

Scale Pattern 2*

Musical notation for Scale Pattern 2* in D major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

Scale in Thirds*

Musical notation for Scale in Thirds* in D major, 4/4 time. The upper staff plays a scale in thirds, while the lower staff plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

Interval Study

Musical notation for Interval Study in D major, 4/4 time. The piece is written on a single staff and focuses on practicing specific intervals between notes.

Triads of the D Scale

Musical notation for Triads of the D Scale in D major, 4/4 time. The piece is enclosed in a rectangular box and shows the first seven triads of the scale: I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, and vii^o.

Chord Study 1*


Musical notation for Chord Study 1* in D major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The upper staff has six measures, each starting with a different chord and followed by a melodic line. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

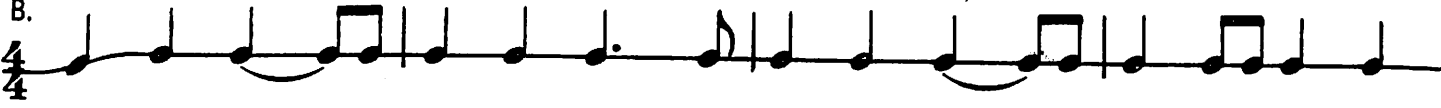
Chord Study 2 - articulations:

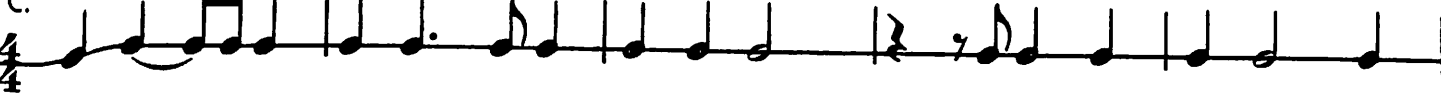
Musical notation for Chord Study 2 - articulations in D major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with various articulations (accents, slurs, etc.) and is numbered 1 through 5. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

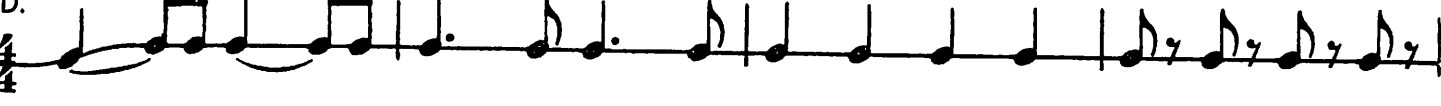
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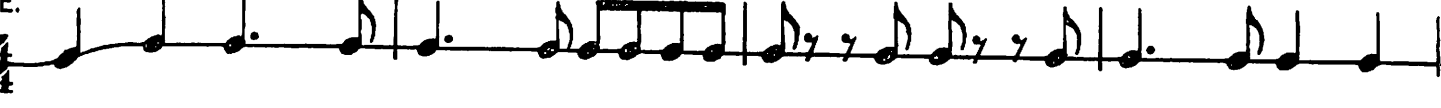
Those who count together, play together!

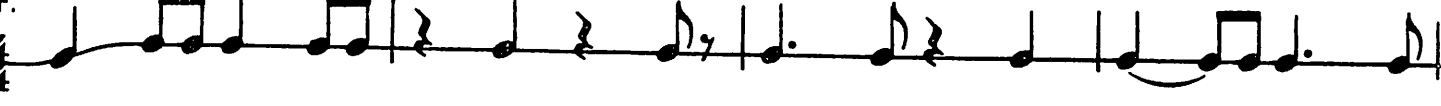
A. 

