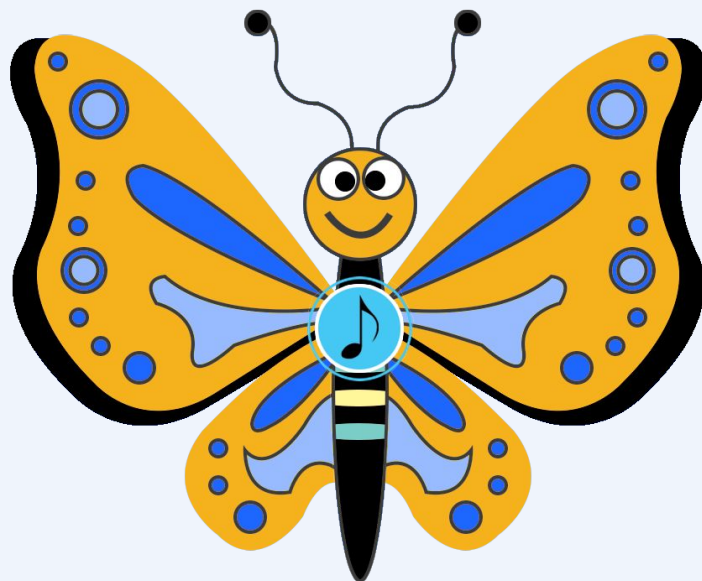
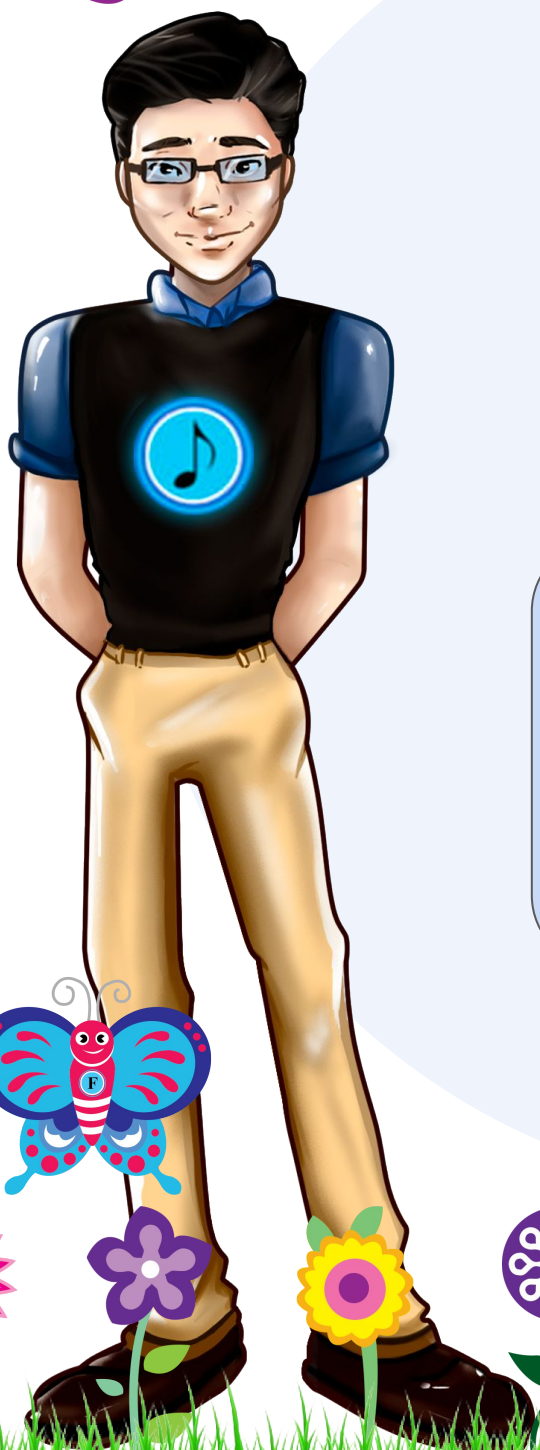




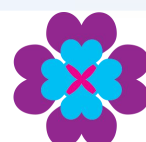
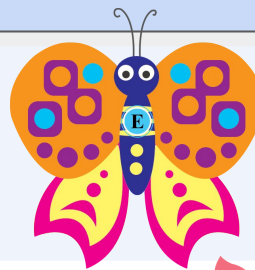
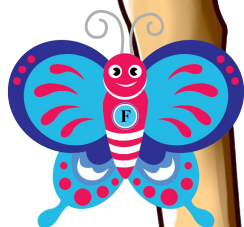
PIANO LESSONS

"A Musical Journey for Artistic Awakenings"



MODULE 1

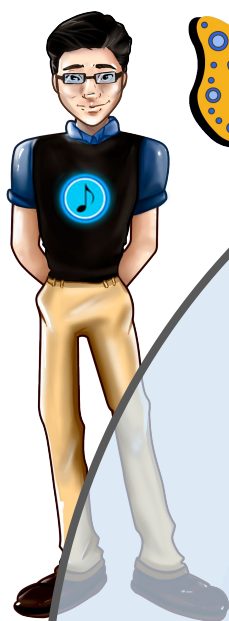
The Notes



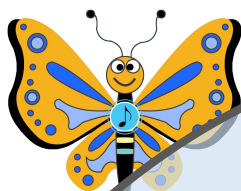


MIKO AND MEEKIE

Module 1 - The Notes



MIKO



MEEKIE

INTRODUCTION

Hello! We are Miko and Meekie, and we want to help “Color The World” through Music and Piano!

We hope to teach you the basics of music so you can get started on your lifelong Musical Journey!

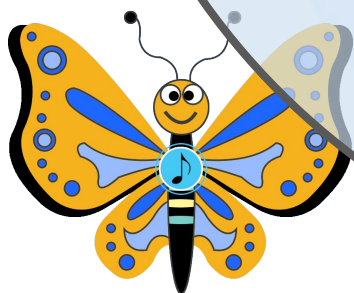
If you don't have the time or resources for traditional lessons, let us help you!

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We believe there are many benefits to learning, playing and creating music on the piano or digital keyboard!

We want to make it fun for kids!



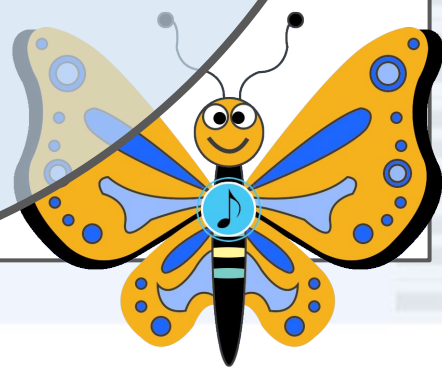


THE BENEFITS

PLAYING THE PIANO MAKES YOU SMARTER

- ★ Raise IQ
- ★ Increase Focus and Attention
- ★ Promote a sense of balance and relaxation
- ★ Boost pattern recognition
- ★ Enhance spatial organization
- ★ Sharpen cognitive abilities
- ★ Improve verbal intelligence and executive function
- ★ Increase self-esteem
- ★ Refine motor control skills

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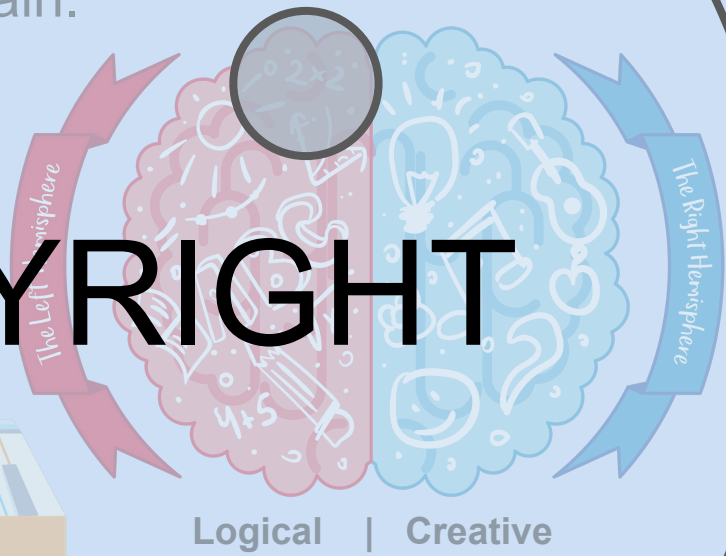
THE BENEFITS



COGNITIVE

The use of both hands while playing the piano can stimulate more areas in the Left and Right hemispheres of the brain.

COPYRIGHT



85-95% Right Handed Society
Increasing Left Hand dexterity and autonomy may increase Right Brain capacities responsible for Creativity, Abstract Reasoning and Problem Solving abilities.

(Based on Cross Neural Connectivity)

THE PURPOSE



MODULE 1

The Notes

The Purpose of **Module 1** is to introduce you and your child to the very basics of learning to read Music Notes, and where to play them on the piano - in a fun and colorful manner!

We hope that with our resources, videos, and colorful characters, you'll be able to engage your child and demonstrate where the notes on the Treble and Bass Clefs correspond to the piano keyboard.

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With practice and time, just like any other language, your child will be able to string along notes to play their favorite songs.

Additional Modules will provide further musical understanding and help your child progress musically, both physically and mentally.



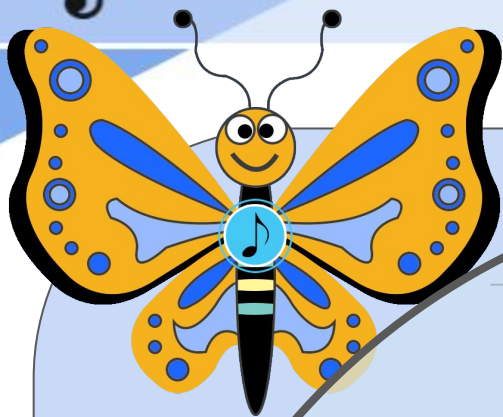
PLEASE NOTE: If you have the time and resources to take traditional piano lessons, we highly encourage you to find a teacher that is a "good fit" for your child. Teachers provide direct feedback, encouragement and other positive relationship benefits that our system cannot.

It's all about being Fun and Educational!





BEFORE WE START



RECOMMENDATIONS

A few things before we begin!

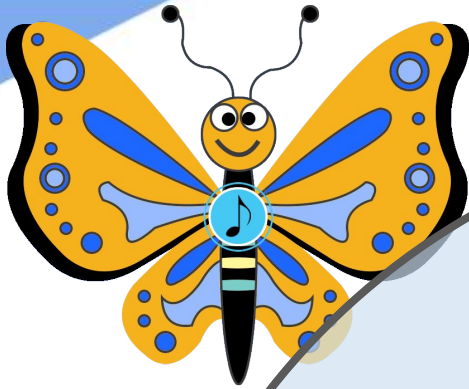
1. This is ideal for parents intending to assist their children on a regular basis (2 to 4 times per week with 1/2 to 1 hour per learning or practice session).
2. A piano is not necessary. If one isn't practical for your living or financial situation, we recommend a Digital Piano or Digital Keyboard that has 88 Keys and is weighted.
3. For **Module 1: The Notes**, a less expensive 61 or 76 key digital piano/keyboard will work just to get started, but isn't recommended for future modules.
4. Age 6 or older tends to be a great starting point for children.
5. It's never too late to learn, but the earlier one starts music on the piano/keyboard, the greater the lasting effects on the developing brains.
6. If your child shows considerable interest and enthusiasm, we highly recommend finding a suitable piano teacher.
7. Check out our online videos for Support and Tips!

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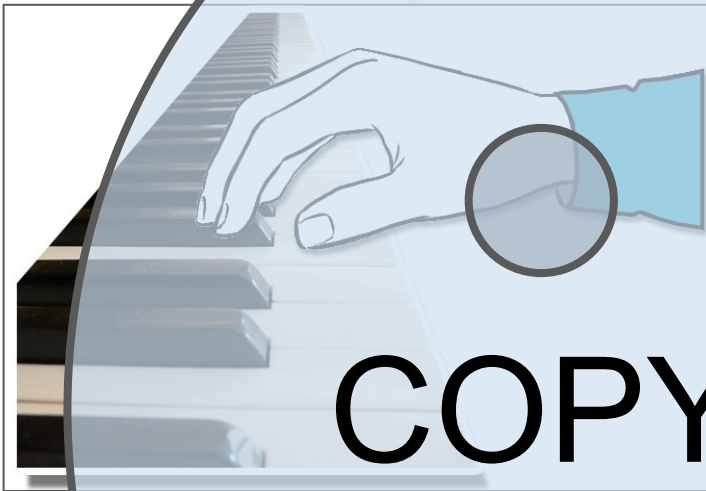


POSTURE



Proper Posture and Hand Position

It is important to start and play with proper posture and hand/wrist positions. This will ensure you play effectively, and will also lessen muscle fatigue and reduce the possibility of developing carpal tunnel syndrome.



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HAND POSITION

Curve your hands as if holding a tennis ball, touching with your fingertips.

Wrists should be relaxed and level with hand.

Your thumb and index should make the shape of a C.

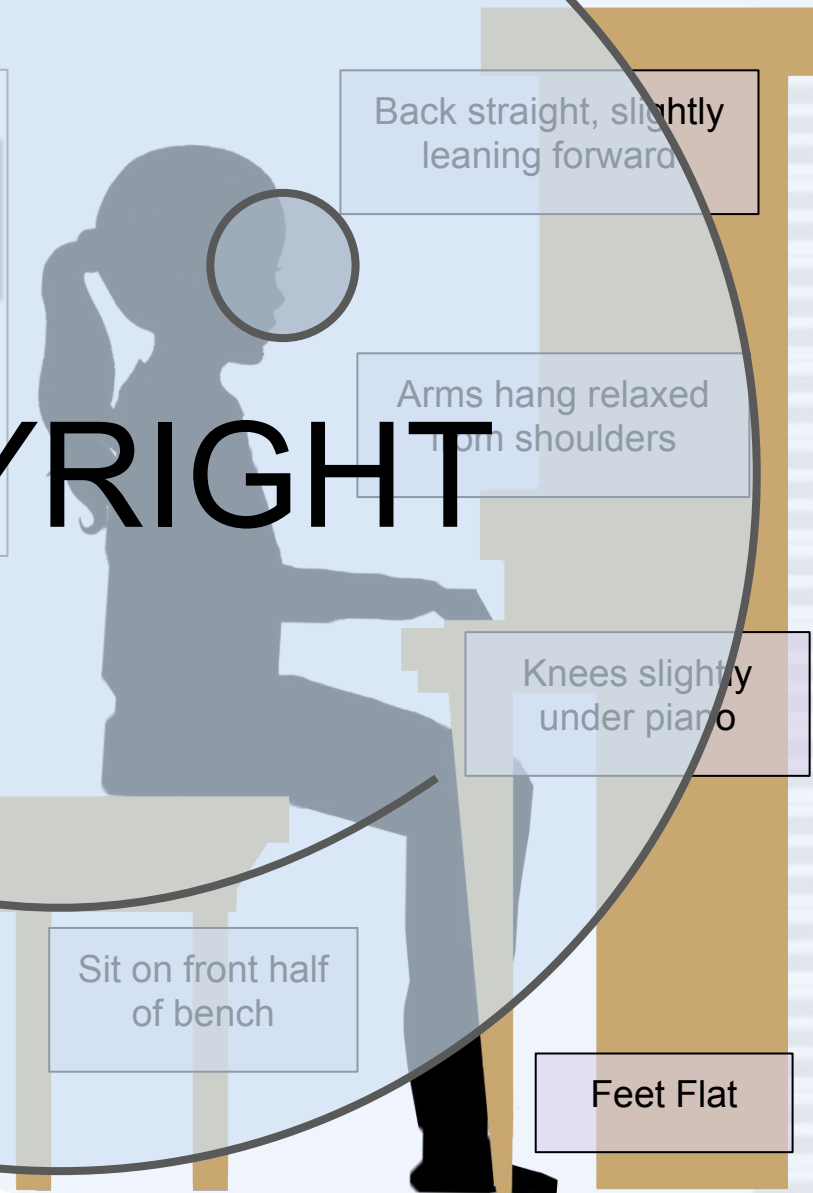
Back straight, slightly leaning forward

Arms hang relaxed from shoulders

Knees slightly under piano

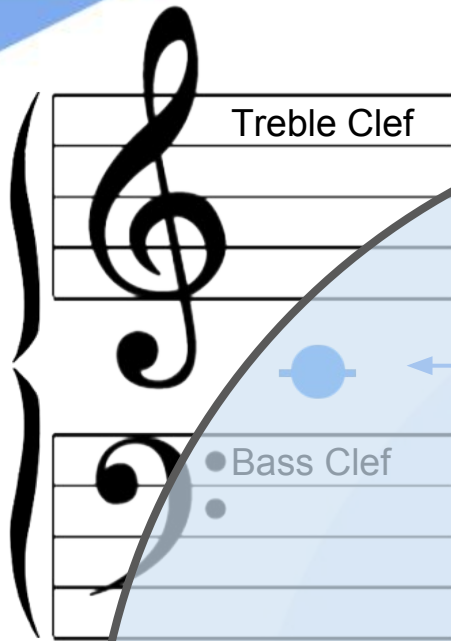
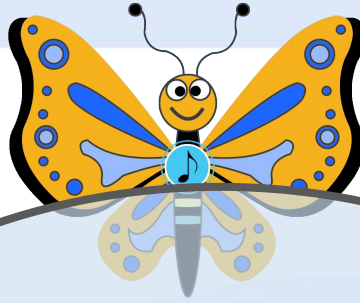
Sit on front half of bench

Feet Flat





THE KEYS



F
E
D
C
B
A
G
F
E

Middle C

A
G
F
E
D
C
B
A
G

Middle C

Middle C, or C4, is the note between the Treble Clef and the Bass Clef. It also represents the 4th C from the left on a traditional 88-Key piano, and is often used to center the student on the bench.

