



Week 1

ABOUT THE JSAX

- The jSax follows traditional saxophone fingering patterns and enables people to develop sax embouchure and playing skills
- The jSax is pitched in C
- There is a set of plugs which can be used to help seal the tone holes in the early stages of learning

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

DEFINITION

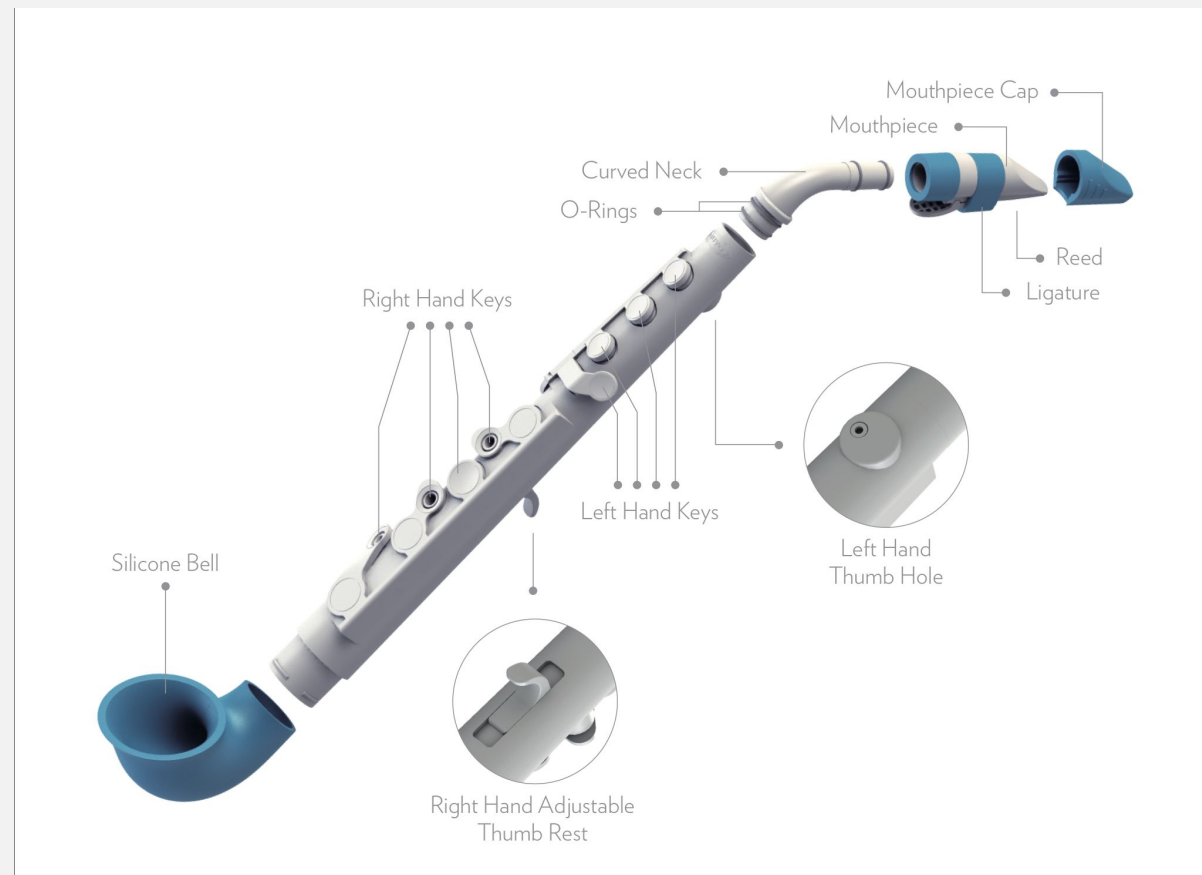
- A technique that effects the continuity on a single note or between multiple notes or sounds

TONGUING

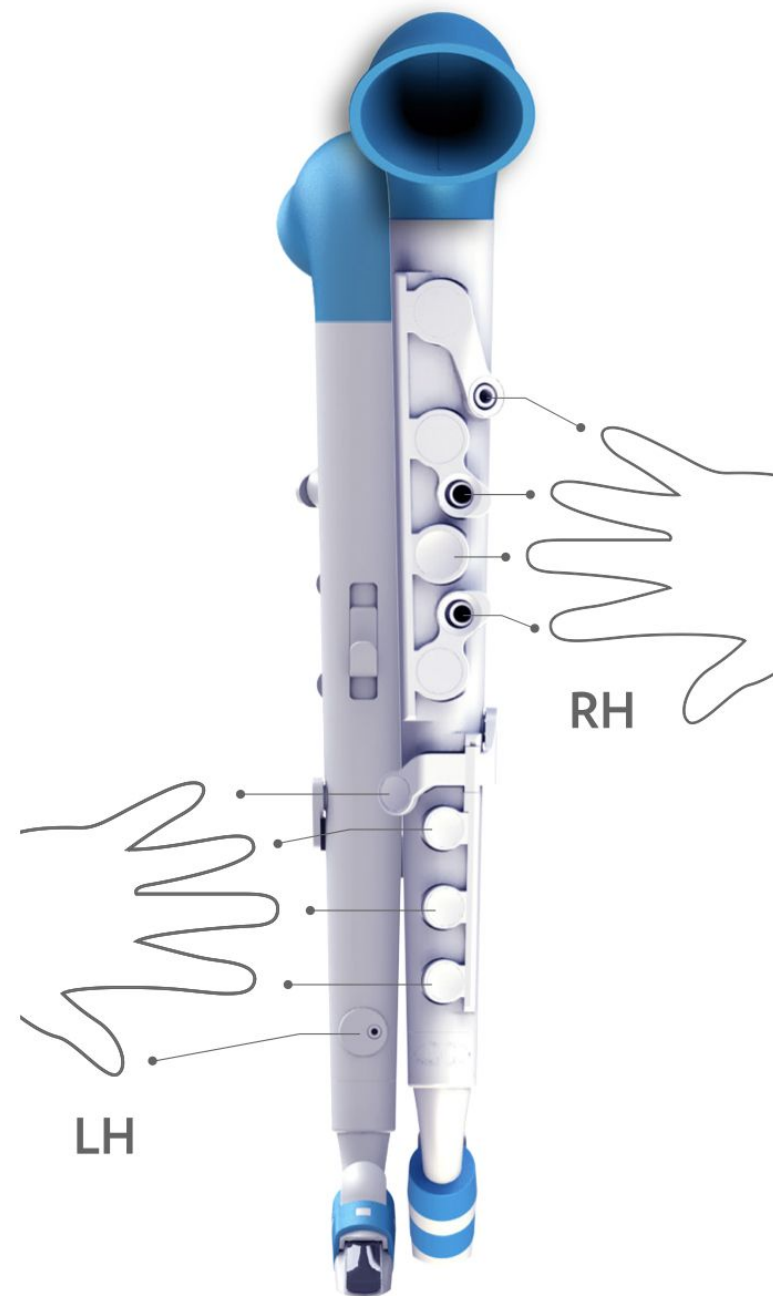
- Tonguing separates the notes with, the tongue.
- Think 'do, do, do'

