

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.*

Bb Treble Clef

(Clarinet / Bass Clarinet, Trumpet / Baritone T.C.)

www.VincentLaMonica.com/publications

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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

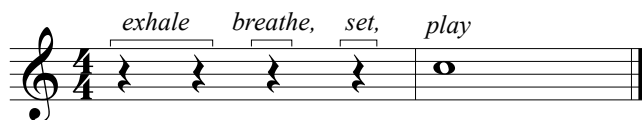
“Round, Forward Embouchure”

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.

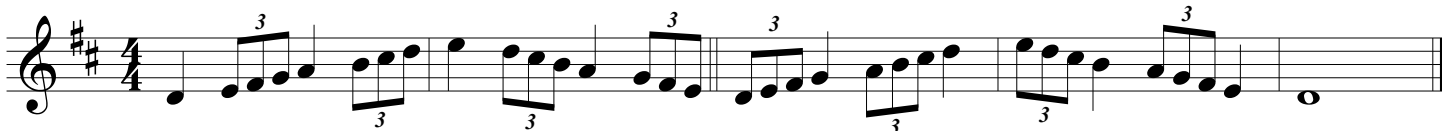
1. D Major

Concert C Major

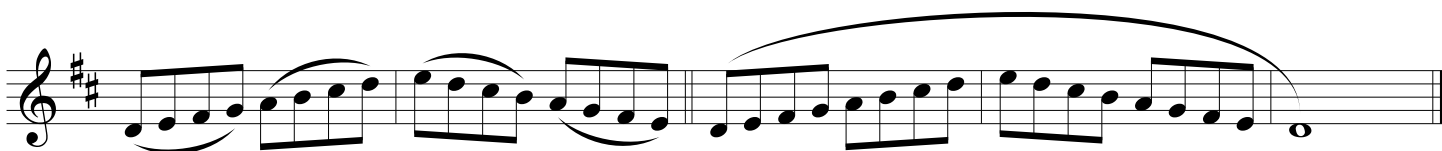
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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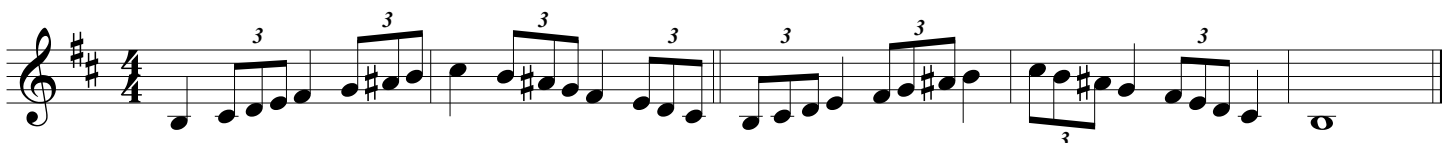
2. B Minor

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



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3. G Major

Concert F Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



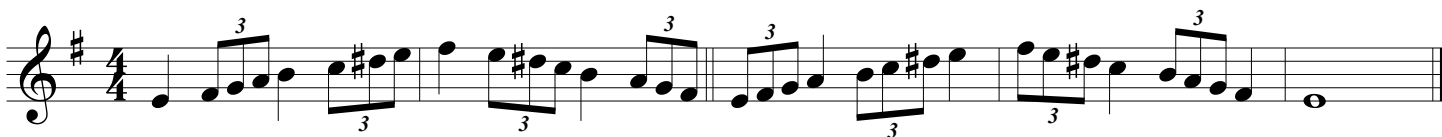
4. E Minor

Concert D Minor

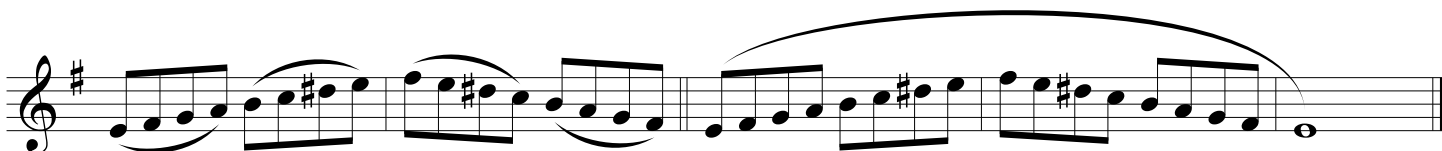
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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5. A Major

Concert G Major

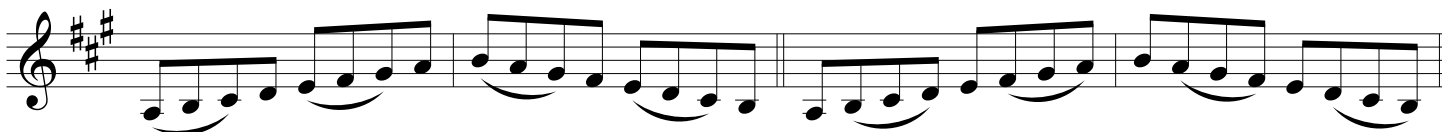
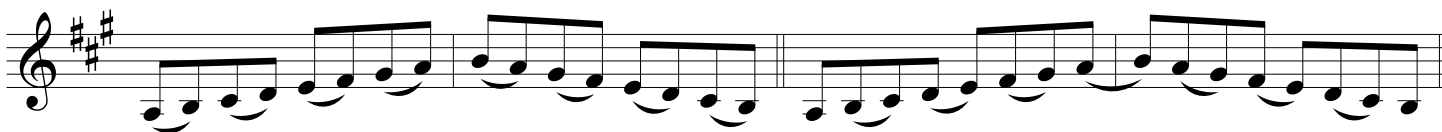
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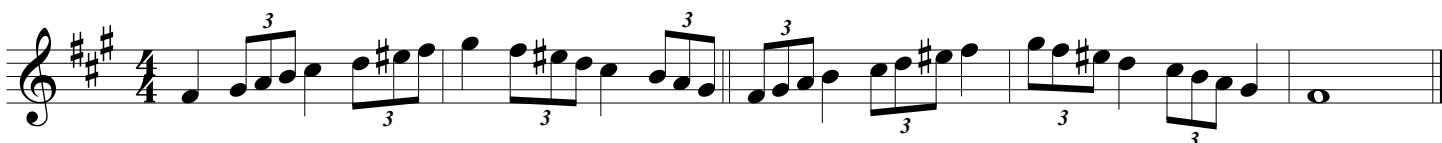
6. F# Minor

Concert E Minor

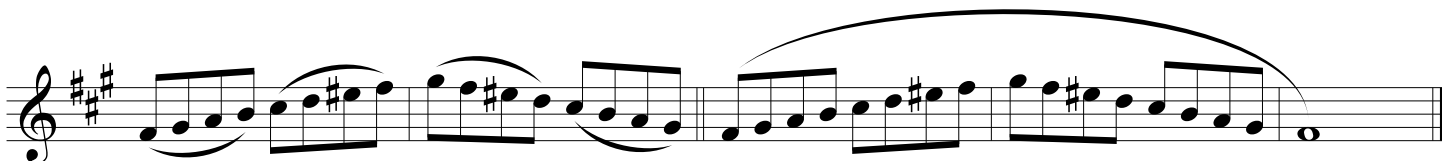
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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7. C Major

Concert B $\flat$ Major

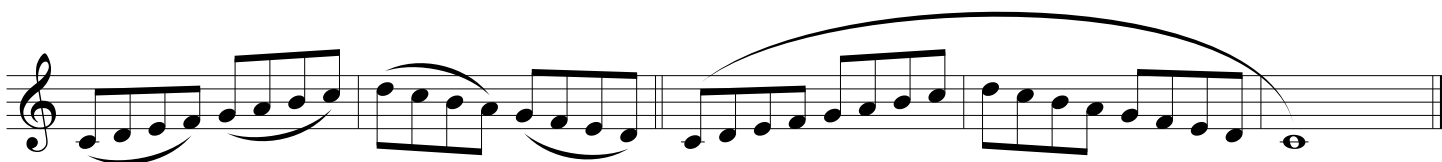
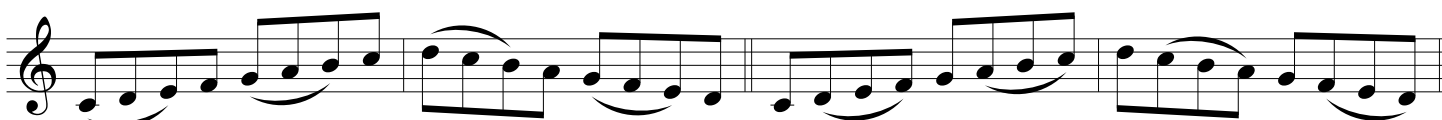
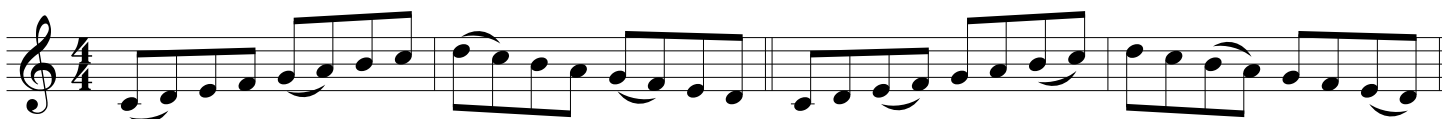
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8. A Minor

