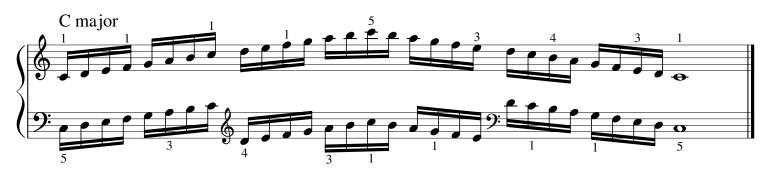
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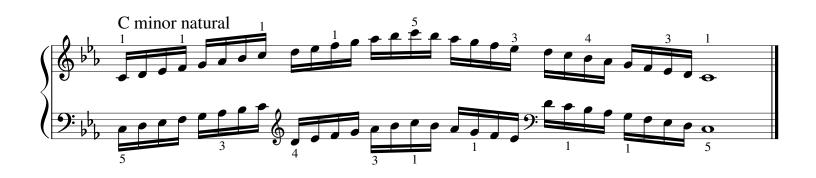
Full of Scales, Chords and Arpeggios

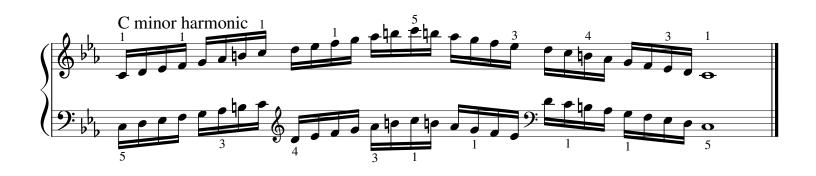
Justin Bornais



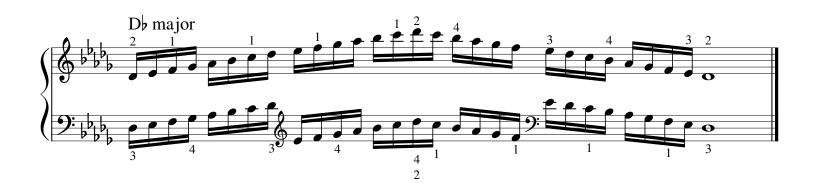
Scales - Major and Minor

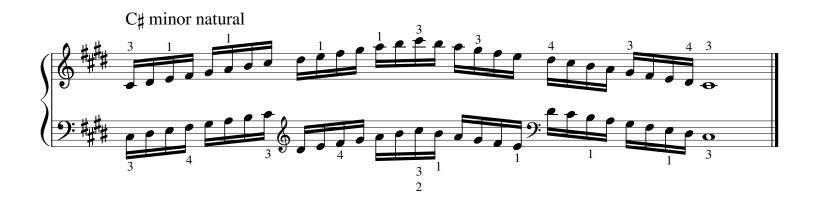


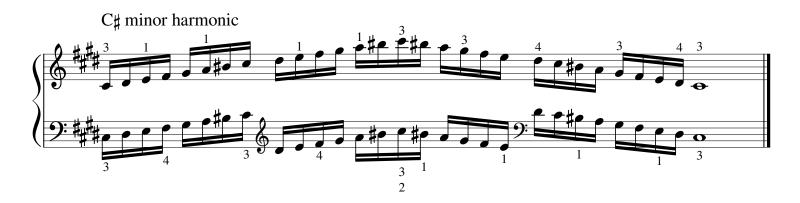


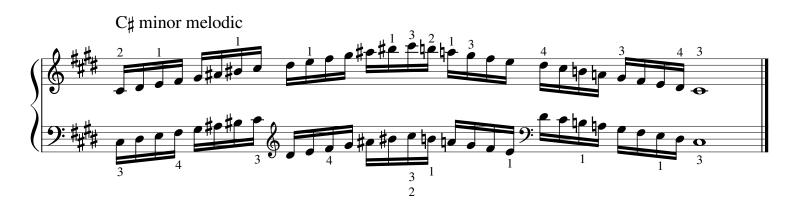


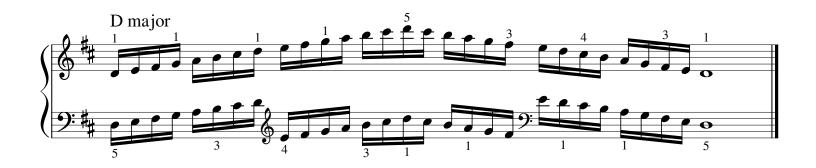


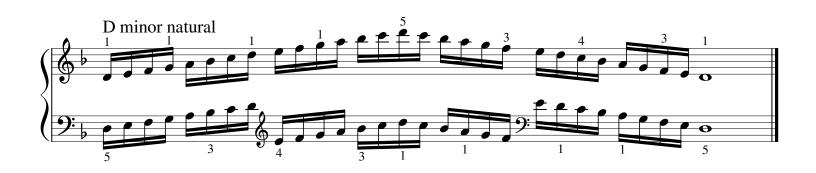


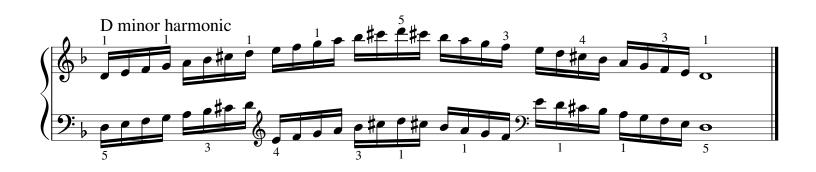




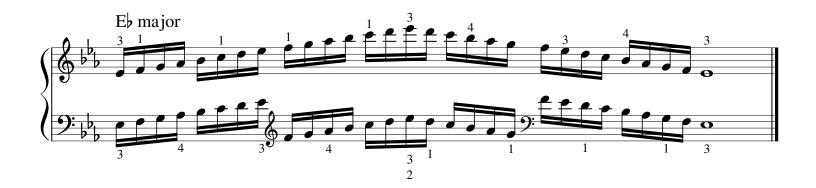


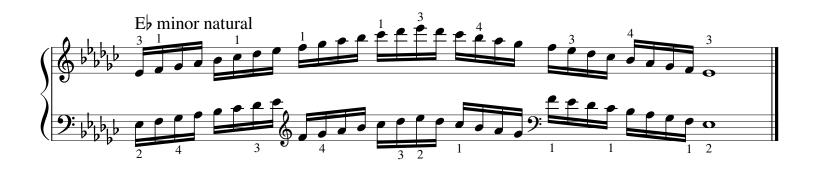


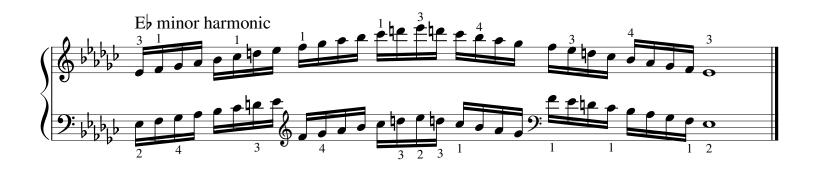




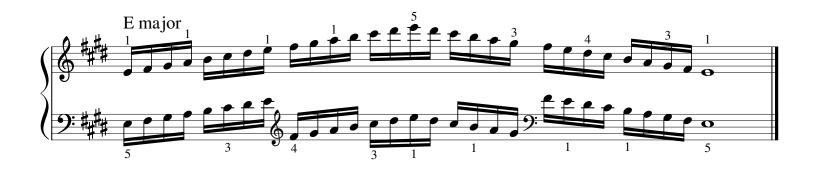


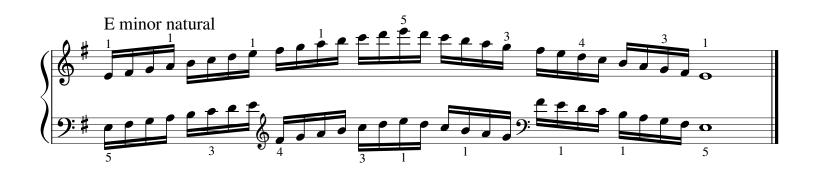




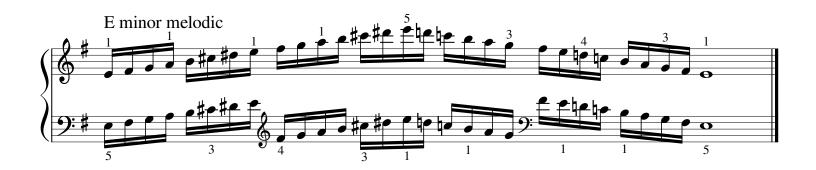


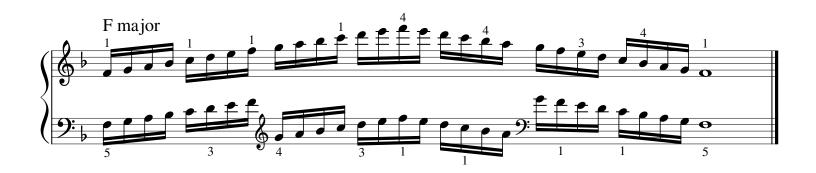


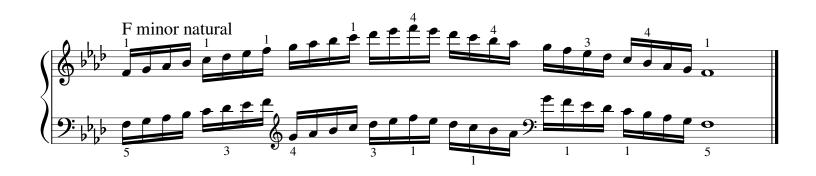






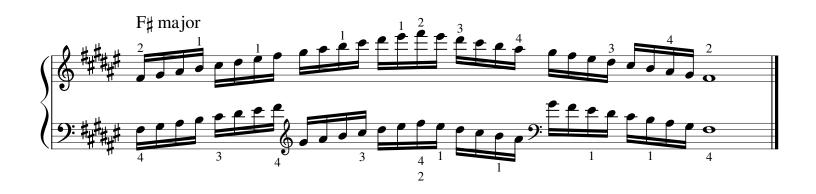


