

TENOR
SAX

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What to practice first...

WINTERFEST SET LIST (SEMESTER 1)

- 1) Cadence & Marching Drumline Feature
- 2) The Tempest
- 3) I'm Still Standing
- 4) Die With A Smile
- 5) Angels We Have Heard on High
- 6) Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town
- 7) C Minor Groove
- 8) Sponsor Song
- 9) Canon Remix (Combined Bands)
- 10) Student Composition
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

ARTS ALIVE SET LIST (SEMESTER 2)

- 1) Cadence & Marching Drumline Feature
- 2) The Tempest
- 3) I'm Still Standing
- 4) Die With A Smile
- 5) Additional Student-Selected Piece (TBD)
- 7) Optional Addition or C Minor Groove
- 8) Sponsor Song
- 9) Canon Remix (Combined Bands)
- 10) Student Composition
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

While practicing at home, check out the SciTech Band YouTube channel to find helpful practice resources and tutorial videos!
Go to [Youtube.com/@SciTechBand](https://www.youtube.com/@SciTechBand) OR scan this QR code! →



FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE

Instrument Care Reminders

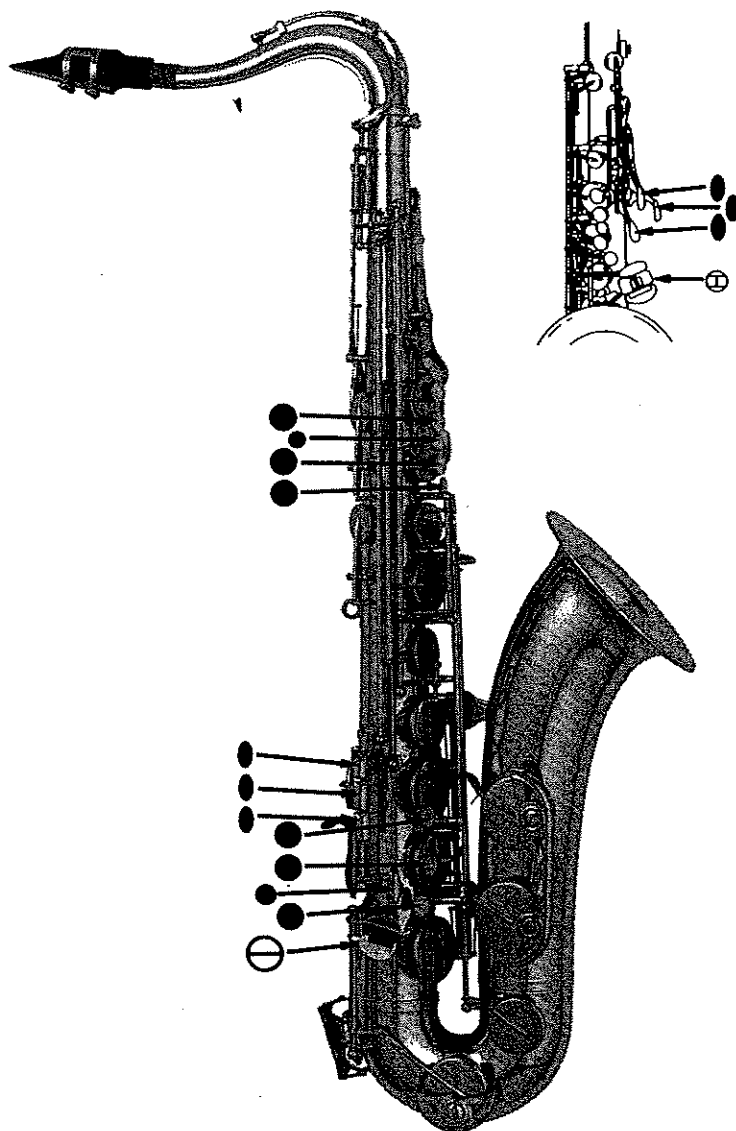
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with a neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of a chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.
- Your case is designed to hold only specific objects. If you try to force anything else into the case, it may damage your instrument.

○ = Open

● = Pressed down

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

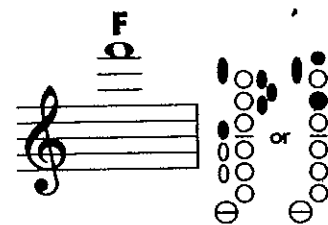
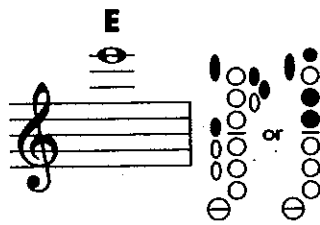
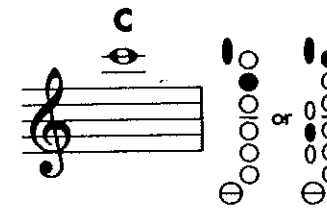
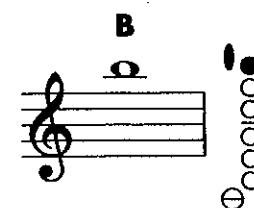
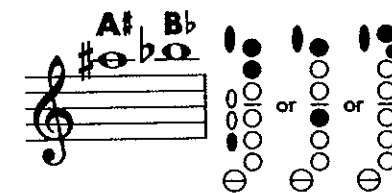
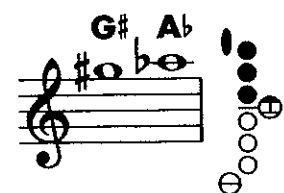
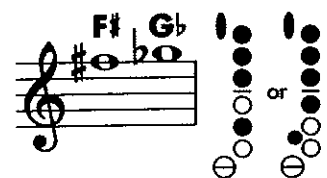
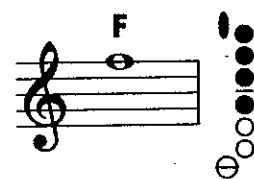
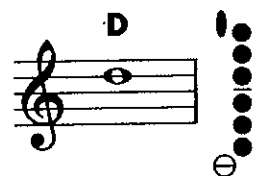
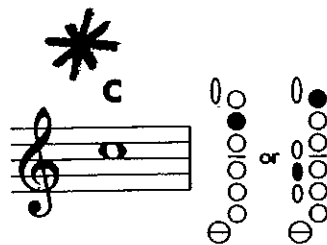
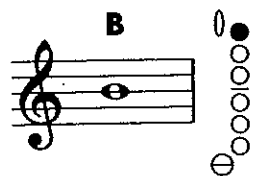
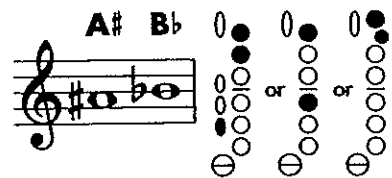
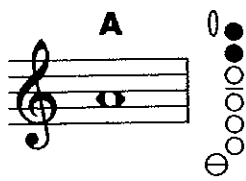
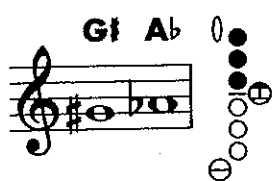


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division

A$\sharp$ B$\flat$	B	C	C$\sharp$ D$\flat$
D	D$\sharp$ E$\flat$	E	
F	F$\sharp$ G$\flat$	G	

FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE



BAND KARATE CHECKLIST

WIND PLAYERS

White

- ☐ Master Staff Wars (20 Notes)
- ☐ Play First Note
- ☐ Play First 5 Notes
- ☐ Play Twinkle Twinkle Little Star #31

Yellow

- ☐ Play Hard Rock Blues #58, with appropriate articulation technique
- ☐ Play a selected Rhythm Study on page 42 (Essential Elements) (on your instrument)
- ☐ Write in Canon Remix notes
- ☐ Play first 8 Notes of Canon Remix

Orange

- ☐ Play all of Canon Remix (individually or with a group)
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Major Scale and identify note names and key signature for your instrument
- ☐ Play Essential Elements song #42 without any note names written on your page
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Chromatic Scale (one octave) and identify note names for your instrument

Green

- ☐ Play Concert Bb Blues Scale and identify note names on your instrument
- ☐ Play 12 Bar Blues (Licks 1-4)
- ☐ Play 12 Bar Blues (Licks 5-6)
- ☐ Match a pitch with your voice & identify whether a given pitch is higher or lower than another

Blue

- ☐ Play Concert C Minor Scale and identify note names and key signature for your instrument
- ☐ Perform an improvised solo in C Minor Groove, using the C Minor Scale
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Major Scale with different articulations (staccato, legato, slurred, accented)
- ☐ Play a selected Sight Reading Exercise

Purple

- ☐ Play all of Tempest (individually or with a group)
- ☐ Play Pomp & Circumstance and the featured graduation song
- ☐ Play The Chord Exercise (pg. 54) in a group (all parts), with proper tone and intonation
- ☐ Play Amazing Grace (in 4-part harmony) with others

Red

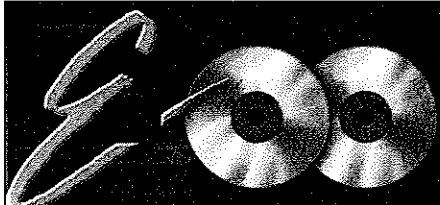
- ☐ Improvise on 12 Bar Blues (using Concert Bb Blues Scale)
- ☐ Tune your instrument & play a Concert Bb in tune with another person
- ☐ Play the following major scales, identifying the note names and key signatures: Eb, F, Ab, C
- ☐ Play It Don't Mean A Thing If You Ain't Got That Swing (measures 9-16)

Brown

- ☐ Perform a selected rhythm exercise from chart 13, page 77
- ☐ Play all major scales
- ☐ Prepare and play a selected study from the Jazz Ensemble Method book
- ☐ Accurately sight read and play a selected piece from the Real Book

Black

- ☐ Compose & perform your own song OR perform an approved song in front of a class or group
- ☐ Play Fundamental Rhythms 1-132 on page 64 of the band handbook
- ☐ Play all major scales, minor scales, and the chromatic scale (two octaves)
- ☐ Play a college level audition piece

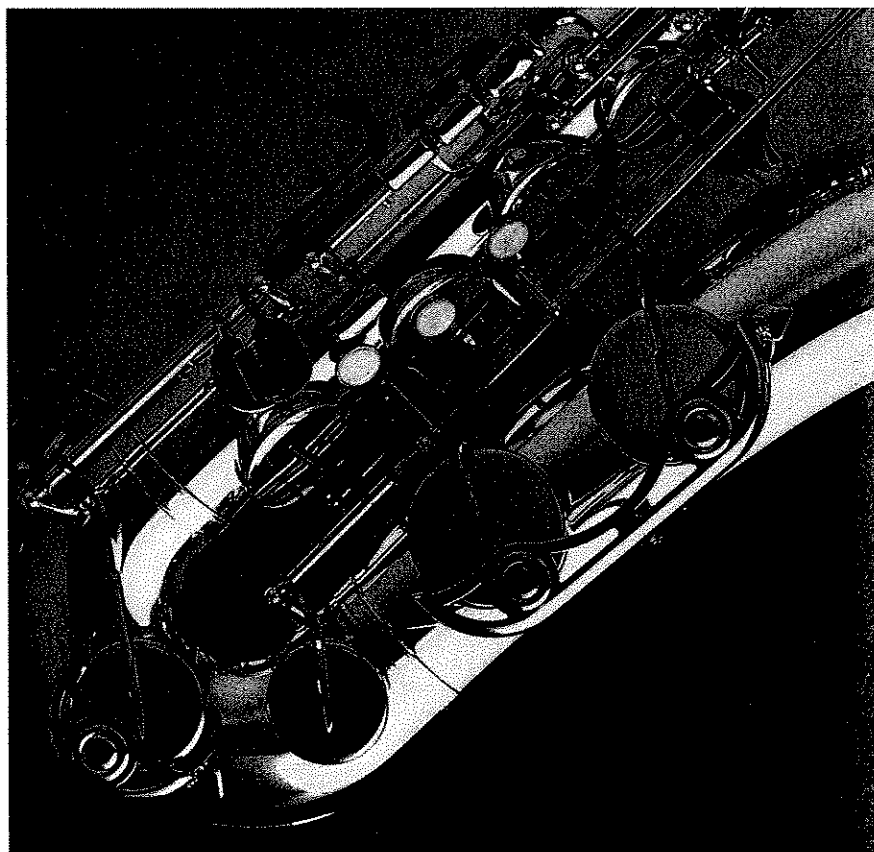


INCLUDES PLAY-ALONG
CD & DVD

B^b TENOR SAXOPHONE BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®] 2000 PLUS DVD

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



**TIM LAUTZENHEISER
JOHN HIGGINS
CHARLES MENGHINI
PAUL LAVENDER
TOM C. RHODES
DON BIRSCHENK**



HAL•LEONARD[®]

THE BASICS

Posture

Sit on the edge of your chair, and always keep your:

- Spine straight and tall
- Shoulders back and relaxed
- Feet flat on the floor

Breathing & Airstream

Breathing is a natural thing we all do constantly. To discover the correct airstream to play your instrument:

- Place the palm of your hand near your mouth.
- Inhale deeply through the corners of your mouth, keeping your shoulders steady. Your waist should expand like a balloon.
- Slowly whisper "too" as you gradually exhale air into your palm.

The air you feel is the airstream. It produces sound through the instrument. Your tongue is like a faucet or valve that releases the airstream.

Producing The Essential Tone

Your embouchure (*ahm'-bah-shure*) is your mouth's position on the mouthpiece of the instrument. A good embouchure takes time and effort, so carefully follow these steps for success:

REED PLACEMENT

- Put the thin end of the reed in your mouth to moisten it thoroughly.
- Looking at the flat side of the mouthpiece, the ligature screws extend to your right. Slide the ligature up with your thumb.
- Place the flat side of the reed against the mouthpiece under the ligature.
- Lower the ligature and position the reed so that only a hairline of the mouthpiece can be seen above the reed.
- Gently tighten the ligature screws.

EMBOUCHURE

- Moisten your lips and roll the lower lip over your bottom teeth.
- Center the mouthpiece on your lips and place it in your mouth about 2/3 inch.
- Place your upper teeth directly on the mouthpiece. The reed rests on the lower lip over the teeth.
- Close your mouth around the mouthpiece, like a rubber band. Your facial muscles all support and cushion your lips on the mouthpiece.
- Keep your chin down and slightly relaxed.

Taking Care Of Your Instrument

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

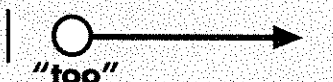
- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with a neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of a chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.
- Your case is designed to hold only specific objects. If you try to force anything else into the case, it may damage your instrument.

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

Form your embouchure around the mouthpiece, and take a deep breath without raising your shoulders. Whisper "too" and gradually exhale your full airstream. Strive for an even tone.



REST

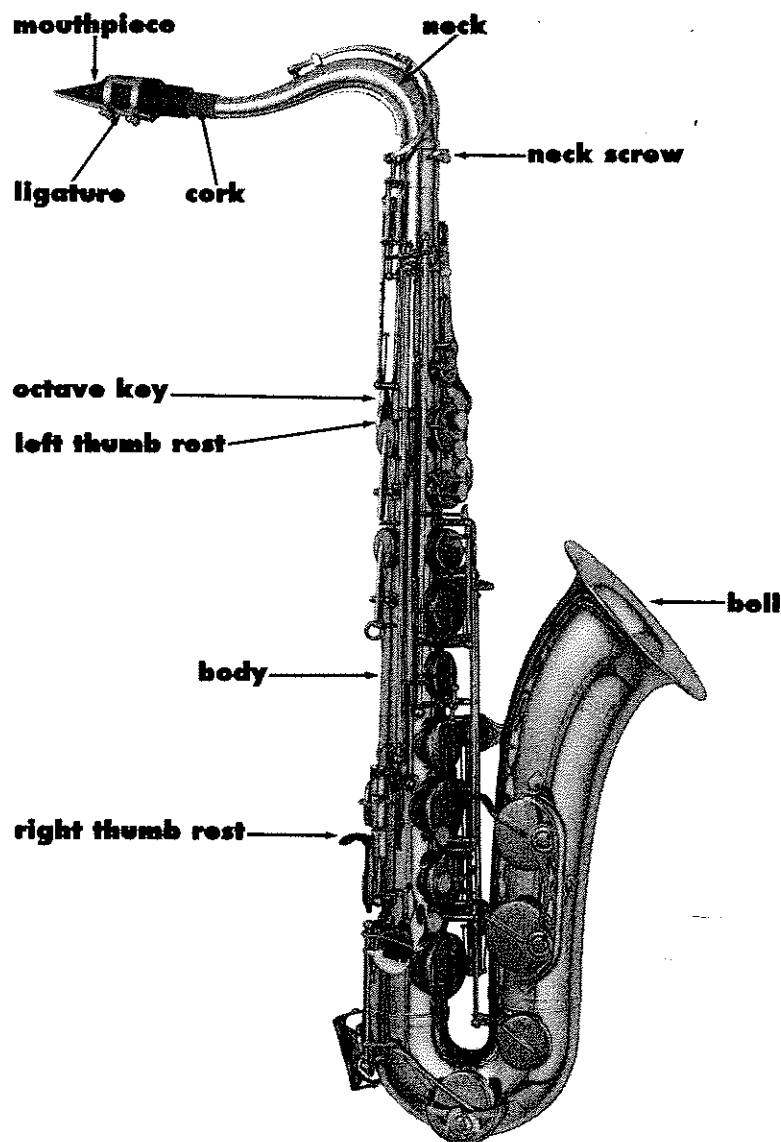


REST

Getting It Together

If you just played the MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT, begin by carefully removing the reed. Otherwise, take the reed from its case.

