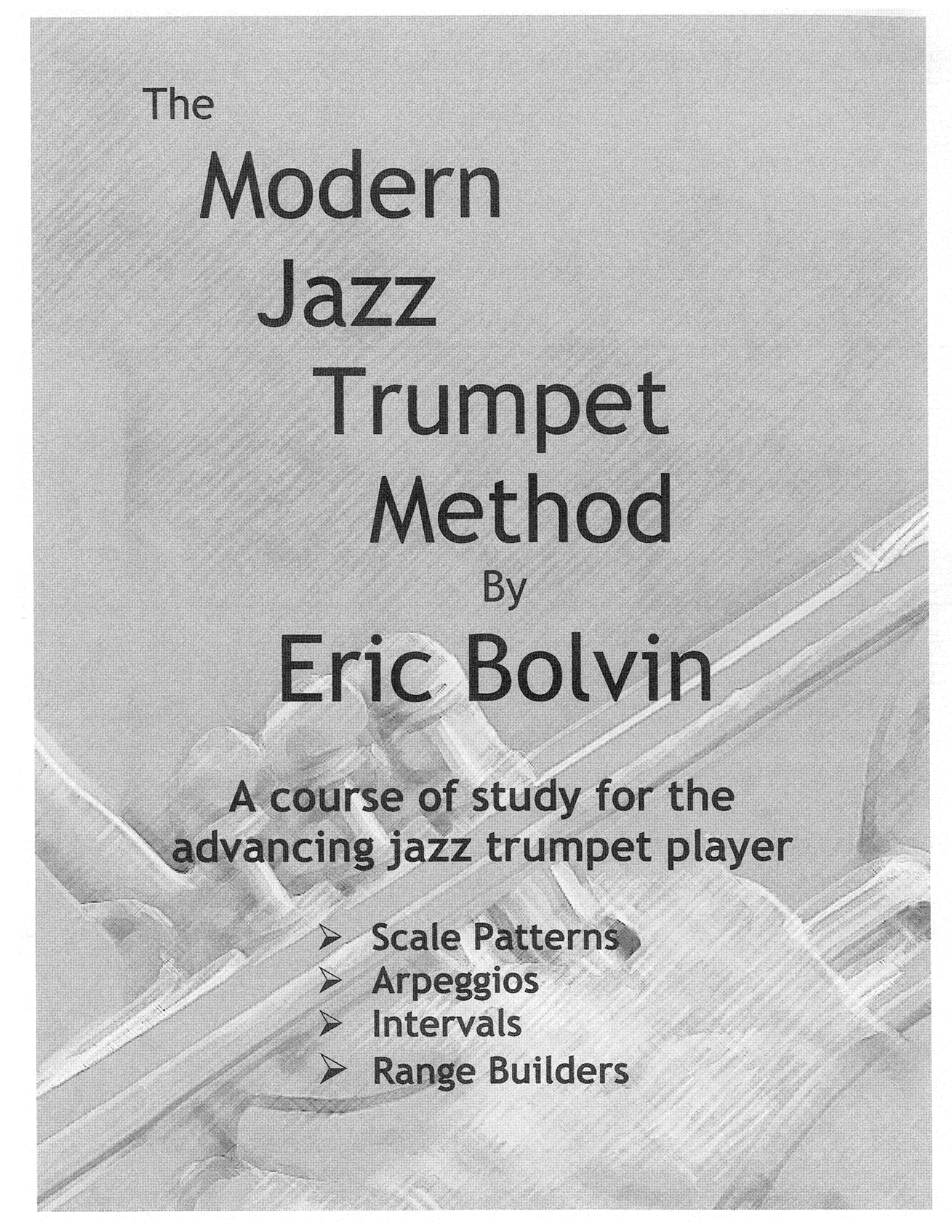




The

Modern

Jazz

Trumpet

Method

By

Eric Bolvin

A course of study for the
advancing jazz trumpet player

- Scale Patterns
- Arpeggios
- Intervals
- Range Builders

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Eric Bolvin Music Studios
www.BolvinMusic.com
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Table of contents

	Page
Introduction	i-vi

Scale Patterns

1. Major ii-V-I	1
2. Major ii-V-I	2
3. Major ii-V-I	3
4. Major ii-V-I with passing tones	4
5. Major ii-V-I with passing tones (Clifford)	5
6. Major ii-V-I with passing tones (Clifford)	6
7. Major ii-V-I with passing tones (Clifford)	7
8. Major ii-V-I with altered tones & Lydian	8
9. Major ii-V-I with altered tones & Lydian	9
10. Major ii-V-I with alt. tones (Freddie)	10
11. Minor ii-V-I with altered tones	11
12. Minor ii-V-I altered, passing (Clifford)	12
13. Minor ii-V-I altered, passing (Don F.)	13
14. Major ii-V-I with turnaround	14
15. Four bar blues lick (I-IV) (Freddie)	15
16. Four bar blues lick (Freddie)	16
17. Chromatic lick over minor 7th (Randy)	17
18. Chromatic Alt. Dominant 7th (Freddie)	18
19. Double time blues lick (Lee)	19
20. Cyclic chromatic lick (Woody)	20

Arpeggios

1. Major 7 th	21
2. Dominant 7 th	22
3. Minor 7 th	23
4. Major 7 th in ½ steps	24
5. Dominant 7 th in ½ steps	25
6. Minor 7 th in ½ steps	26
7. Major 9 th	27

Arpeggios- continued

8. Dominant 9 th	28
9. Minor 9 th	29
10. Major 9 ^{ths} in major & minor 2 ^{nds}	30
11. Dominant 9 ^{ths} in Minor & major 2 ^{nds}	31
12. Minor 9 ^{ths} in minor & major 2 ^{nds}	32
13. Diminished 7th in ½ steps	33
14. Diminished 7th in whole steps	34
15. Diminished 7th in minor thirds	35
16. Major & minor triads in the cycle of 4 ^{ths}	36
17. Pentatonic groups	37
18. Diatonic descending arpeggios in major	38
19. Diminished 7th with chromatics (Blue)	39
20. Aug. triads with chromatics (Clifford)	40

Intervals

1. Fourths in ½ steps ascending	41
2. Fourths in ½ steps descending	42
3. Fourths in ½ steps	43
4. Fourths in whole steps	44
5. Fourths in minor 3 ^{rds}	45
6. Fourths in major 3 ^{rds}	46
7. Major 2 nd - minor 2 nd descending	47
8. Major 2 nd - minor 2 nd ascending	48
9. Diatonic 3 ^{rds}	49
10. Minor 3 ^{rds} in ½ steps	50
11. Minor 3 ^{rds} in whole steps	51
12. Major 3 ^{rds} in ½ steps	52
13. Major 3rds in whole steps	53
14. Fourths in ½ steps (eighth notes)	54
15. Fourths in whole steps (eighth notes)	55
16. Fourths in minor 3 ^{rds} (eighth notes)	56
17. Fourths in major 3 ^{rds} (eighth notes)	57
18. Ascending fourths pattern in ½ steps	58
19. Pentatonic patterns	59
20. Pentatonics in major thirds descending	60

Range Builders

1. Aeolian pattern with passing tones	61
2. Major scale pattern with passing tones	62
3. Harmonic minor pattern w/passing tones	63
4. 1235 major pattern in 4 ^{ths}	64
5. 1235 major pattern in Major 2 ^{nds}	65
6. Dorian "arcs" & range	66
7. Harmonic Minor & dorian "Arcs" & range	67
8. Aeolian "Arcs" & range with passing tones	68
9. Major "Arcs" & range with passing tones	69
10. Major pattern in minor 3 ^{rds} (Freddie)	70-71
11. Minor 1 3 2 1 Arc in ½ steps	72-73
12. Minor 1 3 2 1 Arc in whole steps	74
13. Minor 3 1 2 3 in Whole steps	75
14. Minor 3 1 2 3 in ½ steps Arc	76-77
15. Minor 3 1 2 3 in ½ steps	78-79
16. 1 5 b7 1 pentatonic in ½ steps	80
17. Minor 1 2 3 5 in fourths	81
18. Major "Arcs" & range with chromatics	82
19. Major 1 2 3 5 in ½ steps - long arc	83
20. Minor 1 2 3 5 in ½ steps - long arc	84

Supplemental Exercises

1. Turns	85
2. False trills	86

The Modern Jazz Trumpet Method

Introduction

Purpose of this book

This purpose of *The Modern Jazz Trumpet Method* is to offer a well-rounded, systematic approach to practice for the aspiring jazz trumpeter. It is not intended to replace the traditional methods, but to supplement and enhance them.

