

Start From Link

Start from link in group of three.

First three naturals A B C.

low hand

low side

Cross this twos to E F G then start another A B C.

LINK

LINK

Chromatic Scale

Naturals, extras, play them all, Chromatic scale, that's what it's called.

Right Hand fingering
1 2

Left Hand fingering
2 1

1 3 1 3

This diagram shows the first system of a chromatic scale. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a piano keyboard diagram. The middle and bottom staves are musical staves. The middle staff contains notes with fingering numbers: 1, 3, 1, 3. The bottom staff contains notes with fingering numbers: 2, 1. A yellow box with a lightning bolt symbol is positioned between the middle and bottom staves.

1 3 2 1

1 2

This diagram shows the second system of a chromatic scale. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a piano keyboard diagram. The middle and bottom staves are musical staves. The middle staff contains notes with fingering numbers: 1, 3, 2, 1. The bottom staff contains notes with fingering numbers: 1, 2. A yellow box with a lightning bolt symbol is positioned between the middle and bottom staves.

In chromatic scales we know its big then small notes in a row.

This diagram shows a third system of a chromatic scale. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a piano keyboard diagram. The middle and bottom staves are musical staves. The notes are represented by dashed ovals, indicating they are to be traced or played lightly.

Sharp and Flat b

The diagram illustrates musical concepts on a piano keyboard. It features two staves of musical notation, one for the high hand and one for the low hand. The high hand is represented by an orange hand icon labeled "high hand" and the low hand by an orange hand icon labeled "low hand".

Sharp and Flat: The top section explains that a Sharp (#) means the next key higher and a Flat (b) means the next key lower. This is demonstrated with musical notation on a staff, where a sharp sign is placed before a note and a flat sign before another. The text "Sharp (#) means the next key high - er." and "Flat (b) means the next key low - er." is shown in a yellow box. A piano keyboard is shown to the right, with the relevant keys highlighted in grey.

Chromatic Scale: The bottom section explains that a chromatic scale means all keys in a row. This is demonstrated with musical notation on a staff, showing a sequence of notes moving up and down by half-steps. The text "Chro - ma - tic scale means all keys in a row." is shown in a yellow box. A piano keyboard is shown to the right, with the relevant keys highlighted in grey.

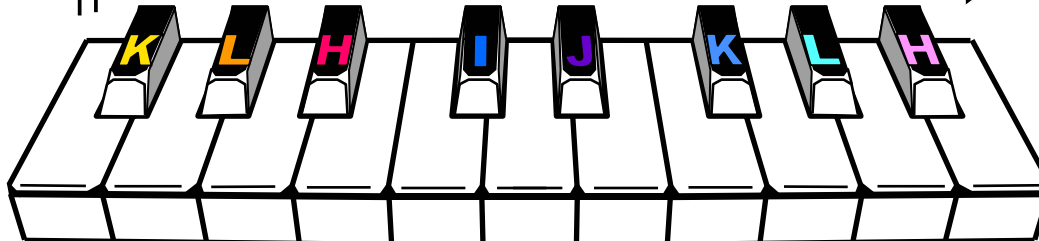
Flatten Down (♭) and Sharpen Up (♯)

The image shows two musical phrases with their corresponding keyboard fingerings. The first phrase is "To flat - ten down we start a - bove, in o - ther words, on right." The second phrase is "The op - po - site is sharp - en up, so on the left they start." Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. A grey bar highlights the central keys in both phrases. Yellow boxes with lightning bolts indicate the sharp and flat symbols on the keyboard. A keyboard diagram on the right shows the center keys.

