| Chord | Keyboard | Ukulele | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | C E G |  |  |
| F |  | F A C |  |
| G |  |  |  |
| Am | A C E |  |  |

## Black Keys

The black keys on the keyboards are half steps between the white keys. These half steps are called 'semitones'. Please note the pattern of black keys - there isn't on every key! The ' $\#$ ' symbol means 'sharp', and the ' $b$ ' symbol means 'flat'. A sharp raises the pitch by a semitone, a flat lowers the pitch by a semitone. Each black key has 2 names - a C\# is the same key as a Db.
There's just two different ways of looking at it.

## Repeat Sign

This is a repeat sign:
There will be one at the start and end of the repeated section.


## Guitar Chords

Guitar chords are indicated by a guitar graphic of the frets. Frets are the metal bars on the neck of the guitar. A ' $X$ ' next to a string means 'don't pluck that string'. A ' $O$ ' next to a string means 'play it open' (no fingers on a string). Then simply follow the picture and place your fingers on the dots.


## Guitar TAB

Some guitar music is written in TAB (tablature). This literally tells you which string and which fret to place your fingers. Read it like a grid reference. The lowest line on TAB is the thickest string on the guitar (lowest pitch). There is a line for each string. The number refers to the fret number on that string. The rhythm is usually placed above the TAB line, but not always. It is a more graphical way of writing music and less accurate than standard notation.

## Keyboard chords

The general rule with chords on a keyboard is 'every other key'. Chords contain 3 notes, the 1st, the 3rd and the 5th notes of a scale. The best way to remember this is: PLAY - miss - PLAY - miss - PLAY

You can either hold a chord for the full length of the bar, or play it to a given rhythm. You can also play the chord as a 'broken chord', which involves playing the 3 notes, one at a time - breaking the chord up.

The bass note (the lowest note) can also be doubled up in the left hand to provide a wider range of pitch.

Melody rhythms - use the syllables to create the rhythms


