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THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COURSE OF STUDY  
FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS OF PIANO  
IN LATIN AMERICA

A DISSERTATION

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BY

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COURSE OF STUDY  
FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS OF PIANO  
IN LATIN AMERICA

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To Esther Juanita Uerkvitz, whose patience, help,  
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COURSE OF STUDY  
FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS OF  
PIANO IN LATIN AMERICA

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This project has as its purpose the development of a course of study for students and teachers of beginning piano in Spanish. The principal factor in the writer's decision to choose this topic is his direct knowledge of the need for adequate pedagogical material for Latin American piano teachers.

It will be shown that the typical private teacher in Latin America is extremely limited in his selection of materials for beginning piano students. This, coupled with his lack of exposure to recent pedagogical developments, results in an impairment of the capacities of both teacher and student.

In contrast to this particular inadequacy in the field of music, one must consider the general level of the arts in Latin America. Artistic endeavors are producing an

impact on cultures throughout the world. If the full potential of an individual or of a society is to be realized, adequate elementary training must be provided. Insufficiencies at the beginning stages result in loss of time and efficiency at more mature levels.

#### Description of the Course of Study

The course of study, entitled Experiencias en Música (Experiences in Music), which was designed to help compensate for the lack of materials for Spanish speaking teachers, is composed of three books.<sup>1</sup> It can be used for private instruction or class teaching, and for adults as well as children.

There are two editions prepared, one for the student and an augmented edition for the teacher. The teacher's edition has yellow pages interleaved between the pages of the student's edition. These yellow pages provide explanations of the material on the student's page, technical exercises to be taught by rote, and supplementary work in sight-reading, rhythm study, ear training, and keyboard theory.

#### Problems

There are, of course, numerous problems involved in an attempt to transfer ideas and practices from one culture

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<sup>1</sup>Book I is Appendix A of this dissertation; Book II is Appendix B; Book III is Appendix C.

to another.

This particular project involved various specific problems, one of which is that of the number of adult beginners to be anticipated in Latin-American countries. With the rise of a middle class population comes an increased interest in adult education. This series, therefore, was developed with both the adult and the child in mind.

Another problem was that there is a lack of training on the part of the Latin-American teacher in the best and most logical manner of presentation of material. Musical training in conservatories in Latin America is deplete in pedagogical instruction; few universities have departments of music. Attempting to overcome this lack could have resulted in an unwieldy method book because of the amount of material to be covered.

Latin Americans are not accustomed to taking objective type tests, since most of their emphasis is on written expression in assignments and "essay-type" examinations. They have little concept of multiple choice, completion, or matching questions which are so much a part of the system of education in the United States. This posed the problem of constructing writing exercises which can not easily be misinterpreted through lack of experience in following instructions for this type of testing.

In order for the greatest success to be achieved

from the musical materials presented it was necessary to compose music of four kinds: (1) "teaching pieces," very simple in nature, of a rather neutral quality illustrative of the pedagogical aspects involved; (2) pieces in conventional pre-twentieth century style; (3) pieces in a contemporary idiom; and (4) pieces using Latin-American rhythmic, harmonic, and melodic idioms, both of a folk and contemporary compositional nature.

The greatest problem was, of course, the matter of language. It was necessary to develop a simple style, grammatically accurate and technically correct, that would be understandable in all Latin American countries. Terminology frequently differs from one country to another. The difficulties were heightened by the fact that there are no available books, encyclopedias, or dictionaries in Spanish that provide the generally accepted musical terms in use in Latin America. Most standard dictionaries give only the closest Spanish equivalent of the English or Italian word, which is meaningless to a Spanish-speaking music teacher. The Edwin B. Williams Spanish and English Dictionary,<sup>2</sup> for example, gives as a definition for "time signature" signatura, which is never used, the proper term being metro. The Mariano Velázquez New Pronouncing Dictionary of the

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<sup>2</sup>Edwin B. Williams, Spanish and English Dictionary (rev. ed.; New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964), p. 554.

Spanish and English Languages<sup>3</sup> gives no English translation of either word as it pertains to music; neither does it list "time signature" in English.

Difficulties equal in nature arise in attempting to verify the authenticity of terms in use. Ligadura melódica, for example, means "tie;" ligadura armónica means "slur." In order to verify this distinction, it was necessary to refer to four encyclopedias, all four of which gave the same ambiguous definition. Only the Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada added an explanatory sentence which made the distinction clear.<sup>4</sup> In addition to this, many teachers fail to differentiate between the two terms, using ligadura to apply to both. Unawareness of such problems would have resulted in an unrealistic and impractical course of study.

It would appear that a musical encyclopedia, much as the J. Pich Santasusana Encyclopedia de la Música<sup>5</sup> would prove useful. This is a standard reference found in school libraries. It is not, as would be expected,

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<sup>3</sup>Mariano Velázquez de la Cadena, Edward Gray, and Juan L. Iribas, A New Pronouncing Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages (Chicago: Wilcox and Follett Co., 1945).

<sup>4</sup>"Música," Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europea-Americana (Barcelona: Hijos de J. Esposa, Editores, 1930), XXXIII, 677.

<sup>5</sup>J. Pich Santasusana, Encyclopedia de la Música (Barcelona: de Gasso Hnos., 1960).

arranged in alphabetical order for the convenience of the reader. It is a 374-page treatise on the subject of music, divided into three parts: "The Fundamental Principles," "The Human Voice and Musical Instruments," and "Biographical Profiles of Representative Composers." It is necessary for one to read an entire chapter or section in order to find the information he seeks, often to discover that the particular item of information desired is not included. Because it is published in Spain, it is not a reliable source for terminology used in Latin America.

## CHAPTER II

### A COMPARISON OF PIANO TEACHING MATERIALS IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

The music of Latin America has achieved distinction in the eyes of the world. Its idioms have permeated all strata of music. There has been an almost universal acceptance of its rhythmic figures in popular music; the fusion of African, Spanish, and Indian musical heritages has enriched the repertoire of art music. Such countries as Chile and Argentina, which have been somewhat isolated from the mainstream of Latin-American music, have achieved commendable stature through assimilation and mastery of Western musical idioms. Although noted for such musicologists as Adolfo Salazar (Argentina) and Dr. Curt Lange (Uruguay), and such performers as Claudio Arrau (Chile) and Madame Morales von Sauer (Mexico), Latin America has made its finest contributions through its composers, among the most important of which are Ginastera (Argentina), Revueltas and Chávez (Mexico), Villa-Lobos (Brazil), and Orrego-Salas (Chile). It must, however, be noted that most of those who have achieved prominence in the field of

music have found it necessary to study abroad.

The United States has shown considerable interest in helping expand and develop the musical resources of Latin America. The government has provided Fulbright lectureships in various countries; Peace Corps activities include work in musical performance and instruction in Bolivia; the International Visitor Program under the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs has increased international rapport through its sponsorship of visiting musicians from Latin America. The University of Indiana has established a Latin-American Music Center on its campus. All these are evidences of a potential in music education that is recognized internationally.

There are certain areas, however, in Latin-American music that need strengthening. Training and encouragement of string and wind instrument performance is lacking, for example. There is also a need to provide materials in basic preparation for piano teachers--a need which can be demonstrated by comparing beginning piano materials available to Latin American teachers with materials available to teachers in the United States.

The "Casa Repertorio Musical del Norte," Allende 530 Ote., Monterrey, N. L., Mexico, is the most prominent music store in Mexico's third largest city. Its clientele includes the music teachers in the entire northern part of Mexico. The following is an exhaustive list of the

beginning method books available through the "Musical Repertoire House of the North," and indicates the selection a typical piano teacher in Latin America has at his disposal:<sup>1</sup>

Beyer, Fernando. Método de Instrucción Elemental para Piano. Translated by M. C. Boveda. New York: G. Schirmer, Inc., 1919.

Kurzmann-Leuchter, Rita. Enseñanza Elemental del Piano. 3 Vols. Ricordi: Buenos Aires, 1940.

Lebert, Sigesmund, and Stark, Louis. Escuela de Piano, Teórica y Práctica. 2 Vols. New York: H. Schirmer, Inc., 1903.

Thompson, John. Enseñando a Tocar a los Deditos. Cincinnati: The Willis Music Co., 1936.

Van de Velde, Ernest. Método Rosa. Tours, France: Editorial Van de Velde.

Williams, John M. El Primer Libro Musical del Niño. Translated by Emilio Agramonte. New York: G. Schirmer, Inc., n.d.

Williams, John M., and Turner, Shaylor. Libro Preliminar de Piano para Niños. Preparatory book only. Boston: Boston Music Company, 1925.

#### Publications in English

Aaron, Michael. Michael Aaron Piano Course. New York: Mills Music Company, 1942.

Fletcher, Leila. Leila Fletcher Piano Course. Buffalo, New York: Montgomery Music Company, 1950.

Hill. Let's Play the Piano. New York: Amsco Music Publishing Company, n.d.

Richter, Ada. My Piano Book. Bryn Mawr, Penn.: Theodore Presser, 1950.

<sup>1</sup>Interview with Elena Nelly Flores; proprietress, Casa Repertorio Musical del Norte, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico, August, 1965.

Schaum, John W. John W. Schaum Piano Course. Long Island: Belwin, Inc., 1945.

Thompson, John. Hanon Studies and Etudes. Cincinnati: Willis Music Company, 1937.

Most of the books are direct translations from English. The Van de Velde "Pink Method" is a carelessly adapted Spanish version of an inadequate French method book. Most of its titles and all of the tempo markings are in French. Its pieces are mostly adaptations of French folk songs. It makes technical and intellectual demands on the student of which only the most talented would be capable. Its only value lies in its emphasis on interval study. The Kurzmann-Leuchter Enseñanza Elemental del Piano, which was designed specifically for Spanish-speaking students, was the only series to employ any recent didactic principles whatsoever; it is considered outdated, however, by progressive teachers.<sup>2</sup>

The following examples, which are the results of personal interviews, illustrate how these materials are put to use by a representation of the most highly respected piano teachers of this Latin-American city.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. M. de Llano, who lives at Hidalgo 420 Pte., Monterrey, N. L., Mexico, finds the beginning material used

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<sup>2</sup>Interview with Professor Efrain Paesky, Head of Department of Piano, Universidad Nacional de Litoral, Rosario, Argentina, May, 1966.

<sup>3</sup>Personal interviews with selected list of piano teachers, Monterrey, Mexico, August, 1965.

by most music teachers in Mexico "very burdensome" to the student. Mr. de Llano resorts to materials in English, having a functional knowledge of the language. He remarked that many music teachers are accustomed to using English-language publications, making a pretext of knowing English. However, he stated that, even as close to the border as Monterrey, 90 per cent of the teachers do not understand English.

Miss Carlota d'Arco, Washington 314 Ote., Monterrey, N. L., Mexico, long ago gave up the use of method books, having devised her own methods of teaching. She has now completely abandoned the teaching of beginners, and devotes her time exclusively to the training of advanced students.

Sister Genoveva Franco Vadillo, Jimenez 122 Sur., Monterrey's best known music teacher, has devised her own method of teaching. She takes students at the age of three, frequently teaching them in classes. Her forward-looking approach is hampered by the fact that she laboriously copies and illustrates by hand a book for every student. Because of her lack of adequate pedagogical training, many of her methods, such as the use of colored notes for music reading, are based on principles that are untested. Nevertheless, her progressive attitude helps produce better-than-average students, many of whom perform with the Monterrey symphony.

In contrast to the inadequate supply of teaching materials available to the Latin-American music teacher, there is a long list of method books accessible to piano teachers in the United States, of which some of the most recent and widely used are included in the bibliography.

A survey of this vast quantity of material indicates a wide margin between pedagogical techniques used by Latin Americans and teachers in the United States. The survey which follows is not a critical review, but the report of a search for the most effective and appropriate materials and methods adaptable to teaching in Spanish.

An examination of beginning method books in English reveals many significant components and characteristics that are missing in the Spanish publications. Since the Kurzmann-Leuchter book, published in 1940, is clearly the most effectual and progressive of all the method books in Spanish, it is used as the basis for comparison.

This survey is organized according to the following aspects:

I. Appearance

    A. Format

    B. Explanations

    C. Instructional Illustrations

**II. Presentation of Theoretical Concepts****A. Written Exercises****B. Keyboard Theory**

1. Chords

2. Scales, Intervals, and Keys

3. Technique Combined with Theory

**C. Applied Theory**

1. Sight-reading

2. Transposition

3. Improvisation

4. Creative Work

**III. Treatment of Rhythmic Concepts****IV. Structure****A. Introduction to the Keyboard****B. Pacing****C. Pieces****V. Appropriateness****A. Adaptability to Class Instructions****B. General Appropriateness****C. Adaptability for Latin American Usage****Appearance**

Appearance is not the most important feature of a method book, but it affects its usefulness as far as distribution to consumers and consumers' receptiveness to content are concerned.

The publications printed in the United States are generally more attractive, with better quality paper and clearer print. The English language publications, however, often clutter the books with "cartoon-type" characters which in this writer's judgment tend to cheapen the appearance. While illustrations are acceptable in Latin America, they are not as important to the Latin-American student because of his background of formal and academic training in either public or private schools. Music is a more accepted part of his culture and there is less need to promote it through ingenious but pedagogically questionable devices.

A perennial problem of the author of any method book is that of making sufficient explanations without cluttering the page. Often the book includes excessive explanations which the student does not read. Older English language publications were written with instructions incomprehensible to the student because of the vocabulary and pedantic language employed.

The Westmoreland-Kahn method, Discovering the Keyboard (54),<sup>4</sup> partly solved the problem of presenting adequate material by stapling a special teacher's supplement in the middle of the method book.

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<sup>4</sup>Numbers in parentheses refer to the corresponding numbers in the bibliography of this dissertation.

In striking the proper balance between cluttering and inadequacy in this respect, a few books surpass the Kurzmann-Leuchter. Benner (5), Frost (26), Doane (19), and Clark (11-13) are among these publications. The Weybright (55) book saves superfluous words by calling attention to succinct instructions with a printed border in a contrasting color.

It is occasionally necessary to illustrate instructions in order to achieve the utmost in communication between author and student. The illustrations should be used sparingly enough so they receive proper attention, and they should be attractive. Illustrations in the Jones (30), Davis (22), and Clark (12) books are good.

#### Presentation of Theoretical Concepts

Exercises in which the student does written work are occasionally necessary. While these should not provide the core or even a major part of a method, they give the instructor opportunities to check on the student's grasp of concepts. A student usually welcomes them because written assignments offer variety to his musical activities, but such exercises should never become burdensome.

There are no writing exercises in any of the Spanish publications surveyed. The English publications that provide excellent work in this category are Pyle (42),

Weybright (55), Davis (17) and Pace (40). The Kahn Note Speller and Ear Training Book (31) and the Clark Pencil Play (12) are designed specifically for such work and supplement the regular method book.

Piano teachers are becoming aware of the need to produce competent, well-trained musicians who are more than mere pianists. One of the contributing factors toward this end is an emphasis on students' understanding of the harmonic structure of music.

Unfortunately most harmonic work is begun too early. A study of harmony before adequate technical ability to play chords is developed discourages the student. He should be acquainted with the melodic components of chords before he tries to play chord tones simultaneously.

In this respect the Eric Steiner Piano Course (51) is one of the most careful. The student is not expected to play a triad in one hand throughout the entire first book of 62 pages, but is carefully prepared for the introduction of the triad in Book II.

Vertical harmony is introduced too quickly for many students, and with very little preparation, in the Kurzmann-Leuchter series.

In order to allow mastery of the entire keyboard a teacher must guard against allowing the child to become too "middle C" oriented, and should assign easy pieces in various keys. Table 1 shows the distribution of keys in

the Kurzmann-Leuchter beginning book and three recent publications in English.

TABLE 1  
DISTRIBUTION OF KEYS

Book	Key							
	C	G	F	D	am	A	E	misc.
Kruzmann-Leuchter	32%	31%	17%		7%			13% (2 in phrygian mode)
Pyle (42)	22%	22%	17%		22%			17%
Davis (18)		12%	18%	23%		23%	23%	
Pace (39)	24%	7%	24%	24%				13% (1 in dorian mode)

The most thorough treatment of scale patterns, intervals, and keys is in the Kraehenbuell Keyboard Theory (33) from the Frances Clark Library.

Technical training for Latin-American students consists almost entirely of the nineteenth century German approach, characterized by extreme tension, highly arched hands, curved fingers, and the "little hammer" system of playing. Emphasis is placed on drill and repetitious, unmusical exercises. There has been little of value for Latin America in current method books from the United

States. A rather neutral approach is taken in English-language publications probably because of the danger of displeasing teachers well-grounded in a single restricted tradition.

In this writer's judgment, technique should be approached naturally in connection with keyboard theory and the technical demands of the pieces themselves.

There are four specific areas in which theoretical principles should be applied in order for the piano student to obtain maximum results from his training. He should be able to sight-read, transpose, improvise, and compose.

Increased emphasis is being placed on developing good sight-reading at the piano. Sight-reading is no longer regarded as a natural endowment, but a skill which can be improved through correct training and practice.

Extensive work has been done in this area in recent years. The Frances Clark books have probably placed more emphasis on sight-reading through interval recognition and ear training than has any other series (14). Special exercises for sight-reading are given in Pace (39). Cobb's All Over the Keyboard (15) gives additional work in reading in various registers and keys. Ability to read leger lines is developed. Sight-reading is not treated in any Latin American series.

An important trend in piano teaching is an

increasing emphasis on transposition. Robert Pace's Music for Piano and Skills and Drills (39, 40) places the greatest emphasis on transposition. A few other methods, including those by Davis (17), Monsour-Nelson (33), Westmoreland-Kahn (53), and Robinson (46), place emphasis on transposition. The Kurzmann-Leuchter provides only two studies in transposition.

Most of the material on improvisation is included in adult beginner's books in the English language publications, such as Basic Piano for Adults by Robinson (46), and Basic Piano for Music Educators and Classroom Teachers by Cheyette and Shake (10). These books treat chord progressions in ways in which they can be practically and acceptably applied as accompaniment patterns on the piano. Traditional melodies with which the student is familiar provide most of the melodic material to which improvised accompaniments are added.

Suggestions are made for some crude chord accompaniments in the Kurzmann-Leuchter book, e.g., on pages 69, 70, and 71. These attempts consist of strictly utilitarian root position triads placed under given melodies with no regard for voice leadings or smoothness of sound.

Some Latin American teachers are enthusiastic about the "latest thing" in improvisation--the Edward R. Winn How to Play Popular Music (56) with "Swing bass," copyrighted in 1915. Their enthusiasm is a startling

indication of a lack even of good available materials in English. The music store managers apparently are either not acquainted with materials in English or are incapable of evaluating them. Competent persons who read English well and keep informed on current publications are needed for purchasing staffs. Because of the lack of such personnel, the consumer is restricted to a limited selection of outmoded materials.

In spite of the great amount of stress laid on creativity by music educators, little has been done in piano method books to encourage students' creativity. Only the Oxford Piano Course (39) and the Robert Pace books (39, 40) make any attempts at encouraging original composition. Pace approaches it mostly through the creation of phrase endings, phrases consequent to antecedent phrases already given, and phrases within the limits of various musical styles.

It is doubly unfortunate that no original work is started early in the musical training of Latin Americans, for the composer in Latin America is a highly respected member of society, more so than in the United States.

#### Treatment of Rhythmic Concepts

There is probably no aspect of piano training that is as perpetually frustrating as the teaching of rhythm.

It has become evident over the years that a purely intellectual, mathematical approach will not suffice for

the youngest students, simply because they do not understand fractions. Before 1950 the piano pedagogy department of Columbia University began utilizing foot-tapping and hand-clapping to develop a feeling for the movement inherent in rhythm and a concept of "size" of notes with regard to lengths of time. (See Burrows 177.) In this system the recitation of rhythm names is substituted for counting until the student is ready for the conventional method.

While others have made excellent progress in the field of teaching rhythms, (Guy Duckworth in The Keyboard Explorer 217 in particular), the Columbia University method has been proven so successful that it has been widely accepted by piano teachers, and adapted to many other branches of music education. It is the method suggested in Greater Rewards Through Creative Piano Teaching,<sup>5</sup> published by the National Piano Foundation.

The Kurzmann-Leuchter book (58) has a crude illustration of note values on page 16, and it places more emphasis on rhythm than does any other Spanish language series. Nevertheless, it is not helpful in solving the many problems rhythm presents.

### Structure

A gradual change has taken place within recent years in the internal structure of method books. Probably the most significant factor in this change is that the

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<sup>5</sup>Greater Rewards Through Creative Piano Teaching  
(Chicago: National Piano Foundation, n.d.), p. 2.

student plays sooner and masters notation later; he is given information only as it is needed for playing.

The Lebert and Stark Escuela de Piano (58), copyrighted in 1903, and the Beyer Método de Instrucción Elemental (56), copyrighted in 1919, contain so much information in the first few pages that a thorough assimilation would necessitate years of concentrated study. In the Lebert and Stark Method, paragraph 23 explains the first exercise at the piano. Before this the student should have an understanding of:

1. note reading, including both clefs and leger lines;
2. values of all the notes and rests;
3. simple binary, simple ternary, and compound meters;
4. all of the important Italian markings;
5. intervals, keys, and scales;
6. technique, including touches;
7. the mechanism of the piano.

The Beyer method discusses lines, spaces, clefs, leger lines, intervals, note values, dots (which are erroneously placed above the notes and rests instead of behind them), bars, accidentals, meters, enharmonic spelling, and the keyboard on the first two pages; illustrations of the finger-stroke, the wrist-stroke, the wrist and forearm-stroke, and the staccato stroke are given on the following page. Both books consist entirely of exercises. Most of the pieces are in the key of C. These

two books provide an introduction to the piano for many Latin American students.

It is becoming increasingly evident that one of the most vital elements of any method book is its handling of introductory material. If a student is improperly introduced to music and the keyboard in the first few lessons, it may take considerable time to overcome the obstacles thus created.

One of the greatest weaknesses in Spanish piano-instruction books is that they either give too much information too early or presuppose knowledge and skills that the student does not have. Only the Kurzmann-Leuchter makes any attempt at simplifying the beginning stages of music reading. It was quite progressive at the time of its publication, but much has been introduced by truly contemporary pedagogues of which Latin America should receive the benefit.

Some of the best introductions to the keyboard are found in Jones (30), Westmoreland and Kahn (54), Davis (17), Pace (39), and Clark (11). An unusual rhythmic approach is found in the Duckworth book (20). The Nelson Fifteen Tunes for Fridays (35) includes excellent singing and musical activities appealing to young children. The Frost book, Play the Piano (26), has excellent instructions for the teacher.

A pedagogical problem of long standing is that of

getting the student to produce music early in his piano study. The student accepts what he is taught about music much more readily if he can apply it directly to the performance of music. There seems to be a wide margin between the student's motor skills and the intellectual ability necessary to decode written symbols. The interim in time between management of each of these techniques must be filled.

Teaching by rote has become an acceptable solution to this problem. In the United States this device is quite specialized, and various approaches are made toward rote teaching. Finger patterns played "in the air" by teacher and student have been employed quite successfully by Robert Pace.<sup>6</sup> Other teachers use such devices as finger numbers or a 3-line staff (11). The use of the black keys only is frequently recommended. A combination of rote and reading is often employed.

The books most successful in rote treatment are the Frost (26), which gives the largest quantity of material, d'Auberge (16), which combines rote and note reading, and the Duckworth (20), which uses "pentachords" or five-tone patterns of the scale tones (page 16). The Pace Music for Piano (39) is excellent in its pre-reading treatment and "up and down" concepts. The

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<sup>5</sup>Robert Pace, Piano Teachers' Workshop, Norman, Oklahoma, Fall, 1964.

Kurzmann-Leuchter method approaches the situation with a quasi-reading technique in which the names of the notes are placed on abbreviated staves.

One area in which many otherwise very fine series are deficient is the rate of progress demanded of the student. In most instances the pieces get too difficult too quickly, and too much material is given too early in the series. This makes it necessary for the well-versed and experienced teacher to use from four to eight method books simultaneously in order to provide enough material to allow proper assimilation of techniques and theory. This is one of the weaker elements of Enseñanza Elemental. It introduces chords too early and introduces keys too late, without proper preparation.

The books which have achieved the smoothest multi-lateral presentation of important elements at a manageable rate are the d'Auberge (16), Westmoreland and Kahn (54), Frost (26), Cobb (15), Steiner (51), and Nevin (36). The Benner Music for Piano Students (5) goes too fast at first, showing an influence of the Lebert and Stark (59) type of introduction in which too many notes and note values are given. Later it adjusts its rate of progress and provides a quantity of good technical exercises, duets, pieces of an instructional nature, and easy works of famous composers.

Pieces appropriate for beginning piano students in Latin America should fall into one of the following

categories:

1. Pieces of a "neutral" quality designed for pedagogical purposes.
2. Pieces employing various styles representing traditional pre-twentieth century historical periods.
3. Pieces employing Latin-American idioms.
4. Pieces employing contemporary techniques of composition.

There are no method books available which contain all four. All of them contain pieces which are merely instructional exercises. A few of them attempt to represent various styles. None except the Kurzmann-Leuchter employs Latin American idioms in any significant quantity. The pieces in this book are derived from folk music with a number of representative melodies from Spain and Latin-American countries. A few books, including Kraehenbuell (33) and Pace (39), introduce twentieth-century devices in some of the pieces, but traditional elements overshadow the contemporary. A supplementary series representing such composers as Kabalevsky, Shostakovich, and Bartók is the Bernice Frost Twentieth Century Piano Music (28).

#### Appropriateness

No one method book contains all the elements necessary for complete musical instruction, but a proper balance of most of the previously-mentioned components and characteristics should be considered in a survey of this nature. The books should also be examined for their

adaptability to class instruction and for their acceptability in Latin America.

A very real obstruction to maximum efficiency in teaching is the Latin-American teacher's refusal to teach class piano. He cannot be blamed for his outlook, however, since he has had no instruction in the class approach, has no sources of information, and has no evidence of results.

Equipment, such as the Wurlitzer electronic piano, is virtually unobtainable in Latin America. Importation of any electrical equipment requires such a heavy duty tax as to be almost prohibitive.

There is nothing in any method book in Spanish to indicate the possibility of its being adapted for piano class instruction. It is necessary, then, that material of this nature be introduced carefully and simply. The adult beginner's books are the leaders in class instruction, the Pyle (42), Cheyette (9), Ahearn (2), and Burrows (7) being the most suitable. Some children's books provide excellent material for use in piano classes, including the Jones (30), Monsour and Nelson (34), the Oxford Piano Course (49), Westmoreland and Kahn (54), Duckworth (20), Nelson (35), Davis (17), Pace (39, 40), and Clark (11).

Those publications coming closest to meeting all the important criteria by which the evaluations were made

are the Westmoreland and Kahn (54) and Pace (39, 40).

A complete evaluation of materials in the light of the purpose of this project must include an appraisal of their appropriateness for Latin America, regardless of their effectiveness in the United States. The characteristics of method books appropriate for Latin America include clarity, straightforwardness of approach, rhythmic emphasis, thorough treatment of material, and an introduction to contemporary styles. Publications containing many of these elements include Pyle (42), Benner (5), Westmoreland and Kahn (54), Davis (17), Pace (39, 40), and Clark (15), and Kraehenbuehl (33). Particularly good for Latin-American consumption is the Eric Steiner series.

This survey reveals that the person who lives in the United States and teachers in English has a distinct advantage over the Latin-American music teacher. The marked contrast in available materials led the author to undertake the development of a course in Spanish for beginning students of piano.

## CHAPTER III

### CURRENT TEACHING MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN EXPERIENCIAS EN MUSICA

#### Piano Teaching Materials Employed

##### Class Teaching

One of the primary purposes of this series is to orient the thinking of Latin-American teachers toward class piano teaching. The books can be used for individual instruction, but they are designed for group teaching. Very simple adaptation of current practices in class teaching, as outlined in Greater Rewards Through Creative Piano Teaching,<sup>1</sup> are suggested on page 2b of the first book, (Appendix A), translated thus:

In spite of opposition on the part of most teachers to class piano teaching, it has been as effective, and even more effective in some cases, than individual lessons. Teaching in groups offers several advantages, among them the following:

1. It provides musical training for more people in any specified length of time.
2. It eliminates unnecessary repetition of instructions and principles to individuals.
3. It is financially beneficial to the teacher; his income is augmented 50% for each hour's

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<sup>1</sup>Greater Rewards Through Creative Piano Teaching,  
p. 2.

teaching.<sup>2</sup>

In piano classes it is recommended that only one piano be used. It is expensive to have more than one; also, it is difficult to hear what is being played if more than one piano is in use. The students who are not at the piano should use dummy keyboards. The teacher uses a portable keyboard to demonstrate exercises and present what he wants the students to learn. The classes should be small--from four to six students.

The students should exchange places frequently. When the teacher says "Shift, one-two-three-four," all the students move to the left. At the count of "four," each student should be in his new place. This gives opportunity for everyone to play the piano several times during the class.

In teaching exercises that are not improvisatory in nature, the following rules should be followed:

1. Everyone does the same thing at the same time, maintaining a steady rhythm, and following the example of the teacher.
2. Everyone sings all the exercises.
3. Each student looks at the teacher's keyboard and not at his own.

In practicing this method, the teacher will develop effective ways of directing a class of students.

