

INTRODUCTION

The keyboard is one of the best known, most played, and most loved instruments in the world!

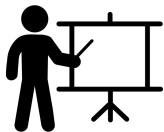
Whether you want to play your favourite songs on the keyboard, perform in a band, or learn to write and play your own music, the keyboard is one of the most beautiful and versatile instruments ever invented!

Through the course of this book, you will be provided with everything the beginner pianist needs to grasp the basics of playing.

By the end of Level One, you will have learnt:

- About the features and parts of the keyboard.
- About the features of the music and how to read it.
- How to play simple songs.
- How to play with others.
- How to use both hands at the same time.

Learning the keyboard can be a great experience, so have fun learning the following songs and good luck!



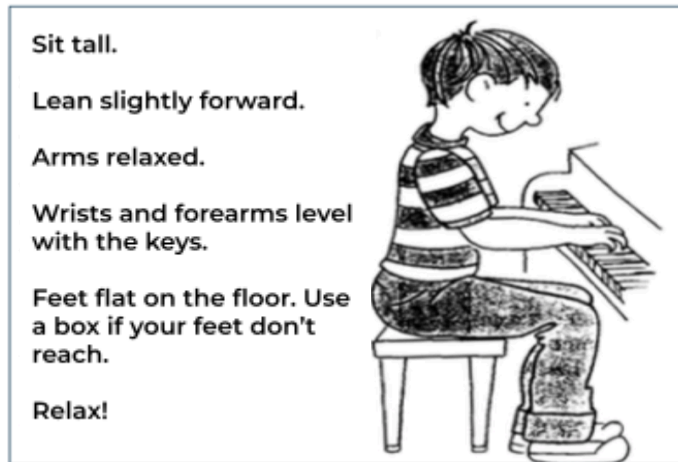
Note For Teachers

While each piece has prescribed fingerings, these are just a guide. They are a great starting point but, it's more a case of one size *doesn't* fit all. Feel free to adjust them to better account for your students' capabilities.

SITTING AT THE KEYBOARD

When you play the keyboard, it is very important that you have the right posture.

By sitting correctly, this will prevent any pains or cramps in your back, hands, and fingers. You will also be able to reach the entire keyboard and be comfortable while practising or playing.



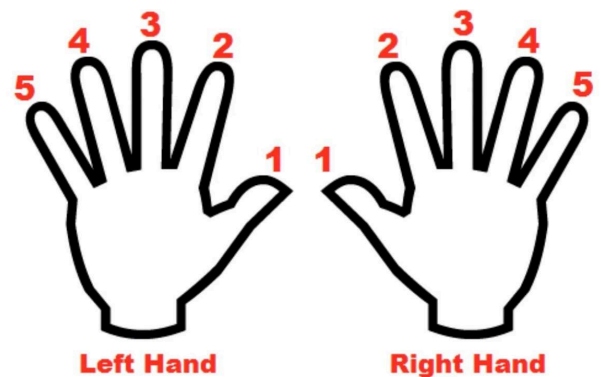
Hand Position

Now position your hands so that your fingers touch near the centre of the large area of the white keys. Hold your palms above the keyboard, but don't rest them on the keys or the wood below the keys.

Make sure to curve your fingers when you play. Pretend you have a bubble in your hand, but make sure to hold it gently so that it doesn't break.

Finger Numbers

Hold out your hands like the outlines on the right. Move the palm of your hand up slightly so that your fingers curl up into the proper hand position. Now give each finger a number starting with your thumb as number 1, and finishing with your little finger as number 5.



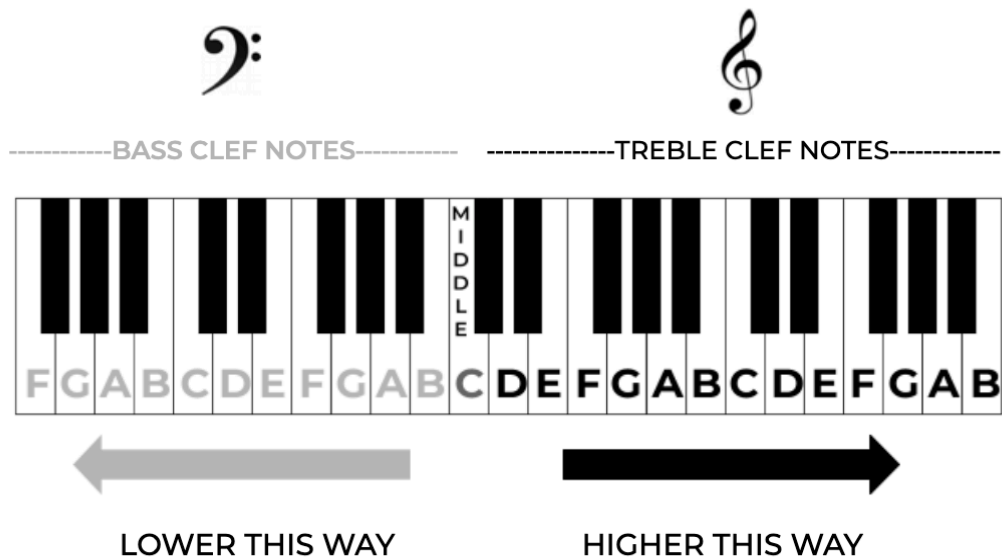
Now, move each finger just one at a time, starting with number 1 and finishing with number 5.

THE KEYBOARD

The keyboard has groups of **black** and **white** keys. As you move up the keyboard to the right, the notes sound **higher**. As you move down to the left, the notes sound **lower**.



Press some keys along the keyboard. Do you notice the different sounds they make?



Which note is higher in these examples? 1 or 2?



a) ____



b) ____



c) ____



d) ____

THE BLACK KEYS

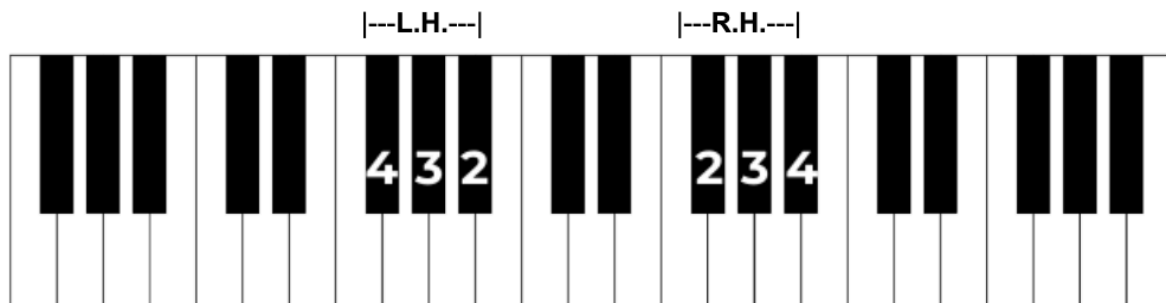
The black keys are grouped in a pattern of **twos** and **threes**.



