

Vincent LaMonica

Scale Studies

Volume 1: Approaching Scales

*Scales and scales in thirds in all twenty-four major/minor keys,
with notated variation in rhythm and articulation, to be used
individually or with an ensemble of same or different instruments.*

E♭ Treble Clef
(Alto / Baritone Sax)

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Acknowledgements

Several people have helped me create this book, knowingly and unknowingly. First and foremost, I must thank the incredible teachers whose brilliant instruction have given me the ideas and understanding to compile these resources. David McGill, for his methodic, effective approaches to wind playing and creating music out of anything; Nancy Goeres, whose powerful, pristine, and beautiful playing inspires me to strive to reach her level of mastery and musicianship; Ronald Haroutunian, for his attention to detail and for being the first teacher to show me how to systematically practice scales; Margaret Phillips, for proving that there is beauty in everything, and that powerful and effective performances come from control of sound and nuance; Rebecca Eldredge, for inspiring me to find musical phrasing in everything; Janet Polk, for introducing me to the pedagogic value of scales; Nic Orovich, for stressing the importance of even scalework; and to James Nardine and Amy Dotson, for being my musical foundation and giving me my earliest opportunities to teach.

Additionally, I must thank two of my students for their help in creating, editing, and revising the Scale Studies – Peggy Church and Sutton Fransen. Sutton’s hard work in and out lessons and Peggy’s dedication and brilliant insight inspire me strive to be the best teacher I can be, and to create the best possible resources to advance wind pedagogy.

This series was first created in 2015, and then was revised and expanded during the summer of 2018. My hope is that this series, in partnership with my new Arpeggio Studies and Public Domain Editions, will begin to change the way we teach music and wind playing, with emphases on precision and musical phrasing – everything is music when played musically.

Introduction to the Scale Studies

Many musicians believe that scales are merely collections of notes, to be practiced for the purpose of enhanced fingerwork. To the contrary, scales are a gateway to nearly every teachable concept of technique and musicality. The goal with my three-volume *Scale Studies* is to provide the materials through which musicians can learn as many concepts as possible. Volume 1 covers scales and scales in thirds within a single octave, provides notated variation in rhythm and articulation, and is usable in any ensemble configuration. Volume 2 is instrument-specific, covering the full standard range of each instrument, and adds compound meter, arpeggios and arpeggio progressions, and chromaticism. Volume 3 covers non-tonal scales and patterns, including chromatic, whole tone, and octatonic scales.

Volume 1: Approaching Scales

This book is designed for musicians of all ages, whether you've just started working on scales or have been playing them for decades. Each page presents the same scale seventeen times, but no two versions are the same. Playing through each page covers dotted and cross rhythms, triplets, and various articulation combinations. In addition to developing fingerwork and scale recognition, the focus while working through this book should be developing a smooth sound with the precise rhythmic integrity and proper articulation patterns.

This book sticks within one octave for each scale. Depending on your instrument and ability level, you may be able to play some pages in a second (or even third) octave – this will help you begin to develop the ability to sight-transpose. Read the page at the notated octave, but perform it in different octaves as you are able to.

Recommended Practice Approach

I recommend picking one scale a week, making it the first material you practice in each practice session. At first, you may need to spend time on each line to master it, but by the end of the week, you should be able to run through the page in just two to three minutes! If you complete one scale a week, you will finish this book within a year! Once this book becomes second nature in all key areas, try moving up to Volume 2, but don't be in a hurry – this book will serve as a timeless resource for you.

Good luck, and check out www.VincentLaMonica.com/publications for more materials!

Musical Concepts

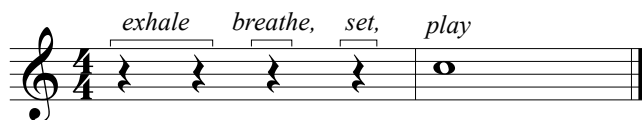
“Round, Forward Embouchure”

No matter what instrument you play, tightness and tension will only have a negative impact on your technique and sound. While many people believe that each instrument has its own embouchure setup, I truly believe that ALL wind and brass instruments have the same fundamental embouchure, which is modified to suit the reed or mouthpiece of the individual instrument. If you can whistle, your embouchure is ready. If you can't whistle, imagine blowing on a pinwheel or say “oooh.” From here, make the minimal adjustment needed to suit your instrument. Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/embouchure to read about how I would adjust the whistling embouchure to suit each wind and brass instrument.

When playing, if you remind yourself of the phrase “round, forward embouchure,” you will find yourself with a more relaxed setup that will allow for better, more consistent sound production across the full range of the instrument. *Never bring tension into your playing.*

“Breathe, Set, Play”

As wind players, our ability to perform at our own highest level is dependent on the air we take in before we play, and so we need to ingrain in ourselves better habits of better breathing. Especially during our own practice time, it's incredibly important to set ourselves up with a healthy breathing sequence. By breathing in *slowly* for a full beat and allowing our air to suspend for the beat before we play while we set our round, forward embouchure, we build up just enough backpressure to help the first note speak exactly when we want without a harsh articulation. Use this breathing sequence with your scale practice to make it your standard breathing approach.



“Less Tongue, More Air”

As wind players, we often begin to believe that the clarity of our sound comes from our tongue. IT DOESN'T. I promise you that if you use the gentlest tongue possible, you will achieve better results and a more beautiful tone. (On woodwind instruments, your tongue should just barely touch the reed. When you practice, it's okay if you miss the reed – that means you are finding the exact point your tongue needs to reach.) Keep in mind that the tongue does not end a note; it merely defines the beginning of the next note. Practicing the second line of “varying articulation” will help you develop this smooth tonguing.

Check out www.VincentLaMonica.com/tips for more tips and tricks for wind/brass players!

Section 1: One-Octave Scales

Note that these scales ascend to “scale degree 9” (one note past the name of the scale). The purpose of this is to break the tendency to mentally pause on each octave, and it makes the length of the scale exactly sixteen notes, which makes the “varying articulation” section flow much more smoothly.

This book uses “harmonic minor” scales, meaning that only “scale degree 7” (the note before the name of the scale) is raised. This is because the interval between “scale degrees 6 and 7” in a harmonic minor scale is wider than any other interval in the scale, and is not present in major scales. This means that our harmonic minor scales are allowing us to practice note combinations we wouldn’t otherwise cover. Your teacher may ask you to adjust the scales to make them “natural minor” or “melodic minor” scales – another chance for musical development!

“Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch”

When you play your scales, aim for more than just correct notes. Use this version of the scale, comprised solely of half notes, to focus on a smooth, even sound without breaks between notes. Smooth fingerwork, more air, less tongue, and a round, forward embouchure will help. Don’t forget to breathe, set, play.

“Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision”

Same exact set of notes each time, but we are covering different rhythmic patterns. Remember to use more air and less tongue – you will still achieve a precise sound if you are counting with rhythmic integrity. Use a metronome, and ask your teacher if any of these rhythms, especially the “cross rhythms” in the third line, are tricky for you. View this as a chance to improve your inner metronome! Keep track of the subdivision to improve rhythm!

“Varying articulation, always smooth and connected”

Now we are using a straight eighth note pattern, and just changing when we place our tongue. Ideally, you can play all four lines in one breath (a good long-term goal!), but for now, please feel free to add a half note and half rest at the end of each line. Note that this section is never staccato – more air, less tongue. The second line in particular, where the slurs are in pairs, is the most valuable for developing smooth tonguing.

1. A Major

Concert C Major

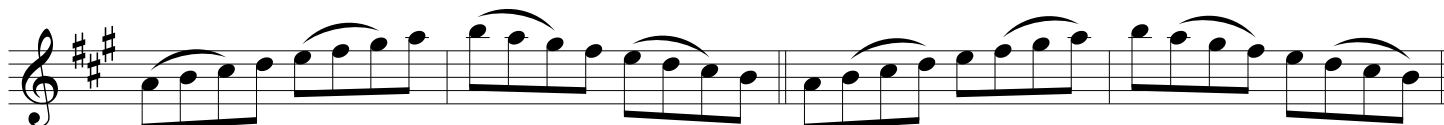
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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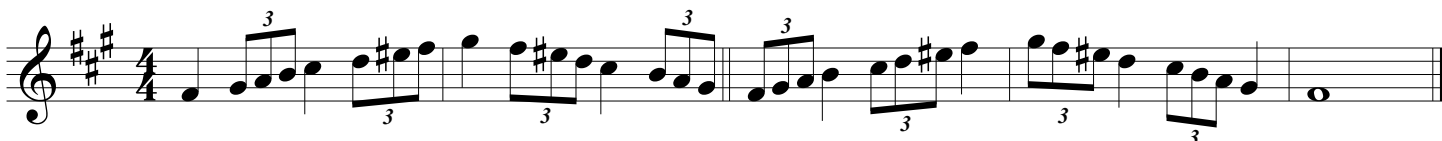
2. F# Minor

Concert A Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.