Instructions for all exercises and activities in the series are given with classes in mind, under the assumption that it is easier for the average teacher to adapt group teaching to private lessons than to adapt instructions for individual students to a group situation.

#### Introduction to the Keyboard

It has become a prevalent practice in recent years to teach the first pieces by rote and to begin on the black keys. It is easy for the student to orient himself to the keyboard by locating the groups of two and groups of three

<sup>2</sup>John Westmoreland and Marvin Kahn, Discovering the Keyboard (New York: Mills Music, Inc., 1964), p. 2 of supplement.

black keys. The following instructions and explanations are given for rote playing on page 5b, Appendix A:

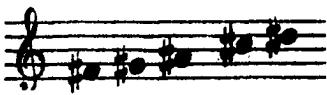
As a child learns to speak before he learns to read, a student should learn to play simple melodies before learning to read them. This means that the first previously composed melodies will have to be learned by rote. Nevertheless, the student may look at the page of music for the help the fingering will give him. Under each of the first pieces a keyboard shows the appropriate finger for each note.

Pentatonic melodies, melodies composed of five tones like the five black keys, are used for the first experiences in producing music for the following reasons:

1. The black keys are elevated, and easily perceived tactually.
2. The student uses only the second, third, and fourth fingers.
3. The melodies composed of these five tones are easy to sing.
4. The pentatonic scale is almost universal in folk music.
5. The pentatonic scale can be used to introduce the basic sound of the major and minor modes.

major

minor



Teach the pentatonic approach in this way:

1. With eyes closed, the students should find the group of three black keys with the second, third, and fourth fingers of the right hand, and the group of two black keys with the second and third fingers of the left hand.
2. With a light, short touch, the students should play the left hand group alternately with the right hand group.
3. The students should find and play, very lightly, all the groups of two and three black keys from the left to the right of the keyboard, and back. They should continue in the same way with three notes in the left hand, two in the right.

4. The teacher should show the fingering of the tunes "in the air" and ask the students to follow, singing the numbers of the fingers they are moving.
5. Using the portable keyboard, the teacher should teach the students to play the pieces. The students should imitate the teacher, looking at him or at the book, not at their fingers or at their keyboards. All students should sing.

The first written exercise, found on page 6, is designed for helping the student distinguish between musical sounds and noise, and between high and low sounds. The teacher produces a series of noises and tones; the student writes "N" for noise and "T" for tone. In exercise number two, he writes "H" for high and "L" for low sounds; in number three he tells whether the sounds are played at the left or the right end of the keyboard.

### Rhythm

One of the most effective methods to have recently achieved acceptance among piano teachers is the method which substitutes the names of the notes and foot-tapping for regular counting. The following is a translation of the instructions to the teacher on page 8b, Appendix A:

It is recommended that the quarter note be used as the unit in teaching rhythm. For each quarter note the student taps his foot, claps his hand, and says "quarter." Explain that the foot goes down with the first syllable and comes up with the second. Try to divide the beat into two equal parts. Do not let the student stop doing any of those three activities during the exercise--tapping the foot, clapping the hand, and saying the name of the kind of note.

Soon the students will be ready to learn the value of a half note. One need not tell the students that the half note has two counts, because he probably does not know what a count is. Don't say that the half note has the value of two quarters, because it is yet

difficult for the students to grasp the concept of the value of time. Merely explain that they will have to give two taps for the half note, while they clap once, and say "half note." In order to strengthen the concept, they should compare the "size" of the quarter note with the half note in the diagrams on page 8.

Table 2 gives the page on which each kind of note is introduced, the generally accepted English syllables used for each, and the Spanish adaptation made for each.

TABLE 2

## ADAPTATION OF RHYTHM SYLLABLES INTO SPANISH

Kind of Note	Page	English Syllables	Spanish Syllables
Book I			
Quarter	8	quar-ter	ne - gra
Half	8	half-note	blan - ca
Whole	10	whole note $\frac{3}{4}$	no - ta re don - da
Dotted half	11	half note dot	blan - cay mas
Quarter rest	13	rest	ne - gra
Whole rest	16	rest	no - ta re don - da
Half rest	16	rest	blan - ca
Eighth notes	22	two-eighths	cha - che
Dotted quarter	35	quarter-dot	ne - gray mas
Book II			
Sixteenth	13	ta-fe-te-fe	cha - fe - che - fe
Book III			
Triplet	9	3 eighth notes	ta - ra - li

As can be seen, the quarter, half, and whole notes adapt themselves well to Spanish; difficulty arises with the dotted quarter because the words for "dot" in Spanish have too many syllables to be used. The words "y mas" (and more), slurred with the preceding word, give the proper number of syllables and indicate the purpose of the dot. The syllables dos corcheas for "two eighths" are unacceptable because of the extra syllables. The two strong syllables "cha-che" of cha-fe-che-fe for sixteenth notes were extracted for counting eighth notes because they fall in the beat properly.

The method of teaching two against three, Appendix C, page 32b, is given in the Frances Clark Library.<sup>3</sup>

Further discussion of rhythmic treatment is given in the succeeding chapter, "Original Materials Employed."

#### Technique

All technical exercises are given in the teacher's edition, and are intended to be taught to the student by rote. The first exercise is given on page 9b, Appendix A, and serves the dual purpose of acquainting the student with the names of the notes (in Spanish the fixed do system is used) and developing light, relaxed arms and wrists.

On page 11b the student becomes acquainted with thirds. This exercise develops the weaker part of the

<sup>3</sup>David Kraehenbuehl with Frances Clark and Louise Goss, Keyboard Theory (Evanston, Ill.: Summy-Birchard Co., 1965), IV, 17.

hand--the knuckles of the fourth and fifth fingers--and prepares the student for the proper use of the fingers and wrists in chord-playing.

Similar exercises are given to introduce the playing of fourths, fifths, sixths, sevenths, and octaves.<sup>4</sup>

Judging distances, aiming, and playing skips is the purpose of Exercise 14, page 39b.<sup>5</sup>

Slurred couplets always require special treatment in order to achieve their most musical execution. The exercise in Appendix B, page 20b, provides this training.<sup>6</sup>

Wherever possible, the principles of technique developed by Tobias Matthay (1858-1945) of London, England, are presented in a simplified form. Particular stress is laid on an economy of the energy expended in depressing the key and controlled relaxation between the production of successive tones.

#### Keyboard Harmony

The keyboard is becoming increasingly important in the musical education of students--not necessarily for the training of pianists, but for the building of musicians. The first paragraph in the introduction to Appendix A makes this clear when it states:

<sup>4</sup>Celia Mae Bryant, "Drill for Beginners," Clavier, IV (October, 1965), 20.

<sup>5</sup>Verna Harder, Piano Workshop, Edmond, Oklahoma, Summer, 1961.

<sup>6</sup>Bryant, p. 27.

Its 'the series' goal is to give adequate experiences in all aspects of musical training. It is not sufficient for the pianist of today merely to play the piano; it is necessary that he be completely educated in music. The piano is the most useful instrument to provide basic instruction in all the areas of music--vocal and instrumental performance, conducting, and music education. Even those who do not enter the music profession should have enough fundamental instruction in the basic elements of music that they may profitably continue to study without the guidance of a teacher.

Reasons for using keyboard instruments to provide training in music theory can be listed as follows:

1. The keyboard itself is arranged in logical order according to the tempered scale.
2. The raised black keys make it easy to perceive the system tactually.
3. There is no problem of intonation.
4. Both harmonic and melodic elements can be produced.
5. The percussive quality of the piano provides opportunity for accurate rhythmic production.
6. Pianos are generally available in homes.
7. The range of the piano makes study possible in both the bass and treble clefs.
8. The large and varied body of piano literature enables the student to become acquainted with various musical styles from the Renaissance to the present.

The practice of treating theory as an aspect of musical training completely removed from its practical aspects has come under serious question. One of the ways in which theoretical training may be provided is with the use of exercises in which the students identify theoretical

elements through the music they sing and play.

An attractive book is Buenta Carter's Keyboard Harmony (9). It is, however, written in a style impossible for a beginner to understand. For example, the first lesson begins with this sentence: "The interval between TWO CONSECUTIVE LETTERS or DEGREES is called a SECOND." This indicates presupposition of a vocabulary beyond that of the student to which the information is directed.

One of the most successful publications of exercises of this sort is a series of three books entitled Keyboard Harmony by Angela Diller.<sup>7</sup> These books are unattractive and difficult for students to decipher for themselves, but when the exercises are taught by rote, they open the door to an understanding of the fundamentals of musical theory not obtainable through any written theoretical exercises.

On page 33b of Appendix A the teacher is instructed specifically as to the most effective way of presenting keyboard harmony exercises to the class. The students always follow these three rules:

1. Everyone always sings.
2. A steady tempo is always maintained.
3. The students do not look at their own keyboards.

The teacher presents each exercise to the students

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<sup>7</sup>Angela Diller, Keyboard Harmony Course (New York: G. Schirmer, Inc., 1937).

by demonstrating it on the portable keyboard, after which all the students do the exercise simultaneously. The teacher is advised to practice the exercises before presenting them to the class.<sup>8</sup>

The first of the Diller exercises to be employed in the series is found on page 26b, Appendix A. It simply gives practice in naming the keys, and develops a concept of the relationship of the sharps to the white keys. It is followed by Exercises 11 on page 28b, which gives practice in playing and naming flats.<sup>9</sup>

The next exercise, on page 41b, Appendix A, acquaints the student with every major sharp chord by having him play the circle of fifths, singing the name of every chord tone, and singing the root of the chord when he blocks it. A continuation of the same exercise is found on page 42b in which the major flat chords are all learned. These are then followed by the circle of fifths in minor, given on page 43b.<sup>10</sup>

In Appendix B, page 22b, a very practical way of presenting inversions is given. The tones are always played in root position order. The student sings the root when he blocks the chord. The intervals between the various notes

<sup>8</sup> Harder, workshop material.

<sup>9</sup> Diller, I, 7.

<sup>10</sup> Diller, I, 10, 39.

of inversions are much more evident in this method of learning than in the usual method in which the root is so strong the student seldom hears the true character of each inversion. This is followed by inversions in minor chords on page 23b.

"Four Kinds of Chords" gives practice in playing and singing all the major, minor, diminished, and augmented triads. Its manner of presentation is given on page 24b, Appendix B. This knowledge is then applied to the identification of chords built on each degree of the major scale in a very important exercise presented on page 26b. Additional keyboard harmony exercises are found on page 6b of Appendix B and page 21b of Appendix C.<sup>11</sup>

Naturally, the previously mentioned technical exercises on the various intervals also serve as keyboard harmony exercises. In addition to these, there is the exercise on page 33b, Appendix A, which acquaints the student with the five-tone major scale pattern on all keys. The hand at the bottom of that page shows the pattern of tones and semitones; the student can always find the right pattern if he remembers to keep the half-step between the second and third fingers of the left hand, and whole steps between each of the other fingers.<sup>12</sup> The result of a

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<sup>11</sup>Diller, I, 12ff., 37, 49.

<sup>12</sup>Bryant, workshop material.

combination of this pattern and the circle of fifths as taught by Diller is the exercise on page 37b, Appendix A.

The author takes the left-hand pattern and transfers it to the right hand (Appendix A, page 40b) for the minor scale five-tone pattern. This is then put in the circle of fifths for an orderly method of practicing the patterns in all keys. The three additional tones that complete the major scale are taught by adding the first, second, and third fingers of the right hand to the five-tone major scale pattern. This keeps the half steps between the second and third fingers (Appendix B, page 4b).

The harmonic progression I-V<sub>7</sub>-I is taught by having the student first play the tonic chord. For the V<sub>7</sub> the thumb stays in the same place, the fifth finger moves down a half step, and the second finger plays the note that is under it (Appendix B, page 10b). By learning it this way, the student can easily transpose the progression to any key. The other forms of the V<sub>7</sub> chord are taught on page 12b, Appendix B. The progression I-IV-I can be found by moving the top two notes of the tonic chord up a scale step, and back; I-V-I by moving the two bottom notes of the chord down a step, and then back (Appendix B, page 27b).

#### Applied Theory

"Applied theory" includes four facets of performance skills--transposition, sight reading, improvisation and

creation of original pieces. Of these, two--sight-reading and composition--are explained in the following chapter of "Original Material Employed." Transposition is encouraged from the beginning. Improvisation is introduced sparingly because of the student's lack of harmonic skill.

Teachers are becoming increasingly aware of the value of teaching students to transpose. Besides being a valuable skill in itself, transposition also develops an awareness of the harmonic, melodic, rhythmic, and formal structure of a work. It is an aid to interval perception and to sight reading, as well as to memorizing. It increases technical skill through tactful perception of patterns.

Transposition should be taught from the very beginning of the student's training; otherwise the task becomes burdensome.<sup>13</sup> A student who is taught to transpose from the beginning as an accepted task will consider it a natural part of music learning. Robert Pace has been a leader in this area. A section of his method book, Skills and Drills (40), is devoted to transposition.

An adaptation of Pace's methods of teaching transposition is used throughout the series; however, in his method books the transpositional experiences are separate from the pieces and assignments. In Experiences

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<sup>13</sup> Greater Rewards Through Creative Piano Teaching, p. 2.

in Music all pieces are to be transposed as part of the assigned work. Atonal music is transposed up or down by specified intervals from the original notes. Many authors make the transpositional experience quite tedious by having the student play every piece in every key; the necessity of doing this is eliminated if enough pieces on an easy level are made available to the student, with each piece being transposed to one or two specific keys. In Experiences in Music the key or keys to which a piece is to be transposed is given along with the assignment. It is suggested that the teacher hear the piece in one transposed key as well as in the original key.

Many aspects of music can be taught effectively through written work. While this has been kept to a minimum in the series, there are a few exercises and tests which have been designed and selected with care. The emphasis is on written exercises in Appendix B, the application of these exercises in Appendix C through keyboard exercises.

#### Ear Training

Consistent emphasis is placed throughout the three books on introducing as many aspects of music as possible through its sound, in order to develop the auditory capacities of the student.

One particular series of exercises, called the

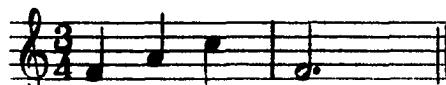
Juego de Imitación, or "Game of Imitation," recurs in Appendix A and Appendix B. These exercises consist of short figures that emphasize the various musical devices being introduced at the time. The student stands with his back to the piano while the teacher plays the patterns, which might be chordal, rhythmic, or melodic in nature, or a combination of any of the three. The student then attempts to reproduce the patterns at the keyboard. Continued use of this device develops considerable skill in the discrimination of musical sounds.<sup>14</sup>

The sound of a major chord is introduced to the student on page 21b, Appendix A. It is simply an activity designed to allow the student to sing the notes of a major chord. The teacher calls roll at the beginning of the class, singing:



"What is your name?"

The student replies:



"My name is (John)"

The student thus becomes familiar with the sound of the chord, and is able to reproduce it through singing its tones. He then plays it on the piano and learns how

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<sup>14</sup>Bryant, workshop material.

it is notated.<sup>15</sup>

### Correct Practicing

Page 17b, Appendix A, suggests a way of correcting errors that makes the practice time of the student profitable. Upon making an error, the student stops immediately, and follows this procedure in correcting it:

1. He plays the note properly.
2. He plays the preceding note, the corrected note, and the note that follows it.
3. He plays two notes preceding, the corrected note, and two notes following.
4. He plays the entire phrase correctly.

This practice assures the student of training his subconscious with the proper succession of tones, and discourages careless practice.<sup>16</sup>

### The Phrase

Relatively early in his musical training the student should grasp the concept of phrase-length. On page 25b of Appendix B the teacher is instructed to play simple pieces for the students, who listen with their eyes closed. They raise their hands at the end of each phrase. The students mark their own phrasing in the subsequent pieces of Appendix B.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>Harder, workshop.

<sup>16</sup>Harder, workshop.

<sup>17</sup>Harder, workshop.

Public School Music Teaching Materials

There are two areas of public school music teaching that influenced the way in which material was presented in the series.

The first of these is the preparation of a special edition for the teacher in which colored pages are interleaved between the pages of the student's edition. This device was used by the authors of "The Follett Series" of music books for public school use.<sup>18</sup>

This technique solved one of the problems mentioned in the first chapter, that of presenting enough material to the student without cluttering the page; the teacher is thus responsible for giving the material to the student. Enough instructions are included on the student's page for him to understand the basic elements for learning music, but background preparation, technical exercises, sight-reading material, rhythm study and ear training are most frequently included in the teacher's edition.

The other technique of teaching was borrowed from Carl Orff's Schulwerk.<sup>19</sup> Only the first few of his carefully controlled steps based on "primitive" and "natural" musical sounds were employed. They consist of the use of

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<sup>18</sup> Irving Wolfe, Beatrice Perham Krone, and Margaret Fullerton, Together-We-Sing Series, edited by Max Krone (Chicago: Follett Publishing Company, 1963).

<sup>19</sup> Doreen Hall, Orff-Schulwerk: Teacher's Manual (Mainz, Germany: B. Schott's Sons, 1960).

proper names, places, street calls, and nursery rhymes chanted to original tunes which are made up entirely of the descending minor third, an interval sung by children almost universally in their singing games. The tunes incorporate the descending minor third in pentatonic patterns, and resources for subsequent melodies are eventually expanded to include the entire pentatonic scale.<sup>20</sup>

In the piano adaptation, keyboards printed on the page indicate the keys F# and D#. The student is limited to the use of these two keys for his first musical experiences. The range is immediately expanded to include G#, and eventually all the black keys, for creative work employing all the tones of the pentatonic scale

The Orff method thus adapted to the piano becomes a simple means of orienting the student to the keyboard, and at the same time encourages creative work.

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<sup>20</sup>Carl Orff and Gunild Keetman, "Music for Children (Schulwerk)," record, New York: Angel--Album No. 3582B.

## CHAPTER IV

### ORIGINAL MATERIAL EMPLOYED

The following principles guided the writer in the selection and presentation of material in the series:

1. In teaching it is as important to withhold information until the proper time as it is to impart information.
2. Wherever possible, in giving musical training, the material should be given so that the ear perceives it first, then the eye; the student is then ready to attempt its execution on the keyboard.
3. Original material and creativity are important elements in musical training, along with the performance of pre-composed pieces. The creative framework in which the student works should be limited to that which he understands. Complete freedom in composition results in meaningless and uncontrolled sounds unless the composer has mastery over all the elements of music, in which case he must make his own restrictions.

Sequence of Material

Working under the assumption that the order in which the information is presented is as important as the information itself, the writer gave careful attention to the sequence of presentation of material. Because of the lack of technical control on the part of the beginning student, one must be extremely careful not to demand the performance of passages beyond the muscular control of the student, particularly when one is dealing with youngsters; adults pose only a slightly less difficult problem because of their lack of flexibility.

Ordinarily the student is less proficient in working with the left hand than the right; he usually reads the treble clef better than the bass. For this reason a quantity of material is presented for the left hand first, and a preponderance of sight-reading material is given in the bass clef.

Theory

Many method books make the mistake of presenting harmonic material too soon. Young people are less concerned with the element of harmony than they are with melody and rhythm. The problems in coordination involved in controlling both hands simultaneously are best avoided until some degree of mastery is achieved in each hand. For this reason, the first notes that are played with both

hands simultaneously occur on page 40, Appendix A, and only casual occurrence of left and right hands sounding harmonic intervals is allowed for the remainder of the book.

To a lesser degree the student usually has difficulty in playing two notes simultaneously in the same hand. Some finger combinations are easier to play than others; some intervals are easier than others. This is the reason for stressing the interval exercises, such as those found on page 11b, Appendix A. Harmonic intervals in the pieces are not presented until page 38, Appendix A, in which consecutive intervals are played with the same pairs of fingers. Only after preparation through exercises created by the writer on pages 9b and 11b of Appendix B are pieces with consecutive thirds and fourths with consecutive pairs of fingers presented.

The student then should be ready for the introduction of chord-playing at the end of Appendix A and for the chord progressions in Appendixes B and C.

Another problem, that of scale playing, often confronts a student too early in his studies; hence the meticulous preparation in simple five-finger patterns in all keys, Appendix A, page 33b; the full octave, Appendix B, page 4b; the exercises preparatory to passing under the thumb, Appendix B, page 31b; and the entire octave played by each hand singly, Appendix C, page 12b, followed by

playing the hands together.

The scales were divided into three groups according to their fingering. The first group has the thumbs of each hand playing the same white keys. The second group has the third fingers playing on the same keys. The third group uses 3-2-1, 4-3-2-1 in the left hand, and the fourth finger in the right hand on B<sup>b</sup>. The minor scales may also fall into these categories with the exception of c# minor, f# minor, and g# minor, in which the left hand plays the same fingering as in the parallel major, and the right hand thumb plays the same key as in the relative major. (See Table 3.)

TABLE 3  
SCALES GROUPED ACCORDING TO FINGERING

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Group I: D<sup>b</sup>, F#, B, F, d#m, fm, bm, and b<sup>b</sup>m

Group II: C, D, E, G, A, cm, dm, em, gm, and am

Group III: B<sup>b</sup>, E<sup>b</sup>, -A<sup>b</sup>

Group IV: c#m, f#m, and g#m

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There is no easy way to teach scales. This method gives a plan whereby they may be taught systematically from the easiest to the hardest.

An extension of theoretical material at the keyboard includes the four most common cadences--authentic, plagal, half, and deceptive, which are introduced on

page 24, Appendix C. These cadences should be taught by rote, according to the rules of harmony for voice leadings, and transposed to different keys.

Music with Spanish influence is usually written in one of three modes--major, minor, or phrygian. Because of the importance of the last, it is introduced in Appendix C on page 32c with the same type of introduction to the arrangement of steps and half-steps as was used for the major and minor tonalities.

#### Reading

The first experience in reading notes is given on page 9 of Appendix A. The student has previously been guided by finger numbers and rote learning. He is introduced to the bass clef first. The most common name for the bass clef is la clave de fa, or "the F clef"; thus, the two dots that locate F on the staff also locate it for the student. Finger numbers still guide the student in his reading. The exercise on page 9b acquaints him with the names of the notes.

The range of the pieces and exercises is carefully limited to the interval with which the student is acquainted; i.e., the student will not play a melody which encompasses the interval of a fourth until he has mastered the exercise in fourths on page 15b.

Since the student learning to read music invariably stumbles upon reading repeated notes, numerous

repeated notes are included in the pieces and exercises.

Key signatures are not completely meaningful to a student until he has mastered scales; therefore, they are not introduced until the second volume. This technique has the added advantage of preparing the student for reading accidentals, which are prevalent in the chromaticism of late Romanticism and in twentieth century atonality.

The Kurzmann-Leuchter book withholds the use of key signatures until quite late in the first book, so this procedure is not strange to Latin Americans.

A greater innovation in the series is the delay of the use of meter signatures. It is the opinion of the author that the time signature is meaningless to a student until rhythmic movement and the ratio of note values are understood. It is only after careful preparation in these two areas that the time signature is introduced; introduced too early, the time signature is a confusing barrier to learning rather than an aid to rhythm reading.

Beginning on page 10b, Appendix A, exercises easier than the pieces the students can play are introduced in the teacher's supplement. These are to be sight-read and/or transposed during the lesson in order to develop sight-reading ability. They are continued through Appendix B. Because of the greater length of pieces in Appendix C the number of yellow pages is reduced, necessitating the elimination of the rhythm, imitating, and sight-reading

exercises. The teacher should make sight-reading assignments from other sources when this level is reached.

#### Aural Theory

In every area possible, the teacher is encouraged to introduce a new concept through its sound. Music is, after all, sound, and yet many students of music are taught to read first, play next, and to hear, if at all, last.

In the instructions given on the yellow pages, the teacher is asked to call attention to the particular qualities of the interval, rhythm, or chord. Each new sound is then compared with those with which the student is familiar.

The octave concept is one of the first introduced to the student (Appendix A, page 12b), in order to free the student from the middle register and to facilitate communication. Attention is called to the fact that octave sounds "rhyme," and the students are given ear training exercises in which they are asked to identify octaves as distinguished from other intervals by raising their hands upon hearing them. Most drills of this kind are done with the students' eyes closed to help them concentrate.

In similar fashion all the intervals are introduced, as well as the comparative values of the notes and rhythmic figures.

Applied Theory

Careful craftsmanship is demanded of any composer. No matter how taleneted or original he may be, he must learn how to subject his ideas to some organizing principle. A contemporary composer has complete freedom in the selection of sounds he uses, but he must in some way limit himself in order to achieve coherence. Organizing principles--no matter how novel--impose limits.

Much care must be taken in encouraging creative experience in students, lest undirected "creative activities" replace the creation of a work of art. Therefore, assignments are made specifying the range that can be allowed and the types of harmonies or rhythms to be used, in order to restrict the work to manageable proportions. The devices to be used in the compositions are cumulative, allowing constant expansion in the work. Since the assignments are based on the musical devices studied at that particular time, it allows the teacher to evaluate the effectiveness of his presentation. In a class situation it enables the students to evaluate their work in comparison with that of their peers.

The compositions are not less valuable for not being great masterpieces, since they are applications of what students understand, reflections of their musical and creative abilities, and vehicles for musical growth.

Students should not be shackled by having to notate

their pieces until they have a grasp of all the elements necessary for notation. They are encouraged to notate original phrases beginning with page 8b in Appendix C, at which time directions are given for the placement of note heads, stems, flags, and dots.

### Performance

Of all the factors that enter into the performance of a work, a proper execution of the rhythmic element is the most important. It is not sufficient for a musician to have a "good sense of rhythm;" he must learn to interpret the rhythms written in the score properly. In order to do this he must both understand and feel the rhythm.

Attention should be called to the rhythm chants which are used to introduce each new kind of note or rest, beginning with page 8, Appendix A.

These charts show the appearance of each kind of note and the foot movements, hand claps, and vocal response for each kind of note. These charts give a graph-like illustration of the qualities of each kind of note. In similar charts all of the notes are compared with the quarter note, which is the rhythmic unit and basis of the system.

Beginning on page 8b, Appendix A, figures which employ each new rhythmic device are given. The teacher should copy these figures on tagboard strips for rhythmic drill for the entire class.

The arrows shown on page 13, Appendix B, are important not only because they show when the foot is lowered and raised, but also because they indicate the interval of time for each pulse. The downward arrows on page 14 lead to the introduction of meters on page 16, in which the number of times the foot is lowered in each measure determines the number of counts in each measure.

Six-eight time requires some special treatment (see page 35b of Appendix B) because the dotted quarter receives the pulse. The basic patterns obtained by subdividing the beat into mixtures of eighth notes and sixteenth notes are given on page 4b of Appendix C.

Music teachers are becoming aware of the fact that little or no material is given on changing meters within a composition, and express the desire for some elementary help. Page 24b, Appendix C, gives four kinds of meter changes:

1. Regular alternations of meter within the piece.
2. Change of meter with the piece in which the value of the note remains the same, but the number of beats in each measure changes.
3. The value of the measure remains the same, but the accent changes. (This of particular importance in Latin-American and Spanish music.)
4. The note that has the beat changes its value.

Pieces illustrating each of these kinds of changes are included in the student's edition.

Phrasing

The study of phrasing is at first limited to phrase-recognition. In Appendix C phrase-shaping is introduced. The student is expected to find the climax of each phrase, mark it on the score, and perform it with the proper dynamic shape.

Touches and Technique

Of the two basic touches, legato and staccato, the legato touch is the more difficult to control; therefore the student is not asked to play legato until his technique has developed adequately enough to handle it. (See Appendix C, page 9). The teacher is warned against permitting the student to continue pressing into the key after the tone has been sounded because of the tension and poor quality of tone that result.

Throughout the series an attempt is made to unify keyboard harmony and technical instruction. Interval exercises readily become technical exercises; chord progressions and cadences should be played with the proper hand and wrist action.

Styles

While it is impossible to acquaint the student with all the styles of composition at an elementary level, some of the different types of sounds, touches and compositional devices, associated with the different periods

of music, may be called to the attention of the student. Contemporary rhythms and harmonies (such as those demonstrated on page 30 of Appendix A and page 21 of Appendix B) are widely used.

An easy "Canon," an "Invention," and the "Prelude and Fugue" (Appendix C, pages 25-28) prepare the student for the contrapuntal forms of Baroque era, and the Sonatina in Appendix C prepares the student for Classical interpretation. The last may also be used as a study in Sonatina form.

## CHAPTER V

### LIMITATIONS OF MATERIAL

It is not possible for any one method to meet all the needs of every student. An all-inclusive book would be too expensive for marketability and too clumsy to handle.

One would come closest to meeting the needs for additional pieces, instruction, and repertoire by devising supplementary books. These might include:

1. A collection of easy works by famous composers of all historical eras of keyboard writing. Such material is available to some extent in Latin American at present. Only original material was used in Experiencias en Música for adaptability to the teaching situation and appropriate level of advancement.
2. A study in form. This was not included in the series because of lack of space for adequate discussion and teacher preparation. Only phrase structure was discussed.
3. A teacher's manual amplifying the many aspects of pedagogy, only touched upon in the supplementary

yellow pages. Such a manual would include additional suggestions for class piano; the introduction to this type of teaching was, for lack of space, quite skeletal. Team teaching, in which two students take lessons at the same time, should also be described.