- Step 1** Carefully put the thin end of the reed in your mouth to moisten thoroughly. Rub a small amount of cork grease on the neck cork, if needed. Clean hands.
- Step 2** Hold the body of the saxophone near its upper end and remove the end plug. Loosen the neck screw and gently twist the neck into the body. Be careful not to bend any keys. Tighten the neck screw.
- Step 3** Carefully twist the mouthpiece on the neck so that approximately 1/2 of the cork remains uncovered. Place the reed on the mouthpiece (see page 2).
- Step 4** Place the neck strap around your neck and attach the hook to the ring on the back of the saxophone. Adjust the length of the strap so you can comfortably put the mouthpiece in your mouth.



- Step 5** Place your right thumb under the thumb rest. Put your left thumb diagonally across the left thumb rest. Your fingers should curve naturally. Hold the instrument as shown at left:

READING MUSIC

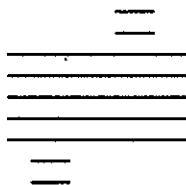
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Music Staff



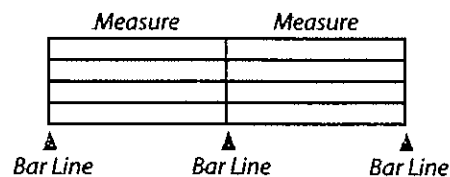
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff. Notes on ledger lines can be above or below the staff.

Measures & Bar Lines



Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

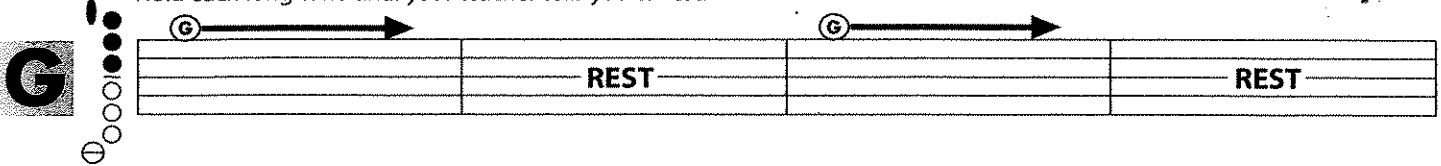
Long Tone



To begin, we'll use a special "Long Tone" note. Hold the tone until your teacher tells you to rest. Practice long tones each day to develop your sound.

1. THE FIRST NOTE

Hold each long tone until your teacher tells you to rest.



△ To play G, place your fingers on the keys as shown.

The Beat

The **beat** is the pulse of music, and like your heartbeat it should remain very steady. Counting aloud and foot-tapping help us maintain a steady beat. Tap your foot **down** on each number and **up** on each "&."

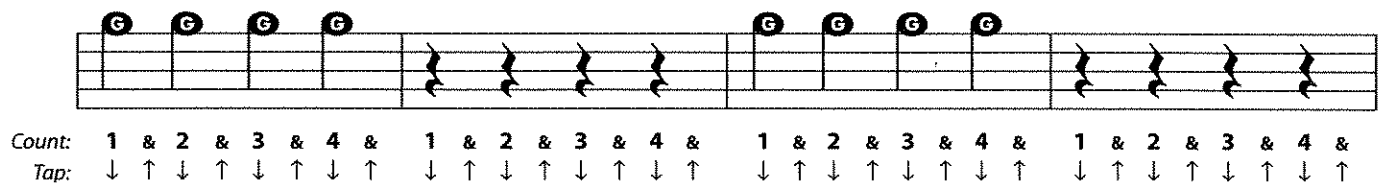
One beat = 1 &
↓ ↑

Notes And Rests

Notes tell us how high or low to play by their placement on a line or space of the music staff, and how long to play by their shape. **Rests** tell us to count silent beats.

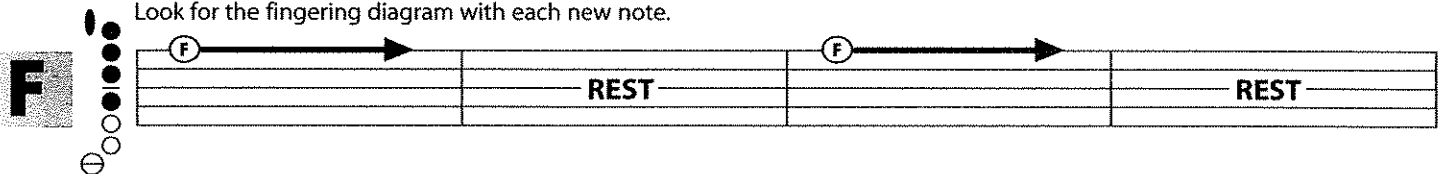
♪ Quarter Note = 1 beat
} Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

2. COUNT AND PLAY



3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram with each new note.



4. TWO'S A TEAM



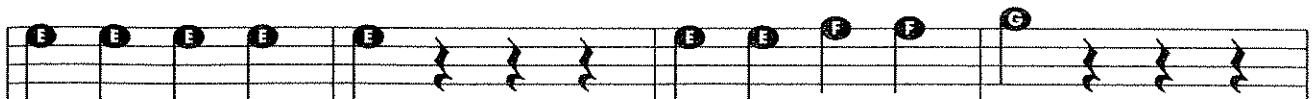
Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

5. HEADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.



6. MOVING ON UP



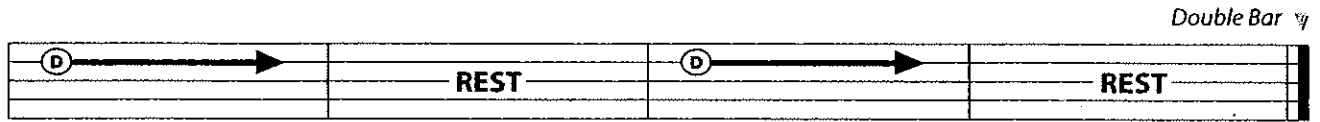
Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Double Bar

Indicates the end of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

Without stopping, play once again from the beginning.

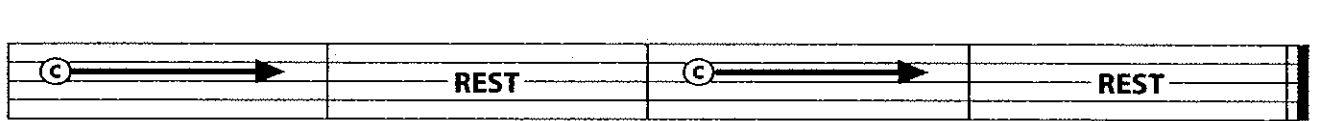
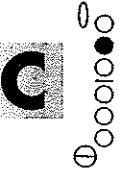
7. THE LONG HAUL

Double Bar

8. FOUR BY FOUR

Repeat Sign

Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. TOUCHDOWN**10. THE FAB FIVE**

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Treble Clef

(G Clef)
Indicates the position of note names on a music staff. Second line is G.

Time Signature

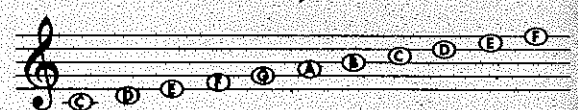
Indicates how many beats per measure and what kind of note gets one beat.



= 4 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Note Names

Each note is on a line or space of the staff. These note names are indicated by the Treble Clef.



THEORY

Sharp

raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat

b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural

♮ cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

11. READING THE NOTES Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.

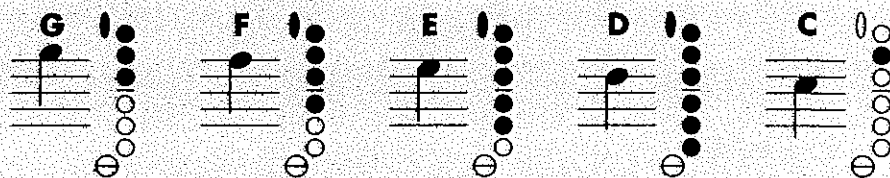
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

12. FIRST FLIGHT**13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** Fill in the remaining note names before playing.

C D E _ _ _

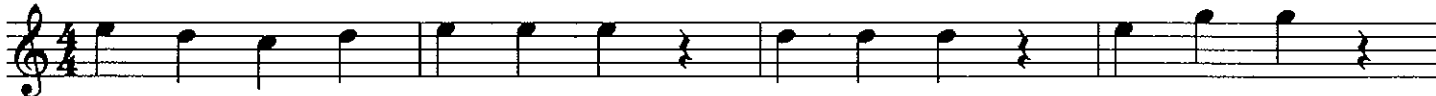
Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:



14. ROLLING ALONG

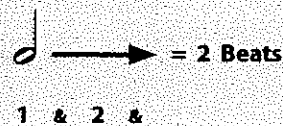
Go to the next line. ♪



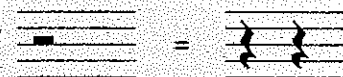
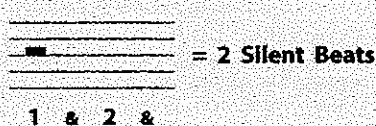
Double Bar ♪



Half Note



Half Rest

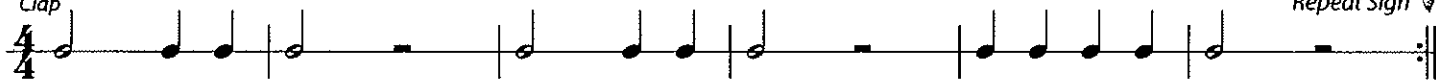


15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Clap

Repeat Sign ♪



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. THE HALF COUNTS



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

17. HOT CROSS BUNS

Check your embouchure and hand position.



Breath Mark



Take a deep breath through your mouth after you play a full-length note.

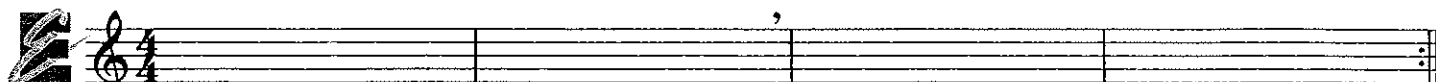
18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

American Folk Song

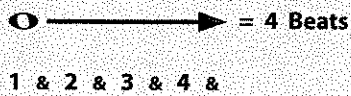
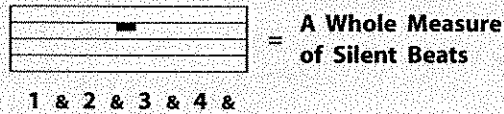
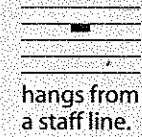
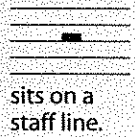
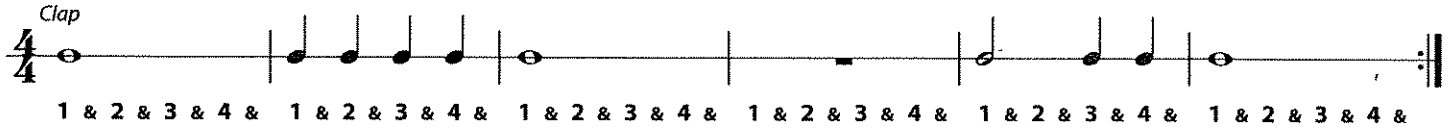


19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

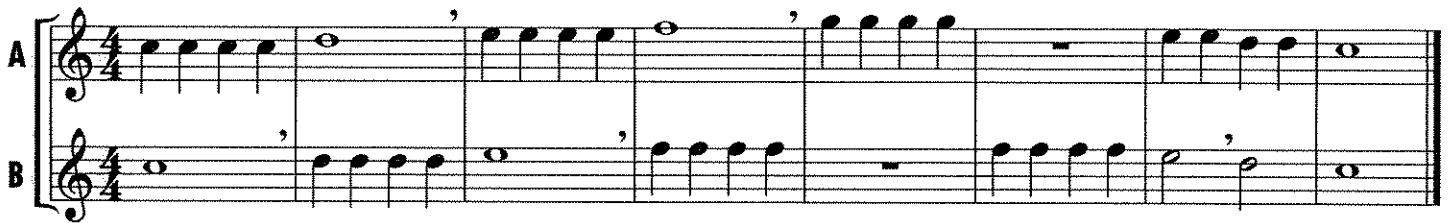
Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.



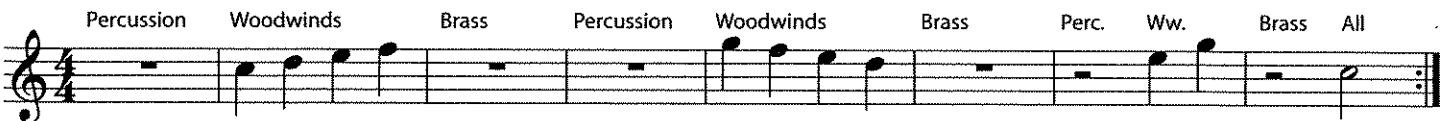
F G F E F E D C D E F E F

Whole Note**Whole Rest****Whole Rest****Half Rest****20. RHYTHM RAP** *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.***21. THE WHOLE THING****Duet**

A composition with two different parts, played together.

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet**Key Signature**

The **Key Signature** tells us which notes to play with sharps ($\sharp$) or flats ($\flat$) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the **Key of C** (no sharps or flats).

THEORY**23. MARCH STEPS****24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS****25. LIGHTLY ROW****26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** *Draw in the bar lines before you play.*

Fermata

Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note

Practice long tones on each new note.

Fermata

**28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE**

French Folk Song

**29. REMIX****THEORY****Harmony**Two or more notes played together. Each combination forms a *chord*.**30. LONDON BRIDGE – Duet**

English Folk Song

**HISTORY**

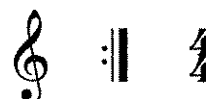
Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who started playing professionally at age six, and lived during the time of the American Revolution. Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote more than 600 compositions during his short life, including a piano piece based on the famous song, "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star."

31. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation

**32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

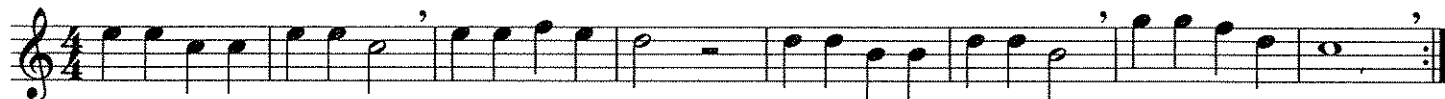
Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:



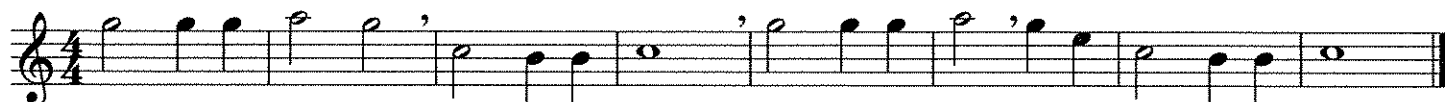
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY



35. JUMP ROPE



Pick-Up Notes

One or more notes that come before the first full measure. The beats of Pick-Up Notes are subtracted from the last measure.

36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET



Dynamics

f – forte (play loudly) *mf* – mezzo forte (play moderately loud) *p* – piano (play softly)
Remember to use full breath support to control your tone at all dynamic levels.

37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

Keep your fingers close to the keys, curved naturally.

J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

Traditional Hanukkah Song



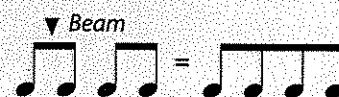
Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = 1/2 Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat
Play on down and up taps.

