

GUITAR

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Scale Demos

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What to practice first...

WINTERFEST SET LIST (Semester 1)

- 1) Cadence
- 2) The Tempest
- 3) Blinding Lights
- 4) Let's Groove
- 5) Angels We Have Heard On High
- 6) Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town
- 7) Optional Additions or C Minor Groove
- 8) Careless Whisper (Sponsor Song)
- INTERMISSION
- 9) Canon Remix- (Combined Bands)
- 10) My Way (Small Ensemble)
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

ARTS ALIVE SET LIST (Semester 2)

- 1) Cadence
- 2) Suavemente
- 3) Optional Additions
- 4) Optional Additions
- 5) Careless Whisper (Sponsor Song)
- INTERMISSION (Combined Bands)
- 6) The Tempest
- 7) Blinding Lights
- 8) Crazy Jam (C Minor Groove)
- 9) Let's Groove
- 10) Original Student Composition
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

Graduation - Pomp & Circumstance

Optional Additions: (a) Original Student Compositions, (b) Amazing Grace, (b) Birdland, (c) Blues By Five, (d) Carol Of The Buckets, (e) Chained To The Rhythm, (f) Cold Duck Time, (g) Chameleon, (h) Don't Stop Believin', (i) Feeling Good, (j) It Don't Mean A Thing, (k) It Is Well, (l) Over The Rainbow, (m) Tenor Madness

	3rd fret	5th fret	7th fret	9th fret	12th fret
1st --- E	F	G	A	B	C
2nd --- B	C	D	E	F	G
3rd --- G	A	B	C	D	E
4th --- D	E	F	G	A	B
5th --- A	B	C	D	E	F
6th --- E	F	G	A	B	C

THE NOTES OF THE GUITAR

Concert Bb Major Scale

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solfege	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do
C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
Bb Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Eb Instruments (Alto Sax)	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G

GUITAR

4 3 0 1 3 0 2 3 2 0 3 1 0 3 1

BASS GUITAR

1 3 0 1 3 0 2 3 2 0 3 1 0 3 1

Concert Bb Scale

1. Scale with hints

*Forked F

Musical staff for the Concert Bb Scale (4/4 time). The scale is written in Bb major. The notes and their corresponding fingerings (numbered 1-5) are as follows:

Note	Fingering
Bb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
C	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Eb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
F*	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
G	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Bb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
G	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
F*	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Eb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
C	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Bb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

2. Scale

Empty musical staff for the Concert Bb Scale (4/4 time) for practice.

3. Arpeggio with hints

Arpeggio for the Concert Bb Scale (4/4 time). The notes and their corresponding fingerings (numbered 1-5) are as follows:

Note	Fingering
Bb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
F*	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Bb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
F*	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Bb	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

4. Arpeggio

Empty musical staff for the Concert Bb Arpeggio (4/4 time) for practice.

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

Empty musical staff (4/4 time) for drawing the notes of the scale.

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

Empty musical staff (4/4 time) for drawing the notes of the arpeggio.

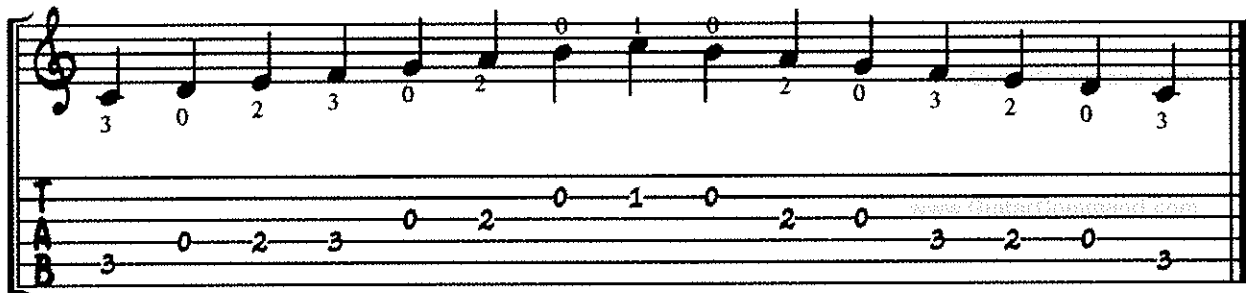
7. Fill-in the measures with notes from the scale in any order.

Empty musical staff (4/4 time) for filling in measures with notes from the scale.

Concert C Major Scale

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solfege	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do
C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Bb Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
Eb Instruments (Alto Sax)	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A

GUITAR



BASS GUITAR



1. Scale with hints

4/4

C D E F G A B C B A G F E D C

2. Scale

4/4

3. Arpeggio with hints

4/4

C E G C G E C

4. Arpeggio

4/4

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

4/4

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

4/4

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

4/4

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

Bb Major Blues Scale

GUITAR

BASS GUITAR

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	E ^b	F	G	A ^b	B ^b	C
^{B^b} Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	D	E	F	G	A	B ^b	C	D
^{E^b} Instruments (Alto Sax)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

GUITAR



BASS GUITAR

C Natural Minor Scale



SCI-TECH BAND / MTM MASTER PRACTICE CHECKLIST

FIRST 5 NOTES

☐ Do ☐ Re ☐ Mi ☐ Fa ☐ So ☐ La ☐ Ti ☐ Do

MAJOR SCALES

☐ Bb ☐ B ☐ C ☐ C#/Db ☐ D ☐ Eb ☐ E ☐ F ☐ F#/Gb ☐ G ☐ Ab ☐ A

NATURAL MINOR SCALES

☐ Bb ☐ B ☐ C ☐ C#/Db ☐ D ☐ Eb ☐ E ☐ F ☐ F#/Gb ☐ G ☐ Ab ☐ A

HARMONIC MINOR SCALES

☐ Bb ☐ B ☐ C ☐ C#/Db ☐ D ☐ Eb ☐ E ☐ F ☐ F#/Gb ☐ G ☐ Ab ☐ A

BLUES SCALES

☐ Bb ☐ B ☐ C ☐ C#/Db ☐ D ☐ Eb ☐ E ☐ F ☐ F#/Gb ☐ G ☐ Ab ☐ A

CHROMATIC SCALES

☐ 1 Octave Chromatic Scale (Concert Bb) ☐ 2 Octave Chromatic Scale (Concert Bb)

SUETA RHYTHM CHARTS

☐ 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 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65

RHYTHM CHARTS (in Band Handbook)

☐ Unit I Rhythm Exercise ☐ Beginning Rhythms ☐ Rhythm Sheet I
☐ Quarters, Eighths, & Rests ☐ Offbeats 1 ☐ Offbeats 2 ☐ Rhythm Grid

FUNDAMENTAL RHYTHMS

☐ 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 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65 ☐ 66
☐ 67 ☐ 68 ☐ 69 ☐ 70 ☐ 71 ☐ 72 ☐ 73 ☐ 74 ☐ 75 ☐ 76 ☐ 77 ☐ 78 ☐ 79 ☐ 80 ☐ 81 ☐ 82
☐ 83 ☐ 84 ☐ 85 ☐ 86 ☐ 87 ☐ 88 ☐ 89 ☐ 90 ☐ 91 ☐ 92 ☐ 93 ☐ 94 ☐ 95 ☐ 96 ☐ 97 ☐ 98
☐ 99 ☐ 100 ☐ 101 ☐ 102 ☐ 103 ☐ 104 ☐ 105 ☐ 106 ☐ 107 ☐ 108 ☐ 109 ☐ 110 ☐ 111
☐ 112 ☐ 113 ☐ 114 ☐ 115 ☐ 116 ☐ 117 ☐ 118 ☐ 119 ☐ 120 ☐ 121 ☐ 122 ☐ 123 ☐ 124
☐ 125 ☐ 126 ☐ 127 ☐ 128 ☐ 129 ☐ 130 ☐ 131 ☐ 132 ☐ 133 ☐ 134 ☐ 135 ☐ 136 ☐ 137
☐ 138 ☐ 129 ☐ 140 ☐ 141 ☐ 142 ☐ 143 ☐ 144 ☐ 145 ☐ 146 ☐ 147 ☐ 148 ☐ 149 ☐ 150
☐ 151 ☐ 152 ☐ 153 ☐ 154 ☐ 155 ☐ 156 ☐ 157 ☐ 158 ☐ 159 ☐ 160 ☐ 161 ☐ 162 ☐ 163
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ALFRED'S DRUM METHOD, BOOK 1 (for Percussion)

Lesson: ☐ 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 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39

ALFRED'S DRUM METHOD, BOOK 2 (for Percussion)

Lesson: ☐ 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

A FRESH APPROACH TO THE SNARE DRUM, APPENDIX (for Percussion)

Lesson: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐
☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20

Exercises p. 77: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐
☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23

Essential Rudiments p. 82: ☐ Single Stroke Rudiments ☐ Roll Rudiments

☐ Paradiddle Rudiments ☐ Flam Rudiments ☐ Drag Rudiments

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, BOOK 1

☐ 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 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
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Pg. 40 – Key of Concert Bb ☐ #1 ☐ #2 ☐ #3 ☐ #4; Concert Eb ☐ #1 ☐ #2 ☐ #3 ☐ #4

Concert F ☐ #1 ☐ #2 ☐ #3 ☐ #4; Concert Ab ☐ #1 ☐ #2 ☐ #3 ☐ #4

☐ Pg. 42-43 – Rhythm Studies

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, BOOK 2

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18
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☐ Pg. 42-43 – Rhythm Studies

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, BOOK 3

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☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
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☐ Pg. 38-39 – Rhythm Studies

OTHER

☐ Band Repertoire ☐ Solo Repertoire ☐ Chamber Ensemble Repertoire ☐ Improvisation

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						

SCALE ASSIGNMENTS

CONCERT & JAZZ BAND

QUARTER 1

Bb Blues
Bb Major
Bb Minor
C Major
C Minor
C Harmonic Minor
Bb Chromatic (1 Octave)

QUARTER 2

Eb Major
D#/Eb Minor
F Major
F Minor
Ab Major
G# Minor
G Major
G Minor

QUARTER 3

D Major
D Minor
C#/Db Major
C# Minor
E Major
E Minor
F Blues

QUARTER 4

F#/Gb Major
F# Minor
A Major
A Minor
B Major
B Minor

SYMPHONIC BAND

QUARTER 1

First Note – Concert Bb (Do)
First 5 Notes – Do-Re-Mi-Fa-So
Bb Major – Do-Re-Mi-Fa-So-La-Ti-Do

QUARTER 2

Bb Blues

QUARTER 3

Bb Chromatic (1 Octave)
C Major

QUARTER 4

C Minor

*Scale assignments subject to change

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

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: _____

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

CONCERT PITCH SCORE

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 Eb sus4/Ab Eb

S

A

T

B

C INSTRUMENTS

Amazing Grace

John Newton

Traditional

arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice

(Eb) Eb Bb7 Cm Ab Eb Bb7

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

7

S

A

T

B

14

S

A

T

B

Ab Bb7 Eb Eb7sus4/Ab Eb

SciTech Band Audition

SYMPHONIC BAND AUDITION REQUIREMENTS

- 1) Concert B^b Major Scale (One Octave, Memorized) – See p. 43 in Band Handbook
- 2) B^b Blues Scale (Memorized) – See p. 46 in Band Handbook
- 3) Concert B^b Chromatic Scale (One Octave, Memorized) – See Fingering Chart
- 4) Prepared Piece (Variations on Auld Lang Syne for Wind Players)*
(Solo 11 for Percussionists)
- 5) Sight-Reading
- 6) Interview

Additional Instructions

- Symphonic Band play prepared solo for “Symphonic Band”
- Extra points for playing “Concert Band/Jazz Band” solo
- Extra points for playing a prepared solo from Essential Elements book 1, 2, 3, or a new song from the binder

CONCERT BAND & JAZZ BAND AUDITION REQUIREMENTS

- 1) One scale selected randomly; district style - See p. 43/44 in Band Handbook
(Bb Major, C Major, or C Minor)
- 2) B^b Blues Scale (Memorized) – See p. 46 in Band Handbook
- 3) Concert B^b Chromatic Scale (One Octave, Memorized) – See Fingering Chart
- 4) Prepared Piece (Variations on Auld Lang Syne for Wind Players)*
(Solo 11 and/or Solo 12 for Percussionists)
- 5) Sight-Reading
- 6) Interview

Additional Instructions

- Concert Band/Jazz Band play prepared solo for “Concert Band/Jazz Band”
- Extra points for playing a prepared solo from Essential Elements book 1, 2, 3, or a new song from the binder



SYMPHONIC BAND AUDITION SCALE LIST

Instrument Key

C Instruments: Flute, Trombone, Baritone, Tuba, Piano, Mallets

Bb Instruments: Clarinet Trumpet, Tenor Sax

Eb Instruments: Alto Sax, Baritone Sax

Concert Bb Major Scale

C Instruments: Bb C D Eb F G A Bb

Bb Instruments: C D E F G A B C

Eb Instruments: G A B C D E F# G

Concert Bb Blues Scale

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

Concert Bb Chromatic Scale

C Instruments: Bb B C C# D D# E F F# G G# A Bb

Bb Instruments: C C# D D# E F F# G G# A Bb B C

Eb Instruments: G G# A Bb B C C# D D# E F F# G



SciTech Band

THE PRIDE OF SPRINGFIELD

AUDITION SCORE SHEET

(or Test Score Sheet)

Name: _____

I am auditioning for ☐ Concert Band ☐ Jazz Band

☐ Stomp Percussion Ensemble ☐ Other _____

Please check all that apply.

CATEGORY	MASTERY 4	PROFICIENT 3	DEVELOPING 2	EMERGING 1
DESCRIPTION OF LEVELS	- Indicates a mastery level, exceeding expectations. - Student rarely needs assistance with demanding tasks, is self-motivated, and produces consistently high-quality work.	- Reaches expected (or proficient) level for this task. - Student produces quality work and occasionally needs assistance with demanding tasks.	- Indicates a developing level for this task. - Student produces required work with teacher direction and support.	- Indicates an emerging level for this task. - Student requires constant teacher direction, support, and assistance.
GRADING (if applicable)	A (100-90)	B (89-80)	C (79-70)	D (69-60)
TONE QUALITY (4 Points)				
RHYTHMIC ACCURACY (4 Points)				
NOTE ACCURACY (4 Points)				
DYNAMICS (4 Points)				
ARTICULATION (4 Points)				
INTONATION (4 Points)				
EXPRESSION (4 Points)				
SIGHT-READING (4 Points)				
PERCUSSION TECHNIQUE -Posture for Wind Players- (4 Points)				
TOTAL POINTS 36 Points Possible	COMMENTS _____ _____ _____ _____			

Audition Prepared Solo - Symphonic Band

Piano

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato

Piano

mf

B $\flat$ F B $\flat$ E $\flat$

Pno.

p

B $\flat$ F E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ F

Pno.

f

B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ F E $\flat$ B $\flat$

Audition Prepared Solo - ADVANCED BAND

Piano

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato

Moderato

Piano

mf

E^b B^b E^b A^b

Musical score for Piano (Pno.). The score is written for a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score consists of six measures. The first measure has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second measure has a treble clef and a bass clef. The third measure has a treble clef and a bass clef. The fourth measure has a treble clef and a bass clef. The fifth measure has a treble clef and a bass clef. The sixth measure has a treble clef and a bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano).

Swing! ♩ = $\overset{3}{\text{♩}}$

Piano accompaniment for the first system of 'The Swan'. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Chord symbols E♭, A♭, B♭, and E♭ are indicated below the bass staff. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present in the second measure of the second system.

10.

22

Pno.

E $\flat$

ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Guitar / Mallets

Traditional French Carol

Soprano

1 Either octave

Alto

Tenor

Bass

Birdland

GUITAR

Music by JOSEF ZAWINUL
Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY

FAST ROCK (♩=152-160)

(N.C.)

Handwritten guitar score for "Birdland". The score is written on ten staves in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and chords, along with performance instructions like *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *DIM.* (diminuendo). Handwritten annotations include measure numbers in circles (9, 17, 25, 33, 42, 50) and a "7" indicating a 7th fret. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 52.

08721581

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Guitar

Handwritten guitar score for a piece in B-flat major. The score consists of 11 staves of music, with measures numbered 53 through 97. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and various musical symbols such as accents, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Measure Numbers: 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84-85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97.

Chord Changes: F (NO 3RD), E9, Eb9, D9, Db9, C9, B9, F9. These are indicated above the staff in measures 76 through 83.

Dynamics: *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *Dim.* (diminuendo), *ff* (fortissimo).

Performance Instructions: "To CODA" (measure 60), "D.S. AL CODA" (measure 93), and a Coda symbol (measure 97).

Other Markings: A circled "58" above measure 58, a circled "68" above measure 68, a circled "76" above measure 76, a circled "86" below measure 86, and a circled "2" above measure 84-85.

Chord Chart

Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170

Chord Chart for *Blinding Lights* (As Recorded by The Weeknd), arranged by Bernice. The chart is written in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 170 beats per minute.

The chart includes the following chords and dynamics:

- Staff 1: (F), (F), (Ab), (F), (F), (F), (Eb), (F)(G), (C), (Eb). Dynamics: *mp*.
- Staff 2: (Ab), (F), F m. Dynamics: *mf* to *f*.
- Staff 3: C m, Eb, Bb.
- Staff 4: F m, C m, Eb, Bb. Dynamics: *mp*.
- Staff 5: 1. F m, 2. F m, C m, Eb. Dynamics: *mf*. Section D is marked with a repeat sign.
- Staff 6: 2. F m, C m. Dynamics: *f*. Section E is marked with a repeat sign.
- Staff 7: Eb, Bb, F, F m. Dynamics: *f*. Section F is marked with a repeat sign.
- Staff 8: C m, Eb, Bb, F m. Dynamics: *mp*. Section G is marked with a repeat sign.

Additional markings include "To Coda 4th Time" and "Coda" symbols.

D.S. al Coda

56

C m E^b B^b

[H] Coda

63

F m C m E^b

mf

70

B^b F m C m E^b

f

[I]

77

B^b F m C m

ff

[J]

84

E^b B^b F m

mp

[K]

1. 2.

91

C m E^b B^b/F

rit.

Melody C

Blinding Lights

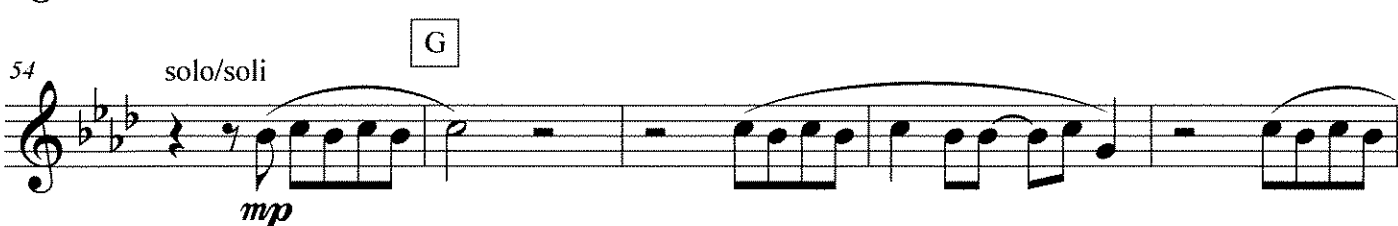
arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170

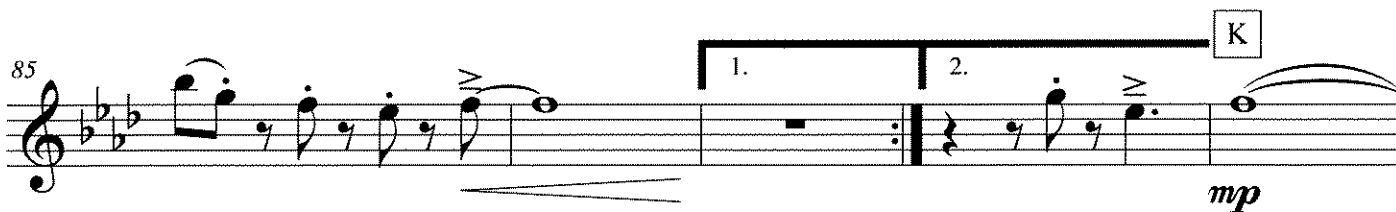
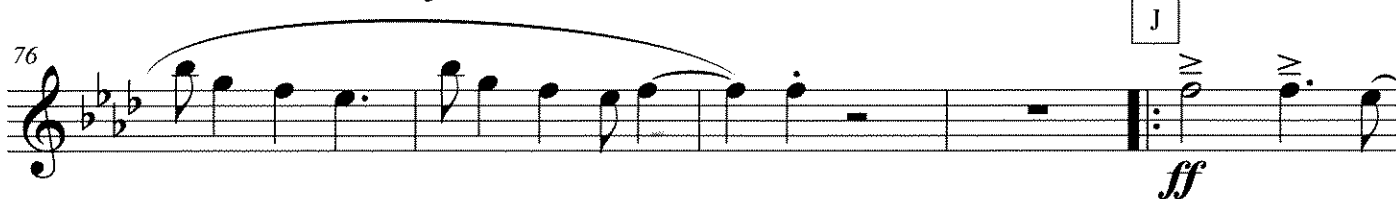
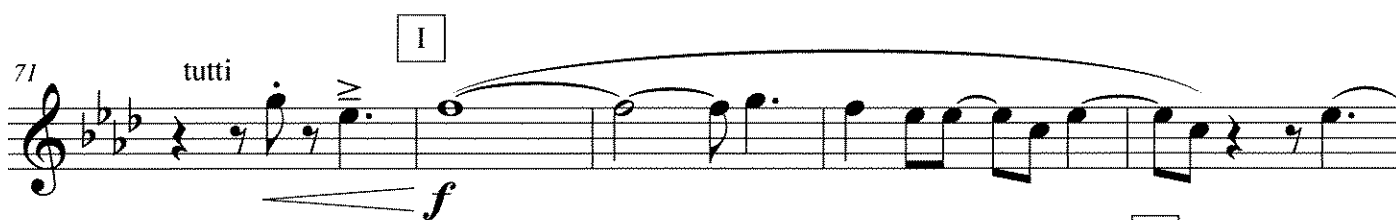
A

B





[H] Φ Coda



C

BLUE MOON

31.

Handwritten musical score for "Blue Moon" in C major, 4/4 time. The score consists of 11 staves of music with various chords and melodic lines. The chords are written above the notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line at the end.

