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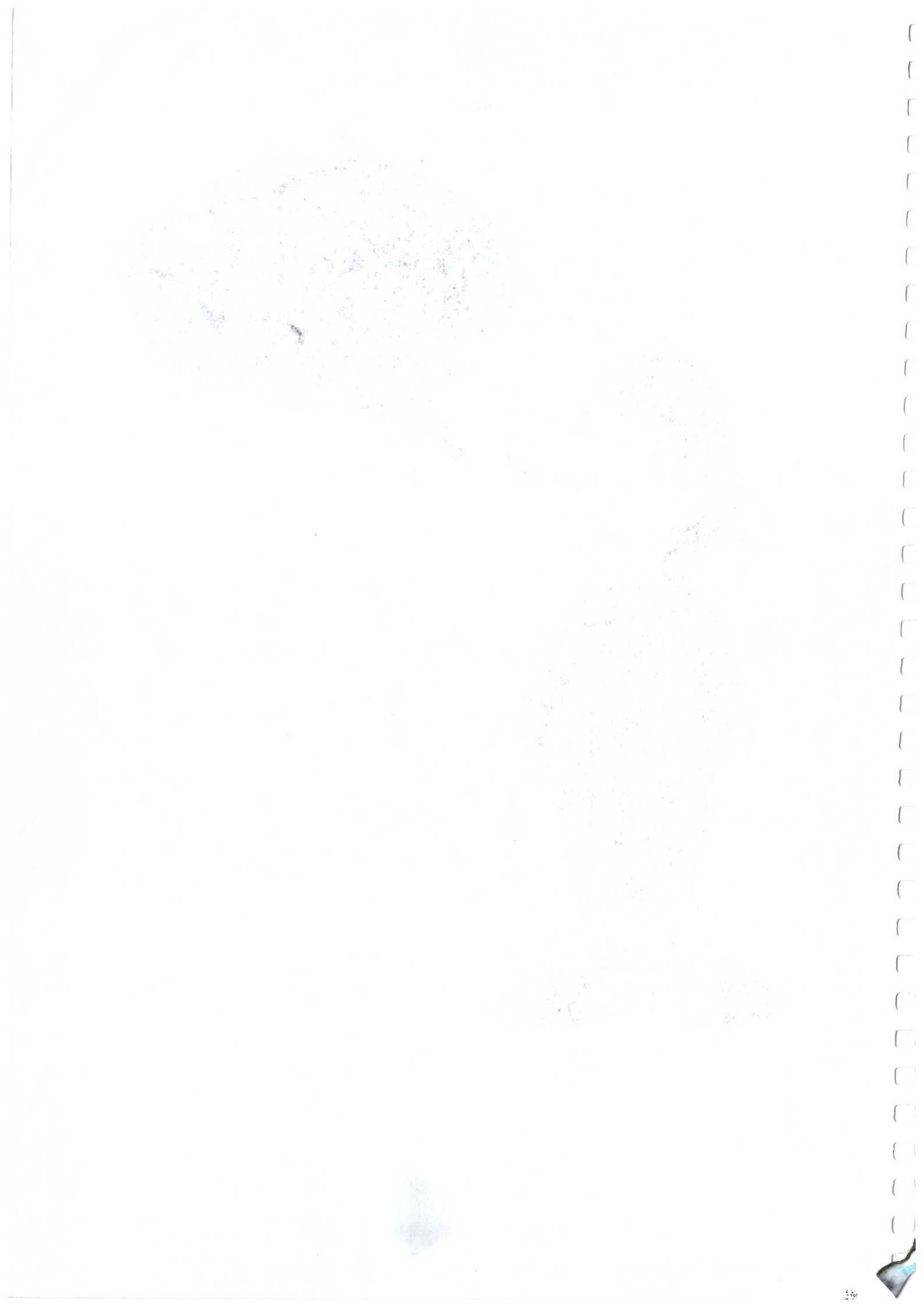
The Key Tutor

A First Electronic Keyboard Course

By Barbara Bray
LCM Publications

LCM
LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC







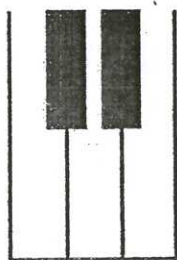
Hi there!
Look out for me throughout
this book for helpful
hints and tips.

Numbering the Fingers for Playing the Keyboard



Finding Middle C on the Keyboard

Look for two
black notes

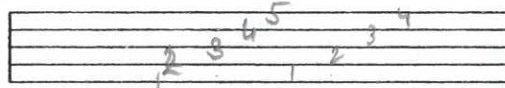


Find and play
Middle C
on the keyboard

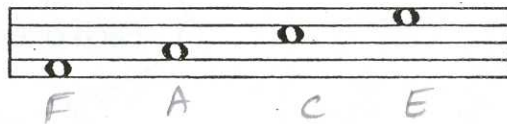
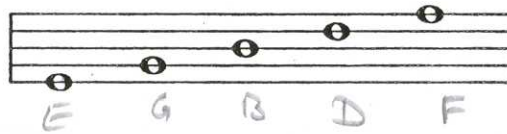


Finding and Reading Middle C

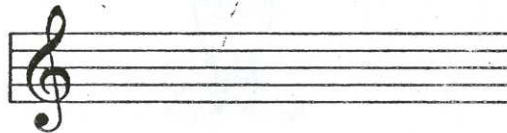
Music is written on a *Staff* or *Stave*. It has 5 lines with spaces in between.



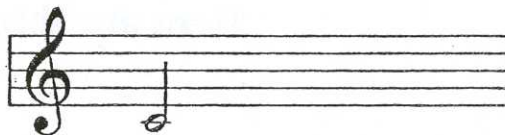
Notes are written on the lines or in the spaces.



