

Tenor Saxophone

BandFolio

Band Method

Book 2

To the student:

Congratulations on completing beginning band! I am sure that you learned a great deal about music and your instrument. Now it is time to build on that knowledge, and take your musicianship to the next level. You will have many more performance opportunities, and you will find greater musical challenges in the year ahead.

The key to continued success in band is practice. Your band director will recommend how much time you should practice each day. Keep these tips in mind during each practice session:

- Warm up. your band director will recommend a procedure for preparing your body and your instrument to play.
- Set a goal for each practice session.
- Practice the hard sections first, and break them down into smaller parts. Then put the parts together.
- Play something fun at the end of each practice session.
- Practice every day.

Continue working with your band director and your classmates, and you will begin to see and hear big improvements in the quality of your band. Good luck, and have fun!



Jim Evans

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






















Music Education Resources

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




















Reference Page

Tenor Saxophone

Relative Values of Notes and Rests in $\frac{4}{4}$ Meter Signature

<i>Notes</i>		<i>Rests</i>
 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a	Whole	 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a
  1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a	Half	  1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a
    1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a	Quarter	    1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a
        1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a	Eighth	        1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a
          1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a	Sixteenth	          1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a

Relative Values of Notes and Rests in $\frac{6}{8}$ Meter Signature

<i>Notes</i>		<i>Rests</i>
 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &	Dotted Half	 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &
  1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &	Dotted Quarter	  1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &
   1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &	Quarter	   1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &
      1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &	Eighth	      1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &
          1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &	Sixteenth	         1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 &

Tenor Saxophone

Fingering Chart

* denotes alternate fingering



A#	Bb	B	C	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4Bb	4B	4	4	4C#	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6C	6C	6C	6C	6C	6C	6	6	6Eb

E	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3G#	3
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

A#	Bb	B	C	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb
1	*	*	1	-	open	T 1	T 1	T 1
-	1	1 - Bis	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	R3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
						5	5	5
						6	6	6Eb

E	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A	A#	Bb
T 1	T 1	T 1	T 1	T 1	T 1	T 1	T 1	T 1	T 1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3G#	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

B	C	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb	E	F
T 1	T - 2	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
				L2	L1	L2	L1	L1
					L2	L2	L2	L2
						R1	R1	R1
								L3
								R1

