

Tuesday Piano Lessons with Lucy 28.04.20

Hello everyone. Hope you are safe and well.

Here are some worksheets that will take you through the basics of piano playing that will give you a strong foundation to build on with your future piano studies.

I'd like you to start your piano practice by warming up your fingers. We do this through a series of exercises.

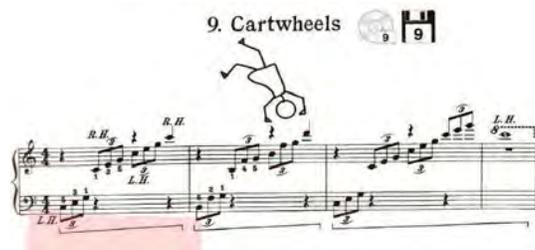
- 1.) Begin with the Five Finger exercise from C - G, first hands separately then hands together.
- 2.) Next, A Minor for 1 Octave (An octave is the distance between two musical notes that have the same letter name for example A - A. It is called an 'octave' because there are eight notes in the octave. A Minor has an G# (so in this scale there will be no G's, instead play the black key to the right of the note). First begin hands separately then put your hands together.

Right Hand fingering: 1,2,3,1,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,1,3,2,1

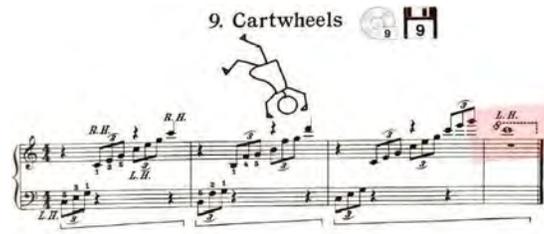
Left Hand fingering: 5,4,3,2,1,3,2,1,2,3,1,2,3,4,5

This is the fingering beginning on A, going up the octave all the way to the top A and then coming straight back down.

- 3.) Next please find a photocopy from the book A Dozen A Day and go through the exercises either labelled 7-9 or 10-12. Read through these first before playing, notice the movement of the notes and their note value (for example do they last 1 beat, 2 beat, 4 beat etc) and then begin to play. Notice the articulation (such as the dots above or below a note 'staccato' indicating that the note should be played sharply and detached. Or the zig zag markings under the notes that show you when to press the pedal down and back up (example shown in the diagram below).



Also notice the symbol written above the final note in exercise 9 meaning it is to be played an Octave higher than written.



Take a look at exercise 8 in your hand outs, notice the 'tied note' as shown below. A **Tie** is a small curved line joining two notes on the same line or space. The note is held down for the total value of **both** notes. Ties are mostly used when notes last across a bar.

So, play the semibreve with your thumb (bar 4) and then hold on and count the value of both the first and second semibreve. Reminder~ A semibreve is 4 beats so you'd count "1,2,3,4". Two semibreves tied together like in the example below last 8 beats in total.



In exercise 11, the symbol written above the final note high lighted in the image below, instructs you you hold the note beyond the normal duration of it's value. It is written above a semibreve so make sure you count and hold it for any amount of time longer than 4 beats.



Play these exercises for a minimum of 15 minutes a day or every few days for best results.

- 4.) To begin the second half of your practice, please go through the following work-sheets that are included in the envelope.

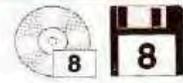
See you next week!

Best wishes,
Lucy

7. Stretching Right Leg Up



8. Stretching Left Leg



9. Cartwheels



10. The Splits



legato—staccato

11. Standing on Head



legato—staccato

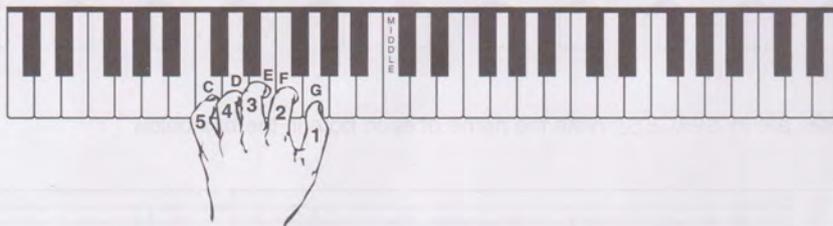
12. Fit as a Fiddle and Ready To Go



legato—staccato

Left Hand C Position

Place the LH on the keyboard so that the **5th FINGER** falls on the **C BELOW** (to the left of) **MIDDLE C**. Let the remaining fingers fall naturally on the next 4 white keys. Keep the fingers curved and relaxed.