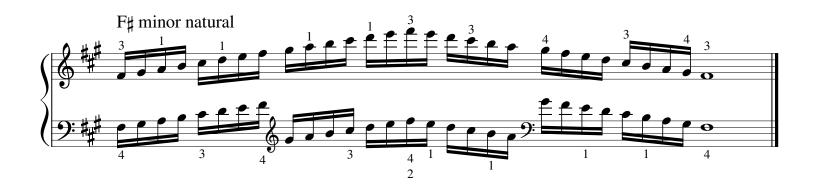




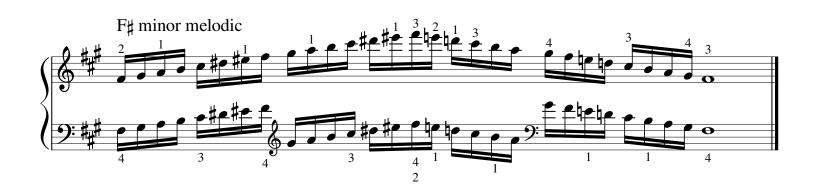


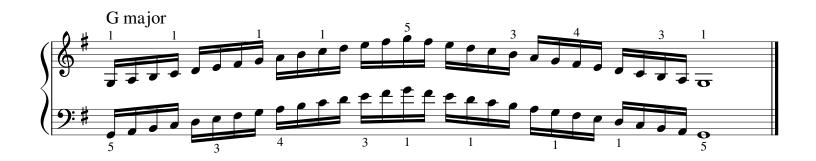


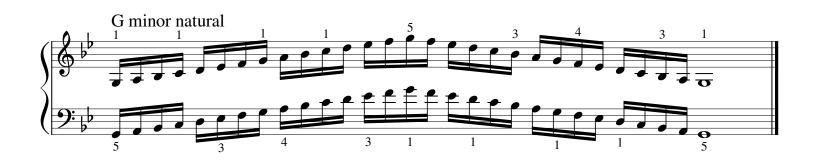


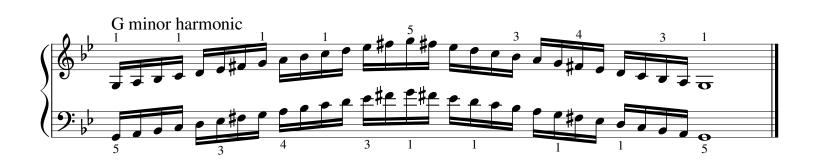




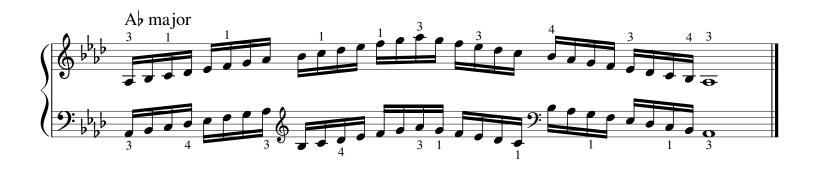


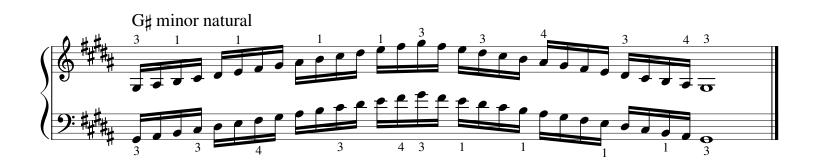


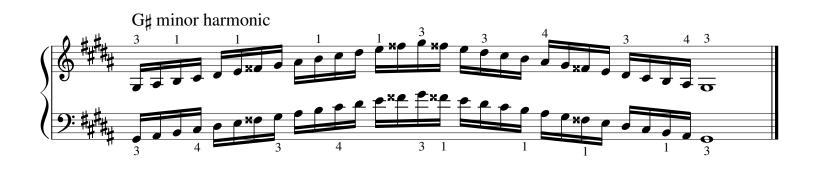




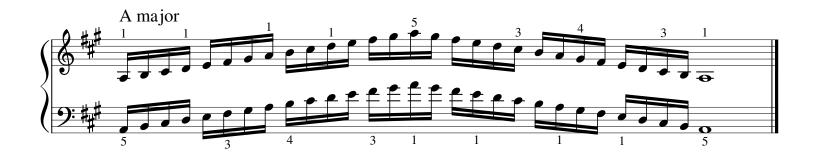


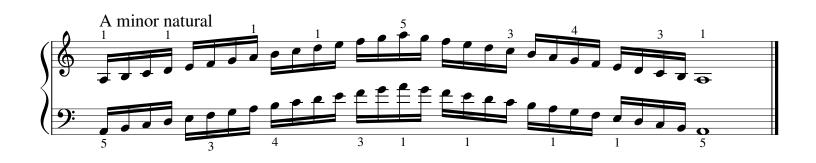


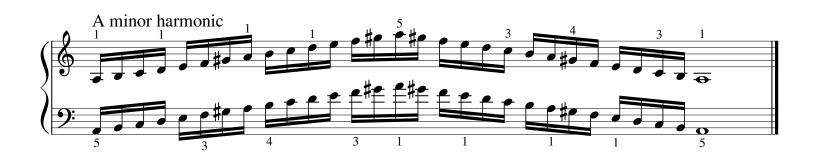




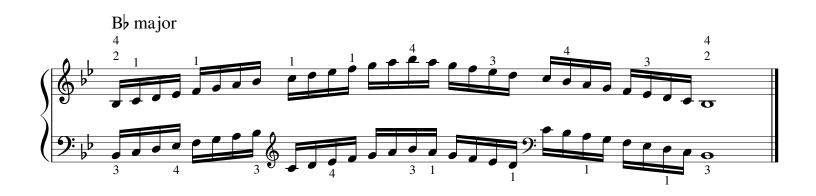


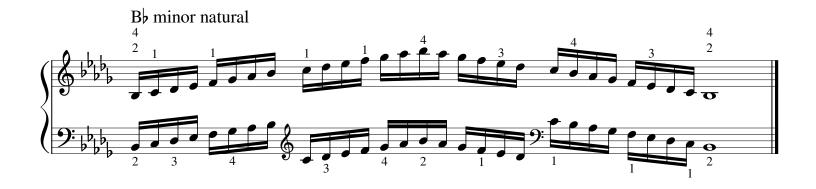






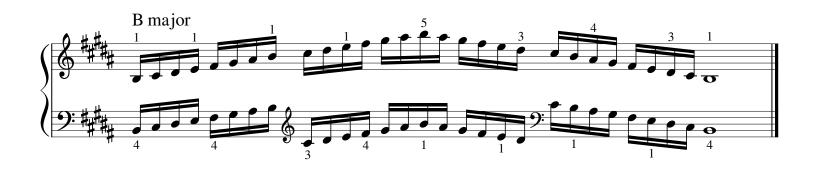


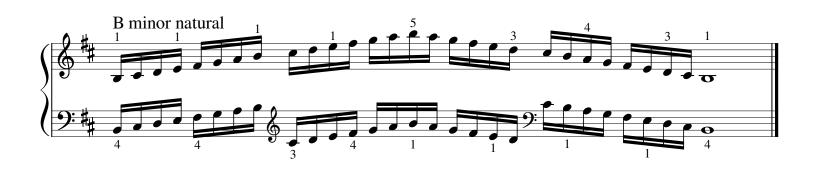














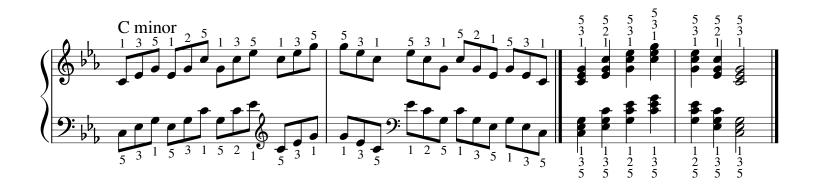


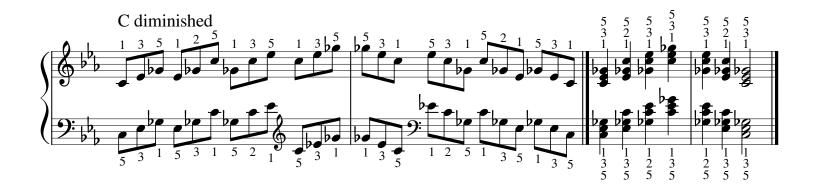
Triads: Major, Minor, Diminished, Augmented

Tip: All major, minor and diminished triads for all keys have the same fingerings.

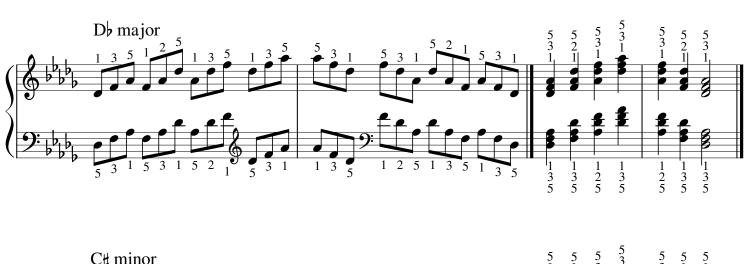
All augmented triads for all keys have the same fingerings.