ASSEMBLING THE JSAX

- That are four main parts that you push together
- The kit has two bells and two necks to find maximum comfort while playing



HOLDING THE JSAX



POSTURE

Having a good posture will improve your
sound and body while playing

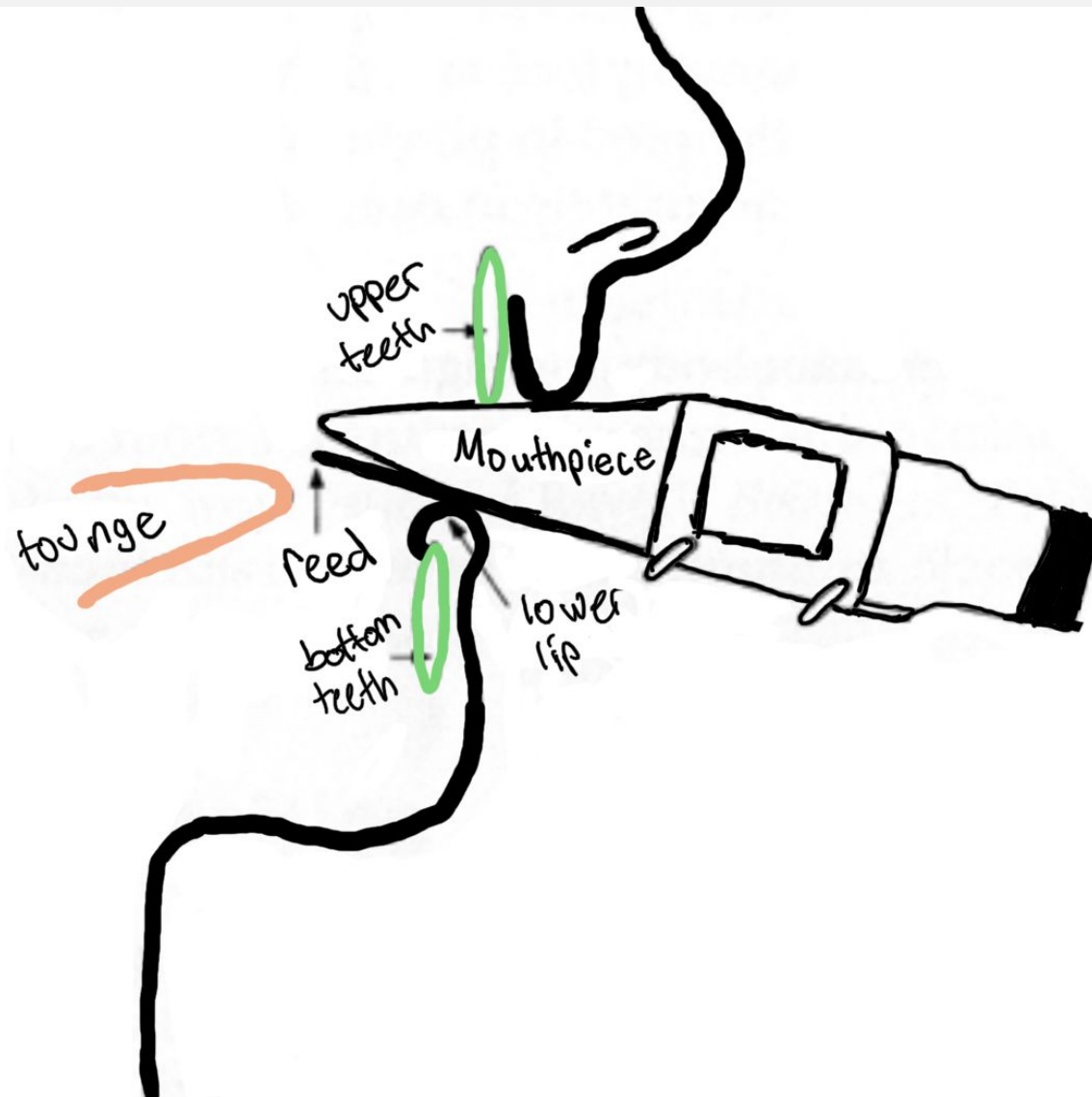


Correct



Needs Improvement

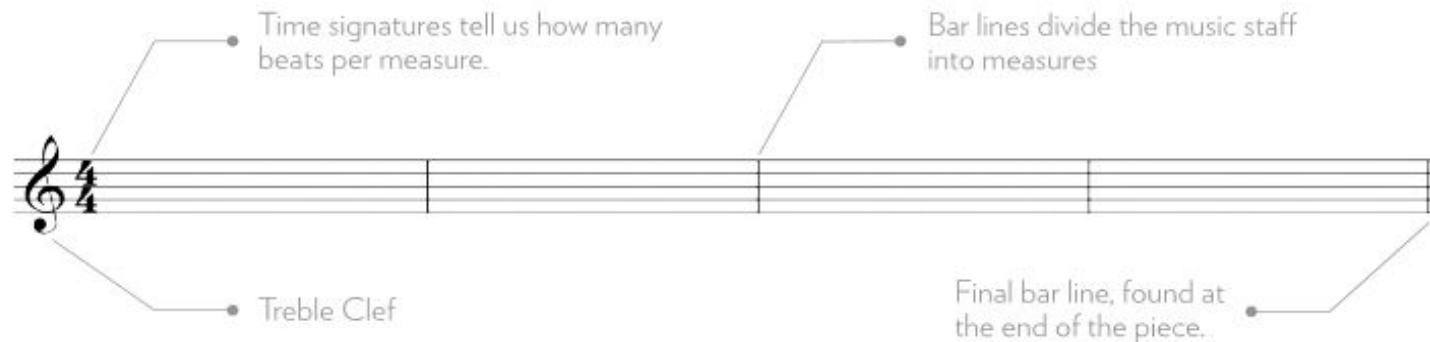
EMBOUCHURE



THE STAFF

Introducing the Staff or Stave

Musical notation is written out using 5 lines called the staff, or stave. The notes are placed either in the spaces between the lines, or on the lines depending on which notes they are.



