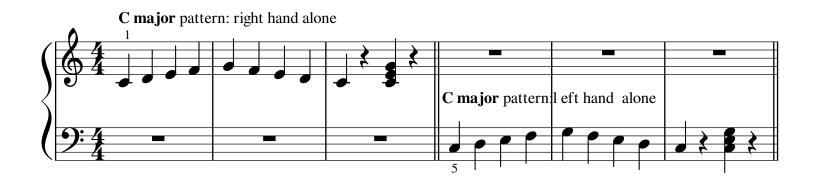
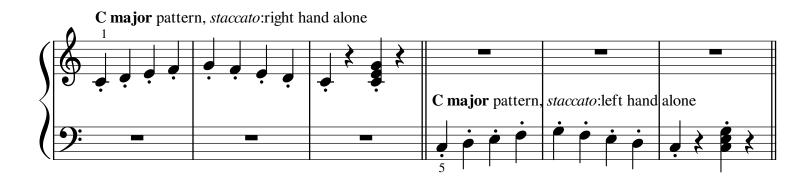
Progressive Scales, Chords & Arpeggios for Piano

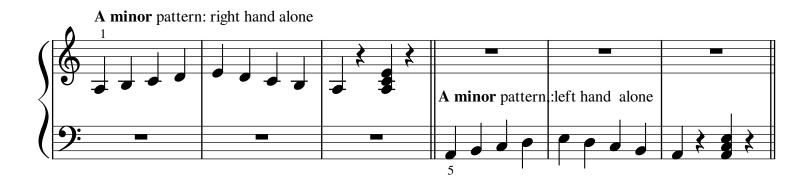
J.P. Hutchins

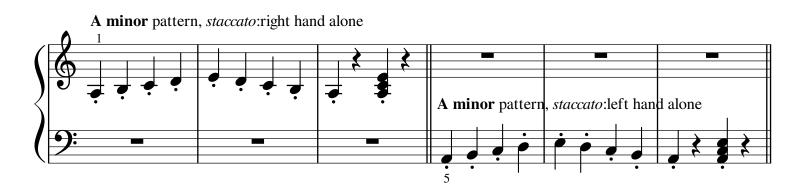
Series 1 Key Signatures: C, G, D Major; A Minor

Five-Finger Patterns and Triads to be Memorized

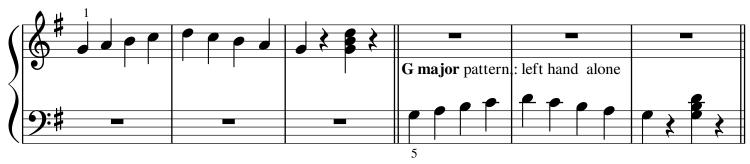


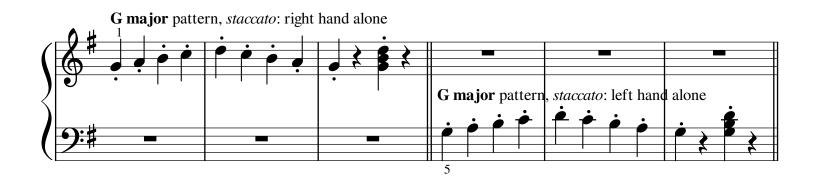


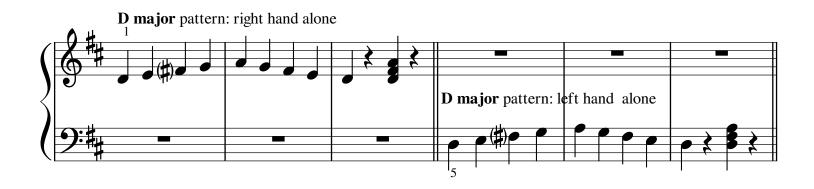


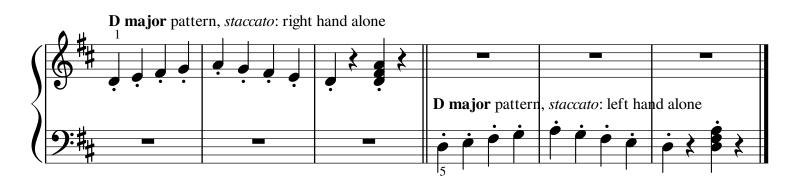


G major pattern: right hand alone









Series 2 Key Signatures: A & F Major; E & D Minor

Patterns, Scales & Triad Inversions to be Memorized

Patterns Memorized from Series 1: C Major, G Major, D Major & A Minor

F major pattern: hands separately and together



D minor pattern: hands separately and together



E minor pattern: hands separately and together



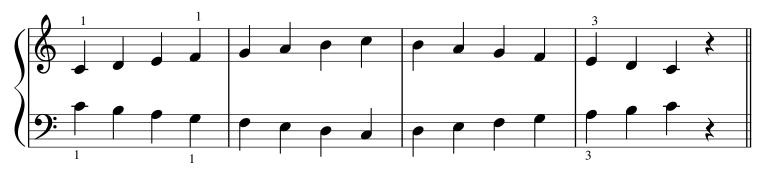
A major pattern: hands separately and together