88 Key Piano or Digital Keyboard

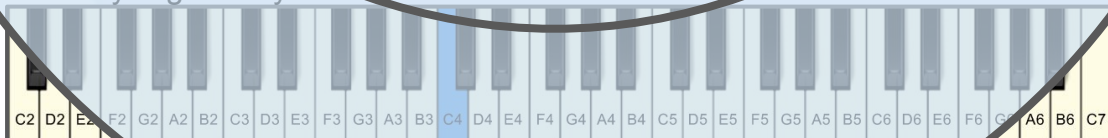


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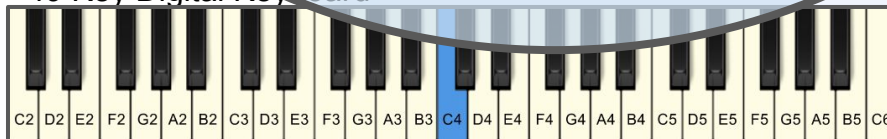
76 Key Digital Keyboard



61 Key Digital Keyboard

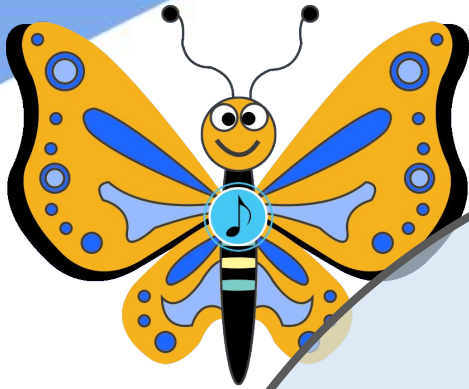


49 Key Digital Keyboard





THE MUSIC STAFF



The Piano or Grand Staff

In Western Music, a series of 5 lines and 4 spaces (between lines) determine the pitch of a note. Read from Left to Right, the staff consists of various music symbols that indicate when and how to play. Below are two staves (staff plural) combined with a brace, typically found in piano music. (These elements will be discussed in later modules.)

Treble Clef - Notes are typically played with the right hand on the upper staff.

Tempo - The relative speed or pace of the music.

Tempo - The number of beats per minute.

Brace

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Andante 107



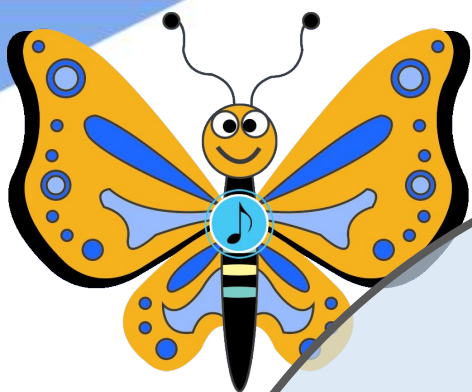
Time Signature - The number of beats per measure (top) and the duration of each beat (bottom).

Key Signature - Which notes are to be played higher or lower than the natural note throughout piece, Sharps (here) or Flats.

Bass Clef - Notes are "typically" played with the left hand on the lower staff.

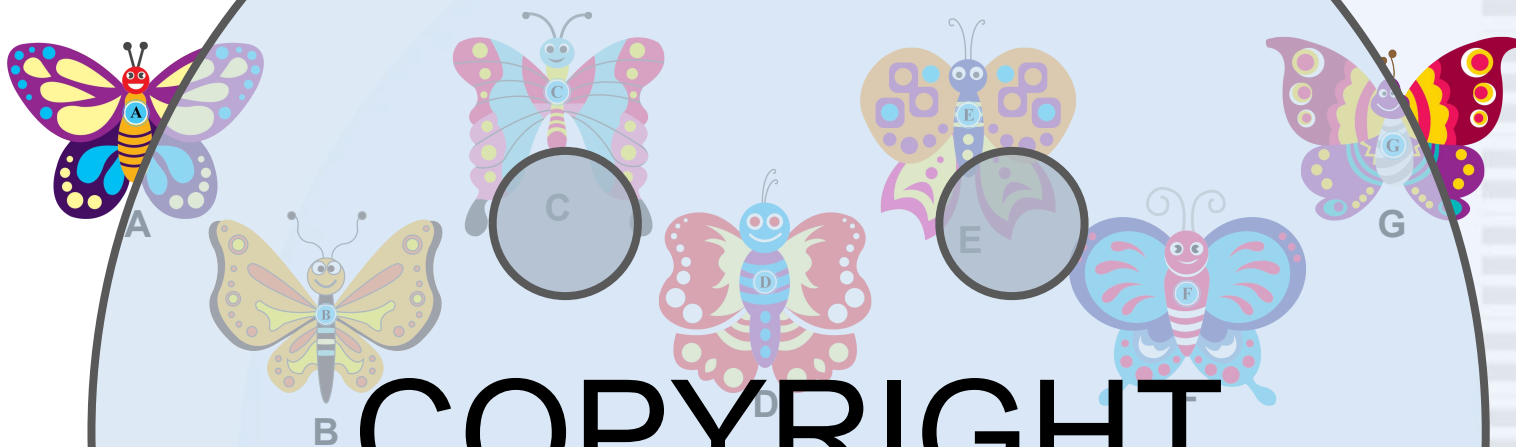


THE MUSIC STAFF



The Basic Notes

All notes on the staff (lines and spaces) are represented by the first 7 letters of the alphabet: A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Middle C represents the note between the Treble Clef and Bass Clef, and is close to the middle of an 88-key piano keyboard.



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Middle C on Top Staff or Bottom Staff.

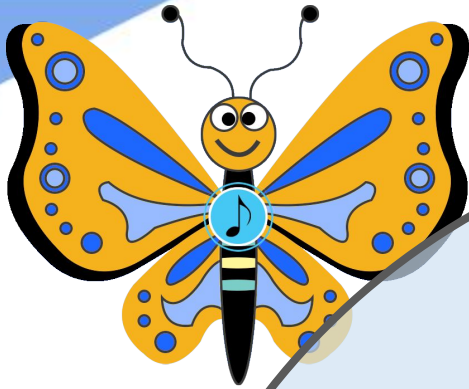
Notes on Treble Staff (top to bottom): F, D, B, G, E, C, A

Notes on Bass Staff (bottom to top): G, B, D, F, A, C, E





THE MUSIC STAFF



The Treble Clef Notes

Starting from Middle C (highlighted in blue on the keyboard), the notes on the Treble Clef increase in pitch as they move up higher on the staff. Notes that are above (or below) the last lines on the staff are represented with a line (ledger) through it, similar to Middle C4 and A5.

88 Key Piano or Digital Keyboard



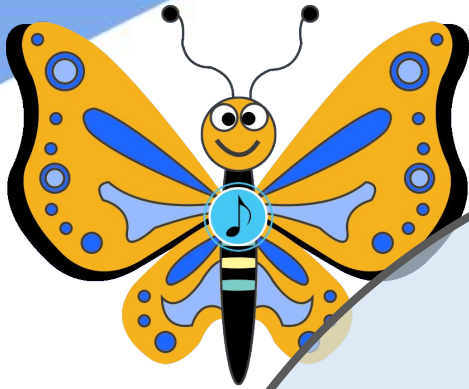
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Treble Clef

C₄ A₃ Ledger

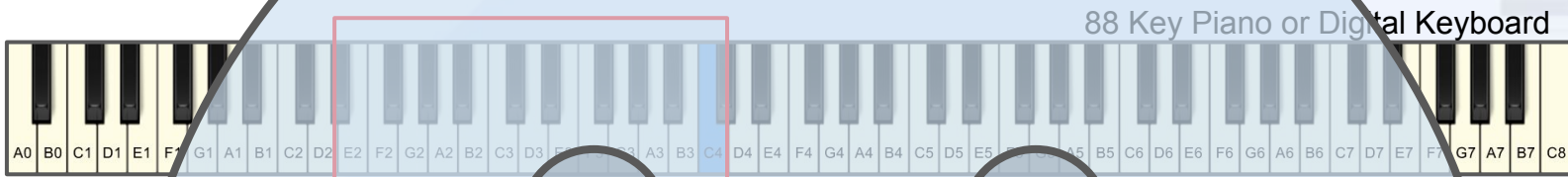


THE MUSIC STAFF



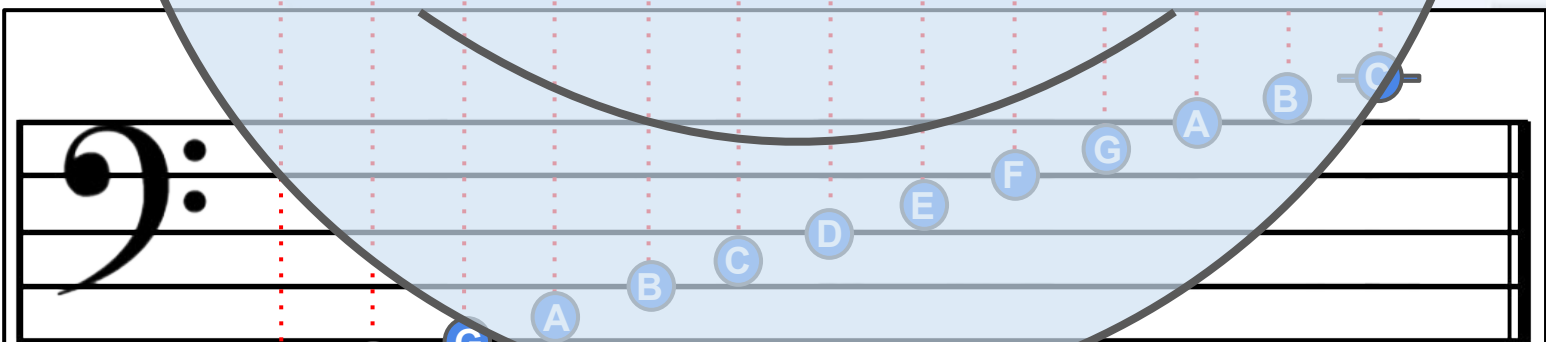
The Bass Clef Notes

Starting from Middle C (highlighted in blue on the keyboard), the notes on the Bass Clef lower the pitch as they move down on the staff. Notes that are above (or below) the last lines on the staff are represented with a line (ledger) through it, similar to Middle C4 and E2.



88 Key Piano or Digital Keyboard

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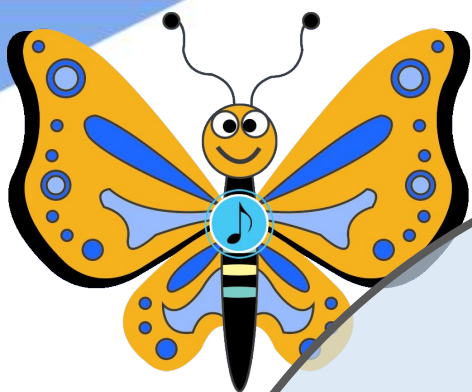


Bass Clef





THE PATTERN



The 12 Key Pattern

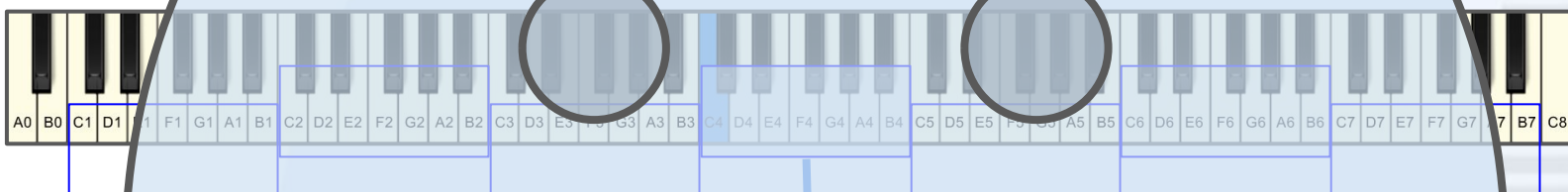
The Piano is represented by a series of a 12-key block (7 White, 2 & 3 Black) that repeat along the keyboard.

Moving key to key is in Whole and Half steps. Moving to the right raises the pitch, while moving left lowers the pitch.

Lower Notes

88 Keys - Standard Keyboard

Higher Notes



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Grouping Of Keys

■ 2 Black Keys

■ 3 Black Keys



Flat

Lowers Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step

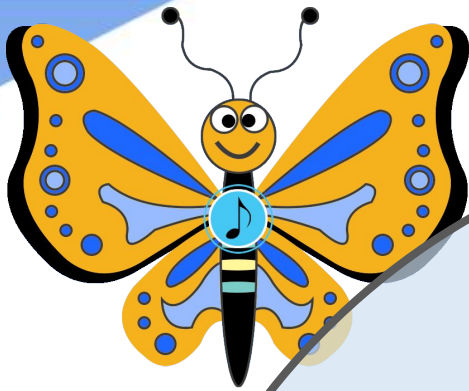


Sharp

Raises Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step

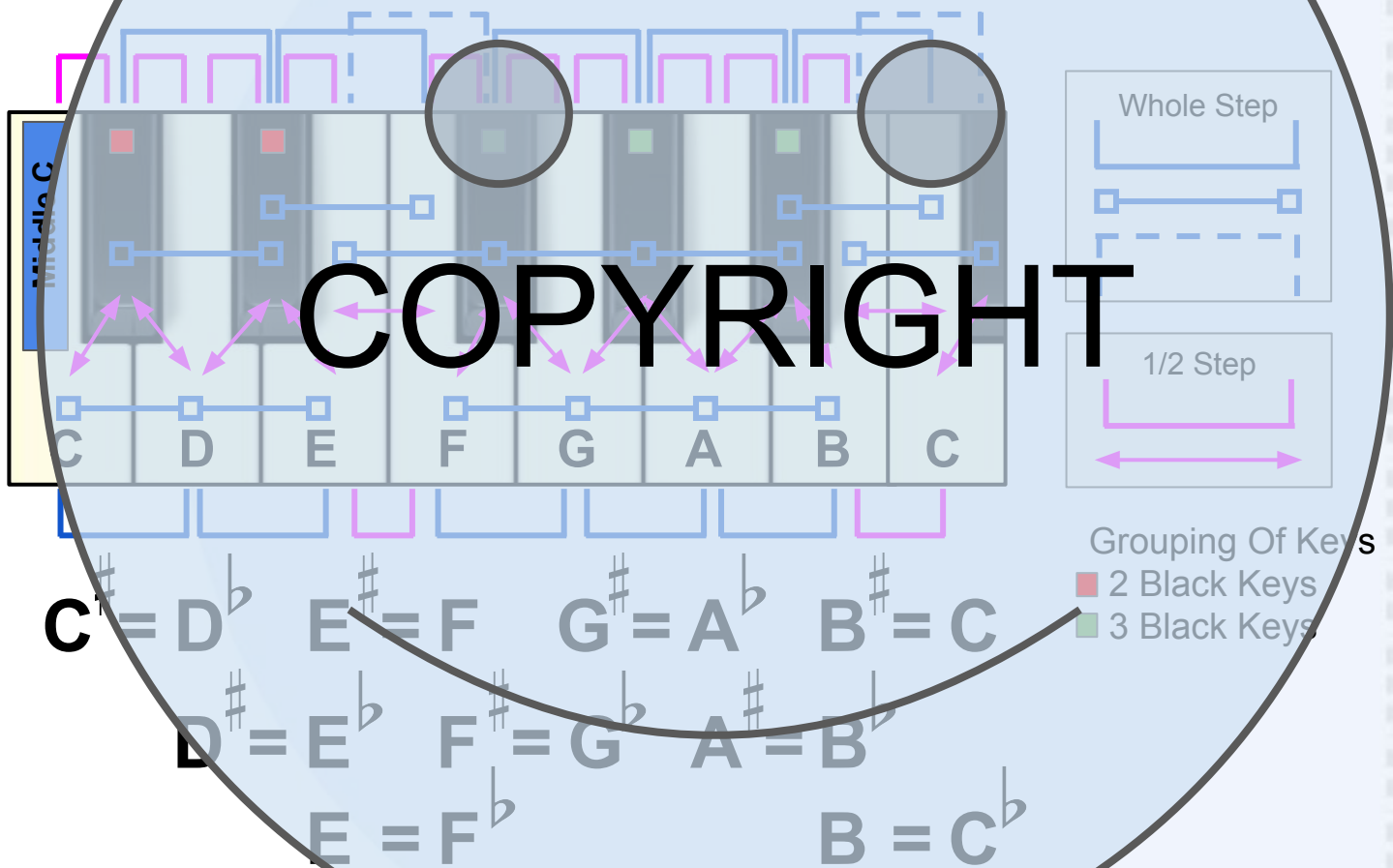


THE PATTERN



1/2 Steps and Whole Steps

Music melodies often stay within a certain key signature, or modes (discussed in later modules). To express notes outside of this pattern, a Sharp or Flat is used to raise or lower the note from its intended key. (Although this image looks overwhelmingly complex, we'll simplify it in our video!)

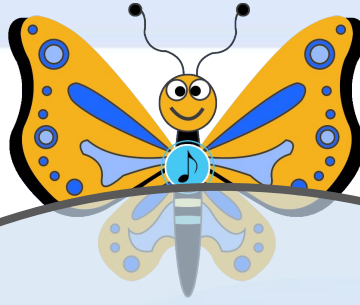


Flat
Lowers Note
1/2 Step

Sharp
Raises Note
1/2 Step



THE PATTERN



Sharp

Raises Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step



Flat

Lowers Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step

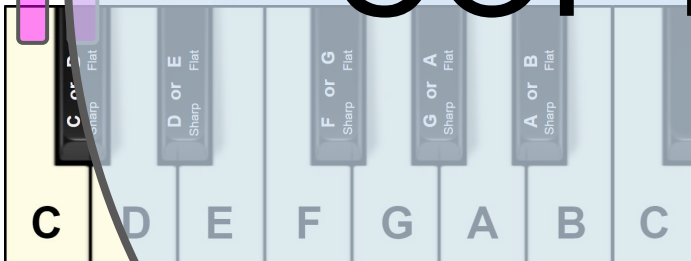
Half Steps and Whole Steps

Moving Up or Down one key changes the pitch a Half Step; White to Black, Black to White, and E to F, and B to C. When moving from White to White or Black to Black, with a key in between, you're moving a whole step. Although B-C and E-F are considered half steps, they represent a Full Note change on the Staff.

