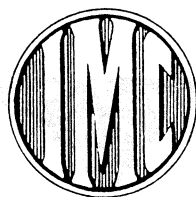


B E C K E R

FINGER & BOW EXERCISES

(With New Scale Studies)

FOR CELLO



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INTERNATIONAL MUSIC COMPANY
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Finger and Bow Exercises & New Scale Studies

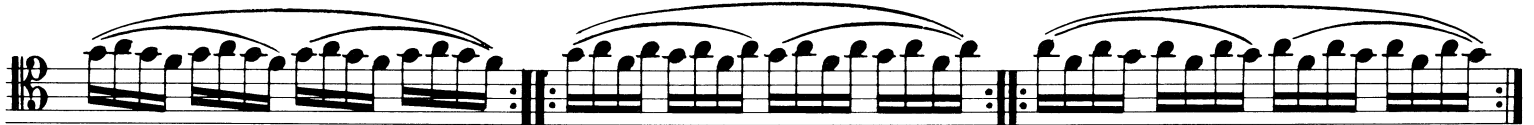
I. EXTENSION AND AGILITY EXERCISES

CELLO

HUGO BECKER
(1863-1941)

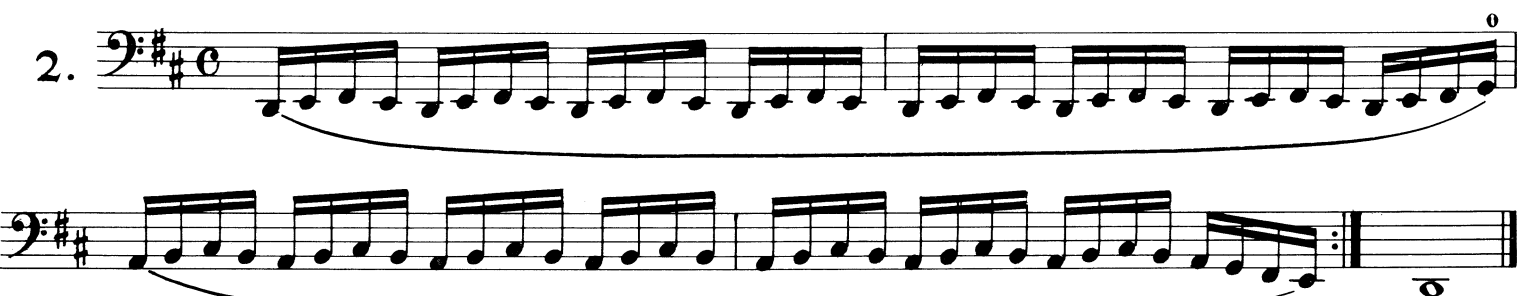


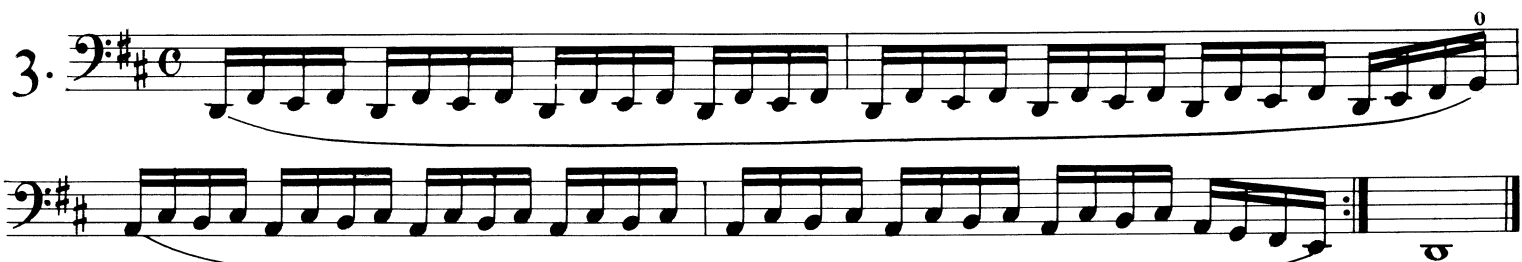
Hold the 1st finger on the string ; whenever possible also the 2nd.