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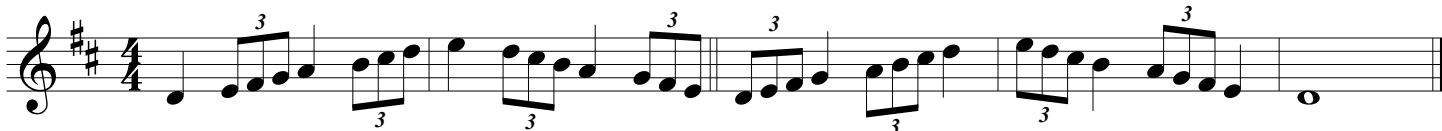
3. D Major

Concert F Major

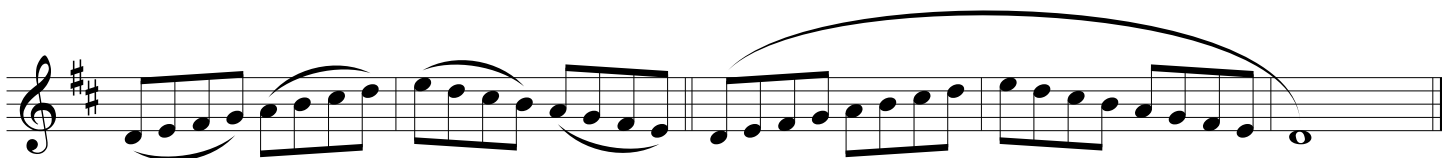
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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4. B Minor

Concert D Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



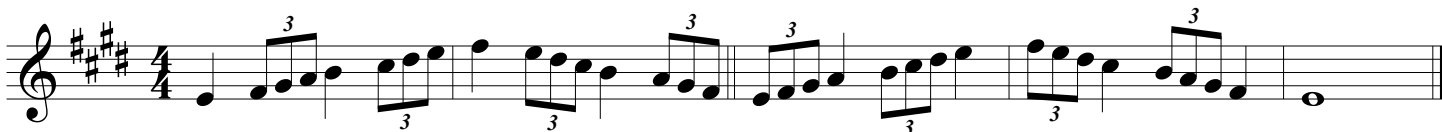
5. E Major

Concert G Major

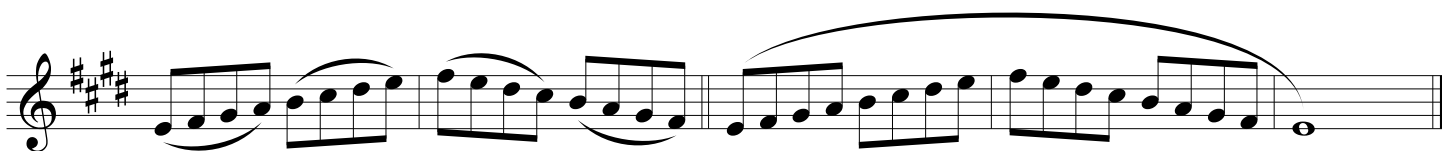
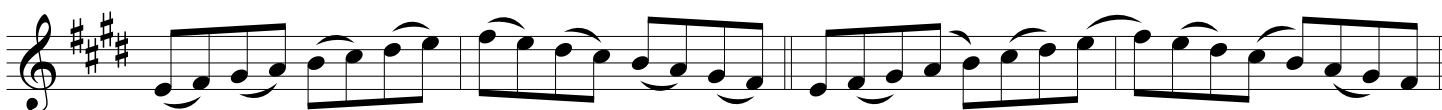
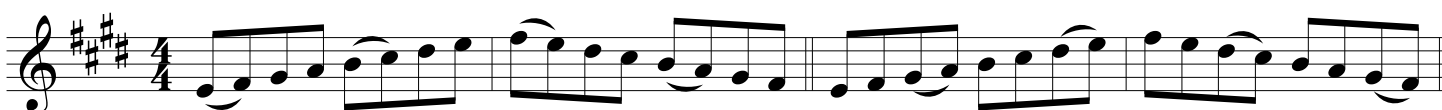
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

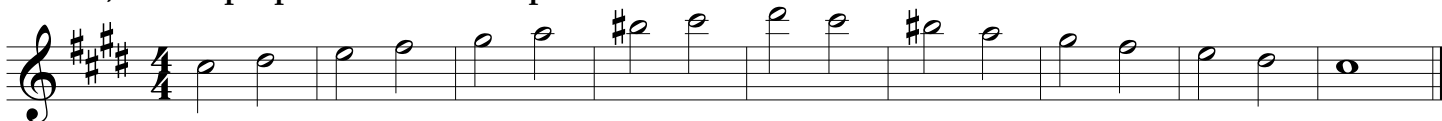


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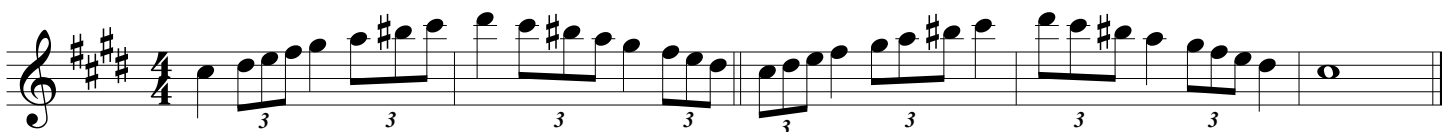
6. C# Minor

Concert E Minor

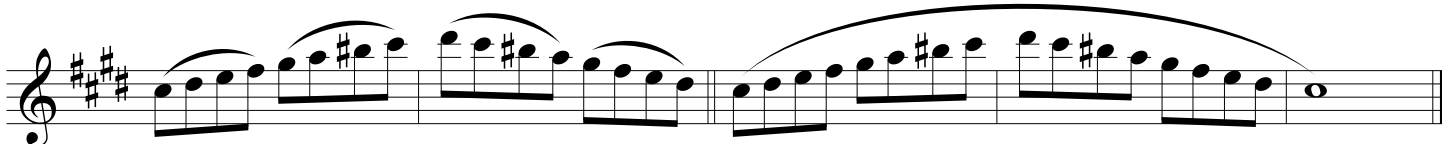
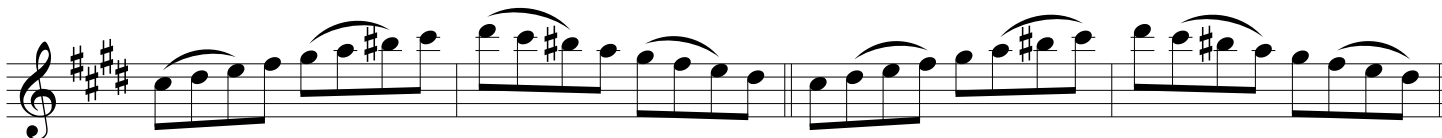
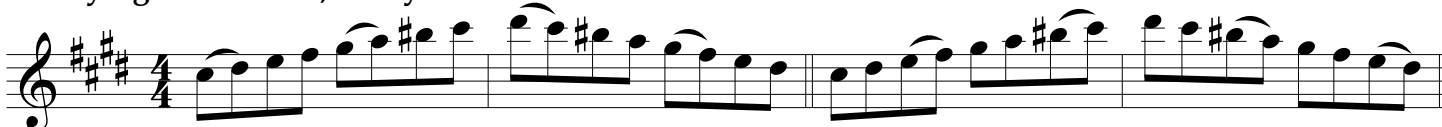
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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Concert B $\flat$ Major

Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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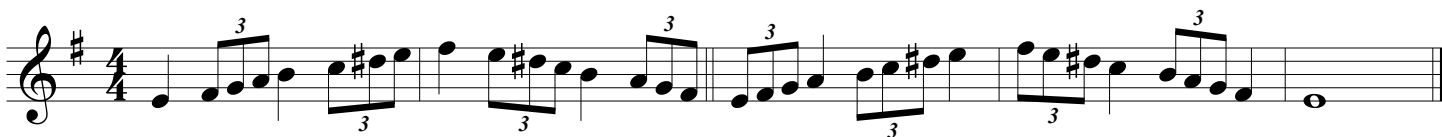
8. E Minor

Concert G Minor

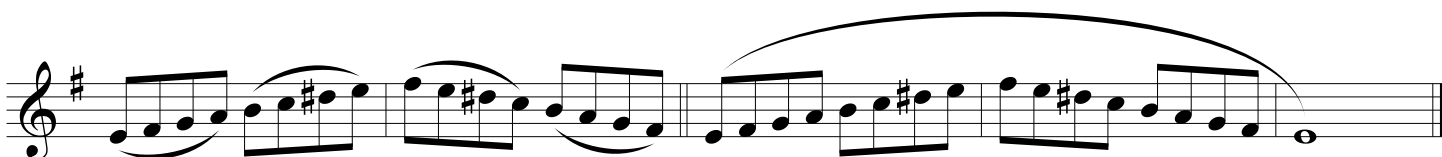
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

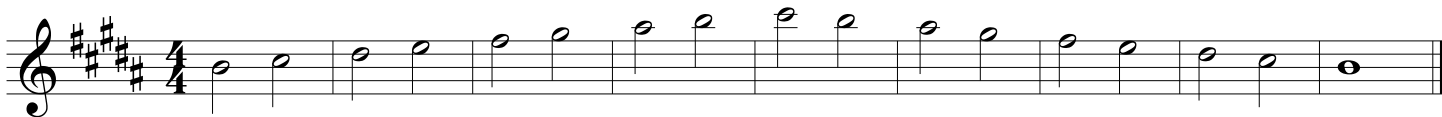


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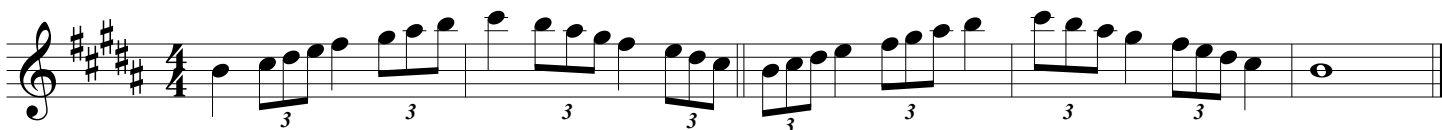
9. B Major

