

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.*

F Treble Clef
(French Horn)

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

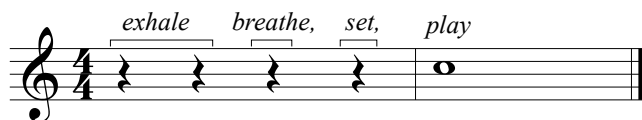
“Round, Forward Embouchure”

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. G Major

Concert C Major

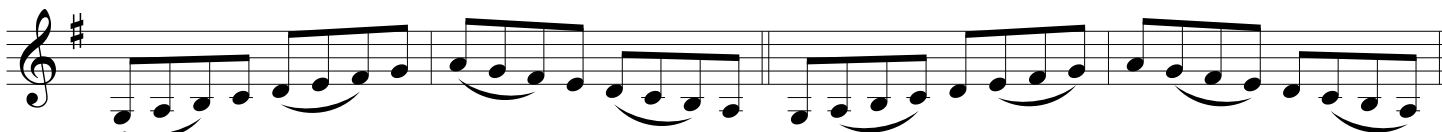
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

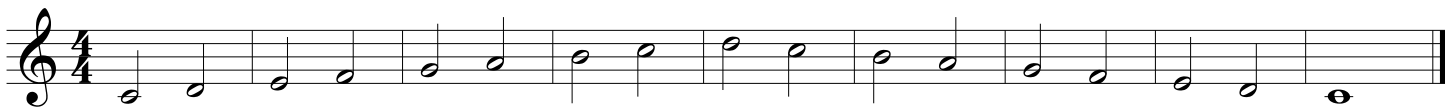


Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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3. C Major

Concert F Major

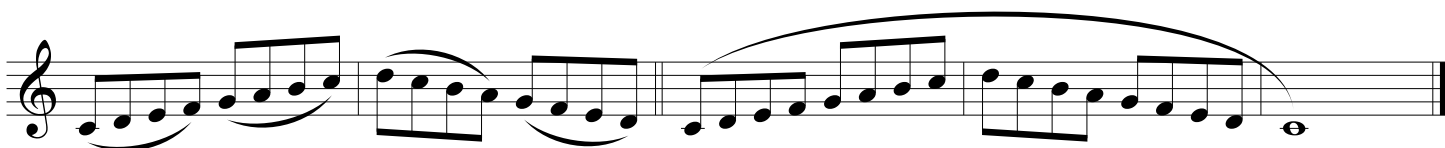
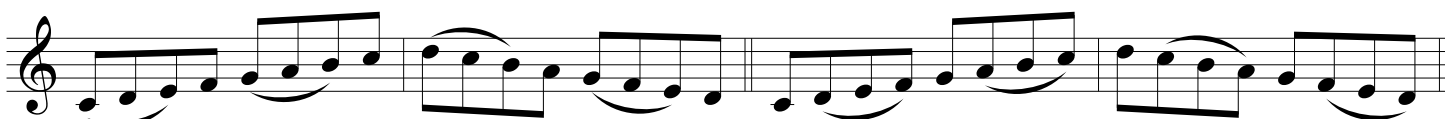
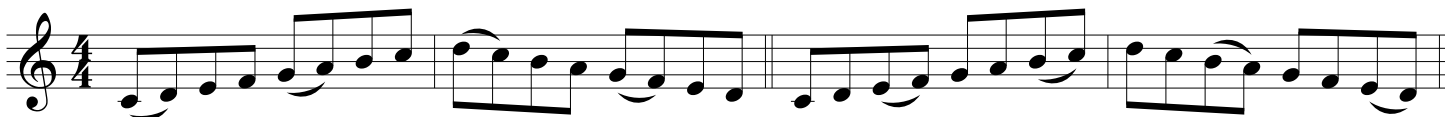
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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4. A Minor

Concert D Minor

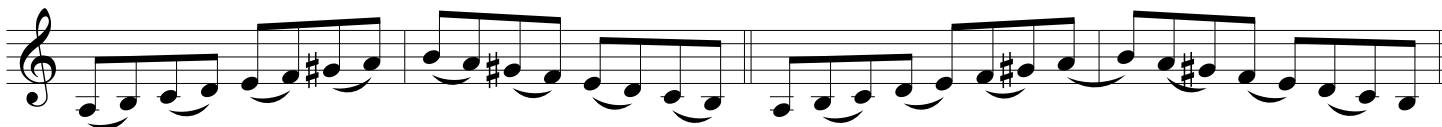
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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

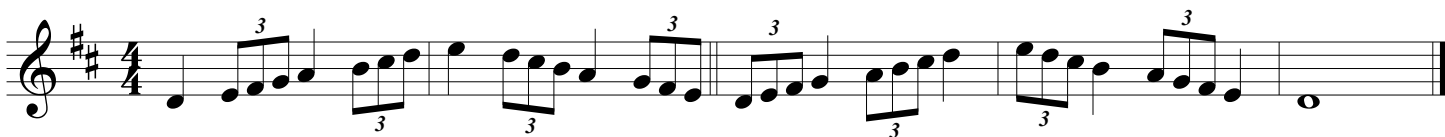
5. D Major

Concert G Major

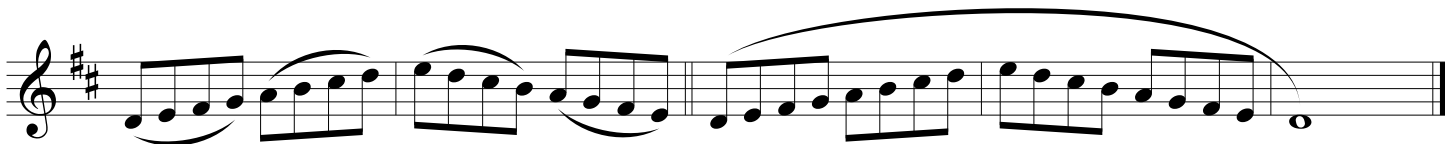
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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6. B 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

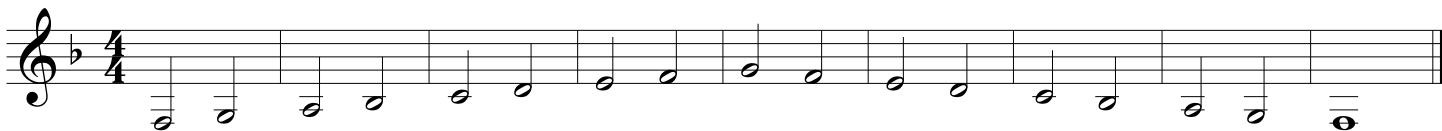


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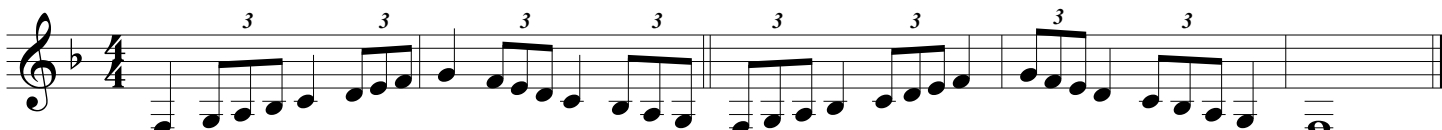
7. F Major

Concert B $\flat$ 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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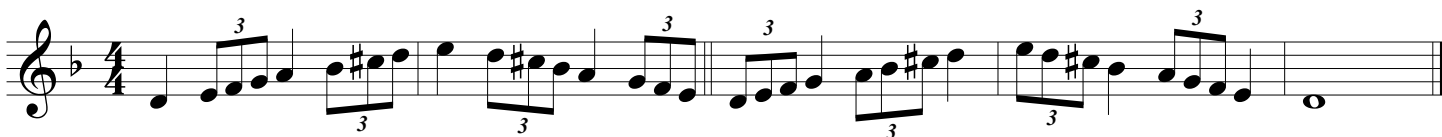
8. D Minor

