



## Scale and Arpeggio Routine for Trombone and Euphonium B.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.

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 Trombone and Euphonium B.C., Level 2 (Everett)

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)

The exercise consists of four staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. Each staff shows a scale starting on a different note of the F major scale (F, C, G, D, A, E, B). The modes are: 1. Ionian/Major (starting on F), 2. Dorian (starting on G), 3. Phrygian (starting on A), 4. Lydian (starting on B), 5. Mixolydian (starting on C), 6. Aeolian/Natural Minor (starting on D), and 7. Locrian (starting on E). The scales are written in a 'revolving' pattern, moving up and then down the scale.

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

Major

The first two staves show repetitive exercises for the Major and Natural Minor scales. The Major scale is in 7/4 time, and the Natural Minor scale is in 4/4 time. Both are in bass clef and start on F.

Natural Minor

The next two staves show repetitive exercises for the Harmonic Minor scale. The scale is in 4/4 time, bass clef, starting on F. It features a raised seventh degree (E#).

Harmonic Minor

The next two staves show repetitive exercises for the Melodic Minor scale. The scale is in 4/4 time, bass clef, starting on F. It features a raised sixth degree (D#) and a raised seventh degree (E#).

Melodic Minor

The final two staves show a four-octave chromatic scale in 4/4 time, bass clef, starting on F. The first staff covers the first two octaves, and the second staff covers the next two octaves.

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

The final exercise is a four-octave chromatic scale in 4/4 time, bass clef, starting on F. It is written across two staves, with the first staff covering the first two octaves and the second staff covering the next two octaves.

## 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.

(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 Trombone and Euphonium B.C., Level 2 (Everett)

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

## A-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

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

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.

(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

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)

Detailed description: This block contains four staves of musical notation for the "Revolving" Scale exercise. Each staff represents a different mode of the major scale, starting on a different note. The modes shown are Ionian/Major (starting on G), Phrygian (starting on F), Mixolydian (starting on E), and Locrian (starting on D). The notation includes notes and rests for each mode, demonstrating how the modes "revolve" through the scale.

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

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

Detailed description: This block contains six staves of musical notation for the Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds exercise. The first two staves show the Major and Natural Minor scales. The next two staves show the Harmonic Minor scale, with the raised seventh degree marked with a double sharp (x). The final two staves show the Melodic Minor scale, with the raised seventh degree marked with a double sharp (x) and the lowered sixth degree marked with a double flat (x). The notation includes notes and rests for each scale, demonstrating repetitive patterns, arpeggios, and thirds.

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

Detailed description: This block contains two staves of musical notation for the Three-Octave Chromatic Scale exercise. The first staff shows the ascending chromatic scale, and the second staff shows the descending chromatic scale. The notation includes notes and rests for each octave, demonstrating the three-octave range of the exercise.



E

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)

The exercise consists of four staves of music in the key of E major (three sharps). Each staff shows a scale starting on a different note of the major scale, labeled with its mode name. The modes shown are Ionian/Major, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Aeolian/Natural Minor, and Locrian. The scales are written in a 4/4 time signature with a tempo of 60-180+.

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

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

This section contains four groups of musical notation, each representing a different scale type. Each group includes a main scale line and a shorter line below it. The scales are: Major, Natural Minor, Harmonic Minor, and Melodic Minor. All are in the key of E major (three sharps) and written in a 4/4 time signature with a tempo of 100-180+.

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

The exercise consists of two staves of music in the key of E major (three sharps) and a 4/4 time signature with a tempo of 60-120. The first staff shows the chromatic scale ascending from E4 to E6. The second staff shows the chromatic scale descending from E6 to E4.

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.

(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

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

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