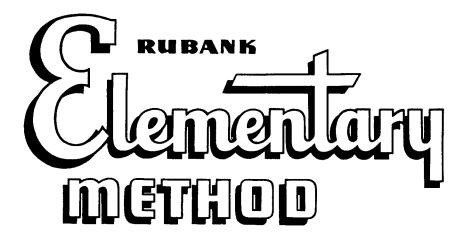
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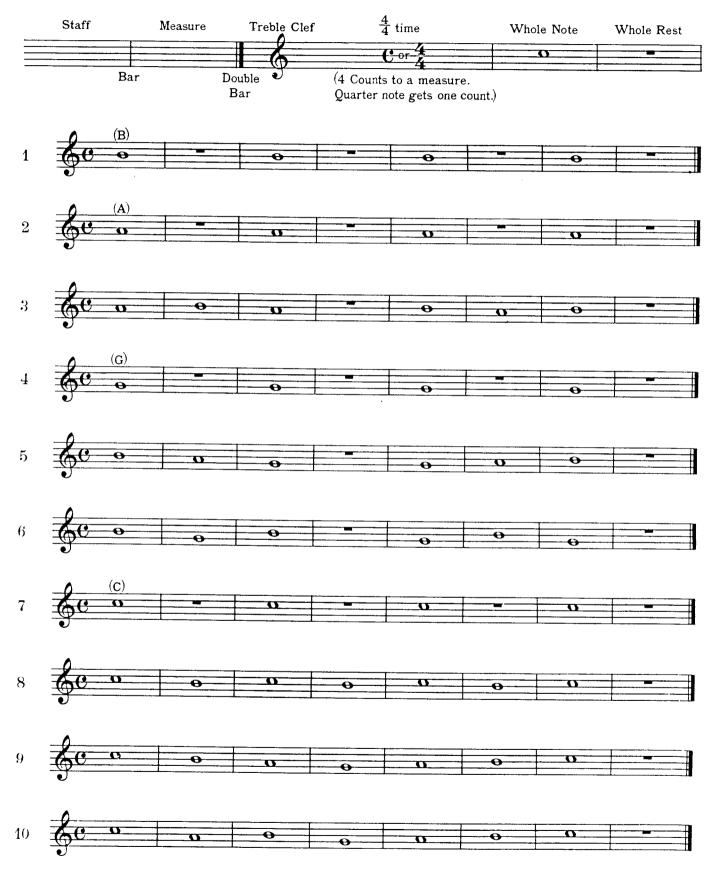
# **SAXOPHONE**