Tenor Saxophone

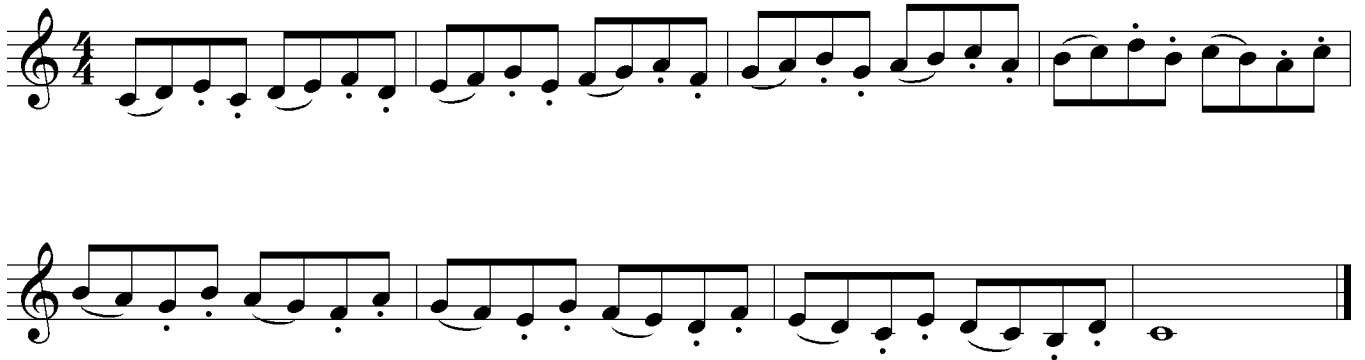
1. B Flat Concert Scale



2. B Flat Concert in Thirds



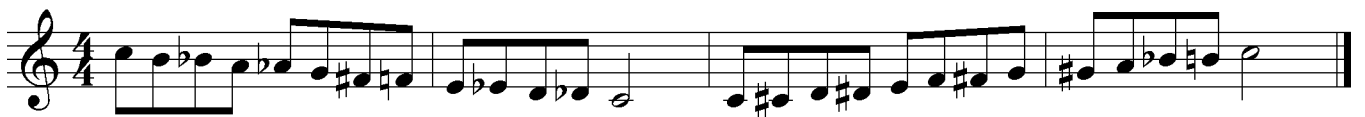
3. B Flat Concert Scale Study



4. Chromatic Scale and Lip Slurs



5. Chromatic Scale in Contrary Motion

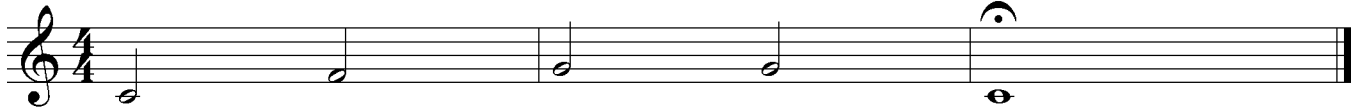


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Interval

The distance between two notes on a staff.
You can figure out an interval by counting the lines and spaces from the first note to the second note.
Be sure to count from the location of the first note.

6. Perfect Authentic Cadence in B Flat Concert



7. G Minor Concert Scale (Harmonic)

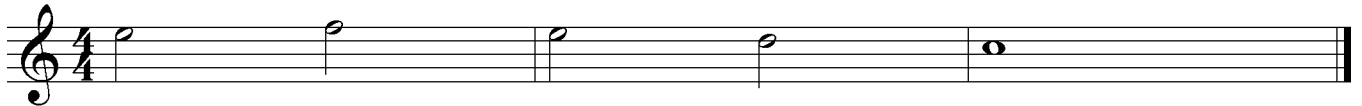
**check fingering chart*



Note:

G Minor is the *relative* minor of Bb Major. They share the same key signature.

8. Perfect Authentic Cadence in G Minor Concert



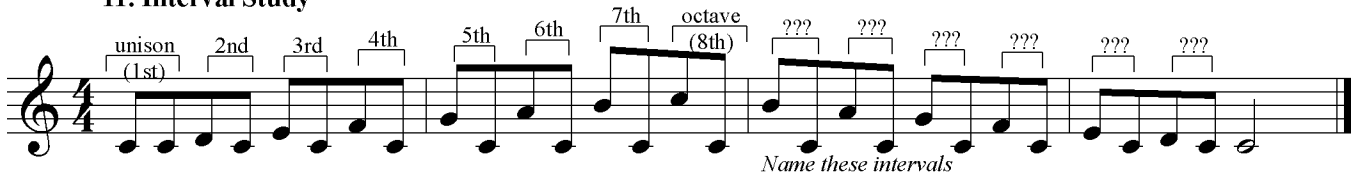
9. Expanding Interval Slurs



10. Arpeggios (I-IV-V-I)



11. Interval Study



Tenor Saxophone

12. E Flat Concert Scale



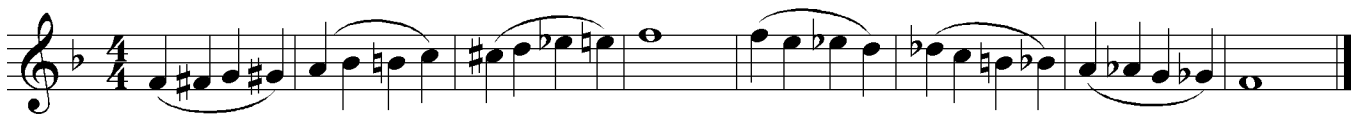
13. E Flat Concert in Thirds



14. E Flat Concert Scale Study



15. Chromatic Scale and Lip Slurs

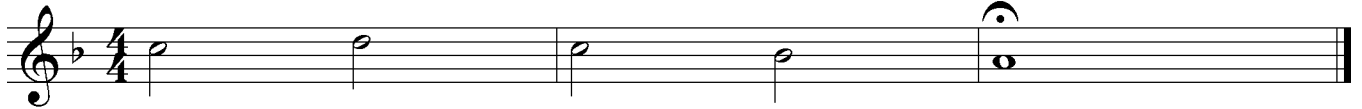


16. Chromatic Scale in Contrary Motion



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17. Perfect Authentic Cadence in E Flat Concert