Using your second and third fingers, see if you can find every group of two black notes on the keyboard, playing both notes at the same time:



Now, using your second, third and fourth fingers, see if you can find every group of three black notes on the keyboard, playing all three notes at once:



MUSIC NOTES

There are **short** and **long** notes in music. Different notes are held down for different lengths of time. We measure this by counting.



Quarter Notes

Length: One count

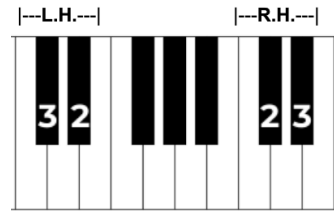
Draw four *Quarter Notes* here:

COUNT: "One"



Two and Three

Try playing these notes in the position shown.



RIGHT HAND (R.H.):



LEFT HAND (L.H.):



Step: 1 2 3
Date: _____



Half Notes

Length: Two counts

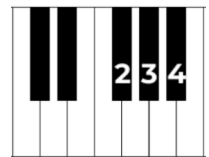
Draw four *Half Notes* here:

COUNT: "One, Two"



Going Up, Going Down

[--R.H.--]



RIGHT HAND:



Go - ing up, go - ing up,



Go - ing down, go - ing down.

LEFT HAND:

[--L.H.--]



Go - ing up, go - ing up,



Go - ing down, go - ing down.

Step: 1 2 3

Date: _____



Whole Notes

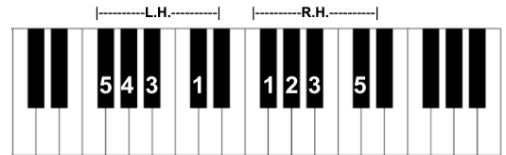
Length: Four counts

Draw four *Whole Notes* here:

COUNT: "One, Two,
Three, Four"



Mary Had A Little Lamb



RIGHT HAND:

3 2 1 2 | 3 3 3 |

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb,

2 2 2 | 3 5 5 |

lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb.

3 2 1 2 | 3 3 3 3 |

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb, it's

2 2 3 2 | 1 |

fleece was white as snow.

Mary Had A Little Lamb (continued)



LEFT HAND:

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb,

lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb.

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb, it's

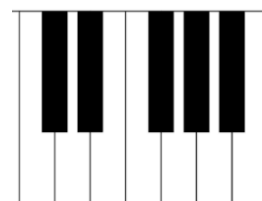
fleece was white as snow.



How many groups of 2 black notes and 3 black notes can you find on your keyboard?

Groups of 2 black notes: _____

Groups of 3 black notes: _____



THE WHITE KEYS

The white keys are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet:

A B C D E F G

Below, you can see that following each **G**, the cycle begins again at **A**.

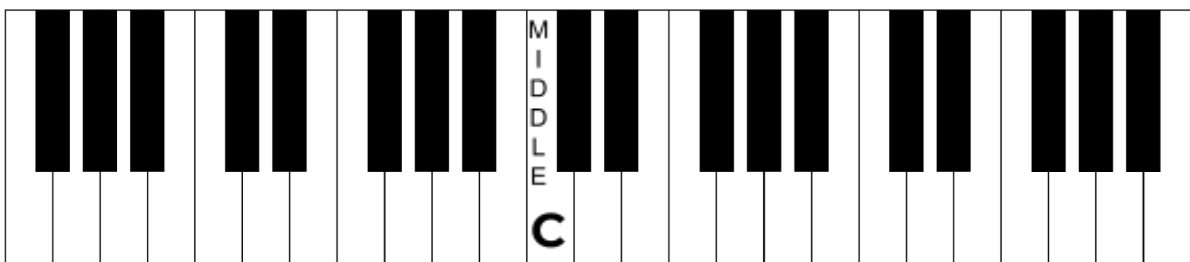


The black keys have slightly different names, but we'll touch on that later.

Middle C

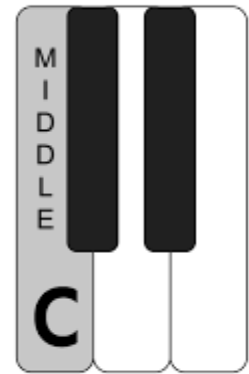
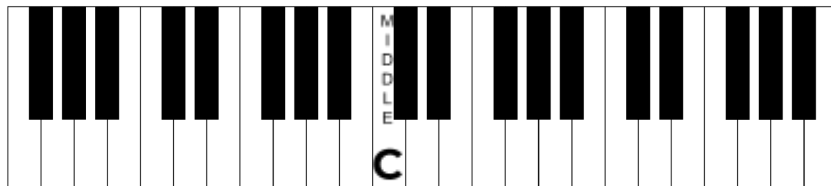


The first key that we are going to learn on the piano is **Middle C**, the C that is **closest to the middle** of the keyboard. It is very important to find Middle C because it is the **starting point** for many keyboard songs.

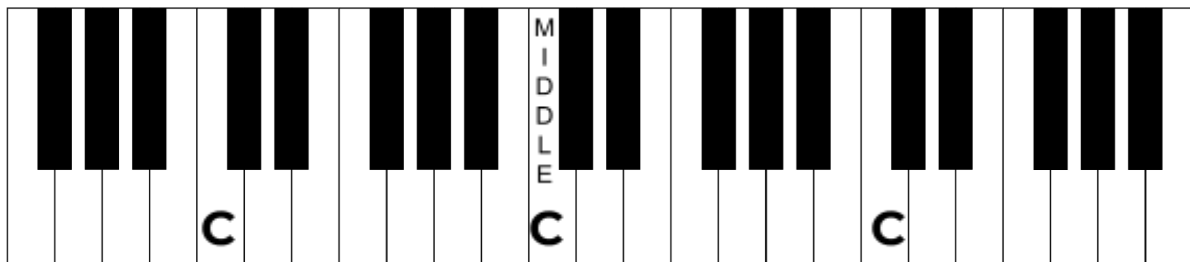


Finding Middle C

To find C, look for a group of **two** black notes. C is the note on the left, just lower than the two black notes.



See how many **Cs** you can find on your keyboard. Keyboards can often have a different amount of keys, but every keyboard has a **Middle C**. For you, **Middle C** will be the **C** in the **middle** of your keyboard.



Try to find Middle C on your keyboard. And make sure to remember where it is!





Find The Note

To begin each day you might play a quick game of **Find the Note**.

As you wait next to your keyboard with your hands on your lap, your tutor will call out a note name. This could be any note, but it's probably best if it's a note you are learning in class.

The race is on! Who will be the first to find and play the note?

Your tutor can also specify a specific hand or position, or even introduce chords for an extra challenge later on.



Use the diagram above as a guide, but see if you can find the note with your book closed.