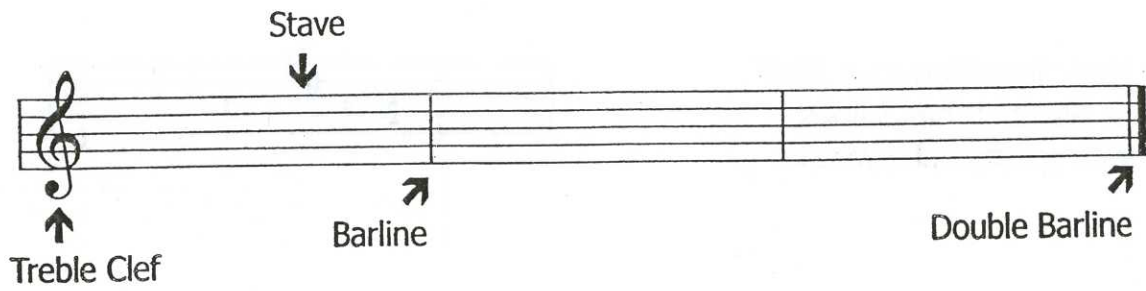
This is the *Treble Clef*: the sign for the right hand.



Middle C is written on a line of its own, just below the treble stave.



Some Musical Facts



Musical notes are like money.
Each one is worth something.

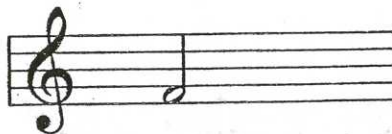


Here are three kinds of notes:

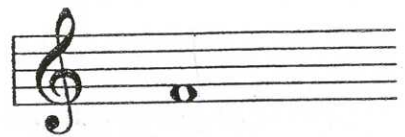
Crotchet worth ONE beat



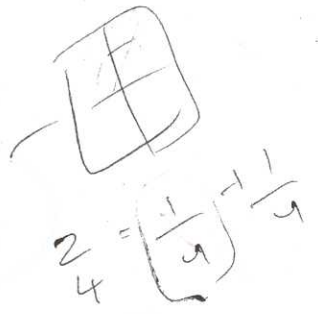
Minim worth TWO beats



Semibreve worth FOUR beats



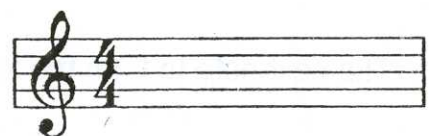
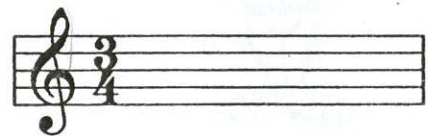
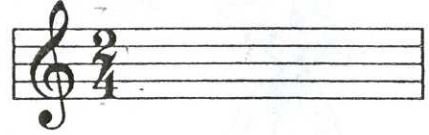
Time Signatures



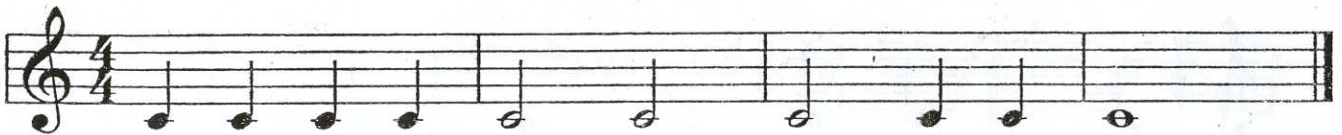
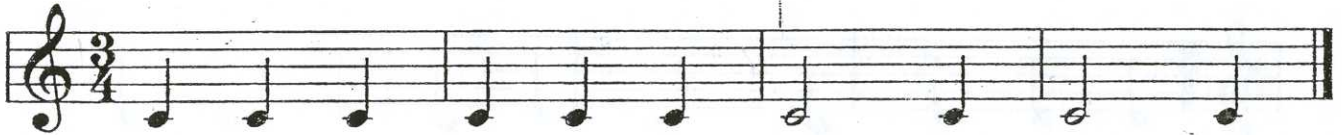
The top figure tells you how many beats in each bar.



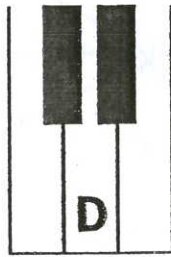
Look!



Play and count the following exercises. Remember to look at the top figure only.



Look out everyone!
There's a new note in town.



The next note to C on the keyboard:



D as a crotchet

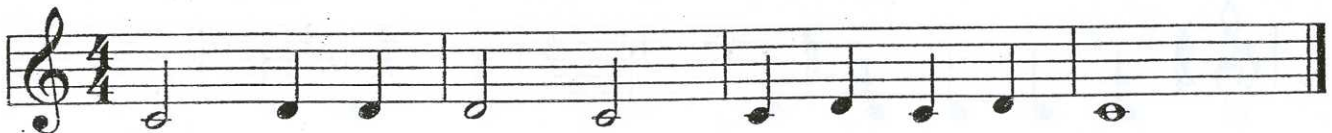


D as a minim

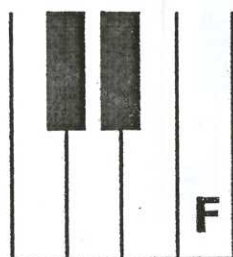


D as a semibreve

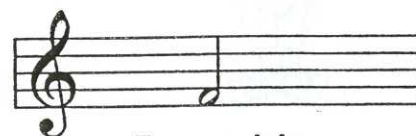
The following tunes use C and D.



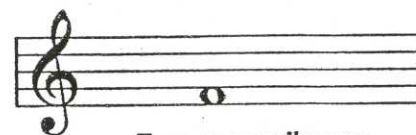
Look, a new note,
'F'.



