SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS SCALES

The **major scale** is a succession of consecutive notes which, starting on the tonic (key note), follows this pattern of tones (T) and semitones (S):-



The minor scale has three forms:-

a) the natural minor, which uses the same notes as the relative major scale but starts a minor 3rd lower:-



b) the **harmonic minor**, in which the seventh note is raised by a semitone, ascending and descending:-



b) the **melodic minor**, in which the sixth and seventh notes are raised by a semitone, ascending, and then lowered again, descending:-



Major and minor scales in all keys follow the same patterns is given above.

The **chromatic scale** is a succession of notes a similar and is usually notated with sharps when ascending and flats when descending to minimise the use of accidentals:-



The whole-tone scale is just that - a scale whose notes are a whole tone apart:-



ARPEGGIOS

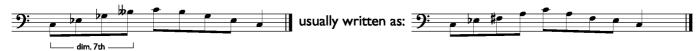
Major and **minor** arpeggios use the notes of major or minor chords - the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of their respective scales:-



The **dominant 7th arpeggio** uses notes of the dominant 7th chord (based on the 5th note of the scale):-



The diminished 7th arpeggio comprises the notes of the diminished 7th chord:-



GRADE ONE

Scales and arpeggios to be played tongued

SCALES

Minor scales may be played in their natural, harmonic or melodic forms at the candidate's choice



Minor scales may be played in their natural, harmonic or melodic forms at the candidate's choice



GRADE FIVE

Scales and arpeggios to be played tongued

SCALES

Minor scales may be played in their harmonic or melodic forms at the candidate's choice



GRADE EIGHT

Scales and arpeggios to be played tongued, legato-tongued or staccato

SCALES

Minor scales to be played in their harmonic and melodic forms

