

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.*

C Treble Clef: Higher Range
(Flute, Oboe)

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

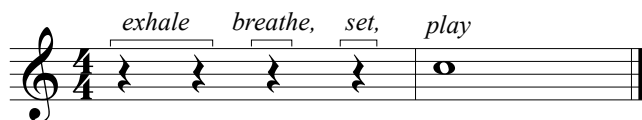
“Round, Forward Embouchure”

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”

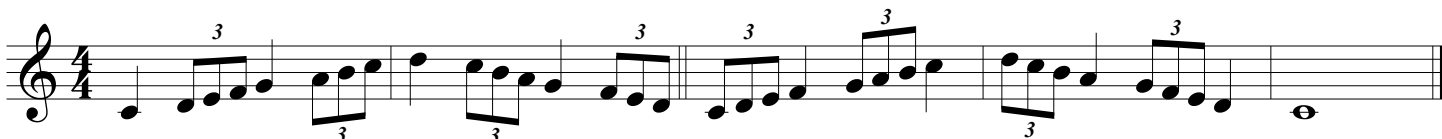
Now we are using a straight eighth note pattern, and just changing when we place our tongue. Ideally, you can play all four lines in one breath (a good long-term goal!), but for now, please feel free to add a half note and half rest at the end of each line. Note that this section is never staccato –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

1. C Major

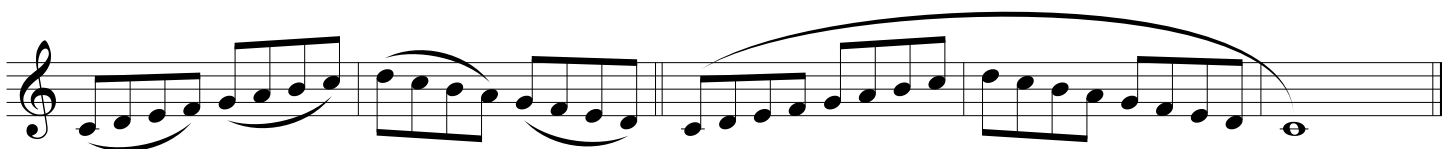
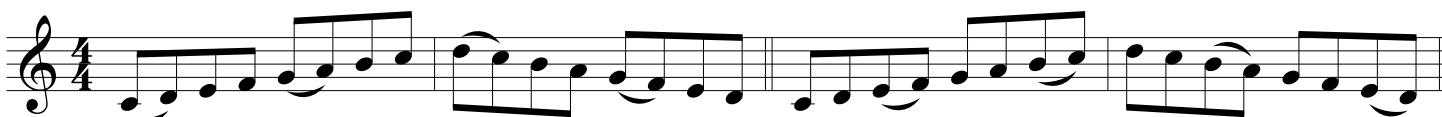
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



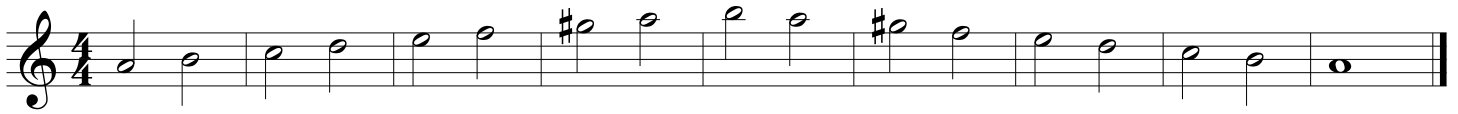
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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

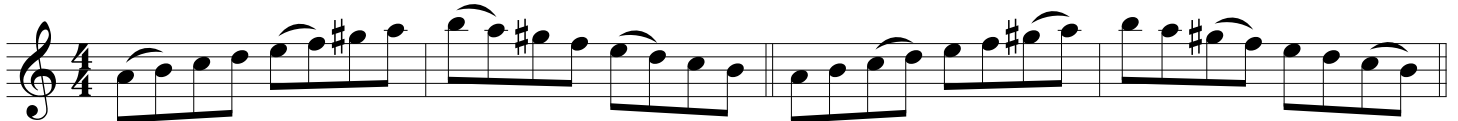
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



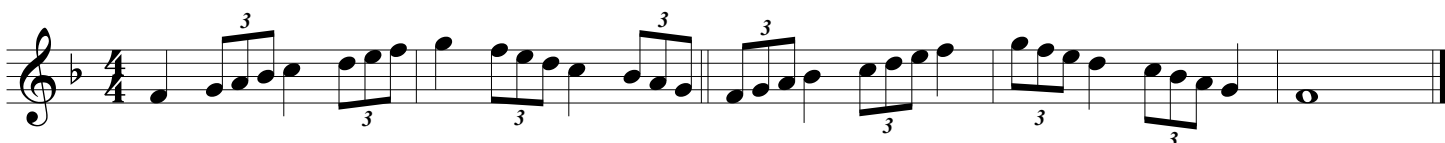
Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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3. F Major

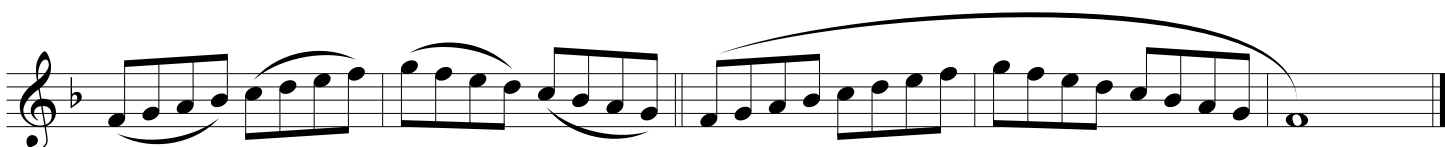
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2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



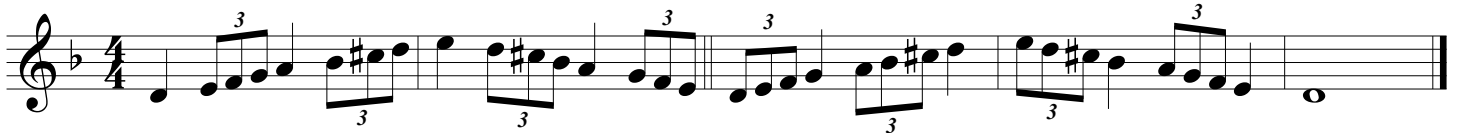
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4. D Minor

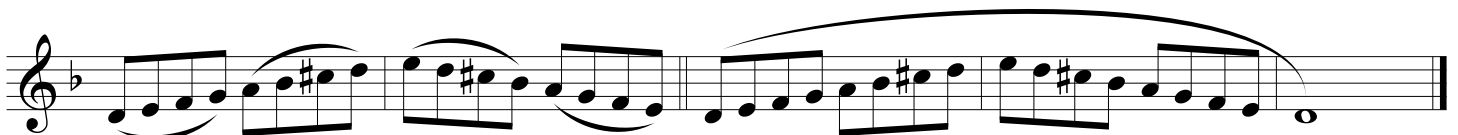
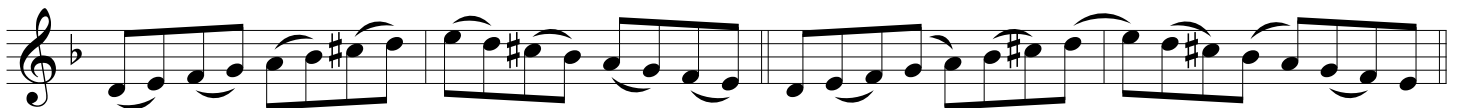
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2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



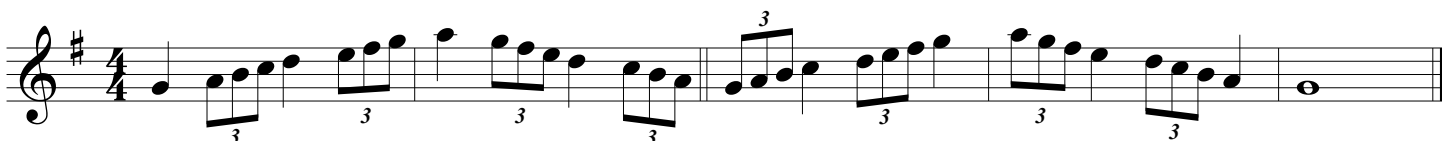
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5. G Major

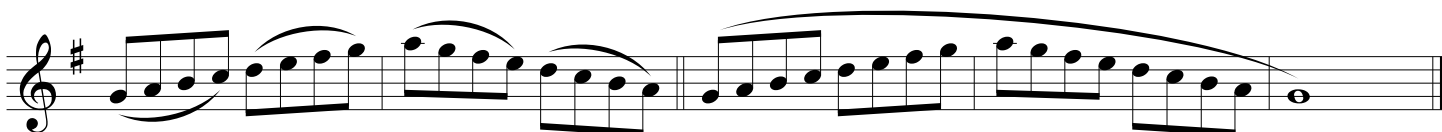
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



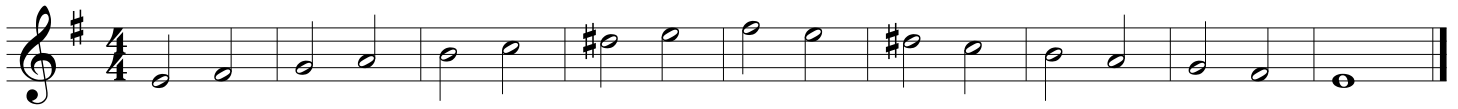
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



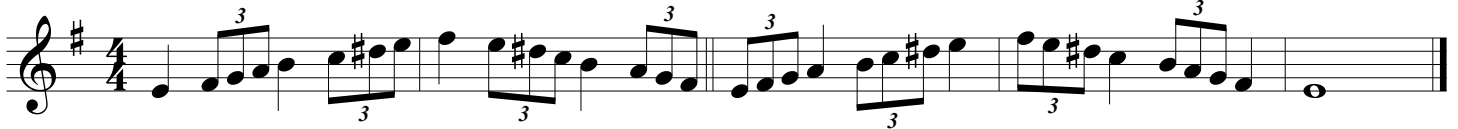
Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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6. E Minor

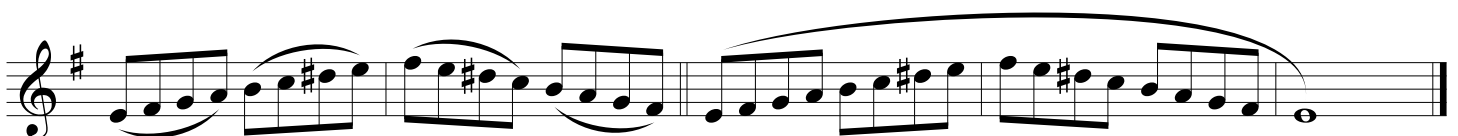
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2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



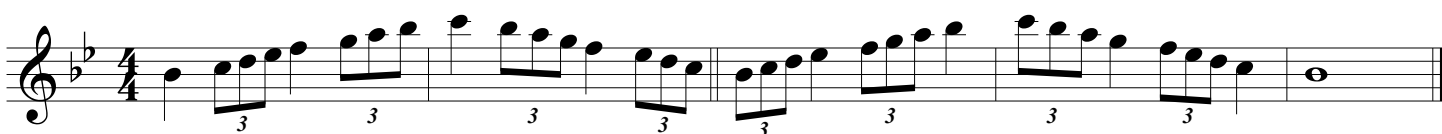
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7. B $\flat$ Major

