PIANO/ MALLETS

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58. Warm Ups (UMASS BAND)
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62. Note Map/Fingering Chart

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)

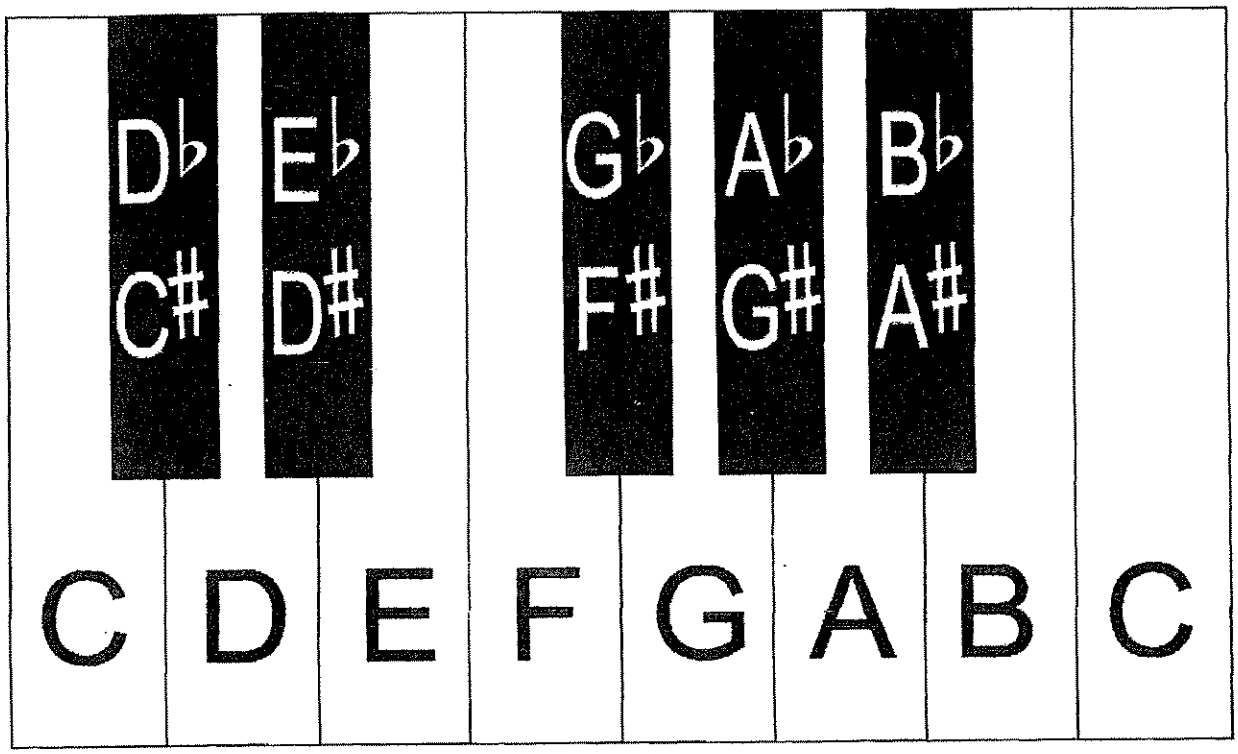
INTERMISSION (Combined Bands)

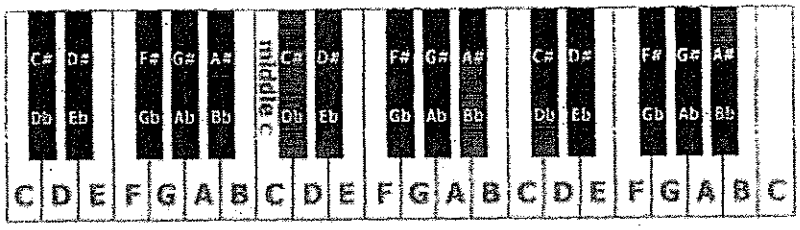
6) The Tempest
7) Blinding Lights
8) Crazy Jam (C Minor Groove)
9) Let's Groove
10) Original Student Composition
11) 12 Bar Blues

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

PIANO NOTES CHART

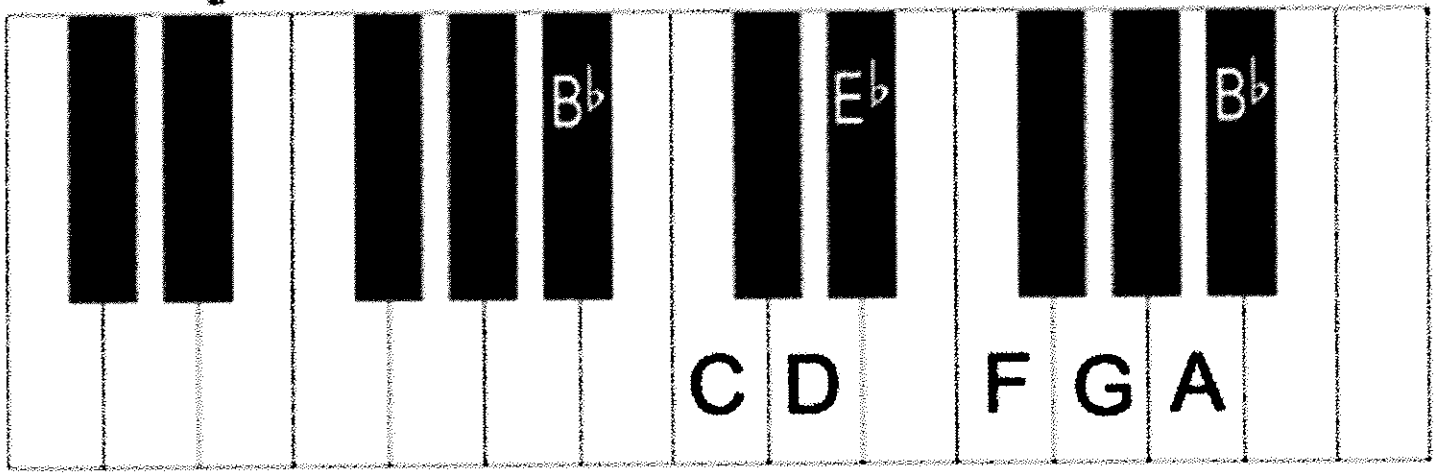




Concert Bb Major Scale

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

Bb Major Scale

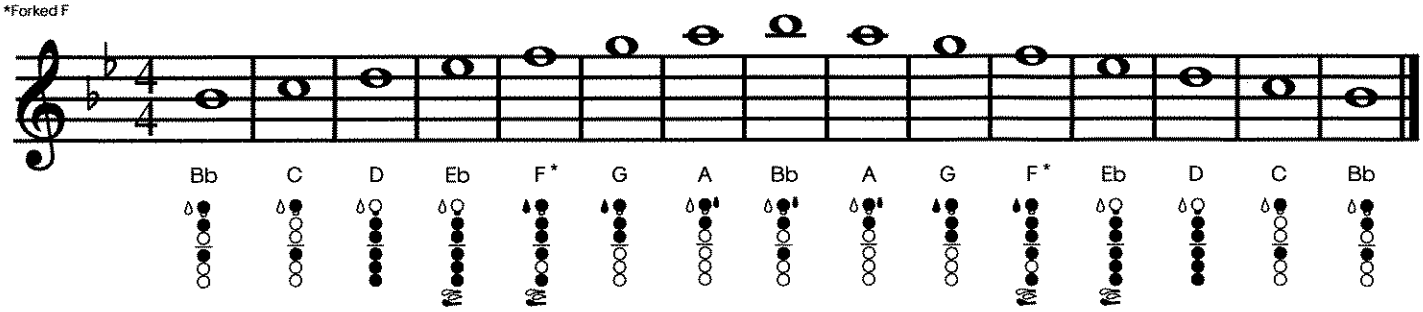


Oboe

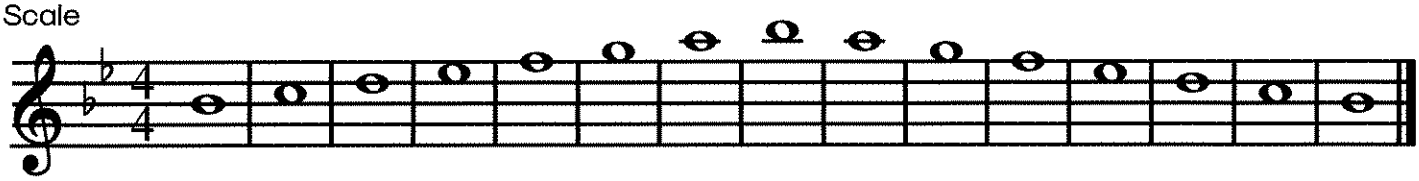
Concert Bb Scale

1. Scale with hints

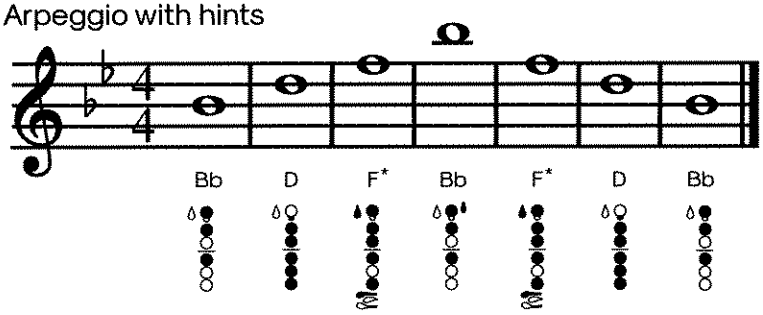
*Forked F



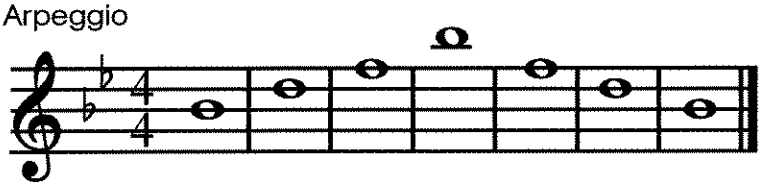
2. Scale



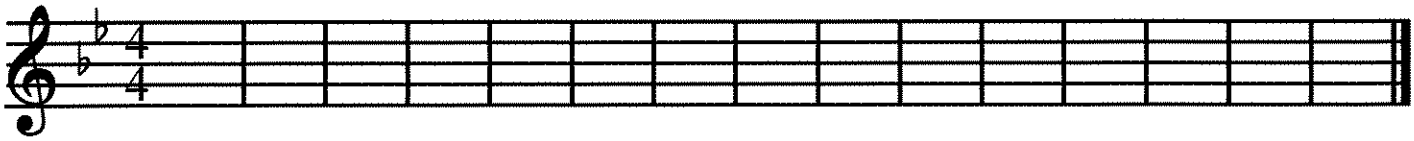
3. Arpeggio with hints



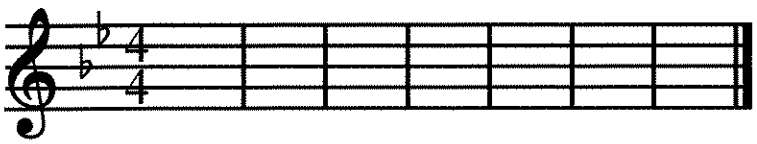
4. Arpeggio



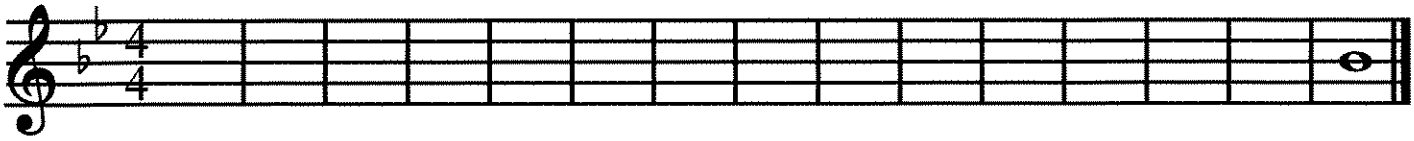
5. Draw the notes of the scale.



6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.



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



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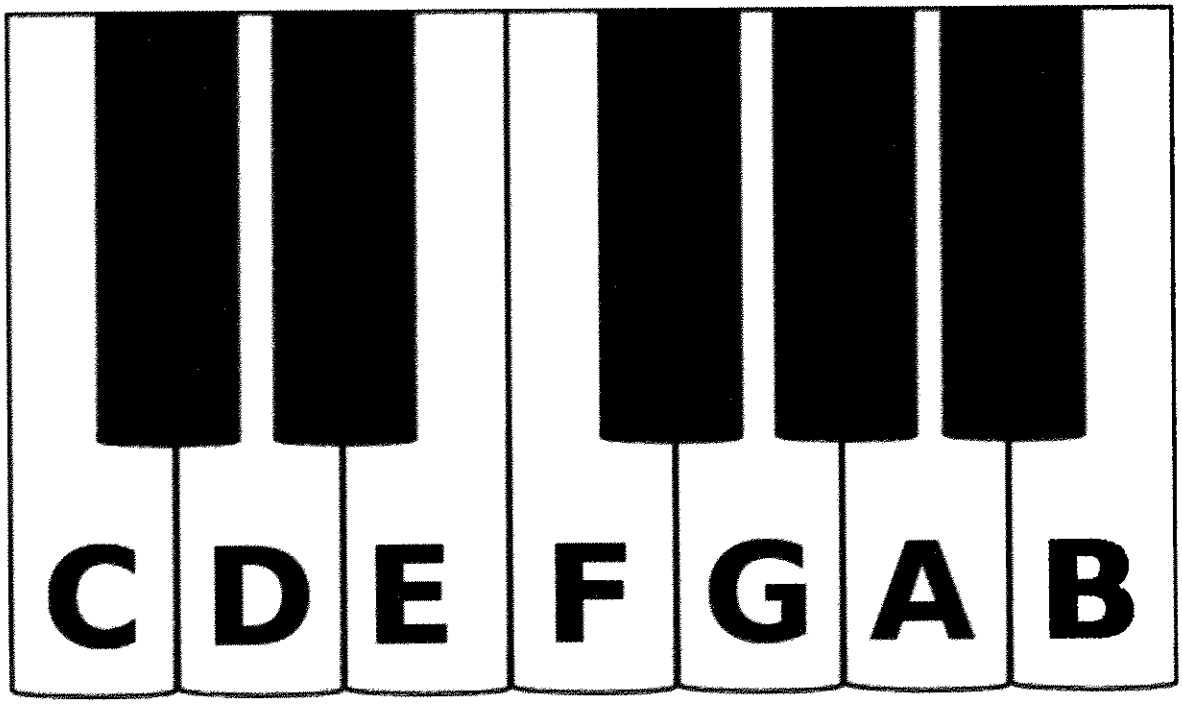
Concert C Major Scale

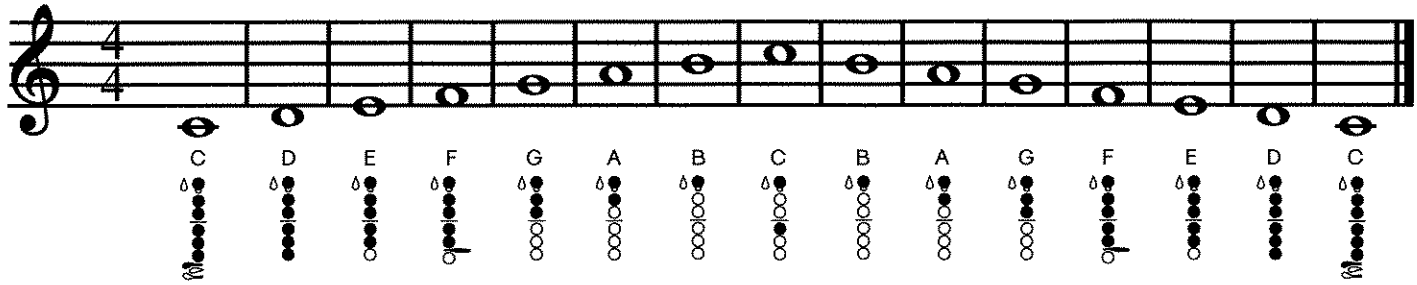
Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solfege	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do
C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Bb Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
Eb Instruments (Alto Sax)	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A



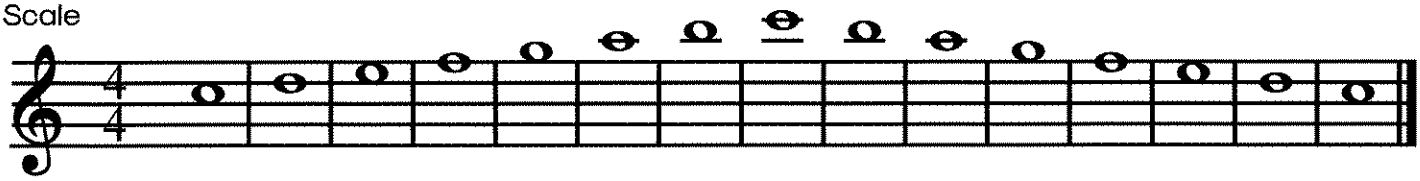
Oboe

Concert C Scale

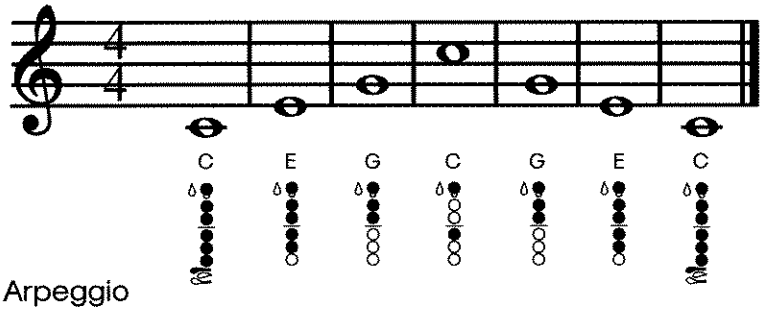
1. Scale with hints



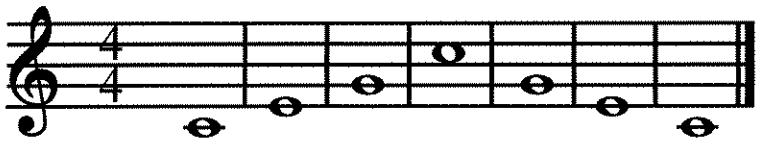
2. Scale



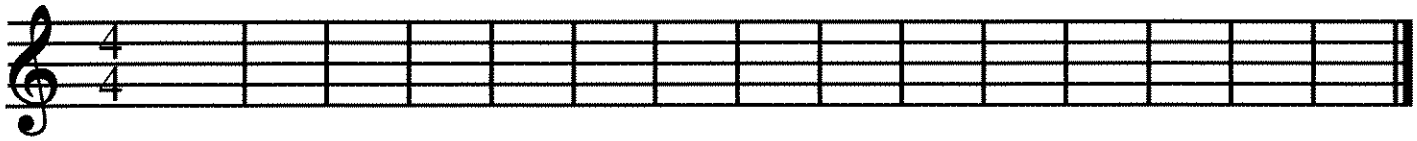
3. Arpeggio with hints



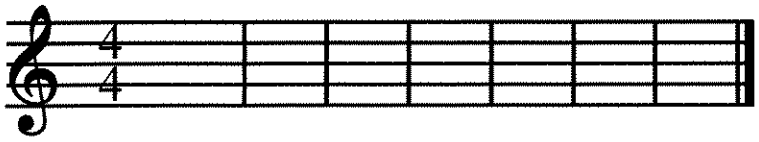
4. Arpeggio



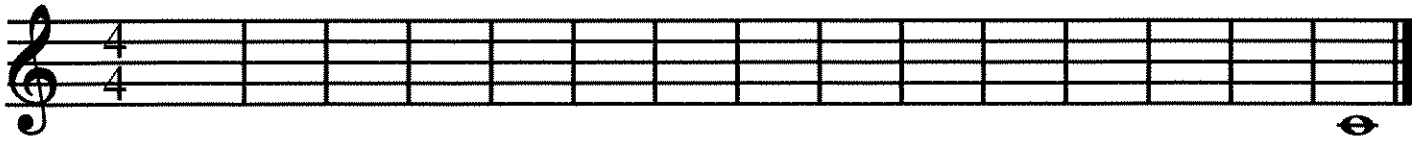
5. Draw the notes of the scale.



6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.



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



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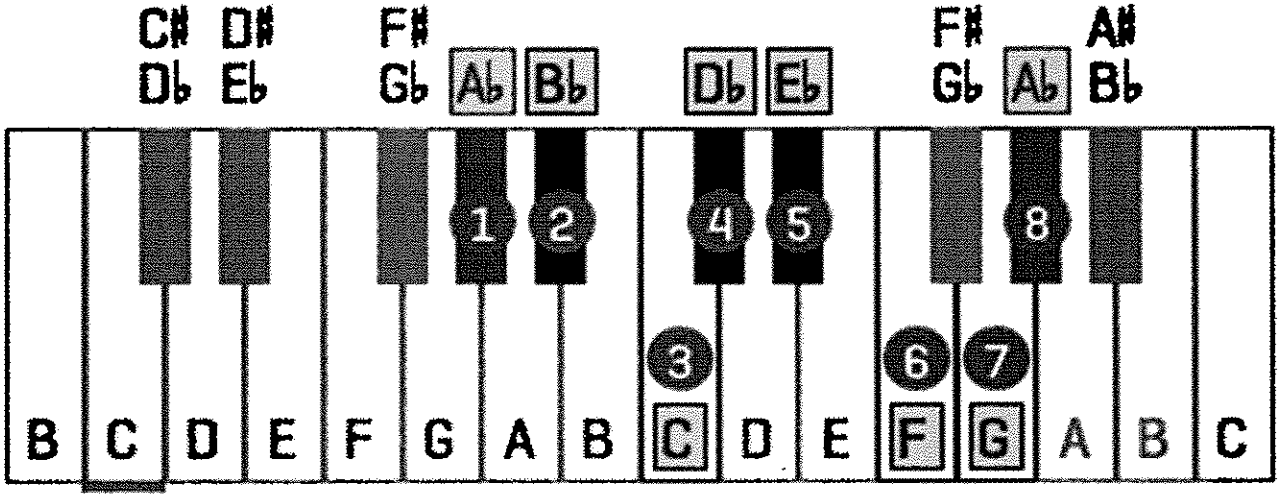
A-flat major scale

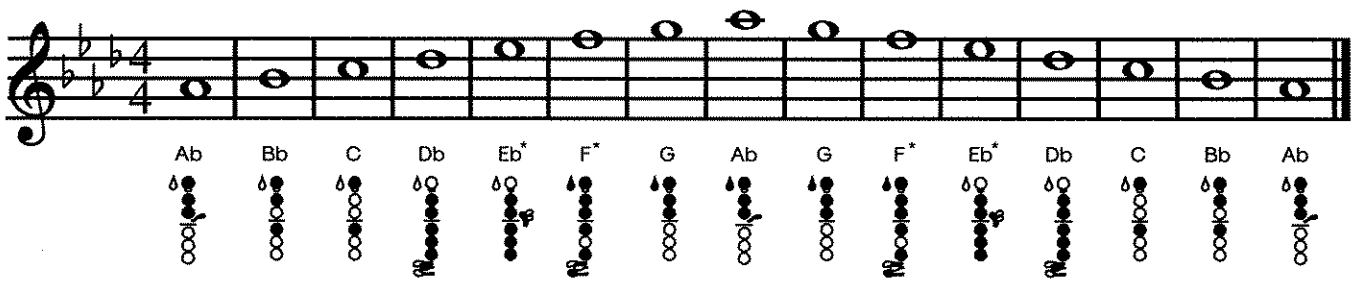


Oboe

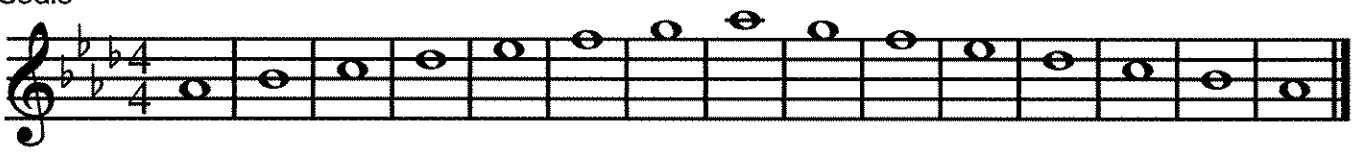
Concert Ab Scale

1. Scale with hints

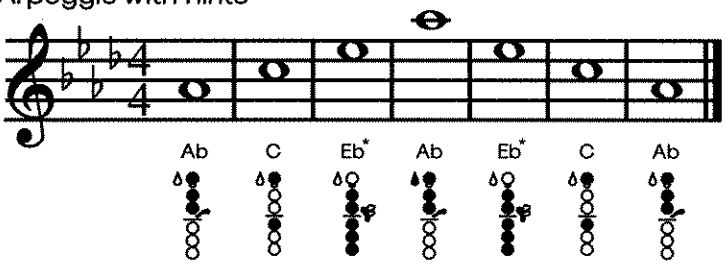
*Alternate fingering



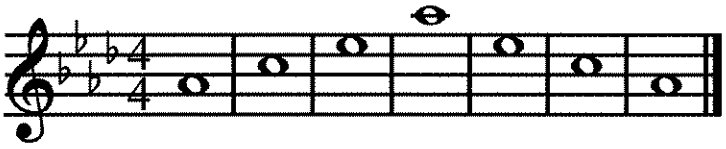
2. Scale



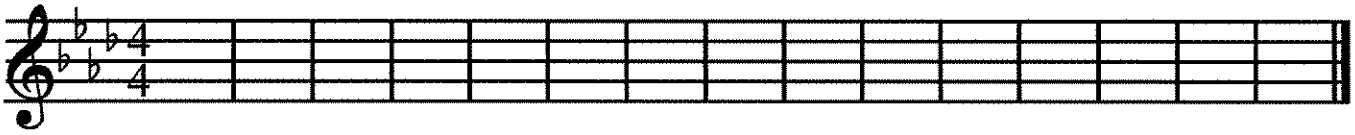
3. Arpeggio with hints



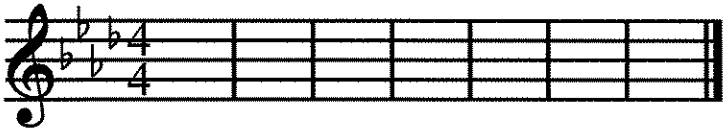
4. Arpeggio



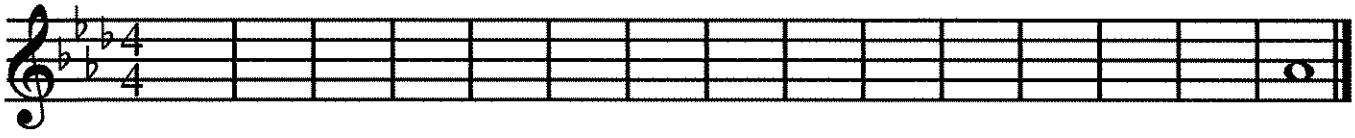
5. Draw the notes of the scale.



6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.



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



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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

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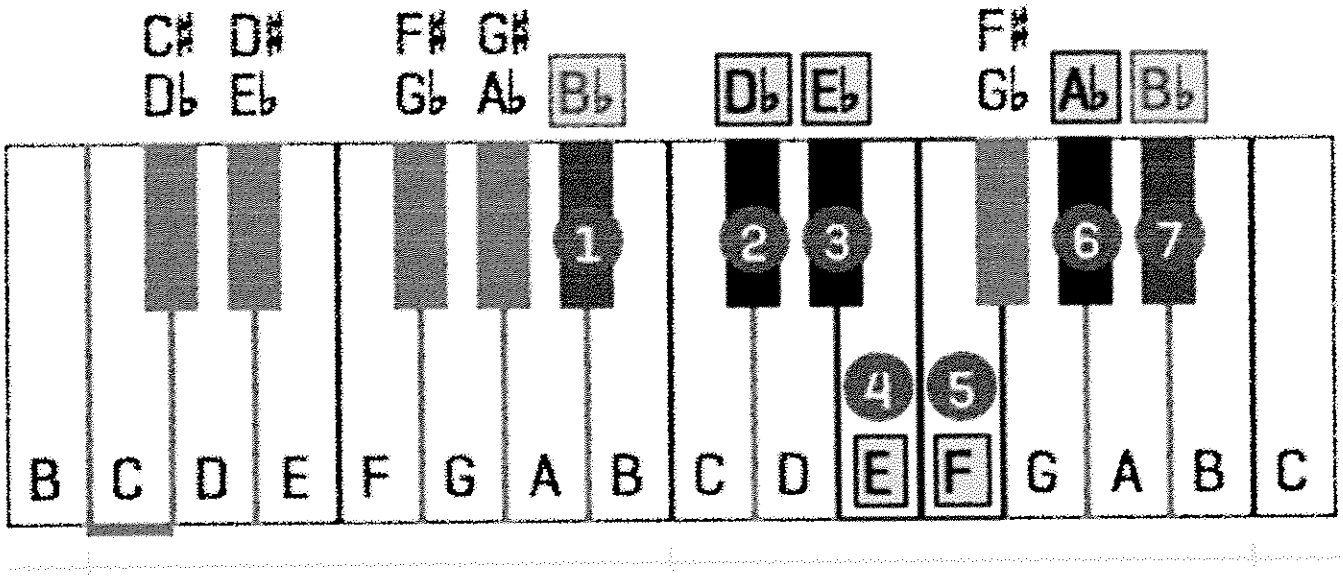
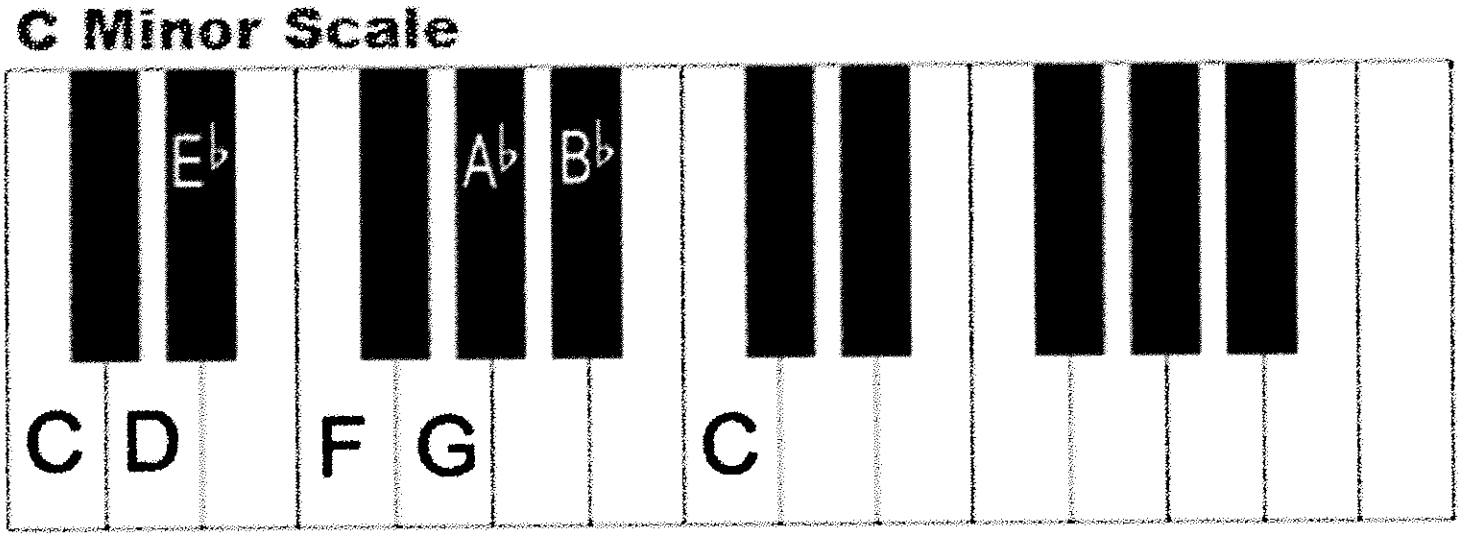
B-flat blues scale



Concert C Minor Scale

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



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

RHYHTHM 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
☐ 164 ☐ 165 ☐ 166 ☐ 167 ☐ 168 ☐ 169 ☐ 170 ☐ 171 ☐ 172 ☐ 173 ☐ 174 ☐ 175 ☐ 176
☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187 ☐ 188 ☐ 189
☐ 190 ☐ 191 ☐ 192 ☐ 193 ☐ 194 ☐ 195

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 ☐
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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
☐ 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
☐ 164 ☐ 165 ☐ 166 ☐ 167 ☐ 168 ☐ 169 ☐ 170 ☐ 171 ☐ 172 ☐ 173 ☐ 174 ☐ 175 ☐ 176
☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187

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
☐ 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
☐ 164 ☐ 165 ☐ 166 ☐ 167 ☐ 168 ☐ 169 ☐ 170 ☐ 171 ☐ 172 ☐ 173 ☐ 174 ☐ 175 ☐ 176
☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187 ☐ 188 ☐ 189
☐ 190 ☐ 191 ☐ 192 ☐ 193 ☐ 194 ☐ 195 ☐ 196 ☐ 197 ☐ 198 ☐ 199

☐ Pg. 42-43 – Rhythm Studies

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, BOOK 3

☐ 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
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☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187 ☐ 188 ☐ 189
☐ 190 ☐ 191 ☐ 192 ☐ 193 ☐ 194 ☐ 195

☐ 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^{o}
Minor	i	ii^{o}	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^{o}-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^{o}-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) Bb D F G Ab G F D