4. A more thorough orientation to recent trends and discoveries in technique.
5. A book with pieces on the level of, or slightly more difficult than, the pieces of Appendix C, teaching the use of trills, rolled chords, appoggiaturas, grace notes, ornaments, portamento, alberti bass, chord-playing, and other pianistic devices.
6. A book dealing strictly with improvisational techniques, extending the keyboard harmony material to include seventh chords and progressions in four-part harmony, with suggestions for tasteful arrangements of an improvisational nature.
7. Ensemble material. Supplementary books such as the Jones Ensemble Piano Book (29) and Tricks for Two by Ada Richter (45) could be used.  
Use will determine which areas of the work need strengthening through clarification or augmentation.  
It is possible that some of the innovations will not be understood or accepted immediately by Latin-American

teachers. This obstacle can probably be best overcome by the presentation of workshops for piano teachers in the larger music centers in Latin America. Workshops of this type have not been presented widely in Latin America, but the interest in up-dating music pedagogy is great; this is an area in which successful teachers should avail themselves of the opportunity to render a service to an enthusiastic and receptive group.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY

Music in Latin America has achieved a commendable status in the music of the world. Nevertheless there are weak areas; strengthening these weak areas will enable Latin America to reach its full musical potential.

Assistance is particularly needed in the development of effective methods in teaching beginning piano. The Latin-American piano teacher has a very limited supply of materials at his disposal. These materials are outdated, the latest and most advanced publication having been written in 1940. In contrast, the teacher in the United States has an extensive supply of beginning piano methods available.

A course of study was developed in Spanish, consisting of three books, each of which contains material designed for both student and teacher. This course of study consists of components derived from English language piano method books and public school music teaching materials, as well as original material.

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**Manual para Maestros**

**EXPERIENCIAS EN MUSICA**

**Un curso  
para el estudio  
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**Enseñanza colectiva**

**Enseñanza individual**

**para  
niños y adultos**

**por**

**David Uerkvitz**

**Tomo I**

## INTRODUCCION

"Experiencias en Música" fue proyectado para ser usado en clases individuales y en clases colectivas, tanto con niños como con adultos. Su meta es dar experiencias adecuadas en todos los aspectos del entrenamiento musical. Hoy ya no basta con que el pianista meramente toque el piano; se exige que sea completamente educado en la música. El piano es el instrumento más útil para proporcionar la instrucción básica que requiere el estudio de todos los ramos de la música, sea ésta vocal o instrumental, sea en la esfera de la dirección vocal u orquestal o en la educación musical. Aún los que no se dediquen al estudio profesional de la música deben haber tenido suficientes experiencias musicales, amplias y fundamentales, así como la clase de instrucción, en el estudio que hicieron de la música, que les capacite para que de allí en adelante ellos mismos puedan seguir avanzando en el dominio de la música.

Se espera que por el uso apropiado de ésta serie, cada alumno alcance el desarrollo completo de sus habilidades musicales. Se ofrece aquí una edición especial para el maestro, la que contiene hojas amarillas adicionales, interfoliadas con páginas ordinarias de la edición para el alumno. Se debe usar cada página según las instrucciones para preparar al alumno a usar la materia que contiene la hoja correspondiente de su libro.

Puede ser que el uso de todas las actividades y los ejercicios asignados haga que el progreso sea lento en la serie; sin embargo se verá un entendimiento más grande de las facetas variadas de la música y su ejecución. El resultado final comprobará que el esfuerzo que se haya hecho en dar una enseñanza completa de la música, tendrá su recompensa.

Esta serie es el resultado de veinte años de experiencia en la enseñanza de la música y una investigación de los métodos más efectivos en la enseñanza del piano en Europa y América durante los últimos años. Se espera que su uso contribuya a la cultura musical que se está extendiendo tan rápidamente en Latinoamérica, y al impacto que tenga en el mundo de hoy.

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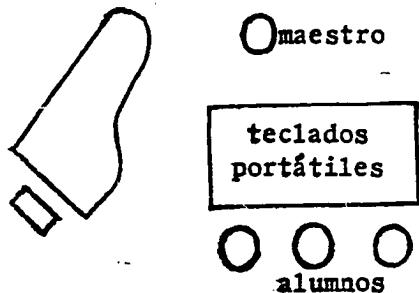


## ENSEÑANZA COLECTIVA

A pesar de la oposición demostrada por la mayoría de maestros a la enseñanza colectiva del piano, ésta ha sido tan efectiva, y aún más efectiva en algunos casos, que la enseñanza particular. Enseñar en grupos se deja ver en varios aspectos ventajosos, entre ellos los siguientes:

1. Proveé entrenamiento musical para más personas.
2. Elimina la repetición innecesaria de instrucciones y principios a cada persona individualmente.
3. Financieramente conviene más al maestro; su ingreso aumenta en un 50% más por hora.

En clases de piano, se recomienda que se use solamente un piano. Es caro comprar más de uno; además es difícil que los alumnos escuchen lo que están tocando cuando hay más de uno piano en el salón. Los alumnos que no están en el piano deben usar teclados de imitación. El maestro usa un teclado portátil para demostrar los ejercicios y presentar lo que quiere que sus alumnos aprendan. Las clases deben ser pequeñas--desde cuatro a seis personas.



Los alumnos deben cambiarse de lugar con frecuencia. Cuando el maestro dice, "cambien--uno, dos, tres, cuatro," todos se muevan a la izquierda. Al contar "cuatro," cada alumno debe estar en su nuevo lugar. Esto da la oportunidad a todos de tocar el piano varias veces durante la clase.

Para enseñar los ejercicios que no son improvisados, se debe seguir las siguientes reglas:

1. Todos hacen la misma cosa al mismo tiempo, manteniendo un buen ritmo, y siguiendo el ejemplo del maestro.
2. Todos cantan todos los ejercicios.
3. Cada alumno mira al teclado del maestro y no al suyo.

Practicando este método, el maestro desarrollará las maneras más eficaces de dirigir a un grupo de alumnos.

## LAS PRIMERAS CLASES

Las primeras clases de música deben presentarse con mucho cuidado, porque preparan al alumno psicológicamente y crean la atmósfera apropiada para todo el estudio subsecuente.

Hay dos extremos que deben evitarse en la enseñanza musical. Uno, el sumergir al alumno en términos y datos, y en piezas musicales demasiado difíciles para su ejecución. El otro es que el alumno crea que la música es solamente una diversión. El maestro propone actividades insensatas y hace que los alumnos participen en juegos que tienen muy poca relación con la música misma, en la idea de que cualquiera actividad es aceptable, si se consigue que el alumno se interese por la música.

Los peligros de lo primero son que el alumno se desanime y deje de estudiar, o pierda su habilidad creativa natural. El peligro de lo segundo, es que el alumno no aprenda nada.

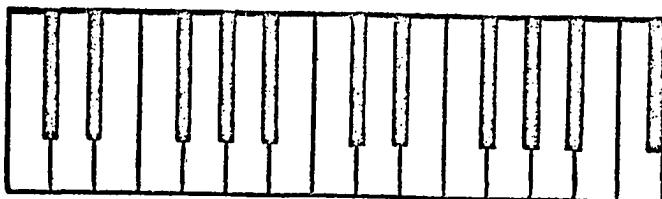
El maestro tiene que inculcarle al alumno, directa o indirectamente, que una de las cosas más importante de la vida es la conquista de algo que nos hemos propuesto. El maestro, pues, tiene que mantener delante de los alumnos metas alcanzables, y dirigirlos para que las alcancen.

Naturalmente, el alumno quiere tocar el piano desde la primera lección. Al enfrentarlo con la lectura de notas y con toda la teoría necesaria para que aprenda a leer la música, se desanimará.

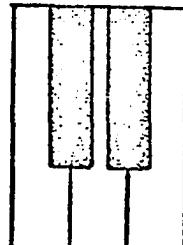
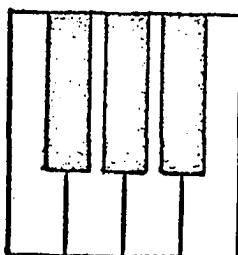
Así es que desde el comienzo del estudio el maestro debe permitir al alumno crear sus propias melodías. Se verá que las melodías así inventadas serán más espontáneas e interesantes que las piezas insípidas que puede encontrar en las primeras páginas de su método. Esta facultad creativa debe ser cultivada a través de toda su carrera musical.

## EL TECLADO

Esta es la parte del piano que se llama el teclado:

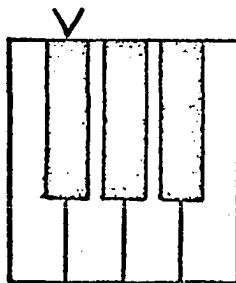


Obsérvese que consiste de teclas negras y teclas blancas.

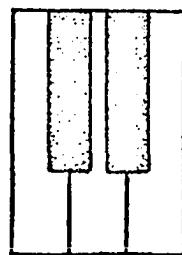


Hay grupos de tres y grupos de dos teclas negras.

Ubíquese y tóquese esta tecla:



Ubíquese y tóquese esta tecla:

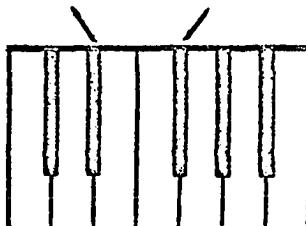


## MELODIAS ORIGINALES

Toque algunas melodías originales usando estas dos teclas:

con la mano izquierda:

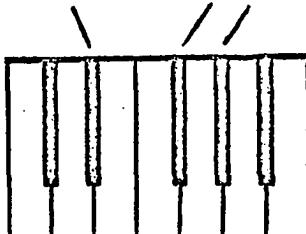
con la mano derecha:



Tóquese otras melodías originales usando estas tres teclas:

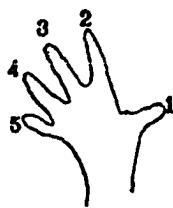
con la mano izquierda:

con la mano derecha:

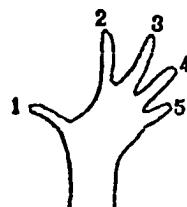


Tóquese melodías utilizando cuatro teclas negras. Continúese componiendo melodías con las cinco teclas negras. Invéntese palabras para estas melodías y cante las canciones así formadas.

## LA DIGITACION



Estos son los números de los dedos de la mano izquierda.



Estos son los números de los dedos de la mano derecha.

Las melodías que consisten de los cinco tonos de las teclas negras se llaman "melodías pentatónicas."

Tóquese las melodías siguientes usando la digitación indicada. Obsérvese que algunas de las notas escritas en la página son negras, otras son blancas. Tóquese las notas negras más rápidamente que las notas blancas.

## ACTIVIDADES EN EL MODO PENTAFONO

Para principiar el proceso creativo, limite el alumno al intervalo natural y primitivo de una tercera menor descendiente. Use fa<sup>#</sup> y re<sup>#</sup>. Despues añadase sol<sup>#</sup>, do<sup>#</sup>, y finalmente, la<sup>#</sup> para la escala pentafona completa.

Se sugiere que se canten los siguientes ejemplos adaptando otras palabras dentro de cada una de las categorías siguientes:

1. Nombres propios



2. Pregones



3. Lugares



4. Poesías



Na - na Ca - li - che no sa - le de ca - sa



por - que los po - llios le co - men la ma - sa.

Cada alumno debe inventar y cantar su propia frase por turno. Toda la clase se repite la frase en ritmo, tocando simultáneamente las teclas correctas de los teclados de imitación y del piano.

## TOCANDO "AL TACTO"

Así como el niño aprende a hablar antes de leer, de la misma manera el alumno debe tocar melodías sencillas antes de aprender a leerlas. Esto quiere decir que las primeras melodías previamente compuestas tendrán que aprenderse "al tacto." Sin embargo, deje que el alumno vea la música, porque la digitación le ayudará. Debajo de cada una de las primeras piezas, un teclado muestra el dedo apropiado para cada nota.

Se utilizan melodías pentatónicas (melodías con cinco tonos como las cinco teclas negras del teclado) para las primeras experiencias en producir la música por las siguientes razones:

1. Las teclas negras son elevadas, y fáciles de percibir al tacto.
2. El alumno utiliza solamente los segundos, terceros, y cuartos dedos.
3. Las melodías compuestas por estos cinco tonos son fáciles de cantar; no hay semitonos.
4. El modo pentáfono es casi universal en la música folklórica.
5. La escala pentatónica puede introducir al alumno el sonido básico de dos modos:

el modo mayor



y el modo menor



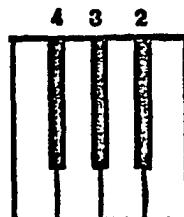
Enséñese las melodías pentáfonas en la siguiente manera:

1. Con los ojos cerrados, los alumnos deben buscar el grupo de tres teclas negras con los dedos 2, 3, y 4 de la mano derecha y el grupo de dos teclas negras con los dedos 2 y 3 de la mano izquierda.
2. Con un touché muy liviano y corto, los alumnos deben tocar el grupo de dos notas con la mano izquierda alternativamente con el grupo de tres notas con la mano derecha.
3. Los alumnos buscan y tocan, muy livianamente, todos los grupos de dos y tres teclas negras desde la izquierda hacia la derecha del teclado, y al revés. Deben continuar en la misma manera con tres notas en la mano izquierda, dos en la mano derecha.
4. Demuestre la digitación de las melodías "En el Aire" y pida que los alumnos sigan, cantando la digitación.
5. Usando el teclado portátil, enséñese a los alumnos a tocar las piezas. Ellos deben imitarle, mirando al libro o al maestro, no a los dedos ni al teclado. Todos los alumnos cantan.

PARA TOCAR

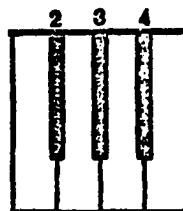
Sólo para la Mano Izquierda

La clave  
de fa



Sólo para la Mano Derecha

La clave  
de sol



Melodía

Mano derecha:



Aire en la Clave de Fa

Mano izquierda:



Compóngase en el teclado tres melodías en que se usen las tres teclas negras de la mano izquierda.

Compóngase en el teclado tres melodías en que se usen las tres teclas negras de la mano derecha.

PARA ESCRIBIR

1. El maestro hace algunos sonidos. Escribáse "R" si el sonido es ruido, "T" si es tono.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

2. El maestro toca algunas notas diferentes en el piano. Escribáse "A" para tonos agudos, "B" para tonos bajos.

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ | 12. _____ |

3. El maestro toca otras notas. Las notas agudas están a la derecha del teclado; las notas bajas están a la izquierda. Sin mirar al teclado, escribáse "D" para las notas que están a la derecha del teclado, e "I" para las notas a la izquierda.

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ | 12. _____ |

## EL RUIDO Y SONIDOS MUSICALES

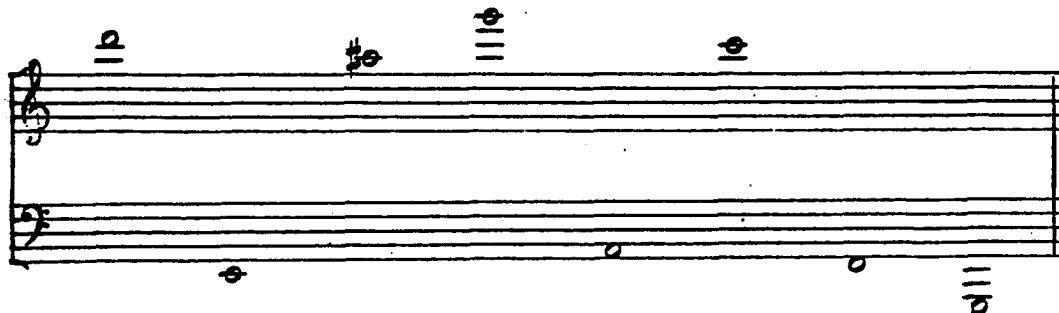
Es necesario que cada alumno tenga por lo menos tres experiencias en las primeras clases de la música. Una experiencia que ha de tener es de oír, y empezar a distinguir entre los sonidos que oye. Las otras dos experiencias son de hacer algo que produzca la música, y sentir el movimiento que hay en el ritmo.

### Ejercicio 1

El primer paso es aprender a distinguir entre el ruido y el sonido musical. Para hacer esto, preséntese el ejercicio número uno en la siguiente manera. Haga ciertos ruidos--dejar caer un libro, por ejemplo, o golpear la mesa con un palo. Producza ciertos tonos--cantar, silbar, o tocar ligeramente un vaso con una cuchara. Dígales a los alumnos que marquen el ejercicio correctamente. Para no confundirse al calificar los papeles, haga los sonidos en este orden: 1. R 2. R 3. T 4. R 5. T 6. T 7. R 8. T.

### Ejercicio 2

En seguida, demuéstrese la diferencia entre tonos agudos y tonos bajos. Sígase con el ejercicio número dos, tocando estas notas:



### Ejercicio 3

Explique que las notas a la derecha del teclado son agudas, las que están a la izquierda son bajas. Siga con el ejercicio número tres, usando las mismas notas que tocaba en el número dos.

Ahora se puede introducir las claves de fa y de sol con ejercicios semejantes a los arriba escritos.

Ya es tiempo que aprendan los números de los dedos. Los alumnos pueden delinear el contorno de las manos en un papel en blanco y numerar los dedos.

Dígales a los alumnos que levanten las manos con las palmas hacia fuera. Mencione el número de los dedos y pida que los alumnos muevan el dedo correspondiente en el aire.

Segunda parte de piano para las piezas del alumno:

Canon en "Melodía para las Dos Manos"



LA PAGODA



8-----1



EL RITMO

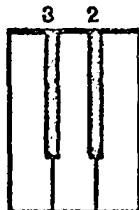
Es probable que el ritmo es el elemento más difícil de enseñar de todos los aspectos de la música. No es que los alumnos no tengan buen sentido del ritmo, sino que no saben interpretar la notación del ritmo, ni entienden bien el uso de quebrados que son parte esencial de la lectura de ritmos. Por eso se recomienda el sistema presentado en las siguientes páginas hasta que se presente en esta serie el sistema convencional de contar.

Nos dicen los psicólogos que una persona aprende el ritmo mejor si la producción del ritmo es acompañada del movimiento de alguna parte del cuerpo. Así es que en este libro están incluidas algunas marchas en la página 48b. Los niños deben marchar alrededor del salón al compás, para prestar la atención en el ritmo. Los alumnos adultos que no quieran marchar pueden marcar el compás con un instrumento de ritmo, como bongos o algún otro instrumento de percusión.

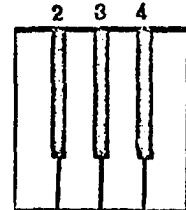
### Melodía Para las Dos Manos

4 3 2      2 4 3 2      2  
2 3 2      2

Mano izquierda:



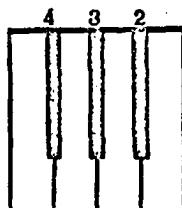
Mano derecha:



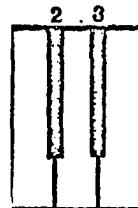
### La Pagoda

2 3 2  
4 3 2      2 3 4      3  
2 3 2      3 2 3      4

Mano izquierda:



Mano derecha:



Compóngase en el teclado tres melodías usando las cinco teclas negras.

 LA NOTA NEGRA

						
Pie:	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
Voz:	ne - gra	ne - gra	ne - gra	ne - gra		
Manos:	x	x	x	x		

 Ejercicio Rítmico

1. Bájese y álcese el pie para cada nota negra.
2. Dé una palmada para cada nota negra al mismo tiempo que se dé un golpecito con el pie.
3. Digase "ne-gra" para cada nota negra; úsese los pies y las manos en la manera indicada previamente.

 LA NOTA BLANCA

						
Pie:	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
Voz:	no - ta	blan- ca	no - ta	blan - ca		
Manos:	x		x			

Marcando el ritmo en modo semejante al ejercicio de arriba, pratique estos ejercicios:



## LA NOTA NEGRA

Como base para enseñar el ritmo, se recomienda la nota negra. Para cada nota negra el alumno da un golpecito con el pie, y da una palmada con la mano, mientras dice o canta "ne - gra." Explíquese que el pie se baja al pronunciar la primera sílaba, y que se levanta con la segunda. Procuren hacer una división exacta del tiempo. No hay que dejar que el alumno omita ninguna de estas tres actividades durante el ejercicio--golpear con el pie, dar palmadas, y decir el nombre de la clase de nota.

Dentro de poco estarán listos para aprender el valor de la nota blanca. No tendrá que decir a los alumnos que la nota blanca tiene dos tiempos, porque es probable que no sepan lo que es un "tiempo." No diga que la nota blanca tiene el valor de dos notas negras, porque todavía es difícil para los alumnos captar el concepto del valor de tiempo. Explíquese solamente que para cada nota blanca tendrán que dar dos golpecitos con el pie, mientras que den una palmada, y dicen "no - ta blan - ca." Para recalcar el concepto, hay que comparar el "tamaño" de la nota negra con la nota blanca en los diagramas en la página 8.

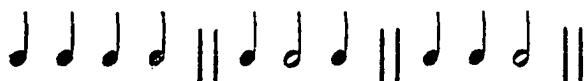
He aquí algunos ejercicios para hacer en clase. Para enseñar por grupos, el maestro ha de copiar estos ejercicios con notas grandes en tarjetas de cartulina bastante grandes para que todos las vean a una vez.

### PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



De vez en cuando en esta serie, habrán ejercicios rítmicos que el maestro demostrará y los alumnos imitarán. No habrá pausa entre los compases; el maestro palomea un compás y en el siguiente tiempo los alumnos imitan exactamente lo que el maestro les ha demostrado. Si la clase se equivoca el maestro repite el compás hasta que los alumnos lo hagan bien.

### COMPASES PARA IMITAR



## LOS NOMBRES DE LAS NOTAS

### Ejercicio 4

The image shows four staves of musical notation. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. Each staff begins with a '3' below the staff line, indicating a three-note pattern. The music consists of eighth notes.

Es sumamente importante que los alumnos dominen las cuatro partes del ejercicio arriba indicado. Es un ejercicio muy sencillo, pero importante porque introduce los nombres de las notas; también es un ejercicio técnico, y forma la base de algunos de los ejercicios siguientes.

En cada parte del ejercicio los alumnos cantan el nombre de cada nota mientras la tocan. La muñeca, la mano, y el codo han de estar completamente libres de tensión.

Para otra actividad, los alumnos pueden tocar los mismos ejercicios, pero principiando con do agudo, (una octava más arriba de do central) do bajo, (una octava más abajo de do central) y otras teclas de do. Véase la página 12b.

No se olvide de que es de igual importancia saber las notas de la escala en orden descendiente como en ascendiente.

Melodía Pentatónica

R.R.

Cántese la clase de cada nota como en los ejercicios antecedentes.

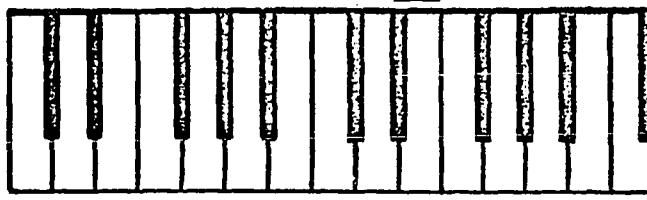
Continúese tocando melodías originales en las teclas negras.

LA CLAVE DE FA

Los dos puntos en el signo que indica la clave de fa colocan la nota de fa en el teclado. Hállese fa abajo de do central. Tóquela con el cuarto dedo de la mano izquierda. Esta es la primera nota de la pieza, "Tema Para Teclas Blancas." Usando el teclado reproducido abajo como guía y siguiendo la digitación, tóquese la pieza.

Tema Para Teclas Blancas

Transpórtense a sol.



A  
do central

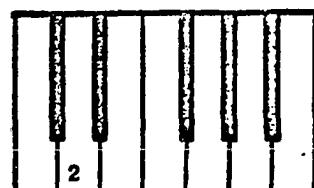
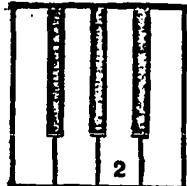
Practíquese cada trozo en las cinco maneras siguientes:

1. Dígase la digitación mientras está tocándolo.
2. Márquese el ritmo, mientras que está tocándolo.
3. Dígase las sílabas que son los nombres de las notas, mientras que está tocando.
4. Tóquese.
5. Transpórtelo a otras notas.

Compóngase dos melodías usando las tres notas de fa, sol, y la.

● LA NOTA REDONDA

o								
Pie:	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
Voz:	no -	ta	re don -		da			
Manos:	x							



PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

Los ejercicios fáciles para ejecutar a primera vista que se incluyen en esta serie contienen material semejante a las piezas que el alumno va a practicar durante la semana. El maestro debe oír algunos de estos ejercicios durante cada clase. Naturalmente se presta fácilmente a las clases individuales, pero se puede usar también en la enseñanza colectiva si cada alumno toca un ejercicio uno por uno. La clase puede decidir quién los toca lo mejor.

El alumno tiene que aprender a mantener un buen ritmo mientras toca a primera vista. Si se equivoca, no se deje al alumno regresar y corregir la nota, sino hágasele continuar con un buen ritmo hasta que termine el ejercicio. Esta manera de ejecutar es solamente para dar experiencia en leer las notas a primera vista. No es la manera en que se debe practicar en casa. Para esto, véase la página 17b.

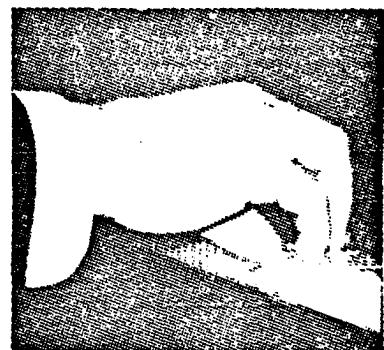
Four staves of musical notation for first sight reading practice. The staves are in common time and use a variety of note heads (solid circles, hollow circles, and stems) to represent different sounds.

1. Los alumnos cantan los nombres de las notas.
2. Los alumnos marcan el ritmo.

## EJERCICIO DE TERCERAS

### Ejercicio 5

Musical notation for Exercise 5, consisting of four staves of music for two hands. The notation includes fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 1 for the first staff; 1, 3 for the second staff; and 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1 for the third staff.



Para el ejercicio número 5, el pulgar toca do y el quinto dedo toca mi. Esta es una posición de la mano muy fácil de usar en este intervalo. Examine la ilustración número uno para saber la posición justa de pulgar antes de tocar la nota. Después de haber tocado el intervalo, la mano ha de estar en la posición número dos. Siempre tenga cuidado de que la muñeca se alce primero, y que no esté tiesa. ¡Codos libres y livianos, por favor!

Los propósitos de este ejercicio son:

1. Fortalecer las partes débiles de la mano--los nudillos de los dedos cuatro y cinco.
2. Enseñar a los alumnos a relajar la mano después de tocar cada nota.
3. Dar experiencia en tocar y oír intervalos de una tercera.

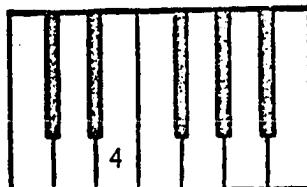
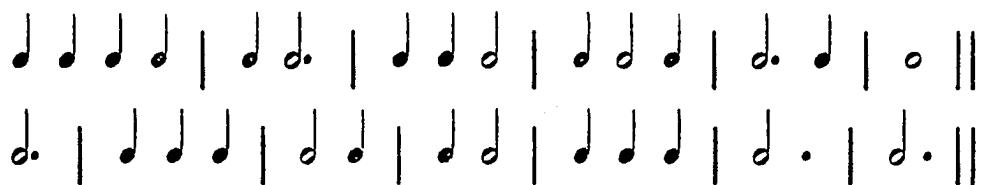
Después de haber hecho el ejercicio con la digitación 1 y 5, los alumnos lo hacen con 1 y 4, 1 y 3.

En las primeras clases es necesario tocar la nota con firmeza. Sin embargo, el alumno debe comprender el concepto de aflojar la mano y la muñeca inmediatamente después de conseguir el tono. Debe utilizar su energía en lograr que la tecla baje, no en mantener presión en la tecla una vez tocada.

Este ejercicio debe ser repetido con frecuencia por varias semanas.

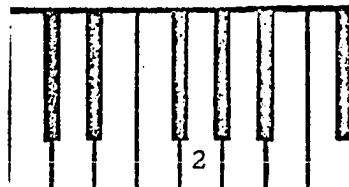
LA NOTA BLANCA PUNTEADA

Pie:					
Voz:	no - ta	blan - ca y	más		
Manos:	x				



Transpórtese a si.

Compóngase al teclado  
otra melodía usando las  
notas mi, fa, y sol.



Transpórtese a do.

Compóngase al teclado  
otra melodía usando las  
notas sol, la, y si.

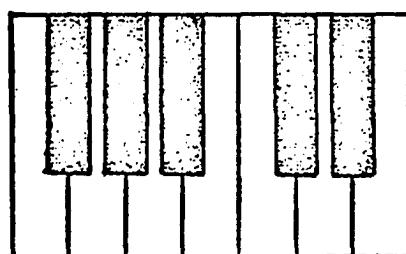
A musical staff in 2/4 time with a bass clef. It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the staff is a keyboard diagram with three black keys and five white keys. The black keys are labeled '2' and '3' from left to right. The white keys are labeled '3' and '2' from left to right.

Transpórtese  
a re.

A musical staff in common time with a treble clef. It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the staff is a keyboard diagram with three black keys and five white keys. The black keys are labeled '2' and '3' from left to right. The white keys are labeled '1', '2', and '3' from left to right.

