

Piano

John Kember

Piano Sight-Reading 2

Déchiffrage pour le piano 2

Vom-Blatt-Spiel auf dem Klavier 2

A fresh approach / Nouvelle approche

Eine erfrischend neue Methode



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Preface

Piano Sight-Reading 2 builds on the progress achieved by following the outlines and good practice established in Book 1.

Ideally, sight-reading in some form should be a regular part of a student's routine each time they go to a piano, and it is of even greater value if their efforts are heard – in part or entirely – by a teacher at the following lesson.

This book helps to establish the habit of regular sight-reading, generally recognised as a vital skill in all fields of music. To this end, the exercises are progressive and structured to increase the pupil's awareness of new rhythms, keys and range of notes. Changes of hand position are introduced gradually, as is the recognition of and familiarity with chord shapes in both 2- and 3-note groups. The initial exercises however make no changes of hand position, but remain the same throughout.

Finally, both hands are treated equally, with all exercises requiring hands together.

To the pupil: Why sight-reading?

When faced with a new piece at home, in a lesson, in a rehearsal, playing with other instrumentalists, or in an audition or examination, there is no one there to help you. *You are on your own!*

Regular sight-reading practice enables you gradually to build your knowledge and experience, and above all, your confidence to be able to make a successful attempt.

This is a book for the student rather than the teacher. It takes you stage by stage, beginning with simple 'hands together' pieces with no position changes through gaining familiarity with semiquavers in 2/4 and 3/8 times, making position changes in each hand before making changes in both hands together, introduces 2- then 3-note chord shapes, and finally new keys up to two sharps and flats.

Try to read something new – however short – each time you sit at the piano.

Becoming a good sight-reader is one of the most, if not the most, important skill you can acquire as an instrumentalist and musician.

Remember, always consider a new piece simply as a rhythm first. Tap, clap or even sing it, and you will get a feeling for the style and shape before you play a note.

Think of these as 'mini-pieces' and try to learn each one quickly and correctly, then when you are faced with real sight-reading you will be well equipped to succeed on a first attempt.

Préface

Déchiffrage pour le piano 2 s'appuie sur les progrès faits grâce à la méthode et aux bonnes habitudes acquises par le travail du premier recueil.

L'idéal serait que le déchiffrage, sous quelque forme que ce soit, prenne régulièrement place dans la routine de travail de l'élève à chaque fois qu'il se met au piano. Cette démarche acquerra encore plus de valeur si son travail est entendu - en partie ou entièrement - par son professeur à la leçon suivante.

Ce recueil facilitera l'habitude régulière du déchiffrage, dont la capacité est unanimement considérée comme essentielle dans tous les domaines de la musique. Dans cet objectif, les exercices sont progressifs et structurés de manière à augmenter l'ouverture à de nouveaux rythmes, tonalité et étendues de notes. Les changements de position des mains sont introduits progressivement ainsi que les notions d'accords, sous forme d'intervalles ou d'accords de trois sons, et la familiarisation à leur usage. Les premiers exercices, toutefois, ne présentent pas de changements de position de la main qui reste stable d'un bout à l'autre.

Enfin, les deux mains sont traitées à égalité, tous les exercices devant être exécutés mains ensemble.

A l'élève : Pourquoi le déchiffrage ?

Lorsque vous vous trouvez face à un nouveau morceau, que ce soit chez vous, pendant une leçon, lors d'une répétition, en jouant avec d'autres instrumentistes ou pendant une audition ou un examen, personne d'autre que vous-même ne peut vous aider. Vous êtes seul !

La pratique régulière du déchiffrage vous permettra peu à peu d'affermir vos connaissances, votre expérience et, surtout, votre confiance en votre capacité à réussir dès la première lecture. Ce recueil s'adresse plus à l'élève qu'au professeur. Il vous guidera, étape par étape, en commençant par des pièces mains ensemble simples, sans changements de position, vers l'entraînement aux mouvements de doubles croches dans des mesures à 2/4 et à 3/8, les changements de position à chaque main, puis aux deux mains, l'initiation aux formules d'accords sous forme d'intervalles puis d'accords de trois sons et, enfin, vers de nouvelles tonalités comprenant jusqu'à deux dièses et deux bémols.

Efforcez-vous de retenir un élément nouveau, même très court, chaque fois que vous vous asseyez au piano.

Devenir un bon déchiffreur est l'une des capacités les plus importantes, sinon la plus importante, que vous puissiez acquérir en tant qu'instrumentiste et musicien.

N'oubliez pas de toujours envisager un nouveau morceau d'abord comme un rythme. Battez-le, frappez-le dans les mains, chantez-le même, vous en reconnaîtrez le style et la forme avant d'en avoir joué une note.

Considérez ces exercices comme des « mini-morceaux » et essayez de les apprendre rapidement et sans erreur, ainsi, face à un véritable déchiffrage, vous serez bien équipé pour réussir dès la première lecture.

Vorwort

Vom-Blatt-Spiel auf dem Klavier 2 behält das in Band 1 eingeführte Konzept und die Übetchnik bei und baut auf den bisher gemachten Fortschritten auf.

Im Idealfall sollte das Vom-Blatt-Spiel in irgendeiner Form zu einem festen Bestandteil im Übeprogramm des Schülers werden, wann immer er sich an das Klavier setzt. Noch sinnvoller ist es, wenn das Ergebnis in der darauffolgenden Unterrichtsstunde vom Lehrer ganz oder teilweise überprüft wird.

Ziel dieser Ausgabe ist es, den Schüler dazu zu bringen, sich regelmäßiges Vom-Blatt-Spiel anzugewöhnen, was überall in der Musik als unerlässlich angesehen wird.

