



Pianist Must-Haves



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Preface

I want to congratulate you for starting this magnificent musical journey. You have so many amazing discoveries in front of you - the knowledge, skills and fulfillment of a skilled piano player, speaking a language spoken everywhere in the world.

This book was written with one main goal in mind - to provide beginning pianists or musicians with the basic knowledge and tools needed to get started at the piano, and to nourish their skills as they progress, no matter which teaching method they choose to follow.

The “Pianist Must-Haves” consists of 3 main sections -

1. Basic Theory & Musical Terms - this section will help you “talk the talk”. It’s a very short, focused and precise explanation of most of the main musical terms, accompanied by visual illustrations and examples, from basic piano setup to all music terms related to notation, scales, keys, chords and more. Time to understand it all.
2. The Dictionary of Scales - this section lists all the major and minor scales, from the ones you will see often to those you will probably never use. All of them.
3. Chord Notes & Charts - this section lists all the main chords you might encounter when looking for songs in books or online. Each chord is written with its notation and with a keyboard chart demonstrating the notes. Never have to look again.

I truly hope this book proves to be a useful tool as you begin and continue to grow your piano skills. I wish you a lot of fun and musical fulfillment on your journey. Be awesome.

*Yigal Kaminka
Music Director at JoyTunes*

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Setting Up Your Piano

Adjust Your Bench:

Make sure to sit straight and set the height of your bench so that your elbows are slightly higher than the keys.



Keep Fingers Round:

Make sure that your fingers are round when pressing the keys on your piano. Imagine that you're holding a tennis ball while playing. This is important for your technique later on.



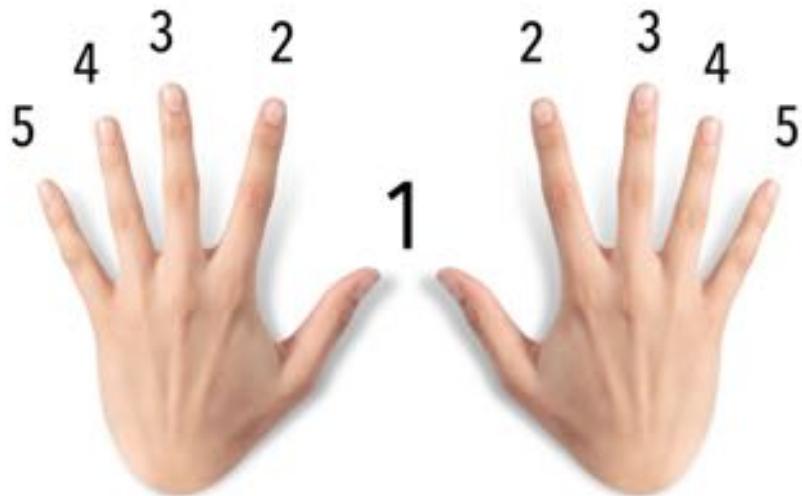
a bad example – flat fingers



a good example – round fingers

Finger Numbers:

When reading piano sheet music, you will often see little numbers written next to the notes. These numbers mark which finger to use when playing these notes. Your fingers are numbered between 1, your thumb, and 5, your pinky.

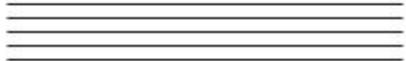


Reading & Writing Music

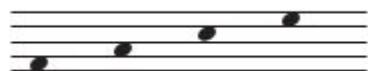
How Does Notation Work

The Staff:

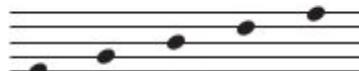
These 5 lines are called a staff



The staff gives us a "map" of the notes marked on it. A note circle can be placed either on a line or between the lines. The higher it's marked on the staff, the higher the note is.



between the lines



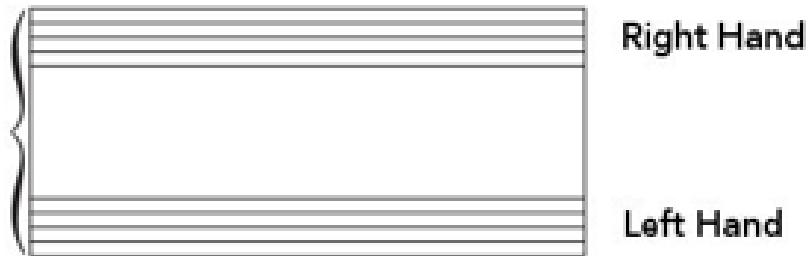
on the lines

The Grand Staff:

Since pianists use 2 hands, they have 2 staves. The upper one is usually used for the right hand and the lower one is usually used for the left hand.

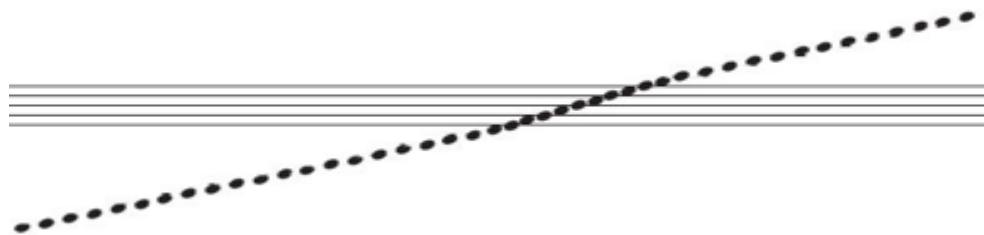
Together, these 2 staves are called the grand staff.

The Grand Staff



Clefs

Clefs are symbols placed at the very beginning of the staff. Each type of clef marks a certain area, or range, in the piano (high range, middle range, low range). Since the entire range of the piano is too big to fit in a single staff, we need clefs to mark a specific area of the piano we are using at that moment on that staff.



Single staff with the entire range of the piano written on it.
The highest and lowest notes are unreadable

The Treble Clef and The Bass Clef:

There are several types of clefs, two of which are the main ones used in piano.

The Treble Clef
marks the higher range of the piano



The Bass Clef
marks the lower range of the piano



When both are placed on the grand staff, we are able to cover a much wider range of the piano. The treble clef will generally be used in the upper staff, as our right hand is playing the higher notes, and the bass clef will usually be used for the lower staff, for the left hand.

A musical score showing a grand staff. The top staff, starting with a treble clef, contains a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff, starting with a bass clef, also contains a series of eighth notes. The two staves are connected by a brace.

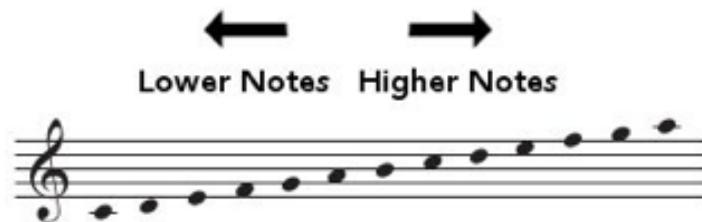
Ledger Lines:

Sometimes we will encounter notes that are written above or beneath the 5 lines of the staff, even when using clefs. In such cases, we will use the ledger lines to help us determine how high or low the note is. Think of ledger lines as a little extension of the 5 staff lines - additional mini staff lines above or beneath the 5 staff lines.



Reading & Writing Notes:

A note is written as a circle (sometimes referred to as “note-head”) that can be placed on the lines of the staff, or between them. The higher the circle is on the staff, the higher the note is. On the piano, higher means going to the right side.



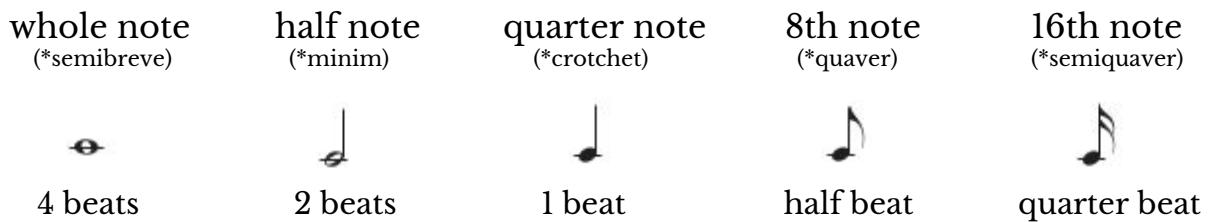
A note also has a stem, a little line going either up or down from the circle. Generally, If the circle is placed high on the staff, the stem goes down, and vice versa.



The note circle is added with a stem,
a line going up or down from the circle

Note Length:

While the position of the note circle on the staff marks which note it is, the shape of the note circle and the shape of the stem determine how long the note should last, or more accurately, how many beats.



*These alternative names are used in some countries, such as the UK and Australia

To make it clearer for the eye, 8th notes and 16th notes can be grouped together with beams.

beam
↓

single 8th note two 8th notes

single 16th note four 16th notes

Measures and Bar Lines:

Notice these lines in the picture below, they are called bar lines. They separate between bars (also called "Measures")



All measures in a piece of music are equal in length. That is, equal in the total length of the notes in them

1/4 1/8 1/8 1/4 1/4 1/8 1/8 1/8 1/8 1/4 1/4 1/2 1/2

4 QUARTERS = 4 QUARTERS = 4 QUARTERS

Time Signature:

A length of a bar could vary between pieces, and even *during* a piece (when marked as such). The way to mark the length of a single bar is with the "Time Signature". The time signature is usually placed on the staff lines in the beginning of a piece.

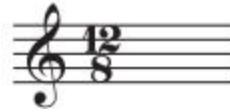
Here are a few examples -



4 quarters
in a bar



3 quarters
in a bar



twelve 8th notes
in a bar

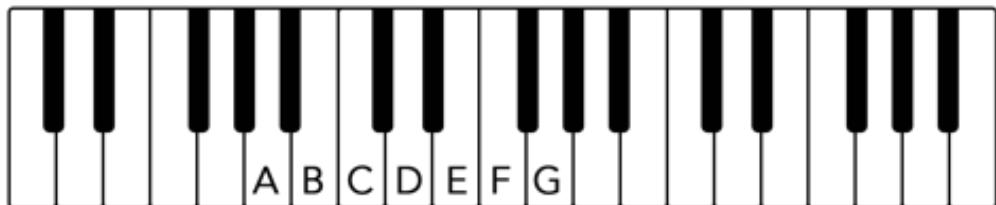
Extra Knowledge:

The time signature marks more than a mathematical length of a bar. It also marks a certain playing style. This is why a 3/4 time signature and a 6/8 time signature are not the same...

The Note Names:

There are 2 main naming conventions given to the notes across the world.

Option 1 - letters from A to G



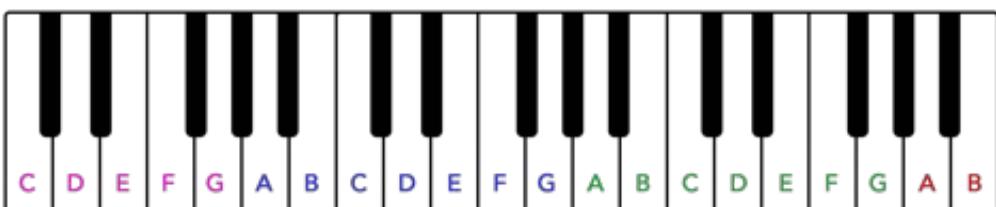
Option 2 - Do-Re-Mi -

Like the famous song from the movie "The Sound of Music"

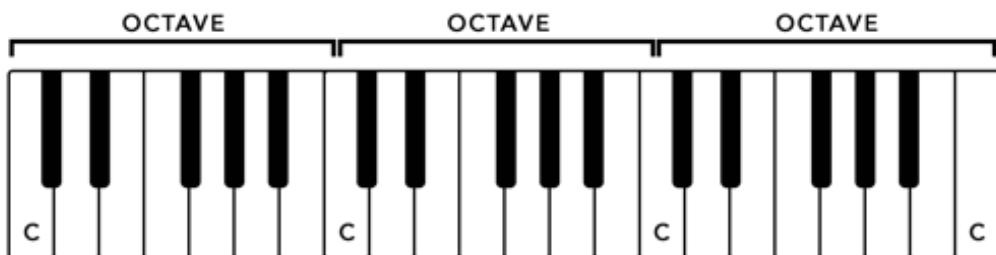


An Octave:

In both note-name options, the note names repeat every 7 notes.
After each G (or "Si") will always be another A (or "Do") again.

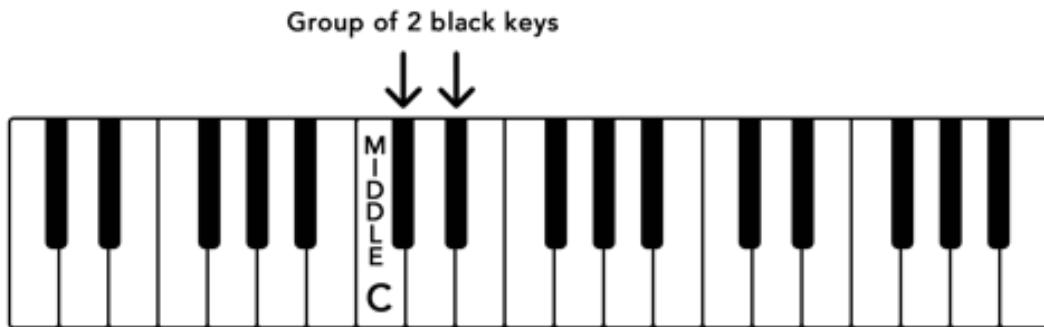


The distance between 2 notes with the same name is called an octave.



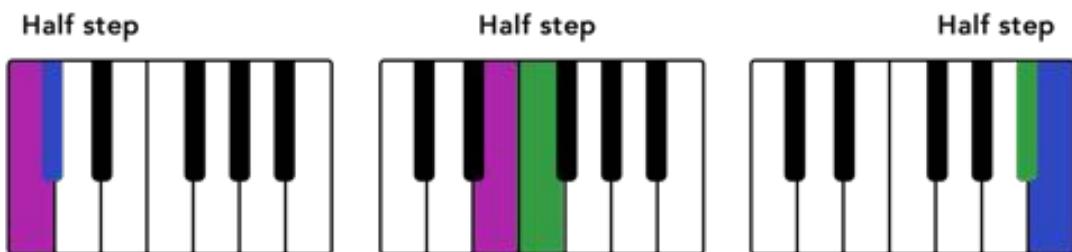
Middle C (Do):

Find the group of 2 black keys in the middle of your piano or keyboard. The white key on the left side is called middle C. It means it's the note C found exactly in the middle of your piano.

