

TUBA

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Scale Demos

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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

TUBA

Instrument Care Reminders

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

- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
 - Remove the mouthpiece. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
 - Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth.
- Return the instrument to its case.

Tuba valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your valves, simply:

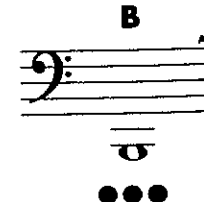
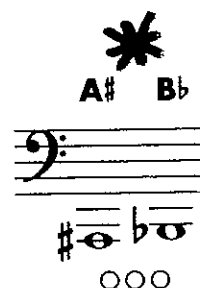
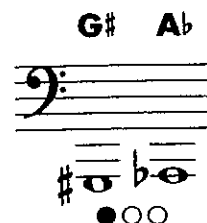
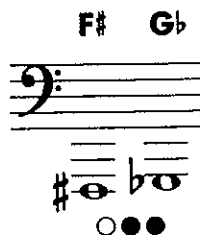
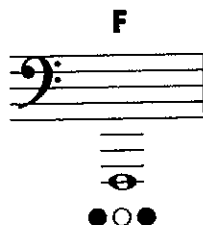
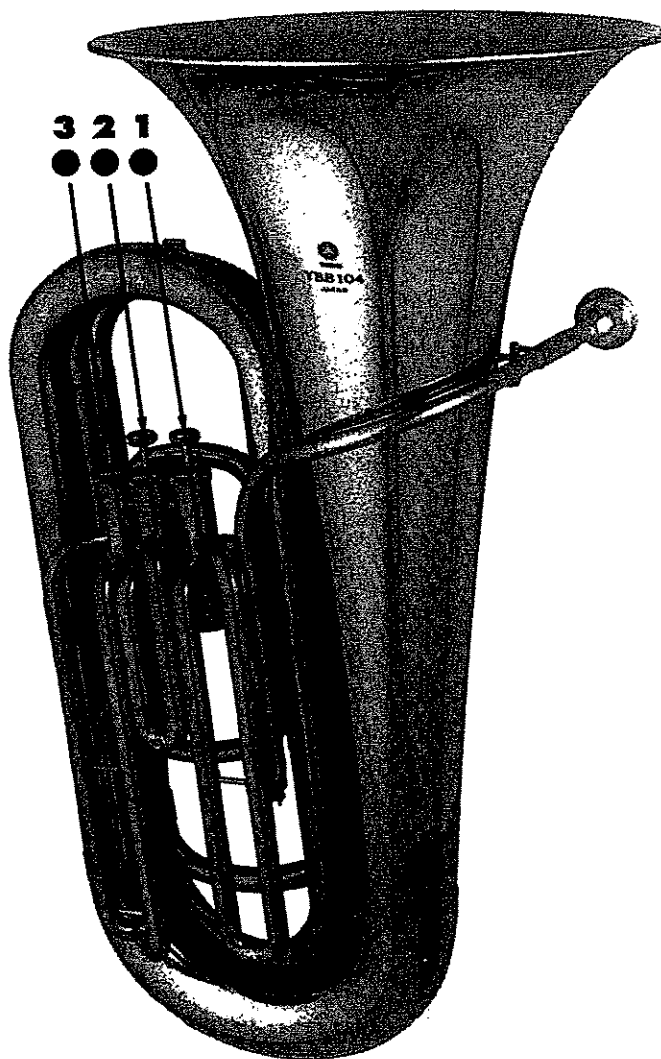
- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of oil to the exposed metal valve.
- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

CAUTION: If a slide, a valve or your mouthpiece becomes stuck, ask for help from your band director or music dealer. Special tools should be used to prevent damage to your instrument.

○ = Open
● = Pressed down

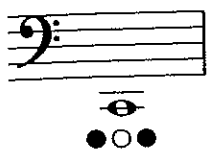
*Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America,
Band and Orchestral Division*



FINGERING CHART

TUBA

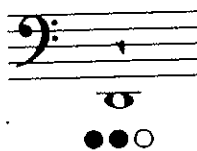
C



C# Db



D



D# Eb



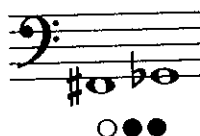
E



F



F# Gb



G



G# Ab



A



A# Bb



B



C



C# Db



D



D# Eb



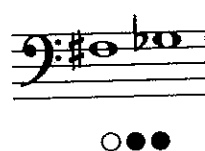
E



F



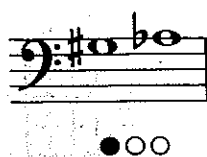
F# Gb



G



G# Ab



A



A# Bb



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

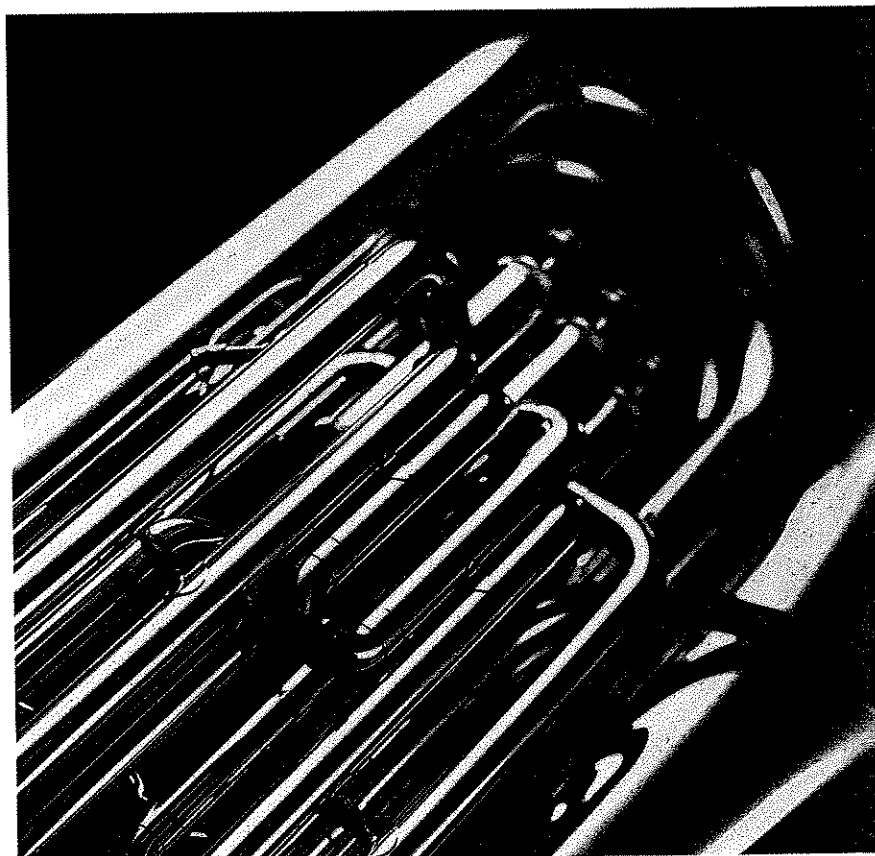
- ☐ Perform a selected rhythm exercise from chart 13, page 77
- ☐ Play all major scales
- ☐ Prepare and play a selected study from the Jazz Ensemble Method book
- ☐ Accurately sight read and play a selected piece from the Real Book

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

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 "tah" 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

"Buzzing" through the mouthpiece produces your tone. The buzz is a fast vibration in the center of your lips. 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:

BUZZING

- Moisten your lips.
- Bring your lips together as if saying the letter "m."
- Relax your jaw to separate your upper and lower teeth.
- Form a slightly puckered smile to firm the corners of your mouth.
- Direct a full airstream through the center of your lips, creating a buzz.
- Buzz frequently without your mouthpiece.

MOUTHPIECE PLACEMENT

- Form your "buzzing" embouchure.
- Center the mouthpiece on your lips. Your teacher may suggest a slightly different mouthpiece placement.
- Take a full breath through the corners of your mouth.
- Start your buzz with the syllable "tah." Buzz through the center of your lips keeping a steady, even buzz. Your lips provide a cushion for the mouthpiece.

Taking Care Of Your Instrument

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

- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
- Remove the mouthpiece. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

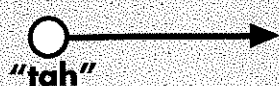
Tuba valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your tuba valves:

- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of special brass valve oil to the exposed valve.
- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

Using only the mouthpiece, form your embouchure carefully. Take a deep breath without raising your shoulders. Begin buzzing your lips by whispering "tah" and gradually exhale your full airstream. Strive for an even tone.



REST



REST

Getting It Together

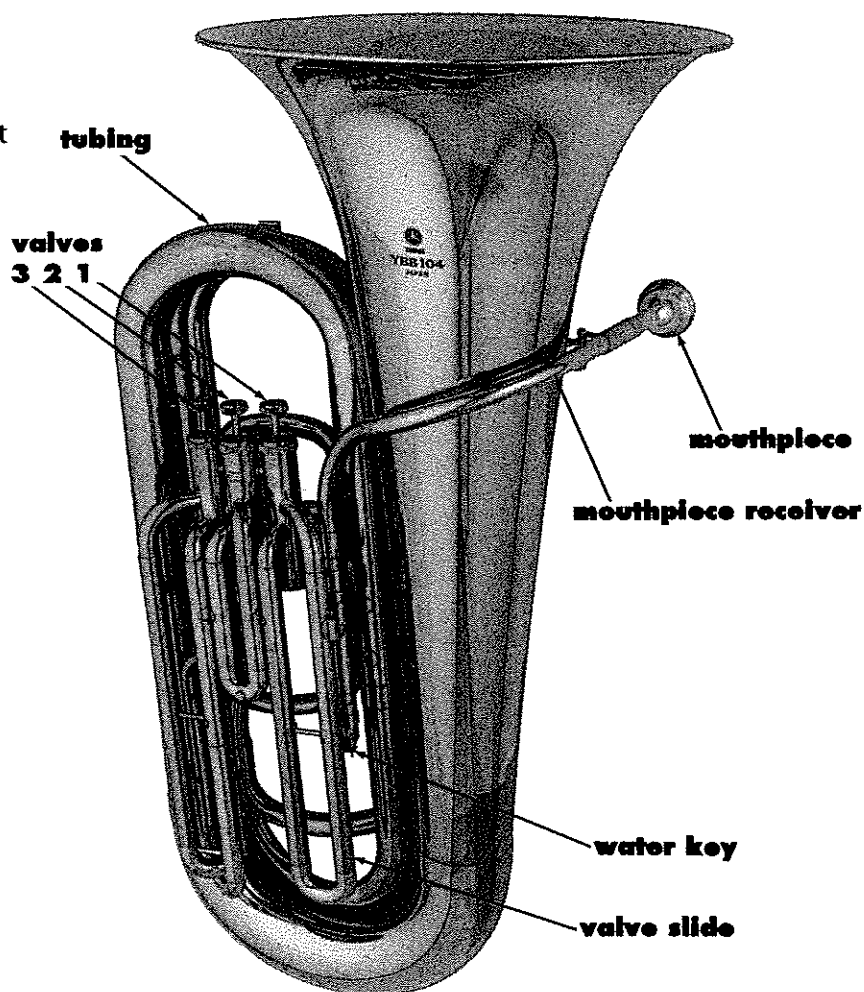
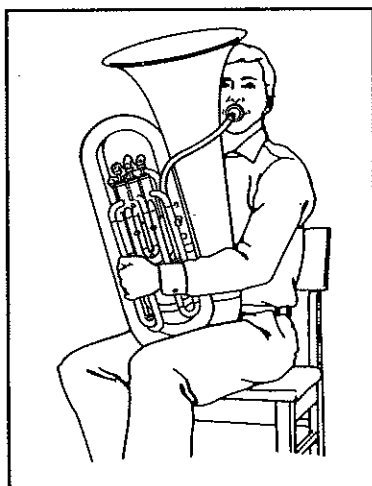
Step 1 If you are playing a TUBA, rest it across your lap with the mouthpiece receiver toward you. If you are playing a SOUSAPHONE, place the open circular section over your left shoulder. Rest your right arm comfortably on the tubing.

Step 2 Carefully twist the mouthpiece to the right into the mouthpiece receiver.

Step 3 Place your right thumb in the thumb ring. Rest your fingertips on top of the valves, keeping your wrist straight. Your fingers should curve naturally.

Step 4 For TUBAS, place your left hand on the first valve slide or on the tubing next to this slide. Lift the instrument up toward you and rest it in your lap.

Step 5 Be sure you can comfortably reach the mouthpiece. Hold the tuba as shown:



READING MUSIC

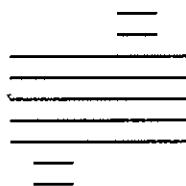
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Music Staff



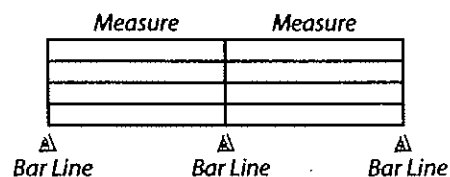
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

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**.

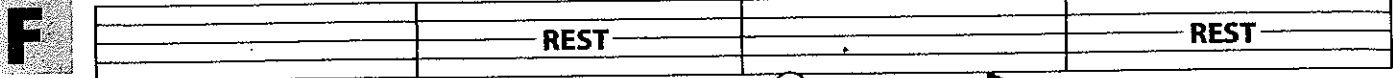
Long Tone



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.



○○○
1 2 3

"F" is played with **open valves**. Just rest your fingers lightly on the valves.

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

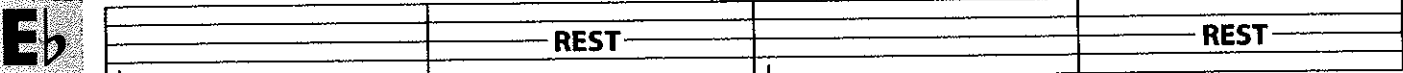
2. COUNT AND PLAY

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

Tap: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram under each new note.



●○○
A

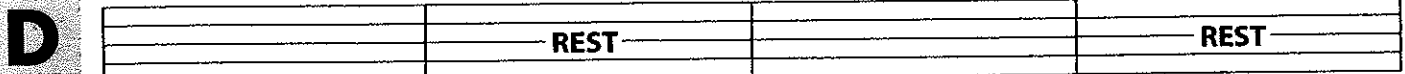
The black circles tell you which valves to push down. "Eb (E-flat)" is played with **1st valve**.