The first 3 notes we will learn on the jSax are called B, A and G, this is what they look like on the staff. Notice how the B and G are on the line, while the A is in the space between the lines.



We will learn to read more notes at the same time as we learn to play them on our instruments.

THE NOTE: C

- The clef is at the beginning of the staff to inform us of which set of notes are being used
- The treble clef (G-clef) tells us that we are using a higher pitched set of notes.








READING NOTES

THE TREBLE CLEF

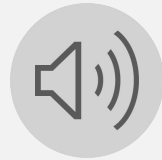
Every Good Boy Does Fine FACE

- The staff consists of five lines and four spaces. Each of those lines and each of those spaces represents a different letter, which in turn represents a note.
- There are two main clefs: treble and bass clef
- The treble clef has the ornamental letter G on the far left side.
- Saxophones read in treble clef

NOTES VALUES

Term	Symbol	Value
whole note		4 beats
half note		2 beats
quarter note		1 beat
eighth note		1/2 beat
joined eighth notes		$1/2 + 1/2 = 1$

BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS



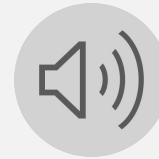
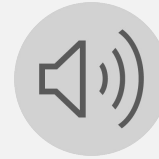
- **Mary Had a Little Lamb**

- **Au Clair De La Lune**

- **All through the Night**

- **Merrily we roll Along**

- **We will Rock you**



IMPORTANT LINKS

- <https://www.nuvoinstrumental.com/resources/learning-materials/>
- After opening the click download on the “jSax” play it today in whichever language is best for you
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Week 2

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

DEFINITION

- A technique that effects the continuity on a single note or between multiple notes or sounds

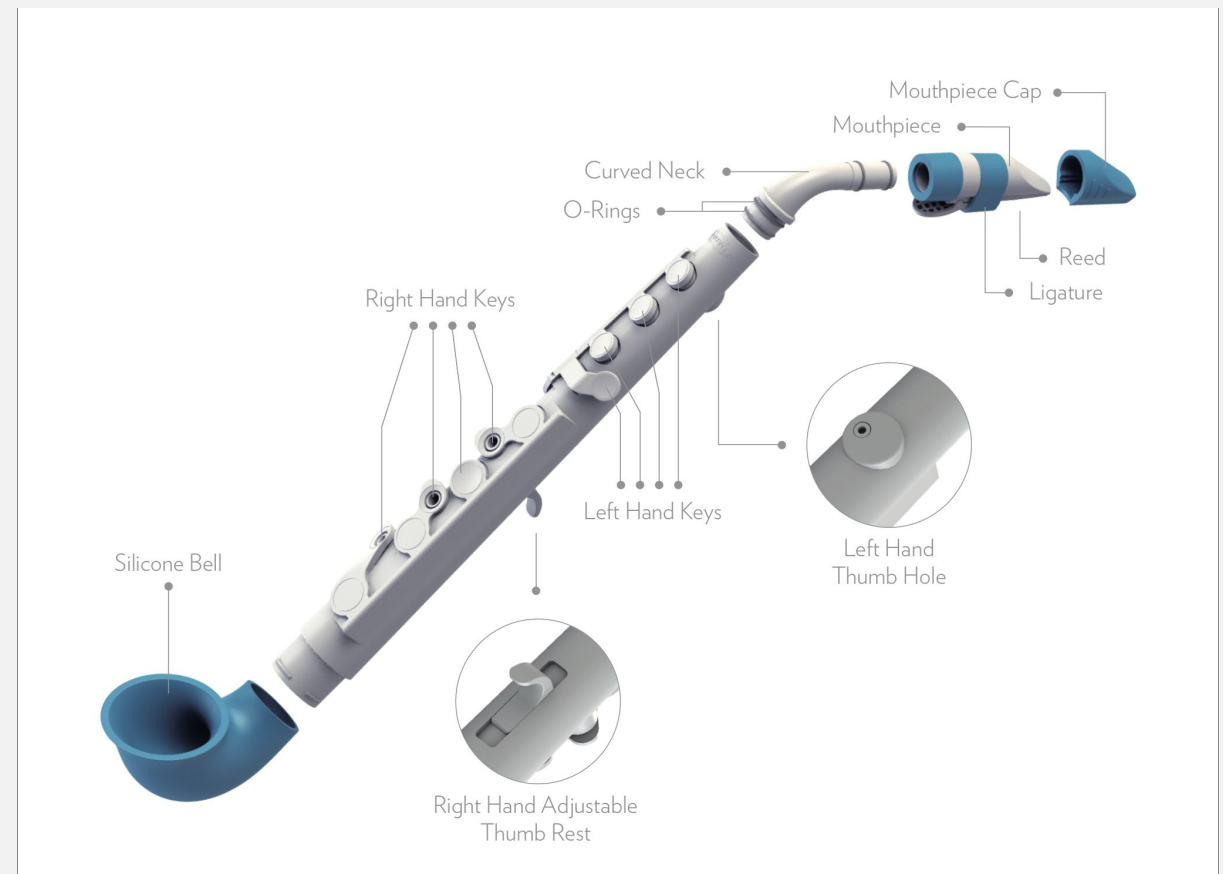
TONGUING

- Tonguing separates the notes with, the tongue.
- Think 'do, do, do'

