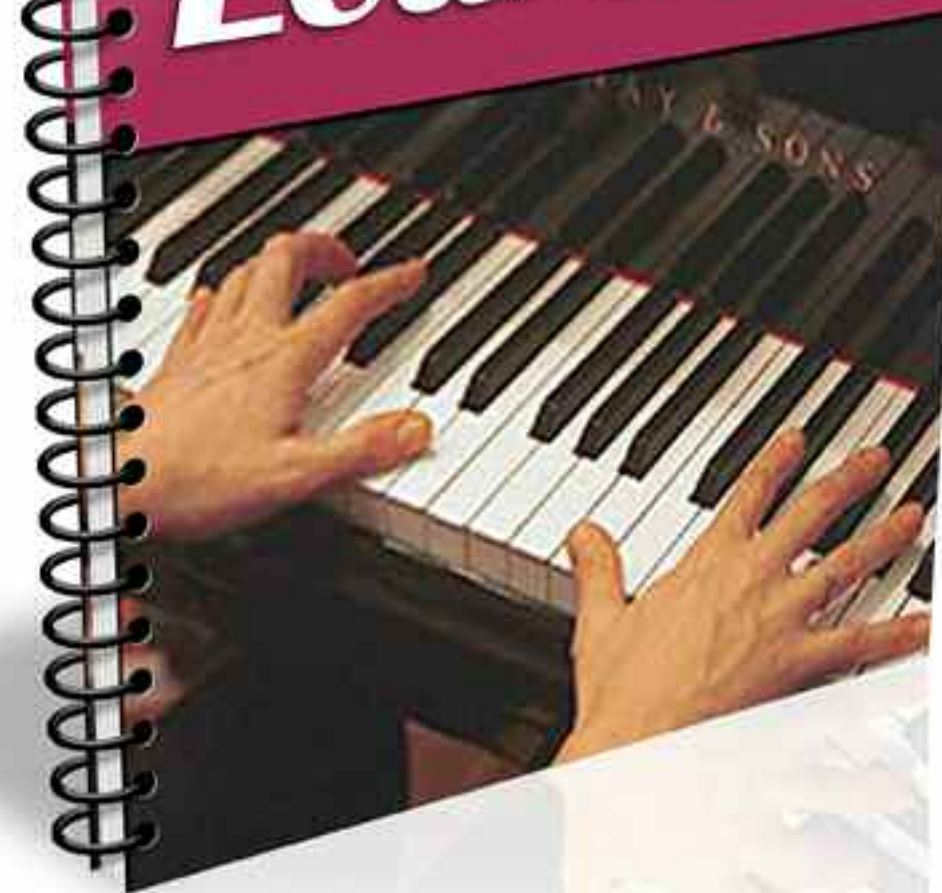


Speed Learning



MAKING THE MOST OF PRACTICE

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

One of the quickest ways to improve your piano playing is through the practice of scales and 'broken' chord exercises.

Unfortunately, these exercises are very repetitive and somewhat boring for budding pianists who just want to play the latest tunes.

What I have tried to do is make these exercises as interesting as possible and I have structured them in a way that will hopefully help you practice in EVERY key. Very often books give examples in the key of C then tell you to transpose them to all the other keys. Few learners actually DO this (until years later when they realise that they NEED to do it).

PAGES 1 to 15

HOW TO FORM AND MEMORIZE THE SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS

PAGES 16 to 27

A PRACTICE ROUTINE IN THE KEY OF C

To begin with I will show you all the exercises in the key of C. You can listen to the sound clips if you are unsure of the written instructions.

Practise in C until you can play the patterns with ease. Then move on to the other keys. If you are struggling with certain keys work through the easier ones that have less sharps or flats - like F or G.

PAGES 28 to 116

THE SAME ROUTINE IN EVERY KEY.

At the bottom of each page are boxes you can 'tick' that will help you keep track of where you are in your practice. There are 8 pages for each key.

SPEND ONE WEEK WITH EACH KEY

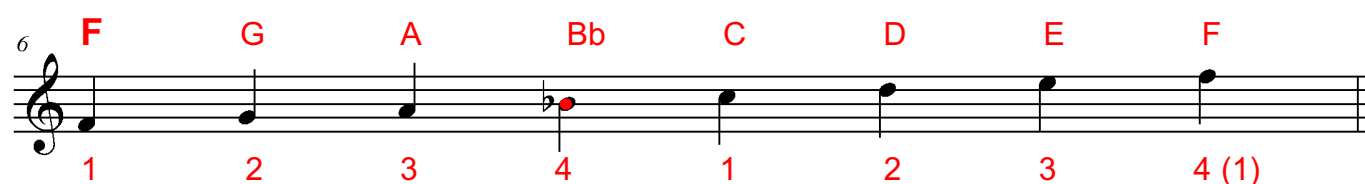
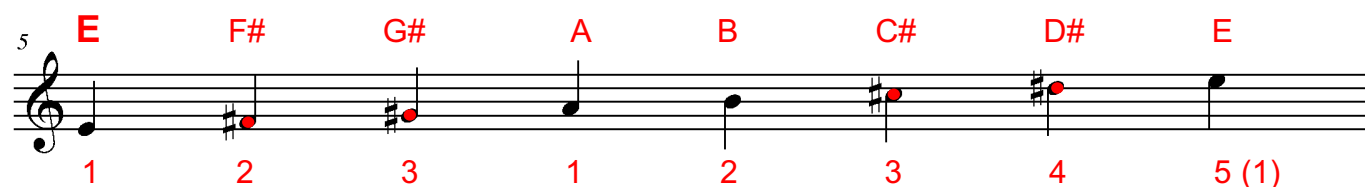
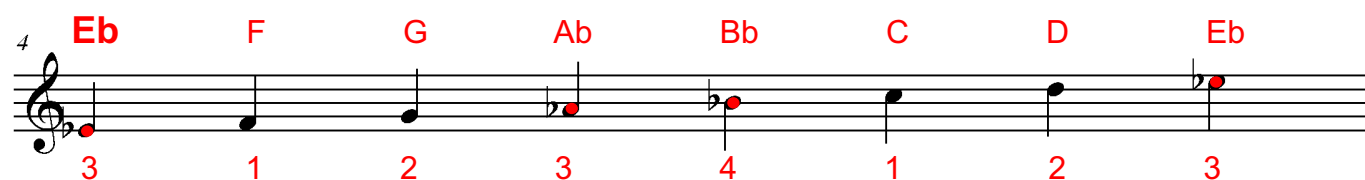
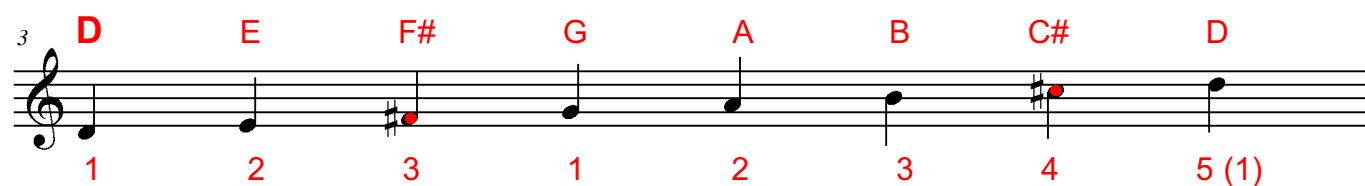
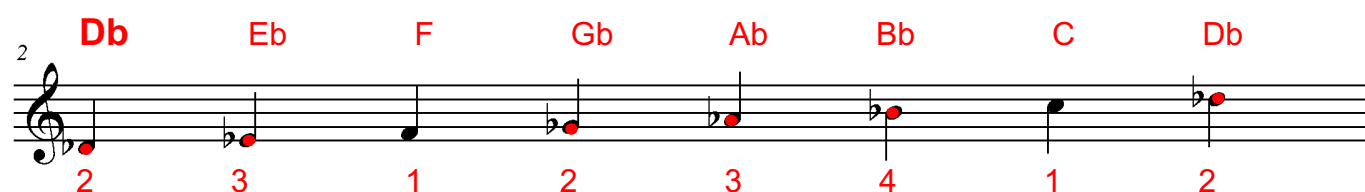
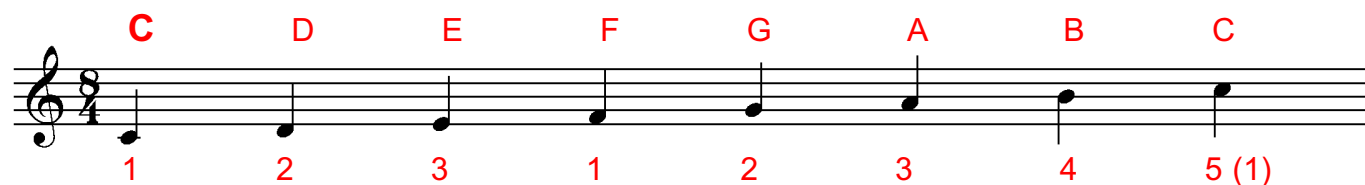
Keep in mind that the following exercises are ESSENTIAL before you can move on to anything with more complexity. Spend a week (or as long as it takes) with each key until you feel comfortable with it.

Good luck!

MAJOR SCALES

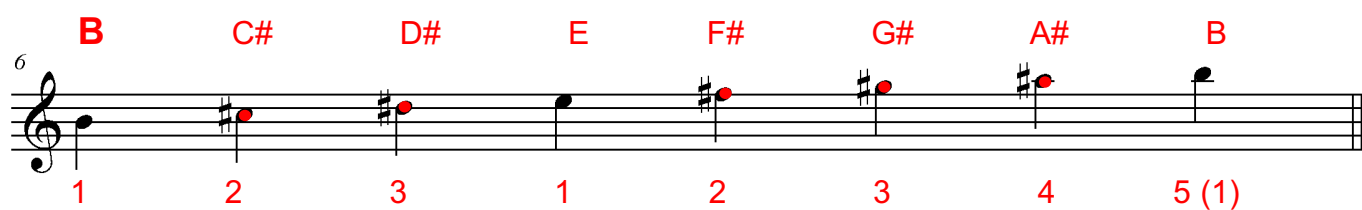
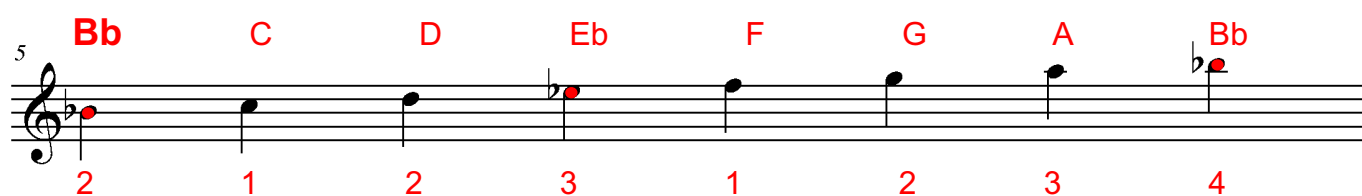
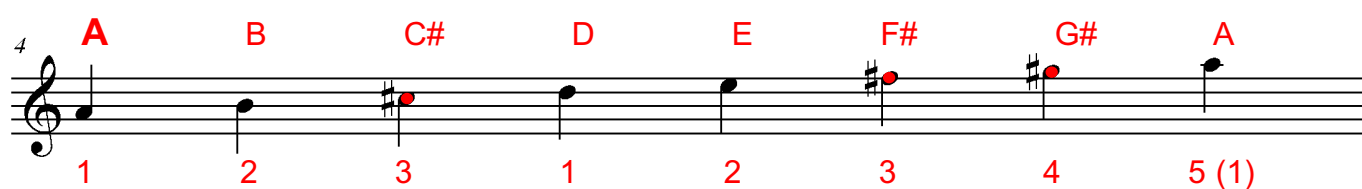
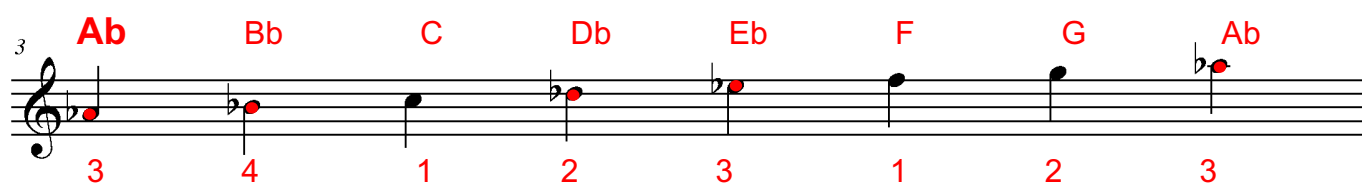
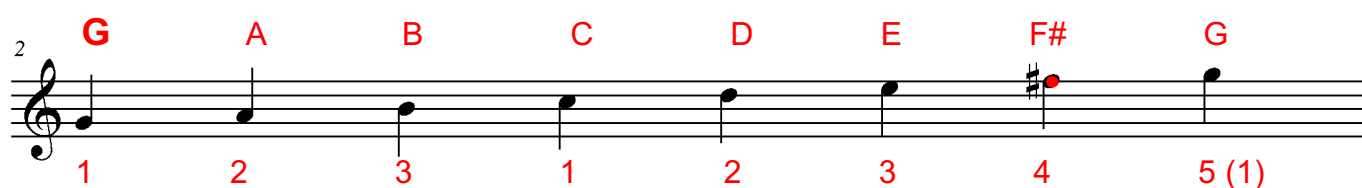
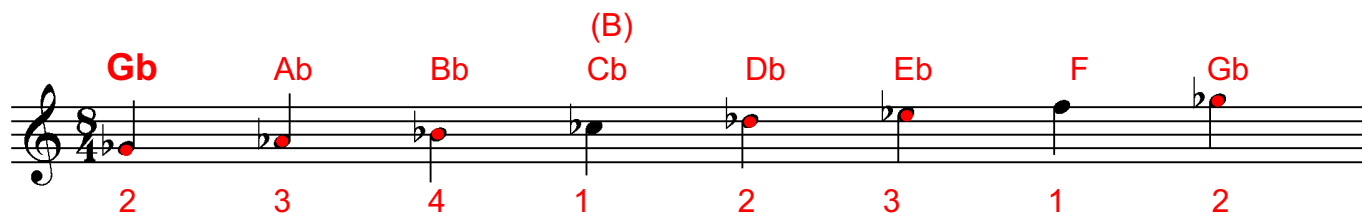
C to F (Right Hand)

Practice these once a day. Try two octaves and go up and down again.
Budding concert pianists may want to figure them out for the left hand also.
The following pages will show you how to easily memorize these scales.



MAJOR SCALES

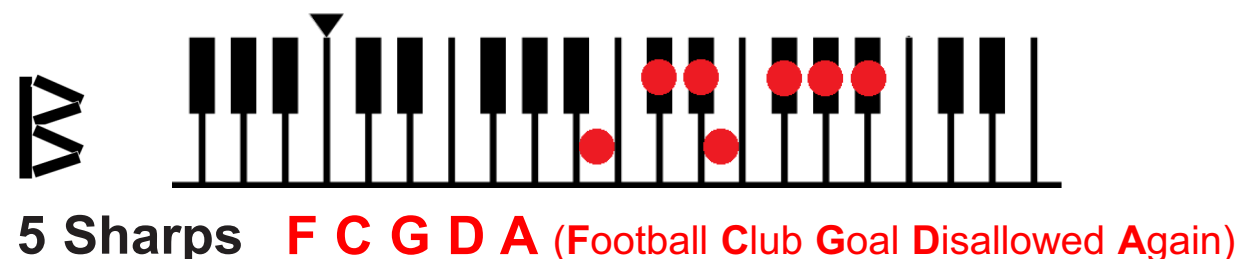
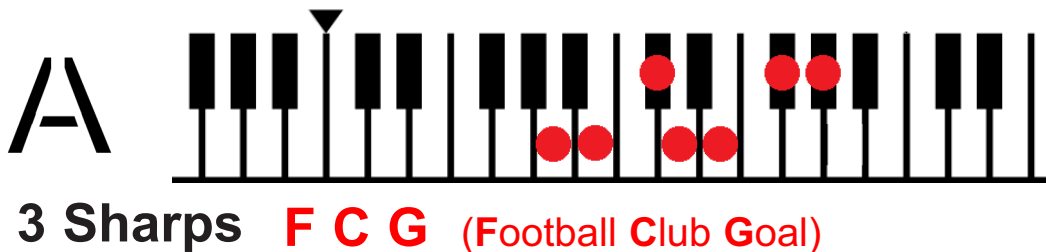
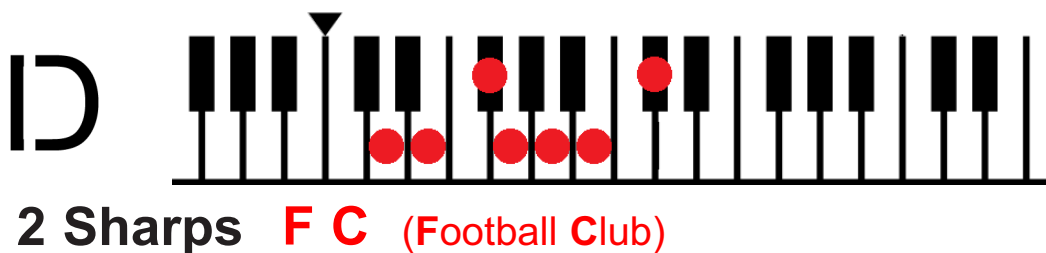
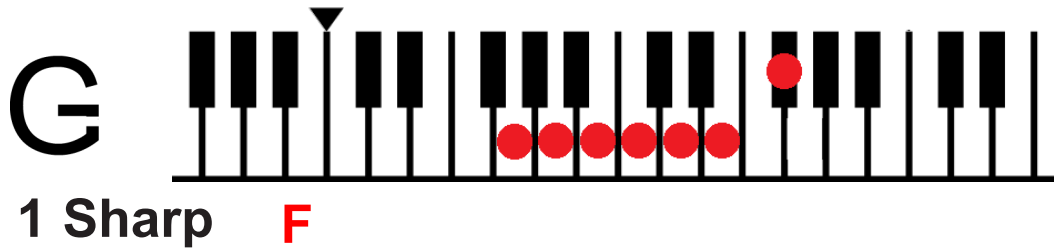
Gb to B (Right Hand)



MEMORY TRICKS FOR ALL THE SCALES

THE SCALES WITH SHARP NOTES

Notice how the formation of the letters almost tells you the number of sharps.



MEMORY TRICKS FOR ALL THE SCALES

THE SCALES WITH FLAT NOTES

Notice the word **B E A D** and how the name of the scale is one letter behind in the order of Flat notes -

ie **Bb** has the flats Bb PLUS Eb --- **Eb** has the flats Bb, Eb PLUS Ab and so on

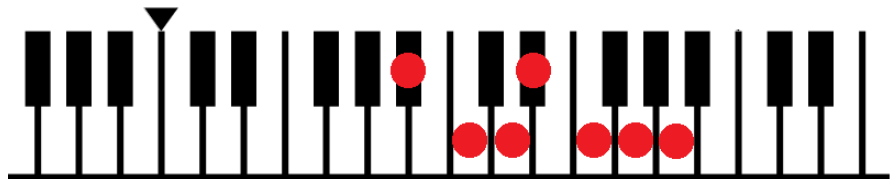
F 1 Flat

B



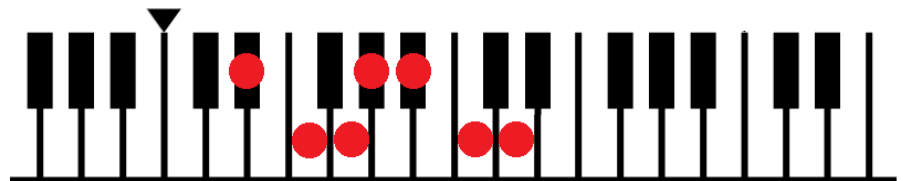
B^b 2 Flats

B E



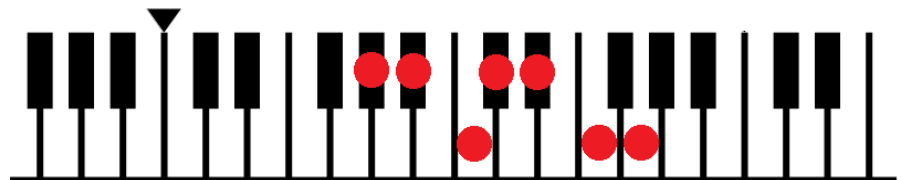
E^b 3 Flats

B E A



A^b 4 Flats

B E A D



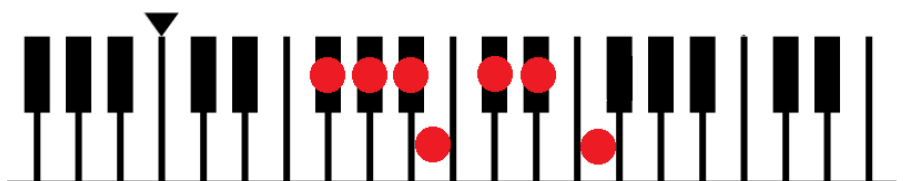
D^b 5 Flats

B E A D G



G^b (F#) 6 Flats

B E A D G (C)

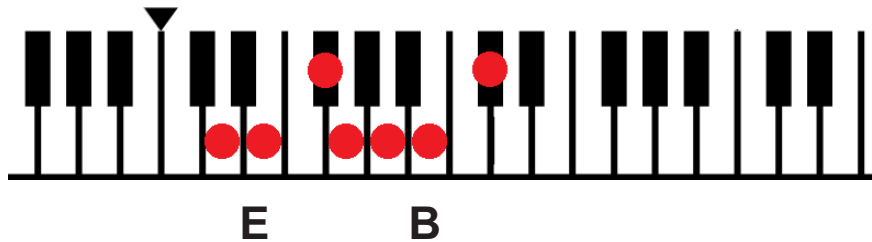


MEMORY TRICKS FOR ALL THE SCALES

The GAP between the two sets of black keys is a VERY helpful focal point.

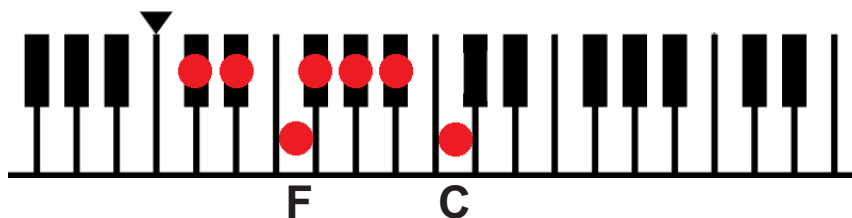
Notice that when you are playing scales that have **SHARPS** you will ALWAYS play the WHITE notes B and E which are on the RIGHT hand side of the two sets of black keys

ie. Scale of D major (with 2 'sharps')



ALTERNATIVELY when you are playing scales that have **FLATS** you will nearly ALWAYS (except for Gb) play the WHITE notes F and C which are on the LEFT hand side of the two sets of black keys

ie. Scale of Db major (with 5 'flats')



MINOR SCALES - 1

Minor scales are used with Minor chords. There are a lot of different Minor scales. When starting to improvise you will most often use TWO forms of minor scale

1. NATURAL Minor Scale

A natural minor is used if a piece is in an overall MINOR KEY.

So if a piece was in the key of Cminor you could use the scale of Cminor (natural) over many of the chord changes.

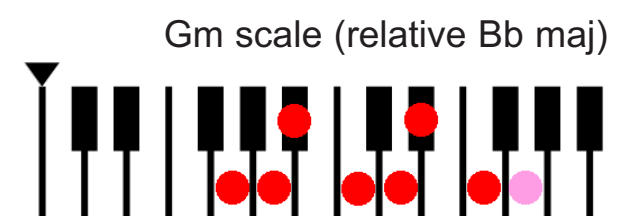
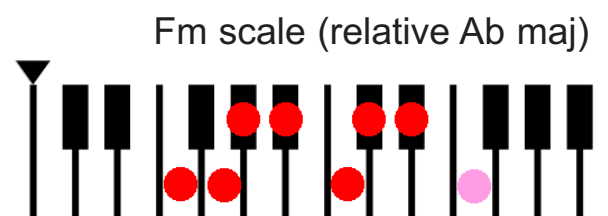
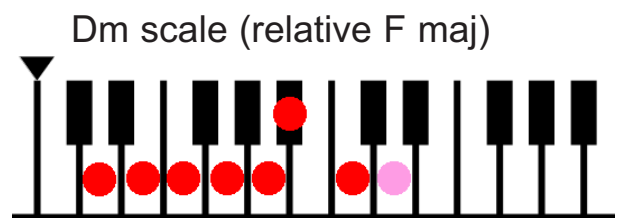
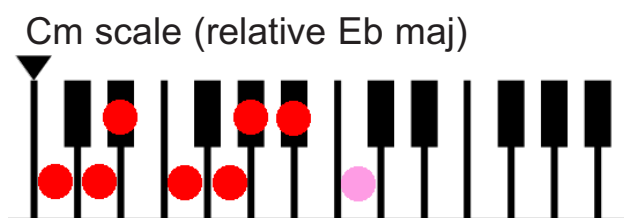
The trick to memorising natural minor scales is to notice that they 'share' the same notes as major scales that are built on the flattened third of the minor scale.

For example - The flat 3rd of Cm is Eb - so the C minor (natural) scale uses the exact same tones of the Eb major scale but starting on C and ending on C

Eb major	scale is	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
(Natural) C minor	scale is	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C

The easiest Natural Minor scale is the Am scale because it's relative is C major (all the white keys). So if you play all the white keys from one A up to another A you have played the scale of A minor (natural)

Try the following examples.



MINOR SCALES - 2

2. The Minor Seven scale (sometimes called a DORIAN scale)

Used for minor chords that occur within a MAJOR key.

