

Shotwell Band

Daily Drills



ALTO SAX

Alto Saxophone Fingering Chart

A \sharp	B \flat	B	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E
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F	F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat
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B	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F
---	---	------------	-----------	---	------------	-----------	---	---

F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B
------------	-----------	---	------------	-----------	---	------------	-----------	---

C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F
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(Notes on gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.)

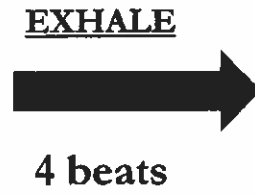
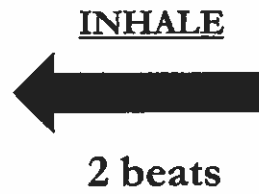
F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C
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(When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most common.)

Breathing Exercises

1. Sit tall

2. Arm extended – arm movement is a visual for the air flowing into and out of your body.



Sustain



Alto Sax.

Long Tone Exercises

$\text{♩} = 80$

1 Descending 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

1 Ascending 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

1 Chromatic 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25 26

E♭ Instruments

Long Tone Exercises

♩ = 80

1 Extension 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 30

31 b2 32 33 34 35 36

37 38 39 40 41 42

43 #2 44 45 46 47 48

Flow Studies

Alto and Baritone Saxophone

Vincent Cichowicz



Lip Flexibility

Alto Sax.

1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Musical staff 1, measures 1-7. Treble clef, C major. Notes: 1 (G4), 2 (A4), 3 (B4), 4 (C5), 5 (B4), 6 (A4), 7 (G4). Slurs connect 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 7.

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Musical staff 1, measures 8-14. Treble clef, C major. Notes: 8 (F4), 9 (E4), 10 (D4), 11 (C4), 12 (B3), 13 (A3), 14 (G3). Slurs connect 9-10, 11-12, and 13-14.

2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Musical staff 2, measures 1-7. Treble clef, C major. Notes: 1 (G4), 2 (A4), 3 (B4), 4 (C5), 5 (B4), 6 (A4), 7 (G4). Slurs connect 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 7.

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Musical staff 2, measures 8-14. Treble clef, C major. Notes: 8 (F4), 9 (E4), 10 (D4), 11 (C4), 12 (B3), 13 (A3), 14 (G3). Slurs connect 9-10, 11-12, and 13-14.

3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Musical staff 3, measures 1-7. Treble clef, C major. Notes: 1 (G4), 2 (A4), 3 (B4), 4 (C5), 5 (B4), 6 (A4), 7 (G4). Slurs connect 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 7.

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Musical staff 3, measures 8-14. Treble clef, C major. Notes: 8 (F4), 9 (E4), 10 (D4), 11 (C4), 12 (B3), 13 (A3), 14 (G3). Slurs connect 9-10, 11-12, and 13-14.

Chromatic Scale

Alto/Bari Sax.

A ♩ = 80

Section A consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6, and the second staff contains measures 7 through 12. The music is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It features a chromatic scale in G major, starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The scale is divided into two six-measure phrases. Each measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The notes are grouped by slurs, and there are repeat signs at the end of each six-measure phrase.

Section B consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6, and the second staff contains measures 7 through 12. The music is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It features a chromatic scale in G minor, starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The scale is divided into two six-measure phrases. Each measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The notes are grouped by slurs, and there are repeat signs at the end of each six-measure phrase.

Section C consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6, the second staff contains measures 7 through 12, and the third staff contains measures 13 through 18. The music is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It features a chromatic scale in G major, starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The scale is divided into two six-measure phrases. Each measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The notes are grouped by slurs, and there are repeat signs at the end of each six-measure phrase.

Section D consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff contains measures 5 through 7. The music is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It features a chromatic scale in G minor, starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The scale is divided into two phrases. The first phrase contains measures 1-4, and the second phrase contains measures 5-7. Each measure contains a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The notes are grouped by slurs, and there are repeat signs at the end of each phrase.

