

# Album 01

# Klavierklang

Klavieralbum 01

Eva Jiménez

20 Seiten mit Bildern

Töne G, A, B, C, D, E

[www.noten.tevango.at](http://www.noten.tevango.at)

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Dieses Album ist für

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Begonnen am

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# Alben für Klavier

## Ergänzung zu jedem Lehrbuch - das Erlernte festigen und Freude am Anwenden haben

- Klang erleben am Klavier - vom ersten Tag an!
- Album mit Vortragsstücken und Etüden für Neu-Anfänger und Wieder-Einsteiger, rhythmisch, melodisch, romantisch, fröhlich, modern
- für die vielfältigen Herausforderungen und zur Freude am Spielen gibt es ausreichend Material, das von Anfang an Erfolgserlebnisse vermittelt
- Koordination der Hände und Finger, Entwickeln von Fingerfertigkeit
- Immer ein kleiner Schritt mehr
- Freude am Erlernten - einfach anwenden!
- Praxis und Vertiefung anhand vieler kleiner Stücke, die Erfolgserlebnisse vermitteln
- Gefühl dafür entwickeln, wo die Tasten/Töne sind, möglichst verschiedene Handpositionen auf denselben Tasten üben, dabei in einem bestimmten Tonraum bleiben
- Notennamen und Notenbild dauerhaft verknüpfen
- Angaben zur Position der Hände am Beginn jedes Stücks
- Klangfarben entdecken
- Tonräume wirklich gut kennenlernen, sich vertraut machen mit unterschiedlichen Aufgaben in der rechten und linken Hand
- Spielen nach Noten (nicht nach Zahlen)
- Rhythmische Elemente aufbauend von einfach bis anspruchsvoller
- Entwickeln von Fertigkeiten auch für moderne Stücke in Pop und Jazz.
- Verschiedene Taktarten, viele unterschiedliche Stile und Klangfarben
- Wachsende Aufgaben wie erste Vorzeichen und Einsatz von Pedal, Generalvorzeichen erst in späteren Alben
- Pro Tonraum mehrere Seiten mit verschiedenartigen Stücken, in denen unterschiedliche Herausforderungen enthalten sind
- Nach exakten und methodischen Kriterien aufbauend
- Eignet sich als Begleitband zu jedem Lehrbuch
- Weitere Alben nach demselben Konzept verfügbar

Impressum

[www.noten.tevango.at](http://www.noten.tevango.at)

Eigenverlag Eva Jiménez, alle Stücke sind meine Eigenkompositionen.

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## Didaktisches Konzept

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Die Angaben oberhalb der Stücke geben die Position der Hände an (**Achtung: „B“ ist die internationale Schreibweise und wird Deutsch als „H“ bezeichnet!**).

In den Alben mit höchstens 5 Tönen in jeder Hand bleiben die Hände stets in der angegebenen Position. Fingersätze sind die Zahlen, die den einzelnen Fingern zugeordnet sind, Sie sind nur an ganz wenigen Stellen angegeben, generell habe ich darauf bewusst verzichtet. Das Ziel ist – neben vielen anderen – ein Gefühl dafür zu entwickeln, wo die Töne sind. (Spielen nach Noten, nicht nach Zahlen).

Theoretische Grundlagen finden sich in allen Lehrbüchern oder auch auf Online-Informationssseiten und werden in meinen Alben nicht erklärt.

Meine Stücke sind in der Praxis erprobt. Das Angebot von vielen unterschiedlichen Stücken im gleichen Tonraum hat sich bewährt und wird sehr begrüßt.

Die Serie „**Klavierklang**“ richtet sich mit aufeinander aufbauenden Alben speziell an Jugendliche und Erwachsene. Zusätzlich gibt es Stücke zu 4 Händen sowie „Specials“, die unterschiedliches Können voraussetzen.

Für die rhythmischen Elemente allein gibt es aus der Serie für Kinder eigene **ABC-Alben Rhythmus** mit viel Raum für kreatives Gestalten. Das erste dieser Alben steht kostenlos zur Verfügung.

Die Serie „**ABC-Alben für EntdeckerInnen**“ ist für Kinder gestaltet. **Das erste ABC-Album für Klavier** sowie verschiedene Einzelstücke stehen **kostenlos** zum Download zur Verfügung.

Auf meiner Webseite [www.noten.tevango.at](http://www.noten.tevango.at) findest du eine Übersicht.

