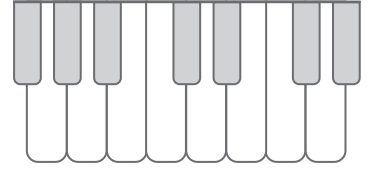


G major

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: _____

TOP TIP Practise each repeated section separately first, then play the whole exercise repeating until you are confident and fluent.

Finger fitness

1

2

3

4

Broken chord exercises

5

6

Note: There is no G major arpeggio required for any Grade 2 exam.

1

Key piece Blueberries

Sweetly

2

Have a go Using the left-hand line given, compose or improvise an answering phrase or a short piece for the left hand or hands together:

3

Sight-reading

- 1 In which key is this piece?
- 2 Which notes are flattened?
- 3 Can you find the E flat?
- 4 Tap the pulse and hear the upper part in your head.
- 5 This piece has a calm character – how will you bring this out in your performance?

4

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

3
Grunts and growls Contrary motion scale study in G major

Energetically

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of piano and bass staves. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains six measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *fff*. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Chromatic scale studies

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 smooth and fast to impress!

- Make a 'C' shape with thumb and 3rd finger and start by playing from F to B \flat in both hands. Make sure you keep the rest of the hand steady when you play.
- In the complete scales, notice there are two places where there are two white notes together – the 2nd finger is used to fill the extra white note each time.
- Try the chromatic study on D to see how the fingering works symmetrically. The same patterns can be used for chromatic scales starting on any note.
- Listen carefully for a smooth and unaccented musical line. To help achieve an even legato, imagine falling gently from the black to the white notes.