# Improve your sight-reading!

New edit
Piano
Level 2
Elementa

A progressive, interactive approach to sight-reading

**Paul Harris** 



# Improve your sight-reading!

# **Paul Harris**

- Stage 1 Simple hands together
- Stage 2 More movement between the hands, More slurs and staccato
- Stage 3 **D major**
- Stage 4 . . . in 4
- Stage 5  $\downarrow$ .  $\downarrow$  in  $\frac{3}{4}$
- Stage 6 **E minor, More articulation**
- Stage 7 **G minor**
- Stage 8 Revision of keys
- Stage 9 Longer examples

Reading right and left hands together is no more difficult than reading one hand at a time! It's like reading the following:

The	on	then	and
cat	the	saw a	had a
sat	mat	rat	chat!

No problem! The most important thing is *preparing very carefully* and *really understanding each piece* before playing it.

So, before you start to play, look carefully at the music and:

- Check that you understand the rhythm and counting.
- Know the key and play the scale and arpeggio.
- Know what notes you are going to play and which fingers you will use.
- Try to have a good idea of what it's going to sound like.

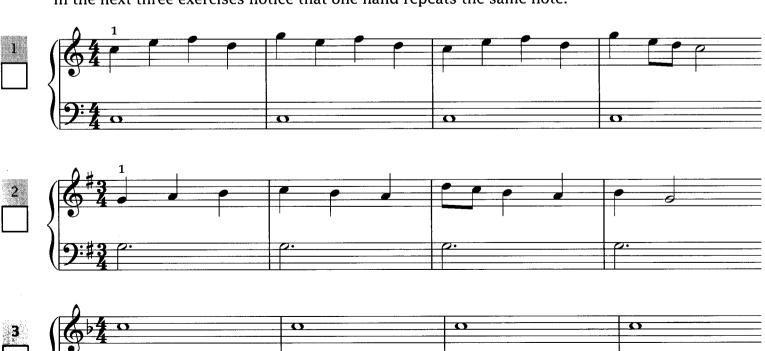
# Rhythmic exercise

Write your own rhythm and then clap it:



### **Melodic exercises**

*Always* count two bars in before you begin – one bar out loud and one bar in your head. In the next three exercises notice that one hand repeats the same note.



Watch out for changing notes in both hands now! Play slowly and always *read ahead*. (And remember to keep the pulse steady.)



- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale (or microscale\*) and arpeggio.
- 2 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the piece in your head. In which hand is the melody?
- **3** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of the melody. Now hear that rhythm in your head and (at the same time) tap the rhythm of the right hand.
- 4 With which interval do both hands start?
- 5 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 6 How will you put character into this piece?



- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale (or microscale\*) and arpeggio.
- 2 In which hand is the melody? What pattern do the first three notes form?
- 3 What will you count? Tap the rhythm of the melody. Now hear that rhythm in your head and (at the same time) tap the rhythm of the left hand.
- 4 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the piece in your head.
- 5 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 6 How will you put character into this piece?



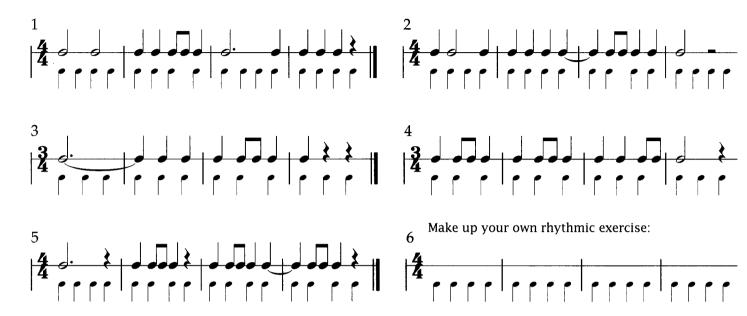
<sup>\*</sup>See page 40 for details.

Don't forget to prepare each piece carefully before you play it.



More movement between the hand More slurs and staccato

# **Rhythmic exercises**



### **Melodic exercises**





- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Which notes are affected by the key signature?
- 3 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic? Are there any scale patterns?
- **4** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 5 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the piece in your head.
- 6 How will you play expressively?