(I) Bb D F G Ab G F D

(IV) Eb G Bb C Db C Bb G

(I) Bb D F G Ab G F D

(V) F A C D

(IV') Eb G Bb C

(I) Bb D F G Ab G F D

Walking Bass Line - Bb Instruments

(I) C E G A Bb A G E

(I) C E G A Bb A G E

(IV) F A C D Eb D C A

(I) C E G A Bb A G E

(V) G B D E

(IV') F A C D

(I) C E G A Bb A G E

Walking Bass Line - Eb Instruments

(I) G B D E F E D B

(I) G B D E F E D B

(IV) C E G A Bb A G E

(I) G B D E F E D B

(V) D F# A B

(IV') C E G A

(I) G B D E F E D B

ADVANCED MUSIC

1. Fantasie for Flute and Piano, Gabriel Faure

2. Concerto in G for Flute, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

3. Sonate 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

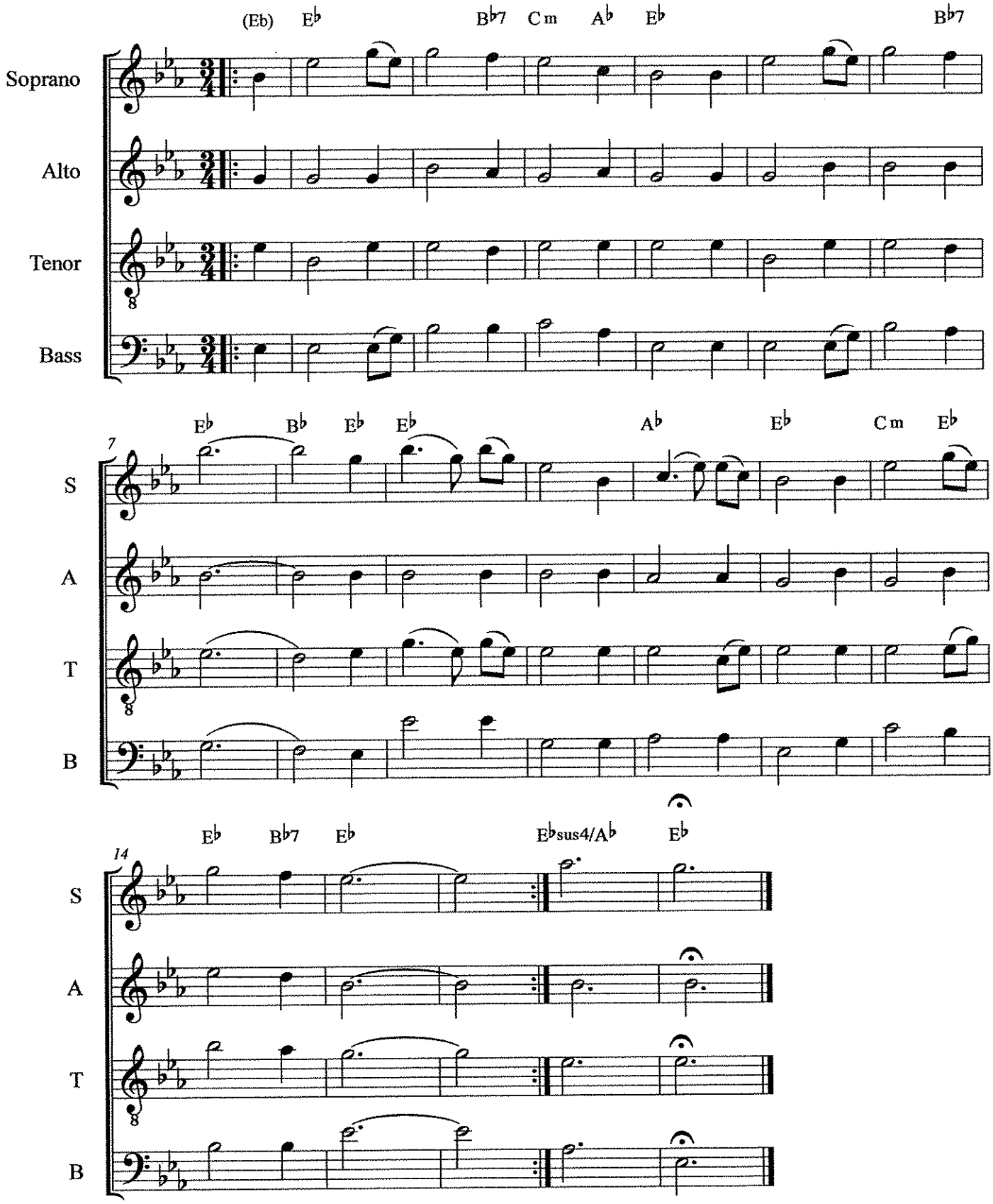
8. Concerto for Trombone and Piano, Rimsky-Korsakov

9. Concerto for Bass Tuba, Ralph Vaughan Williams

CONCERT PITCH SCORE

Amazing Grace

John Newton
Traditional
arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice



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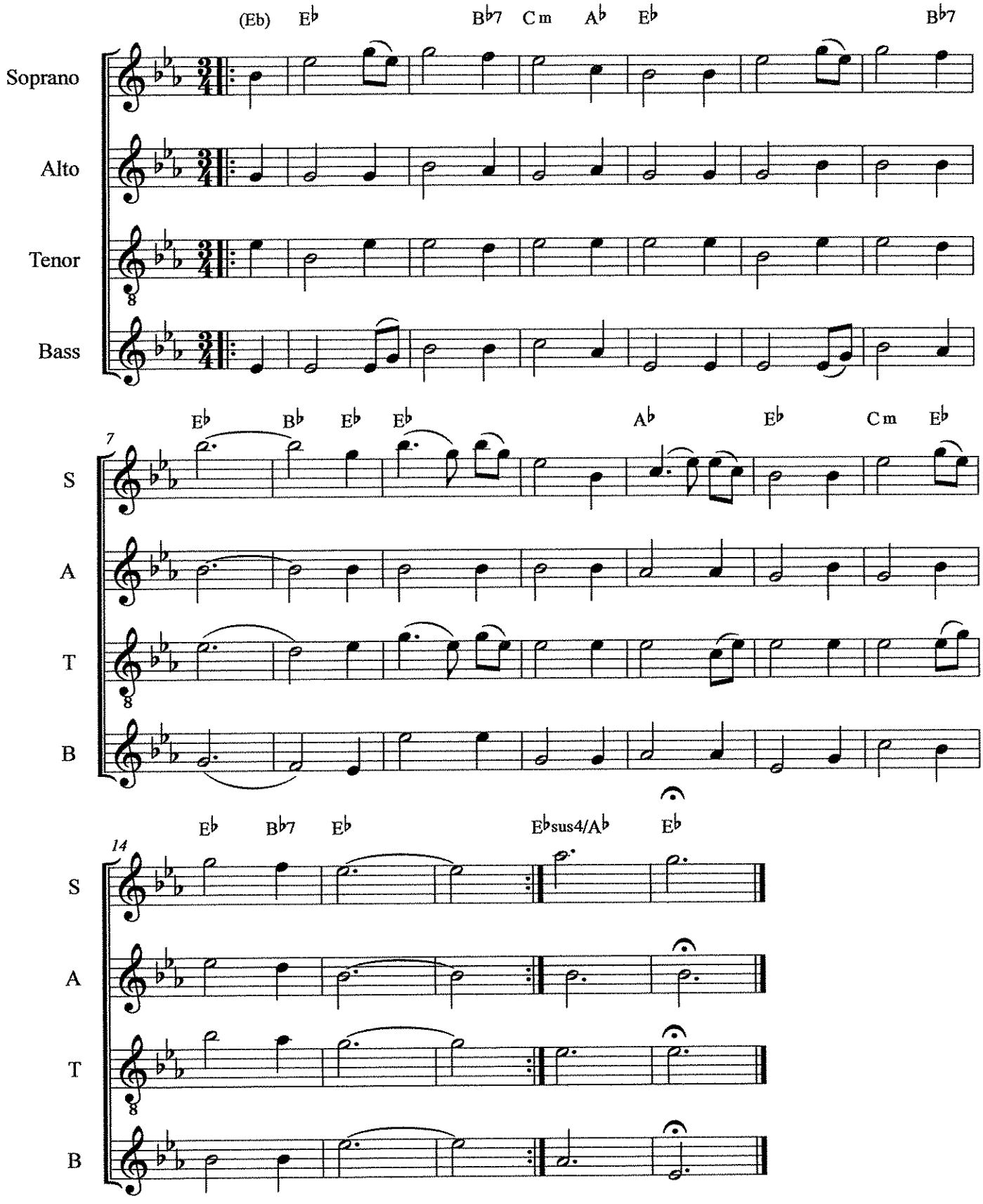
C INSTRUMENTS

Amazing Grace

John Newton
Traditional
arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice



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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

SciTech Band
THE PRIDE OF SPRINGFIELD

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_____			

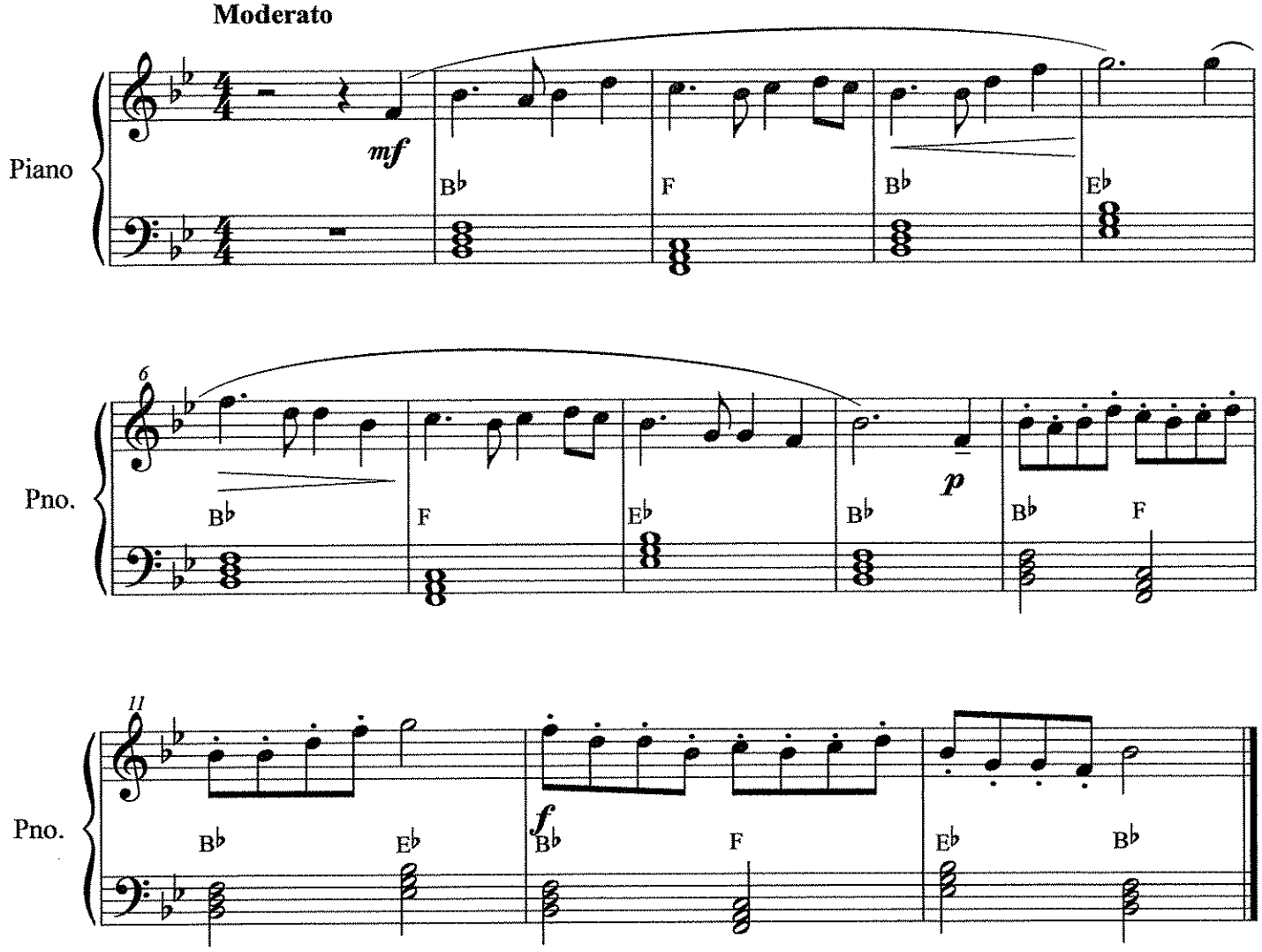
Piano

Audition Prepared Solo - Symphonic Band

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato



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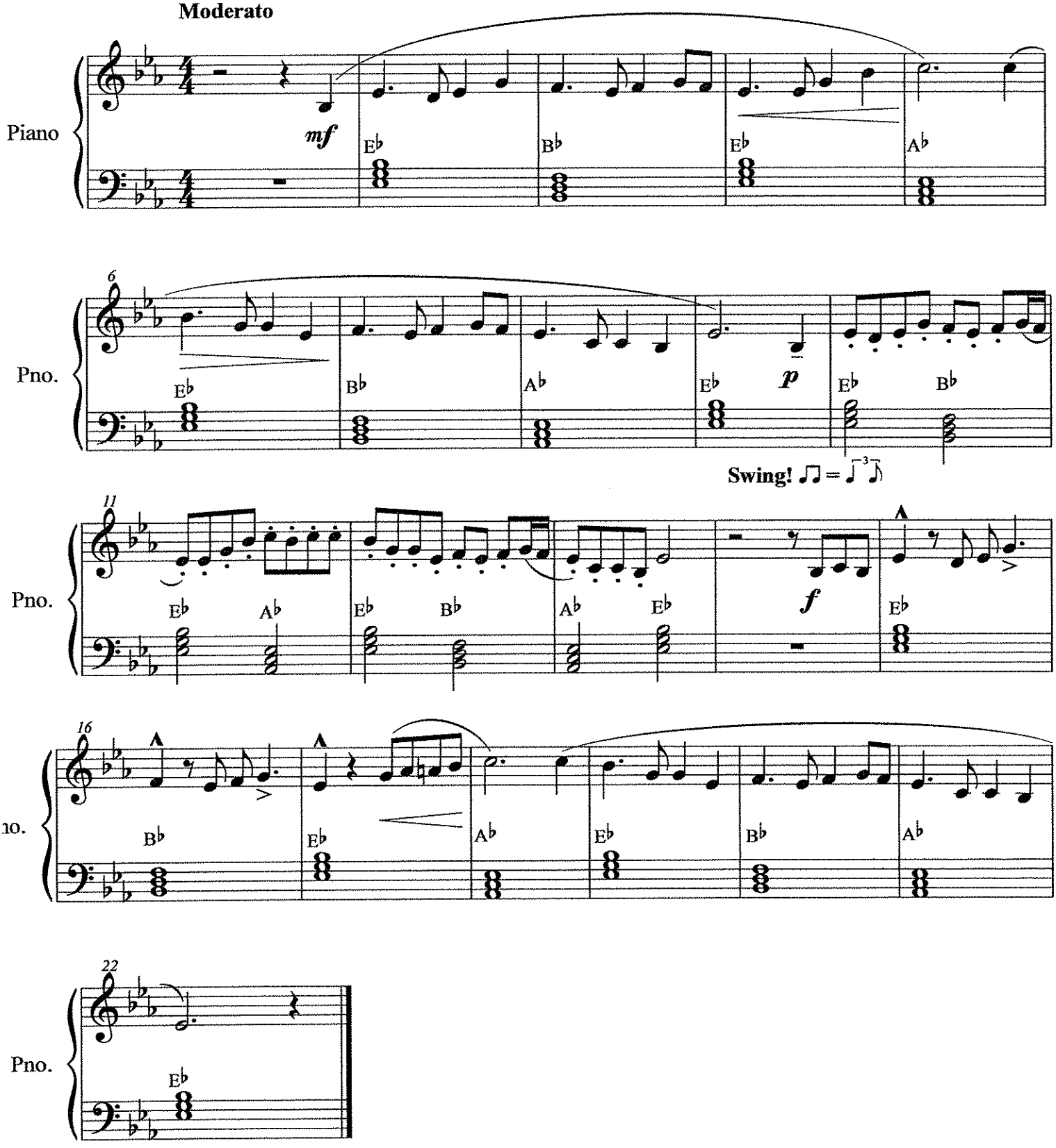
Audition Prepared Solo - ADVANCED BAND

Piano

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato



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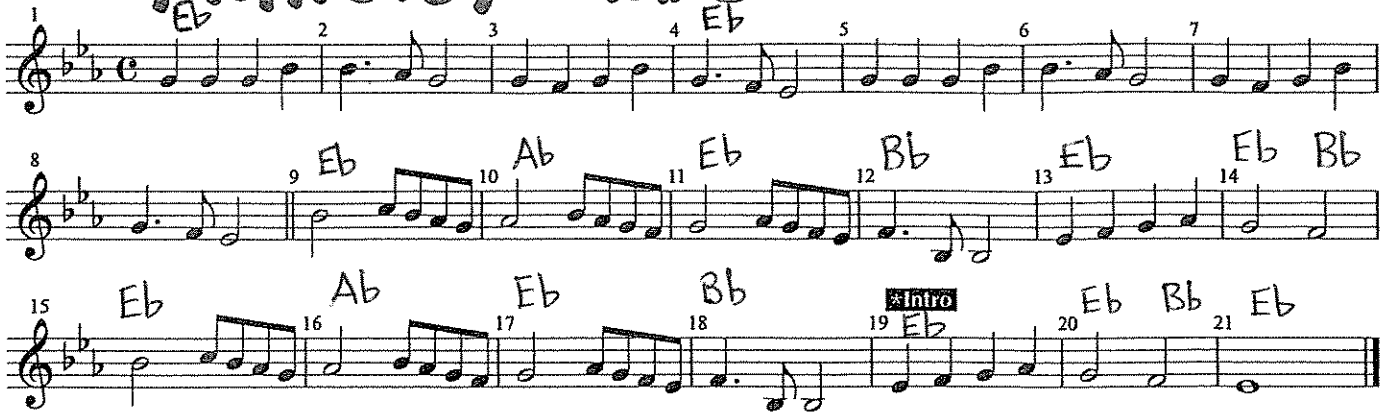
Angels We Have Heard on High

