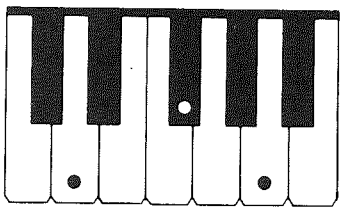
_____ _____ _____ _____

*__Teacher__: Continue to have the student use **Bastien Music Notebook** and **Bastien Music Flashcards** for reinforcement.

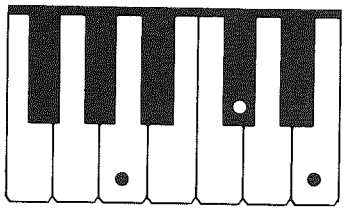
Group 2 Keys (D, A, E)

These keys are called **Group 2** because in each I (tonic) chord there is a **black key** in the **middle**.

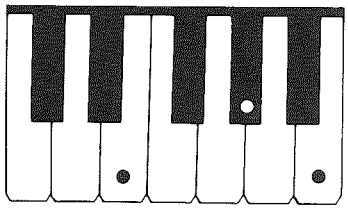
D Major



A Major



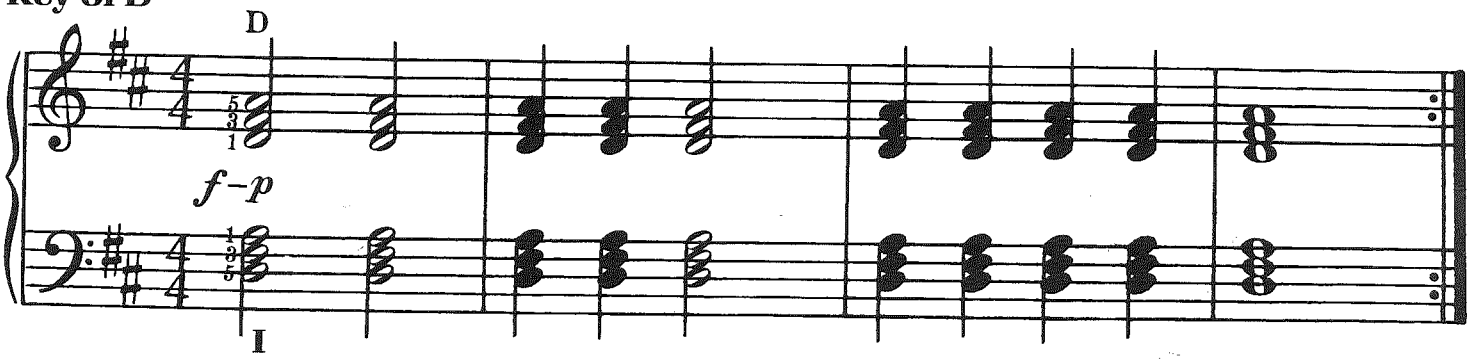
E Major



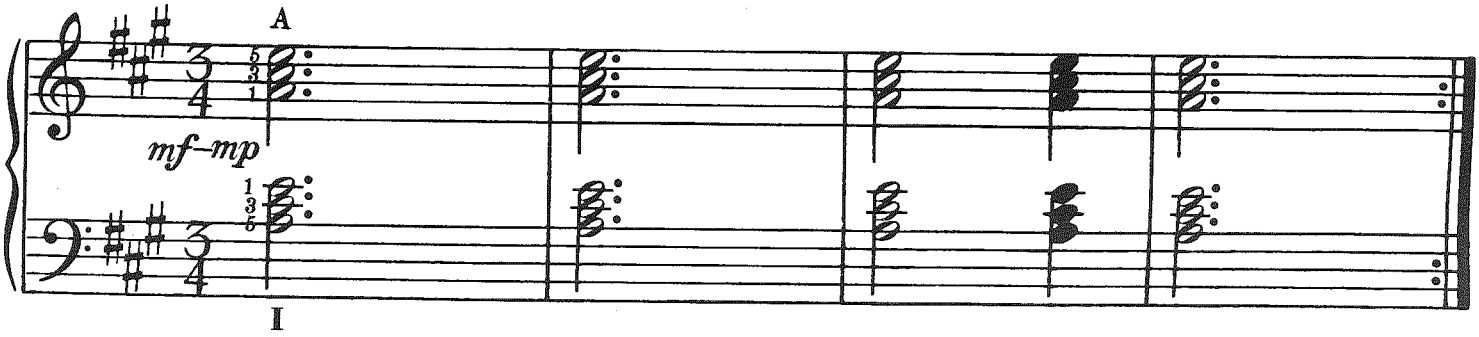
Warm-ups

Play these chords. Count aloud.

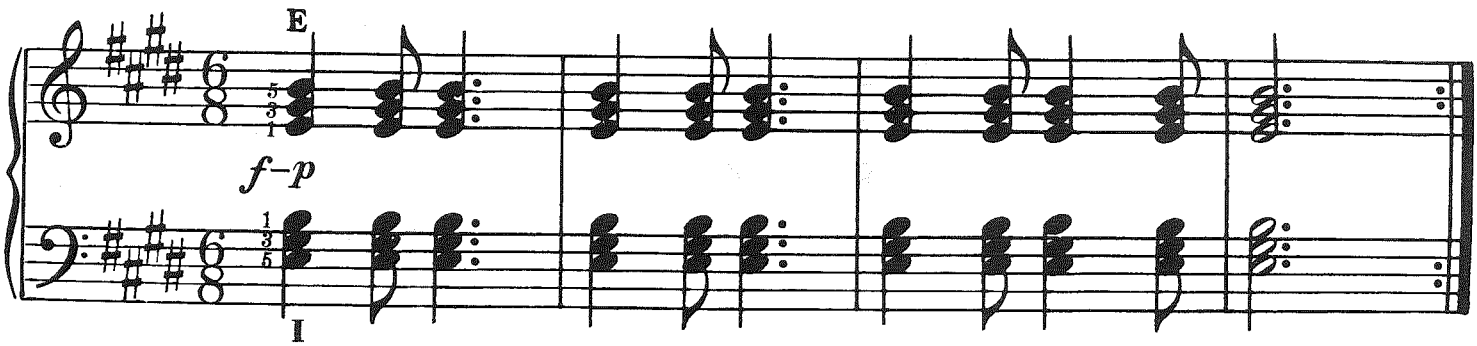
Key of D



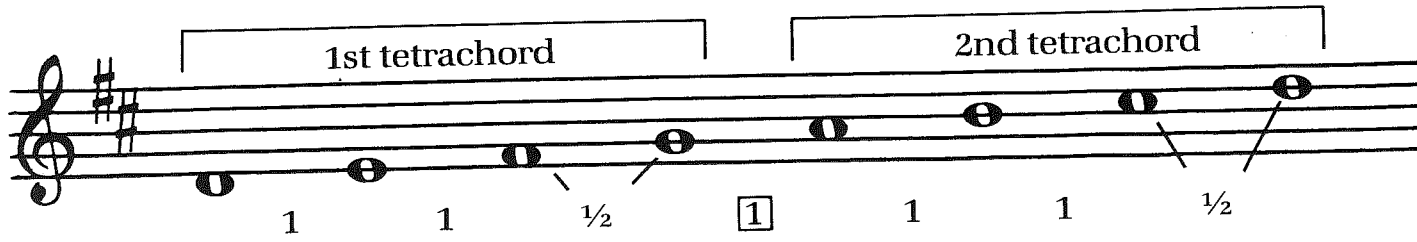
Key of A



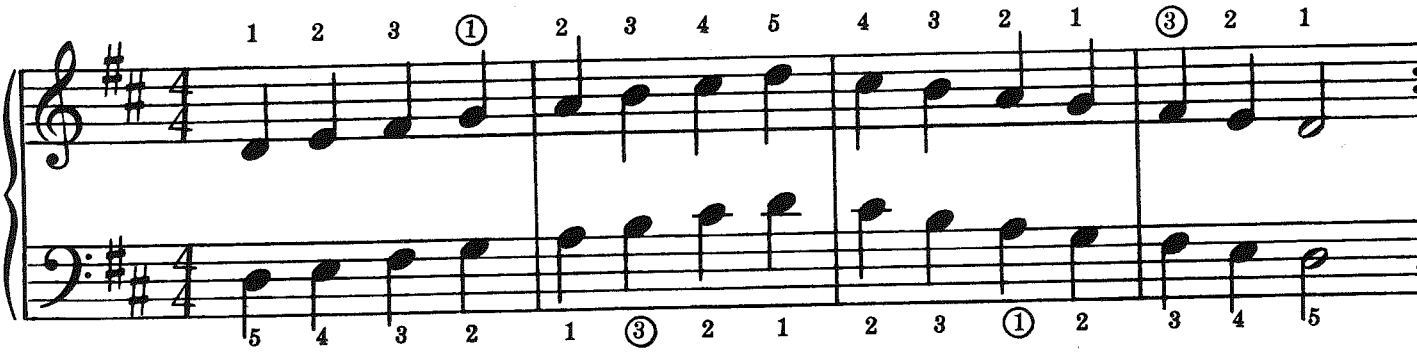
Key of E



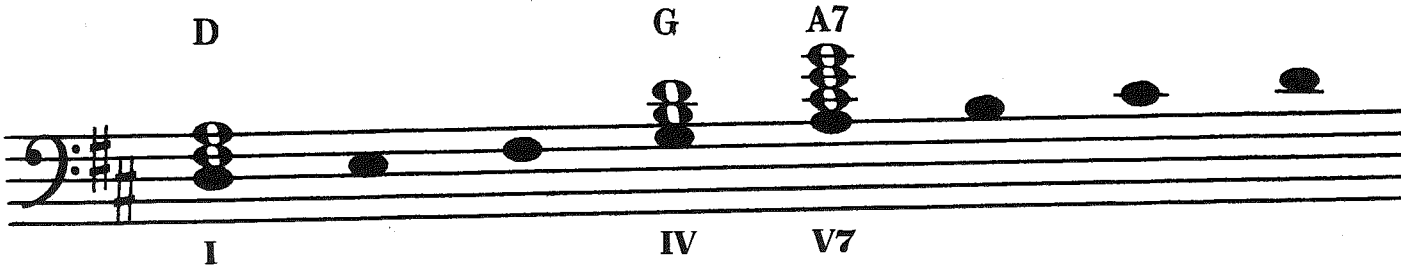
D Major Scale



Play hands separately first.