There are two ways to remember the formation of a minor seven scale.

a. One way is to imagine a MAJOR scale with the 3rd and 7th FLATTENED

For instance C major scale is	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C minor7 scale is	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb	C
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

b. The other way is to remember that a MINOR SEVEN scale is a RELATION of the MAJOR scale TWO TONES TO THE LEFT

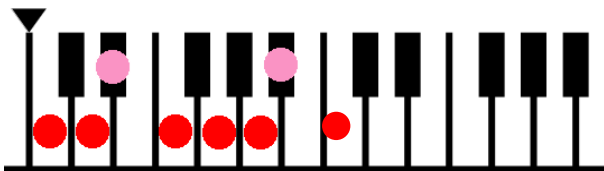
So if you wanted the notes for Cminor 7 scale - look two notes left of C which is Bb and use the same notes of the Bb major scale but start on C and end on C

Bb major scale is	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
C minor7 scale is	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb	C

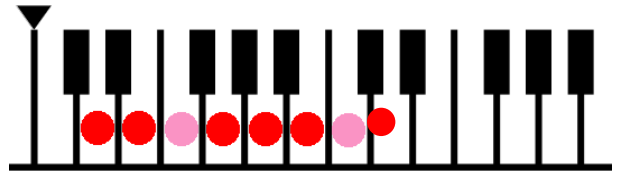
The easiest Minor7 scale is the Dm7 scale because it's relative is C major (all the white keys). So if you play all the white keys from one D up to another D you have played the scale of D minor7 (D Dorian).

Try the following examples.

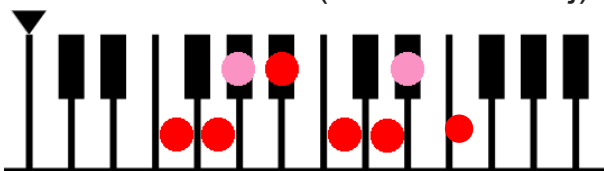
Cm7 scale (relative Bb maj)



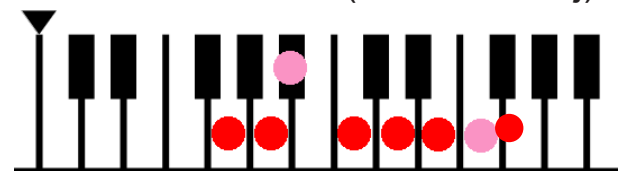
Dm7 scale (relative C maj)



Fm7 scale (relative Eb maj)



Gm7 scale (relative F maj)



OTHER SCALES

DIMINISHED SCALES

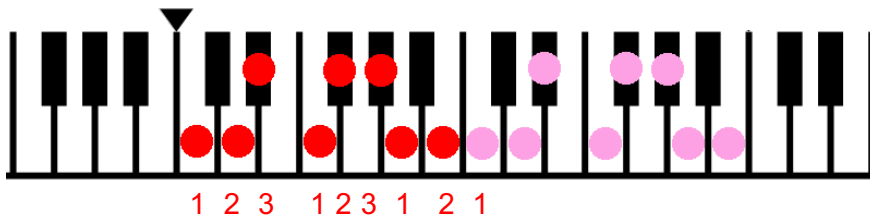
Diminished scales are used with diminished chords.

They are unusual in their configuration.

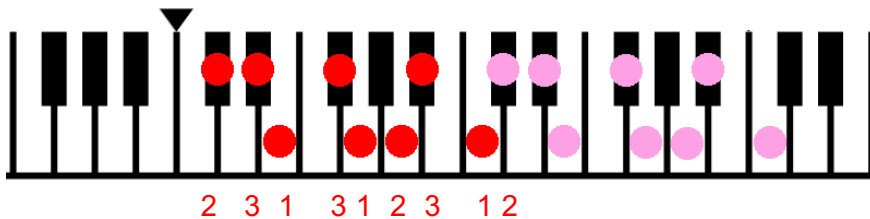
They are constructed using a mixture of consecutive whole tones and half tones. Just as there are three distinctive diminished chord shapes (see book 3 pg xx) so there are only three diminished scale configurations.

Remember that the ROOT note of the diminished scale is a WHOLE TONE away from the second note of the scale

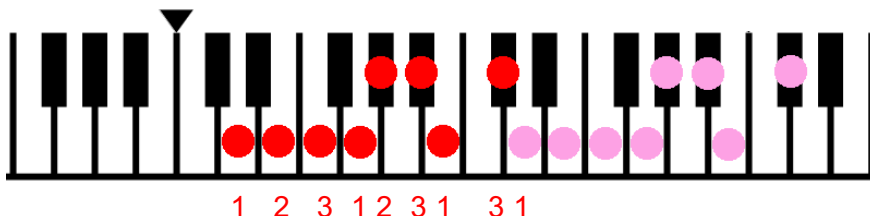
This pattern covers the diminished scales of **C^o**, **E^b^o**, **G^b^o** and **A^o**



This pattern covers the diminished scales of **D^b^o**, **E^o**, **G^o** and **C^o**



This pattern covers the diminished scales of **D^o**, **F^o**, **A^b^o** and **B^o**



You will see later how these scales can also be used in Jazz over 7 chords but for now just learn them for diminished chords.

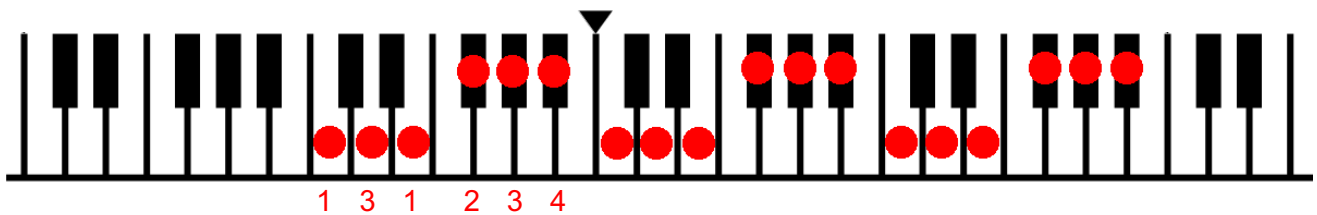
OTHER SCALES

WHOLE TONE SCALES

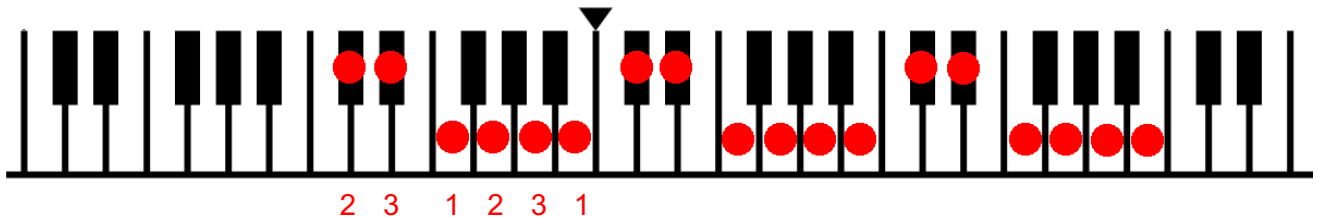
Whole Tone scales are used over dominant seventh chords whose 5th is altered (either sharpened or flattened) For instance C7+5 or C7b5.

All the whole tone scales can be found within just TWO patterns.

This pattern covers the whole tone scales of **C, D, E, Gb, Ab and Bb**
(Just start on the relevant key)



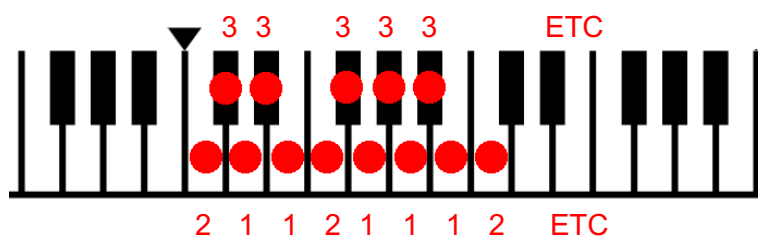
This pattern covers the whole tone scales of **Db, Eb, F, G, A and B**



CHROMATIC SCALES

Chromatic movement is when you move up or down in HALF STEPS. There is a lot of chromatic movement in Jazz improvisation.

Practice this up and down starting on a new key each time.



ARPEGGIOS

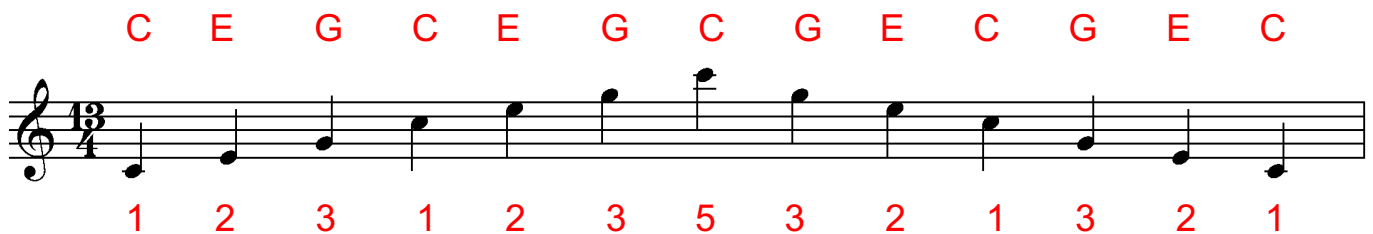
(BROKEN CHORDS)

Arpeggio practice is very important because you get to know your chords a lot better and it enables you to improvise with greater confidence.

Basically an ARPEGGIO is running up and down the notes of a chord over one or more octaves.

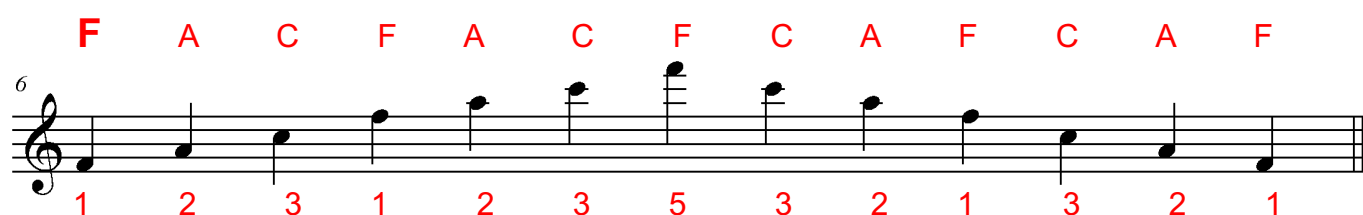
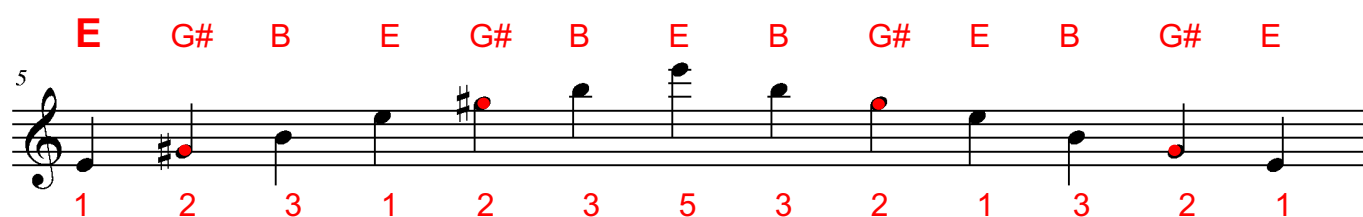
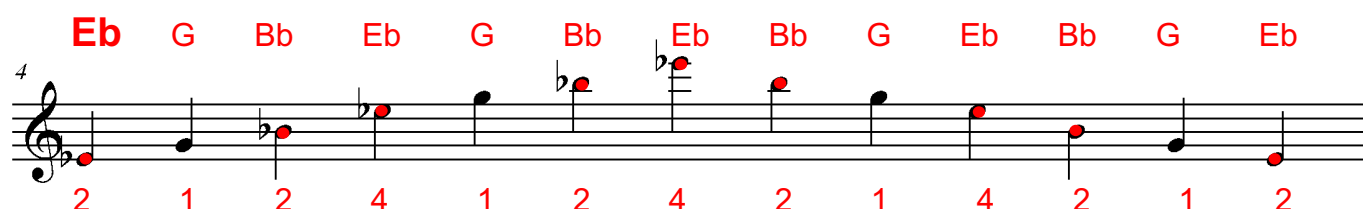
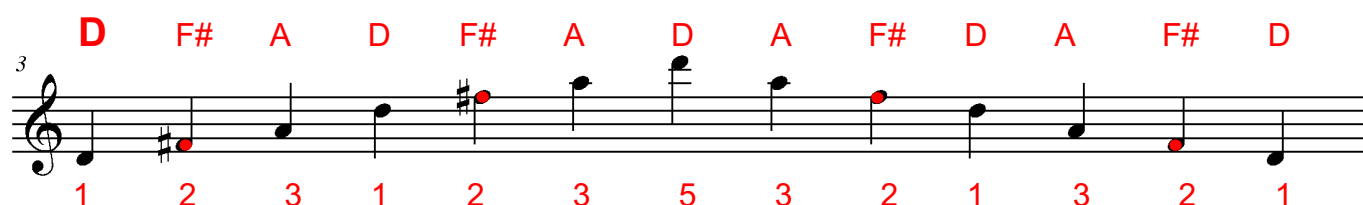
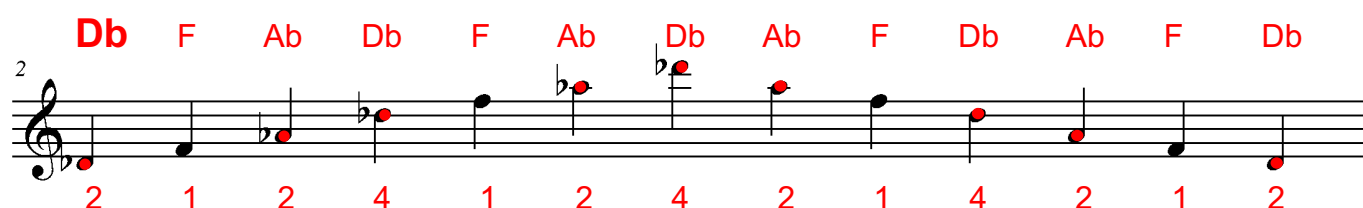
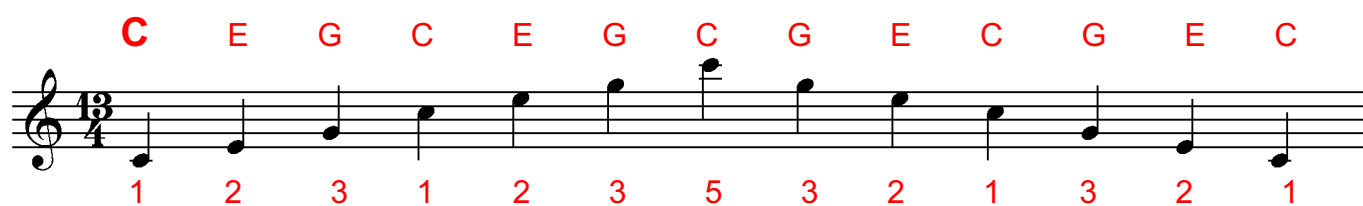
The correct fingering is the key to success.

Try the chord of C to begin with.



MAJOR ARPEGGIO PRACTISE

C to F (Correct Fingering)



MAJOR ARPEGGIO PRACTISE

Gb to B (Correct Fingering)

Gb Bb Db Gb Bb Db Gb Db Bb Gb Db Bb Gb

1 2 3 1 2 3 5 3 2 1 3 2 1

G B D G B D G D B G D B G

1 2 3 1 2 3 5 3 2 1 3 2 1

Ab C Eb Ab C Eb Ab Eb C Ab E C Ab

2 1 2 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 2 1 2

A C# E A C# E A E C# A E C# A

1 2 3 1 2 3 5 3 2 1 3 2 1

Bb D F Bb D F Bb F D Bb F D Bb

2 1 2 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 2 1 2

B D# F# B D# F# B F# D# B F# D# B

1 2 3 1 2 3 5 3 2 1 3 2 1

ARPEGGIO PRACTISE

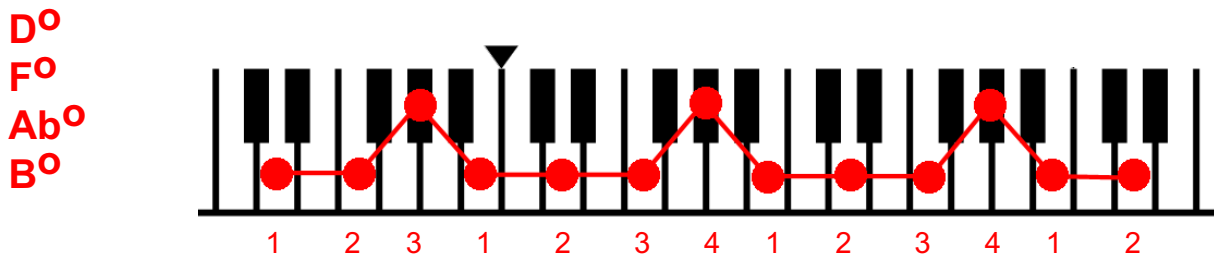
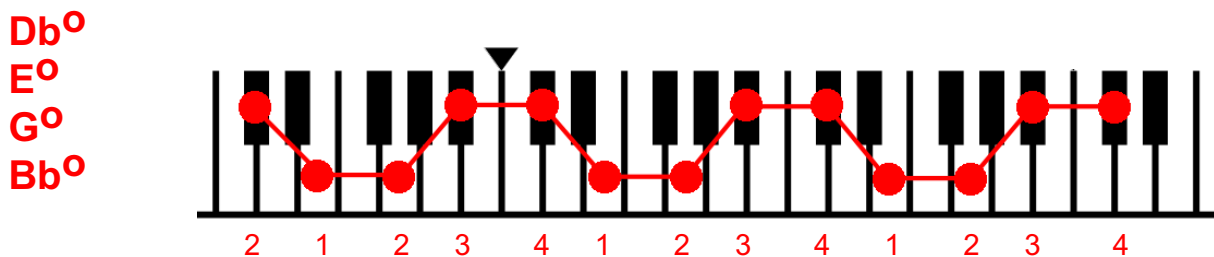
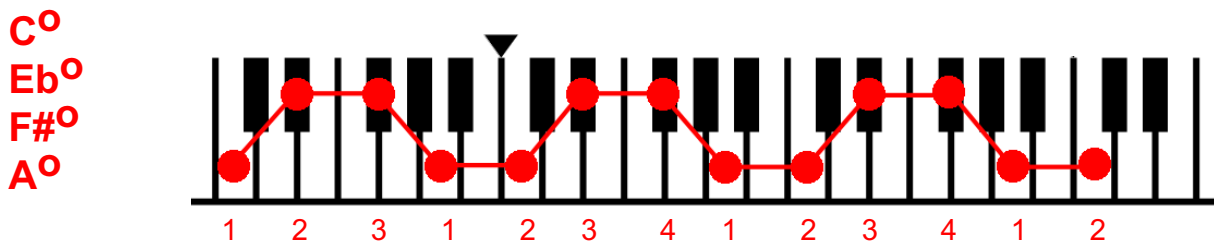
Minor and diminished chords

MINOR ARPEGGIOS

After you have practiced the major arpeggios try the MINOR arpeggios. Simply flatten the 3rd of the chord. The fingering will be mostly the same as it was for the major arpeggios - the only changes required will be for Ebm, Gbm and Bbm - see if you can figure out what needs to be changed.

DIMINISHED ARPEGGIOS

If you remember from book 4 there are really only THREE diminished 'shapes' the all the diminished chords 'fit' into. So it doesn't take long to learn these three arpeggios. You will use diminished arpeggios a lot because they are easy and they add a lot of interest to your playing.



A WORD ABOUT FINGERING

You will read some modern books that say that fingering is a personal thing and you should do what feels best. I guarantee you that advice is ONLY for experienced pianists.

It is absolutely VITAL that beginners follow CORRECT fingering for several reasons

1. Beginners tend to use their 'strong' fingers and avoid using the weaker fingers like the fourth or small fingers. These fingers then NEVER get stronger.
2. Beginners don't realise that correct fingering may have a future purpose they can't see yet such as freeing up a finger to allow your to go easily into another pattern or run.
3. If you use the SAME fingering for certain exercises your hand and brain get far more proficient at the exercise. More so than if you kept using any old fingering.

Most beginners get concerned as to which finger to use on the BLACK keys. The advice given by Tim Richards in his excellent book Exploring Jazz Piano is this..

- Use the same fingering in every octave
- Use the same fingering in both directions
- Never use the same finger for consecutive notes
- Avoid placing the thumb on a black note

He goes on to say 'the last rule is often broken - when a scale contains mainly black notes you will have to use the thumb on some of them'.

CHORD & SCALE WORKOUT

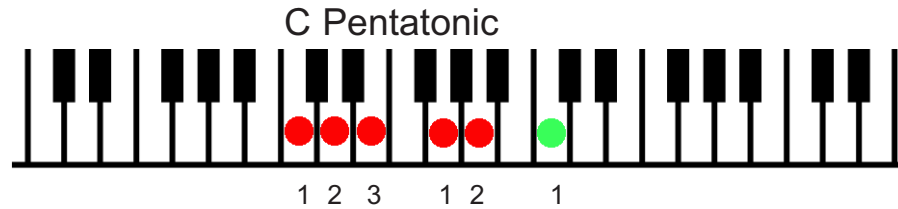
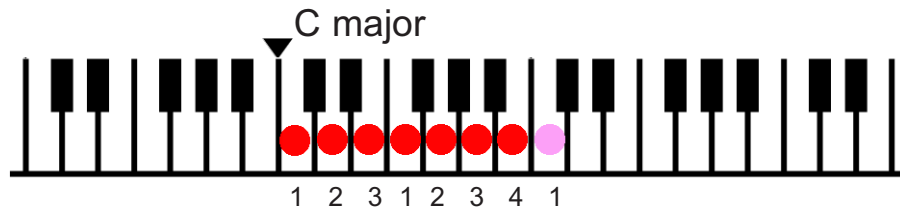


IN THE KEY OF C

THE KEY OF C MAJOR

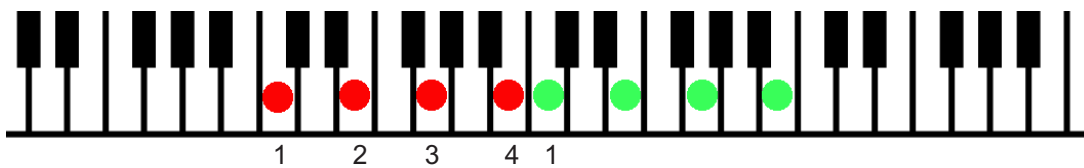
C₁

SCALES



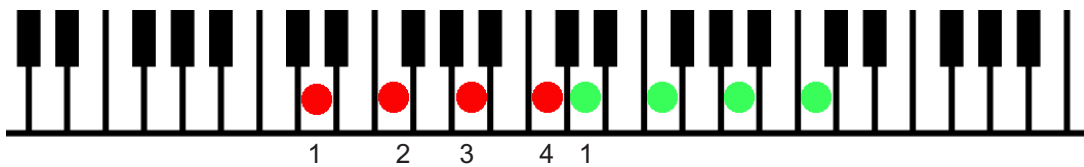
CHORD FAMILY FOR C MAJOR (Two Octaves)

CM7



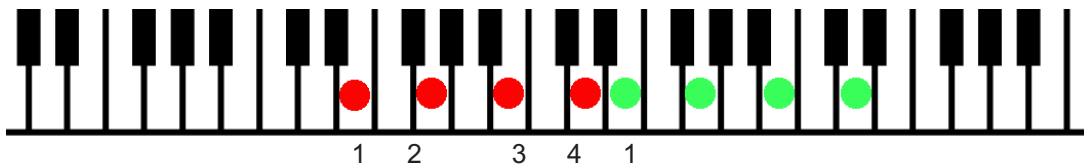
I

Dm7



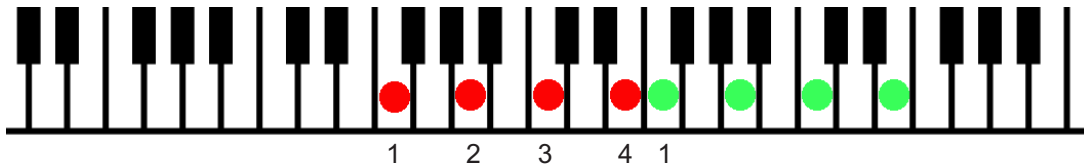
II

Em7



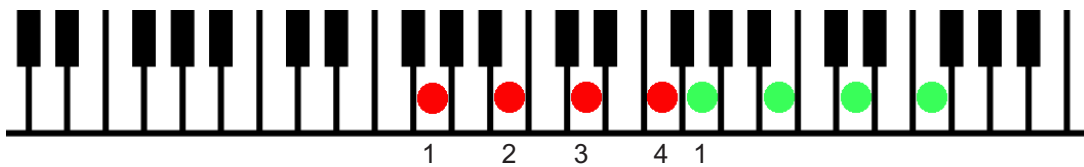
III

FM7



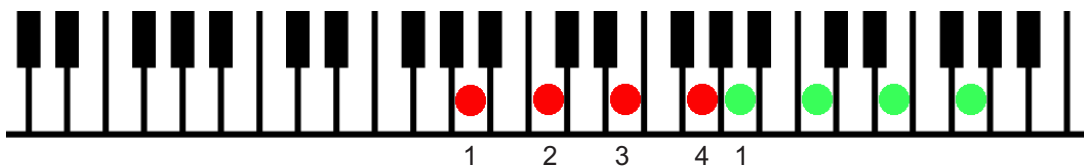
IV

G7



V

Am7



VI

B^ø7



VII

'Half Diminished' symbol

C

9-19

C

The chords follow the **I - VI - II - V** progression in C (C - Am - Dm - G)

I - VI - II - V **BROKEN CHORD TWIST**

Play the above again but this time change the order of ascending and descending ie. Start on a high C and descend then go up an Am and so on. See if you can work out the fingering.

9-20

C

C

Remember the cool chord progression from book 6 that ‘walked’ down the keys like a ‘Caterpillar’? Play this again and improvise in the Right Hand with the C major scale.

I - VI - II - V VOICINGS

You can also just play the root and 7th in the left hand (this is called a 'SHELL') and IMPROVISE in the right hand using the C MAJOR scale.

[illegible]

C

C

Melody is often defined as an organized and logical succession of three or more tones. It is important to practice combinations of three note patterns that are derived either from scales or the basic three note chords.

There are only six ways to arrange the order of any three notes.

