

Vincent LaMonica

Scale Studies

Volume 1: Approaching Scales

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

Bb Treble Clef
(Soprano / Tenor Sax)

www.VincentLaMonica.com/publications

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Acknowledgements

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

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

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

Introduction to the Scale Studies

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

Volume 1: Approaching Scales

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

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

Recommended Practice Approach

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

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

Musical Concepts

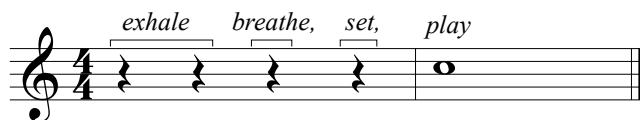
“Round, Forward Embouchure”

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

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

“Breathe, Set, Play”

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



“Less Tongue, More Air”

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

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

Section 1: One-Octave Scales

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

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

“Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch”

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

“Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision”

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

“Varying articulation, always smooth and connected”

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

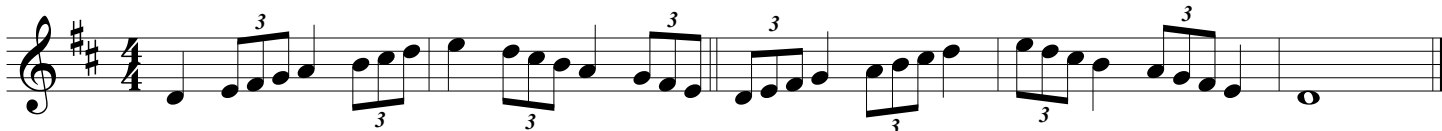
1. D Major

Concert C Major

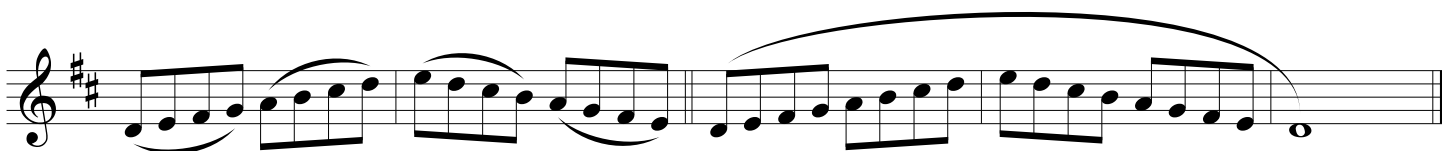
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

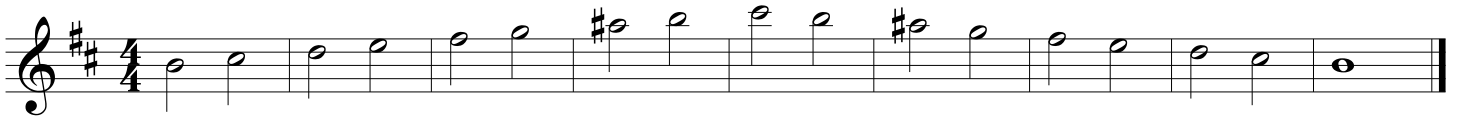


Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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2. B Minor

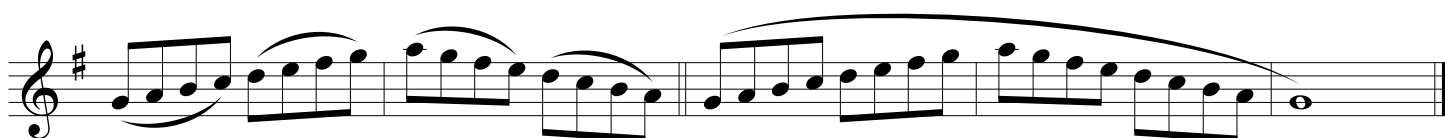
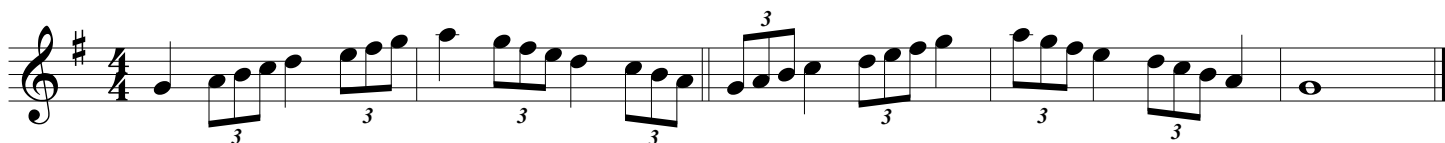
Concert A Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



Concert F Major

The first staff of music is in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 4/4 time. It contains 10 measures of music. The notes are: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The notes are written on a five-line staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.



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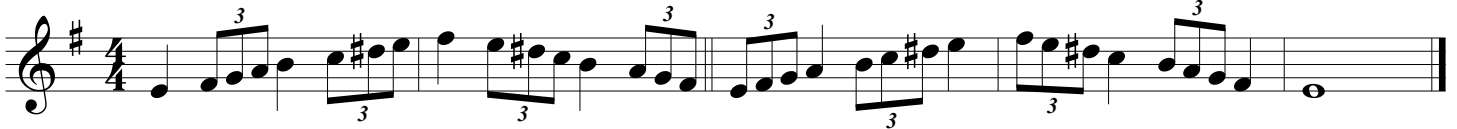
4. E Minor

Concert D Minor

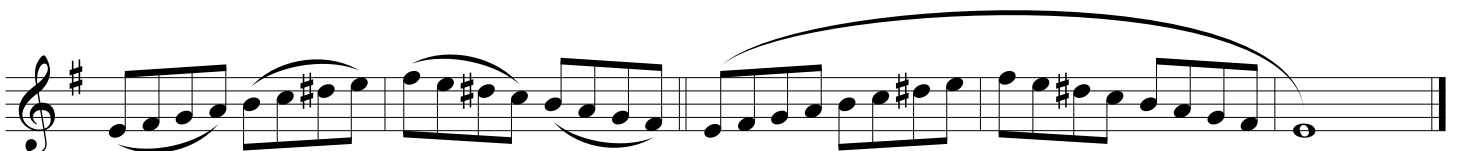
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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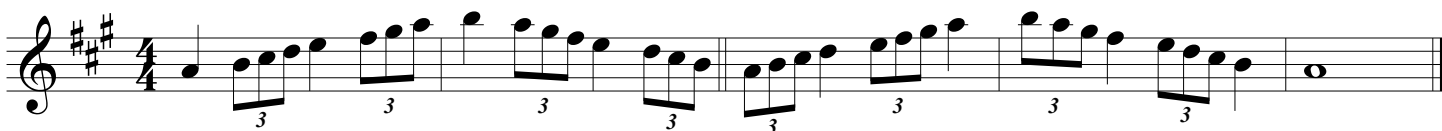
5. A Major

Concert G Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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7. C Major

Concert B $\flat$ Major

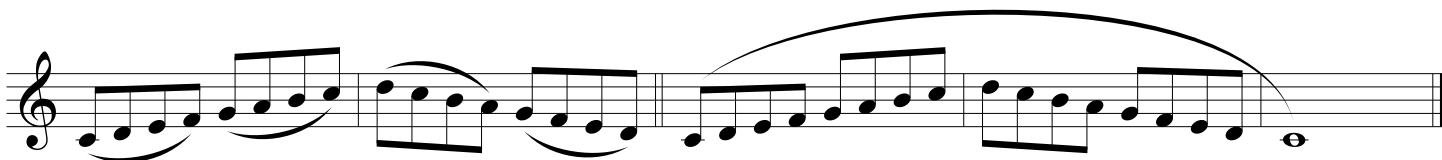
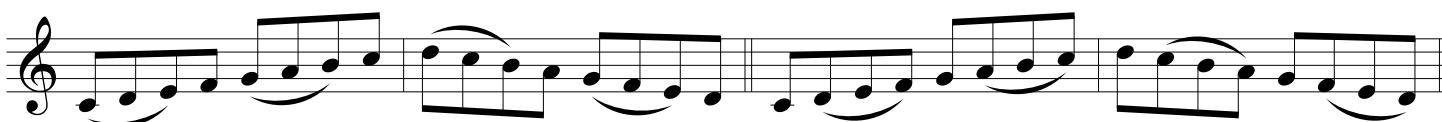
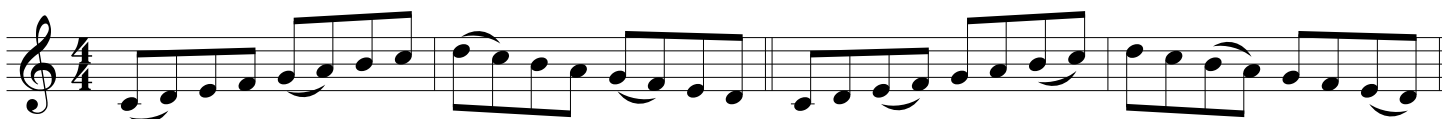
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

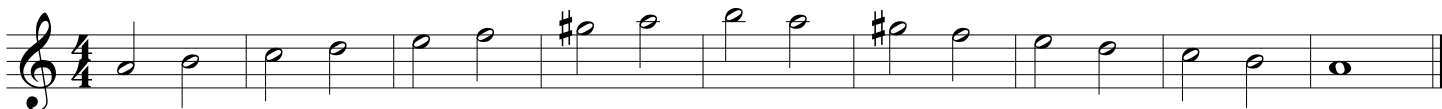


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8. A Minor

Concert G Minor

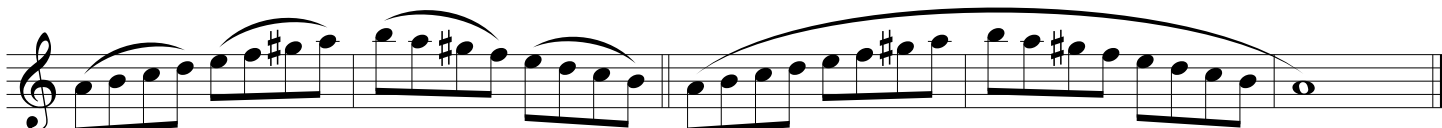
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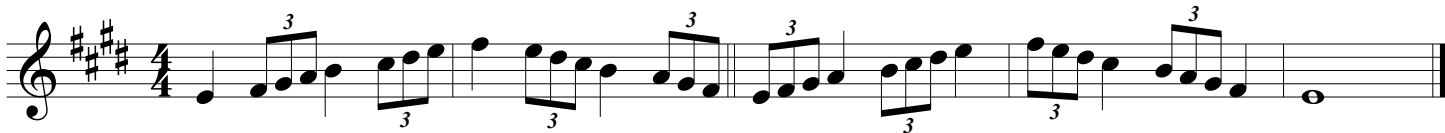
9. E Major

