The
MAYRON COLE
PIANO METHOD

FUN SHEET

FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!©

DO YOU KNOW?



1. 8va written **ABOVE** notes means to play the notes an octave _____ than written.
(higher or lower?)

2. There are **THREE FLATS** in the **KEY SIGNATURE** of **FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!** What are those three flats — in order?
_____♭ _____♭ _____♭

3. The **TOP NUMBER** of the **TIME SIGNATURE** tells you how many _____ are in one measure.
(rests or beats?)

The **BOTTOM NUMBER** tells you what type of note receives _____beat(s).
(1 or 4?)

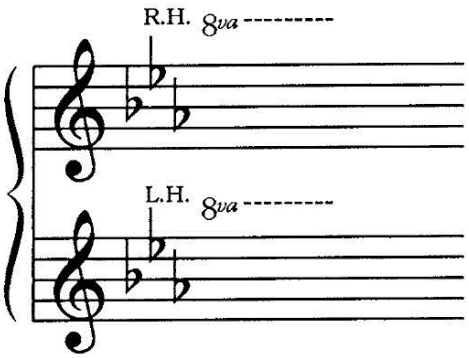
If the **BOTTOM NUMBER** is a "4," the _____ note receives one beat.
(whole or quarter?)

4. The 4/4 **RHYTHM** played in **FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!** is called **SIMPLE RHYTHM**. This means that every beat can be divided into two, four, or eight equals parts.

TRIPLETS are "abnormal" in 4/4 **RHYTHM**. That is why **TRIPLETS** must have a (3) over or under them. _____
(yes or no?)

5. When you see this, it means that **BOTH HANDS** play in the **TREBLE CLEF** (high notes!).

_____
(yes or no?)



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FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!

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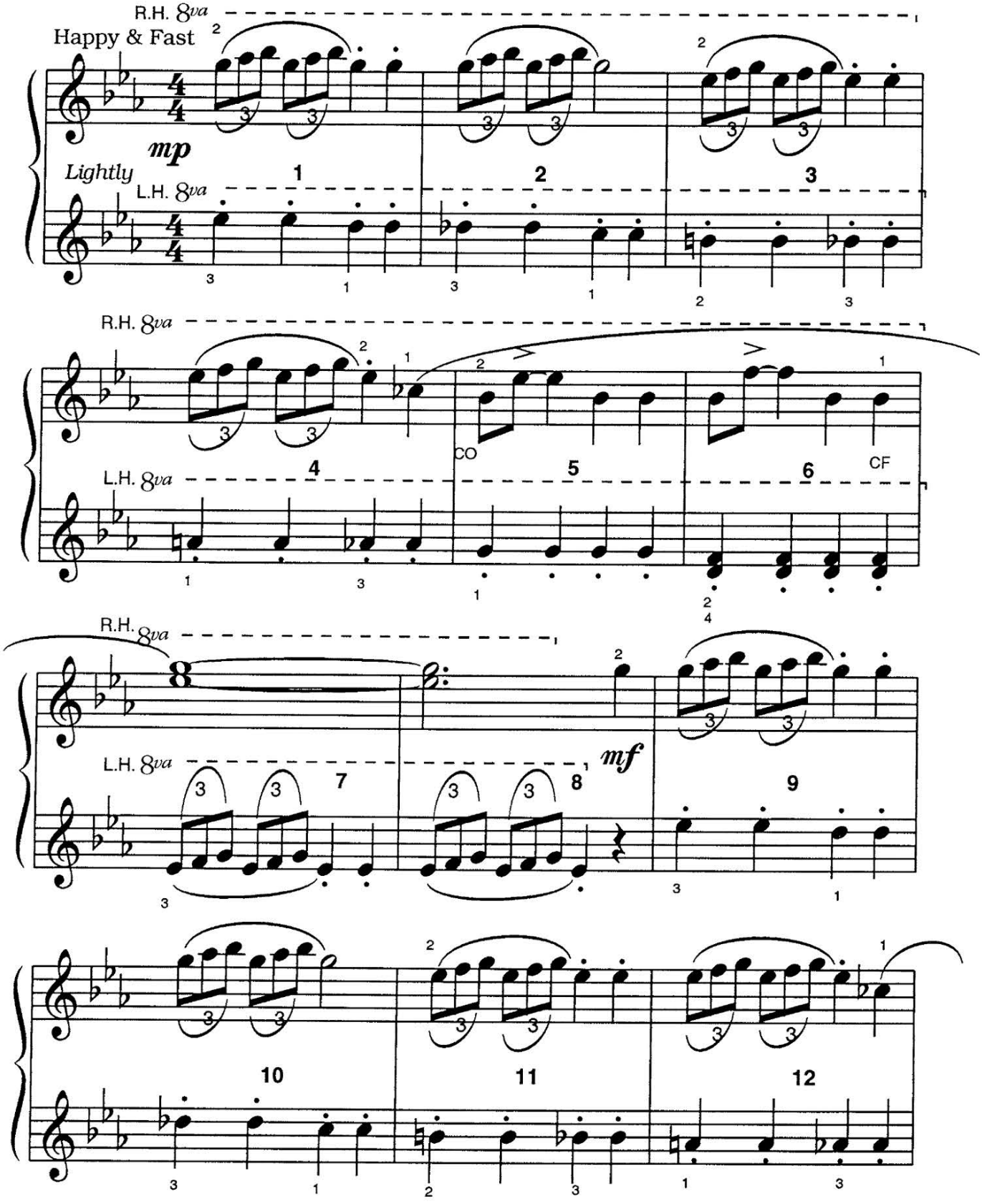

