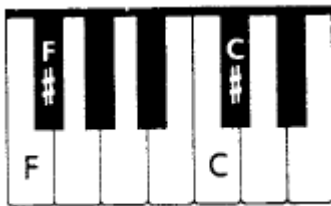




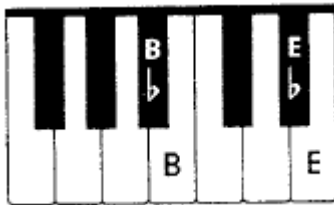
LESSON 3: MORE MUSIC BASICS

Classical Piano: Fundamentals

SHARP SIGN (#) - to play the very next key to the right, which could be a black or white key

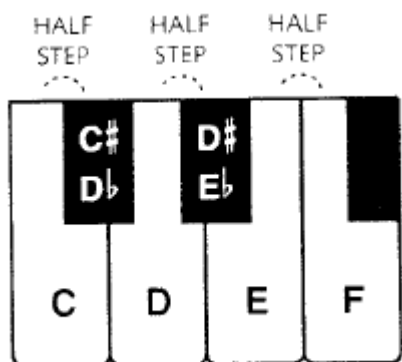


FLAT SIGN (b) - to play the very next key to the left, which could be a black or white key

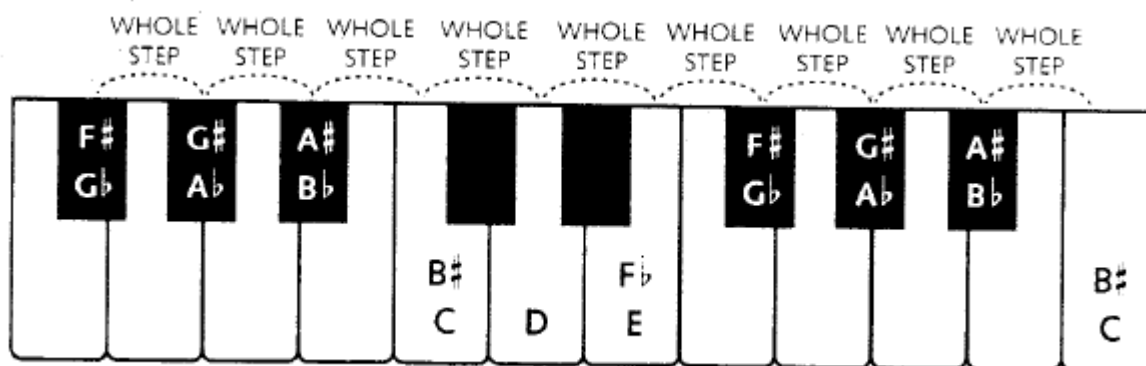


NATURAL SIGN (♮) - cancels a sharp or flat

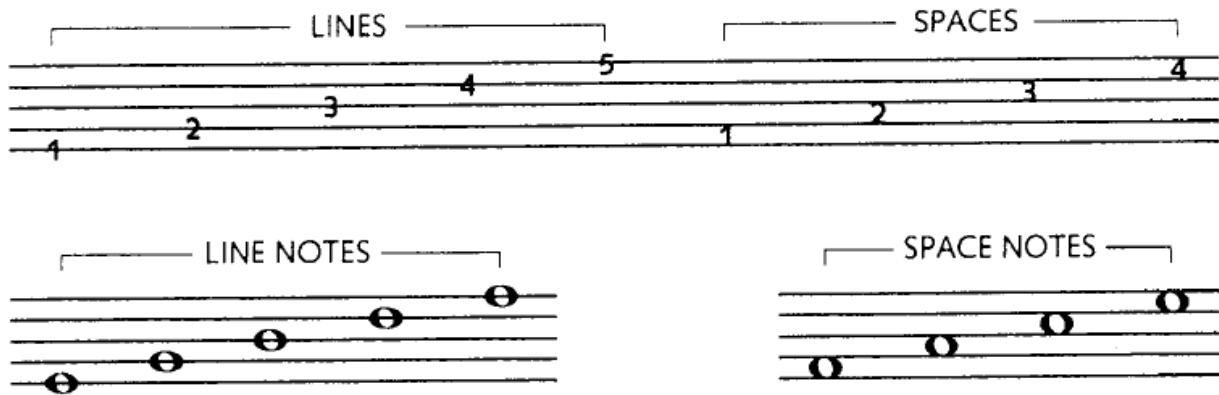
HALF STEP - the distance from one key to the very next key above or below (black or white key), with no key in between



WHOLE STEP - equals to two half steps, skipping one key in between (black or white key)



