

Sr. High Tenor 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 C (Bb Concert) Major Technique from Lesson One. Try to Increase the tempo but remember... accuracy is more important than speed

C (Concert Bb) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

C Major

The image shows three lines of musical notation for C Major. The first line is labeled 'Scale' and shows the C major scale in 4/4 time, ascending and then descending. The second line is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows the C major triad (C-E-G) in 4/4 time, ascending and then descending. The third line is labeled 'Thirds' and shows the C major scale in 4/4 time, with notes grouped in pairs of thirds (C-E, E-G, G-B, B-C, C-E, E-G, G-B, B-C, C-E, E-G, G-B, B-C).

Etude (Study)

The image shows three lines of musical notation for an Etude (Study) in 4/4 time. The first line consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns: C4-E4-G4-A4, B4-C5, D5-E5, F5-G5, A5-B5, C6, D6-E6, F6-G6, A6-B6, C7, D7-E7, F7-G7, A7-B7, C8. The second line consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns: C4-E4-G4-A4, B4-C5, D5-E5, F5-G5, A5-B5, C6, D6-E6, F6-G6, A6-B6, C7, D7-E7, F7-G7, A7-B7, C8. The third line consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns: C4-E4-G4-A4, B4-C5, D5-E5, F5-G5, A5-B5, C6, D6-E6, F6-G6, A6-B6, C7, D7-E7, F7-G7, A7-B7, C8.

Bb (Concert Db) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

Bb Major

Scale

Arpeggio

Thirds

Detailed description: This block contains musical notation for the Bb Major scale, arpeggio, and thirds. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. The scale is divided into two parts: an ascending scale and a descending scale. The arpeggio is shown as a sequence of notes: Bb, Eb, F, Bb, Eb, F, Bb, Eb, F. The thirds are shown as a sequence of notes: Bb, Eb, F, Bb, Eb, F, Bb, Eb, F.

F (Concert Eb) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

F Major

Scale

Arpeggio

Thirds

Detailed description: This block contains musical notation for the F Major scale, arpeggio, and thirds. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a 4/4 time signature. The scale is divided into two parts: an ascending scale and a descending scale. The arpeggio is shown as a sequence of notes: F, C, F, C, F, C, F, C, F. The thirds are shown as a sequence of notes: F, C, G, F, C, G, F, C, G.

Etude (Study)

Detailed description: This block contains musical notation for an Etude (Study). It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a 12/8 time signature. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first two staves feature a complex, flowing melody with many slurs and ties. The third staff features a simpler melody with a few slurs and ties.

Chromatic Scale

Chromatic

Detailed description: This block contains musical notation for a Chromatic Scale. It is written in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The scale is divided into two parts: an ascending scale and a descending scale. The ascending scale is written with sharps and the descending scale is written with flats. The notes are: C, C#, D, D#, E, E#, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B, B#, C.

- When you practice your scales and etudes 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!