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Rhythm Exercises

SET 1

F 1

B♭ 2

E♭ 3



SET 2

F 1

B♭ 2

E♭ 3



SET 3

F 1

B♭ 2

E♭ 3



Rhythm Exercises 2

SET 4

F 1

B♭ 2

E♭ 3

SET 5

F 1

B♭ 2

E♭ 3

SET 6

A. Sx.

A. Sx.

A. Sx.

Articulation Exercises

Tenuto - Full valued and connected

Use the "Doh" syllable

Staccato - Separated; basically cut the note value in half

Use the "Dih" syllable

Accent - Full valued and emphasized

Use the "Dah" syllable

Marcato (Housetop Accent) - Strong and emphasized with separation

Use the "Dee" syllable

ARTICULATION SERIES - LEVEL 2

John Benzer

Accented (get more air to the center of the notes)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Tenuto

Long-Lifted
(use more tastebuds & think "dah/daw")

Lifted
(must have "body of sound"/think "tone")

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32 33 34

35 36 37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45 46

47 48 49 50 51 52

53 54 55 56 57 58



ARTICULATION SERIES

59 60 61 62 63 64

65 66 67 68

69 70 71 72 73 74

75 76 77 78 79 80

81 82 83 84 85 86

87 88 89 90 91 92

93 94 95 96

97 98

99 100 101 102

103 104 105 106

107 108 109



Rhythm Diagramming

Diagramming is a VISUAL representation of rhythms.

- ABOVE each note/rest, draw the appropriate number of pulses:

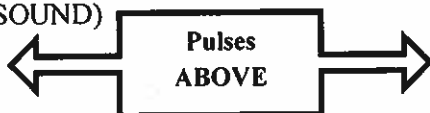
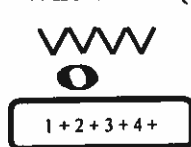
\ = downbeat ($\frac{1}{2}$ a beat)

/ = upbeat ($\frac{1}{2}$ a beat)

V = full beat (1 beat)

- BELOW each note/rest, write out the number of beats that symbol receives STARTING on its designated beat. ONLY the subdivisions for NOTES will be CIRCLED. "Circle SOUND not SILENCE."

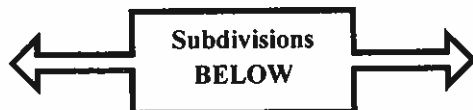
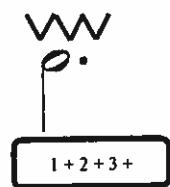
Whole Note (4 beats of SOUND)



Whole Rest (4 beats of SILENCE)



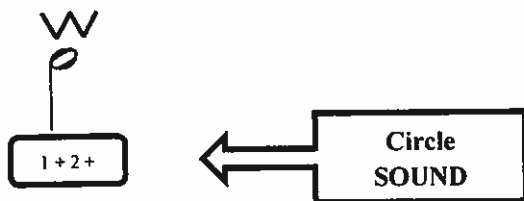
Dotted Half Note (3 beats of SOUND)



Dotted Half Rest (3 beats of SILENCE)



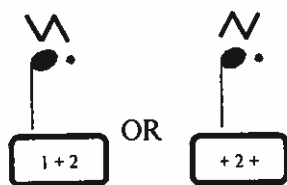
Half Note (2 beats of SOUND)



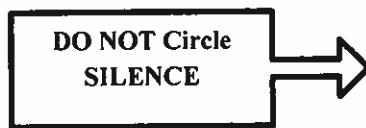
Half Note (2 beats of SILENCE)



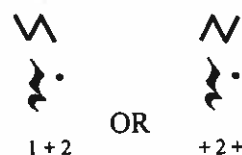
Dotted Quarter Note ($1\frac{1}{2}$ beats of SOUND)



OR



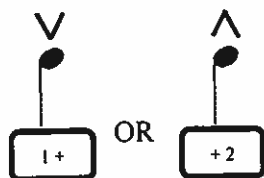
Dotted Quarter Note ($1\frac{1}{2}$ beats of SILENCE)



OR



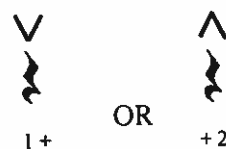
Quarter Note (1 beat of SOUND)



OR



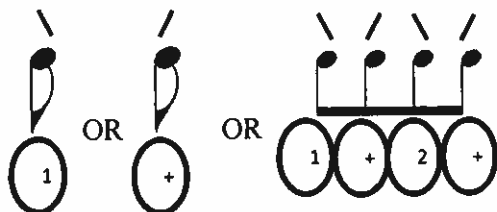
Quarter Rest (1 beat of SILENCE)