Chords and notes across the staves:

- Staff 1: Eb Cm Fmi Bb7 Eb Cm Fmi Bb7
- Staff 2: Eb Cm Fmi7 Eb Ab Eb Bb7
- Staff 3: Eb Cm Fmi Bb7 Eb Cm Fmi Bb7
- Staff 4: Eb Cm Fmi7 Eb Fmi7 Eb
- Staff 5: Fmi7 Bb7 Eb Fmi7 Bb7 Eb
- Staff 6: Abmi Db7 Gb Bb F7 Fmi7 Bb7
- Staff 7: Eb Cm Fmi7 Bb7 Eb Cm Fmi Bb7
- Staff 8: Eb Cm Fmi7 1. Eb Fmi7 Eb Bb7
- Staff 9: 2. Eb Fmi7 Eb



Blues By Five

Red Garland

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Blues By Five is a 12-bar blues where sections of the motivic melody are transposed to match the chord changes. This was originally played with a medium-swing feel.

For your use



Supplemental Material - Blues By Five

Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings

Rootless voicings

$B^{\flat 7}$ $E^{\flat 7}$ F^7 $B^{\flat 7}$ $E^{\flat 7}$ F^7

3 $b7$ $b7$ 9 13 5
 $b7$ 3 3 $b7$ 3 3
 1 1 1 3 $b7$ $b7$

Useful scales

$B^{\flat}$ Blues Scale

1 $b3$ 4 $b5$ 5 $b7$ 1

Sample Bass Line

$B^{\flat 7}$

1 3 4 $\sharp 4$ 5 4 3 2 1 5 6 $b7$ 1 3 6 5

$E^{\flat 7}$ $B^{\flat 7}$

1 3 5 3 3 1 $b7$ 6 $b6$ 1 2 3 2 1 $b7$ 6 $b6$

F^7 $B^{\flat 7}$ F^7

1 3 5 1 $b7$ 6 5 $b5$ 1 3 4 $\sharp 4$ 1 $b7$ 6 5

Guitar Voicings

$B^{\flat 7}$ $E^{\flat 7}$ F^7 F^7 F^7

6fr. 4fr. 6fr. 6fr. 6fr.

Flute

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

5

4

mf

13

10

21

17

29

24

37

31

38

45

f

53

61

50

8

mf

69

63

f

70

2⁷⁶ [77] [Title]

82 [83]

Bass Guitar

Canon Remix

Pachelbel /Arr. Bernice

5

4

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

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

16

21 **21**

26 **29**

31

36 **37**

41 **45** *f*

46

51 **53** Solo

2
56

[Title]



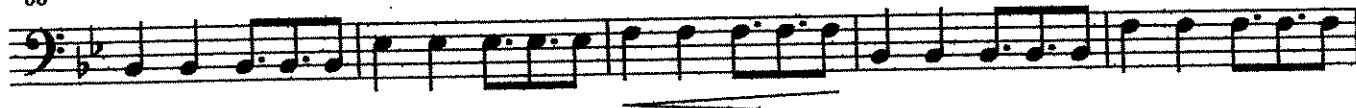
61

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



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

Carol of The Bells

Melody - C
-Flute

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

optional 8va

Soli

mp

6

12

18 *rit.* **A** *a tempo - Repeat 4x* *f*

B 24

C 31 *mf* **D** *Repeat 3x* *f*

E 37 *rit.*

Carol of The Bells

Bass Line - C
-Flute

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written for a Bass Line in C (Flute) and consists of six staves of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Staff 1: Measures 1-7. Dynamic: *mp*.

Staff 2: Measures 8-14. Measure 8 is marked with a '8' above the staff.

Staff 3: Measures 15-21. Measure 15 is marked with a '15' above the staff. Measure 21 contains a repeat sign. Dynamic: *rit.* above the staff, and *f* below the staff. Section marker **A** is above the staff, followed by the instruction *a tempo - Repeat 4x*.

Staff 4: Measures 22-28. Measure 22 is marked with a '22' above the staff. Section marker **B** is above the staff.

Staff 5: Measures 29-35. Measure 29 is marked with a '31' above the staff. Dynamic: *mf* below the staff. Section marker **C** is above the staff. Section marker **D** is above the staff, followed by the instruction *Repeat 3x*. Dynamic: *f* below the staff.

Staff 6: Measures 36-40. Measure 36 is marked with a '40' above the staff. Dynamic: *rit.* above the staff. Section marker **E** is above the staff.

Guitar

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Groovy ♩ = 103-105
Optional 4 bar vamp

[illegible]

Chained To The Rhythm

Guitar, p. 2

E

22 F A m/F F A m/F C

25 E m F A m G/A A m G/A

28 F/D A m/D G F/D A m/D F A m/F

To Coda (2nd Time)

31 F A m/F C E m

34 H I A m G/A A m G/A

mp

37 F/D A m/D F/D A m/D J F A m/F

40 F A m/F C E m

Guitar, p. 3

[illegible]

45 C C C C C C C C C C C C D C C C D C B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

47 **4** C C C $\text{C}^{\text{>}}$ C C C $\text{C}^{\text{>}}$ C C $\text{C}^{\text{>}}$ C C C $\text{C}^{\text{>}}$ C



Notes (no chords)

52 C C C C^{b} C C C C^{b} C C D C C C D C C C C C^{b} C C C C^{b} C C C D C C C D C

[illegible]

56 A m G/A A m G/A F/D A m/D

59 F/D A m/D F A m/F F A m/F

Chained To The Rhythm

Guitar, p. 4

62 C E m P A m G/A

65 A m G/A F/D A m/D Q F/D A m/D

68 F A m/F F A m/F

71 G A m

Chained To The Rhythm

Chord Chart

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of six staves of music. The rhythm is a steady eighth-note pattern, often referred to as a 'vamp'. The chords are indicated above the staff, and the dynamics are marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature of 4/4.

Staff 1: Chords: A m, G/A, A m, G/A. Dynamics: *mf*.

Staff 2: Chords: A m, G/A, A m, G/A, A, A m, G/A. Dynamics: *f*.

Staff 3: Chords: A m, G/A, F/D, A m/D, F/D, A m/D.

Staff 4: Chords: F, A m/F, F, A m/F, C. Dynamics: *mf*.

Staff 5: Chords: E m, E m, C, F, D m C (add9). Dynamics: *mf*.

Staff 6: Chords: A m, E m, A m, G/A, A m, G/A. Dynamics: *f*.

Staff 7: Chords: F/D, A m/D, F/D, A m/D, F, A m/F.

23 F A m/F C E m

F

26 A m G/A A m G/A F/D A m/D

G

29 F/D A m/D F A m/F F A m/F

32 C E m

To Coda (2nd Time) H

I

35 A m G/A A m G/A F/D A m/D

mp

J

38 F/D A m/D F A m/F F A m/F

K

41 C E m F D m C(add9)

45 A m E m

D.S. % al Coda

Chained To The Rhythm

Chord Chart, p. 3

L $\oplus$ Coda

M

47 Dm Em F G Am G Dm Em F G Am

mf

N

54 G Am G/A Am G/A

ff

O

58 F/D Am/D F/D Am/D F Am/F

61 F Am/F C Em

P

64 Am G/A Am G/A F/D Am/D

Q

67 F/D Am/D F Am/F F Am/F

70 G Am

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Melody C

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It begins with a 3-measure rest, followed by a measure with a fermata. Section A (measures 4-6) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes an 'on cue' marking. Section B (measures 7-10) continues the melodic flow. Section C (measures 11-13) features a first and second ending. Section D (measures 14-17) includes a 'solì' marking, a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and an 'off -2' instruction. Section E (measures 18-20) starts with a 'tutti' marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Section F (measures 21-24) continues the melody with a triplet of eighth notes at the end. The score concludes with a final triplet of eighth notes in measure 25.

3

on cue

A

off -2

f

B

7

11

1.

2.

C

14

solì

off -2

off -4

mf

D

18

tutti

f

E

21

3

F

25

3

3

Melody C, p. 2

Chained To The Rhythm

28



To Coda (2nd Time)

H

31



35



39



42

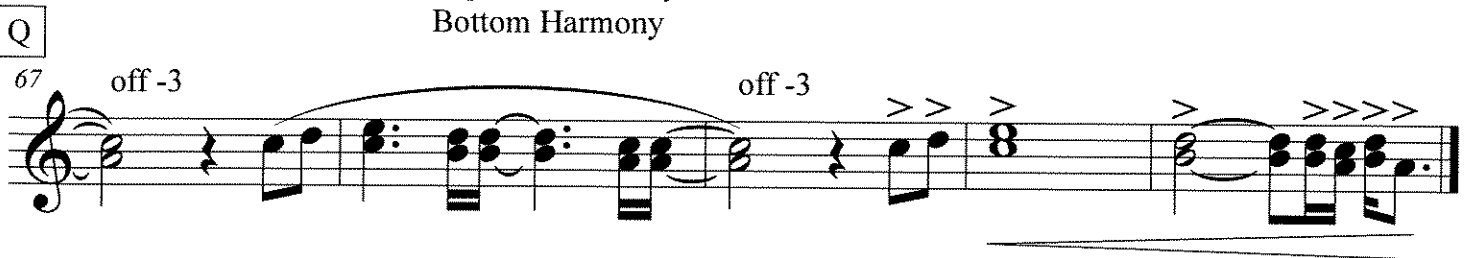
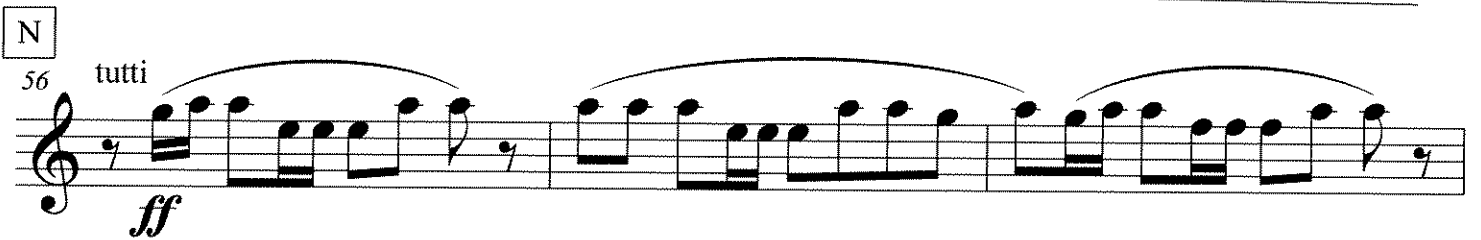
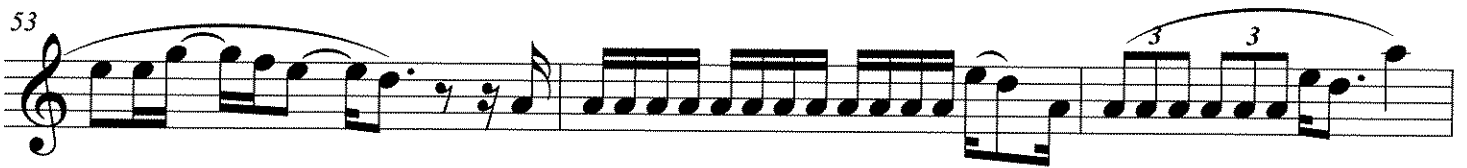


D.S. % al Coda

46



L $\oplus$ Coda



Chained To The Rhythm

Counter melody C
Solo Part C

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Groovy ♩ = 103-105
Optional 4 bar vamp

The musical score is written for a solo part in treble clef, 4/4 time. It consists of 42 measures, divided into 11 measures per system. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, eighth notes, quarter notes, and beamed sixteenth notes. It also features dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano), and articulation like *acc.* (accents). The score is divided into sections labeled A through K, with some sections having repeat signs. Section A is a 4-measure vamp. Section B is a 4-measure phrase starting with a forte dynamic. Section C is a 4-measure phrase. Section D is a 4-measure phrase. Section E is a 4-measure phrase. Section F is a 3-measure phrase. Section G is a 5-measure phrase. Section H is a 3-measure phrase. Section I is a 3-measure phrase. Section J is a 4-measure phrase. Section K is a 4-measure phrase. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

4 3 **A** **B** *f*

10 1.

13 2. **C** **D** **E** 4 4 4

F **G** *To Coda (2nd Time)* **H** **I** 3 5 3 *mp*

J 39

K *D.S. al Coda* 4 42

L Φ Coda

47 **2** **5** solo line **mf** **ff** M N O P Q

57

61 **3**

65

68 **3** Top Note Harmony >>>>>

Chained To The Rhythm

Bass Guitar (TREBLE CLEF)

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

notes (not chords)

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

8^{vb} *mf* **A A A A A G A A A A A G A**

-First 5 notes of each measure essential / others optional
notes (not chords)

3 **A A A A A G A A A A A G A** **A** **A A A A A G** *f*

6 **A A A A A G** **C** **D D D D D C D D D D D** **D**

B 9 **F F F F F F F E C C C C C C**

12 **1. E E E E E G/E F E** **2. E E E E E G/E F E** **C** **F D C** *mf*

16 **A E** **D** **A A A A A G A A A A A G** **C** *f*

20 **D D D D D C D D D D D** **D** **E** **F F F F F**

Bass Guitar (TREBLE CLEF), p. 2 Chained To The Rhythm

23 F F F F F E C C C C C E E E E G/E F E

F 26 A A A A A G A A A A A G C D D D D D C D

G 29 D D D D D F F F F F F F F F F E

To Coda (2nd Time)

32 C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E H

I 35 A A A A A G A A A A A G C D D D D D C D

J 38 D D D D D F F F F F F F F F F E

K 41 C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E F D C

D.S. % al Coda

45 A E

Bass Guitar (TREBLE CLEF), p. 3 Chained To The Rhythm

L *Coda*

M

N



P

Q

D

C
(MED. PUNK)

CHAMELEON

79
- HERBIE HANCOCK /
PAUL JACKSON /
HARVEY MASON / BENNIE MAUPIN

INTRO

(BASS) N.C.

A

Bb-7 Eb7 Bb-7 Eb7

BASS CONT. SIM.

Bb-7 Eb7 Bb-7 Eb7

B

Bb-7 Eb7 Bb-7 Eb7 (PLAY 3x)

Bb-7 Eb7 N.C.

Chameleon Bass Line

Score

C

Bb

Eb

Bass Clef
High

Bass Clef
Low

The musical score is written for five staves, all in 4/4 time and featuring a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The staves are labeled as follows: C, Bb, Eb, Bass Clef High, and Bass Clef Low. The music is a repeating bass line, indicated by double bar lines with repeat dots at the end of each staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) to create a complex, 'chameleon-like' sound. The Bass Clef High and Bass Clef Low staves are positioned lower than the others, suggesting they are for a lower-pitched instrument or voice.

Mallets

Cheer # 1

arr. Bernice

*Watch Conductor
Slow-Fast*

5



Cold Duck Time

Eddie Harris

Chord progression: F7, Bb7, F7, Bb7, F7, Bb7, F7, DbmA7, EbmA7, F7

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Cold Duck Time has a 12-bar form, but it does not use the typical 12-bar blues chord progression. It was originally played with a straight-eighth feel.

For your use



Supplemental Material - Cold Duck Time

Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings

Rootless voicings

F^7 B^b7 $D^b_{MA}7$ $E^b_{MA}7$ F^7 B^b7 $D^b_{MA}7$ $E^b_{MA}7$

1 3 b7 1 b7 3 1 3 7 1 3 7 1 5 3 b7 1 9 b7 3 1 7 5 3 1 7 5 3

Useful scales

F Blues Scale D^b Major $(D^b_{MA}7)$ E^b Major $(E^b_{MA}7)$

1 b3 4 b5 5 b7 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

Sample Bass Line

F^7 B^b7 F^7 B^b7

1 5 1 5 b7 1 1 1 b7 1 5 1 5 b7 1 1 1 b7

$D^b_{MA}7$ $E^b_{MA}7$ F^7

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 b7 1

Guitar Voicings

F^7 B^b7 $D^b_{MA}7$ $E^b_{MA}7$

6fr. 6fr. 4fr. 6fr.

Featured in the Twentieth Century Fox Television Series GLEE

DON'T STOP BELIEVIN'

GUITAR

Words and Music by STEVE PERRY,
NEAL SCHON and JONATHAN CAIN

Arranged by PAUL MURTHA

(Rock) 8 9 7 (Distortion) F(NOSRD) 5

1-8 9-15 16 17 18-22

(17)

A(NOSRD) Bb(NOSRD) Bb(NOSRD)

23 24 25 26

F(NOSRD) Bb(NOSRD)

27 28 29 30

F(NOSRD) Bb(NOSRD)

31 32 33 34

F(NOSRD) Bb(NOSRD)

35 36 37 38

C(NOSRD) F(NOSRD) C(NOSRD) Bb(NOSRD) F(NOSRD) C(NOSRD) D(NOSRD)

39 40 41 42

(D(NOSRD)) Bb(NOSRD) F(NOSRD) C(NOSRD)

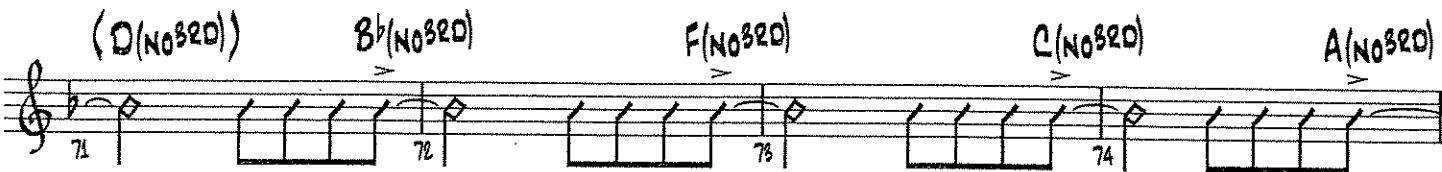
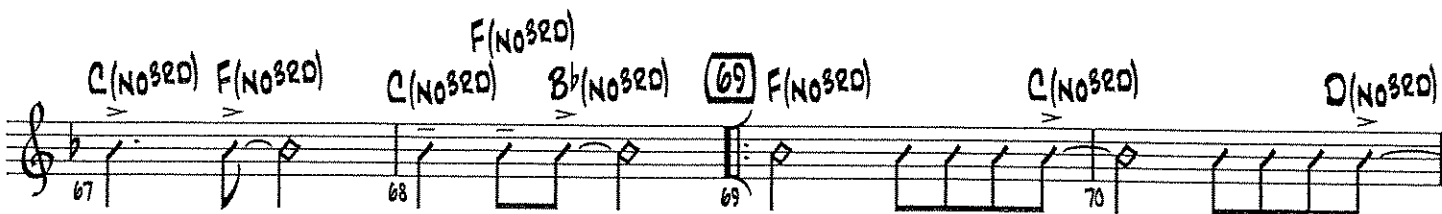
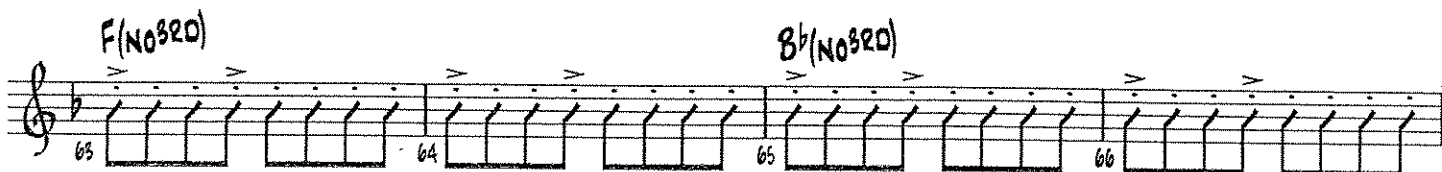
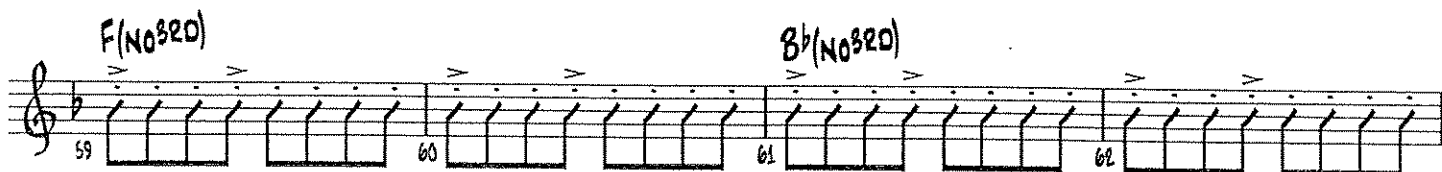
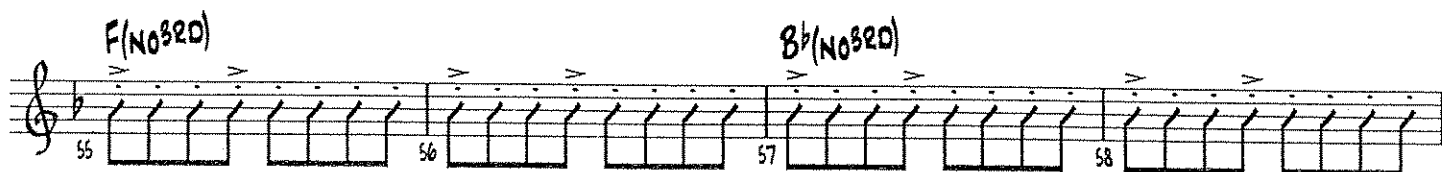
43 44 45 46

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GUITAR



(53)



Eye Of The Tiger

For Zanetti

Flute
Piano



Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)



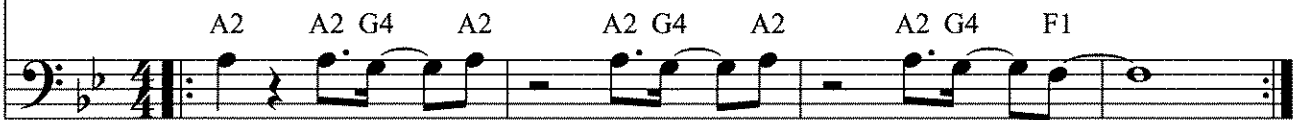
Clarinet
Trumpet
(HIGH)



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)

Flute & Piano

Feeling Good

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

♩. = 60

Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

Slowly, Freely

B♭m

B♭m/A♭

G♭maj7

B♭m/F F7

B♭m

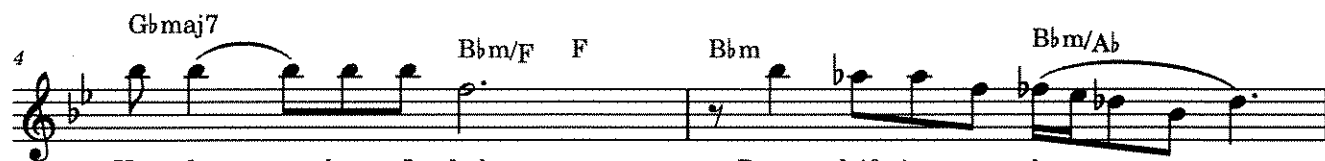
B♭m/A♭



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,

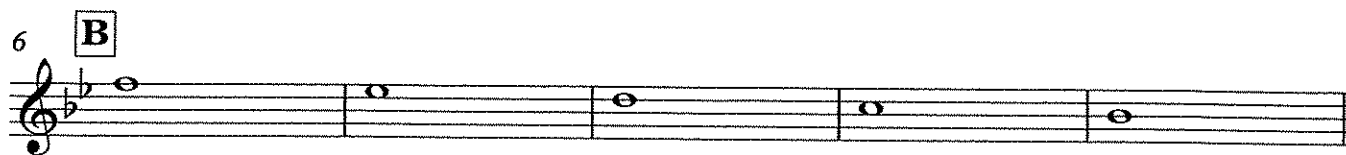
it's a new life__



for___ me___

and I'm feel_ing_____

good.