FREEPIANOMETHOD.COM
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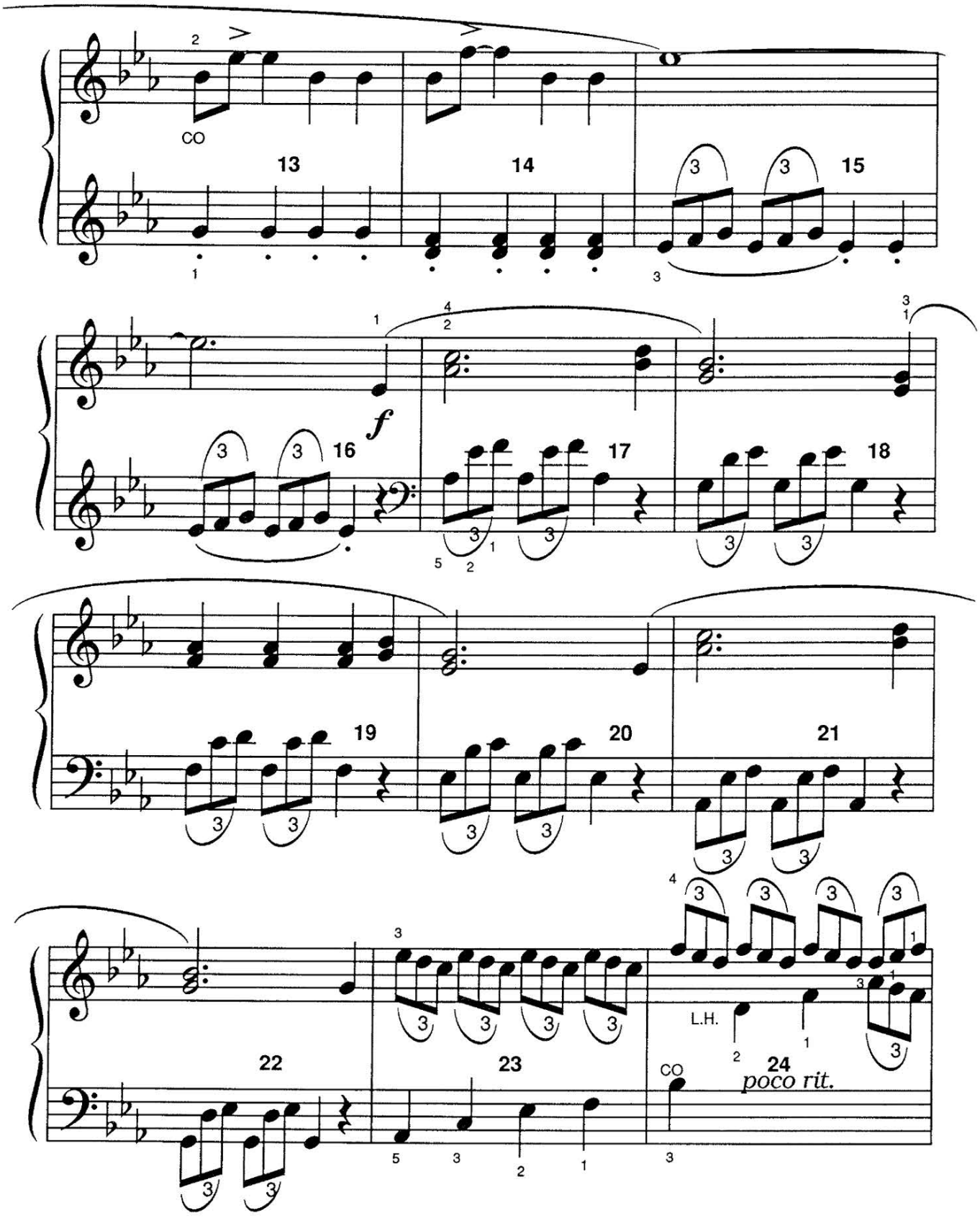
(orchestrated accompaniment has a 2 measure count-in)