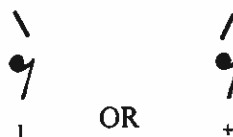
OR



Eighth Note ($\frac{1}{2}$ a beat of SOUND) Individual or Grouped

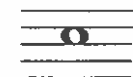


Eighth Rest ($\frac{1}{2}$ a beat of SILENCE)



Name: _____

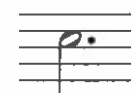
Note and Rest Values



whole note - receives 4 beats of sound



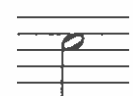
whole rest - receives 4 beats of silence



dotted half note - receives 3 beats of sound



dotted half rest - receives 3 beats of silence



half note - receives 2 beats of sound



half rest - receives 2 beats of silence



dotted quarter note - receives 1 1/2 beats of sound



dotted quarter rest - receives 1 1/2 beats of silence



quarter note - receives 1 beat of sound



quarter rest - receives 1 beat of silence



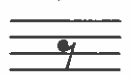
dotted eighth note - receives 3/4 beat of sound



dotted eighth rest - receives 3/4 beat of silence



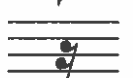
eighth note - receives 1/2 beat of sound



eighth rest - receives 1/2 beat of silence



sixteenth note - receives 1/4 beat of sound



sixteenth rest - receives 1/4 beat of silence

Oboe/Saxophone Region XXXIII Try-out Music

Revised 5/17

SET A

from *Studies and Melodious Etudes for Oboe, Level 1*
By Blaine Edleson

1. **Andante** (♩ = 96-108)

Musical score for exercise 1, Andante, measures 1-19. The piece is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note patterns with slurs and ties. Measure numbers 1 through 19 are indicated above the notes. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *mf*. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 19.

2. **Rondo** ♩ = 96-106

Musical score for exercise 2, Rondo, measures 1-30. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a series of eighth-note patterns with slurs and ties. Measure numbers 1 through 30 are indicated above the notes. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 30.

Region 33 - Middle School Bands

Alto / Baritone Saxophone

(Concert Db)

Musical staff for Concert Db, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Concert Ab)

Musical staff for Concert Ab, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (F). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Concert Eb)

Musical staff for Concert Eb, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Concert Bb)

Musical staff for Concert Bb, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Concert F)

Musical staff for Concert F, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Concert C)

Musical staff for Concert C, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Concert G)

Musical staff for Concert G, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Concert D)

Musical staff for Concert D, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, and D#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Chromatic Scale

Musical staff for Chromatic Scale, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is a chromatic scale consisting of eighth notes.

Musical staff for Chromatic Scale, Alto/Baritone Saxophone. The staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The melody is a chromatic scale consisting of eighth notes.

Alto Saxophone Fingering Chart

A \sharp	B \flat	B	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E

F	F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat

B	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F

F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B

C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F

(Notes on gray background are suggested altissimo fingerings.)

F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C

(When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most common.)

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORDS USED IN MODERN MUSIC.

