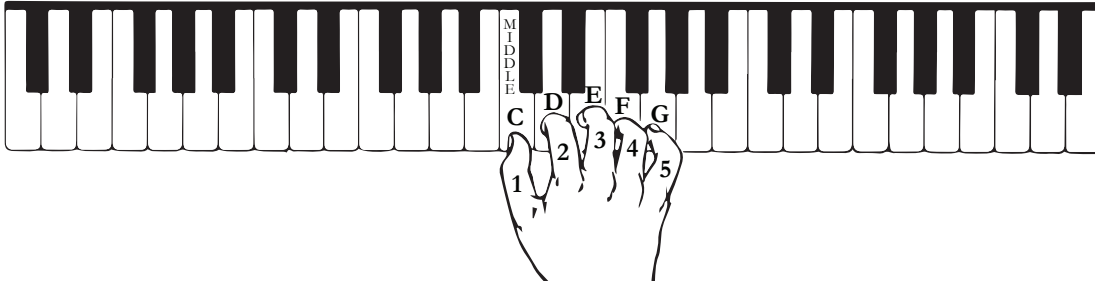


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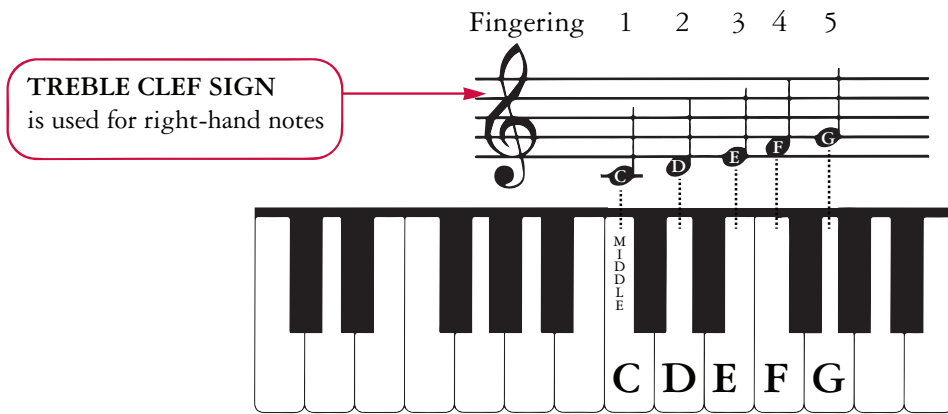
## RIGHT-HAND C POSITION

Place your right-hand thumb on middle C, and let your right-hand fingers fall naturally on the keys to the right of your thumb. Play these notes—C, D, E, F, G—to get them under your fingers. This is the *right-hand C position*.



## GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH MUSIC

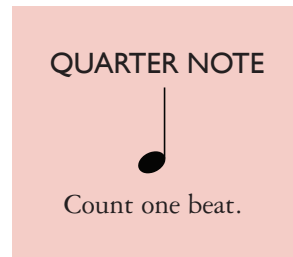
Musical sounds are indicated by round symbols called *notes*, which can be white or black, depending on their value. The name of a note is determined by its location on a graph that consists of five lines and four spaces called a *staff*. We use the *treble staff* to notate the right hand notes in piano music. With the treble clef, you will find middle C on a short line below the staff, called a *ledger* line. The note D is written in the space below the staff. Each next higher note is written on the next higher line or space. Take a look at the diagram below.



## QUARTER NOTES



We measure the duration of notes by how we count them, using a unit of measurement called a *beat* to count. The first type of note we'll learn is the *quarter note*, which gets one beat. Quarter notes are black with a line, called a *stem*, attached to it. Set your metronome to a slow tempo (84 beats per minute, or BPM), and play this exercise while counting each quarter note, 1–2–3–4.



♩ = 84

Fingers: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

*mf* (moderately loud)

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

## HARMONIC INTERVALS—4TH AND 5THS

Following are a couple of pieces that use 4th and 5th harmonic intervals. The harmonic interval of a 5th is also called a *power chord* in rock music and is found in many contemporary rock songs. (We'll learn more about chords on page 22.)

MINI MUSIC LESSON

### QUARTER REST



A quarter rest is silence equivalent to the value of a quarter note.

MINI MUSIC LESSON

### HALF REST



A half rest is silence equivalent to the value of a half note.

### Track 19

♩ = 116

### Track 20

♩ = 118

Here is a tune in the style of “Louie Louie” by Richard Berry (and made famous by the Kingsmen). This rock standard is one of the most important early “garage band” classics.

## Where’s Louie?

MINI  
MUSIC  
LESSON

### GRACE NOTE



Very short note played immediately before the next beat



Track 76

♩ = 118

Intro

G C/G G7 C/G

5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1

G C Dmin C Chorus G C

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

Dmin C G C Dmin C

4 2 3 1 4 2 4 2 3 1

G C Dmin C G C

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

Dmin C Verse G C Dmin C

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

The next tune is in the style of piano pop songs like “Clocks” by Coldplay.  
 You can play the left hand one octave lower for a deeper sound.

**Timepieces**  Track 82

$\text{♩} = 113$

**Verse** (play 4 times)

Chords: C, Gmin, F

Handwritten notes: 5 2 1, 4 3 1, 5 3 1

Handwritten numbers: 5, 1, 4

Dynamic: *mf*

Chords: C, Gmin, Dmin

**Chorus**

Chords: Cmin7, Ebmaj7, Bb, F

Handwritten notes: 4 3 1, 5 3 1, 4 3, 5 3 1, 5 3 1

Handwritten numbers: 5, 1, 4, 2

Chords: Cmin7, Ebmaj7, Bb, F, C

Handwritten notes: 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1

Handwritten numbers: 1/5, 1/4, 1/5, 2, 1/5

Section: **Pause**

**Last Verse**

Chords: C, Gmin, Dmin

Chords: C, Gmin, F, C