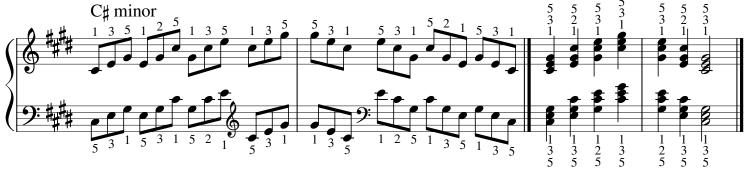


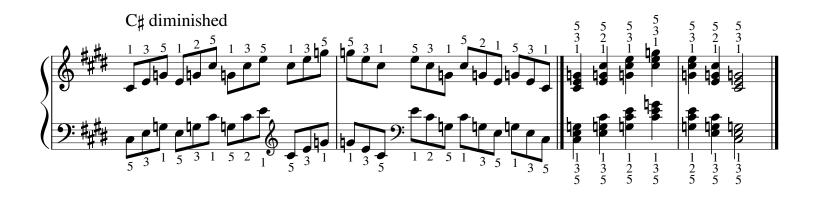


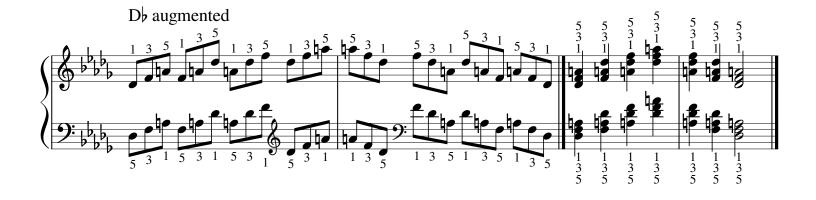


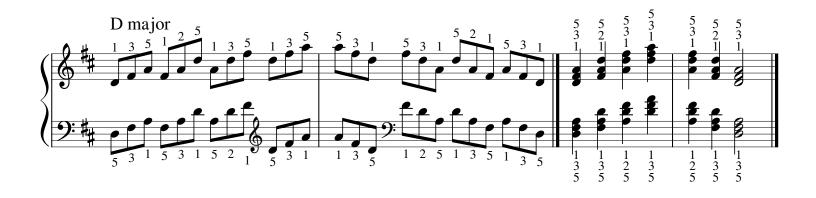


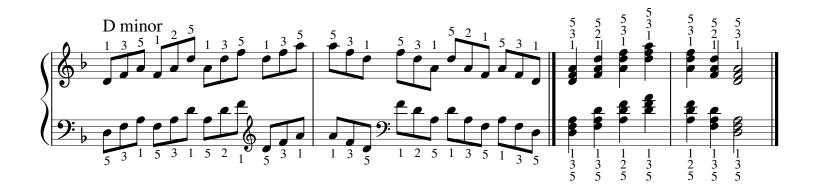


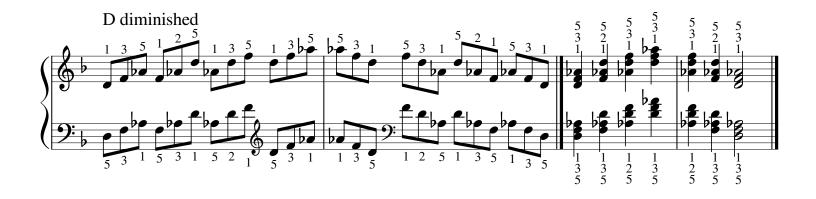




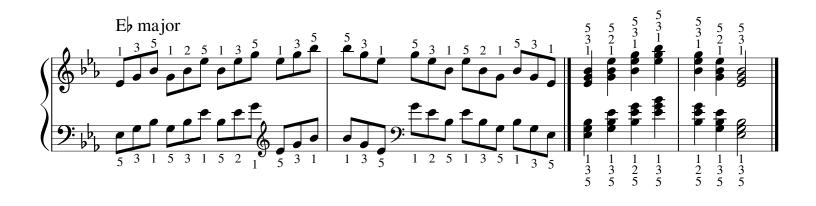


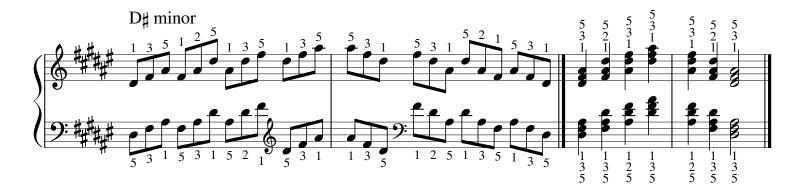








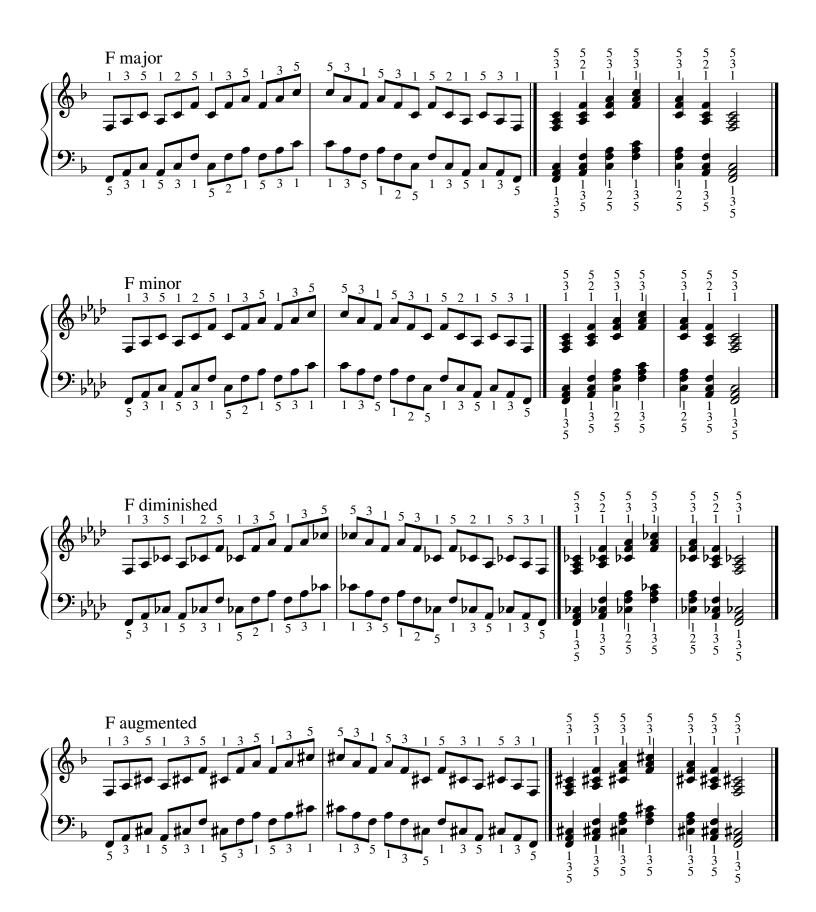


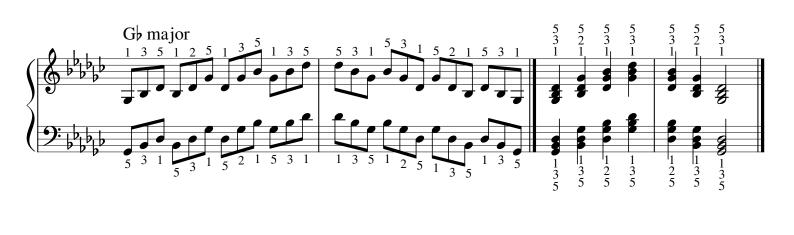


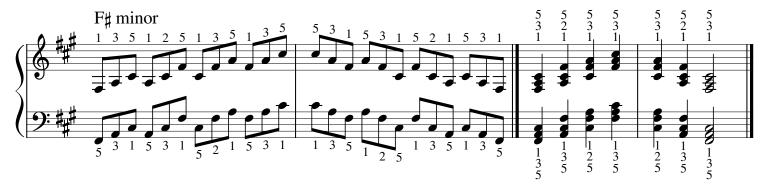






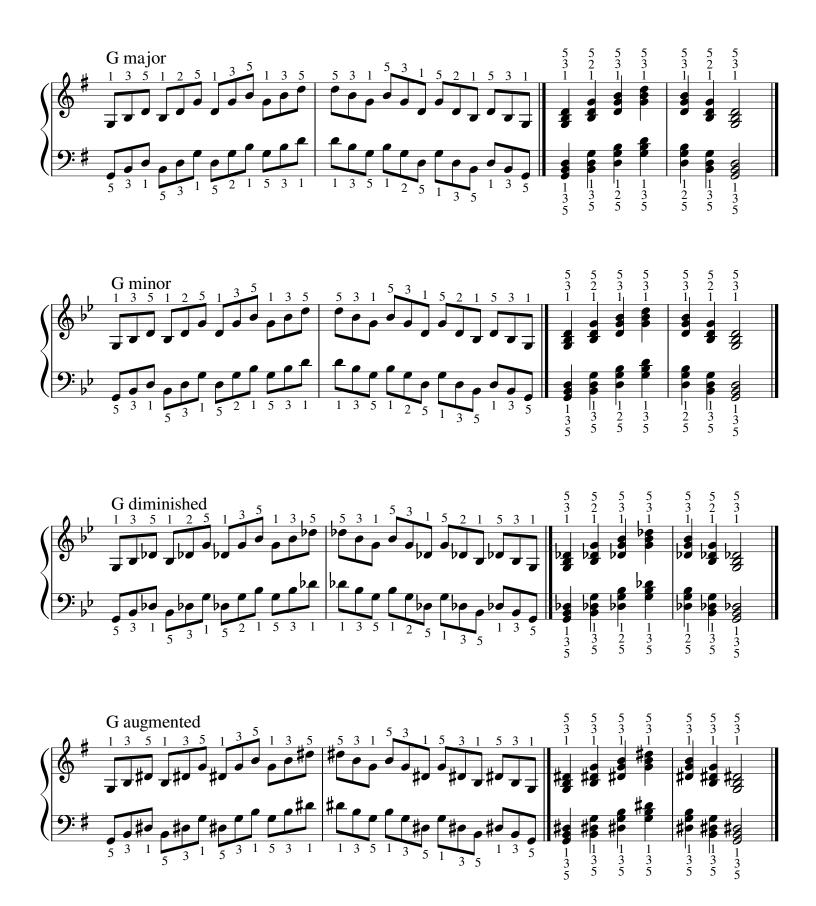


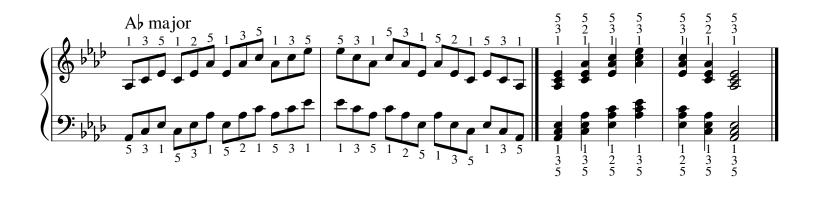


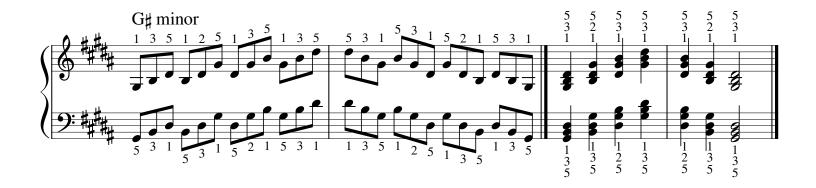


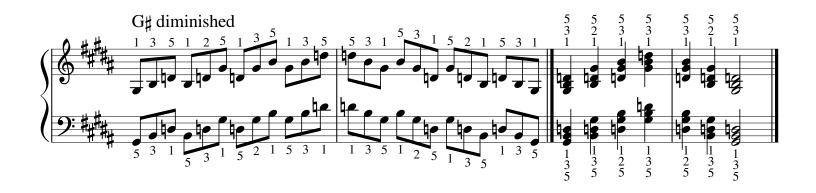