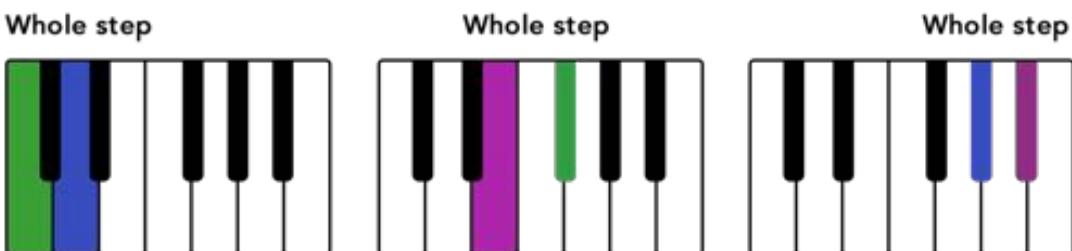


Steps & Half Steps

The distance between every key on the piano, both white and black, is called a half step (sometimes also referred to as "half tone" or "semitone")



As you may have guessed the distance between every 2 keys on the piano is called a whole step (or "whole tone" or just "tone"). For instance, between 2 white keys that have a black key in the middle, 2 black keys with a white key in the middle etc.

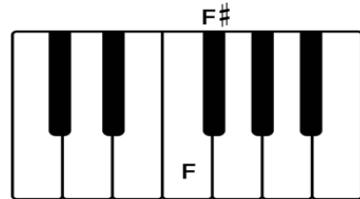


Accidentals: Sharps & Flats

The note names you learned (A-G or Do-Si) refer only to the white keys on the piano. To mark a black key we use what are called "Accidentals" - either a sharp or a flat.

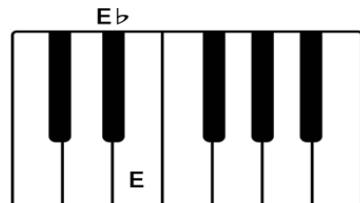
Sharp 

Adding a sharp sign on the left side of a note circle tells us to play the note that is one half step higher, usually the black key on the right side of the note.



Flat 

Adding a flat sign on the left side of a note circle tells us to play the note that is one half step lower, usually the black key on the left side of the note.



Both of these are F sharp.
The # marking applies to the entire bar



Accidentals, both sharps and flats, apply to the entire measure where they are marked.

A Natural 

Adding a natural sign on the left side of a note circle cancels the effect of a sharp or flat sign that came before.



If not for the natural sign, this would've been played as F sharp.
Due to the natural sign, this is now back to being a regular F

Dynamics

In music notation there are markings which indicate when to play in different degrees of loudness (or softness). These markings are generally called “Dynamics”.

Loud & Soft:

There are several kinds of dynamic markings. Their names, like many other musical terms, come from the Italian language – from “Piano” (meaning soft or quiet) to “Forte” (meaning strong or loud).

These are the markings for the different degrees of loudness -

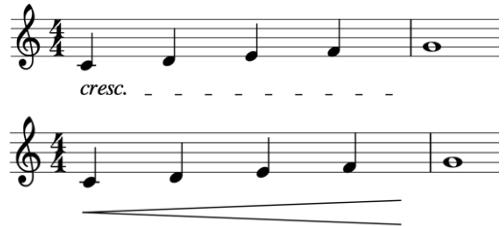
pp	p	mp	mf	f	ff
Pianissimo Softer `	Piano Soft	Mezzo-Piano Half-Soft	Mezzo-Forte Half-Loud	Forte Loud	Fortissimo Louder

Getting Louder & Softer:

As you might expect, there are also markings that instruct the musician to gradually play louder and softer (and not just to be loud or soft).

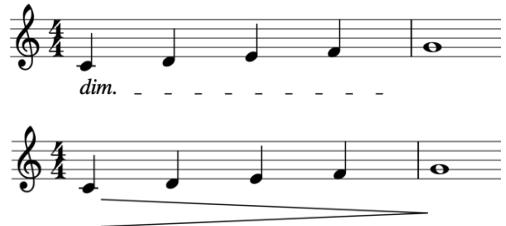
Crescendo (Louder)

Literally means “growing” in Italian. There are two ways to mark a crescendo, either with the word “cresc.” or with the sign “<”.



Diminuendo (Softer)

Translates as “diminishing”. There are 2 main ways to mark a diminuendo, either with the word “dim.” or with the sign “>”



Extra Knowledge:

The full name of the instrument Piano is actually ‘Pianoforte’, meaning ‘Soft-Loud’ in Italian. It was named so because the piano, unlike its predecessor, the Cembalo, could actually play both soft and loud notes.

Tempo

The word “Tempo” means ‘time’ in Italian. The tempo of a piece means its playing speed.

There are 2 main ways to indicate what the playing speed should be -

1. Beats per Minute – The Precise Way

Beats per minute (or in short, BPM) is a number that indicates exactly what it says – how many beats are in a minute. This number is the bridge between how the music flows, in beats, and actual time – seconds and minutes, indicating how fast is a beat. The higher the number, the faster a beat is. For instance, a BPM of 60 means that every beat is exactly 1 second long, while a BPM of 120 means that every beat is half a second. Metronomes, the little devices that give us the beat, are based on BPM.

This is what a BPM indication looks like -



2. Musical Tempo Markings

Long before the metronome was invented (beginning of the 19th century) composers used musical terms to indicate the general character and feel of the piece, and with it, also a general direction for the tempo. As usual, the most common terms are words in Italian. Here are a few examples -

Grave – serious, heavy, very slow (25–45 bpm)	Moderato – moderately (108-120 bpm)
Largo – broadly, slow (40-60 bpm)	Allegro – cheerful, fast (120-168 bpm)
Adagio – literally, “at ease”, slow (60-80 bpm)	Vivace – lively, very fast (168-176 bpm)
Andante – at walking speed (76-108 bpm)	Presto – literally, “soon”, extremely fast (168-200 bpm)

What Are Scales

Scales are simply a set of notes with a certain structure, usually of steps and half steps. There are many types of scales. The two main scale types used in Western music are called the Major and the Minor scale.

The Major Scale

The major scale consists of the following structure of steps and half steps:



The Minor Scale

The minor scale consists of the following structure of steps and half steps:



Since a scale is a certain structure of steps and half steps, it can be built starting from any note. For instance, the C Major scale is a major scale that is built starting from the note C. Or in other words, C is the root of the scale. The D Major scale is built starting from the note D, E Major is built starting from E, etc.

C Major Scale

D Major Scale

E Major Scale

What is a Key?

Think of a key as an “environment” of notes based on the major or minor scale. What does “environment” mean in this context? It means that if, for instance, a song is written in the key of D Major, most of the song will include the same set of notes as the D Major scale. Moreover, this set of notes comprises a certain set of chords, which are the chords of this key.

Using these notes and chords as part of the song would feel natural, while any note or chord outside of this specific set will be considered a foreign element, or a temporary shift away from the key.



The notes of the D Major key
A song in the key of D Major will mostly include these notes

Extra Knowledge:

There are cases where a song shifts permanently (or for a substantial amount of time) away from the notes and chords of the key - this is called a "Modulation" and it's a noteworthy event in a song.

Tonality

It's hard to talk about a key without mentioning the advanced musical term “tonality”. Let's go back for a minute to the key's “environment”, the specific set of notes of the key. This “environment” is not only a set of notes and chords, but also a set of relations between them - in the context of this “environment” (which is the key), some of the notes/chords will feel more stable and relaxed and some will feel more tense and demand a resolution. That is, they will be attracted to more relaxed notes\chords. These relations, this hierarchy between the notes and chords of the key, is called the tonality.

In music theory, it's custom to generally divide the 7 notes and 7 chords of a key to three main groups of tension and stability - **Tonic** (note no. 1 and sometimes 3), **Subdominant** (notes 2, 4 and 6) and **Dominant** (5 and 7).

A very popular flow of a musical phrase could be demonstrated as such -

Tonic
most stable

Subdominant
a little tension

Dominant
a lot of tension

Tonic
back to relax

Key Signature:

Very often we will play pieces and songs written in keys that include a lot of black key notes. For instance, the key of E Major.



As you can see, E Major includes a lot of sharp signs, which might make it difficult and unclear to read when the song gets complicated. For that we have the "Key Signature". The key signature is a stationary marking in the beginning of the staff which indicates to play the marked sharps or flats in EVERY matching note, unless specifically marked otherwise.

In this case below, every F, G, C and D notes you see are automatically played as sharps - no need to write a sharp sign next to them.



All these notes have sharps on them, because of the key signature

The key signature not only makes it easier and clearer to read the music, it actually marks what key we're in. For each specific key signature there are 2 matching optional keys - 1 Major key and 1 Minor key.

Here are a few examples -

G Major



E Minor

A Major



F Sharp Minor

F Major

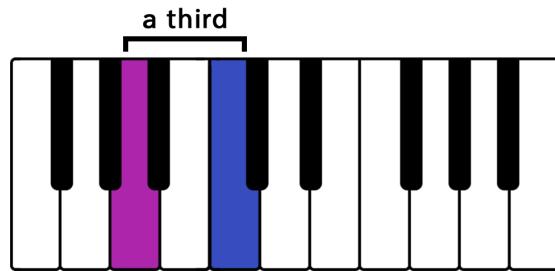


D Minor

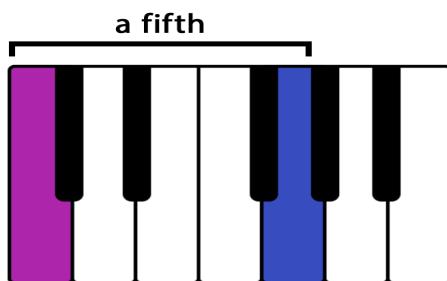
Intervals

An interval is the distance between 2 notes, measured in the total amount of steps between them (See Steps & Half Steps definition in page 13). The names of the different intervals are first of all based on their "place" if they were to be placed on a scale starting on the first note - a second, a third, a fourth, a fifth and so on. An example should make this clearer:

From the note A to the note C is an interval of a third. Because if we were to start a scale from the note A, the note C would be the third note on that scale.



From the note C to the note G is an interval of a fifth. Because if we were to start a scale from the note C, the note G would be the fifth note on that scale.



This definition of the "place" is true also if we add accidentals.

For instance, between any kind of A (A, A flat or A sharp) to any kind of C (C, C flat or C sharp) is always still a third. To differentiate between the different kinds of "thirds" we call them either a "Major" or a "Minor" third (most common) or also an "Augmented" or "Diminished" third (less common).

There are 3 specific intervals with the added name "perfect" - a "perfect 4th" a "perfect 5th" and a "perfect octave". And just for fun, the interval between a note and itself (the same note) is called a "prime" or a "unison".

Each kind of interval marks a precise distance of total steps, as listed here below:

Minor 2nd



Major 2nd



Minor 3rd



Major 3rd



1 half step

2 half steps

3 half steps

4 half steps

Perfect 4th



5 half step

Perfect 5th



7 half steps

Minor 6th



8 half steps

Major 6th



Minor 7th



Major 7th



Perfect Octave



Extra Knowledge:

"Between the perfect 4th and the perfect 5th there's another interval called "*Tritone*", marking exactly 3 whole steps, half of an octave. In ancient times this interval was often referred to as "the devil's interval"..."

When intervals are measured between 2 notes that come one after the other, then they're called "melodic" intervals, as in part of a melody. When they're measured between 2 notes played at once, then they're called "harmonic" intervals, as in part of the harmony.

melodic interval harmonic interval



It's important to remember that intervals mark a distance between 2 notes, but not any specific notes. This means that given any note, one could add another note in any interval from the first. This is called "building an interval". Music theory students are often required, as a (tedious) exercise, to either determine the interval between 2 given notes, or to "build intervals" from given single notes.

For instance, "from the note D, build a melodic minor 6th – go!!"

To do this they would have to remember that a minor 6th is an interval of 8 half steps, then go to a keyboard (even a keyboard drawing would do) and count 8 white & black keys starting from D (every white or black key is a half step), until they arrive, 8 half steps later, to B flat. Sounds fun, right?

Let's try that once. Here are a few intervals - 2 given notes. Try to determine what is the exact interval between each 2 notes. You'll probably need to use the keyboard drawing as reference -

Keyboard drawing, as reference

And now, build the following intervals from the given single notes (use the keyboard drawing)

Melodic Major 3rd Harmonic Perfect 5th Melodic Major 6th

Chords

Chords are simply several notes being played together (at least 3 notes). The most common ones, which are the base of western music harmony, are called triads. Triads are 3 notes played together, creating two intervals - 2 thirds, either major or minor (see the "Intervals" section to read about 3rds, if you missed it).

Here are the 4 main triads -

The Major Chord

The major chord consists of a major 3rd and then a minor 3rd

Example:



The C Major chord (C)

The Minor Chord

The minor chord consists of a minor 3rd and then a major 3rd

Example:



The C Minor chord (Cm)

The Diminished Chord

The diminished chord consists of a minor 3rd and then another minor 3rd

Example:



The C Diminished chord (Cdim)

The Augmented Chord

The augmented chord consists of a major 3rd and then another major 3rd

Example:



The C Augmented chord (C+)

Remembering this structure of the two 3rds per each type of chord, you can now build any chord from any note. For example, let's find the E minor chord - we start from E, the root of the chord, and build two thirds above it. The structure of the minor chord is a minor 3rd and then a major 3rd, which gives us -

The E Minor chord (Em)

4 Note Chords - 7th Chords:

7th chords are basically triads with yet another 3rd added above the first two 3rds (which ends up being a 7th above the root note, hence the name).

There are several main types of 7th chords -

The 7th Chord ("The Dominant" Chord)
A **major triad + minor 3rd**

The 7th Chord (C⁷)

The Minor 7th Chord
A **minor triad + minor 3rd**

The minor 7th Chord (Cm⁷)

The Major 7th Chord
A **major triad + major 3^r**

The major 7th Chord (Cmaj⁷)

The Diminished 7th Chord
A **diminished triad + minor 3rd**

The diminished 7th Chord (C°⁷)

The Half-Diminished 7th Chord
A **diminished triad + major 3rd**

The half-diminished 7th Chord (C⁷⁹)

Chord Inversions:

As mentioned before, triads and 7th chords are basically 2 or 3 intervals of major\minor 3^{rds} played together. This is the root position of the chord - the position of the notes in intervals of 3^{rds}. However, the chord is still the same chord even if some of its notes are played in different octaves.