Sharpen up
from below



Flatten down
from above



12 Notes Per Octave



(sharp) of F =

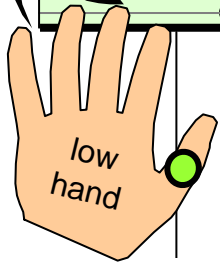


b (flat) of B =

of H =

b of i =

Twelve notes per octave are all spaced out equally. Naturals and extras supporting equality.



b of D =

of A =

of E =

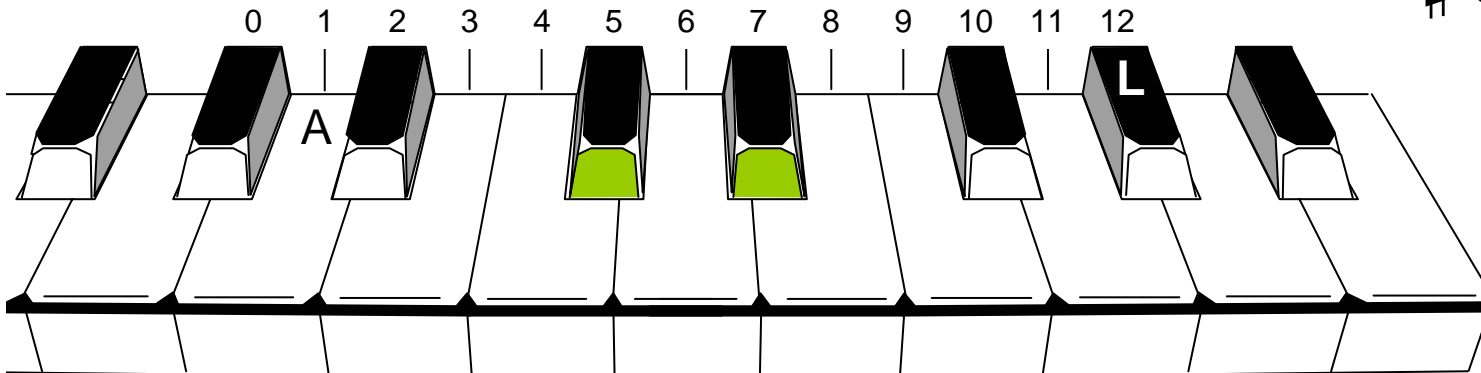
b of K =

b of j =

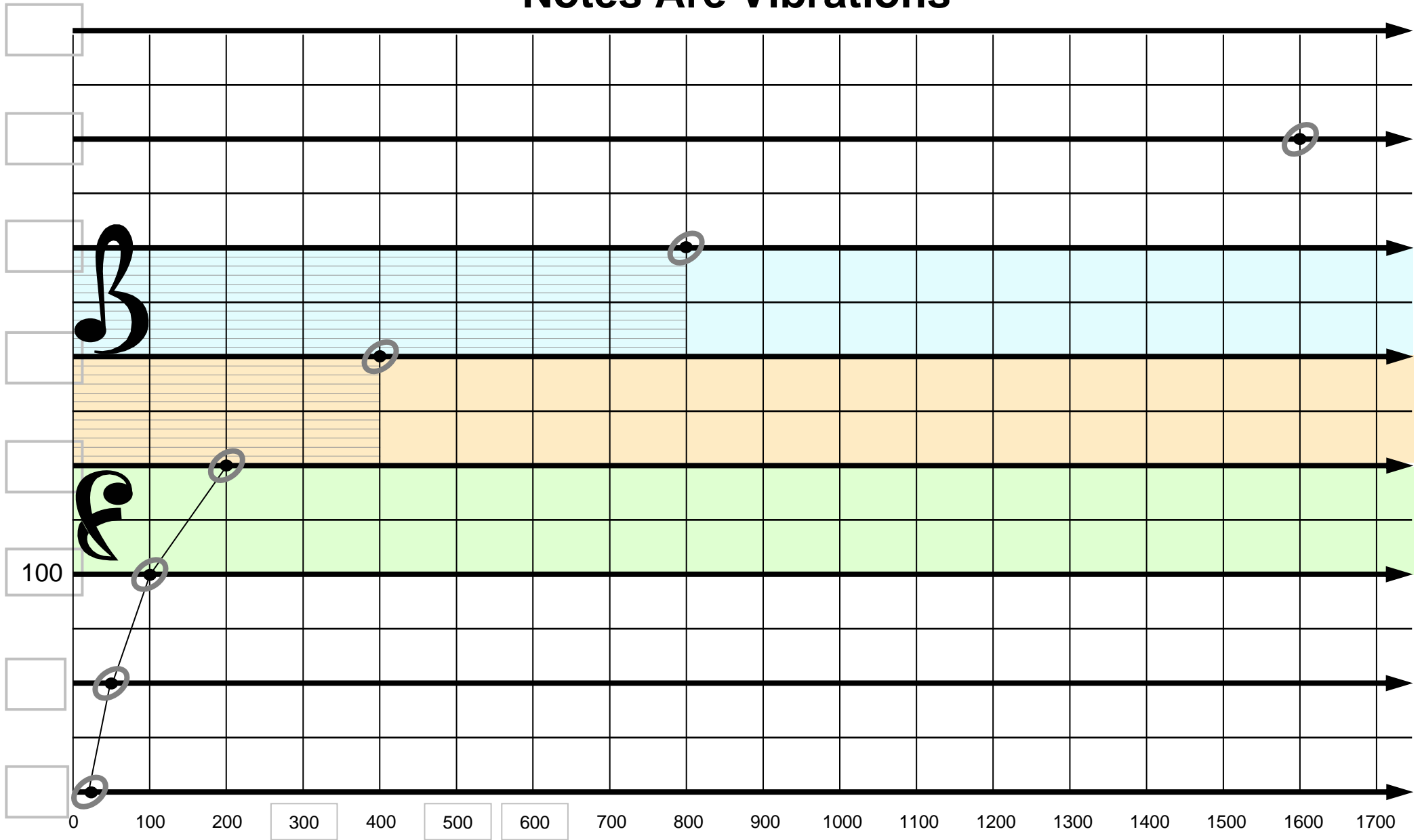
of L =

b of G =

of C =



Notes Are Vibrations



Notes are vibrations, Waves though the air. How quick vibrations depends upon where.

Bottom of bass is one hundred per second. Each octave upwards is double from there.

Photograph Negative

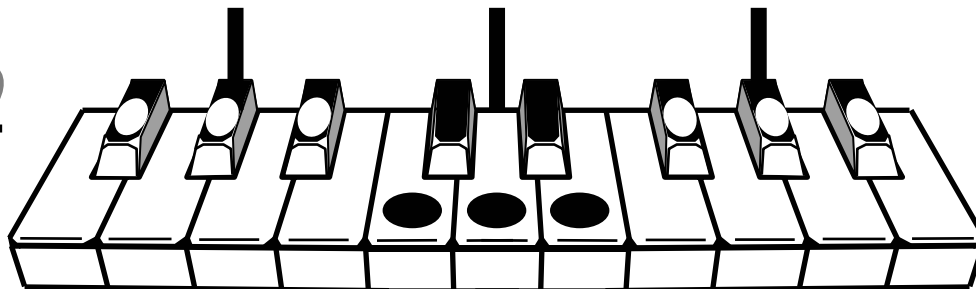
D line and Link line are photograph negative, So we can work out which line it would be.

The diagram consists of two musical staves, each with a piano keyboard diagram to its right. The top staff shows a sequence of notes: a large white note on the D line, followed by two small black notes on the Link line, then two small white notes on the D line, two large black notes on the Link line, three small white notes on the D line, and finally a large black note on the Link line. The bottom staff shows the same sequence of notes but with the D line and Link line notes swapped in color: a large black note on the D line, two small white notes on the Link line, two small black notes on the D line, two large white notes on the Link line, three small black notes on the D line, and finally a large white note on the Link line. This visualizes the concept of a photograph negative where the D line and Link line are inverted.

Big notes are naturals or big notes are extras. Small notes are naturals except touching D.

Can you recognise notes from these stand-alone symbols?

