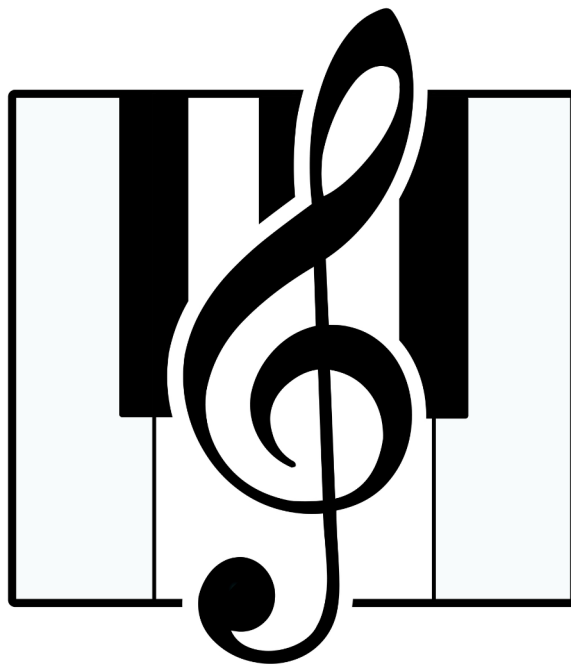


How To Boost Your Piano Note Reading

A Workbook for Beginning Adult Piano Lessons

By Julie A. Lind



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INTRODUCTION

Please read before starting this book

This book is for adult beginners who are looking for ways to improve their note reading skills.

Not only will I be teaching you how to improve your note reading, but I will also show you special techniques to store these note reading skills in your long-term memory.

I have taught piano lessons for over thirty years. When I first began teaching, I thought students would magically learn how to read notes simply by playing the songs in their lesson books. When I encountered so many students struggling with note reading, I realized students need a step-by-step program to learn how to read notes.

After implementing my note reading program, I immediately saw positive results. As their note reading improved, so did their enjoyment of playing the piano!

In order for this program to be effective, you must be willing to do all of the exercises in the book. Even if an exercise seems too easy, it is an important step for creating a long-term memory. Each exercise will build on earlier ones, so don't skip any of them.

After completing each exercise, be sure to check your answers with the Answer Key at the end of the book. Avoid moving to the next exercise until you can do the previous exercise without mistakes. If one exercise seems harder than others, that is a clue that you need to spend extra time learning that specific concept.

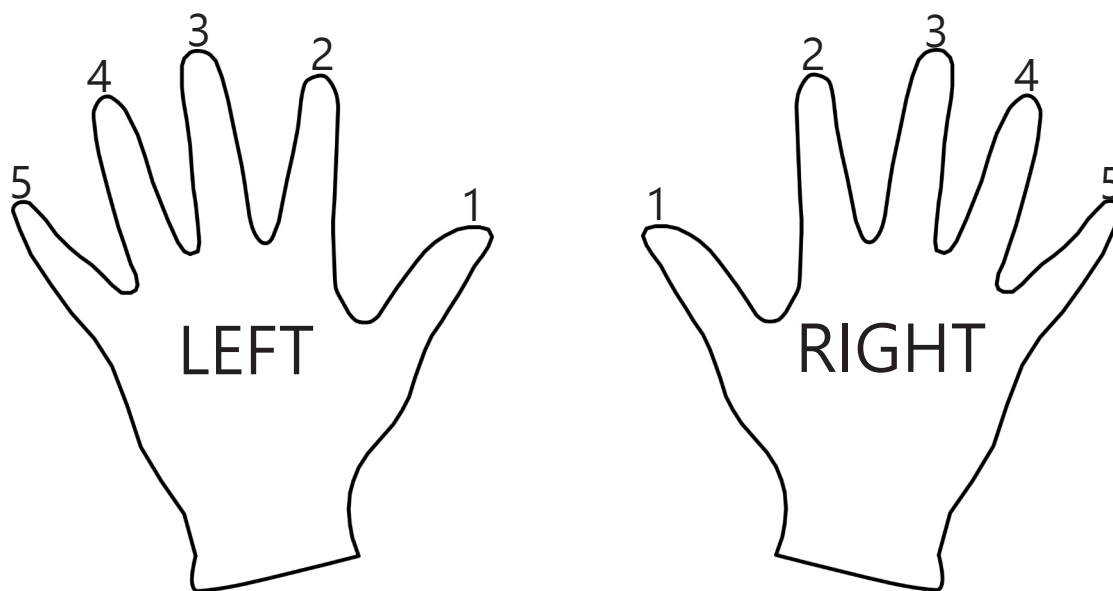
You will also want to avoid completing the whole book in a day. You are more likely to store information in your long-term memory if you exercise your brain with smaller bits of information on a daily basis.

There are five timed tests at the end of the book. I recommend taking one test in the beginning, and then taking one periodically throughout the book to check on your note reading progress.

It's time to begin this exciting piano journey to unlock your full potential as a musician!

FINGER NUMBERS

Piano students often don't realize the importance of knowing their finger numbers. Composers add finger numbers to show the starting hand position, and to assist the pianist in playing with a smooth and connected sound. When a student starts playing in the wrong hand position, or they are playing with a choppy sound, it is often because they have ignored the recommended finger numbers.



Even advanced music uses finger numbers. Below is a measure from *Canon in D*. Using the correct fingers will help you play legato (smooth and connected).

A musical score for a measure from 'Canon in D'. The top staff is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in bass clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: D5 (finger 5), E5 (finger 3), F#5 (finger 4), G5 (finger 1), A5 (finger 1), B5 (finger 3), C#6 (finger 4), and D6 (finger 1). The bass staff contains a single note: D4 (finger 1).

Please note: Finger numbers should not be used to learn notes. You need to be thinking in letters, not numbers, when learning notes.