

Hi

Thank you for signing up for Pianoforall on Udemy. I hope you really enjoy the lessons

There are 9 sections overall - each section is composed of a number of lessons (PDF's and Videos)

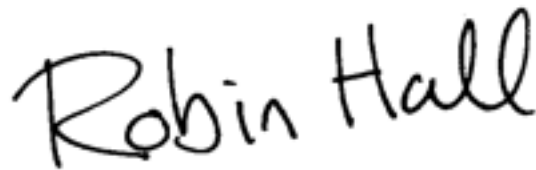
Each lesson PDF has a corresponding Video which you can watch before or after you read the lesson PDF

You can print out each separate lesson PDF as you learn or you can print out ALL the sections pages as one single PDF which you will find at the end of each section

Keep in mind that you will be learning to read sheet music as the course progresses so the PDFs will become more important

Best of luck and Happy Piano Playing!

Robin Hall



PLEASE NOTE ★★★★★

Udemy will ask you to RATE the course after just a few lessons. (It's not ME that's asking for it)

If you feel it is too early to make a rating PLEASE don't leave an 'I don't know yet' 3 star rating as many do :-)

You don't HAVE to leave a rating if you don't want to - you can just skip it or click to rate later on

Thanks :-)

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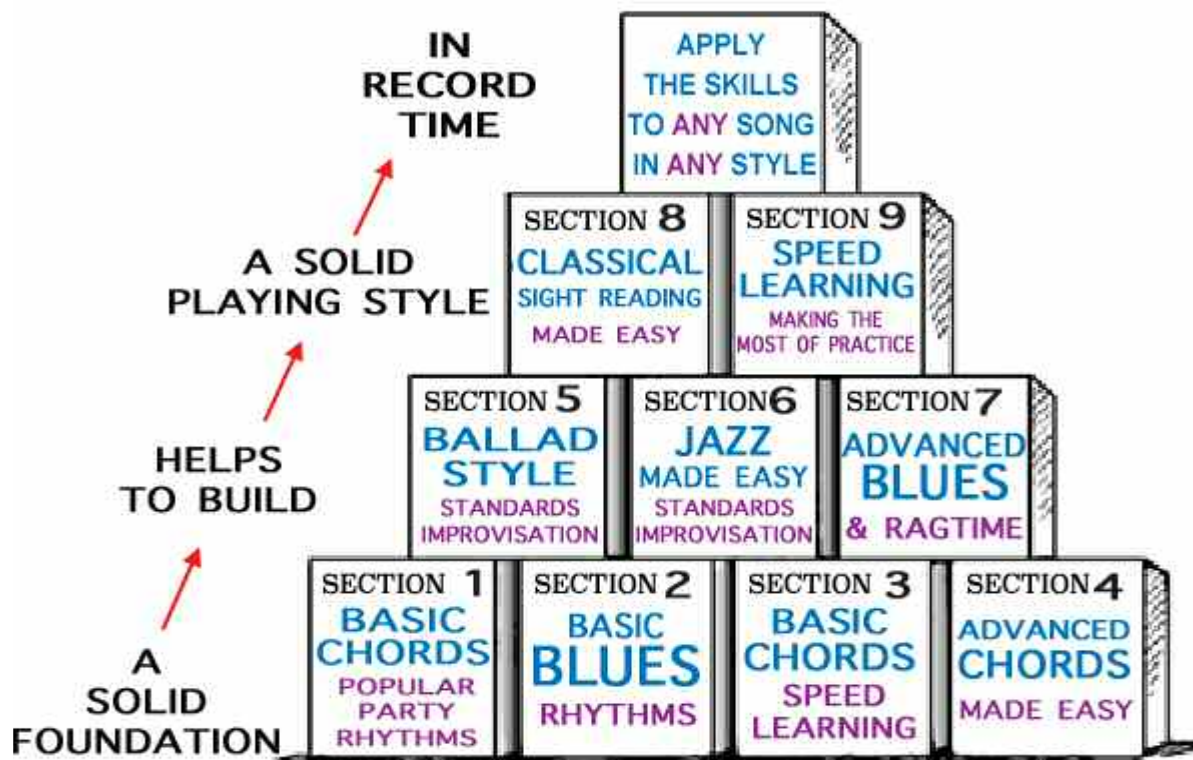
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The Pianoforall Process

Traditional piano instruction generally begins with **Sight Reading** (being taught to memorize other peoples musical compositions using musical notation) Unfortunately, this is an extremely laborious process and many accomplished 'sight readers' have no idea about how to **play by ear** or how the music they can sight read is constructed in the first place.

To do this they have to learn about chords and harmony.

Pianoforall works the other way round. You build a solid foundation using **chords**, 'real' sounding rhythms and **grooves** and then you BUILD on top of that and learn to play by ear and sight read along the way.



SECTIONS 1 TO 4 - LAY THE FOUNDATION

The secret to learning piano in the shortest time possible is to start with CHORDS.

Even if you don't like to 'sing-a-long' with chords or you already have some knowledge of chords I still urge you to work through books 1 to 4.

There are some TERRIFIC party rhythms and the knowledge you gain will be invaluable. Pianoforall uses lots of memory tricks and formulas to speed up the learning process.

SECTIONS 5 to 10 - BUILD ON THAT FOUNDATION

With the foundation laid the sky is the limit. Ballads, Jazz, Blues, Ragtime, Improvisation, composing melodies, Classical sight reading ALL become SO much easier when you have a solid foundation in chords, rhythm and basic harmony.

You have to learn to walk before you can run..

The 10 Classic Rhythms you are about to learn
are REAL rhythms

But because this is section 1 they are in their most BASIC form
so that complete beginners can play them.

As you progress you will learn how to embellish these rhythms
with extra little touches that will make them far more 'musical'

As your 'ear' develops you will also be able to
add melody lines TO these rhythms.

But - you have to start somewhere.

Your mission in section 1 is to make even these
BASIC chords and rhythms sing and swing!

If a rhythm sounds bland - figure out how to spice it up..
alter the beat slightly - vary the loudness -
put more of an accent on certain beats -
add in your own touches if you can - experiment

But above all - make SURE you know these chords
and rhythms BEFORE you move on.

The 10 Rhythms in this section are the basic underlying
rhythms used in nearly EVERY popular tune ever written

LEARN them well and they will serve you well..

OK, LET'S GET STARTED



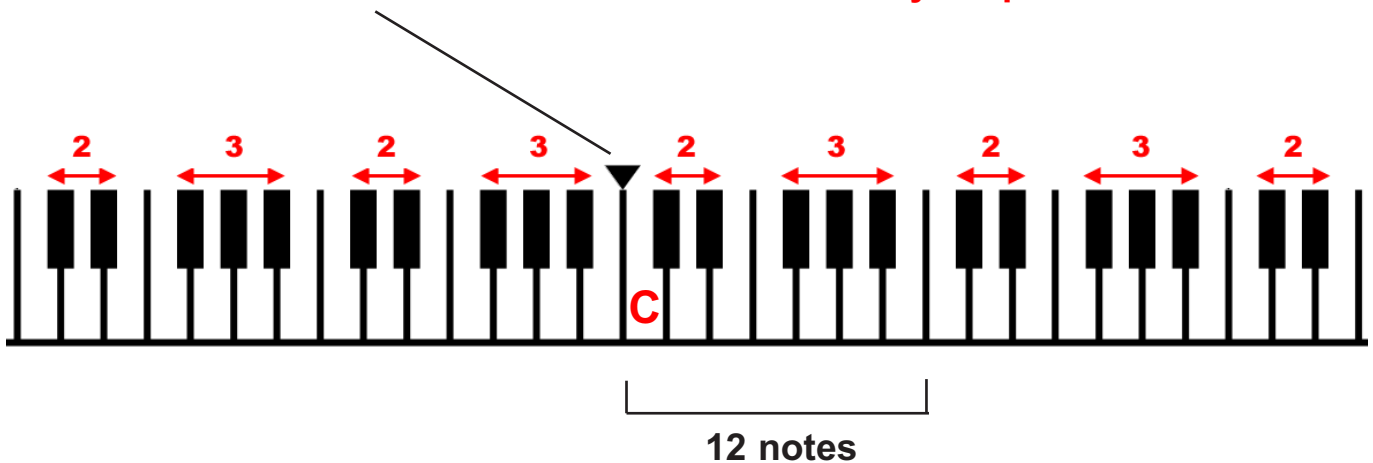
STEP 1

GETTING TO KNOW THE KEYBOARD

Notice how the pattern of the keys repeats itself.

See how there are two black keys then three black keys - then two again - then three and so on

IMPORTANT! The tiny black arrow in the keyboard diagrams always indicates **MIDDLE C** - the C nearest the centre of your piano.



Each pattern contains the **SAME 12 notes** but at higher or lower pitches.

Think of Mickey Mouse singing a high C note and Pavarotti singing a low C note – same note but at different pitches.

THE WHITE KEYS

These notes are represented by the first seven letters of the alphabet

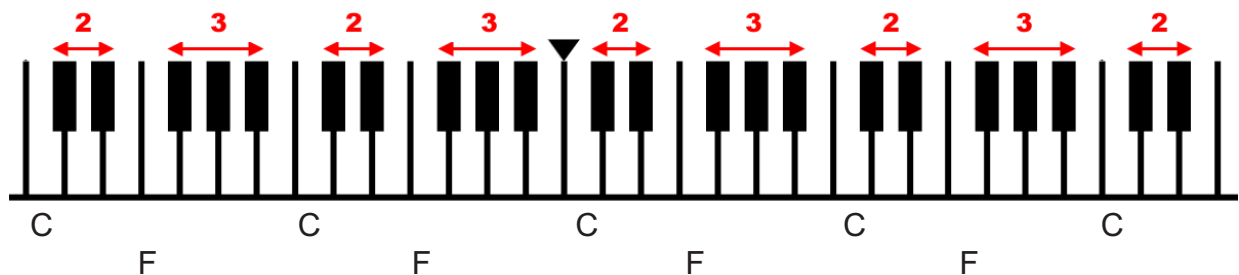
A, B, C, D, E, F and G repeated at different pitches.



It is important that you are able (eventually) to name ALL the white notes.

Use the pattern of the BLACK keys to help you.

For instance, notice that the C keys are the keys to the left of the '2' black keys or that the F keys are one key to left of the '3' black keys.



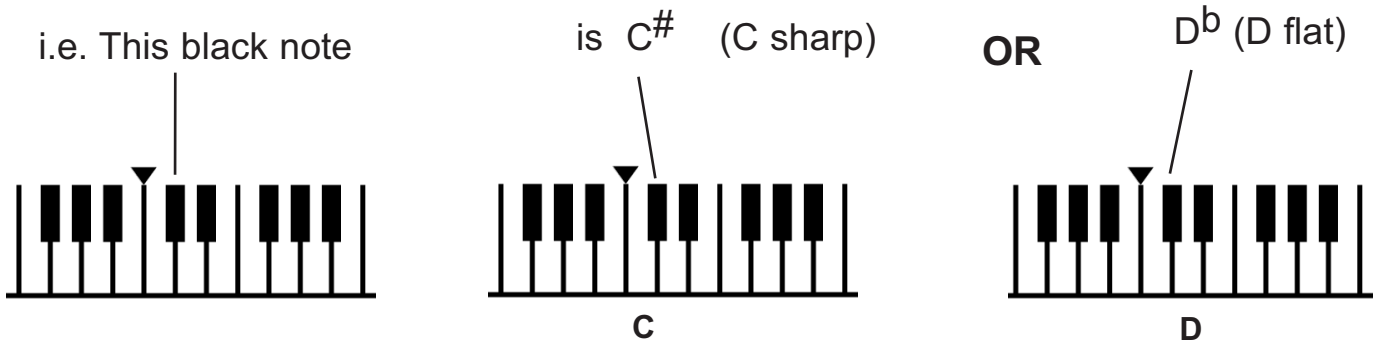
Using the black keys to guide you see if you can find the following notes and where they are repeated. Repeat this exercise until you can automatically name any white key on the piano

(G, B, A, D, C, E)

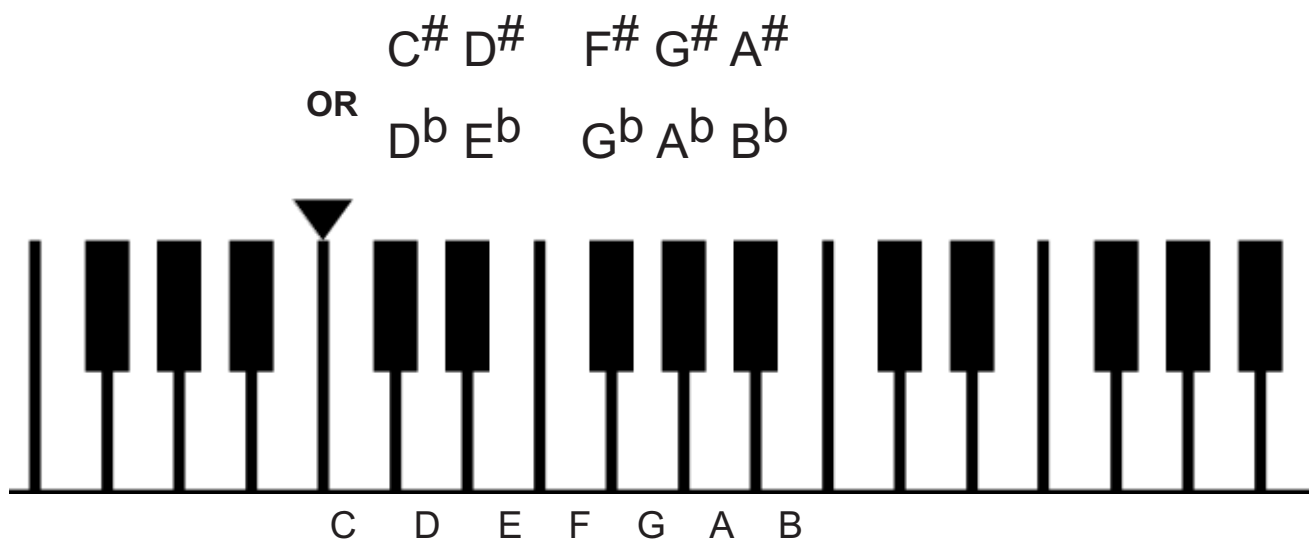
THE BLACK KEYS

The black keys are known as either SHARPS (\sharp) or FLATS (\flat)
(don't worry about WHY - just memorize it all for now)

They are named using the white key NEAREST to them on their left or right.