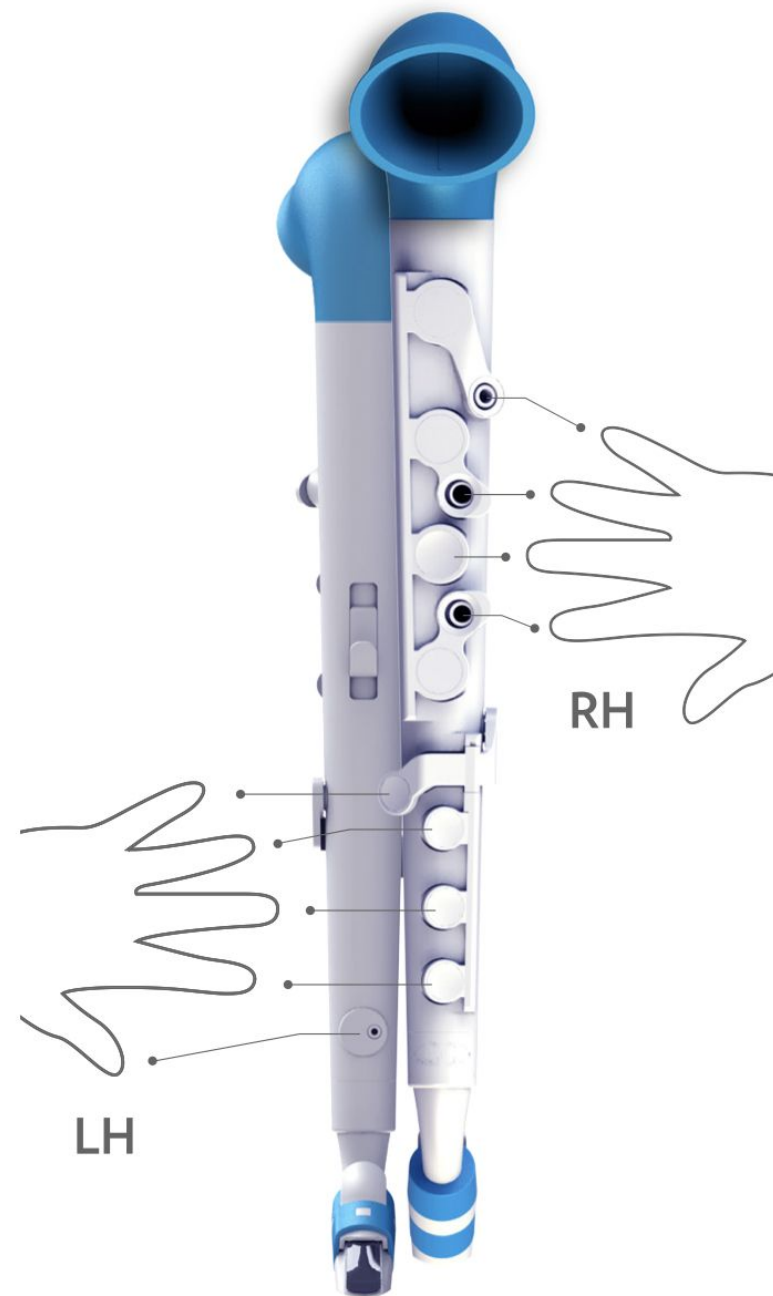
REMINDERS

ASSEMBLING THE JSAX

- That are four main parts that you push together
- The kit has two bells and two necks to find maximum comfort while playing



HOLDING THE JSAX



POSTURE

Having a good posture will improve your
sound and body while playing

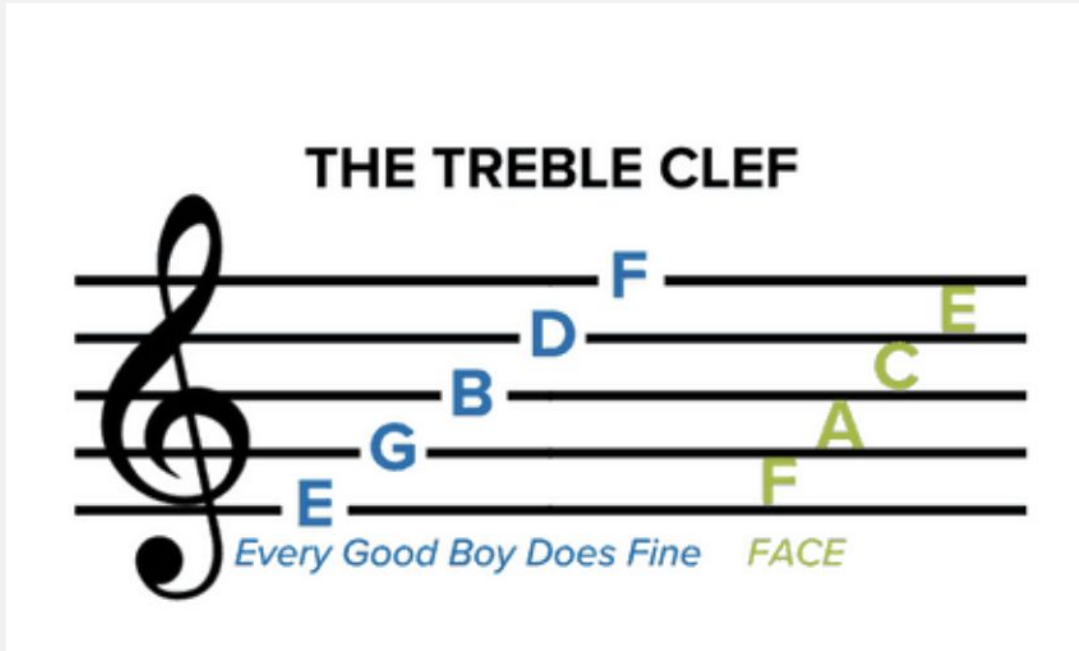


Correct



Needs Improvement

READING NOTES



- The staff consists of five lines and four spaces. Each of those lines and each of those spaces represents a different letter, which in turn represents a note.
- There are two main clefs: treble and bass clef
- The treble clef has the ornamental letter G on the farleft side.
- Saxophones read in treble clef

TIME SIGNATURES

4/4 TIME SIGNATURE

"Twinkle Twinkle Little Star"

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains four quarter notes: F, F, G, G. The second measure contains four quarter notes: D, D, C, C. Vertical bar lines separate the two measures. A green arrow points to the 4/4 time signature. Below the staff, the lyrics are written: "Twin - kle twin - kle bar lit - tle star bar". The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are placed under the first measure, and 1, 2, 3-4 are placed under the second measure.

Time Signature 1 2 3 4 1 2 3-4

- The top number tells you how many beats are in a measure, the space between each vertical line (called a bar). The bottom number tells you the note value (the length) of each beat.