Concert D Major

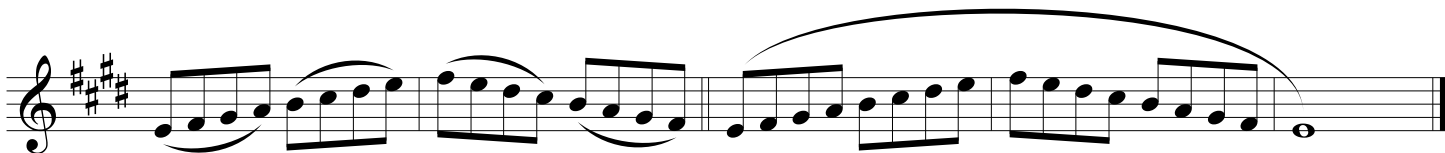
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

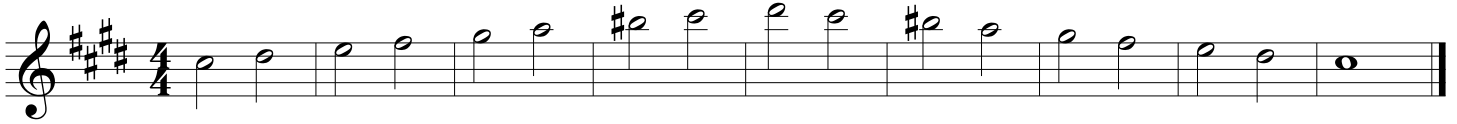


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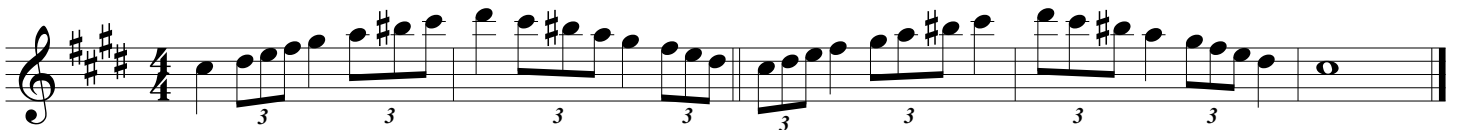
10. C# Minor

Concert B Minor

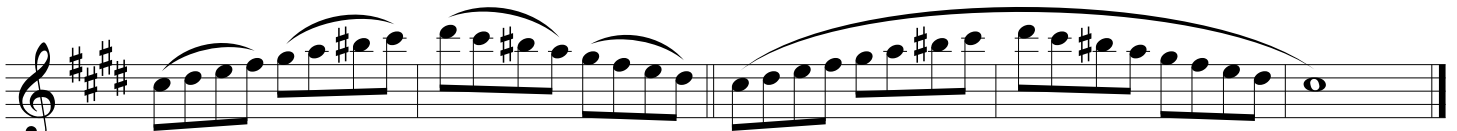
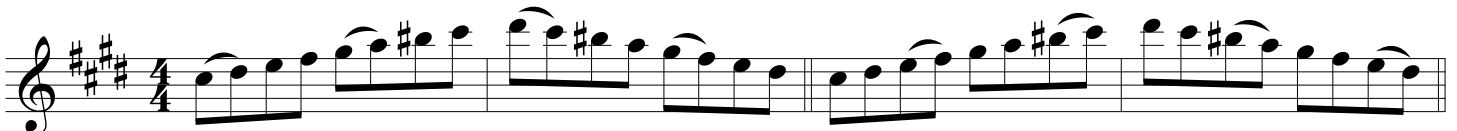
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Concert E $\flat$ Major

The first staff of music is in G major (one flat) and 4/4 time. It contains 11 measures of music. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The staff ends with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). This is followed by a double bar line. The second part of the system continues with: C4 (half), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half), ending with a final double bar line.

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef, key of B-flat major (one flat), and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and Bb4, then a quarter note C5, and a dotted quarter note Bb4. The second measure continues with eighth notes A4 and G4, followed by a quarter note F4, and a dotted quarter note E4. The third measure starts with a quarter note D4, followed by eighth notes C4 and Bb3, then a quarter note A3, and a dotted quarter note G3. The fourth measure has eighth notes F3 and E3, followed by a quarter note D3, and a dotted quarter note C3. The fifth measure begins with a quarter note Bb3, followed by eighth notes A3 and G3, then a quarter note F3, and a dotted quarter note E3. The sixth measure continues with eighth notes D3 and C3, followed by a quarter note Bb2, and a dotted quarter note A2. The seventh measure has eighth notes G2 and F3, followed by a quarter note E3, and a dotted quarter note D3. The eighth measure concludes with a half note C3. The system ends with a double bar line.

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Use more air and less tongue for a smoother, better sound.
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12. D Minor

Concert C Minor

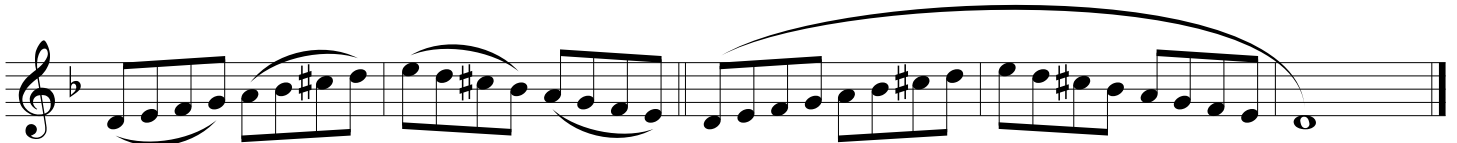
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

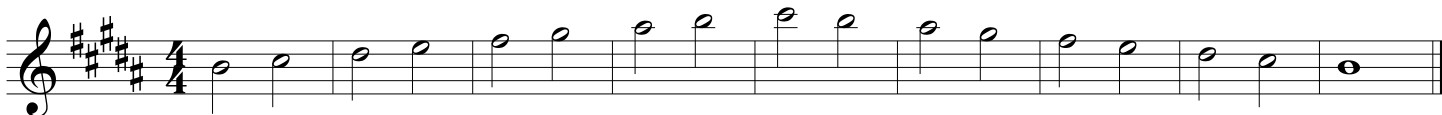


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13. B Major

Concert A Major

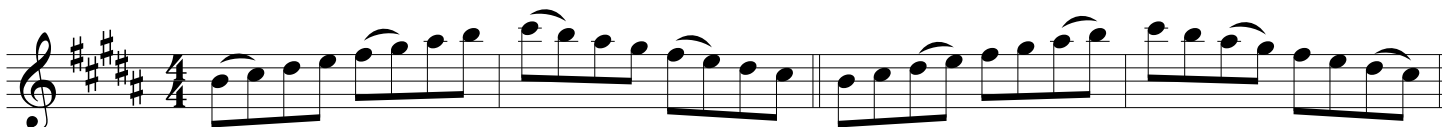
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2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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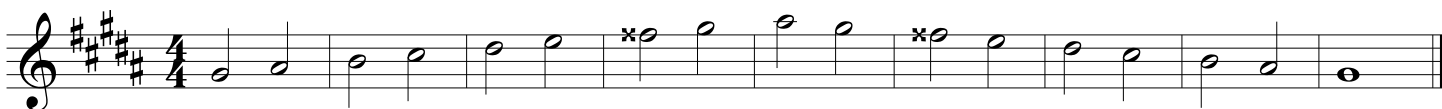


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14. G# Minor

Concert F# Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

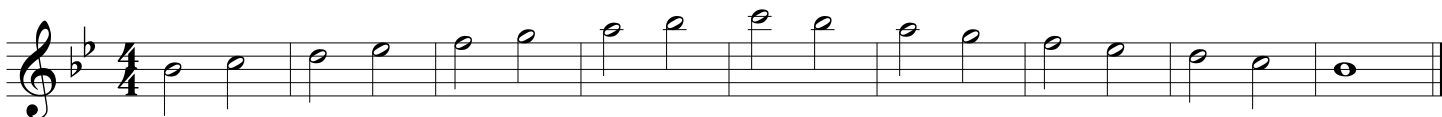


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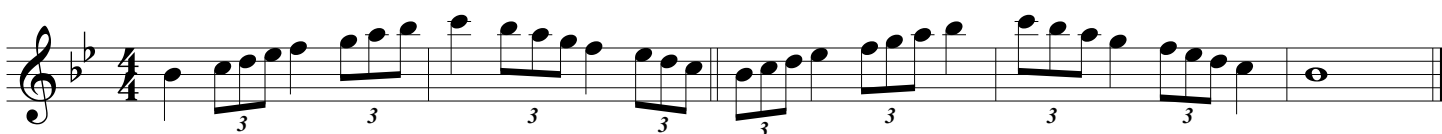
15. B $\flat$ Major

Concert A $\flat$ Major

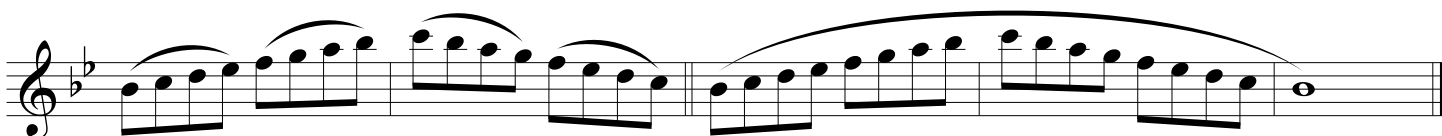
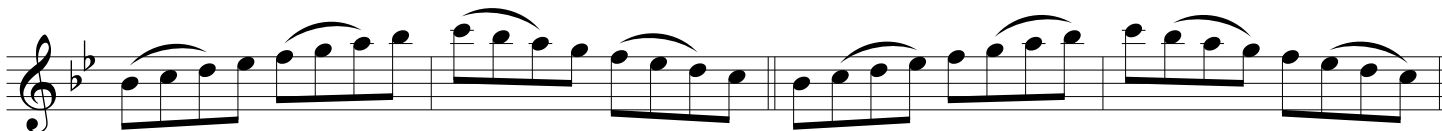
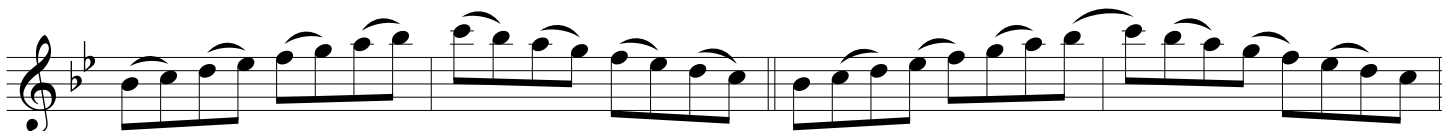
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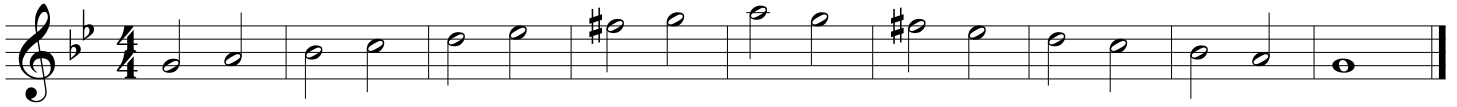