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## Viel Spaß mit dem Klavieralbum „Klavierklang“

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Bitte beachte beim **Ausdruck** das 2-seitige Konzept (linke und rechte Seite) und lege die Noten so zusammen, dass die zusammen gehörigen Seiten wie in einem Buch 2-seitig vor dir liegen. Beim einseitigen Druck entstehen dadurch 2 Leerseiten, dann wieder 2 bedruckte Seiten. Ideal ist es, die Noten dann genau so zu lochen und in eine Mappe zu geben. Diese sollte möglichst geöffnet liegen können.

(Der Ausdruck kann auch auf A3 doppelseitig erfolgen, die Seitenanzahl ist darauf ausgerichtet.) Die Noten auf ein Tablet oder iPad zu laden ist ebenfalls möglich.

## Genauere Angaben zu den Fingern und Tasten:

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Jeder Finger wird durch eine Zahl dargestellt, der Daumen hat 1, der kleine Finger 5. Das gilt für jede Hand.

Wenn du dem System, das in den Alben vorgeschlagen ist, folgst, liegen die Hände immer wieder anders auf den Tasten. Besonders gut ist es, zuerst einen Blick auf die Hände zu machen und dann die Namen der Tasten zu sagen – der Reihe nach, vielleicht auch durcheinander. So kannst du dir die Tastenfolge wirklich gut einprägen. Beginnst du bei den Notennamen mit A, folgen sie dem Alphabet und beginnen nach „G“ wieder von neuem.

**Die Bezeichnung zu Beginn eines Stücks solltest du so lesen** (Beispiel):

RH C-G (1=C)

Die rechte Hand hat die Töne von C bis G, der Daumen liegt auf dem C.

Überlege dann auch, welche Töne dazwischen liegen, also welche Töne du in dieser Position erreichen kannst, das sind C,D,E,F,G .

LH A-B (A=3)

Die linke Hand hat die Töne von A bis H (im Deutschen sprechen wir „H“, schreiben aber ganz international „B“), der 3. Finger, also der Mittelfinger, liegt auf dem A. Insgesamt hast du also links 2 Töne, A und B bzw. H.

Eine **Beispieltastatur**, die du noch größer drucken kannst, findest du auf [www.noten.tevango.at](http://www.noten.tevango.at) unter **Service**.

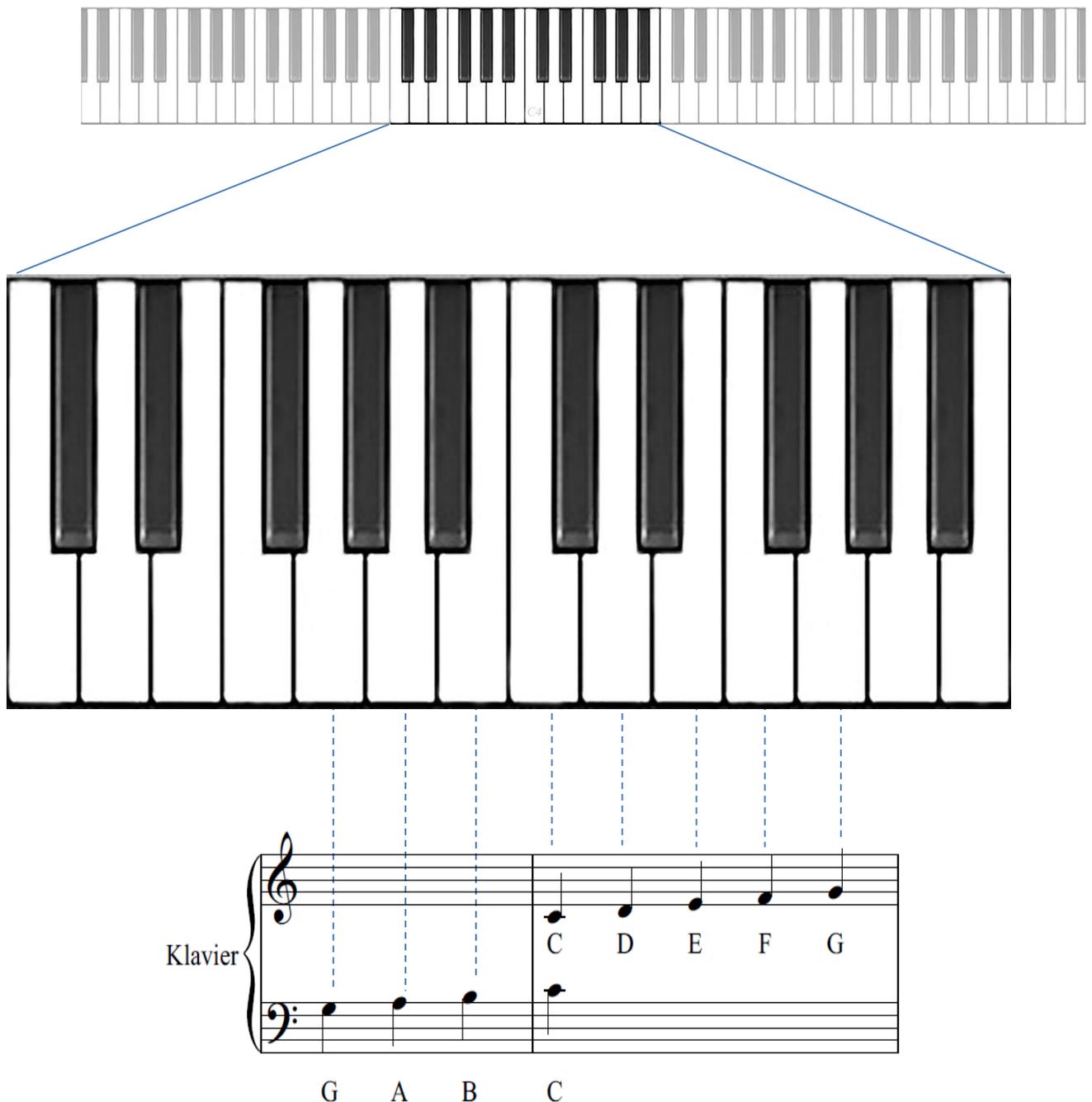
Sehr gut ist auch, ein **Stück vor dem Spielen** zu **klatschen** und dabei mitzuzählen. Bei manchen Stücken steht es extra dabei, wo es besonders wichtig ist.