Zu diesem Zweck sind die Übungen progressiv angelegt und darauf ausgerichtet, das Gefühl des Schülers für neue Rhythmen, Tonarten und Notenräume zu verbessern. Nach und nach werden verschiedene Handpositionen sowie das Erkennen von und der vertraute Umgang mit Zweiton- und Dreitonakkorden eingeführt. Die Anfangsübungen erfordern allerdings keine Positionswechsel der Hand, sondern behalten die Handposition durchgehend bei.

Beide Hände werden gleich behandelt; dabei erfordern alle Übungen den gleichzeitigen Einsatz beider Hände.

An den Schüler: Warum Vom-Blatt-Spiel?

Wenn du zuhause, im Unterricht, bei einer Probe, beim Spiel mit anderen Instrumentalisten, bei einem Vorspiel oder bei einer Prüfung mit einem neuen Stück konfrontiert wirst, gibt es niemanden, der dir dabei helfen kann.

Du bist auf dich allein gestellt!

Durch regelmäßiges Üben des Vom-Blatt-Spiels wirst du allmählich deine Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen ausweiten – und vor allem dein Selbstvertrauen in die eigenen Fähigkeiten stärken.

Dieser Band richtet sich vornehmlich an den Schüler als an den Lehrer. Die Lernschwerpunkte werden abschnittsweise eingeführt: beginnend mit einfachen Stücken zum Zweihändigspielen ohne Positionswechsel, über den verstärkten Umgang mit Sechzehnteln im 2/4- und 3/8-Takt, Positionswechsel in jeder einzelnen Hand, bevor Positionswechsel in beiden Händen gleichzeitig stattfinden, bis hin zur Einführung von Zweiton- und Dreitonakkorden und neuen Tonarten mit bis zu zwei Kreuz- und b-Vorzeichen.

Versuche jedes Mal, wenn du dich ans Klavier setzt, etwas Neues vom Blatt zu spielen, wie kurz es auch sein mag.

Gut vom Blatt spielen zu können ist eine der wichtigsten, wenn nicht die wichtigste Fähigkeit, die man als Instrumentalist und Musiker erwerben kann.

Denk daran, bei jedem neuen Stück ist zunächst immer nur der Rhythmus wichtig. Klopfe, klatsche oder singe ihn! Dann wirst du ein Gefühl für Stil und Form bekommen, bevor du überhaupt eine einzige Note gespielt hast.

Behandle die folgenden Übungen als „Mini-Stücke“ und versuche, jede schnell und fehlerlos zu erlernen. Wenn du dann tatsächlich einmal vom Blatt spielen musst, wirst du gut gerüstet sein und gleich beim ersten Versuch Erfolg haben.

Part 1

1ère Partie / Teil 1

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
 Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
 Always check the *key signature*.
 Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?
 Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
 Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
 Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
 Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
 Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
 Toujours garder à l'esprit la *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue
 Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer
 Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains.

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
 Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
 Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b*?
 Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
 Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
 Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten zu sehen* und nicht auf die eigenen Hände!

1. Simple hands together

1. Lecture mains ensemble simple

1. Beide Hände gleichzeitig zusammen

Both hands remain in the same position throughout.

Les deux mains gardent la même position d'un bout à l'autre.

Beide Hände bleiben durchgehend in derselben Position.

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
Always check the *key signature*.
Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?
Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten.
Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

1. Moderato



2. Leisurely



3. Andante



5

mf

This musical exercise is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4, then a half note C5. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a half note F3, followed by quarter notes E3 and D3, then a half note C3. The exercise concludes with a final whole note C4 in both hands.

4. In slow Waltz time

mf p

2 marcato

4

This exercise is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of half notes: F3, E3, and D3. The exercise concludes with a final whole note C4 in both hands.

5

This exercise is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of half notes: F3, E3, and D3. The exercise concludes with a final whole note C4 in both hands.

5. In Waltz tempo

mp

1

This exercise is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of half notes: F3, E3, and D3. The exercise concludes with a final whole note C4 in both hands.

5

This exercise is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of half notes: F3, E3, and D3. The exercise concludes with a final whole note C4 in both hands.

6. In March time

mf

3

5

This exercise is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of half notes: F3, E3, and D3. The exercise concludes with a final whole note C4 in both hands.

5

This exercise is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of half notes: F3, E3, and D3. The exercise concludes with a final whole note C4 in both hands.

7. Moderato

3

mf

4

5

It will always help to count a full bar before you begin.

Il sera toujours utile de compter une mesure complète avant de commencer.

Es hilft immer, einen ganzen Takt zu zählen, bevor man zu spielen anfängt.

8. Legato

3

p

3

5

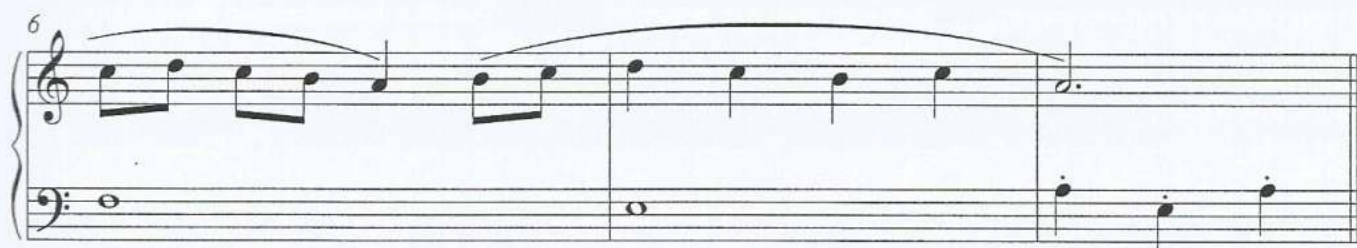
mf

Do you know which key you are in?
The last and lowest note is usually a reliable guide.