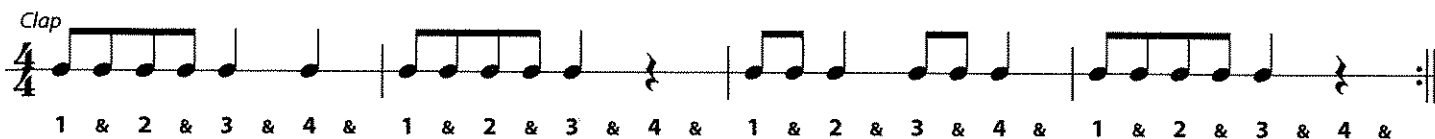


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM



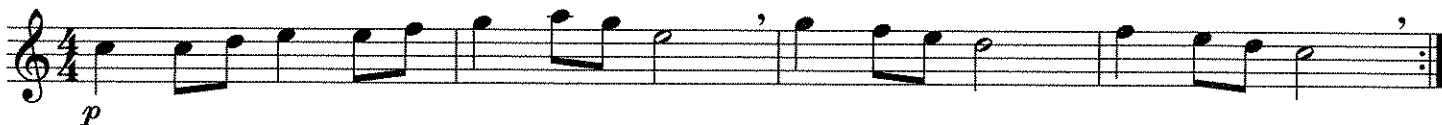
42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song



43. LONG, LONG AGO

Good posture improves your sound. Always sit straight and tall.



44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster



HISTORY

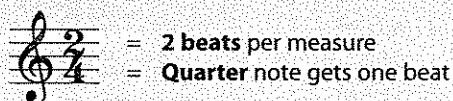
Italian composer **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote "William Tell" at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini

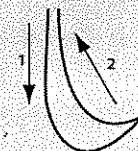


2/4 Time Signature



Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP



47. TWO BY TWO



Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro – Fast tempo

Moderato – Medium tempo

Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March

John Philip Sousa



Reproduced by Permission of Boosey & Hawkes Music Publishers Ltd.

49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note

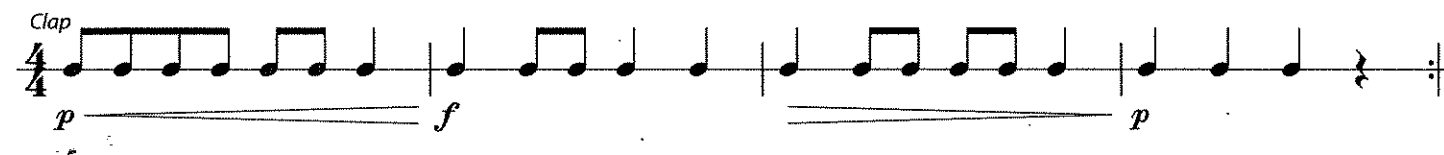


Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS



51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

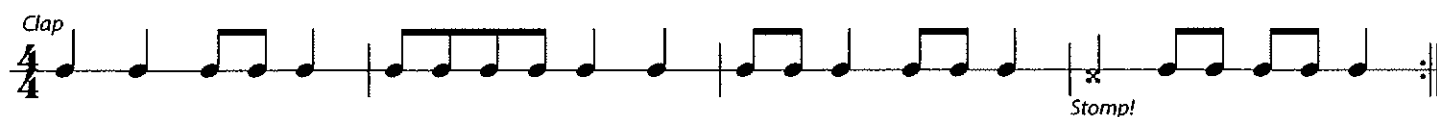
TONE BUILDER



RHYTHM ETUDE



RHYTHM RAP



CHORALE



53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton



54. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round (When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

Moderato

French Folk Song



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 Measure number

mf

f

11

19

This musical score is for a band arrangement of 'When the Saints Go Marching In'. It is in 4/4 time and marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a measure rest followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The third staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E4. The score includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*, and measure numbers 3, 11, and 19 are indicated in boxes. A triangle icon points to the measure number 3.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

f

p

13

2nd time go on to meas. 13

This musical score is for a section feature of 'Old MacDonald Had a Band'. It is in 4/4 time and marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The third staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E4. The score includes dynamic markings of *mf*, *f*, and *p*, and measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes. A triangle icon points to the measure number 9. A text instruction '2nd time go on to meas. 13' is written above the staff.

57. ODE TO JOY (from Symphony No. 9)

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

p

13

This musical score is for a section feature of 'Ode to Joy' from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. It is in 4/4 time and marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The third staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E4. The score includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *p*, and measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes. A triangle icon points to the measure number 9.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

Allegro

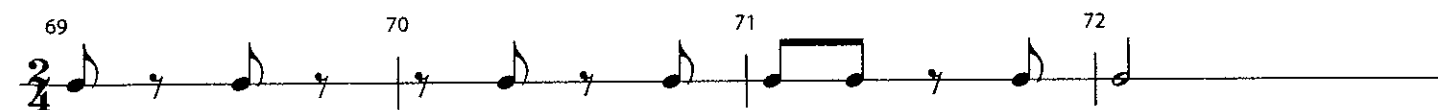
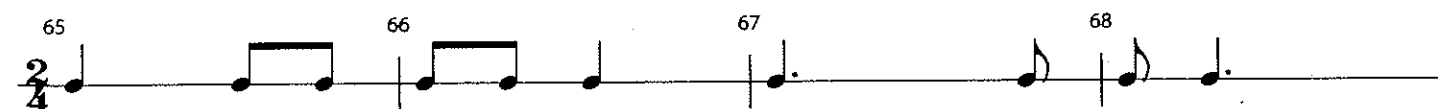
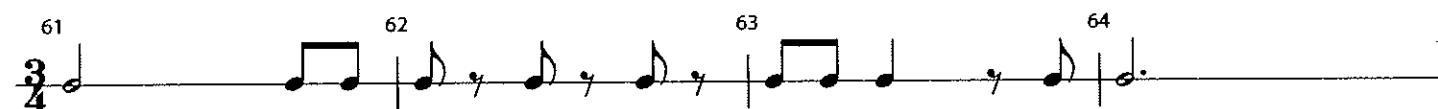
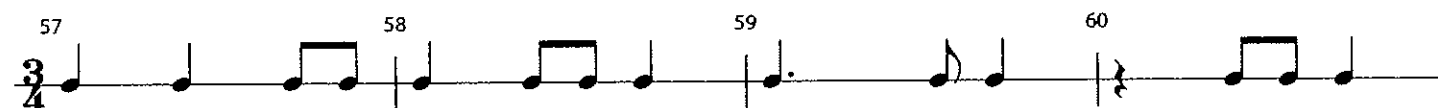
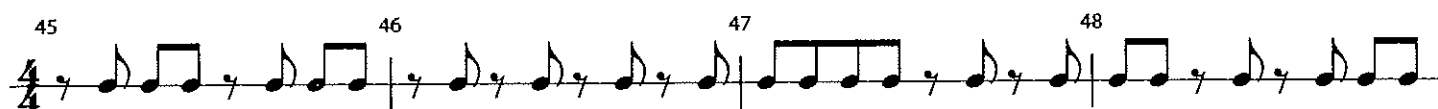
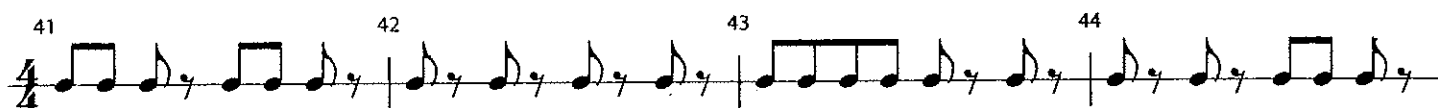
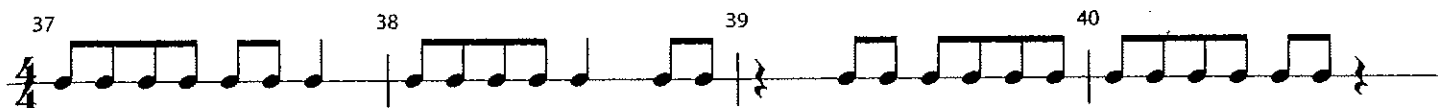
f

This musical score is for an encore piece titled 'Hard Rock Blues'. It is in 4/4 time and marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The score includes a dynamic marking of *f*.

RHYTHM STUDIES

The musical score is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It consists of 36 measures, numbered 1 through 36. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests. Measures 1-4 are quarter notes. Measures 5-8 are quarter notes. Measures 9-12 are quarter notes. Measures 13-16 are eighth notes. Measures 17-20 are eighth notes. Measures 21-24 are eighth notes. Measures 25-28 are eighth notes. Measures 29-32 are quarter notes. Measures 33-36 are quarter notes.

RHYTHM STUDIES



Tenor Sax

Name _____

- Please write the
note names for
#31, measures 1-4

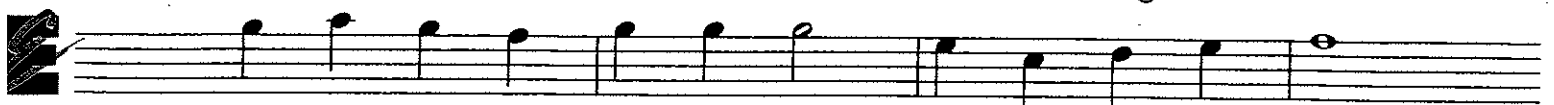
1. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation



2. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Draw these symbols where they belong and
write in the note names before you play:



SCALE CHECKLIST

KEY	MAJOR	MINOR	HARMONIC MINOR	BLUES	CHROMATIC (1 Octave)	CHROMATIC (2 Octaves)
Bb						
B						
C						
C#/Db						
D						
D#/Eb						
E						
F						
F#/Gb						
G						
G#/Ab						
A						

MAJOR SCALE CHART

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bb	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
B	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B
C	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C#	C#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B#	C#
Db	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db
D	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
Eb	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
E	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E
F	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F
F#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#	F#
Gb	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F	Gb
G	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
Ab	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
A	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A

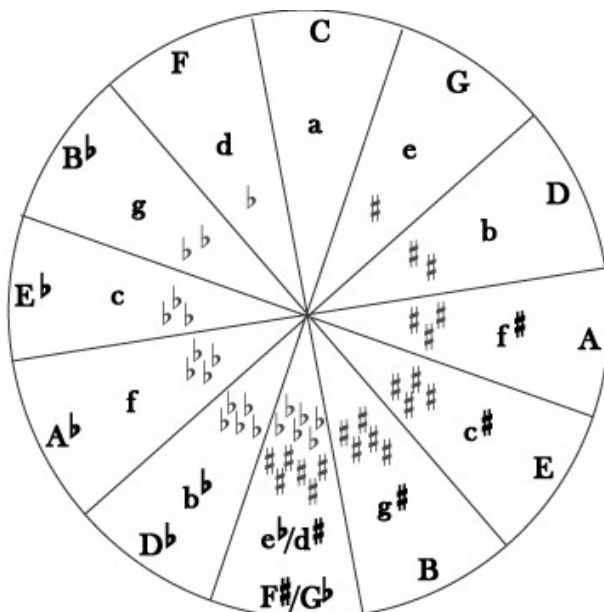
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

To determine which scale to play when given a concert pitch:

- 1) Find the given concert pitch in the Circle of Fifths Diagram.
- 2) If your instrument transposes, move forward to find the transposed pitch:
 - Bb Clarinets, Trumpets, & Tenor Saxes move forward 2 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 2nd on chart).
 - Eb Alto & Baritone Saxes move forward 3 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 6th on chart).
 - French Horns in F move forward 1 key from the given concert pitch (or up a 5th on chart)
- 3) Find that pitch back in the first column and you can play the scale by reading the notes from left to right.

CIRCLE OF FIFTHS (KEY SIGNATURES)

Major Key (Upper Case); Minor Key (Lower Case)



TIPS

- ♪ To build a major scale from any note, follow this formula: W-W-H-W-W-W-H
W = Whole step
H = Half step
- ♪ Order of Flats: B-E-A-D-G-C-F
- ♪ Order of Sharps: F-C-G-D-A-E-B

NATURAL MINOR SCALE CHART

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bb	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb
B	B	C#	D	E	F#	G	A	B
C	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C
C#	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#
D	D	E	F	G	A	Bb	C	D
D#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#
Eb	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb
E	E	F#	G	A	B	C	D	E
F	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F
F#	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D	E	F#
G	G	A	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G
G#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

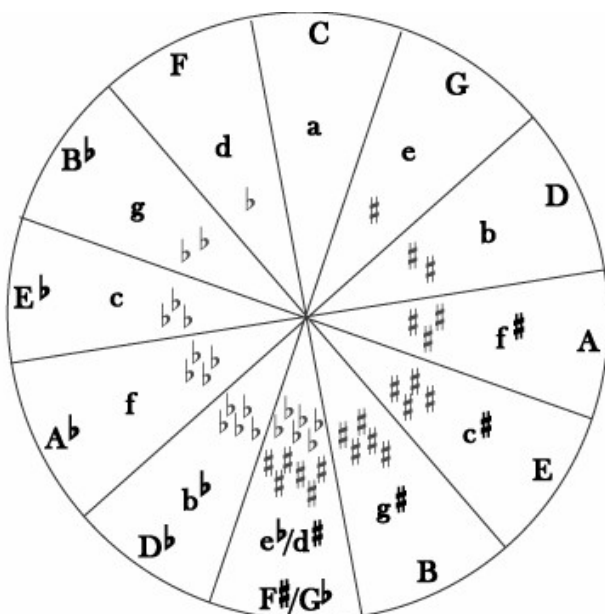
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

To determine which scale to play when given a concert pitch:

- 1) Find the given concert pitch in the Circle of Fifths Diagram.
- 2) If your instrument transposes, move forward to find the transposed pitch:
 - Bb Clarinets, Trumpets, & Tenor Saxes move forward 2 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 2nd on chart).
 - Eb Alto & Baritone Saxes move forward 3 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 6th on chart).
 - French Horns in F move forward 1 key from the given concert pitch (or up a 5th on chart)
- 3) Find that pitch back in the first column and you can play the scale by reading the notes from left to right.

