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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. For this purpose the saxophone embouchure needs to be stronger than normal (a stronger circle), with *slightly* more reed exposed within the mouth. This should be realized by a very slight forward movement of the jaw rather than taking more mouthpiece into the mouth.

The air pressure must be increased as the higher harmonics are attempted—the effect being a smaller quantity of air put to use. This technique will equate with a higher pitch on the mouthpiece alone, following the testing procedure described on page 7.

The following series of tones, the harmonic series, may be practiced on all the saxophones in the manner indicated. It will be evident that (1) the harmonics work less well as one ascends to the higher fundamentals—B, C, C $\sharp$ , etc.—and (2) the closed tube harmonics are more difficult on the soprano, owing to its short tube.

The image shows three staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Each staff contains a series of note heads and rests, primarily consisting of open circles, solid black circles, and vertical dashes. The notes are distributed across the five lines and four spaces of each staff. The middle staff has a sharp sign above it, and the bottom staff has a double sharp sign above it.

## Closed Tube Exercises

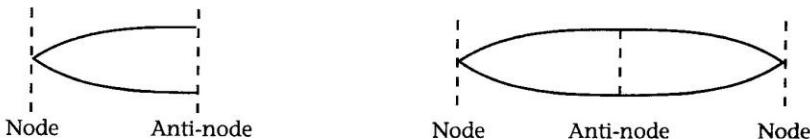


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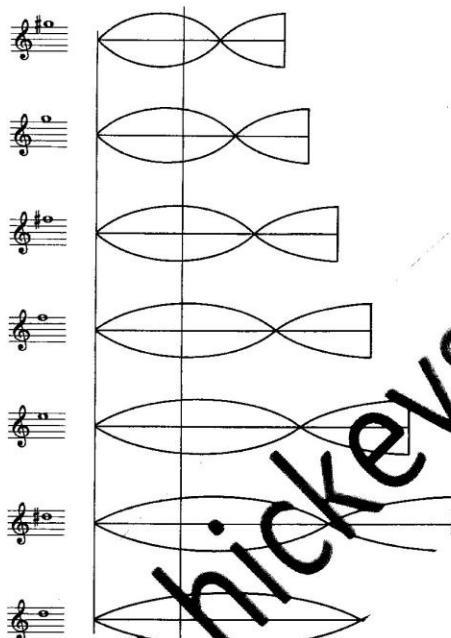
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## Acoustics and Venting

In acoustical terms a vibrating air column produces a tone on a wind instrument, although this column of air does not vibrate uniformly throughout its length. The point at which it vibrates most vigorously is called an *anti-node*, while the point of minimum air motion is called a *node*.



When a wind instrument sounds its fundamental tone, also known as the *first mode of vibration*, the length of tubing involved is made up of one unit that contains one *node* and one *anti-node*. Two *nodes* and two *anti-nodes* are required to produce a tone one octave higher.



Position of lower octave key in relation to or  
octave position should coincide

The examples below indicate the approximate position. The position should coincide with the anti-node, an approximation being highly impractical proposition. Thus, a number



As discussed earlier, the fingering. Many times when employing the phones p



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## Vent Key Exercises

Practice 1–6 without tonguing

$\text{♩} = 60$

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

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# HIGH TONE EXERCISES

**Chromatic Patterns:** Use as many combinations of modes as possible.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single melodic line. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The first nine staves are in common time, indicated by a 'C'. The tenth staff begins with a 'G' and ends with a 'G', suggesting a change in time signature or style. The music is composed of eighth-note patterns, primarily consisting of chromatic sequences (semitone steps) within each measure. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. The first nine staves are grouped into three sets of three measures each, with a repeat sign and a double bar line preceding the ninth staff. The tenth staff is a single measure. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are placed above the staves. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are scattered throughout the piece. A large, diagonal watermark reading "www.hickeysc.com" is overlaid across the middle of the page, slanting from the bottom-left towards the top-right.



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## Patterns in Thirds

Use as many combinations of modes as possible.

The musical staves illustrate various patterns in thirds, ranging from simple major/minor triads to more complex modal combinations like Dorian, Mixolydian, and Aeolian. The patterns are designed to challenge the player's ability to recognize and play through different modes quickly and accurately.



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