Concert G Minor

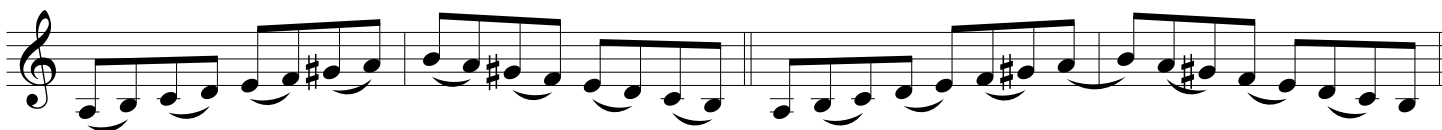
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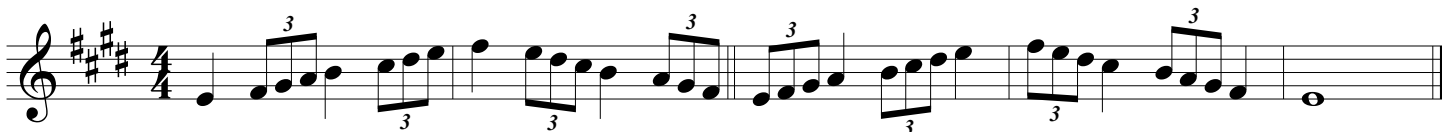
9. E Major

Concert D Major

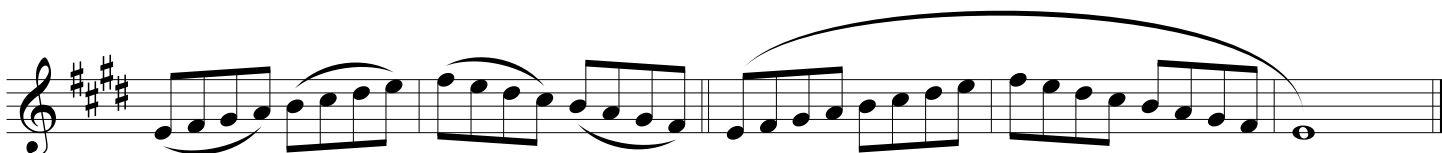
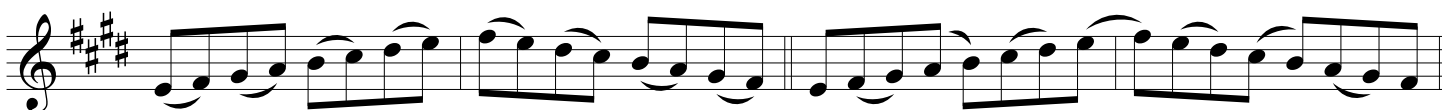
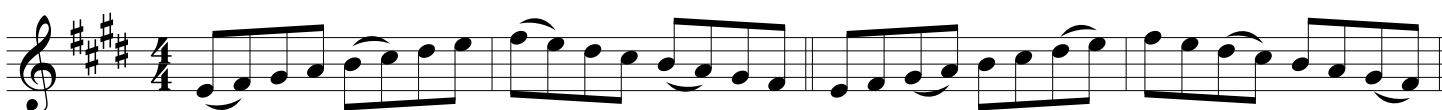
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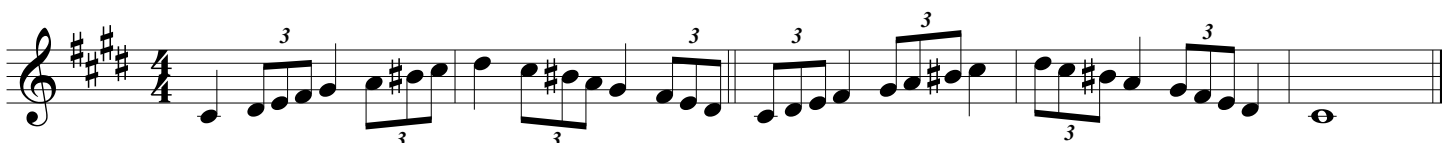
10. C# Minor

Concert B Minor

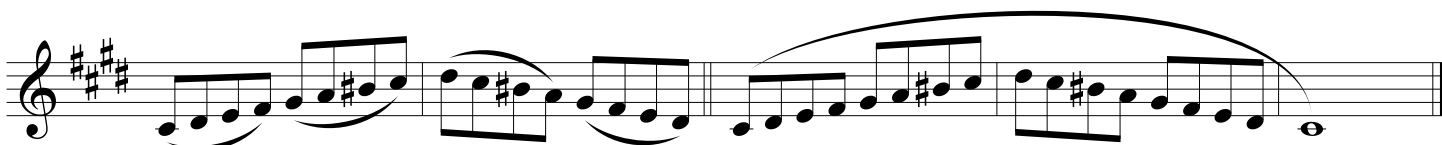
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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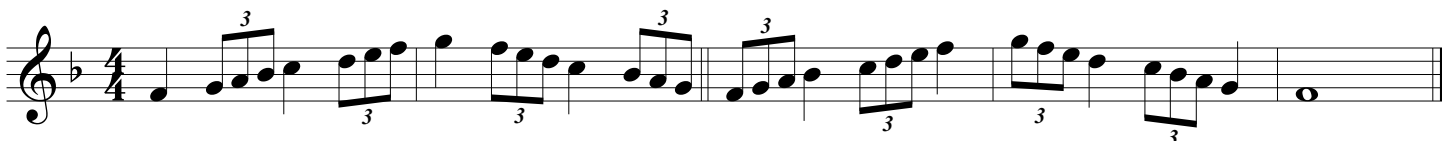
11. F Major

Concert E $\flat$ Major

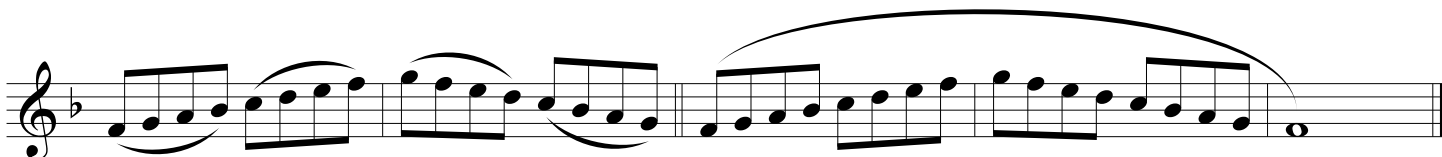
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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12. D Minor

Concert C Minor

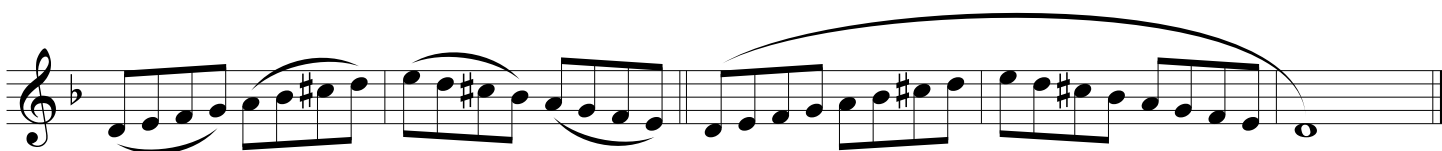
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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13. B Major

Concert A 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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14. G# Minor

Concert F# Minor

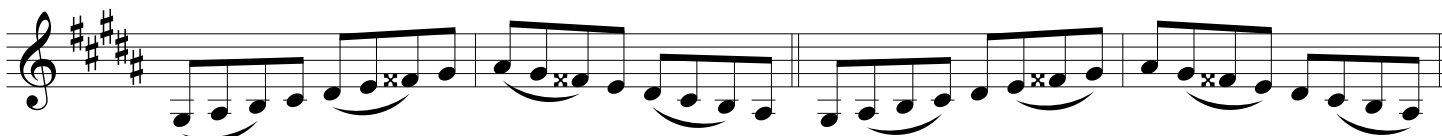
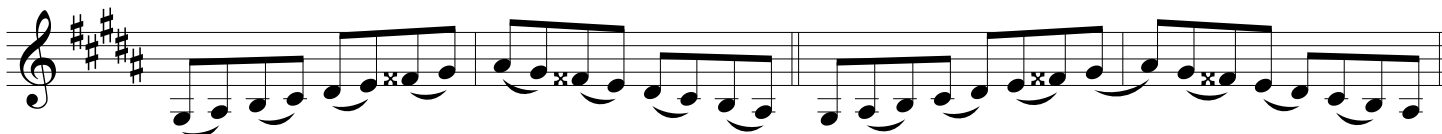
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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15. B $\flat$ Major

Concert A $\flat$ Major

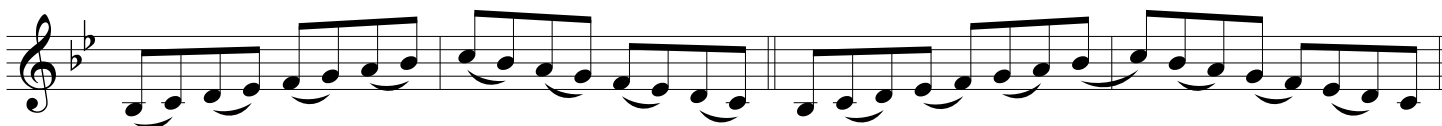
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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16. G 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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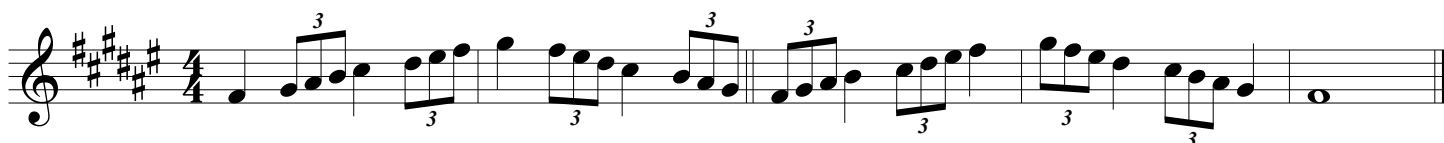
17. F# Major