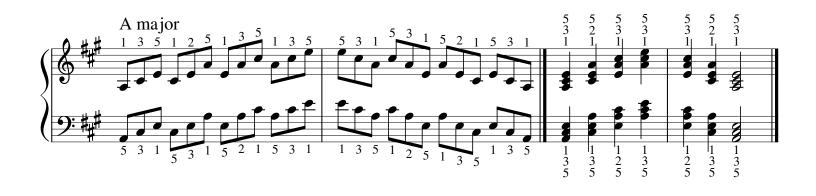


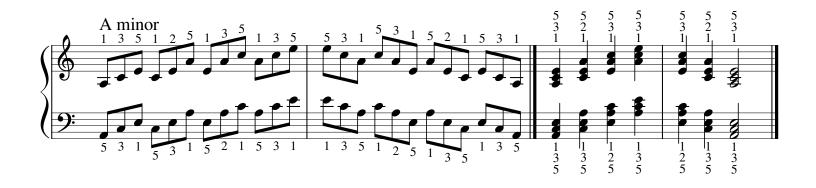


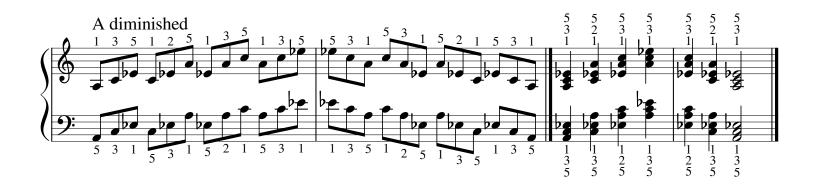




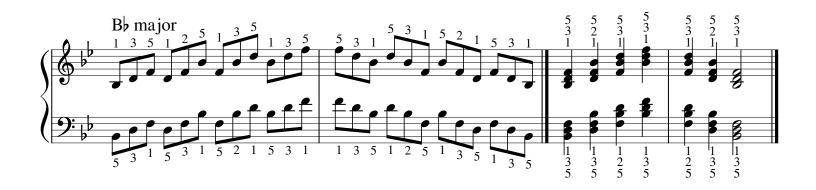








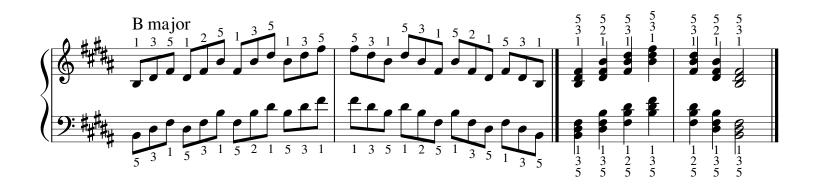


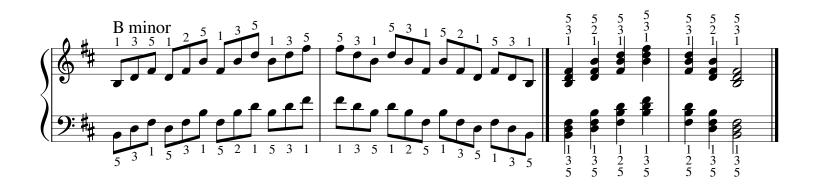




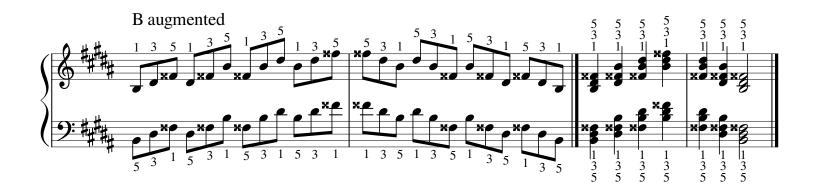








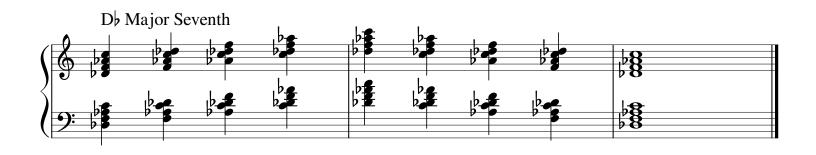


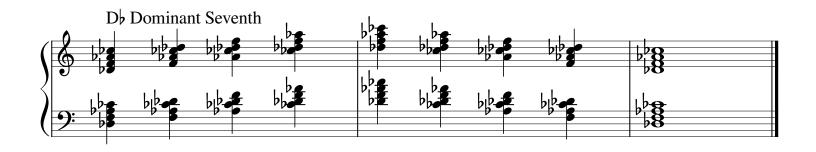


7th Chords

Each inversion of every chord should be played with fingers 1, 2 and 5 with either hand. For tips on how to determine whether to play the remaining note with the 3rd or 4th finger, consult the **Note about Seventh Chord Fingerings** at the back of the technique book.