How to use this book

The Modern Jazz Trumpet Method is divided into four sections:

Scale Patterns

Arpeggios

Intervals

Range builders

Each section consists of 20 exercises.

Each week (or every two weeks) practice like numbered exercises.

For example, in Week 1 practice:

Scale Patterns #1

Arpeggios #1

Intervals #1

Range builder #1

In Week 2 practice:

Scale Patterns #2

Arpeggios #2

Intervals #2

Range builder #2

I recommend that you spend one or two weeks on each set of exercises. It is also recommended that you **memorize** the exercises as soon as you feel comfortable with them.

Many of the exercises in this book are derived from the improvised solos of Clifford Brown, Freddie Hubbard, Miles Davis, Blue Mitchell and other jazz legends.

The exercises presented in this book are intended as a “stepping stone” for the jazz trumpeter so that he may be able to create his own original practice ideas.

“Cyclic Practice”

Cyclic practice is a great way to learn a lick in every key.

Using **Scale Patterns 1** as an example, here’s how it’s done:

Begin with exercise **1A**. Start with the first line in the key of **C**. Repeat until you can play it cleanly and then move to the next line which is one whole step higher in the key of **D**. Repeat until you can play **D** cleanly and then repeat the key of **C** one time. Then add the third line in the key of **Bb**. Repeat until you can play **Bb** cleanly and then play **C** and **D** once and add the next key which is **E**. Continue until you add all the keys in exercise **1A**.

Here’s a breakdown of **Scale Patterns 1A**:

1. C
2. D, C
3. Bb, C, D
4. E, D, C, Bb
5. Ab, Bb, C, D, E
6. F#, E, D, C, Bb, Ab

You have now practiced **Scale Patterns 1A** in 6 keys and are ready for **Scale Patterns 1B**. Practice in the same manner.

Here’s a breakdown of **Scale Patterns 1B**:

1. F
2. G, F
3. Eb, F, G
4. A, G, F, Eb
5. Db, Eb, F, G, A
6. B, Db, Eb, F, G, A

You have now practiced **Scale Patterns 1** in 12 keys.

Cyclic practice should be used on all exercises that say *Cyclic Practice* in the left hand corner of the page.

Articulation, Models & Tempos

Jazz articulation is an integral part of the trumpet player's individual style. Your articulation is developed through listening and emulating other jazz trumpet players. The range of articulation in jazz trumpet is vast. Clifford Brown played very clean and staccato, while Miles Davis played very smooth and legato. Listen to **everyone** and your articulation will develop naturally.

Some exercises are marked "Swing-jazz articulation" and others are marked "Straight". Some are marked "Swing & Straight" and should be played both ways. As you learn the exercises, you may want to vary the articulation as you develop your own style.

Models are different articulations that are applied to certain exercises.

All models should be practiced daily.

The exercises in this book are of a technical nature and should be practiced slowly at first. Once a good degree of accuracy is obtained, then begin working for speed. The exercises can be played as slow or fast as the student is able.

Supplemental Exercises

At the end of the book, I have included some supplemental exercises that I think are important.

1. Turns

Turns are a very common nuance used by virtually every jazz trumpeter. Listen to as many jazz trumpet players as you can to develop the "feel" of using the turn. This exercise is only a starting place for developing your skill at the turn. Over time, you will develop your unique style with respect to this common nuance.

2. False trills

A false trill is a trill on one note using an alternate fingering. There's an old saying "When you run out of ideas, trill!"

The purpose of these exercises is to present the trumpet player with some interesting rhythmic ideas using this technique. Listen to later Freddie Hubbard to hear how these trills can be creatively applied to improvisation. Once again, this is just a starting point as you will develop your own ideas over time.

Videos

Visit www.BolvinMusic.com to watch the three videos associated with this book. Also available are four videos dealing with improvisation that you may find helpful.

Video 1

Eric discusses improvisation and cyclic practice and demonstrates Scale Patterns 6a.

Video 2

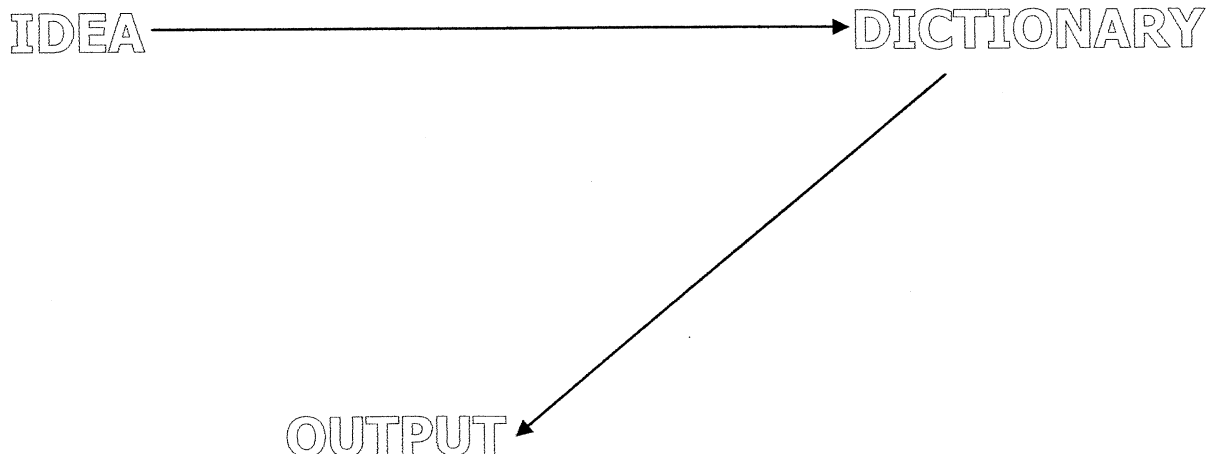
Eric discusses articulation and demonstrates
Arpeggios 6a
Intervals 1
Range Builder 6

Video 3

Eric discusses and demonstrates more advanced techniques including the supplemental exercises.

The Brain on improvisation

Learning to improvise is similar to learning a new language. I like to think of the brain in three sections; the idea, the translation and the output. When learning a new language, you first have an “idea” of what you want to say; for example you want to say “I have a friend” in French. Since your “idea” is in English you then stop off at your internal dictionary and find the proper translation. Then you output the final idea; “J’ai un ami”.



Once you have studied enough French, your internal dictionary will be very full and you will not need to stop off there so often and the transition from “idea” to “output” will be seamless.



The same philosophy can be applied to learning improvisation; it is, after all, a new “language”. Instead of words though, the musical dictionary or vocabulary consists of scales, arpeggios, licks, motifs, melodic ideas, rhythms and anything else that can influence your musicality. By filling this dictionary, the improviser finds his freedom and is able to express himself without conscientious thought. It is the thorough practice of scales, arpeggios, and intervals, combined with theory, listening and emulation that leads to freedom in improvisation.

Anatomy of an improvised solo

An improvised solo consists basically of three elements:

1. Melodic ideas
2. Licks
3. Space

Jazz musicians tend to spend much of their individual practice time working out licks, as melodies and space tend to be more intuitive and spontaneous. This is where the term “woodshedding” came from.

This is not to say that you can’t practice melodic ideas, in fact I highly suggest that you spend an equal amount of time in these areas:

1. Playing with others (jamming, rehearsing or gigging)
2. Listening live or to recordings
3. Improvising freely
4. Transcribing/playing transcriptions
5. Woodshedding

The Modern Jazz Trumpet Method is a book for the woodshed, so grab your horn and head on out there!

The hard stuff & the high stuff

Undoubtedly you will find something in this book that is too hard or too high. I know I have! Most of the exercises are patterns that evolve either higher or lower, so go as high as you can comfortably and then stop or continue back down, depending on the exercise. As far as the range studies are concerned, you should go as high as you can. You can make three attempts for the high notes and then rest.

About the author

Eric Bolvin is a professional trumpet player and teacher living in the San Francisco Bay Area. He is the author of “**The Arban Manual**”, “**Tongue Level & Air**” and “**The Really Big Student Songbook**”, all published by Faded Duck Music and available through www.BolvinMusic.com.

Eric has four solo cds and has appeared on hundreds of tracks as a trumpeter and arranger. Eric is editor of the studio/commercial column for the International Trumpet Guild journal.

This book is dedicated to the memory of Clifford Brown, Freddie Hubbard and Miles Davis and all the great jazz trumpet players who came before and after.

