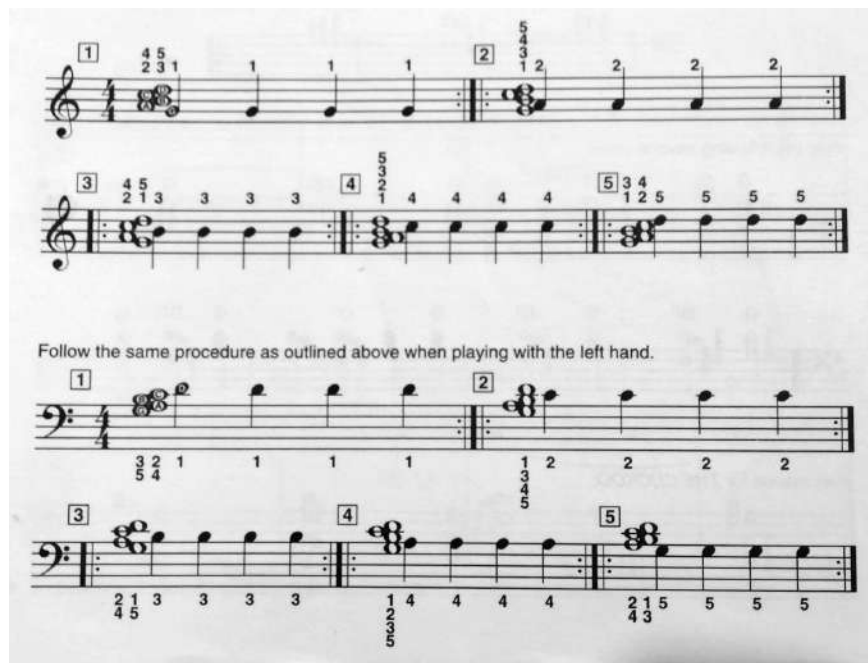


Tuesday Piano Lessons with Lucy
05.01.21

Hello everyone, Happy New Year, I hope you are safe and well ✨✨✨

Here are some work sheets I've made, starting first with an exercise to develop finger strength and agility (you can repeat this a few times over daily to really see the benefits). It's called The Leschetizky exercise as it was created by a composer / professor named Theodor Leschetizky.

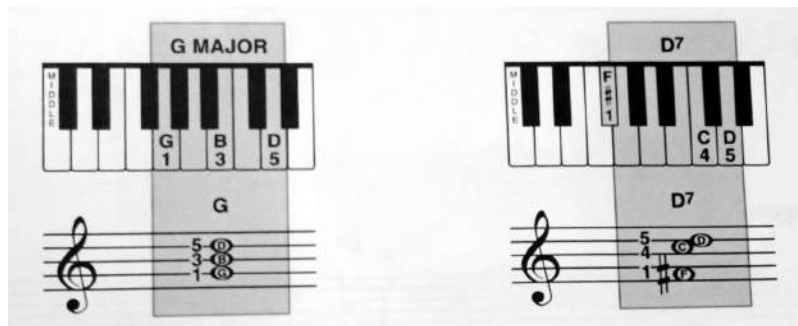


- 1.) If you can't read music yet, don't worry. Find G and with your right hand place your thumb over that key then rest your fingers over each note next to this. Do the same in the left hand but put your 5th finger (little finger) over G and rest your remaining fingers on the four keys up from G. So the music tells us in the first bar to press down the 5 keys together (G A B C D) then raise the thumb just high enough to let the key rise to its level. Now press the key down with the thumb once again, hold it a moment and then rise again.
- 2.) Continue in the same manner with the 2nd finger, raising it about one-third of an inch and striking the key repeatedly while the other fingers hold their keys.
- 3.) Proceed similarly with the 3rd finger, keeping the others down.
- 4.) Now continue with the 4th finger, but raise it **as high as possible**, so that this finger gains more independence.
- 5.) Continue with the 5th finger, raising it **as high as possible**, so that it acquires more strength.

.....Keep fingers **curved** at all times. ✨

I'm now going to teach you some broken chords. First we'll start by learning the block chords 'G major' and 'D7'.

G major and D7 chords in the right hand look like this on sheet music:

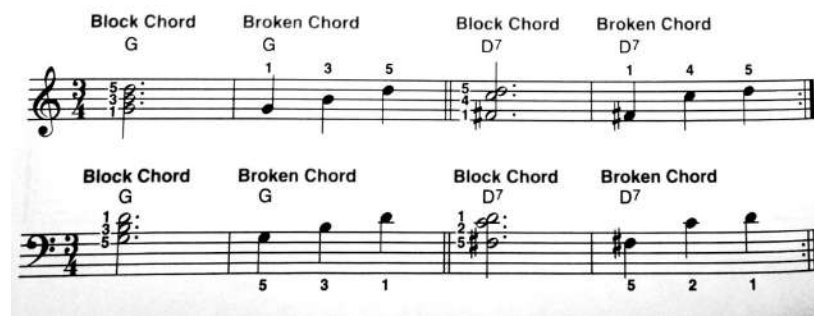


To play this on the keys we place our right hand on the keyboard and place the thumb over G. Your middle finger should fall on B and your 5th finger will be on B.

Get used to playing this chord and then move on to D7. Thumb on F#, 4th finger on C and 5th finger on D.

Practice changing between these two block chords.

A **Broken Chord** is when the three notes of the chord are played separately



Let's play through with 'The Harp Song' ✨ This piece uses the chords we have just learnt! It will also help you to progress using the pedal.

In short, the pedal adds resonance to the sound and greatly enhances the atmosphere of a piece of music. When we talk about the pedal we are talking about the pedal on the right at the base of the piano. Take a look at the music and note there is a bracket under the left hand (bass clef). This shows you the period in which the pedal is to be used. So press the pedal down at the beginning of the line and lift it up at the end of the line. Have a play with it.

Let's get ready to play the piece!

Tip: to help you find the chord shape quickly look out for the 'G' or 'D7' lettering above the bar lines.

The Damper Pedal

- Use the RIGHT foot on the damper pedal.
- Always keep your heel on the floor.
- Use your ankle like a hinge.

This sign means: PEDAL DOWN HOLD PEDAL PEDAL UP

The RIGHT pedal is called the **DAMPER** pedal.

When you hold the damper pedal down, any tone you sound will continue after you release the key.

HARP SONG Moderately slow

Many pieces are made entirely of broken chords, as this one is!

G

mf-p (1st time *mf*, 2nd time *p*)

D7

G

D7 **G**

Also play HARP SONG in the following ways:

1. Play the third and fourth measures of each line one octave higher than written.
2. Play the first and second measures of each line one octave lower than written.

I hope you have fun practicing and we'll see you very soon
Lucy