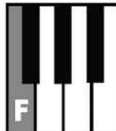


Learning F, G, A, B

It is now time to learn the names of the WHITE KEYS around the BLACK THREEs.

F is on the left of the BLACK THREEs:



B is on the right of the BLACK THREEs:



G is between the 1st and 2nd of the BLACK THREEs:



A is between the 2nd and 3rd of the BLACK THREEs:



Flat, Sharp, Natural

A little “**b**” in your music means to go BACKWARDS (to the left) to the very next key (black or white) and play THAT key instead. The little “**b**” is called a FLAT SIGN.

On the keyboard to the right, find B.
Then, go BACKWARD to the very next key.
That key is B-flat.



A little “**#**” in your music means to go FORWARD to the very next key (black or white) and play THAT key instead. The little “**#**” is called a SHARP SIGN.

On the keyboard to the right, find F.
Then, go FORWARD to the very next key.
That key is F-sharp.



A little “**n**” is called a NATURAL SIGN and it cancels out a SHARP or a FLAT.

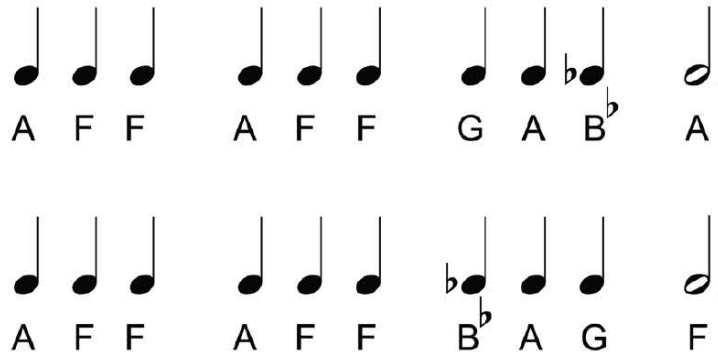
Autumn Waltz

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 6 beat count-in)

©Mayron Cole



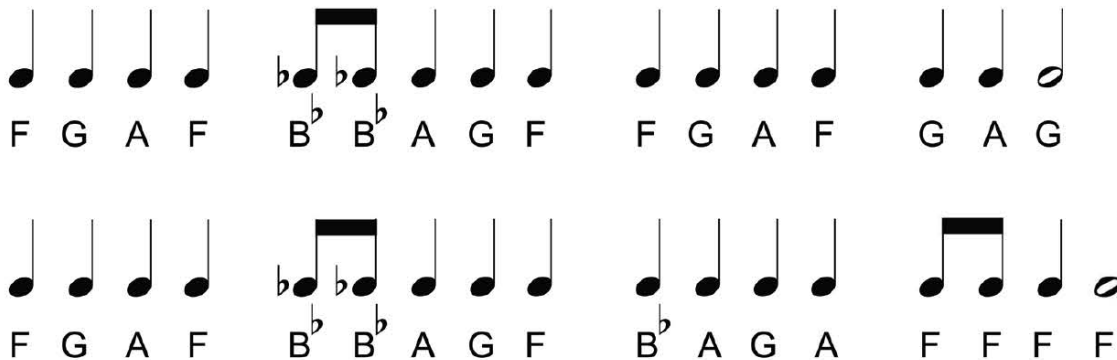
use any
four fingers;
either or
both hands;
any octave



The Butterfly

(orchestrated accompaniment has an 8 beat count-in)

©Mayron Cole



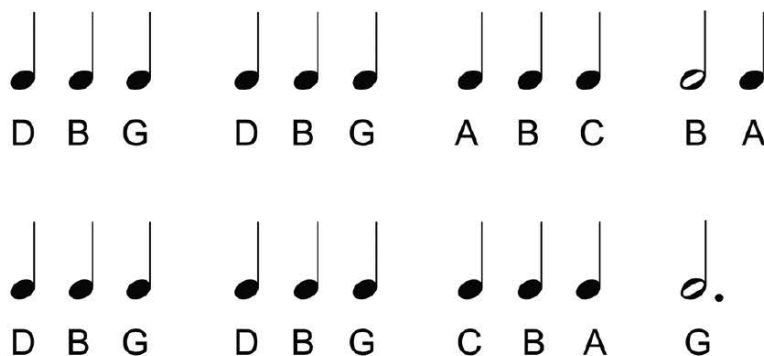
September Morning

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 6 beat count-in)

©Mayron Cole



use any
five fingers;
either or
both hands;
any octave



Staff Notes



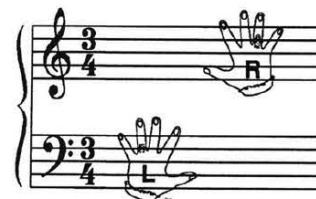
Fun Facts About Music



Now that you have learned the keys on the piano, it is time to learn to read staff notes. But, before you do, here are some fun facts about music!



