

American Recorder Society
Personal Study Program
Level II

A. Technique and Theory (Scales and Arpeggios)

Major: C, G, F, B \flat , D Minor (natural and melodic forms): a, e, d, g, b

GOALS

- ❖ Develop the ability to play both C and F recorders and to switch between them.
- ❖ Increase technical facility by learning to play the most common major and minor scales and arpeggios using varying articulations.
- ❖ Become aware of how major, natural minor, and melodic minor scales are constructed.
- ❖ Improve breath control and tone quality through the use of long-tone scales.
- ❖ Increase one's ability to play accidentals.
- ❖ Increase one's competence in music notation by notating the easier major, natural minor, and melodic minor scales and arpeggios.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Play the scales and arpeggios below by memory up and down one octave, on both a C (soprano or tenor) and F (alto) recorder, using the articulations shown with the scales. All of the articulations should be applied to each scale.

Note: The ability to play bass recorder is not a requirement for Level II, but it may be used when appropriate. The articulation patterns requested are intended to increase technical facility and are not necessarily related to any specific repertoire.

TIP: Practice the scales and arpeggios in slow eighth notes at first with the goal of reaching the listed tempo. The emphasis should be on playing with good intonation and tone quality, while maintaining a steady tempo and precise articulation.

LEVEL II: Major and minor scales and arpeggios

M.M. ♩ = 144

C Major

The notation shows two staves. The top staff is for Soprano/Tenor (S/T) and the bottom for Alto (A). Both are in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The scale is written in eighth notes, ascending and then descending. A double bar line separates the two parts of the scale. The key signature has one flat (B \flat).

a minor [natural]

[melodic]

The notation shows a single staff for Soprano/Alto/Tenor (S/A/T) in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The scale is written in eighth notes, ascending and then descending. A double bar line separates the two parts of the scale. The key signature has one flat (B \flat).

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G Major

S/A/T

e minor [natural] [melodic]

S/T

A

F Major

S/A/T

d minor [natural] [melodic]

S/T

A

B♭ Major

S/A/T

g minor [natural] [melodic]

S/A/T

D major

S/T

A

b minor [natural] [melodic]

S/A/T

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2. Play the scales by memory in long tones, ascending only, holding each note with a steady tone for six beats.

LEVEL II: Sample scale in long tones

M.M. ♩ = 80

S/T

A

3. Learn the names of the notes and the key signatures for the scales and arpeggios listed above. Be able to notate these scales and arpeggios with all the appropriate accidentals.
4. Play the chromatic scale with or without music, ascending and descending one octave, at a slow tempo. Soprano or tenor recorders will start on G, while altos will start on C.

LEVEL II: Chromatic scale

M.M. ♩ = 60

S/T

A