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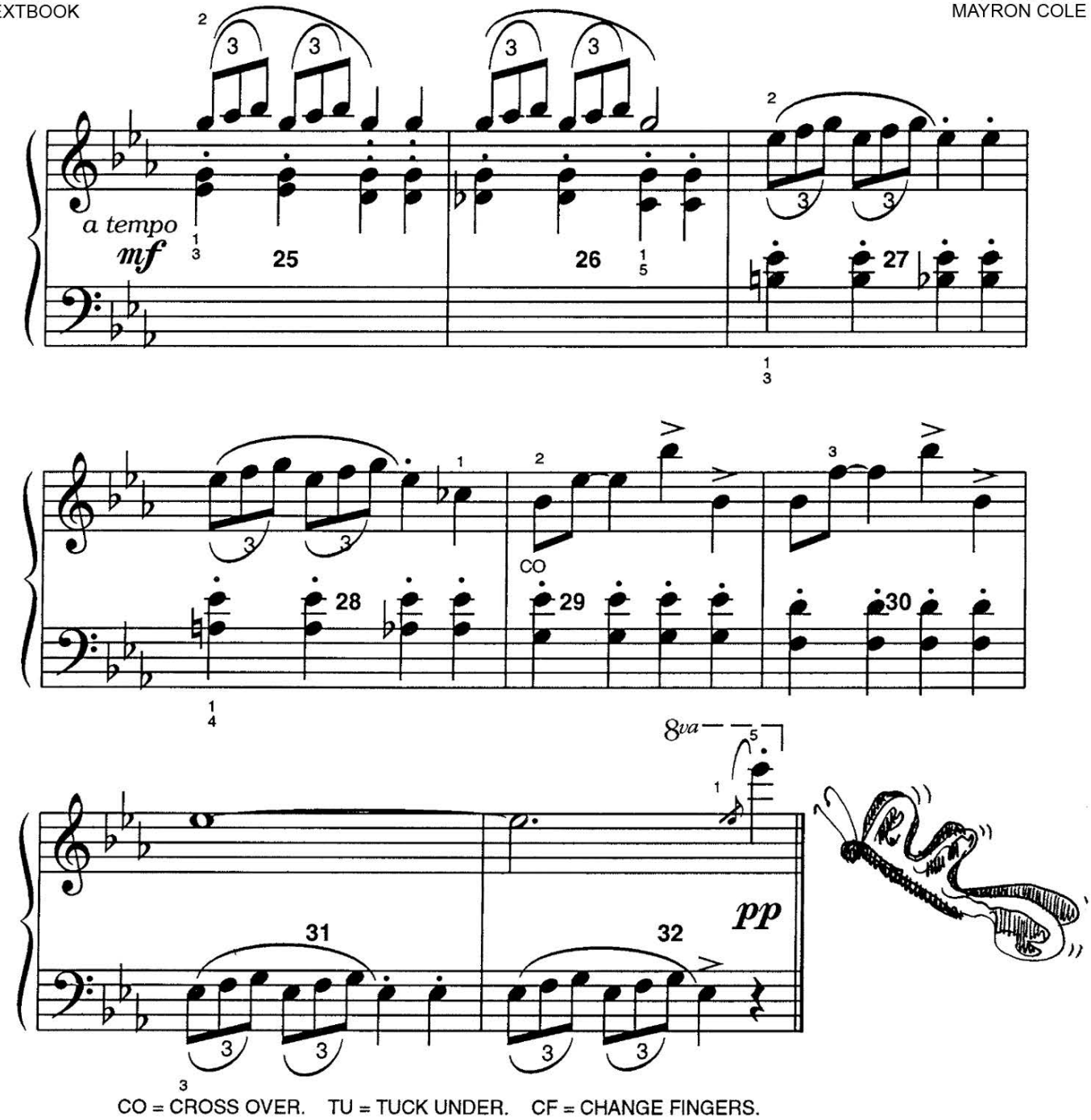

