

Vom Anfänger bis zum Star

Mike's

Keyboardunterricht

Band 1



Die ersten Noten
C - a

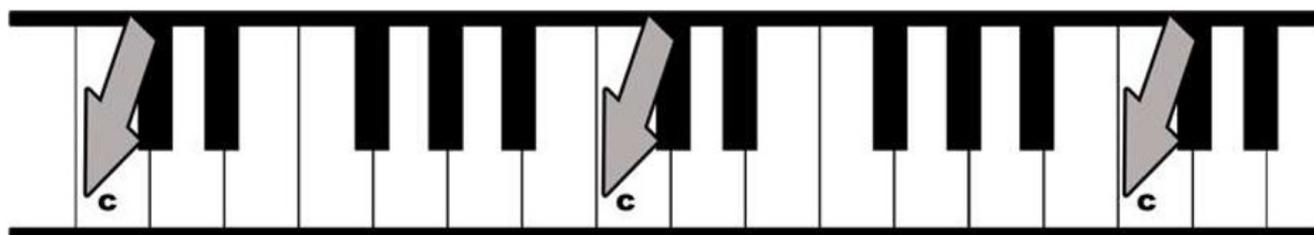
mit vielen einfachen Liedern

10,99 Euro

DIE TASTATUR

Jede Keyboardtastatur ist gleich aufgebaut. Wenn du dir diese einmal anschaust, siehst du weiße und schwarze Tasten. Wichtig für uns sind in diesem Heft nur die weißen Tasten. Allerdings helfen dir die schwarzen Tasten, den richtigen Ton zu finden. Denn unser erster Ton, und damit auch der wichtigste, ist das C.

Das C findest du überall dort, wo zwei schwarze Tasten zusammen sind. Die weiße Taste davor ist das C. Dein Musiklehrer wird es dir aber auch genau am Keyboard erklären.



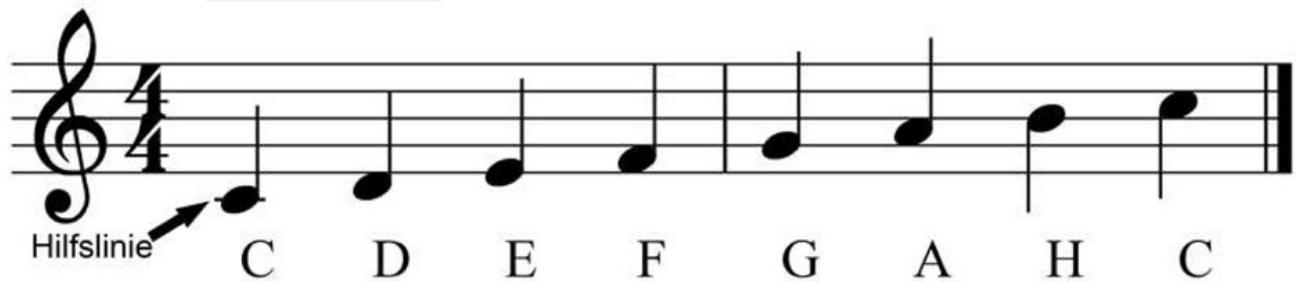
DIE NOTEN

Noten zu lesen ist eigentlich ganz einfach. Das wirst du schon auf den ersten Seiten des Heftes feststellen. Das wichtigste aber vorab: Je höher die Note geschrieben wird, desto höher klingt der Ton. Je tiefer die Noten im Notensystem geschrieben sind, desto tiefer klingt der Ton. Um besser deutlich zu machen ob der Ton hoch oder tief ist, werden Sie in das Notensystem mit 5 gleichen Linien geschrieben.

Du wirst im Musikunterricht schnell merken, dass es ganz einfach sein wird.



Noten die höher oder tiefer sind als unsere 5 Linien zulassen, werden mit einer Hilfslinie gezeichnet.



Die Hilfslinie ist ein kleines Stück einer 6. Linie. Da man diese Linie aber nur bei bestimmten Noten braucht, wird sich nicht komplett ins System gezeichnet.



Am Anfang des Notensystems steht der Notenschlüssel. Diesen nennt man auch Violinschlüssel oder G-Schlüssel. G-Schlüssel deshalb, weil er mit seiner großen Schleife die G-Linie umschließt.



Versuche einmal, den Violinschlüssel selbst zu malen 😊

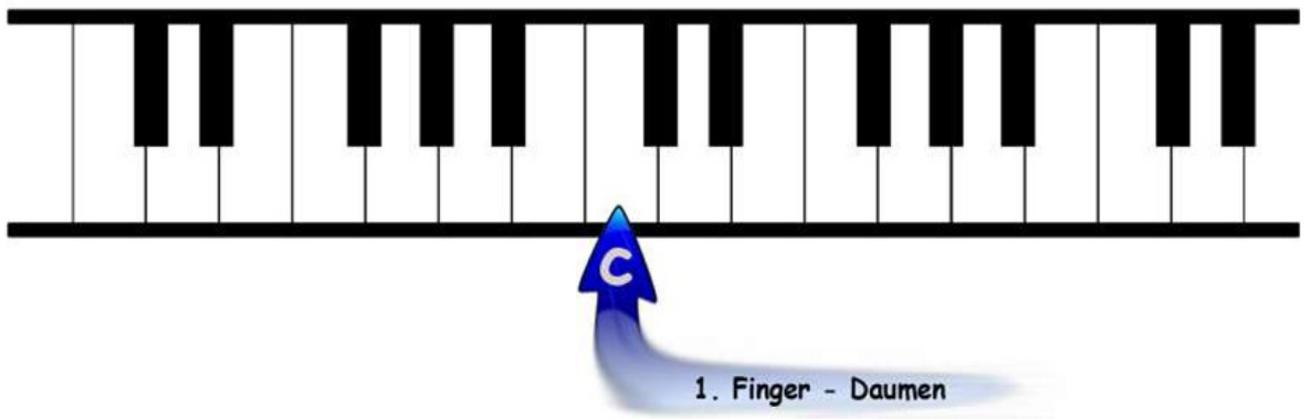


**UND JETZT SOLLTEN WIR
ANFANGEN MUSIK
ZU MACHEN.**

VIEL SPASS DABEI

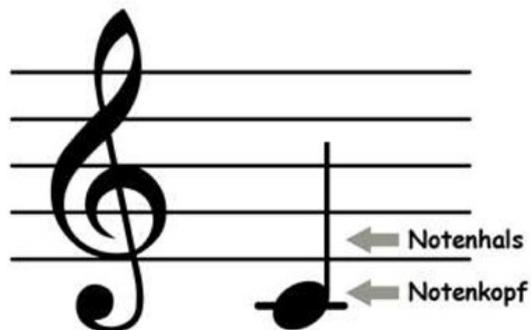


WIR FANGEN MIT DEM C-TON AN.



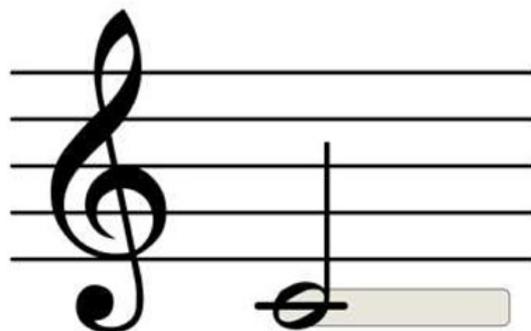
An der Form der Note erkennst du, ob sie kurz oder lang gespielt wird.

Kurze Note:
Der Notenkopf
ist schwarz
ausgefüllt



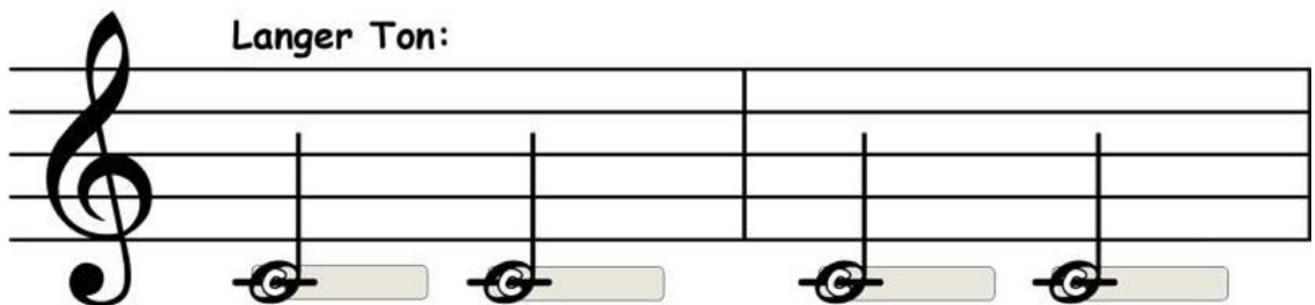
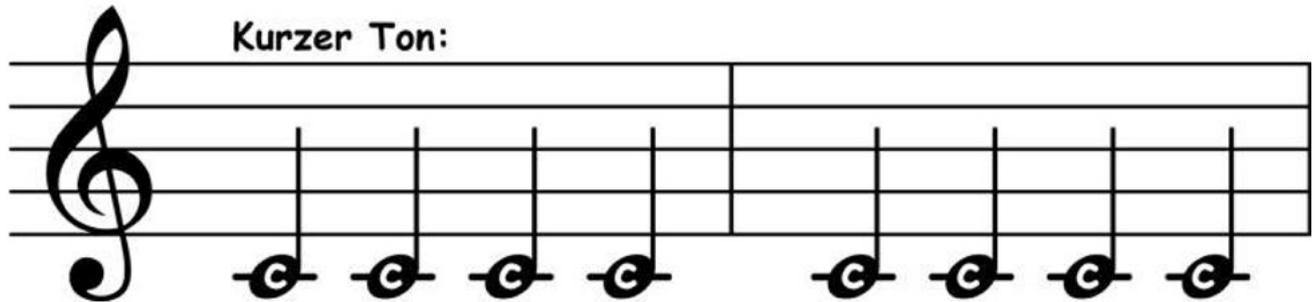
oder

Lange Note:
Der Notenkopf
ist nicht
ausgefüllt



NUN PROBIEREN WIR KURZE UND LANGE NOTEN MIT DEM TON C AUS

Lege Deine rechte Hand so auf die Tasten, dass der Daumen auf dem C liegt. Jeder weitere Finger bekommt eine eigene Taste. Nun liegen deine 5 Finger auf jeweils 5 verschiedenen Tasten. Wir brauchen nun den Daumen für das C.



Lang und Kurz Lied 1

4/4

1 2 3 4 1 2 34

The first system consists of two staves. The top staff has a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes: four quarter notes in the first measure, followed by a bar line, and then two quarter notes and a half note in the second measure. Fingerings are indicated below the notes: 1, 2, 3, 4 for the first measure; 1, 2, 34 for the second measure.

1 2 3 4 1 2 34

The second system features a treble clef on the left. The notes and fingerings are identical to the first system: four quarter notes (1, 2, 3, 4) in the first measure, followed by a bar line, and two quarter notes and a half note (1, 2, 34) in the second measure.

1 2 34 1 2 34

The third system features a treble clef on the left. The notes and fingerings are identical to the first system: four quarter notes (1, 2, 3, 4) in the first measure, followed by a bar line, and two quarter notes and a half note (1, 2, 34) in the second measure.

1 2 34 1 2 34

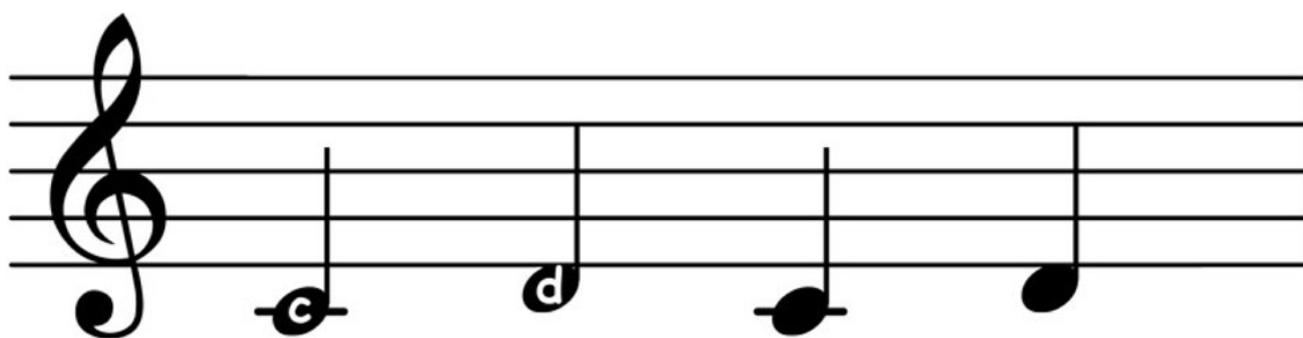
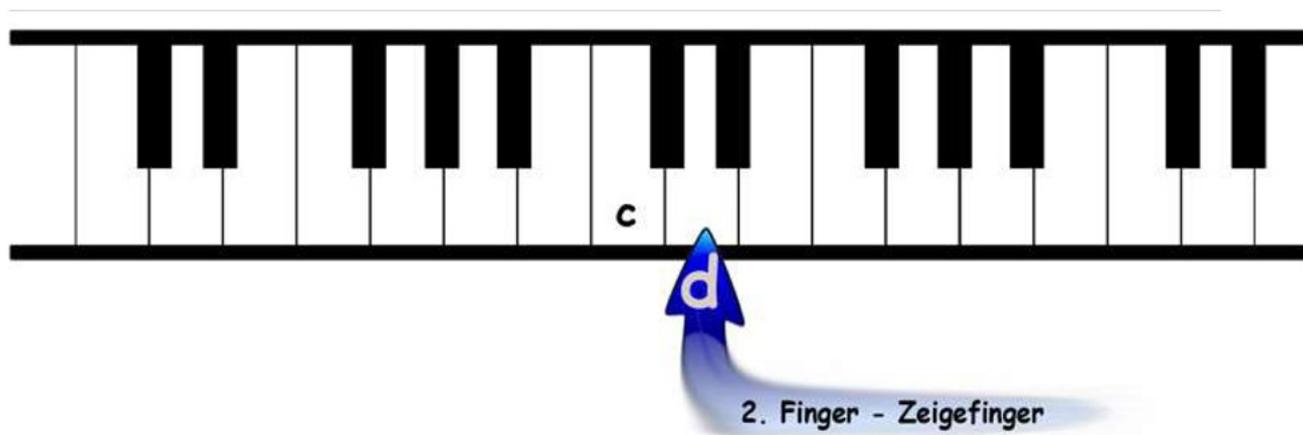
The fourth system features a treble clef on the left. The notes and fingerings are identical to the first system: four quarter notes (1, 2, 3, 4) in the first measure, followed by a bar line, and two quarter notes and a half note (1, 2, 34) in the second measure. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Lang und Kurz Lied 2

12 3 4 1 2 34

12 34 1 2 3 4

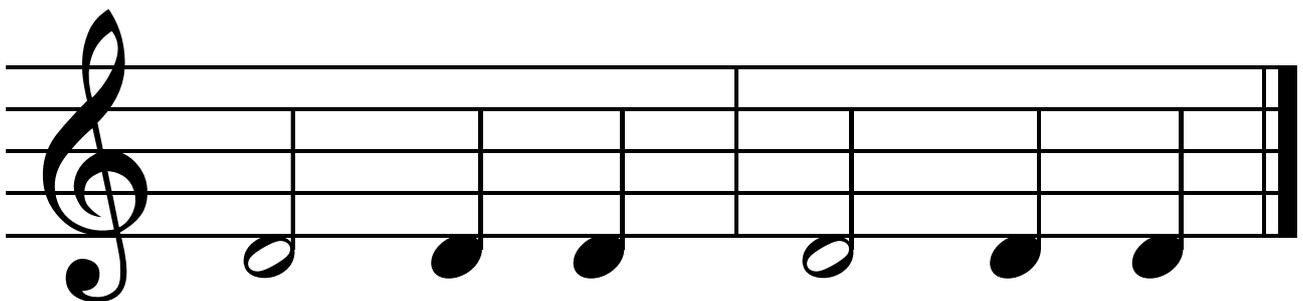
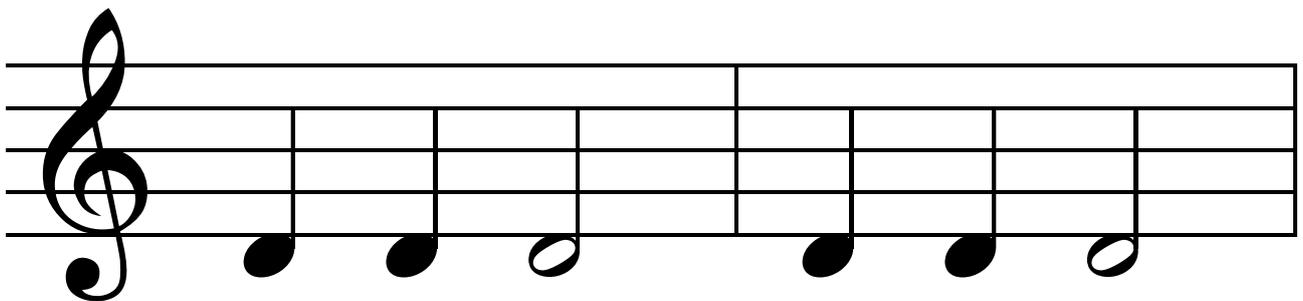
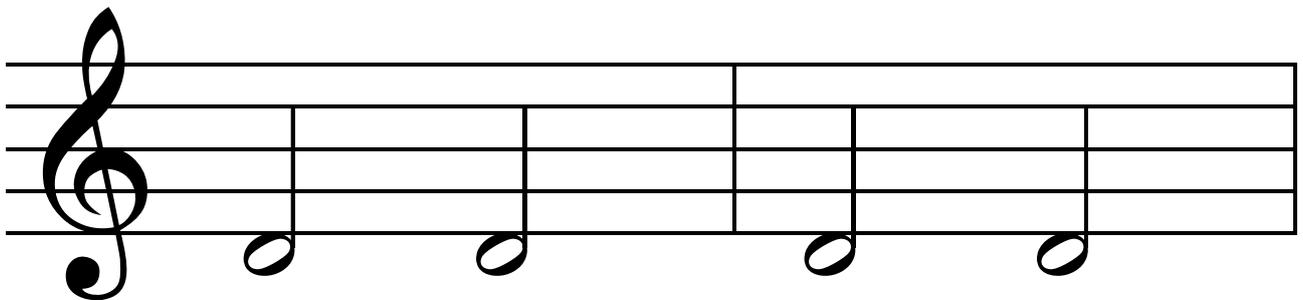
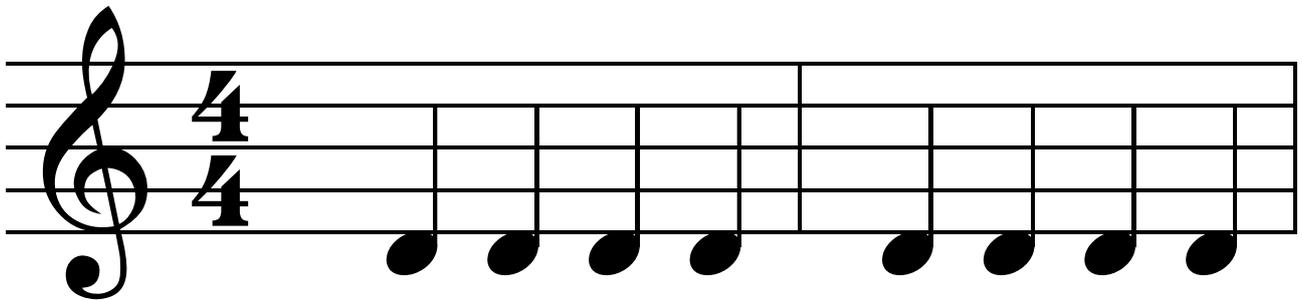
NUN KOMMT DER D-TON DAZU.



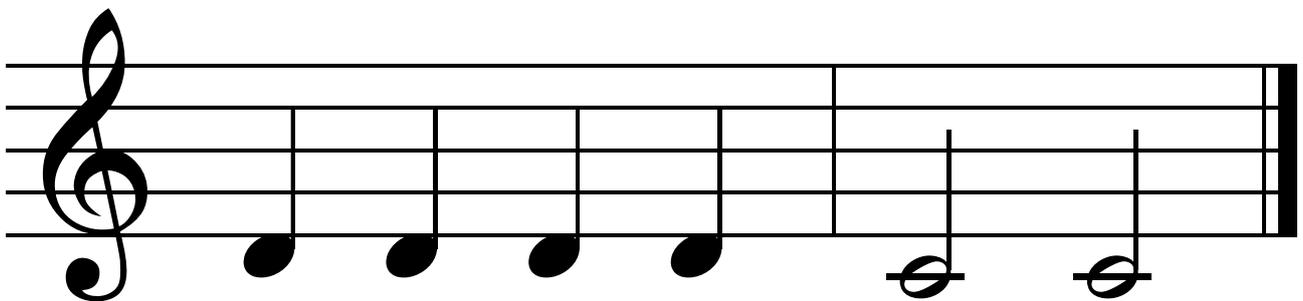
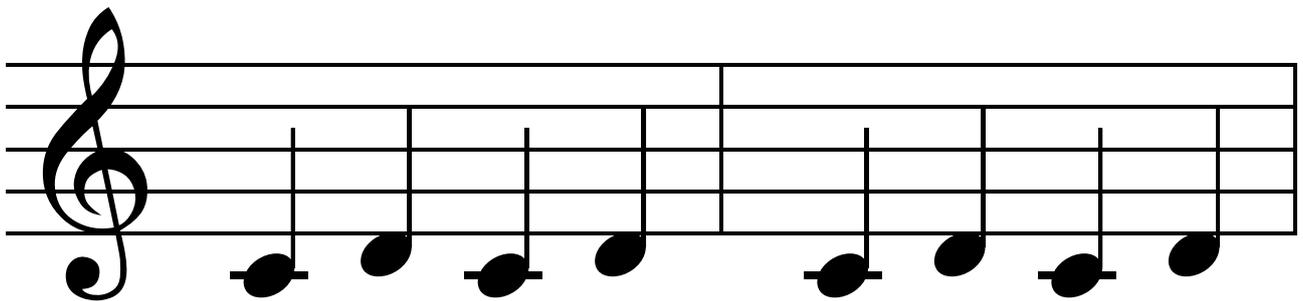
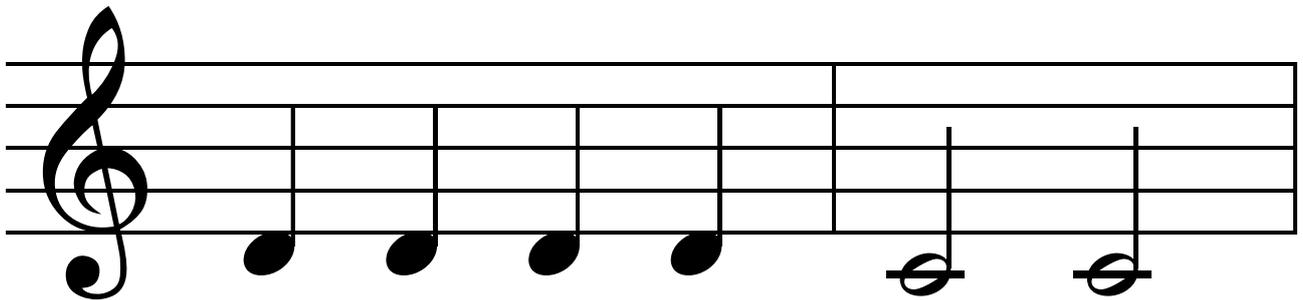
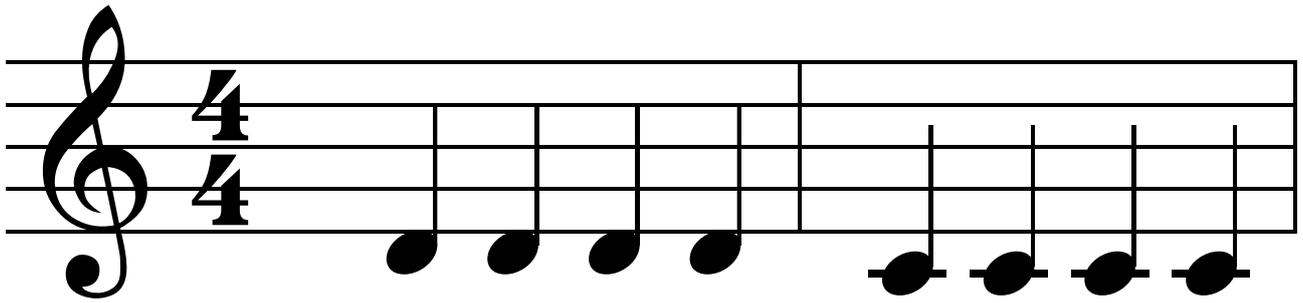
Das d liegt unter der ersten Linie!



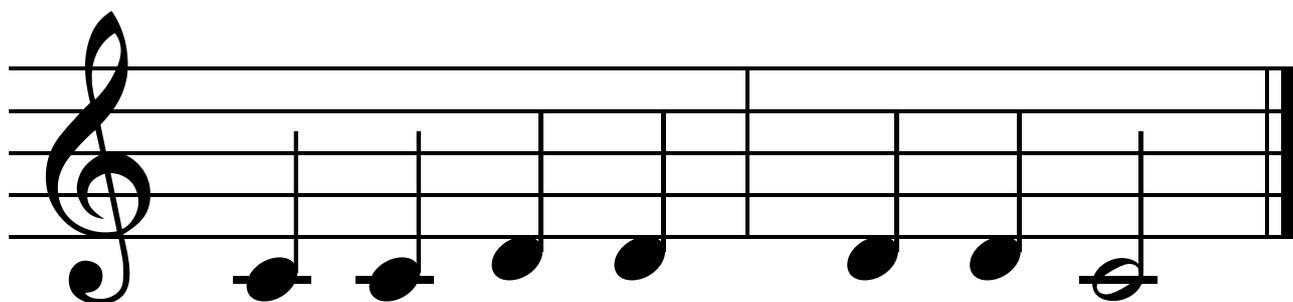
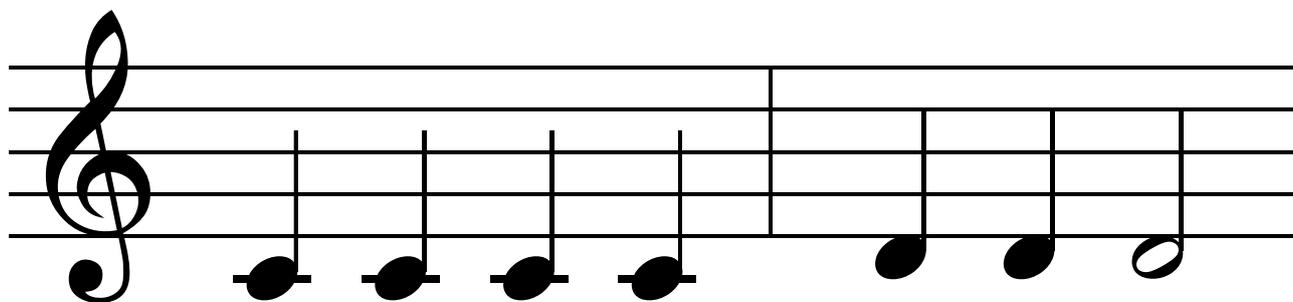
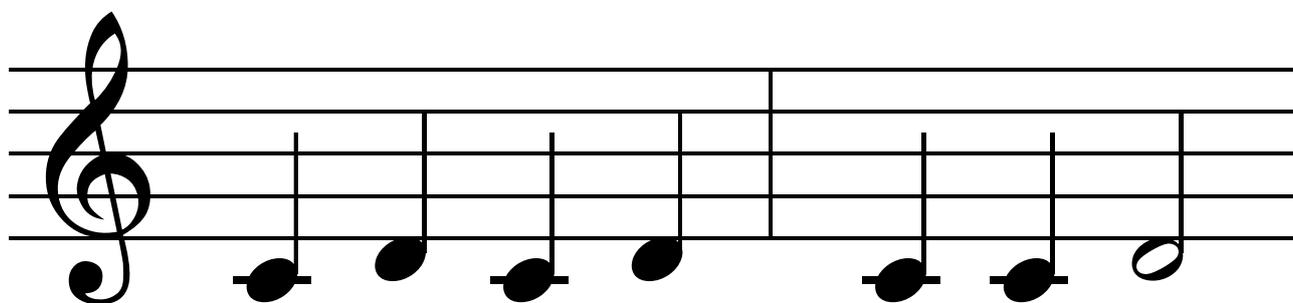
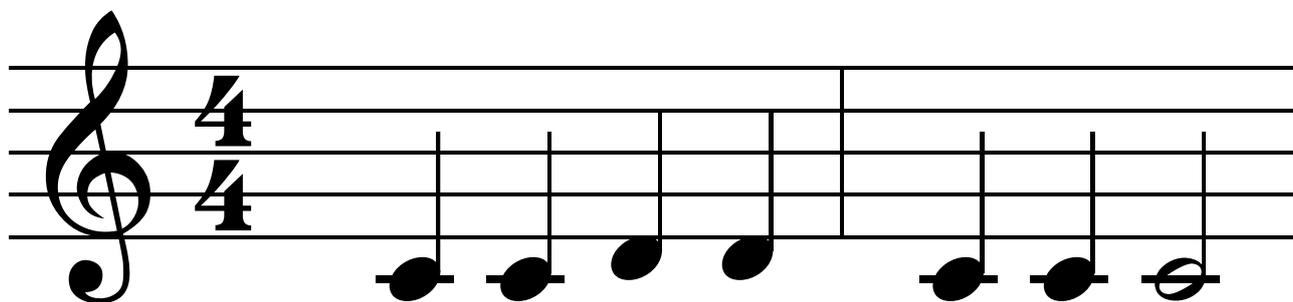
Wir spielen kurz und lang mit dem Ton d



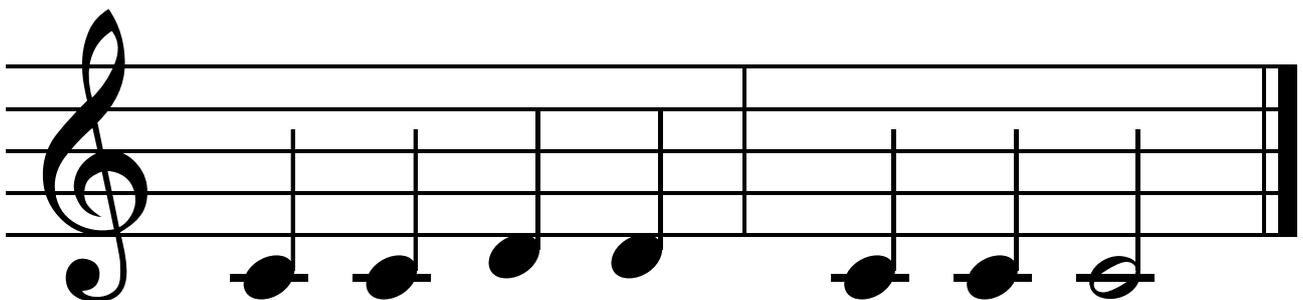
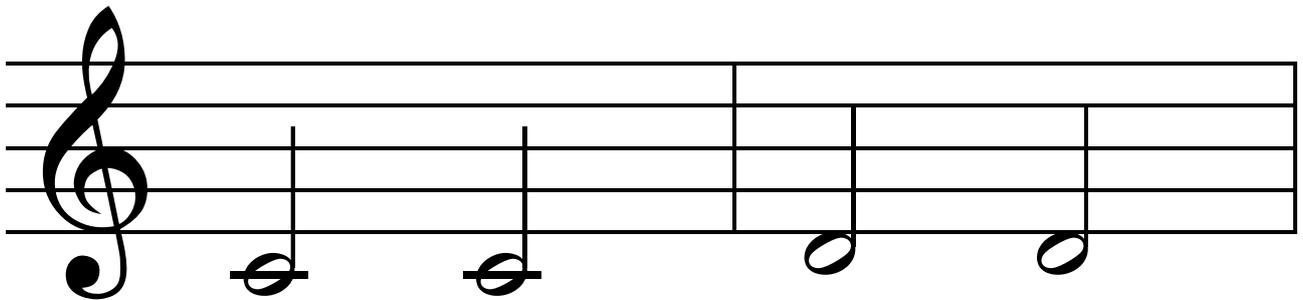
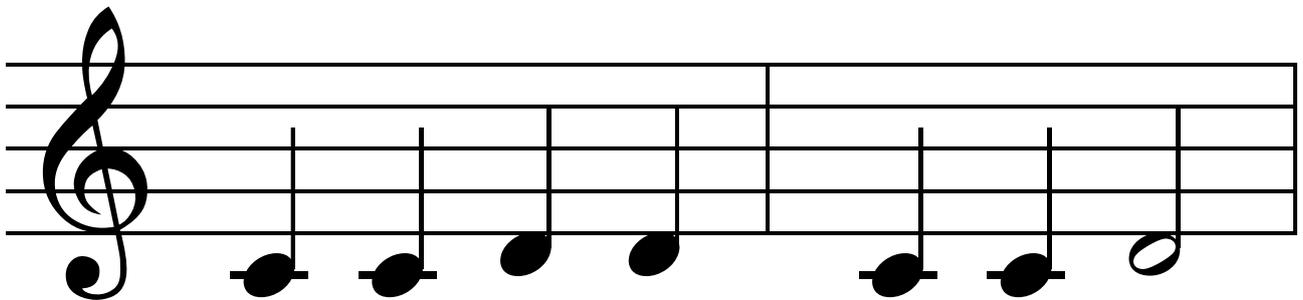
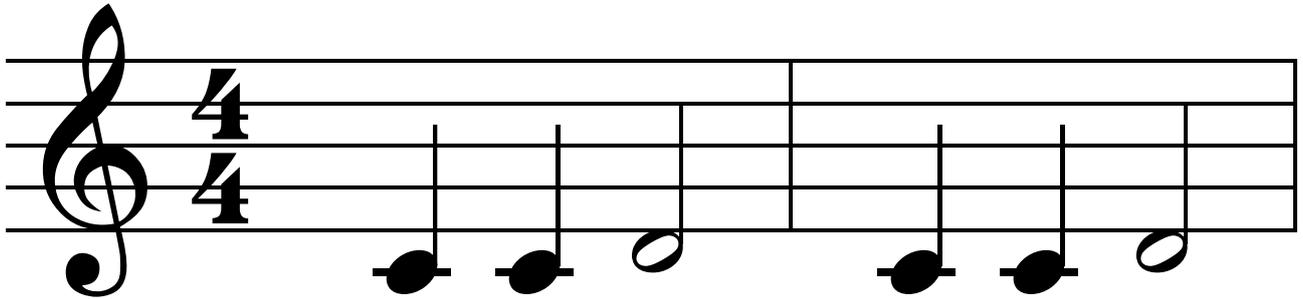
c und d - ach herrje



