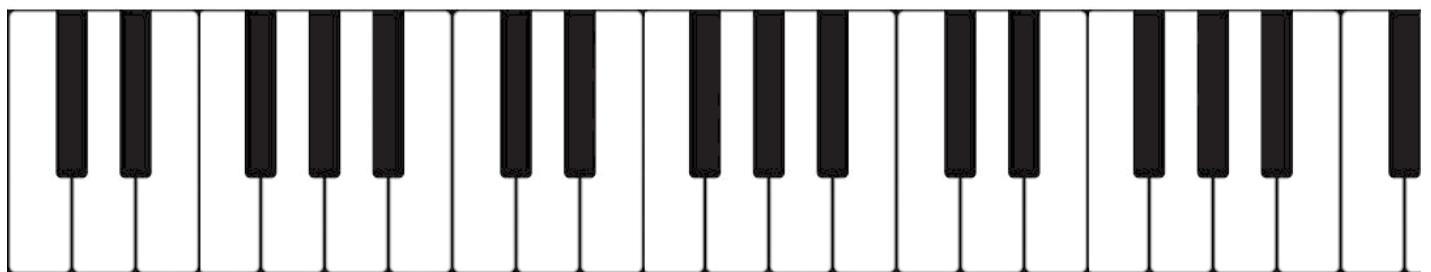
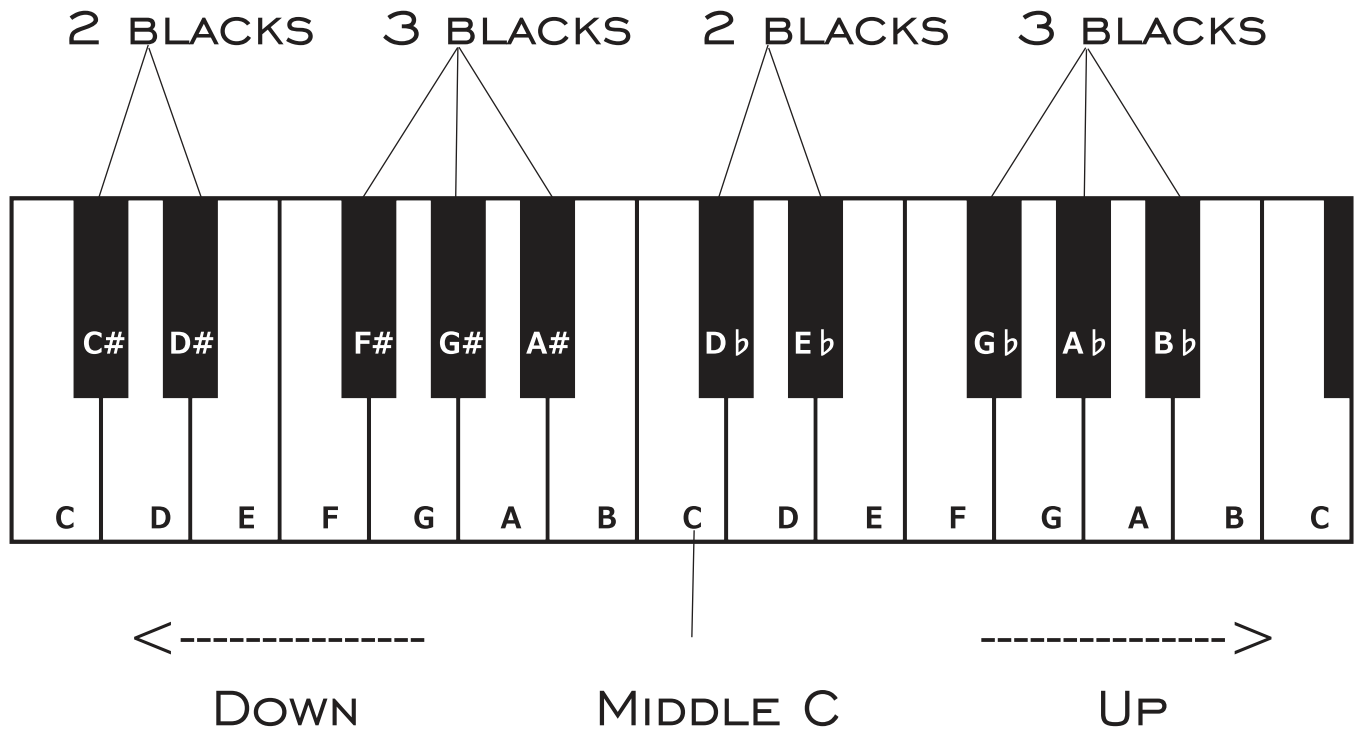


# CHAPTER 1

- ✦ INTRODUCTION TO THE KEYBOARD
- ✦ HOW TO SIT AT THE KEYBOARD
- ✦ FINGER NUMBERS
- ✦ 1 2 NOTES MUSIC THEORY
- ✦ START WITH STAFF NOTATIONS
- ✦ TREBLE CLEF
- ✦ QUARTER NOTES, HALF NOTES, WHOLE NOTES
- ✦ RIGHT HAND C POSITION
- ✦ RIGHT HAND WARM-UP EXERCISE
- ✦ SKIPPING FINGERS FOR RIGHT HAND
- ✦ MELODY ON TREBLE CLEF
- ✦ PRACTICE WORK
- ✦ BASS CLEF
- ✦ LEFT HAND C POSITION
- ✦ LEFT HAND WARM-UP EXERCISE
- ✦ SKIPPING FINGERS FOR LEFT HAND
- ✦ MELODY ON BASS CLEF
- ✦ PRACTICE WORK