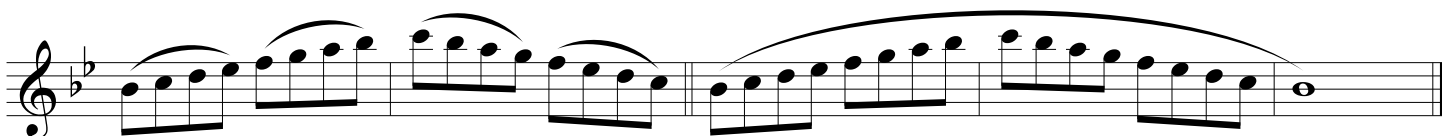
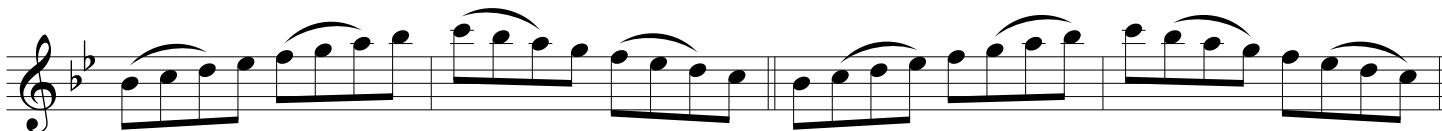
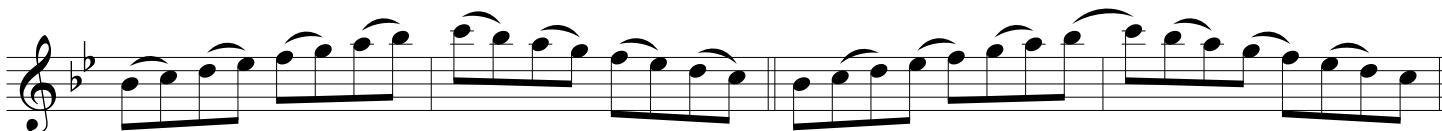
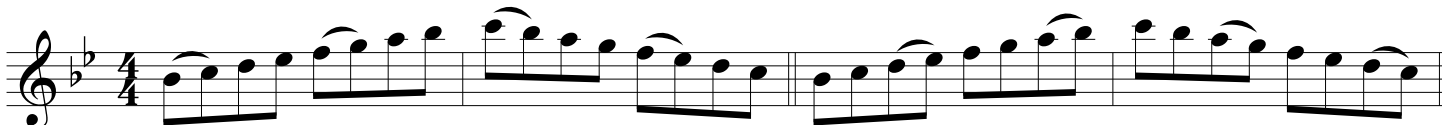
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



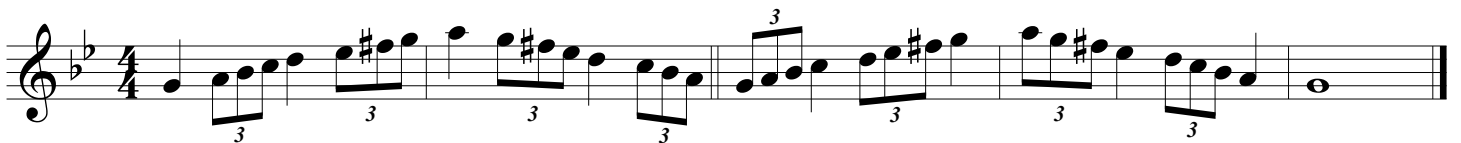
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8. G Minor

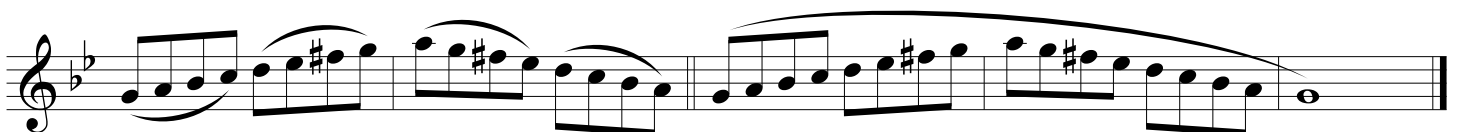
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



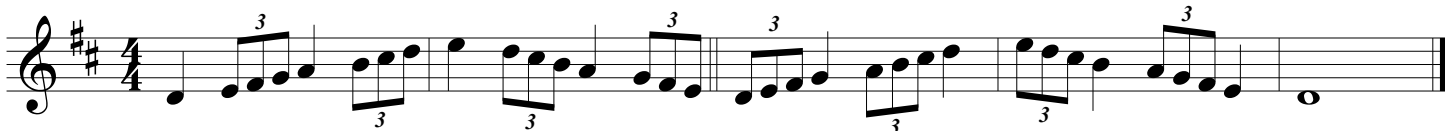
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9. D Major

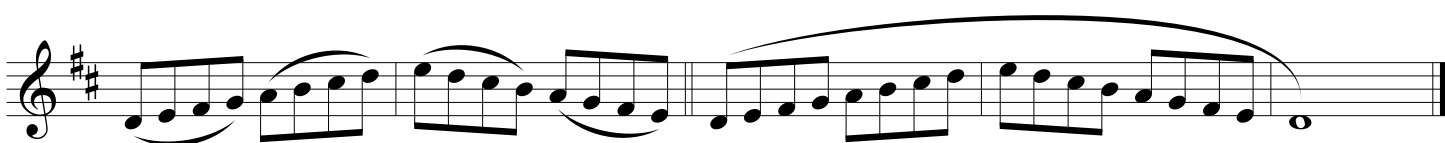
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



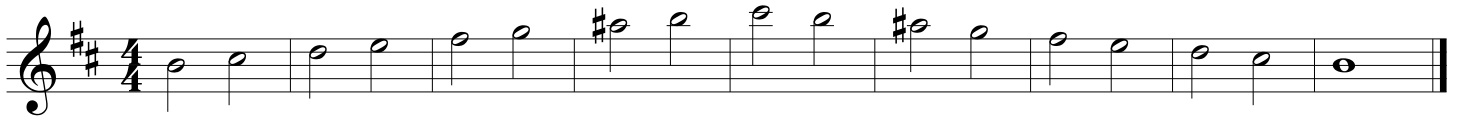
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



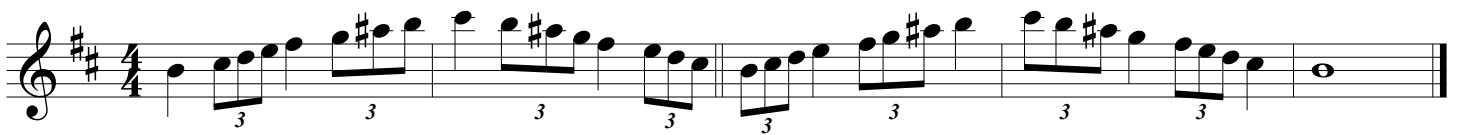
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10. B Minor

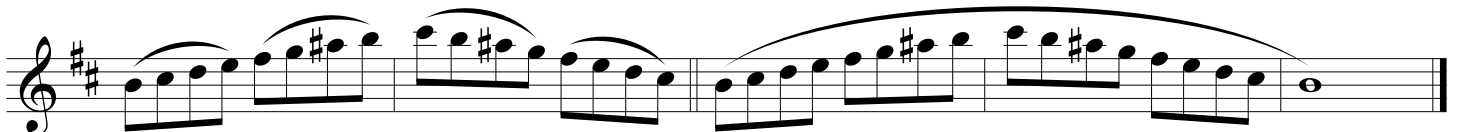
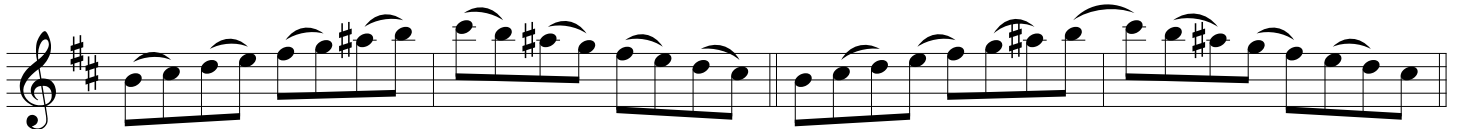
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

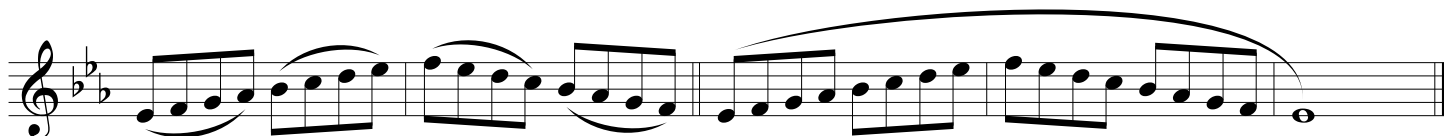
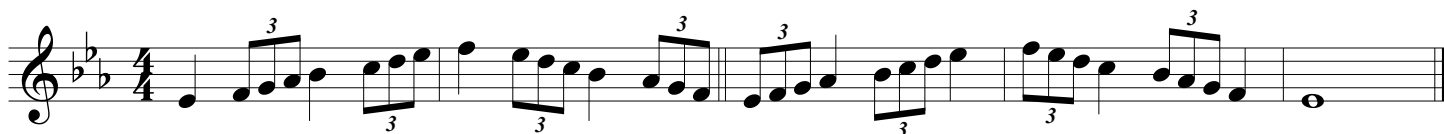


3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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12. 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



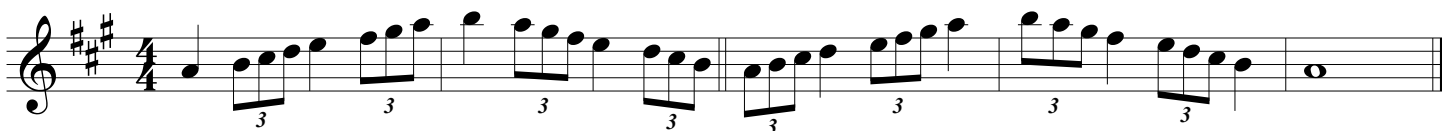
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13. A Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



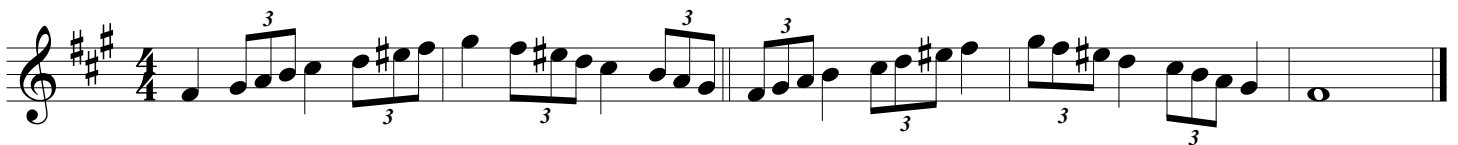
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14. F# Minor

