

Tuesday Piano Lessons with Lucy
16.06.20

Hello everyone, I hope you are safe and well.

Here are some worksheets for you to go through. I have labelled them 1-8 so begin at 1 and go through them one by one.

By the end of it you should have a stronger understanding and should be able to work the chords we've learnt into a piece.

You may notice that in the worksheet the F major chord is written differently to how we were playing them last week. This is just another way of playing the F major chord and both ways are right. You may notice all that has changed is the positioning of the notes, the note names are still the same (F, A, C).

Remember also to go through past exercises to start your practice.

Any questions or if you have anything you'd like me to cover in future weeks please contact the office and they will pass on the message.

Have a good week

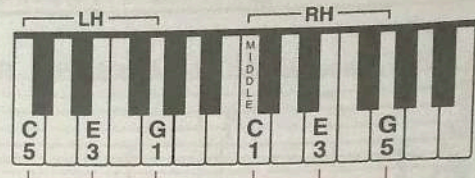
Lucy

The C Major Chord

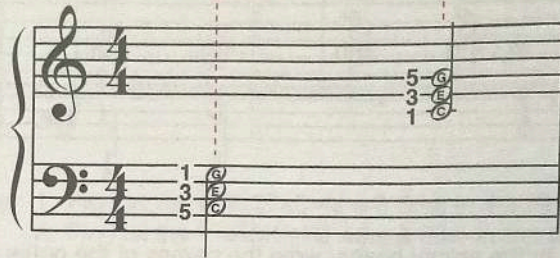
1

A chord is three or more notes played together.

The **C MAJOR CHORD** is made of three notes: **C E G**.

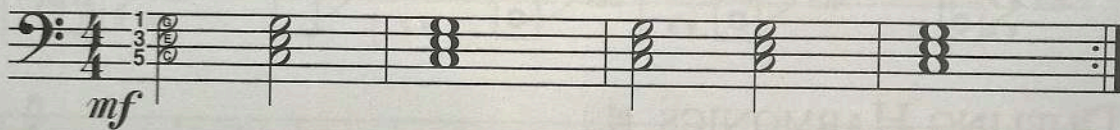


Be sure to play all three chord notes exactly together, with fingers nicely curved.



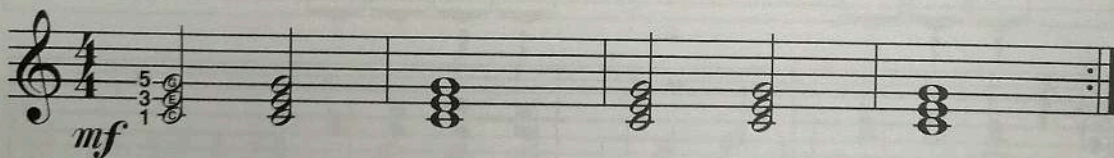
C MAJOR CHORDS for LH

Play & count.

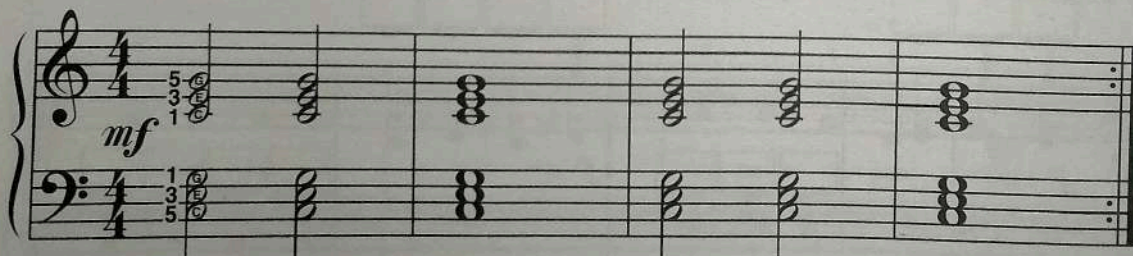


C MAJOR CHORDS for RH

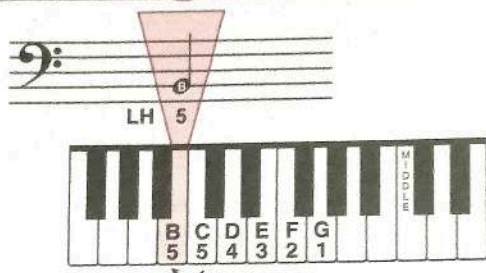
Play & count.