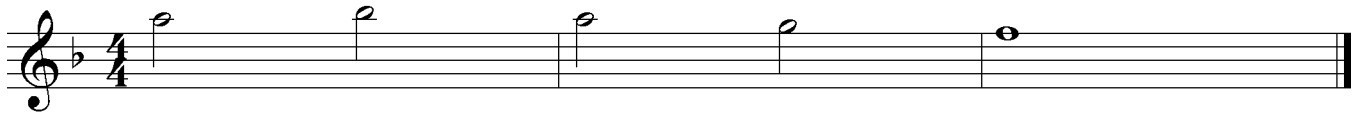
18. C Minor Concert Scale (Harmonic)



Note:

C Minor is the *relative* minor of Eb Major. They share the same key signature.

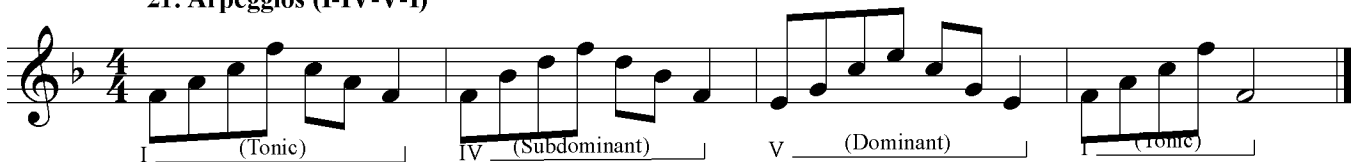
19. Perfect Authentic Cadence in C Minor Concert