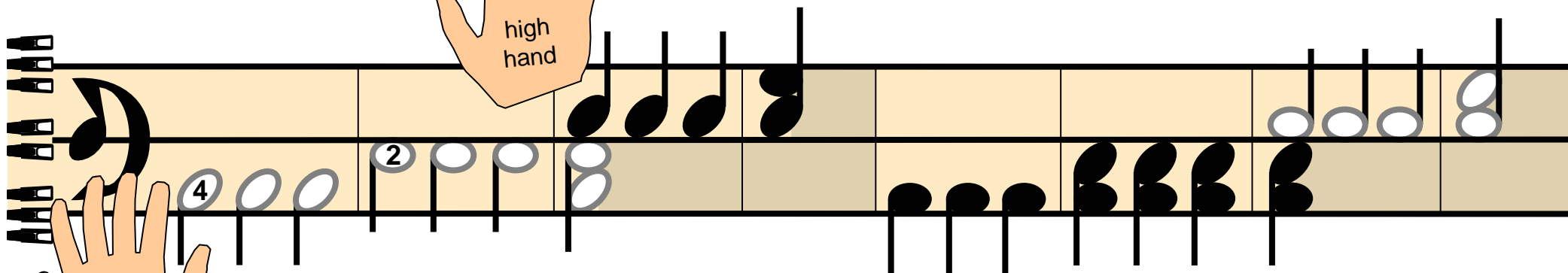
Five stand-alone note symbols are shown on a horizontal line. From left to right: a white note with a black stem, a black note with a white stem, a white note with a black stem, a black note with a white stem, and a white note with a black stem. Below the first two notes are the handwritten letters 'K' and 'i'. Below the last note is a small pencil icon.



All note symbols are distinct, except for B and F.

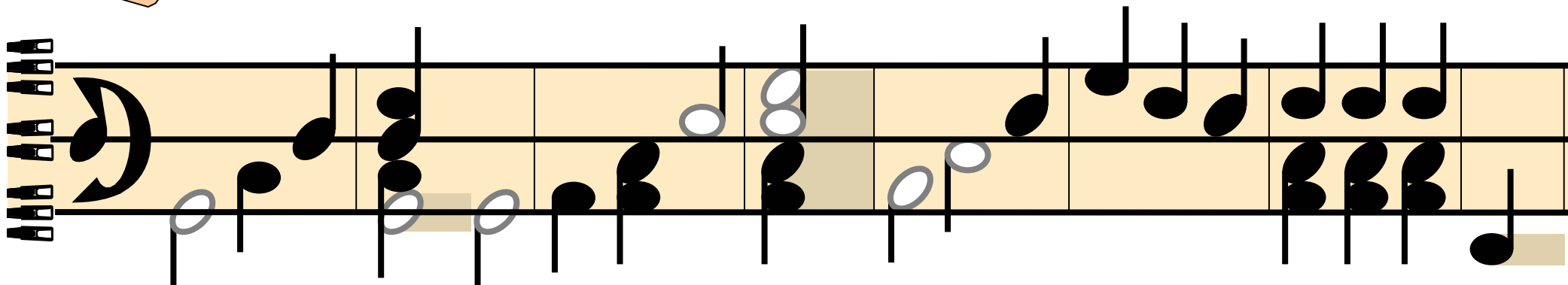
A sequence of seven distinct note symbols on a horizontal line. From left to right: a black note head with a black stem, a white note head with a white stem, a black note head with a white stem, a white note head with a black stem, a black note head with a black stem, a white note head with a white stem, and a black note head with a black stem.