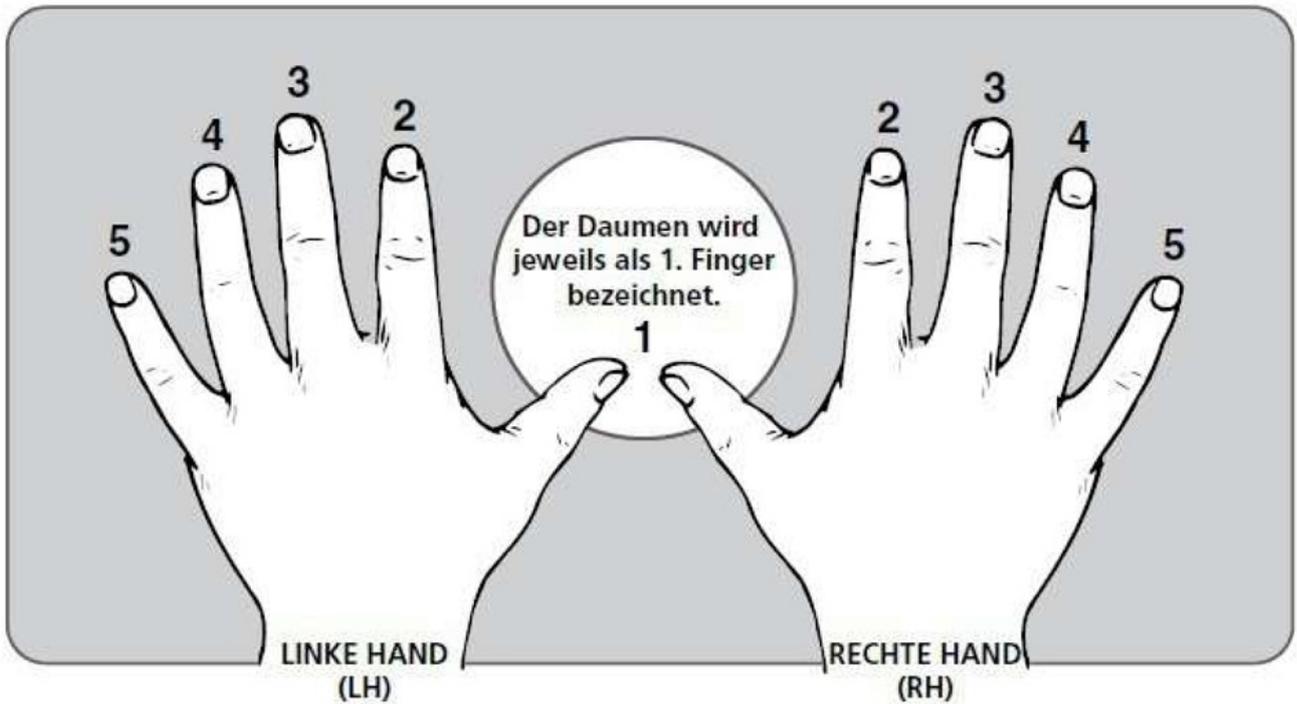
Immer wieder



Hoch und runter



DEINE RECHTE HAND



JEDER FINGER BEKOMMT EINE NUMMER!

Rechte Hand:

1 = Daumen

2 = Zeigefinger

3 = Mittelfinger

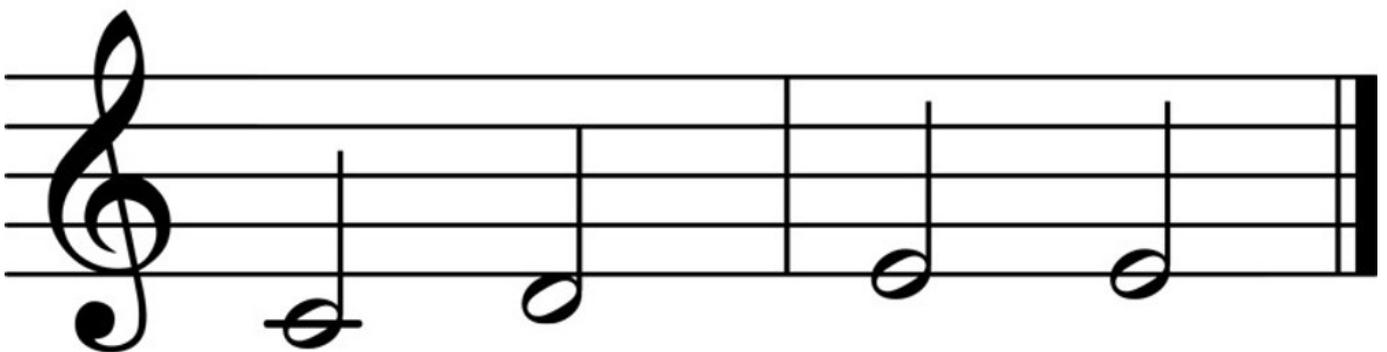
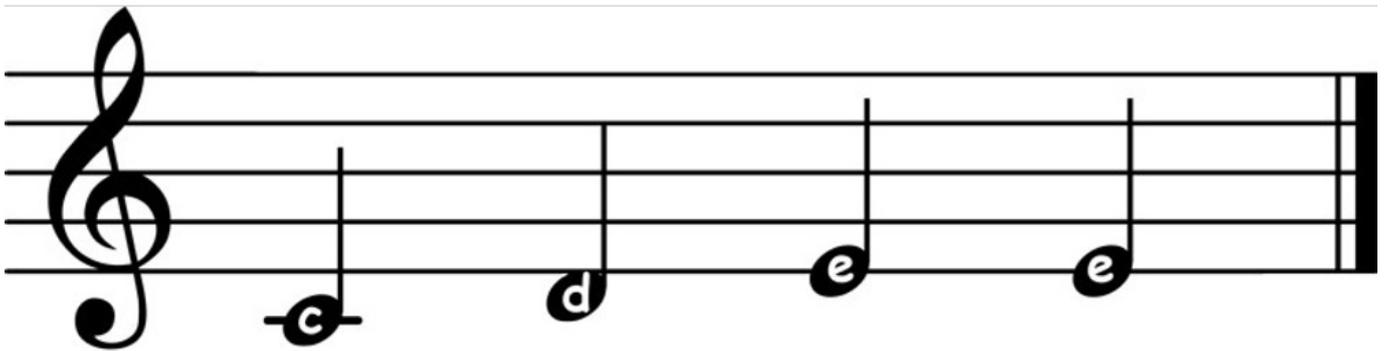
4 = Ringfinger

5 = Kleiner Finger

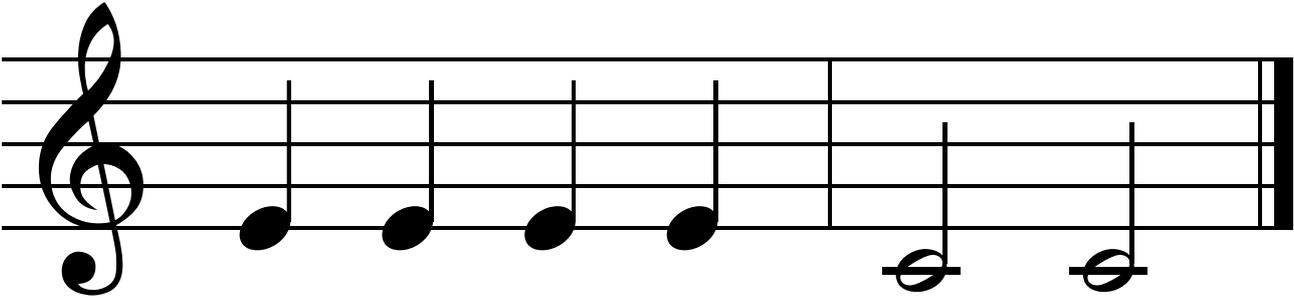
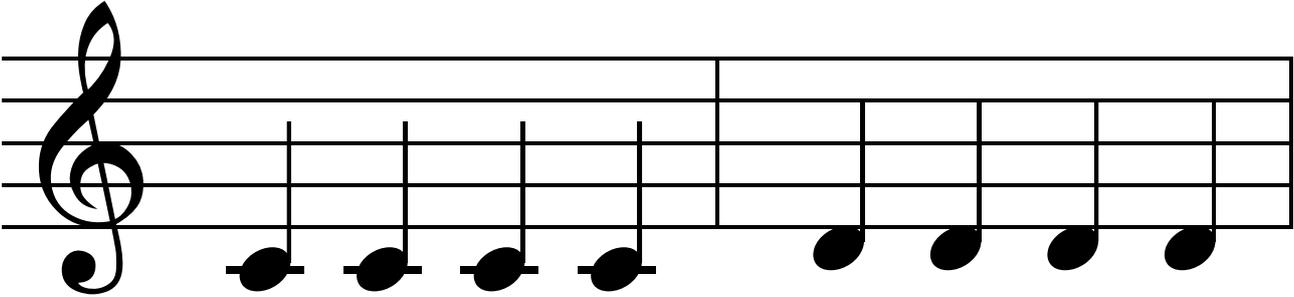
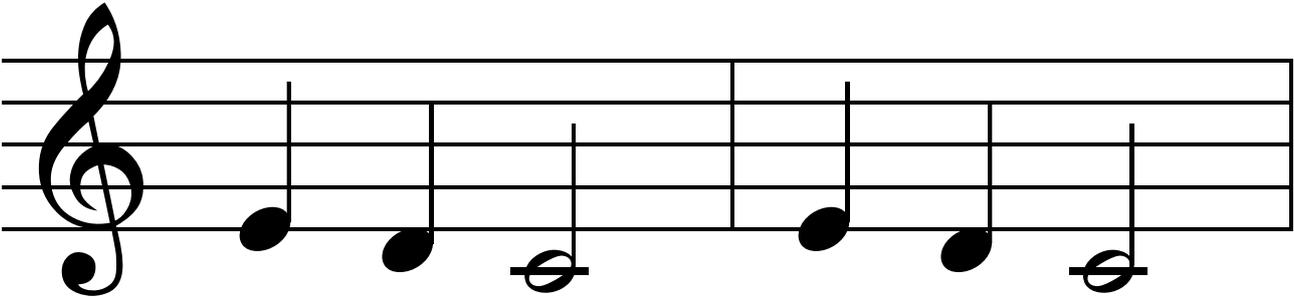
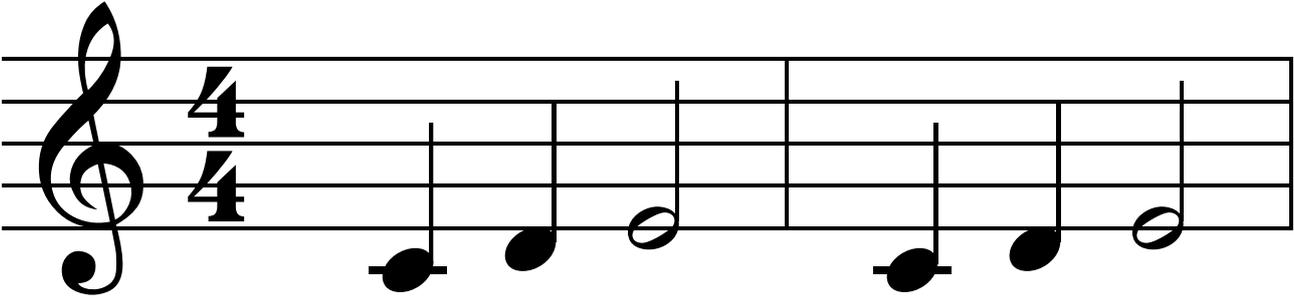
ENDLICH KOMMT DER E-TON



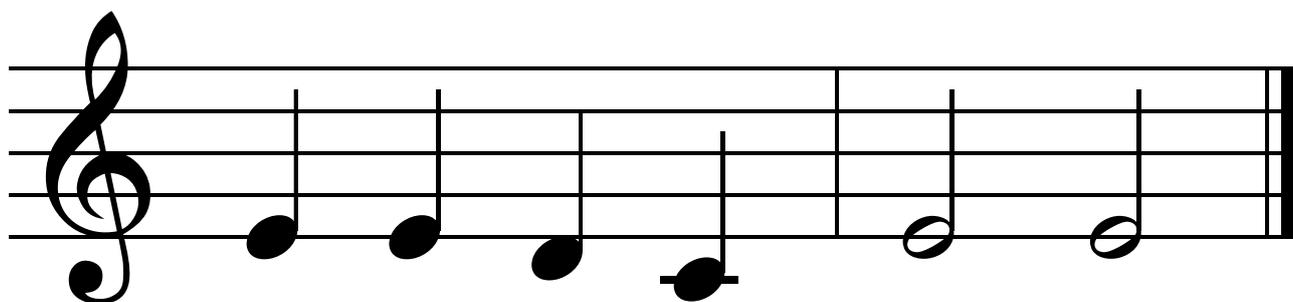
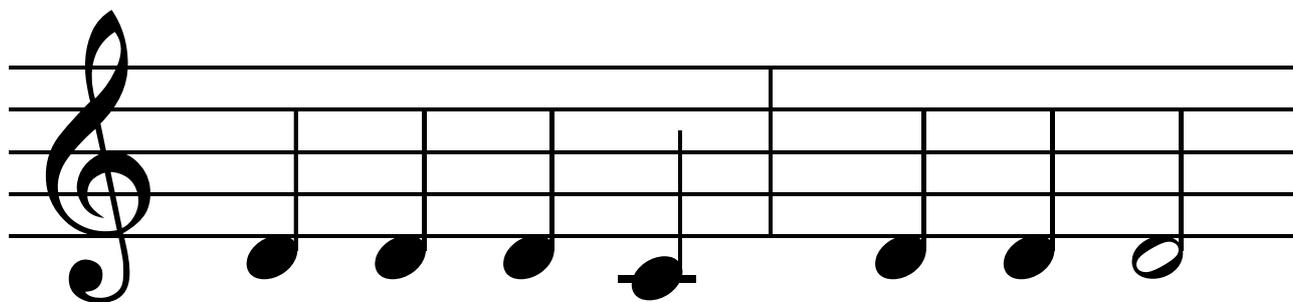
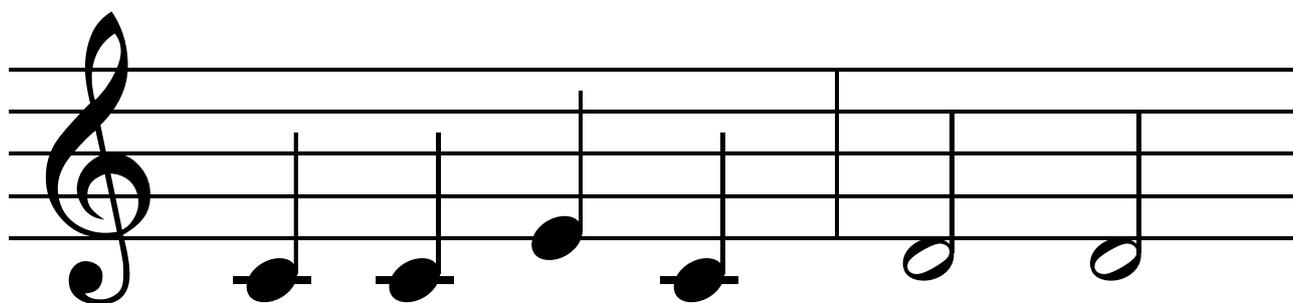
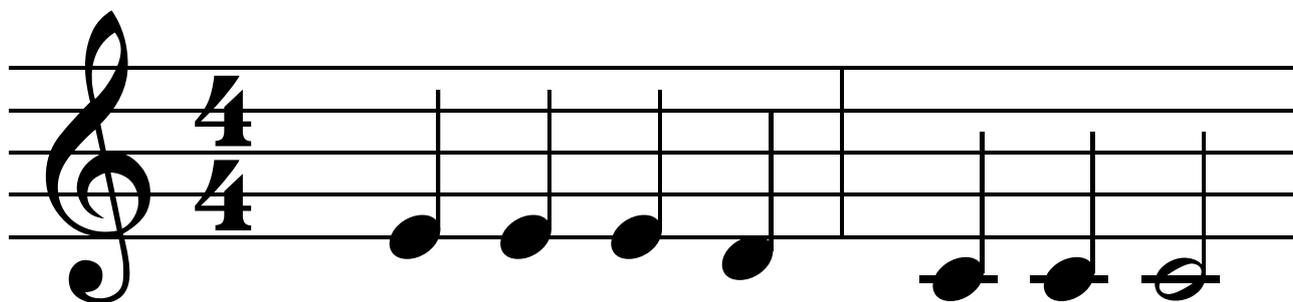
3. Finger - Mittelfinger



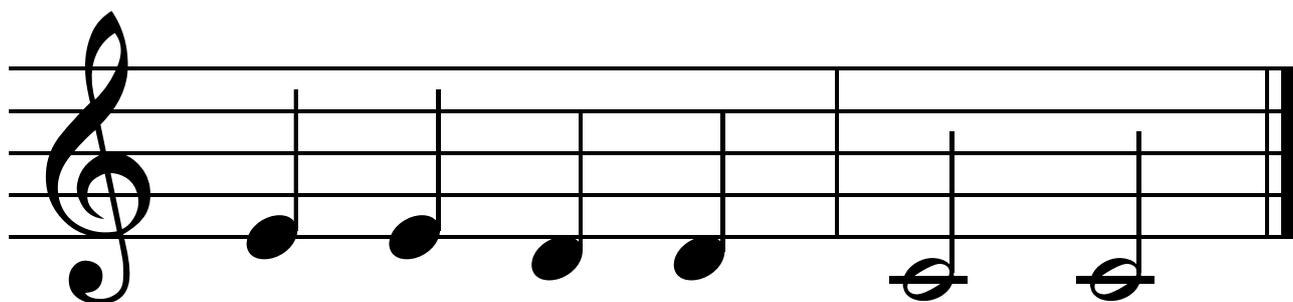
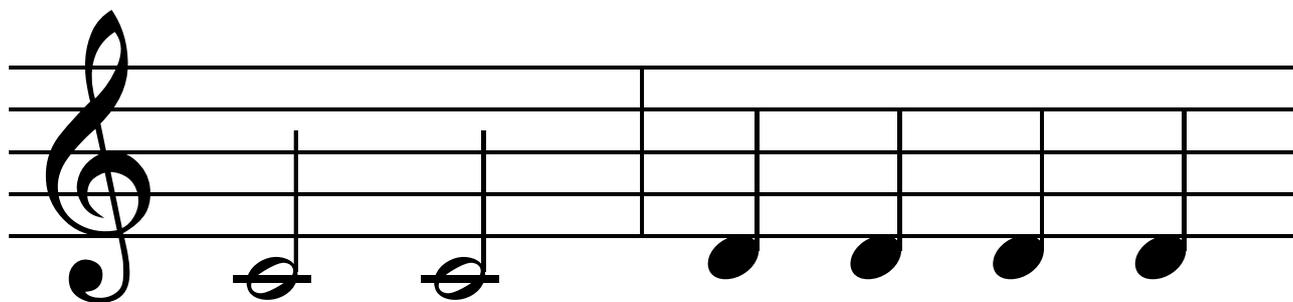
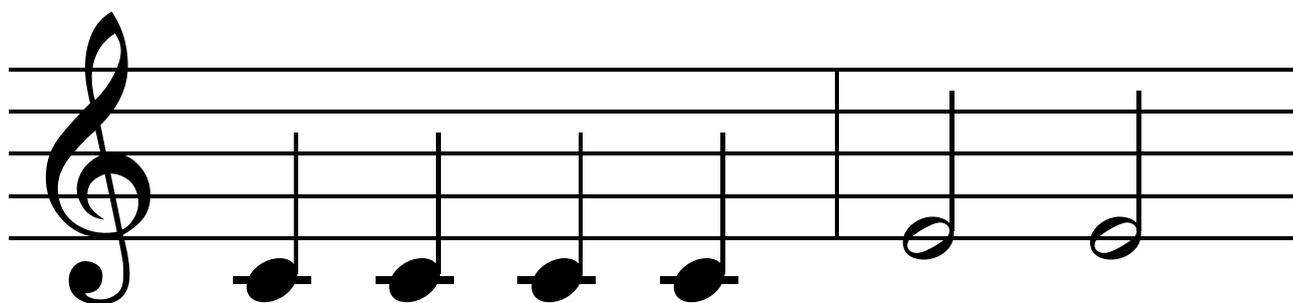
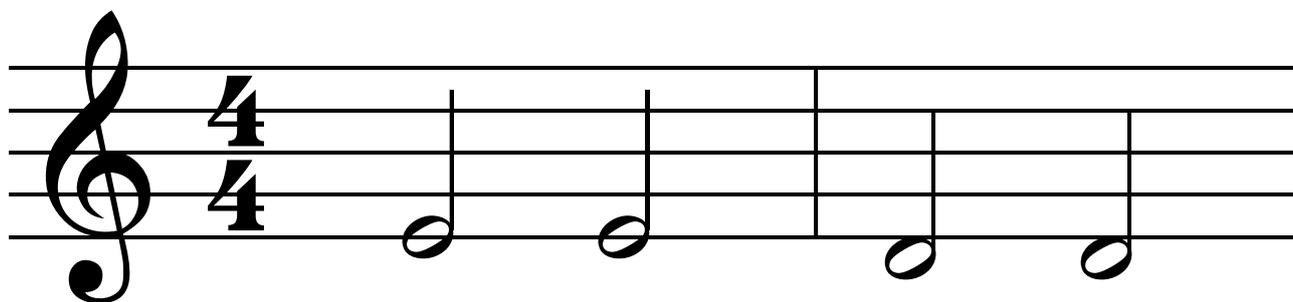
e wie einfach!



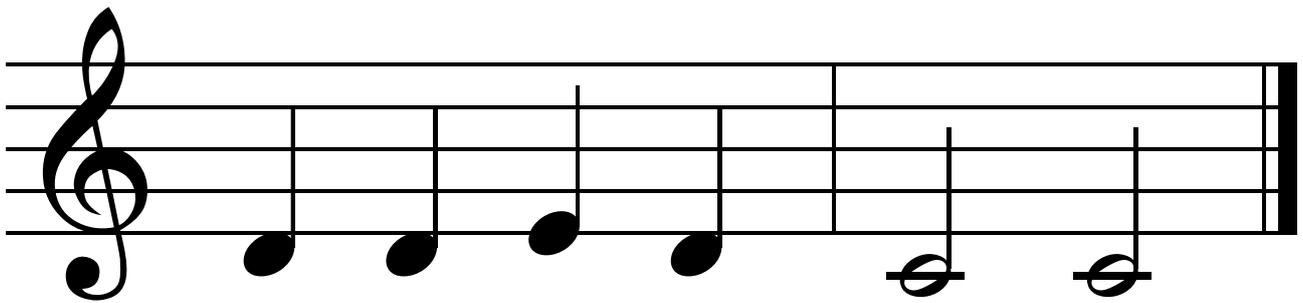
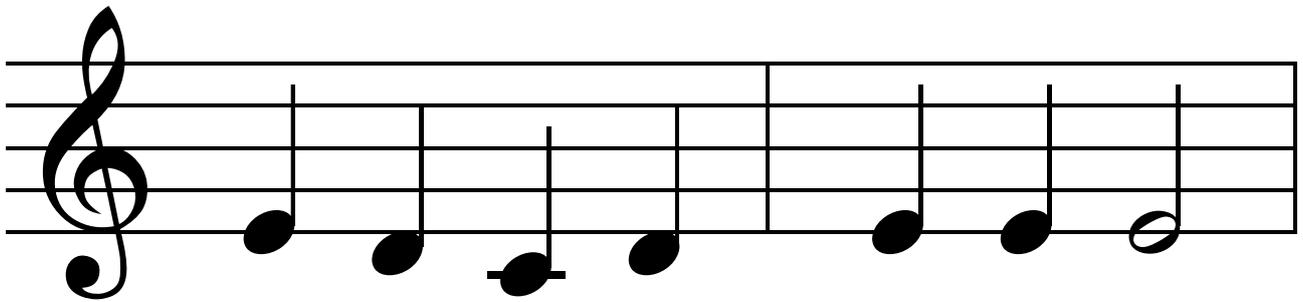
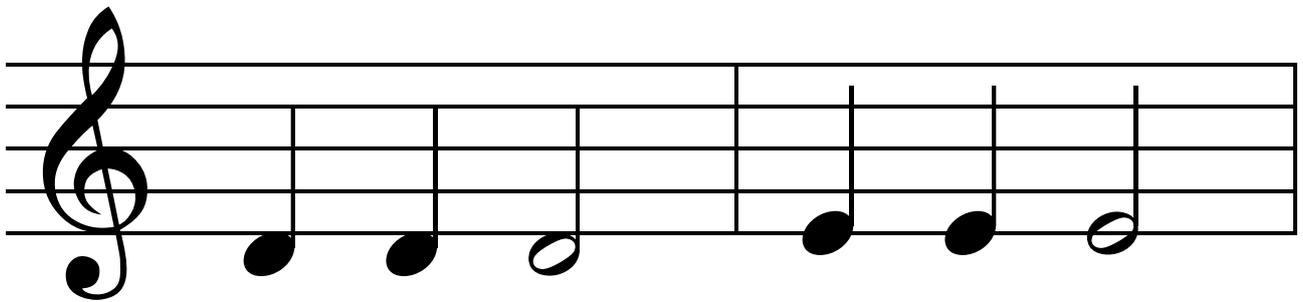
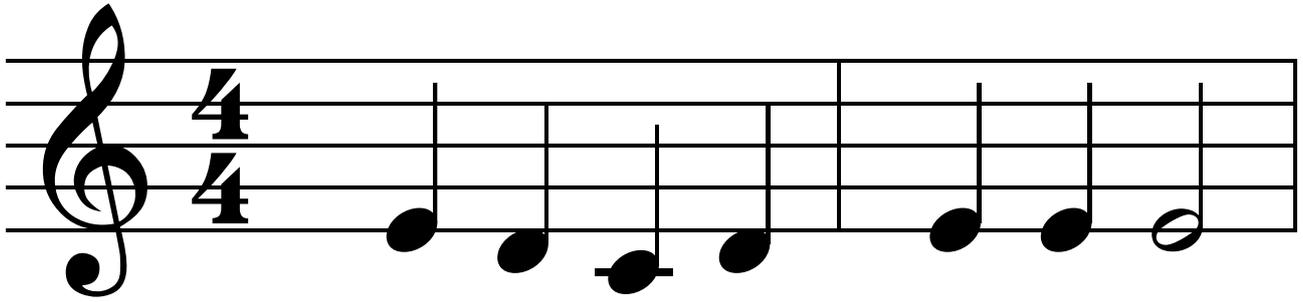
Kinder Kinder



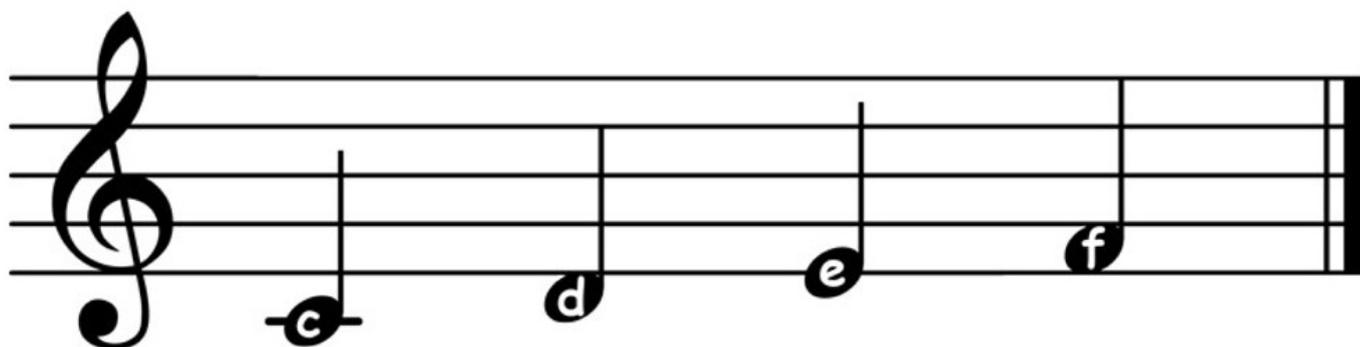
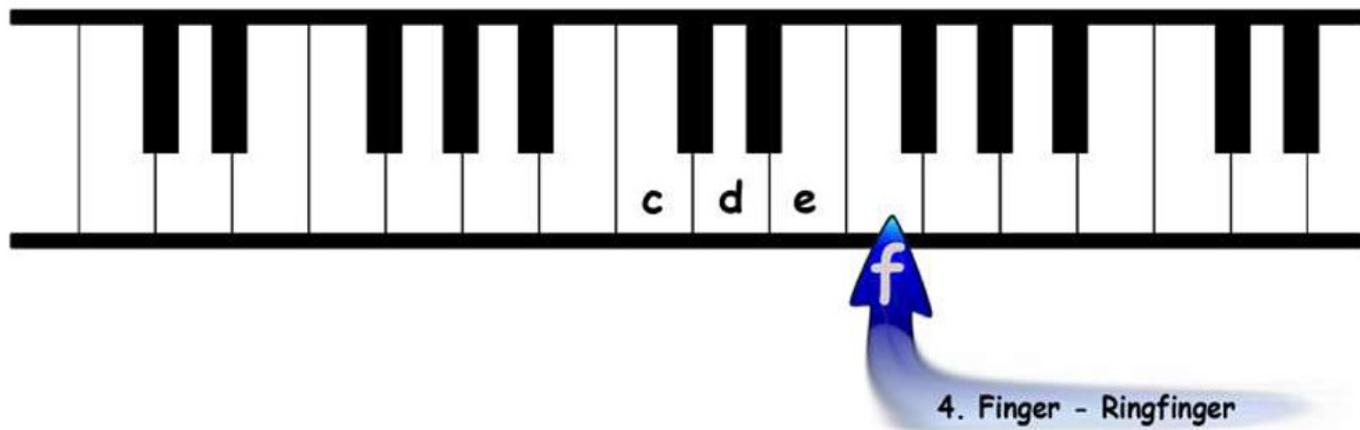
Regenmacher



Mary hat ein...