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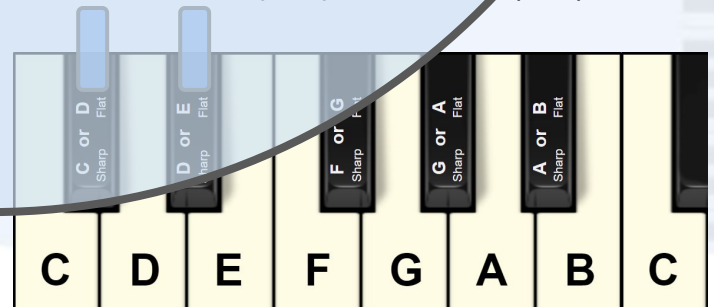
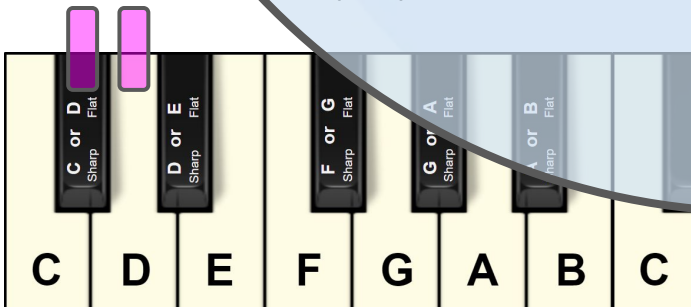
Half Step: C to Csharp OR (Dflat)

Whole Step: C to D



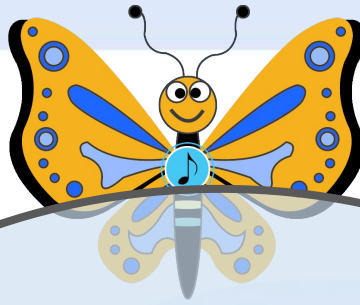
Csharp OR (Dflat) to D

Csharp OR (Dflat) to Dsharp OR (Eflat)





THE PATTERN



Sharp

Raises Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step



Flat

Lowers Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step

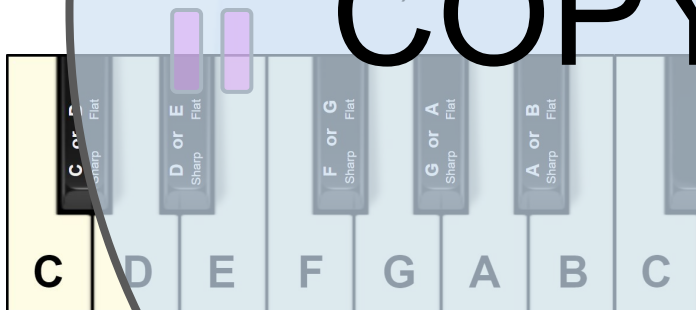
Half Step: D to D_{sharp} OR (E_{flat})



Whole Step: D to E



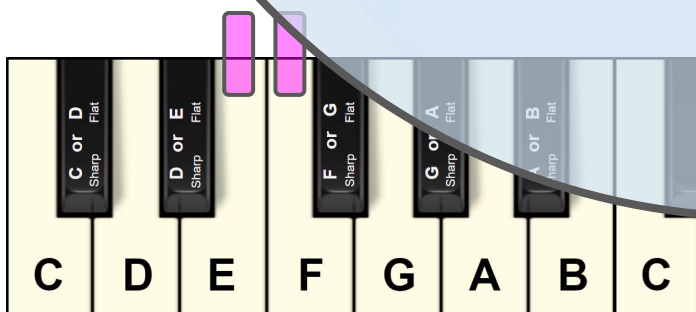
D_{sharp} OR (E_{flat}) to E



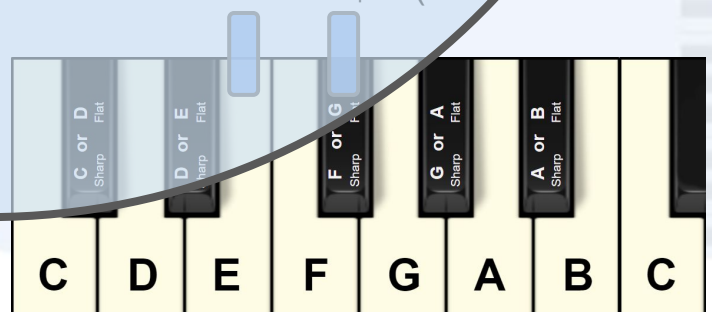
D_{sharp} OR (E_{flat}) to F



E to F



E to F_{sharp} OR (G_{flat})

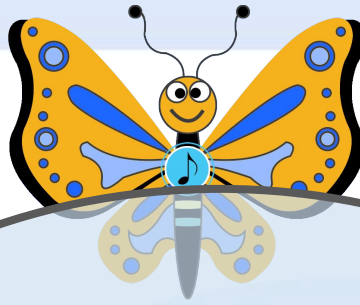


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THE PATTERN



Sharp

Raises Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step



Flat

Lowers Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step

Half Step: F_{sharp} OR (G_{flat}) to G

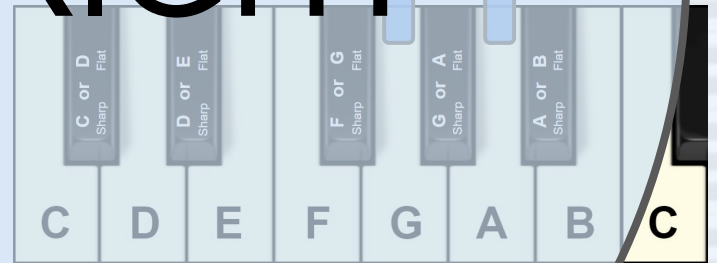
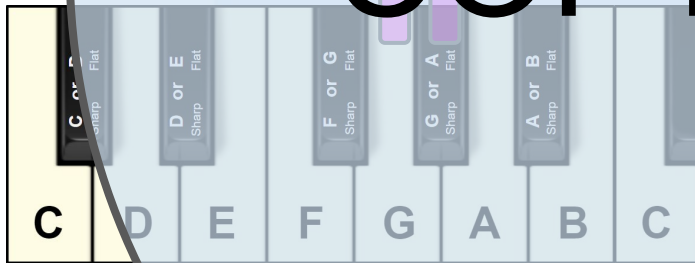
Whole Step: F_{sharp} OR (G_{flat}) to G_{sharp} OR (A_{flat})



G to G_{sharp} OR (A_{flat})

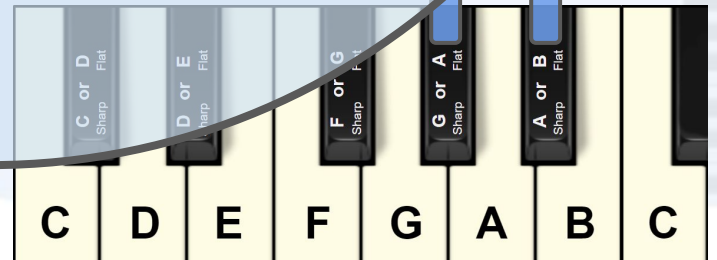
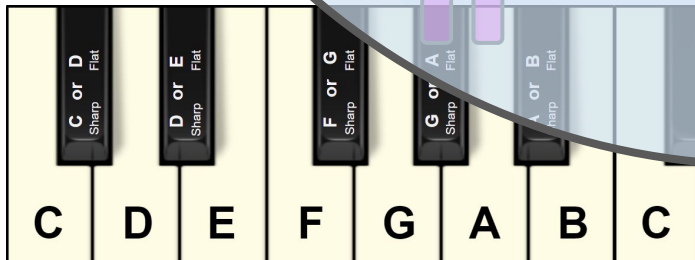
G to A

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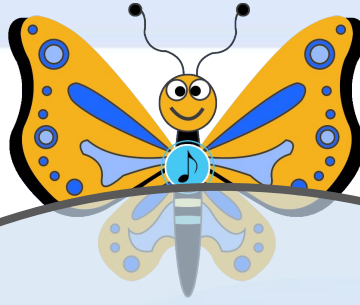
G_{sharp} OR (A_{flat}) to A

G_{sharp} OR (A_{flat}) to A_{sharp} OR (B_{flat})





THE PATTERN



Sharp

Raises Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step



Flat

Lowers Note
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Step

Half Step: A to A^{sharp} OR (B^{flat})

Whole Step: A to B



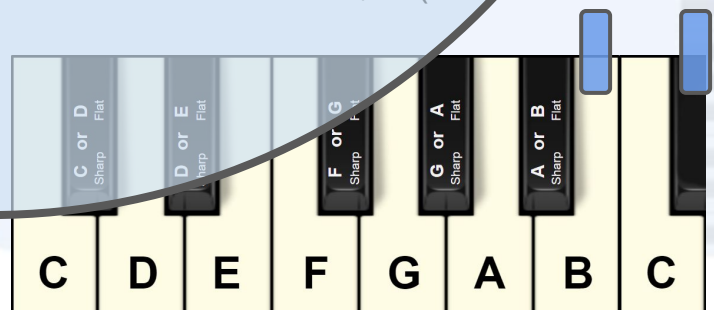
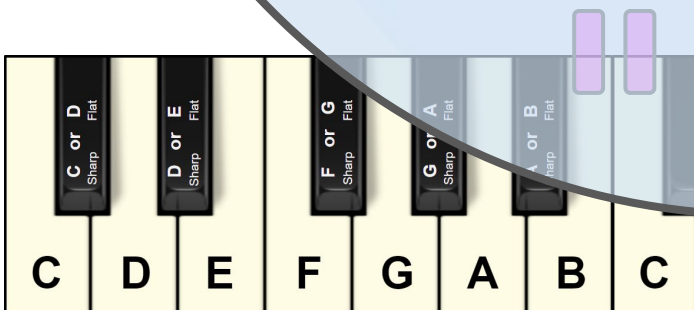
A^{sharp} OR (B^{flat}) to B

A^{sharp} OR (B^{flat}) to C



B to C

B to C^{sharp} OR (D^{flat})

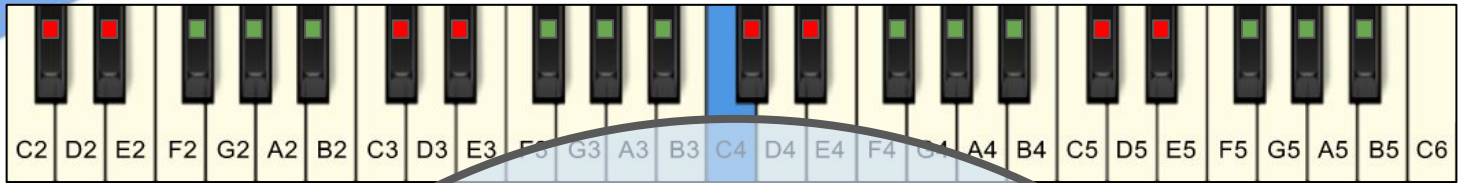


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THE NOTES



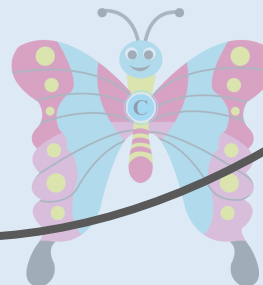
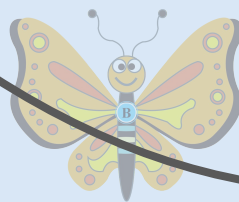
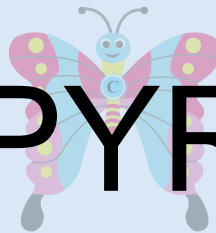
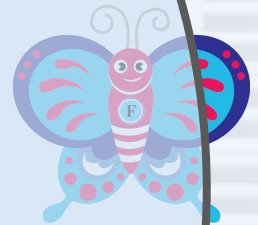
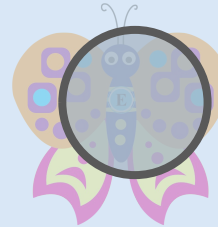
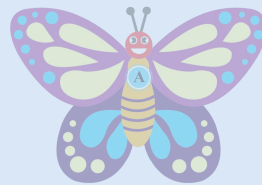
Middle C

Treble Clef

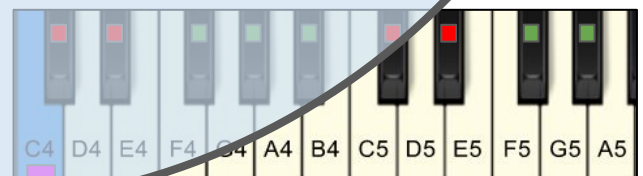
These are just a few of my friends who are going to show you each note on the staff, starting with the Treble Clef. We'll start with Middle C!



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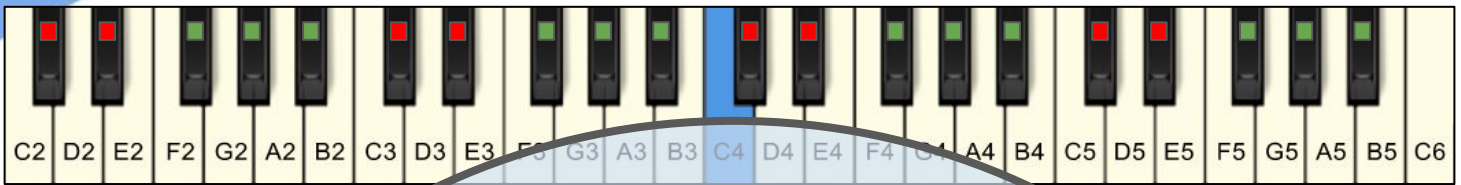


C4 (Middle)

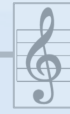




THE NOTES



The number after the Note (Letter) is used here only to indicate the different octave. Once familiar with which octave on the piano is referenced, we'll stop using numbers.



Treble Clef

D₄

E₄

F₄

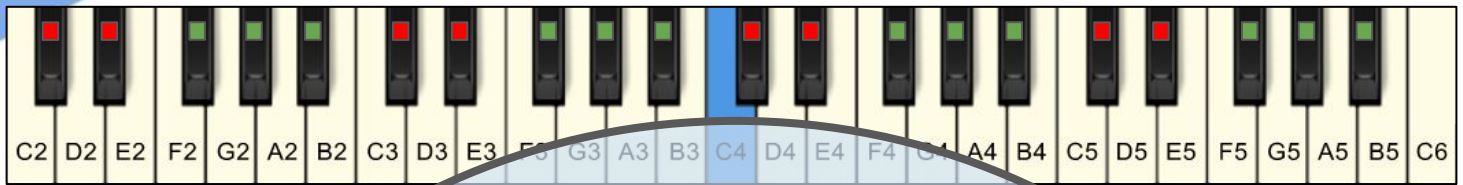
G₄

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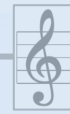




THE NOTES



Moving to the right on the piano raises the note on the staff and the pitch of the sound.



Treble Clef

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A₄

B₄

C₅

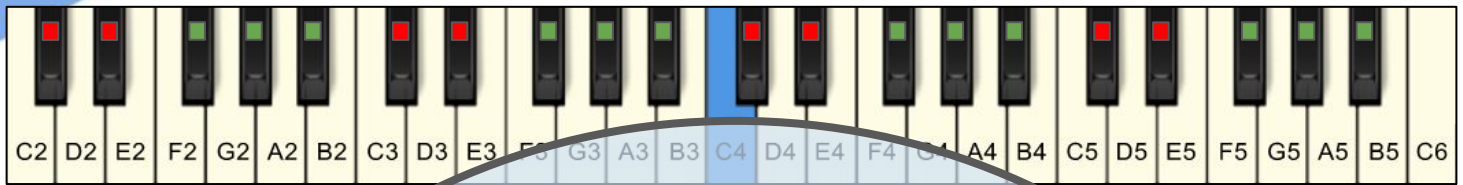
D₅

Diagram illustrating the relationship between piano keys, musical notation, and pitch. The diagram shows four examples of notes (A₄, B₄, C₅, D₅) on a treble clef staff, each accompanied by a butterfly illustration and a piano keyboard. The notes are positioned on the staff lines: A₄ is on the first line, B₄ is on the first space, C₅ is on the second line, and D₅ is on the second space. The piano keyboard shows the corresponding key highlighted in pink.

