

# EMERSON KARAOKE KEYBOARD



This packet contains introductory lessons for Emerson Karaoke Keyboard 1. We assume you are a total beginner. The exercises start out very easy and will progress gradually. Have some fun with it. Now let's get going!

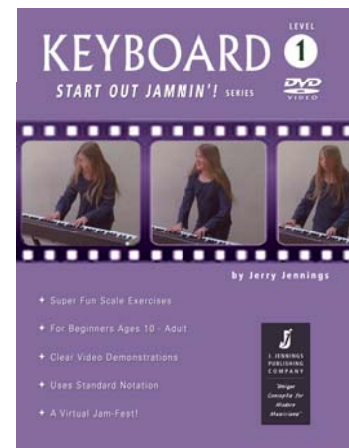
What you will need:

**A KEYBOARD**

**A DVD PLAYER**

**A DESIRE TO LEARN TO PLAY KEYS**

These lessons are excerpts from our new book/ DVD, **Keyboard 1 - Start Out Jammin'!** When you purchase this product from our website, you will receive a **10% discount** by typing in the code "Emerson" in the special offer box during check out! If you have ANY questions, please call (916) 863-1638 or email [info@jenningspublishing.com](mailto:info@jenningspublishing.com). Thanks & Enjoy!



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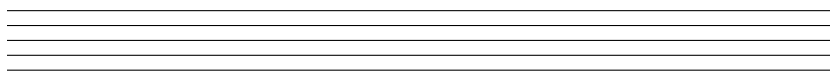
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

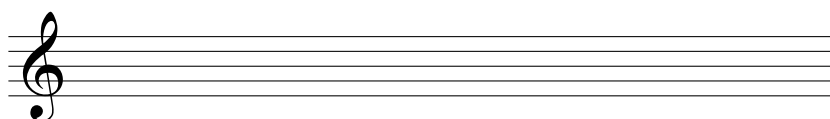
BASIC INFORMATION .....	3
INTRODUCTION (SCENE SELECTION 1) .....	6
THE MUSICAL ALPHABET (SCENE SELECTION 2) .....	6
FINGER NUMBERS (SCENE SELECTION 3) .....	7
C MAJOR SCALE & C MAJOR CHORD (SCENE SELECTION 4) .....	8
MAJOR SCALE SONG - RIGHT HAND (SCENE SELECTION 5) .....	10
PLAY SONG 1 (SCENE SELECTION 6) .....	11
MAJOR SCALE SONG - LEFT HAND (SCENE SELECTION 7) .....	12
PLAY SONG 2 (SCENE SELECTION 7) .....	13
THE BLACK KEYS (SCENE SELECTION 8) .....	14
SONGS ARE MADE FROM SCALES (SCENE SELECTION 9) .....	14
MAJOR SCALE IN ANOTHER KEY (SCENE SELECTION 10) .....	15
F MAJOR SCALE (SCENE SELECTION 11) .....	16

# BASIC INFORMATION

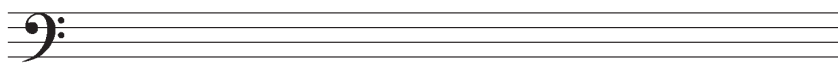
THE STAFF *Consists of five lines and four spaces.*



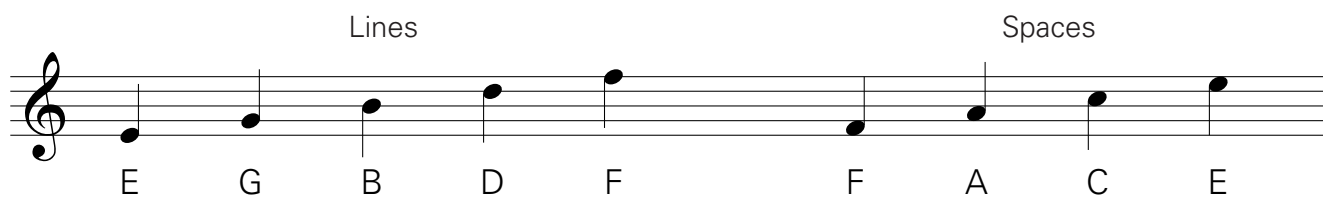
THE TREBLE CLEF *(Notes played with the right hand)*