CHORDAL

The image displays six musical staves, each with a red number above it, representing different rhythmic patterns for the right hand. The patterns are as follows:

- 1:** A sequence of three eighth notes, ascending in pitch.
- 2:** A sequence of three eighth notes, descending in pitch.
- 3:** A sequence of three eighth notes, ascending, then descending.
- 4:** A sequence of three eighth notes, ascending, then descending.
- 5:** A sequence of three eighth notes, ascending, then descending.
- 6:** A sequence of three eighth notes, ascending, then descending.

Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..

Two musical staves for the right hand. Staff 1 is labeled '1' and Staff 2 is labeled '2'. Both are in C major, 4/4 time. Staff 1 contains four measures of eighth-note triplets (C4-D4-E4, D4-E4-F4, E4-F4-G4, F4-G4-A4) followed by four measures of sixteenth-note patterns (C4-D4-E4-F4, D4-E4-F4-G4, E4-F4-G4-A4, F4-G4-A4-B4). Staff 2 contains four measures of eighth-note triplets (C4-D4-E4, D4-E4-F4, E4-F4-G4, F4-G4-A4) followed by four measures of sixteenth-note patterns (C4-D4-E4-F4, D4-E4-F4-G4, E4-F4-G4-A4, F4-G4-A4-B4).

Now try patterns 3, 4, 5 and 6

SCALE-WISE

Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..

1

2

Now try patterns 3, 4, 5 and 6

No. of times practiced

9-24

C

Combining Patterns

The following is a mixture of two of the patterns on the previous page.

If you look closely you will see there is a two note pattern WITHIN the triplets. The triplet rhythm gives the pattern a great deal of drive and excitement. This pattern is great if you are learning Jazz because the triplet rhythm gives you a perfect 'swing' feel.

Try it - it's easier than it looks.

TWO NOTE PATTERNS

Budding improvisers tend to think that they should be attempting really complicated patterns and riffs but don't forget that simple two note patterns sound great too.

Try the following pattern. Use the fingering that you use when you play the major scale.

No. of times practiced

9-25

C

MINOR BLUES WORKOUT

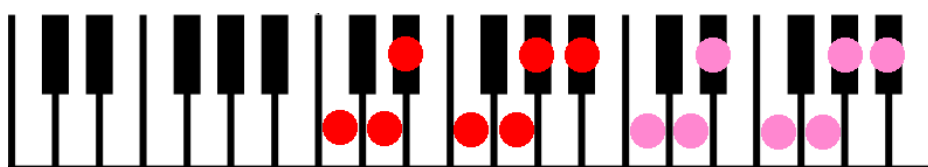
You can use the notes of a C minor (Natural) scale over ALL the chords.

Remember the formula - To make a natural minor - go to the flattened 3rd of the chord and use the MAJOR scale built on that note.

ie The natural minor scale for C minor uses the same notes as the scale of Eb major

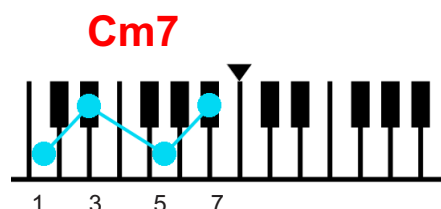
Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

C MINOR (Natural) SCALE / same tones as Eb major

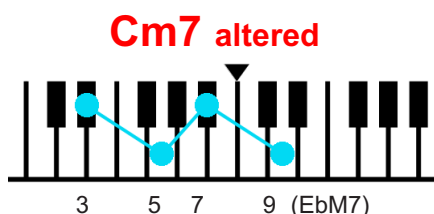


Two Octaves

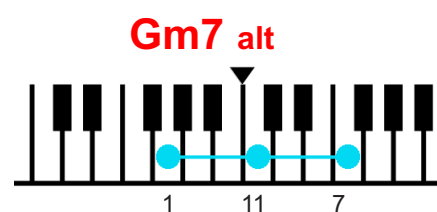
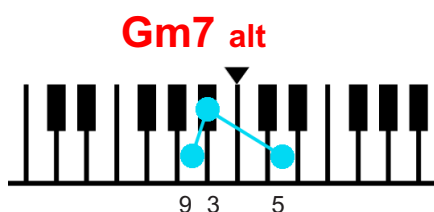
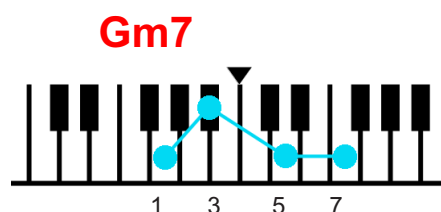
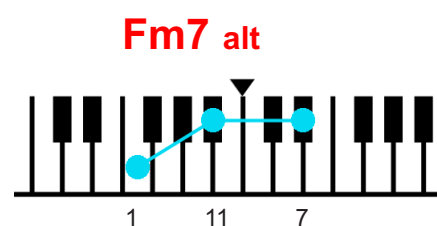
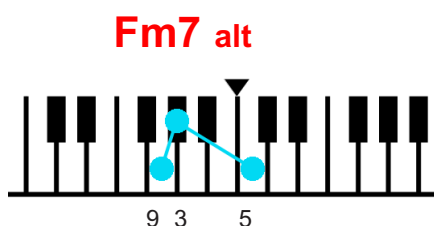
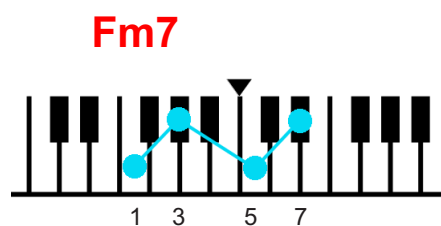
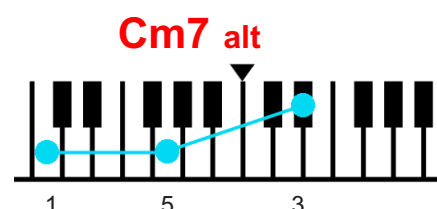
1.



2.



3.



No. of times practiced

9-27

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

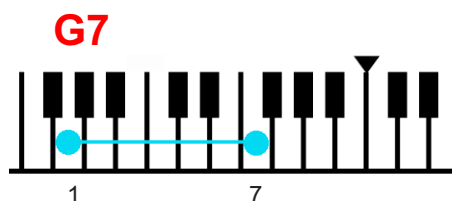
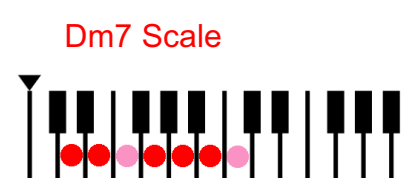
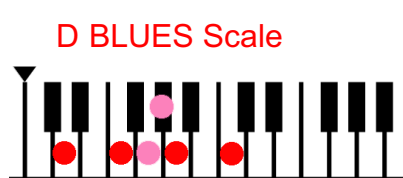
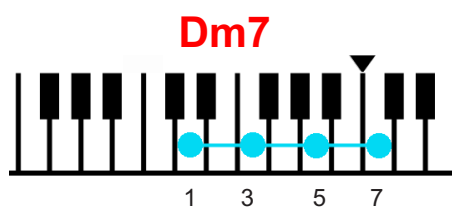
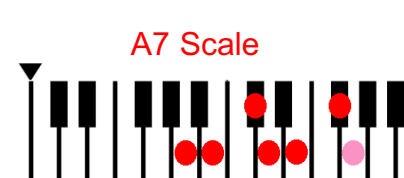
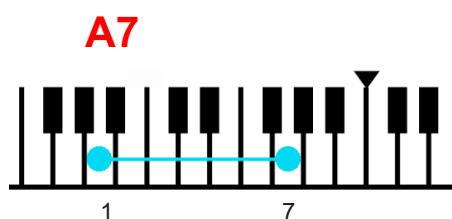
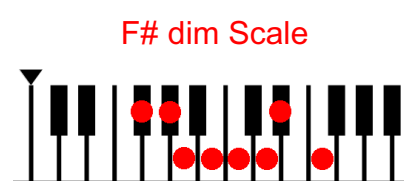
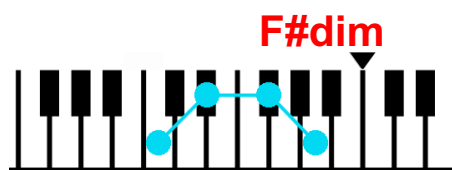
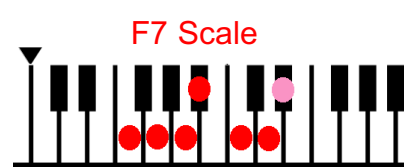
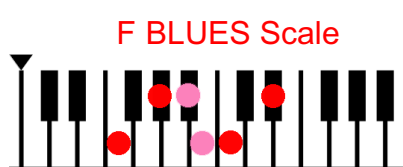
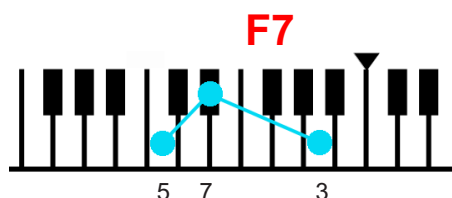
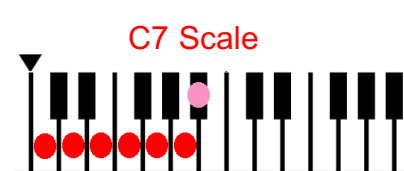
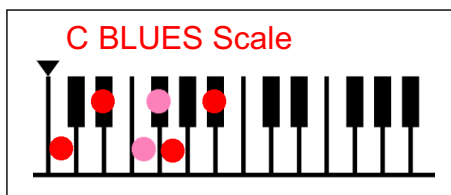
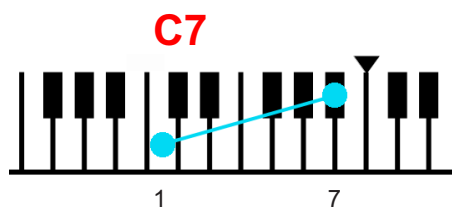
Traditional Jazz / Blues Progression

C

C7	F7	C7	C7	F7	F#dim
C7	A7	Dm7	G7	C7 A7	Dm7 G7

See Book 6

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(C BLUES scale can be used throughout)



No. of times practiced

CHORD & SCALE WORKOUT

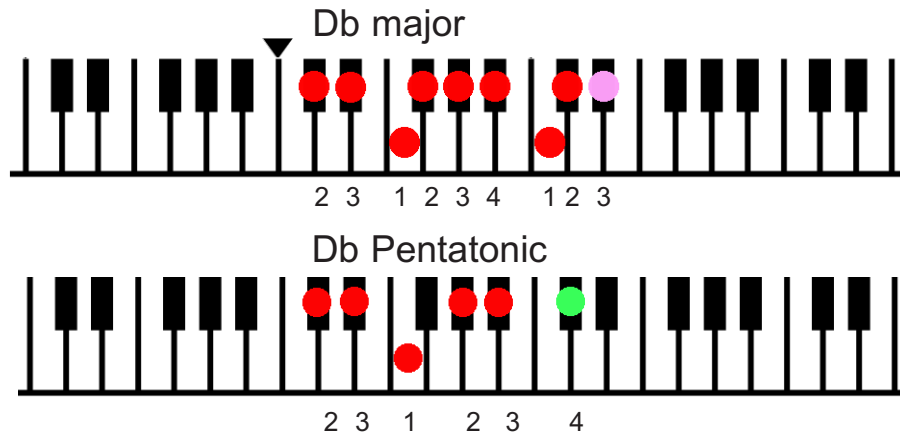


IN ALL OTHER KEYS

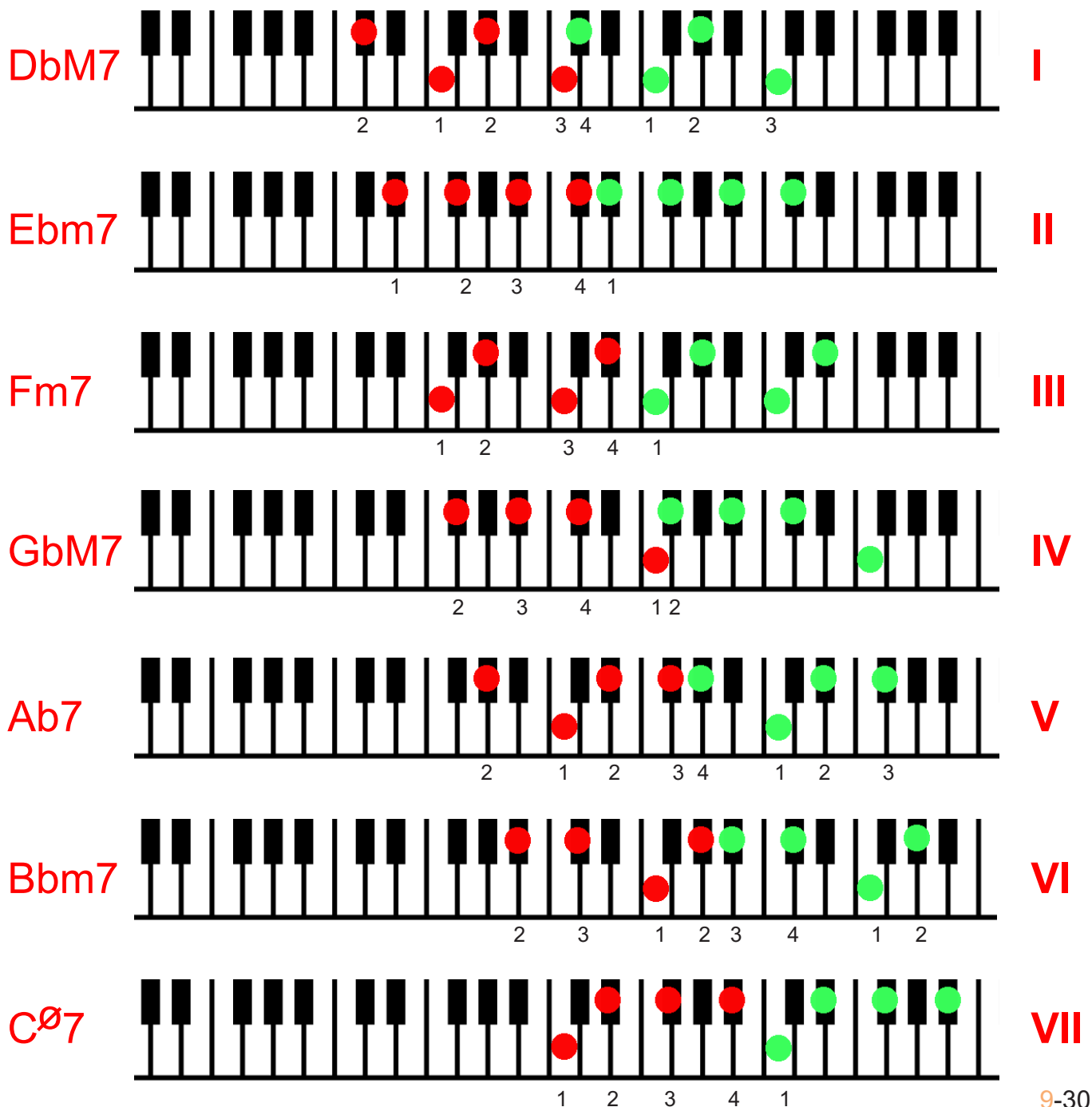
THE KEY OF D FLAT MAJOR

Db₁

SCALES



CHORD FAMILY FOR Db MAJOR (Two Octaves)



7th CHORDS WORKOUT

Db₃

Db FAMILY CHORDS - Left Hand

DbM7 Ebm7 Fm7 Gbm7 Ab7 Bbm7 C_{half-dim7}

BROKEN 7th CHORDS WORKOUT 2 octaves / up and down (see page xx for fingering)

4

Db F Ab C Db F Ab C Db C Ab F Db C Ab F Eb Gb Bb Db Eb Gb

DbM7 Ebm7 etc

Db MAJOR SCALE WORKOUT Scale of Db (starting on each chord note)

DbM7 Ebm7 Fm7 etc

Db Family 7 chords

No. of times practiced

Db₄

CYCLE OF FIFTHS PROGRESSION

5

I - VI - II - V VOICINGS (Right hand can IMPROVISE as well)

The image displays four chords in a two-staff system (treble and bass clef) with a common time signature (C). The chords are labeled in red text above the staves: **DbM7**, **Bbm7**, **Ebm7**, and **Ab7**. The notes are written in black ink. Below each staff system, the constituent notes are listed in red text: **Db Ab** for DbM7, **Db F** for Bbm7, **Eb Gb** for Ebm7, and **C Eb** for Ab7. The notes are: Db (bass line, 2nd space), Ab (treble line, 3rd space), Db (bass line, 2nd space), F (bass line, 1st space), Eb (treble line, 3rd space), Gb (treble line, 3rd space), C (bass line, 1st space), and Eb (bass line, 2nd space).

No. of times practiced

9-33

TWELVE THREE NOTE MELODIC PATTERNS

Db₅

TRANSPOSE the following patterns to the key of Db

For fingering see page 30

CHORDAL



Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..



SCALE-WISE



Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..



The following is a mixture of two of the above patterns. If you look closely it is like a two note pattern played in thirds. Try it - it's easier than it looks.



DIATONIC (TWO note pattern) Use the fingering you use for the major scale



No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

Db₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The Db BLUES Scale can be used throughout

Db7

1 3 7

Db BLUES Scale

Db7 Scale

Gb7

5 7 3

Gb BLUES Scale

Gb7 Scale

Ab7

5 7 1 3

Ab BLUES Scale

Ab7 Scale

Db7	Db7	Db7	Db7	Gb7	Gb7
Db7	Db7	Ab7	Gb7	Db7	Db7 or Ab7

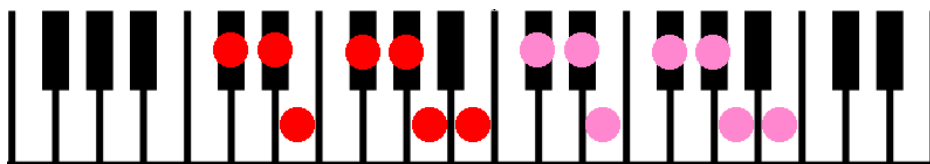
No. of times practiced

9-35

MINOR BLUES WORKOUT

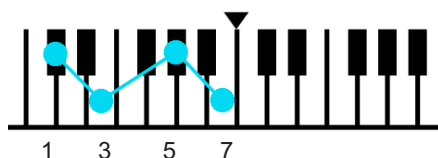
Db₇

Db (or C#) MINOR (Natural) SCALE / same notes as E



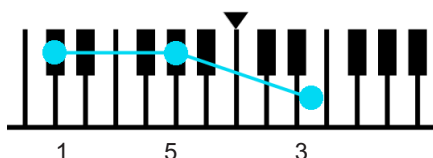
1.

Dbm7



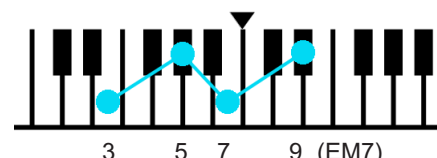
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Dbm7 alt

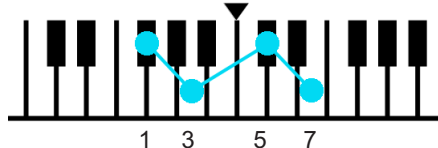


3.

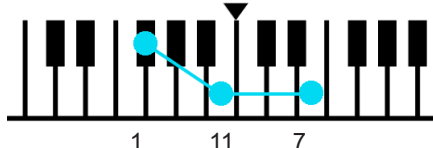
Dbm7 alt



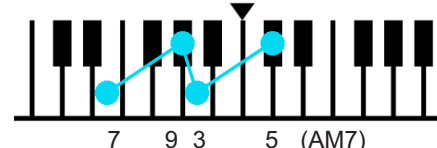
Gbm7



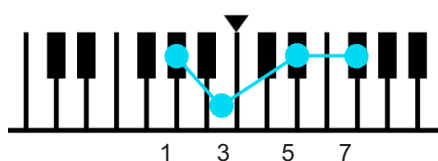
Gbm7 alt



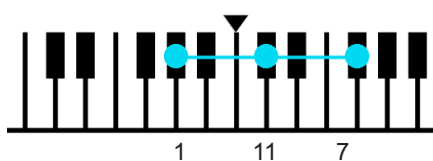
Gbm7 alt



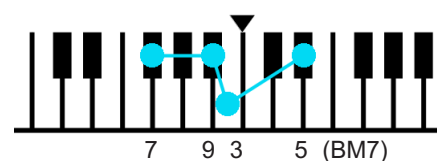
Abm7



Abm7 alt



Abm7 alt



Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

No. of times practiced

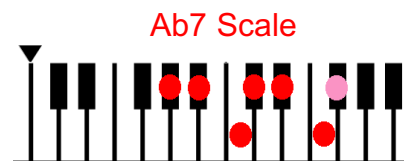
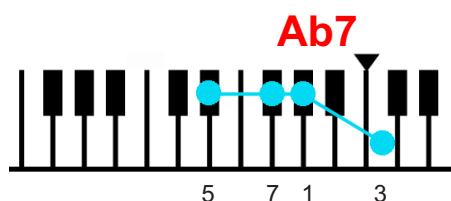
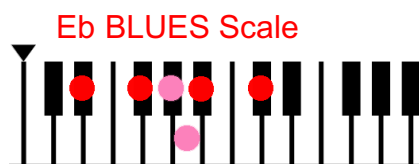
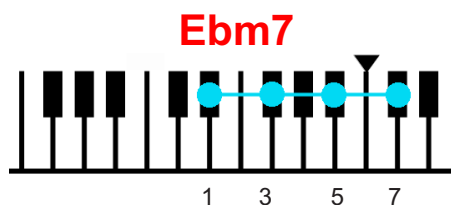
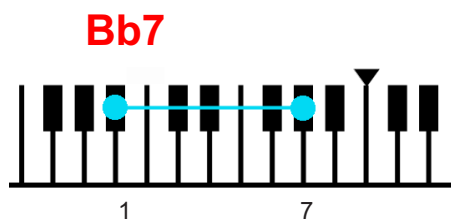
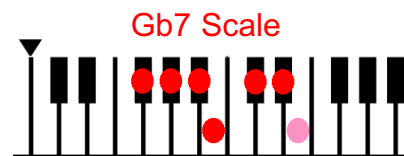
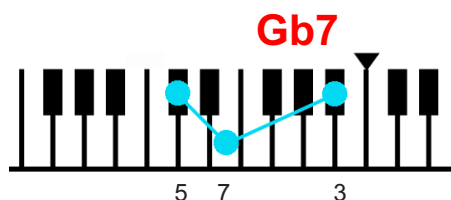
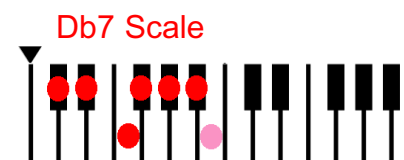
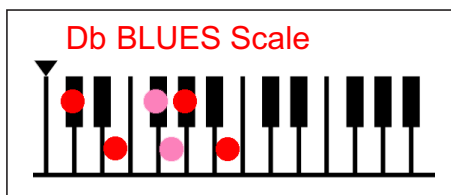
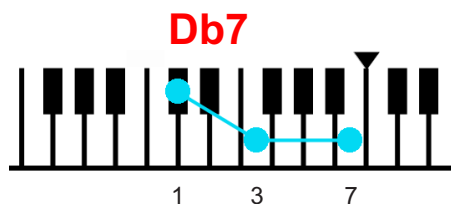
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

Db₈

Db7	Gb7	Db7	Db7	Gb7	Gdim
Db7	Bb7	Ebm7	Ab7	Db7 Bb7	Ebm7 Ab7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(Db BLUES scale can be used throughout)

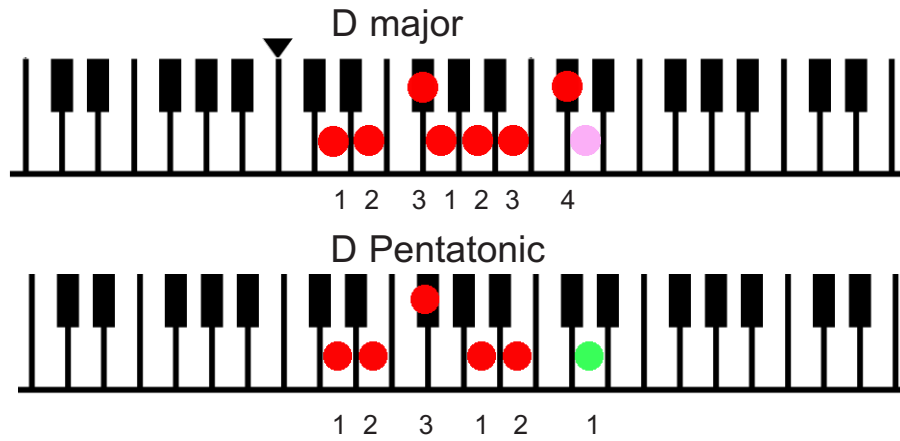


No. of times practiced

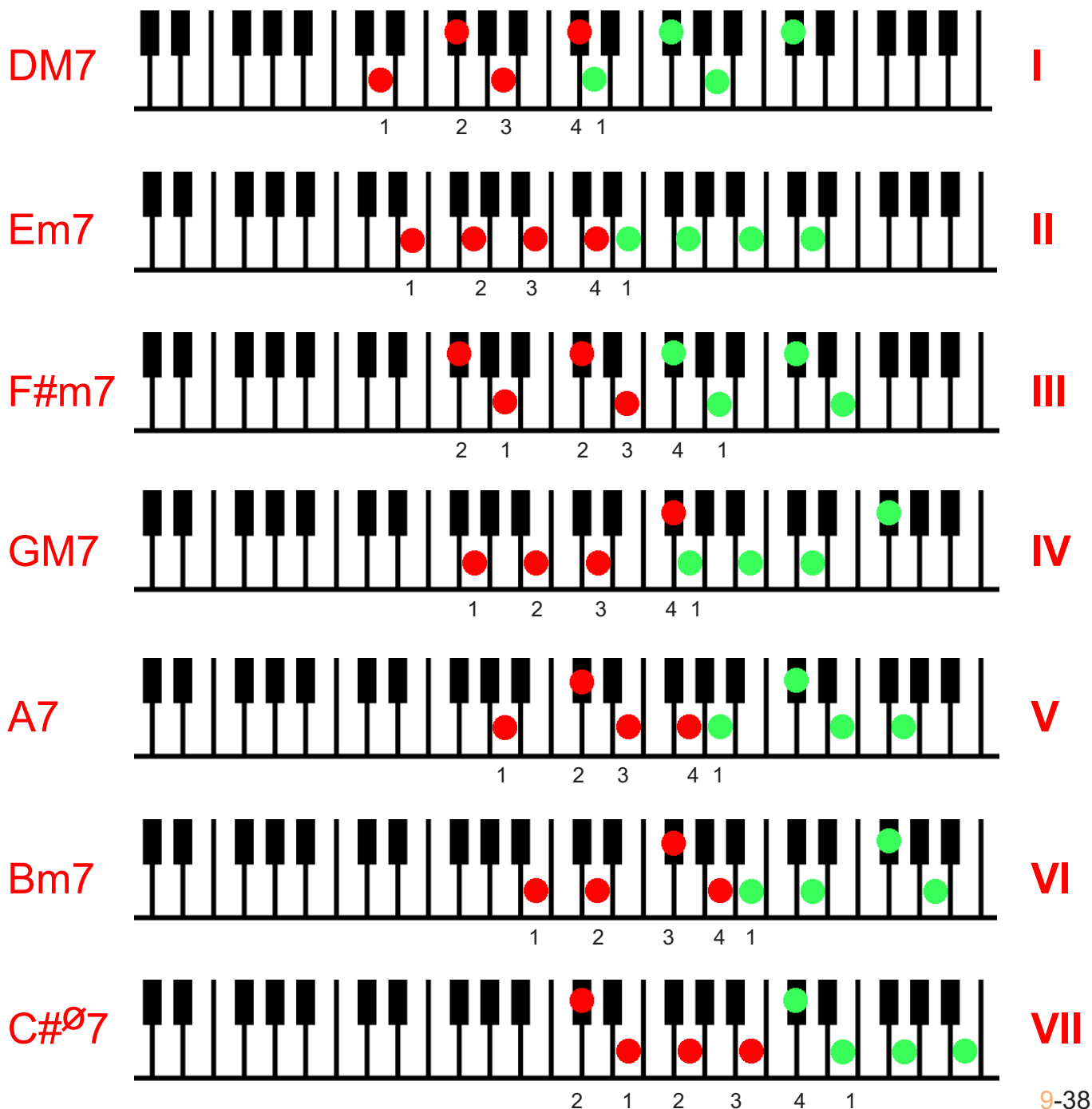
THE KEY OF D MAJOR

D₁

SCALES



CHORD FAMILY FOR D MAJOR (Two Octaves)



D₂

D Em F#m G A Bm C#dim

LEFT HAND workout

A musical score snippet showing a D major triad and its extensions. The treble clef staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notes are D4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), and A4 (quarter), with a red dot under the D. The bass clef staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notes are D3 (half), F#3 (half), and A3 (half), with a red dot under the D. The notes are labeled with red text: 'D' for the root, 'Em' for the minor third, and 'etc' for the other notes. The notes are also labeled with red text: 'D' for the root, 'E' for the second, and 'F' for the third.

