

Daily Exercises and Scales.

1

For Oboe or Saxophones.

Revised by
E. CLAUS.

G. PARÈS.

Major Scales.

To play the scales well, the tone must correspond to the run of the passages, viz: the strength of tone must be increased on the ascending and diminished on the descending scale. The tonal shadings are indicated by the usual signs: < for increasing and > for diminishing.

KEY OF C MAJOR.

tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu *simile*

The first section of the exercise consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, each marked with a 'tu' syllable. The second staff continues the ascending scale with D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. The third staff continues with E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. The fourth staff continues with F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The fifth staff continues with G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The descending scale is indicated by the word 'simile' and continues on the following staves with notes marked with slurs and accents.

Two notes slurred.

The second section of the exercise consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, each marked with a 'tu' syllable. The second staff continues the ascending scale with D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. The descending scale is indicated by the word 'simile' and continues on the following staves with notes marked with slurs and accents.

Two notes slurred; the first lightly accented.

The third section of the exercise consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, each marked with a 'tu' syllable. The second staff continues the ascending scale with D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. The descending scale is indicated by the word 'simile' and continues on the following staves with notes marked with slurs and accents.