Can you see how the other black keys are named



REMEMBER - DON'T ASK WHY - JUST ACCEPT IT FOR NOW

The key to playing piano INSTANTLY

CHORDS

A chord is simply **3 or more (particular) notes** that when played together make a **'FULL' sound**.

If this full sound is played rhythmically and various chords are used in a certain sequence, a nice background sound can be created for melodies or lyrics (vocals).

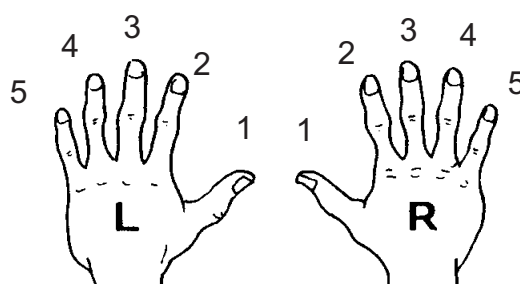
Let's play a very basic chord - **the chord of C**

Use your right hand - **THUMB - MIDDLE FINGER - SMALL FINGER**

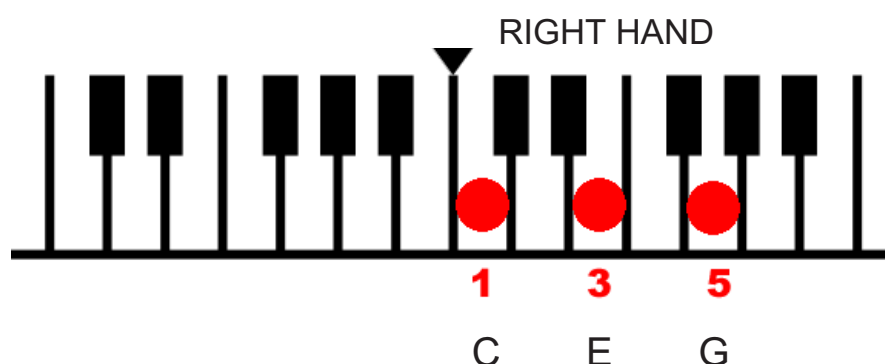
This isn't easy to start with but TRY TRY TRY to use these fingers

It won't take long to get used to it

For all future fingering purposes number your fingers like this.



The Chord of **C**



REMEMBER play all three notes **TOGETHER - AT THE SAME TIME**

Play it over and over until your fingers get used to the shape.

A familiar tune using four VERY simple chords

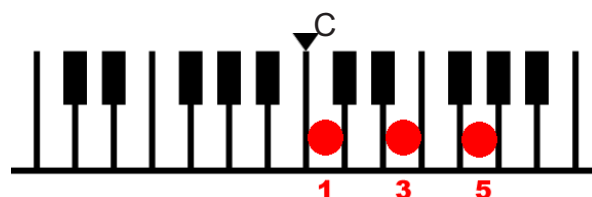
We're going to play a very familiar chord sequence using 4 simple chords.

(Don't worry about WHY a chord is the shape it is or why it is a 'major' or a 'minor' chord – just PLAY!.) **PLAY FIRST - ASK QUESTIONS LATER**

The 4 chords are **C**, **A minor** (written Am), **F** and **G**.

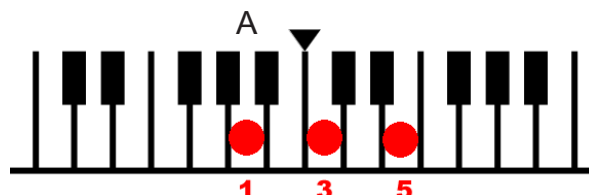
(Remember play the three notes of each chord together - **at the same time**

PLAY



The Chord of **C**

THEN move the whole shape two notes left



The Chord of **Am** (minor)

THEN move the whole shape two notes left again



The Chord of **F**

THEN move the whole shape one note UP



The Chord of **G**

Play them over and over in a repeat pattern SLOWLY.

C, Am, F, G, C, Am, F, G etc . . . (you may recognize the sequence)

These chords are in what is known as 'ROOT' position, with the THUMB on the note that gives the chord its name – the ROOT note.

Don't give up if playing these chords hurts your hands. That's normal for a beginner and won't last forever.

And make sure you USE your **1st, 3rd and 5th fingers**.

Let's make it more interesting
by adding some notes in the
left hand..

RHYTHM # 1

LEFT NOTE / RIGHT CHORD




RHYTHM 1 - “Left note / Right chord”

The left hand notes are the SAME note as the first note of the ‘matching’ right hand chord but played an octave LOWER (8 notes to the left)


Use ANY left hand finger (for now).

PLAY LEFT HAND




C

Then RIGHT HAND




C Chord

Then LEFT HAND




A

Then RIGHT HAND




Am Chord

Then LEFT HAND




F

Then RIGHT HAND




F Chord

Then LEFT HAND



G

Then RIGHT HAND



G Chord

REPEAT

1- 13

If you keep repeating this pattern you should recognize the sequence.

LOTS of songs use this exact rhythm and chord sequence - it is actually known as the '1950s Chord Progression'

Play the sequence and see if you can SING-ALONG with the following songs - you may have to change the speed you play for each song

Always look on bright side of your life - Eric Idle - Monty Python

All I have to do is dream - Boudleaux Bryant (covered by Everly Brothers)

A Teenager in Love - Doc Pomus

Beyond the Sea - Jack Lawrence / Charles Trenet (cover - Frank Sinatra)

Blue Moon - Rodgers and Hart

Earth Angel - Curtis Williams (used in the film Back to the Future)

Eternal Flame - The bangles ("close your eyes - give me your hand...")

Happiness is a warm gun - Beatles (play very slowly)

Heart and Soul - Hoagy Carmichael & Frank Loesser 1938 (used in the film 'Big' with Tom Hanks)

I will always love you - Dolly Parton (covered Whitney Houston)

Lollipop Lollipop O lolly lollipop - Julius Dixson (covered by Chordettes)

Lonely This Christmas - Mud (covered by Elvis)

My Boy Lollipop - Robert Spencer

Oh Donna - Ritchie Valens

Red Red Wine - Neil Diamond (the original chord progression is slightly different but the song still fits with C Am F G)

Take It On The Run - REO Speedwagon (play each chord twice)

This Boy - Beatles

Remember

If you have NEVER played piano before
even basic chords can be quite difficult.

Go easy on yourself

It takes a while for your mind to get used to the
pattern of the keys

and it takes a while for your fingers to get used
to the strange shapes you are putting them in

It will get easier the more you practice.

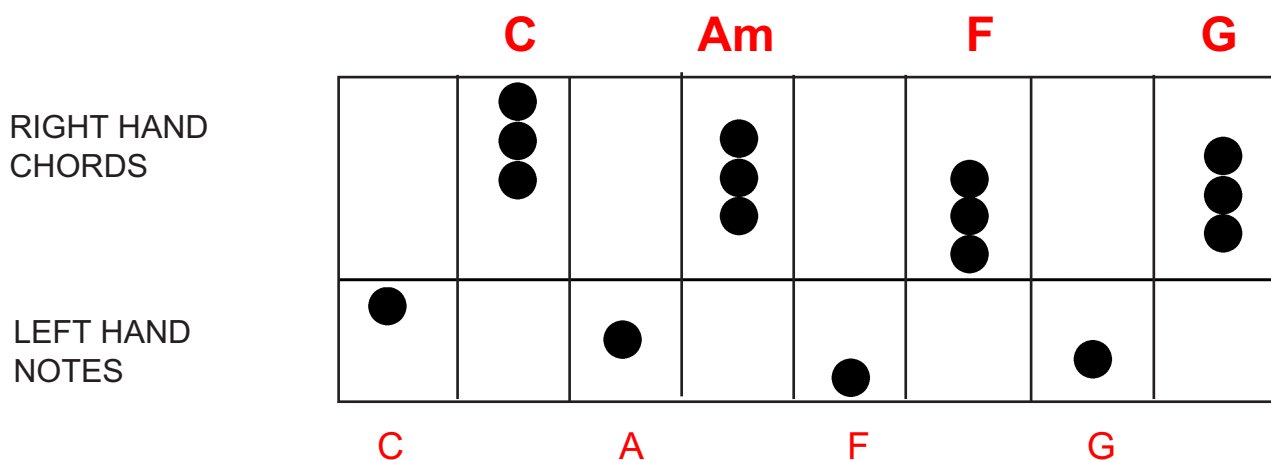
AN EASIER WAY TO WRITE IT ALL DOWN

If I had to describe everything using keyboard diagrams this book would end up about 800 pages long! Let's look at an easier way ...

Imagine that the Left Hand single notes were represented by single dots and the Right Hand three-note Chords were represented by three vertical dots

The pattern you just played could be written in the following way...

Play the sequence and following the diagram.



This is very similar to how proper music notation works.
Can you see the similarities?

	NAME OF CHORDS		C	Am	F	G
RIGHT HAND	{		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
LEFT HAND			•	•	•	•
			C note	A note	F note	G note

Notice the SHAPES & PATTERNS

Can you see how clever music notation is?

PROPER music notation is actually the EASIEST
and most CONCISE way to describe musical ideas

So I'm going to teach you some very BASIC music notation

BUT DON'T PANIC!

At this stage

ALL you need to do is to see the music notation
in terms of **SHAPES** and **PATTERNS**

I will name the Left Hand notes and the Right Hand chords for you

Look at it again

NAME OF CHORDS **C** **Am** **F** **G**

RIGHT
HAND

LEFT
HAND

C note A note F note G note



The image shows a musical score for a 4-measure piece in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays chords: C (C4, E4, G4), Am (A3, C4, E4), F (F3, A3, C4), and G (G3, B3, D4). The left hand (bass clef) plays single notes: C (C3), A (A2), F (F2), and G (G2). The notes are labeled below the staff, and the chords are labeled above the staff.

So...

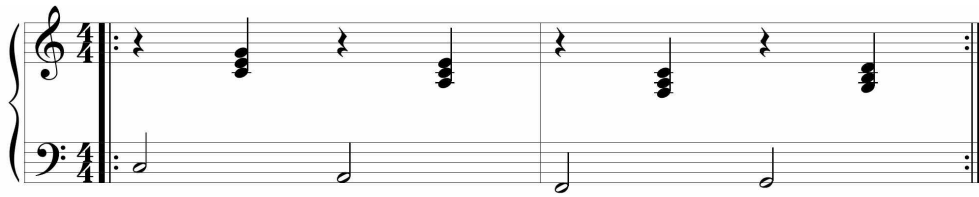
A little bit more
BASIC music notation

Just **FOUR** pages

and then you'll be ready
to start playing

Basic Musical Notation

So what do all the lines and symbols MEAN?



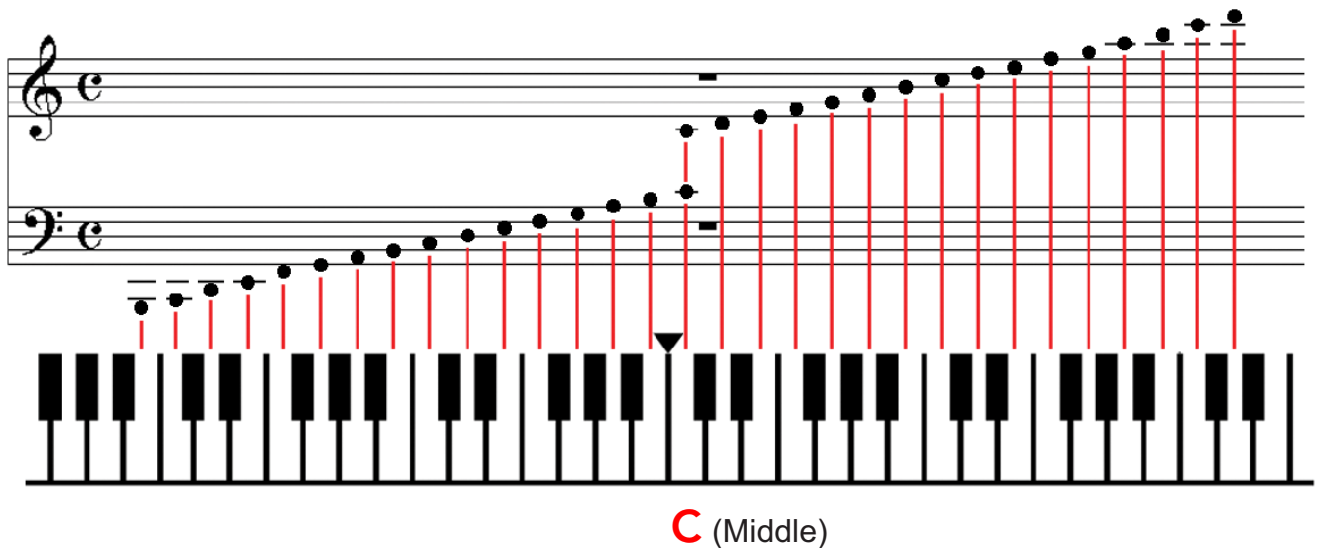
It's simple...

The **TOP** set of lines (and the spaces between them) represent keys to the RIGHT of middle C on your piano that are often played with the **RIGHT HAND**. (The symbol treble clef)

The **BOTTOM** set of lines (and the spaces between them) represent keys to the LEFT of middle C that are often played with your **LEFT HAND**. (The symbol bass clef)

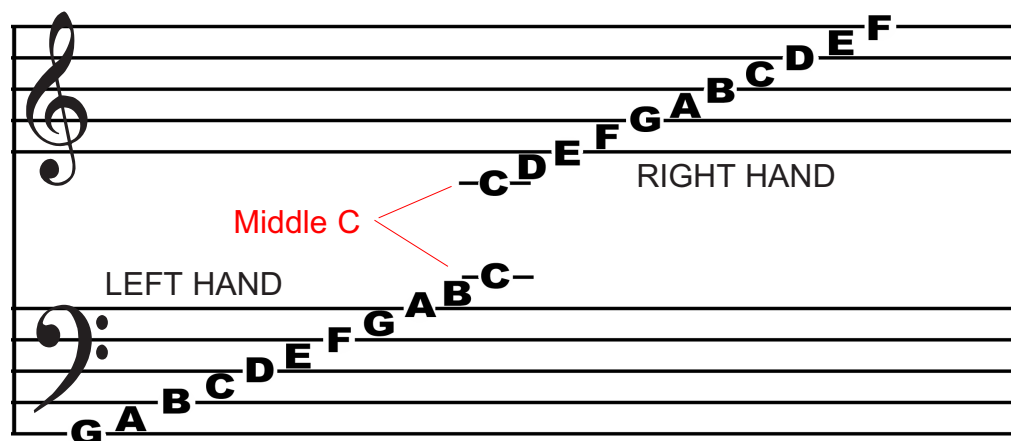
The two sets of lines are 'split' at MIDDLE C - which is indicated by a separate small line **either** below the Right Hand lines **or** above the Left Hand lines

The two sets of lines (and spaces) are known as 'Staves'



Or look at it this way

This symbol is called a 'Treble Clef'



This symbol is called a 'Bass Clef'



JUST LIKE READING A BOOK

We read music in the same way that we read the sentences of a novel – **from the left of the page to the right.**

Getting back to our 'dots' on the Lines and Spaces. As we scan from left to right we play those keys (notes) that the dots on the Lines and Spaces represent.

