

BROKEN CHORDS

These exercises are played in the various ways already suggested for others preceding. Practicing at times with a close touch,—often overlapping the tones,—increases sureness and accuracy. This form of arpeggio makes unusual demands upon

the fifth fingers, and is therefore valuable for training them in strength and agility.

Numbers 9 and 11 of the preparatory exercises are easily extended into long arpeggios interspersed with double notes.

See examples.

PREPARATORY EXERCISES

To be transposed.

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14 

No.9 

No.11 

EXERCISE IN BROKEN CHORDS



The exercise consists of four systems of piano exercises, each featuring a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with continuous sixteenth-note arpeggiated chords. Fingerings are indicated above and below notes. The exercises progress through various chord voicings and patterns, including triads, dyads, and full chords, often with specific fingering instructions like 1-2-3-4, 5-4-3-2, and 1-2-3-4-5.

This page of sheet music is for a piano piece, likely a technical exercise or a short composition. It consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Articulation marks, such as slurs and accents, are used throughout. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the key of B-flat major, indicated by two sharps in the key signature.

The first five systems are in B-flat major (one flat). The sixth system changes the key signature to B major (two sharps) for the final measures. The music is highly technical, focusing on finger dexterity and rapid scale-like passages.

This sheet music page contains seven systems of piano music, each consisting of a right-hand (treble) and left-hand (bass) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is highly technical, featuring continuous sixteenth-note runs and intricate fingering patterns indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The piece begins with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a final chord in the right hand.

System 1: Right hand starts with a sixteenth-note scale (G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F#5-G5), followed by descending patterns. Left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2: Continues the sixteenth-note patterns in both hands, with increasing complexity in the right hand.

System 3: Features more rapid sixteenth-note passages, particularly in the right hand, with frequent ledger lines in the bass clef.

System 4: Maintains the high tempo and technical demands, with complex fingering throughout both staves.

System 5: The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note figures, while the left hand provides a rhythmic foundation.

System 6: Further development of the sixteenth-note motifs, with some rests in the left hand to allow the right hand to breathe.

System 7: The final system, concluding with a final chord in the right hand (G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F#5-G5) and a sustained bass note in the left hand.

Double Notes

Through the practice of double notes, evenness of touch and general technical skill are materially advanced. The matching of strong fingers against weak, imposes continual restraint on the one, and extra effort on the other. After extended double note practice, the results of this equalizing process are quickly observable in the performance of single, as well as in double note passages.

The hand position remains nearly the same as in scale-playing. In the execution of double sixths the fingers take a long curve, and there is more or less unavoidable turning of the hand in and out from the wrist, which should be

lessened as much as possible.

Practice at first legato, with a close, light touch, with and without rhythms, increasing in height and strength of finger stroke as seems advisable.

A free staccato (combining finger and wrist movements) employed on groups of 4, 6, or 8 notes, (pausing and relaxing the muscles between each group) largely facilitates progress in double note playing. Brilliant passages are more effectively rendered half-legato. Attention is called to the various fingerings of the chromatic scale in minor thirds. Transpose at discretion.

Practice also in broken thirds  etc.

DOUBLE THIRDS

M. M. $\text{♩} = 50-80$. $\text{♩} = 50-80$



The musical score consists of three systems, each with three staves of music. The first system is labeled '1' and the second '2'. The third system is labeled '3'. Each staff contains double third exercises with various fingering numbers (1-5) written above and below the notes. The exercises are designed to be played as double notes.

4

5

Lento e Legatissimo M. M. ♩ = 50 - 80. ♩ = 50 - 100

5

1

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The image displays two musical exercises, numbered 8 and 9, each consisting of six staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and intricate fingering patterns (numbers 1-5) above the notes. The exercises are written in a single system, with exercise 8 occupying the top half and exercise 9 the bottom half. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The exercises are designed to be played on a piano, with the left hand playing the lower staves and the right hand playing the upper staves.