Concert G Minor

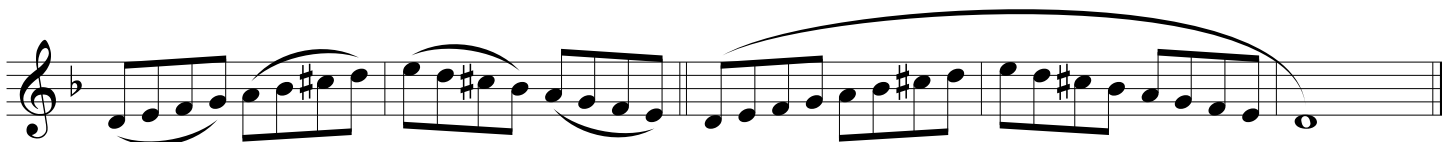
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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9. A Major

Concert D Major

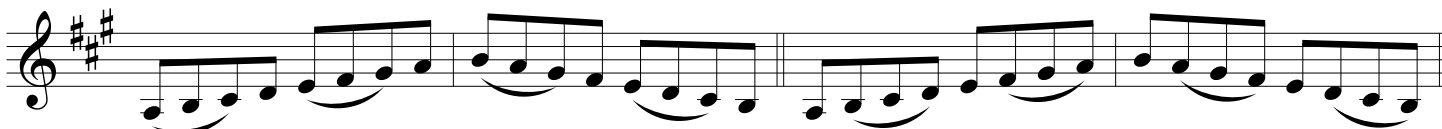
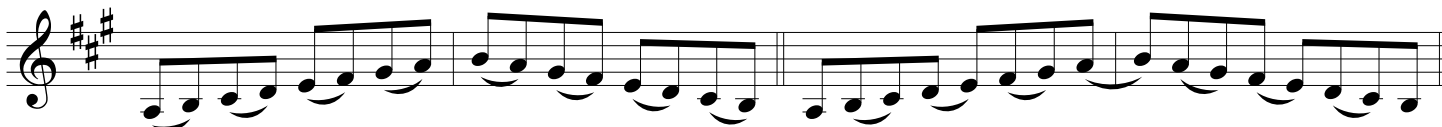
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

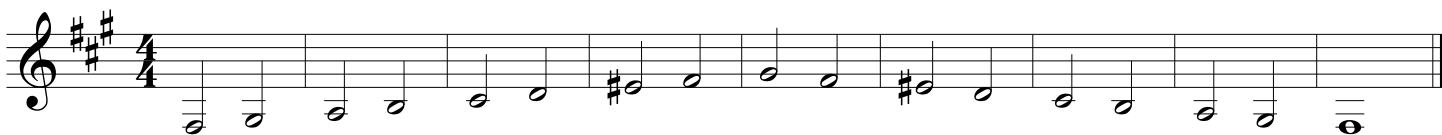


Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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10. F# Minor

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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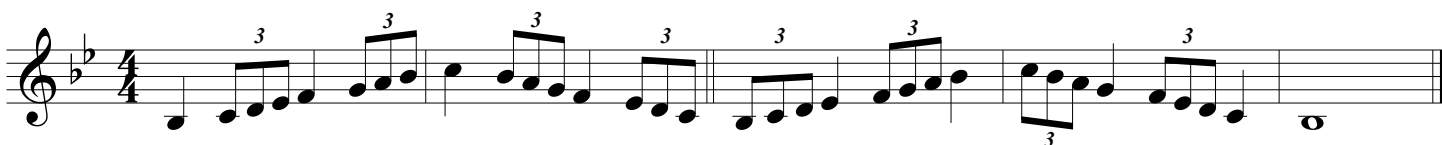
11. B $\flat$ Major

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. G 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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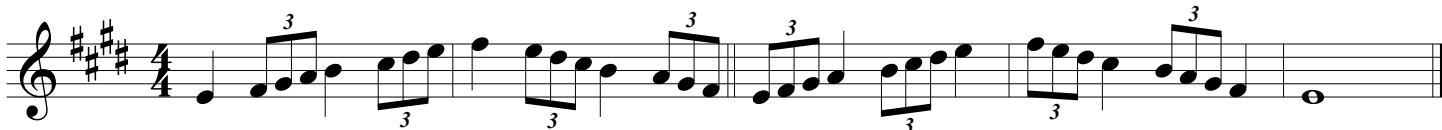
13. E Major

Concert A Major

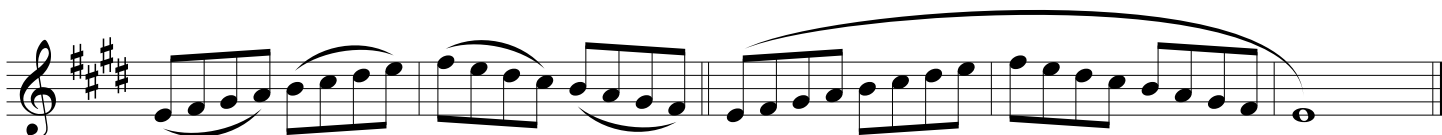
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



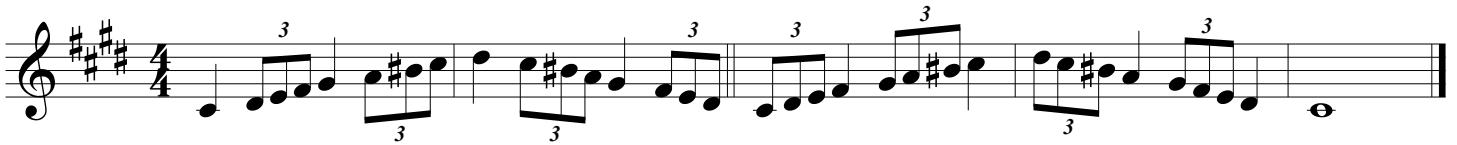
14. C# Minor

Concert F# Minor

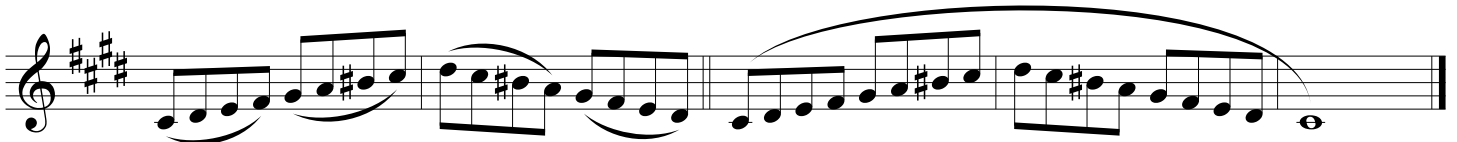
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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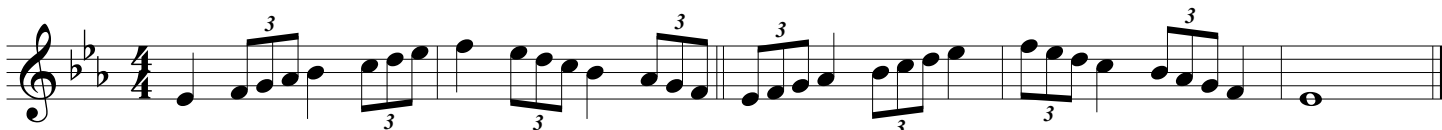
15. E $\flat$ Major