Transpórtese  
una octava  
más arriba.

Escríbase los nombres de las teclas



Compongase al teclado dos melodías con las notas de sol, la,  
si, y do en la clave de fa.

## LA OCTAVA

Para facilitar el uso del teclado entero, es necesario que los alumnos entiendan bien el concepto de "la octava." Tóquese algunas octavas; unas veces la nota alta primera, otras veces la nota baja primera. Llame la atención a la similaridad entre el sonido de las notas octavas, explicando que estas notas "riman." Despues, tóquese un conjunto de octavas y otros intervalos, pidiendo a los alumnos que con los ojos cerrados levanten la mano cada vez que oigan una octava.

Llame la atención de los alumnos al hecho de que las notas que son octavas tienen el mismo nombre. Dígales que todas las notas en la octava más arriba de do central forman la "octava aguda." Las notas en la octava más abajo de do central forman la "octava baja."

Díctese a los alumnos estas notas, pidiéndoles que busquen las notas en sus teclados solamente por la descripción que se les dé. Diga: "Búsquese la nota sol agudo; do bajo; fa una octava más arriba de mi agudo," etcétera.

### PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



## LOS SILENCIOS

En la filosofía de los compositores barrocos y clásicos, la terminación exacta de la nota era tan importante como el principio de la nota; este quiere decir que los silencios eran tan importantes como las notas. ¡Pero cuántas veces oímos las obras de Bach, Mozart, Haydn, y Beethoven ejecutadas en una manera descuidada en cuanto a los silencios! La única razón de esto es que el maestro no ha llamado la atención del alumno a este aspecto tan importante del ritmo desde el principio del estudio de la música.

Con el método de marcar el ritmo que se usa en esta serie, es muy fácil terminar el sonido de la nota al momento exacto que se requiere.

PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



## ♩ SILENCIO DE NEGRA

Un silencio, como su nombre lo indica, denota un período de silencio. Los nombres de los silencios son los mismos como los de las notas correspondientes. Cada silencio tiene el mismo número de golpecitos que tiene la nota que le corresponde. El silencio de negra tiene un golpecito. Estúdiense este diagrama.

	♩	♩	♩	♩		
	♪	♪	♪	♪		
Pie:	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
Voz:	ne - gra					
Manos:						

Hágase los ejercicios siguientes. Dése una palmada para cada nota, pero no en los silencios.



Toque esta pieza. Principie los silencios precisamente al bajar el pie.

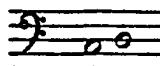


Transpórtese a mi.

Compóngase en el teclado dos melodías usando silencios de negro.

## LOS INTERVALOS DE SEGUNDA Y DE TERCERA

Estas notas son notas vecinas:

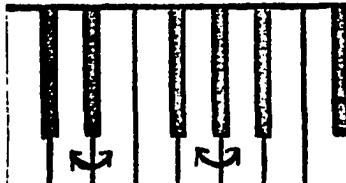


Obsérvese que en notas vecinas, una nota está en la linea, otra está en el espacio.

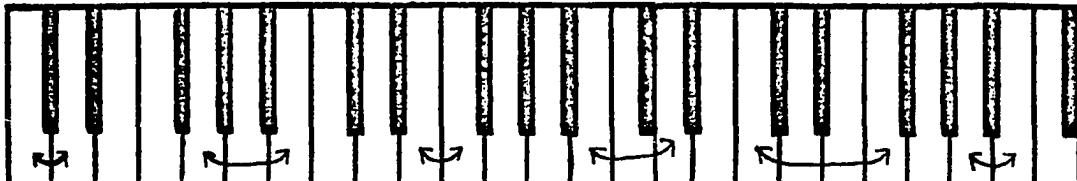
Marque con "x" los pares de notas que son vecinas:



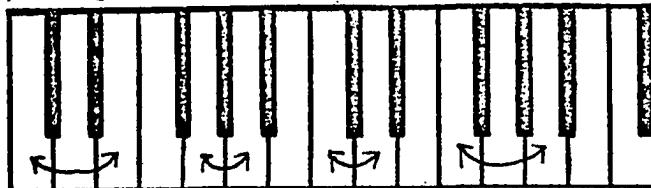
Estas teclas son teclas vecinas:



Marque con "x" los pares de teclas que son vecinas:



La distancia entre dos notas es un intervalo. Las notas vecinas son segundas. Cuando se salta la nota de en medio se tiene un intervalo de tercero. Estúdiese el ejemplo, y márquese el resto del ejercicio. Use "2" para segundas, "3" para terceras.

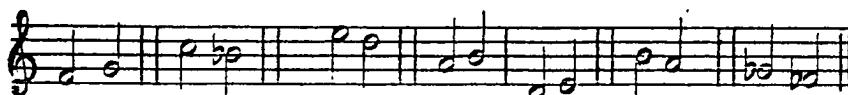


Compóngase en el teclado una pieza que use notas vecinas e intervalos de una tercera.

## LOS INTERVALOS

Para que los alumnos tengan facilidad en la ejecución a primera vista, es sumamente importante que tengan práctica en reconocer los intervalos. No hay otra cosa más importante en la lectura de la música que esto.

El alumno debe oír el sonido de cualquier intervalo antes de leer or tocarlo.



Que todos los canten.

Haga lo mismo con estos intervalos terceros:



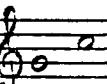
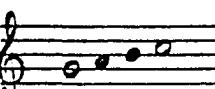
Instrúya a los alumnos que levanten dos dedos cuando escuchen el intervalo de segunda, y tres dedos cuando escuchen una tercera. (Ojos cerrados)



En el ejercicio de la página opuesta, los alumnos ganan la habilidad de reconocer el intervalo de segunda. Explíquese a los alumnos cuáles son las notas "vecinas" (segundas) en las teclas blancas en el teclado portátil. (En esta lección no se ha de tratar de la diferencia entre tonos y semitonos.) Inmediantemente dirija la atención al intervalo de tercera en la misma manera. Siga las siguientes reglas al introducir los intervalos:

1. Trátese solamente de intervalos melódicos--intervalos en que no se tocan las dos notas al mismo tiempo.
2. Asegúrese de que los alumnos puedan reconocer los intervalos:
  - a) Cuando los oigan
  - b) Cuando los lean en el pentagrama, y
  - c) Cuando los toquen
3. No se olvide de que los intervalos descendentes son tan importantes como los intervalos ascendentes.
4. No es posible dar demasiado énfasis al estudio de los intervalos.

## EL INTERVALO DE CUARTA

Toque estas dos notas:  Instruya a los alumnos que canten como escala desde la nota baja hasta la nota aguda. Los alumnos cuentan el número de cada nota:  Tocan estas notas en el teclado según el ejemplo que el maestro toca en el teclado portátil.

Toque estos intervalos. Los alumnos pueden indicar con los dedos si son segunda, tercera, o cuarta.



Haga este ejercicio de manera semejante al ejercicio en terceras, usando la digitación 1 y 5, 1 y 4, y 2 y 5.

Ejercicio 6

Adviértase que en la cuarta, una nota está en la línea, otra está en el espacio.

A musical staff consisting of four horizontal lines. A treble clef is positioned at the top left. Two open circles, representing notes, are placed on the second and fourth lines from the bottom.

## EL INTERVALO DE CUARTA

## Transportese a sol.

A musical staff with a treble clef at the beginning. It contains a quarter note, followed by a series of eighth notes, and ends with a half note. The notes are black on a white staff.

### Transpórtese a la.

A musical score for a string instrument, likely cello or bass, featuring a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The score consists of two staves of music with various notes and rests.

## Transportese a fa.

A single measure of musical notation on a bass clef staff. The measure consists of ten notes: a dotted half note followed by nine eighth notes. The notes are distributed across five vertical stems, with some notes having vertical stems extending upwards and others downwards.

Transpórtese a do.

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and four spaces. A treble clef is at the beginning. The key signature has one sharp sign (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). There are 12 measures of music. Measure 1: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 2: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 3: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 4: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 5: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 6: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 7: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 8: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 9: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 10: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 11: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Measure 12: eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.

**Transportese a do.**

A single staff of handwritten musical notation on five-line staff paper. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notes include quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The music consists of two measures followed by a repeat sign and two more measures.

## Transportese a re.

Compóngase al teclado una pieza para la clave de fa que use silencios de negra e intervalos de segunda y tercera. Compóngase otra pieza en la clave de fa que use un intervalo de cuarta.

SILENCIO DE REDONDA

Pie:							
Voz:	si	len-	cio	de	re-	don	-
Manos:							



SILENCIO DE BLANCA

Pie:							
Voz:	si	len-	cio	de	blan	-ca	
Manos:							



## LOS SILENCIOS DE REDONDA Y DE BLANCA

Ahora enséñales a los alumnos los silencios de redonda y de blanca en una manera semejante a la que se hizo para introducir el silencio de negra. Hay que desarrollar un aprecio por parte de los alumnos para la hermosura del silencio.

### PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



### JUEGO DE IMITACION

El alumno se para con la espalda hacia el piano mientras el maestro toca el primer grupo de notas. Entonces el alumno pasa al piano y procura reproducir las mismas notas en el teclado. No le diga al alumno la primera nota del modelo; déjelo que la descubra al oído. Si no lo puede hacer la primera vez, deje que trate de encontrar las notas hasta que lo haga perfectamente. Muéstrese a toda la clase el modelo en el teclado portátil después de que el alumno lo haya tocado. Hágase lo mismo con los otros modelos.



PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



LA MANERA DE PRACTICAR

El éxito que el alumno pueda tener en el desarrollo de su propio talento musical depende, en parte, del tiempo que emplee en practicar, y del buen uso que haga de éste.

Un error que hacen los estudiantes que no tienen mucha experiencia en música, es tocar una pieza desde el principio hasta el fin, como si estuvieran leyendo a primera vista, repetidas veces, y esperar que con repetirla puedan aprenderla.

El maestro debe combatir continuamente las maneras de practicar que no son eficientes. Uno de los principios que tiene que acentuar es que el alumno debe tener cuidado de leer correctamente al empezar a aprender una pieza. Las primeras impresiones son tan fuertes que es muy difícil cambiar una nota, un ritmo, o una digitación incorrecta.

La manera de corregir las equivocaciones es también muy importante.

Al tocar una nota incorrectamente, el alumno no debe corregir la nota y seguir tocando el resto de la frase, sino lo que had de hacer es dejar de tocar inmediatamente. Entonces debe emplear esta manera de corregir la equivocación:

1. Tocar la nota correctamente.
2. Tocar la nota anterior, la nota corregida, y la nota subsiguiente.
3. Tocar dos notas anteriores, la nota corregida, y dos notas subsiguientes.
4. Tocar la frase entera correctamente.

Si el maestro insiste en esta forma de ejecución en clase y en la práctica, el alumno formará buenos hábitos que le ayudarán a aprender a tocar un instrumento con más éxito.

PARA ESCRIBIR

1. ¿Cómo se llama la tecla vecina superior al re? \_\_\_\_\_

2. ¿Cuáles son las dos notas vecinas al fa? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Escribáse todos los nombres de las teclas en orden ascendiente:

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Escribáse todos los nombres de las teclas en orden descendiente:

\_\_\_\_\_

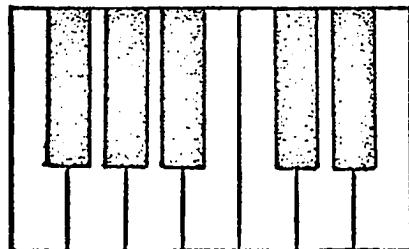
5. Indíquese debajo de cada nota si está colocada en una línea o en un espacio. Usese "L" para indicar la línea y "E" para indicar el espacio:



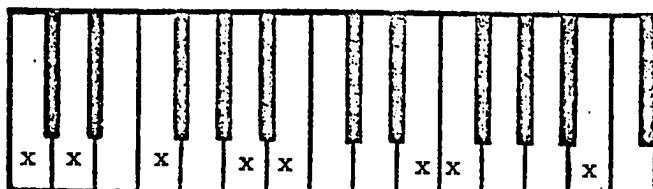
6. Dibújese en el pentagrama 5 claves de sol y 5 claves de fa:



7. Escribáse los nombres de estas teclas:



6. Escribáse los nombres de las teclas marcadas con "x":



7. ¿Cuáles son los nombres rítmicos de estas notas?



8. Póngase flechas para indicar el movimiento del pie para cada nota.

Ejemplo:



a)



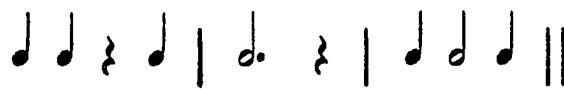
b)



c)



MATERIAL SUPLEMENTARIO PARA  
COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



MATERIAL SUPLEMENTARIO PARA EL  
JUEGO DE IMITACION

Musical notation for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a dotted quarter note followed by a measure separator, then a half note. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a dotted quarter note followed by a measure separator, then a half note.

Musical notation for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

MATERIAL SUPLEMENTARIO PARA  
EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

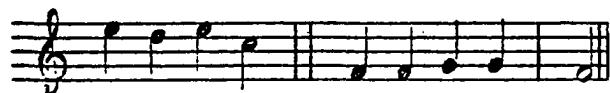
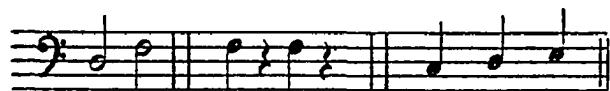
Musical notation for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

Musical notation for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

MATERIA SUPLEMENTARIA PARA  
COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



MATERIA SUPLEMENTARIA PARA EL  
JUEGO DE IMITACION



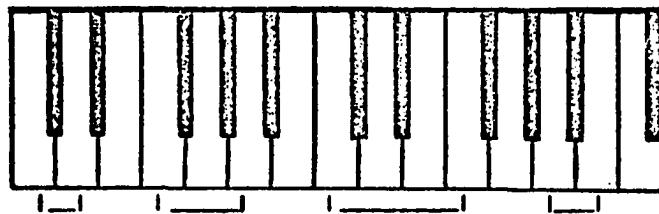
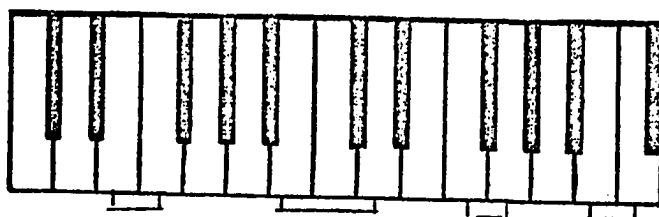
MATERIA SUPLEMENTARIA PARA  
EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



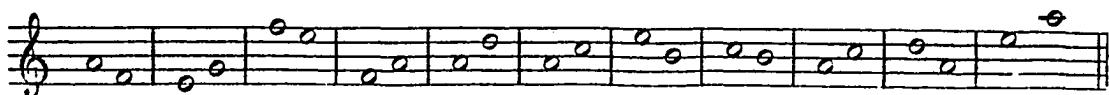
9. ¿Cuáles son los nombres de estos silencios?



10. Escríbase "2" si los intervalos indicados son de segunda, "3" si son de tercera, "4" si son de cuarta.



11. Escríbase "2" si los intervalos en el pentagrama son de segunda, "3" si son de tercera, "4" si son de cuarta.



3

— — — — — — — — — —

EL INTERVALO DE QUINTA



¿CUANTAS QUINTAS?

Transpórtese a mi.

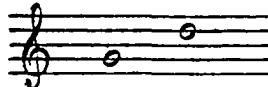
ESTUDIO

Compóngase al teclado un trozo que use el intervalo de quinta.

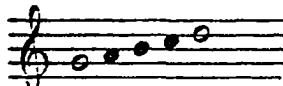
## EL INTERVALO DE QUINTA

El siguiente paso es introducir el intervalo de quinta. Como siempre, intóndese el sonido del intervalo antes de ayudar a los alumnos a ubicar la quinta en el pentagrama o en el teclado.

Tóquese el intervalo de quinta:



En seguida toque los tonos intermedios:



Muéstrese el modelo ascendente y descendente en el teclado portátil. Los alumnos deben tener práctica en cantar intervalos de quinta en varias notas.

Toque los intervalos siguientes, pidiendo que los alumnos levanten el número apropiado de dedos. (Ojos cerrados otra vez)



ENSEÑE EL EJERCICIO SIGUIENTE EN LA MISMA MANERA DEL EJERCICIO NÚMERO 6. NO DEJE DE RECORDAR A LOS ALUMNOS QUE DEBEN AFLOJAR LA MANO DESPUES DE TOCAR CADA NOTA.

### Ejercicio 7

## EL ACORDE MAYOR

### Ejercicio 8

Ya es tiempo de introducir a los alumnos el sonido del acorde mayor. Para hacer esto, empiece la clase pasando lista en esta forma: Pregunte a cada alumno, cantando esta melodía:



¿Có - mo se lla - ma?

El alumno responde, también cantando:



Me lla - mo (Jua - ni - to)

Es cierto que todos los nombres no caben exactamente en este ritmo. Esto da otra oportunidad a los alumnos de improvisar. Por ejemplo:



Me lla - mo (Jua - na)

Ahora que ya reconocen los intervalos de terceros y quintos, están listos a tocar piezas en que se usan los acordes mayores.

El alumno debe observar que en el acorde mayor todas las notas se encuentran en espacios o todas en líneas.

### EL ACORDE MAYOR



### EL MERCADO

1    3    5

### EL BOSQUE

Compóngase al teclado una pieza en fa y una pieza en sol que emplean acordes mayores.

EL ECO

*suave*

LAS NOTAS CORCHEAS

Pie:	cha - fe	che - fe	cha - fe
Voz:	cha - fe	che - fe	che - fe
Manos:	x x	x x	x x

Hágase los ejercicios siguientes. Dése una palmada para cada nota. En las notas corcheas, palmotéese la primera nota al bajar el pie, la segunda nota al subir el pie.

Dígase: ne - gra, ne - gra cha - che ne - gra no - ta re - don - da

## CONTRASTES DE SONORIDAD

Se puede introducir los primeros contrastes de sonoridad con la pieza "El Eco." Todavía no es necesario introducir los matices; digáse solamente que con la mano izquierda debe tocar más fuerte que con la mano derecha, o explique que al bajar la tecla rápidamente produce un sonido fuerte.

Sígase dando ejercicios de notas corcheas y con acordes mayores.

### LAS NOTAS CORCHEAS

Al presentar el ritmo de corchea, el tiempo tiene que ser dividido en dos partes iguales. El alumno hace esta división palmeando dos veces; la primera vez en una posición baja, y la segunda vez en una posición más elevada. Este movimiento va acompañado del movimiento del pie ya mencionado para marcar las notas negras.

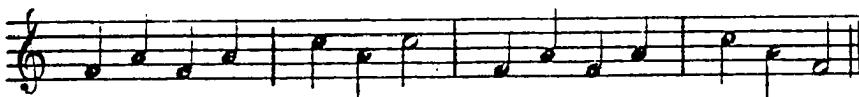
Al bajar el pie y al dar la primera palmada, el alumno dice "cha" y al dar la segunda palmada, levanta el pie, diciendo "che."

Estúdiese el diagrama en la página opuesta.

### PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



### PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



## EJERCICIO DE INTERVALOS

### Ejercicio 9

Enséñese a los alumnos a cantar este ejercicio:

U - na se - gun - da, u - na ter - ce - ra, u - na cuar - ta, un - a quin - ta,  
u - na se - gun - da, u - na ter - ce - ra, u - na cuar - ta, u - na quin - ta.

Demuestre el ejercicio en el teclado portátil. Los alumnos aprenden de hacerlo en sol, y lo transportan a do.

### PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

### JUEGO DE IMITACION

## CINCO, TRES, Y UNO

A musical staff with a bass clef. It contains a sequence of eighth notes starting on the second line, followed by a short vertical bar, then notes on the first line, second line, third line, and fourth line respectively. The notes are grouped into measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') on a bass clef staff. It consists of ten measures. The first measure has two eighth notes. The second measure has one eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The third measure has two eighth notes. The fourth measure has one eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The fifth measure has two eighth notes. The sixth measure has one eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The seventh measure has two eighth notes. The eighth measure has one eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The ninth measure has two eighth notes. The tenth measure has one eighth note followed by a sixteenth note.

## EJERCICIO

A musical staff in G major with a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then two eighth notes. Measures 2 and 3 continue this pattern. Measure 4 concludes with a single eighth note.

Transpórtese a cuatro otras tonalidades.

## UNO, TRES, Y CINCO

Musical score for two staves. The top staff (treble clef) has notes: open circle, open circle, open circle, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, dash. The bottom staff (bass clef) has notes: dash, dash, dash, dash, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.

A musical score for two voices. The top staff is soprano, starting with a half note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The bottom staff is basso continuo, starting with a half note on E3. Measures 2-4 show the soprano continuing with eighth-note patterns (B4, C5, D5, E5) and the basso continuo with eighth-note patterns (F4, G4, A4, B4). Measure 5 shows the soprano with a sustained note on E5 and the basso continuo with a sustained note on B4.

Compóngase al teclado una pieza en sol, otra en do.

EL CAMPO



EL PESCADOR



Transpórtese a sol.

Compóngase al teclado dos piezas con intervalos  
de quinta.

LA AURORA

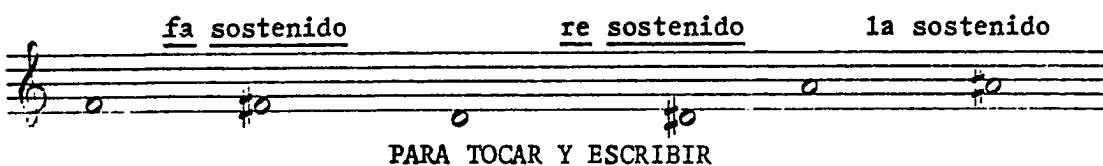


EL RIO



## EL SOSTENIDO

El sostenido sube el sonido de una nota un medio tono.



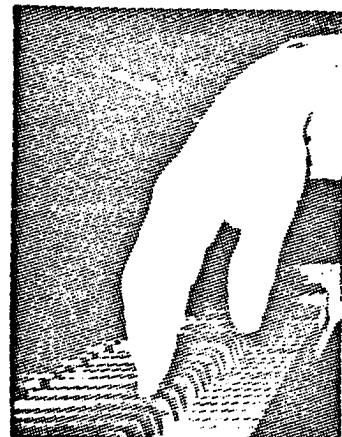
PARA TOCAR Y ESCRIBIR

1. Tóquese fa#.
2. Tóquese todas las notas de fa# que pueda ubicar en el teclado.  
¿Cuántas hay? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tóquese do#.
4. Tóquese todas las notas de do# que pueda ubicar en el teclado.  
¿Cuántas hay? \_\_\_\_\_



Compóngase al teclado una pieza en re. Usese fa# en lugar de fa.

Siguiendo el ejemplo del maestro, los alumnos hacen el ejercicio indicado con los ojos cerrados. Pídale que dejen colgar sus dedos flojamente, y que toquen todas las teclas con el tercer dedo.



Ejercicio 10

Toquen estas teclas



mientras canten en este ritmo.



Do, do sos-te-ni-do, re, re sos-te-ni-do, mi, fa, fa sos-te-ni-do, etc.

Explique a los alumnos que el semitono es el intervalo más pequeño del teclado. Deles la tarea de buscar semitonos arriba y abajo de ciertas teclas.

**PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA**

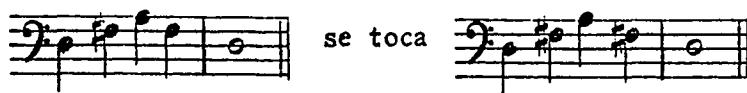
The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff consists of five horizontal lines with a clef at the beginning. It contains six notes: a solid circle, a hollow circle, a solid circle with a sharp sign, a hollow circle with a sharp sign, a solid circle with a double sharp sign, and a hollow circle with a double sharp sign. The bottom staff also has five horizontal lines with a clef at the beginning. It contains six notes: a solid circle, a hollow circle, a solid circle with a sharp sign, a solid circle with a double sharp sign, a solid circle with a double sharp sign, and a hollow circle with a double sharp sign. Below the bottom staff, there are three numbers: 5, 3, and 2.

**JUEGO DE IMITACION**

The image shows three staves of musical notation. The first staff starts with a solid circle, followed by a hollow circle with a sharp sign, then a bass clef, a solid circle, a hollow circle with a double sharp sign, and a bass clef. The second staff starts with a solid circle, followed by a hollow circle with a sharp sign, then a bass clef, a solid circle, a hollow circle with a double sharp sign, and a bass clef. The third staff starts with a solid circle, followed by a hollow circle with a sharp sign, then a bass clef, a solid circle, a hollow circle with a double sharp sign, and a bass clef.

Un sostenido dura hasta que la línea divisora lo cancela.

Ejemplo:



### EL VIAJE

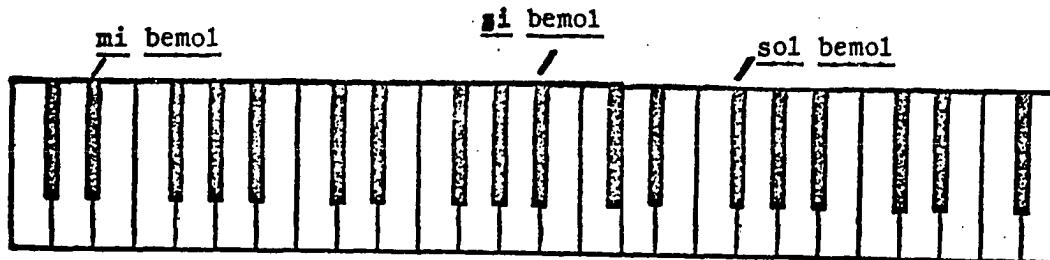


Transpongase a do.

Compóngase al teclado una pieza en la clave de fa comenzando con la nota la. Usese do<sup>#</sup>.

**b** EL BEMOL

El bemol baja el sonido de la nota un semitono.



**PARA TOCAR Y ESCRIBIR**

1. Tóquese si<sup>b</sup>.
2. Tóquese todas las notas de si<sup>b</sup> que pueda hallar en el teclado.  
¿Cuántas hay? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Toque mi<sup>b</sup>.
4. Toque todas las notas de mi<sup>b</sup> que pueda hallar en el teclado.



Compóngase al teclado una pieza en fa. Usese si<sup>b</sup>.

EL BEMOL

Cuando la clase haya dominado el estudio de los sostenidos, estará lista a estudiar bemoles.

Con la mano izquierda, los alumnos hacen este ejercicio en la misma manera que hicieron el ejercicio 10 en la página 26b.

### Ejercicio 11

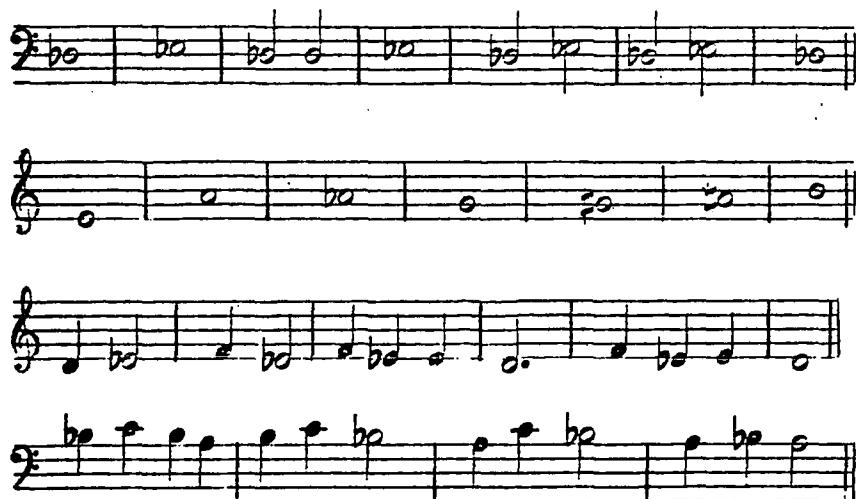
Tocan;

**Cantan:**

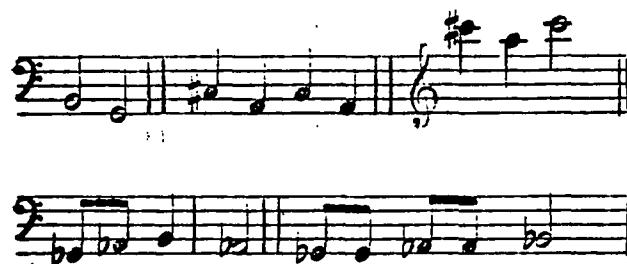
A musical score for the bassoon part, showing measures 10 and 11. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The bassoon plays eighth-note patterns consisting of two notes followed by a grace note. Measure 10 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and measure 11 starts with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 10 and 11 end with a repeat sign.

do, si, si be - mol, la, la be - mol, sol, sol be - mol, etc.

PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

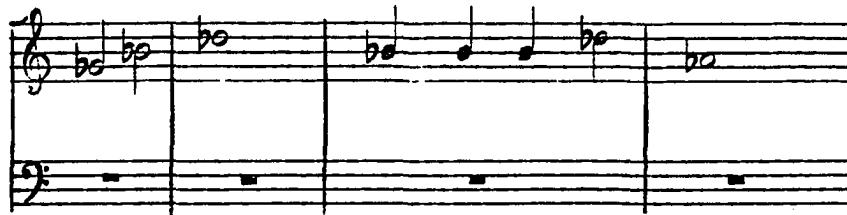


JUEGO DE IMITACION



No se olvide de que el bemol es efectivo hasta la próxima línea divisora.