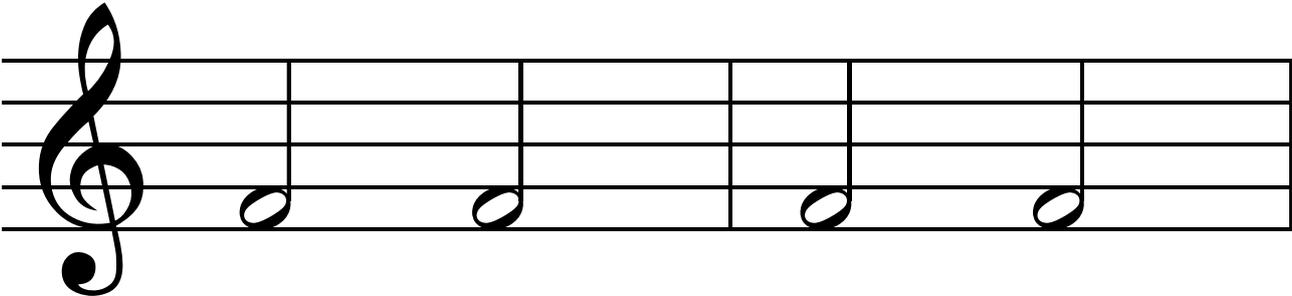
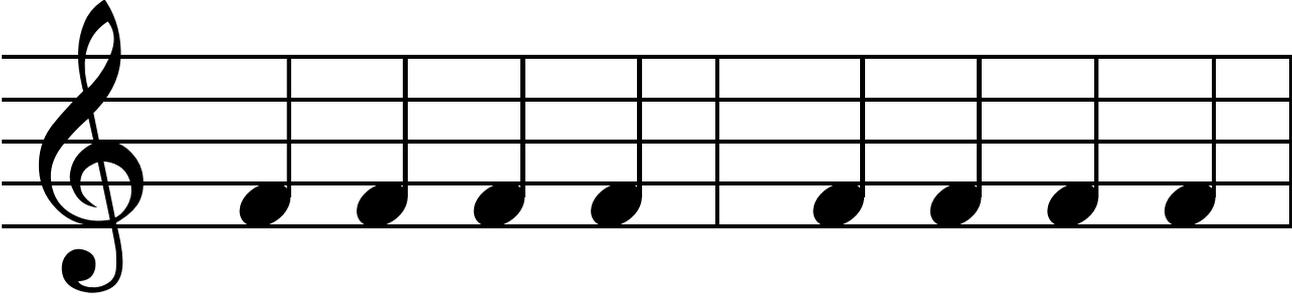


DER F-TON LEISTET UNS GESELLSCHAFT!

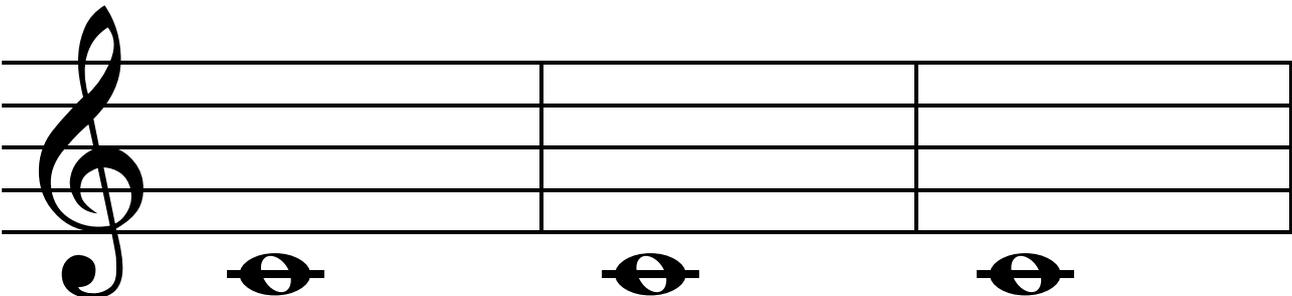


Den Ton f spielst du mit deinem Ringfinger. Probiere nun die Übungen!

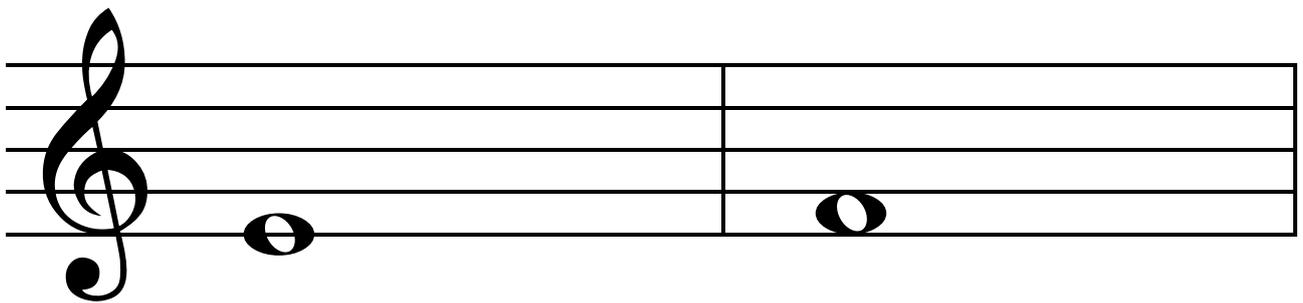
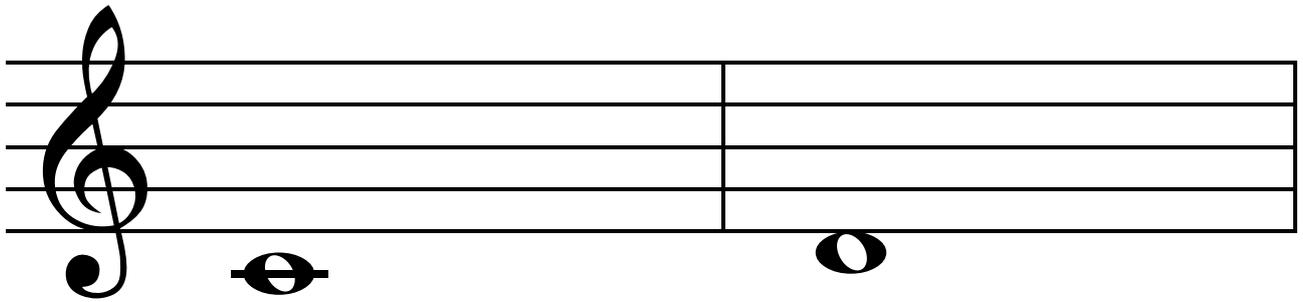
Kurz und lang mit f



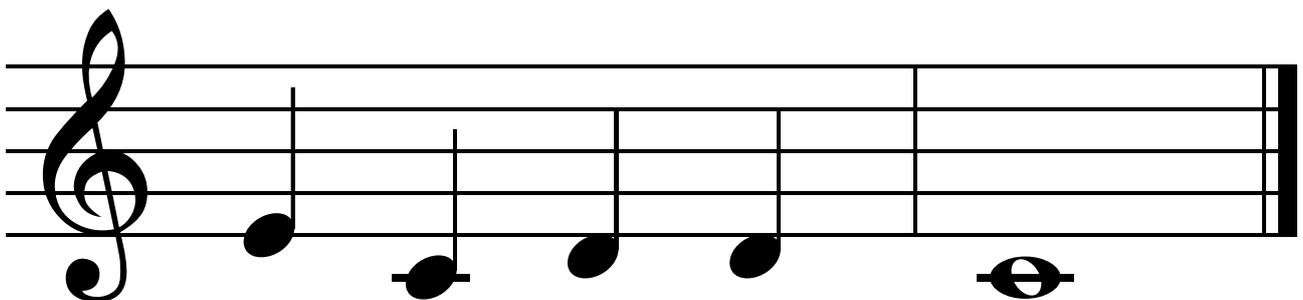
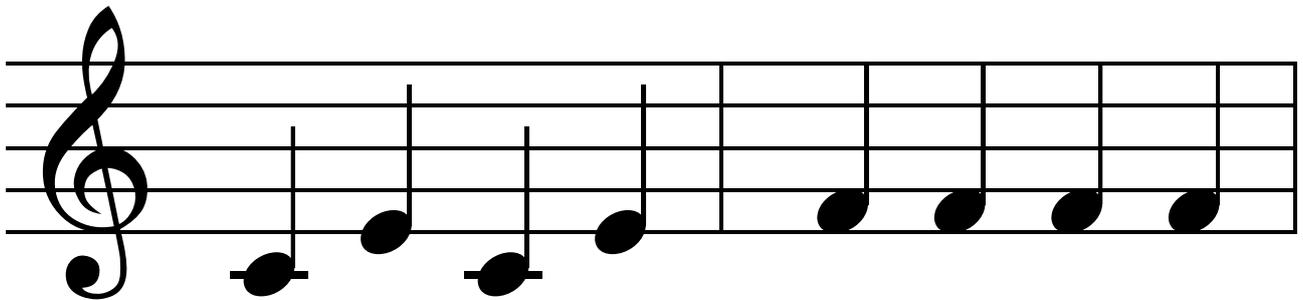
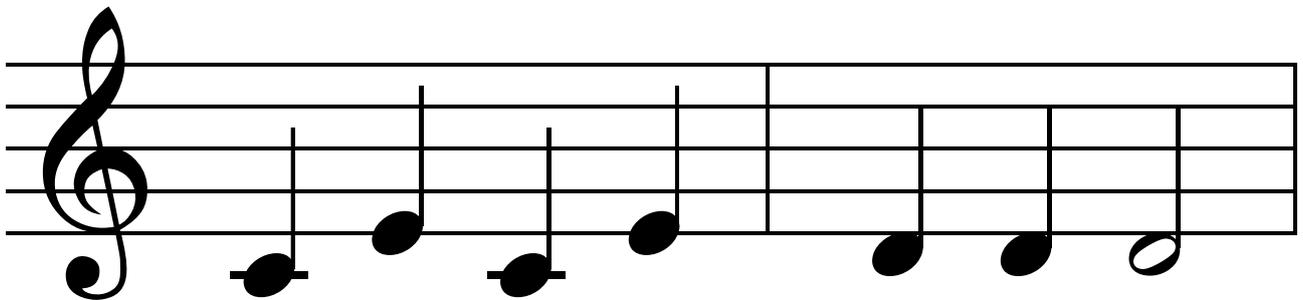
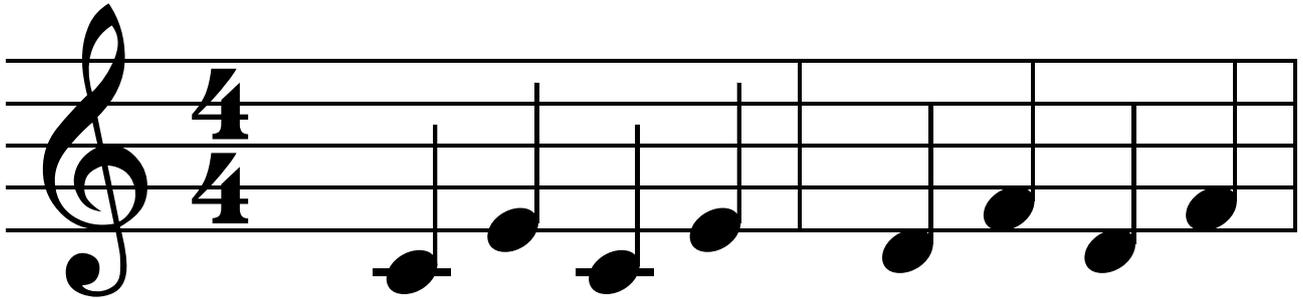
Nun kommt der lange ton



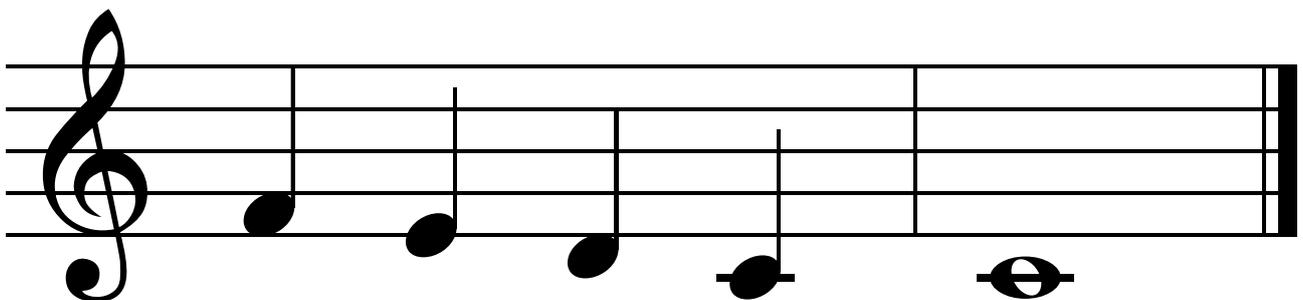
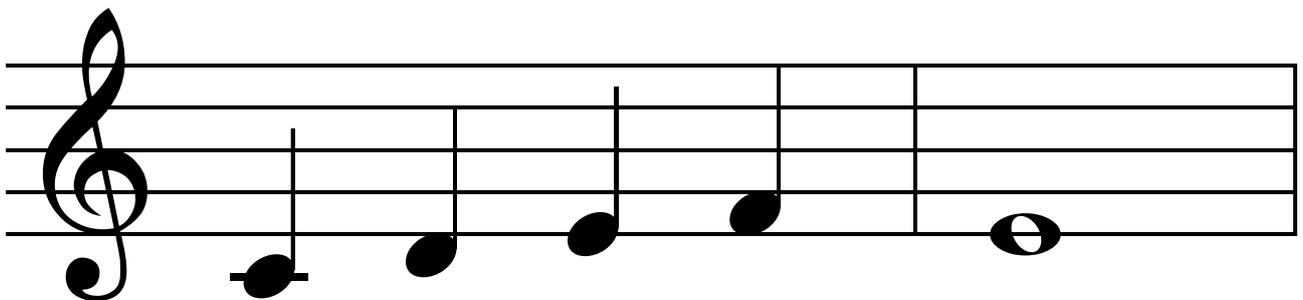
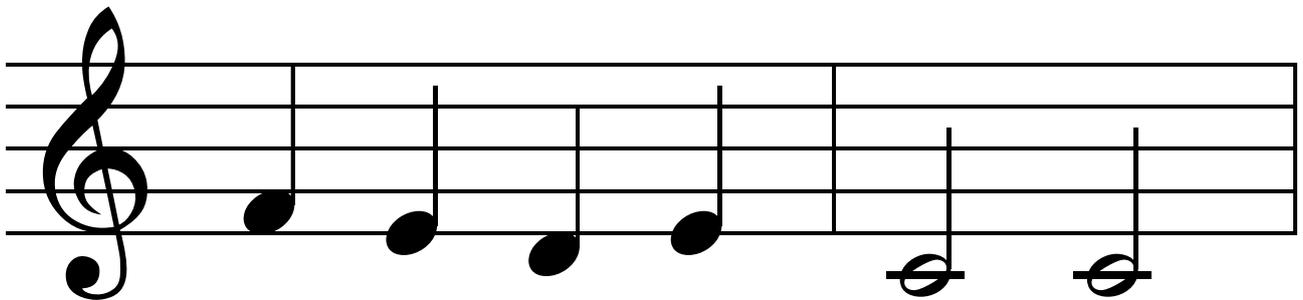
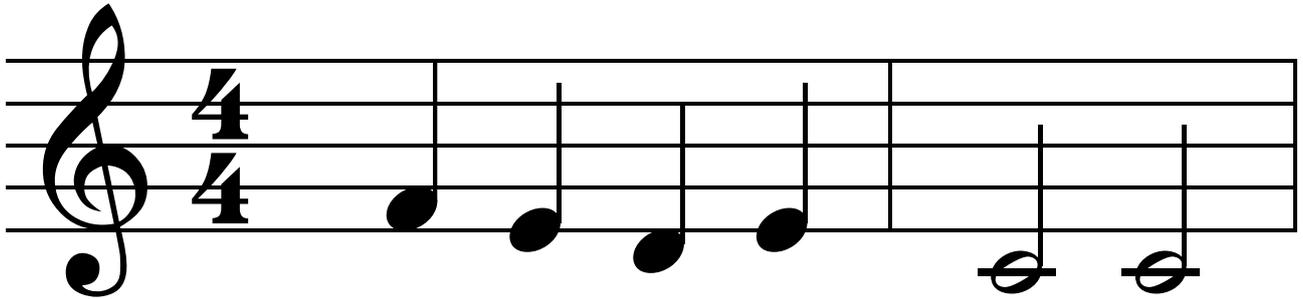
Probiere die langen Noten



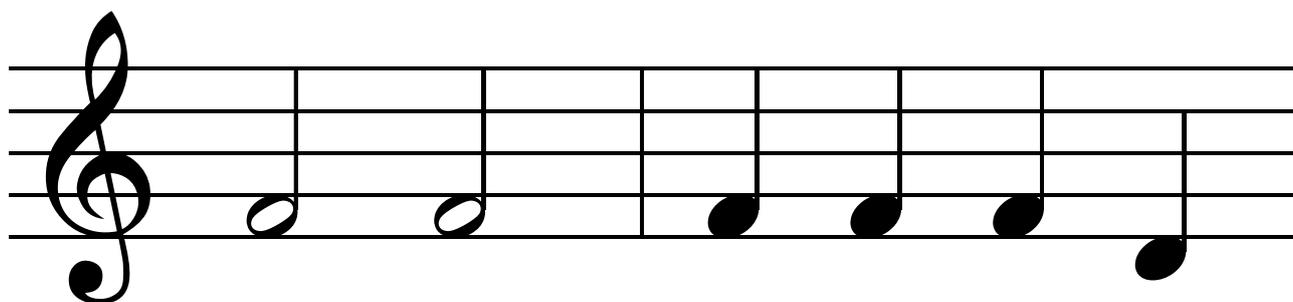
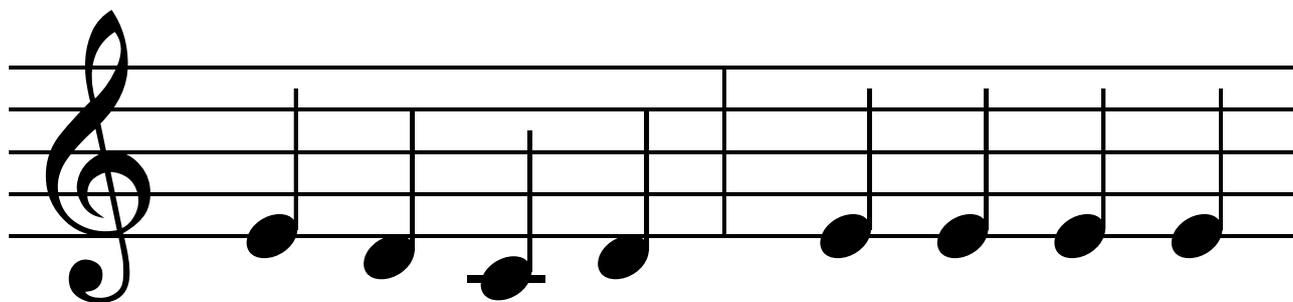
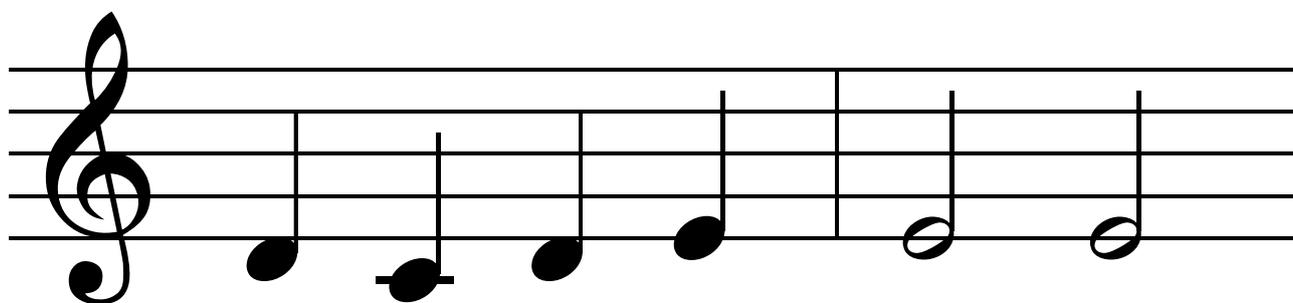
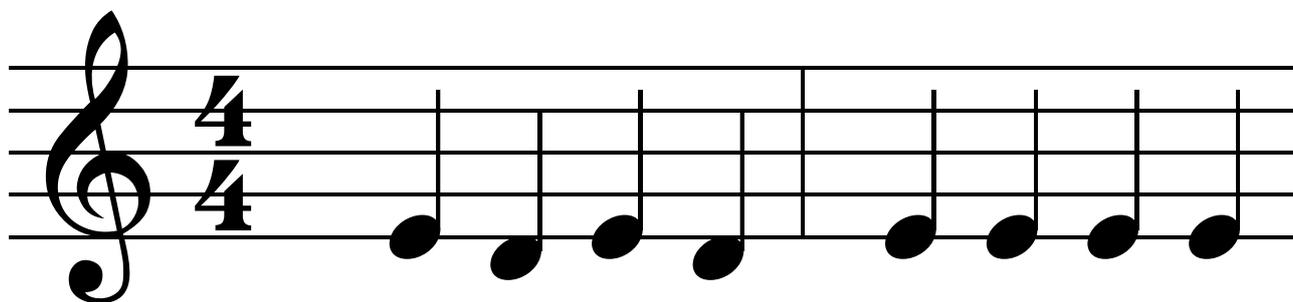
Stolperlied

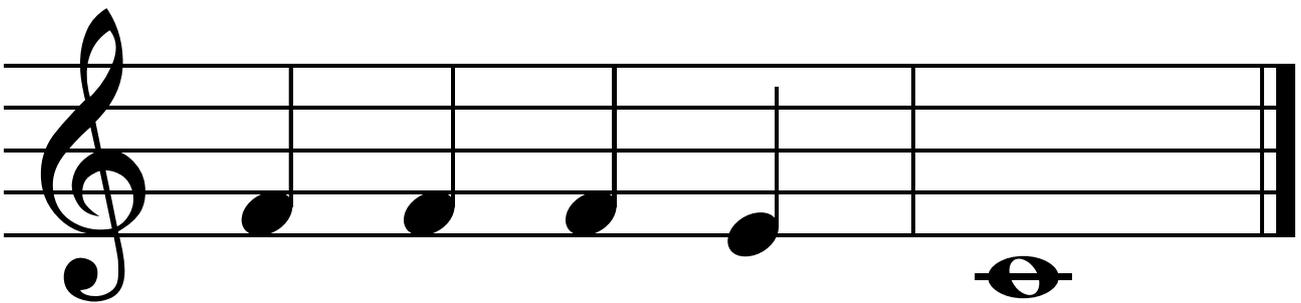
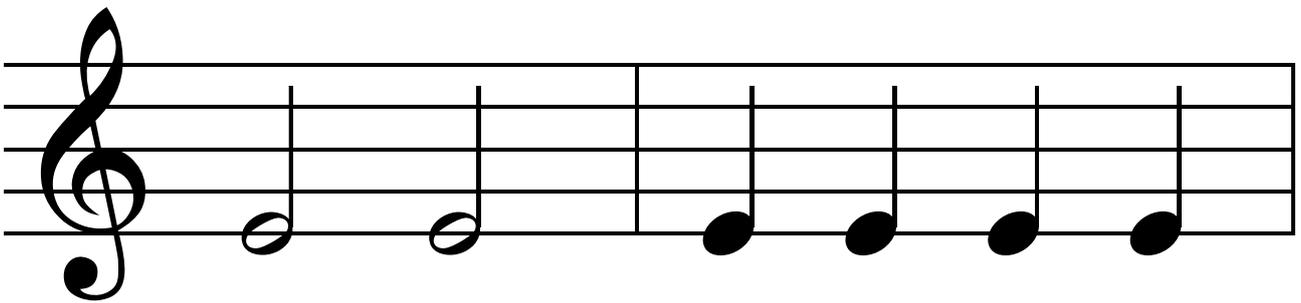
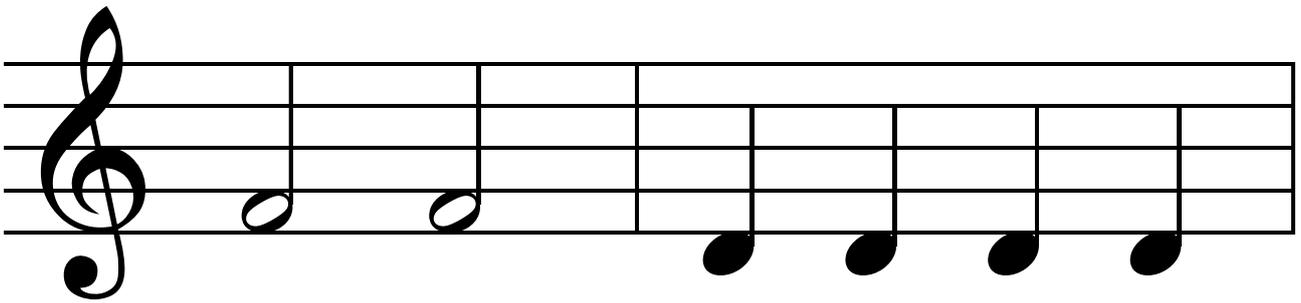
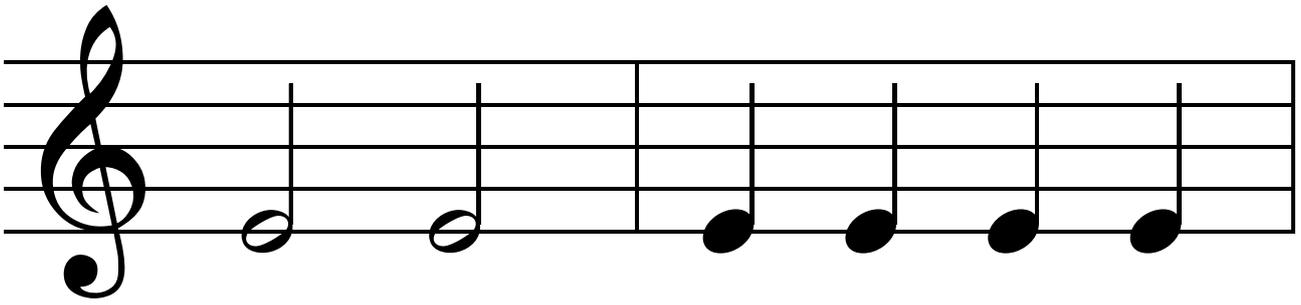


Hoppel-Hase

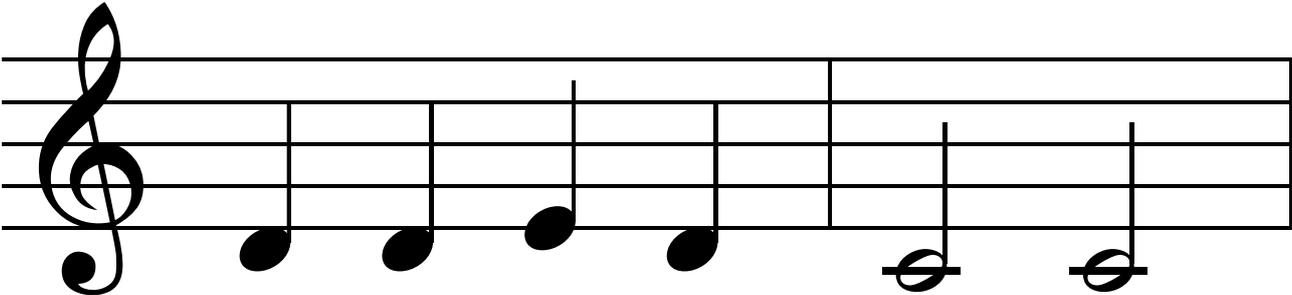
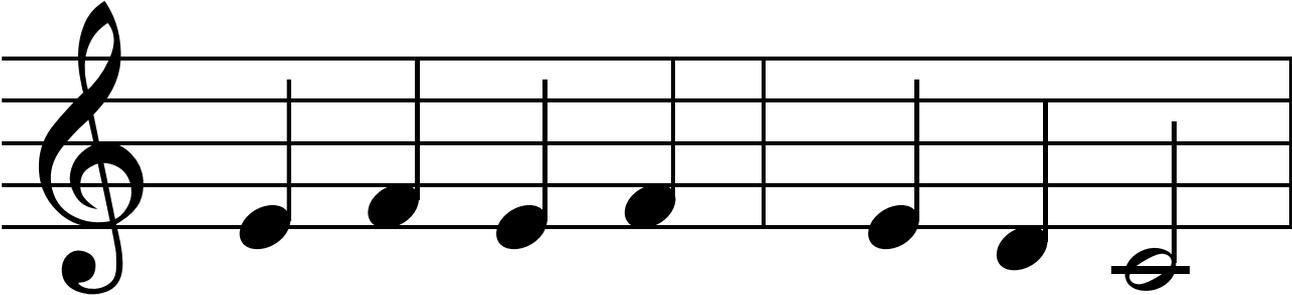
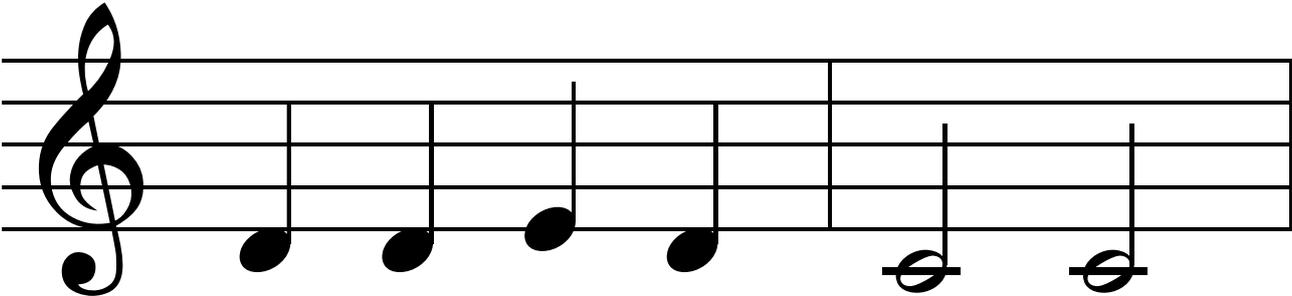
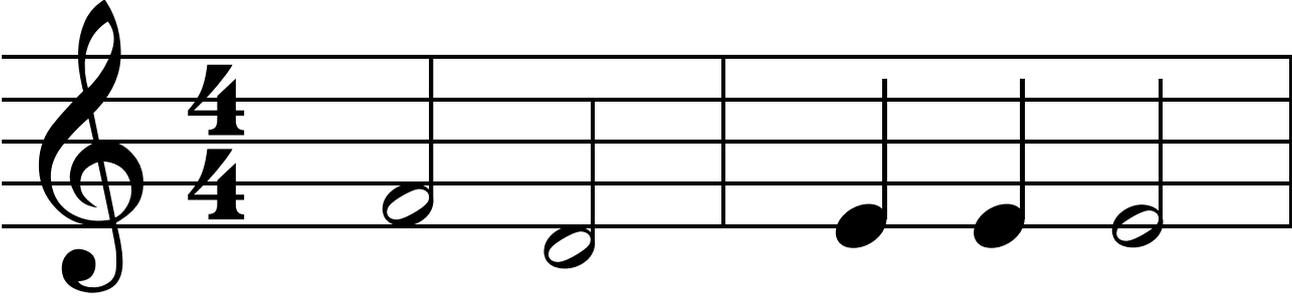