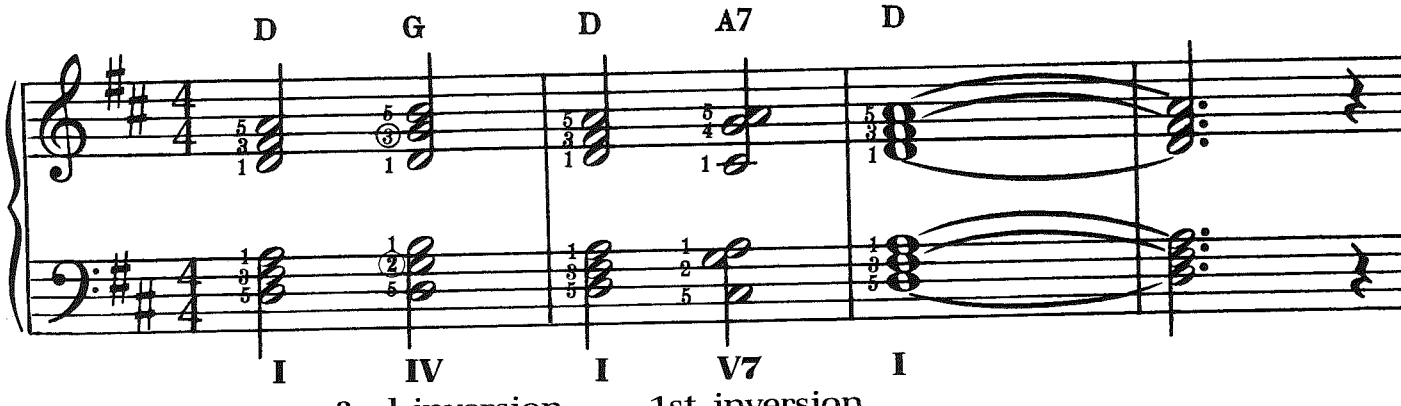
Primary Chords in D Major



Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Warm-up

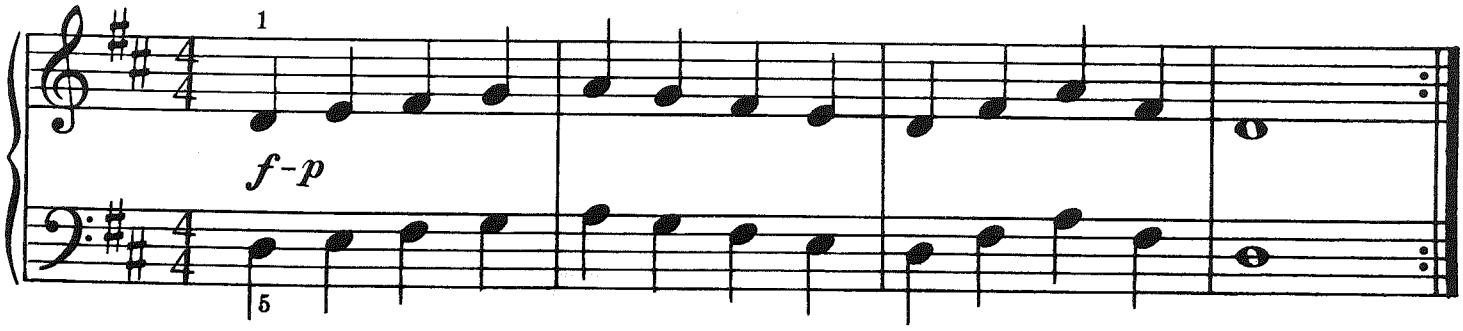
Practice this **chord progression** in D Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hands for the chord changes. Play hands separately first.

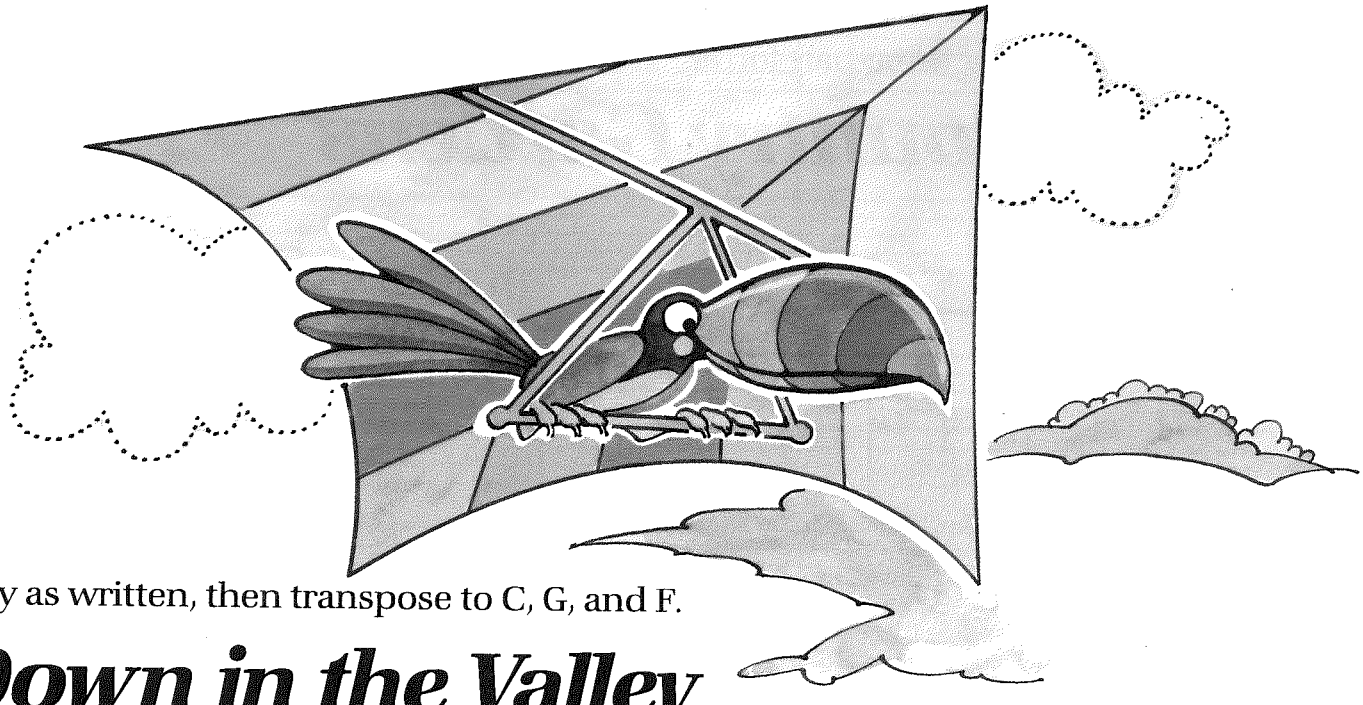


2nd inversion 1st inversion

Warm-up

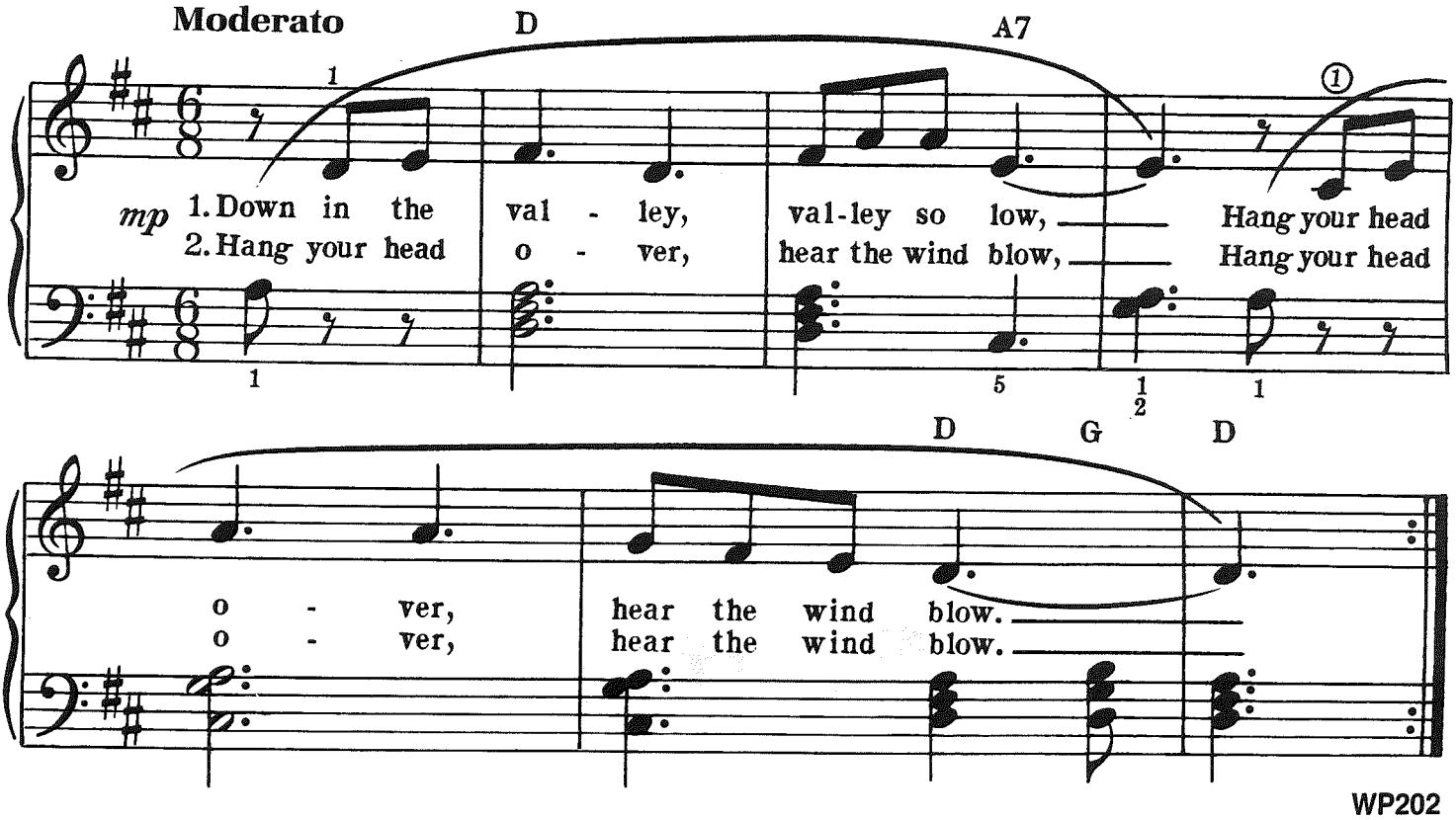
Play legato. Repeat, play staccato.

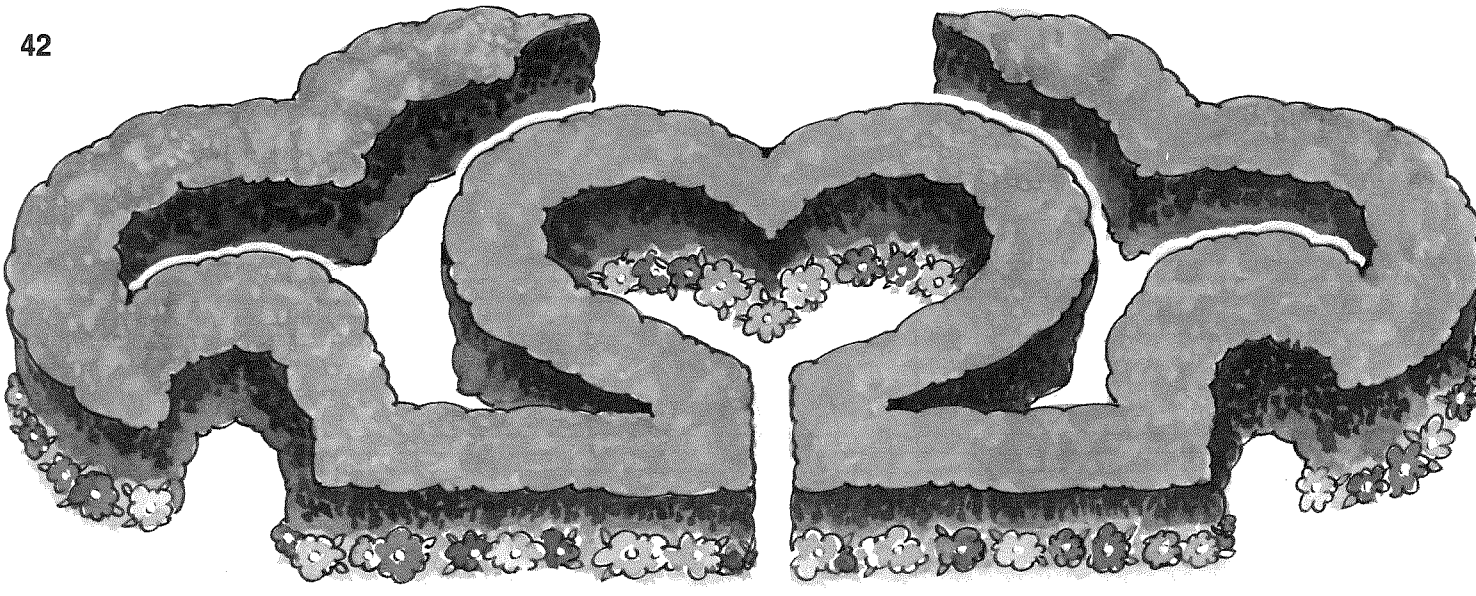




Play as written, then transpose to C, G, and F.

