

*Excerpt from Modern Worship Piano Lessons Book from
WorshiptheKing.com*

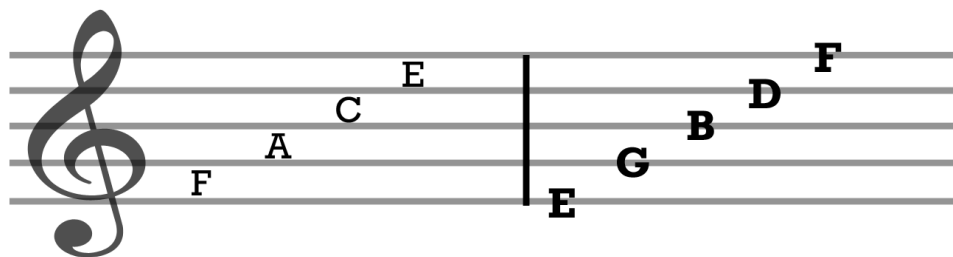
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Notes on the staff

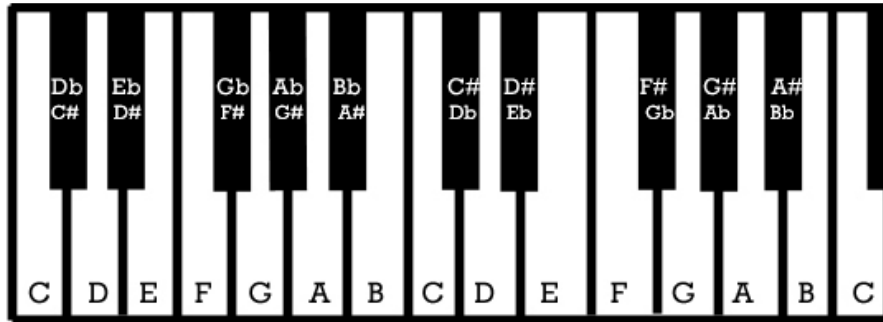
This is for your reference to the treble clef notes on the staff. You DO NOT have to read music to be able to play the charts in this book, but it does help if you become familiar with how the language of music is written. Many people learn this early in school and remember the sayings that the teacher made for them to remember the notes, but never use it or understand how it really works.

The **spaces** are: F A C E

The **lines** on the treble clef (starting at the bottom) are: E G B D F



Piano Layout



The **white keys** are laid out with the simple musical alphabet. The musical alphabet contains 7 letters only: **A B C D E F G**

It repeats across the keyboard starting at the left, or bottom of the keyboard, and moving to the right, or top.

Notice that the black keys are laid out in groups of 2 and 3. Use these black note groupings to help memorize the layout of the keyboard. The F note is always the first white key before a 3 black key group. C is always the first white key before a 2 black key group.

Understanding Steps

A **half step** is the distance from any key to the very next key.
A **whole step** is two half steps.

For example:

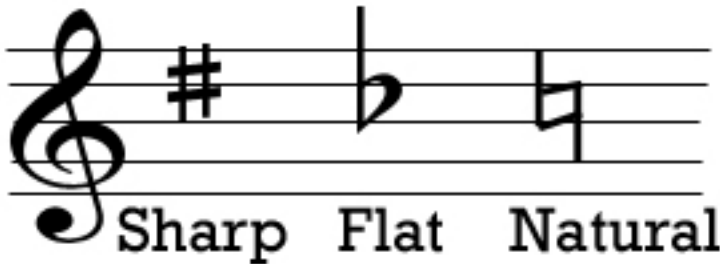
From A (white key) to A# (black key) is a half step
From A (white key) to B (white key) is a whole step

Steps and Octaves

The musical alphabet starts on A and ends on G. When it starts over, this is called an **Octave**. An octave is the same note played 12 half steps higher or lower. A half step is the distance from one key to the very next key. The next key can be white or black. The piano will give you the clearest form of how notes are laid out.

A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A ...

There are three different types of notes: Sharps, Flats, Naturals.



- Sharp = half step higher
 b - Flat = half step lower
 The natural sign takes it back to normal.

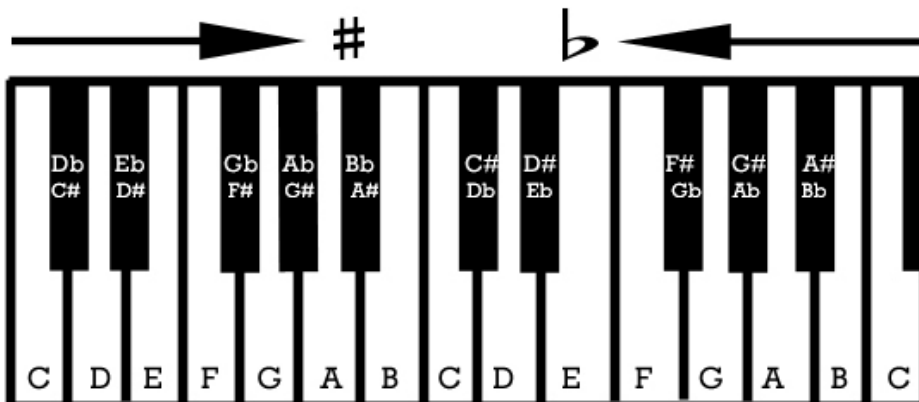
On the piano:

The white keys are the notes in the musical alphabet.
 The **black keys** are sharps (#) and flats (b).

For Example: If you move a half step up from the C note, you will have C#. If you move a half step down from the D note, you will have Db.

Notice that C# and Db are the SAME note. This is called **enharmonic spelling**.

Whole Step = Two half steps Example: From C to D



Helpful Hint:
 There are no sharps or flats between E-F and B-C.
 Look at the piano to understand.