F as a crotchet



F as a minim

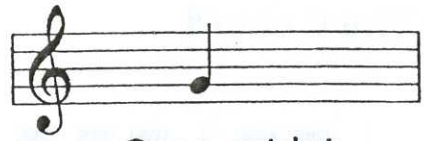
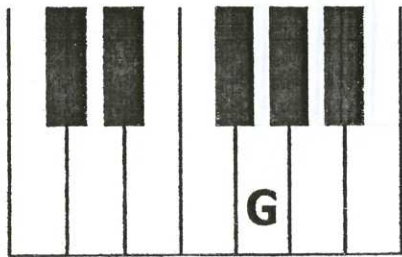


F as a semibreve

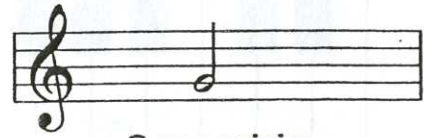
The following tunes use C, D, E and F.



Look, a new note,
'G'.



G as a crotchet

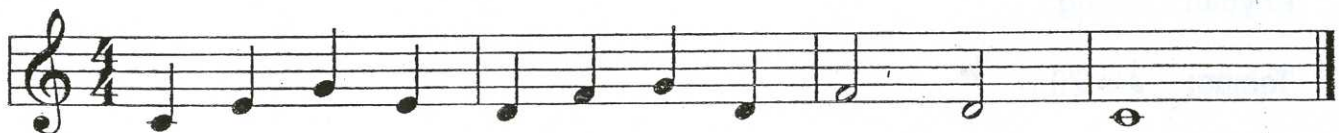


G as a minim



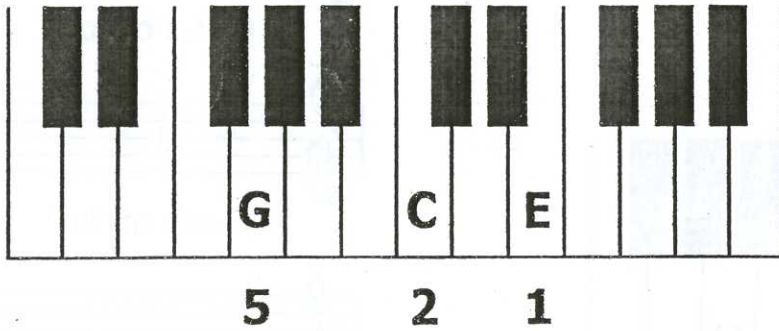
G as a semibreve

The following tunes use C, D, E, F and G.



Using Left Hand Fingered Chords

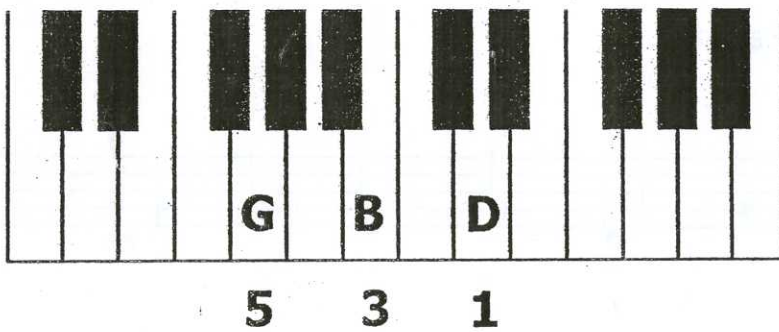
The C chord



Don't forget your fingering



The G chord



Remember your fingering



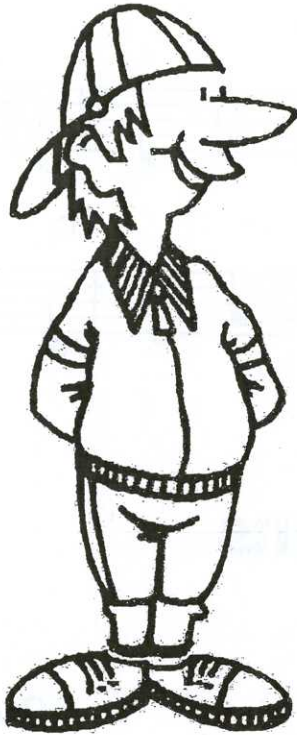
Chord Development: Left Hand Exercises

Rhythm: Swing

Tempo: ♩ = 70

C				G				C				G				
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	

Over the next three pages we are going to be playing some pieces together. Remember your fingered chords and don't forget your time signatures.



The following tunes use the five notes that you now know in the treble clef, together with the C and G fingered chords.

The Swing

Suggested Registration: Piano
Rhythm: Swing
Tempo: ♩ = 75
Synchro Start

Study Number 1

Musical notation for 'The Swing' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in eighth notes. The first two staves have a G chord above the first measure and a C chord above the fourth measure. The third staff has a G chord above the first measure, a C chord above the fourth measure, a G chord above the seventh measure, and a C chord above the tenth measure. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Ups and Downs

Suggested Registration: Synth Strings
Rhythm: Waltz
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Study Number 2

Musical notation for 'Ups and Downs' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in eighth notes. The first two staves have a C chord above the first measure and a G chord above the fourth measure. The third staff has a C chord above the first measure and a G chord above the fourth measure. The fourth staff has a C chord above the first measure, a G chord above the fourth measure, and a C chord above the seventh measure. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Remember: A minim ♩ lasts for two beats. A dotted minim ♩. lasts for three beats.

The Tie



This is another way to lengthen a note.

When two notes of the same pitch (sound) are joined together with a curved line, this is called a Tie.