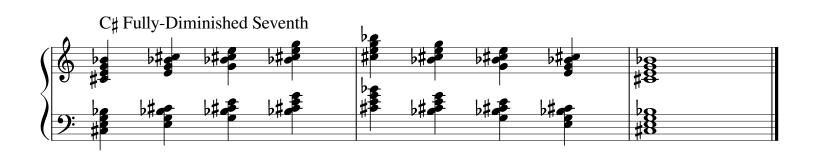


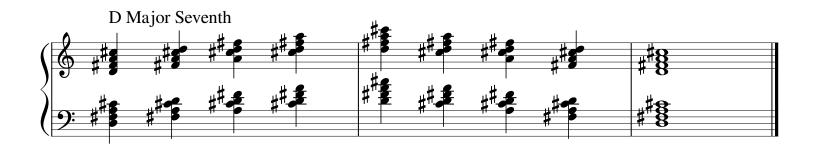




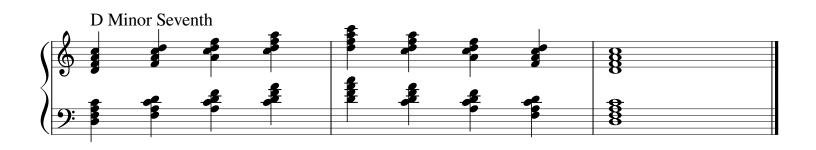


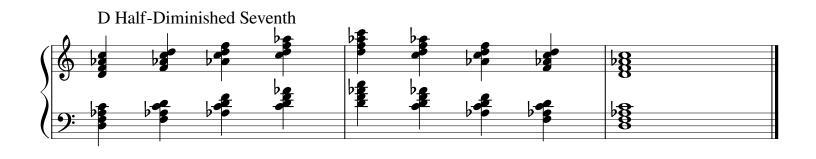


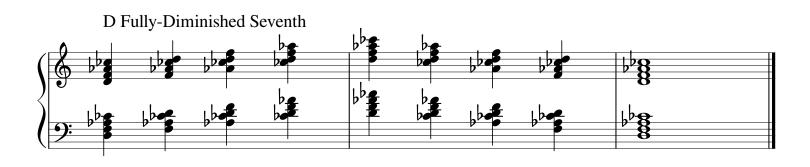


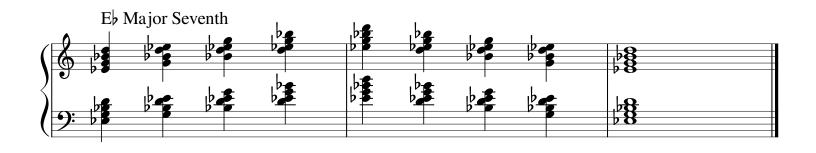


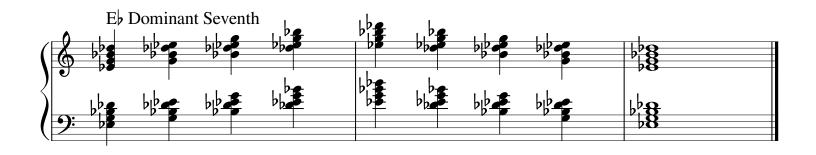


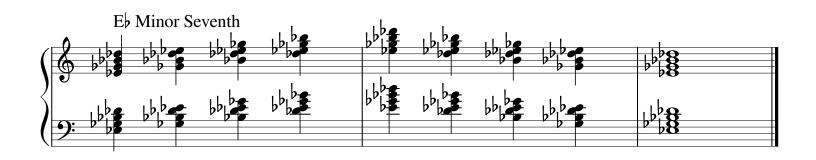


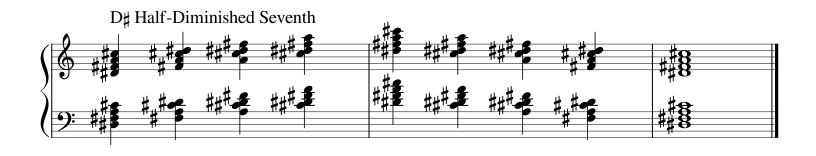


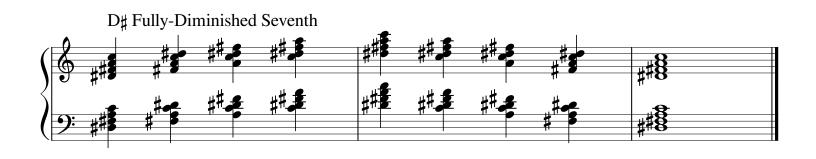


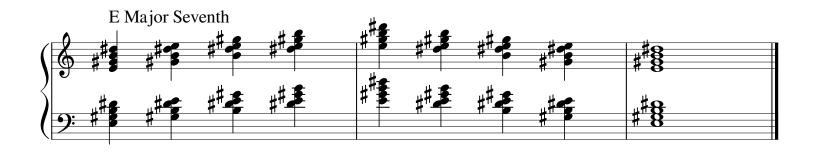




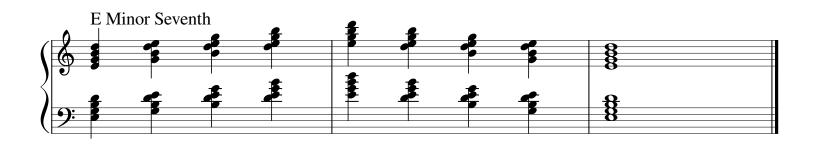


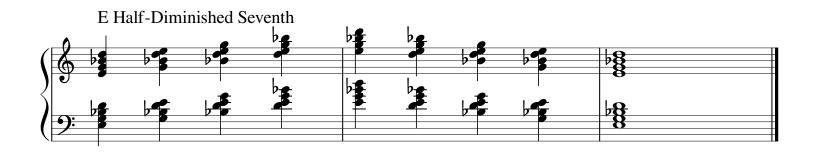


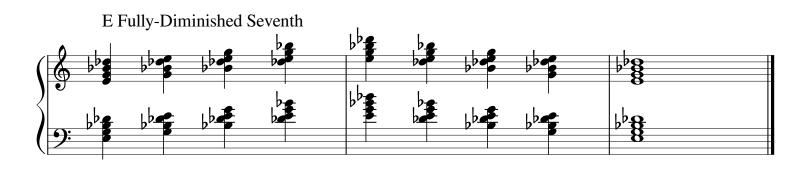


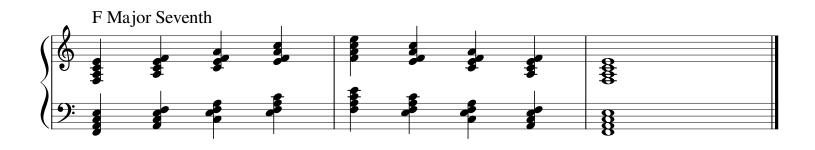








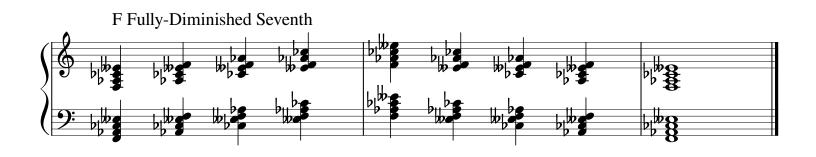




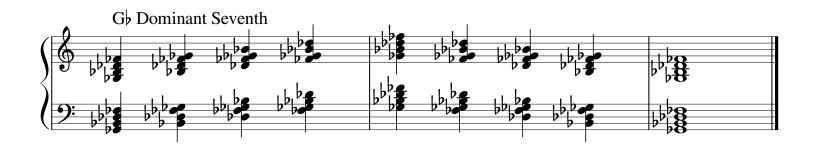
















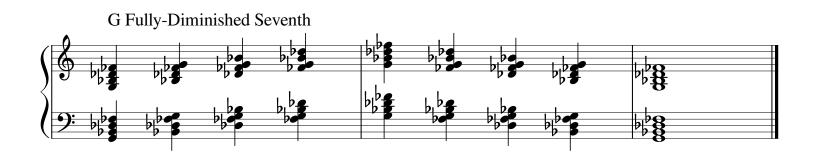




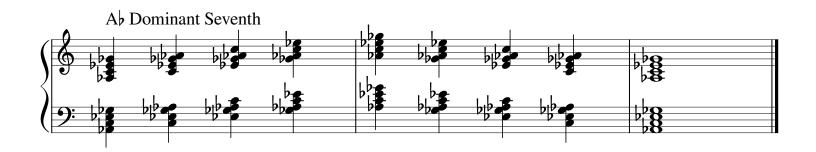








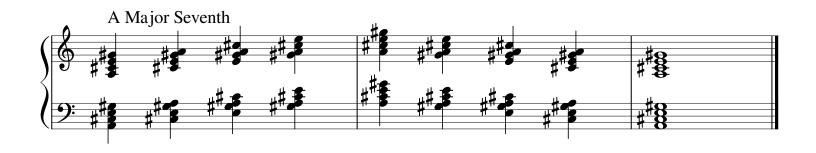






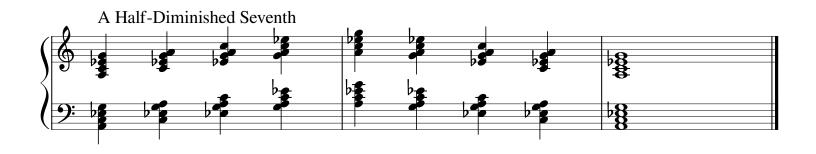


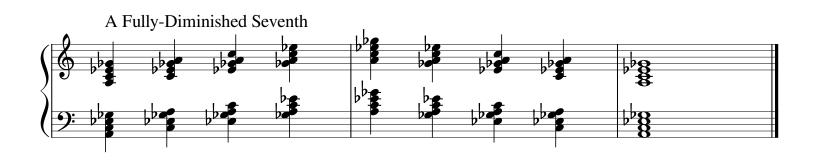


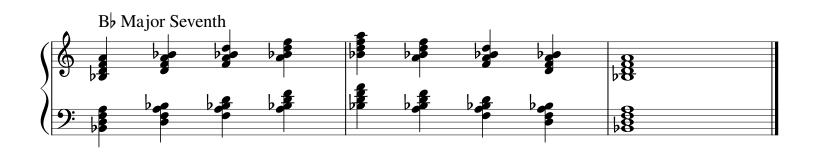


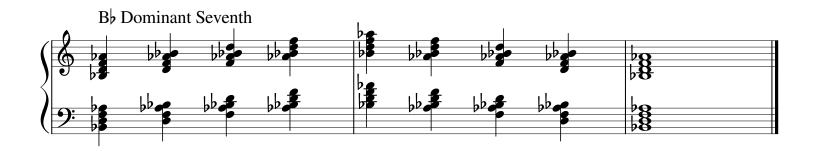


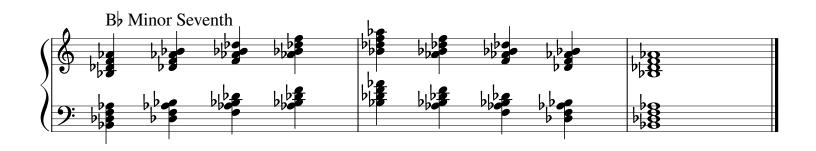