N. W. HOVEY

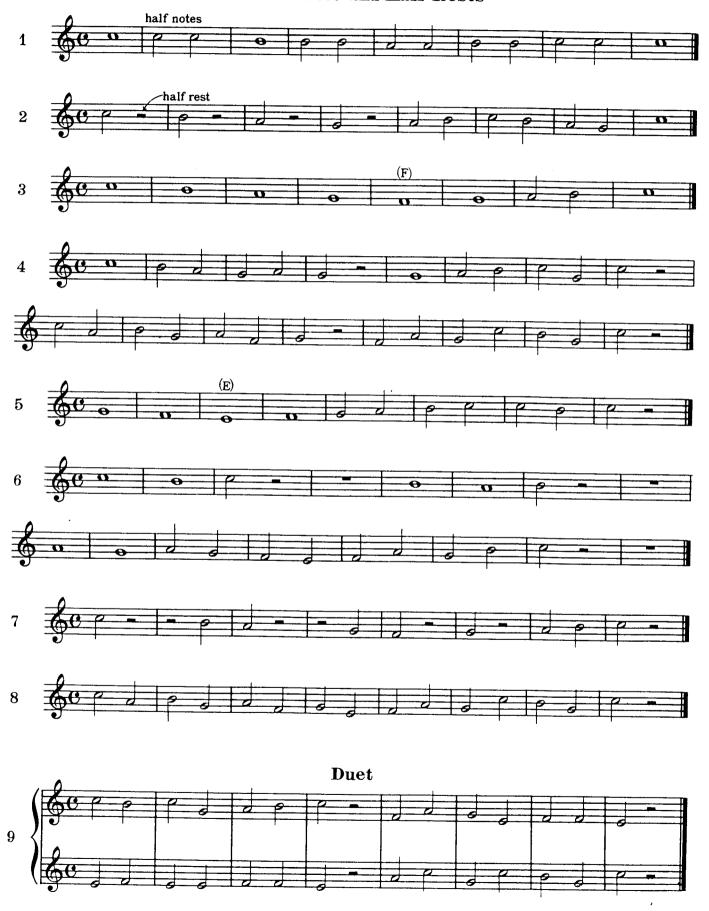
A FUNDAMENTAL COURSE FOR INDIVIDUAL OR LIKE-INSTRUMENT CLASS INSTRUCTION



## Whole Notes and Whole Rests



#### Half Notes and Half Rests



## Extending the Range



Rubank Elem. Meth. 392 - 393

#### **Quarter Notes**



 $\star$ ) The sign  $\varkappa$  indicates that the preceding measure is to be repeated.

Rubank Elem. Meth. 392-393

### **Quarter Notes and Rests**



Note: Check the pitch of the high "A" by playing octaves and listening carefully. A slight change in lip tension may be necessary.



## The Tie; Dotted Half Notes



\*) The sign h is called a "natural". It cancels the effect of the Bb in the key signature for one measure only. Occasional sharps, flats, or naturals not appearing in the key signature are called accidentals.

Rubank Elem. Meth. 392-393

## Three Quarter Time



## **Eighth Notes**

Rhythmic patterns to be practiced. Repeat each several times.



## **Eighth Notes**



#### **Eighth Notes**



#### **Review Lesson**

for development of technique (see footnote)



This page may be given as a single lesson or it may be assigned in parts, according to the ability of the pupil. No new problem is taken up at this point.

Rubank Elem. Meth. 392-393



Before proceeding with lesson 14, be certain that you can recognize and define the key signatures that you have had thus far (namely, C, F and G) and that you have memorized three major scales.

#### **Dotted Quarter Notes**

Rhythmic patterns to be practiced. Repeat each several times.



#### **Dotted Quarter Notes**



#### Slurs

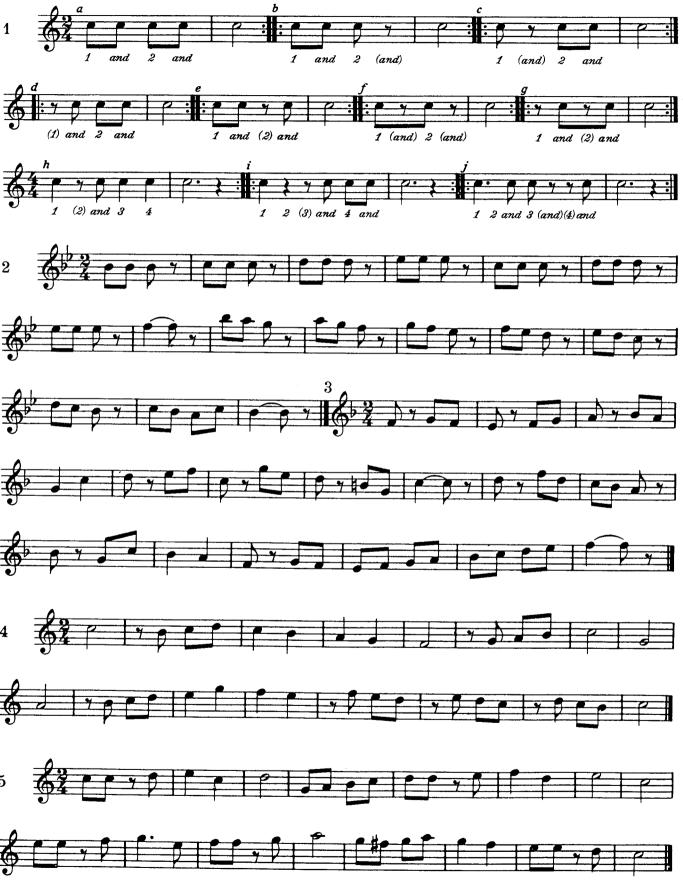




Play four major scales from memory before proceeding with lesson 18. Rubank Elem. Meth. 392

#### Eighth Rests

Rhythmic patterns to be practiced. Repeat each several times.