Should there be SEVERAL dots (notes) in the SAME VERTICAL PLANE we must play these keys SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Read from left to right

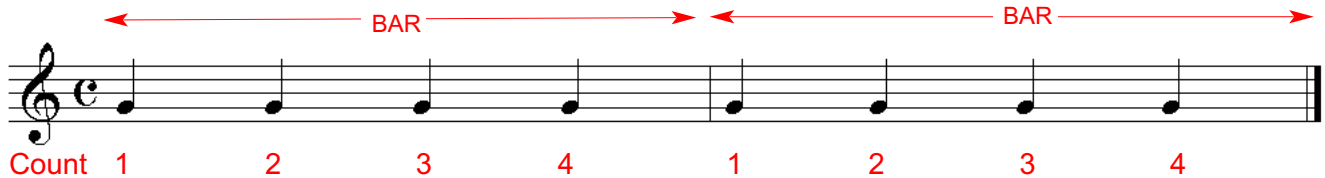
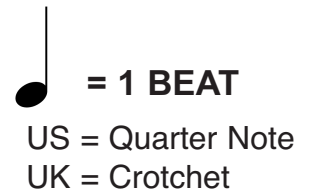
The diagram shows a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both in common time (C). Four vertical dashed lines mark four sequential points in time. At the first point, there are four dots: two on the treble staff (middle C and C4) and two on the bass staff (F2 and C2). At the second point, there is one dot on the treble staff (C4). At the third point, there is one dot on the treble staff (C4). At the fourth point, there are two dots: one on the treble staff (C4) and one on the bass staff (C2).

Order of play 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

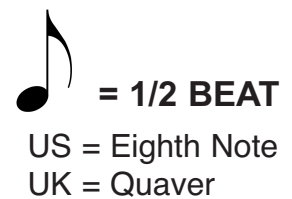
BARS & BEATS

To make music easier to follow it is divided into segments called BARS.
BARS are divided into BEATS.

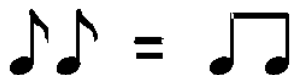
The most commonly used rhythm is 4 BEATS in EACH BAR.



A beat with a 'hook' on it is a HALF BEAT.
You could play up to 8 half beats in each bar.



To make half beats easier to write out, if there are two, three or four in a row they are grouped together by joining the hooks of their tails.



So 8 HALF beats are written:



Notice that half beats are counted with the use of the word 'and' (or the symbol +).
This means we don't have to start counting out too many numbers.


Notes can be HELD for 2 beats (hold each note DOWN for 2 beats)

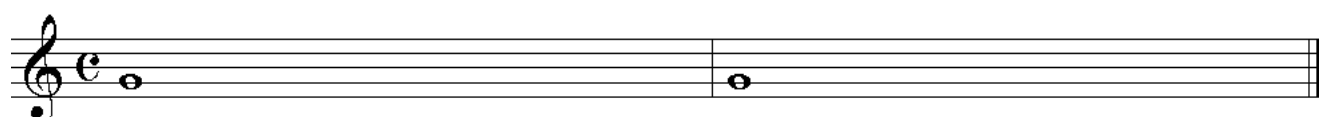
 = 2 BEATS
US = Half Note
UK = Minum



Count (1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4)

Notes can be HELD for 4 beats (hold each note DOWN for 4 beats)

 = 4 BEATS
US = Whole Note
UK = Semibreve



Count (1 2 3 4) (1 2 3 4)

Periods of **silence** are shown by symbols called RESTS.



1 Beat Rest 2 Beat Rest 1/2 Beat Rest 4 Beat Rest

Count 1 2 3 (4) 1 2 (3 4) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 (+) (1 2 3 4)

MEMORISING THE LINES AND SPACES

I'm sure everyone has heard the phrase "Every Good Boy Deserves Football" and of course this is used to help memorise the lines of the Right Hand staff in musical notation.

This really IS the best way to do it. There is a special 'Note Finder' on the next page which you can print out but it is still best to use your memory.

Here are the usual tricks.. Check this on your NOTE FINDER on the next page

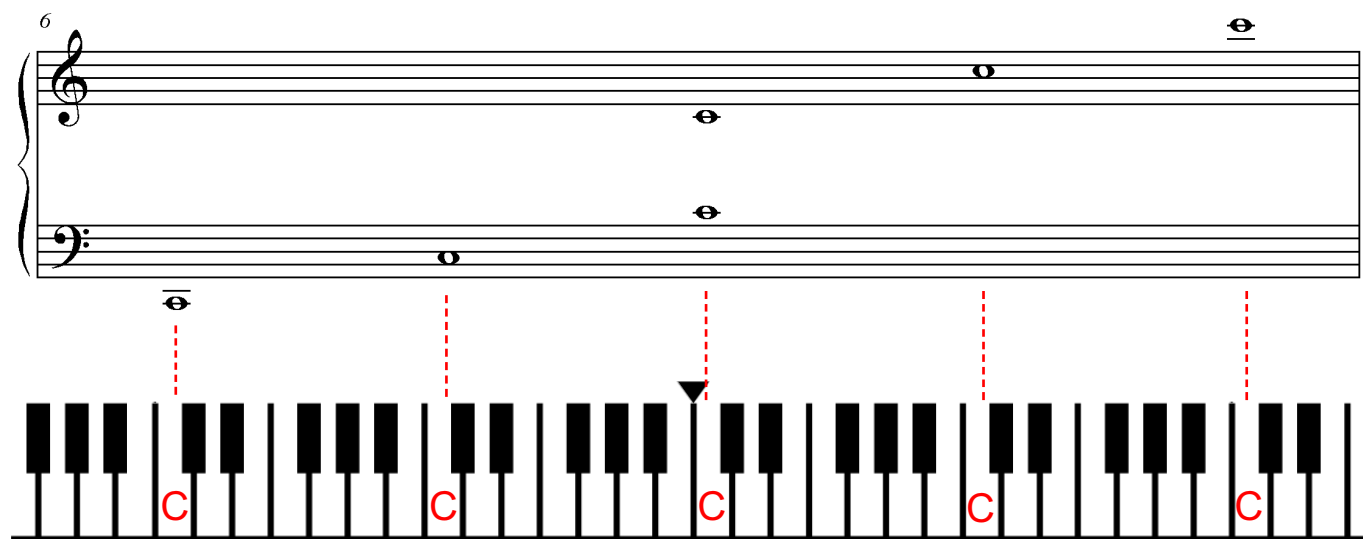
RIGHT HAND LINES **E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**eserves **F**ootball
RIGHT HAND SPACES **F A C E**

LEFT HAND LINES **G**ood **B**oys **D**on't **F**righten **A**nimals
LEFT HAND SPACES **A C E** Garage

Then notice that the Lines and Spaces above and below the Right Hand lines have the same pattern. This is the same for the Left Hand.

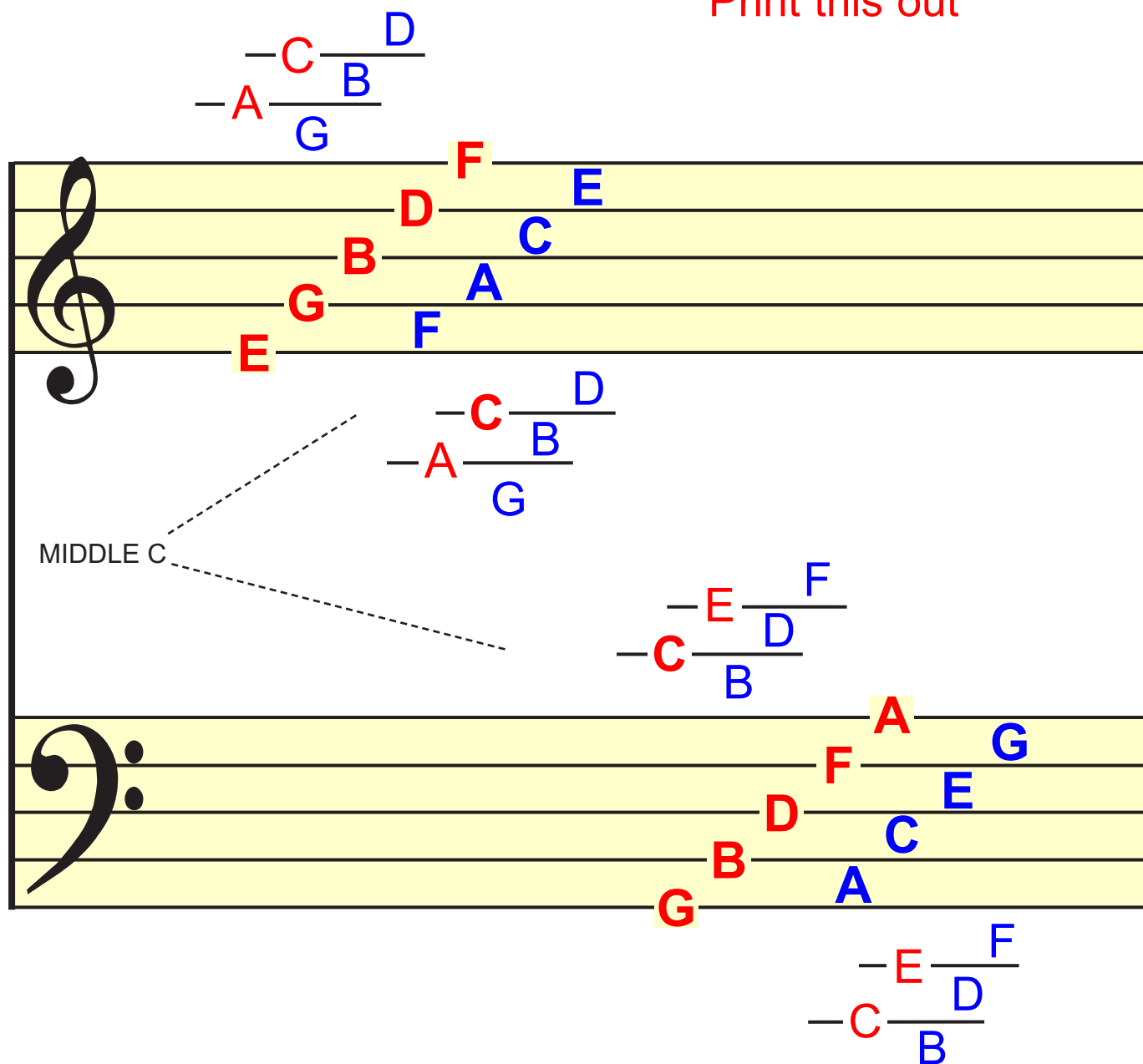
USE ALL THE C NOTES AS ROUGH GUIDES

To begin with, I will write in the names of the notes for you but you STILL have to know WHERE each note is. If you memorise the position of the C notes. this will help you 'get your bearings'.



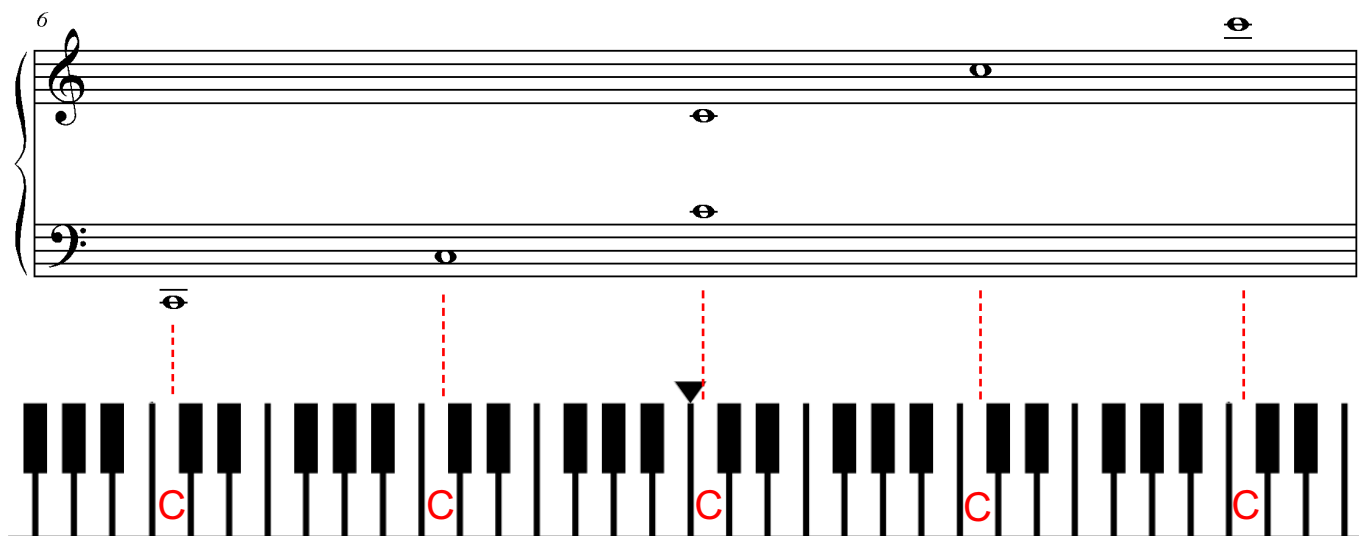
NOTE FINDER

Print this out



MIDDLE C

The position of the C's



Congratulations

You survived
Basic Musical Notation

It wasn't THAT bad was it..

Now let's learn
some more chords
and start playing some
PIANO!

LET ME INTRODUCE YOU TO THE

EASY-TO-PLAY

ALL WHITE KEYS

C FAMILY CHORDS



The Easy 'All White Keys' C Family Chords

If you play the white notes from one C note to another (from LEFT to RIGHT) you will have played the scale of C (major)... **C D E F G A B C**

A chord can be built on each of these notes, giving you seven chords. Three are called major chords, three are minor chords and one is a 'diminished' chord.