CD Sheet Music (tm) -- Philipp -- Complete School of Technic
RHYTHMIC EXERCISES ON FIVE NOTES

M. M. ♩ = 50 - 112

1 2

3 4

5 6

7 8

9 10

11 12

13 *Slowly* 14

15 16

17 18

19

20



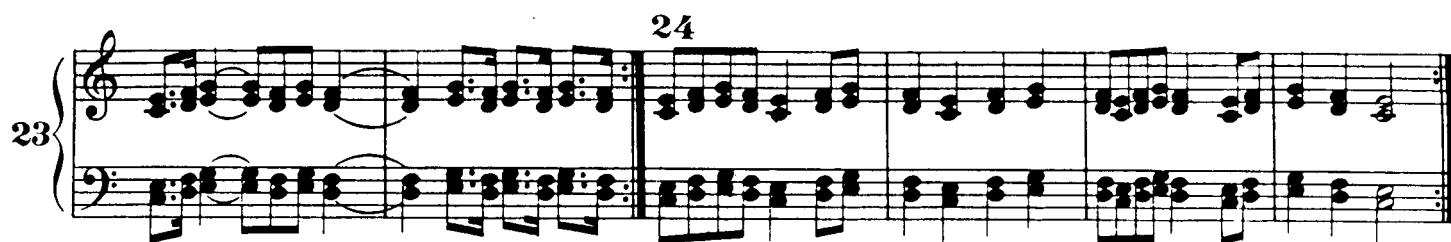
21

22



23

24



25



26

r. h.

l. h.

etc.



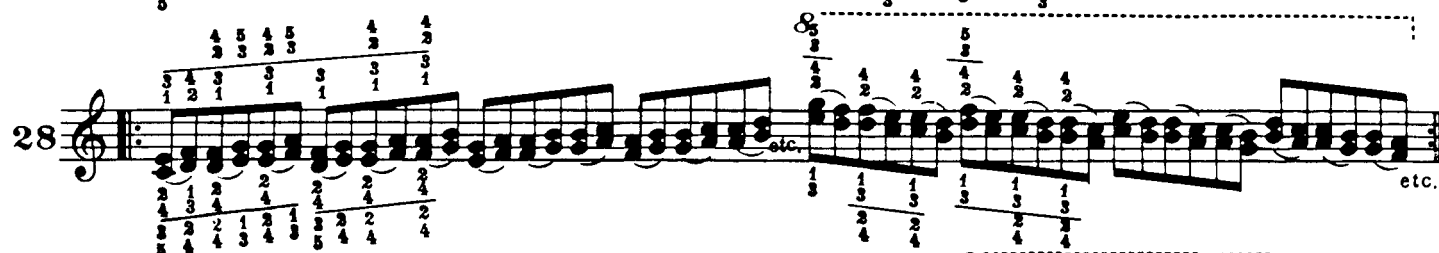
27

etc.



28

etc.



29

etc.



DOUBLE FOURTHS

1

2

3

4

5

The sheet music is organized into five systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The exercises are numbered 1 through 5 on the left margin. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The exercises are designed to be played in double fourths.

System 1:

System 2:

System 3:

System 4:

System 5:

DOUBLE SIXTHS*

M. M. ♩, ♪ = 50 - 80

1

2

3

4

5

6

r. h.

l. h.

7

8

9

10

M. M. ♩ = 50 - 80

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

VARIOUS EXERCISES

1

2

3

4

5

Sheet music for ten instruments, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The instruments are listed on the left: B Maj., Gsharp Min., Fsharp Maj., E flat Min., D flat Maj., B flat Min., A flat Maj., F Min., E flat Maj., and C Min. Each staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes. The key signature is F# (one sharp).

The instruments and their corresponding key signatures are:

- B Maj. (B major)
- Gsharp Min. (G# minor)
- Fsharp Maj. (F# major)
- E flat Min. (Eb minor)
- D flat Maj. (Db major)
- B flat Min. (Bb minor)
- A flat Maj. (Ab major)
- F Min. (F minor)
- E flat Maj. (Eb major)
- C Min. (C minor)

The music is written in a single system, with each instrument's part on a separate staff. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature is F# (one sharp).

B flat Maj.

G Min.

F Maj.

D Min.

MAJOR AND HARMONIC MINOR SCALES IN DOUBLE SIXTHS

C Maj.

A Min.

G Maj.

E Min.

D Maj.

B Min.

A Maj.

F sharp Min.

E Maj.

C sharp Min.

B Maj.

G sharp Min.

F sharp Maj.

E flat Min.

D flat Maj.

B flat Min.

19

A flat Maj.