**Noten**, die an Stelle eines Notenkopfs ein „x“ haben, kannst du pfeifen, singen ... was dir an dieser Stelle am besten gefällt. Sind diese x-Noten in der rechten und linken Hand, wähle auch verschiedene Klänge.



## Noten und Tasten in diesem Album

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In diesem Album kommen nach und nach die Töne **G, A, B (=H), C, D, E** vor. Versuch dir zu merken, welche Noten zu welchen Tasten gehören. Es kann hilfreich sein, die Noten selbst zu schreiben. Ein leeres Notenblatt findest du auf meiner Webseite.

In diesem Album bewegst du dich **nur auf diesen weißen Tasten**. Bei jedem Stück findest du Angaben für die linke und rechte Hand, die dir sagen, wie du die Hände auf die Tasten legen sollst. So bleiben sie dann das ganze Stück hindurch!

RH D-D (1=D)  
LH C-C (2=C)

# Mit dem Bus

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a whole rest, followed by two eighth notes (D4, D4), and then a half note (D4). The left hand (LH) starts with a whole note (C3), followed by two eighth notes (C3, C3), and then a half note (C3). The system is divided into two measures.

The second system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a whole rest, followed by two eighth notes (D4, D4), and then a half note (D4). The left hand (LH) starts with a whole note (C3), followed by two eighth notes (C3, C3), and then a half note (C3). The system is divided into two measures.



2

RH D-D (1=D)  
LH B-C (2=B=H)

# Sandstrand

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a whole rest in the first measure, followed by quarter notes D4, D4, and D4 in the second measure. The left hand (LH) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by quarter notes B3, B3, and B3 in the second measure. Fingerings are indicated: '1' for the first D in the RH and '2' for the first B in the LH.

The second system of musical notation continues in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) has quarter notes D4, D4, and D4 in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure. The left hand (LH) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by quarter notes C3, B3, and B3 in the second measure. Fingerings are indicated: '1' for the first D in the RH and '2' for the first C in the LH.



RH D-E (2=D)  
LH B-C (2=B)

# Laufen im Sand

The first system of music is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a whole rest in the first measure, followed by quarter notes D, D, E, and E in the second measure. The left hand (LH) has a whole note B in the first measure and a whole note C in the second measure.

The second system of music is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by quarter notes D, D, and a whole rest in the second measure. The left hand (LH) has a whole note B in the first measure and a whole note B in the second measure.