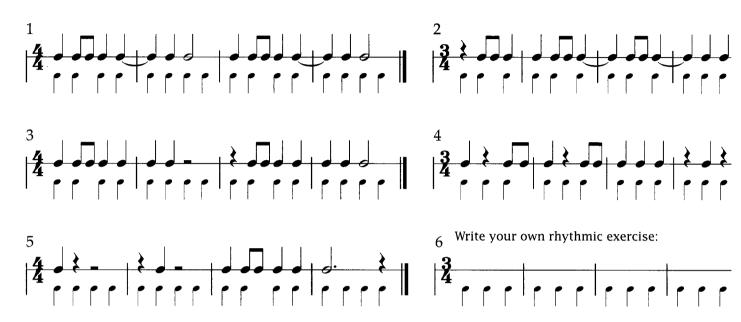


- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Only two notes are affected by the key signature can you spot them?
- **3** What will you count? **Tap the rhythm** of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 4 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 5 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the piece in your head.
- 6 What ingredients will help you bring this piece to life?





# **Rhythmic exercises**



# **Melodic exercises**

Play the scale and arpeggio of D major before you begin these exercises.





- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Does any part of the opening right-hand music return (in either hand)?
- **3** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- **4** What is the interval formed by the first two notes of the left hand? Does this interval return anywhere?
- 5 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the piece in your head.
- **6** What gives you clues to the character of this piece?



- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 What pattern is the first bar in the right hand based on?
- **3** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 4 Look for the lowest and highest notes in each hand and decide on your fingering yourself.
- 5 Study the left-hand part for a few seconds then try to play as much as you can from memory.
- 6 What gives you clues to the character of this piece?

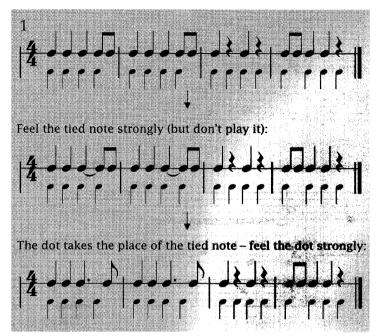


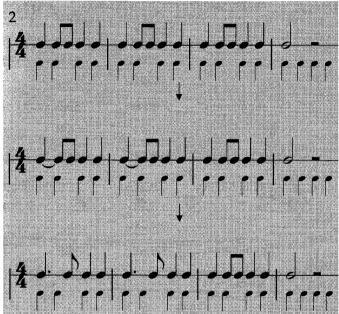
Don't forget to prepare each piece carefully before you play it.



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# **Rhythmic exercises**





# **Melodic exercises**





- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 To which chord do the first three notes of the right hand belong? And the last three notes?
- **3** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 4 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the piece in your head.
- 5 Study the first two bars of the right hand for a few moments then try to play them from memory.
- 6 What gives you clues to the character of this piece?



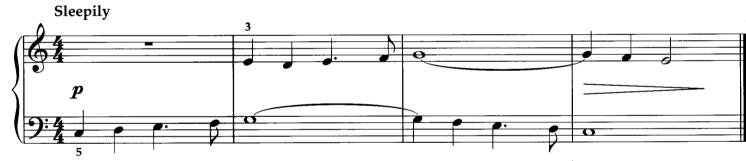
- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Find the three notes that are affected by the key signature.
- 3 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- **4** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 5 Look for the lowest and highest notes in each hand and decide on your fingering yourself.
- 6 What gives you clues to the character of this piece?

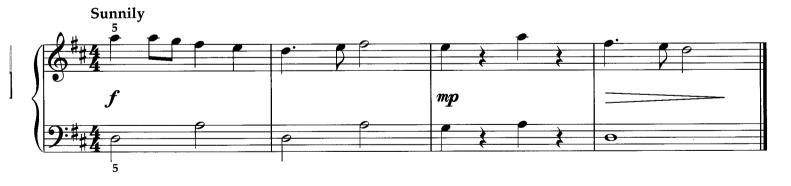




In the next exercise notice the two different uses of dots!



