

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>POWER WARM UP   AN OVERVIEW</b>	iv
<b>BLACK AND WHITE   CHROMATIC SCALES</b>	1 – 7
A. E, G, Bb, C#	2 – 3
B. F, Ab, B, D	4 – 5
C. F#, A, C, Eb	6 – 7
<b>MODES   PARALLEL SCALES</b>	8 – 15
A. Major	10 – 11
B. Harmonic Minor	12 – 13
C. Melodic Minor	14 – 15
<b>BROKEN CHORDS   PARALLEL ARPEGGIOS</b>	16 – 21
A. Major	16 – 17
B. Minor	18 – 19
C. Diminished	20 – 21
<b>TOUGH THUMB   THUMB POSITION FINGER PATTERNS</b>	22 – 23
A. Finger Pattern 1	23
B. Finger Pattern 2	23
C. Finger Pattern 3	23
<b>HARMONY   DOUBLE STOPS</b>	24 – 25
A. Open 5 <sup>th</sup> Scales	24
B. Major Scales in 3rds	25
C. Interval Combinations	25
<b>SEXY SHIFTS   PORTAMENTO SHIFTS</b>	26 – 31
<b>SPEED SHIFT   FINGER PATTERN SHIFTING BLOCKS</b>	32 – 36
<b>PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER</b>	37
<b>SAMPLE CALENDAR</b>	38
<b>POWER WARM UP   PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT</b>	39 – 40

# BROKEN CHORDS

## Parallel Arpeggios | 3-day Rotation Cycle

### GROUP A: Major Arpeggios

### GROUP B: Minor Arpeggios

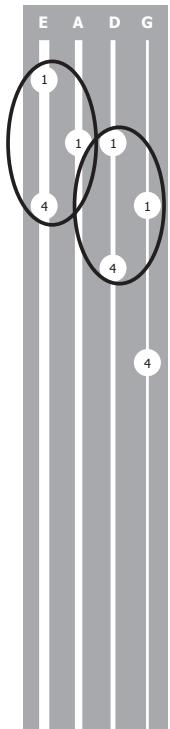
### GROUP C: Diminished Arpeggios

Arpeggios, like scales, can be more readily mastered by employing patterns for shifting, fingering, and string crossing. These arpeggio sequence patterns can best be understood by comparing a blueprint of fingerings and positions on the starting strings for each given mode.

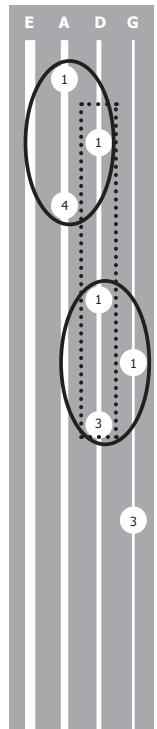
### Major Arpeggios | Group A

The diagrams below show two-octave major arpeggios beginning in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  position on the E, A, and D strings. There are four rules to remember that will facilitate the memorization and performance of major arpeggios:

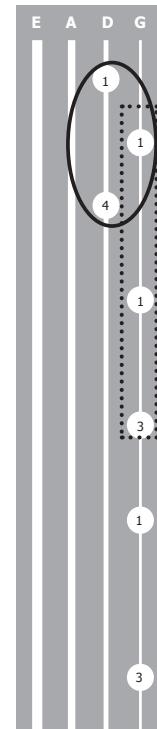
**RULE NO. 1:** Shifts do not occur at string crossings.



**RULE NO. 2:** Two notes are played on each starting string.



**RULE NO. 3:** The fingering sequence remains constant for all arpeggios that begin with a fingered note (141 141 4 141 141) with the third finger replacing the fourth in upper positions.



**RULE NO. 4:** The **DO-MI-SOL** pattern incorporates a hand-width (two semi-tone) shift when arpeggios are started with a fingered note.

There are two salient patterns that should be obvious and aid in memorization:

**DO-MI-SOL PATTERN:** This motif, which includes shifting, fingerings, and a string crossing, is marked with a black line oval.

Arpeggios  
Starting on the  
E String

**SOL-DO-MI PATTERN:** This motif appears on the second string for arpeggios that begin on the A and D string. It is marked with a broken line rectangle and incorporates two shifts. The 1-1 shift is a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hand-width shift (the distance between 1st and 4th position or five semi-tones) and the 1-3 shift which is a single hand-width (two semi-tone) shift.

Arpeggios  
Starting on the  
A String

Arpeggios  
Starting on the  
D String

# BROKEN CHORDS

Major Arpeggios | Group A

The musical score consists of 12 staves of bassoon music. Each staff is in 3/4 time. Fingerings (1 and 4) are indicated above the notes. Slurs group notes together. The score is divided into four sections of three staves each by vertical bar lines.

- Section 1:** G major (3 sharps), A major (1 sharp), B major (2 sharps).
- Section 2:** C major (no sharps or flats), D major (1 sharp), E major (2 sharps).
- Section 3:** F major (1 flat), G major (3 sharps), A major (1 sharp).
- Section 4:** B major (2 sharps), C major (no sharps or flats), D major (1 sharp).