Savez-vous dans quelle tonalité vous êtes?
La dernière note la plus grave est généralement une indication fiable.

Weißt du, in welcher Tonart du dich befindest? Die letzte und niedrigste Note ist in der Regel ein guter Anhaltspunkt.

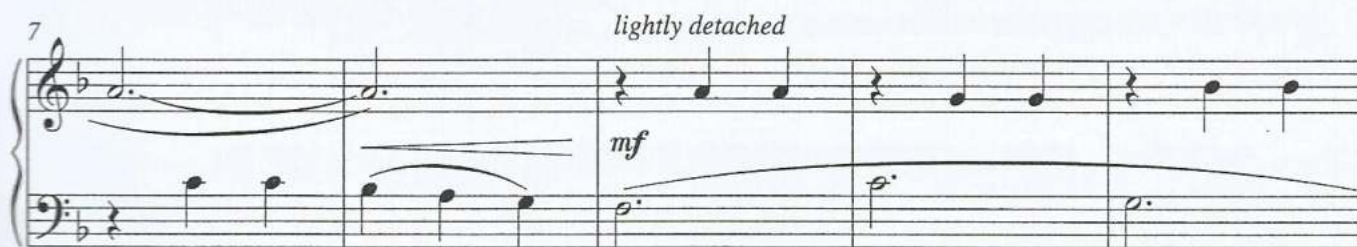
9. In March style



Try to play musically and expressively.

Essayez de jouer avec musicalité
et expression.Versuche, musikalisch und ausdrucksvoll
zu spielen.

10. Gently flowing

5
lightly detached

lightly detached



11. With movement

4

mf

5

9

f

Try to play musically and expressively.

Essayez de jouer avec musicalité
et expression.

Versuche, musikalisch und ausdrucksvoll
zu spielen.

12. Cantabile

2

p

lightly detached

5

It will always help to count a full bar
before you begin.

Il sera toujours utile de compter une
mesure complète avant de commencer.

Es hilft immer, einen ganzen Takt zu
zählen, bevor man zu spielen anfängt.

13. In March style

1

f

1

5

mp

f

14. Dolce

Exercise 14, titled "Dolce", is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) and a bass staff with a half note (Bb3) and a quarter note (F3). The dynamic is *mp*. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

15. Sadly

Exercise 15, titled "Sadly", is in 4/4 time and D major. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) and a bass staff with a half note (D3). The dynamic is *p*. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

16. Gently flowing

Exercise 16, titled "Gently flowing", is in 3/4 time and D major. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) and a bass staff with a half note (D3). The dynamic is *mp*. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

17. Moderato

p legato

Watch for the syncopation in the next three pieces.

Attention aux syncopes dans les trois pièces suivantes.

Achte auf die Synkopen in den folgenden drei Stücken.

18. Unhurried

mf

19. Not too fast

20. Steadily

mf

2. Semiquavers in 2/4-time

2. Doubles croches dans une mesure à 2/4

2. Sechzehntel im 2/4-Takt

It helps to count the half beats (quavers) when playing semiquavers.

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.

Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.

Always check the *key signature*.

Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?

Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.

Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.

Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Compter les demis temps (croches) facilite l'exécution des doubles croches.

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.

Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.

Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.

Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.

Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.

Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Es hilft, beim Spielen von Sechzehntelnoten die halben Schläge (Achtel) zu zählen.

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.

Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?

Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.

Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.

Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

21. Not too fast

22. Vivace

23. Andante

24. Moderato

mf 1 and 2 and

Remember, always clap, tap or sing the rhythm first.

N'oubliez pas de toujours d'abord battre, frapper dans les mains ou chanter le rythme.

Denk daran – immer zuerst den Rhythmus klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

25. Steadily

p 1 and 2 and

26. Not too fast

p 1 and 2 and

27. Quite slowly

1 and 2 and

mf

5

If your piece begins on any beat of the bar other than the first, count yourself in.

Si la pièce commence sur un autre temps que le premier, comptez la mesure entière.

Wenn dein Stück auf einem anderen als dem ersten Schlag des Taktes beginnt, zähle den Takt an.

28. Ragtime

mf

5

29. In the style of a Gavotte

p leggiero

3

2

4

3. Semiquavers in 3/8 time

3. Doubles croches dans une mesure à 3/8

3. Sechzehntel im 3/8-Takt

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.

Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.

Always check the *key signature*.

Where are the *sharps and flats*?

Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.

Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.

Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.

Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.

Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémols*.

Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.

Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.

Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.

Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?

Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.

Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.

Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

30. Not too fast

31. Lento

32. Sadly

33. Vivace

34. Moderato

35. Brightly

Exercise 35, 'Brightly', is in 3/8 time. The right hand starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes, starting with a first finger fingering (1) on the first measure.

36. Not too fast

Exercise 36, 'Not too fast', is in 3/8 time. The right hand begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and contains a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes, starting with a third finger fingering (3) on the first measure.

Look out for dotted notes and ties.

Attention aux notes pointées
et aux liaisons.

Achte auf punktierte Noten und Bögen.

37. Leisurely

Exercise 37, 'Leisurely', is in 3/8 time. The right hand starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes, starting with a third finger fingering (3) on the first measure.

38. Brightly

Exercise 38, 'Brightly', is in 3/8 time. The right hand begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and contains a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes, starting with a second finger fingering (2) on the first measure.