The third system of music is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) has quarter notes marked with an 'x' in the first measure, followed by quarter notes marked with a 'z' in the second measure. The left hand (LH) has quarter notes marked with an 'x' in the first measure, followed by quarter notes marked with a 'z' in the second measure.

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RH C-E (1=C)  
LH B-B (2=B)

# Susanne

The first system of musical notation for 'Susanne' is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a whole rest. The second measure contains a quarter note D (with a circled 'D' above it) and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note D (with a circled 'D' above it) and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note E (with a circled 'E' above it) and a quarter rest. The left hand (LH) starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a whole rest. The second measure contains a quarter note B (with a circled 'B' above it) and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note B (with a circled 'B' above it) and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B (with a circled 'B' above it) and a quarter rest.

The second system of musical notation for 'Susanne' continues in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter note D (with a circled 'D' above it) and a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note D (with a circled 'D' above it) and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note C (with a circled 'C' above it) and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D (with a circled 'D' above it) and a quarter rest. The left hand (LH) starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a whole rest. The second measure contains a quarter note B (with a circled 'B' above it) and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B (with a circled 'B' above it) and a quarter rest.



RH C-E (1=C)  
LH A-C (3=A)

# Glockenblume

The first system of music for 'Glockenblume' consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a triplet of eighth notes: C4, E4, and D4. The left hand (LH) is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It has a whole rest in the first measure and a half note C3 in the second measure, marked with a '1' and a circled 'C'.

The second system of music for 'Glockenblume' consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) continues with a half note D4, a half note C4, and a half note D4. The left hand (LH) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note C3 and a half note A2 in the second measure. The system concludes with a double bar line.

RH D-E (2=D)  
LH G-C (4=G)

# Grashüpfer

The first system of music for 'Grashüpfer' consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a triplet of eighth notes: E4, E4, and E4. The left hand (LH) is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a half note G2, marked with a '1' and a circled 'G', followed by a whole rest in the second measure.

The second system of music for 'Grashüpfer' consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) continues with a half note D4, a half note D4, and a half note D4. The left hand (LH) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note G2 and a half note C3 in the second measure. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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RH D-E (1=D)  
LH B-C (2=B)

# Wie Blumen

The first system of musical notation is for a piano piece in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) is in the treble clef and the left hand (LH) is in the bass clef. The melody in the RH starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note D, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The LH starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note B, a quarter note B, and a quarter note B. The first measure is marked with a '1' above the first D in the RH and a '2' above the first B in the LH.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The RH starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note D, a quarter note D, and a quarter note D. The LH starts with a quarter note C, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B. The first measure is marked with a '1' above the first D in the RH and a '2' above the first C in the LH.



RH D-E (1=D)  
LH B-C (3=B)

# Gute Nachricht

The first system of music is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a whole rest, followed by quarter notes E4, E4, and E4. The left hand (LH) starts with a whole rest, followed by quarter notes B3 and C4. The system concludes with a whole rest in the RH and quarter notes E4, E4, and E4 in the LH.

The second system continues in 4/4 time. The RH has quarter notes D4, D4, D4, and E4. The LH has a whole rest, followed by quarter notes C4, C4, and C4. The system ends with a whole rest in the RH and quarter notes E4, E4, and E4 in the LH.

The third system continues in 4/4 time. The RH has a whole rest, followed by quarter notes E4, D4, and D4. The LH has quarter notes B3, C4, and C4. The system ends with a whole rest in the RH and quarter notes E4 and E4 in the LH.

The fourth system concludes the piece in 4/4 time. The RH has quarter notes D4, E4, and E4. The LH has a whole rest, followed by quarter notes B3, C4, and C4. The system ends with a double bar line.

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RH C-C (2=C)  
LH G-A (3=G)

# Die Welt von oben

Dieses Stück könntest du auch mit Pedal spielen, am Anfang niederdrücken



RH C-E (1=C)  
LH G-C (4=G)

# Im Flugzeug

First system of musical notation for 'Im Flugzeug'. The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note C (labeled '1'), a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The left hand (LH) starts with a quarter note B (labeled '2'), followed by two quarter notes with rests, and then a quarter note B. The second measure of the system shows a whole rest in the RH and a quarter note D, followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note X in the RH. The LH has a whole rest in the first measure and a quarter note B in the second measure.