Down in the Valley



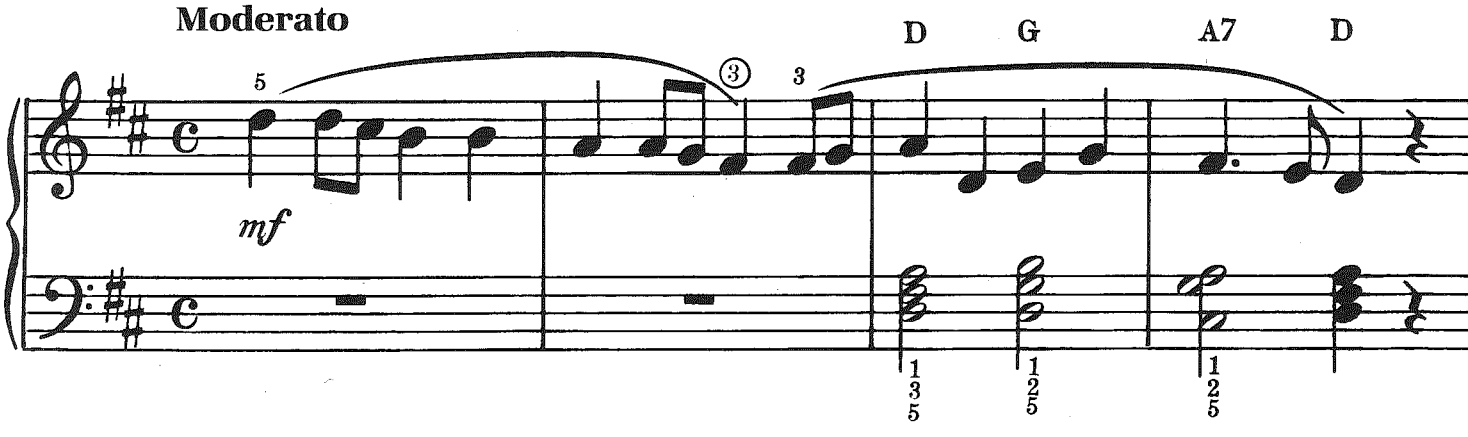


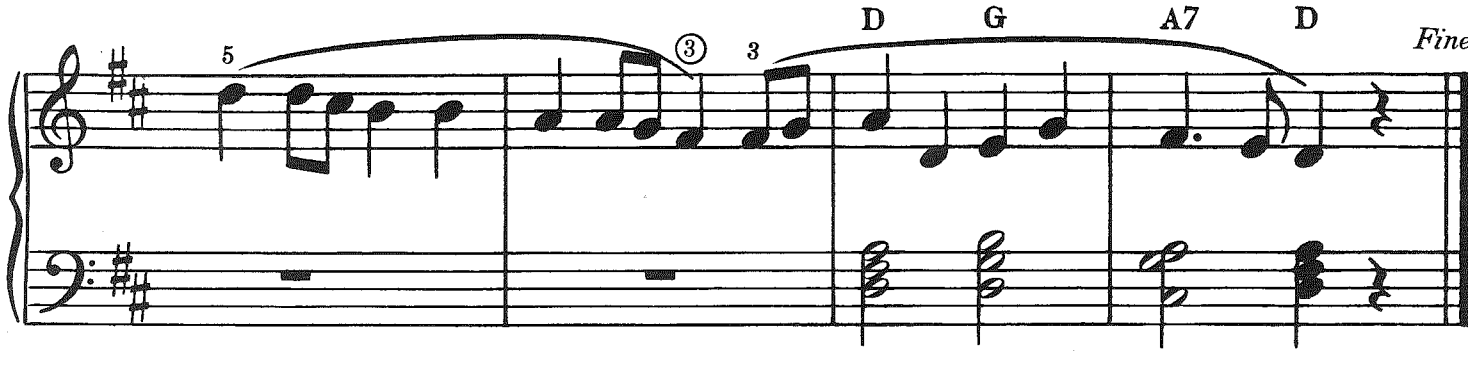
Is this piece in two-part, or three-part form?

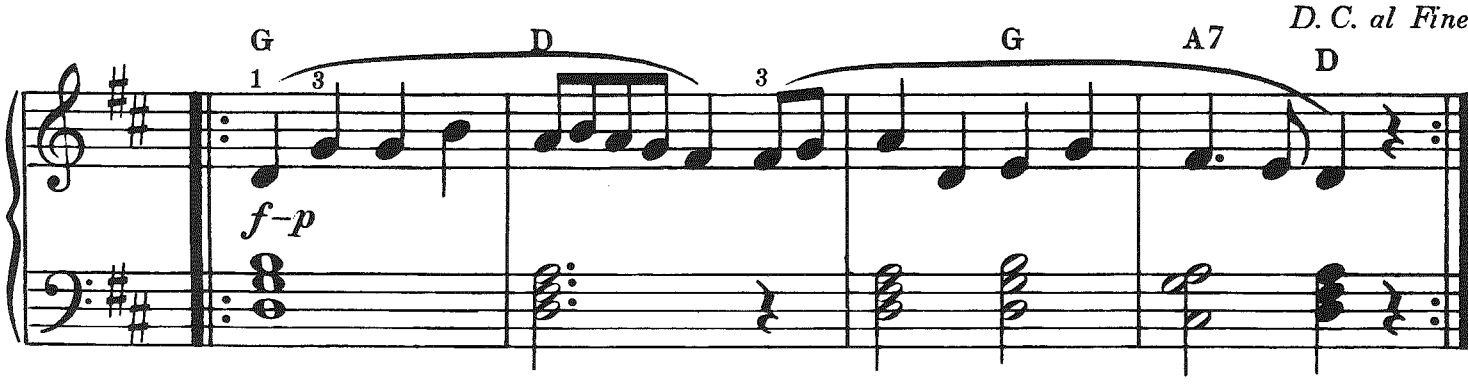
Country Gardens

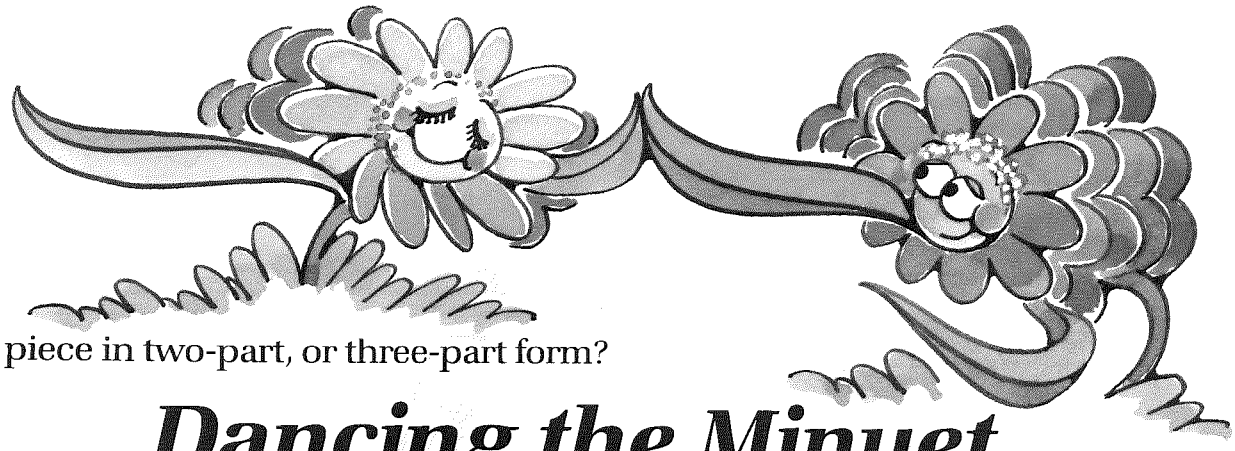
English Dance

Moderato





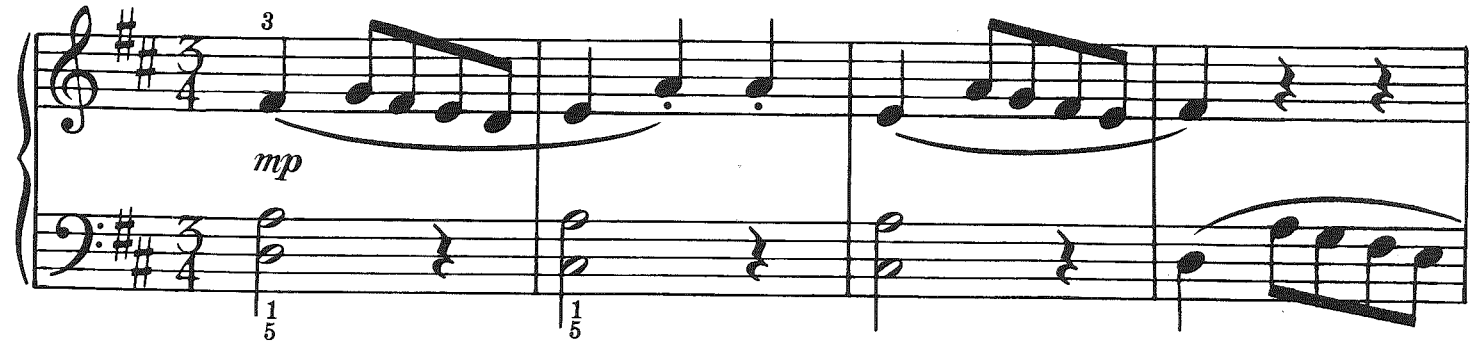


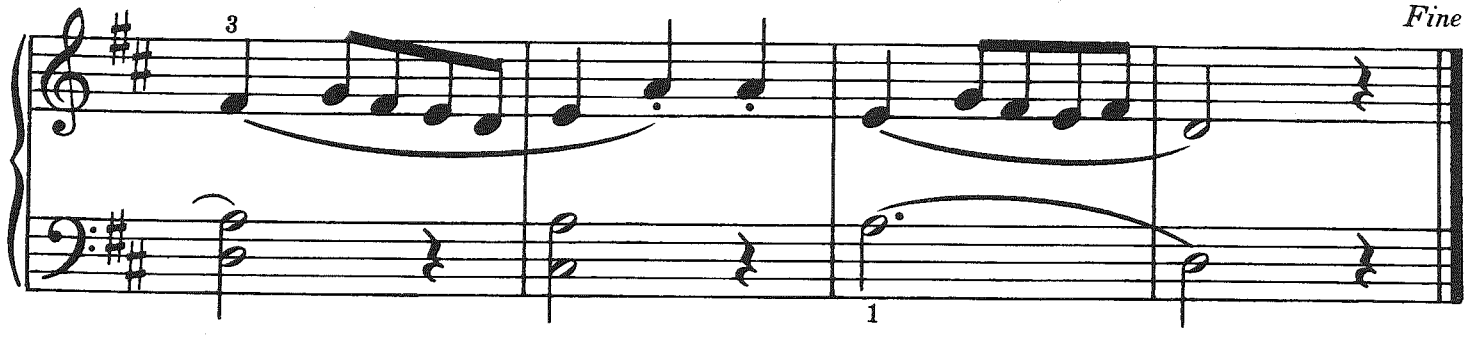


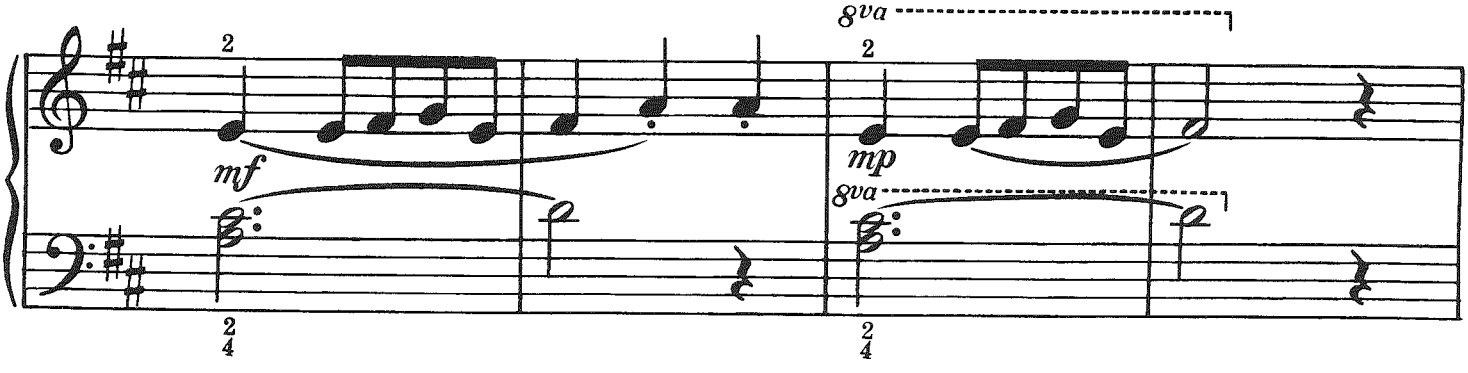
Is this piece in two-part, or three-part form?

