

Sr. High Flute 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

Bb Major

The image shows three lines of musical notation for Bb Major. The first line is labeled 'Scale' and shows the ascending and descending scale in 4/4 time, ending with a whole note on Bb. The second line is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows the Bb major triad (Bb, D, F) in 4/4 time, ending with a whole note on Bb. The third line is labeled 'Thirds' and shows a sequence of eighth-note pairs (dyads) in 4/4 time, starting from Bb and ending with a whole note on Bb.

Etude (Study)

The image shows three lines of musical notation for an Etude in Bb Major, 4/4 time. The first line consists of four measures of eighth-note pairs (dyads) ascending from Bb to D. The second line consists of four measures of eighth-note pairs descending from D to Bb. The third line consists of four measures of eighth-note pairs ascending from Bb to D, followed by a whole note on Bb.

Eb Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

Eb Major

The first staff contains two measures of music. The first measure is labeled 'Scale' and shows the Eb major scale in 4/4 time, ascending and then descending. The second measure is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows the Eb major triad (Eb, Gb, Bb) in a broken, arpeggiated fashion. The second staff is labeled 'Thirds' and shows the Eb major scale in 4/4 time, with every second note beamed together to represent thirds.

Etude (Study)

The etude consists of three staves of music in Eb major and 12/8 time. The first two staves contain a continuous eighth-note pattern, with the first staff ascending and the second staff descending. The third staff contains a few more eighth notes followed by a whole note.

Chromatic Scale

The chromatic scale is written in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending chromatic scale from Eb to Eb, and the second staff shows the descending chromatic scale from Eb to Eb.

- 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: James Galway and Emmanuel Pahud and Jean-Pierre Rampal.
 - Listen to someone new!