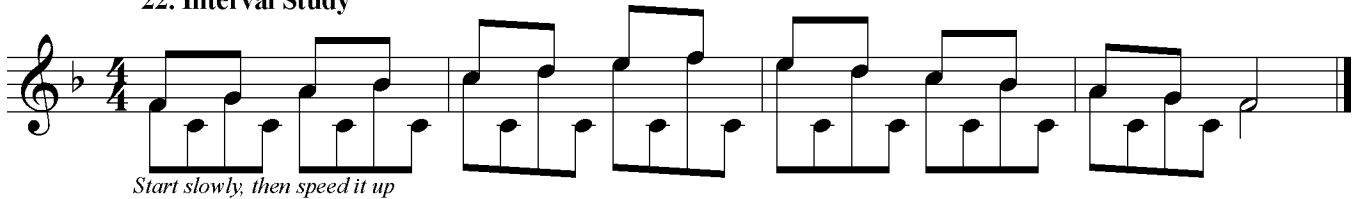
20. Contracting Interval Slurs



21. Arpeggios (I-IV-V-I)



22. Interval Study



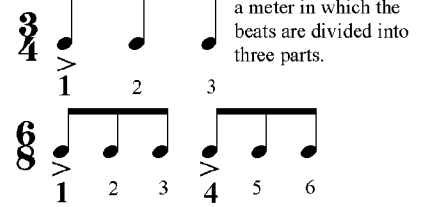
Tenor Saxophone

Key Signature
F Concert
Your Key of G



Review

Compound Meter



23. F Concert Scale



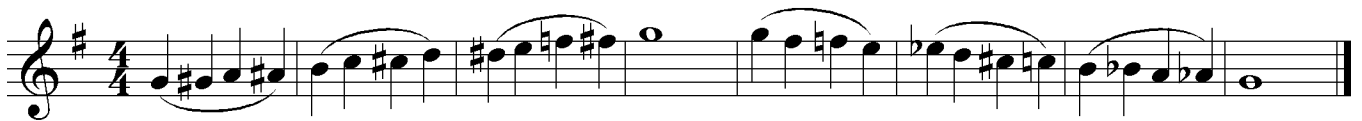
24. F Concert in Thirds



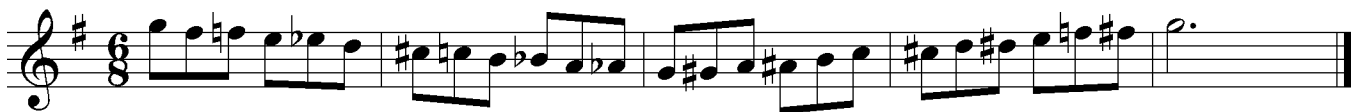
25. F Concert Scale Study



26. Chromatic Scale and Lip Slurs

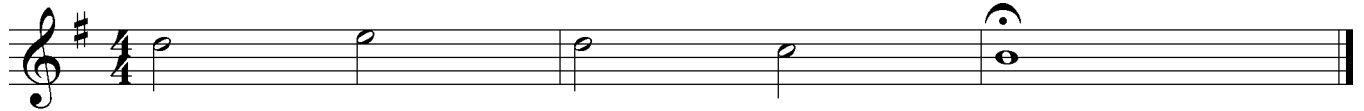


27. Chromatic Scale in Contrary Motion



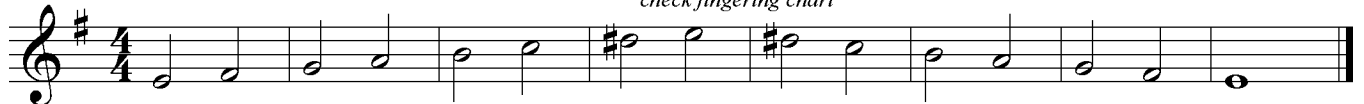
Tenor Saxophone

28. Perfect Authentic Cadence in F Concert



29. D Minor Concert Scale (Harmonic)

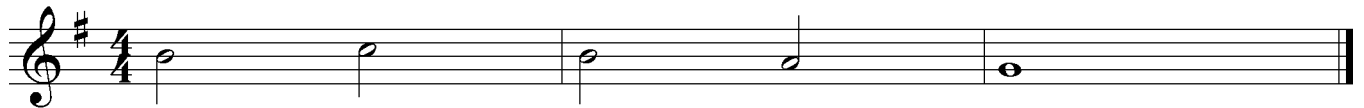
**check fingering chart*



Note:

D Minor is the *relative* minor of F Major. They share the same key signature.

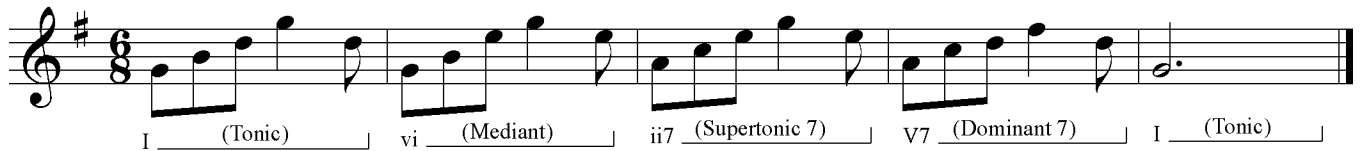
30. Perfect Authentic Cadence in D Minor Concert



31. Expanding & Contracting Interval Slurs



32. Arpeggios (I-iv-ii7-V7-I)



33. Interval Study



Tongue, then slur

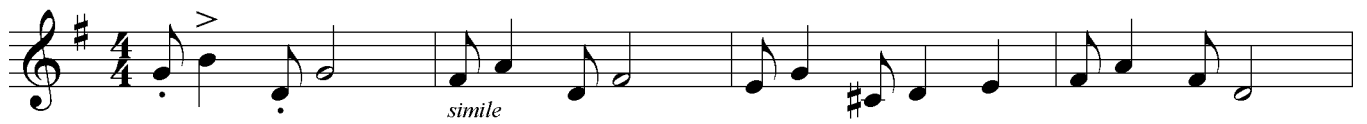
Simile:
In a similar style

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34. Rhythm Study



35. Syncopation Study



36. Articulation Study



37. Another Articulation Study

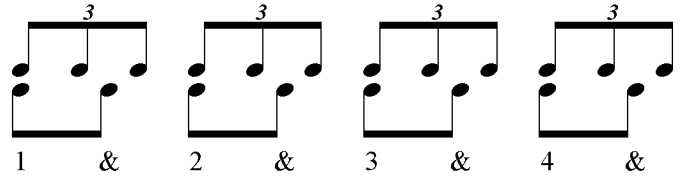




Triplets
A temporary division of the
beat into three parts.