Larger and Smaller



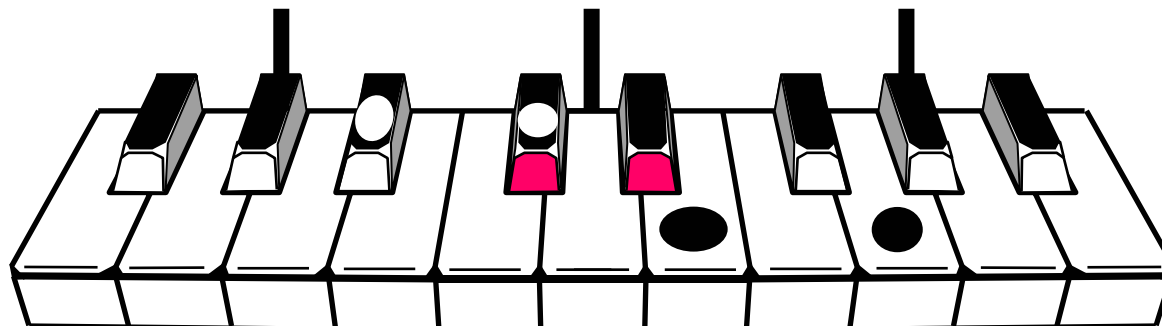
Larger and smaller, but just by a bit,

Two notes in half of the staff they will fit.



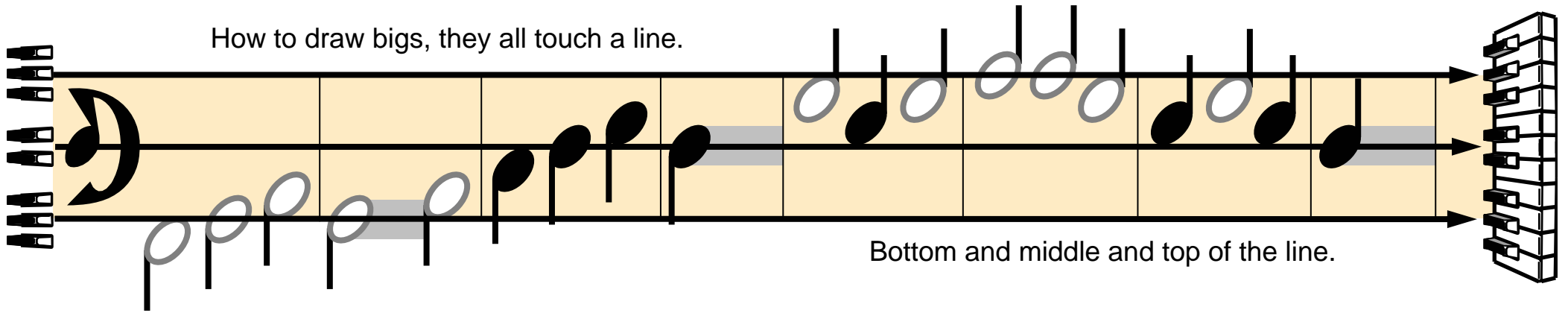
Two kinds of lines, and two kinds of space.

Extras and naturals all over the place.

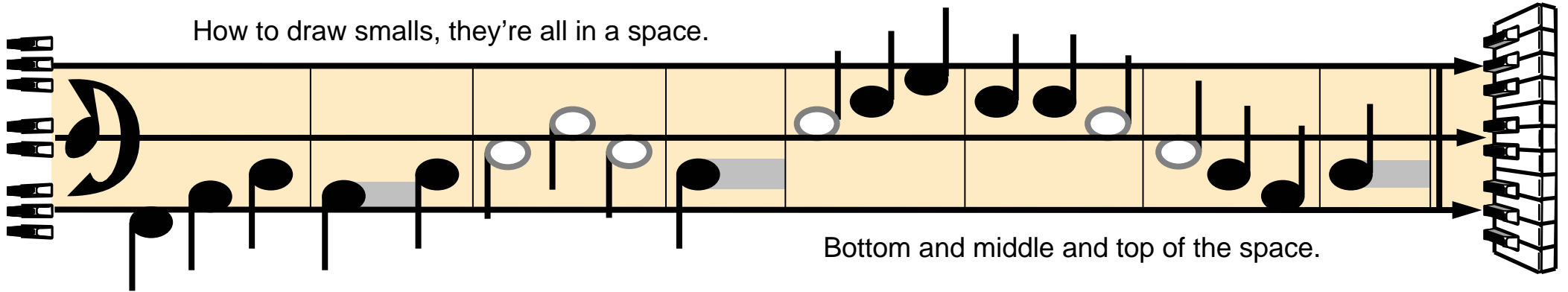


How to Draw Bigs and Smalls

How to draw bigs, they all touch a line.