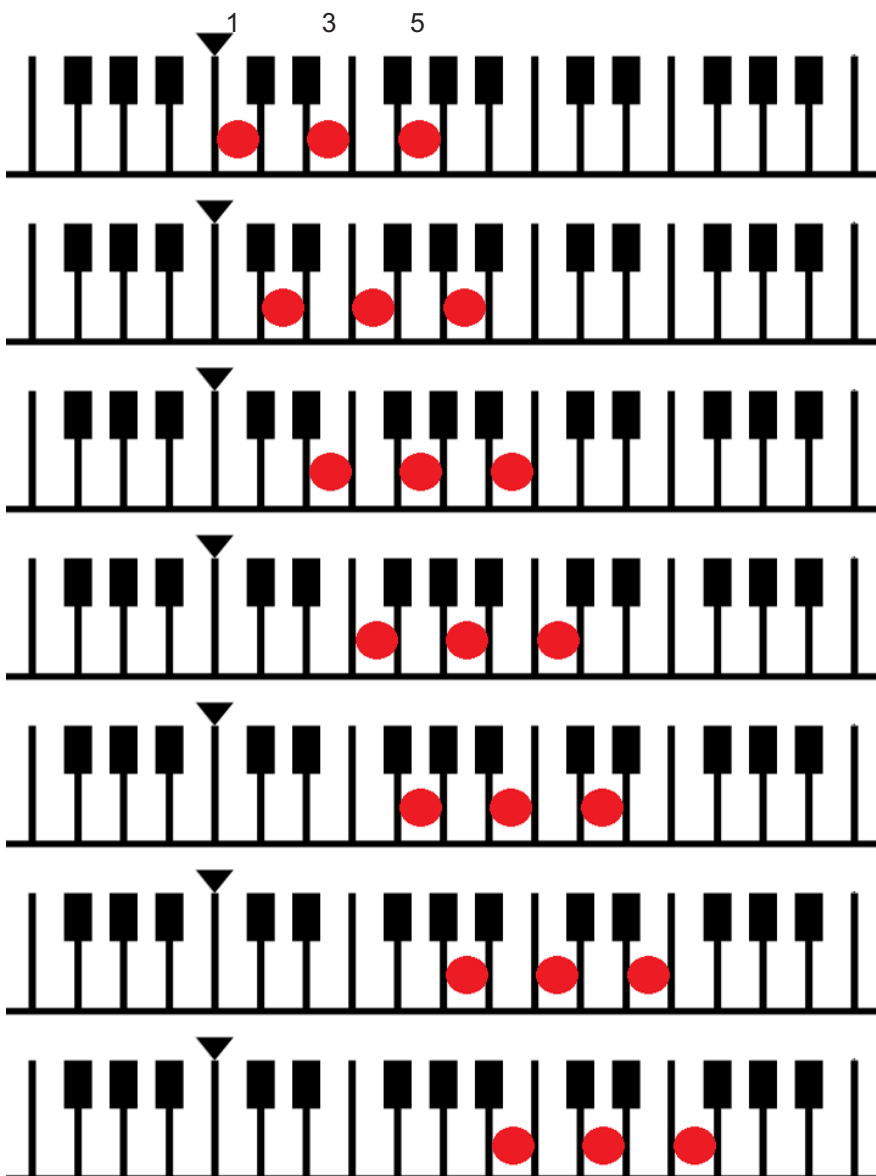
DON'T WORRY WHY – JUST MEMORIZE!

Here are the chords.

(The major chords don't use any symbol for major, i.e. C Major is written simply as C)

RIGHT HAND

PLAY AND SAY



C

Dm (minor)

Em (minor)

F

G

Am (minor)

B° (diminished)

How to memorize the C Family Chords

It is really helpful to **memorize** all the chords you learn so that you can play them the instant you see them written in a song

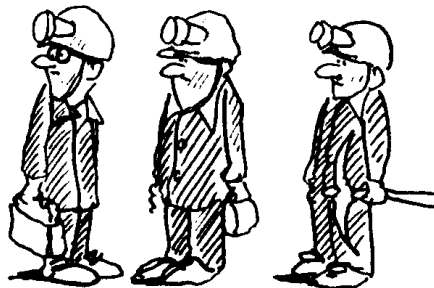
The 7 chords in the C Family are really easy to remember

There are **3 MAJORS**, **3 MINORS**, and **1 'DIMINISHED'**



3 MAJORS

C F G



3 MINORS

Dm Em Am



1 'DIMINISHED'

B^o

Use the word '**D E A D**' to help you remember the **3 MINOR** chords

Then remember that the **DIMINISHED** chord is the **LAST** one in the scale (the last born - the **baby** of the family)

Then the three that are left are the **MAJORS**
(And the first chord - the **HEAD** of the Family is of course a **MAJOR**)

PLAY THEM AND SAY THEM...



C



Dm

Em



F



G



Am



B^o

LET'S PUT THE C FAMILY CHORDS TO USE



RHYTHM # 2

STRAIGHT BEAT



RHYTHM NUMBER 2

Straight Beat Gospel Style

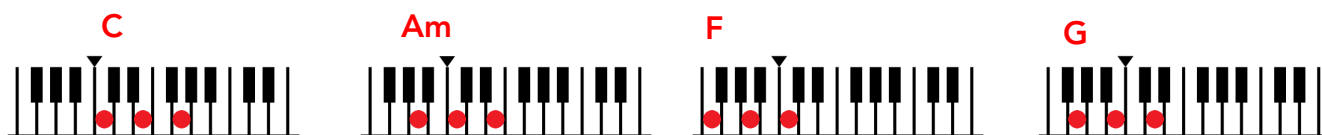
Remember the first chord sequence you played ? C Am F G

First of all you played each chord once in the right hand.
Then you played a left hand note followed by the right hand chord.

OK now let's try it another way

Play each chord **TWICE** - **SLOWLY** with your **RIGHT** hand
So **TWO** beats for **EACH** chord C C Am Am F F G G

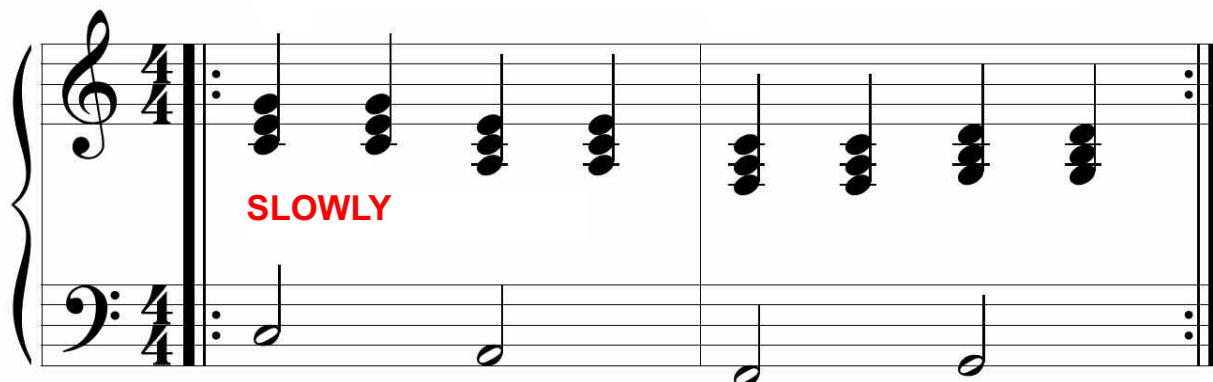
Along with the **FIRST** of the two beats play the **ROOT** note of the chord
(the note that gives the chord its name) one or two octaves lower down
the keyboard with the **LEFT** hand.



(note - these 3 chords are played below middle C)

RIGHT HAND CHORDS

C Am F G



LEFT HAND NOTES

C A F G

COUNT 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Remember - this chord sequence is used in songs like

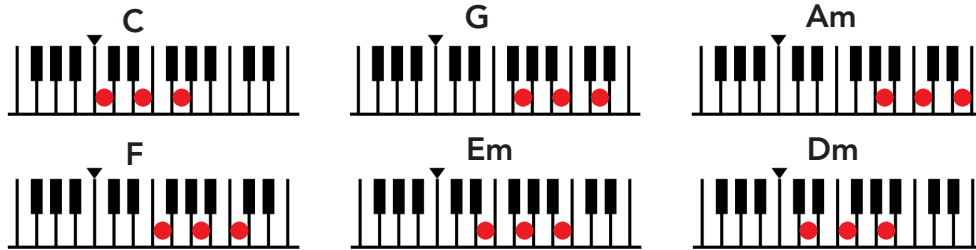
BLUE MOON, HEART & SOUL, OH WON'T YOU STAY, ALL I HAVE TO DO IS DREAM, ALWAYS LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE and many more

Straight Beat Gospel Style

practice chord progression

The following chord sequence is another very common progression used in many Gospel songs and in slow songs such as **Let it Be**

CHORDS USED



VERY VERY SLOWLY

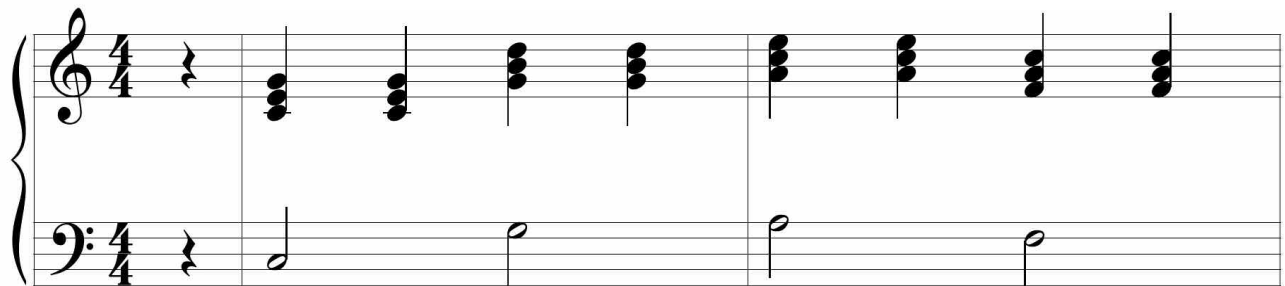
RH CHORDS

C

G

Am

F



LH Notes

C

G

A

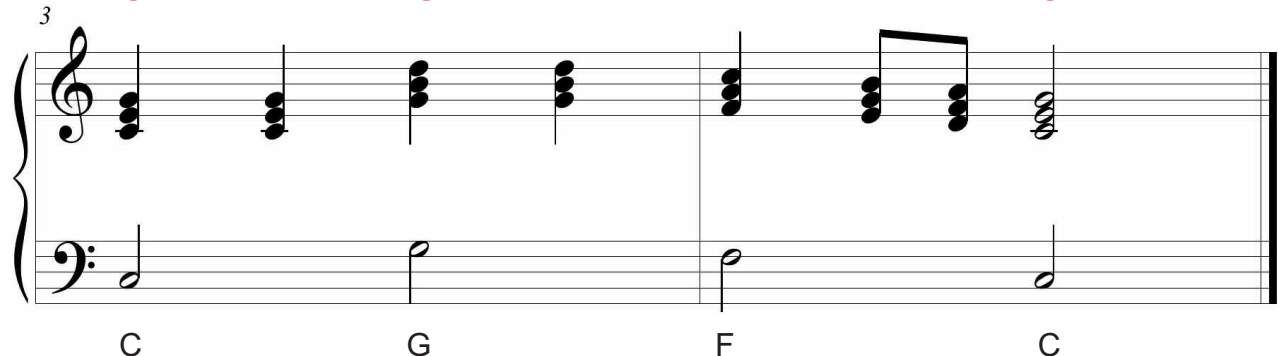
F

C

G

F

Em Dm C



RHYTHM # 3

OOM PAH

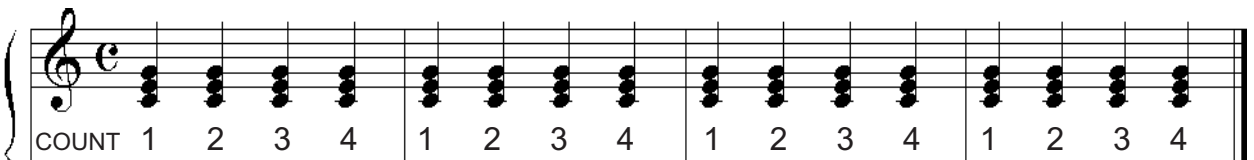


RHYTHM NUMBER 3

'Oom Pah'

Practice playing a right hand C chord (at Middle C)
at a steady 4 BEATS per bar.

RH CHORDS **C** **C** **C** **C**



COUNT 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Now see if you can add in a two note pattern in the left hand


Notice that the left hand pattern uses two notes that are in the Right Hand chord
ie The 3 notes in the Right Hand chord are **C E G**

The Left Hand pattern uses the notes **C** and **G** as well but in 'reverse'

Be careful NOT to play too many beats in the left hand!

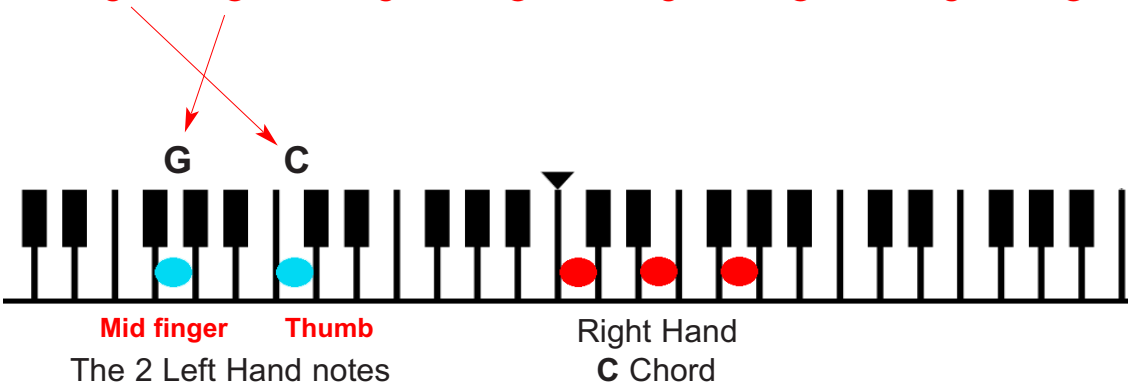
EACH left hand note is HELD for two right hand beats

RH CHORDS **C** **C** **C** **C**



COUNT 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

LH Notes **C** **G** **C** **G** **C** **G** **C** **G**



Mid finger Thumb

The 2 Left Hand notes

Right Hand C Chord

Now see if you can transpose this rhythmic pattern to the chords you played for
BLUE MOON C, Am, F and G

Oom Pah Rhythm

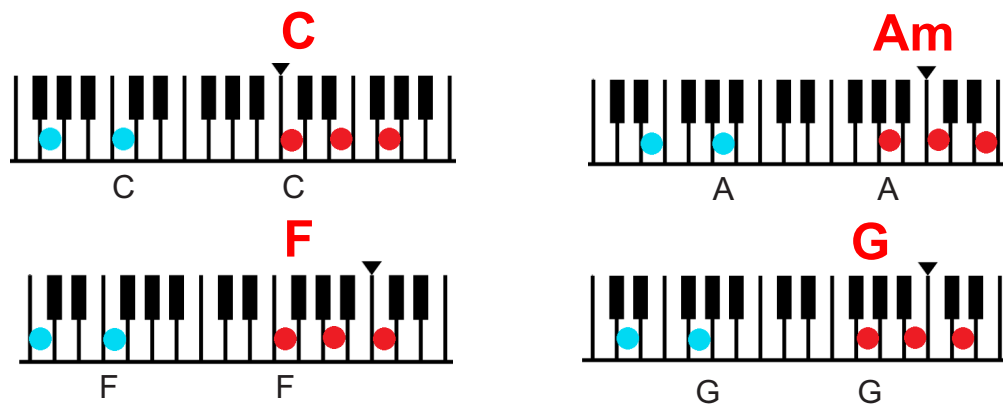
Practice Progression

All you need to do is transpose the Oom-Pah Rhythm you just learned for the chord of C to the other chords in the sequence C, Am, F, G

Each pattern will **FEEL** the same...