CIRCLE OF FIFTHS (KEY SIGNATURES)

Major Key (Upper Case); Minor Key (Lower Case)



TIPS

- ♪ A natural minor scale is a major scale with a b3, b6, and b7.
- ♪ To build a natural minor scale from any note, follow this formula: W-H-W-W-H-W-W
W = Whole step
H = Half step
- ♪ Order of Flats: B-E-A-D-G-C-F
- ♪ Order of Sharps: F-C-G-D-A-E-B

1. Scale with hints

2. Scale

3. Arpeggio with hints

4. Arpeggio

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

7. Fill-in the measures with notes from the scale in any order.

Concert Bb Scale

BRASS

Trumpet		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
F Horn		F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F
Trombone		Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
Baritone		1	6	4	3	1	4	2	1
Tuba		Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb

WOODWINDS

Flute		Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
Oboe		Bb	C	D	Eb	F*	G	A	Bb
Clarinet		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Alto/Bari Sax		G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
Tenor Sax		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Bassoon		Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb

Concert Bb Blues Scale

Number	1	b3	4	b5	5	b7	8
Solfege	Do	Me	Fa	Se	Sol	<u>Te</u>	Do
^C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	Bb	Db	Eb	E	F	Ab	Bb
^{Bb} Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	C	Eb	F	F#	G	Bb	C
^{Eb} Instruments (Alto Sax)	G	Bb	C	C#	D	F	G

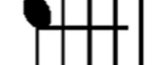
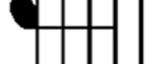
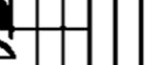
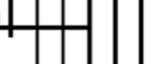
Concert C Minor Scale

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solfege	Do	Re	Me	Fa	Sol	Le	Te	Do
^C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C
^{Bb} Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	D	E	F	G	A	Bb	C	D
^{Eb} Instruments (Alto Sax)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

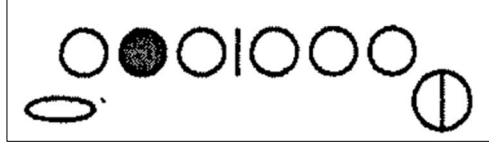
CONCERT B $\flat$ BLUES SCALE – FINGERING CHART

TENOR SAX

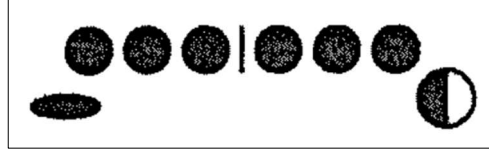
Scale Degrees/Note Numbers:

1	b3	4	b5	5	b7	8
						

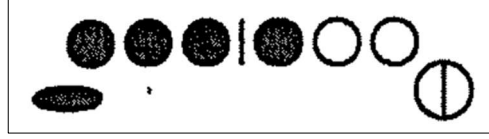
C



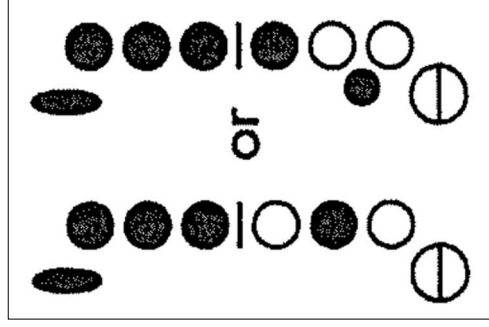
E $\flat$



F



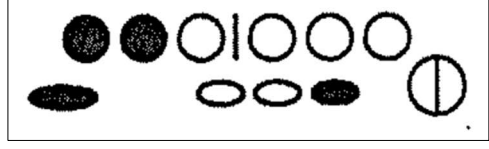
F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$



G



B $\flat$



C



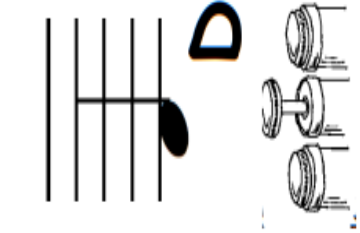
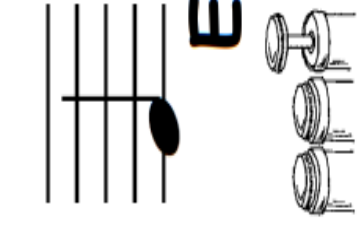
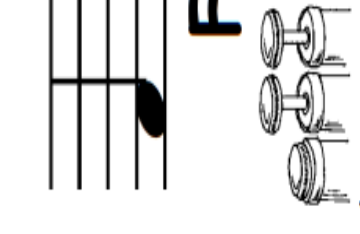
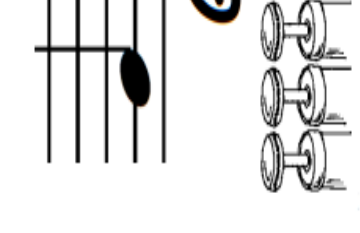
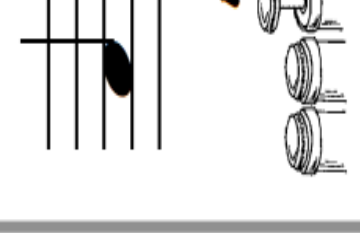
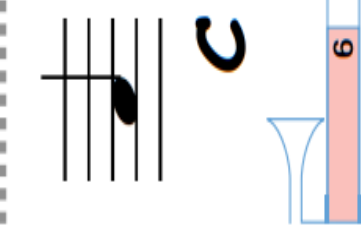
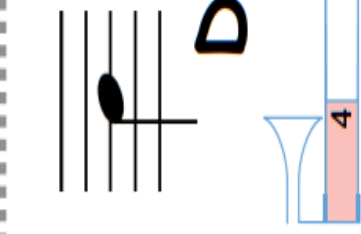
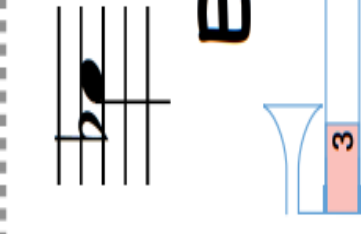
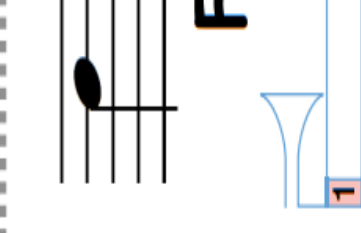
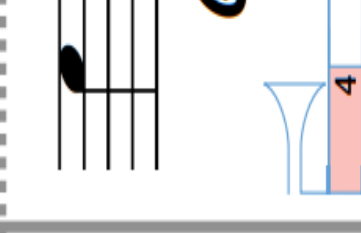
1

2

3

4

5

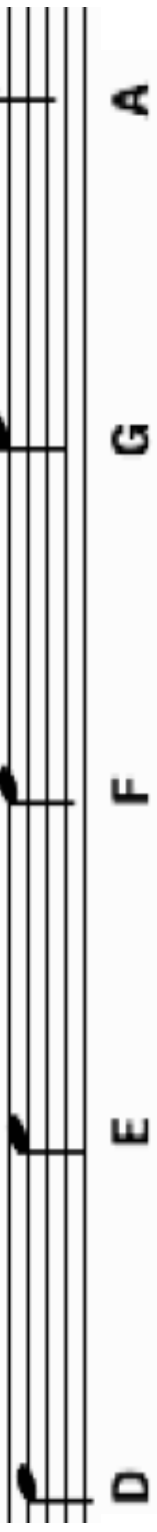
C/"Do"	D/"Re"	E _b /"Me"	F/"Fa"	G/"So"
 D	 E	 F	 G	 A
 C	 D	 E_b	 F	 G

TRUMPET
&
BARITONE
EUPHONIUM
TUBA FINGERS

TROMBONE

↓ Add Octave key (left thumb) →




D E F G A

TENOR SAX

CHORD EXERCISE

The musical score is titled "CHORD EXERCISE" and is arranged for a large ensemble. The instruments are listed on the left side of the score, grouped into woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of 16 measures, with the first measure being a whole rest for all instruments. The second measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The third measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The fourth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The fifth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The sixth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The seventh measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The eighth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The ninth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The tenth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The eleventh measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The twelfth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The thirteenth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The fourteenth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The fifteenth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion. The sixteenth measure contains a melodic line for the woodwinds and a bass line for the strings and percussion.

The instruments listed are:

- Flute
- Oboe
- Clarinet
- Trumpet
- Baritone T.C.
- Alto Sax.
- Baritone Sax.
- Tenor Sax.
- Trombone
- Baritone B.C.
- Bassoon
- Tuba
- Bass Guitar
- Timpani
- (Guitar)
- Piano

The chords indicated in the score are:

- E $\flat$
- B $\flat$
- F7
- B $\flat$

Holiday Solos – Duets – Trios – Quartets

SOLOS (1+people)

Up On The Housetop
The Hanukkah Song
A Holly Jolly Christmas
Frosty The Snow Man
Rockin' Around The Christmas Tree
Jingle Bell Rock
Rudolph The Red-Nosed Reindeer
Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow!
The Christmas Song (Chestnuts Roasting)

DUETS

Angels We Have Heard On High
Away In A Manger
Deck The Halls
The First Noel
God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
It Came Upon A Midnight Clear
Jolly Old St. Nicholas
Joy To The World
O Holy Night
O Little Town Of Bethlehem
Silent Night
We Wish You A Merry Christmas

SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETS

Angels We Have Heard On High
Away In A Manger
O Little Town of Bethlehem
God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen
It Came Upon A Midnight Clear
O Come, All Ye Faithful
O Come, O Come, Emmanuel
Silent Night
We Three Kings of Orient Are
Good king Wenceslas
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
The First Noel
We Wish You A Merry Christmas

CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE ABOVE

Names: _____

Instruments: _____

SCITECH BAND GROOVE CHART

-CHORD PROGRESSIONS FOR IMPROV-

Scale	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vi°
Minor	i	ii°	III	iv	v	VI	VII

-Uppercase roman numerals = Major Chords (ex. III)

-Lowercase roman numerals = Minor Chords (ex. iii)

Number	Groove	Example in C Major/C Minor/Bb Blues	Scale	Write In New Key
1	i-III-VII-iv	Cm-Eb-Bb-Fm	Minor	
2	i-iv-ii°-V	Cm-Fm-Ddim-G	Minor	
3	i-iv-VI-V ⁷	Cm-Fm-Ab-G ⁷	Minor	
4	i-v-v-i	Cm-Gm-Gm-Cm	Minor	
5	i-V-V-i	Cm-G-G-Cm	Minor	
6	i-v-vii-iv	Cm-Gm-Bbm-Fm	Minor	
7	i-V-vii-iv	Cm-G-Bbm-Fm	Minor	
8	i-VI-III-VII	Cm-Ab-Eb-Bb	Minor	
9	i-VI-iv-V	Cm-Ab-Fm-G	Minor	
10	i-VI-iv-v	Cm-Ab-Fm-Gm	Minor	
11	i-VI-VII-i	Cm-Ab-Bb-Cm	Minor	
12	i-VI-VII-iv	Cm-Ab-Bb-Fm	Minor	
13	i-VI-VII-V	Cm-Ab-Bb-G	Minor	
14	i-VI-VII-v	Cm-Ab-Bb-Gm	Minor	
15	i-VII-v-VI	Cm-Bb-Gm-Ab	Minor	
16	I-ii-IV-V	C-Dm-F-G	Major	
17	I-iii-ii-V	C-Em-Dm-G	Major	
18	I-iii-vi-IV	C-Em-Am-F	Major	
19	I-IV-I-V	C-F-C-G	Major	
20	I-V-vi-IV	C-G-Am-F	Major	
21	I-vi-ii-V	C-Am-Dm-G	Major	
22	I-vi-IV-V	C-Am-F-G	Major	
23	ii-vi-vii°-I	Dm-Am-Bdim-C	Major	
24	ii-V-I-I	Cm-F-Bb-Bb	Blues	
25	ii-v-i-i	Cm-Fm-Bbm-Bbm	Blues	

-Chord progressions can be used in any key

12 BAR BLUES

Blues Scale

	1	b3	4	b5	5	b7	8
C Instruments	Bb	Db	Eb	E	F	Ab	Bb
Bb Instruments	C	Eb	F	Gb	G	Bb	C
Eb Instruments	G	Bb	C	Db	D	F	G

12 Bar Blues Progression

Chords: I I IV I V IV I

Measures: 2 2 2 2 1 1 2

12 Bar Blues Licks

1) 1-1-4-1-5-4-1

2) 4-b3-1

3) 1-b3-4

4) 4-b5-4-b5-4-b3-1

5) Descending Blues Scale 8-b7-5-b5-4-b3-1

6) 1-b3-4-b5-5

Solos

1) 1-1-4-1-5-4-1

2) 4-b3-1

1') 1-1-4-1-5-4-1 (with improv)

Ending) 8-8-8-b7-5-b5-4-b3-1

Walking Bass Line - C Instruments

- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D
- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D
- (IV) Eb G Bb C Db C Bb G
- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D
- (V) F A C D
- (IV') Eb G Bb C
- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D

Walking Bass Line - Bb Instruments

- (I) C E G A Bb A G E
- (I) C E G A Bb A G E
- (IV) F A C D Eb D C A
- (I) C E G A Bb A G E
- (V) G B D E
- (IV') F A C D
- (I) C E G A Bb A G E

Walking Bass Line - Eb Instruments

- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (IV) C E G A Bb A G E
- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (V) D F# A B
- (IV') C E G A
- (I) G B D E F E D B

ADVANCED MUSIC

1. Fantasia for Flute and Piano, Gabriel Faure
2. Concerto in G for Flute, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
3. Sonata for Clarinet and Piano, Camille Saint-Saens
4. Sonata in G Minor for Alto Saxophone, Henri Eccles
5. Rapsodie for Orchestra and Tenor Saxophone, Claude Debussy
6. Trumpet Concerto for Bb Trumpet and Piano, Johann Nepomuk Hummel
7. Trumpet Concerto in Eb, Franz Joseph Haydn
8. Concerto for Trombone and Piano, Rimsky-Korsakov
9. Concerto for Bass Tuba, Ralph Vaughan Williams

RAPSODIE

pour Orchestre et Saxophone

Claude Debussy (1903)

ed. Nicholas Cortes

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone

Très modéré
6 *Piano* Sax. *ad lib.*
p 3

crescendo 3 3

Un peu ralenti 1 *a Tempo* *p*

crescendo 3 3 *f*

p *Allegretto scherzando* 2 *Piano* 9 2 3 2

1^o Tempo Sax. *pp* *espressivo* 3 3 3 3 *pp*

3 3 3 3 3 3 *mf* *p* *pp*

Retenu au Mouvt

2 3

mf

Allegretto scherzando

p *pp* *Piano*

4 Sax. 13 A 18 5 14

p espressivo

B 16 *Piano* En retenant

6 Sax. *p* *espressivo*

p *p* *crescendo*

C *pp* *diminuendo*

En animat peu à peu 6

Piano

7 Sax.

p crescendo

D 10 Piano

Sax.

p diminuendo

Plus vite 8 Piano

Sax.

f *mf* *f*

E 2

Piano 2 3 2 2 3 3

Sax. 3 3 2 2

p crescendo

F 3

p

f 4

9 **ff** 2 11 G 13 10 9 11 4

Piano

Sax. **ff**

12 Revenez au Mouvt **ff** 2 2 **pp**

H **f** Piano 4 2

Sax. **p**

En accélérant **crescendo** 6 6

6 6 6 Small notes *ad. lib.* **ff**

Bb INSTRUMENTS
-HIGH

Amazing Grace

John Newton

Traditional

arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice

(F) F C7 Dm B $\flat$ F C7

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

7 F C F F B $\flat$ F Dm F

S

A

T

B

14 F C7 F F sus4/B $\flat$ F

S

A

T

B

2 ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Soprano

Tenor Sax

Traditional French Carol

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Alto

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Tenor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Bass

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Tenor Saxophone

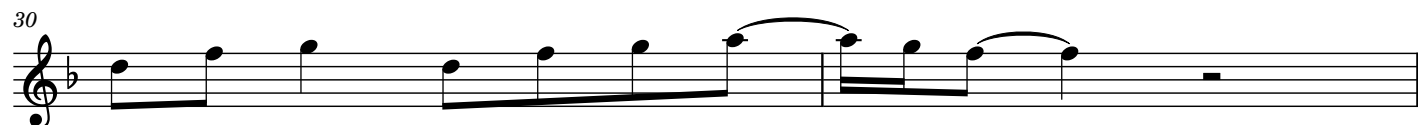
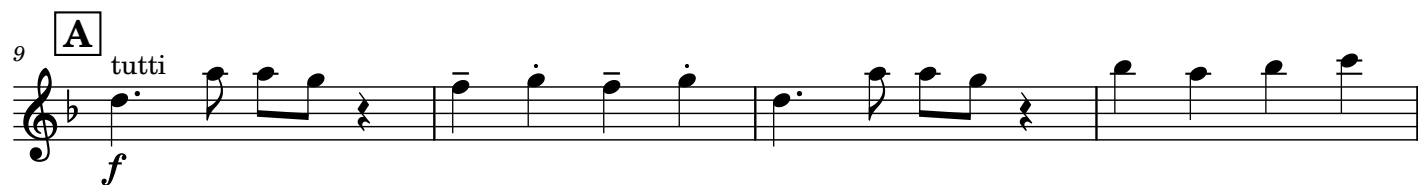
Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real

♩ = 94

Solo/soli



2

40

E

3

46

F

Solo Section

8

57

G

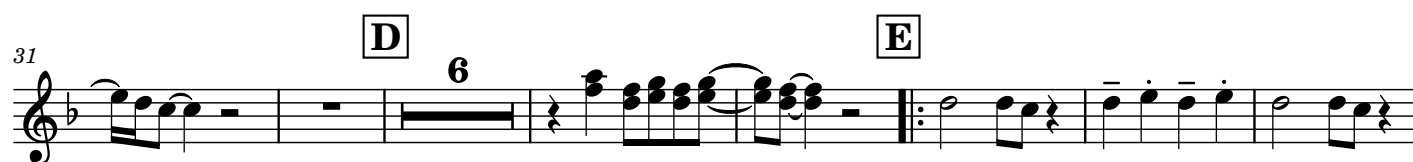
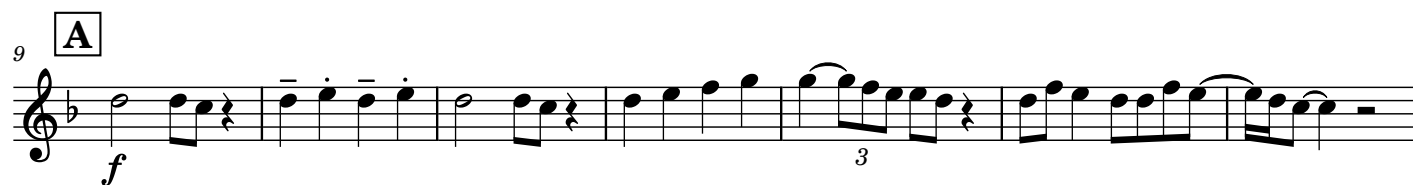
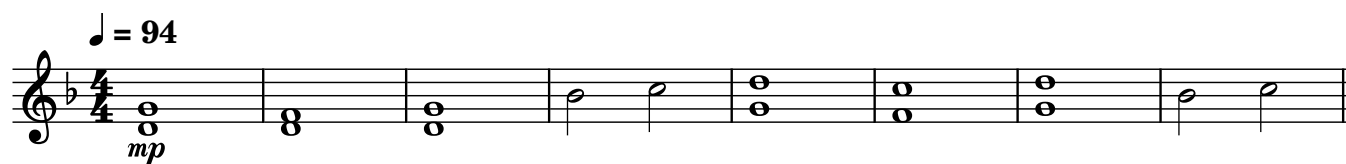
mf *ff*

Tenor Saxophone 2

Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real



Tenor Sax.