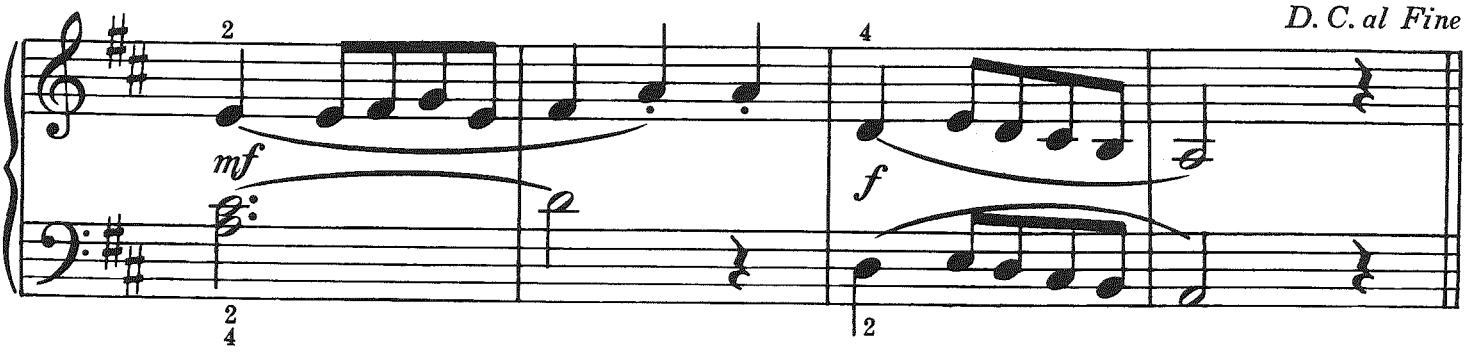
Dancing the Minuet

Moderato

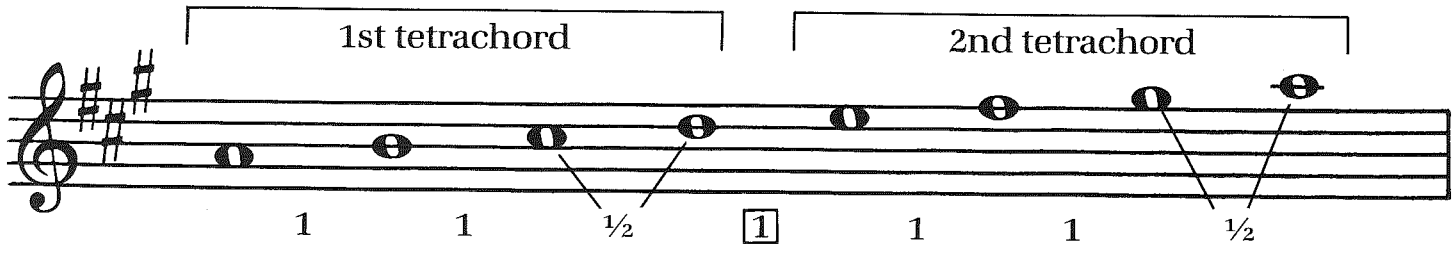




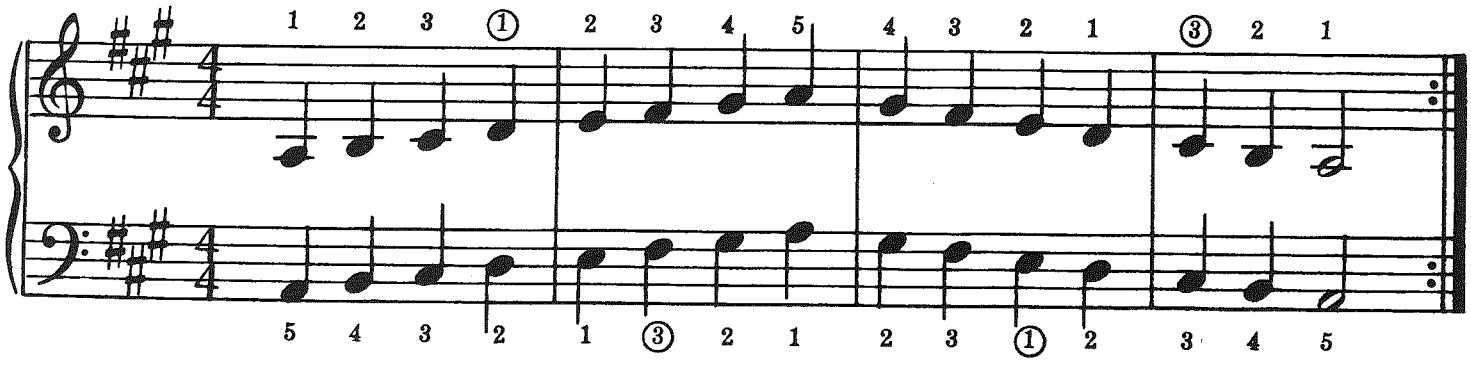




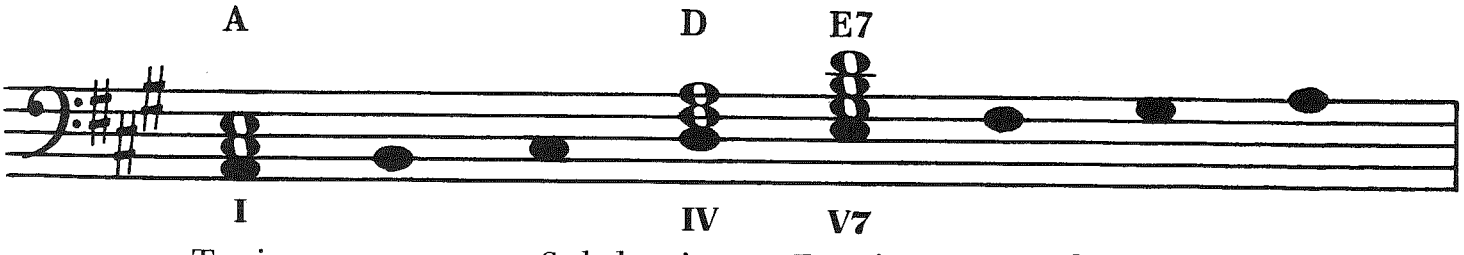
A Major Scale



Play hands separately first.



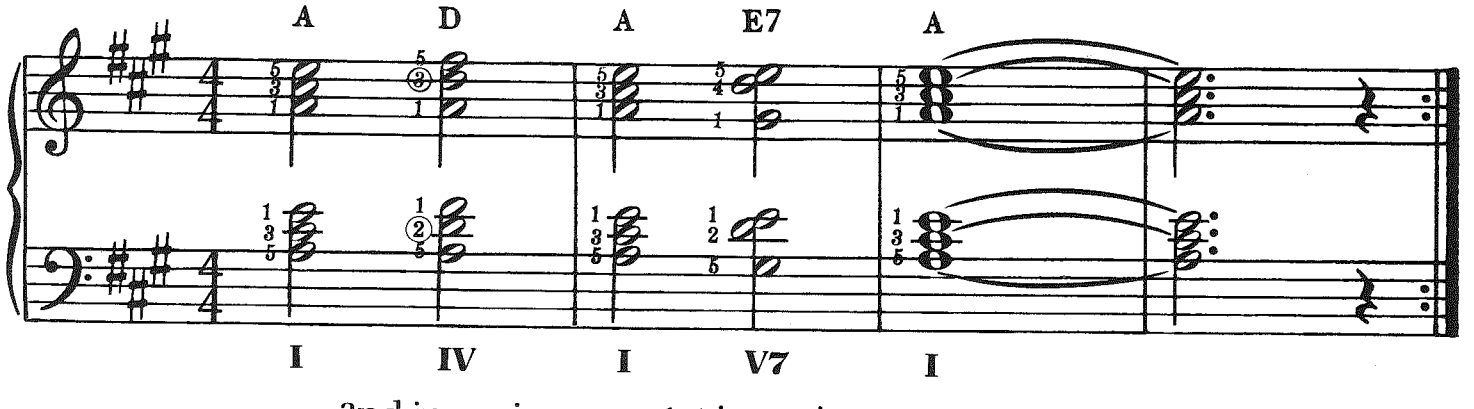
Primary Chords in A Major



Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Warm-up

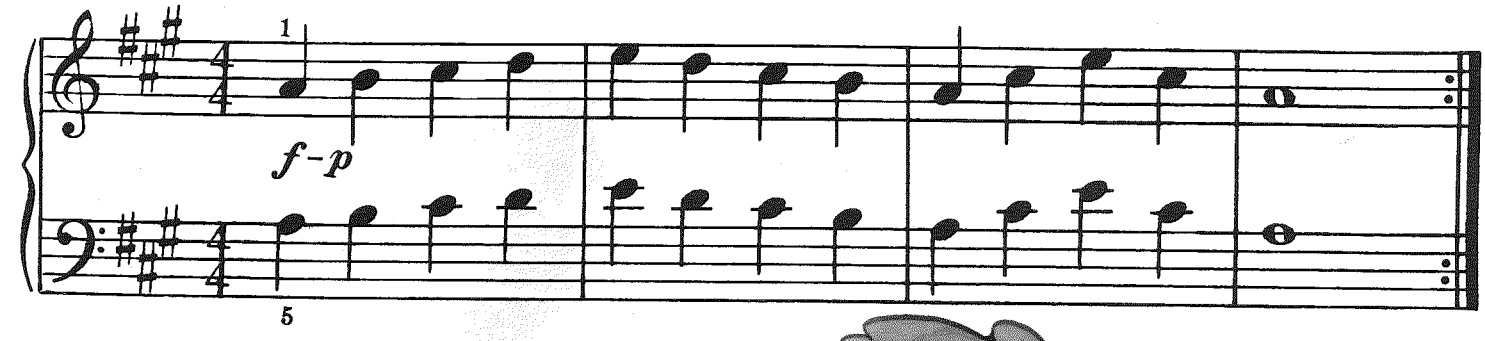
Practice this **chord progression** in A Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hands for the chord changes. Play hands separately first.