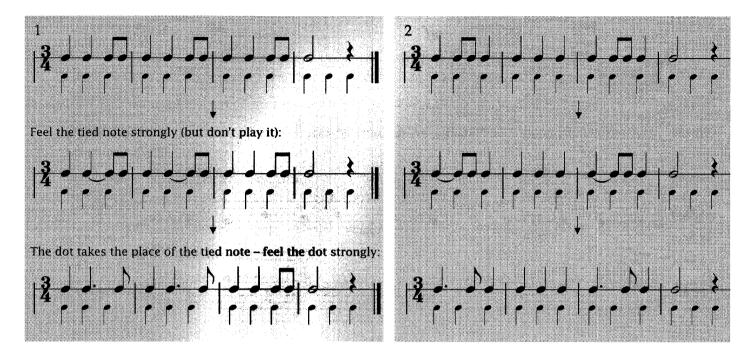






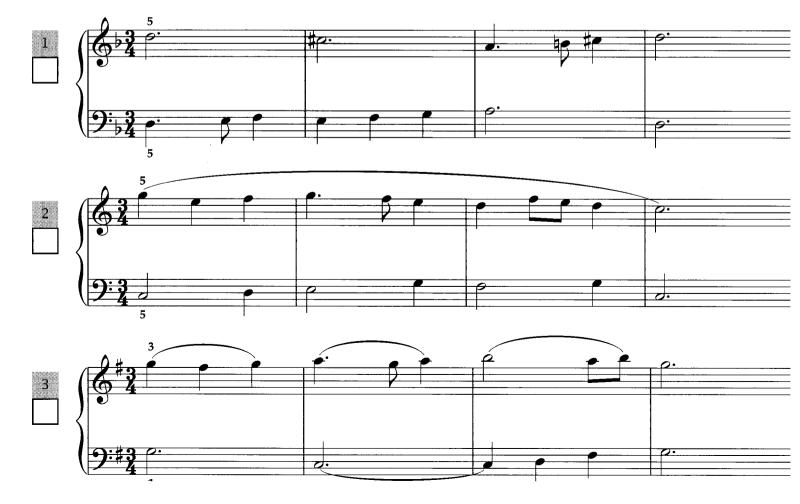
]. ]) in 3/4

# **Rhythmic exercises**



# **Melodic exercises**

Don't forget to look at the shape of the music and plan your fingering.





- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Which notes are affected by the key signature?
- 3 What pattern do the first three notes of the right hand belong to? Play that pattern.
- **4** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 5 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the music in your head.
- 6 What gives you clues to the character of this piece?



- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 3 Can you spot any scale patterns?
- **4** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 5 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the music in your head.
- 6 What gives you clues to the character of this piece?

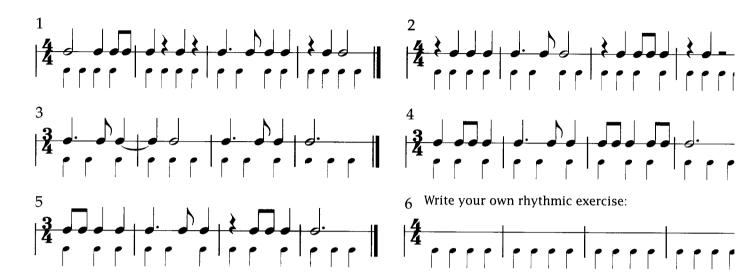


Don't forget to prepare each piece carefully before you play it.



E minor More articulation

# **Rhythmic exercises**



# **Melodic exercises**

Play the scale and arpeggio of E minor before you begin these exercises.

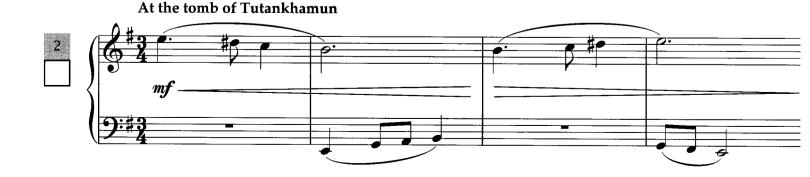




- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Which notes are affected by the key signature?
- **3** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 4 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 5 Play the first note in each hand and try to hear the piece in your head.
- 6 What gives you clues to the character of this piece?

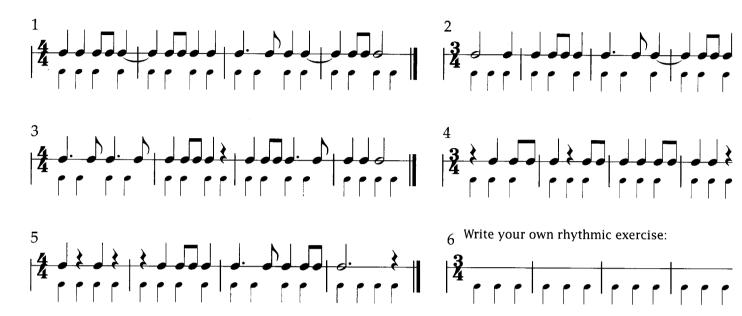


- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio. Look for the highest and lowest notes in each hand and decide on your own fingering.
- 2 What gives the music its Egyptian flavour?
- **3** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 4 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 5 Study the right hand for a few seconds then try to play as much as you can from memory.
- 6 After you've played this piece make up your own Egyptian-sounding piece.