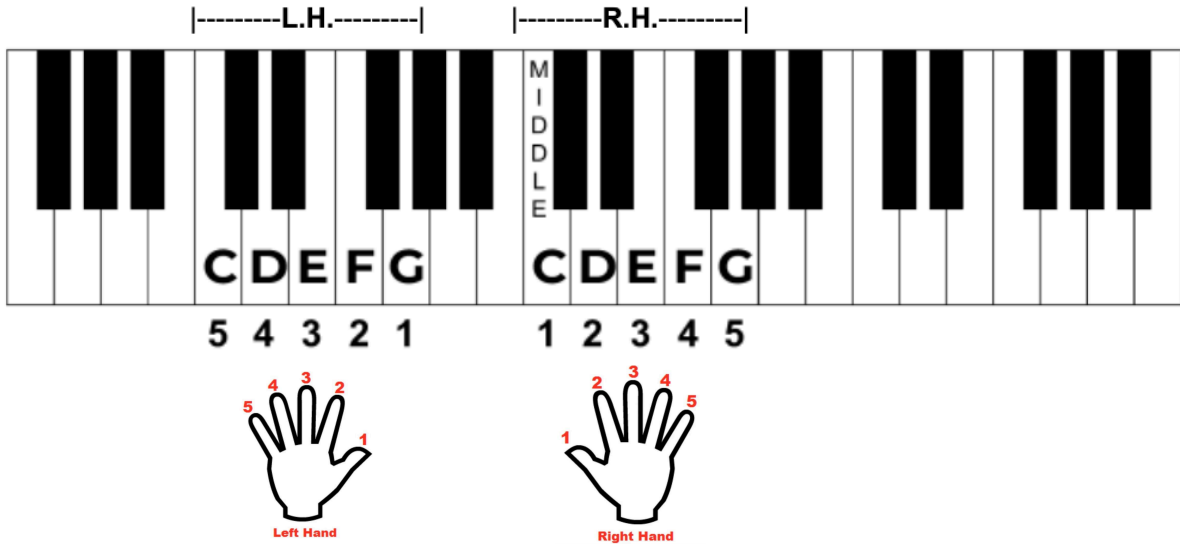


**Tick the box when you find the note on your keyboard
(see if you can find 2 or more of each note):**

C **D** **E** **F** **G** **A** **B**

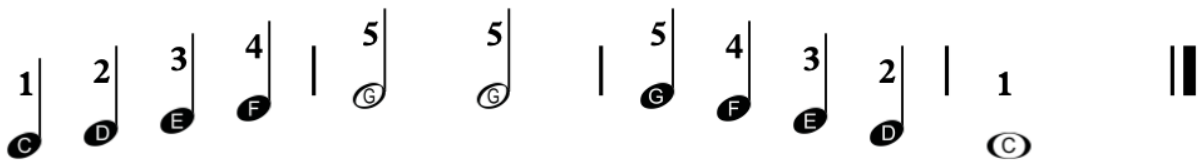
C POSITION

Try putting your fingers in the position shown:

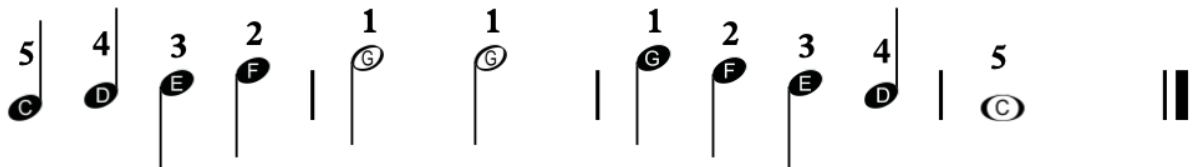


Make sure you have the correct finger on each key. Try these C Position exercises!

RIGHT HAND:



LEFT HAND:



Step: 1 2 3

Date: _____

FRERE JACQUES

RIGHT HAND:

Musical notation for the right hand of 'Frere Jacques'. The first line contains four measures: 1) C (finger 1), D (finger 2), E (finger 3), C (finger 1); 2) C (finger 1), D (finger 2), E (finger 3), C (finger 1); 3) E (finger 3), F (finger 4), G (finger 5); 4) E (finger 3), F (finger 4), G (finger 5). The second line contains four measures: 1) G (finger 5), F (finger 4), E (finger 3), C (finger 1); 2) G (finger 5), F (finger 4), E (finger 3), C (finger 1); 3) C (finger 1), G (finger 5), C (finger 1); 4) C (finger 1), G (finger 5), C (finger 1). The piece ends with a double bar line.

Once you have mastered "Frere Jacque" with your **right hand** try playing it with your **left hand**.

LEFT HAND:

Musical notation for the left hand of 'Frere Jacques'. The first line contains four measures: 1) C (finger 5), D (finger 4), E (finger 3), C (finger 5); 2) C (finger 5), D (finger 4), E (finger 3), C (finger 5); 3) E (finger 3), F (finger 2), G (finger 1); 4) E (finger 3), F (finger 2), G (finger 1). The second line contains four measures: 1) G (finger 1), F (finger 2), E (finger 3), C (finger 5); 2) G (finger 1), F (finger 2), E (finger 3), C (finger 5); 3) C (finger 5), G (finger 1), C (finger 5); 4) C (finger 5), G (finger 1), C (finger 5). The piece ends with a double bar line.

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

LARGO

RIGHT HAND:

3 | 5 | 5 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | |
 E | G | G | | E | D | C | | D | E | G | E | | D | |

3 | 5 | 5 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | ||
 E | G | G | | E | D | C | | D | E | D | C | | C | ||



LEFT HAND:

3 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | |
 E | G | G | | E | D | C | | D | E | G | E | D | | |

3 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 5 | ||
 E | G | G | | E | D | C | | D | E | D | C | | C | ||

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

Once you become really familiar with these tunes try them without the book. You may even want to try them using both hands at the same time.

GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Notice the repeat sign :|| at the end of the line, that means repeat from the start of the song.

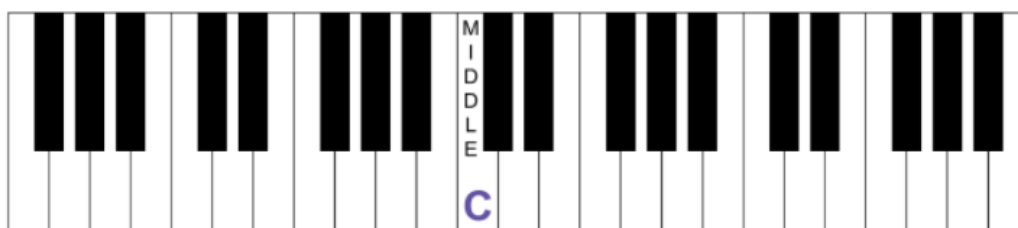
RIGHT HAND:

LEFT HAND:

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____



1. Draw the missing note names on the blank keyboard.



2. Draw the following notes in between the bar lines:

Four Quarter Notes Two Half Notes One Whole Note

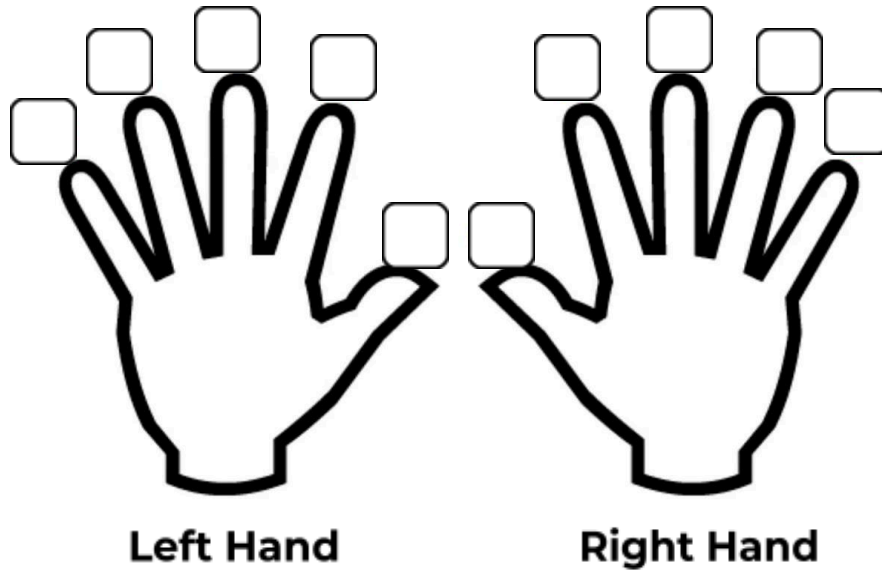
Yellow Wristband Test

Score to Pass: 60%



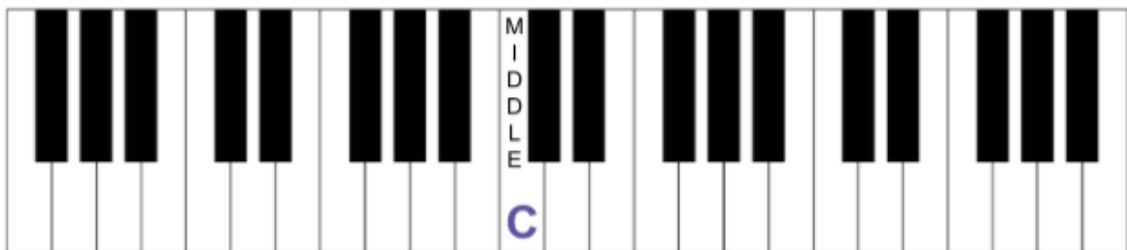
Part One: Fundamentals

1. Write the correct finger numbers in the boxes.



2. Higher vs Lower:

- Label the highest and lowest notes on this keyboard
- Shade in the notes we use for C position and label with "RH" and "LH"



3. Find the note - *demonstrate the following for your tutor:*

- Find every **C** on the keyboard
- Find every **A** on the keyboard
- Find every **F** on the keyboard



Part Two: Song

Keyboard Piece Challenge

- a) Choose one piece that you have already played from the book and your tutor will choose one. Write the choices in the space below.

Student Choice: _____

Tutor Choice: _____

- b) Spend some time practising the two pieces.

- c) Perform these two songs to your tutor. As a bonus, get your tutor to video your performance to show your friends and family.

Total Score ____ *Out of 20*

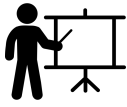
Percentage ____ %

Signed: _____

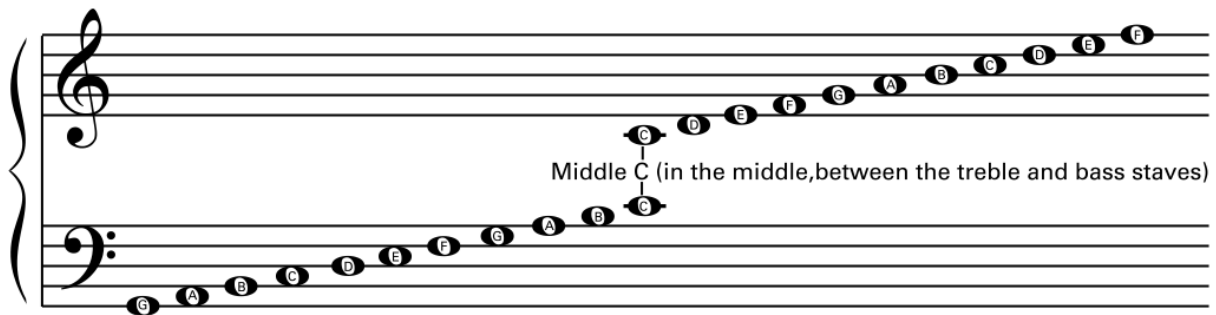
Date: __/__/__

Congratulations!

NOTES ON THE STAFF



The staff is the group of lines that the music is arranged on. Notes are written on the **lines** and on the **spaces** of the staff. Each line and space on the staff is a different note on the keyboard.