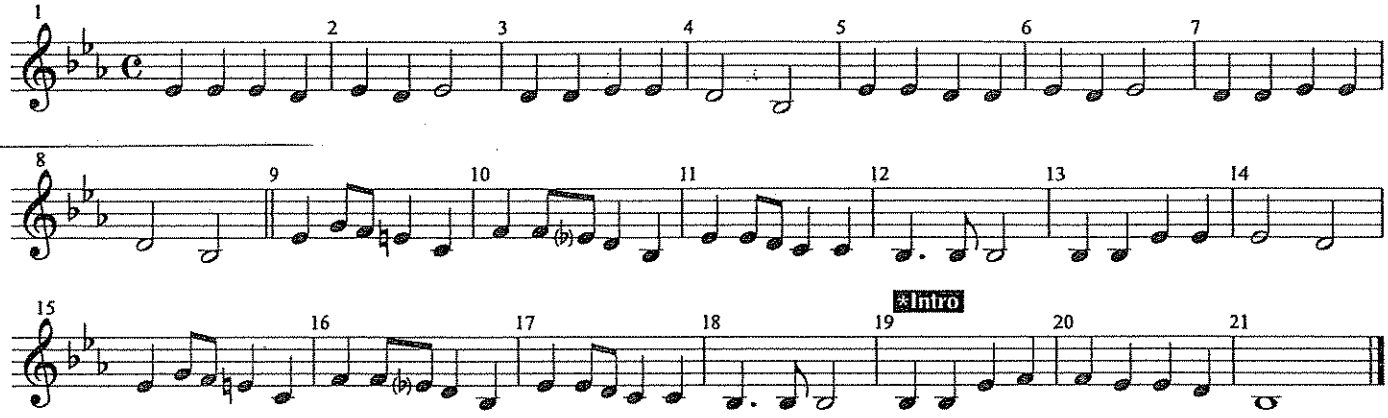
Traditional French Carol

Mallets / Piano

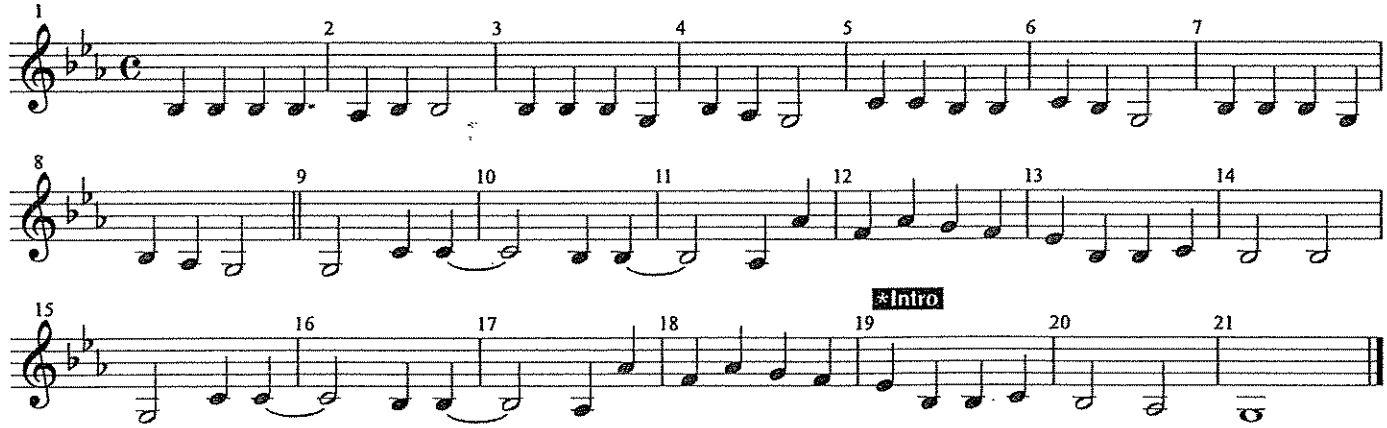
Soprano



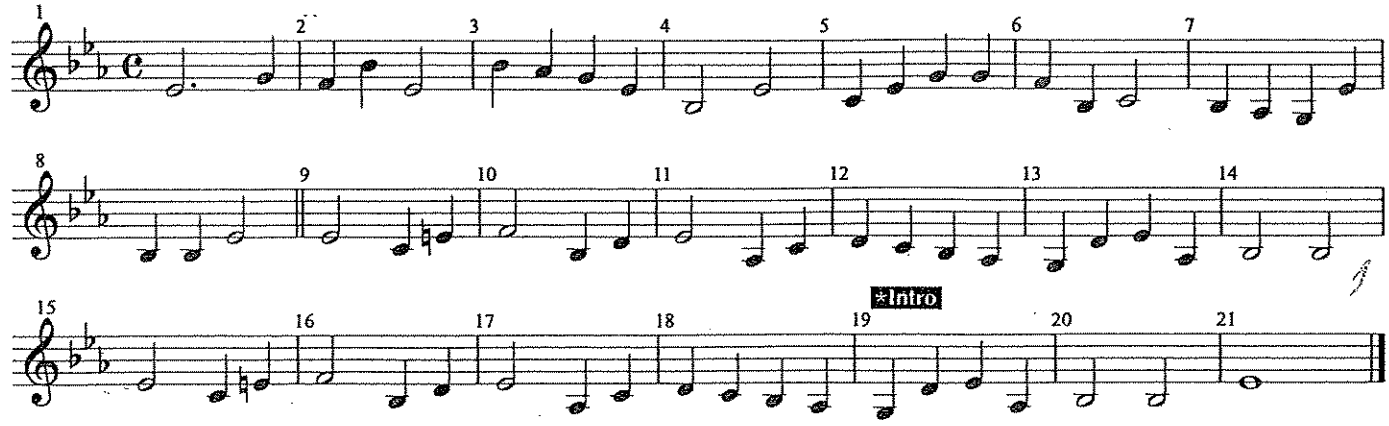
Alto



Tenor



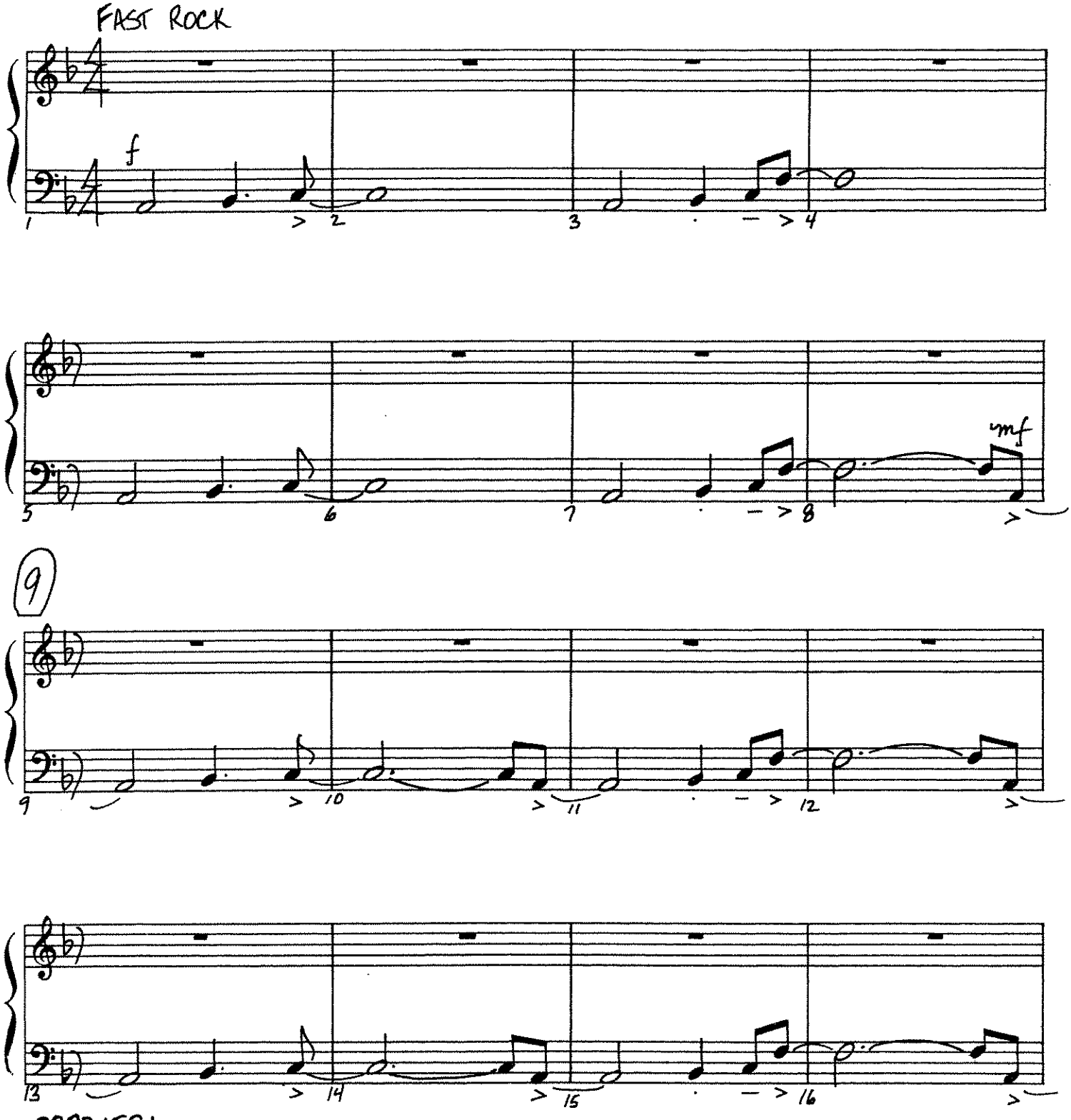
Bass



Birdland

PIANO

Music by JOSEF ZAWINUL
Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY



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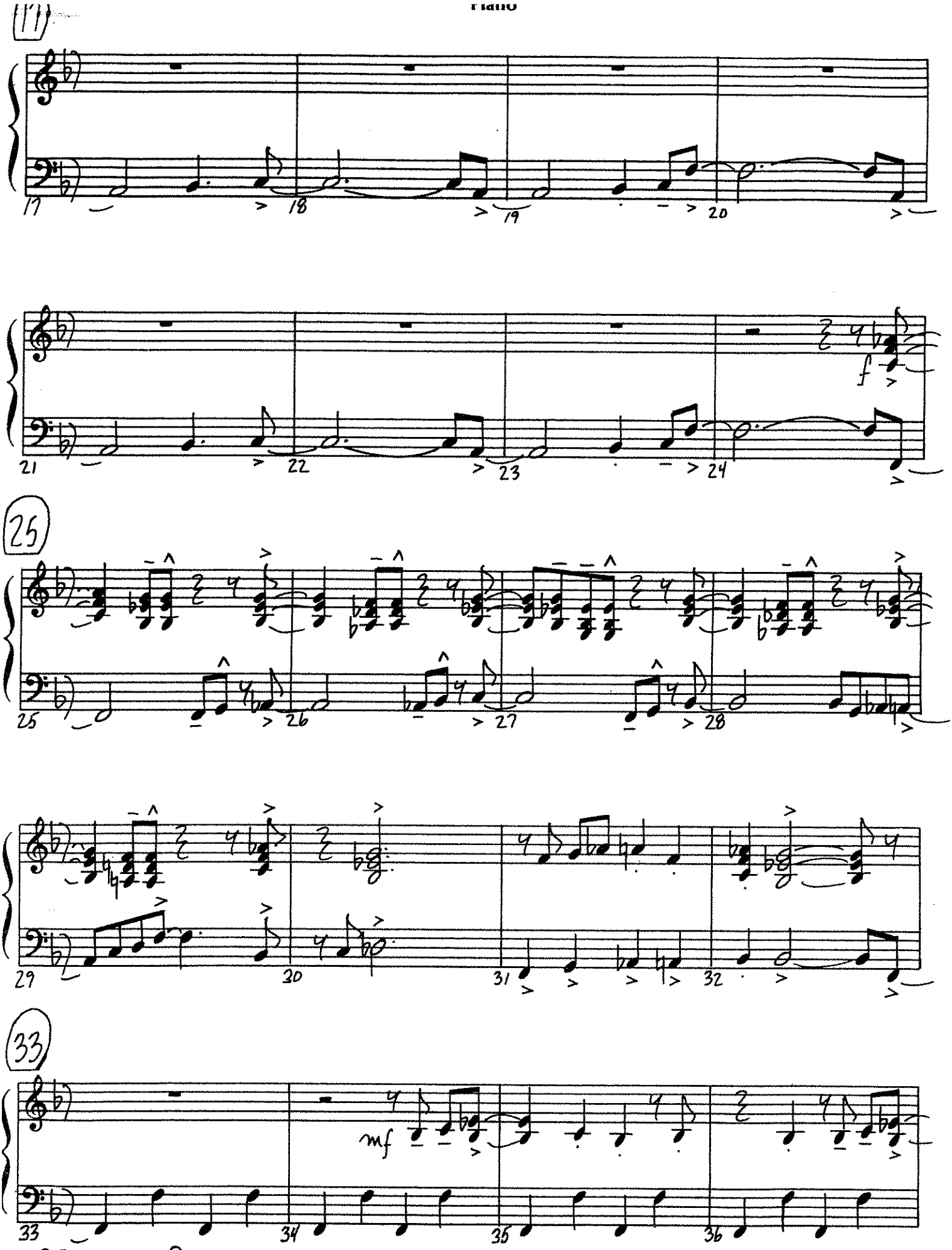
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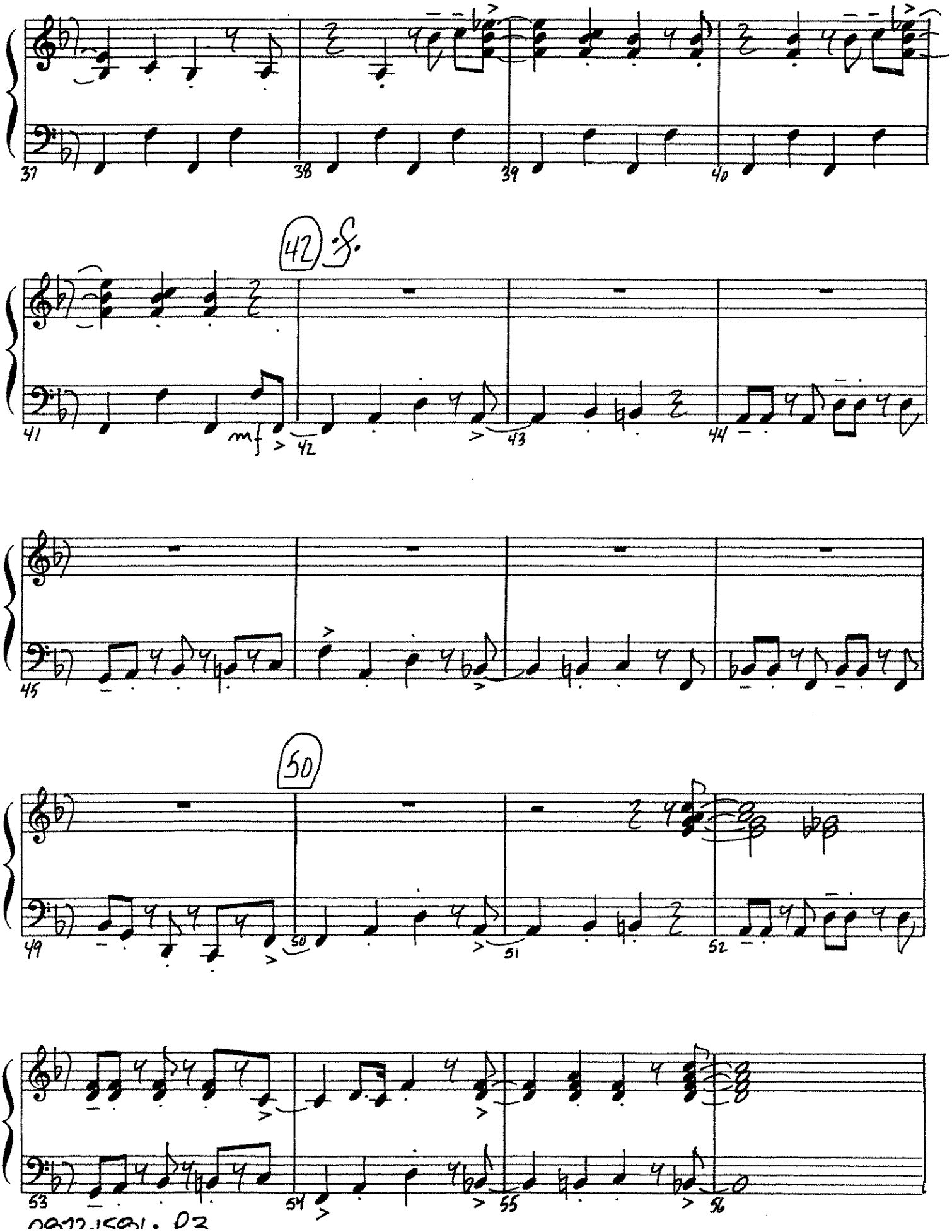
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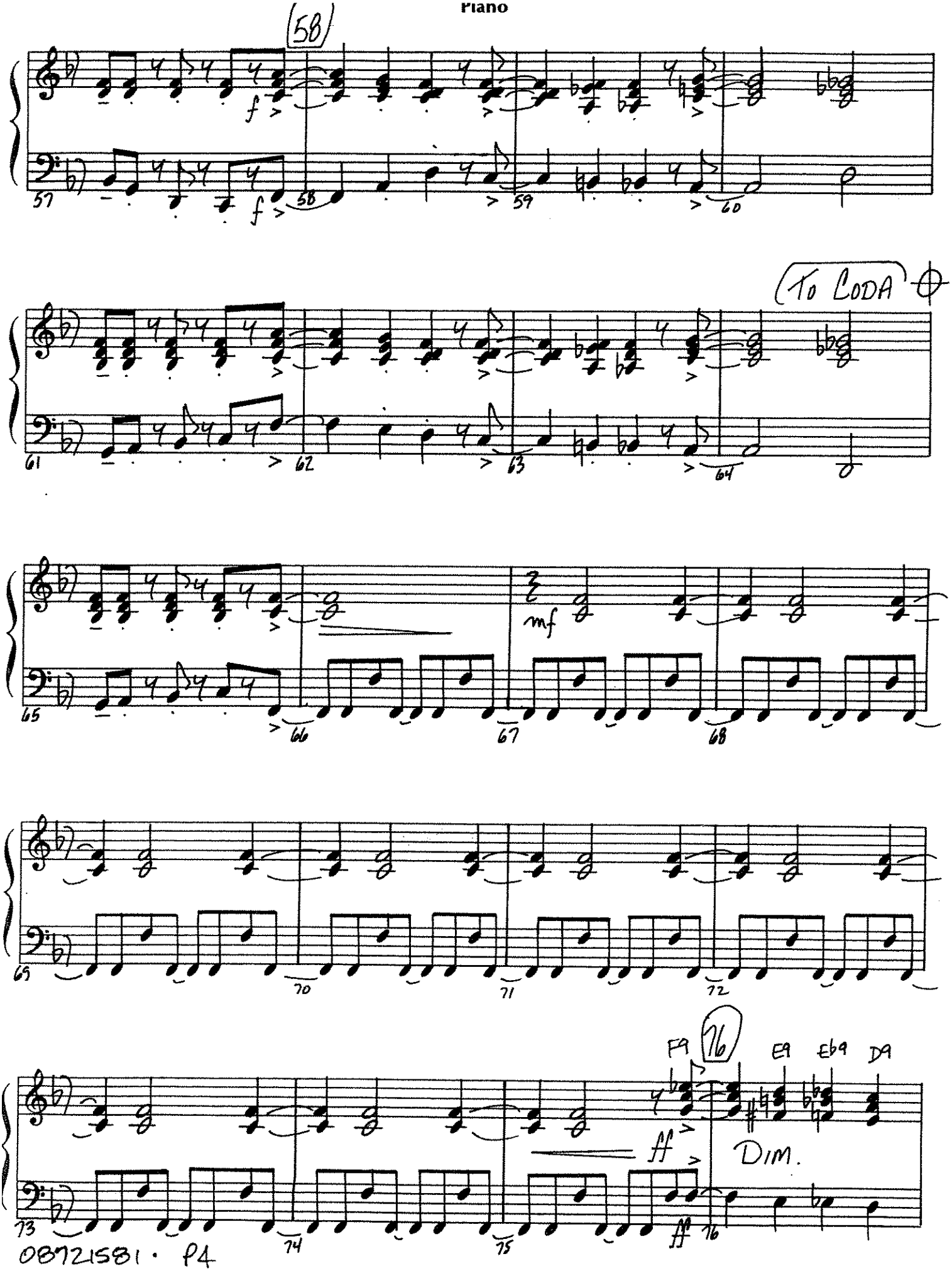
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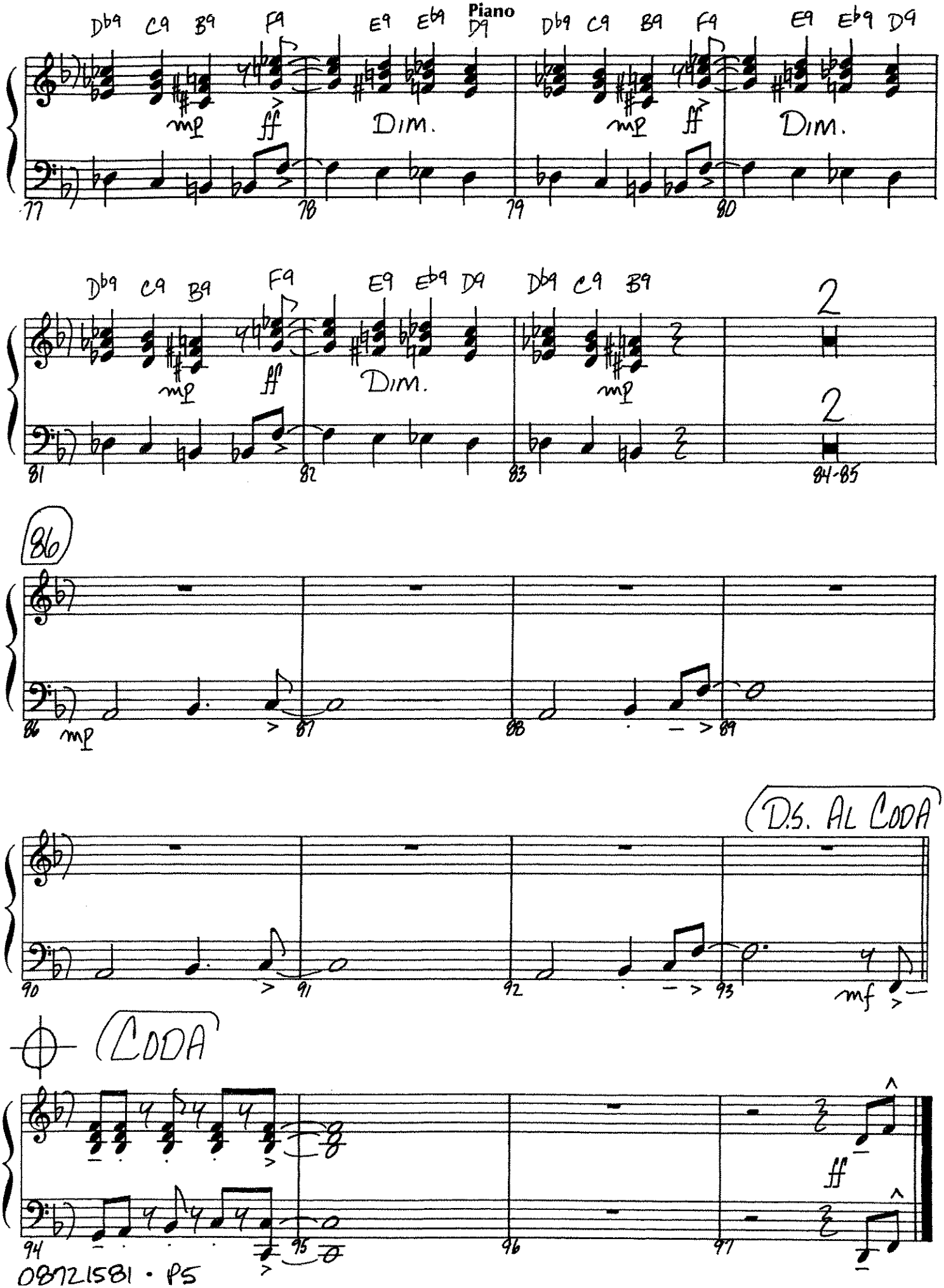
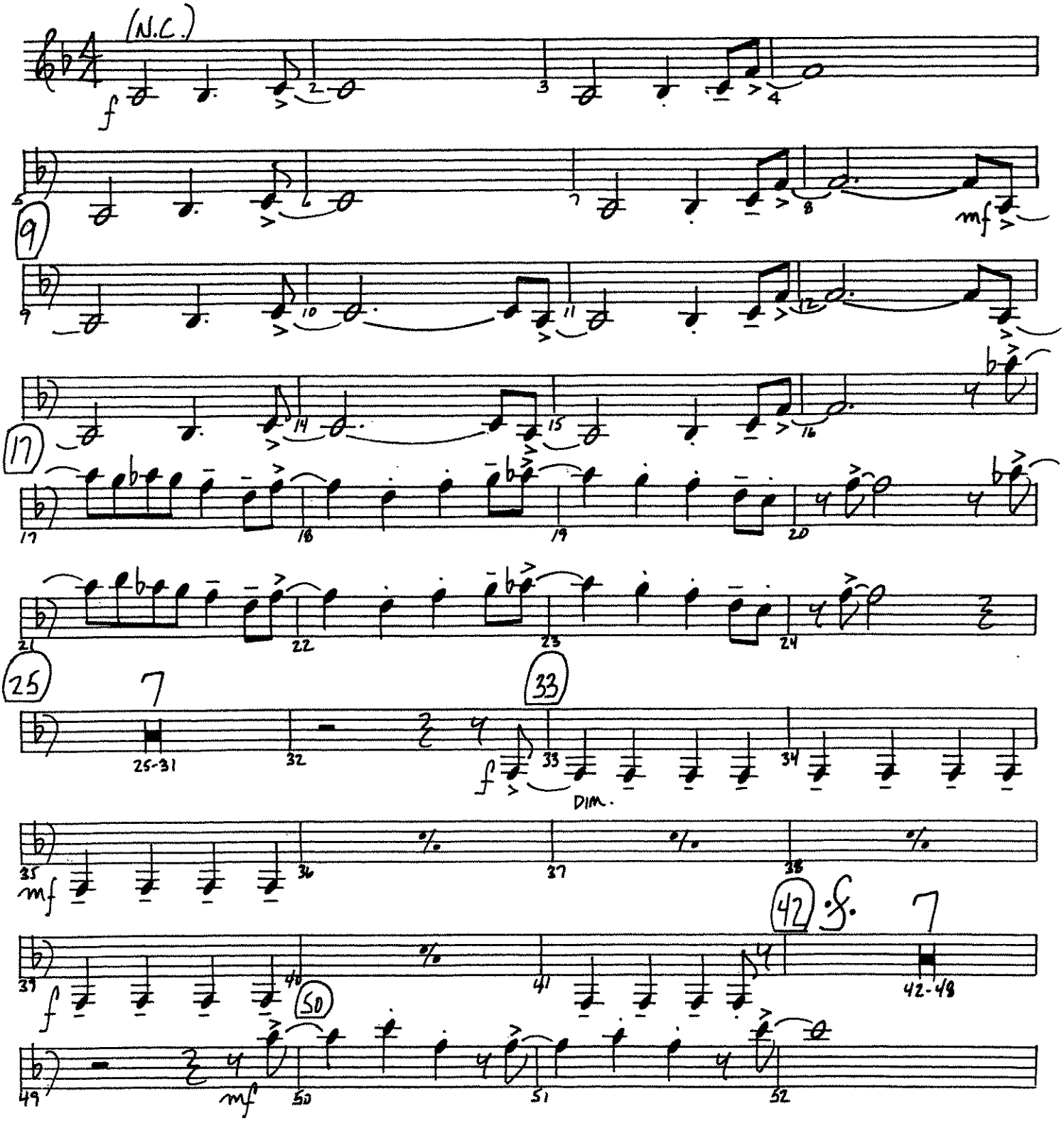
72
F9
76
E9
Eb9
D9
ff
Dim.
73
74
75
76


Piano
Db9 C9 B9 F9 E9 Eb9 D9
mp ff Dim.
77 78 79 80
Db9 C9 B9 F9 E9 Eb9 D9 Db9 C9 B9
mp ff Dim. mp
2
2
81 82 83 84-85
86
mp
86 87 88 89
D.S. AL CODA
90 91 92 93
mf
CODA
ff
94 95 96 97

Birdland

GUITAR

Music by JOSEF ZAWINUL
Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY



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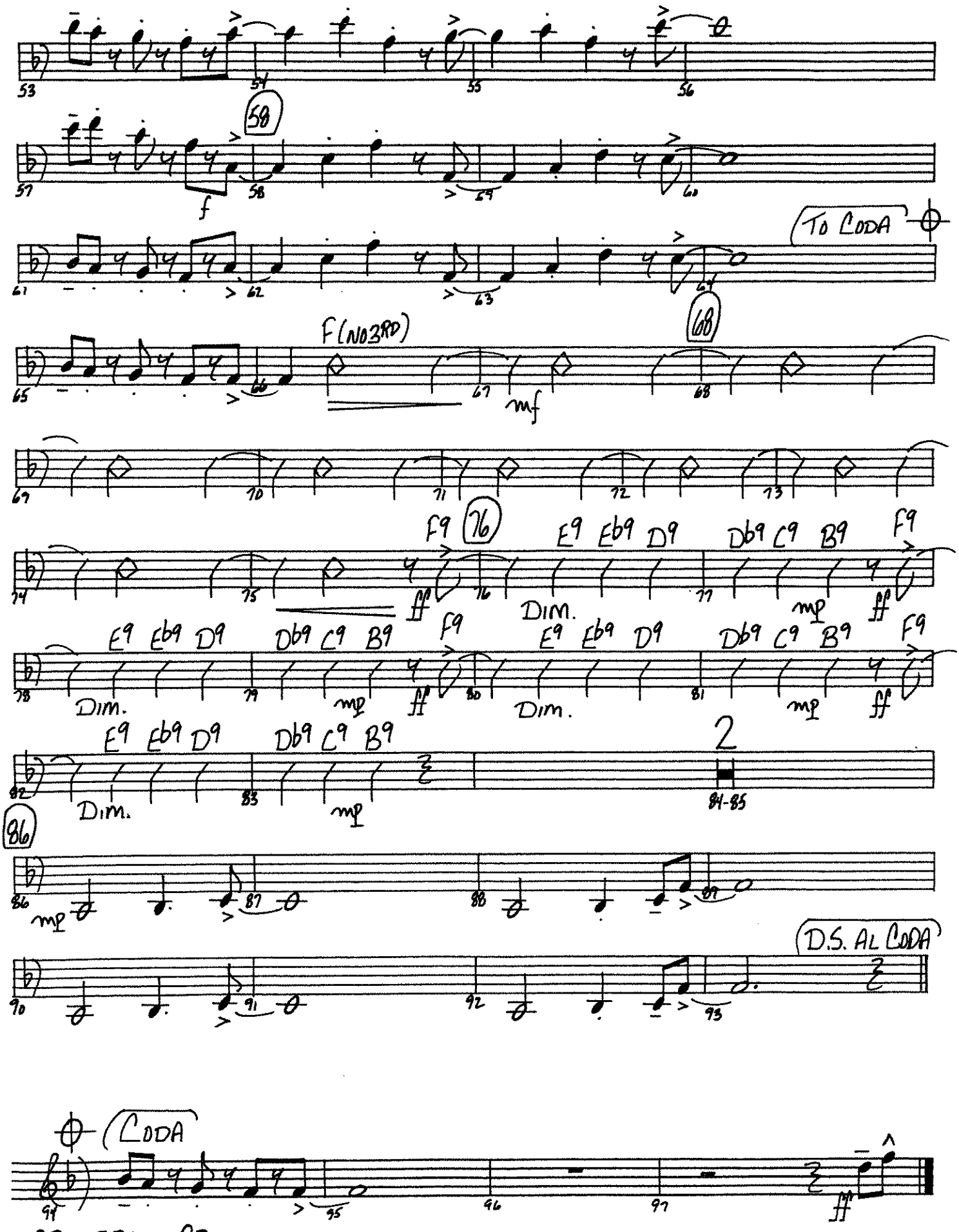
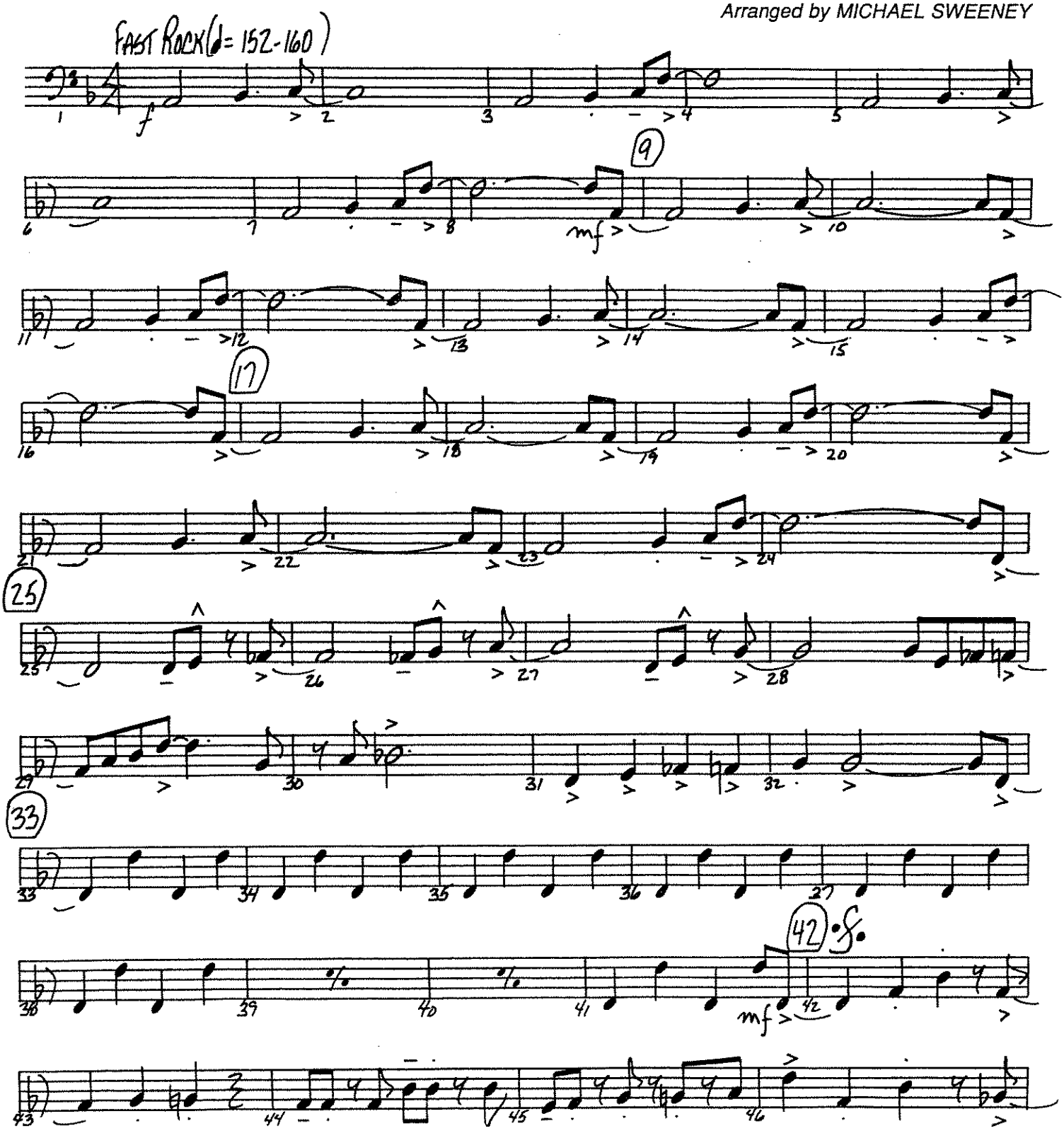

58
f
TO CODA
F (NO 3RD)
68
mf
F9
76
E9 Eb9 D9 Db9 C9 B9
ff
DIM.
mp
2
84-85
86
D.S. AL CODA
CODA

Birdland

BASS

Music by JOSEF ZAWINUL
Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY



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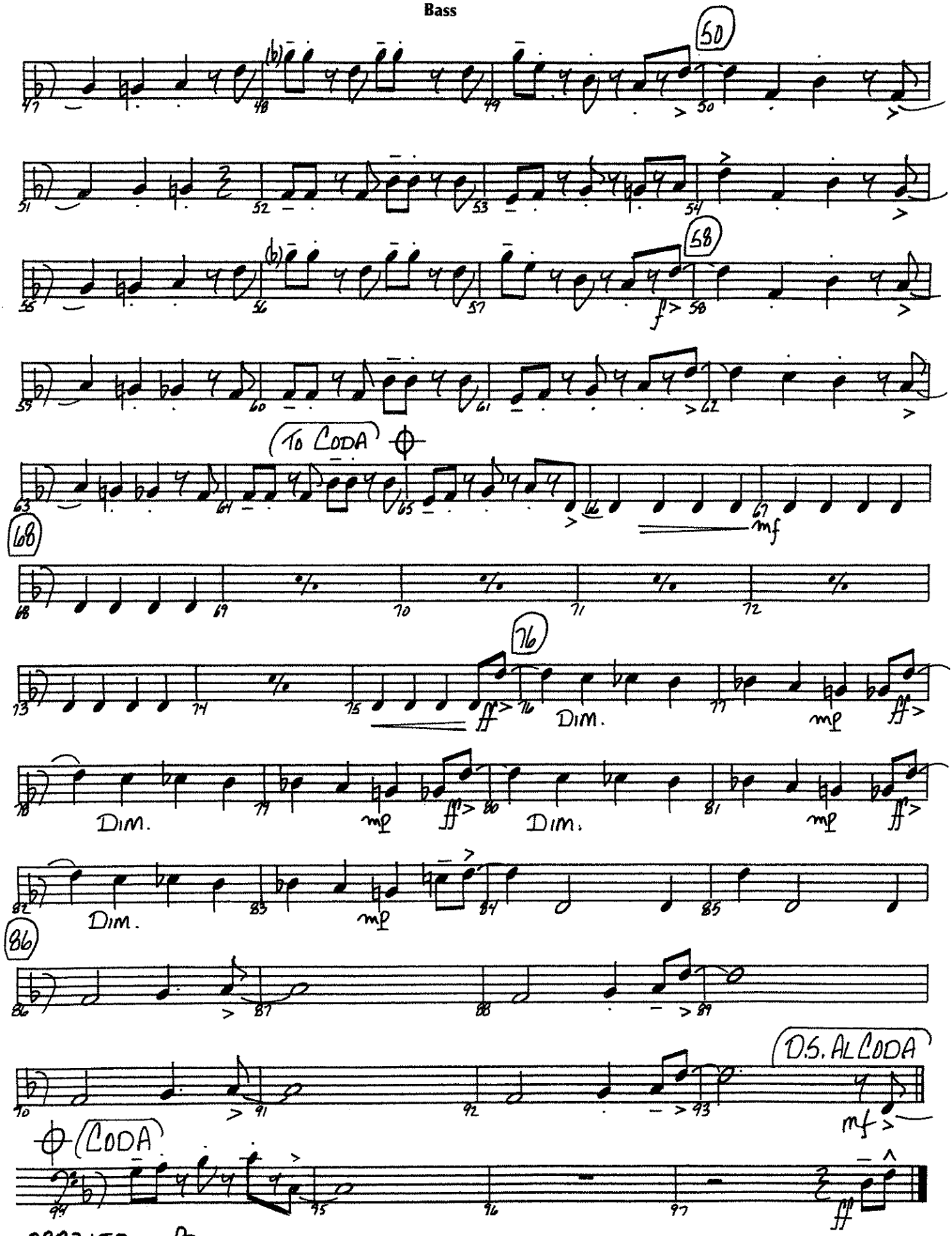

50
58
(To Coda)
68
76
Dim.
Dim.
Dim.
Dim.
86
D.S. Al Coda
(Coda)

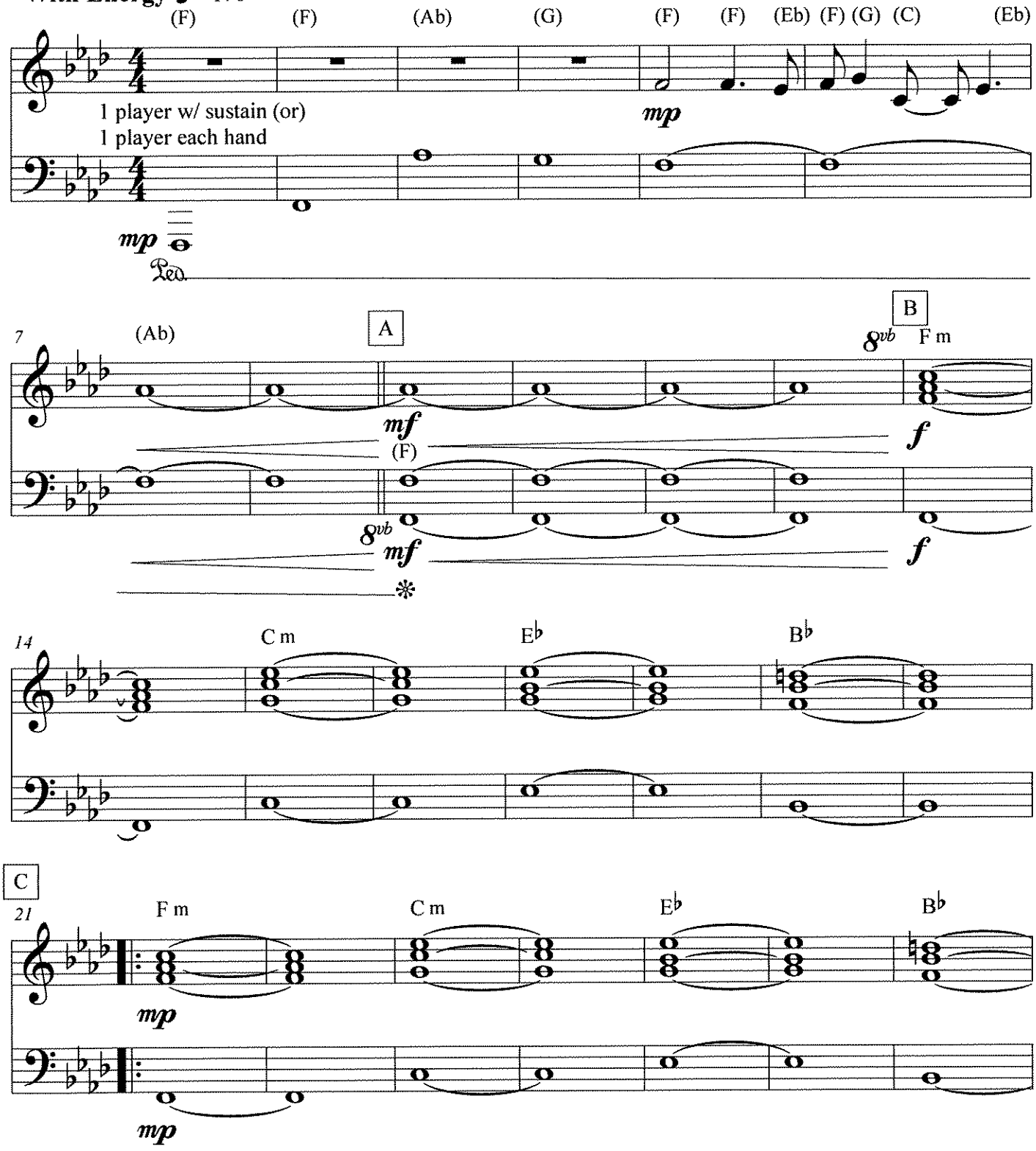
Strings
Synth Brass

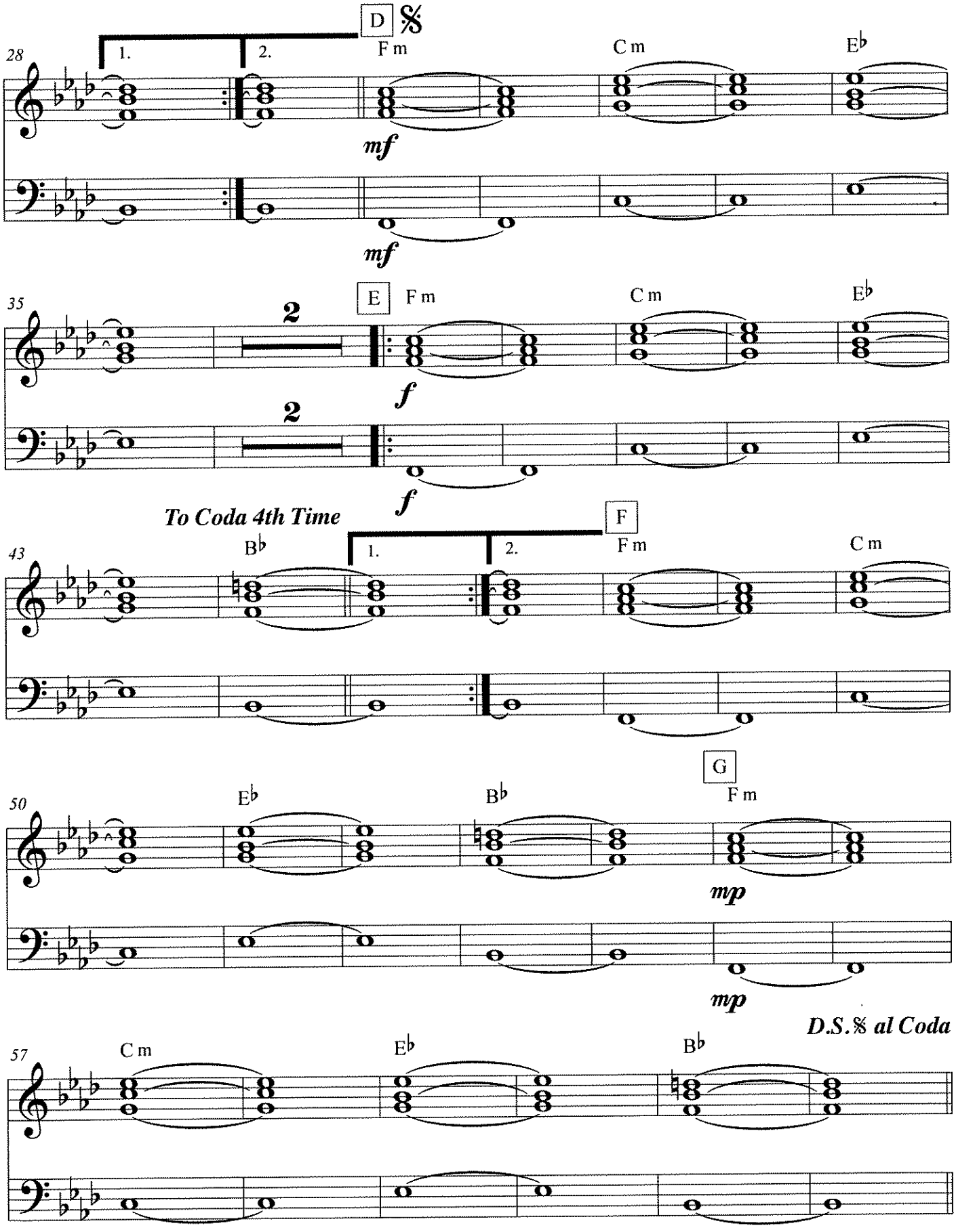
Blinding Lights

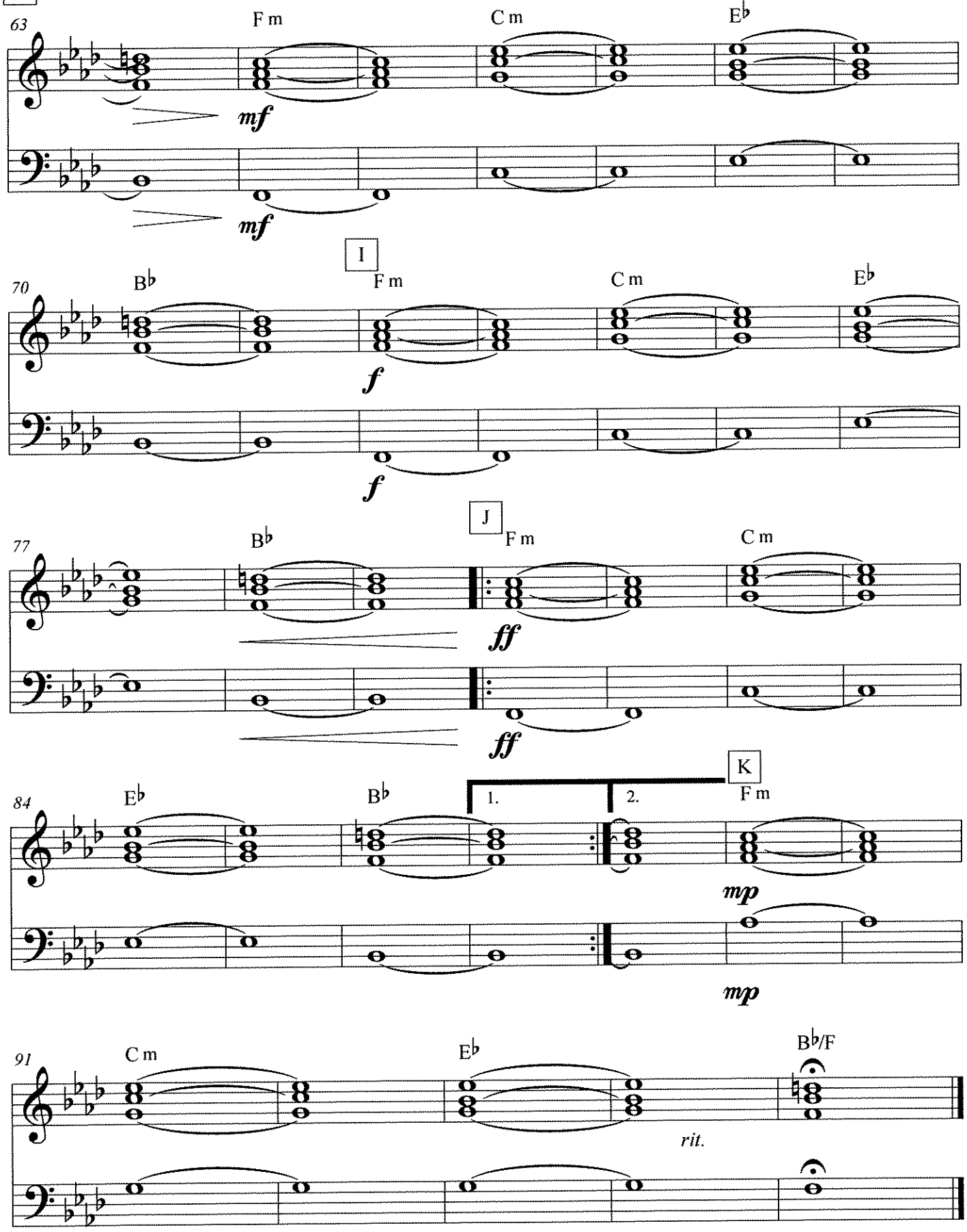
As Recorded by The Weekend

arr. Bernice

With Energy ♩ = 170




D
28
1.
2.
F m
C m
E♭
mf
mf
35
E
F m
C m
E♭
2
2
f
f
To Coda 4th Time
43
B♭
1.
2.
F
F m
C m
50
E♭
B♭
G
F m
mp
mp
D.S.𝄋 al Coda
57
C m
E♭
B♭


H
Coda
63
F m
C m
E♭
mf
mf
I
70
B♭
F m
C m
E♭
f
f
J
77
B♭
F m
C m
ff
ff
84
E♭
B♭
1.
2.
K
F m
mp
mp
91
C m
E♭
B♭/F
rit.

Bright Synth

Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170

A B C

8 4 8

mp

22

26

1. 2.

D 𝄋

30

mf

E

34

2 6

To Coda 4th Time

F G

44

1. 2.