Concert D Major

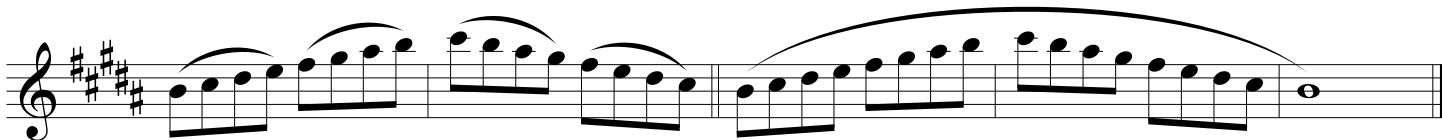
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

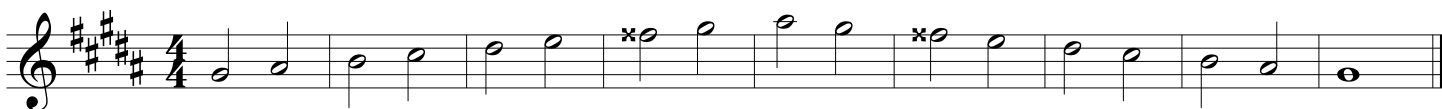


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10. G# Minor

Concert B Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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11. C Major

Concert E $\flat$ Major

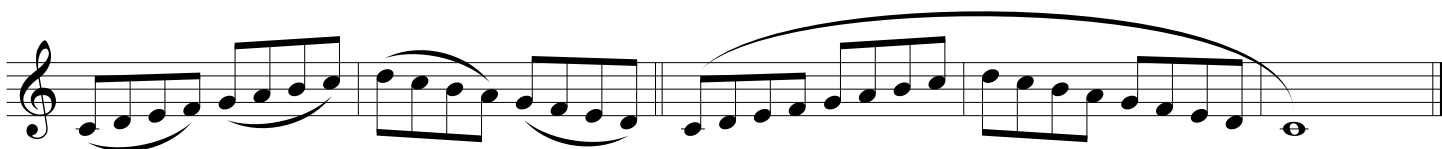
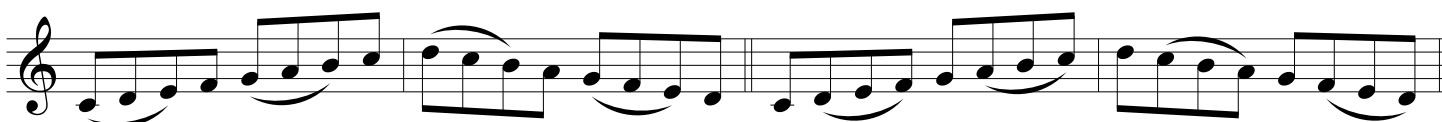
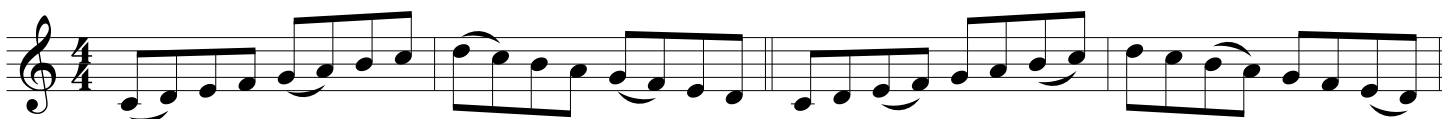
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

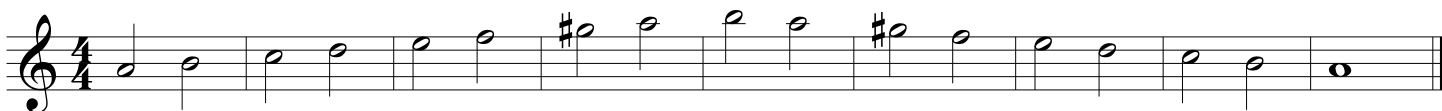


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12. A Minor

Concert C Minor

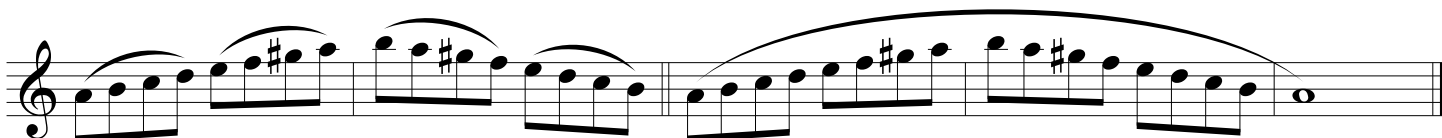
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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13. F# Major

Concert A Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



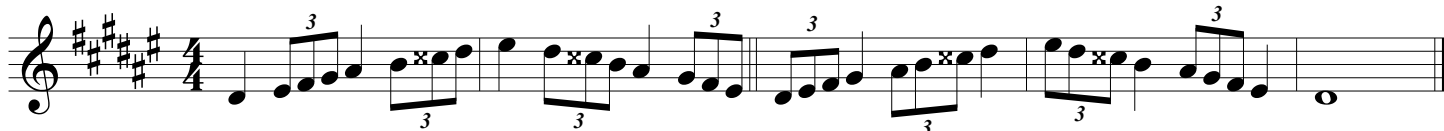
14. D# Minor

Concert F# Minor

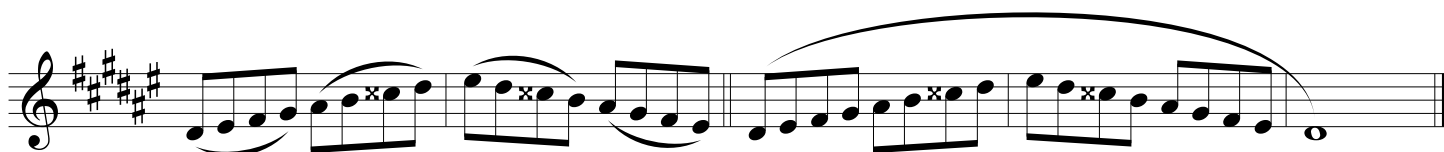
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



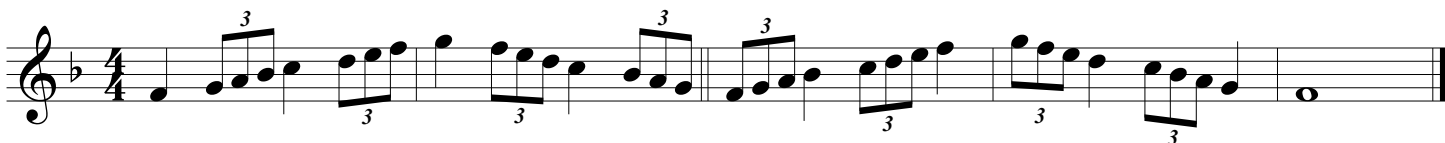
2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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Concert A $\flat$ Major[illegible][illegible]

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Concert F Minor

The first staff of music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It contains 12 measures of music. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The staff ends with a double bar line.

The first staff of music is in 4/4 time and features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. It includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above or below the notes) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

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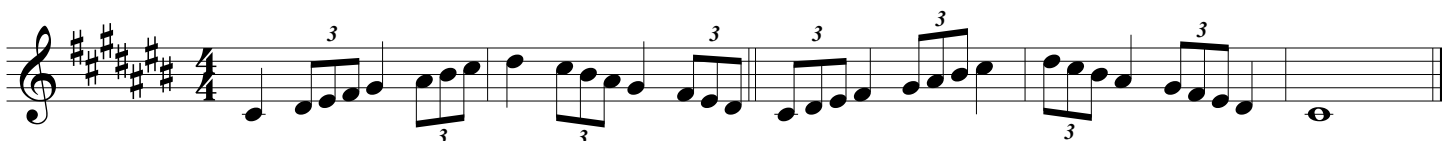
17. C# Major

Concert E Major

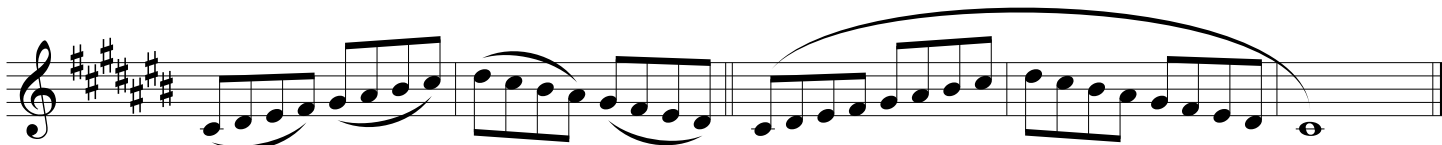
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

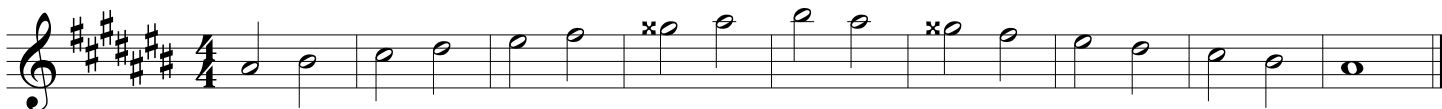


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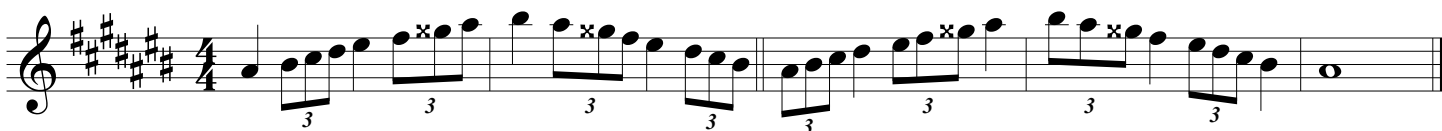
18. A# Minor