C MAJOR CHORDS for BOTH HANDS



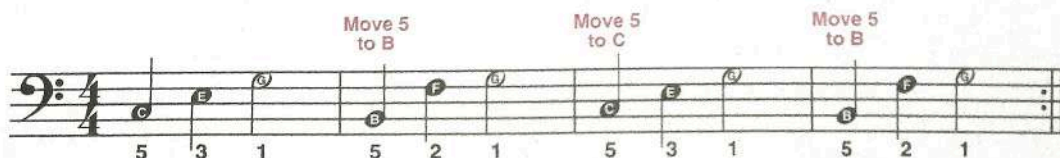
Introducing **B** for Left Hand



TO FIND B:

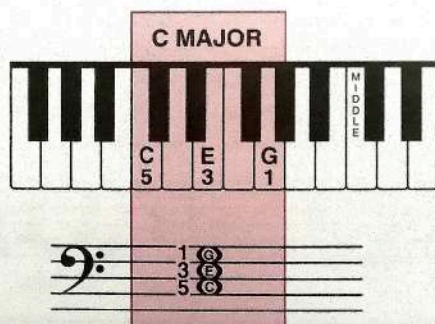
Place the LH in **C POSITION**.
Reach finger 5 one white key to the left!

Play slowly. Say the note names as you play.

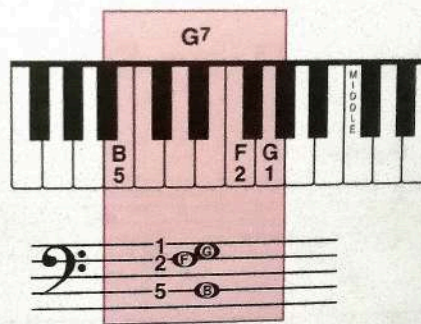


Two Important Chords

Two frequently used chords are **C MAJOR** & **G⁷**.



Chord symbol: **C**

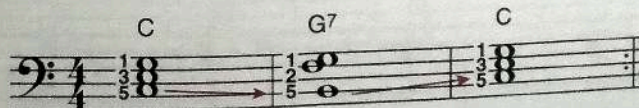


Chord symbol: **G⁷**

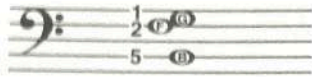
Chord symbols are always used in popular music to identify chord names.

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

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



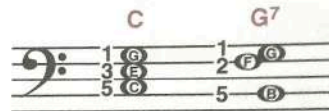
The G⁷ Chord for Left Hand



The construction of 7th chords will be more fully explained later. For now, the **G⁷ chord** will be made by playing **B F G** using LH 5 2 1.

It is easy to move from the C MAJOR CHORD to the G⁷ CHORD and back again, because both chords have the same G in common.

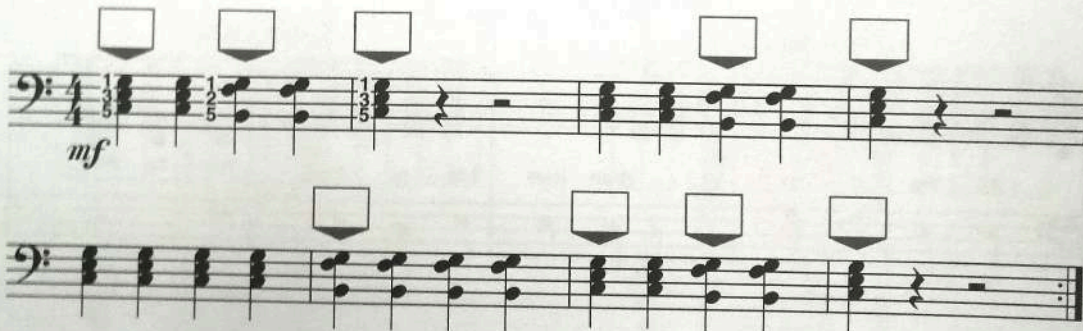
1. Practice changing from the C chord to G⁷.
The COMMON TONE G is played by 1 in both chords.