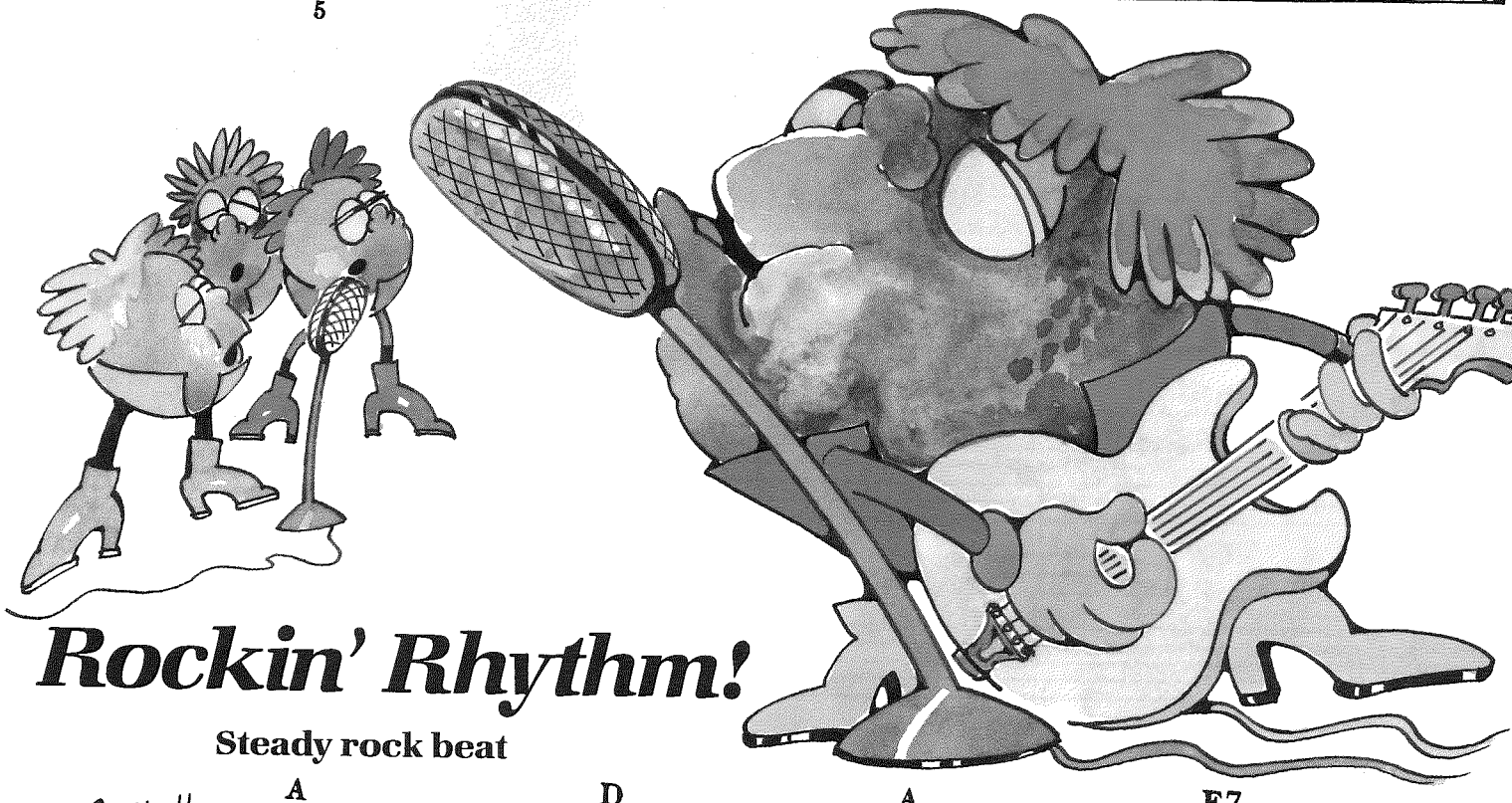


2nd inversion 1st inversion

Warm-up

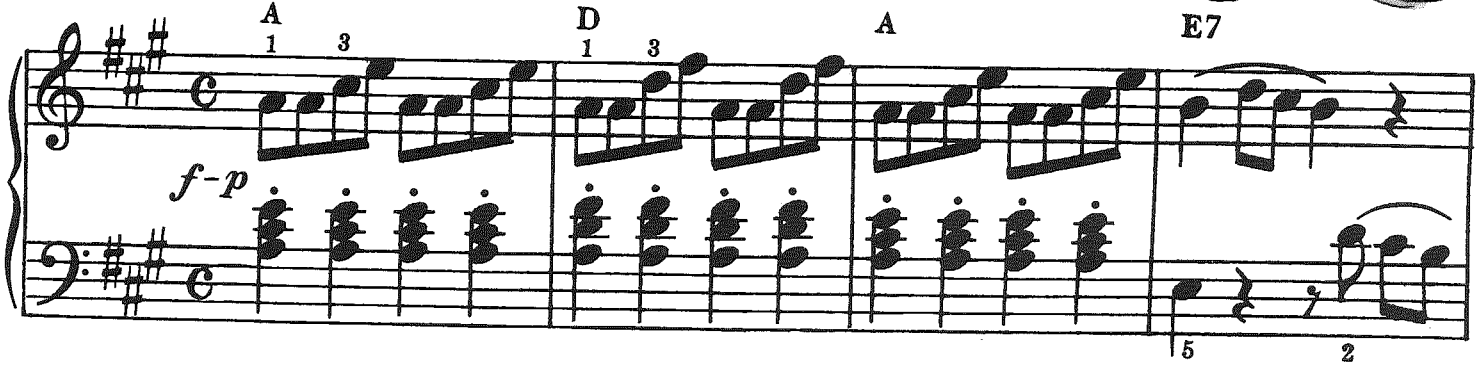
Play legato. Repeat, play staccato.

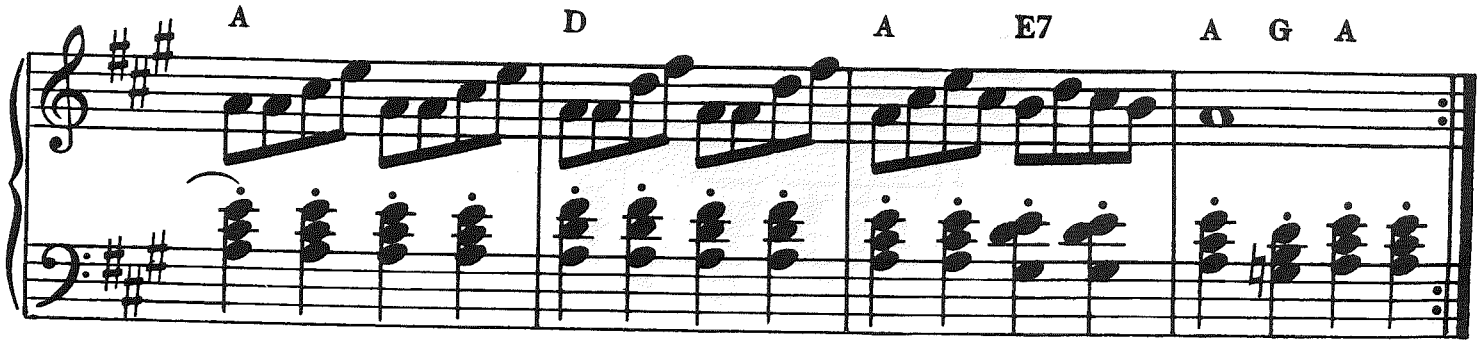




Rockin' Rhythm!

Steady rock beat



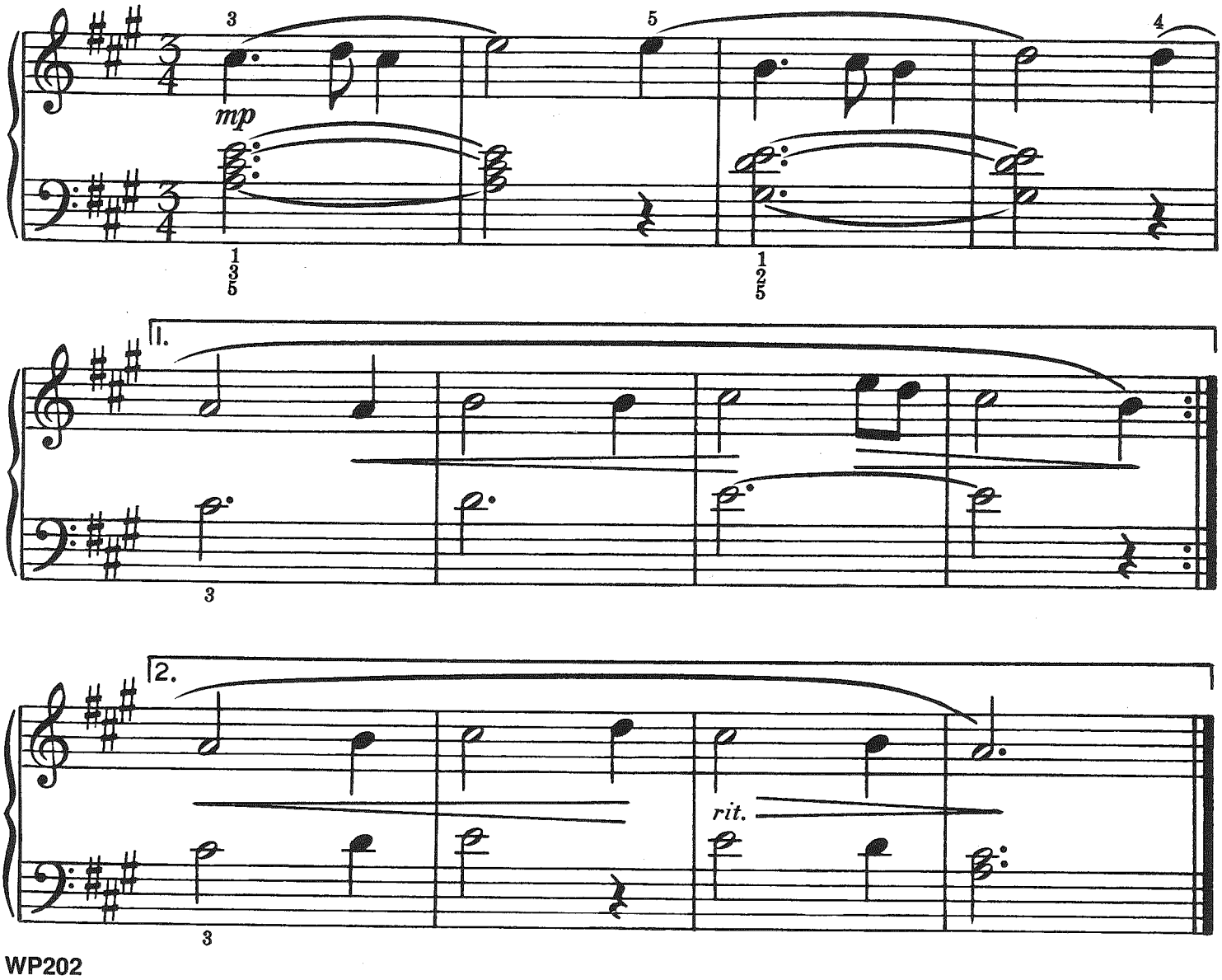


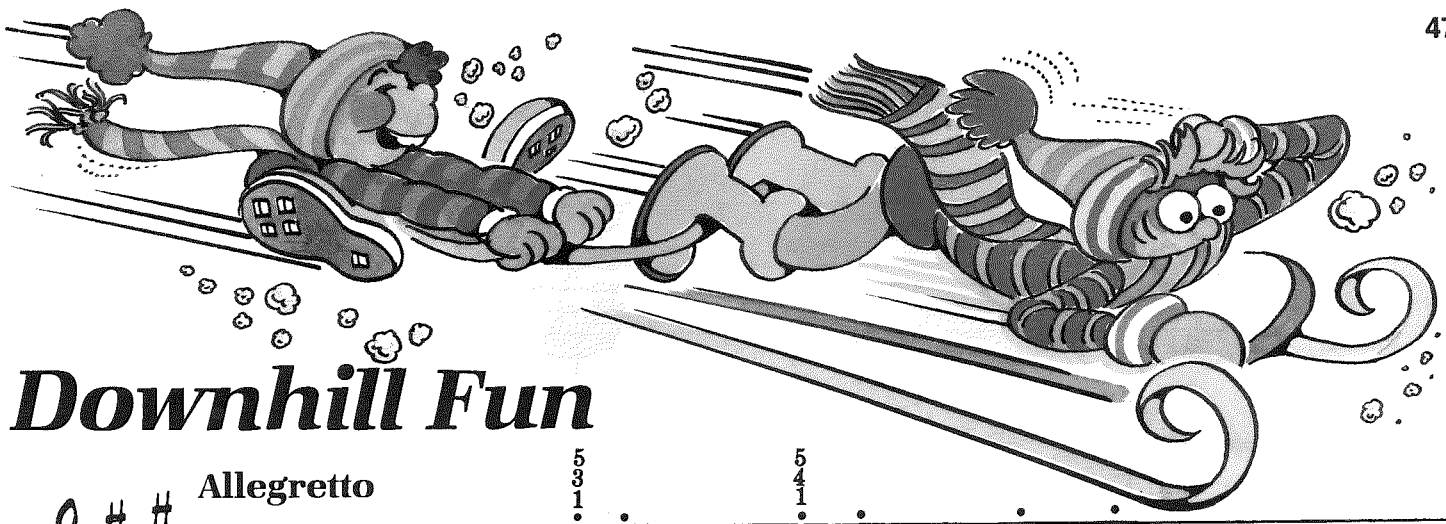
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) is one of the world's greatest composers. He was a very talented child and began composing at the age of five. Mozart performed his music throughout Europe, and today it is enjoyed by people all over the world.