CO = CROSS OVER. TU = TUCK UNDER. CF = CHANGE FINGERS.

STUDENTS:

One spring day, I was sitting at my piano trying to compose a piece about **BUTTERFLIES**! I kept trying to make the music sound slow and graceful since that was how I had always thought of butterflies. Suddenly, I realized that I needed to go outside and observe firsthand how butterflies really **DO** fly! Out in my yard, beautiful butterflies were busily darting from flower to flower. That was when I realized that butterflies move very quickly - but **NOT** gracefully! When I went back to my piano, I wrote **FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!** © In it, you play triplets depicting the fast zigzag flight of this beautiful, winged insect. I also tried to simulate the fun that butterflies seem to have as they fly about in the springtime. Whenever you can, go outside and observe some butterflies in **YOUR** yard! *M. C.*

F R E E P I A N O M E T H O D . C O M
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FUN SHEET

FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!©



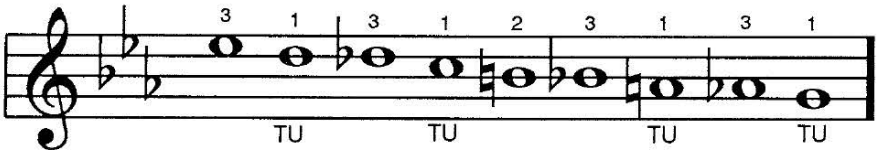
1. The **RIGHT HAND** and the **LEFT HAND** begin **FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!** by playing an **OCTAVE HIGHER THAN WRITTEN.** _____
(yes or no?)

2. The **LEFT HAND** plays a **DESCENDING** (going down) **CHROMATIC SCALE** several places in **FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!**

   This **L.H. CHROMATIC SCALE** is shown below, written in **WHOLE NOTES** for easy reading.

Write the letter names below each note. When you go to the keyboard, play these notes three times. Next, play the notes once for you teacher. **BE SURE TO PLAY WITH CORRECT FINGERING!!**

LEFT - HAND NOTES!!



Letter Name: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

3. After you feel secure when playing the above notes, turn to **FLUTTER BY, BUTTERFLY!** on page 67 and look at measures 1 through 5 . Play the notes from your music this time. (Left hand only!)

