**E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE FINGERING CHART**

**Take Special Care**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Remove the reed and wipe off excess moisture. Return to reed case.
- Remove mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Wash your mouthpiece once per week with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Remove the neck and shake out excess moisture. Dry with neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of the chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.

\[\text{O} = \text{OPEN} \]
\[\bullet = \text{PRESSED DOWN}\]

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

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Instruments courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America Band and Orchestral Division.
How to Practice

notes from Mr. Cash

1. HAVE A ROUTINE - try to practice at around the same time and in the same place every time you practice.

2. PRACTICE IN A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT - Pick a place to practice where you can hear yourself play and are not distracted by anyone else. This may be difficult, but not impossible to find.

3. HAVE ALL YOU NEED TO PRACTICE - Bring everything you need to practice to the practice room. Try and remember your books, a pencil, and of course . . . your HORN!!!

4. PERFECT PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT PERFORMANCE - Though no one plays perfectly, it is the constant pursuit of perfection that makes them a good player.

5. HOW TO PRACTICE

- Sight Reading . . . first look at the music and determine the following.
  
  S - Sharps and Flats in the Key signature . . .
  Does the piece have ANY notes that you need to look up?
  T - Time signature and tempo of the piece . . .
  How fast is the song? Does it change speed? How many beats in each measure?
  A - Accidentals . . .
  Does the piece have any more sharps and flats or natural signs that are not in the music?
  R - Rhythm . . .
  Are there any rhythms that repeat? Are there any hard rhythms?
  what is the smallest beat in the music?
  a sixteenth note is smaller than a quarter note.
  S - Signs . . .
  Divided into to categories.
  Markings . . .
  Are there any dynamics, articulation markings, etc.
  Signs . . .
  Are there any repeat signs? Is there a Coda? Where is the sign that you repeat back to? Where is the sign to take the Coda?

6. USE A PENCIL - to mark ANY information you know that you are not going to remember otherwise if you KEEP making the same mistake, write that B FLAT in!

7. GO SLOWLY . . . the best player in the world has to practice, NO ONE is naturally talented at anything. If you are not “getting it” SLOW THE PIECE DOWN WITH A CONSISTENT TEMPO THEN GRADUALLY SPEED IT UP. This could take an hour or even days sometimes.

8. LASTLY, HAVE FUN . . . BUT PRACTICE SMART!!!!!
Warm Up 1.0

Get your starting note at the bottom, find it on the circle, and go around clockwise.

- C
- F
- Bb
- Eb
- Ab
- Db / C#
- Gb / F#
- G
- D
- A
- E
- B
- Oboe
- 1st Clarinet
- 2nd Clarinet
- 3rd Clarinet
- Bass Clarinet
- Contra Alto Clar
- Bassoon
- 1st Alto Sax
- 2nd Alto Sax
- 1st Tenor Sax
- 2nd Tenor Sax
- Baritone Sax
- 1st Cornet
- 2nd Cornet
- 3rd Cornet
- 1st Horn
- 2nd Horn
- 3rd Horn
- 1st Trombone
- 2nd Trombone
- 3rd Trombone
- Baritone TC
- Baritone BC
- Tuba

All Percussion: Bb
Major Scales for Eb Saxophone  (basic range)