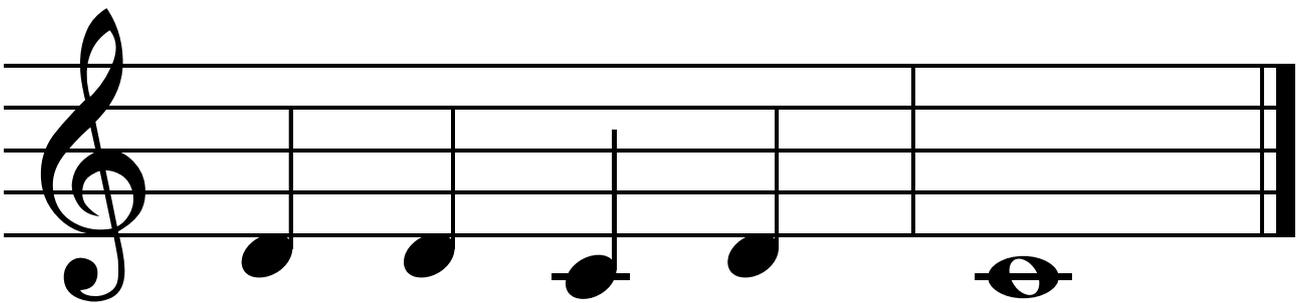
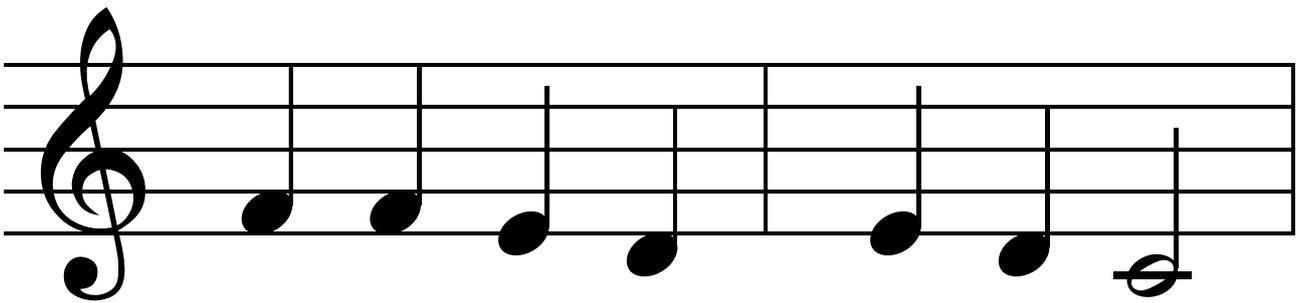
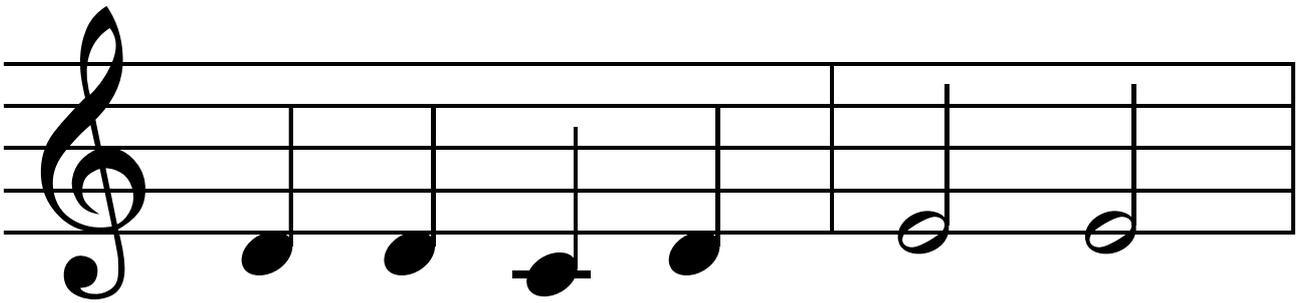
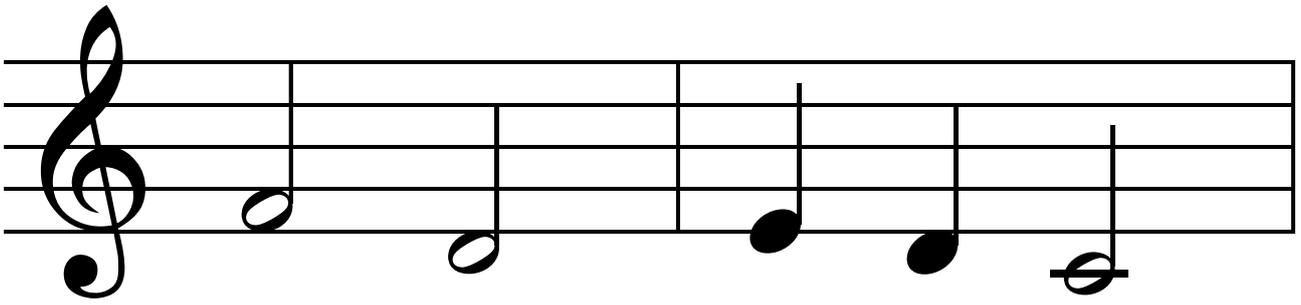
Song for you



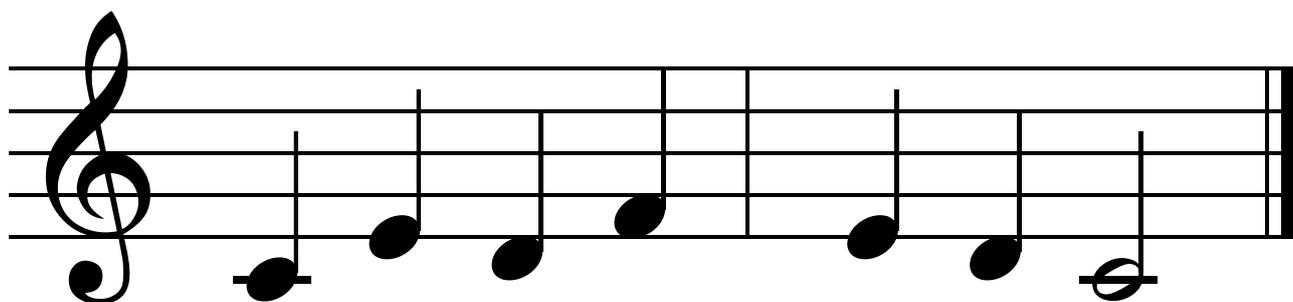
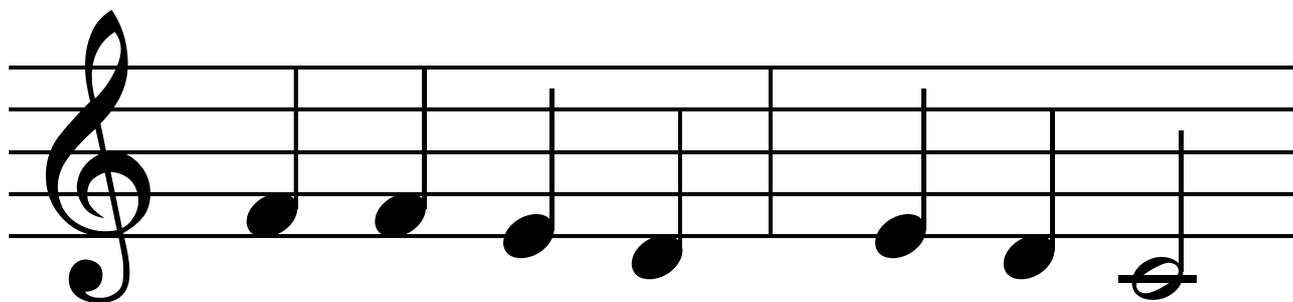
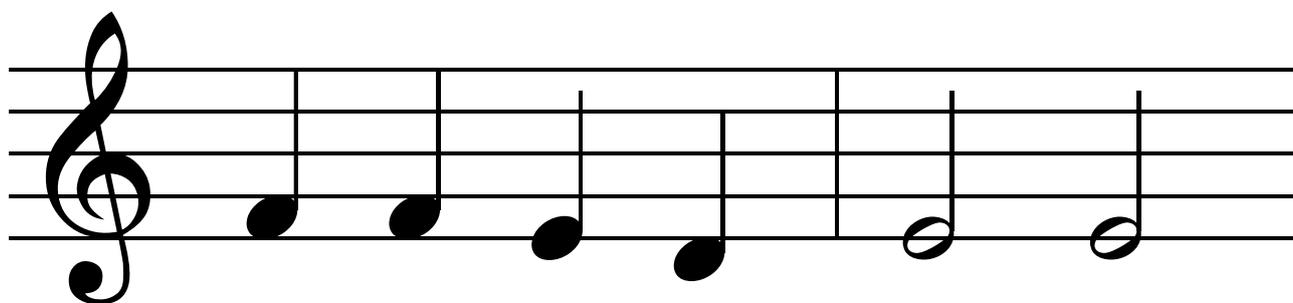
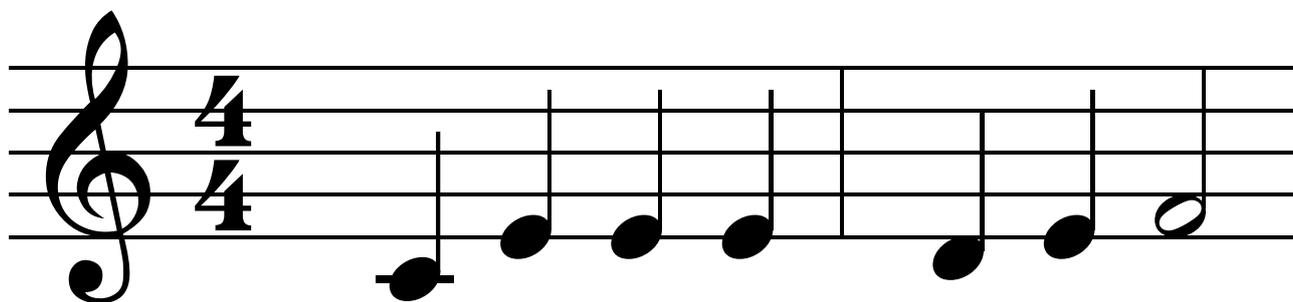


Mia Mia nocheinmal

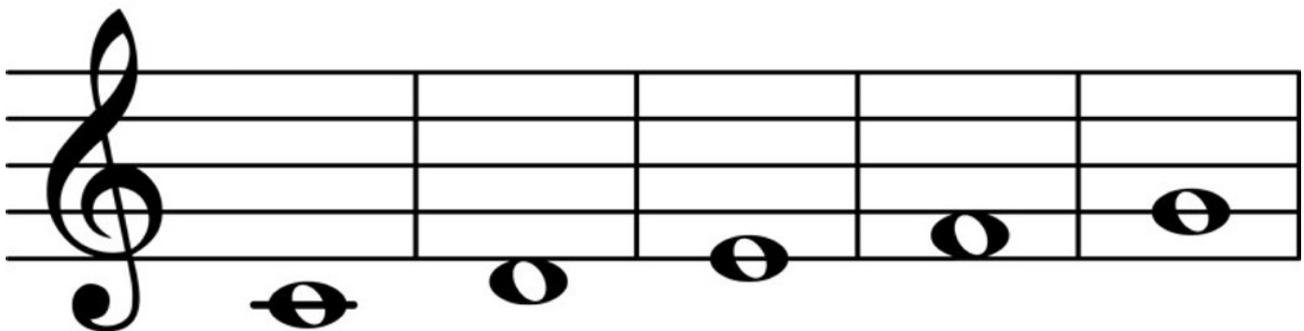
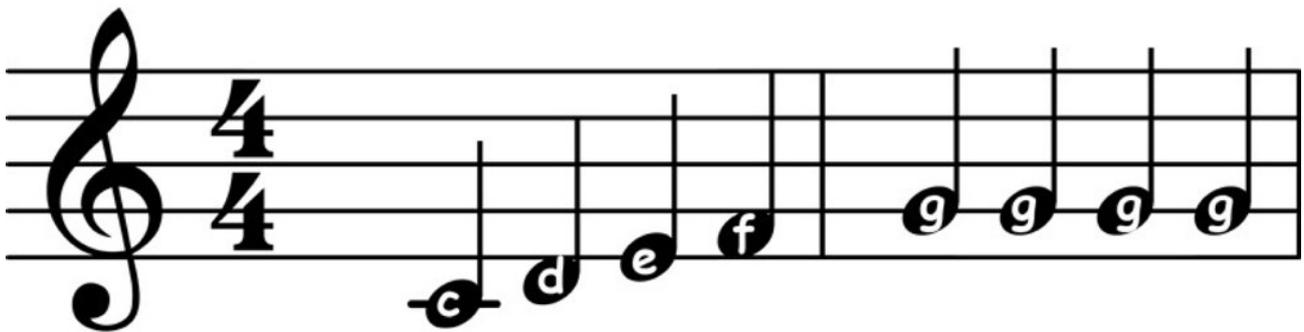
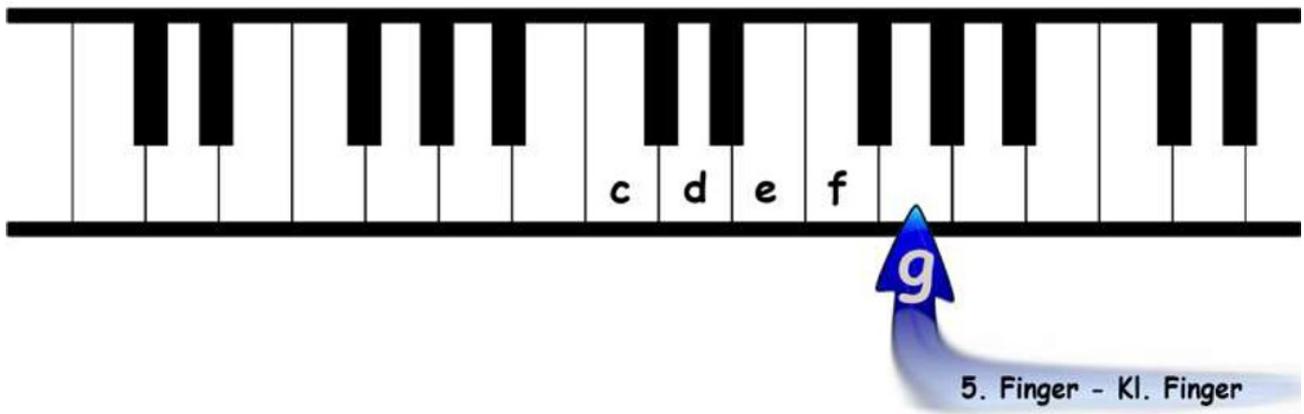




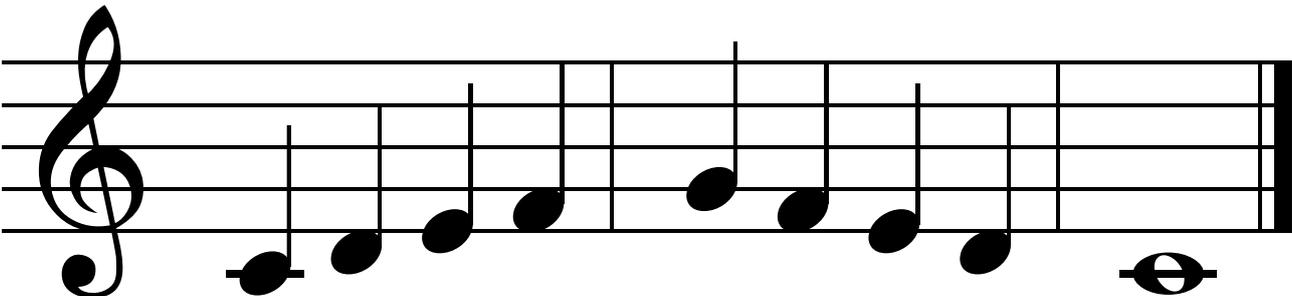
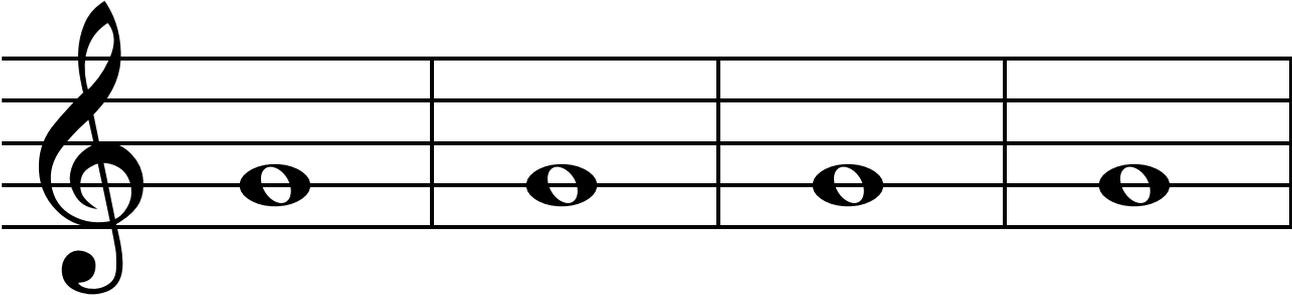
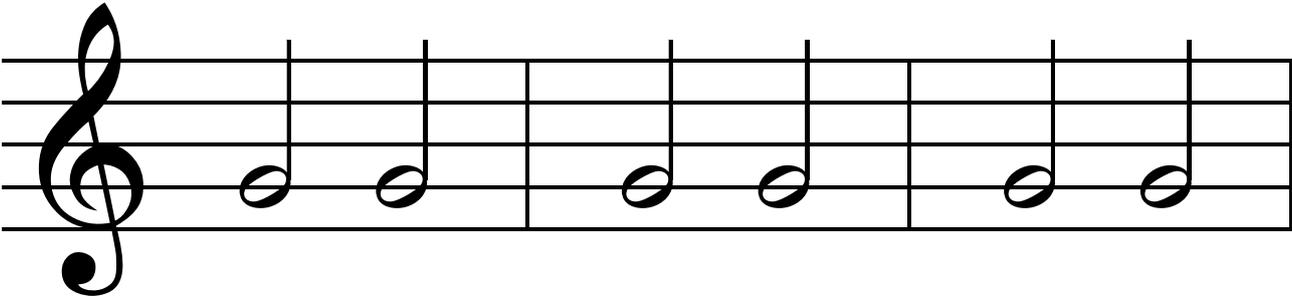
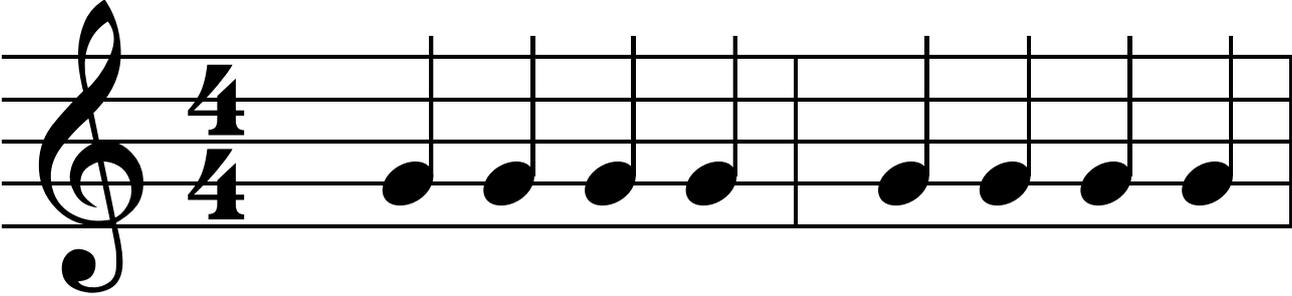
Tessi und Lotta



DER G-TON FEHLT JA AUCH NOCH...



Kurz und lang mit G



Lange Noten

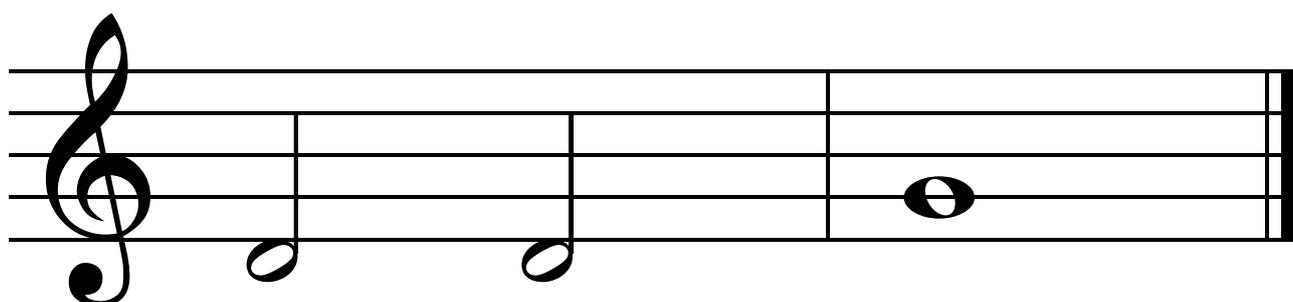
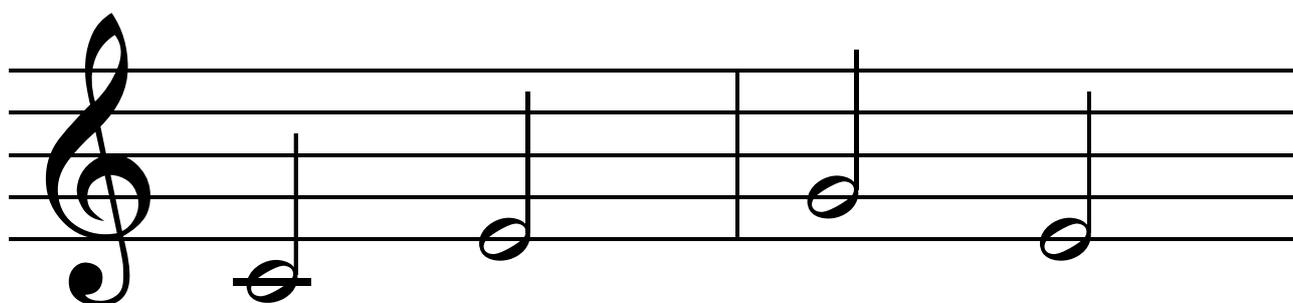
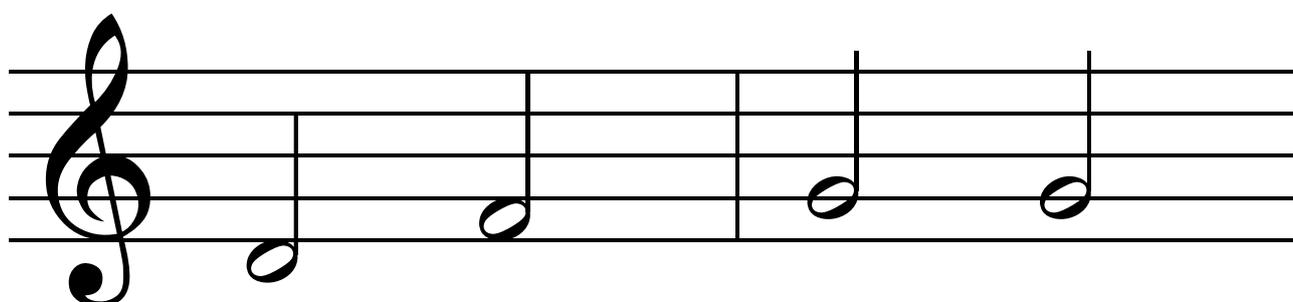
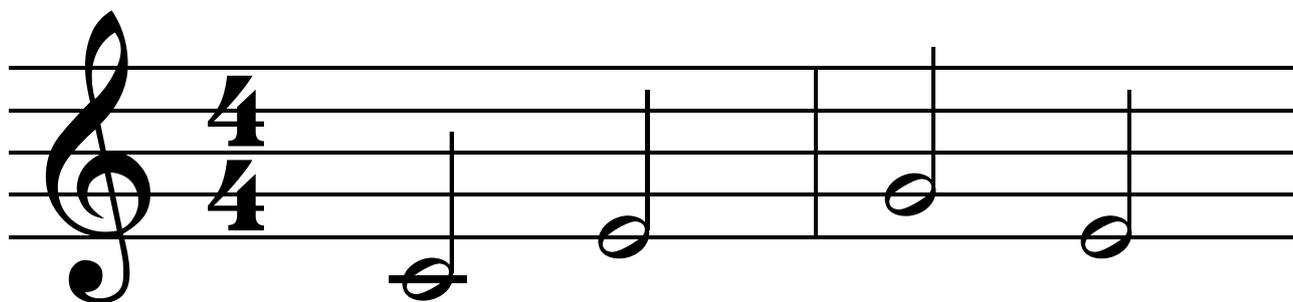
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1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

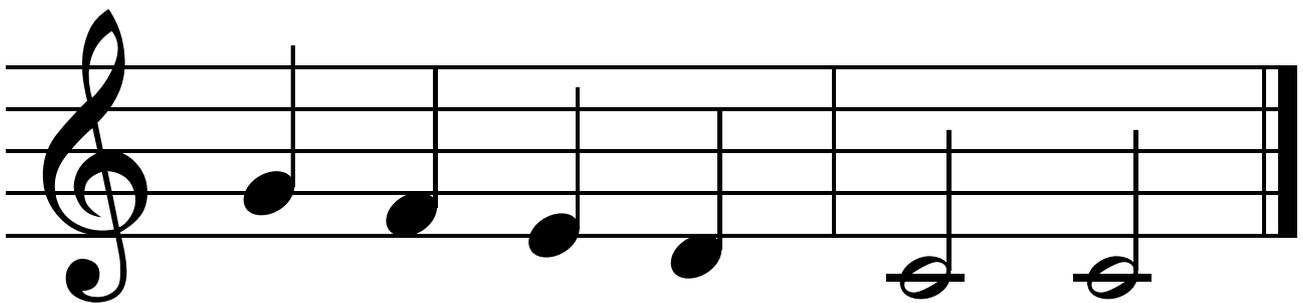
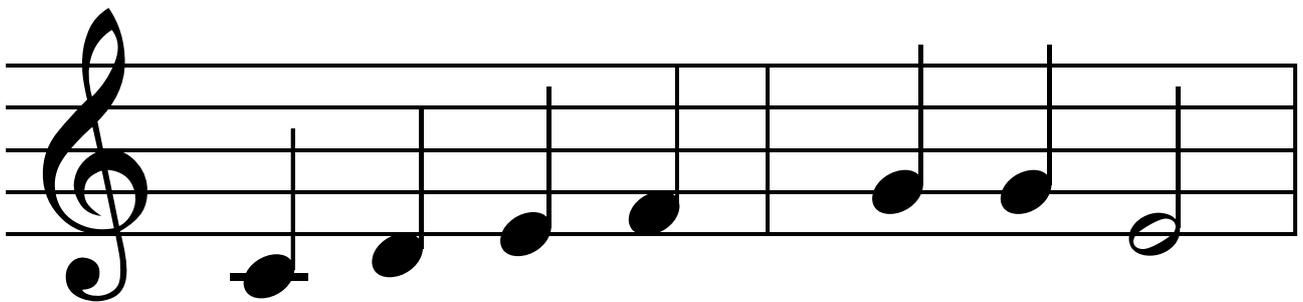
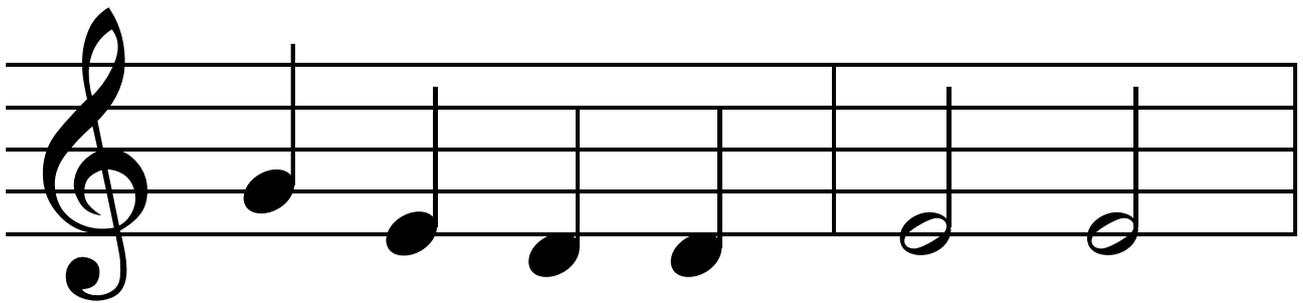
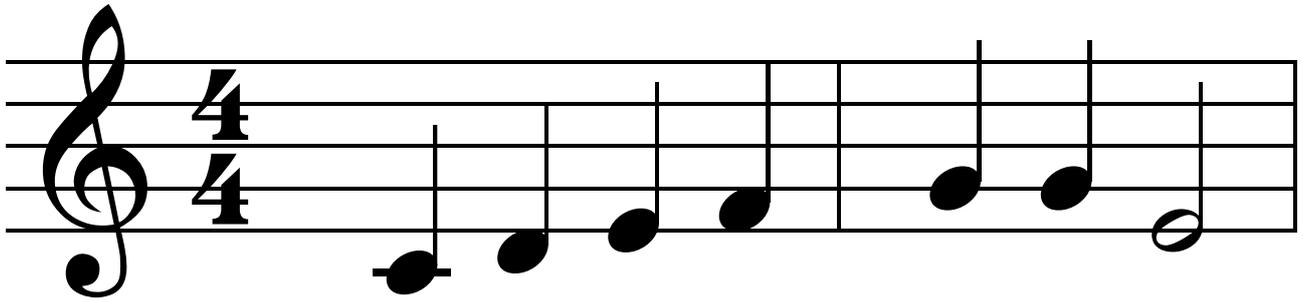
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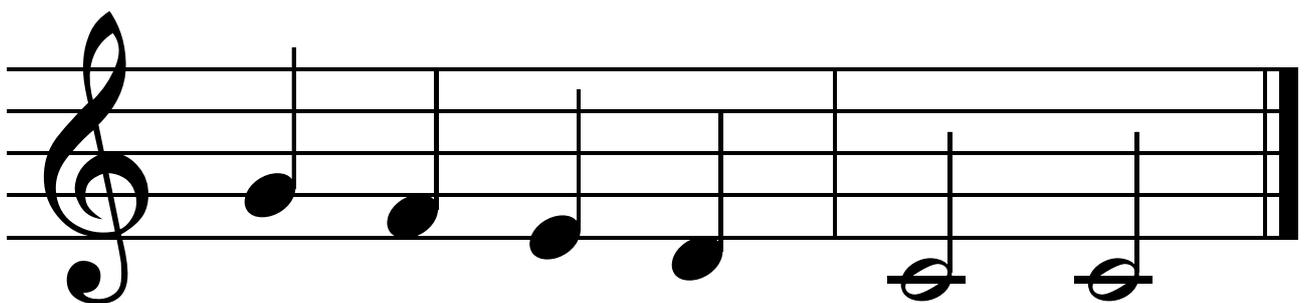
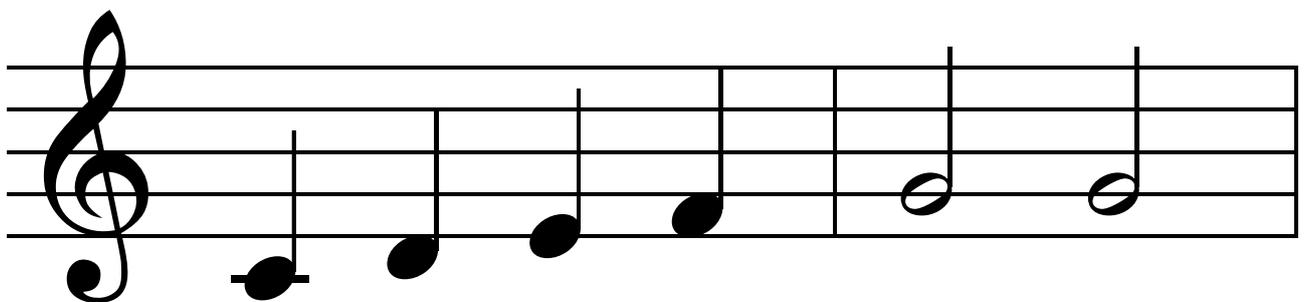
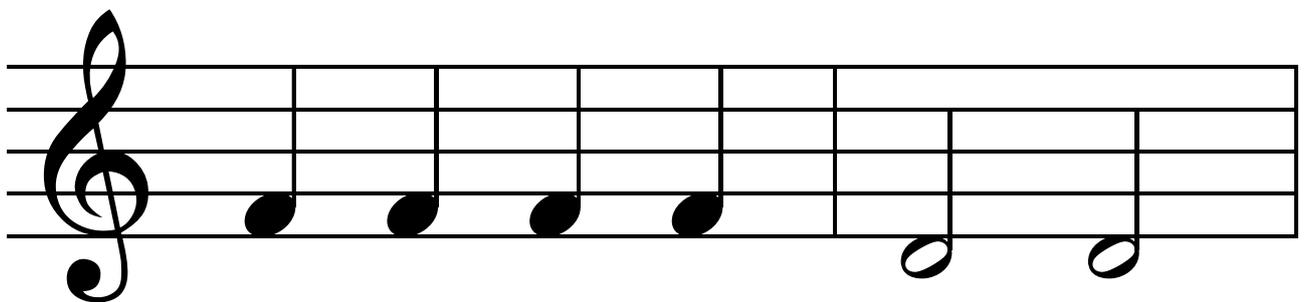
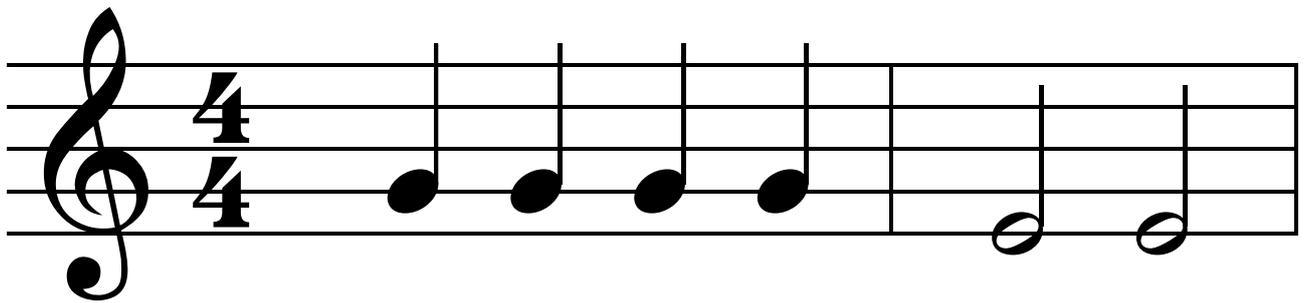
Rock n Roll