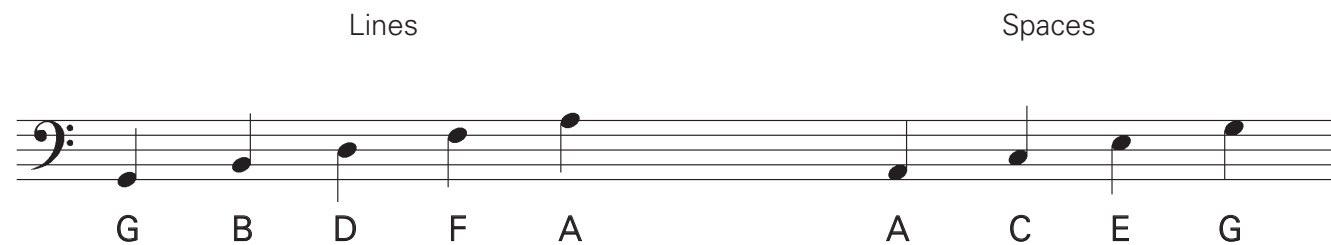
THE BASS CLEF *(Notes played with the left hand)*



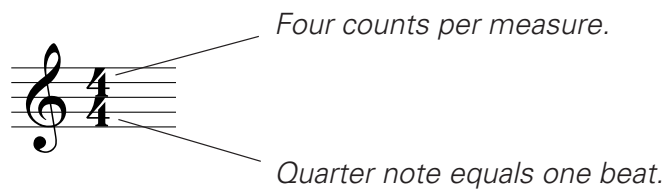
NAMES OF LINES AND SPACES *(For the treble clef)*



NAMES OF LINES AND SPACES *(For the bass clef)*



## TIME SIGNATURE



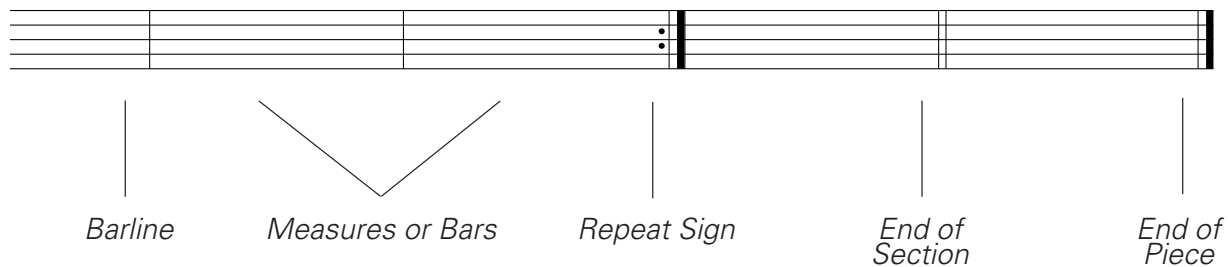
KEY SIGNATURE *This example shows the key of D.*



LEGER LINES *When notes are higher or lower than the staff, leger lines are used.*



## MEASURES & BARLINES



# TIME VALUES OF NOTES AND RESTS

*Whole Note*

*Whole Rest*

*Half Notes*

*Half Rests*

*Quarter Notes*

*Quarter Rests*

*Eighth Notes*

*Eighth Rests*

*Sixteenth Notes*

*Sixteenth Rests*

## DVD SCENE 1

Thanks for purchasing the Emerson Karaoke keyboard package. This will be an introduction to some basic scales, chords and songs on the keyboard. As you look through the exercises in the book, click on the corresponding segment on the dvd. The two will work together closely. Feel free to contact us if you have any questions, at [info@jenningspublishing.com](mailto:info@jenningspublishing.com)

