

SCALES PROFICIENCY PLAYING ORDER

FIRST KEY - WHITE KEY TONIC

1. RIGHT HAND MAJOR
2. RIGHT HAND PARALLEL MINOR
3. LEFT HAND MAJOR
4. LEFT HAND PARALLEL MINOR

SECOND KEY - BLACK KEY TONIC

SAME ORDER AS ABOVE

PROGRESSIONS PROFICIENCY ACCOMPANIMENT STYLES

1. FIRST MAJOR KEY

22e	MAJOR	BLOCKED
	"	BROKEN

2. RELATIVE MINOR KEY

92c	MINOR	BLOCKED
	"	ARPEGGIATED

3. SECOND MAJOR KEY

22e	MAJOR	BLOCKED
	"	JUMP BASS

4. SECOND RELATIVE MINOR KEY

92c	MINOR	BLOCKED
	"	ALBERTI BASS

KEYS:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. F & E | 4. Ab & G |
| 2. Bb & A | 5. D & Bb |
| 3. Eb & D | 6. A & Eb |

1. Progressions

a.

MAJOR

Musical notation for a major chord progression. The notation is written on a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The progression consists of seven chords: I, vi, IV, ii₆, I_{6/4}, V₇, and I. Each chord is represented by a whole note in both staves, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The chords are: I (C major), vi (F major), IV (F major), ii₆ (D minor), I_{6/4} (C major), V₇ (G7), and I (C major).

MINOR

Musical notation for a minor chord progression. The notation is written on a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The progression consists of seven chords: i, VI, iv, ii^o₆, i_{6/4}, V₇, and i. Each chord is represented by a whole note in both staves, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The chords are: i (C minor), VI (F major), iv (F minor), ii^o₆ (D minor), i_{6/4} (C minor), V₇ (G7), and i (C minor).

PROGRESSION PROFICIENCY

1b. ACCOMPANIMENT STYLES

BROKEN CHORD



ARPEGGIATED CHORD



JUMP BASS



ALBERTI BASS



FIVE FINGER COORDINATION EXERCISE

Use the following steps in practicing the example below :

- Play:
1. as written, hands separately then hands together.
 2. without looking at the keyboard.

1. Major **2.** Minor

3. Diminished Chromatic

5. Whole Tone **6.** Diminished Seventh

Repeat the above starting on each step of the chromatic scale.

4b.

TRIADS AND DOMINANT SEVENTH CHORDS (*Broken*) Play major triads followed by dominant seventh chords beginning on C as in the example below. Starting a perfect fourth higher each time, continue this procedure until all keys have been played.

The image shows two systems of musical notation for piano, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The first system covers the key of C major, with chords labeled C, C7, F, and F7. The second system covers the key of Bb major, with chords labeled Bb, Bb7, Eb, and Eb7. In both systems, the treble staff contains a melodic line of eighth notes, and the bass staff contains broken chords. The broken chords are shown with diagonal lines and brackets indicating the sequence of notes. The first system shows the chords C, C7, F, and F7. The second system shows the chords Bb, Bb7, Eb, and Eb7. The notation is in 4/4 time.

etc

Repeat the above example substituting the octave in brackets for the octave on count four.