GNE SONG (Great New Emergence)

HORN LICK

C: E D C

Bb: F# E D

Eb: C# B A

LAST NOTE

C: A

Bb: B

Eb: F

PIANO CHORDS:

Am G Dm F

?

Piano

Piano

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system is labeled 'Piano' and the second system is labeled 'Pno.'. Both systems are in 3/4 time and have a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system has five measures. The second system has four measures, starting with a fermata over the first measure. The notes are as follows:

System	Measure	Treble Clef	Bass Clef
Piano	1	B4, A4	-
	2	G4, F4	B3, A3
	3	E4, D4	G3, F3
	4	C4, B3	E3, D3
	5	A3, G3	C3, B2
Pno.	1	B4, A4	B3, A3
	2	G4, F4	G3, F3
	3	E4, D4	E3, D3
	4	C4, B3	C3, B2

1) Name _____

2) Write in note names...

3) What notes (if any) are in your key signature? _____

4) Play the piece...

142

(MED.)

HEART AND SOUL

-HOAGY CARMICHAEL/
FRANK LOESSER

Handwritten musical score for "Heart and Soul" in 4/2 time. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes, with a bass line in parentheses below the staff. Chords are written above the staff. The score is divided into two systems, each with a first and second ending. The first ending is marked with a double bar line and a first ending bracket. The second ending is marked with a double bar line and a second ending bracket. The score ends with a double bar line.

Chords: F, D-7, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7, A-7, D-7, G-7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7, F, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, C-7, F7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7, C7, F7, Bb7, A7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7, C7, F7, Bb7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7, A-7, D-7, G-7, C7, A7#5, D7, G-7, C7, F, (D-7, G-7, C7).

Holding Out For A Hero

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

Melody C

We need your mon - ey! So c ome on and spon sor the Sci Tech Band

Melody B $\flat$

We need your mon - ey! So c ome on and spon sor the Sci Tech Band

Melody E $\flat$

We need your mon - ey! So c ome on and spon sor the Sci Tech Band

Melody (B.C.)

We need your mon - ey! So c ome on and spon sor the Sci Tech Band

Horn Lick 1 C

A G A C C A G A

Horn Lick 1 B $\flat$

B A B D D B A B

Horn Lick 1 E $\flat$

F $\sharp$ E F $\sharp$ A A F $\sharp$ E F $\sharp$

Horn Lick 1 (B.C.)

A G A C C A G A

Horn Lick 2 C

C B A G G A A

Horn Lick 2 B $\flat$

D C $\sharp$ B A A B B

Horn Lick 2 E $\flat$

A G $\sharp$ F $\sharp$ E E F $\sharp$ F $\sharp$

Horn Lick 2 (B.C.)

C B A G G A A

Bass Synth

Optional Opening Chords
Am - G - F - Esus4 - E

Am Em

Piano

Optional Syncopated Rhythm on Cue

We need your money! So come on and sponsor the SciTech Band!
We need your cash, or else we'll shut down and never play music again...

Holding Out For A Hero (Sponsor Song), p. 2

5

M. C

M. B $\flat$

M. E $\flat$

M. (B.C.)

We need your cash, or else we'll shut down and nev er play mu sic a gain

HL. 1 C

HL. 1 B $\flat$

HL. 1 E $\flat$

HL. 1 (B.C.)

HL. 2 C

HL. 2 B $\flat$

HL. 2 E $\flat$

HL. 2 (B.C.)

Bass

Piano

F C G

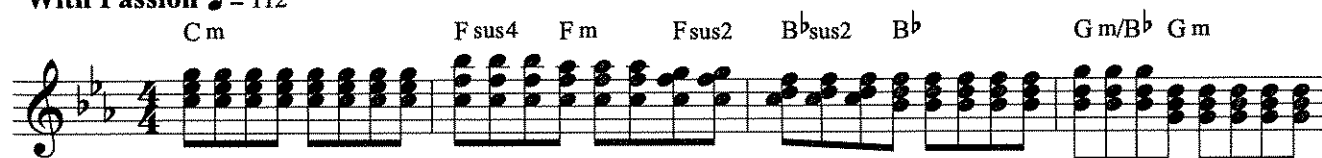
I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

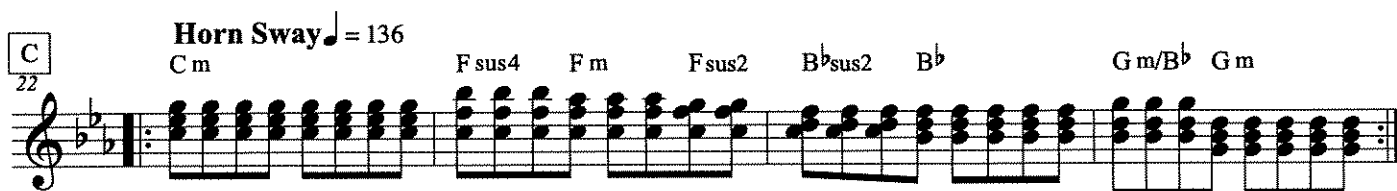
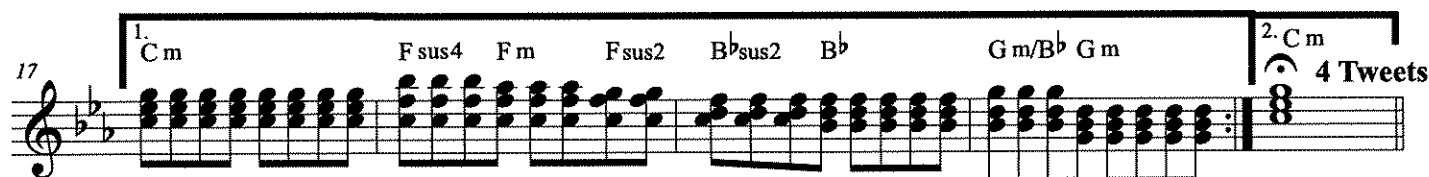
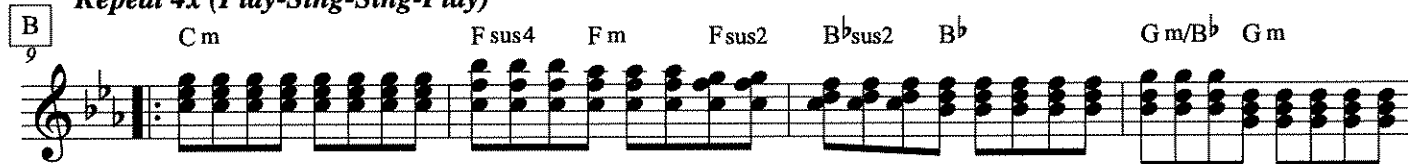
arr. Bernice

CHOIR SYNTH

With Passion ♩ = 112



Repeat 4x (Play-Sing-Sing-Play)



We just need your money tonight! Sponsor the SciTech Band!

We're in desperate need of cash, so our program doesn't turn into trash...

I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

Choir Synth, p. 2

Solos

E 30 C m F sus4 F m F sus2 B^b sus2 B^b G m/B^b G m

F 34 C m F sus4 F m F sus2 B^b sus2 B^b G m/B^b G m

38 C m F sus4 F m F sus2 B^b sus2 B^b G m/B^b G m **G** Horn Statues / Drum Solo C m

43 F sus4 B^b sus2 G m/B^b **H** C m F sus4 F m F sus2

48 B^b sus2 B^b G m/B^b G m C m F sus4 F m F sus2

52 B^b sus2 B^b 1. G m/B^b G m 2. G m/B^b G m C m

I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

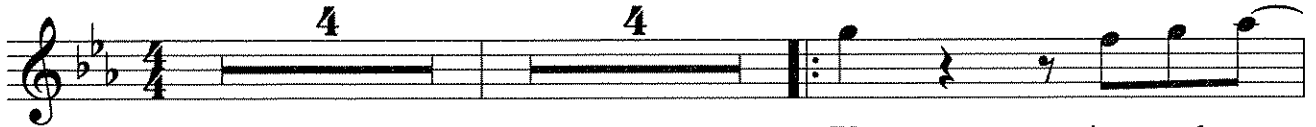
MELODY C

With Passion ♩ = 112

A

B

Repeat 4x (Play-Sing-Sing-Play)



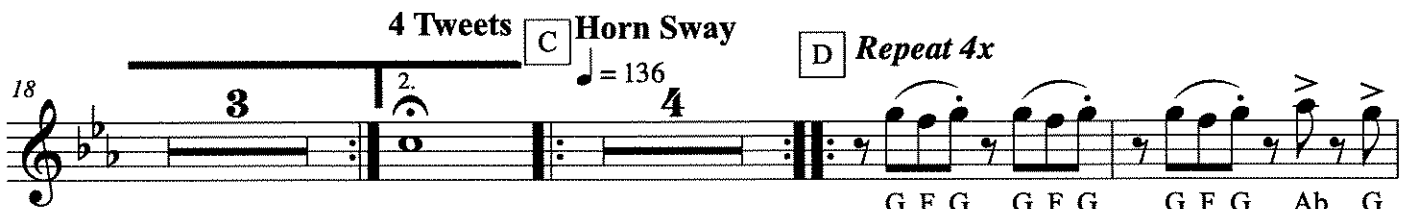
We just need your



— mon ey — to night — Spon sor the Sc i Tech B and We're in des



— perate need of cash — So our pro gram does n't turn in to tr ash



4 Tweets C Horn Sway

♩ = 136

D

Repeat 4x

G F G G F G G F G Ab G



E

Solos

F

We just need your



— mon ey — to night — Spon sor the Sc i Tech B and We're in des



G

Horn Statues /
Drum Solo

— perate need of cash — So our pro gram does n't turn in to tr ash

43 H

49

53

1. 2.

We just need your money tonight! Sponsor the SciTech Band!

We're in desperate need of cash, so our program doesn't turn into trash...

I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

Strings (TREBLE CLEF)

With Passion ♩ = 112

A

B Repeat 4x (Play-Sing-Sing-Play)

C 1.

D Repeat 4x

E Solos

F

G Horn Statues / Drum Solo

H

48

We just need your money tonight! Sponsor the SciTech Band!

We're in desperate need of cash, so our program doesn't turn into trash...

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, guitar, and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY FAST'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. Chord symbols are placed above the guitar staff: C7, Ebm6, Bb, Gm, C7, F7sus, Bb, (C7), (F7), (Bb), (D7), Gm, Eb7, D7, and Gm. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score is numbered 1 through 12 at the bottom of each system.

It Don't Mean A Thing - Rhythm

21

To Coda

First system of music (measures 13-16). Chords: C⁷, C⁷+5, C⁷, E^bm6, B^b. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, 16 are indicated below the staff.

Second system of music (measures 17-20). Chords: B^b, E^b°, B^b7, E^b. Measure numbers 17, 18, 19, 20 are indicated below the staff.

Third system of music (measures 21-23). Chords: E^b°, C⁷, C[°], C⁷. Measure numbers 21, 22, 23 are indicated below the staff.

D.S. al Coda

Fourth system of music (measures 24-25). Chords: F⁷, G⁷, D⁷. Measure numbers 24, 25 (FILL) are indicated below the staff.

CODA

Coda section (measure 26). Chord: B^b. Measure number 26 is indicated below the staff.

It Is Well

Piano

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873

Philip P. Bliss, 1876

arr. Bernice

With Expression

Melody

Bass

Chords

mf *espress.*

Bb F Bb G

mp

Melody

Bass

Chords

C F Bb Eb Cm F

Melody

Bass

Chords

Bb Fsus4 F Bb F

Piano, p. 2

It Is Well

19

19

mp f

Bb Eb Fsus4 F Bb Bb Bb F7 Bb Bb F7 Bb

mf

25

25

F7 Bb Gm Adim7 Gm Gm F C F F7 Bb Eb G7

32

32

Cm C7 F Gm7 F Bb Eb Bb F Bb

38

38

F Bb Eb Fsus4 F Bb

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 for 'It Is Well'. It features four staves labeled S (Soprano), A (Alto), T (Tenor), and B (Bass). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The Soprano part has a long melodic line with a slur and the word 'legato' written below it. The other parts provide harmonic support with similar phrasing.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the four-part setting with Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass staves. The Soprano part has a slur over measures 8 through 14, with the word 'legato' written below it. The other parts continue their harmonic accompaniment.

Lower notes for solo only

Third system of the musical score. It continues the four-part setting. The Soprano part has a slur over measures 15 through 21, with the word 'legato' written below it. The other parts continue their harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

C Instruments - Low

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 for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The word *legato* is written below the Soprano staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The system begins with a measure rest marked with the number 8. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The system begins with a measure rest marked with the number 15. The text "Lower notes for solo only" is written above the Soprano staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Chord Chart

Let's Groove

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

A *mp*

5 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

B

9 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

f

13 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

C

17 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

mf

To Coda 3rd Time

21 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 / A^b/B^b / A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

D add electric piano D-F

25 F m7/A^b/B^b/A^b G m7 C m7 /B^b C m7 F m7/A^b/B^b/A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7/A^b/B^b/A^b

mp

E

30 G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7/A^b/B^b/A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7/A^b/B^b/A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

Let's Groove

Chord Chart, p. 2

35 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

REPEAT 3x

39 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7

F Coda

41 B^bm7 C m7 B^bm7 C m7 D^bm7 E^bm7 B^bm/G

mf

G

REPEAT 3x

48 C7(#9) F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b

H

52 G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b

56 G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b

I play 1st time only

60 G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^b C m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b

ff

64 G m7 C m7 B^bC m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^bC m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b

68 G m7 C m7 B^bC m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^bC m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b

72 G m7 C m7 B^bC m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b G m7 C m7 B^bC m7 F m7 /A^b/B^b /A^b

76 G m7 C m7

fff

J

Guitar (Background)
-Syncopated Rhythm

Let's Groove

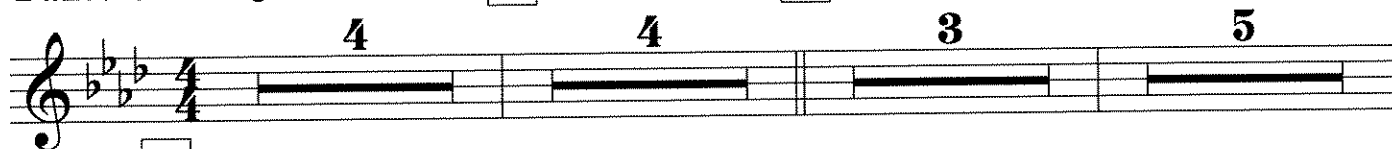
arr. Bernice

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

A

B



F $\oplus$ Coda

41 **7** **G** F m7 **G m7** C m7 REPEAT 3x

51 F m7 G m7 C m7 **H** 8 **I** F m7 **ff**

62 G m7 C m7 F m7 G m7 C m7

65 F m7 G m7 C m7 F m7

68 G m7 C m7 **J** F m7 G m7 C m7 **fff**

71 F m7 G m7 C m7 F m7

74 G m7 C m7 F m7 G m7 C m7

Melody C

Let's Groove

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

3 *soli* **A** 2 *tutti* *mp* *f*

B 9

14 *tutti* *mf* **C**

19

23 *Top Notes Harmony* *Bottom Melody* *To Coda 3rd Time* **D** *solo/soli* *mp*

27

E 31

36

40 *REPEAT 3x*

41 solo/soli

mf

45

cresc. *tutti* *sfz*

G 49 *f* *REPEAT 3x* **H**

54

I 59 *ff*

64 *Top Notes Harmony*
Bottom Melody

J 68 *fff*

72 *Top Notes Harmony*
Bottom Melody

76

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...

FLUTE
(LOW)

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

p

A

6

12

optional 8va

f

B

24

fp

f

Rhythm

OVER THE RAINBOW

Words and Music by
E.Y. HARBURG and HAROLD ARLEN
Arranged by JACK BULLOCK

(SLOWLY)

Handwritten musical notation for measures 1-3. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The notation is written on three staves: Treble, Bass, and a second Treble staff. Chords are written below the staves: *mf* Eb, Cm, Gm, Eb7, Ab, Abmaj7, Ab7. Measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are written below the first, second, and third measures respectively.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 4-7. The notation continues on three staves. Chords are written below the staves: Gm7, Eb, Gm7, E°, Ab6, Abm6, Eb, C9, F7, Fm, Bb7. A circled cross symbol with the text "To Coda" is written above the end of measure 7. Measure numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7 are written below the first four measures of this section.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 8-10. The notation continues on three staves. Chords are written below the staves: Eb, f, Fm7, Bb7, Eb, Eb6, Eb. A first ending bracket labeled "1." spans measures 8 and 9, and a second ending bracket labeled "2." spans measures 9 and 10. Measure numbers 8, 9, and 10 are written below the first three measures of this section.

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Over The Rainbow - Rhythm

25

Measures 11-13 of the musical score. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 contains a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Chords are Fm7 and Bb7. Measure 12 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are Eb6 and A° (A major triad with a diminished fifth). Measure 13 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are A° and Bb7.

Measures 14-16 of the musical score. Measure 14 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are Eb6 and Eb. Measure 15 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are C° and Fm6. Measure 16 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are C° and Fm6.

Measure 17 of the musical score. The key signature changes to C major (no sharps or flats). The measure is marked "D.C. a/ Coda". Chords are Fm7, Bb7, and Bb9.

CODA

Measures 18-19 of the CODA section. Measure 18 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are Eb and Fm7. Measure 19 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are Eb and Fm7. The word "ritard." is written above and below the measure.

Measures 20-22 of the musical score. Measure 20 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are Bb7 and E7. Measure 21 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are Eb, Fm7/Bb, and Bb7. Measure 22 contains a melodic line and a bass line. Chords are Ebmaj7 and C°.

Rainbow - C

25

11 12 13

14 15 16

17

CODA

18 19

20 21 22

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)

Two Ceremonial Marches

1. Processional

Flute

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

YBS 54

Maestoso

f

A Andante

mf

B

C

D

E unis.

mf

div.

f

1.

div.

unis.

3

2. rit.

div.

unis.

f

3

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

C Bass Line

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

B $\flat$

E $\flat$

B $\flat$

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

E $\flat$ m

B $\flat$

Gm

B

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

C7

C

To Coda

D

B $\flat$

E $\flat$

B $\flat$

B $\flat$ 7

E $\flat$

E $\flat$ m

B $\flat$

Gm

D.S. al Coda

E

B $\flat$

Gm

Cm7

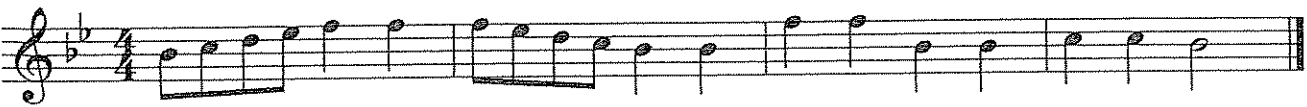
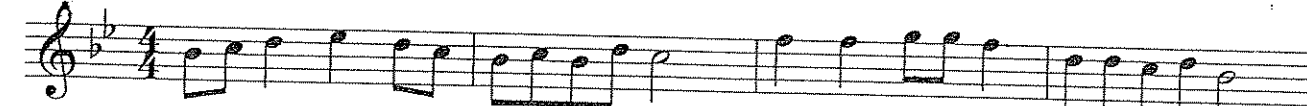
F7

B $\flat$

f

C

Sight Reading Exercises

- 1 
- 2 
- 3 
- 4 
- 5 
- 6 
- 7 
- 8 
- 9 

Guitar

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

mp

5

f

Piano

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72 E^b G m F m B^b7

mp

5

E^b G m F m B^b7 E^b A^b E^b

f

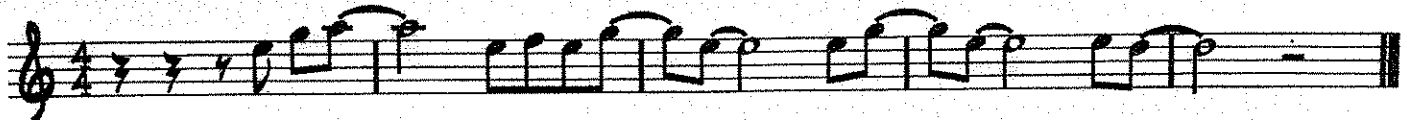
Detailed description: This block contains the first two systems of a musical score for 'Simple Gifts' in E-flat major, 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 72. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment of octaves. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody and accompaniment, with a dynamic change to forte (f) in measure 6. Chord symbols are provided above the staff: E-flat, G minor, F minor, B-flat 7, E-flat, A-flat, and E-flat.

Sponsor Song 2017 - Melody

C INSTRUMENTS (TREBLE)



B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (LOW)



E-FLAT INSTRUMENTS



C INSTRUMENTS (BASS)



TUBA



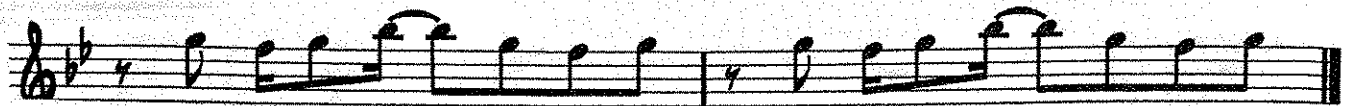
Lyrics

SciTech Band! We need your money, your money right now.

Show us love, come be a sponsor, a sponsor, right now.

