The
MAYRON COLE PIANO METHOD

FUN SHEET ©



WALTZ OF GRATZ

FRANZ SCHUBERT

There are many **RIGHT-HAND** "walk-down" patterns in **WALTZ OF GRATZ**. In these patterns, the **TOP NOTE** of each interval repeats ! The **BOTTOM NOTE** of the interval "walks down"!

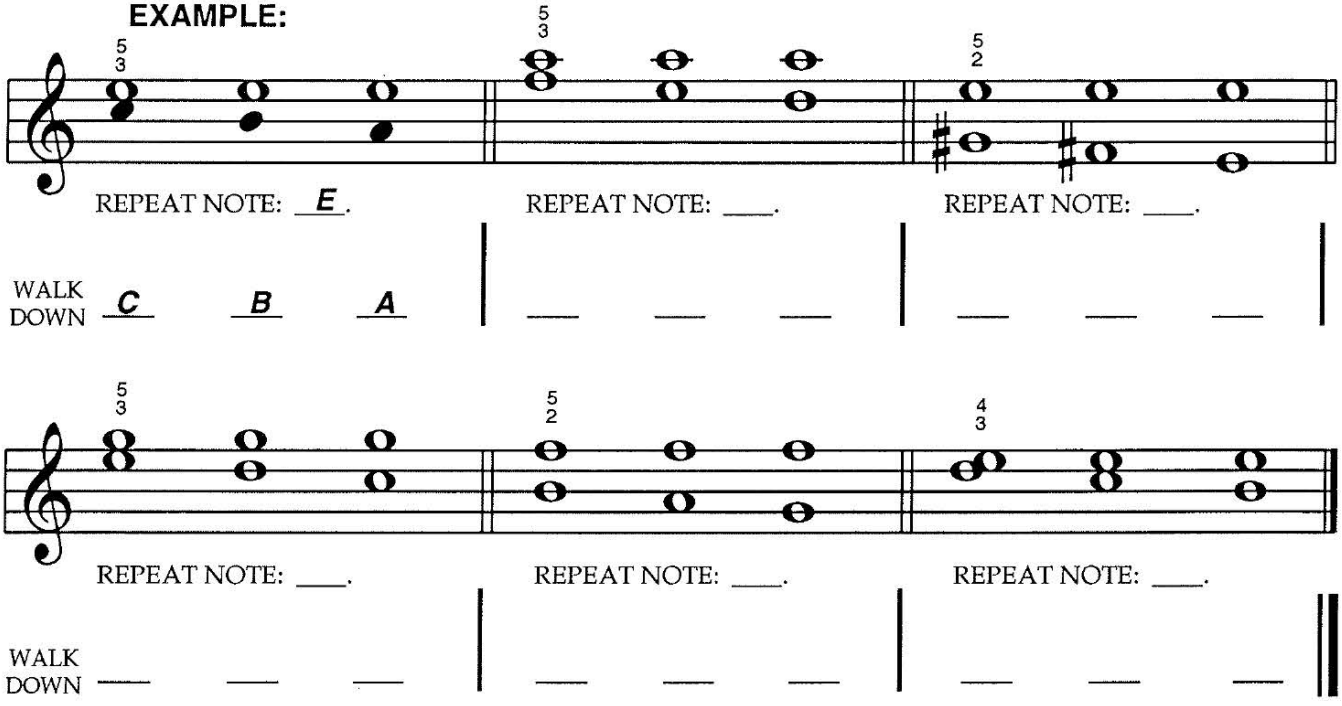
Some of these "**WALK-DOWN**" patterns are written below in **WHOLE NOTES** for **EASY READING** !

WITH YOUR PENCIL , blacken the **BOTTOM NOTE** of each interval.

Then, write the name of the **REPEAT NOTE** on the blank provided.

Next, write the name of the "**WALK-DOWN NOTES**" on the blanks provided.

EXAMPLE:



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Waltz of Gratz

Franz Schubert (1797-1828)

Waltz Tempo!

