

ALTO SAXOPHONE LESSON 8

VID LINK: [Lesson 8](#)

HOW TO USE THIS SHEET

To get the most out of these lessons first watch each segment of the video. Pause the video wherever you need to and slowly go through the exercises yourself before going on. As you practise the work use the video as a reference but spend most of your time playing slowly and patiently off this pdf. Once you feel confident return to the video and try to play along with me! If you can more or less keep up you may be ready for the next lesson.

THEORY

Quaver

A QUAVER  holds for $\frac{1}{2}$ a beat. There are 2 quavers to every crotchet. When quavers are in groups we bar them together.



Two pairs of quavers. Each pair is barred together.



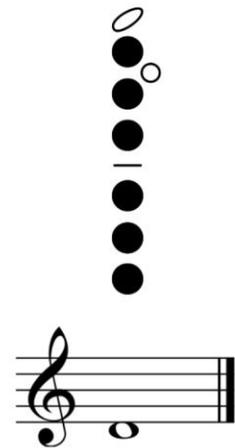
Two groups of 4 quavers. In this case each group of 4 is barred together.

Crescendo



crescendo gradually get louder

NOTE FINGERING



TONE

- Hold each note for 4 seconds. Breathe in where you need to.
- Aim to keep the sound as still as possible but make the dynamics as exaggerated as you can. Make the loud and soft a big contrast and the crescendo gradual.
- Repeat this 5 times each practise.



SIGHT READING FROM LESSON 7



EXERCISES

1.



2.



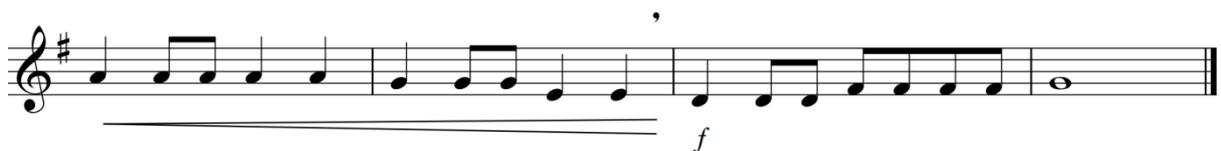
3.



4. Rising Waltz



5. Road to Moree



6. Monday Mixup

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a comma above the second measure. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

7. Sight Reading - Slowly, Slowly

Two staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A horizontal line spans the first six measures. A comma is placed above the eighth measure. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

PRACTISE TIPS

Why are you learning your instrument? For some of you you've already got a solid goal. Perhaps there's a band you want to join or friends who like to jam and once you've got some skills you'll jump right in. But if you've started learning without clear goals you may find your motivation start to waver over the long run. Perhaps at first it was easy to practise most days but as the weeks went on your instrument was being played less and less. The novelty can wear off. And while there are some of us who can be sustained on the pure pleasure of playing music alone for most people opportunities to perform are key to motivation. They give us a goal to work towards and the thrill of having our friends or the general public appreciate and enjoy our music.

So my advice in this video is to set a performance goal for your playing. Try to find a community band or a group of friends. Check classifieds on the internet or find open mic nights or jam sessions. Or even aim to take formal exams or perform at competitions or eisteddfods. These may seem a while off or the thought of performance might make you nervous but having a clear goal in mind will help motivate you over the long haul to keep playing your instrument and to keep improving.