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

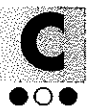
indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

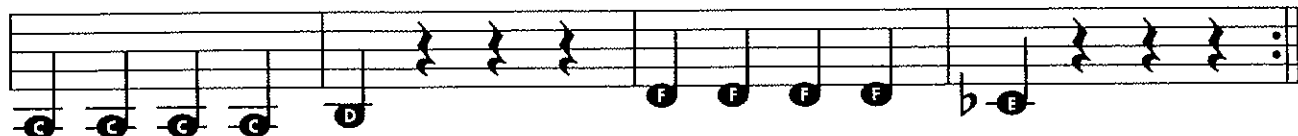
Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

7. THE LONG HAUL

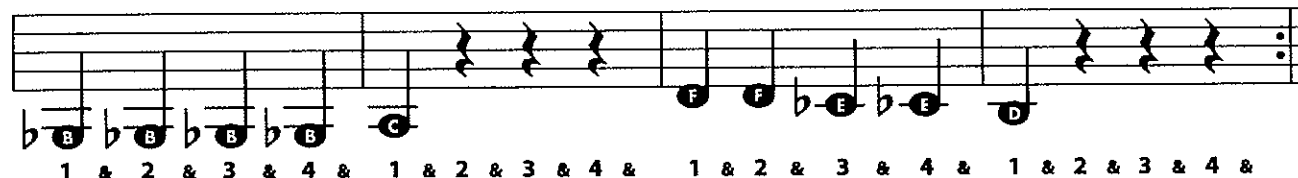
Double Bar ↗

**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****Bass Clef**

(F Clef)
indicates the
position of note
names on a music
staff: Fourth line
is F.

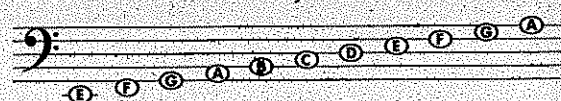
Time Signature

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

$\frac{4}{4}$ = 4 beats per measure
 $\frac{4}{4}$ = 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 Bass Clef.



THEORY

Sharp

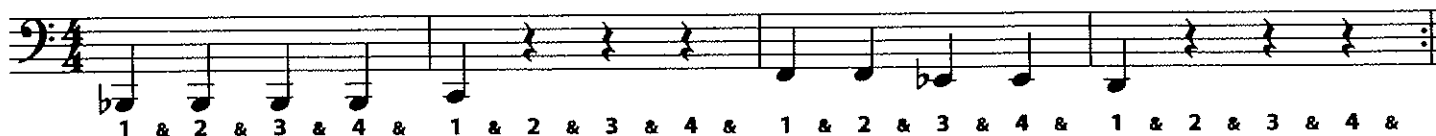
raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

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

Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings
for the notes you've learned:

F **E $\flat$** **D** **C** **B $\flat$**

○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ● ● ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

14. ROLLING ALONG

Go to the next line. ▼

Double Bar

Half Note

 = 2 Beats
1 & 2 &

Half Rest

 = 2 Silent Beats

1 & 2 &

15. RHYTHM RAP *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.*

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

[illegible]

16. THE HALF COUNTS

[illegible]

17. HOT CROSS BUNS *Try this song on your mouthpiece only. Then play it on your instrument.*

Try this song on your mouthpiece only. Then play it on your instrument.

Breath Mark



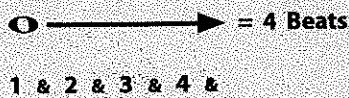
Take a deep breath through your mouth after you play a full-length note.

18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

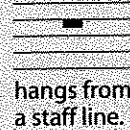
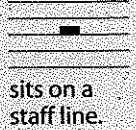
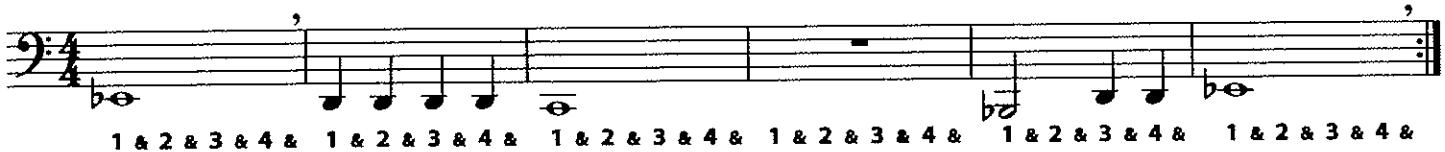
American Folk Song

19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.*

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

Whole Note**Whole Rest**

= A Whole Measure
of Silent Beats

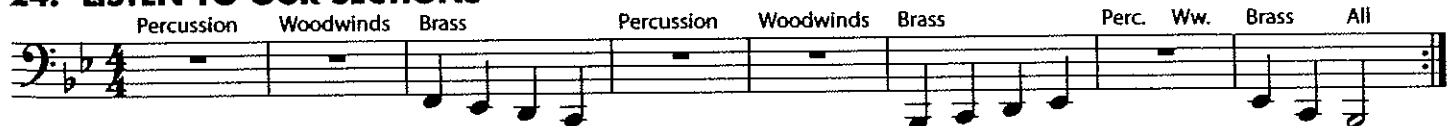
Whole Rest**Half Rest****20. RHYTHM RAP** *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.***21. THE WHOLE THING****Duet**

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 (#) or flats (b) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the Key of Bb – play all B's and E's as 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 ▼



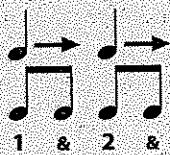
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



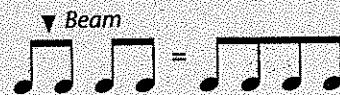
Eighth Notes



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

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

41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

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

42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song

mf

43. LONG, LONG AGO

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

p

44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster

f

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

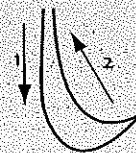
mf *f*

2/4 Time Signature

 = 2 beats per measure
 = Quarter note gets one beat

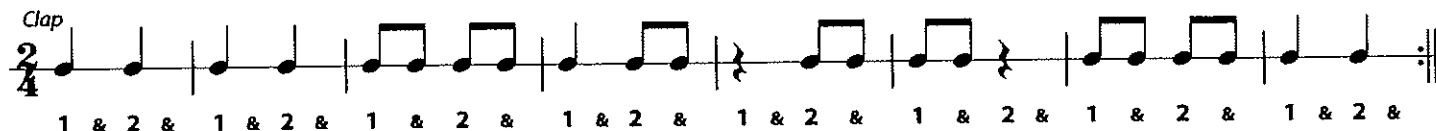
Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP

Clap



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

Allegro



f

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49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME

Moderato



mf

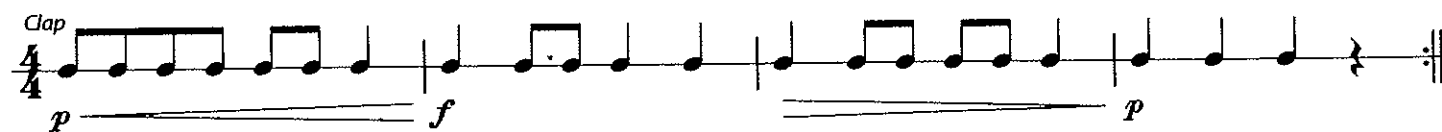
Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or *Diminuendo* (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS

Clap



p *f* *p*

51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



p *f* *p*

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

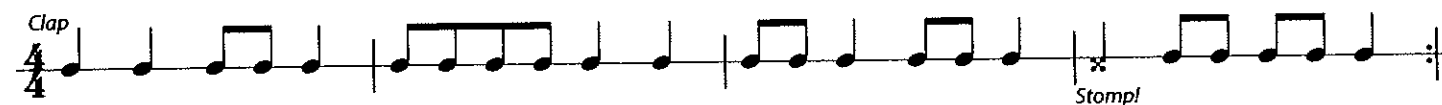
1. TONE BUILDER



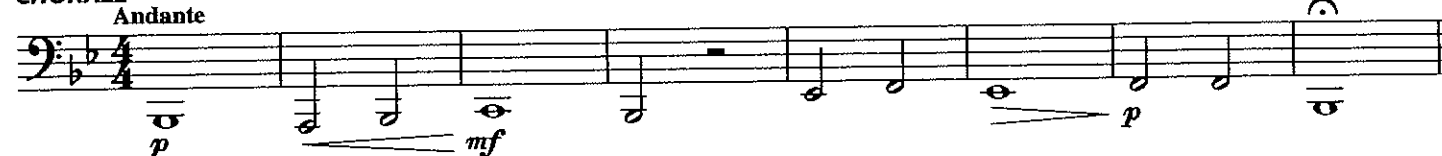
2. RHYTHM ETUDE



3. RHYTHM RAP



4. CHORALE



53. AURA LEE - Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton

Andante

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

11

f

19

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first piece. It consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. A measure number '3' is shown with an arrow pointing to the third measure. The first staff starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, followed by a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic. The third staff continues the melody with a measure number '19' indicated.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND - Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

f

p

2nd time go on to meas. 13 ▼

13

f

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the second piece. It consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second staff has a measure number '9' and a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic. The third staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic. A repeat sign is present at the end of the second staff, with the instruction '2nd time go on to meas. 13' and a downward arrow. A measure number '13' is shown at the start of the third staff.

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

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

p

13

f

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the third piece. It consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second staff has a measure number '9' and a crescendo leading to a piano (p) dynamic. The third staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic. A measure number '13' is shown at the start of the third staff.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES - Encore

John Higgins

Allegro

f

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the fourth piece. It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the end.



RHYTHM STUDIES

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

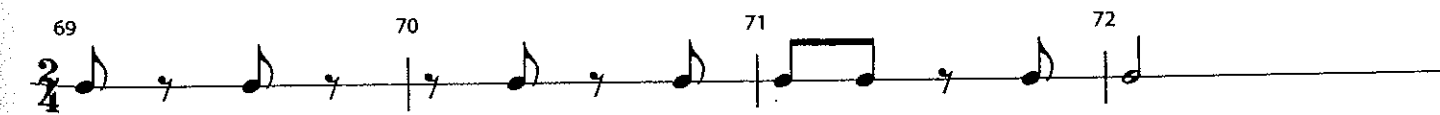
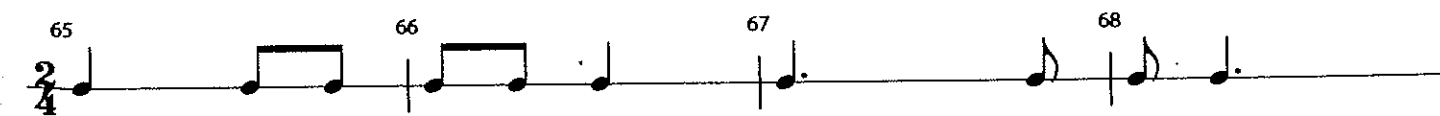
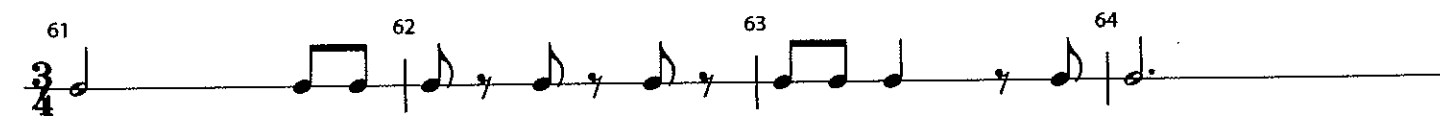
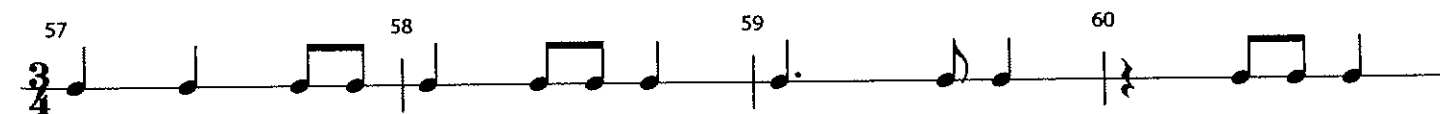
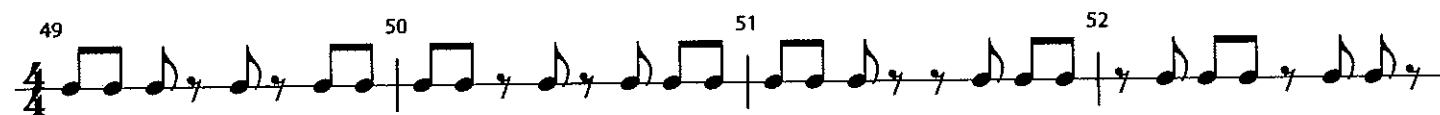
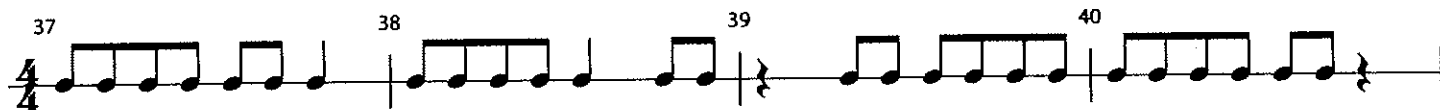
25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36



RHYTHM STUDIES



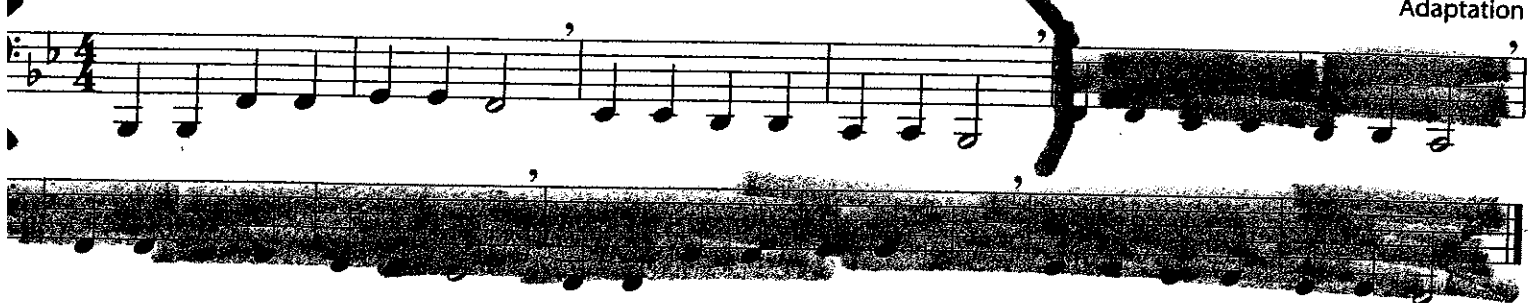
Tuba

Name _____

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

A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation



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

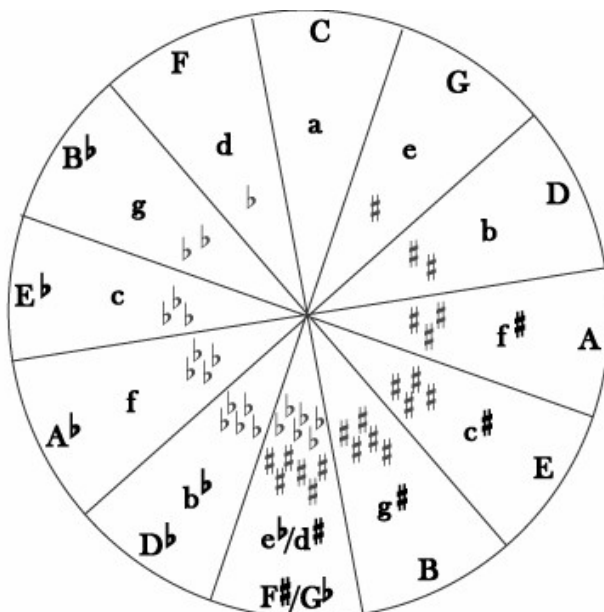
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

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

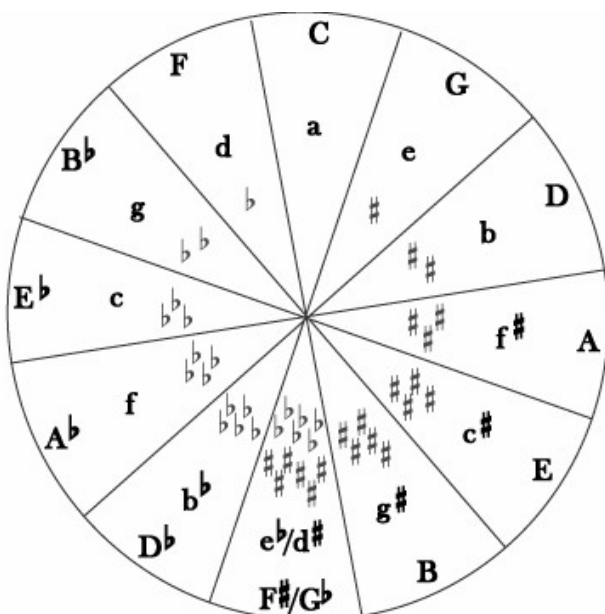
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

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

Concert Bb Scale

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.