UNA CONVERSACION



Transpongase a 1a.

ALLEGRE



Compóngase una pieza en sol usando sib.

## EL BECUADRO

El becuadro cancela cualquier sostenido o bemol que lo precede.

### ASCENDIENDO



Transpongase una tercera mas arriba.

### MELODIA



## LA ARMADURA

La armadura no se introduce hasta el segundo libro de esta serie por dos razones:

1. El alumno no puede entender completamente el propósito de las armaduras hasta que haya dominado el estudio de escalas mayores.
2. Es importante que los alumnos practiquen leyendo accidentes, pues lo necesitarán para leer obras compuestas en el idioma contemporáneo.

### PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



LA LIGADURA MELODICA

Explíquese a la clase el uso de la ligadura melódica.

Siga dando ejercicios en identificar los intervalos desde segundas hasta quintas.

EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



### VALSE



### LA LIGADURA MELODICA

La ligadura melódica indica que la segunda nota no se repite, más se sostiene por el valor de las dos notas combinadas. Se aplica solamente si las dos notas están en la misma línea o en el mismo espacio, sin ninguna nota en medio.

### LA FIESTA



LA PLAYA



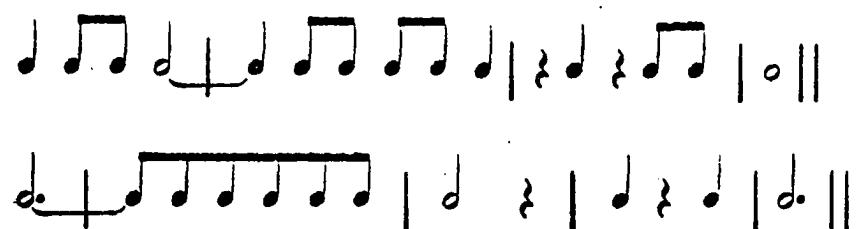
Transpongase a la.

EL CAZADOR DE MONTE



Transpongase a do.

PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#) and are in common time. The music consists of six measures, each ending with a vertical bar line.

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#) and are in common time. The music consists of six measures, each ending with a vertical bar line.

JUEGO DE IMITACION

A musical score for a single staff in treble clef. The staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and is in common time. It contains six measures, each ending with a vertical bar line.

A musical score for three staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the middle staff is in tenor clef, and the bottom staff is in alto clef. All staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#) and are in common time. The music consists of four measures, each ending with a vertical bar line.

## EL MODO MAYOR

Para principiar el estudio de escalas mayores, use las primeras cinco notas de la escala. Haga que los alumnos dibujen el contorno de la mano izquierda en un papel en blanco en la forma indicada abajo. Deben indicar las posiciones apropiadas de los tonos y el semitono entre los dedos.

### Ejercicio 12

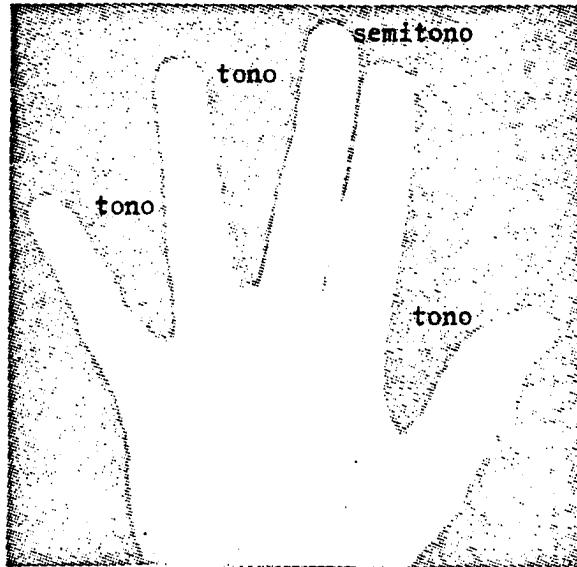
Conforme a este modelo de tonos y semitonos, los alumnos han de ubicar las primeras cinco notas de la escala mayor, empezando con las siguientes notas con el quinto dedo:



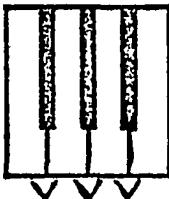
De ahora en adelante al hacer todos los ejercicios de la "teoría al piano," los alumnos deben seguir estas tres reglas:

1. Todos deben cantarlos.
2. Deben mantener buen ritmo en todo.
3. No deben mirar sus teclados.

Los ejercicios siguientes deben ser presentados por el maestro a la clase en su teclado portátil. Después, el maestro y los alumnos los repiten simultáneamente, cada uno en su propio teclado. Naturalmente esta técnica de enseñanza requiere que el maestro practique antes de presentar los ejercicios a la clase.



Nótese donde están los tonos entre estas teclas blancas:



Nótese donde están los semitonos entre estas teclas blancas:



Indíquese donde están los semitonos entre estas notas:

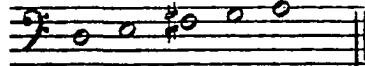
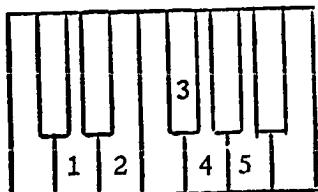


Indíquese donde están los semitonos entre estas notas:



¿Entre cuáles números está colocado el semitono? \_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_

Con el uso del sostenido, podemos tener el mismo patrón de tonos y semitonos comenzando con re.



¿Puede Ud. tocar el mismo patrón poniendo el quinto dedo en la? Este patrón es de la tonalidad mayor.

GOZO

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff is soprano (G clef), the middle staff is alto (C clef), and the bottom staff is basso continuo (F clef). The score includes lyrics in German: 'o o o bo o' for soprano, 'o o o bo o' for alto, and a basso continuo part with notes and rests.

### Transpongase a sol.

EL PARQUE

mano derecha

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first note is a quarter note, followed by three eighth notes.

mano izquierda

A handwritten musical staff on five horizontal lines. It features a clef symbol at the beginning, followed by a series of notes. The first note has a stem pointing down and no accidental. The second note has a stem pointing up and a sharp sign (F#). The third note has a stem pointing down and a sharp sign (G#). The fourth note has a stem pointing up and no accidental.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains measures 1 through 5. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 ends with a half note. The bottom staff is in bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains measures 1 through 5. Measures 1-4 are mostly rests. Measure 5 begins with eighth-note patterns.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a rest in the treble staff, followed by a dotted half note. The bass staff has a eighth-note followed by a quarter note. Measure 12 begins with a rest in the treble staff, followed by a eighth-note followed by a quarter note. The bass staff has a eighth-note followed by a quarter note.

Compóngase al teclado una pieza compuesta de patrones de la tonalidad mayor. Póngase el quinto dedo de la mano izquierda en re en la clave de fa para la primera nota del patrón.

PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

The image shows a handwritten musical score consisting of five staves of music. The top two staves are soprano and alto voices, both in treble clef. The bottom three staves are for basso continuo, with one staff in bass clef and two in F clef. The music includes various note heads with accidentals such as sharp (♯), flat (♭), and double sharp (♯♯). Measures 1-4 show soprano and alto entries. Measures 5-8 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 9-12 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 13-16 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 17-20 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 21-24 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 25-28 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 29-32 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 33-36 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 37-40 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 41-44 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 45-48 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries. Measures 49-52 show soprano, alto, and basso continuo entries.

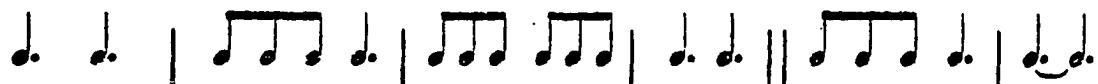
## EL COMPAS SEIS POR OCHO

El compás seis por ocho es natural y fácil de ejecutar, pero difícil de reproducir de la página escrita. Se recomienda el sistema siguiente para facilitar la interpretación de los ritmos atractivos de seis por ocho.

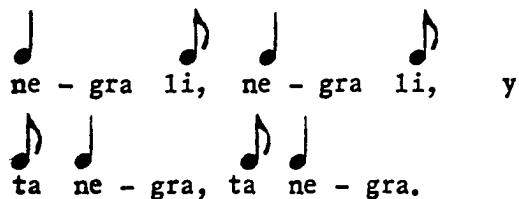
En este sistema la unidad del tiempo es la nota negra punteada. Quiere decir que no habrá seis tiempos en el compás, sino dos.

El alumno da golpecitos con el pie para cada nota negra punteada. Dice, "Ne-gra y más, ne-gra y más." Levanta el pie cuando dice "más." Palmotéese este ritmo varias veces. (Vea el diagrama en la página opuesta.)

Las tres notas corcheas se puede contar "ta-ra-li, te-ra-li." Tenga preparadas algunas tarjetas de cartulina con estos ritmos para palmotear:



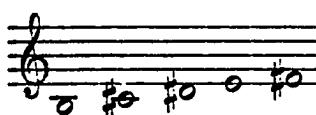
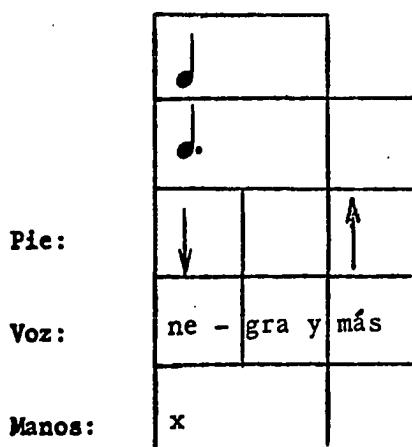
Algunos ritmos característicos del seis por ocho son:



En la música hispana el seis por ocho y el tres por cuatro alternan frecuentemente. Se debe dar suficientes ejercicios con este modelo rítmico para que los alumnos lo puedan reproducir fácilmente.



 LA NOTA NEGRA PUNTEADA



CON ESPIRITU



### EL TOUCHE STACCATO

Tóque esta frase con el touché staccato.



Tóquela con las notas bien conectadas. Pida que los alumnos digan cuál es la diferencia.

Al ejecutar el touché staccato, el pianista baja la tecla, relajando el dedo inmediatamente que ha producido el tono, tanto que la tecla se suelta. El dedo siempre ha de estar en contacto con la superficie de la tecla.

### JUEGO DE IMITACION

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in G minor and the bottom staff is in C major. Both staves show eighth-note patterns that are meant to be imitated.

### PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in G minor and the bottom staff is in C major. Both staves show eighth-note patterns intended for sight reading practice.

## LA PROGRESIÓN POR QUINTAS

La progresión por quintas en patrones de cinco notas se enseña en esta forma:

Los alumnos ponen el quinto dedo de la mano izquierda dos octavas más abajo de do central. Todos tocan y cantan juntos:

do re mi fa sol

En seguida digales que pongan el quinto dedo donde está el pulgar. Cantan y tocan todos:

sol la si do re

Dígales: "Pongan el quinto dedo donde está el pulgar." Todos tocan y cantan:

re mi fa<sup>#</sup> sol la

Siga tocando así por quintas hasta completar el patrón en fa<sup>#</sup>:

fa<sup>#</sup> sol<sup>#</sup> la<sup>#</sup> si do<sup>#</sup>

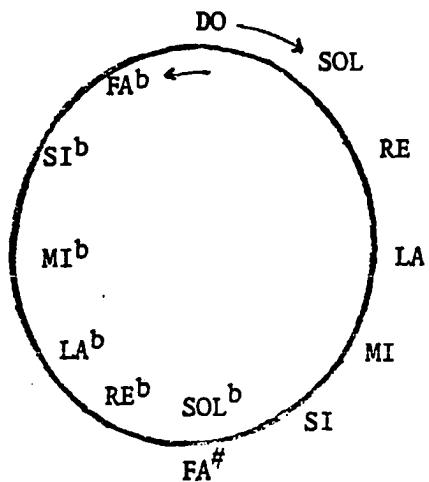
Todos dicen "o," van una octava más abajo que "sol bemol de la clave de fa," y tocan y cantan:

"sol<sup>b</sup> la<sup>b</sup> si<sup>b</sup> do<sup>b</sup> re<sup>b</sup>"

Suben por quintas hasta llegar a:

"do re mi fa sol<sup>#</sup>"

El círculo está completo.



### SORPRESAS

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef. It contains six measures. The first measure has two eighth notes, the second has one eighth note, the third has one eighth note, the fourth has one eighth note, the fifth has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note, and the sixth has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. Fingerings '1' and '2' are above the first two notes of the first measure. Fingerings '5' and '1 2' are above the fifth and sixth notes of the fifth measure. A '5' is also at the end of the staff.

Transpongase a dos tonalidades mayores.

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef. It contains eight measures. The first measure has two eighth notes. The second measure has one eighth note. The third measure has one eighth note. The fourth measure has one eighth note. The fifth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The sixth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The seventh measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The eighth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. Fingerings '1' and '2' are above the first two notes of the first measure. Fingerings '5' and '1 2' are above the fifth and sixth notes of the fifth measure. A '5' is at the end of the staff.

### SALTOS

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef. It contains ten measures. The first measure has a dotted half note. The second measure has a dotted half note. The third measure has a dotted half note. The fourth measure has a dotted half note. The fifth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The sixth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The seventh measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The eighth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The ninth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The tenth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the first measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the second measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the third measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the fourth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the fifth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the sixth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the seventh measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the eighth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the ninth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the tenth measure.

Transpongase a 1a.

### LAS MONTAÑAS

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef. It contains ten measures. The first measure has a dotted half note. The second measure has a dotted half note. The third measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The fourth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The fifth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The sixth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The seventh measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The eighth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The ninth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. The tenth measure has a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note over a eighth note. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the first measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the second measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the third measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the fourth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the fifth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the sixth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the seventh measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the eighth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the ninth measure. Fingerings '1' and '5' are above the first two notes of the tenth measure.

Toque patrones mayores de cinco tonos en estas notas:

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef. It contains seven measures. The first measure has an open circle. The second measure has an open circle. The third measure has an open circle. The fourth measure has an open circle. The fifth measure has an open circle. The sixth measure has an open circle. The seventh measure has an open circle.

ETUDE EN TERCERAS

Transpongase a sol mayor.

Escríbase terceras arriba de estas notas:

Escríbase terceras debajo de estas notas:

Escríbase segundas arriba de estas notas:

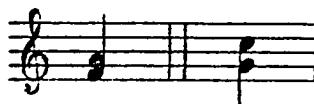
Al escribir intervalos de segunda, ponga la segunda nota arriba a la derecha, así:

## LOS INTERVALOS ARMONICOS

Explique a la clase la diferencia entre intervalos melódicos:



e intervalos harmónicos:



Repase los ejercicios números 5, 6, y 7.

Hágase el ejercicio de tercera (número 5) con la digitación de 2 y 4.

Tóquese estos intervalos. Pídale a los alumnos que con los ojos cerrados levanten el número de dedos que corresponde al intervalo tocado.



### INTERVALOS HARMONICOS PARA EL JUEGO DE IMITACION



## EJERCICIO TECNICO

### Ejercicio 14

El siguiente ejercicio tiene los siguientes propósitos:

1. Ayudar a los alumnos a perfeccionarse en la técnica de mantener flojos los codos, los brazos, y las manos, y elevadas las muñecas.
2. Ayudarles a sentir y calcular con la mano el espacio de una octava.
3. Dar más práctica en tocar la escala cromática.

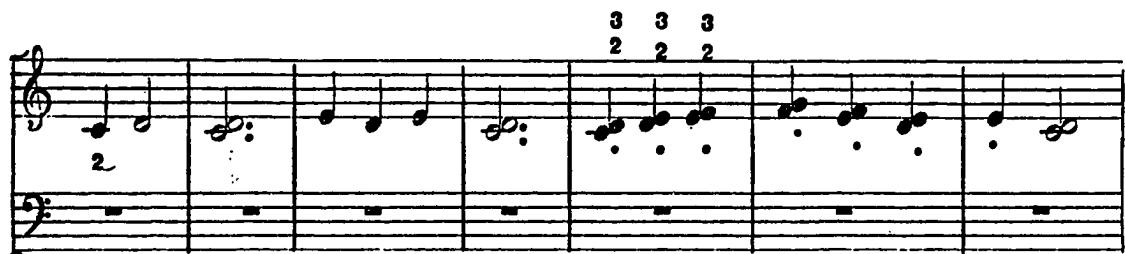
El alumno adopta la posición del ejercicio 4 y toca el ejercicio abajo indicado de la siguiente manera:

1. Con el codo suficientemente elevado.
2. Con el tercer dedo sobre la primera nota sin hacerla sonar, pero mirando a la segunda nota (la octava). El maestro dice, "1-2-3, ¡toque!"
3. Tan rápidamente como los alumnos puedan, deben hacer sonar la primera nota y mover el dedo, todavía muy suelto, a la octava, tocándola pero sin hacerla sonar. Al ejecutar ese movimiento, deben mover la mano en una línea recta, sin hacer ninguna curva. (La distancia más corta entre dos puntos es una línea recta.)
4. Cuando el maestro repita la orden, los alumnos deben hacer el movimiento desde la octava nota, volviendo a la primera, usando la misma técnica del principio.
5. Este ejercicio debe repetirse en todas las teclas negras y blancas hasta completar una octava, o hasta que se cansen los alumnos.
6. Tenga cuidado que los alumnos no miren la tecla en que está colocado el dedo, sino la siguiente.
7. Haga el ejercicio con la mano izquierda.

RITMOS PRIMATIVOS



ETUDE EN SEGUNDAS



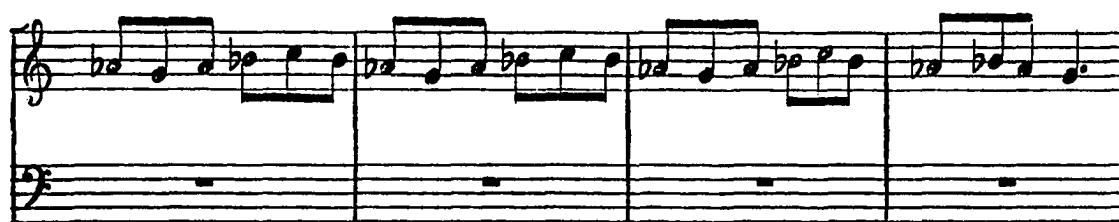
Transpórtese a la mayor.

PASEO CEREMONIOSO



Transpongase a la tonalidad de re menor.

TARANTELLA



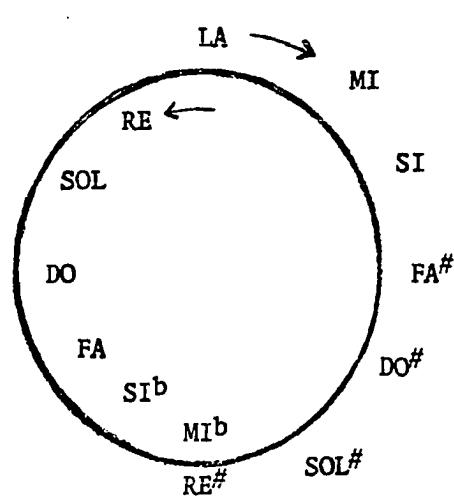
Transpongase a la tonalidad de fa# menor.

## EL MODO MENOR

Para principiar el estudio del modo menor, dígales a los alumnos que dibujen el contorno de la mano derecha en la forma indicada abajo.

Conforme a este patrón de tonos y semitonos, los alumnos han de ubicar las primeras cinco notas de la escala menor comenzando en cada una de estas notas: sol (sol, la, sib, do, re); re (re, mi, fa, sol, la); la; mi; si; do; y mi bemol.

### Ejercicio 15



LA PROGRESION POR QUINTAS EN  
ACORDES MAYORES

Ejercicio 16

Enséñese la progresión por quintas en acorde con las siguientes instrucciones a los alumnos:

1. "Pónganse el quinto dedo en do, dos octavas más abajo de do central."
2. "Tóquense con el quinto, tercer, y primer dedo, las notas do, mi, sol, y do mayor, cantándolas." (Cuando tocan el acorde, los alumnos cantan el tono fundamental del acorde, no el tercero o quinto del acorde.)
3. "Pónganse el quinto dedo donde está el primer dedo. Cántense "sol, si, re, re mayor." (Sigan hasta que toquen la, do<sup>#</sup>, mi, la mayor.) "Pónganse el primer dedo de la mano derecha donde está el primer dedo de la mano izquierda." \*
4. "Sigan todos con la mano derecha hasta que toquen fa<sup>#</sup>, la<sup>#</sup>, y do<sup>#</sup>."

CAMPANAS EN COAHUILA

Musical notation for 'Campanas en Coahuila'. The first measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The second measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The fourth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The fifth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The sixth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The seventh measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The eighth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄.

Musical notation for 'Campanas en Coahuila'. The first measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The second measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The fourth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The fifth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The sixth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The seventh measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄. The eighth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: b̄, b̄, b̄.

Transpongase a sol mayor.

UN TROZO

Musical notation for 'Un Trozo'. The first measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: f, f, f. The second measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: f, f, f. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: f, f, f. The fourth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: f, f, f. The fifth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: f, f, f. The sixth measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: f, f, f. The seventh measure starts with a bass note followed by three eighth notes: f, f, f.

Transpongase a las tonalidades de fa y si.

ESTUDIO DE ACORDES

Musical score for 'ESTUDIO DE ACORDES' featuring two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a bass clef, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and continues with more chords. The music is in common time.

Musical score for 'ESTUDIO DE ACORDES' featuring two staves of music. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a bass note. The second staff continues with more chords. The music is in common time.

Transpongase a la tonalidad de la bemol.

EN BRAZIL

Musical score for 'EN BRAZIL' featuring two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a bass clef, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The second staff continues with more chords. Measure numbers 1 and 3 are indicated below the bass staff.

Musical score for 'EN BRAZIL' featuring two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a bass clef, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The second staff continues with more chords.

Transpongase a la.

Se enseña el resto de la progresión por quintas con acordes mayores usando los acordes con bemoles, así:

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the middle staff in alto clef, and the bottom staff in soprano clef. The music is written in common time. The first staff has four measures: B, Bb, Bb2, Bb3; Bb, Bb, Bb2, Bb3; Bb, Bb, Bb2, Bb3; Bb, Bb2, Bb3. The second staff has four measures: Bb, Bb, Bb2, Bb3; Bb, Bb, Bb2, Bb3; Bb, Bb, Bb2, Bb3; Bb, Bb2, Bb3. The third staff starts with a measure repeat sign (8-----) and has four measures: Bb, Bb, Bb2, Bb3.

LA PROGRESION POR QUINTAS EN  
ACORDES MENORES

Ejercicio 17

En la misma manera en que enseño los acordes mayores, enséñese la progresión por quintas en acordes menores.



LAS PALMAS

A handwritten musical score for 'LAS PALMAS' on two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a dynamic of *f*. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves begin with a note on the first line, followed by a rest, then notes on the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st lines. The dynamics change to *p* at the end of each measure.

A handwritten musical score for 'LAS PALMAS' on two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a dynamic of *f*. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves begin with a note on the 3rd line, followed by a rest, then notes on the 2nd and 1st lines. The dynamics change to *p* at the end of each measure.

Transpongase a tres otras tonalidades mayores.

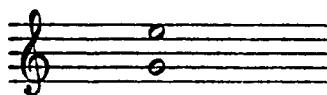
EL VAGABUNDO

A handwritten musical score for 'EL VAGABUNDO' on two staves. The top staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a bass clef. Measures consist of eighth notes and rests.

A handwritten musical score for 'EL VAGABUNDO' on two staves. The top staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a bass clef. Measures consist of eighth notes and rests.

A handwritten musical score for 'EL VAGABUNDO' on two staves. The top staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a bass clef. Measures consist of eighth notes and rests.

EL INTERVALO DE SEXTA



Escríbase intervalos de sexta arriba de estas notas:



Escríbase intervalos de sexta debajo de estas notas:



ETUDE EN SEXTAS

## EL INTERVALO DE SEXTA

Introduzca el sonido del intervalo de sexta. Tóquelo.



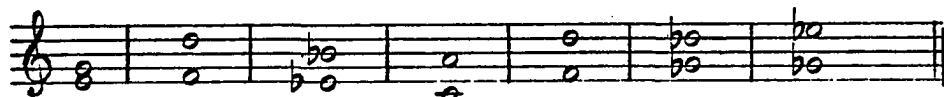
Toque los tonos intermedios.

ascendiente: descendiente:

Muéstrese el modelo ascendiente y descendiente en el teclado portátil.

Extiéndase el ejercicio número 9 a incluir el intervalo de sexta.

Toque los intervalos siguientes, pidiendo que los alumnos levanten la mano al oír el intervalo de sexta.



Enséñele el ejercicio siguiente en la misma manera del ejercicio número 5. La mano debe bajarse de la muñeca, no el codo.

### Ejercicio 18

PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



PARA EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in G clef and consists of six measures. The first measure has a quarter note. The second measure has a quarter note. The third measure has a half note. The fourth measure has a half note. The fifth measure has a half note. The sixth measure has a half note. The bottom staff is in F clef and consists of six measures. The first measure has a half note. The second measure has a half note. The third measure has a half note. The fourth measure has a half note. The fifth measure has a half note. The sixth measure has a half note.

JUEGO DE IMITACION

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in G clef and consists of five measures. The first measure has a half note. The second measure has a half note. The third measure has a half note. The fourth measure has a half note. The fifth measure has a half note. The bottom staff is in F clef and consists of five measures. The first measure has a half note. The second measure has a half note. The third measure has a half note. The fourth measure has a half note. The fifth measure has a half note.

PARA ESCRIBIR

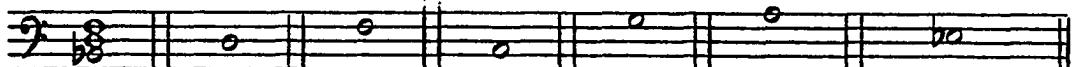
1. Identifíquese los siguientes intervalos. Póngase el número apropiado debajo de cada uno.



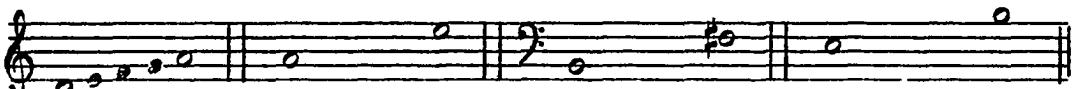
2. Escriba los tonos intermedios de los siguientes patrones mayores.



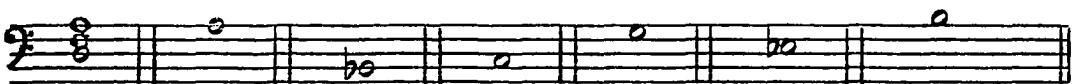
3. Constrúyase los acordes mayores en los siguientes fundamentos:



4. Escríbase los tonos intermedios de los siguientes patrones menores.



5. Constrúyase los acordes menores en los siguientes fundamentos:

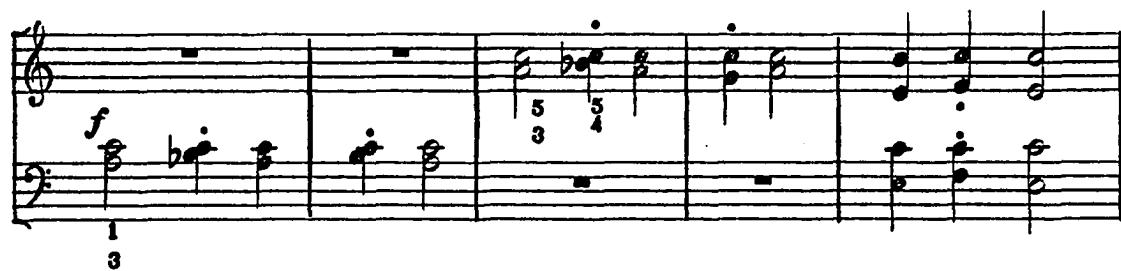


BASSO OSTINATO



Transpongase a fa mayor.

LA MADRUGADA



PARA TRANSPONER A PRIMERA EJECUCION

A musical staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music. The first measure has two quarter notes. The second measure has three eighth notes. The third measure has one quarter note. The fourth measure has two eighth notes.

Transponga a mi<sup>b</sup> mayor.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music. The notes are transposed to B major. The first measure has two eighth notes. The second measure has three eighth notes. The third measure has one eighth note. The fourth measure has two eighth notes.

Transponga a sol mayor.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music. The notes are transposed to F# major. The first measure has two eighth notes. The second measure has three eighth notes. The third measure has one eighth note. The fourth measure has two eighth notes.

Transponga a mi menor.

MARCHA

Para usar con la página 7b.



QUIERO QUEDARME AQUI

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It consists of two measures. The first measure has a dynamic marking 'f' below it. The second measure begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. The melody continues with eighth notes in the third measure.

Transpongase un semitono más arriba.

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a dynamic marking 'f' below it. The second measure has a dynamic marking 'p' above it. The third measure has a dynamic marking 'f' above it. The fourth measure ends with a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes.

Transpongase un tono más abajo.