The Mozart Family by de la Croce (1780-81).
Courtesy of the Salzburg Mozarteum.

Sonata Theme

Andante





Downhill Fun

Allegretto

mf

8va

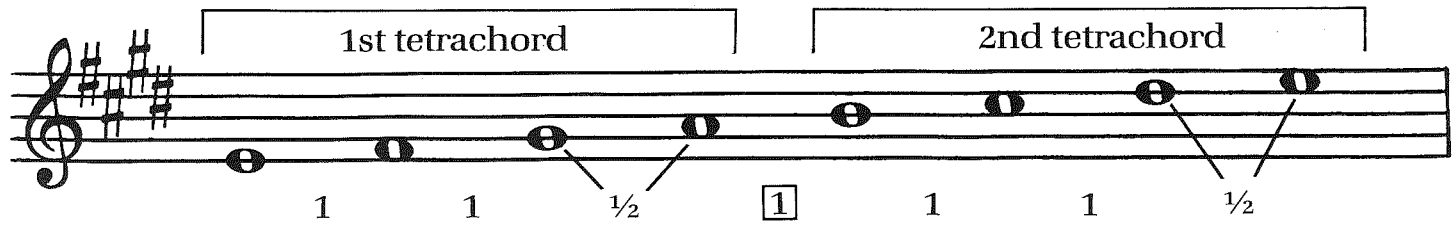
p

8va

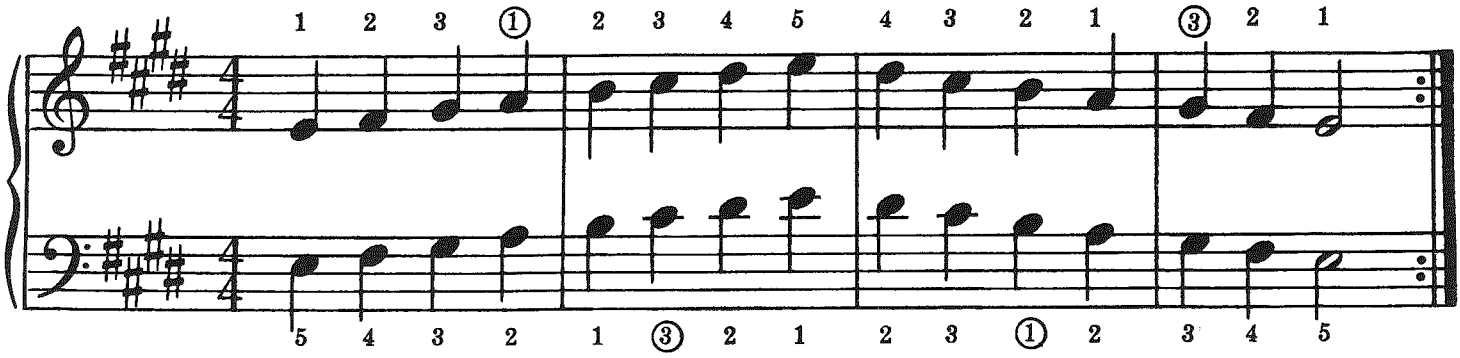
f

rit.

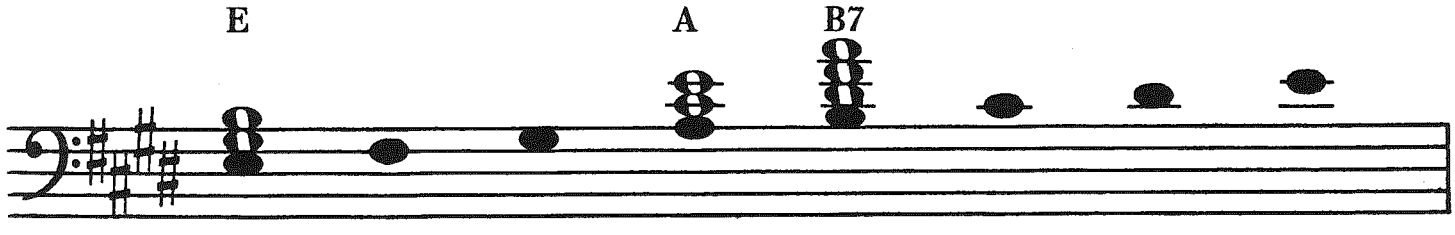
E Major Scale



Play hands separately first.

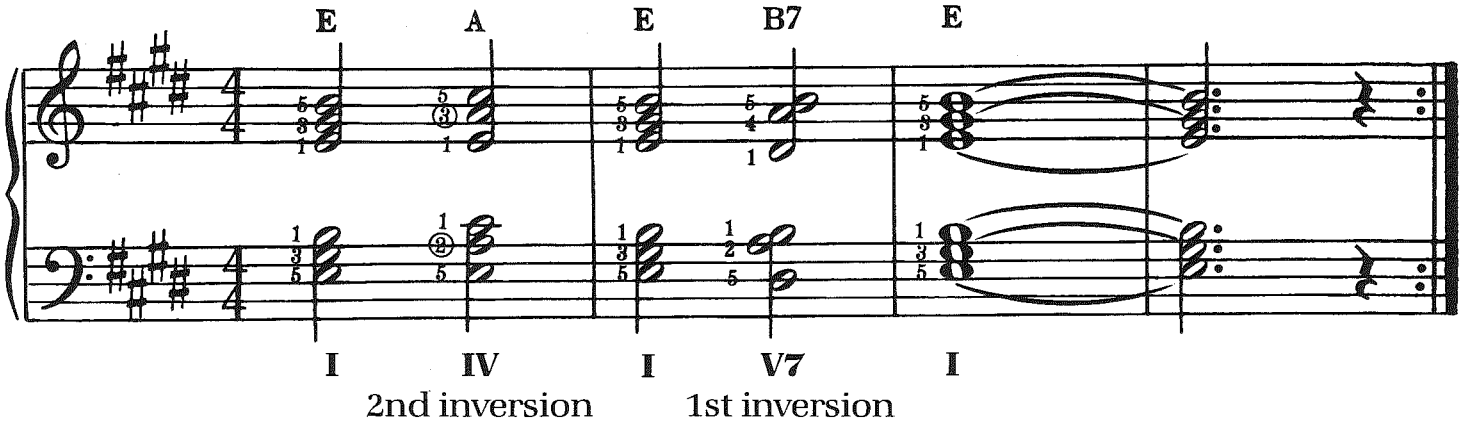


Primary Chords in E Major



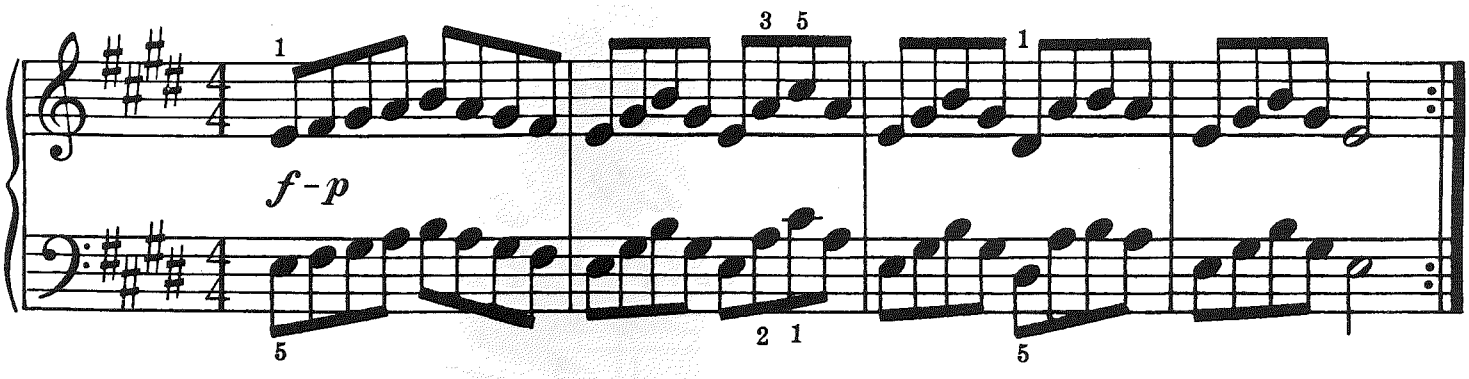
Warm-up

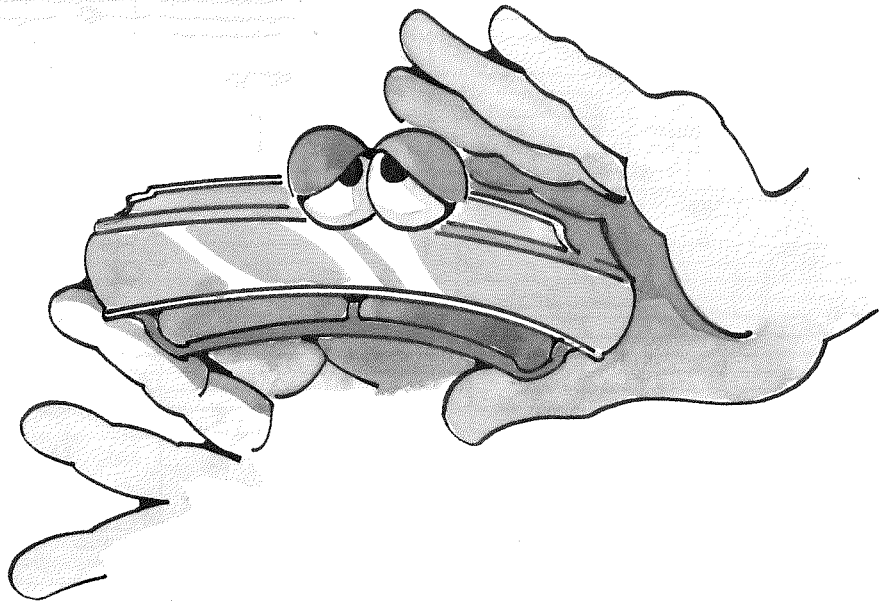
Practice this **chord progression** in E Major. Play by "feel," without looking at your hands for the chord changes. Play hands separately first.



