

(Book 4) Lesson 29b.

First Inversion Arpeggios Extended to Octave of Low Position Triad

The bracketed triads can be played with bass notes on either the 6th or the 5th strings. Practice both ways.

Four staves of musical notation in treble clef, each showing an arpeggio for a different chord: F, Fm, Fdim, and F+. Each staff begins with a bracketed triad. The arpeggio consists of a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The notes are: F (6th string), A (5th string), C (4th string), F (6th string), A (5th string), C (4th string). The 6th string notes are marked with a circled '6' and the 5th string notes with a circled '5'. The F chord has a natural sign on the C. The Fm chord has a flat sign on the C. The Fdim chord has flat signs on both the C and the A. The F+ chord has a sharp sign on the C. Each staff ends with a repeat sign.

The instructions in Lesson 29a are similarly applicable here. There are four shifting possibilities for each line. Practice all four ways.

Move upwards along the finger board to a sensible point. Don't spend any time practicing things that are super-human. Leave those impossible tasks for Superman.

Practice first in triads and then using the arpeggio routines that were established in Lesson 29a.

When practicing the arpeggios, establish a slow enough tempo on the quarter note version to allow yourself some headroom in tempo. Remember that by the time you are playing sixteenth notes, you are effectively quadrupling your original speed. Beginning on the quarter notes at some alarming rate should cause severe burns to your finger tips when you start into the sixteenth notes. A furious speed will also tend to promote your hands and brain to the point of total incompetence. Careful and diligent practice will eventually produce the best results.

If you abandon the chord spelling concept that has been suggested on numerous occasions, you may also be setting yourself up for a down fall.

Second Inversion Triad Arpeggios Extended to the Octave of the Starting Position.

Four staves of musical notation in treble clef, each showing an arpeggio for a different chord: D, Dm, Ddim, and D+. Each staff begins with a bracketed triad. The arpeggio consists of a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The notes are: D (5th string), F# (4th string), A (3rd string), D (5th string), F# (4th string), A (3rd string). The 5th string notes are marked with a circled '5' and the 4th string notes with a circled '6'. The D chord has a sharp sign on the F#. The Dm chord has a flat sign on the F#. The Ddim chord has flat signs on both the F# and the A. The D+ chord has a sharp sign on the F#. Each staff ends with a repeat sign.