Concert E Major

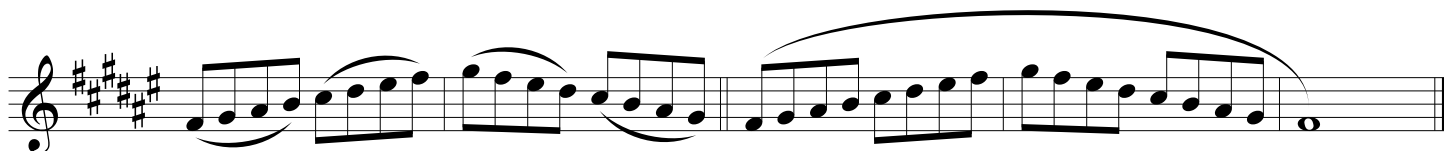
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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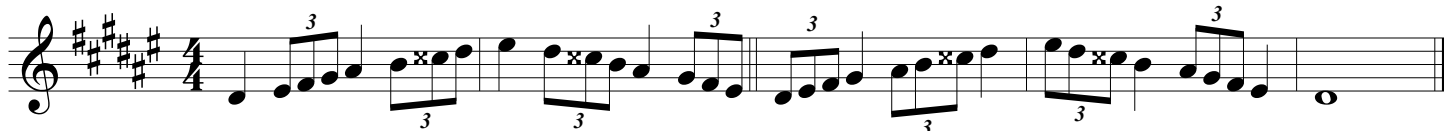
18. D# Minor

Concert C# Minor

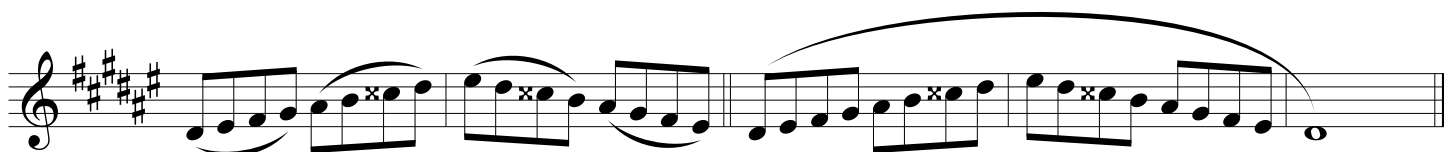
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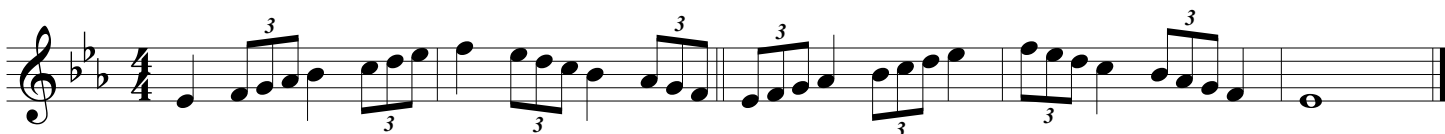
19. E $\flat$ Major

Concert D $\flat$ Major

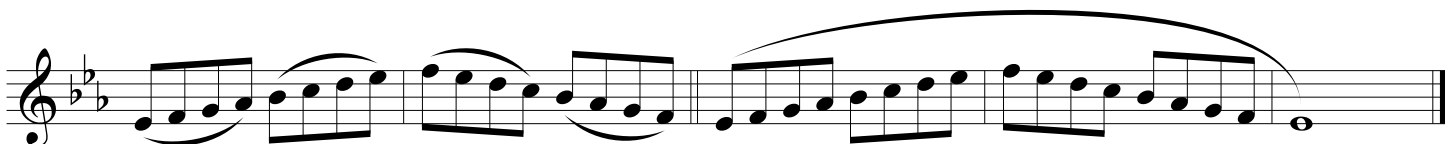
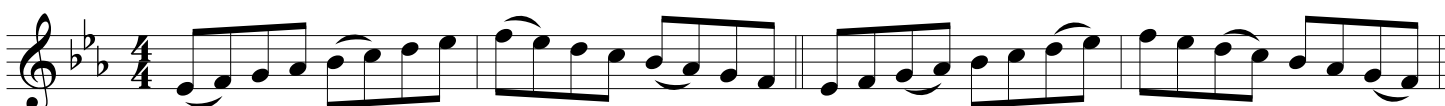
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20. C Minor

Concert B $\flat$ Minor

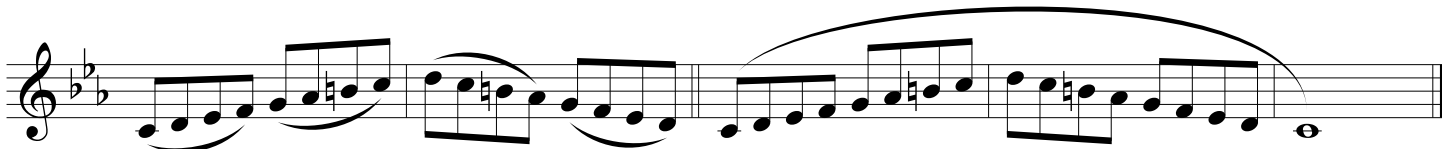
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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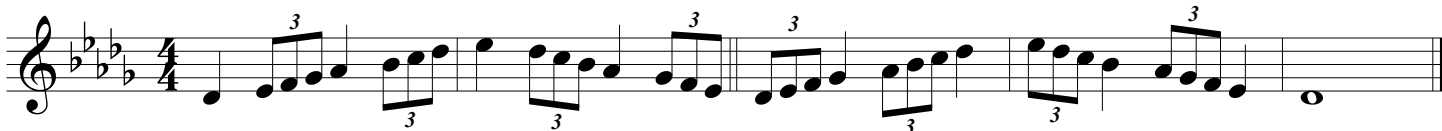
21. D $\flat$ Major

Concert C $\flat$ / B Major

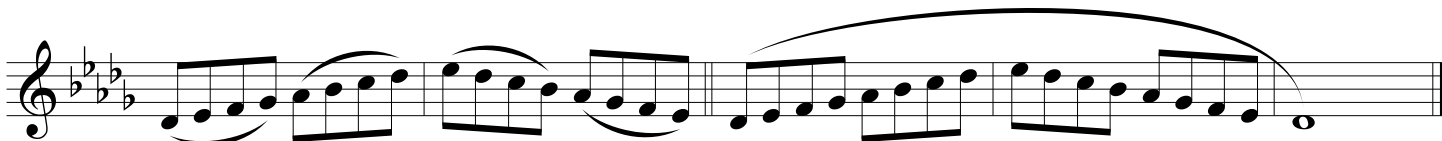
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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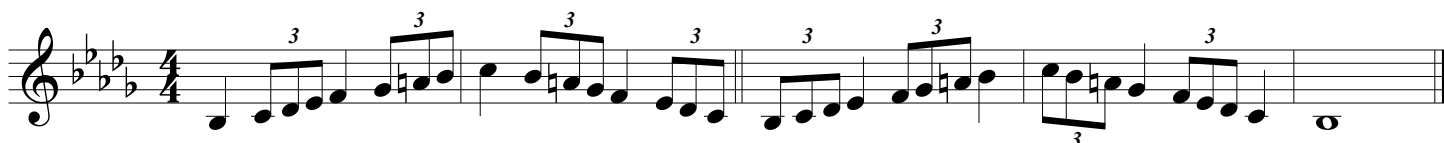
22. B $\flat$ Minor

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

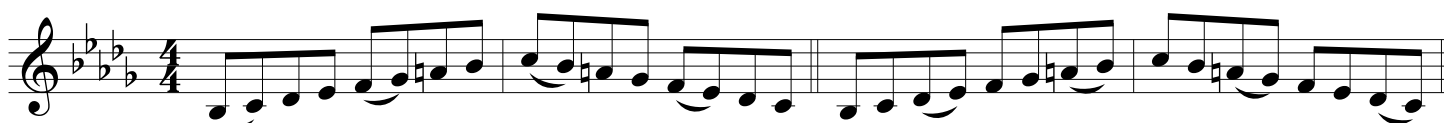
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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23. A $\flat$ 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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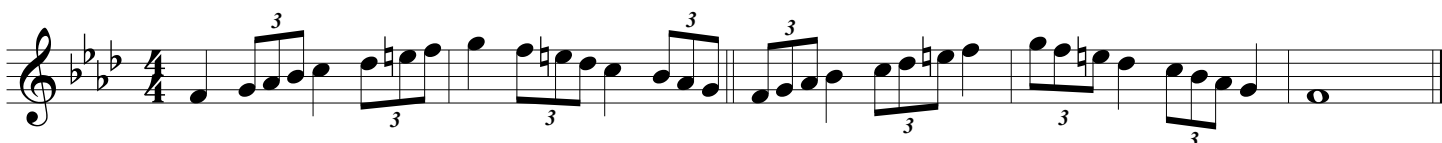
24. F Minor