Eric Bolvin Music Studios

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CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 1

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-1

1A. 

18. 
G-7 C7 F#D7
A-7 D7 G#D7
F-7 Bb7 Eb#D7
B-7 E7 A#D7
Eb-7 Ab7 Db#D7
C#-7 F#7 B#D7

SCALE PATTERNS 2

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I

2A.

D-7 G7 CΔ7

E-7 A7 DΔ7

C-7 F7 BbΔ7

F#-7 B7 EΔ7

Bb-7 Eb7 AbΔ7

G#-7 C#7 F#Δ7

2B.

G-7 C7 FΔ7

A-7 D7 GΔ7

F-7 Bb7 EbΔ7

B-7 E7 AΔ7

Eb-7 Ab7 DbΔ7

C#-7 F#7 BΔ7

SCALE PATTERNS 3

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING-JAZZ ARTICULATION
D-7

MAJOR II-V-I

3A.

Chord symbols for exercise 3A: D-7, G7, CΔ7, E-7, A7, DΔ7, C-7, F7, BbΔ7, F#-7, B7, EΔ7, Bb-7, Eb7, AbΔ7, G#-7, C#7, F#Δ7.

3B.

Chord symbols for exercise 3B: G-7, C7, FΔ7, A-7, D7, GΔ7, F-7, Bb7, EbΔ7, B-7, E7, AΔ7, Eb-7, Ab7, DbΔ7, C#-7, F#7, BΔ7.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 4

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I WITH PASSING TONES

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

4A.

Exercise 4A consists of five staves of musical notation, each representing a different key. The keys are D, E, C, F#, Bb, and G#. Each staff shows a Major II-V-I scale pattern with passing tones. The notes are written in a rhythmic pattern that suggests a swing feel. The exercise is labeled '4A.' in a circle.

Chord progressions for 4A:

- D-7, G7, CΔ7
- E-7, A7, DΔ7
- C-7, F7, BbΔ7
- F#-7, B7, EΔ7
- Bb-7, Eb7, AbΔ7
- G#-7, C#7, F#Δ7

4B.

Exercise 4B consists of five staves of musical notation, each representing a different key. The keys are G, A, F, B, Eb, and C#. Each staff shows a Major II-V-I scale pattern with passing tones. The notes are written in a rhythmic pattern that suggests a swing feel. The exercise is labeled '4B.' in a circle.

Chord progressions for 4B:

- G-7, C7, FΔ7
- A-7, D7, GΔ7
- F-7, Bb7, EbΔ7
- B-7, E7, AΔ7
- Eb-7, Ab7, DbΔ7
- C#-7, F#7, BΔ7

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 5

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ 2. ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I WITH PASSING TONES (CLIFFORD)

5A.

D-7 G7 CΔ7

E-7 A7 DΔ7

C-7 F7 BbΔ7

F#-7 B7 EΔ7

Bb-7 Eb7 AbΔ7

G#-7 C#7 F#Δ7

5B.

G-7 C7 FΔ7

A-7 D7 GΔ7

F-7 Bb7 EbΔ7

B-7 E7 AΔ7

Eb-7 Ab7 DbΔ7

C#-7 F#7 BΔ7

The musical score consists of two main sections, 5A and 5B, each containing five staves. Each staff represents a different key signature and a specific II-V-I chord progression with passing tones. The patterns are written in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. The notes are played with a swing feel and jazz articulation. The chord changes are indicated by the chord symbols above the staves.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 6

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I WITH PASSING TONES (CLIFFORD)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

6A.

6B.

Detailed description: The image contains two sets of musical exercises, 6A and 6B, each consisting of 10 staves. Exercise 6A starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first staff is in D major, with chords D-7, G7, and CΔ7. The subsequent staves follow a chromatic sequence of keys: D major, E major, F major, F# major, G major, G# major, A major, A# major, B major, and B# major. Exercise 6B also starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first staff is in G major, with chords G-7, C7, and FΔ7. The subsequent staves follow a chromatic sequence of keys: G major, A major, A# major, B major, B# major, C major, C# major, D major, D# major, and E major. Each staff contains a single melodic line with eighth notes, and each line ends with a repeat sign.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 7

SWING(JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I WITH PASSING TONES (CLIFFORD)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

7A.

7B.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 8

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I WITH ALTERED TONES & LYDIAN MODE

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

8A.

8B.

SCALE PATTERNS 9

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I WITH ALTERED TONES & LYDIAN MODE

9A.

9A. Musical notation for Swing (Jazz Articulation) in Major II-V-I with Altered Tones & Lydian Mode. The pattern is repeated for 12 keys, each with a specific chord label above the staff:

- D-7, G7#9, #9 b9, C#D7#11
- E-7, A7#9, D#D7#11
- C-7, F7#9, BbD7#11
- F#-7, B7#9, E#D7#11
- Bb-7, Eb7#9, AbD7#11
- G#-7, Q#7#9, F#D7#11

9B.

9B. Musical notation for Swing (Jazz Articulation) in Major II-V-I with Altered Tones & Lydian Mode. The pattern is repeated for 12 keys, each with a specific chord label above the staff:

- G-7, C7#9, F#D7#11
- A-7, D7#9, G#D7#11
- F-7, Bb7#9, EbD7#11
- B-7, E7#9, A#D7#11
- Eb-7, Ab7#9, DbD7#11
- C#-7, F#7#9, B#D7#11

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 10

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MAJOR II-V-I WITH ALTERED TONES & LYDIAN MODE (FREDDIE)

10A. D-7 G7^{#9}/₅ #9 b9 #5 CΔ7^{#11} #11

E-7 A7^{#9}/₅ DΔ7^{#11}

C-7 F7^{#9}/₅ BbΔ7^{#11}

F#-7 B7^{#9}/₅ EΔ7^{#11}

Bb-7 Eb7^{#9}/₅ AbΔ7^{#11}

G#-7 C#7^{#9}/₅ F#Δ7^{#11}

10B. G-7 C7^{#9}/₅ FΔ7^{#11}

A-7 D7^{#9}/₅ GΔ7^{#11}

F-7 Bb7^{#9}/₅ EbΔ7^{#11}

B-7 E7^{#9}/₅ AΔ7^{#11}

Eb-7 Ab7^{#9}/₅ DbΔ7^{#11}

C#-7 F#7^{#9}/₅ BΔ7^{#11}

The musical score is written for guitar in standard notation. It consists of two main sections, 10A and 10B, each containing five staves of music. The key signature changes for each staff, indicated by sharps and flats at the beginning of the staff. The chords are written above the staff, and the articulation is indicated by the 'JAZZ' label and the 'SWING' tempo. The scale patterns are written as eighth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The score is designed to be repeated until clean, then the next key is added.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 11

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MINOR II-V-I WITH ALTERED V

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

11A.

11B.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 12

SWING/JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MINOR II-V-I WITH ALTERED V & PASSING TONES (CLIFFORD)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

12A.

12B.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

SCALE PATTERNS 13

MINOR II-V-I WITH ALTERED V & PASSING TONES (DON F.)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

13A.

8 $\emptyset$ 7 E7 $\sharp$ 9 5 A-9

C $\sharp$ $\emptyset$ 7 F $\sharp$ 7 $\sharp$ 9 5 B-9

A $\emptyset$ 7 D7 $\sharp$ 9 5 G-9

D $\sharp$ $\emptyset$ 7 G $\sharp$ 7 $\sharp$ 9 5 C $\sharp$ -9

G $\emptyset$ 7 C7 $\sharp$ 9 5 F-9

F $\emptyset$ 7 B $\flat$ 7 $\sharp$ 9 5 E $\flat$ -9

E $\emptyset$ 7 A7 $\sharp$ 9 5 D-9

13B.