39. Andante

Exercise 39, 'Andante', is in 3/8 time. The right hand starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes, starting with a fourth finger fingering (4) on the first measure.

This block shows the continuation of exercise 39, 'Andante'. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes, starting with a fifth finger fingering (5) on the first measure.

4. Position changes in the right hand

4. Changement de position de la main droite

4. Positionswechsel in der rechten Hand

Numbers above the right-hand stave indicate a change of position.

Les chiffres placés au-dessus de la portée indiquent les changements de position.

Die Ziffern über dem Liniensystem der rechten Hand zeigen einen Positionswechsel an.

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
Always check the *key signature*.
Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?
Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémols*.
Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

40. In March style

41. Gently flowing

42. Moderato

Set yourself a realistic tempo. Always look at the tempo/style indication given.

Prenez un tempo raisonnable. Regardez toujours les indications de tempo et de style données.

Wähle ein realistisches Tempo. Achte immer auf die notierten Tempo/Stilangaben.

43. Steadily

44. Flowing

45. Vivace

46. Not too fast

Do you know which key you are in?
The last and lowest note is usually
a reliable guide.

Savez-vous dans quelle tonalité vous êtes?
La dernière note la plus grave est
généralement une indication fiable.

Weißt du, in welcher Tonart du dich
befindest? Die letzte und niedrigste Note
ist in der Regel ein guter Anhaltspunkt.

47. Andante

48. Andante

mp

5

p

49. Lively

mf

5

If your piece begins on any beat of the bar
other than the first, count yourself in.

Si la pièce commence sur un autre temps
que le premier, comptez la mesure entière.

Wenn dein Stück auf einem anderen als
dem ersten Schlag des Taktes beginnt,
zähle den Takt an.

50. Quite slowly

mf

1

4

51. Andante

4

mf

5

7

p

13

2

1

Remember, always clap, tap or sing
the rhythm first.

N'oubliez pas de toujours d'abord battre,
frapper dans les mains ou chanter
le rythme.

Denk daran – immer zuerst den Rhythmus
klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

52. Legato

5

1 and 2 and

3

1

5

2

3 1

5. Position changes in the left hand

5. Changement de position à la main gauche

5. Positionswechsel in der linken Hand

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
Always check the *key signature*.
Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?
Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten.
Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

53. Rhythmically

54. Vivace

55. Briskly

56. Cantabile

Measures 1-6 of exercise 56. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 2 (labeled 5 3) and chords in measures 4 and 6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with a 'legato' marking and a 'p' (piano) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated: 5 in measure 1, 1 in measure 3, 5 in measure 5, and 1 in measure 6.

Measures 7-11 of exercise 56. The right hand continues with chords and rests. The left hand plays a continuous bass line with a crescendo hairpin in measures 8-9. Fingerings are indicated: 1 in measure 7, 5 in measure 8, and 1 in measure 9.

Measures 12-15 of exercise 56. The right hand has chords and a final half note in measure 15. The left hand plays a bass line with a 'p' (piano) dynamic in measure 13. Fingerings are indicated: 4 in measure 12 and 1 in measure 13.

57. With movement

Measures 1-5 of exercise 57. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 1 (labeled 3 1) and chords. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated: 5 in measure 1 and 1 in measures 3 and 5.

Measures 6-10 of exercise 57. The right hand continues with chords. The left hand plays a bass line with a '2' in measure 7 and a '5' in measure 9.

Measures 11-15 of exercise 57. The right hand continues with chords. The left hand plays a bass line with a '1' in measure 11, a '1' in measure 12, a '5' in measure 13, and a '3' in measure 14.

58. Flowing

Exercise 58, titled "Flowing", is in 3/4 time and marked *mp*. It consists of 12 measures. The right hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the left hand plays a descending and ascending eighth-note pattern. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 5) are indicated below the left hand notes. A slur is placed over the first six measures of the left hand.

59. Slow and solemn

Exercise 59, titled "Slow and solemn", is in 4/4 time and marked *mp*. It consists of 10 measures. The right hand plays a series of half notes, while the left hand plays a descending and ascending eighth-note pattern. Fingering numbers (5, 1, 3) are indicated below the left hand notes. A slur is placed over the first four measures of the left hand. The tempo is marked "lightly detached" and "sim." (simulato).

60. Rhythmic

Exercise 60, 'Rhythmic', is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece is marked *mf*. The first system consists of five measures. The right hand plays chords, with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. The second system also consists of five measures, continuing the rhythmic pattern. Fingering numbers (1, 3, 4, 5) are indicated for various notes.

Try to play musically and expressively.

Essayez de jouer avec musicalité
et expression.

Versuche, musikalisch und ausdrucksvoll
zu spielen.

61. Flowing steadily

Exercise 61, 'Flowing steadily', is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The piece is marked *mf*. The first system consists of five measures. The right hand plays chords, with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. The second system also consists of five measures, continuing the flowing pattern. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 5) are indicated for various notes.

62. With a lilt

Exercise 62, 'With a lilt', is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The piece is marked *p*. The first system consists of four measures. The right hand plays eighth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. The second system also consists of four measures, continuing the lilt. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated for various notes.

6. Simple position changes in both hands

6. Changements de position simples aux deux mains

6. Einfache Positionswechsel in beiden Händen

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.

Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.

Always check the *key signature*.

Where are the *sharps and flats*?

Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.

Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.

Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.

Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.

Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémols*.

Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.

Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.

Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.

Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?

Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.

Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.

Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten zu sehen* und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

63. Like a Minuet

64. In Waltz time

65. Adagio

66. Sadly

Measures 1-5 of exercise 66, 'Sadly'. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a descending eighth-note scale with fingerings 5, 5, 4, and 1. The left hand plays a simple accompaniment with a 5 in the first measure. The dynamic is *mp*.