Concert C# Minor

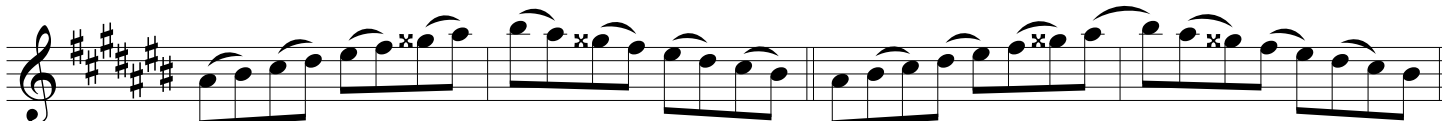
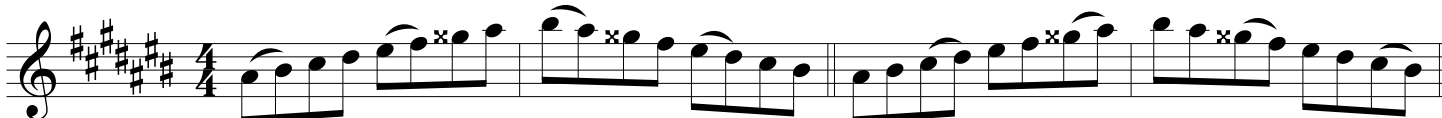
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

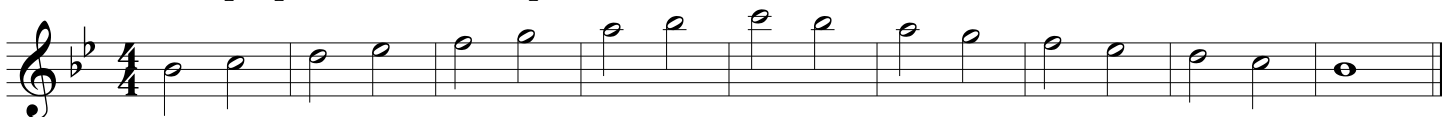


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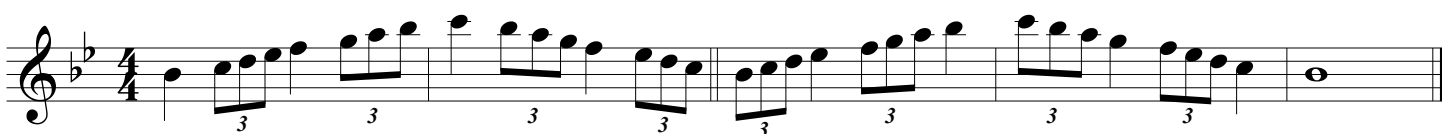
19. B $\flat$ Major

Concert D $\flat$ Major

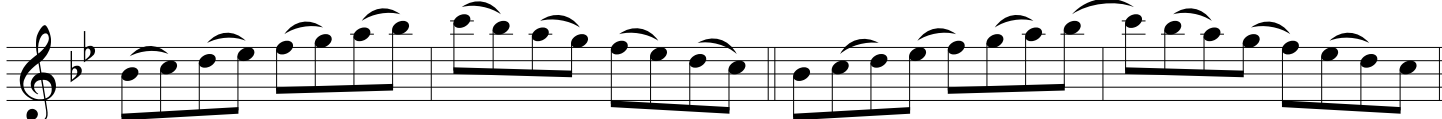
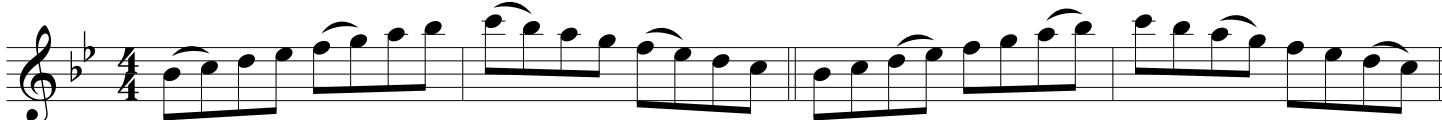
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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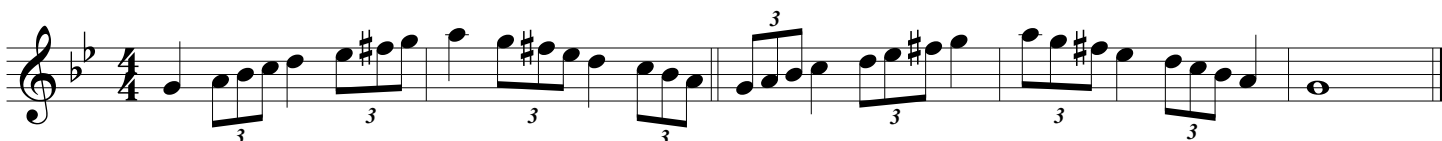
20. G Minor

Concert B $\flat$ Minor

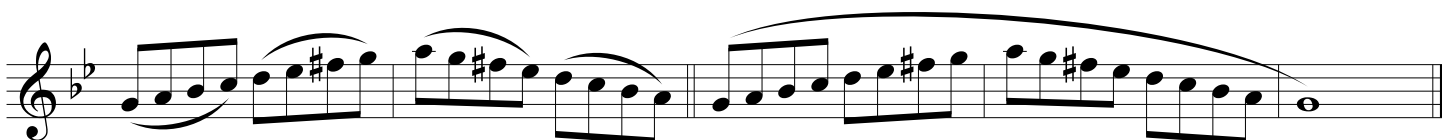
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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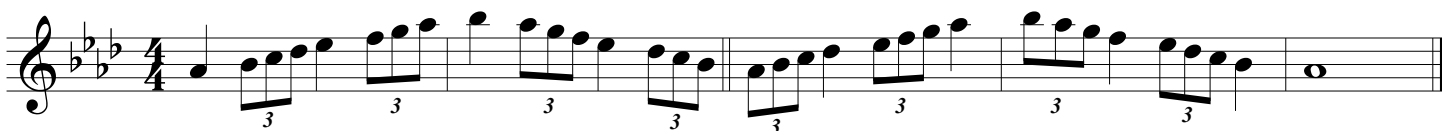
21. A $\flat$ Major

Concert C $\flat$ / B Major

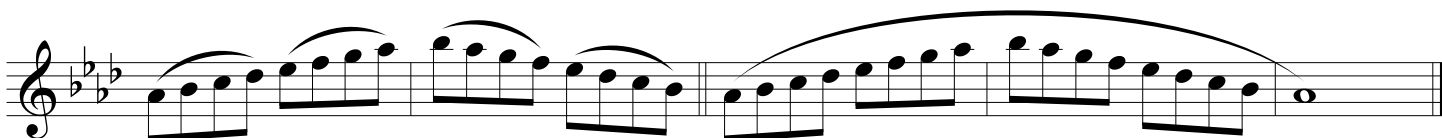
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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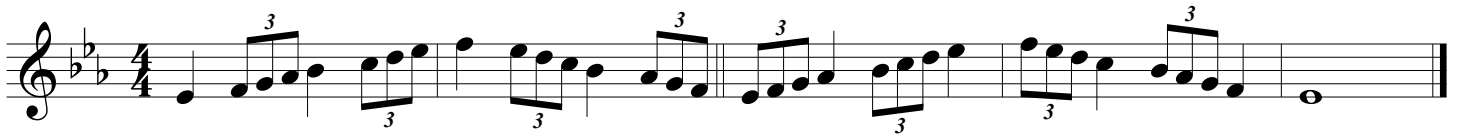
23. E $\flat$ Major

Concert G $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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24. C Minor

Concert E $\flat$ Minor

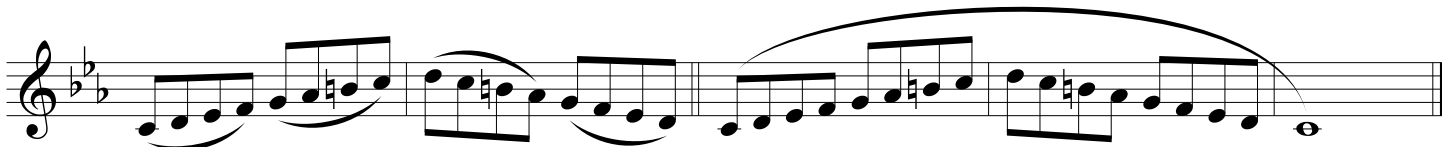
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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Section 1 Review:

Modulating Scales

In these next three pages, we will cover every scale we have worked on so far. Note the order – it moves around the circle of fifths by descending two notes each time. C Major, a minor, F Major, d minor, Bb Major... until the circle is completed and we have landed back on Concert C.

There are two versions included. The first ascends to scale degree 9 using straight eighth notes (equal rhythm). The second, “Audition Format,” follows the rhythmic ratio most commonly asked on auditions, where the first note and its upper octave repetition are twice as long as the other notes, and there is no scale degree 9. Additionally, I have added courtesy flats/sharps/naturals in parenthesis above the audition format minor scales to change them from “harmonic minor” to “melodic minor.” Try them both ways!

My recommendation is to play the “Equal Rhythm” version fully-slurred, and the “Audition Format” version with a legato tongue. If you can play the Review pages from Sections 1 and 2, you are beyond ready to move to Volume 2: Mastering Scales! See if you can record yourself playing all the way through, and send me the video/audio via email at LaMonicaMusic@gmail.com if you’d like it posted on my website!

And don’t forget...