CLEFS

THE TREBLE CLEF



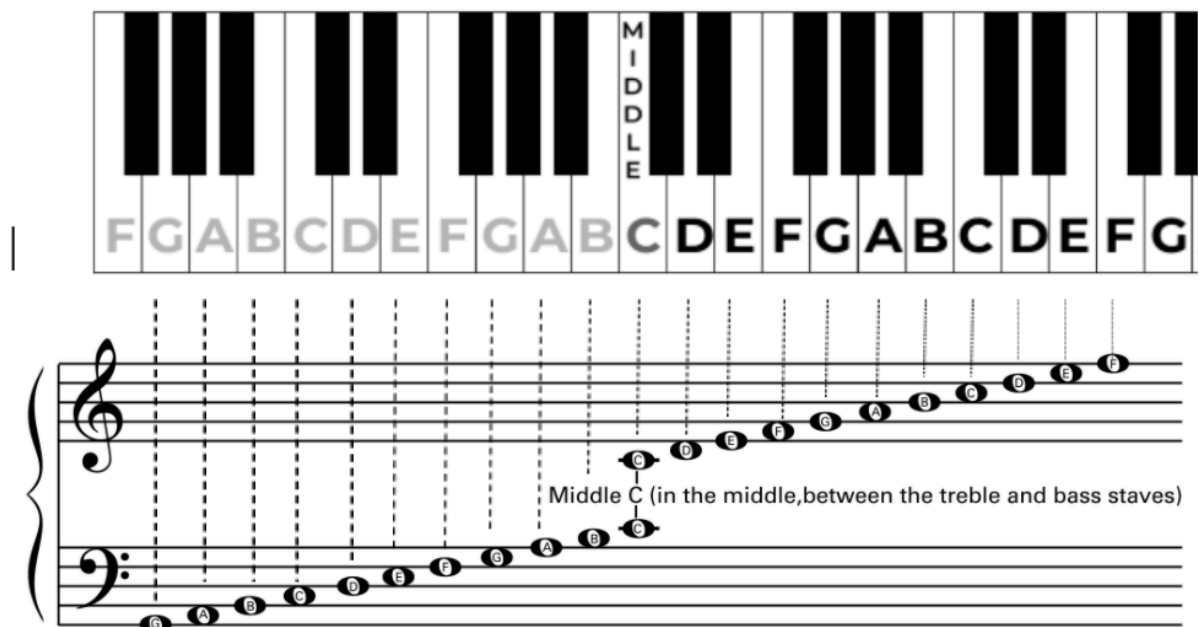
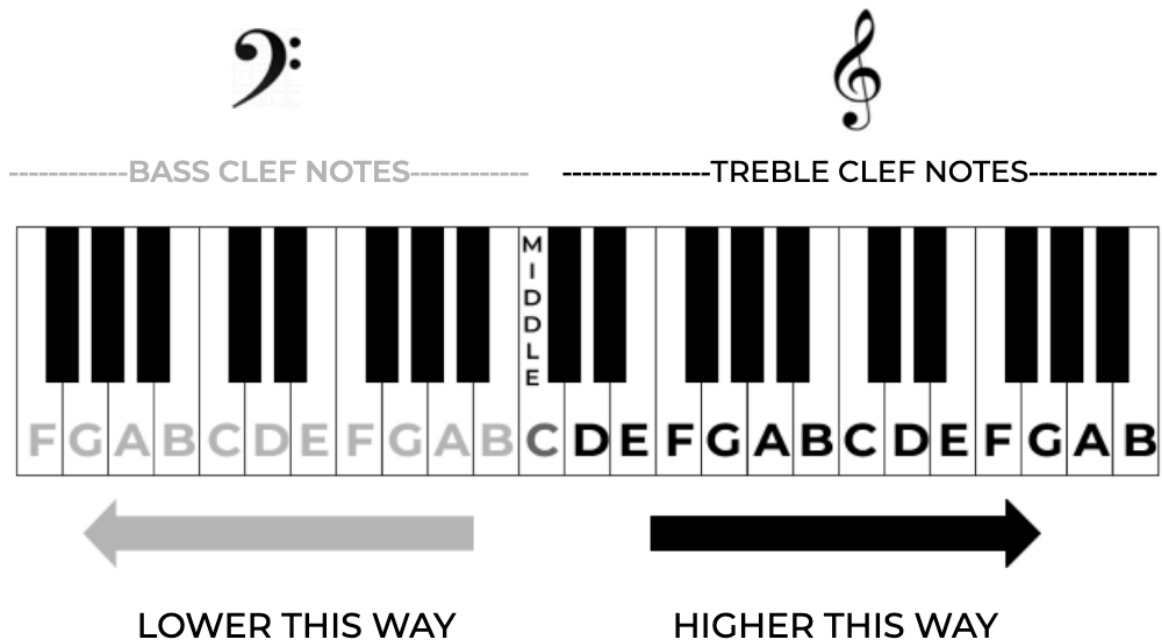
Notes on the Treble Clef are found in the **higher** section of the piano and are played with the **right hand**.

THE BASS CLEF



Notes on the Bass Clef are found in the **lower** section of the piano and are played with the **left hand**.

Every key on the keyboard is represented by a note on the staff



THE C SCOOTER

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures of music with notes C, D, E, and F, each measure starting with a finger number (1, 2, 3, 4). The second staff contains five measures of music with notes G, F, E, D, and C, each measure starting with a finger number (5, 4, 3, 2, 1).

SKIP TO THE STEPS

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures of music with notes G, D, E, and F, each measure starting with a finger number (1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 5). The second staff contains five measures of music with notes G, F, E, D, and C, each measure starting with a finger number (5, 4, 3, 2, 1).

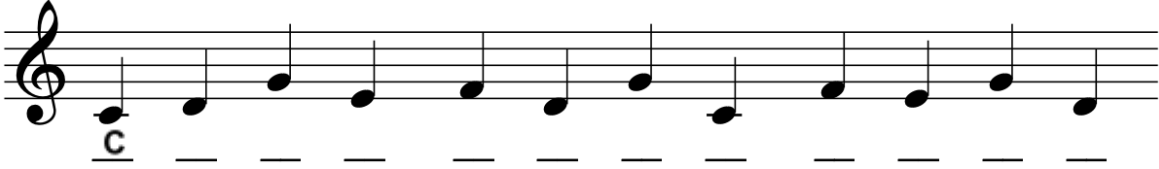
LEAPING LOLLIES

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

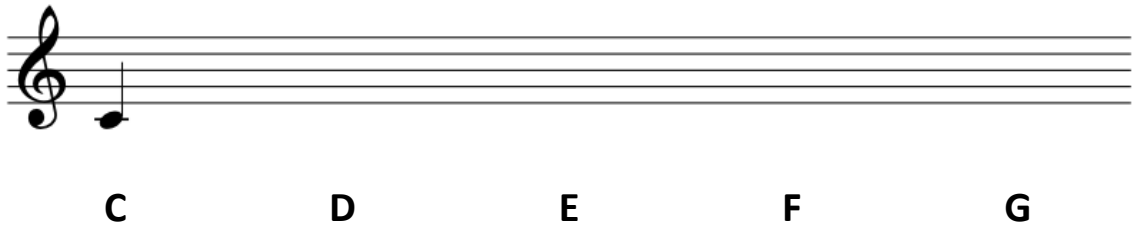
Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures of music with notes G, F, E, and F, each measure starting with a finger number (5, 3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 4). The second staff contains five measures of music with notes F, D, F, D, and E, each measure starting with a finger number (4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1).



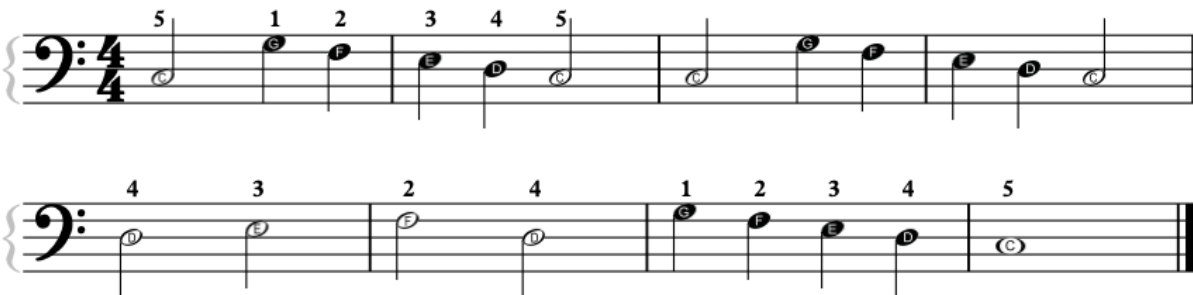
1. Write in the Treble Clef note names:



2. Draw the following notes on the Treble Clef staff



LEFTY LOOSIE

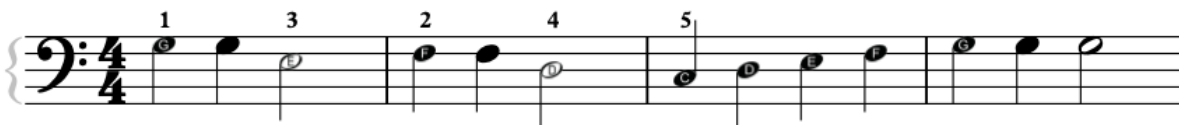


Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3

Date: _____

THE STREET SKIPPER

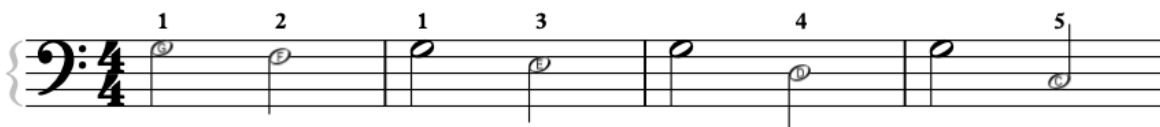


Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3

Date: _____

PEAKS AND VALLEYS



Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3

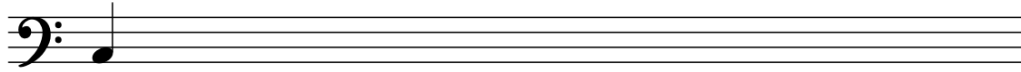
Date: _____



1. Write in the Bass Clef note names

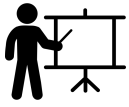


2. Draw the following notes on the Bass Clef staff



C D E F G

RESTS



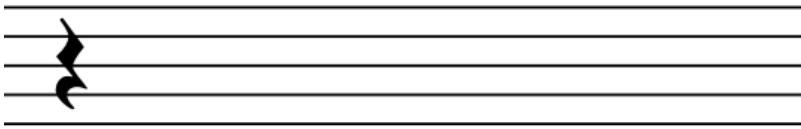
When you see a rest in music it means you don't play for an amount of time. Each type of rest is a different length just like the music notes we have learnt so far.

	Whole note	Half note	Quarter note
Note Values			
Rest Values			
	Whole rest	Half rest	Quarter rest

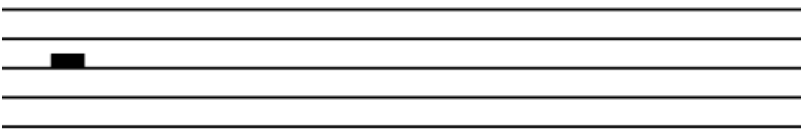


Drawing Rests

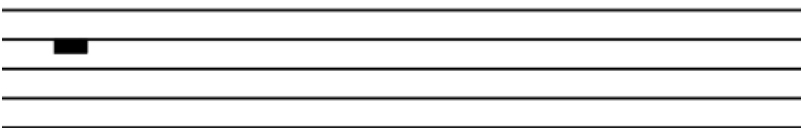
1. Draw 5 Quarter Rests:



2. Draw 5 Half Rests:



3. Draw 5 Whole Rests:



ODE TO JOY

Now we are using a grand staff so make sure you have both hands on the keyboard, ready to go. Also be careful that you are playing with the correct hand. Remember **Treble Clef** is **right** hand, **Bass Clef** is **left** hand.

RH

RH

LH

LH

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3

Date: _____



JINGLE BELLS

3 3 5 1

Jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells jin - gle all the way.

4 5

Oh what fun it is to ride a one horse o - pen sleigh, hey!

Jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells, jin - gle all the way.

3 3 1 5

Oh what fun it is to ride a one - horse o - pen sleigh.

2 1 2 4 5

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

FRÈRE JACQUES 2 HANDS

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), and C4 (quarter), with a '1' above the first note. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of notes: C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), and C3 (quarter), with a '5' above the first note. Both staves have rests in the second and fourth measures. The third measure contains a triplet of notes: E4, F4, and G4 in the treble staff, and E3, F3, and G3 in the bass staff, with a '3' above the first note of each triplet.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), and C4 (quarter), with a '5' above the first note. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of notes: C3 (quarter), B2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), and G2 (quarter), with a '1' above the first note. Both staves have rests in the second and fourth measures. The third measure contains a triplet of notes: G4, F4, and E4 in the treble staff, and G2, F2, and E2 in the bass staff, with a '3' above the first note of each triplet.

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____



Dotted-Half Notes

Length: Three counts

Draw four *Dotted-Half Notes* here:

COUNT: "One, Two,
 Three"



BELLS

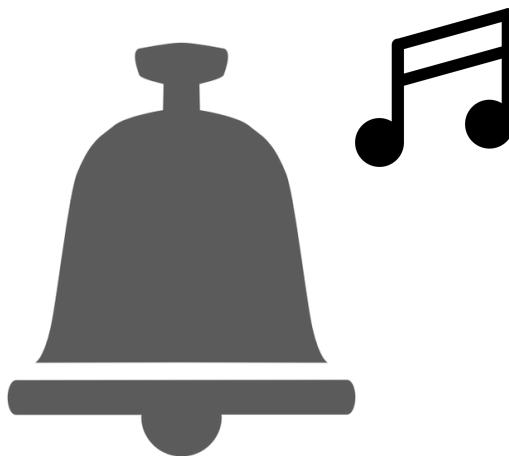
Let's try to use this new rhythm in a song. As you can see below, "Bells" uses it quite often. You will also notice a few **Ds** missing a letter name in the notehead so make sure to keep an extra eye out for them.

The first system of musical notation is in 3/4 time. The treble clef staff contains three measures: the first measure has a quarter note G4 with a '3' above it, a quarter note F4 with a '2' above it, and a quarter note E4 with a '1' above it; the second measure has a whole rest; the third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The bass clef staff contains three measures: the first measure has a whole rest; the second measure has a quarter note G3 with a '1' above it; the third measure has a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3.

The second system of musical notation is in 3/4 time. The treble clef staff contains three measures: the first measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4; the second measure has a whole rest; the third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The bass clef staff contains three measures: the first measure has a whole rest; the second measure has a quarter note G3; the third measure has a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3.

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
Date: _____



Orange Wristband Test

Score to Pass: 65%

Part One: Fundamentals

1. Answer the following questions for both symbols below:

- a) What do we call this symbol?
- b) Is it related to the **higher** or **lower** portion of the piano?
- c) Which hand usually plays the notes within this symbol?



- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____



- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

2. What do we call these notes and how many counts is each note?



Name: _____ Number of Counts: _____



Name: _____ Number of Counts: _____



Name: _____ Number of Counts: _____



Name: _____ Number of Counts: _____

3. Answer the following Note Math problems:

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = 2$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{○} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪} = \underline{\quad}$$



Part Two: Songs

a) Creative Challenge

Make up your own keyboard piece! Choose one of the following themes to base your piece on and circle which one you pick:

Relaxation Sadness Excitement Scary

Challenge Rules:

- Use both hands, either separately or together
- Use all of your fingers appropriately
- Your hands can be in any position on the keyboard but they must **stay** in that position

b) Perform an Orange Level song of your tutor's choice from your book for your tutor.