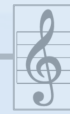




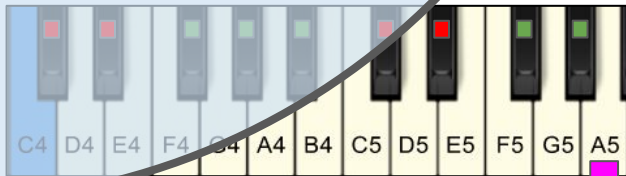
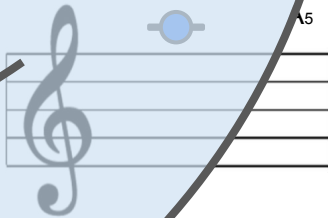
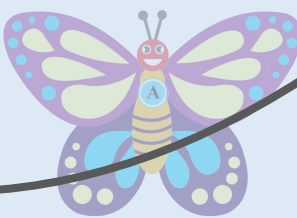
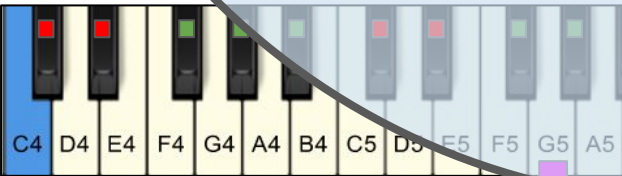
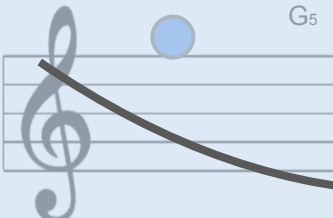
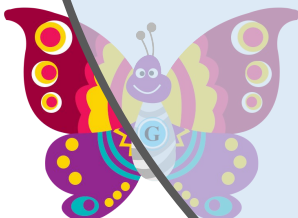

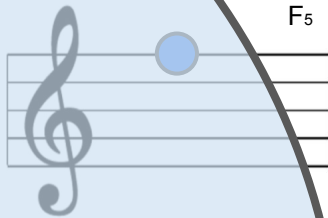

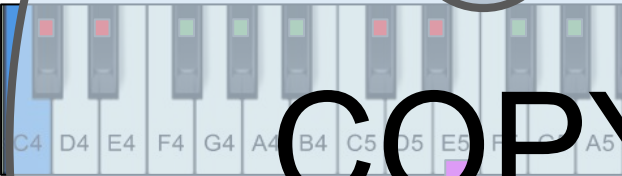
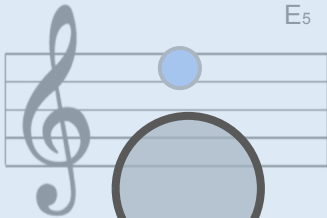
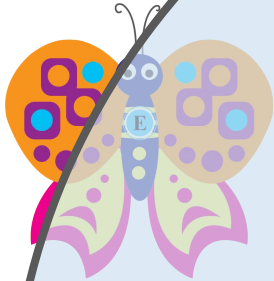
THE NOTES



Moving to the right on the piano raises the note on the staff, and raises the pitch.
Blue Key is Middle C



Treble Clef

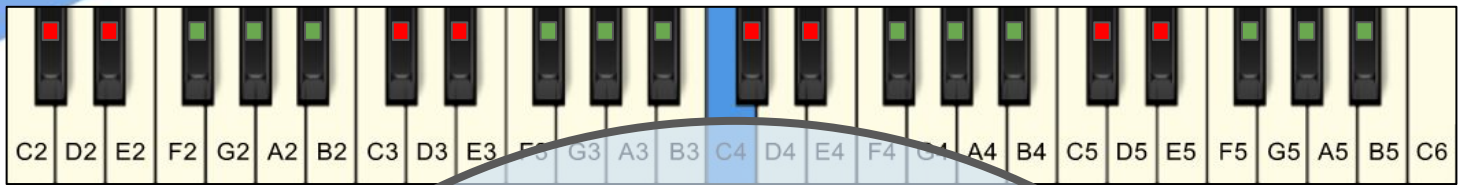


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THE NOTES



Bass Clef

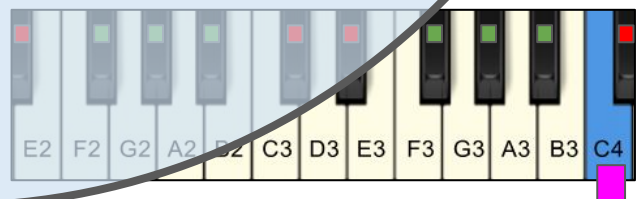
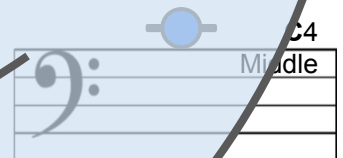
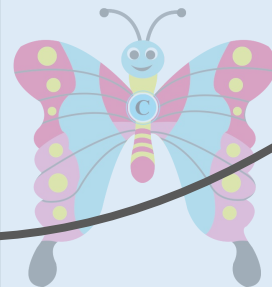
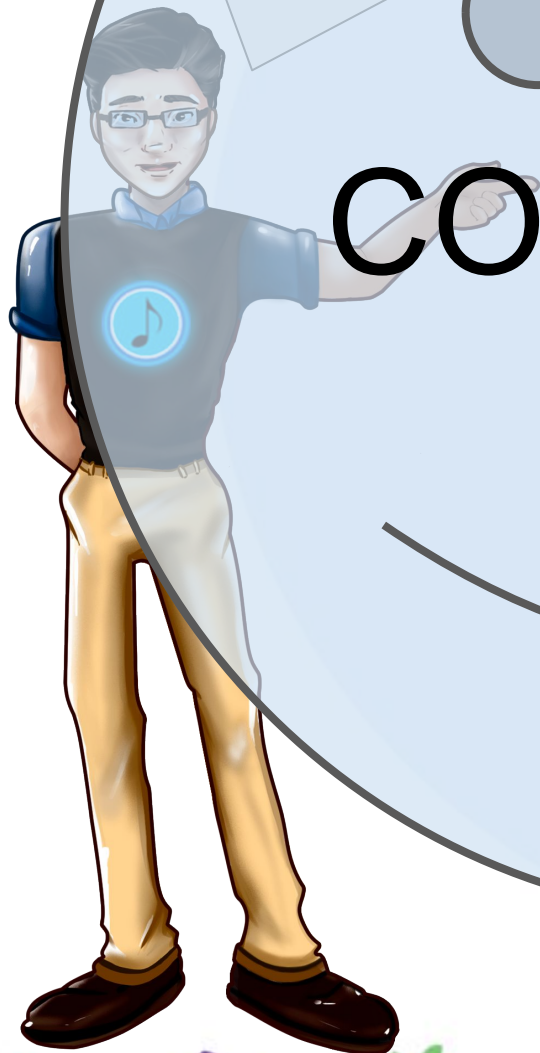


OK, now my little friends are going to show you where each note resides on the Bass Clef. You might notice that Middle C can be written just above the Bass Clef or just below the Treble Clef. It is the same note!

Middle C can be written just below the Treble or just above the Bass.

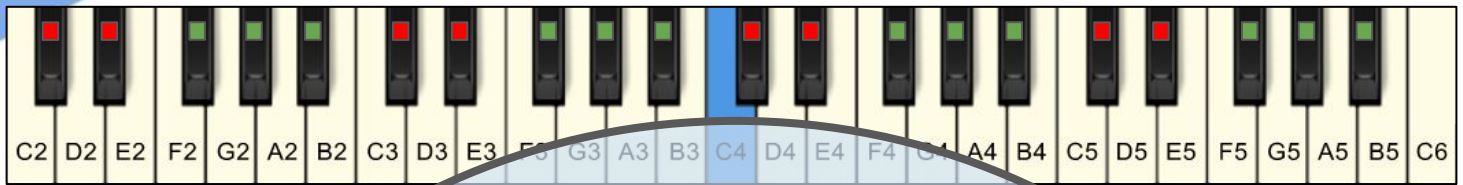


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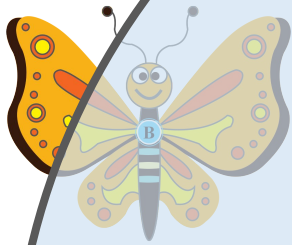
THE NOTES



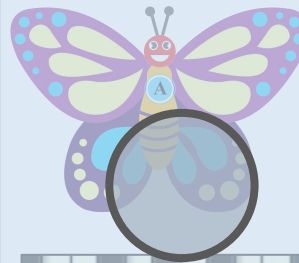
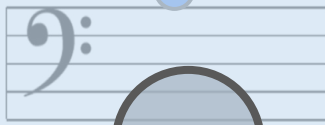
Bass Clef



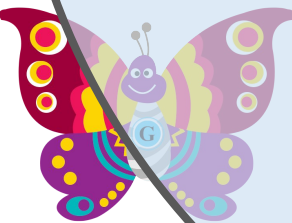
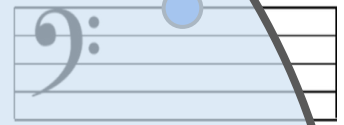
Moving to the left on the piano lowers the note on the staff, and lowers the pitch.
Blue Key is Middle C.



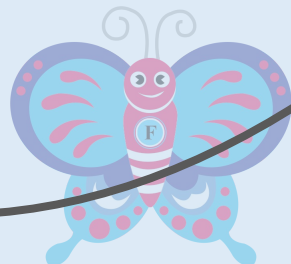
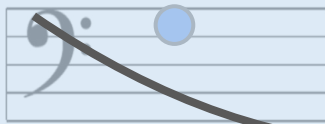
B₃



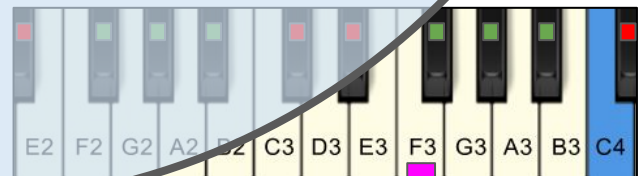
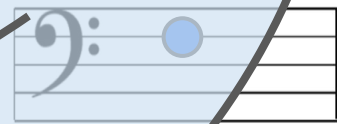
A₃



G₃



F₃

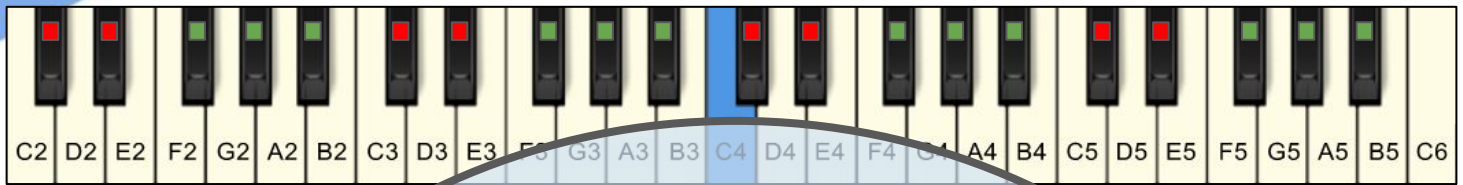


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THE NOTES



Bass Clef



Diagram illustrating the four bass notes (E₃, D₃, C₃, B₂) on a bass clef staff, each associated with a butterfly illustration and a corresponding piano keyboard diagram.

Top Left (E₃): Butterfly illustration with E₃ on its body. The staff shows a blue dot on the second line. The keyboard highlights the E₃ key (pink).

Top Right (D₃): Butterfly illustration with D₃ on its body. The staff shows a blue dot on the first space. The keyboard highlights the D₃ key (pink).

Bottom Left (C₃): Butterfly illustration with C₃ on its body. The staff shows a blue dot on the first line. The keyboard highlights the C₃ key (pink).

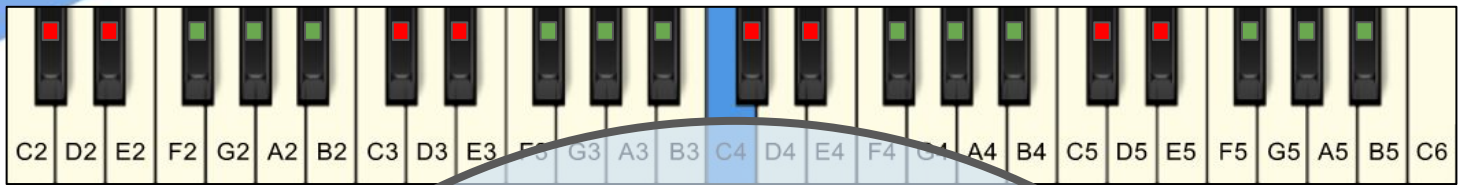
Bottom Right (B₂): Butterfly illustration with B₂ on its body. The staff shows a blue dot on the first space below the staff. The keyboard highlights the B₂ key (pink).

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THE NOTES



Bass Clef



Diagram illustrating the four quadrants of the Bass Clef, showing the corresponding notes on the piano keyboard and the corresponding note on the Bass Clef staff.

Top Left Quadrant: Note A₂ (A) is shown on the staff and highlighted on the keyboard. A butterfly with the letter 'A' is also present.

Top Right Quadrant: Note G₂ (G) is shown on the staff and highlighted on the keyboard. A butterfly with the letter 'G' is also present.

Bottom Left Quadrant: Note F₂ (F) is shown on the staff and highlighted on the keyboard. A butterfly with the letter 'F' is also present.

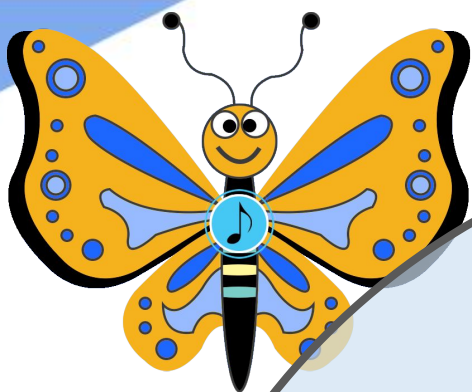
Bottom Right Quadrant: Note E₂ (E) is shown on the staff and highlighted on the keyboard. A butterfly with the letter 'E' is also present.

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THE NOTES

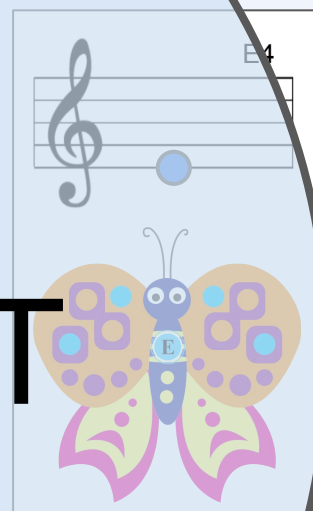
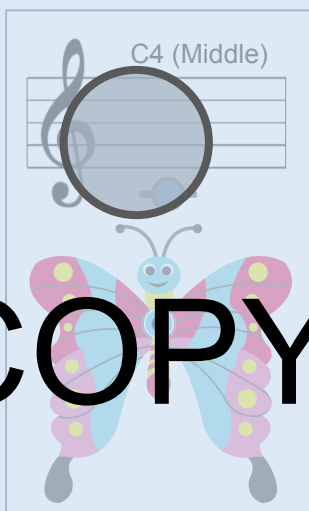


Pitch as a Note

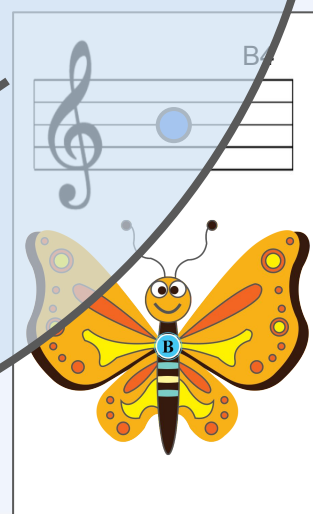
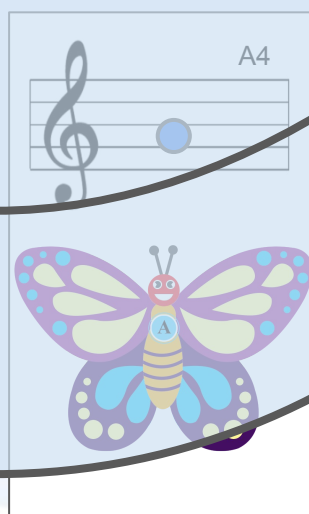
The Musical Staff consists of Lines and Spaces on the Treble and Bass Clefs, which a Note (symbol) determines where on an instrument you create the Pitch. On the typical Piano, there are 88 black and white keys that read on the Staff as: A,B,C,D,E,F,G in the most basic form, starting with C.



Treble Clef

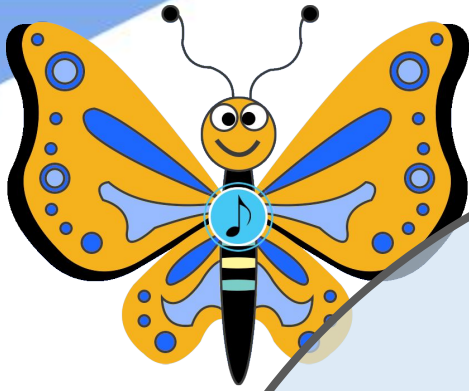


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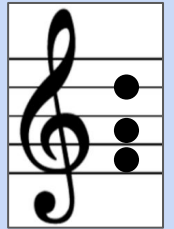


THE NOTES



Pitch as a Note

When multiple notes are played at once (usually three or more) that is a Chord. There are many definitions of harmonic chords which will be discussed in later modules.



Treble Clef

C5

D5

E5

F5

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G5

A5

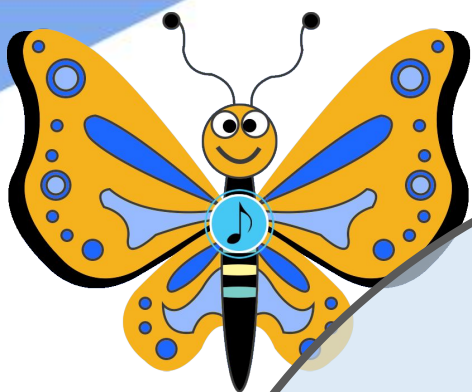
B5

C6





THE NOTES

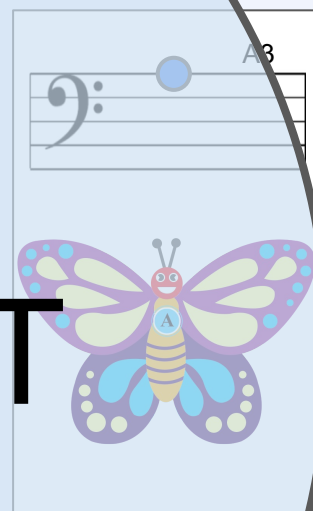
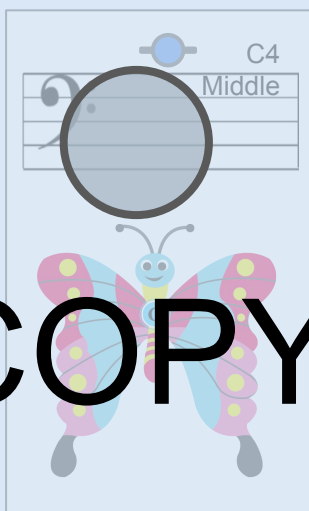


Pitch as a Note

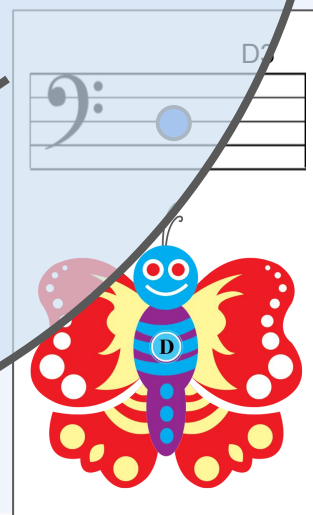
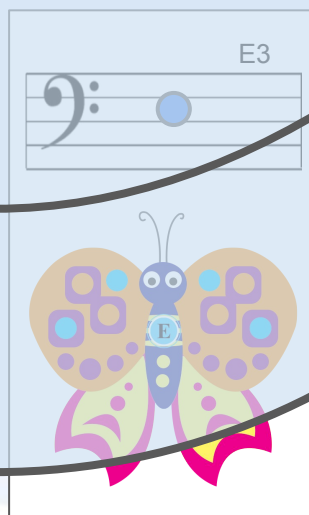
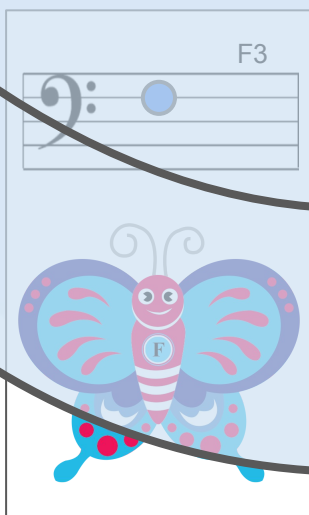
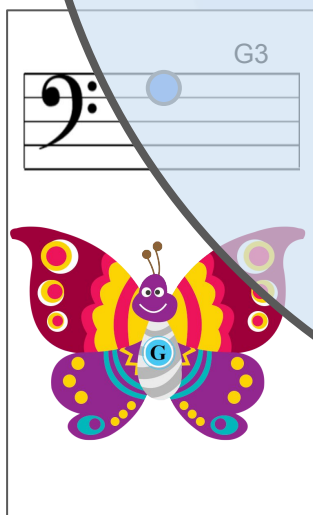
The Bass Clef consists of the same notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. When moving down the staff, the note and pitch are lower and deeper.