F $\sharp$ $\emptyset$ 7 B $\sharp$ 7 $\sharp$ 9 5 E-9

D $\emptyset$ 7 G7 $\sharp$ 9 5 C-9

G $\sharp$ $\emptyset$ 7 C $\sharp$ 7 $\sharp$ 9 5 F $\sharp$ -9

C $\emptyset$ 7 F7 $\sharp$ 9 5 B $\flat$ -9

A $\sharp$ $\emptyset$ 7 D $\sharp$ 7 $\sharp$ 9 5 G $\sharp$ -9

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

SCALE PATTERNS 14

MAJOR II-V-I WITH I-VI-II-V TURNAROUND

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN

THEN ADD NEXT KEY

(14A)

Exercise 14A consists of 10 staves of music, each with a key signature and a set of chords. The chords are: D-7, G7, C, A7, D-7, G7, CΔ7; E-7, A7, D, B7, E-7, A7, DΔ7; C-7, F7, Bb, G7, C-7, F7, BbΔ7; F#-7, B7, E, C#7, F#-7, B7, EΔ7; Bb-7, Eb7, Ab, F7, Bb-7, Eb7, AbΔ7; Ab-7, Db7, Gb, Eb7, Ab-7, Db7, GbΔ7; G-7, C7, F, D7, G-7, C7, FΔ7; A-7, D7, G, E7, A-7, D7, GΔ7; F-7, Bb7, Eb, C7, F-7, Bb7, EbΔ7; B-7, E7, A, F#7, B-7, E7, AΔ7; Eb-7, Ab7, Db, Bb7, Eb-7, Ab7, DbΔ7; C#-7, F#7, B, G#7, C#-7, F#7, BΔ7.

(14B)

Exercise 14B consists of 5 staves of music, each with a key signature and a set of chords. The chords are: G-7, C7, F, D7, G-7, C7, FΔ7; A-7, D7, G, E7, A-7, D7, GΔ7; F-7, Bb7, Eb, C7, F-7, Bb7, EbΔ7; B-7, E7, A, F#7, B-7, E7, AΔ7; Eb-7, Ab7, Db, Bb7, Eb-7, Ab7, DbΔ7; C#-7, F#7, B, G#7, C#-7, F#7, BΔ7.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 15
FOUR BAR BLUES LICK (I-IV) (FREDDIE)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

G7

C7



A7

D7



F7

Bb7



B7

E7



Eb7

Ab7



Db7

Gb7



C7

F7



D7

G7



Bb7

Eb7



E7

A7



Ab7

Db7



F#7

B7



CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 16

FOUR BAR BLUES LICK (IV-I-IV/II-V/II-II) (FREDDIE)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

C7

G7

B-7

E7

A-7

16A.

D7

A7

G#-7

F#7

B-7

Bb7

F7

A-7

D7

G-7

E7

B7

D#-7

G#7

C#-7

Ab7

Eb7

G-7

C7

F-7

Gb7

Db7

F-7

Bb7

Eb-7

F7

C7

E-7

A7

D-7

16B.

G7

D7

F#-7

B7

E-7

Eb7

Bb7

D-7

G7

C-7

A7

E7

G#-7

C#7

F#-7

Db7

Ab7

G-7

F7

Bb-7

B7

F#7

A#-7

D#7

G#-7

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 17

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

CHROMATIC LICK OVER MINOR 7TH (RANDY)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

17A. A-11

B-11

G-11

C#-11

F-11

Eb-11

17B. D-11

E-11

C-11

F#-11

Bb-11

G#-11

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SCALE PATTERNS 18

CHROMATIC LICK OVER ALTERED DOMINANT 7TH (FREDDIE)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

G7#9



A7#9



F7#9



B7#9



Eb7#9



Db7#9



C7#9



D7#9



Bb7#9



E7#9



Ab7#9



F#7#9



CYCLIC PRACTICE

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

SCALE PATTERNS 19

DOUBLE TIME BLUES LICK (LEE)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

19A.

19B.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

SWING (9/22 ARTICULATION)

SCALE PATTERNS 20

CYCLIC CHROMATIC LICK (WOODY SHAW)

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

(20A)

C#7 F7 E-7 A7#9 D-7 G7 C#7 G7 C#7

D#7 G7 F#-7 B7#9 E-7 A7 D#7 A7 D#7

Bb7 Eb7 D-7 G7#9 C-7 F7 Bb7 F7 Bb7

E#7 A7 G#-7 C#7#9 F#-7 B7 E#7 B7 E#7

Ab7 Db7 C-7 F7#9 Bb-7 Eb7 Ab7 Eb7 Ab7

Gb7 B7 Bb-7 Eb7#9 Ab-7 Db7 Gb7 Db7 Gb7

(20B)

F#7 Bb7 A-7 D7#9 G-7 C7 F#7 C7 F#7

G#7 C7 B-7 E7#9 A-7 D7 G#7 D7 G#7

Eb7 Ab7 G-7 C7#9 F-7 Bb7 Eb7 Bb7 Eb7

A#7 D7 C#-7 F#7#9 B-7 E7 A#7 E7 A#7

Db7 Gb7 F-7 Bb7#9 Eb-7 Ab7 Db7 Ab7 Db7

B#7 E7 D#-7 G7#9 C#-7 F#7 B#7 F#7 B#7

ARPEGGIOS 1

STRAIGHT-LEGATO
CΔ7

MAJOR 7TH

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

1A.

1B.

Detailed description: The image contains two sets of musical exercises, 1A and 1B. Each set consists of six staves of music. Exercise 1A starts with a treble clef and a C major key signature. The first staff is labeled '1A.' and has a 'CΔ7' chord symbol. The subsequent staves are labeled with chord symbols: DΔ7, EbΔ7, EΔ7, AbΔ7, F#Δ7, and FΔ7. Exercise 1B starts with a treble clef and a C major key signature. The first staff is labeled '1B.' and has a 'GΔ7' chord symbol. The subsequent staves are labeled with chord symbols: EbΔ7, AΔ7, DbΔ7, and BΔ7. The notation for each staff shows a series of eighth notes arpeggiated across the staff, with a final half note. The key signature changes for each exercise as indicated by the sharp and flat symbols on the staves.

ARPEGGIOS 2

STRAIGHT-LEGATO
C7

DOMINANT 7TH

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

2A.

D7

Bb7

E7

Ab7

F#7

2B.

G7

Eb7

A7

Db7

B7

ARPEGGIOS 3

STRAIGHT-LEGATO
C-7

MINOR 7TH

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

3A.

D-7

E $\flat$ -7

E-7

A $\flat$ -7

F $\sharp$ -7

F-7

3B.

G-7

E $\flat$ -7

A-7

D $\flat$ -7

B-7

ARPEGGIOS 4

SWING & STRAIGHT

MAJOR 7TH IN 1/2 STEPS

4A. Musical notation for exercise 4A, measures 1-5. The exercise is in treble clef, 2/4 time. It consists of five measures of eighth-note arpeggios. The chords are: GΔ7, AbΔ7, AΔ7, BbΔ7, BΔ7, CΔ7, C#Δ7, and DΔ7. The notation shows the ascending and descending lines of the arpeggios.

4B. Musical notation for exercise 4B, measures 1-5. The exercise is in treble clef, 2/4 time. It consists of five measures of eighth-note arpeggios. The chords are: F#Δ7, GΔ7, AbΔ7, AΔ7, BbΔ7, BΔ7, CΔ7, and DbΔ7. The notation shows the ascending and descending lines of the arpeggios.

PRACTICE WITH MODELS:

Musical notation for practice with models, showing four measures of eighth-note arpeggios. The notation shows the ascending and descending lines of the arpeggios.

ARPEGGIOS 5

SWING & STRAIGHT

DOMINANT 7TH IN 1/2 STEPS

5A.

G7 Ab7 A7 Bb7 B7 C7 C#7 D7

5B.

F#7 G7 Ab7 A7 Bb7 B7 C7 Db7

PRACTICE WITH MODELS:

ARPEGGIOS 6

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR 7TH IN 1/2 STEPS

6A. **G-7** **G#-7** **A-7** **Bb-7** **B-7** **C-7** **C#-7** **D-7**

6B. **F#-7** **G-7** **G#-7** **A-7** **Bb-7** **B-7** **C-7** **C#-7**

PRACTICE WITH MODELS:

CYCLIC PRACTICE

ARPEGGIOS 7

STRAIGHT-LEGATO & SLUR

MAJOR 9TH

PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

7A.

7B.

7A. C major, D major, E major, F major, G major, A major, B major, C# major, D# major, E# major, F# major, G# major.

7B. A# major, B# major, C# major, D# major, E# major, F# major, G# major, A# major, B# major, C# major, D# major, E# major.

CYCLIC PRACTICE

ARPEGGIOS 8

STRAIGHT-LEGATO & SLUR

DOMINANT 9TH

PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN ADD NEXT KEY

8A.

8A. Musical notation for exercise 8A, measures 1-5. Each measure contains a slur over a triplet of eighth notes. The keys are C9, D9, Eb9, E9, and Ab9. The notes are: C9 (C4, D4, E4), D9 (D4, E4, F#4), Eb9 (Eb4, F4, G4), E9 (E4, F4, G#4), and Ab9 (Ab4, Bb4, C5).

8B.

8B. Musical notation for exercise 8B, measures 1-5. Each measure contains a slur over a triplet of eighth notes. The keys are F9, G9, Eb9, A9, and Db9. The notes are: F9 (F4, G4, A4), G9 (G4, A4, B4), Eb9 (Eb4, F4, G4), A9 (A4, B4, C5), and Db9 (Db4, Eb4, F4).

ARPEGGIOS 10

SWING-LEGATO

MAJOR 9THS IN MINOR & MAJOR 2NDs

(10A.)

G $\flat$ A9 3 3 G $\flat$ A9 3 3 A $\flat$ A9 3 3 A $\flat$ A9 3 3 B $\flat$ A9 3 3

(10B.)

G $\flat$ A9 3 3 A $\flat$ A9 3 3 B $\flat$ A9 3 3 C $\flat$ A9 3 3 D $\flat$ A9 3 3 E $\flat$ A9 3 3

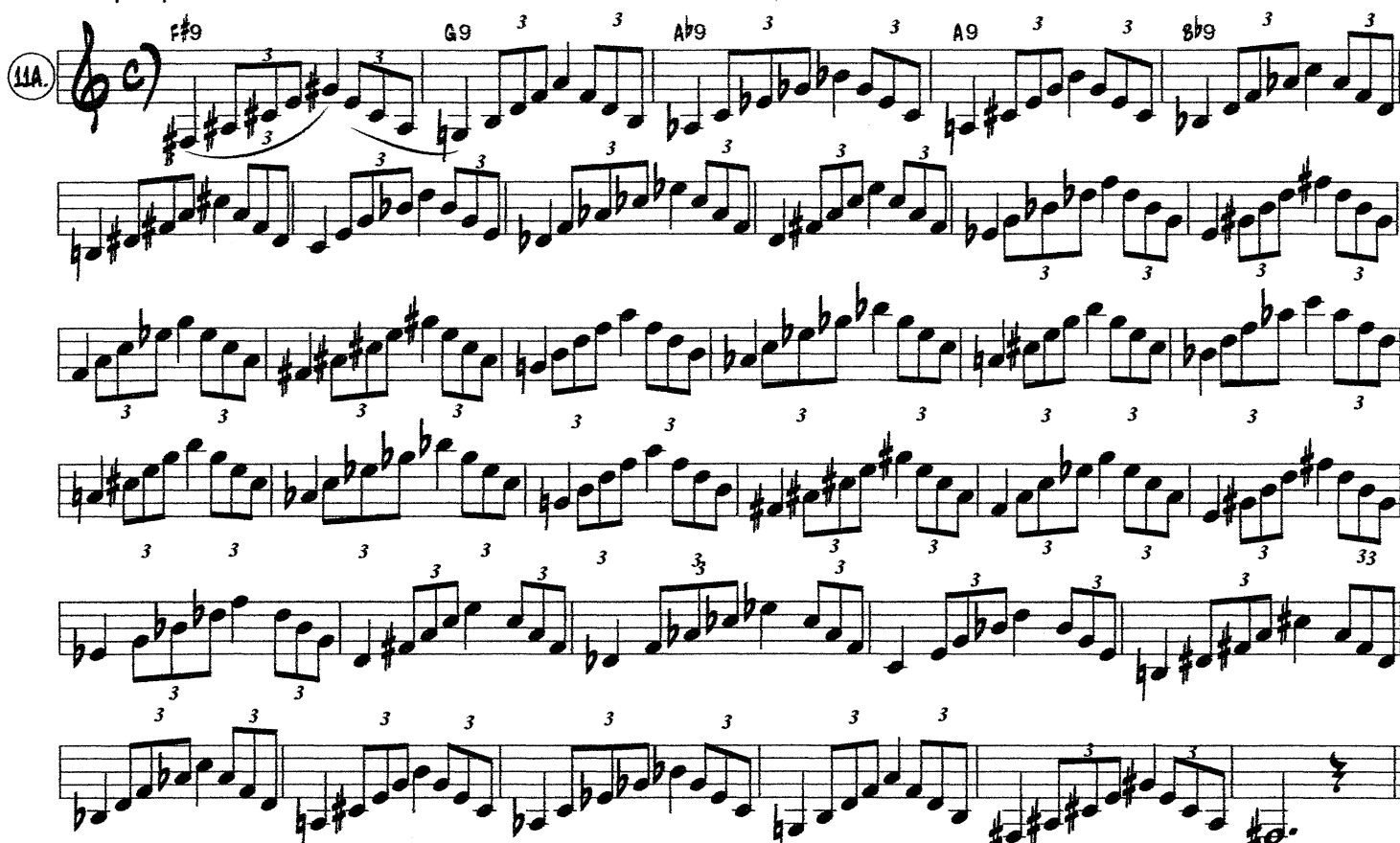
(10C.)

G $\flat$ A9 3 3 A $\flat$ A9 3 3 B $\flat$ A9 3 3 D $\flat$ A9 3 3 E $\flat$ A9 3 3

ARPEGGIOS 11

SWING-LEGATO

DOMINANT 9THS IN MINOR & MAJOR ENDS

11A.  Exercise 11A consists of six staves of music. The first staff is labeled with a circled '11A.' and a treble clef. It begins with an F#9 chord and contains several triplet arpeggios. The subsequent staves continue the sequence with G9, A9, and Bb9 chords, each featuring triplet arpeggios. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and triplet markings (the number 3) to indicate the swing-legato style.

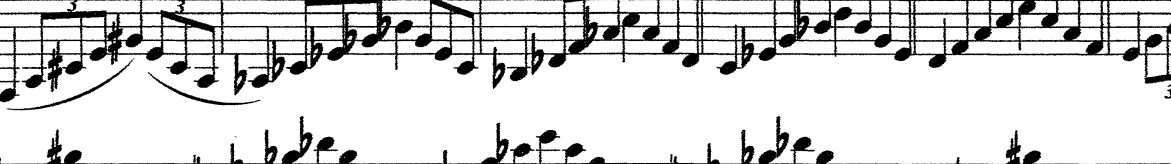
11B.  Exercise 11B consists of three staves of music. The first staff is labeled with a circled '11B.' and a treble clef. It begins with an F#9 chord and contains several triplet arpeggios. The subsequent staves continue the sequence with Ab9, Bb9, C9, D9, and Eb9 chords, each featuring triplet arpeggios. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and triplet markings (the number 3) to indicate the swing-legato style.

11C.  Exercise 11C consists of three staves of music. The first staff is labeled with a circled '11C.' and a treble clef. It begins with a G9 chord and contains several triplet arpeggios. The subsequent staves continue the sequence with A9, B9, Db9, and Eb9 chords, each featuring triplet arpeggios. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and triplet markings (the number 3) to indicate the swing-legato style.

ARPEGGIOS 12

SWING-LEGATO

MINOR 9THS IN MINOR & MAJOR 2NDOS

128. 

ARPEGGIOS 13

SWING & STRAIGHT

DIMINISHED 7TH IN 1/2 STEPS

(13A.)

Exercise 13A is a musical exercise in treble clef, common time, and one flat key signature. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) indicating the diminished 7th arpeggio in half steps. The exercise is designed to be played in both swing and straight styles.

(13B.)

Exercise 13B is a musical exercise in treble clef, common time, and one flat key signature. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) indicating the diminished 7th arpeggio in half steps. The exercise is designed to be played in both swing and straight styles.

ARPEGGIOS 14

SWING & STRAIGHT

DIMINISHED 7TH IN WHOLE STEPS

(14A.)

Exercise 14A, measures 1-4. Treble clef, C major key signature, common time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line features a descending chromatic line of eighth notes.

Exercise 14A, measures 5-8. Continuation of the previous exercise with similar rhythmic patterns and chromatic movement.

(14B.)

Exercise 14B, measures 1-4. Treble clef, C major key signature, common time. The melody and bass line show more complex chromatic patterns.

Exercise 14B, measures 5-8. Continuation of exercise 14B with further chromatic development.

(14C.)

Exercise 14C, measures 1-4. Treble clef, C major key signature, common time. The exercise introduces a different chromatic sequence.

Exercise 14C, measures 5-8. Continuation of exercise 14C.

(14D.)

Exercise 14D, measures 1-4. Treble clef, C major key signature, common time. The exercise features a descending chromatic melody.

Exercise 14D, measures 5-8. Continuation of exercise 14D.

ARPEGGIOS 15

SWING & STRAIGHT

DIMINISHED 7TH IN MINOR THIRDS

15A. 

15B. 

15C. 

15D. 

15E. 

15F. 



ARPEGGIOS 16

SWING & STRAIGHT

MAJOR & MINOR TRIADS IN THE CYCLE OF FOURTHS



REPEAT MANY TIMES



REPEAT MANY TIMES



REPEAT MANY TIMES



REPEAT MANY TIMES



REPEAT MANY TIMES



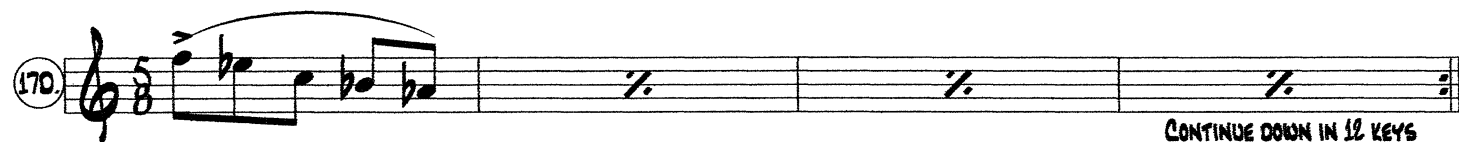
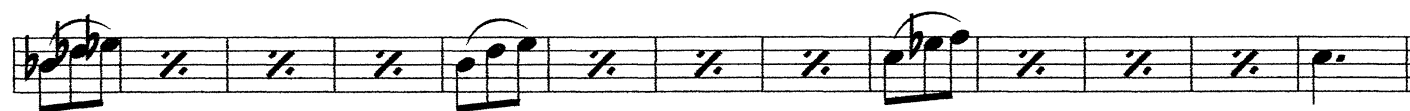
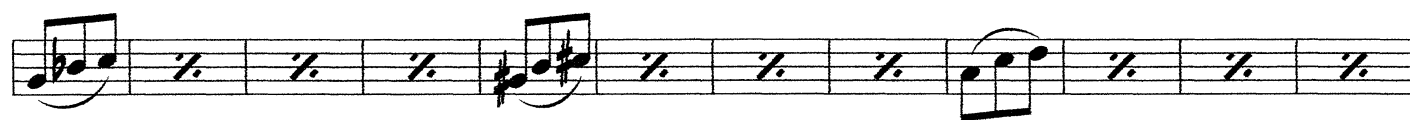
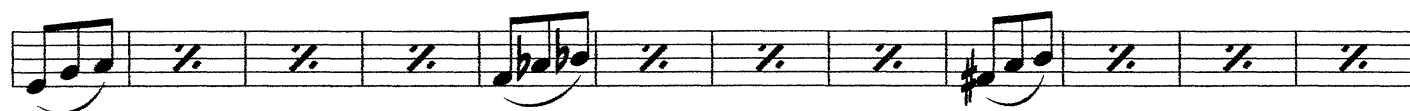
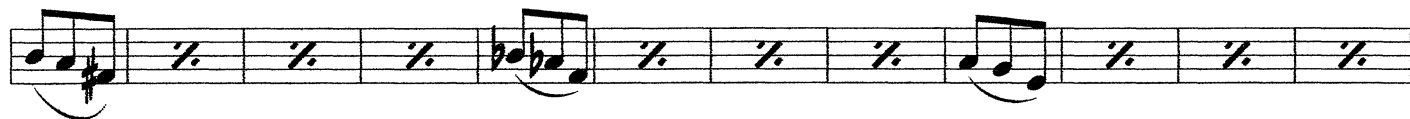
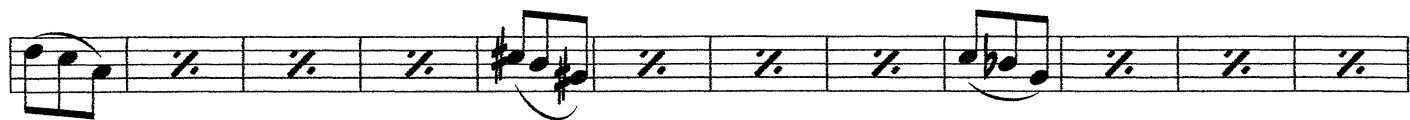
REPEAT MANY TIMES



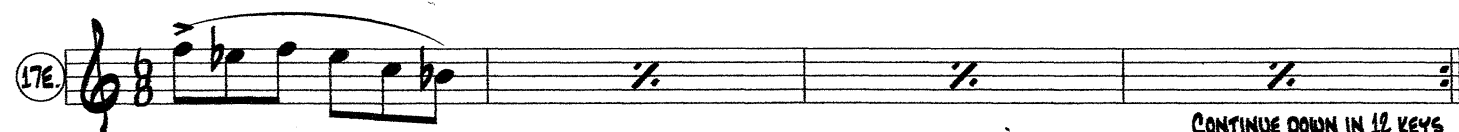
ARPEGGIOS 17

STRAIGHT

PENTATONIC GROUPS



CONTINUE DOWN IN 12 KEYS



CONTINUE DOWN IN 12 KEYS

ARPEGGIOS 18

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

DIATONIC DESCENDING ARPEGGIOS IN MAJOR

PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

18.

The image displays 12 staves of musical notation for exercise 18. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff includes a circled number '18.' and an accent (^) over the first note. The notation consists of descending eighth-note arpeggios for each of the 12 major keys: C major, C# major, D major, D# major, E major, E# major, F major, F# major, G major, G# major, A major, and A# major. Each staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The exercise is performed with a swing feel and jazz articulation.

ARPEGGIOS 19

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

DIMINISHED 7TH WITH CHROMATICS (BLUE)

PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

19A.

19B.

ARPEGGIOS 20

SWING & STRAIGHT

AUGMENTED TRIADS WITH CHROMATICS (CLIFFORD)

20A.

Exercise 20A consists of eight measures of music, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 1: Bb, Ab, Gb
- Measure 2: Ab, Gb, F#
- Measure 3: Gb, F#, Eb
- Measure 4: F#, Eb, D#
- Measure 5: Eb, D#, C#
- Measure 6: D#, C#, Bb
- Measure 7: C#, Bb, Ab
- Measure 8: Bb, Ab, Gb

20B.

Exercise 20B consists of four measures of music, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 9: Bb, Ab, Gb
- Measure 10: Ab, Gb, F#
- Measure 11: Gb, F#, Eb
- Measure 12: F#, Eb, D#

CONTINUE DOWN

INTERVALS 1

FOURTHS IN 1/2 STEPS

STRAIGHT

1A

1B

1C

PRACTICE WITH MODELS:

INTERVALS 2

FOURTHS IN 1/2 STEPS DESCENDING

STRAIGHT

2A

2B

2C

PRACTICE WITH MODELS:

FOURTHS IN 1/2 STEPS

FOURTHS IN 1/2 STEPS

38. 

INTERVALS 4

STRAIGHT

FOURTHS IN MAJOR 2NDs

4A.



4B.



4C.



4D.



PRACTICE WITH MODELS FROM INTERVALS 3.

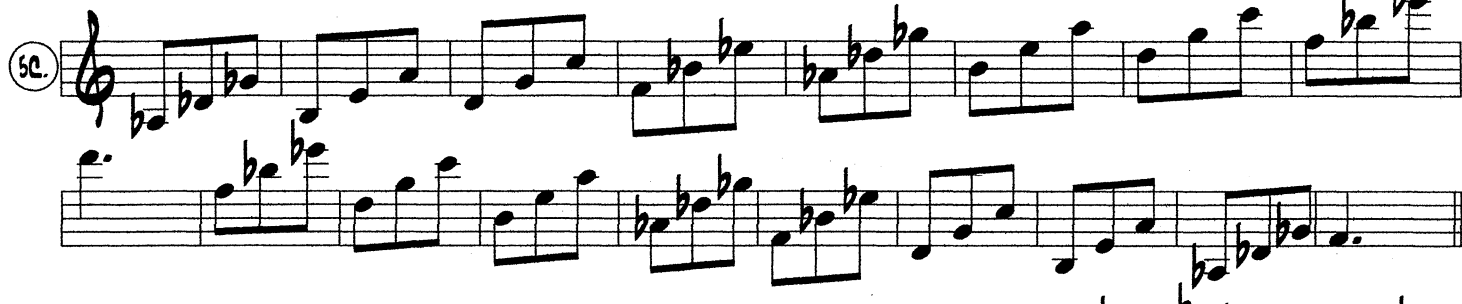
INTERVALS 5

STRAIGHT

FOURTHS IN MINOR 32DS

5A. 

5B. 

5C. 

5D. 

5E. 

5F. 

PRACTICE WITH MODELS FROM INTERVALS 3.

INTERVALS 6

STRAIGHT

FOURTHS IN MAJOR 3rds

6A.

6B.

6C.

6D.

6E.

6F.

PRACTICE WITH MODELS FROM INTERVALS 3.

INTERVALS 7

SWING & STRAIGHT

MAJOR 2ND- MINOR 2ND DESCENDING

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

7.

The musical notation for Interval 7 consists of 12 staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature is one flat (Bb). The notation includes various intervals and accidentals, with a repeat sign at the end of each staff. The exercise is designed to be repeated until clean, then continued.

INTERVALS 8

SWING & STRAIGHT

MAJOR 2ND- MINOR 2ND ASCENDING

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

8.

The musical notation for Interval 8 is presented across 12 staves. Each staff begins with a circled '8' and a repeat sign. The notation shows a sequence of eighth notes forming a major 2nd interval, followed by a sequence of eighth notes forming a minor 2nd interval. The intervals ascend step-by-step through the scale. The notation includes sharp and flat accidentals to indicate the correct pitch for each interval.

INTERVALS 9

SWING & STRAIGHT

DIATONIC THIRDS

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

9.

The exercise consists of 11 staves, each showing a sequence of diatonic thirds in a specific key signature. The keys are: C major, B-flat major, A major, G major, F major, E major, D major, C major, B-flat major, A major, and G major. Each staff contains a series of eighth notes forming the thirds, followed by a whole note chord and a repeat sign.

INTERVALS 10

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR THIRDS IN 1/2 STEPS

REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

10.

The exercise consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The subsequent staves are in bass clef. The music is a continuous sequence of eighth notes, each followed by a half-step chromatic alteration (sharp or flat) to form a minor third interval. The sequence starts on G4 and ends on G3. Each staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

INTERVALS 11

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR 3rds IN WHOLE STEPS

**REPEAT UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE**

11.  Musical score for exercise 11, featuring 12 staves of music in C major, each ending with a repeat sign.

INTERVALS 12

SWING & STRAIGHT

MAJOR 3RDS IN 1/2 STEPS

PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

12A.

Exercise 12A is a continuous sequence of eighth notes in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise is divided into six staves. The first staff starts on F# and moves in half-step intervals (chromatic scale) up to C# and then back down to F#. The subsequent staves continue this pattern, with each staff starting on a new note and moving in half-step intervals up to the next note and then back down to the starting note of that staff.

12B.

Exercise 12B is a continuous sequence of eighth notes in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise is divided into six staves. The first staff starts on F# and moves in half-step intervals (chromatic scale) up to C# and then back down to F#. The subsequent staves continue this pattern, with each staff starting on a new note and moving in half-step intervals up to the next note and then back down to the starting note of that staff.

INTERVALS 13

SWING & STRAIGHT

MAJOR 3RDS IN WHOLE STEPS (WHOLE-TONE SCALE)

PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

13A.

INTERVALS 14

STRAIGHT

FOURTHS IN 1/2 STEPS

14A.

Exercise 14A consists of four staves of music in C major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains two measures of ascending fourths: C4 to F4 (half step), G4 to C5 (half step), A4 to D5 (half step), and B4 to E5 (half step). The second staff contains two measures of descending fourths: E5 to B4 (half step), D5 to A4 (half step), C5 to G4 (half step), and F4 to C4 (half step). The third and fourth staves continue the exercise with more ascending and descending fourths, including some chromatic alterations (sharps and flats) to cover all possible half-step intervals between fourths.

14B.

Exercise 14B consists of four staves of music in C major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains two measures of ascending fourths: C4 to F4 (half step), G4 to C5 (half step), A4 to D5 (half step), and B4 to E5 (half step). The second staff contains two measures of descending fourths: E5 to B4 (half step), D5 to A4 (half step), C5 to G4 (half step), and F4 to C4 (half step). The third and fourth staves continue the exercise with more ascending and descending fourths, including some chromatic alterations (sharps and flats) to cover all possible half-step intervals between fourths.

14C.

Exercise 14C consists of four staves of music in C major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains two measures of ascending fourths: C4 to F4 (half step), G4 to C5 (half step), A4 to D5 (half step), and B4 to E5 (half step). The second staff contains two measures of descending fourths: E5 to B4 (half step), D5 to A4 (half step), C5 to G4 (half step), and F4 to C4 (half step). The third and fourth staves continue the exercise with more ascending and descending fourths, including some chromatic alterations (sharps and flats) to cover all possible half-step intervals between fourths.

INTERVALS 15

STRAIGHT

FOURTHS IN WHOLE STEPS

15A. 

15B. 

15C. 

15D. 

15E. 

15F. 

INTERVALS 16

STRAIGHT

FOURTHS IN MINOR THIRDS

16A.

16B.

16C.

16D.

16E.

16F.

INTERVALS 17

STRAIGHT

FOURTHS IN MAJOR THIRDS

17A. 

17B. 

17C. 

17D. 

17E. 

17F. 

INTERVALS 18

SWING & STRAIGHT

ASCENDING FOURTHS PATTERN IN 1/2 STEPS

18A.

Exercise 18A consists of six staves of music in treble clef with a common time signature. The notation shows a series of ascending fourths intervals, each followed by a half step (indicated by a sharp or flat sign) to form a continuous ascending scale. The intervals are primarily whole notes, with some half notes used for phrasing. The exercise is divided into two main sections by a double bar line on the third staff.

18B.

Exercise 18B consists of five staves of music in treble clef with a common time signature. Similar to 18A, it features ascending fourths intervals with half steps. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests, to create a more complex melodic line. The exercise is divided into two main sections by a double bar line on the third staff.

INTERVALS 19

SWING & STRAIGHT

PENTATONIC PATTERNS

PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE

19A.

19B.

19C.

19D.

INTERVALS 20

SWING & STRAIGHT

PENTATONICS IN MAJOR THIRDS DESCENDING

**PLAY UNTIL CLEAN
THEN CONTINUE**

20A.  THEN CONTINUE

20B. 

RANGE BUILDER 1

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

AEOLIAN PATTERN WITH PASSING TONES

1.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

RANGE BUILDER 2

SWING (JAZZ 2 ARTICULATION)

MAJOR SCALE PATTERN WITH PASSING TONES

2.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

RANGE BUILDER 3

SWING(JAZZ ARTICULATION)

HARMONIC MINOR PATTERN W/PASSING TONES

3.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

RANGE BUILDER 4

SWING(JAZZ ARTICULATION)

1 235 PATTERN IN FOURTHS

4.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

RANGE BUILDER 5

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

1 235 PATTERN IN MAJOR 2ND'S

5.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

RANGE BUILDER 6

SWING(JAZZ ARTICULATION)

DORIAN "ARCS" & RANGE

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

6A. PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

6B.

HARMONIC MINOR & DORIAN "ARCS" & RANGE

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

67

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

AEOLIAN "ARCS" & RANGE WITH PASSING TONES

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

68

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

RANGE BUILDER 9

MAJOR "ARCS" & RANGE WITH PASSING TONES

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN

9A.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

9B.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

RANGE BUILDER 10

MAJOR SCALE PATTERN IN MINOR 3rds (FREDDIE)

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

10.



RANGE BUILDER 10- CONTINUED



RANGE BUILDER 11

SWING(JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MINOR 1 3 2 1 ARC IN 1/2 STEPS

11.

REST

REST

REST

REST

RANGE BUILDER 11- CONTINUED

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are written in a treble clef and include various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The rests are indicated by a 'z' symbol. The score is organized into five pairs of staves, with the second staff of each pair ending with a 'REST' label. The notes are arranged in a way that suggests a range-building exercise, with the pitch generally increasing from left to right across the staves.

RANGE BUILDER 12

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR 1 3 2 1 ARC IN WHOLE STEPS

12.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

RANGE BUILDER 13

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR 3 1 2 3 IN WHOLE STEPS

13.

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each containing a single melodic line. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music is written in C major for the first six staves and C minor for the remaining six staves. Each staff contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with some staves featuring accidentals (sharps and flats) to indicate the key signature. The sequence of notes across the staves represents the minor 3 1 2 3 interval pattern in whole steps. Each staff concludes with a whole note rest, labeled 'REST' at the end of the staff.

