

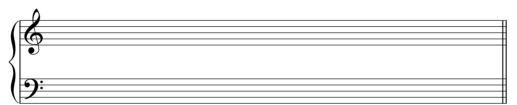
All about pitch

To show their pitch, notes are written on a five-line stave.

Notes are written on the lines or in the spaces:



Piano music uses two staves joined together – the top one for the right hand, and the bottom one for the left-hand – called the **grand stave**. Each stave has a **clef** at the beginning to fix the pitch of the notes. For high notes, and mainly the right hand, we use the **treble clef**; for low notes, and mainly the left hand, we use the **bass clef**? You may like to practise drawing some clefs on the stave below (start from the middle and work outwards for the treble clef). Notes are grouped into **bars** (measures) by **barlines**. At the end of a piece there is a **double barline**.

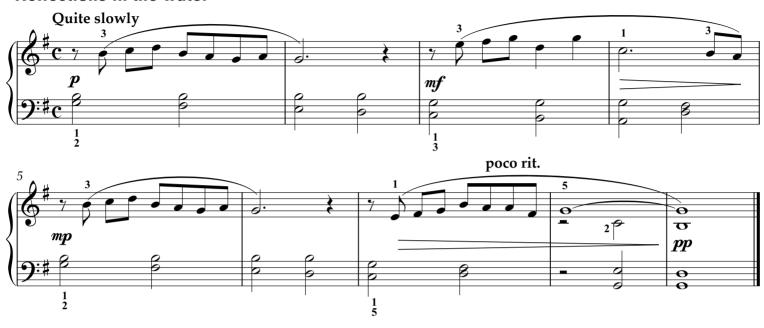


How to sit at the keyboard

- Always sit in the **middle** of the keyboard. Use an adjustable stool if possible, to find the most comfortable height.
- Sit with your back straight, shoulders in relaxed position.
 top tip Imagine there is a string attached to the top of your head gently pulling you upwards!
- Keep your fingers rounded over the keys. Fingers curved, wrists level with your arm.
 top tip Imagine you are holding a ball under each hand.
- · Keep both feet firmly on the ground.

Can you work out which key is each piece in?

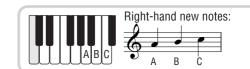
Reflections in the water



fact file poco rit. = getting a little slower

Rigadoon





Making the changes



Past times

fact file Some new dynamics: mf = mezzo forte = quite loud; mp = mezzo piano = quite quiet



fact file The distance between notes can be counted up to calculate their interval. The last five bars of this piece contain intervals of a third, fourth, fifth and sixth in the right hand. You'll need to move your thumb to reach the sixth. An interval of an eighth is called an octave. Notes an octave apart have the same letter name. You now know the notes of an octave in your left and right hands.