Measures 6-10 of exercise 66. The right hand continues the descending scale with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 1, and 5. The left hand has a 2 in the first measure. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

Measures 11-15 of exercise 66. The right hand continues the descending scale with fingerings 4, 4, and 5. The left hand has a 5 in the final measure. The dynamic is *p*.

67. In canon

Measures 1-5 of exercise 67, 'In canon'. The piece is in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, and 5. The left hand has a 5 in the fifth measure. The dynamic is *mf*.

Measures 6-10 of exercise 67. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings 1, 5, 3, 1, and 2. The left hand has fingerings 2, 3, 1, and 5. The dynamic is *mf*.

Measures 11-15 of exercise 67. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand has fingerings 3, 2, and 3. The dynamic is *mf*.

68. Brightly

mf

f

Set yourself a realistic tempo. Always look at the tempo/style indication given

Prenez un tempo raisonnable. Regardez toujours les indications de tempo et de style données.

Wähle ein realistisches Tempo. Achte immer auf die notierten Tempo/Stilangaben.

69. Adagio

p

lightly detached

mf

70. Adagio

5 *cantabile* 1 5 3 1
p dolce
1 1

71. March

5 3 2 3 5
p
mf Cantabile 3 5
3 1 5 2 3 1

72. Gracefully

5 2 5 2 1
mf
4 4 3

7. Introducing chords – 2nds and 3rds

7. Initiation aux accords – intervalles de secondes et de tierces

7. Einführung von Akkorden – Sekunden und Terzen

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
 Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
 Always check the *key signature*.
 Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?
 Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
 Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
 Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
 Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
 Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémols*.
 Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
 Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
 Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
 Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
 Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten.
 Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
 Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
 Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
 Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

73. In Waltz time

74. Moderato

lightly detached

75. Flowing

76. Andante

mf

p

Do you know which key you are in?
The last and lowest note is usually
a reliable guide.

Savez-vous dans quelle tonalité vous êtes?
La dernière note la plus grave est
généralement une indication fiable.

Weißt du, in welcher Tonart du dich
befindest? Die letzte und niedrigste Note
ist in der Regel ein guter Anhaltspunkt.

77. Flowing

p

78. Dolce

p

mf

p

79. Cantabile

p
lightly detached

mf
p

Try to play musically and expressively.

Essayez de jouer avec musicalité
et expression.

Versuche, musikalisch und ausdrucksvoll
zu spielen.

80. Maestoso

mf
p

8. Introducing chords – 4ths and 6ths

8. Initiation aux accords – intervalles de quarts et de sixtes

8. Einführung von Akkorden – Quarten und Sexten

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.

Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.

Always check the *key signature*.

Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?

Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.

Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.

Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.

Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.

Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémols*.

Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.

Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.

Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.

Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten.

Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?

Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.

Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.

Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten zu sehen* und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

81. Moderato

82. Lento

83. Moderato

84. Flowing

Exercise 84, titled "Flowing", is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and includes the instruction *con Ped.* (with pedal). The score is divided into three systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-6) features a flowing melody in the right hand with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 and a supporting bass line. The second system (measures 7-11) continues the melody with a slur and includes fingerings 1 and 3. The third system (measures 12-15) concludes the exercise with a final slur and fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1.

85. Smoothly

Exercise 85, titled "Smoothly", is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is marked *p* (piano) and includes the instruction *con Ped.* (with pedal). The score is divided into three systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-6) features a melody in the right hand with fingerings 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 2 and a supporting bass line with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1. The second system (measures 7-11) continues the melody with a slur and includes fingerings 5, 2, 1, 2 and a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The third system (measures 12-15) concludes the exercise with a final slur and fingerings 5, 2, 1, 2.

86. Simply

Exercise 86, 'Simply', is in 2/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-8) features a treble staff with eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the pattern, with a final measure (16) marked with a '2' in the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, and 4.

87. With a slow blues feel

Exercise 87, 'With a slow blues feel', is in 4/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-6) features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 7-12) continues the pattern, with a final measure (12) marked with a '2' in the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 4, and 5.

88. Leisurely

Exercise 88, 'Leisurely', is in 2/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-8) features a treble staff with eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the pattern, with a final measure (16) marked with a '1' in the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, and 3.

89. Unhurried

Exercise 89, 'Unhurried', is a piano piece in 4/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a simple line of notes and fingerings (1, 2, 1, 2, 4). The second system (measures 5-8) continues with similar textures, including a triplet in measure 8. The third system (measures 9-12) concludes with a long note in the treble and a descending line in the bass, ending with a fermata in measure 12.

90. Relaxed - with swing quavers

Exercise 90, 'Relaxed - with swing quavers', is a piano piece in 4/4 time. It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and a bass staff with chords and fingerings (2, 5 and 1, 5). The second system (measures 5-8) continues with similar textures, including a triplet in measure 8. The third system (measures 9-12) concludes with a long note in the treble and a descending line in the bass, ending with a fermata in measure 12. The piece is marked 'con Ped.' (con Pedal).

91. Leisurely

Exercise 91, 'Leisurely', is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *legato* marking. The right hand features a series of chords and triplets, while the left hand plays a simple bass line. The second system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand continues with chords and a triplet, while the left hand maintains a steady bass line. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above and below notes throughout the piece.

92. Poco lento

Exercise 92, 'Poco lento', is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The piece consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated below the notes in the left hand.

93. Expressively

Exercise 93, 'Expressively', is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The piece consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melody of chords, while the left hand plays a bass line. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated below the notes in the left hand.

