

Cello Ensemble 2

Summer Break Homework 2025

Student Name: _____

Total 30 minutes (3~4 times a week)

Week 1-5

Step1-A. Kummer Exercise (3 numbers daily #1~ #15) or Klengel Scale A,B,C

Step2-B. Kummer Etude #69

Step3-C. J.S.Bach Suite 'Allemande'; A, B Section

Week 6-9

Step1-A. A. Kummer Exercise (1 number daily #18~22) or Klengel Scale A,B,C

Step2-B. Kummer Etude #70

Step3-C. J.S.Bach Suite 'Allemande'; C, D Section

Practice Check	Step1	Step2	Step3	Optional	How many days
Week1 5/26-6/1	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #69	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande A,B	Canon in D	
Week2 6/2-6/8	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #69	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande A,B	Canon in D	
Week3 6/9-15	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #69	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande A,B	Canon in D	
Week4 6/16-22	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #69	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande A,B	Canon in D	
Week5 6/23-29	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #69	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande A,B	Canon in D	
Week6 6/23-29	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #70	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande C,D	Canon in D	
Week7 6/30-7/6	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #70	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande C,D	Canon in D	
Week8 7/7-7/13	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #70	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande C,D	Canon in D	
Week9 7/14-20	Exercise or Scale	Kummer Etude #70	J.S.Bach Suite Allemande C,D	Canon in D	
Week9 7/14-20	Summer camp	Summer camp	Summer camp	Summer camp	

Kummer Exercise

②  4 notes slur
(Med)

② 
8 notes slur
only for (fast)

Studies for Practice.

Each of these exercises, like all the following, be repeated until the fingers have perfectly mastered the different figures. Although it is not indispensable, yet it will be found very advantageous, to let the finger taking the notes marked (o) remain on them as long as possible. Practise these finger-exercises at first on the D-string, then on the A- and G-strings.

1. $\text{1.} \text{7} \text{v} \text{7} \text{v}$

2. $\text{1} \text{ } 3 \text{ } 1$

3. $\text{1} \text{ } 3 \text{ } 4 \text{ } 3$

4. $\text{O} \text{ } 2 \text{ } 1$

5. $\text{1} \text{ } 4 \text{ } 2 \text{ } 1$

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18. Half-position.

19. 1st Position.20. 2nd Position.21. 3rd Position.22. 4th Position.

Exercises for fingering in all positions will be found in the Appendix, No 19 to 42.

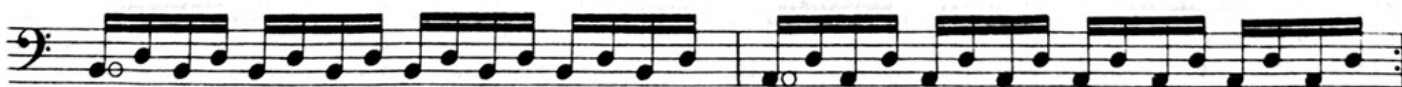
8. The Right Wrist.

The wrist must always be carefully watched by the violoncello-player, as all changes of the bow must be executed solely by it, without moving the upper arm. In order to acquire this accomplishment, let the pupil diligently study the following examples, and let him prevent, while studying them, any motion of the right upper arm by leaning it against a table or cupboard.

Exercises for the Right Wrist.

To be played in the middle of the bow.

1.



2. v



NB. To enable the pupil also to practise these examples on the A- and D-strings, let him imagine them to be in the tenor clef with two sharps and a $\flat$ instead of each of the $\flat$ occurring in examples 3 and 4; in No 5 a $\sharp$ instead of the $\flat$.

Other exercises for the wrist will be found in the Appendix, Nos. 43 to 51.

9. The different Bowings.

The different bowing result from the ever-varying combinations of slurred and detached notes in down-bows and up-bows, and have an important influence on the whole character of the pieces to be performed. Composers are, therefore, in the habit of distinctly marking passages which require a certain accent by the style of bowing in which they are played; the following examples will demonstrate this.— But where these distinct marks are wanting, the pupil should make it a rule, to divide and arrange the different bowings so that, wherever possible, the first note of each measure be played with a down-bow. For this reason, whenever a piece of music begins with a partial measure, the up-bow is used in the beginning; for instance:

Of course, this rule has innumerable exceptions in the middle of pieces of music; because, to apply it universally, each measure would have to contain an even number of notes; but in most cases it should be adhered to, and it would be decidedly wrong, if one measure should happen to begin with an up-bow, were the player to continue this contrary mode of bowing for several following measures.

B. Kummer Etude

78

C minor.

Allegro furioso.

69.

Exercise 69 is in C minor, 12/8 time, and is marked 'Allegro furioso'. It consists of six systems of music. The first system includes a circled measure number '69.' and a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) instruction for the right hand. The score features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in fours. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab).

70.

Bb major.

Moderato.

Exercise 70 is in Bb major, 4/4 time, and is marked 'Moderato'. It consists of two systems of music. The first system includes a circled measure number '70.'. The right hand features a continuous, flowing sixteenth-note melody, while the left hand plays a simple accompaniment of quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb).

1. Different Bow-
ing to 69.

2. 3. 4. 5.

C major. *use lower bow (separate bow)
Allegro.

71.

Different Bowing.

pizz.

arco

h v n

pizz.

2da

sempre stacc.

Exercises in Style.

Tempo giusto.
cantabile

72.

dol.

p

f

Cantabile lagrimoso.

73.

*dol.**p**p*

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).

Second system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).

C. J.S.Bach Suite No.1

ALLEMANDE

A



B



C



D



COURANTE

A**B****C****D**