

Passing RH 1 under 2

—a Fingering Trick!



You can play any 7 neighboring white keys in a row, going UP the keyboard with the RH, by starting with the 1st finger and passing 1 under 2.

1. Write the finger number over each of the following notes, as shown in the first example.
2. Write the names of the notes in the boxes.
3. Play.

Example 1: Musical notation showing a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The notes are C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4. The first two notes (C4, D4) are beamed together. The first finger (1) is written above the first note, and the second finger (2) is written above the second note. The notes are grouped into three sets of three notes each, with a double bar line after the first group. Below the staff are blue boxes for writing finger numbers and note names.

Example 2: Musical notation showing a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The notes are C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4. The first note (C4) is beamed with the second note (D4). The first finger (1) is written above the first note. The notes are grouped into three sets of three notes each, with a double bar line after the first group. Below the staff are blue boxes for writing finger numbers and note names.

Example 3: Musical notation showing a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The notes are C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4. The first note (C4) is beamed with the second note (D4). The first finger (1) is written above the first note. The notes are grouped into three sets of three notes each, with a double bar line after the first group. Below the staff are blue boxes for writing finger numbers and note names.

Example 4: Musical notation showing a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The notes are C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4. The first note (C4) is beamed with the second note (D4). The first finger (1) is written above the first note. The notes are grouped into three sets of three notes each, with a double bar line after the first group. Below the staff are blue boxes for writing finger numbers and note names.

Major 3rds & Minor 3rds

You have learned that when you skip ONE white key the interval is a 3rd.

As you play 3rds using white keys, moving up the keyboard, you will see that some of the 3rds contain 4 HALF STEPS, and some contain only 3 HALF STEPS.

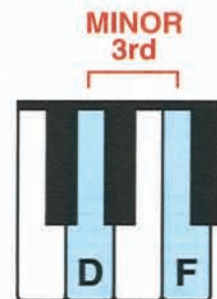
3rds that contain
4 HALF STEPS
are called **MAJOR 3rds**.

C & E make a
MAJOR 3rd
(4 half steps):



3rds that contain
3 HALF STEPS
are called **MINOR 3rds**.

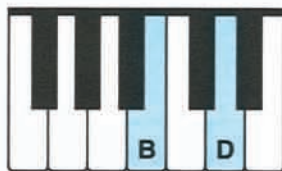
D & F make a
MINOR 3rd
(3 half steps):



- Under each MAJOR 3rd write a LARGE (upper case) M.
Under each MINOR 3rd write a SMALL (lower case) m.



_____ 3rd



_____ 3rd



_____ 3rd



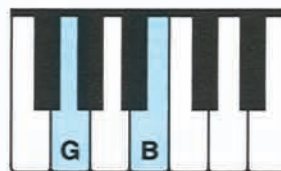
_____ 3rd



_____ 3rd



_____ 3rd



_____ 3rd



_____ 3rd

Some of the 3rds in the staff below are MAJOR and some are MINOR.

- Change each MAJOR 3rd to a MINOR 3rd by lowering the upper note one half step.
This is easily done by writing a FLAT SIGN before the upper note!



Some of the 3rds in the staff below are MINOR and some are MAJOR.

- Change each MINOR 3rd to a MAJOR 3rd by raising the upper note one half step.
This is easily done by writing a SHARP SIGN before the upper note!

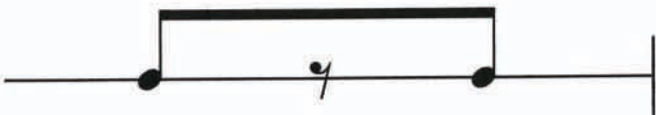


- Play all the 3rds in the last two lines with LH 3-1. Listen to the difference in the sound of the major and minor 3rds.

Review of Time Signatures

Each of the following examples represents just ONE MEASURE of music.

1. Write the TIME SIGNATURE at the beginning of each line, as shown in the first example.
2. COUNT ALOUD and TAP (or CLAP) once for each note.



Score 10 for each correct time signature.
Perfect score = 150

YOUR SCORE _____