Scales and Arpeggios Book 1

24 Keys
For Violin

Learn Scales and Arpeggios the easy way – Visually!

Scales and Arpeggios Book 1 – Beginners to Grade 3
By Richard Moran
Making music is all about patterns. 24 Keys is designed to help you learn the unique fingering pattern that makes up each key quickly and easily through learning scales and arpeggios, and through practice exercises.

It provides a unique visual guide to learning the position of the fingers in each key, so that you can make each second of practice count.
Making music is all about patterns. 24 Keys is designed to help you learn the unique fingering pattern that makes up each key quickly and easily through learning scales and arpeggios, and through practice exercises.

It provides a unique visual guide to learning the position of the fingers in each key, so that you can make each second of practice count.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade III</th>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E Major One Octave</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E Minor One Octave</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D Major Two Octaves</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G Minor Two Octaves</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D Minor Two Octaves</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Minor Two Octaves</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chromatic Scales</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chromatic Scales (Alternate)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- Exercises</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominant Sevenths</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th></th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circle of Fifths</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practice Ideas</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Violin</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manuscript Paper</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visit us at www.MoranEducation.com to find out about our brand new ‘Violin Key Finder’, and view other products in our range.
The Grid

Scale and Arpeggio books generally aren’t very interesting. Traditional notation also does little to unlock the underlying secrets that underpin the patterns of Scales and Arpeggios. Students often struggle to grasp fingering patterns, which leads to uncertain intonation, and a lack of confidence.

24 Keys is different. It aims to lead the student through the learning process by teaching the unique pattern of each key visually. In addition, by relating keys to the Circle of Fifths, a more solid understanding is developed. This means the material is learnt more quickly, and instinctively, and gives more time to concentrate on other things like tuning, bowing, and intonation.

The key to our learning system is ‘The Grid’. Imagine if we marked out all the notes in the Key by placing dots on the violin’s strings, then we coloured in the notes of the scale. It would look something like this for a scale of A Major One Octave.

The Grid works exactly as in the picture above. The Grid just presents the information in an easier to read format.

It’s a little bit like guitar tablature turned on its side. Our experience shows that violinists tend to learn better with The Grid this way around.
Scales and Arpeggios the easy way!

Making music is all about patterns, so 24 Keys is designed to help students learn the unique fingering pattern that makes up each scale quickly and easily.

We never sacrifice traditional notation. Each Scale and Arpeggio page in the book includes the traditional notation for each scale and arpeggio on the left, with our unique ‘Grid’ complementing it on the right. The correct fingering to use is shown in both traditional notation, and on ‘The Grid’. Bowing is indicated as usual in traditional notation.

Our specially written Exercises concentrate on cementing intonation, and are a fun way to solidify Scales and Arpeggios. Some of our Exercises are traditional ‘Solo’ exercises, some are written as duets for student and teacher, or student and student.

All of our exercises are exclusive to 24 Keys – you won’t find yet more arrangements of the same old traditional tunes here! In the exercises, expression and bowing indications are kept to the minimum, to allow these to be left to the discretion of the teacher.
What do Scales and Arpeggios Look Like?

Major Scale

The distance between each of the notes of the major scale from top to bottom is Tone – Tone – Semitone – Tone – Tone -Tone – Semitone.

If we plotted the relative position of the notes on a diagram (lets show the notes for the first scale in the book – G Major) – it would look something like this...

Remember that the semitones occur between notes 3 & 4, and 7 & 8. Although we’ve chosen G Major as our example, the unique pattern of the spacing of the notes is the same for every single major scale.

Harmonic Minor Scale

The harmonic minor scale is slightly different. Let’s look at G Minor, so we can compare the scales more easily. The distance between the notes of the harmonic minor scale is Tone – Semitone – Tone – Tone – Semitone – One and a half Tones – Semitone.

Another way of describing this scale is to say that notes 3 and 6 are lowered when compared to the major scale that begins on the same note.
What do Scales and Arpeggios Look Like?

Melodic Minor Scale

The melodic minor scale is slightly different to the previous two scales – it is played differently on the ‘way up’ to how it is played on the ‘way down’.

In the 24 Keys system, we notate this as in the diagram below. The circles with the arrow pointing upwards signify notes that should only be played on the way up. Notes in the circles with the arrow pointing downwards should only be played on the way down.

