

A Kalmus Classic Edition

Karl

CZERNY

THE LITTLE PIANIST

Opus 823

FOR PIANO

K 03353



Table of Notes

With an Explanation of Clefs and Staves

Bass Notes										Treble Notes																								
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A								
<p>C may be written C, c̄ may be written c', c̄ may be written c", etc.</p>										<p>Violin-clef (also called G-clef or treble clef)</p>																								
<p>Bass clef (also called F-clef)</p>										<p>These bass notes are of just the same pitch as the notes above them in the treble clef.</p>																								
Contra-Octave					Great Octave					Small Octave					One-lined Octave					Two-lined Octave					Three-lined Octave					Four-lined Octave				

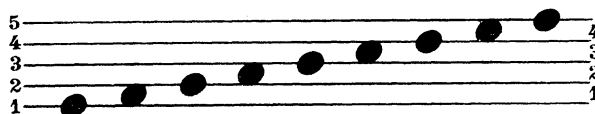
The round, black dots are called *notes*. They may be written either on the lines or in the spaces between the lines.

As shown above, each clef is set on a group of five lines. These five lines are called the *staff*. Examine the clefs carefully, and notice what effect they have on the signification of the notes.

The Rudiments of Music

The signs used to show the position (pitch, either high or low) of the tones are called *notes*. They are written on what is called the *staff*, which consists of five parallel *lines* and the *spaces* between the lines.

The lowest line (or space) is called the *first line* (or space); the next line (or space) above, the *second*; etc.: that is, both lines and spaces are counted from below upwards.

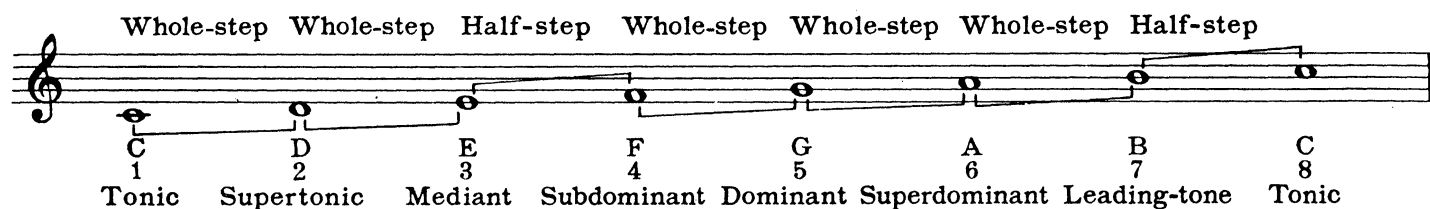


Notes that are either too high or too low to be written on the staff must be set on or between short added lines above or below. These lines are called *leger-lines*.

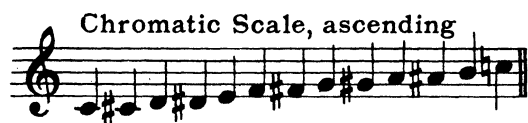


For naming the notes, the first seven letters of the alphabet are used. In the *key of C major* the letters come in the following order: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, ending on C. These eight notes form what is called the *scale of C major*. Every scale is composed of five whole-steps and two half-steps, which occur in the following order:

Scale of C major



A *sharp* (#) written before a note raises it a half-step; a *flat* (b) written before a note lowers it a half-step. A *natural* (♮) restores a note to the original pitch.



Chromatic Scale, ascending



Chromatic Scale, descending

There are two *modes*, the *major* and the *minor* mode. The principal scales in the minor mode are the *melodic* and the *harmonic*.

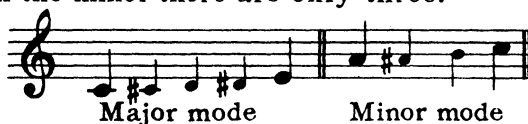


Melodic Minor Scale, ascending and descending



Harmonic Minor Scale, ascending and descending

One important difference between major and minor scales is that in the major there are four half-steps between tonic and mediant, but in the minor there are only three.



Major mode Minor mode