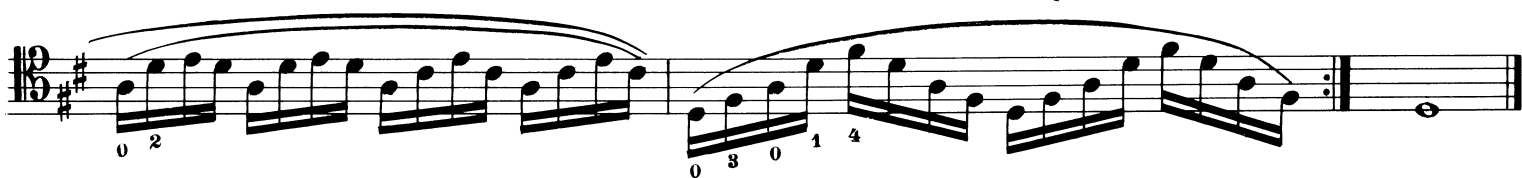
Repeat each exercise
several times.

These exercises could also be used in other positions, as follows :





Smooth passage from one string to another is done through a wrist movement without lifting the arm.



I 0. $\frac{12}{8}$ E major

I 1. $\frac{12}{8}$ F# major

I 2. $\frac{12}{8}$ G major

I 3. $\frac{12}{8}$ A major

I 4. $\frac{12}{8}$ B major

I 5. $\frac{12}{8}$ C major

I 6. $\frac{12}{4}$ D major

I 7. $\frac{12}{8}$ E major

I 8. $\frac{12}{8}$ F major

I 9. $\frac{12}{8}$ G major

I 10. $\frac{12}{8}$ A major

I 11. $\frac{12}{8}$ B major

I 12. $\frac{12}{8}$ C major

I 13. $\frac{12}{8}$ D major

I 14. $\frac{12}{8}$ E major

I 15. $\frac{12}{8}$ F major

I 16. $\frac{12}{4}$ E major to E minor

Note : The thumb rests behind the neck of the instrument.

Changing from string to string should be done evenly through the use of the wrist.

I 7.

I 8.

I 9.

This musical score consists of four systems, each containing three staves. The notation is highly rhythmic, with frequent beaming of sixteenth notes. The key signature changes throughout the piece, starting with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and ending with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The first system uses a 12/8 time signature. The second system uses a 12/8 time signature. The third system uses a 12/8 time signature. The fourth system uses a 12/8 time signature. The notation includes many beamed sixteenth notes, often grouped in sets of four or six. There are also some longer notes, such as half notes and whole notes, interspersed among the sixteenth notes. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era instrumental piece, possibly for a piano or violin.

II. SCALE EXERCISES

Changing of positions is accomplished by moving *all* fingers simultaneously into desired position.
The preparatory exercises follow :



This principle of changing position should be applied when studying scales. One will find below all major and minor scales, at first in 2 then in 4 octaves. As the student progresses, the preparatory notes which accompany each change of position should be shortened from  to , then  and finally they will become almost unnoticeable to the ear.



Major and Minor Scales

in 2 octaves

C major

segue

A minor

G major

E minor

D major

B minor

A major

F# minor

E major

C# minor

B major

G# minor

F# major

D# minor

F major

D minor

Bb major

★) *Exception*

G minor

E^b major

C minor

A^b major

F minor

D^b major

B^b minor

Major and Minor Scales

in 4 octaves

C major

A minor

★) *Exception*

G major

segue

E minor

D major

B minor

A major

F# minor

E major

C# minor

B major

G# minor

F# major

D# minor

★) *Exception*

F major

D minor

B♭ major

G minor

E♭ major

C minor

A^b major

F minor

D^b major

B^b minor

Harmonic Minor Scales (in chromatic order)

C minor

*)Exception

C# minor

D minor

D# minor

E minor

F minor

F# minor

The image displays six guitar scale exercises, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The scales are G minor, G# minor, A minor, A# minor, Bb minor, and B minor. Each scale is written in C major key signature with the appropriate number of flats or sharps for the minor mode. The exercises include fingerings (0-4) and a repeat sign at the end of each scale run.