“Round, forward embouchure”

“Breathe, Set, Play”

“More air, less tongue”

Complete Modulating Scales

The image displays a page of musical notation for saxophones, specifically for Alto and Baritone parts. The page is titled "Complete Modulating Scales" and is part of "LaMonica Scale Studies, Vol. 1: Approaching Scales". The page number is 26. The notation is written in 4/4 time and consists of 12 staves, each representing a different scale. The scales are organized into three groups of four, each starting with a key signature change indicated by a sharp or flat symbol. The scales are: 1. C major (no sharps or flats), 2. D major (two sharps), 3. E major (three sharps), 4. F major (one flat), 5. G major (two sharps), 6. A major (three sharps), 7. B major (four sharps), 8. C minor (no sharps or flats), 9. D minor (one flat), 10. E minor (two flats), 11. F minor (three flats), 12. G minor (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes). Some staves include 'x' marks above certain notes, likely indicating specific fingering or articulation. The page concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

The page contains 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different modulating scale. The notation is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in 4/4 time. The scales are organized into four groups of three staves each, corresponding to different key signatures: three sharps (F#), two sharps (D#), one sharp (F#), and one flat (Bb). Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature. The scales are written in a continuous, flowing manner, often incorporating trills and triplets. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The scales are designed to be played in a continuous, flowing manner, often incorporating trills and triplets. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

The page contains 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different scale study. The notation is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone. The scales are presented in a 'complete modulating' format, showing the scale in its original key and then in a new key. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills. Some notes are marked with 'x' to indicate specific fingerings or techniques. The scales are presented in a 'complete modulating' format, showing the scale in its original key and then in a new key.

The scales are as follows:

- Staff 1: B-flat major / D-flat minor (B-flat, D-flat, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C)
- Staff 2: B-flat major / D-flat minor (B-flat, D-flat, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C)
- Staff 3: B-flat major / D-flat minor (B-flat, D-flat, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C)
- Staff 4: B-flat major / D-flat minor (B-flat, D-flat, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C)
- Staff 5: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)
- Staff 6: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)
- Staff 7: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)
- Staff 8: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)
- Staff 9: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)
- Staff 10: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)
- Staff 11: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)
- Staff 12: E-flat major / C minor (E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D-flat, E-flat)

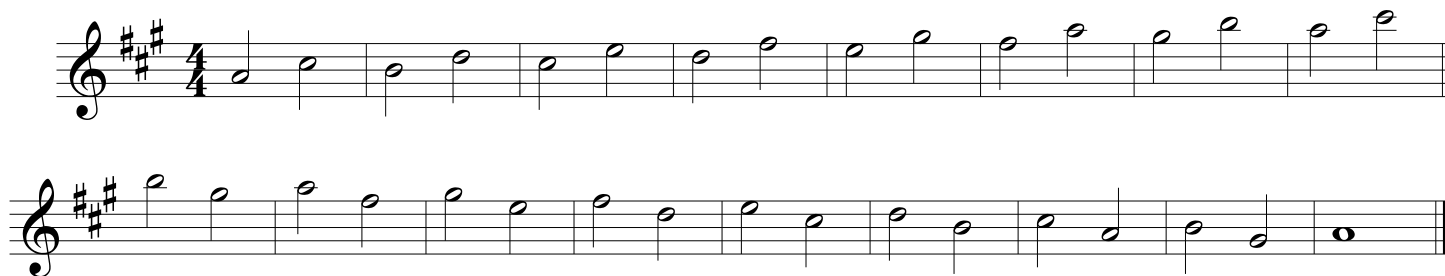
Section 2: Scales In Thirds

These scales in thirds outline the same structure as the scales did – the central note of each pattern is “scale degree 9” (one note past the name of the scale). However, because of the pattern of thirds, we actually go one note higher than that, “scale degree 10.” This may seem strange at first, but again, the purpose is to break the tendency to mentally pause on each octave, and it smoothens the flow in the “varying articulation” section.

1. A Major

Concert C Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Eight staves of music in treble clef, key of A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#), and 4/4 time. The first two staves show the scale in eighth notes. The next four staves show the scale in sixteenth notes. The final two staves show the scale in eighth notes with triplet markings (a '3' over a group of three notes) under every second measure. The tempo is marked '2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision'.

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

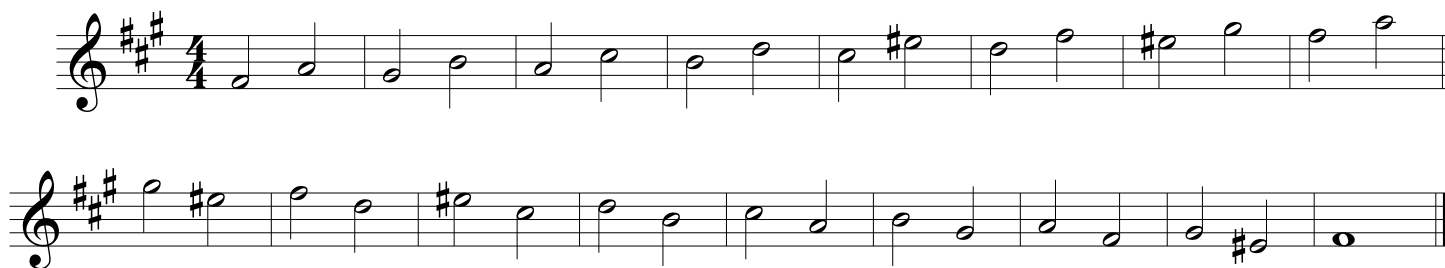
The musical score is written for Alto/Baritone Saxophone in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain four measures of eighth-note scale passages, with various articulations like slurs and accents. The eighth staff contains four measures of the same scale, but the first three measures are connected by a single, long slur, illustrating a 'smooth and connected' articulation.

*Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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2. F# Minor

Concert A Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

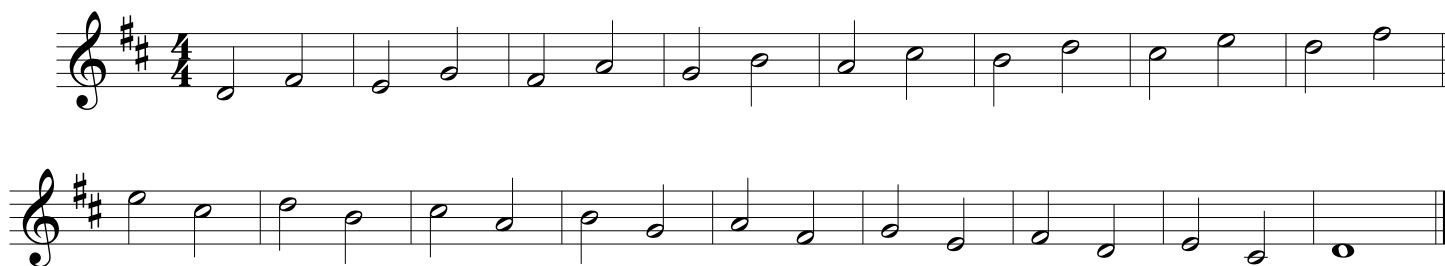
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain two measures of music, with the second measure ending in a double bar line. The eighth staff contains a single measure of music that spans the width of the staff, indicated by a long slur above the notes. The music is a scale study featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations like slurs and ties, all maintaining a smooth and connected feel.

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3. D Major

Concert F Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

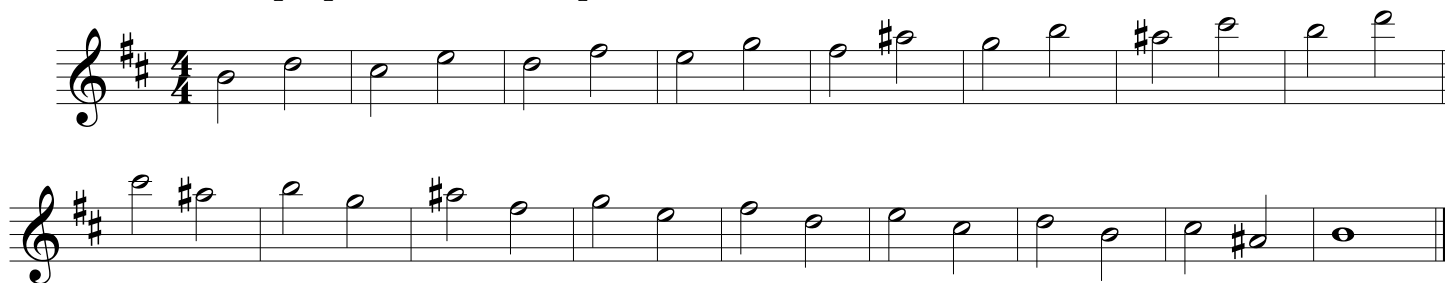
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4. B Minor

Concert D Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

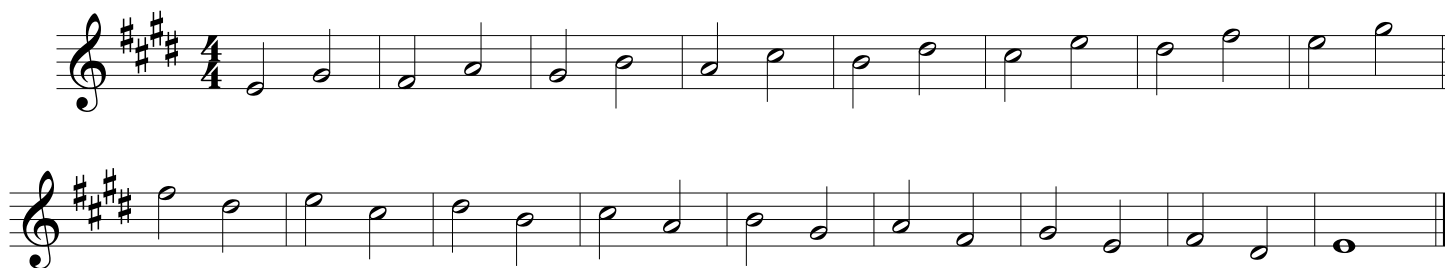
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves show various articulation techniques: slurs, accents, and slurs with accents. The eighth staff shows a long slur covering the entire exercise.