94. Dreamily

5 4 1 3 1

p

5 2 5 1 5 2

5 5 2 3 1 2

5 *mf*

3 1 2

3 1 *rall.* 4 1

p

3 1 4 1 5

95. Largo

3 1 4 4

p

con Pedale

2 1 2

5 3 1

mf

4 5

8 *p*

9. Introducing chords – 5ths and 7ths

9. Initiation aux accords – intervalles de quintes et de septièmes

9. Einführung von Akkorden – Quinten und Septen

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
Always check the *key signature*.
Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?
Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten.
Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

96. Gavotte

Measures 1-8 of the Gavotte. The piece is in 4/4 time, key of D major. Measures 1-4 start with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measures 5-8 end with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents) for the right hand. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

97. Legato

Measures 1-8 of the Legato exercise. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a 'con Ped.' (con pedale) instruction. The right hand features a flowing melody with slurs, while the left hand plays a steady accompaniment. Fingerings (1-4) are indicated for the right hand.

98. Flowing

Measures 1-8 of the Flowing exercise. The piece is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The right hand has a continuous, flowing eighth-note melody with slurs. The left hand plays a simple accompaniment. Fingerings (1-5) are indicated for the right hand.

9

1 5 1 2 2 3

rall.

99. Dreamily

p sempre

con Ped.

3 1 2

6

1 2 3 1

100. Brightly

mf

p

5 5 5 5 1

7

f

p

2 3 5 1

12

1 5 3 3

b

10. Introducing various 2-note chords

10. Introduction de divers intervalles plaqués

10. Einführung verschiedener Zweitonakkorde

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.

Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.

Always check the *key signature*.

Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?

Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.

Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.

Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.

Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.

Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.

Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.

Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.

Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.

Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?

Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.

Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.

Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

101. With movement

102. Smoothly

103. Rhythmically

Exercise 103, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8. Bass staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8.

104. Not too fast

Exercise 104, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 1, then a 3-measure rest in measure 2, followed by eighth notes in measure 3 and a whole note in measure 4. Bass staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 1, then a 3-measure rest in measure 2, followed by eighth notes in measure 3 and a whole note in measure 4. Dynamics: *p* in measure 1, *mf cantabile* in measure 2.

Exercise 104, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8. Bass staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8.

105. Allegretto

Exercise 105, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 1, then a 3-measure rest in measure 2, followed by eighth notes in measure 3 and a whole note in measure 4. Bass staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 1, then a 3-measure rest in measure 2, followed by eighth notes in measure 3 and a whole note in measure 4. Dynamics: *mp* in measure 1.

Exercise 105, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8. Bass staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8. Dynamics: *f* in measure 5, *mf* in measure 6, *p* in measure 7.

106. Adagio

Exercise 106, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 1, then a 3-measure rest in measure 2, followed by eighth notes in measure 3 and a whole note in measure 4. Bass staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 1, then a 3-measure rest in measure 2, followed by eighth notes in measure 3 and a whole note in measure 4. Dynamics: *p legato* in measure 1.

Exercise 106, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8. Bass staff has a 5-measure rest in measure 5, then a 3-measure rest in measure 6, followed by eighth notes in measure 7 and a whole note in measure 8. Dynamics: *p* in measure 5.

11. Introducing triads and inversions

11. Initiation aux accords de trois sons et aux renversements

11. Einführung von Dreiklängen und Umkehrungen

3-note chords and their fingering

Les accords de trois sons
et leur doigtés

Dreitonakorde mit Fingersatz

C major / Do majeur / C-Dur G major / Sol majeur / G-Dur

5 or 4 5 5 5
3 ou 2 3 3 3
1 oder 1 1 1 1

root position 1st inversion 2nd inversion root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv.
Etat fondamental Premier renvers. Deuxième renvers. Etat fondamental Premier renvers. Deuxième renvers.
Grundstellung 1. Umkehrung 2. Umkehrung Grundstellung 1. Umkehrung 2. Umkehrung

F major / Fa majeur / F-Dur D minor / Re mineur / d-Moll

root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv. root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv.
Etat fondamental Premier renvers. Deuxième renvers. Etat fondamental Premier renvers. Deuxième renvers.
Grundstellung 1. Umkehrung 2. Umkehrung Grundstellung 1. Umkehrung 2. Umkehrung

E minor / Mi mineur / e-Moll Other chords used / Autres accords employés / Sonstige Akkorde

root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv. E major root B flat major - 2nd inv. B major - 1st inv.
Etat fondamental Premier renvers. Deuxième renvers. Mi-maj. état fond. si bémol majeur si majeur premier renv.
Grundstellung 1. Umkehrung 2. Umkehrung E-Dur-Grund- B-Dur- H-Dur-
stellung stellung 2. Umkehrung 1. Umkehrung

Fingering for left-hand triads

Doigtés des accords de trois sons à la main gauche

Fingersatz für Dreiklänge in der linken Hand

C major. Do majeur. C-Dur G major. Sol majeur. G-Dur

1 or 1 1 1 1 1 1
3 ou 2 3 3 3 3 3
5 oder 4 5 5 5 5 5

root pos. 1st inv. 2nd inv. 1st inv. 2nd inv. root pos.
Etat fondamental Premier renvers. Deuxième renvers. Premier renvers. Deuxième renvers. Etat fondamental
Grundstellung 1. Umkehrung 2. Umkehrung 1. Umkehrung 2. Umkehrung Grundstellung

107. In March style

f

4 1 1

108. Maestoso

Exercise 108, Maestoso, is in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords in the treble clef, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line in the bass clef, featuring a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 4, 2, 1, and 1 are indicated below the left hand notes.

