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Entertainer sheet music piano pdf

In order to design the outdoor piano cut laser, I used SolidWorks, which is a program to make 3D computer assisted designs. It is free for university students (up to 3 years, I think if applied on the company's website), but for others who do not have access, there are free online alternatives programs you can use, would be TinkCAD (not as big, TBH) or (my favorite) the best of them Autodesk Fusion 360. My SolidWorks parts and assembly are attached in a zip folder to this step. I won't give incredibly detailed instructions on how to use THE CAD software, but I will at least provide a basic overview of what I did, so you could whip this up yourself if you know to CAD. The assembly files are also attached at the bottom of this step in a zip folder for reference. First I took measurements of the electronics that I should host, and I replicated it in a sketch to represent the space it would take. Then I used the offset tool to create another outline that is 0.2 larger in all sizes. I had to play with sizing tabs to make the curves look aesthetically pleasing because the offset tool ends up making the curves slightly smaller (same radius, but longer lines = shorter curved portion). Then we compensated this 0.1 curve in both directions (so that a larger version and a smaller version of the curves) to create a rim. These rim cutouts would be stacked to form the cavity where the electronics would sit, sandwich solid cutouts. Solid cutouts on the bottom will help with the formation of piano keys (hence why the layers are slightly offset). I also cut away the front of the rim pieces (right in front of the piano keys) and replaced it with a solid front face, so that the front would be smooth acrylic instead of layered as the sides. The hinges were inspired by this picture: I wanted the profile hinges quite low on the left side so that the concert piano cover could be lifted up easily. We started with designing the bottom hinges, cutting small slots into one of the rim pieces so that the bottom hinges could slip into something for better stability. The good thing about CAD is that you can visualize how the proportions will look before they are even done, which I took advantage of to play with the sizing of the hinges. And the top ones: Finally, we added slots in the bottom piece for the legs to slide in. I played around with the length of the legs, so the piano looked correctly proportional. They have come to be around 1/4 of the longest size of the piano (the long edge of the piano is 3.3, and the legs are about 0.8 tall)The finite isometric view of the piano design:Finished design with the high cap: Many musicals frequently appear in piano music; some are even intended exclusively for piano. Learn the order definitions you'll need as a pianist. • See the terms: A – D E – L M – R S – Z • the musical scale: musical scale; a series of notes following a specific pattern of intervals; a musical key. Examples of musical scales include: Scala Scala (chromatic scale): Containing each half note in an octave. Diatonic scale (diatonic scale): Made with a model of 5 intervals of whole steps and 2 steps half (with no more than three, and no less than two whole steps in a row). Scale maggiore (major scale): A diatonic scale with a happy character. Minor natural scale (minor natural scale): A diatonic scale with a gloomy mood. Minor harmonic scale / minor melodic scale of minor harmonic and melodic minor scales, respectively. • scherzando: playful; to play in a joke or light-hearted and happy way when used as a musical command. Often used to describe or title a musical composition that has a playful, child-like character. • scherzandissimo is a command that means very playful. • scherzetto refers to a shorter scherzando. • scherzosamente: used as a command synonymous with scherzando. • seconda maggiore: major two; refers to the common range of two-half steps; a whole step. Also, tono. • second aminor: minor 2nd; half-step interval (a semitone). Also semitono. • segno: sign; refers to a symbol involved in a complex system of musical repetitions. In the form of a word, most often abbreviated D.S. (dal segno). • semitono: semitone; the smallest interval between notes in modern Western music, commonly called half a step. In Italian, this is also referred to as a second minor: minor second interval. • semplici / sempleti: simply; to play a passage without frills or ornamentation; to play in a direct (but not necessarily expressionless) manner. • sempre: always; used with other musical commands to maintain their constant effects, as in accento sempre: accentuating along. • sensazione: no; used to clarify other musical commands, as in the espressione sensation: without expression. • sensazione misura / senza tempo: without measure / time; indicates that a song or passage can be played without regard to rhythm or tempo; have rhythmic freedom. See rubato. • senza sordina / sordine: no mute [depreciators]; to play with the support pedal depressed, so that the dampers have no muting effect on the strings (the dampers are always touching the strings unless high with supports or sostenuto pedals). Note: Sordina is plural, although sordini is sometimes written. • serio: seriously; play in a serious, contemplative, no-joke or play manner; also seen in the descriptive titles of musical compositions, as in the third movement of Ferruccio Busoni's giant piano concerto in C, Op. 39, pezzo serio. • (slz) sforzando: an indication to make a strong emphasis, suddenly on a note or string; means suddeno forzando: suddenly with force.. Sometimes written as a note accent. Similar commands include: (spp) Piano: Follow a strong accent with (p) piano (sf) suddeno forte: to play suddenly in (f) forte • (smorz.) smorzando: to gradually slow down and soften the notes until nothing is heard; a diminuendo that disappears very slowly, often accompanied by a very very very solenne: solemn; play with quiet reflection; also frequently seen in the titles of musical compositions, as in the first movement of the Concert for Piano busoni in C, Op. 39 - Prologo e Inno: Allegro, dolce e solenne. • sonata: played; call; a style of musical composition that usually includes two or more movements, which is written for instruments (or a solo instrument) and not vocals. Initially, two main forms of composition included sonata (sung [with instruments]) and cantata (sung [with voices]). • sonatine is a shorter or less complex sonata. • sopra: above; fish; often seen in octave commands, would be ottava sopra, which instructs a pianist to play notes with an octave greater than those written on staff. • the sordina: mute; refers to piano dampers, which rely on strings at all times (unless it is raised by a pedal) to limit the duration of