Tutor Choice: _____

Total Score ____ *Out of 25*

Signed: _____

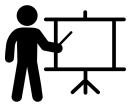
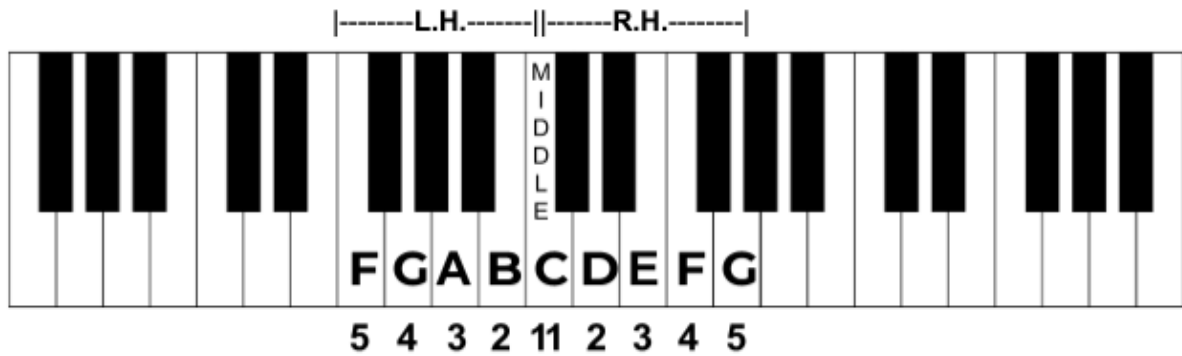
Date: ____/____/____

Percentage ____ %

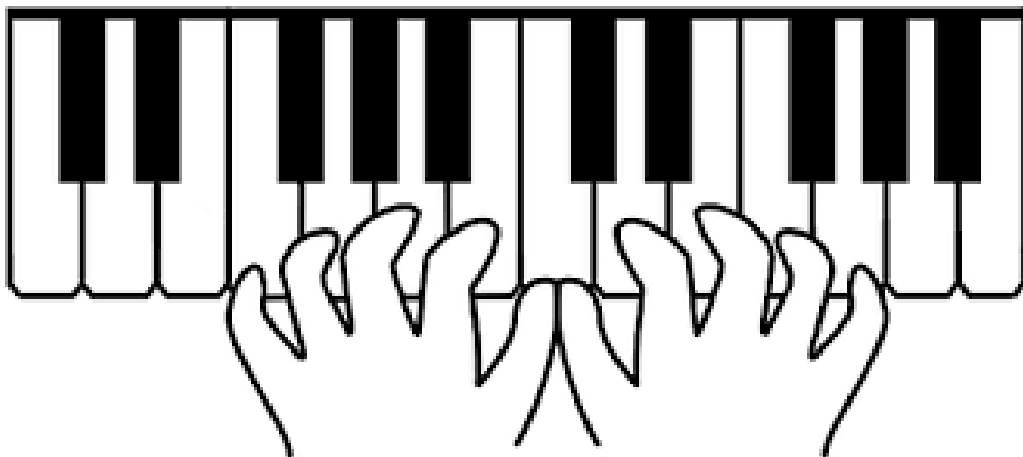
Congratulations!

MIDDLE C POSITION

Try placing your hands in the position shown:



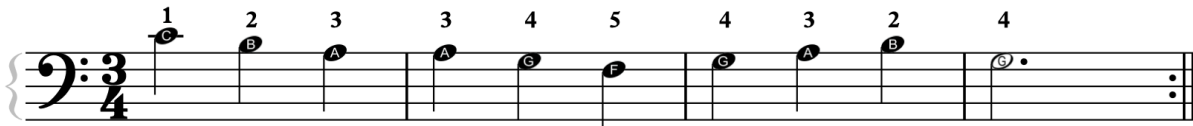
The right hand is in the same place as it was in **C position**. But now your **left hand** is in a different place and it shares a note with the **right hand** - both thumbs are on middle C.



To get used to this new position with the left hand, let's try some exercises.



LEFT HAND EXERCISES



Tutor Notes: _____

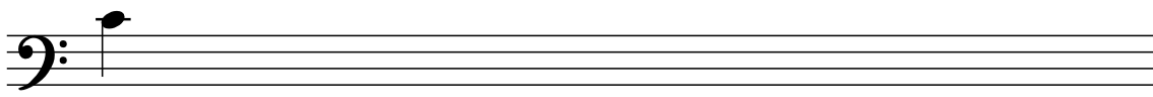
Step: 1 2 3
Date: _____



1. Write in the Bass Clef note names



2. Draw the following Middle C Position notes on the Bass Clef staff



C D E F G

C MAJOR SCALE



Right Hand

Thumb crosses **under** 3 finger

3 finger crosses **over** thumb



Left Hand

3 finger crosses **over** thumb

Thumb crosses **under** 3 finger

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
Date: _____



TWINKLE TWINKLE LITTLE STAR



As you play through “Twinkle Twinkle Little Star” you’ll notice plenty of rests that we just talked about. When you come across one, make sure to rest for the correct amount of time.

2

Twin - kle, twin - kle lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are?

4

Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky.

Twin - kle, twin - kle lit - tle star, now I know just what you are!

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

YANKEE DOODLE

“Yankee Doodle” is another chance to practise our rests. This time you’ll see plenty of **quarter note rests**, so remember to hold these for **one beat**.

The image shows two systems of musical notation for the song 'Yankee Doodle'. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first system starts with a '1' above the first note in the treble staff. The second system has a '4' above the first note in the bass staff. The notes are quarter notes, and there are several quarter rests throughout the piece.

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
Date: _____



Eighth Notes

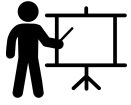


An eighth note (or quaver) looks like a quarter note but with the addition of a flag (or tail). Each flag halves the value of a note, so these will be played quite quickly.

When two eighth notes appear next to one another they are often beamed together. While they look a little different, they are still held for the same duration as two eighth notes.



READING RHYTHMS



Let's have a go at the following exercises to improve our sense of rhythm. This time with the addition of several new rhythmic values.

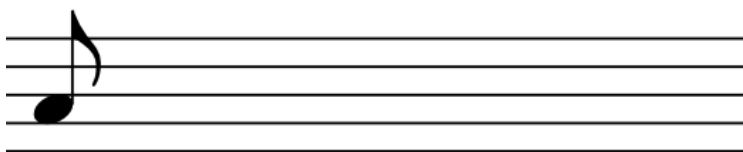
Play the following exercises using just **middle C** (or try incorporating other notes to test your knowledge of the keyboard). Make sure to be counting the whole time. As an extra challenge, try performing these exercises in a group. This will really test your knowledge of these rhythms.

The image shows four musical staves with rhythmic exercises. The first two staves are in 4/4 time, and the last two are in 3/4 time. The exercises consist of various note values including quarter notes, eighth notes, and dotted notes, with some rests and beams.