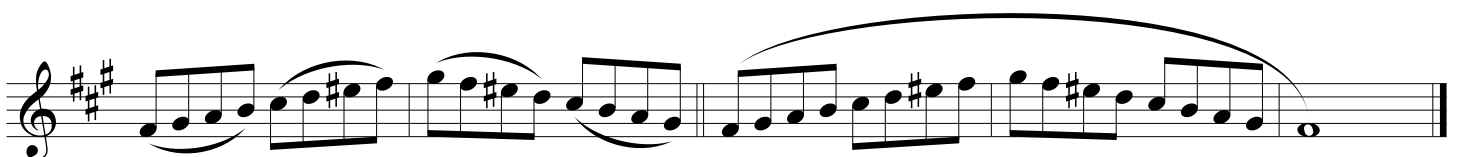
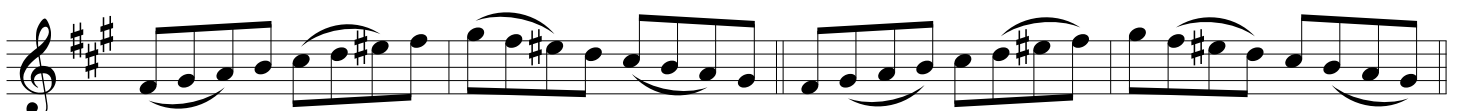
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



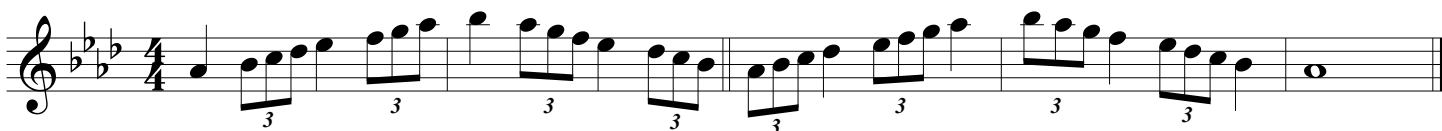
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15. A $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



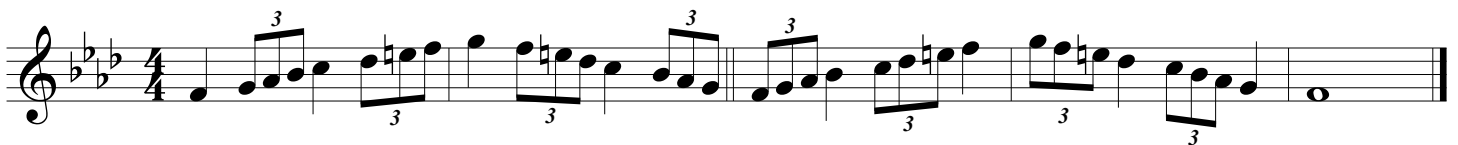
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16. F Minor

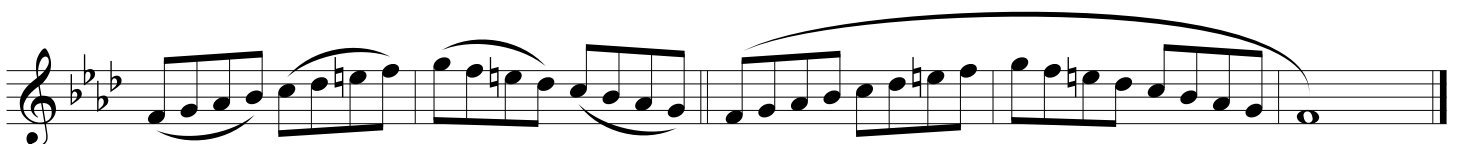
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



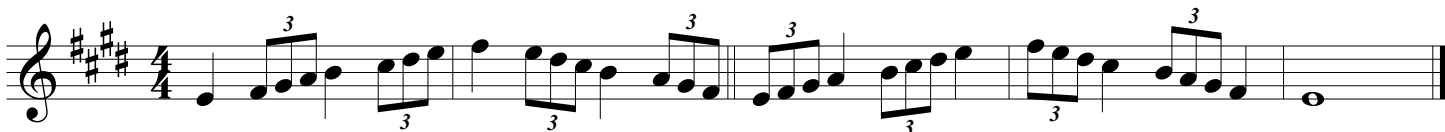
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17. E Major

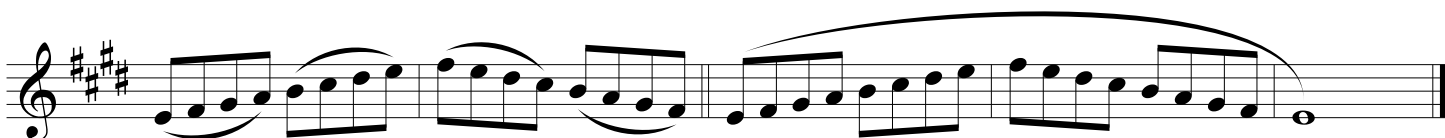
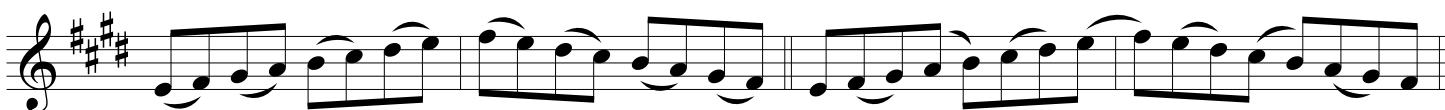
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



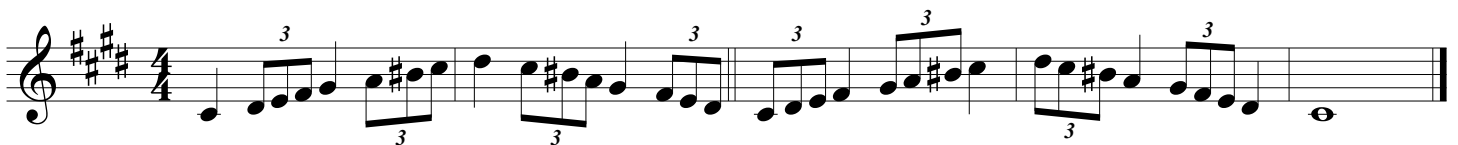
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18. C# Minor

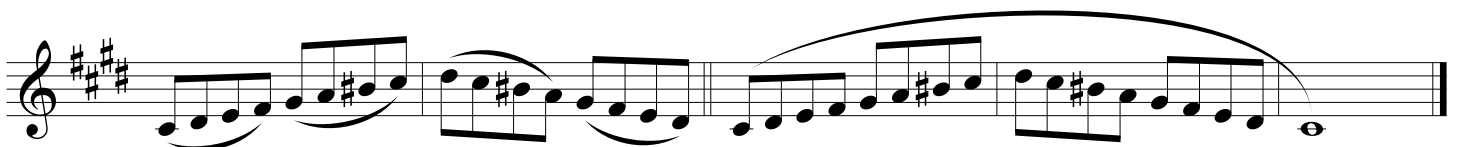
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



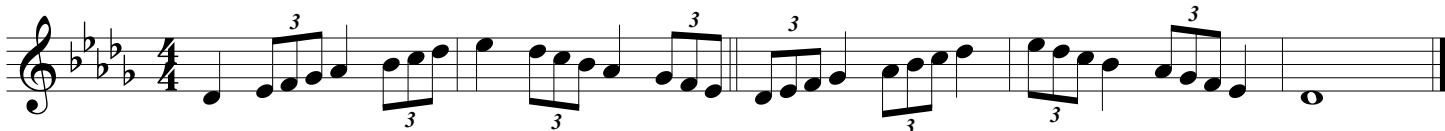
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19. D $\flat$ Major

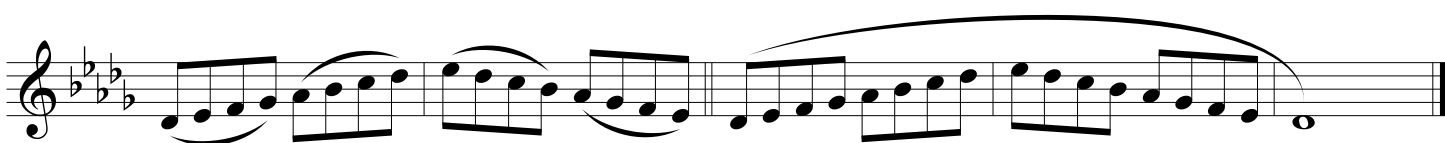
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



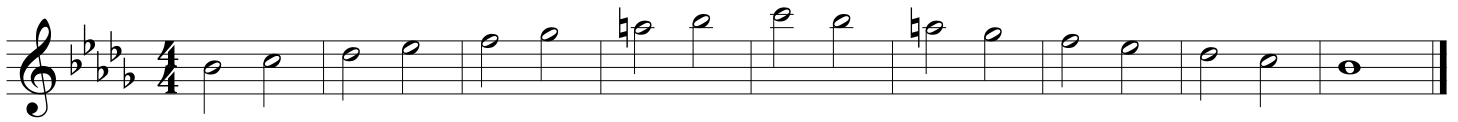
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



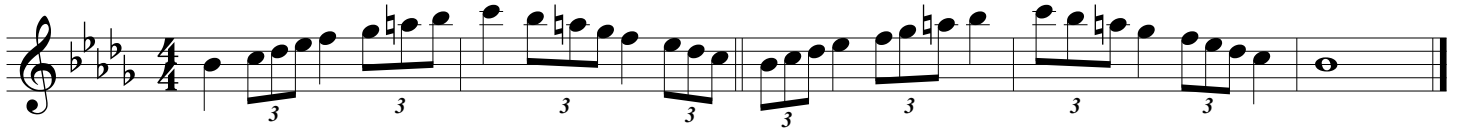
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20. B $\flat$ Minor

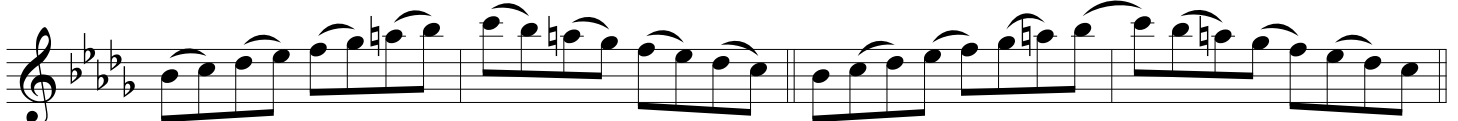
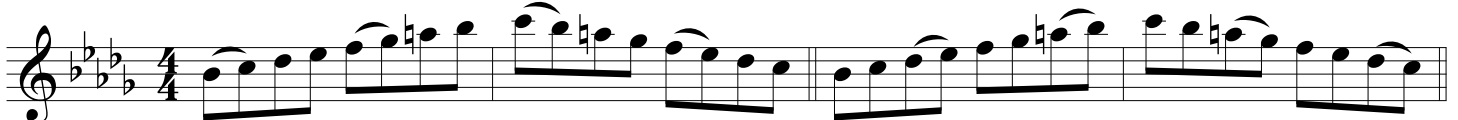
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



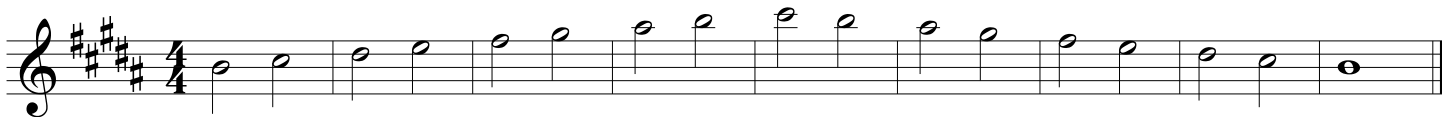
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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21. 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



