

LEVEL 8

Just Picture It Technique

Anne Crosby Gaudet



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LEVEL 8

Just Picture It Technique

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◆◆ Hanon ◆◆

Piano

1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5
5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

5

9

13

◆◆ Pattern Samples ◆◆

SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION (4 OCTAVES) ♩ = 88 (HT)

Musical notation for Parallel Motion (4 Octaves) scale exercise. The piece is in A major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts on C5 and ascends to C8, while the bass line in the bass clef starts on C2 and descends to C1. The exercise is composed of eighth-note patterns in both hands, moving in parallel motion across four octaves.

SCALES: STACCATO (3 OCTAVES) ♩ = 88 (HT)

Musical notation for Staccato (3 Octaves) scale exercise. The piece is in A major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts on C5 and ascends to C8, while the bass line in the bass clef starts on C2 and descends to C1. The exercise is composed of eighth-note patterns in both hands, moving in parallel motion across three octaves. The notes are marked with staccato dots, and there are triplets indicated by a '3' above or below groups of notes.

TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS - BROKEN (2 OCTAVES) ♩ = 80 (HT)

Musical notation for Tonic Four-Note Chords - Broken (2 Octaves) exercise. The piece is in A major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts on C5 and ascends to C7, while the bass line in the bass clef starts on C2 and descends to C4. The exercise is composed of eighth-note patterns in both hands, moving in parallel motion across two octaves. The final measure of each staff shows a broken chord with four notes.

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS (4 OCTAVES) ♩ = 69 (HT)

Musical notation for Tonic Arpeggios - Root, 1st & 2nd Inversions (4 Octaves) exercise. The piece is in A major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts on C5 and ascends to C8, while the bass line in the bass clef starts on C2 and descends to C1. The exercise is composed of eighth-note patterns in both hands, moving in parallel motion across four octaves. The notes are marked with staccato dots, and there are triplets indicated by a '3' above or below groups of notes.

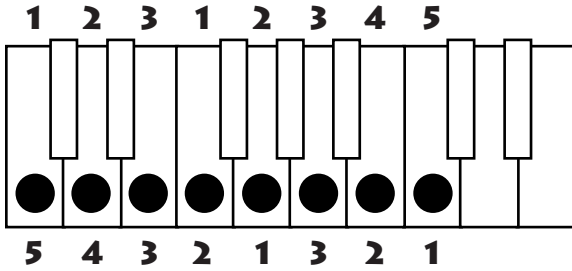
DOMINANT 7TH & DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS - BROKEN (2 OCTAVES) ♩ = 80 (HT)

♦♦ C Major ♦♦



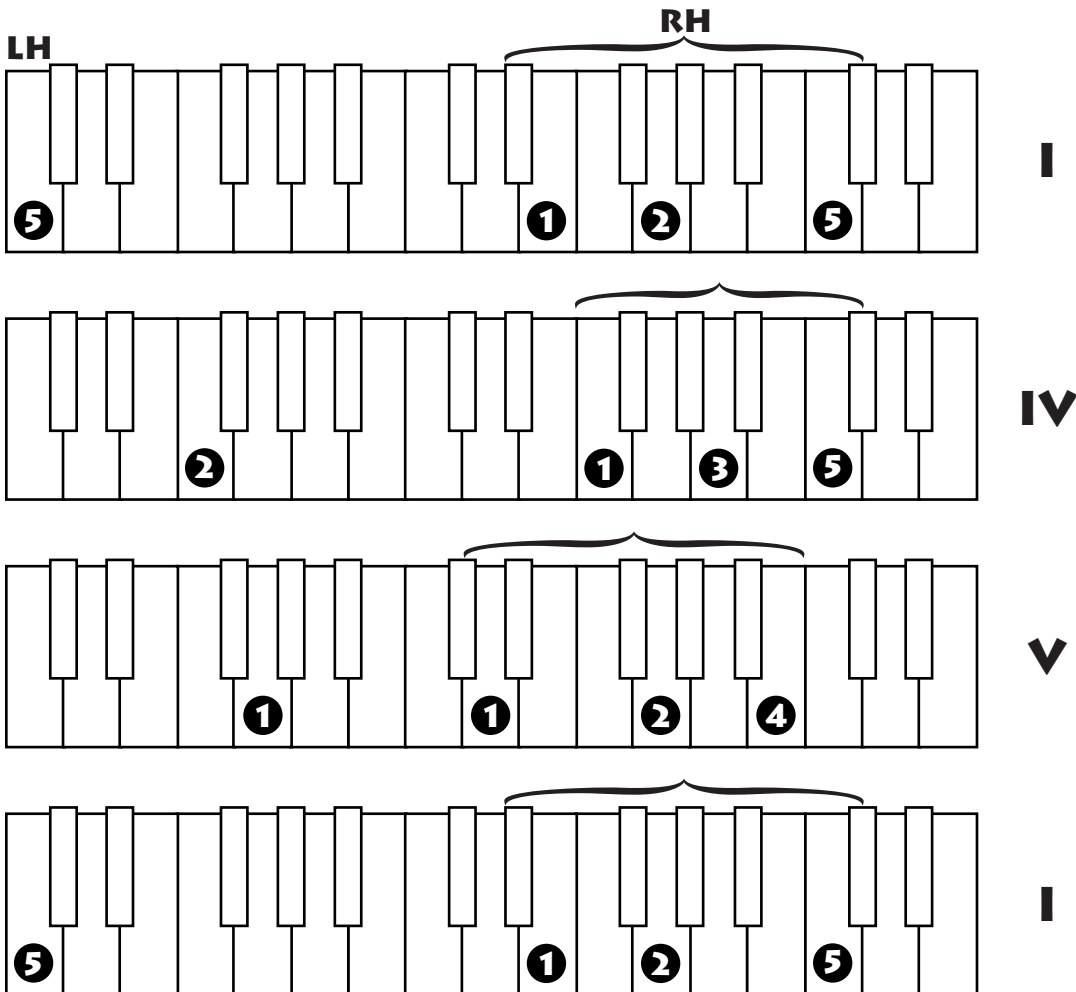
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



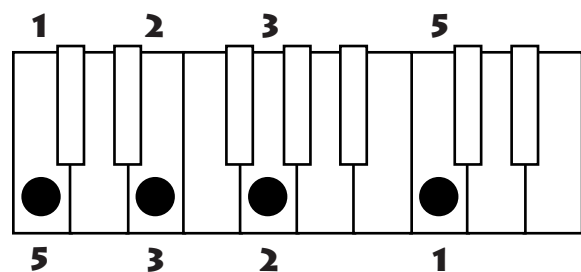
★ HT legato (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

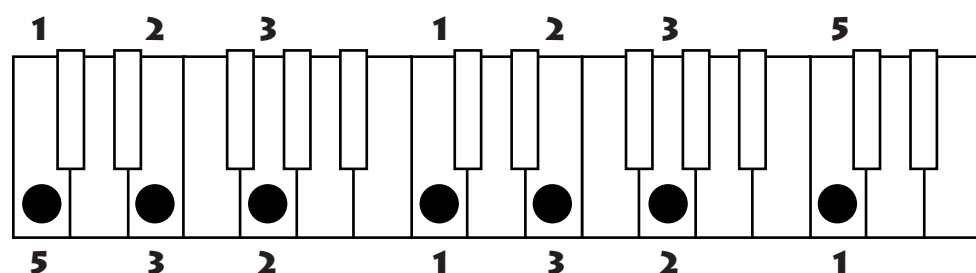
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69



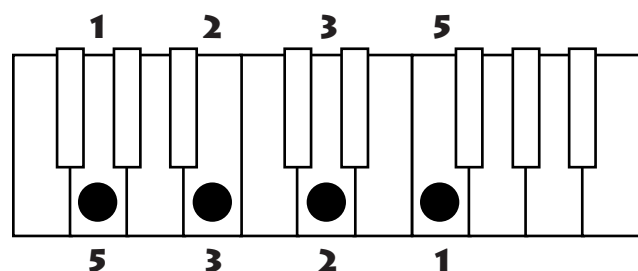
☆ HT Root (4 octaves)

☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)

☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

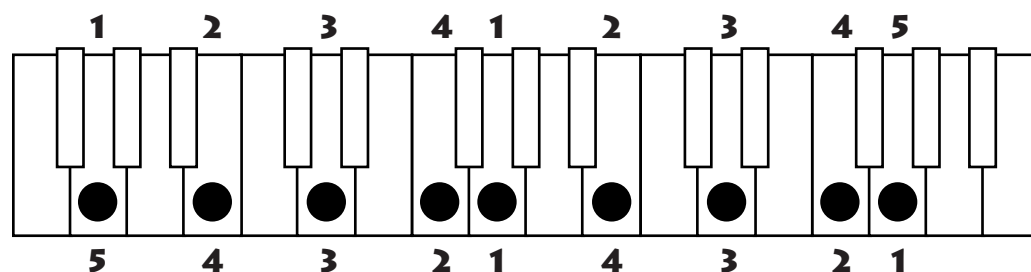


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



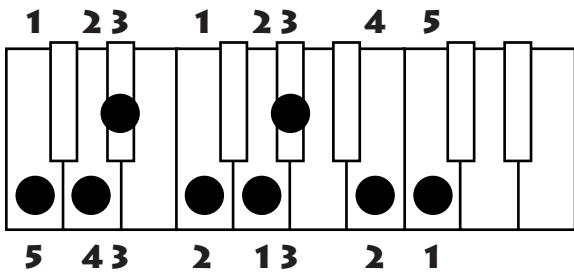
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ C Minor ♦♦



SCALES: HARMONIC

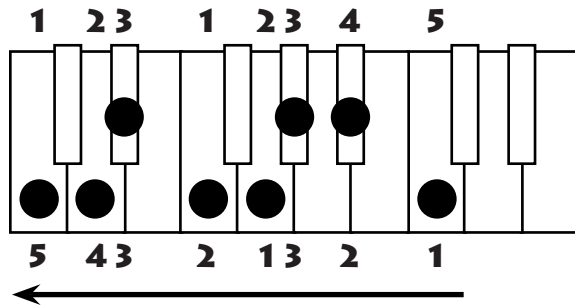
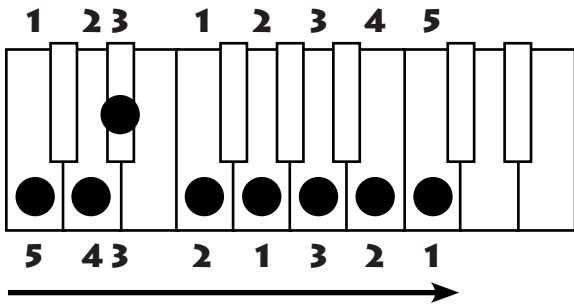
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

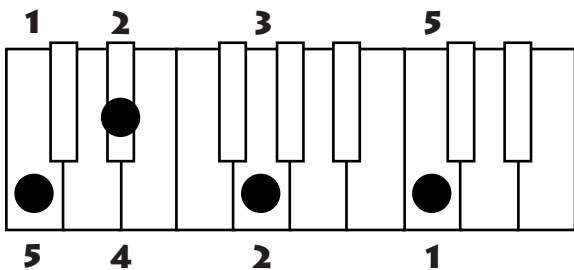
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

LH **RH**

I

IV

V

I

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69

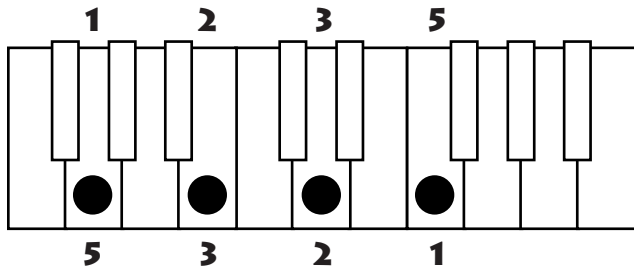
1 2 3 1 2 3 5

5 3 2 1 3 2 1

- ☆ HT Root (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

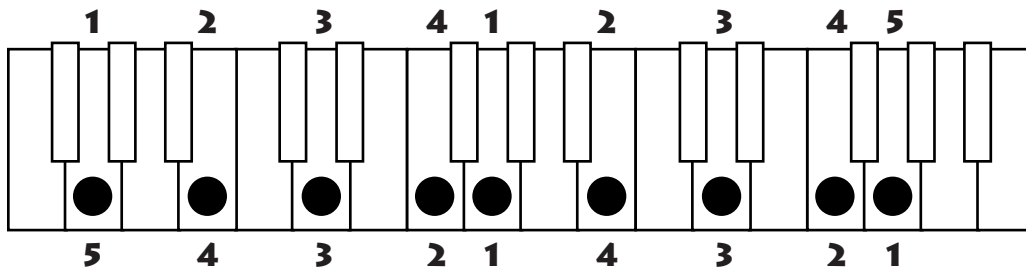


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

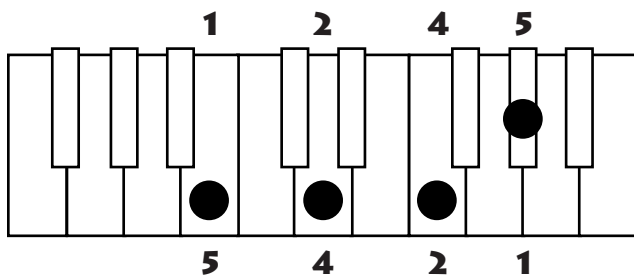
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