## DVD SCENE 2

### The Musical Alphabet

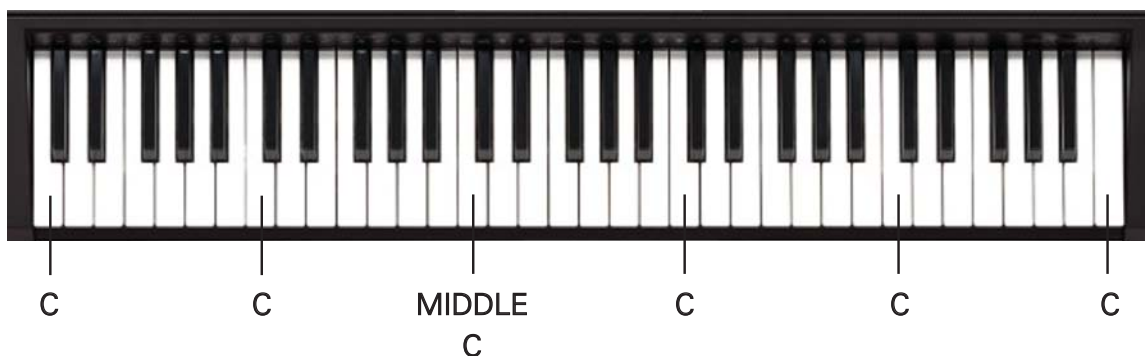
There are only seven letters in the musical alphabet, A through G, then it starts over again.

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

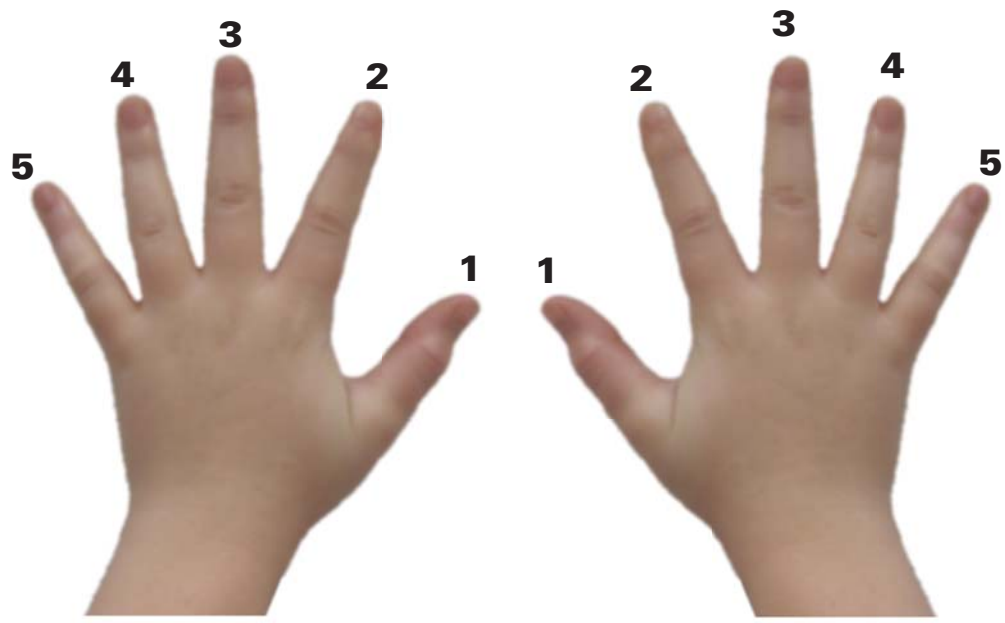
*(Practice saying it backwards too!)*

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

Notice on the keyboard, there are sets of two black keys and sets of three black keys. Just to the left of any TWO black keys you will find a "C" note. The "C" that is closest to the middle of the keyboard (and slightly to the left) is called "Middle C".