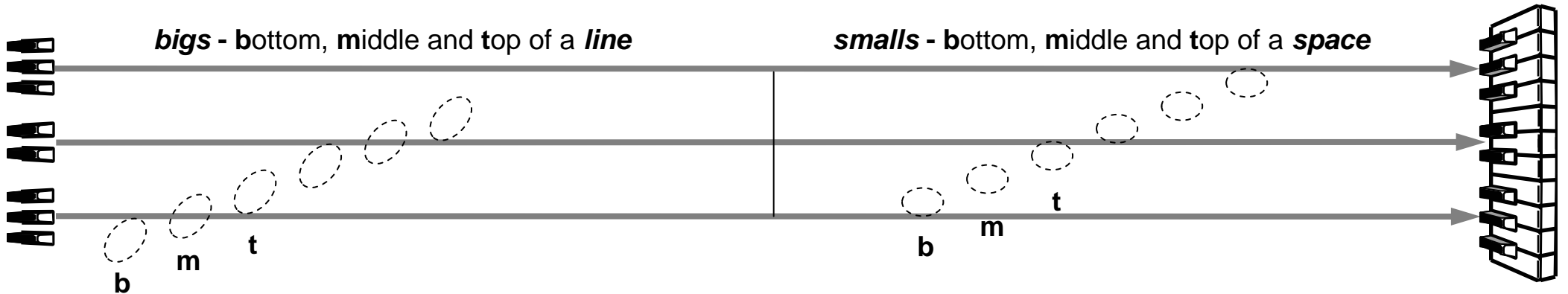


How to draw smalls, they're all in a space.



bigs - bottom, middle and top of a ***line***

smalls - bottom, middle and top of a ***space***



Two Whole Tone Scales

All of these small notes are Whole Tones apart. We can play wholetone scales starting with small.

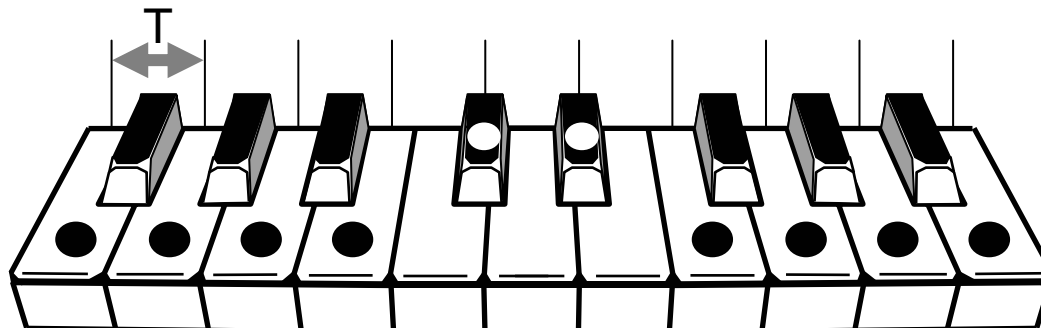
(Smalls)