REMEMBER: play the first note, and count for both notes.

The Knot

Suggested Registration: Trumpet
Rhythm: March
Tempo: ♩ = 120
Synchro Start

Study Number 3

Musical notation for 'The Knot' study, consisting of four staves in 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a C chord and ends with a G chord tied across two measures. The second staff starts with a C chord and ends with a C chord tied across two measures. The third staff has chords C, G, C, G. The fourth staff has chords C, G, C and ends with a C chord tied across two measures.

The following tunes use the C, G and F chords, together with the five notes you now know in the treble clef.

Marching Home

Suggested Registration: Trumpet
Rhythm: March
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Study Number 5

C F G C G

C F G C G C

C F G C

C F G C

Pretty Lady

Suggested Registration: Oboe
Rhythm: Waltz
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Study Number 6

Musical score for 'Pretty Lady' in 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). The notes are: F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). Chords above the staff are F, C, and G. The second staff has the same notes and chords. The third staff has the same notes and chords. The fourth staff has the same notes and chords.

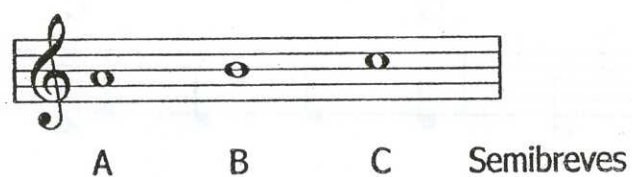
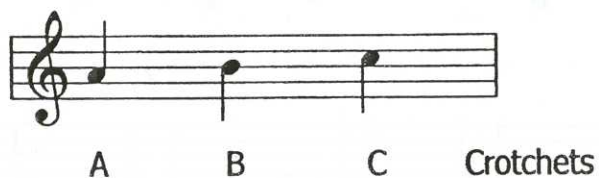
Jazz Singer

Suggested Registration: Alto Sax
Rhythm: Boogie
Tempo: ♩ = 90-120
Synchro Start

Study Number 7

Musical score for 'Jazz Singer' in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). The notes are: F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). Chords above the staff are C and G. The second staff has the same notes and chords. The third staff has the same notes and chords. The fourth staff has the same notes and chords.

There are new notes about
– keep on the lookout!

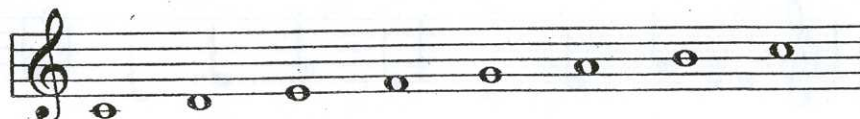


The scale is
a ladder of sound.
It uses 8 notes –
C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

The C major scale

Fingering for your right hand:

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5



Use your keyboard in NORMAL mode, preferably with a PIANO sound.

Boogie On Down with the C Major Scale!

Suggested Registration: Alto Sax
Rhythm: Boogie
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Warm up first,
d'ya hear?



Chord progression: C G C G

Variations on a Theme in C Major

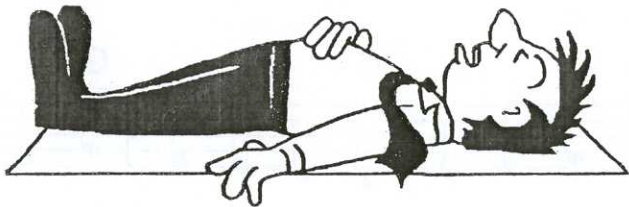
Suggested Registration: Trumpet
Rhythm: Boogie
Tempo: ♩ = 120
Synchro Start

Study Number 8

Chord progression: C G C G



A REST is SILENCE.
Every note has a rest equal in value to it.



This is a CROTCHET rest.
It is worth ONE beat.



The Ticking Clock

Suggested Registration: Piano & Vibraphone
Rhythm: Swing
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start


Piece Number 1

Musical score for 'The Ticking Clock' in 4/4 time, featuring piano and vibraphone. The score consists of four staves of music. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, F, C, G, C, F, G, C, C, F, G, C. The notes are mostly eighth notes with staccato dots. There are some triplet markings (3) and a '2' under a note in the third staff.

STACCATO: a dot over or under the head of a note makes it short and detached.

Rests are NOT a waste of time.



Don't hang about doing nothing when you see a rest; while you are counting the beats, press the switch marked 'Fill in'. When you see a minim rest  this is worth two beats.

Dancing Drums

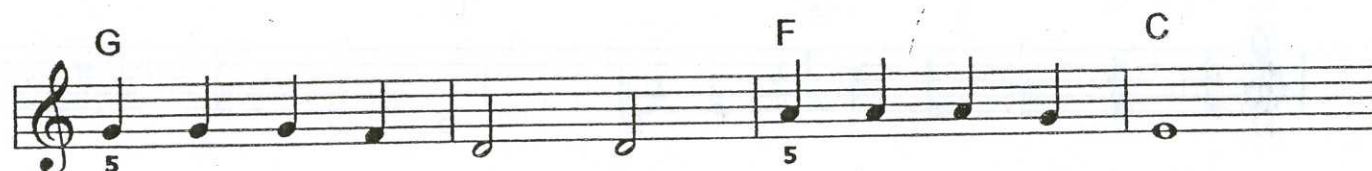
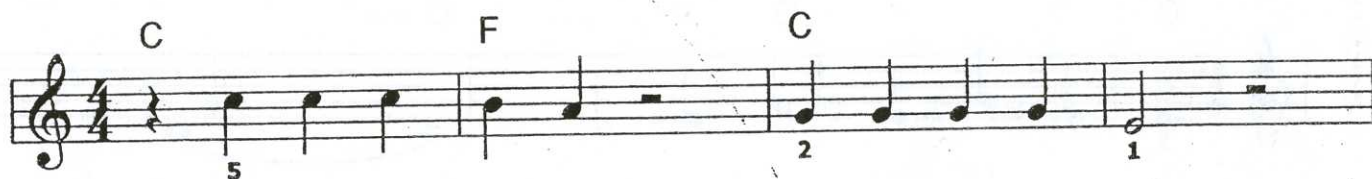
Suggested Registration: Your favourite sound

Rhythm: Swing

Tempo: ♩ = 90


Synchro Start

Study Number 9



The Semibreve Rest



This is a semibreve rest  . It gets four counts. It is also used for a whole bar's rest, so whatever your time signature, use this rest to fill a whole bar.