Concert E $\flat$ Minor

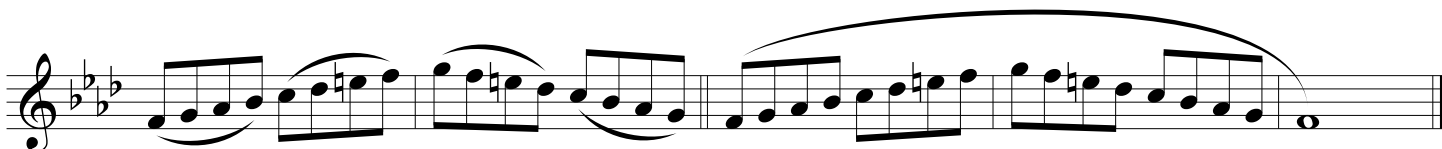
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Section 1 Review:

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

12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different modulating scale. The notation is written in treble clef and 4/4 time. Each staff shows a scale with a key signature change, indicated by the number of sharps or flats. The scales are: 1. D major to D minor (two sharps to two flats). 2. E major to E minor (three sharps to three flats). 3. F major to F minor (no sharps/flats to two flats). 4. G major to G minor (one sharp to two flats). 5. A major to A minor (no sharps/flats to three flats). 6. B major to B minor (two sharps to two flats). 7. C major to C minor (no sharps/flats to three flats). 8. D major to D minor (two sharps to two flats). 9. E major to E minor (three sharps to three flats). 10. F major to F minor (no sharps/flats to two flats). 11. G major to G minor (one sharp to two flats). 12. A major to A minor (no sharps/flats to three flats). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes for the scale runs, and whole notes for the key signature change. The final staff ends with a double bar line.

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each representing a different modulating scale. The notation is written in 4/4 time and uses a treble clef. The scales are composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some staves featuring triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket). The key signatures vary across the staves, including major, minor, and augmented/diminished forms. The scales are arranged in a sequence that demonstrates various modulations. The first staff starts in A major (one sharp). The second and third staves show modulations between A major and A minor. The fourth and fifth staves show modulations between A major and A minor with different phrasings. The sixth and seventh staves show modulations between A major and A minor with different phrasings. The eighth and ninth staves show modulations between A major and A minor with different phrasings. The tenth staff shows a modulation between A major and A minor with different phrasings.

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, each representing a different modulating scale. The scales are written in treble clef and include various key signatures and accidentals. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills. Some staves have specific markings above them, such as (b) (b), (b) (b), (b) (b), (b) (b), (b) (b), (b) (b), (b) (b), (b) (b), (b) (b), and (b) (b). The scales are arranged in a sequence, with each staff starting on a different note and ending on a different note. The notation is clear and professional, suitable for a music book or score.

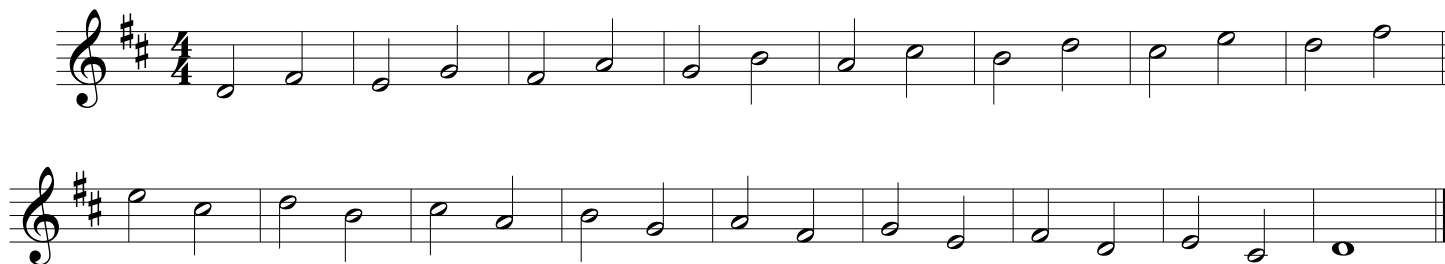
Section 2: Scales In Thirds

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. D Major

Concert C 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.
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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 (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The exercise is a scale study with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The notes are as follows:

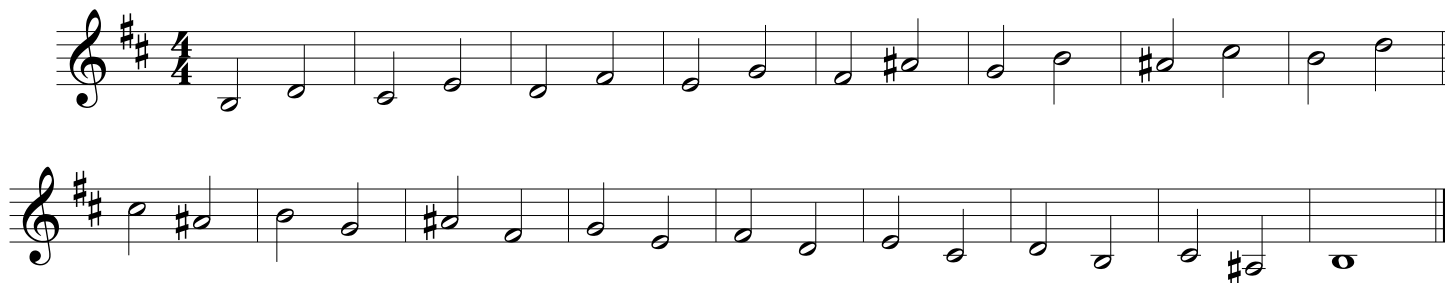
- Staff 1: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)
- Staff 2: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)
- Staff 3: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)
- Staff 4: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)
- Staff 5: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)
- Staff 6: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)
- Staff 7: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)
- Staff 8: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. (Quarter notes, slurs over groups of four)

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

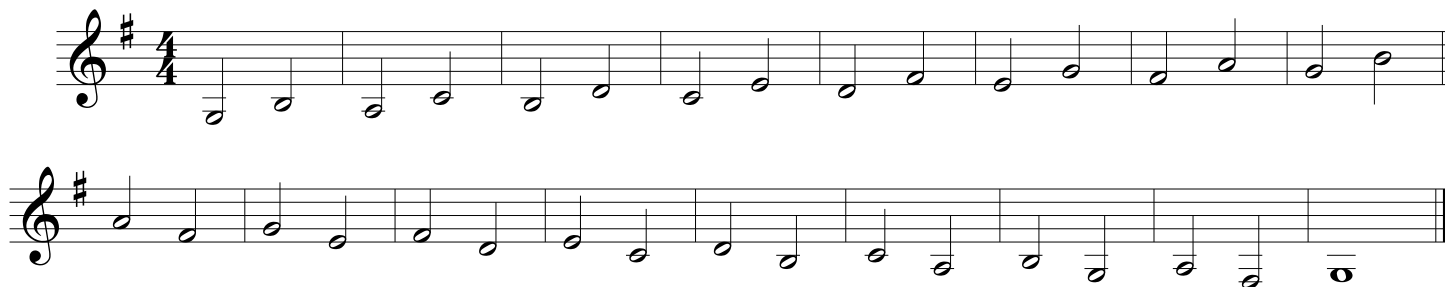
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for a scale study in D major (F# and C#) and 4/4 time. The notation illustrates various articulations while maintaining a smooth and connected flow. The first seven staves show a variety of articulations including slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff features a long slur over the final measures, indicating a continuous, unbroken line.

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3. G Major

Concert F 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.
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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

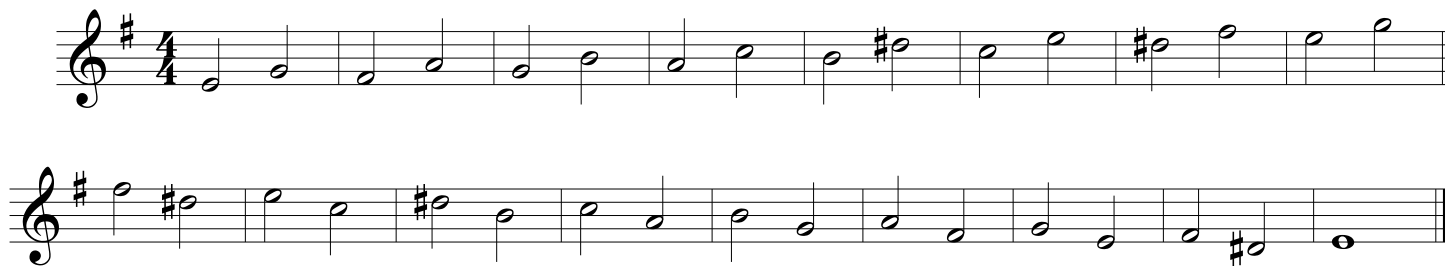
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for a scale study in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The scale is G-A-B-A-G-F-E-D-C-B-A-G. The first seven staves show the scale with various articulations: slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff shows the scale with a long slur over the entire phrase, indicating a continuous, smooth performance.