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

4 5 8 13 8 21 *mf*

24 29 37

31 38 45 *f* 53 61 51 8 *mf* 64 69 71 77 78 83

2007

Careless Whisper – Melody

Melody C – Flute



Melody Bb – Trumpet, Clarinet, Tenor Sax



Melody Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Melody Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Piano – Chords

Dm, Gm, Bb, Am

Lyrics

You really gotta sponsor us,
All of the SciTech Band.
We really need your money now,
Just lend us a hand

Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

Horn Lick C – Flute



D F G F E D D F G F E D

Horn Lick Bb (Low) – Clarinet, Trumpet, Tenor Sax



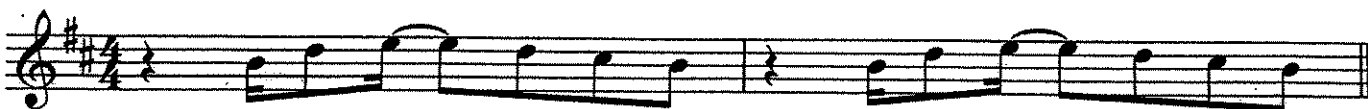
E G A G F# E E G A G F# E

Horn Lick Bb (High) – Clarinet, Trumpet, Tenor Sax



E G A G F# E E G A G F# E

Horn Lick Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



B D E D C# B B D E D C# B

Horn Lick Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



D F G F E D D F G F E D

Melody - Bb
-Trumpet
-Clarinet
-Tenor Sax

Carol of The Bells

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of several staves of music with various annotations:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a series of eighth notes: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The tempo is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The word "Soli" is written above the staff.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. It includes a section marker **A** and the instruction *a tempo - Repeat 4x*. The music features eighth notes with accents, followed by a 3/4 time signature change and a series of eighth notes with accents. The tempo is marked *f* (forte).
- Staff 5:** Starts with a section marker **B**. It features a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a series of eighth notes with accents.
- Staff 6:** Starts with a section marker **C**. It features a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a series of eighth notes with accents. The tempo is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). It includes a section marker **D** and the instruction *Repeat 3x*. The music features eighth notes with accents, followed by a series of eighth notes with accents. The tempo is marked *f* (forte).
- Staff 7:** Starts with a section marker **E**. It features a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a series of eighth notes with accents. The tempo is marked *rit.* (ritardando).

Bass Line - Bb
-Clarinet
-Bass Clarinet
-Trumpet
-Tenor Sax

Carol of The Bells

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written for a Bass Line in Bb, suitable for Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Trumpet, and Tenor Sax. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a common time signature. It features a series of half notes with a melisma line above them, marked *mp*. The second staff continues the melody with a melisma line and a *rit.* marking. The third staff introduces a new melodic line with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#), marked *f*, and includes a boxed section labeled 'A' with the instruction 'a tempo - Repeat 4x'. The fourth staff continues the melody with a boxed section labeled 'B'. The fifth staff features a boxed section labeled 'C' with a *mf* marking, followed by a boxed section labeled 'D' with a *f* marking and the instruction 'Repeat 3x', and ends with a boxed section labeled 'E'. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a *rit.* marking and a final melisma line.

Tenor Sax.

Cheer # 1

arr. Bernice

Watch Conductor
Slow-Fast

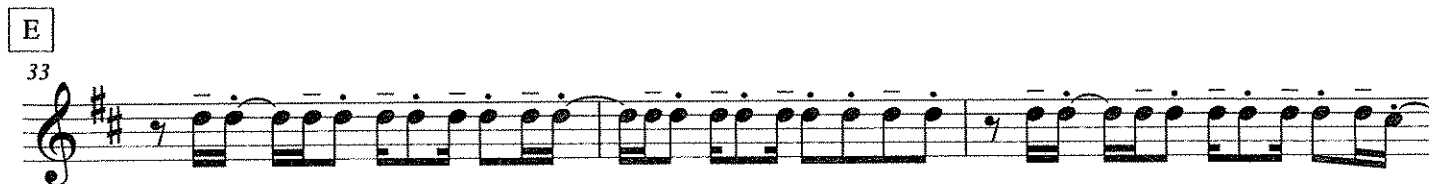
6

Melody Bb (HIGH)

Danza Kuduro

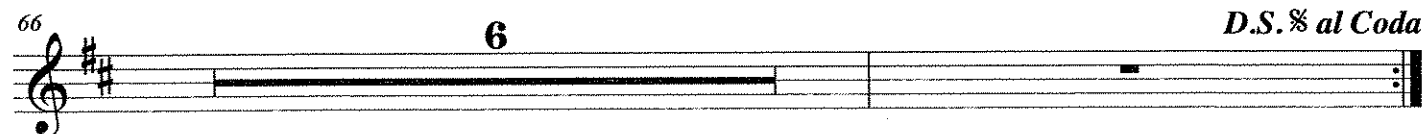
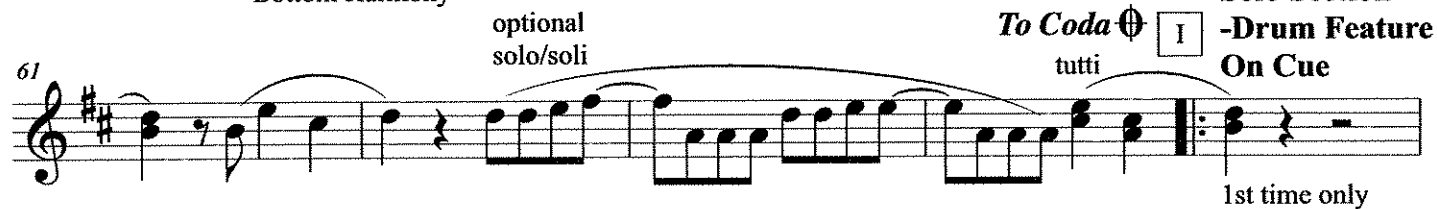
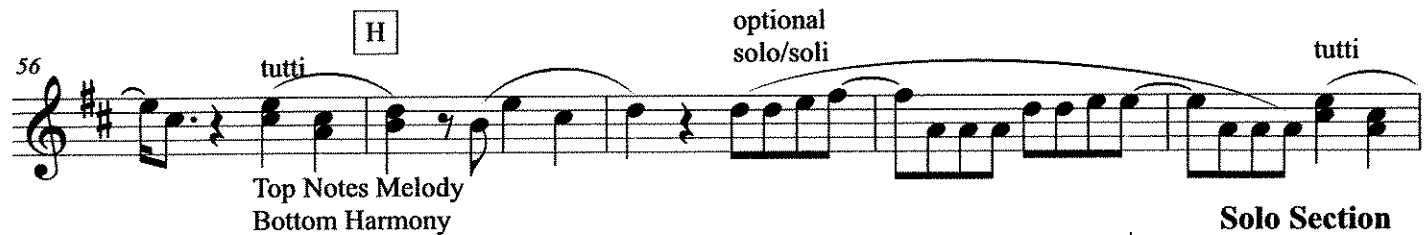
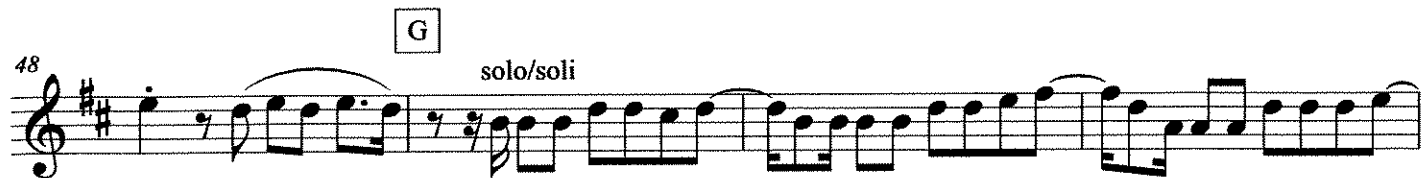
As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63
play 2nd time only
Duet

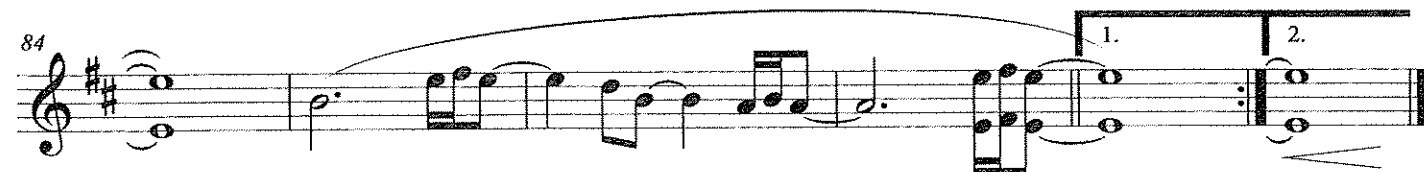


Danza Kuduro

Melody Bb (HIGH), p. 2



J Coda



Countermelody Bb
LOW

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

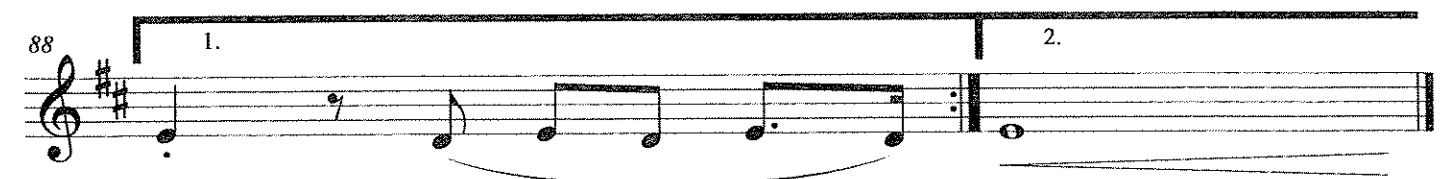
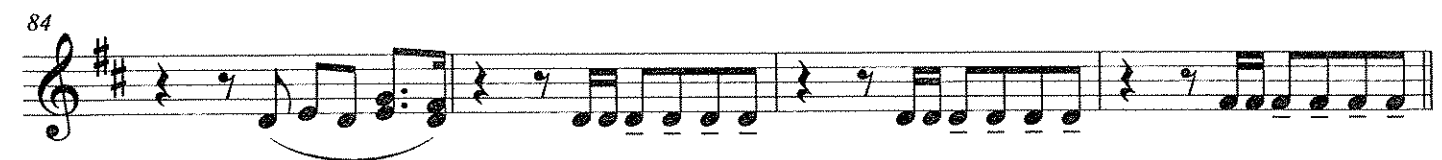
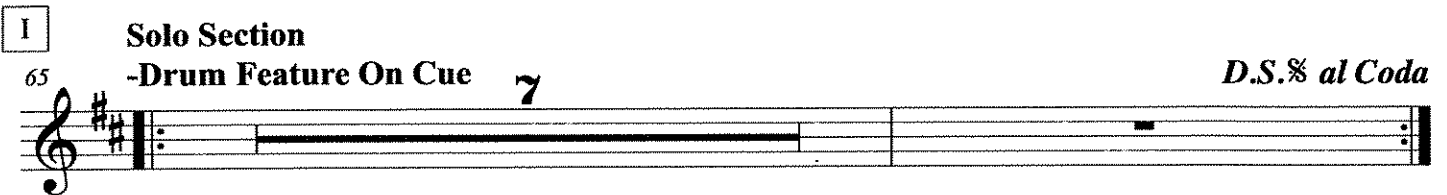
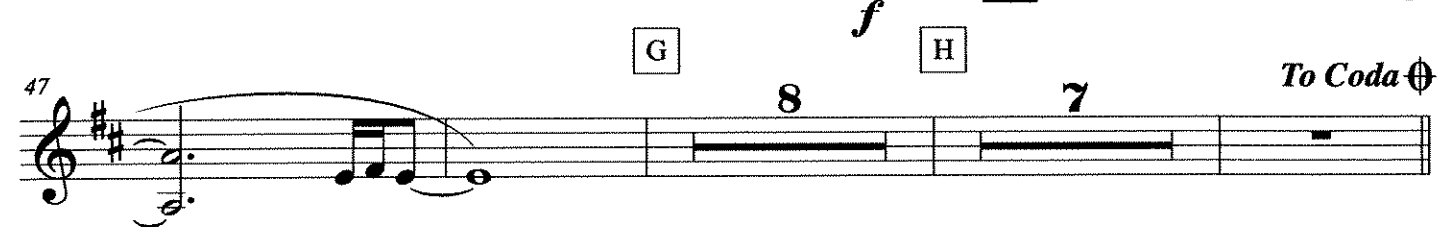
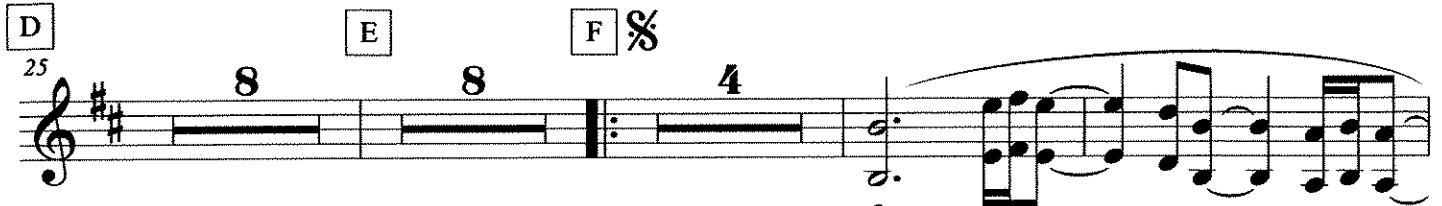
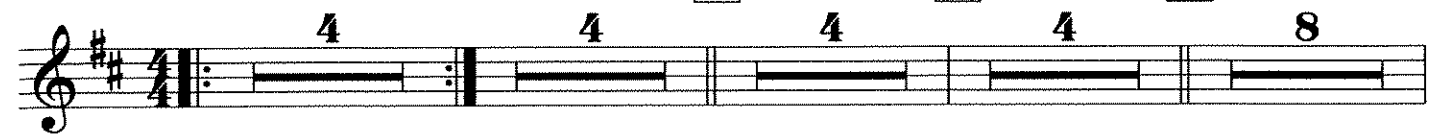
Slow ♩ = 63

Double Time

A ♩ = 126

B

C



Accordian
Horn Lick Bb (HIGH)
OPTIONAL

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo

arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63 [A] Double Time ♩ = 126

4 4

11

14

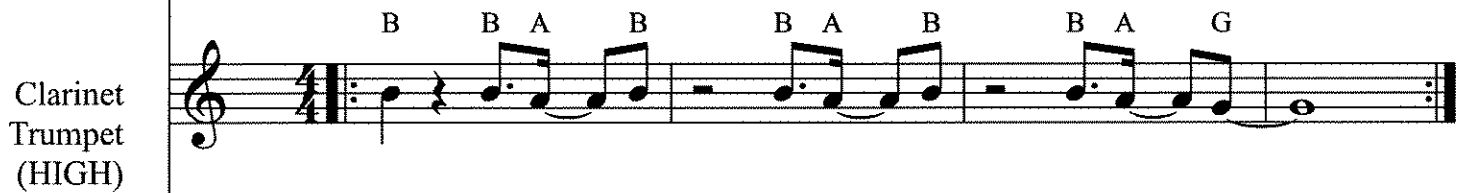
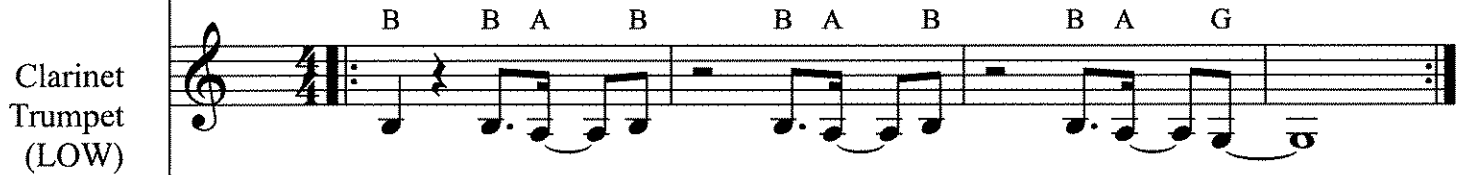
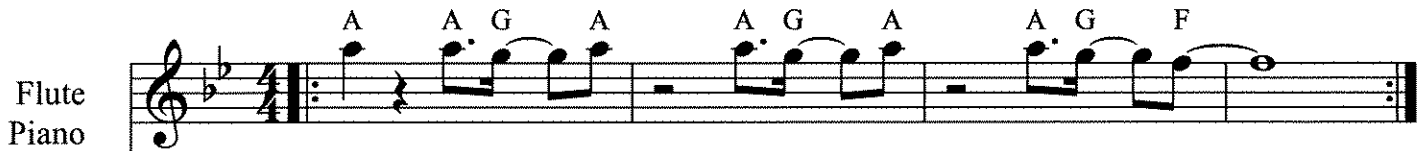
[D] [E] [F] [G] [H] 8 8 8 8 7 To Coda

[I] Solo Section
-Drum Feature On Cue 7 D.S. al Coda

[J] Coda [K] 8 7 1. 2.