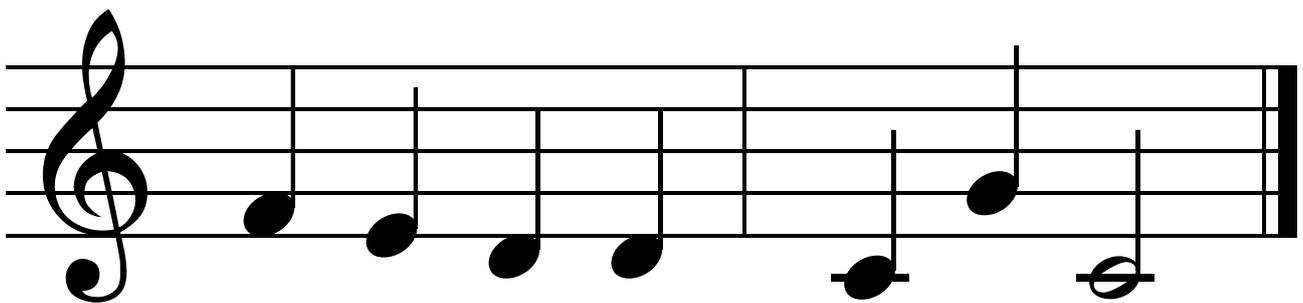
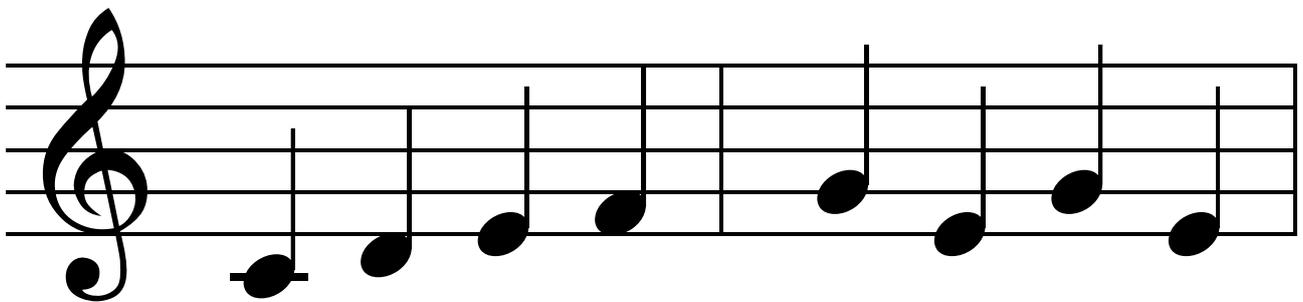
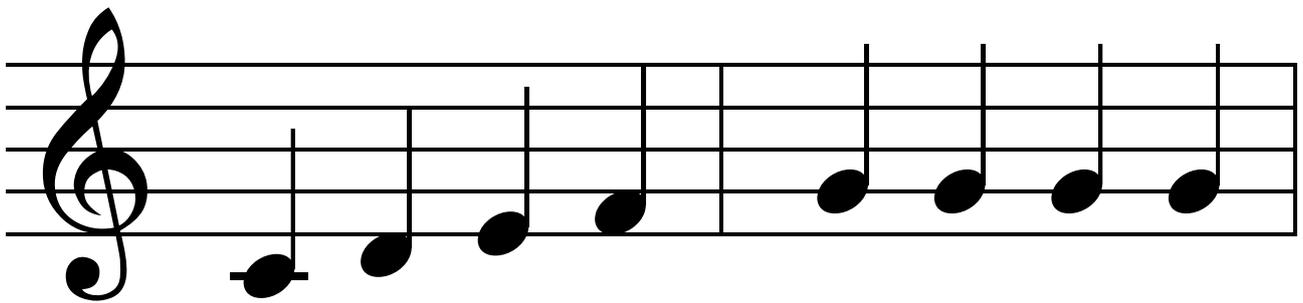
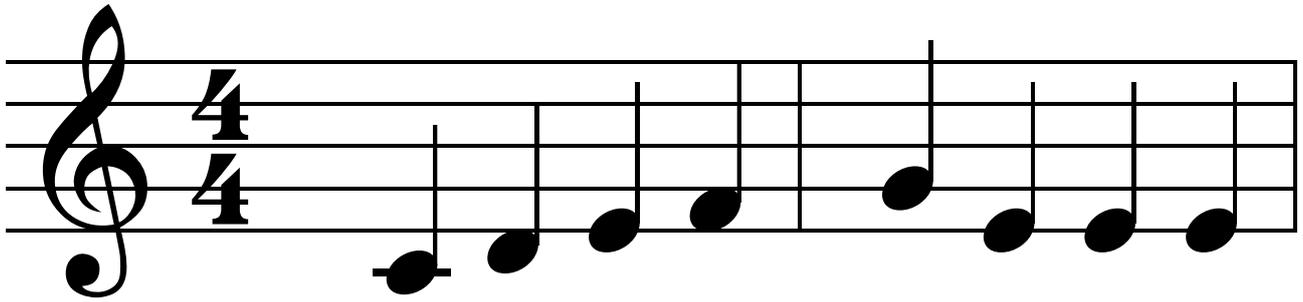
Im Zoo



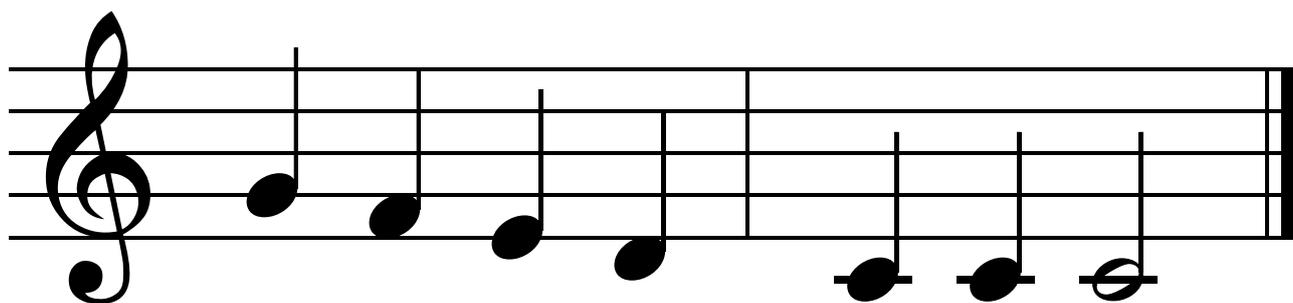
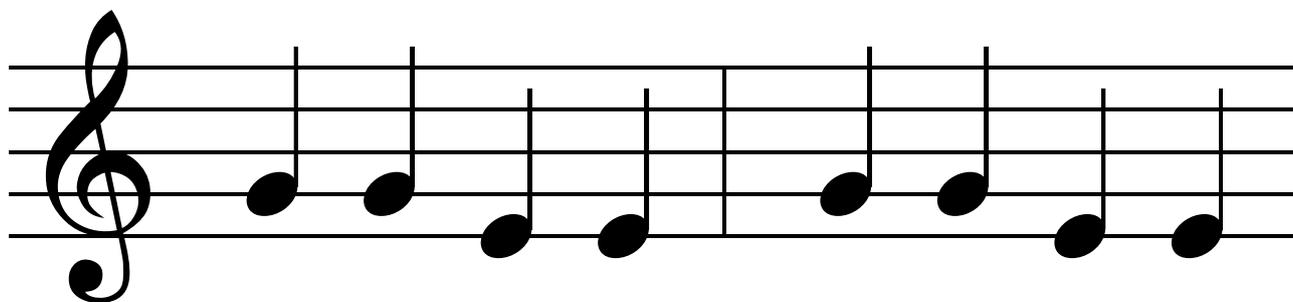
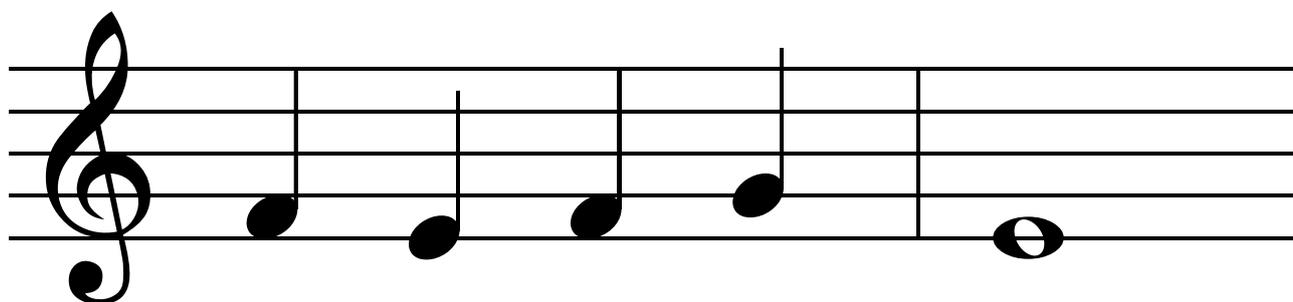
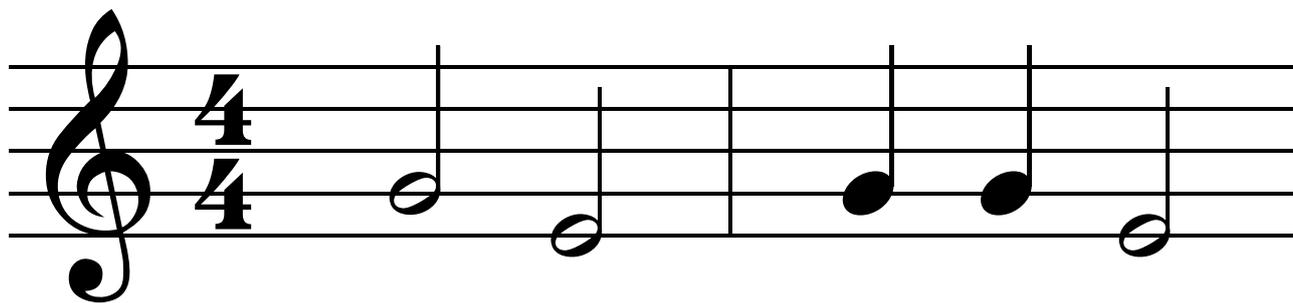
Blumen bringen



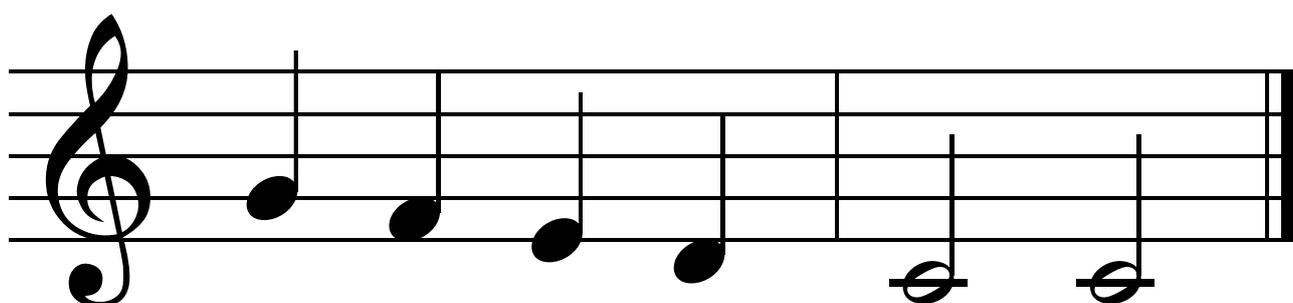
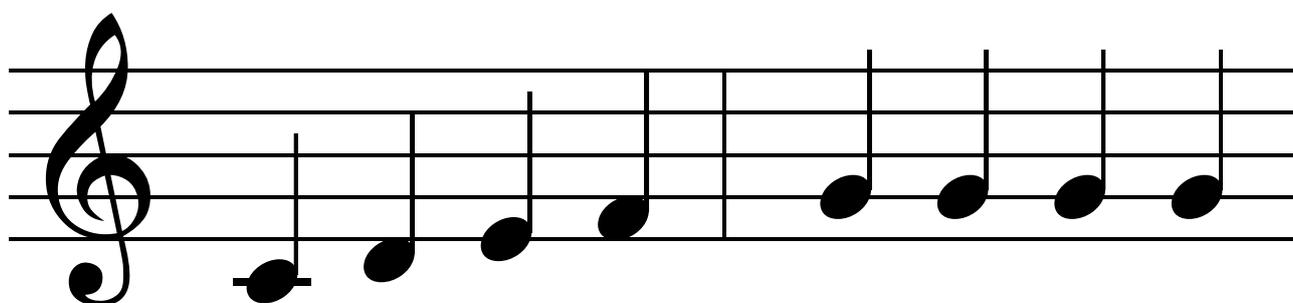
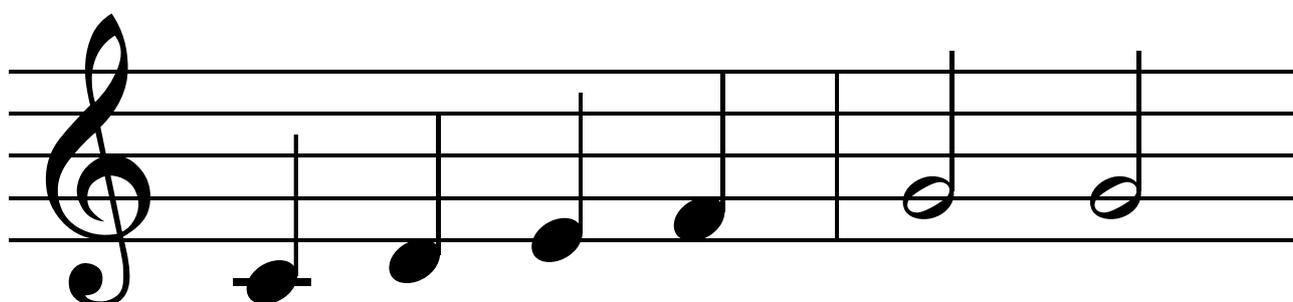
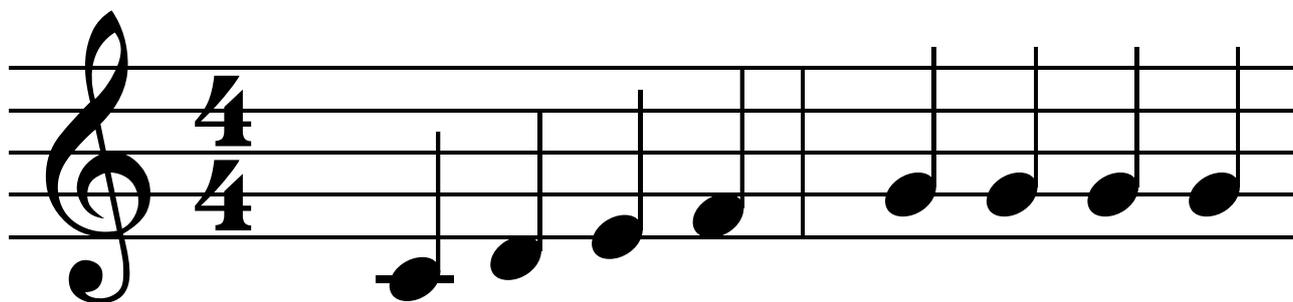
Im Fahrstuhl



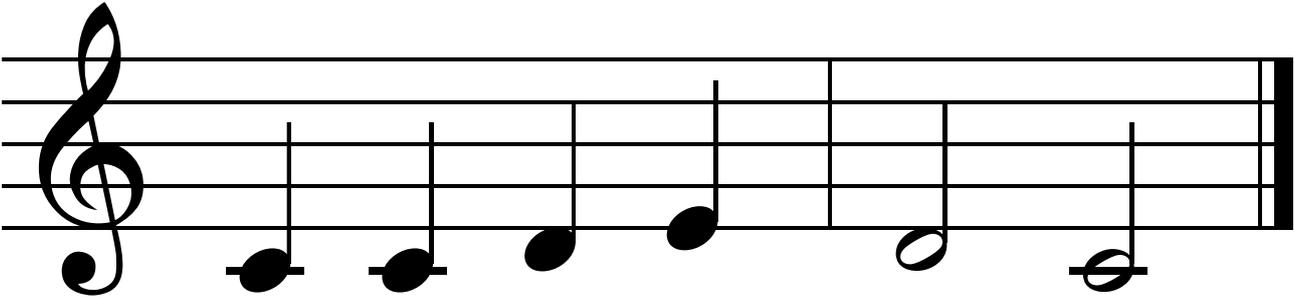
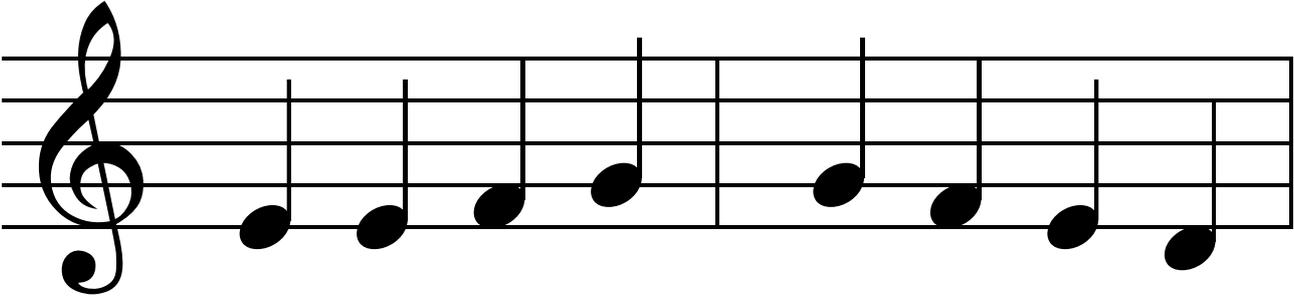
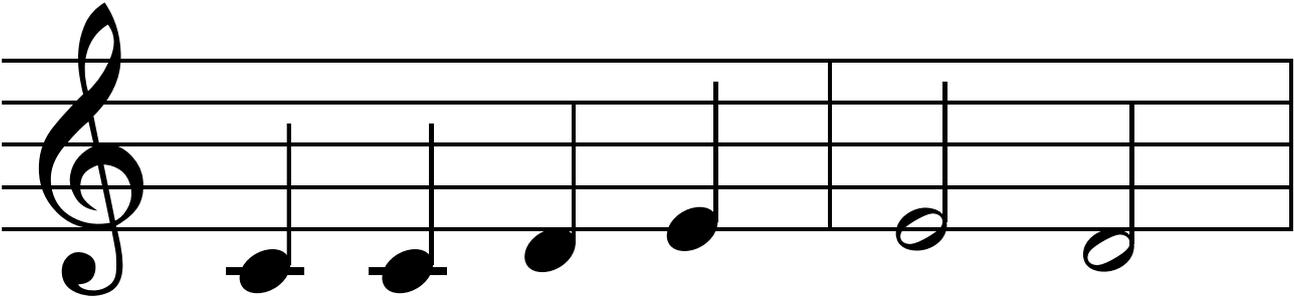
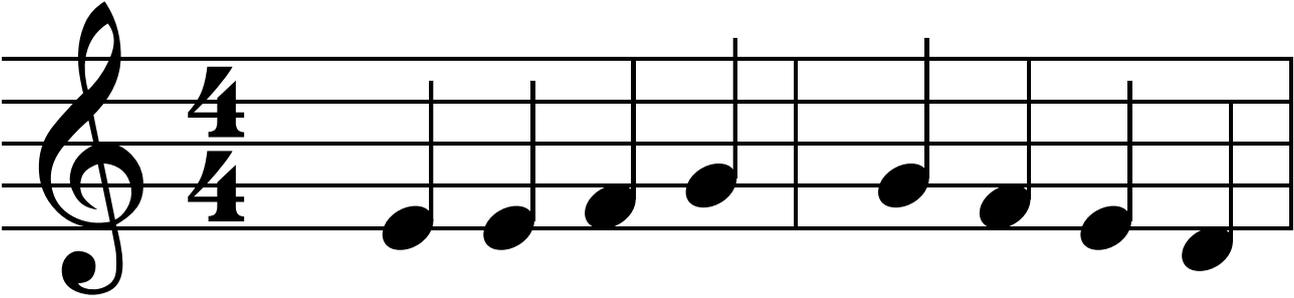
Spring, Spring, immerzu



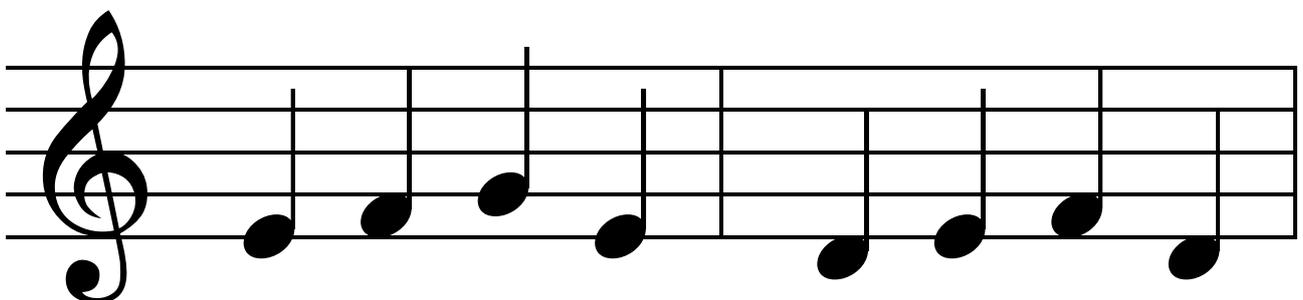
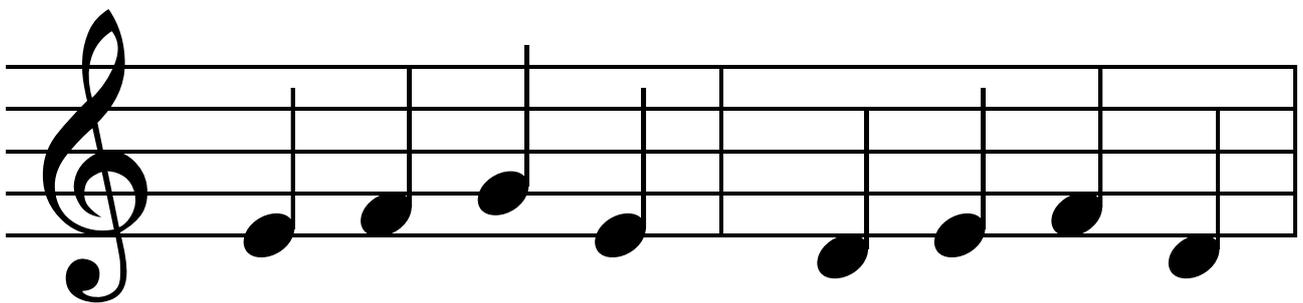
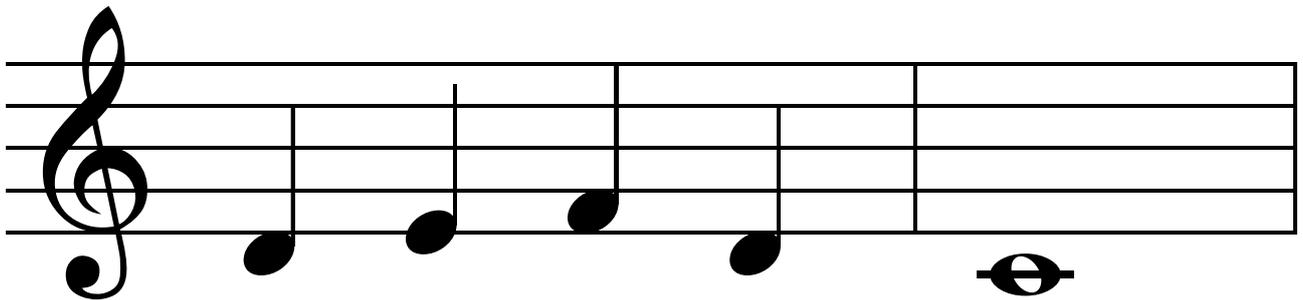
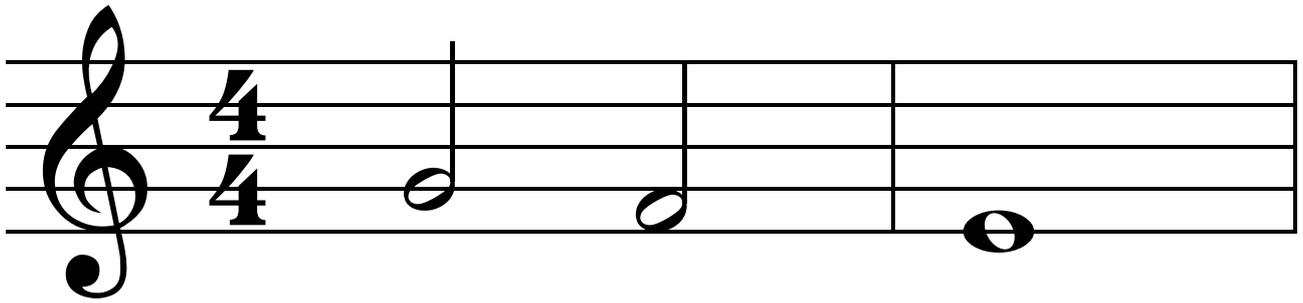
Ist ein Mann in Brunnen gfallen

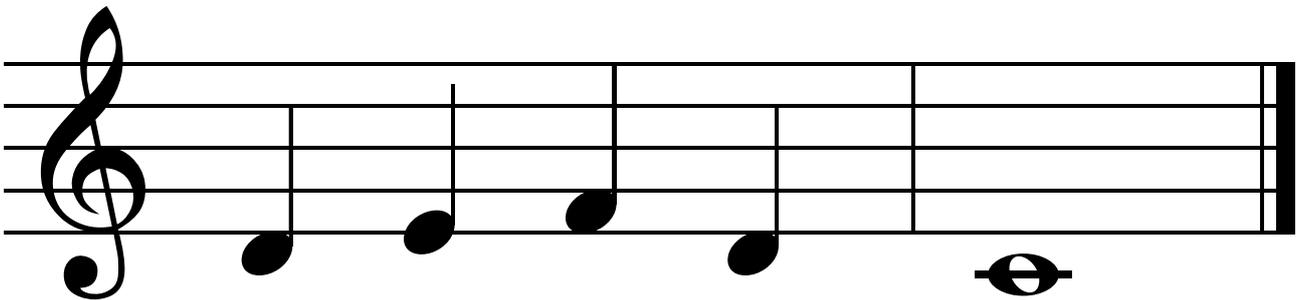
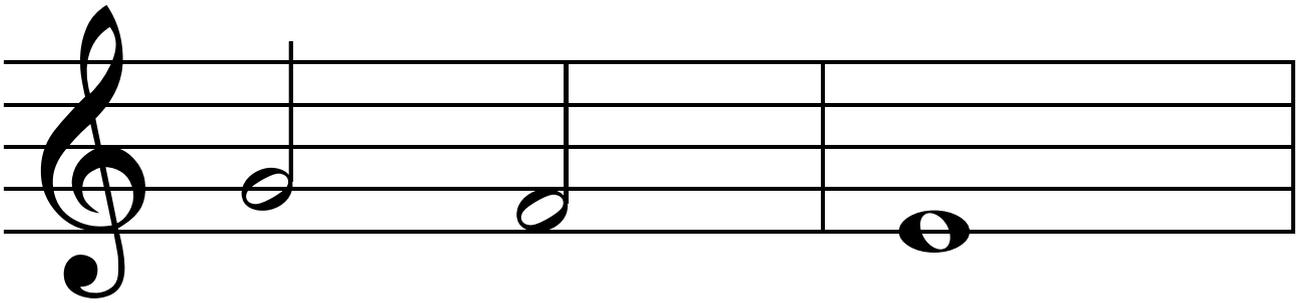


Ode an die Freude



Sum, sum, sum

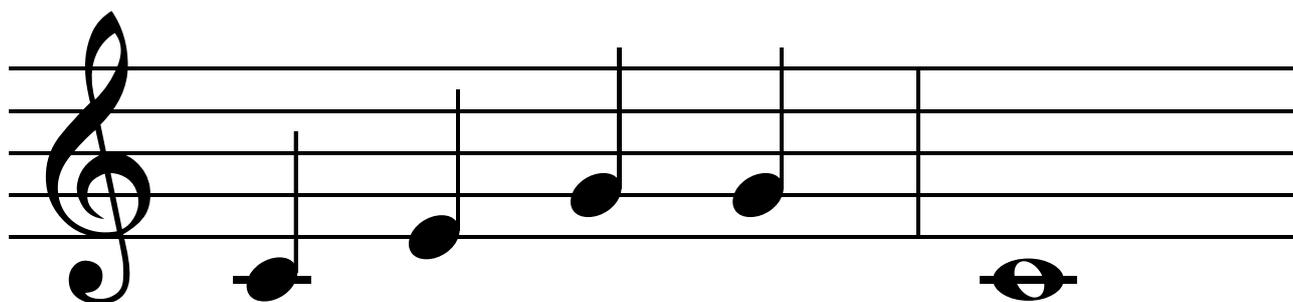
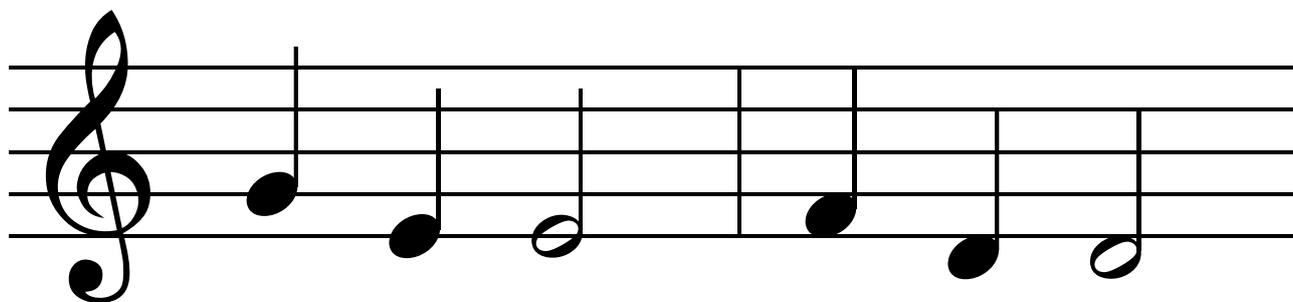
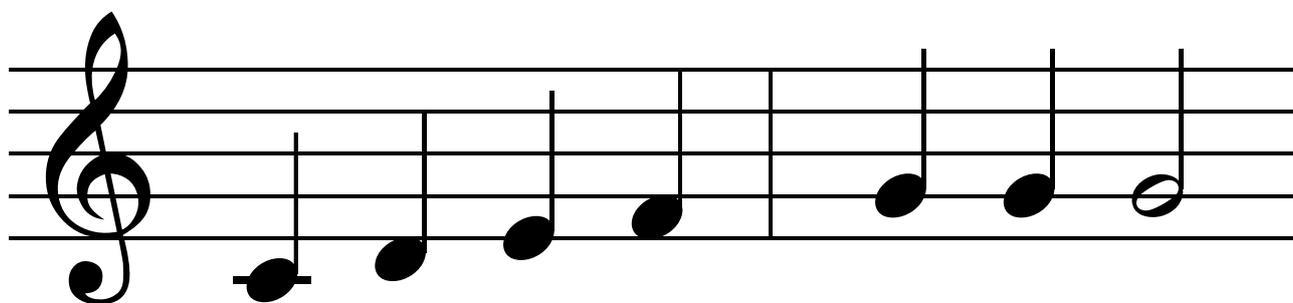
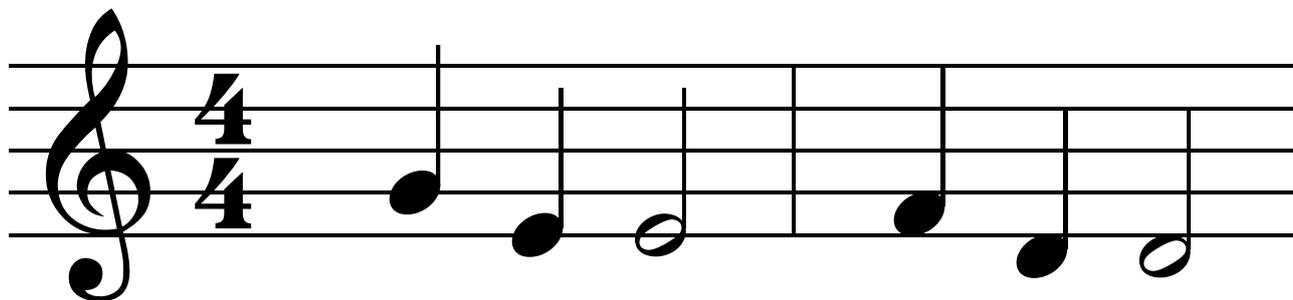