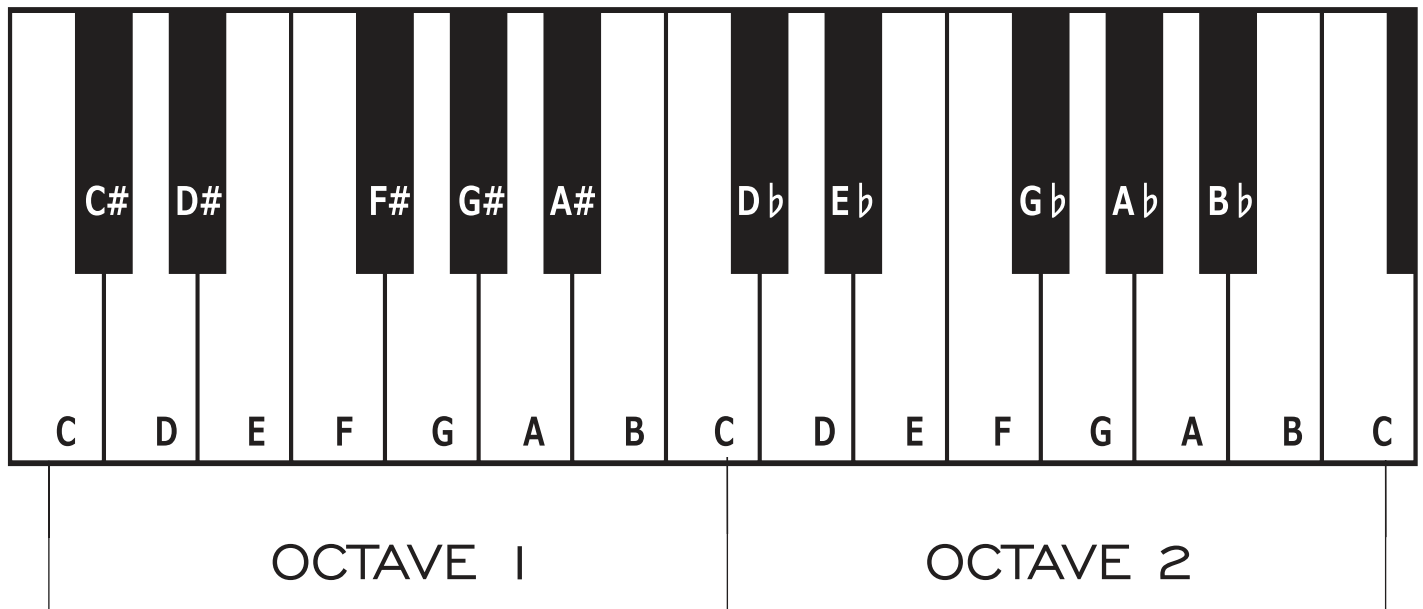
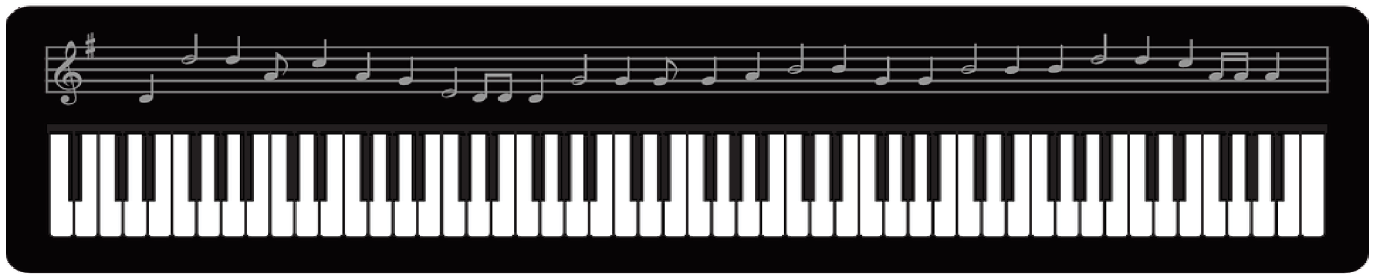
# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION TO THE KEYBOARD



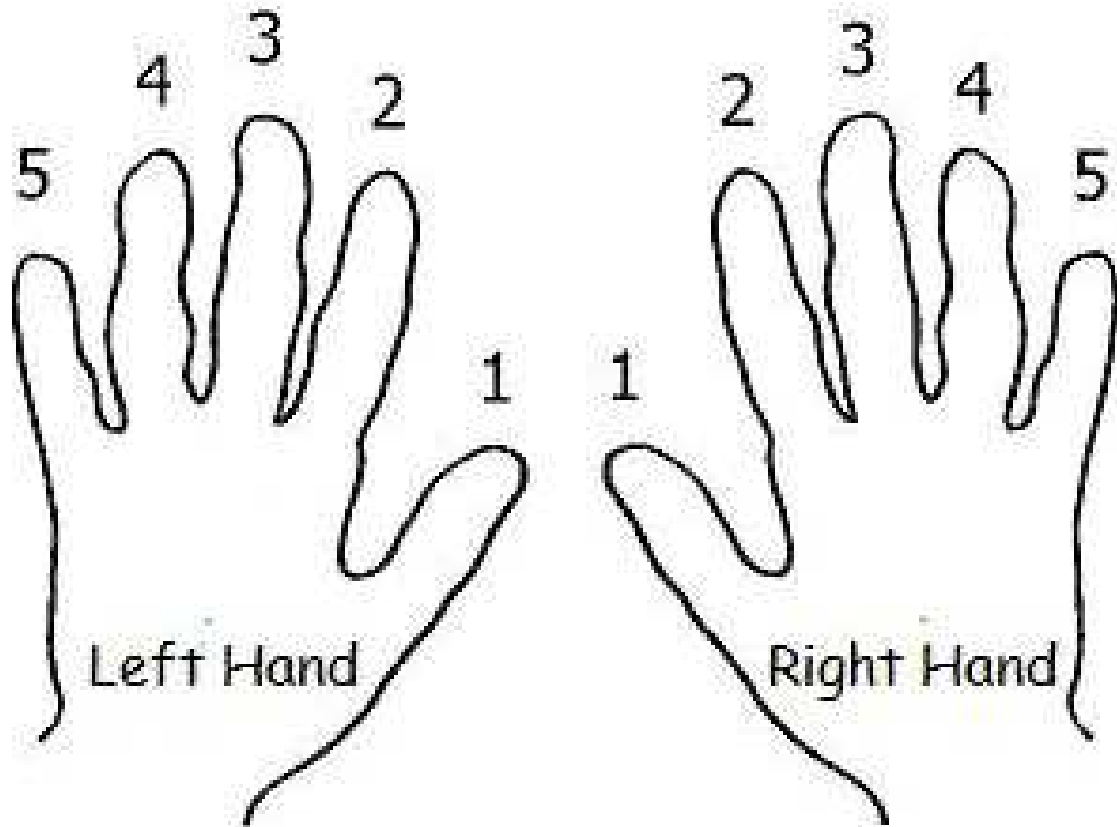
- THE KEYBOARD IS MADE UP OF WHITE KEYS AND BLACK KEYS.
- THE BLACK KEYS ARE IN GROUP OF TWOS AND THREES.
- THE LEFT HAND SECTION OF THE KEYBOARD IS USED FOR ACCOMPANIMENT WHICH GIVES RHYTHM TO YOUR MELODY WHICH IS PLAYED ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE KEYBOARD.

# POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED



- THE SET OF KEYS FROM ONE 'C' TO THE NEXT 'C' IS CALLED AN 'OCTAVE'.
- AN OCTAVE CONSIST OF 12 KEYS, OUT OF WHICH 7 ARE WHITE KEYS AND 5 ARE BLACK KEYS.
- THE WHITE KEYS ARE NAMED AS C, D, E, F, G, A & B. WHILE THE BLACK KEYS ARE NAMED AS C#/D $\flat$ , D#/E $\flat$ , F#/G $\flat$ , G#/A $\flat$ , A#/B $\flat$ .
- SHARP KEYS - THE BLACK KEY WHICH COMES EXACTLY AFTER A WHITE KEY IS NAMED AS THE SHARP NOTE OF THE PREVIOUS WHITE KEY.
- FOR EXAMPLE - THE BLACK KEY WHICH COMES AFTER 'C' IS CALLED 'C#' (C SHARP, '#' SYMBOL INDICATES SHARP NOTE).
- SIMILARLY, COMES D#, F#, G#, A#.
- FLAT KEYS - THE BLACK KEY WHICH COMES EXACTLY BEFORE A WHITE KEY IS NAMED AS THE FLAT NOTE OF THE NEXT WHITE KEY.
- FOR EXAMPLE - THE BLACK KEY WHICH COMES BEFORE 'D' IS CALLED 'D $\flat$ ' (D FLAT. ' $\flat$ ' SYMBOL INDICATES FLAT NOTE). SIMILARLY, COMES E $\flat$ , G $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ .

# FINGER NUMBERS



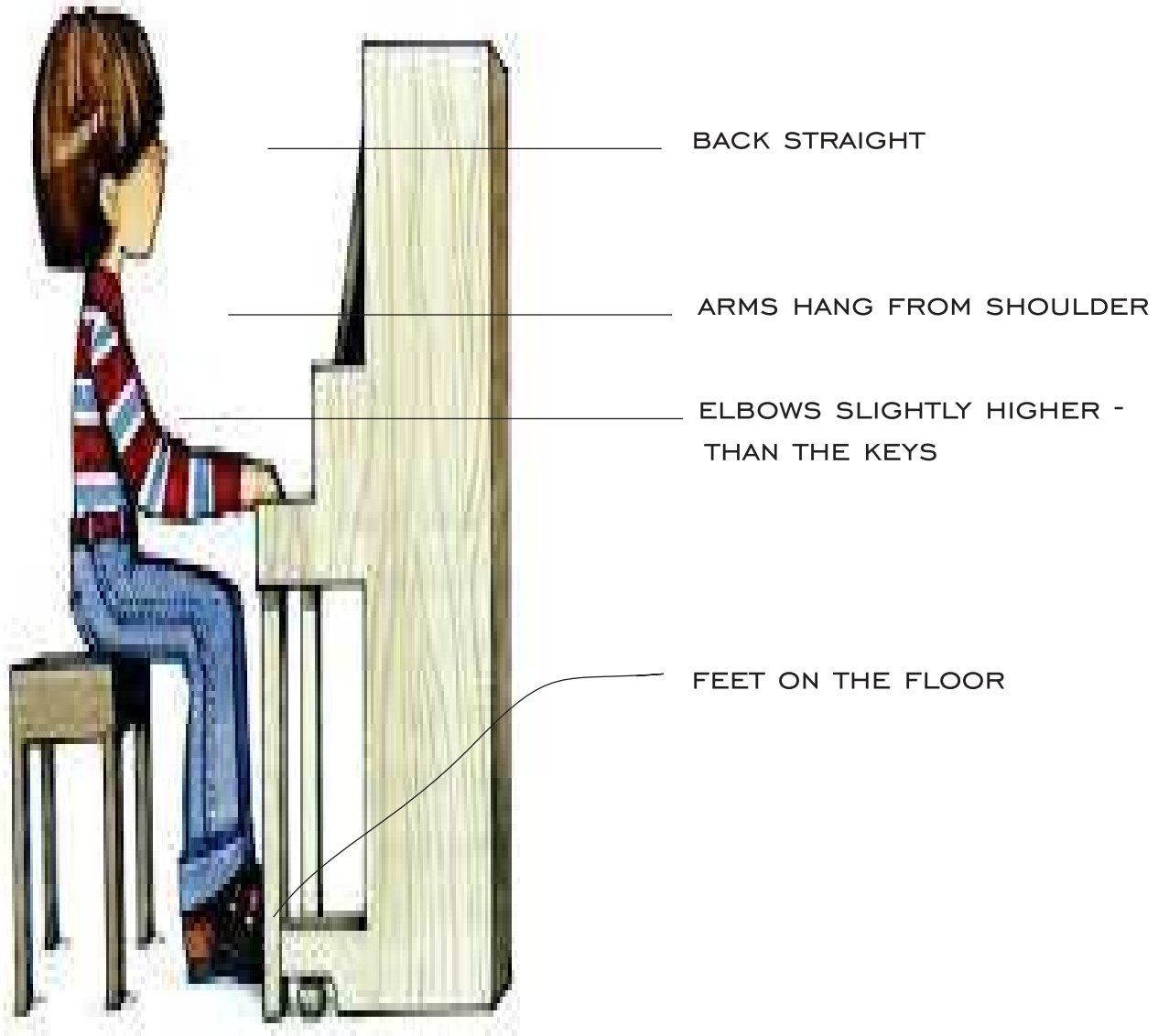
## FOR LEFT HAND:

- 1 = THUMB
- 2 = POINTER FINGER
- 3 = MIDDLE FINGER
- 4 = RING FINGER
- 5 = LITTLE FINGER

## FOR RIGHT HAND:

- 1 = THUMB
- 2 = POINTER FINGER
- 3 = MIDDLE FINGER
- 4 = RING FINGER
- 5 = LITTLE FINGER

# HOW TO SIT AT THE PIANO/KEYBOARD



# FINGER POSITIONING TO START WITH PLAYING PIANO/KEYBOARD



RIGHT HAND



LEFT HAND

- HAND PLACEMENT AND FINGER POSITIONING PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PLAYING KEYBOARD/PIANO.
- AS YOU CAN SEE IN THE ABOVE PICTURES, FINGERS ARE CURVED OVER THE KEYS. WITH CURVED FINGERS, KEYS RESPOND INSTANTLY AND YOU ARE IN CONTROL WHEN YOU CURVE!

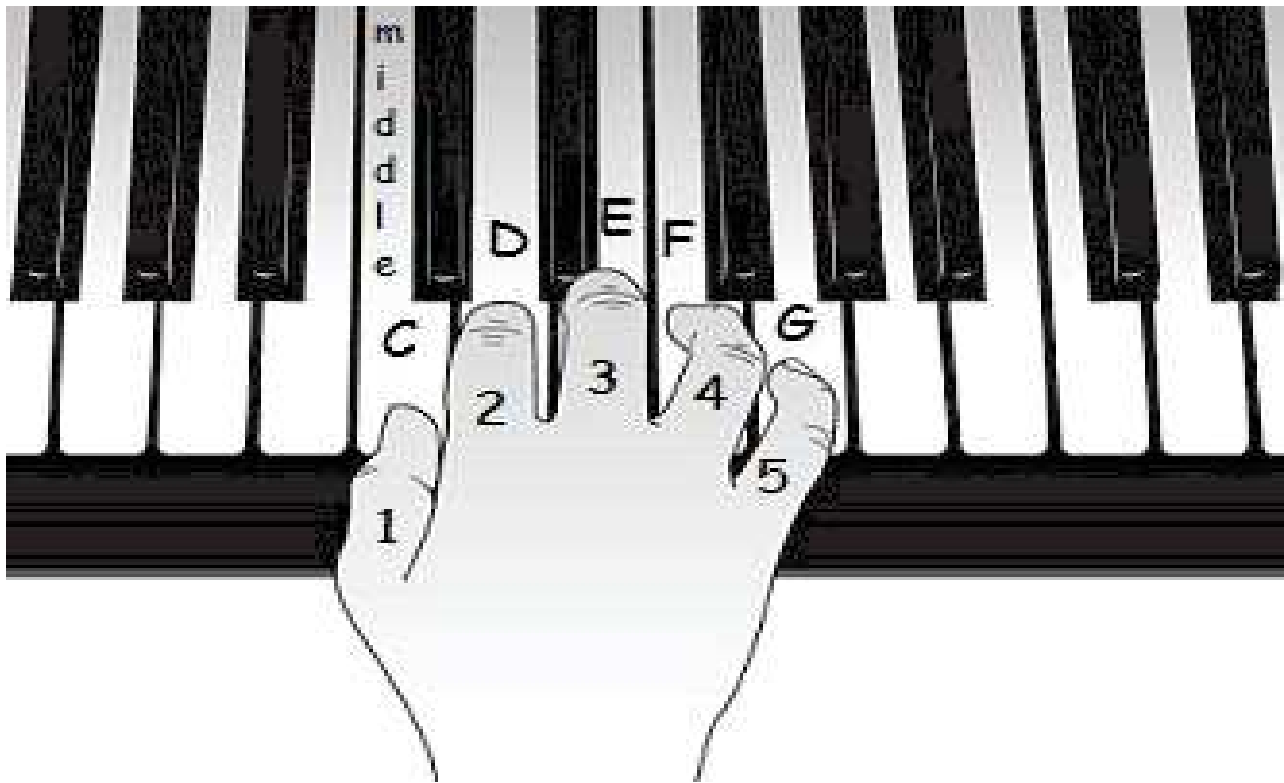


- MOVING OVER THE KEYS WILL REQUIRE TURNING THE THUMB UNDER THE FINGERS AND CROSSING FINGERS OVER THE THUMB. CURVED FINGERS PROVIDE AN ARCH THAT MAKES THIS MOTION POSSIBLE.