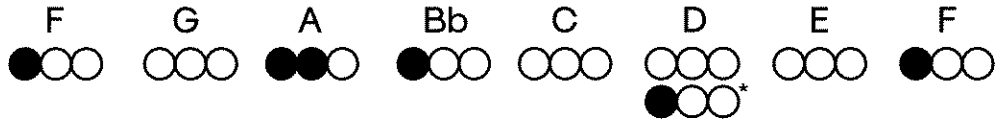
Concert Bb Scale

BRASS

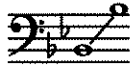
Trumpet



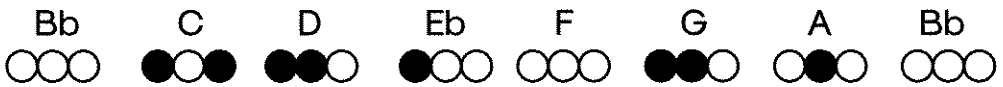
F Horn
*Lower octave



Trombone
Baritone



 Tuba

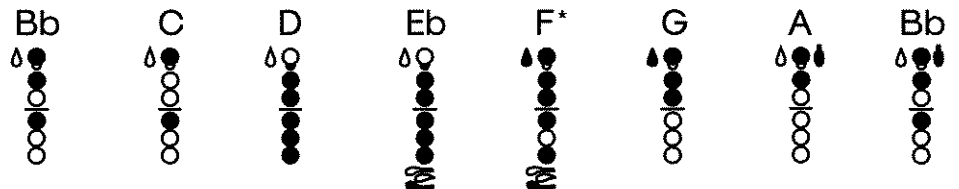


WOODWINDS

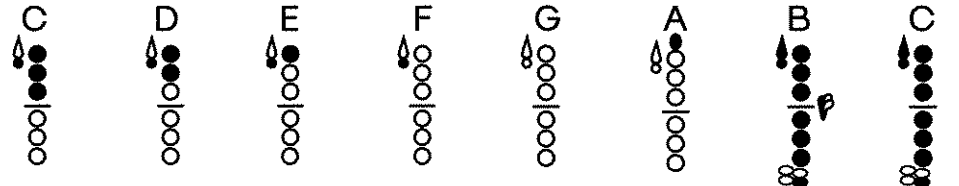
Flute



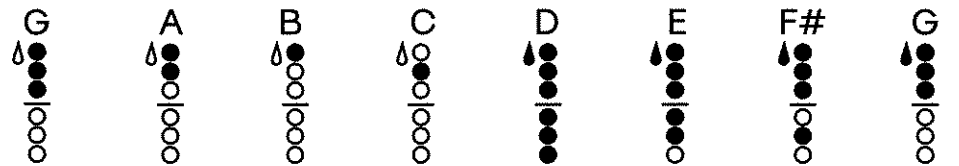
Oboe
*Forked F



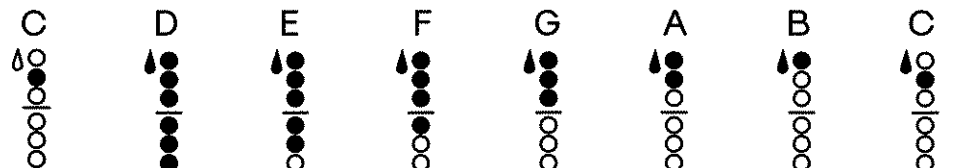
Clarinet



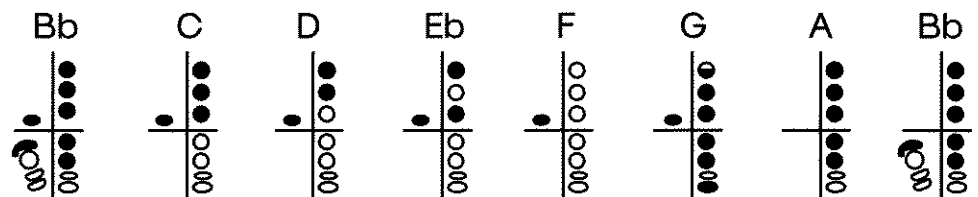
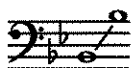
Alto/Bari Sax



Tenor Sax



Bassoon
● = whisper key



Concert Bb Blues Scale

Number	1	b3	4	b5	5	b7	8
Solfege	Do	Me	Fa	Se	Sol	Te	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

TUBA

Scale Degrees/Note Numbers:

1 $\flat 3$ 4 $\flat 5$ 5 $\flat 7$ 8



B $\flat$ D $\flat$ E $\flat$ E $\sharp$ /F $\flat$ F A $\flat$ B $\flat$



1

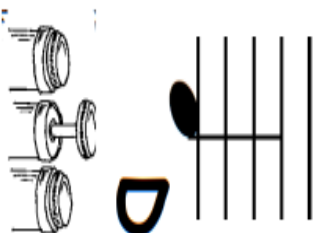
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3

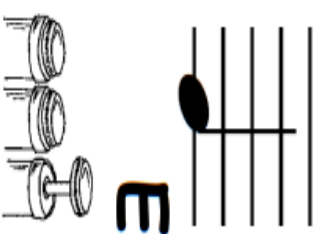
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5

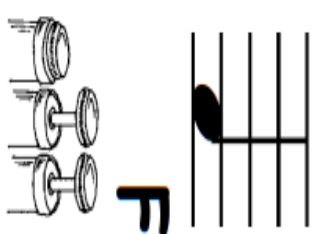
C/“Do”



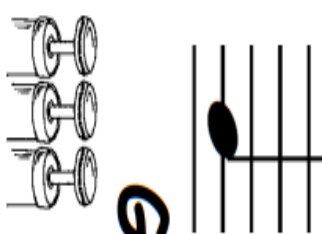
D/“Re”



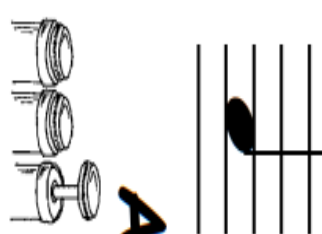
E_b/“Me”



F/“Fa”



G/“So”

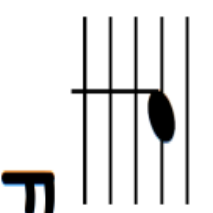
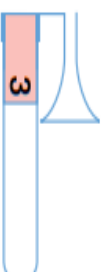
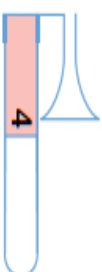
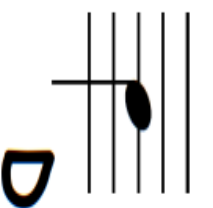
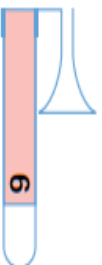
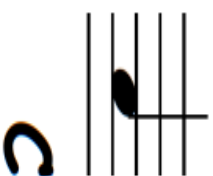


TRUMPET

&

BARITONE
EUPHONIUM
TUBA FINGERS

TROMBONE



| Add Octave key (left thumb)



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 page, grouped into woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The music is divided into four measures, with the first measure containing a melodic line and the subsequent measures containing chords. The instruments are arranged in a grand staff format, with the Flute and Oboe in the top staff, followed by the Clarinet, Trumpet, and Baritone T.C. in the second staff, the Alto Sax. and Baritone Sax. in the third staff, the Tenor Sax. in the fourth staff, the Trombone, Baritone B.C., and Bassoon in the fifth staff, the Tuba in the sixth staff, the Bass Guitar in the seventh staff, the Timpani in the eighth staff, and the (Guitar) and Piano in the bottom staff. The chords in the second, third, and fourth measures are labeled as E-flat, B-flat, F7, and B-flat, respectively. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible.

Flute
Oboe

Clarinet
Trumpet
Baritone T.C.

Alto Sax.
Baritone Sax.

Tenor Sax.

Trombone
Baritone B.C.
Bassoon

Tuba

Bass Guitar

Timpani

(Guitar)
Piano

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) B $\flat$ D F G A $\flat$ G F D
- (I) B $\flat$ D F G A $\flat$ G F D
- (IV) E $\flat$ G B $\flat$ C D $\flat$ C B $\flat$ G
- (I) B $\flat$ D F G A $\flat$ G F D
- (V) F A C D
- (IV') E $\flat$ G B $\flat$ C
- (I) B $\flat$ D F G A $\flat$ G F D

Walking Bass Line - B $\flat$ Instruments

- (I) C E G A B $\flat$ A G E
- (I) C E G A B $\flat$ A G E
- (IV) F A C D E $\flat$ D C A
- (I) C E G A B $\flat$ A G E
- (V) G B D E
- (IV') F A C D
- (I) C E G A B $\flat$ A G E

Walking Bass Line - E $\flat$ Instruments

- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (IV) C E G A B $\flat$ A G E
- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (V) D F $\sharp$ 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

Dedicated to the London Symphony Orchestra.
First performed by Philip Catelinet at the L.S.O. Jubilee Concert, 13th June, 1954.

SOLO TUBA

CONCERTO FOR BASS TUBA

R. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

Allegro moderato (♩ = 98)

3

p cantabile

cresc.

1

1

p

2

f

p cantabile

3

8

4 (♩ = ♩.)

4

p dolce

f *p*

5

9

SOLO TUBA

6



7



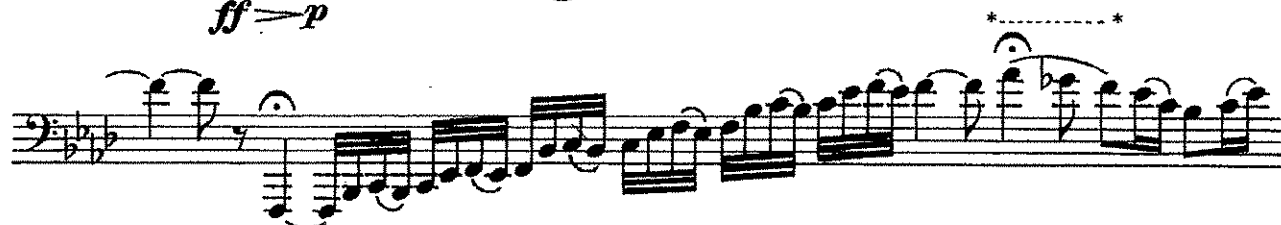
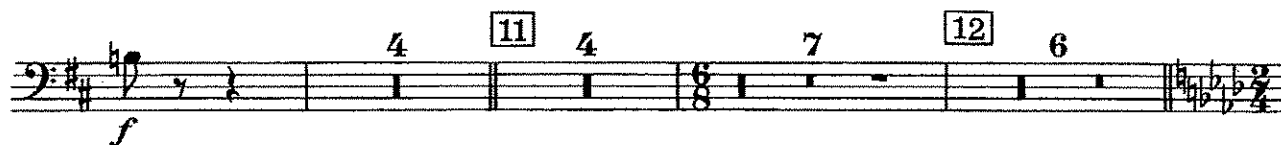
8



9



SOLO TUBA



.... may be omitted if preferred

SOLO TUBA

ROMANZA *

Andante sostenuto (♩ = 60)

8 1

p cantabile

6

† 8 2

8 *p* *pp*

poco agitato

2 3 5 6

4 6

6

* This movement may also be played by Violoncello or Bassoon. In this case certain passages must be played an 8^{ve} higher as indicated.
 † 8^{ve} for Violoncello or Bassoon only.

SOLO TUBA

The musical score for Solo Tuba consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

- Staff 1:** Features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a slur over the first six measures and a triplet of eighth notes in the seventh measure.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, followed by a triplet of eighth notes and a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 3:** Continues with eighth notes, marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic. A box containing the number 5 is placed above the staff.
- Staff 4:** Features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes, marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a series of eighth notes, marked with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. A box containing the number 6 is placed above the staff.
- Staff 6:** Continues with eighth notes, marked with a *cresc.* marking.
- Staff 7:** Features a series of eighth notes, marked with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.
- Staff 8:** Starts with a *pp* dynamic, followed by a series of eighth notes. A box containing the number 7 is placed above the staff.
- Staff 9:** Continues with eighth notes, marked with a *pp* dynamic. A box containing the number 8 is placed above the staff.
- Staff 10:** Features a series of eighth notes, marked with a *ppp* (pianississimo) dynamic. A *rall.* (rallentando) marking is placed above the staff.

† see for Violoncello or Bassoon only.