F Min.

E flat Maj.

C Min.

B flat Maj.

G Min.

F Maj.

D Min.

C MAJOR AND A MINOR IN FOURTHS

CHROMATIC SCALE IN DOUBLE NOTES

Sheet Music (for Philip's Complete School of Technique)

or 3 4 5
1 2 3

Major
Thirds

1

Minor
Thirds

This section contains two systems of musical notation for Major and Minor Thirds exercises. The first system is for Major Thirds, showing ascending and descending chromatic scales in both treble and bass clefs. The second system is for Minor Thirds, also showing ascending and descending chromatic scales in both clefs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Some notes have accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) to indicate specific chromatic steps.

Fourth's

2

This section contains two systems of musical notation for Fourth's exercises. The first system is for perfect fourths, showing ascending and descending chromatic scales in both treble and bass clefs. The second system is for augmented fourths, also showing ascending and descending chromatic scales in both clefs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Accidentals are used to indicate the specific chromatic steps for the augmented fourths.

Augmented Fourth's

3

This section contains two systems of musical notation for Augmented Fourth's exercises. The first system is for augmented fourths, showing ascending and descending chromatic scales in both treble and bass clefs. The second system is for diminished fourths, also showing ascending and descending chromatic scales in both clefs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Accidentals are used to indicate the specific chromatic steps for the augmented and diminished fourths.

Fifths 4

Fourths

The image shows a musical score for two parts: 'Fifths 4' and 'Fourths'. The 'Fifths 4' part is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a sequence of chords, each consisting of a root note and a fifth, with fingerings indicated above the notes. The 'Fourths' part is written on a bass clef staff with the same key signature. It also features a sequence of chords, each consisting of a root note and a fourth, with fingerings indicated below the notes. The two parts are connected by a brace on the left. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical notation.

8

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, both in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/4. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The piece consists of two measures, each followed by a repeat sign. The melody features a descending line with various intervals and rests, while the accompaniment provides a steady rhythmic foundation with chords and single notes. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

Minor Sixths

Minor Sixths

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Minor Sixths". It consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a large number "5" and a bass clef. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef. Both staves contain a series of notes, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and one flat (Bb). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the bottom staff.

Major Sixths

Major Sixths

6

22

7

Exercise 7: Piano and right-hand staves. The piano part features a descending chromatic line in the left hand and a more complex melodic line in the right hand. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The right-hand staff includes a section with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Continuation of exercise 7. The piano part continues with chromatic movement. The right-hand part features a series of chords and moving lines, with fingerings clearly marked.

Seconds

8

Exercise 8: Piano and right-hand staves. This exercise focuses on intervals of seconds. The piano part has a steady chromatic descent. The right-hand part consists of a series of chords and moving lines, with fingerings indicated.

Diminished Sevenths

9

Exercise 9: Piano and right-hand staves. This exercise focuses on intervals of diminished sevenths. The piano part has a chromatic line. The right-hand part features chords and moving lines, with fingerings indicated.

10

Exercise 10: Piano and right-hand staves. This exercise continues with various intervals and chord progressions. The piano part has a chromatic line. The right-hand part features chords and moving lines, with fingerings indicated. The exercise concludes with a final chord and a key signature change.

Modern legato

11

From the Arm

12

13

Double Notes and Octaves, from the Wrist

In the following wrist exercises it is necessary to preserve the full-curved finger position. The hand is moved from the wrist, and the fingers in use are held fixed while the others are drawn up, to avoid contact with the keys.

The exercises in double sixths are valuable preparation for octave playing, especially for small hands. The knuckles of the fifth fingers are here easily kept firmly rounded up and strengthened for the heavier task required of them in octaves. For the adequate execution of octave passages, the bent thumb, arched knuckles, and strongly resisting fifth fingers are all-important. In view of the danger of straining the muscles, practice should be limited to a few minutes at a time. Practicing frequently in short groups, with restful pauses between, safeguards from strain, and rapidly increases ones facility as well. The rhythms are applied as usual.

Various octave exercises, especially those in skips, are also practiced from the arm, the movement proceeding from the elbow with both wrist and fingers remaining fixed. Forte, or fortissimo octave passages are generally executed in this manner,

or with a combined movement from the wrist and elbow. With the former method greater force can be attained, the latter insuring greater flexibility and less stiffness.