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16. G Minor

Concert F Minor

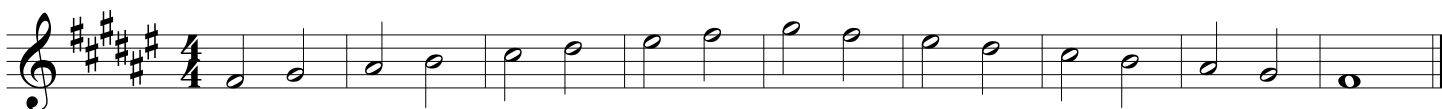
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



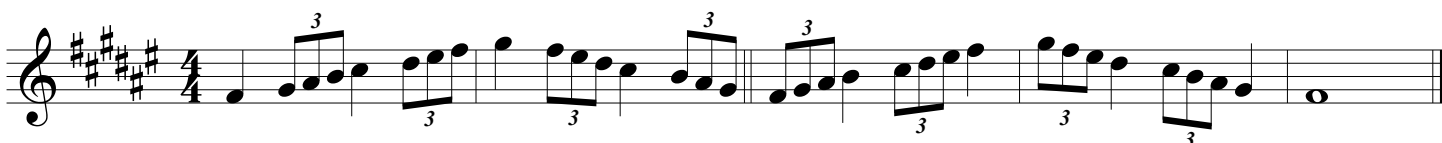
17. F# Major

Concert E Major

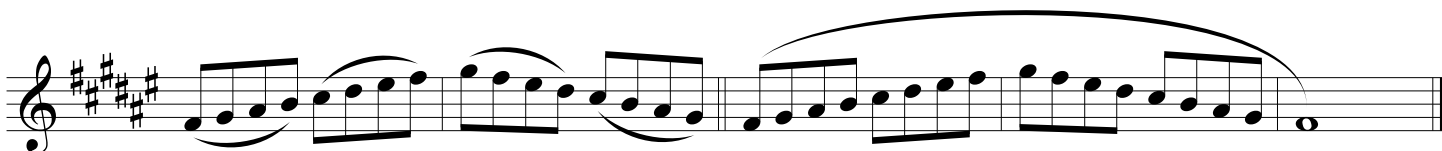
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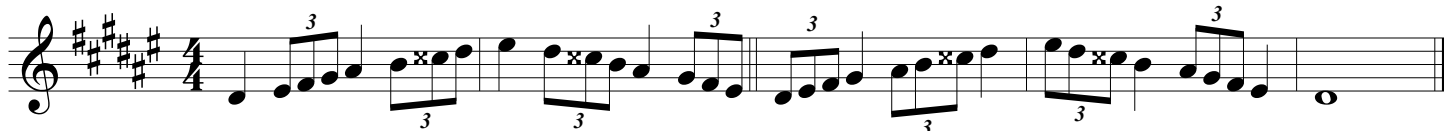
18. D# Minor

Concert C# Minor

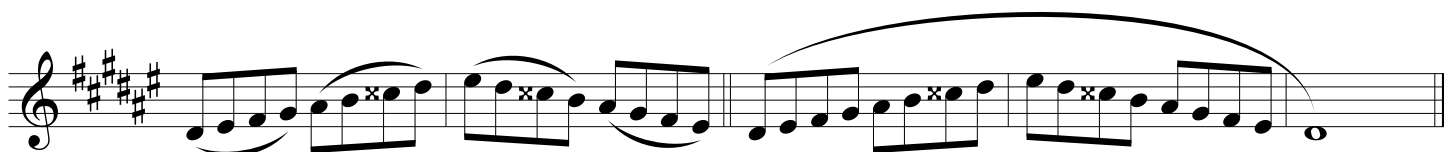
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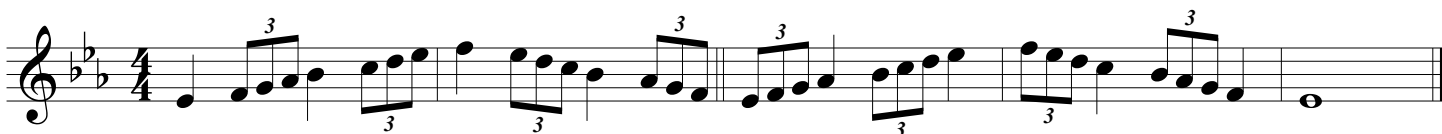
19. E $\flat$ Major

Concert D $\flat$ Major

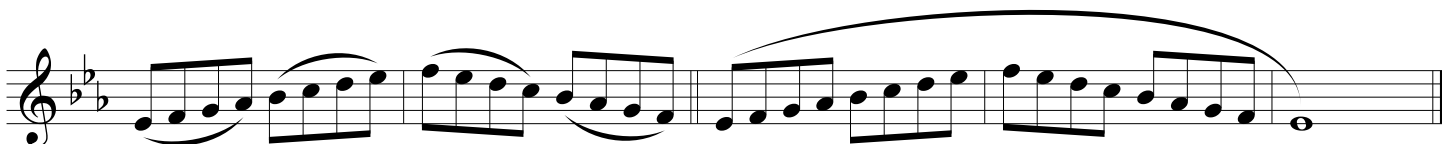
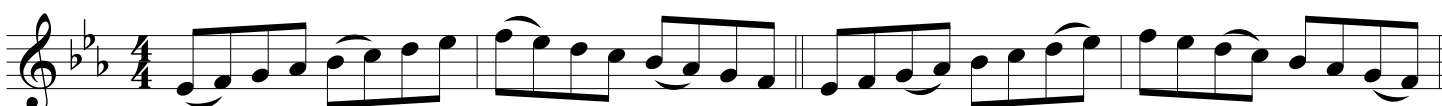
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20. C Minor

Concert B $\flat$ Minor

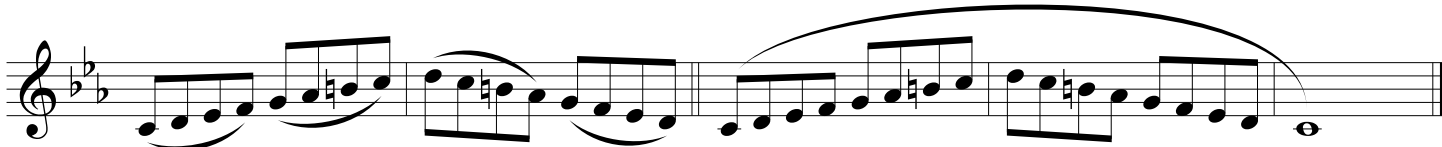
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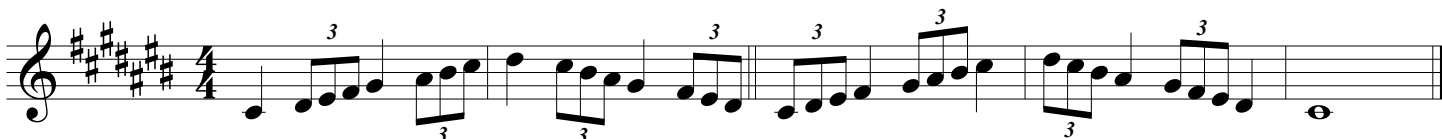
21. C# Major

Concert B Major

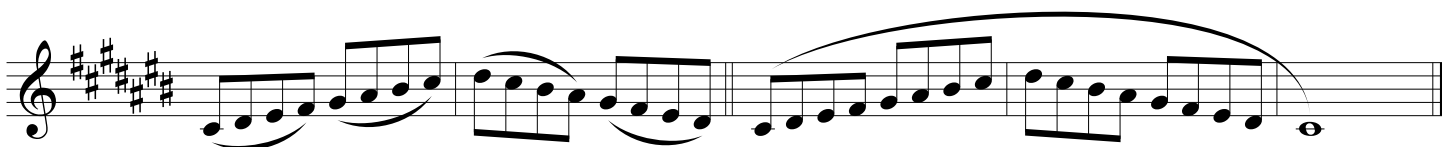
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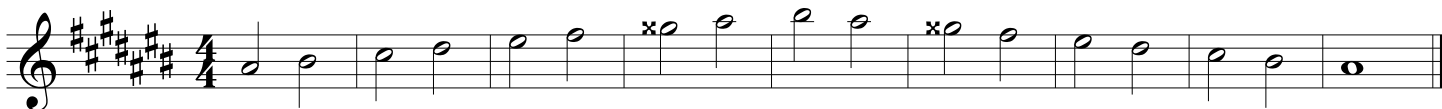


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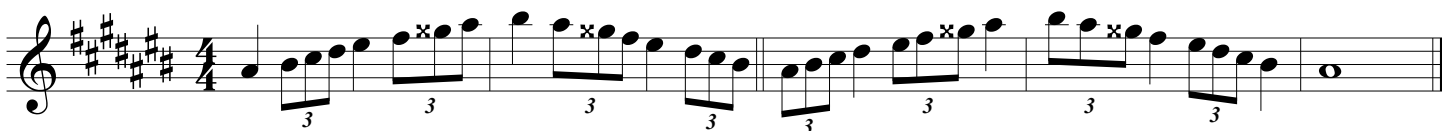
22. A# Minor

Concert G# Minor

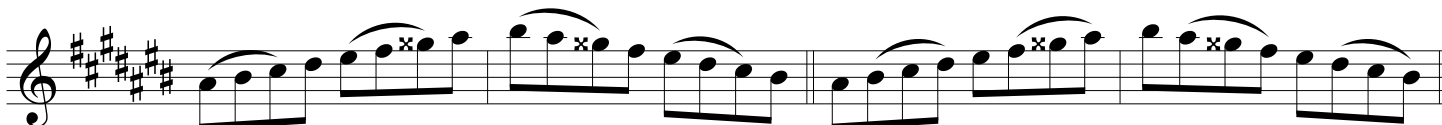
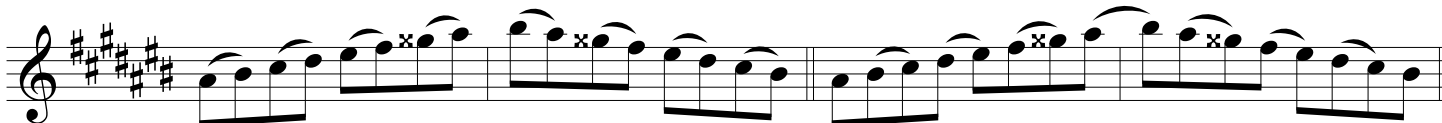
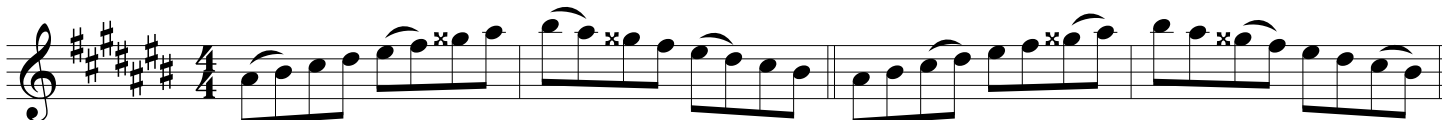
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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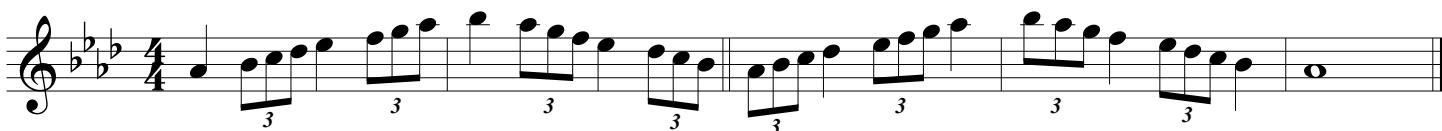
23. A $\flat$ Major

Concert G $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected



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Section 1 Review:

Modulating Scales

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

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

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

And don’t forget...