SOLO TUBA

FINALE- RONDO ALLA TEDESCA

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 150$) ($\text{♩} = 50$)

1

p

cresc.

f

1

p cantabile

2

f

p

Poco animato

mf

SOLO TUBA



SOLO TUBA

7 Tempo I



Poco animato



BASS CLEF INSTRUMENTS
-TUBA IN BASS

Amazing Grace

John Newton

Traditional

arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice

(Eb) Eb Bb7 Cm Ab Eb Bb7

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

7 Eb Bb Eb Eb Ab Eb Cm Eb

S

A

T

B

14 Eb Bb7 Eb Ebsus4/Ab Eb

S

A

T

B

2 **Tuba** ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Traditional French Carol

Soprano

Musical score for Soprano part, measures 1 through 21. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written on a bass staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 include some beamed eighth notes. Measures 15-18 continue the melody with beamed eighth notes. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 conclude the phrase with a final note and a double bar line.

Alto

Musical score for Alto part, measures 1 through 21. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written on a bass staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 include some beamed eighth notes and a measure with a flat (b) under the eighth note. Measures 15-18 continue the melody with beamed eighth notes and a measure with a flat (b) under the eighth note. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 conclude the phrase with a final note and a double bar line.

Tenor

Musical score for Tenor part, measures 1 through 21. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written on a bass staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 include some beamed eighth notes. Measures 15-18 continue the melody with beamed eighth notes. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 conclude the phrase with a final note and a double bar line.

Bass

Musical score for Bass part, measures 1 through 21. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written on a bass staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 include some beamed eighth notes and a measure with a flat (b) under the eighth note. Measures 15-18 continue the melody with beamed eighth notes and a measure with a flat (b) under the eighth note. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 conclude the phrase with a final note and a double bar line.

Bass Guitar

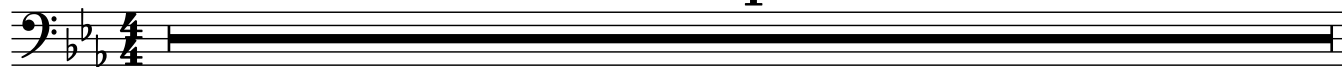
Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real

♩ = 94

4



5

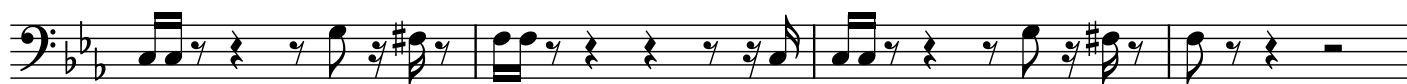


9

A



13

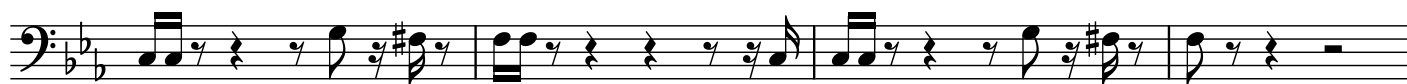


17

B



21

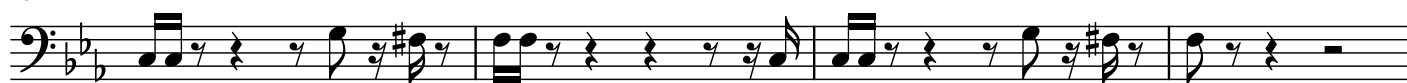


25

C



29



33

D



37

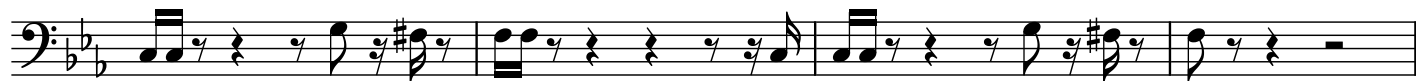


2

41 **E**



45



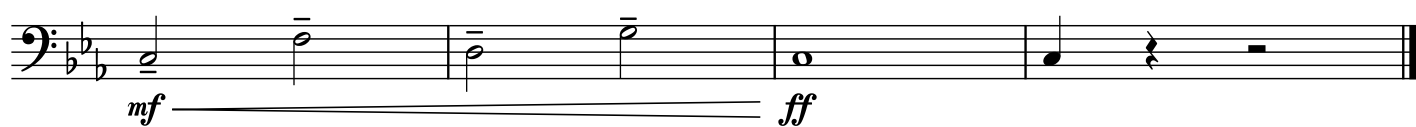
49 **F** Solo Section



53



57 **G**



Tuba

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

4

5

mp

10

13

17

21

24

29

31

37

38

45

45

52

f

53

8

61

66

mf

69

73

f

77

80

83

The musical score is written for a Tuba in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The piece is titled 'Canon Remix' and is an arrangement of Pachelbel's Canon for D. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure rest for 4 measures, followed by a measure rest for 5 measures. The music then proceeds with a series of half notes, each with a fermata. The dynamics are marked as *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 5, *f* (forte) at measure 45, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 61. The score includes measure numbers 4, 5, 10, 13, 17, 21, 24, 29, 31, 37, 38, 45, 52, 53, 61, 66, 69, 73, 77, 80, and 83. The piece concludes with a final double bar line at measure 83.

Bass Guitar

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

5

4

B $\flat$ F Gm Dm E $\flat$

10 B $\flat$ E $\flat$ F **mp** 13 With Energy **mf**

16

21 21 29

26

31

36 37

41 45 **f**

46

53 Solo

51

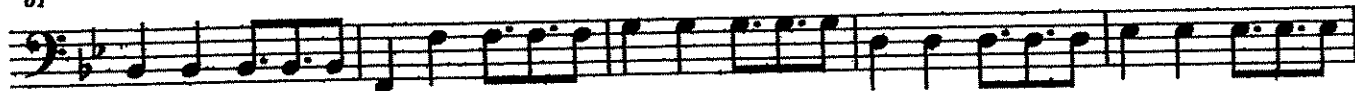
2
56

[Title]



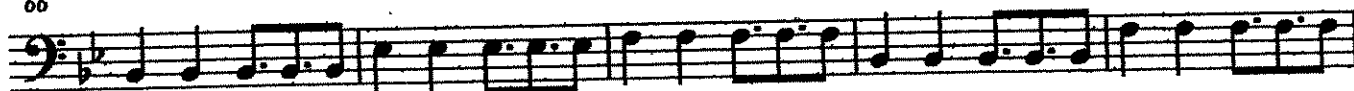
61

61

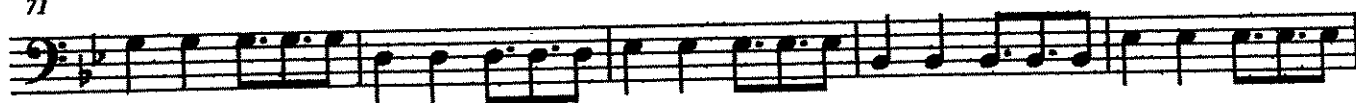


69

66

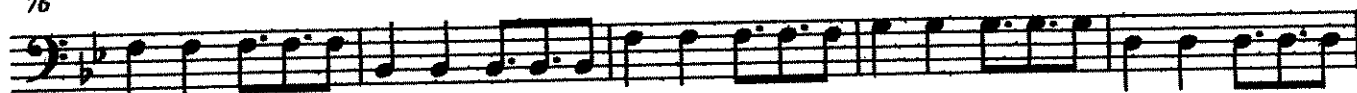


71



77

76



83

81



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

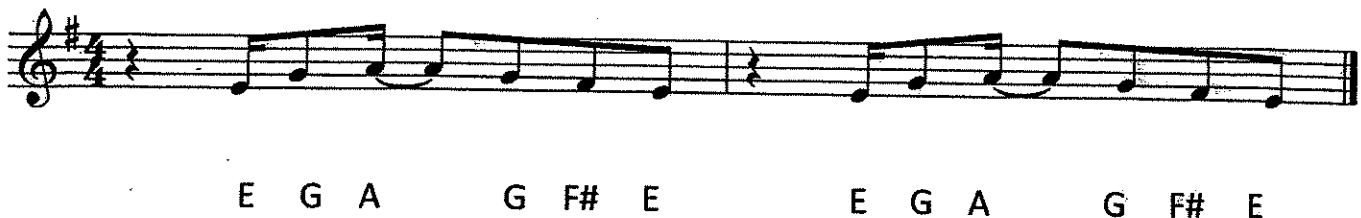
You really gotta sponsor us,
All of the SciTech Band.
We really need your money now,
Just lend us a hand

Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

Horn Lick C – Flute



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



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



Horn Lick Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Horn Lick Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Carol of The Bells

Melody - Bass Clef
-Trombone / Baritone

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Brenice

The musical score is written for a Bass Clef instrument (Trombone / Baritone) and consists of six staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major / D minor) and the time signature is 4/4.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line. The word "Soli" is written above the staff, and "mp" (mezzo-piano) is written below.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line, starting with a measure number "6" above the staff.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic line, starting with a measure number "12" above the staff.
- Staff 4:** Continues the melodic line, starting with a measure number "18" above the staff. It includes a "rit." (ritardando) marking and a section labeled "A" in a box. The tempo changes to "a tempo - Repeat 4x" and the dynamic is "f" (forte).
- Staff 5:** Continues the melodic line, starting with a measure number "24" above the staff. It includes a section labeled "B" in a box and a dynamic of "mf" (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 6:** Continues the melodic line, starting with a measure number "31" above the staff. It includes a section labeled "C" in a box, a "mf" dynamic, and a section labeled "D" in a box with the instruction "Repeat 3x" and a "f" dynamic.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melodic line, starting with a measure number "37" above the staff. It includes a section labeled "E" in a box, a "rit." marking, and a "f" dynamic.

Carol of The Bells

Bass Line - Bass Clef (Low)
-Tuba

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written on a single bass staff with a low bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'a tempo' and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of several measures of music, including rests, eighth notes, and quarter notes. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *rit.* (ritardando), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, C, D, and E. Section A is marked 'a tempo - Repeat 4x'. Section D is marked 'Repeat 3x'. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

mp

rit. [A] *a tempo - Repeat 4x*

[B]

[C] [D] *Repeat 3x*

mf *f*

[E] *rit.*

Tuba

Cheer # 1

arr. Bernice

*Watch Conductor
Slow-Fast*

The musical score for the Tuba part of "Cheer # 1" is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The score consists of two staves. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff contains measures 5 through 8. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The tempo is marked "Slow-Fast".

5

Melody (B.C.)
TUBA

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63 play 2nd time only
Duet

[illegible]