mf

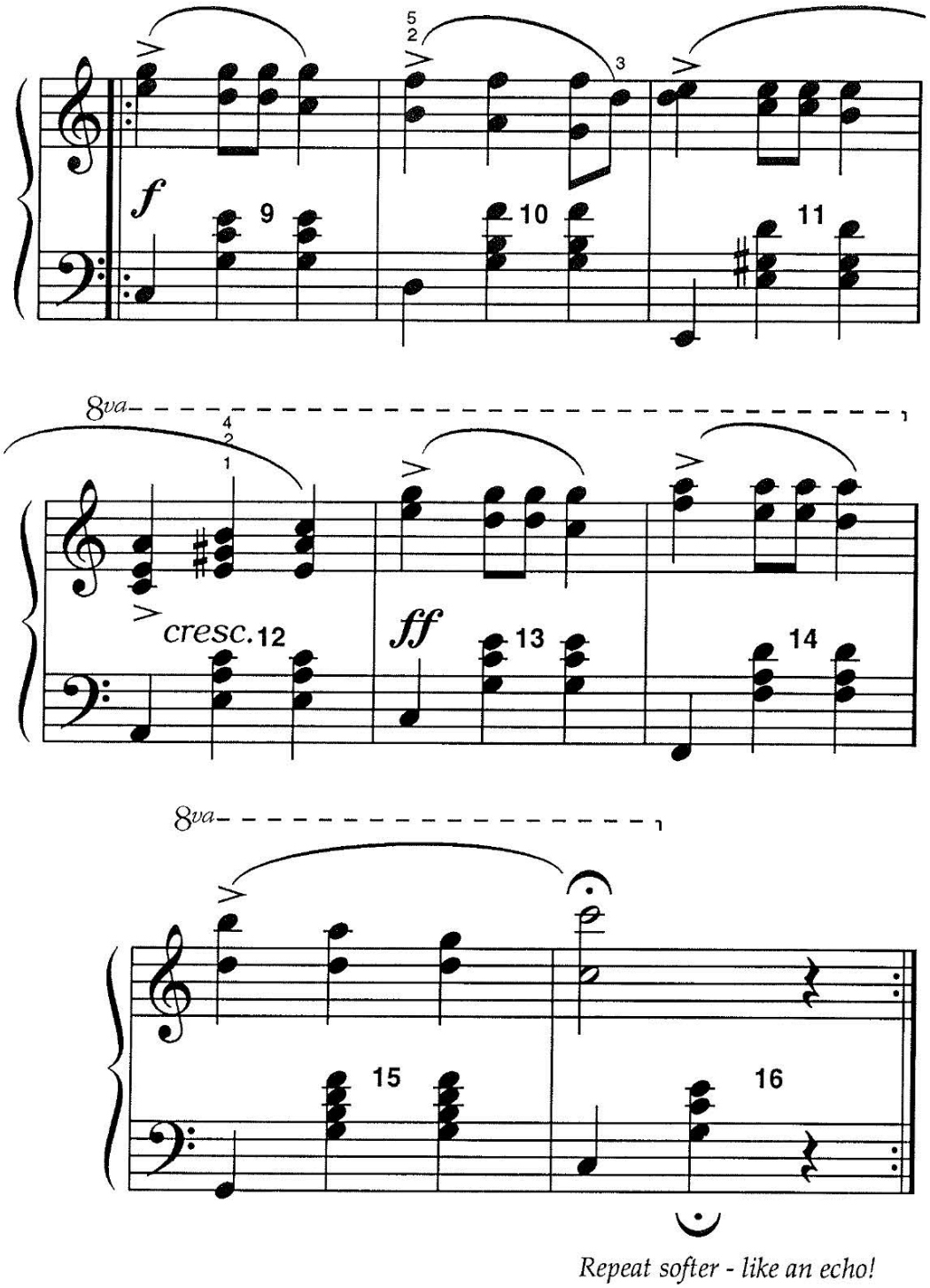
p

Repeat softer - like an echo!



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(orchestrated accompaniment has a 2 measure count-in)

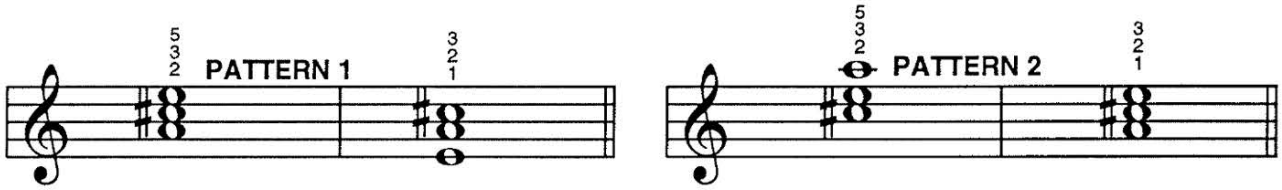


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2. **MEASURES 5 & 6** are fun! Here is how to learn them:

FIRST, write the letter names below these **ROOT CHORDS & INVERSIONS.**

Next, play **PATTERN 1** three times; then, play **PATTERN 2** three times.



— — — — — — — — — — — —

3. **NOW**, you simply "split" the root chords and inversions into **PARTS** — like this:
(Write the letter names below these intervals.)



— — — — — —. — — — — — —.

4. Look at the above. Which R. H. finger plays **C♯** in **PATTERN 1**? _____
(Finger 2 or 3?)

Look again at the above. Which R.H. finger plays **C♯** in **PATTERN 2**? _____
(Finger 2 or 3?)

5. **PLAY** at the keyboard the "split" chords in question 3. Did you place the correct R.H. finger on **C♯** in each pattern? _____

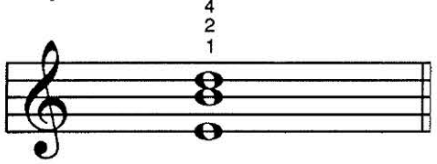
6. Now, turn to measures 5 & 6 in your music and play the R.H. notes only — with correct rhythm! The R.H. plays 8 notes _____ than written? (lower or higher?)