Concert A $\flat$ Major

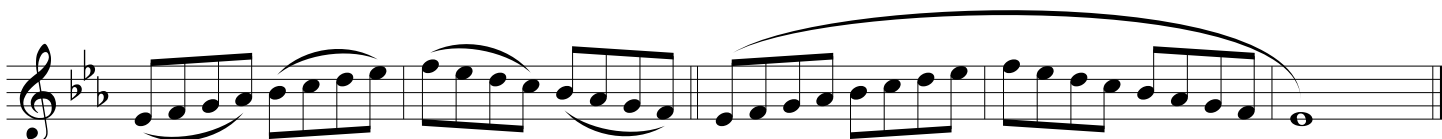
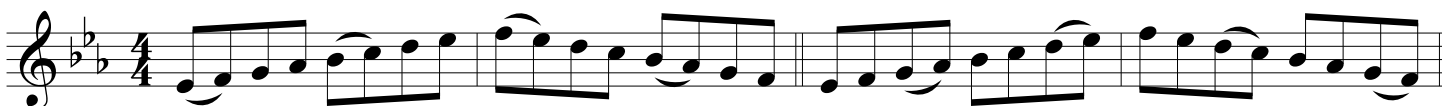
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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16. C Minor

Concert F Minor

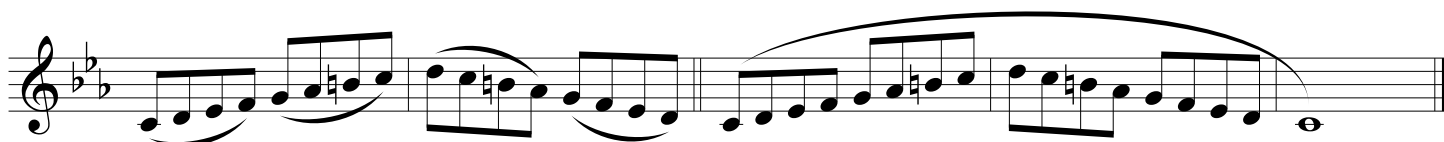
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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17. B 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

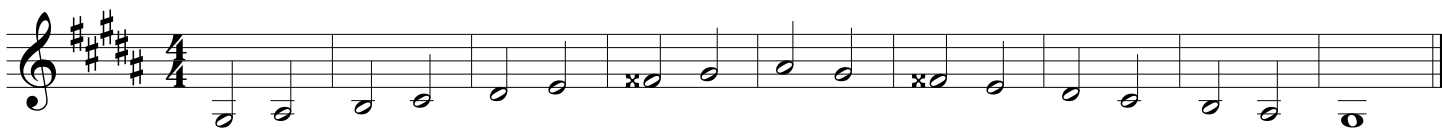


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18. G# Minor

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. A $\flat$ 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. F 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. G $\flat$ 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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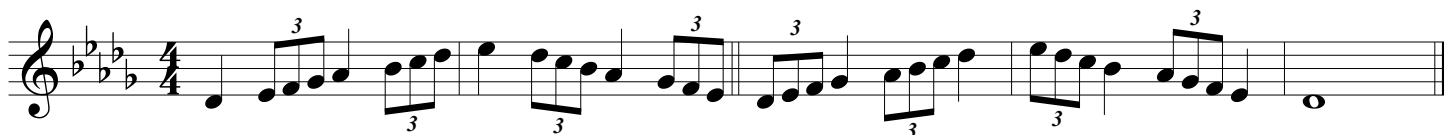
23. D $\flat$ Major

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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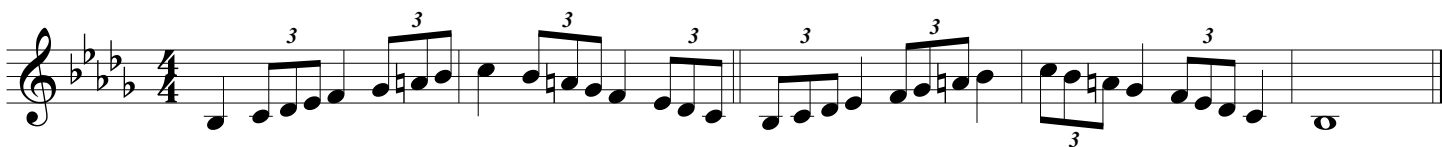
24. B $\flat$ Minor

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”

LaMonica Scale Studies, Vol. 1: Approaching Scales - F Horn
Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

This musical score is for the F Horn part of 'LaMonica Scale Studies, Vol. 1: Approaching Scales - F Horn'. It contains ten staves of music, each representing a different modulating scale. The key signature starts with one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Each staff begins with a whole note, followed by eighth notes, and then quarter notes. The scales are modulating, with the key signature changing at various points. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and triplets (indicated by a '3' over a bracket). The scales are as follows:

- Staff 1: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 2: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 3: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 4: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 5: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 6: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 7: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 8: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 9: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)
- Staff 10: F# major (F# C# G# A# B# C# D# E# F#)

LaMonica Scale Studies, Vol. 1: Approaching Scales - F Horn
Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

28

This musical score is for the F Horn part of 'LaMonica Scale Studies, Vol. 1: Approaching Scales - F Horn'. It contains 12 staves of music, each representing a different modulating scale. The scales are written in treble clef and are organized into two groups of six, separated by a double bar line. The first group of six scales is in the key of B-flat major (two flats), and the second group of six scales is in the key of D major (two sharps). Each scale is a 12-note scale, and the notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) to indicate the specific notes. The scales are written in a 'modulating' format, meaning they start and end on different notes, often with a key signature change indicated by a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as slurs and ties. Some scales include triplets, indicated by a '3' over a group of notes. The scales are arranged in a way that allows for a continuous sequence of playing, with the final scale ending on a whole note. The overall structure is designed for technical practice and audition preparation.

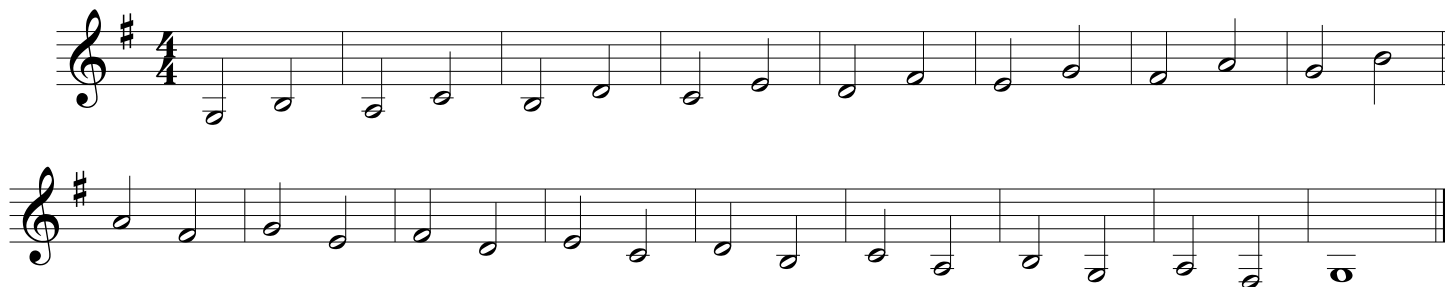
Section 2: Scales In Thirds

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. G Major

Concert C Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Two staves of music in G Major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The first staff contains a quarter-note scale ascending from G4 to G5. The second staff contains a quarter-note scale descending from G5 to G3, ending with a whole note G3.

Two staves of music in G Major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains an eighth-note scale ascending from G4 to G5. The second staff contains an eighth-note scale descending from G5 to G3, ending with a whole note G3.

Two staves of music in G Major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains eighth-note scales ascending and descending from G4 to G5, with slurs over the ascending and descending phrases. The second staff contains eighth-note scales ascending and descending from G5 to G3, with slurs over the ascending and descending phrases, ending with a whole note G3.

Two staves of music in G Major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains eighth-note triplets ascending from G4 to G5. The second staff contains eighth-note triplets descending from G5 to G3, ending with a whole note G3.

Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

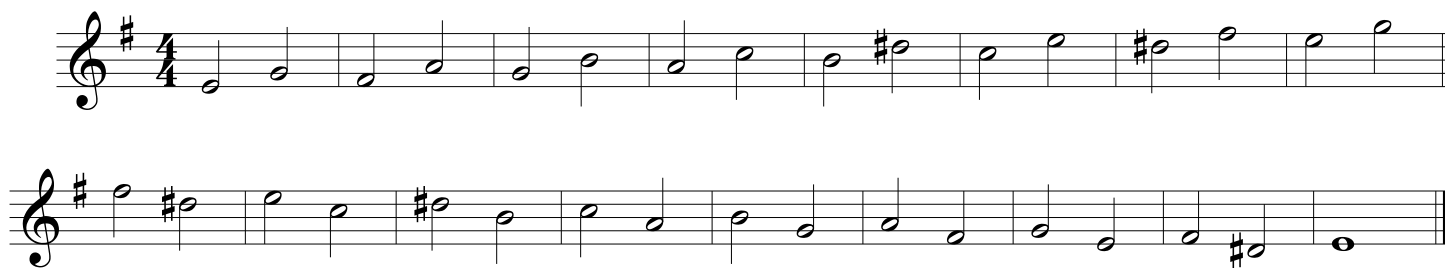
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in two columns of four. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, using eighth and sixteenth notes. The articulation varies across the staves, with some notes beamed together and others separated by slurs or breath marks. The final note of each staff is a half note, often marked with a fermata or a breath mark. A large, sweeping slur is placed under the final two staves, indicating a continuous, connected phrase.

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

2. E Minor

Concert A 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

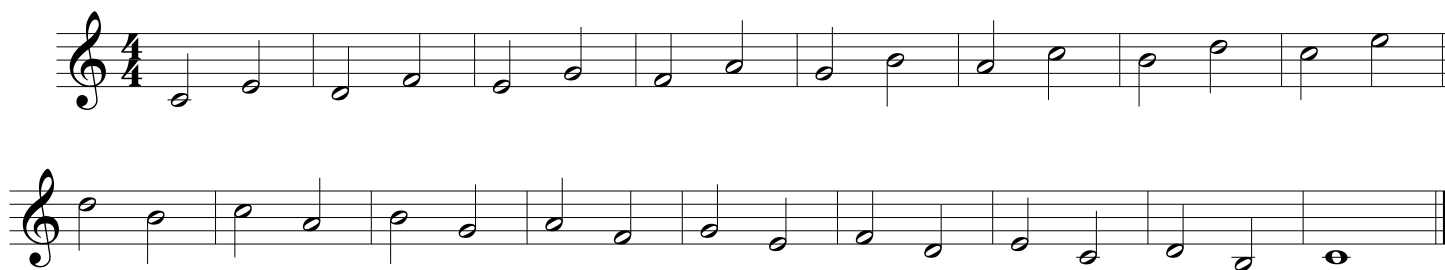
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (one sharp). The exercise is titled "3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected". The first seven staves show a scale starting on D4, moving up and then down, with various articulations like slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff shows the same scale starting on D4, moving up, and then down, with a long slur over the entire phrase.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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3. C 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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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

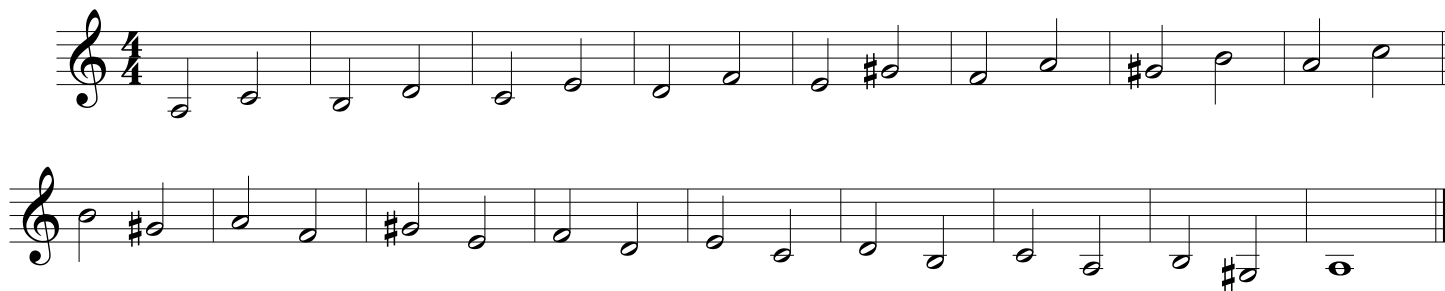
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written for F Horn. The exercises are designed to be smooth and connected, with varying articulation. The first seven staves each contain two measures of music, with the second measure of each staff ending with a double bar line. The eighth staff contains a single measure of music that spans the entire staff, marked with a long slur over the notes. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or eight.

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4. A 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

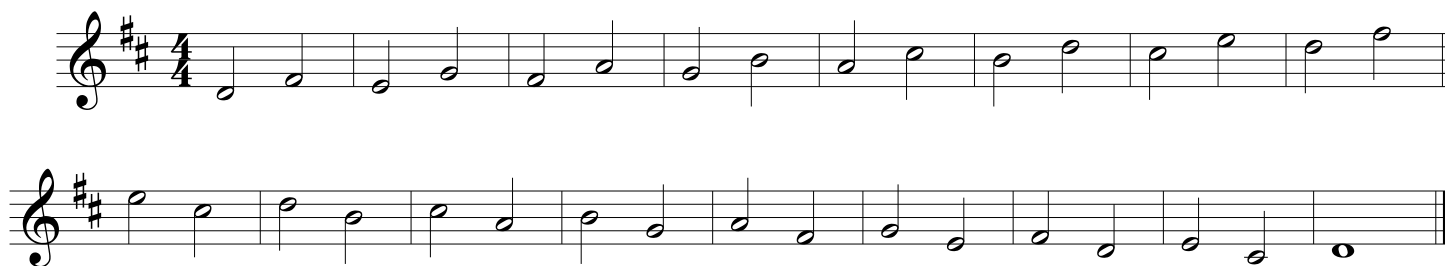
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in two columns of four. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, with various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or B minor. The notation is designed to be played smoothly and connectedly, as indicated by the section header.

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5. D 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

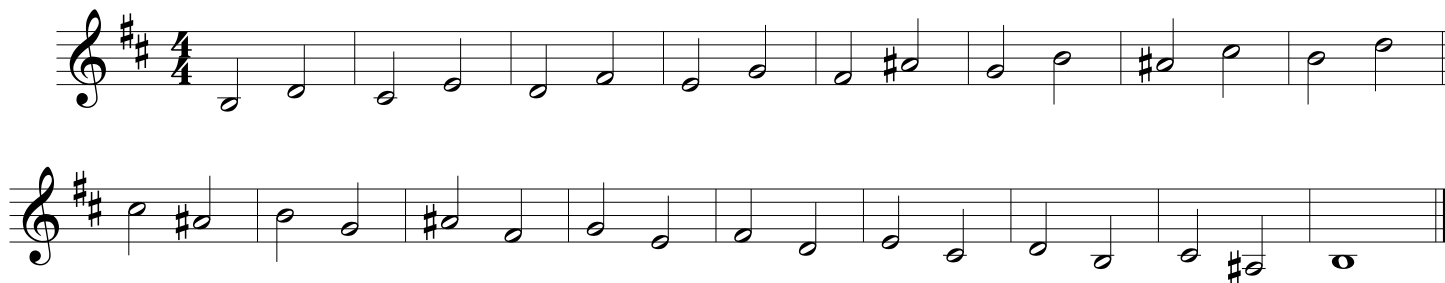
The musical score is written for F Horn in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves show various rhythmic patterns and articulations, including slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final measure, emphasizing the smooth and connected nature of the exercise.