   How well did you do? _____

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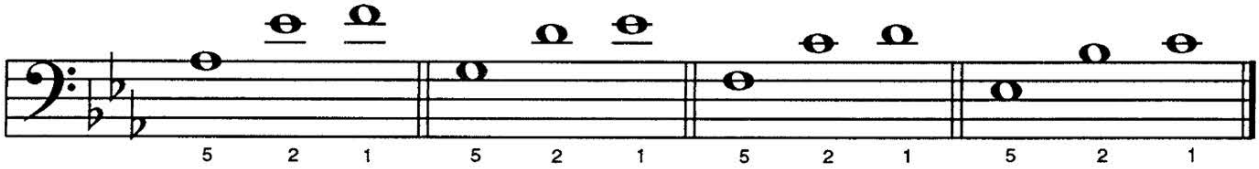
4. The **LEFT HAND** plays another pattern in measures 17 through 22 on page 68.

The notes in the **MUSIC** are actually **TRIPLETS**, but they are written here as **WHOLE NOTES** for easy reading.

Write the letter names below these notes:





5. Look at the above patterns. Do you see how each group is **DESCENDING**?

_____
(yes or no?)

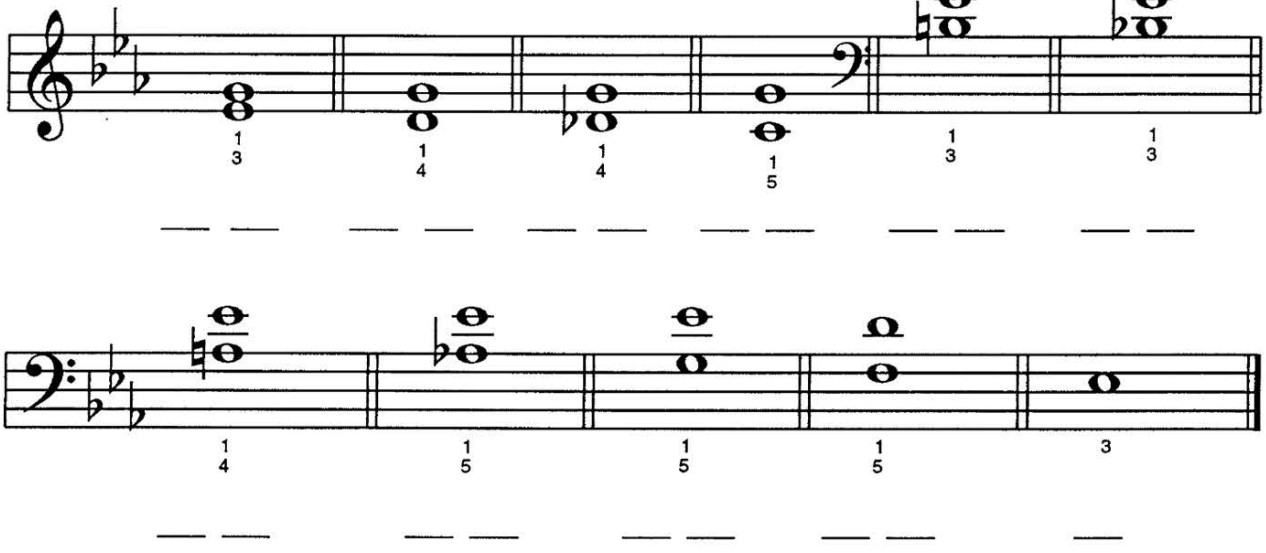
When you go to the keyboard, play the above notes three times and once for your teacher.

6. The **LEFT HAND** plays another pattern in measures 25 through 31 on page 69. The **LOWEST NOTE** in each **INTERVAL** is the **DESCENDING NOTE** however!

WRITE THE LETTER NAMES BELOW THESE NOTES written here as **WHOLE NOTES** for easy reading!

YES! These are **LEFT-HAND NOTES**!

LEFT HAND, also!



7. Play all of the above **INTERVALS** three times and once more for your teacher. **WITH YOUR PENCIL**, blacken the **LOWEST NOTE** in every interval! Do you see how the **LOWEST NOTE** of the first interval is _____? And, the **LAST NOTE** in the above series is also_____!

