

Hands together in the keys of C, G, D and F major; A and D minor

1

Follow the **TRaK**

- T** What is the time signature?
- R** Can you tap the rhythm: right hand on the right knee and left hand on the left knee?
- K** What is the key?
- ?** How should you play the slurred notes?

Can you study the fingering?

The value of each beat is a crotchet.

Count while tapping.

Play the tonic (key-note).

In contrast, keep the *staccato* notes in bars 3 to 7 gently detached.

In bar 5 there is a closing in (contraction) of the thumb to E and an opening out (extension) of the 5th finger in order to reach the C.

Relax when you play this but try not to hesitate. Look ahead.

Andante

2

TRaK

- ?** How many beats in the final right-hand note?
- Does the left hand have to change position?

Check the time signature; tap the rhythm; and find the key.

Make sure both hands finish together in the last bar.

Use the rest in bar 4 to move the position of the right hand up by one note.

- !** **Watch out** for the extension of the right thumb in bar 6.

Have your right hand in position before you begin.

Imagine military drums playing the left hand part at the start.

Firmly

Follow the **TRaK**

? What is a minuet?

How should you change tempo in bar 7?

Can you spot the descending scale passage in bar 5?

Can you look at the fingering carefully?

Find all the notes to be raised one semitone.

Decide on a suitable speed (tempo) for this piece.

Notice that you also change the dynamics in bar 7.

Play the quavers evenly, taking care with the slurs and *staccato* notes.

Note the changes of hand position.

Play in an elegant and stately manner.

Tempo di menuetto

Follow the **TRaK**

? What do you notice about the pattern of the notes in both hands for the first six bars?

Are there any tied notes?

Can you study the fingering?

Is there a change of hand position?

Find all the Bbs and any accidentals.

Note the coda (the extra two bars added to the end of the piece).

Count carefully in the last few bars.

Note the contraction necessary between the 2nd finger and the 5th finger in bars 6 and 7 (RH).

Look at bar 9 (RH). The left hand remains in the five finger position throughout.

! **Watch out** – bar 6 is quite tricky. Play this on its own first.

This march is in contrasting style to No. 21. Play the whole piece through very rhythmically.

Alla marcia

Introducing the keys of A major and E minor

Time, **R**hythm and **K**ey?

Find all the notes affected by the key signature.

? How many ledger line notes are there in the left hand?

At the end of the piece, give the tied interval of a fifth (LH) and tied interval of a fourth (RH) their full value.

Play the piece evenly, observing the *staccato* notes and slurs. Keep counting and look ahead.

Andante

TRaK

Do not forget the G# in the key signature!

? What do you notice about the opening rhythm when you compare the two phrases?

Notice how the melody is sometimes divided between the hands.

What is a Gavotte?

Main phrases begin on the third beat of the bar (one of the characteristics of a Gavotte).

How should you play the accent on the last chord?

Contrast the *staccato* notes with the slurred couplets.

Instead of counting 1–2–3–4, begin by counting 3–4–1–2 in order to achieve the style of the dance.

Gavotte