For instance, let's take the C Major chord, which includes the notes C, E and G. Now let's say we want to play the C note one octave higher - we get E, G and then the C note (now higher) - this is still a C Major chord, as it includes the same 3 notes of C Major (C,E and G). This is called an inversion of the chord, a shift in octaves.

Here's an example to clarify:

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff, labeled "Root position", contains a C4 note on the bottom line, an E4 note on the A line, and a G4 note on the C line. The second staff, labeled "1st Inversion", contains an E4 note on the A line, a G4 note on the C line, and a C5 note on the top line.

Each chord can have several possible inversions before coming back to the basic form.

Example in triads -

The image shows four musical staves. From left to right, they are labeled: "Root Position", "1st Inversion", "2nd Inversion", and "Root Position (again)". Each staff contains a C4 note on the bottom line, an E4 note on the A line, and a G4 note on the C line, representing the notes of a C Major chord in different octaves and positions.

Example in 7th chords -

The image shows five musical staves. From left to right, they are labeled: "Root Position", "1st Inversion", "2nd Inversion", "3rd Inversion", and "Root Position (again)". Each staff contains a C4 note on the bottom line, an E4 note on the A line, a G4 note on the C line, and a B4 note on the F# line, representing the notes of a C7 chord in different octaves and positions.

Why do we use chord inversions?

Well, first of all, it sounds much better to play a sequence of chords in various inversions. Better, as in the difference between a beginner and a skilled player.

And second, using inversions enables a skilled player to shift between chords with minimal hand movement – without big jumps of the hand. It might be complicated at first to think and calculate the best inversion to use in each chord. However, after some practice, it actually becomes much easier and lets the player play much quicker.

Here's an example of a chord progression (a sequence of chords) played in different inversions to minimize hand movement -

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time (4/4). The staff consists of seven measures. Each measure contains a single chord symbol: G, D, C, E, A, B, and G respectively. Below each symbol is a label indicating the chord name and its inversion:

C Major 1st Inversion	F Major Root Position	G Major 2nd Inversion	D Minor Root Position	F Major 2nd Inversion	G Major 1st Inversion	C Major Root Position
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Arpeggio:

An arpeggio, a name that sounds so professional and elegant, is simply a broken chord. That's it. It's a chord being played melodically, one note after the other, and not all at once. An arpeggio usually uses the notes of the chord spread out in several octaves, and repeats them in different inversions in a certain pattern.

Here's an example of an Arpeggio in C Major -

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time (4/4). The staff shows a continuous sequence of eighth-note strokes. Above the staff, the notes are labeled in groups: C E G E G C G C E G E C E C G C G E G E C. The strokes follow a repeating pattern of three groups: C-E-G, E-G-C, G-C-E, C-G-C, G-E-G, and E-C-E.

The Dictionary of Scales

Preface

You're now at the beginning of your piano journey. There's so much amazing music you have yet to discover, and so many new skills to learn to get you playing the piano. Be patient with yourself, you'll soon see - the reward and sense of musical fulfillment is just going to get greater and greater as you progress and put your newly found real-world musical skills into practice. This is only the start.

This section is dedicated to scales, one of the most basic daily piano techniques. In this section you will find ALL major and minor scales in every key, both in 1 and 2 octaves, and with their proper fingering. You'll never need to search again.

The scales are organized in alphabetical order, starting from A up to G, including every half step (semitone) in between and every enharmonic combination. You will find EVERY major and minor scale you need, all in one place.

Why practice scales?

Pianists have been practicing scales ever since the first keyboard instruments were invented hundreds of years ago. There are many different reasons why scales became such an important part of a pianist's daily practice. To name a few:

- Western music is built on major and minor keys, which are based on the same set of notes as the matching major and minor scales. When you practice and get proficient in a certain scale, you will get more proficient and skillful in playing a piece or a song written in the matching key. Practicing multiple scales makes us generally more proficient in these keys.
- Scales are a good platform for gaining absolute control over our fingers. Not only in playing notes, but in controlling the exact pace of our playing and the exact touch we use on the keys. As you're playing scales, try to focus on these two things - try to play in an absolute steady pace, and try to have all notes sound absolutely equal to one another.

I truly hope you find this section useful for your long and beautiful piano journey.

*Yigal Kaminka
Music Director at JoyTunes*

A MAJOR

Right Hand

A musical staff in treble clef with five notes. The notes are positioned as follows: note 1 is a whole note on the first line; note 2 is a half note on the second line; note 3 is a quarter note on the third line; note 1 is a half note on the fourth line; note 2 is a whole note on the fifth line; note 3 is a half note on the fourth line; note 4 is a quarter note on the third line; and note 5 is a whole note on the second line.

Left Hand

A musical staff in bass clef with eight notes. The notes are: quarter note (number 5), eighth note (number 4), eighth note (number 3), eighth note (number 2), half note (number 1), eighth note (number 3), eighth note (number 2), and half note (number 1). The notes are separated by vertical bar lines.

Both Hands (One Octave)

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a common time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by dots on the staff, with stems extending either up or down. The first measure starts with a note on the A line of the treble staff, followed by a note on the G line, a sharp sign, a note on the F line, a note on the E line, a sharp sign, a note on the D line, a sharp sign, a note on the C line, a sharp sign, and a note on the B line. The second measure starts with a note on the A line, followed by a sharp sign, a note on the G line, a sharp sign, a note on the F line, a sharp sign, a note on the E line, a sharp sign, a note on the D line, a sharp sign, a note on the C line, a sharp sign, and a note on the B line. The third measure starts with a note on the A line, followed by a sharp sign, a note on the G line, a sharp sign, a note on the F line, a sharp sign, a note on the E line, a sharp sign, a note on the D line, a sharp sign, a note on the C line, a sharp sign, and a note on the B line. The fourth measure starts with a note on the A line, followed by a sharp sign, a note on the G line, a sharp sign, a note on the F line, a sharp sign, a note on the E line, a sharp sign, a note on the D line, a sharp sign, a note on the C line, a sharp sign, and a note on the B line. The fifth measure starts with a note on the A line, followed by a sharp sign, a note on the G line, a sharp sign, a note on the F line, a sharp sign, a note on the E line, a sharp sign, a note on the D line, a sharp sign, a note on the C line, a sharp sign, and a note on the B line.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 | 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 | 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

A MINOR

Right Hand

Sheet music for the right hand in A minor, one octave. The treble clef is on the first line. The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Left Hand

Sheet music for the left hand in A minor, one octave. The bass clef is on the fourth line. The notes are: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Sheet music for both hands in A minor, one octave. The treble clef is on the first line and the bass clef is on the fourth line. The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Sheet music for both hands in A minor, two octaves. The treble clef is on the first line and the bass clef is on the fourth line. The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1.

A# MAJOR

Right Hand

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) with a common time signature. It consists of two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains four notes: a sharp (F#), a sharp (F#), a double sharp (G##), and a sharp (F#). The second measure contains four notes: a sharp (F#), a double sharp (G##), a double sharp (G##), and a sharp (F#). Below the staff, the numbers 2, 1, 2, 3 are aligned under the first measure, and 1, 2, 3, 4 are aligned under the second measure.

Left Hand

A musical staff in bass clef with five horizontal lines. It contains eight notes: the first four are sharp, the next two are double sharp, and the last two are triple sharp. Below the staff, the numbers 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2 are written from left to right under each note respectively.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time and have a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of a single melodic line. Fingerings are indicated below the notes: the first measure shows a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4; the second measure shows a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4; the third measure shows a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4; and the fourth measure shows a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3.

A# MINOR

Right Hand

Sheet music for the right hand in A# minor, one octave. The treble clef is used. The notes are: # (2), # (3), # (1), # (2), # (3), # (1), # (2), # (3).

Left Hand

Sheet music for the left hand in A# minor, one octave. The bass clef is used. The notes are: # (3), # (2), # (1), # (4), # (3), # (2), # (1), # (2).

Both Hands (One Octave)

Sheet music for both hands playing one octave of A# minor. The treble and bass clefs are used. The notes are: # (2), # (3), # (1), # (2), # (3), # (1), # (2), # (3) in the treble; and # (3), # (2), # (1), # (3), # (2), # (1), # (3), # (2) in the bass.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Sheet music for both hands playing two octaves of A# minor. The treble and bass clefs are used. The notes are: # (2), # (3), # (1), # (2), # (3), # (1), # (2), # (3) in the treble; and # (3), # (2), # (1), # (3), # (2), # (1), # (3), # (2) in the bass. The bass staff continues below the staff line.

Bb MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of five notes: B-flat, A, G, B-flat, and A. Below the staff, the fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4 are written under each note respectively.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand. It consists of five notes: B-flat, A, G, B-flat, and A. Below the staff, the fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2 are written under each note respectively.

Both Hands (One Octave)

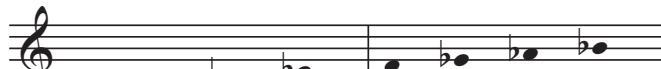
Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves play the same notes: B-flat, A, G, B-flat, and A. The fingerings for the right hand are 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4 and for the left hand are 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves play the same notes: B-flat, A, G, B-flat, and A. The fingerings for the right hand are 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4 and for the left hand are 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2.

Bb MINOR

Right Hand



2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4

Left Hand



2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff musical system. The top staff (G clef) has four measures: B-flat (2), A (1), B-flat (2), A (3); B-flat (1), A (2), B-flat (3), A (4). The bottom staff (F clef) has four measures: B-flat (2), A (1), B-flat (3), A (2); B (1), B-flat (4), A (3), B-flat (2). The staff ends with a vertical bar line.

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

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff musical system. The top staff (G clef) has four measures: B-flat (2), A (1), B-flat (2), A (3); B-flat (1), A (2), B-flat (3), A (4); B-flat (2), A (1), B-flat (2), A (3); B-flat (1), A (2), B-flat (3), A (4). The bottom staff (F clef) has four measures: B-flat (2), A (1), B-flat (3), A (2); B (1), B-flat (4), A (3), B-flat (2); B-flat (2), A (1), B-flat (2), A (3); B-flat (1), A (2), B-flat (3), A (4). The staff ends with a vertical bar line.

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

B MAJOR

Right Hand

A musical staff in G clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second measure contains notes at positions 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Left Hand

A musical staff in F clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The second measure contains notes at positions 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A musical staff with two systems. The top system shows the right hand's pattern: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. The bottom system shows the left hand's pattern: 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A musical staff with two systems. The top system shows the right hand's pattern: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. The bottom system shows the left hand's pattern: 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4.

B MINOR

Right Hand

A musical staff in G clef (soprano) showing a scale pattern. The notes are: 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 4 (D), 5 (E). Below the staff are the corresponding fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Left Hand

A musical staff in F clef (bass) showing a scale pattern. The notes are: 4 (F), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B). Below the staff are the corresponding fingerings: 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff musical example for both hands. The top staff (G clef) shows: 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 4 (D), 5 (E). The bottom staff (F clef) shows: 4 (F), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B). Fingerings are provided below each staff.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff musical example for both hands, spanning two octaves. The top staff (G clef) shows a continuous sequence of notes: 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 4 (D), 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 4 (D), 5 (E). The bottom staff (F clef) shows a similar sequence: 4 (F), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B), 4 (D), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B), 3 (G), 2 (A), 1 (B), 2 (D). Fingerings are provided below each staff.

C MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand in G clef. It consists of two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains five notes: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2. The second measure contains four notes: 3, 4, 5. Below the staff, the fingerings are written under each note.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in F clef. It consists of two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains five notes: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The second measure contains four notes: 1, 3, 2, 1. Below the staff, the fingerings are written under each note.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand (G clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (F clef). Both staves show two measures of music. The right hand's fingering is: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The left hand's fingering is: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. Below the staves, the fingerings are written under each note.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands, spanning two octaves. The top staff is for the right hand (G clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (F clef). Both staves show two measures of music. The right hand's fingering is: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The left hand's fingering is: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. Below the staves, the fingerings are written under each note.

C MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand in G clef. The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Below the staff are the corresponding fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in F clef. The notes are: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. Below the staff are the corresponding fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand (G clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (F clef). The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. Below each staff are the corresponding fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand (G clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (F clef). The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. Below each staff are the corresponding fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

C# MAJOR

Right Hand

A musical staff in G clef. It consists of two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains four notes: the first is a sharp (2), the second is a sharp (3), the third is a sharp (1), and the fourth is a sharp (2). The second measure contains four notes: the first is a sharp (3), the second is a sharp (4), the third is a sharp (1), and the fourth is a sharp (2).

Left Hand

A musical staff in F clef. It consists of two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains four notes: the first is a sharp (3), the second is a sharp (2), the third is a sharp (1), and the fourth is a sharp (4). The second measure contains four notes: the first is a sharp (3), the second is a sharp (2), the third is a sharp (1), and the fourth is a sharp (2).

Both Hands (One Octave)

A musical staff with two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has four measures, and the bass staff has four measures. The notes are sharp (2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2) in the treble staff and sharp (2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2) in the bass staff.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A musical staff with two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has eight measures, and the bass staff has eight measures. The notes in the treble staff are sharp (2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2) and in the bass staff are sharp (3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2).

C# MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a sharp (2), a sharp (3), a natural (1), and a sharp (2). The second measure contains four notes: a sharp (3), a natural (1), a natural (2), and a sharp (3). The notes are black dots on a five-line staff with a treble clef.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand, corresponding to the right-hand pattern. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a sharp (3), a sharp (2), a natural (1), and a sharp (4). The second measure contains four notes: a sharp (3), a natural (2), a natural (1), and a sharp (2). The notes are black dots on a five-line staff with a bass clef.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands, one above the other. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same sequence of notes as the individual hand patterns. The right-hand staff has two measures: 2, 3, 1, 2 | 3, 1, 2, 3. The left-hand staff has two measures: 3, 2, 1, 4 | 3, 2, 1, 2. The notes are black dots on a ten-line staff system (two five-line staves).

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands, one above the other. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same sequence of notes as the one-octave pattern, but repeated across two octaves. The right-hand staff has two measures: 2, 3, 1, 2 | 3, 1, 2, 3. The left-hand staff has two measures: 3, 2, 1, 4 | 3, 2, 1, 2. The notes are black dots on a ten-line staff system (two five-line staves).

Db MAJOR

Right Hand

2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2

Left Hand

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2

Both Hands (One Octave)

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

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

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

Db MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand in G clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 2, 3, 1, and 2. The second measure contains notes at positions 3, 1, 2, and 3. All notes are quarter notes.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in F clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 3, 2, 1, and 4. The second measure contains notes at positions 3, 2, 1, and 2. All notes are quarter notes.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is in G clef and the bottom staff is in F clef. Both staves show the same pattern as the individual hand exercises above, starting with position 2 on the first beat and ending with position 3 on the second beat of each measure. The notes are eighth notes.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands, spanning two octaves. The top staff is in G clef and the bottom staff is in F clef. The pattern continues from the previous exercise, with the left hand starting at position 3 and the right hand at position 2. The notes are eighth notes.