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5. E Major

Concert G Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

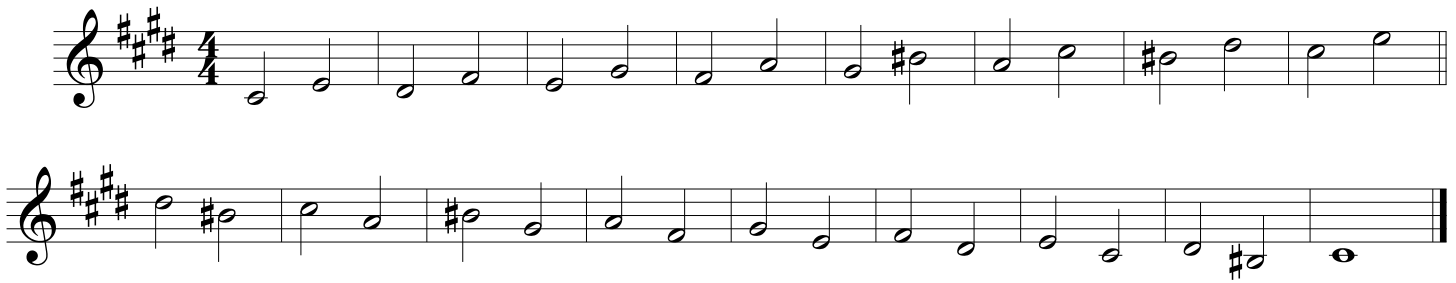
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (three sharps), and 4/4 time. The music is a scale study, starting on D4 and ascending to D5. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music, with the eighth measure of each staff being a whole rest. The eighth staff contains four measures of music, with the final measure being a whole rest. The music is a scale study, starting on D4 and ascending to D5. The first four measures of each staff show a sequence of eighth notes with varying articulation (accents, slurs, and ties). The final measure of each staff is a whole rest, indicating a breath mark. The overall tempo and feel are smooth and connected.

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6. C# Minor

Concert E Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

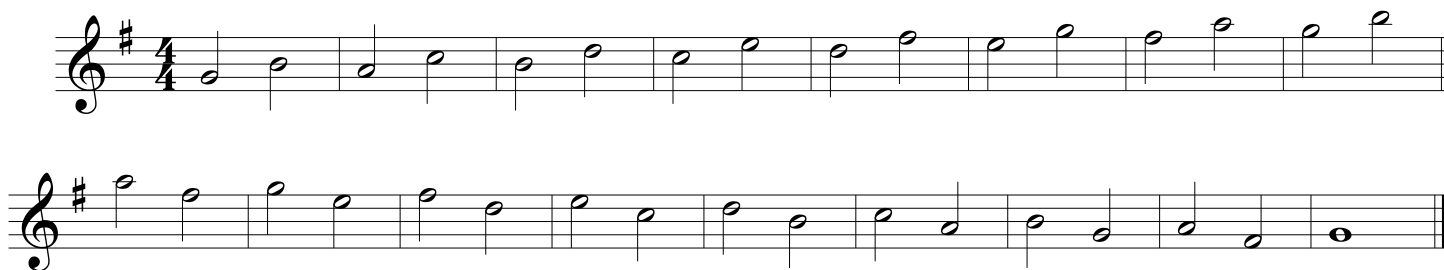
The image displays eight staves of musical notation, each representing a scale study. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The scales are written in treble clef. The first seven staves show the scale with varying articulation, including slurs, ties, and accents, to demonstrate smooth and connected playing. The eighth staff shows the scale with a long, continuous slur over the entire phrase, emphasizing the smoothness of the scale run.

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7. G Major

Concert B $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first seven staves show various articulation techniques: slurs, ties, and breath marks. The eighth staff features a long, continuous slur over the entire line, emphasizing smoothness and connection.

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Concert G Minor

The second system of the musical score continues the melody in the treble clef and the bass line in the bass clef. The treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass staff begins with a quarter note E3, followed by quarter notes D3, C3, and B2. The melody continues with quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, while the bass line continues with quarter notes E3, D3, and C3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of eight staves. The first two staves represent the vocal melody, characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The remaining six staves represent the piano accompaniment, which uses a similar rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The final two staves of the piano part include triplet markings over groups of three notes. The score concludes with a double bar line on the eighth staff.

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

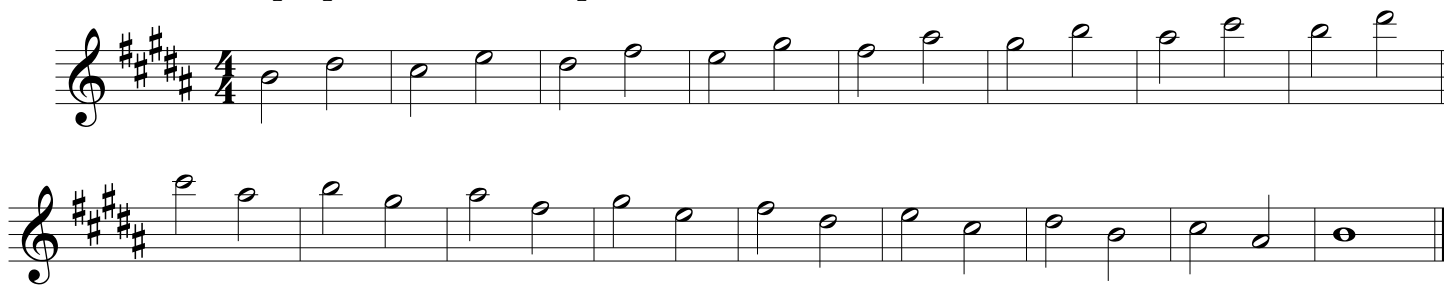
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in 4/4 time, key of D major (one sharp). It consists of eight staves of music. The melody is a scale-like exercise with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The first seven staves end with a double bar line, while the eighth staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

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9. B Major

Concert D Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

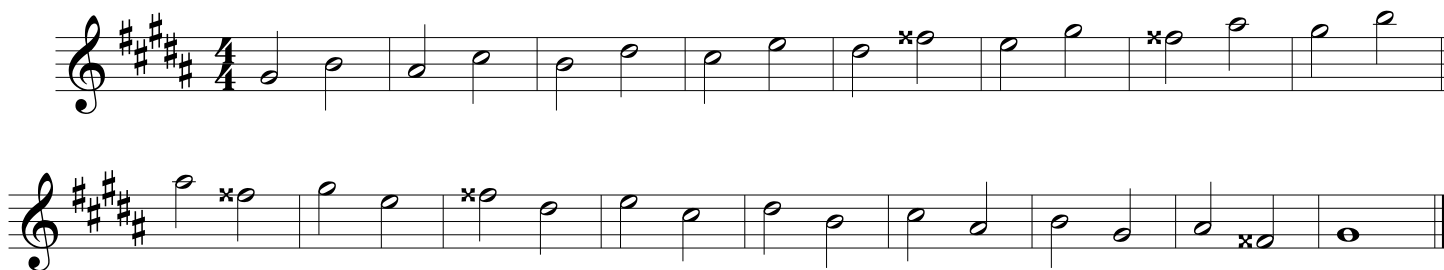
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, F# major (three sharps). The first seven staves each contain four measures of eighth-note scales, alternating between ascending and descending patterns. The eighth staff contains a single measure of an ascending eighth-note scale followed by a whole note, all under a single slur.

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10. G# Minor

Concert B Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

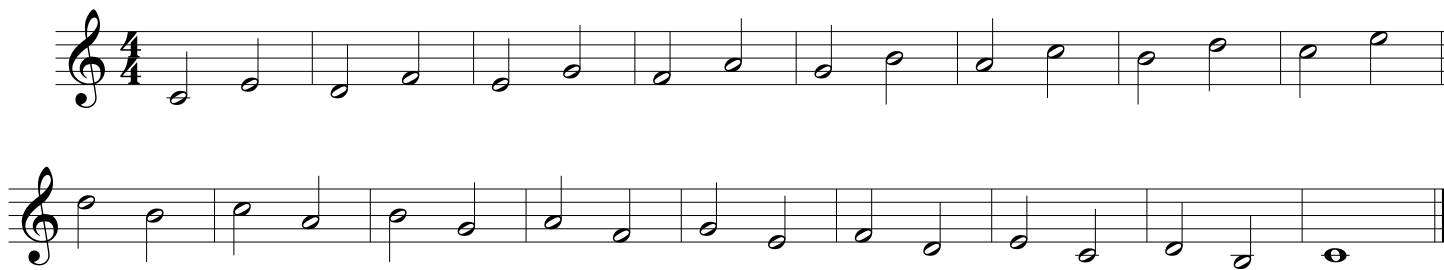
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in 4/4 time, key of D major (F# C# G# D). It consists of eight staves of music. The melody is a scale-like exercise with varying articulation, including slurs, accents, and staccato marks. The first seven staves end with a double bar line, while the eighth staff continues the melody with a long slur over the final measures.