42



46



50



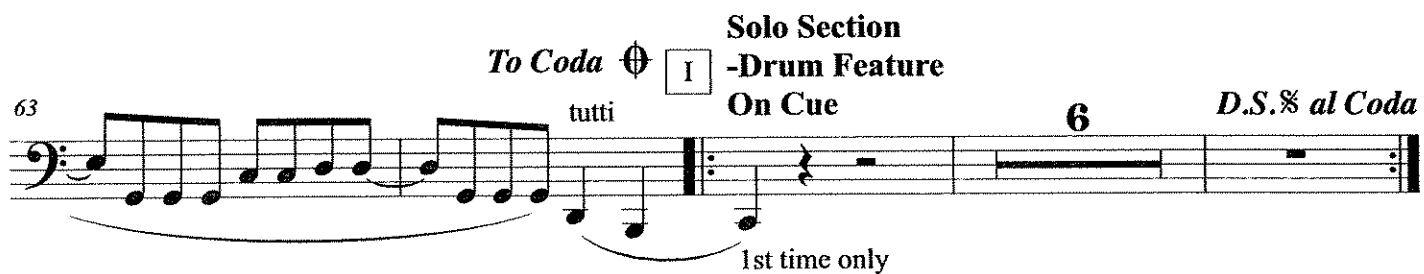
54



58

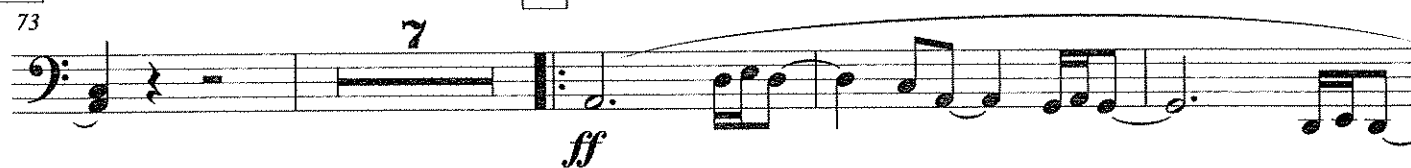


63



[J] Φ Coda

73



84



Counter melody
(B.C.) - TUBA

Danza Kuduro

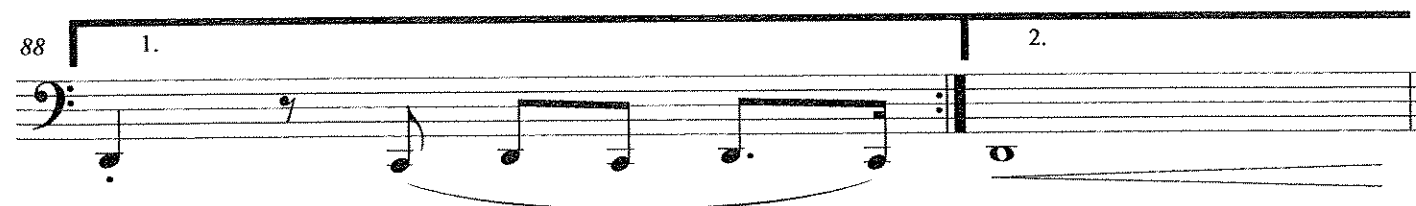
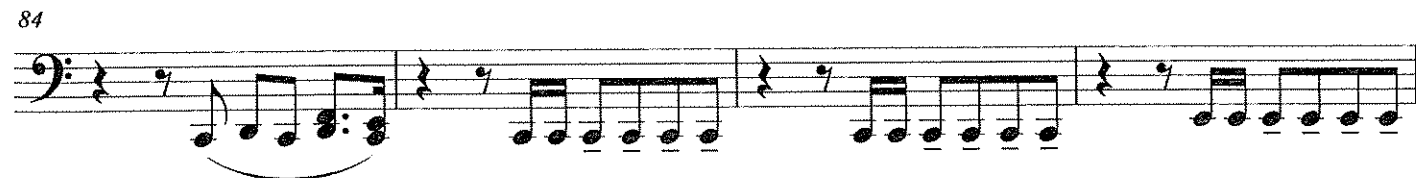
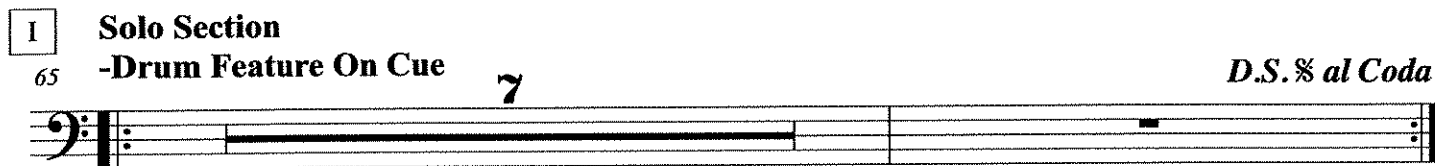
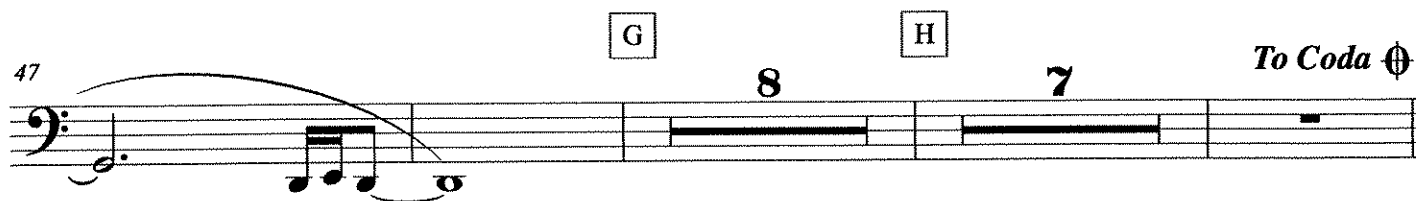
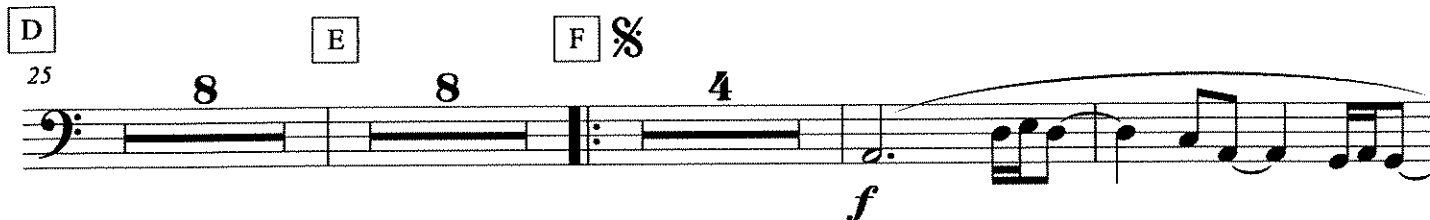
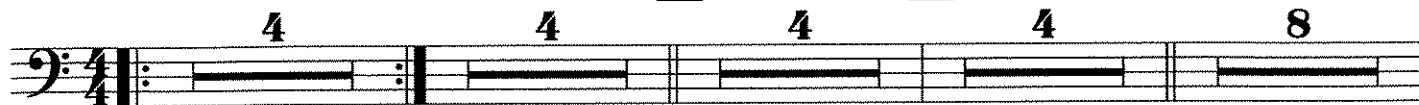
As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo

arr. Bernice

Slow $\text{♩} = 63$

Double Time

A $\text{♩} = 126$



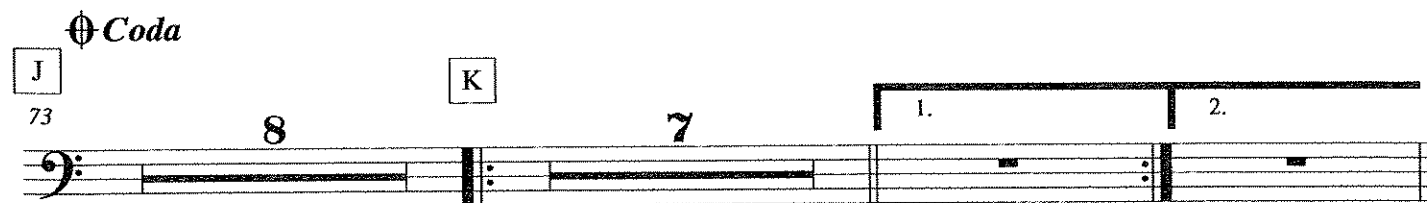
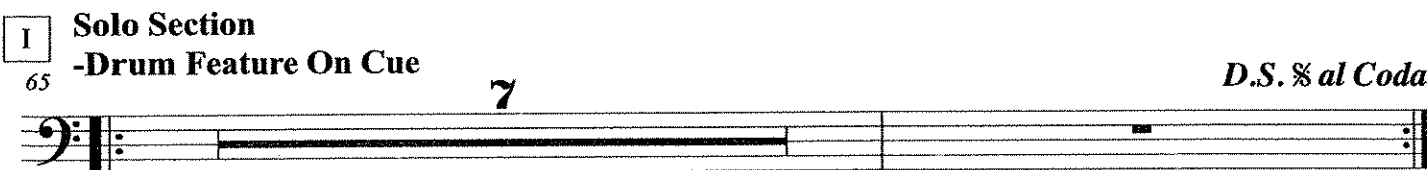
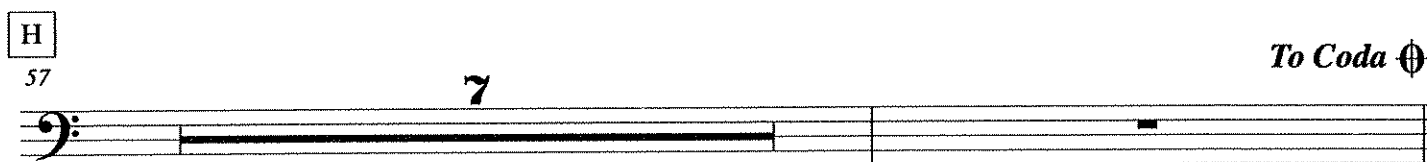
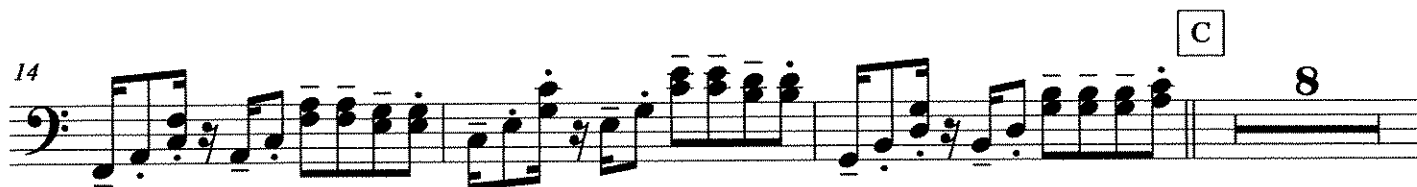
Accordian
Horn Lick (B.C.)
OPTIONAL

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63

A Double Time ♩ = 126



☐ *Coda*

Bass Guitar
TREBLE CLEF
8vb Slow ♩ = 63

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Double Time

Am F C G simile... **A** ♩ = 126

B

13 Am F C G **C** A E A A C

mf *f*

18 F C F F G C G C E G G B D G Ab simile...

D

22

26

E

30

34

F %

38 *f*

42

Bass Guitar (TREBLE CLEF), p. 2 Danza Kuduro

46 G

50

54 H

58

62 I Solo Section
To Coda $\oplus$ -Drum Feature On Cue
mf

66

70 *D.S.% al Coda*

J $\oplus$ Coda

73 K
f *ff*

83

88 1. 2.

Eye Of The Tiger

For Zanetti

Flute
Piano



Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)



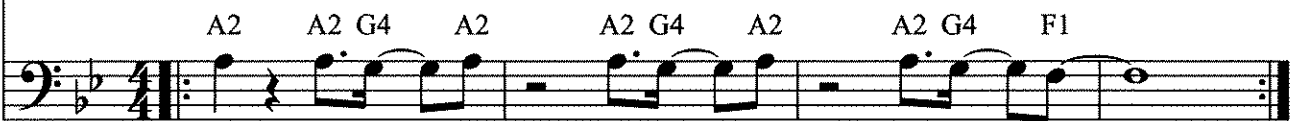
Clarinet
Trumpet
(HIGH)



Alto Sax



Trombone



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

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium
(HIGH)

Trombone
Euphonium
Tuba
(LOW)

Tenor Sax:
Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Positions: 1 1 3 3 5 5 1 3 1 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

Bb — Db Eb E Eb E Eb E Eb Db Bb Ab Bb — Bb —

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

C — Eb F F# F F# F F# F Eb C Bb C — C —

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

C — Eb F F# F F# F F# F Eb C Bb C — C —

Alto Sax

G — Bb C C# C C# C C# C Bb G F G — G —

Trombone
Euphonium

Bb — Db Eb E Eb E Eb E Eb Db Bb Ab Bb — Bb —

Horn Lick:

1-b3-4-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

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

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)

Trombone
Euphonium

Feeling Good

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

Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

♩. = 60

Slowly, Freely

B♭m

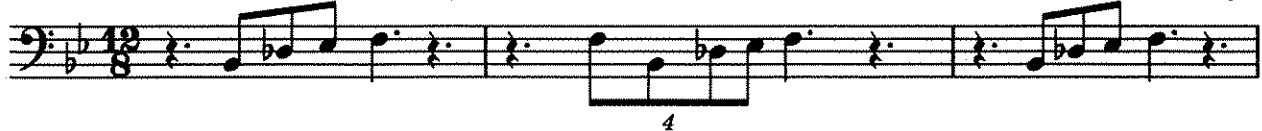
B♭m/A♭

G♭maj7

B♭m/F F7

B♭m

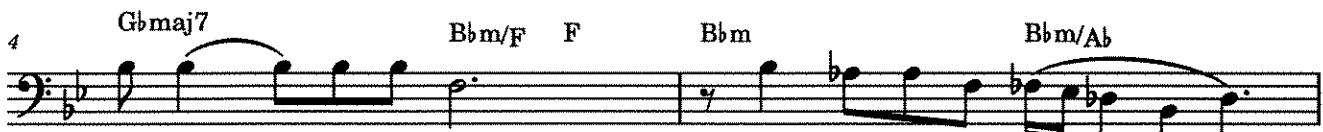
B♭m/A♭



Birds fly-ing high,

you know how I feel.

Sun in the sky,



You know___ how I feel.

Breeze drift-ing on by,___

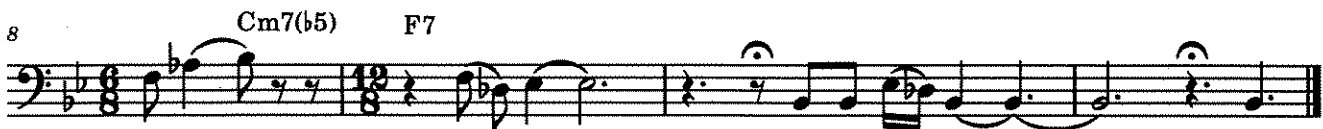


You know how I feel.

It's a new dawn,

it's a new day,

it's a



new life___

for_ me___

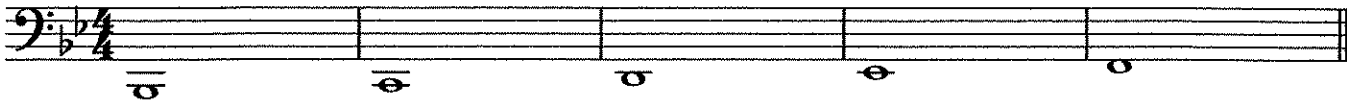
and I'm feel_ing_____

good.

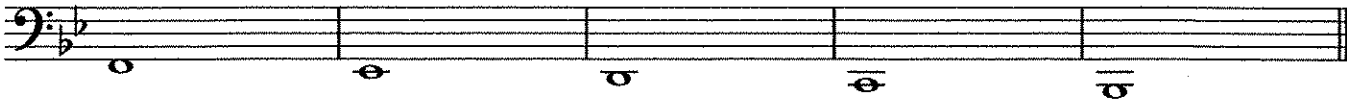
Tuba

First Five Note Exercises

A



6 B



11 C

D



142
(MED.)

7:

HEART AND SOUL

-HAGY CARMICHAEL/
FRANK DESSER

Handwritten musical score for "Heart and Soul" in 142 time signature. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked (MED.). The score includes various chords and melodic lines.

Chords and notation visible in the score:

- First line: F, D-7, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7
- Second line: A-7, D-7, G-7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7
- Third line: F, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, C7, F7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7
- Fourth line: C7, F7, Bb7, A7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7
- Fifth line: C7, F7, Bb7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7
- Sixth line: Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7, A-7, D-7, G-7, C7
- Seventh line: A7#5, D7, G-7, C7, F, (D-7, G-7, C7)

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

(If It Ain't Got That Swing)

E♭

* Read in
Bass Clef

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

MODERATELY FAST

7:

1 f 2 3 4

5 6 7 8 mf

9 10 11 12

Don + Mean A Thing - ED

21

To Coda

First system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff*. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16 are indicated below the staves.

Second system of musical notation (measures 17-20). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*. Measure numbers 17, 18, 19, and 20 are indicated below the staves.

Third system of musical notation (measures 21-23). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*. Measure numbers 21, 22, and 23 are indicated below the staves.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 24-25). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*. Measure numbers 24 and 25 are indicated below the staves. The text "D.S. al Coda" is written above the staff.

Coda

Fifth system of musical notation (measure 26). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*. Measure number 26 is indicated below the staff.

Rhythm

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 arranged in three systems, each with three staves (Treble, Treble, and Bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY FAST'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. Chord symbols are written above the staves: C7, Ebm6, Bb, Gm, C7, F7sus, Bb, (C7), (F7), (Bb), (D7), Gm, Eb7, D7, and Gm. A key signature change to E-flat major (three flats) occurs at measure 9, indicated by a double bar line and a key signature change symbol. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

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It Don't Mean A Thing - Rhythm

To Coda

First system of music (measures 13-16). It consists of three staves: a vocal line with eighth and quarter notes, a piano accompaniment with chords, and a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. Chords are labeled as C7, C7+5, C7, Ebm6, and Bb. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' spans measures 15 and 16.

Second system of music (measures 17-20). It continues the three-staff format. Chords are labeled as Bb, Eb0, Bb7, and Eb. A second ending bracket labeled '2.' spans measures 17 and 18.

Third system of music (measures 21-23). It continues the three-staff format. Chords are labeled as Eb0, C7, C0, and C7. Accents (^) are placed over the first notes of measures 21 and 22.

Fourth system of music (measures 24-25). It continues the three-staff format. Chords are labeled as F7, G7, and D7+. The text 'D.S. al Coda' is written above measure 25. Measure 25 is marked as a fill.

CODA

Coda section (measures 26-27). It consists of two staves. The first staff has a Bb chord. The section ends with a double bar line.

Tuba

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 musical notation (measures 1-7). The score is for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part is marked with a slur and the word "legato". The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts also have "legato" markings. The music is in a major key with one flat.

Second system of musical notation (measures 8-14). The score continues for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part continues with a slur. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts continue with their respective parts.

