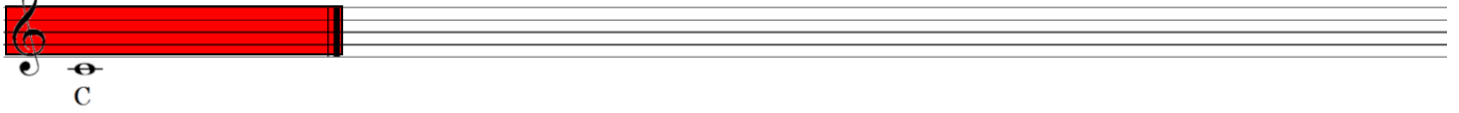
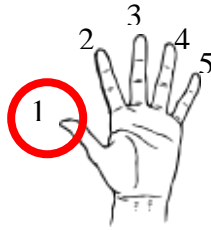
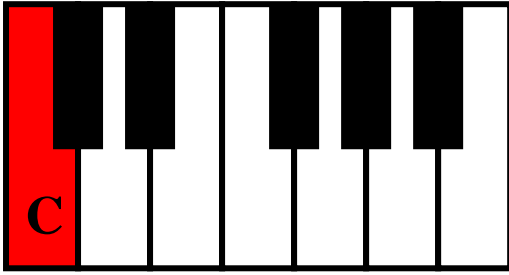


**Middle C** The first note you will learn on the keyboard is middle C. It is written on a small ledger line underneath the staff.

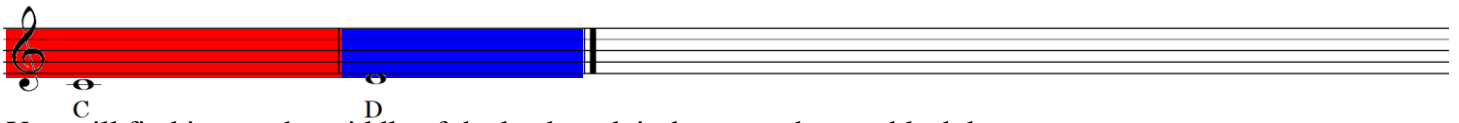


You will find it in the middle of the keyboard, to the left of the two black keys...

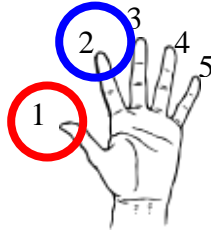
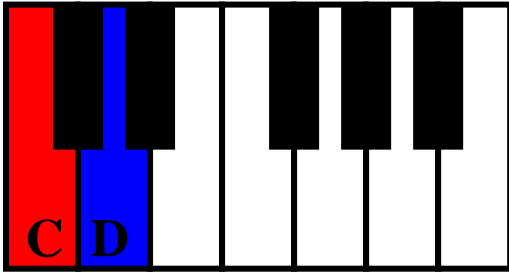


...and you should use your right thumb to play it.

**D** The second note you will learn on the keyboard is D. It is written just beneath the bottom line on the staff.

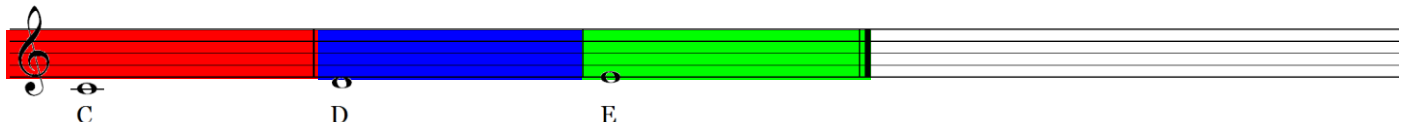


You will find it near the middle of the keyboard, in-between the two black keys...

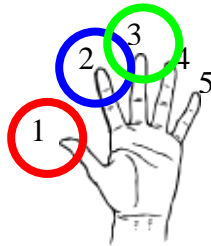
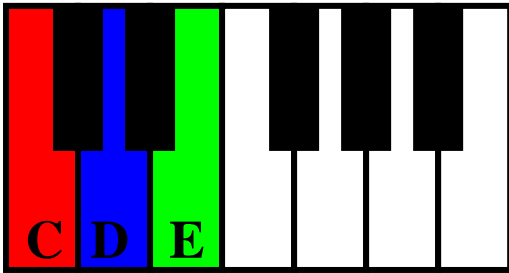


...and you should use your index finger to play it.