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

I - VI - II - V BROKEN CHORD TWIST (Practice RIGHT HAND only to begin with)

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4. The second system contains measures 5 through 8. The guitar part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piano part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Fingerings are indicated by red numbers 1-5 above the notes. Chords are labeled in red text below the piano staff: D, Bm, Em, A, and D. The word 'TWIST' is written in red below the piano staff in measure 2. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots (//).

No. of times practiced

9-39

D₃

DM7 Em7 F#m7 GM7 A7 Bm7 C#half-dim7

BROKEN 7th CHORDS WORKOUT 2 octaves / up and down (see page xx for fingering)

D MAJOR SCALE WORKOUT

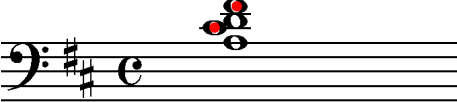
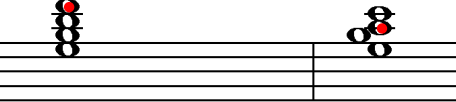
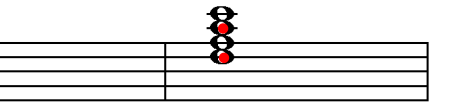
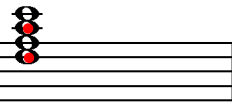
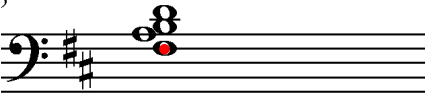
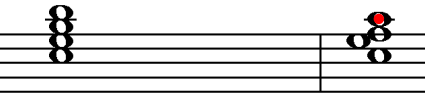
D Family 7 chords

9-40

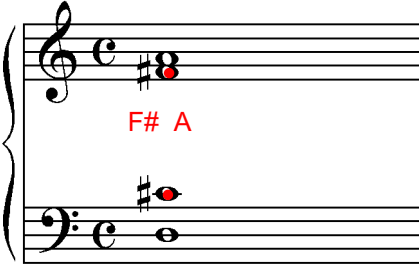
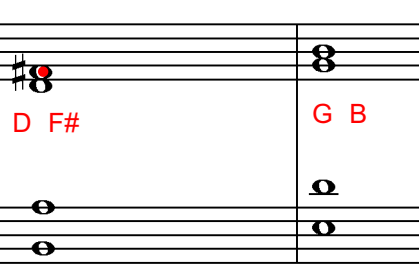
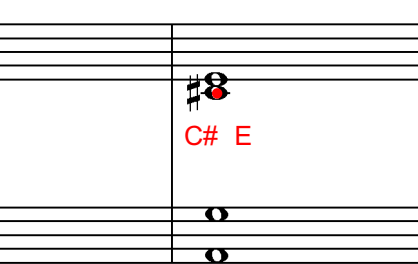
7th CHORDS WORKOUT

D₄

D FAMILY CHORDS CYCLE OF FIFTHS PROGRESSION (The CATERPILLAR)

DM7 (Middle)  A C# D F#	GM7  G B D F#	C#half-dim7 (Middle)  G B C# E	F#m7  F# A C# E
5			
Bm7 (Middle)  F# A B D	Em7  E G B D	A7 (Middle)  E G A C#	DM7  D F# A C#

I - VI - II - V VOICINGS (Right hand can IMPROVISE as well)

DM7  F# A D C#	Bm7  D F# B A	Em7  G B E D	A7  C# E A G
--	---	--	--

No. of times practiced

9-41

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

D₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The D BLUES Scale can be used throughout

D7

D BLUES Scale

D7 Scale

G7

G BLUES Scale

G7 Scale

A7

A BLUES Scale

A7 Scale

D7	D7	D7	D7	G7	G7
D7	D7	A7	G7	D7	D7 or A7

No. of times practiced

9-43

D₇

Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

9-44

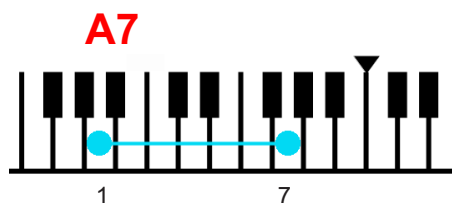
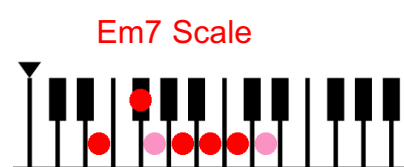
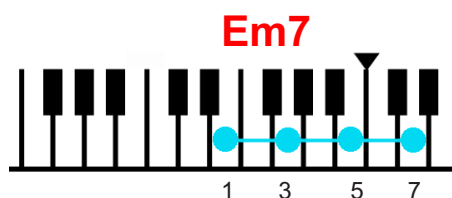
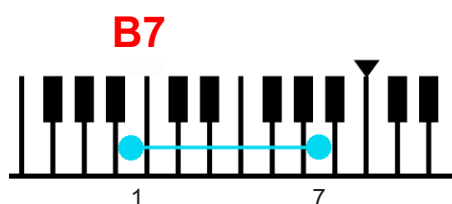
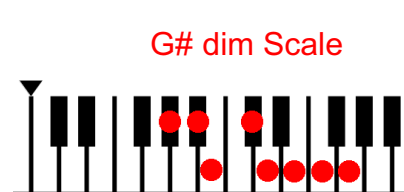
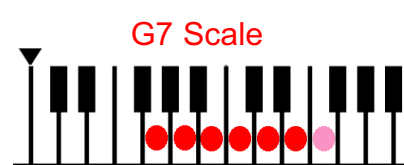
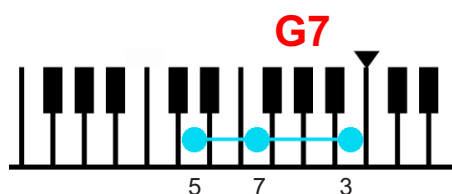
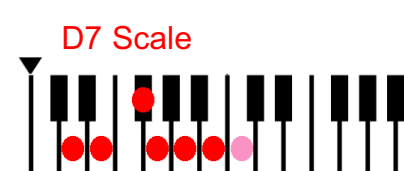
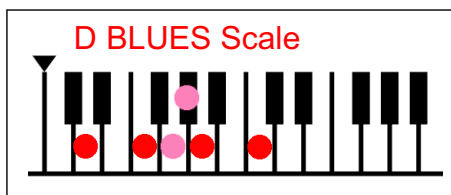
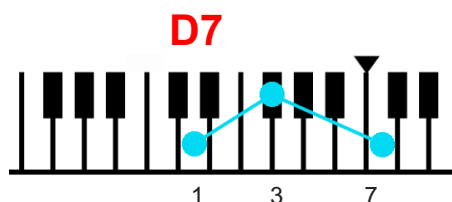
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

D₈

D7	G7	D7	D7	G7	G#dim
D7	B7	Em7	A7	D7 B7	Em7 A7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(D BLUES scale can be used throughout)

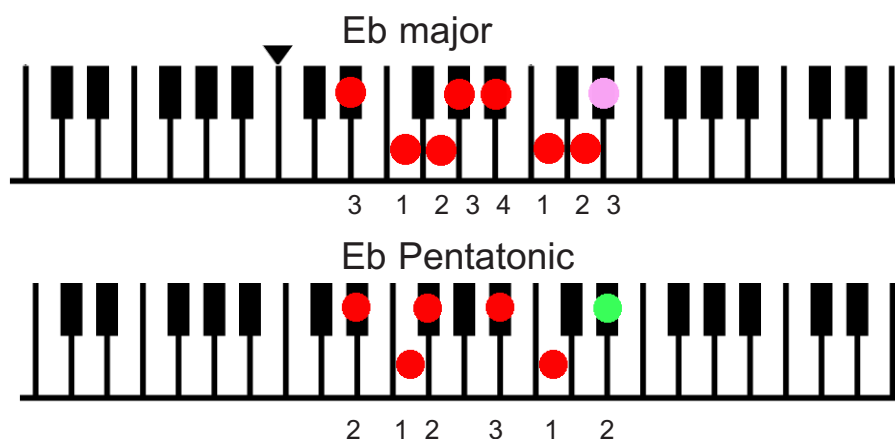


No. of times practiced

THE KEY OF Eb MAJOR

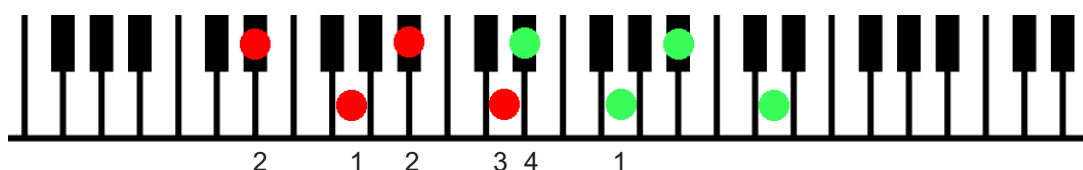
Eb₁

SCALES



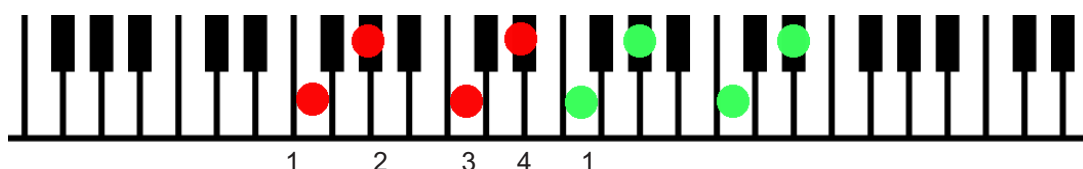
CHORD FAMILY FOR Eb MAJOR (Two Octaves)

EbM7



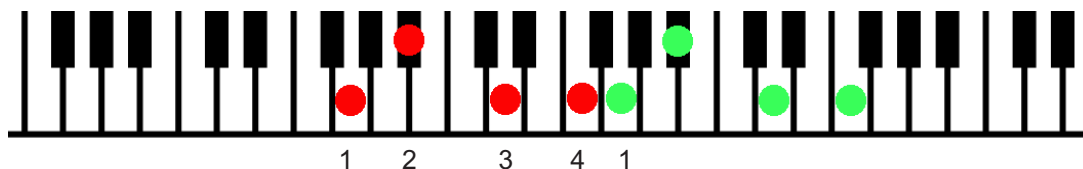
I

Fm7



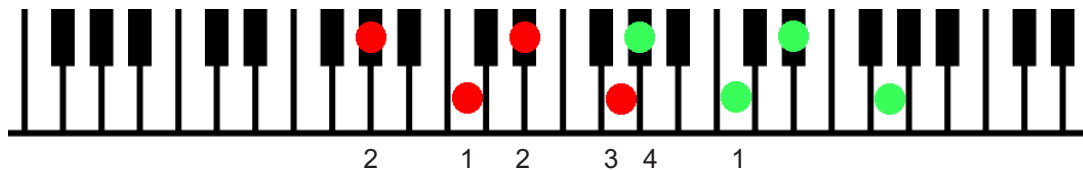
II

Gm7



III

AbM7



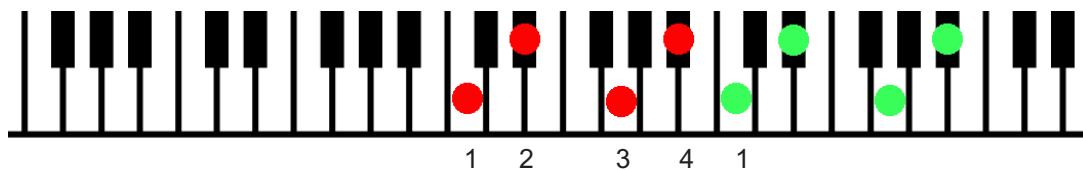
IV

Bb7



V

Cm7



VI

D^ø7



VII

Eb₂

E♭ F♯ G♯ A♭ B♭ C♯ Ddim

LEFT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

2 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 2 1 2 4 5 3 2 1 5 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 5 3 2 1

Twist

Chubby Checker

Key Signature: B-flat Major (2 flats)

Time Signature: 4/4

Chords: Eb, Cm

No. of times practiced

9-47

Eb₃

EbM7 Fm7 Gm7 AbM7 Bb7 Cm7 D_{half-dim}7

4

Eb G Bb D Eb G Bb D Eb D Bb G F Ab C Eb F Ab
 EbM7 Fm7 etc

Exercise 1: E-flat major, 4/4 time. The exercise consists of three measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a chord of E-flat major (E-flat, G, B-flat). The second measure has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a chord of F major (F, A, C). The third measure has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a chord of G major (G, B, D). The exercise is labeled 'etc' at the end.

9-48

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

E_b4

E_b FAMILY CHORDS CYCLE OF FIFTHS PROGRESSION (The CATERPILLAR)

E_bM7 (Middle)	A_bM7	D_{half-dim7} (Middle)	Gm7
---------------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------

B _b D E_b G	A_b C E _b G	A _b C D F	G B _b D F
---	---	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Cm7 (Middle)	Fm7	B_b7 (Middle)	E_bM7
---------------------	------------	--------------------------------	------------------------

G B _b C E _b	F A _b C E _b	F A _b B_b D	E_b G B _b D
--	--	---	---

I - VI - II - V VOICINGS (Right hand can IMPROVISE as well)

E_bM7	Cm7	Fm7	B_b7
------------------------	------------	------------	-----------------------

G B _b	E _b G	A _b C	D F
------------------	------------------	------------------	-----

E _b D	C B _b	F E _b	B _b A _b
------------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------------------

No. of times practiced

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Eb₅

For fingering see page 46

Exercise 1, Part 1

The image shows two staves of musical notation for the 'Three Little Fishes' exercise. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some groups marked as triplets (indicated by a '3' above the notes). Red lines and numbers (1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1 etc) are placed above the notes to indicate fingerings. The second staff also begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It continues the sequence with similar note values and triplet markings. Red lines and numbers (1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1 etc) are placed below the notes to indicate fingerings.

9-50

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

E_b6

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The E_b BLUES Scale can be used throughout

E_b7

E_b BLUES Scale

E_b7 Scale

A_b7

A_b BLUES Scale

A_b7 Scale

B_b7

B_b BLUES Scale

B_b7 Scale

E _b 7	E _b 7	E _b 7	E _b 7	A _b 7	A _b 7
E _b 7	E _b 7	B _b 7	A _b 7	E _b 7	E _b 7 or B _b 7

No. of times practiced

9-51

Eb7

The diagram illustrates three columns of piano keyboard fingerings for minor 7th chords. Each column contains three rows of fingerings, with a triangle indicating the root of the chord.

- Column 1:**
 - Ebm7:** Root on Bb (F#). Fingering: 1 (Bb), 3 (D), 5 (F), 7 (Ab).
 - Abm7:** Root on Ab (G#). Fingering: 1 (Ab), 3 (Bb), 5 (D), 7 (Eb).
 - Bbm7:** Root on Bb (A#). Fingering: 1 (Bb), 3 (Db), 5 (F), 7 (Gb).
- Column 2:**
 - Ebm7 alt:** Root on Bb (F#). Fingering: 1 (Bb), 11 (D), 7 (Ab).
 - Abm7 alt:** Root on Ab (G#). Fingering: 9 (Ab), 3 (Bb), 5 (D).
 - Bbm7 alt:** Root on Bb (A#). Fingering: 9 (Bb), 3 (Db), 5 (F).
- Column 3:**
 - Ebm7 alt:** Root on Bb (F#). Fingering: 1 (Bb), 11 (D), 7 (Ab).
 - Abm7 alt:** Root on Ab (G#). Fingering: 7 (Ab), 9 (Bb), 3 (D), 5 (Eb).
 - Bbm7 alt:** Root on Bb (A#). Fingering: 7 (Bb), 9 (Db), 3 (F), 5 (Gb).

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

9-52

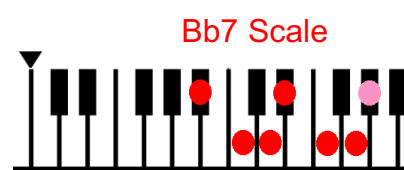
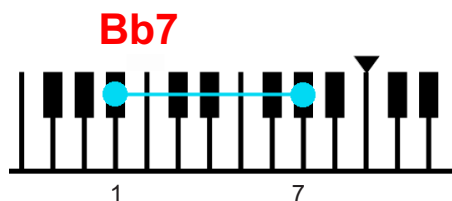
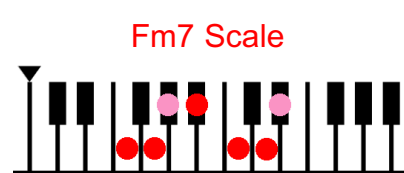
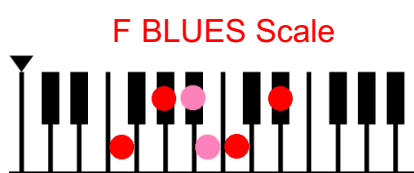
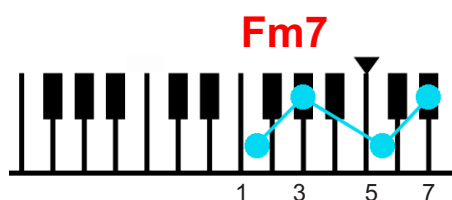
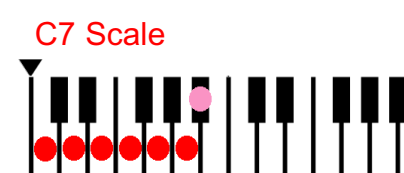
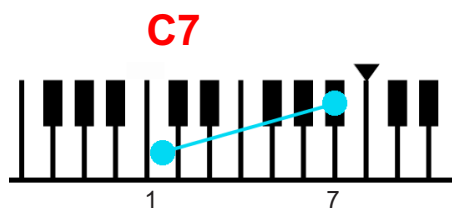
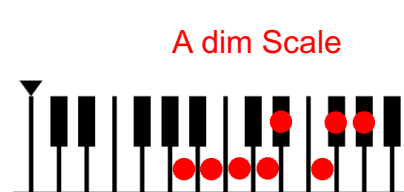
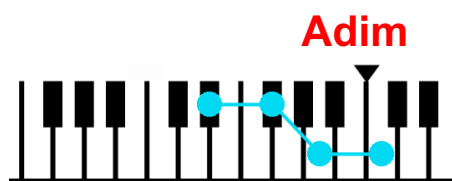
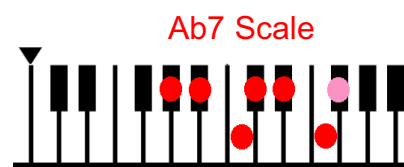
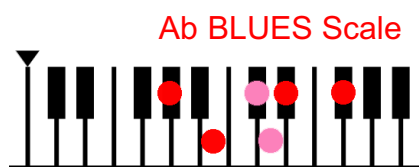
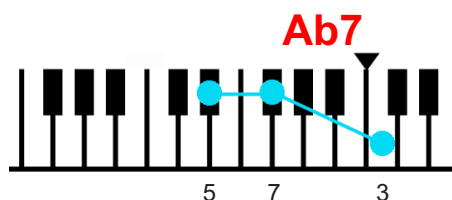
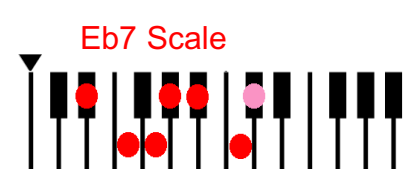
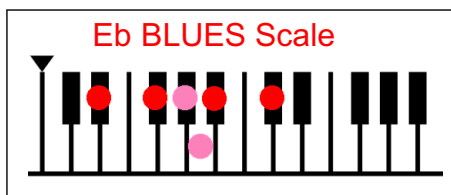
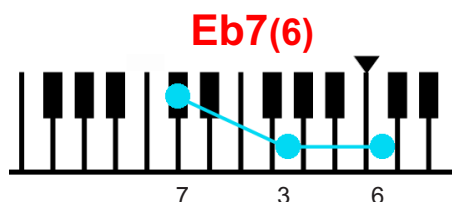
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

E_b8

E _b 7	A _b 7	E _b 7	E _b 7	A _b 7	Adim
E _b 7	C7	Fm7	B _b 7	E _b 7 C7	Fm7 B _b 7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(E_b BLUES scale can be used throughout)

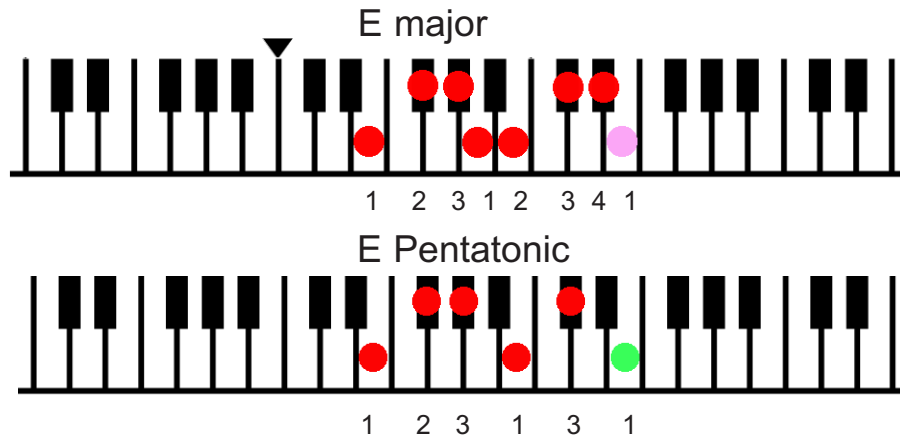


No. of times practiced

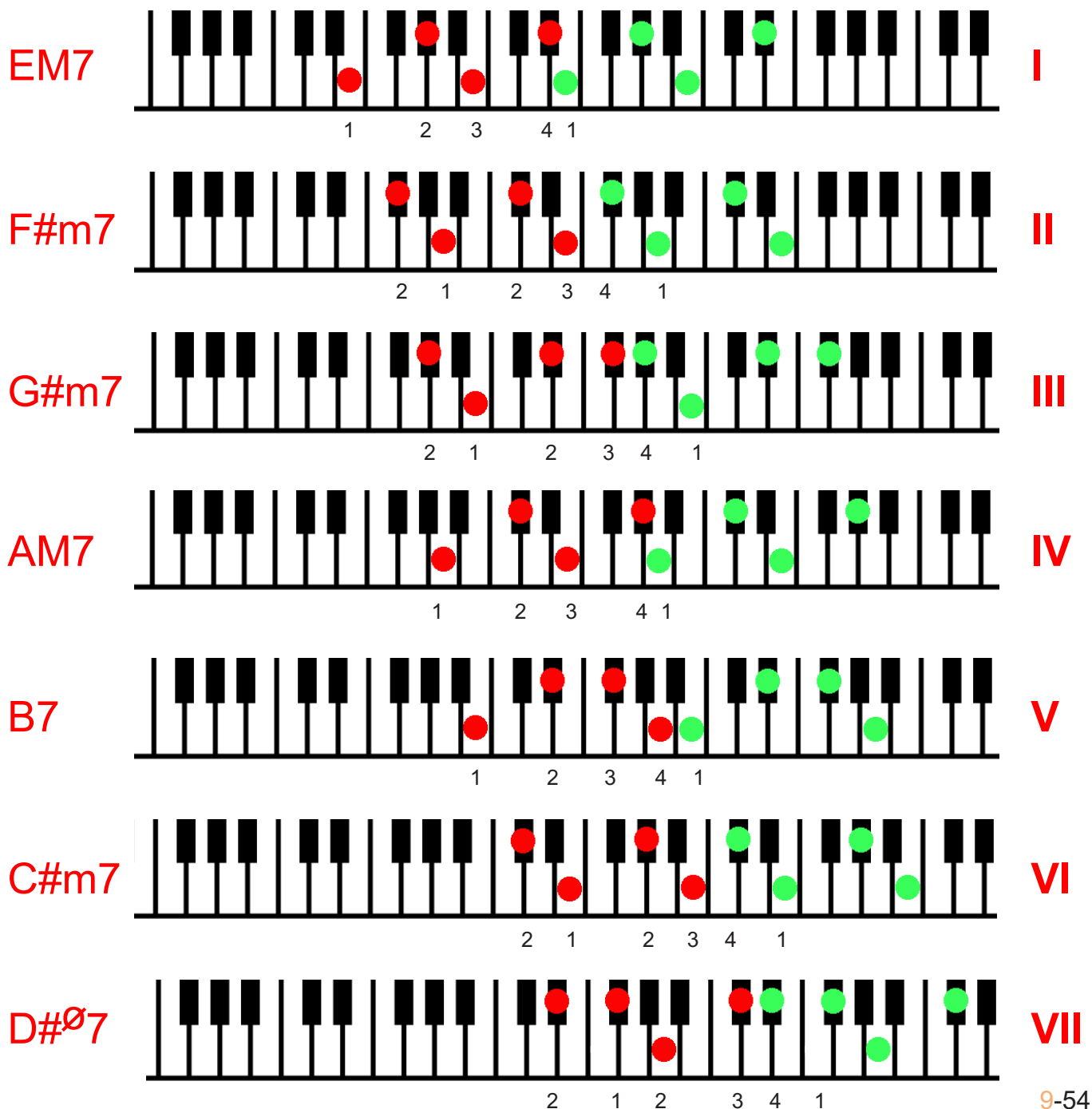
THE KEY OF E MAJOR

E₁

SCALES



CHORD FAMILY FOR E MAJOR (Two Octaves)



E₂

E F#m G#m A B C#m D#dim

LEFT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

BROKEN CHORD TWIST (Practice RIGHT HAND only to begin with)

The image displays a musical score for the song "Twist" by Chuck Berry. It is divided into two systems, each containing a guitar part (top staff) and a piano accompaniment (bottom staff). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C).