Bass Clef

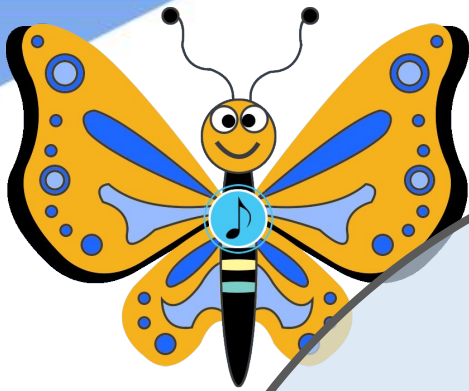


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THE NOTES



Remember - Pitch as a Note

When a Note has a Sharp symbol, you play that note a half step up. When a Note has a Flat symbol, you play that note a half step down.



Sharp



Flat

Bass Clef

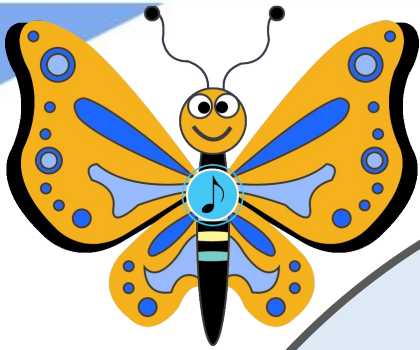
<p>C3</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>A2</p>	<p>G2</p>
<p>F2</p>	<p>E2</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>C2</p>

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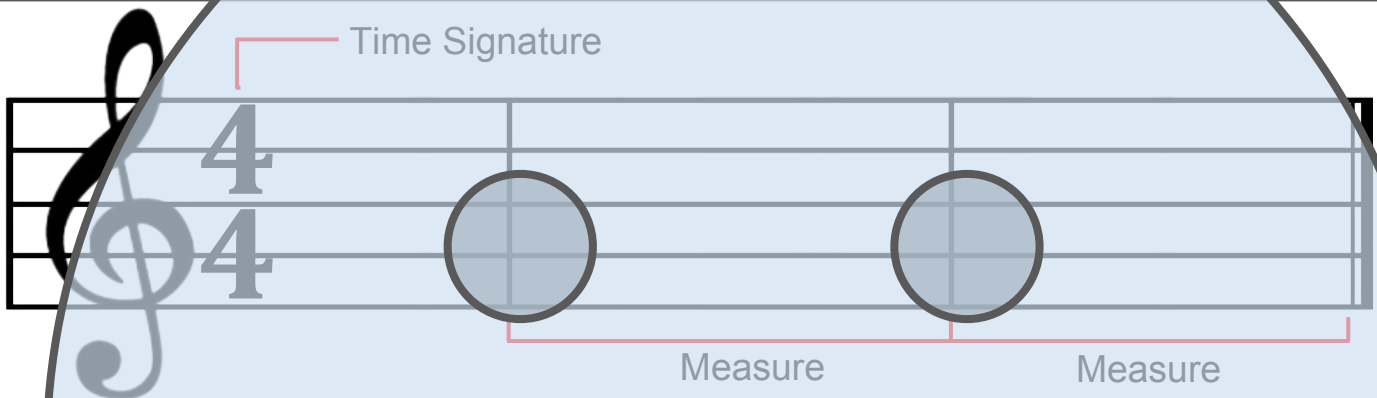


TIME SIGNATURE



Time Signatures

Time Signature, or meter signature, notates the number of beats per measure and which note duration receives the beat. Time Signatures are placed at the beginning of the music piece, but can change throughout the music.



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Top Number

4 Beats per Measure

4 Time value of each Beat

Bottom Number

Half Note
Gets 1 Beat

Quarter Note
Gets 1 Beat

Eighth Note
Gets 1 Beat

Here are some popular **Time Signatures** found in various styles of music including Pop, Western, Polka, Blues, Marches, Jigs, R&B, Minuets, Orchestral and more.

Common Time



Cut Time



3 4
2 2

Half Note is 1 Beat

2 3 5
4 4 4

Quarter Note is 1 Beat

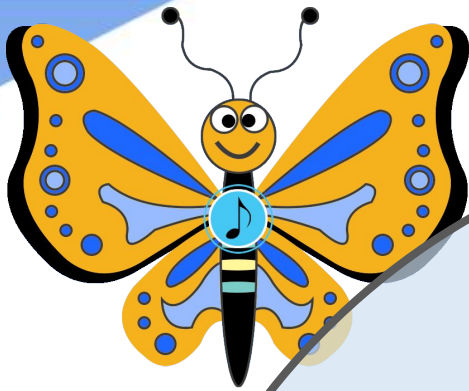
3 4 5 6 7 9 12
8 8 8 8 8 8 8

Eighth Note is 1 Beat





NOTE DURATION



Note Duration

The duration/length (how long played) of each note depends on the Tempo or speed of the music (not by seconds). However, the division of each note in comparison to Whole, Half, Quarter, Eighth, or Sixteenth is the same.

4/4 Timing = 4 Beats per Measure and the Quarter Note is one beat.

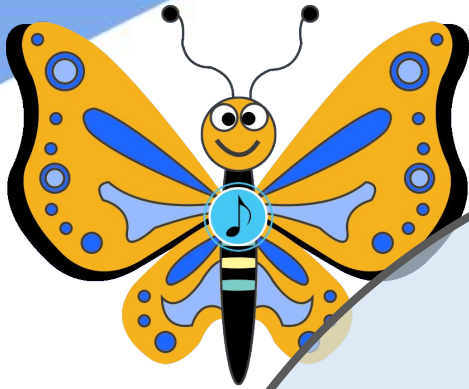
	Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4
Whole Note				
Half Notes	1	2	3	4
Quarter Notes	1	2	3	4
Eighth Notes	1 &	2 &	3 &	4 &
Sixteenth Notes	1 e & e	2 e & e	3 e & e	4 e & e

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NOTE DURATION



Note Duration

Rests (silent durations) are also of the same length and division. In all tempos and time signatures, Whole Notes and Whole Rests count the same, Half Notes and Half Rest count the same, and so on.

4/4 Timing = 4 Beats per Measure and the Quarter Note is one beat.

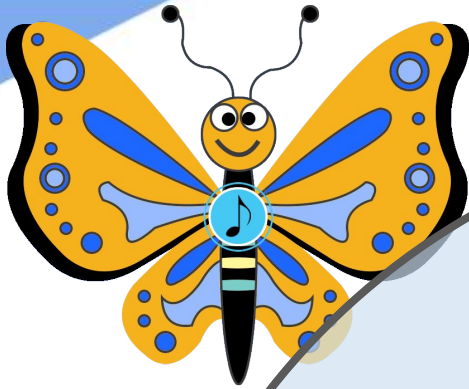
Name	Note	Rest	Beats	1 Measure in 4/4
Whole	1		4	
Half	2		2	
Quarter	4		1	
Eighth	8		1/2	
Sixteenth	16		1/4	

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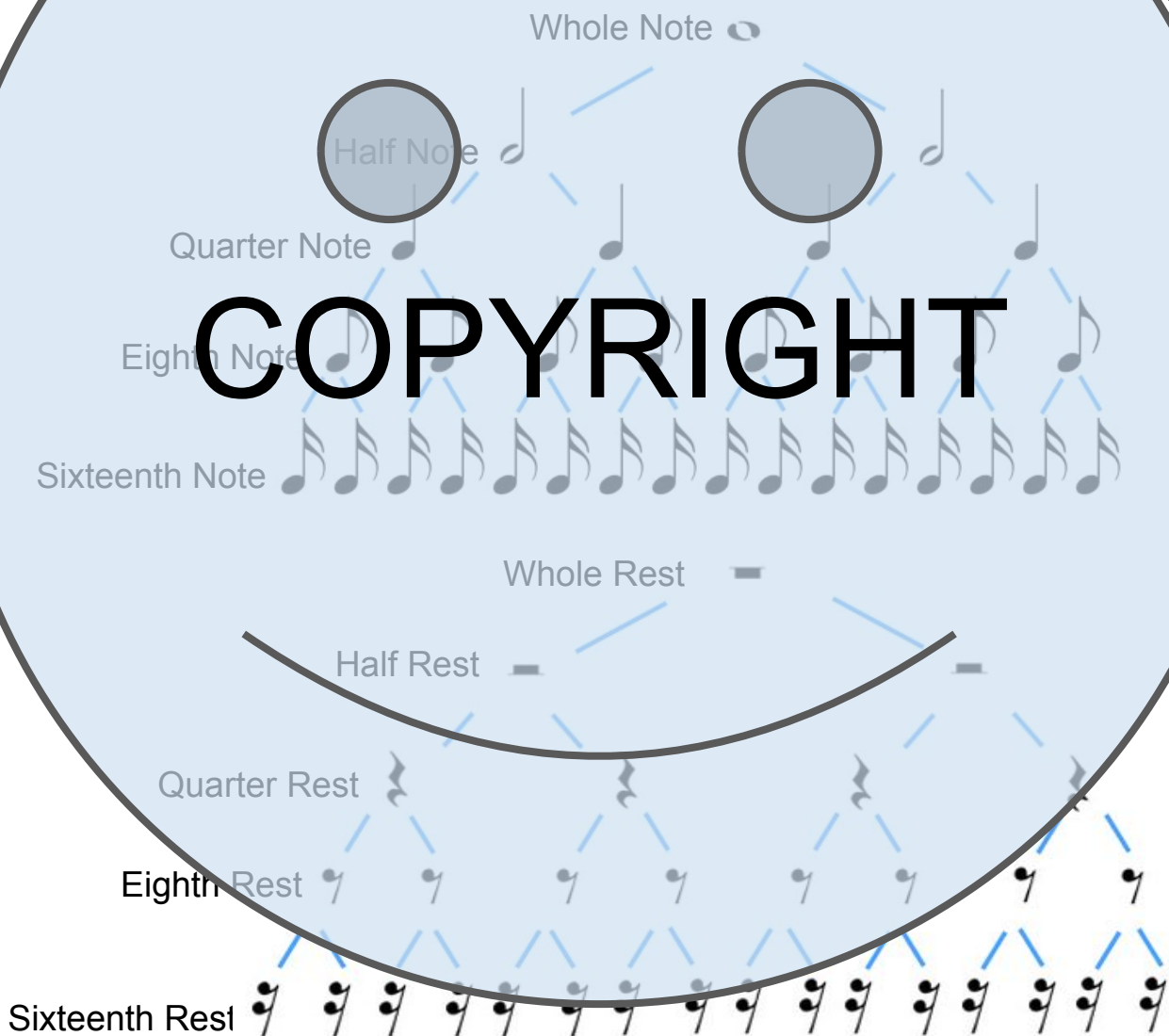


NOTE DURATION



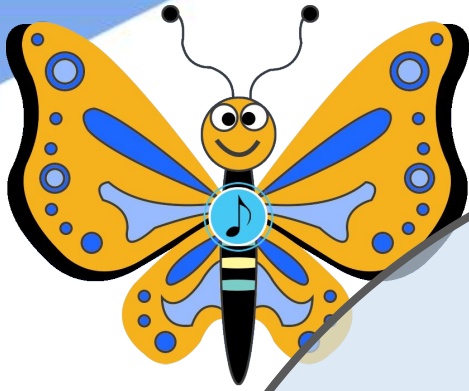
Note and Rest Duration Trees

These trees show the division of each note in halves. We can further break down Sixteenth Notes to Thirty-Second Notes, and then to Sixty-Fourth Notes, though less common in popular music.





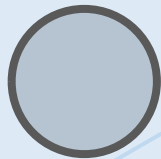
NOTE DURATION



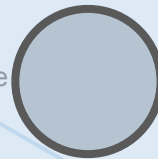
Timing with Flowers!

Here's a colorful way of visualizing how each duration is divided from a Whole, Half, Quarter, Eighth and Sixteenth note or rest. These can be divided further, but we'll approach that in following modules.

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Whole



Half



Quarter



Eighth

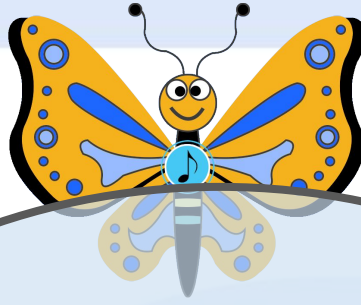


Sixteenth





NOTE DURATION



Notes with Flags can be combined with a Line or Beam, but are still played separately.

Combinations of durations.

Notes can be combined Stems Up or Down and in different combinations of durations.

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Flag

Stem

Note Head

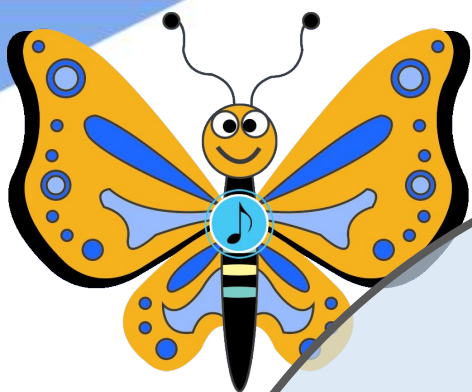
Beam

Dotted





NOTE DURATION



Dotted Notes

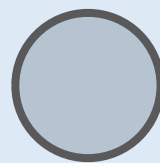
In music, a note followed by a dot is known as a dotted note. This dot adds one half the duration of the note onto the note itself, and is played as one length.

Dotted Half

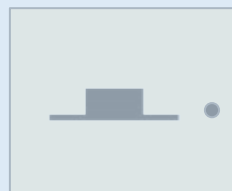
=



+



Same applies to rests



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Dotted Quarter

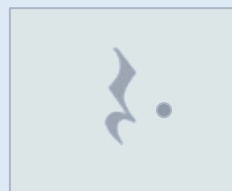
=



+



Quarter Note plus Eighth Note played as one duration



Dotted Eighth

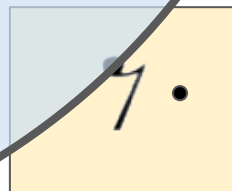
=



+

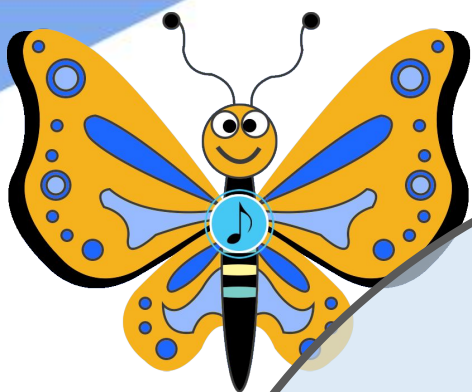


Eighth Note plus Sixteenth Note played as one duration





NOTE DURATION



Note and Rest Durations

Here's an illustration of how each Note Duration symbol compares with its corresponding Rest Duration symbol. Although Notes can be combined with a Beam, rests remain separated.

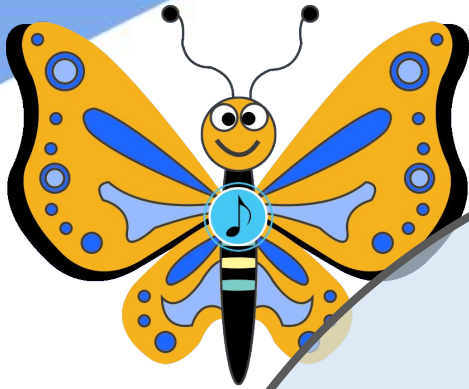
Note & Rest Durations

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NOTE DURATION



Counting with Beats

Here's how each note duration is counted in rhythm in a 4/4 time signature. Notice the Numbers, Ampersand (&) and lower case E (e) are used between beats. This is commonly used when voicing and clapping the beat and timing.
(We'll simplify this through an online video!)

4/4 Timing = 4 Beats per Measure and the Quarter Note is one beat.