“Round, forward embouchure”

“Breathe, Set, Play”

“More air, less tongue”

Complete Modulating Scales

12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different scale in 4/4 time. The scales are written in treble clef and include key signatures ranging from two sharps to no sharps or flats. The notation shows the scale ascending and descending, with a final half note.

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each representing a different modulating scale. The notation is written in 4/4 time and includes various key signatures (one sharp, two sharps, one flat, and two flats). Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature. The scales are composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some staves featuring trills marked with a '3' and a bracket. The scales are arranged in a sequence that modulates through different keys, starting from a key with one sharp and ending in a key with two flats. The notation is clear and professional, suitable for a music book or score.

Complete Modulating Scales in "Audition Format"

The page displays 12 staves of musical notation for saxophone scales. Each staff contains a scale with various key signatures and includes trill markings (trills marked with 'x') and triplet markings (indicated by a '3' and a bracket). The scales are presented in a "Complete Modulating Scales" format, showing the scale in its original key and then modulating to a new key. The key signatures range from B-flat major (two flats) to B major (two sharps).

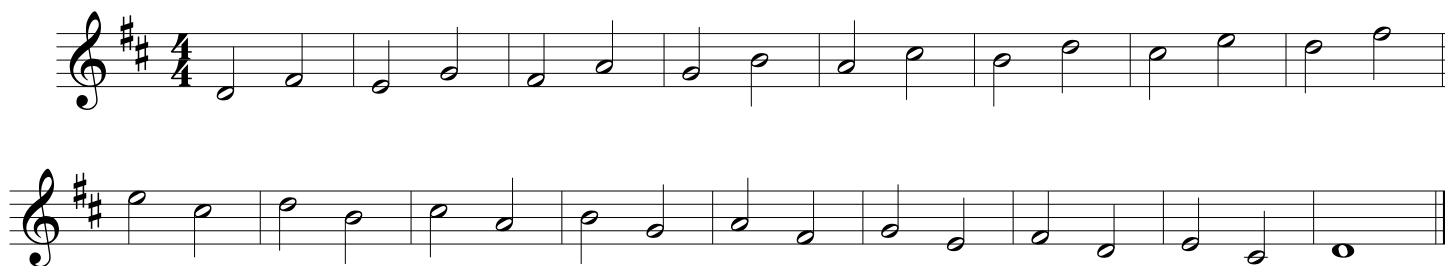
Section 2: Scales In Thirds

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

1. D Major

Concert C Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

Eight staves of music in D Major (two sharps) and 6/8 time. The first two staves show a continuous eighth-note scale: ascending (D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5) and descending (C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4). The next four staves show eighth-note triplets ascending and descending. The final two staves show eighth-note triplets ascending and descending, with the final measure of each staff being a whole rest.

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

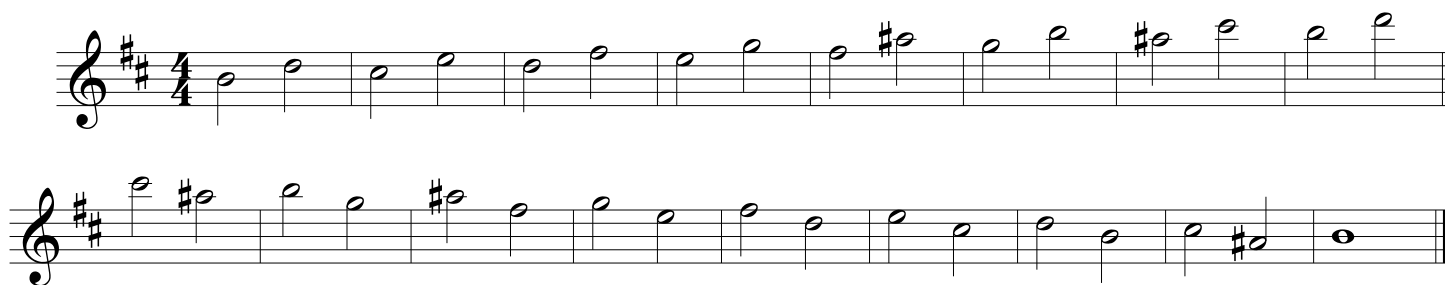
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first seven staves show various articulation patterns: slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the entire line, emphasizing a smooth, connected sound.

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2. B Minor

Concert A Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

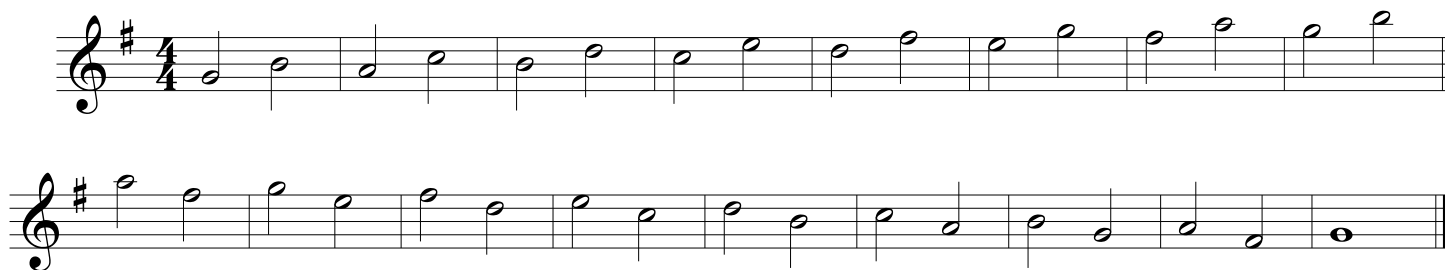
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first seven staves show various articulation patterns: slurs, accents, and slurs with accents. The eighth staff shows a long slur covering the entire phrase.

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3. G Major

Concert F Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

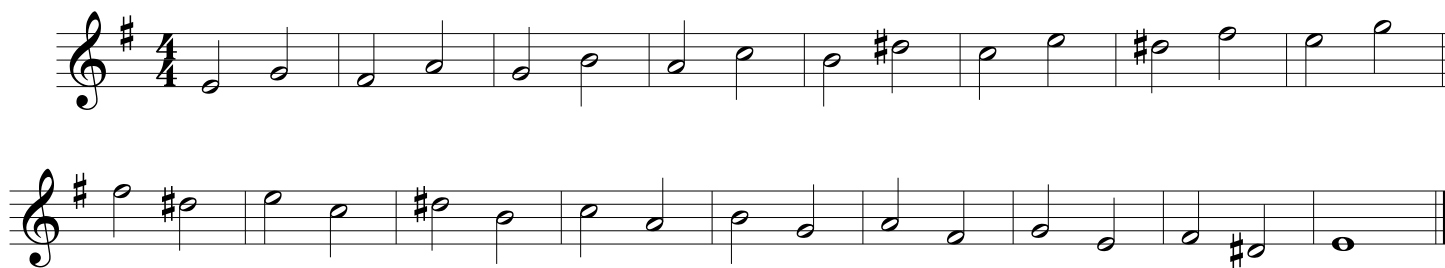
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first seven staves show various articulation patterns: slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff features a long slur spanning the entire line.

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4. E Minor

Concert D Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

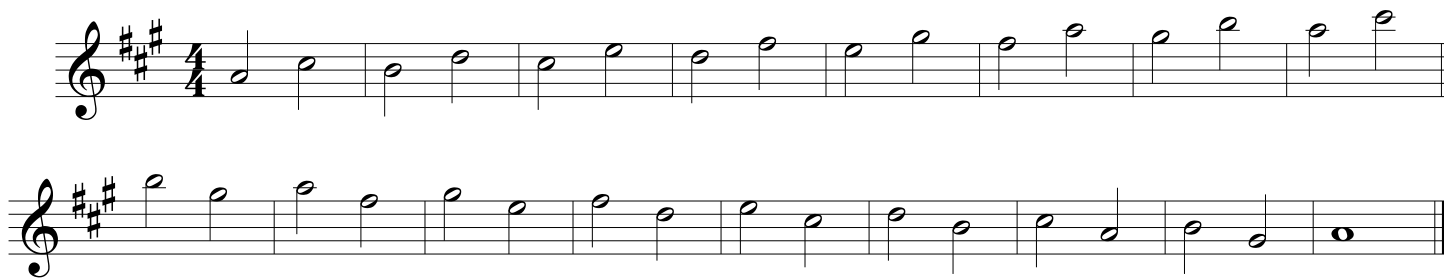
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major. The melody is a scale study with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The first seven staves show the scale in various articulations, and the eighth staff shows the scale with a long slur over the final four measures.

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5. A Major

Concert G Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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

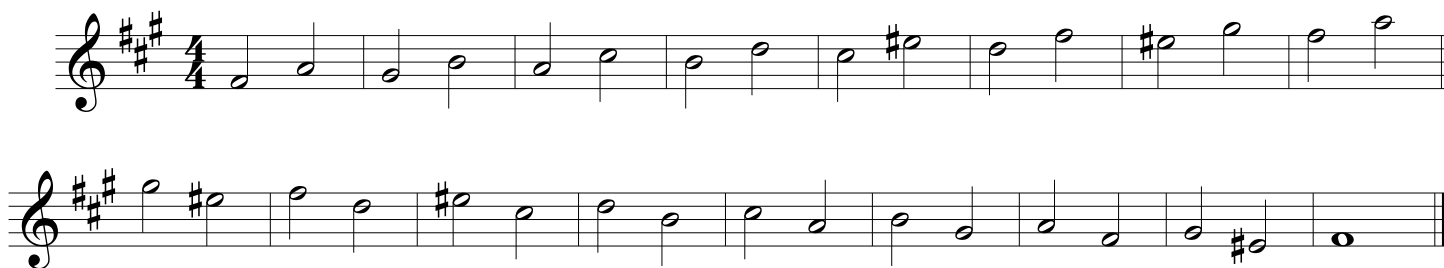
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is a scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The first seven staves show various articulations: slurs, accents, and ties. The eighth staff shows a long slur over the entire scale, indicating a smooth, connected line.