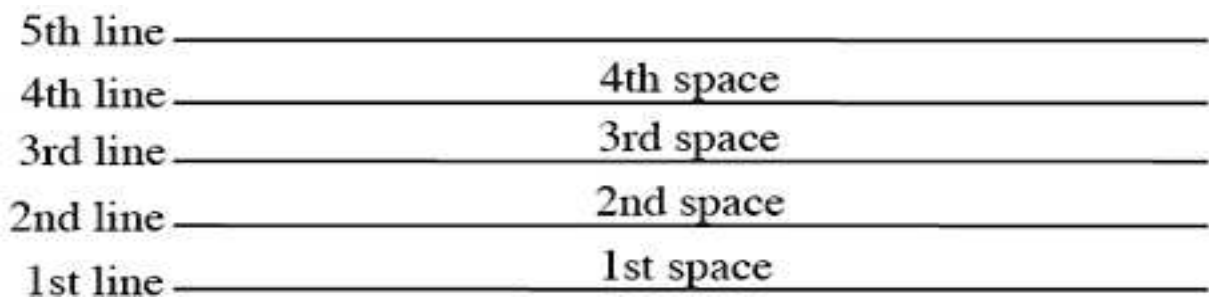
# RIGHT HAND C POSITION

PLACE THE RIGHT HAND ON THE KEYBOARD SO THAT THE FIRST FINGER FALLS ON MIDDLE C.

LET THE REMAINING 4 FINGERS FALL NATURALLY ON THE NEXT 4 WHITE KEYS. KEEP THE FINGERS CURVED AND RELAXED.



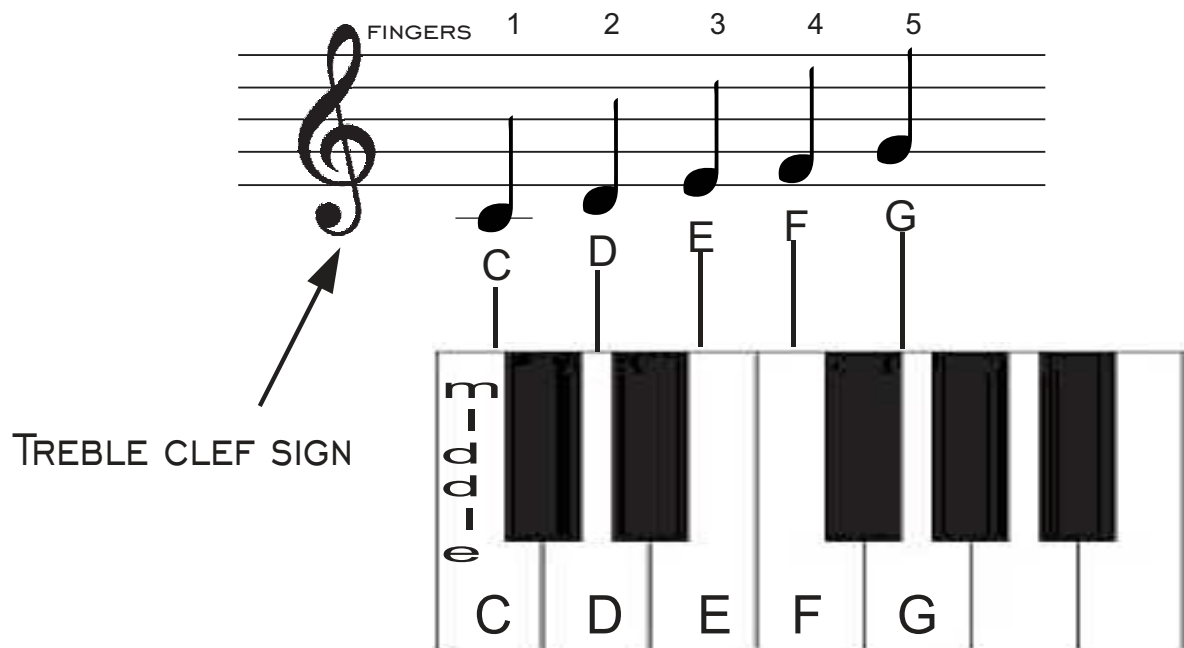
- WESTERN MUSIC IS WRITTEN ON A STAFF. A STAFF OR STAVE IS A SET OF FIVE HORIZONTAL LINES AND FOUR SPACES ON WHICH WE CAN WRITE MUSIC.
- EACH LINE AND SPACE ON STAFF REPRESENT A DIFFERENT MUSICAL PITCH.



- THE LINES AND SPACES ARE NUMBERED FROM BOTTOM TO TOP. THE BOTTOM LINE IS THE FIRST LINE AND THE BOTTOM SPACE IS THE FIRST SPACE.

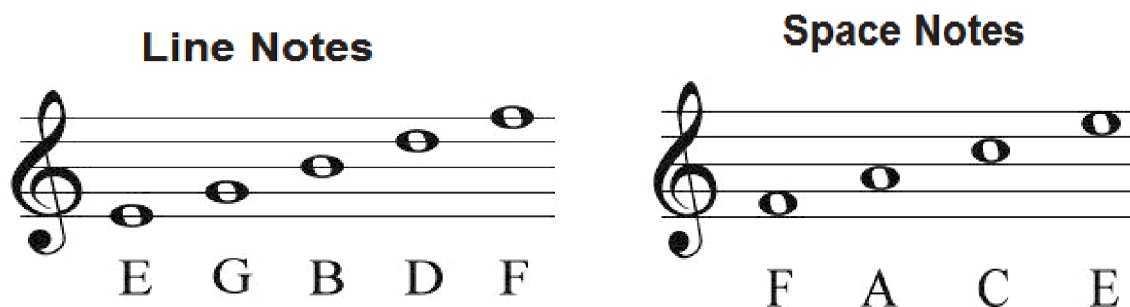


# TREBLE CLEF



- TREBLE CLEF IS ALSO CALLED AS 'G' CLEF BECAUSE IT LOOKS LIKE A STYLIZED 'G'.
- TREBLE CLEF IS USED FOR RIGHT HAND NOTES & IT IS USUALLY PLAYED FROM MIDDLE 'C'.
- MIDDLE 'C' IS WRITTEN ON A SHORT LINE BELOW THE STAFF, CALLED A LEGER LINE.
- EACH NEXT HIGHER NOTE IS WRITTEN ON THE NEXT HIGHER LINE OR SPACE.

## TREBLE CLEF LINES & SPACES NAMES:



- TO REMEMBER THE NAMES OF THE NOTES ON TREBLE CLEF WE USE THE SENTENCE 'EVERY GOOD BOY DOES FINE'.
- SIMILARLY, SPACE NAME ON TREBLE CLEF IS 'FACE'.

# QUARTER NOTE, HALF NOTE & WHOLE NOTE

## QUARTER NOTE :



IT IS A BLACK NOTE WITH A STEM. IT RECEIVES ONE COUNT, OR ONE BEAT.

COUNT: "1"

## HALF NOTE :



IT IS A WHITE NOTE WITH A STEM. IT RECEIVES TWO COUNT, OR TWO BEAT.