System 1:

- Guitar Part:** The first measure contains a quarter-note triplet (1 2 3 5) followed by an eighth-note triplet (2 1 2 3). The second measure contains a quarter-note triplet (1 2 3 5) followed by a half-note (5). The third measure contains a quarter-note (4), an eighth-note triplet (2 1 2), and a quarter-note (2). The fourth measure contains an eighth-note triplet (4 1 4) followed by a quarter-note (2). The fifth measure contains a quarter-note (5), an eighth-note triplet (4 2 1), and a quarter-note (1). The sixth measure contains an eighth-note triplet (4 2 1) followed by a quarter-note (2).
- Piano Part:** The first measure has a whole note E. The second measure has a whole note C#m. The third measure has a whole note E. The fourth measure has a whole note C#m. The fifth measure has a whole note E. The sixth measure has a whole note C#m.

System 2:

- Guitar Part:** The first measure contains a quarter-note triplet (4 1 2) followed by an eighth-note triplet (4 1 2) and a quarter-note (4). The second measure contains a quarter-note triplet (1 2 4) followed by an eighth-note triplet (5 2 4) and a quarter-note (1). The third measure contains a quarter-note triplet (2 1 2) followed by an eighth-note triplet (4 1 4) and a quarter-note (4). The fourth measure contains a quarter-note triplet (5 3 2) followed by an eighth-note triplet (1 2 3) and a quarter-note (1). The fifth measure contains a quarter-note triplet (3 1 3) followed by an eighth-note triplet (2 1 2) and a quarter-note (2). The sixth measure contains a quarter-note triplet (5 3 2) followed by an eighth-note triplet (1 2 3) and a quarter-note (1). The seventh measure contains a whole note E.
- Piano Part:** The first measure has a whole note F#m. The second measure has a whole note B. The third measure has a whole note E. The fourth measure has a whole note B. The fifth measure has a whole note E. The sixth measure has a whole note B. The seventh measure has a whole note E.

Play the above again but this time change the order of ascending and descending ie Start on a high D and descend then go up an Bm and so on. See if you can work out the fingering. Try to keep your THUMB off the black keys IF POSSIBLE.

No. of times practiced

9-55

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

E₃

E FAMILY CHORDS - Left Hand

EM7 F#m7 G#m7 AM7 B7 C#m7 D#^{half-dim7}

BROKEN 7th CHORDS WORKOUT 2 octaves / up and down (see page 54 for fingering)

E G# B D# E G# B D# E D# B G# E D# B G# F# A C# E F# A

E MAJOR SCALE WORKOUT Scale of E (starting on each chord note)

E Family 7 chords

No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

E₄

EM7 (Middle)	AM7	D[#]half-dim7 (Middle)	G[#]m7
B D# E G#	A C# E G#	A C# D# F#	G# B D# F#

C[#]m7 (Middle)	F[#]m7	B7 (Middle)	EM7
G# B C# E	F# A C# E	F# A B D#	E G# B D#

9-57

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

E₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The E BLUES Scale can be used throughout

E7

E BLUES Scale

E7 Scale

A7

A BLUES Scale

A7 Scale

B7

B BLUES Scale

B7 Scale

E7	E7	E7	E7	A7	A7
E7	E7	B7	A7	E7	E7 or B7

No. of times practiced

9-59

E₇

Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

9-60

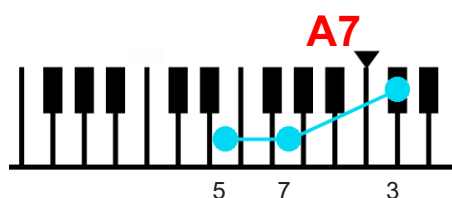
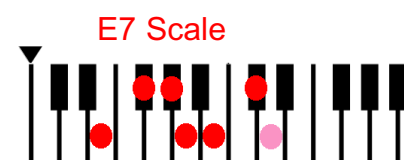
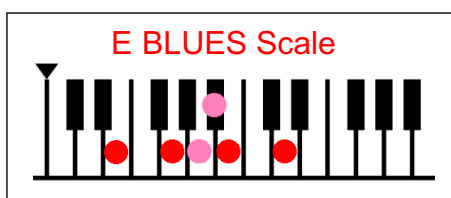
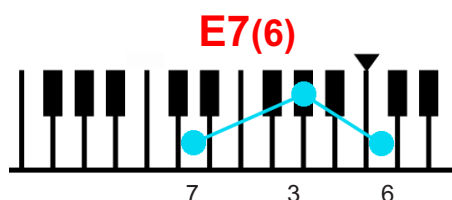
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

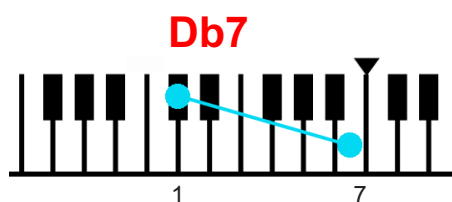
TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

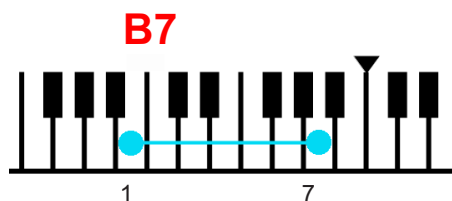
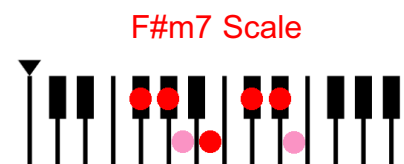
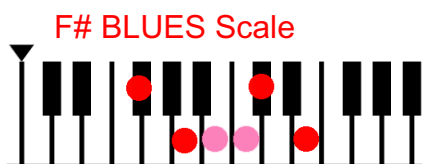
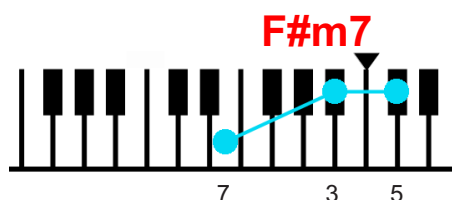
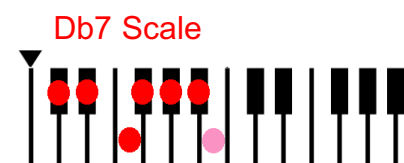
E₈

E7	A7	E7	E7	A7	Bbdim
E7	Db7	F#m7	B7	E7 Db7	F#m7 B7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(E BLUES scale can be used throughout)







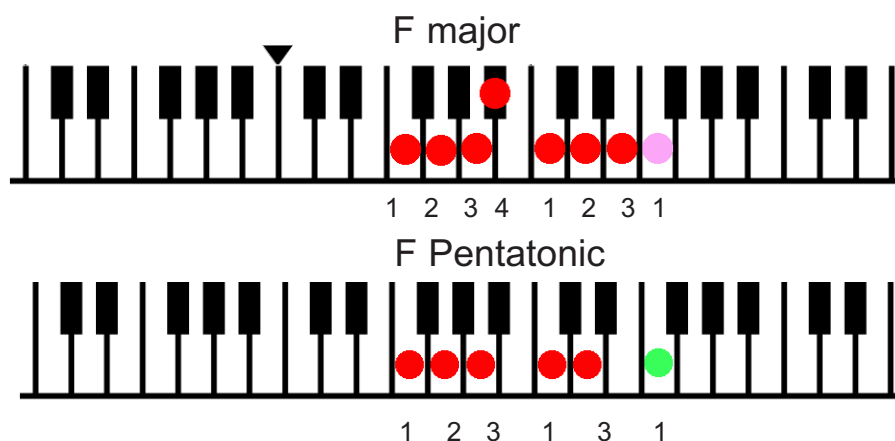


No. of times practiced

THE KEY OF F MAJOR

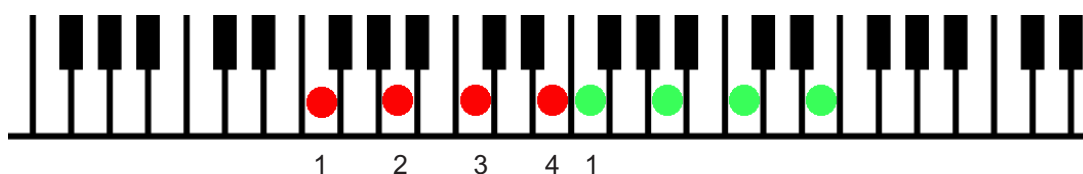
F₁

SCALES



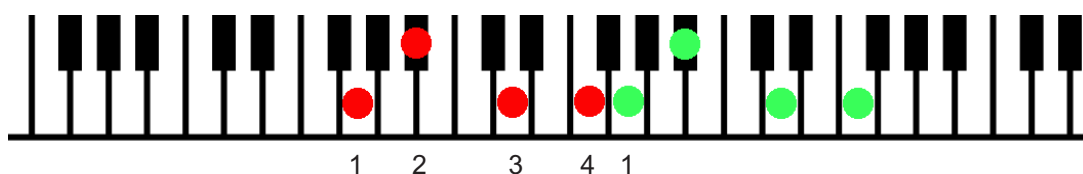
CHORD FAMILY FOR F MAJOR (Two Octaves)

FM7



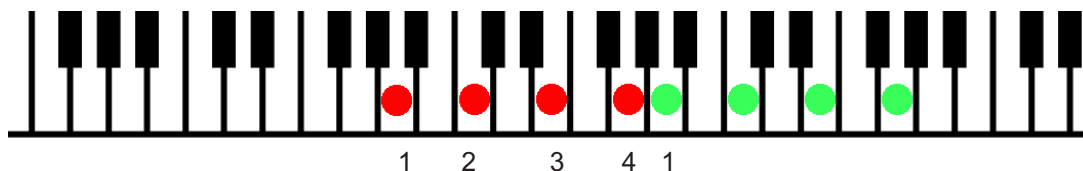
I

Gm7



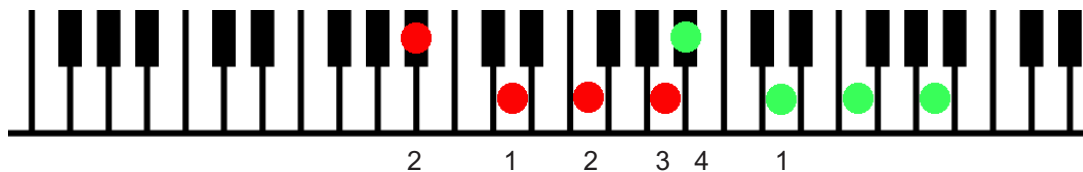
II

Am7



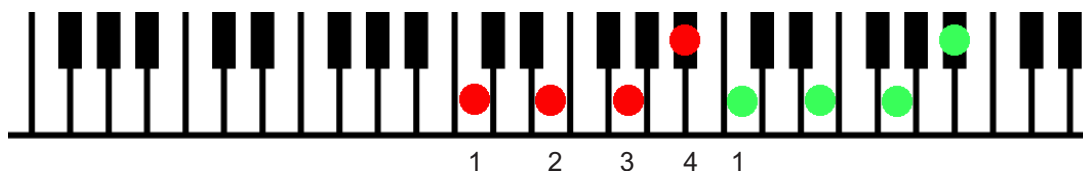
III

BbM7



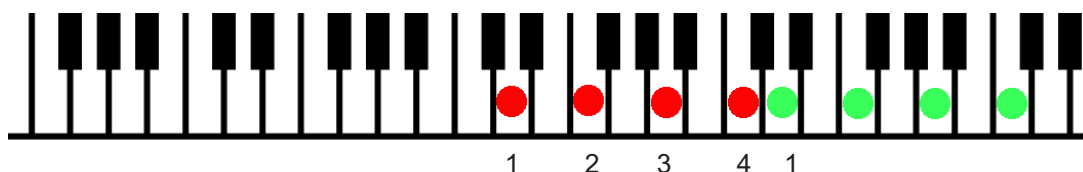
IV

C7



V

Dm7



VI

E^ø7



VII

F MAJOR BASIC TRIAD WORKOUT

F₂

F FAMILY CHORDS

F Gm Am Bb C Dm Edim

RIGHT HAND workout

RIGHT HAND workout musical notation. Treble clef, C major key signature. The exercise consists of two measures. The first measure contains the notes F4, A4, and C5, with fingerings 1, 3, and 5 written above them. The second measure contains the notes G4, Bb4, and A4, with a red dot above the G4 note. Below the staff, the chords **F** and **Gm** are written in red, followed by "etc". Below the bass staff, the notes F, G, and A are written in red.

LEFT HAND workout

LEFT HAND workout musical notation. Treble clef, C major key signature. The exercise consists of two measures. The first measure contains the notes F4 and A4. The second measure contains the notes G4 and Bb4, with a red dot above the G4 note. Below the staff, the chords **F** and **Gm** are written in red, followed by "etc". Below the bass staff, the notes 5, 3, and 1 are written in red, followed by "etc".

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

BROKEN CHORD TWIST (Practice RIGHT HAND only to begin with)

BROKEN CHORD TWIST musical notation. Treble clef, C major key signature. The exercise consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains four measures. The first measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 5. The second measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 5. The third measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 5. The fourth measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 5. The second staff contains four measures. The first measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 5, 3. The second measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 5, 4. The third measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 5, 4. The fourth measure has the notes F4, A4, and C5 with fingerings 5, 3. Below the first staff, the chords **F** and **Dm** are written in red. Below the second staff, the chords **Gm**, **C**, and **F** are written in red. The word **TWIST** is written in red below the first staff.

Play the above again but this time change the order of ascending and descending
ie Start on a high D and descend then go up an Bm and so on. See if you can work out the
fingering. Try to keep your THUMB off the black keys IF POSSIBLE.

No. of times practiced

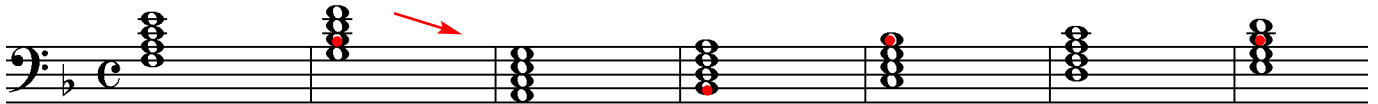
☐ ☐

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

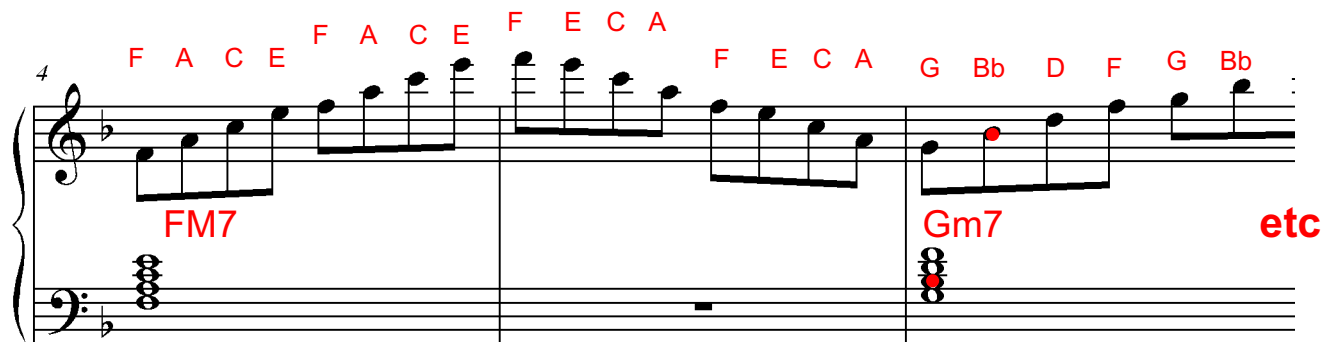
F₃

F FAMILY CHORDS - Left Hand

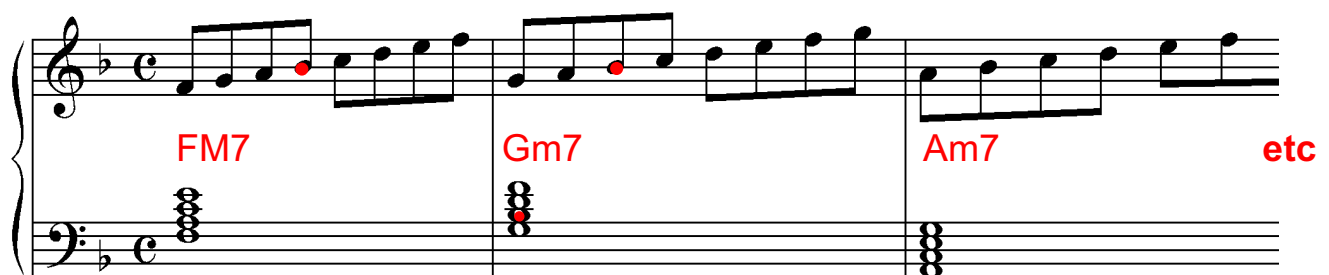
FM7 Gm7 Am7 BbM7 C7 Dm7 E_{half-dim7}



BROKEN 7th CHORDS WORKOUT 2 octaves / up and down (see page 62 for fingering)



F MAJOR SCALE WORKOUT Scale of F (starting on each chord note)



F Family 7 chords

No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

F₄

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The first measure of the melody is a whole note G4. The bass line consists of a whole note chord F-A-C-E. The second measure of the melody is a whole note A4. The bass line consists of a whole note chord D-C. The third measure of the melody is a whole note Bb4. The bass line consists of a whole note chord G-Bb-D-F. The fourth measure of the melody is a whole note C5. The bass line consists of a whole note chord C-Bb. The notes are labeled with their letter names and accidentals in red text below the notes.

TWELVE THREE NOTE MELODIC PATTERNS

F₅

TRANSPOSE the following patterns to the key of F

For fingering see page 62

CHORDAL



Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..



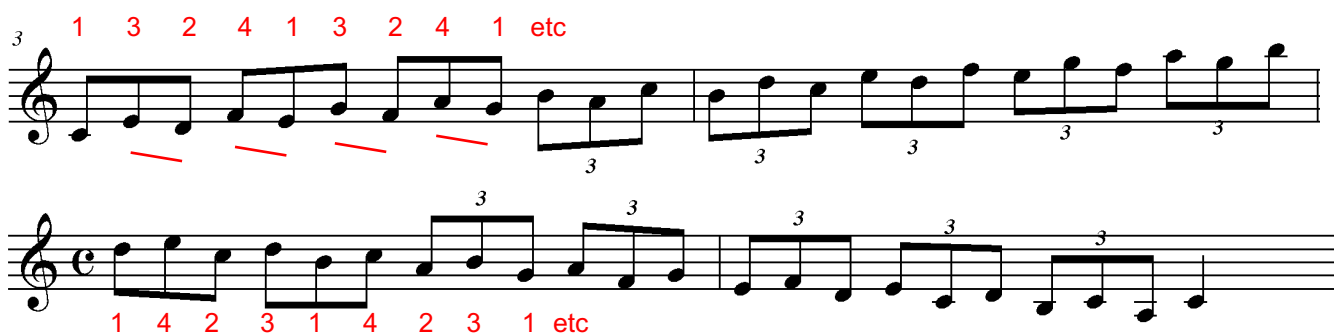
SCALE-WISE



Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..



The following is a mixture of two of the above patterns. If you look closely it is like a two note pattern played in thirds. Try it - it's easier than it looks.



DIATONIC (TWO note pattern) Use the fingering you use for the major scale



No. of times practiced

☐ ☐

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

F₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The F BLUES Scale can be used throughout

F7

F BLUES Scale

F7 Scale

Bb7

Bb BLUES Scale

Bb7 Scale

C7

C BLUES Scale

C7 Scale

F7	F7	F7	F7	Bb7	Bb7
F7	F7	C7	Bb7	F7	F7 or C7

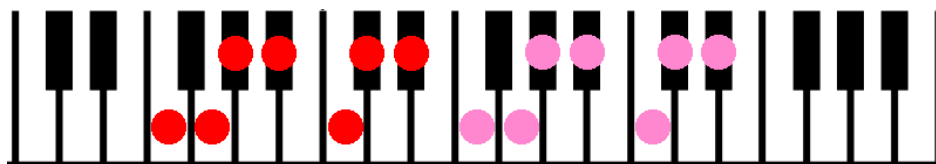
No. of times practiced

9-67

MINOR BLUES WORKOUT

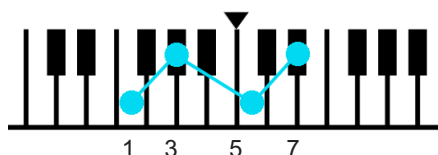
F₇

F MINOR (Natural) SCALE / same notes as Ab major

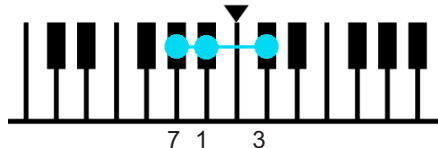


1.