SONIDOS MISTERIOSOS

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It consists of five measures. The first measure has a dynamic marking 'f' below it. The second measure has a dynamic marking 'p' above it. The third measure has a dynamic marking 'f' above it. The fourth measure has a dynamic marking 'f' above it. The fifth measure ends with a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes.

Transpongase una cuarta más arriba.

ANDANDO DE PUNTILLAS

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It consists of three measures. The first measure has a dynamic marking 'p' above it. The second measure consists of a series of sixteenth-note patterns. The third measure ends with a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes.

## LAS CHIAPANECAS



Apréndase esta pieza folklórica de memoria. Palmotéese las notas escritas así: ◆ Para hacerla un juego, tóquela con los ojos cerrados, y no los abra para ubicar las notas después de palmotear.

MARCHA

Para usar con la página 7b.

The musical score consists of five staves of handwritten notation for two voices: Soprano (top) and Alto (bottom). The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. The score begins with a forte dynamic (f), followed by a piano dynamic (p) and a crescendo (cresc.). The music features eighth-note patterns and rests. The first staff ends with a fermata over the last note. The second staff begins with a dynamic ff. The third staff ends with a fermata over the last note. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic ff. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final fermata over the last note.

**APPENDIX B**

**Manual para Maestros**

**EXPERIENCIAS EN MUSICA**

**Un curso  
para el estudio  
de piano**

**Enseñanza colectiva**

**Enseñanza individual**

**para  
niños y adultos**

**por**

**David Uerkvitz**

**Tomo II**

## INTRODUCCION

El segundo libro de la serie, "Experiencias en Música" fue escrito para continuar el estudio de la materia que contiene el primer libro. El maestro debe conocer bien el contenido del primer libro para tener éxito en éste.

Las primeras lecciones incluyen repaso y desarrollo del material ya introducido en el primer libro. Son:

1. El tocar y el reconocer los intervalos de segunda hasta los de sexta.
2. Los nombres de las notas y las teclas correspondientes.
3. Las líneas adicionales desde dos octavas abajo del do central hacia dos octavas arriba de do central.
4. Todos los acordes mayores y menores.
5. Los sostenidos, bemoles, y becuadros.
6. Los matices "f" y "p."
7. La manera de tocar el "staccato."
8. La preparación para las progresiones del acorde de séptima de cominante.
9. El estudio del ritmo.

El alumno debe haber dominado:

1. La ejecución de ritmos compuestos de notas desde corcheas hasta redondas.
2. La ejecución a primera vista de melodías sencillas.
3. La transportación de cada pieza a cualquiera tonalidad.
4. Imitar al maestro en la reproducción de melodías sencillas.
5. La creación de piezas originales.

Las primeras páginas proveen la oportunidad para fortalecer la habilidad ya adquirida, e introducen algún material nuevo. Las páginas amarillas de la edición del maestro consisten principalmente de cuatro divisiones básicas:

1. Material para ejecutar a primera vista. Es de un nivel más elemental que las piezas en la edición del alumno. El alumno debe ejecutar estas frases una sola vez en la clase.
2. El "Juego de Imitación" consiste de figuras armónicas, melódicas, y rítmicas que los alumnos imitan sin haber visto al maestro tocarlas, pero sencillamente por oído.
3. Ejercicios rítmicos que el maestro debe copiar en tarjetas de cartulina para que los alumnos los marquen en clase.
4. Material preparado especialmente para ayudar al alumno a tocar las piezas.

**EXPERIENCIAS EN MUSICA**

**Un curso  
para el estudio  
de piano**

**Enseñanza colectiva**

**Enseñanza individual**

**para  
niños y adultos**

**por**

**David Uerkvitz**

**Tomo II**



El maestro debe continuar estimulando a los alumnos a hacer trabajos originales, aplicando el material musical que se tenga a la mano. Todavía no es necesario que el alumno principie a escribir sus propias composiciones, porque esto es complejo y puede desanimarlo. Para ello debe esperarse hasta que el alumno esté completamente familiarizado con la técnica de escribir música.

Déle a la clase el examen en la página opuesta. Si se equivocan, debe repasar los aspectos que no hayan entendido bien.

PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

A musical score for two voices. The top voice (Treble) has a bass clef and the bottom voice (Bass) has a bass clef. The score consists of four measures. Measure 1: Treble has a dotted half note followed by a quarter note with a fermata, Bass has a half note. Measure 2: Treble has a quarter note with a fermata followed by a half note, Bass has a half note. Measure 3: Treble has a half note, Bass has a half note. Measure 4: Treble has a half note, Bass has a half note. Measures 5-8 are blank.

JUEGO DE IMITACION

A musical score for imitation. It consists of eight measures. Measure 1: Treble has a quarter note followed by a half note. Measure 2: Treble has a half note followed by a quarter note. Measures 3-4: Treble has a half note followed by a quarter note. Measures 5-8: Treble has a half note followed by a quarter note. Bass has a half note followed by a quarter note.

**EXAMEN**

1. Escriba los nombres de las siguientes notas:



2. Escriba los nombres de los siguientes intervalos:



3. ¿Cuáles de estos acordes son mayores, y cuáles son menores?  
(Use el piano si es necesario.)



4. Escriba la clase de nota según su ritmo:

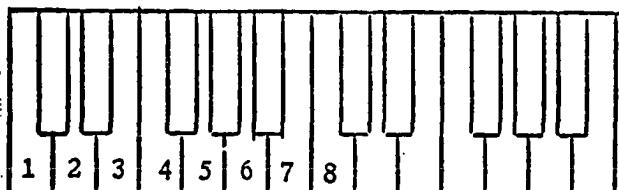


5. Escriba los nombres de las siguientes notas:

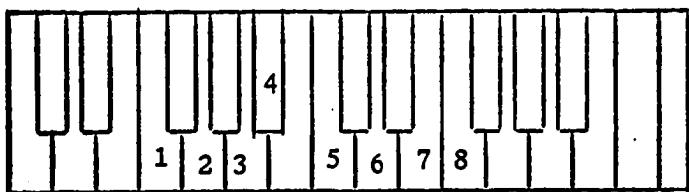


## LA ESCALA MAYOR COMPLETA

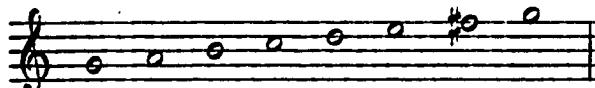
La escala mayor completa consiste en ocho tonos. Véase la siguiente escala de do: Préstese atención en que la distancia entre los pares de notas 3 y 4, 7 y 8, es semitono: la distancia entre todas las otras notas es tono.



Cambiemos este mismo ejemplo de tonos y semitonos a fa. Debe prestar atención a que el ejemplo es igual, pero usamos si bemol para la cuarta nota.

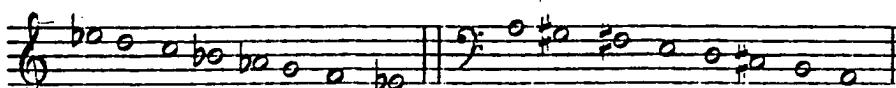
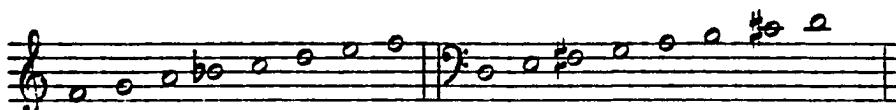


En la escala de sol, tenemos que usar fa<sup>#</sup> para conformar al ejemplo de tonos y semitonos:



Tóquese escalas mayores en todas las tonalidades. Cante los números de las notas de cada escala.

Según el ejemplo, marque los semitonos de las siguientes escalas:

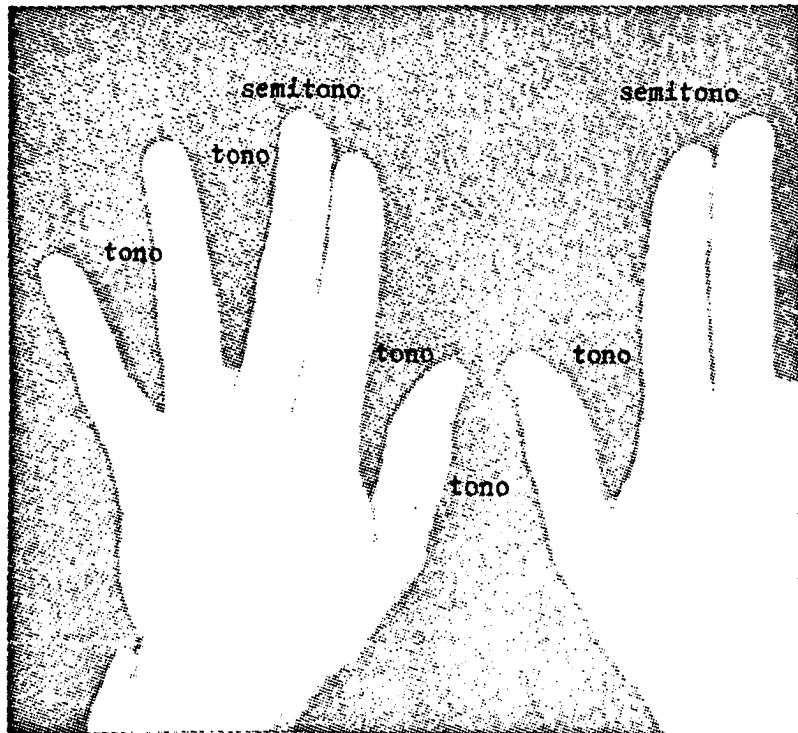


## LA ESCALA MAYOR COMPLETA

Toque una escala mayor completa. Deje que los alumnos traten de oír el ejemplo de tonos y semitonos, llamando la atención especialmente en cuanto a los semitonos.

Que en un papel en blanco los alumnos hagan el contorno de las manos según el ejemplo dibujado en esta página; que indiquen donde están los tonos y semitonos.

Que busquen en el teclado el ejemplo en todas las tonalidades. El maestro puede escogerlas al azar, usando la progresión por quintas (poniendo el quinto dedo de la mano izquierda donde está el pulgar), o en orden ascendiente o descendiente cromáticamente.



COMPASES PARA IMITAR



EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). Both staves feature various note heads and rests, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down.

JUEGO DE IMITACION

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The notation includes various note heads and rests, with stems pointing in different directions.

The image shows one staff of musical notation in common time (indicated by a 'C'). It features a sequence of notes and rests, with stems pointing in various directions.

**PARA ESCRIBIR**

Escríbase y tóquese las siguientes escalas, indicando las teclas apropiadas para cada escala:

Ejemplo:

Número de sostenidos

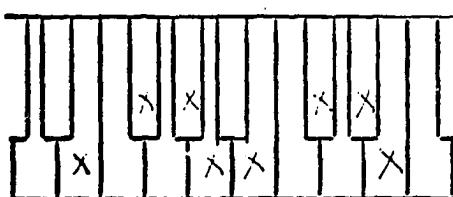
Número de bemoles

1. mi

4

si<sup>b</sup>

—

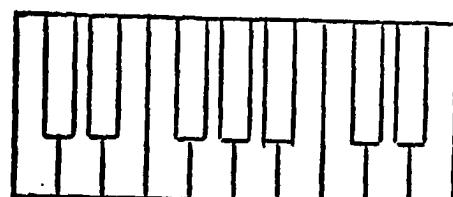


2. re

—

fa

—

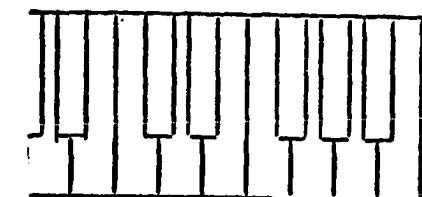


3. si

—

la<sup>b</sup>

—

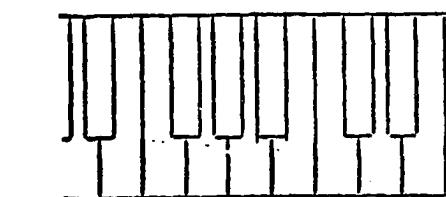
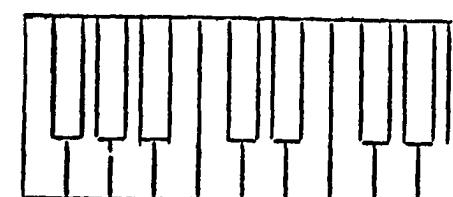


4. sol

—

mi<sup>b</sup>

—



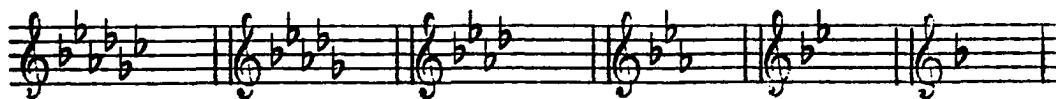
## LAS ARMADURAS

Los compositores usan el sistema de "armaduras" para indicar el número de sostenidos o bemoles que habrá en cada tonalidad. Según el numero de sostenidos o bemoles en cada escala, cada cual tiene su armadura correspondiente. Por ejemplo, la escala de sol tiene un sostenido (fa); la armadura de sol es fa<sup>#</sup>. La escala de mi bemoj tiene tres bemoles.

La armadura es como una clave que dice que todas las notas representadas en la armadura se tocan con los sostenidos o los bemoles indicados.

En la tonalidad de sol, cada nota de fa se toca fa<sup>#</sup>. En la tonalidad de fa, todas las notas si se tocan sib. El becuadro cancela cualquier sostenido o bemoj.

Apáñese de memoria las siguientes armaduras:



Aquí está reproducida una pieza del primer libro ya escrita con armaduras. Compare los dos modos de notación.

### BASSO OSTINATO

## LAS ARMADURAS

Para obtener la habilidad de leer la música, los alumnos tienen que entender completamente el sistema de armaduras.

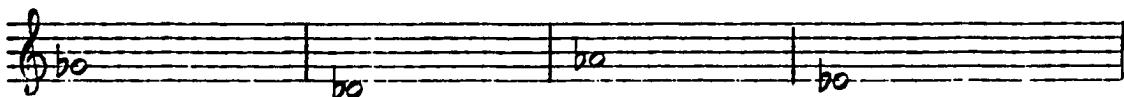
Deben aprender los ejercicios siguientes para saber bien el número de sostenidos o bemoles que tenga cada tonalidad.



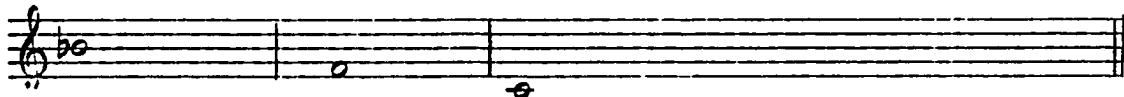
do, no sostenido; sol, un sostenido; re, 2 sostenidos; la, 3 sostenidos;



mi, 4 sostenidos; si, 5 sostenidos; fa<sup>#</sup>, 6 sostenidos;



sol<sup>b</sup>, 6 bemoles; re<sup>b</sup>, 5 bemoles; la<sup>b</sup>, 4 bemoles; mi<sup>b</sup>, 3 bemoles



si<sup>b</sup>, 2 bemoles; fa, 1 bemol; do, no bemol

El maestro debe preparar 13 tarjetas de cartulina con una armadura escrita en cada tarjeta. Los alumnos deben reconocer cada armadura a vista.

## SEXTAS CONSECUTIVAS

Para preparar al alumno para la pieza "Etude en Sextas," el maestro debe repasar el ejercicio de sextas que se encuentra en la página 44b del primer libro. Los alumnos transportan el ejercicio a las tonalidades de fa, sol, sib<sup>b</sup>, y re. Téngase cuidado al cambiar de un intervalo a otro, que la muñeca suba antes que los dedos. Si se levantan los dedos de las teclas primeramente, la muñeca estará tiesa.

Prepare a los alumnos para las figuras rítmicas de las siguientes piezas con estos ejercicios copiados en las tarjetas de cartulina:



Toque los siguientes intervalos. Deje a los alumnos identificarlos.



## JUEGO DE IMITACION

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and the bottom staff is in C major. Both staves show a series of eighth notes and quarter notes.

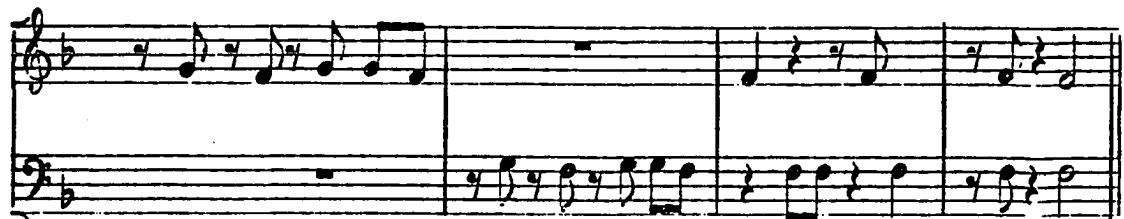
DOS ETUDES EN SEXTAS



SILENCIO DE CORCHEA

7

LA LLUVIA



### EL SILENCIO DE CORCHEA

Explique, con la ayuda del diagrama en la página opuesta, la relación entre la nota corchea y el silencio de corchea. Tenga preparadas las tarjetas de cartulina con estos ritmos:



### JUEGO DE IMITACION

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and starts with a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The bottom staff is also in treble clef and starts with a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

### EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and starts with a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The bottom staff is in bass clef and starts with a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

### **TERCERAS CONSECUTIVAS**

Enséñese los siguientes ejercicios técnicos para preparar a los alumnos en la ejecución de terceras consecutivas.

## EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

PEQUEÑA HABAÑERA



Transpórtese a 1a bemol.

LAS TRES HERMANAS

1



2



3



Transpórtense estas tres piezas a la tonalidad de mi.

## EL ACORDE DE SEPTIMA DE DOMINANTE

Repárese con los alumnos estos movimientos de las manos:



Para dar variedad al "vocabulario armónico" del alumno, introduzcase el acorde de séptima de dominante ( $V_7$ ) de esta manera:

"En el teclado, búsquese cualquier acorde mayor con la mano izquierda. Tóquese este acorde de modo:

1. "Que la posición del pulgar no se cambie
2. "Que el segundo dedo toque la tecla sobre la cual se encuentre.
3. "Que el quinto dedo baje un semitono. (En la mano derecha, el quinto dedo no se cambia, el cuarto dedo toca la tecla sobre la cual se encuentre, y el pulgar baja un semitono.)

"Ahora, tóquese el acorde. Este es el acorde de séptima de dominante."



Haga este ejercicio en todas las tonalidades mayores.

Hágalo en todas las tonalidades menores.

### EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

## CUARTAS CONSECUTIVAS

Enséñele a la clase el ejercicio siguiente:

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first four staves are in treble clef, G major (two sharps), and common time. The first staff shows quarter notes at positions 4 and 2. The second staff shows quarter notes at positions 5 and 1. The third staff shows quarter notes at positions 3 and 2. The fourth staff shows quarter notes at positions 1 and 3. The fifth staff shows quarter notes at positions 2 and 3, with a bar line and a repeat sign. The sixth staff shows eighth notes at positions 1 and 4, followed by eighth notes at positions 2 and 5. The seventh staff shows eighth notes at positions 3 and 5, followed by eighth notes at positions 1 and 3. The eighth staff shows eighth notes at positions 2 and 5.

DOS ETUDES EN CUARTAS

Sheet music for the first study in fourths. The music is in common time, key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody consists of eighth-note chords. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4 2, 5 2, 2 1 4, 1 3. The bass line provides harmonic support.

Sheet music for the second study in fourths. The music is in common time, key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody consists of eighth-note chords. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5 2, 5 2, 4, 1 3, 1 3, 1 4. The bass line provides harmonic support.

Sheet music for the third study in fourths. The music is in common time, key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The melody consists of eighth-note chords. The bass line provides harmonic support.

Sheet music for the fourth study in fourths. The music is in common time, key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The melody consists of eighth-note chords. The bass line provides harmonic support.

ALLEGRETTO



Musical score for the Allegretto section. The key signature is one flat, indicating F major. The tempo is Allegretto. The music consists of eight measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 1: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 2: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 3: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 4: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 5: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 6: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 7: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 8: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Below the score, the instruction "Transpórtese a re." is written.

LENTO

Musical score for the Lento section. The key signature is five flats, indicating B-flat major. The tempo is Lento. The music consists of eight measures. Measure 1: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 2: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 3: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 4: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 5: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 6: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 7: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 8: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The instruction "pp" (pianissimo) is placed above the first measure. Below the score, the measure numbers 2, 3, 2, 1 are indicated under the corresponding measures.

Musical score for the Lento section continuation. The key signature is five flats, indicating B-flat major. The tempo is Lento. The music consists of eight measures. Measure 1: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 2: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 3: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 4: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 5: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 6: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 7: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measure 8: eighth note followed by a sixteenth note.

Transpórtese a fa menor.

### OTRAS FORMAS DEL ACORDE DE SEPTIMA DE DOMINANTE

Dígales a los alumnos que hay otras maneras de tocar el acorde de la séptima de dominante. Tóqueles estas dos progresiones armónicas:

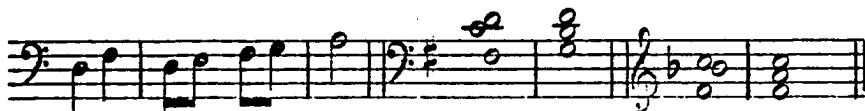


Pregúntele a los alumnos si pueden distinguir la diferencia. Llámale la atención a la nota baja, y pregúntale cuál es la diferencia entre la manera en que esta nota se cambia.



Demuestre a los alumnos la nueva progresión en el teclado portátil. Déjales que la practiquen en varias tonalidades.

### JUEGO DE IMITACION



### EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

## DIVISION DE LA PULSACION

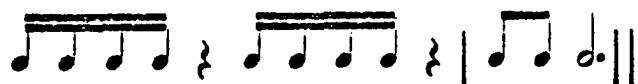
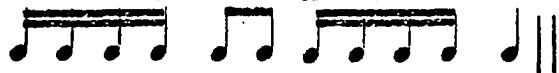
La habilidad de ejecutar pasajes virtuosísticos o ejecutar ritmos complicados depende en la habilidad de dividir precisamente la pulsación en partes iguales. Si el músico no aprende a hacer esto, no avanzará rápidamente.

Para introducir a los alumnos las notas semicorcheas, palmotéese algunas notas negras, seguidas de algunas notas semicorcheas. Pídase que los alumnos le imiten.

Pregunte a los alumnos en cuántas notas semicorcheas se divide la pulsación de una nota negra.

Llámese la atención al diagrama en la página 12. Deje que los alumnos estudien el movimiento del pie y las sílabas que ellos deben repetir.

### JUEGO DE IMITACION



### PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA



NOTAS SEMICORCHEAS



cha-fe che-fe

Dé golpecitos con el pie, palmotéese, y recite las sílabas.



A musical score for piano. It features two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music consists of two measures. The first measure contains eighth notes in the treble staff and sixteenth notes in the bass staff. The second measure contains eighth notes in both the treble and bass staves. The word "SCHERZO" is written above the staff.

ETUDE RITMICO

A musical score for piano. It features two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music consists of two measures. The first measure contains eighth notes in the treble staff and sixteenth notes in the bass staff. The second measure contains eighth notes in both the treble and bass staves. The word "ETUDE RITMICO" is written above the staff.

A musical score for piano. It features two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music consists of two measures. The first measure contains eighth notes in the treble staff and sixteenth notes in the bass staff. The second measure contains eighth notes in both the treble and bass staves.

Transpórtense a re.

**PARA ESCRIBIR**

1. Póngase una flecha (↓) para indicar cuántas veces golpea el pie para cada una de las siguientes notas o silencios.

Ejemplos:



a. o



b. ♩



c. o.



2. Indíquese con una flecha adonde se baja el pie para cada grupo de notas.

Ejemplo:



d. ♩ ♩ ♩



e. ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩



f. o o



g. ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩



3. Márquese el ritmo del ejercicio anterior con mano y pie.

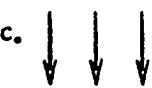
SOLUCIONES A LOS PROBLEMAS DE LA PAGINA OPUESTA

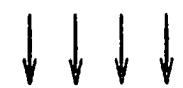
1. a. 

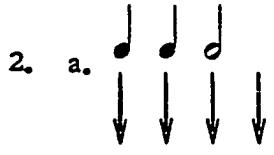
d. 

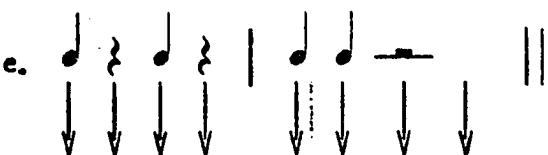
b. 

e. 

c. 

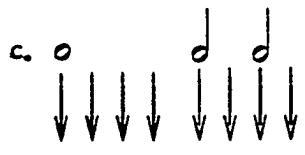
f. 

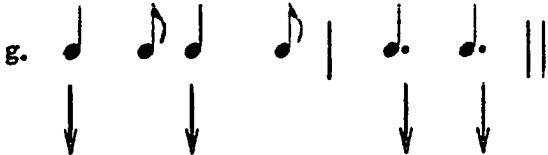
2. a. 

e. 

b. 

f. 

c. 

g. 

d. 

h. 

## MATERIA PREPARATORIA A LOS METROS

El propósito de la página opuesta es preparar al alumno para la introducción de metros que se encuentra en la página 16.

Los ejercicios siguientes darán práctica en contar el número de tiempos en cada compás. Deje que los alumnos estudien el ejemplo y que digan cuántos tiempos hay en cada compás.

### PARA COPIAR EN LAS TARJETAS DE CARTULINA

Dirija a los alumnos a que hagan estos ejercicios en las siguientes maneras:

1. Marcar el tiempo en la manera acostumbrada.
2. Contar los tiempos en cada compás mientras lo marquen.



### EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

Hágase lo mismo con estas piezas. Déjese primeramente que los alumnos marquen el ritmo. Despues deben tocar la pieza, contando los tiempos.



Enséñe la página 16 según las direcciones. Instrúyelos que escriban la signatura en todas las piezas anteriores de este libro.

## EL COMPAS

Las notas incluidas entre las líneas divisorias abarcan un compás. Cada compás en cada pieza tiene un cierto número de tiempos. Marcamos un tiempo cada vez que bajemos el pie. Hágase los siguientes ejercicios en las siguientes maneras:

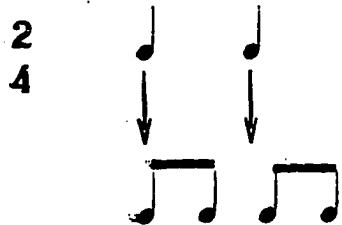
1. Indíquese con una flecha adonde debe bajarse el pie.
2. ¿Cuántos golpecitos hay en cada compás? Enumérelos.
3. Márquese el ritmo de cada ejercicio con el pie y con las manos.



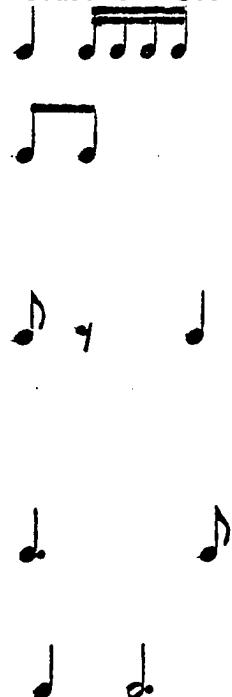
**5**  
**4**      EL METRO

Al principio de cada obra de música hay un par de números que se llama el metro.

El denominador indica una clase particular de nota; el numerador indica la cantidad de estas notas que habrá en cada compás. El "4" en tres por cuatro indica notas negras. El "3" indica el número de notas negras en cada compás. El compositor puede substituir otra combinación de notas o silencios en cada compás, pero cada combinación tiene que tener el mismo valor de tres notas negras. Estúdiense este ejemplo:



Indíquese con flechas (VV) los golpecitos del pie.



Note que todas las combinaciones tengan el mismo valor de dos notas negras. Márquese el ejercicio anterior en la manera en que está acostumbrado a hacer ejercicios rítmicos.

Escríbase dos compases más con combinaciones diferentes. Asegúrese que tengan el mismo valor de dos notas negras.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

UN POCO TRISTE



## INTERVALOS DE TERCERAS MAYOR Y MENOR

Escríbase intervalos de tercera mayor arriba de estas notas:



Escríbase intervalos de tercera menor arriba de estas notas:



Escríbase intervalos de tercera mayor debajo de estas notas:



Escríbase intervalos de tercera menor debajo de estas notas:



## URUAPAN

A musical score for 'URUAPAN' in 4/4 time. The key signature has four sharps. The music consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a forte dynamic 'f'. The bottom staff starts with a piano dynamic 'p'. There are various rhythmic patterns and rests throughout the measure.

A continuation of the musical score for 'URUAPAN'. It shows two staves of music with various notes, rests, and dynamics, including a dynamic marking 'mf'.

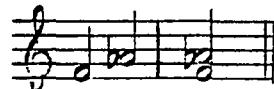
A continuation of the musical score for 'URUAPAN'. It shows two staves of music with various notes, rests, and dynamics, including a dynamic marking 'cresc.'.