Chord Symbols

In popular music, chord symbols are used to identify chord names. The symbol for the C MAJOR chord is **C**. The symbol for the G SEVENTH chord is **G⁷**.

2. Write the chord symbols (C or G⁷) in the boxes below. Notice that a new symbol is used only when the chord changes.
3. Play and count.
4. Play and say the chord names.

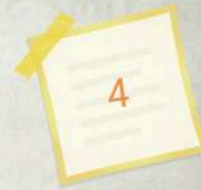
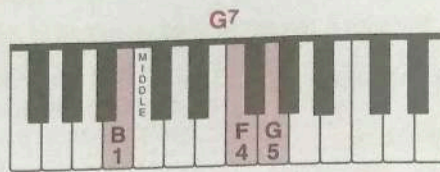


Remember: When notes on the same line or space are joined with a curved line, they are called **TIED NOTES**. Hold the key down for the **COMBINED VALUES OF BOTH NOTES**.

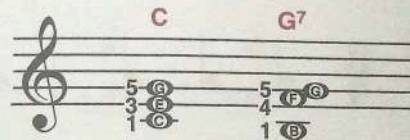
5. Write the chord symbols in the boxes.
6. Play and count. Say the chord names as you play.



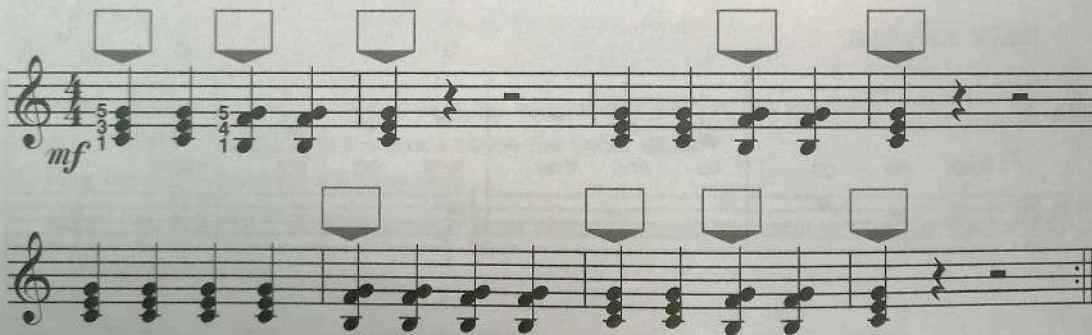
The G⁷ Chord for Right Hand



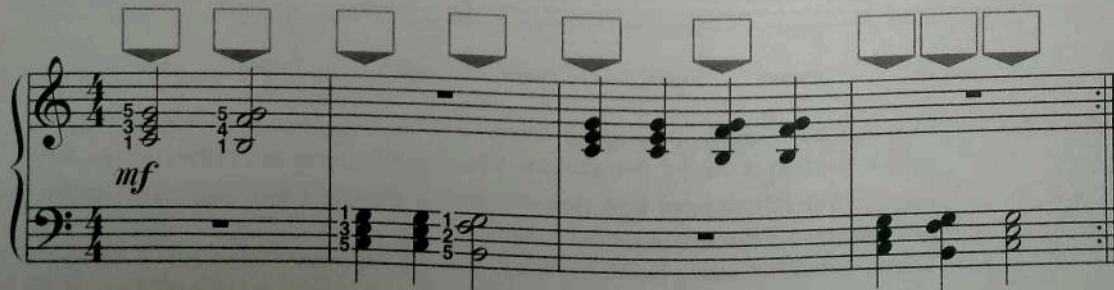
1. Practice changing from the C chord to G⁷.
The COMMON TONE G is played by 5 in both chords.