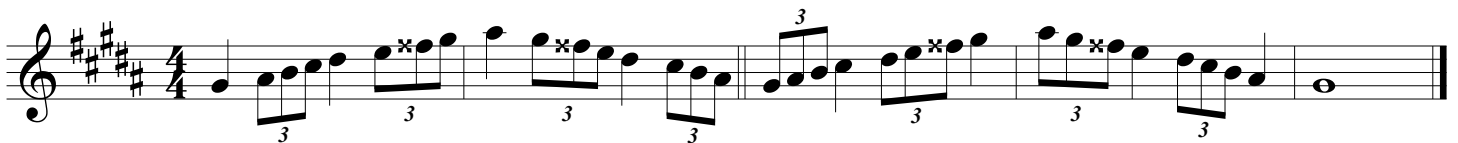
Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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22. G# Minor

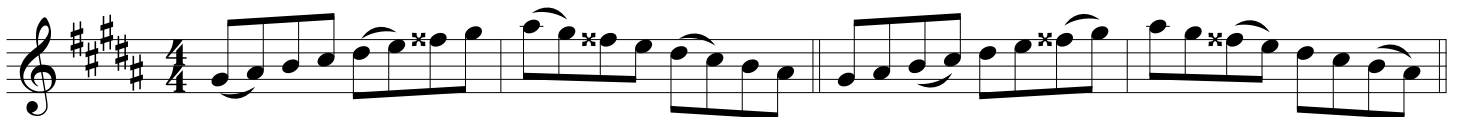
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



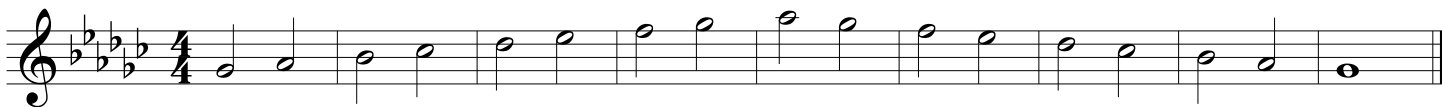
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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23. 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



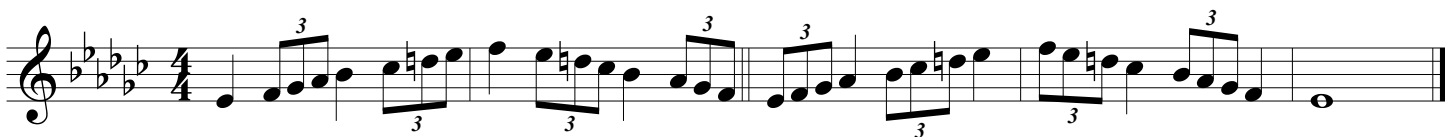
Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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24. E $\flat$ Minor

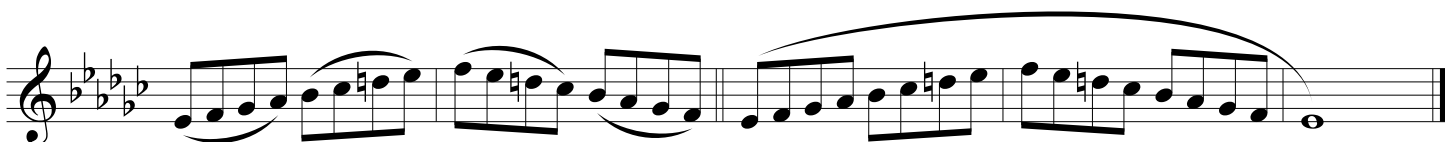
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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Section 1 Review:

Modulating Scales

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

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

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

And don’t forget...

“Round, forward embouchure”

“Breathe, Set, Play”

“More air, less tongue”

Complete Modulating Scales

The image displays 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different modulating scale. The notation is written in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Each staff begins with a key signature change, indicated by a double bar line and a new key signature. The scales are as follows:

- Staff 1: C major to C minor (one flat)
- Staff 2: C major to D minor (two flats)
- Staff 3: C major to E minor (three flats)
- Staff 4: C major to F minor (four flats)
- Staff 5: C major to G minor (five flats)
- Staff 6: C major to A minor (no flats, one sharp)
- Staff 7: C major to B minor (two sharps)
- Staff 8: C major to D major (two sharps)
- Staff 9: C major to E major (three sharps)
- Staff 10: C major to F major (three sharps)
- Staff 11: C major to G major (four sharps)
- Staff 12: C major to A major (three sharps)

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

The image displays 12 musical staves, each representing a different modulating scale. Each staff contains an 8-measure phrase in 4/4 time. The scales are arranged in a sequence that modulates through various keys. The notation includes treble clefs, 4/4 time signatures, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) placed above the notes to indicate the specific key signature for each measure. Fingering is indicated by the number '3' above groups of three notes, suggesting triplet patterns. The scales are as follows:

- Staff 1: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 2: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 3: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 4: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 5: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 6: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 7: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 8: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 9: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 10: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 11: C major (C4 to C5)
- Staff 12: C major (C4 to C5)

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

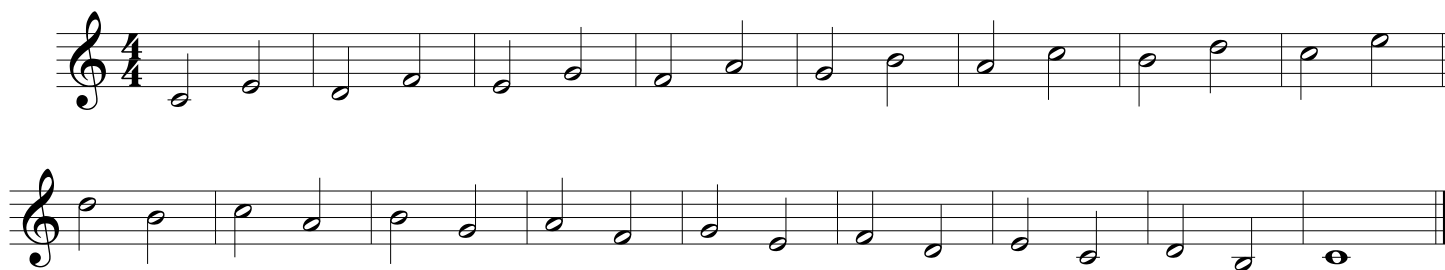
The image displays 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different scale. The scales are written in treble clef with various key signatures (from 3 flats to 3 sharps). Each staff includes a sequence of eighth notes, often with triplet markings (a '3' over a bracketed group of three notes). Some staves have specific fingering or breath marks indicated by letters like '(b)' or '(#)' above notes. The notation is clean and professional, typical of a music 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. C Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Eight staves of music in 4/4 time, divided into four pairs. Each pair consists of an ascending and a descending line. The first pair uses eighth notes. The second pair uses quarter notes. The third pair uses eighth notes with triplet markings (3) over groups of three notes. The fourth pair uses quarter notes with triplet markings (3) over groups of three notes.

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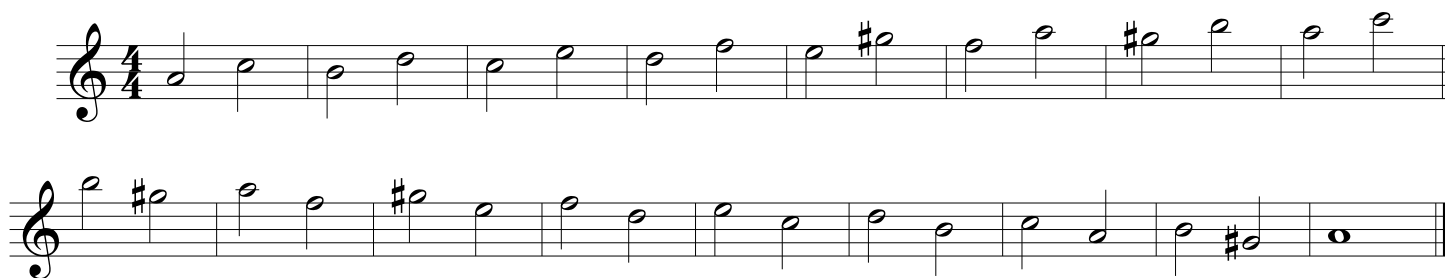
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score is written for Flute or Oboe in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves. The first seven staves show a scale with varying articulation, including slurs and ties. The eighth staff shows the same scale with a long slur over the entire phrase.

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2. A Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Eight staves of music in 4/4 time, showing the A minor scale with varying rhythms. The first two staves are in 6/8 time, showing eighth and sixteenth notes. The next six staves are in 4/4 time, showing eighth, sixteenth, and triplet rhythms. The tempo is marked 'Slow'.

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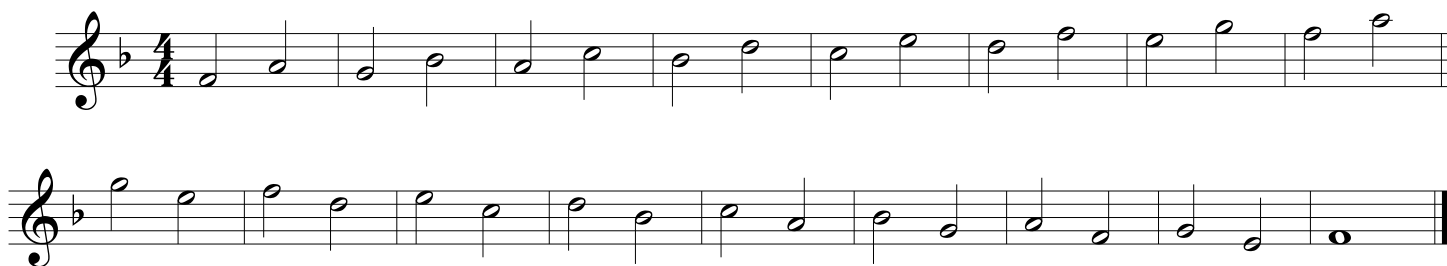
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or F# minor. 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 tied across bar lines. The final staff features a long, sweeping slur that encompasses the entire line of music, emphasizing a smooth and connected performance.