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1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

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

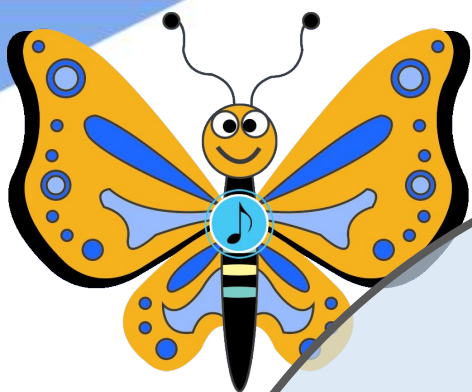
1 e & e 2 e & e 3 e & e 4 e & e 1 2 3 & 4 & e

1 2 3 4 1 & 2 & 3 e & e 4





NOTE DURATION



Counting Rests with Beats

Here's how each rest duration is counted in rhythm in a 4/4 time signature.

4/4 Timing = 4 Beats per Measure and the Quarter Note is one beat.

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1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

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

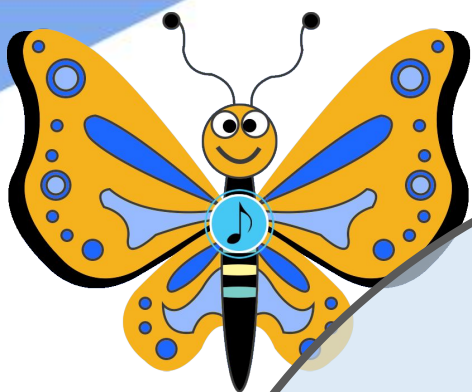
1 e & e 2 e & e 3 e & e 4 e & e 1 2 3 & 4 & e

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 & 4 e & e





NOTE DURATION



Tied Notes

A tie is a curved line that combines two notes of the same pitch to be played as one. For example, you can combine 2 half notes with a Tie to be played as one whole note, or 1 half and one quarter to be played as 3 beats.

 = 1 Beat  = 2 Beats

These are just a few combinations of the many that are possible!

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Played (held) as one note but for 4 beats $1+1 + 1+1$.

Played (held) as one note but for 3 beats $1+1 + 1$.

Played (held) as one note but for 2 beats $1 + 1$.

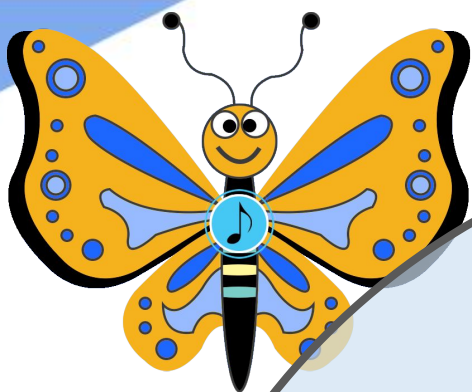
Played (held) as one note but for 6 beats $1+1+1+1 + 1+1$.

Played (held) as one note but for 6 beats $1+1+1 + 1$





TIME SIGNATURE



Counting in Time Signatures

Here we can count or clap to the different note durations in a 4/4 timing.

4 4 Beats per measure

4 Quarter Note gets 1 Beat

4/4

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

4/4

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

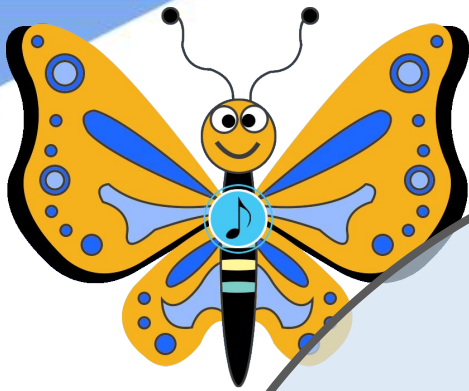
4/4

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4





TIME SIGNATURE



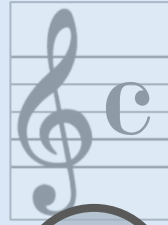
Common Time

Some music timing may be indicated with a Common Time symbol C which represents 4/4 timing.



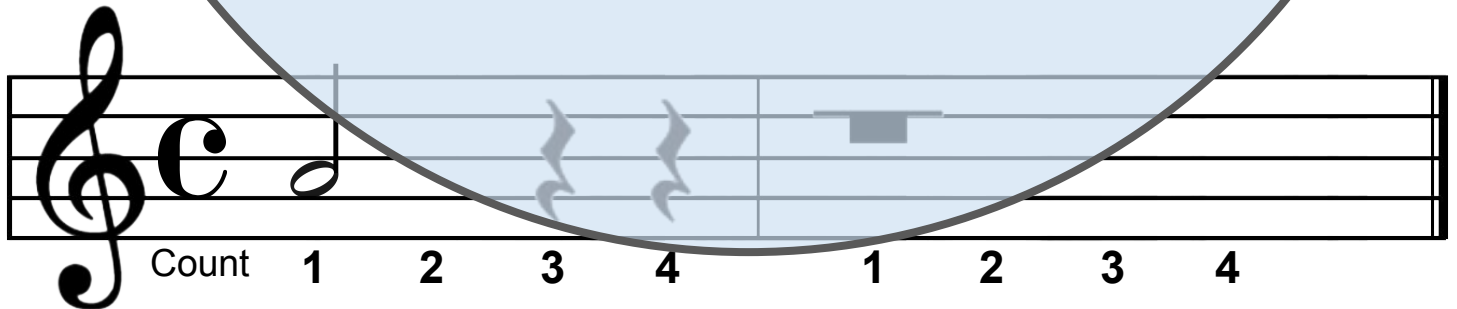
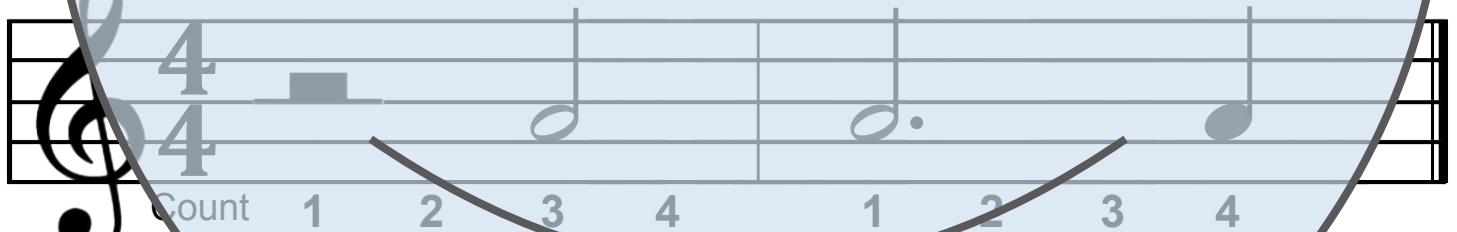
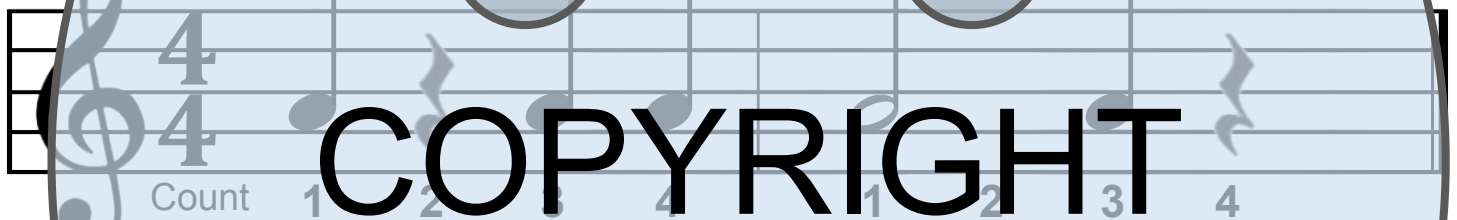
4 4 Beats per measure

4 Quarter Note gets 1 Beat



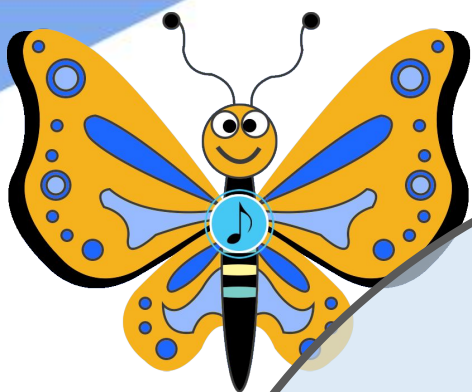
Common Time refers to 4/4 and is noted with the C symbol.

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NOTE DURATION



3 3 Beats per measure

4 Quarter Note gets 1 Beat

Remember - The Bottom Number in the time signature indicates how long a Beat is per measure.
2 = Half Note gets 1 beat, 4 = Quarter Note gets 1 beat, 8 = Sixteenth Note gets 1 beat,
and rarely 16 = Thirty-second Note gets 1 beat!

3/4

Count 1 2 3 1 2 3

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3/4

Count 1 2 3 1 2 3

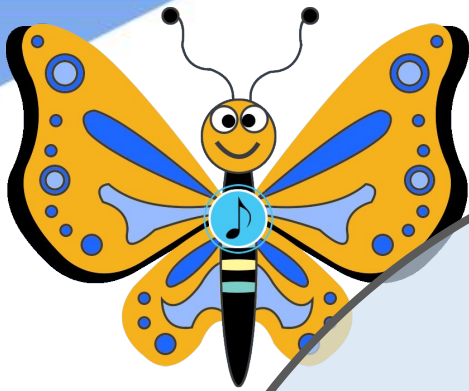
5/4

Count 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5





NOTE DURATION

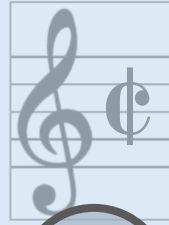


Cut Time

Some music timing may be indicated with a C Time symbol with a line through it, which represents 2/2 timing.

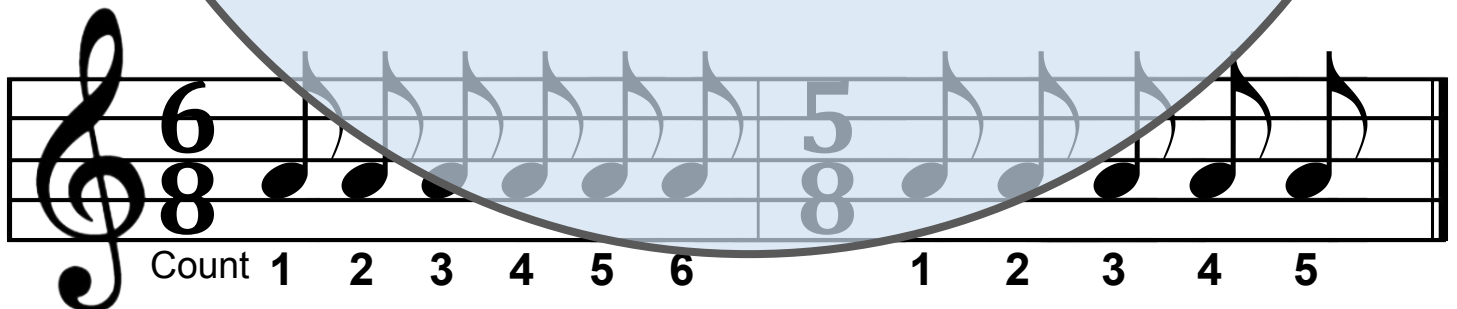


This will be much easier to understand in our videos!

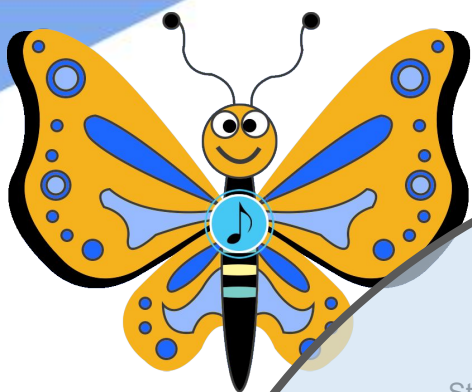


Cut Time refers to 2/2 and is noted with the C symbol with a line down it.

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THE ACCIDENTALS



Accidental Symbols

A Pitch outside of a Key Signature or Mode is referred to as an Accidental, and is either a Natural, Flat or a Sharp. They raise or lower the pitch by a half step from the indicated note, and are played that way only through the Measure unless another Accidental indicates to change the pitch again.

Start  End 

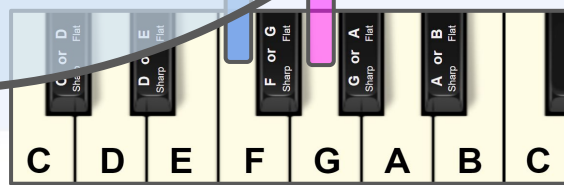
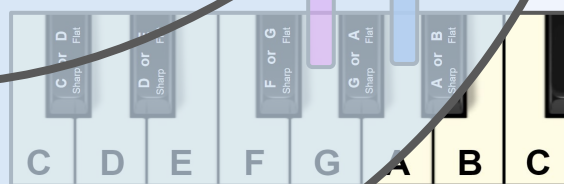
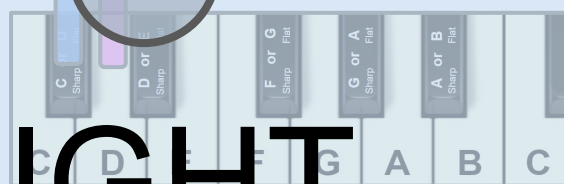
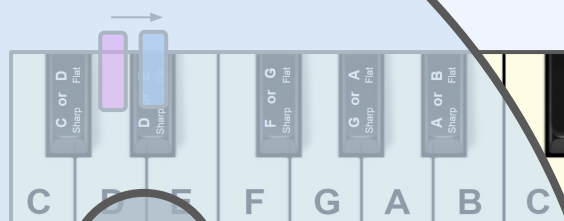
SHARP - Raise the pitch half step up, or one key immediately to the right on the piano.

FLAT - Lowers the pitch half step down, or one key immediately to the left on the piano.

NATURAL - Lowers or Raises the pitch a half step from the Sharp or Flat in a Key Signature.

DOUBLE SHARP - Raises the Pitch one Full Step

DOUBLE FLAT - Lowers the Pitch one Full Step.



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THE ACCIDENTALS

G sharp

A flat

Same Note Played

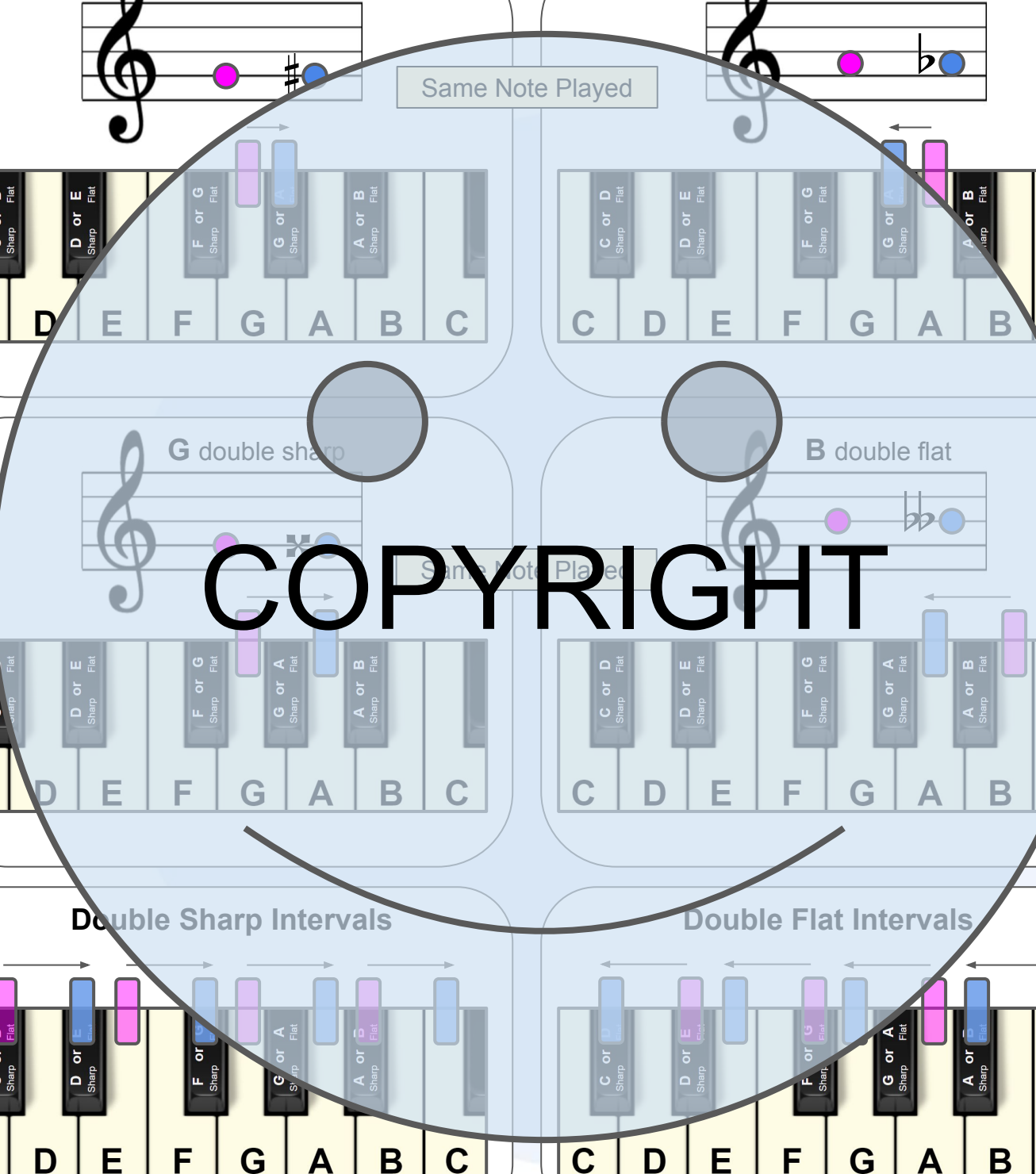
G double sharp

B double flat

Double Sharp Intervals

Double Flat Intervals

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The image displays six musical examples arranged in a 3x2 grid, each showing a note on a treble clef staff and its corresponding position on a piano keyboard. The keyboard is labeled with notes C through B, with C repeated at the end. The keys are color-coded: white keys are yellow, and black keys are black. The examples are: 1. G sharp: A pink dot on the second line (F) and a blue dot on the second space (G) with a sharp symbol. 2. A flat: A pink dot on the second line (F) and a blue dot on the second space (G) with a flat symbol. 3. G double sharp: A pink dot on the second line (F) and a blue dot on the second space (G) with a double sharp symbol. 4. B double flat: A pink dot on the second line (F) and a blue dot on the second space (G) with a double flat symbol. 5. Double Sharp Intervals: A series of arrows pointing right from C to D, D to E, E to F, F to G, G to A, and A to B, with a double sharp symbol above each interval. 6. Double Flat Intervals: A series of arrows pointing left from C to B, B to A, A to G, G to F, F to E, and E to D, with a double flat symbol above each interval.