COUNT: "2"

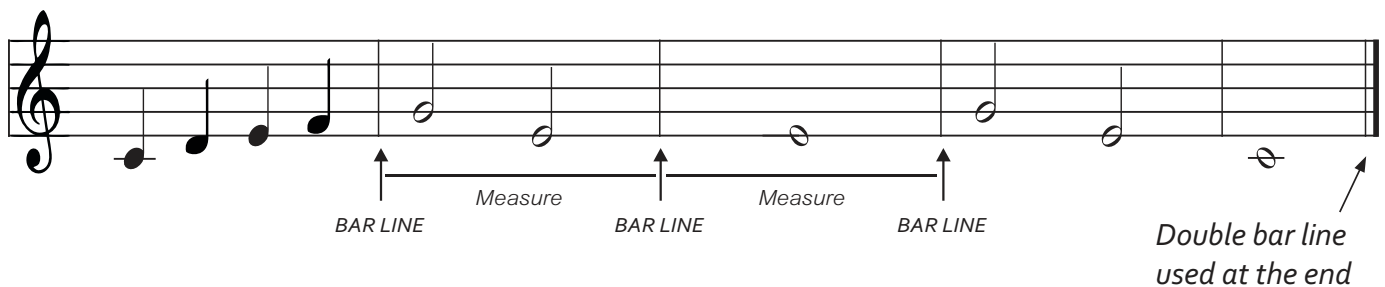
## WHOLE NOTE :



IT IS A WHITE NOTE WITH NO STEM. IT RECEIVES TWO COUNT, OR TWO BEAT.

COUNT: "4"

*Note:* MUSIC IS MADE UP OF LONG AND SHORT TONES. THE ABOVE NOTES ARE USED TO REPRESENT THE MUSIC AND RHYTHM ON STAFF.



- THE BAR LINES DIVIDES THE MUSIC INTO MEASURES OF SAME DURATION.
- CLAP OR TAP THE ABOVE RHYTHM.

# RIGHT HAND WARM-UP

## EXERCISE 1 :

Fingers 1 2 3 4 5 5 4 3 2 1

C D E F G G F E D C

QUARTER NOTE = 1 COUNT

## EXERCISE 2 :

1 2 3 4

C D E F

5 5 4 3

G G F E

2 1

D C

## TIME SIGNATURE

Number of bits per measure

A quarter note gets one bit

- THE TIME SIGNATURE TELLS YOU THAT HOW THE MUSIC IS TO BE COUNTED.
- THE TIME SIGNATURE IS WRITTEN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE STAFF AFTER THE CLEF AND KEY SIGNATURE.

## ODE TO JOY:

- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM EVENLY
- PLAY & SING THE NOTE NAMES

Theme from Beethoven's 9th Symphony

Fingers: 3 3 4 5 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 3 2 2

RH

E E F G G F E D C C D E E D D

E E F G G F E D C C D E D C C

## MARRY HAD A LITTLE LAMB:

- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM EVENLY
- PLAY & SING THE NOTE NAMES

RH

E D C D E E E D D D E G G

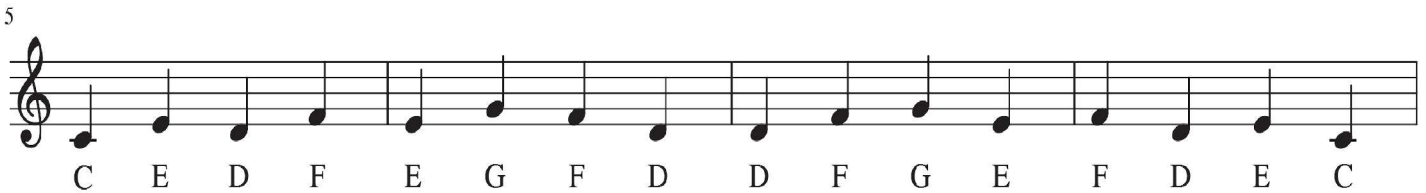
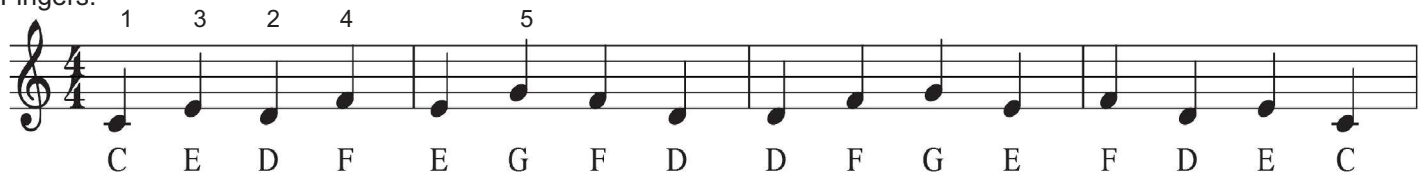
E D C D E E E E D D E D C

- THE ABOVE SONGS ARE IN 'C' POSITION FOR WHICH STUDENTS ARE SUPPOSED TO PLACE THEIR RIGHT HAND ON MIDDLE 'C' POSITION.
- YOU SHOULD COUNT OR SAY THE BITS WHILE PLAYING THE SONGS.
- YOU CAN ALSO USE METRONOME FOR PLAYING THE SONGS IN RHYTHM.
- IF YOU ARE BEGINNER AT THE KEYBOARD, IT IS ADVISABLE TO PRACTICE THE ABOVE SONGS AS SLOW AS POSSIBLE.
- YOU CAN SET THE TEMPO BETWEEN 50BPM - 60BPM.

# SKIP NOTE EXERCISE

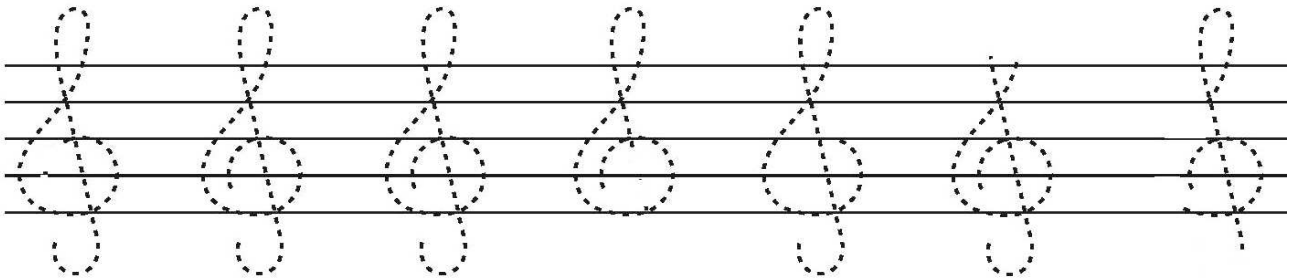
- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM EVENLY.
- PLAY & SING THE NOTE NAMES.