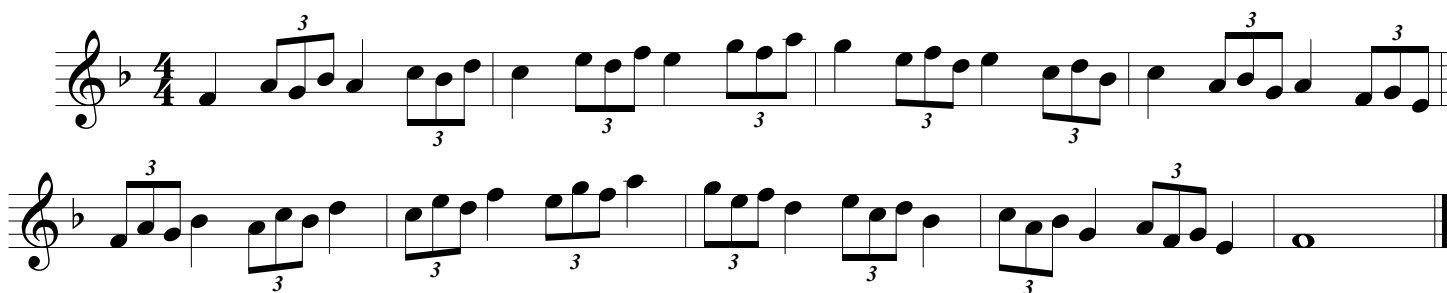
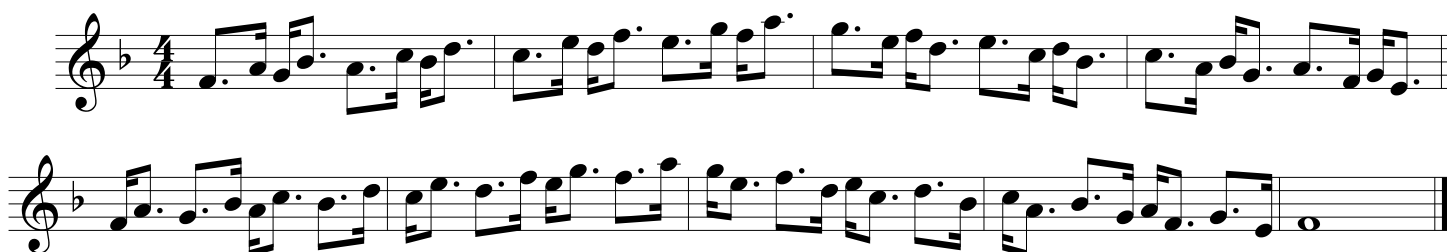
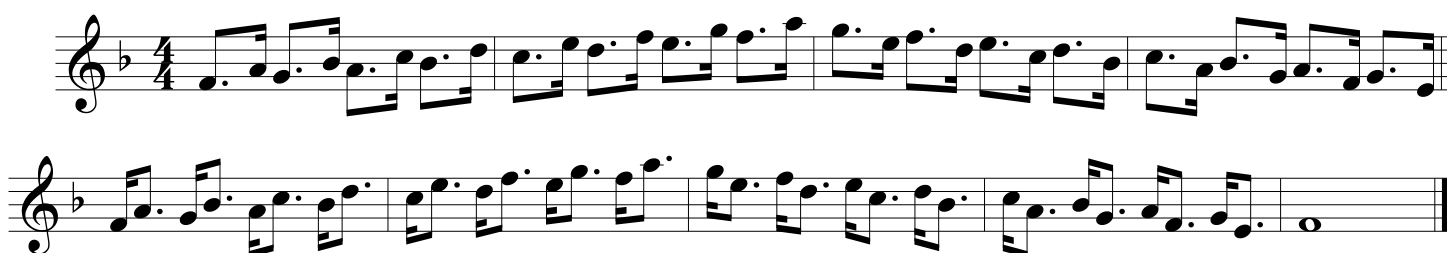
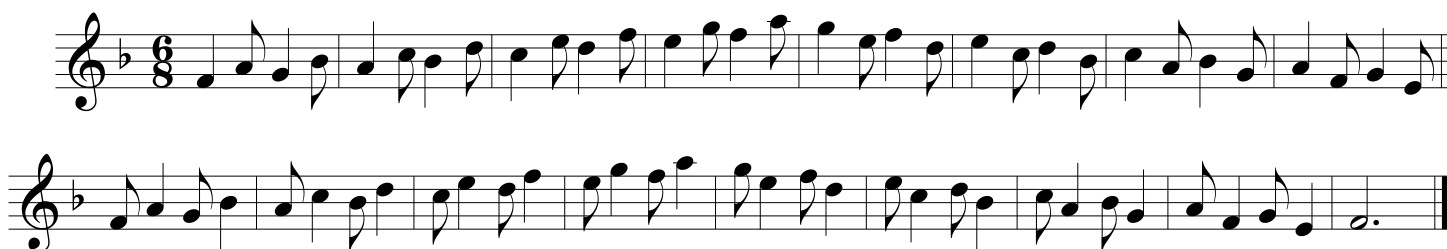
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3. F Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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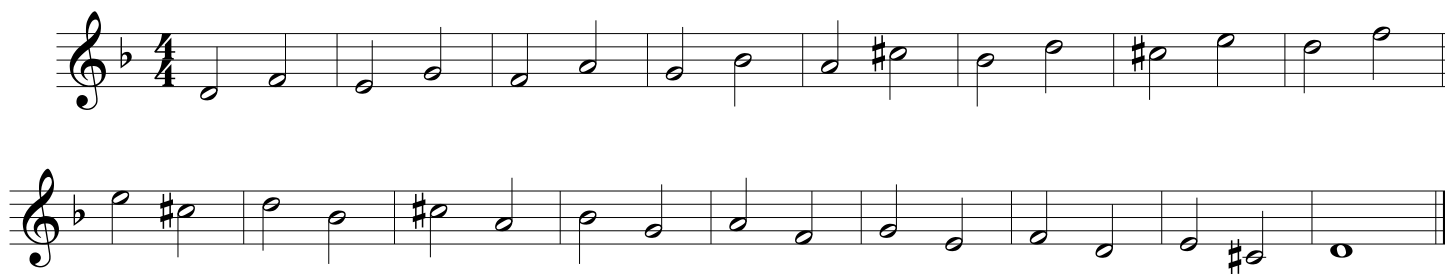
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score is written for Flute or Oboe in the lower range. It consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first seven staves show various articulation techniques: slurs, ties, and breath marks. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final four measures, indicating a continuous, connected phrase.

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4. D Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Eight staves of music in D minor, 4/4 time, featuring various rhythmic patterns. The first two staves use eighth and sixteenth notes. The next four staves use dotted eighth and sixteenth note pairs. The final two staves feature triplets of eighth notes. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the scale ends on D4.

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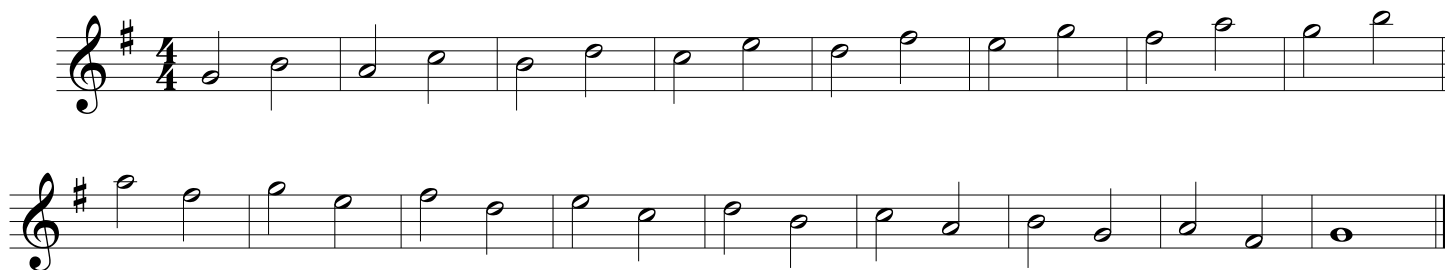
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The exercise focuses on varying articulation while maintaining smooth and connected phrasing. The first seven staves show various articulation patterns, including slurs, ties, and breath marks. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the entire phrase, emphasizing the smooth and connected nature of the exercise.

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5. G Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Eight staves of music in G Major (one sharp, F#) and 4/4 time. The first two staves show an ascending and then a descending scale using eighth notes. The next four staves (3-6) feature eighth-note triplets in both ascending and descending directions. The final two staves (7-8) feature sixteenth-note triplets in both ascending and descending directions. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

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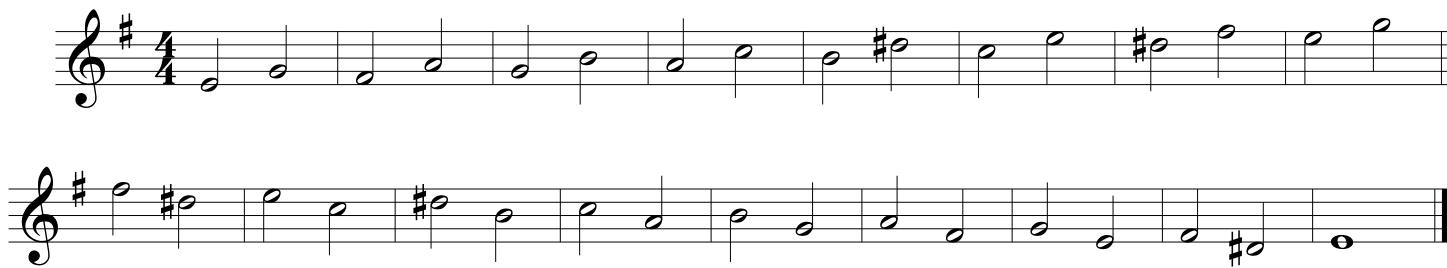
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The exercise is designed to be played smoothly and connectedly, with varying articulation. 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 the eighth staff, indicating a continuous, unbroken phrase. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together to create a fluid, flowing effect. The key signature is G major, and the time signature is 4/4.

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6. 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 in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Each staff contains a sequence of eighth notes, with the first four staves showing various articulation patterns (slurs, ties, and breath marks) and the last two staves showing a continuous slur across the entire phrase.

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7. B $\flat$ 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 and consists of eight staves. The first four staves are in 6/8 time, and the last four staves are in 4/4 time. The exercise features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplets, with a constant subdivision throughout.

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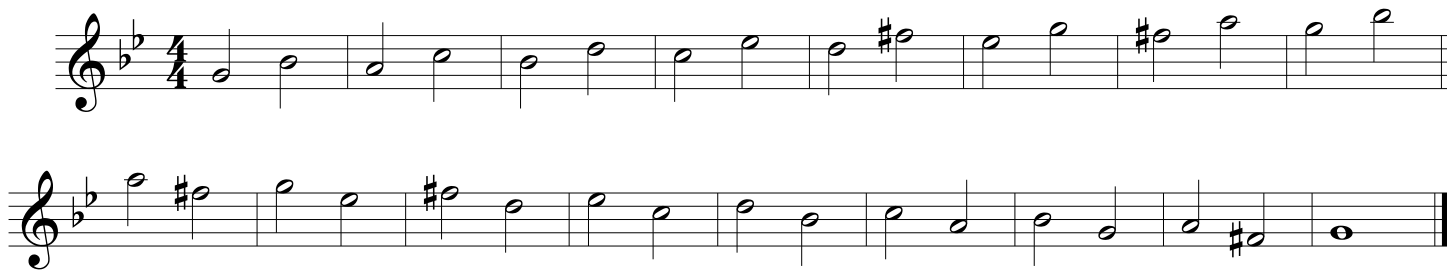
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written in B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale study that moves up and down the staff. The first four staves show the scale ascending and then descending, with each note articulated by a short, curved line above it. The fifth and sixth staves continue the ascending and descending patterns, also with articulated notes. The seventh staff shows the scale ascending again, with notes grouped by longer, sweeping curved lines. The eighth staff shows the scale descending, with notes also grouped by longer, sweeping curved lines. The piece ends with a whole note on the final B-flat.