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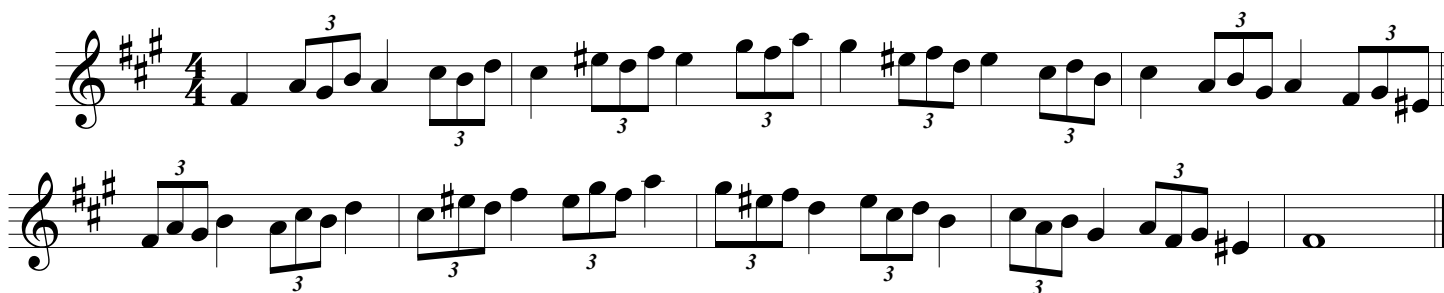
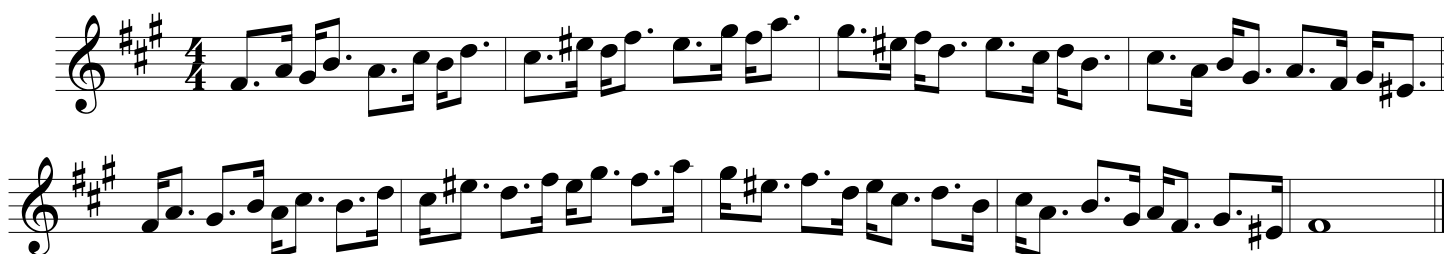
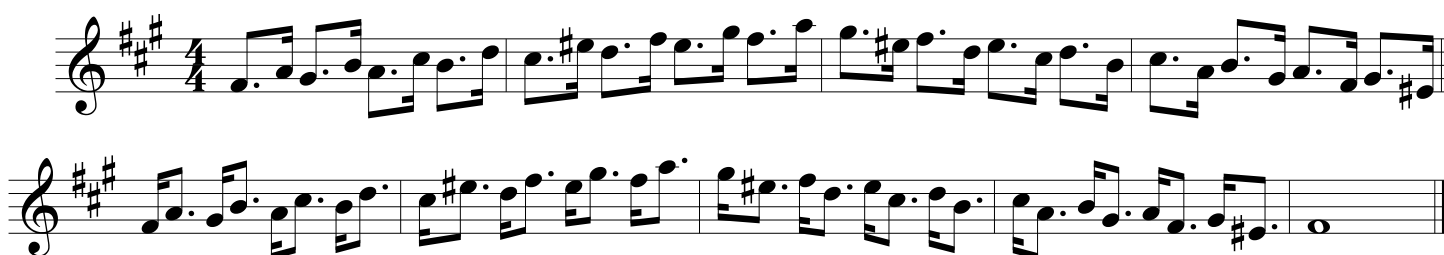
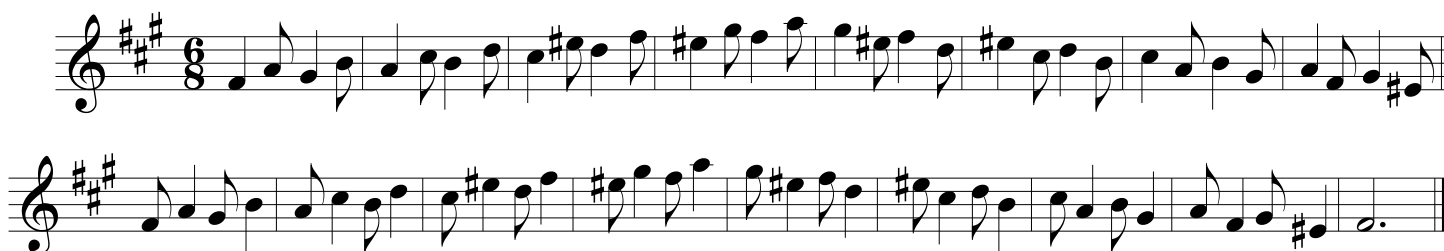
6. F# Minor

Concert E Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

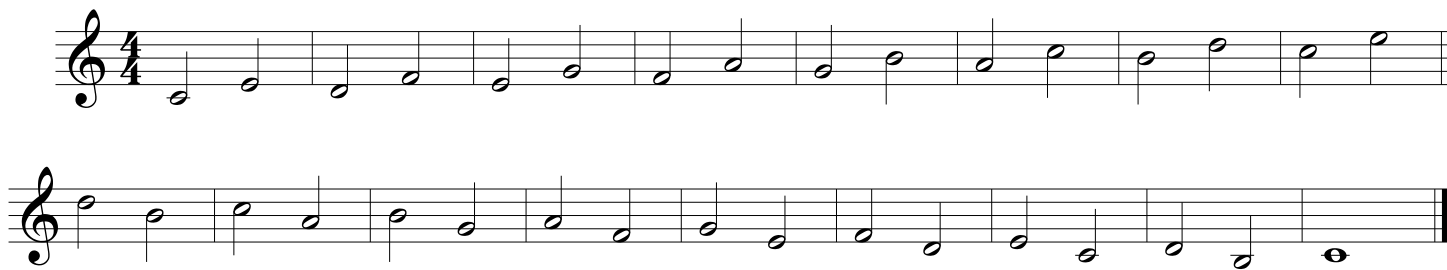
The musical score is written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The melody is a scale starting on G4 and ending on G5. The first seven staves show various articulations: slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff features a long slur over the entire scale, indicating a smooth, connected line.

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7. C Major

Concert B $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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

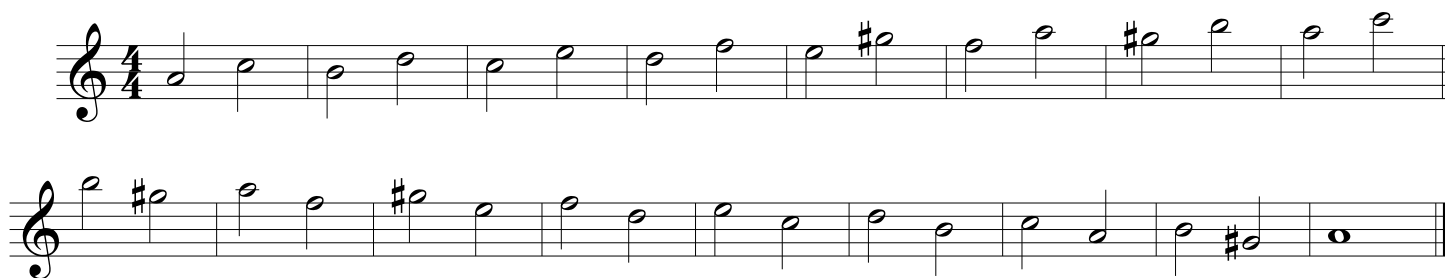
The musical score is written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain two measures of music, with the second measure of each staff ending with a double bar line. The eighth staff contains a single measure of music that spans the entire width of the staff, indicated by a long horizontal slur above the notes. The melody is a scale study, starting on a middle C (C4) and ascending stepwise through the scale. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The articulation varies throughout, with some notes having slurs, some having accents, and some being marked with staccato or marcato. The overall feel is smooth and connected, as indicated by the section title.

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8. A Minor

Concert G Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

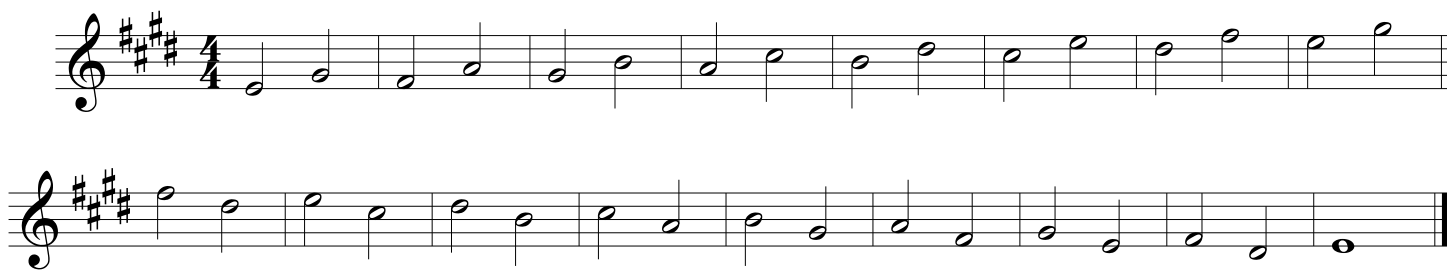
The musical score is written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain four measures of music. The eighth staff contains three measures of music, with a long slur spanning the first two measures. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents indicating varying articulation. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

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9. E Major

Concert D Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

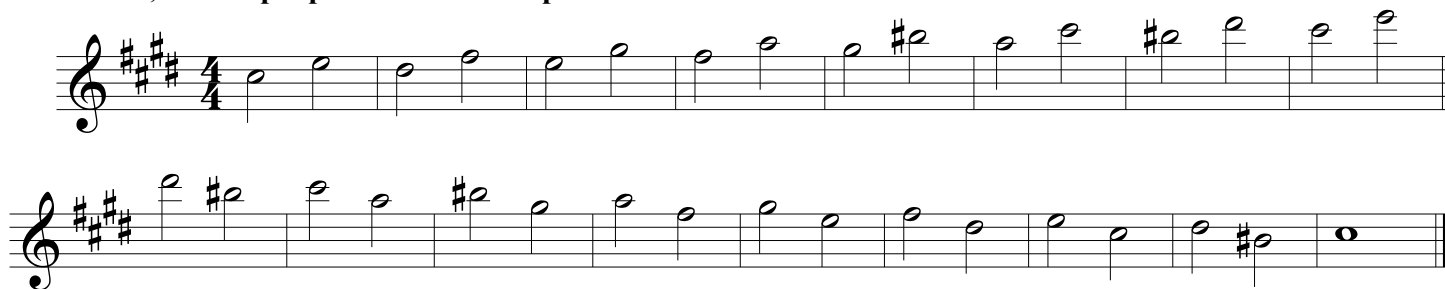
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (F#, C#, G#). The exercise features a variety of articulations including slurs, ties, and breath marks, all maintaining a smooth and connected sound. The first seven staves show different patterns of articulation, while the eighth staff features a long, sweeping slur over the final four measures.