8

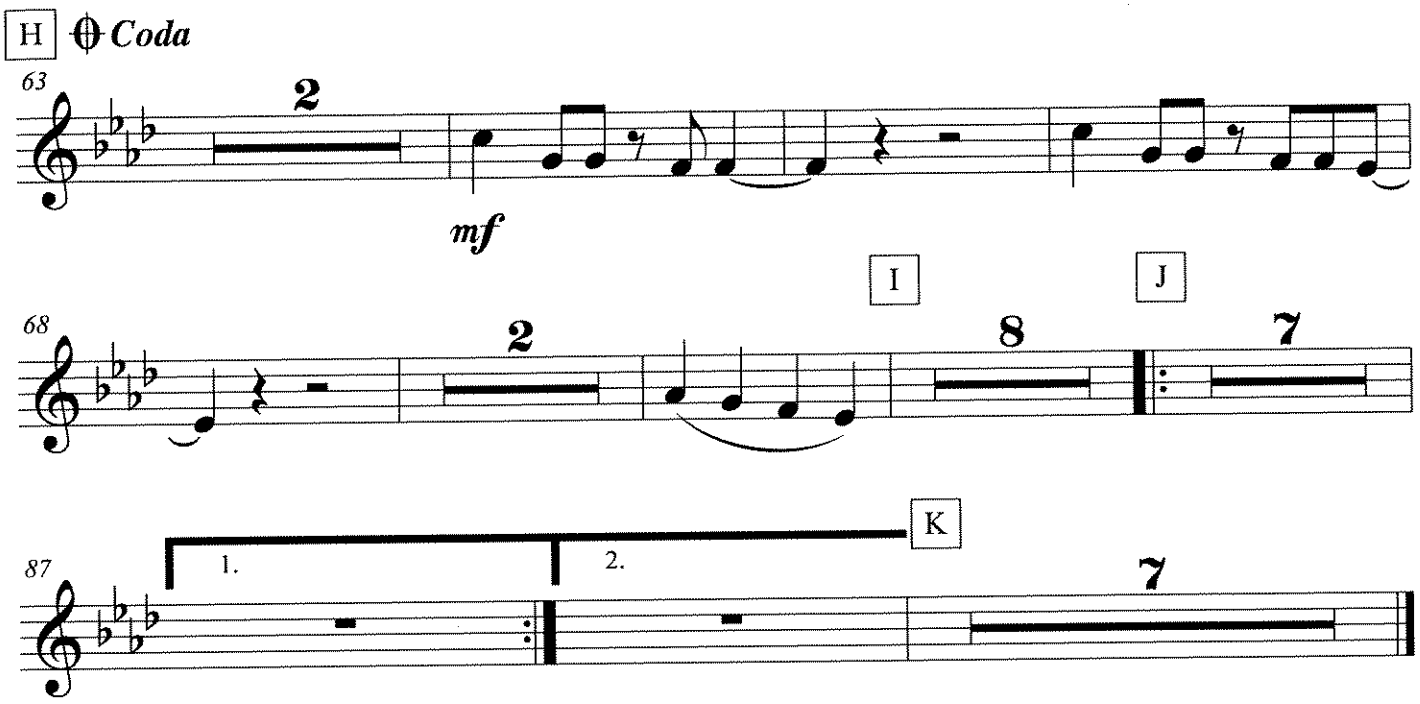
mp

56

D.S.𝄋 al Coda

60

Blinding Lights

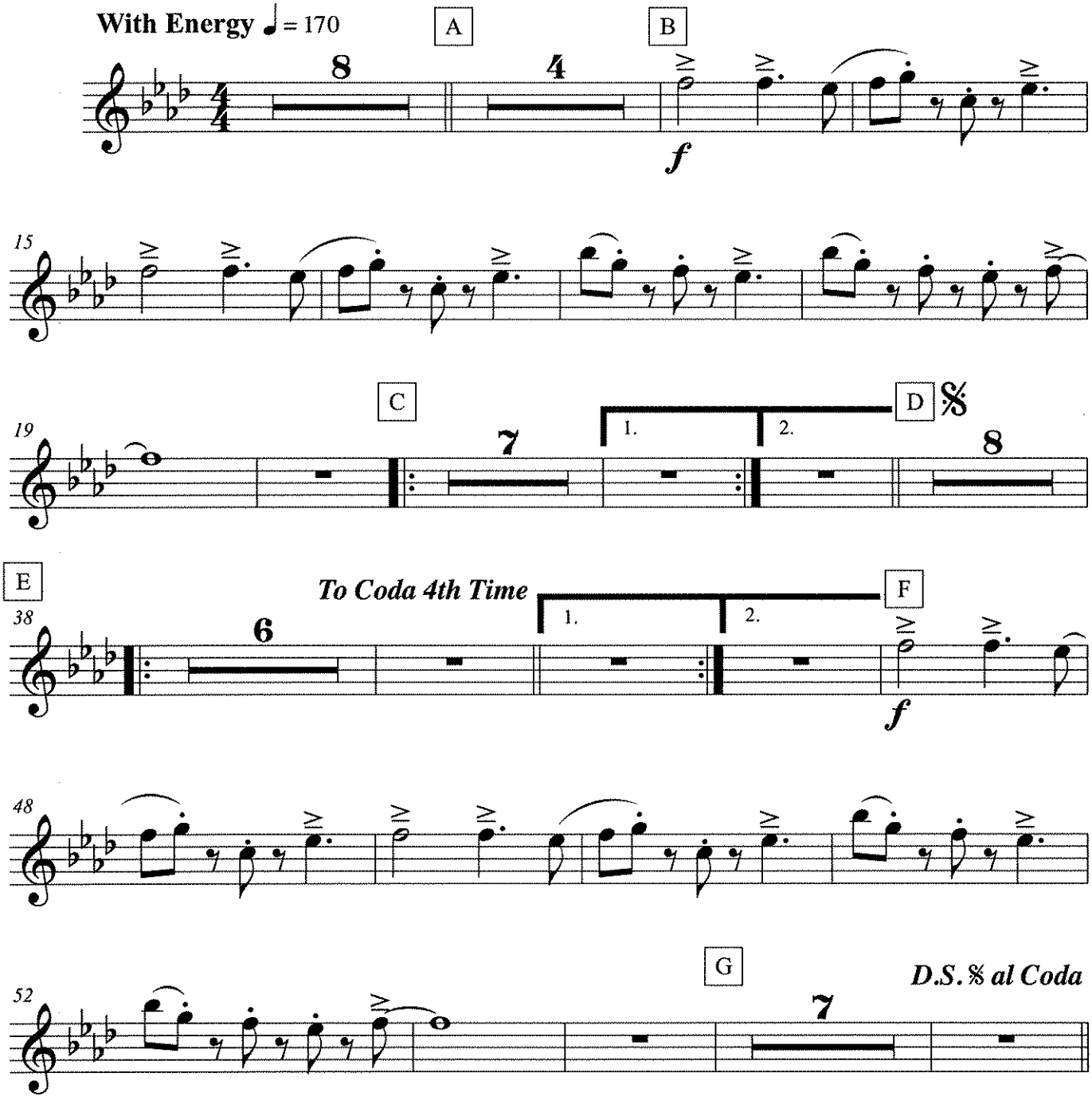


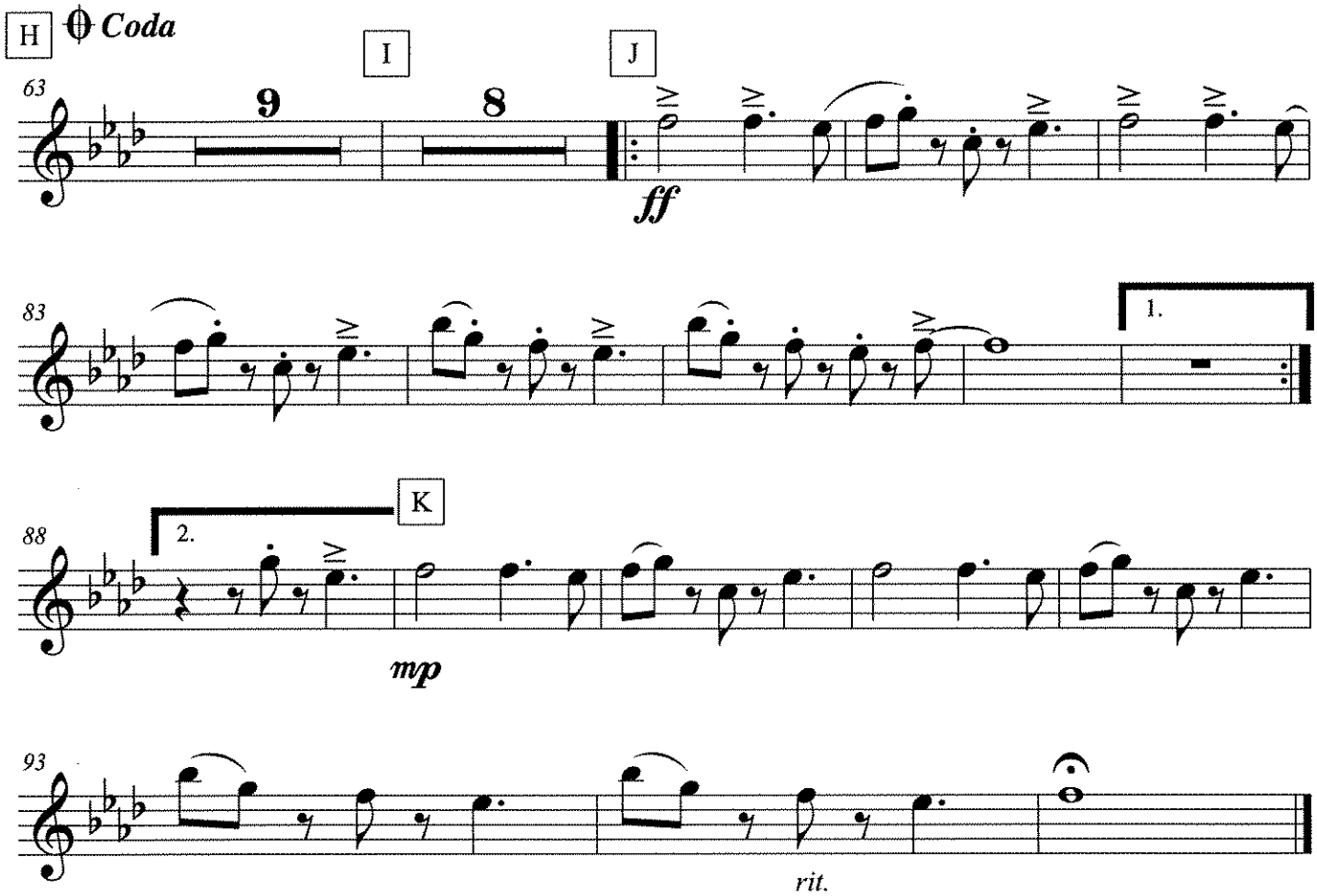
Synth Brass
(High)

Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend




H
Coda
I
J
63
9
8
ff
83
1.
88
2.
K
mp
93
rit.

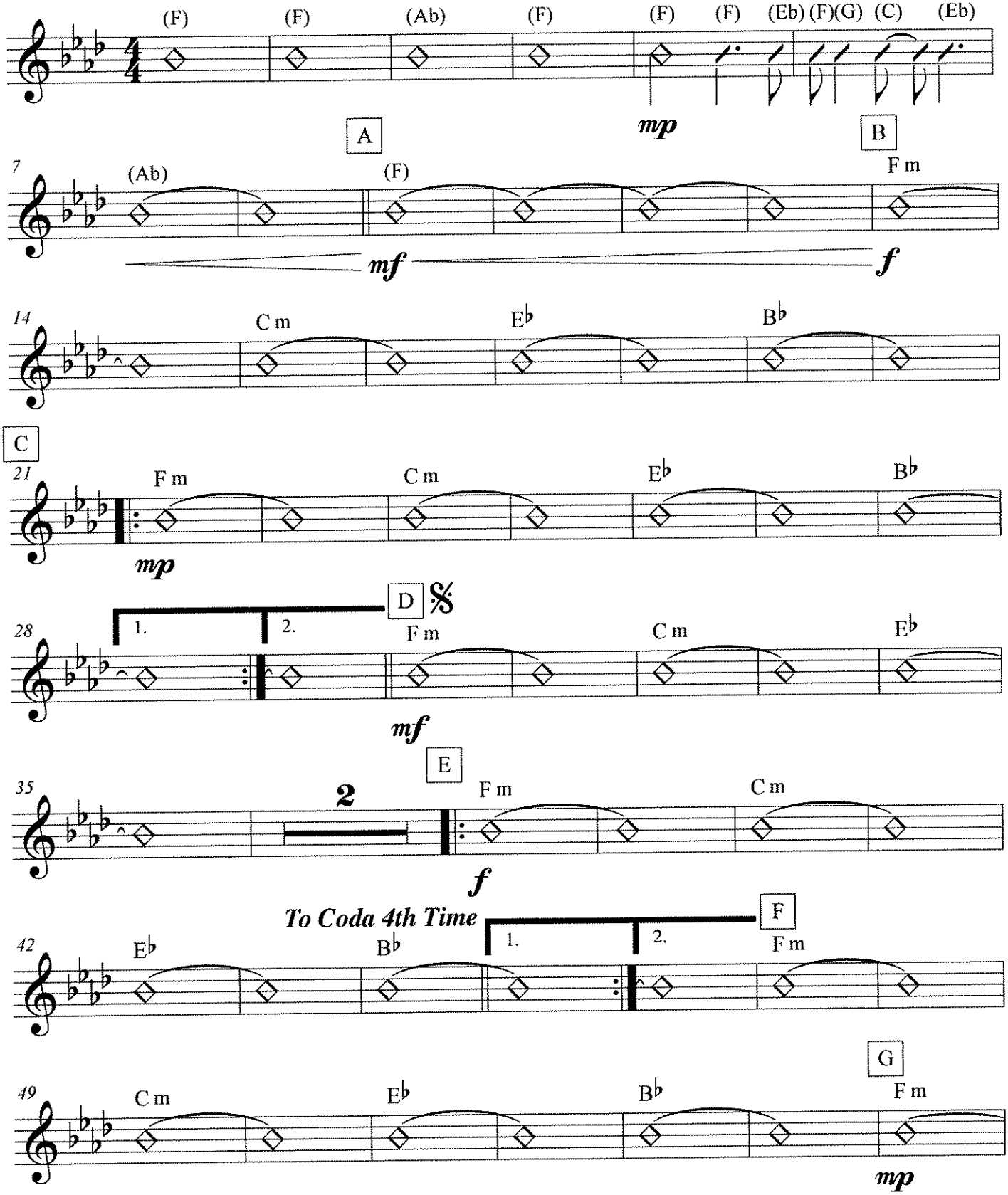
Chord Chart

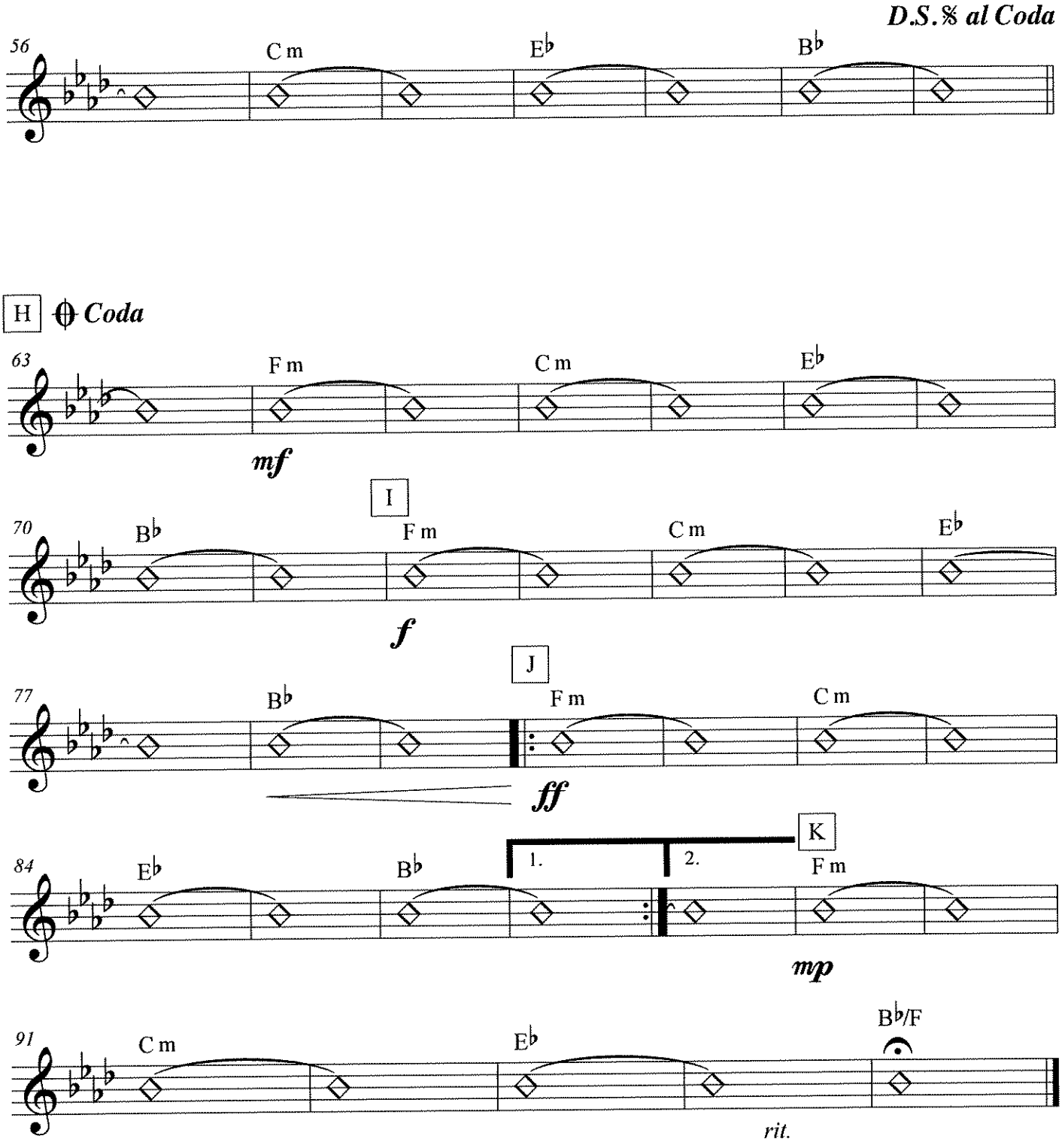
Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170




D.S.𝄋 al Coda
56
C m
E♭
B♭
H
Coda
63
F m
C m
E♭
mf
I
70
B♭
F m
C m
E♭
f
J
77
B♭
F m
C m
ff
K
84
E♭
B♭
1.
2.
F m
mp
91
C m
E♭
B♭/F
rit.

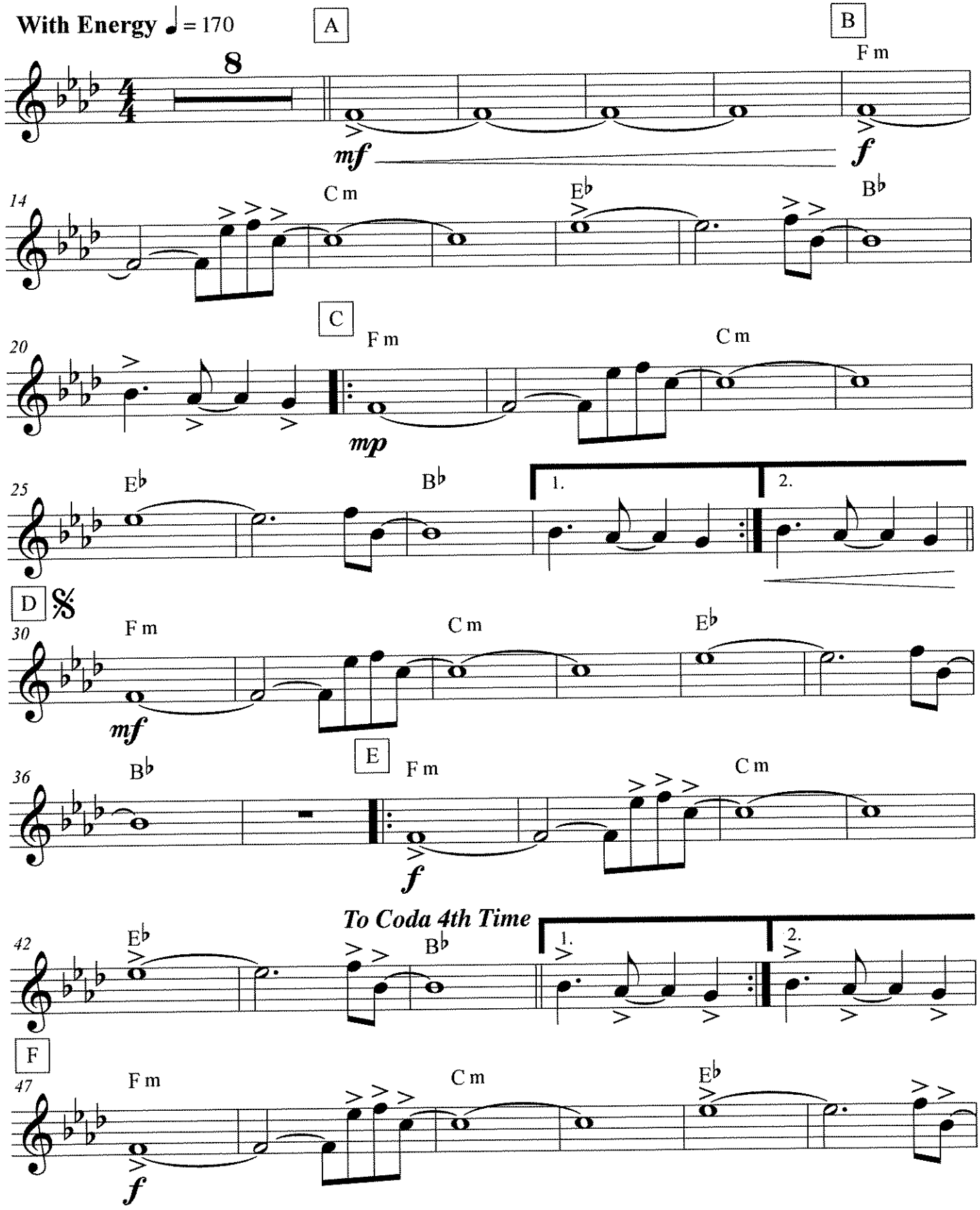
Bass Guitar (TREBLE CLEF)

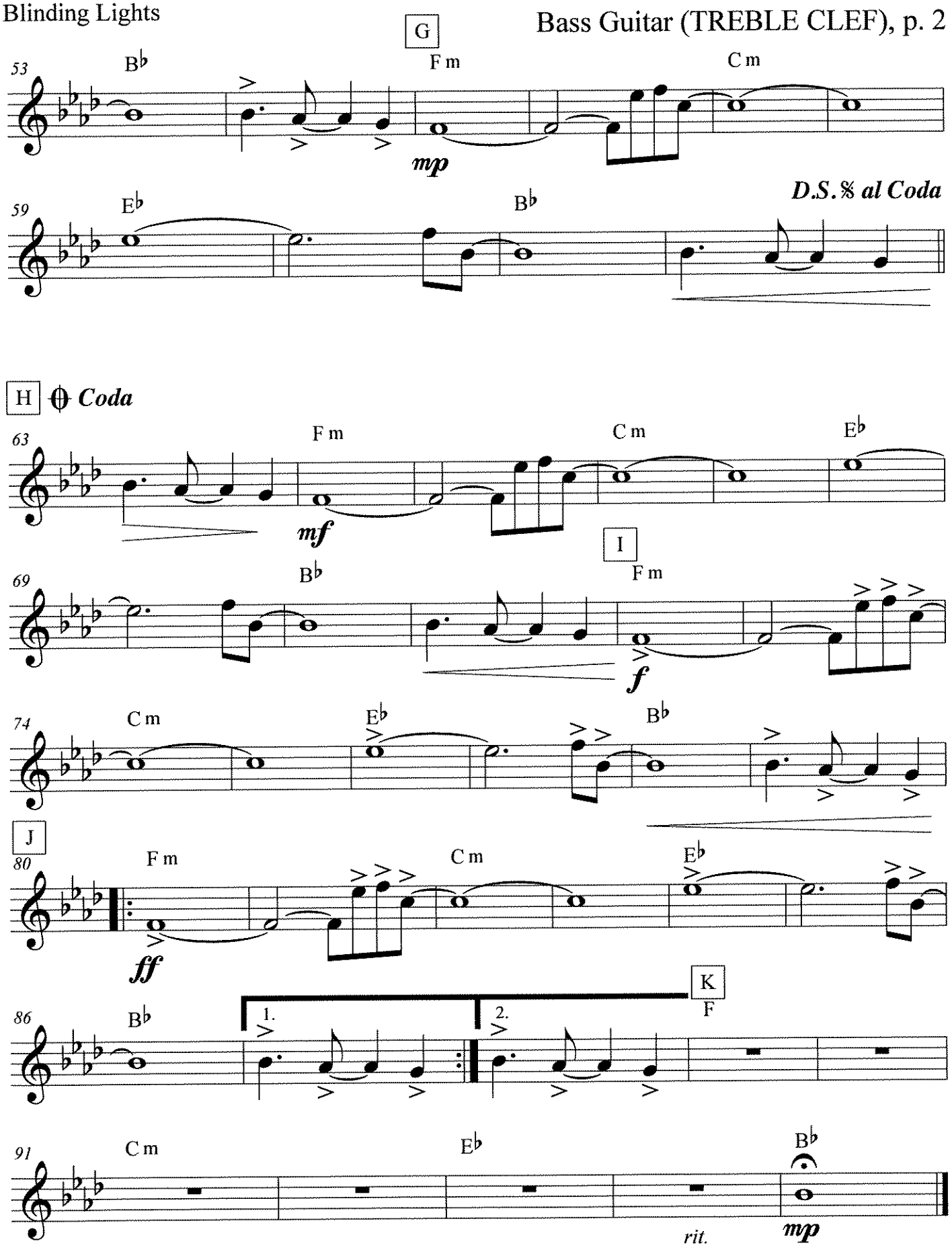
Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170




G
53
B♭
F m
C m
mp
59
E♭
B♭
D.S.𝄋 al Coda
H
Coda
63
F m
C m
E♭
mf
I
69
B♭
F m
f
74
C m
E♭
B♭
J
80
F m
C m
E♭
ff
K
F
86
B♭
1.
2.
91
C m
E♭
B♭
rit.
mp

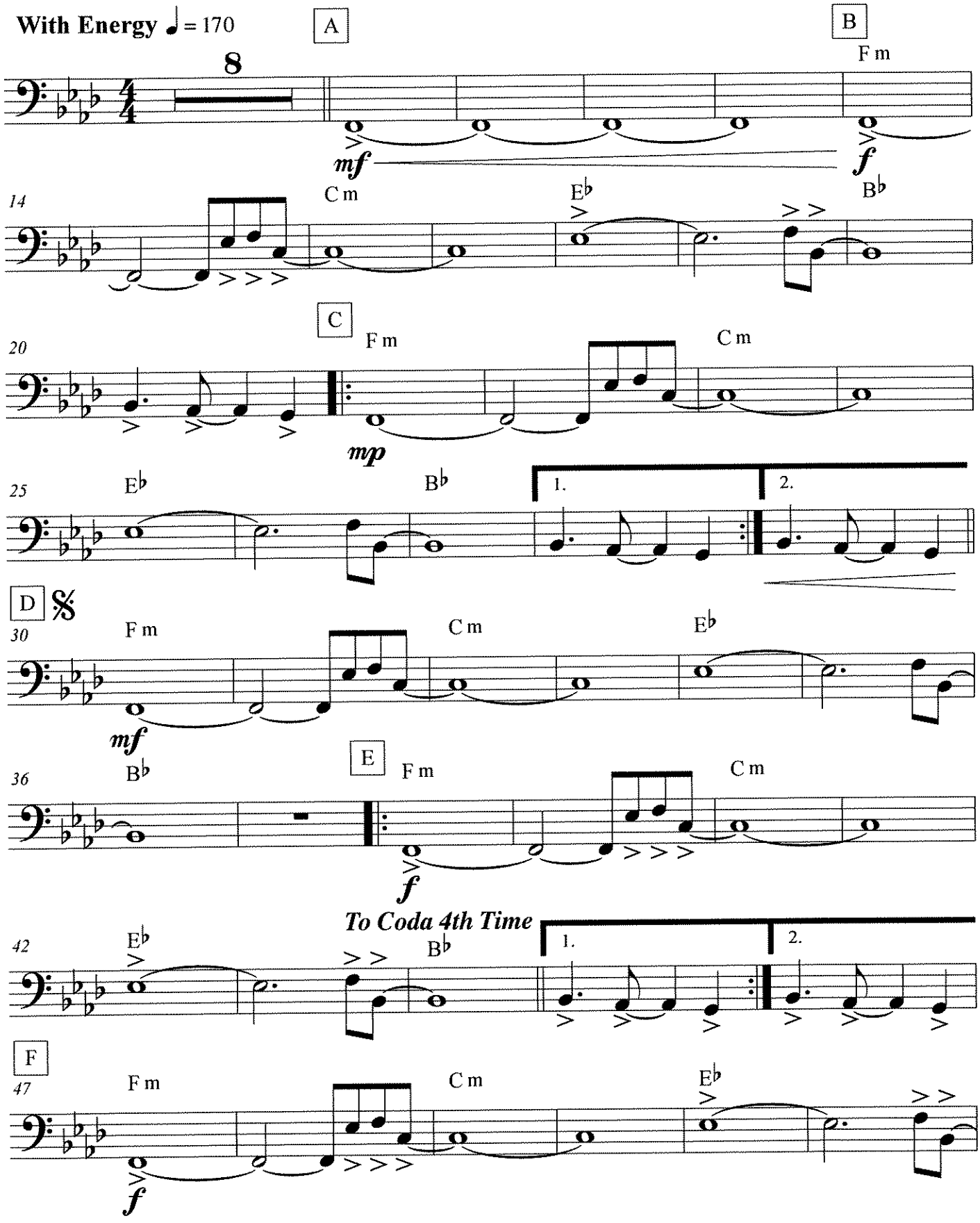
Bass Guitar
(BASS CLEF)

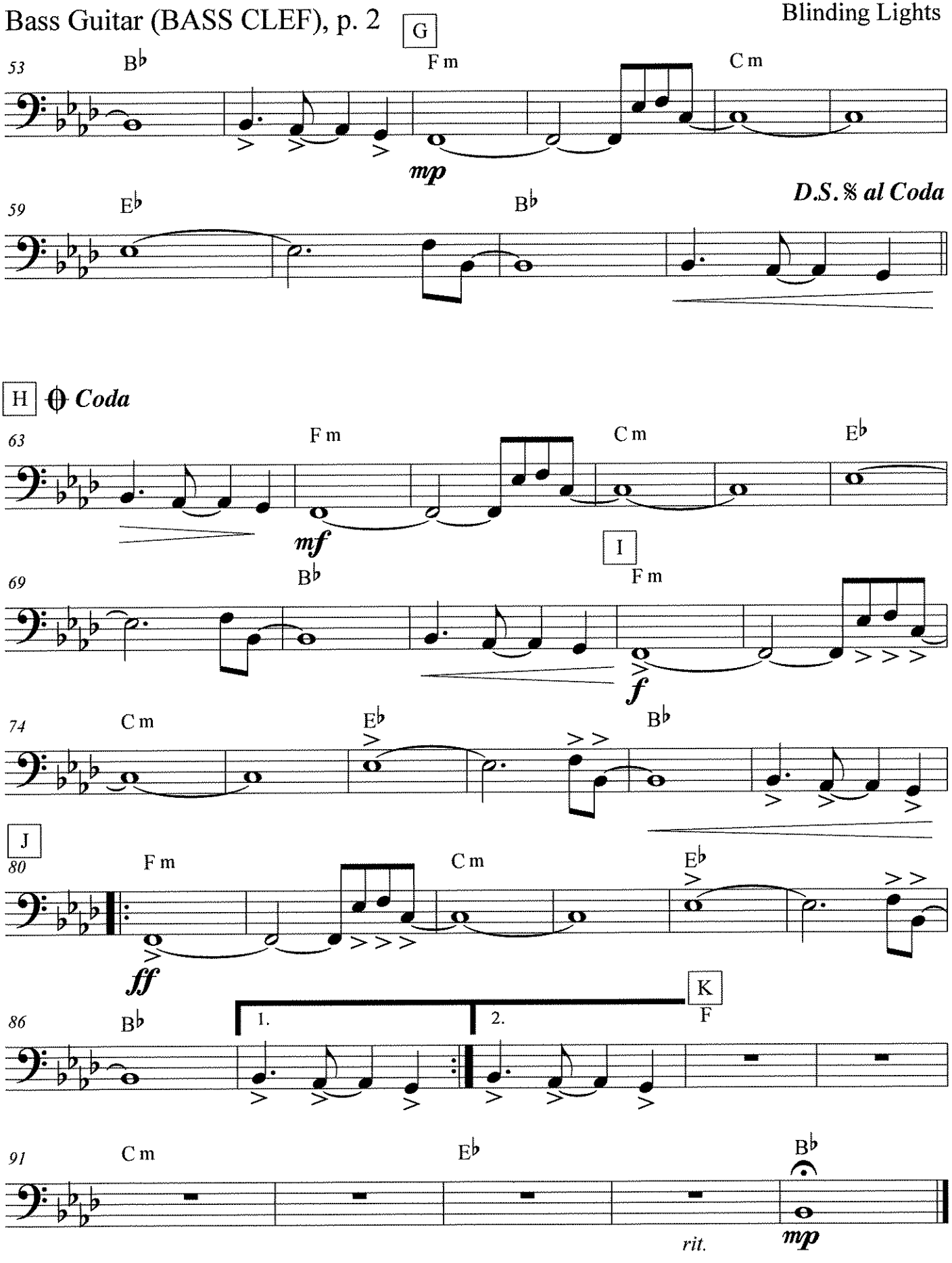
Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170




G
53
B♭
F m
C m
mp
59
E♭
B♭
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda
H
Coda
63
F m
C m
E♭
mf
I
69
B♭
F m
f
74
C m
E♭
B♭
J
80
F m
C m
E♭
ff
K
86
B♭
1.
2.
F
91
C m
E♭
B♭
rit.
mp