Drum Break

Suggested Registration: Sax
Rhythm: Swing
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Study Number 10

C G C

G C

F C F C

G C

Remember:
use your rests wisely



Notice the time signature of the next tune is 3 crotchets in every bar, but again a semibreve rest is used to show a whole bar's rest.

Swing Waltz

Suggested Registration: Flute
Rhythm: Swing Waltz
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Study Number 11

The Sharp Sign

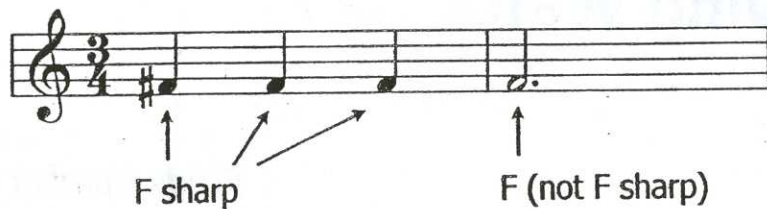
Until now we have been in the key of C, which as you know needs only the white keys:

C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

The sharp sign # placed before a note means 'play the nearest key to the right of the note'. This might be a black key!

With your teacher, play all the Fs on your keyboard. Now play all the F sharps. Hear the change in sound.

If the first F within a bar has a sharp sign, all the other Fs in that bar will be played as F sharp. After a barline, F must have another sharp sign if it is to be played as F sharp.



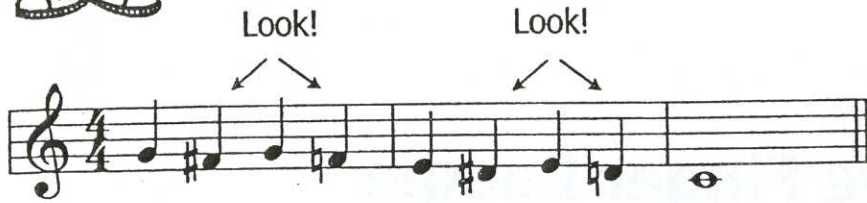
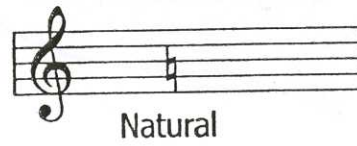
Step Up

Suggested Registration: Your choice
 Rhythm: Swing
 Tempo: ♩ = 120
 Synchro Start

Study Number 12



Sometimes a *natural* sign is used to cancel the sharp sign:



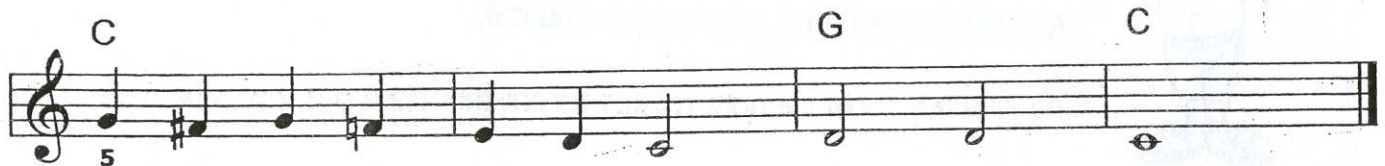
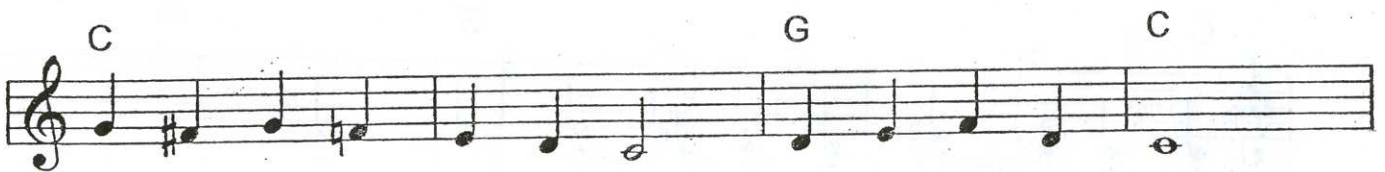
Be careful!
The following tune uses both
SHARPS and NATURALS



Step Back

Suggested Registration: Own choice
Rhythm: Swing
Tempo: ♩ = 120
Synchro Start

Study Number 13.



Boogie on down, man!



Five Finger Boogie

Suggested Registration: Honky Tonk Piano & Strings
Rhythm: Boogie
Tempo: ♩ = 92-120
Synchro Start

Piece Number 2



Remember!

A DOT over or under a note means play short and detached.

A SLUR (curved line) means play smoothly.

An ARROW > over a note means accent that note (i.e. press harder).

Exercises

Quavers are worth half a beat. It takes two quavers to make a crotchet.