THE ACCIDENTALS

Key Signature: G-major

Key Signature: B-flat Major

F natural

The diagram shows a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). A note of F natural is shown on the first line of the staff, with a pink dot on the F key of the piano keyboard below it. An arrow points from the F# key to the F natural note. The piano keyboard shows keys C through B, with sharps and flats indicated for each note.

E, B natural

The diagram shows a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Notes of E natural and B natural are shown on the second and fourth lines of the staff, with pink dots on the E and B keys of the piano keyboard below them. Arrows point from the Bb and Eb keys to the E and B natural notes. The piano keyboard shows keys C through B, with sharps and flats indicated for each note.

In the Key Signature of G Major, all F notes are played in Sharp, or a half step up. Adding a Natural symbol to an F lowers the note a half step to a Natural F for that measure.

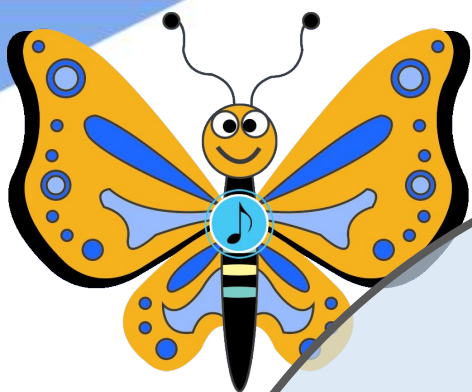
In the Key Signature of B-flat Major, all B and E notes are played in Flat, or a half step down. Adding a Natural symbol to an E or B note will raise the note a half step to it's Natural E and B for that measure.

All Major Key Signatures

The diagram shows two rows of musical notation for all major key signatures. The first row shows keys with flats: C Major, F Major, Bb Major, Eb Major, Ab Major, Db Major, Gb Major, and Cb Major. The second row shows keys with sharps: C Major, G Major, D Major, A Major, E Major, B Major, F# Major, and C# Major. Each key signature is shown on a treble and bass clef staff.



THE ACCIDENTALS



When To Change

When a Note is changed by an Accidental, it stays that status throughout the **MEASURE**, unless changed again by another accidental symbol. This also applies to notes within a Key Signature.

■ Play as Natural

■ Play as Sharp

■ Play as Flat

C Major



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Resets to Natural in new measure

D Major




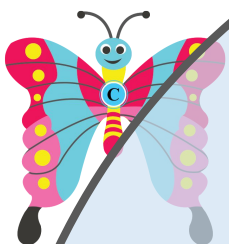

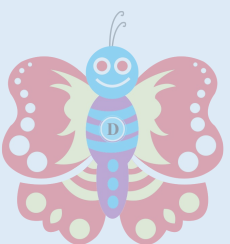

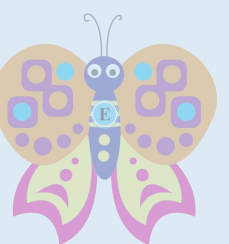

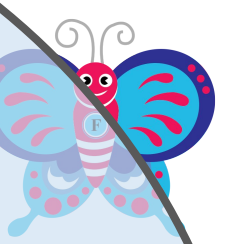

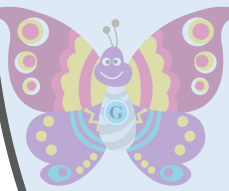



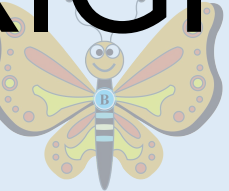

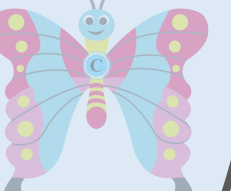

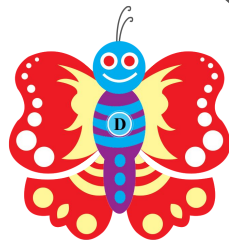

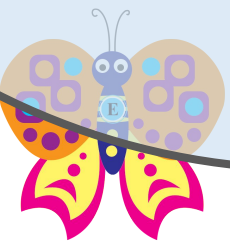

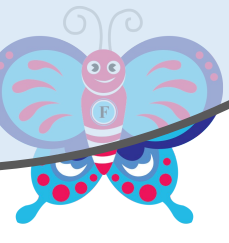


Resets to Sharp in new measure

In D Major key signature, all F, G and C notes are played (in all octaves) as Sharps until changed by an Accidental symbol. At the end of the measure, all Accidental changes revert back to Sharp Signatures. When the Key Signature Sharps are changed with a Natural Sign, then you play the note a half-step down to the Natural Key.



WORK SHEETS

Treble Clef




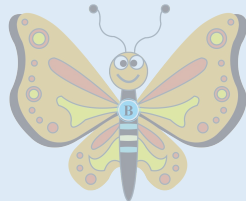

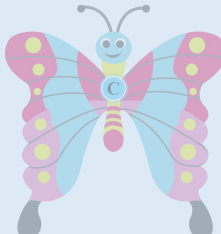


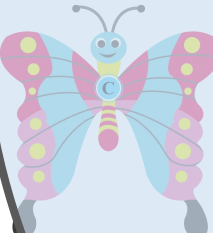

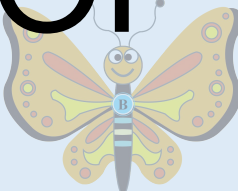

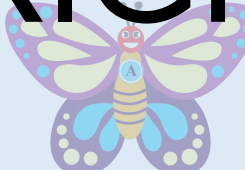

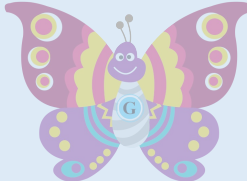

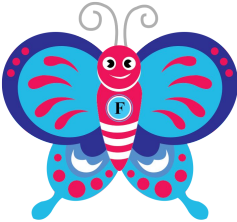

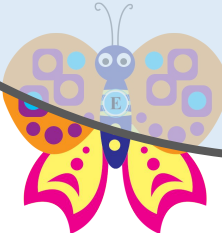

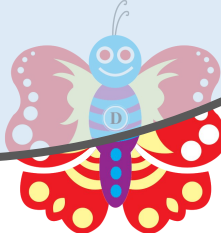

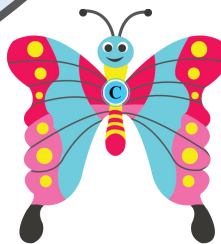
 C4 	 D4 	 E4 	 F4 
 G4 	 A4 	 B4 	 C5 
 D5 	 E5 	 F5 	 G5 

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WORK SHEETS

 A5 	 B5 	 C6 	BASS CLEF 
 C4 	 E3 	 A3 	 G3 
 F3 	 E3 	 D3 	 C3 

COPYRIGHT





WORK SHEETS

Bass Clef

 B2 	 A2 	 G2 	 F2
 E2 	 D2 	 C2 	

COPYRIGHT





WORK SHEETS

Worksheet: Module 1 - Treble Clef, C Major

A 4x5 grid of musical staves in treble clef, each containing a single note. The notes are arranged in a circle around the center. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8. The notes are arranged in a circle around the center. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8.

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WORK SHEETS

Worksheet: Module 1 - Bass Clef, C Major

Diagram illustrating the Bass Clef and C Major scale notes on a five-line staff, arranged in a circular pattern. The notes are labeled with their corresponding letter and octave:

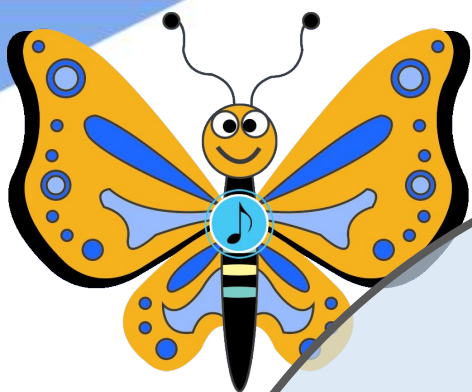
- Row 1 (Top): C₄, B₃, A₃, G₃, F₃
- Row 2: E₃, D₃, C₃, B₂, A₂
- Row 3: G₂, F₂, E₂, D₂, C₂
- Row 4 (Bottom): C₄, D₄, E₄, F₅, G₅

A large "COPYRIGHT" watermark is overlaid on the diagram.



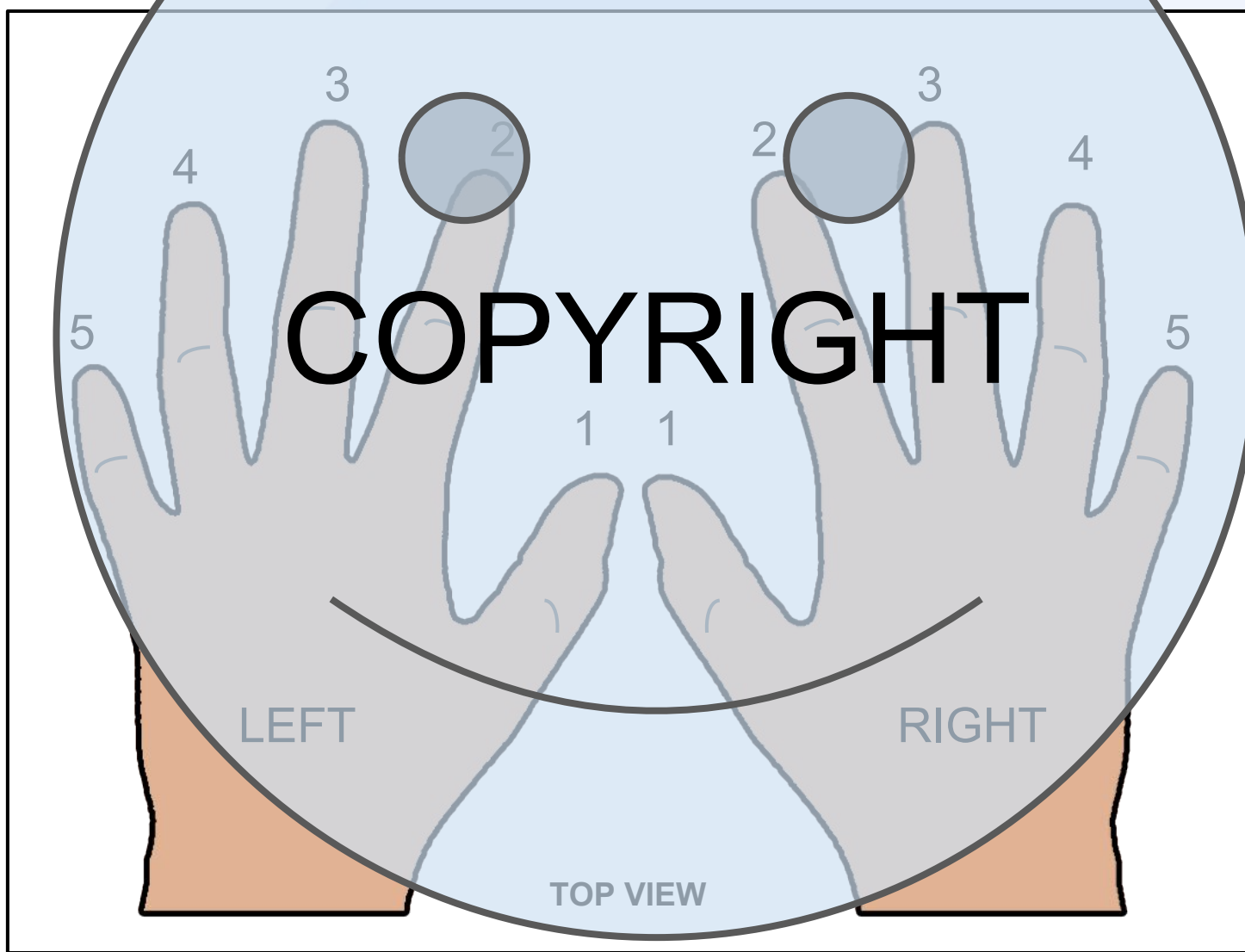


THE FINGER CHART



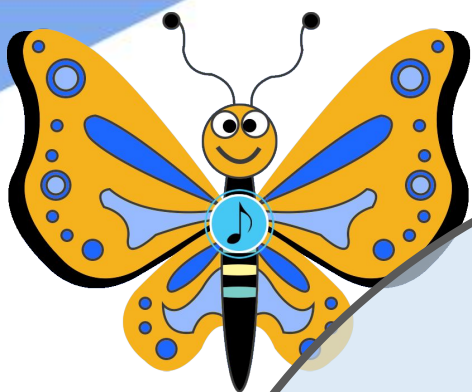
The Finger Chart

We'll be using this finger chart to show you which finger to use in our Lessons, Songs and Exercise pages.





THE FINGER CHART



Crossing Over / Under

When playing certain note sequences in songs, sometimes you'll need to cross over your thumb. Other times when moving in the opposite direction, you'll want to cross your thumb under your fingers.



RIGHT HAND

When playing notes moving up the keyboard (to the right), you'll cross your thumb **underneath** your 2nd or 3rd finger.

When playing notes moving down the keyboard (to the left), you'll cross your 2nd or 3rd finger **over** your thumb.



LEFT HAND

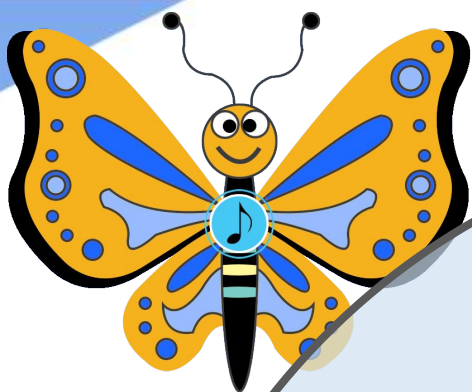
When playing notes moving up the keyboard (to the right), you'll cross your 2nd or 3rd finger **over** your thumb.

When playing notes moving down the keyboard (to the left), you'll cross your thumb **underneath** your 2nd or 3rd finger.

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EXERCISES & SONGS



A Few Things To Remember

For these exercises and songs, keep in mind:

- Proper Hand Position and Posture
- Numbering on Finger Chart
- Cross Overs and Cross Unders
- Underlined Numbers for unexpected fingering

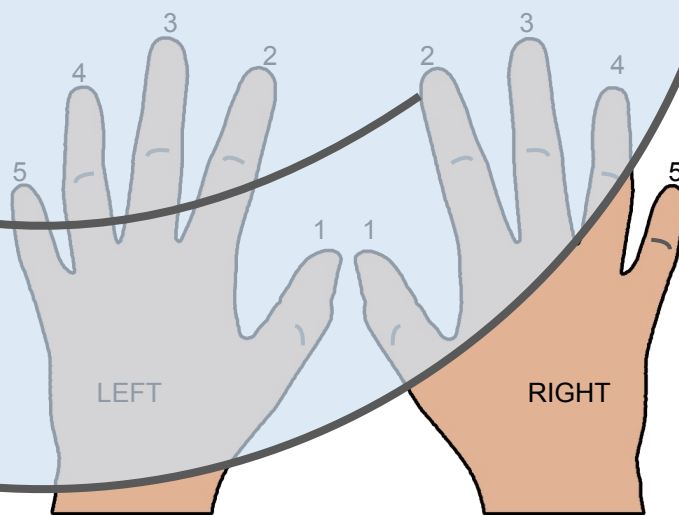


- Practice slowly and accurately to develop proper skills.

- Visit our website and watch our videos to see and hear how the exercises and songs should be played.

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- We've added suggested fingering (bottom number), but you can use what's comfortable for your hand size.