3/4 TIME SIGNATURE

"Over The River & Through The Woods"

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains three quarter notes: G, A, B. The second measure contains three quarter notes: C, D, E. Vertical bar lines separate the two measures. A green arrow points to the 3/4 time signature. Below the staff, the lyrics are written: "O - ver the bar ri - ver and bar". The numbers 1, 2, 3 are placed under the first measure, and 1, 2, 3 are placed under the second measure.

Time Signature 1 2 3 1 2 3

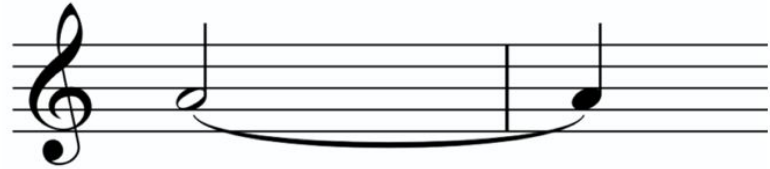
DOTTED NOTES

Note	Beats	Note	Beats
	4 beats		6 beats
	2 beats		3 beats
	1 beat		1½ beats
	½ beat		¾ beat

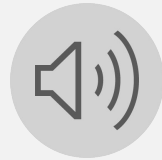
- A dotted note is a note with a small dot written after it. The first dot increases the duration of the basic note by half of its original value.

TIES

- Commonly confused with slurs
- Ties connect notes to other notes to create longer note values
- Ex. Picture to the right turns two beats into three beats



BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS



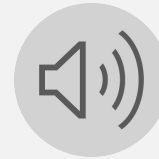
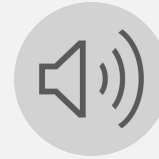
- **Mary Had a Little Lamb**

- **Au Clair De La Lune**

- **All through the Night**

- **Merrily we roll Along**

- **We will Rock you**



BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS



A

Left Hand

Right Hand

Fight Song (Rachel Platten)

G G B A G A A C B A
1 2 3 2 3 2 2 G 1 2

turned on. Right now I'll be strong I'll play my

B B G G D' D' B G D' D' B G
1 1 3 3 Op Op 1 3 Op Op 1 3

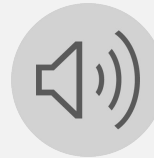
fight song. And I don't real-ly care if no - bo - dy else be -

B A G G G B A G A A
My po - wer's turned on, Right now I'll be strong

C' B A B B
I'll play my fight song

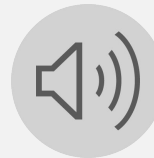
- Amazing Grace

- Ode to Joy



- Fight Song

- Old McDonald



IMPORTANT LINKS

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Week 3

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

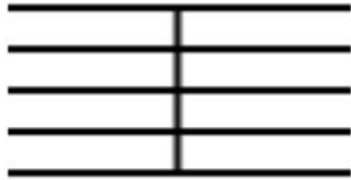
- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

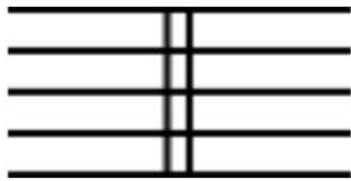
ARTICULATION

WARM-UP

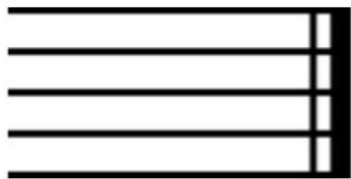
MUSIC SYMBOLS



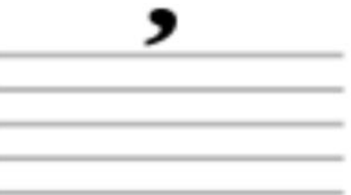
Bar line: used to separate measures (see time signatures below for an explanation of measures)



Double bar line: used to separate two sections of music

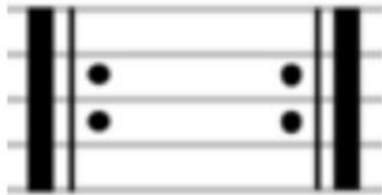


Bold double bar line : used to indicate the conclusion of a movement or an entire composition



Breath mark: A slight breath that does not affect the overall tempo

MUSIC SYMBOLS



Repeat Sign: Enclose a passage that is to be played again



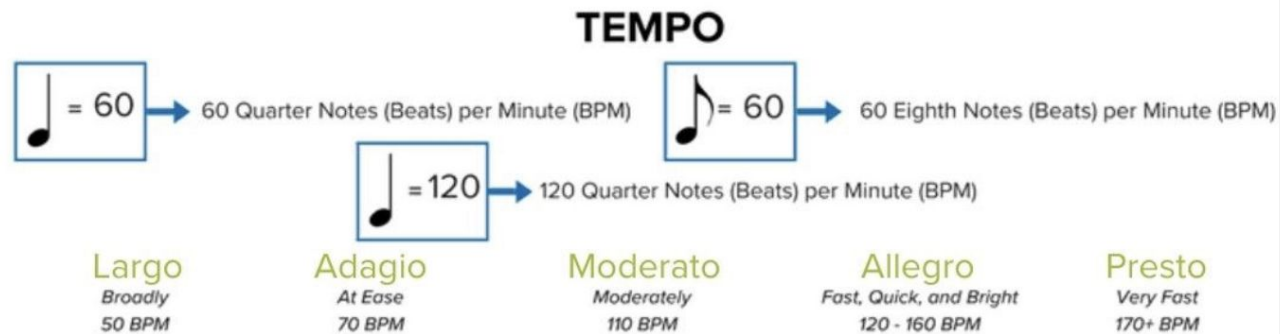
Fermata: A note, chord, or rest that is sustained longer than its customary value



Bracket: Connects two or more lines of music that plays simultaneously

TEMPO

Tempo is defined by the beats per minute. Tempo tells you how fast or slow a piece is intended to be played, and often is shown at the top of a piece of sheet music



BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS

- Uptown Funk



- Old Town Road



- Señorita (end 0:37)