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

<i>A</i>	to, in, or at; <i>A tempo</i> , in time.	<i>Meno</i>	Less. <i>Meno mosso</i> , Less quickly.
<i>Accelerando (accel.)</i>	Gradually increasing the speed.	<i>Mezzo</i>	Moderately.
<i>Accent</i>	Emphasis on certain parts of the measure.	<i>Mezzo piano (mp)</i>	Moderately soft.
<i>Adagio</i>	Slow; leisurely.	<i>Mindre</i>	Minor Key.
<i>Ad libitum (ad lib.)</i>	At pleasure; not in strict time.	<i>Moderato</i>	Moderately. <i>Allegro moderato</i> , moderately
<i>A due (a 2)</i>	To be played by both instruments.	<i>Molto</i>	Much; very. [fast.]
<i>Agitato</i>	Restless, with agitation.	<i>Morendo</i>	Gradually softer.
<i>Al</i> or <i>Alla</i>	In the style of.	<i>Mosso</i>	Moved. <i>Piu mosso</i> , quicker.
<i>Alla Marcia</i>	In the style of a March.	<i>Moto</i>	Motion. <i>Con moto</i> , with animation.
<i>Allegretto</i>	Moderately quick.	<i>Non</i>	Not.
<i>Allegro</i>	Quick and lively.	<i>Notation</i>	{ The art of representing unusual sounds by characters visible to the eye.
<i>Allegro assai</i>	Very rapidly.	<i>Obligato</i>	An indispensable part.
<i>Amore</i>	Love. <i>Con amore</i> , Fondly; tenderly.	<i>Octave</i>	A series of 8 consecutive diatonic tones.
<i>Amaroso</i>	Affectionately.	<i>Opus (Op.)</i>	A work.
<i>Andante</i>	In moderately slow time.	<i>Ossia</i>	Or; or else. Generally indicating an easier
<i>Andantino</i>	A little less slow than Andante.	<i>Ottava (8va)</i>	To be played an octave higher. [method.]
<i>Animato</i>	With animation.	<i>Pause</i>	The sign indicating pause or finish.
<i>Animato</i>	With animation.	<i>Pedendosi</i>	Dying away gradually.
<i>A piacere</i>	At pleasure.	<i>Pesante</i>	Heavily; with firm and vigorous execution.
<i>Appassionato</i>	Impassioned.	<i>Piacere, a</i>	At pleasure.
<i>Arpeggio</i>	A broken chord.	<i>Pianissimo (pp)</i>	Very soft.
<i>Assai</i>	Very; <i>Allegro assai</i> , very rapidly.	<i>Piano (p)</i>	Soft.
<i>A tempo</i>	In the original movement.	<i>Piu</i>	More. <i>Piu Allegro</i> , More quickly.
<i>Attaca</i>	Commence the next movement at once.	<i>Poco</i> or <i>un poco</i>	A little.
<i>Bacchante</i>	A Venetian boatman's song.	<i>Poco a poco</i>	Gradually, by degrees.
<i>Ben</i>	Well; <i>Ben marcato</i> , well marked.	<i>Poco piu mosso</i>	A little faster.
<i>Bis</i>	Twice; repeat the passage.	<i>Poco meno</i>	A little slower.
<i>Bravura</i>	Brilliant, bold, spirited.	<i>Poco piu</i>	A little faster.
<i>Brillante</i>	Showy, sparkling, brilliant.	<i>Foi</i>	Then; afterwards.
<i>Brio, con</i>	With much spirit.	<i>Pomposo</i>	Pompous; grand.
<i>Cadenza</i>	A passage introduced as an embellishment.	<i>Prestissimo</i>	As fast as possible.
<i>Calando</i>	Decreasing in power and speed.	<i>Presto</i>	Very quick; faster than Allegro.
<i>Cantabile</i>	In a singing style.	<i>Primo (1mo)</i>	The first.
<i>Caprice</i>	A composition of irregular construction.	<i>Quartet</i>	A piece of music for four performers.
<i>Capriccio, a</i>	At pleasure.	<i>Quasi</i>	As if; similar to; in the style of.
<i>Cavatina</i>	A movement in vocal style. [sounds.]	<i>Quintet</i>	A piece of music for five performers.
<i>Chord</i>	A combination of three or more musical	<i>Rallentando (rall.)</i>	Gradually slower.
<i>Coda</i>	A finishing movement.	<i>Ritardando</i>	With special emphasis.
<i>Col</i> or <i>con</i>	With.	<i>Ritardando (rit.)</i>	Slackening speed.
<i>Crescendo (cres.)</i>	Gradually louder.	<i>Risoluto</i>	Resolutely; bold; energetic.
<i>Da</i> or <i>dal</i>	From.	<i>Ritenu</i>	Retarding the time.
<i>Da Capo (D. C.)</i>	From the beginning.	<i>Scherzando</i>	Playfully; sportively.
<i>Dal Segno (D. S.)</i>	From the sign.	<i>Secondo (2do)</i>	The second time (or part.)
<i>Decrescendo (decresc.)</i>	Decreasing in strength.	<i>Seconda volta</i>	The second time.