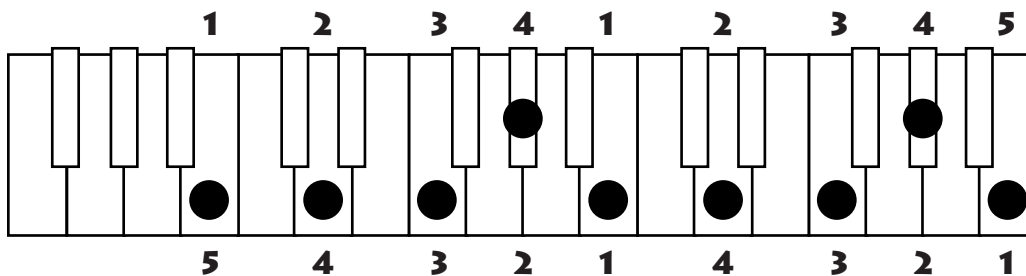


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



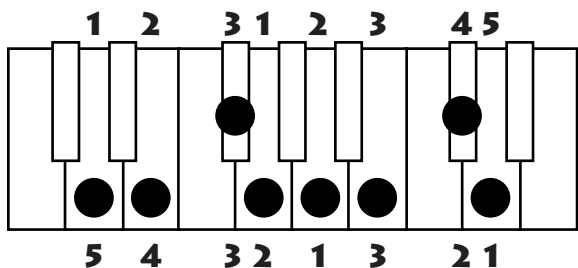
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ D Major ♦♦



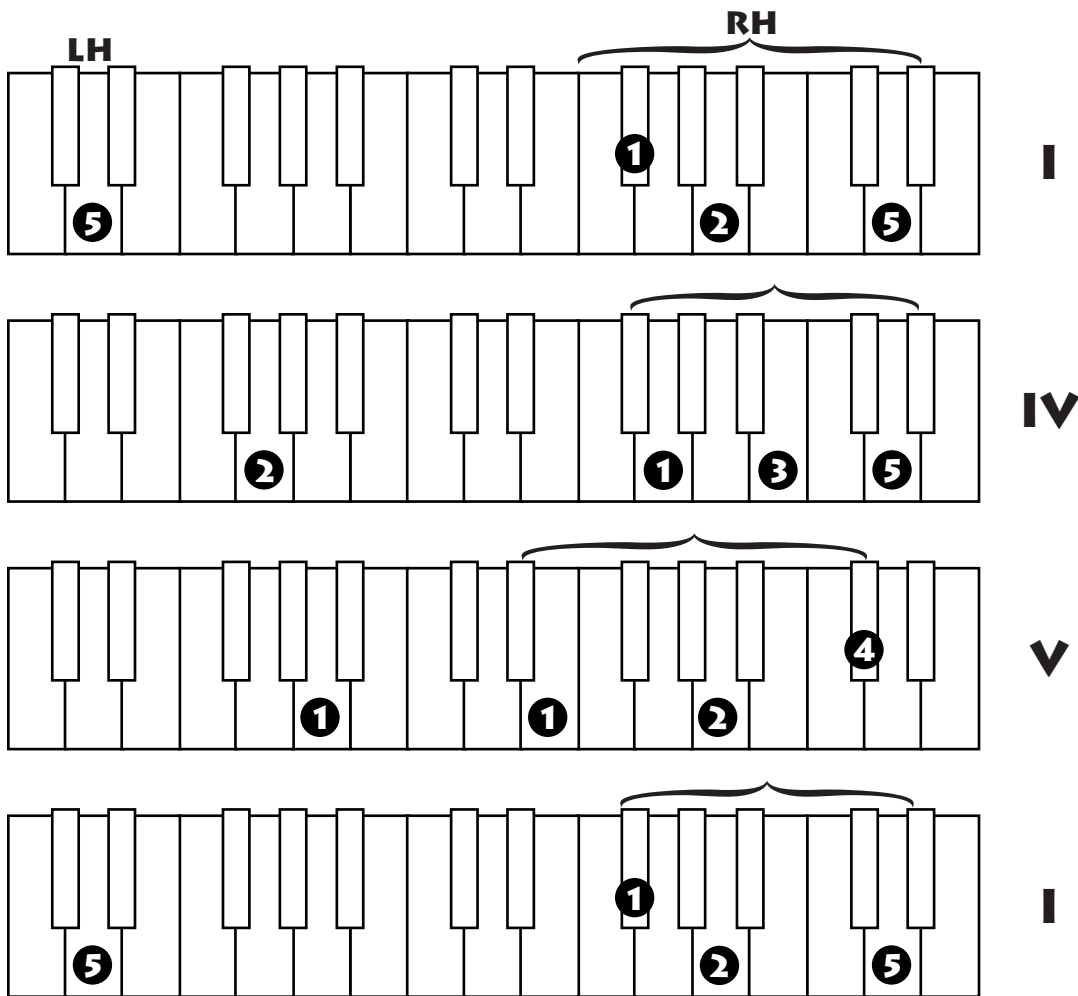
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



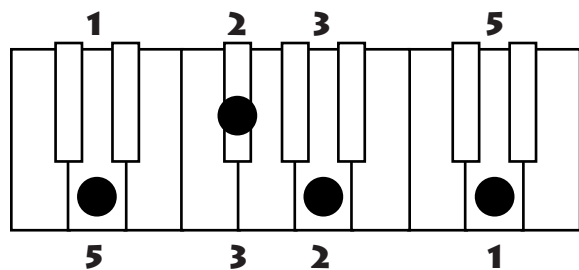
☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

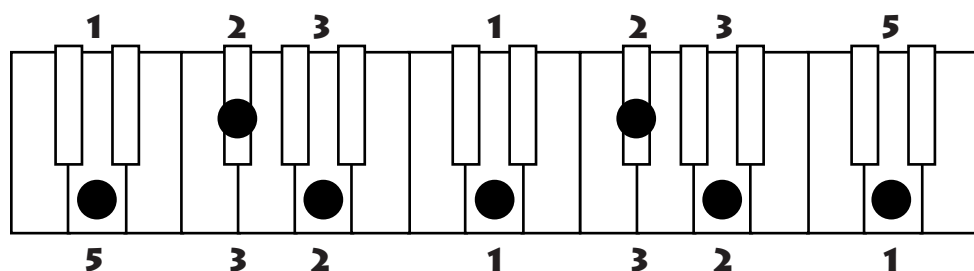
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69



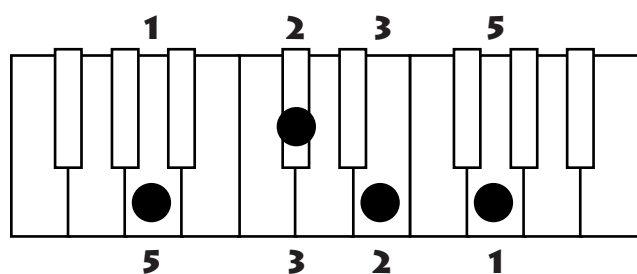
☆ HT Root (4 octaves)

☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)

☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

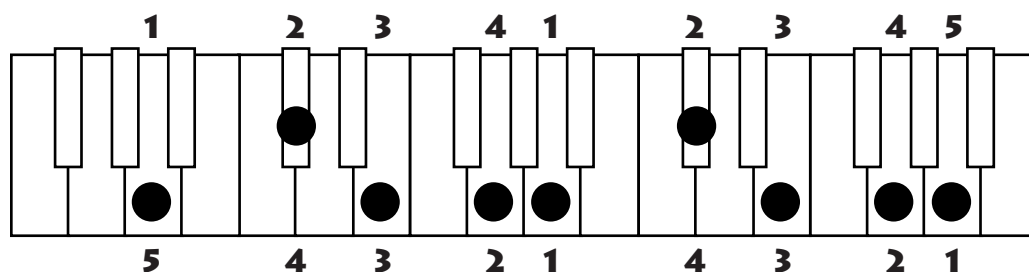


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



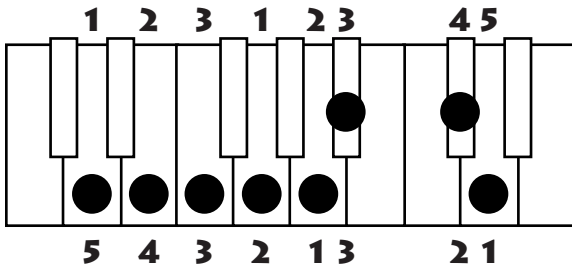
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ D Minor ♦♦



SCALES: HARMONIC

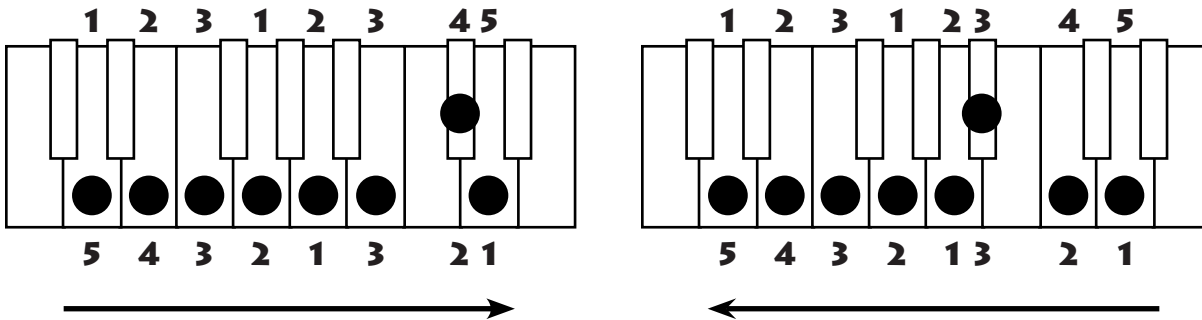
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

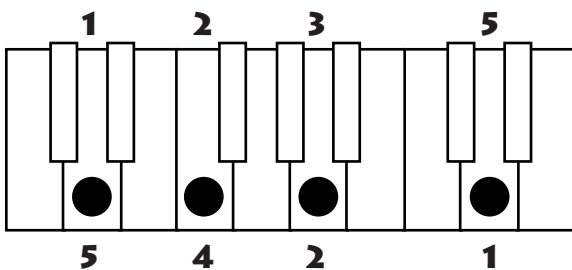
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

LH **RH**

I

IV

V

I

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69

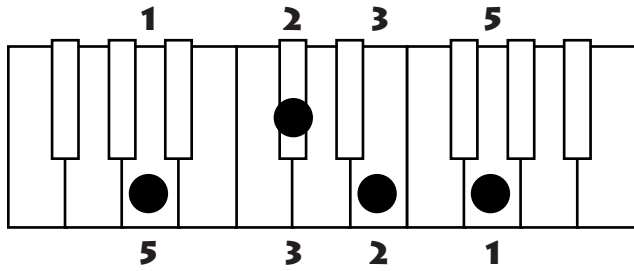
1 2 3 1 2 3 5

5 3 2 1 3 2 1

- ☆ HT Root (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

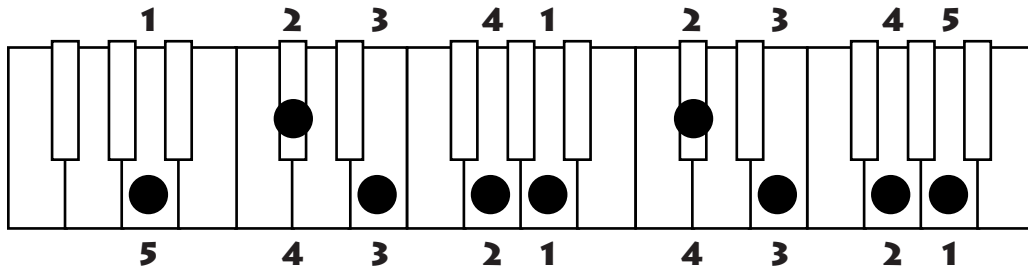
Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100



- ☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
- ☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

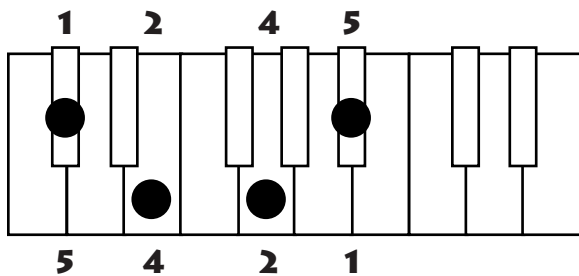
♩ = 69



- ☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

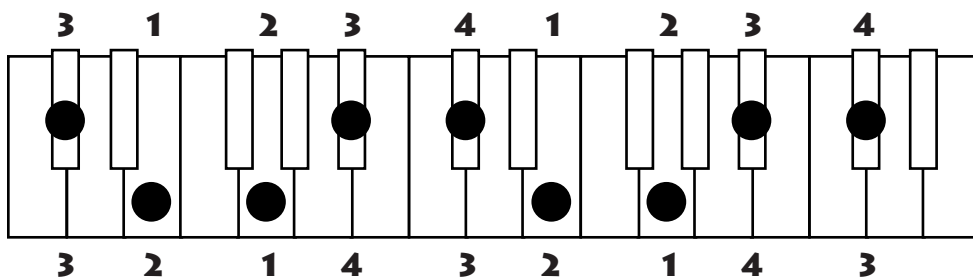
Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100



- ☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
- ☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



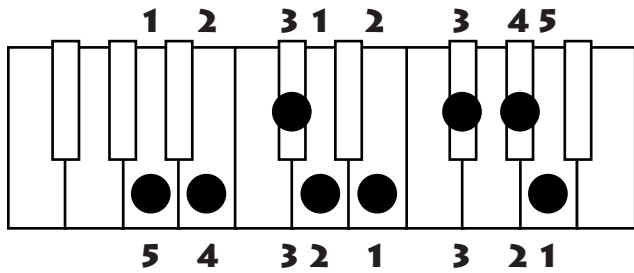
- ☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ A Major ♦♦



