

Major Scale

Natural Minor

Harmonic Minor

Melodic Minor

Mini-Scale & Tonic Arpeggio

Scale Pattern 1 *articulations:

*Scale Pattern 2**

Two staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The upper staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. The lower staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, B2, C3.

*Scale in Thirds**

Two staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The upper staff contains eighth notes in pairs of thirds: C2-D2, E2-F2, G2-A2, B2-C3, D3-E3, F3-G3, A3-B3, C4. The lower staff contains eighth notes in pairs of thirds: C1-D1, E1-F1, G1-A1, B1-C2, D2-E2, F2-G2, A2-B2, C3.

Interval Study

A single staff of music in bass clef, 2/4 time signature. It contains eighth notes in pairs of intervals: C2-D2, E2-F2, G2-A2, B2-C3, D3-E3, F3-G3, A3-B3, C4.

Triads of the F Scale

A single staff of music in bass clef, 2/4 time signature. It shows seven triads of the F scale: I (C2-E2-G2), ii (D2-F2-A2), iii (E2-G2-B2), IV (F2-A2-C3), V (G2-B2-D3), vi (A2-C3-E3), and vii^o (B2-D3-F3).

*Chord Study 1**


Two staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The upper staff contains six measures of eighth notes, each starting with a number 1 through 6. The lower staff contains eighth notes corresponding to the upper staff.


Chord Study 2 - articulations:


Two staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The upper staff contains eighth notes with articulation marks (accents) and numbers 1 through 5. The lower staff contains eighth notes corresponding to the upper staff.


9.


Those who count together, play together!

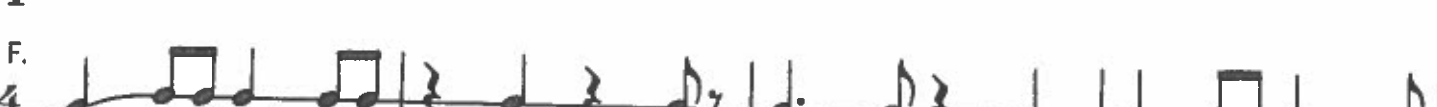
A. 


B. 


C. 


D. 

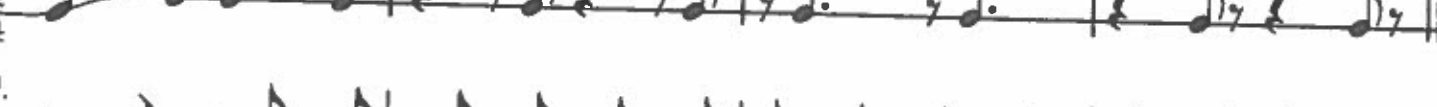
E. 


F. 


G. 


H. 


I. 

J. 

K. 

L. 

M. 

N. 

Trombone
Baritone B.C.
Bassoon
Double Bass

Tune No. 74
Expressively

mf

Coda

D.C. al \oplus 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.