C Maj

F Maj

Bb Maj

Eb Maj

Ab Maj

Db Maj

Gb Maj

Cb Maj

1994 RMS Master Musicians Program
Major Scales for Eb Saxophone  (basic range)

C Maj

G Maj

D Maj

A Maj

E Maj

B Maj

F# Maj

C# Maj

1994 RMS Master Musicians Program
Major Scales for Eb Saxophone (extended range)

C Maj

F Maj

Bb Maj

Eb Maj

Ab Maj

Db Maj

Gb Maj

Cb Maj

1994 RMS Master Musicians Program
Major Scales for Eb Saxophone (extended range)

C Maj

G Maj

D Maj

A Maj

E Maj

B Maj

F# Maj

C# Maj

1994 RMS Master Musicians Program
Minor Scales for Eb Saxophone  (basic range)

a min

d min

g min

c min

f min

bb min

eb min

ab min

1994 RMS Master Musicians Program
Minor Scales for Eb Saxophone  (basic range)

a min

e min

b min

f# min

c# min

g# min

d# min

a# min

1994 RMS Master Musicians Program
Rhythm Masters III

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

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10
# GLOSSARY

## Essential Element | Definition | Essential Element | Definition
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**Accelerando** *accel.* | Gradually increase the tempo. | **Leggiero** | Lightly. Very slow tempo.
**Accent** | Emphasize the note. | **Lento** | Play in a majestic, stately manner. Series of 8 notes with a definite pattern of whole steps and half steps.
**Accidentals** | Sharps, flats, and naturals found in the music. Slow tempo, slower than Andante. Agitated. A lively tempo. Fast, bright tempo. Slow walking tempo. Animated, lively. A sequence of notes from any scale. The way we tongue or slur notes. The proper adjustment of volume from all instruments. **F** clef used by trombone, baritone, bassoon, and tuba. Two or more notes sounding simultaneously. Sequence of notes in half-steps. Notes that are altered with sharps, flats, and naturals. Another way to write **G**. Gradually increase volume. Meter in which the half note gets one beat. **Da Capo al Fine** - Play until **D.C. al Fine**. Go back to the beginning and play until **Fine**. **Del Segno al Fine** - Play until **D.S. al Fine**. Go back to the sign (§) and play until **Fine**. Gradually decrease volume. Divide the notes between players. A popular form of early jazz. Sweet, gentle style. Indicates the end of a piece of music. The volume of music. Notes that are written differently but sound the same. Expressively. Hold the note longer, or until your director tells you to release it. Play the first ending the first time through. Then repeat the same music, skip the first ending and play the 2nd. Lowers the note and remains in effect the entire measure. Play loudly. Play very loudly. Lightly, happily. A small note played on or slightly before the beat. Gracefully. The smallest distance between two notes. Like the natural minor scale, except the 7th scale step is raised one half-step. The numerical distance between two notes. American form of music combining African and European styles. Flats or sharps next to the clef that apply to the entire piece. Play in a smooth and connected style. | **Maestoso** | **Major Scale** | **Marcato Accent** | **Melodic Minor Scale** | **mezzo forte** | **mezzo piano** | **Minor Chord** | **Minor Scale** | **Moderato** | **Mysterioso** | **Natural Minor Scale** | **Natural Scale** | **Pentatonic Scale** | **pianissimo** | **piano** | **Pick-up Notes** | **Rallentando** | **Repetition Sign** | **Ritardando** | **Sharp** | **Sightreading** | **Simile** | **Staccato** | **Stagger breathing** | **Style Mark** | **Swing** | **Tempo di valse** | **Tempo** | **Temato** | **Time Signature (Meter)** | **Treble Clef** | **Trill** | **Triplet** | **Unison** | **Waltz** | **Waltz tempo** | **The speed of music.** Play notes for their full value. Tells how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets one beat. **G** clef used by flute, oboe, clarinet, sax, trumpet, and horn. Rapid alternation between two adjacent notes. Group of three notes. Tells performers to play the same note. Dance in moderate **3** meter.

**Chord**

**Chromatic Scale**

**Chromatics**

**Common Time**

** Crescendo**

** Cut Time**

**D.C. al Fine**

**D.S. al Fine**

**Decrescendo**

**Divisi div.**

**Dixieland**

**Dolce**

**Double Bar**

**Dynamics**

**Enharmonics**

**Espressivo**

**Fermata**

**1st and 2nd Endings**

**Flat**

**forte**

**fortissimo**

**Gioioso**

**Grace Note**

**Grazioso**

**Half-step**

**Harmonic Minor Scale**

**Interval**

**Jazz**

**Key Signature**

**Legato**