C major scale, one octave: right and left hands separately



C major scale, one octave: right and left hands together in contrary motion



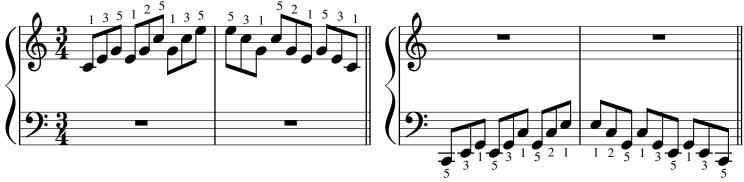
A minor (natural) scale, one octave: right and left hands separately



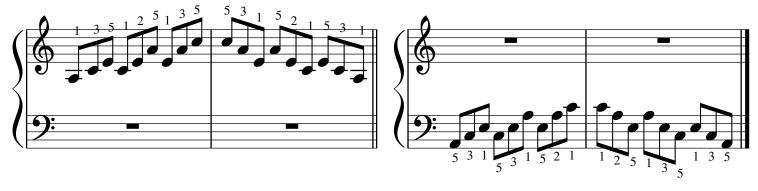
G major scale, one octave: right and left hands separately



C major triad inversions, root, 1st and 2nd inversions: right and left hands separately



A minor triad inversions, root, 1st and 2nd inversions: right and left hands separately

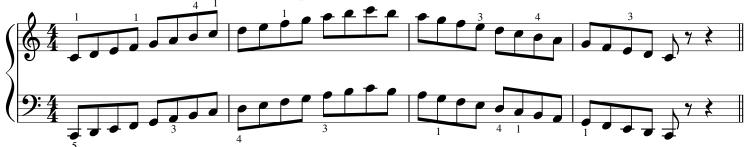


Series 3 C, G, F Major & the Relative Minor Keys

Two Octave Scales & Triad Inversions to be Memorized

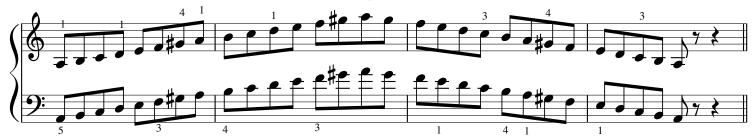
J = 70

C major scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately



A *harmonic minor scale* is the same as the *natural minor* scale with the exception that the 7th note of the scale, called the *leading tone*, is raised (made sharp). This results in a wider interval between the 6th and 7th notes of the scale, fingered with 3 & 4 in the right hand and 2 & 3 in the left hand.

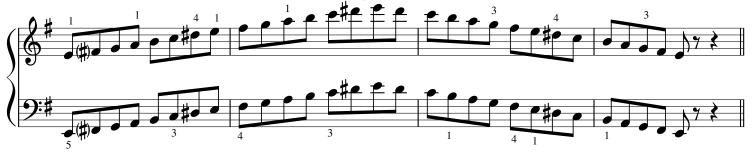
A minor (harmonic) scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately



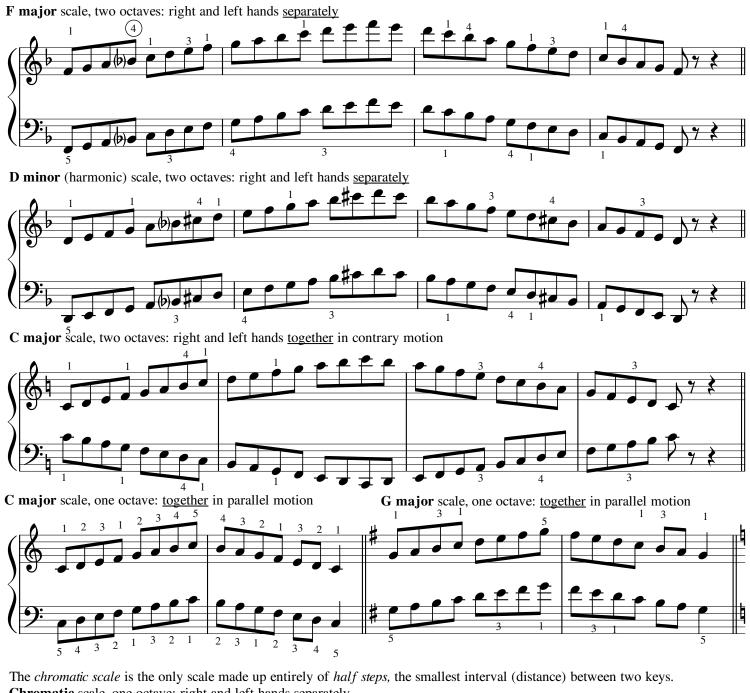
G major scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately



E minor (harmonic) scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately



As more flats are added to the key signature, the scale fingering pattern will "change" - in reality, the fingering pattern only "shifts" - it is always a thumb crossing with 3 and a thumb crossing with 4.