Fingers:

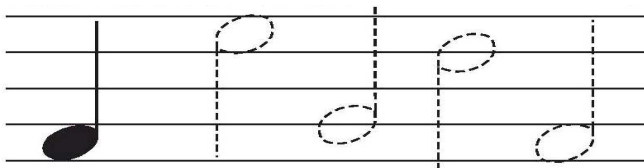


## WORKSHEET FOR PRACTICE

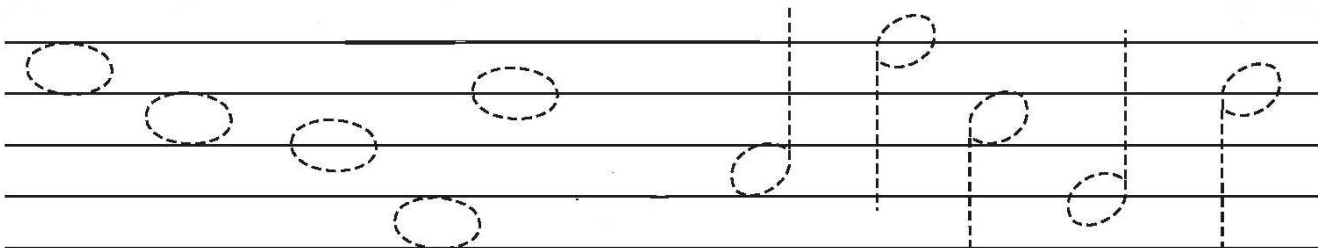
- ▲ TRACE THE TREBLE CLEF SYMBOL



- ▲ TRACE THE QUARTER NOTE SYMBOL

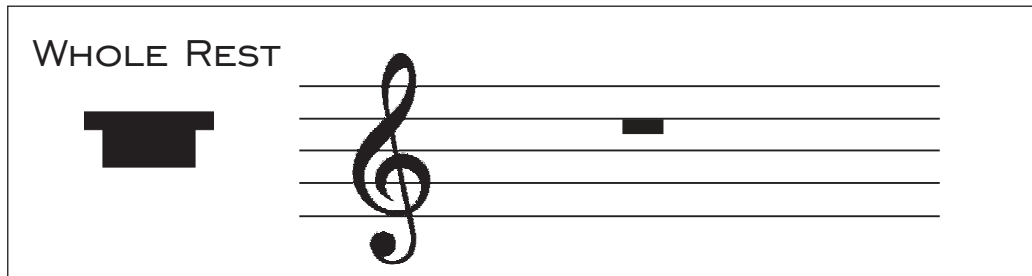


- ▲ TRACE THE WHOLE NOTE & HALF NOTE SYMBOL

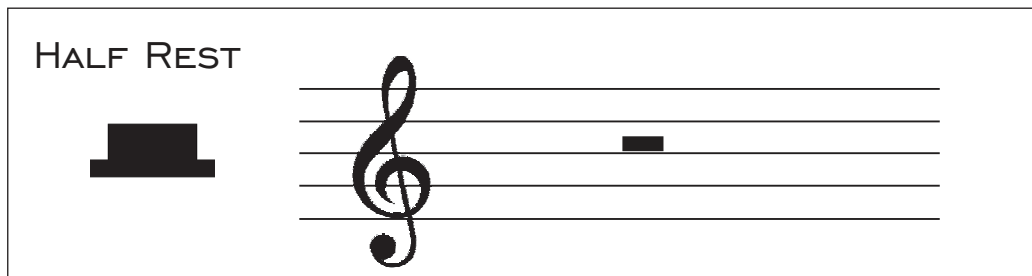


# REST IN STAFF

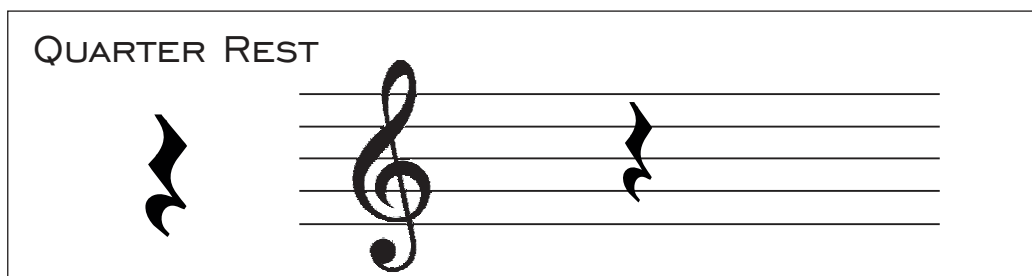
- RESTS INDICATE A PERIOD WHERE NO NOTES ARE TO BE PLAYED. A PERIOD WHERE YOU TAKE A PAUSE.
- NOTES AND RESTS ARE MUSICAL SYMBOLS THAT TELLS US WHEN TO PLAY AND WHEN NOT TO PLAY.



- THE WHOLE REST HANGS FROM THE FOURTH LINE ON THE MUSICAL STAFF.
- THE WHOLE REST LAST FOR FOUR BITS. I.E. IT GETS FOUR BITS. PAUSE FOR 4 BITS.



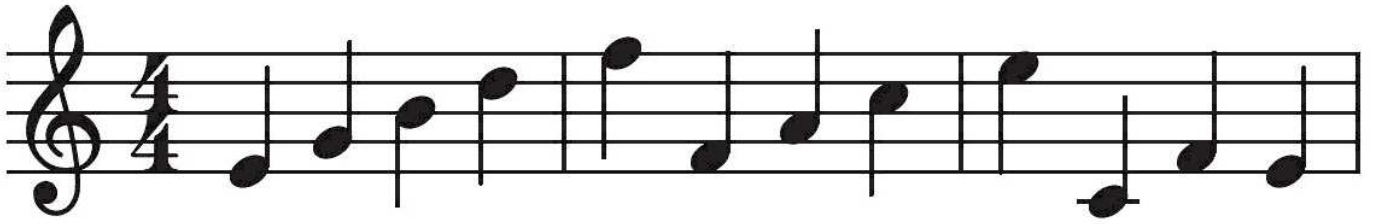
- THE HALF REST SITS ON THE MIDDLE LINE OF THE MUSICAL STAFF.
- THE HALF REST LAST FOR TWO BITS. I.E. IT GETS TWO BITS. PAUSE FOR 2 BITS.



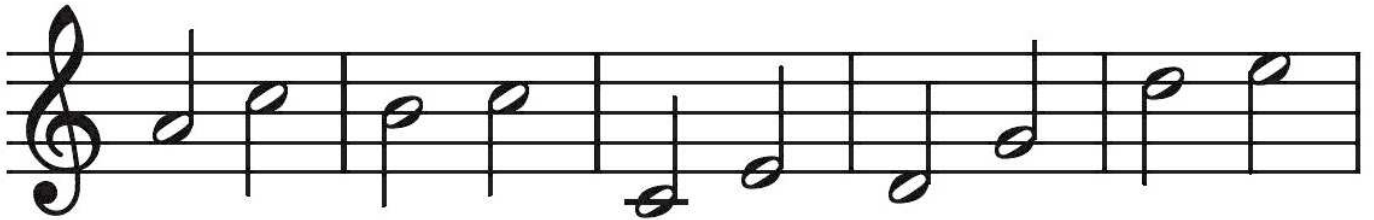
- A QUARTER REST IS EQUAL IN TIME VALUE TO A QUARTER NOTE.
- THE QUARTER REST LAST FOR ONE BIT. I.E. IT GETS ONE BIT. PAUSE FOR 1 BIT.

# WORKSHEET FOR TREBLE CLEF NOTES

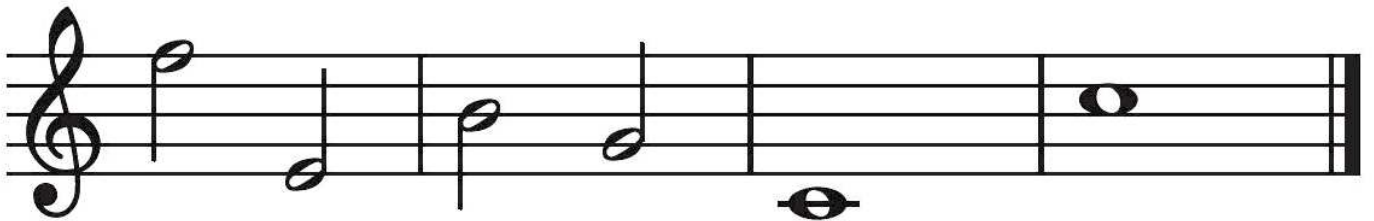
❖ NAME THE FOLLOWING NOTES:



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## CHAPTER 2



# LEFT HAND C POSITION

LEFT HAND C POSITION START WITH PLACING FIFTH FINGER OF YOUR LEFT HAND ON THE C NOTE ON BASS CLEF.

