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*The student should play the menuet (piece No. 10) before the Rondeau (piece No. 9) as they are recorded. To avoid page turns, the Rondeau is printed before the menuet.

VOLUME THREE GUIDELINES

- 1. Continue to play the tonalization studies at the beginning of each lesson. You may also focus on tonalization as you play some of the slower pieces in the repertoire.**
- 2. Review selected goals of tonalization:**
 - a. emphasize the production of beautiful tone which carries life.**
 - b. play with good intonation (in tune).**
 - c. allow each tone to resonate in your relaxed mouth, jaws, lips, throat, head, neck and your entire body.**
 - d. change tone colors for more expression.**
 - e. listen carefully to your tone.**
- 3. Review breathing. Let your abdominal muscles work upon the diaphragm muscle. The lower part of the lungs is filled first, as the intercostal (rib) muscles move.**
- 4. Let your breath and tongue learn new ways of working together (with and without your recorder).**
- 5. Listen daily to the recordings for good progress.**
- 6. Develop good phrasing habits with articulation and breath.**

1

Sonata in C Major
from Alto Recorder Sonata in F Major

G. F. Handel
Op. 1, No.11

Siciliana (III) ♩ = 108

The musical score consists of five staves of music for alto recorder. The key signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 108. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a quarter note. The fifth staff begins with a half note. Measure numbers are not explicitly written but implied by the progression of measures across the staves. The music features various articulations such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill).

6

Sonata in D Minor
from Sonata in G Minor for Alto Recorder

G. F. Handel
 Op. 1, No. 2

Larghetto (I) ♩ = 96

T R D