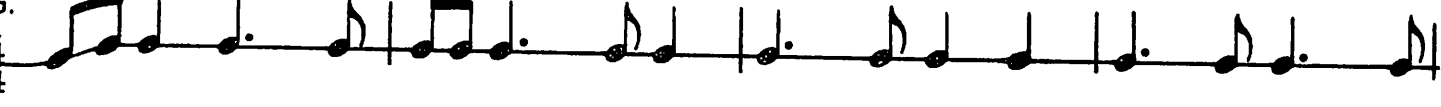
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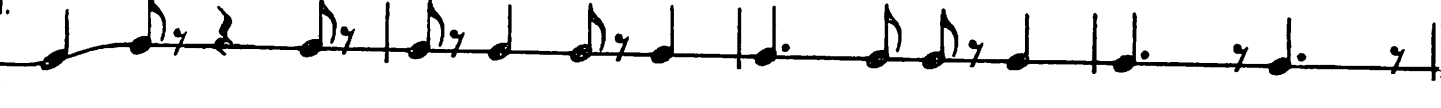
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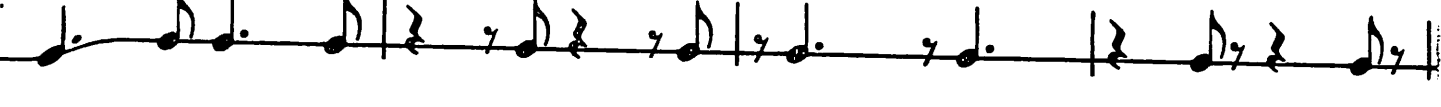
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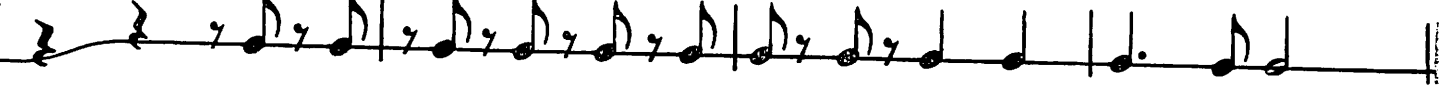
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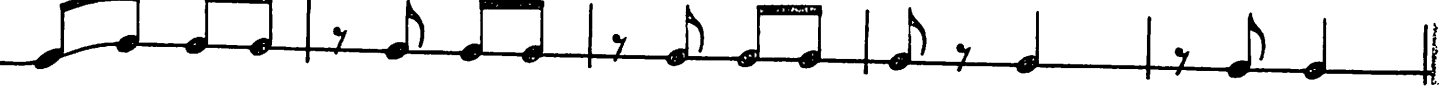
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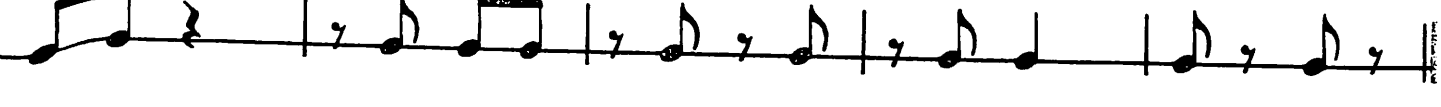
G. 


H. 


I. 

J. 

K. 

L. 

M. 

N. 

Baritone Saxophone

Tune No. 74

Expressively

mf

Coda

D.C. al Coda

Tune No. 75

Ballad

mf

Tune No. 76

Waltz

mp

Tune No. 77

Spritly

mf

Intonation Chart Worksheet 9.2

Name _____

You are going to map your individual tuning for each note on your instrument. There is no right or wrong answer! It is simply a tool to help you see where your tuning naturally lays.

Instructions:

- 1. Play through all your warm ups like normal (#1, 2, 3)**
- 2. Tune your instrument as you normally do**
- 3. Find your tuning note name somewhere near the middle of the chart and draw a star above that note name so I know where you are starting from. (if you tune to multiple notes, like the saxes, just pick one note to label as your tuning note)**
- 4. Your tuning note should obviously be in tune, so you are going to put an X in the box underneath your tuning note that lines up with the zero column on the left.**
- 5. Then you will chart all of the other notes in the graph. Start with the note to the left of your tuning note. You will play that note for 3 seconds BEFORE looking at your tuner. After three seconds, you will look down at your tuner and read how every many cents sharp or flat you are. DO NOT adjust the pitch to make it in tune. You are looking to see where you naturally play every note without adjustments. Put an X in the box that intersects with the note you are playing and how sharp/flat it is.**
- 6. You will repeat the process above with every note on the chart. Start with your tuning note and then work down one note at a time (moving to the left on the chart). After you have gotten to the lowest note you can play (that is on the chart) go back to your tuning note and move up one note at a time with the same process (going right on the chart). When you are finished there should be an X somewhere under every note on the chart.**
- 7. Turn this in to me with your name on it.**