D MAJOR

Right Hand

A musical staff in G clef (soprano) showing five notes. The notes are positioned at the 1, 2, 3, 1, and 2 positions of the fingerboard. Below the staff, the corresponding finger numbers 1, 2, 3, 1, and 2 are written under each note.

Left Hand

A musical staff in F clef (bass) showing five notes. The notes are positioned at the 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 positions of the fingerboard. Below the staff, the corresponding finger numbers 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 are written under each note.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff musical system. The top staff is in G clef (soprano) and the bottom staff is in F clef (bass). Both staves show five notes each. The top staff notes are at 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and the bottom staff notes are at 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Below the staves, the corresponding finger numbers 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 are written under each note respectively.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff musical system. The top staff is in G clef (soprano) and the bottom staff is in F clef (bass). Both staves show ten notes each, spanning two octaves. The top staff notes are at 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and the bottom staff notes are at 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. Below the staves, the corresponding finger numbers 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1 are written under each note respectively.

D MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second measure contains notes at positions 2, 3, 4, 5. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by a circle with a sharp sign.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand, corresponding to the right hand's part. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The second measure contains notes at positions 3, 2, 1. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same pattern as the individual hand examples above. The first measure of the right hand staff has notes at 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second measure has notes at 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The first measure of the left hand staff has notes at 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The second measure has notes at 3, 2, 1. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands, spanning two octaves. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. The right hand's first measure has notes at 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second measure has notes at 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The left hand's first measure has notes at 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The second measure has notes at 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

D# MAJOR

Right Hand

Musical notation for the right hand in D# major. The treble clef is used. The notes are: # (2), # (1), x (2), x (3), | # (4), # (1), x (2), # (3). Below the notes are the fingerings: 2, 1, 2, 3, | 4, 1, 2, 3.

Left Hand

Musical notation for the left hand in D# major. The bass clef is used. The notes are: # (3), # (2), x (1), x (4), | # (3), # (2), x (1), # (2). Below the notes are the fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 4, | 3, 2, 1, 2.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Musical notation for both hands playing one octave in D# major. The treble and bass clefs are used. The notes are: Treble: # (2), # (1), x (2), x (3), # (4), 1, 2, 3; Bass: # (3), # (2), x (1), x (4), 3, 2, 1, 2. The notes are grouped by measure. Below the notes are the fingerings: 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3 | 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Musical notation for both hands playing two octaves in D# major. The treble and bass clefs are used. The notes are: Treble: # (2), # (1), x (2), x (3), # (4), 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3; Bass: # (3), # (2), x (1), x (4), 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The notes are grouped by measure. Below the notes are the fingerings: 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3 | 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2.

D# MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. The second measure contains notes at positions 4, 1, 2, 3. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by a sharp sign before the treble clef.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand, corresponding to the right hand's notes. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 2, 1, 4, 3. The second measure contains notes at positions 2, 1, 3, 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by a sharp sign before the bass clef.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands, grouped by a brace. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same sequence of notes as the previous examples. The first measure has notes at 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. The second measure has notes at 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands, grouped by a brace. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same sequence of notes as the previous examples, but repeated for two octaves. The first measure has notes at 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. The second measure has notes at 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

E_b MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. The second measure contains notes at positions 4, 1, 2, 3. The key signature is one flat.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 3, 2, 1, 4. The second measure contains notes at positions 3, 2, 1, 2. The key signature is one flat.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same pattern of eighth notes. The right hand starts at position 2 and the left hand at position 3. The sequence repeats across two measures. The key signature is one flat.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same pattern of eighth notes, starting at position 2 for the right hand and position 3 for the left hand. The sequence repeats across two measures. The key signature is one flat.

E♭ MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand in E-flat minor. The staff uses a treble clef and has four measures. The notes are: measure 1, 2 (down), 1, 2; measure 2, 3; measure 3, 4 (down), 1, 2, 3; measure 4, 4 (down), 1, 2, 3.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in E-flat minor, starting on the bass clef. It has two measures. The notes are: measure 1, 2, 1, 4, 3; measure 2, 2, 1, 3, 2.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands in E-flat minor. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves have four measures each. The notes are: right hand measures 1-2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3; right hand measure 3, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2; right hand measure 4, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2; left hand measures 1-2, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands in E-flat minor, spanning two octaves. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves have four measures each. The notes are: right hand measures 1-2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3; right hand measure 3, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2; right hand measure 4, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2; left hand measures 1-2, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2.

E MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second measure contains notes at positions 2, 3, 4, 5. The key signature is one sharp.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. The second measure contains notes at positions 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. The key signature is one sharp.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show a repeating pattern of two measures. The right hand measures contain notes at positions 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. The left hand measures contain notes at positions 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The key signature is one sharp.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show a repeating pattern of two measures. The right hand measures contain notes at positions 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. The left hand measures contain notes at positions 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The key signature is one sharp.

E MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand in E minor. The staff uses a treble clef and consists of five horizontal lines. It contains six notes: the first note is on the second line, the second is on the third line, the third is on the fourth line, the fourth is on the fifth line, the fifth is on the fourth line, and the sixth is on the fifth line. Below the staff, the fingers are numbered 1 through 5 under each note respectively.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in E minor. The staff uses a bass clef and consists of five horizontal lines. It contains six notes: the first is on the fourth line, the second is on the third line, the third is on the second line, the fourth is on the first line, the fifth is on the second line, and the sixth is on the first line. Below the staff, the fingers are numbered 5 through 1 under each note respectively.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands in E minor, played simultaneously. The top staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (bass clef). Both staves consist of five horizontal lines. The right hand staff has six notes: 1 (2nd line), 2 (3rd line), 3 (4th line), 1 (2nd line), 2 (3rd line), 3 (4th line). The left hand staff has six notes: 5 (4th line), 4 (3rd line), 3 (2nd line), 2 (1st line), 1 (2nd line), 3 (4th line). Below each staff, the fingerings are numbered 1 through 5 under each note.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands in E minor, played simultaneously. The top staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (bass clef). Both staves consist of five horizontal lines. The right hand staff has twelve notes: 1 (2nd line), 2 (3rd line), 3 (4th line), 1 (2nd line), 2 (3rd line), 3 (4th line), 4 (5th line), 1 (2nd line), 2 (3rd line), 3 (4th line), 4 (5th line), 5 (6th line). The left hand staff has twelve notes: 5 (4th line), 4 (3rd line), 3 (2nd line), 2 (1st line), 1 (2nd line), 3 (4th line), 2 (1st line), 1 (2nd line), 3 (4th line), 2 (1st line), 1 (2nd line), 3 (4th line). Below each staff, the fingerings are numbered 1 through 5 under each note.

F MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand in F major. It consists of two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains four notes: a quarter note on the first line, a eighth note on the second line, another eighth note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. The second measure also contains four notes: a quarter note on the first line, an eighth note on the second line, another eighth note on the second line, and a quarter note on the third line. Below the staff, the fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are numbered under each corresponding note.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in F major. It consists of two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains five notes: a quarter note on the first line, an eighth note on the second line, another eighth note on the second line, a quarter note on the third line, and a eighth note on the fourth line. The second measure contains five notes: a quarter note on the first line, an eighth note on the second line, another eighth note on the second line, a quarter note on the third line, and a eighth note on the fourth line. Below the staff, the fingers 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 are numbered under each corresponding note.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands in F major. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show two measures of music. The right hand's first measure has notes on the first, second, third, and fourth lines, followed by a repeat sign and notes on the fourth, third, second, and first lines. The left hand's first measure has notes on the fifth, fourth, third, second, and first lines, followed by a repeat sign and notes on the first, second, third, and fourth lines. Below the staves, fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 are numbered under the corresponding notes.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands in F major, spanning two octaves. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show two measures of music. The right hand's first measure has notes on the first, second, third, and fourth lines, followed by a repeat sign and notes on the fourth, third, second, and first lines. The left hand's first measure has notes on the fifth, fourth, third, second, and first lines, followed by a repeat sign and notes on the first, second, third, and fourth lines. Below the staves, fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 are numbered under the corresponding notes.

F MINOR

Right Hand

A single-line musical staff in treble clef. It shows a sequence of notes: C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C. Below the staff, the fingers are numbered 1 through 4 under each note respectively.

Left Hand

A single-line musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes: G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G. Below the staff, the fingers are numbered 5 through 1 under each note respectively.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-line musical staff system. The top line is treble clef and the bottom line is bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes across both lines. Fingerings are provided for each note: right hand fingers 1-4, left hand fingers 5-1. The sequence repeats across the two staves.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-line musical staff system. The top line is treble clef and the bottom line is bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes across both staves, spanning two octaves. Fingerings are provided for each note: right hand fingers 1-4, left hand fingers 5-1. The sequence repeats across the two staves.

F# MAJOR

Right Hand

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) with a treble clef. It contains eight notes: the first four are sharp, the fifth is neutral, and the last four are sharp. Below the staff, the numbers 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2 are written under each note respectively.

Left Hand

Both Hands (One Octave)

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

F# MINOR

Right Hand

A single-line musical staff in treble clef. It contains four notes per measure, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings below the staff indicate a sequence: 2, 3, 1, 2 | 3, 1, 2, 3.

Left Hand

A single-line musical staff in bass clef. It contains four notes per measure, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings below the staff indicate a sequence: 3, 2, 1, 4 | 3, 2, 1, 2.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-line musical staff system. The top line is treble clef and the bottom line is bass clef. Both lines show a scale pattern of eight notes per measure, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings below the staff indicate a sequence: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 | 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The bass line follows a similar pattern but with different note heads.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-line musical staff system. The top line is treble clef and the bottom line is bass clef. Both lines show a scale pattern of eight notes per measure, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings below the staff indicate a sequence: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 | 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The bass line follows a similar pattern but with different note heads.

G_b MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a half note on the second line, a quarter note on the third line, a half note on the fourth line, and a quarter note on the fifth line. The second measure contains four notes: a half note on the third line, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the first line, and a quarter note on the second line. Below the staff are the fingerings 2 3 4 1 under the first measure and 2 3 1 2 under the second measure.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a half note on the third line, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the first line, and a quarter note on the second line. The second measure contains four notes: a half note on the second line, a quarter note on the first line, a half note on the third line, and a quarter note on the second line. Below the staff are the fingerings 4 3 2 1 under the first measure and 3 2 1 2 under the second measure.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves consist of two measures. The right hand's first measure has fingerings 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 and the left hand's has 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2. The right hand's second measure has fingerings 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 and the left hand's has 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4. The music is identical between the two hands.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves consist of two measures. The right hand's first measure has fingerings 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 and the left hand's has 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2. The right hand's second measure has fingerings 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 and the left hand's has 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4. The music is identical between the two hands.

G_b MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a half note on the second line followed by three quarter notes on the first, second, and third lines respectively. The second measure also contains four notes: a half note on the third line followed by three quarter notes on the second, first, and third lines respectively. Below the staff, the fingerings 2, 3, 1, 2 and 3, 1, 2, 3 are written under each measure respectively.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a half note on the fourth line followed by three quarter notes on the third, second, and first lines respectively. The second measure also contains four notes: a half note on the third line followed by three quarter notes on the second, first, and third lines respectively. Below the staff, the fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4 and 3, 2, 1, 2 are written under each measure respectively.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves consist of two measures. The first measure of the right hand has fingerings 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The first measure of the left hand has fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The second measure of the right hand has fingerings 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The second measure of the left hand has fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. A brace groups the two staves together.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves consist of two measures. The first measure of the right hand has fingerings 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The first measure of the left hand has fingerings 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The second measure of the right hand has fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. The second measure of the left hand has fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. A brace groups the two staves together.

G MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 1, 2, 3, and 1. The second measure contains notes at positions 2, 3, 4, and 5. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand, corresponding to the right hand's notes. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains notes at positions 5, 4, 3, and 2. The second measure contains notes at positions 1, 3, 2, and 1. The bass clef indicates the left hand's pitch range.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same sequence of notes across two measures. The right hand's notes are at positions 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the first measure, and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, and 1 in the second. The left hand's notes are at positions 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, and 1 in the first measure, and 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the second. The key signature is one sharp.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands, spanning two octaves. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show the same sequence of notes across two measures. The right hand's notes are at positions 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the first measure, and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, and 1 in the second. The left hand's notes are at positions 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, and 1 in the first measure, and 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the second. The key signature is one sharp.

G MINOR

Right Hand

Musical notation for the right hand in G minor, one octave. The treble clef is used. The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Left Hand

Musical notation for the left hand in G minor, one octave. The bass clef is used. The notes are: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Musical notation for both hands in G minor, one octave. Both the treble and bass clefs are used. The notes are: Right hand: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Left hand: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Musical notation for both hands in G minor, two octaves. Both the treble and bass clefs are used. The notes are: Right hand: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Left hand: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

G# MAJOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a sharp (2), a double sharp (3), a sharp (1), and another sharp (2). The second measure also contains four notes: a sharp (3), a sharp (1), a sharp (2), and a double sharp (3). The notes are represented by dots with stems.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four notes: a sharp (3), a sharp (2), a sharp (1), and a sharp (4). The second measure contains five notes: a sharp (3), a sharp (2), a sharp (1), a sharp (2), and a double sharp (3). The notes are represented by dots with stems.

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show two measures of music. The right hand's first measure has notes 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The right hand's second measure has notes 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The left hand's first measure has notes 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The left hand's second measure has notes 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. The notes are represented by dots with stems.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. Both staves show two measures of music. The right hand's first measure has notes 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The right hand's second measure has notes 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The left hand's first measure has notes 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The left hand's second measure has notes 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The notes are represented by dots with stems.

G# MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand. It consists of two measures of three notes each, starting with a sharp sign. The notes are positioned on the first, second, and third lines of the treble clef staff.

2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in bass clef. It consists of two measures of three notes each, starting with a sharp sign. The notes are positioned on the fourth, fifth, and sixth lines of the bass clef staff.

3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (bass clef). Both staves show the same pattern of three notes per measure, starting with a sharp sign. The notes are aligned vertically between the two staves.

2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2
3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (bass clef). Both staves show the same pattern of six notes per measure, starting with a sharp sign. The notes are aligned vertically between the two staves.

