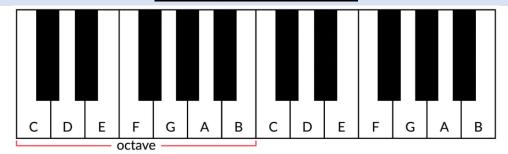
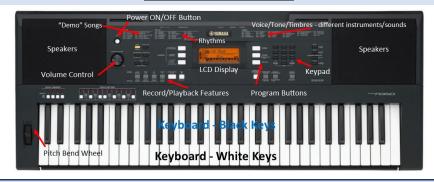
A. Layout of a Keyboard/Piano



A piano or keyboard is laid out with WHITE KEYS and Black Keys (see section G). C is to the left of the two Black Keys and the notes continue to G then they go back to A again. Notes with the same letter name/pitch are said to be an OCTAVE apart. MIDDLE C is normally in the centre of a piano keyboard.

D. Keyboard Functions



Exploring Treble Clef Reading and **Notation**

B. Treble Clef & Treble Clef Notation

A **STAVE** or **STAFF** is the name given to the five lines where musical notes are written. The position of notes on the stave or staff shows their PITCH (how high or low a note is). The TREBLE CLEF is a symbol used to show high-pitched notes on the stave and is usually used for the right hand on a piano or keyboard to play the **MELODY** and also used by high pitched instruments such as the flute and violin. The stave or staff is made up of 5 LINES and 4 SPACES.

Every Green Bus Drives Fast. Notes in the SPACES spell "FACE"





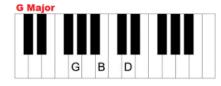
Notes from MIDDLE C going up in pitch (all of the white notes) are called a SCALE.

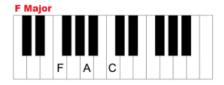


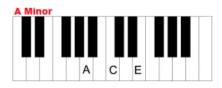


C. Keyboard Chords









Play one - Miss one - play one - miss one - play one

E. Left Hand/Right Hand (1-5)





F. Black Keys and Sharps and Flats

There are five different black notes or keys on a piano or keyboard. They occur in groups of two and three right up the keyboard in different pitches. Each one can be a SHARP or a FLAT. The # symbol means a **SHARP** which raises the pitch by a semitone (e.g. C# is higher in pitch (to the right) than C). The b symbol means a **FLAT** which lowers the pitch by a semitone (e.g. Bb is lower in pitch (to the left) than B). Each black key has 2 names -C# is the same as Db – there's just two different ways of looking at it! Remember, black notes or keys that are to the RIGHT of a

white note are called SHARPS and black notes to the LEFT of a white note are called FLATS.