Remember this list:

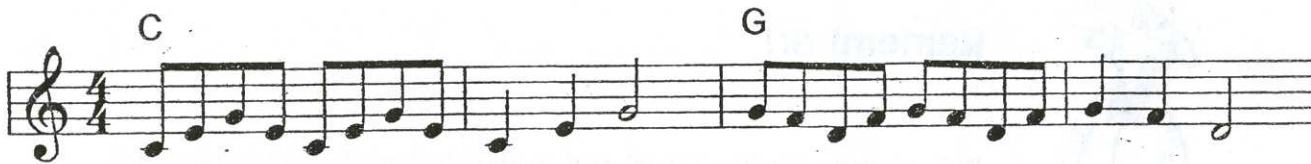
Semibreve	=	4
Minim	=	2
Crotchet	=	1
Quaver	=	$\frac{1}{2}$

Suggested Registration: Own choice
Rhythm: Swing
Tempo: ♩ = 75-90
Synchro Start

1. 



2. 

3. 



Homeward Bound

Suggested Registration: Clarinet
Rhythm: Waltz
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Piece Number 4



Use a 'legato touch'. (This means play all the notes smoothly.)

Notice the way you walk: one foot is always on the ground. This is the action needed. Practise 'walking' on the keyboard, firstly with two fingers, and follow this with every finger.

Examination Requirements: Step 1

Can you play all the material so far confidently? If you can, you are now ready to take your London College of Music Step 1 exam. In the exam you will be asked to play the following:

Exercises [25 marks]

THREE exercises (played with rhythm and fingered chords as written):

- Page 30 Number 1
- Page 30 Number 2
- Page 30 Number 3

Studies [20 marks]

TWO of your favourite studies, chosen from the following list:

- Study No.8: Variations on a Theme in C Major
- Study No.9: Dancing Drums
- Study No.10: Drum Break
- Study No.11: Swing Waltz
- Study No.12: Step Up
- Study No.13: Step Back

Pieces [40 marks]

TWO of your favourite pieces, chosen from the following list:

- Piece No.1: The Ticking Clock
- Piece No.2: Five Finger Boogie
- Piece No.3: Out Rage
- Piece No.4: Homeward Bound

Questions [15 marks]

Finally, the examiner will ask you some simple questions on the music played: about the stave (staff), barlines, notes and rests (their name, shape and value).

Use paper clips or post-it notes to mark everything you are going to play in the exam, so that you can find the pages straight away.

Good luck!

Key Signatures

A test for your memory...

Although sometimes you will spot a sharp or natural in front of a note, you will notice that in the following tunes the sharp is placed directly after the treble clef.

This is called a KEY SIGNATURE, and is followed by the TIME SIGNATURE.

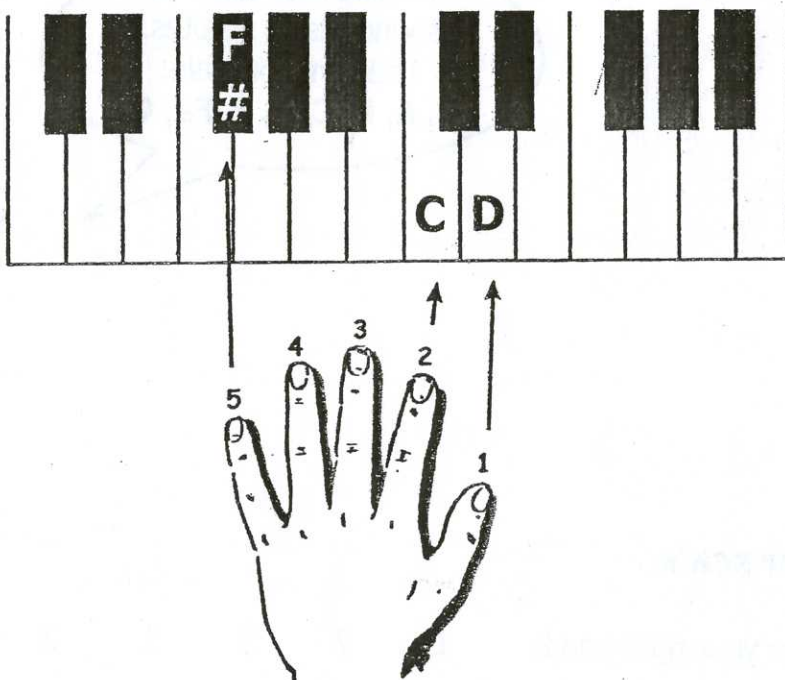
The sharp will be F sharp. This is where you have to remember that all the Fs you are asked to play will be sharp.

Notice the key signature in the following tune, and remember to sharpen all the Fs.



In order to play in the key of G major we have a new chord.

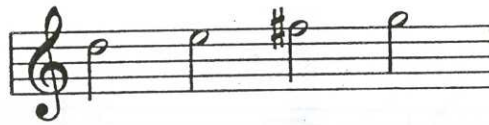
D7



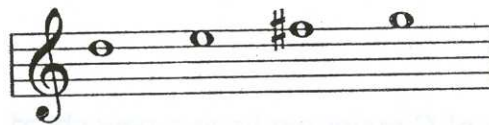
There are new notes about
– keep on the lookout!



D E F# G Crotchets



D E F# G Minims



D E F# G Semibreves

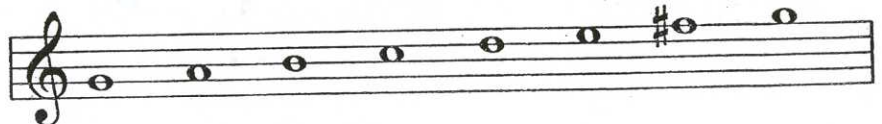
A scale is a ladder of
sound, using 8 notes.
The G major scale:
G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G.



The G major scale

Fingering for your right hand:

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5



Use your keyboard in NORMAL mode, preferably with a PIANO sound.

