

Collection Ifor James

Scales & Arpeggios

Tonleitern und Akkorde / Gammes et Arpèges

Horn in F

Ifor James

EMR 128

**Print & Listen
Drucken & Anhören
Imprimer & Ecouter**



www.reift.ch



EDITIONS MARC REIFT

Case Postale 308 • CH-3963 Crans-Montana (Switzerland)
Tel. +41 (0) 27 483 12 00 • Fax +41 (0) 27 483 42 43 • E-Mail : info@reift.ch • www.reift.ch

Scales & Arpeggios

Gammes et arpèges / Tonleitern und Akkorde

- with accompaniment for piano or second horn
- avec accompagnement pour piano ou pour un 2e cor
- mit Begleitung für Klavier oder für ein 2. Horn

Ich hoffe, dass die Klavierbegleitung dieses Hefts dazu beitragen wird, die Freude des Schülers an das Üben der Tonleitern zu steigern.

Staunen Sie nicht, dass der Klavierpart in einer anderen Tonart erscheint als diejenige des Hörns. Das Horn wird transponierend, das Klavier hingegen klingend notiert.

Am Schluss vieler Übungen erscheinen Pfeile. Diese bedeuten, dass man die Übung eine Oktave höher (\uparrow), eine Oktave tiefer (\downarrow) oder in beiden Varianten ($\uparrow\downarrow$) spielen soll, insofern die Tessitur des Instruments dies erlaubt.

Vergessen Sie beim Üben nicht, auf den Ansatz, die Intonation und die Klangqualität zu achten.

Die Klavierstimme wurde bewusst ziemlich einfach gehalten; die beiden Hände spielen durchgehend in Oktaven. Auf dieser Weise können Freunde und Familienmitglieder mitmachen, auch wenn sie nur einhändig spielen! Fortgeschrittenere Pianisten sollen sich hingegen frei fühlen, auf die geschriebenen Noten zu improvisieren. Dies wird die Freude des Schülers am Üben der Tonleitern bestimmt steigern.

J'espère que l'accompagnement de piano fourni dans ce cahier augmentera l'intérêt éprouvé par l'élève pour le travail de gammes.

Ne soyez pas étonné du fait que la partie du piano soit écrite dans une autre tonalité que celle du cor. Le cor est un instrument transpositeur, tandis que le piano est écrit en sons réels.

A la fin de beaucoup d'exercices vous trouverez des flèches. Celles-ci indiquent que vous devez jouer la gamme une octave plus haut (\uparrow), une octave plus bas (\downarrow), ou les deux ($\uparrow\downarrow$), pourvu que la tessiture de votre instrument le permette.

En travaillant, n'oubliez pas d'écouter l'attaque, l'intonation et la sonorité.

My hope is that these scales and arpeggios with accompaniments will encourage young students to learn them, and will be more fun.

Don't be confused that the piano appears to be a different key from the horn! The horn transposes, whilst the piano is written as it sounds.

At the end of many exercises you will see arrows. These indicate that if your range allows, you should also play the exercise one octave higher (\uparrow), one octave lower (\downarrow), or both ($\uparrow\downarrow$).

Always listen carefully to your attack, intonation and sound.

The piano notes have been kept fairly simple, and always in octaves. This means that even family members or friends can join in and help, even if they can only play with one hand! If however the pianist is more experienced, PLEASE extemporize on my notes. This will give the young learner much more fun.

A Major Scales / Gammes majeures / Dur-Tonleitern

1. F Major (concert) / Fa majeur (sons réels) / F-Dur (klingend)

Horn in F

Piano

2. C Major/Do majeur/C-Dur

3. B♭ Major/Si♭ majeur/B-Dur

4. G Major/Sol majeur/G-Dur

5. Eb Major/Mib majeur/Es-Dur

Musical score for Eb Major (Measures 1-4). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Measures 1-4 show a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass line and sixteenth-note patterns in the treble line.

Musical score for Eb Major (Measures 5-8). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Measures 5-8 feature a more complex eighth-note and sixteenth-note pattern in the bass line, with a dynamic change indicated by an upward arrow and a downward arrow.

6. D Major/Ré majeur/D-Dur

Musical score for D Major (Measures 1-4). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp. Measures 1-4 show a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass line and sixteenth-note patterns in the treble line.

Musical score for D Major (Measures 5-8). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp. Measures 5-8 feature a more complex eighth-note and sixteenth-note pattern in the bass line, with a dynamic change indicated by an upward arrow and a downward arrow.

7. Ab Major/Lab majeur/As-Dur

Musical score for Ab Major (Measures 1-4). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Measures 1-4 show a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass line and sixteenth-note patterns in the treble line.

Musical score for Ab Major (Measures 5-8). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Measures 5-8 feature a more complex eighth-note and sixteenth-note pattern in the bass line, with a dynamic change indicated by an upward arrow and a downward arrow.

8. A Major/La majeur/A-Dur

Musical score for A Major (Measures 1-4). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp. Measures 1-4 show a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass line and sixteenth-note patterns in the treble line.

Musical score for A Major (Measures 5-8). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp. Measures 5-8 feature a more complex eighth-note and sixteenth-note pattern in the bass line, with a dynamic change indicated by an upward arrow and a downward arrow.