**E** The third note you will learn on the keyboard is E. It is written on the bottom line of the staff.

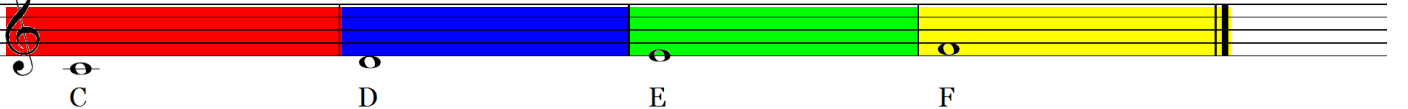


You will find it near the middle of the keyboard, to the right of the two black keys...

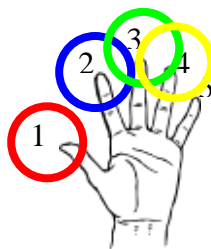


...and you should use your middle finger to play it.

**F** The fourth note you will learn on the keyboard is F. It is written on the bottom space of the staff.

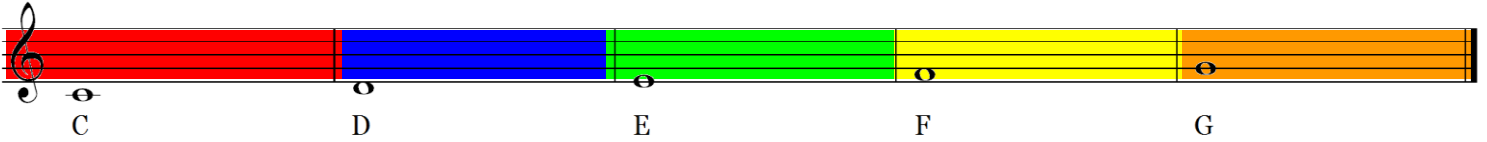


You will find it near the middle of the keyboard, to the left of the three black keys...

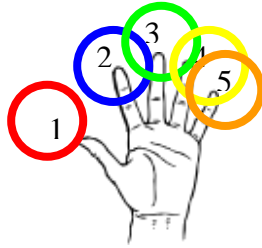
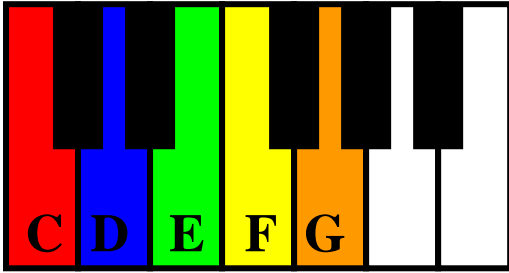


...and you should use your fourth finger to play it.

**G** The fifth note you will learn on the keyboard is G. It is written on the second line of the staff.

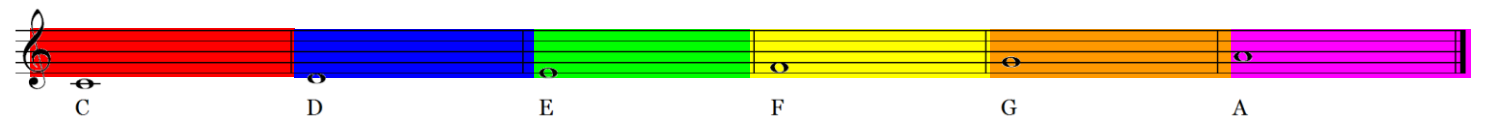


You will find it near the middle of the keyboard, in between the three black keys...

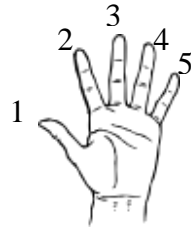
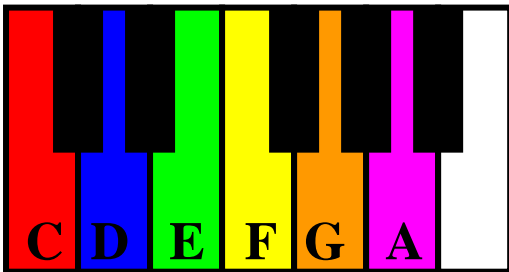


...and you should use your fifth finger to play it.

**A** The sixth note you will learn on the keyboard is A. It is written on the second space of the staff.

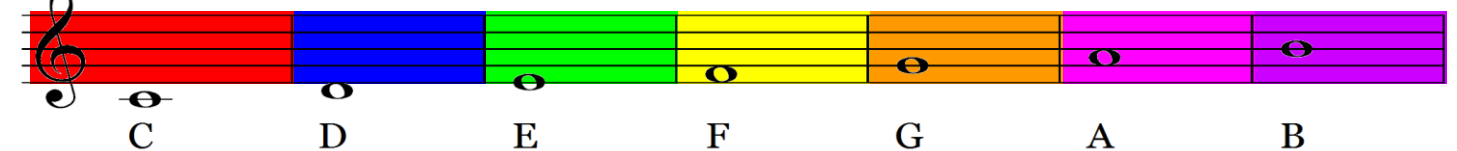


You will find it near the middle of the keyboard, to the right of the two black keys...