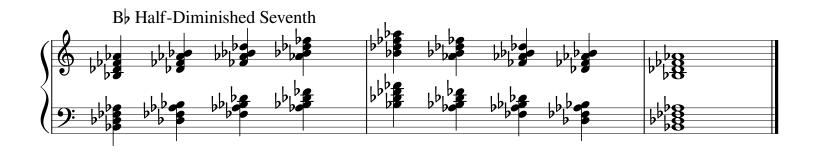


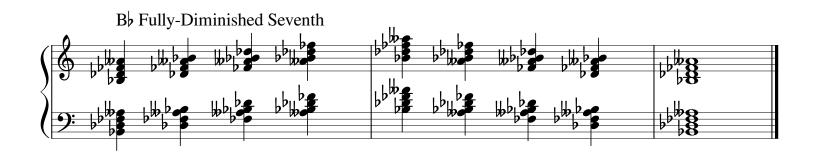




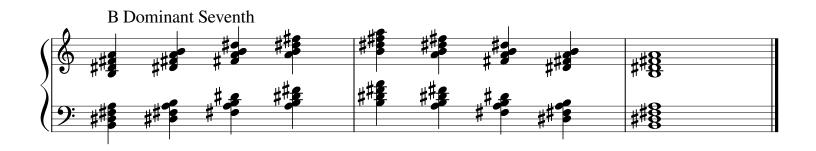




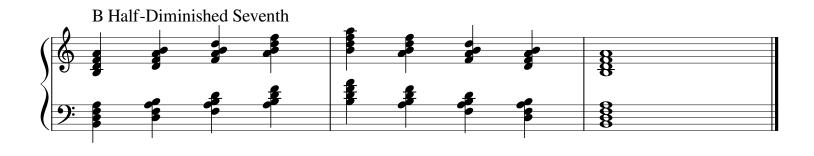


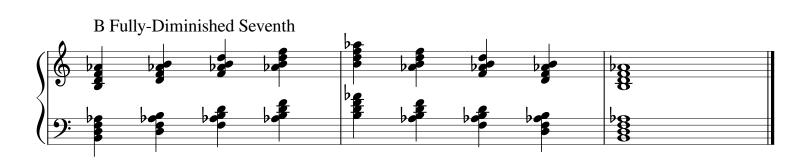










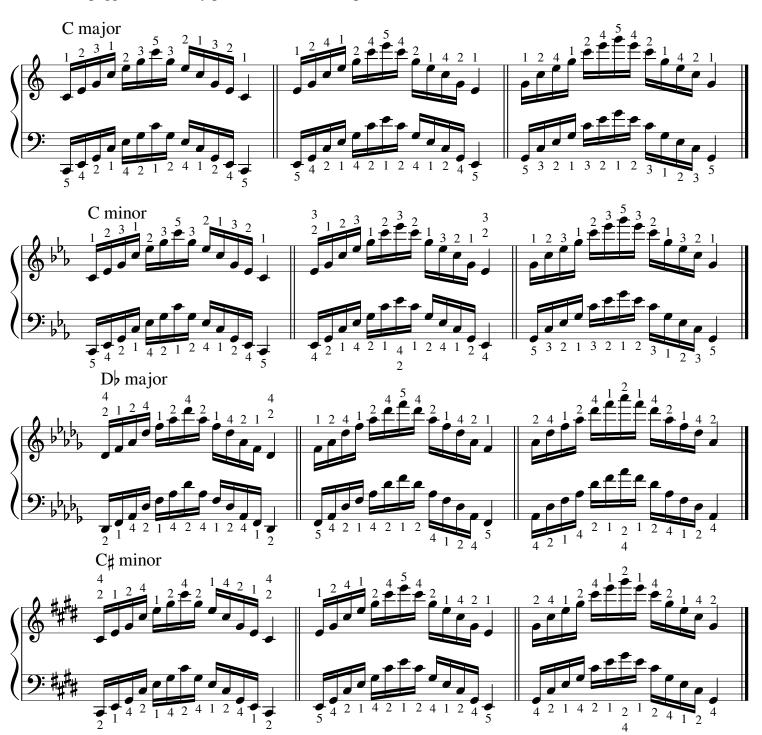


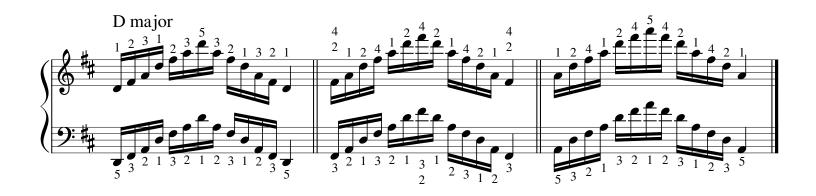
Arpeggios: Major and Minor

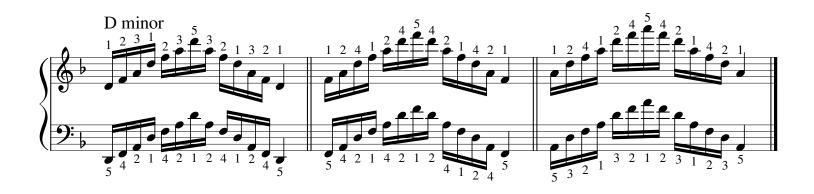
Each arpeggio is written in all three inversions, starting on each note. The double bar lines separate the inversions. The recommended fingerings are given below. However, if the pianist prefers using their 4th finger instead of their 3rd finger or vice versa, then the pianist may use their preferred finger to play. Whichever finger gives the pianist the most natural position is the best option.

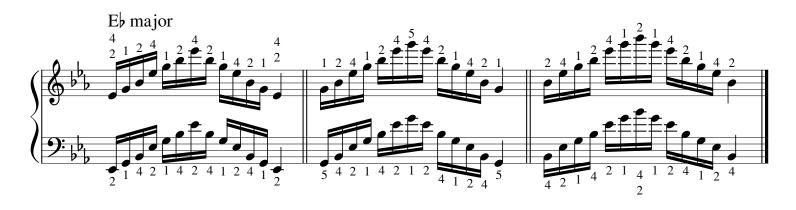
The arpeggios are written in two octaves but are easily expandable to four octaves.

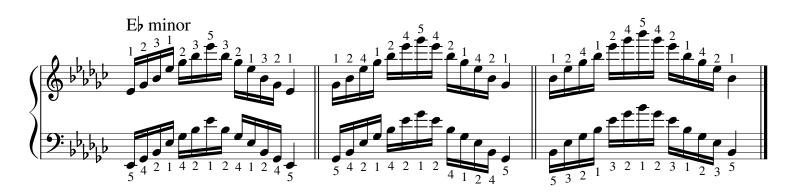
Note: Some keys may have the arpeggios written two octaves apart instead of one to increase spacings between the notes. Arpeggios are mainly practiced one octave apart.

