



Scale and Arpeggio Routine for Euphonium T.C., Level 2

Note: Most of the ranges indicated throughout these exercises are suggested as a "starting point" only. Those that are able should play and/or extend these exercises to higher and lower octaves as they are able. That said, the chromatic exercises do indicate a quite extensive playing range. If the full range of these exercises is not yet achievable, one or more octaves can be omitted until playing range improves.

Practice all of the scales and arpeggios in a single key area each day. This way, one develops a routine where a wide variety of scales and arpeggios are mastered in a 12-day rotation.

D (Concert C)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

Scale and Arpeggio Routine for Euphonium T.C., Level 2 (Everett)

G (Concert F)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Four-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

C (Concert B-Flat)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

The exercise consists of four staves of music, each representing a different mode of the C major scale. The first staff is labeled '(Ionian/Major)' and '(Dorian)'. The second staff is labeled '(Phrygian)' and '(Lydian)'. The third staff is labeled '(Mixolydian)' and '(Aeolian/Natural Minor)'. The fourth staff is labeled '(Locrian)' and '(Ionian/Major)'. Each staff contains a sequence of eighth notes, with the mode name indicating the starting note and the interval pattern.

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

The Major section consists of two staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'Major' and contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes. The second staff contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes, with a final measure ending in a whole note.

Natural Minor

The Natural Minor section consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes. The second staff contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes, with a final measure ending in a whole note.

Harmonic Minor

The Harmonic Minor section consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes. The second staff contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes, with a final measure ending in a whole note.

Melodic Minor

The Melodic Minor section consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes. The second staff contains two measures of repetitive eighth notes, with a final measure ending in a whole note.

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

The Three-Octave Chromatic Scale section consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of chromatic eighth notes, with an '8th' marking below the first measure. The second staff contains two measures of chromatic eighth notes, with an '8th' marking below the second measure.

Scale and Arpeggio Routine for Euphonium T.C., Level 2 (Everett)

F (Concert E-Flat)

1. "Revolving" Scale = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

B-Flat (Concert A-Flat)

1. "Revolving" Scale $\text{♩} = 60-180+$

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds $\text{♩} = 100-180+$

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale $\text{♩} = 60-120$

8th

8th

E-Flat (Concert D-Flat)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

A-Flat (Concert G-Flat)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

Scale and Arpeggio Routine for Euphonium T.C., Level 2 (Everett)

D-Flat (Concert C-Flat)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

8th.....

8th.....

F-Sharp (Concert E)

1. "Revolving" Scale $\text{♩} = 60-180+$

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds $\text{♩} = 100-180+$

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale $\text{♩} = 60-120$

B (Concert A)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

E (Concert D)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

A (Concert G)

1. "Revolving" Scale ♩ = 60-180+

Note: Play this exercise both *legato* and *staccato*, in different octaves, if possible. Also note how this exercise teaches the modes as it "revolves" through scales starting on each note of the major scale.

(Ionian/Major) (Dorian)

(Phrygian) (Lydian)

(Mixolydian) (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Locrian) (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds ♩ = 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ♩ = 60-120

8th

8th