Eye Of The Tiger

For Zanetti



Piano: Am G F

Bass Line: A - - - - - F - - - G

FEELING GOOD ROAD MAP

- 1) INSTRUMENTAL SOLO (optional)
- 2) VOCAL SOLO
- 3) HIT 4X
- 4) RHYTHM SECTION 2X (soft *p*)
- 5) FAST OPENING 2X (soft *p*) - “Birds Flying High” Small Group
- 6) RHYTHM SECTION 2X (soft *p*)
- 7) SOLO SECTION (optional)
- 8) HORN LICK 2X
- 9) RHYTHM SECTION 2X WITH BUILD UP
- 10) NASTY LICK 2X (loud *f*) – Piano hold notes
- 11) BACKGROUNDS (loud *f*)
 - Low Brass play HIT (optional)
 - POP LAST NOTE (on beat 1)
- 12) “And I’m Feeling Good” Ending (soft *p*)

Feeling Good

(Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Bb Bb Ab Ab Gb Gb F Ab F Ab

3

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

C C Bb Bb Ab Ab G Bb G Bb

3

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

C C Bb Bb Ab Ab G Bb G Bb

3

Tenor Sax:
Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Alto Sax

G G F F Eb Eb D F D F

3

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Trombone
Euphonium
(HIGH)

Bb Bb Ab Ab Gb Gb F Ab F Ab

3

Positions: 1 1 3 3 5 5 1 3 1 3

Trombone
Euphonium
Tuba
(LOW)

Bb Bb Ab Ab Gb Gb F Ab F Ab

3

Piano: Bbm (8th note triplets)

Bass Line Lick: Bb Ab Gb F (Ab F Ab)

Feeling Good

Swing Time

(HORN LICK+)

NOTE 8 ON CUE
BEAT 4

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium

Horn Lick:

1-b3-4-b5-4-b5-4-b5-4-b3-1-b7(low)-1-1

Opening "And I'm Feeling Good":

1-1-4-b3-1----1

1 & b3 Background Harmony Hits

Feeling Good

(NASTY LICK - Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium

Tuba

Positions: 1 5 1 3 5 1 1 5 2 3 5 1

Piano: Bbm (2 Beats Hold)

Bass Line Lick: Bb Ab Gb F (2 Beats Hold)

~~Clarinet~~
Tenor Sax
~~Trumpet~~
(HIGH)

Feeling Good

from The Roar of the Greasepaint - The Smell of the Crowd

Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

♩. = 60

Slowly, Freely

Cm Cm/B $\flat$ A $\flat$ maj7 Cm/G G7 Cm Cm/B $\flat$

Birds fly-ing high, you know how I feel. Sun in the sky,

A $\flat$ maj7 Cm/G G Cm Cm/B $\flat$

You know how I feel. Breeze drift-ing on by,

6 Am7(b5) A $\flat$ maj7 A $\flat$ maj13 Fm11 Dm7(b5)

You know how I feel. It's a new dawn, it's a new day, it's a new life

9 G7

for me and I'm feel-ing good.

A

Exercise A: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Five measures of whole notes: C4, E4, G4, Bb4, D5.

6 **B**

Exercise B: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Five measures of whole notes: E4, G4, Bb4, D5, C5.

11 **C** **D**

Exercise C: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Five measures of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5.

Exercise D: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Four measures of eighth notes: Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3.

142

Bb

(MED.)

HEART AND SOUL

-HAGY CARMICHAEL
FRANK LOESSER

Handwritten musical score for "Heart and Soul" in B-flat major, 4/2 time. The score consists of eight staves of music with various chords and melodic lines. The chords are: G, E-7, A-7, D7, Gmaj7, E-7, A-7, D7, B-7, E-7, A-7, D7, G, E-7, A-7, D7, G, A-7, D7, Gmaj7, D-7, G7, Cmaj7, B7, E7, A7, D7, G7, C7, B7, Cmaj7, B7, E7, A7, D7, G7, C7, D7, G, E-7, A-7, D7, Gmaj7, E-7, A-7, D7, B-7, E-7, A-7, D7, B7#5, E7, A-7, D7, G, (E-7, A-7, D7).

Bb

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

(If It Ain't Got That Swing)

Words and Music by
IRVING MILLS and
DUKE ELLINGTON
Arranged by JACK BULLOCK

(MODERATELY FAST)

The musical score is written for three staves in treble clef, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "(MODERATELY FAST)". The score consists of 12 measures. Measures 1 through 4 are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 5 through 8 are marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measures 9 through 12 are marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as slurs and ties. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 8.

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Don't Mean A Thing - Bb

21

To Coda  1.



13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

D.S. al Coda

CODA

Tenor Sax

It Is Well

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873

Philip P. Bliss, 1876

arr. Bernice

With Expression

Stagger Breathe *mf mp mf f*

S. phrasing for solo only

First system of the musical score, measures 1-8. The score is for four voices: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part has a long melodic line with a slur over measures 1-8. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts provide harmonic support. The word "legato" is written above the Soprano staff in measures 2, 3, and 4.

Second system of the musical score, measures 9-15. The Soprano part continues with a slur over measures 9-15. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts continue their harmonic support. The word "optional 8vb" is written above the Soprano staff in measure 15.

Third system of the musical score, measures 16-23. The Soprano part has a slur over measures 16-23. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts continue their harmonic support. The word "Lower notes for solo only" is written above the Soprano staff in measure 17.

My Way

And now the end is near,
And so I face the final curtain,
My friends I'll say it clear,
I'll state my case of which I'm certain,
I've lived a life that's full,
I traveled each and every highway,
And more much more than this,
I did it my way...

Tenor Sax

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

The musical score for Tenor Sax of "My Way" is written in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. A phrasing slur covers measures 1 through 5. A boxed letter "A" is placed below the staff at measure 5. The second staff starts at measure 6 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. A phrasing slur covers measures 6 through 10. A boxed letter "B" is placed above the staff at measure 10. The third staff starts at measure 13 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff, leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. A phrasing slur covers measures 13 through 18. The fourth staff starts at measure 19 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. It features several accents (>) and a phrasing slur. The dynamic is marked *fp* (fortissimo piano) at the end of the staff. The fifth staff starts at measure 25 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. It features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth staff.

PEP BAND CHEERS

Superman So So Do So So Do So Do / So So Do So So Mi Re Re

Imperial March Mi Mi Mi Do So Mi Do So Mi

Iron Man Mi So So La La Do Ti Do Ti Do Ti So So La La (Repeat)

Mari Bros Mi Mi Mi Do Mi So So

Malaguena Mi Mi Mi Mi Fa Fa Fa Fa So Fa (Repeat)

Harmony Ti Ti Ti Ti Do Do Do Do Re Do (Repeat)

Get Ready For This So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Do

So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Re

Eye of The Tiger So So Fa So So Fa So So Fa Me (Repeat)

Harmony Te Te La Te Te La Te Te La So (Repeat)

More...

Suavemente: Groove (Cm – G – G – Cm)

C Minor Groove: (C Minor)

Antonio Groove: Do Te Le So (Bb Blues)

Harmony: So Fa Me Re

12 Bar Groove: (Bb Blues)

Pomp & Circumstance (MELODY)

Tenor Sax.

The musical score is written for Tenor Saxophone in 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a measure with a whole note and the number '8' above it, followed by measures A, B, and C. The second staff continues the melody with measures D, E, and F. The third staff contains measures G, H, and I, with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking above the final measure. The fourth staff shows a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) with a repeat sign, followed by a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final measure and a double bar line.

A

B

C

D

E

rit.

1.

3

2.

3

Two Ceremonial Marches

Tenor Saxophone

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

YBS 54

Maestoso

f

rit.

7

A Andante

mf

13

B

simile

20

C

27

D

simile

34

f

41

E

mf

1.

48

2. rit.

f

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Melody - Bb

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



mf

A

6

12

B

18

C

24

To Coda

D.S. al Coda

D

30

E

f

37

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Bb Bass Line (High)

Coots & Gillespie

arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



mf

7 Dm7 G7 C A C F C C7 F Fm C Am

15 Dm7 G7 C B C7 F C7 F D7

23 G7 G#dim Am D7 G7 G^{aug} C C F C C7 *To Coda* D C Am

31 Dm7 G7 C *D.S. al Coda* E C Am Dm7 G7 C *f*

39

Bb - High

Sight Reading Exercises

This image contains nine staves of musical notation, each preceded by a number from 1 to 9. The music is written in B-flat major (one flat) and 4/4 time. Each staff contains a single melodic line. The exercises are designed to be read and played in sequence. The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 2: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 3: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 4: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 5: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 6: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 7: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 8: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.
- Staff 9: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Tenor Sax.

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

mp

f

Melody Bb
TENOR SAX

As Recorded by Nirvana
Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

[A]

4

f

8

f

[B]

[C]

4

mp

20

[D]

25

mf

[E] %

30

f

35

To Coda on 3rd Time

[F]

40

[G]

SOLO OR SOLI

46

f

52

2

H

57

**I**

62

**J**

68

**K**

73



78

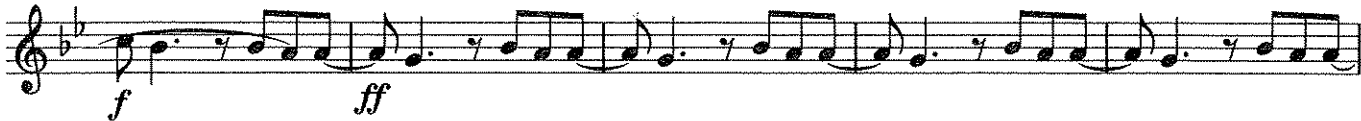


83

D.S. al Coda

**L**

85



90

rit.



Counter melody B $\flat$ (HIGH)

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

7

10

13 **B** **C**

mf *mp*

19

25 **D**

mf

31 **E** % 11 To Coda on 3rd Time

45 **F**

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a counter melody in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef. It consists of six systems of music, each starting with a measure number and a section label in a box. Section A (measures 4-7) begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Section B (measures 13-14) starts with a repeat sign and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Section C (measures 15-16) continues the melodic line with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. Section D (measures 25-28) is a four-measure phrase marked mezzo-forte (mf). Section E (measures 31-34) is an 11-measure phrase marked with a repeat sign and a percentage symbol, with a note to 'To Coda on 3rd Time'. Section F (measures 45-48) is a four-measure phrase featuring accents (>) on the final notes of measures 45 and 48.

48

G 8 **H** 8 **I** 4

Staff 48-51: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Staff 48 contains a melodic phrase ending with a repeat sign. Staff 49-51 are whole rests, each labeled with a boxed letter (G, H, I) and a measure count (8, 8, 4).

69

J 4 **K**

mp

Staff 69-77: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Staff 69 is a whole rest labeled with a boxed letter (J) and a measure count (4). Staff 70-77 contain a melodic line with slurs, starting with a measure rest. The dynamic *mp* is indicated below staff 70. Staff 77 ends with a boxed letter (K).

78

Staff 78-83: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. A continuous melodic line consisting of eighth notes.

84

D.S. al Coda

Staff 84-85: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Staff 84 contains four quarter notes. Staff 85 is empty.

L

85

5

ff

Staff 85-88: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Staff 85 is a whole rest labeled with a boxed letter (L) and a measure count (5). Staff 86-88 contain a melodic line starting with a measure rest, followed by eighth notes and a final half note with a fermata. The dynamic *ff* is indicated below staff 86.

Bass Line Bb
TENOR SAX

As Recorded by Nirvana
Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

8

12 **B** 4 **C** 8 **D**

mf

28

33 **E** %

f

37

41 To Coda on 3rd Time

45 **F**

49 **G**

f

53

2



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

mp

27

f

TAKE ON ME

TENOR SAX I

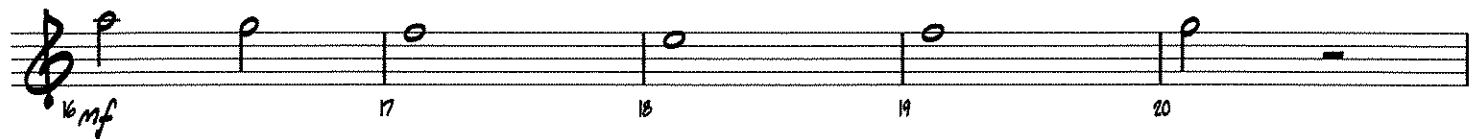
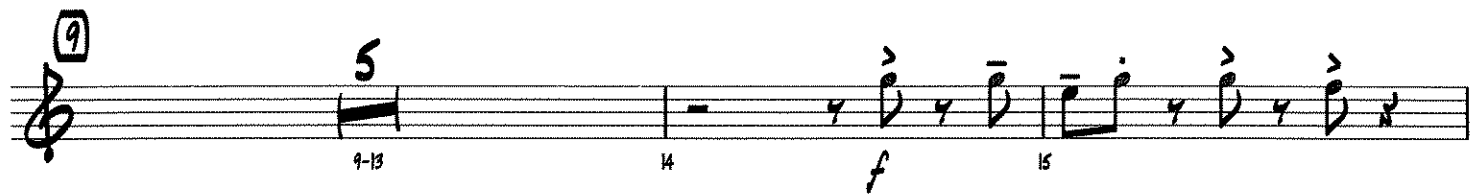
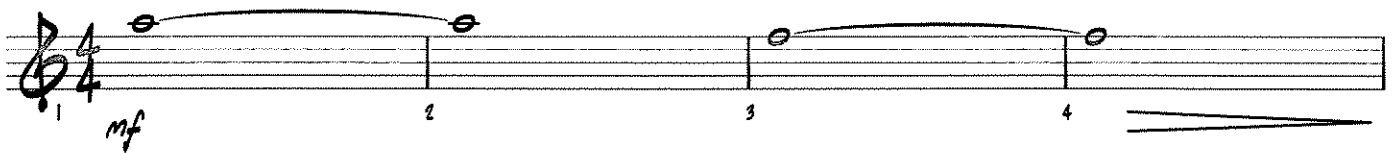
Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
and MORTON HARKET
Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

