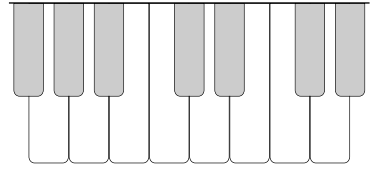
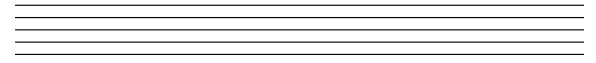


G major

Fill in the scale:
(See page 2 for details of how to do this.)



Write the key signature of G major (treble and bass clefs):



The relative minor of G major is: _____

Finger fitness

TOP TIP Play these exercises very slowly at first when you add the second hand.

1

2

3

Practise each 2-bar phrase of exercise 4 until it is really under control, then play it complete.

4

Throughout the book, practise each bar of exercises 5 and 6 separately; then play the whole exercise, repeating it until you are confident and fluent.

5

6

1

Key piece Frolic

Allegretto giocoso

1

mf

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

p *cresc.* *f*

3

2

Have a go Using both hands, or just the right-hand line, compose or improvise an answering phrase or a short piece beginning with these notes:

3

Sight-reading

- 1 In which key is this piece?
- 2 Can you spot any scale or arpeggio patterns?
- 3 What will you count? Tap the rhythm of each line separately then both lines together.
- 4 How will you bring character to your performance?
- 5 Try to hear the music in your head before you begin.

Cheerfully

5

f *p* *f*

3

4

You are now ready to **say** the notes, **hear** the scale or broken chord in your head (playing the key note first), **think** about the fingering and then **play** the scale and broken chord with confidence!

Chromatic scale study

A chromatic (which literally means colourful) scale uses all the notes between any two key-notes. The most common fingering uses just 1, 2 and 3 (3 always plays a black note). Chromatic passages are usually showy, so should be played smoothly and fast, to impress!

- Make a 'C' shape with thumb and 3rd finger and start by playing all the notes from F to B \flat with the right and left hands. Make sure you keep the rest of the hand steady when you play.
- In the scale there are two places where there are two white notes together – the 2nd finger is used to fill in these white notes each time.
- Try a contrary chromatic scale starting on D to see how the fingering works symmetrically.
- Listen carefully for a smooth and unaccented musical line. To achieve an even legato, imagine falling gently from the black to the white notes.

Crispy chromatics Chromatic study on D

Allegretto

The musical score consists of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The time signature is 3/4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes dynamics *f*, *p*, and *mp*. The third system includes dynamics *mf* and *f*. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3) are provided for each note in the chromatic passages.