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6. B Minor

Concert E 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

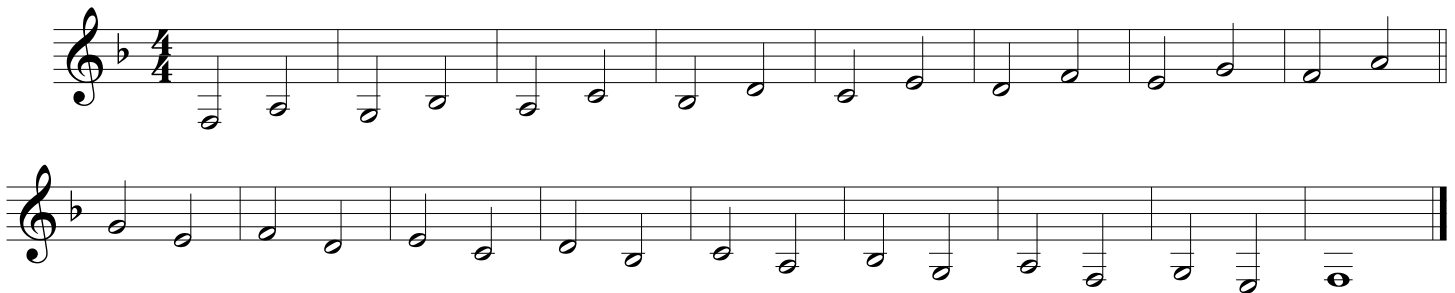
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, covering the range from middle C to the second line of the staff. The notes are connected by slurs, indicating a smooth, connected line. The articulation varies across the staves, with some notes having stems, some having flags, and some having beams. The final note of each staff is a whole note, and the system ends with a double bar line.

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7. F Major

Concert B $\flat$ 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

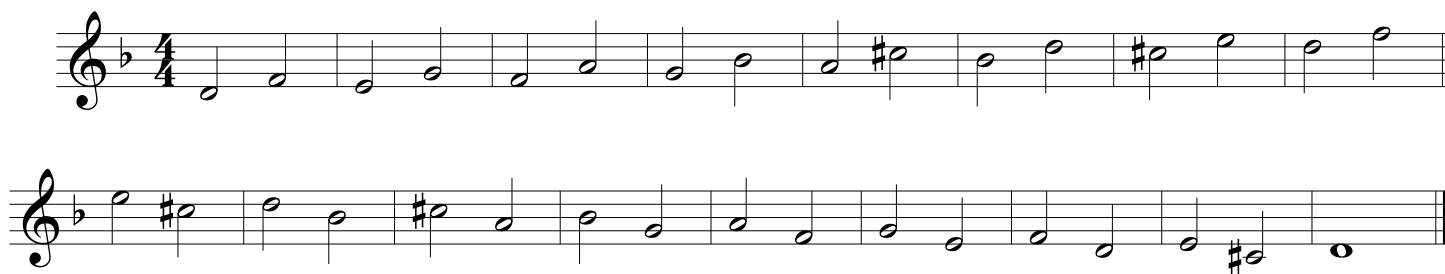
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in two columns of four. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, covering two octaves. The notes are connected by slurs, indicating a smooth, connected line. The articulation varies across the staves, with some notes having stems and others having flags or beams, suggesting different playing techniques or breath marks. The final note of each staff is a whole note, and the entire piece concludes with a double bar line.

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8. D Minor

Concert G 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

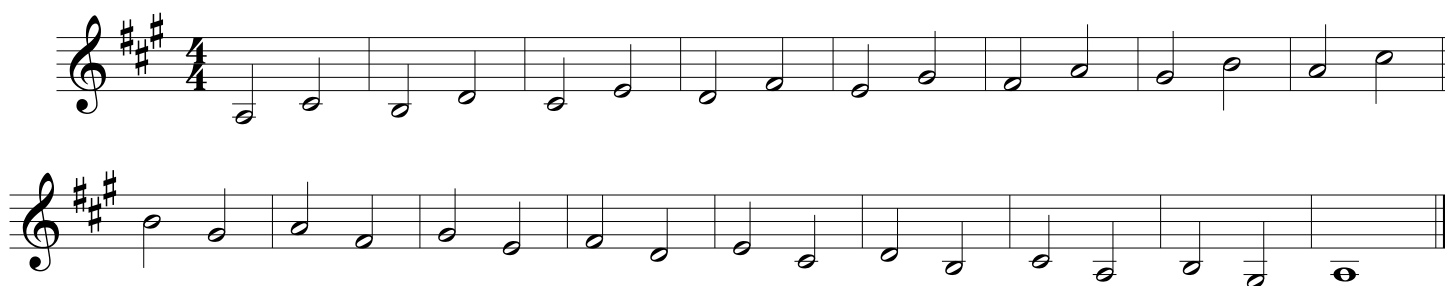
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The scale study is written in a single melodic line. The first seven staves show the scale with varying articulation, including slurs, ties, and accents, to demonstrate smooth and connected playing. The eighth staff shows the scale with a long slur over the entire phrase, emphasizing the continuous nature of the scale.

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9. A Major

Concert D 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

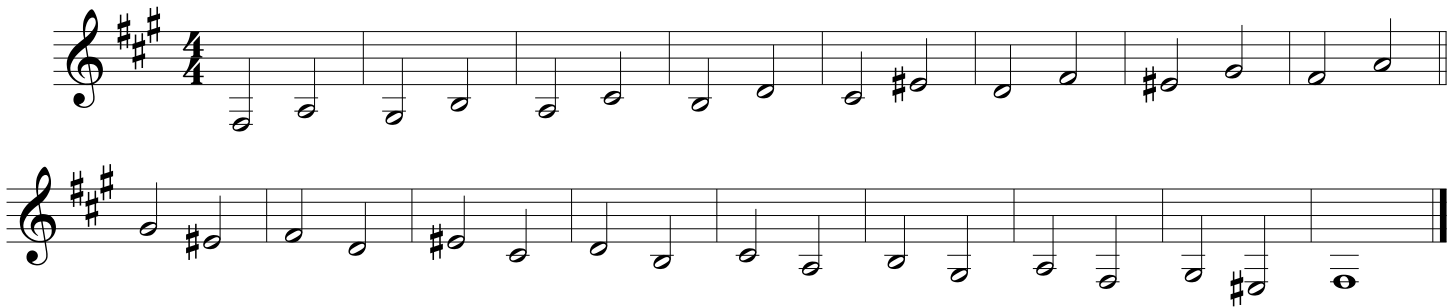
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, each containing a scale exercise in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. The exercises vary in articulation, including slurs, ties, and breath marks, to ensure smooth and connected playing. The first staff shows a scale with slurs and ties. The second staff shows a scale with slurs and ties. The third staff shows a scale with slurs and ties. The fourth staff shows a scale with slurs and ties. The fifth staff shows a scale with slurs and ties. The sixth staff shows a scale with slurs and ties. The seventh staff shows a scale with slurs and ties. The eighth staff shows a scale with slurs and ties.

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10. F# Minor

Concert B Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

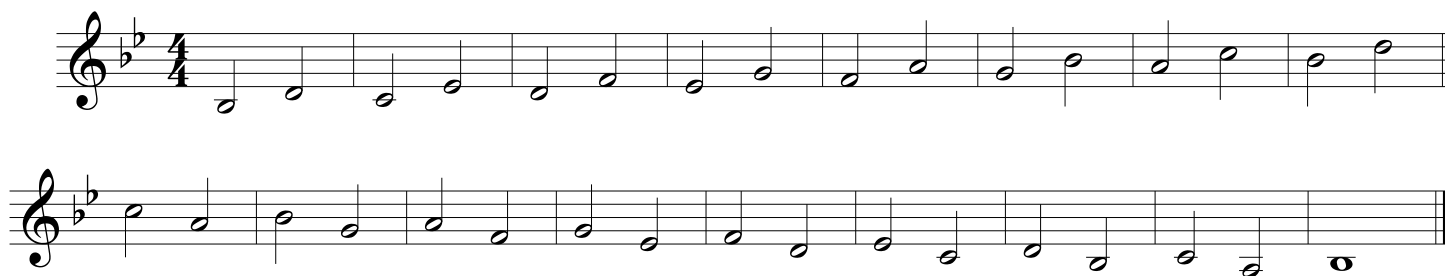
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, with various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. The first staff shows a series of eighth notes with slurs. The second staff introduces ties between notes. The third staff features a mix of slurs and ties. The fourth staff continues the pattern with slurs and ties. The fifth staff shows a series of eighth notes with slurs. The sixth staff introduces ties between notes. The seventh staff features a mix of slurs and ties. The eighth staff continues the pattern with slurs and ties. The final note of the eighth staff is a whole note, indicating the end of the scale study.