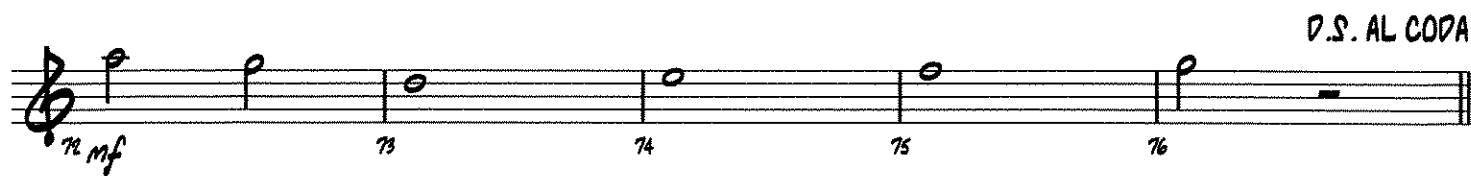
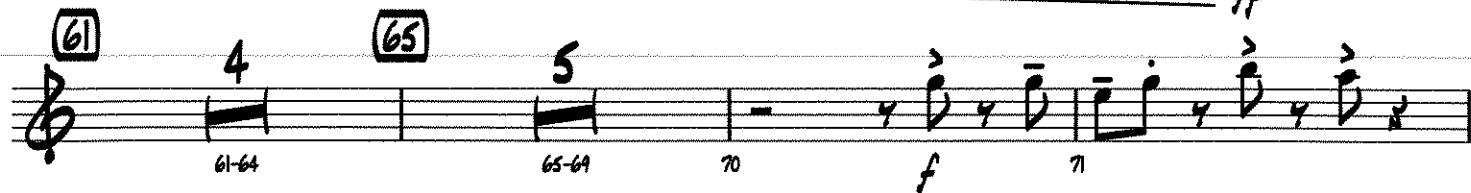
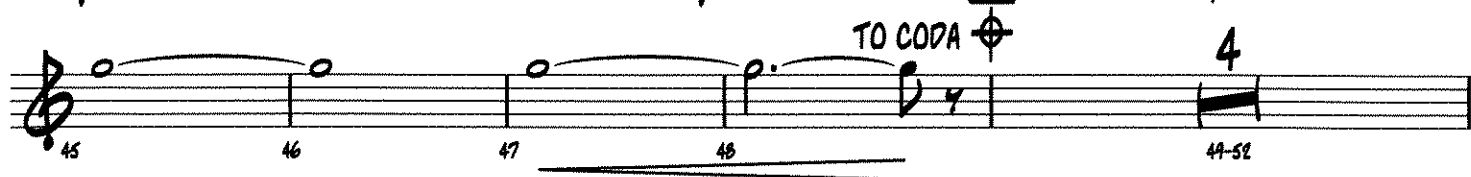
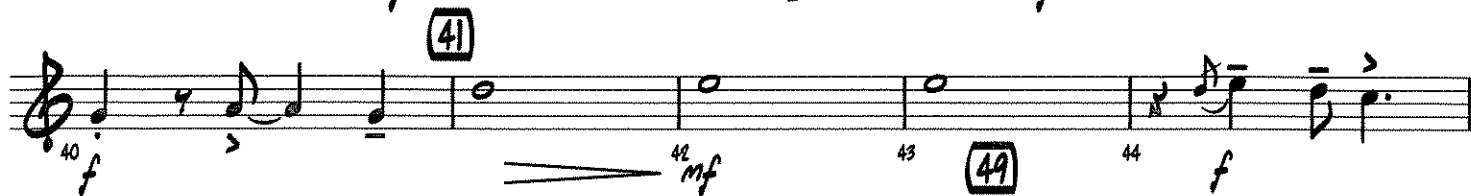
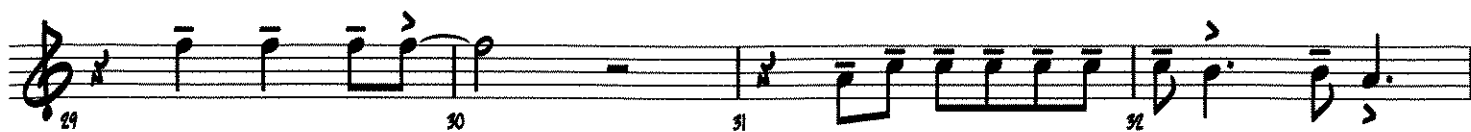
(A) (TECHNO-POP)



(TECHNO-POP)



TENOR SAX I



D.S. AL CODA

⊕ CODA



TAKE ON ME

TENOR SAX 2

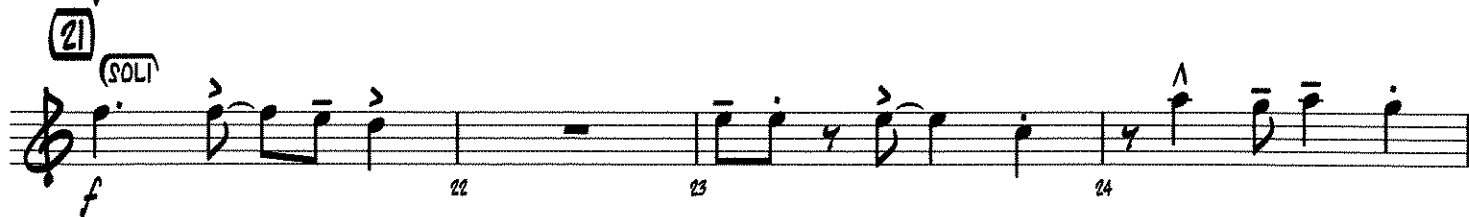
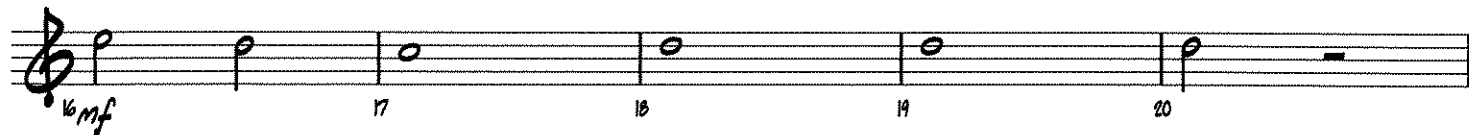
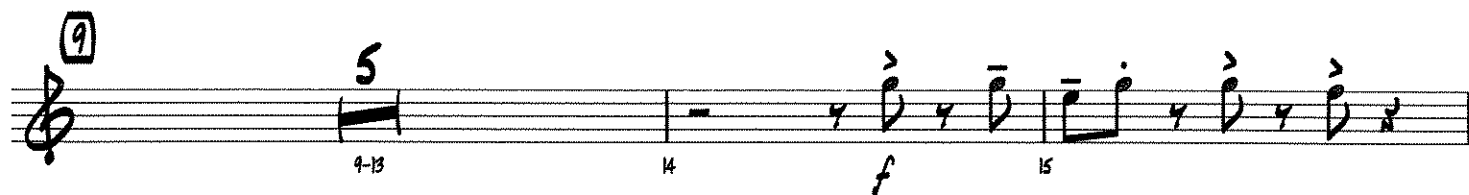
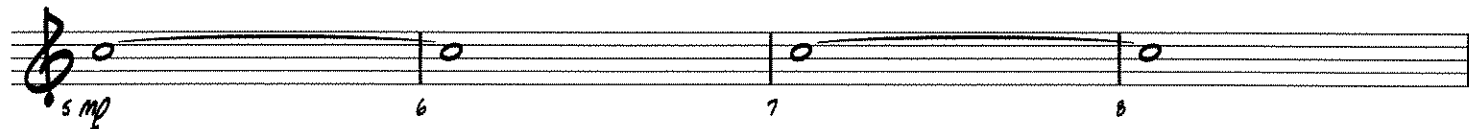
Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
and MORTON HARKET
Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

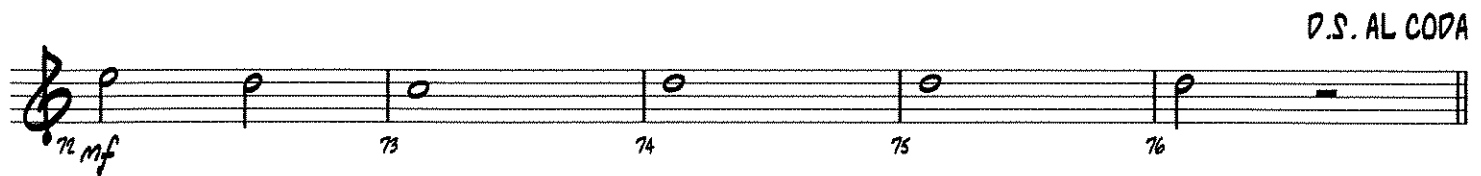
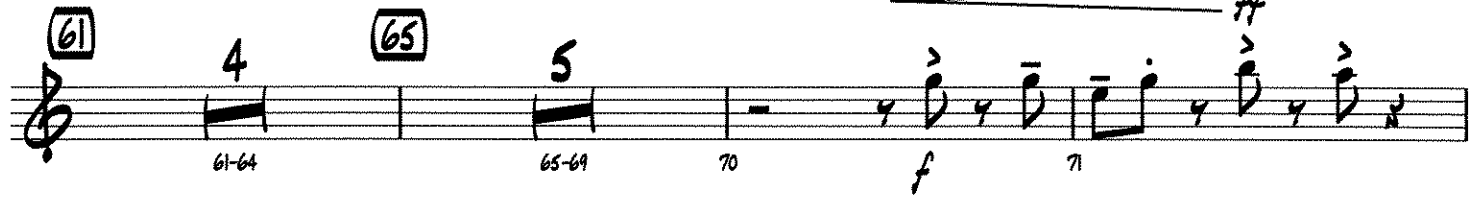
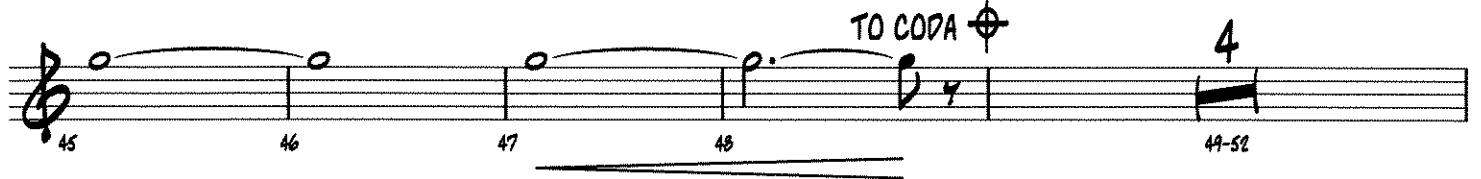
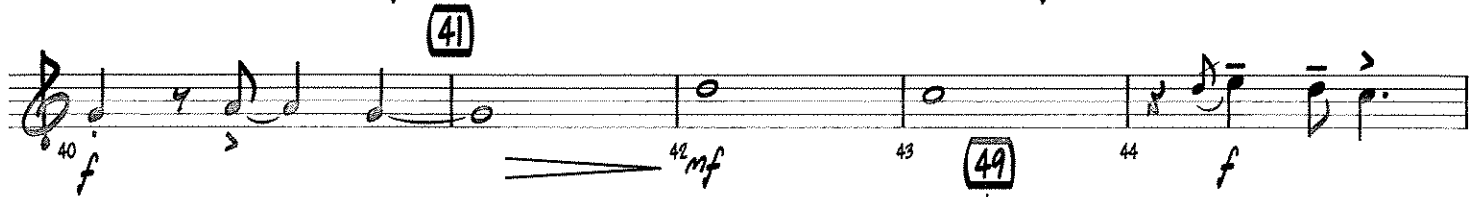
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(TECHNO-POP)

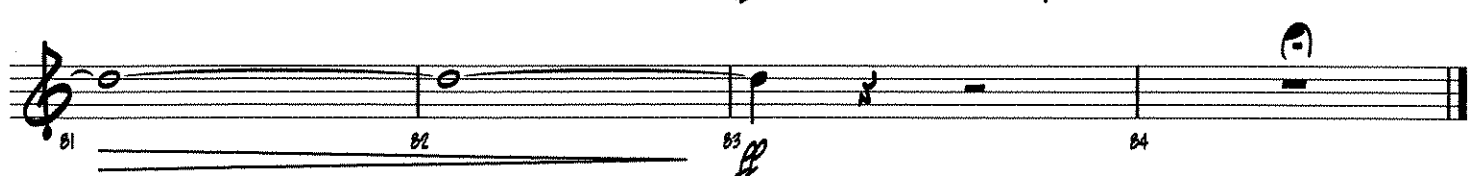


TENOR SAX 2



D.S. AL CODA

⊕ CODA



THE TEMPEST

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE
(BARITONE T.C.)

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

9

4 T. Sax. only + Bar.

mp *p* *f*

18 4

ff

T. Sax. only

mf

36 tutti

f

45

ff *mp*

46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53

54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

63 69 2

f

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

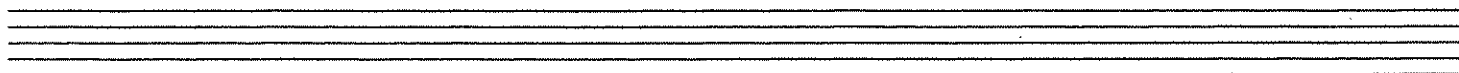
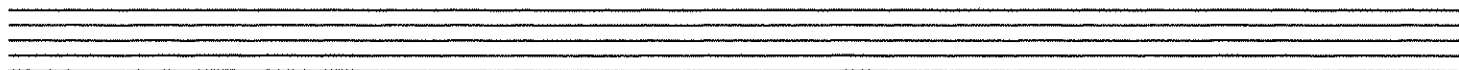
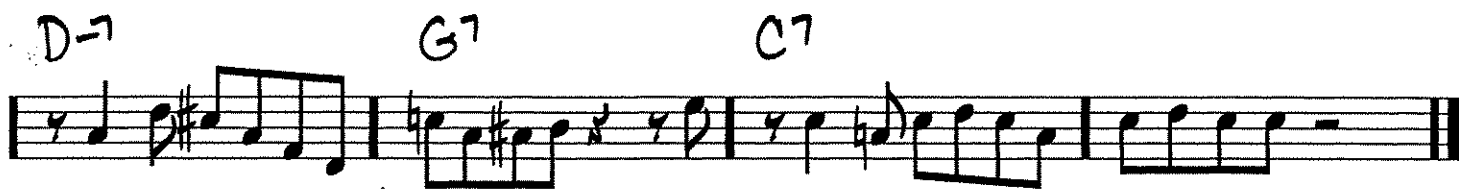
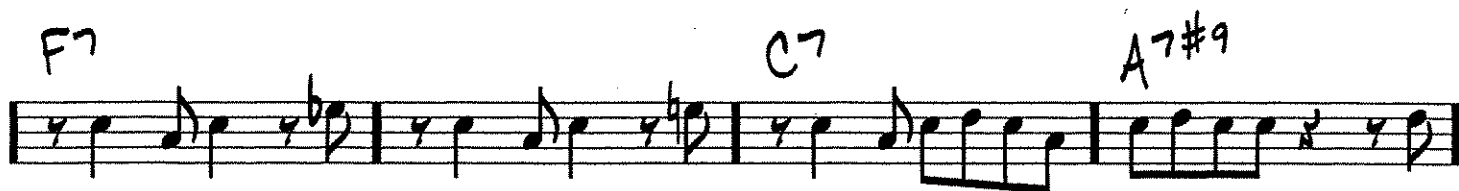
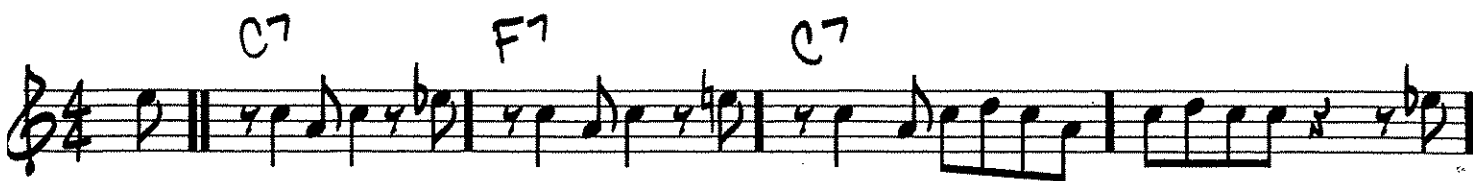
mf *f* *ff*

390 Bb

(MED. UP)

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS



Uptown Funk!

Funk ♩ = 116

Funk ♩ = 116

Expensive Funk

A 4 **B**

C **D** **E** **F** **G** optional top notes **H** **I** 3 **J** **K** **L**

f **mp** **mf** **f** **To Coda** **mf** **D.S. al Coda**

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (indicated by two sharps), and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Funk' with a quarter note equal to 116 beats per minute. The score is divided into 12 measures per system, with measure numbers 1, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 39, 43, and 47 indicated at the start of their respective systems. The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note runs, sixteenth-note triplets, and dotted rhythms. Dynamic markings include fortissimo (f), mezzo-forte (mf), and mezzo-piano (mp). There are several repeat signs, including a double bar line with first and second endings. Section markers A through L are placed above specific measures. A 'To Coda' instruction with a Coda symbol is placed above measure 39. The piece concludes with a 'D.S. al Coda' instruction, leading to a final Coda section.

Coda

Uptown Funk!