## Finger Numbers



Left Hand

Right Hand

# DVD SCENE 4


With your right hand, let's start with finger one (the thumb) on middle C. We're going to play a C Major scale, which is all white keys from C to C. The fingering will go like this:

C D E F G A B C  
1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Notice after we play an E note with finger three, the thumb moves under the palm of your hand to the F note, and we continue up the scale until we get to C.

C D E F G A B C  
Fingers 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Along with learning a C Major *scale*, let's try a C Major *chord*. The right hand is written on the treble clef (  )

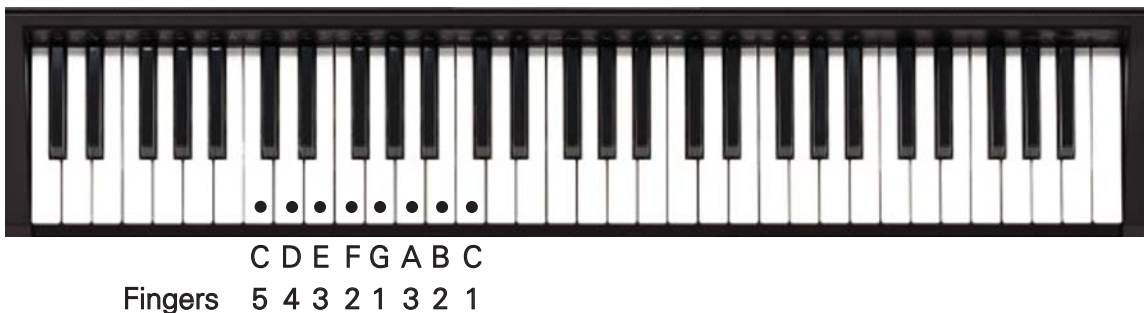
A chord is the sound of more than one note being played at a time. Chords are typically formed by odd numbers within the scale. To play a C chord, you would use the first note (the root), the third note (E) and the fifth note (G). Use fingers one, three, and five (which coincidentally happen to coincide with the scale degrees).

C E G  
Fingers 1 3 5

Now let's play the C Major scale an octave lower (an octave is the distance of eight scale tones, where the entire sequence starts over). On the staff, this will be done with the bass clef, where all lower sounds



This time we'll use the left hand, and we will end the scale on middle C. The fingering will be 5 (pinky), 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. We will use all five fingers once, then bring finger three over the top and continue from there.



Now we'll do the C chord with the left hand. The notes of the scale will be C, E, and G again (numerically 1, 3, and 5). The fingering will be 5, 3, and 1 (opposite of right hand). This is the bass clef (♭):



**TMI** (too much information) – You may notice that the C note we end on, is one leger line above the bass clef staff. When we play the same note it is one leger line below the treble clef staff. They are the same note (middle C). When played with the right hand it is referred to as being a lower extension of the treble clef, and when played by the left hand it is referred to as being a higher extension of the bass clef. As a general starting point on the piano, both thumbs (finger 1) share that note.

## DVD SCENE 5

### Major Scale Song – Right Hand

This song will be a practice routine for the C major scale, using the right hand.

1. We will play up the scale at an easy pace, using quarter notes, followed by a C chord. We will play this four times.
2. Next, we will play up the scale using eighth notes (double the speed of quarter notes), followed again by a C chord. We will play this four times. (You'll find that four times is a very common number of times to do something in music).
3. Then we will play quarter notes, descending the scale, again, followed by a C chord. (Four times.)
4. Descending eighth notes followed by a C chord. (4x's)
5. Up and down the scale playing quarter notes, this time not followed by a chord. (4x's)
6. Up and down the scale again with eighth notes, no chord. (4x's)



©D ©E ©F ©G A B C

Fingers 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

# DVD SCENE 6

## Song 1

Fingers C D E F G A B C  
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

## DVD SCENE 7

### Major Scale Song – Left Hand

This song is just like song 1, only with the left hand playing the lower octave C Major scale. We will start with finger five (pinky).