G minor

G# minor

A minor

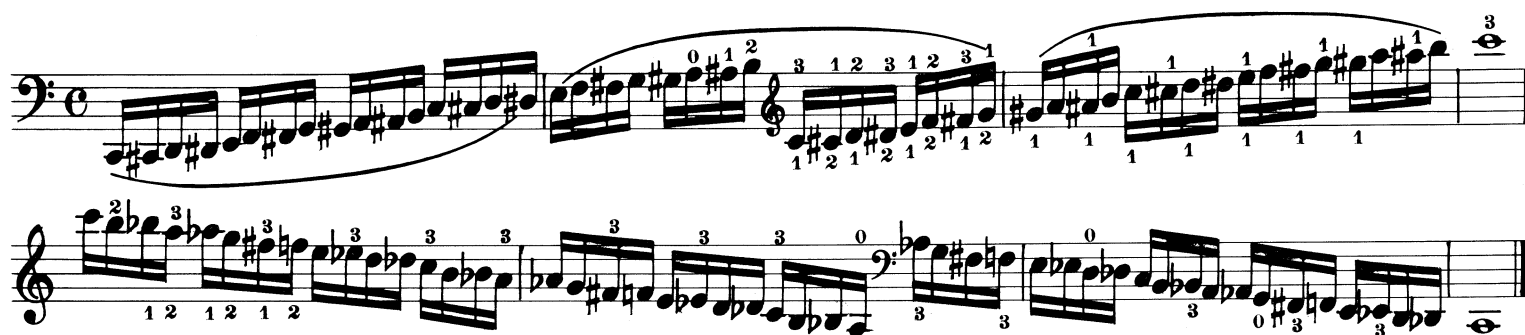
A# minor

Bb minor

B minor

Chromatic Scales

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a single staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 0. The second system consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both with a common time signature. The music continues across these two staves, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.



III. TRILL EXERCISES

In trill exercises the student must raise the finger high and bring it down with very regular and exact strokes. One should begin the exercises slowly and increase the speed gradually. *Cresc. & decresc.* indications are meant to develop force at the tip of the bow.

I.

Exercise I is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

2.

Exercise 2 is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

3.

Exercise 3 is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

4.

Exercise 4 is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

5.

Exercise 5 is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

6.

Exercise 6 is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

7.

Exercise 7 is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

8.

Exercise 8 is in bass clef, common time. It consists of eight measures of trills. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *f* (forte). The trills are marked with finger numbers 1 and 2. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part contains four measures, and the second part contains four measures. The trills are marked with a bowing direction (V for up-bow, V_b for down-bow). The exercise concludes with a final trill in the bass staff marked with a fermata.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.



This exercise should be used in conjunction with the preceding ones.



*) This exercise can be extended to include the 4th string.

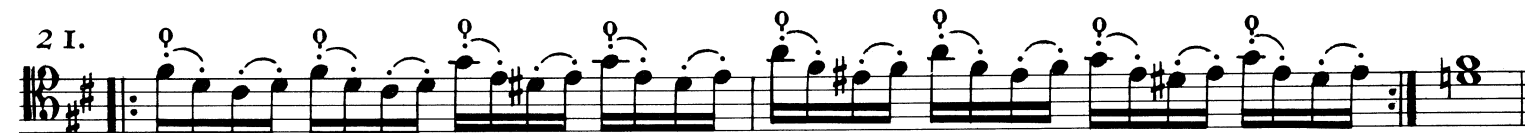
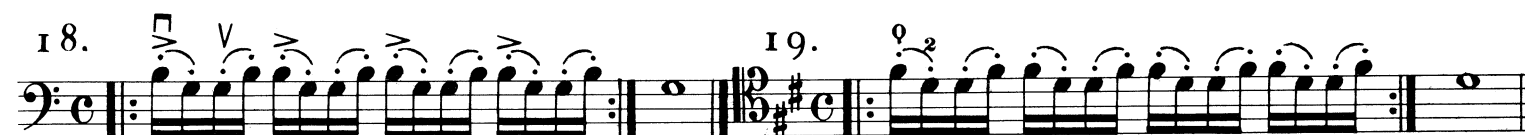
Tremolo bowing



This variant of *spiccato* should

be practiced as follows :

Then it could be practiced on 2 strings :



V. EXERCISES IN THIRDS

I.