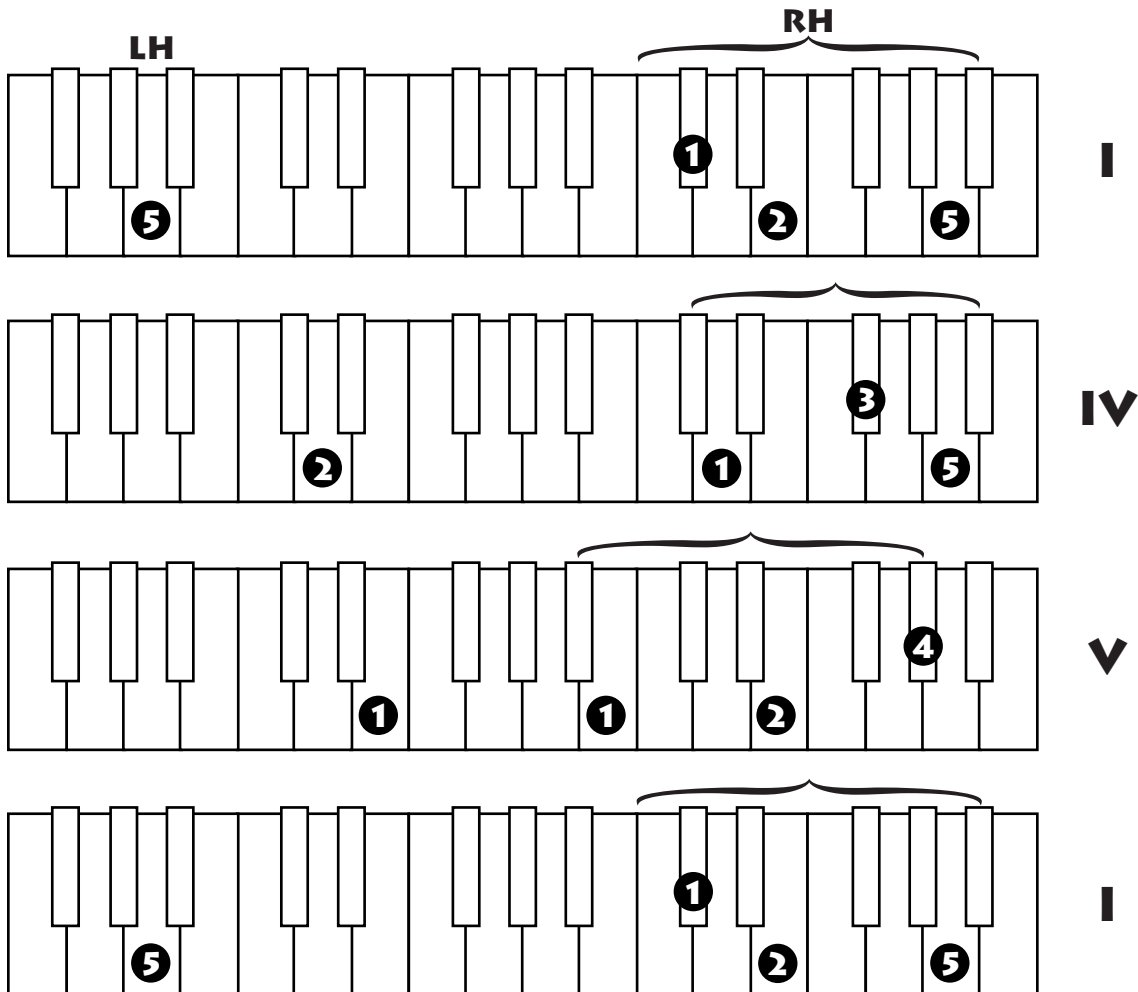
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



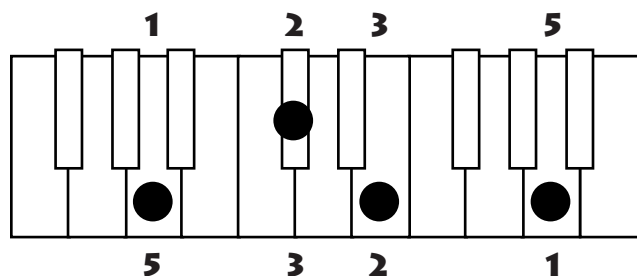
- ☆ HT legato (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT staccato (3 octaves)
- ☆ Formula Pattern (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

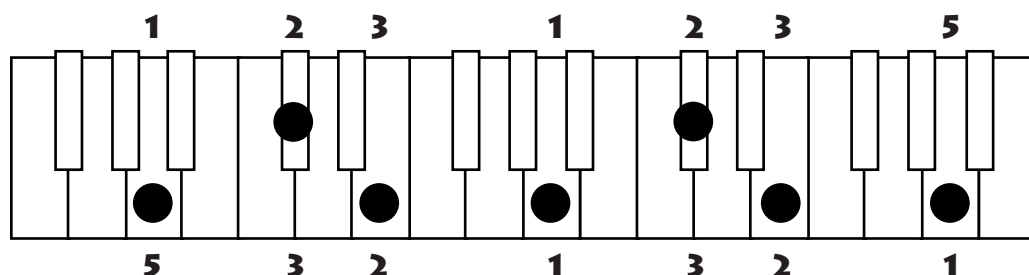
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69



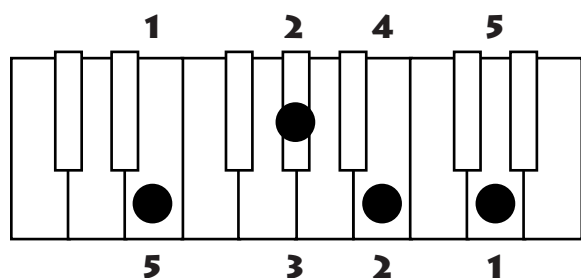
☆ HT Root (4 octaves)

☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)

☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

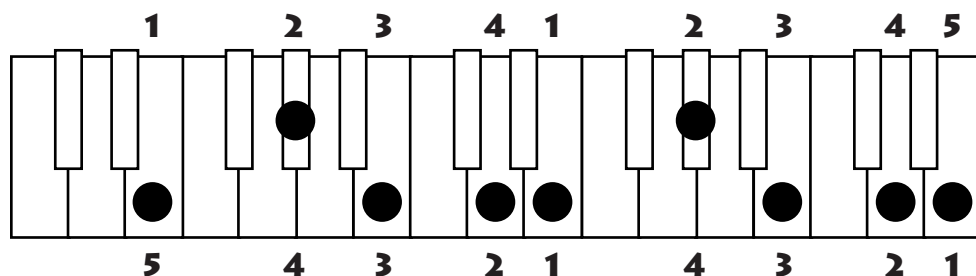


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



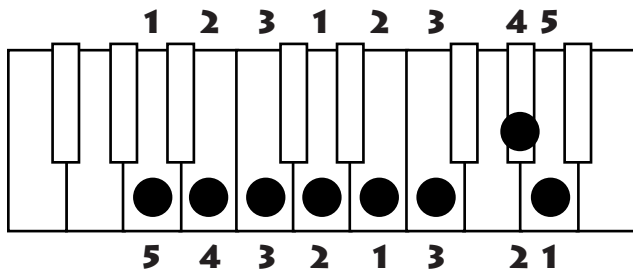
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ A Minor ♦♦



SCALES: HARMONIC

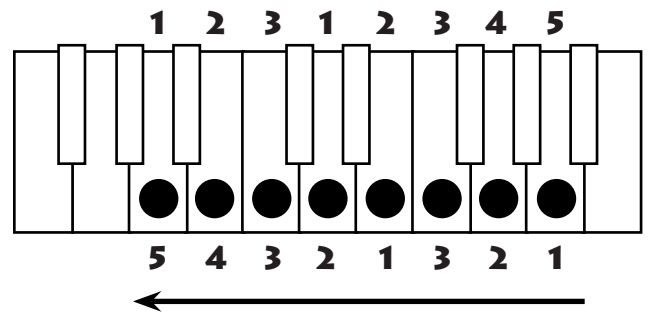
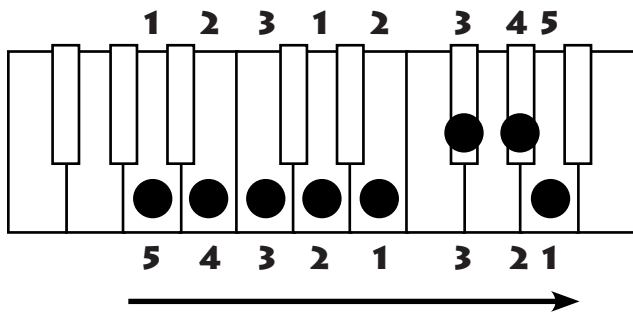
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

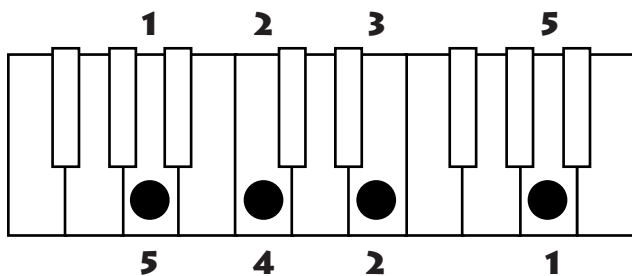
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

The I-IV-V-I cadence is shown across four rows of a piano keyboard. Each row represents a chord: I, IV, V, and I. The left hand (LH) and right hand (RH) parts are indicated. Fingerings are shown with numbers 1-5.

- Row 1 (I):** LH: C4, E4, G4 (5); RH: C4, E4, G4 (1, 2, 5)
- Row 2 (IV):** LH: F4, A4, C5 (2); RH: C4, E4, G4 (1, 3, 5)
- Row 3 (V):** LH: G4, B4, D5 (1, 1); RH: C4, E4, G4 (2, 4)
- Row 4 (I):** LH: C4, E4, G4 (5); RH: C4, E4, G4 (1, 2, 5)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

$\text{♩} = 69$

The tonic arpeggios are shown across a piano keyboard. The root, 1st, and 2nd inversions are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. A legend on the right shows three star symbols representing HT Root (4 octaves), HT 1st (4 octaves), and HT 2nd (4 octaves).

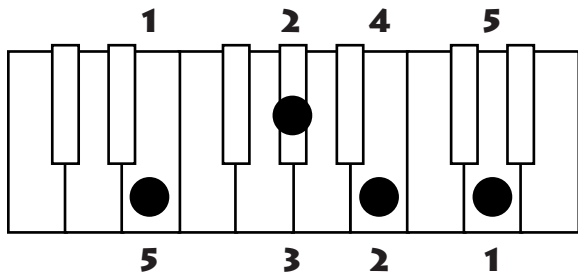
- Root:** C4, E4, G4 (1, 2, 3)
- 1st Inversion:** E4, G4, C5 (1, 2, 3)
- 2nd Inversion:** G4, C5, E5 (5, 3, 2)

Legend:

- ☆ HT Root (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

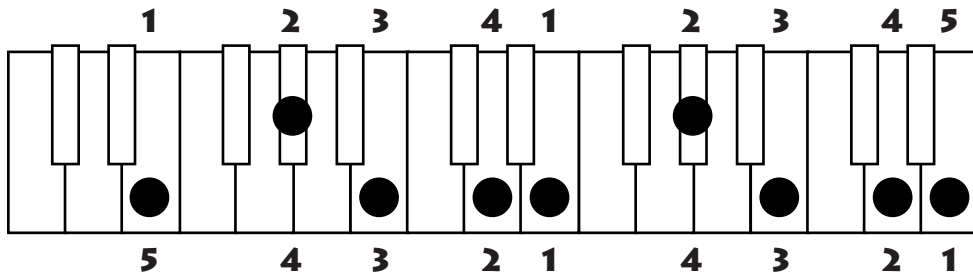


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

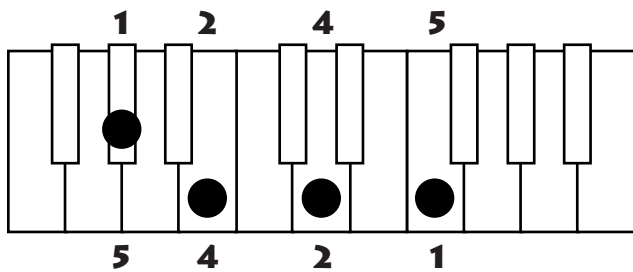
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

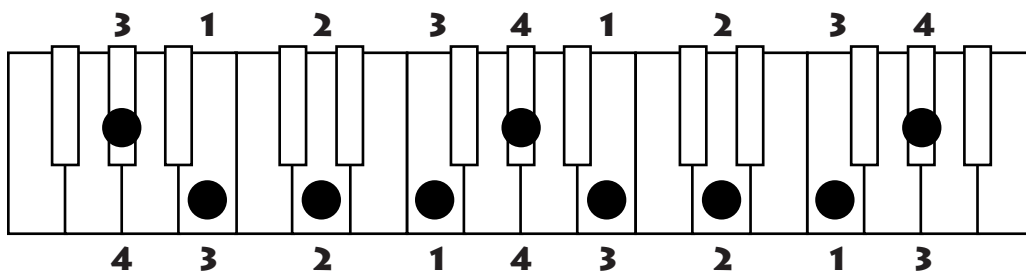


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

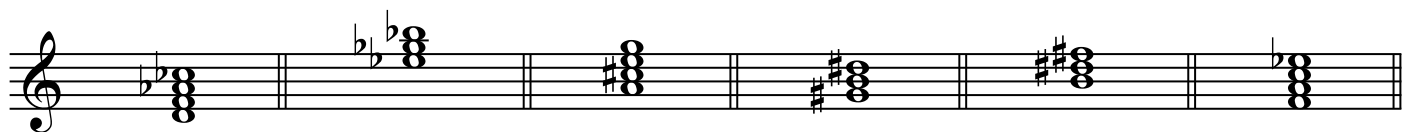
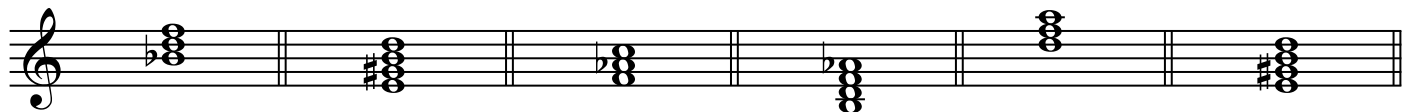
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

CHORD IDENTIFICATION

Play each chord on the piano. Listen to the sound and identify each chord as major, minor, dominant 7th or diminished 7th.



INTERVAL IDENTIFICATION

Play and identify the following intervals.