# **Rhythmic exercises**



# **Melodic exercises**

Play the scale and arpeggio of G minor before you begin these exercises.

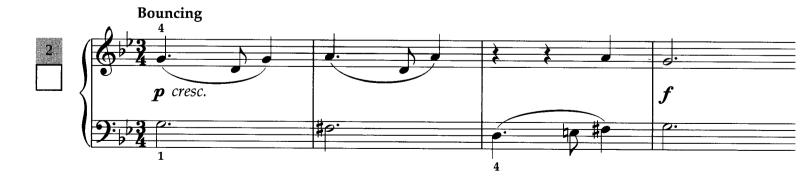




- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 What will you count? Tap the rhythm of the piece. Now hear the rhythm in your head.
- **3** What is interesting about the interval between the second and third notes (right hand)? Does this pattern occur again?
- 4 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 5 How will you put character into this piece?
- 6 Try to hear the piece in your head before you begin.



- 1 What will you count? Tap the rhythm of the piece. Now hear the rhythm in your head.
- 2 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale.
- 3 How are the first two bars (right hand) related?
- 4 Can you describe the dynamic shape?
- 5 How will you put character into this piece?
- 6 Try to hear the piece in your head before you begin.



Don't forget to prepare each piece carefully before you play it.





# **Rhythmic exercises**



# **Melodic exercises**





- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 3 How many sections is this piece in? How can you tell?
- **4** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 5 How are the first and last two bars of the left hand related?
- 6 What gives you clues to the character of this piece?



- 1 What is the key of this piece? Play the scale and arpeggio.
- 2 Which fingers will you use for the first note of each hand?
- 3 Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic?
- 4 What similarities do you notice about the first and last bars?
- 5 What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 6 How will you make this sound like a waltz?





Longer examples

# **Rhythmic exercises**



# Two golden rules

Always remember these two golden rules and your sight-reading will go from strength to strength!

- 1 Don't begin until you're sure that you really understand the piece.
- 2 Once you've begun keep the pulse steady and don't stop.

# **Melodic exercises**

Remember to count two bars before you begin each exercise – one out loud and one silently.





Which of these pieces did you like best? Play it again and give it a title.

- 1 In which key is this piece? Play the scale.
- **2** Can you spot any repeated patterns rhythmic or melodic? Can you spot a scale pattern?
- **3** What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- 4 What does the marking / (bars 4 and 8) mean?
- 5 What does cresc. (bar 5) mean?
- 6 Find out what a rigadoon is.



- 1 In which key is this piece? Play the scale.
- 2 What do you notice about the first two bars?
  Study them for a few moments then try to play them from memory.
- 3 Can you spot an arpeggio pattern?
- 4 Can you spot any repeated rhythmic patterns?
- 5 What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each hand separately. Now tap the rhythms of both hands together.
- **6** What ingredients give you clues to the character of this piece?





# The golden rules

### A sight-reading checklist

Before you begin to play a piece at sight, always consider the following:

- 1 Look at the time signature and decide how you will count the piece.
- 2 Look at the key signature and find the notes which need raising or lowering.
- 3 Notice patterns especially those based on scales and arpeggios.
- 4 Check the fingering and hand position for each hand.
- 5 Notice any markings that will help you convey the character.
- 6 Count at least two bars in.

### When performing a sight-reading piece

- 1 Keep feeling the pulse.
- 2 Keep going at a steady tempo.
- 3 Ignore mistakes.
- 4 Look ahead at least to the next note.
- 5 Keep your hands in position on the keyboard.
- 6 Play musically, always trying to convey the character of the music.

Look at each piece for about 30 seconds and try to feel that you are understanding what you see (just like reading these words).

Don't begin until you think you are going to play the piece accurately.

### Microscales

If you don't know the whole scale, just the first five notes or even just the first three notes will do! Both patterns will give a good feel of the key.