109. Majestically

Exercise 109, Majestically, is in 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords in the treble clef, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line in the bass clef, featuring a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 5 and 2 are indicated below the left hand notes.

110. Dolce

Exercise 110, Dolce, is in 3/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords in the treble clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line in the bass clef, featuring a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes.

Continuation of exercise 110, Dolce, in 3/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords in the treble clef. The left hand plays a bass line in the bass clef, featuring a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes.

Continuation of exercise 110, Dolce, in 3/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords in the treble clef. The left hand plays a bass line in the bass clef, featuring a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes.

111. In Waltz time

Exercise 111, In Waltz time, is in 3/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords in the treble clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line in the bass clef, featuring a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 4, 4, and 2 are indicated below the left hand notes.

12. Introducing dominant 7th chords

12. Initiation aux accords de septième de dominante

12. Einführung von Dominantseptakkorden

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
 Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
 Always check the *key signature*.
 Where are the *sharps and flats*?
 Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
 Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
 Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
 Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
 Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
 Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
 Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
 Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
 Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
 Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
 Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
 Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
 Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten zu sehen* und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

Exercise 12 consists of two staves, Treble and Bass, each with six measures. The first three measures of each staff are for G7 chords, and the last three are for C chords. Fingerings are indicated: Treble (4, 2, 1 for G7; 5, 3, 1 for C) and Bass (1, 2, 5 for G7; 1, 2, 3 for C).

112. Gracefully

Exercise 112 is marked *mp* and *legato*. It features a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a supporting line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

113. Simply

Exercise 113 is marked *mf*. It features a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a supporting line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

114. Slowly

Exercise 114 is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system (measures 1-8) features a melody in the right hand starting on G4, with a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a slur over measures 1-4. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the melody, including a triplet of eighth notes (D, E, F#) and a slur over measures 13-16. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

115. Not too fast

Exercise 115 is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The first system (measures 1-8) shows a melody in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, Bb) and a slur over measures 1-4. The left hand plays a steady accompaniment of chords. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the melody, featuring a triplet of eighth notes (C, D, Eb) and a slur over measures 13-16. The left hand accompaniment is consistent.

116. Simply

Exercise 116 is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system (measures 1-8) features a melody in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a slur over measures 1-4. The left hand plays a steady accompaniment of chords. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the melody, including a triplet of eighth notes (C, D, E) and a slur over measures 13-16. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

13. The key of E minor

13. La tonalité de mi mineur

13. Die Tonart e-Moll

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.

Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.

Always check the *key signature*.

Where are the *sharps* and *flats*?

Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.

Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.

Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.

Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.

Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.

Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.

Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.

Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.

Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?

Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.

Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.

Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

117. Briskly

118. Vivace

119. Sadly

120. Lively

Exercise 120, Lively, measures 1-8. The piece is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with fingerings 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, and 5. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking is *mf*.

Exercise 120, Lively, measures 9-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 15. The left hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *f*.

121. Con brio

Exercise 121, Con brio, measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand has a melody with quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 2. The left hand plays a simple accompaniment of half notes. The dynamic marking is *f*.

Exercise 121, Con brio, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with a melody of quarter notes. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. The dynamic marking is *f*.

122. Allegretto

Exercise 122, Allegretto, measures 1-8. The piece is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand has a melody with eighth-note patterns and fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *mf*, and it changes to *p* in measure 5.

Exercise 122, Allegretto, measures 9-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings 5, 4, 4, 3, 1, 5, 3, 4. The left hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *mf*, and it changes to *p* in measure 15.

14. The key of B minor

14. Le tonalité de si mineur

14. Die Tonart h-Moll

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
 Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
 Always check the *key signature*.
 Where are the *sharps and flats*?
 Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
 Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
 Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
 Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
 Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
 Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
 Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
 Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
 Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
 Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten. Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
 Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
 Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
 Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten zu sehen* und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

123. Gracefully

124. Firmly

125. Flowing ♩ = 114

7 5

12

Remember, always clap, tap or sing
the rhythm first.

N'oubliez pas de toujours d'abord battre,
frapper dans les mains ou chanter
le rythme.

Denk daran – immer zuerst den Rhythmus
klatschen, klopfen oder singen.

126. In March time

1 4 1 3

f

1 2

5

127. Slow and sustained

mp

con Ped.

1 1 4

5 3

128. Moderato

p
mf
legato e espressivo

5 2 1

It will always help to count a full bar
before you begin.

Il sera toujours utile de compter une
mesure complète avant de commencer.

Es hilft immer, einen ganzen Takt zu
zählen, bevor man zu spielen anfängt.

129. With expression

mp
f

1

1 2 1

3

130. Vivace

130. Vivace

mf

1 3

2 5 1

131. Gavotte

131. Gavotte

f *p*

2 4

3 4 2

4 3 3 3 2

f *p* *f*

132. Solemnly

132. Solemnly

p legato

con Ped.

5

15. The key of B flat major

15. Le tonalité de si bémol majeur

15. Die Tonart B-Dur

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
Always check the *key signature*.
Where are the *sharps and flats*?
Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
Toujours s'efforcer de *lire la musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten.
Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

133. Brightly

134. Flowing

135. Lively

136. In Waltz time

136. In Waltz time

mf p

2 4 1 5

2 5 1 3

137. Allegretto

137. Allegretto

mf p f

1 4 1 1 1 1

138. Gavotte

138. Gavotte

mf f p

3 4 2 3

3

139. Expressively

Exercise 139 is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 1, 3, 1, 5, 2, 3, 1. The left hand plays a bass line with fingerings 3, 4, 3. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf legato* (mezzo-forte, legato). The exercise consists of two systems of four measures each.