Piano music is written on two staves called The Grand Staff.

The Right Hand plays the notes in the High Staff:

The Left Hand plays the notes in the Low Staff:



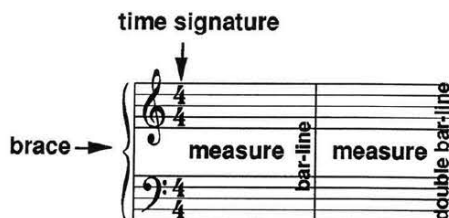
This  is the G-Clef sign because it was originally a big letter G that looked like this: . Other names for the G-Clef are the Treble Clef and the High Clef.

This  is the F-Clef sign because it was originally a big letter F that looked like this: . Other names for the F-Clef are the Bass Clef and the Low Clef.

Each staff has five lines and four spaces.

The high staff and the low staff are joined together with a brace.

The joined staves are called the Grand Staff. Pianists play music written on the Grand Staff.



Bar-Lines divide the staff into Measures.

A Double Bar-Line means the end of the piece.

The numbers you see on the Grand Staff are called the Time Signature. The top number in the time signature tells you how many beats will be in each measure.

Fun Facts About Notes



line note



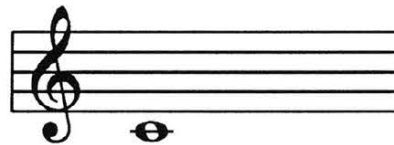
space note

All of the notes are either line notes or space notes.

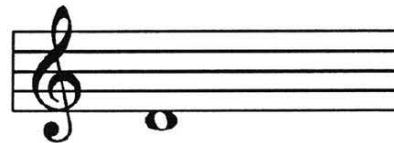
Kimmie's Tune and Yucky Waltz!

When sitting at the piano, find the C key that is the closest to the middle of the keyboard. That key is MIDDLE C. Always sit with your nose in front of MIDDLE C.

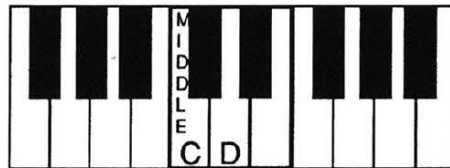
Middle C is a line note, but it floats between the two staves. Its line is very tiny:



D also floats between the two staves, but it is a space note that bumps up to the bottom line of the G-staff:



Write the letter names below the following notes. Next, draw a line from each note to its key on the keyboard:



Letter Name: _ _ _ _ _ _

In Yucky Waltz! on page 17 there are two noteheads with one stem:



When two noteheads share a stem, you strike both keys at the same time.



Kimmie's Tune

© Mayron Cole

(RIGHT-HAND MUSIC)

use any 2 successive R.H. fingers

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 6 beat count-in)

Slowly

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

The musical notation for Kimmie's Tune is written on a single staff in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Slowly'. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Measures 1-4 are on the first line, and measures 5-8 are on the second line. Fingering numbers 1 through 8 are placed below the notes.



Yukky Waltz!

© Mayron Cole

(RIGHT-HAND MUSIC)

use any 2 successive R.H. fingers

(orchestrated accompaniment has a 6 beat count-in)

1 2 3 4

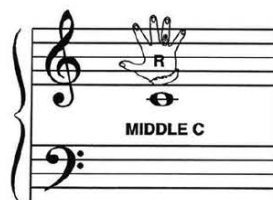
5 6 7 8

The musical notation for Yukky Waltz! is written on a single staff in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. Measures 1-4 are on the first line, and measures 5-8 are on the second line. Fingering numbers 1 through 8 are placed below the notes.

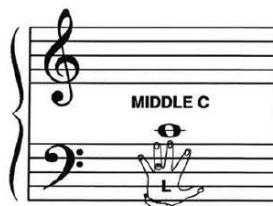
Indian Drums

Middle C is a FLOATER NOTE which means that it floats in the wide space between the two staves (aka staves).

When Middle C floats up close to the high staff, the right hand plays it.



When Middle C floats down close to the low staff, the left hand plays it.



