Credit by Exam (EM)

Students who demonstrate proficiency in the keyboard skills included in this course will receive credit by exam (EM credit). There will be no course grade but the EM credit will appear on the advising report and will satisfy the degree requirement. Exams for EM credit are administered during the first week of every quarter in the Keyboard Lab in the Timashev Family Music Building N350.

Students who fail a course in the Keyboard Skills sequence may not take an EM test for that course. The course must be repeated.

Students are encouraged to complete the required courses in keyboard skills by the end of the second year of study in the School of Music. Functional keyboard skills are foundational for many upper-level Music courses. Students must complete the required courses in Keyboard Skills before enrolling in Applied Piano as a Secondary Instrument.

MUS 2264.01 is offered only in the Spring semester.


Technique (p. 2): Perform the following scales hands together in two octaves.

F Major, B Major, G flat Major, D flat Major

Play the harmonic form of the following minor scales hands together.

A minor, E minor, D minor, G minor, C minor, B minor, F minor

Harmonization (p. 3): Harmonize each melody using the indicated accompaniment pattern reading lead sheet symbols and Roman numerals. Use the inversions of chords when indicated by the symbols.

Transposition: Perform *Tell Me Why* in F major and G major.

Score Reading (p. 4): Play all four parts of the choral excerpt.

Keyboard Theory (p. 5): Play the progressions that modulate in the keys indicated.

Ensemble Repertoire (p. 6): Perform the accompaniment on page 6. The solo line will be performed on a second piano or other soloist.

This test will also include a short excerpt to play at sight.
Practicing Major Scales (Group 2 Keys):
F, B, Gb (F#) and Db

Play two-octave major scales in Group 2 keys. See pages 81, 95, 107, and 119. The following principles will help you remember the fingering for the Group 2 major scales:

1. Fingers 2 and 3 play the two-black-key groups (or white-key equivalents).
   - In the key of F major, fingers 2 and 3 play D and E.
   - In the keys of G-flat and D-flat major, fingers 2 and 3 play Db and Eb.
   - In the keys of B and F-sharp major, fingers 2 and 3 play C# and D#.
2. Fingers 2, 3 and 4 play the three-black-key groups (or white-key equivalents).
   - In the key of F major, fingers 2, 3 and 4 play G, A and Bb.
   - In the keys of G-flat and D-flat major, fingers 2, 3 and 4 play Gb, Ab and Bb.
   - In the keys of B and F-sharp major, fingers 2, 3 and 4 play F#, G# and A#.
3. When playing scales hands together, thumbs play at the same time on white keys (except on the first and last notes of F and B).

Practicing Harmonic Minor Scales (Group 1 Keys):
A, E, D, G and C

Play two-octave harmonic minor scales in Group 1 keys. See pages 14, 29, 44, 56, and 69. The following principles will help you remember the fingering for the Group 1 minor scales:

1. All five scales use the same fingering.
   RH: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5
   LH: 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1
2. The fourth finger plays only once per octave in each scale.
3. Thumbs play on the tonic of each scale.
   (Note: Thumb must be substituted for finger 5 at the beginning and end of the scale.)
4. When playing hands together, finger 3 in each hand plays at the same time.

Practicing Minor Scales (Group 2 Keys):
B and F

The following principles will help you remember the fingering for the Group 2 minor scales:

1. The RH fingering for B minor is the same as the Group 1 minor keys.
   RH: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5
2. The LH fingering for F minor is the same as the Group 1 minor keys.
   LH: 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1
3. The fourth finger plays only once per octave in each scale (except for the first note of B minor in the LH and the last note of F minor in the RH).
Andantino

\[ \begin{array}{c}
E & A/E & E \\
\text{mp} & & \\
F^\#7 & B^7/F^\# & F^\#7 & B^7/F^\# & B^7/D^\# & E \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
A/E & E & B^7/D^\# & E \\
5 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & \\
\end{array} \]

Waltz Style Accompaniment

**TELL ME WHY**

Andante

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{mp} \\
I & IV & I \\
2 & 1 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 2 \\
vi & V7/V & V7 \\
1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\
I & IV & V7/vi \\
V7/ii & V7/V & V7 \\
\end{array} \]

Transpose to G major.
Wenn so lind dein Auge mir
(excerpt from Liebeslieder Waltzes)

Im ländler tempo (in slow waltz tempo)

Johannes Brahms (1833–1897)
Op. 52, No. 8
Play the following progression in these keys:
B-flat Major, F Major, C Major, G Major, D Major

Playing a Chord Progression That Modulates to the Relative Minor

Play the chord progression that modulates to the relative minor.

Play the following progression in these keys:
G minor, D minor, A minor, E minor, B minor

Playing a Chord Progression That Modulates to the Relative Major

Play the chord progression that modulates to the relative major.
SEHNSUCHT NACH DEM FRÜHLINGE

Fröhlich (Joyful)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)
K. 596

Komm, lieber Mai, und mache die Bäume wieder grün,
und laß mir an dem

Bache die kleinen Veilchen blüh'n!
Wie möcht ich doch so gerne ein

Veilchen wieder sehn,
ach, lieber Mai, wie gerne einmal spazi-eren

gehn!