

Tuesday Piano Lessons with Lucy
12.05.20

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.

- Begin with the Five Finger exercise from C - G, first hands separately then hands together. (So thumb on C, and going up the keyboard play C, D, E, F, G and then back down G, F, E, D, C. And repeat.)
- Next, let's run through the scales we've learnt: C major, A minor & D Minor.

Play these for 1 Octave:

C Major (has no sharps or flats)

A Minor (has G#)

D Minor (has Bb and a C#)

First begin hands separately then put your hands together.

Here is a reminder of 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. Same goes for C Major and A Minor.

- Next find a photocopy from the book A Dozen A Day and go through the exercises labelled 1-12. These were printed out for you and sent with the past hand outs. (If you've lost any of these and want extra copies contact Core Arts who are still available via phone on: 02085333500 or 07850003621.)
Start at 1 and make sure you are playing confidently before you go onto the next. Play these through first legato, and then staccato.

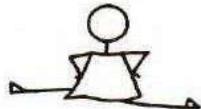
The word legato literally means “connected” or “bound together.” It means that notes follow one another smoothly.

Staccato means playing each note sharply detached or separated from the others)

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 also any articulation markings such as ties, grand pauses, dynamics, pedal, legato, staccato, rests and triplets! Then begin to play, slowly and counting aloud.

Remember to find out whether or not the music is asking you to repeat the line (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 10 **10**



legato—staccato

Watch out for the triplets in exercise 9! Instead of counting "One Two Three Four" we could like "One and then Two and then Three and then Four" and on each syllable/word we play a note on the piano.

A triplet is a rhythm playing three notes in the space of two. See the example below:

Eighth Note Triplets

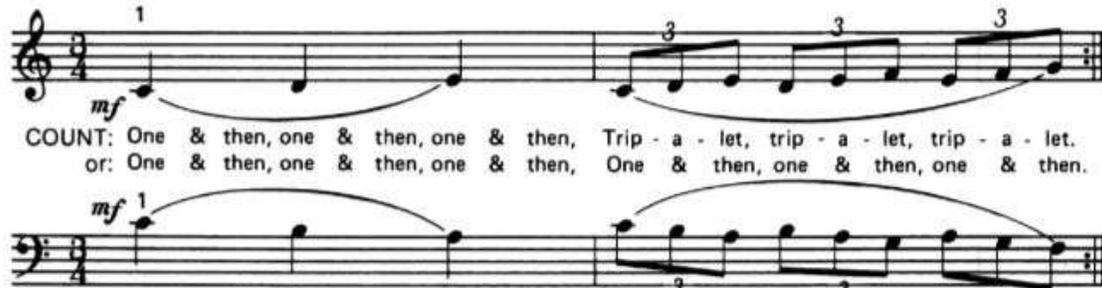
Assign with pages 94-95.

The 3 notes of a TRIPLET are joined with a BEAM. A 3 is written over or under the center note of each group.

The THREE NOTES of an EIGHTH NOTE TRIPLET GROUP = ONE QUARTER NOTE. 

When a piece contains triplets, count "TRIP-A-LET" or "ONE & THEN" or any way suggested by your teacher.

1. Play slowly, counting aloud.



COUNT: One & then, one & then, one & then, Trip - a - let, trip - a - let, trip - a - let.
or: One & then, one & then.

COUNT: One & then, one & then, one & then, Trip - a - let, trip - a - let, trip - a - let.
or: One & then, one & then.

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

- 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

New Time Signature

3 means 3 beats to each measure.
4 means a **QUARTER NOTE** gets one beat.

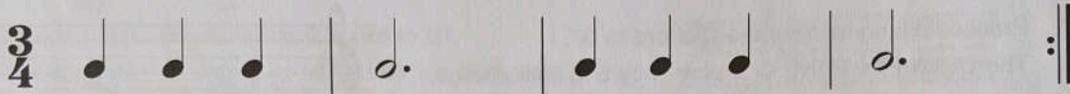
Dotted Half Note

A **DOTTED HALF NOTE** gets 3 counts.
 (2 counts for the half note,
 plus 1 count for the dot!)


 COUNT: "1 - 2 - 3"

Clap (or tap) the following rhythm.

Clap **ONCE** for each note, counting aloud.



ROCKETS

Moderately fast

f Rock - ets go up and they land on the moon!

1 G7 C

p Rock - ets will trav - el to oth - er worlds soon!

1 G7 C

IMPORTANT! Play *ROCKETS* again, playing the second line one octave (8 notes) higher. The rests at the end of the first line give you time to move your hands to the new position! Play *ROCKETS* one more time, now with the first line one octave higher than written, and the second line two octaves higher.

This is excellent training in moving freely over the keyboard!

Melodic Intervals

Distances between tones are measured in **INTERVALS**, called 2nds, 3rds, 4ths, 5ths, etc. Notes played *separately* make a *melody*. We call the intervals between these notes **MELODIC INTERVALS**. Play these MELODIC 2nds & 3rds. Listen to the sound of each interval.

The following excerpts contain only repeated notes and MELODIC 2nds and 3rds.

AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

DYNAMIC SIGNS
tell how loud or soft to play.

p (piano) = soft

TISKET, A TASKET

mf (mezzo forte) = moderately loud

Writing in 3/4 Time

1. In the box above each note, write the number of counts it receives.

2. Check your answers. The notes in each measure of 3/4 time must add up to 3!
3. Under each line, write ONE NOTE equal in value to the sum of the TWO notes above it, as shown in the first example.

Reviewing Dynamics

DYNAMIC SIGNS show how **LOUD** or **SOFT** to play.

f (forte) = loud

mf (mezzo forte) = moderately loud

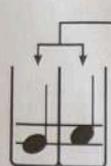
p (piano) = soft

4. Write the correct **TIME SIGNATURE** at the beginning of each of the following staves.
5. Add **CHORD SYMBOLS** in the boxes above the treble staves.
6. Play, carefully observing the dynamics.

Notice that a **WHOLE REST** is used to show silence for a whole measure of 3/4 or 4/4 time!

Moderately slow

Measuring Melodic 2nds & 3rds

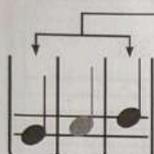
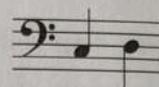


The distance from any white key to the next white key, up or down, is called a **2nd**.

2nds go from LINE to SPACE:



or from SPACE to LINE:



When you skip a white key, the interval is a **3rd**.

3rds go from LINE to LINE:



or from SPACE to SPACE:



Identify these intervals. If the interval moves UP, write UP in the top box. If it moves DOWN, write DOWN in the top box. Write the name of the interval in the lower box, as shown in the first two examples. If the note does not move up or down, write SAME NOTE.

UP a 2nd	DOWN a 3rd				
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