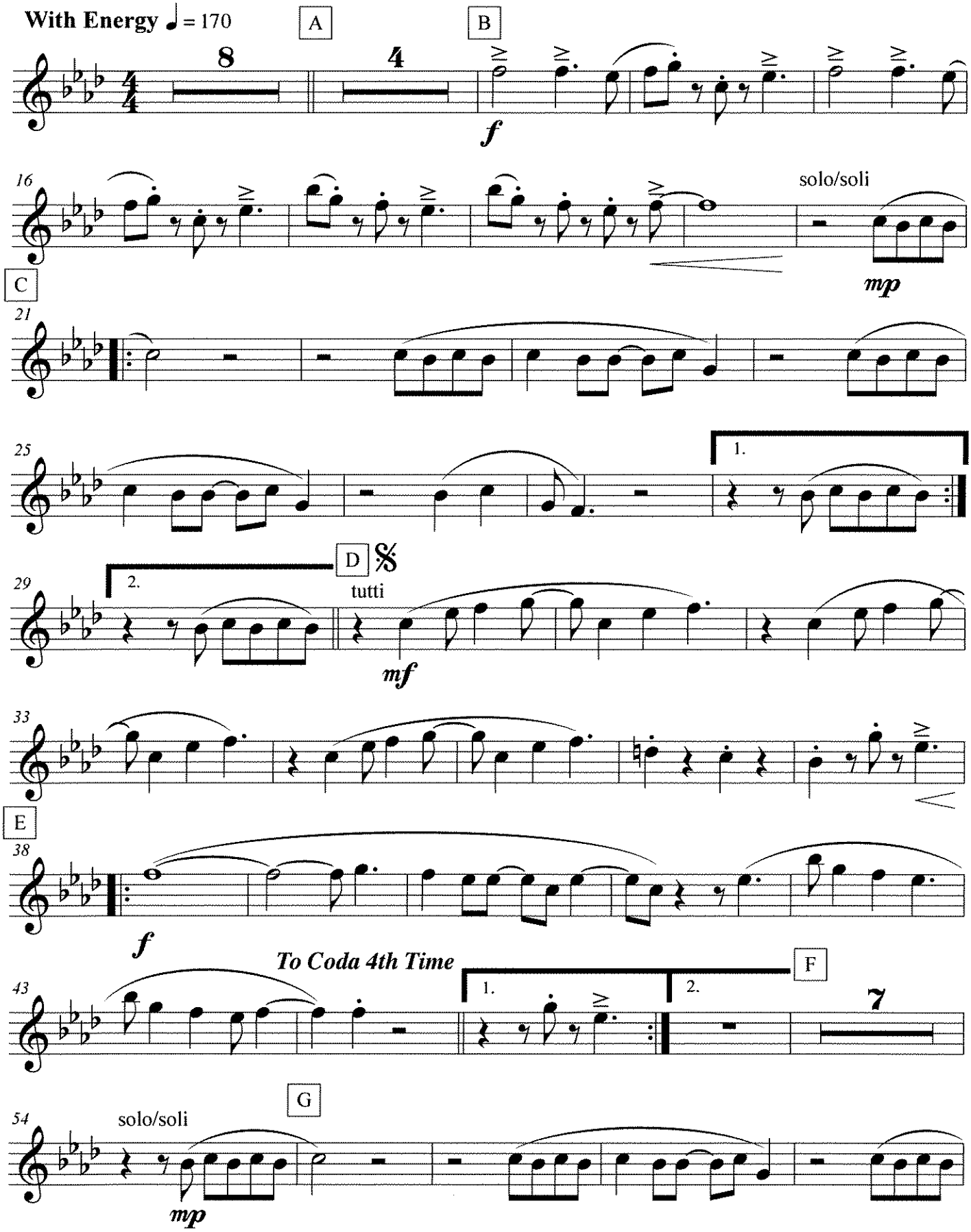
Melody C

Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

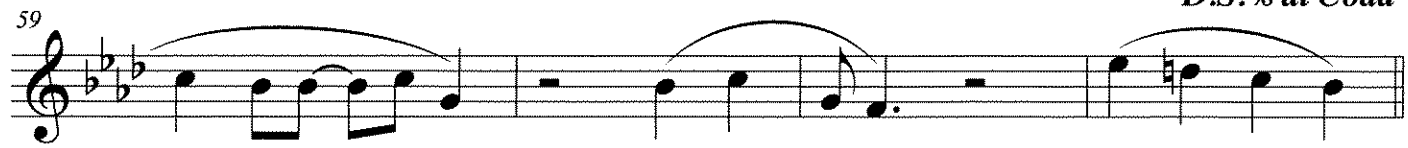
As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170

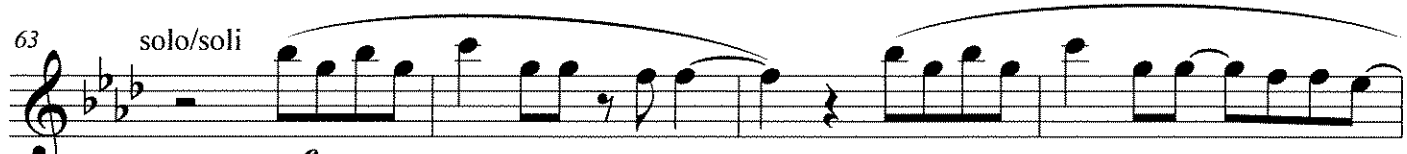


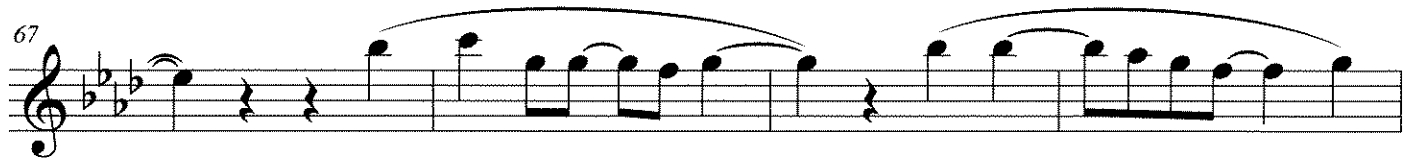
Blinding Lights

D.S. 𝄋 al Coda

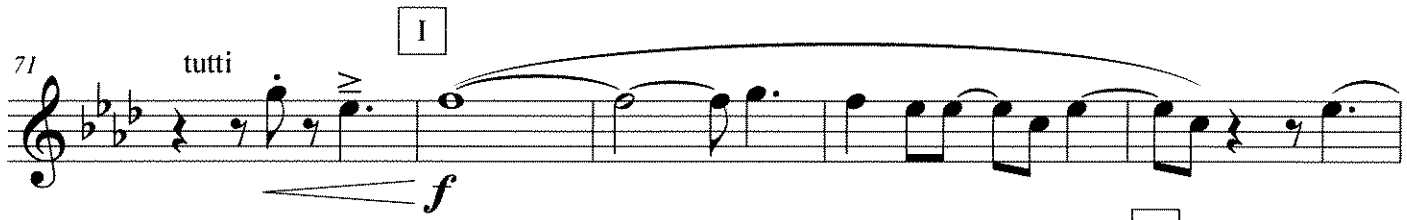


H *Coda*

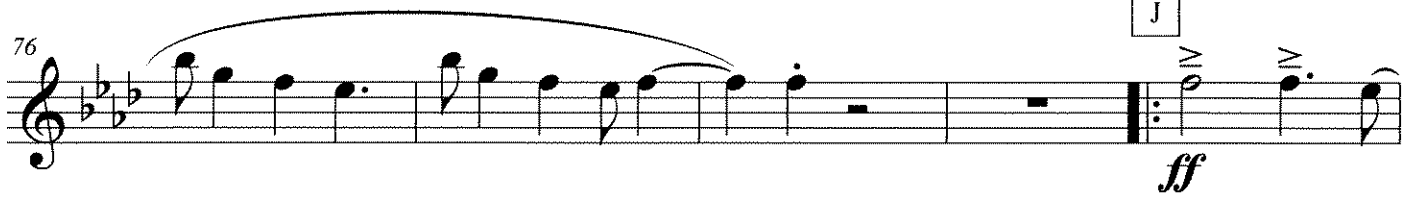


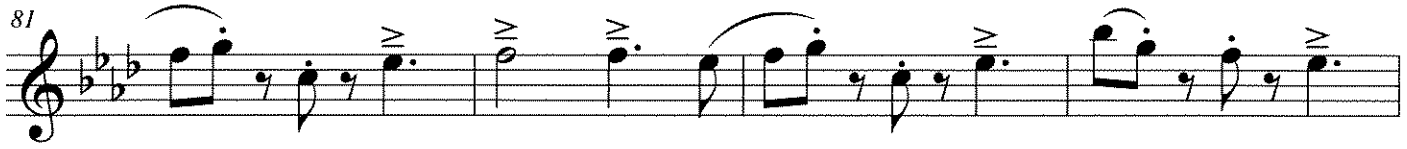


I

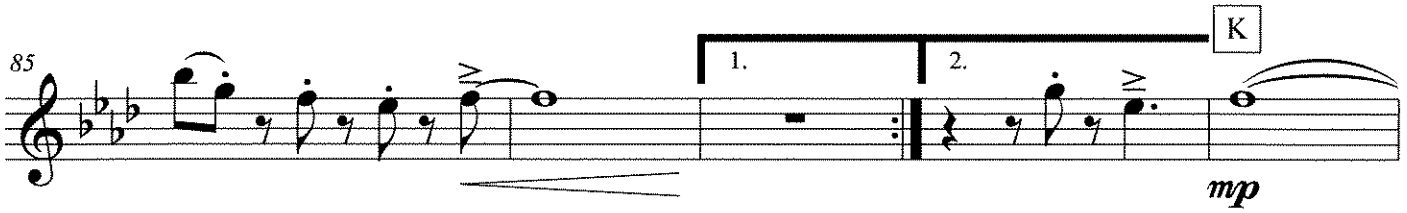


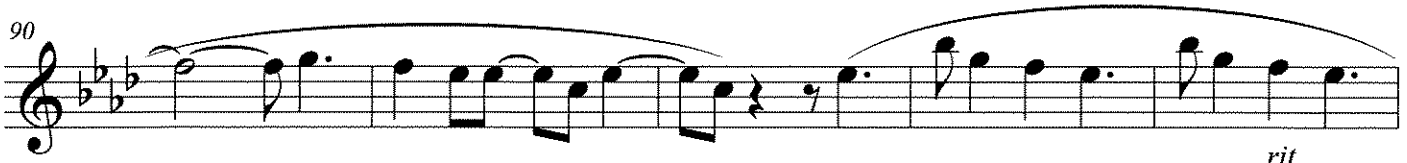
J

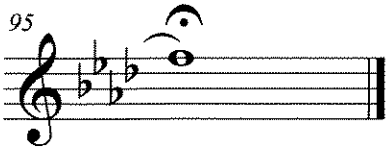




K





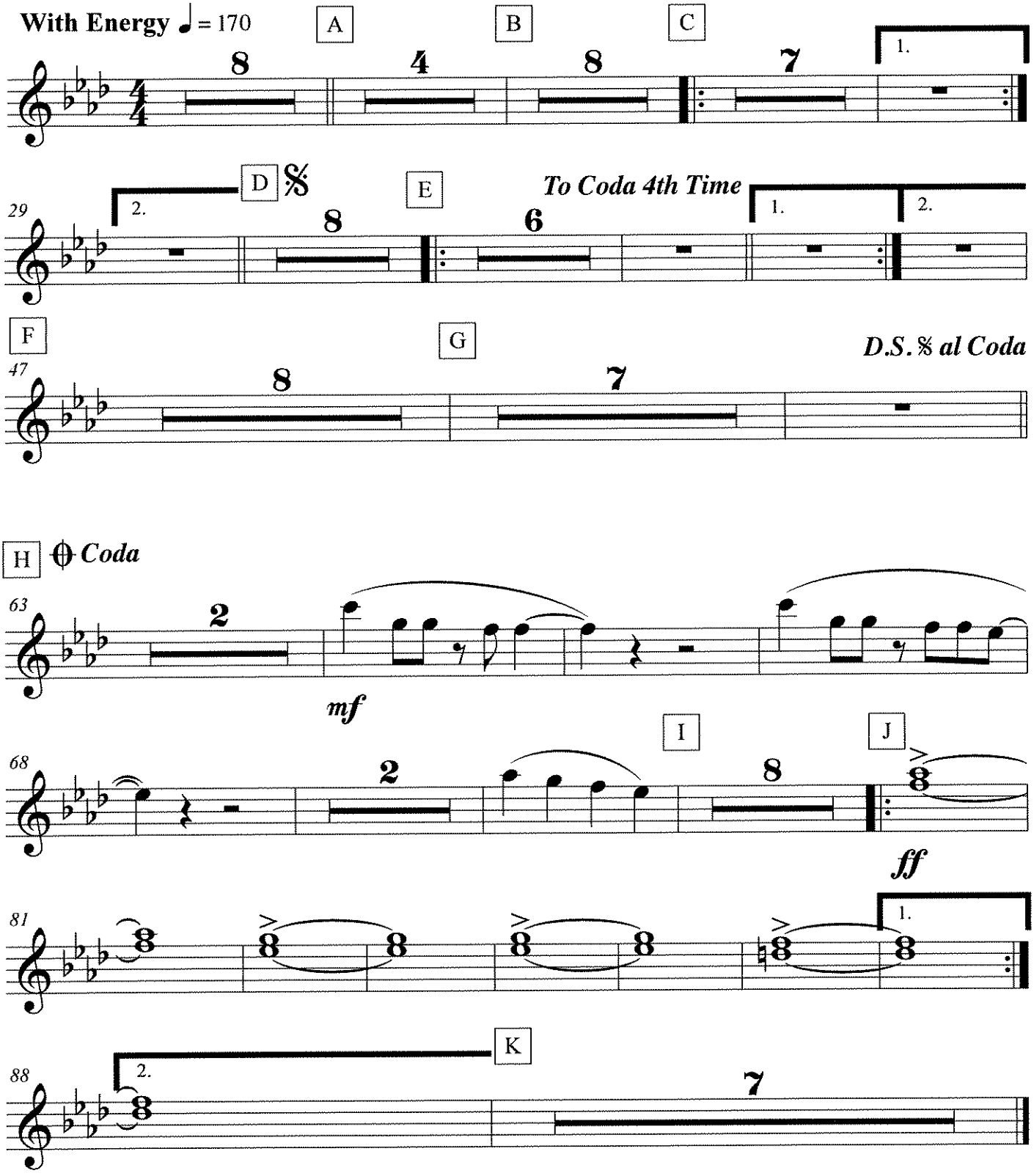


Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

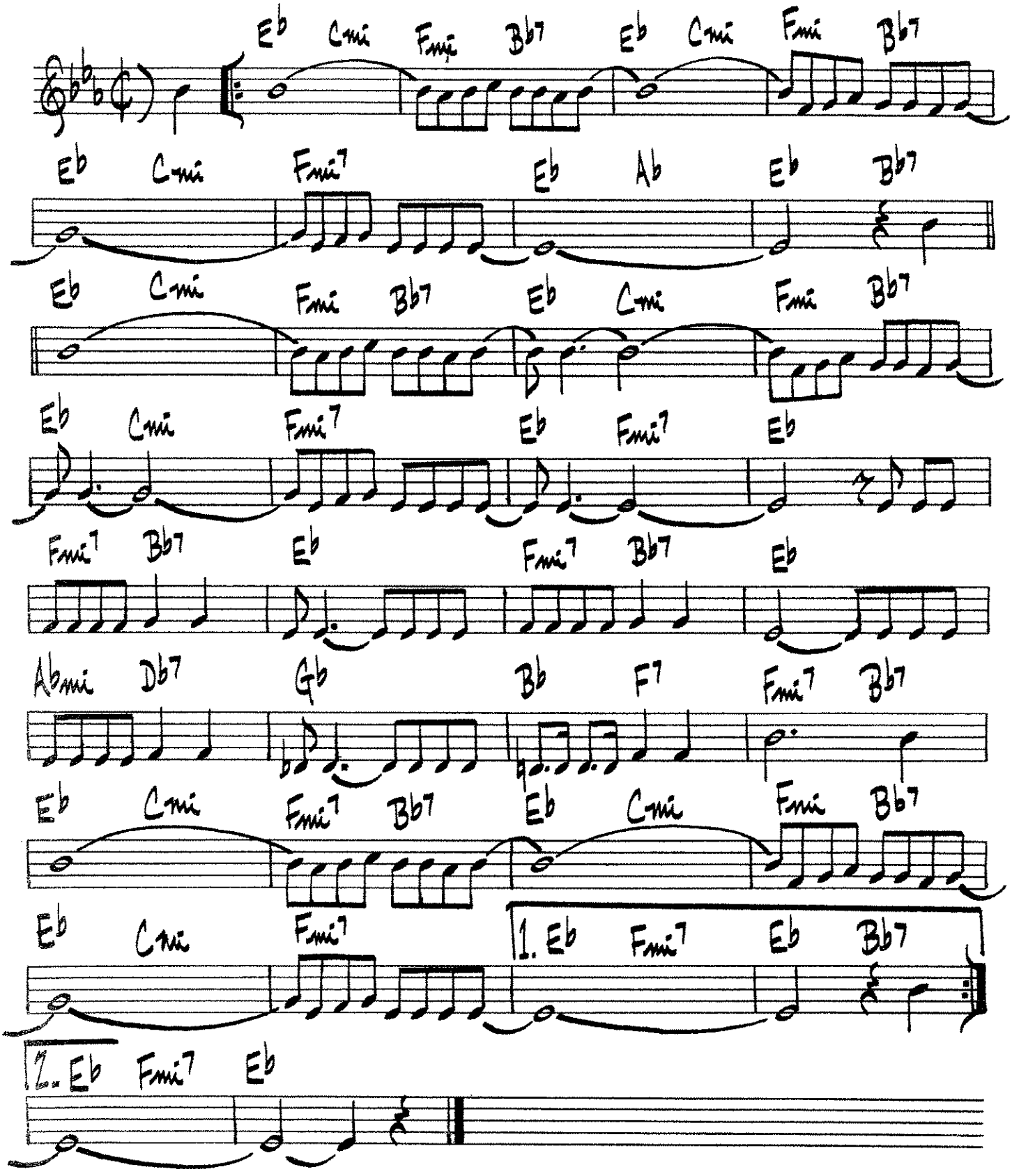
Countermelody C

As Recorded by The Weekend



C

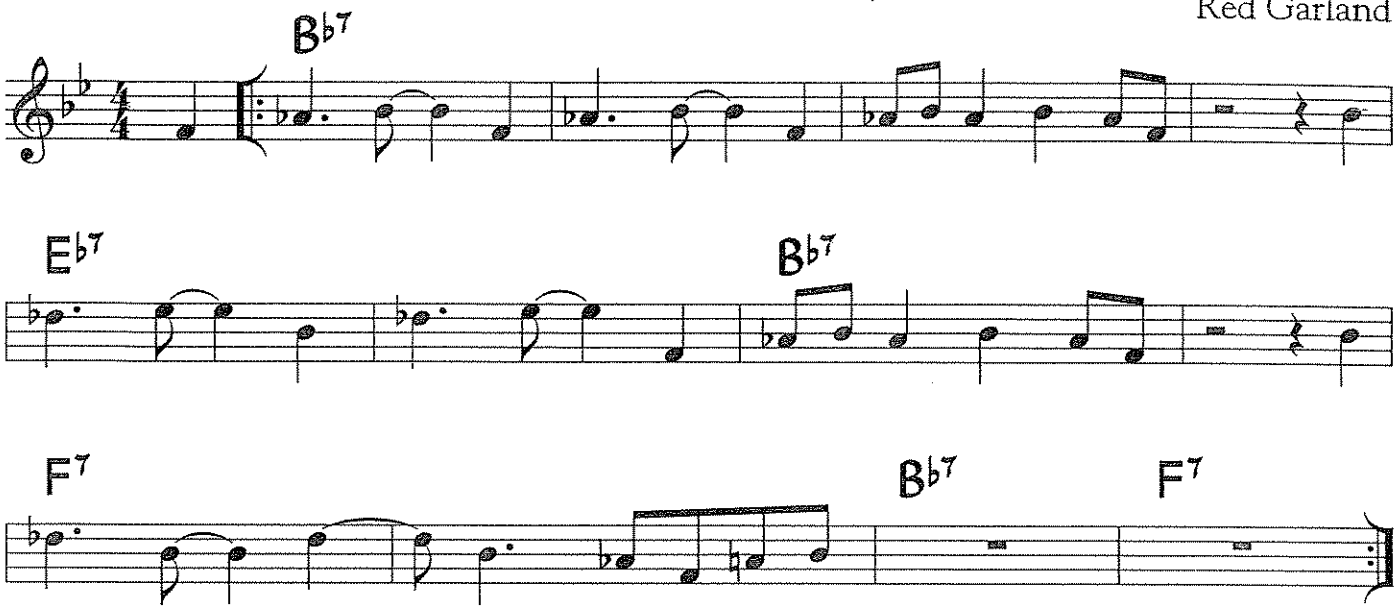
BLUE MOON


Eb Cmi Fmi Bb7 Eb Cmi Fmi Bb7
Eb Cmi Fmi7 Eb Ab Eb Bb7
Eb Cmi Fmi Bb7 Eb Cmi Fmi Bb7
Eb Cmi Fmi7 Eb Fmi7 Eb
Fmi7 Bb7 Eb Fmi7 Bb7 Eb
Abmi Db7 Gb Bb F7 Fmi7 Bb7
Eb Cmi Fmi7 Bb7 Eb Cmi Fmi Bb7
Eb Cmi Fmi7 1. Eb Fmi7 Eb Bb7
2. Eb Fmi7 Eb

C

Blues By Five

Red Garland



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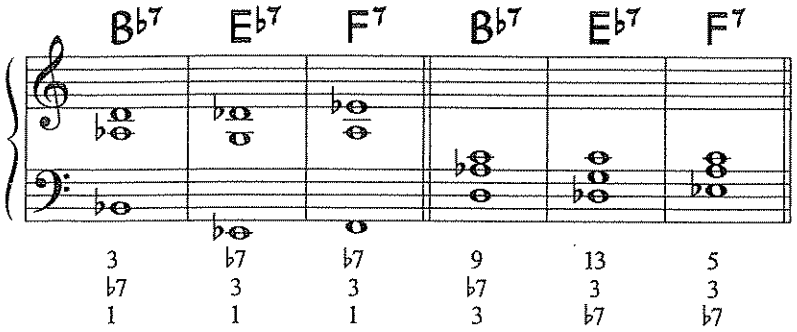
Blues By Five is a 12-bar blues where sections of the motific melody are transposed to match the chord changes. This was originally played with a medium-swing feel.

For your use

C Supplemental Material - Blues By Five

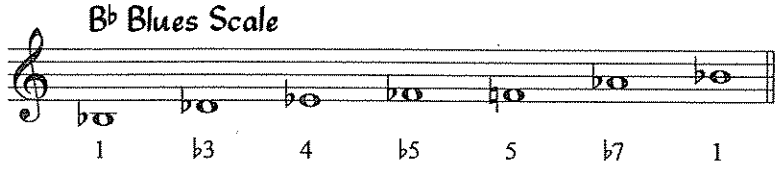
Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings Rootless voicings