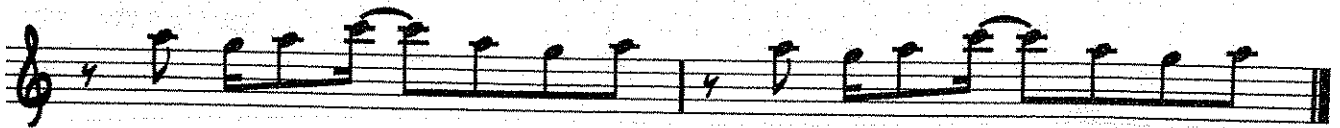
Sponsor Song 2017 - Horn Lick

C INSTRUMENTS (TREBLE)



G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



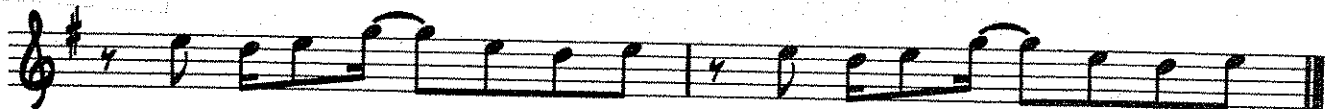
A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (LOW)



A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

E-FLAT INSTRUMENTS



E D E G E D E E D E G E D E

C INSTRUMENTS (BASS)



G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

TUBA



G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

Chords

Gm, Bb, Dm, F

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Flute

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

mp

27

f

(opt.)

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Oboe

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

mp

27

f

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Trombone

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

p *f*

27

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Baritone B.C.

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

mp

27

f

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Bells

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

27

f

STUDENT GROOVE ROAD MAP

- 1) Groove 4x (soft *p*)
- 2) Groove 4x + Clapping
- 3) Groove 4x + Small Ensemble Horn Lick
- 4) Groove 4x + Small Ensemble Horn Lick
+ Smooth Lick + Build Up Last 2
- 5) Hit 4x (loud *f*)
- 6) Solo Section (soft *p*)
- 7) Groove 4x + Smooth Lick + Build Up Last 2
- 8) Drum Solo 8x (loud *f*)
Staccato (short) Piano Notes
- 9) Hit 4x
- 10) Ending Hold

HORN LICK

C Instruments: E—B B A

Bb Instruments: F#—C# C# B

Eb Instruments: C#—G# G# F#

SMOOTH LICK

C Instruments: E—D E

Bb Instruments: F#—E F#

Eb Instruments: C#—B C#

HIT

C Instruments: B-B-B-B-B B-B A-B

Bb Instruments: C#-C#-C#-C#-C# C#-C# B-C#

Eb Instruments: G#-G#-G#-G#-G# G#-G# F#-G#

PIANO GROOVE

Bass Line: E B B A

Chords: G Bm Am

Chord Chart

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

3 1. 2. A Cm G7

9 G7 Cm Cm G7 G7 Cm B Cm G7 G7

18 Cm Cm G7 G7 Cm C Cm G7 G7

26 Cm D Cm G7 G7 Cm Cm Fm Fm E G7 G7

34 Cm Cm Fm Fm G7 G7 Cm Cm F Cm G7

42 G7 Cm Cm G G Cm G7 G7 Cm Cm G7

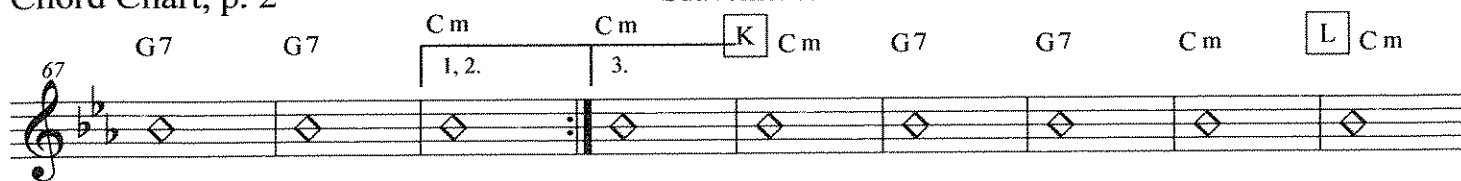
51 G7 Cm H REPEAT 3x Cm G7 G7 Cm Cm I Cm

59 G7 G7 Cm Cm G7 G7 Cm J REPEAT 3x Cm

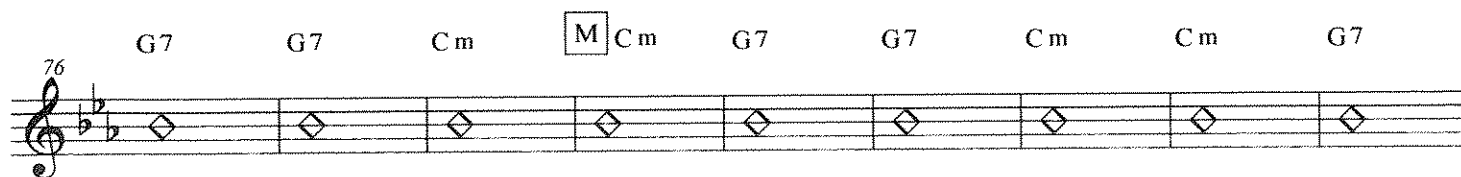
Chord Chart, p. 2

Suavemente

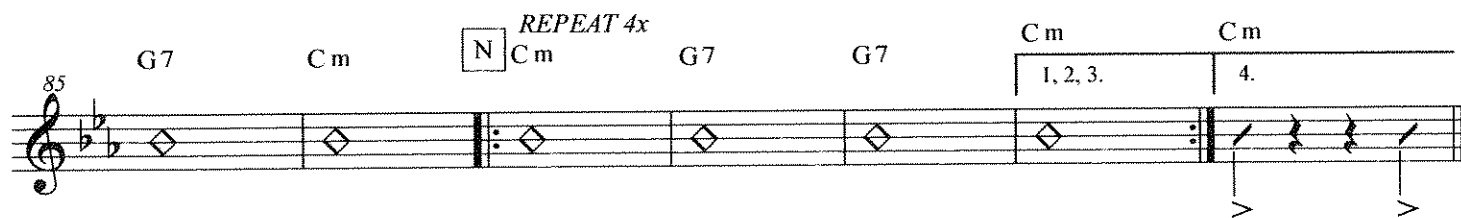
67 G7 G7 Cm 1, 2. Cm 3. K Cm G7 G7 Cm L Cm



76 G7 G7 Cm M Cm G7 G7 Cm Cm G7



85 G7 Cm N REPEAT 4x Cm G7 G7 Cm 1, 2, 3. Cm 4.



Melody C
-optional 8vb

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

solo/soli

mf

f

f

f

f

f

f

A

B

C

D

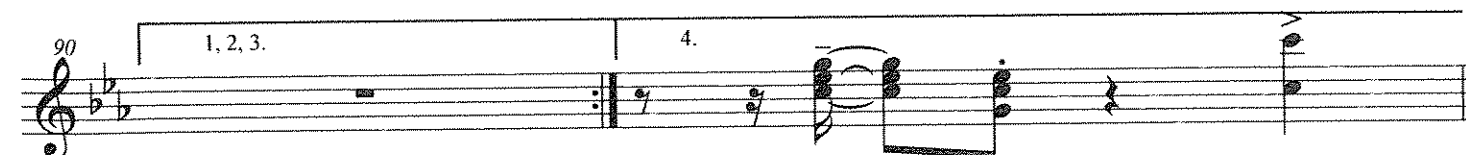
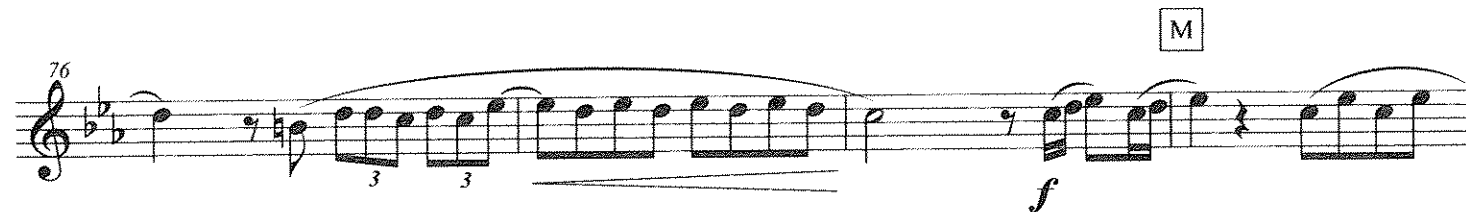
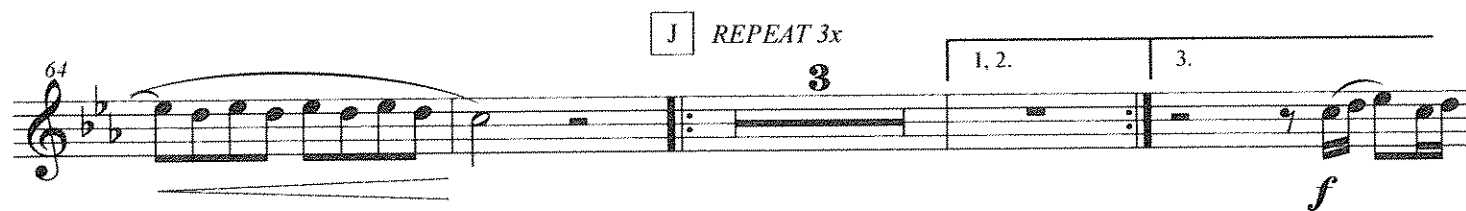
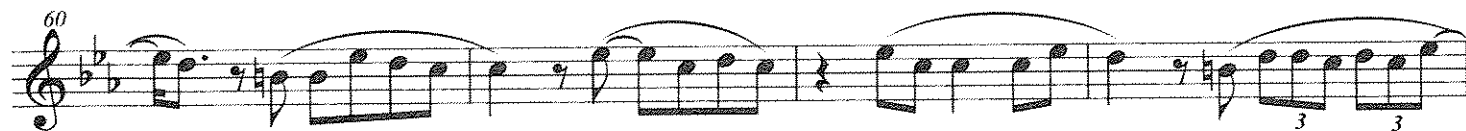
E

F

G optional solo

Melody C, p. 2

Suavemente



C PART (D MAJOR)

The Swallowtail Jig

Traditional Irish
arr. Bernice

C

Em D

5

Em D Em 1.

10

Em Em Em Bm 2.

15

Em D Em Em 1. 2.

THE TEMPEST

TROMBONE/BARITONE/
BASSOON

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!
Bassoon only

+Tbn./Bar.

9

1 *mp* 2 3 4 *f* 5 6 *p* 7 8 *f*

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 *ff*

18 36

18 *f* 37 38 39 40 41

45

42 43 44 *ff* 45 *mp* 46 47 48

49 50 51 52 53 54 55

63

56 57 58 59 60 61 62 *f*

69 2

64 65 66 67 68 71 *mf*

72 73 *f* 74 75 76 77 78 79 *ff*

THE TEMPEST

ROBERT W. SMITH

C FLUTE

With energy!

The musical score for C Flute, titled "THE TEMPEST" by Robert W. Smith, is written in 4/4 time. The score consists of 10 staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 79. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Measure 1: **4** (fingerings), **mp** (mezzo-piano), **f** (forte).

Measure 9: **9** (fingerings), **mp** (mezzo-piano).

Measure 13: **div.** (divisi), **ff** (fortissimo), **mf** (mezzo-forte).

Measure 18: **18** (fingerings), **ff** (fortissimo), **mf** (mezzo-forte).

Measure 36: **36** (fingerings), **f** (forte).

Measure 45: **45** (fingerings), **opt. 8va** (optional 8th octave), **mf** (mezzo-forte).

Measure 63: **63** (fingerings), **loco** (loco), **f** (forte), **mp** (mezzo-piano).

Measure 69: **69** (fingerings), **3** (fingerings), **ff** (fortissimo).

THE TEMPEST

OBOE

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

4

9

1

5

6

7

8

10

mp

f

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

tr

mp

ff

18

36

37

38

39

40

41

f

mp

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

tr

ff

mf

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

63

59

60

61

62

64

65

66

f

mp

67

68

69

2

71

72

73

mf

f

74

75

76

77

78

79

ff

THE TEMPEST

MALLET PERCUSSION I
(Bells)

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

8 9 Bells

1 *f* 10 11 12 *mp* 13 *f* 14 15 16 *mp*

18

17 *ff* 19 *mf* 20 21 22 23

24 25 26 27 28 29 30

36

31 32 33 34 35 *f* 37

45

38 39 *mp* 40 *f* 41 42 43 *mp* 44 *ff* 45 *mf* 46

47 48 49 50 51 52 53

54 55 56 57 58 59

63

3 60 *f* 64 65 66 *mp* 67 *f* 68

69

2 71 *mf* 72 *f* 73 74 75 76 77 78 *ff* 79

THE TEMPEST

MALLET PERCUSSION II
(Xylophone)

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

9 Xylo. w/rubber mallets

1 8 10 11 12 13 14 15

f *mp* *f*

16 17 18 19 20 21 22

mp *ff* *mf*

23 24 25 26 27 28 29

30 31 32 33 34 35 36

f

37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

mp *f* *mp* *ff*

45 46 47 48 49 50 51

mf

52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

60 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

f *mp* *f* *p*
cresc. poco a poco

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

f *ff*

390

(MED. UP)

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS

Handwritten musical notation for "Tenor Madness" by Sonny Rollins. The score is written on a single staff in 4/4 time, starting with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The notation includes various chords and melodic lines. The chords are: Bb7, Eb7, Bb7, Eb7, Bb7, G7#9, C-7, F7, and Bb7. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests and a final double bar line.

UMass Band Warm Ups

Trans. Ms. Lueth

Michael Klesch

$\text{♩} = 120$
Chromatics

Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-11. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a chromatic scale in the right hand, moving from G4 down to B3, and a corresponding chromatic scale in the left hand, moving from B3 up to G4. The notes are connected by slurs.

12 9 Count Tones

Musical notation for the second system, measures 12-23. The key signature is B-flat major. The music features a series of chords in the right hand, each consisting of a triad and a dyad, and a corresponding series of chords in the left hand. The notes are connected by slurs.

24

Musical notation for the third system, measures 24-33. The key signature is B-flat major. The music features a series of chords in the right hand, each consisting of a triad and a dyad, and a corresponding series of chords in the left hand. The notes are connected by slurs.

34 Slurred 8ths to F

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 34-41. The key signature is B-flat major. The music features a series of slurred eighth notes in the right hand, moving from G4 down to B3, and a corresponding series of slurred eighth notes in the left hand, moving from B3 up to G4. The notes are connected by slurs.

42

Musical notation for the fifth system, measures 42-48. The key signature is B-flat major. The music features a series of slurred eighth notes in the right hand, moving from G4 down to B3, and a corresponding series of slurred eighth notes in the left hand, moving from B3 up to G4. The notes are connected by slurs.

49 Slur 2 Tongue 2

Measures 49-56. The right hand features a series of slurred eighth notes with tongue marks, while the left hand plays a simple bass line with slurs and ties.

57

Measures 57-64. Continues the slurred eighth note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

65

Measures 65-71. Continues the slurred eighth note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

72

Measures 72-77. The right hand continues with slurred eighth notes, and the left hand continues with the bass line.

78 Two Note / Slurred 16ths

Measures 78-81. The right hand plays slurred 16th notes, and the left hand plays a two-note pattern.

82

Measures 82-85. Continues the two-note pattern in the right hand and the two-note pattern in the left hand.

UMass Band Warm Ups

86

Measures 86-89. Treble clef: 86 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 87 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 88 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 89 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb). Bass clef: 86 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 87 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 88 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 89 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb).

90

Measures 90-92. Treble clef: 90 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 91 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 92 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb). Bass clef: 90 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 91 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 92 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb).

93

3 Note / Slurred 3rds

Measures 93-98. Treble clef: 93 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 94 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 95 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 96 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 97 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 98 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb). Bass clef: 93 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 94 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 95 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 96 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 97 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 98 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb).

99

Measures 99-104. Treble clef: 99 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 100 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 101 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 102 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 103 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 104 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb). Bass clef: 99 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 100 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 101 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 102 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 103 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 104 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb).

105

Measures 105-107. Treble clef: 105 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 106 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 107 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb). Bass clef: 105 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 106 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb), 107 (Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb).

UMass Band Warm Ups

4 Note / Crazy 16ths

108

Measures 108-110. Treble clef: Rapid sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef: Simple four-note pattern.

111

Measures 111-113. Treble clef: Continues with sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef: Continues with the four-note pattern.

114

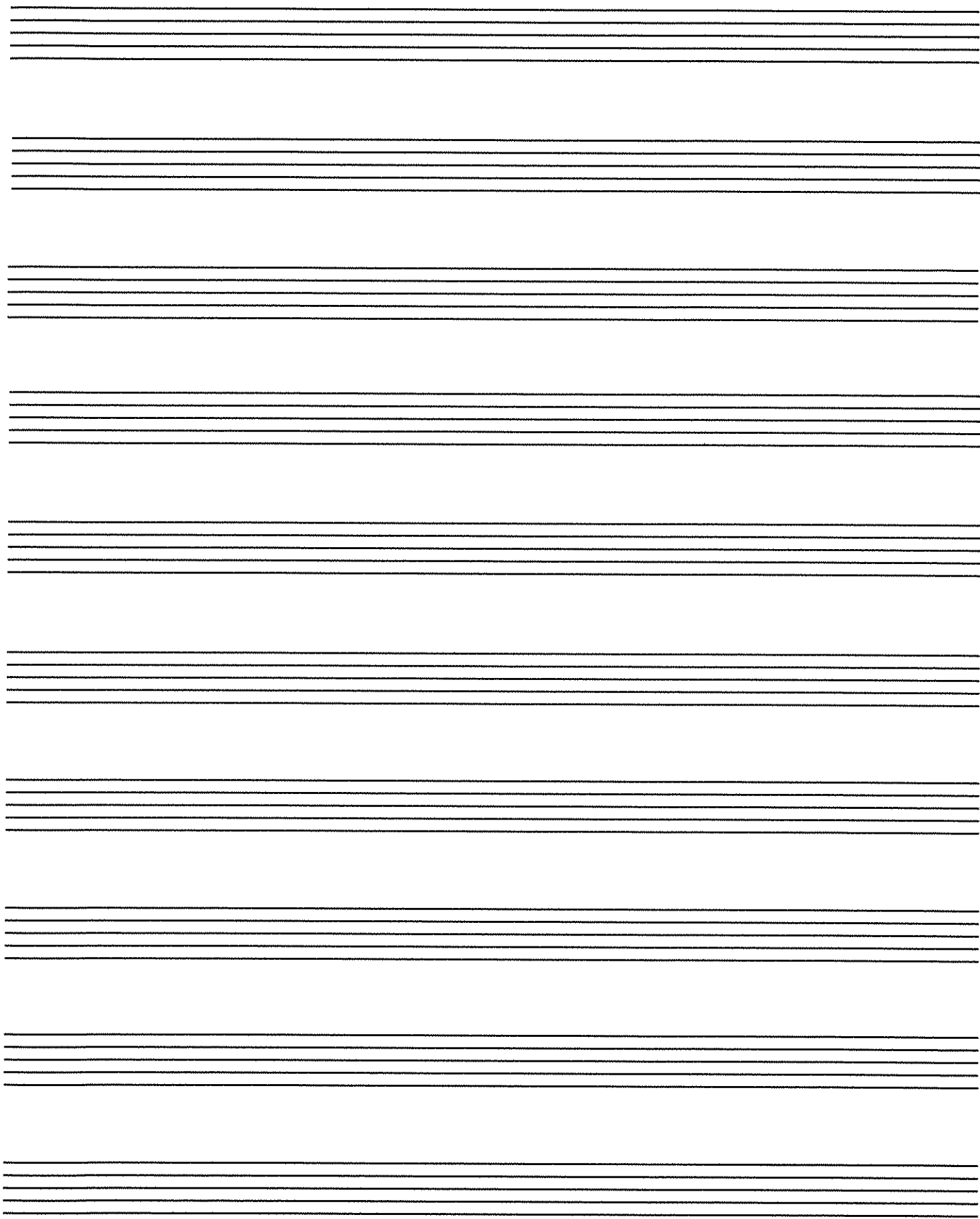
Measures 114-117. Treble clef: Continues with sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef: Continues with the four-note pattern.

118

Measures 118-120. Treble clef: Continues with sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef: Continues with the four-note pattern.

121

Measures 121-122. Treble clef: Final sixteenth-note run. Bass clef: Final four-note pattern. The piece ends with a double bar line.