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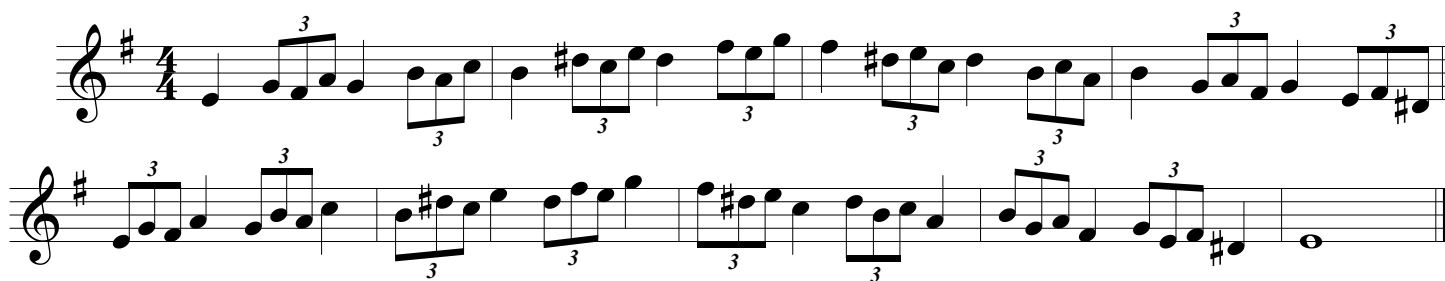
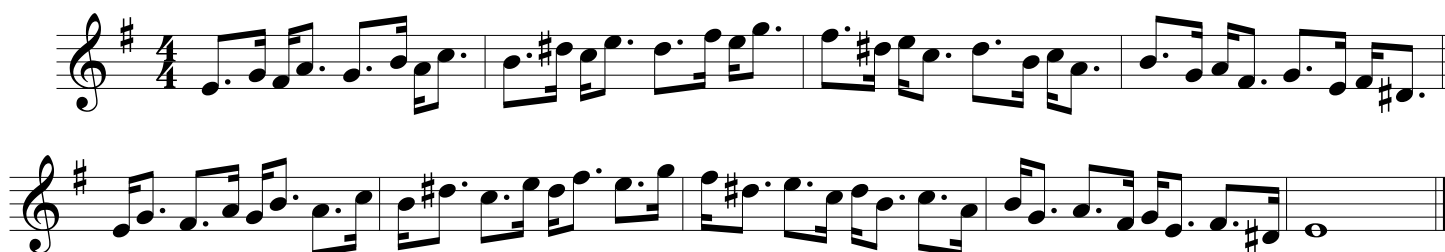
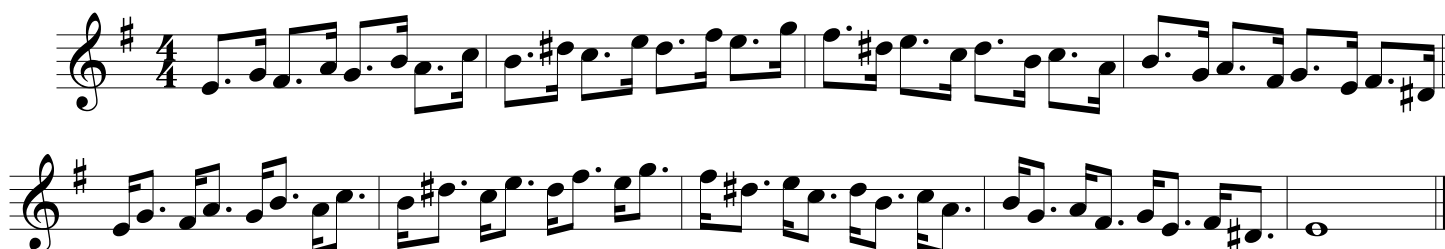
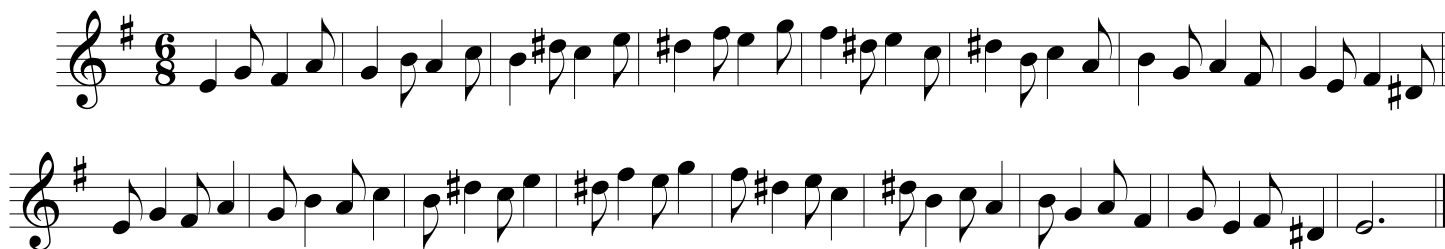
4. E Minor

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

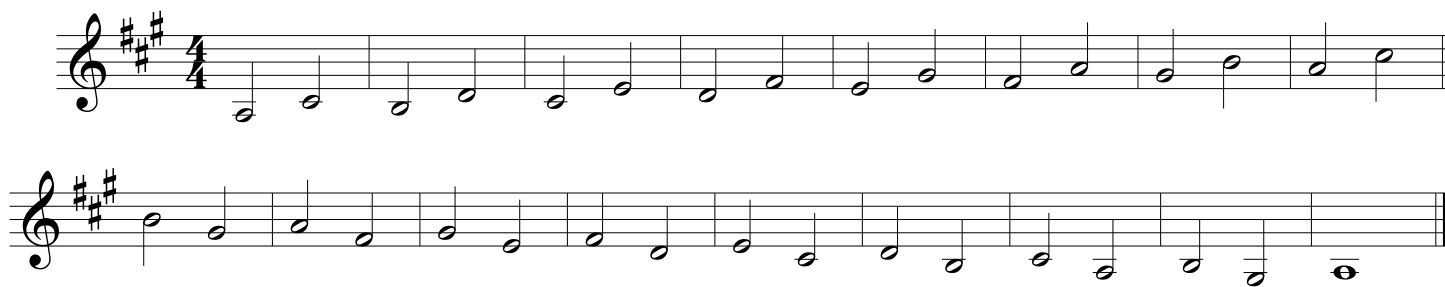
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 4/4 time. The exercise is titled '3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected'. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music. The eighth staff contains four measures of music followed by a whole note final chord. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with various articulations including slurs, ties, and breath marks. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The exercise demonstrates different ways to approach a scale, emphasizing smoothness and connection between notes.

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5. A Major

Concert G Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Two staves of music in treble clef, key of A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#), and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The third staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The fourth staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The fifth staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The sixth staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The seventh staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The eighth staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The ninth staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The tenth staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The eleventh staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The twelfth staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The thirteenth staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The fourteenth staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The fifteenth staff contains the ascending scale with eighth notes: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G#5 (quarter), A5 (half). The sixteenth staff contains the descending scale with eighth notes: G#5 (half), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G#4 (half). The piece ends with a double bar line.

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

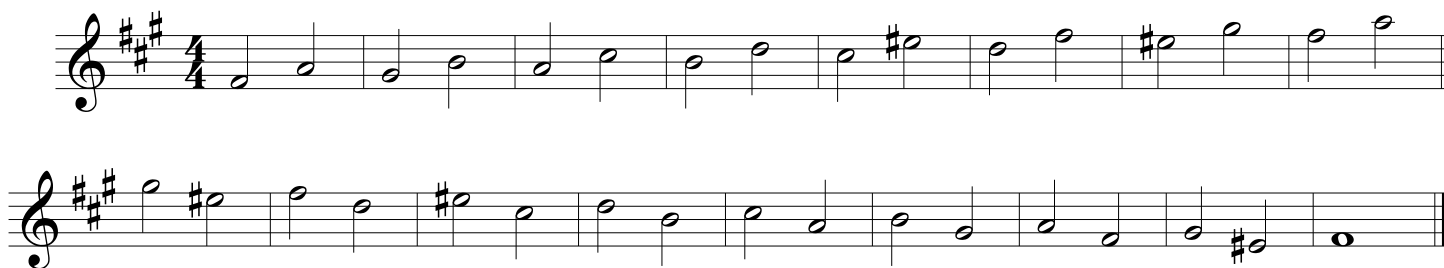
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for a scale study. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation consists of a single melodic line on each staff, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes, many of which are beamed together to indicate rapid passages. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music and conclude with a double bar line. The eighth staff begins with a long, sweeping slur that spans across the entire staff, indicating a continuous, connected line of music that flows from the previous staff and concludes with a final whole note at the end of the staff.

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6. F# 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

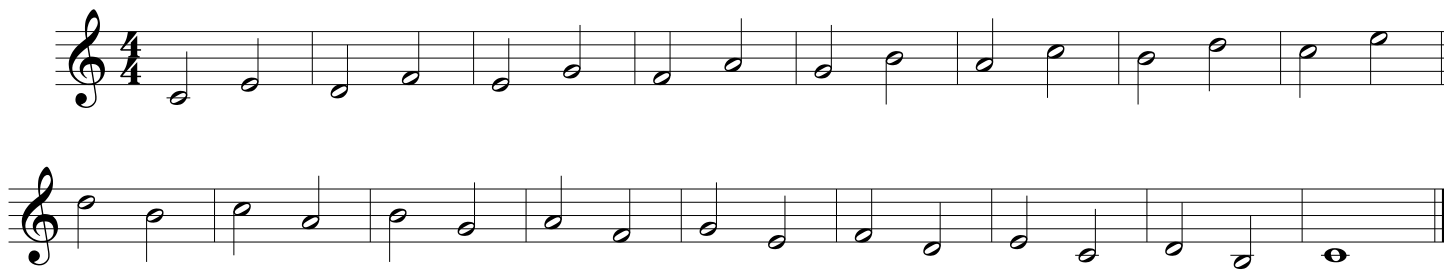
The musical score consists of eight staves of music, arranged in two systems of four staves each. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation features eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various slurs and ties indicating a continuous, flowing line. The exercise is titled "3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected". The final staff of the second system features a long slur over the entire line, emphasizing the "smooth and connected" requirement.