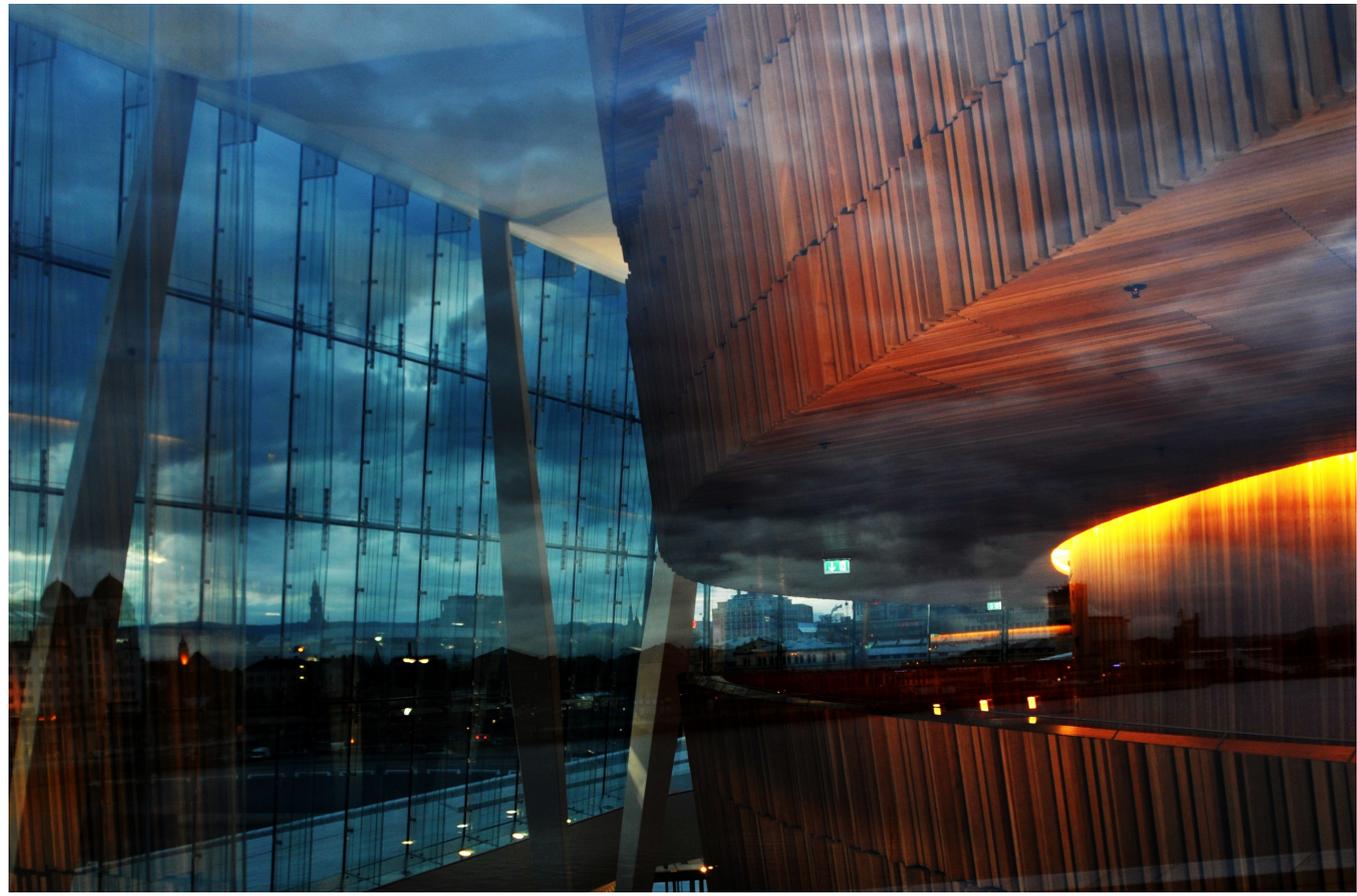
Second system of musical notation. The RH has a quarter note with a rest, followed by a quarter note with a rest, and then a quarter note D. The LH has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and then a quarter note with a rest. The second measure shows a whole rest in the RH and a quarter note E, followed by a quarter note with a rest and a quarter note C in the RH. The LH has a quarter note with a rest, a quarter note with a rest, and a quarter note with a rest.

Third system of musical notation. The RH has a quarter note D (labeled '2'), followed by a whole rest, and then a quarter note E, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The LH has a whole rest, followed by a quarter note B (labeled '3'), a quarter note B, and then a whole rest. The second measure shows a quarter note E, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D in the RH, followed by a quarter note X. The LH has a whole rest.