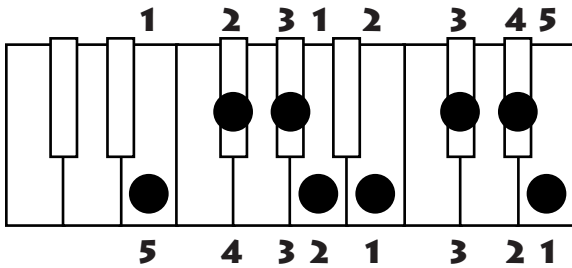


♦♦ E Major ♦♦



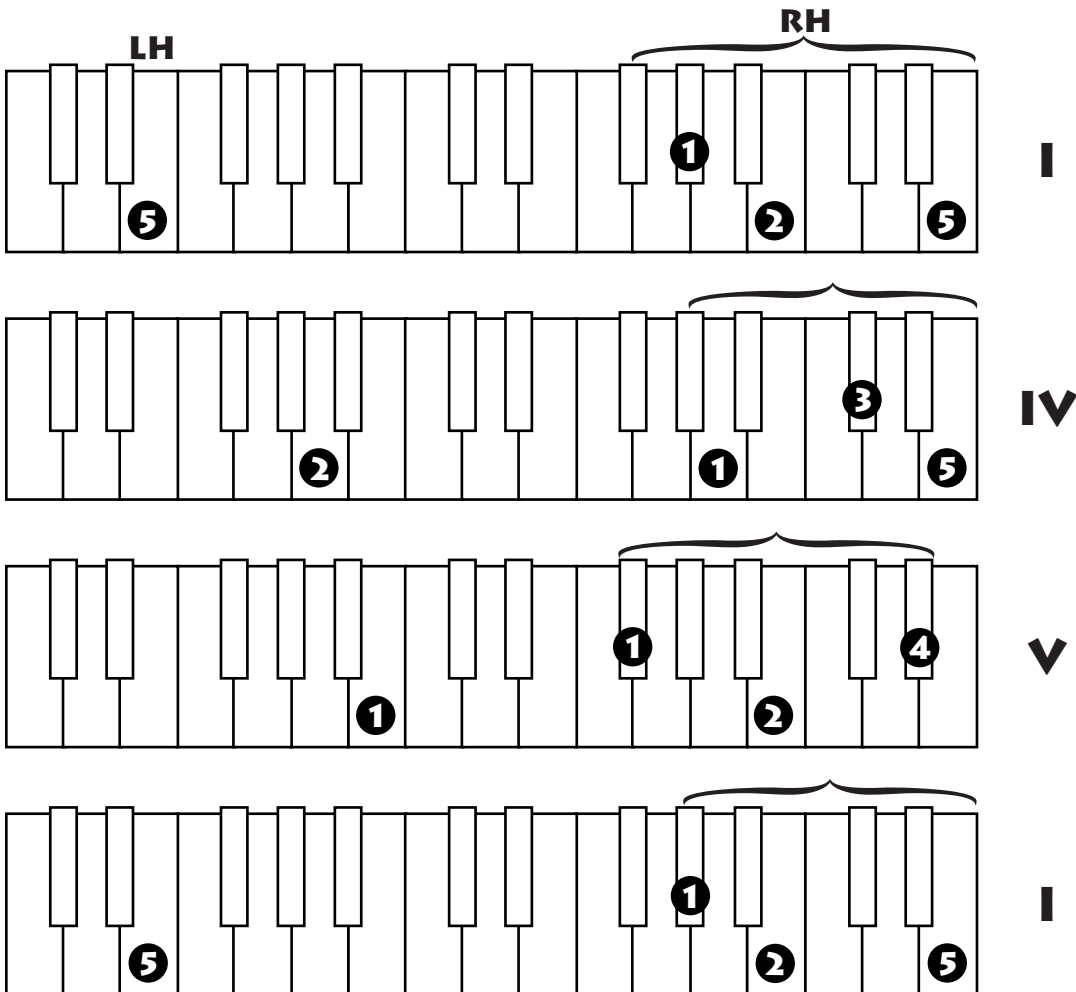
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



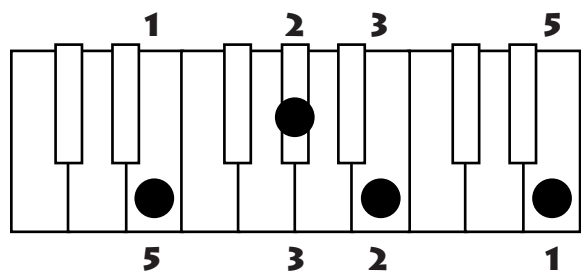
☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

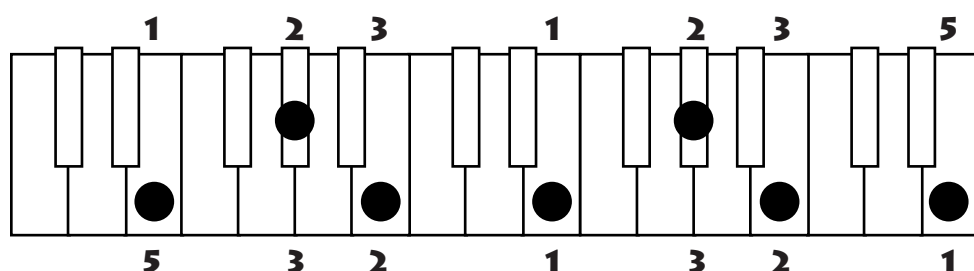
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69



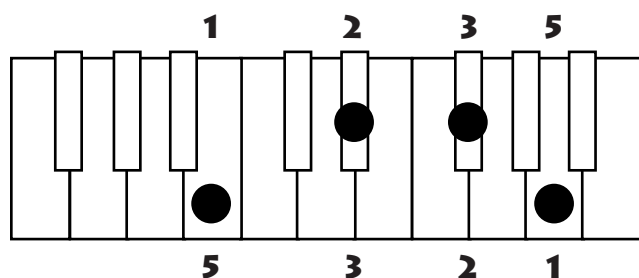
☆ HT Root (4 octaves)

☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)

☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

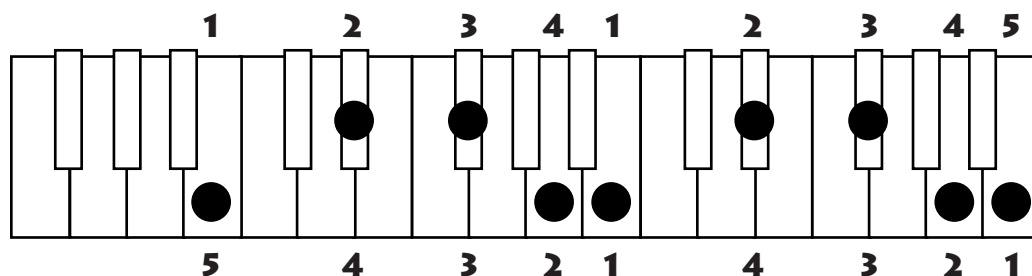


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



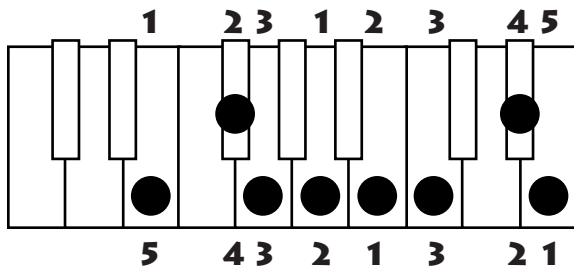
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ E Minor ♦♦



SCALES: HARMONIC

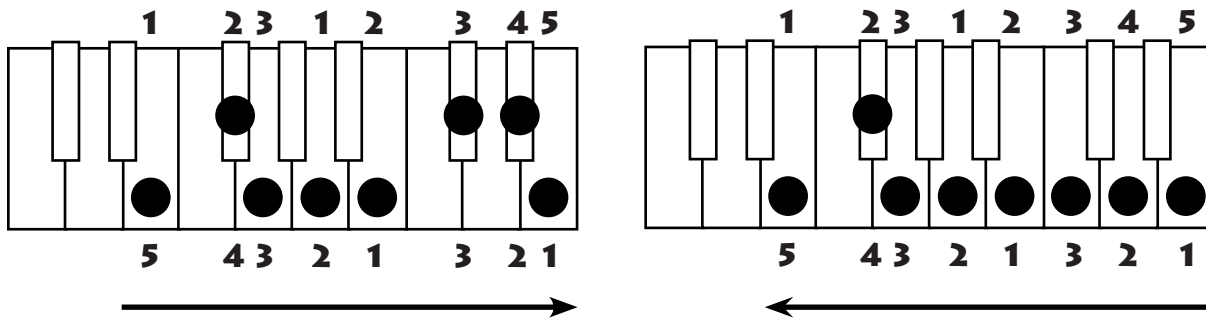
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

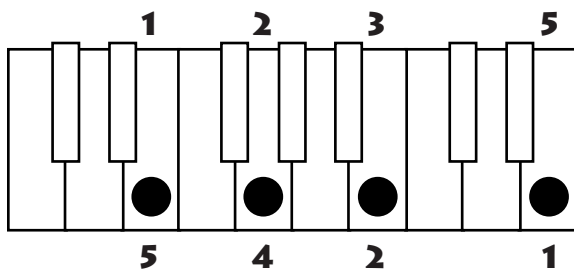
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

The diagram illustrates the I-IV-V-I cadence on a piano keyboard. It consists of four rows of chords, each with its Roman numeral label to the right. The first row is labeled 'I' and has 'LH' (Left Hand) and 'RH' (Right Hand) labels above it. The second row is labeled 'IV', the third 'V', and the fourth 'I'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 in circles. Brackets group the right-hand notes for each chord.

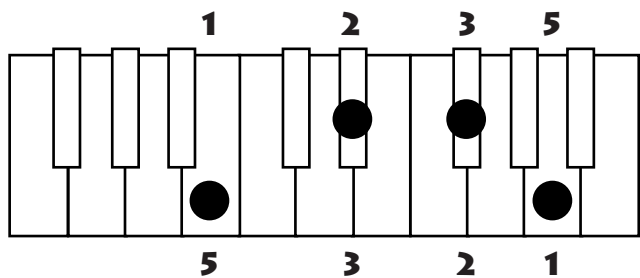
TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69

The diagram illustrates tonic arpeggios in root, 1st, and 2nd inversion. It shows three groups of notes on a piano keyboard. The first group is the root position (5-3-2-1), the second is the 1st inversion (1-3-2), and the third is the 2nd inversion (5-3-2-1). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. A legend on the right shows three stars representing HT Root (4 octaves), HT 1st (4 octaves), and HT 2nd (4 octaves).

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

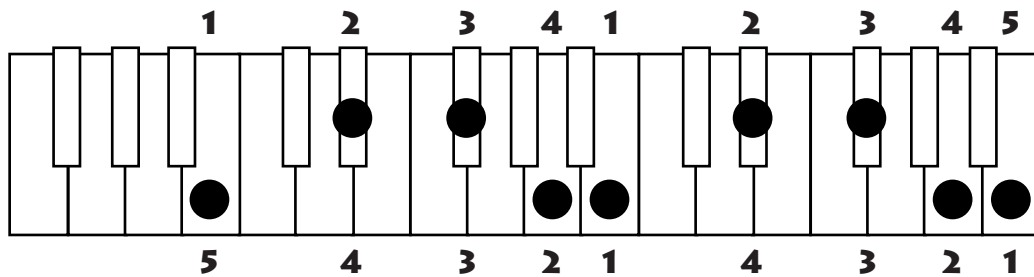


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

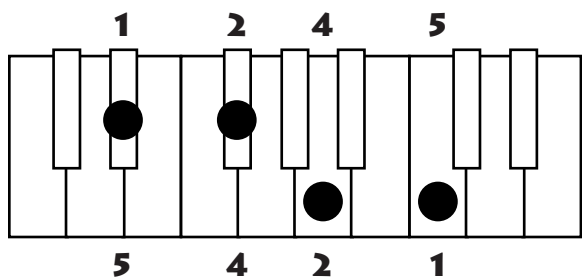
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

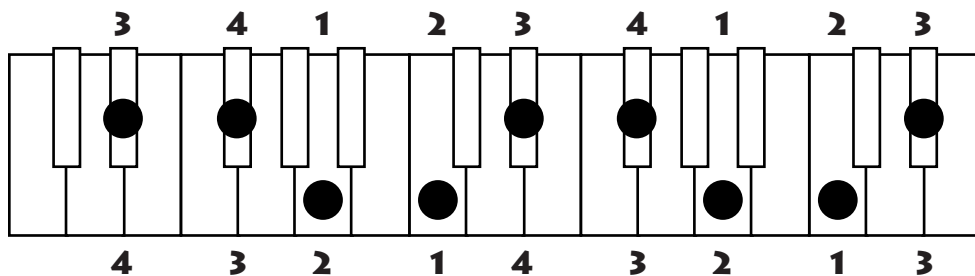


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



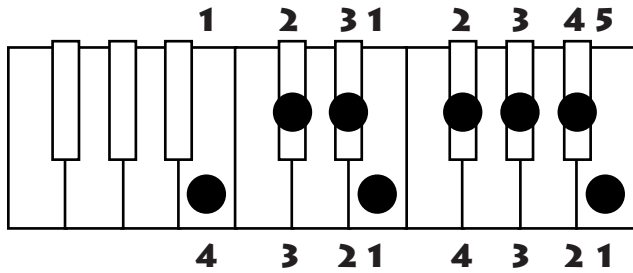
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ B Major ♦♦