Señorita
TODOS LOS INSTRUMENTOS

Canilla Cabello tubecore.net
Shawn Mendes lucapartituras.com

117 C A E C B G C C B A B C G E C B G B C B A G F C C C F

Notes

18 F C C C B C B C B G B C B C B B A B C A E C B G G C B A B

C G E C B G C B A G F C C C F F C C C B C B C B B

IMPORTANT LINKS

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Week 4

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

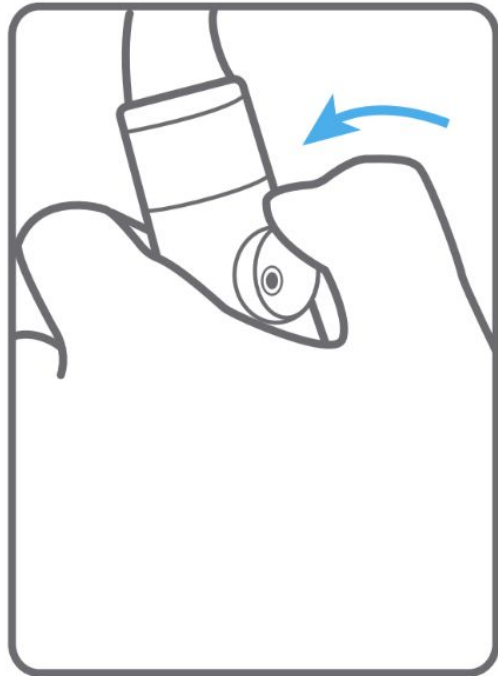
- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

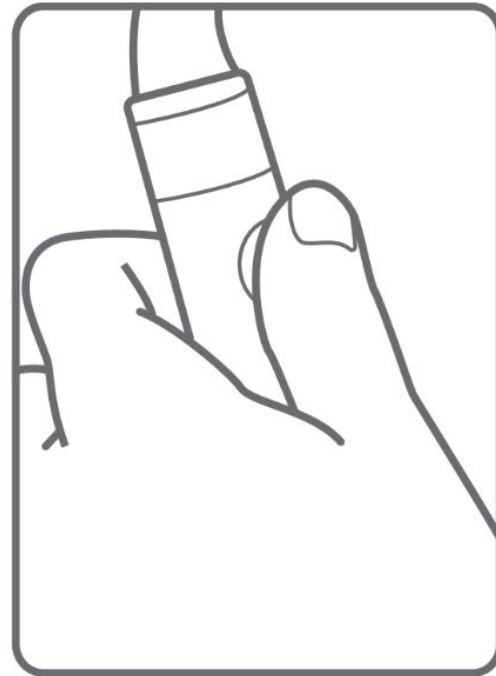
WARM-UP

RHYTHMS

OCTAVES



On



Off

- An octave is the distance between one key of a particular note to the next key of the same note.
- Do this by rolling your thumb forward to cover the hole with the back of your thumb, rather than moving your thumb to the side, or lifting it off all together
- This is a similar movement to the “octave key” which can be found on a full-size sax.

BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS



Raindrops Keel Falling on My Head (0:18)

- For He's a Jolly Good Fellow



- Somewhere Over the Rainbow

OVER THE RAINBOW
BSO "El Mago de Oz" Harold Arlen
Arr. Toni Gallart

$\text{♩} = 70$

C Em Am Em

DO DO' SI SOL LA SI DO' DO LA SOL

F Am G C C

DO FA MI DORE MI FA RE REDORE MI DO DO SOL

IMPORTANT LINKS

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Week 5

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

WARM-UP

NOTES WITHOUT TRAINING WHEELS

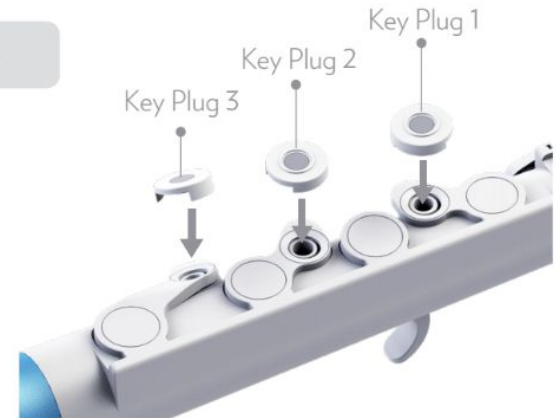
- Accidentals are special symbols used in music notation to raise or lower the pitch of a note by half step.
- F# / Gb
- C# / Db
- D# / Eb
- Refer to fingering chart

Training Wheels



VIDEO 02 - jSax training wheels how to fit them

Your jSax comes fitted with “Training wheels”. These are small plugs that cover over the 3 holes in the right hand keys, making it easier to play the notes of the C major scale. As you progress and want to play notes outside of this scale, you can remove the plugs and use your fingers to cover the holes. There is a short video showing you how to remove and fit your training wheels.



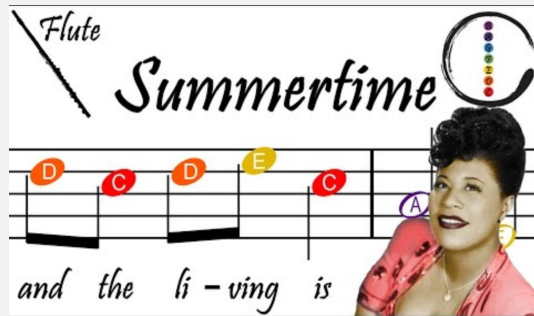
STYLES/GENRES

- Music can be described in terms of many genres and styles. Classifications are often arbitrary and may be disputed and closely related forms often overlap.
- Larger genres and styles comprise more specific sub-categories.
- <https://promusicianhub.com/types-of-music-genres/>

DIFFERENT STYLES OF MUSIC

- Classical: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2-QumGpnac>
- Jazz: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L2JNFHzRzss>
- Rock: <https://youtu.be/xwTPvcPYaOo?si=lwTH-MRJIBJ3LiSo>
- Rap: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kffacxfA7G4>
- Metal: https://youtu.be/nuLMDvoshrk?si=_e7Fd3vSBqvhSEsq
- Folk: https://youtu.be/d8ak_m4v7VM?si=WxYXiQI-eLltjF-p
- R&B: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H64QG4UsrGI&list=RDQMI-GmVrfZbzA&start_radio=1
- Funk: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gYFe_qPLnXw
- Soul: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gYFe_qPLnXw

BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS



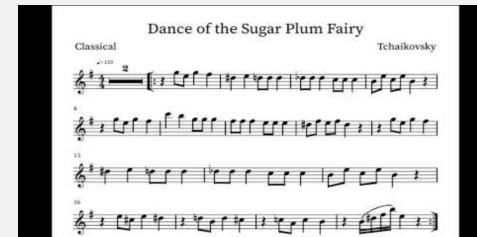
- Do-Re-Mi

- Isn't She Lovely

- Summertime



- Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy



IMPORTANT LINKS

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Week 6

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

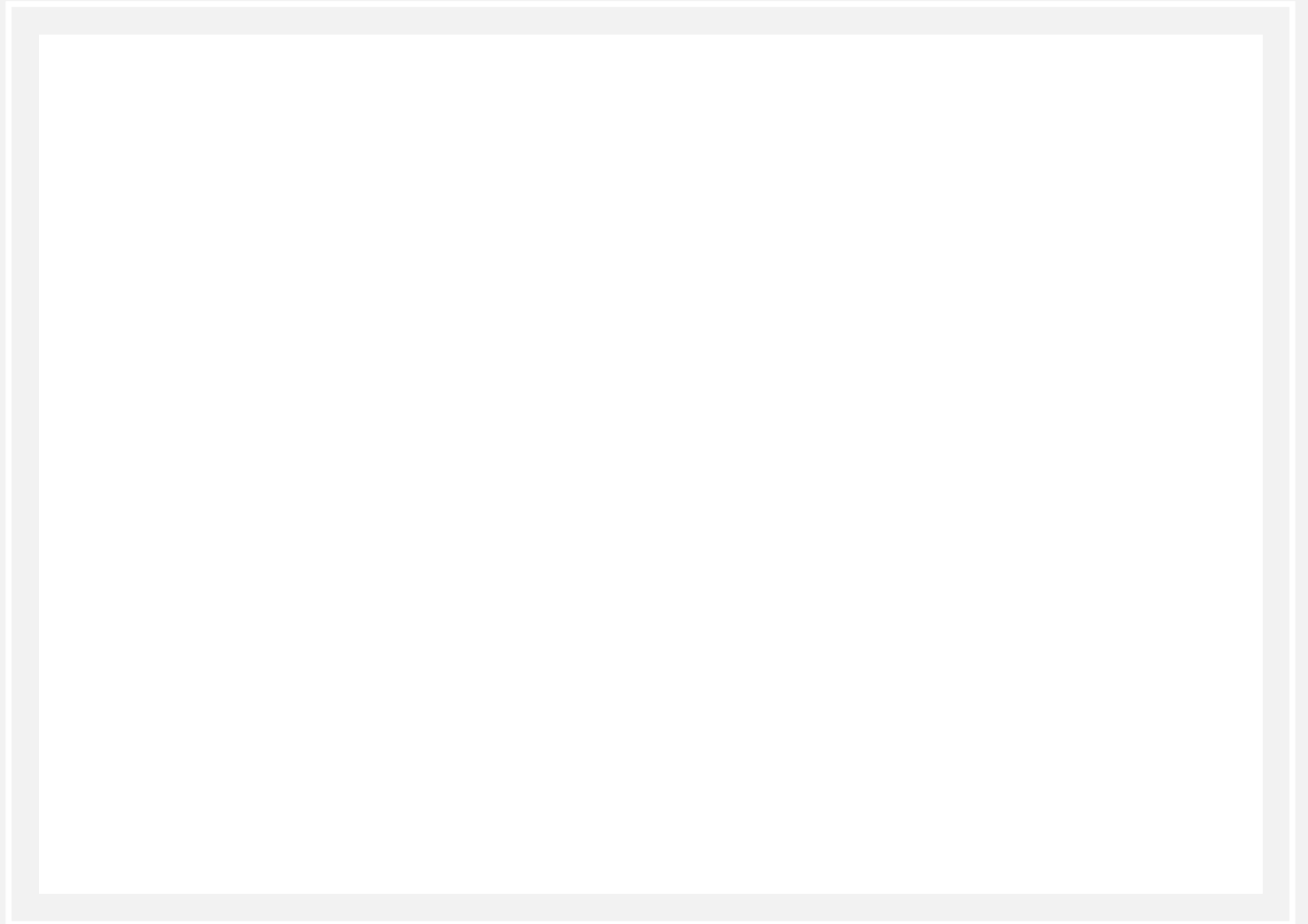
- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

WARM-UP

ADVANCED ARTICULATIONS

- Accents
- Staccatos
- Legatos



NOTES WITHOUT TRAINING WHEELS

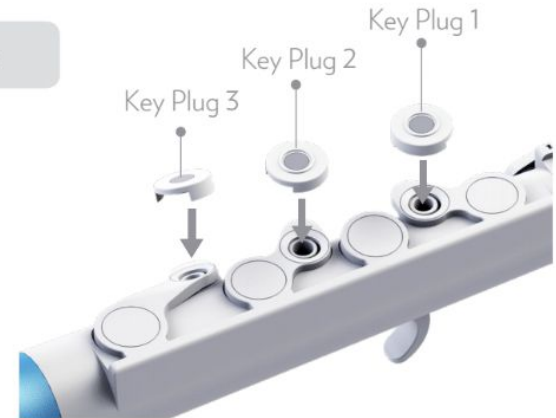
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- D# / Eb
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ADDING MORE NOTES

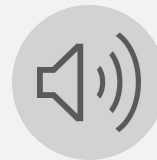
- Accidentals are special symbols used in music notation to raise or lower the pitch of a note by half step.
- A# / Bb
- Ab G#
- Refer to fingering chart



BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS



- Funky Monkey
- Fly Me to the Moon
- SONG TBD HERE



IMPORTANT LINKS

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Week 7

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

WARM-UP

RHYTHMS

INTRODUCTION TO IMPROV

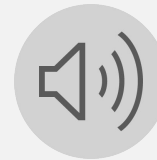
- Text about what it is.
- [Video file here to show what it looks/sounds like].

BACKING TRACK RECORDINGS



- Fly Me to the Moon

- Funky Monkey



- Isn't She Lovely



IMPORTANT LINKS

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Week 8

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

WARM-UP

RHYTHMS

INTRO TO SIGHT READING

- Sight reading is an important skill for a musician. Every piece of music is new to someone when they first receive it; and often, one must play a piece immediately.
- In performance competitions, requirements can include playing different forms of music (already practiced) and sight reading.
- Knowing a few techniques can make the process easier and faster.