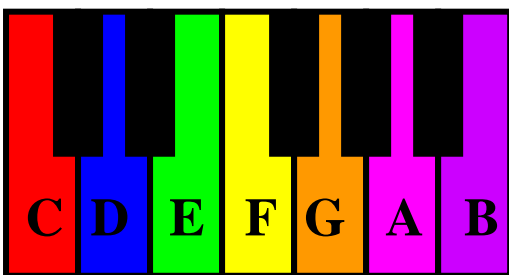


...but because we only have five fingers you will have to change them as you read the music. Pay attention to the numbers above the notes now too, these tell you which finger to use.

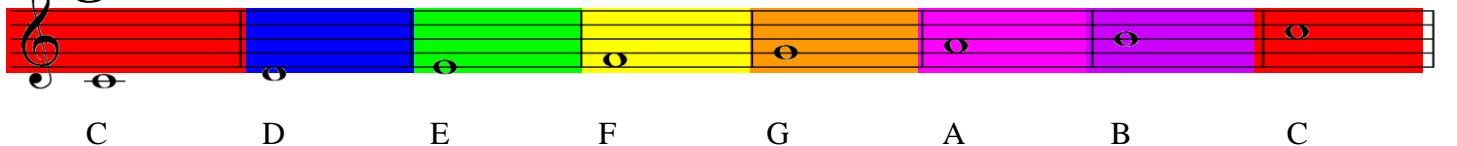
**B** The seventh note you will learn on the keyboard is B. It is written on the third line of the staff.



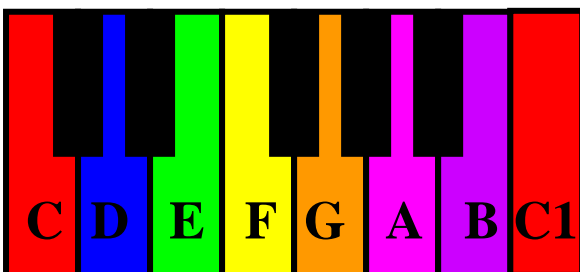
You will find it near the middle of the keyboard, to the right of the two black keys...



**High C** The 8<sup>th</sup> note you will learn on the keyboard is High C. It is written on the third space of the staff.



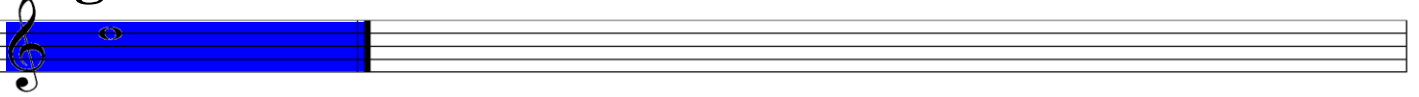
You will find it to the right of the middle of the keyboard, exactly one **octave** (8 notes) higher than middle C...



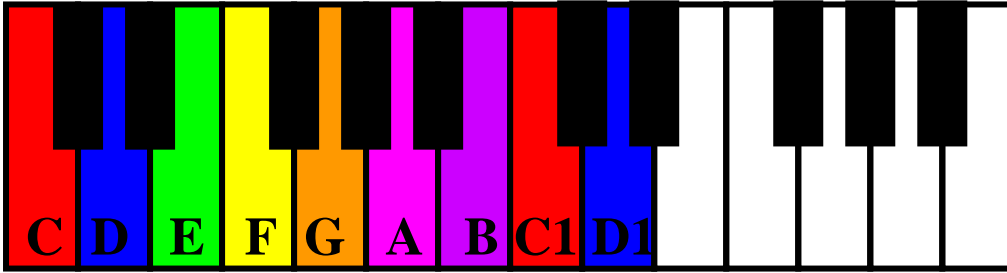
**IMPORTANT:**  
WATCH OUT FOR PIECES WHICH USE LOW AND HIGH D!!  
THINK... IS THE D HIGH OR LOW ON THE STAVE????!!

## High D

The next new note you will learn is High D. It is written on the fourth line on the staff.