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

Ab MAJOR

Right Hand

Treble clef staff with notes and fingerings below:

2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Left Hand

Bass clef staff with notes and fingerings below:

3	2	1	4	3	2	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Both Hands (One Octave)

Two staves (Treble and Bass) with fingerings below:

Treble staff: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3

Bass staff: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2

Treble staff: 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

Two staves (Treble and Bass) with fingerings below:

Treble staff: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3

Bass staff: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3

Ab MINOR

Right Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the right hand in G clef. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly flat (b) with some naturals (e). Below the staff are fingerings: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3.

Left Hand

A single staff of sheet music for the left hand in F clef. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly flat (b) with some naturals (e). Below the staff are fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3.

Both Hands (One Octave)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands. The top staff is in G clef and the bottom is in F clef. Both staves show eighth-note patterns across two measures. Fingerings below the staves are: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 and 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2.

Both Hands (Two Octaves)

A two-staff system of sheet music for both hands, spanning two octaves. The top staff is in G clef and the bottom is in F clef. Both staves show eighth-note patterns across two measures. Fingerings below the staves are: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 and 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2.

Chords Notes & Charts

Preface

This section is meant to be used as a handy dictionary for almost all the chords you could possibly encounter in your search for songs. The chords are presented in alphabetical order - starting from all the 'A' chords (A, Am, Adim, A7 etc.) and on till 'G'.

For extra convenience, each chord is shown both in notated form and as a simple-to-follow keyboard diagram.

It is important to know that chords usually use the root (the first letter of the chord name) as the bass of the chord - this is what your left hand should normally play. However, sometimes you might encounter this addition to the chord name - "/". This is a marking to play another note as the bass. Whatever comes after the "/" is the new bass. For example - "D/F#" means you should play the D major chord, but with a bass note of F sharp (instead of D). "Em7/G" means you should play the E minor 7th chord, but with G as the bass (instead of E).

In the piano teaching app, Simply Piano, there are various piano courses devoted entirely to learning chords and practicing chord transitions, as well as learning the most common "styling" used in Rock, Pop, Blues, Rock'n'Roll, Jazz and more - all with the greatest hits and with live singer recordings. If you haven't yet, make sure to check it out - just download Simply Piano from the App Store or the Play Store.

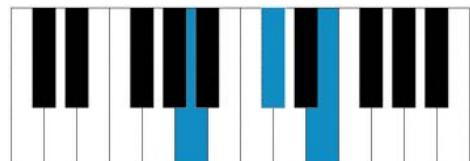
I truly hope you enjoy this section and find it useful. Music rocks.

*Yigal Kaminka
Music Director at JoyTunes*

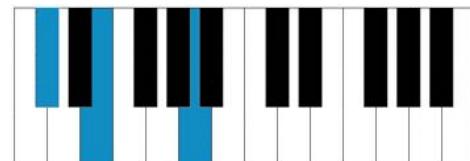
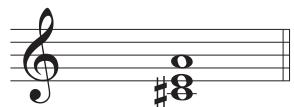
The "A" Chords



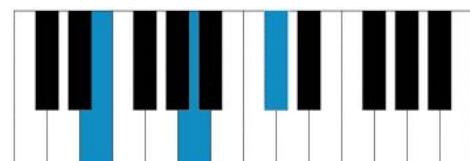
A - Root Position



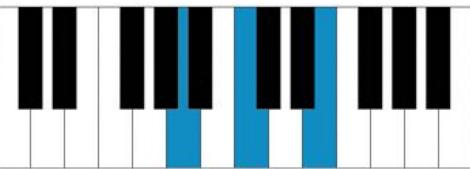
A - 1st Inversion



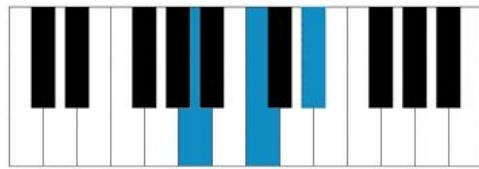
A - 2nd Inversion



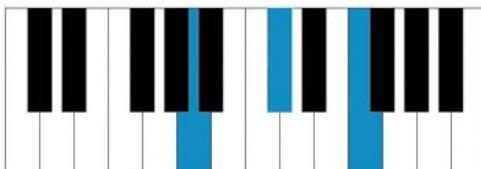
Am



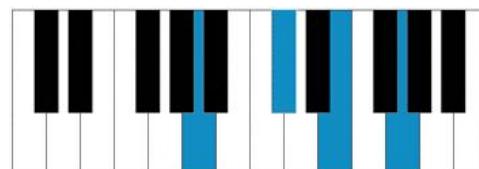
Adim



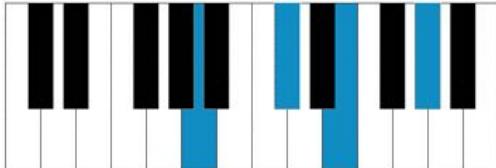
A+



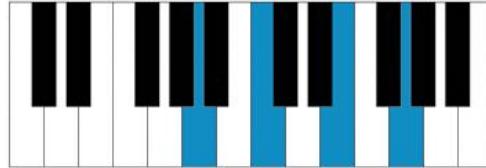
A7



Amaj7



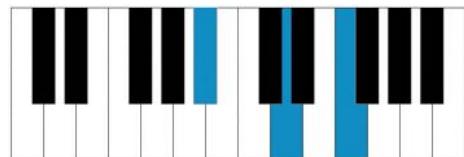
Am7



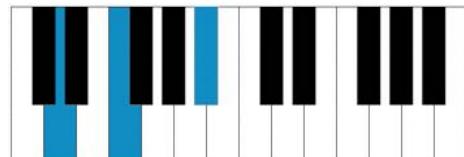
The "A#" Chords



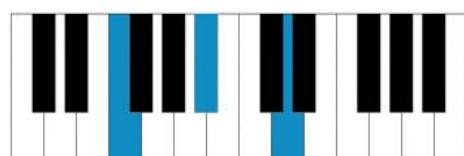
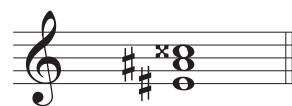
A# - Root Position



A# - 1st Inversion



A# - 2nd Inversion

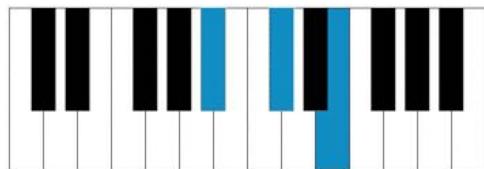
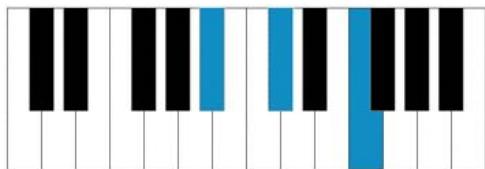


A#m

Musical staff showing a single note A# on the 5th line of the treble clef staff.

A#dim

Musical staff showing a single note A# on the 5th line of the treble clef staff.

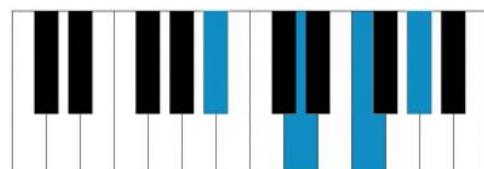
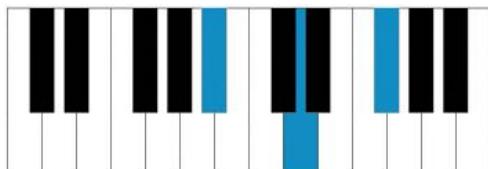


A#+

Musical staff showing a single note A#+ on the 5th line of the treble clef staff.

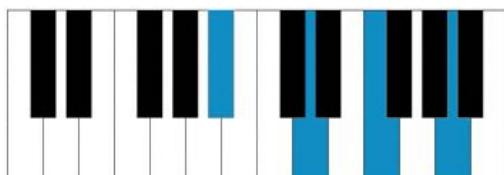
A#7

Musical staff showing a single note A#7 on the 5th line of the treble clef staff.



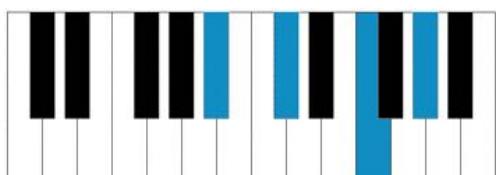
A#maj7

Musical staff showing a single note A#maj7 on the 5th line of the treble clef staff.



A#m7

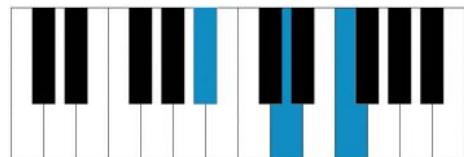
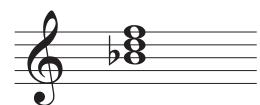
Musical staff showing a single note A#m7 on the 5th line of the treble clef staff.



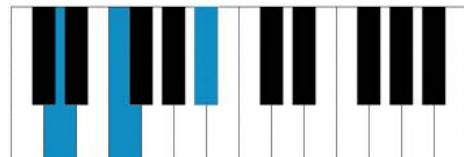
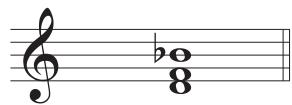
The "Bb" Chords



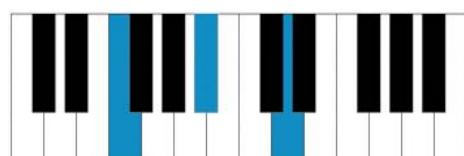
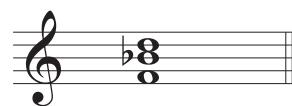
Bb - Root Position



Bb - 1st Inversion



Bb - 2nd Inversion

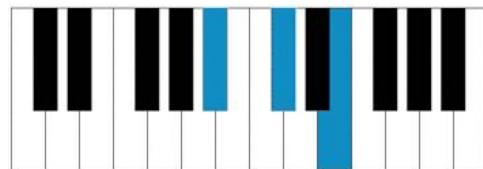
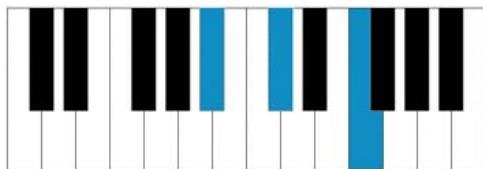


Bbm

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical line labeled "B" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines. Another vertical line labeled "D" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines.

Bbdim

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical line labeled "B" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines. Another vertical line labeled "D" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines. A third vertical line labeled "G" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines below the B flat.

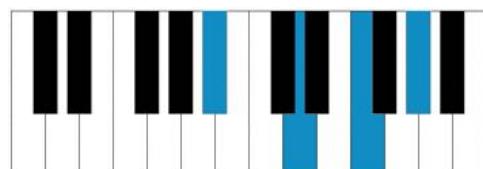
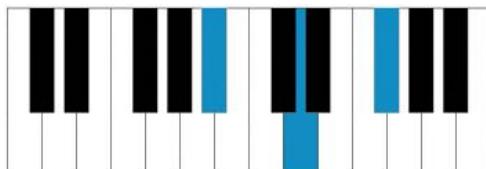


Bb+

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical line labeled "B" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines. Another vertical line labeled "D" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines. A third vertical line labeled "G" with a sharp symbol is positioned between the first and second lines below the B flat.

Bb7

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical line labeled "B" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines. Another vertical line labeled "D" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines. A third vertical line labeled "G" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines below the B flat. A fourth vertical line labeled "C" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines below the D flat.

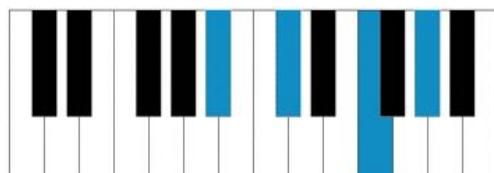
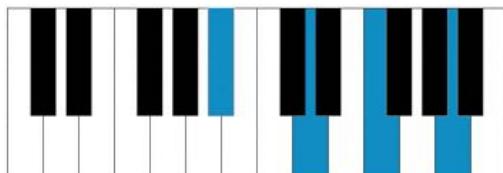


Bbmaj7

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical line labeled "B" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines. Another vertical line labeled "D" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines. A third vertical line labeled "F" is positioned between the first and second lines below the B flat. A fourth vertical line labeled "A" with a sharp symbol is positioned between the second and third lines below the D flat.

Bbm7

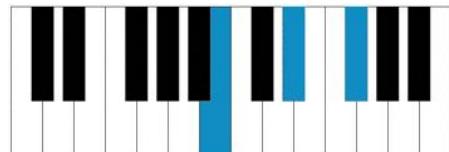
A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical line labeled "B" with a flat symbol is positioned between the first and second lines. Another vertical line labeled "D" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines. A third vertical line labeled "F" is positioned between the first and second lines below the B flat. A fourth vertical line labeled "A" with a flat symbol is positioned between the second and third lines below the D flat.



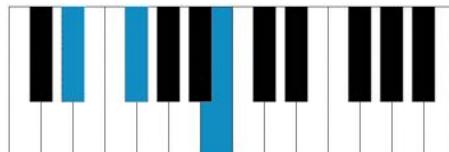
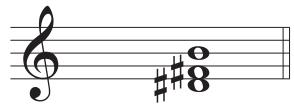
The "B" Chords



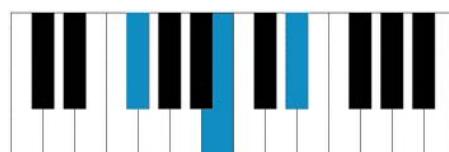
B - Root Position



B - 1st Inversion

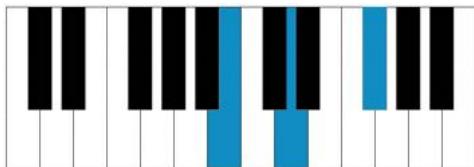


B - 2nd Inversion



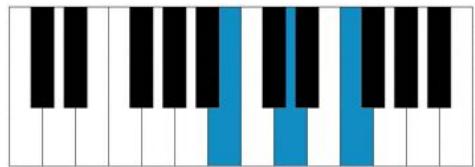
Bm

A musical staff with a treble clef and four horizontal lines. The second line from the bottom has a sharp sign (#) indicating one sharp note.