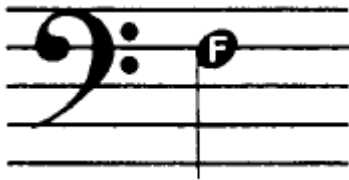
THE STAFF



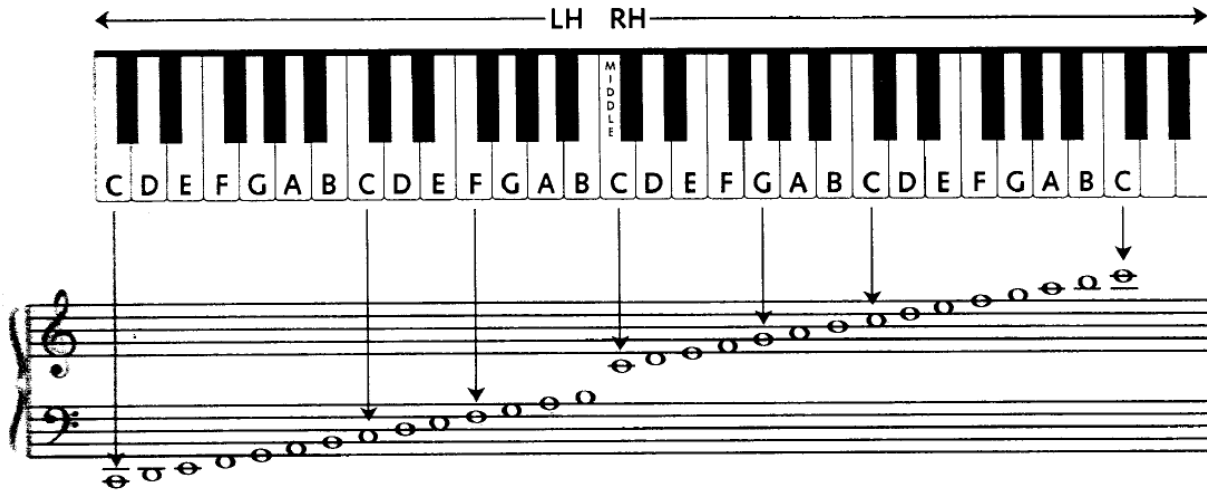
THE TREBLE CLEF - sometimes called the G Clef




THE BASS CLEF - sometimes called the F Clef




THE GRAND STAFF - treble staff and bass staff joined together




TIME SIGNATURES

$\frac{4}{4}$ means 4 beats to each measure.
 $\frac{4}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE**  gets 1 beat.

$\frac{3}{4}$ means 3 beats to each measure.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE**  gets 1 beat.

C = common time or $\frac{4}{4}$

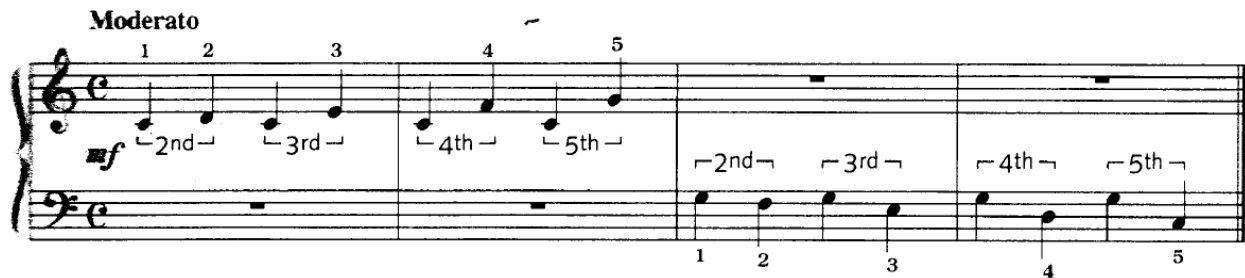
$\frac{2}{4}$ means 2 beats to each measure.
 $\frac{2}{4}$ means a **QUARTER NOTE**  gets 1 beat.

INTERVALS - distances between the notes. i.e. 2nds, 3rds, 4ths, 5ths, etc.

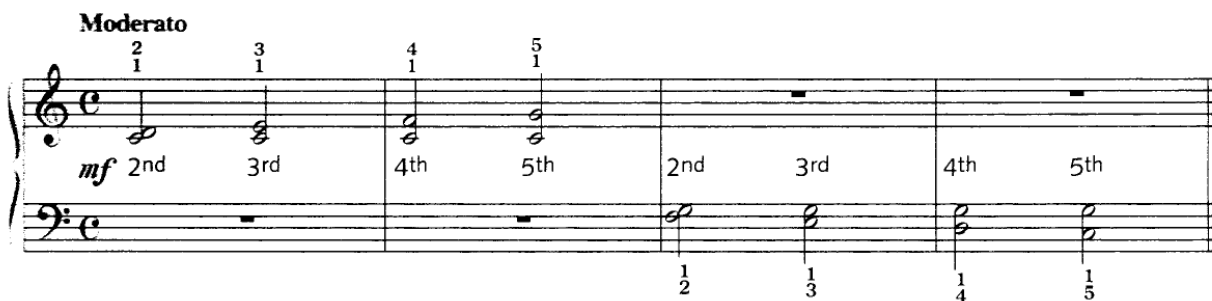
- From one white key to the very next white key = 2nd
- Skip a white key = 3rd
- Skip two white keys = 4th

➤ Skip three white keys = 5th

Melodic Intervals - notes are played separately to form a melody



Harmonic Intervals - notes are played together to form harmony



OCTAVE - the distance from one key to the next key with the same letter name