1 trip - let 2 trip - let 3 trip - let 4 trip - let

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38. Compound Meter



39. More Compound Meter



40. A New Meter Signature



41. Triplets



42. Triplet Mix



43. Notes and Rests



Key Signature
A \flat Concert
Your Key of B \flat



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44. A flat Concert Scale



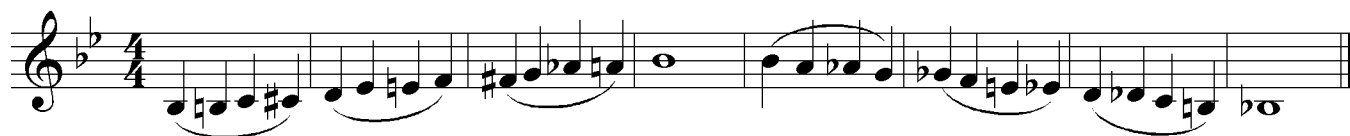
45. A flat Concert in Thirds



46. A flat Concert Scale Study



47. Chromatic Scale and Lip Slurs



48. Chromatic Scale in Contrary Motion



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49. Perfect Authentic Cadence in A flat Concert



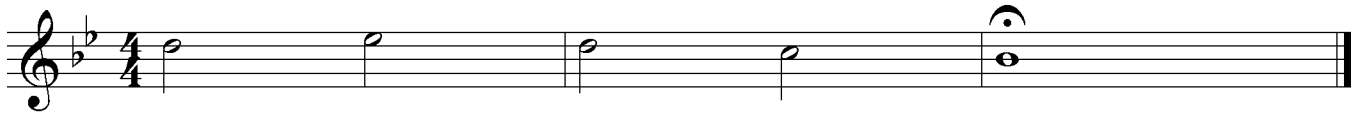
50. F Minor Concert Scale (Harmonic)



Note:

F Minor is the *relative* minor of A-flat Major. They share the same key signature.

51. Perfect Authentic Cadence in F Minor Concert



52. Expanding & Contracting Interval Slurs



53. Arpeggios

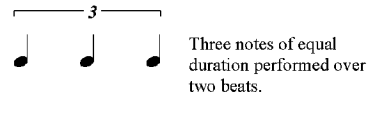


Can you identify the function of these arpeggios?

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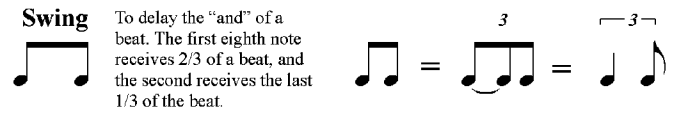
Quarter Note Triplets

Three notes of equal duration performed over two beats.



Swing

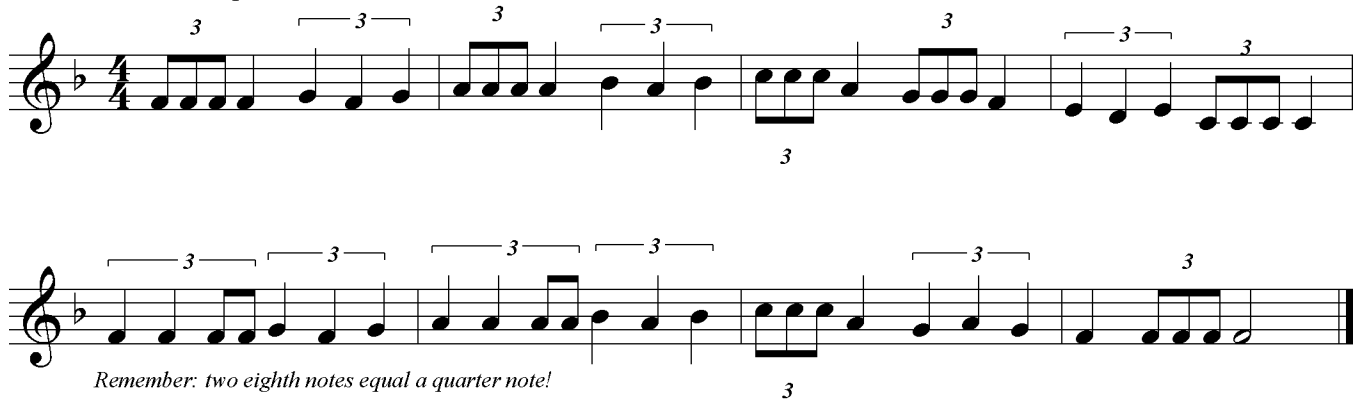
To delay the "and" of a beat. The first eighth note receives 2/3 of a beat, and the second receives the last 1/3 of the beat.