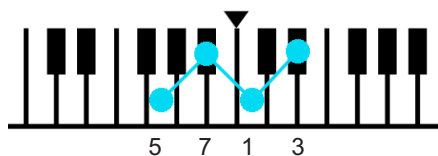
Fm7



Bbm7

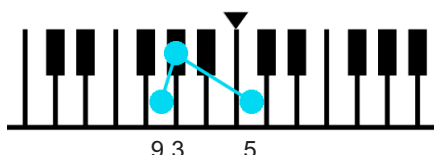


Cm7

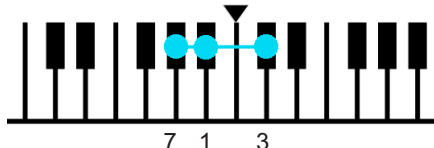


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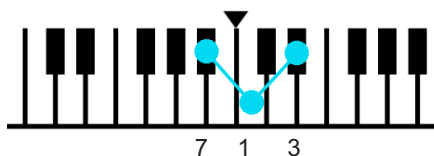
Fm7 alt



Bbm7

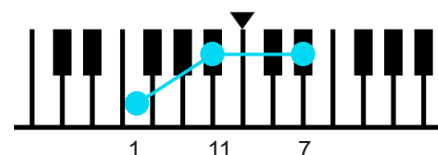


Cm7

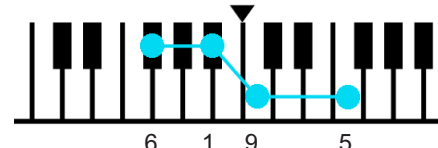


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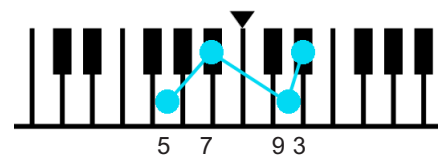
Fm7 alt



Bbm7 alt



Cm7 alt



Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

No. of times practiced

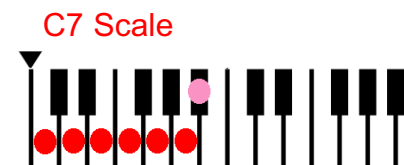
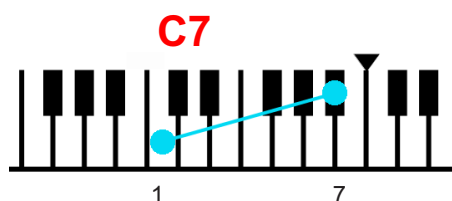
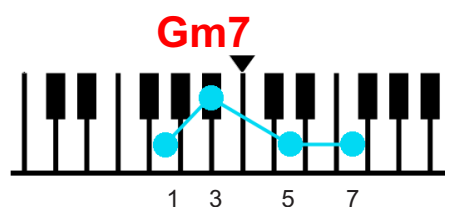
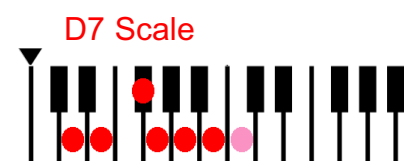
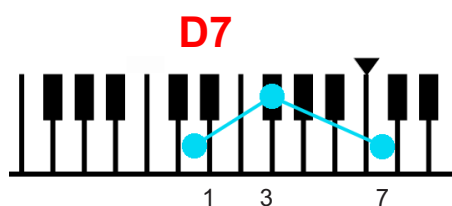
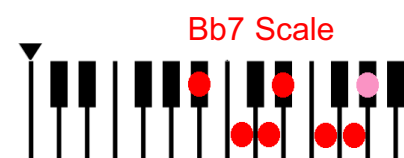
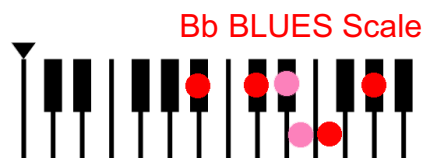
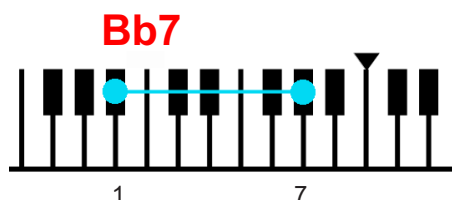
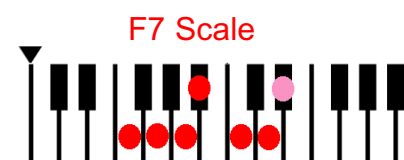
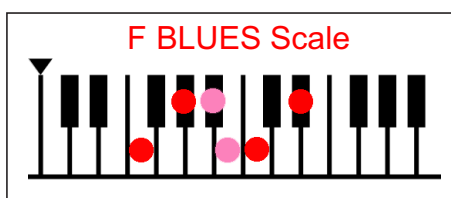
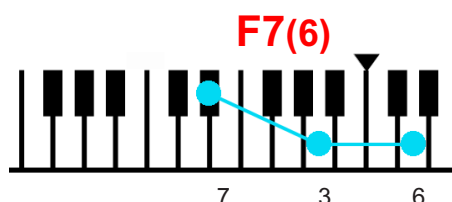
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

F₈

F7	Bb7	F7	F7	Bb7	Bdim
F7	D7	Gm7	C7	F7 D7	Gm7 C7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(F BLUES scale can be used throughout)

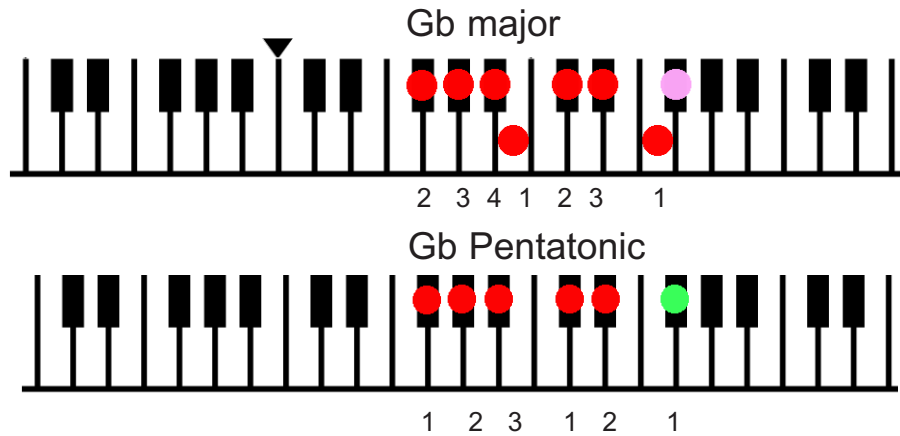


No. of times practiced

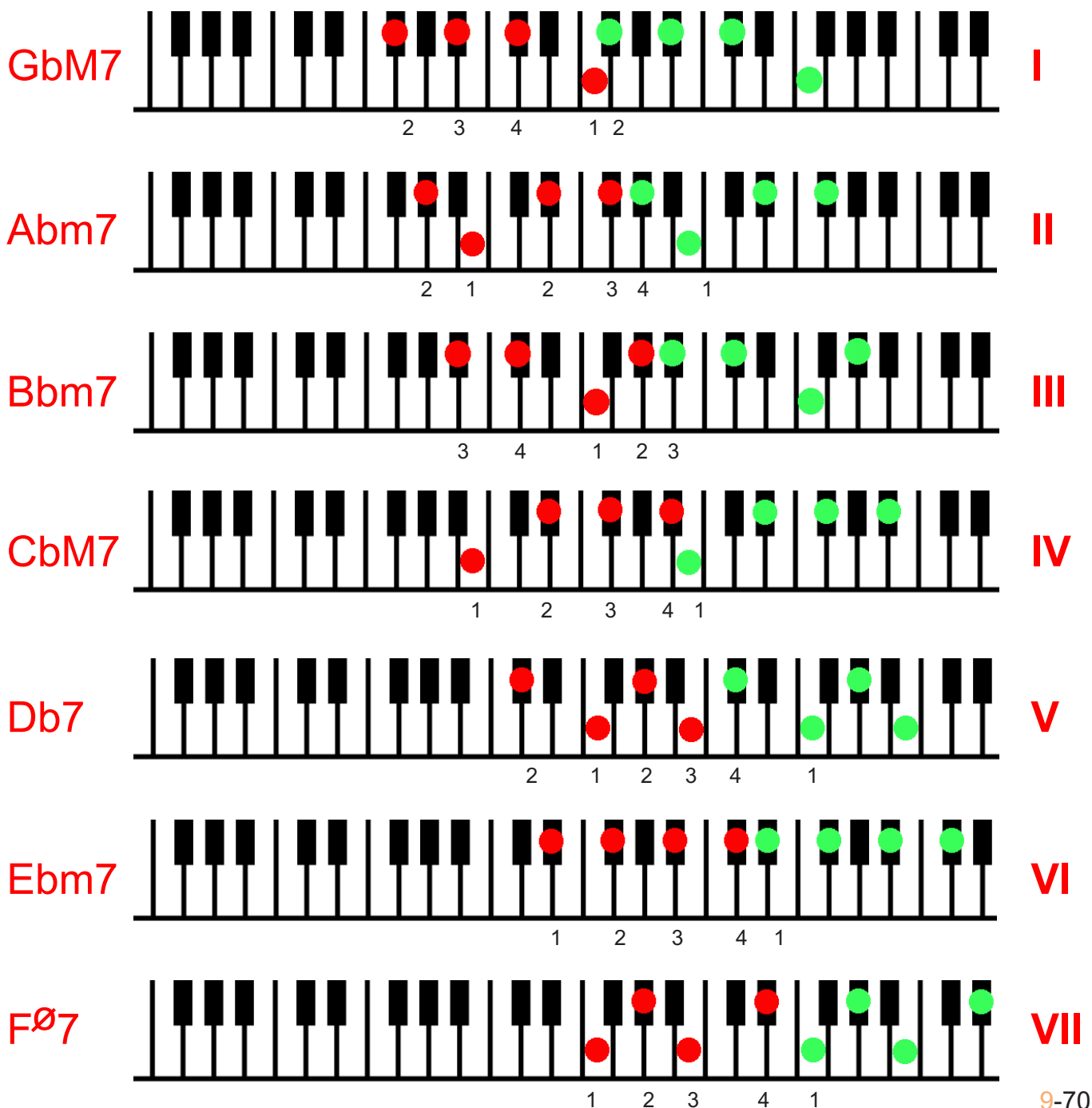
THE KEY OF Gb MAJOR

Gb₁

SCALES



CHORD FAMILY FOR Gb MAJOR (Two Octaves)



Gb₂

Gb Abm Bbm Cb Db Ebm Fdim

RIGHT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

[illegible]

No. of times practiced

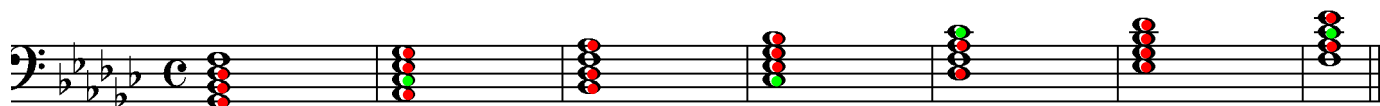
9-71

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

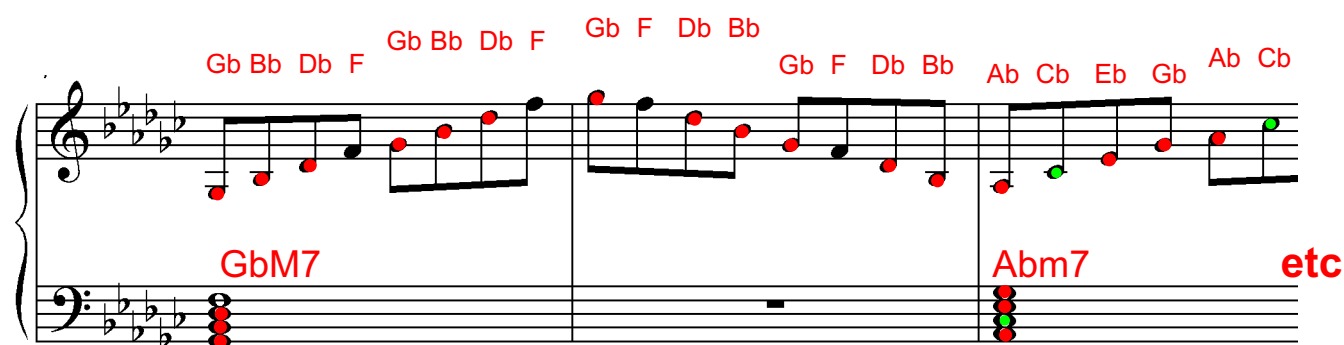
G_b3

G_b FAMILY CHORDS - Left Hand

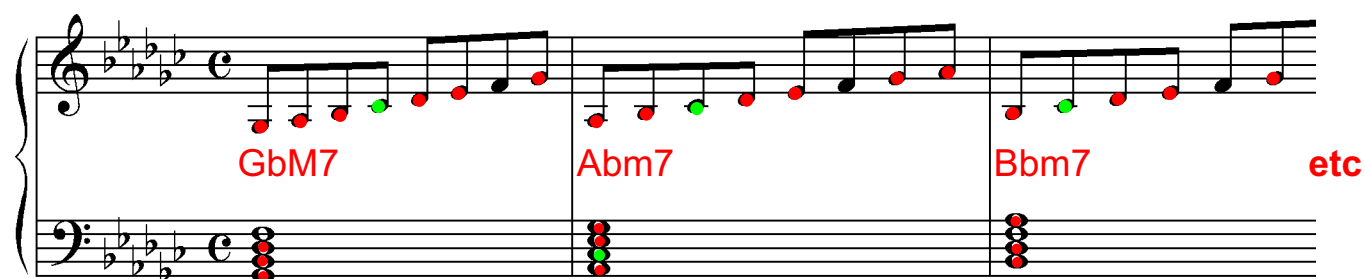
G_bM7 A_bm7 B_bm7 C_bM7 D_b7 E_bm7 F_{half-dim}7



BROKEN 7th CHORDS WORKOUT 2 octaves / up and down (see page 70 for fingering)



G_b MAJOR SCALE WORKOUT Scale of G_b (starting on each chord note)



G_b Family 7 chords

No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Gb

5

5

Ebm7 **Abm7 (Middle)** **Db7** **GbM7 (Middle)**

Eb Gb Bb Db Eb Gb **Ab** (B) **Db** F Ab (B) Db F **Gb** Ab

Gbm7 Ebm7 Abm7 Db7
 Gb Bb Db F Eb Gb Ab Db

9-73

TWELVE THREE NOTE MELODIC PATTERNS

G_b5

TRANSPOSE the following patterns to the key of G_b

For fingering see page 70

CHORDAL



Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..



SCALE-WISE



Practice each pattern up one octave then down again as follows..



The following is a mixture of two of the above patterns. If you look closely it is like a two note pattern played in thirds. Try it - it's easier than it looks.



DIATONIC (TWO note pattern) Use the fingering you use for the major scale



No. of times practiced

☐ ☐

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

G_b6

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The C BLUES Scale can be used throughout

G_b7

G_b BLUES Scale

G_b7 Scale

C_b7 (B)

(B) BLUES Scale

(B7) Scale

D_b7

D_b BLUES Scale

D_b7 Scale

G _b 7	G _b 7	G _b 7	G _b 7	C _b 7	C _b 7
G _b 7	G _b 7	D _b 7	C _b 7	G _b 7	G _b 7 or D _b 7

No. of times practiced

9-75

Gb₇

1. **Gbm7**

1 3 5 7

Cbm7 (Bm7)

5 7 1 3

Dbm7

5 7 1 3

2. **Gbm7 alt**

9 3 5

(Bm7) alt

7 1 3

Dbm7 alt

7 1 3

3. **Gbm7 alt**

1 5 3

(Bm7) alt

3 7 9

Dbm7 alt

1 11 7

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

9-76

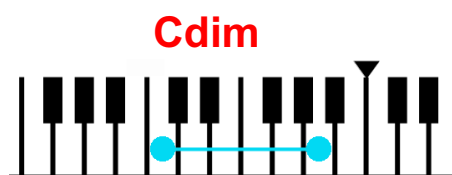
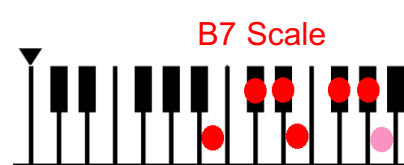
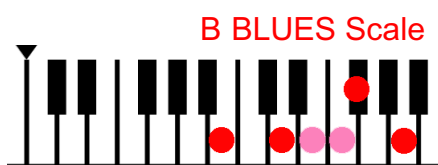
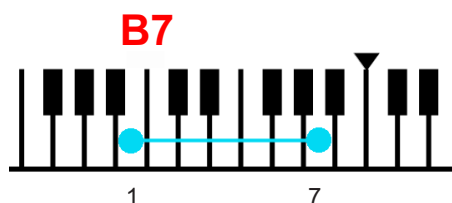
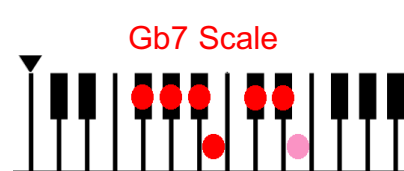
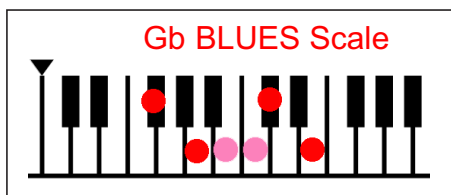
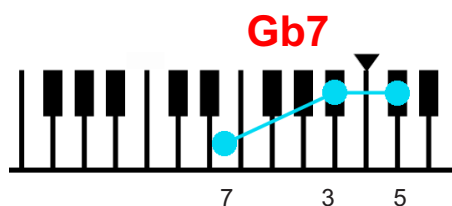
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

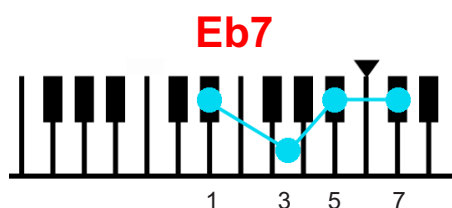
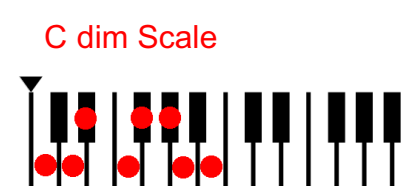
TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

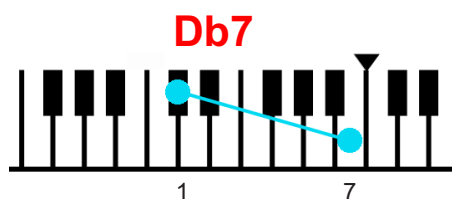
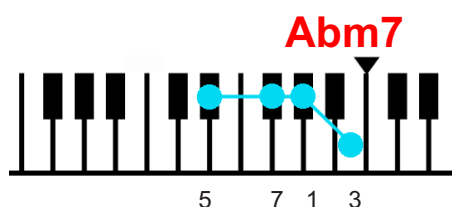
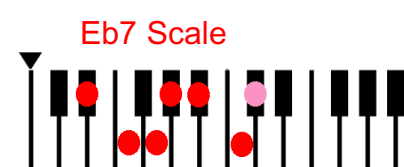
G_b8

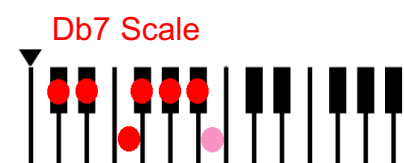
G _b 7	B7	G _b 7	G _b 7	B7	Cdim
G _b 7	E _b 7	A _b m7	D _b 7	G _b 7 E _b 7	A _b m7 D _b 7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(G_b BLUES scale can be used throughout)







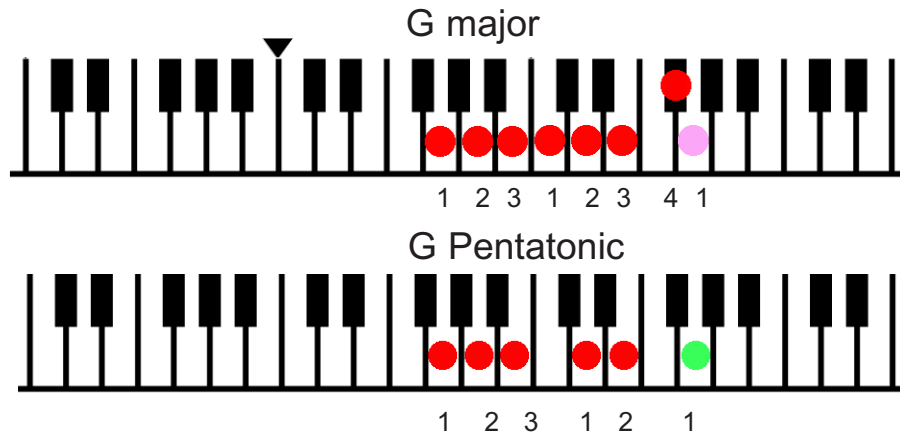


No. of times practiced

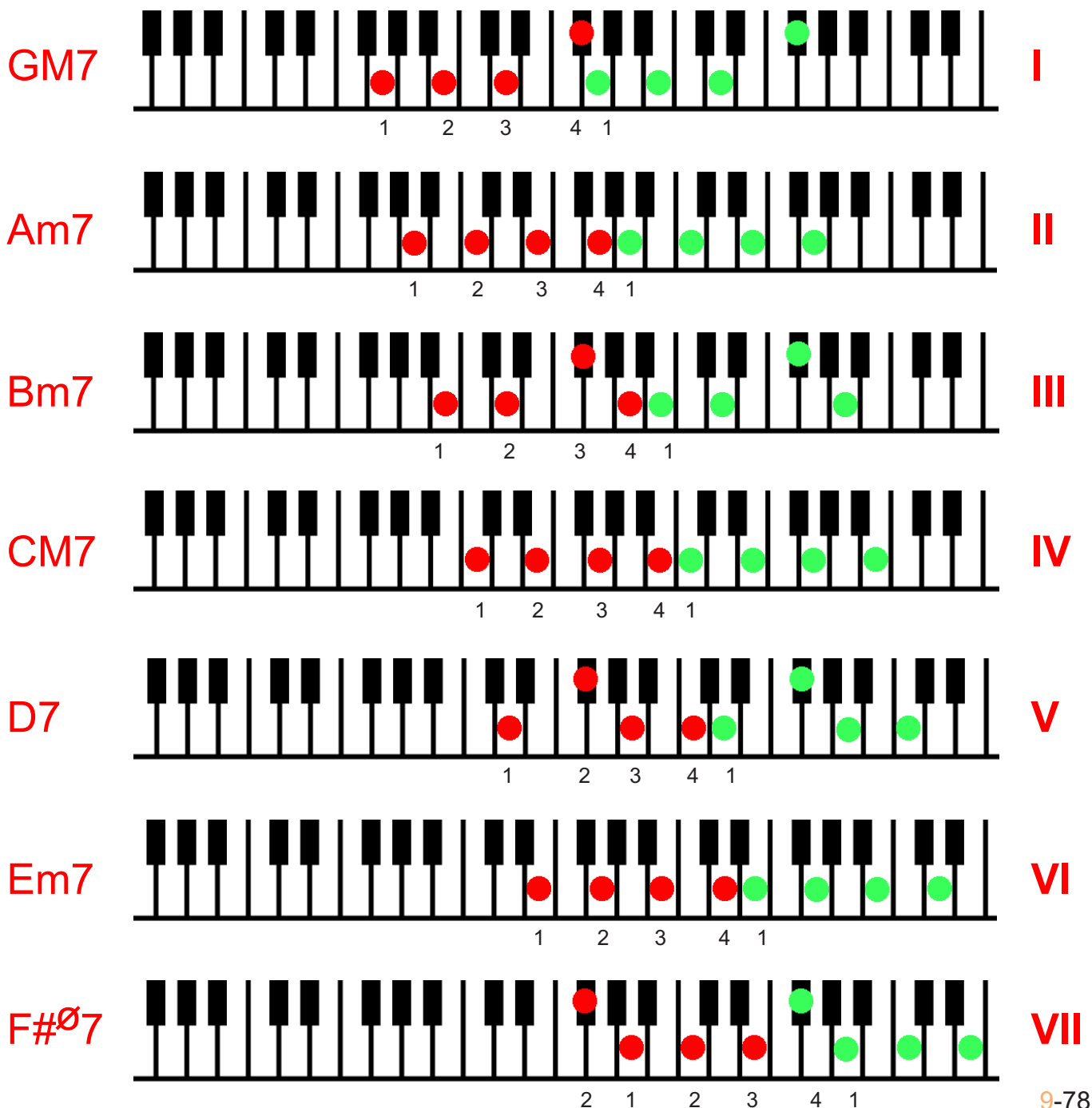
THE KEY OF G MAJOR

G₁

SCALES



CHORD FAMILY FOR G MAJOR (Two Octaves)



G₂

G Am Bm C D Em F#dim

LEFT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

1 2 3 5 1 2 4 5 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 5 3

G Em

TWIST

5

1 2 3 5 1 2 4 5 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 2 1 3 1 5 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 5 3 2 1

Am D G

No. of times practiced

9-79

G₃

GM7 Am7 Bm7 CM7 D7 Em7 F#half-dim7

The image shows a musical score for a piano exercise in G major. The notation is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The exercise consists of a sequence of chords: GM7, Am7, and etc. The chords are indicated by red text labels below the staff. The notes for each chord are written above the staff: GM7 (G, B, D, F#), Am7 (A, C, E, G), and etc. (A, C). The exercise is marked with a red '1' in the top left corner.

The diagram shows a musical score for a descending chromatic scale in G major. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth notes descending from G4 to G3. The bass clef staff shows the corresponding chords for each note: G major 7 (GM7), A minor 7 (Am7), B minor 7 (Bm7), and so on. The chords are written in red text below the bass staff.

9-80

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

G₄

G FAMILY CHORDS CYCLE OF FIFTHS PROGRESSION (The CATERPILLAR)

GM7	CM7 (Middle)	F#_{half-dim7}	Bm7 (Middle)
G B D F#	G B C E	F# A C E	F# A B D

Em7	Am7 (Middle)	D7	GM7 (Middle)
E G B D	E G A C	D F# A C	D F# G B

I - VI - II - V VOICINGS (Right hand can IMPROVISE as well)

GM7	Em7	Am7	D7
B D F#	B D E G	C E G	F# A
G F#	E	A G	D C

No. of times practiced

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

G₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The G BLUES Scale can be used throughout

G7

G BLUES Scale

G7 Scale

C7

C BLUES Scale

C7 Scale

D7

D BLUES Scale

D7 Scale

G7	G7	G7	G7	C7	C7
G7	G7	D7	C7	G7	G7 or D7

No. of times practiced

9-83

MINOR BLUES WORKOUT

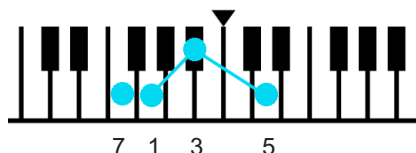
G₇

G MINOR (Natural) SCALE / same notes as Bb major

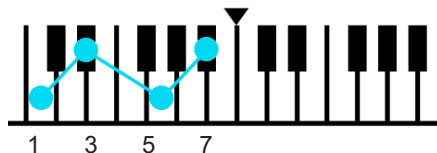


1.

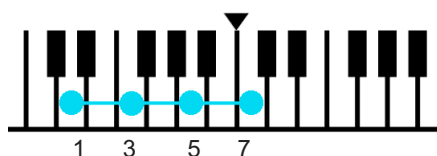
Gm7



Cm7

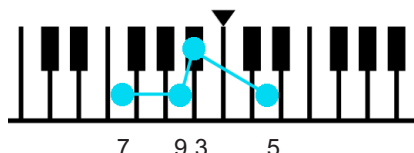


Dm7

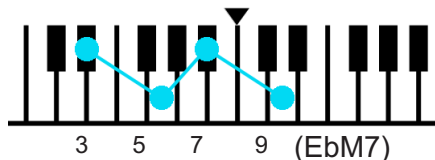


2.

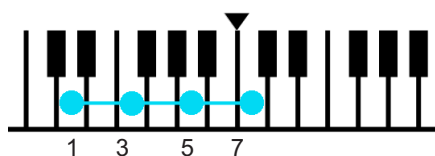
Gm7 alt



Cm7 alt

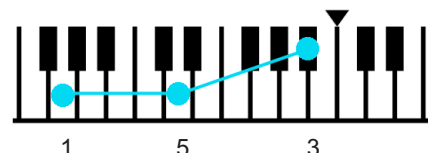


Dm7 alt

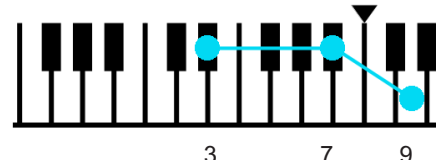


3.

