

SPEED

Saxophone

Preparatory

Exercises for

Everyday

Development

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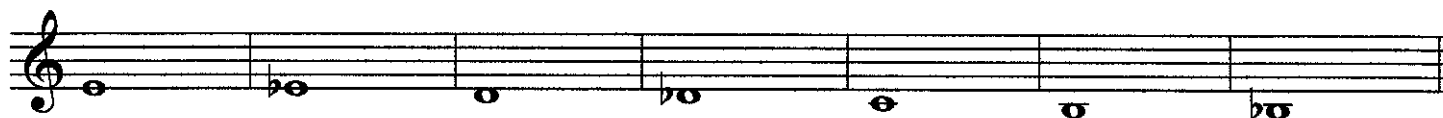
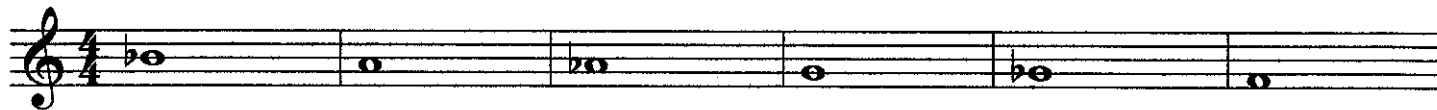
Saxophone Preparatory Exercises for Everyday Development (SPEED)

♩ = 72

I. Long Tones - No Vibrato

J. Gordon

①



②



③



④ (Try this exercise breathing through your nose every four measures, keeping your embouchure set)



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III. Overtones and Altissimo

J. Gordon

"By changing the **embouchure** and **air pressure** it is possible to bypass the fundamental, thereby causing one of the harmonics to be heard as the main pitch."
 - Eugene Rousseau, September 2000

①

Bb - PP Bb - PO F - P5 Bb - P4 D - M3 F - m3 Ab - m3 Bb - M2

"The ability to exhibit fluency in playing above the saxophone's normal range is no longer a frill, nor is it an option; it is a necessity."
 - Eugene Rousseau, September 2000

②

F F F 8va -->
 1 1 1 + SK 4 TBD
 2 2 2
 3 3

1 - - - PK 1
 2 + & 2 + & - + & + &
 3 3 3 3

PK1 PK1 PK1 PK1 -
 PK2 PK2 PK2 PK2 2
 PK3 + SK 3 + SK 3 + SK3 -
 + SK 3 + SK 3 + SK4 4

* & = Anchor: 4 + SK1, SK2, SK4

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IV. Scales, Thirds, and Arpeggios

J. Gordon

There are 12 major scales. Major scales follow the pattern: W-W-h-W-W-W-h

Practice them in the circle of 4ths (C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, F#, B, E, A, D, G)

Practice them in chromatic steps (C, Db, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, Ab, A, Bb, B)

① Scale



② Thirds



③ Arpeggios

C^{Maj}7 D^{min}7 E^{min}7 F^{Maj}7 G7 A^{min}7 B^ø7

I ii iii IV V7 vi vii°

④ Bonus Technique



Start thinking of scales in terms of numbers 1-7 as you play through each exercise. Try to memorize all exercises, starting with the keys you are most familiar with.

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♩ = 72

V. Chromatic Scale & Tuning

J. Gordon

① Chromatic Scale

The first exercise, 'Chromatic Scale', is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts on a middle C (C4) and ascends chromatically to a B5. The second staff continues the ascent from B5 to a C6. The third staff descends chromatically from C6 to a B3. The fourth staff continues the descent from B3 to a C2. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and articulation marks such as asterisks (*) and 'sk' (slurs) placed above specific notes.

② Tuning

The second exercise, 'Tuning', is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation shows a whole note chord consisting of F#4 and B3, followed by a whole note chord consisting of B3 and F#4. This exercise is designed to help the player tune these specific notes.

You should periodically tune throughout your warmup, but for sure when you are finished.
The pitch "F#" should be slightly sharp (1-5 cents) and the pitch "B" should be slightly flat (1-5 cents)