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11. C Major

Concert E $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

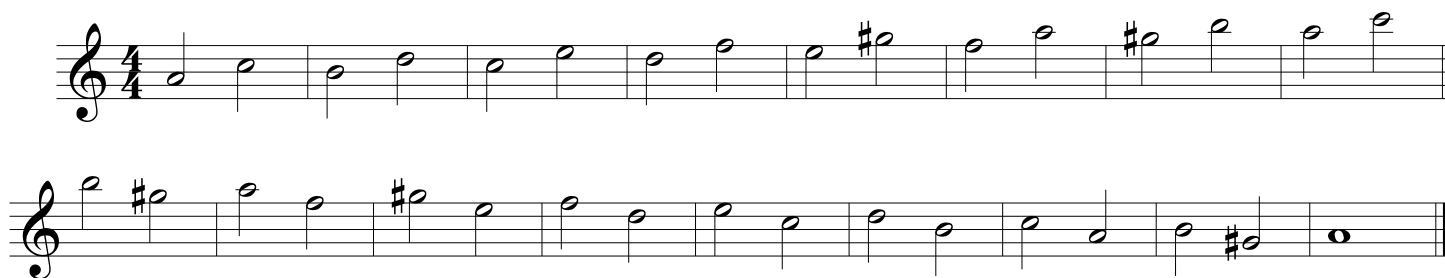
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain two measures of music, with the second measure of each staff ending with a double bar line. The eighth staff contains a single measure of music that spans the entire width of the staff, indicated by a long slur. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Various articulations are used throughout, including slurs, ties, and breath marks (indicated by a small circle with a vertical line through it). The overall style is smooth and connected, as indicated by the section header.

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12. A Minor

Concert C Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

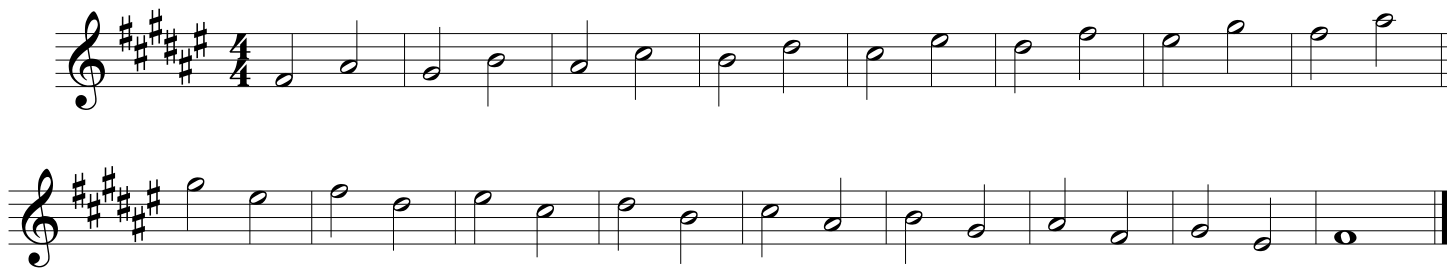
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music. The eighth staff contains three measures of music followed by a whole note chord. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Various articulations are used, including slurs, accents, and breath marks. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

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13. F# Major

Concert A Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

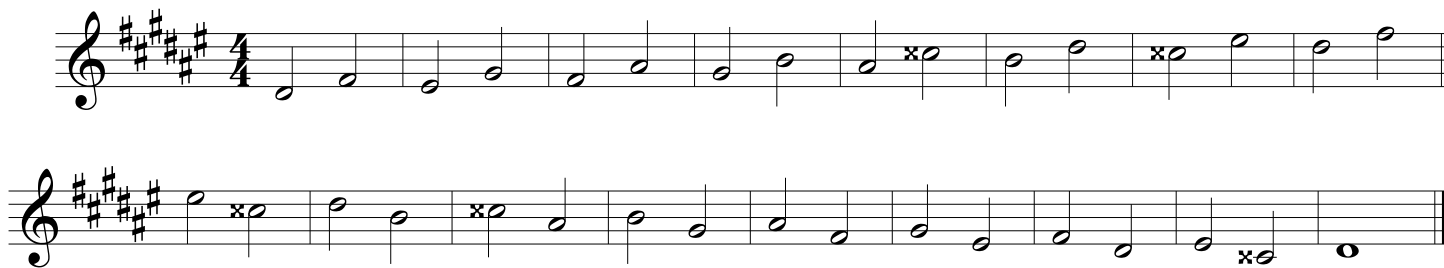
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (F#, C#, G#, D). The melody is a scale-like exercise with varying articulation, including slurs and ties, emphasizing smooth and connected playing. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The melody starts on D4 and ascends to D5, then descends back to D4. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a slur over the first four measures. The third staff continues the melody, featuring a slur over the first four measures. The fourth staff continues the melody, featuring a slur over the first four measures. The fifth staff continues the melody, featuring a slur over the first four measures. The sixth staff continues the melody, featuring a slur over the first four measures. The seventh staff continues the melody, featuring a slur over the first four measures. The eighth staff continues the melody, featuring a slur over the first four measures.

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14. D# Minor

Concert F# Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

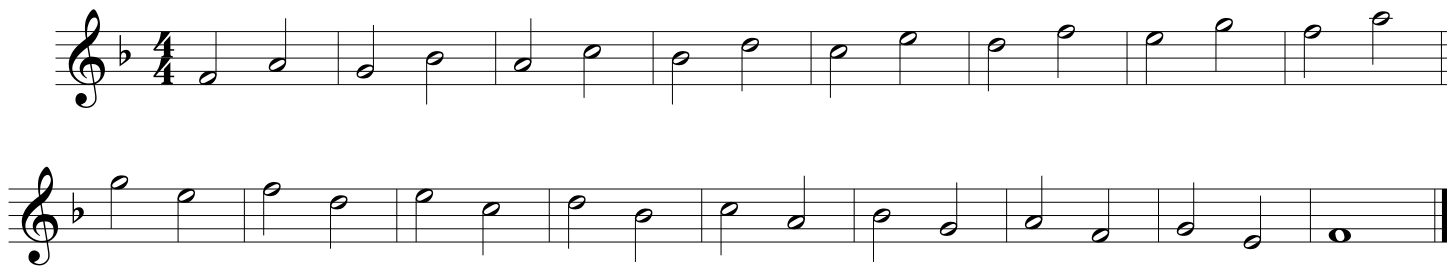
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for saxophone scale studies. The key signature is E major (four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#) and the time signature is 4/4. Each staff contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, demonstrating varying articulation techniques. The first seven staves show a variety of note groupings and articulation marks (accents, slurs, and breath marks). The eighth staff features a long, continuous slur across the entire sequence, emphasizing smooth and connected playing.

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15. F Major

Concert A $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Exercise 2: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in F Major (one flat) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves. The first two staves show eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The next four staves show eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns with triplet markings. The last two staves show eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns with triplet markings.

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

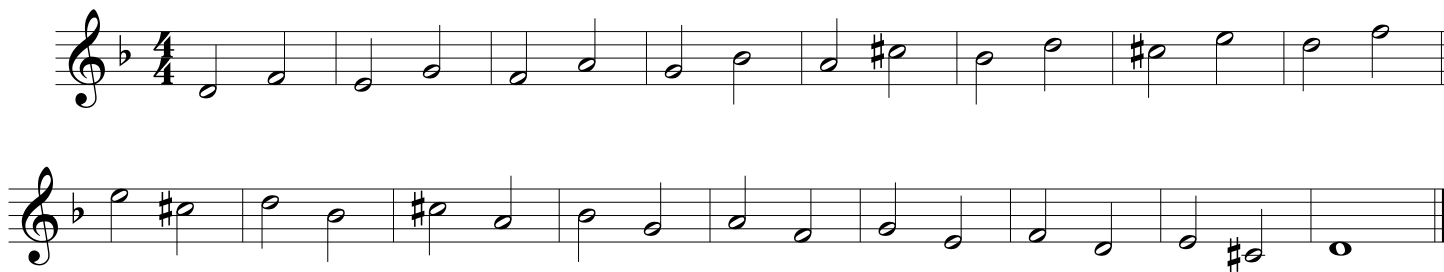
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of eight staves of music, each containing a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first seven staves show various articulations: slurs, ties, and breath marks (indicated by a small 'v' symbol). The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final four measures, emphasizing a smooth, connected phrasing. The music is designed to be played with varying articulation, always maintaining a smooth and connected sound.

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16. D Minor

Concert F Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

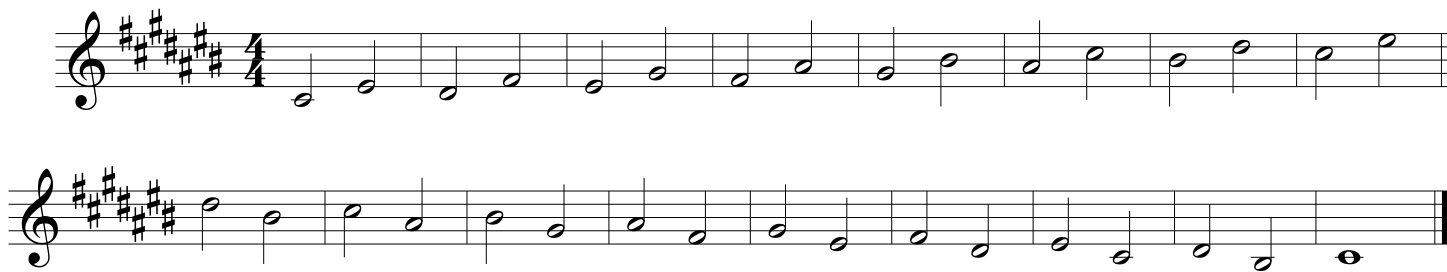
The image displays eight staves of musical notation, each representing a different articulation technique for approaching scales. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The scales are primarily eighth-note patterns. The first seven staves show various combinations of slurs, ties, and accents to create different articulations. The eighth staff features a long, continuous slur over the entire scale, emphasizing a smooth, connected approach.