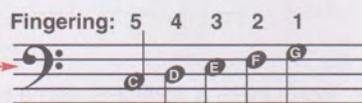
Notes for this position are written on the **BASS STAFF**.

The **BASS STAFF** also has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

The C, played by 5, is written on the second space of the staff.

Each next higher note is written on the next higher line or space.

BASS CLEF SIGN:
used for LH notes.



LEFT HAND WARM-UP

Play the following *WARM-UP*. Say the name of each note aloud as you play. Repeat until you can play smoothly and evenly.

When notes are **BELOW** the **MIDDLE LINE** of the staff, the stems usually point **UP**.
When notes are **ON** or **ABOVE** the **MIDDLE LINE**, the stems usually point **DOWN**.

The Whole Note

Whole Note

a very long note.



COUNT: "1 - 2 - 3 - 4"
or: "Whole note hold down"

Clap (or tap) the following rhythm. Clap ONCE for each note, counting aloud.



AURA LEE

This melody was made into a popular song, "Love Me Tender," sung by Elvis Presley.

1. Clap (or tap) the rhythm, counting aloud.
2. Play & sing (or say) the finger numbers.
3. Play & count.
4. Play & sing (or say) the note names.

As the black - bird in the Spring, 'neath the wil - low tree

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

sat and piped, I heard him sing, sing - ing "Au - ra Lee."

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

The Bass Clef Sign



locates the **F** below the middle of the keyboard.

This sign came from the letter **F**: 



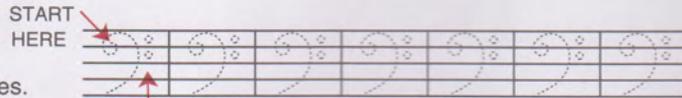
The **BASS STAFF** has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

This is the **F** line.

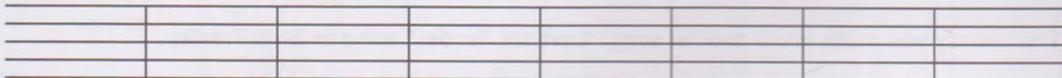


The **F** line passes between the two dots of the **F** clef sign.

- Trace these bass clef signs. Always begin on the **F** line. The 2 dots are in the top 2 spaces.



- Draw a line of bass clef signs.

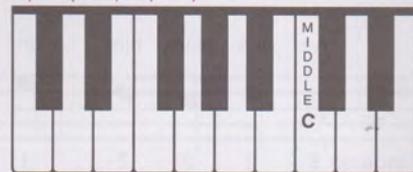
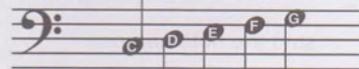


REVIEW

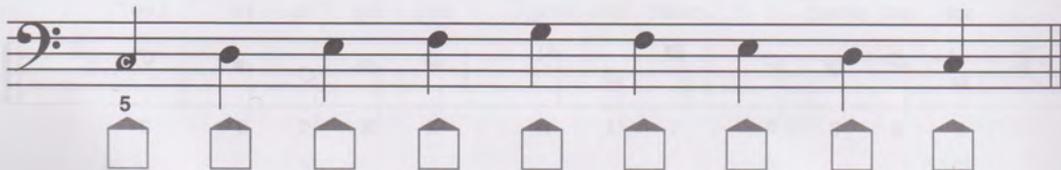
The notes of the **LEFT HAND C POSITION** are written on the **BASS STAFF**.

- The **C**, played by 5, is written on the second space of the staff.
- Each next higher note is written on the next higher line or space.

Fingering: 5 4 3 2 1



- Write the names of the 5 notes in LH C position on the keyboard to the right.
- Write the name of each note in the box below it.