Fourth system of musical notation. The RH has a whole rest. The LH has a quarter note C, a quarter note X, a quarter note B, a quarter note A, a quarter note X, and a quarter note B. The second measure shows a whole rest in the RH and a quarter note A, a quarter note X, and a quarter note B in the LH. The system ends with a double bar line.

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RH C-E (1=C)  
LH G-A (3=G)

# Im Opernhaus (Oslo)



# Kartenkauf

RH D-E (1=D)  
LH G-B (5=G)

The first system of the piece 'Kartenkauf' consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note D, a quarter note D, and a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note E, a quarter note E, and a quarter rest. The left hand (LH) is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a triplet of three eighth notes B, followed by a quarter rest. The second measure has a quarter rest, a quarter note B, and a quarter note B. The third measure has a quarter rest, a quarter note B, and a quarter note B.

The second system of 'Kartenkauf' continues with two staves. The RH has a quarter note D, a quarter note D, and a quarter rest in the first measure. The second measure has a quarter rest, a quarter note B, and a quarter note B. The third measure has a quarter rest, a quarter note B, and a quarter note B. The LH has a quarter rest, a quarter note B, and a quarter note B in the first measure. The second measure has a quarter rest, a quarter note B, and a quarter note B. The third measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note G, and a quarter rest.

# Besichtigung

RH D-E (1=D)  
LH B-C (2=B)

The first system of 'Besichtigung' consists of two staves. The RH is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note E. The second measure has a quarter rest, a quarter note D, and a quarter note D. The LH is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a quarter note C, followed by a quarter rest, a quarter rest, and a quarter rest. The second measure has a quarter note B, a quarter note C, and a quarter rest.

The second system of 'Besichtigung' continues with two staves. The RH has a quarter rest, a quarter note D, and a quarter note D in the first measure. The second measure has a quarter rest, a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The LH has a quarter note B, a quarter note C, and a quarter rest in the first measure. The second measure has a quarter note C, a quarter note C, and a quarter rest.

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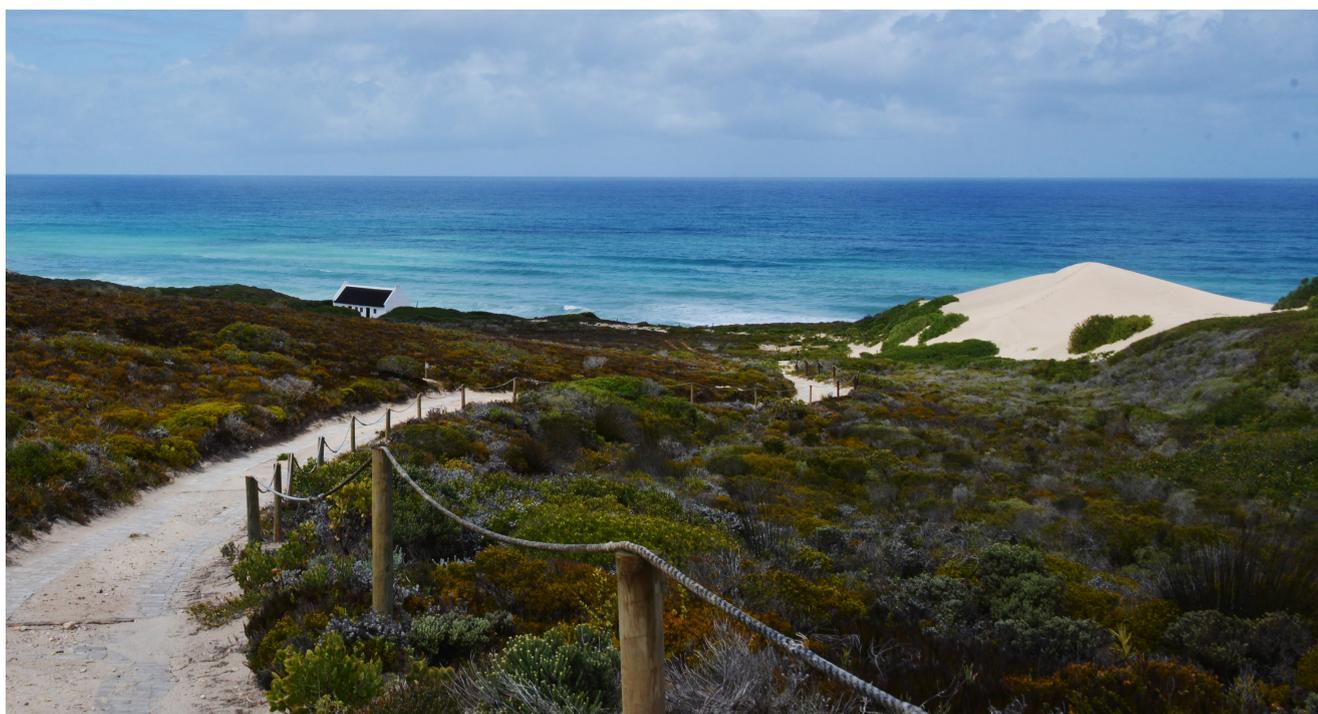
RH D-E (1=D)