Arpeggios

Arpeggios are more straightforward than scales, as there are only two types. Each arpeggio takes the first, third, fifth, and eighth note of the major and minor scales.

This means that in the case of G Major, the notes are G – B – D – G.

G Minor’s notes are G – B flat – D – G, because the third note of the Minor Scale is lowered.
Here’s a quick introduction to the Scales and Arpeggios you need to learn for Grade I.

The scales and arpeggios you need to learn are shown in the box on the right. You can tick them off as you learn them.

The section below explains the music theory that will help you understand how key signatures work more clearly. Don’t worry if you don’t understand it all now. You can come back to it later.

In music theory, the Circle of Fifths shows the relationship between each of the twelve notes of the chromatic scale, their corresponding key signatures, and the associated major and relative minor keys.

Musicians and composers use the Circle of Fifths to understand and describe those relationships. There is more information on the Circle of Fifths on Page 58 of this book.

Look at the positions of G, D, and A Major in the diagram (the Major scales are shown in capital letters). Compare these to the scales and arpeggios for G, D, and A Major (One Octave). What are the similarities in the patterns of the fingers?

For now, let’s just look at a small section of the Circle of Fifths – the section that holds the Scale and Arpeggio names for Grade I – G Major, D Major, and A Major.

We can see that G Major has one sharp in the key signature, D Major has two sharps in the key signature, and A Major has three sharps in the key signature.

In other words, going clockwise around the circle increases the number of sharps by one.

The ‘new’ sharp is always applied to the seventh note in the scale, so G Major has an F#, D Major has an F# and C#, A Major has an F#, C#, and G#.
G Major (One Octave)

Remember: Keep the second finger high. Practice using separate bows for each note to begin with.

Scale

Arpeggio

The G Major Scale is made up of the notes G, A, B, C, D, E, and F#.

The patterns of the notes in this scale and arpeggio are very similar to D Major (One Octave), and A Major (One Octave). The only difference is that they all start on different strings.
Exercises

Each of these exercises only uses the notes in the G Major (One Octave) Scale and Arpeggio.

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

24 Keys – Scales and Arpeggios for Violin  www.MoranEducation.com/24Keys
© 2010 Moran Education. All rights reserved. Photocopying and all other forms of mechanical or electronic reproduction prohibited
Have you ever wondered what all those ‘bits’ of the violin are called? Our handy guide below will help you out!

- Scroll
- Pegbox
- Fingerboard
- Neck
- Upper Bout
- Waist
- Lower Bout
- F-Holes
- Bridge
- Tailpiece
This Glossary contains the key terms used throughout this book

**Arco**  Use the bow to play the notes (rather than playing *pizzicato*).

**Arpeggio**  A sequence of notes made up of the first, third, fifth, and eighth note of the scale.

**Chromatic Scale**  A musical scale with twelve equally spaced pitches, each a semitone apart.

**Circle of Fifths**  See Page 58

**Duet**  A piece to be played by two performers.

**Fifth**  The distance between the strings on a violin e.g. the distance between the G and the D strings is measured by counting the notes, and all the other notes in between - G, A, B, C, D = 5 notes, so the distance is called a ‘Fifth’.

**First Position**  First Position is the position where we usually play, with the first finger usually a tone away from the sound of the Open string (e.g. on the D string, the first finger would usually play an ‘E’)

**Flat**  A sign shaped like a small ‘b’ that tells us to play the note a *semitone* lower.

**Grid**  See Page Four

**Key**  The ‘scale’ the piece is in. For example, G Major, or A Minor

**Key Signature**  The written indication of the key found at the beginning of each stave, next to the treble clef. It is made up of sharps or flats, unless the piece is in C Major, where no Key Signature is shown.

**Major Scale**  See Page Six

**Minor Scale**  See Pages Six and Seven
Also available from Moran Education...

Available Now

Visit www.MoranEducation.com/24Keys to find out about our brand new ‘Violin Key Finder’ - pull the tab at the top to select the Key, and see the unique fingering pattern appear in the window.

Easy to read, and compact enough to fit in your violin case or on the side of your music stand – this item is perfect for practicing at home, or for taking to orchestra / group rehearsals when you’re playing unfamiliar music.

Also available for Viola.

Our Website

Moran Education also publishes...

- More great titles in the 24 Keys Series
- Additional resources for string players
- Theory Workbooks
- Resources for Classroom Teachers

Further information on all titles is available from our website, www.MoranEducation.com