#### Eighth Rests



#### Alla Breve

(cut time)



#### Alla Breve



\*) STACCATO - A dot placed over or under a note ( ) indicates short value. Thus a staccato quarter should be played similar to an eighth note followed by an eighth rest.



#### Alla Breve

Rhythmic patterns to be practiced. Repeat each several times.





## Six-Eight Rhythms

Practice each of the following 6-8 lessons beating six to a measure, emphasizing or slightly accenting counts 1 and 4(123456). Then review each lesson beating two to a measure, so that the first beat falls on count one and the second beat on count four.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & - & 2 & - & - \end{pmatrix}$ 



# Six-Eight Rhythms



## Six-Eight Rhythms



## Review Lesson for Development of Technique





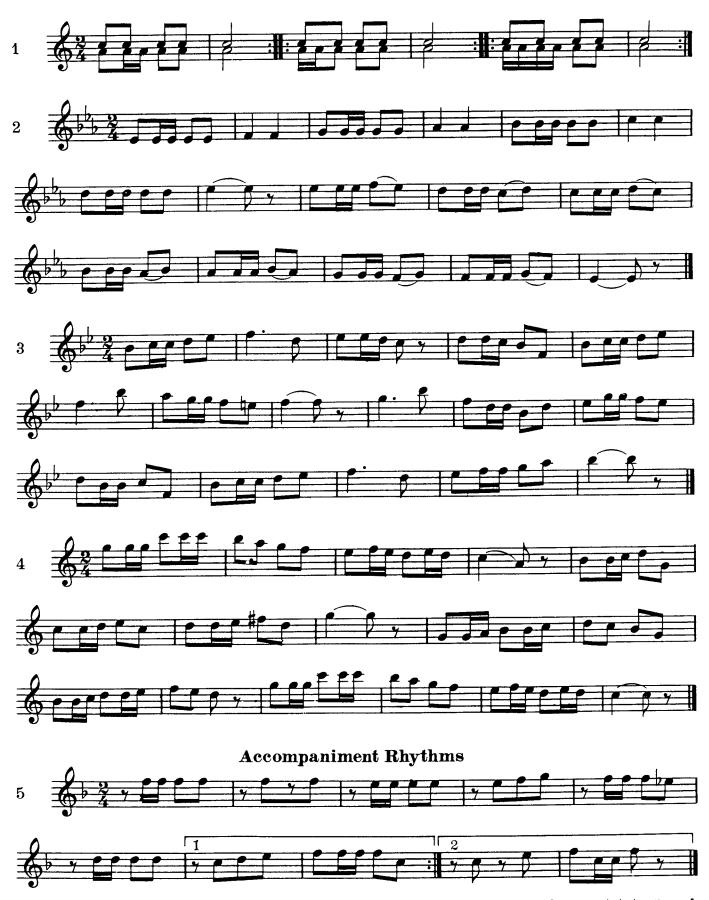
Play six major scales from memory before proceeding with lesson 29.

Rubank Elem. Meth. 392

personal form of the end of the e

# Sixteenth Notes

(see footnote)



Number 1 is a rhythmic exercise. Play both lines and compare. Notice that any eighth note may be replaced by two sixteenths. Invent some rhythmic patterns of Rubank Elem. Meth. 392-393