2. Write the chord symbols (C or G⁷) in the boxes below.
3. Play and count.
4. Play and say the chord names.



5. Write the correct chord symbols in the boxes below. Notice that when the GRAND STAFF (treble & bass staff together) is used, the chord symbols are written above the TREBLE STAFF.
6. Play and count. Say the chord names as you play.



New Time Signature

5

3
4

means 3 beats to each measure.

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!

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

5

1

G7

C

1

2

5

1

3

5

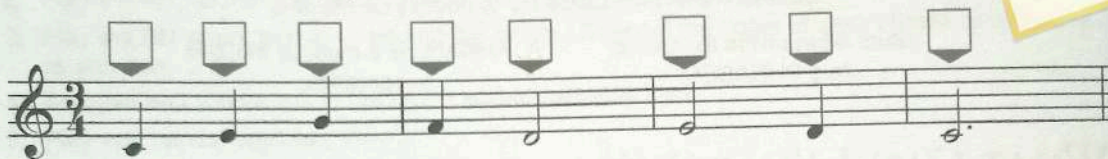
IMPORTANT! Play *ROCKETS* again, playing the second line one octave (8 notes) higher. The rests at the end of the first line give you time to move your hands to the new position! Play *ROCKETS* one more time, now with the first line one octave higher than written, and the second line two octaves higher.

This is excellent training in moving freely over the keyboard!

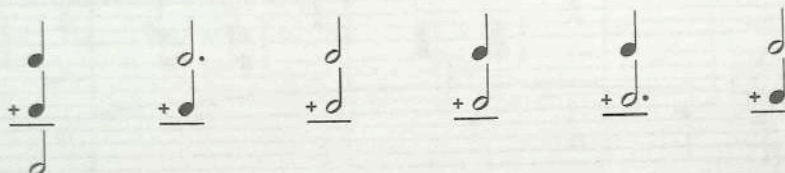
Writing in $\frac{3}{4}$ Time

6

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



2. Check your answers. The notes in each measure of $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

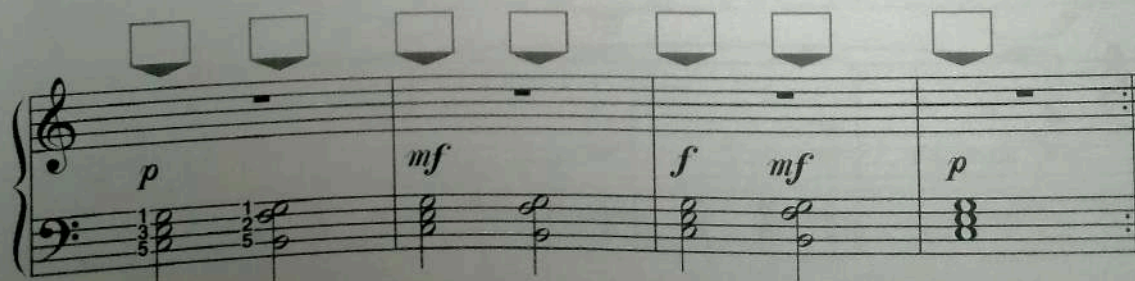
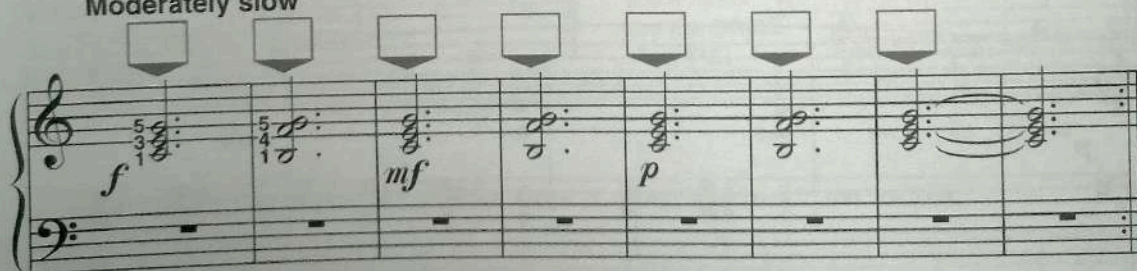
mf (*mezzo forte*) = moderately loud