Chromatic scale, one octave: right and left hands separately



As far as your fingers, wrists, and arms are concurred, playing triad inversion in the keys of C major, G major, F major, E minor, A minor, and D minor are all the same - equally spaced white keys. After completing this page you have mastered 6 of the 24 possible triad inversions, 25%. **E minor and G major** are omitted below but give them a try.

J = 60

Triad inversions, root, 1st and 2nd inversions: right and left hands separately



G, F, Bb Major & the Relative Minor Keys

Two Octave Scales & Triad Inversions to be Memorized

From memory:

C major scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately

G major scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately

F major scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately

Chromatic scale, one octave: right and left hands separately

J = 80

The Bb major scale looks like it has a very different fingering pattern and it is indeed difficult. However, note that the fingering pattern has not changed but rather it has shifted. Remember that for C major RH plays: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 and LH plays: 54321321

In Bb major RH plays: 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 and LH plays: 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1



G minor (harmonic) scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately



The *melodic minor scale* may seem unnecessarily confusing at first glance, as if it combine notes from the major and minor scales yet then changes notes on the way down for no apparent reason. The melodic minor scale is a representation of how minor keys are used in real melodies. When you play a piece in a minor key you will most likely see the raised 6th and 7th when a melody is ascending and the natural (not raised) 6th and 7th as a melody descends, just as you've practiced in the scale.

G minor (melodic) scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately



D minor (melodic) scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately

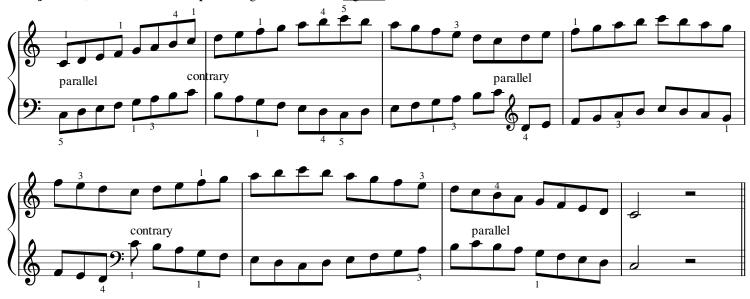


E minor (melodic) scale, two octaves: right and left hands separately

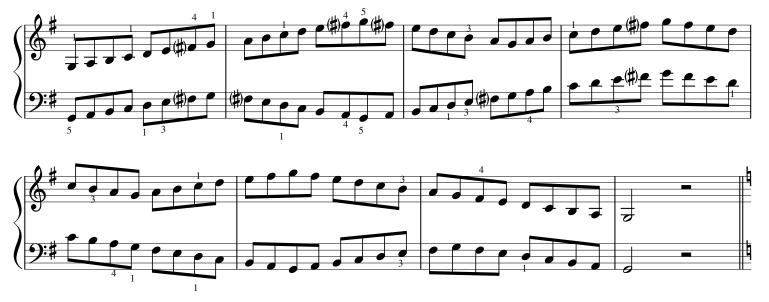


A *formula pattern* is an elegant way to show mastery of a scale; it combines parallel and contrary motion. Once you have mastered the formula pattern for a given scale it will be your default pattern to play each day.

C major scale, two octave formula pattern right and left hands together



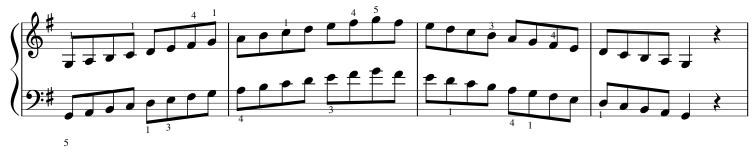
 ${f G}$ major scale, two octave ${f formula\ pattern}$ right and left hands ${f together}$



C major scale, two octaves: right and left hands together in parallel motion



G major scale, two octaves: right and left hands together in parallel motion



 ${f D}$ major scale, two octaves: right and left hands $\underline{{together}}$ in contrary motion



Bb major triad inversions, hands separately



The G minor triad pattern is W B W (white key, black key, white key). This spacing is the same for the keys of F minor and C minor.