Note that Am, F and G are all played **BELOW** middle C

This common progression is used in dozens of upbeat songs such as **Octopus's Garden**



RH CHORDS

C **C** **Am** **Am**

Piano

LH Notes **C** **G** **C** **G** **A** **E** **A** **E**

5 **F** **F** **G** **G**

F **C** **F** **C** **G** **D** **G** **D**

MORE 'OOM PAH' PRACTICE USING THE C FAMILY CHORDS



In the following practice chord progressions you will see chord symbols either written above lyrics or inside boxes.

Each time you see a chord symbol you must play the rhythm using that chord for 4 beats.

EXAMPLE 1

OH WHEN THE SAINTS

Oh When the Saints - go marchin in ---- Oh when the Saints go mar - chin in

C **C** **C** **C** **C** **C** **G** **G**

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

C Chord **C Chord** **C Chord** **C Chord** **C Chord** **C Chord** **G Chord** **G Chord**
 Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah
 Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm Rhythm
 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats

EXAMPLE 2 Each box represents 1 'bar' (4 BEATS)

Rhythm - Oom Pah (SONG SONG BLUE - Neil Diamond)

C	C	G	G	G	G	C	C
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

C Chord **C Chord** **G Chord** **G Chord** **G Chord** **G Chord** **C Chord** **C Chord**
 Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah Oom Pah
 Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for Rhythm for
 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats 4 Beats

OOM PAH RHYTHM PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

OH WHEN THE SAINTS

C C C C C C G G
Oh When the Saints - go marchin in ---- Oh when the Saints go mar - chin in

C C F F C G C
I wanna be - in that num - ber Oh when the saints go marc - hin in

WHISKY IN THE JAR

C C Am Am
As I was going over the Kilmagenny mountain

F F C C
I met with captain Farrell and his money he was counting.

C C Am Am
I first produced my pistol, and then produced my rapier.

F F C C
Said stand and deliver, for I am a bold deceiver,

G G
musha ring dumma do damma da

F F
whack for the daddy 'ol

F F
whack for the daddy 'ol

C G C
there's whiskey in the jar

FROGGIE WENT A COURTIN'

C C C C
Froggie went a courtin' he did ride uh huh

C C G G
Froggie went a courtin' he did ride uh huh

C C F F
Froggie went a courtin' he did ride - with a sword and a pistol by his side

C G C
Froggie went a courtin' he did ride uh huh

OOM PAH RHYTHM PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

JINGLE BELLS

C **C** **C** **F** **F** **G**
 Dashing through the snow - in a one horse open sleigh O'er fields we go
G **C** **C** **C** **C** **F** **F**
 Laughing all the way - Bells on bobtail ring - making spirits bright - What fun
G **G** **C**
 is to ride and sing a sleighing song to - night
C **C** **C** **C** **F** **C** **G**
 Jingle Bells Jingle Bells Jingle all the way Oh what fun it is to ride in a one
G **C** **C** **C** **C** **C** **F**
 horse open sleigh Oh Jingle Bells Jingle Bells Jingle all the way Oh what fun
C **G** **C**
 it is to ride in a one horse open sleigh

Rhythm - Oom Pah (SONG SONG BLUE - Neil Diamond)

C	C	G	G	G	G	C	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Rhythm - Oom Pah (KING O' THE ROAD)

C	F	G	C	C	F	G	G
Repeat							

Rhythm - Oom Pah (IN THE SUMMERTIME - Mungo Jerry / 12 bar blues)

C	C	C	C	F	F
C	C	G	F	C	C

*The above progressions are for improvisational purposes only.

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AN IMPRESSIVE
'BROKEN CHORD' BALLAD
THAT USES ALL THE BASIC
C FAMILY CHORDS



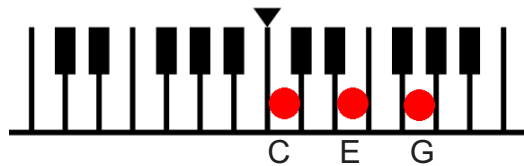
The amazing BROKEN CHORD BALLAD

Part 1

This tune is SO easy yet it sounds really fancy and complicated!
Everyone will be VERY impressed!

Once you learn the sequence using ONE chord it's really easy
to play the rest of the tune.

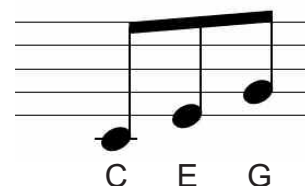
Think first of all about the **chord of C**
in your **RIGHT HAND**



Now instead of playing the three notes at the SAME time play them
ONE AT A TIME starting with C

So play the **C** note with your **THUMB**
Then play the **E** note with your **MIDDLE** finger
then play the **G** note with your **WEE** finger

This is called a 'BROKEN CHORD'
and here's how it looks in Music Notation



OK...so far so good!

Now try playing the SAME thing but with your **LEFT HAND**

So play the **C** note with your **WEE** finger (Left Hand)
Then play the **E** note with your **MIDDLE** finger (Left Hand)
then play the **G** note with your **THUMB** (Left Hand)

Great - now go to Part 2 →

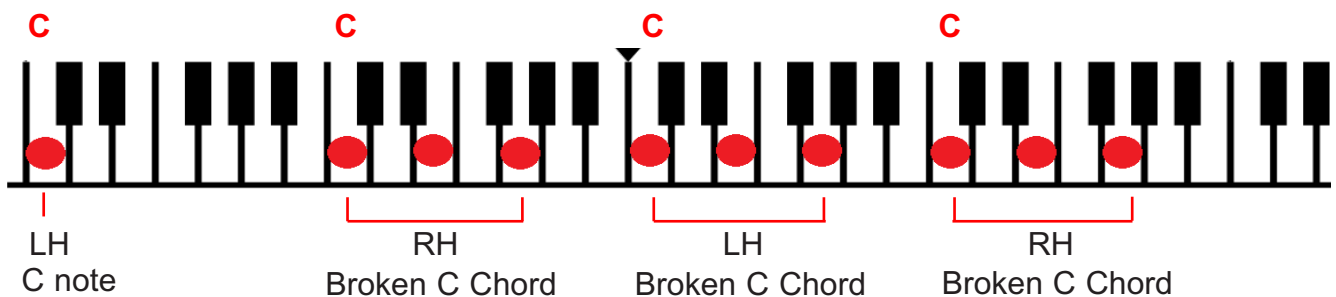
Part 2

Hopefully you can now play the chord of C as a BROKEN CHORD in both hands

Now for the exciting part

You're going to make a SWEEPING 'melody line' using broken chords

1. Play a SINGLE C note two octaves (16 keys) to the left of middle C in your LEFT HAND (any finger)
2. Then play a broken C chord one octave (8 keys) up from that note in your RIGHT HAND
3. Then lift your LEFT HAND **over** your right and play a broken C chord another octave up in your LEFT HAND
4. Finally sweep your right hand **under** the left and play a broken C chord another octave up in your RIGHT HAND



Keep the SUSTAIN pedal down throughout

Now see if you can play the same pattern but **THIS** time use the chord of F
Start off with an F note (LEFT HAND) low down the keyboard

GET THE IDEA?

To play the entire tune use the pattern with the following chord sequence

C, F, B^o, Em, Am, Dm, G, C

(End the tune on an 'extra' single C note)

The next page will show you what it looks like in Music Notation

The amazing BROKEN CHORD BALLAD

In Musical Notation

Keep the sustain pedal down throughout **EACH** bar

CHORDS C C C F F F B° B° B°

LH RH LH RH ETC

Count 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 and

CHORDS Em Em Em Am Am Am Dm Dm Dm

E A D

CHORDS G G G C C C C (end on a C note)

G C

NOTE - The above notation is in '5/4' time which means there are 5 beats in each bar. As you play you can count the beats in each bar as "1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 and"

You are VERY unlikely to ever play in 5/4 time again so don't worry if it seems complicated - it just happens to be the timing for this particular ballad

MORE CHORDS

MORE SONGS



MORE CHORDS - MORE SONGS

The C family chords may be very easy to play but unfortunately there aren't an awful lot of songs that JUST use these chords.

Eventually you'll need to know all the chords so that you will be able to play ANY tune.

But don't panic...

You can learn them in easy stages

Let's learn another four chords

D, E, A and B^b_(B flat)

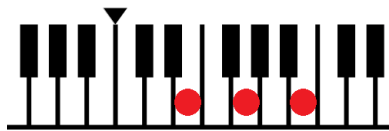
D, E, A

You can easily form the four new chords using four chords you ALREADY know

FIRST play the 3 minor chords you know - Dm, Em and Am



Dm



Em



Am

Then, transform each of these chords into D, E and A

by simply moving your **MIDDLE** finger **up** onto the black notes as follows



D



E



A

The 3 new chords D, E, and A are 'major' chords

Notice the difference between the SOUNDS of the minor and the major

MINOR is SAD - MAJOR is BRIGHTER, happier

CHORD TRICK

Notice that to turn the MINOR chords to MAJOR chords you raised the middle note (the 3rd) up one note

Obviously this also works in reverse - you could turn a MAJOR chord to a MINOR by simply lowering the middle note (the 3rd) by one note

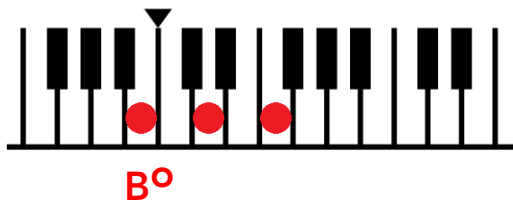
Try this with the chords of C, F and G

MINOR is DOWN (3rd to the left) - MAJOR is UP (3rd to the right)

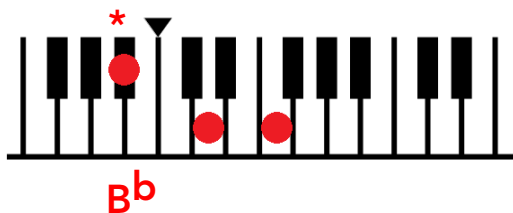
B^b (B flat)

Now it's time to make the new chord of B^b (B flat)

First play the chord you already know - B^o (B diminished)
Remember it's the last in the C Family (play it BELOW middle C)



Then, transform this chord into B^b
by simply moving your **THUMB** down onto the black note (B^b key) as follows



B^b is used MUCH more frequently than B^o

You now know **11** chords!

PLAY them and SAY them

The all WHITE KEYS C Family chords

“C, Dm, Em, F, G, Am, B^o”

and the four new chords

D, E, A and B^b

black key in middle

Thumb on black key

LET'S PUT THE CHORDS

D, E, A & B^b

TO USE



PROGRESSIONS that use D, E, A and B^b

Rhythm - Left note / Right chord (HIT THE ROAD JACK)

Dm	C	B ^b	A		
----	---	----------------	---	--	--

All chords near to middle C - keep repeating the sequence.

Rhythm - Oom Pah (BYE BYE LOVE - Simon & Garfunkel)

D	D	A	A	D	D	A	A
D	D	G	G	A	A	A	A
D	D						

Rhythm - Oom Pah (SHOW ME THE WAY TO GO HOME)

D	D	G	D	D	D	E	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Rhythm - Straight Beats (YOUR MOTHER SHOULD KNOW - Beatles)

Am	F	A	Dm	G	C
A	D	G	C	E	

Rhythm - Oom Pah (DOE, A DEER - Sound of Music)

C	C	G	G	C	C	F	F
C	F	D	G	E	Am	F G	C

*The above progressions are for improvisational purposes only.

You can find the complete chord progressions, with lyrics, for FREE at ultimate-guitar.com

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PROGRESSIONS that use D, E, A and B^b

Rhythm - Oom Pah (IN THE SUMMERTIME - Mungo Jerry / 12 BAR BLUES)

A	A	A	A	D	D
A	A	E	D	A	A

Rhythm - Oom Pah (YELLOW SUBMARINE - Beatles)

D	G	Am	D	Keep repeating
---	---	----	---	----------------

Rhythm - Oom Pah (BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS OF VIRGINIA - Laurel & Hardy)

G	A	D	G
---	---	---	---

Rhythm - Left note / Right chord (FEELING GROOVY - Simon & Garfunkel)

G	D	Em	D	Keep repeating
---	---	----	---	----------------

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7EVEN TH HEAVEN



7EVENTH HEAVEN

If you look at most song books you will see a LOT of chords with the number 7,

i.e. **Cmaj7 (C major 7), C7, G7, Dm7, etc.**

It is IMPORTANT to know how to form seventh chords because they help make rhythm piano sound much more interesting.

There are TWO types of seventh chords: **maj7** and **7**

maj7 is pronounced “major 7” (and is also written as M7)

7 is pronounced “seven”

These two sevenths – maj7 and 7 – can be added to ALL chords.

i.e. C could become **Cmaj7** or **C7**

F could become **Fmaj7** or **F7**

Dm could become **Dm7**

Am could become **Am7**

Let's look at a REALLY easy way to make

ALL the seventh chords using

just 2 easy formulas!