Gm7 alt



Cm7 alt



Dm7 alt



Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

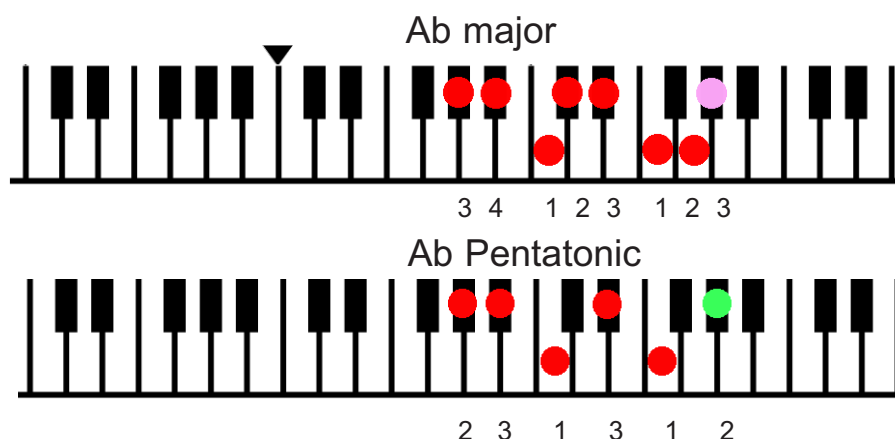
Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

No. of times practiced

THE KEY OF Ab MAJOR

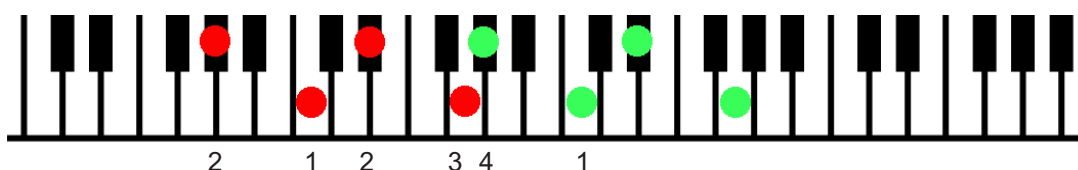
Ab₁

SCALES



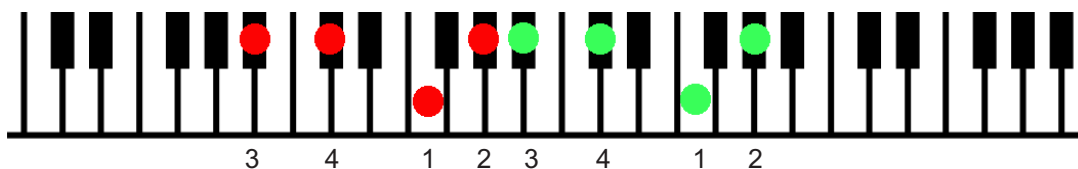
CHORD FAMILY FOR Ab MAJOR (Two Octaves)

AbM7



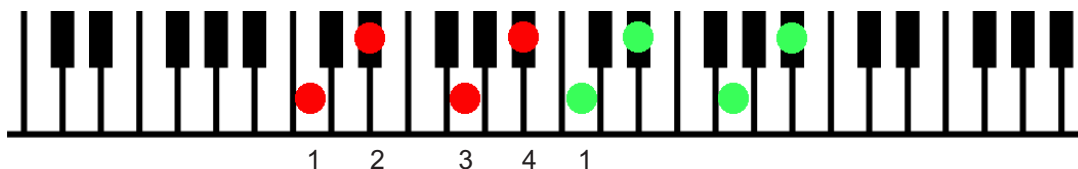
I

Bbm7



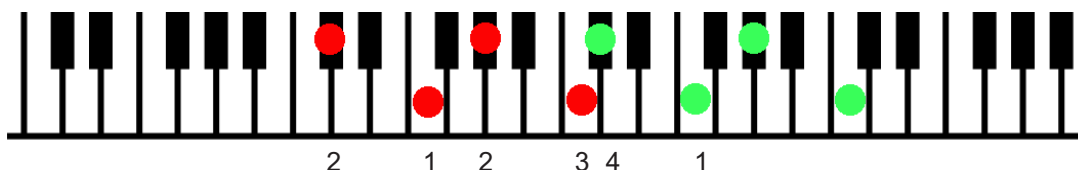
II

Cm7



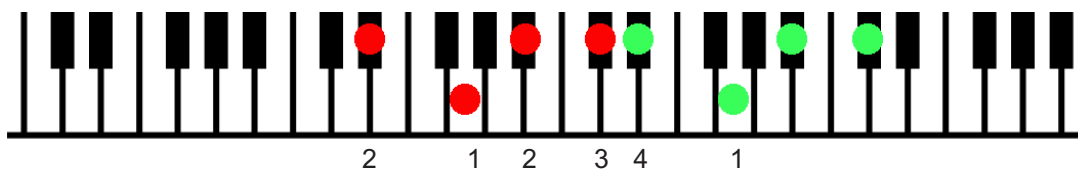
III

DbM7



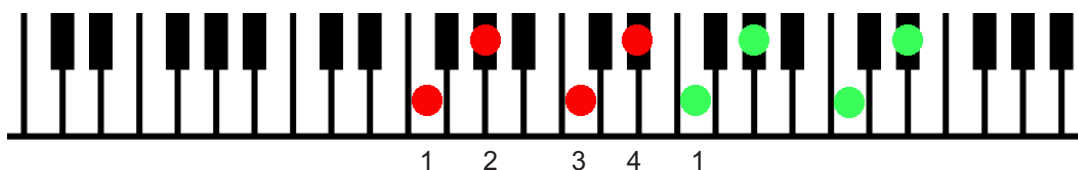
IV

Eb7



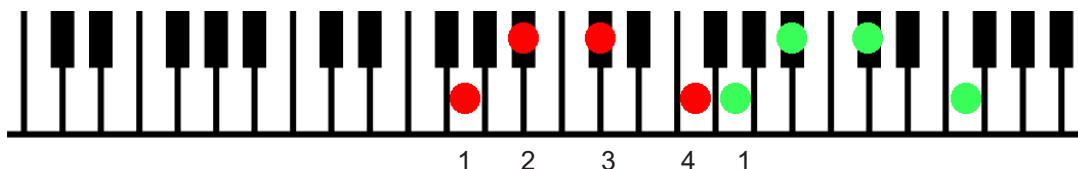
V

Fm7



VI

G^ø7



VII

Ab₂

Ab Bbm Cm Db Eb Fm Gdim

LEFT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

BROKEN CHORD TWIST (Practice RIGHT HAND only to begin with)

Play the above again but this time change the order of ascending and descending ie Start on a high Ab and descend then go up an Fm and so on. See if you can work out the fingering. Try to keep your THUMB off the black keys IF POSSIBLE.

No. of times practiced

9-87

Ab₃

AbM7 Bbm7 Cm7 DbM7 Eb7 Fm7 G_{half-dim}7

4

Ab C Eb G Ab C Eb G Ab G Eb C Ab G Eb C Bb Db F Ab Bb Db

AbM7 Bbm7 etc

The first system of the musical score for 'The Sound of Silence' is shown. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), and a time signature of 4/4. The melody is written in eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The first measure of the bass staff contains a chord of Ab, C, Eb, and G. The second measure contains a whole rest. The third measure contains a chord of Bb, Db, F, and Ab. The fourth measure contains a whole rest. The system is labeled with '4' in the top left corner. Above the treble staff, the notes of the melody are written in red: Ab, C, Eb, G, Ab, C, Eb, G, Ab, G, Eb, C, Ab, G, Eb, C, Bb, Db, F, Ab, Bb, Db. Below the bass staff, the chords are labeled in red: AbM7, Bbm7, and etc.

A musical score for piano in E-flat major, 4/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of chords: AbM7, Bbm7, and Cm7, each with a melodic line. The left hand plays the corresponding triads for each chord. The progression is labeled 'etc' at the end.

9-88

Ab₄

AbM7 DbM7 (Middle) G_{half-dim7} Cm7 (Middle)

Ab C Eb G Ab C Db F G Bb Db F G Bb C Eb

AbM7 Fm7 Bbm7 Eb7

C Eb G C Eb Ab Db F Eb G

Ab G F Eb Bb Ab Eb Db

9-89

Ab₅

For fingering see page 86

The image displays six musical staves, each with a red number above it, representing different rhythmic patterns for the right hand. The staves are arranged horizontally. Each staff contains three notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The notes are placed on different lines and spaces of the five-line staff, creating various rhythmic and melodic sequences. The notes are black with stems, and the staves are empty except for the notes and their stems.

Exercise 1, Part 1: A musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The exercise consists of a sequence of eighth-note triplets. The first triplet starts on G4, followed by triplets on A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F135, G135, A135, B135, C136, D136, E136, F136, G136, A136, B136, C137, D137, E137, F137, G137, A137, B137, C138, D138, E138, F138, G138, A138, B138, C139, D139, E139, F

9-90

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

Ab₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The Ab BLUES Scale can be used throughout

Ab7

Ab BLUES Scale

Ab7 Scale

Db7

Db BLUES Scale

Db7 Scale

Eb7

Eb BLUES Scale

Eb7 Scale

Ab7	Ab7	Ab7	Ab7	Db7	Db7
Ab7	Ab7	Eb7	Db7	Ab7	Ab7 or Eb7

No. of times practiced

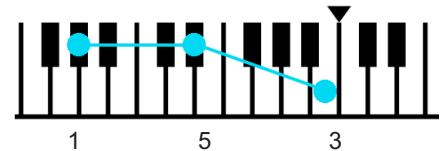
9-91

Ab7

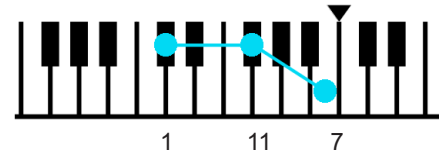
A diagram of a 12-key piano keyboard. The keys are represented by vertical lines. On the keyboard, there are 12 colored circles: 4 red circles, 4 pink circles, and 4 black circles. The red circles are on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th keys. The pink circles are on the 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th keys. The black circles are on the 1st, 2nd, 10th, and 12th keys.

3.

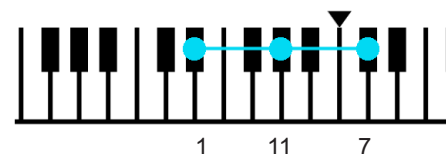
Abm7 alt



Dbm7 alt



Ebm7 alt



Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

9-92

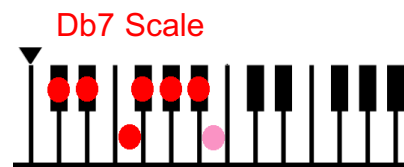
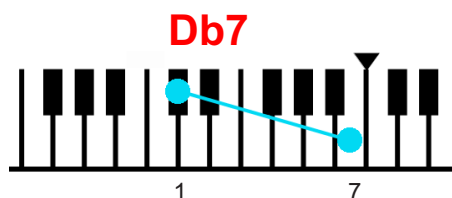
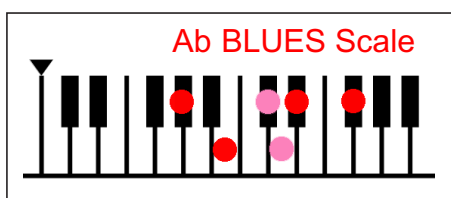
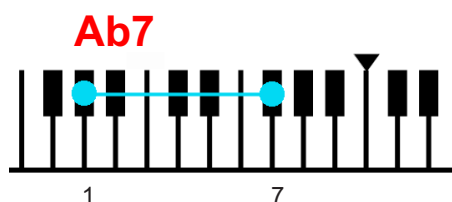
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

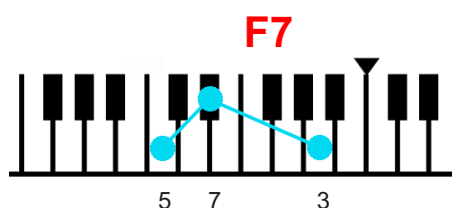
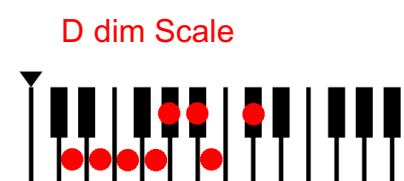
TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

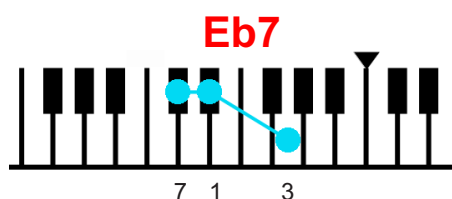
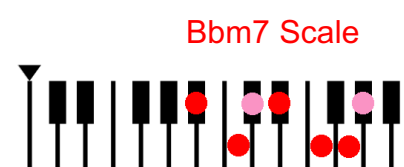
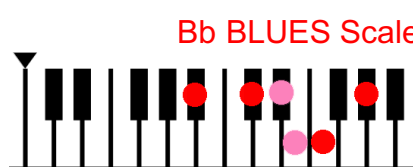
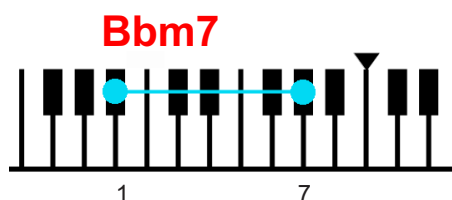
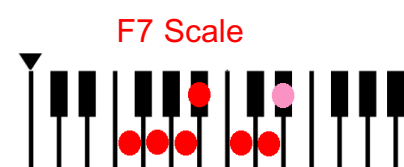
Ab₈

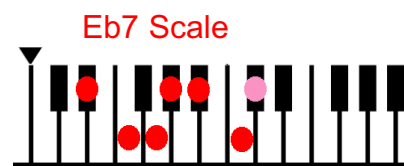
Ab7	Db7	Ab7	Ab7	Db7	Ddim
Ab7	F7	Bbm7	Eb7	Ab7 F7	Bbm7 Eb7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(Ab BLUES scale can be used throughout)







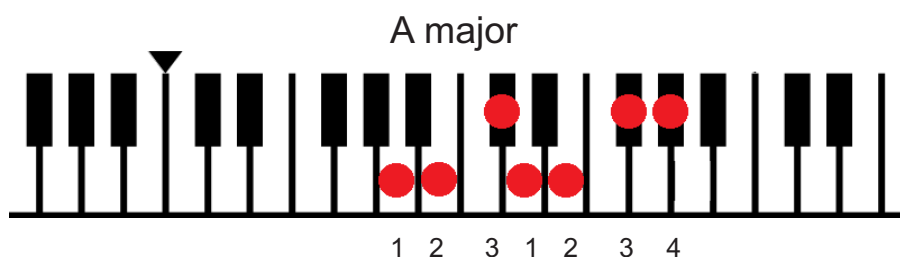


No. of times practiced

THE KEY OF A MAJOR

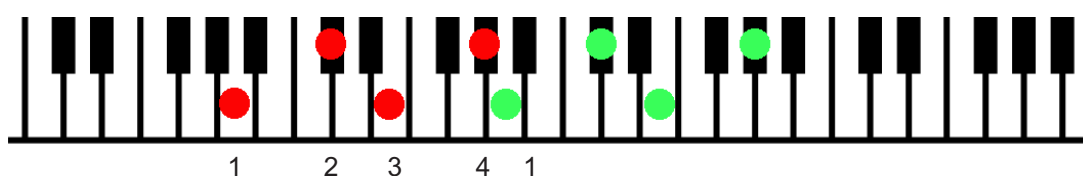
A₁

SCALES



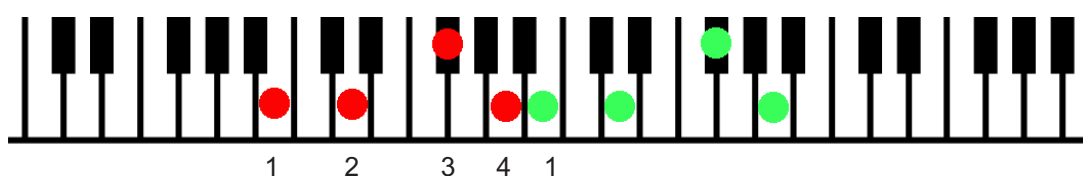
CHORD FAMILY FOR A MAJOR (Two Octaves)

AM7



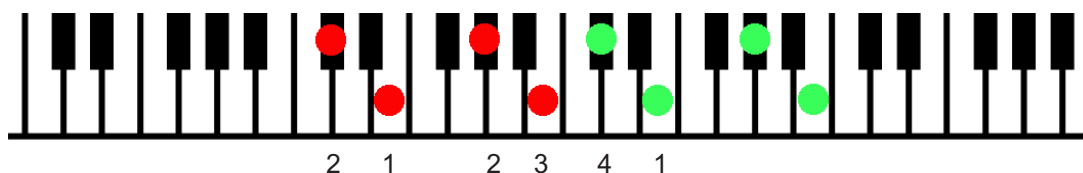
I

Bm7



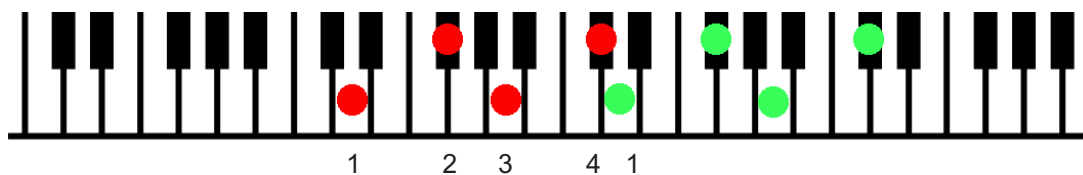
II

C#m7



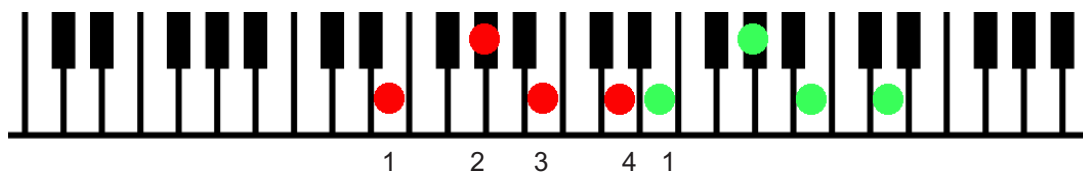
III

DM7



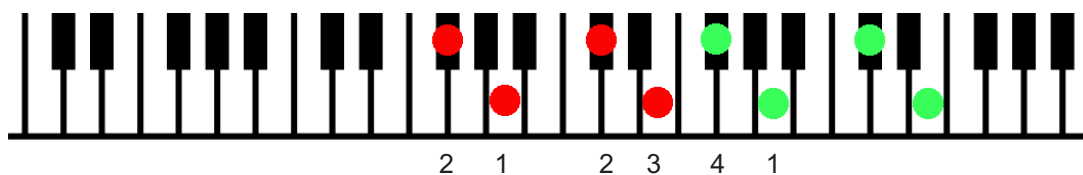
IV

E7



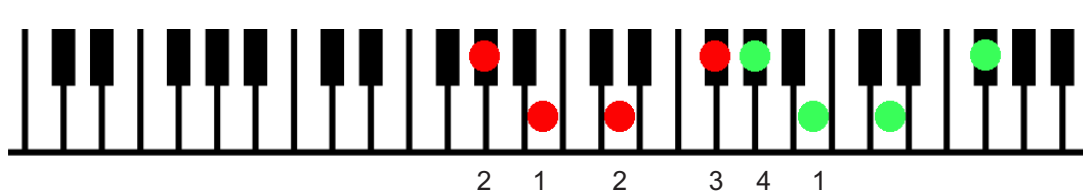
V

F#m7



VI

G#°7



VII

A₂

A Bm C#m D E F#m G#dim

LEFT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

1 2 3 5 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 4 2 1 2 4 1 4 2 5 4 2 1 4 2 1 2

A F#m

TWIST

No. of times practiced

9-95

A₃

AM7 Bm7 C#m7 DM7 E7 F#m7 G#half-dim7

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody consists of a series of eighth notes: F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F#60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F#61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F#62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F#63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F#64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F#65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F#66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F#67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F#68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F#69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F#70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F#71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F#72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F#73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F#74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F#75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F#76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F#77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F#78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F#79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F#80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F#81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F#82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F#83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F#84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F#85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F#86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F#87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F#88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F#89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F#90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F#91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F#92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F#93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F#94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F#95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F#96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F#97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F#98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F#99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F#100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F#101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F#102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F#103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F#104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F#105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F#106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F#107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F#108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F#109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F#110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F#111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F#112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F#113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F#114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F#115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F#116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F#117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F#118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F#119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F#120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F#121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F#122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F#123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F#124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F#125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F#126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F#127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F#128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F#129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F#130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F#131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F#132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F#133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F#134, G134, A134,

4

A C# E G# A C# E G# A G# E C# A G# E C# B D F# A Eb G

AM7 Bm7 etc

A musical score snippet showing a sequence of chords. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The first measure contains a whole note chord labeled 'AM7' in red. The second measure contains a whole note chord labeled 'Bm7' in red. The third measure contains a whole note chord labeled 'C#m7' in red, followed by the text 'etc' in red. The chords are represented by black notes on the staff, with red dots highlighting specific notes: the 3rd and 7th of the first chord, the 3rd and 7th of the second chord, and the 3rd and 7th of the third chord.

9-96

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

A₄

A FAMILY CHORDS CYCLE OF FIFTHS PROGRESSION (The CATERPILLAR)

AM7 A C# E G#	DM7 (Middle) A C# D F#	G#half-dim7 G# B D F#	C#m7 G# B C# E
5			
F#m7 F# A C# E	Bm7 (Middle) F# A B D	E7 E G# B D	AM7 (Middle) E G# A C#

I - VI - II - V VOICINGS (Right hand can IMPROVISE as well)

AM7 C# E A G#	F#m7 A C# E F# E	Bm7 D F# B A	E7 B D G# E E
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------

No. of times practiced

9-97

A₆

The image displays a 3x3 grid of piano keyboard diagrams. The first row shows the A7 chord (A, C#, G) and its corresponding A Blues Scale (A, Bb, C, C#, D, E) and A7 Scale (A, B, C, C#, D, E, F). The second row shows the D7 chord (D, F, C) and its corresponding D Blues Scale (D, Eb, E, F, F#, G) and D7 Scale (D, E, F, F#, G, A, Bb). The third row shows the E7 chord (E, G, B) and its corresponding E Blues Scale (E, F, F#, G, G#, A) and E7 Scale (E, F, G, G#, A, B, C). Each diagram includes fingerings: 5, 7, 3 for A7; 1, 3, 7 for D7; and 7, 3, 5 for E7. The A7 chord and its scales are highlighted with a red box.

A7	A7	A7	A7	D7	D7
A7	A7	E7	D7	A7	A7 or E7

9-99

A₇

Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

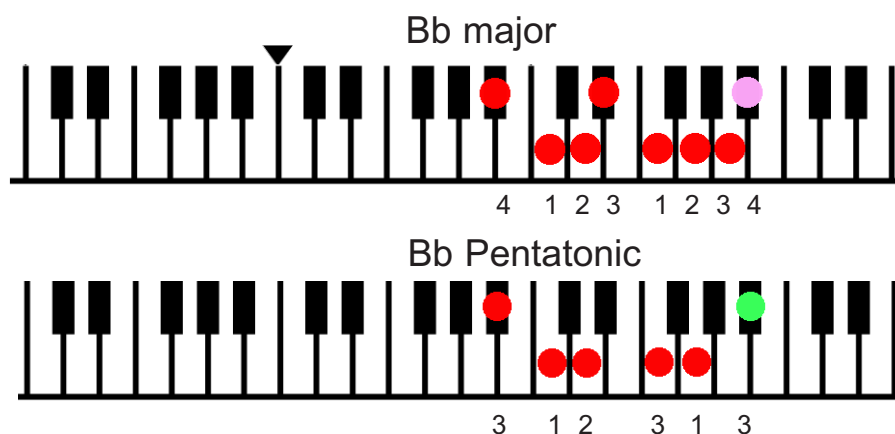
Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

9-100

THE KEY OF Bb MAJOR

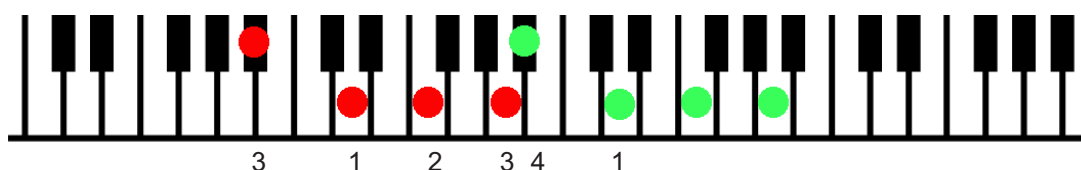
Bb₁

SCALES



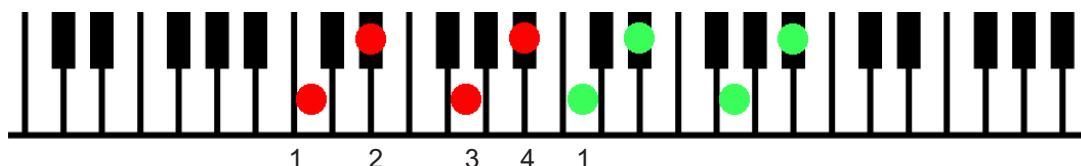
CHORD FAMILY FOR Bb MAJOR (Two Octaves)

BbM7



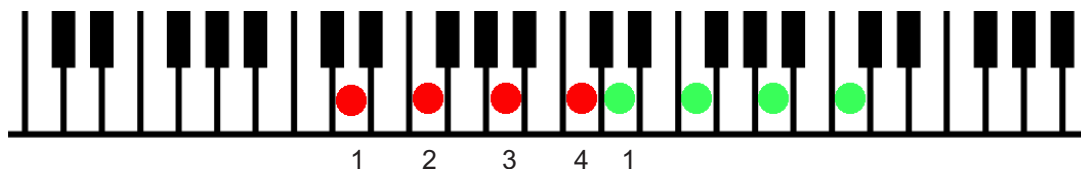
I

Cm7



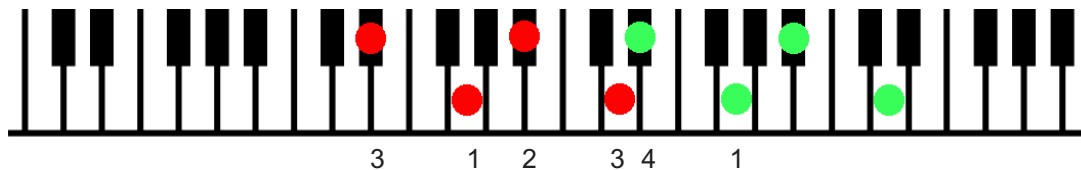
II

Dm7



III

Ebm7



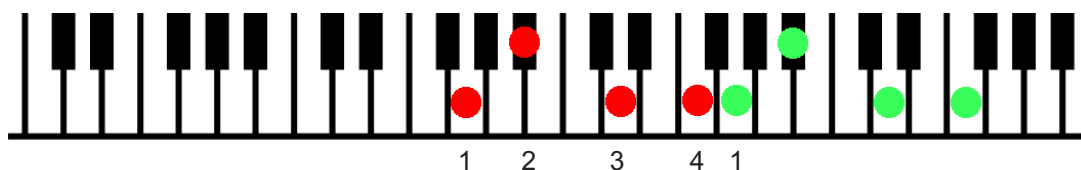
IV

F7



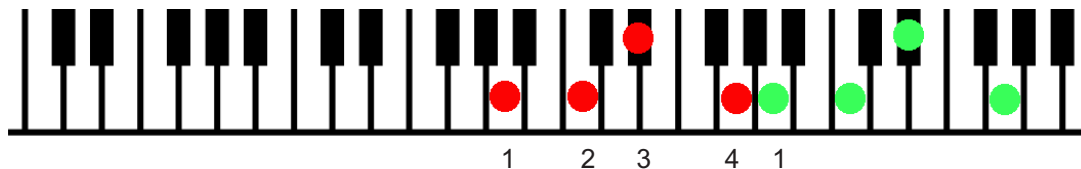
V

Gm7



VI

A^ø7



VII

Bb₂

Bb Cm Dm Eb F Gm Adim

LEFT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

5

2 3 1 4 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 2 1 2 1 5 4 5 4 2 5 3