#### Sixteenth Notes

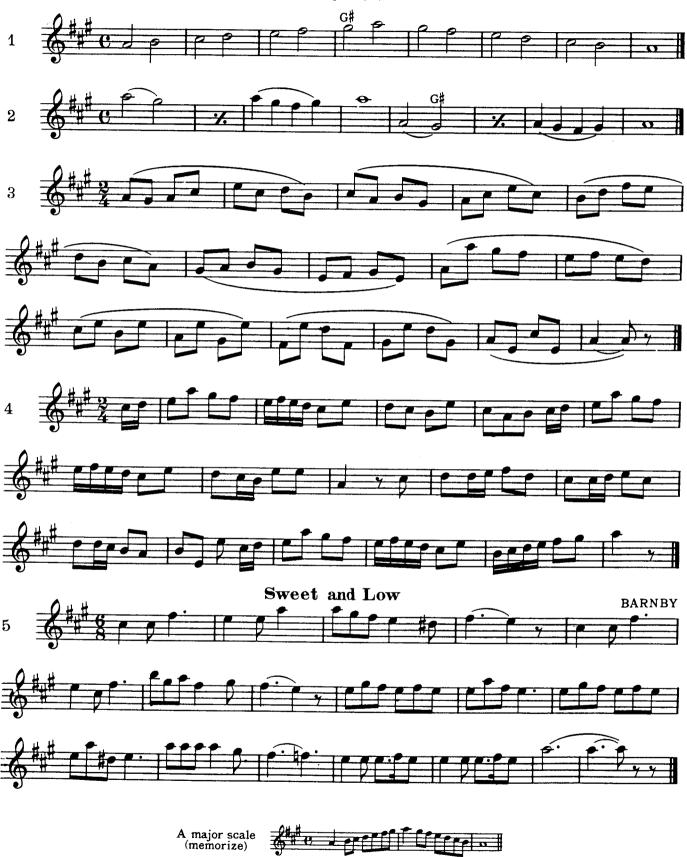


#### Sixteenth Notes



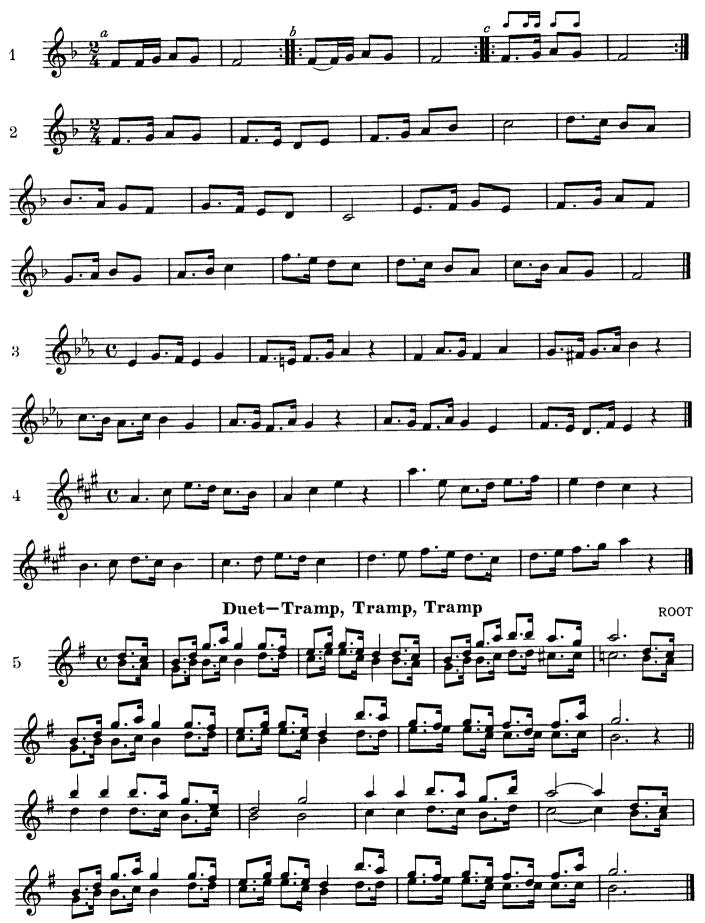
## Key of A

(three sharps-F, C, and G)