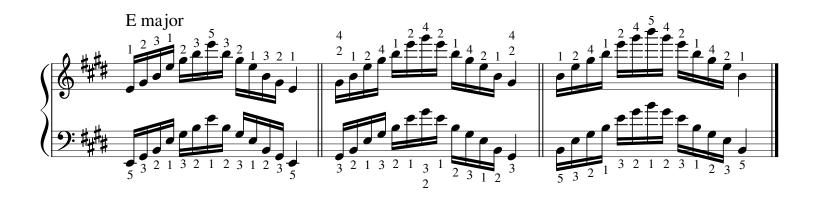


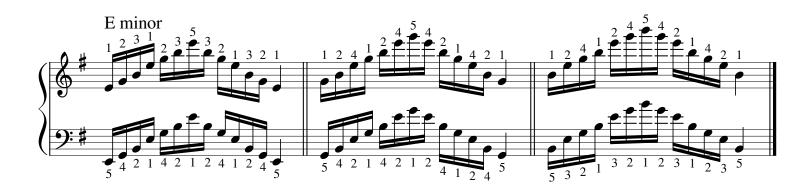


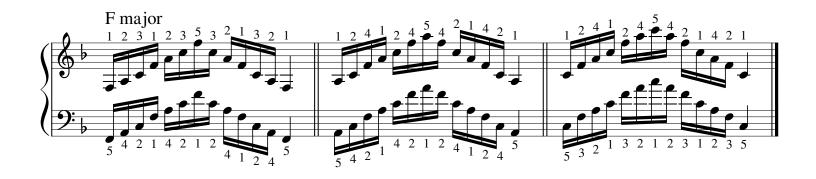


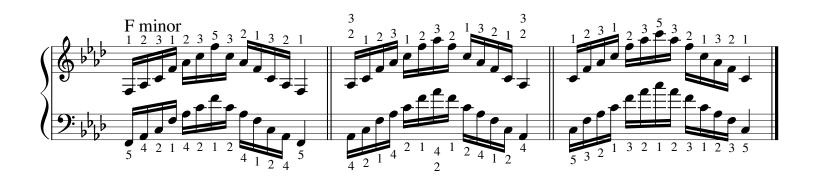


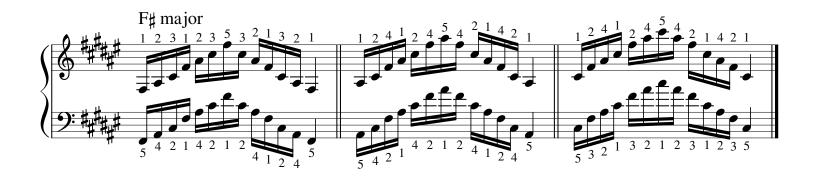


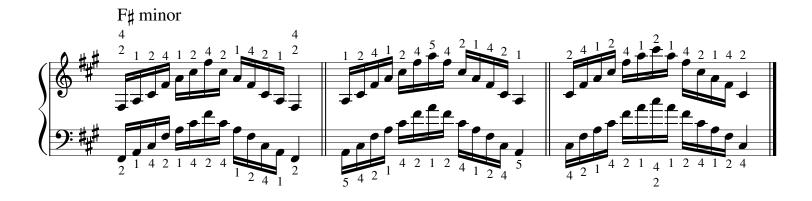


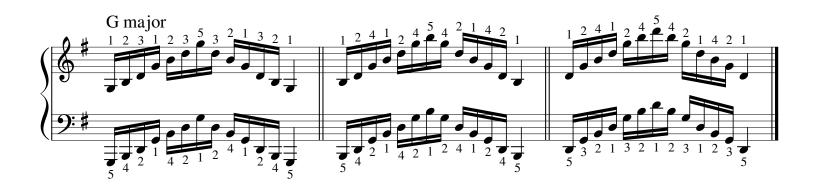


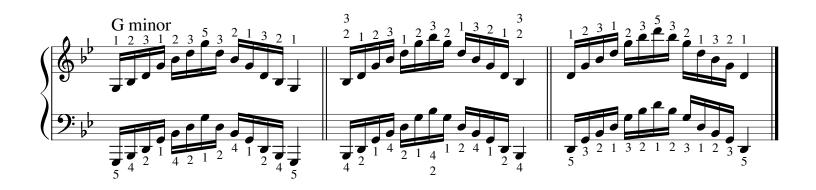


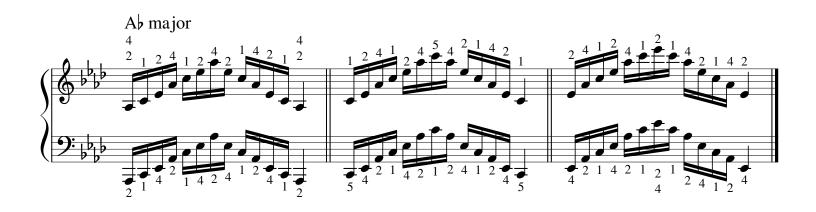


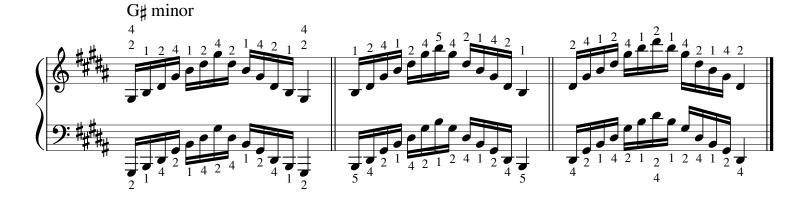


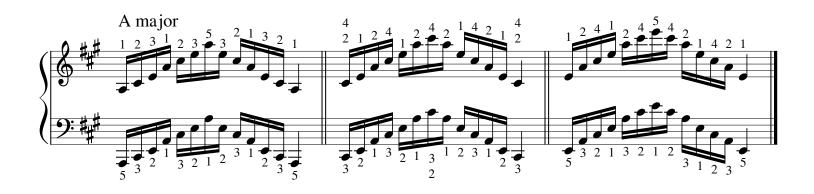


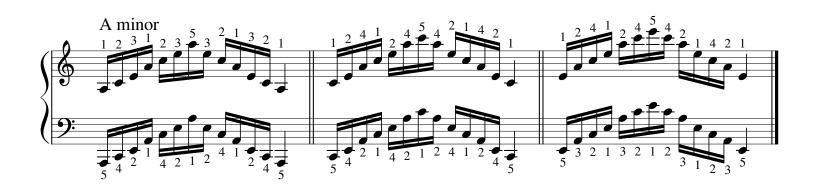




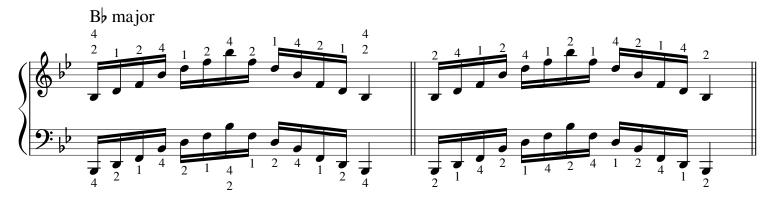


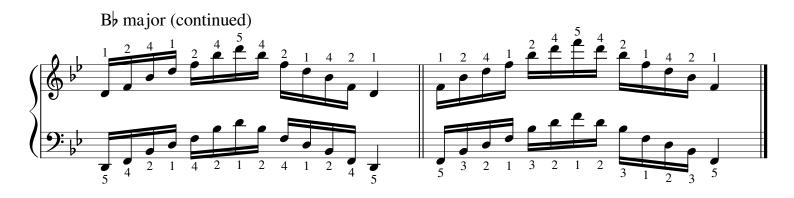


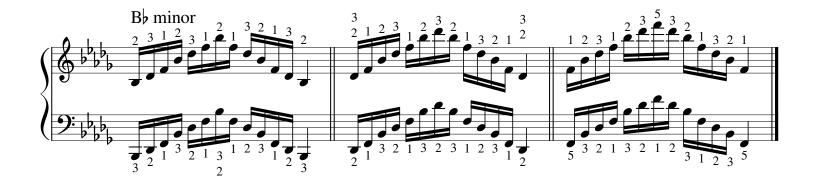


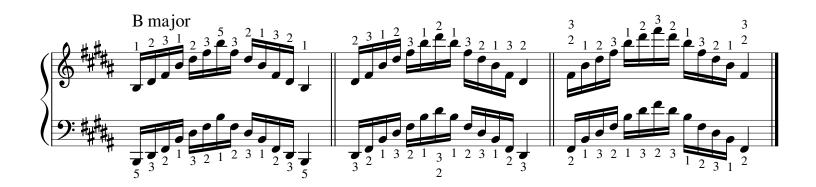


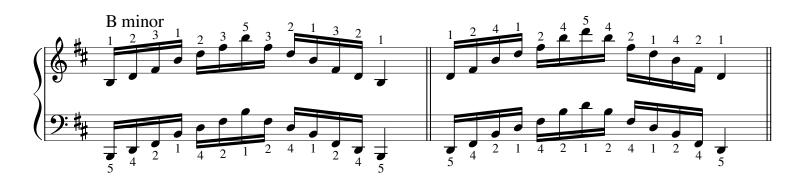
Note: The root position Bb major arpeggio is written twice since there are two different fingerings that are both excellent. It would be a good idea for pianists to experiment with both fingerings to see which works best for them.



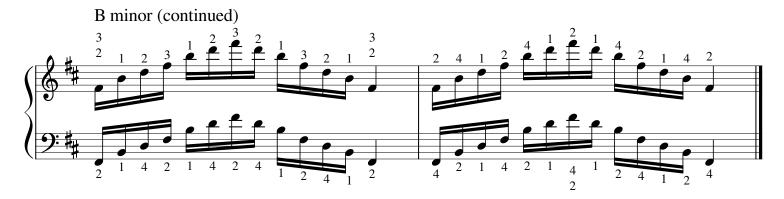








Note: The second inversion B minor arpeggio is written twice since there are two different fingerings that are both excellent. It would be a good idea for pianists to experiment with both fingerings to see which works best for them.



Tips for Practicing and Memory

The most common piece of advice for practicing technique is practicing to a metronome slowly. While this may be effective, there are other ways to practice more efficiently. Here are some methods listed below:

Rhythms: Use long-short and short-long rhythms where each note alternates between being played slowly and quickly. The short notes should be as fast as possible, while the long notes are meant to allow the player time to think and to allow their hands to have a quick break.

One could also play rhythms with multiple short notes (i.e. long-short-short, or long-short-short, etc.).

Grouping: Pieces of technique can be grouped into any number of notes with significant breaks in between groups. One could also loop through a specific group of notes giving them trouble. Groups of notes are usually 4, 5, 7 or 9 notes each. Weak groups are to be played slowly to understand and strengthen the structure of the pianist's hands, while strong groups may be played quickly to help increase the overall tempo of the piece of technique.

Accenting with Grouping: If a pianist is feeling extra tense when increasing speed, one may try the grouping strategy described above while accenting the first notes of each group.

Pier Note: This is a special type of grouping of notes for scales. For two octaves, the groups would be 5 notes each, and for four octaves, the groups would be 9 notes each. For this strategy, the following group will start on the last note of the previous group.

For example: say one would play C major with this strategy.

For two octaves... the groups would be C to G, G to D, D to A, A to C then back down to the same A (to account for turning around), A to D, D to G, and G to C.

For four octaves... the groups would be C to D, D to E, E to F, F to C back down to the same F (to account for turning around), F to E, E to D, and D to C.