The legato octave exercises are played with a finger movement reinforced with pressure from the arm sufficient to sustain the tones. The shifting of the fourth and fifth fingers is made quickly, even in slow practice.

It is advisable, when practicing octaves, to form the habit of striking white keys close to black keys, and black keys on their ends. The awkward thrusting of the hands in and out, previously referred to, is especially detrimental to rapid octave playing.

Broken octaves are played from the fingers in combination with a slight side twisting movement from the forearm. This arm movement should be cultivated by practicing at times in slow tempo with an exaggerated side-twist, keeping the fingers motionless.

The exercises may be transposed at discretion.

Fingerings: $\frac{2}{1} - \frac{3}{1} - \frac{4}{1} - \frac{5}{1} - \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{4}$
M.M. $\text{♩} = 60$. $\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score consists of four systems of piano exercises. Each system is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).
 System 1: Labeled with a large '1' on the left. It begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.
 System 2: Labeled with a large '2' on the left. It features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with eighth notes. A dashed line with an '8' indicates an octave span. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.
 System 3: This system continues the eighth-note patterns in both staves, with a dashed line and '8' indicating the octave. It ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.
 System 4: The final system, also featuring eighth-note patterns and an octave span indicated by a dashed line and '8'. It concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.
 At the bottom center of the page, below the final system, is the page number 25.

DOUBLE SIXTHS, FROM THE WRIST

Fingerings: $\overset{5}{1} - \overset{4}{1} - \overset{3}{1} - \overset{5}{2}$

1

5
1

1
5

2

5 5
1 1

1 1
5 5

8

8

8

8

OCTAVES, FROM THE WRIST

(In all the Keys)

Fingerings: $\overset{5}{1} - \overset{4}{1}$

1

2

8

8

8

8

M M ♩ = 80. ♩ = 80

3

4

5

6

7

8

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27

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17

18

M.M. ♩ = 112

28

The image displays a page of sheet music for a piano piece, numbered 10 through 28. Measures 10 through 17 are written on single staves with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Measure 18 is a grand staff, combining a treble and a bass clef. A tempo marking 'M.M. ♩ = 112' is placed above the first staff of measure 18. Measures 19 through 28 continue in grand staff notation. The music is characterized by dense, rapid passages of beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a highly technical and rhythmic texture. Measure 28 concludes the page with a double bar line and a final chord.

19 

20 

21 

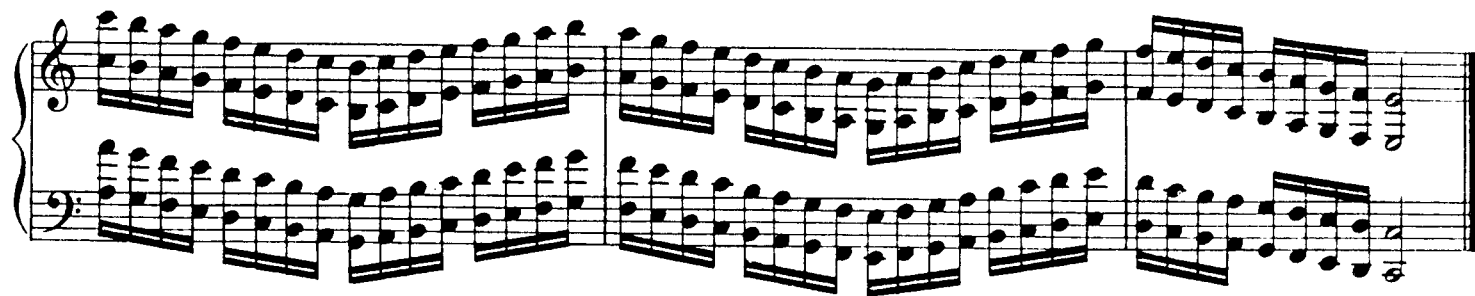
22 

23 

24 

25 

26 



From the wrist (for large hands) very slow.