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10. C# Minor

Concert B Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

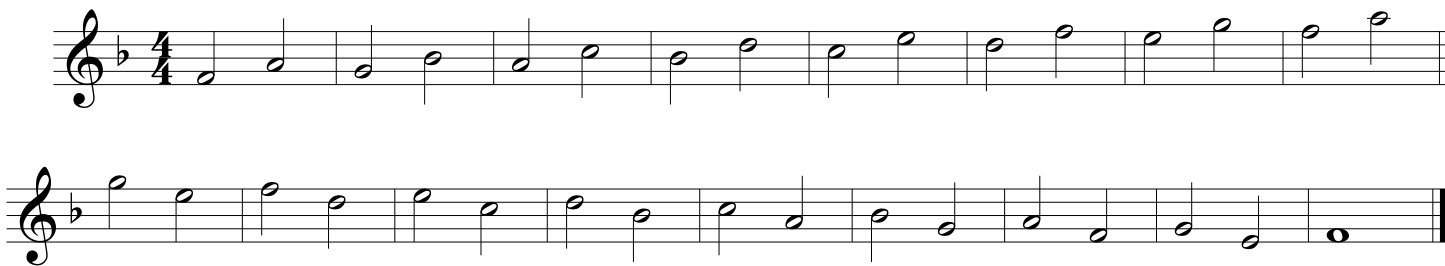
The musical score for Exercise 3 is written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone in 4/4 time, key of D major (F# C# G# D). It consists of eight staves of music. The exercise is characterized by varying articulations, including slurs, accents, and staccato marks, all while maintaining a smooth and connected sound. The melody starts on D4 and ascends to D5, then descends back to D4. The final staff includes a long slur over the entire phrase.

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11. F Major

Concert E $\flat$ Major

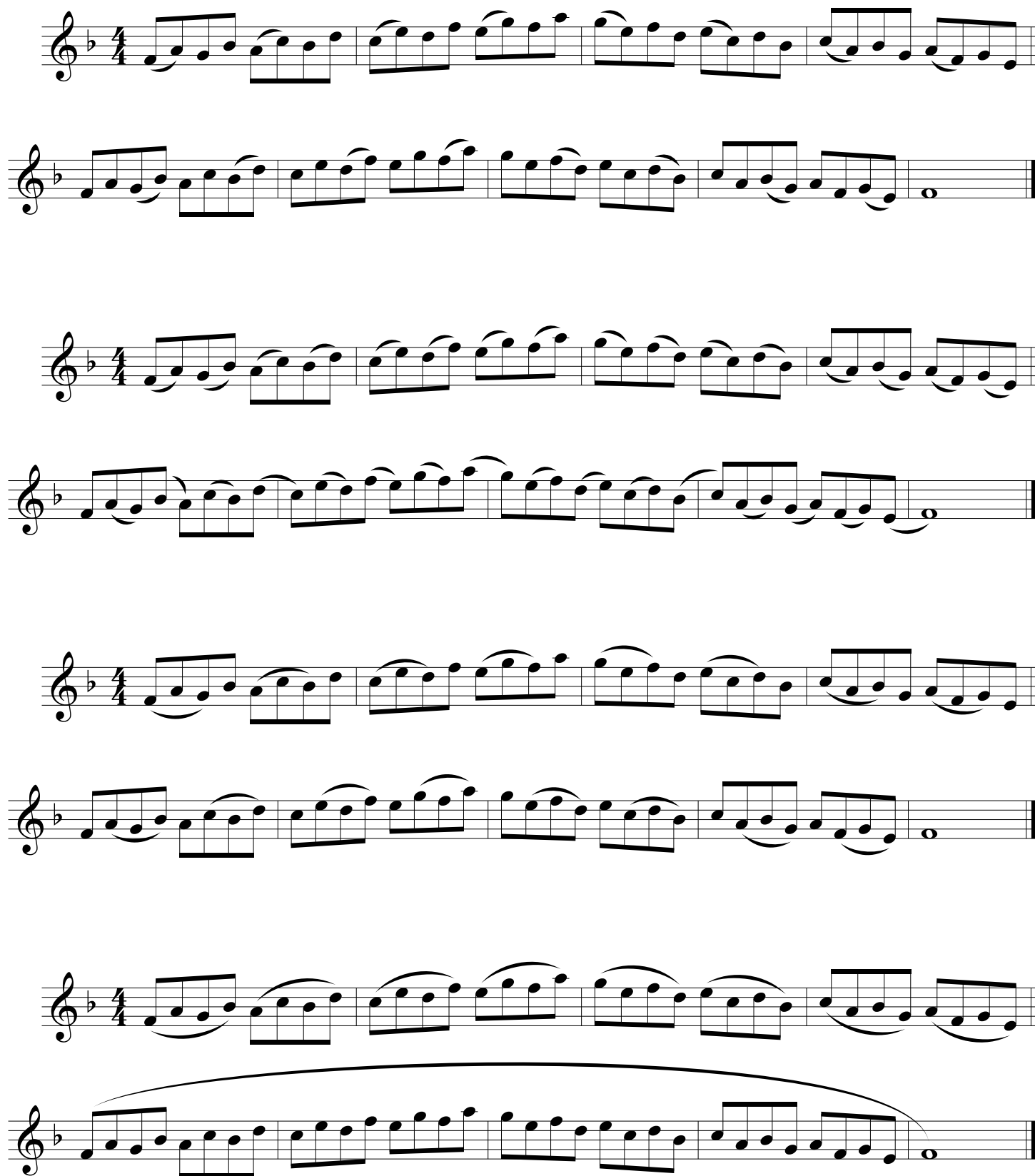
1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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

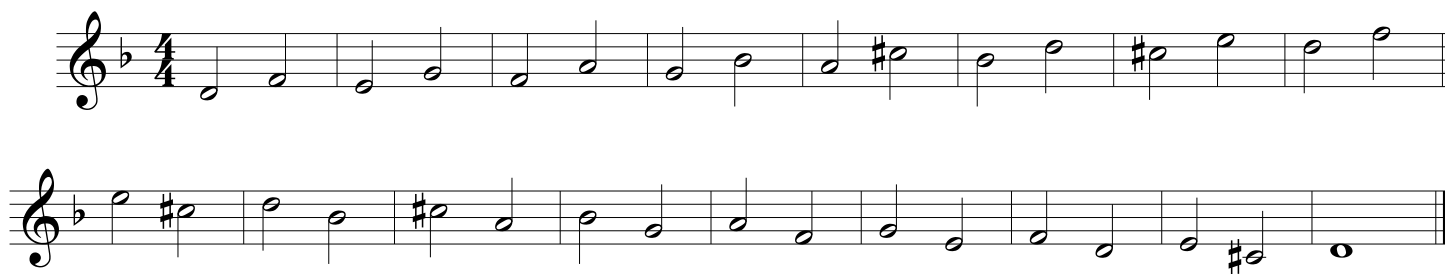
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The melody is a scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The first seven staves show the scale with various articulations: slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff shows the scale with a long slur over the entire phrase, indicating a smooth, connected line.

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

Concert C Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

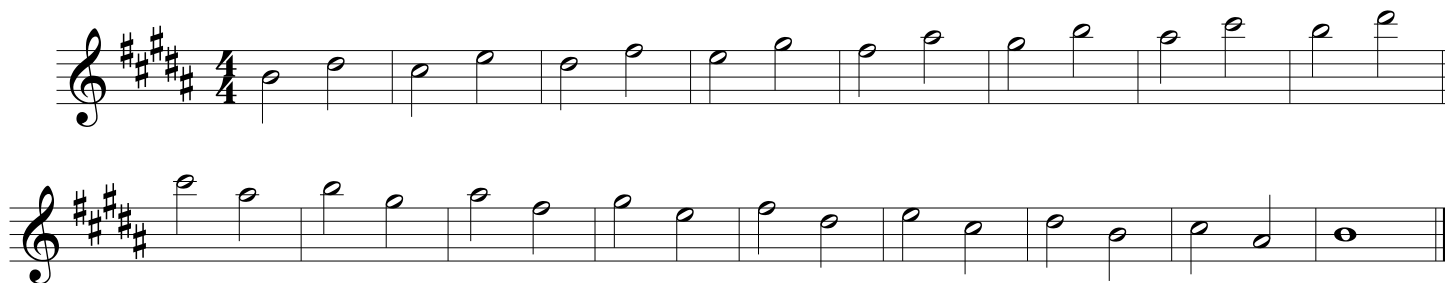
The musical score is written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of eight staves. The first seven staves each contain a scale sequence with varying articulations, including slurs, ties, and accents, demonstrating smooth and connected playing. The eighth staff features a long slur over the final four measures, emphasizing the continuous nature of the scale.

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

Concert A Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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

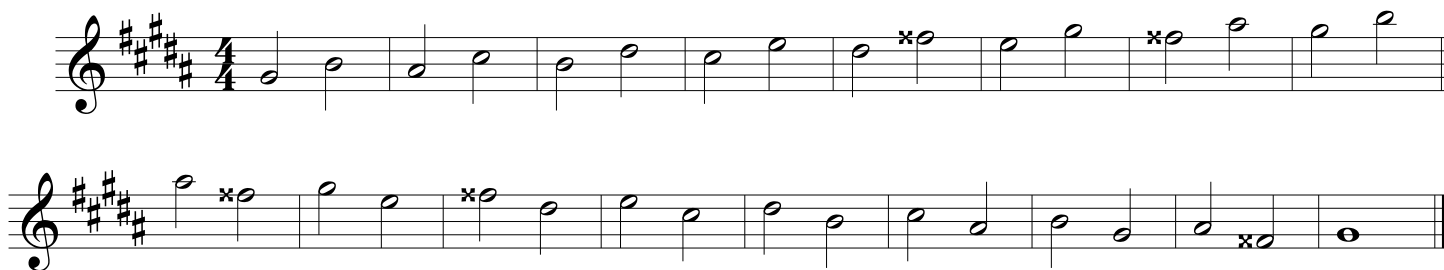
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (F#, C#, G#, D). The first seven staves show various articulation patterns (accents, slurs, ties) over a scale. The eighth staff shows a single slur over the entire scale.

