

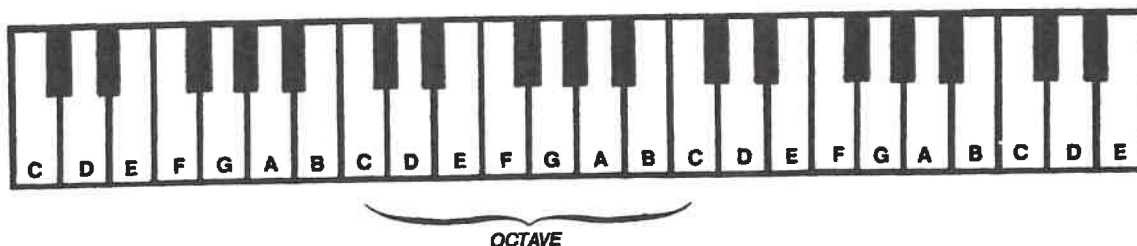
Name _____

Date _____

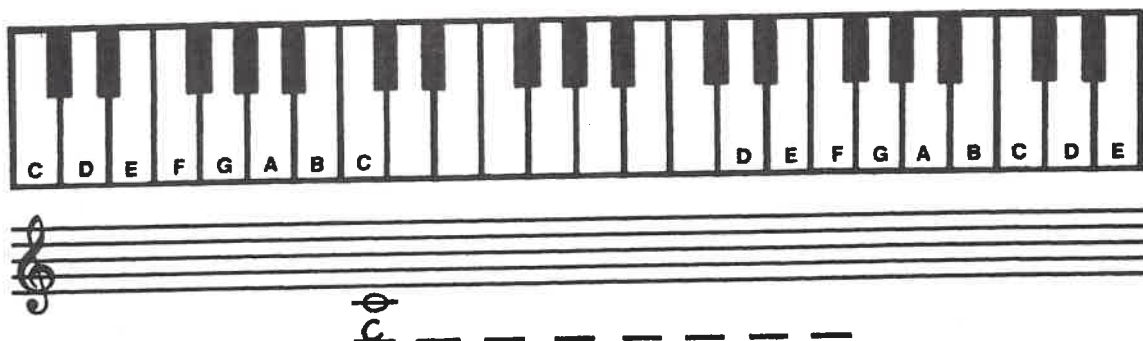
16. LEARNING ABOUT THE KEYBOARD

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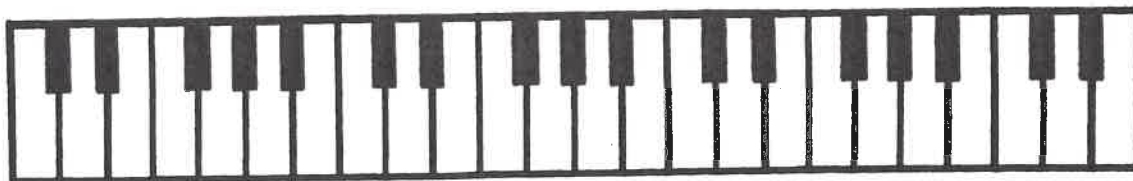
On the keyboard below, the white keys have the letter names of the Musical Alphabet. The seven letter names repeat over and over. For every eight keys or notes, there are two with the same name. The distance between them is called an OCTAVE.



1. On the keyboard below, write the missing letters on the keys.
2. Draw the notes on the staff to match the letter names you wrote on the keys.
3. Label the notes. The beginning note is given. This note, called MIDDLE C, is found in the middle of the keyboard. In written music, it is on the leger line between the Treble and the Bass staves.



4. On the keyboard below, notice how the black keys are in groups of two and three. Circle each group of two black keys. Find each C, D, and E and write the names on the keys.



5. On the keyboard below, circle each group of three black keys. Find each F, G, A, and B. Write the names on the keys.



Name _____

Date _____

Score _____

Class _____

17. WRITE THE NAMES

1. When you sing or play the Musical Alphabet forward, each tone sounds higher than the one before. Write the letter names under the notes. The first one is given. Draw lines to connect the notes with the keys.

A diagram for the first exercise. At the top is a piano keyboard with the first eight white keys labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C from left to right. Below the keyboard is a musical staff with a treble clef. The first note on the staff is a C on the first line, with a 'C' written below it. There are seven empty circles on the staff, each with a dashed line underneath it. A large arrow points from the keyboard to the staff, indicating the direction of the exercise.

2. When you sing or play the Musical Alphabet in reverse (backwards), the tones sound lower and lower. Write the letter names under the notes. The first one is given. Draw lines to connect the notes with the keys.

A diagram for the second exercise. At the top is a piano keyboard with the first eight white keys labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C from left to right. Below the keyboard is a musical staff with a treble clef. The first note on the staff is a C on the first line, with a 'C' written below it. There are seven empty circles on the staff, each with a dashed line underneath it. A large arrow points from the keyboard to the staff, indicating the direction of the exercise.

3. Write the letter name on each marked key.

A diagram for the third exercise. It shows a piano keyboard with the first eight white keys marked with dashed lines. The rest of the keyboard is empty.