54. Rhythm Study



55. Triplet Mix



Remember: two eighth notes equal a quarter note!

56. Rhythm Study



The grouping of the eighth notes implies an accent on the first note of each group.

57. Take Five

Swing

Clark (adapted)




58. American Patrol

Meacham (adapted)



Tenor Saxophone

Key Signature
C Concert
Your Key of D



59. C Concert Scale



60. C Concert in Thirds

Swing

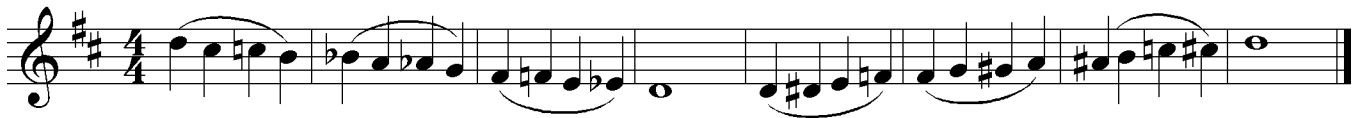


61. C Concert Scale Study

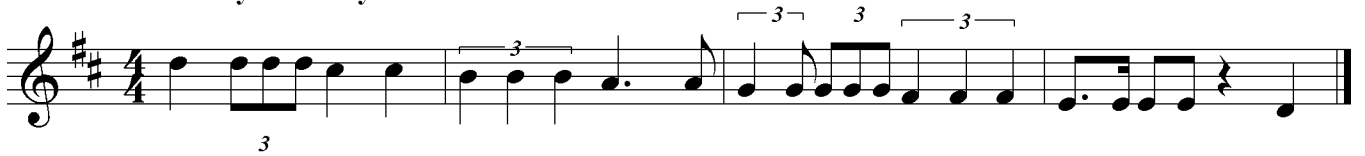
Swing



62. Chromatic Scale in Contrary Motion

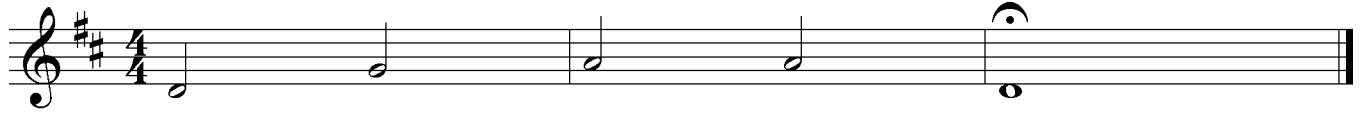


63. Rhythm Study



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64. Perfect Authentic Cadence in C Concert



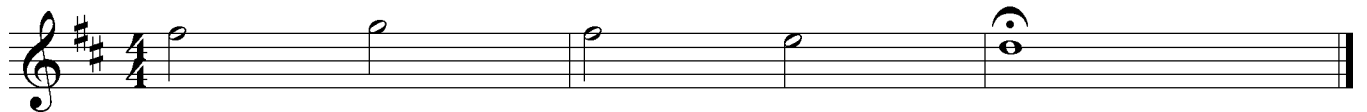
65. A Minor Concert Scale (Harmonic)



Note:

A Minor is the *relative* minor of C Major. They share the same key signature.

66. Perfect Authentic Cadence in A Minor Concert



67. Expanding & Contracting Interval Slurs



68. Arpeggios

Swing



Can you identify the function of these arpeggios?

Tenor Saxophone

69. Rhythm Study

Allegro

Musical notation for exercise 69: Rhythm Study, Allegro. The piece is in 4/4 time and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents.

70. Articulation Study

Moderato

Musical notation for exercise 70: Articulation Study, Moderato. The piece is in 6/8 time and begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody features slurs and accents over eighth notes.