Play seven major scales from memory before proceeding with lesson 33

34 Dotted Eighths Followed by Sixteenths



# Dotted Eighths Followed by Sixteenths



## Additional Rhythms in Alla Breve



## Review Lesson for Development of Technique



LESSON 37 38

Key of Ab

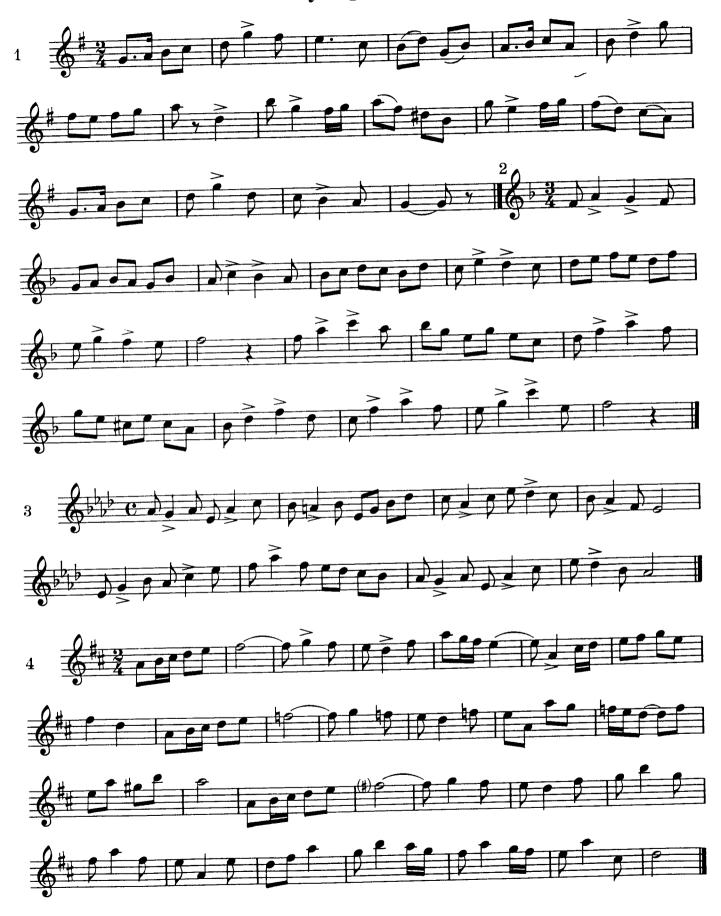
(four flats - B E A and D)



## Syncopation



## Syncopation



## Key of E



### Chromatic



#### Chromatic



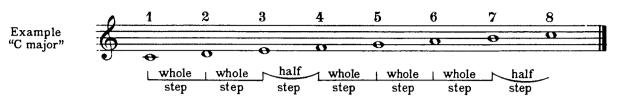
# **Triplets**

In previous lessons you have divided the quarter notes into two equal parts  $(J_{\pm}J_{\pm})$  and into four equal parts  $(J_{\pm}J_{\pm})$ . It may also be divided into three equal parts:  $(J_{\pm}J_{\pm})$ .

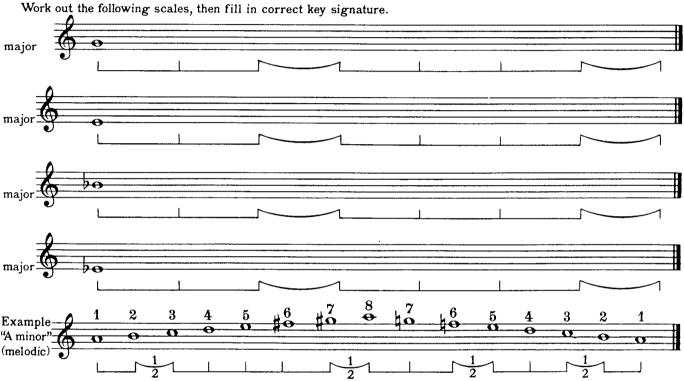


Be certain you play each of the notes in the triplet figure with equal value. A common error is committed by playing the figure in this way: \$\int\_{\substack{\text{.}}}\sigma\_{\text{.}}\$ Do not rush the first two notes.

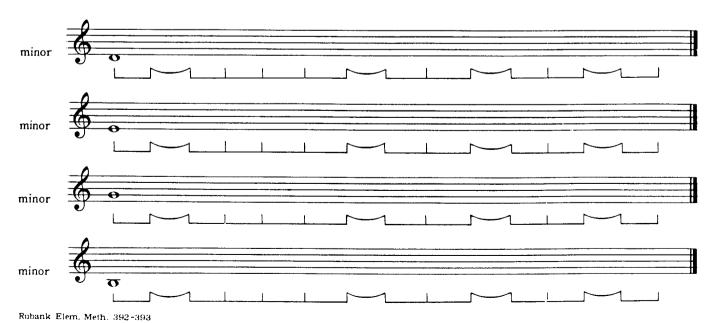
## A Study on Construction of Major and Minor Scales



To be SPELLED correctly a scale must be on successive lines and spaces. Note HALF STEPS between 3rd and 4th degrees and 7th and 8th degrees.



Note that the key signature is that of the RELATIVE MAJOR SCALE which starts on the third degree of the minor. In the above example (A minor) the key signature is the same as C major (called the RELATIVE MAJOR) which starts on the third degree of the A minor scale.



# Major Scales for Reference



### Common Minor Scales



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Chord Studies

