
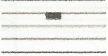








REVIEW

1. When playing the piano, keep your back straight, fingers curved, wrists level, and shoulders relaxed. (p. 1)
2. Your thumbs are your 1 - fingers, and your pinkies are your 5 - fingers. (p.1)
3. On the keyboard, you ascend to the right, and descend to the left. (p. 4)
4. A *pentascale* is the first 5 notes of a major scale. (p. 7)
5. A *flat* (b) lowers a key 1/2 step down to the left, a *sharp* (#) raises a key 1/2 step up to the right, and they apply only to the measure in which they appear. (pp. 8, 33)
6. \bullet = 1 beat, \circ = 2 beats, ♩ = 3 beats, ♩ = 4 beats. (p. 9)
7. The treble clef ♩ is also known as the G - clef and the bass clef ♩ is also known as the F - clef, because they indicate these notes on the staves. (p. 11)
8. A three-note chord consisting of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th note of a *pentascale* is called a major triad and can be played broken, or block. (p. 12, APPENDIX p. vi).
9. The short lines used to extend the staff are called ledger lines. (pp. 13, 50)
10. A 4/4 time signature indicates that there will be 4 beats per measure. (p. 13)
11. Music is divided into measures or *bars*, using *bar lines*. (p. 13)
12. These tied notes are held for a total of 8 beats: $\text{♩} \text{---} \text{♩}$ (p. 19)
13. Incomplete measures are called pickup s, and are made complete by adding them to the beats in the last measure. (p. 27)
14. Two eighth notes ♪ are equal in value to one quarter note. (p. 29)
15. ***p*** and ***f*** are *dynamics* which tell you to play soft ly and loud ly. (p. 36)

16. The half rest  indicates 2 beats of silence, and the whole rest  indicates a full measure of silence. (p. 37)
17. A dotted quarter note  is held for 1½ beats and is usually followed by a single eighth note  which is held for ½ of a beat. (p. 54)
18. Define these *tempos*: Largo slow, Andante medium walking tempo, Allegro fast. (p. 57)
19. These symbols   mean to repeat a section. (p. 63)
20. ***f-p*** means first time play loudly, then play softly on the repeat. (p. 63)
21. A fermata  over a note means to hold the note for longer than its value. (p. 65)
22. A natural  cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#). (p. 75)
23. From G3 to G4 is called an octave. (p. 76)
24. The letters above the staff are called chord symbols, which name the root of a chord. (p. 82, APPENDIX p. iv)
25. When there is an F# in the *key signature*, it means that all F's should automatically be played as F sharp. (p. 90)
26. To make a major triad *minor*, lower the 3rd (middle key) ½ step. (p. 91, Appendix p. iii)

Write down your thoughts about completing your first *Upper Hands Piano* book.

What have you enjoyed most?

What have been your greatest challenges?