SIMILARLY, 4TH FINGER ON D, 3RD ON E, 2ND ON F, 1ST ON G.

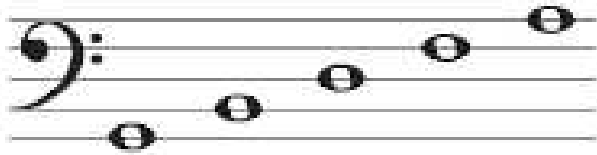


# BASS CLEF

A musical notation diagram for the bass clef C position. It features a five-line bass clef staff with a bass clef sign on the left. Above the staff, the word "FINGERS" is written, with numbers 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 positioned above the notes C, D, E, F, and G respectively. Below the staff, the letters C, D, E, F, and G are written vertically, with lines connecting them to the notes on the staff. An arrow points from the text "BASS CLEF SIGN" to the bass clef symbol. Below the staff is a keyboard diagram showing the keys C, D, E, F, G, and the next C, with the letters C, D, E, F, G, C written below the corresponding keys.

## BASS CLEF LINES & SPACES NAMES:

### LINE NOTES



G B D F A

G O O D O F I N E A L W A I Y S

### SPACE NOTES



A C E G

A L L C O W S E A T G R A S S

- WE HAVE ALREADY FAMILIAR WITH THE TREBLE CLEF LINES & SPACES NAMES.
- NOW IT'S TIME TO LEARN THE BASS CLEF LINES & SPACES NAMES, AS YOU CAN SEE IN THE ABOVE PICTURE, BASS STAFF ALSO HAS FIVE LINES & FOUR SPACES. EACH LINE & SPACE REPRESENTS A PARTICULAR NOTE WHICH IS MENTIONED IN THE PICTURE.
- WE USE THE PHRASE "GOOD BOYS DO FINE ALWAYS" FOR REPRESENTING THE LINES ON BASS STAFF. WHILE WE USE THE PHRASE "ALL COWS EAT GRASS" TO REPRESENT THE SPACES NAMES.

# REVIEW

- LIKE THE TREBLE CLEF, BASS CLEF ALSO HAS LINES AND SPACES WHICH REPRESENTS A PARTICULAR NOTES.
- THE BASS CLEF'S TWO DOTS SURROUND THE STAFF LINE THAT REPRESENT THE STAFF NOTE 'F' THAT IS WHY THE BASS CLEF IS ALSO CALLED AS 'F' CLEF.
- THE NOTES OF THE LEFT HAND 'C' POSITION ARE WRITTEN ON THE BASS STAFF.

Below are the few exercises for practicing the bass staff.

## • LEFT HAND WARM-UP

### EXERCISE 1 :

FINGERS 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5

C D E F G G F E D C

Half Rest

### EXERCISE 2:

FINGERS 5 4 3 2 1

C D E F G

1 2 3 4 5

G F E D C

- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM EVENLY.
- PLAY AND SING THE NOTES.

# AURA LEE

*Melody from a popular song "Love me Tender" by Elvis Presley.*

- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM.
- PLAY & SING THE NOTES NAMES

L.H. Fingers 5 2 3 2 1 4 1 2 3 4 3 2

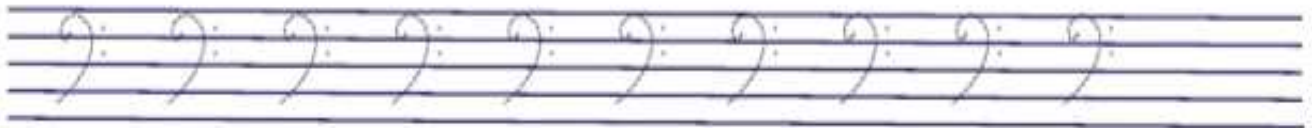
C F E F G D G F E D E F  
As the black-bird in the spring neath the wil-low tree

5 2 3 2 1 4 1 2 3 4 3 2

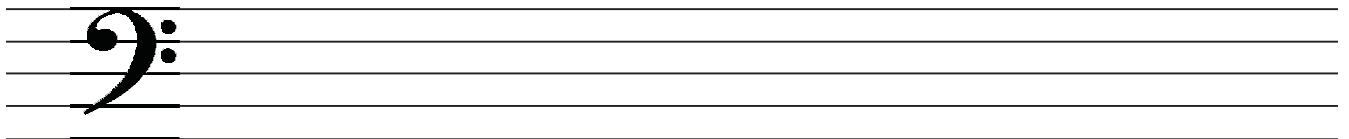
C F E F G D G F E D E F  
sat and piped, I heard him sing sing-ing "Au-ra Lee"

## WORKSHEET FOR BASS CLEF

- TRACE THE BASS CLEF SYMBOL



- DRAW THE BASS CLEF SYMBOL



# THE GRAND STAFF

The diagram illustrates the Grand Staff. At the top, a piano keyboard is shown with keys labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. Shaded keys are labeled with sharps: C#, D#, F#, G#, A#. A line labeled 'Middle 'C'' points to the first C key. Below the keyboard, the Grand Staff is shown with a brace on the left. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains notes for D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains notes for C, D, E, F, G, A, B. A note for Middle 'C' is shown on a ledger line between the two staves.

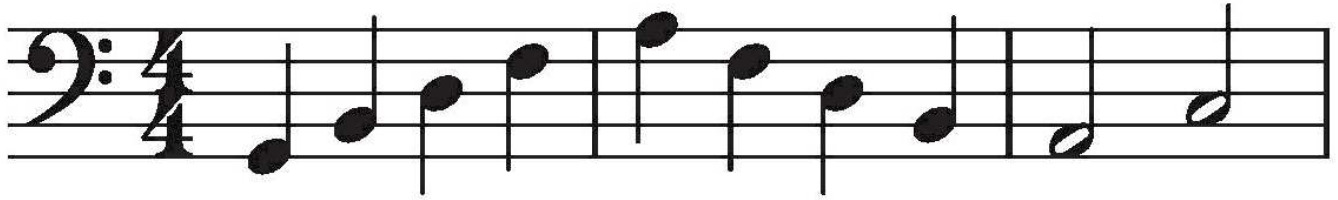
- THE BASS STAFF AND TREBLE STAFF WHEN JOINED TOGETHER BY A BRACE, MAKE UP THE GRAND STAFF.
- IN THE ABOVE PICTURE YOU CAN CLEARLY SEE, THAT MIDDLE 'C' IS CENTERED BETWEEN THE TWO STAFF. MIDDLE 'C' CAN BE WRITTEN ON THE FIRST LEDGER LINE ABOVE THE LOWER STAFF, OR FIRST LEDGER LINE BELOW THE UPPER STAFF.

A blank Grand Staff consisting of two staves joined by a brace on the left. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef.