31

System 31 consists of four measures of music. The first two measures are marked with a '31' at the beginning. The music is written for piano in common time (C). The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a more rhythmic accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

32

System 32 also consists of four measures of music. The first two measures are marked with a '32' at the beginning. The musical texture continues with the right hand playing a dense sixteenth-note figure and the left hand providing a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

33

34

8

8

8

8

LEGATO OCTAVES

1

Exercise 1: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

2

Exercise 2: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

3

Exercise 3: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

4

Exercise 4: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

5

Exercise 5: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

6

Exercise 6: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

7

Exercise 7: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

8

Exercise 8: Legato Octaves. The piece is written for piano in a single system. The right hand is on a treble clef and the left hand is on a bass clef. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in octaves. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 5, 4, 1 above and below the notes. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end.

LINKED OCTAVES

1

2

3

OCTAVE EXERCISE
on Major and Minor Scales

f-p

8.....

8.....

8.....

* Also in broken octaves.

8-----



8-----



8-----



8-----



8-----



This page of sheet music is for a piano piece, likely from the 'Complete School of Technic' by Philipp. It consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 8/8. The music is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 36 is visible at the bottom center.

36

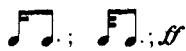
Chords

The chord positions given below, vary in difficulty of execution according to the size of one's hand. Those that are easiest, therefore, may be selected for preliminary practice, gradually attempting the others as muscular extension increases. The exercises for extension and independence afford perfect preparation for shaping the hands to chord positions.

An elevated wrist, with knuckles and joints rounded out as much as possible are advised at the beginning. This position is also most permanently effective for small hands.

Chord repetitions, in accordance with the rhythms appended, should be made without incurring too much stiffness. As with octaves, care must be taken to avoid muscular strains by limiting the minutes of practice.

The chords are practiced with and without the pedal. Great attention should be given to securing a full, rich quality of tone; for the production of which a correct attack, and constant listening are requisite.

The left hand two octaves lower, employing the following rhythms: 

1



*ARPEGGIO EXERCISE ON THE PRECEDING CHORDS

2



f-p










BROKEN OCTAVES

1

Exercise 1: Broken octaves in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The exercise is marked with a '5' above the first two notes of each hand.

2

Exercise 2: Broken octaves in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The exercise is marked with a '5' above the first two notes of each hand.

3

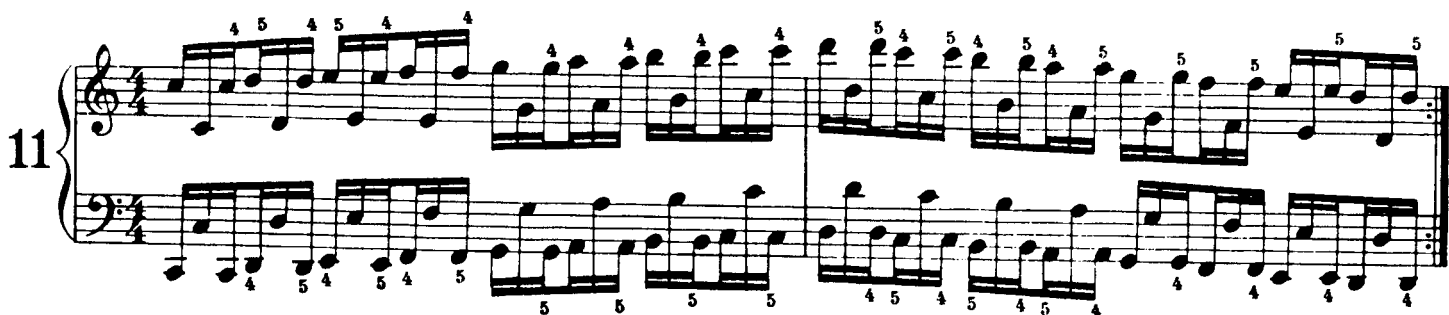
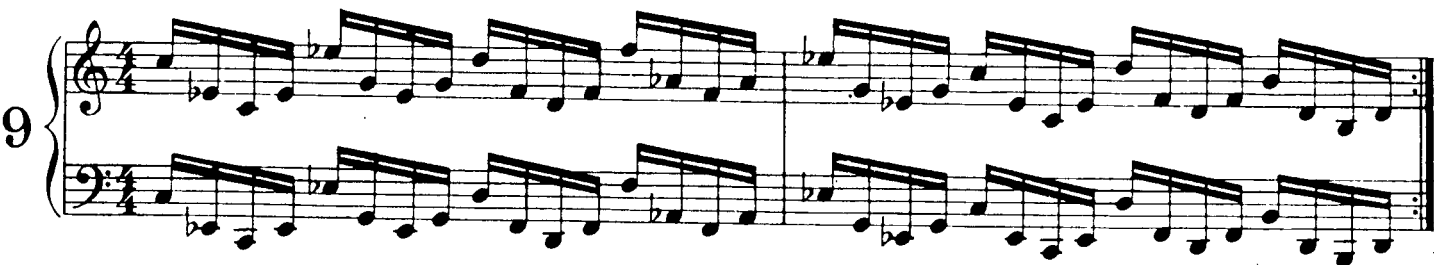
Exercise 3: Broken octaves in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The exercise is marked with a '1' above the first two notes of each hand.