5. These notes are in **SPACES**. Write the name of each note in the box below it.

A musical staff in bass clef showing a sequence of notes in the spaces: C, E, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. The first three notes are labeled with fingerings: 5, 3, and 1. Below the staff are ten empty boxes for writing the note names.

6. These notes are on **LINES**. Write the name of each note in the box below.

A musical staff in bass clef showing a sequence of notes on the lines: D, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. The first two notes are labeled with fingerings: 4 and 2. Below the staff are ten empty boxes for writing the note names.

7. Here are notes on **LINES & SPACES**. Write the name of each note in the box.

A musical staff in bass clef showing a sequence of notes on lines and spaces: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. The first note is labeled with a fingering of 5. Below the staff are ten empty boxes for writing the note names.

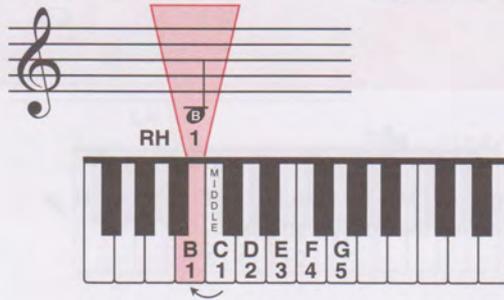
A musical staff in bass clef showing a sequence of notes on lines and spaces: E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. The first note is labeled with a fingering of 1. Below the staff are ten empty boxes for writing the note names.

8. Each of these notes repeats on the **SAME** line or space.
Write the name of each note in the box below it.

A musical staff in bass clef showing a sequence of notes on lines and spaces: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. The first note is labeled with a fingering of 5. Below the staff are ten empty boxes for writing the note names.

9. Below each note on this page, write the finger number used to play it in LH C POSITION.
10. Play all the notes on this page in LH C POSITION.

Introducing **B** for Right Hand



TO FIND B:

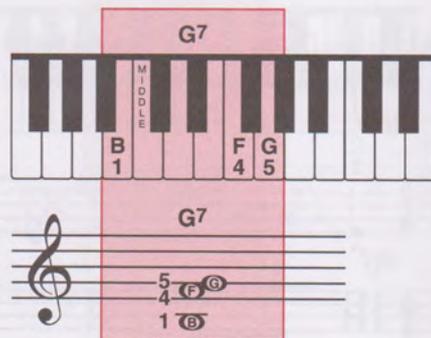
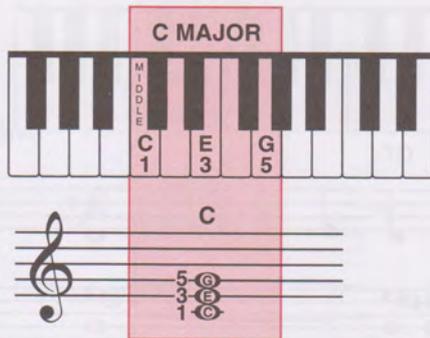
Place the RH in **C POSITION**.
Reach finger 1 one white key to the left!

Play slowly. Say the note names as you play.



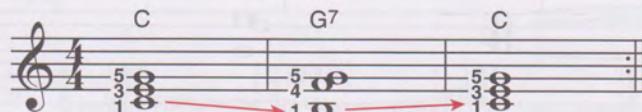
C & G⁷ Chords for Right Hand

It is very important to be able to play all chords with the **RIGHT** hand as well as the **LEFT**.
Chords are used in either or both hands in popular and classical music.



Practice changing from the C chord to the G⁷ chord and back again:

1. The 5th finger plays G in both chords.
2. The 4th finger plays F in the G⁷ chord.
3. Only the 1st finger moves out of C POSITION (down to B) for G⁷.



MARY ANN

Calypso tune

Moderately fast

All day, all night, Ma - ry Ann, *p* ^{G7} (Ma - ry Ann,)

mf ³

Down by the sea - shore, sift - in' sand; ^C (sift - in' sand;)

All the lit - tle chil - dren love Ma - ry Ann, ^{G7} (Ma - ry Ann,)

³

Down by the sea - shore, sift - in' sand. ^C (sift - in' sand.)