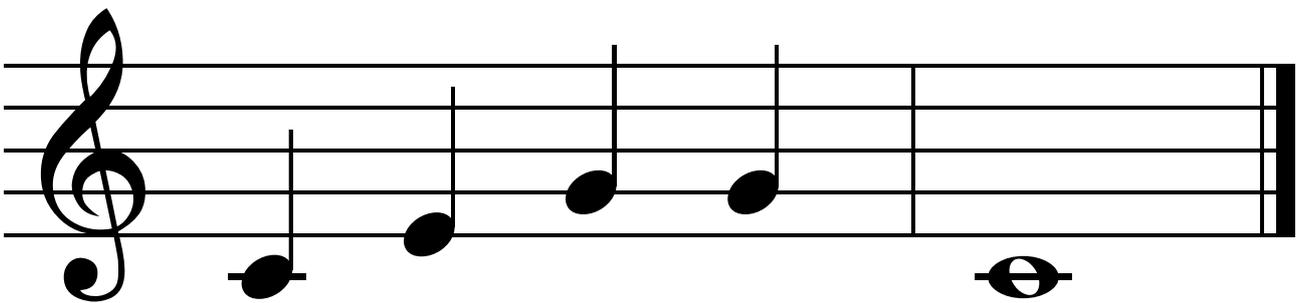
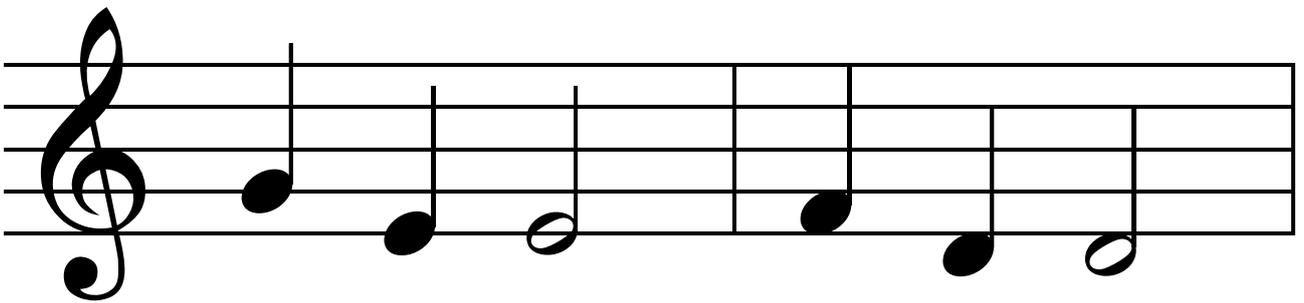
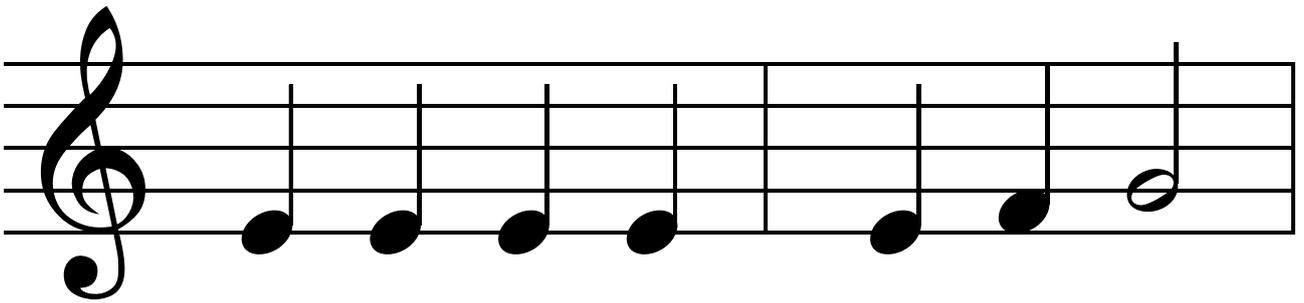
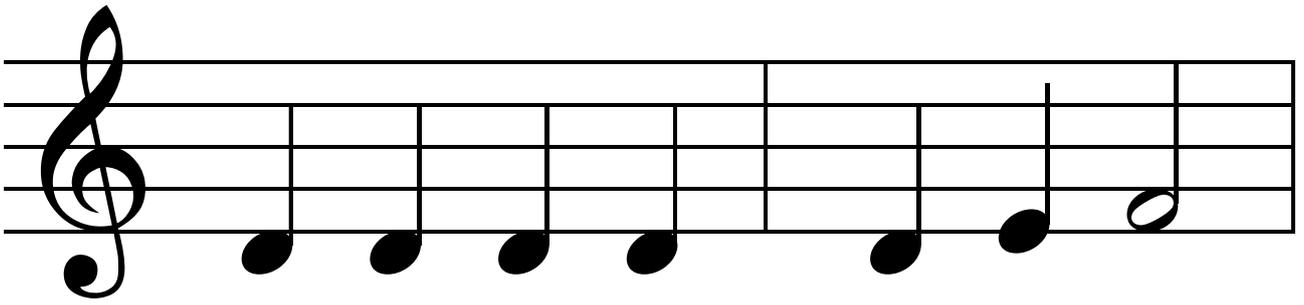


Tipp: Oft hilft es, wenn du Lieder die du kennst, beim spielen leise mitsingst.

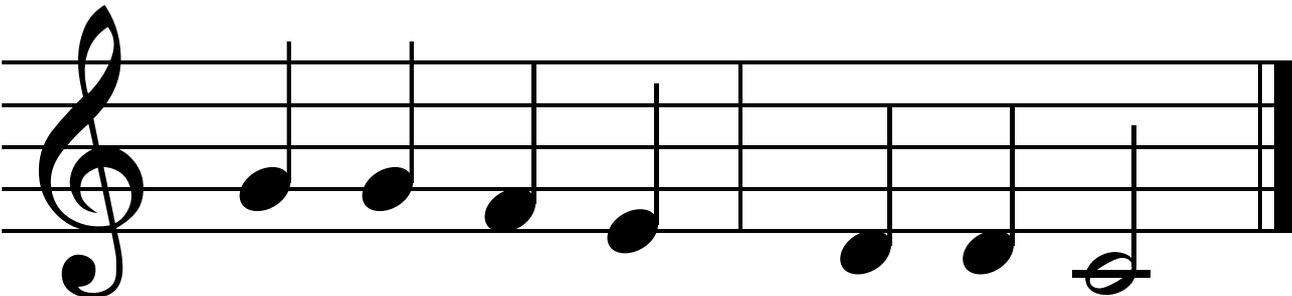
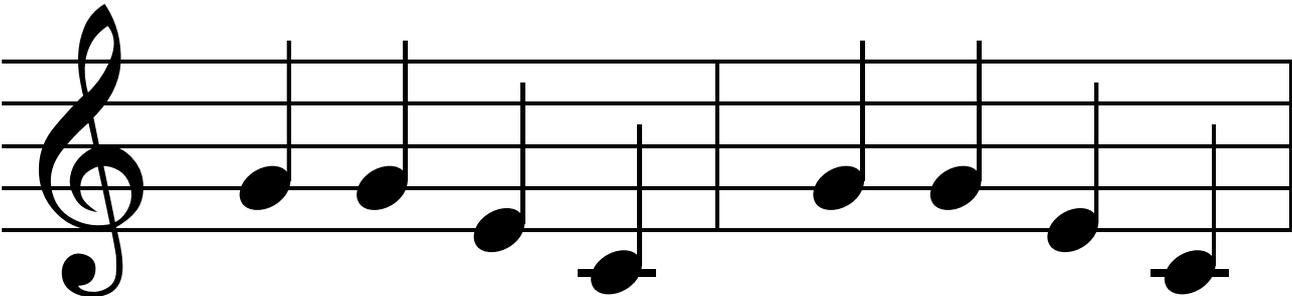
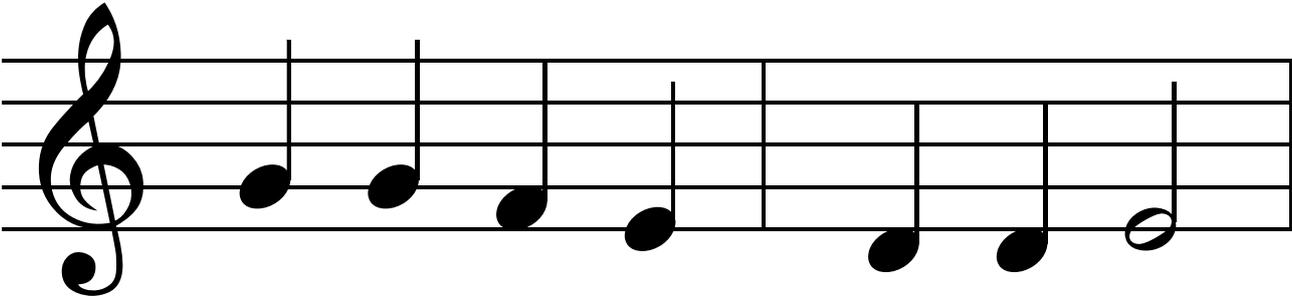
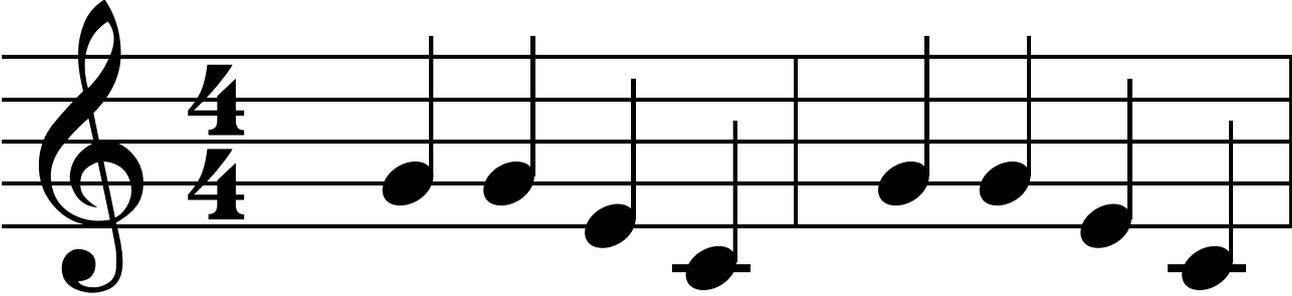
Es wird dir helfen, den Takt besser zu halten.

Haenschen klein



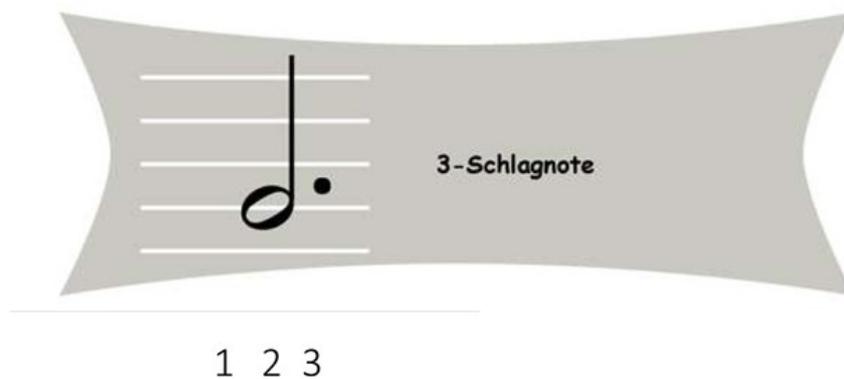


Blumen pfluecken



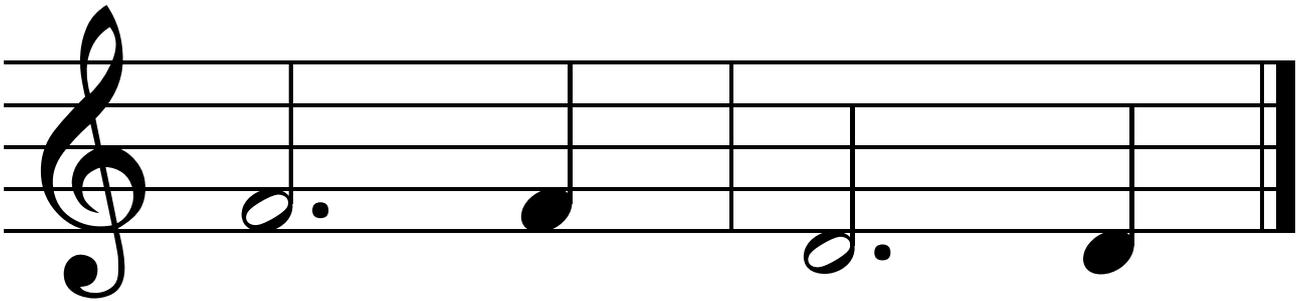
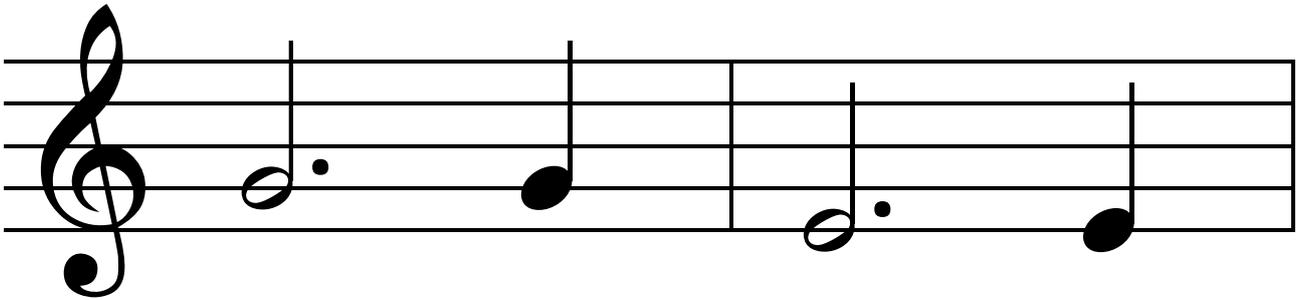
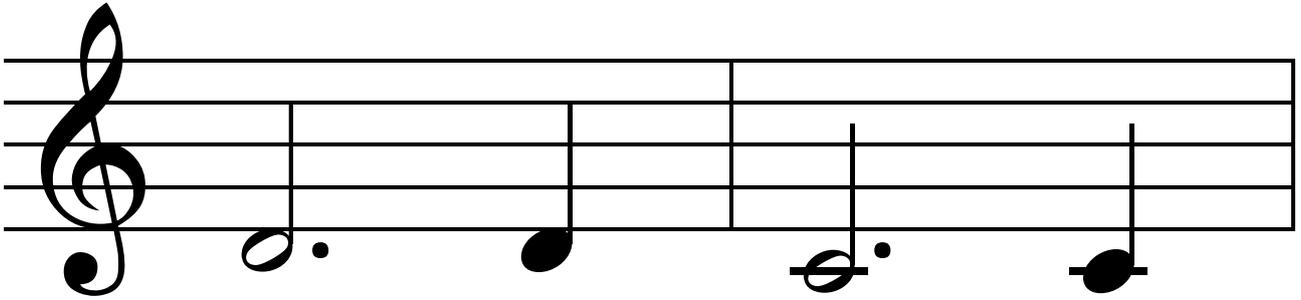
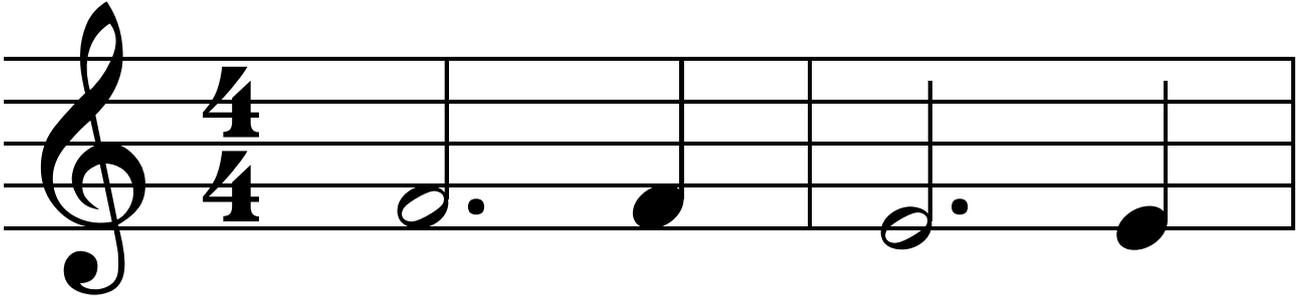
DIE 3-SCHLAGNOTE

Außer den Noten die wir bereits kennen, gibt es noch eine weitere Note, die nur 3 Schläge bekommt:

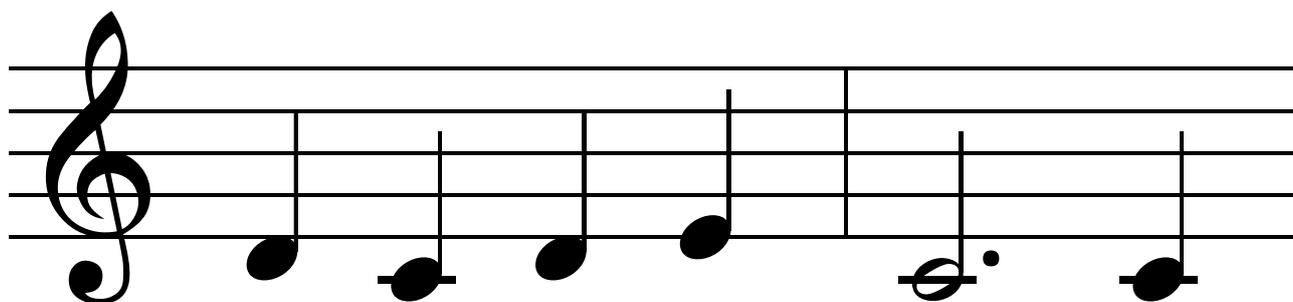
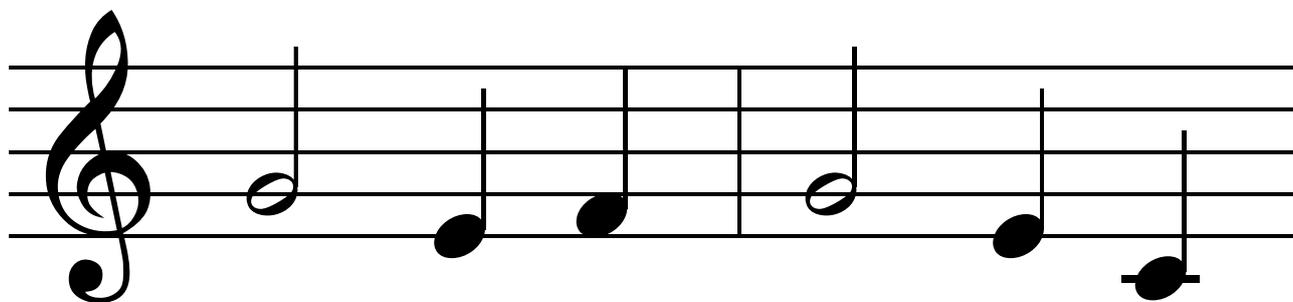
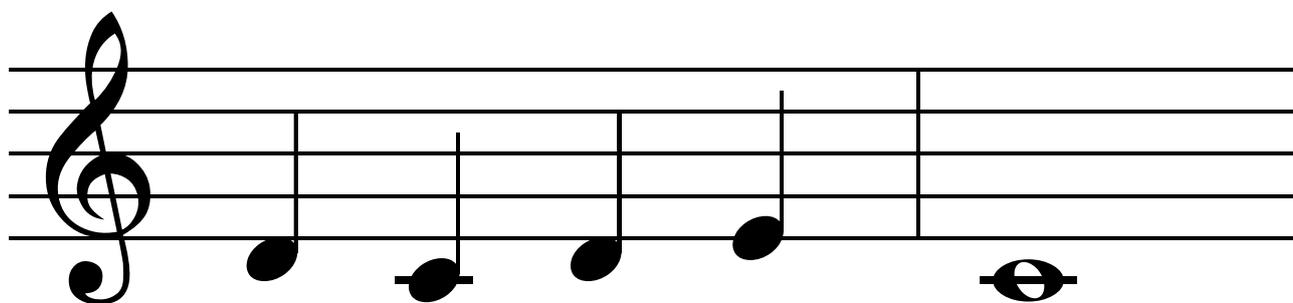
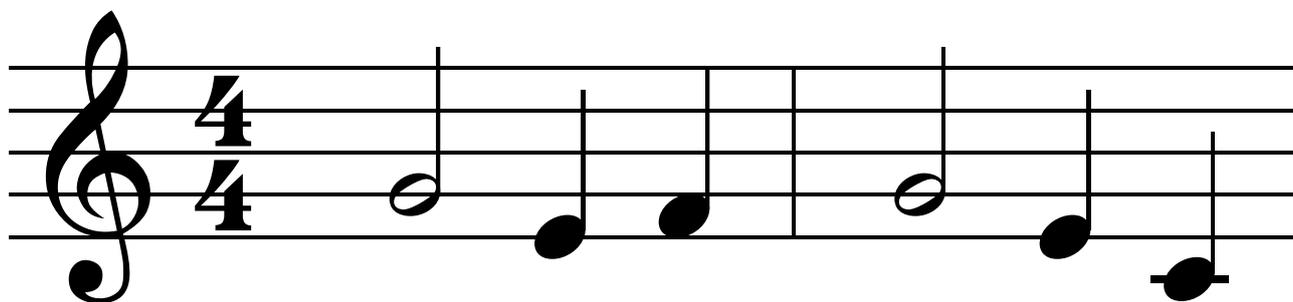


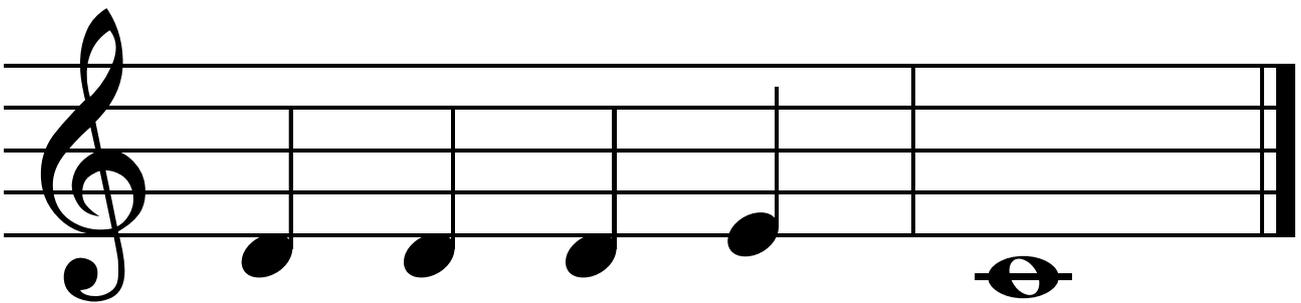
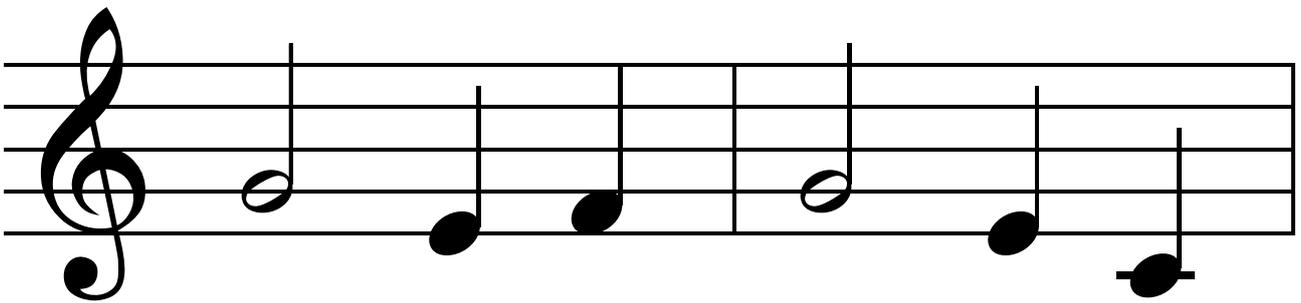
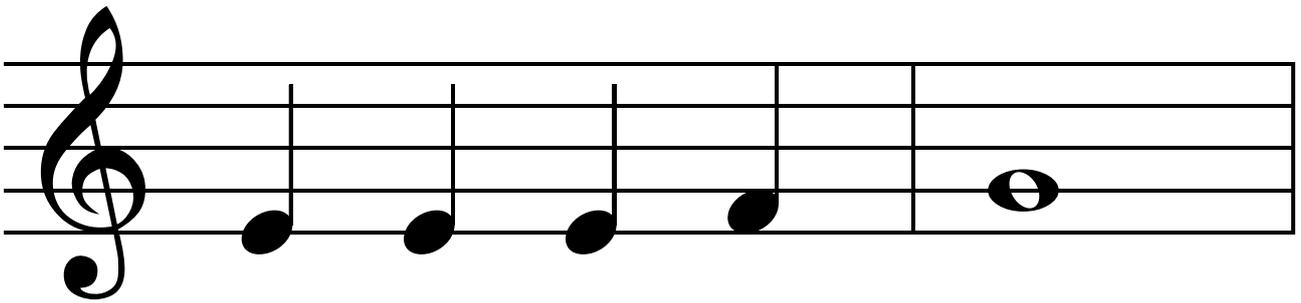
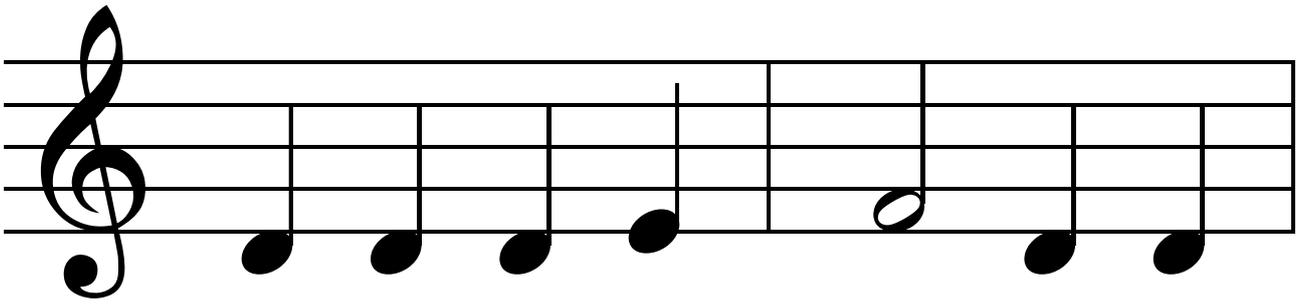
Du erkennst die 3- Schlagnote daran, dass sie aussieht wie eine 2-Schlagnote mit einem Punkt dahinter.

Halte bis 3 an

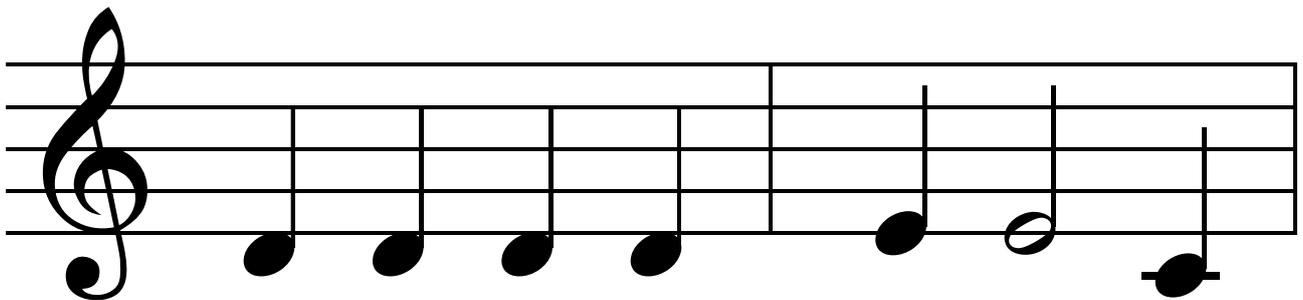
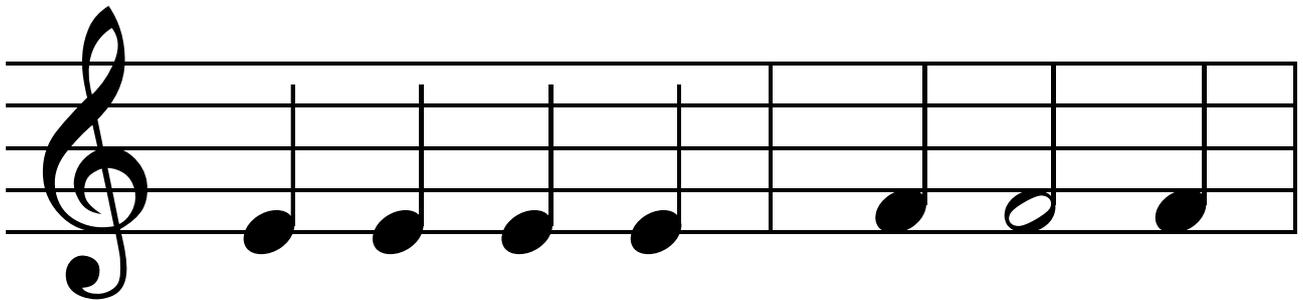
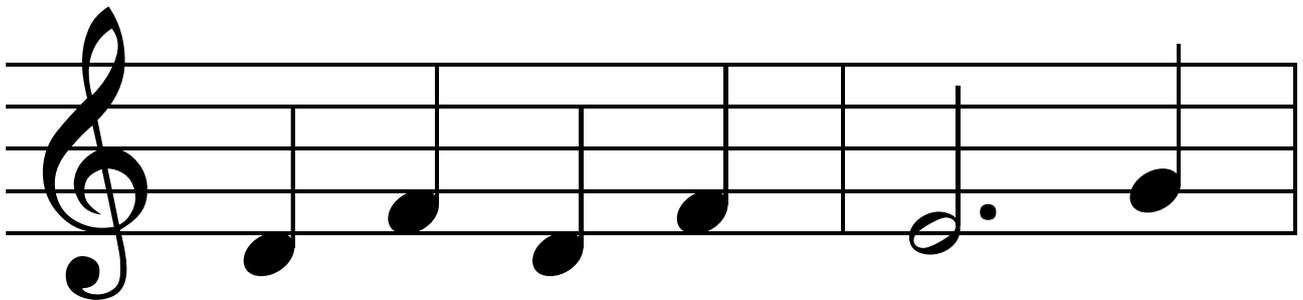
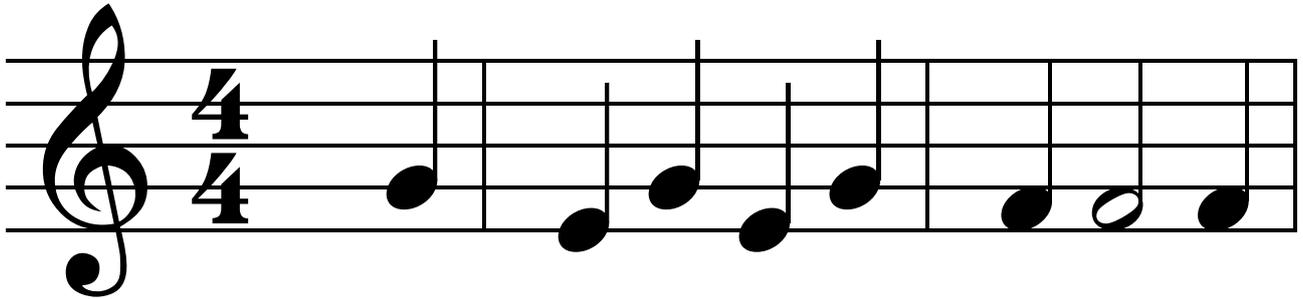