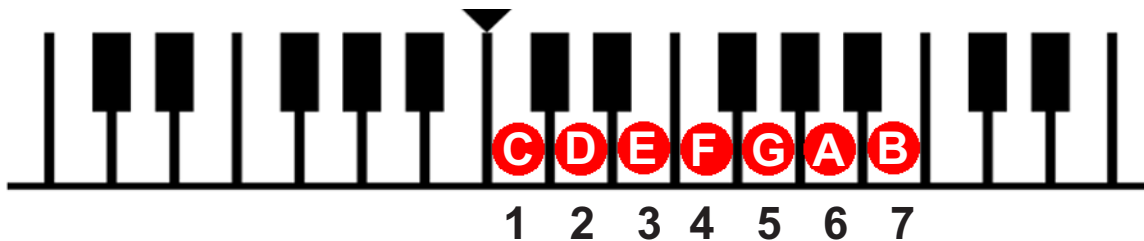
FIRST - WHAT ON EARTH IS A 'SEVENTH' ANYWAY?

You don't really need to know the reasoning behind sevenths in order to use them but for all you information junkies out there, here's a quick explanation.

Chords are built on SCALES

Chord NOTE NUMBERS (ie '1', '3', '5', '7') are derived FROM these scales

For instance - this is a **C MAJOR** scale



The chord of C uses 1 3 5 - C E G

The chord of Cmaj7 uses 1 3 5 **7** - C E G **B**

This is a **C7** scale



The chord of C7 uses 1 3 5 **7** - C E G **B^b**

DON'T PANIC

I have a really EASY way to form sevenths as you'll see on the next page

Instead of adding the seventh on TOP of the chord you are going to add it BELOW the chord. This is MUCH easier to do to begin with.

SEVENTH CHORDS MADE EASY

just 2 easy formulas!

maj7
(M7)

To make a M7 chord, play a 'root position' chord (with your right hand) then move the root note – your **THUMB** – **ONE** key to the left (count the black keys).

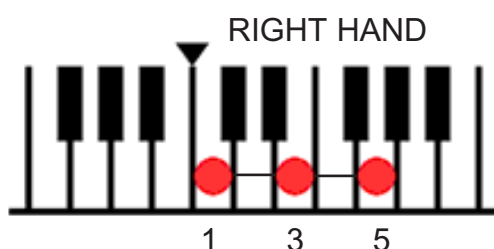
7

To make a 7 chord, play a 'root position' chord (with your right hand) then move the root note – your **THUMB** – **TWO** keys to the left (count the black keys).

NB. Don't alter LEFT HAND notes or patterns!

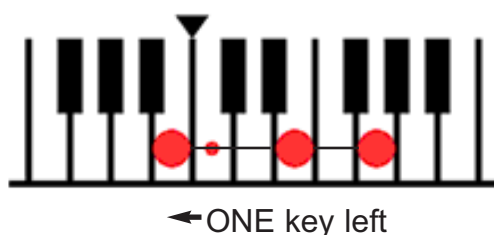
Let's try it on the chord of C

ROOT CHORD



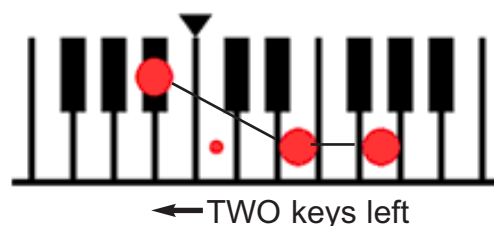
(C)

maj7



(Cmaj7)

7



(C7)

Practice using these two formulas on all the other chords you've learned

LET'S PUT SEVENTH
CHORDS TO USE WITH
A NEW RHYTHM

RHYTHM # 4

SPLIT CHORD



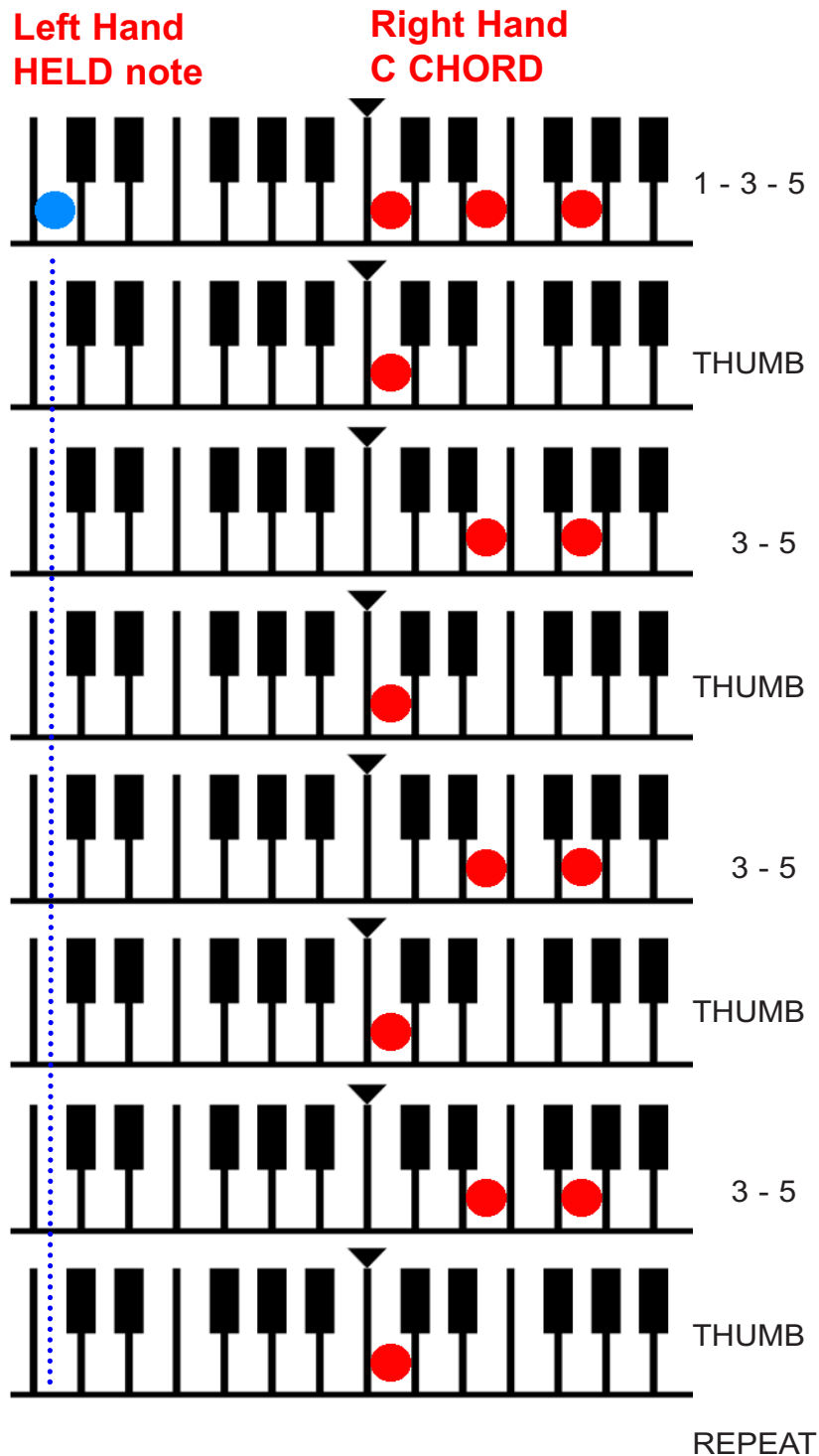
SPLIT CHORD RHYTHM

This rhythm is created by SPLITTING the **RIGHT** hand chord up between your THUMB and (3rd and 5th fingers)

Play the **WHOLE** chord first - then the **THUMB** only
then the **3rd & 5th fingers TOGETHER** - then the thumb again - and so on

Your **LEFT** hand plays the single chord note (one octave left) and holds it

Try it with a
C chord



Here's what it looks like in MUSICAL NOTATION

Remember - look at the SHAPES and PATTERNS

RIGHT HAND

C Chord

1-3-5 Thumb 3-5 Thumb 3-5 Thumb 3-5 Thumb

Count

1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and

LEFT HAND

C note HELD

Keep the SUSTAIN PEDAL down throughout the bar

Now we can add in some sevenths
and create some great sounds

Try the following 2 bar changes that has been used at the start of countless songs like **IMAGINE** by John Lennon

Thumb one left

C **Cmaj7** **F**

1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and

C C F

SPLIT CHORD & SEVENTHS PRACTICE

Rhythm - Split Chord (AMAZING GRACE)

G	G7	C	G	G	G7	D	D7
G	G7	C	G	G	D7	Am	G

Rhythm - (fast) Split Chord (WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS)

C	F	D	G	E	Am	F	G	C
Am	G	D	G	C	G	F	G	C

NOTE - the above progression is in 3/4 time (3 beats per bar)

Rhythm - Split Chord (SOMETHING - Beatles)

G	Gmaj7	G7	C
---	-------	----	---

Rhythm - Split Chord (STREETS OF LONDON - Ralph McTell)

C	G	Am	Em		
---	---	----	----	--	--

Rhythm - Split Chord (IMAGINE - Beatles)

C	Cmaj7	F	Repeat	
---	-------	---	--------	--

Rhythm - Split Chord (ALL I HAVE TO DO IS DREAM - Everly Brothers)

C	Am	Dm	G	Keep repeating
---	----	----	---	----------------

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RHYTHM # 5

HALF BEAT BOUNCE



HALF BEAT BOUNCE RHYTHM

This rhythm is mostly used for SLOW songs

The **RIGHT** hand plays a steady 4 beats per bar

The **LEFT** hand is played on the FIRST beat of EACH bar (OR chord change)
AND on a 'half beat' which is played AFTER every 2nd and 4th beats

Try it first with just a C chord - keep repeating it until you get the rhythm

Two measures of music in 4/4 time, both labeled with a red 'C' above the staff. The right hand plays a steady quarter-note rhythm. The left hand plays a C chord on the first beat of each measure, followed by a half-beat rest, then a quarter-note C chord on the second and fourth beats. The rhythm is indicated by red text: '1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and'.

Now try it with the chord changes for 'Blue Moon' etc

Remember to play the LEFT hand on the FIRST beat of each chord change

Two measures of music in 4/4 time. The first measure is labeled with a red 'C' above the staff. The second measure is labeled with a red 'Am' above the staff. The third measure is labeled with a red 'F' above the staff. The fourth measure is labeled with a red 'G' above the staff. The right hand plays a steady quarter-note rhythm. The left hand plays a C chord on the first beat of the first measure, followed by a half-beat rest, then a quarter-note C chord on the second and fourth beats. The rhythm is indicated by red text: '1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and'. The chord changes are indicated by the labels above the staff: C, Am, F, G.

HALF BEAT BOUNCE practice PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (AULD LANG SANG)

C	Am	Dm	G	C	C7	F	C	Am	Dm	E
F	G	C		C	Am	Dm	G	C	C7	F
C	Am	Dm	E	F	G	C				

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (SWING LOW SWEET CHARIOT)

G	G7	C	G	G	G7	D	D7	G	G7	C	G
Em	D7	G									

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (RAINDROPS KEEP FALLIN' ON MY HEAD)

C		Cmaj7		C7		F		Em	A	Em	A
Dm		Dm7		G							

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (DON'T IT MAKE MY BROWN EYES BLUE)

C	Am	Dm	G	C	Am	Bdim	E	Am	C	D	D
F	Em	F	G								

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (TUPELO HONEY - Van Morrison)

F	Am	Bb	F	F	Am	Bb	C	F	Am	Bb	F
F	Am	Bb	F								

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HALF BEAT BOUNCE practice PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (AMAZING GRACE)

G	G7	C	G	G	G7	D	D7
G	G7	C	G	G	D7	Am	G

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (KNOCKIN ON HEAVEN'S DOOR - Bob Dylan)

G	D	Am	Am	G	D	C	C		
---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	--	--

Rhythm - Half Beat bounce (TRY A LITTLE TENDERNESS - Otis Redding)

C	Am	Dm7	G7		
---	----	-----	----	--	--

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (SWEET HOME ALABAMA - Lynyrd Skynyrd)

D	C	G	Keep repeating		
---	---	---	----------------	--	--

Rhythm - Half Beat bounce (HEART OF GOLD - Neil Young)

Em	C	D	G	repeat	
----	---	---	---	--------	--

Rhythm - Half Beat bounce (LIKE A ROLLING STONE - Bob Dylan)

C	Dm	Em	F	G	
---	----	----	---	---	--

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RHYTHM # 6

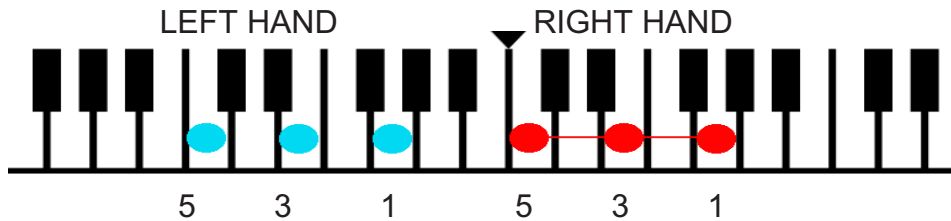
TWIST



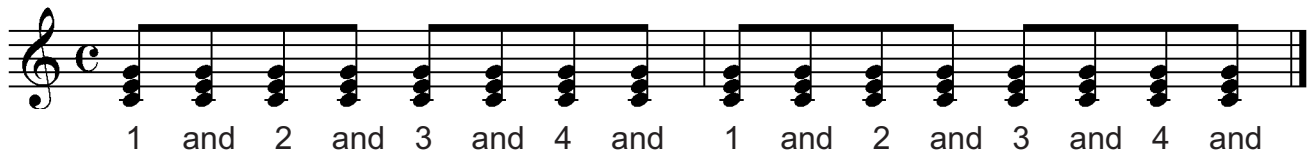
TWIST RHYTHM

This rhythm uses a 3-note pattern in the LEFT hand, but DON'T PANIC, the 3 LEFT hand notes always MATCH the 3 notes of the RIGHT hand

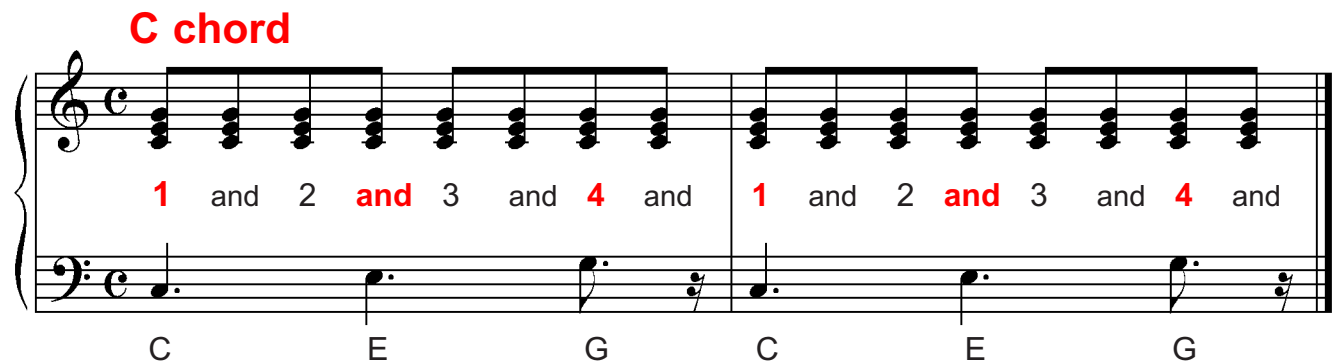
Locate these LEFT and RIGHT hand C CHORDS



Now beat out a FAST - EIGHT 1/2 BEATS per bar with the RIGHT hand



Now add the LEFT hand notes on these beats



To help you know when to bring in the LEFT hand notes 'say' the BEATS out loud where the left hand notes come in.