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7. C 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

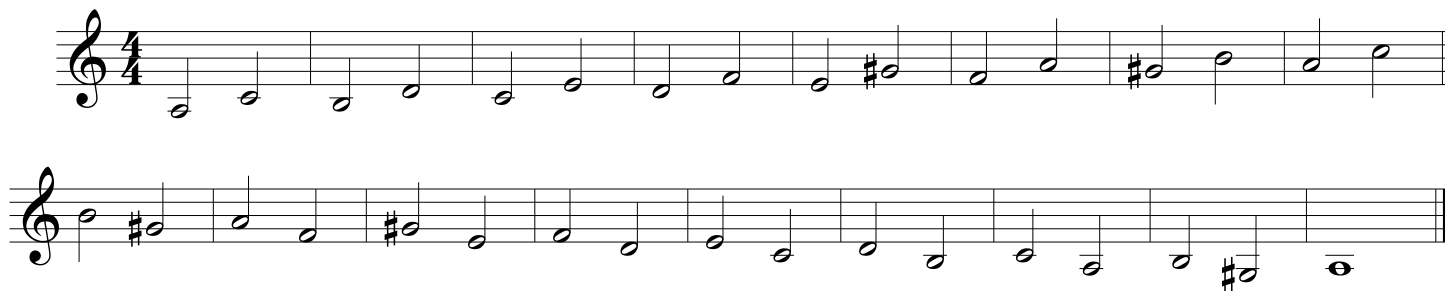
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written on a single treble clef staff. The exercise is titled '3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected'. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The articulation varies throughout, with some notes having slurs, some having accents, and some being marked with staccato or marcato. The overall feel is smooth and connected, despite the varying articulation. The exercise ends with a final note on a whole rest.

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

Concert G 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

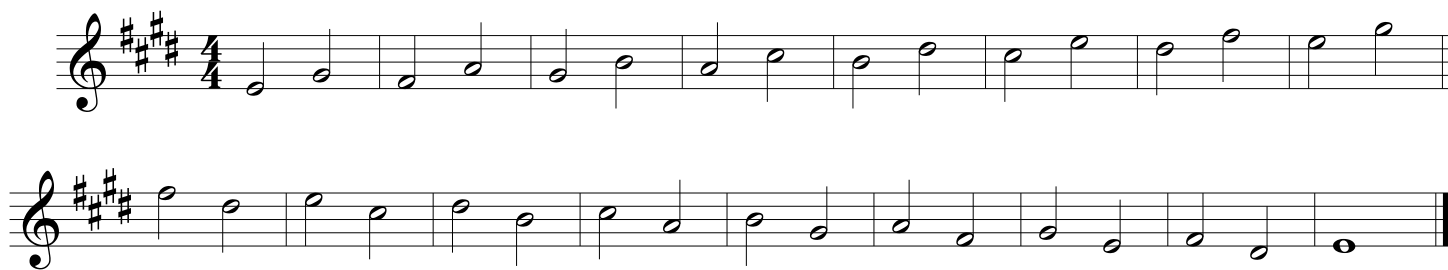
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The first seven staves show various articulation techniques, including slurs, ties, and breath marks. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final measures, indicating a continuous, connected line.

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

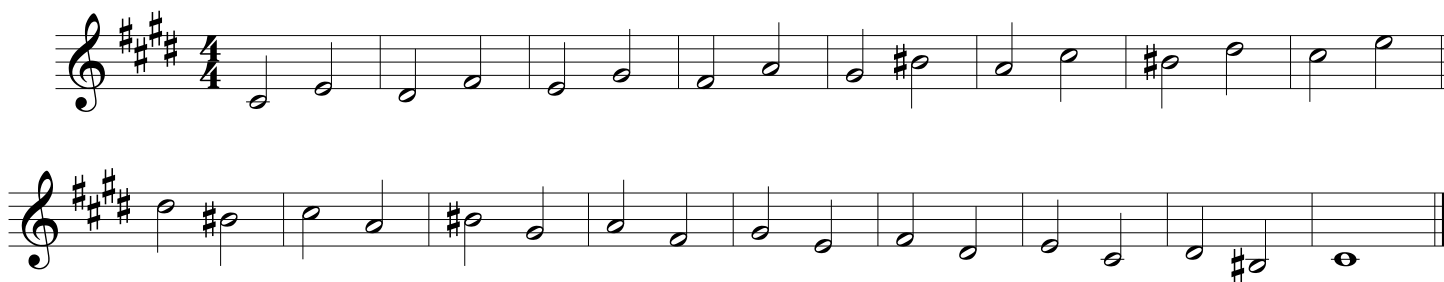
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (indicated by two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first seven staves each contain two measures of music. The eighth staff contains a single measure that spans the entire width of the staff, indicated by a long horizontal slur above the notes. The notes are eighth notes, and the articulation varies between staves, with some measures using slurs and others using individual note heads. The overall pattern is a smooth, connected scale-like exercise.

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

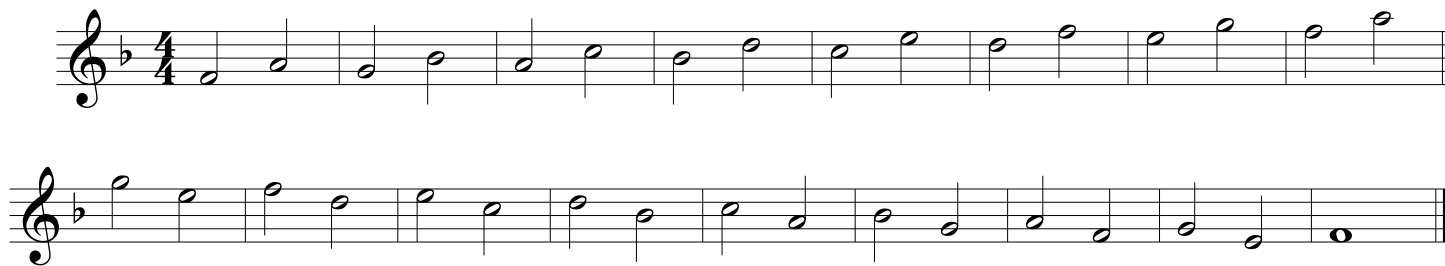
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The exercise is titled "3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected". The first seven staves show a scale starting on G4, moving up and then down, with various articulations like slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff shows the same scale starting on G4, moving up, and then down, with a long slur over the entire phrase.

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11. F 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

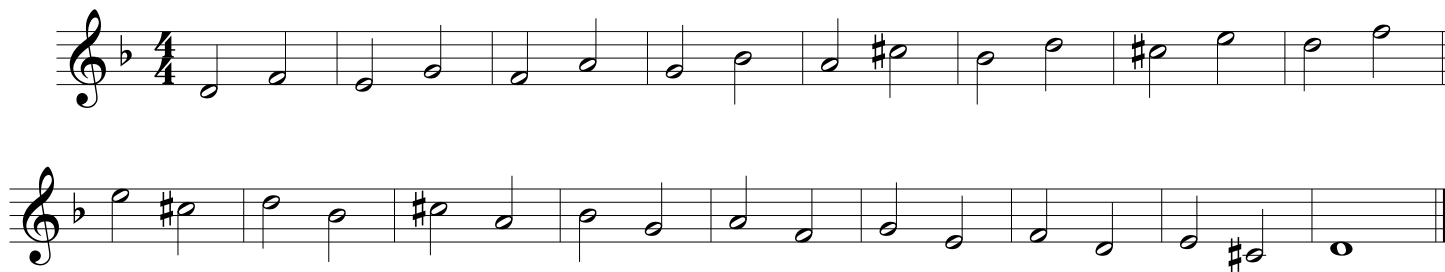
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale study that moves up and down the scale, with various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. The first staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The second staff continues the scale up to D5. The third staff continues the scale up to E5. The fourth staff continues the scale up to F5. The fifth staff continues the scale up to G5. The sixth staff continues the scale up to A5. The seventh staff continues the scale up to Bb5. The eighth staff continues the scale up to C6. The score is designed to be played smoothly and connectedly, with varying articulation.