Flute

Name _____

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

31 A MOZART MELODY



Adaptation

2. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

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

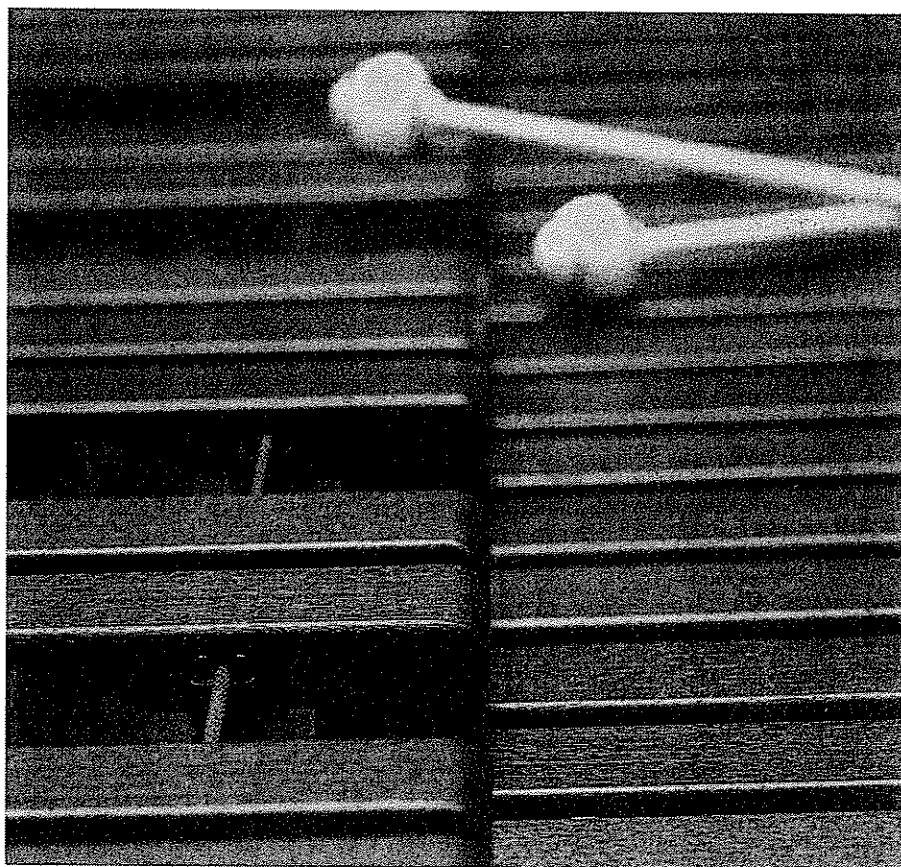


KEYBOARD PERCUSSION BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

2000

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



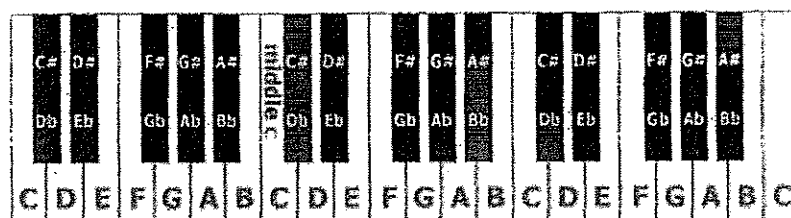
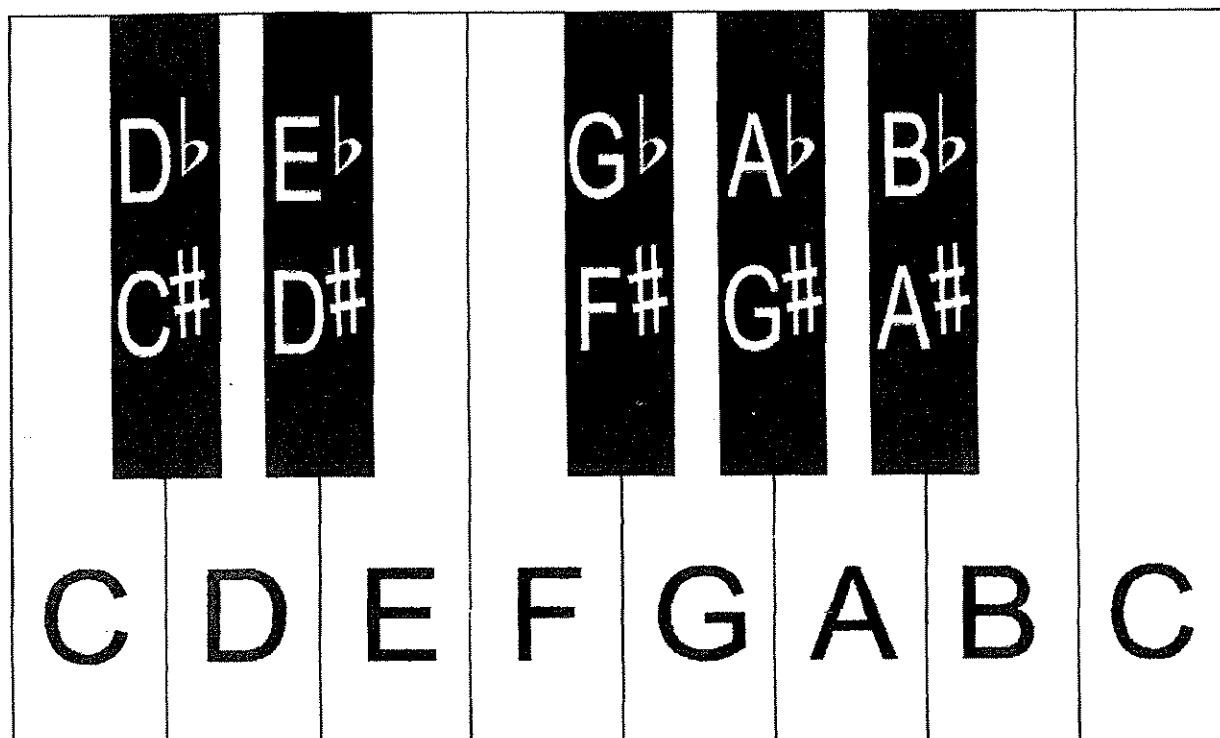
**TIM LAUTZENHEISER
JOHN HIGGINS
CHARLES MENGHINI
PAUL LAVENDER
TOM C. RHODES
DON BIRSCHENK**

Percussion consultant and editor
WILL RAPP



HAL LEONARD

PIANO NOTES CHART



THE BASICS

Posture

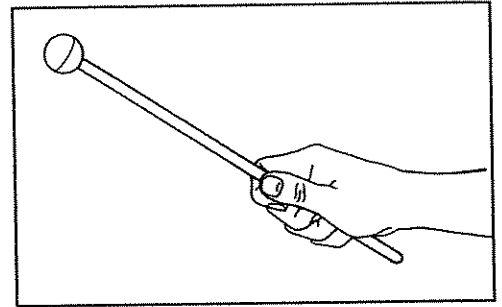
Stand near your instrument, and always keep your:

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

Matched Grip (A Natural Stick Position)

Every percussion instrument requiring sticks or mallets can be played with this basic grip. Both sticks or mallets are held exactly the same "matched" way.

- Place the mallets in front of you with the heads pointing forward.
- Extend your right hand as if shaking hands with someone.
- Pick up the right mallet with your thumb and index finger about 1/3 from the end of the stick.
- The curve of your index finger's top knuckle and the thumb hold the mallet in place.
- Gently curve your other fingerings around the mallet.
- Check to be sure the mallet is cradled in the palm of your hand.
- Turn your hand palm-down to a comfortable resting position as shown:
- Follow the same procedure for your left hand.



Practice & Performance Position

- Stand in front of a flat surface about waist high.
- Place the heads of the sticks on the surface. Make sure that your wrists are not turned in or out.
- The mallets should create the outline of a slice of pie as you look at them.
- When playing your instrument, hold mallets 6-8 inches from the surface. Using your wrist, throw the mallet near the center of one key. Pull the sound out of the keys by bringing the mallet up after the strike.

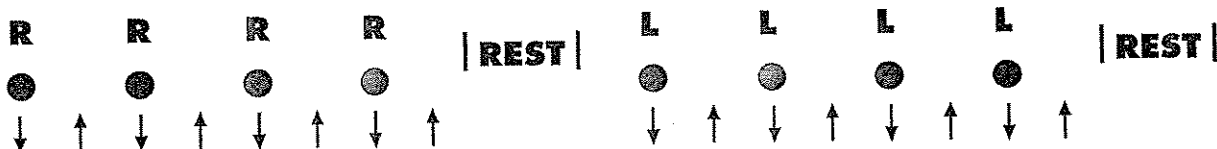
Sticking Work-Outs (Legato Stroke)

R = Right hand mallet

L = Left hand mallet

Find the largest key at the left end of the instrument. Play the following work-out keeping an even pulse. Start with your mallet in the up position. The down/up arrows indicate the speed of the mallet when playing *legato* strokes.

● = Strike near the center of the key.

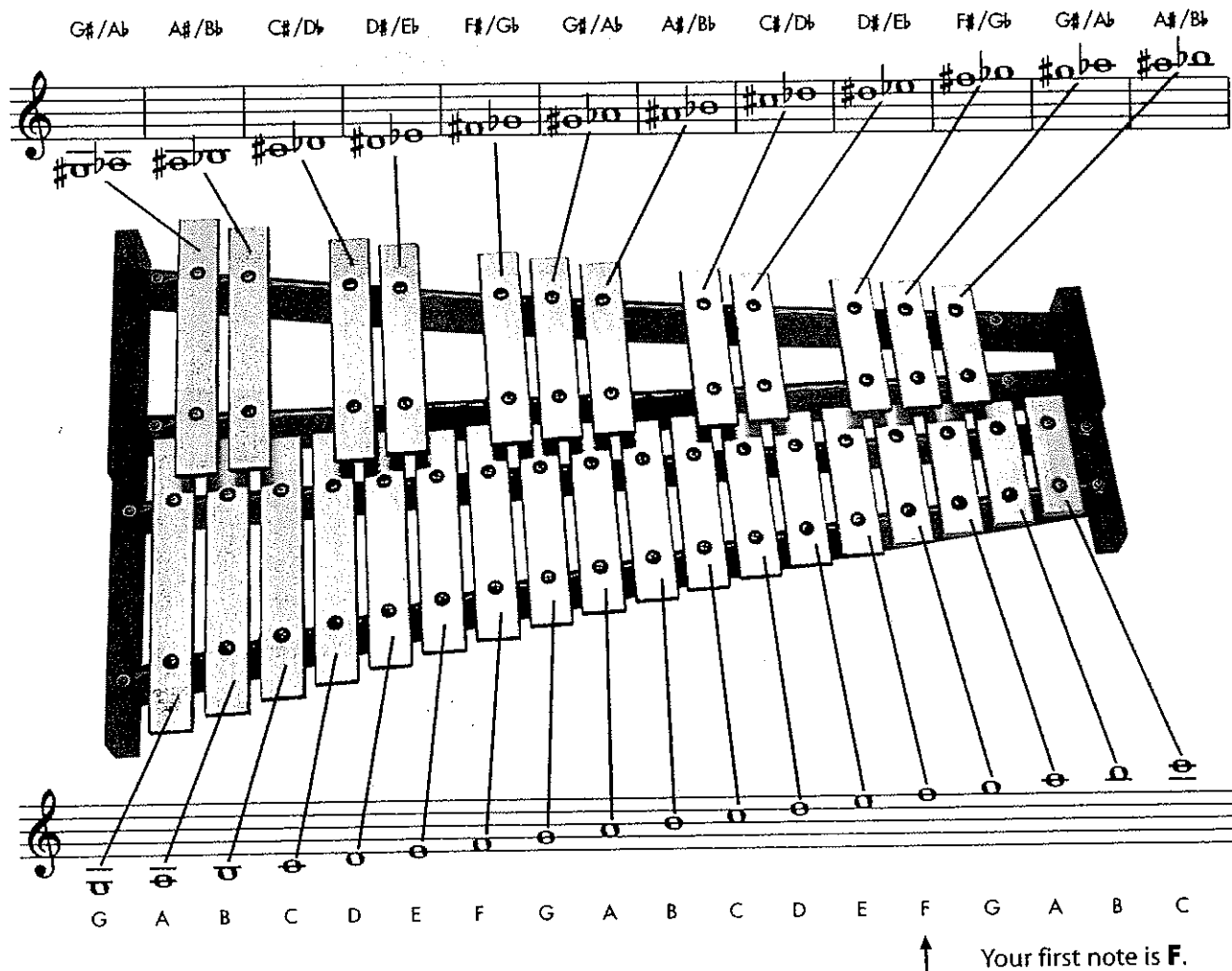


Taking Care of Your Instruments

- Cover all percussion instruments when they are not being used.
- Put mallets away in a storage area. Keep the percussion section neat!
- Mallets are the only things which should be placed on your instrument. NEVER put or allow others to put objects on any percussion instrument.

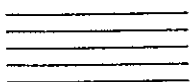
Getting It Together

- Step 1** Stand in a comfortable position near the instrument. The raised keys should be pointing away from you.
- Step 2** If you are playing orchestra bells, set the instrument on a table or stand about waist high. The larger keys should be on the left.
- Step 3** Adjust the music stand to about eye level. This enables you to easily read the music and watch your teacher.
- Step 4** Hold the mallets as described on page 2.
- Step 5** The sequence of keys for all keyboard percussion instruments is the same as the piano. Notice that the sequence is in alphabetical order from A–G. This diagram of orchestra bells will help you find **F**. Ask your teacher to help you play **F** if you are playing a different keyboard percussion instrument.



READING MUSIC

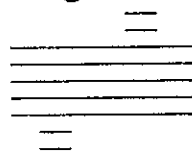
Music Staff



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

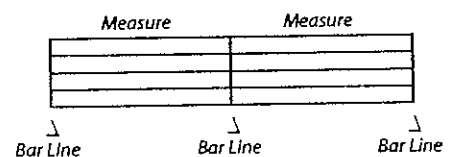
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff. Notes on ledger lines can

Measures & Bar Lines



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

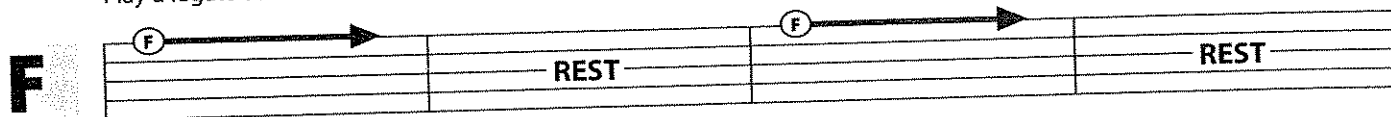
Long Tone



As wind players learn Long Tones, keyboard percussionists use a special Legato Stroke.

1. THE FIRST NOTE

Play a legato stroke for each new note.



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

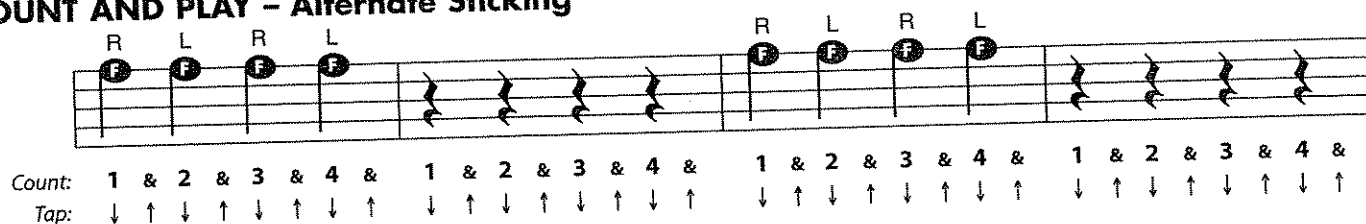


Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

Alternate Sticking

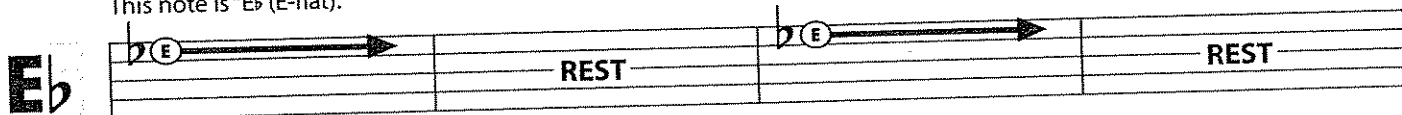
A hand to hand sticking pattern usually beginning with the right hand.

2. COUNT AND PLAY – Alternate Sticking

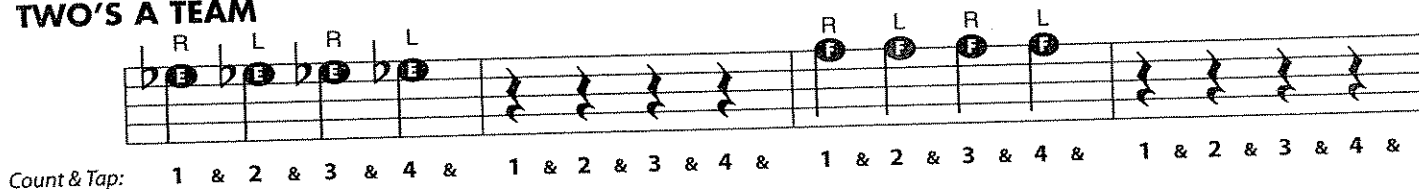


3. A NEW NOTE

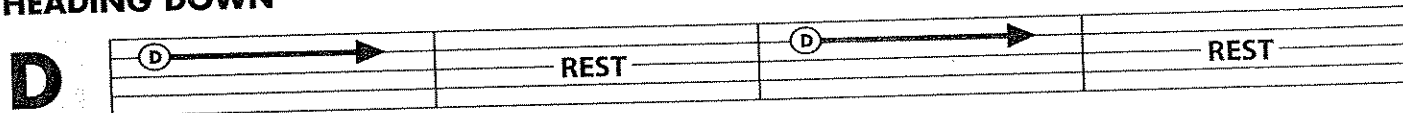
This note is "E $\flat$ (E-flat)."



4. TWO'S A TEAM



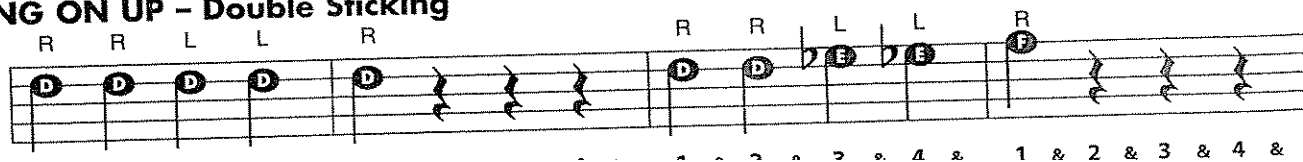
5. HEADING DOWN



Double Sticking

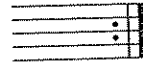
A pattern in which two consecutive notes are played with the same hand (RRLL, RRLL). This pattern may begin with either a double right or double left sticking.

6. MOVING ON UP – Double Sticking



Double Bar

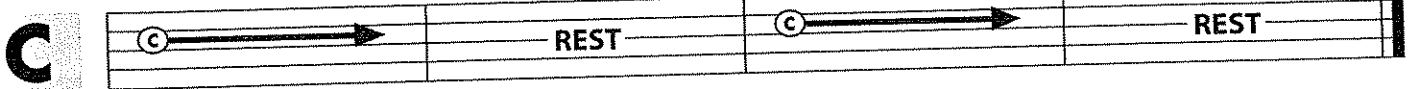
indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

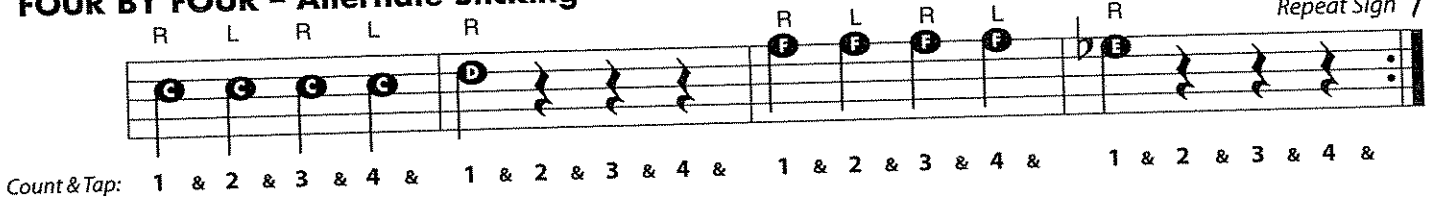
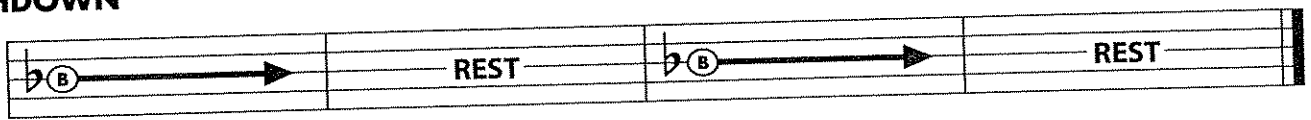
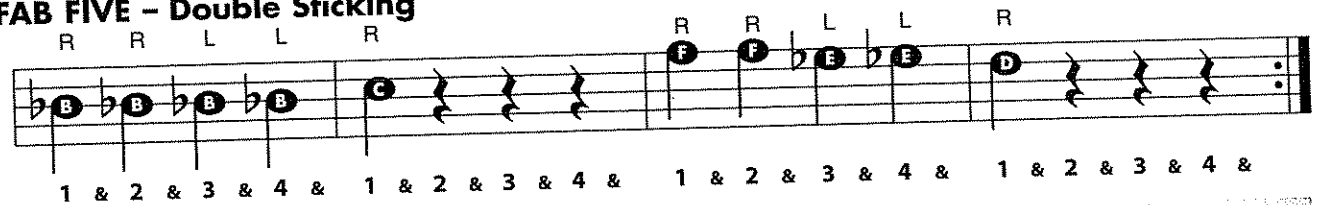
Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

7. THE LONG HAUL

Double Bar /

**8. FOUR BY FOUR - Alternate Sticking**

Repeat Sign /

**9. TOUCHDOWN****10. THE FAB FIVE - Double Sticking****Treble Clef**

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

Time Signature

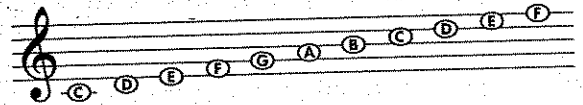
indicates how many beats per measure
and what kind of note gets one beat.



= 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

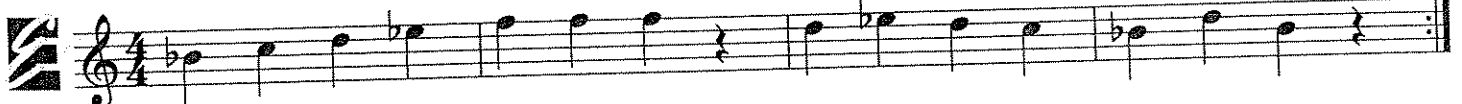
raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat

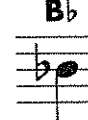
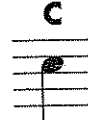
b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

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

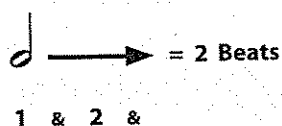
Notes In Review

14. ROLLING ALONG *Alternate Sticking*

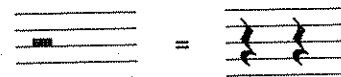
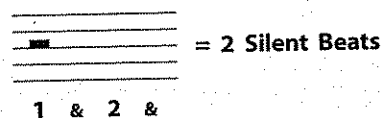
Go to the next line. /



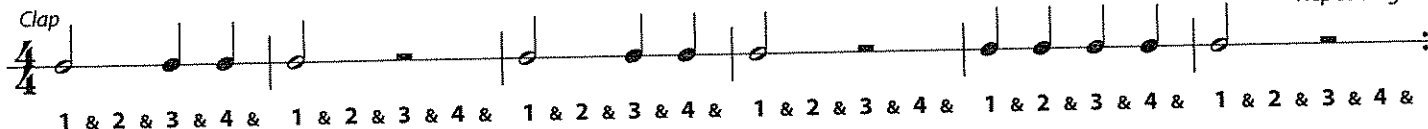
Half Note



Half Rest

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

Repeat Sign /

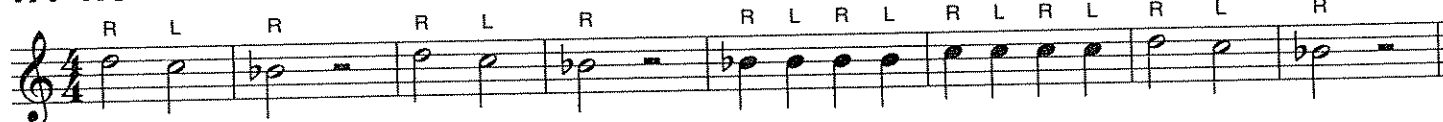


Combination Sticking

A sticking pattern that combines both alternate and double sticking.