Dynamics: Sometimes, a piece of technique may be easier played forte instead of piano, or vice versa. Maybe a player has a tendancy to speed up when there is a crescendo. To help with these issues, one may play their technique using different dynamics than usual. Perhaps one may start a scale pianissimo, fortissimo at the top of the scale, then back to pianissimo at the bottom of the scale. As a pianist, feel free to experiment with different dynamics!

Staccatos: In order to play their technique faster, one's fingers must be light and quick. Additionally, playing heavy and muddy is what keeps certain pianists from increasing speed. Staccatos may help keep fingers articulate and moving to help make the hands more agile. Staccatos should be in the **fingertips**, not in the arms or wrists.

Practice every day! Pianists are to practice their technique every day as a warmup for the rest of their practice session. Not only does it improve their technique, but it also gets the hands warmed up to allow the pianist to better practice their repertoire and it prevents injuries in the hands as they are looser.

Add-On: This is an amazing trick for fixing very specific problems with technique (i.e. a certain finger crossing for scales/arpeggios is uneven, etc.). Players can go directly to the trouble spot and loop through the most problematic notes (it could be the two notes that have the finger crossing, a stiffer part of the scale, fixing a wrong note at a certain section, etc.). Once the section starts improving, the player may **add on** a note before or after the notes they were cycling. This will help connect the problematic section to the rest of the technical passage.

Note: this is an amazing trick to use with repertoire as well!

Inserting Gaps: This is ideal for two parts of a technical passage that will not connect. A pianist will play the two groups together, but they will pause for a couple seconds in between the two parts (inserting an artificial gap) to allow the player some time to think and to prepare their hands. They will repeat this, and as the player gets more confident about connecting the two sections, they may decrease the duration of the pause/gap until there is no more gap. Thus the two sections are connected together!

Note: this is an amazing trick to use with repertoire as well!

Note about Seventh Chord Fingerings

Note: For all chords in all keys, use the fingers 1, 2 and 5. It is up to the pianist themselves to decide if for the other note to use their 3rd or 4th finger. Here are some more general suggestions for deciding between using the 3rd or 4th finger:

If the note next to your 5th finger in either hand is:

- 1. A half step away, always use your 4th finger.
- 2. A whole step away, it is up to you whether or not to use your 3rd or 4th finger.
- 3. Greater than a whole step away, always use your 3rd finger.

Additionally, some technical resources will suggest that fully-diminished seventh chords should be played with the fingering 1, 2, 4, 5 for the right hand and 5, 4, 2, 1 for the left hand for all inversions. However, it is up to the pianist to decide what best fits their hand.