

Sr. High Bassoon 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 Bb Major Technique from Lesson One. Try to Increase the tempo but remember... accuracy is more important than speed

Bb Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

Musical notation for Bb Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds. The notation is in bass clef, Bb major key signature, and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff is labeled "Scale" and "Arpeggio". The second staff is labeled "Thirds".

Etude (Study)

Musical notation for Etude (Study). The notation is in bass clef, Bb major key signature, and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves of continuous eighth-note patterns.

Eb Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

Musical notation for Eb Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds. The notation is in bass clef, Eb major key signature, and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff is labeled "Scale" and "Arpeggio". The second staff is labeled "Thirds".

Etude

Musical notation for an Etude in bass clef, 12/8 time signature. It consists of three staves. The first two staves contain eighth-note patterns with slurs and ties. The third staff contains a few notes with slurs and a whole note.

Chromatic Scale

Musical notation for a Chromatic Scale in bass clef, 4/4 time signature. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows a chromatic scale with sharps and naturals. The second staff shows a chromatic scale with flats and naturals.

- 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: Christopher Millard, Sophie Dartigalongue, Milan Turkovic
 - Listen to someone new!