their resonance. • sostenuto: supported; the middle pedal on some pianos, which is sometimes omitted. (Not to be confused with the support pedal, which lifts all the dampers at once.) The sostenuto pedal allows certain notes to be supported, while other notes on the keyboard are not affected. It is used by hitting the desired notes, then depressing the pedal. The selected notes will resonate until the pedal is released. In this way, supported notes can be heard alongside notes played with a staccato effect. Sostenuto as a musical symbol can refer to tenuto. • spiritoso: with great spirit; play with palpable emotion and conviction; also seen in titles. • staccatissimo: to play with an exaggerated staccato; keep the notes very detached and short; marked in the following ways: As triangular accents above or below notes The term written staccatissimo alongside the standard staccato marks; common in handwritten compositions. • staccato: to make short notes; to detach the notes from each other so that they do not touch or overlap. This effect on the joint contrasts with that of the legato. Strackato is marked in music with a small black dot placed above or below a note (not to the side as a dotted note). • stretto: tight; narrow; to press fast acceleration; a crowded accelerando. See stringendo. Stretto pedals can be seen in passages that contain a lot of support pedal markings. This instructs the pianist to remain agile on the pedal, so the distinction between pedaled and non-pedaled notes remains clear and clear. • stringendo: pressing; a hurried, nervous accelerando; to hurriedly increase the tempo in an impatient way. See affrettando. • suddeno: fast; all of a sudden.; used alongside other musical commands to make their effects immediate and abrupt. • tasto: Key, as in a key on the piano keyboard. (A musical key is tonalità.) • tempo: time; indicates the speed of a song (the speed at which the beats are repeated) is measured in beats per minute, and is shown at the beginning of the score in two ways: Metronome marks: J = 76 Tempo terms: Adagio is around 76 BPM • tempo di di to play within a minute.: slowly and gracefully • tempo di waltz: tempo waltz; a song or passage written with the rhythm of a waltz; 3/4 time with emphasis on downbeat. • strict time: instructs a performer not to take liberties with the rhythm of the music; to play in time exactly as it is written. • tempo ordinario: normal tempo, ordinary; to play in a moderate speed (seetempo commodo). As a signature of time, temporo ordinario refers to 4/4 time, or common time. In this case, it is also known as tempo alla semibreve. • tempo primo: first tempo; indicates a return to the original speed of the song. Often written in sheet music as tempo I. See first wine and a tempo. • tempo rubato: robbed time. By itself, rubato indicates that the performer can take liberties with the articulation, dynamics or general expressiveness of a song for a dramatic effect. However, rubato most commonly affects tempo. See ad libitum, a piacere, and espressivo. • teneramenti: with tenderness; play with delicate care and careful volume; also con tenerezza. See delicato. • tenuto: occurred; to emphasize the full value of a note; hold a note without breaking the pace of the measure or the normal value of the note. Tenuto can be understood by the realization that although you can play a note within its actual length, there are normally very short breaths between notes. However, tenuto does not create the alegato effect because each note remains distinct. Marked in sheet music with a short horizontal line above or below the affected notes. • timbro: stamp; also known as tone color. Stamp is the specific quality of a voice that makes it unique; the difference between two notes played at the same volume with the same joint. For example, listening to an electric guitar vs. an acoustic or bright piano in an upright position compared to a massive concert, the difference you notice is timbre. • tonalità: a musical key; a group of notes on which a musical scale is based. A piano key is tasto. • tono: [whole] tone; refers to the common range of two semitones; step (M2). Also called seconda maggiore. • tranquillo: tranquilizer; play in a relaxed manner; calm. • : three strings; indication for the release of the soft pedal (which is also called the pedal one corda); to put an end to the effects of the soft pedal. One corda, meaning a string, works to soften the volume allowing a single string per key to resonate. Since most piano keys have three strings each, you must cordeindicateds a return to all strings. • tremolo: trembling; Trembling. In piano music, a tremolo is executed by repeating a note or string as quickly as possible (not always at a strong or obvious volume) to support the pitch and prevent the degradation of the note. Tremolo is indicated in sheet music with one multiple blows through the stem of the note. A single slash indicates that the note should be rendered with the divisions of the eighth note; two oblique bars indicate the divisions of the sixteenth note, and so on. The length of the main note explains total duration of trisamente. • tremolo / tristezza: unfortunately; sadness; to play with an unfortunate, melancholy tone; with great pain. It can also refer to a musical composition with a sad character, usually in a minor key. See con dolore. • troppo: too [much]; usually seen in the phrase non troppo, which is used with other musical commands; for example, rubato, ma non troppo: take liberties with tempo, but not too much. • tutta forza: with all your strength; to play a note, string, or passage with an extremely heavy accent. • one corda: a string. The one cord pedal is used to improve the timbre of the slightly rendered notes and helps to exaggerate a low volume. The soft pedal should be used with notes that are already played slowly, and will not produce the desired effect on the harder notes. See tre corde. • valuable: valiantly; be brave and courageous; to indicate a strong, prominent volume and tone. • vigoroso: with vigour; to play with great enthusiasm and strength. • vivacious: lively; indication to play in a very fast, optimistic tempo; faster than allegro, but slower than presto. • vivacissimo: very fast and lively; to play extremely fast; faster than vivace, but slower than prestissimo. • vivo: lively; with life; play with a very fast and lively tempo; similar to allegro; faster than Allegro, but slower than presto. • (V.S.) volti suddeno: turn [page] suddenly. In piano music, this command instructs a pianist's assistant to be an alert sight reader and keep up with the fast-paced music being played. • zealous: zealous; play with zeal and impatience; most likely to be seen in the title of a musical composition, although it remains rare. 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