140. Flowing

Exercise 140 is in 3/8 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand has a flowing eighth-note melody with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, 3. The left hand plays a steady bass line with fingerings 1/4, 2/4, 1/4. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). The exercise consists of two systems of four measures each.

141. Giocoso

Exercise 141 is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand features a lively melody with slurs and fingerings 3, 2, 4, 1, 1, 3. The left hand plays a bass line with fingerings 3, 3, 5, 4, 5. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The exercise consists of two systems of four measures each.

142. With movement

5 *mp* *legato e espress.*

6

11

143. Flowing

mp

7 *p* *f*

12

144. Vivace

16. The key of G minor

16. Le tonalité de sol mineur

16. Die Tonart g-Moll

Remember:

Always look at the *time signature* first.
 Always clap, tap or sing the *rhythm*.
 Always check the *key signature*.
 Where are the *sharps and flats*?
 Always be aware of the *key* you are playing in.
 Always find the *correct position* for each hand to begin.
 Always try to *watch the music* and not your hands!

Rappels:

Toujours regarder l'indication de *mesure* d'abord.
 Toujours battre le *rythme* ou le frapper dans les mains ou le chanter.
 Toujours vérifier l'*armure* de la clef, quels sont les *dièses* ou les *bémol*.
 Toujours garder à l'esprit de *tonalité* dans laquelle on joue.
 Toujours rechercher la *position correcte* de chaque main pour commencer.
 Toujours s'efforcer de lire la *musique* et de ne pas regarder les mains!

Denk daran:

Immer zuerst nach der *Taktvorzeichnung* sehen.
 Immer den *Rhythmus* klatschen, klopfen oder singen.
 Immer die *Tonartvorzeichnung* beachten.
 Wo stehen *Kreuze* und *b's*?
 Immer die *Tonart* merken, in der man spielt.
 Immer für jede Hand die *richtige Position* herausfinden, mit der man anfängt.
 Immer versuchen, auf die *Noten* zu sehen und nicht auf die eigene Hände!

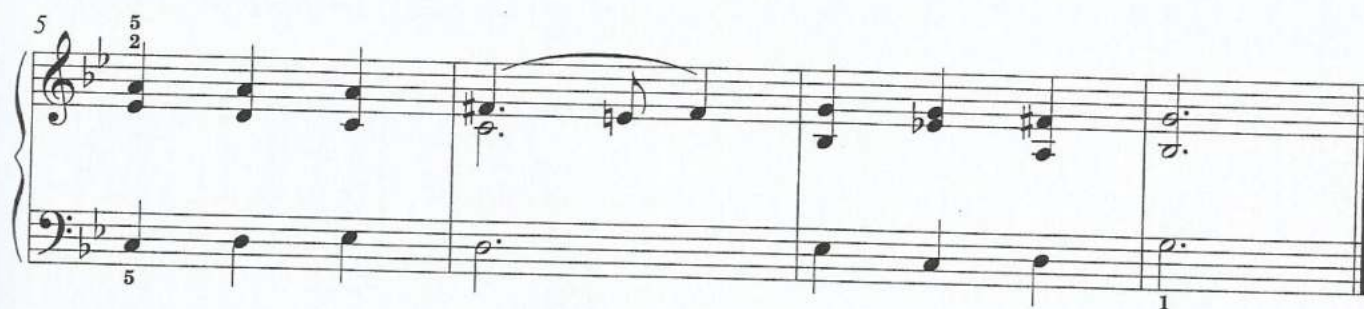
145. Mesto

It will always help to count a full bar
before you begin.

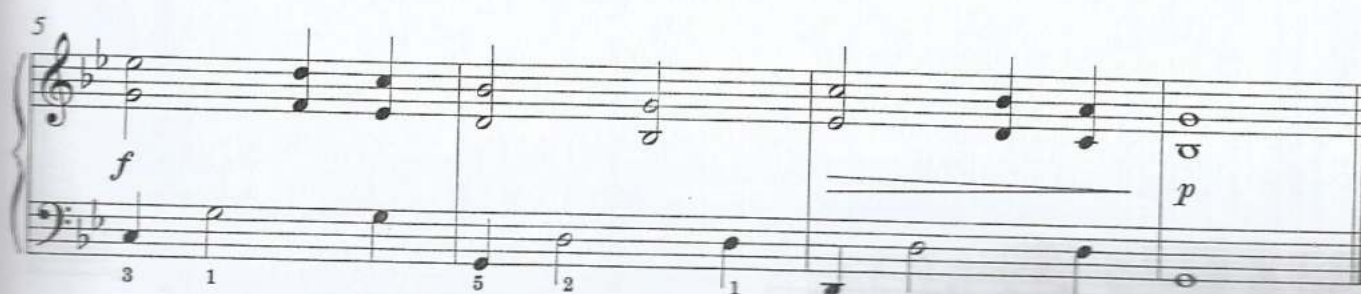
Il sera toujours utile de compter une
mesure complète avant de commencer.

Es hilft immer, einen ganzen Takt zu
zählen, bevor man zu spielen anfängt.

146. Adagio



147. Moderato



148. Lively

Set yourself a realistic tempo. Always look at the tempo/style indication given

Prenez un tempo raisonnable. Regardez toujours les indications de tempo et de style données.

Wähle ein realistisches Tempo. Achte immer auf die notierten Tempo/Stilangaben.

149. With a lilt

Try to play musically and expressively.

Essayez de jouer avec musicalité et expression.

Versuche, musikalisch und ausdrucksvoll zu spielen.

150. With movement