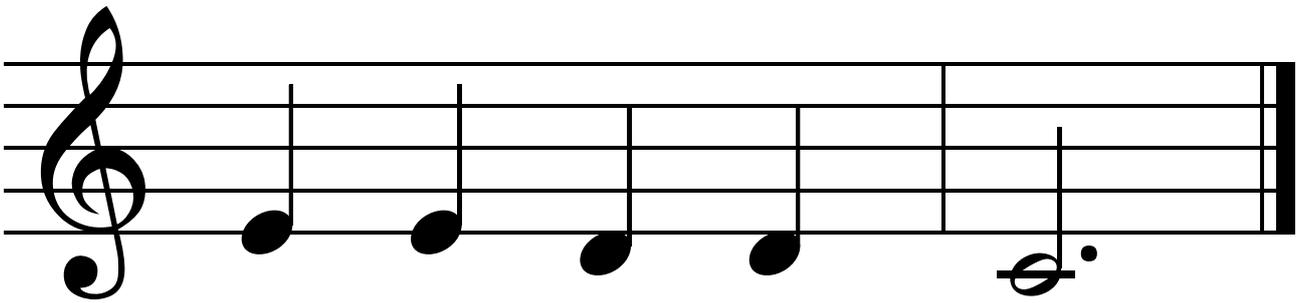
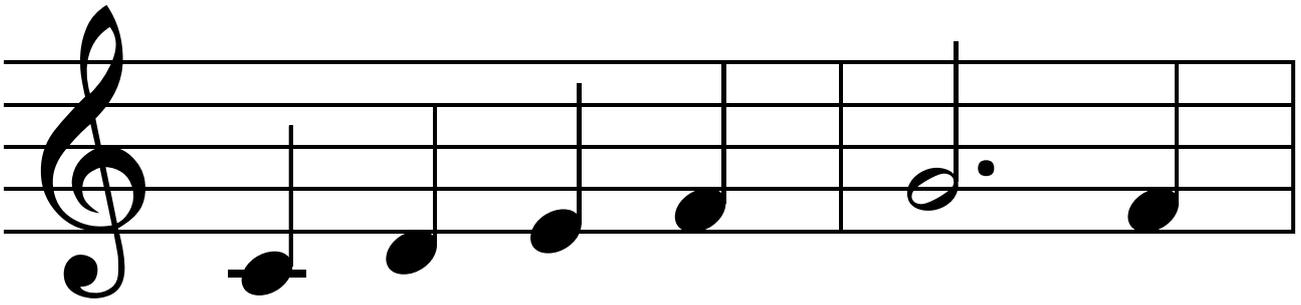
Haensel u. Gretel



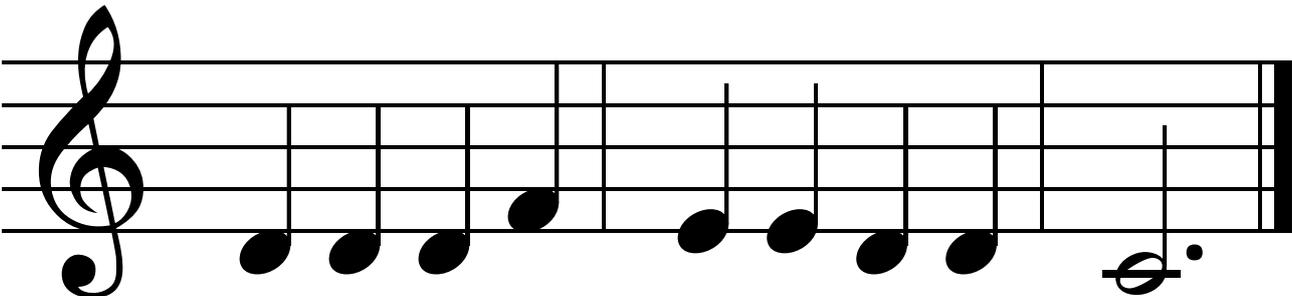
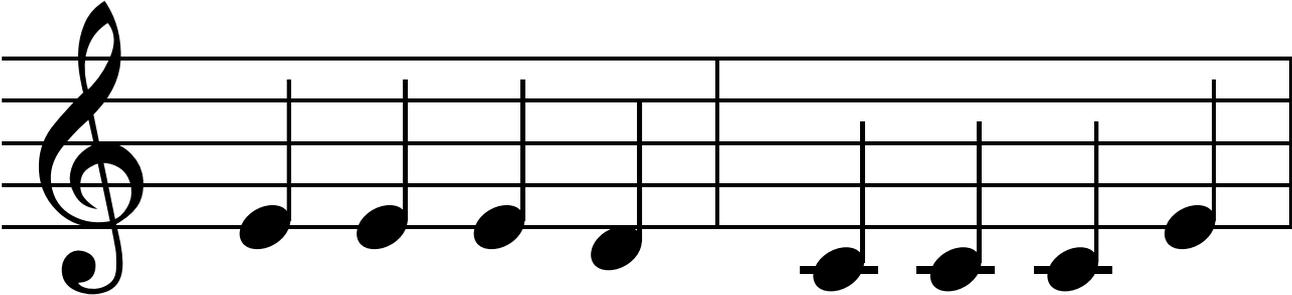
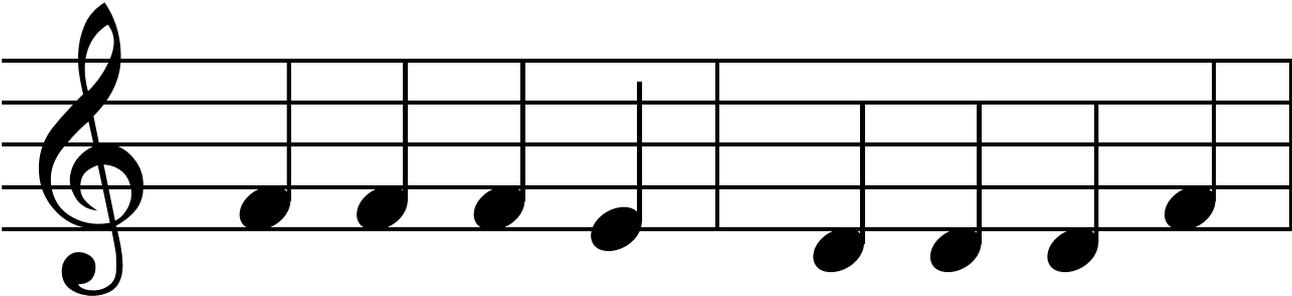
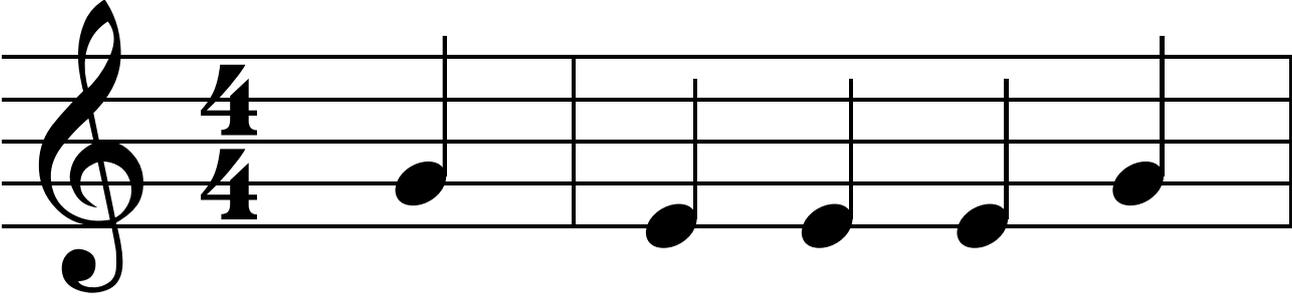


Der Kuckuck und der Esel

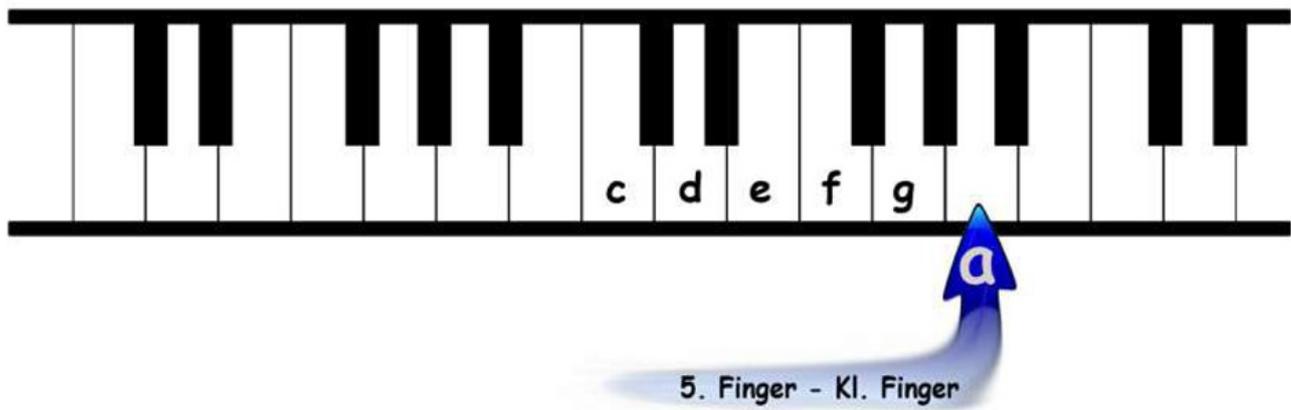




Tirallalla



AHA....WIR SPIELEN JETZT DAS A



Nun stellt sich die Frage:

Du hast nur 5 Finger, aber nun den 6. Ton gelernt. Was nun?

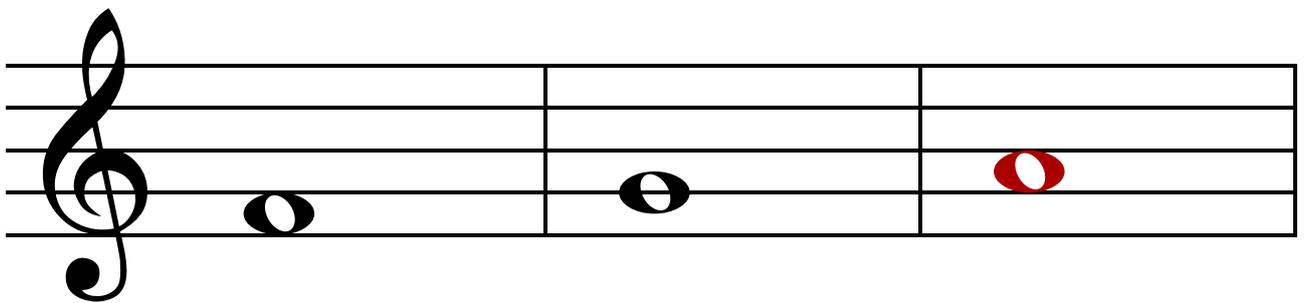
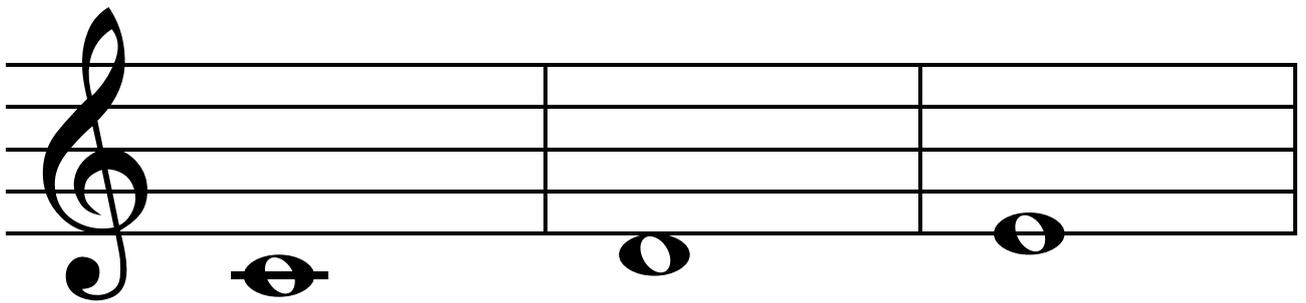
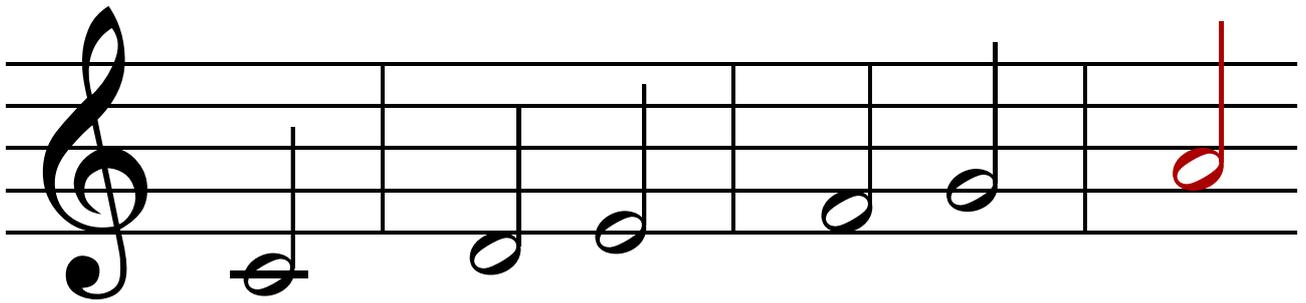
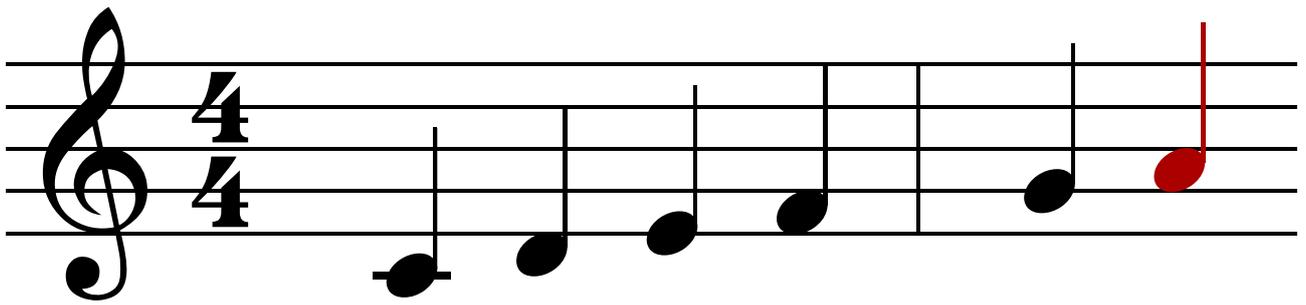
Hast du eine Idee?

Überlege, welcher deiner 5 Finger am nächsten an dem Ton/der Taste a liegt. Wer könnte es übernehmen?

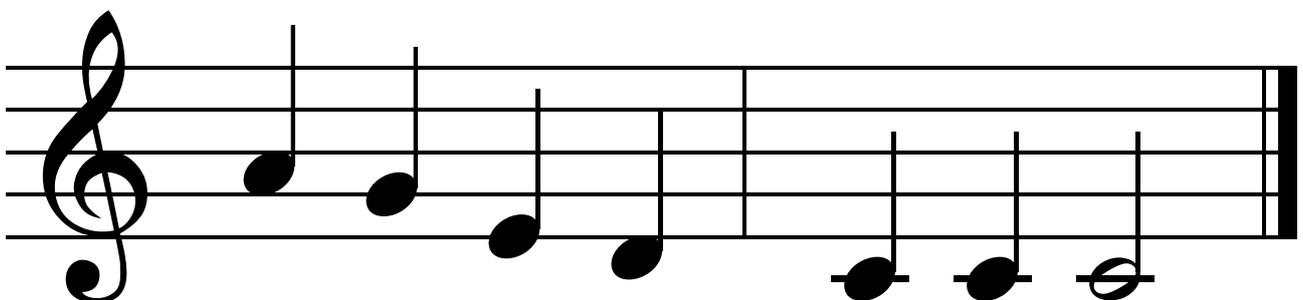
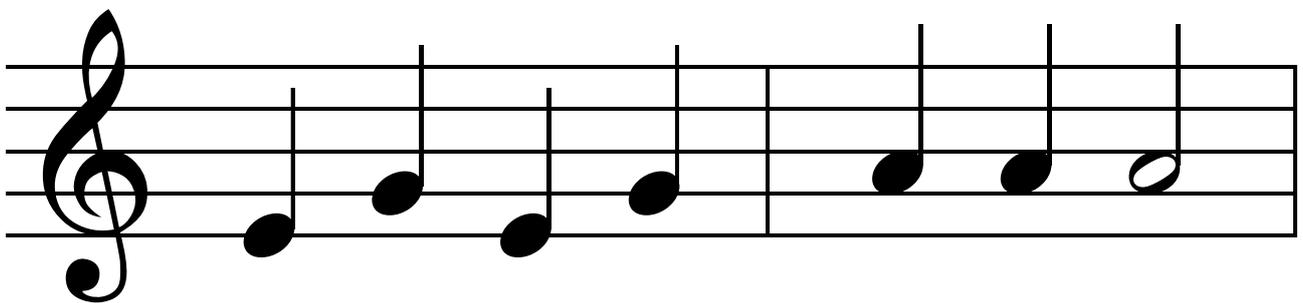
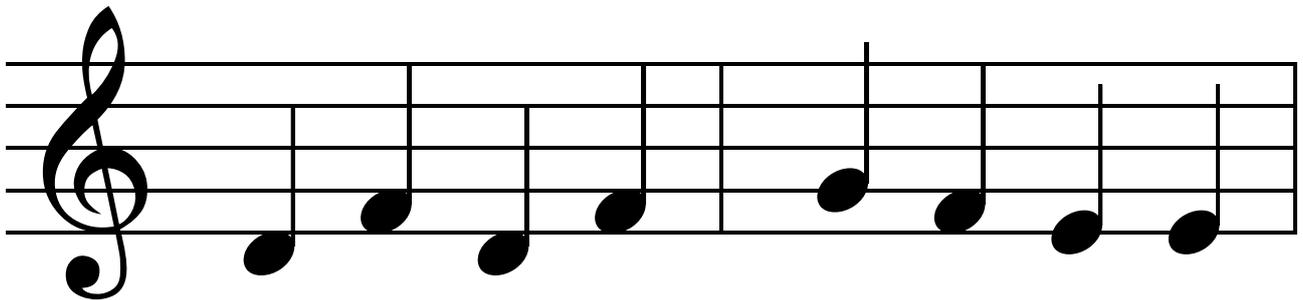
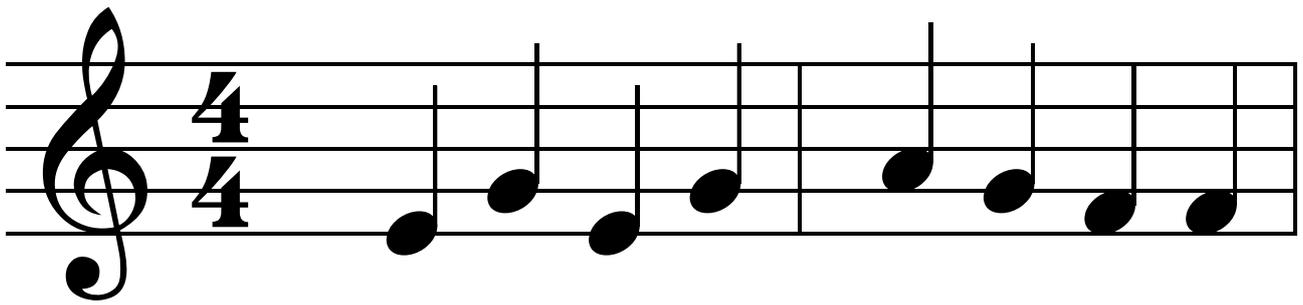
Richtig, der kleine Finger ist nun neben der Note g auch noch für die Note a verantwortlich.

Lege deine Hand wie gewohnt auf die Tasten, und übe ein wenig, den kleinen Finger zur Taste a zu strecken und diese dann zu drücken.

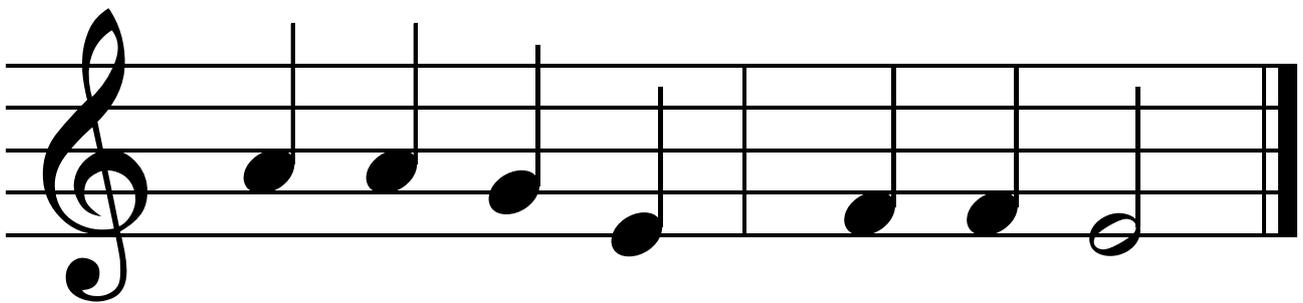
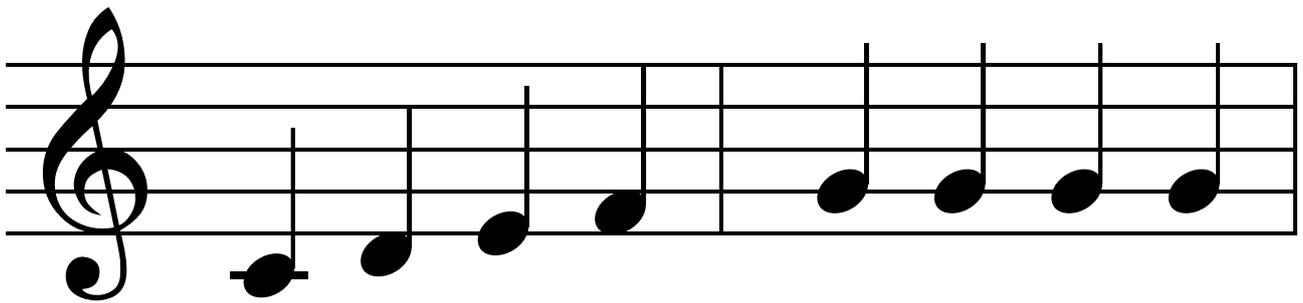
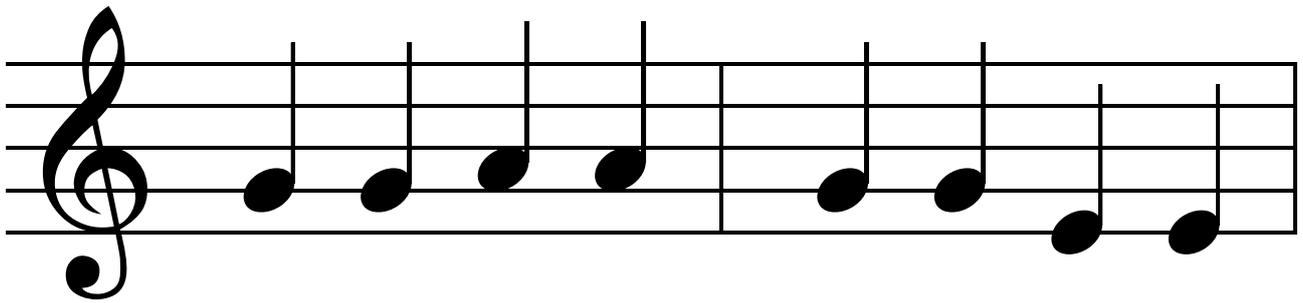
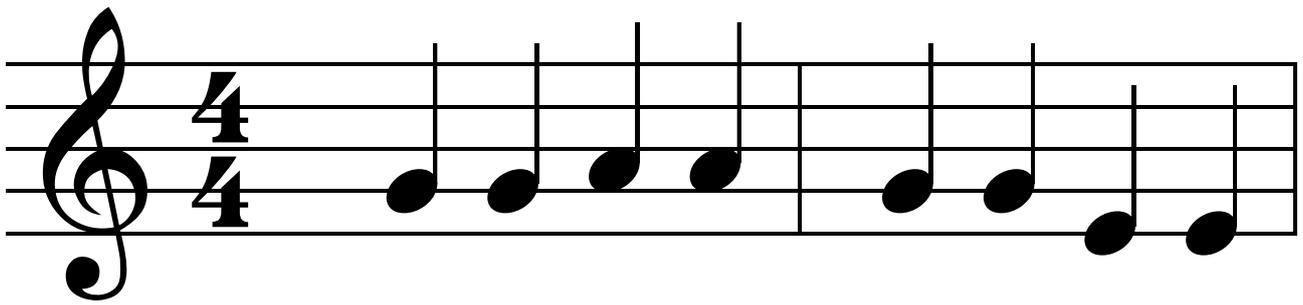
Danach üben wir die nächsten Übungen.



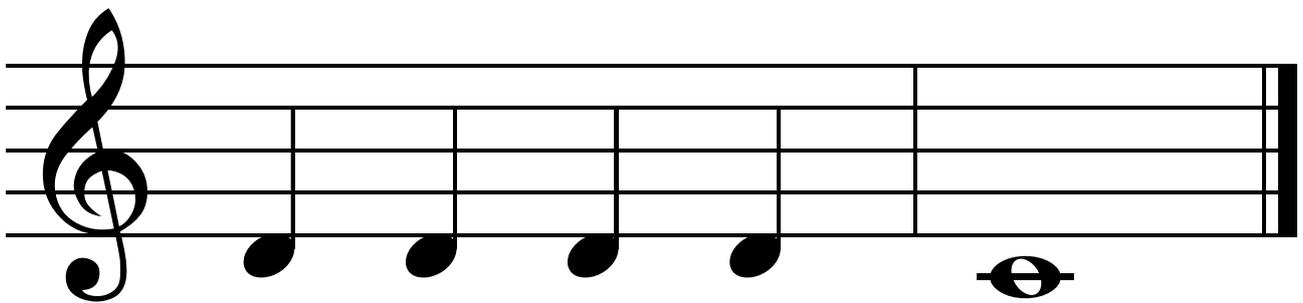
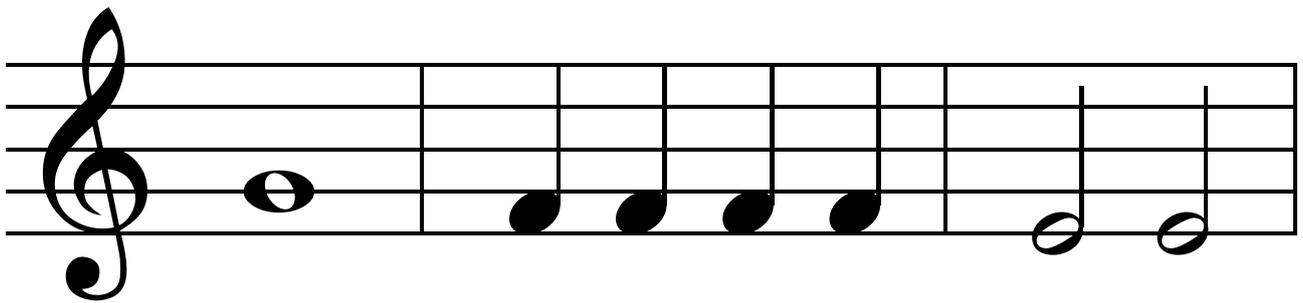
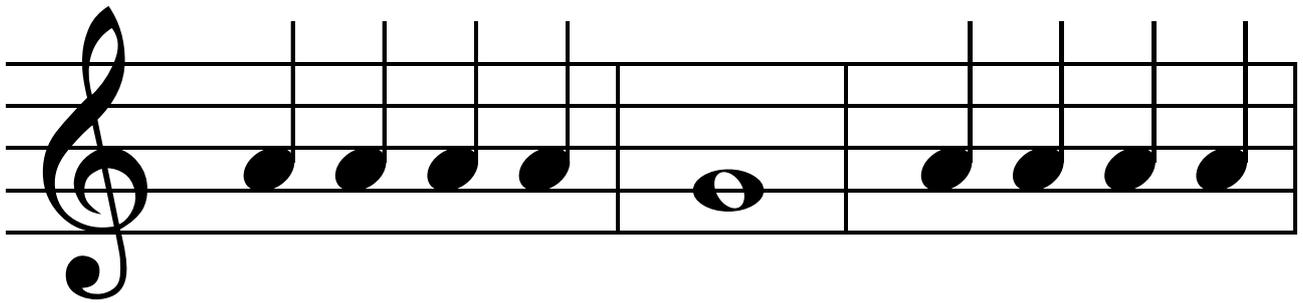
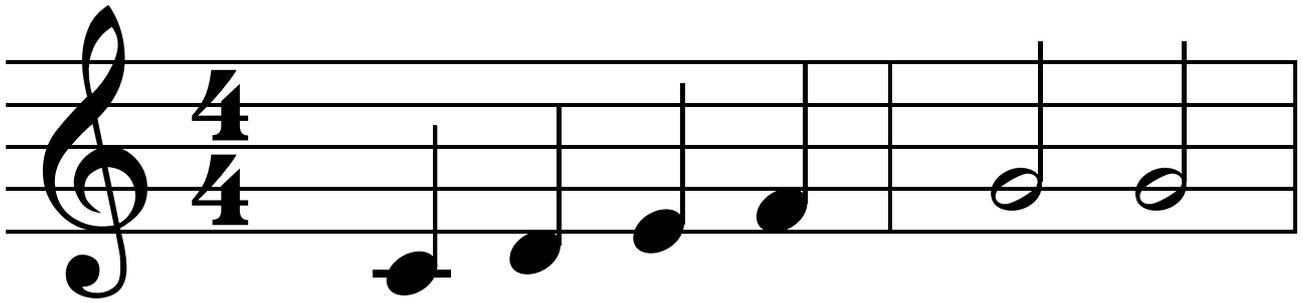
Mikes Melodie



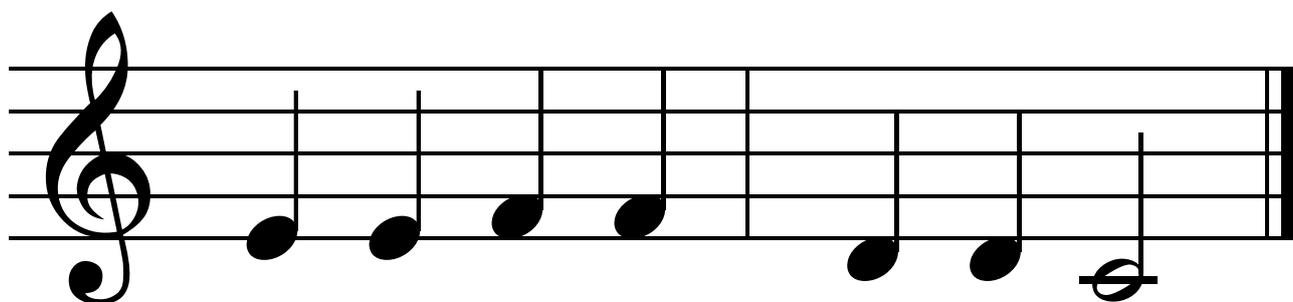
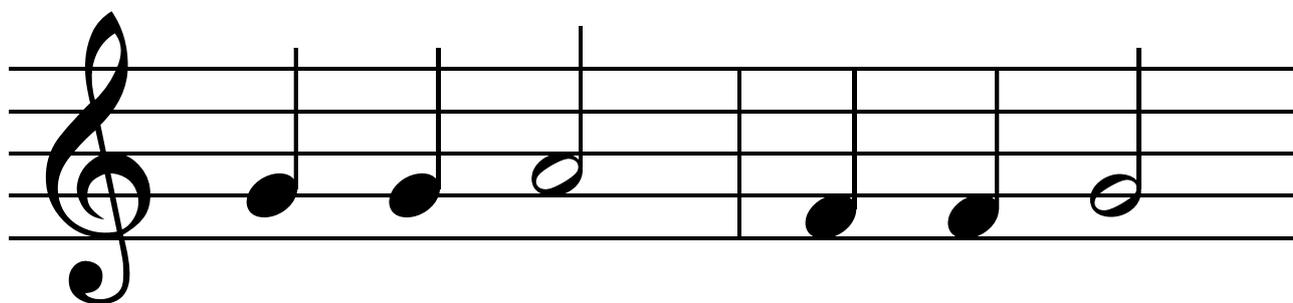
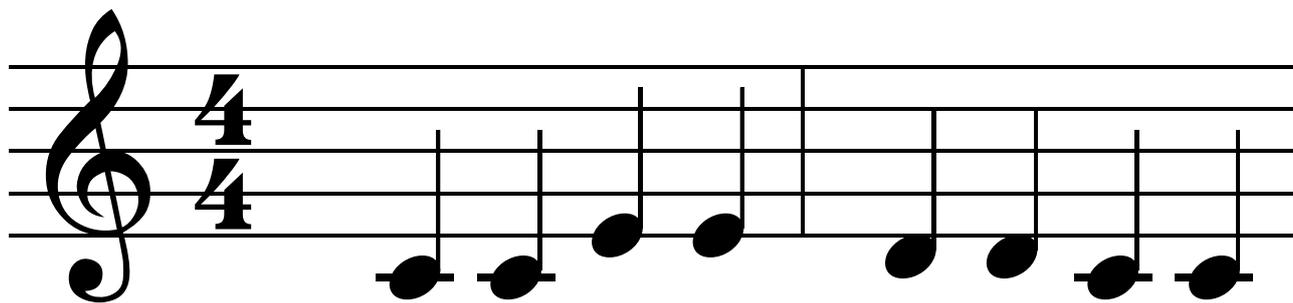
Hallo all Ihr Noten