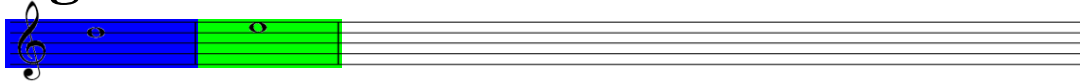


You will find it to the right of the middle of the keyboard, exactly one **octave** (8 notes) higher than low D...

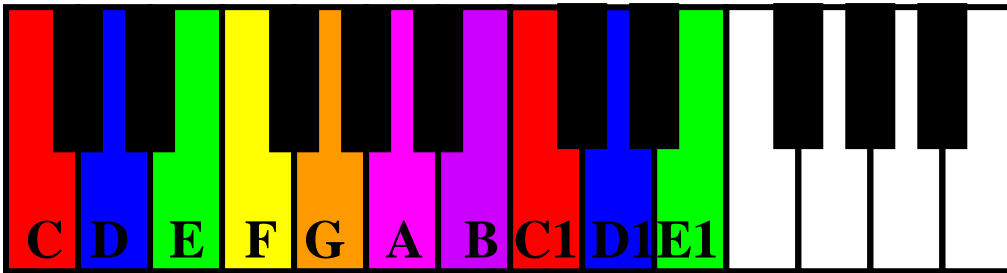


## High E

The next note you will learn is High E. It is written on the fourth space of the staff.



You will find it to the right of the middle of the keyboard, exactly one **octave** (8 notes) higher than low E...

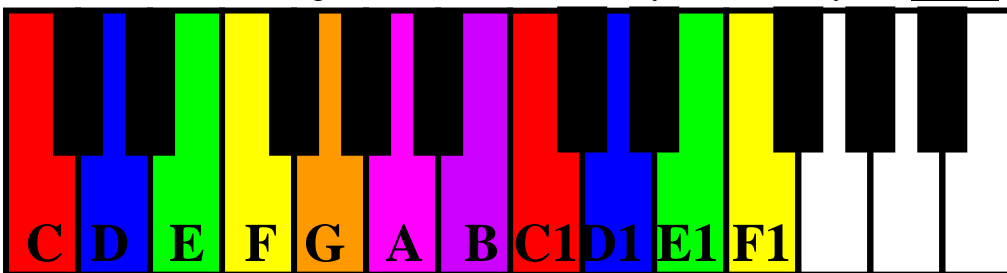


## High F

The next note you will learn is High F. It is written on the fifth line of the staff.

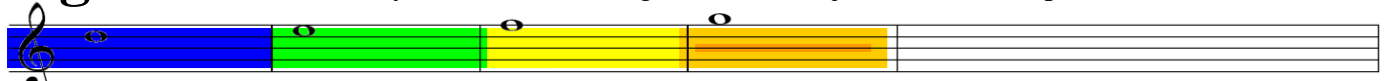


You will find it to the right of the middle of the keyboard, exactly one **octave** (8 notes) higher than low F...

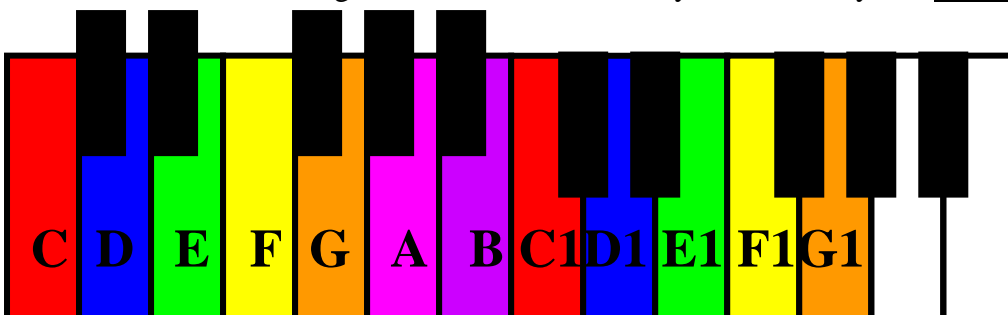


## High G

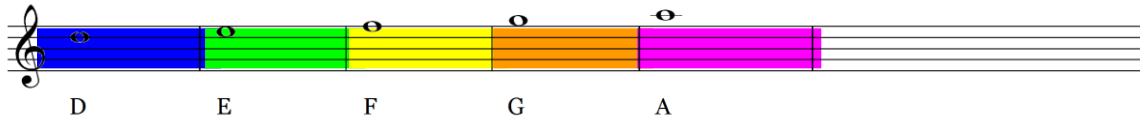
The next note you will learn is High G. It sits just above the top line of the staff.