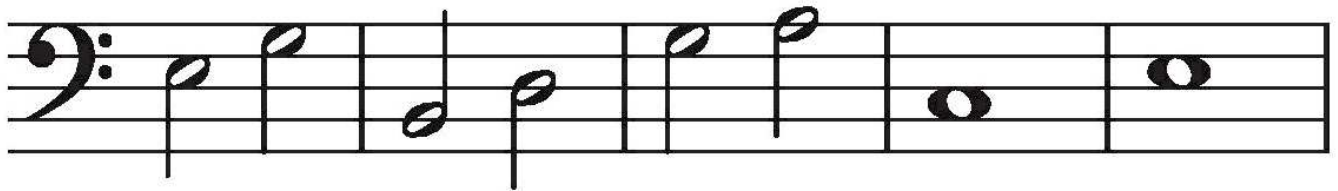
## ***THE GRAND STAFF***

# WORKSHEET FOR BASS CLEF NOTES

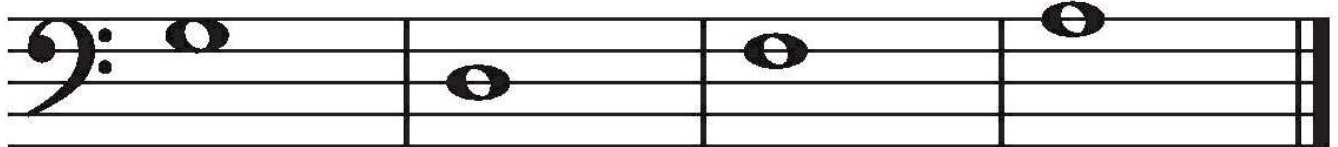
❖ NAME THE FOLLOWING NOTES:



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# PLAYING ON THE GRAND STAFF

## EXERCISE 1:

Exercise 1, measures 1-3. The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 1: Treble clef has a quarter note C (labeled 'C') with finger number 1 above it. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 2: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a quarter note G (labeled 'G') with finger number 1 above it. Measure 3: Treble clef has a quarter note D (labeled 'D') with finger number 2 above it. Bass clef has a whole rest.

Exercise 1, measures 4-5. Measure 4: Treble clef has a quarter note E (labeled 'E') with finger number 3 above it. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note F (labeled 'F') with finger number 4 above it. Bass clef has a quarter note D (labeled 'D') with finger number 4 above it.

## EXERCISE 2:

Exercise 2, measures 1-3. Measure 1: Treble clef has a quarter note C (labeled 'C') with finger number 1 above it. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 2: Treble clef has a quarter note E (labeled 'E') with finger number 3 above it. Bass clef has a quarter note G (labeled 'G') with finger number 1 above it. Measure 3: Treble clef has a quarter note D (labeled 'D') with finger number 2 above it. Bass clef has a quarter note E (labeled 'E') with finger number 3 above it.

Exercise 2, measures 4-5. Measure 4: Treble clef has a quarter note F (labeled 'F') with finger number 4 above it. Bass clef has a quarter note D (labeled 'D') with finger number 4 above it. Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note G (labeled 'G') with finger number 5 above it. Bass clef has a quarter note C (labeled 'C') with finger number 5 above it.

# BOTH HANDS TOGETHER

## SKIP NOTE WITH BOTH HANDS

RH Fingers: 1 3 2 4 3 5 4 2 2 4 5 3 4 2 3 1

LH Fingers: 5 3 4 2 3 1 2 4 4 2 1 3 2 4 3 5

C E D F E G F D D F G E F D E C

C E D F E G F D D F G E F D E C

## ROCK-ALONG

- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM
- PLAY & SING THE NOTES

1 1 3 5 3 5 1 1 1

C C E G E G C C C

C E G C C C

5 5 3 1 3 1 5 5 5

C C E G E G C C C

C E G C C C

double dot means repeat again



# JINGLE BELLS IN 'C' POSITION

- PLACE YOUR BOTH HANDS IN 'C' POSITION
- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM
- PLAY & SING THE SONG

common time = 4/4

Measures 1-4:

- Measure 1: Right hand: E, E, E (triplet); Left hand: C
- Measure 2: Right hand: E, E, E (triplet); Left hand: C
- Measure 3: Right hand: E, G, C, D (fingerings: 3, 5, 1, 2); Left hand: C
- Measure 4: Right hand: E (fingerings: 3); Left hand: C

Measures 5-8:

- Measure 5: Right hand: F, F, F, F (fingerings: 5, 4); Left hand: F
- Measure 6: Right hand: F, E, E, E (fingerings: 4); Left hand: C
- Measure 7: Right hand: E, D, D, E (fingerings: 3, 2); Left hand: D
- Measure 8: Right hand: D, G (fingerings: 2, 5); Left hand: G

Measures 9-12:

- Measure 9: Right hand: E, quarter, quarter; Left hand: C
- Measure 10: Right hand: E, quarter, quarter; Left hand: C
- Measure 11: Right hand: E, quarter, quarter; Left hand: C
- Measure 12: Right hand: E (half note); Left hand: C

Measures 13-16:

- Measure 13: Right hand: F, quarter, quarter, quarter; Left hand: F
- Measure 14: Right hand: F, quarter, quarter, quarter; Left hand: C
- Measure 15: Right hand: G, quarter, quarter, quarter; Left hand: G
- Measure 16: Right hand: C (half note); Left hand: C

**NOTE :** IN THIS SONG, YOU HAVE TO PLAY ONE NOTE ON THE BASS CLEF WITH RESPECT TO THE RIGHT HAND MELODY. USE THE PROPER FINGERING FOR BOTH HANDS AS THIS SONG IS IN 'C' POSITION.

# LIGHTLY ROW

- CLAP OR TAP THE RHYTHM EVENLY
- PLAY & SING THE NOTES

5 4 1 5

G E E F D D C D E F G G G

1

G E E

Detailed description: This system contains the first five measures of the piece. The treble clef staff has a 4/4 time signature. Measures 1-4 contain notes in the treble clef with fingerings 5, 4, 1, and 5 above them. Measure 5 has a whole rest in the treble clef and notes G, E, E in the bass clef with a fingering 1 above the first note. Notes are labeled with letters G, E, F, D, C, D, E, F, G.

2

2 5 3

F D D C E G G C E E E E

D D D D D F G

Detailed description: This system contains measures 6-10. Measure 6 has a whole rest in the treble clef and notes F, D, D in the bass clef with a fingering 2 above the first note. Measure 7 has a whole rest in the treble clef and notes C, E, G, G in the bass clef with a fingering 5 above the first note. Measure 8 has notes D, D, D, D in the treble clef with a fingering 2 above the first note, and a whole rest in the bass clef. Measure 9 has notes D, F, G in the treble clef with a fingering 2 above the first note, and a whole rest in the bass clef. Measure 10 has a whole rest in the treble clef and notes E, E, E, E in the bass clef with a fingering 3 above the first note. Notes are labeled with letters F, D, C, E, G, D, F, G, E.

2

5 4 1 1

E F G G E E F D D C E G G C

Detailed description: This system contains measures 11-15. Measure 11 has notes E, F, G in the bass clef with a fingering 2 above the first note, and a whole rest in the treble clef. Measure 12 has notes G, E, E in the treble clef with a fingering 5 above the first note, and a whole rest in the bass clef. Measure 13 has notes F, D, D in the treble clef with a fingering 4 above the first note, and a whole rest in the bass clef. Measure 14 has notes C, E, G, G in the treble clef with a fingering 1 above the first note, and a whole rest in the bass clef. Measure 15 has a whole rest in the treble clef and a whole note C in the bass clef with a fingering 1 above it. Notes are labeled with letters E, F, G, G, E, F, D, C, E, G, C.