4

Exercise 4: Broken octaves in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The exercise is marked with a '4' above the first two notes of each hand.

5

Exercise 5: Broken octaves in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The exercise is marked with a '4' above the first two notes of each hand.

5
3
5
4

Trills

A good trill can be attained only by long-continued practice in moderate tempi. Too early attempts at rapid trilling tend to cramp the hands, and to impair free finger repetition.

The rhythms, and a free staccato touch, in addition to the unaccented legato, are invaluable aids to the development of trill velocity.

The linked trills, employing both hands, are played with a close vibrating movement from the wrist. The third fingers of each hand are projected below the other finger tips, and are held fixed with the assistance of the thumbs, which are braced against the inside of the fingers.

The trill tremolo is executed by combining the finger movement with a vibrating side-twist from the forearm. In chord tremolo, the finger movement becomes very slight, the execution proceeding almost entirely from the arm.

Tremolo on a single repeated note is practiced in two ways. In one, the finger tips strike the key and are instantly withdrawn one after the other towards the palm. In the other, each finger strikes the key and quickly makes room for the next by moving *sidewise* - not with the inward motion. The tremolo exercises on single repeated notes with octave extension, are particularly effective for thumb training

M.M. ♩ = 50. ♩ = 60-160

1

2

3

43

4

Exercise 4: Treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

5

Exercise 5: Treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

6

Exercise 6: Treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

7

Exercise 7: Treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

8

Exercise 8: Treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

10

11

12

13

14

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff in 4/4 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes fingerings (1-5) and a repeat sign at the end.

15

Exercise 15, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves in 4/4 time. Fingerings are indicated above notes.

16

Exercise 16, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves in 4/4 time. Fingerings are indicated above notes.

LINKED TRILL

7

Exercise 7, measures 1-3. Treble and bass staves in 3/4 time. Dynamics include *f*, *r.h.*, and *l.h.*

Exercise 7, measures 4-6. Treble and bass staves in 3/4 time. Dynamics include *f*, *r.h.*, and *l.h.*

Exercise 7, measures 7-9. Treble and bass staves in 3/4 time. Dynamics include *f*, *r.h.*, and *l.h.*

18

Exercise 18 consists of a piano introduction and a technical section. The introduction is in 3/4 time, with a treble staff containing eighth-note patterns and a bass staff containing quarter-note patterns. The technical section follows, featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs in both staves, with numerous fingerings (1-4) indicated above the notes.

19

Exercise 19 consists of a piano introduction and a technical section. The introduction is in 3/4 time, with a treble staff containing eighth-note patterns and a bass staff containing quarter-note patterns. The technical section follows, featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs in both staves, with numerous fingerings (1-4) indicated above the notes.

20

Exercise 20 consists of a piano introduction and a technical section. The introduction is in 3/4 time, with a treble staff containing eighth-note patterns and a bass staff containing quarter-note patterns. The technical section follows, featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs in both staves, with numerous fingerings (1-4) indicated above the notes.

TREMOLO

1

trem. trem. trem. trem.

2

3 1 1 5

4 1 5

3

trem. trem. trem. trem.

4

2 4 3 5

4 b 1 5 1

3 5 3 1

5

trem. trem. trem. trem.

6

5 4 3 2 1

2 3 5

48

The image displays a sheet music page for a tremolo exercise. It is organized into five systems, each consisting of a piano (piano) and violin (violin) staff. The first system is marked with a large '1' on the left. The second system is marked with a large '2'. The third system is marked with a large '3'. The fourth system is marked with a large '5'. The fifth system is marked with a large '5'. Each system contains tremolo markings ('trem.') and various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, b, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The page number '48' is centered at the bottom.