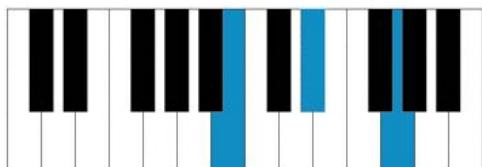
Bdim

A musical staff with a treble clef and four horizontal lines. The third line from the bottom has a sharp sign (#) indicating one sharp note.



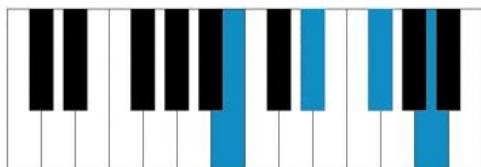
B+

A musical staff with a treble clef and four horizontal lines. The second line from the bottom has a double sharp sign (##) indicating two sharp notes.



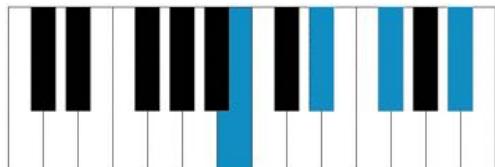
B7

A musical staff with a treble clef and four horizontal lines. The second and third lines from the bottom have double sharp signs (##) indicating two sharp notes.



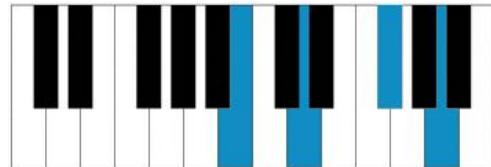
Bmaj7

A musical staff with a treble clef and four horizontal lines. The second and third lines from the bottom have double sharp signs (##) indicating two sharp notes.



Bm7

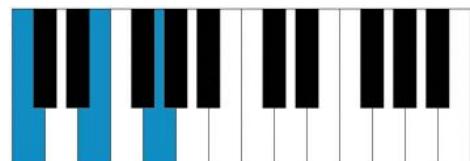
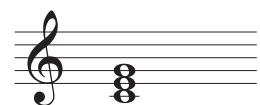
A musical staff with a treble clef and four horizontal lines. The second line from the bottom has a sharp sign (#) indicating one sharp note.



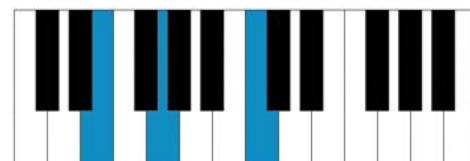
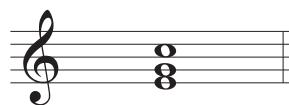
The "C" Chords



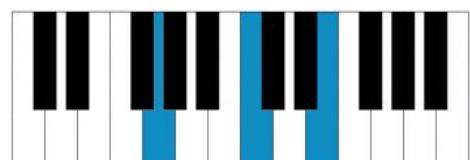
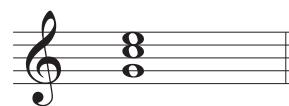
C - Root Position



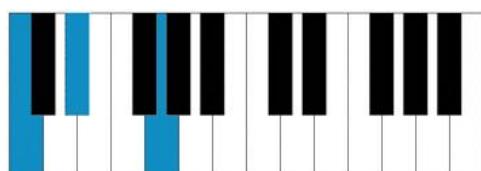
C - 1st Inversion



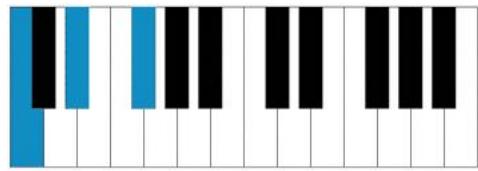
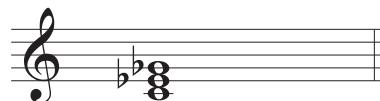
C - 2nd Inversion



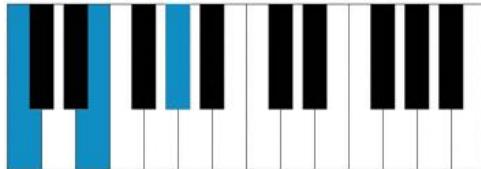
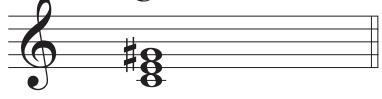
Cm



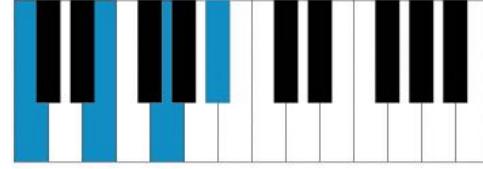
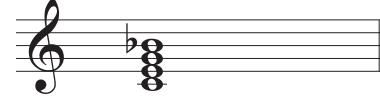
Cdim



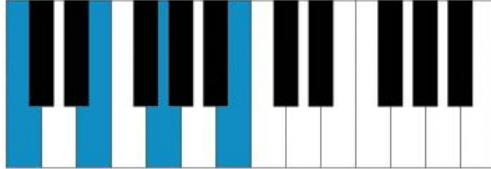
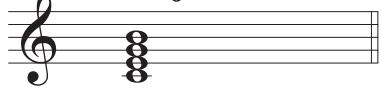
C+



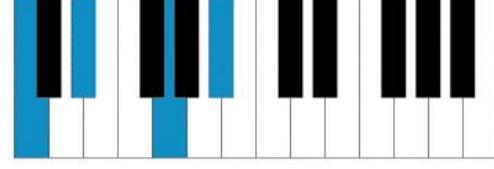
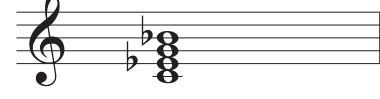
C7



Cmaj7



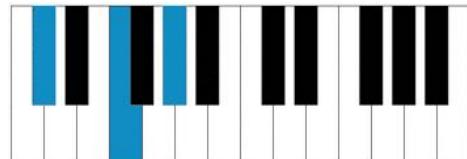
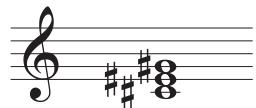
Cm7



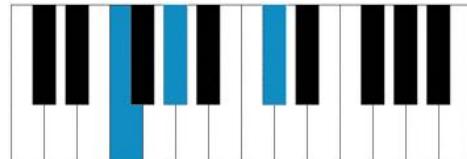
The "C#" Chords



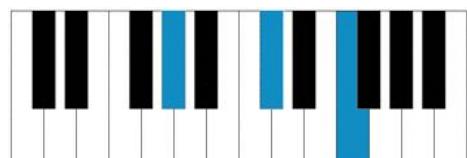
C# - Root Position



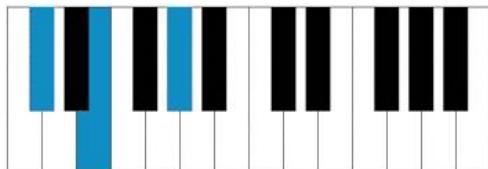
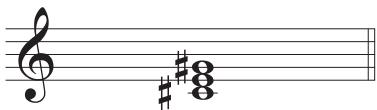
C# - 1st Inversion



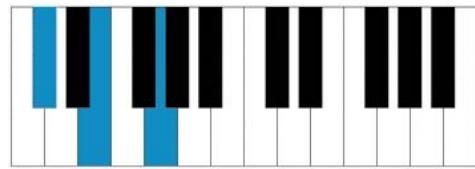
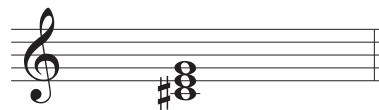
C# - 2nd Inversion



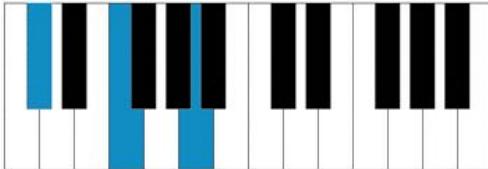
C#m



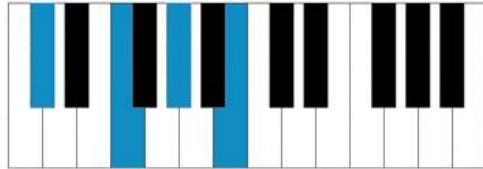
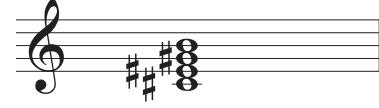
C#dim



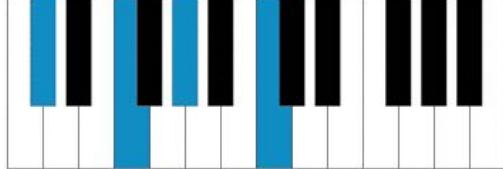
C#+



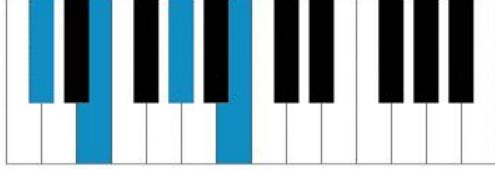
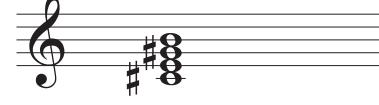
C#7



C#maj7



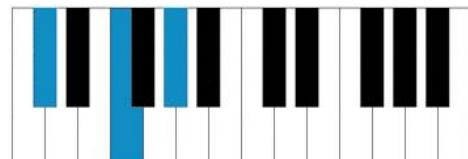
1 **C#m7**



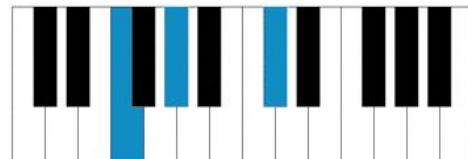
The "Db" Chords



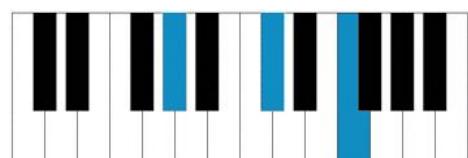
Db - Root Position



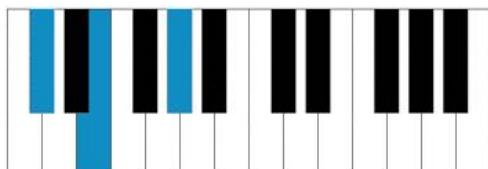
Db - 1st Inversion



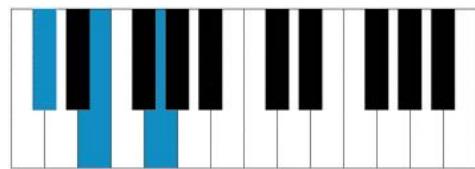
Db - 2nd Inversion



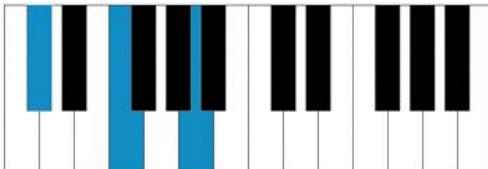
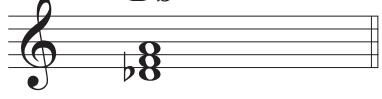
D_bm



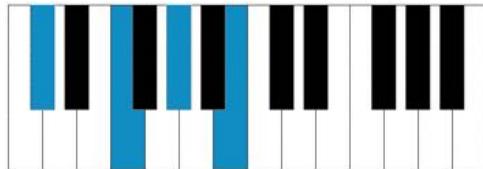
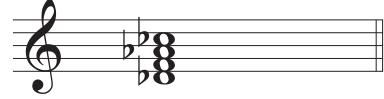
D_bdim



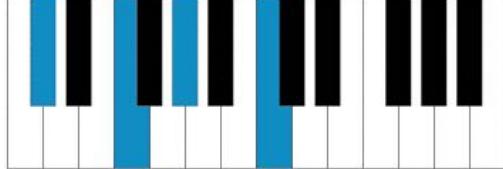
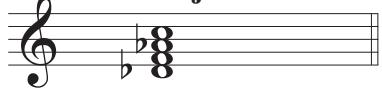
D_b+



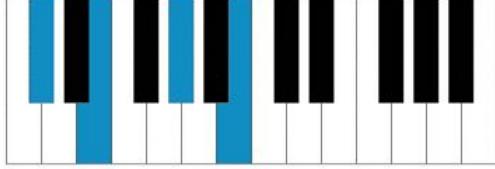
D_b7



D_bmaj7



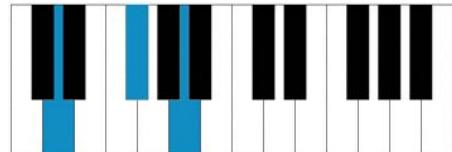
D_bm7



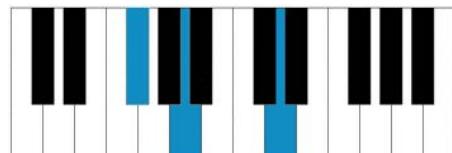
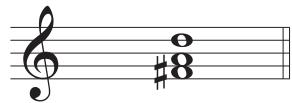
The "D" Chords



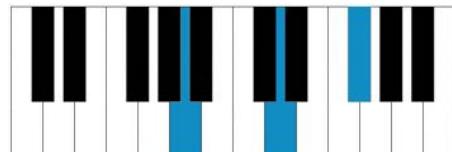
D - Root Position



D - 1st Inversion

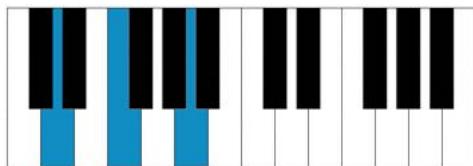


D - 2nd Inversion



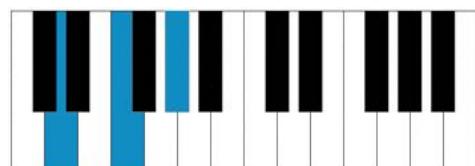
Dm

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical bar line is positioned between the first and second lines. The note G is placed on the second line.



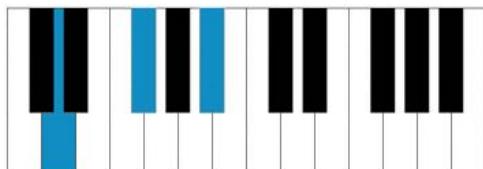
Ddim

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical bar line is positioned between the first and second lines. The note G is placed on the second line, with a small circle indicating it is a diminished chord.



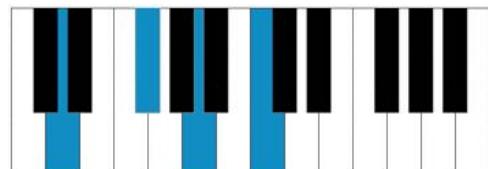
D+

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical bar line is positioned between the first and second lines. The note G is placed on the second line, with a sharp sign indicating it is a dominant 7th chord.