Write the counts under the following notes
(a quarter note equals one beat):



COUNTS: 1 - 2 - 3



DO YOU KNOW?

place the correct answer in the blank

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

1. DOUBLE-BAR LINE (means "THE END")
2. BRACE (joins the high staff and low staff together)
3. F-CLEF (also known as the BASS CLEF or LOW CLEF)
4. G-CLEF (also known as the TREBLE CLEF or HIGH CLEF)

Indian Drums

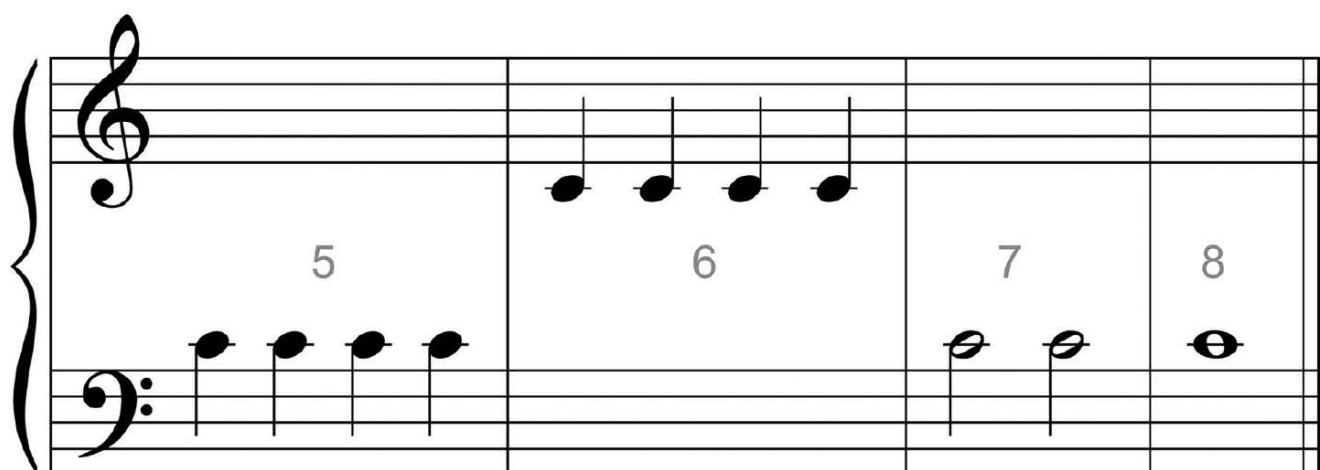
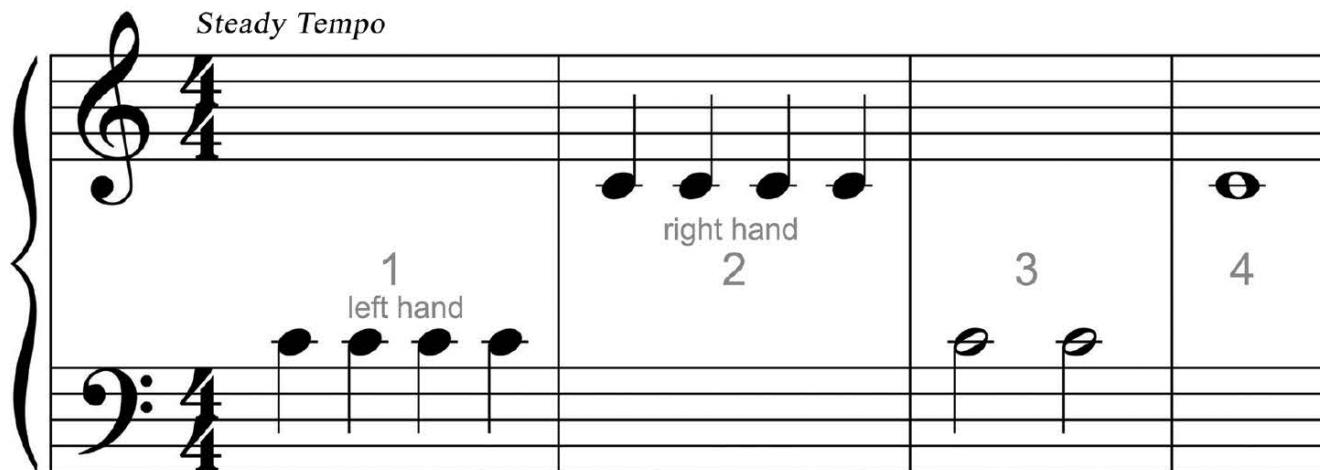
(BOTH-HANDS MUSIC)

use any finger on the appropriate hand

(orchestrated accompaniment has an 8 beat count-in)

© Mayron Cole

Steady Tempo



DO YOU KNOW?

place the correct answer in the blank

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

- 1. HALF NOTE (count: 1 - 2)
- 2. QUARTER NOTE (count: 1)
- 3. WHOLE NOTE (count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4)
- 4. DOTTED HALF NOTE (count: 1 - 2 - 3)

