

Third Octave Exercise

The first line of musical notation is in 3/4 time, marked with a repeat sign. It features two measures of eighth-note runs, each spanning an octave. The first measure is in C major, and the second is in C minor. Below the first measure is the instruction "(repeat as many times)" and below the second is "sempre repeat".

(repeat as many times) sempre repeat

The second line of musical notation continues the exercise. The first measure is in D major, and the second is in D minor. Both measures feature eighth-note runs spanning an octave.

The third line of musical notation continues the exercise. The first measure is in E major, and the second is in E minor. Both measures feature eighth-note runs spanning an octave.

The fourth line of musical notation continues the exercise. The first measure is in F major, and the second is in F minor. Both measures feature eighth-note runs spanning an octave.

The fifth line of musical notation continues the exercise. The first measure is in G major, and the second is in G minor. Both measures feature eighth-note runs spanning an octave.

The sixth line of musical notation continues the exercise. The first measure is in A major, and the second is in A minor. Both measures feature eighth-note runs spanning an octave.

The musical score consists of seven staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth-note runs, often beamed together in groups of four or six. The key signature changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) across the staves. The piece is marked with repeat signs and includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) to indicate specific notes within the runs. The notation is clean and professional, typical of a published musical score.

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When it is too fast, it becomes
only an effort - Kiz