



Section 1


CHANGING REGISTERS

There are two basic actions of the thumb in changing registers.

1) *the action used in changing registers directly as in playing* 

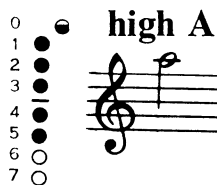
2) *the action used in changing registers via an open thumb-position note, as in playing* 

One or other of these two thumb actions is applicable to any change of register. In this section they are applied to changes of register involving high A.

1) **The “sliding” action of the thumb used in playing** 

Observe the following rules at all times:

- Move the thumb freely at all joints.
- Do not move the hand or wrist.
- Maintain light thumb contact with the instrument while sliding.
- Bring the thumb-nail into contact with the edges of the hole in the high-register position *if this is possible without squeezing*.



Practise the following exercises with a tongued legato.

EXERCISES FOR SLIDING THE THUMB



The thumb must always slide smoothly and accurately between the high-register and closed positions. If you have difficulty with the thumb or nail catching on the edge of the hole in returning to the closed position re-read “The Thumb Action” preceding.



The left hand action of the interval B^b-E^b



Three new intervals involving this action



In playing these intervals finger 2 must rise precisely as the thumb returns to the closed position. Intermediate notes are usually the result of finger 2 rising *after* the thumb has returned to the closed position. This is made worse if finger 2 has been inactive in the passage preceding the interval. Bar 13 of number 306 is an example, also bars 3 and 4 of number 307, in which finger 2 moves for the first time in the piece in the interval B^b-E^b . In such cases concentrate on relaxing finger 2 well ahead of the critical interval.

EXERCISE



DIE ALTE UND NEUE LIEBE

G. P. Telemann (1681-1767)



TECHNICAL WORK

F Major Scale

Musical notation for the F Major Scale, measures 369-370. The scale is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on F4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

B \flat Major Scale

Musical notation for the B \flat Major Scale, measures 370-371. The scale is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on B \flat 4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

C Major Scale

Musical notation for the C Major Scale, measures 371-372. The scale is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on C4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

C Major Arpeggio

Musical notation for the C Major Arpeggio, measure 372. The arpeggio is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on C4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

C Minor Arpeggio

Musical notation for the C Minor Arpeggio, measure 373. The arpeggio is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on C4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

G Major Arpeggio

Musical notation for the G Major Arpeggio, measure 374. The arpeggio is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on G4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

G Minor Arpeggio

Musical notation for the G Minor Arpeggio, measure 375. The arpeggio is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on G4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

E \flat Major Arpeggio

Musical notation for the E \flat Major Arpeggio, measure 376. The arpeggio is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on E \flat 4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

E Minor Arpeggio

Musical notation for the E Minor Arpeggio, measure 377. The arpeggio is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, starting on E4. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

Section 15

The pieces in this section exploit the techniques which you have learned in this book. A number of them contain intervals which have not occurred previously, notably those intervals involving the notes A \flat (especially number 379) and high G (especially numbers 378 and 384). It is a good plan to isolate these intervals and analyse the finger movements involved, and also to invent your own exercises for them.

NICHT SO TRAUIG NICHT SO SEHR

J. S. Bach (1685-1750)

Musical notation for the piece 'Nicht so traurig, nicht so sehr', measure 378. The piece is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, in B \flat major. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

Musical notation for the piece 'Nicht so traurig, nicht so sehr', measure 379. The piece is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, in B \flat major. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

Musical notation for the piece 'Nicht so traurig, nicht so sehr', measure 380. The piece is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, in B \flat major. It consists of two lines of music, each with a repeat sign at the end.

OLD ENGLISH DANCE

379

5

10

15

20

MINUET

G. P. Telemann (1681-1767)

380

5

10

15

Fine

20

25

30

35

40

D. C. al Fine