## INTERVALOS DE TERCERAS MAYOR Y MENOR

Toque el intervalo de tercera mayor:



Toque el intervalo de tercera menor:



Tóquese esta serie de terceras mayor y menor. Pregúntele a los alumnos si pueden distinguir la diferencia.

Demuéstreles en el teclado portátil que el intervalo de tercera mayor abarca cuatro semitonos; la tercera menor abarca tres.

Al fin de la clase todos deben tener la habilidad de componer intervalos de tercera mayor y menor en cualquiera tecla y también la habilidad de cantar intervalos de tercera mayor y menor arriba y abajo de cualquiera nota.

## JUEGO DE IMITACION



EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

## INTERVALOS DE SEXTA MAYOR Y MENOR

En manera semajante a la de la página anterior, intodúzcase el sonido de los intervalos de sexta mayor y menor.

### JUEGO DE IMITACION



EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



COMPASES PARA IMITAR



Marque las líneas divisorias en esta pieza, y tóquela.

A musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff is in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in C major (no sharps or flats) and common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains a series of quarter notes.

Marque las líneas divisorias en esta pieza, y tóquela.

A musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff is in F major (one sharp) and common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in C major (no sharps or flats) and common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains a series of quarter notes.

¿Cuántas notas negras (o equivalente) en cuatro por cuatro?  
Marque las líneas divisorias, y toque la pieza.

A musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff is in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in C major (no sharps or flats) and common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains a series of eighth notes.

## 8-----

Este símbolo indica que se debe tocar la nota una octava más aguda si está puesta arriba de la nota escrita, una octava más abajo si está debajo de la nota escrita.



## EL DOSCILLO LIGADO

Ocurre frecuentemente en la música que un par de notas que no están en la misma línea o espacio son conectadas con una ligadura. Es una figura agradable y requiere un tratamiento especial.

La nota primera tiene un acento. La nota segunda es corta, suave, y sin acento. Bájese la muñeca un poco para la primera nota. Si la muñeca está rígida, la segunda nota sonará áspera. Por lo tanto, la muñeca ha de estar relajada al "llevar" la mano a la segunda nota.

## LA SILFIDE

Two musical staves for the piece 'LA SILFIDE'. The top staff shows a series of sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings: 'mf', 'p', 'f', and 'p'. The bottom staff shows a similar pattern with a 'cresc' (crescendo) instruction. Grace notes are indicated by small strokes on the stems of certain notes. The music concludes with a final dynamic marking of '8--' followed by a short vertical line.

### EL DOSCILLO LIGADO

El doscillo ligado  es importante en todas las épocas de la música, pero sumamente importante en la música clásica. Es necesario que el músico tenga un buen concepto mental del sonido de esta figura.

Toque estas dos notas:



Pídale a los alumnos que le digan cuál es la diferencia entre el touché de las dos notas. (Asegúrese de que las toque correctamente-- que la primera nota sea acentuada pero no demasiado, y que la segunda nota sea tocado suave y no largo. Evítense de hacer la segunda nota "staccato" o acentuada.)

Ahora, enseñe el ejercicio de abajo. Dígales a los alumnos que presten mucha atención en cuanto al sonido hermoso del doscillo ligado.

Toque la pieza siguiente. Con sus ojos cerrados, los alumnos levantan la mano cada vez que se toca un doscillo ligado.

Enseñe el ejercicio arriba escrito, usando las variaciones de digitación señaladas.

## DIGITACION ALTERNADA

En notas que son repetidas rápidamente, frecuentemente es necesario cambiar la digitación de cada nota. Nótese la digitación de la siguiente figura:



Hay dos razones de esto:

1. Ayuda a aflojar la mano entre las notas. Si no se cambian los dedos en las notas repetidas, la mano y la muñeca se pondrán rígidas.
2. Es más fácil ejecutar tal figura en una manera musical. Si no se cambian los dedos, la tendencia es de tocar todas las notas repetidas con la misma sonoridad, y el resultado es un sonido muy mecánico. Al cambiar los dedos, el pianista puede modelar la figura de modo de que cada nota no se oye exactamente igual.

ENSEÑE ESTE EJERCICIO CON UN TOUCHÉ LIVIANO Y CON LA MUÑECA RELAJADA Y ALTA.

Hágales saber que por lo general es necesario hacer el cambio hacia el pulgar. Si hay dos notas, use 3-2 o 2-1; tres notas, 3-2-1; cuatro, 4-3-2-1. Naturalmente hay excepciones (b).

a.

b.

## EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA

LA FABRICA

The musical score consists of five staves of handwritten notation:

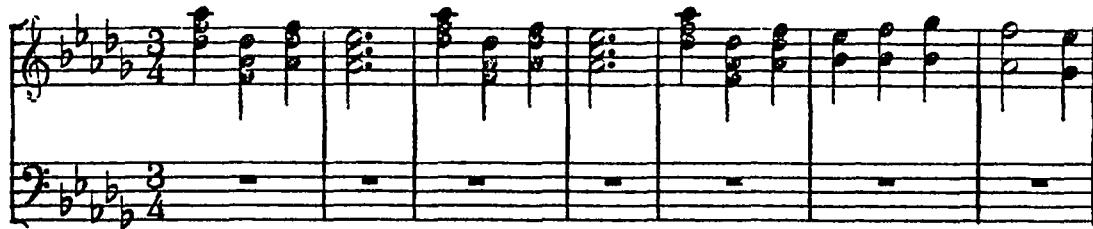
- Staff 1:** Treble clef, common time (indicated by '4'). The first measure shows a descending scale from 4 to 1. Subsequent measures show eighth-note patterns with performance instructions like '>' and fingerings (e.g., 2, 3).
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, common time. Measures show eighth-note patterns with performance instructions like '>' and fingerings (e.g., 2, 3).
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, common time. Measures show eighth-note patterns with performance instructions like '>' and fingerings (e.g., 2, 3).
- Staff 4:** Treble clef, common time. Measures show eighth-note patterns with performance instructions like '>' and fingerings (e.g., 2, 3).
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, common time. Measures show eighth-note patterns with performance instructions like '>' and fingerings (e.g., 2, 3). The staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

**Bottom section:**

The bottom section of the score is in common time and has a key signature of four sharps. It features two staves:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Measures show eighth-note patterns with fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef. Measures show eighth-note patterns with fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.

EL CORO ANTIFONAL



A continuation of the musical score. The top staff starts with a half note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff starts with a half note followed by a series of eighth-note chords.

EJERCICIO

A musical exercise for two voices. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of three sharps. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of three sharps. The music consists of a series of eighth-note chords.

A continuation of the musical exercise. The top staff starts with a half note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff starts with a half note followed by a series of eighth-note chords.

## INVERSIONES

Para introducir el estudio de inversiones de acordes, enseñe este ejercicio, diciendo:

"Tóquense el acorde de do mayor en do aguda."



Todos cantan: do, mi, sol, do mayor

"Pónganse el quinto dedo donde está el pulgar:"



Cantan: do, mi, sol,  
Primera inversión

"Pónganse el tercer dedo donde está el quinto dedo:"



Cantan: do, mi, sol,  
Segunda inversión

"Pónganse el pulgar donde está el tercer dedo:"



Cantan: do, mi, sol, posición fundamental

Repita el ejercicio en todos los acordes mayores.

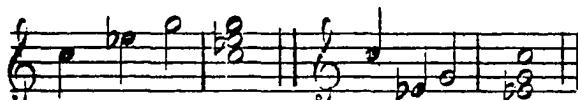
Se usa este modo de enseñar las inversiones por esta razón: la base del acorde es tan fuerte en la mente del alumno que tocando los acordes así:



no le da la oportunidad de oír los intervalos entre las notas, ni oírlas en relación a la base. La manera usada en este libro da al alumno la oportunidad de oír el sonido de cada nota y de cada inversión.

## INVERSIONES DE ACORDES MENORES

Sigase en la misma manera con la enseñanza de inversiones en menor.



## TRES NOTAS LIGADAS

Toque esta figura:



Pida que los alumnos describan la diferencia entre la manera en que se tocan las tres notas diferentes. Esté seguro que se toca la primera nota firmemente, con una bajada pequeña de la muñeca, la segunda nota sin acento, y la tercera nota muy liviana y corta, pero no staccato.

Déles el ejercicio siguiente; se debe usar todos los grupos de digitación.

1	2	3
2	3	4
3	4	5

1	2	3
2	3	4
3	4	5

ARIA

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time (indicated by a '4'). The middle staff uses a bass clef and common time. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time. All staves are in B-flat major (indicated by a 'B' with a flat symbol). The notation consists of quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and sixteenth-note chords. Measures 1-4 are primarily sixteenth-note chords. Measures 5-8 show a mix of sixteenth-note chords and eighth-note patterns. Measures 9-12 feature eighth-note patterns.

SCHERZINO

The image shows one staff of musical notation for a single instrument. It uses a treble clef and common time. The key signature is B-flat major (indicated by a 'B' with a flat symbol). The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The first four measures feature eighth-note patterns. The fifth measure begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. The sixth measure features eighth-note pairs. The seventh measure has eighth-note pairs. The eighth measure concludes with a single eighth note.

## \* EL DOBLE SOSTENIDO

Cada sostenido sube el sonido de la nota un semitono; así es que el doble sostenido (\*) sube el sonido de la nota dos semitonos (un tono).

### DURAZNOS EN VERANO

Transpórtese a si mayor.

## bb EL DOBLE BEMOL

Cada bemol baja el sonido de la nota un semitono; el doble bemol (bb) baja el sonido de la nota dos semitonos (un tono).

### ETUDE EN ACORDES

Transpórtese a sol bemol.

## CUATRO CLASES DE ACORDES

Hay cuatro clases de acordes que se usan en la armonía tradicional. Toque estos acordes y deje que los alumnos los reconozcan en la manera del juego de imitación.



Ahora enséñele este ejercicio:

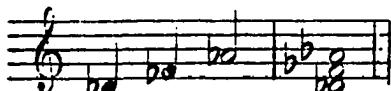


do, mi, sol, do mayor, do, mi<sup>b</sup>, sol, do menor, do, mi<sup>b</sup>, sol<sup>b</sup>, do disminuido



do, mi<sup>b</sup>, sol, do menor, do, mi, sol, do mayor, do, mi, sol<sup>#</sup>, do aumentado

Transpórtelo a todas las otras tonalidades. Tenga cuidado de que no se cambien los nombres de las sílabas en tales acordes como:



(Correcto)



(Incorrecto)

Tendrá que introducir el doble bemol y el doble sostenido para tales acordes como:



(Correcto)



(Incorrecto)

## LA FRASE

Para obtener musicalidad completa, es absolutamente necesario que el alumno entienda lo que es una frase. Para alumnos que sepan la gramática, el maestro puede comparar una frase a una oración. Sin embargo, es algo peligroso ser muy enfático en cuanto a esto. Más importante es que los alumnos lleguen a sentir lo que es una frase musical.

Como en los otros aspectos con que se ha tratado en esta serie, debe principiar el entendimiento de lo que es una frase por oido. El maestro toca estas piezas sencillas. Con los ojos cerrados los alumnos indican cuando se termina cada frase, levantando la mano.



Llámese la atención al fraseo de la página opuesta. De aquí en adelante, el alumno debe marcar para sí mismo el fraseo en cualquiera pieza en que todavía no estén marcadas.

Todavía no es necesario que el alumno haga los cambios sutiles de sonoridad (nuances) necesarios para la ejecución artística de una obra de la música. Primeramente el alumno debe desarrollar la facilidad de reconocer una frase musical. Más tarde aprenderá "la forma" de la frase.

La frase normal consiste en cuatro compases. Sin embargo, es mejor que el alumno llegue a reconocer el principio, fin, y movimiento de la frase, sin preocuparse en contar el número de compases.

UNA HISTORIA



LA BAHIA



The image displays three staves of musical notation, likely for a keyboard instrument, arranged vertically. Each staff consists of five horizontal lines. The notation is in 6/8 time. The top staff begins with a treble clef, the middle staff with a bass clef, and the bottom staff with a bass clef. The music features a continuous pattern of sixteenth notes and rests. In the first measure of each staff, there are six sixteenth notes. In the second measure, there are four sixteenth notes followed by a rest. This pattern repeats across all three staves. The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature changes from one staff to another, indicated by the different clefs.

TOCCATA

## ACORDES EN CADA GRADO DE ESCALAS MAYORES

Tóquese este ejercicio, pidiendo que los alumnos identifiquen la clase de cada acorde:

Los alumnos hacen este ejercicio en cada tonalidad.

Deben identificar cada acorde, cantando el nombre de la nota que es la base de cada acorde. También deben identificar cada acorde según su número en la escala. Cantan, por ejemplo:

mi<sup>b</sup>, sol, si<sup>b</sup>, 1 mayor; fa, la<sup>b</sup>, do, 2 menor; sol, si<sup>b</sup>, re, 3 menor, etc.

También el maestro ha de introducir los nombres de los acordes mayores en la escala--el primero es de la tónica, el cuarto es de la subdominante, y el quinto es de la dominante.

Después, enséñales los nombres de cada grado de la escala. Son:

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. tónica       | 5. dominante      |
| 2. supertónica  | 6. superdominante |
| 3. mediante     | 7. nota sensible  |
| 4. subdominante |                   |

Repase la manera técnica de tocar el ejercicio en la página 11b, del primer libro, y aplíquese a la manera apropiada de tocar acordes.

## LAS PROGRESIONES I-IV-I y I-V-I

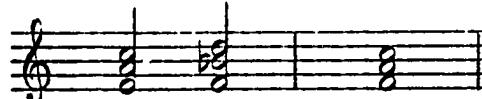
Hágase esta progresión de acordes. Pida que los alumnos le imiten.



Demuestre con el teclado portátil que la progresión I-IV-I se puede hacer en esta manera:



pero que es difícil de tocar y el sonido es tosco. Es mejor de esta manera:



Todo lo que tiene que hacer es cambiar los dedos números tres y cinco para arriba al grado siguiente; tres y uno cambian a dos y uno en la mano izquierda.

A musical staff in G clef with four measures. The first measure shows a G major chord. The second measure shows a B-flat major chord. The third and fourth measures show a G major chord again. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: in the first measure, the left hand has 5 5 over the two outer notes; in the second measure, the left hand has 1 1 over the two outer notes; in the third measure, the left hand has 3 2 over the two outer notes; in the fourth measure, the left hand has 5 over the middle note.

Hágalo en menor:

A musical staff in E-flat clef with four measures. The first measure shows an E-flat major chord. The second measure shows an A minor chord. The third and fourth measures show an E-flat major chord again.

Siga las direcciones para la progresión I-IV-I para la progresión I-V-I con esta diferencia: todos bajan los dedos tres y cinco en la mano izquierda; cambian a dos y uno en la mano derecha.

A musical staff in E-flat clef with four measures. The first measure shows an E-flat major chord. The second measure shows an A minor chord. The third and fourth measures show an E-flat major chord again. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: in the first measure, the left hand has 5 5 over the two outer notes; in the second measure, the left hand has 1 1 over the two outer notes; in the third measure, the left hand has 3 2 over the two outer notes; in the fourth measure, the left hand has 5 over the middle note.

CHORALE



A handwritten musical score for a chorale in C minor. The top staff uses a treble clef and has four measures. The first measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The second measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The third measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has four measures. The first measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The second measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The third measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note.

A handwritten musical score for a chorale in C minor. The top staff uses a treble clef and has four measures. The first measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The second measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The third measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has four measures. The first measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The second measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The third measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure shows a half note followed by a quarter note.

ANDANTE



ALLEGRO



## LOS MATICES

Los alumnos deben saber el significado de todos estos matices y símbolos:

**Andante**

**Allegro**

**Allegretto**

**Lento**

**Largo**

**p**

**f**

**mp**

**mf**

**pp**

**ff**

**cresc.**

**dim.**

**rit.**

**②**

**>**



EJECUTAR A PRIMERA VISTA



JUEGO DE IMITACION

Musical notation for Exercise 29b. The top staff shows a melody in common time (indicated by '6/8') with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows harmonic chords in common time (indicated by '2/8') with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Both staves begin with a quarter note followed by a half note.

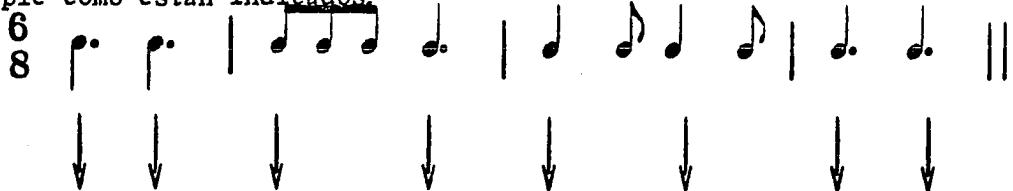
**6  
8**

EL COMPAS SEIS POR OCHO

El compás seis por ocho indica que el compás tiene seis notas corcheas, o su equivalente.

Sin embargo, es la nota negra punteada que tiene el tiempo, y no la corchea.

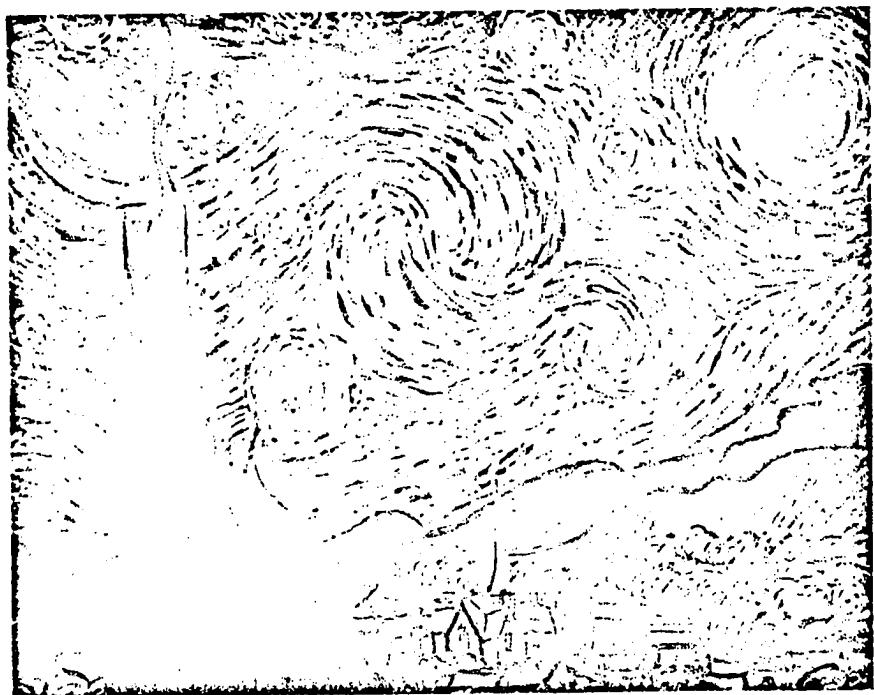
Márquese el ritmo del siguiente ejercicio con los movimientos del pie como están indicados.



Póngase flechas para indicar los movimientos del pie para este ejercicio, y márqueselo.



LA NUIT



## LA ESCALA POR TONOS

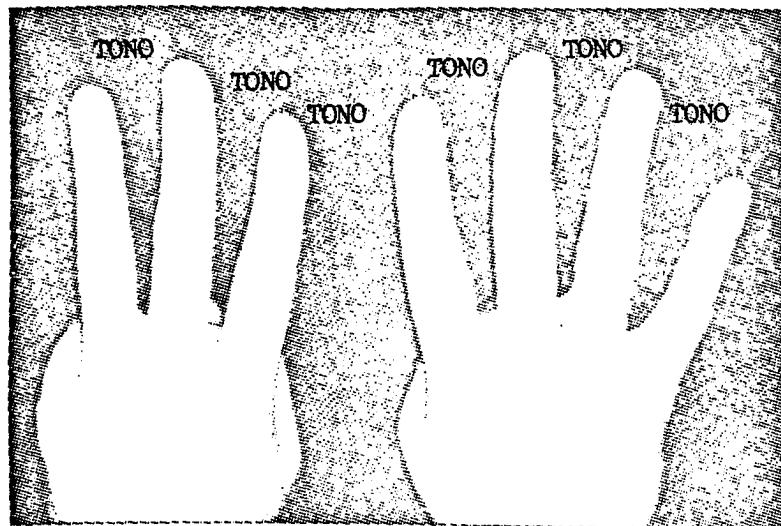
Tóquese las notas do, re, mi, fa<sup>#</sup>, sol<sup>#</sup>, la<sup>#</sup>, do. Deje que los alumnos lo imiten. Pídale que, con los ojos cerrados, indiquen donde están los semitonos, mientras que toque la escala. Naturalmente no hay semitonos, porque es la escala por tonos.

En un papel en blanco, los alumnos dibujan el contorno de las manos mostrado abajo en esta página.

Con la digitación indicada, todos construyen escalas de tonos completos, comenzando en las siguientes notas: re, mi, fa<sup>#</sup>, sol<sup>#</sup>, la<sup>#</sup>, y do. En seguida, tocan el mismo modelo en do<sup>#</sup>, re<sup>#</sup>, fa, sol, la, si, y do<sup>#</sup>.

Si es posible, toque una pieza en el tocadisco o en el piano por tonos--"Voiles" por Debussy, por ejemplo. Es un tiempo oportuno para mostrar reproducciones de las pinturas de Seurat, Monet, Renoir y Van Gogh para familiarizar a los alumnos con el estilo de estos pintores. Es fácil comparar el estilo de los pintores impresionistas a la música impresionista.

Deje que los alumnos improvisen melodías del tono completo.



Los alumnos tocan los grupos de notas muy livianamente y staccato. La mano se mueve rápidamente desde un grupo al otro. Los alumnos deben mirar el teclado donde van a cambiar, no a las notas en que están tocando.

The image shows four staves of musical notation for piano, likely in common time. Each staff consists of five horizontal lines. Below each staff, there are four sets of numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating which fingers should be used for each note. The first staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The second staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Sigan tocándolas en la manera siguiente:

The image shows a single staff of musical notation for piano, likely in common time. It consists of five horizontal lines. Below the staff, there are four sets of numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating which fingers should be used for each note. The staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

TRES ESTUDIOS

1



2



2



3



EL ORQUESTA

The image shows three staves of musical notation for orchestra, likely for strings, in common time (indicated by '4'). The key signature is four flats. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 2 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. Measure 4 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. Measure 5 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pair.

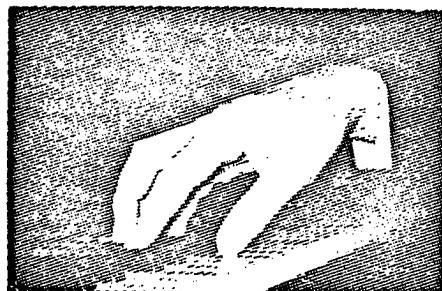
Transpongase a la tonalidad de mi.

## PASAJES DIATONICOS

Los ejercicios siguientes tienen el propósito de preparar al alumno para tocar pasajes diatonicos y arpegios que requieren que el pulgar cruce por debajo de los dedos.

Desde el principio ha de insistir en las siguientes reglas al cruzar el pulgar.

1. El pulgar se mueve adelante rápidamente, y espera en su posición nueva hasta el tiempo debido de tocar la nota.
2. El pulgar toca como dedo, no como pulgar.
3. Hay que usar todo el pulgar--hasta su base en la palma.
4. El pulgar toca la tecla con esta parte de la uña:



5. La muñeca se mueve antes de la mano. Nunca se deje que la mano vaya adelante de la muñeca.

En los siguientes ejercicios, "X" indica que el pulgar debe estar en contacto con la tecla, pero que no se la toca hasta que llegue el tiempo de tocar la nota.

## REPASO

Antes de pasar al libro número tres de esta serie, el alumno debe saber los siguientes aspectos de la teoría y práctica:

1. La escala mayor en cualquier tonalidad.
2. Todas las armaduras de tonalidades mayores.
3. La interpretación de ritmos compuestos de notas redondas hasta semicorcheas en los metros de 2/1, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, y 6/8.
4. Varias progresiones de los acordes de I-V<sub>7</sub>-I, I-IV-I, y I-V-I.
5. Ejecutar el doscillo ligado y tres notas ligadas.
6. La digitación alternada.
7. Inversiones de acordes mayores y menores.
8. Acordes mayores, menores, disminuidos y aumentados.
9. El reconocimiento de frases.
10. Los matices puestos en la lista de la página 28b.
11. La escala por tonos.

**APPENDIX C**

Manual para Maestro  
EXPERIENCIAS EN MUSICA

Un curso  
para el estudio  
del piano

Enseñanza colectiva

Enseñanza individual

para  
niños y adultos

por

David Uerkvitz

Tomo III

## INTRODUCCION

Al comenzar el estudio del tercer tomo de la serie "Experiencias en la Musica," el alumno debe tomar el examen que empieza en la página dos. Si se equivoca en varios aspectos del examen, el maestro debe repasarlos.

El alumno, ya más avanzado en su trabajo, necesita piezas más largas; así es que este libro incluye páginas amarillas con menos frecuencia en la edición del maestro. Por lo tanto, la disminución de material para el maestro necesita la eliminación de ejercicios para ejecutar a la primera vista. El maestro debe asignar material de otras colecciones para que el alumno siga desarrollando esta habilidad.

El maestro debe repasar algunos ejercicios de los primeros dos libros en cada clase. Es muy posible que este repaso, con la ejecución de las piezas por parte de los alumnos, tome tanto tiempo que no quede tiempo de dar todo el contenido en cada página amarilla en una clase. Es mejor que el progreso sea lento y cabal, que rápido e incompleto.

Para el mejor éxito en este tomo, el maestro debe conocer a fondo el contenido de los primeros dos libros de la serie.

**EXPERIENCIAS EN MUSICA**

**Un curso  
para el estudio  
de piano**

**Enseñanza colectiva**

**Enseñanza individual**

**para  
niños y adultos**

**por**

**David Uerkvitz**

**Tomo III**



EXAMEN

1. Tóquese las siguientes escalas: mi<sup>b</sup> mayor, sol mayor, re mayor, fa mayor, si<sup>b</sup> mayor, y la mayor.

2. Identifique las siguientes armaduras:



3. Marque los siguientes ritmos:



4. Toque los siguientes acordes:

1. do menor
2. fa mayor
3. mi disminuido
4. re aumentado

5. Defina los siguientes términos:

1. Allegretto \_\_\_\_\_
2. Largo \_\_\_\_\_
3. Allegro \_\_\_\_\_
4. Fuerte \_\_\_\_\_
5. Piano \_\_\_\_\_

6. Tóquese la escala por tonos, empezando con do<sup>#</sup>.

ALGO CHISTOSO

Allegro



## DIVISION DE LA PULSACION

Haciendo uso de semicorcheas y corcheas, se puede dividir la pulsación en los siguientes modelos rítmicos:



Copie estos ritmos en las tarjetas de cartulina. Póngase los cuatro ejemplos rítmicos en frente de la clase. Palmotéese los ritmos en cualquier orden y pida que los alumnos los identifiquen.

Márquese cada tiempo dos veces. Los alumnos imitan los dos tiempos en seguida.

Debe repetirse estos ejercicios hasta que los alumnos los dominen perfectamente.

## EL SALTILLO

El ritmo del saltillo presenta algunas dificultades para ejecutar. La tendencia es dar dos tercios del tiempo a la nota corchea con puntillito, y un tercio del tiempo a la semicorchea, cuando en verdad la primera nota ha de tener tres cuartos del tiempo, y la segunda un cuarto del tiempo.

Los alumnos deben marcar esta figura así:



## LA CURVA MELODICA DE LA FRASE

Los alumnos ya deben reconocer el principio y el fin de cada frase; ahora es tiempo de dar la proporción musical apropiada en cuanto a los nuances de la frases.

El alumno ha de aprender que la "forma" de la frase es usualmente así:

1. El principio es un poco más fuerte del fin.

2. El clímax, o el punto de más interés, se encuentra cerca al fin de la frase. El tono va creciendo hasta este punto. El clímax no es siempre en la nota más alta de la frase, pero en la nota o acorde que tenga más tensión o interés. (Usualmente es en una nota acentuada o sincopada.)

3. El volumen o cantidad del tono baja para el fin de la frase.

Según los matices indicados, tóquese estas frases, prestando la atención a los clímaxes:

INVIERNO

Moderato

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C), treble clef, key of A major (A4). The bottom staff is in common time (C), bass clef. Dynamics: dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, and a dynamic bracket indicating a crescendo. The vocal parts begin with eighth-note patterns.

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C), treble clef, key of A major (A4). The bottom staff is in common time (C), bass clef. Dynamics: dynamic markings include *p*, *2*, *3*, *1*, and *2*. The vocal parts continue with eighth-note patterns.

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C), treble clef, key of A major (A4). The bottom staff is in common time (C), bass clef. Dynamics: dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. The vocal parts continue with eighth-note patterns.

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C), treble clef, key of A major (A4). The bottom staff is in common time (C), bass clef. Dynamics: dynamic markings include *pp*, *f*, *ff*, and *>*. The vocal parts continue with eighth-note patterns.

Indíquese el clímax de estas frases:

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C), treble clef, key of A major (A4). The bottom staff is in common time (C), bass clef. The vocal parts continue with eighth-note patterns.

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C), treble clef, key of A major (A4). The bottom staff is in common time (C), bass clef. The vocal parts continue with eighth-note patterns.