p (*piano*) = soft

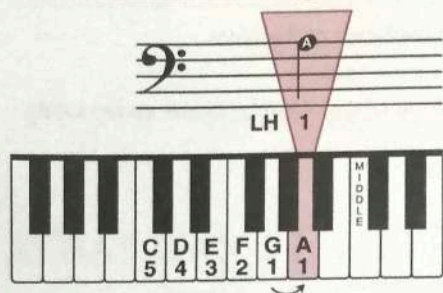
4. Write the correct TIME SIGNATURE at the beginning of each of the following staves.
5. Add CHORD SYMBOLS in the boxes above the treble staves.
6. Play, carefully observing the dynamics.

Notice that a **WHOLE REST** is used to show silence for a whole measure of $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time!

Moderately slow



Introducing A for Left Hand

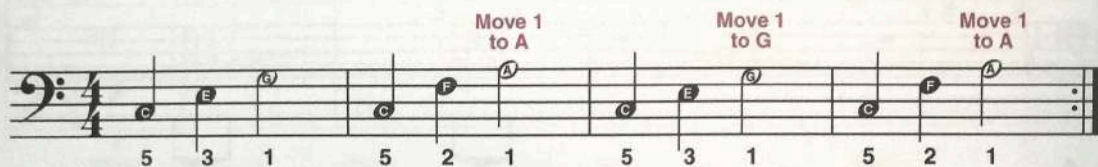


TO FIND A:

Place the LH in **C POSITION**.

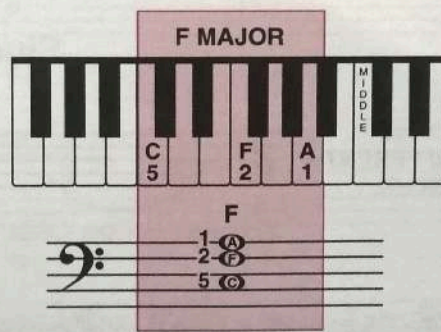
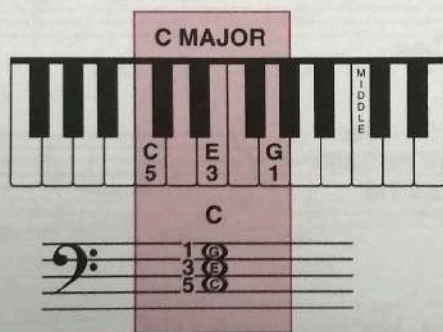
Reach finger 1 one white key to the right!

Play slowly. Say the note names as you play.



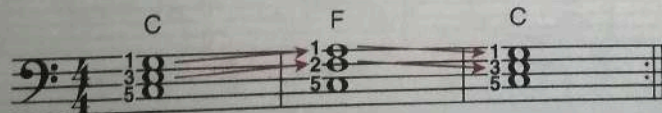
Introducing the F Major Chord

The C MAJOR chord is frequently followed by the F MAJOR chord, and vice-versa.



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

1. The 5th finger plays C in both chords.
2. The 2nd finger plays F in the F chord.
3. Only the 1st finger moves out of C POSITION (up to A) for the F chord.



Warm-Up using C, G⁷ & F Chords

Practice SLOWLY at first, then gradually increase speed.



WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN

(With RH MELODY & LH CHORDS)

INCOMPLETE MEASURE Some pieces begin with an *incomplete measure*. The first measure of this piece has only 3 counts. The missing count is found in the last measure! When you repeat the whole song, you will have one whole measure of 4 counts when you play the last measure plus the first measure.

March time

1 3 4 5

f Oh, when the Saints go march-ing in, (go march-ing

Oh, when the Saints go march-ing in, (go march-ing

How I want to join that num-ber, (yes, I

When the Saints go march-ing in! (go march-ing in!)

Chords: C, G⁷, F