7. Look at measure 7 on page 163. In it, there is a "split" **SEVENTH CHORD**. A "seventh" chord is a 4-note chord. But, in this case, one note is left out. It is **NOT** an inversion since all of the notes are **LINE NOTES**!

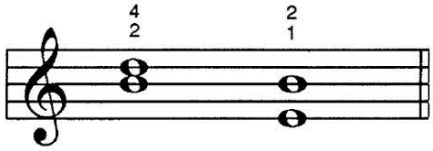
Write the letter names below the notes in both examples:

Play the **SEVENTH CHORD "BLOCK."**



— — —

Play the **SEVENTH CHORD "SPLIT."**



— — — —

Then, turn to Measure 7 in your music; **FIND & CIRCLE** the **SEVENTH CHORD.**
NOW YOU CAN DO IT!
YEA!!

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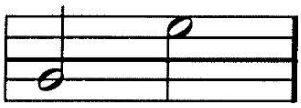
FUN SHEET ©

THE FAMOUS STEM RULES!

RULE # 1: Stems on notes may go **UP** or **DOWN.** How do you decide? **LOOK AT THE NOTEHEAD!** If the **NOTEHEAD** is below the middle line of the staff, the stem will go **UP.**

If the notehead is above the middle line of the staff, the stem will go **DOWN.**

DOWN-LEFT



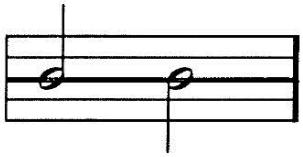
This **FAMOUS RULE #1** is necessary in order to keep most of the stem **INSIDE** of the staff. If the stem pokes out of the staff, it may run into other notes!

RULE # 2: If the stem goes **UP**, it goes **UP** on the **RIGHT SIDE** of the **NOTEHEAD.**

If the stem goes **DOWN**, it goes **DOWN** on the **LEFT SIDE** of the **NOTEHEAD.**

Say: **"UP-RIGHT; DOWN-LEFT!"**

Middle line?



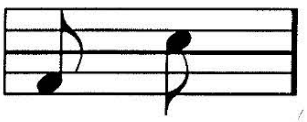
RULE # 3: If the **NOTEHEAD** is on the **MIDDLE LINE,** the stem may go **UP** or **DOWN.**

RULE # 4: Stems should be about an **OCTAVE LONG.**

RULE # 5: If more than **ONE NOTE** shares a notestem, the **NOTEHEAD** farthest from the **MIDDLE LINE** determines the direction that the stem will go.

RULE # 6: If notes are **BEAMED**, the note **FARTHEST FROM THE MIDDLE LINE** determines if the stems of the beamed notes will go **UP** or **DOWN.**

Flags?



RULE # 7: **FLAGS** always fly to the **RIGHT**, no matter which direction you draw the stem!

All of these **FAMOUS STEM RULES** will be needed by **YOU** when you begin writing your own music!

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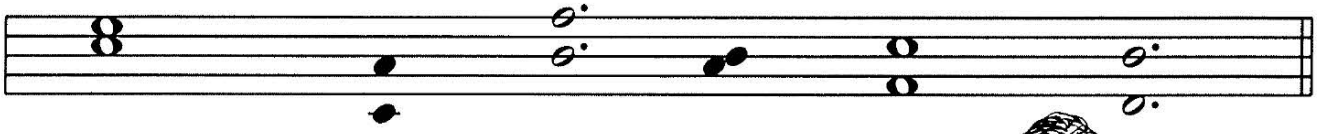
NOW, YOU TRY IT! Read **RULES #1, #2, #3,** and **#4** for this one!

Add stems to these notes:



Read **RULE #5.**

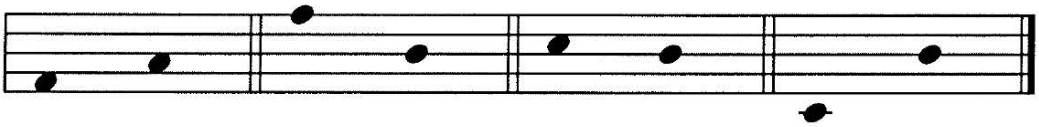
Add **NOTESTEMS** to these **NOTEHEADS**:





Read **RULE #6.**

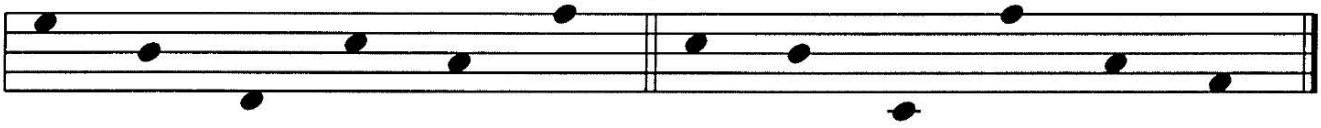
Add **BEAMS** and **STEMS** to these **NOTEHEADS**:



Read **RULE #7.**

Add **FLAGS** to these notes:

Make these **EIGHTH NOTES.** | Make these **SIXTEENTH NOTES.**



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