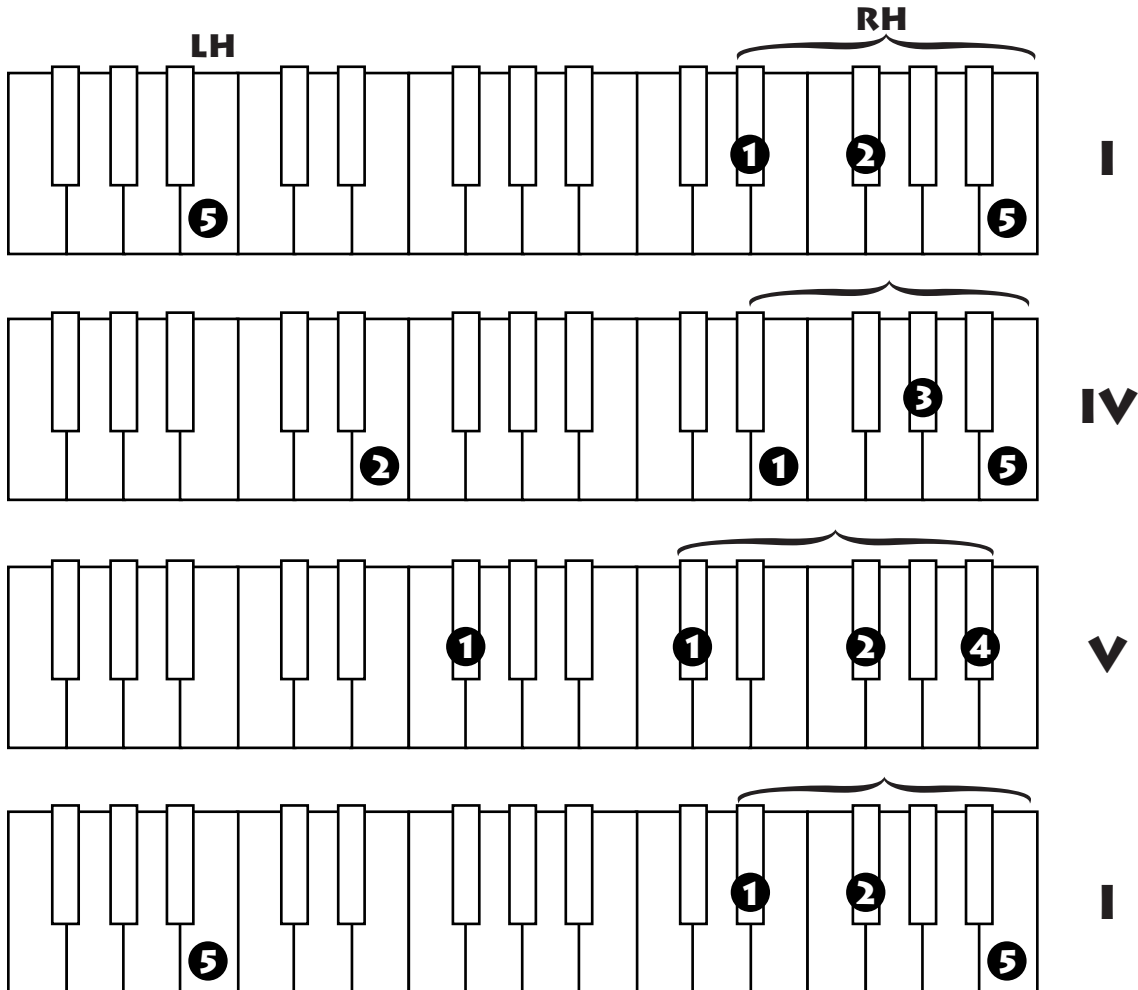
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



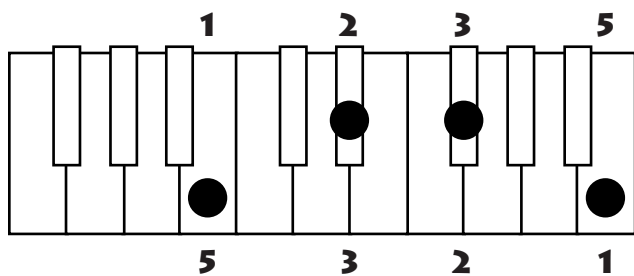
- ☆ HT legato (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT staccato (3 octaves)
- ☆ Formula Pattern (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

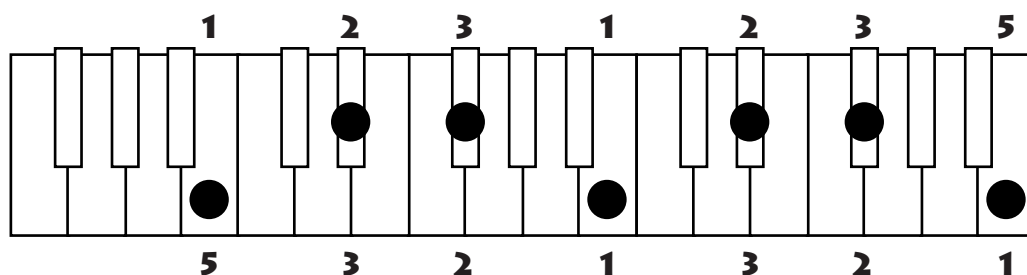
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69



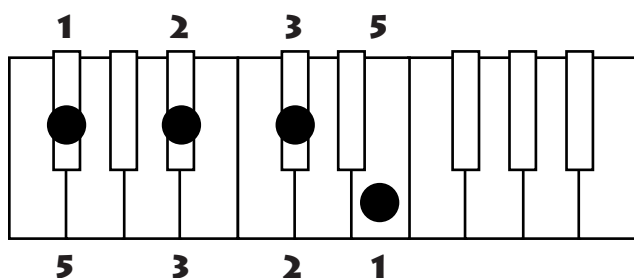
☆ HT Root (4 octaves)

☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)

☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

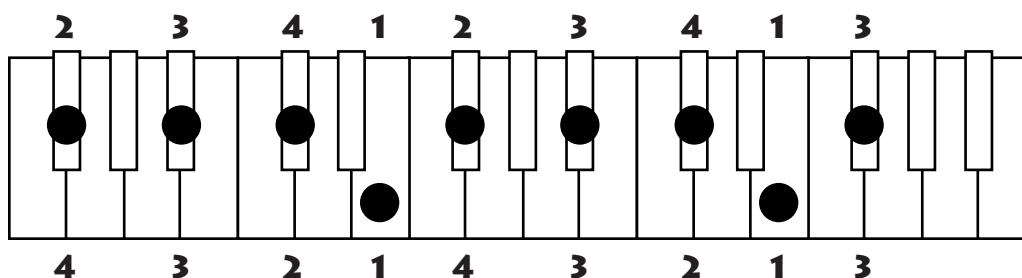


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



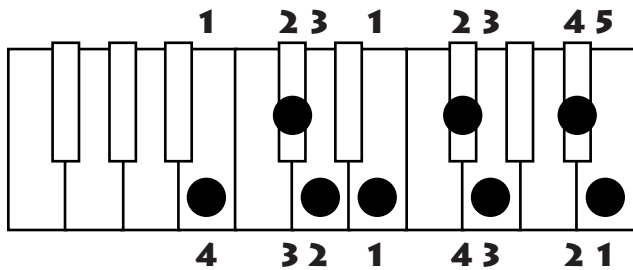
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ B Minor ♦♦



SCALES: HARMONIC

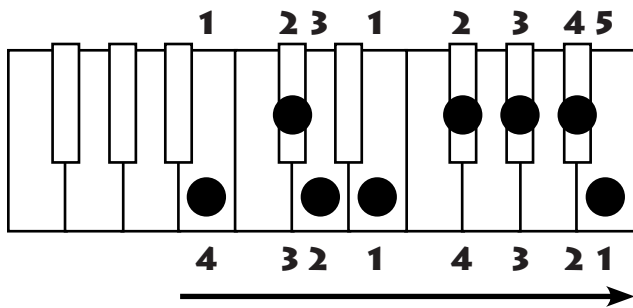
♩ = 88



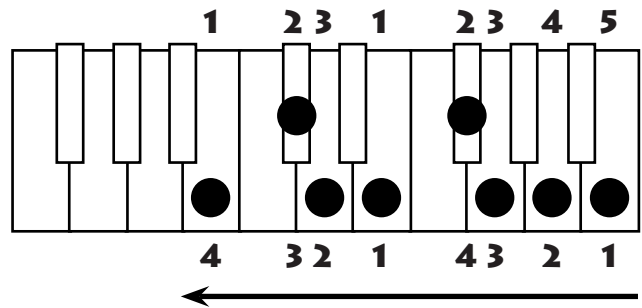
- ☆ HT legato (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT staccato (3 octaves)
- ☆ Formula Pattern (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

♩ = 88

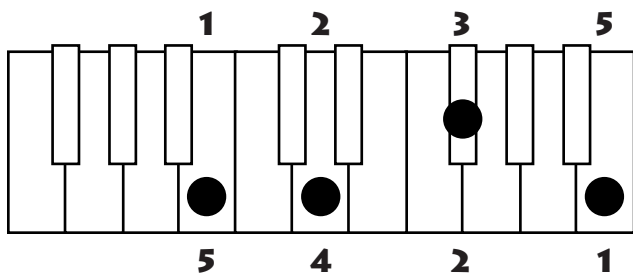


- ☆ HT legato (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT staccato (3 octaves)



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



- ☆ HT broken (2 octaves) (end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

The diagram shows four rows of piano keyboard diagrams, each representing a chord in a cadence. The left hand (LH) and right hand (RH) parts are shown. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Brackets group the RH parts for each chord.

- I:** LH: C4, E4, G4 (5); RH: C4, E4, G4 (1, 2, 5)
- IV:** LH: F4, A4, C5 (2); RH: F4, A4, C5 (1, 3, 5)
- V:** LH: B4, D5, F5 (1); RH: B4, D5, F5 (1, 2, 4)
- I:** LH: C4, E4, G4 (5); RH: C4, E4, G4 (1, 2, 5)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

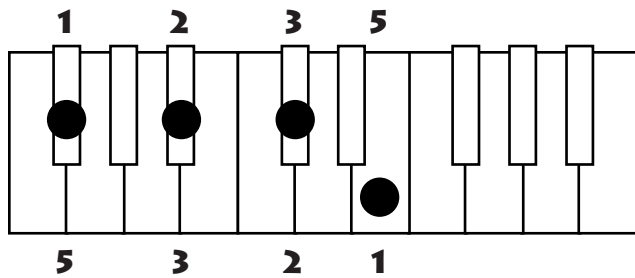
$\text{♩} = 69$

The diagram shows a piano keyboard with notes C4, E4, G4, C5, E5, G5. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Three stars on the right indicate the HT Root (4 octaves), HT 1st (4 octaves), and HT 2nd (4 octaves).

- HT Root (4 octaves): C4
- HT 1st (4 octaves): E4
- HT 2nd (4 octaves): G4

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

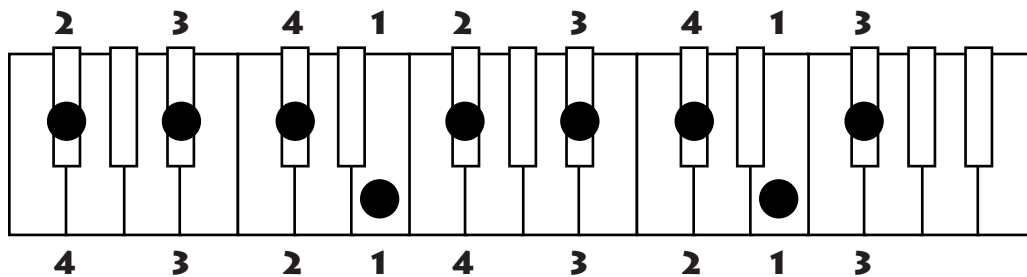


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

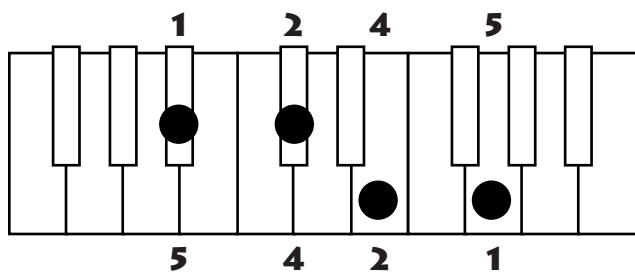
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

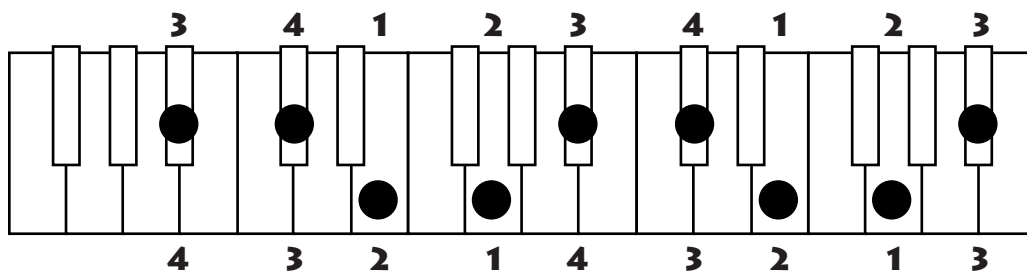


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

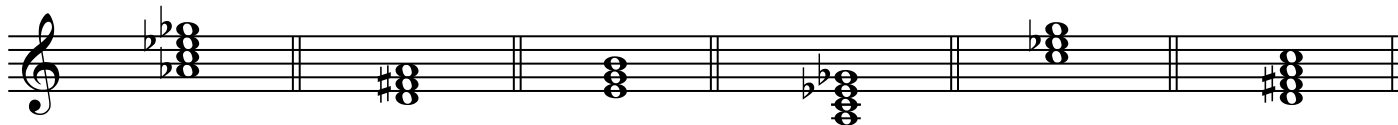
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

CHORD IDENTIFICATION

Play each chord on the piano. Listen to the sound and identify each chord as major, minor, dominant 7th or diminished 7th.



INTERVAL IDENTIFICATION

Play and identify the following intervals.