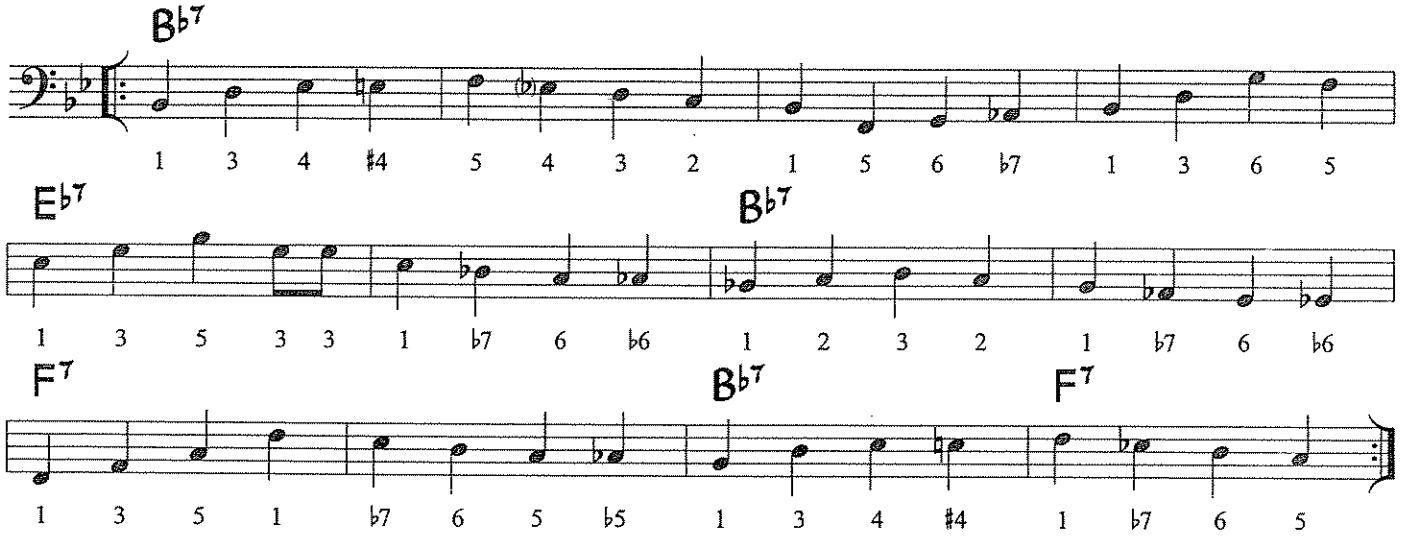


Useful scales

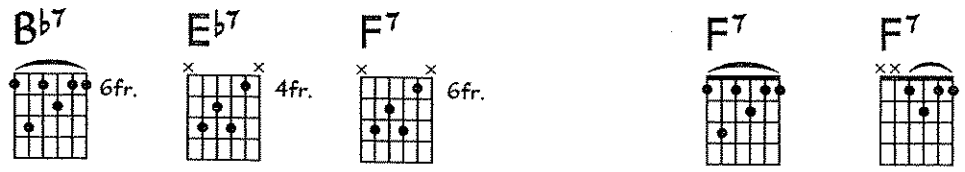
B♭ Blues Scale



Sample Bass Line



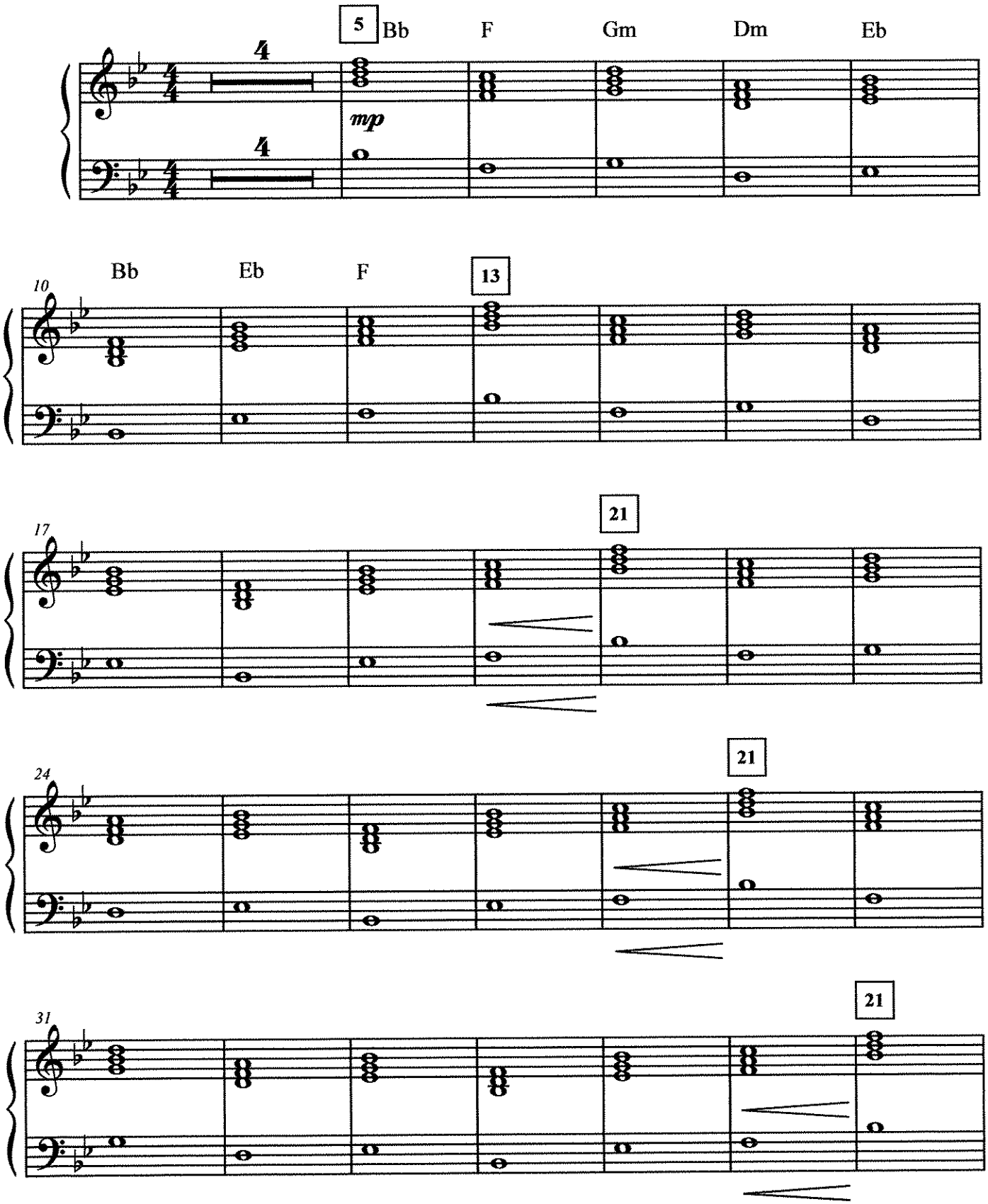
Guitar Voicings



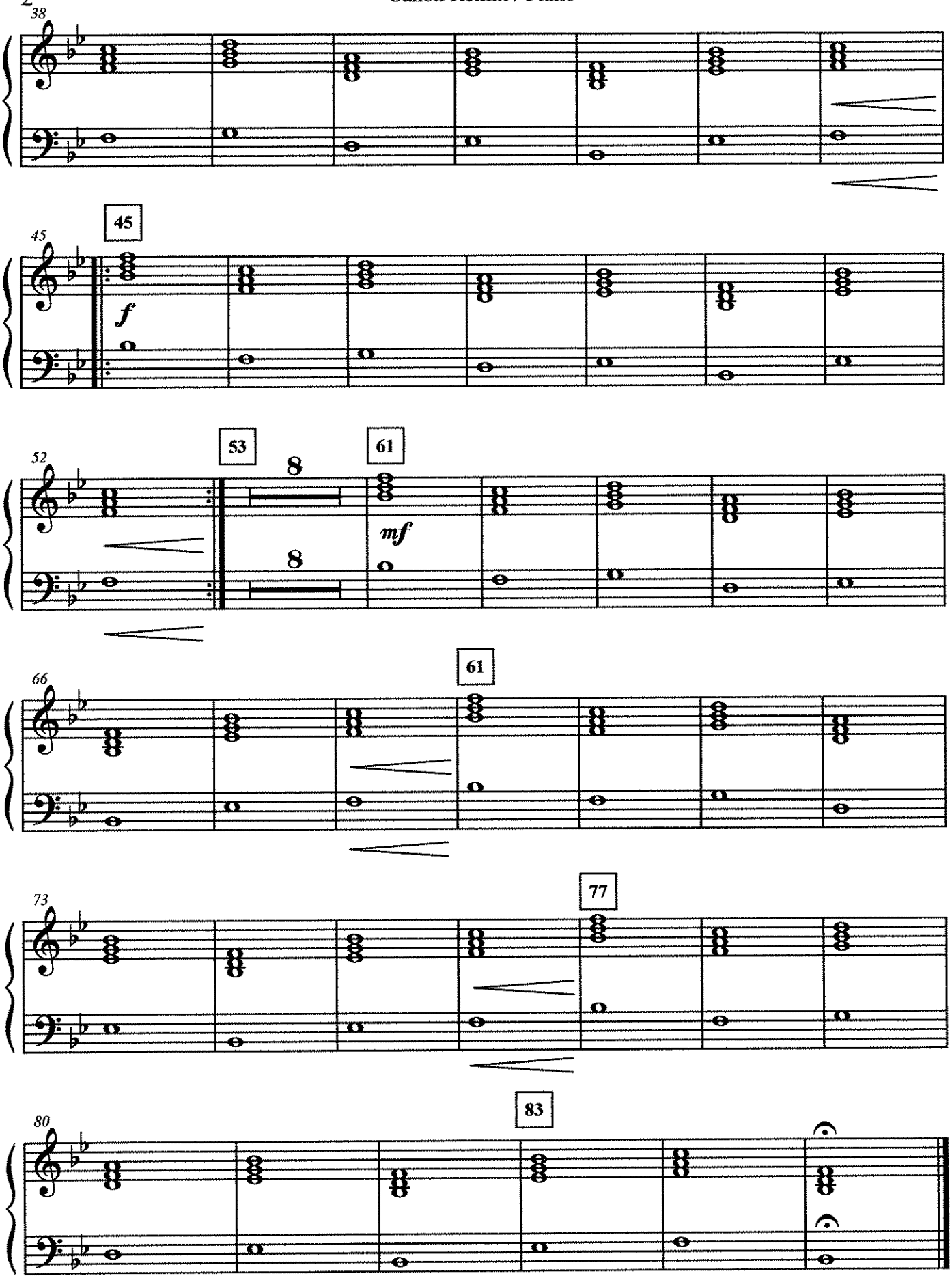
Synthesizer

Canon Remix

Pachelbel /Arr. Bernice



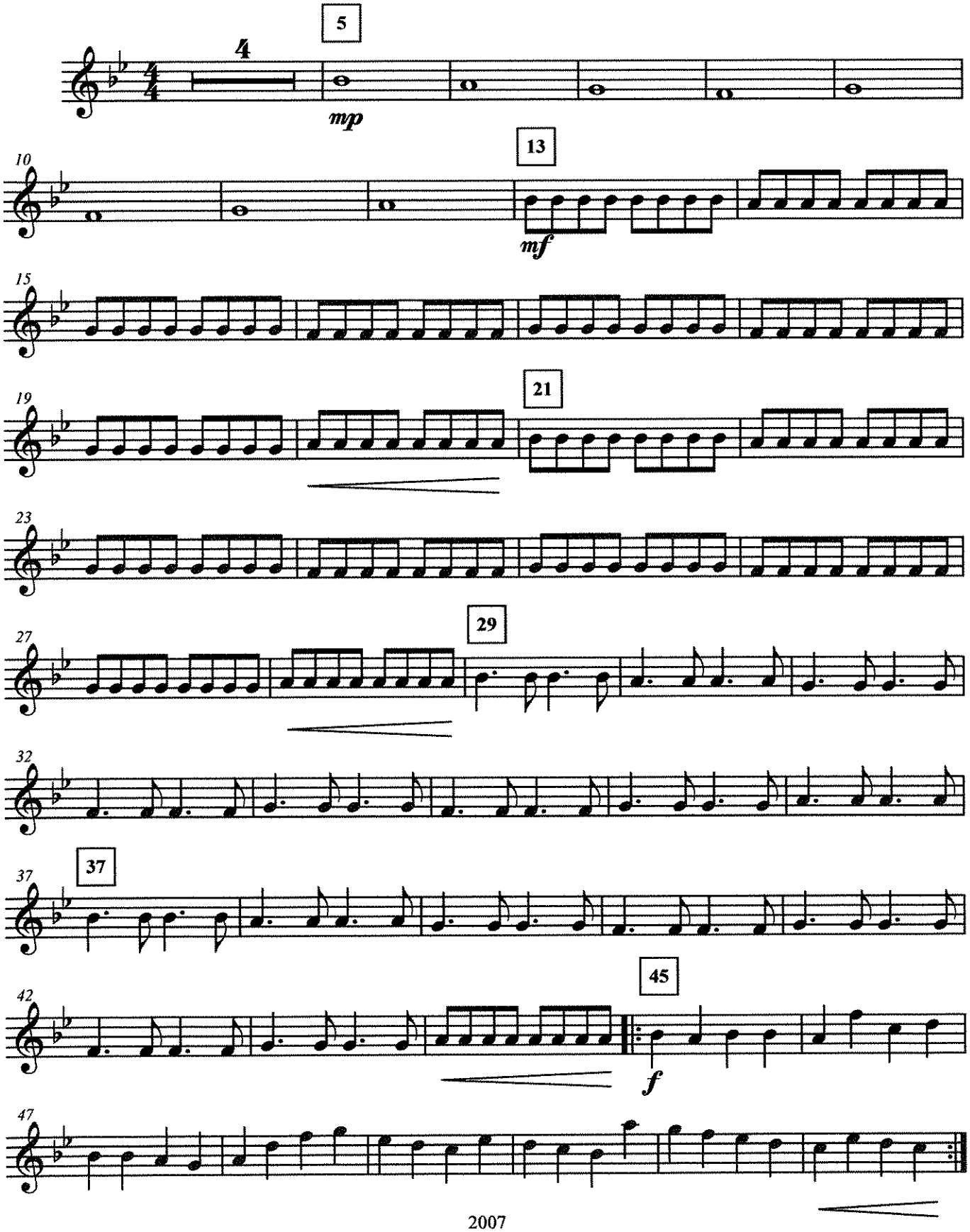
2007


38
45
45
f
52
53
8
8
61
mf
66
61
73
77
80
83

Mallets

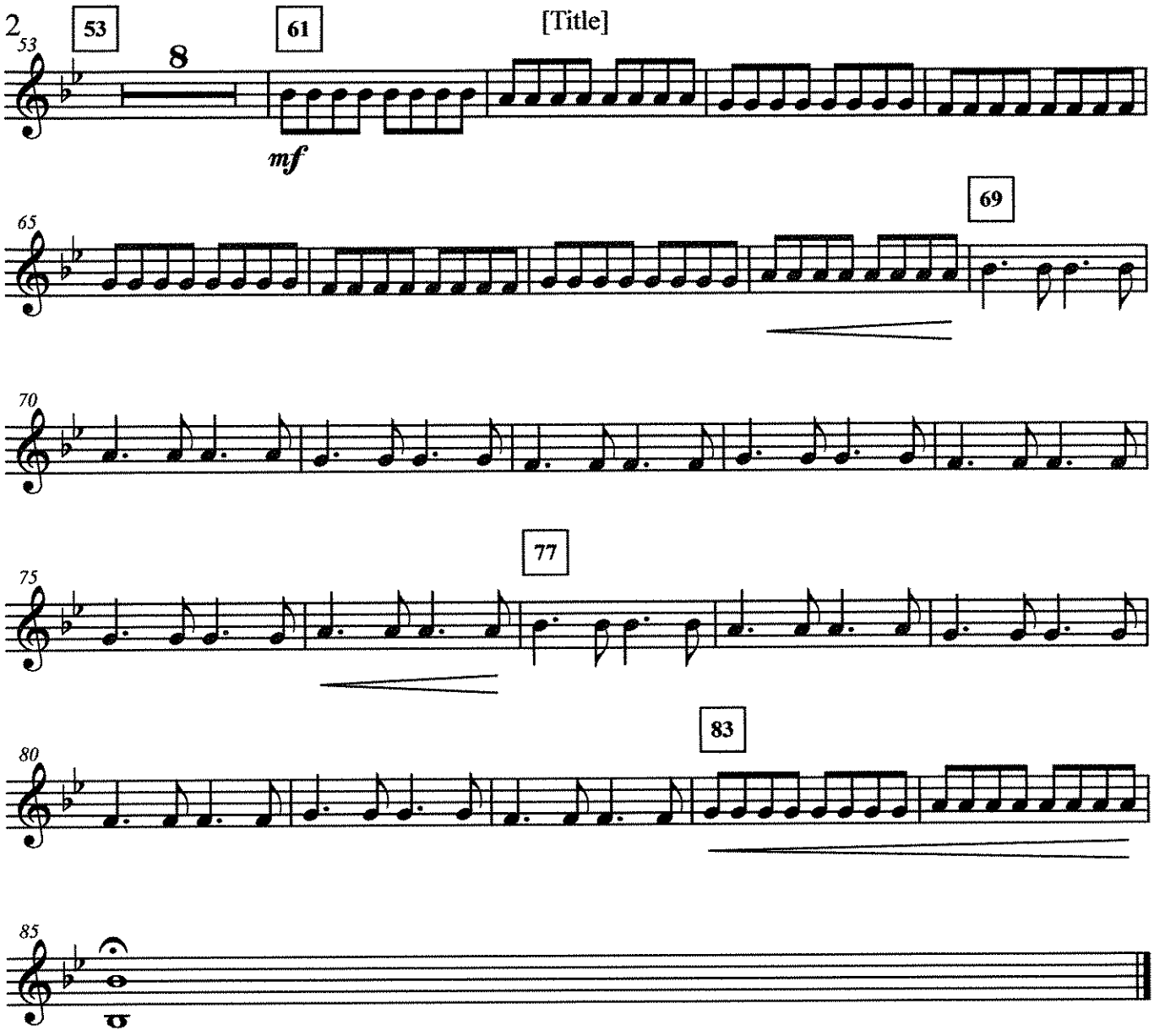
Canon Remix

Pachelbel /Arr. Bernice



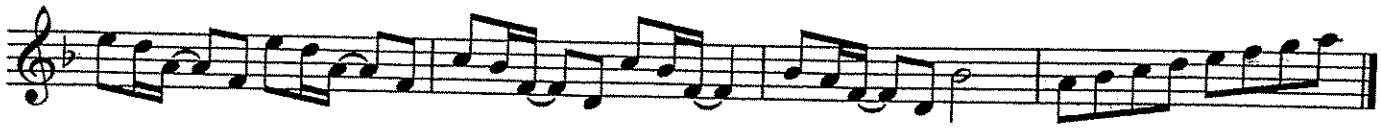
2007

[Title]

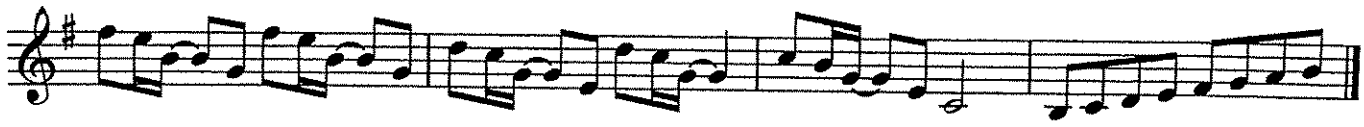


Careless Whisper – Melody

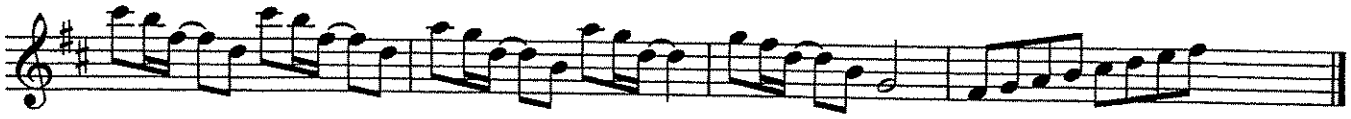
Melody C – Flute



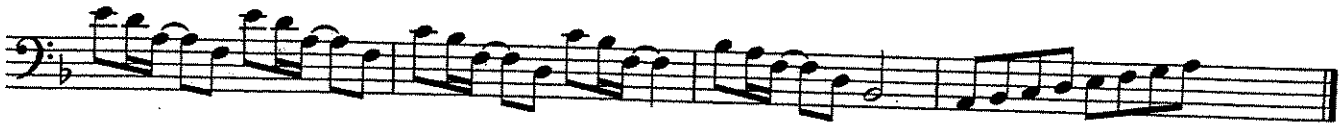
Melody Bb – Trumpet, Clarinet, Tenor Sax



Melody Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Melody Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Piano – Chords

Dm, Gm, Bb, Am

Lyrics

You really gotta sponsor us,

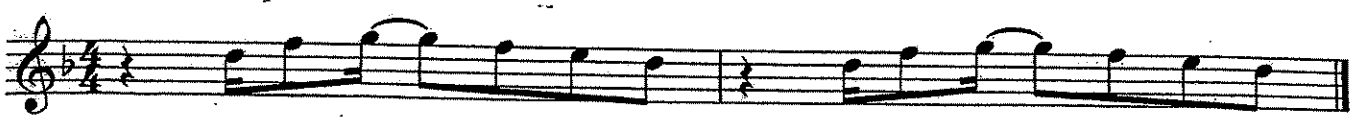
All of the SciTech Band.

We really need your money now,

Just lend us a hand

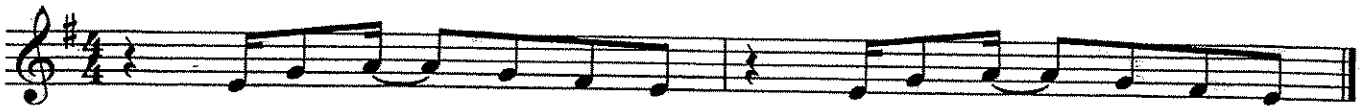
Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

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

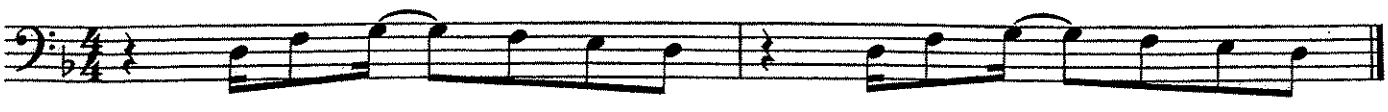
Horn Lick Bb (High) – Clarinet, Trumpet, Tenor Sax

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



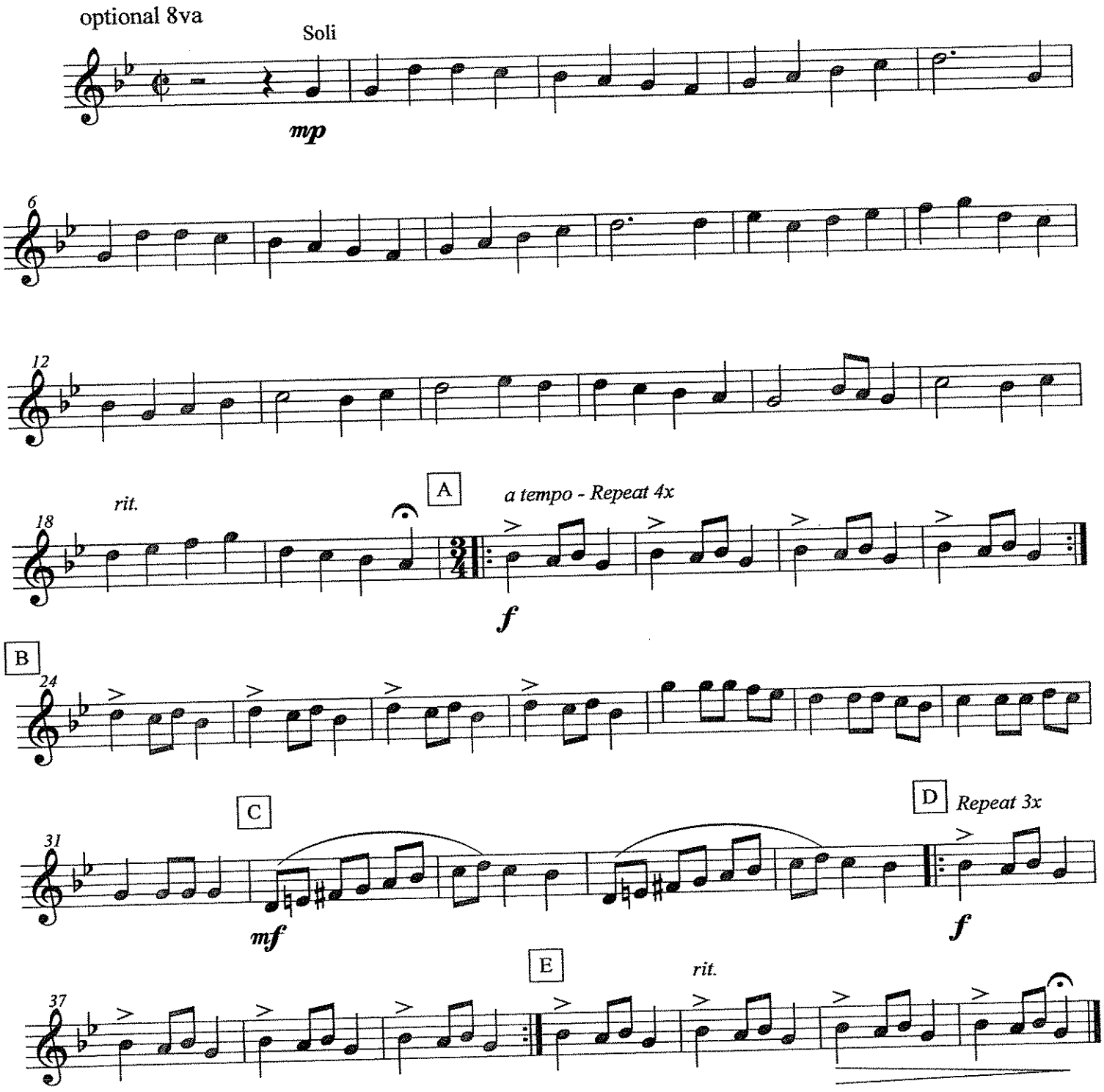
D F G F E D D F G F E D

Carol of The Bells

Melody - C
-Flute

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice



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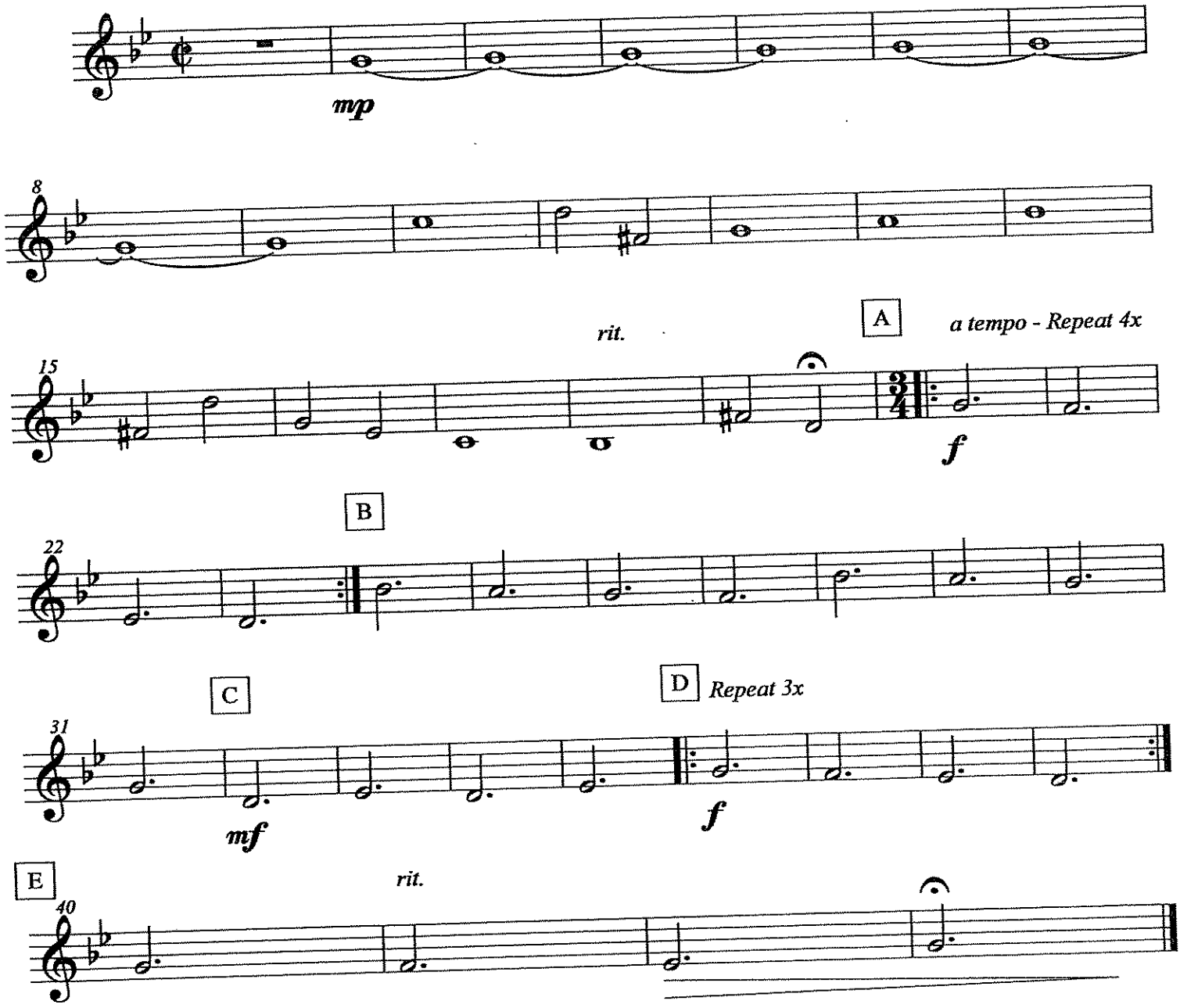
Carol of The Bells

Bass Line - C
-Flute

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice



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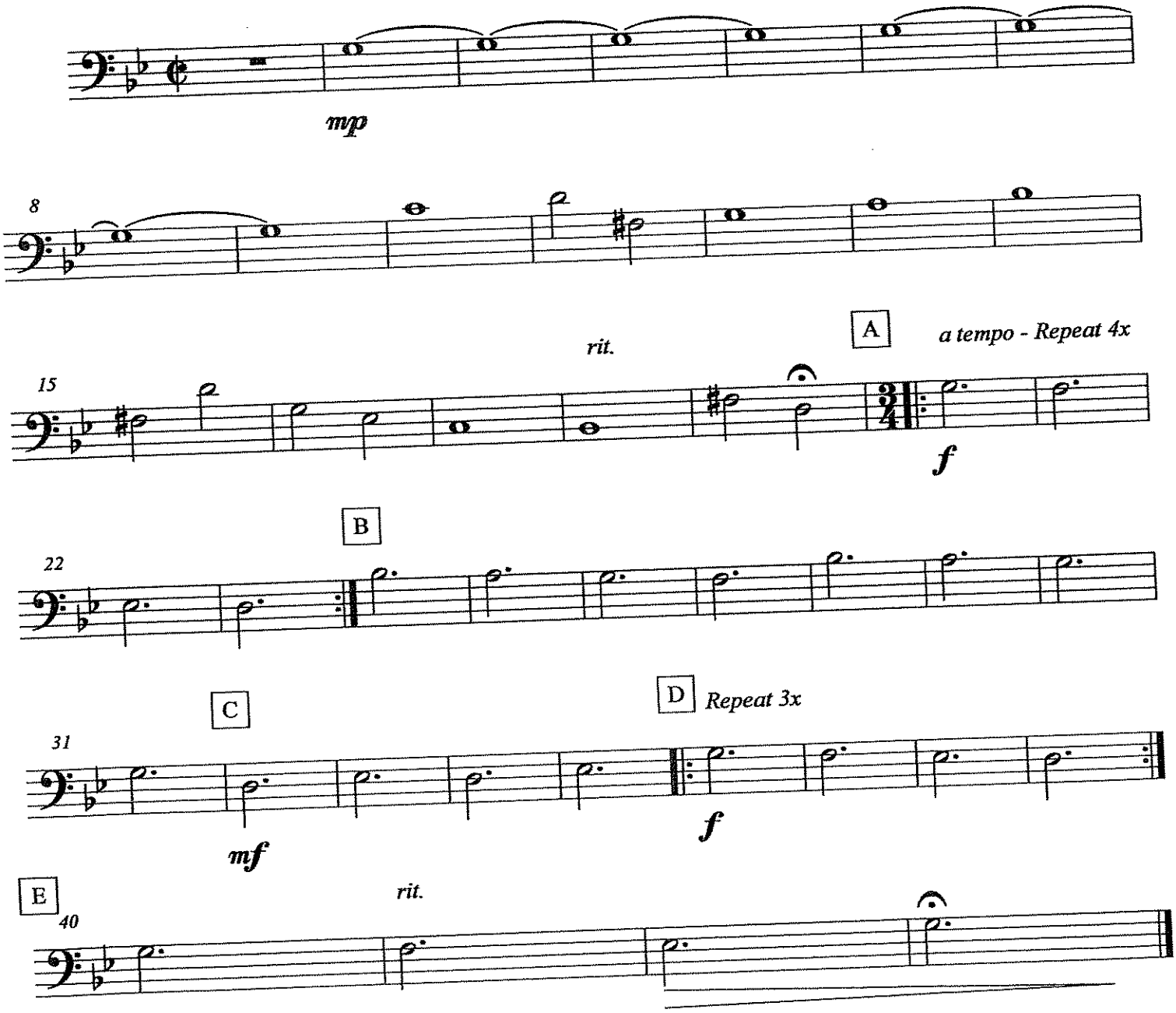
Carol of The Bells

Bass Line - Bass Clef (High)
-Trombone / Baritone

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice



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Piano
Strings
Synth

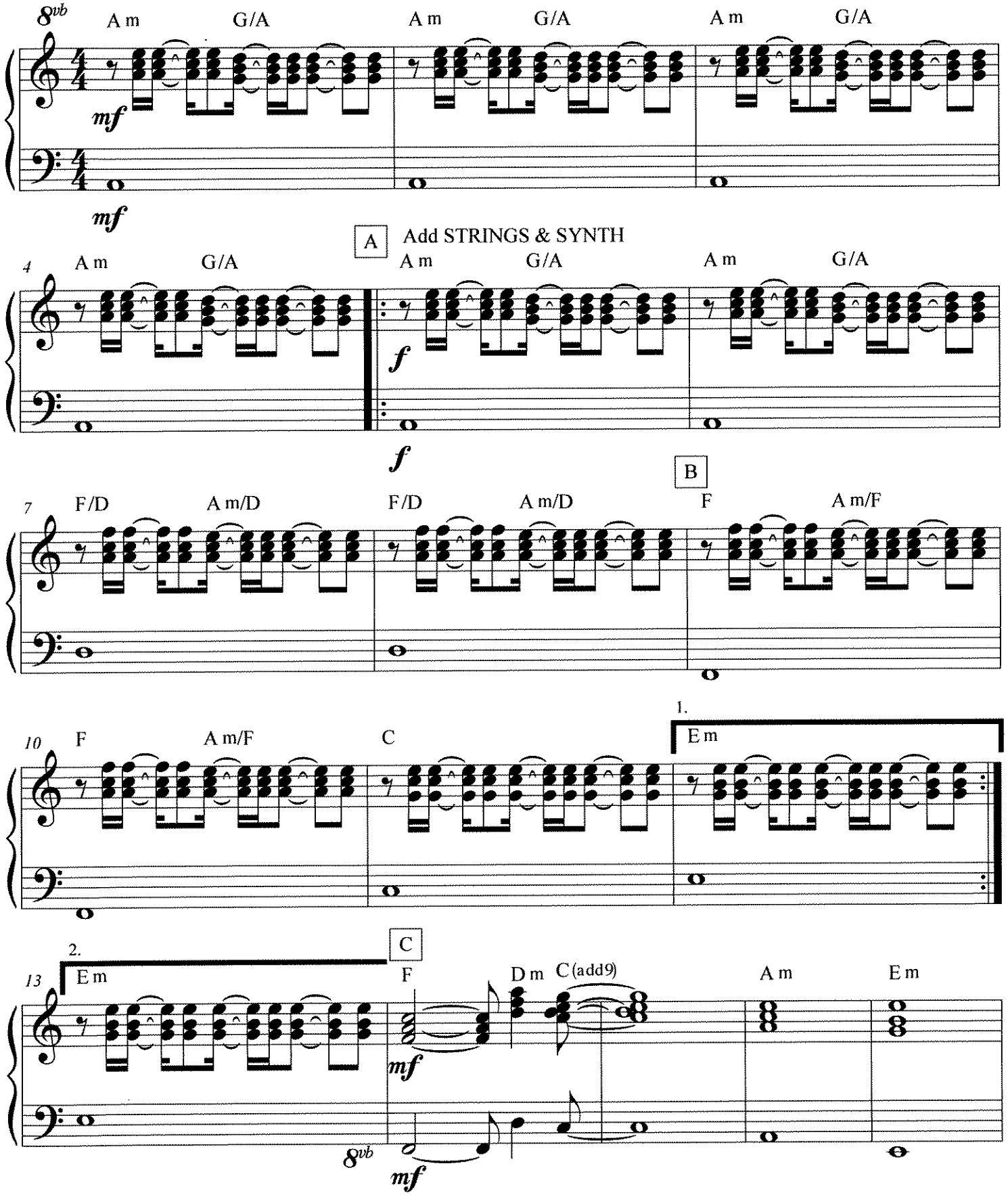
Chained To The Rhythm

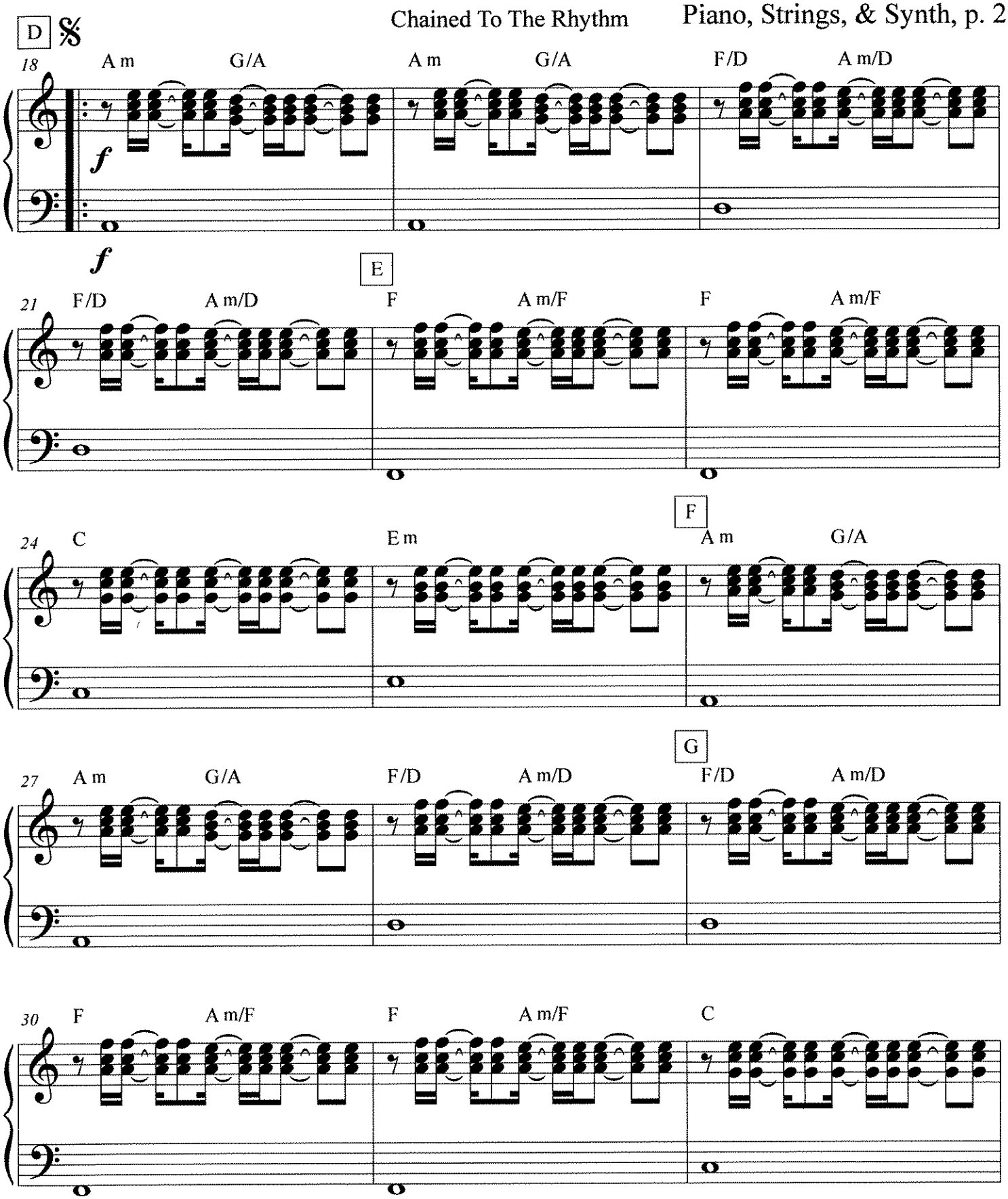
As Recorded by Katy Perry

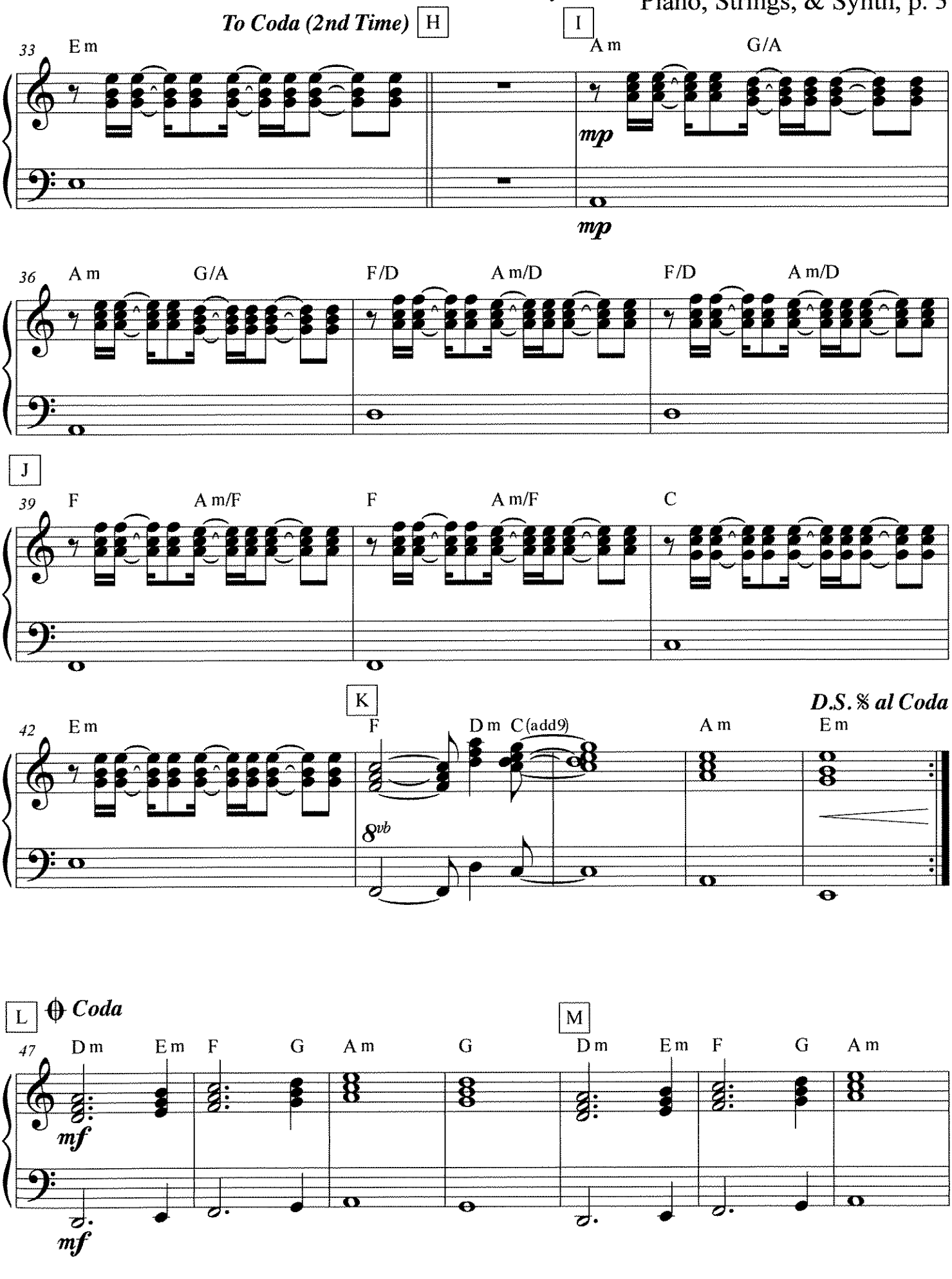
arr. Bernice

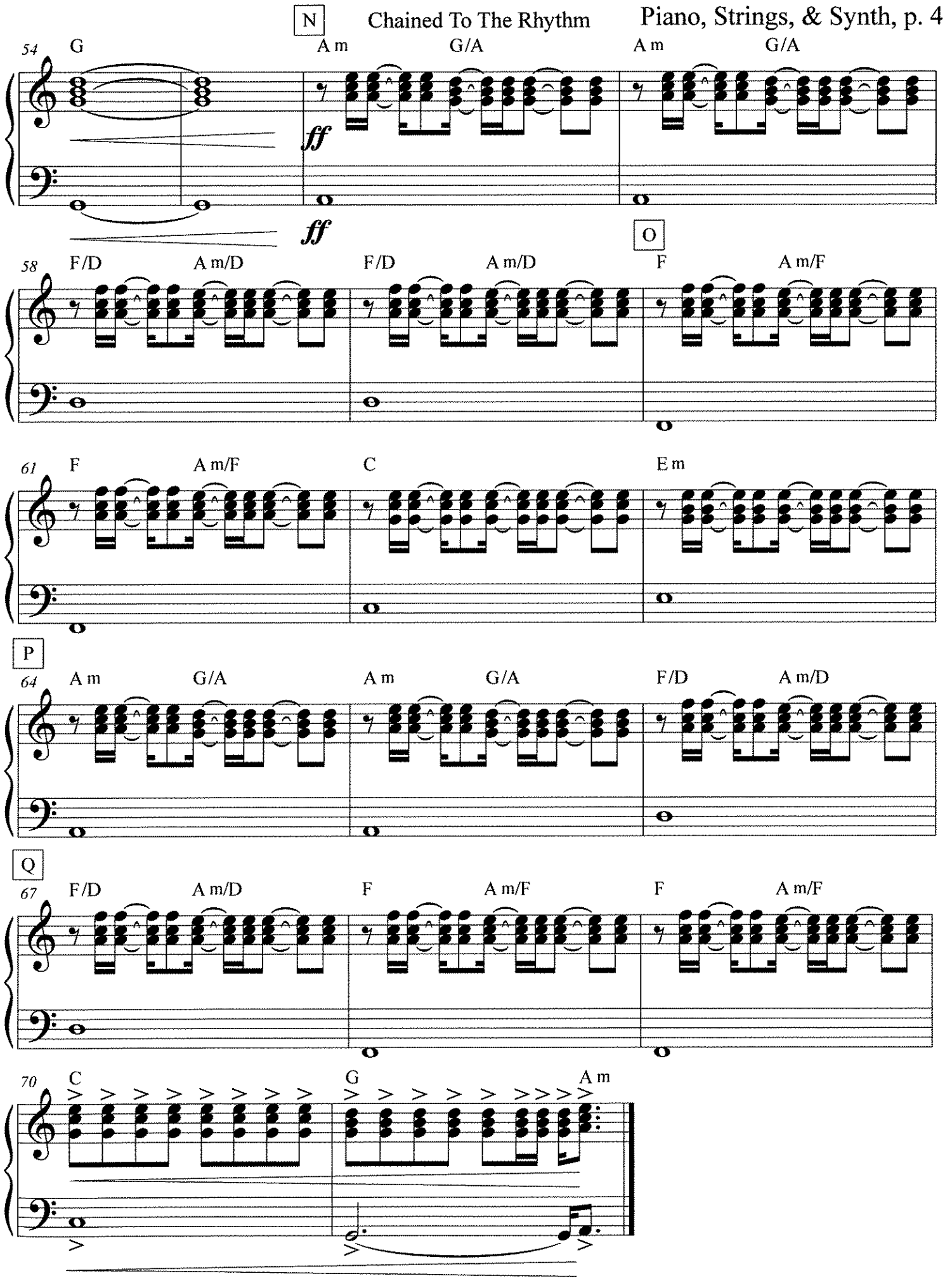
Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp




D
18
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
F/D
A m/D
f
f
E
21
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
F
A m/F
F
24
C
E m
A m
G/A
G
27
A m
G/A
F/D
A m/D
F/D
A m/D
30
F
A m/F
F
A m/F
C


To Coda (2nd Time)
H
I
33
E m
A m
G/A
mp
mp
36
A m
G/A
F/D
A m/D
F/D
A m/D
J
39
F
A m/F
F
A m/F
C
K
42
E m
F
D m
C (add9)
A m
E m
8vb
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda
L
Coda
47
D m
E m
F
G
A m
G
M
D m
E m
F
G
A m
mf
mf


N
54
G
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
ff
ff
O
58
F/D
A m/D
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
61
F
A m/F
C
E m
P
64
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
F/D
A m/D
Q
67
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
F
A m/F
70
C
G
A m

Chained To The Rhythm

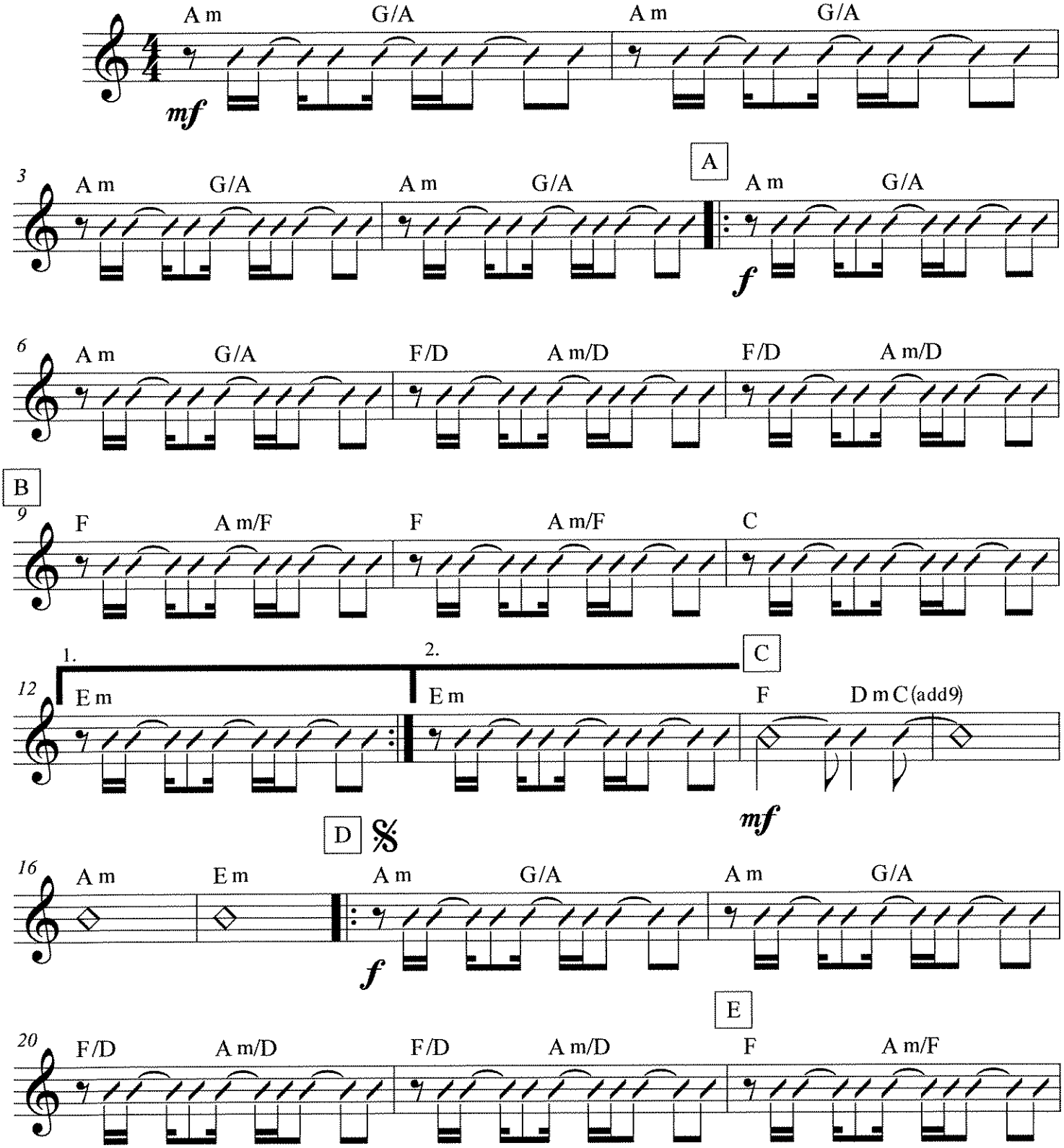
Chord Chart

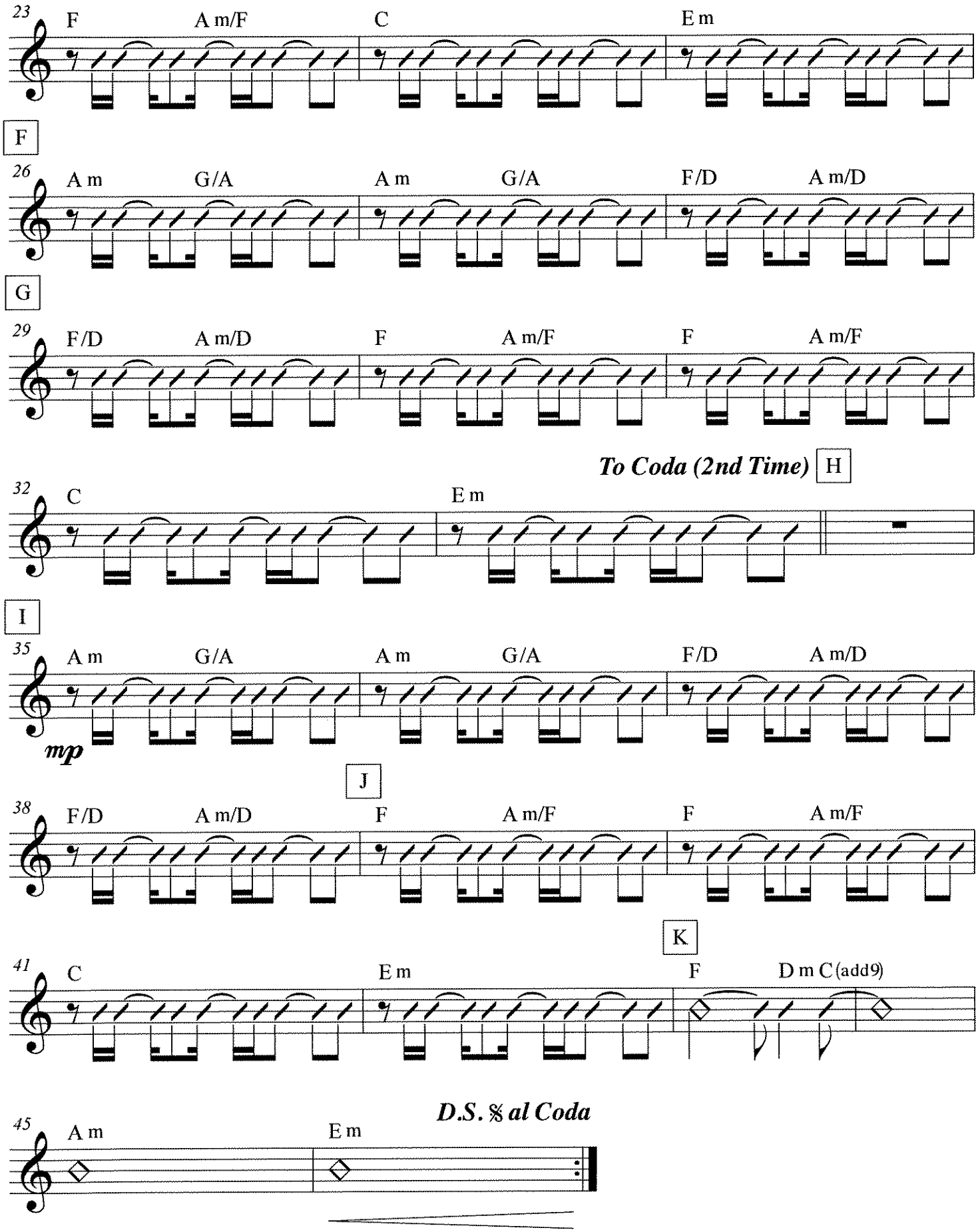
As Recorded by Katy Perry

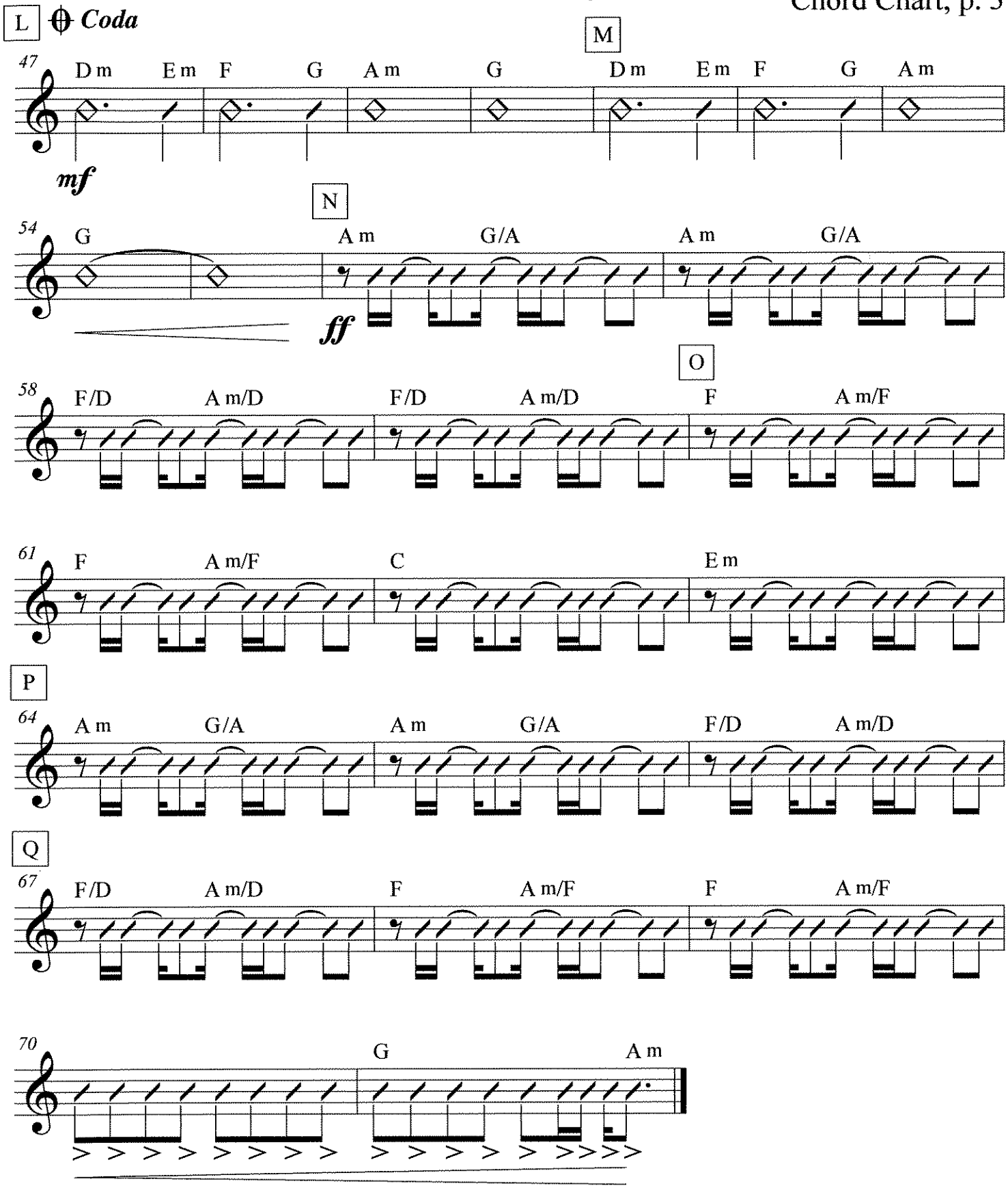
arr. Bernice

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp




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
To Coda (2nd Time)
H
32
C
E m
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)
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda
45
A m
E m


L
Coda
M
47
D m
E m
F
G
A m
G
D m
E m
F
G
A m
mf
N
54
G
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
ff
O
58
F/D
A m/D
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
61
F
A m/F
C
E m
P
64
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
F/D
A m/D
Q
67
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
F
A m/F
70
G
A m

Chained To The Rhythm

Bass Guitar (TREBLE CLEF)

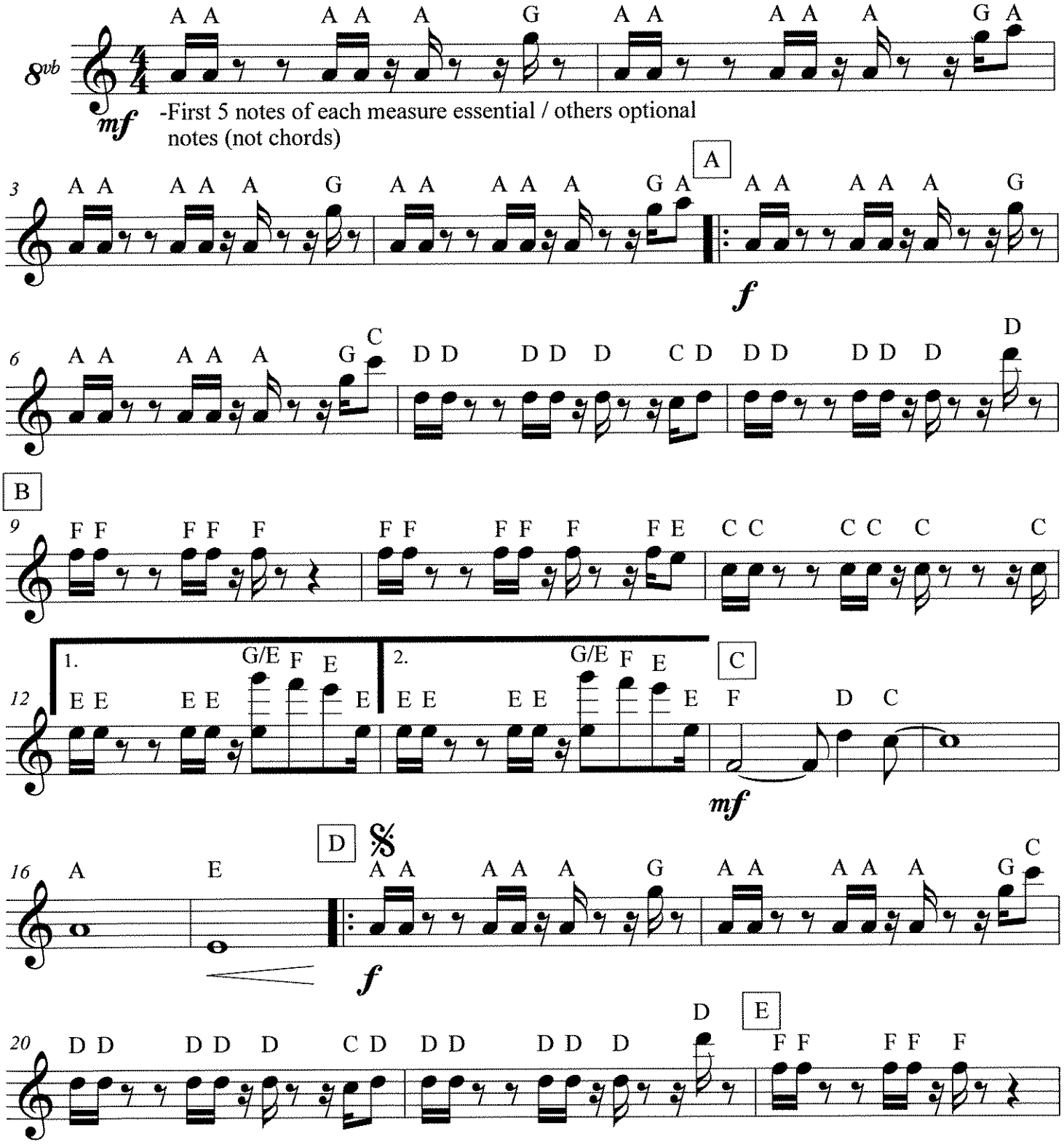
As Recorded by Katy Perry

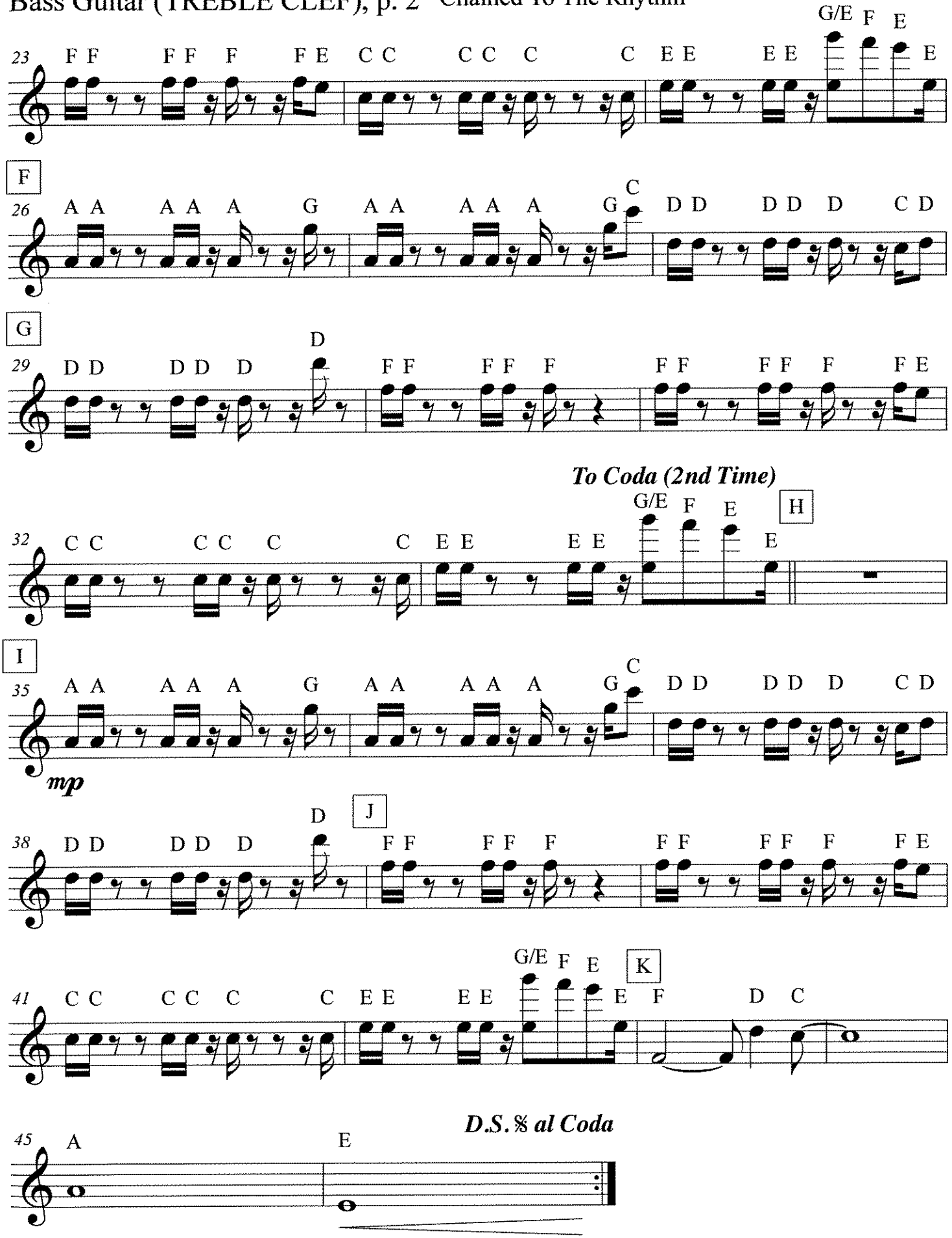
notes (not chords)

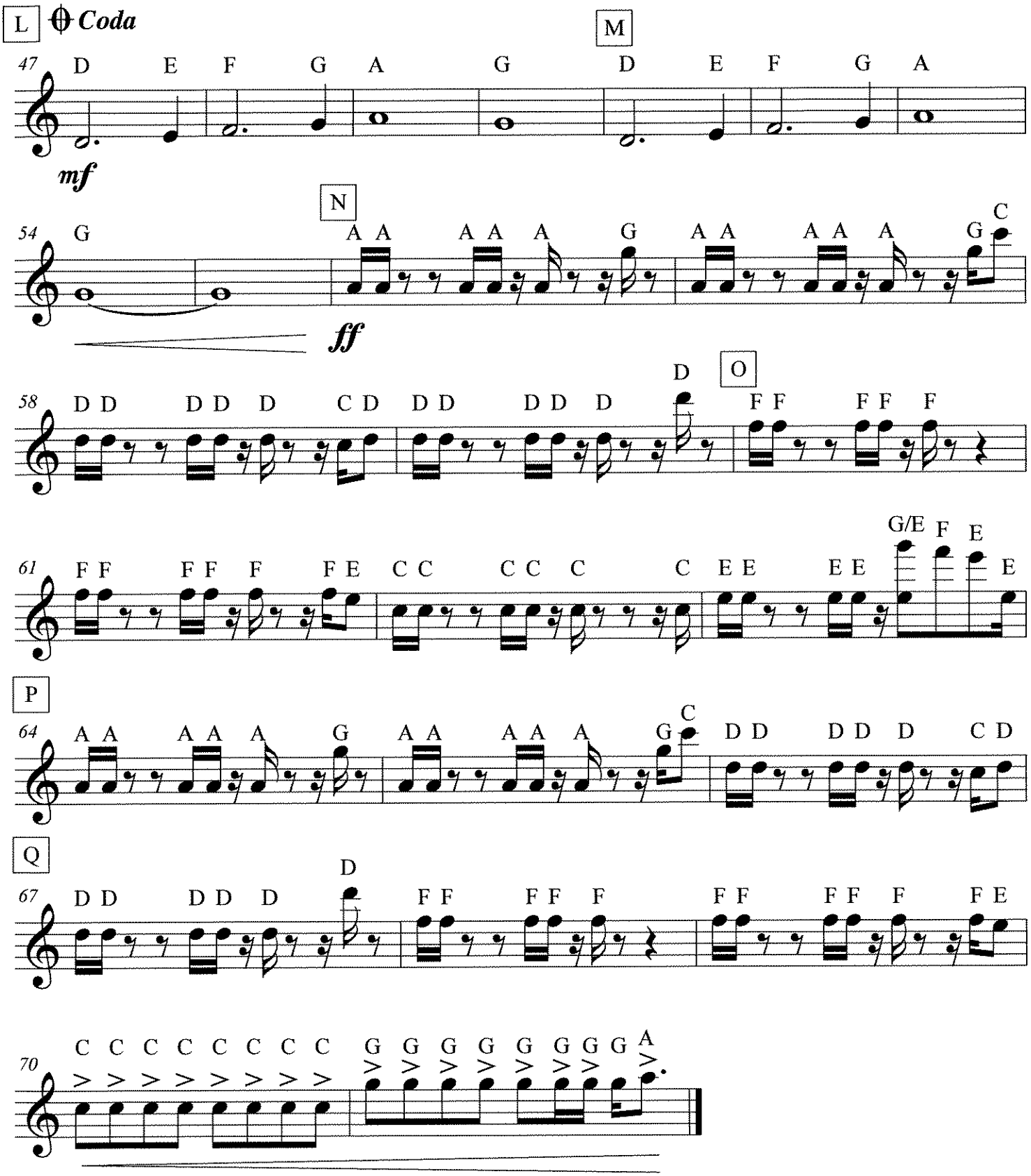
arr. Bernice

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp




23
F F F F F F E C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E 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 D F 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 E H
I
35
A A A A A G A A A A A G C D D D D D C D
mp
38
D D D D D D J F F F F F F F F F F E
41
C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E E K F D C
45
A E
D.S. 𝄋 al Coda


L
Coda
M
47
D E F G A G D E F G A
mf
N
54
G A A A A A A G A A A A A A G C
ff
O
58
D D D D D D C D D D D D D D F F F F F F
61
F F F F F F F E C C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E E
P
64
A A A A A A G A A A A A A G C D D D D D D C D
Q
67
D D D D D D D F F F F F F F F F F F F F E
70
C C C C C C C C G G G G G G G G A

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

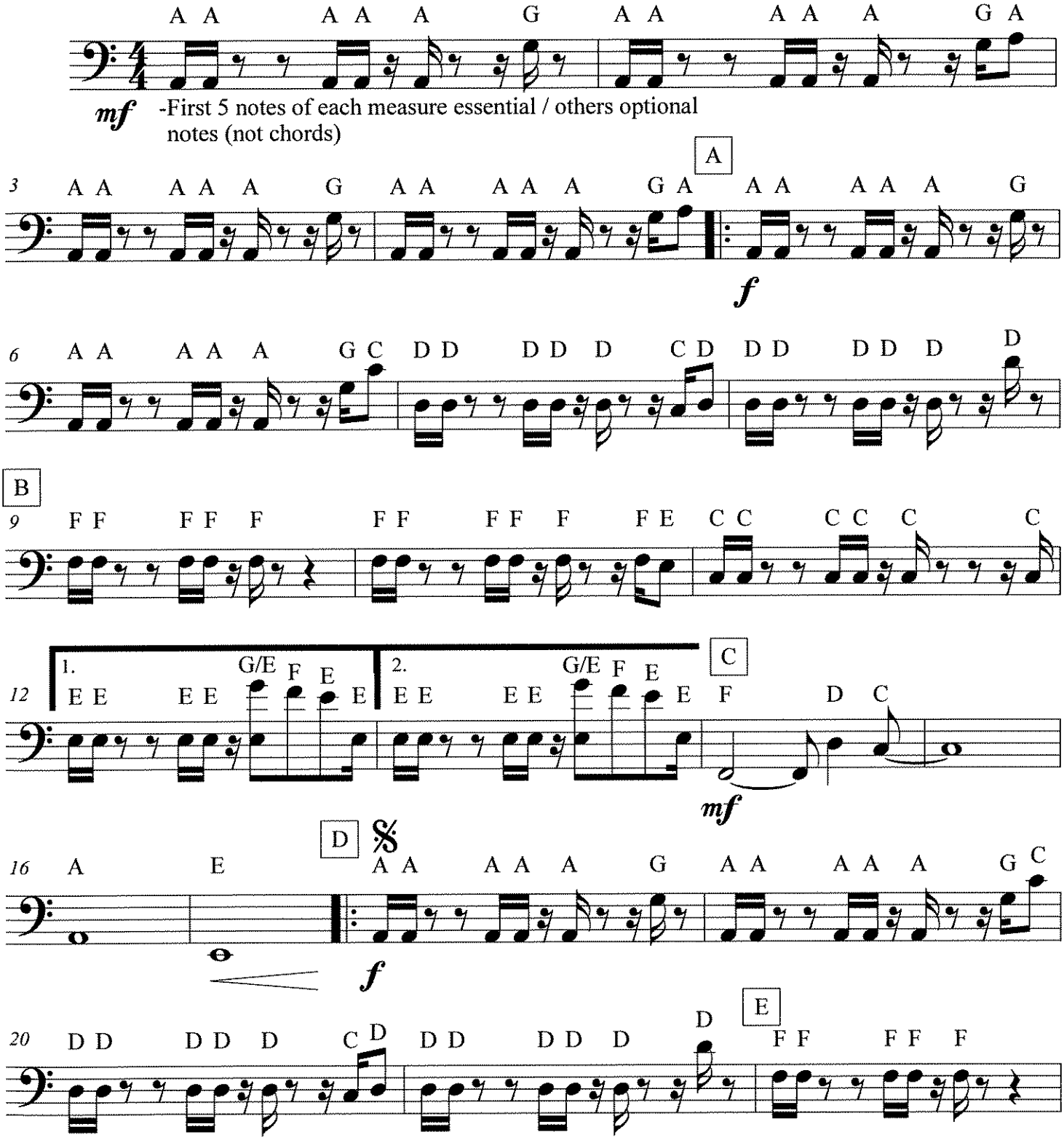
arr. Bernice

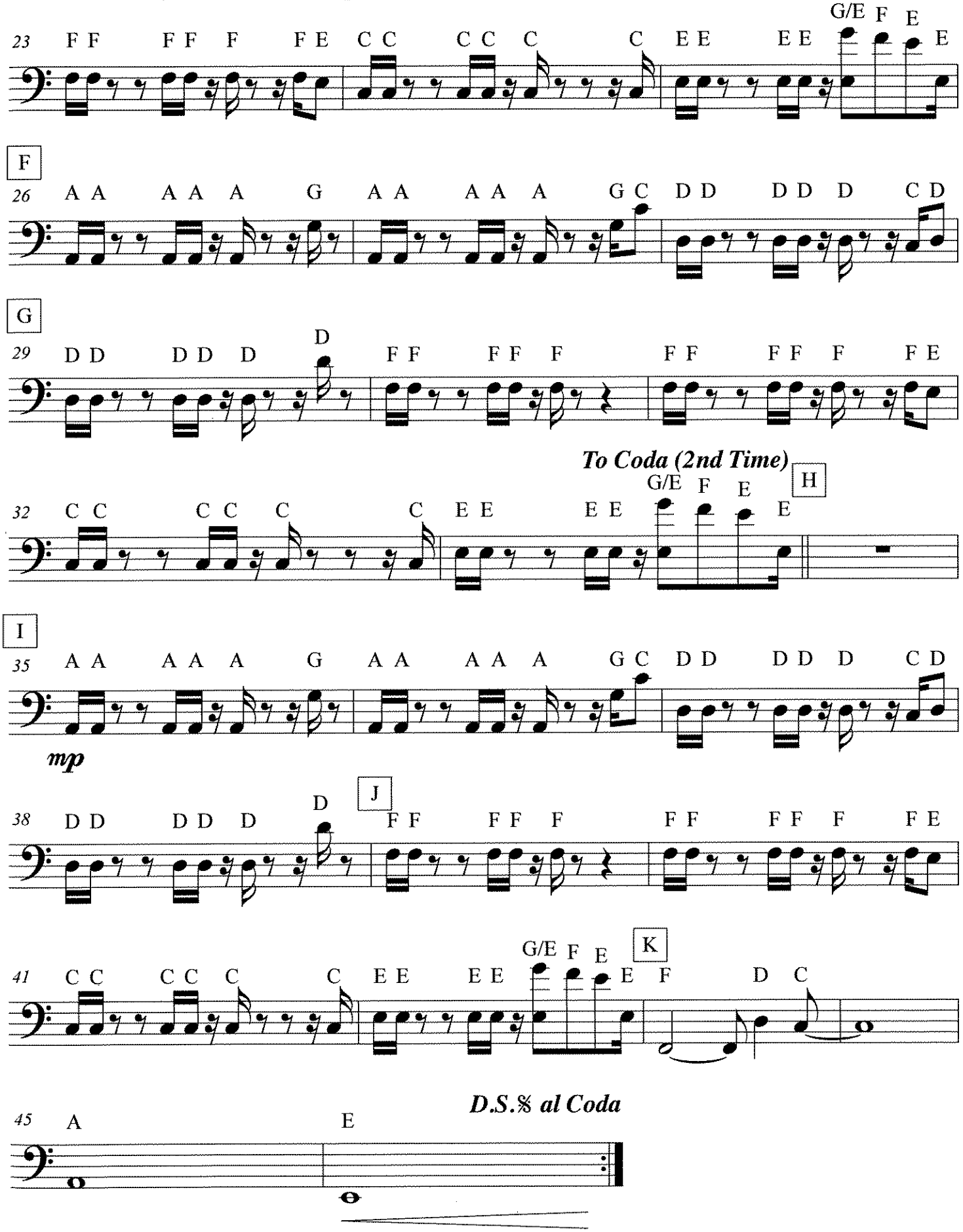
Bass Guitar (BASS CLEF)