71. Theme from "Peer Gynt"

Moderato

Grieg (adapted)

Musical notation for exercise 71: Theme from "Peer Gynt", Moderato. The piece is in 4/4 time and begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by dotted rhythms and slurs.

Continuation of musical notation for exercise 71: Theme from "Peer Gynt". The notation continues the melody with slurs and accents.

72. Body Percussion

Clap!

Musical notation for exercise 72: Body Percussion. The piece is in 4/4 time and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes symbols for clapping and stomping.

73. Accidental Study

Musical notation for exercise 73: Accidental Study. The piece is in 4/4 time and focuses on accidentals, with various note heads and stems.

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Note:

This page is missing its key signatures. Try to determine what key these pieces are in by experimenting.

When you discover what the piece is, write in the key signature.

74. Ode to Joy
Allegro

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in 4/4 time, marked *mf*. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

75. Yankee Doodle
Allegro

Musical notation for 'Yankee Doodle' in 2/4 time, marked *f*. The melody consists of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

76. Can-Can

Musical notation for 'Can-Can' in 4/4 time, marked *f*. The melody consists of quarter notes with accents: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

77. Lullaby
Moderato

Musical notation for 'Lullaby' in 3/4 time, marked *mp*. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Musical notation for the continuation of 'Lullaby' in 3/4 time, marked *mp*. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

78. America

Musical notation for 'America' in 4/4 time, marked *f*. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Note:

This page is missing its meter signatures. Try to determine what meter these pieces are in.

When you discover what meter the piece is, write in the meter signature.

Tenor Saxophone

79. Space Theme
Allegro

Musical notation for 'Space Theme' in treble clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *f*. The piece features a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) and a final quarter note.

80. Favorite Things
Moderato

Musical notation for 'Favorite Things' in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The piece consists of eighth notes with slurs and a final quarter note.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Favorite Things', showing eighth notes with slurs and a final quarter note with a sharp sign.

81. Everything's Alright
Vivace

Musical notation for 'Everything's Alright' in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece features eighth notes with slurs and a final quarter note.

82. More Can-Can
Vivace

Musical notation for 'More Can-Can' in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a dynamic marking of *f*. The piece includes eighth notes, slurs, and first/second endings marked with '1' and '2'.

83. Scarborough Fair
Allegro

Musical notation for 'Scarborough Fair' in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The piece features quarter notes, slurs, and a final quarter note.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Scarborough Fair', showing quarter notes with slurs and a final quarter note.

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John Phillip Sousa
(adapted)

84. Stars & Stripes Forever

1 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 32

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12 Major Scales and Arpeggios

Concert Key

The image displays twelve musical staves, each representing a different major scale and arpeggio. The scales are labeled with their respective concert keys: C, F, B \flat , E \flat , A \flat , D \flat , G \flat , B, E, A, D, and G. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature. The scales are written in a stepwise fashion, with the first measure showing the scale starting on the tonic. The arpeggios are written in a stepwise fashion, with the first measure showing the arpeggio starting on the tonic. The scales are arranged in the following order: C, F, B \flat , E \flat , A \flat , D \flat , G \flat , B, E, A, D, and G.

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12 Harmonic Minor Scales and Arpeggios

Concert Key

The image displays twelve musical staves, each representing a different harmonic minor scale and its corresponding arpeggio. The scales are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: a, d, g, c, f, b, e, g#, c#, f#, b, e. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The scales are written in their respective concert keys, indicated by the key signature at the start of each line. The scales are presented in two parts: a scale and an arpeggio. The scales are: a (A major), d (D major), g (G major), c (C major), f (F major), b (B major), e (E major), g# (G# major), c# (C# major), f# (F# major), b (B major), and e (E major). The arpeggios are written in the same key as the scales. The scales are written in a stepwise fashion, and the arpeggios are written in a descending fashion. The scales are: a, d, g, c, f, b, e, g#, c#, f#, b, e.

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Rhythm Challenge

Go as far as you can without stopping, then work on problem rhythms.

1 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 32

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Rhythm Challenge

33 34 35 36

3/4

37 38 39 40

C

41 42 43 44

C

45 46 47 48

C

49 50 51 52

C

53 54 55 56

2/4

57 58 59 60

2/4

61 62 63 64

6/8

Tenor Saxophone

Rhythm Challenge

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