EXERCISES

Exercise: Module 1 - Right, C Major

Exercise - Right Hand

6 The bottom numbers here represent which finger to use.

12

17

23

28

COPYRIGHT





EXERCISES

Exercise: Module 1 - Left, C Major

Exercise - Left Hand

6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5

12 5 3 4 2 3 1 1 2 4 3 5

17 5 3 4 2 3 1 1 3 2 4 3 5

23 1 2 3 4 5 5 4 3 2 1

28 1 3 2 4 3 5 5 3 4 2 3 1





SONGS

America, the Beautiful

3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 3

6 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 4 3 4 5 1 4 1

10 5 5 4 3 3 2 2 3 4 3 2 1 4 4

14 4 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 5 4

cross under

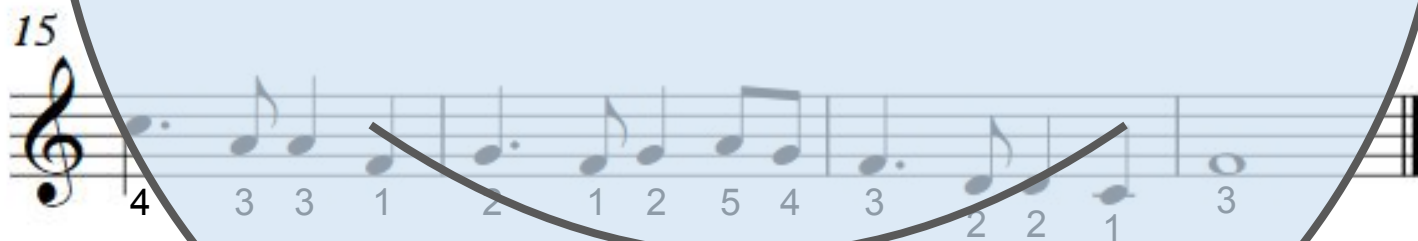
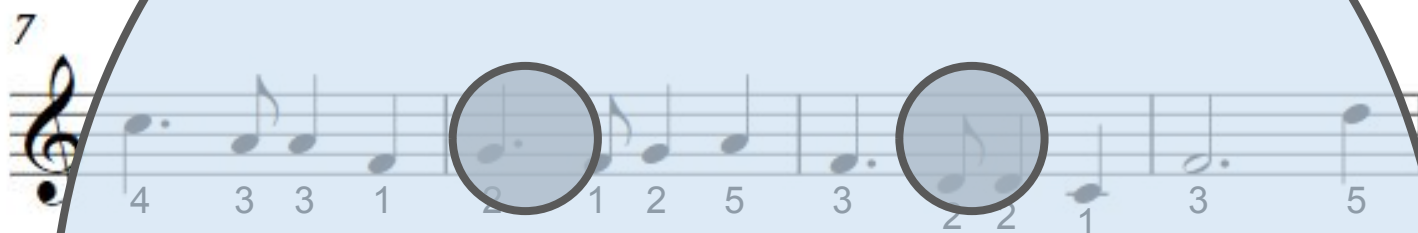
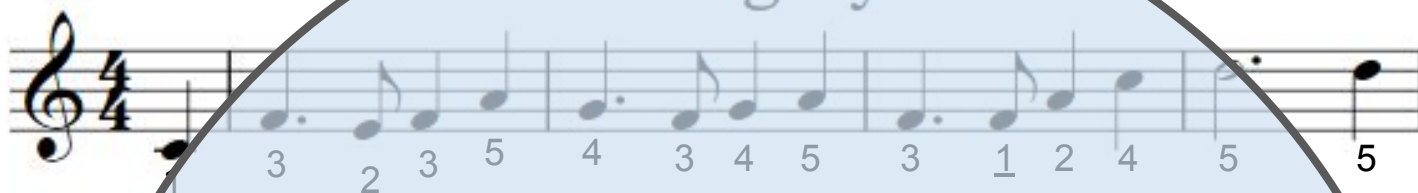
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SONGS

Auld Lang Syne



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SONGS

Aura Lee

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

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

9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 4 5

13 4 4 5 4 3 1 3 2 1 4 3 2

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SONGS

Kum-Ba-Yah

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SONGS

Yankee Doodle

Sheet music for "Yankee Doodle" in 4/4 time, featuring fingerings and a large "COPYRIGHT" watermark.

Measure 1: 2 2 3 4 2 4 3 1 2 2 3 4 2 1

Measure 5: 2 2 3 4 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 4

Measure 9: 2 3 2 1 2 3 4 1 4 3 2 1 2

Measure 13: 3 4 3 2 3 4 5 3 1 3 2 4 3 3

cross over

COPYRIGHT





SONGS

I've Been Working on the Railroad

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

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

9 3 3 2 3 4 3 2 1 5 5 5 2 2 3 3 4

13 2 3 4 3 4 2 1 2 4 5 4 3 2





SONGS

When The Saints Go Marching In



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SONGS

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

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

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

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

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SONGS

Yankee Doodle

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

5

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

cross over

9

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

13

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

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SONGS

Deck The Hall

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

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

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

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

cross over

cross over

cross under

cross over

COPYRIGHT





SONGS

The First Noel

5

10

14

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The musical score for 'The First Noel' is displayed on a grand staff with four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A 'cross under' bracket is shown under the first measure of the second staff. The word 'COPYRIGHT' is written in large, bold, black letters across the center of the page, overlaid on a large, light blue circular graphic that frames the music. The bottom of the page features a decorative border of green grass and colorful flowers.



SONGS

Silent Night

3 4 3 1 3 4 3 1 5 5 3

6 4 4 2 3 3 5 4 3 2 1

12 3 3 5 4 3 2 3 2 1 5 3

17 5 3 1 2 4 5 2 1 5 4 2 1

COPYRIGHT





SONGS

Frosty The Snowman

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

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

8 3 1 2 3 5 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 4

12 5 4 3 2 2 1 5 1 3 4 3 2 1 2 1

cross over

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SONGS

Mary Had A Little Lamb

Nursery Rhyme

Musical score for 'Mary Had A Little Lamb' in 4/4 time. The score is presented in two systems. The first system shows the first four measures, and the second system shows the next four measures. The right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef) are both shown. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A large, semi-transparent blue circle with a black outline is centered over the score, containing the word 'COPYRIGHT' in large, bold, black capital letters. Two smaller, solid blue circles are also present, one around the third measure of the first system and another around the eighth measure of the second system.

COPYRIGHT

Minuet

J.S. Bach

Musical score for 'Minuet' by J.S. Bach in 3/4 time. The score is presented in two systems. The first system shows the first four measures, and the second system shows the next four measures. The right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef) are both shown. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A large, semi-transparent blue circle with a black outline is centered over the score, containing the word 'COPYRIGHT' in large, bold, black capital letters.





SONGS

Aura Lee

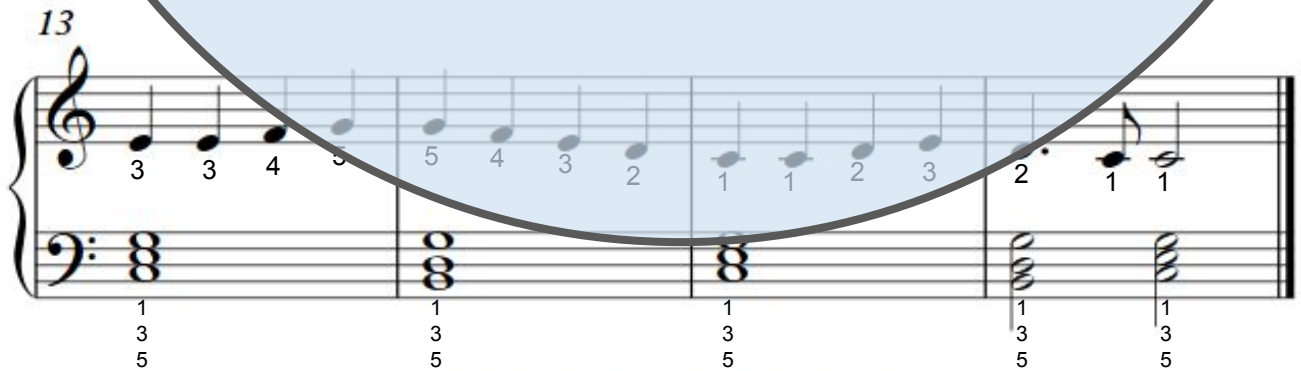
G.R. Poulton



Beethoven



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SONGS

Old MacDonald

The musical score for 'Old MacDonald' is presented in a 4/4 time signature. It consists of a piano accompaniment with two staves (treble and bass clef) and a large, semi-transparent circular watermark in the center that reads 'COPYRIGHT'. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 6, 10, and 13 indicated. Fingerings are provided for many of the notes. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score ends with a double bar line in the final measure.

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SONGS

The Saints

Gospel Hymn

1 2 4 5 1 3 4 5

1 3 4 5 1 4 5 1 3 4

1 3 4 5 1 3 4 5 1 2 3

1 3 4 5 1 3 4 5 1 2 3

1 3 4 5 1 3 4 5 1 2 3

1 3 4 5 1 3 4 5 1 2 3

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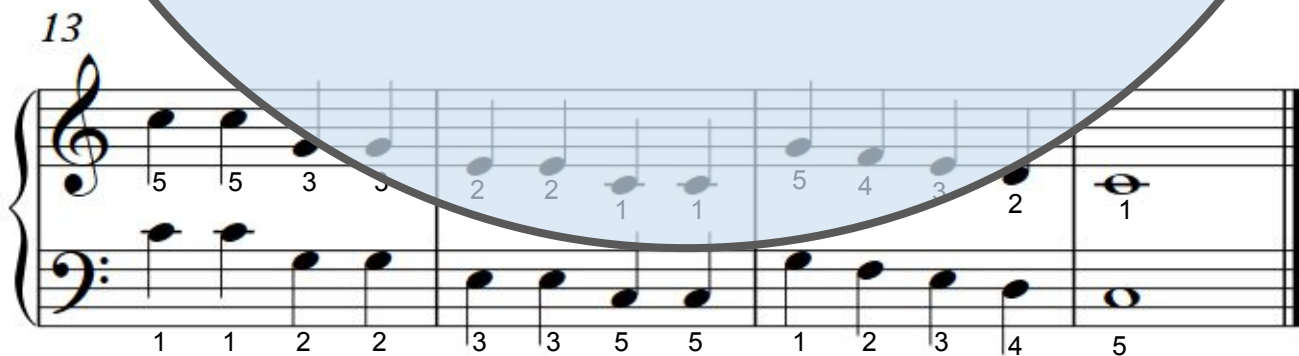
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SONGS

Row Row Row Your Boat

Lyte



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SONGS

Amazing Grace

Christian Hymn

5

9

13

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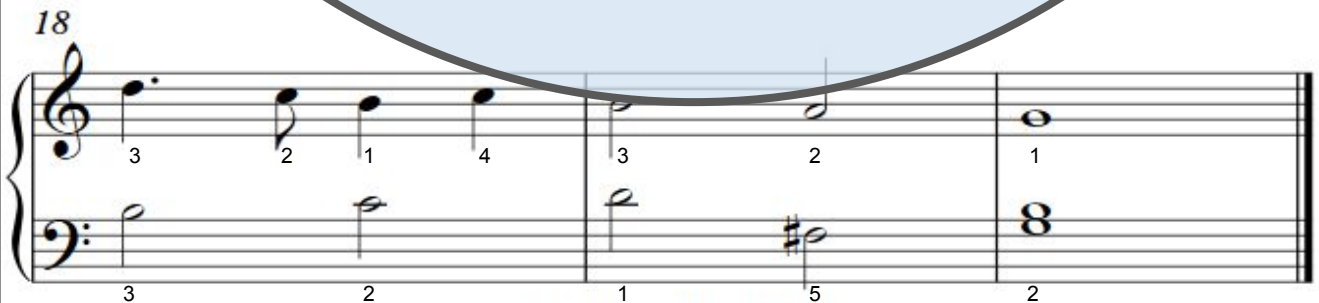
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SONGS

Joy To The World

G.F. Handel



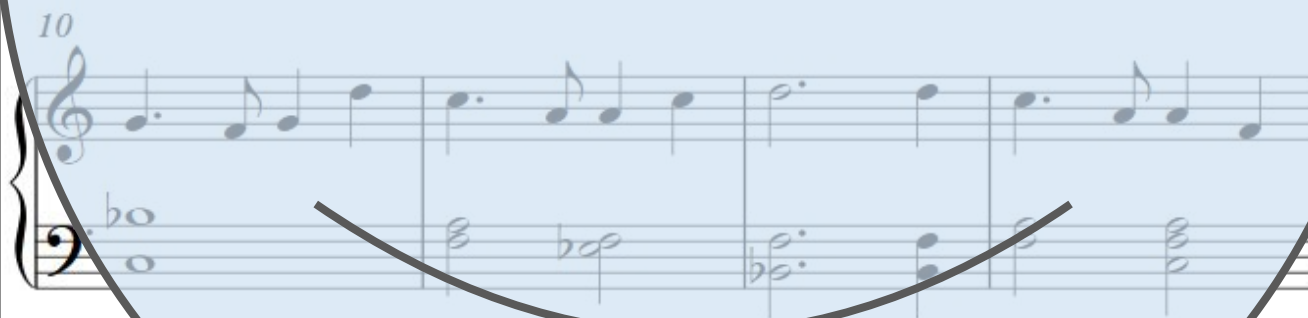
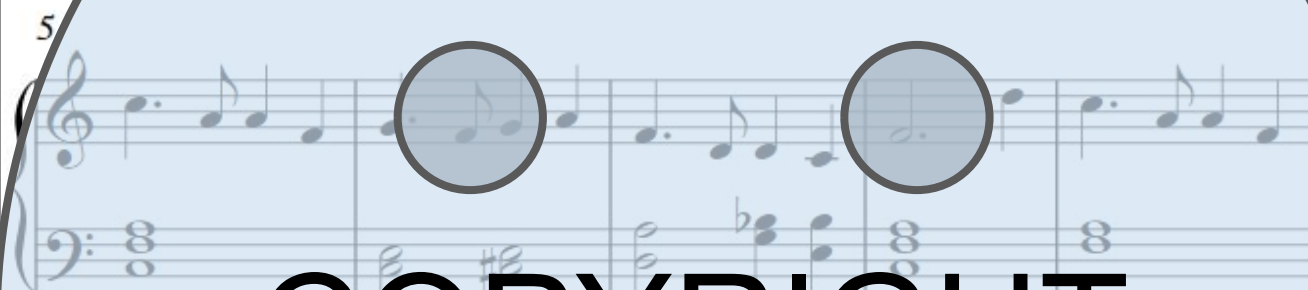
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BONUS SONGS

Auld Lang Syne

Robert Burns



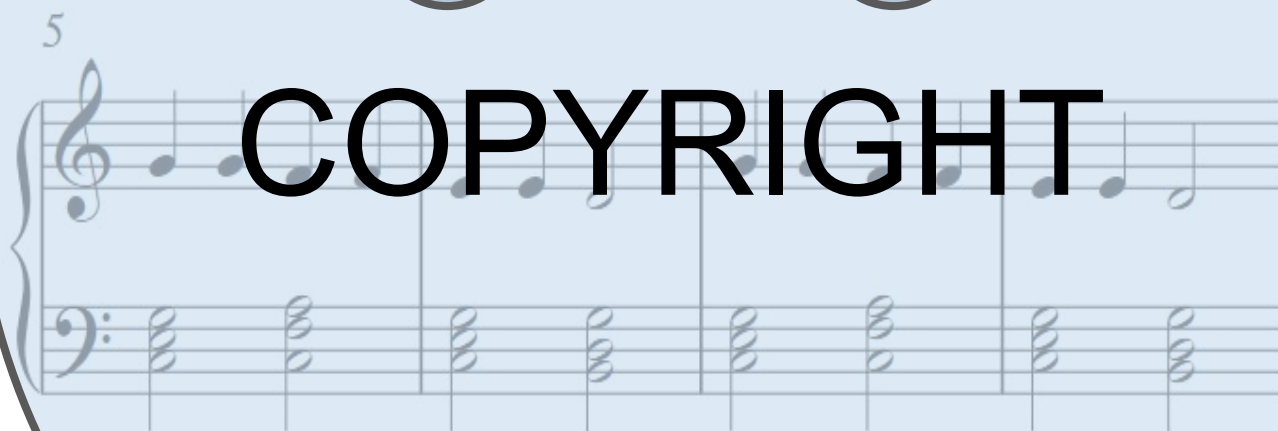
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BONUS SONGS

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

WA Mozart



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BONUS SONGS

Jingle Bells

James Pierpont

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BONUS SONGS

Green Sleeves

Henry VIII



BONUS SONGS

The Star Spangled Banner

Keys

7

13

19

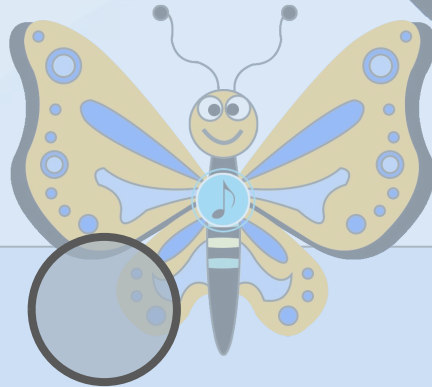
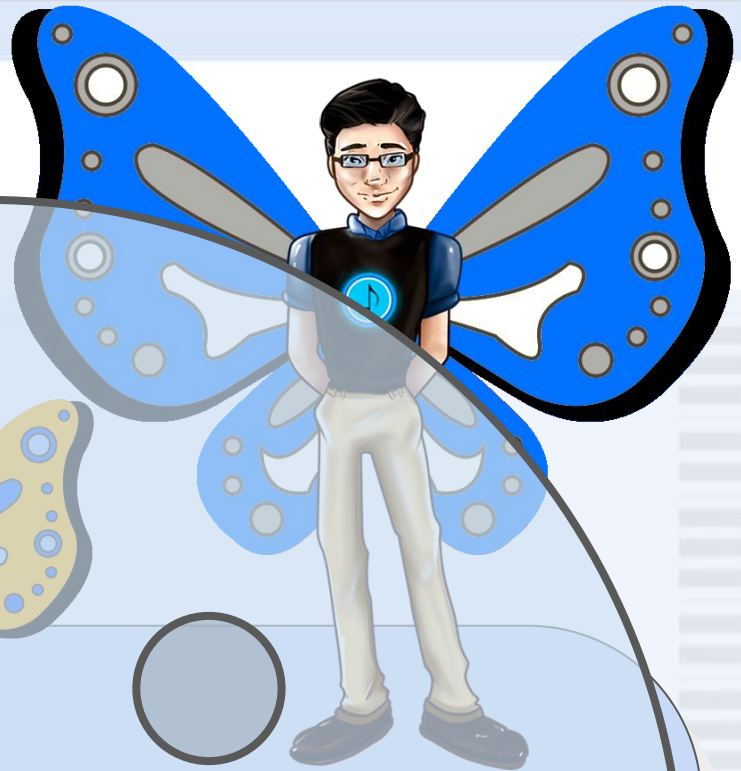
25

31





THANK YOU!



Hello,

I'm Michael and I'm the creator of Miko and Meekie. I designed these characters along with Module 1 - The Notes to ensure that our children are introduced to the wonderful benefits of Music.

COPYRIGHT

There is plenty of research that prove that our brains, especially those of children, are greatly stimulated and enhanced when playing and creating music on the piano.

I hope this will get you started in in a lifelong journey enjoying the fruits of playing! Look for future Modules and watch my videos online as we Journey Together!!

Warm Wishes,

Michael

