

**Tuesday Piano Lessons with Lucy**  
**05.05.20**

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, D Minor for 1 Octave (An octave is the distance between two musical notes that have the same letter name for example D - D. It is called an 'octave' because there are eight notes in the octave. D Minor has a Bb (B flat) and a C# (C sharp) (so in this scale there will be no B's and C's, instead play the black key to the left of B and to the right of C). First begin hands separately then put your hands together.

How to play D Minor:

Begin by placing your right hand on the keyboard with your thumb on D. Let your fingers fall into place keeping each finger over the keys. Next put your 2nd finger on E, 3rd finger on F, then cross your thumb under and play the G with your thumb. Then 2nd finger on A, 3rd finger on Bb (B flat is the black key to the left of B), then 4th finger on C# (C sharp is the black key to the right of C) and then 5th finger on C. Now come back down the scale following the same pattern but in reverse as shown below:

D, E, F, G, A, Bb, C#, D, C#, Bb, A, G, F, E, D

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 D, going up the octave all the way to the top D and then coming straight back down.

- 3.) Next please find a photocopy from the book A Dozen A Day and go through the exercises labelled 10-12. If you received this last week please keep going through these 12 exercises before you practice. Start at 1 and make sure you are confident before you go onto the next. Play these through first legato, and then staccato.

Before you begin, 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.

Let's go through exercise 10 first, This exercise teaches you a scale called the contrary motion scale in C. Begin on middle C and choose either the thumb on your right **or** left hand to begin. Slowly read through the notes. You will notice you are playing every consecutive note one after the other going from C outwards to C in each hand. The finger numbers match between the hands. This means when you play the thumb in one hand, you also play the thumb in the other (the same goes for 2nd fingers, 3rd fingers and so on).

When you get to the end you will see an 'end repeat' as highlighted below. This is the double bar line with dots. That means you have to repeat from the beginning, and then stop when you have played the second time round.

10. The Splits 

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.

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.

11. Standing on Head 

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