MAZURKA

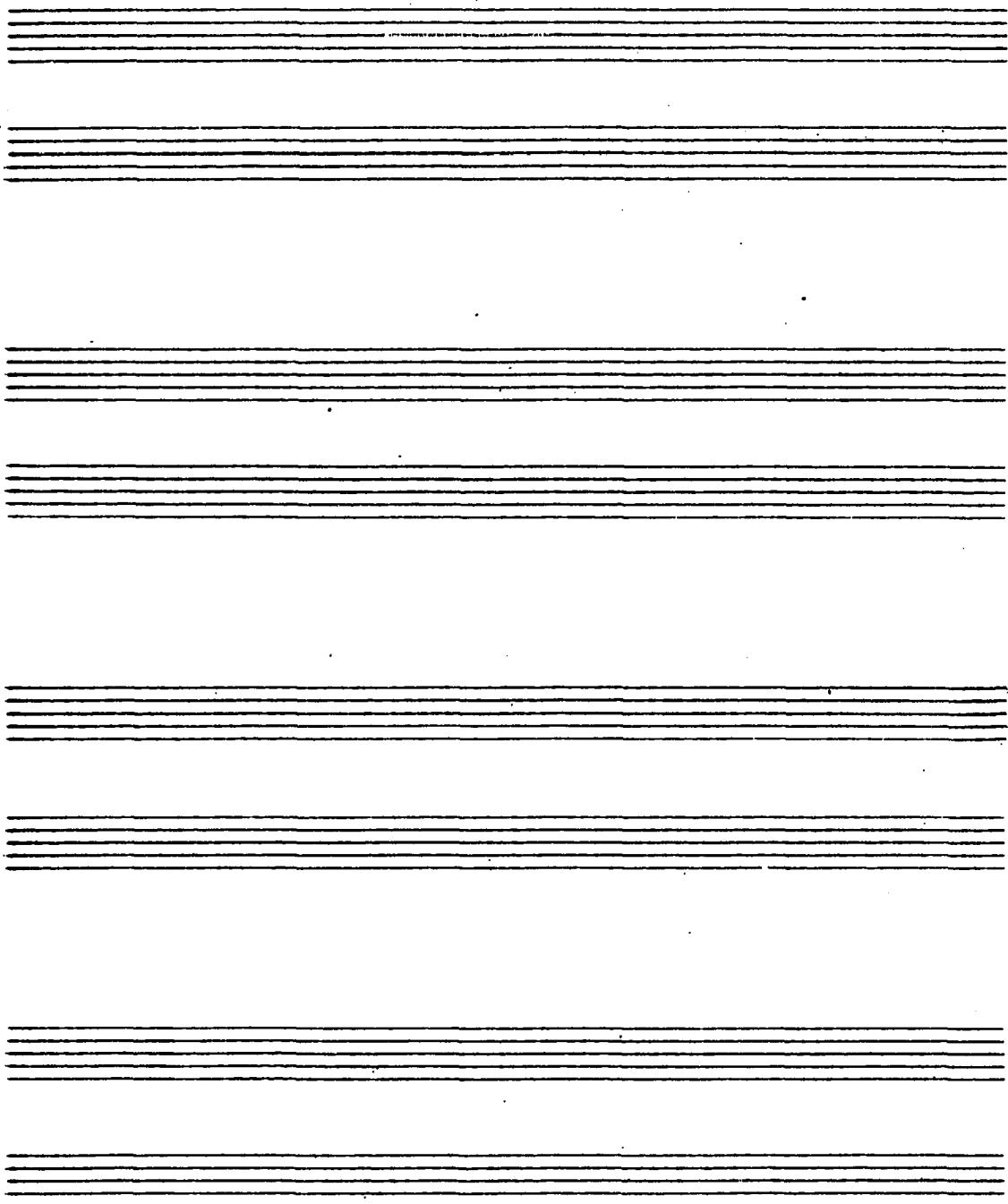
Allegretto



PASTORALE

Andante

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The top two staves are for voices (soprano and alto), and the bottom three staves are for basso continuo. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is common time (indicated by '6'). The tempo is Andante. The music features sustained notes, eighth-note patterns, and sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and *mp*. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff.



## LA NOTACION

Los alumnos ya deben comenzar a escribir en nota algunas de sus frases originales.

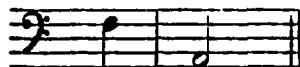
Déseles práctica en poner los sostenidos o bemoles en el orden apropiado en las armaduras.



Estas son algunas reglas para ayudar al alumno escribir las frases correctamente:

1. Si la nota está arriba de la línea de en medio del pentagrama, la línea vertical va para abajo; si está debajo de la línea de en medio, la línea vertical va para arriba.

Ejemplo:



2. Si la línea vertical va para abajo, tiene que estar a la izquierda del cuerpo de la nota, así:

3. El cuerpo de la nota no es perfectamente redondo, pero ovalado. Se inclina tantito así:

4. La banderilla de notas corcheas y semicorcheas siempre va a la derecha de la línea vertical:

5. El puntillo va directamente detrás de la nota si ésta está en un espacio; si la nota está en una línea, el puntillo va en el espacio inmediatamente arriba.



## EL TOUCHÉ LEGATO

El touché legato se indica con la ligadura armónica, así:



Para ejecutar este touché, es necesario que el impulso del dedo que baja la tecla se haga con un movimiento libre de movimientos extraños del dedo, de la muñeca, o del brazo. El dedo siempre debe estar en contacto con la superficie de la tecla antes y después de tocarla.

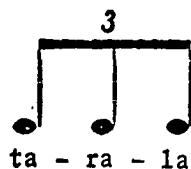
El dedo debe quitar la presión inmediatamente al conseguir el tono, usando solamente la fuerza necesaria para que la tecla permanezca bajada hasta el instante en que se toque la siguiente nota.

Toque las siguientes frases para ilustrar el touché legato.



## EL TRECILLO

Se puede marcar el ritmo de trecillos con sílabas semejantes a las que se usa en seis por ocho:



Marque este ritmo para la clase:



Llámese la atención de los alumnos a la diferencia entre los trecillos y las notas corcheas.

Largo

PRELUDIO

The musical score consists of four staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of  $f$ , a key signature of two flats, and common time. It features a melodic line in the upper staff and harmonic support in the lower staff. The second staff starts with a dynamic of  $f$ , a key signature of one flat, and common time. The third staff begins with a dynamic of  $p$ , a key signature of one flat, and common time. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of  $p$ , a key signature of one flat, and common time.

Ejercicio preliminar para la mano izquierda:

A short musical exercise for the left hand, consisting of two staves of piano music. The top staff shows a sequence of chords:  $\text{C}_\flat$ ,  $\text{F}$ ,  $\text{B}_\flat$ ,  $\text{E}$ ,  $\text{A}$ ,  $\text{D}$ , and  $\text{G}$ . The bottom staff shows a sequence of chords:  $\text{G}_\flat$ ,  $\text{C}$ ,  $\text{F}$ ,  $\text{B}_\flat$ ,  $\text{E}$ ,  $\text{A}$ ,  $\text{D}$ , and  $\text{G}$ .

CANCION DE HAITI

Allegretto



*marcato la melodía*





CANCION HISPANICA

Moderato



## LA ESCALA MAYOR

Los alumnos deben aprender a hacer la escala mayor completa con una sola mano, y la digitación apropiada de cada una. Hágase que la clase aprenda un solo grupo de escalas en cada una de tres lecciones.

La primera semana:

Las escalas en que los pulgares tocan las dos teclas blancas:

1. Re<sup>b</sup>

2. Fa<sup>#</sup>

3. Si

4. Fa (Se puede comparar a la escala de re<sup>b</sup> porque los pulgares también tocan fa y do.)

La segunda semana:

Las escalas en que los terceros dedos de la mano izquierda y de la mano derecha tocan en la misma tecla:

1. do

(Sigue en la página 13b)

(Viene de la página 12b.)

2. sol



3. re



4. la



5. mi



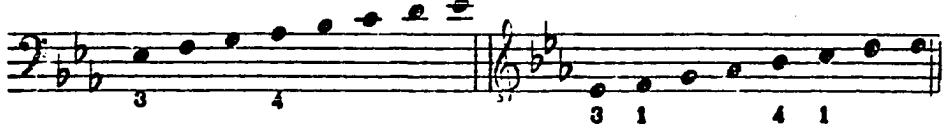
### Tercera semana:

Las escalas en que la mano izquierda toca los dedos 3-2-1,  
4-3-2-1; el cuarto dedo de la mano derecha siempre toca si<sup>b</sup>.

1. Si<sup>b</sup>



2. Mi<sup>b</sup>



3. La<sup>b</sup>



Al tocar cualquiera escala, los alumnos siempre deben prestar la atención en la nota que se toca con el cuarto dedo de cada mano antes de tocar la escala.

TANGO

The image displays five staves of musical notation, likely from a Baroque opera score. The top two staves are for the Soprano voice, indicated by a treble clef. The bottom three staves are for the Basso Continuo, indicated by a bass clef. The notation consists of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes representing grace notes or slurs. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are placed above the first four staves. The fifth staff begins with a measure number 6. The music includes several fermatas and a dynamic instruction 'ff' (fortissimo) in the third staff.

TEMA Y VARIACIONES

Moderato

The musical score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 (treble clef) starts with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a dynamic of *p*. Staff 2 (bass clef) starts with a dynamic of *f*. Staff 3 (treble clef) starts with a dynamic of *p*. Staff 4 (bass clef) starts with a dynamic of *pp*. Staff 5 (treble clef) features sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics of *>*.

LA METROPOLI

*Allegro*



## RAPSODIA

Duo

Maestoso

Segunda parte  
para el maestro

Musical score for Rhapsodia Duo, Second Part for the Conductor, page 16. The score consists of six staves of music for two voices. The first staff starts with a dynamic of **ff**. The second staff begins with a dynamic of **p**. The third staff starts with a dynamic of **mf**. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of **p**. The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of **p**. The sixth staff starts with a dynamic of **p**.

## RAPSODIA

Duo

Maestoso

A handwritten musical score for two voices, labeled "RAPSODIA" and "Duo". The section title "Maestoso" is written above the first staff. The score consists of five staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (F#) and a time signature of common time (4). The vocal parts are written in soprano clef. The first staff begins with a dynamic of **ff**. The second staff starts with a dynamic of **f**. The third staff starts with a dynamic of **p**. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of **mf**. The fifth staff ends with a dynamic of **b**.





## INTERVALOS DE SEPTIMA

Escríbase intervalos de séptima mayor encima de estas notas:



Escríbase intervalos de séptima menor encima de estas notas:



Escríbase intervalos de séptima mayor debajo de estas notas:



Escríbase intervalos de séptima menor debajo de estas notas:



## ESCALAS MAYORES, MANOS JUNTAS

Después de haber aprendido bien todas las escalas mayores con las manos separadas, los alumnos deben aprender a tocarlas con las manos juntas.

## EL INTERVALO DE SEPTIMA

Toque una séptima mayor  y una séptima menor

 Toque estos intervalos y pida que los alumnos los identifiquen por oído.

Llámese la atención al hecho de que las dos notas del intervalo de séptima están o en líneas o en espacios. Se puede distinguir fácilmente de la octava a primera vista, porque de la octava una nota está en línea, otra en espacio.

## ESCALAS MENORES, MANOS JUNTAS

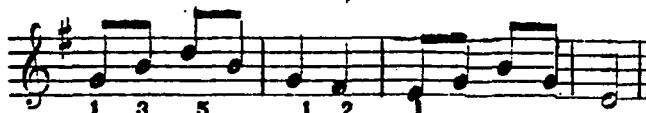
ENSEÑESE la diferencia entre "relativa" y "paralela" en cuanto a escalas mayores y escalas menores.

Por ahora, enseñe solamente la forma armónica de escalas menores. Para tocar la escala menor relativa a la escala mayor, el alumno baje un semitono el tercer y el sexto tonos.



En las escalas de do, re, mi, fa, sol, sol<sup>#</sup>, la, y si, la digitación es igual para la escala mayor y la escala menor.

Explique que las escalas menores piden prestadas las armaduras de las escalas mayores. Para hallar la propia escala menor relativa a cualquiera escala mayor, los alumnos deben tocar esta melodía, cantando los nombres de las notas:



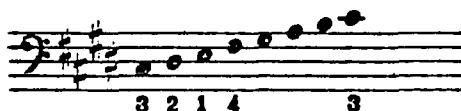
Deben transportar esta melodía a todas las tonalidades.

Para saber la escala mayor relativa, los alumnos tocan esta melodía, cantando los nombres de las notas:



Deben transportar esta melodía a todas las tonalidades menores.

En las escalas de do<sup>#</sup> menor y fa<sup>#</sup> menor, la mano izquierda usa la misma digitación de la escala relativa mayor.



En la escala de re<sup>#</sup> menor los pulgares tocan las mismas teclas blancas que se tocan en la escala relativa mayor:



EL OASIS

Lento

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two instruments, likely a piano or harp. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by '4') and 3/4 time. The dynamics include *mf*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *mf*. Measure numbers 1 through 3 are indicated above the staves. The music features sustained notes, eighth-note patterns, and sixteenth-note patterns.

SONATINA

Allegro

A handwritten musical score for a sonatina in Allegro tempo. The score consists of six staves of music for two voices. The top staff is soprano (G clef) and the bottom staff is bass (F clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature varies between common time (4/4) and 2/4. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *p*. The music features various note patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note figures.

*mf*

*p*

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It starts with a dynamic of *p* (pianissimo) and changes to *mf* (mezzo-forte) after the first measure. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and also has a key signature of one sharp. It features sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It contains measures 11 through 14, which include various note patterns such as eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and sustained notes. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. It contains measures 11 through 14, showing sustained notes and some rhythmic patterns.

CANON

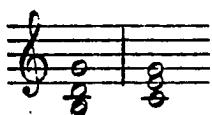
Moderato



## LAS CADENCIAS

El fin de cada frase se llama "la cadencia." Estos acordes son los más comunes, en la armonía convencional, para terminar las frases:

1. Auténtica



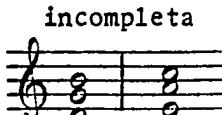
2. Plagal



3. Semi-cadencia



4. Cadencia incompleta



Transpórtese estas cadencias a las tonalidades de sol, re, mi<sup>b</sup>, si<sup>b</sup>, fa menor, la menor, y mi menor.

Los alumnos deben componer frases originales terminando con cada ejemplo de cadencia. Explique que las frases ordinariamente ocurren en pares; la primera frase, la antecedente, termina con media cadencia, la segunda termina con una cadencia auténtica o plagal.

## EL CAMBIO DE METROS

El cambio de metros se encuentra con frecuencia en la música contemporánea.

Hay cuatro maneras básicas en que el metro pueda cambiar dentro de una obra. Son:

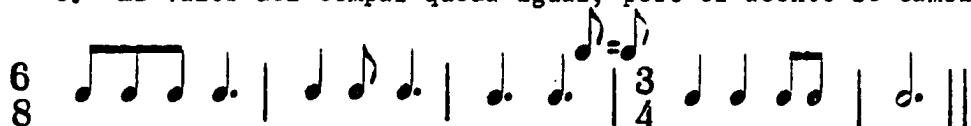
1. Alternaciones regulares dentro de la pieza. Se indica al principio de la obra, así:



2. Cambio de metro dentro de la pieza en que el valor de la nota quede igual, pero el número de tiempos en cada compás se cambia:



3. El valor del compás queda igual, pero el acento se cambia:



4. La nota que tiene el tiempo se cambia:



## EL CONTRAPUNTO

En la música barroca (1600-1750) el estilo fundamental es el contrapunto, término que se puede interpretar como: "melodía contra melodía."

Los alumnos deben tener buen concepto de "vozes" o líneas melódicas distintas. También han de tener mucha práctica en ejecutar la "imitación" de las figuras que pasan de una voz a otra.

Los cuatro siguientes piezas contrapuntales fueron proyectadas para estos propósitos:

1. "Canon." El uso de dos voces con imitación estricta.

2. "Invención." Imitación e inversión de figuras.

- a. Imitación:



- b. Inversión:



3. "Preludio." Estilo barroco sin imitación.

4. "Fuga." Imitación según el modelo de una fuga barroca. Se usan las divisas de disminución (medio valor de las notas) y aumentación (doble valor de las notas) en los compases 8 y 10.

- a. Disminución:



- b. Aumentación:



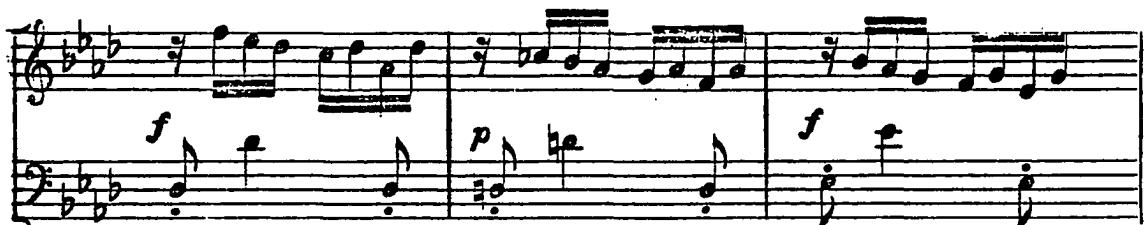
INVENCION

**Giocoso**

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a single sharp sign) and 2/4 time. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in G major and 2/4 time, indicated by a bass clef. The music is written in a "Giocoso" style, with various note heads, stems, and rests. The first five measures show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 6 through 10 continue this pattern with some variations. Measures 11 through 15 show a more complex rhythmic structure. Measures 16 through 20 conclude the section. Measure 21 begins a new section with a different rhythmic pattern, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes.

**PRELUDIO**

**Allegro**



FUGA

## **Andante**

*Andante*

3/4

B-flat major

1. Treble staff: Whole rest, then melodic line with dynamics *mp*, *p*, *pp*. Bass staff: Eighth-note chords.

2. Treble staff: Eighth-note chords, then melodic line with dynamics *mp*, *p*, *mf*. Bass staff: Eighth-note chords.

3. Treble staff: Eighth-note chords, then melodic line with dynamics *p*, *f*, >. Bass staff: Eighth-note chords.

4. Treble staff: Eighth-note chords, then melodic line with dynamics *ff*, >. Bass staff: Eighth-note chords.

5. Treble staff: Eighth-note chords, then melodic line with dynamics >, >. Bass staff: Eighth-note chords.

Transpongase a la tonalidad de fa.

Compóngase una melodía y escríbala en aumentación y diminución.

CHORALE

The image displays four staves of musical notation, each consisting of a treble clef, a bass clef, and five horizontal lines. The notation is in common time (indicated by '2' over a vertical line) and includes various note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and rests. Below each staff, there are horizontal lines with small 'A' and 'O' symbols, likely indicating specific performance techniques or articulations.

Transpongase a la tonalidad de mi.

Compóngase una pieza en el estilo de un chorale. Use el amortiguador.

## EL APAGADOR

Cada pianista tiene que vencer las dificultades que se encuentran al usar el apagador, el cual está a la derecha de los tres pedales.

Para empezar el estudio del apagador, pida que uno de los alumnos toque una escala con un solo dedo. Prestese atención al sonido desconectado que tenga esta escala. Explíquese a la clase que se pueden conectar los tonos por el uso del pedal mayor. Dígales que se toca la misma escala con un solo dedo, pero que se usa el apagador mientras se toca la escala entera. Naturalmente, todas las cuerdas vibrarán simultáneamente y reproducirán un sonido armónico.

Deles a los alumnos el siguiente ejercicio para que aprendan el uso correcto del apagador. Canten tres tiempos. En el primero, tocan la nota; en el segundo usan el apagador; en el tercero se preparan a tocar la siguiente nota. Sigan con toda la escala en la misma manera, cambiando el apagador en el segundo tiempo.

Apíquese este ejercicio al uso del pedal en tocar piezas. El pedal se cambia después de haber tocado la nota, no antes ni al mismo instante, para conectar las líneas melódicas y para tener un armonía continua debajo de la melodía. Sin embargo, el pedal tiene que bajarse antes que se quite el dedo de la tecla.

Deje que los alumnos examinen los amortiguadores y el movimiento de ellos cuando se bajan las notas individuales, cuando se tocan acordes, y cuando se usa el apagador. Explique que cuando el amortiguador sube, deja vibrar a las cuerdas; cuando se baja, apaga al sonido. El pedal mayor suprime el amortiguamiento al impedir el retorno de los amortiguadores cuando se quita el dedo de la tecla.

También se puede introducir el uso y el mecanismo de la sordina, la que está a la izquierda de los tres pedales.

## EL OCTAVIAR

En la literatura para piano, hay tantos pasajes de octavas que es absolutamente necesario que cada pianista sobreseiga este recurso técnico. Es necesario tener control completo para aprovecharse de todos los efectos de pasajes de octavas, que sean los más suaves o los más bombásticos. Para tener este control de octavas, si sean rápidas o lentas, fuertes o suaves, los siguientes aspectos deben ser parte de la ejecución:

1. Apuntación: Dirigir el dedo y el pulgar a la octava antes de tocarla. Los dedos han de estar en contacto con las teclas y no arriba de ellas.

2. Rapidez: Los movimientos entre las octavas deben ser muy rápidas. La mano mueve directamente a la siguiente octava.

3. Relajación: La muñeca tiene que estar completamente libre de tensión. Se toca la octava bajando la mano una vez, no el antebrazo.

### Ejercicio:

## LA ESCALA CROMÁTICA EN OCTAVAS

Un buen ejercicio para el desarrollo de octavas es la escala cromática, porque puede enseñar dos principios importantes pertenecientes a la ejecución de octavas:

1. El quinto dedo toca las teclas blancas, el cuarto dedo toca las teclas negras.

2. La muñeca no debe bajarse al pasar desde teclas negras hacia teclas blancas. El pulgar toca en la posición demostrada en Tomo II, página 32b.

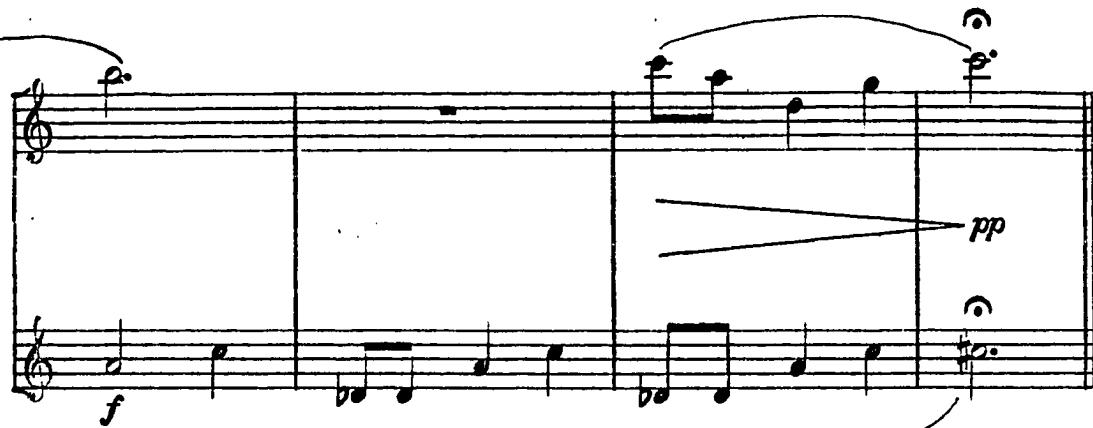
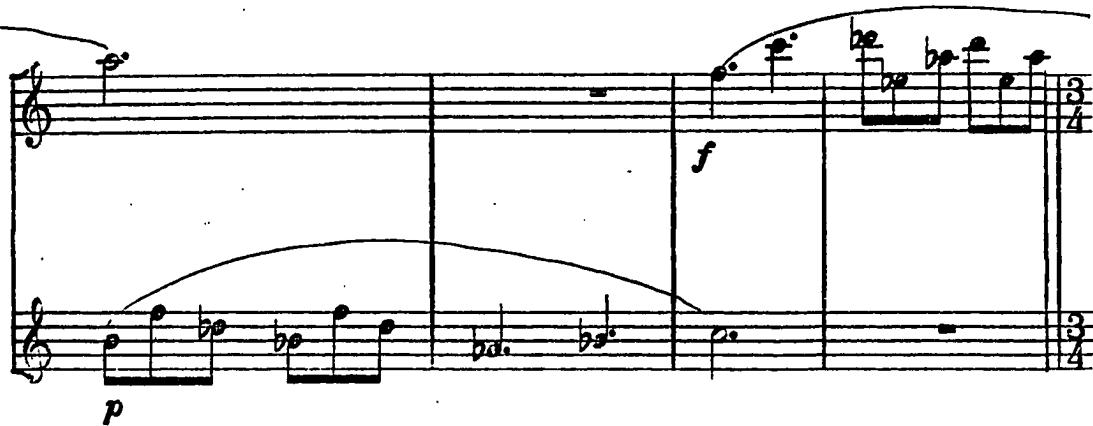
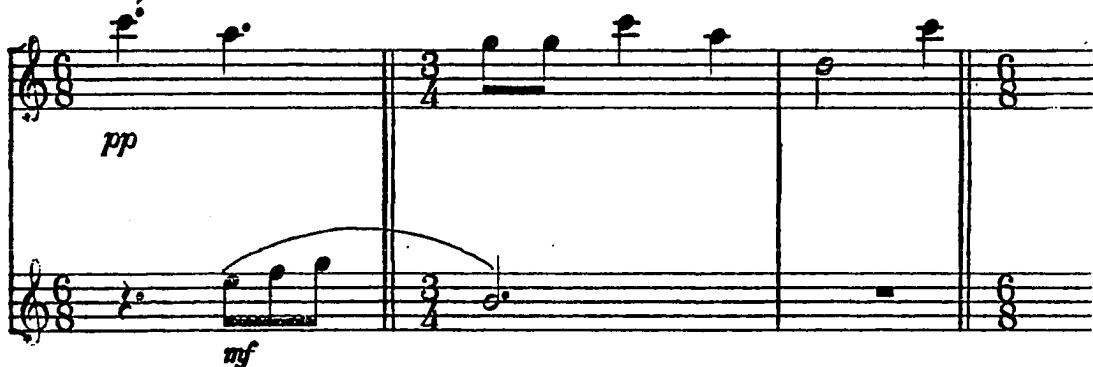
### Ejercicio:

( y descendiente )

( y ascendiente )

## LAS FLAUTAS INCAS

Lento



Transpongase una tercera más alta.

Compóngase una pieza con cambio de metro.

HIMNO

The image shows three staves of musical notation for piano, likely from a hymnal. The top staff uses treble clef and has a key signature of one flat. It features a dynamic marking 'mf' at the beginning, followed by a measure of eighth notes, then a measure of sixteenth notes, and finally a measure of eighth notes. A dynamic 'mp' is placed above the last measure. The middle staff uses bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. It consists of measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic 'f' placed above the fifth measure. The bottom staff also uses bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. It includes a dynamic 'mp' above the second measure and a dynamic 'p' above the seventh measure.

Identifíquese cada cadencia en "Himno."

Transpongase a la tonalidad de re<sup>b</sup>.

Compóngase cuatro frases; terminése las frases con cuatro clases diferentes de cadencias.

TEMA CON VARIACIONES  
(serie dodecafónica)

**Allegro**

SERIE DODECAFÓNICA

El tema de esta pieza está compuesto de los doce tonos diferentes de la octava en el orden siguiente: si, la, fa<sup>#</sup>, do, re<sup>b</sup>, la<sup>b</sup>, sol, mi, fa, si, mib, y re.

1. La primera variación consiste en un cambio de claves.
2. La segunda tiene las notas en movimiento retrógrada (al revés.)

Transpongase un semitono más arriba.

Compóngase una serie dodecafónica.

CANCION DOLOROSA

Lento

*p*

*mf*

*cresc.*

*f*

*mp*

*dim.*

*rit.*

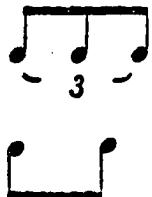
## DOS CONTRA TRES

La figura rítmica de un tresillo () que se toca mientras la otra mano toca dos corcheas () no presenta dificultad cuando se enseñe en la manera sugerida:

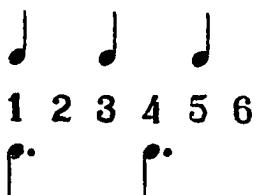
Divídese la figura en seis tiempos:



Quiere decir que el ejemplo:



Se cuenta así:



## LA ESCALA CROMATICA

La digitación más fácil para la ejecución de la escala cromática es así:

1. El tercer dedo toca todas las teclas negras.

2. El segundo dedo de la mano derecha toca fa y do; el segundo dedo de la mano izquierda toca si y mi.

3. El pulgar toca todas las otras teclas:

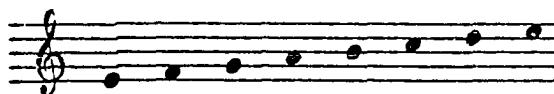
Ejemplo:



## EL MODO FRIGIO

Para el estudiante de la música hispanoamericana, es muy importante el entendimiento del modo frigio. Este tiene semitonos entre los grados 1 y 2, 5 y 6.

Toque este modo para los alumnos. Pregúntele a los alumnos entre cuáles grados ocurren los semitonos.



Deje a los alumnos tocar el modo frigio empezando con varias teclas.