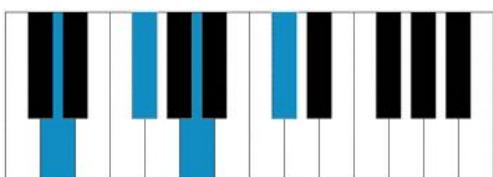
D7

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical bar line is positioned between the first and second lines. The note G is placed on the second line, with a sharp sign indicating it is a dominant 7th chord.



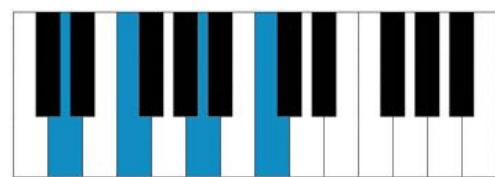
Dmaj7

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical bar line is positioned between the first and second lines. The note G is placed on the second line, with a sharp sign indicating it is a major 7th chord.



Dm7

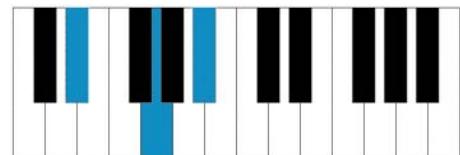
A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. A vertical bar line is positioned between the first and second lines. The note G is placed on the second line, with a sharp sign indicating it is a minor 7th chord.



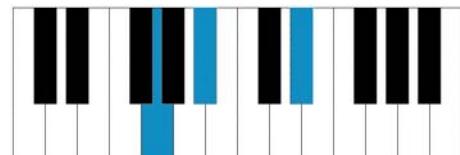
The "D#" Chords



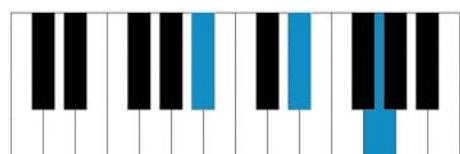
D# - Root Position



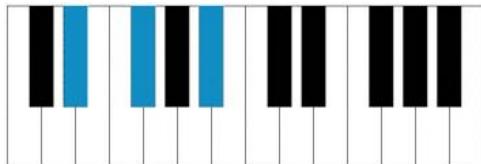
D# - 1st Inversion



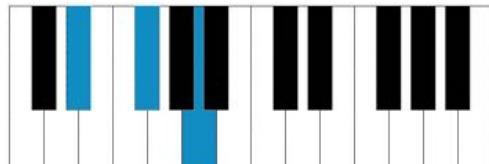
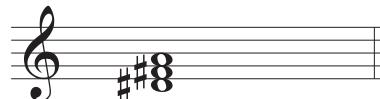
D# - 2nd Inversion



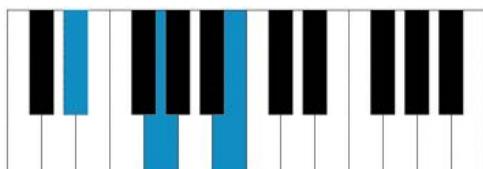
D#m



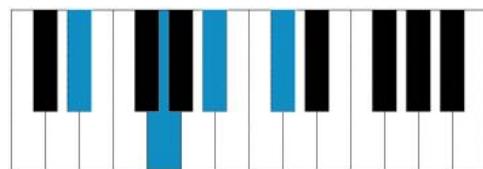
D#dim



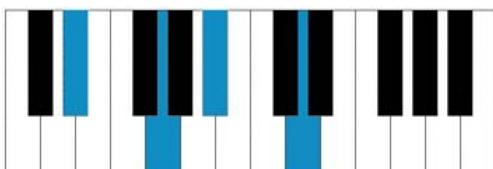
D#+



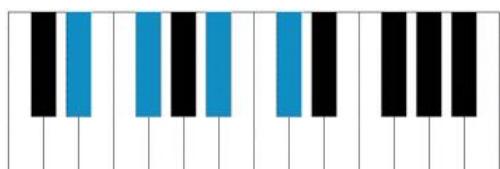
D#7



D#maj7



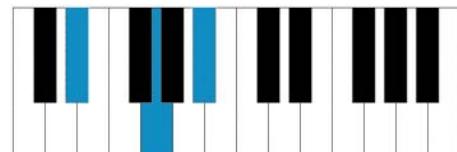
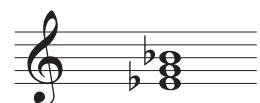
D#m7



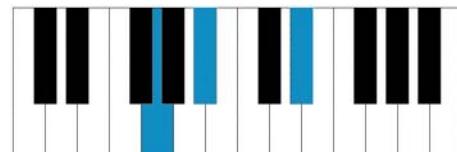
The "Eb" Chords



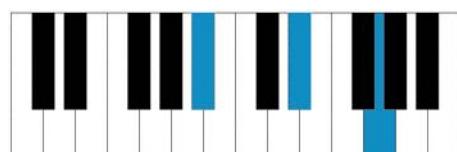
Eb - Root Position



Eb - 1st Inversion



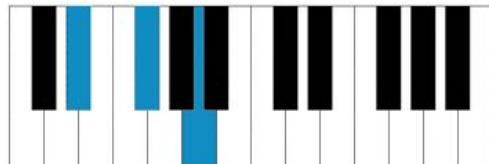
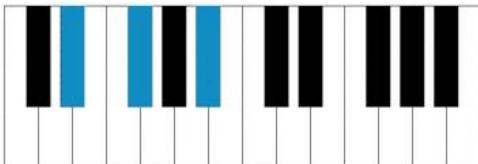
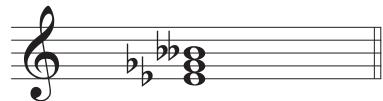
Eb - 2nd Inversion



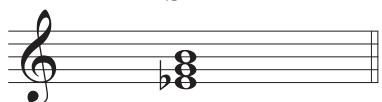
Ebm



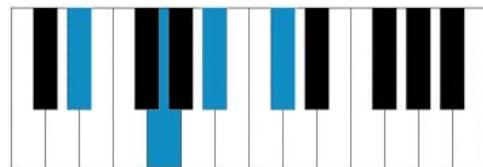
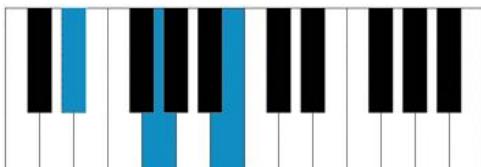
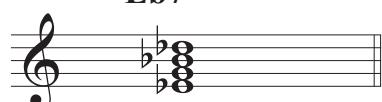
Ebdim



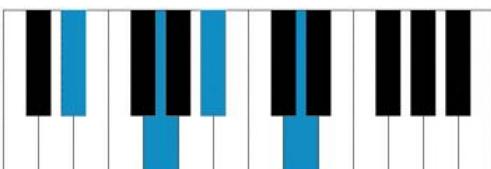
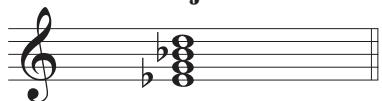
Eb+



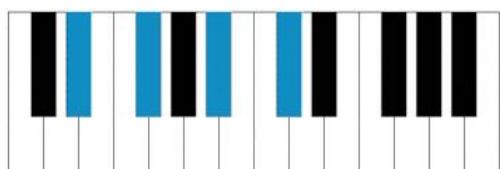
Eb7



Ebmaj7



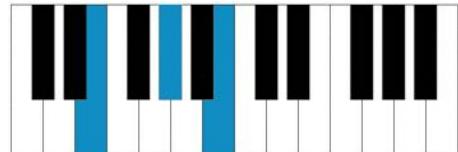
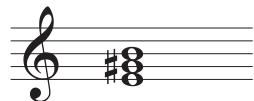
Ebm7



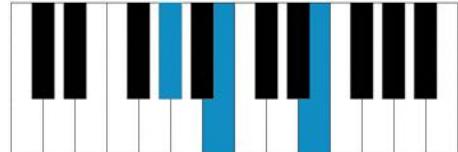
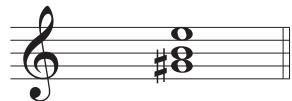
The "E" Chords



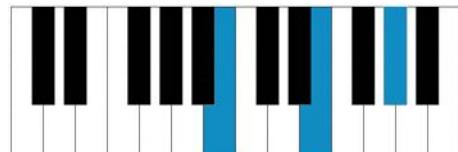
E - Root Position



E - 1st Inversion

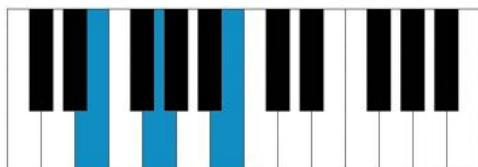


E - 2nd Inversion



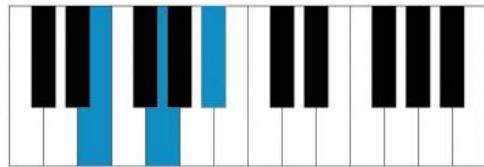
Em

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. It shows the notes E, G, and B, which are the components of the Em chord.



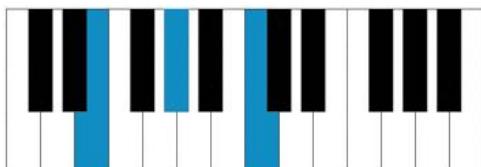
Edim

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. It shows the notes E, G, and B-flat, which are the components of the Edim chord.



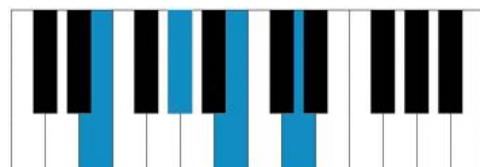
E+

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. It shows the notes E, G, and C-sharp, which are the components of the E+ chord.



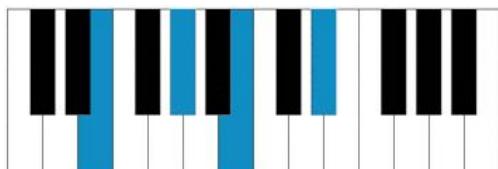
E7

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. It shows the notes E, G, B, and D-sharp, which are the components of the E7 chord.



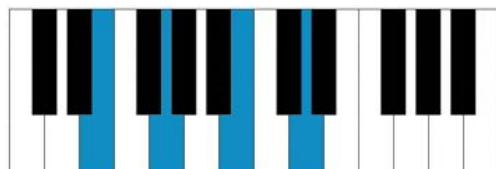
Emaj7

A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. It shows the notes E, G, B, and D-sharp, which are the components of the Emaj7 chord.



Em7

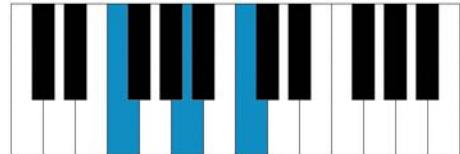
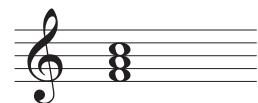
A musical staff with a treble clef and three horizontal lines. It shows the notes E, G, B, and D, which are the components of the Em7 chord.



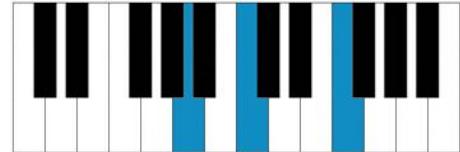
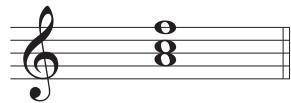
The "F" Chords



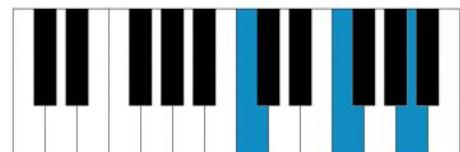
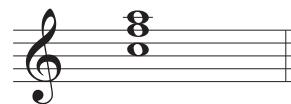
F - Root Position



F - 1st Inversion



F - 2nd Inversion

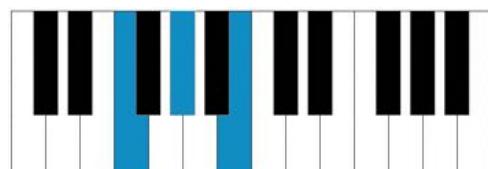
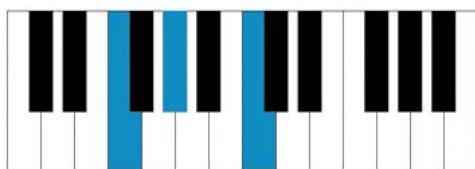


Fm

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are F, A, and C.

Fdim

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F). The notes are F, D, and A.

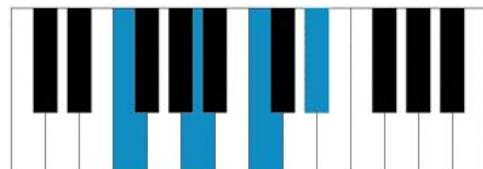
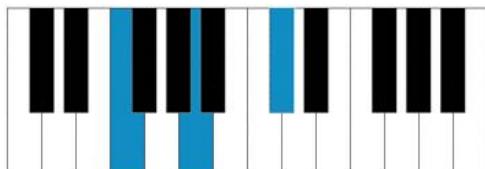


F+

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are F, A, and C#.

F7

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F). The notes are F, C, G, and D.

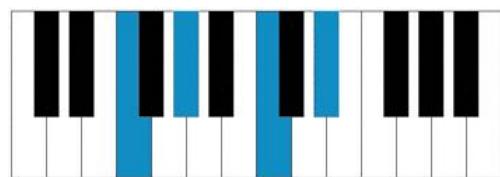
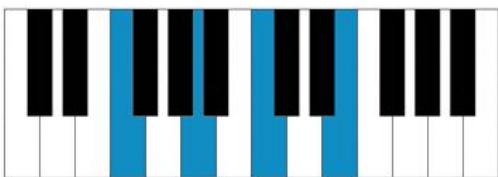


Fmaj7

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are F, A, C, and E.

Fm7

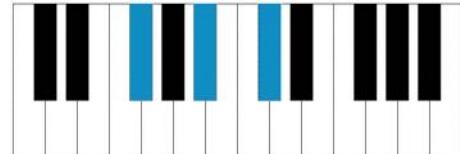
A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F). The notes are F, A, C, and E.