The following exercises should be practiced as indicated in the Scale Studies.
The ones marked a) are preparatory for the ones marked b).

2. a) b) 3. a) b)

4. a) b)

5. a) b)

6. a) b)

7. 8. a) b)

b)

Beginning with Exercise No 10, preparatory exercises are not included, as the student should find for himself the best way to practice. It is understood that eventually the finger movements should become imperceptible to the ear.

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, specifically the section for the bassoon and strings. The score is written in G major and 3/4 time. The bassoon part is shown in the top two staves, with fingerings and breathings indicated. The string parts are shown in the bottom five staves, with rhythmic patterns and articulations indicated. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score is for guitar, written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It consists of four systems of staves, each containing measures 13 through 16. The notation includes various rhythmic values, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3) are placed above specific notes to indicate fingerings. Dynamic markings, specifically *Q* (piano), are placed above notes in measures 13, 14, 15, and 16. Measure 13 begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I 3.'. Measure 14 begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I 4.'. Measure 15 begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I 5.'. Measure 16 begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I 6.'. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 16.

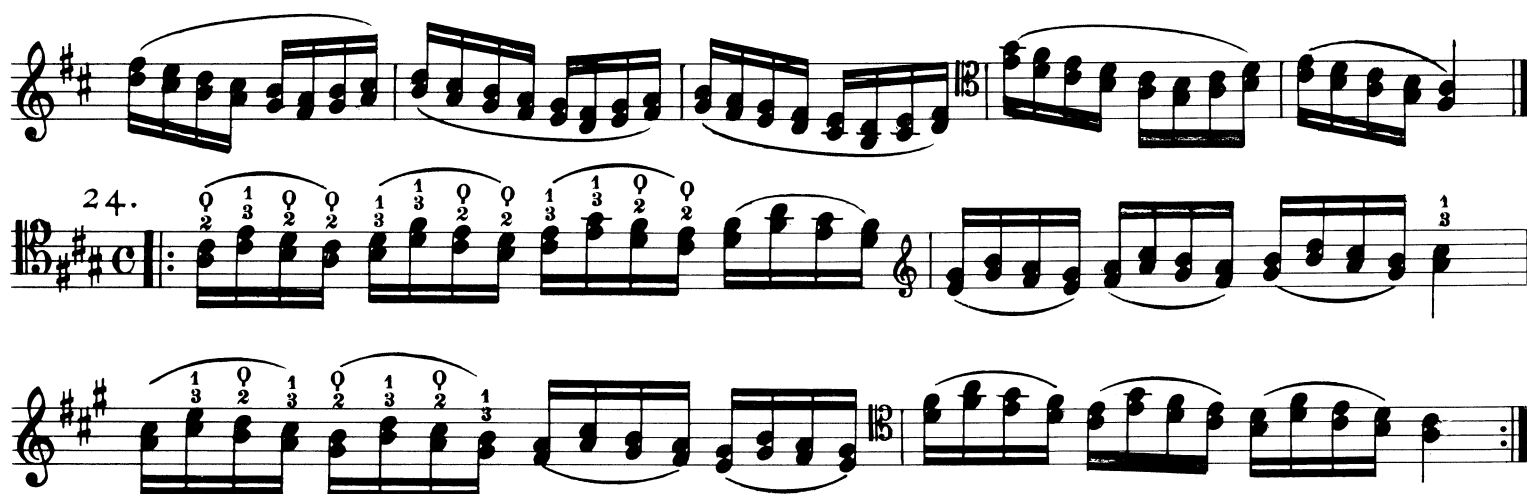
17.

18. $\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{0}{2}$

19. $\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{0}{2}$ 20. $\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{0}{2}$

21. $\frac{0}{2}$ 22. $\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{0}{2}$

23.



VI. EXERCISES IN OCTAVES

To obtain smooth playing of the scales in octaves, as per example, one should practice with exactitude the following exercises :



I. $\begin{matrix} 3 & 3 \\ Q & Q \end{matrix}$

2.

3. 6

4.

5.

6.