16. THE HALF COUNTS *Combination Sticking*

17. HOT CROSS BUNS

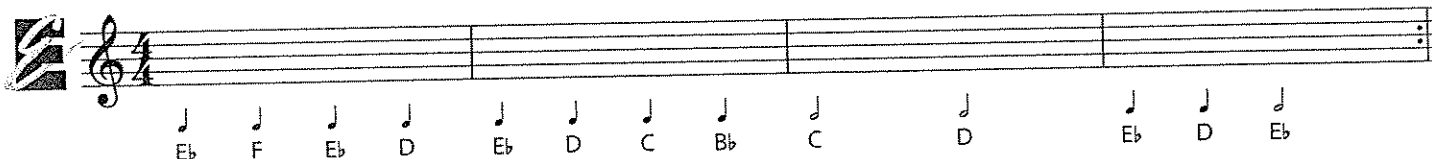


Right Hand Lead

A sticking pattern that begins with the right hand and keeps the right hand on strong beats.

18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE *Right Hand Lead*

American Folk Song

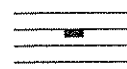
19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.*

Whole Note
 = 4 Beats

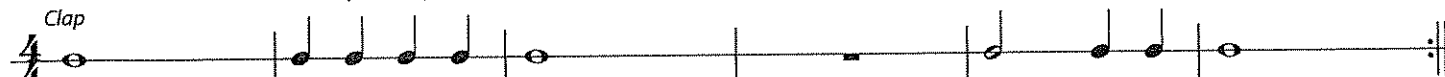
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest

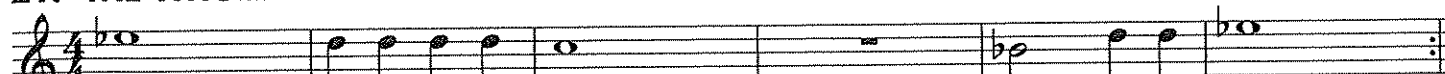
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

= A Whole Measure
of Silent Beats**Whole Rest**hangs from
a staff line.**Half Rest**sits on a
staff line.**20. RHYTHM RAP** Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Clap



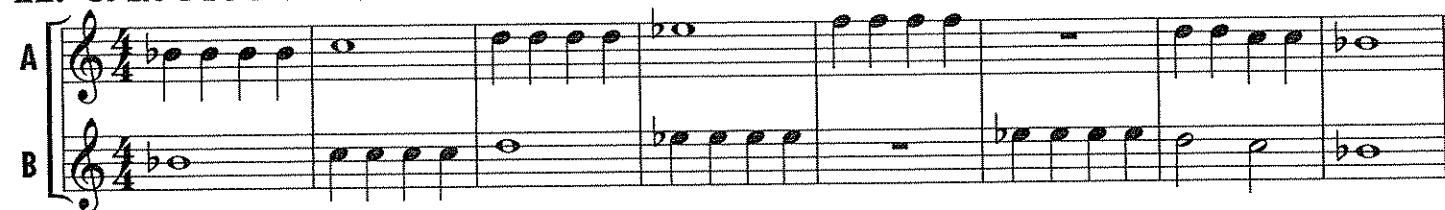
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

21. THE WHOLE THING


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

Duet

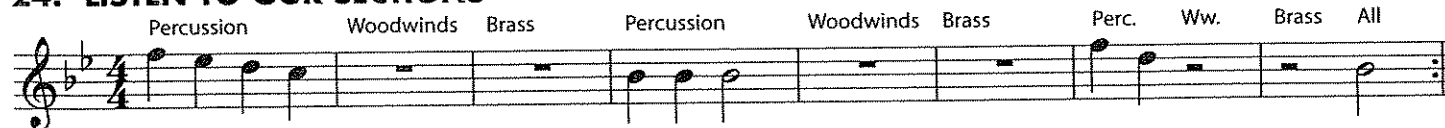
A composition with two different parts, played together. Practice this duet with a friend or play both parts yourself.

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet

Key SignatureThe **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 as B-flats, and E's as E-flats.**THEORY****Left Hand Lead**

A sticking pattern that begins with the left hand and keeps the left hand on strong beats.

23. MARCH STEPS Left Hand Lead


△ Play Bb's and Eb's

24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS


Percussion Woodwinds Brass Percussion Woodwinds Brass Perc. Ww. Brass All

Simile

(sim.)

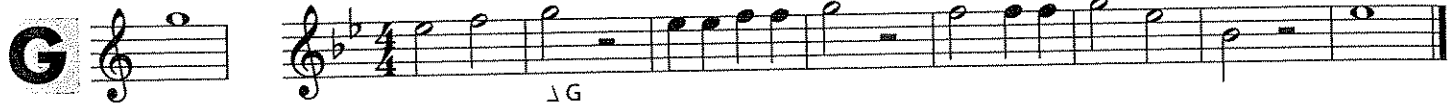
Continue playing in the same style.

25. LIGHTLY ROW Right Hand Lead

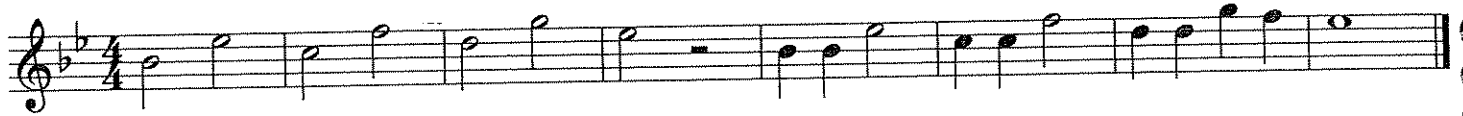
26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Draw in the bar lines before you play.


Fermata

Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER - New Note.**28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE** Left Hand Lead

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 Double Sticking

Adaptation

**32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:

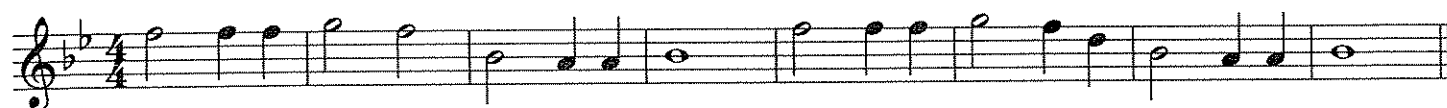
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY Combination Sticking



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 Combination Sticking



Dynamics

f – forte (play loudly) *mf* – mezzo forte (play moderately loud) *p* – piano (play softly)
The higher you lift the mallet, the louder the note will sound.

37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

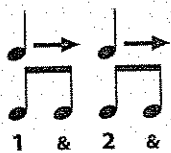
Traditional Hanukkah Song



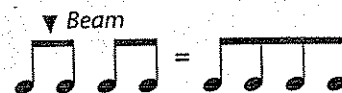
Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = $\frac{1}{2}$ Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat
Play on down and up taps.

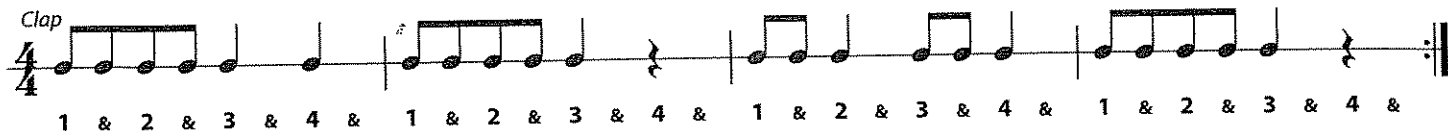


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



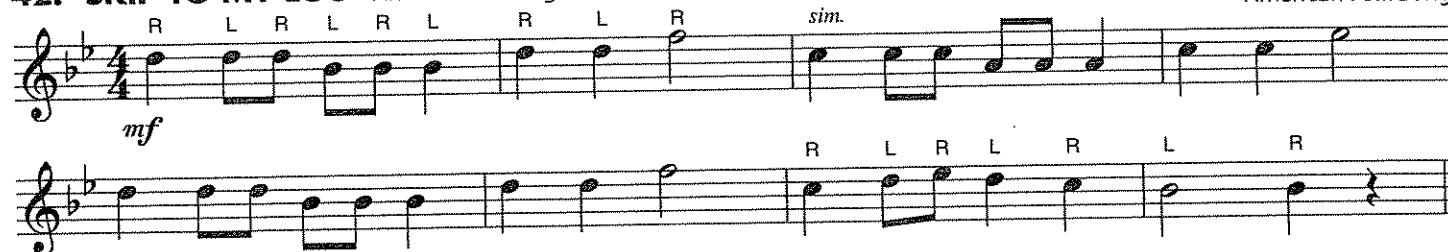
41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM



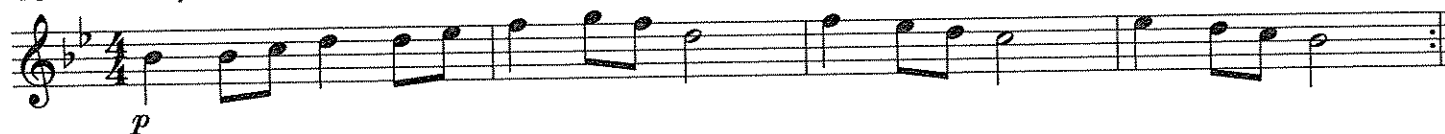
42. SKIP TO MY LOU

Alternate Sticking

American Folk Song



43. LONG, LONG AGO



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 Time Signature

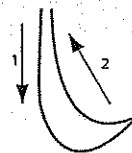
4



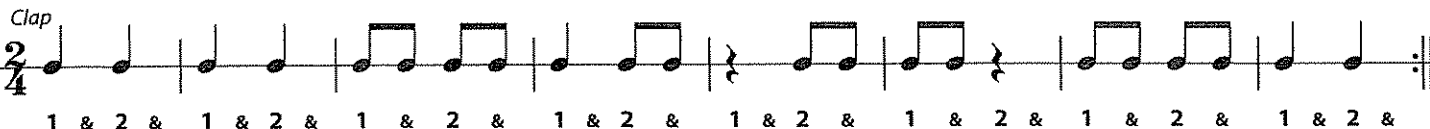
= 2 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP



47. TWO BY TWO



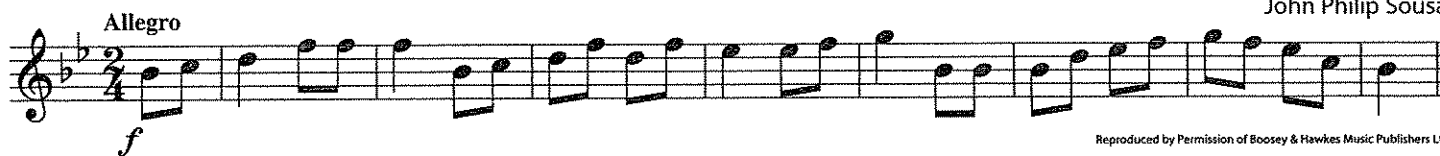
Tempo Markings

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



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49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note

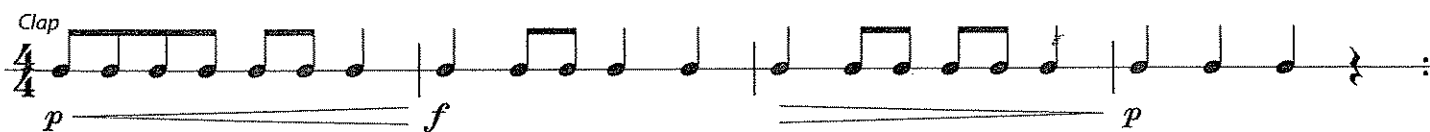


Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or *Diminuendo* (gradually softer)

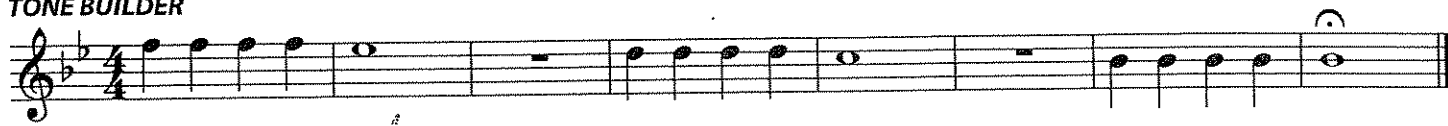
50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS



51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



TONE BUILDER



Clap

A musical staff with a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. Above the staff, there are rectangular boxes indicating clapping points: one above the first measure, one spanning measures 2-3, one above measure 4, one spanning measures 5-6, one above measure 7, one spanning measures 8-9, and one above measure 10. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Stomp!

A musical staff with a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a half note, followed by quarter notes and eighth notes. Above the staff, there are rectangular boxes indicating stomping points: one above the second measure, one spanning measures 3-4, one above measure 5, one spanning measures 6-7, one above measure 8, one spanning measures 9-10, and one above measure 11. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Melodic Sticking An approach that combines all the various stickings to create the best performance of the melodic line.

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton



Melodic Sticking

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

19

This musical score is for a band arrangement of 'When the Saints Go Marching In'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a measure rest followed by a half note B-flat, a quarter note D, and a half note F. The second staff continues with a half note A, a quarter note G, and a half note F. The third staff continues with a half note E, a quarter note D, and a half note C. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Measure numbers 3, 11, and 19 are indicated in boxes.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

13

f

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 B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note B-flat, a quarter note D, and a half note F. The second staff continues with a half note A, a quarter note G, and a half note F. The third staff continues with a half note E, a quarter note D, and a half note C. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes. A repeat sign is present at the end of the first staff, with a note to '2nd time go on to meas. 13'.

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

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

13

f

This musical score is for a band arrangement of 'Ode to Joy' from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note B-flat, a quarter note D, and a half note F. The second staff continues with a half note A, a quarter note G, and a half note F. The third staff continues with a half note E, a quarter note D, and a half note C. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

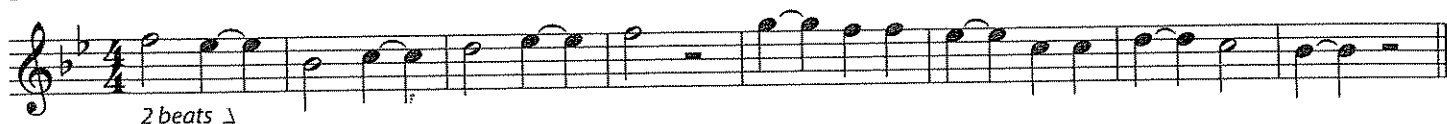
Allegro

f

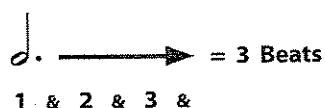
This musical score is for an encore piece titled 'Hard Rock Blues'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a half note B-flat, a quarter note D, and a half note F. The second staff continues with a half note A, a quarter note G, and a half note F. Dynamics include *f*.

Tie

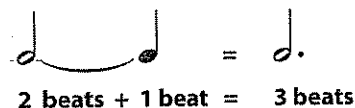
A curved line connecting notes of the same pitch. Play one note for the combined counts of the tied notes.

**59. FIT TO BE TIED****60. ALOUETTE**

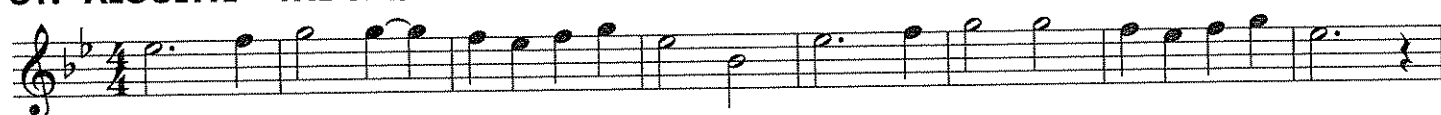
French-Canadian Folk Song

**Dotted Half Note**

A dot adds half the value of the note.

**61. ALOUETTE - THE SEQUEL**

French-Canadian Folk Song

**HISTORY**

American composer **Stephen Collins Foster** (1826–1864) was born near Pittsburgh, PA. He has become the most recognized song writer of his time for works such as "Oh Susanna," which became popular during the California Gold Rush of 1849. Among his most well-known songs are "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Camptown Races."

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

Allegro

Stephen Collins Foster

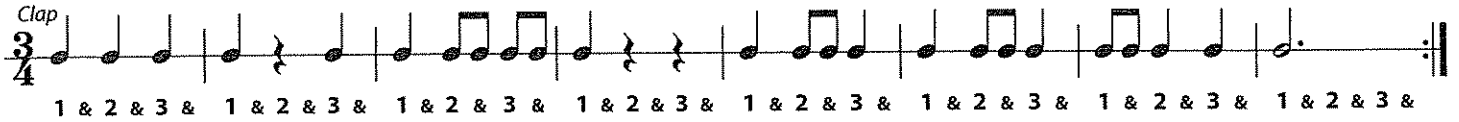
**63. NEW DIRECTIONS - New Note****64. THE NOBLES****65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

4



Conducting

Clap

[illegible]

Moderato



HISTORY

Andante



Edvard Grieg

V

Emphasize the note.

Clap



HISTORY

Latin American Folk Song



Compose your own music for measures 3 and 4 using this rhythm:



Accidental

Any sharp, flat or natural sign which appears in the music without being in the key signature is called an **accidental**.

Flat $\flat$

A **flat** sign lowers the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note A-flat sounds a half-step below A, and all A's become A-flats for the rest of the measure where they occur.

73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note

A $\flat$ 

/ Flat applies to all A's in measure.

74. COSSACK DANCE

Allegro
f 

/ A $\flat$

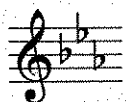
75. BASIC BLUES – New Note

A $\flat$ 

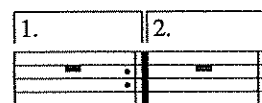
/ Flat applies to all A's in measure.

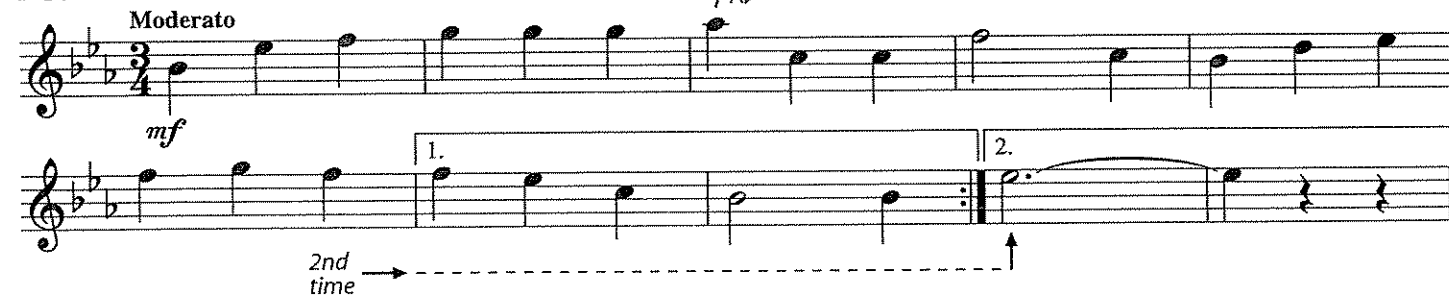
New Key Signature

This Key Signature indicates the Key of E $\flat$ – play all B's as B-flats, all E's as E-flats, and all A's as A-flats.

**1st & 2nd Endings**

Play through the 1st Ending. Then play the repeated section of music, **skipping** the 1st Ending and playing the 2nd Ending.

**76. HIGH FLYING**

Moderato
mf 

/ A $\flat$

1. 2.

2nd time →

Japanese folk music actually has its origins in ancient China. "Sakura, Sakura" was performed on instruments such as the **koto**, a 13-string instrument that is more than 4000 years old, and the **shakuhachi** or bamboo flute. The unique sound of this ancient Japanese melody results from the pentatonic (or five-note) sequence used in this tonal system.

77. SAKURA, SAKURA – Band Arrangement

Japanese Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Andante
mf 

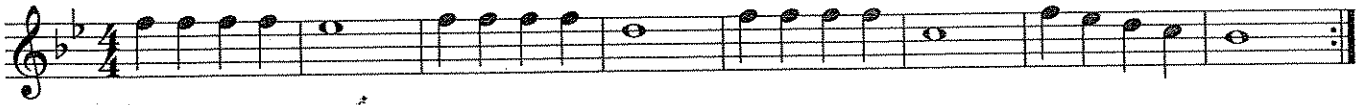
p *mf*

f *p*

DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

86. TONE BUILDER



87. RHYTHM BUILDER



88. TECHNIQUE TRAX



89. CHORALE (Adapted from Cantata 147)

Johann Sebastian Bach

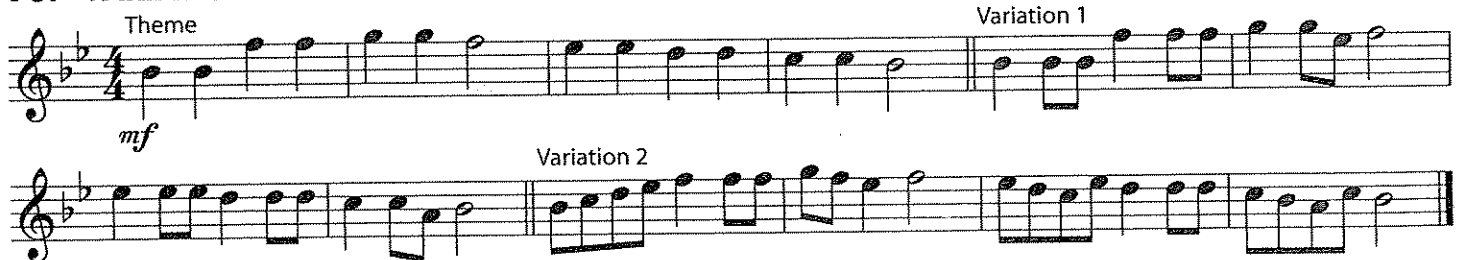


THEORY

Theme and Variations

A musical form featuring a **theme**, or primary melody, followed by **variations**, or altered versions of the theme.

90. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME



D.C. al Fine

At the **D.C. al Fine** play again from the beginning, stopping at **Fine** (fee'- nay).
D.C. is the abbreviation for **Da Capo**, or "to the beginning," and **Fine** means "the end."

91. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Caribbean Folk Song



Natural

A **natural** sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

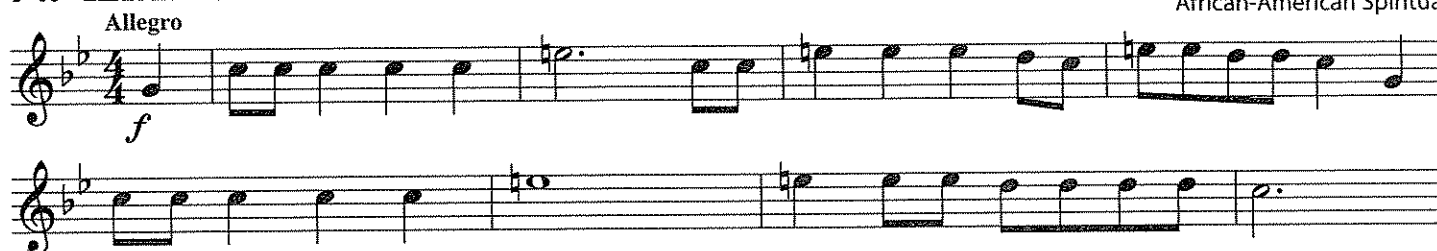
92. RAZOR'S EDGE – New Note**93. THE MUSIC BOX**

African-American spirituals originated in the 1700's, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals was published in 1867, four years after The Emancipation Proclamation was signed into law.