1. We will play up the scale at an easy pace, using quarter notes, followed by a C chord. We will play this four times.
2. Next, we will play up the scale using eighth notes (double the speed of quarter notes), followed again by a C chord. We will play this four times. (You'll find that four times is a very common number of times to do something in music).
3. Then we will play quarter notes, descending the scale, again, followed by a C chord. (Four times.)
4. Descending eighth notes followed by a C chord. (4x's)
5. Up and down the scale playing quarter notes, this time not followed by a chord. (4x's)
6. Up and down the scale again with eighth notes, no chord (4x's)



© D E F G A B C  
Fingers 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

# DVD SCENE 7

## Song 2

Fingers C D E F G A B C 1 3 2 1 1 3 5 ( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

( Play 4X's )

## DVD SCENE 8

### The Black Keys

Notice that, with the exception of B to C, or E to F, all other white keys have a black key in between. B and C are a half step apart. So are E and F. All other consecutive letter names are spaced a whole step apart. A whole step is a total distance of two keys, black or white.

All black keys can be referred to as a *sharp* or a *flat*. Sharp means one higher, and flat means one lower. The black key found between the A and B notes could be called either A<sup>#</sup> (A sharp) or B<sup>b</sup> (B flat).

## DVD SCENE 9

### Songs Are Made From Scales

Practically any melody that you can think of was derived from a scale. Let Sandy demonstrate for you how this is done. Why not start exercising your creativity now? You know the scale that most songs have been written from. Play around with it. If you come up with something cool, try writing it on the staff. Another thing you can do is develop your ear by singing the notes that you play.

# DVD SCENE 10

## Major Scale In Another Key

Notice the Major Scale has a numerical system, in which three and four are a half step apart, and so are seven and one.

C	D	E <sup>^</sup>	F	G	A	B <sup>^</sup>	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1

In the C Major scale, C is called 1, whether it is the "C" we start on or the "C" we end on. It will just start over from that point, so there is no 8th scale step.

The process of building a scale in another key is knowing the half steps within the numerical sequence, and applying it elsewhere. Let's try it with G.

G	A	B <sup>^</sup>	C	D	E	F <sup>#</sup>	G <sup>^</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1

There is no modification necessary for the 3 to 4 half step, because B and C are a half step apart. As you go up the scale though, something must be changed, since 6 and 7 are a whole step apart, but E to F is only a half step. By sharpening the F note (playing the black key one higher than F) we restore the major scale sequence, because E to F# is a whole step (6 to 7). And F# to G is a half step (7 to 1).

Fingering for the G major scale will be the same as for C Major.

**Right hand**

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

**Left Hand**

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1



Fingers	G	A	B	C	D	E	F <sup>#</sup>	G	A	B	C	D	E	F <sup>#</sup>	G
	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
	⏟							⏟							
	Left Hand							Right Hand							

# DVD SCENE 11

## F Major Scale

If we start on F, we will be using a black key again, but this time it will be to make a note flat.

F	G	A <sup>^</sup> B <sup>b</sup>	C	D	E <sup>^</sup> F
1	2	3 4	5	6	7 1

Notice, since 3 and 4 are a half step apart, but A and B are a whole step apart, we must shorten that distance to make it match the numerical scale formula. By flattening the B (playing the black key below the B instead of the B note) we have changed that the distance to a half step. In the same move, we have made 4 and 5 a whole step apart too, since Bb to C is a whole step.

Fingering for the F Major Scale:

**Right Hand**

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

**Left Hand**

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 (Same as C Maj)



Fingers	F	G	A	B <sup>b</sup>	C	D	E	F	G	A	B <sup>b</sup>	C	D	E	F
	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	⏟							⏟							
	Left Hand							Right Hand							