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11. B $\flat$ Major

Concert E $\flat$ 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 B $\flat$ major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves. The first four staves show eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The last four staves show triplet patterns.

Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

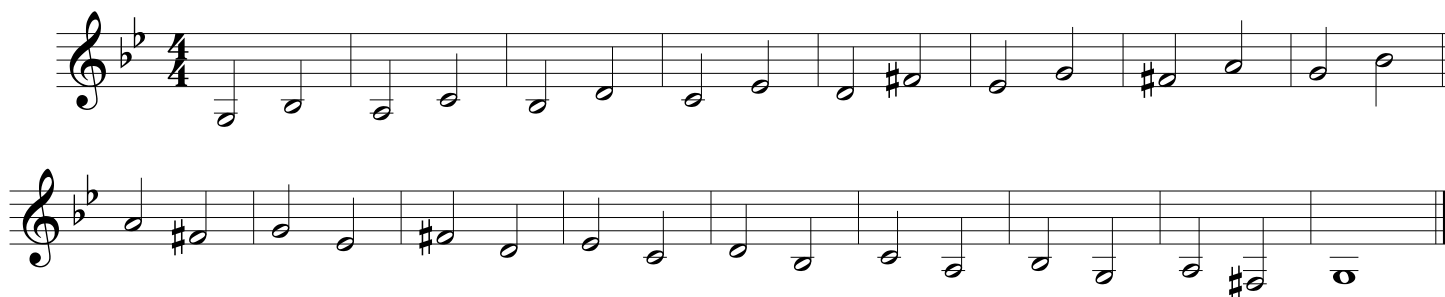
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in four pairs. Each staff is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various articulations and slurs, demonstrating different ways to approach scales. The first seven staves show various combinations of slurs, ties, and breath marks. The eighth staff features a long, continuous slur across the entire scale, indicating a single breath or a sustained articulation.

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12. G Minor

Concert C 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

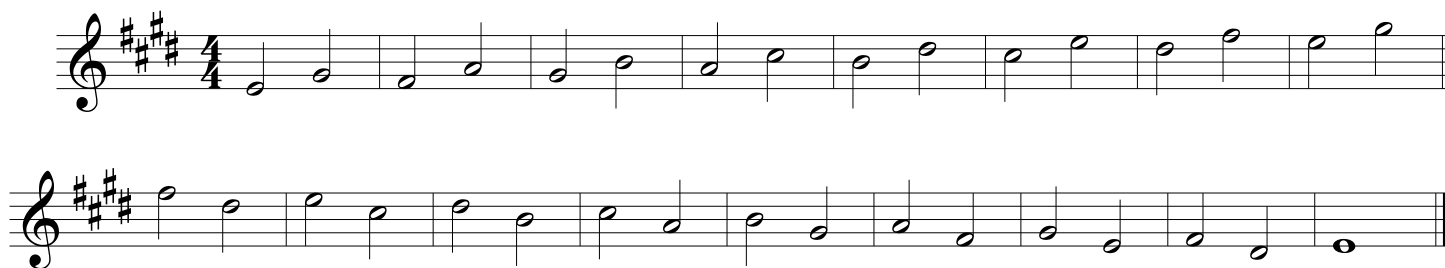
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in two columns of four. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, with various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. The first four staves show the ascending and descending scale with various articulations. The last four staves show the same scale with different articulations, including slurs and ties. The final staff has a long slur under the entire line, indicating a continuous breath or phrase.

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

Concert A 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

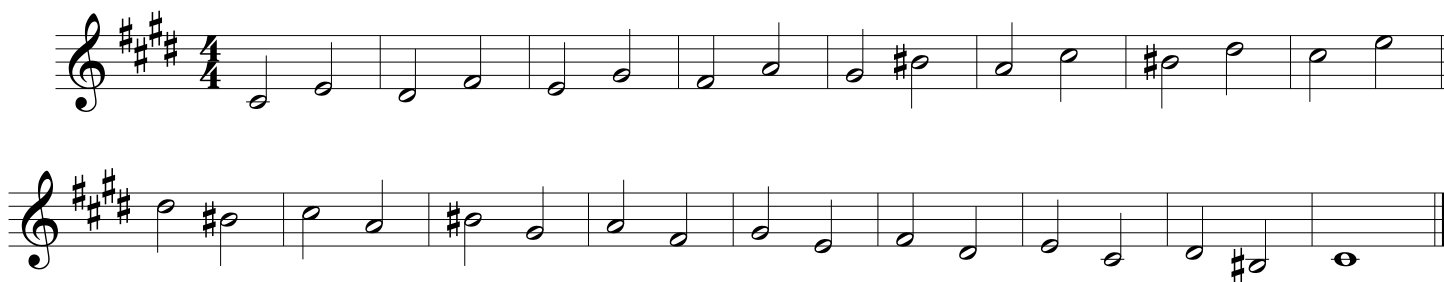
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation illustrates a scale study with varying articulation, emphasizing smooth and connected playing. The scale is presented in both ascending and descending directions. The first four staves show the ascending scale with various articulations, including slurs, ties, and breath marks. The next four staves show the descending scale with similar articulations. The final staff shows the scale starting on a whole note, followed by a series of eighth notes, and ending on a whole note.

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14. C# Minor

Concert F# 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

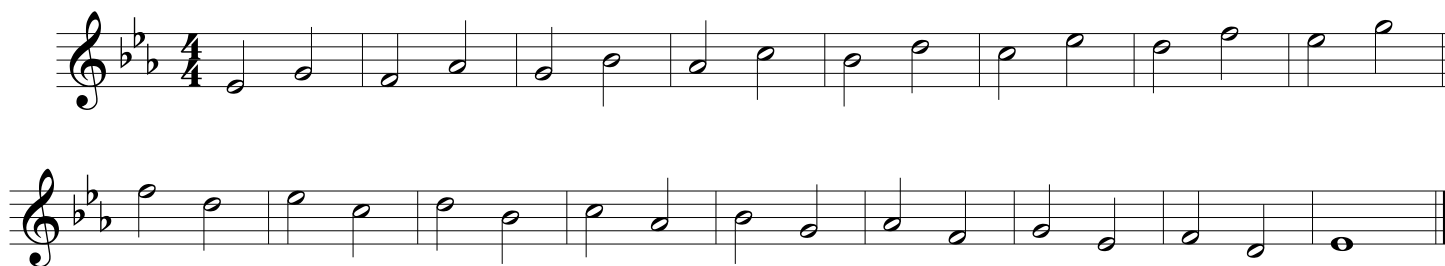
The musical score for Exercise 3 is written for F Horn in 4/4 time, key of F major (three sharps). It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain a sequence of eighth-note patterns with various slurs and ties, demonstrating different articulations. The eighth staff shows a long, continuous slur over the final measure, emphasizing a smooth and connected sound.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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15. E $\flat$ Major

Concert A $\flat$ 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

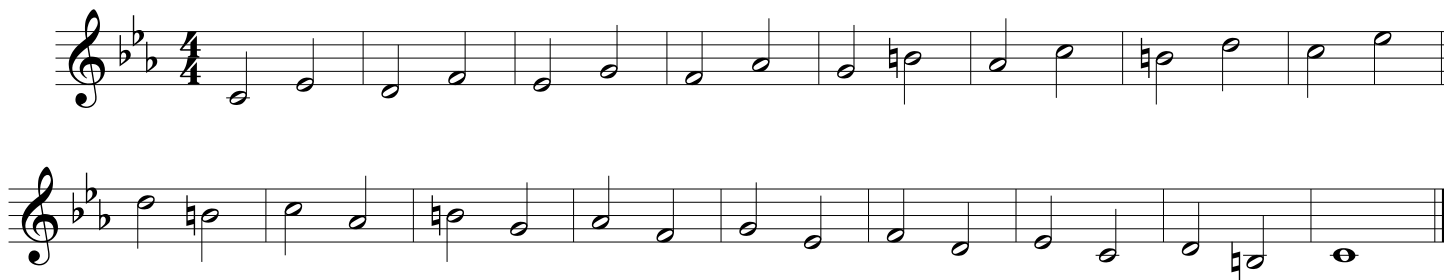
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, B-flat major (two flats). The exercises are designed to be smooth and connected, with varying articulation. The first seven staves show a variety of note groupings and slurs, while the eighth staff features a long, continuous slur across the entire line.