G minor triad inversions, hands seperately

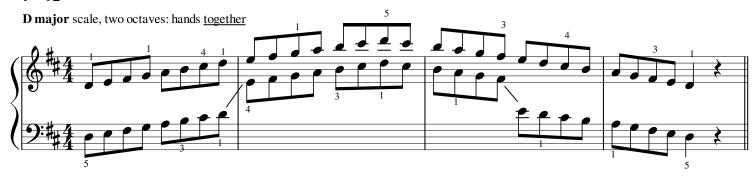
A & Eb Major

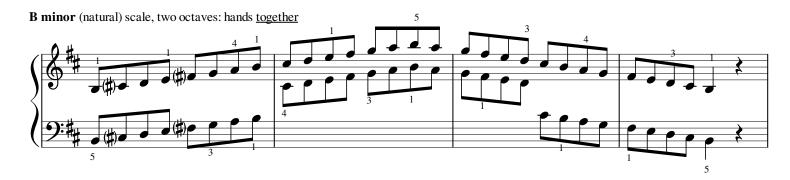
Two Hand Scales, Triad Inversions & Arpeggios to be Memorized

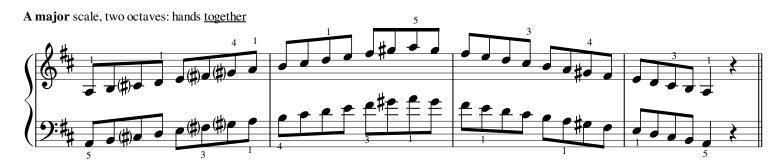
From memory:

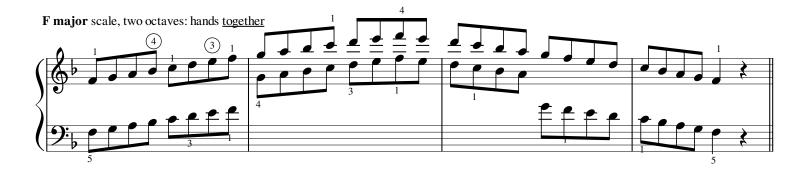
C major scale, two octaves: hands together in parallel **G major** scale, two octaves: hands together in parallel

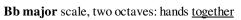


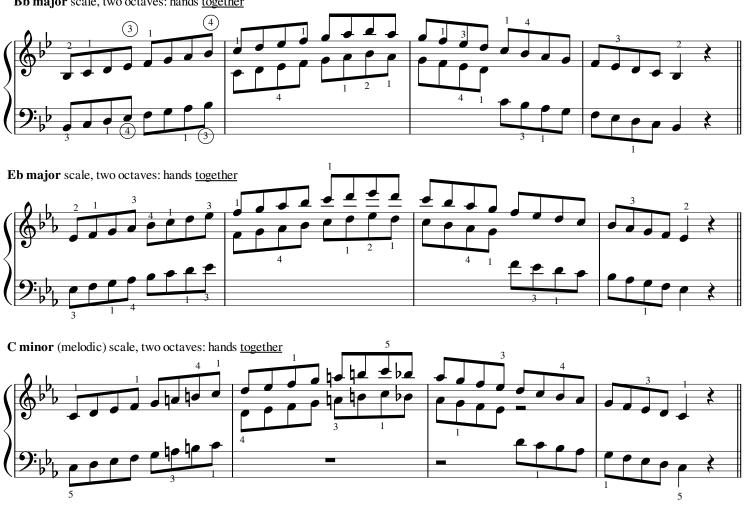












C minor (harmonic) scale, two octave formula pattern right and left hands together

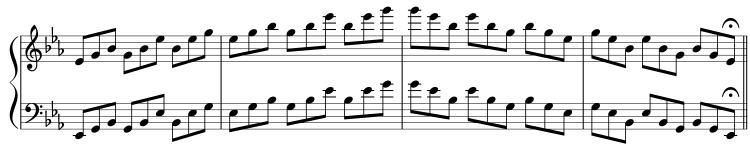


C major triad inversions, two octaves: hands together



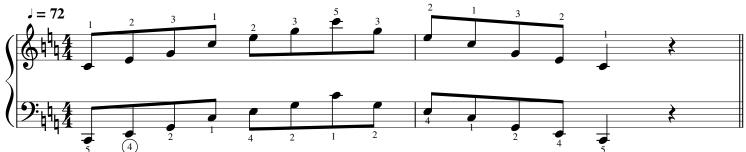
Eb major triad inversions, two octaves: hands together

Also play G major, D major, A major, A minor, E minor, B minor



Also play F major, Bb major, G minor, C minor

C major arpeggio, two octaves: hands separately. This fingering pattern is used for F, C, G, F# major & B, E, A, D, F, C, G, Eb minor



D major arpeggio, two octaves: hands <u>separately</u>. This fingering pattern only differs in the LH and is used for D, A, E, B major.



Eb major arpeggio, two octaves: hands separately. This fingering pattern is used for Eb, Ab, Db major & G#, C#, F# minor (all B W B).



This leaves only the unique arpeggio fingerings for Bb major and Bb minor