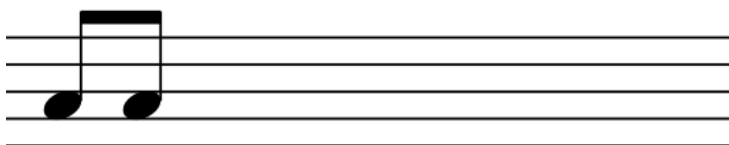


Have a go at drawing eighth notes

1. Single eighth notes



2. Beamed eighth notes



HOT CROSS BUNS

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (A, G, F) in the first measure, followed by a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F) in the second measure. The third measure contains a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), and a quarter note (A). The fourth measure contains a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (G). The bass clef staff has rests in all four measures.

The second system of musical notation has a treble clef staff with rests in all four measures. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note (A) with a '1' above it, a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F) in the first measure. The second measure contains a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F). The third measure contains a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), and a quarter note (A). The fourth measure contains a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (G).

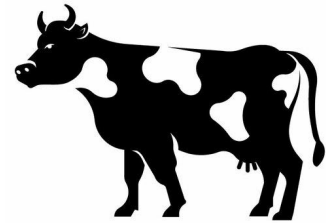
The third system of musical notation has a treble clef staff with a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F) in the first measure, followed by a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F) in the second measure. The third measure contains a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), and a quarter note (A). The fourth measure contains a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (G). The bass clef staff has a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F) in the first measure, followed by a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F) in the second measure. The third measure contains a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), and a quarter note (A). The fourth measure contains a quarter note (G), a quarter note (F), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (G).

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
Date: _____



OLD MACDONALD



The final measure of “Old MacDonald” has notes written for both hands. This means that they are to be played at the same time.

4/4

Old Mac Do-nald had a farm, E I E I O. and

1 3

on that farm he had a cow, E I E I O. With a

moo moo here and a moo moo there, here a moo, there a moo, eve ry where a moo moo.

Old Mac Do-nald had a farm, E I E I O.

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3

Date: _____



QUICKFIRE WARM-UPS

Now that you are beginning to master reading music, why not try some more warm up exercises. This time using notation.

Play through the following exercises using the correct fingers, and repeat each one! Once again, you don't have to do all of these in a day, just one or two will do as a great warm up.

1.

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, ascending eighth notes from G4 to E5. Three empty boxes for fingerings: two on the top line and one on the second space.

2.

Musical staff 2: Bass clef, ascending eighth notes from G2 to E3. Three empty boxes for fingerings: two on the second space and one on the bottom line.

3.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, ascending eighth notes from G4 to E5. Three empty boxes for fingerings: two on the top line and one on the second space.

4.

Musical staff 4: Bass clef, ascending eighth notes from G2 to E3. Three empty boxes for fingerings: two on the second space and one on the bottom line.

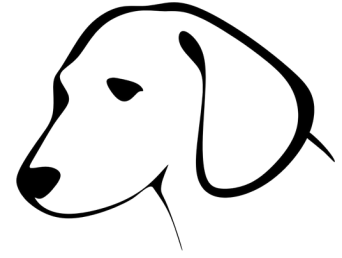
5.


Musical staff 5: Treble clef, ascending eighth notes from G4 to E5. Three empty boxes for fingerings: two on the top line and one on the second space.

6.

Musical staff 6: Bass clef, ascending eighth notes from G2 to E3. Three empty boxes for fingerings: two on the second space and one on the bottom line.

CLEMENTINE



As you play through “Clementine”, you’ll notice a new symbol:  which is an eighth note rest. Just like our other rests, this means that you will simply rest for the duration of an eighth note.

1

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

BINGO

1

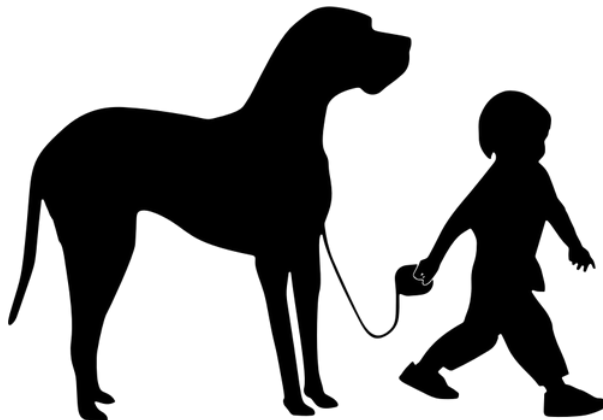
There was a farm - er had a dog, and Bin - go was his name - O.

B - I - N - G - O B - I - N - G - O

B - I - N - G - O, and Bin - go was his name - O!

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____



DREAMING OF THE HOLIDAYS

In "Dreaming Of The Holidays", when both hands play at the same time, they are playing different notes. Start slowly, and practise with one hand at a time until you feel confident enough to start putting it all together.

Tutor Notes: _____

Step: 1 2 3
 Date: _____

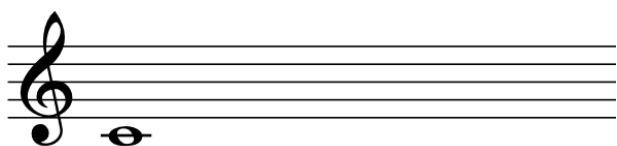
Green Wristband Test

Score to Pass: 70%

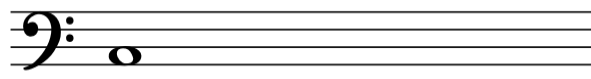


Part One: Fundamentals

1. Draw these notes in C POSITION:

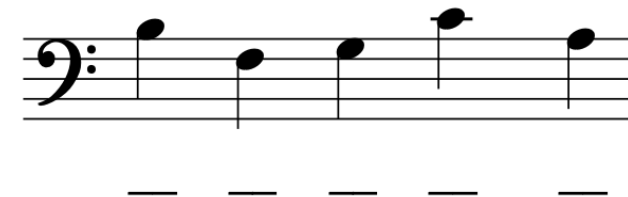
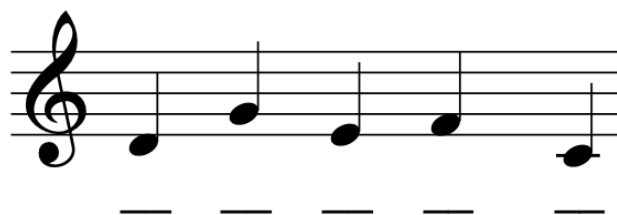


C D E F G

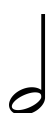


C D E F G

2. Name these notes in MIDDLE C POSITION:



3. Draw lines to match notes with their rests





Part Two: Song

Keyboard Piece Challenge

- a) Perform 'Dreaming of the Holidays' for your tutor.
- b) Choose one other green band level piece from the book to perform to your tutor.

Epic Green Band Piece: **Dreaming of the Holidays**

Student Choice: _____

- c) Choose one of the songs to be filmed to send home to your family.
- d) Spend some time practising the two pieces.
- e) Perform these two songs to your tutor.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Total Score ____ *Out of 25*

Percentage ____ %

Signed: _____

Date: __/__/__

Congratulations!

