

Give It All

Martin York/ Gigajam Interactive Music School

4 Clicks
Intro

5

9 guitar in...

13 Chorus

17

21 Verse

25

31 Chorus

36 Bridge

41 Verse

47

53 Chorus

58 Chorus continued

63

66

Understanding the chart

This song will help you apply the skills you have learned using Gigajam's seven-day keyboard course. Download free Xtractor play-along and MP3 files at www.independent.co.uk/gigajam.

This worksheet is designed to help you learn to play a song, while following the music from a keyboard chart, or keyboard guide, is the music that session keyboardists are given to follow when they are asked to perform a tune, be it live, or in a recording session.

To do this though, you need to prepare yourself first.

Start by going through the chart, step-by-step, looking at each section. Ensure you understand what the chart is asking you to do.

Step 1

The first thing you will see is the name of the tune "Give It All" and the name of the composer.

Step 2

At the top left-hand side, before the tune starts you will see the note "4 clicks". This means that you will hear four clicks before the tune starts. This will help count you into the song.

Step 3

Next is the time signature "C", which is the sign for common time, and means there are four beats in each bar. This should be familiar territory for you.

Step 4

The introduction is a 12-bar section, split into three four-bar sections. The chord sequence is played over four bars. Learn the triads and the rhythm in the first four bars and you will be ready to play the introduction. Notice that you play the same rhythm with both hands; so you have a bass note in the left hand supporting the right hand triads.

Step 5

The introduction uses the chorus chords; so once you have learned the introduction you have the chorus covered. The chorus section is just two repetitions of the chord sequence, which is eight bars long.

Step 6

After you have played the introduction and chorus you move into the first verse. Here the rhythm is slightly less intense, as the two eighth notes are replaced with a single quarter note. This has the effect of relaxing the rhythm.

The verse is 10 bars in length and, although this feels and sounds quite natural in this tune, make sure that you count carefully so that you do not lose your place. The only variation is found at the 10th bar, where there is a whole note that signals the change to the second chorus.

Step 7

The second chorus is the same as the first. Watch the lower bass notes in the left hand in the eighth bar, which leads into a short bridge.

This bridge is basically the introduction, using the chorus chord sequence again. This time, though, the song moves from the intro section into the second verse which is identical to the first.

Step 8

The song finishes after the second verse with a double chorus. The last bar of the double chorus is a whole note triad with a bass note in the left hand. This resolves into the melancholy sound of the whole note minor triad and root bass note in the last bar. The end of the tune is marked by "Fine", which means "finish".

Step 9

Watch and listen to the multimedia files and follow the chart through a couple of times. Once you have done that, have a go yourself. You can play with the keyboard player, or mute the keyboard track so that you can play with the band on your own.

Remember to...

1. Concentrate.
2. Count.
3. Look at the chart as you play.
4. Cycle the difficult bits and practise them.
5. Slow the tune down to a tempo you can play and read at.
6. Have fun.

Fine