Now let's try playing some simple tunes using the right hand only. When you have practised these a few times, try playing them in time with one of the suggested rhythm patterns on your keyboard.



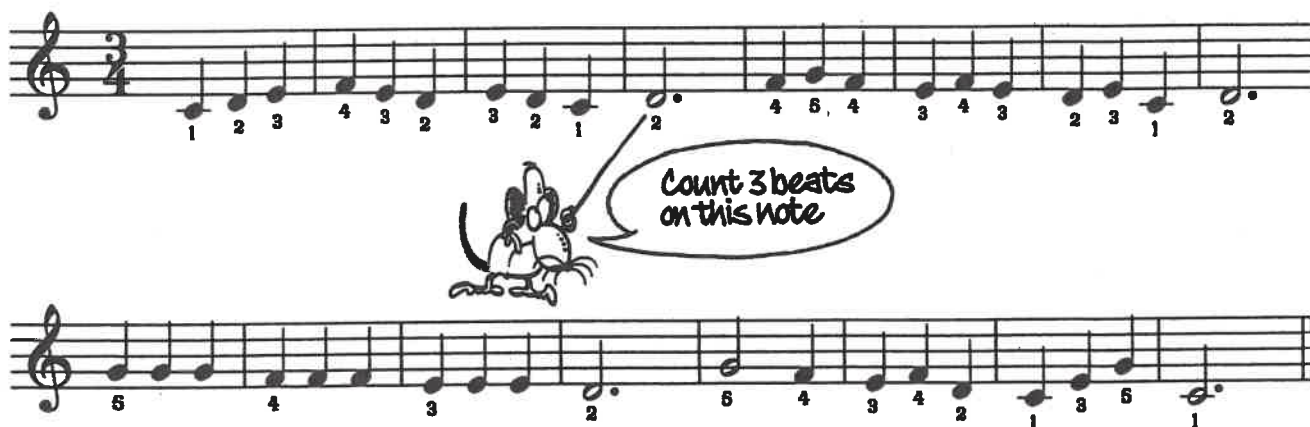
Suggested rhythm pattern – MARCH

MARCH IN C



Suggested rhythm pattern – WALTZ

BEGINNER'S WALTZ



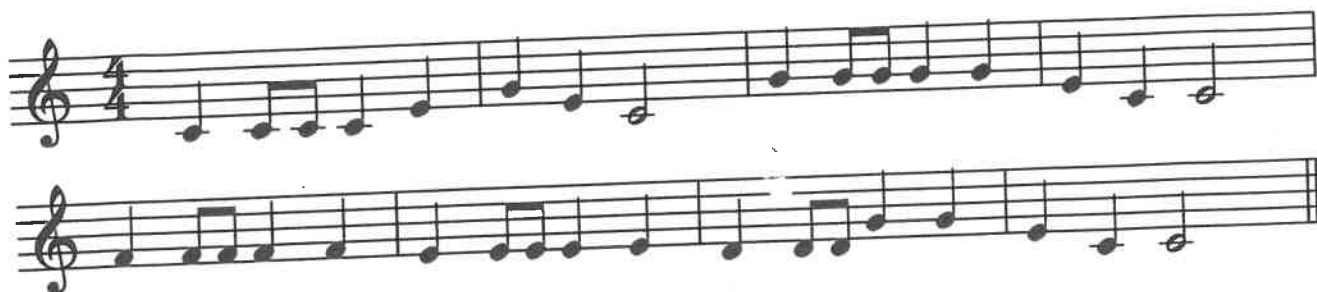
Suggested rhythm pattern – RAGTIME or COUNTRY

RAGTIME ROMP





FIVE NOTE FANFARE



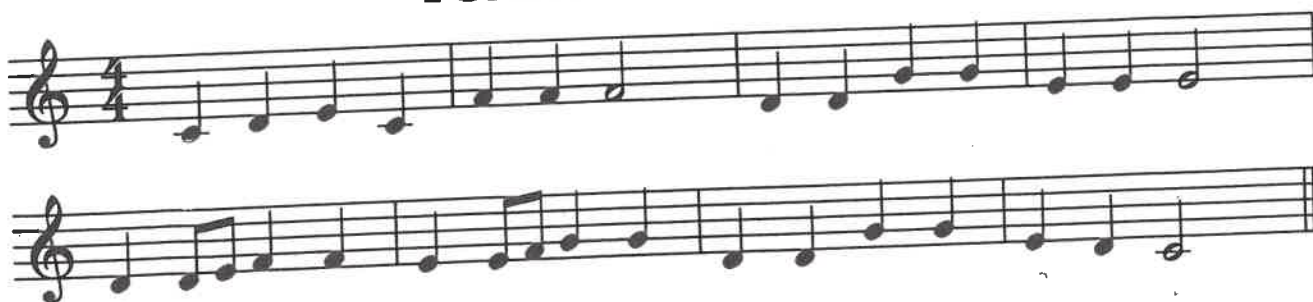
Suggested rhythm – WALTZ

SLEEPY TIME WALTZ



Suggested rhythm – MARCH

FOLLOW THE BAND!



Don't worry if you can't do this straight away. Try slowing the tempo down a little, and start the rhythm off first. Look for an 'introduction' button on your keyboard – press it, and count yourself in.