HISTORY

94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL

African-American Spiritual

**95. SMOOTH OPERATOR****96. GLIDING ALONG**

Ragtime is an American music style that was popular from the 1890's until the time of World War I. This early form of jazz brought fame to pianists like "Jelly Roll" Morton and Scott Joplin, who wrote "The Entertainer" and "Maple Leaf Rag." Surprisingly, the style was incorporated into some orchestral music by Igor Stravinsky and Claude Debussy. The trombones now learn to play a *glissando*, a technique used in ragtime and other styles of music.

HISTORY

97. TROMBONE RAG**98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

99. TAKE THE LEAD - New Note

A Musical notation for 'TAKE THE LEAD - New Note' in 4/4 time. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. There are two dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). There are also two accidentals: a natural sign over the first A and a flat sign over the first E.

THEORY

Phrase

A musical "sentence" which is often 2 or 4 measures long.

100. THE COLD WIND

Musical notation for 'THE COLD WIND' in 4/4 time. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. There are two dynamic markings: *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also two accidentals: a natural sign over the first A and a flat sign over the first E.

101. PHRASEOLOGY

Musical notation for 'PHRASEOLOGY' in 3/4 time. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. There are two dynamic markings: *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also two accidentals: a natural sign over the first A and a flat sign over the first E.

THEORY

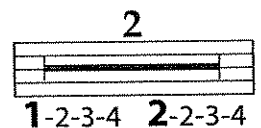
New Key Signature

This **Key Signature** indicates the **Key of F** - play all B's as B-flats.



Multiple Measure Rest

The number above the staff tells you how many full measures to rest. Count each measure of rest in sequence:



Roll



Rapidly alternate single strokes as smoothly as possible. Release the roll on the tied note or final beat with the same hand that started the roll. Rolls are usually found in xylophone and marimba music.

102. SATIN LATIN

Allegro

Musical notation for 'SATIN LATIN' in 4/4 time. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. There are two dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). There are also two accidentals: a natural sign over the first A and a flat sign over the first E.

HISTORY

German composer **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685–1750) was part of a large family of famous musicians and became the most recognized composer of the Baroque era. Beginning as a choir member, Bach soon became an organist, a teacher, and a prolific composer, writing more than 600 masterworks. This *Minuet*, or dance in 3/4 time, was written as a teaching piece for use with an early form of the piano.

103. MINUET - Duet

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach

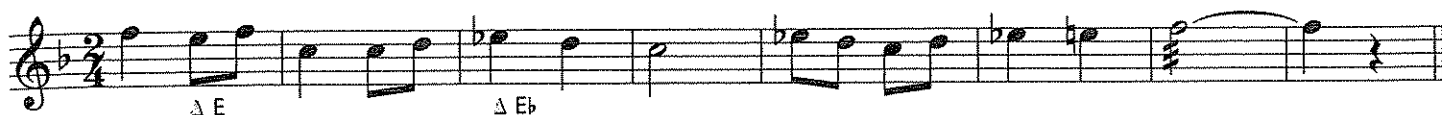
Musical notation for 'MINUET - Duet' in 3/4 time. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. There are two dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). There are also two accidentals: a natural sign over the first A and a flat sign over the first E.

104. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

This melody can be played in 3/4 or 4/4. Pencil in either time signature, draw the bar lines and play. Now erase the bar lines and try the other time signature. Do the phrases sound different?

Musical notation for 'ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY' in 3/4 time. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. There are two dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). There are also two accidentals: a natural sign over the first A and a flat sign over the first E.

105. NATURALLY



Austrian composer **Franz Peter Schubert** (1797–1828) lived a shorter life than any other great composer, but he created an incredible amount of music: more than 600 art-songs (concert music for voice and accompaniment), ten symphonies, chamber music, operas, choral works and piano pieces. His "March Militaire" was originally a piano duet.

HISTORY

106. MARCH MILITAIRE – New Note

Allegro

Franz Schubert



107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note



108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

Allegro

American Folk Song



Boogie-woogie is a style of the **blues**, and it was first recorded by pianist Clarence "Pine Top" Smith in 1928, one year after Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic. A form of jazz, blues music features altered notes and is usually written in 12-measure verses, like "Bottom Bass Boogie."

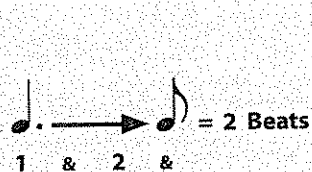
HISTORY

109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE – Duet

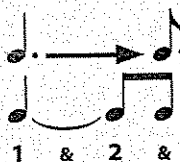
Allegro



Dotted Quarter & Eighth Notes

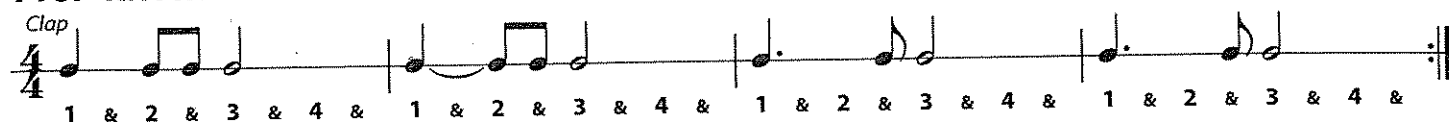


A dot adds half the value of the quarter note.

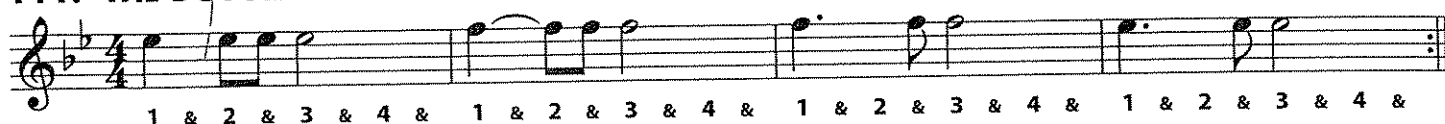


A single eighth note has a flag on the stem.

110. RHYTHM RAP



111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS



112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT



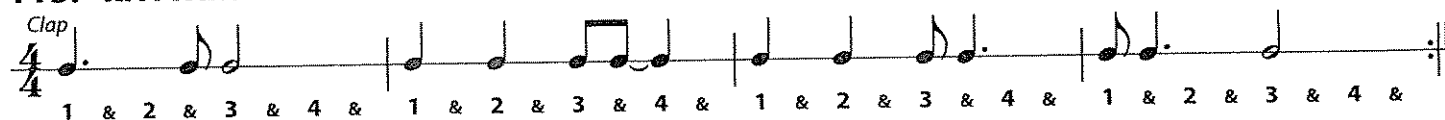
113. SEA CHANTY



114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR



115. RHYTHM RAP



116. THE TURNAROUND



117. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - AULD LANG SYNE



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

You can perform this solo with or without a piano accompanist. Play it for the band, the school or your family. It is part of **Symphony No. 9 ("From The New World")** by Czech composer **Antonin Dvorák** (1841–1904). He wrote it while visiting America in 1893, and was inspired to include melodies from American folksongs and spirituals. This is the **Largo** (or "very slow tempo") theme.

118. THEME FROM "NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"

Largo **4** **5** Measure number **Bells** **Antonin Dvorák**

5 **13** **21** **29** **Slower** **2**

p *mf* *p*

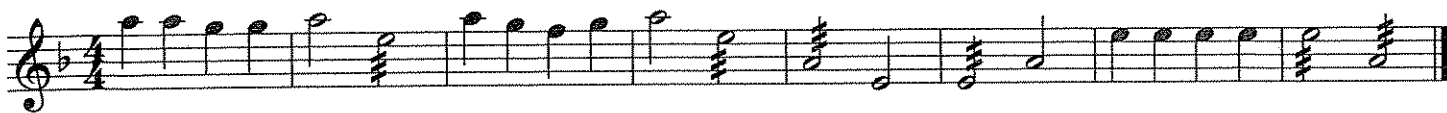
Piano Accompaniment

Largo **5**

5 **13** **21** **29** **Slower**

p *mf* *p*

126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4



127. THREE IS THE COUNT



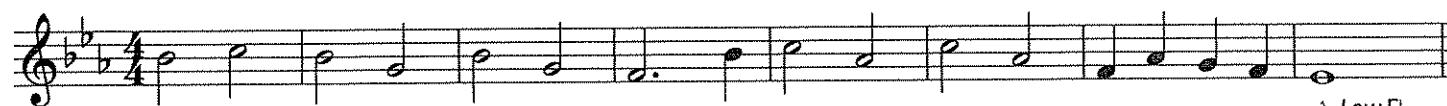
128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5



129. TECHNIQUE TRAX



130. CROSSING OVER



Δ Low Eb

Trio

A **trio** is a composition with three parts played together. Practice this trio with two other players and listen for the 3-part harmony.

131. KUM BAH YAH – Trio Always check the key signature.

African Folk Song

Moderato

A *mf*

B *mf*

C *mf*

A *p*

B *p*

C *p*

Repeat Signs



Repeat the section of music enclosed by the **repeat signs**.
(If 1st and 2nd endings are used, they are played as usual — but go back only to the first repeat sign, not to the beginning.)

132. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

African-American Spiritual



133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ

Austrian Folk Song



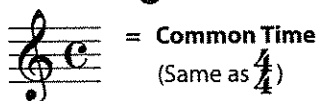
134. BOTANY BAY

Australian Folk Song



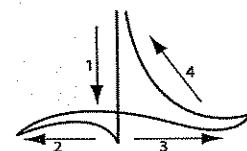
THEORY

C Time Signature



Conducting

Practice conducting
this four-beat pattern.

135. TECHNIQUE TRAX *Practice at all dynamic levels.*

136. FINLANDIA

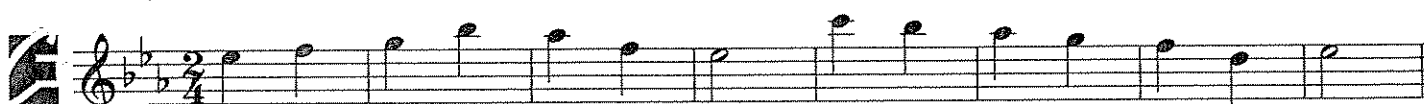
Jean Sibelius

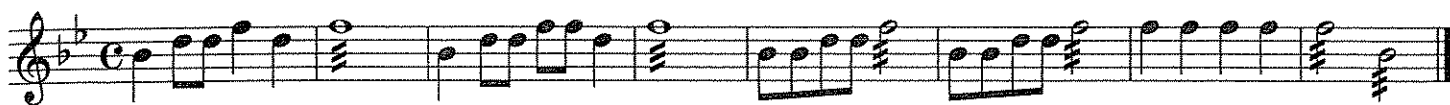
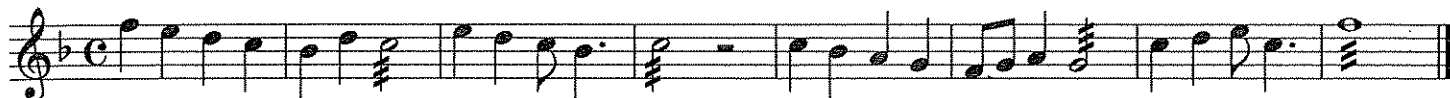


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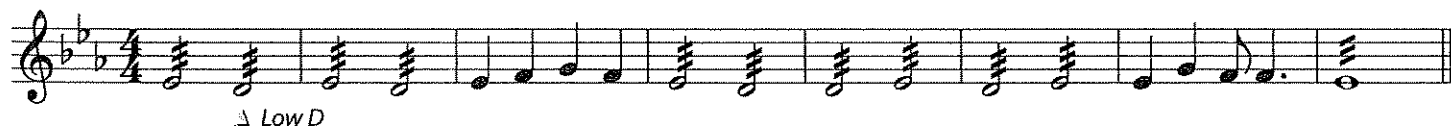
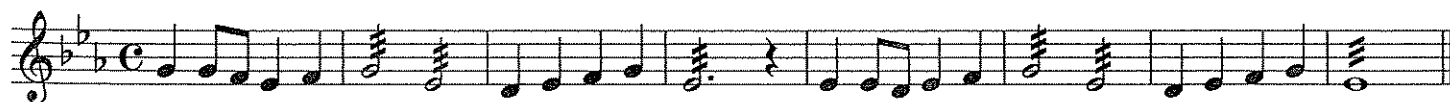
137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Create your own variations by penciling in a dot and a flag to change the rhythm of any measure from to .



138. EASY GORILLA JUMPS**139. TECHNIQUE TRAX** *Always check the key signature.***140. MORE TECHNIQUE TRAX****141. GERMAN FOLK SONG****142. THE SAINTS GO MARCHIN' AGAIN**

James Black and Katherine Purvis

**143. LOWLAND GORILLA WALK****144. SMOOTH SAILING****145. MORE GORILLA JUMPS****146. FULL COVERAGE**

Scale

A **scale** is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. This scale is in your Key of B $\flat$ (two flats), so the top and bottom notes are both B $\flat$'s. The interval between the B $\flat$'s is an octave.

147. CONCERT B $\flat$ SCALE

Scale Steps: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Octave

Chord & Arpeggio

When two or more notes are played together, they form a **chord** or **harmony**. This B $\flat$ chord is built from the 1st, 3rd and 5th steps of the B $\flat$ scale. The 8th step is the same as the 1st, but it is an octave higher. An **arpeggio** is a "broken" chord whose notes are played individually.

148. IN HARMONY

Divide the notes of the chords between band members and play together. Does the arpeggio sound like a chord?

Chord

Arpeggio

Chord

Arpeggio

149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

Scale

Arpeggio

Scale

Arpeggio

Austrian composer **Franz Josef Haydn** (1732–1809) wrote 104 symphonies. Many of these works had nicknames and included brilliant, unique effects for their time. His Symphony No. 94 was named "The Surprise Symphony" because the soft second movement included a sudden loud dynamic, intended to wake up an often sleepy audience. Pay special attention to dynamics when you play this famous theme.

150. THEME FROM "SURPRISE SYMPHONY"

Franz Josef Haydn

Andante

p

p

mf

151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO

American Folk Song

Write in the note names before you play.

mf

1.

2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

March Style

5 ↖ Measure Number

f *mf*

13

21

29

1. 2.

f

Soli

When playing music marked **Soli**, you are part of a group "solo" or group feature. Listen carefully in "Carnival of Venice," and name the instruments that play the Soli part at each indicated measure number.

153. CARNIVAL OF VENICE – Band Arrangement

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

Soli

mf *f* *mf*

5

13

end Soli 7

21

f

29 7

Soli 37

f

45

mf

f

DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER



155. TECHNIQUE TRAX



156. CHORALE

Johann Sebastian Bach



HISTORY

The traditional Hebrew melody "Hatikvah" has been Israel's national anthem since the nation's inception. At the Declaration of State in 1948, it was sung by the gathered assembly during the opening ceremony and played by members of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra at its conclusion.

157. HATIKVAH

Israeli National Anthem



 = 1/2 beat of sound
 = 1/2 beat of silence

[illegible]

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

Moderato

Moderato

mf

1.

2.

The image shows a musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in 3/4 time, marked 'Moderato'. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo 'Moderato' is written above the staff. The dynamic 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is written below the first measure. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody and includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, while the second ending concludes with a half note and a quarter rest.

[illegible]

The first staff of music is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). It contains four measures of music. The notes are: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), C3 (quarter). The second measure has a whole rest followed by G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter). The third measure has a whole rest followed by G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter). The fourth measure has a whole rest followed by G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter). The staff ends with a repeat sign.

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

Exercise 133 is a short piece in 4/4 time, featuring a melody on the top staff and an accompaniment on the bottom staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, while the accompaniment uses eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

Andante



165. DANCING MELODY - New Note



HISTORY

American composer and conductor **John Philip Sousa** (1854–1932) wrote 136 marches. Known as "The March King," Sousa wrote *The Stars And Stripes Forever*, *Semper Fidelis*, *The Washington Post* and many other patriotic works. Sousa's band performed all over the country, and his fame helped boost the popularity of bands in America. Here is a melody from his famous *El Capitan* operetta and march.

166. EL CAPITAN

Allegro

John Philip Sousa



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HISTORY

"O Canada," formerly known as the "National Song," was first performed during 1880 in French Canada. Robert Stanley Weir translated the English language version in 1908, but it was not adopted as the national anthem of Canada until 1980, one hundred years after its premiere.

167. O CANADA

Maestoso (Majestically)

Calixa Lavallee,
l'Hon. Judge Routhier
and Justice R.S. Weir



168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - METER MANIA

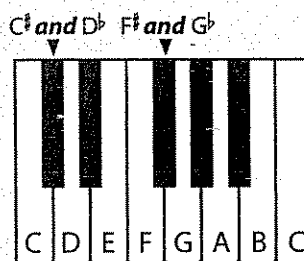
Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?



Enharmonics

Two notes that are written differently, but sound the same (and played with the same fingering) are called **enharmonics**. Your note chart on page 3 shows the enharmonic notes for your instrument.

On a piano keyboard, each black key is both a flat and a sharp:



169. SNAKE CHARMER

G $\flat$ /F $\sharp$ Δ G $\flat$ Δ F $\sharp$

170. DARK SHADOWS

Δ Pick-up note

171. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

D $\flat$ /C $\sharp$ Δ C $\sharp$ Δ D $\flat$

172. MARCH SLAV

Largo

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

f mf f

173. NOTES IN DISGUISE

f

Chromatic Notes

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats and natural signs which are not in the key signature. The smallest distance between two notes is a half-step, and a scale made up of consecutive half-steps is called a **chromatic scale**.

174. HALF-STEPPIN'

f

French composer **Camille Saint-Saëns** (1835–1921) wrote music for virtually every medium: operas, suites, symphonies and chamber works. The “Egyptian Dance” is one of the main themes from his famous opera *Samson et Delilah*. The opera was written in the same year that Thomas Edison invented the phonograph—1877.

175. EGYPTIAN DANCE Watch for enharmonics.

Camille Saint-Saëns

Allegro

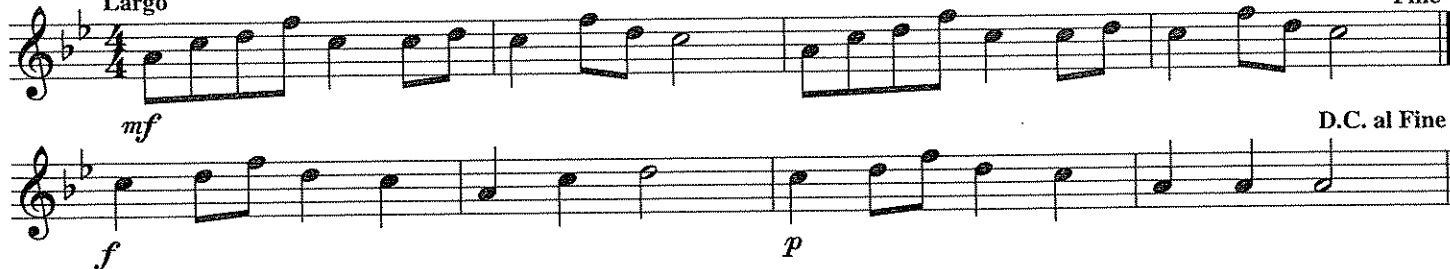


176. SILVER MOON BOAT

Chinese Folk Song

Largo

Fine



German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) is considered to be one of the world's greatest composers, despite becoming completely deaf in 1802. Although he could not hear his music the way we can, he could “hear” it in his mind. As a testament to his greatness, his Symphony No. 9 (p. 13) was performed as the finale to the ceremony celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990. This is the theme from his Symphony No. 7, second movement.

177. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 7 – Duet

Ludwig van Beethoven

Allegro (moderately fast)

Russian composer **Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky** (1840–1893) wrote six symphonies and hundreds of other works including *The Nutcracker* ballet. He was a master at writing brilliant settings of folk music, and his original melodies are among the most popular of all time. His *1812 Overture* and *Capriccio Italien* were both written in 1880, the year after Thomas Edison developed the practical electric light bulb.

178. CAPRICCIO ITALIEN

Always check the key signature.

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

Allegro

f

179. AMERICAN PATROL

F.W. Meacham

Allegro

mf

180. WAYFARING STRANGER

African-American Spiritual

Andante

p

△ Low Bb

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL – Band Arrangement

Samuel A. Ward
Arr. by John Higgins

Maestoso

f

7 Andante

f

15

25 Maestoso

mf *f*

183. LA CUCARACHA – Band Arrangement

Latin American Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Latin Rock

f

5

8

13

25

p *f*

1.

2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE – Band Arrangement

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measures numbered 1, 4, 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, and 48. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) at the beginning, *p* (piano) at measure 10, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 18. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accents. A performance instruction 'Δ Low Db' is placed below the staff at measure 42. The final measure of the score is marked with a 'C' and a double bar line.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo for Percussion Ensemble

Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music. Percussion ensembles provide a unique solo performing opportunity for all members of the percussion section. This percussion ensemble is written for 5 or more players. It is based on the famous "Can-Can" dance from Jacques Offenbach's operetta *Orpheus in the Underworld*, completed in 1858. Your percussion ensemble can perform for the band or at other school and community events.

185. CAN - CAN

Jacques Offenbach
Arr. by Kevin Lepper

Allegro

4

5

mf

1. 2. Solo *f*

14

2 2

2 2 30

The musical score is written for a percussion ensemble in 2/4 time, marked Allegro. It begins with a 4-measure rest. The melody starts at measure 5 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes first and second endings, a solo section starting at measure 14 with a forte (f) dynamic, and various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 5, 14, and 30 are indicated in boxes. The score concludes with a final cadence.

DUETS

Here is an opportunity to get together with a friend and enjoy playing music. The other player does not have to play the same instrument as you. Try to exactly match each other's rhythm, pitch and tone quality. Eventually, it may begin to sound like the two parts are being played by one person! Later, try switching parts.

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT - Duet

African-American Spiritual

Andante

p

p

Fine

mf

mf

D.C. al Fine

187. LA BAMBA - Duet

Mexican Folk Song

Allegro

f

f

Fine

D.C. al Fine

p

p

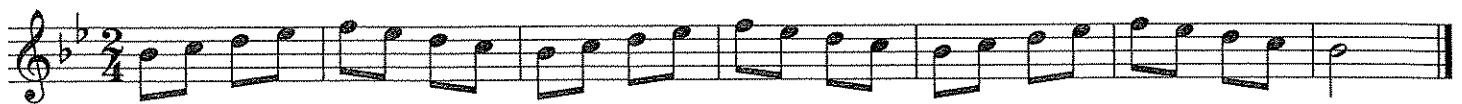
RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

KEY OF B $\flat$ In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s and E $\flat$'s.