Warm-up

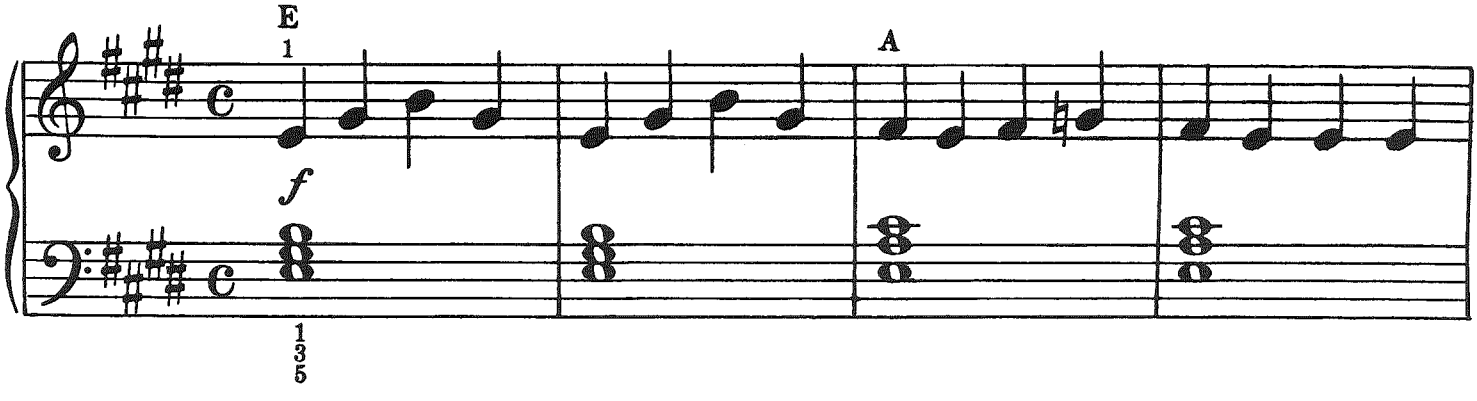
Play legato. Repeat, play staccato.

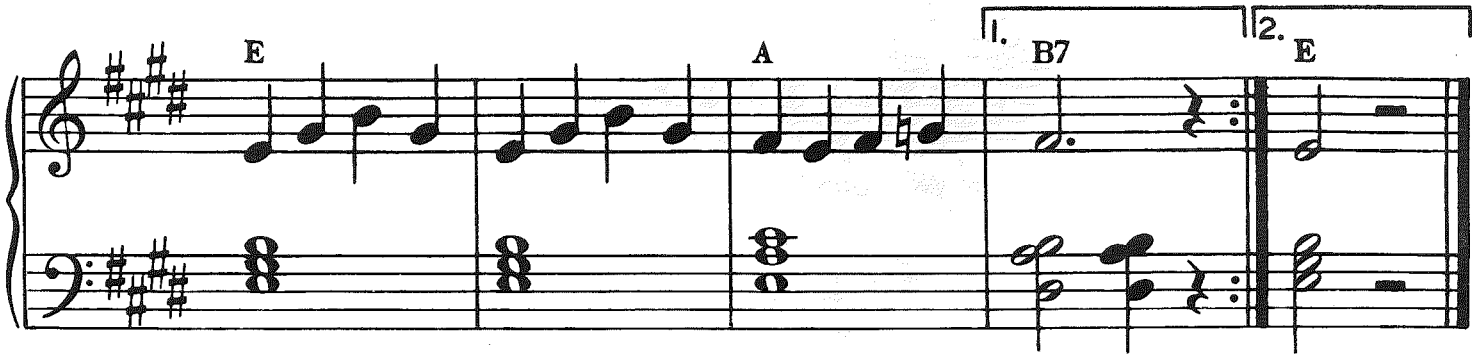


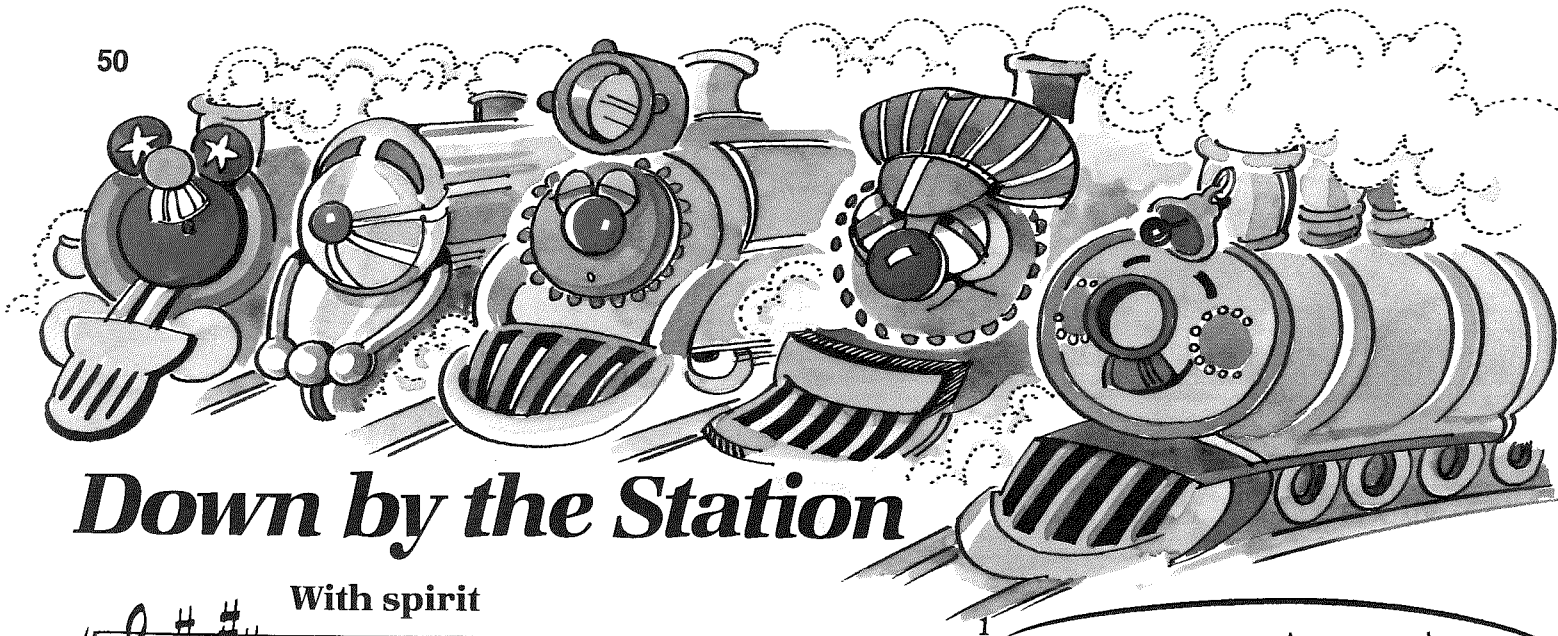


Blues in E

Fast!







Down by the Station

With spirit

mf

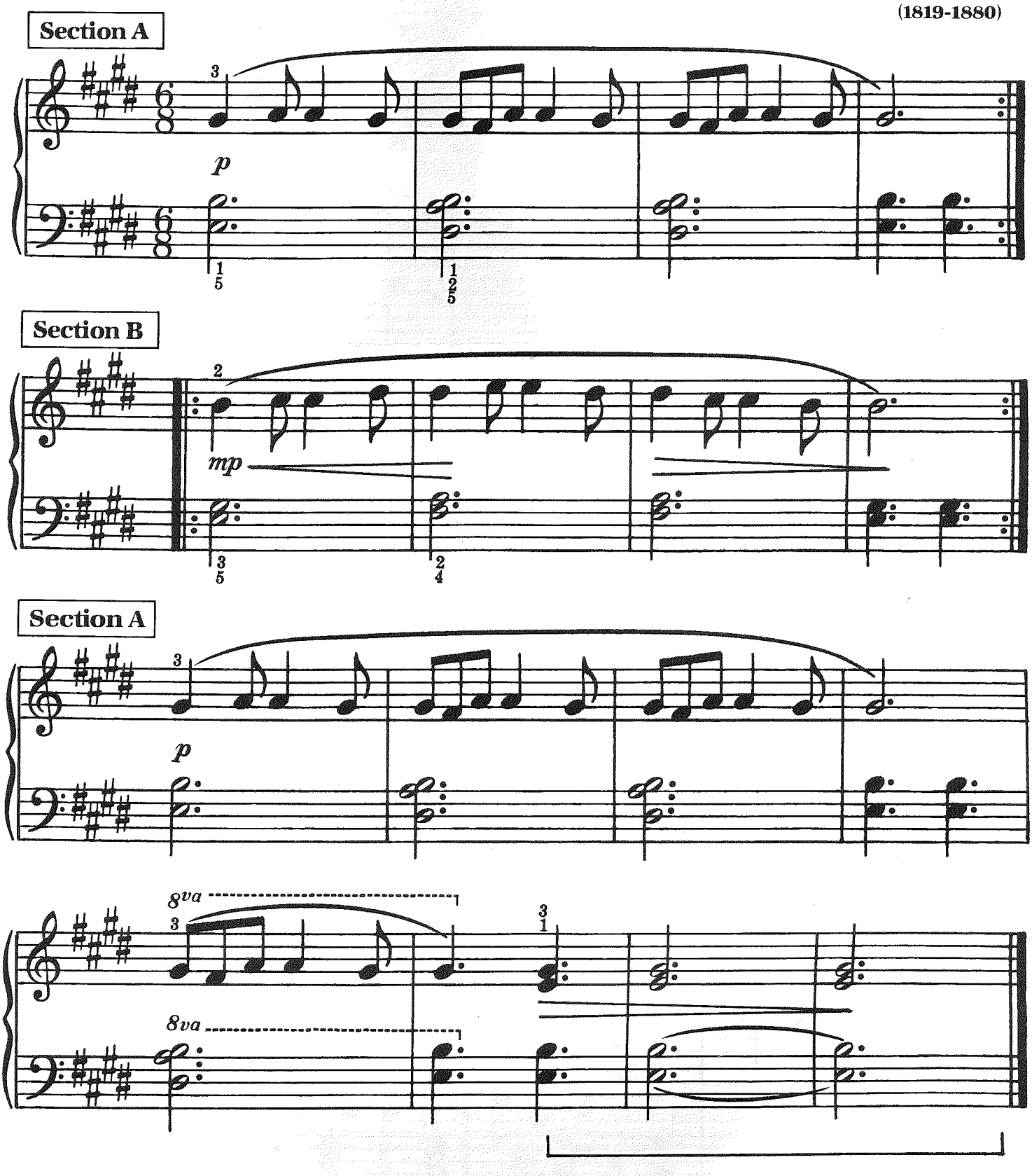
Down by the sta - tion
ear - ly in the morn - ing,
See the lit - tle puf - fer bel - lies
all in a row.
Lis-ten to them puff - ing,
lis-ten to them
toot - ing.
Puff, puff,
toot, toot,
off they go!

f

Barcarole*

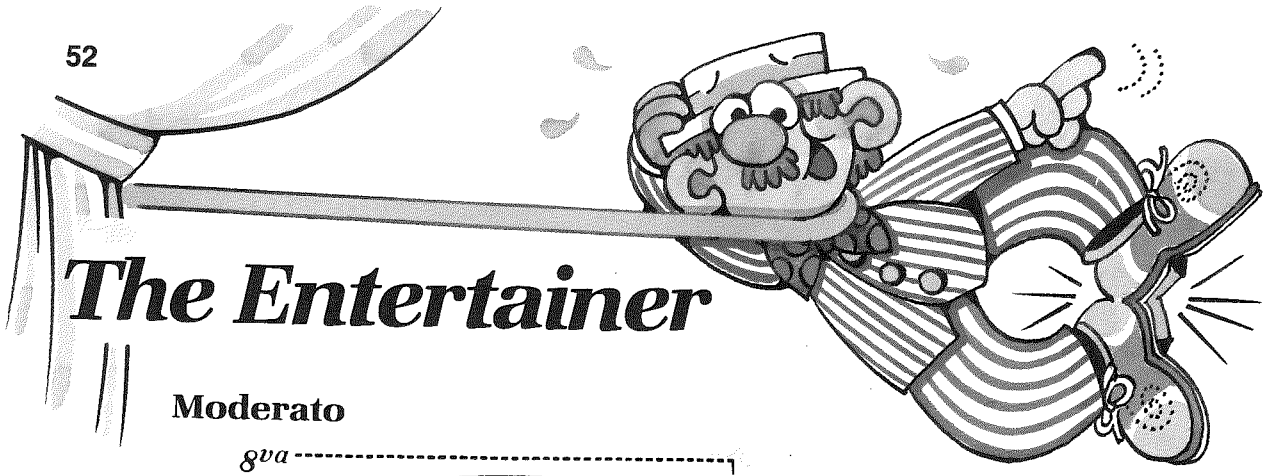
Andante

Jacques Offenbach**
(1819-1880)



*A *barcarole* is a boat song of the gondoliers in Venice. The rhythm has a lilt suggestive of the boat's movement in the water.