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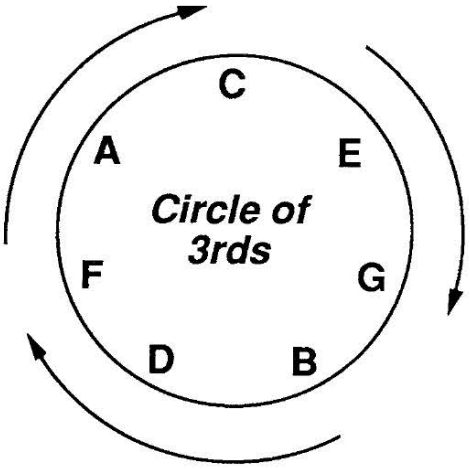
STACKING THIRDS !



A. YOU KNOW that a **TRIAD** (a 3-note **CHORD**) can be built on any **KEY** on the **KEYBOARD**. **A TRIAD** is built by stacking **THIRDS** atop each other.

YOU ALSO KNOW THAT there are mainly **FOUR TYPES** of **TRIADS**:



. MAJOR TRIAD = M / m .

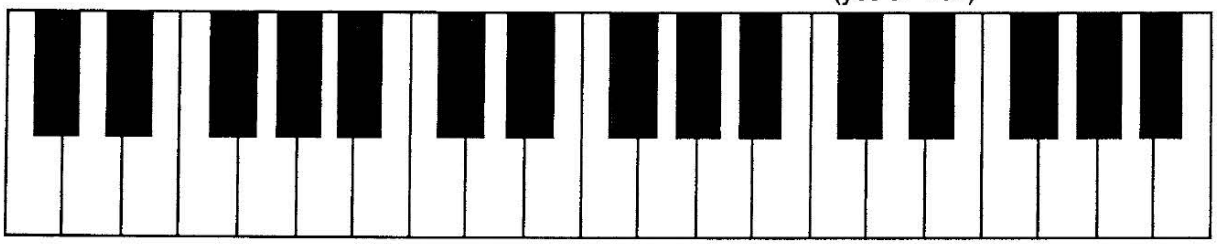
. MINOR TRIAD = m / M .

. AUGMENTED TRIAD = M / M .

. DIMINISHED TRIAD = m / m .

B. HERE IS HOW TO "STACK" THIRDS:

Look at the little **CIRCLE OF THIRDS** above. If you start with an "F" (as an example), the **THREE LETTER NAMES** in the **F TRIAD** are **F A C.** _____
(yes or no?)



C. LOOK AT THE LITTLE KEYBOARD ABOVE TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THE FOLLOWING. (Your class should work with this information during **GAME TIME** !)

MAJOR TRIAD: F A C.
M / m

AUGMENTED TRIAD: F A C♯.
M / M

MINOR TRIAD: F A♭ C.
m / M

DIMINISHED TRIAD: F A♭ C♭.
m / m

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D. YOU MAY "BUILD" A TRIAD UPON EVERY NOTE IN A SCALE. THE LOWEST NOTE UPON WHICH THE TRIAD IS BUILT IS THE **LETTER** NAME OF THE CHORD. Example: F A C = an **F CHORD** because the **TRIAD** was built on **"F."**

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF THE NOTES IN THE C-MAJOR SCALE:

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (or 1).

Each **LETTER NAME OF THE SCALE** has been **NUMBERED**! These are **SCALE DEGREES.**

LET'S WRITE THEM THIS WAY:



8 (or 1)
C
7
B
6
A
5
G
4
F
3
E
2
D
1
C

Obviously, the **FIRST** & **LAST** notes of a **MAJOR SCALE** are the same letter name!

The notes of the **C - M A J O R SCALE** are written below again; but, a **TRIAD** is "built" on each of the letter names!

1
C-E-G
M m

7
B-D-F
m m

6
A-C-E
m M

5
G-B-D
M m

4
F-A-C
M m

3
E-G-B
m M

2
D-F-A
m M

1
C-E-G
M m

Each **CHORD** has been given a **NUMBER.** The **CHORD** built on the **FIRST NOTE** of the scale is "1"; the chord built on the second note is "2"; and, so on.