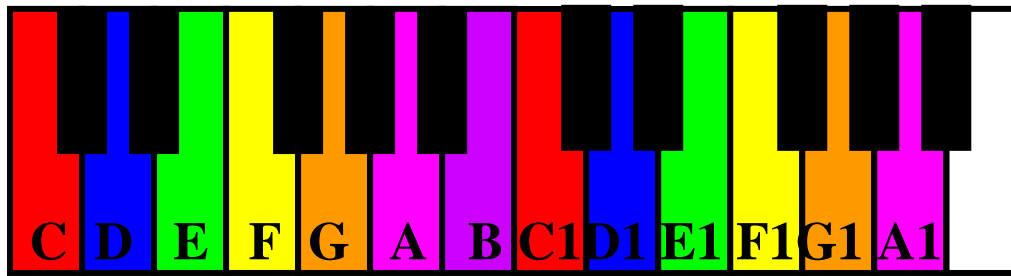
You will find it to the right of the middle of the keyboard, exactly one **octave** (8 notes) higher than low G...



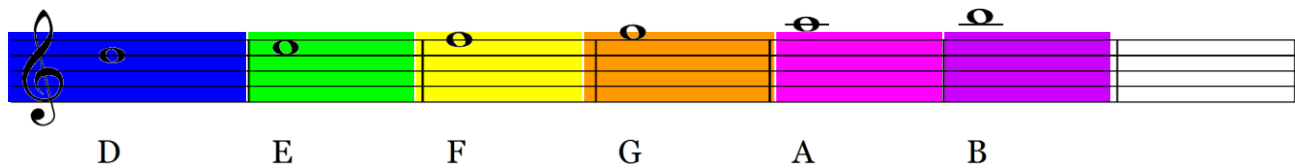
**High A** The next note you will learn is High A. It is written on a ledger line just above the staff.



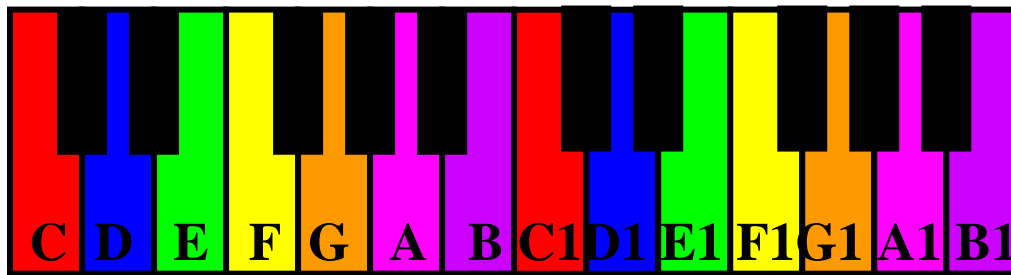
You will find it to the right of the middle of the keyboard, exactly one **octave** (8 notes) higher than A...



**High B** The next note you will learn is High B. It is written on top of a ledger line just above the staff.



You will find it to the right of the middle of the keyboard, exactly one **octave** (8 notes) higher than B...



**Accidentals** alter the pitch of a note and often require us to play a black note on the keyboard.

Sharp



A sharp is a semi-tone higher than the original note. In most cases a sharp note is the black note to the right of the original note i.e. slightly higher in pitch.

Flat

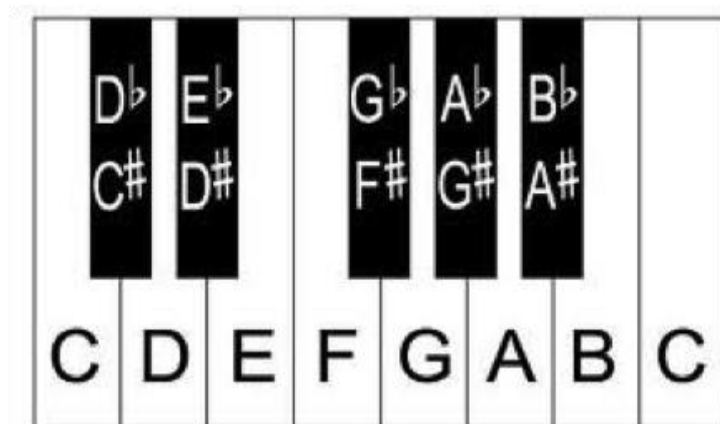


A flat is a semi-tone lower than the original note. In most cases a flat note is the black note to the left of the original note i.e. slightly lower in pitch.

Natural



A natural sign restores a note which has previously been played sharp or flat to its original pitch. This will always be a white key.



Look at this keyboard carefully and note that each black key has two potential note names!