<i>Delicatezza, con</i>	Delicately; refined in style.	<i>Segue</i>	Follow on in similar style.
<i>Diminuendo (dim.)</i>	Gradually softer.	<i>Semplice</i>	Simply; unaffectedly.
<i>Divisi</i>	Divided. Each part to be played by a sepa-	<i>Sempre</i>	Always; continually.
<i>Dolce</i>	Softly, sweetly. [rate instrument.]	<i>Senza</i>	Without. <i>Senza sordino</i> , Without mutes.
<i>Dolcissimo</i>	Very sweetly and softly.	<i>Sforzando (sf)</i>	Forcibly; with sudden emphasis.
<i>Dominant</i>	The fifth tone in the major or minor scale.	<i>Simile</i>	In like manner.
<i>Duet</i> or <i>duo</i>	A composition for two performers.	<i>Smorzando (smorz.)</i>	Diminishing the sound.
<i>E</i>	And.	<i>Solo</i>	For one performer only.
<i>Elegante</i>	Elegant; graceful.	<i>Sordino</i>	A Mute. <i>Con Sordino</i> , With the Mute.
<i>Embouchure</i>	The mouthpiece of a wind instrument.	<i>Sostenuto</i>	Sustained, prolonged.
<i>Enharmonic</i>	Alike in pitch but different in notation.	<i>Sotto</i>	Under. <i>Sotto voce</i> , In a subdued tone.
<i>Energico</i>	With energy, vigorously.	<i>Spirito</i>	Spirit. <i>Con Spirito</i> , Forcefully.
<i>Espressione, con</i>	Expressively, with expression.	<i>Staccato</i>	Detached; separated.
<i>Finale</i>	The concluding movement.	<i>Stentando</i>	Dragging or retarding the tempo.
<i>Fine</i>	The end.	<i>Stretto</i>	An increase of speed. <i>Piu Stretto</i> , Faster.
<i>Forse (f)</i>	Loud.	<i>Subdominant</i>	The 4th tone in the diatonic scale.
<i>Forse-piano (fp)</i>	Loud and instantly soft again.	<i>Syncoption</i>	Change of accent from a strong beat to a
<i>Fortissimo (ff)</i>	Very loud.	<i>Tacet</i>	Be silent. [weak one.]
<i>Forza</i>	Force of tone.	<i>Tempo</i>	Movement.
<i>Forzando (fs)</i>	Accentuate the sound.	<i>Tempo primo</i>	As at first.
<i>Fuoco, con</i>	With fire; with spirit.	<i>Tenuto (ten.)</i>	Held for the full value.
<i>Furioso</i>	Furiously; passionately.	<i>Theme</i>	The subject or melody.
<i>Giocoso</i>	Joyously; playfully.	<i>Timbre</i>	Quality of tone.
<i>Giusto</i>	Exact; in strict time.	<i>Tonic</i>	The key-note of any scale.
<i>Grandioso</i>	Grand; pompous; majestic.	<i>Tremolo</i>	A trembling, fluttering movement.
<i>Grave</i>	Very slow and solemn.	<i>Trio</i>	A piece of music for three performers.
<i>Gravioso</i>	Gracefully.	<i>Triplet</i>	{ A group of 3 notes to be performed in the time of two of equal value.
<i>Gusto</i>	Taste.	<i>Troppo</i>	Too much. <i>Allegro ma non troppo</i> , not too
<i>Harmony</i>	A combination of musical sounds.	<i>Tutti</i>	All; all the instruments. [quick.]
<i>Key-note</i>	The first degree of the Scale.	<i>Un</i>	A; one; an.
<i>Largamente</i>	Very broad in style.	<i>Unison</i>	Alike in pitch.
<i>Larghetto</i>	Slow, but not so slow as Largo.	<i>Una corda</i>	On one string.
<i>Largo</i>	Broad and slow.	<i>Variation</i>	The transformation and embellishment of a
<i>Legato</i>	Smoothly, the reverse of Staccato.	<i>Veloce</i>	Rapid; swift; quick. [melody.]
<i>Legger-line</i>	A small added line above or below the staff.	<i>Vibrato</i>	A wavy tone-effect which should be sparing-
<i>Leggiero</i>	Lightly.	<i>Vivace</i>	With vivacity; bright; spirited. [ly used.]
<i>Lento</i>	Slow, but not as slow as Largo.	<i>Vivo</i>	Lively.
<i>L'istesso tempo</i>	In the same time.	<i>Voce</i>	The voice; a certain part.
<i>Loco</i>	Play as written, no longer 8va.	<i>Volkstied</i>	A national or folk song.
<i>Ma</i>	But. <i>Ma non troppo</i> , But not too much.	<i>Volti subito (V. S.)</i>	Turn over quickly.
<i>Majestoso</i>	Majestically, dignified.		
<i>Maggiore</i>	Major Key.		
<i>Marcato</i>	Marked. With distinctness and emphasis.		

Saxophone Technique Sheet!

C-D, Keep fingers close to the keys!



Octaves; Tip your thumb to hit the octave key!



8th Note Octave Slurs



High Finger Exercise



High Note Intervals Exercise



More Slurs Exercises!