**Jacques Offenbach was a French composer who is best known for the many short works he wrote for the musical theater.



The Entertainer

Scott Joplin *
(1868-1917)

Moderato

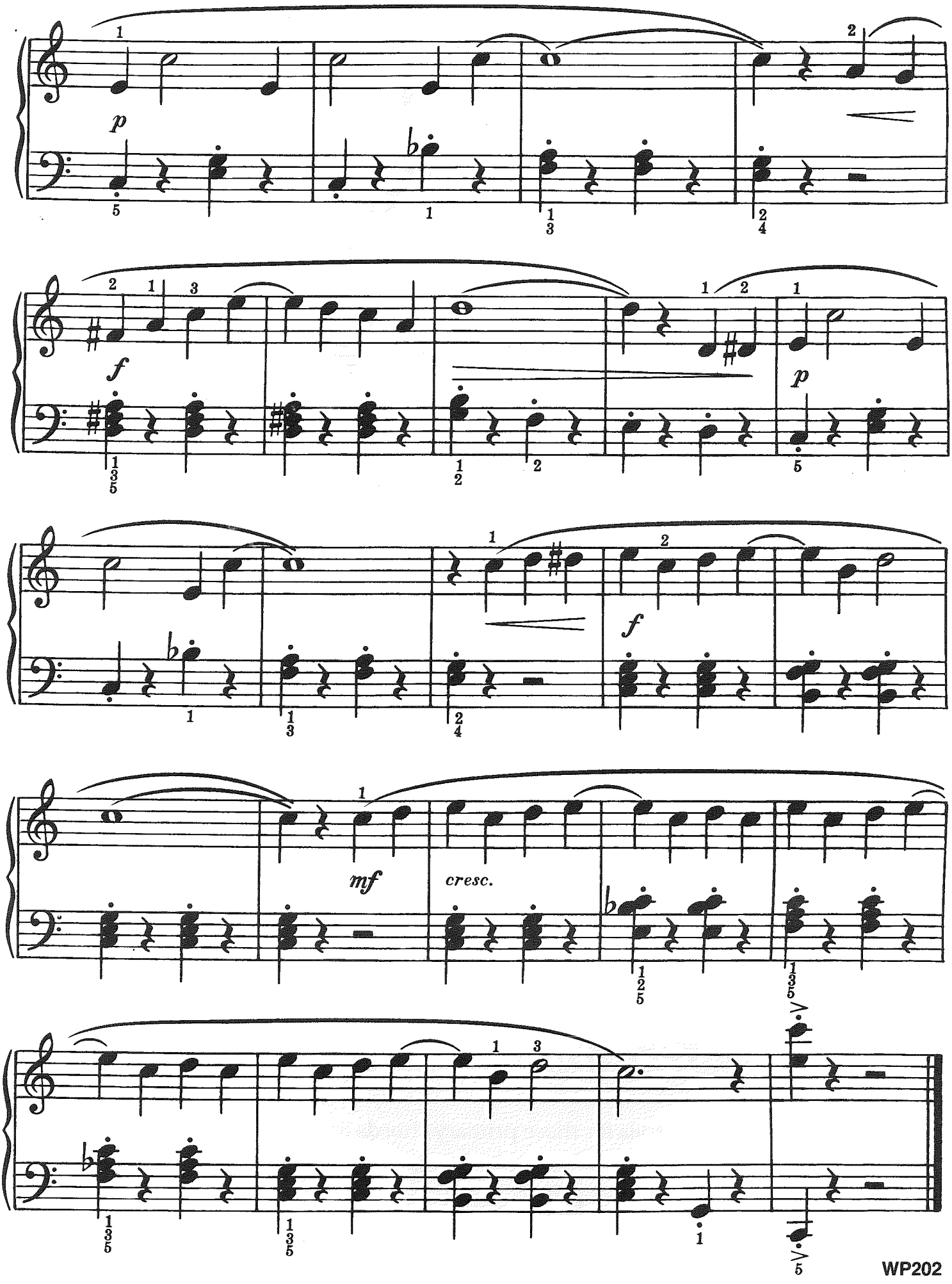
8va

f

p

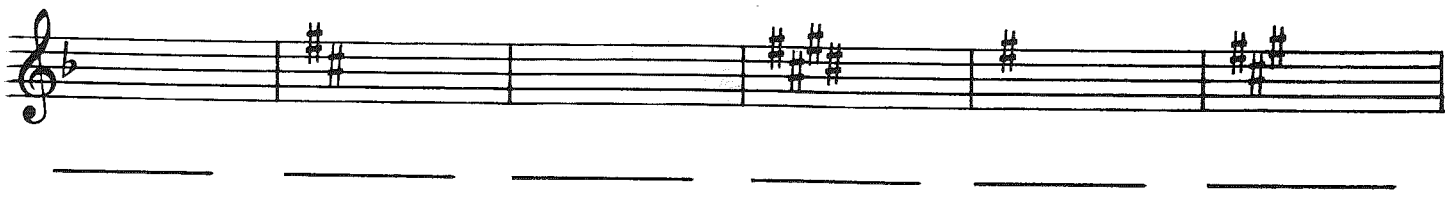
f

*Scott Joplin was an American composer who is best known for his popular music style known as ragtime.

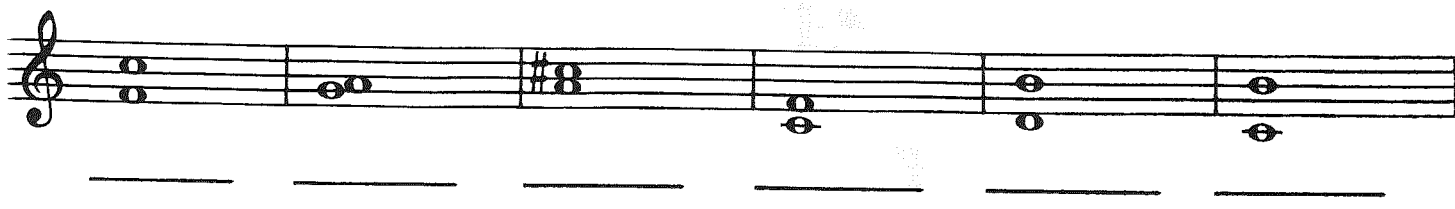

p
f
p
f
mf
cresc.

Music Review

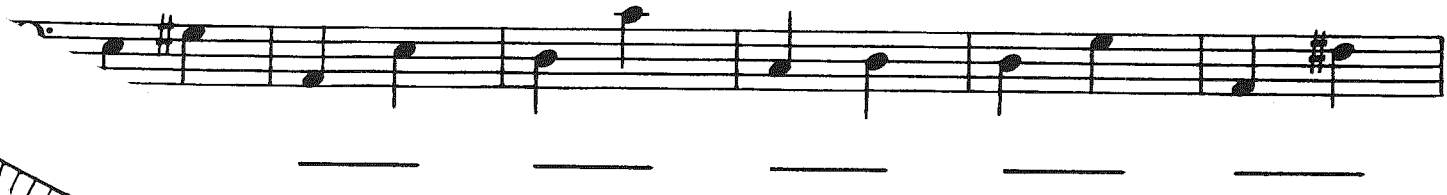
1. Name these Major key signatures.



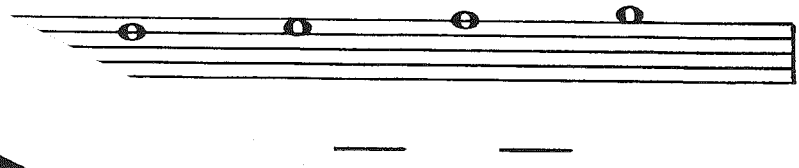
2. Name these **harmonic** intervals.

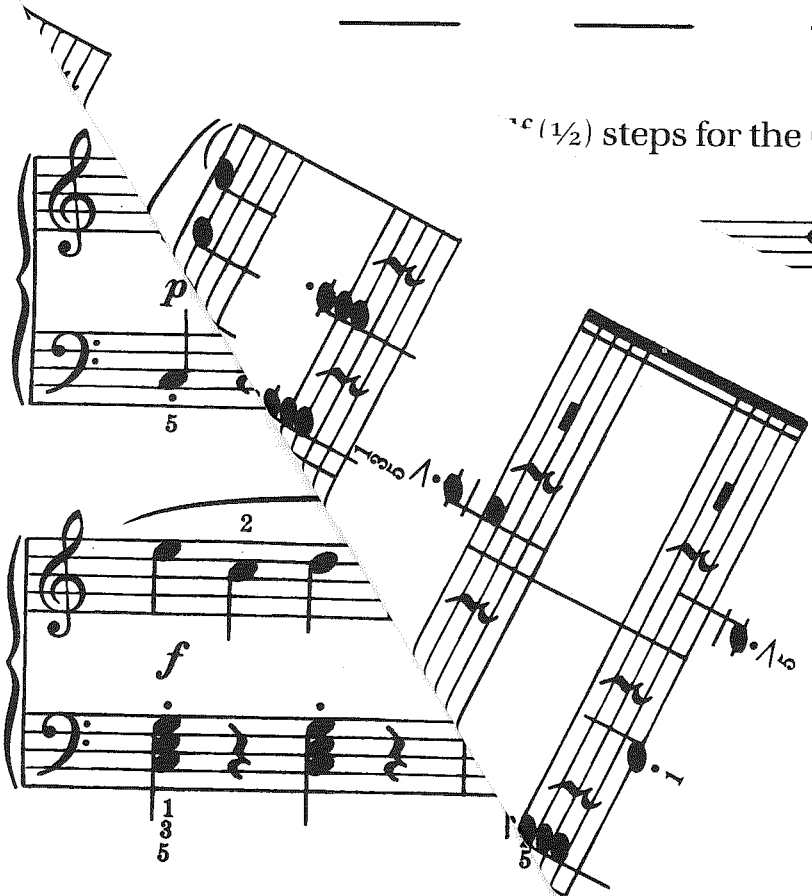


3. Name these **melodic** intervals.

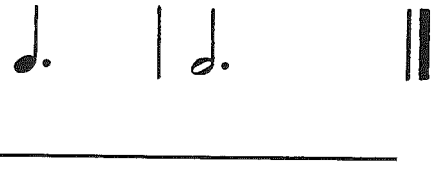


(½) steps for the G Major scale.

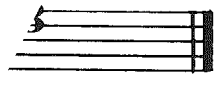




WP202

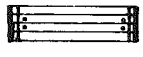
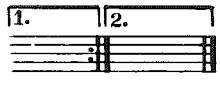


rds in F Major.



*Scott Joplin was an American
style known as ragtime.

(continued from inside front cover)

TERM	SIGN or ABBREVIATION	MEANING
Major Scale		a pattern of eight tones divided into two tetrachords that are joined by a whole step
Mezzo Forte	*mf*	moderately loud
Mezzo Piano	*mp*	moderately soft
Moderato		moderately
Octave Sign	*8va*	over notes: play one octave higher under notes: play one octave lower
Pianissimo	*pp*	very soft
Piano	*p*	soft
Repeat Signs		repeat from the beginning
		repeat between the pairs of dots and double bar lines
		play the first ending and repeat from the beginning; then skip the first ending and play the second
Ritardando	*rit.*	gradually slow down
Simile		similar
Staccato		short, disconnected tones
Tempo		rate of speed
Ternary Form		a three-part form made of Sections A, B, A
Tetrachord		a four-note pattern: whole step, whole step, half step
Tie		connects notes of the same name for their combined value
Transpose		play in a different key than written
Whole Step		the distance between neighbor keys with one key between

Certificate of Achievement

This certifies that

_____

has completed

Piano, Level 2

of

Bastien Piano Basics

and is promoted to Level 3.

This certificate is given in recognition of this significant achievement.

Date _____ Teacher _____