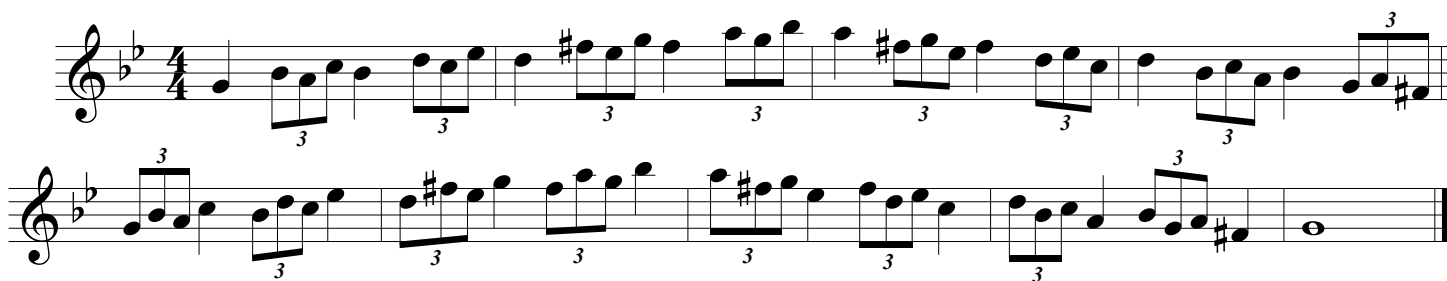
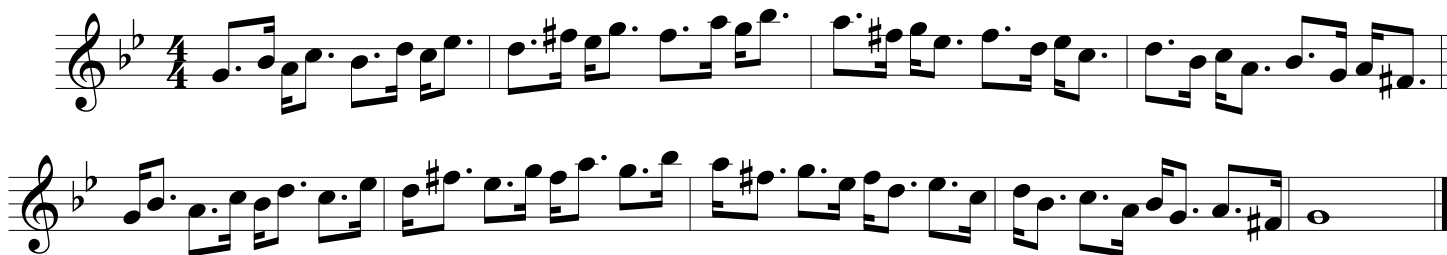
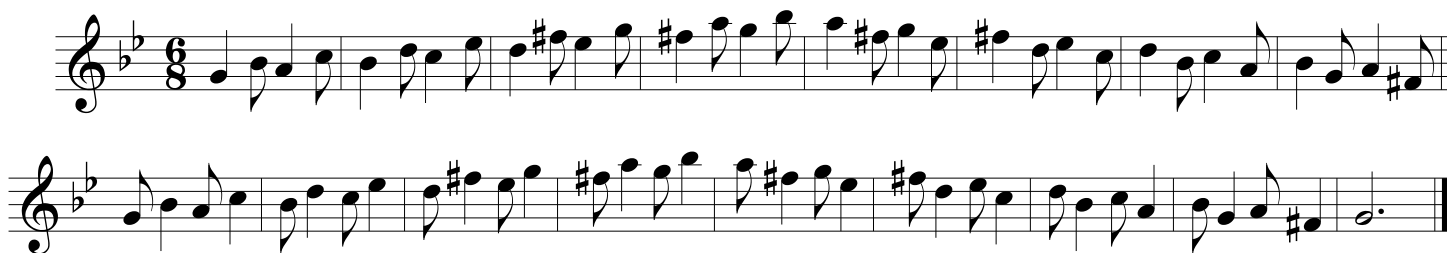
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8. G Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



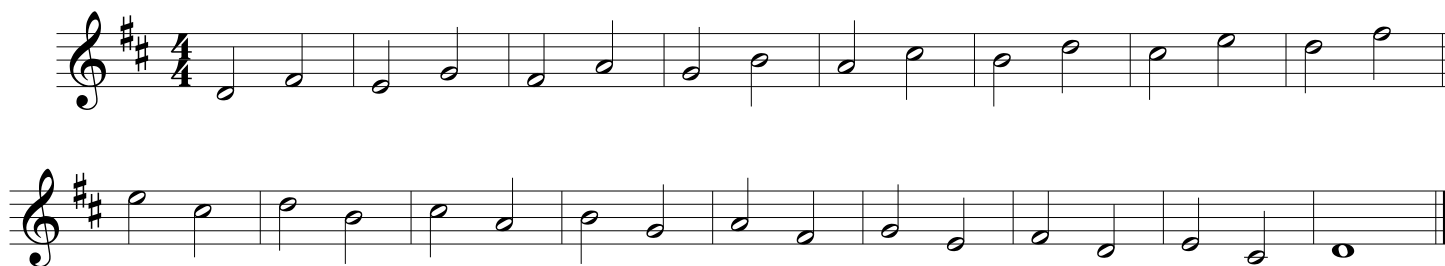
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The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a piano or violin. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various accidentals (sharps and naturals) indicating chromatic alterations. The piece concludes with a whole note chord on the final staff.

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

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Eight staves of music in D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The first two staves are in 6/8 time and contain the full scale: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (half), B4 (half), C#5 (half), D5 (half). The next six staves are in 4/4 time and feature various rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets, covering the full scale. The final staff concludes with a double bar line.

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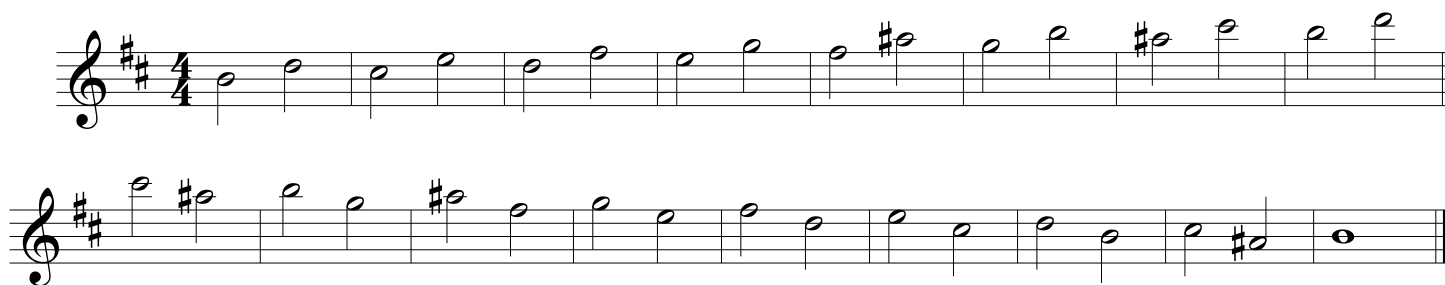
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score is written for Flute or Oboe in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music, with the eighth measure of each staff ending with a double bar line. The eighth staff contains four measures of music, with the final measure ending with a double bar line. The music is characterized by varying articulation, including slurs, ties, and breath marks, to ensure smooth and connected playing. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final four measures, indicating a continuous, connected phrase.

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10. B Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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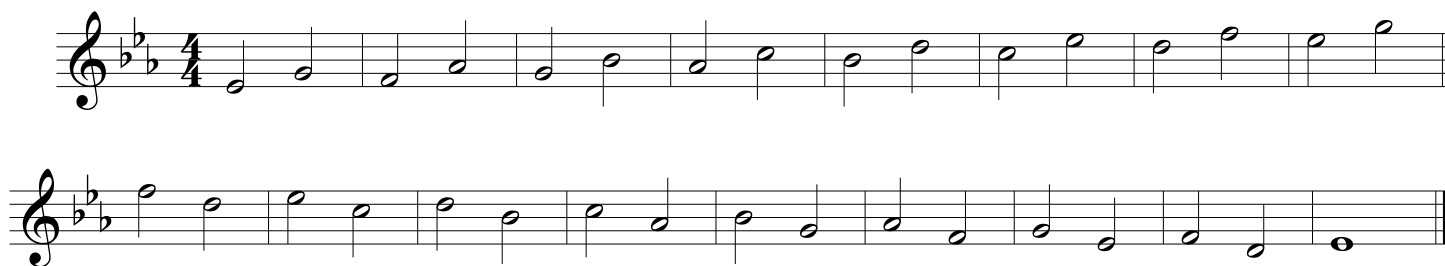
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 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 first seven staves show the scale ascending and descending in various patterns, with some measures featuring slurs and others featuring staccato or marcato articulation. The eighth staff shows the scale ascending and descending with a long slur over the entire phrase, indicating a smooth, connected articulation.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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11. 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 E $\flat$ major (three flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves. The first two staves show eighth-note patterns. The next four staves show sixteenth-note patterns. The last two staves show triplet patterns. The exercise is designed to be played with precision and constant subdivision.

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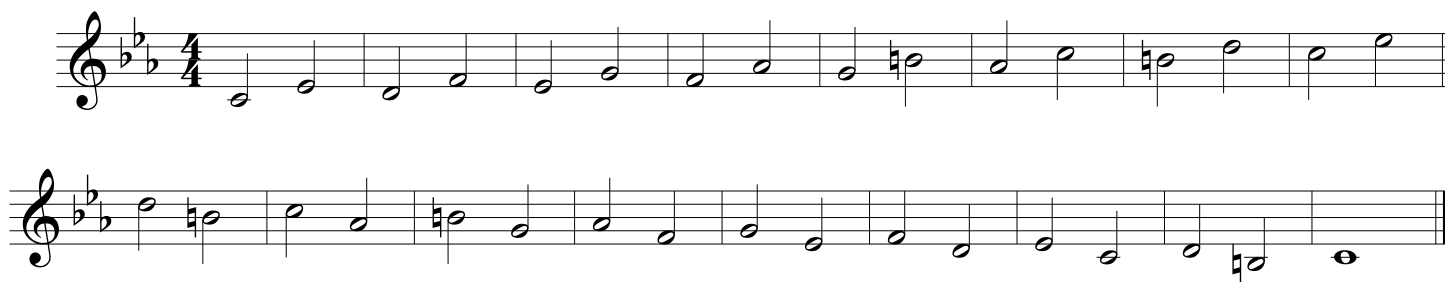
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score is written for Flute or Oboe in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves. Each staff contains two measures of eighth-note scales, one ascending and one descending. The scales are written with various articulations, including slurs and ties, to demonstrate smooth and connected playing. The eighth staff features a long slur over the entire scale, indicating a continuous breath or phrase.

