

Sr. High Alto and Baritone Sax Students

Lesson 2 (30 Minute Session)

1 – Warm-up (5 minutes) Refer to Lesson One for warm up specifics.

- o Long tones
 - o Aim to hold notes even longer.
 - o Add crescendos and decrescendos.

2 - Technique (10 minutes)

- o Review G (Bb Concert) Major Technique from Lesson One. Try to Increase the tempo but remember... accuracy is more important than speed

The image shows three lines of musical notation for G Major. The first line is labeled 'Scale' and shows an ascending and descending scale in 4/4 time. The second line is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows a broken chord pattern. The third line is labeled 'Thirds' and shows a sequence of intervals in thirds, both ascending and descending.

G (Bb Concert) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

Etude (Study)

The image shows three lines of musical notation for an Etude in G Major. The first line is a simple eighth-note scale. The second line is a more complex eighth-note pattern. The third line is a sixteenth-note pattern.

Eb Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

The image shows two lines of musical notation for Eb Major. The first line is labeled 'Scale' and shows an ascending and descending scale in 4/4 time. The second line is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows a broken chord pattern. The third line is labeled 'Thirds' and shows a sequence of intervals in thirds, both ascending and descending.

Etude (Study)



Chromatic Scale

- When you practice your scales be sure to vary the articulations: all slurred, all tongued, slur two & tongue two, tongue two & slur two, slur three and tongue one, etc.

For enrichment: to advance your technique even more, play your scales in full range. i.e. For major scales, start on your lowest note (not necessarily the root or first note of the scale) and play to your highest note using the same key signature.

Always work with a metronome aiming for accuracy first and then increase the tempo. Accuracy is more important than speed.

3 – Work on your repertoire (15 minutes)

Choose to practice what needs to be mastered; don't waste your time practicing what you can already do.

Refer to Lesson One on how to approach mastering challenging sections.

Pick something from your band repertoire to practice.

Looking for more music to play? Check out 8notes.com where you will find lots of **FREE** sheet music.

4 – Listening (5 minutes)

- On YouTube, find examples of great players to listen to and *really listen* for the following: breathing, tone quality, articulations, musical phrasing, dynamics, etc. Great players to check out: Eugene Rousseau, Fred Hemke, John Harle.
 - Listen to someone new!