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

Concert F# Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

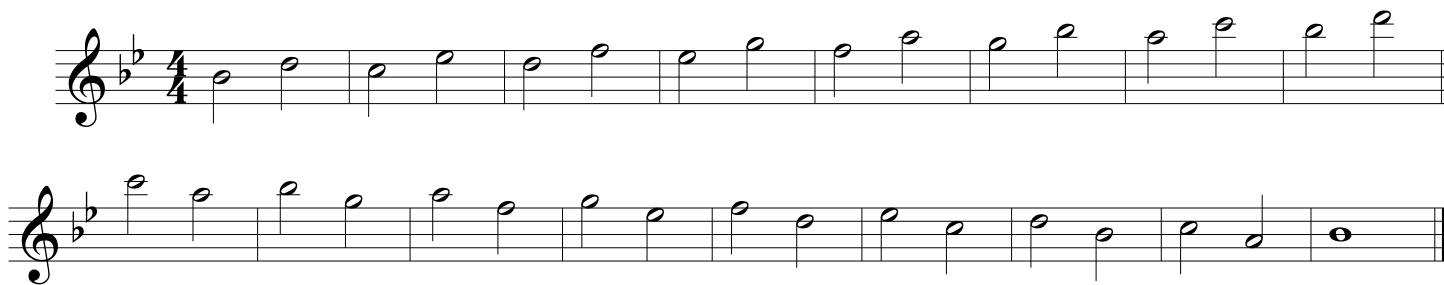
The musical score is written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone in F# major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first seven staves each contain a single line of a scale study, while the eighth staff contains two lines of the same study. The scale is an ascending and descending eighth-note scale starting on F#4. The ascending line is: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5. The descending line is: E5, D5, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. The study is divided into four measures per line. The first measure of each line contains the first four notes (F#, G#, A, B) with a slur. The second measure contains the next four notes (C#, D, E, F#) with a slur. The third measure contains the next four notes (G#, A, B, C#) with a slur. The fourth measure contains the final four notes (D, E, F#, G#) with a slur. The notes are marked with varying articulation: some are marked with an 'x' (staccato), some with a dot (accent), and some with a slur. The eighth staff shows the same scale study with a long slur over the entire line, indicating a smooth and connected performance.

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

Concert A $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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

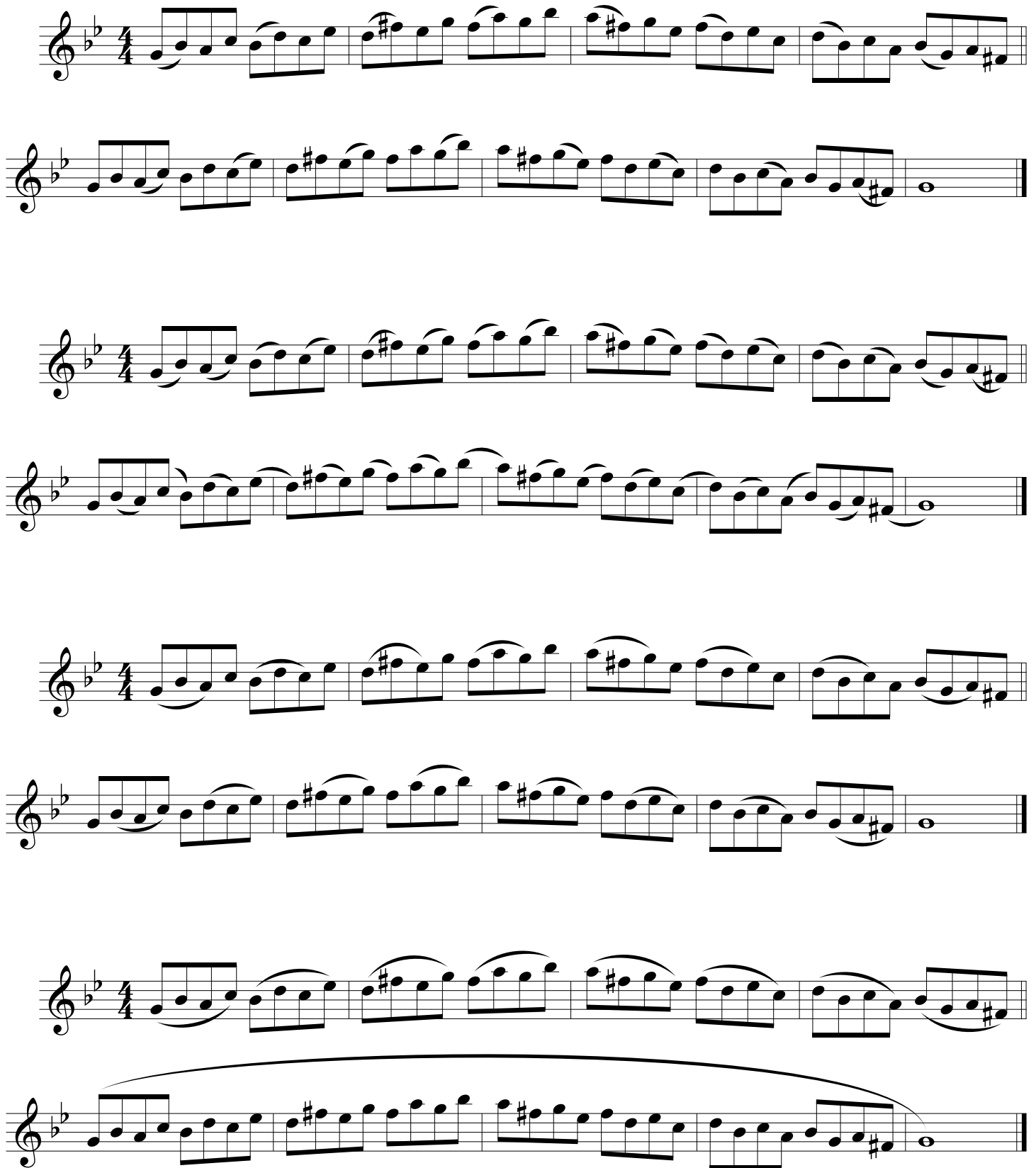
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first seven staves show a continuous eighth-note scale pattern with varying articulation (accents, slurs, and ties). The eighth staff shows the same pattern with a long slur over the entire phrase, indicating a smooth, connected articulation.

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

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in B-flat major, indicated by two flats in the key signature. The piece is divided into two main sections. The first section, spanning the first four staves, is in 6/8 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing eighth-note triplets. The second section, spanning the last four staves, is in 4/4 time and is characterized by a more complex rhythmic texture, including many eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The notation is clean and professional, with clear articulation marks and dynamic indications.

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

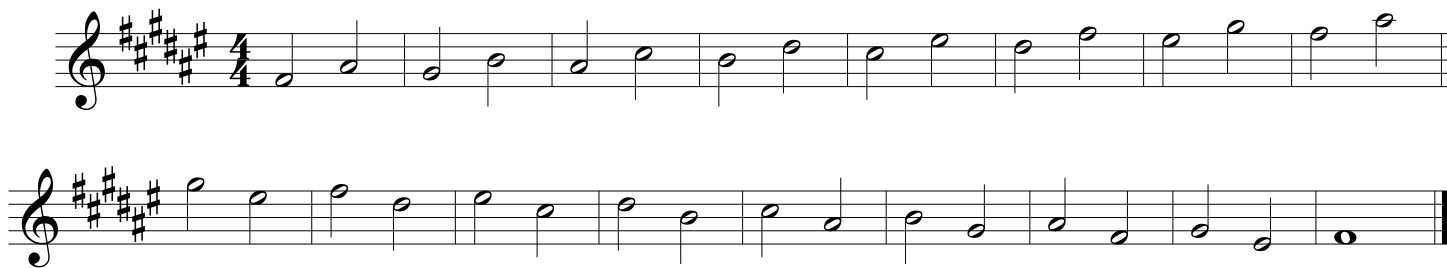
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The melody is a scale study with varying articulation, always smooth and connected. The first seven staves show the scale in eighth notes, with the eighth staff showing the scale in quarter notes. The eighth staff shows the scale in half notes, with a long slur over the entire phrase. The scale starts on G4 and ends on G5. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5. The scale is played in both ascending and descending directions. The first seven staves show the scale in eighth notes, with the eighth staff showing the scale in quarter notes. The eighth staff shows the scale in half notes, with a long slur over the entire phrase. The scale starts on G4 and ends on G5. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5. The scale is played in both ascending and descending directions.

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

Concert E Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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

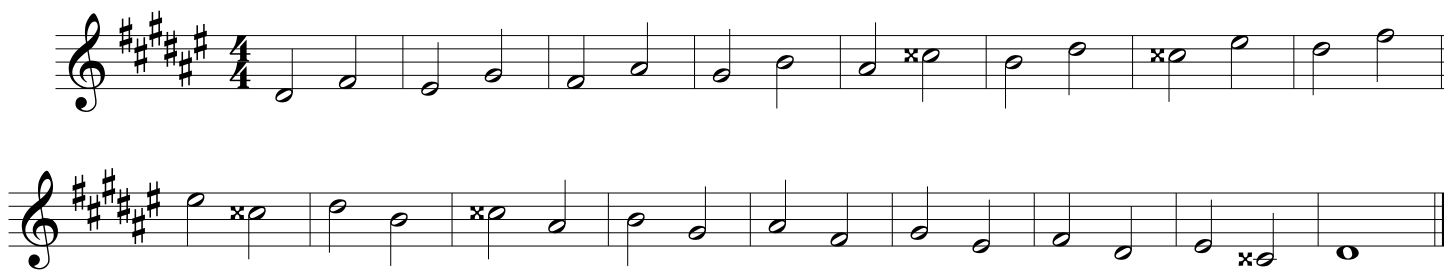
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (F#, C#, G#, D). The melody is a scale starting on D4, moving up and then down, with various articulations including slurs, ties, and accents. The first seven staves show the scale in eighth and quarter notes, while the eighth staff shows the scale in half notes with a long slur over the entire phrase.

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

Concert C# / D $\flat$ Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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

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

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

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

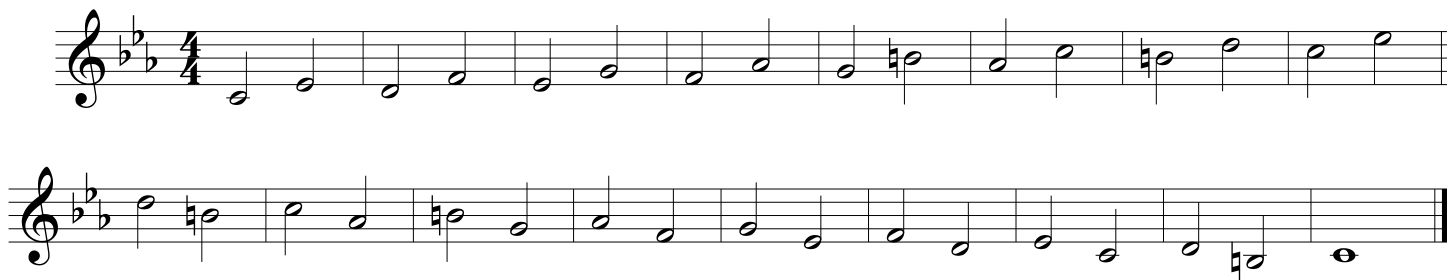
The musical score is written for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music, each containing a single melodic line. The scale is played in both ascending and descending directions. The articulation varies across the staves, including slurs, ties, and individual notes, all while maintaining a smooth and connected sound. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 4/4 time signature. The final staff concludes with a double bar line.