Lower notes for solo only

Third system of musical notation (measures 15-21). The score continues for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part is marked with a slur and the word "legato". The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts continue with their respective parts. The Soprano part has a final measure with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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...

Tuba

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

8

15

22

p

f

fp

f

A

B

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)

Trombone

[Arranger]

Two Ceremonial Marches

Tuba

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

Maestoso

YBS 54

f

rit.

7

A Andante

mf

13

simile

B

20

C

27

simile

D

34

f

41

E

mf

1.

48

2. *rit.*

f

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Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Melody - Bass Clef

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing 



mf

6

A

12

B

18

24

C

To Coda D

29

D.S. al Coda E

35

f

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Bass Line - Bass Clef

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



B $\flat$

E $\flat$

B $\flat$

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

E $\flat$ m

B $\flat$

Gm



mf

A

Cm7

F7

B $\flat$

B $\flat$

E $\flat$

B $\flat$

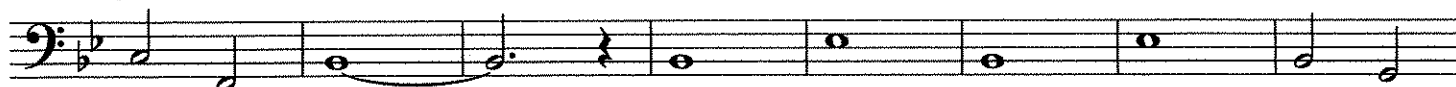
B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

E $\flat$ m

B $\flat$

Gm



B

Cm7

F7

B $\flat$

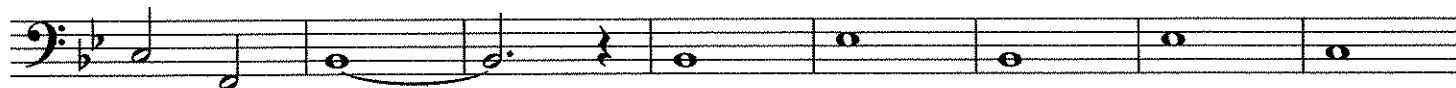
B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

C7



C

F7

F $\sharp$ dim

Gm

C7

F7

F aug

B $\flat$

E $\flat$

B $\flat$

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

E $\flat$ m

B $\flat$

Gm

To Coda

D

B $\flat$

Gm

F7

F $\sharp$ dim

Gm

C7

F7

F aug

B $\flat$

E $\flat$

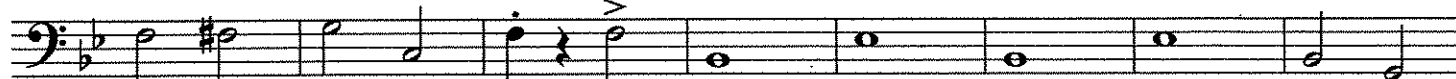
B $\flat$

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

E $\flat$ m

B $\flat$



D.S. al Coda

E

B $\flat$

Cm7

F7

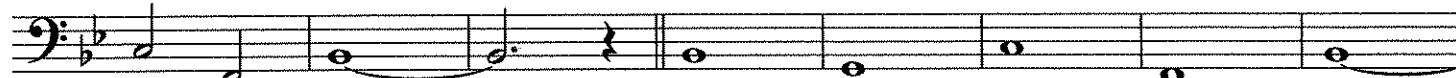
B $\flat$

Gm

Cm7

F7

B $\flat$



f



Tuba

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

The musical score for the Tuba part of 'Simple Gifts' is written on two staves in bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 72. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and features a long, sweeping melodic line with a slur. The second staff continues the melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and also includes a slur. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Melody (B.C.)
TUBA (LOW)

As Recorded by Nirvana
Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

8

12 **B** **C** 4 *mp*

19

24 **D** *mf*

29 **E** %

34

39 To Coda on 3rd Time

44 **F** **G** SOLO OR SOLI *f*

2

50



55



60



65



71



76



81

D.S. al Coda



85

L



90

rit.



Melody (B.C.)

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smeÿs Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

7

10 **B** 4

17 **C**

mp

21

25 **D**

mf

29

f

33 **E**

37

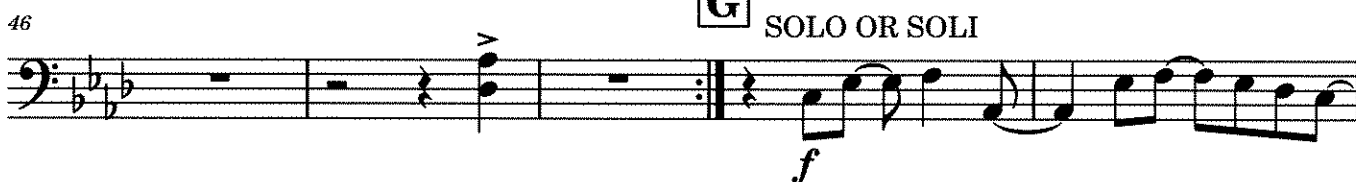


To Coda on
3rd Time

41



46



51



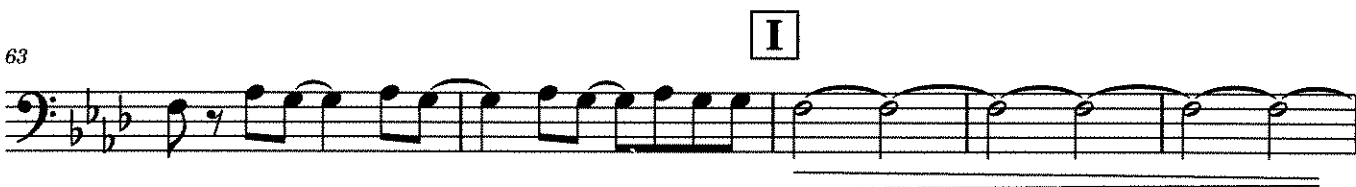
55



59



63



68



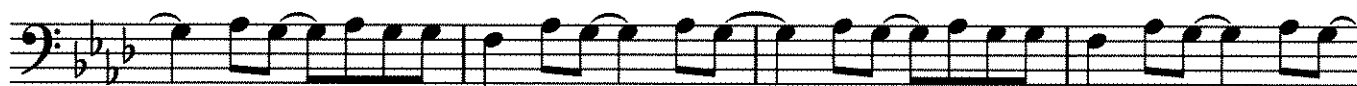
72



76

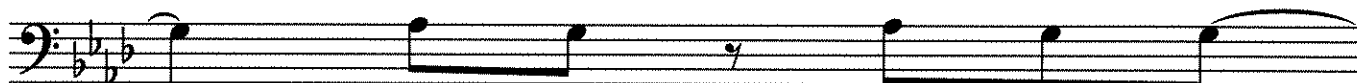
K

80



84

D.S. al Coda



85

**L**

89

rit.



93

(rit.)



Counter melody (B.C.)
TUBA (LOW)

As Recorded by Nirvana
Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

7 *f*

10

13 **B** **C**

20 *mf* *mp* **D**

27 *mf* **E** % To Coda on 11 3rd Time

44 **F**

48 **G** 8 **H** 8 **I** 4 **J** 4

73 **K**

80 *mp* D.S. al Coda

85 **L**

f **4** *ff* rit.

Bass Line (B.C.)
TUBA (LOW)

As Recorded by Nirvana
Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

8 *f*

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

27 *mf*

33 **E** §

37 *f*

41 To Coda on 3rd Time

45 **F**

49 **G** *f*

2

53



57

H

61



65

I

4

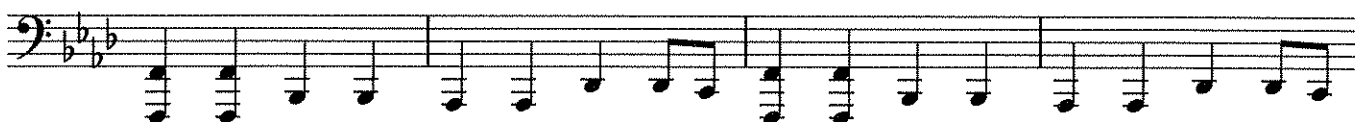
J

8

K

81

D.S. al Coda



85

**L**

89

rit.



93

(rit.)



Bass Line (B.C.)

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

8

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

mf

27

33 **E** §

f

37

41 To Coda on 3rd Time

45 **F**

49 **G**

f

The image displays a bass line for the song 'Smells Like Teen Spirit' in a 4/4 time signature, written in the key of E minor (three flats). The notation is presented on a single staff in bass clef. It begins with a 4-measure section labeled 'A', starting with a whole rest followed by a descending eighth-note pattern (G2, F2, E2) and then a series of eighth notes (D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1). A dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) is placed below the first measure. This is followed by a 4-measure section labeled 'B', which consists of a whole rest, a double bar line, and then a 4-measure section labeled 'C' (a whole rest) and an 8-measure section labeled 'D' (a whole rest). A dynamic marking of 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is placed below the first measure of section 'D'. The piece continues with a 4-measure section labeled 'E', marked with a repeat sign (§) and a dynamic of 'f'. This is followed by a 4-measure section labeled 'F', then a 4-measure section labeled 'G', and finally a 4-measure section labeled 'H' (a whole rest). A dynamic of 'f' is placed below the first measure of section 'G'. The piece concludes with a 4-measure section labeled 'I', which consists of a whole rest, a double bar line, and then a 4-measure section labeled 'J' (a whole rest). A dynamic of 'f' is placed below the first measure of section 'J'. The piece ends with a double bar line.

53



57

H

61



65

I

4

J

8

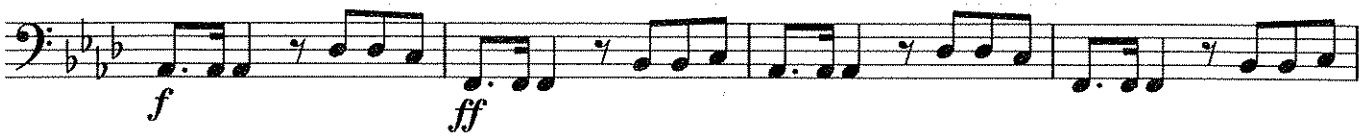
K

81

D.S. al Coda

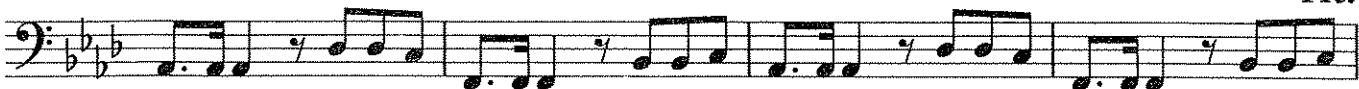


85

**L**

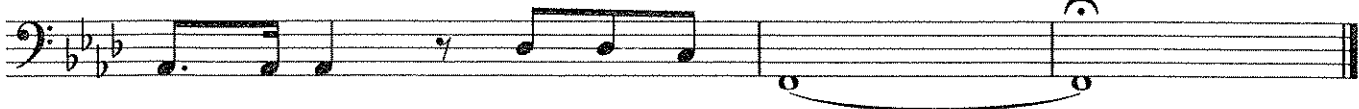
89

rit.



93

(rit.)



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Tuba

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

7

27

f

The musical score is written for Tuba in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. It features a half note rest followed by a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed below the first measure. A box containing the number 3 is placed above the staff. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1. The third staff begins with a box containing the number 11. The fourth staff continues the melody with a quarter note A1, a quarter note G1, and a quarter note F1. A box containing the number 19 is placed above the staff. The fifth staff continues the melody with a quarter note E1, a quarter note D1, and a quarter note C1. A box containing the number 27 is placed above the staff. The sixth staff continues the melody with a quarter note B0, a quarter note A0, and a quarter note G0. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed below the first measure. The score ends with a double bar line.

TAKE ON ME

TUBA

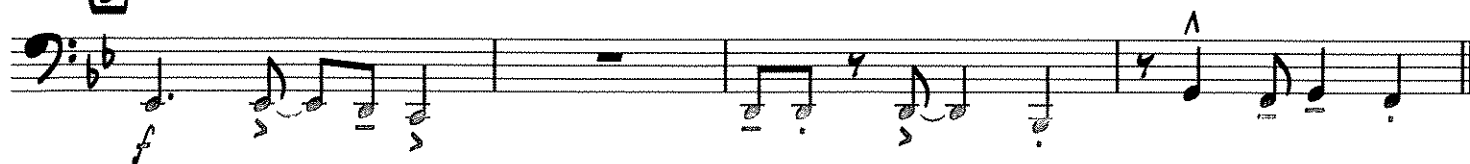
Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
and MORTON HARKET
Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

(A) (TECHNO-POP)



(B)



(TECHNO-POP)

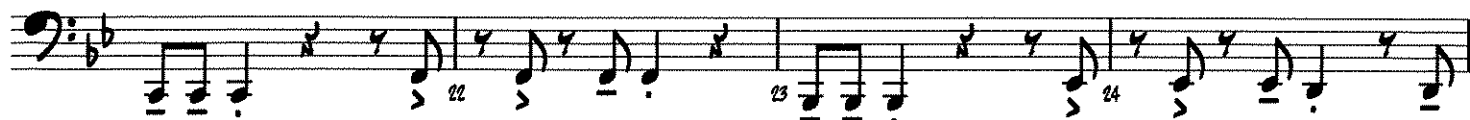
(B. SX.)