Melody Bb HIGH, p. 2

50 **M** *f* *mp*

55 **N**

59 **O** *mf* **P**

63 **Q** **R**

67 *f* *f* **S**

73 *ff* **T**

77 **U**

82 **V**

87

91 *fff*

Counter melody Bb
HIGH

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A B C

4 3

D E % F

11 3 4

mf

G

23

f

H I

30 3

f

J

To Coda ☺

K L

D.S. al Coda

41 3 4

Uptown Funk!

Coda M N O P

50 4 3 1. 2. 4 3

67 Q *f*

R 72

S 76 T

81 U *fp*

86 V

90 *fff*

Bass Line Bb
HIGH

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A **B**

C 10 **D** **E** §

F **G**

19 **H** **I**

28 **J** *To Coda* **K**

37 **L** *D.S. al Coda*

45

Uptown Funk!

Bass Line Bb HIGH, p. 2

Coda

M

N

1.



O

P



Q

R

S

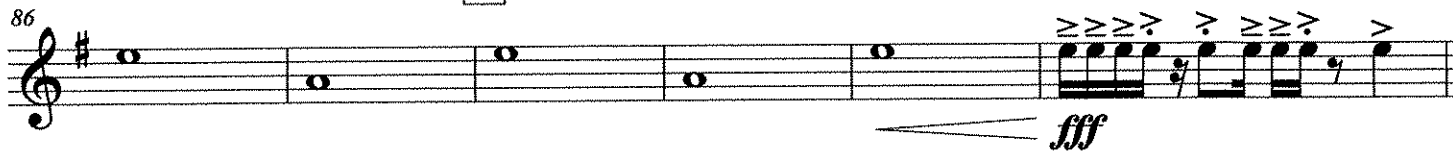


T

U



V



Tenor Sax.

Warm-ups

arr. Klesch

Chromatics with relative pitch
Start on Low Bb, F, or Tuning Bb

1. 2.

9 Count Tones
Start on Low Bb, F, or Tuning Bb.

12

23

F, Low Bb / Slurred 8th notes to F

34

41

Bb, F, Low Bb / One Octave Slur 2 Tongue 2

49

57

Tenor Sax.

66

73

2 Note / Slurred 16ths to F

78

84

90

3 Note / Slurred 3rds

93

99

105

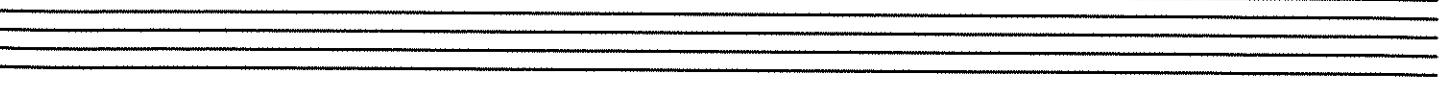
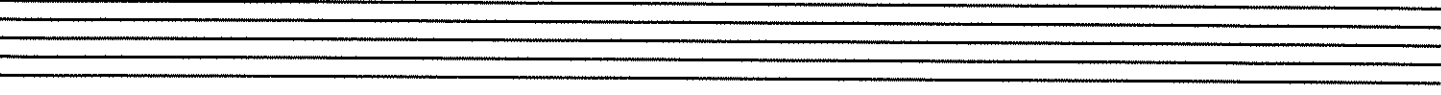
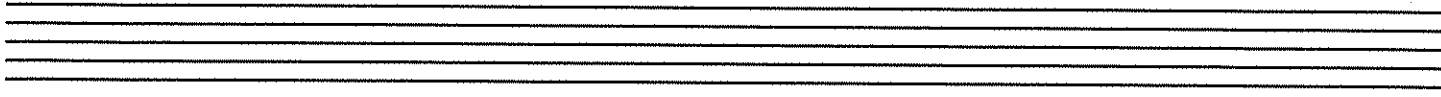
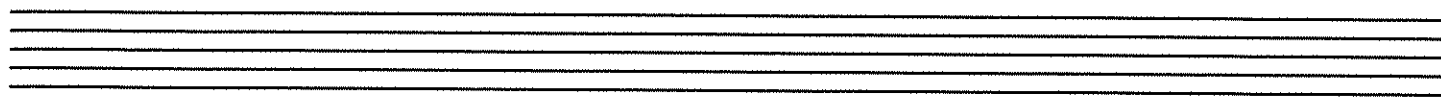
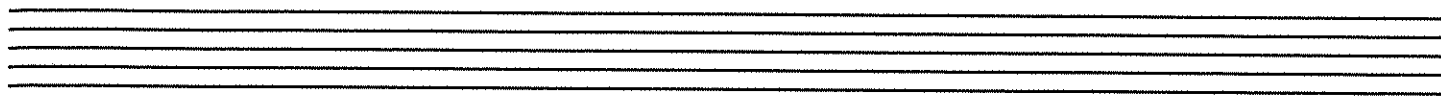
Tenor Sax.

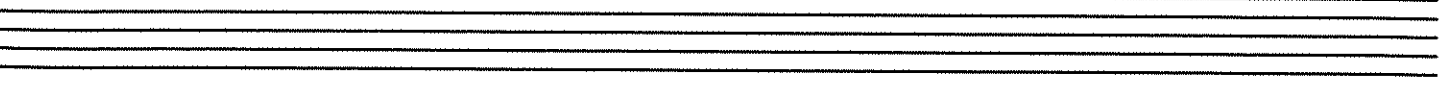
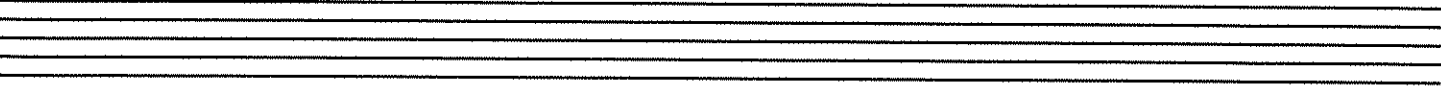
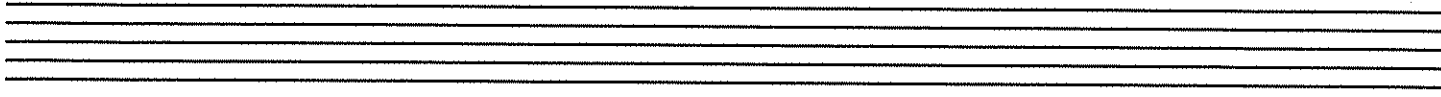
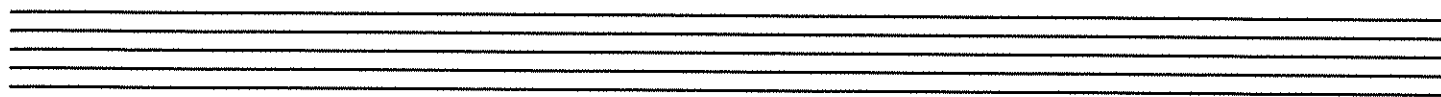
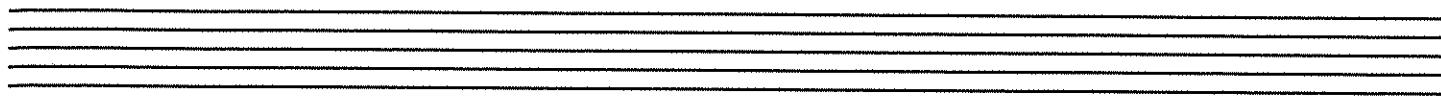
4 Note / Crazy 16ths

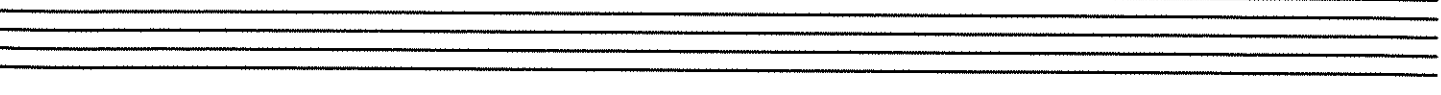
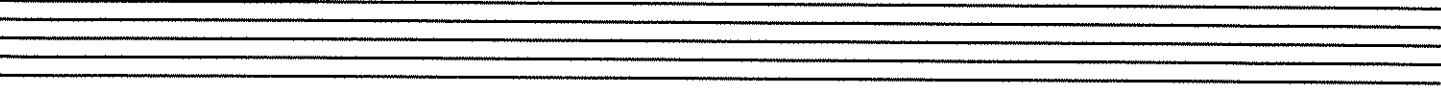
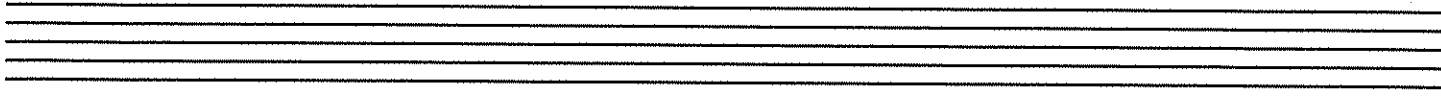
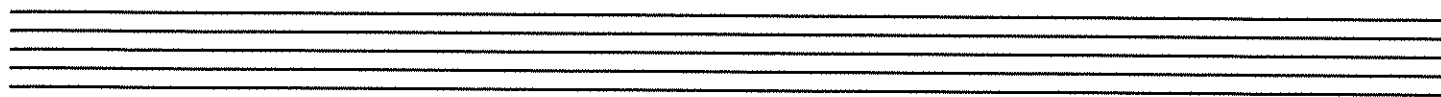
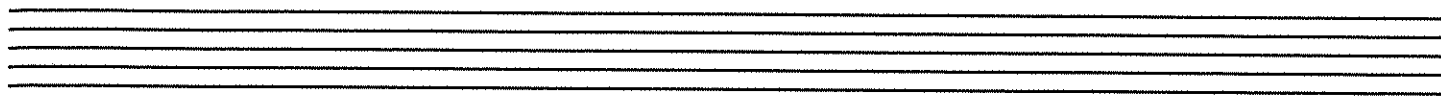
108

113

118







FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE

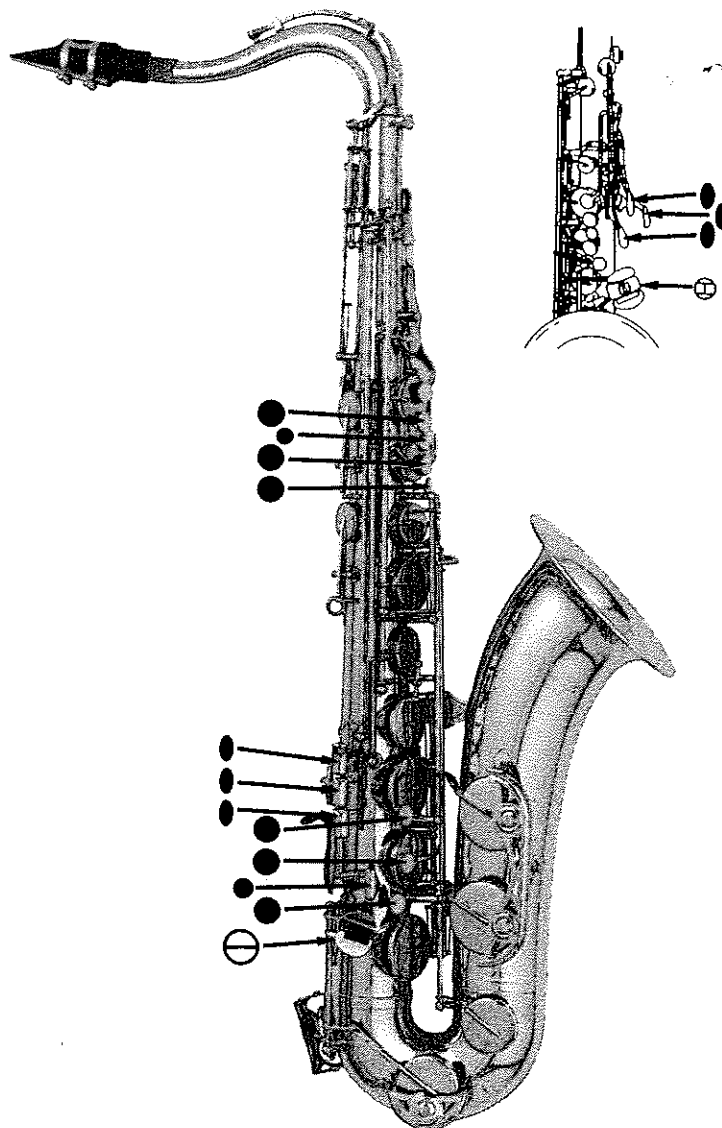
Instrument Care Reminders

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with a neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of a chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.
- Your case is designed to hold only specific objects. If you try to force anything else into the case, it may damage your instrument.

○ = Open
● = Pressed down

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

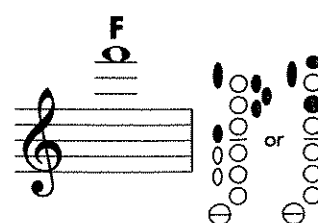
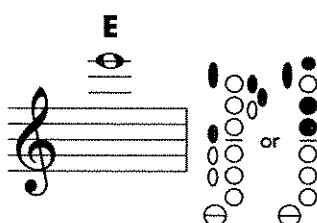
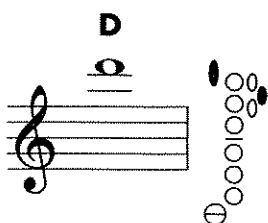
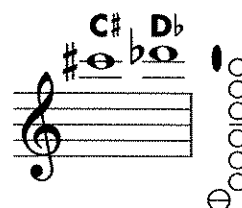
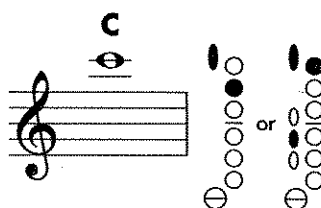
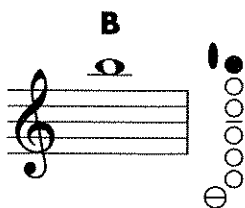
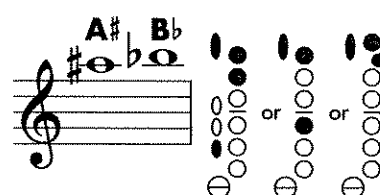
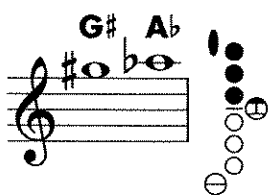
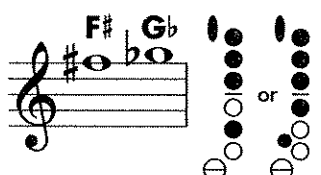
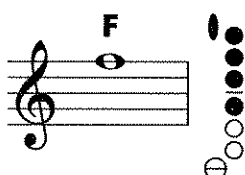
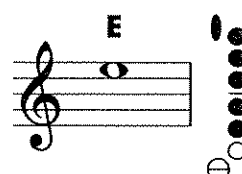
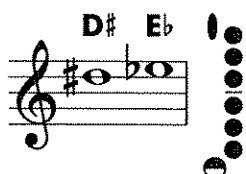
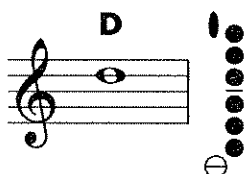
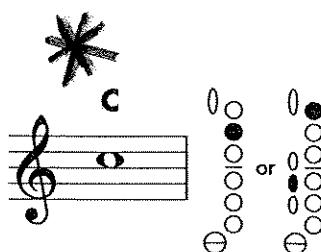
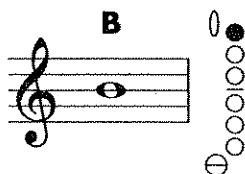
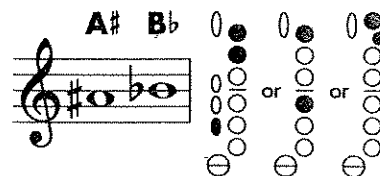
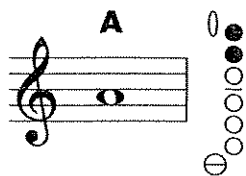
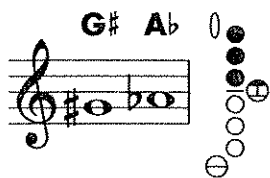


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division

A$\sharp$ B$\flat$ 0	B 0	C 0	C$\sharp$ D$\flat$ 0
D 0	D$\sharp$ E$\flat$ 0	E 0	
F 0	F$\sharp$ G$\flat$ 0 or 0	G 0	

FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE



TENOR SAX FINGERING CHART – Concert Bb Major Scale


 Add Octave key (left thumb)

○	●	○	—	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○