Cm F Bb

No. of times practiced

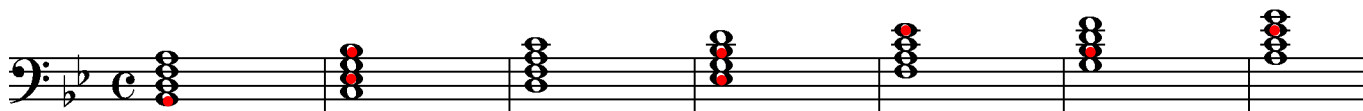
9-103

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

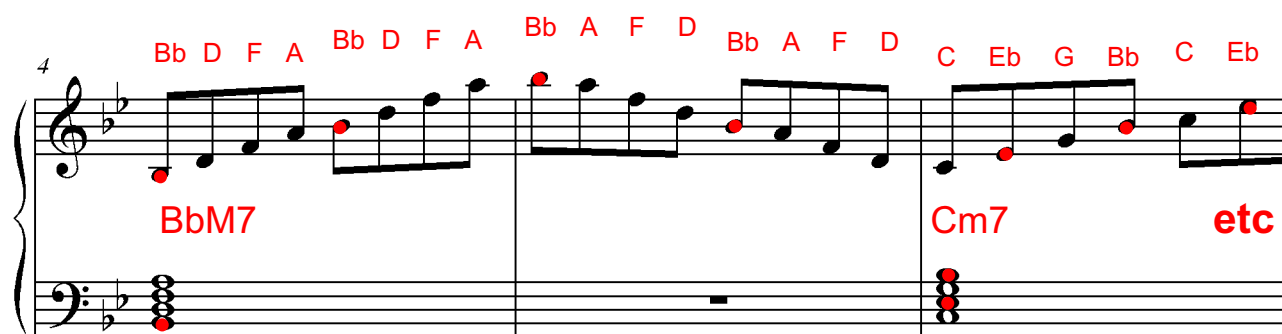
Bb₃

Bb FAMILY CHORDS - Left Hand

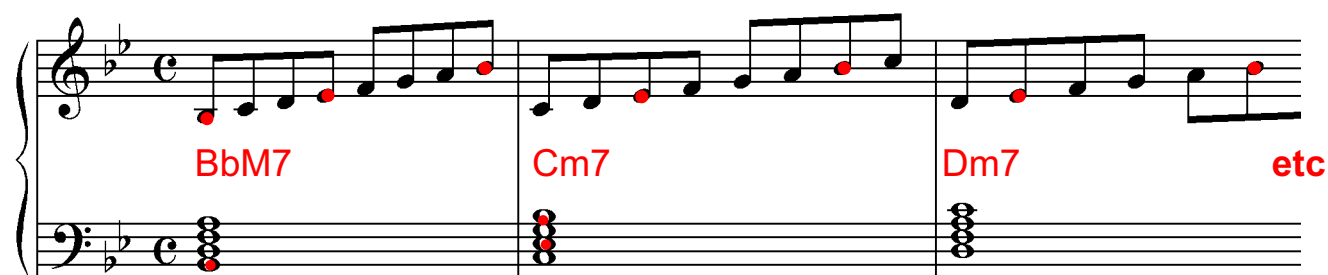
BbM7 Cm7 Dm7 EbM7 F7 Gm7 A_{half-dim7}



BROKEN 7th CHORDS WORKOUT 2 octaves / up and down (see page 102 for fingering)



Bb MAJOR SCALE WORKOUT Scale of Bb (starting on each chord note)



Bb Family 7 chords

No. of times practiced

☐ ☐

Bb₄

5

BbM7 (Middle)	Ebm7	A^{half-dim7} (Middle)	Dm7
F A Bb D	Eb G Bb D	Eb G A C	D F A C

9-105

Bb₅

For fingering see page 102

The image displays six musical staves, each representing a different rhythmic pattern for the number 6. The staves are numbered 1 through 6 in red text above them. Each staff contains three notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note, all beamed together. The notes are placed on different lines and spaces of the five-line staff to represent various rhythmic values.

Exercise 1, Part 1

Musical notation for Exercise 1, Part 1, showing a treble clef, common time signature, and a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets.

The image shows two staves of musical notation for the 'Three Little Fishes' exercise. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. Above the staff, red numbers indicate fingerings: 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, etc. Below the staff, red lines connect some notes, and the number 3 is written below several groups of notes, indicating triplets. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. Above the staff, the number 3 is written above several groups of notes, indicating triplets. Below the staff, red numbers indicate fingerings: 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, etc.

9-106

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

Bb₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The Bb BLUES Scale can be used throughout

Bb7

1 7

Bb BLUES Scale

Bb7 Scale

Eb7

7 3 6

Eb BLUES Scale

Eb7 Scale

F7

7 3 6

F BLUES Scale

F7 Scale

Bb7	Bb7	Bb7	Bb7	Eb7	Eb7
Bb7	Bb7	F7	Eb7	Bb7	Bb7 or F7

No. of times practiced

9-107

Bb₇

3.

Bbm7 alt

Ebm7 alt

Fm7 alt

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

9-108

Bb₈

Bb7	Eb7	Bb7	Bb7	Eb7	Edim
Bb7	G7	Cm7	F7	Bb7 G7	Cm7 F7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(Bb BLUES scale can be used throughout)

A diagram of a piano keyboard with 12 keys. The first key (C) is labeled '1' and the seventh key (Bb) is labeled '7'. A red line connects the two keys, and the text 'Bb7' is written above the line.

Bb BLUES Scale

Bb7 Scale



A diagram of a piano keyboard showing the notes of an Eb7 chord. The notes are Eb (blue circle), Gb (blue circle), and Bb (blue circle). The notes are connected by lines, and the chord is labeled "Eb7" in red text above the keyboard.

Eb BLUES Scale



Eb7 Scale



E dim Scale

G7 Scale



C BLUES Scale

Cm7 Scale

A diagram of a piano keyboard with 12 keys. The 7th key from the left (F) is highlighted with a blue circle and labeled '7' below it. The 3rd key from the left (C) is highlighted with a blue circle and labeled '3' below it. The 5th key from the left (G) is highlighted with a blue circle and labeled '5' below it. A red line connects the 7th key to the 3rd key, and another red line connects the 3rd key to the 5th key. Above the 7th key, the text 'F7 (6)' is written in red.

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing the F7 scale. The notes are highlighted with colored circles: F (red), G (red), A (red), Bb (pink), C (red), D (red), and E (red). The text "F7 Scale" is written in red above the notes.

No. of times practiced

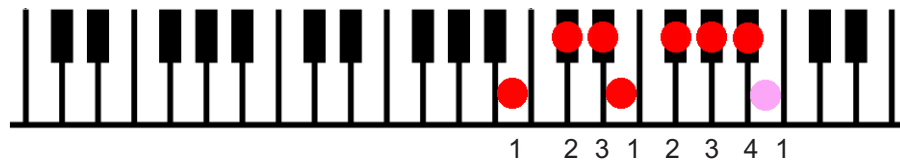
9-109

THE KEY OF B MAJOR

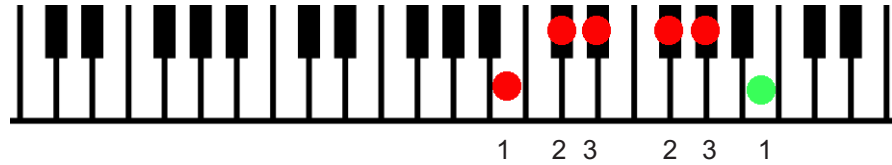
B₁

SCALES

B major

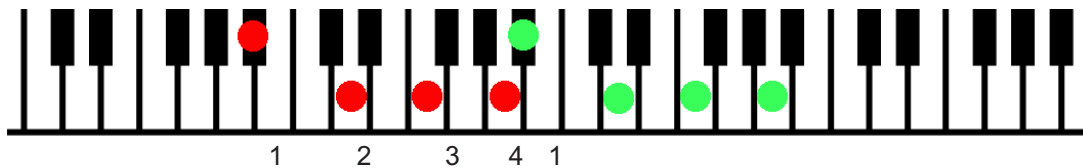


B Pentatonic



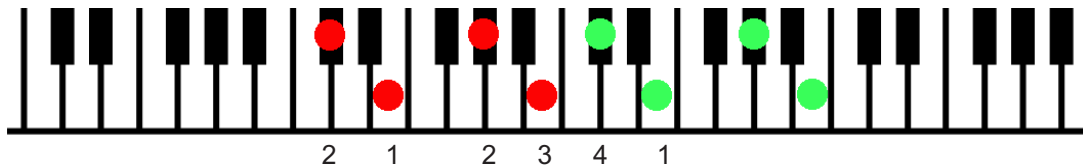
CHORD FAMILY FOR B MAJOR (Two Octaves)

BM7



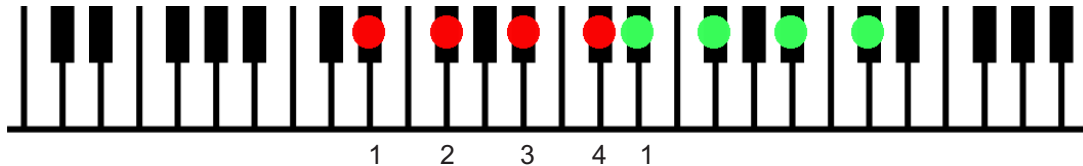
I

C#m7



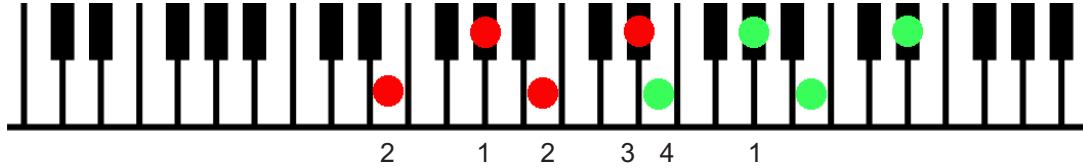
II

D#m7



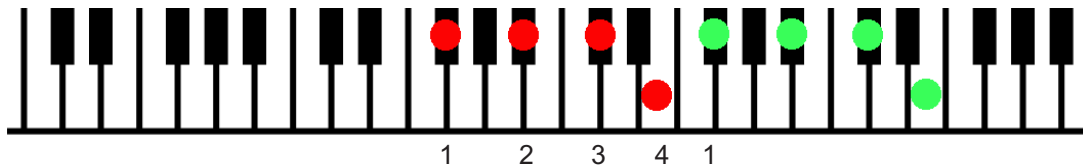
III

EM7



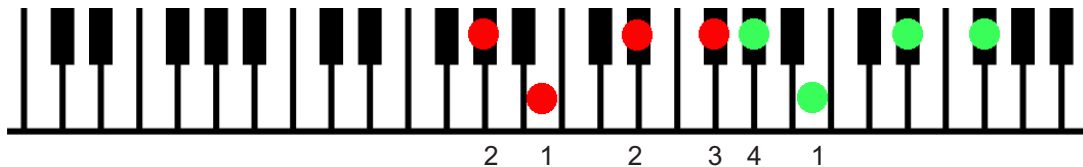
IV

F#7



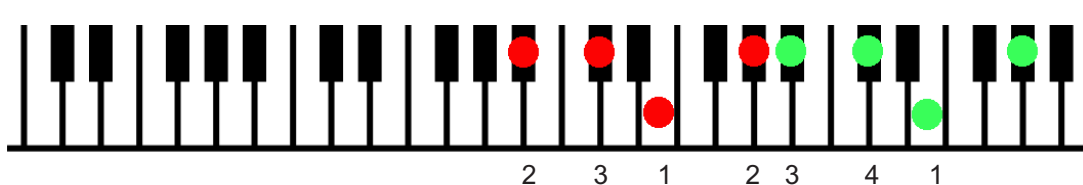
V

G#m7



VI

A#^ø7



VII

B MAJOR BASIC TRIAD WORKOUT

B₂

B FAMILY CHORDS

B C#m D#m E F# G#m A#dim

RIGHT HAND workout

LEFT HAND workout

GO up and
back down in
both exercises

BROKEN CHORD TWIST (Practice RIGHT HAND only to begin with)

Play the above again but this time change the order of ascending and descending
ie Start on a high D and descend then go up an Bm and so on. See if you can work out the
fingering. Try to keep your THUMB off the black keys IF POSSIBLE.

No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7th CHORDS WORKOUT

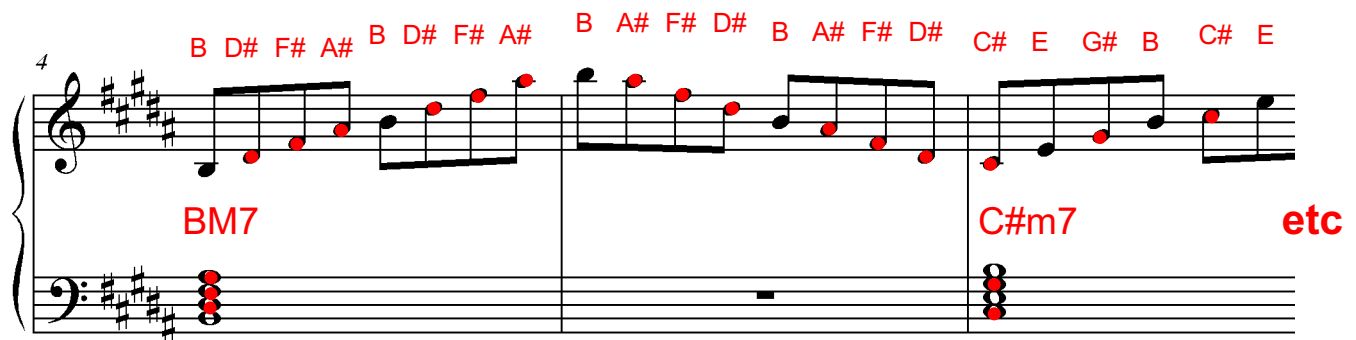
B₃

B FAMILY CHORDS - Left Hand

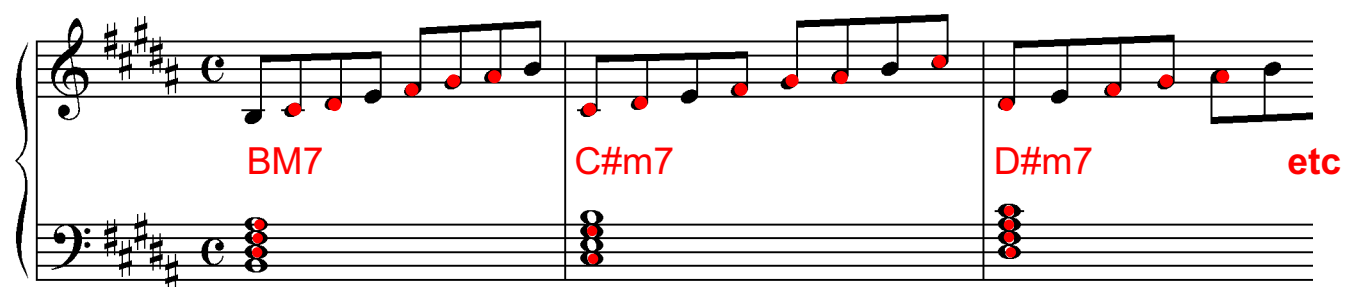
BM7 C#m7 D#m7 EM7 F#7 G#m7 A#half-dim7



BROKEN 7th CHORDS WORKOUT 2 octaves / up and down (see page 110 for fingering)



B MAJOR SCALE WORKOUT Scale of B (starting on each chord note)



B Family 7 chords

No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B₄

5

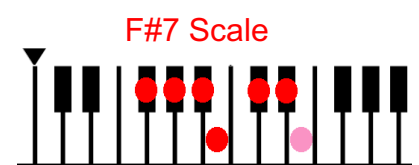
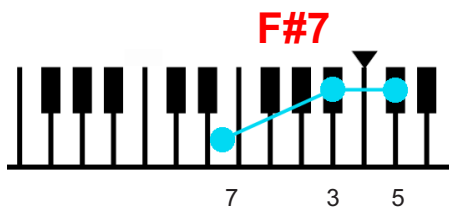
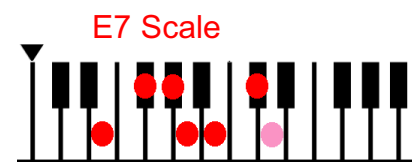
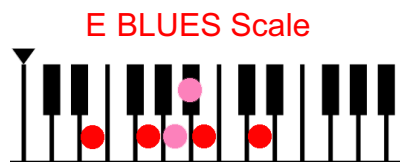
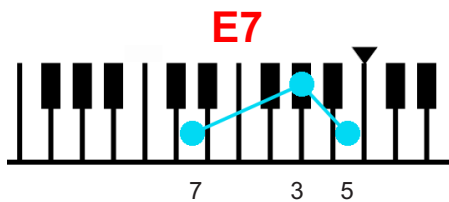
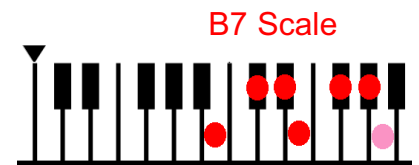
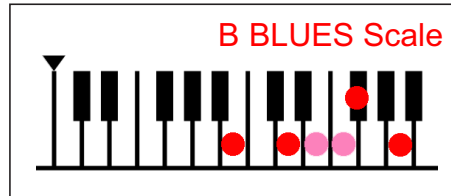
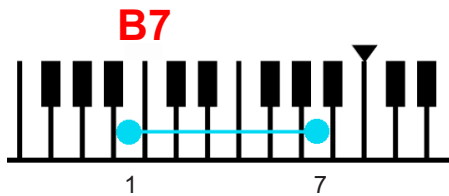
9-113

BLUES PRACTICE - 3

BASIC BLUES WORKOUT

B₆

Improvise over the left hand chords with CHORD TONES or these scales
The B BLUES Scale can be used throughout



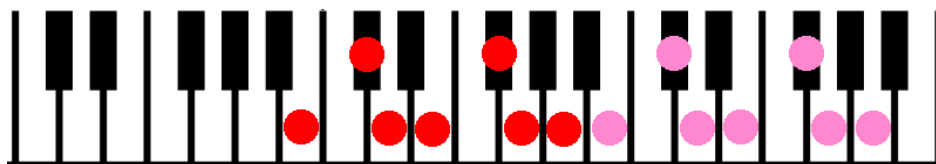
B7	B7	B7	B7	E7	E7
B7	B7	F#7	E7	B7	B7 or F#7

No. of times practiced

MINOR BLUES WORKOUT

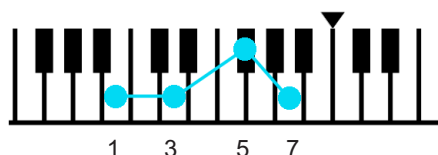
B₇

B MINOR (Natural) SCALE / same notes as D major

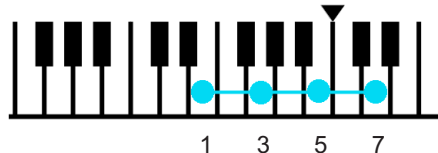


1.

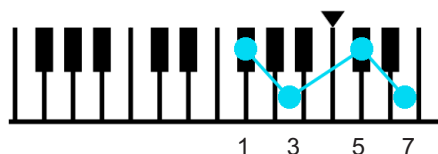
Bm7



Em7

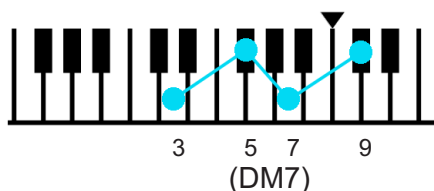


F#m7

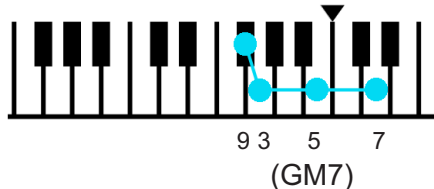


2.

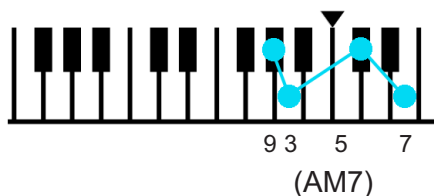
Bm7 alt



Em7 alt

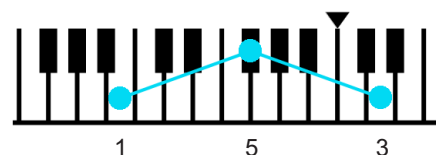


F#m7 alt

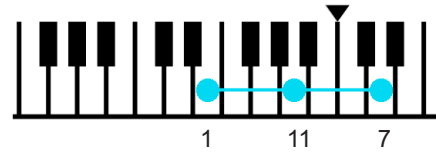


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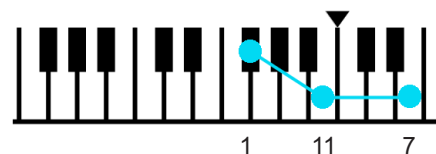
Bm7 alt



Em7 alt



F#m7 alt



Don't worry about following a chord progression - just change chords when you feel like it.

Improvise using chord tones and scale patterns - experiment - the altered chords are very dissonant so you will be able to make mistakes and still sound good.

No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

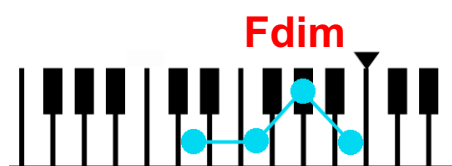
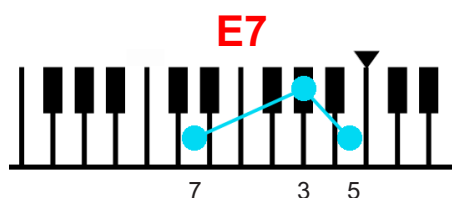
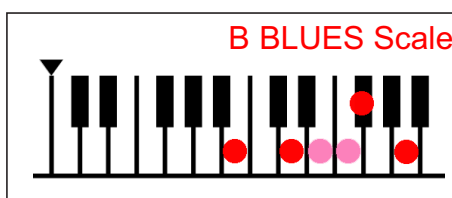
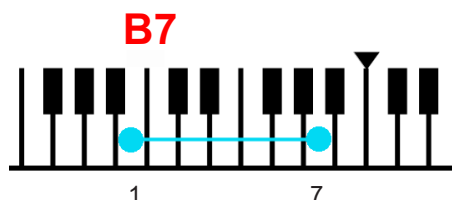
BLUES PRACTICE - 3

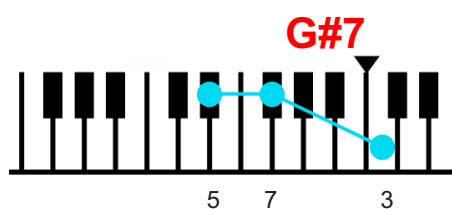
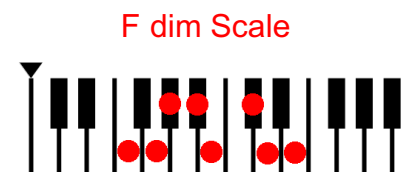
TRADITIONAL JAZZ / BLUES PROGRESSION

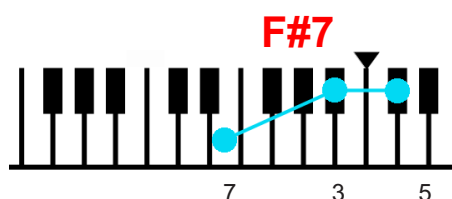
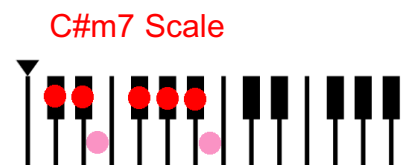
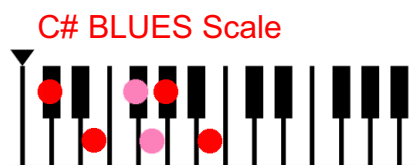
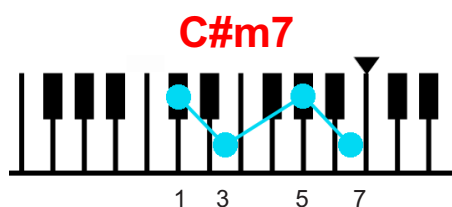
B₈

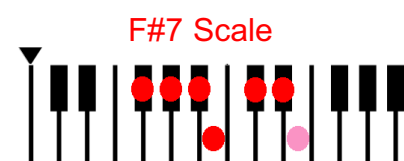
B7	E7	B7	B7	E7	Fdim
B7	G#7	C#m7	F#7	B7 G#7	C#m7 F#7

Improvise with CHORD TONES or these scales
(B BLUES scale can be used throughout)









No. of times practiced

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

TO BE
CONTINUED...

HOW TO PRACTICE

The golden rule of practice is -

**Practice what you CAN'T play
not what you CAN play!**

To be more accurate, you need a balance. Too many scales and tricky passages and you get fed up. Too many familiar safe pieces and you don't move forward. They say you are most alert when you FIRST sit down at the piano so you should try the difficult stuff then. THEN you can reward yourself with playing the easy, fun stuff. Makes sense!