



# Sor op. 60 #2 Worksheet

**Technique:** provide right hand fingering for the last two lines of the piece. When a note is on the string 3, use *p*. When notes are on strings 2 and 1, alternate between *i* and *m*. You should choose which finger to start an alternation sequence by looking for "good" string crossings. It is not always possible to have only "good" string crossings. Our goal should be to find the most "good" string crossings and limit the amount of "bad" string crossings. Some examples below serve to clarify the issue.

Ex. 1 "good" string crossings use *i* followed by *m* when crossing from string 2 to string 1, and *m* followed by *i* when crossing from string 2 to string 1.

Musical notation for Example 1. The staff shows a sequence of notes: G4 (0), A4 (0), B4 (1), C5 (2), B4 (1), A4 (0), G4 (0), F4 (1), E4 (2), D4 (3), C4 (4), B3 (3), A3 (2), G3 (1), F3 (0). Above the staff, the fingering sequence is: *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i*.

Ex. 2 "bad" string crossings use *m* followed by *i* when crossing from string 2 to string 1, and *i* followed by *m* when crossing from string 1 to string 2.

Musical notation for Example 2. The staff shows a sequence of notes: G4 (0), A4 (0), B4 (1), C5 (2), B4 (1), A4 (0), G4 (0), F4 (1), E4 (2), D4 (3), C4 (4), B3 (3), A3 (2), G3 (1), F3 (0). Above the staff, the fingering sequence is: *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m*.

Ex. 3 mm 1-2 of Op.60 #2. Circle every string crossing and label it "good" or "bad." What would happen if the alternation sequence started with *i* instead of *m*?

Musical notation for Example 3. The staff shows a sequence of notes: G4 (0), A4 (0), B4 (1), C5 (2), B4 (1), A4 (0), G4 (0), F4 (1), E4 (2), D4 (3), C4 (4), B3 (3), A3 (2), G3 (1), F3 (0). Above the staff, the fingering sequence is: *p* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i*.

**Theory:** label all the notes found in the *C major* (C, E, and G) and *G major* (G, B, and D) harmonies. Which harmony occurs more? What key is this piece in?

Ex 4 mm 1-5. Notes of the *C major* and *G major* harmonies labeled.

Musical notation for Example 4. The staff shows a sequence of notes: G4 (0), A4 (0), B4 (1), C5 (2), B4 (1), A4 (0), G4 (0), F4 (1), E4 (2), D4 (3), C4 (4), B3 (3), A3 (2), G3 (1), F3 (0). Above the staff, the fingering sequence is: *p* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *p* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *i* *p* *i* *m*. Below the staff, the notes are labeled: G, E, C, C, C, D, G, D, D, C, D, E, G, C, E.

Remember the mantra: Small Parts, More Times, Better (SPMTB).