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

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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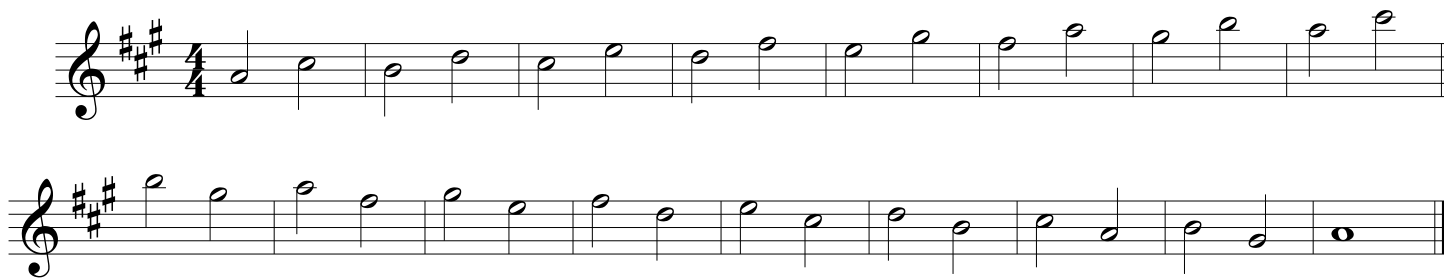
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale study with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The first seven staves show the scale in both ascending and descending directions, with various slurs and ties indicating smooth transitions. The eighth staff shows the scale in both directions, with a large slur spanning the entire staff, indicating a continuous, connected line.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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13. A 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 A major (three sharps) and 6/8 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 3: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 4: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 5: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 6: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 7: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 8: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 9: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

Exercise 10: Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision. The exercise is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (half). The second staff shows the descending scale: G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), followed by a whole rest on A3.

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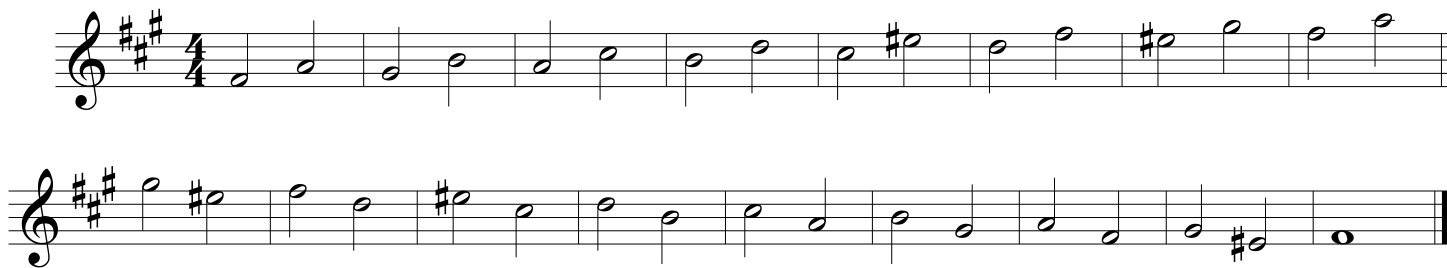
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The exercise is a scale study with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The first seven staves show the scale in eighth notes, with the first six staves having a final quarter rest and the seventh staff having a final half rest. The eighth staff shows the scale in eighth notes with a final half rest. The eighth staff also features a long slur over the entire scale, indicating a continuous breath or phrase.

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

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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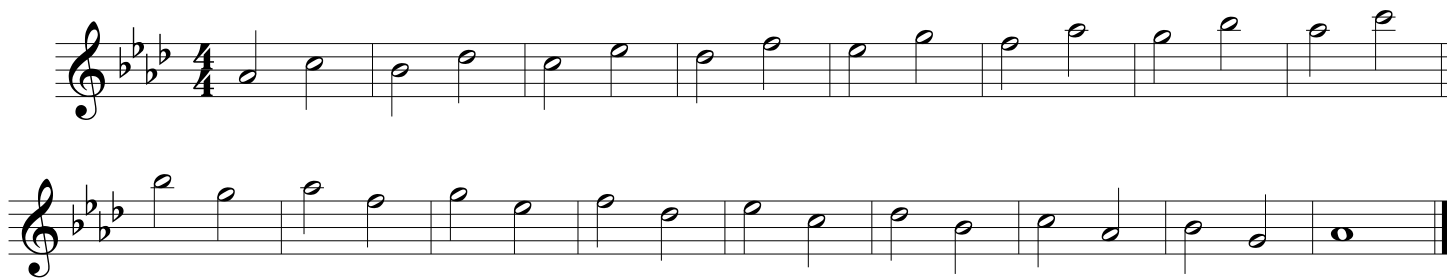
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, all in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. The exercise is designed to be played smoothly and connectedly, with varying articulation. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music, while the eighth staff contains five measures. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Slurs are used to indicate phrasing, and the final measure of each staff ends with a double bar line.

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15. A $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

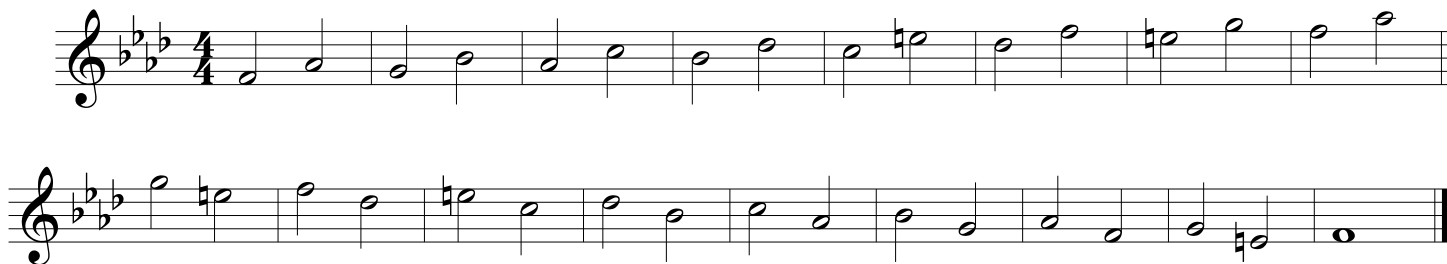
Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a flute or violin, in 4/4 time. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score is written across eight staves. The melody is characterized by a consistent eighth-note pulse, often beamed in groups of four. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, and whole notes) and rests, all connected by a continuous melodic line. The final staff concludes with a whole note, indicating the end of the piece.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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16. 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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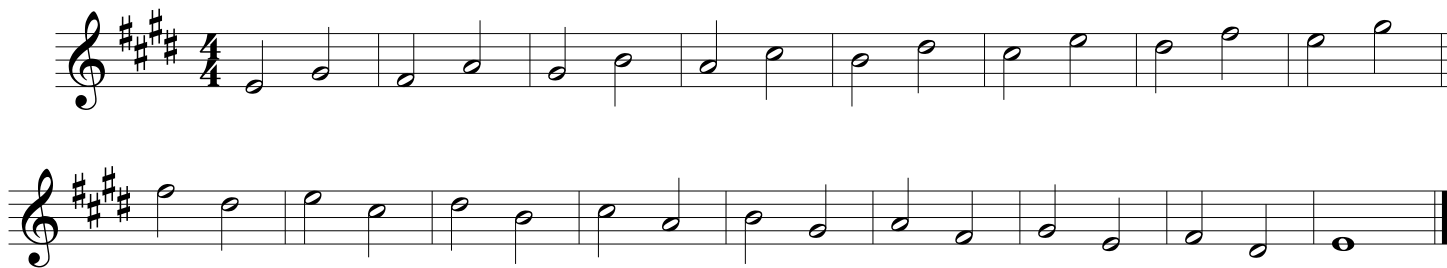
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). It consists of eight staves. The first seven staves show a scale starting on G4 and ascending to Bb5, with various articulations like slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff shows the scale descending from Bb5 back to G4, also with various articulations. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is 4/4.

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

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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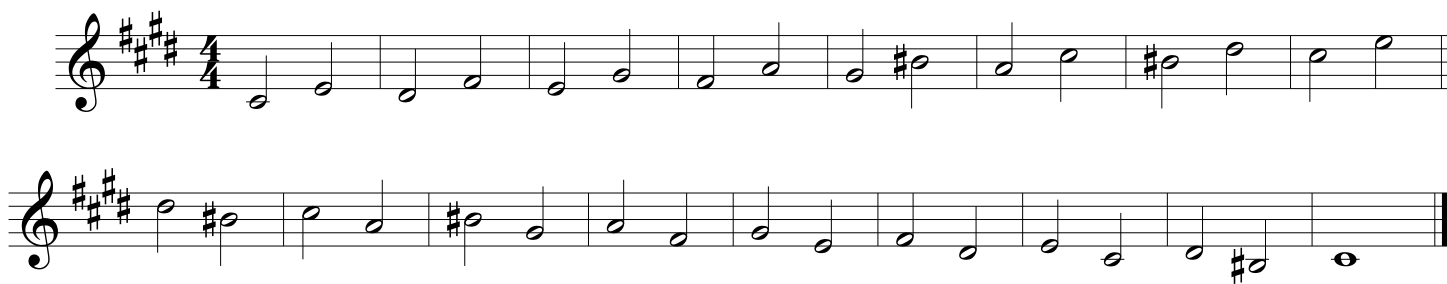
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. The exercise focuses on varying articulation while maintaining a smooth and connected sound. The first seven staves show various rhythmic patterns and articulations, including slurs and ties. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final measure, emphasizing the smooth and connected nature of the exercise.

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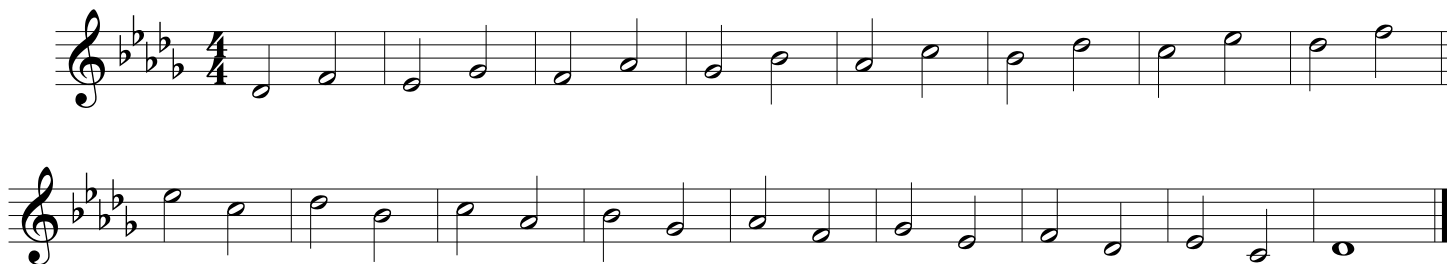
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The 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 melody is a scale study that begins on D4 and ascends to D5. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music, with the final measure of each staff ending with a double bar line. The eighth staff contains the final four measures of the piece, which conclude with a double bar line. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5. The articulation varies across the staves, including slurs, ties, and breath marks (indicated by a small 'v' symbol above the notes). The overall texture is smooth and connected, as indicated by the section title.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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19. 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 a scale study in B-flat major (two flats: B-flat and E-flat) in 4/4 time. The scale is written in treble clef and spans from B-flat4 to B-flat5. The notation illustrates various articulations and phrasing techniques, including slurs, ties, and breath marks, to ensure smooth and connected playing. The first seven staves show the scale in ascending and descending directions with various articulations. The eighth staff shows the scale in ascending and descending directions with a long slur over the entire phrase, indicating a continuous line.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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20. 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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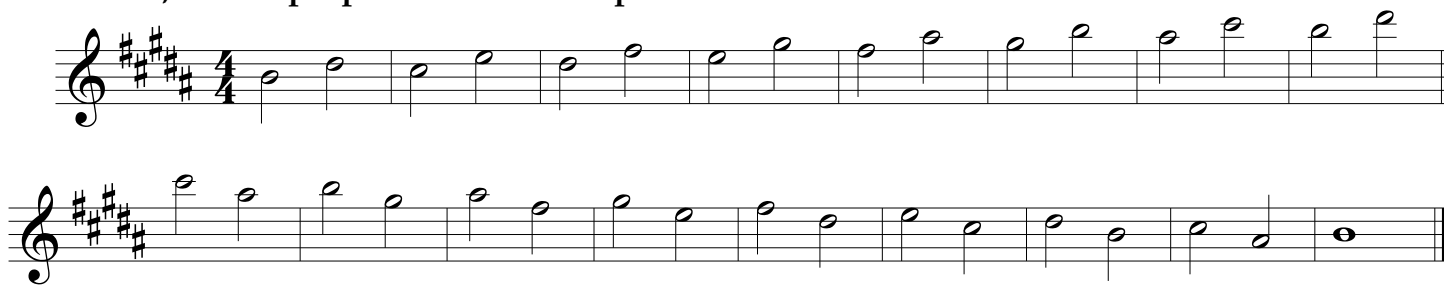
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first seven staves show various articulations, including slurs and ties, while the eighth staff features a long slur spanning the entire staff. The key signature changes to one flat (F major) in the final measure of the eighth staff.

Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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21. 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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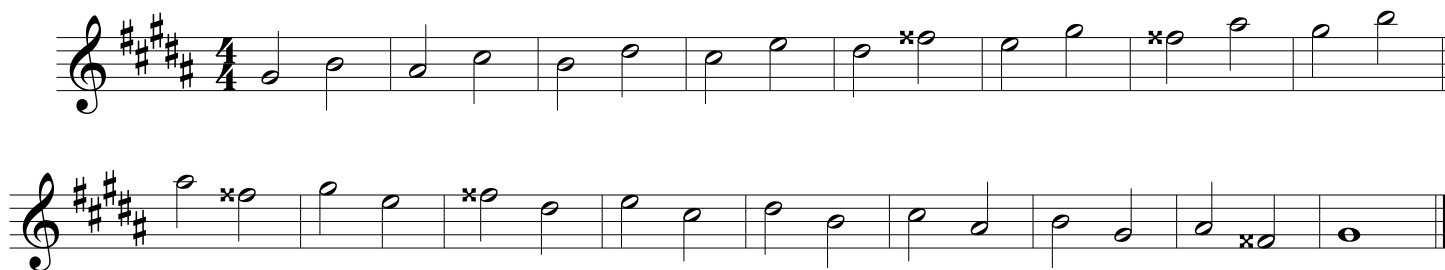
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score is written for Flute or Oboe in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music, with the eighth measure of each staff ending with a double bar line. The eighth staff contains a single measure that spans the width of the previous staves, marked with a long, sweeping slur over the entire line, indicating a continuous, connected phrase. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or eight.

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22. 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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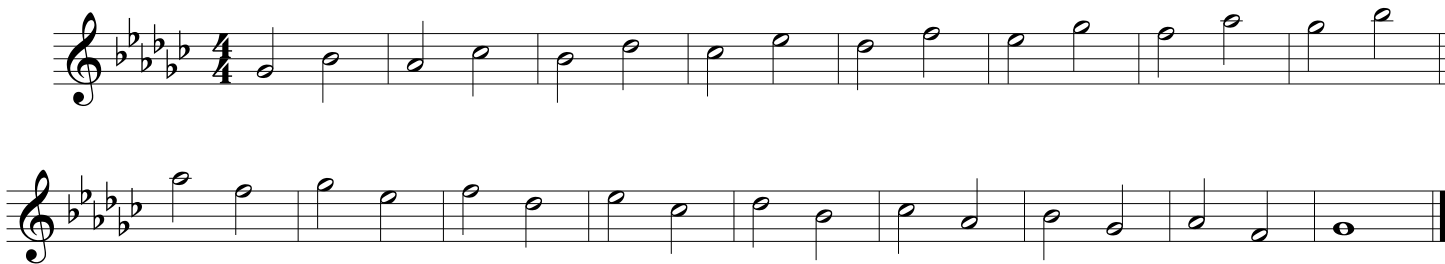
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score is written for Flute or Oboe in the lower range. It is in D major (two sharps: F# and C#) and 4/4 time. The piece is titled '3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected'. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves show a scale starting on D4 and ascending to D5, with various articulations like slurs, accents, and breath marks. The eighth staff shows the scale descending from D5 back to D4, also with various articulations. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4.

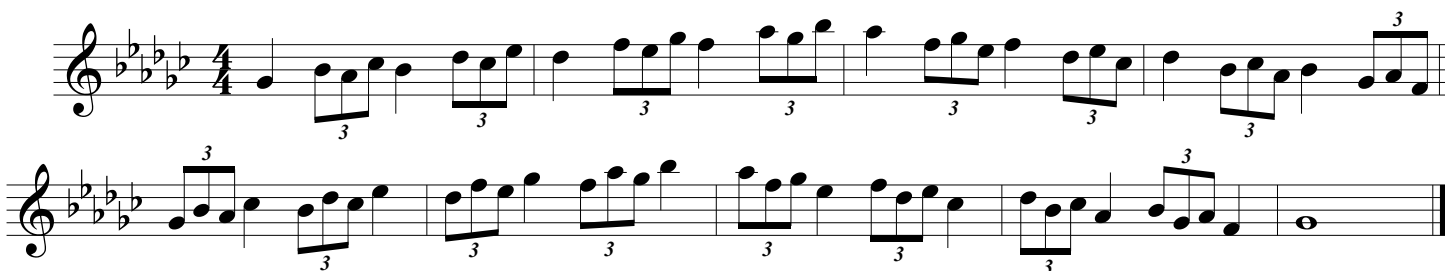
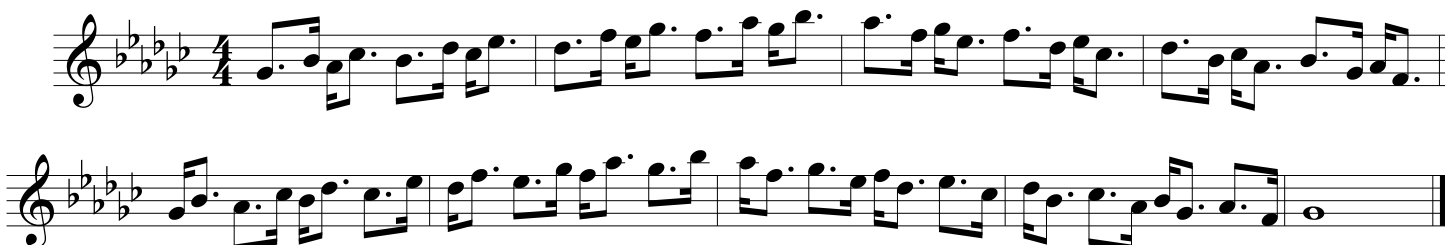
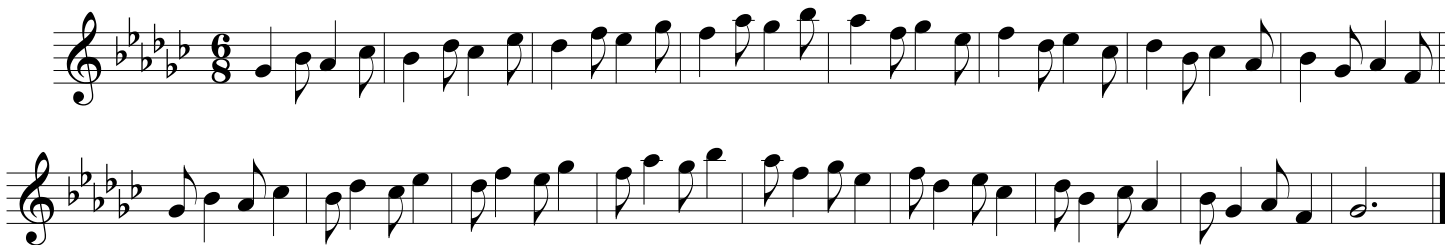
Remember to "breathe, set, play" and keep a round, forward embouchure.
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23. G $\flat$ Major

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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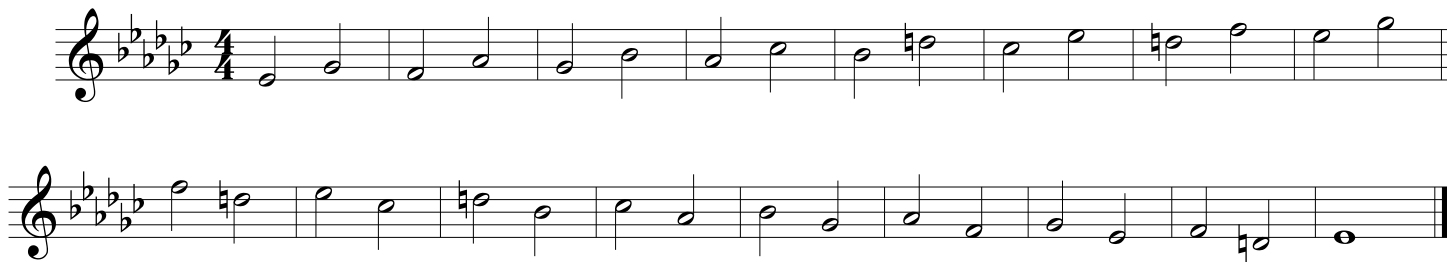
3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in B-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. The melody is a scale study starting on G4 and ending on B-flat5. The first seven staves show the scale with various articulations: slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff shows the scale with a long, sweeping slur over the entire phrase, indicating a smooth, connected performance.

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24. 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 is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of five flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat, G-flat). It consists of eight staves. Each staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, demonstrating varying articulation techniques. The notes are primarily eighth and quarter notes, often grouped with slurs or ties. The final measure of each staff is a whole note. The scale starts on B-flat4 and ends on B-flat5.

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"

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

The page displays 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different scale. The scales are arranged in a sequence that modulates through various keys, starting from C major and moving through a series of thirds. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures (ranging from no sharps or flats to three flats), and scale patterns consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes. The scales are:

- C major (no sharps or flats)
- D major (one sharp)
- E major (two sharps)
- F major (one flat)
- G major (two flats)
- A major (three sharps)
- B major (four sharps)
- C major (no sharps or flats)
- D major (one sharp)
- E major (two sharps)
- F major (one flat)
- G major (two flats)

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

The image displays a page of musical notation for "Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds" from "LaMonica Scale Studies, Vol. 1: Approaching Scales - Flute / Oboe (Lower Range)". The page contains 12 staves of music, each representing a different scale. The scales are arranged in pairs of major and minor scales, modulating in thirds. The first staff is in B-flat major (two flats). The second staff is in D-flat major (three flats). The third staff is in E major (three sharps). The fourth staff is in F major (one sharp). The fifth staff is in G major (two sharps). The sixth staff is in A major (three sharps). The seventh staff is in B major (two sharps). The eighth staff is in C major (no sharps or flats). The ninth staff is in D major (two sharps). The tenth staff is in E major (three sharps). The eleventh staff is in F major (one sharp). The twelfth staff is in G major (two sharps). Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature. The scales are written in eighth notes, with some staves including accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) to indicate specific notes. The notation is clear and professional, suitable for a music textbook or practice book.

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!