E. LOOK AT THE ABOVE TRIADS BUILT ON THE NOTES OF THE C-MAJOR SCALE. (IDENTIFY THE TRIADS ONLY WITH THEIR NUMBERS!)

1. Which **TRIADS** were **MAJOR** (M / m)? __1__ __4__ __5__ (example)

2. Which **TRIADS** were **MINOR** (m / M)? _____ ____ ____

3. Which **TRIAD** was **DIMINISHED** (m / m)? ____ ____ ____

4. Were any **TRIADS AUGMENTED** (M / M)? _____
(yes or no?)

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PRIMARY CHORDS !

1. **LET'S REVIEW ! ON THE PREVIOUS "FUN SHEET," YOU LEARNED THAT CHORDS 1, 4, & 5** in the **C-MAJOR SCALE** are M / m or **MAJOR CHORDS!**

   NOW, here is the good news! **IF YOU FORM A CHORD** on the 1st, 4th, & 5th notes of **ANY MAJOR SCALE,** those chords will **ALSO** be M / m (**MAJOR**) ! **YEA! ! ! !**

2. **LET'S NUMBER THE CHORDS AGAIN** (using the **C-MAJOR SCALE** as an example). **THIS TIME, LARGE ROMAN NUMERALS ARE USED FOR THE** 1, 4, & 5 chords.

   a. The "**1, 4, & 5**" chords become "**I, IV, and V**"!

   b. "**2, 3, & 6**" are m /M (**MINOR**) chords; and they have **SMALL ROMAN NUMERALS.**

   c. "**2, 3, & 6**" become "**ii, iii, and vi.**"

   d. The little **DIMINISHED CHORD** built on the 7th note of the scale is not "**7.**" It is a "**vii °.**"

3. **LET'S RENUMBER THE CHORDS BUILT ON EACH NOTE OF THE C-MAJOR SCALE USING ROMAN NUMERALS!**

						vii °	I
					vi	B-D-F	C-E-G
				V	A-C-E	m m	M m
			IV	G-B-D	m M		
		iii	F-A-C	M m			
	ii	E-G-B	M m				
I	D-F-A	m M					
C-E-G	m M						
M m							

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THE C-MAJOR SCALE

PRIMARY	secondary	secondary	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	secondary	diminished	PRIMARY
I	**ii**	**iii**	**IV**	**V**	**vi**	**vii °**	**I**
C-E-G	**D-F-A**	**E-G-B**	**F-A-C**	**G-B-D**	**A-C-E**	**B-D-F**	**C-E-G**
M m	**m M**	**m M**	**M m**	**M m**	**m M**	**m m**	**M m**

4. **LOOK AT THE ABOVE CHORDS TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS (4a-f).**
Use only the chord's **ROMAN NUMERAL** to answer.

   a. **WHICH CHORDS** are M/m (MAJOR)? **I** ____ ____

   b. Above each of the M/m chords is written the word "**PRIMARY**," which means " **MOST IMPORTANT.**" **CIRCLE THE I, IV, V** chords above.

   c. What **NOTES** (letter names) are in the **PRIMARY CHORDS**?

   I Chord: **C E G** | **IV** Chord: ___ ___ ___ | **V** Chord: ___ ___ ___.

   d. **WHICH CHORDS** above are m/M (MINOR)? **ii** _____ _____

   e. Above each of the m/M chords is written the word "secondary." This means "second in importance."

   Put an "x" above the ii, iii, and vi chords above.

   f. Which chord above is m/m? _____

   Do you see the little " ° " written beside its ROMAN NUMERAL? This means that the chord is **DIMINISHED** or "m/m."

   Put a "*" above the vii° chord.



5. **TO SUMMARIZE:**

   a. **I, IV, V** are **PRIMARY CHORDS** and are M/m. _____ (yes or no?)

   b. **ii, iii, vi** are **SECONDARY** chords and are m/M. _____ (yes or no?)

   c. **vii °** is the only **DIMINISHED** chord in the above example. _____ (yes or no?)

   d. Are there any M/M (**AUGMENTED**) chords above? _____ (yes or no?)

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