Alle meine Entchen



Taler, Taler du musst wandern

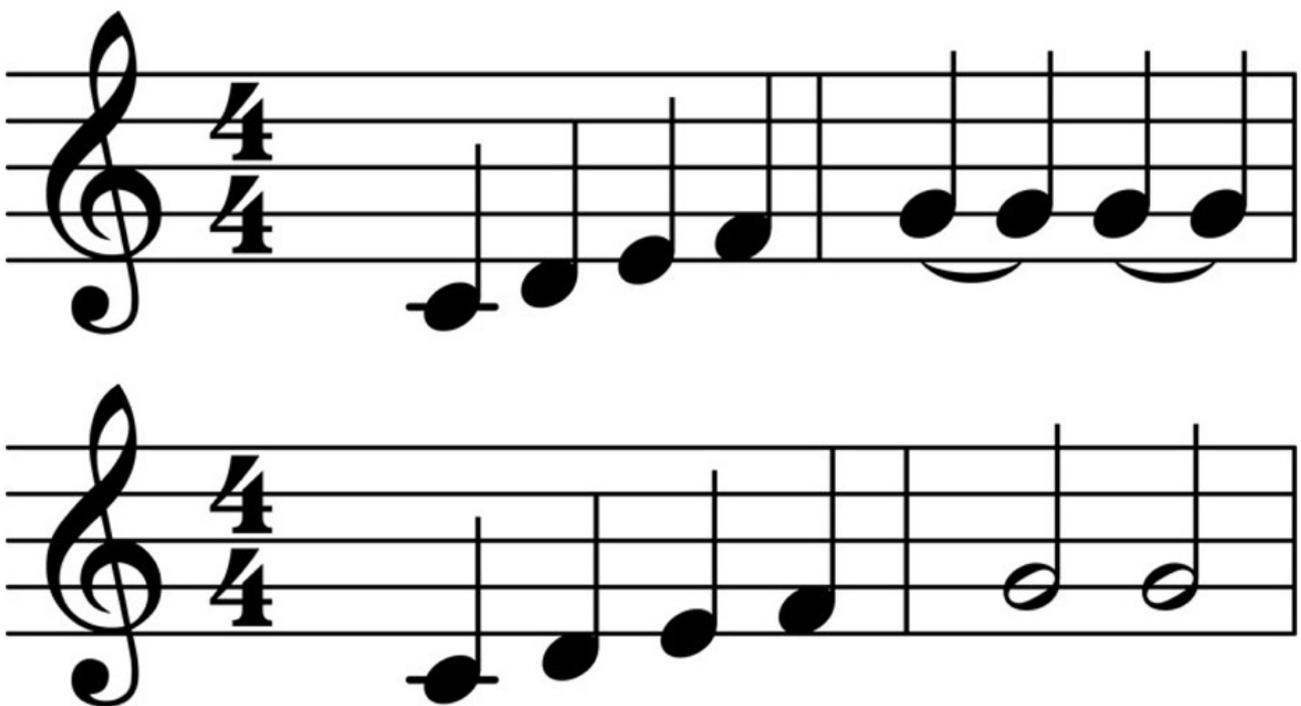


DER HALTEBOGEN

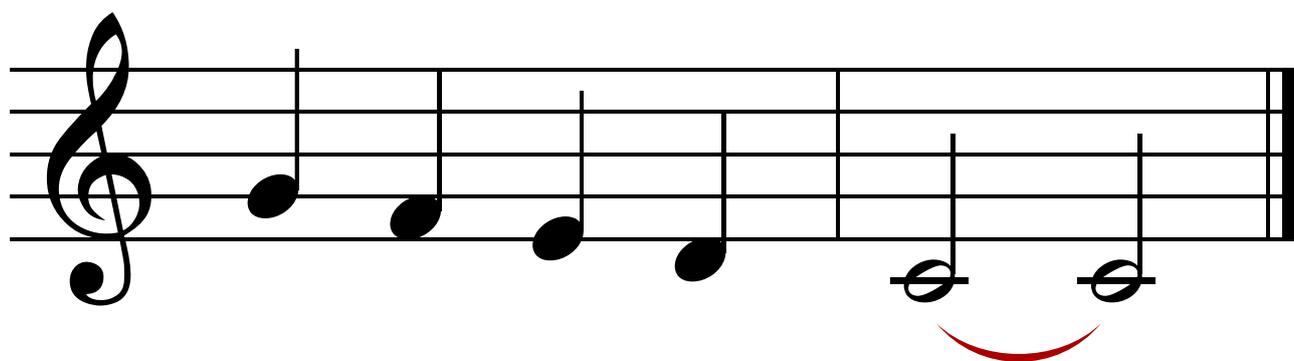
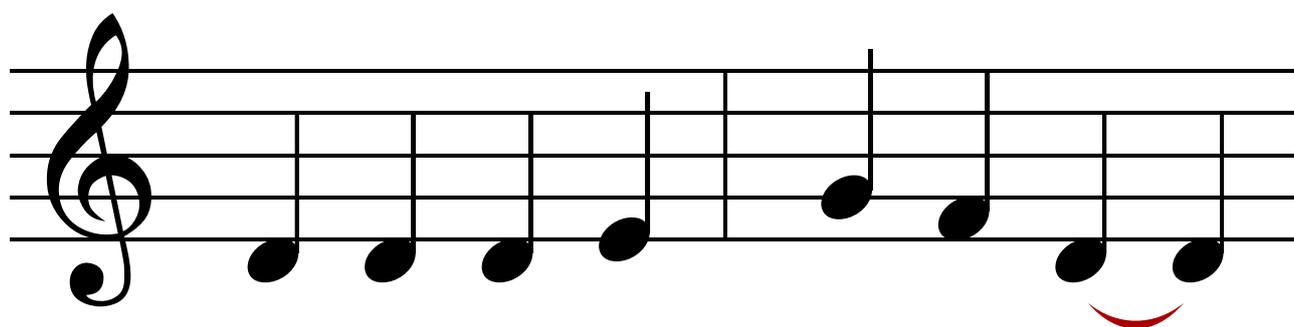
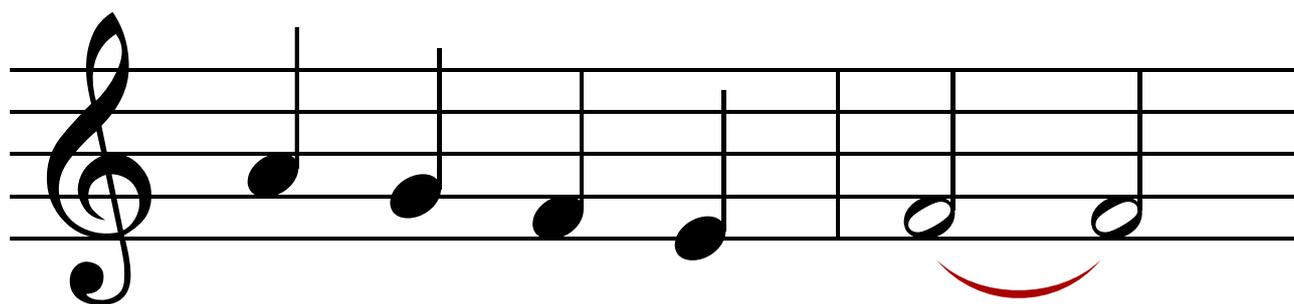
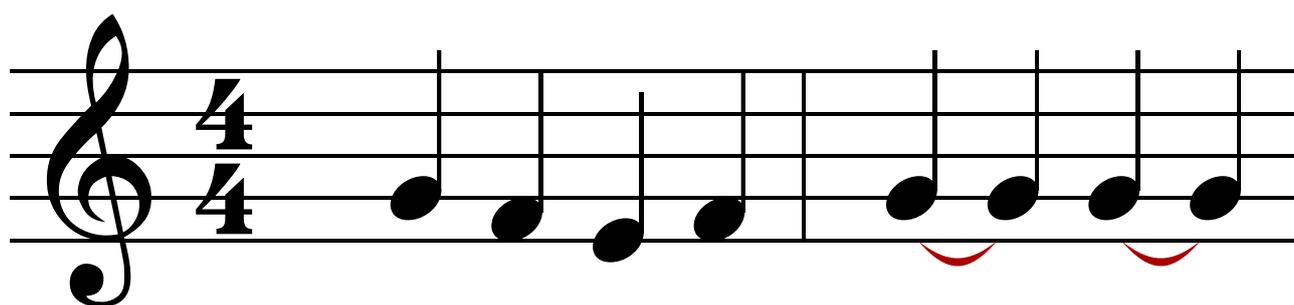


Sind zwei Noten, die der gleiche Ton sind, durch einen Haltebogen miteinander verbunden, so spielt man diese als eine Note. Das bedeutet, dass du die Note kein zweites Mal anschlagen musst, sondern im Wert von beiden Noten anhältst.

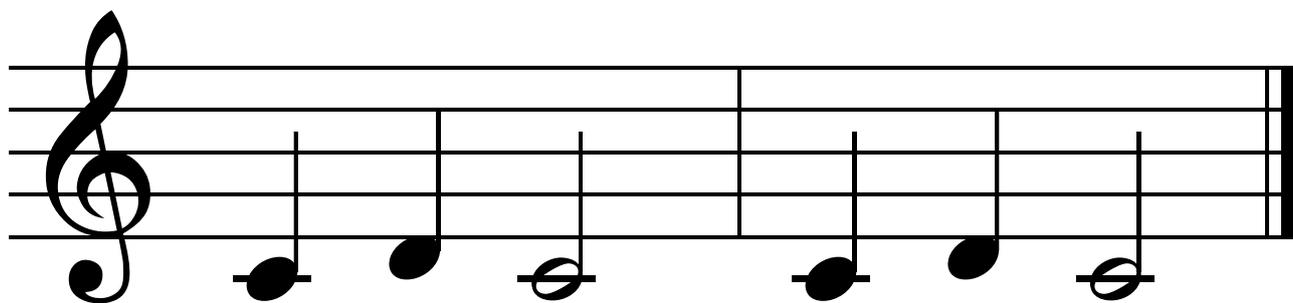
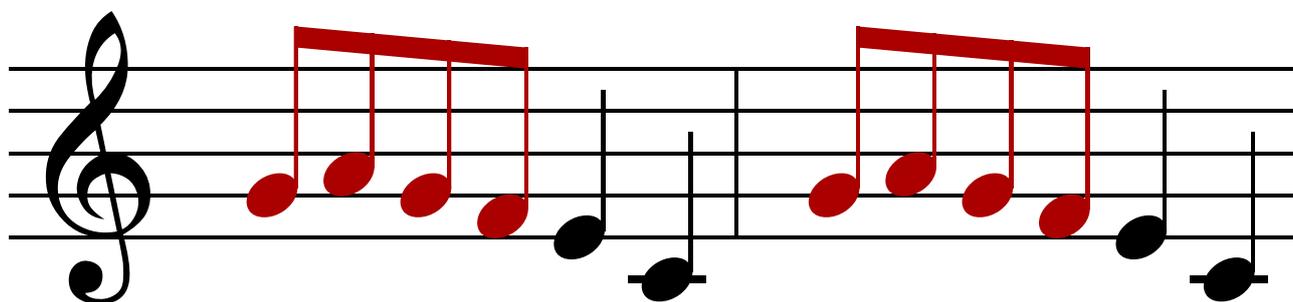
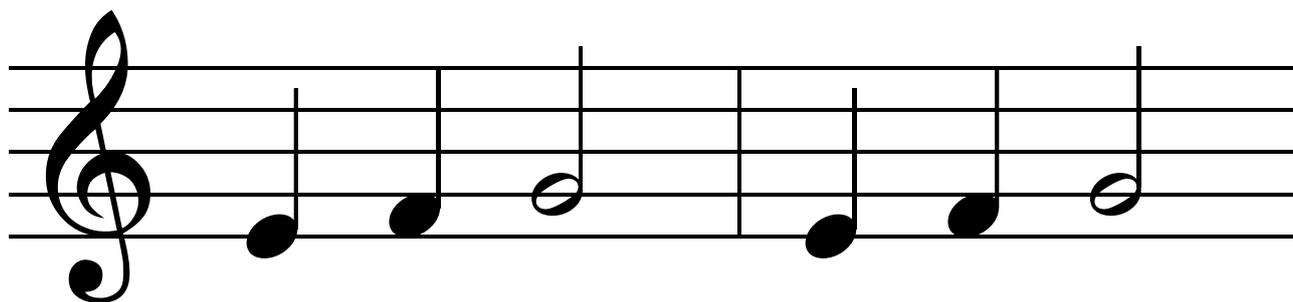
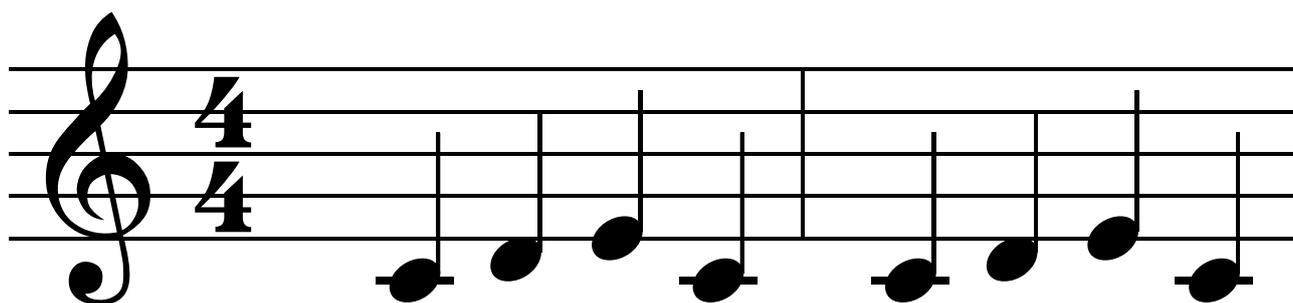
Zählen kannst du wie gewohnt. Zwei Viertelnoten ergeben mit einem Haltebogen also eine halbe Note. Spiele nun beide Reihen und schreibe die Zählzeiten drunter. Was fällt dir auf ??



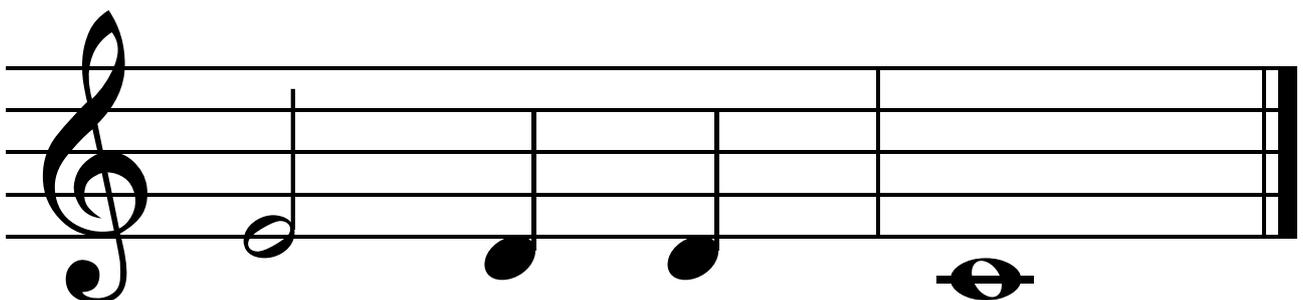
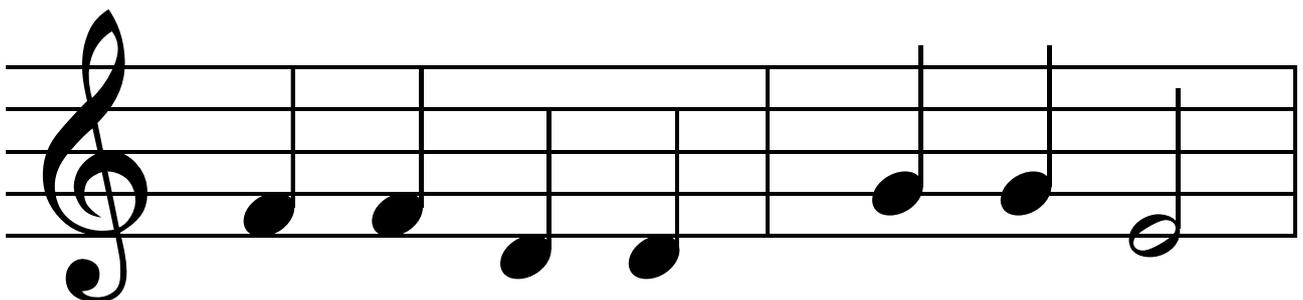
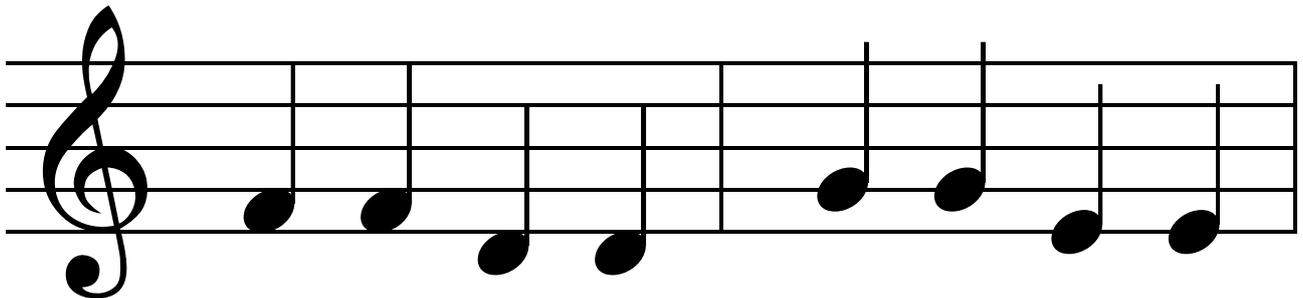
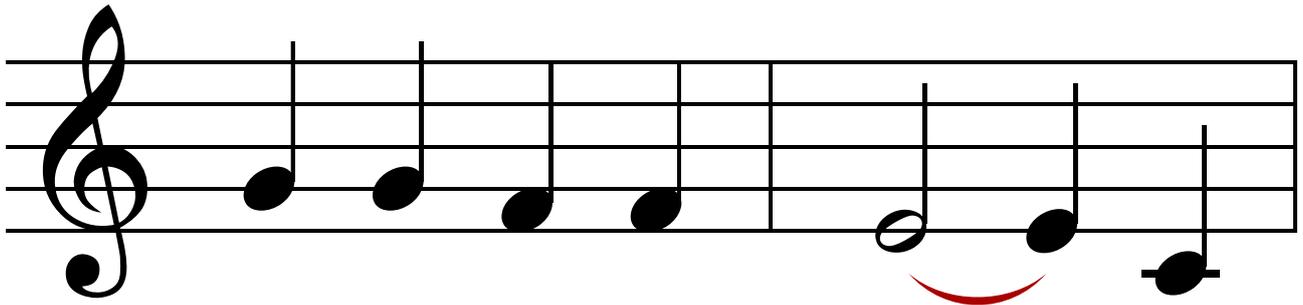
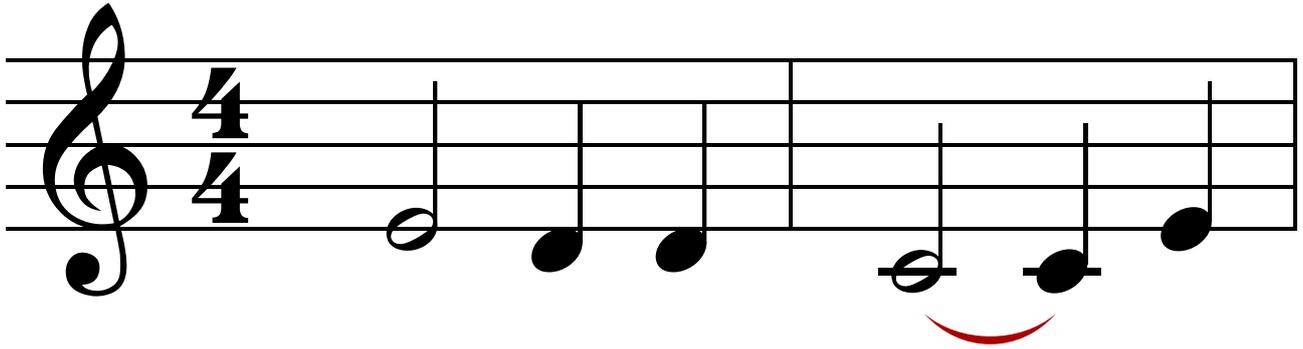
Ich war in der Schule



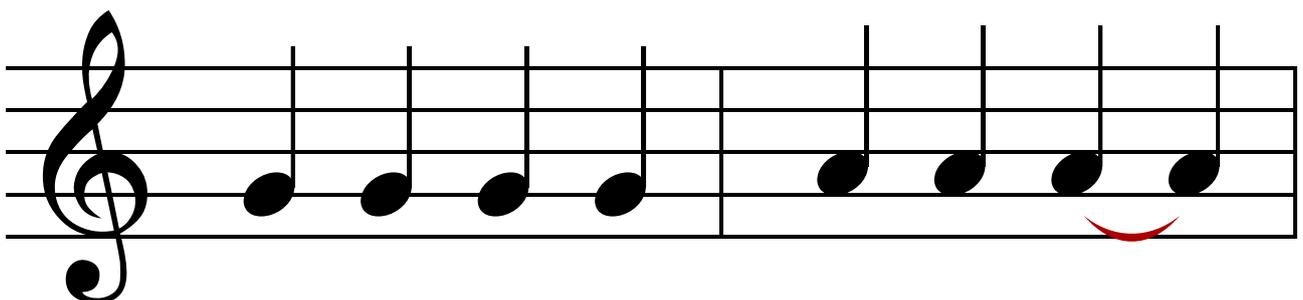
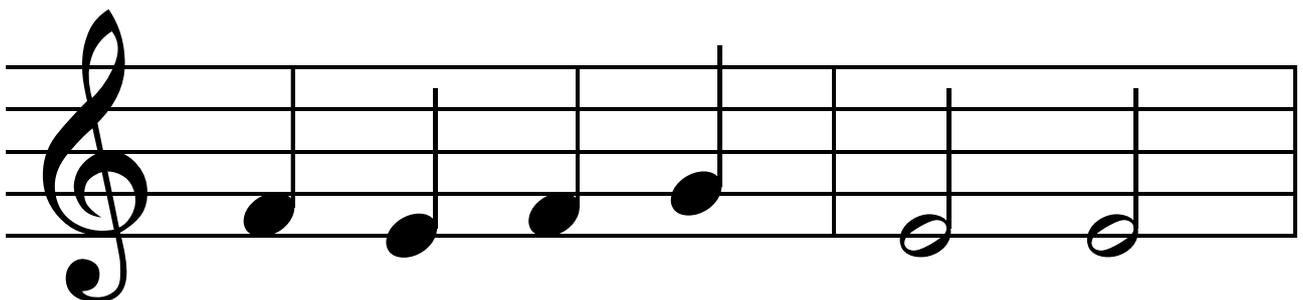
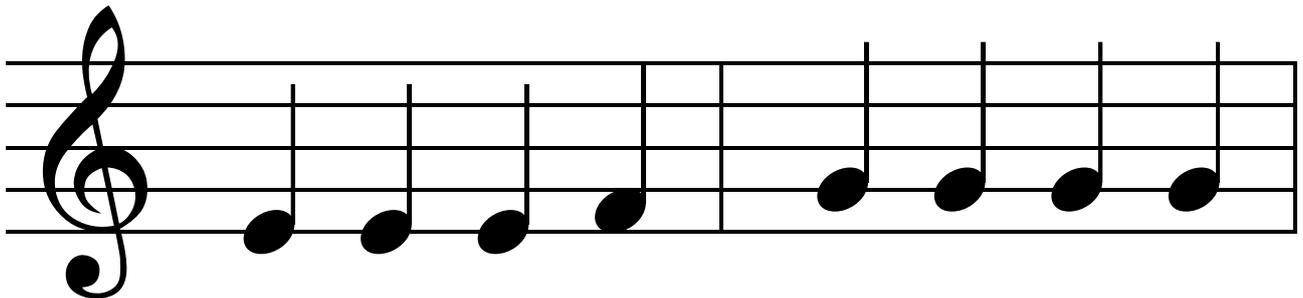
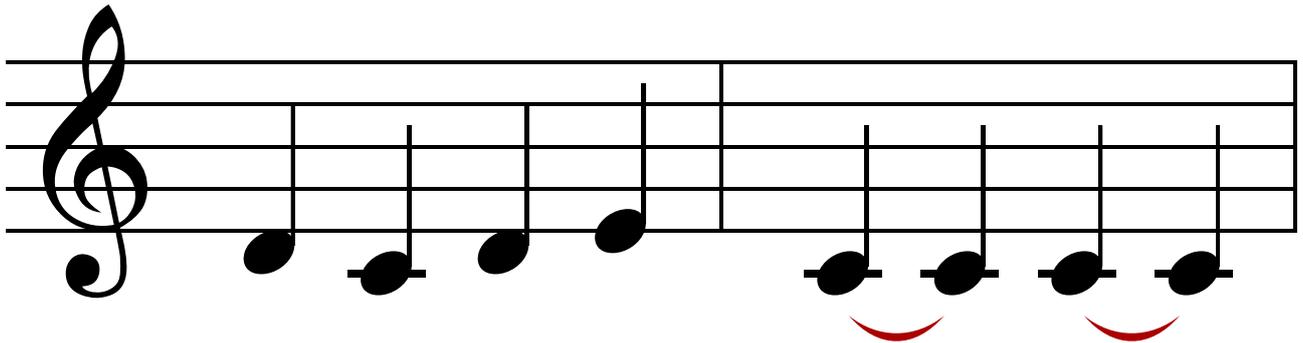
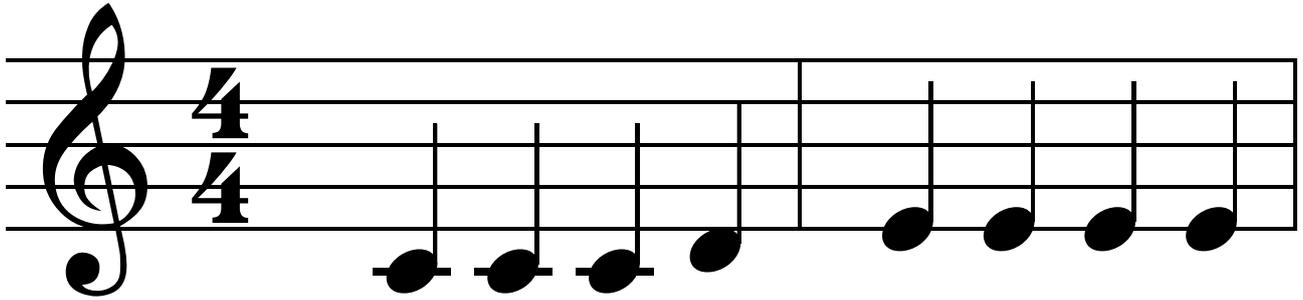
Was ist denn hier los

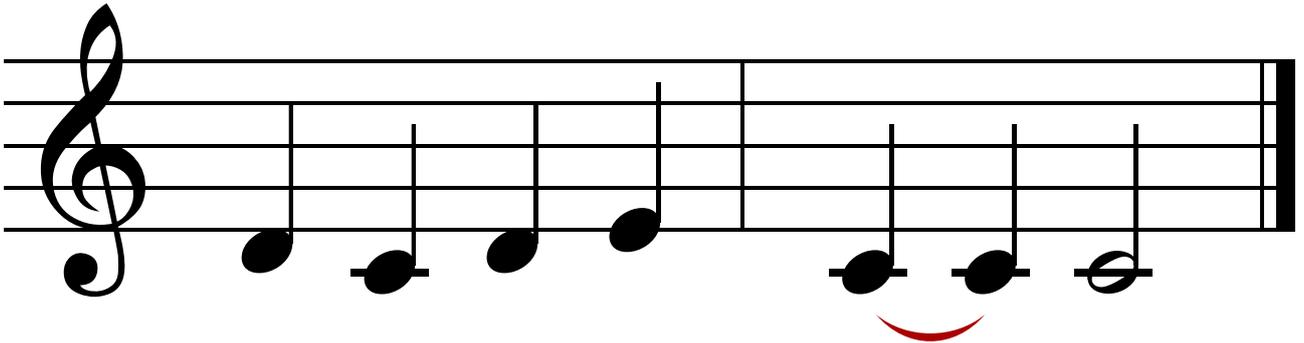
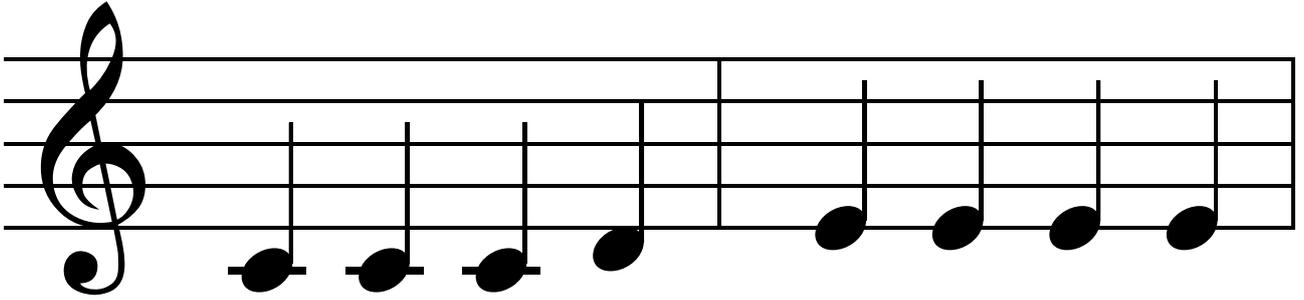
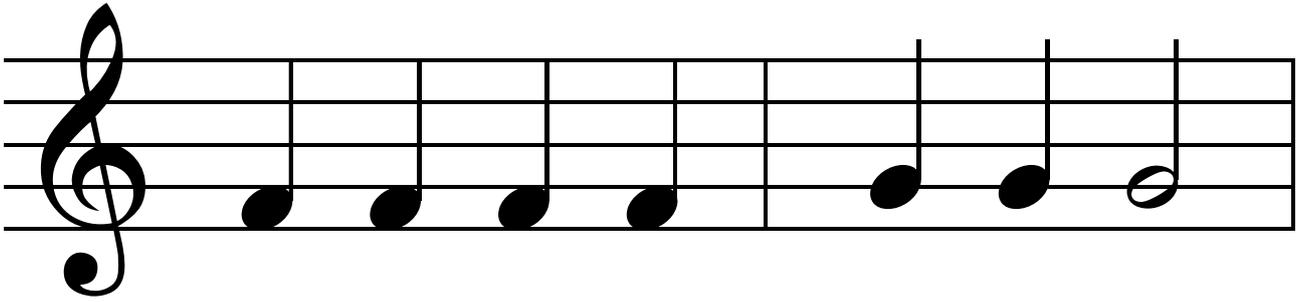


Schlaf, Kindlein schlaf



Auf der Mauer....





HERZLICHEN GLUECKWUNSCH

Super, du hast das erste Heft erfolgreich hinter dich gebracht.

Nun bist du bereit für weitere Töne, andere Lieder und etwas kleinere Noten.

Vor allem sollte so langsam deine rechte Hand dazu kommen. Dann hört sich alles gleich viel schöner an und wir können aus deinem Keyboard alles rausholen, was es dir bietet.

Wir sehen uns in Heft 2 wieder.

Bis bald.

PS: Werfe dieses Heft nicht weg. Du wirst ab und zu bestimmt das eine oder andere Lied noch einmal spielen wollen.