LH B-B (1=B)

# Am Weg

The first system of musical notation is for the right hand (RH) and left hand (LH). The right hand part is in 4/4 time and consists of four quarter notes: E4, E4, D4, and D4. The left hand part is in 4/4 time and consists of a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a quarter note B3 in the second measure, a quarter note B3 in the third measure, and a whole rest in the fourth measure.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The right hand part consists of four quarter notes: E4, E4, D4, and D4. The left hand part consists of a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a quarter note B3 in the second measure, a quarter note E4 in the third measure, and a whole rest in the fourth measure.



RH C-E (1=C)  
LH G-A (5=G) **Den Ort erkunden**

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. The right hand (RH) is in C major (1=C) and the left hand (LH) is in G major (5=G). The score is as follows:

- System 1:** RH starts with a whole rest, then a half note G4. LH starts with a whole rest, then a half note G3, followed by a half note A3. The second measure has a whole rest in RH and a half note A3 in LH. The third measure has a half note G4 in RH and a whole rest in LH, followed by a half note G4 in RH and a whole rest in LH, and finally a half note F4 in RH and a whole rest in LH.
- System 2:** RH has a half note G4 in the first measure, followed by a whole rest. LH has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note A3. The second measure has a half note G4 in RH and a whole rest in LH, followed by a half note G4 in RH and a whole rest in LH.
- System 3:** RH has a half note G4 in the first measure, followed by a whole rest. LH has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note A3. The second measure has a half note D4 in RH and a whole rest in LH, followed by a half note D4 in RH and a whole rest in LH, and finally a half note E4 in RH and a whole rest in LH. The third measure has a whole rest in RH and a half note A3 in LH, followed by a whole rest in RH and a half note A3 in LH.
- System 4:** RH has a half note E4 in the first measure, followed by a half note E4 in the second measure, a half note E4 in the third measure, and a whole rest in the fourth measure. LH has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure, a whole rest in the third measure, and a whole rest in the fourth measure. The second measure has a whole rest in RH and a half note G3 in LH, followed by a whole rest in RH and a half note G3 in LH. The third measure has a whole rest in RH and a half note G3 in LH, followed by a whole rest in RH and a half note G3 in LH. The fourth measure has a whole rest in RH and a half note G3 in LH.

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RH D-E (1=D)

LH C-C (2=C)

# Meeresblick

The first system of music consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a whole note E4 on the first line, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note E4. The left hand (LH) is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note C3 on the first space, and then a quarter note C3. A finger number '2' is written above the second C3 note.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a quarter note D4 on the second line, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note D4. The left hand (LH) is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a quarter note C3 on the first space, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note C3. A finger number '2' is written above the second C3 note.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a quarter note D4 on the second line, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note D4. The left hand (LH) is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note C3 on the first space, and then a quarter note C3. A finger number '2' is written above the second C3 note.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note D4 on the second line, and then a quarter note E4 on the first line. The left hand (LH) is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a quarter note B2 on the second space, followed by a quarter note C3 on the first space, and then a quarter note C3. A finger number '2' is written above the second C3 note.