Chord Development: Left Hand Exercises

Rhythm: Disco
Tempo: ♩ = 70-120

Start the following exercise at ♩ = 70, then gradually increase the speed to ♩ = 120.

C F D7 G C

| 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 :||

Variations on a Theme in G Major

Warm up first,
d'ya hear?



Suggested Registration: Trumpet
Rhythm: Boogie
Tempo: ♩ = 120
Synchro Start

Study Number 14

G D7 G D7

G D7 G

D7 G D7

G D7 G

Motivator

Suggested Registration: Your choice
Rhythm: Swing
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Study Number 15

Musical score for 'Motivator' in G major, 4/4 time, Swing rhythm. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a G chord above the first measure and a D7 chord above the second measure. The second staff has a D7 chord above the first measure and a G chord above the second measure. The third staff has a C chord above the first measure, a G chord above the second measure, a C chord above the third measure, and a G chord above the fourth measure. The fourth staff has a D7 chord above the first measure and a G chord above the second measure. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 4, and 5.

Two's Company

Suggested Registration: Your choice
Rhythm: Waltz
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Study Number 16

Musical score for 'Two's Company' in G major, 3/4 time, Waltz rhythm. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a G chord above the first measure, a D7 chord above the second measure, a G chord above the third measure, and a D7 chord above the fourth measure. The second staff has a G chord above the first measure, a D7 chord above the second measure, and a G chord above the third measure. The third staff has a C chord above the first measure, a D7 chord above the second measure, a G chord above the third measure, and a D7 chord above the fourth measure. The fourth staff has a G chord above the first measure, a D7 chord above the second measure, a C chord above the third measure, and a G chord above the fourth measure. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

New Notes!

The following tune has the right hand thumb on the C above Middle C, and uses the new notes: D, E, F# and G.

Pop Ballad!

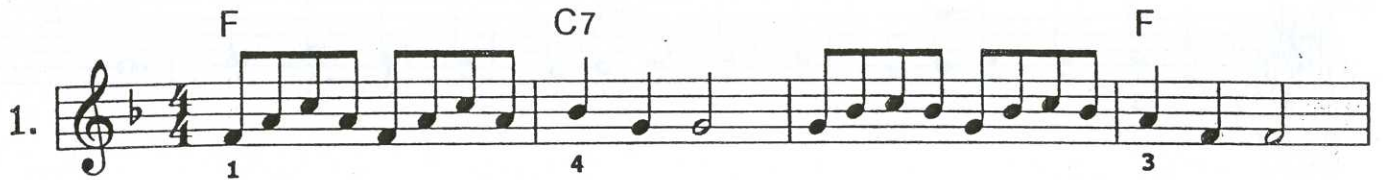
Suggested Registration: String
Rhythm: Pop Ballad
Tempo: ♩ = 78-90
Synchro Start

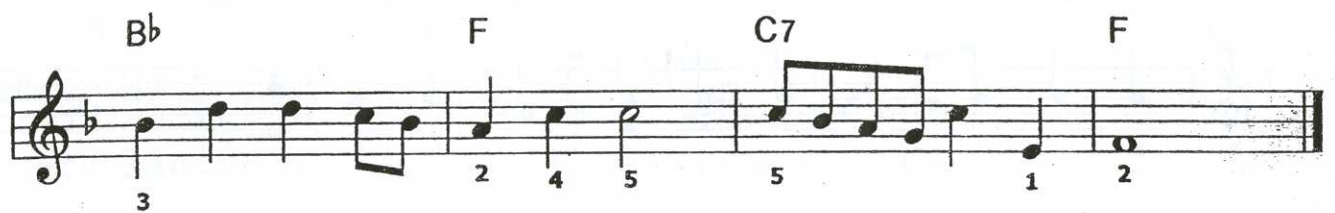
Piece Number 5

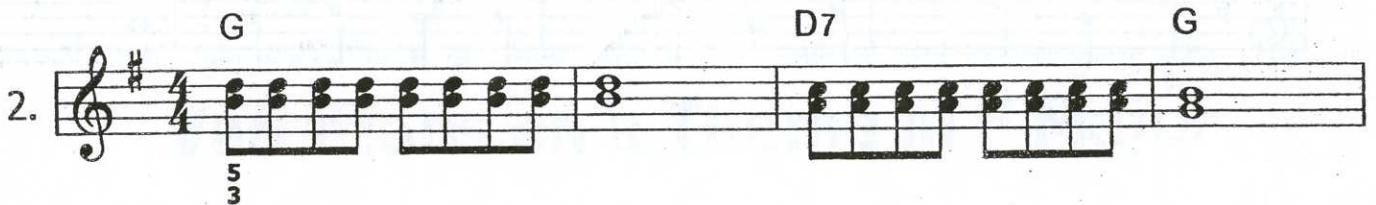
The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a G chord and a 5th finger fingering. The second staff begins with a C chord. The third staff begins with a G chord and a 5th finger fingering. The fourth staff begins with a G chord and a 5th finger fingering. Chords are indicated above the notes: G, C, G, D7, C, G, D7, G, G, C, D7, G.

Exercises

Suggested Registration: Piano
Rhythm: 8 beat pop
Tempo: ♩ = 75
Synchro Start

1. 



2. 



3. 



The Brass On Parade

Suggested Registration: Trumpet
Rhythm: March
Tempo: ♩ = 112
Synchro Start

Piece Number 9

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 4/4 time signature. Chords: F, C7, F. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes with triplet markings (3) under the first and fifth measures.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). Chords: Bb, F, C7, F. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes with a triplet marking (5) under the first measure and a fourth-note marking (4) under the third measure.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). Chords: C7, F. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes with a triplet marking (3) under the second measure.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). Chords: Bb, F, C7, F. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes with triplet markings (5) under the first measure and fourth-note markings (4) under the second and third measures.