Repeated Notes

1

(f - p - pp)
3 2 1 3 2 1 etc.

Repeated notes

2

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 etc.

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 etc.

The musical score for 'The Merry-Go-Round' is presented in a grand staff format, featuring a treble and bass clef. The piece is in 2/4 time, as indicated by the '2' at the beginning. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a tempo marking of 'Moderato'. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a lively, circular motion. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment, often using a pattern of eighth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

A musical score for a piece titled "The Three Little Pigs". The score is written for a piano (indicated by a large "3" on the left) and features two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is in 3/4 time, as indicated by the "3" and "4" in the time signature. The melody in the treble staff is a simple, repetitive tune. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks (e.g., accents). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

4

5

7

3 2 1 3 2 1 etc.

3 2 1 3 2 1 etc.

49

8

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 etc.

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 etc.

9

5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 etc.

5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 etc.

10

2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 etc.

2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 etc.

11

2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 etc.

2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 etc.

b b b b b b b b

12

1 5 4 2 1 5 4 2 etc.

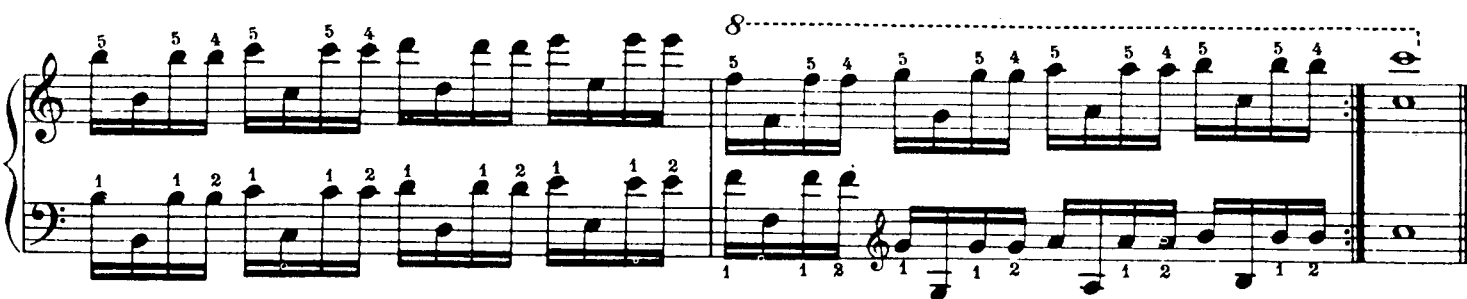
1 5 4 2 1 5 4 2 etc.

b b b b b b b b

13



14



15



16

Glissando

The No.1 ascending scale, glissando, in the right, and the descending scale in the left, are executed with the nail of the thumb, except the final note which is played with the tip of the fourth finger. The hand is turned in and over, so that the thumb lies under the fingers and about parallel with the keyboard. The thumb nail is thus enabled to slide over the keys without the fleshy part touching, and the fourth finger is in exact position to take the final note.

In descending in the right, and ascending in the left, the thumb is curled under the hand, which maintains the ordinary playing position. The second finger overlapping the thumb,

easily takes the last note. When practicing the glissando there should be as little bearing upon the keys as possible. The pedal is held throughout and is raised simultaneously with the last note.

Exercise No.2 is played ascending with the nails of the third and fourth fingers, which are nearly straightened and held firmly together for mutual support. In ascending, the palm is turned upward; in descending it is turned down, the fingers being curled under sufficiently to bring the nails of the second and third in contact with the keys.

Exercise for Developing Finger Resistance

This sheet music is a piano exercise designed to build finger resistance. It consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The exercise begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The first system includes fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3 4 5 in the left hand. The second system includes fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3 4 5 in the left hand. The third system includes fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3 4 5 in the left hand. The fourth system includes fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3 4 5 in the left hand. The fifth system includes fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3 4 5 in the left hand. The exercise features a variety of chordal textures and melodic lines, with some measures containing multiple notes per hand. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second system, and then to two flats (Bb and Eb) in the third system. The exercise concludes with a final measure in the fifth system.