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17. C# Major

Concert E Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

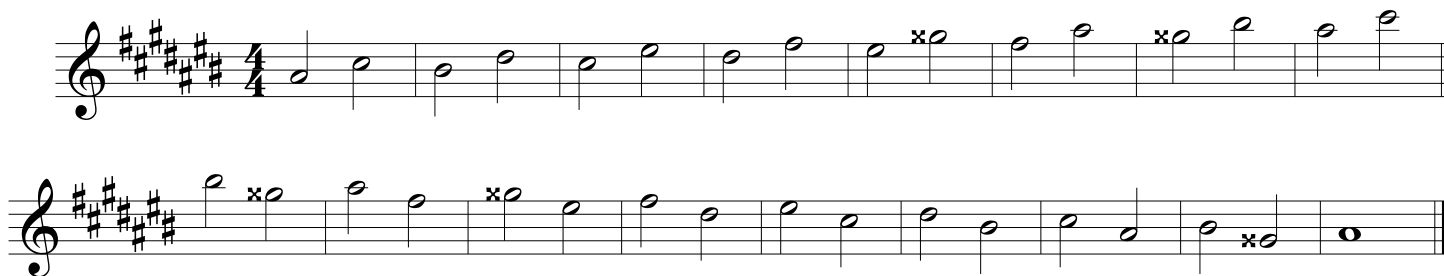
The musical score is written for Alto or Baritone Saxophone in 4/4 time, key of D major (F# C# G# D). It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music, featuring eighth-note and quarter-note patterns with various articulations like slurs and ties. The eighth staff contains four measures of music, with a long slur spanning the entire staff, indicating a continuous, connected line of music.

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18. A# Minor

Concert C# / D $\flat$ Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (F# C# G# D). The melody is a scale-like exercise with varying articulation, including slurs, accents, and staccato marks. The first seven staves show the scale ascending and then descending, with various articulation marks. The eighth staff shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a large slur over the entire staff.

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19. B $\flat$ Major

Concert D $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

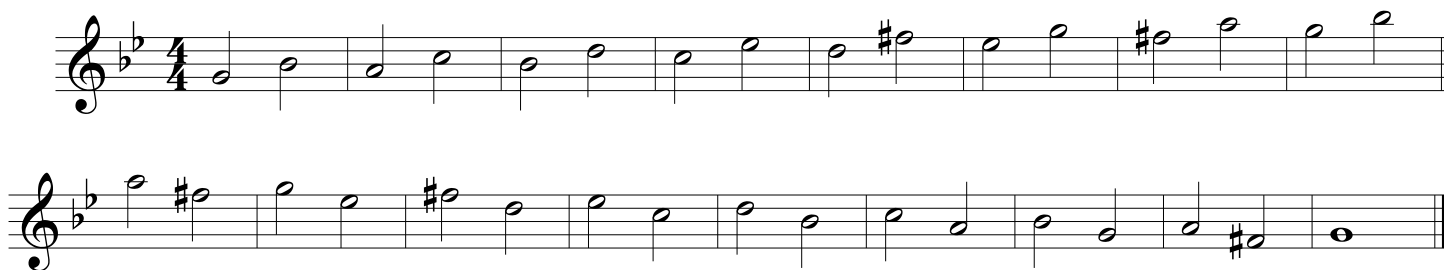
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first seven staves show various articulation patterns (accents, slurs, ties) over a scale. The eighth staff shows a long, smooth slur over the entire scale.

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20. G Minor

Concert B $\flat$ Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



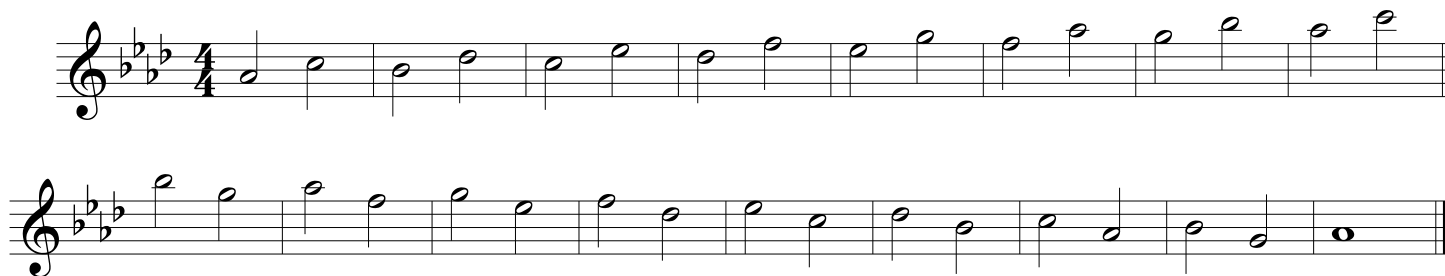
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21. A $\flat$ Major

Concert C $\flat$ / B Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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Concert A $\flat$ / G $\sharp$ Minor

The 'Trio' section of 'The Swan' is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a graceful, flowing line. The piano accompaniment provides a steady, rhythmic foundation with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a flute or a vocal part, in E-flat major (three flats: B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score is written on eight staves. The first two staves are in 6/8 time, and the remaining six staves are in 4/4 time. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets in the later staves. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/publications for more!

3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

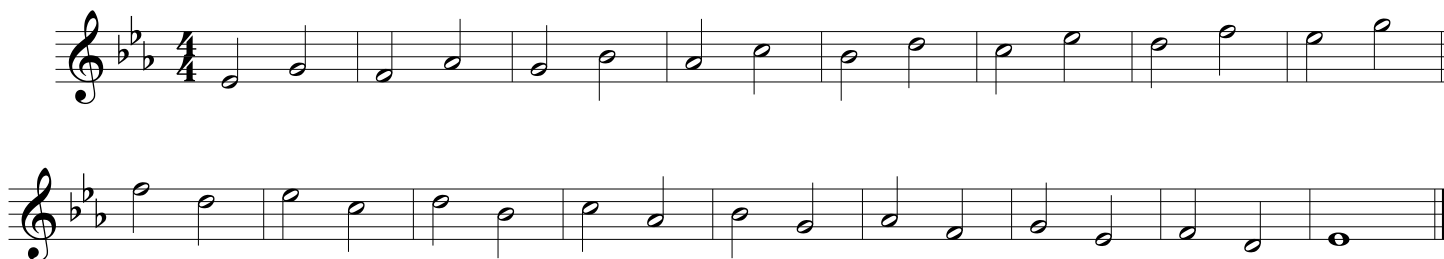
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale-like exercise with varying articulation, including slurs, ties, and breath marks. The first staff starts with a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a single line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/tips for more tips and tricks!

23. E $\flat$ Major

Concert G $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/publications for more!

3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

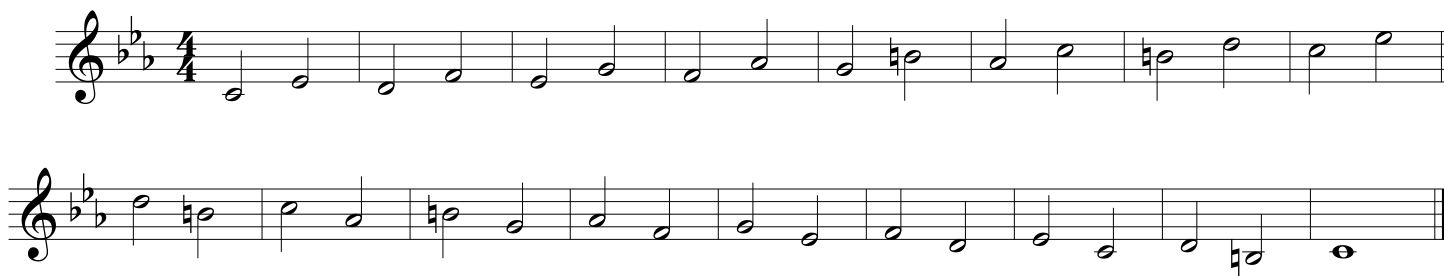
The image displays eight staves of musical notation, each representing a scale study exercise. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The exercises are designed to be played smoothly and connectedly, with varying articulation. The first seven staves show a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs and ties to indicate phrasing. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the entire scale, emphasizing the continuous flow of the melody. The exercises are arranged in a vertical column, with each staff starting on a new line of music.

*Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/tips for more tips and tricks!*

24. C Minor

Concert E $\flat$ Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/publications for more!

3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The image displays eight staves of musical notation for saxophone, arranged in four pairs. Each staff is in the treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 4/4 time. The notation consists of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together in groups of four. The first seven staves show various articulation techniques, including slurs, ties, and breath marks, applied to the same scale sequence. The eighth staff features a long, continuous slur over the entire scale, emphasizing a smooth and connected performance. The scale sequence starts on C4 and ends on B-flat5.

*Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/tips for more tips and tricks!*

Section 2 Review:

Modulating Scales In Thirds

Just as we did after Section 1, we are going to cover every scale in thirds we've worked on so far, in the same order around the circle of fifths. My recommendation is to play this fully-slurred.

If you can play the Review pages from Sections 1 and 2, you are beyond ready to move to Volume 2: Mastering Scales! See if you can record yourself playing all the way through, and send me the video/audio via email at LaMonicaMusic@gmail.com if you'd like it posted on my website!

And don't forget...

"Round, forward embouchure"

"Breathe, Set, Play"

"More air, less tongue"

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

The image displays 12 staves of musical notation, organized into three groups of four staves each. Each group represents a different key signature, with the scales modulating through thirds. The first group (staves 1-4) is in D major, the second group (staves 5-8) is in E major, and the third group (staves 9-12) is in F major. Each staff contains a single melodic line, primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, spanning an octave range. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals, and flats) to indicate the specific notes in each scale.

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

The image displays a page of musical notation for saxophone, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation is organized into two groups of six staves each, each group starting with a key signature change. The first group (staves 1-6) starts with B-flat major and modulates through various keys. The second group (staves 7-12) starts with E major and modulates through various keys. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures, and various scale patterns with accidentals and slurs.

CONGRATULATIONS!

You've made it to the end of Volume 1: Approaching Scales!

Check out www.VincentLaMonica.com/publications for more,
including Volume 2: Mastering Scales!