

Dominant 7ths exercise

When first doing this exercise play legato at a slow tempo and take breaths where needed.

As you gain confidence and speed keep the tempo steady using a metronome, and breathe only once per line.

Always play this as legato as possible, do not sacrifice smooth transitions for speed.

It is permitted to slow the tempo for more difficult key areas.

Where possible the lower patterns may also be played up the octave.

Once you are familiar with the pattern play from memory, starting at a different place in the cycle each time.

The image displays a musical score for a 'Dominant 7ths exercise'. It consists of 11 staves of music, each representing a different key signature. The first staff is in C major (no sharps or flats). The subsequent staves progress through the circle of fifths: G major (one sharp), D major (two sharps), A major (three sharps), E major (four sharps), B major (five sharps), F# major (six sharps), C# major (seven sharps), G# major (seven sharps and one double sharp), D# major (seven sharps and two double sharps), and A# major (seven sharps and three double sharps). Each staff contains a sequence of eighth notes, with a final note in each staff marked with a fermata. A large, thin, curved line is drawn above the first three staves, spanning across them.

The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line. It is organized into 12 staves. The first three staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The fourth staff begins a new section in the key of D major (two sharps). The remaining staves continue in D major. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and various ornaments like slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a final cadence on a whole note.