Right hand fingering: 1 3 1 3 1 3

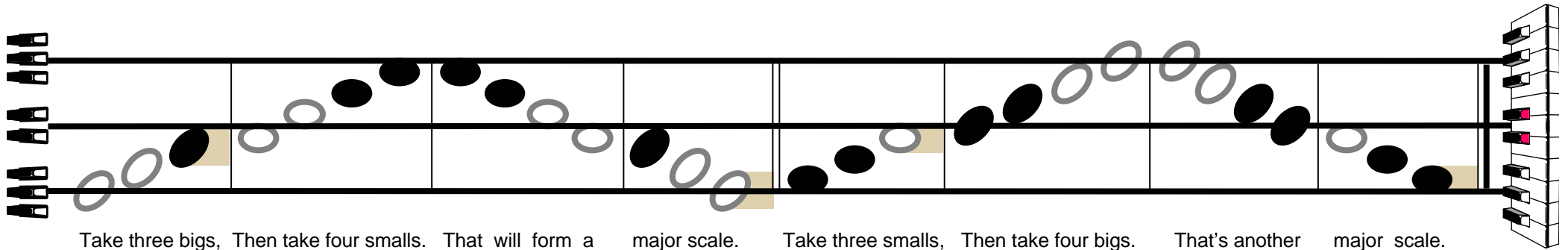
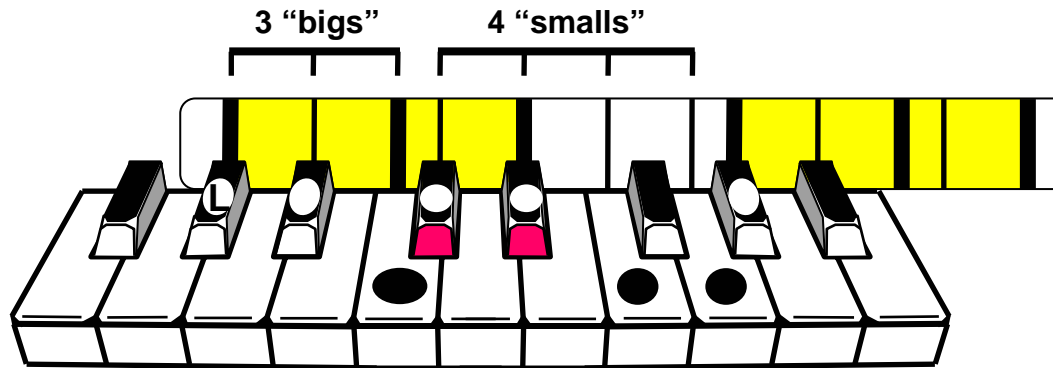
Left hand fingering: 4 1 3 4

(Bigs)

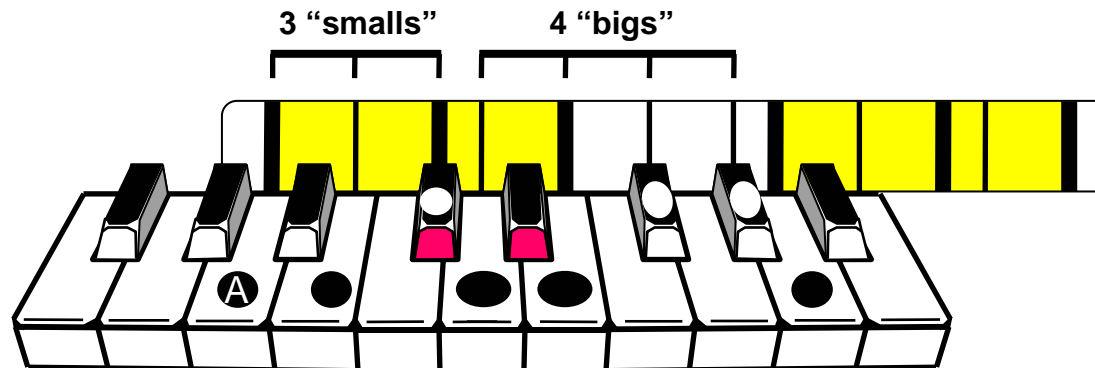
Big notes are also Whole Tones apart. Play wholetone scales, wherever you start.



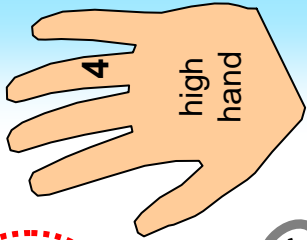
Major Scale Formation



Take three bigs, Then take four smalls. That will form a major scale. Take three smalls, Then take four bigs. That's another major scale.