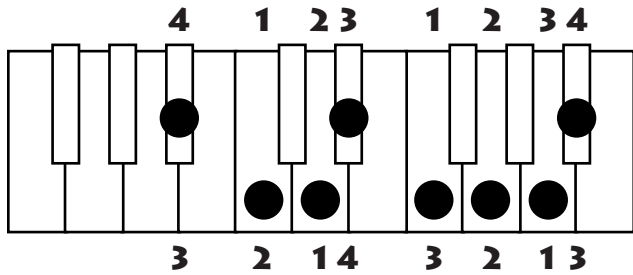


•• B Flat Major ••



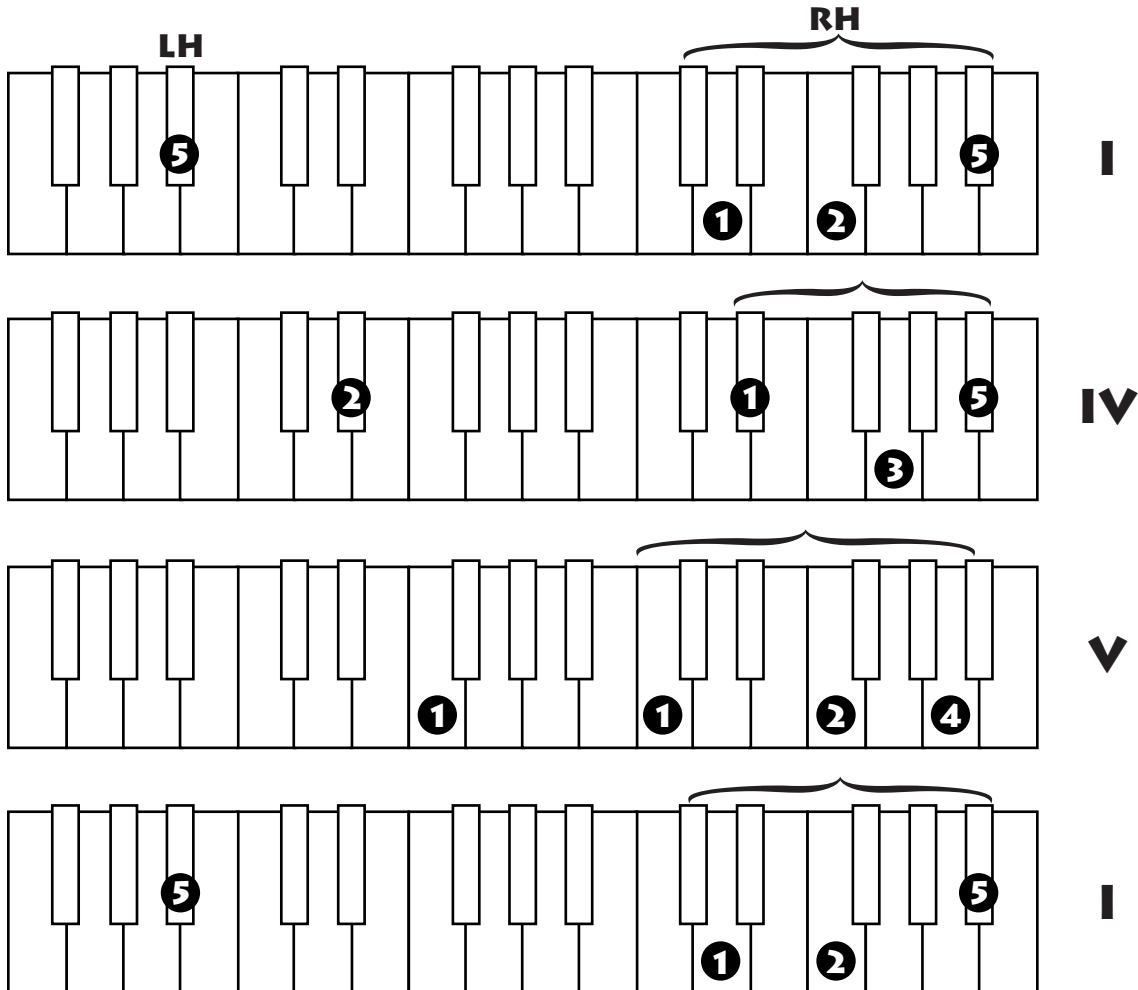
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



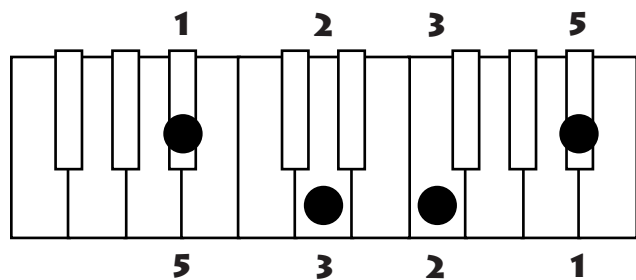
- ☆ HT legato (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT staccato (3 octaves)
- ☆ Formula Pattern (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

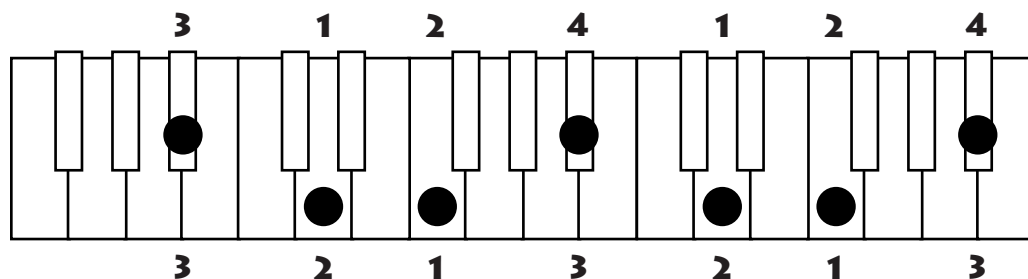
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69



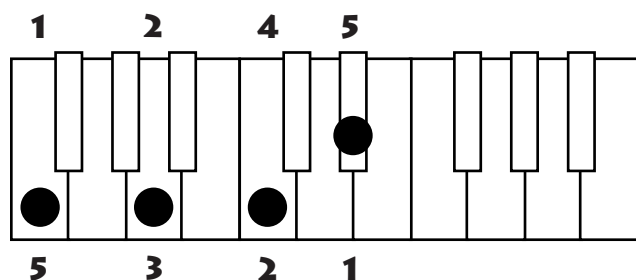
☆ HT Root (4 octaves)

☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)

☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

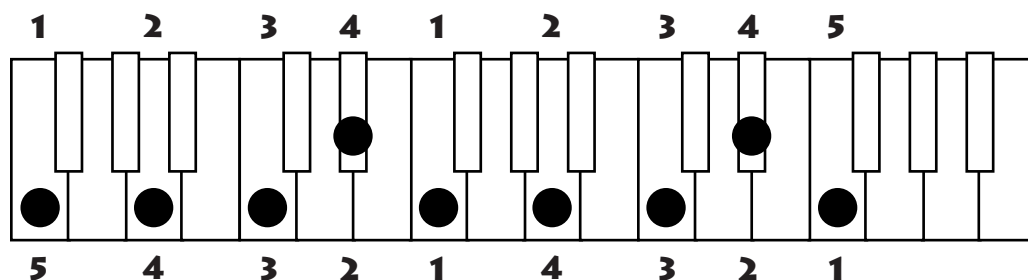


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



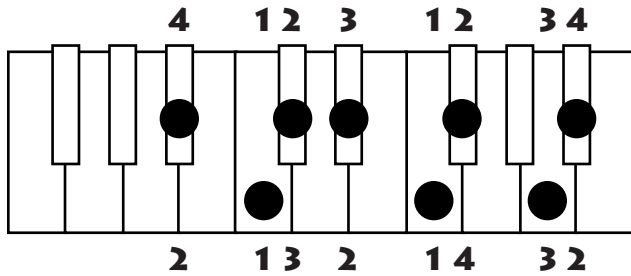
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♭ B Flat Minor ♭



SCALES: HARMONIC

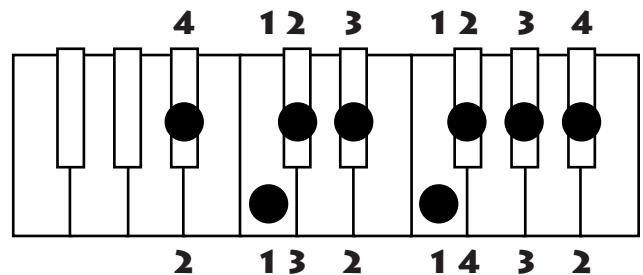
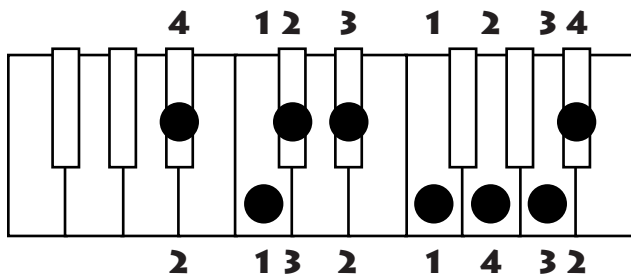
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

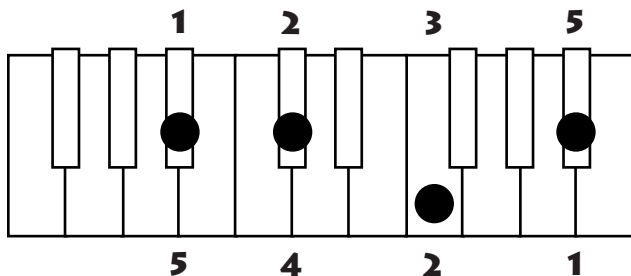
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

The diagram illustrates the I-IV-V-I cadence on a piano keyboard. It consists of four rows, each representing a chord. The left hand (LH) and right hand (RH) parts are shown. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Brackets group the right hand chords.

- I:** LH: C5 (5); RH: C4 (1), E4 (2), G4 (5)
- IV:** LH: F4 (2); RH: C4 (1), E4 (3), G4 (5)
- V:** LH: G4 (1); RH: C4 (1), E4 (2), G4 (4)
- I:** LH: C5 (5); RH: C4 (1), E4 (2), G4 (5)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

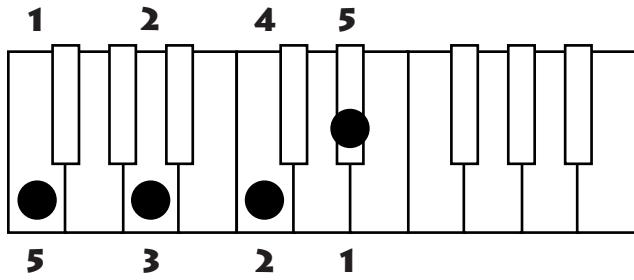
$\text{♩} = 69$

The diagram shows tonic arpeggios in root, 1st, and 2nd inversions. The notes are C, E, G, C, E, G, C, E, G. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. A legend on the right defines the symbols: a star for HT Root (4 octaves), a star with a dot for HT 1st (4 octaves), and a star with a dot for HT 2nd (4 octaves).

- HT Root (4 octaves): C
- HT 1st (4 octaves): E
- HT 2nd (4 octaves): G

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

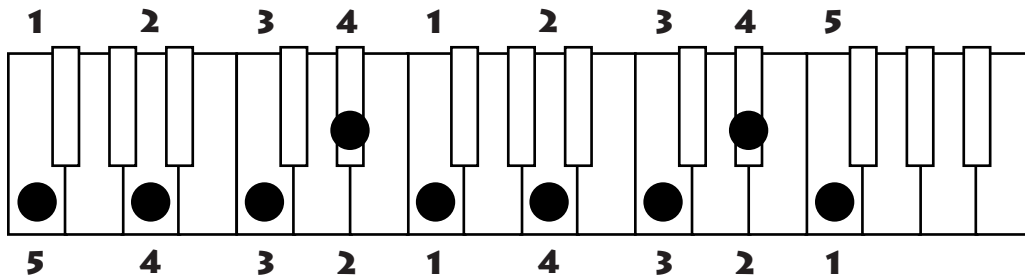


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

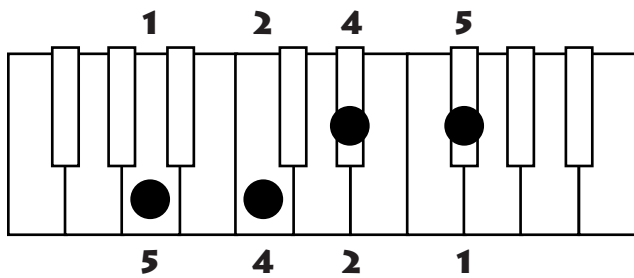
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

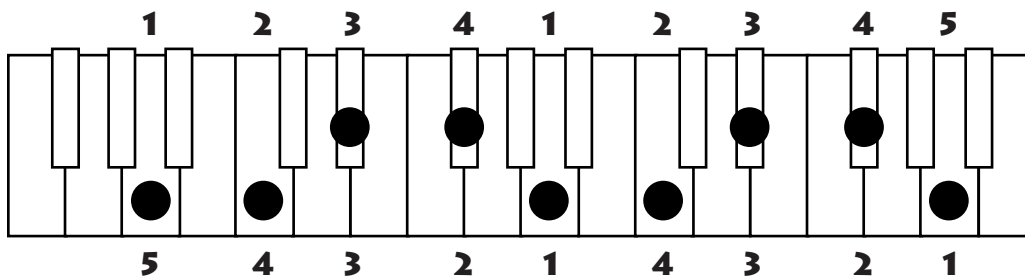


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



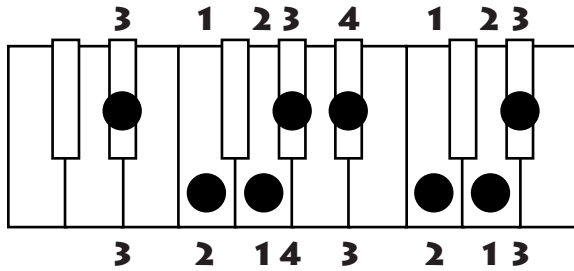
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ E Flat Major ♦♦