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

Concert F 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

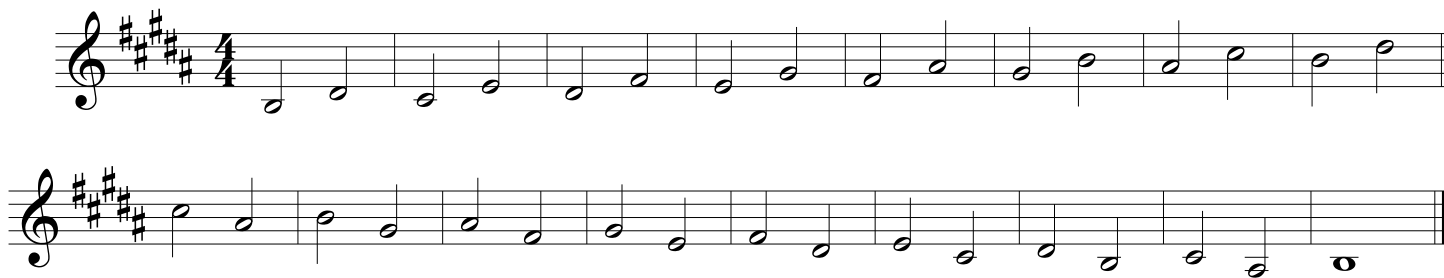
The musical score is written for F Horn in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves show different patterns of articulation, including slurs, ties, and breath marks, designed to be played smoothly and connectedly. The eighth staff features a long, continuous slur over the entire phrase.

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17. B Major

Concert E 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

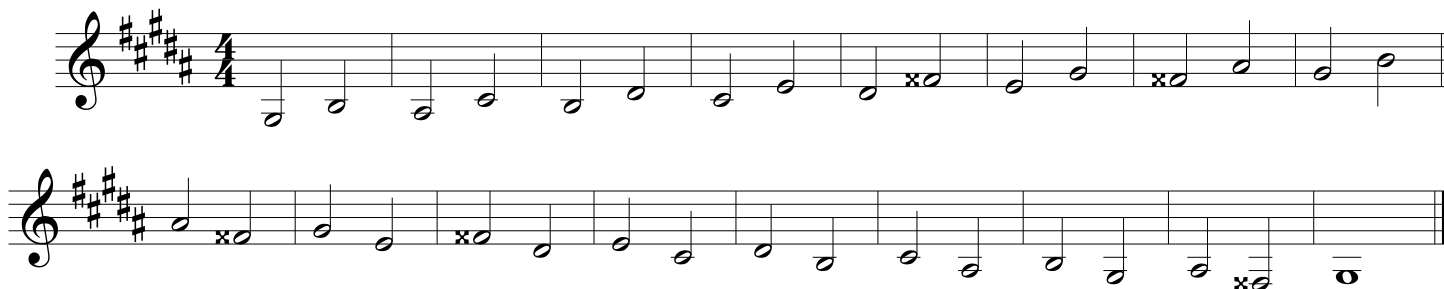
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in four pairs. Each staff is in the key of F major (one flat) and 4/4 time. The notation features a scale study with varying articulation, emphasizing smooth and connected playing. The first seven staves show the scale ascending and then descending, with various slurs and accents indicating different articulation techniques. The eighth staff shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a long slur over the final measures, indicating a smooth, connected ending.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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18. G# 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.
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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

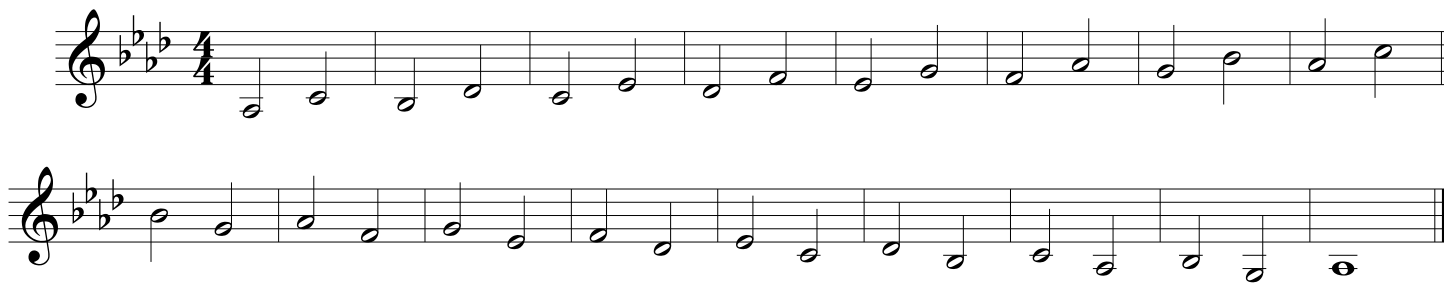
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, with various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. The notation is written in a style that emphasizes smooth and connected playing, with a focus on varying articulation. The staves are numbered 1 through 8, and the music concludes with a double bar line on the eighth staff.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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19. A $\flat$ 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

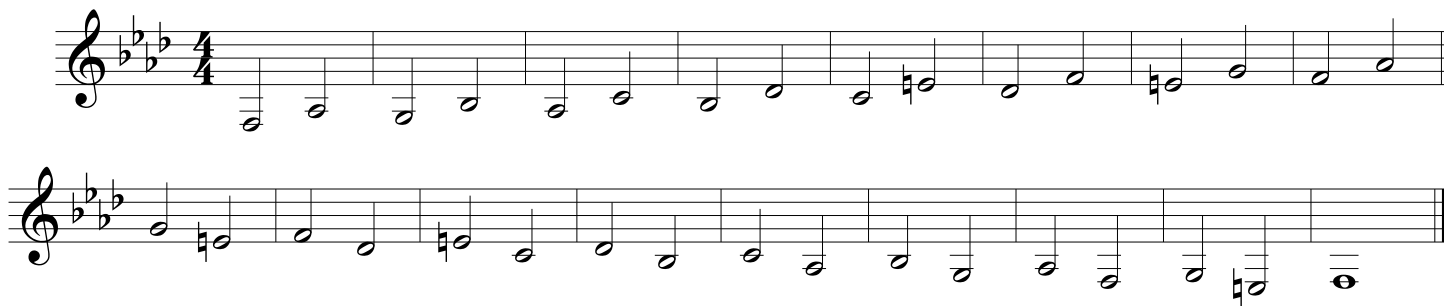
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that ascends and then descends, covering two octaves. The notes are connected by slurs, indicating a smooth, connected line. The articulation varies across the staves, with some notes having stems and others having flags or beams. The final note of each staff is a whole note, and the system ends with a double bar line.