RH D-E (1=D)  
LH B-C (2=B)

# Die Rose

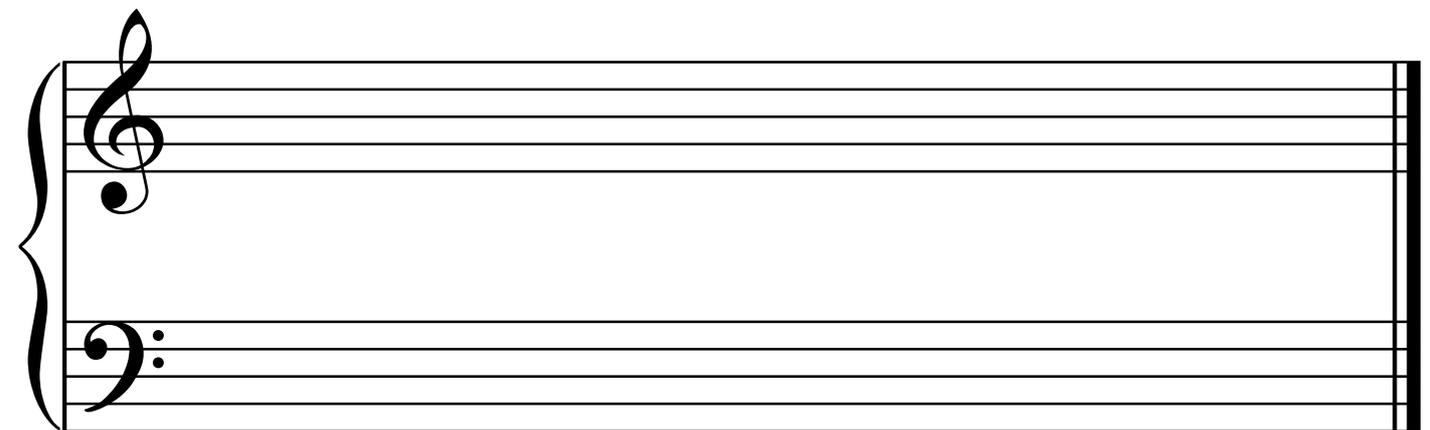
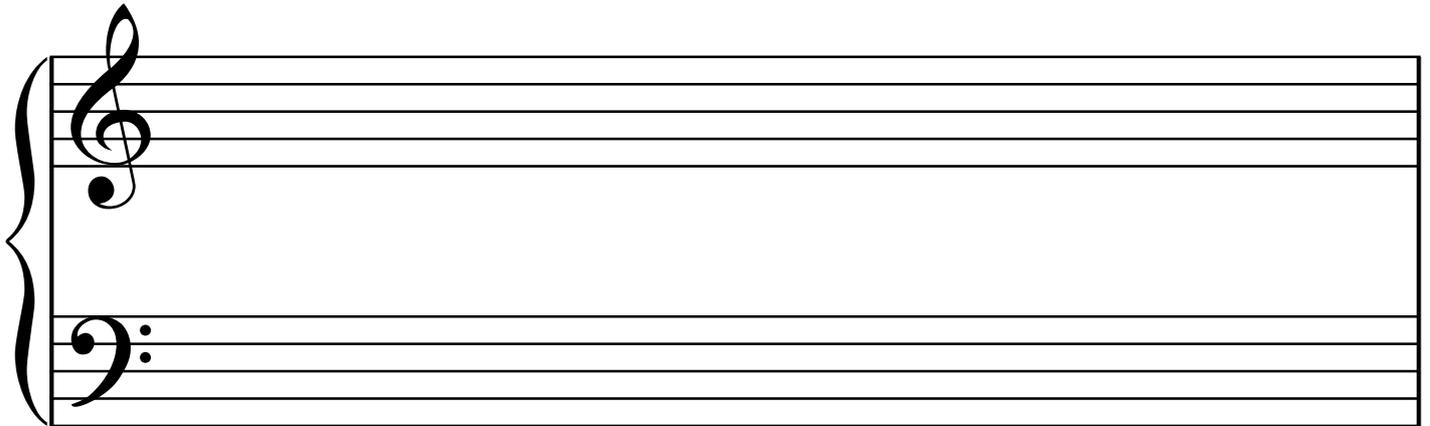
The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are D4, D4, E4, D4, and D4. The left hand (LH) starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are B3 and C4. There are fingerings '1' and '2' indicated for the first notes in the RH and LH respectively.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The right hand (RH) has a treble clef and 4/4 time signature. The notes are D4, D4, E4, D4, and D4. The left hand (LH) has a bass clef and 4/4 time signature. The notes are B3, B3, and B3. The system ends with a double bar line.





# Dein eigenes Stück



# GRATULATION!!

Du hast das Album erfolgreich abgeschlossen!

Datum .....

NÄCHSTES ALBUM:

**Album 02**  
**Klavierklang**

Eva Jiménez

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