(9)

(PLAY)



(21)

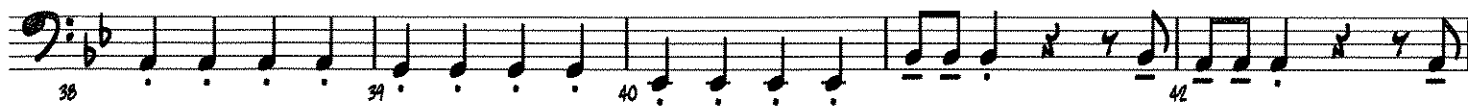


TUBA

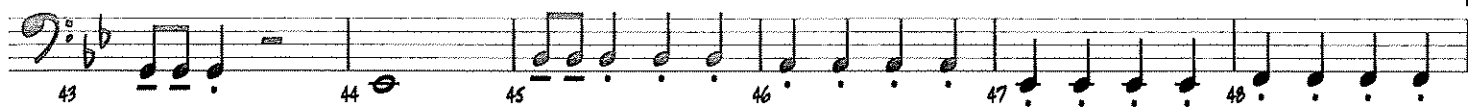
(33) Sc



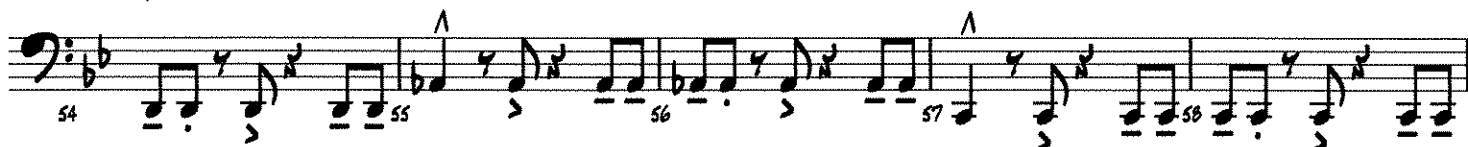
(41)



TO CODA C

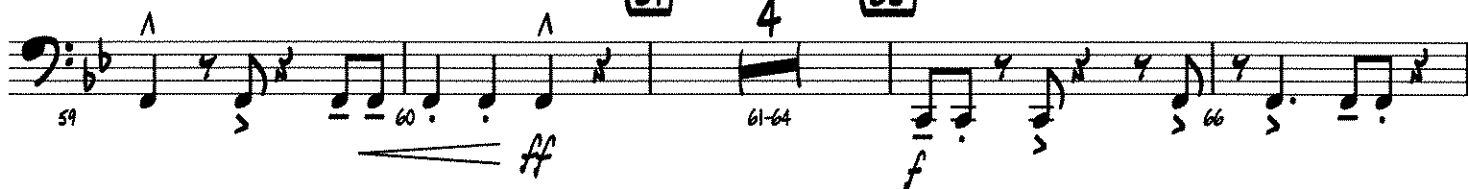


(49)



(61)

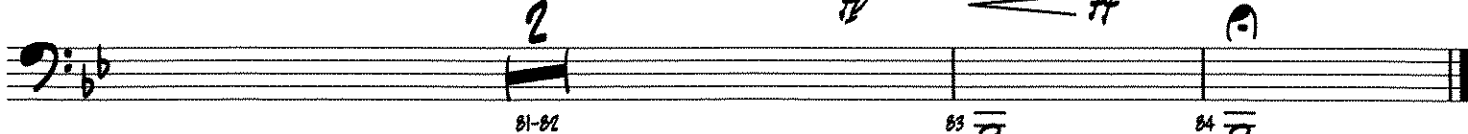
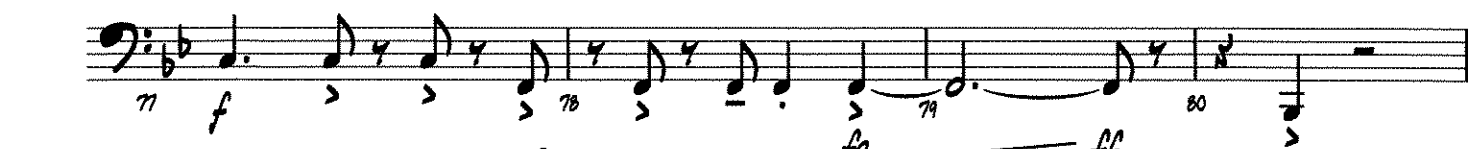
(65)



D.S. AL CODA



C CODA



TAKE ON ME

BASS

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)

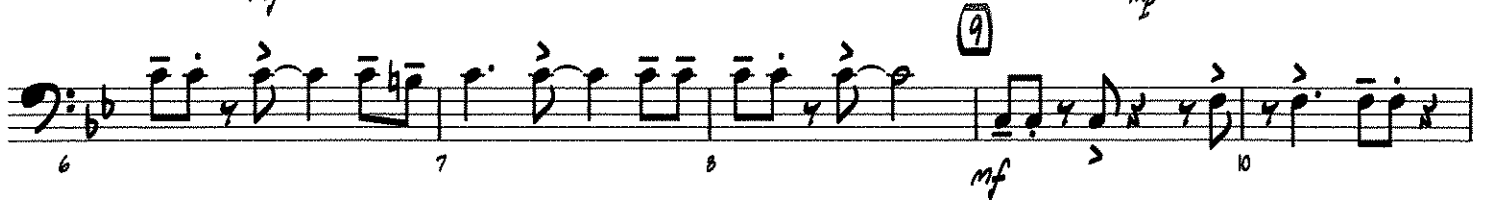
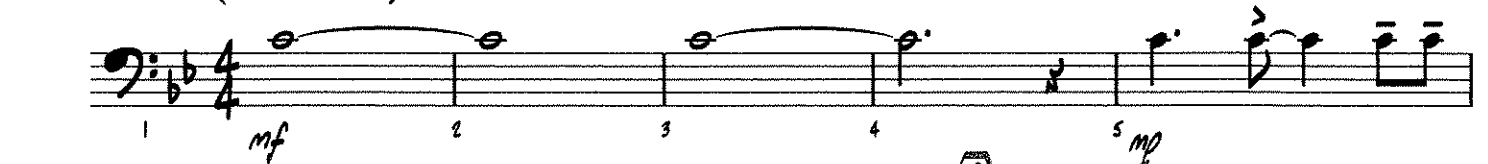


(B)

mf



(TECHNO-POP)



(21)



BASS

(33)



(41)



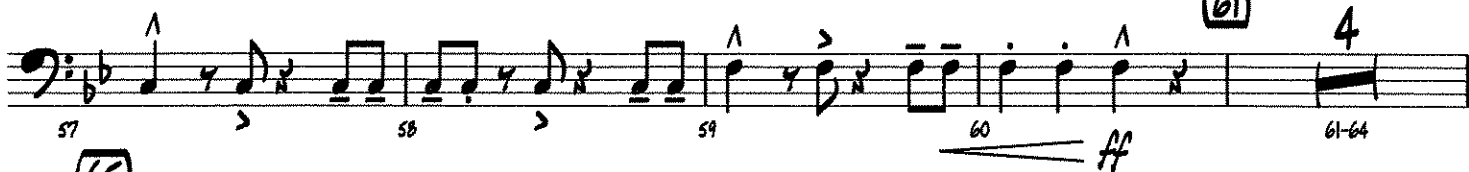
TO CODA



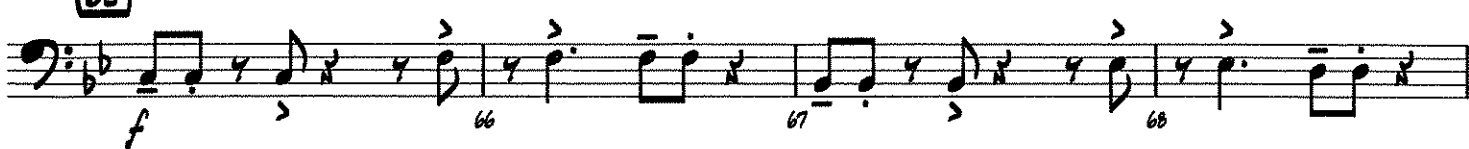
(49)



(61)



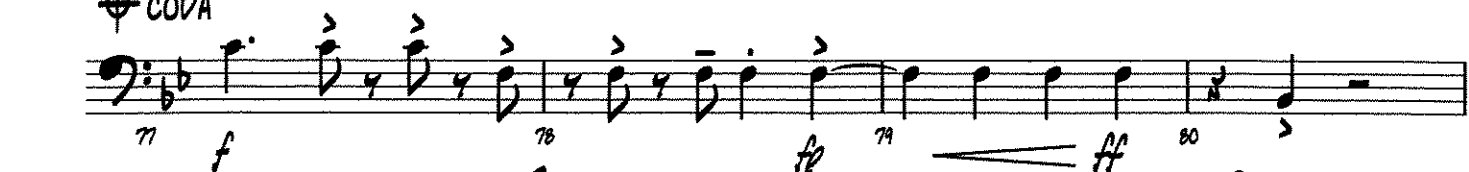
(65)



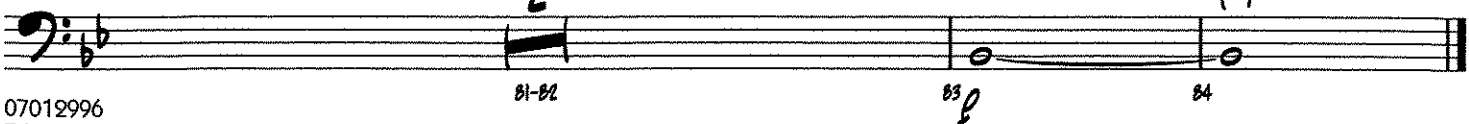
D.S. AL CODA



CODA



2



THE TEMPEST

TUBA

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

1 6 7 8 10 11 12 13

p *f* *mp*

14 15 16 17 18 30 31 32 33

ff *mp*

34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

f *mp*

43 44 45 46 47 48 49

ff *mp*

50 51 52 53 54 55 56

57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

f

65 66 67 68 69 3 72

mp *mf*

73 74 75 76 77 78 79

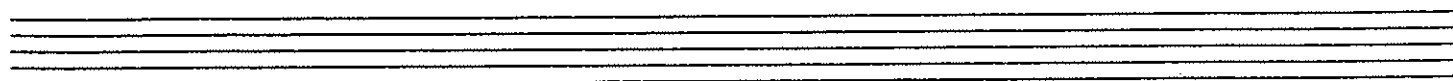
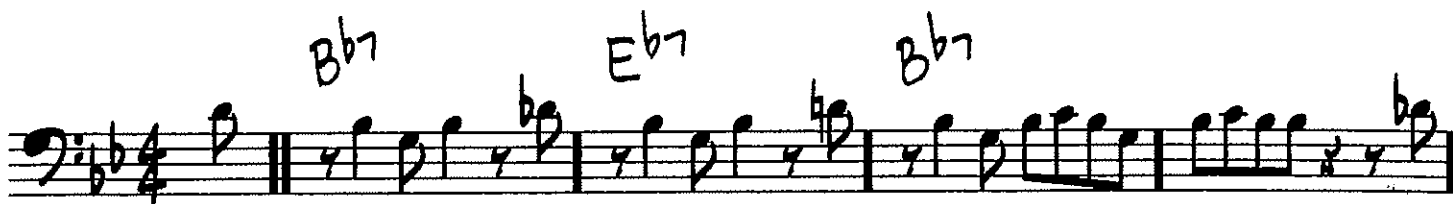
f *ff*

Bass Clef
390

(AED. UP)

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS



Melody (B.C.) - LOW FOR TUBA *Uptown Funk!*

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A

4

B

9

f

mp

13

mf

16

E %

19

F

22

G

26

optional top notes

H

30

I

34

3

J

f

40

To Coda ☼

K

44

L

mf

48

D.S. al Coda

♣ Coda

M

50



N

55



O

60



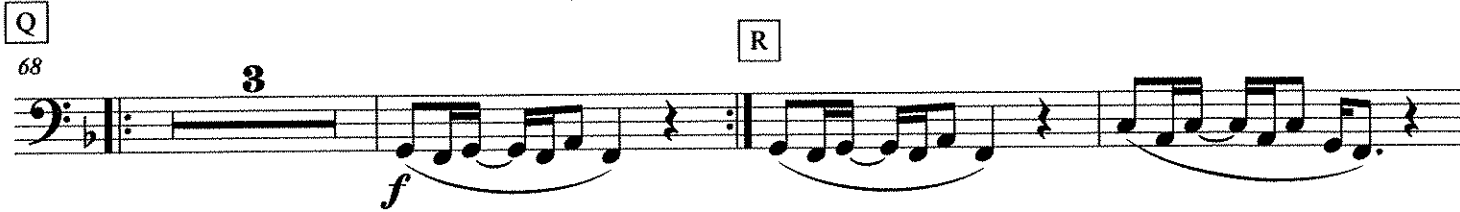
P

64



Q

68



R

74



S

79



U

84



V

89



Counter melody (B.C.) - LOW
FOR TUBA

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A

B

C

4

8

D

E

8

F

11

8

4

G

23

H

I

8

J

36

To Coda

K

L

D.S. al Coda

40

8

4

Countermelody (B.C.) - LOW FOR TUBA, p. 2

Coda

50

M

N

O

P



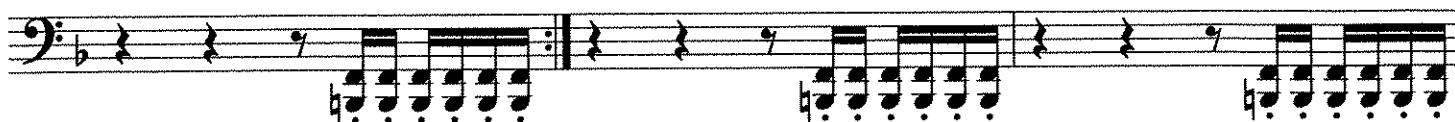
67

Q



71

R



74

S



78

T



82

U

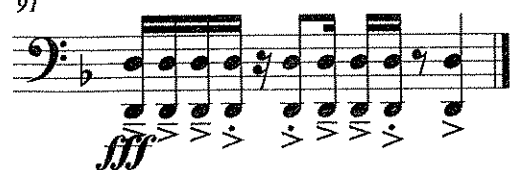


87

V



91



Bass Line (B.C.) - LOW
FOR TUBA

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A

B

4

f

mp

9

C

D

E
18

§

F

G

mf

p

27

H

I

mf

f

To Coda ☺

36

J

K

f

mp

44

L

D.S. al Coda

Uptown Funk!
Bass Line (B.C.) - LOW FOR TUBA, p. 2

Coda M N 1.

50 *f* *mp*

O P

59 2. *mf*

Q R

68 *f*

S T U

76 *ff*

V

85 *fff*

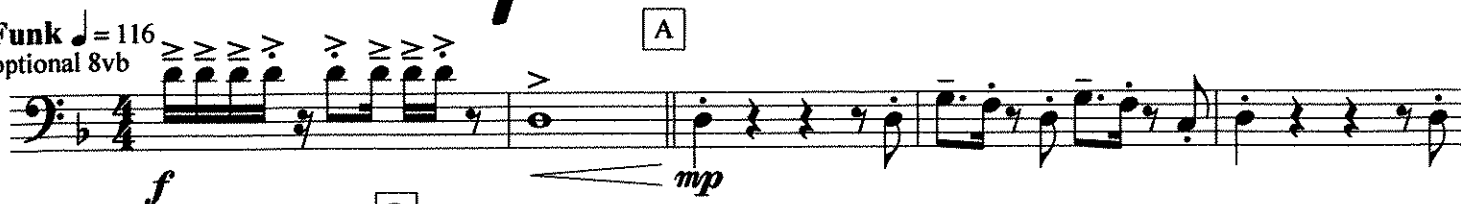
Bass Guitar
BASS CLEF

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116
optional 8vb

A



B



C

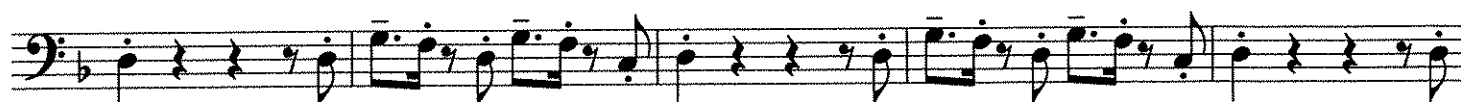
D

E

§



F



G

H



I



J



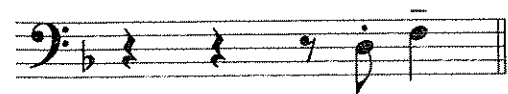
To Coda ☉

K

L



D.S. al Coda



mf

♩ Coda

M



N



O



P



R



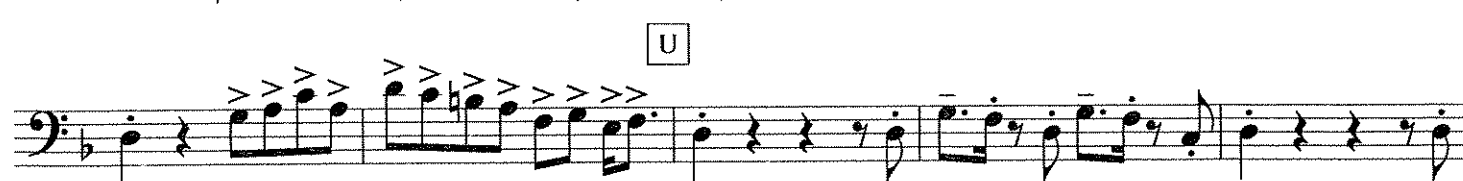
S



T



U



V



fff

Tuba

Warm-ups

arr. Klesch

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

1.