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

Concert B $\flat$ Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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

3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

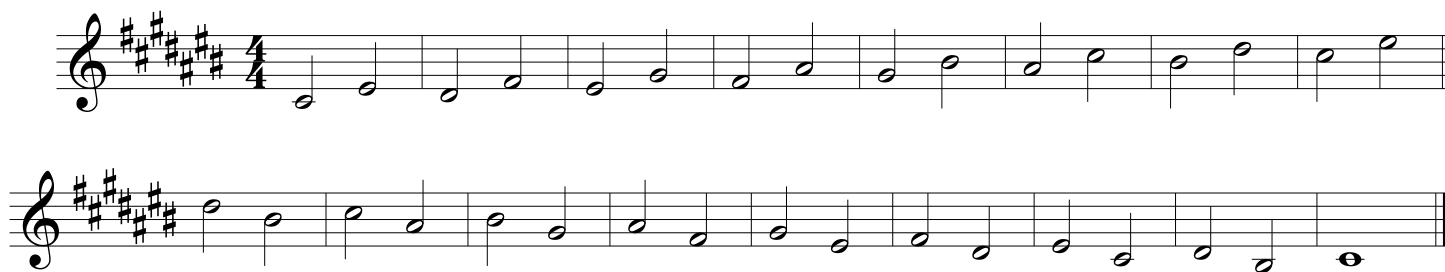
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale starting on C4 and ending on B4. The first seven staves show various articulations: slurs, ties, and breath marks. The eighth staff shows a long slur over the entire scale.

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

21. C# Major

Concert B / C $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision

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3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

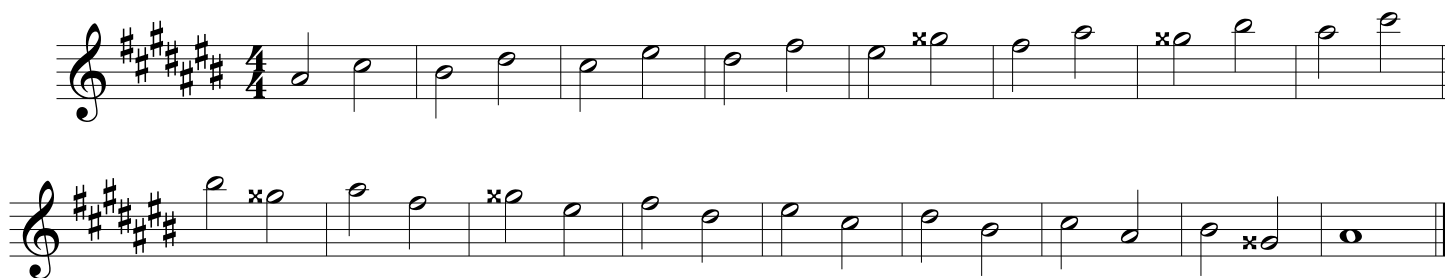
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (F# C# G# D). The melody is a scale starting on D4, moving up and then down. The first seven staves show various articulations (accents, slurs, ties) to maintain a smooth and connected sound. The eighth staff features a long slur over the entire scale run.

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

22. A# Minor

Concert G# / A $\flat$ Minor

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

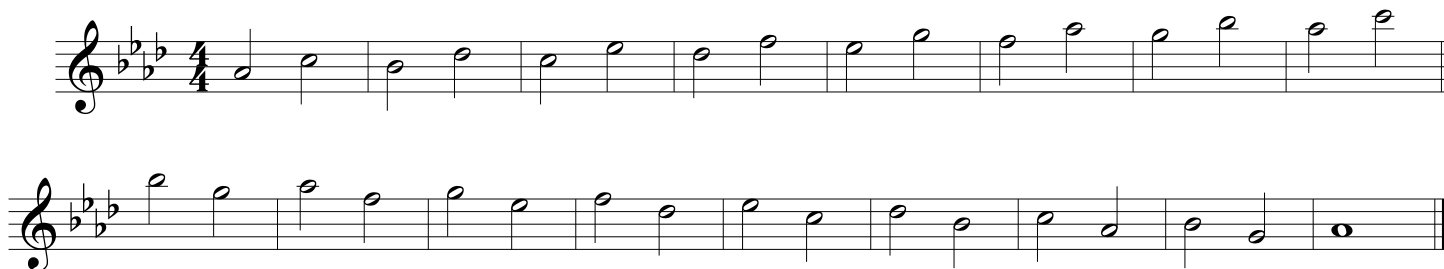
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major (F# C# G# D). The melody is a scale study with varying articulation, including slurs, accents, and staccato marks. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and staccato marks. The second staff continues the sequence with slurs and staccato marks. The third staff continues the sequence with slurs and staccato marks. The fourth staff continues the sequence with slurs and staccato marks. The fifth staff continues the sequence with slurs and staccato marks. The sixth staff continues the sequence with slurs and staccato marks. The seventh staff continues the sequence with slurs and staccato marks. The eighth staff continues the sequence with slurs and staccato marks.

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

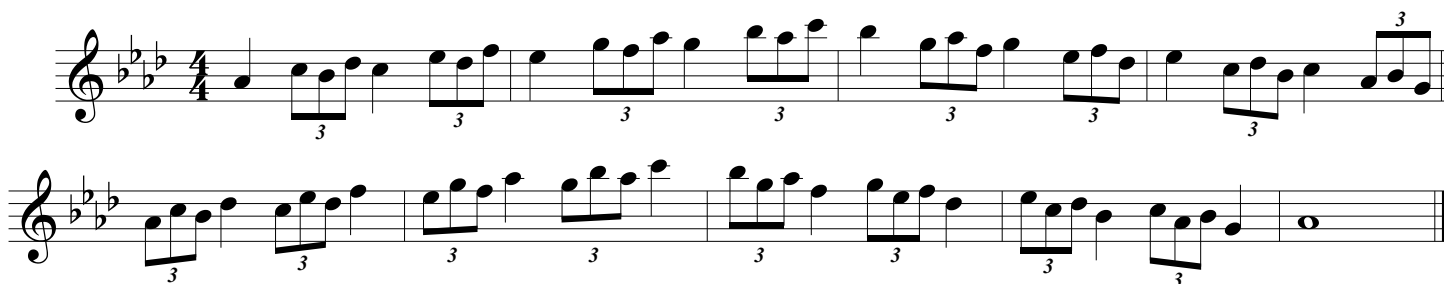
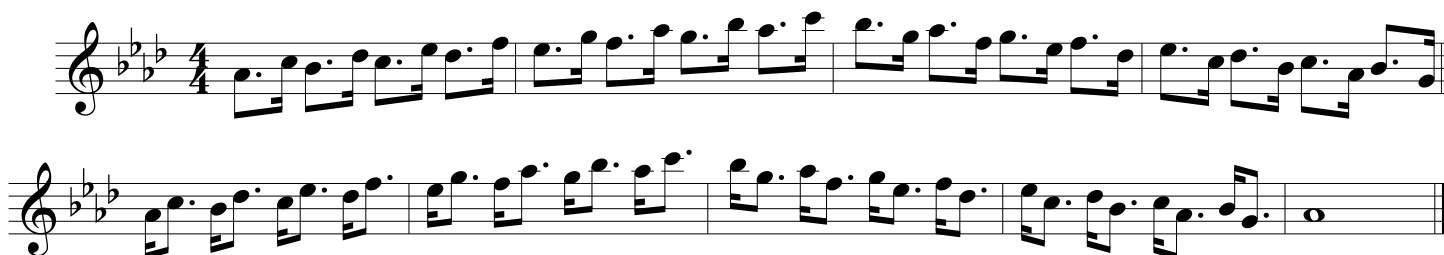
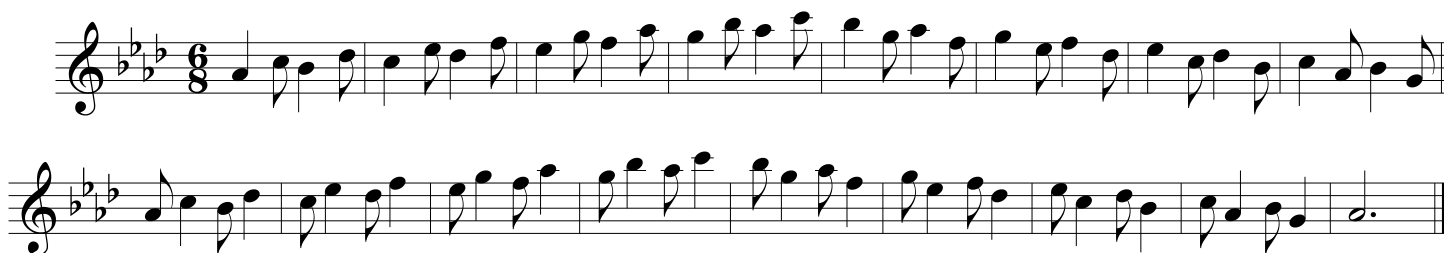
23. A $\flat$ Major

Concert G $\flat$ Major

1. Slow, for the purposes of tone and pitch



2. Varying rhythm, with precision and constant subdivision



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

3. Varying articulation, always smooth and connected

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale starting on B-flat, moving up and then down. The first seven staves show various articulations (accents, slurs, ties) to maintain a smooth and connected sound. The eighth staff features a long slur over the entire scale run, emphasizing the continuous flow.

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

Concert E $\flat$ Minor

The first staff of music is in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 4/4 time. It contains eight measures of music. The notes are: B-flat (half), A-flat (half), G (half), F (half), E (half), D (half), C (half), and B-flat (half). The notes are written on a single line, with the first four measures grouped by a brace and the last four measures grouped by a brace.



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

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is a scale starting on G4 and ending on Bb5. The first seven staves show various articulations: slurs, ties, and accents. The eighth staff shows a long slur over the entire scale.

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

Section 2 Review:

Modulating Scales In Thirds

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

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

And don't forget...

"Round, forward embouchure"

"Breathe, Set, Play"

"More air, less tongue"

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

This page contains 11 staves of musical notation for Soprano or Tenor Saxophone. Each staff represents a different scale, all of which are modulating scales in thirds. The scales are written in treble clef and include various key signatures and accidentals. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1: Key of D major (two sharps). Scale: D-E-F#-G-A-B-C#-D.
- Staff 2: Key of E major (three sharps). Scale: E-F#-G-A-B-C#-D-E.
- Staff 3: Key of F# major (three sharps). Scale: F#-G-A-B-C#-D-E-F#.
- Staff 4: Key of G major (one sharp). Scale: G-A-B-C#-D-E-F#-G.
- Staff 5: Key of A major (no sharps or flats). Scale: A-B-C#-D-E-F#-G-A.
- Staff 6: Key of B major (two sharps). Scale: B-C#-D-E-F#-G-A-B.
- Staff 7: Key of C major (no sharps or flats). Scale: C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C.
- Staff 8: Key of D major (one sharp). Scale: D-E-F-G-A-B-C-D.
- Staff 9: Key of E major (two sharps). Scale: E-F-G-A-B-C-D-E.
- Staff 10: Key of F major (one flat). Scale: F-G-A-B-C-D-E-F.
- Staff 11: Key of G major (two flats). Scale: G-A-B-C-D-E-F-G.

Complete Modulating Scales In Thirds

The page contains 12 staves of musical notation, organized into four groups of three staves each. Each group represents a different key signature: B-flat major (first group), B major (second group), and B minor (third group). The scales are written in treble clef and consist of eighth and quarter notes. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and some notes marked with an 'x' to indicate specific fingerings or techniques. The scales are designed to be played in thirds, as indicated by the section title.

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!