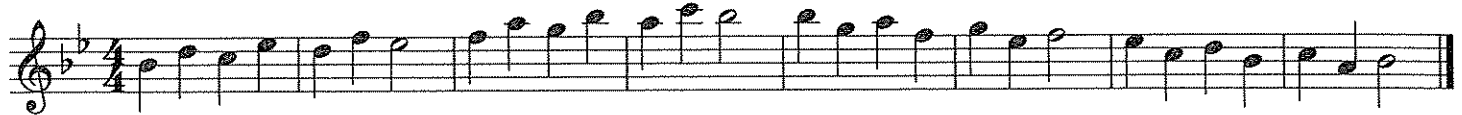
1.



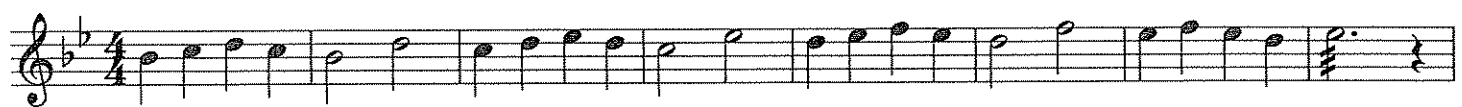
2.



3.



4.



KEY OF E $\flat$ In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s, E $\flat$'s and A $\flat$'s.

1.



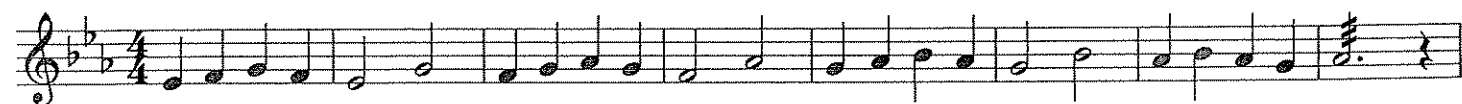
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3.



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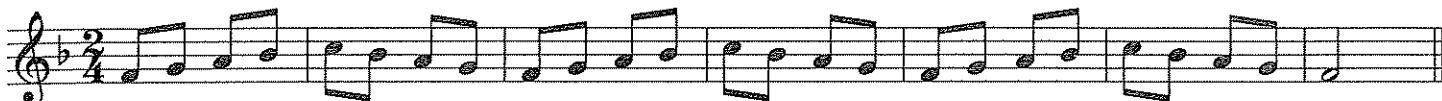
RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

KEY OF F In this key signature, play all Bb's.

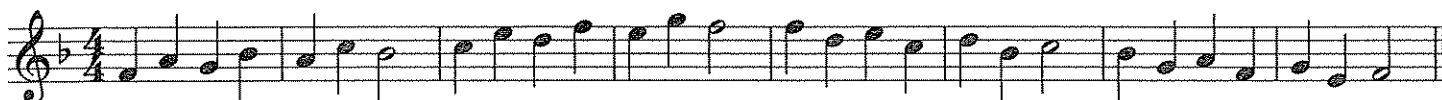
1.



2.



3.



4.



KEY OF Ab In this key signature, play all Bb's, Eb's, Ab's and Db's.

1.



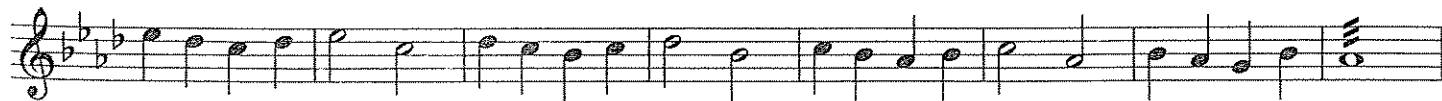
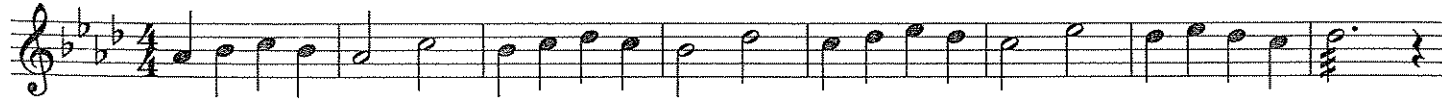
2.



3.



4.





RHYTHM STUDIES

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

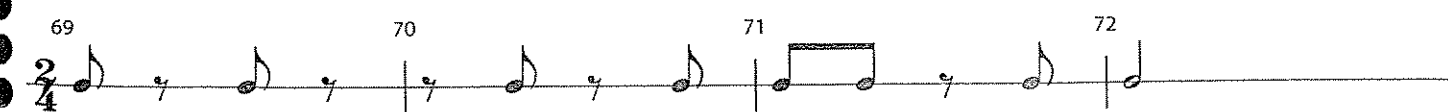
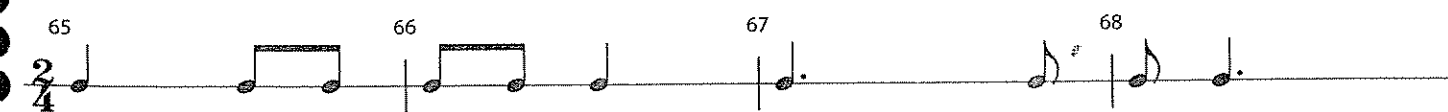
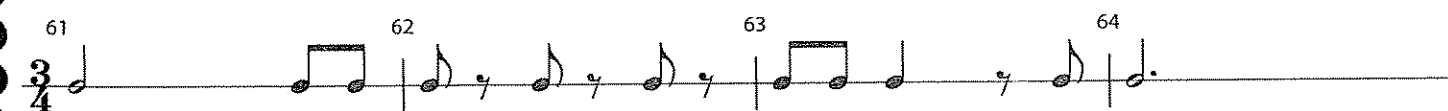
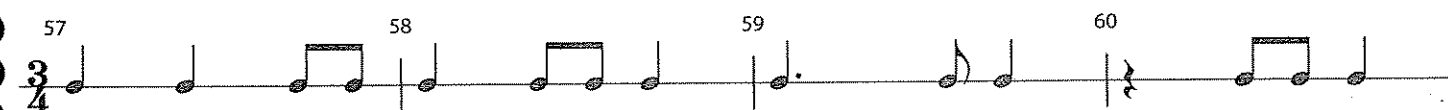
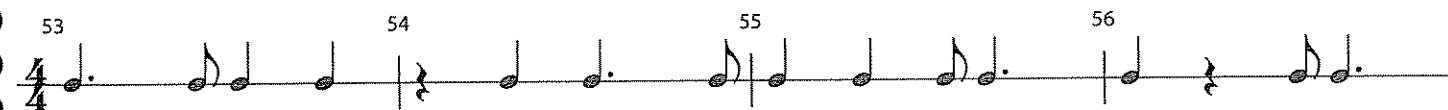
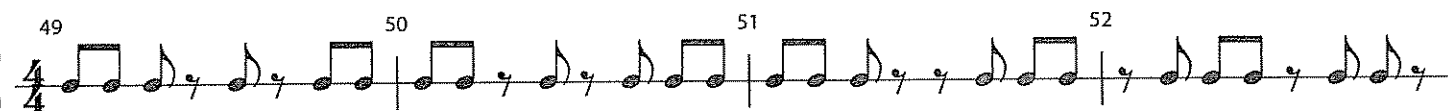
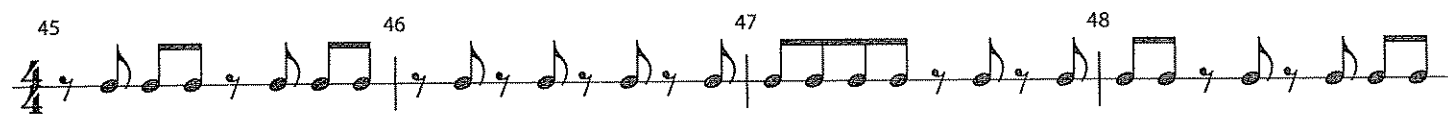
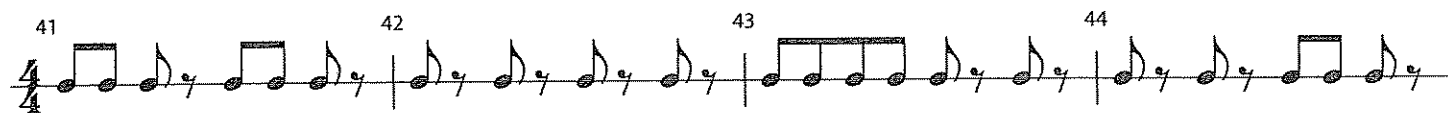
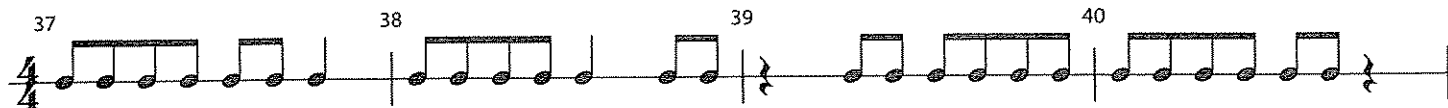
17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36

 RHYTHM STUDIES

CREATING MUSIC

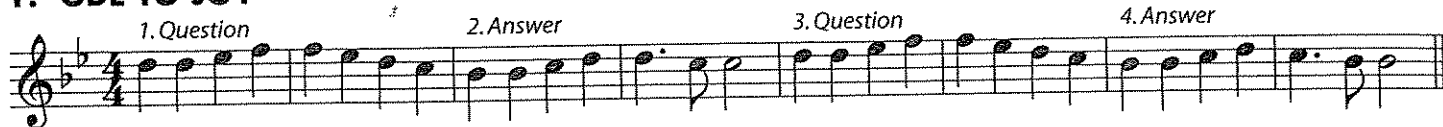
THEORY

Composition

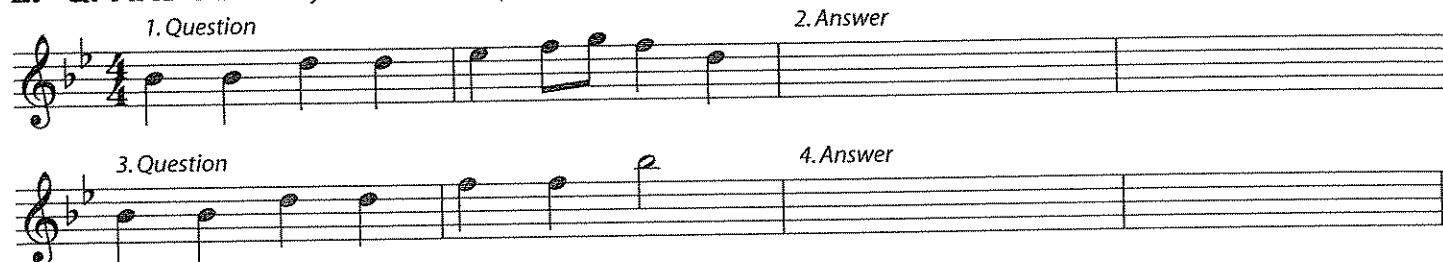
Composition is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual **phrases**, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's *Ode To Joy*. Play this melody and listen to how phrases 2 and 4 give slightly different answers to the same question (phrases 1 and 3).

1. ODE TO JOY

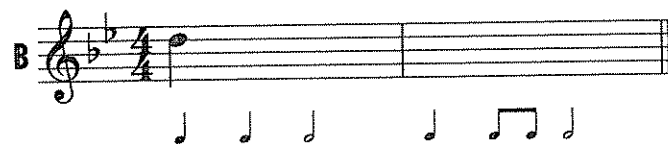
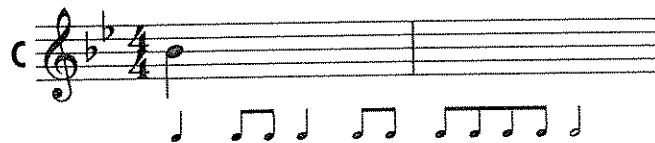
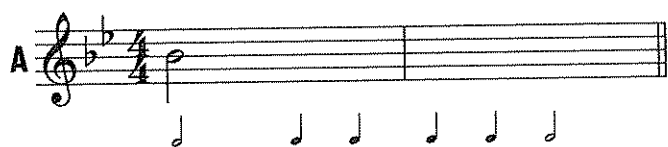
Ludwig van Beethoven



2. Q. AND A. Write your own "answer" phrases in this melody.

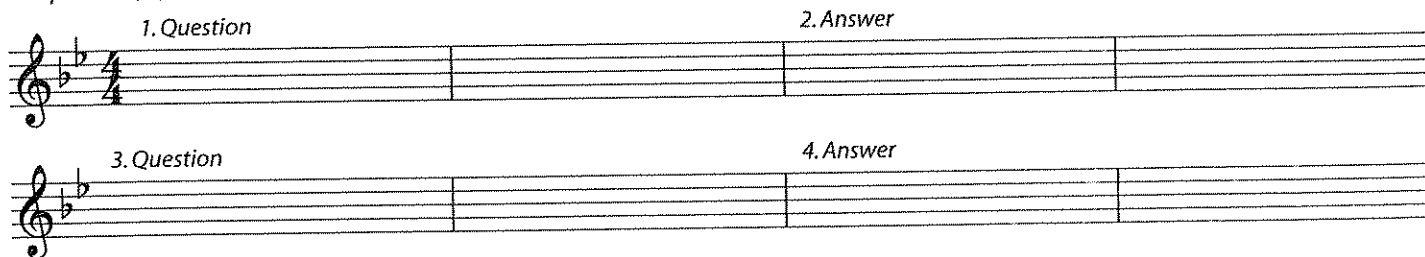


3. PHRASE BUILDERS Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.



4. YOU NAME IT:

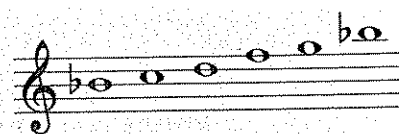
Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.



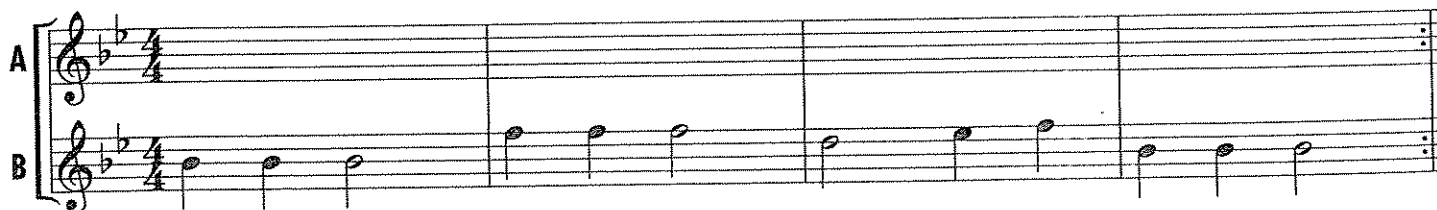
THEORY

Improvisation

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own melody *as you play*. Use these notes to play your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).



5. INSTANT MELODY



KEYBOARD PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

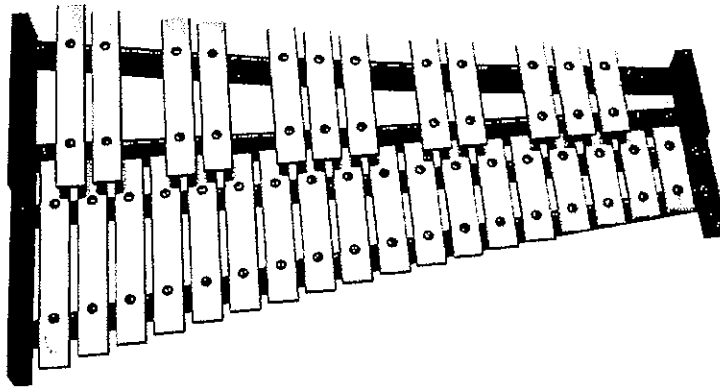
Each keyboard percussion instrument has a unique sound because of the materials used to create the instrument. Ranges may differ with some models of instruments.

Instrument Care Reminders

- Cover all percussion instruments when they are not being used.
- Put mallets away in a storage area. Keep the percussion section neat!
- Mallets are the only things which should be placed on your instrument. NEVER put or allow others to put objects on any percussion instrument.

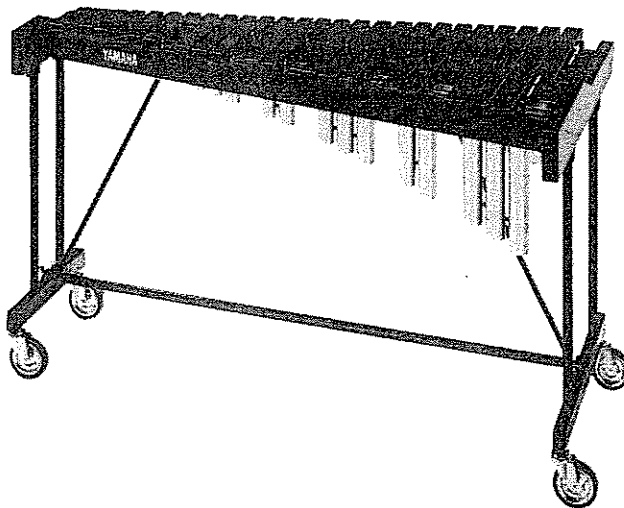
BELLS (Orchestra Bells)

- Bars – metal alloy or steel
- Mallets – lexan (hard plastic), brass or hard rubber
- Range – 2 1/2 octaves
- Sounds 2 octaves higher than written



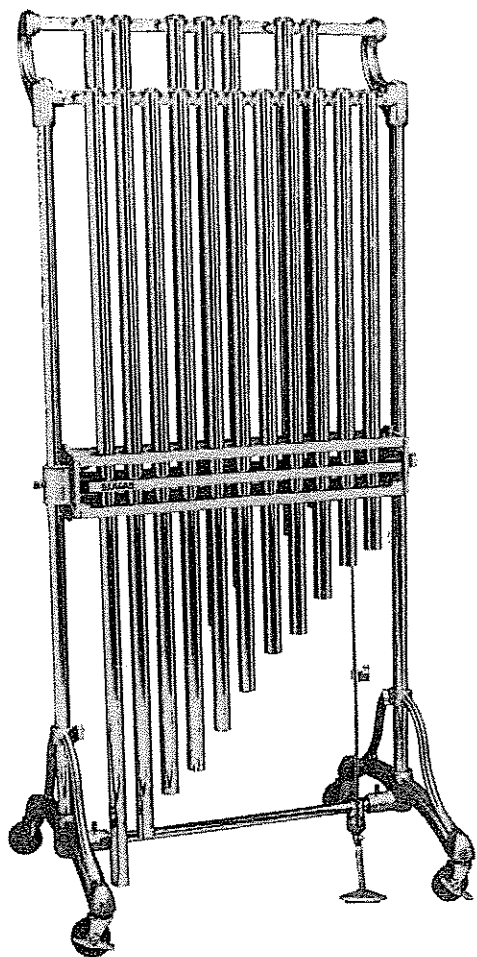
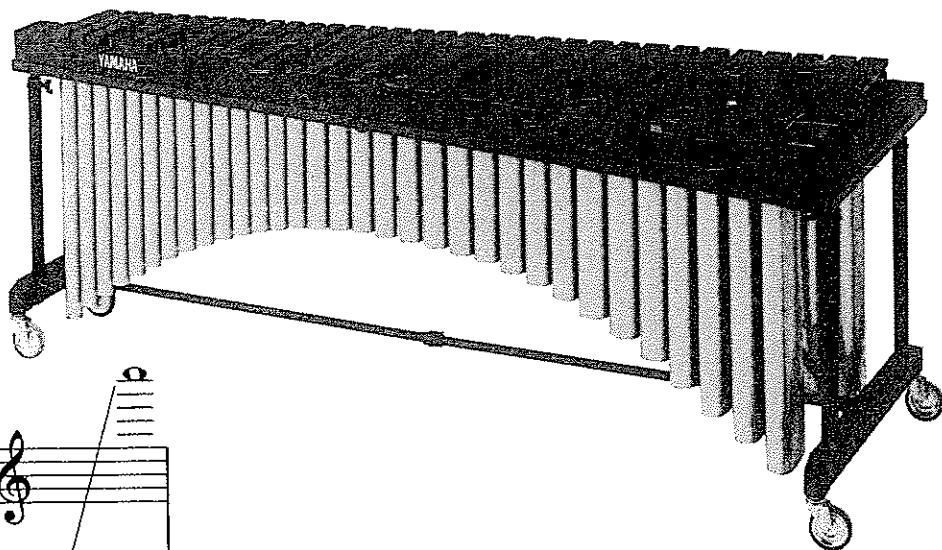
XYLOPHONE

- Bars – wooden or synthetic
- Mallets – hard rubber
- Range – 3 1/2 octaves
- Sounds 1 octave higher than written



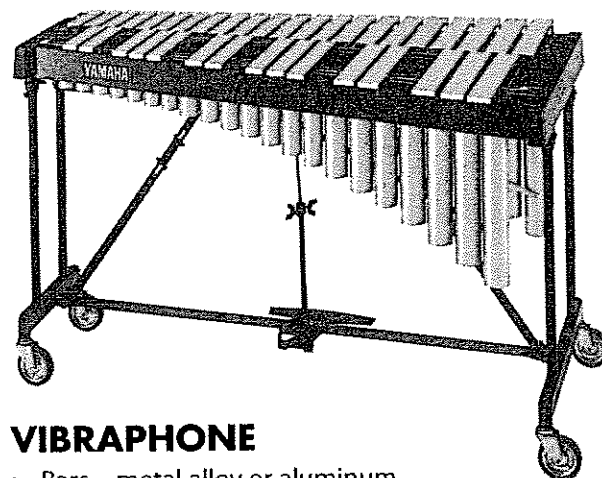
MARIMBA

- Bars – wooden (wider than xylophone bars)
Resonating tube located below each bar
- Mallets – soft to medium rubber or yarn covered
- Range – 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ octaves (reads bass and treble clefs)
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch



CHIMES

- Bars – metal tubes
- Mallets – plastic, rawhide or wooden
- Range – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ octaves
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch



VIBRAPHONE

- Bars – metal alloy or aluminum
Resonating tubes located below each bar
Adjustable electric fans in each resonator create "vibrato" effect
- Mallets – yarn covered
- Range – 3 octaves
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch