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12. D 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

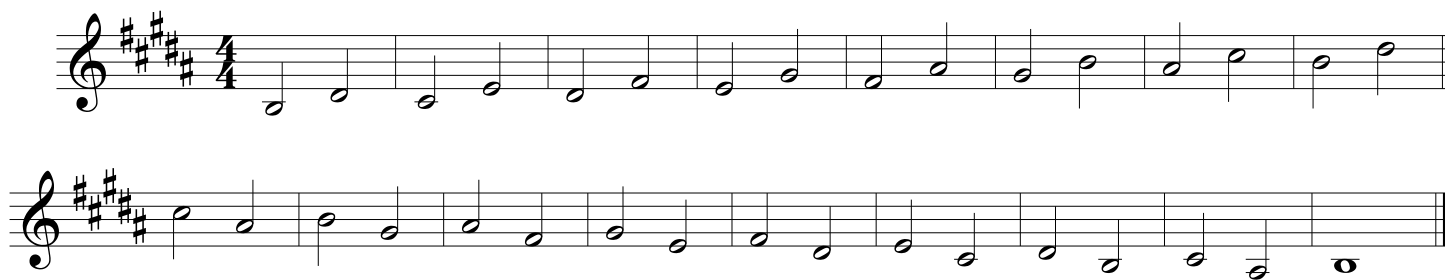
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written in B-flat major (one flat). The melody is a scale study that moves from the tonic (B-flat) to the dominant (F) and back. The first four staves show the scale with various articulations: slurs, ties, and accents. The fifth and sixth staves show the scale with slurs and ties. The seventh and eighth staves show the scale with slurs and ties, ending with a final note on the tonic (B-flat).

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13. B 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

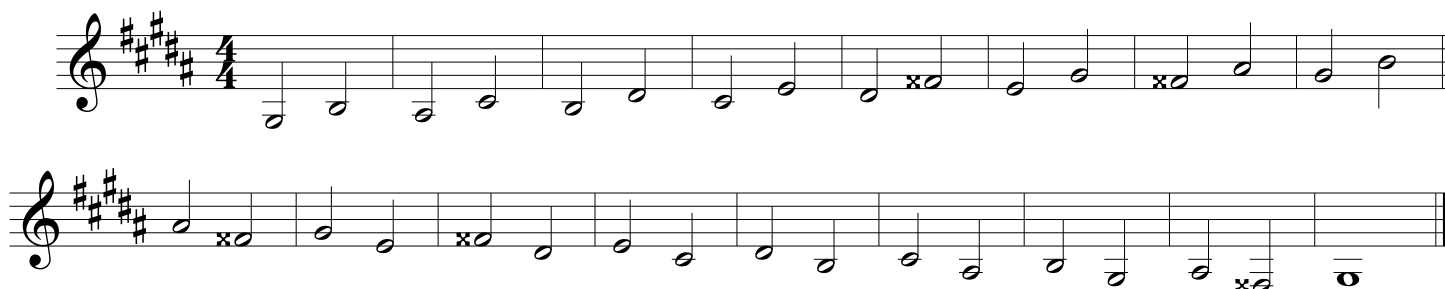
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for a scale study. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation illustrates various articulation techniques to achieve a smooth and connected sound. The first seven staves show the scale ascending and descending with different phrasing and slurring patterns. The eighth staff features a long, continuous slur over the entire scale run, emphasizing the requirement for smoothness and connection throughout the piece.

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14. G# 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

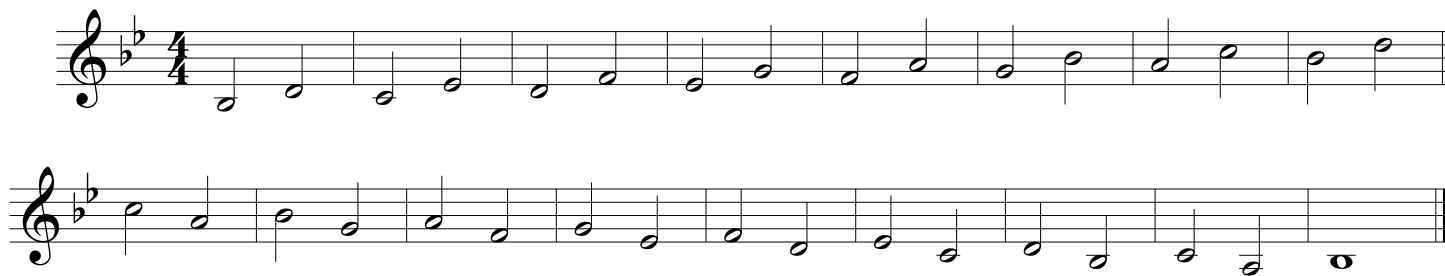
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for a scale study in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. Each staff contains a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The notation includes various articulation marks: 'x' for accents and 'o' for staccato. The first seven staves end with a double bar line, while the eighth staff ends with a final double bar line and a whole note on the tonic (A4).

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15. B $\flat$ Major

Concert A $\flat$ 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

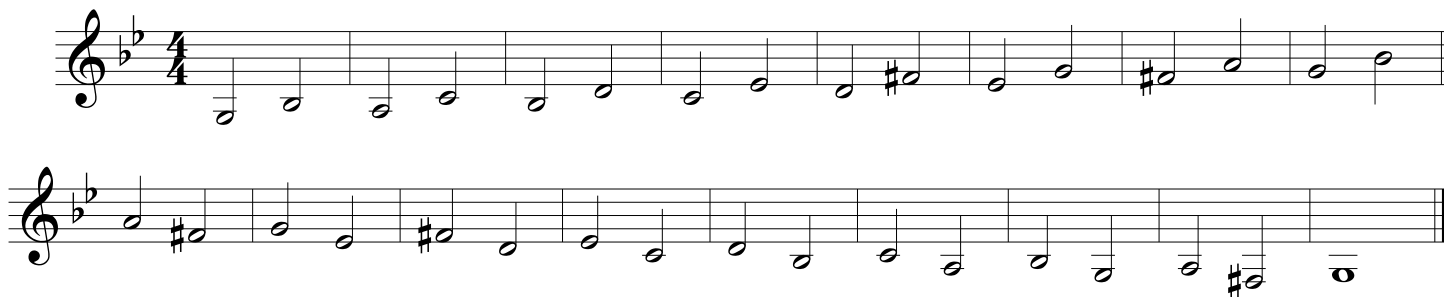
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. The articulation varies across the staves, with some notes having slurs, some having accents, and some being marked with a 'p' (piano) or 'f' (forte) dynamic. The overall feel is smooth and connected, as indicated by the section title. The score is written in treble clef.

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16. G 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

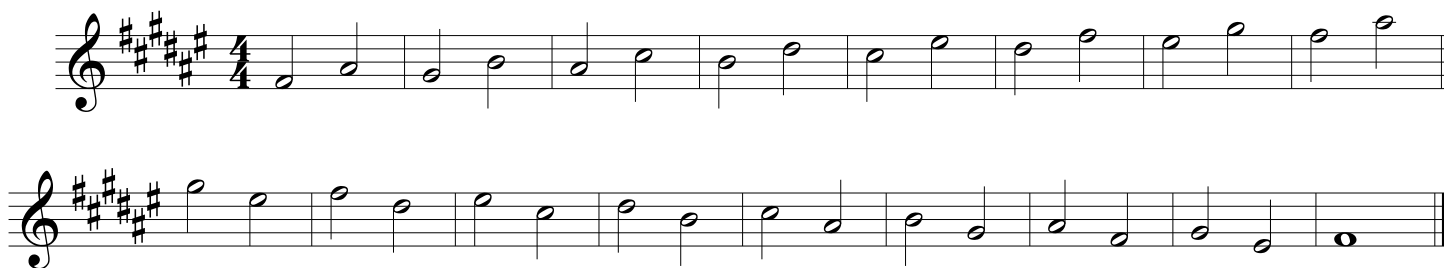
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale study with varying articulation. The first seven staves show the scale in eighth notes, with slurs and accents indicating different articulation techniques. The eighth staff shows the scale in eighth notes, with a long slur over the entire phrase, indicating a smooth, connected articulation.

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17. F# 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

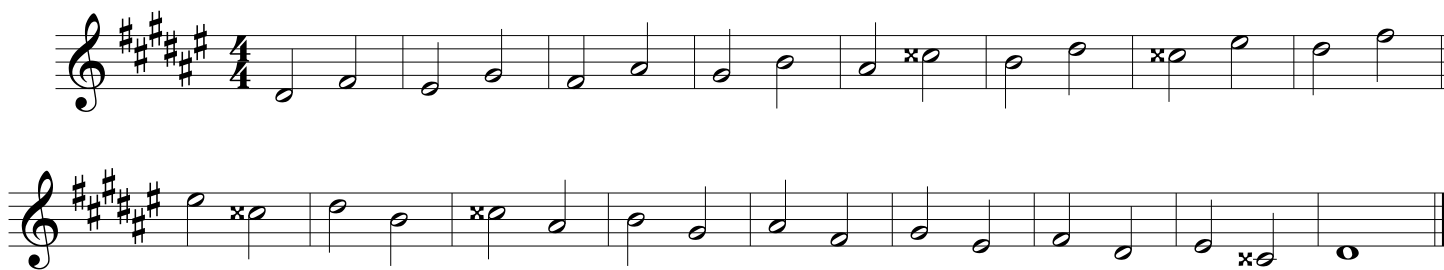
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#), and 4/4 time. The exercise is titled '3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected'. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents, designed to be played smoothly and connectedly. The first seven staves each contain a single melodic line. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur that encompasses the final measure of the previous staff and the first measure of this staff, emphasizing the continuous nature of the exercise.