Title

Instrument:

Confirm you have the correct sheet music for your part

Clef:

Are you in Bass or Treble Clef?

Key Signature:

What flats and sharps are there? Does this change?

Accidentals:

Are there any accidentals because of the key signature? Where?

Time Signature:

What is the top number? What is the bottom number?

Dynamics:

Where does it change? What does it change to?

Repeats:

How does the song end? Are there any repeats or Codas?

Difficult Rhythms:

Are there any measures that are difficult to understand? Write in the counts.

Fermata:

Is there a fermata? Where?

Flute

GOLDEN HOUR

By Zachary Lawson, Jake Lawson Jjke

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SIGHT READ



Can't Help Falling in Love with You



Somewhere Over the Rainbow



Autumn Leaves

IMPORTANT LINKS

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Week 9

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

WARM-UP

RHYTHMS

SIGHT READ



Song TBD



Song TBD



Song TBD

INTRO TO PAIRS AND QUARTETS

- Text about what it is.
- [Video file here to show what it looks/sounds like].

DUET EXCERPTS

My Heart Will Go On - Titanic

James Horner, Will Jennings

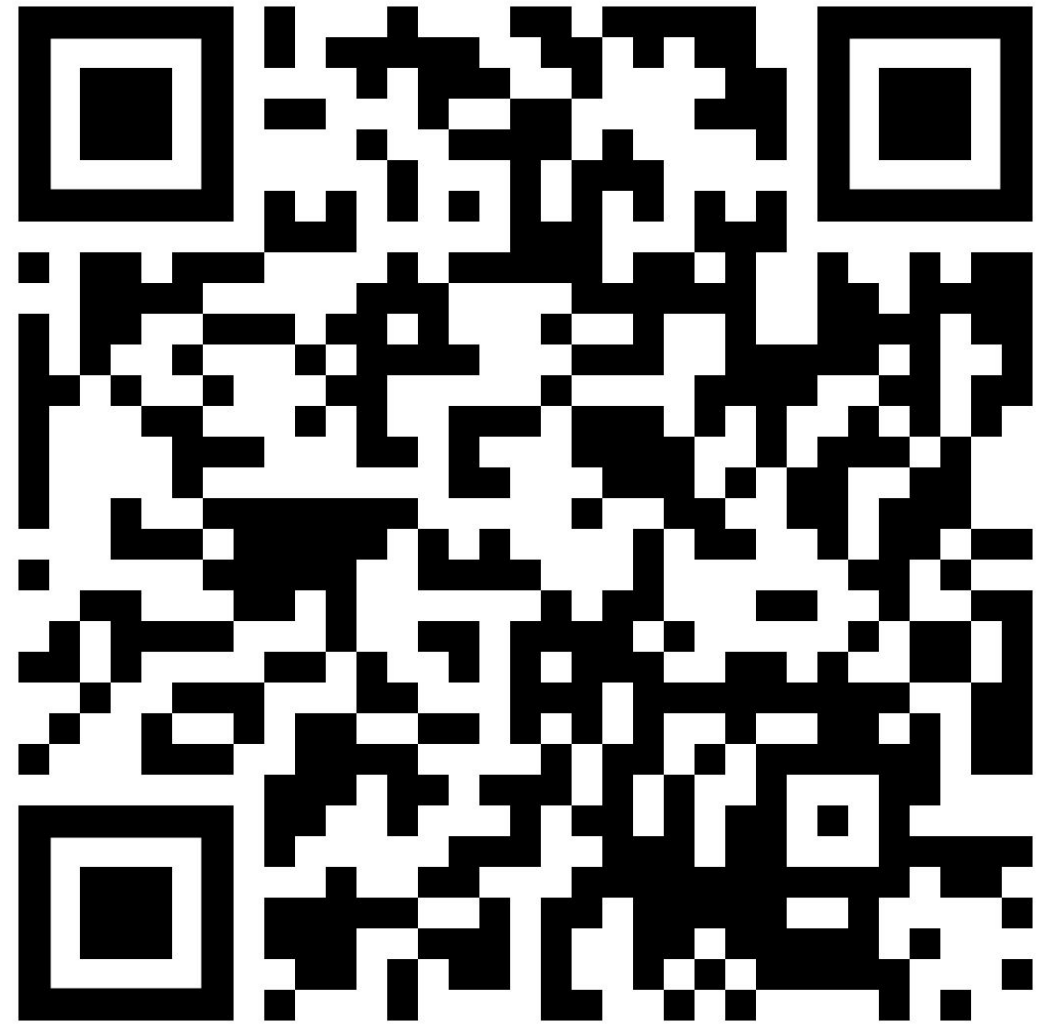
Arr. Iryanle

Recorder Duet score for 'My Heart Will Go On'. The score is in 4/4 time and G major. It consists of two staves, both labeled 'Recorder'. The melody is played in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 19, 30, and 41 indicated at the start of their respective systems.

Recorder Duet score for 'Jingle Bells'. The score is in 4/4 time and G major. It consists of two staves, both labeled 'Recorder'. The melody is played in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 indicated at the start of their respective systems. Chord symbols (G, C, A7, D) are placed above the notes. The score includes a soprano and alto part for the melody. The title 'Jingle Bells' is written in a green, stylized font. The subtitle 'Short version' is written in a smaller green font. The text 'Duet for soprano and alto recorder' is written in a smaller green font. The text 'music and lyrics by James Pierpont' is written in a smaller red font. The website 'www.ChristmasMusicSongs.com' is written in a smaller blue font. The copyright notice '© 2016 by Kyle Coughlin All Rights Reserved' is written in a smaller black font.

IMPORTANT LINKS

- <https://www.nuvoinstrumental.com/resources/learning-materials/>
- After opening the click download on the “jSax” play it today in whichever language is best for you
- Save in drop box for additional resources to use





Week 10

BREATHING EXERCISES

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 8 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 2 counts
- Out for 4 counts

- In for 4 counts
- Out for 6 counts

- In for 6 counts
- Out for 8 counts

ARTICULATION

WARM-UP

RHYTHMS

OLD/NEW SONGS

- INCLUDE THE SLIDE FROM EACH WEEK SO WE CAN PLAY ANY OF THE PREVIOUS SONGS

INTRO TO BASIC SAXOPHONE

CONGRATULATIONS

Thank you for participating in this program and being amazing students!