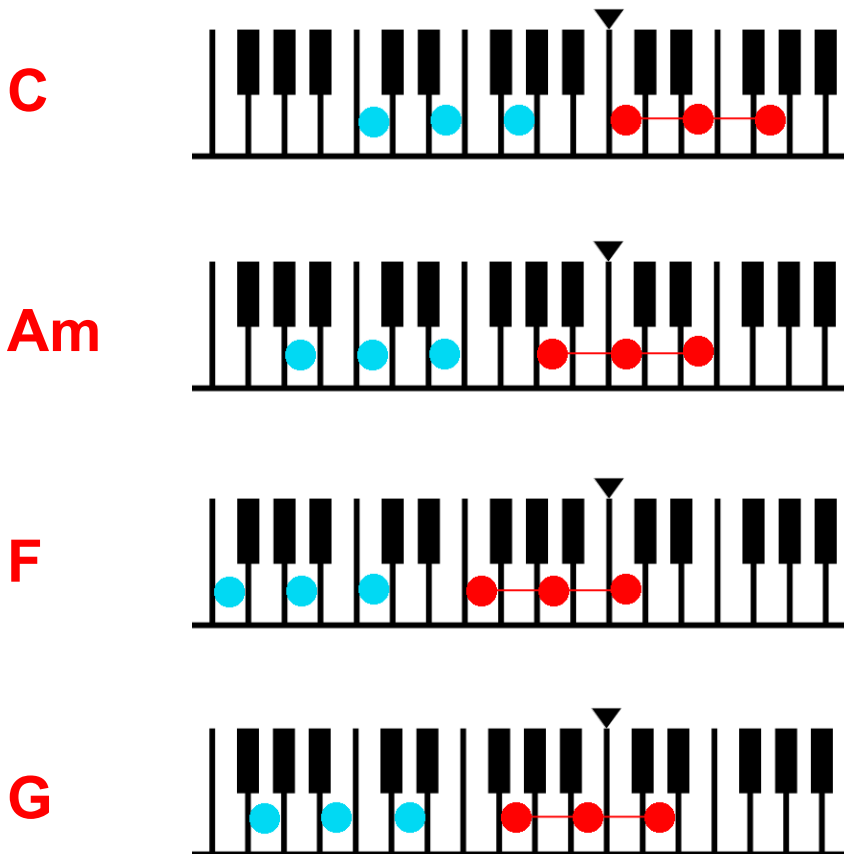
ie "ONE and two AND three and FOUR and ONE and two AND three and FOUR and"

It is also good practice to tap this rhythm out with both hands on the table - this way you'll get used to is as PURE rhythm and the notes won't distract you

Now let's play some tunes using this rhythm

A TYPICAL PROGRESSION

Transpose the rhythm you just learned using the chord of C to the chords of Am, F and G and then play the progression in the style of LET'S TWIST AGAIN (see how many songs use this chord progression!)



Rhythm - Twist (LET'S TWIST AGAIN)

C	C	Am	Am	F	F	G	G
---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---

TWIST RHYTHM PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm- Twist (STAND BY ME - Ben E King)

C	C	Am	Am	F	G	C	C	
---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	--

keep repeating

Rhythm- Twist (UNDER THE BOARDWALK - The Drifters)

G	G	D	D7	D	D	G	G
C	C	G	G	G	D	G	G

Rhythm - Twist 2 (BARBARA ANNE - The Beach Boys)

C	C	F	F	C	C	G	F
C	C						

Rhythm- Twist (ONLY THE LONELY - Roy Orbison)

G	G	G	Am	Am	D	D	D7
G	G						

Rhythm - Twist (THE BALLAD OF JOHN AND YOKO - Beatles)

C	C	C	C	C7	C7
C7	C7	F	F	C	C
G	G7	C	C		

*The above progressions are for improvisational purposes only.

You can find the complete chord progressions, with lyrics, for FREE at ultimate-guitar.com

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Bringing some life
to your LEFT hand!



'SLASH' chords
and BASS RUNS

SLASH CHORDS

Very often you will see chord symbols written like this

$$F/G \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{F}{G}$$

Both these indicate that you are to play (in THIS case) an F CHORD in the RIGHT hand and a G NOTE in the left hand (at the SAME time)

So $F/G = \text{RH CHORD} / \text{LH NOTE}$

OR $\frac{F}{G} = \frac{\text{RH CHORD}}{\text{LH NOTE}}$

It helps if you say what it means out loud

For instance, if you see F/G say..."F OVER G"
(Right Hand being Top of piano and Left Hand the bottom)

So what are they all about?

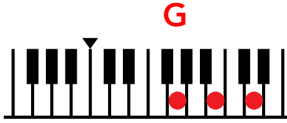
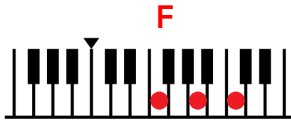
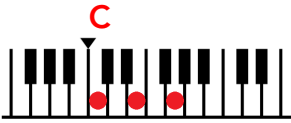
Very often slash chords indicate that the left hand is going to play a BASS RUN which will lead to the next chord. Imagine you are playing the part of the BASS player

Try it out and you'll see for yourself how much interest slash chords and bass runs ADD to your piano playing.

SLASH CHORD PRACTICE

Try the following chord sequence which uses a 'SLASH CHORD' bass line

CHORDS USED



SLOW - HALF BEAT BOUNCE RHYTHM



System 1: C, C/B, C/A, C/G

System 2: F, F/E, F/D, F/c

System 3: G, G/F, G/E, G/D

System 4: C, C/B, C/A, C/G

SLASH CHORDS PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm - Split Chord (FREEBIRD - Lynyrd Skynyrd)

G	D/F#	Em	Em/D	F	C	D	D7	Repeat
---	------	----	------	---	---	---	----	--------

Rhythm - Split Chord (WHITER SHADE OF PALE - Procul Harum)

C	C/B	C/A	C/G	F	F/E	F/D	F/C	G	G/F	G/E	G/D
etc											

Rhythm - Half Beat bounce (DON'T THINK TWICE IT'S ALRIGHT - Bob Dylan)

G	D/F#	Em	Em/D	C		G	D
---	------	----	------	---	--	---	---

Rhythm - Straight beat (SUNNY AFTERNOON - The Kinks)

Intro	Dm	Dm/C	Dm/B	Dm/Bb	A	A/G	A/F	A/E		
Verse	Dm		C		F		C		A	A/G
A/F	A/E	Dm								

Rhythm - SLOW Split Chord (YOU LOOK WONDERFUL TONIGHT - Eric Clapton)

G	D/F#	C/E	D	Repeat
---	------	-----	---	--------

*The above progressions are for improvisational purposes only.

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SLASH CHORDS PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (DON'T LOOK BACK IN ANGER - Oasis)

verse	C	G/B	Am C/G	F	G	C	
-------	---	-----	--------	---	---	---	--

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (MIND GAMES - John Lennon)

verse	C	G/B	Am C/G	F	C	D	
-------	---	-----	--------	---	---	---	--

Rhythm- Split Chord or Half Beat Bounce (MANDY - Barry Mannilow)

C	Cmaj7	C	Cmaj7	Dm	Dm7
Bbmaj7	F/G G				

Rhythm - Half Beat Bounce (HELLO - Lionel Richie)

Em	Em/D	Em/C	Em/D	Repeat	
----	------	------	------	--------	--

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RHYTHM # 7

3 BEAT BOUNCE



3 BEAT BOUNCE RHYTHM

This rhythm is used for songs that were written in 3/4 time
(3 beats per bar)

The **RIGHT** hand plays a steady 3 beats per bar

Think of a Waltz - “**one**, two, three, **one**, two, three.....”

The **LEFT** hand is played on the FIRST beat of EACH bar (OR chord change)

AND on a ‘half beat’ which is played AFTER every 2nd and 3rd beats

Try it with the chord of C

Keep repeating it until you get it.

SLOWLY

C

Musical notation for the 3 Beat Bounce Rhythm in 3/4 time, using the C chord. The notation is for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand plays a steady 3 beats per bar. The left hand plays the C chord on the first beat of each bar, and a half beat after every 2nd and 3rd beats. The rhythm is labeled 'SLOWLY' and 'C'. The notation shows two measures of the rhythm, with the first measure starting with a C chord. The left hand plays a half note C on the first beat, and a half note C on the first beat of the second measure. The right hand plays a steady 3 beats per bar. The rhythm is labeled 'SLOWLY' and 'C'.

Now try this 3 beat SLASH CHORD sequence. Keep repeating it.

QUICKLY

C

C/B

C/A

C/G

Musical notation for the 3 Beat Bounce Rhythm in 3/4 time, using a sequence of slash chords. The notation is for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand plays a steady 3 beats per bar. The left hand plays the C chord on the first beat of each bar, and a half beat after every 2nd and 3rd beats. The rhythm is labeled 'QUICKLY' and 'C', 'C/B', 'C/A', and 'C/G'. The notation shows four measures of the rhythm, with the first measure starting with a C chord. The left hand plays a half note C on the first beat, and a half note C on the first beat of the second measure. The right hand plays a steady 3 beats per bar. The rhythm is labeled 'QUICKLY' and 'C', 'C/B', 'C/A', and 'C/G'.

3 BEAT BOUNCE PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm - 3 beat Bounce (PIANO MAN - Billy Joel)

C	C/B	C/A	C/G	F	C/E	D	G
---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

above
mid C

Rhythm- 3 beat Bounce (MR BOJANGLES - Neil Diamond)

D	D/C#	D/B	D/A	G	G	A	A7
---	------	-----	-----	---	---	---	----

below
mid C

Rhythm- 3 Beat Bounce (ONLY LOVE CAN BREAK YOUR HEART - Neil Young)

F	Bb	C	C7	F	Bb	C	C7
---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----

Rhythm- 3 Beat Bounce (MORNING HAS BROKEN - Cat Stevens)

C	Dm	G	F	C	C	Em	Am
G	G						

Rhythm - 3 Beat Bounce (TRY TO REMEMBER)

G	Em	Am	D7	Repeat
---	----	----	----	--------

*The above progressions are for improvisational purposes only.

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3 BEAT BOUNCE PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

THE WILD ROVER

G **D** **G** **C**
I've been a wild rover for many's the year
G **C** **D** **G**
And I've spent all me money on whiskey and beer
G **D** **G** **C**
But now I'm returning with gold in great store
G **C** **D** **G**
And I never will play the wild rover no more

D D/C D/B D/A
And it's No, Nay, Never.
G **G** **C** **C**
No, Nay, Never, No more
G **G** **C** **C**
Will I play the wild rover
D **D** **G**
No, Never, No more

I went into an alehouse I used to frequent
And I told the landlady my money was spent
I asked her for credit, she answered me 'Nay
Such custom as yours I could have every day

And it's No, Nay, Never. No, Nay, Never, No more
Will I play the wild rover No, Never, No more

I brought up from my pockets ten sovereigns bright
And the landlady's eyes opened wide with delight
She said 'I have whiskeys and wines of the best
And the words that I told you were only in jest

And it's No, Nay, Never. No, Nay, Never, No more
Will I play the wild rover No, Never, No more

I'll go home to my parents, confess what I've done
And I'll ask them to pardon their prodigal son
And when they've caressed me as oft times before
I never will play the wild rover no more

And it's No, Nay, Never. No, Nay, Never, No more
Will I play the wild rover No, Never, No more

RHYTHM # 8

12/8 COUNTRY

SHUFFLE



12/8 COUNTRY SHUFFLE RHYTHM

This rhythm is a cross between a SPLIT CHORD rhythm (RIGHT hand) and an UM-PAH rhythm (LEFT hand)

The rhythm is played in what is called '12/8' time. This means there are 4 groups of 3 beats (12 fast beats per bar)

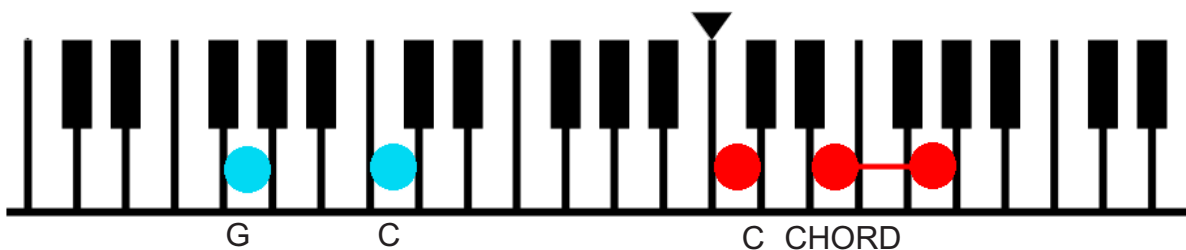
To get the shuffle rhythm you only play on the 1st and 3rd of each group of 3 notes. Tap out the following rhythm as you count out the 4 groups of 3 beats.

TAP	•		•		•		•		•		•	
COUNT	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

Notice again how it 'SHUFFLES' along.

What you are going to do is play this SAME shuffle rhythm using a combination of two left hand notes and a right hand chord split between thumb and (3rd and 5th fingers)

Find the notes for the pattern in C



C C CHORD SPLIT C CHORD SPLIT C CHORD SPLIT C CHORD SPLIT

Musical notation for the 12/8 country shuffle rhythm in C major. The notation shows four measures of music. The first measure is labeled 'C' and the last measure is labeled 'G'. The notation includes a treble clef, a 12/8 time signature, and a bass clef. The notes are marked with red circles and the counts 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 are shown below the notes.

