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.

1. "Revolving" Scale ț - 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)

   (Phrygian)

   (Locrian)

   (Mixolydian)

   (Lydian)

   (Dorian)

   (Aeolian/Natural Minor)

   (Ionian/Major)

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

   Major

   Natural Minor

   Harmonic Minor

   Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale ț - 60-120
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)

(Phrygian)

(Dorian)

(Ly whole)

(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
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
1. "Revolving" Scale \( \frac{4}{\text{quarter}} = 60-180+ \)
   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)  
   (Phrygian)  
   (Locrian)  
   (Harmonic Minor)  
   (Natural Minor)  
   (Mixolydian)  
   (Dorian)  
   (Lydian)  
   (Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds \( \frac{4}{\text{quarter}} = 100-180+ \)
   Major
   Natural Minor
   Harmonic Minor
   Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale \( \frac{4}{\text{quarter}} = 60-120 \)
1. "Revolving" Scale \( \frac{1}{8} \sim 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)

(Phrygian)

(Lydian)

(Mixolydian)

(Dorian)

(Locrian)

(Ionian/Major)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds \( \frac{1}{4} \sim 100-180^+ \\
Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale \( \frac{1}{4} \sim 60-120 \\
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1. "Revolving" Scale  \( \frac{\text{?}}{60-180^+} \)
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.

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds  \( \frac{\text{?}}{100-180^+} \)

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale  \( \frac{\text{?}}{60-120} \)
1. "Revolving" Scale $\frac{\text{4}}{4} = 60-180+$
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)

(Phrygian)

(Lydian)

(Mixolydian)

(Dorian)

(Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Minor)

(Harmonic Minor)

(Melodic Minor)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds $\frac{\text{4}}{4} = 100-180+$

(Major)

(Natural Minor)

(Information)

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale $\frac{\text{4}}{4} = 60-120$

Scale and Arpeggio Routine for Trombone and Euphonium B.C., Level 2 (Everett)
1. "Revolving" Scale  \( \frac{1}{4} \) = 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.

(Phrygian)

[Diagram]

(Ly whole)

(Aeolian/Natural Minor)

(Loionian)

Major

[Diagram]

(Natural Minor)

(Harmonic Minor)

(Melodic Minor)

[Diagram]

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale  \( \frac{1}{4} \) = 60-120

[Diagram]
1. "Revolving" Scale \( \frac{1}{4} - 60-180^+ \)

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 \( \frac{1}{4} - 100-180^+ \)

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale \( \frac{1}{4} = 60-120 \)
1. "Revolving" Scale $\frac{1}{2} = 60-180+$

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)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds $\frac{1}{2} = 100-180+$

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale $\frac{1}{2} = 60-120$
1. "Revolving" Scale \( \frac{4}{4} \) ~ 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)

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds \( \frac{4}{4} \) ~ 100-180+

Major

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale \( \frac{4}{4} \) ~ 60-120
1. "Revolving" Scale $\frac{\text{d}}{\text{m}} \sim 60-180+$
   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) $\text{G}$
   (Phrygian) $\text{A}$
   (Mixolydian) $\text{B}$
   (Locrian) $\text{C}$

   (Dorian) $\text{D}$
   (Melodic Minor) $\text{E}$
   (Harmonic Minor) $\text{F}$
   (Natural Minor) $\text{G}$

2. Repetitive Major and Relative Minor Scales, Arpeggios, and Thirds $\frac{\text{d}}{\text{m}} \sim 100-180+$

   Major
   Natural Minor
   Harmonic Minor
   Melodic Minor

3. Three-Octave Chromatic Scale $\frac{\text{d}}{\text{m}} \sim 60-120$