Scales

major, minor (natural, harmonic, melodic) chromatic, scale patterns

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You may alter or use these scales in the following ways to become comfortable in the key:

- Rhythm (e.g. straight quarters, halves)
- The octave played, or playing in two octaves

- Tempo

- Improvise a melody in that scale
- Articulation (e.g. staccatto, slurred, glissed) Play a song by ear in the scale
- Dynamics

Major Scales

around circle of 5ths

D Major (concert C Major)



A Major (concert G Major)



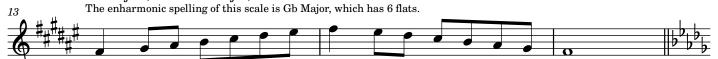
E Major (concert D Major)



B Major (concert A Major)

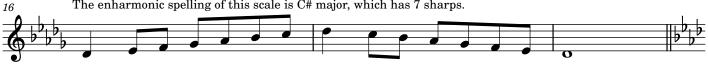


F# Major (concert E Major)



Db Major (concert B Major)

The enharmonic spelling of this scale is C# major, which has 7 sharps.



Ab Major (concert Gb Major)



Eb Major (concert Db Major)



Bb Major (concert Ab Major)



F Major (concert Eb Major)



C Major (concert Bb Major)



G Major (concert F Major)

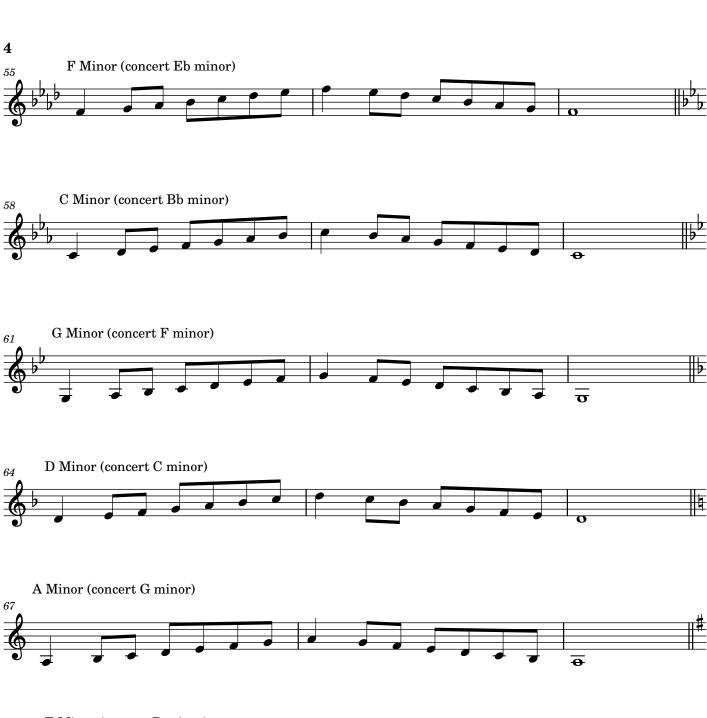


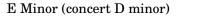
Natural Minor Scales or "Aeolian Mode"

Starting the scale from the 6th note of a major scale results in its "relative minor" scale.











Harmonic Minor Scales (7th scale degree raised from Natural Minor)

















A Harmonic Minor (concert G minor)





Melodic Minor Scales

(6th + 7th scale degrees raised from Natural Minor on ascending. Natural minor on descending.)





















Chromatic Scales

Aside from developing familiarity with playing this scale, chromatic scales are a useful tool for developing high and low range, and maintaining a consistently great tone through a phrase crossing a wide range.

You may alter the range of this scale, or other aspects described on the first page as you see fit. If practicing to expand your range, begin by playing these scales all slurred.









Other Scale Patterns

Apply different key signatures to the following scale patterns. Play these scales as if they were part of a song.



The following two rhythms can challenge valve dexterity.