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

18. D# Minor

Concert C# / D $\flat$ 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

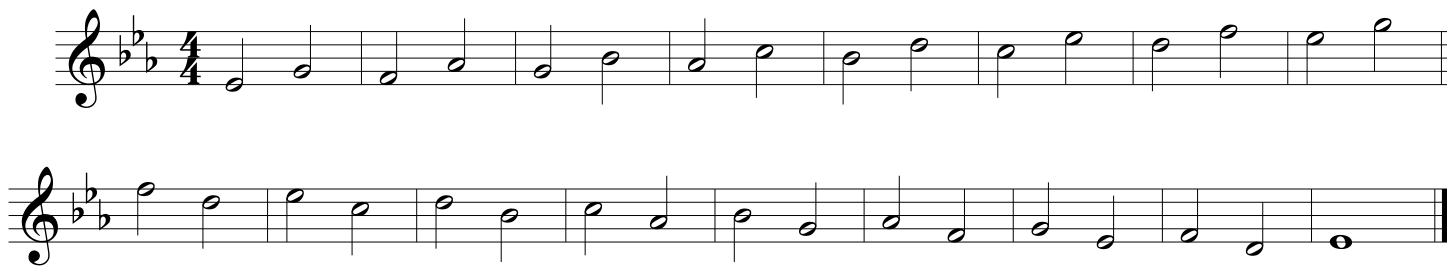
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for a scale study in E major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff shows the scale with various articulations: slurs, accents, and staccato marks (x). The subsequent staves show the scale with different articulations, including slurs, accents, and staccato marks. The final staff shows the scale with a long slur over the entire phrase.

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Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/tips for more tips and tricks!

19. E $\flat$ Major

Concert D $\flat$ 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.
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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 (two flats). The exercise is titled '3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected'. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music. The eighth staff contains four measures of music followed by a long, sweeping slur that extends across the entire staff, indicating a continuous, connected phrase. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulation marks such as slurs, ties, and accents. The overall pattern involves ascending and descending scale-like runs with varying note values and articulation.

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20. C Minor

Concert B $\flat$ 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.
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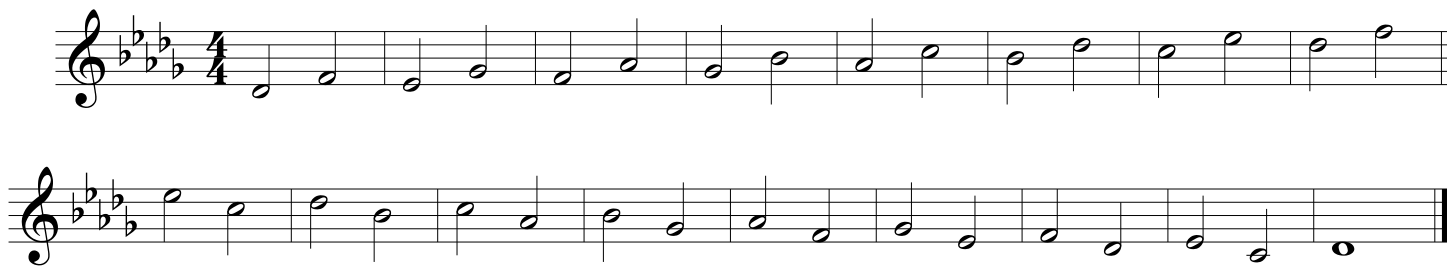
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale study that moves from the tonic (B-flat) to the dominant (F) and back. The first seven staves show the scale with varying articulation, including slurs, ties, and breath marks. The eighth staff shows the scale with a long, continuous slur, indicating a smooth, connected line.

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Concert C $\flat$ / B 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.
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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

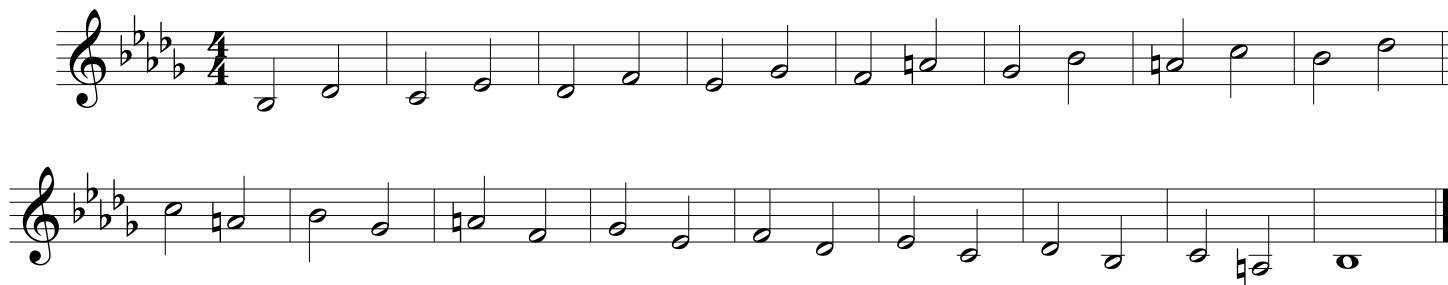
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The exercise is titled '3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected'. The notation includes various articulation marks such as slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a focus on smooth transitions and connected phrasing. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or fours. The first seven staves each contain a single melodic line. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur that encompasses the entire line, emphasizing the overall flow and connection of the piece.

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22. B $\flat$ Minor

Concert A $\flat$ / G $\sharp$ 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.
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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

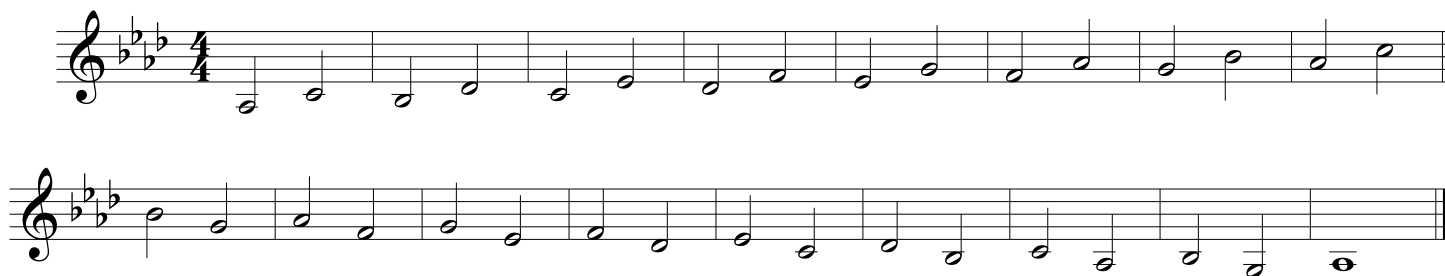
The musical score consists of eight staves of music, all in 4/4 time and featuring a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. The exercise is characterized by varying articulation, with notes sometimes marked with slurs or accents to indicate different playing techniques. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music, while the eighth staff contains five measures. The final measure of the eighth staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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Visit www.VincentLaMonica.com/tips for more tips and tricks!

23. A $\flat$ 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.
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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

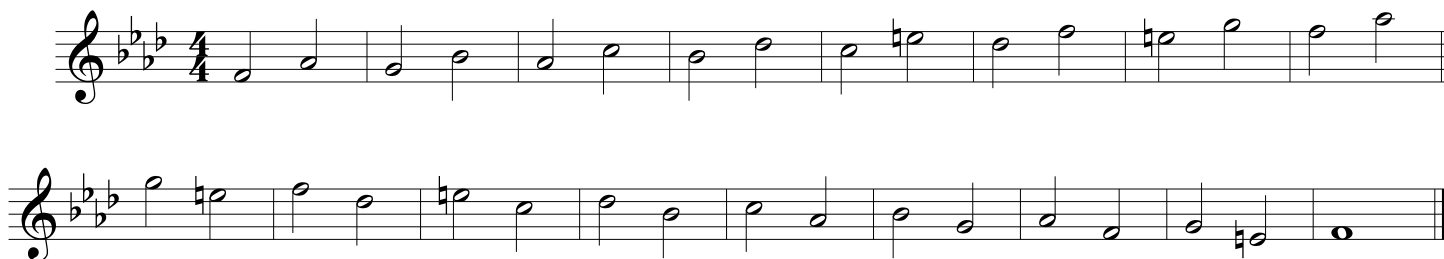
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for a scale study in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The scale is written from B-flat to B-flat. The notation is designed to be played with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The first seven staves show the scale with various slurs and ties, indicating different phrasing and articulation techniques. The eighth staff shows the scale with a long slur, indicating a continuous, smooth run of the scale.

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24. F 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.
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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 (two flats). The exercise is titled '3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected'. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and breath marks. The first seven staves show a sequence of eighth-note patterns, while the eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final measures, emphasizing a smooth and connected performance.

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

A musical score for a 12-part canon in D major. The score consists of 12 staves, each representing a different voice. The key signature for the first staff is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a style that is both melodic and rhythmic, with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is arranged in a way that allows for a clear view of the harmonic relationships between the different parts. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The eighth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The ninth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The tenth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The eleventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The twelfth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is a complex and beautiful piece of music that showcases the skill of the composer and the ability of the performers.

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

The page displays 12 staves of musical notation, organized into two groups of six staves each, separated by a double bar line. Each staff contains a single melodic line, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and a double bar line at the end of the 12th staff.

The first group of six staves (staves 1-6) begins with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The scales modulate through various keys, including B-flat major, E-flat major, A-flat major, and others, as indicated by the changing accidentals.

The second group of six staves (staves 7-12) begins with a key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp). These scales also modulate through various keys, including F-sharp major, C-sharp major, G-sharp major, and others, as indicated by the changing accidentals.

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!