Feel free to find a bold sound which suits the title of this piece, 'The Brass On Parade'.

Layla

Suggested Registration: String Ensemble
Rhythm: Bossa Nova
Tempo: ♩ = 90
Synchro Start

Piece Number 10

The musical score for 'Layla' is written in 4/4 time and consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Above the staff are chords: C (above the first measure), G (above the second measure), C (above the third measure), and G (above the fourth measure). A finger number '1' is written below the first note. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes F4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4. Above the staff are chords: F (above the first measure), C (above the second measure), G (above the third measure), and C (above the fourth measure). The third staff features a more complex melody with quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Above the staff are chords: G (above the first measure), D7 (above the second measure), G (above the third measure), D7 (above the fourth measure), and G (above the fifth measure). Fingerings '2', '1', and '4' are indicated below the first three notes. The fourth staff concludes the piece with quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Above the staff are chords: C (above the first measure), G (above the second measure), C (above the third measure), F (above the fourth measure), and C (above the fifth measure). The piece ends with a double bar line.

This piece uses a tied note. In order to count this correctly, play and count the notes as if the tie were not there. When this is done to your teacher's satisfaction, put the tied note back in.

Examination Requirements: Step 2

Can you play all the material so far confidently? If you can, you are now ready to take your London College of Music Step 2 exam. In the exam you will be asked to play the following:

Exercises [25 marks]

THREE exercises (played with rhythm and fingered chords as written):

- Page 45 Number 1
- Page 45 Number 2
- Page 45 Number 3

Studies [20 marks]

TWO of your favourite studies, chosen from the following list:

- Study No.14: Variations on a Theme in G Major
- Study No.15: Motivator
- Study No.16: Two's Company
- Study No.18: Variations on a Theme in F Major

Pieces [40 marks]

TWO of your favourite pieces, chosen from the following list:

- Piece No.5: Pop Ballad!
- Piece No.6: Charlie Boy
- Piece No.7: Polly Rock
- Piece No.8: The Dainty Cha Cha
- Piece No.9: The Brass on Parade
- Piece No.10: Layla
- Piece No.11: Waltz With Me
- Piece No.12: Teenage Blues
- Piece No.13: Swing Waltz
- Piece No.14: Dixieland Swing
- Piece No.15: The Happy Rumba

Questions [15 marks]

Finally, the examiner will ask you some simple questions on the music played: a little more advanced than in Step 1, covering the position and purpose of the key signature and the time signature, the scale, dotted notes and accidentals.

Use paper clips or post-it notes to mark everything you are going to play in the exam, so that you can find the pages straight away.

Good luck!

Swing Waltz

Con moto ♩ = 108

Piece Number 13

The musical score for 'Swing Waltz' is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a G chord and a dotted quarter note on G4, followed by an eighth note on A4, and a dotted quarter note on B4. The second staff continues with a D7 chord and a dotted quarter note on C5, followed by an eighth note on D5, and a dotted quarter note on E5. The third staff starts with a D7 chord and a dotted quarter note on F#5, followed by an eighth note on G5, and a dotted quarter note on A5. The fourth staff begins with a G chord and a dotted quarter note on B4, followed by an eighth note on C5, and a dotted quarter note on D5. The fifth staff starts with a G chord and a dotted quarter note on E5, followed by an eighth note on F#5, and a dotted quarter note on G5. The sixth staff begins with a G chord and a dotted quarter note on A5, followed by an eighth note on B5, and a dotted quarter note on C6. The seventh staff starts with an Am chord and a dotted quarter note on D6, followed by an eighth note on E6, and a dotted quarter note on F#6. The score includes various chords (G, C, D7, Em, Am) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) for the notes.

Clapping the rhythm of the dotted notes might be helpful here, before you start to play.

The choice of voice is entirely up to you and your teacher. If your keyboard has a Swing Waltz style, this would add interest; otherwise you could use the Ballroom Waltz.

Remember to count the dotted notes carefully.

New chord: E minor = G B E

Dixieland Swing

Allegretto ♩ = 175

Piece Number 14

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The chords and fingerings are as follows:

- Staff 1: F (3), Dm, Gm (2), C7, F (5, 1), Dm
- Staff 2: Am (5), C7 (4, 5), F (2), F7 (1), Bb, Bbm (2, 1, 2)
- Staff 3: F (4), Dm (3), Bb, C7, F (1, 3), Dm
- Staff 4: Gm (2), C7, F (5, 1), Dm, Am, C7
- Staff 5: F (1), F7, Bb, Bbm
- Staff 6: F (1), C7 (4), Bb, Bbm, F

New harmonies introduced to add to your chord repertoire:

F7 = A C Eb F Bb minor = Bb Db F

Following is a suggestion for chord development:

F	F7	Bb	Bbm
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

:||

Soprano

4/60.



2 1/2 - octave



11011 - Breve - 8

⊙ - Semi Breve - 4

∪ - Minim - 2

⊙ - Crotchet - 1

∪ - Quarter - 1/2

∪ - Eighth - 1/4

∪ - Sixteenth - 1/16

∪ - Thirty-second - 1/32

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Nheira
 En thworba
 En enba
 Yemwai
 Neeve
 Podunnae (2)
 velayilum
 Podunnae
 Podunnae

From
To

(2 octave)
 ↓
 (high notes)

This written has been written in a steady mind
 since my parents have working in a respected organization
 and any decision of my will either by side or I seek protection by my family against unnecessary admission
 The snake age - doing my course residing in Jjwal
 (P.S. College Jjwal)

Luisena
Pavani.

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