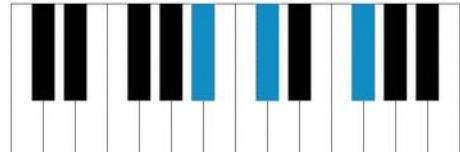
The "F#" Chords



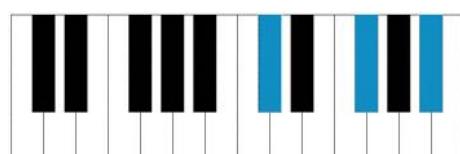
F# - Root Position



F# - 1st Inversion



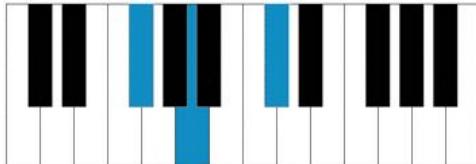
F# - 2nd Inversion



F#m



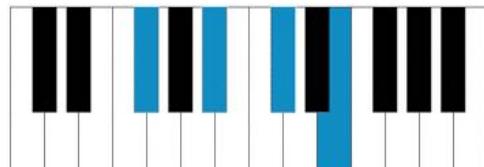
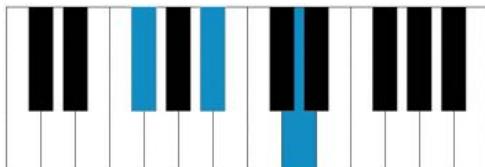
F#dim



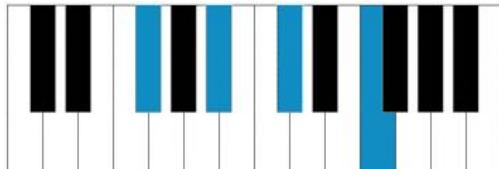
F#+



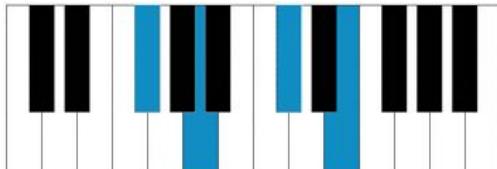
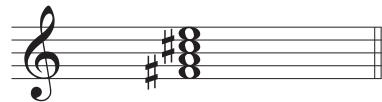
F#7



F#maj7



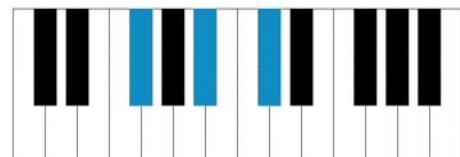
F#m7



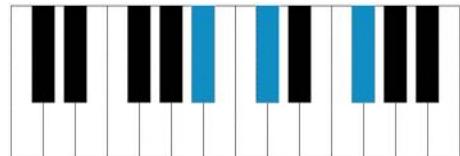
The "Gb" Chords



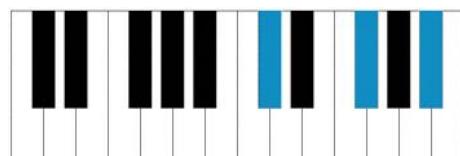
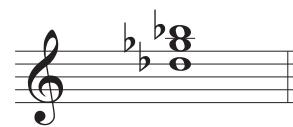
Gb - Root Position



Gb - 1st Inversion



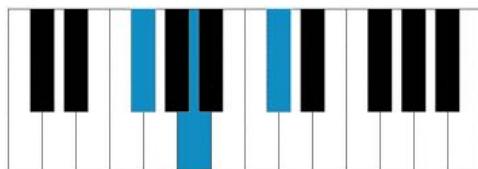
Gb - 2nd Inversion



Gbm



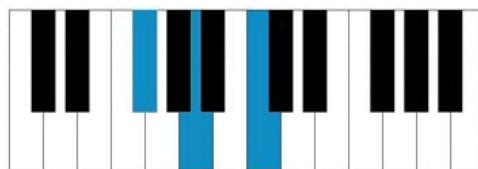
A musical staff in treble clef with three notes: G (white), B (black), and D flat (black).



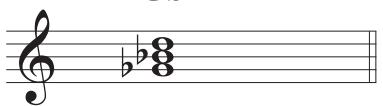
Gbdim



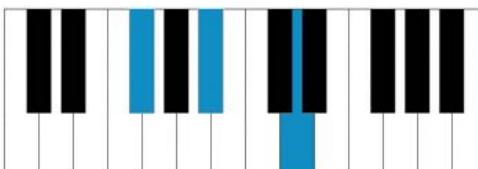
A musical staff in treble clef with three notes: G (white), B (black), and D flat (black).



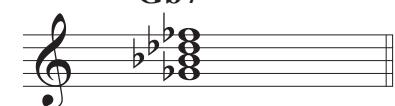
Gb+



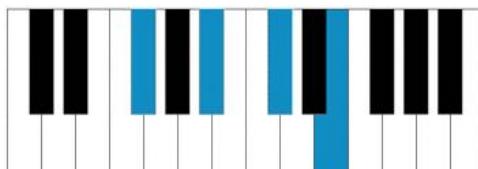
A musical staff in treble clef with three notes: G (white), B (black), and D flat (black).



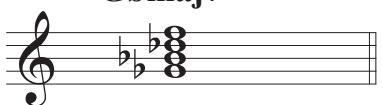
Gb7



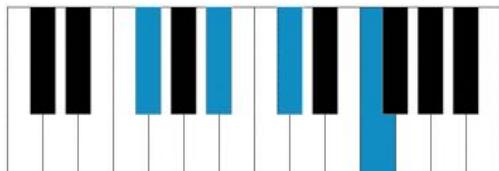
A musical staff in treble clef with three notes: G (white), B (black), and D flat (black).



Gbmaj7



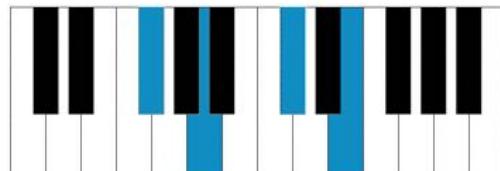
A musical staff in treble clef with three notes: G (white), B (black), and D sharp (white).



Gbm7



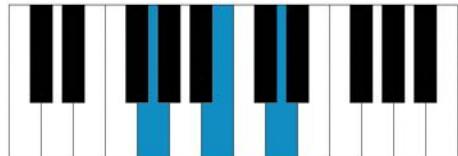
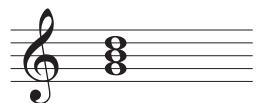
A musical staff in treble clef with three notes: G (white), B (black), and D flat (black).



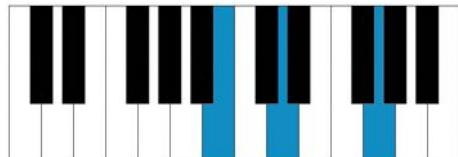
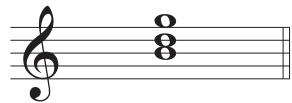
The "G" Chords



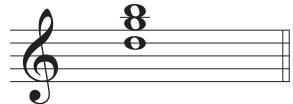
G - Root Position



G - 1st Inversion



G - 2nd Inversion

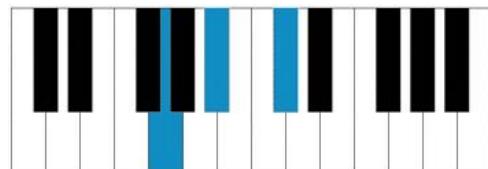
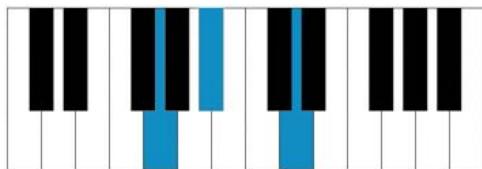


Gm

A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and three horizontal lines. Below the staff, the letters "Gm" are written.

Gdim

A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and three horizontal lines. Below the staff, the letters "Gdim" are written.

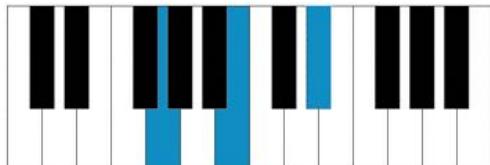


G+

A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp), and three horizontal lines. Below the staff, the letters "G+" are written.

G7

A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp), and three horizontal lines. Below the staff, the letters "G7" are written.

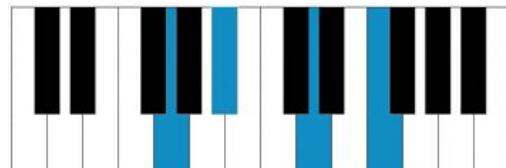
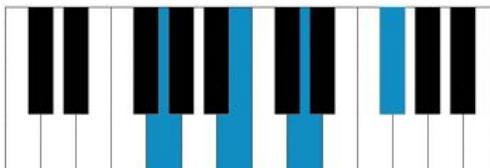


Gmaj7

A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp), and three horizontal lines. Below the staff, the letters "Gmaj7" are written.

Gm7

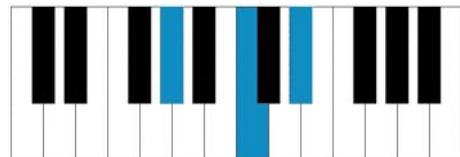
A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and three horizontal lines. Below the staff, the letters "Gm7" are written.



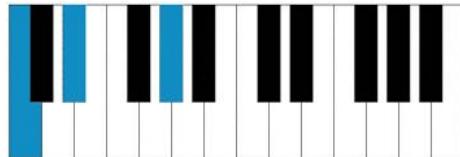
The "G#" Chords



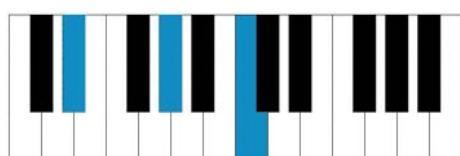
G# - Root Position



G# - 1st Inversion

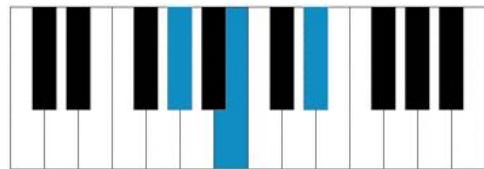


G# - 2nd Inversion



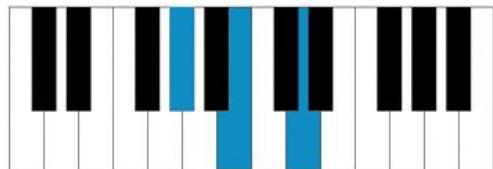
G#m

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notes for the G#m chord are G#, B#, and D#.



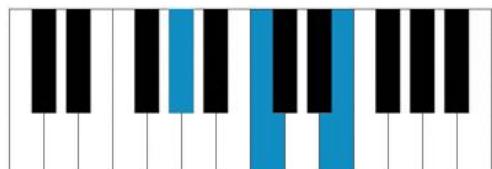
G#dim

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notes for the G#dim chord are G#, B#, and E#.



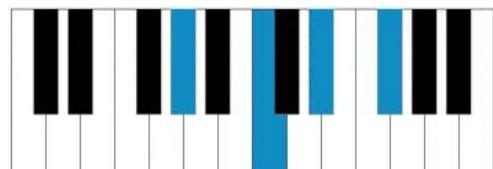
G#+

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The notes for the G#+ chord are G#, B#, and E#.



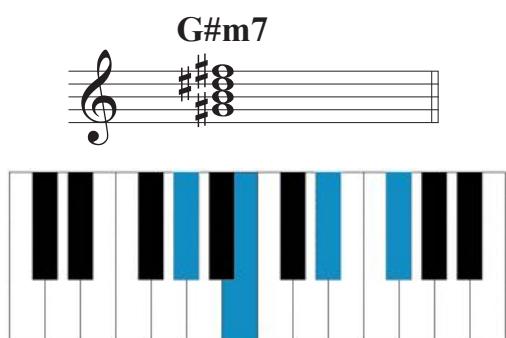
G#7

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The notes for the G#7 chord are G#, B#, D#, and F#.



G#maj7

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The notes for the G#maj7 chord are G#, B#, D#, and F#.



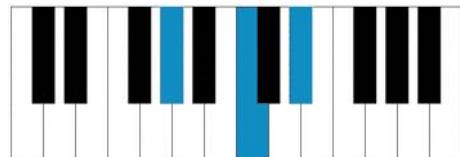
G#m7

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notes for the G#m7 chord are G#, B#, D#, and G#.

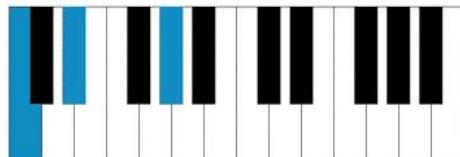
The "Ab" Chords



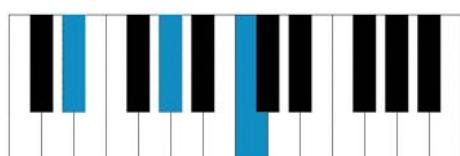
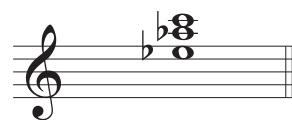
Ab - Root Position



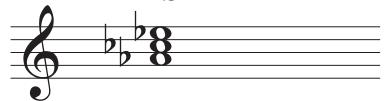
Ab - 1st Inversion



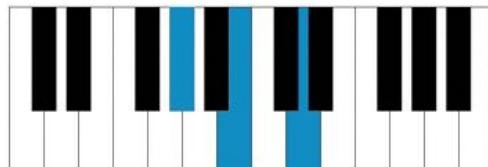
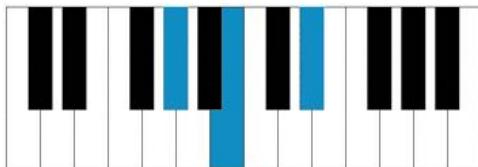
Ab - 2nd Inversion



Abm



1 Abdim



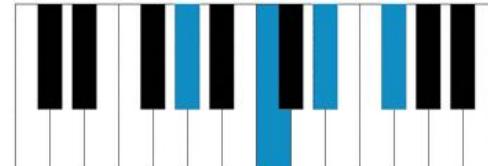
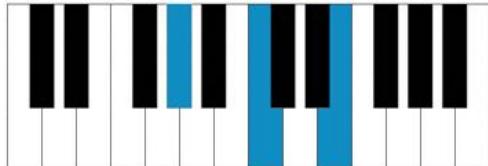
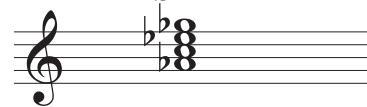
Ab+

1 8



Ab7

1 8 8



Abmaj7

1 8 8



1 Abm7

1 8 8