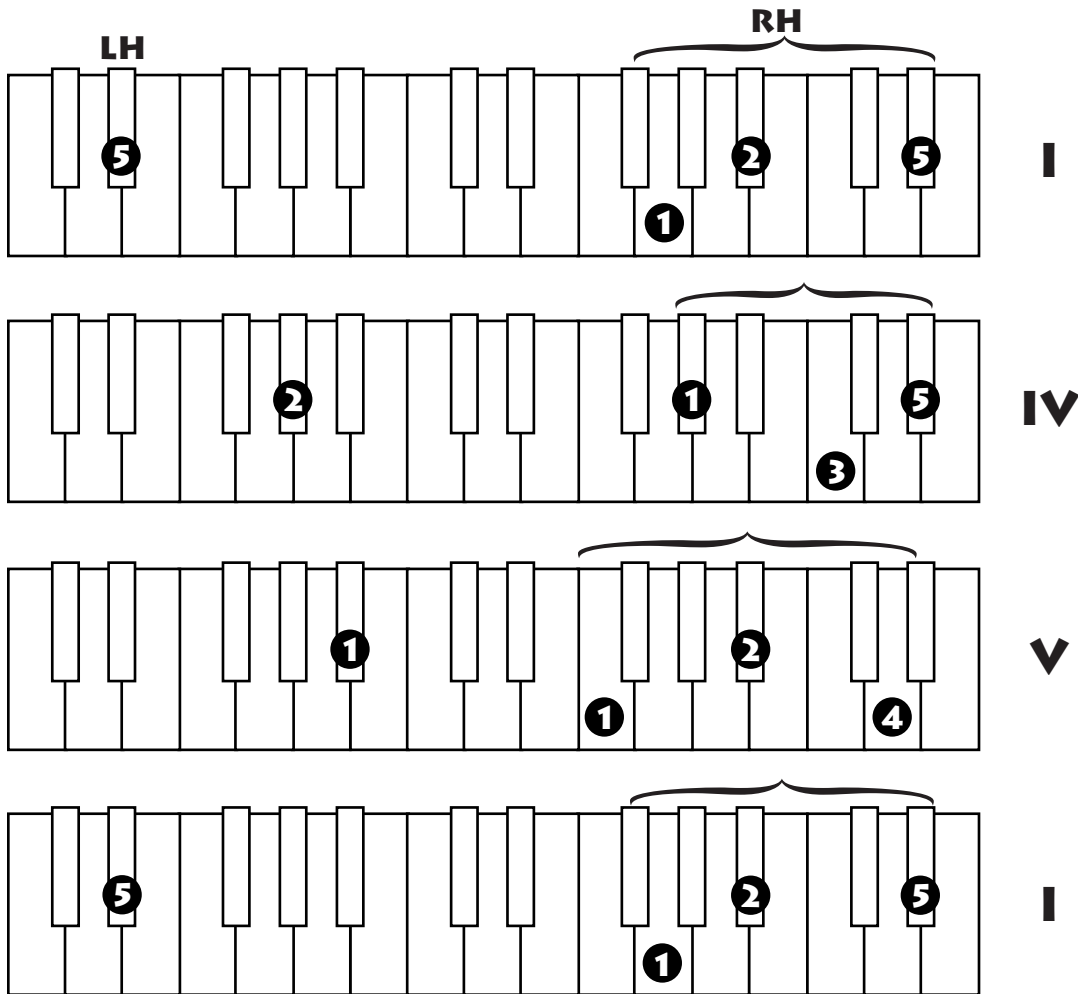
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



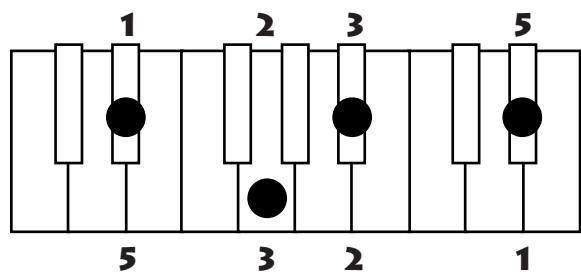
☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

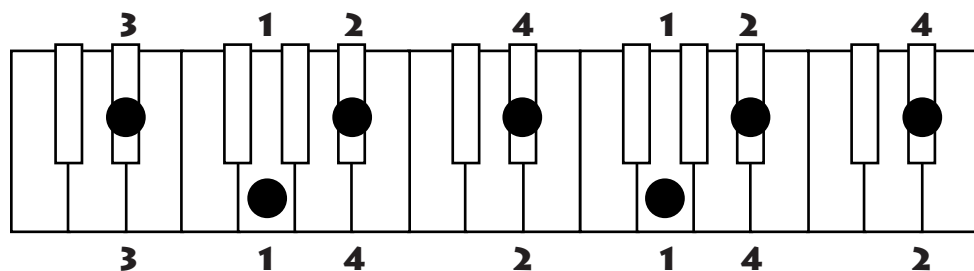
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

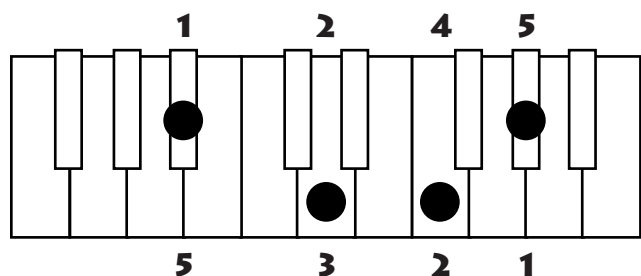
♩ = 69



☆ HT Root (4 octaves)
☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)
☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

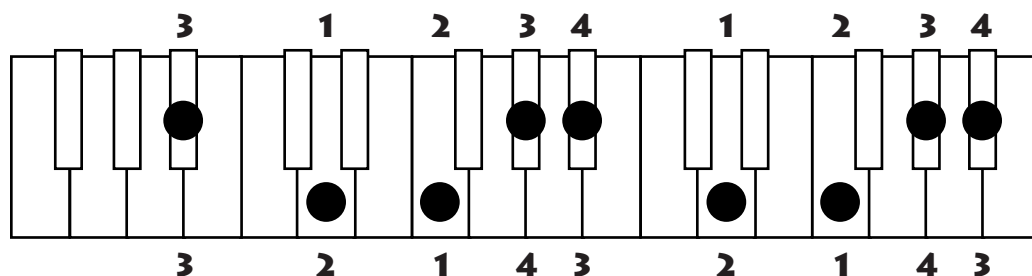
Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



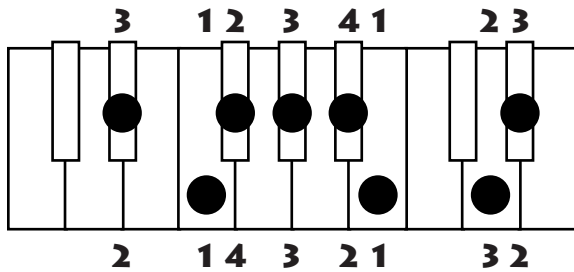
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ E Flat Minor ♦♦



SCALES: HARMONIC

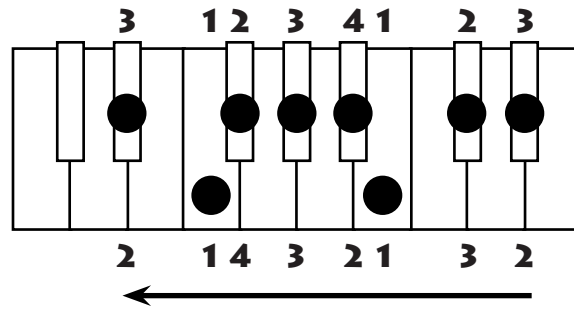
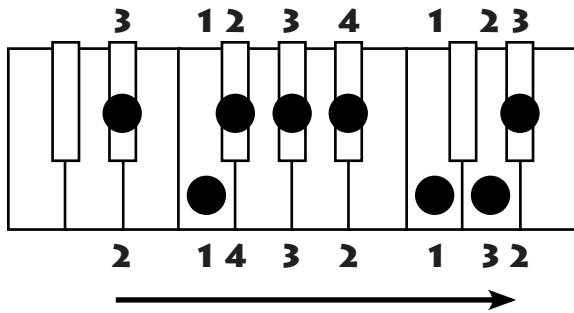
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

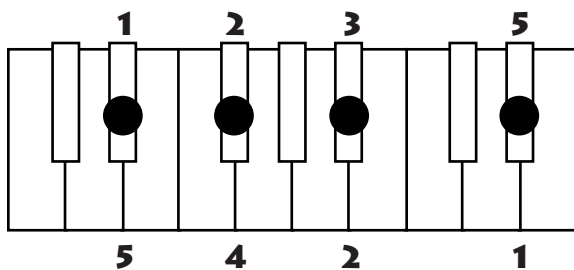
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

The diagram shows four rows of piano keyboard fingerings for an I-IV-V-I cadence. The left hand (LH) and right hand (RH) are indicated by brackets above the respective staves.

- Row 1 (I):** LH: 5; RH: 1, 2, 5
- Row 2 (IV):** LH: 2; RH: 1, 3, 5
- Row 3 (V):** LH: 1; RH: 1, 2, 4
- Row 4 (I):** LH: 5; RH: 1, 2, 5

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69

The diagram shows three groups of tonic arpeggios on a piano keyboard. Each group consists of three notes with a finger number above and below them.

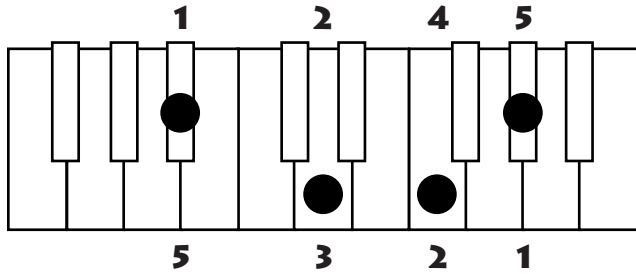
- Group 1 (Root):** Notes 5, 3, 2 with fingerings 1, 2, 3 above and 5, 3, 2 below.
- Group 2 (1st Inversion):** Notes 1, 3, 2 with fingerings 1, 2, 3 above and 1, 3, 2 below.
- Group 3 (2nd Inversion):** Notes 5, 1, 1 with fingerings 5 above and 5, 1, 1 below.

Legend:

- ☆ HT Root (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

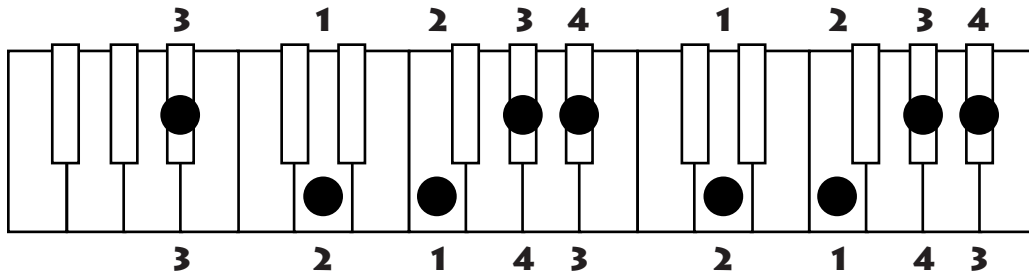


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

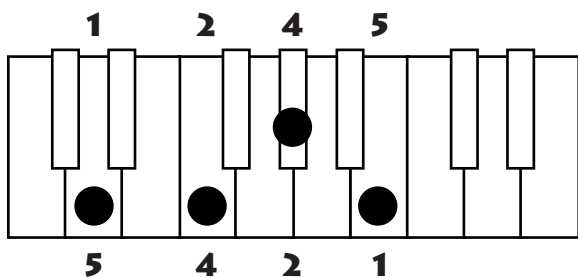
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

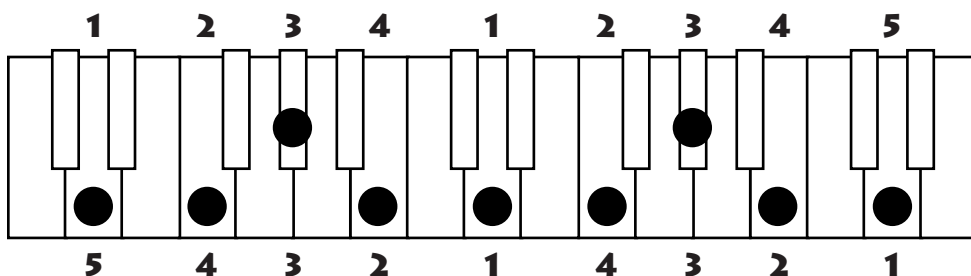


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

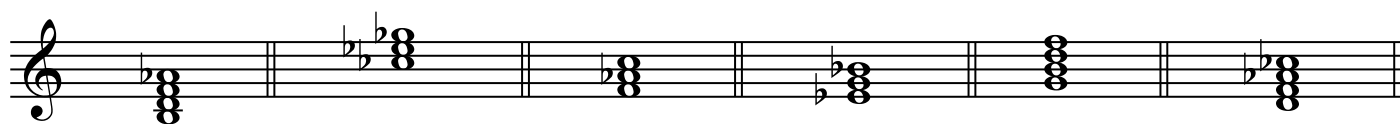
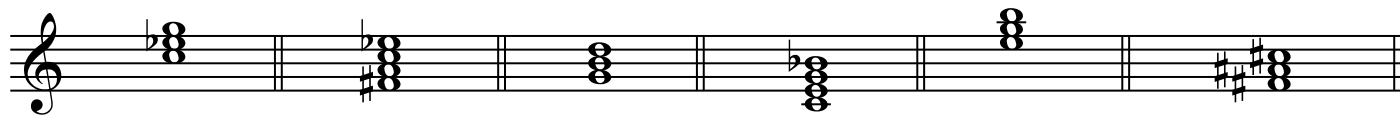
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

CHORD IDENTIFICATION

Play each chord on the piano. Listen to the sound and identify each chord as major, minor, dominant 7th or diminished 7th.



INTERVAL IDENTIFICATION

Play and identify the following intervals.

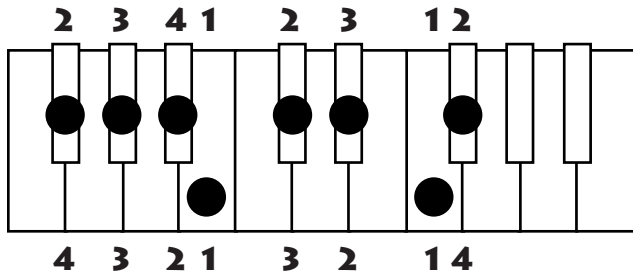


♦♦ G Flat Major ♦♦



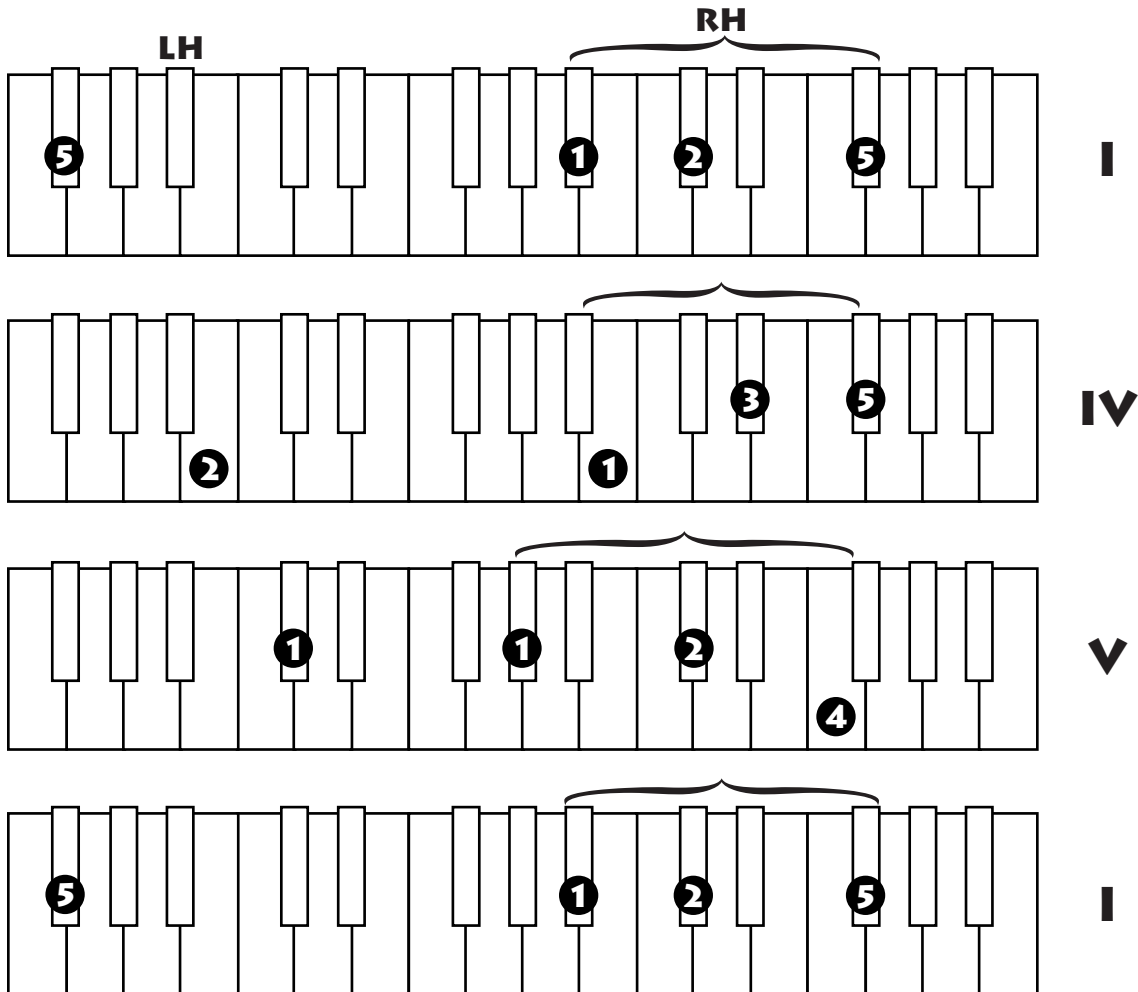
SCALES: PARALLEL MOTION

♩ = 88



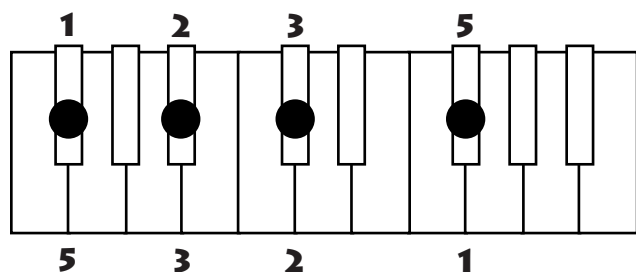
★ HT legato (4 octaves)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

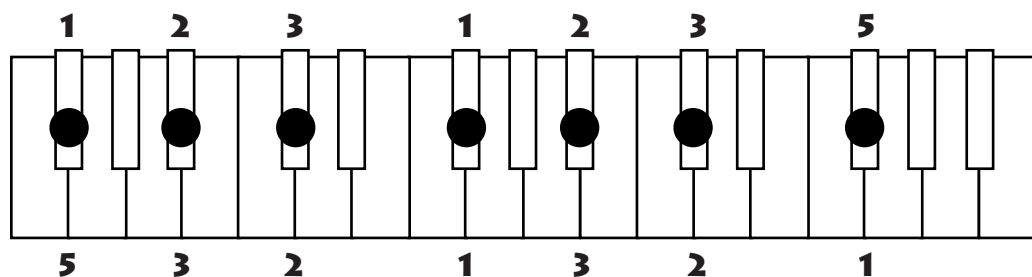
Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

♩ = 69



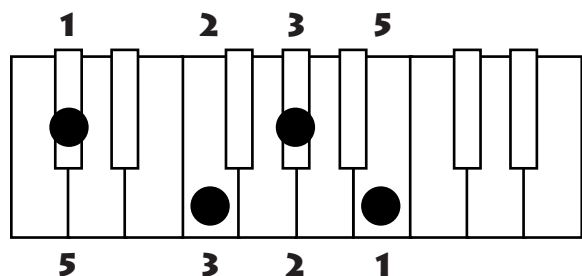
☆ HT Root (4 octaves)

☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)

☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

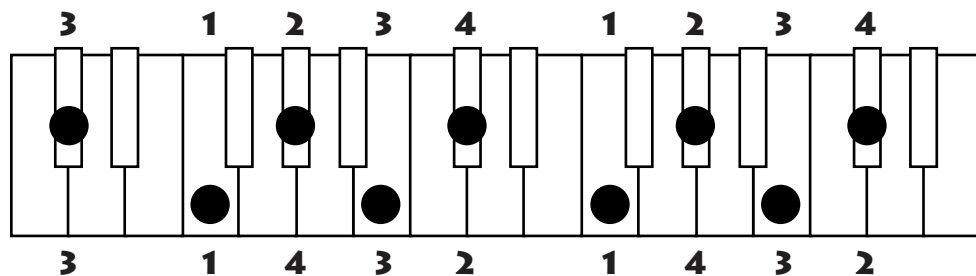


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



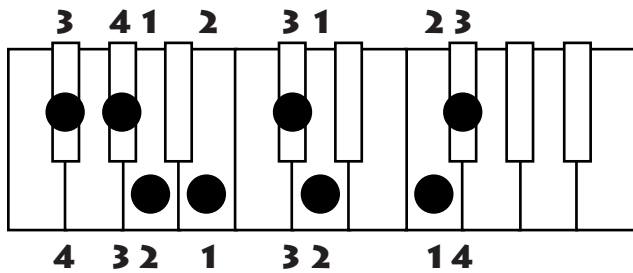
☆ HT (4 octaves)

♦♦ F Sharp Minor ♦♦



SCALES: HARMONIC

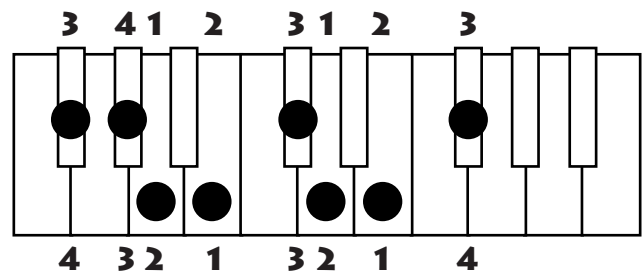
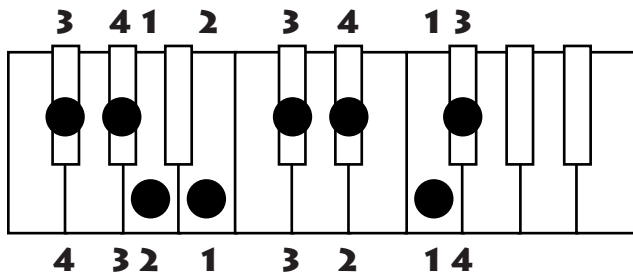
♩ = 88



☆ HT legato (4 octaves)

SCALES: MELODIC

♩ = 88

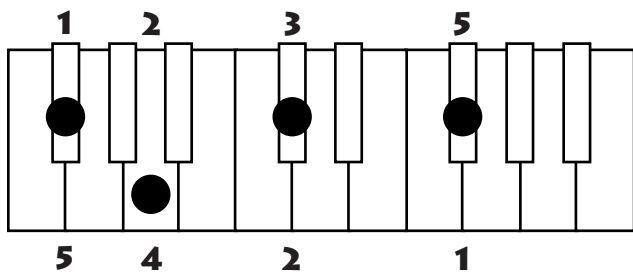


☆ HT legato (4 octaves)



TONIC FOUR-NOTE CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 (HT)



☆ HT broken (2 octaves)
(end with cadence)

I-IV-V-I CADENCE

The diagram illustrates the I-IV-V-I cadence on a piano keyboard. The left hand (LH) and right hand (RH) parts are shown in four rows, each representing a different chord. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

- Row 1 (I):** LH: C5, E5, G5. RH: C4, E4, G4. Fingering: LH (5, 2, 3), RH (1, 2, 5).
- Row 2 (IV):** LH: F4, A4, C5. RH: F4, A4, C5. Fingering: LH (2, 3, 5), RH (1, 3, 5).
- Row 3 (V):** LH: G4, B4, D5. RH: G4, B4, D5. Fingering: LH (1, 2, 3), RH (1, 2, 4).
- Row 4 (I):** LH: C5, E5, G5. RH: C4, E4, G4. Fingering: LH (5, 2, 3), RH (1, 2, 5).

TONIC ARPEGGIOS - ROOT, 1ST & 2ND INVERSIONS

$\text{♩} = 69$

The diagram shows tonic arpeggios in root, 1st, and 2nd inversions. The notes are marked with black dots, and the fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A legend on the right explains the symbols used for the notes.

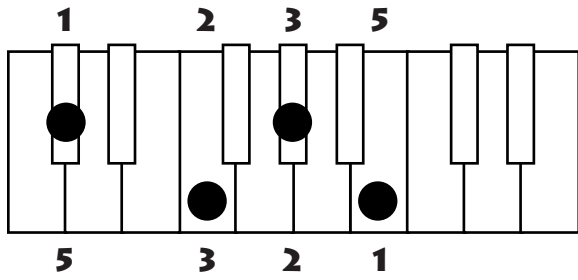
- Root:** C4, E4, G4, C5. Fingering: 3, 1, 2, 4.
- 1st Inversion:** E4, G4, C5, E5. Fingering: 4, 1, 2, 4.
- 2nd Inversion:** G4, C5, E5, G5. Fingering: 2, 1, 4, 2.

Legend:

- ☆ HT Root (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 1st (4 octaves)
- ☆ HT 2nd (4 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

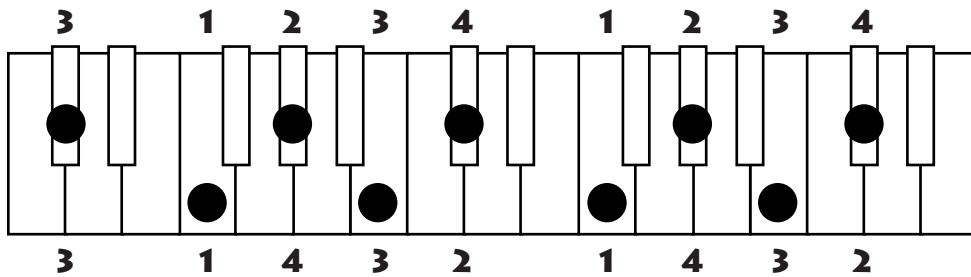


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DOMINANT 7TH ARPEGGIOS

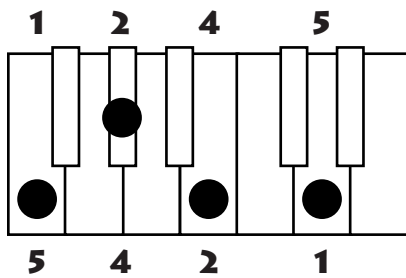
♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH CHORDS

Broken ♩ = 80 Solid ♩ = 100

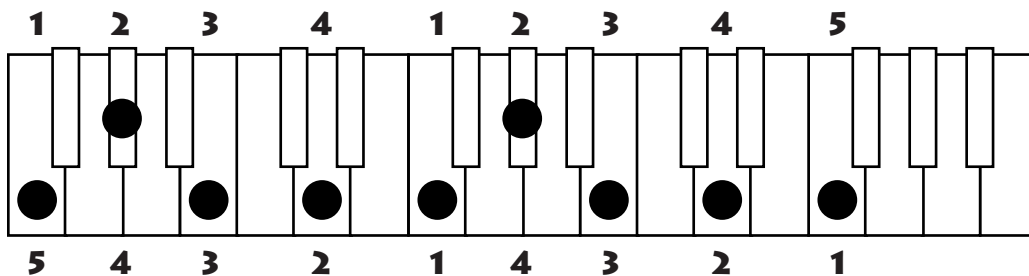


☆ HT broken (2 octaves)

☆ HT solid (2 octaves)

DIMINISHED 7TH ARPEGGIOS

♩ = 69



☆ HT (4 octaves)