9 Count Tones

Start on Low Bb, F, or Tuning Bb.

12

23

F, Low Bb / Slurred 8th notes to F

34

44

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

49

64

Tuba

2 Note / Slurred 16ths to F

78



85



3 Note / Slurred 3rds

93



100



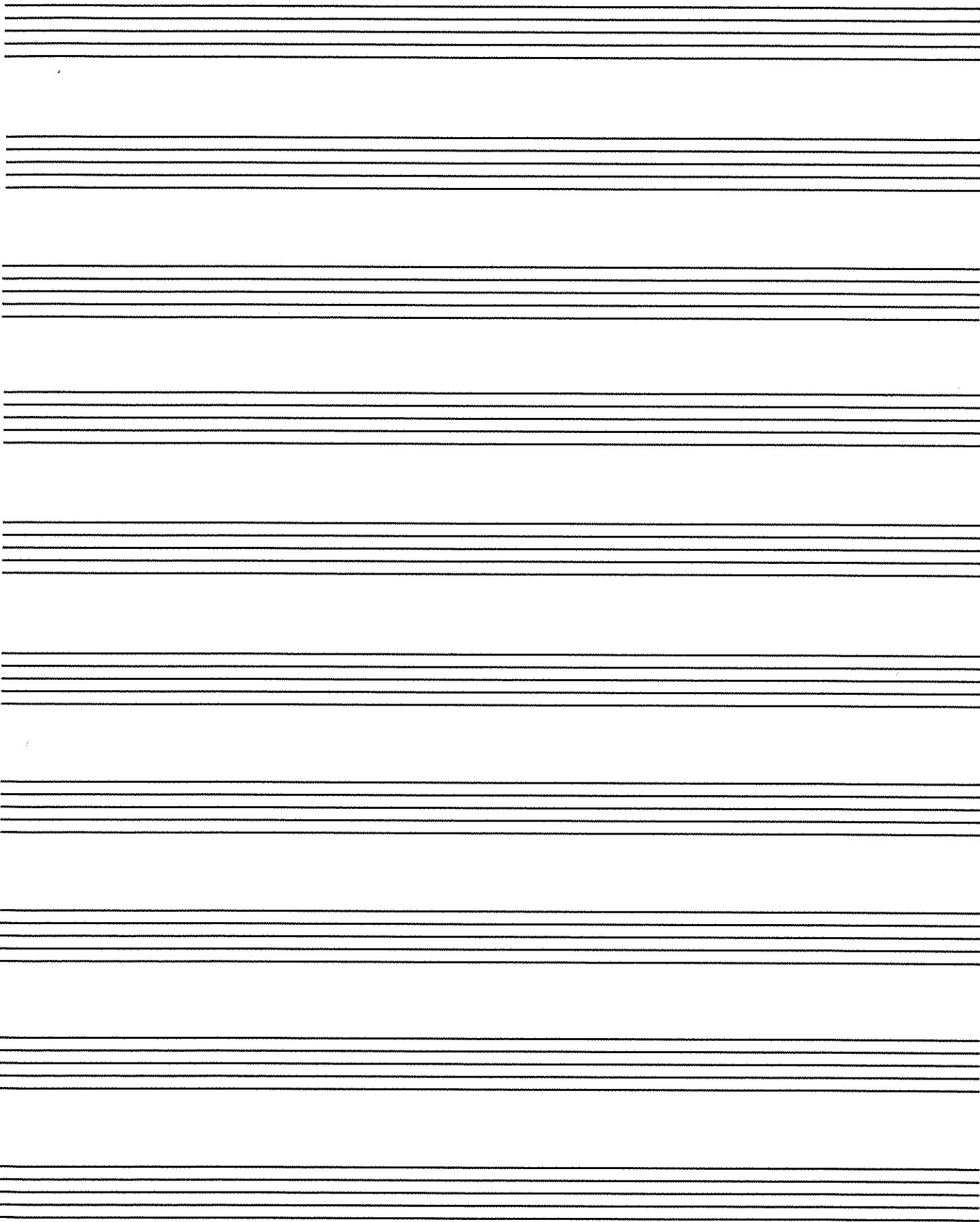
4 Note / Crazy 16ths

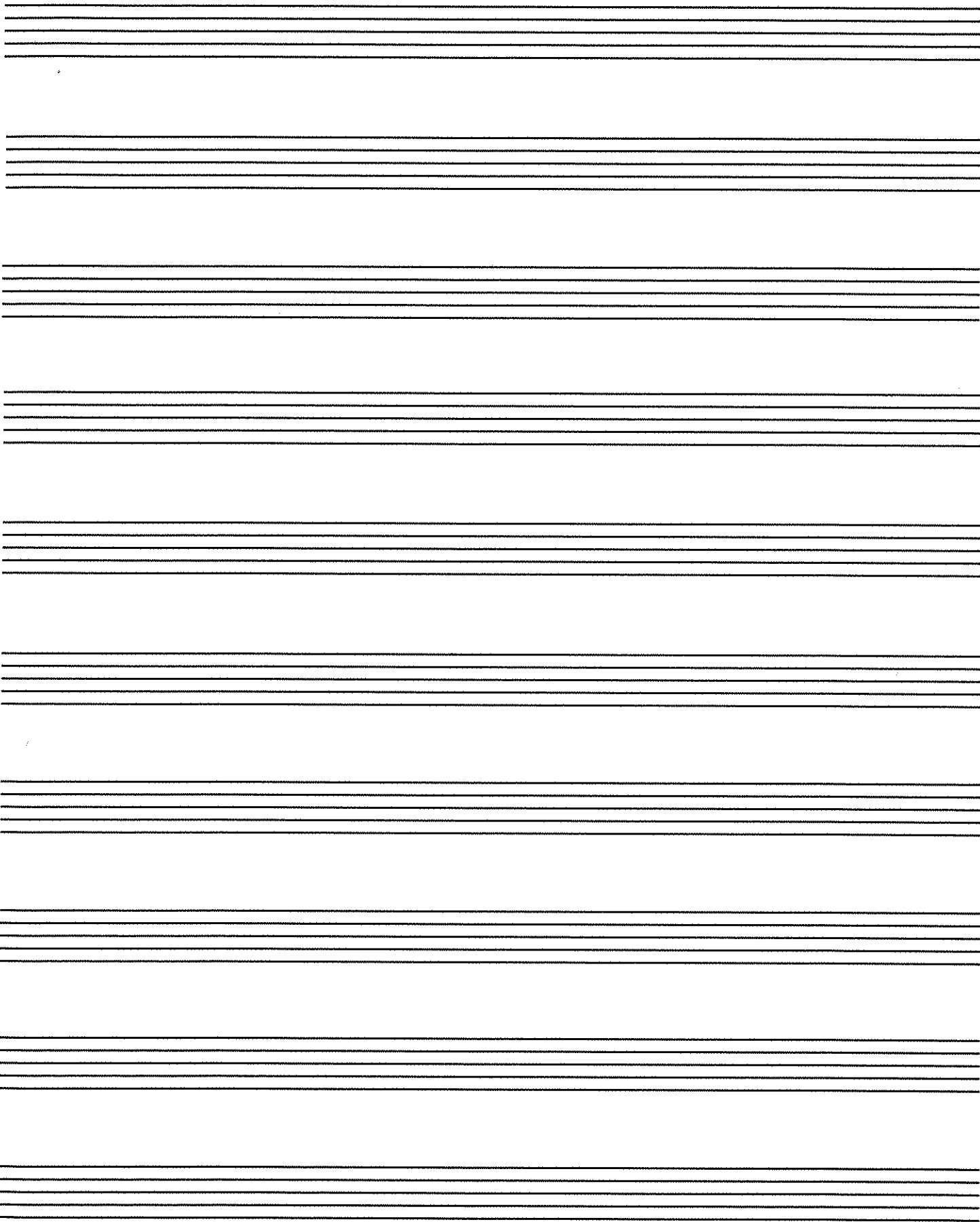
108



115







FINGERING CHART

TUBA

Instrument Care Reminders

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

- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe it clean. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
- Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

Tuba valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your valves, simply:

- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of oil to the exposed metal valve.
- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

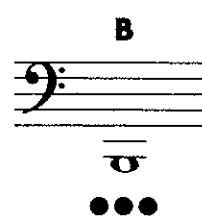
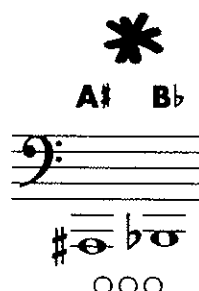
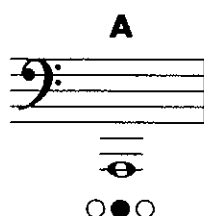
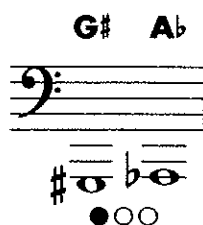
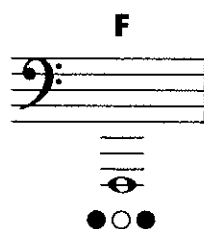
Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

CAUTION: If a slide, a valve or your mouthpiece becomes stuck, ask for help from your band director or music dealer. Special tools should be used to prevent damage to your instrument.

○ = Open

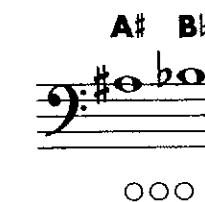
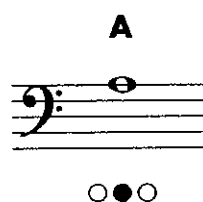
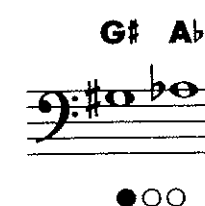
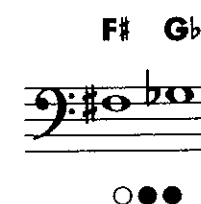
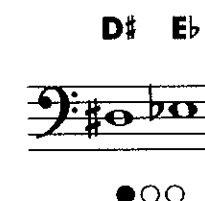
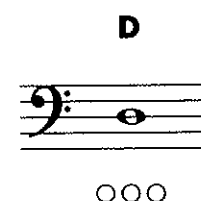
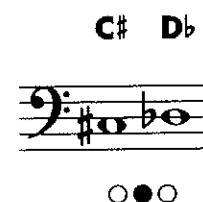
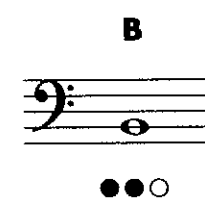
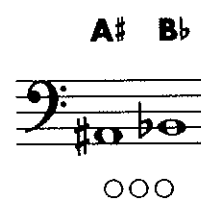
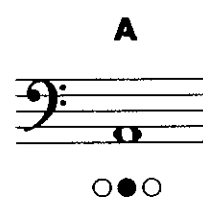
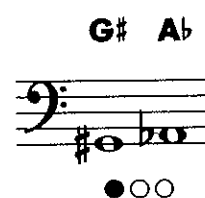
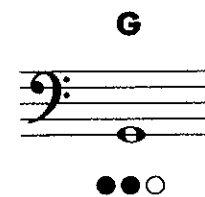
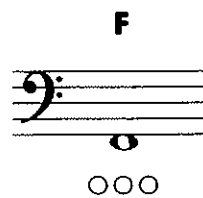
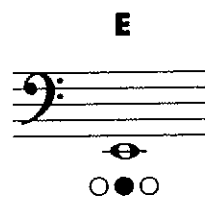
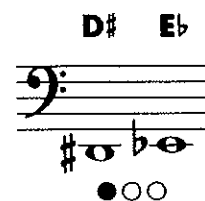
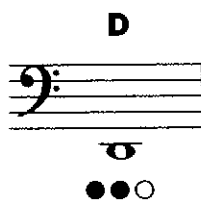
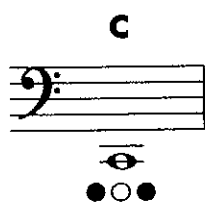
● = Pressed down

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



FINGERING CHART

TUBA



B $\flat$ Concert Scale – Fingering Chart

Tuba

“Do” “Re” “Mi” “Fa” “Sol” “La” “Ti” “Do”

The image displays a musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$). The scale is written in whole notes, starting on B $\flat$ and ascending to B $\flat$ an octave higher. The notes are: B $\flat$, C, D, E $\flat$, F, G, A, and B $\flat$. Below the staff, a fingering chart provides the recommended fingerings for each note. The chart consists of two rows of circles, each representing a finger (1-4) or thumb (5). The first row shows the fingering for the first four notes (B $\flat$, C, D, E $\flat$), and the second row shows the fingering for the last four notes (F, G, A, B $\flat$). The fingering for B $\flat$ is 1-2-3-4-5. The fingering for C is 1-2-3-4-5. The fingering for D is 1-2-3-4-5. The fingering for E $\flat$ is 1-2-3-4-5. The fingering for F is 1-2-3-4-5. The fingering for G is 1-2-3-4-5. The fingering for A is 1-2-3-4-5. The fingering for B $\flat$ is 1-2-3-4-5.

Note	Fingering
B $\flat$	1 2 3 4 5
C	1 2 3 4 5
D	1 2 3 4 5
E $\flat$	1 2 3 4 5
F	1 2 3 4 5
G	1 2 3 4 5
A	1 2 3 4 5
B $\flat$	1 2 3 4 5