One From Big and One From Small



One from big and one from small,

Makes two extras over all.

biggs
smalls
biggs



Count the black keys, not the white,

Thats two extras on the right.

biggs
smalls
biggs

biggs
smalls
biggs

2 on right (2 flats):
- 1 big, 1 small.



Two From Big and One From Small

Two from big and one from small,

biggs
smalls
biggs

4

3

4

low hand

Makes three extras over all.

Look and see which side are these, Left hand side of twos and threes.

biggs
smalls
biggs

1

2

3

3 on left (3 sharps):
- 2 bigs, 1 small.

K i

Left Hand Key Signatures

The diagram illustrates the left hand key signatures from 0 to 5 sharps. Each key signature is shown with a keyboard layout and a corresponding musical notation on a staff. The keyboard layouts show the placement of fingers (4 and 3) on the keys. The musical notation shows the sequence of notes on a staff, with fingerings indicated by numbers 4 and 3. A hand icon labeled "low hand" is shown on the left, and a green frog icon is in the top right corner.

0 (C major): Keyboard layout shows finger 4 on C4 and finger 3 on F4. Musical notation shows a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Fingerings: 4, 3.

1# (D major): Keyboard layout shows finger 4 on D4. Musical notation shows a sequence of notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. Fingerings: 4, 3.

2# (E major): Keyboard layout shows finger 4 on E4 and finger 3 on B4. Musical notation shows a sequence of notes: E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5. Fingerings: 4, 3.

3# (F# major): Keyboard layout shows finger 4 on F#4 and finger 3 on C5. Musical notation shows a sequence of notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. Fingerings: 4, 3.

4# (G major): Keyboard layout shows finger 4 on G4 and finger 3 on D5. Musical notation shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. Fingerings: 4, 3.

5# (A major): Keyboard layout shows finger 4 on A4 and finger 3 on E5. Musical notation shows a sequence of notes: A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5. Fingerings: 4, 3.

Right Hand Key Signatures



0 1^b 2^b



small big

3^b 4^b 5^b

Sharp and Flat

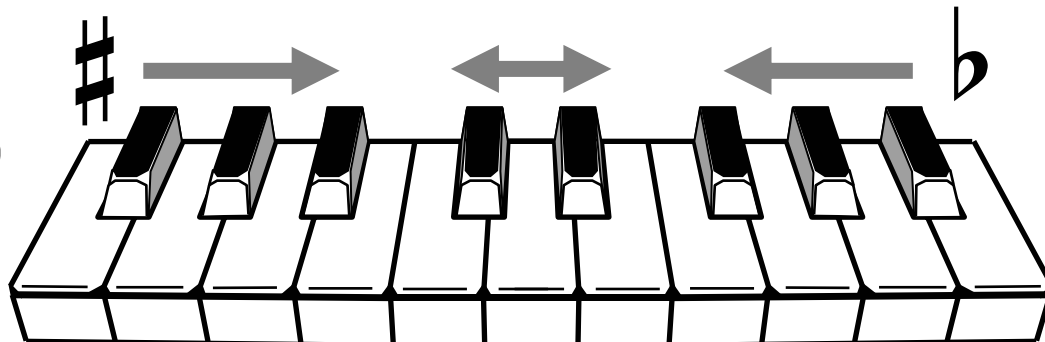
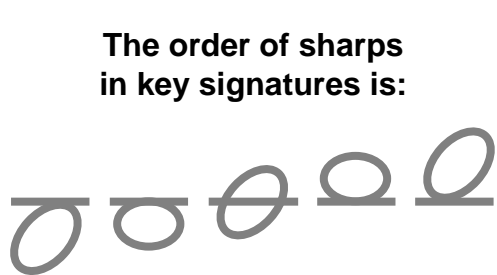


SHARP means the next key higher in this chromatic scale.

FLAT means the next key lower in this chromatic scale.

low hand

The order of sharps in key signatures is:



The order of flats in key signatures is:

