

# The Complete Scales and Arpeggios for the Flute

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## Forward

This updated version of the previous *Scales and Arpeggios for the Flute* Books One & Two brings more detail and clearer progression for students and teachers alike. It has been designed specifically for conservatory music students and their practical examination requirements. Amateurs and casual flute players will also find this manual helpful for improving personal musicianship on the flute.

This book covers the articulation requirements for grades 1 through to grade 10 that correspond with the examination requirements as set out in the *2006 Woodwind Syllabus* for the Royal Conservatory of Music. Specifically, the grades covered are 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 (there are no grades 3, 5, or 7 for flute). ARCT candidates are expected to know all materials covered in this edition. Teachers and students are advised to consult the current edition of the Royal Conservatory of Music *Woodwind Syllabus*.

This edition is more of a guide to technique and articulation than a practical or complete "method book" on how to play the flute. Please read carefully the practical tips and suggestions on memory and sight reading. Many teachers like to promote the memorization of scales at the very start of instruction. This book promotes reading scales and arpeggios from the beginning of instruction to generate improved sight reading skills. After an appropriate amount of playing from the book, students will find memorization far easier afterwards.

### **Practical Tips**

#### **On sight reading:**

When encountering a new scale or key signature, see what sharps or flats are new, make a mental note of them and try to play through the scale without stopping.

#### **On memory:**

- 1) play five times reading the notes, play once without looking. Once you have accomplished this exercise, then;
- 2) play five times reading the notes, play twice without looking (resist the urge to take a quick glance at the scale).

Remember, all scales and arpeggios must be played from memory during conservatory examinations.

**On sound and dynamics:** As a general rule of thumb, scales and arpeggios should be practiced and played at a *mf* or, *mezzo-forte* dynamic.

Higher grades - due to the nature of the flute, while progressing up the scale students should try to decrescendo as they play the notes, getting gradually quieter the higher the pitch (relaxed and without pinching the sound) and crescendo down the scale, getting slowly and progressively louder (focused but without a breathy or windy sound) when descending. The dynamics should be *forte* (*f*) up to *piano* (*p*) or *mezzo piano* (*mp*) and back down to *forte*.

# Grade One

For the Grade 1 practical examination, all scales and arpeggios are to be played in quarter notes and from memory, in either all slurred or all tongued articulations.

One octave scales can be played in any of the following three ways: a) tonic to tonic and back; b) tonic to tonic (top note repeated) and back; and c) tonic up to the ninth and back.

## Major and Minor Scales

M.M. ♩ = 60

C Major

G Major

F Major

The image displays musical notation for three major scales: C Major, G Major, and F Major. Each scale is presented in 4/4 time with a tempo marking of M.M. ♩ = 60. For each scale, three different articulation patterns are shown across three staves. The first staff shows the scale from tonic to tonic and back. The second staff shows the scale from tonic to tonic (top note repeated) and back. The third staff shows the scale from tonic up to the ninth and back. The scales are written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) for G Major and one flat (Bb) for F Major. The C Major scale is in natural key.