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

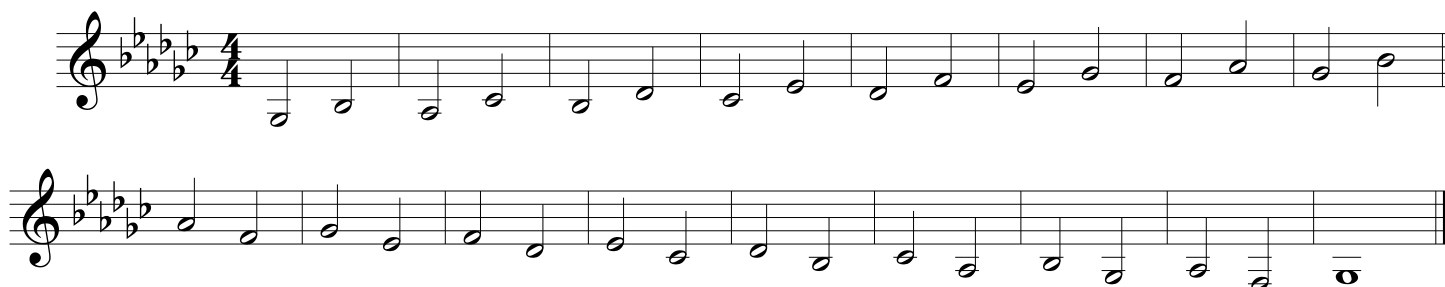
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line that moves through a scale, with various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. The notation is designed to be played smoothly and connectedly, as indicated by the section header. The staves are connected by a large, sweeping slur that spans the entire length of the piece, emphasizing the continuous nature of the scale study.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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21. G $\flat$ Major

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

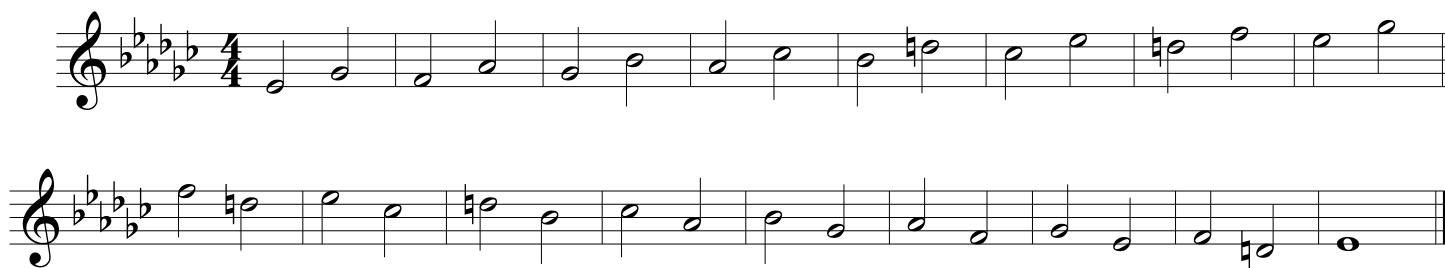
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in a single system. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation consists of a continuous scale of eighth notes across all staves. The articulation varies between staves, with some notes being accented or having different slurs, but the overall flow is smooth and connected. The staves are connected by a large, sweeping slur at the bottom, indicating a continuous melodic line.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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22. E $\flat$ 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

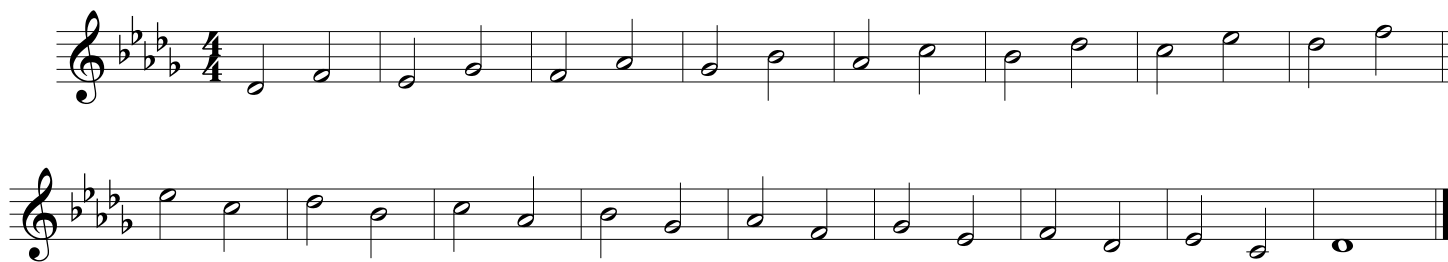
The musical score is written for F Horn in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves show a sequence of eighth-note patterns with varying articulation, including slurs and ties. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final measure, indicating a smooth, connected phrase.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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23. D $\flat$ 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

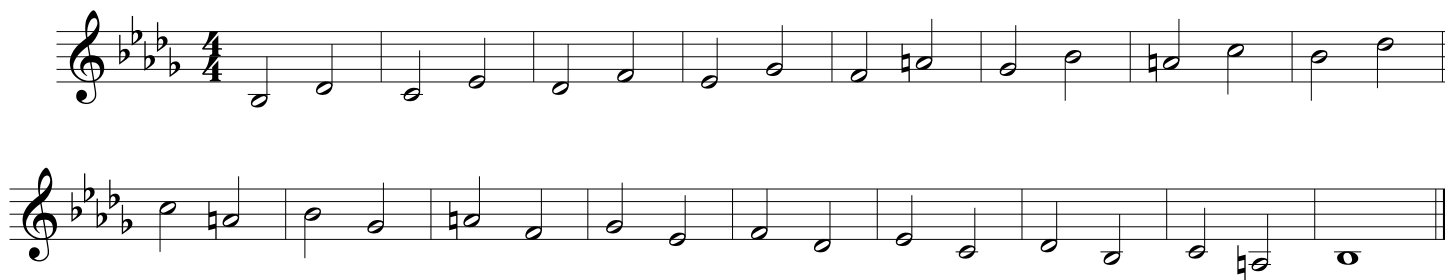
The image displays eight staves of musical notation for F Horn, illustrating various articulations of a scale in 4/4 time. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The scale is presented in both ascending and descending directions. The first seven staves show different articulation patterns, including slurs, ties, and various note values. The eighth staff shows a long, continuous slur over the entire scale, emphasizing smoothness and connection.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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24. B $\flat$ 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 for Exercise 3 is written for F Horn in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The exercise is designed to be played with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings (p, f). The exercise is divided into two main sections, each with four staves. The first section (staves 1-4) features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with accents and slurs indicating phrasing. The second section (staves 5-8) continues the pattern, with a final staff featuring a long slur over the entire phrase, emphasizing the smooth and connected nature of the exercise.

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

LaMonica Scale Studies, Vol. 1: Approaching Scales - F Horn
Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

The image displays 12 staves of musical notation for F Horn, each containing a scale. The scales are written in treble clef and modulate through various keys, indicated by key signatures (sharps or flats) at the beginning of each staff. The scales are composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some staves featuring rests and key signature changes. The scales are arranged in a sequence that modulates through various keys, including D major, B minor, G major, E minor, C major, A minor, F major, D minor, Bb major, Gb major, Eb major, and Db major.

12 staves of musical notation for F Horn, arranged in two groups of six staves each. Each staff contains a scale exercise, likely a chromatic scale or a scale with specific intervals, as indicated by the title "Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds". The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures (three flats, two flats, one flat, and three sharps), and various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The scales are arranged in two groups of six, separated by a double bar line. The first group of six scales starts with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and modulates through various keys. The second group of six scales starts with a key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp) and also modulates. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature signature. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals, and double flats) to indicate the specific notes of each scale. The scales are: 1. B-flat major (3 flats), 2. D-flat major (4 flats), 3. E-flat major (3 flats), 4. F major (2 flats), 5. G major (1 flat), 6. A-flat major (3 flats), 7. B-flat major (3 flats), 8. C major (no sharps or flats), 9. D major (2 sharps), 10. E major (3 sharps), 11. F major (2 flats), 12. G major (1 flat).

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!