TRANSCOPE the rhythm to the chords of F and G and you have the makings of a million country songs.

RHYTHM # 9

BOSSA NOVA

BOUNCE



BOSSA NOVA BOUNCE

This rhythm is easier to explain diagrammatically than verbally.

Try tapping the following rhythm out.

Count out loud and accentuate the numbers where the beats come in.

ie “**ONE** and two **AND** three **AND FOUR AND ONE** and two **AND** three **AND FOUR AND**”

Notice the RIGHT hand chord beat **between** beats 2 and 3

Try it VERY slowly at first

RH						
LH						
count	1	and	2	and	3	and
					4	and

Now try it with a C Chord right hand and a C note left hand. Keep repeating it.

C chord

C

You don't really need the pedal

Try the rhythm with the songs on the next page.

BOSSA NOVA BOUNCE PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm - Bossa Nova Bounce (ISN'T SHE LOVELY - Stevie Wonder)

Em7	A	C/D	G	Keep repeating
-----	---	-----	---	----------------

Rhythm - Bossa Nova Bounce (UP ON THE ROOF - The Drifters)

G	Em	C	D	G	C/D
---	----	---	---	---	-----

Rhythm - Bossa Nova Bounce (WITH A LITTLE LUCK - Paul McCartney)

C	C/E	F	F/G
---	-----	---	-----

Rhythm - Bossa Nova Bounce (IN THE AIR TONIGHT - Phil Collins)

Dm	C/D	Bb/D	C/D	Keep repeating
----	-----	------	-----	----------------

Rhythm - Bossa Nova Bounce (THE RIVER - Bruce Springsteen)

Em	G	D	C	Em	G	C	G
----	---	---	---	----	---	---	---

Rhythm - Bossa Nova Bounce (ALWAYS SOMETHING THERE TO REMIND ME)

C	Cmaj7	C7	F	Fm	C
---	-------	----	---	----	---

Rhythm - Bossa Nova Bounce (IT'S STILL ROCK AND ROLL TO ME - B. Joel)

C	Em	Bb	F	C	Em	Bb	F
---	----	----	---	---	----	----	---

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RHYTHM # 10

TWIST 2



TWIST RHYTHM 2

TWIST (1) may seem difficult at first but once you 'discover' the rhythm it's actually quite easy.

The only drawback with TWIST (1) is that there are SO many RIGHT hand beats. It can sound overly 'fussy' and just won't work in certain songs.

We can fix this problem by using the SAME left hand rhythm but cutting out a lot of the right hand beats.

It isn't as easy as TWIST (1) but it gives a nice slow 'funky' laid-back sound that you might prefer in certain tunes.

Only try TWIST 2 once you have mastered TWIST 1

C chord

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

C E G C E G

Try out the new rhythm with the LET'S TWIST AGAIN chords

C (2 bars) Am (2 bars) F (2 bars) G (2 bars) repeat

Try the sequence again but this time when you play the FIRST right hand chord of each bar play it with a fast 'sweeping movement' one note at a time from the thumb up to the wee finger. This is called a 'Glissando'. Listen carefully to the recording. This adds a lot of 'colour' to the Twist rhythm.

C (2 bars) Am (2 bars) F (2 bars) G (2 bars) repeat

TWIST 2 PRACTICE PROGRESSIONS

Rhythm- Twist 2 (ONLY THE LONELY - Roy Orbison)

G	G	G	Am	Am	D	D7	D7
G	G						

Rhythm - Twist 2 (LET'S STICK TOGETHER / 12 bar blues - Bryan Ferry)

G	G	G	G	C	C
G	G	D	C	G	D

Rhythm- Twist 2 (SAVE THE LAST DANCE FOR ME - The Drifters)

F	F	F	C	C	C7	C7	C7
F	F	Bb	Bb	F	F	C	C
F	F						

Rhythm - Twist 2 (WHAT A WONDERFUL WORLD THIS COULD BE) "Don't know much about.." - Sam Cooke

G	Em	Am	D	G	Em	Am	D
G	C	G	C	D	G	G	

Rhythm - Twist 2 (BARBARA ANNE - The Beach Boys)

C	C	F	F	C	C	G	F
C	C						

*The above progressions are for improvisational purposes only.

You can find the complete chord progressions, with lyrics, for FREE at ultimate-guitar.com

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Extra Song Examples

If you **ALREADY** know most Piano chords
you might want to try the Rhythms in Section 1
on some of the following songs

**If you DON'T know all Piano chords then
move on to Section 2**

Remember,
You can find complete chord progressions with lyrics
for FREE at ultimate-guitar.com

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If the chords don't match the chords I have suggested
you can use the 'Instant Chord Transposer Tool'
which you will find on pages 92 and 93

STRAIGHT BEAT

The Logical Song - [Supertramp](#)

Watching The Detectives - [Elvis Costello](#)

Daydream Believer - [The Monkeys](#) - Straight Beat / Oom Pah

For Your Love - [Yardbirds](#) - Em - fast marching rhythm

Killer Queen

Sunny Afternoon - [Kinks](#)

LEFT BEAT / RIGHT CHORD

Is She Really Goin' Out With Him - [Joe Jackson](#)

Is You Is Or Is You Ain't my Baby - [Louis Jordan](#)

Peggy Day - [Bob Dylan](#)

Tuxedo Junction

Feeling Groovy - [Simon & Garfunkel](#)

OOM PAH

In The Summertime - [Mungo Jerry](#)

Heigh Ho - [\(Disney\)](#)

Sing - [\(Carpenters\)](#)

Song Song Blue - [Neil Diamond](#)

Gypsies, Tramp and Thieves - [Cher](#)

Can't Smile Without You - [Barry Mannilow](#)

Those Were The Days My Friend

Chanson D'Amour - [Manhattan Transfer](#)

Tie A Yellow Ribbon Round The Old Oak Tree

Save Your Kisses For Me

Always Look On The Bright Side Of Life - [Python](#)

How About You - [Showtune](#)

Bye Bye Love - [Simon & Garfunkel](#)

King Of The Road

I'd Do Anything - [Oliver](#)

Wouldn't It Be Lovely - [Oliver](#)

Show Me The Way To Go Home

In The Blue Ridge Mountains Of Virginia - Laurel & Hardy

The Bear Necessities - (Disney)

I Wanna Be Like You - (Disney)

SPLIT CHORD

Our House - Graham Nash

Crying - Roy Orbison

Carolina In My Mind - James Taylor

Feelings

I Won't Last A Day Without You

Vincent - Don Mclean

Without You - Nilsson

She - Charles Aznavour

What A Wonderful World - Nat Kind Cole

Imagine - John Lennon

Love (is Real) - John Lennon

All I Have To Do Is Dream

Freebird - Lynard Skynard

Whiter Shade Of Pale - Procal Harum

HALF BEAT BOUNCE

Drive - The Cars

Sweet Home Alabama - Lynard Skynard

Desperado - Eagles

Nobody Does It Better - Carol Bayer Sager

Knocking On Heavens Door - Bob Dylan

Like A Rolling Stone - Bob Dylan

Positively Fourth Street - Bob Dylan

Mr Tambourine Man - Bob Dylan

Helpless - Neil Young

After The Goldrush - Neil Young

Heart Of Gold - Neil Young

A Man Needs A Maid - Neil Young - Half Beat Bounce or Bossa Bounce

Try A Little Tenderness

All By Myself - (sung by Celine Dion)

Are You Lonesome Tonight - Elvis Presley - Half Beat Bounce / Ballad

You Were Always On My Mind - Elvis Presley

New York State Of Mind - Billy Joel

Moon Over Bourbon Street - Sting

How Deep is Your Love - Bee Gees

Streets Of London - Ralph McTell

We've Got Tonight - Bob Seger

Weekend In New England - Barry Mannilow

Lonely Together - Barry Mannilow

I Made It Through The Rain - Barry Mannilow

Mandy - Barry Mannilow

Even Now - Barry Mannilow

Meet Me On The Other Side - David Gray

Trouble - Coldplay

Everybody Hurts - REM

Unchained Melody - Alex North

Ev'ry Time We Say Goodbye - Cole Porter

Can't Help Lovin Dat Man Of Mine - Kern

Smoke Gets In Your Eye - (Bryan Ferry)

In The Air Tonight - Phil Collins

It Must Be Love - Labi Siffre (Madness)

Meet Me On The Corner - Lindisfarne

Wouldn't It Be Nice - Beach Boys

From A Distance

My Way - (Sinatra)

He Ain't Heavy He's My Brother - Hollies

Easy Like Sunday Morning - Lionel Ritchie

Let It Grow - Eric Clapton

For All We Know - Carpenters

Close To You - Carpenters

Jealous Guy - John Lennon

Instant Karma - John Lennon
Woman - John Lennon
Mind Games - John Lennon
Don't It Make My Brown Eyes Blue
Tupelo Honey - Van Morrison
Still Crazy After All These Years - Paul Simon
Angels - Robbie Williams
My Way - Sinatra
Over The Rainbow - (Eva Cassidy)
Dream A Little Dream Of Me - Mamas & Papas
Summertime
Bring Him Home - Les Mis'
Ol' Man River - Hammerstein / Kern
How Sweet It Is - James Taylor
Can't Stand Losing You - Police
Nothing Compares To You - Prince
Wild Wood - Paul Weller
Raindrops Keep Falling On My Head
Don't Look Back In Anger - Oasis
This Years Love - David Gray - Half Beat Bounce

TWIST RHYTHM

Raining In My Heart - Buddy Holly
I'm A Believer - (The Monkeys)
Poetry In Motion - Kaufman
Uptown Girl - Billy Joel
Peggy Sue - Buddy Holly
Stand By Me - Ben E. King
Stuck In The Middle With You - Steelers Wheels
Oh Boy - Buddy Holly
Cecilia - Paul Simon
Ain't That A Shame - Fats Domino

Under The Boardwalk

Only The Lonely - Roy Orbison

Pretty Woman - Roy Orbison

Act Naturally - (Beatles)

Let's Stick Together - Bryan ferry

Barbara Anne - Beach Boys

3 BEAT BOUNCE

Mr Bojangles - sung by Neil Diamond

Try To Remember - words by Tom Jones

Morning Has Broken - Cay Stevens

If You Don't Know Me By Now - Simply Red

The Times They Are A Changin' - Bob Dylan

Only Love Can Break Your Heart

America - Paul Simon

Perfect Day - Lou Reed

She's Always A Woman To Me - Billy Joel - A slash chords/bass runs

Piano Man - Billy Joel

BOSSA NOVA BOUNCE

House Of The Rising Sun

Easy Like Sunday Morning - Lionel Ritchie

In The Air Tonight - Phil Collins

Just The Two Of Us - Bill Withers

I Can See Clearly Now - Johnny Nash

The Whole Of The Moon - Waterboys

Don't Bang The Drum - Waterboys

This Guy's In Love With You - Hal David

California Dreaming - Mama's & Papa's

Behind Closed Doors - Bossa N. Bounce or Country

Something's Gotten Hold Of My Heart - Gene Pitney

Alison - Elvis Costello

Band On The Run - Wings
Maggie May - Rod Stewart
Hotel California - Eagles
Lyin Eyes - Eagles
Tequila Sunrise - Eagles
Reeling In The Years - Steely Dan
Candle In The Wind - Elton John
This Masquarade - George Benson
Holding Back The Years - Simply Red
You've Got A Friend - Carol King
Daniel - Elton John
With A Little Luck - Wings
Arthur's Theme - Bacharach (Christopher Cross)
This Years Love - David Gray
You Are The Sunshine Of My Life - Stevie Wonder
My Cherie Amour - Stevie Wonder
Isn't She Lovely - Stevie Wonder
If You Really Love Me - Stevie Wonder
You're my Best Friend - Queen
Bright Side Of The Road - Van Morrison
Brown Eyed Girl - Van Morrison
Blue Hotel - Chris Isaak
Don't Know Why - Norah Jones
As Long As He Needs Me - Lionel Bart (Oliver)
Fairytale Of New York - Pogues (Christmas song)
Everybody's Talkin' At Me - sung by Beautiful South
Baker Street - Gerry Rafferty
I'll Never Fall In Love Again - Bacharach & David
Somethin' Stupid - (Sinatra)
Lady In Red - Chris De Burgh
Only Love Can Break Your Heart - Neil Young
After The Goldrush - Neil Young
In My Mind I'm Going To Carolina - James Taylor

Don't Know Why - **Norah Jones**

Streets Of London - **Ralph McTell**

It's Different For Girls - **Joe Jackson**

Alone Again Naturally - **Gilbert O'Sullivan**

BEATLES SONGS (See Book 4)

THE PIANOFORALL INSTANT CHORD TRANSPOSER

At some stage in your playing, you may want to change a song to a different 'key' so that it fits with the easy chord progressions I have suggested or so that it fits your vocal range.

There is an easy way to do this (but it's not quite so easy to explain on paper so bear with me).

Let's say you were playing a blues in the key of C and your chords were C, F, G

But you wanted to start with the chord of E instead of C because you could sing more easily over the E chord.

So if your C changes to an E what do the other chords - F and G change to.

The easy way to do it is to move ALL the chords the EXACT same number of KEYS up or down. You can use the ROOT note of each chord to do this

It takes 5 notes to get from C to E (including C, E and all keys in between)
So to change the chords of F and G you need to go up 5 notes in the same way.

5 notes up from F is A

5 notes up from G is B

So your three new chords will be E - A - B
which are all exactly 5 notes away from C - F - G

Should one of the chords be a minor or a diminished you simply
ADD that distinction to the new chord.

ie If the original chords had been C - Fm and G diminished

The new chords would be E - Am and B diminished

Try it now but use the INSTANT CHORD TRANSPOSER on the next page.
It saves you the bother of having to count your way up the keys

You simply count how far away your FIRST chord is and then you will know which column all the OTHER chords are going to be in because they all have to be that exact number of keys away from the original chords (which will be in the white column).

When you try it a few times you will see how simple it is.

INSTANT TRANSPOSER TOOL

Number of notes from original note

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	F#	G	Ab	A	Bb	B
Db	D	Eb	E	F	F#	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C
D	Eb	E	F	F#	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db
Eb	E	F	F#	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D
E	F	F#	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb
F	F#	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E
F#	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F
G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	F#
Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	F#	G
A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	F#	G	Ab
Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	F#	G	Ab	A
B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	F#	G	Ab	A	Bb

If your original chord is a minor or a diminished or a seventh etc add this on to the NEW chord you are transposing to.

ie. If the original chord is G diminished and you are transposing to column 8
Your new chord would be Eb diminished

You are now ready for Section 2
BLUES & ROCK 'N' ROLL