RANGE BUILDER 14

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR 3 1 2 3 IN 1/2 STEPS ARC

14.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

First system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The system concludes with a whole note rest on the top staff, labeled "REST".

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system concludes with a whole note rest on the top staff, labeled "REST".

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The system concludes with a whole note rest on the top staff, labeled "REST".

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system concludes with a whole note rest on the top staff, labeled "REST".

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The system concludes with a whole note rest on the top staff, labeled "REST".

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system concludes with a whole note rest on the top staff, labeled "REST".

Seventh system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The system concludes with a whole note rest on the top staff, labeled "REST".

RANGE BUILDER 15

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR 3 1 2 3 IN 1/2 STEPS

15.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

RANGE BUILDER 15- CONTINUED

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). There are several "REST" markings at the end of the systems, indicating where the melody or accompaniment ends. The handwriting is clear and legible, with some corrections visible in the notation.

RANGE BUILDER 16

SWING & STRAIGHT

1 5 b7 1 PENTATONIC IN 1/2 STEPS

16.

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

REST

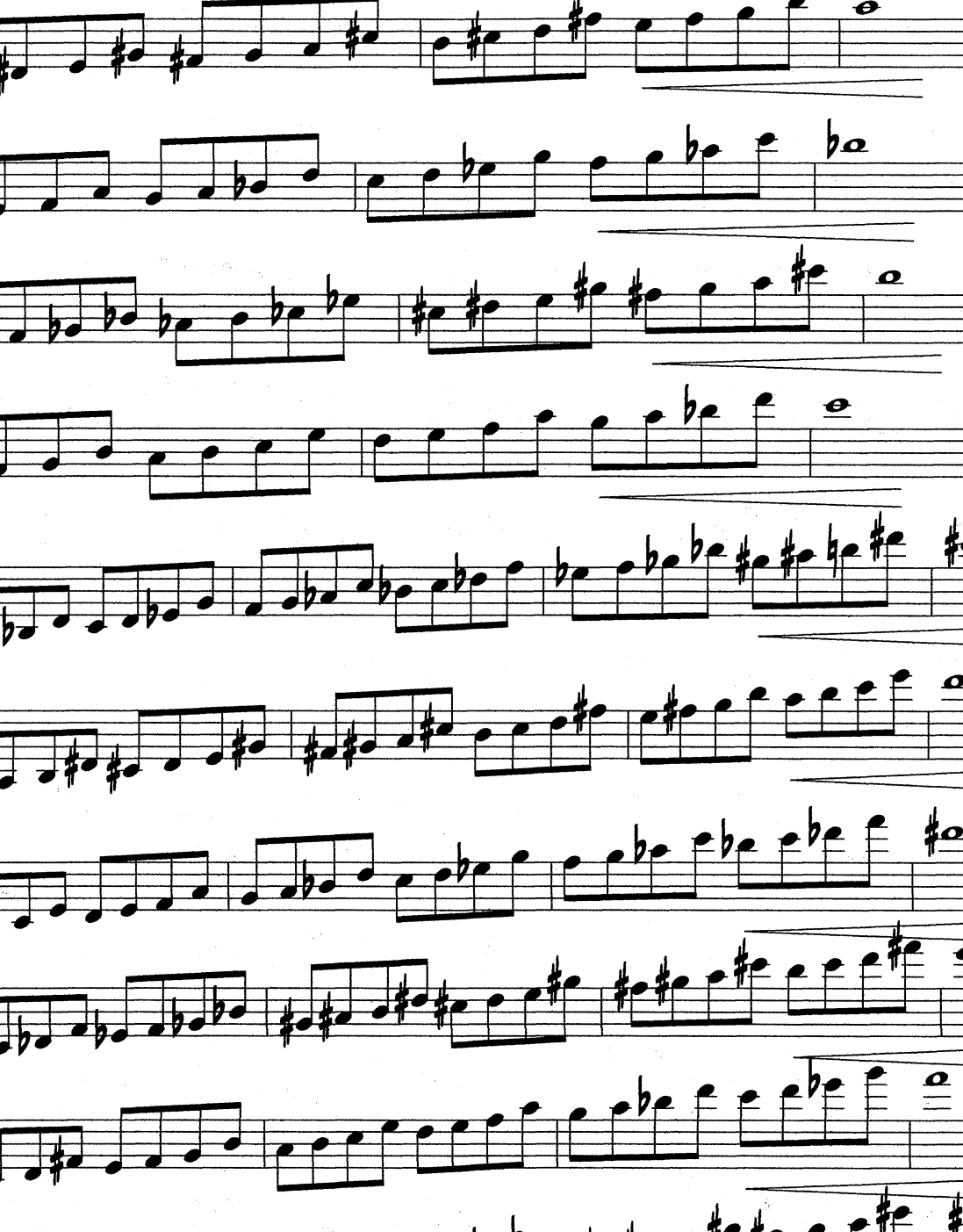
REST

CONTINUE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE

RANGE BUILDER 17

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

MINOR 1235 IN FOURTHS

17. 

RANGE BUILDER 18

MAJOR "ARCS" & RANGE WITH CHROMATICS

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

PRACTICE UNTIL CLEAN
THEN MOVE TO NEXT KEY

18A.

18B.

RANGE BUILDER 19

SWING & STRAIGHT

MAJOR 1 2 3 5 IN 1/2 STEPS - LONG ARC

19.

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The first staff is in treble clef and contains a circled number '19.'. The subsequent staves alternate between treble and bass clefs. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are numerous sharp and flat accidentals throughout the piece. The score is divided into four systems of three staves each. The first system ends with a 'REST' instruction. The second system ends with a 'REST' instruction. The third system ends with a 'REST' instruction. The fourth system ends with a 'REST' instruction.

RANGE BUILDER 20

SWING & STRAIGHT

MINOR 1 2 3 5 IN 1/2 STEPS - LONG ARC

20.

REST

REST

REST

SUPPLEMENTAL EXERCISE 1

SWING (JAZZ ARTICULATION)

TURNS

1A.

EXAMPLES ON THE ABOVE TURNS

1B.

EXAMPLES ON THE ABOVE TURNS

1C.

EXAMPLES ON THE ABOVE TURNS

SUPPLEMENTAL EXERCISE 2

SWING & STRAIGHT

FALSE TRILLS

2A.

0-13-0 0-13-0 0-13-0 0-13-0 1-123-1 1-123-1 1-123-1 1-123-1

0-23-0 0-23-0 0-23-0 0-23-0 12-123-12 12-123-12 12-123-12 12-123-12

1-13-1 1-13-1 1-13-1 1-13-1 2-23-2 2-23-2 2-23-2 2-23-2

0-3-0 0-3-0 0-3-0 0-3-0 1-13-1 1-13-1 1-13-1 1-13-1

2-23-2 2-23-2 2-23-2 2-23-2 0-3-0 0-3-0 0-3-0 0-3-0

2B.

0-23-0 1-123-1 1-13-1 0-23-0 0-3-0 1-13-1 1-13-1 0-3-0

0-3-0 1-13-1 0-3-0 0-3-0 1-13-11-13-1 2-23-2 0-23-0

0-3-0 0-3-0 0-3-0 2-23-2 2-23-2 2-23-2 1-13-1 0-13-0 0-13-0 0-3-0 0-3-0 0-3-0

1-13-1 1-13-1 1-13-1 0-23-0 0-23-0 0-23-0 1-123-1 1-123-1 1-123-1

0-23-0-1 1-123-1-1 1-13-1-0 0-23-0-0 1-13-1-0 12-123-12-0

2-23-2-1 1-13-1-1 0-3-0-1 1-13-1-1 1-13-1-0 0-3-0-0

2C.

0-3-0 1-13-1 0-3-0 1-13-1 0-23-0 1-123-1 0-23-0 12-123-12 2-23-2 1-13-1

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Director, North Shore Brass Associates: TPIN's *Chop Doc* since 1993

Example from Bb book- Patriotic songs

America, The Beautiful Ward

Moderato
mp

The Star Spangled Banner Key

Grandioso
mf

Marines Hymn Offenbach

March Tempo

mp

Fin

D.S. al Fine

Example page from Bass Clef book- Christmas & Holiday Songs

Angels We Have Heard On High

Andante con moto
mf con eleganza

March from "The Nutcracker" Tchaikovsky

Alla Marcia
pp

O Little Town Of Bethlehem Rodner

Adagio
mf

mp

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