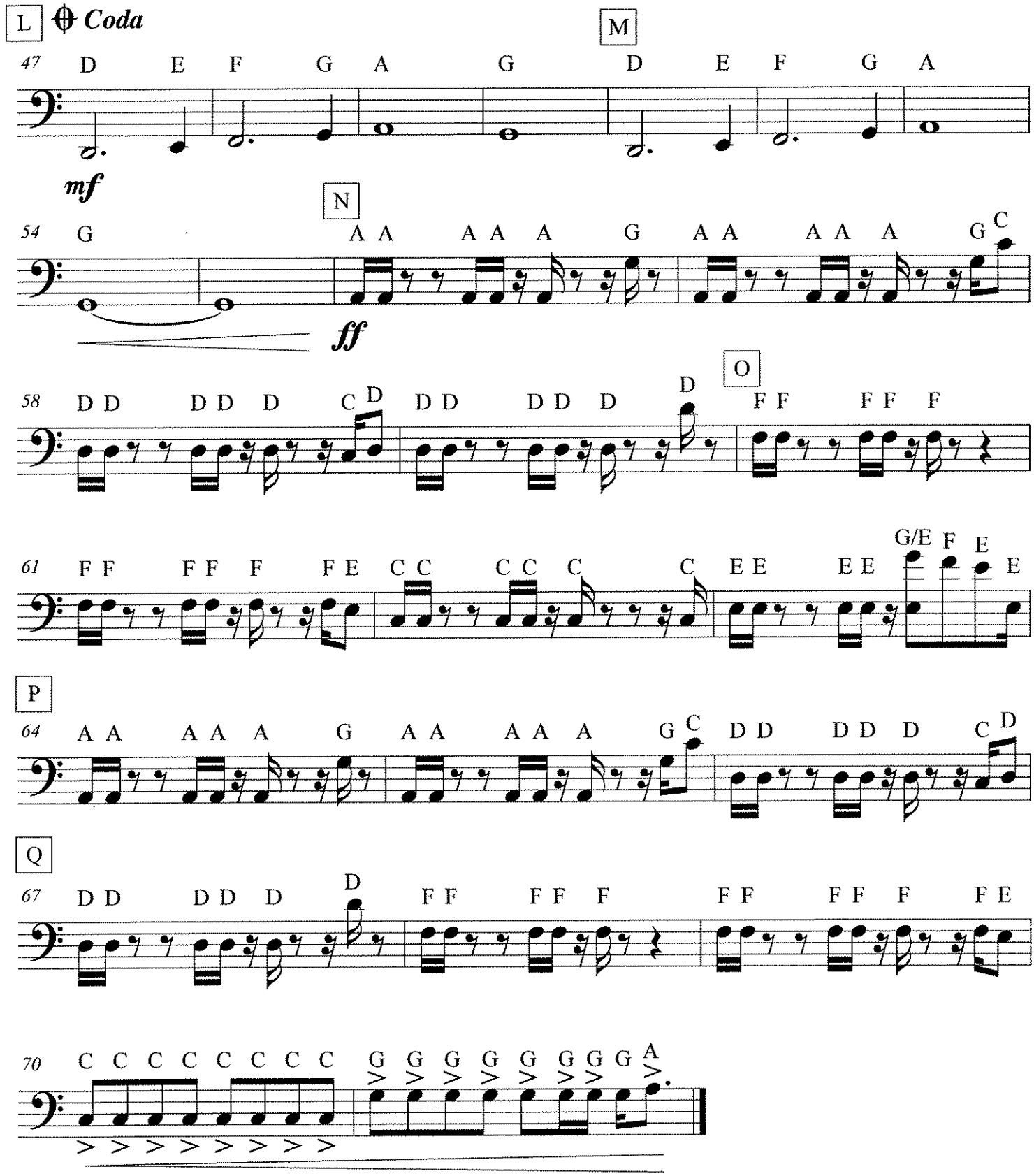
notes (not chords)

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp




23
F F F F F F E C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E 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 D F F F F F F F F F F F E
To Coda (2nd Time)
H
32
C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E E
I
35
A A A A A G A A A A A G C D D D D D C D
mp
J
38
D D D D D D F 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 E F D C
D.S.𝄋 al Coda
45
A E


L
Coda
M
47
D E F G A G D E F G A
mf
N
54
G A A A A A A G A A A A A A G C
ff
O
58
D D D D D C D D D D D D F F F F F F
61
F F F F F F F E C C C C C C E E E E G/E F E E
P
64
A A A A A A G A A A A A A G C D D D D D C D
Q
67
D D D D D D F F F F F F F F F F F E
70
C C C C C C C C G G G G G G G G A

Chained To The Rhythm

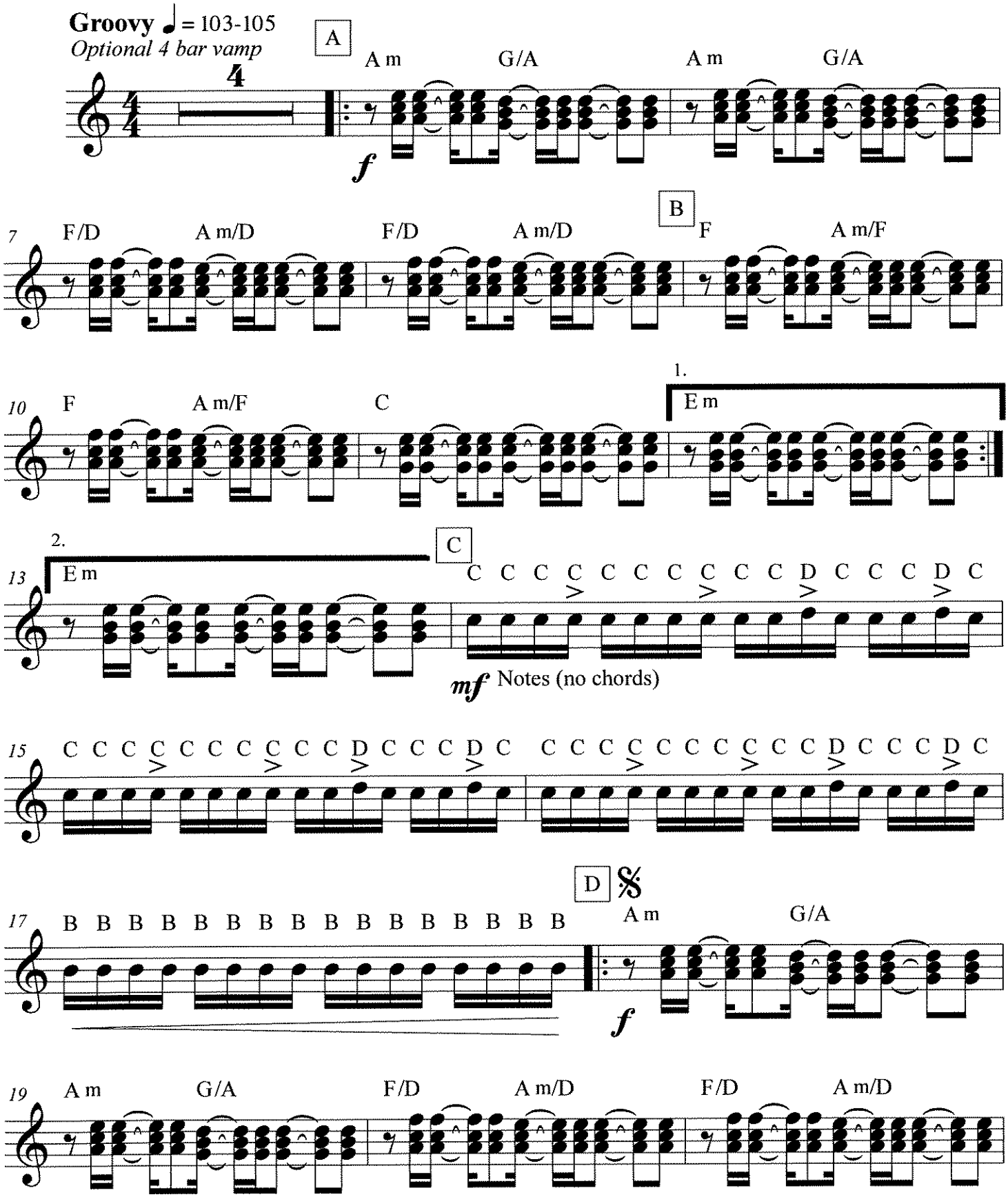
As Recorded by Katy Perry

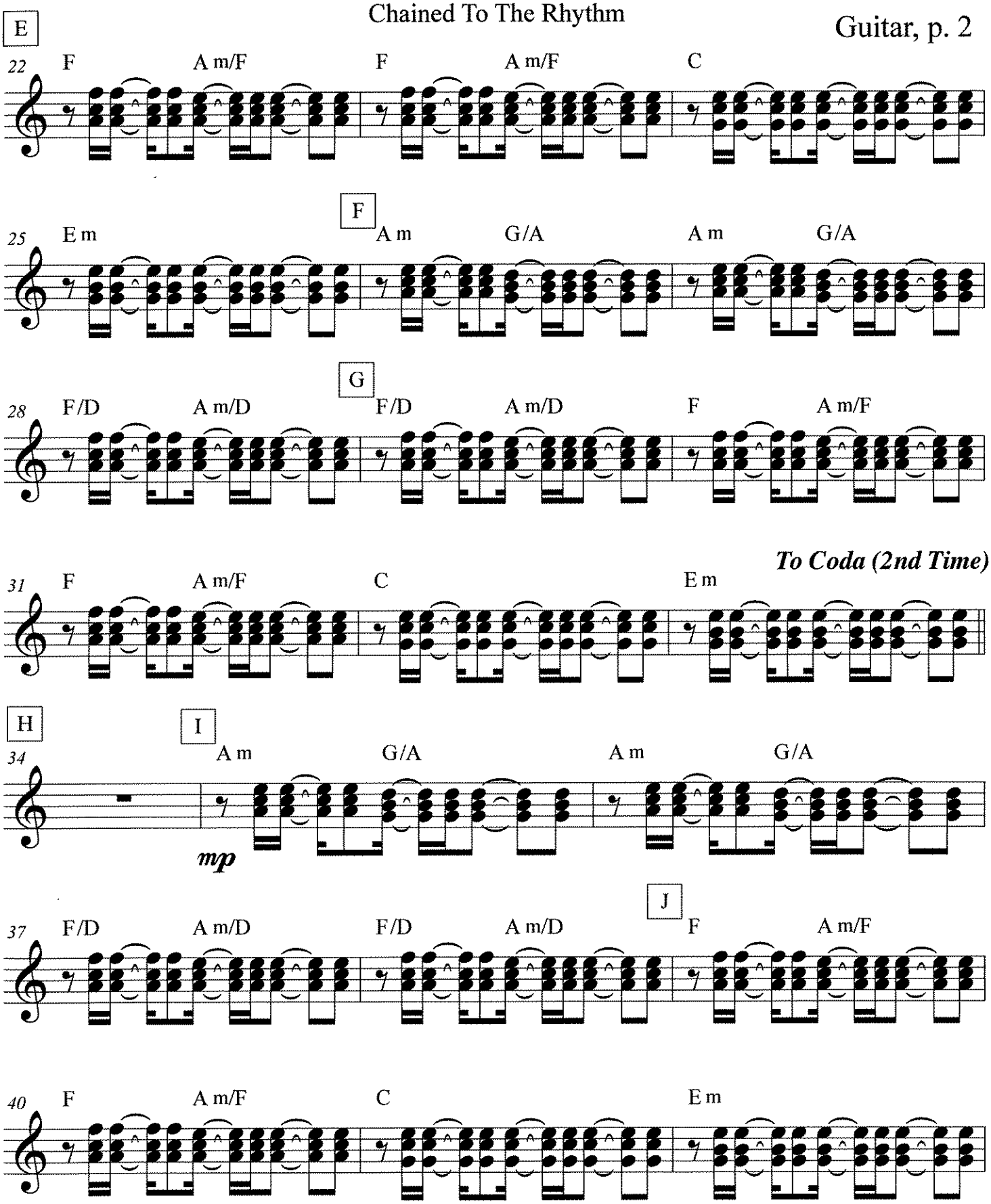
arr. Bernice

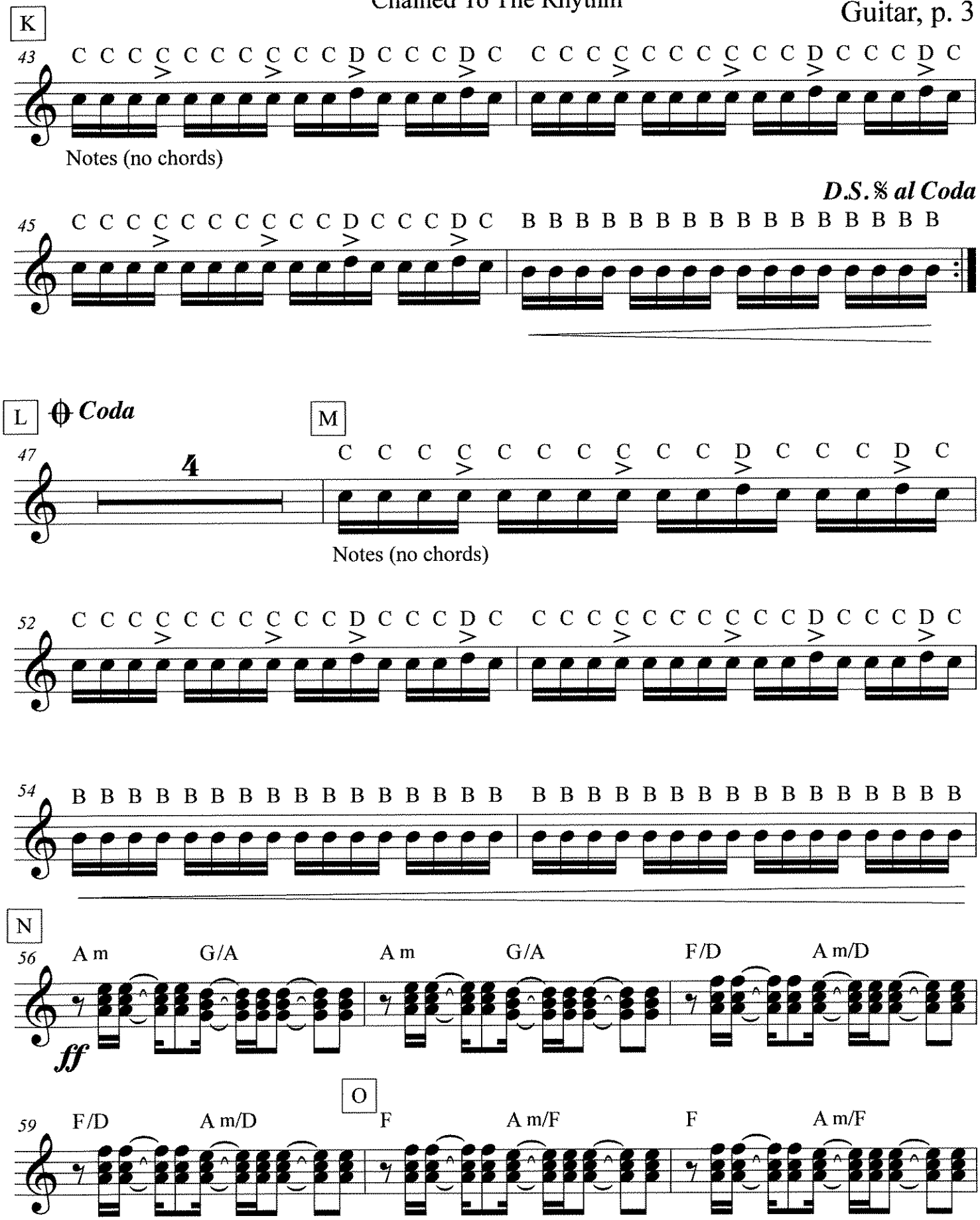
Guitar

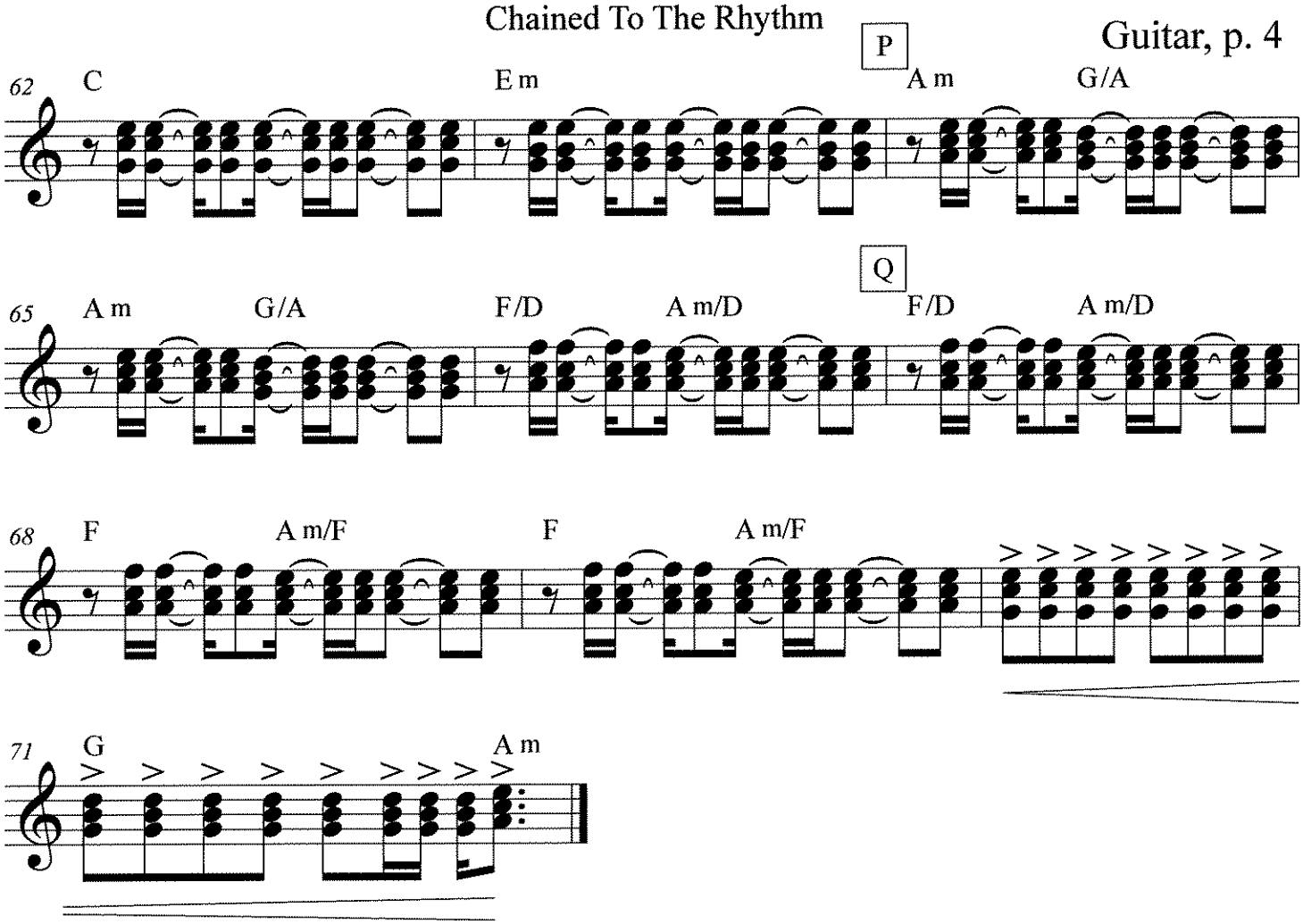
Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp




E
22
F
A m/F
F
A m/F
C
F
25
E m
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
G
28
F/D
A m/D
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
To Coda (2nd Time)
31
F
A m/F
C
E m
H
I
34
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
mp
J
37
F/D
A m/D
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
40
F
A m/F
C
E m


K
43
C C C C C C C C C C C D C C C D C C C C C C C C C C C D C C C D C
Notes (no chords)
D.S. % al Coda
45
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
L
Coda
M
47
4
C C C C C C C C C C C D C C C D C
Notes (no chords)
52
C C C C C C C C C C C D C C C D C C C C C C C C C C C D C C C D C
54
B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
N
56
A m
G/A
A m
G/A
F/D
A m/D
ff
O
59
F/D
A m/D
F
A m/F
F
A m/F


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

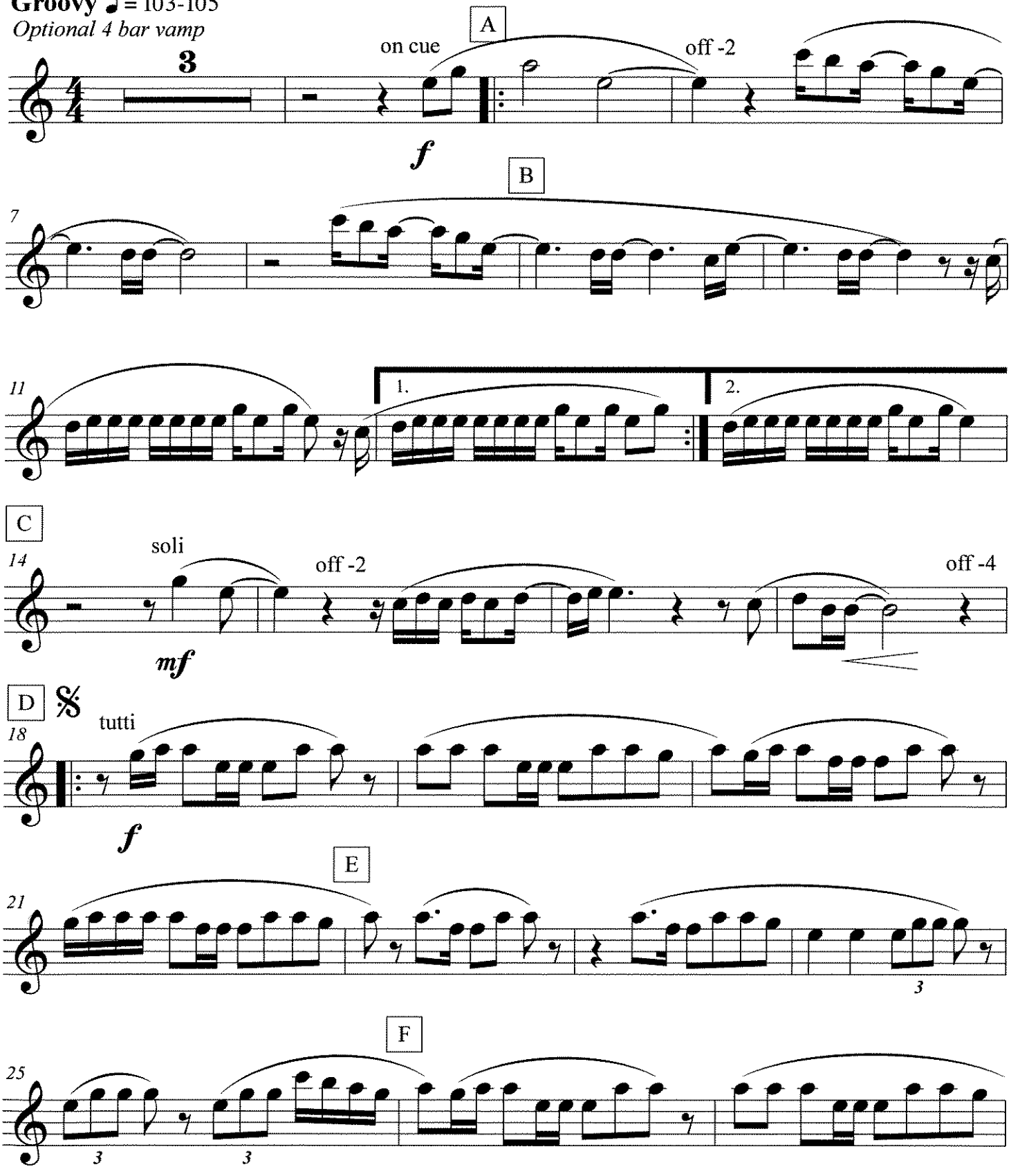
As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

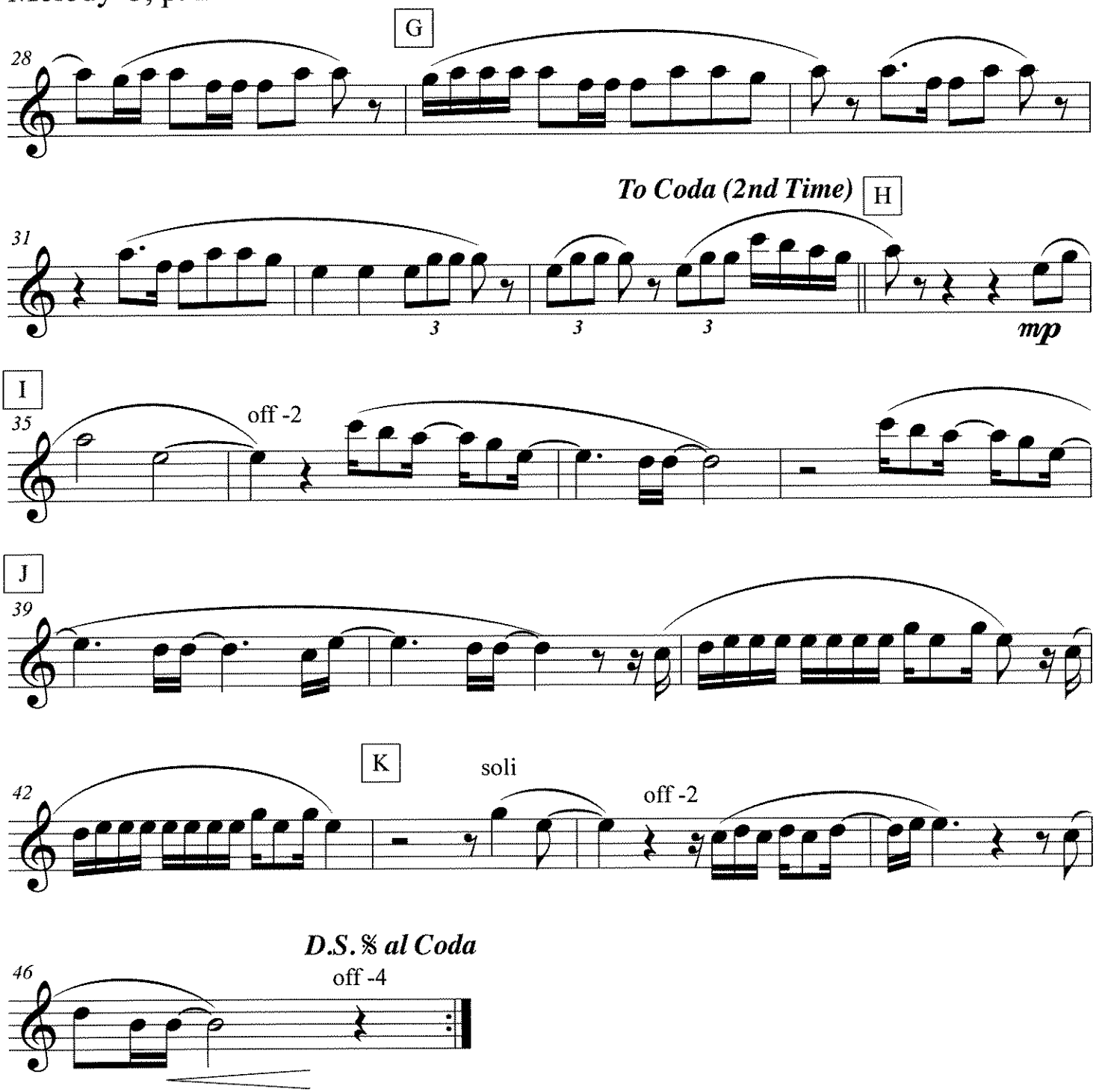
Melody C

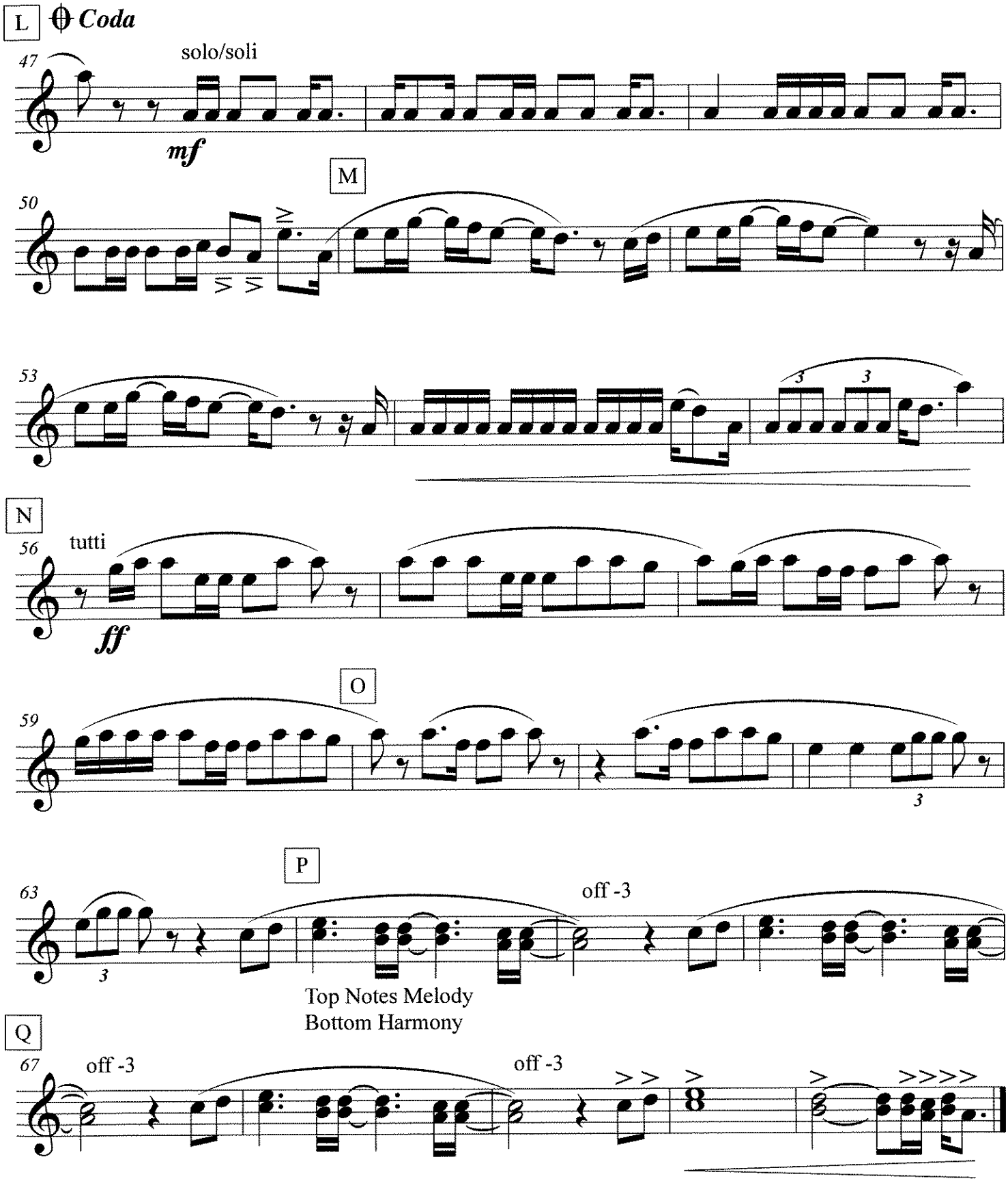
Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp



Chained To The Rhythm



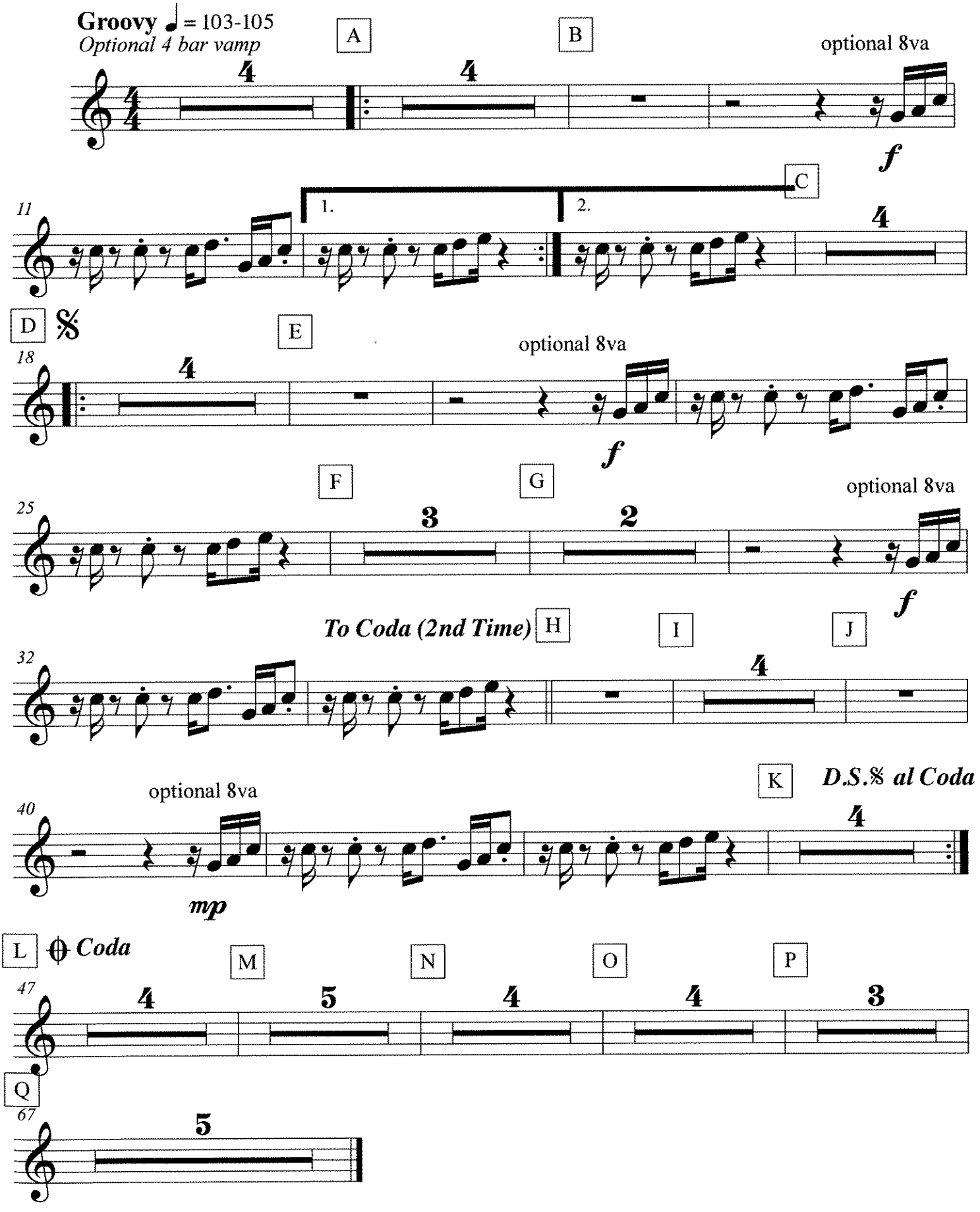

L
Coda
47
solo/soli
mf
M
50
53
3
3
N
56
tutti
ff
O
59
3
P
63
3
off -3
Top Notes Melody
Bottom Harmony
Q
67
off -3
off -3
8

Chained To The Rhythm

Mallets

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

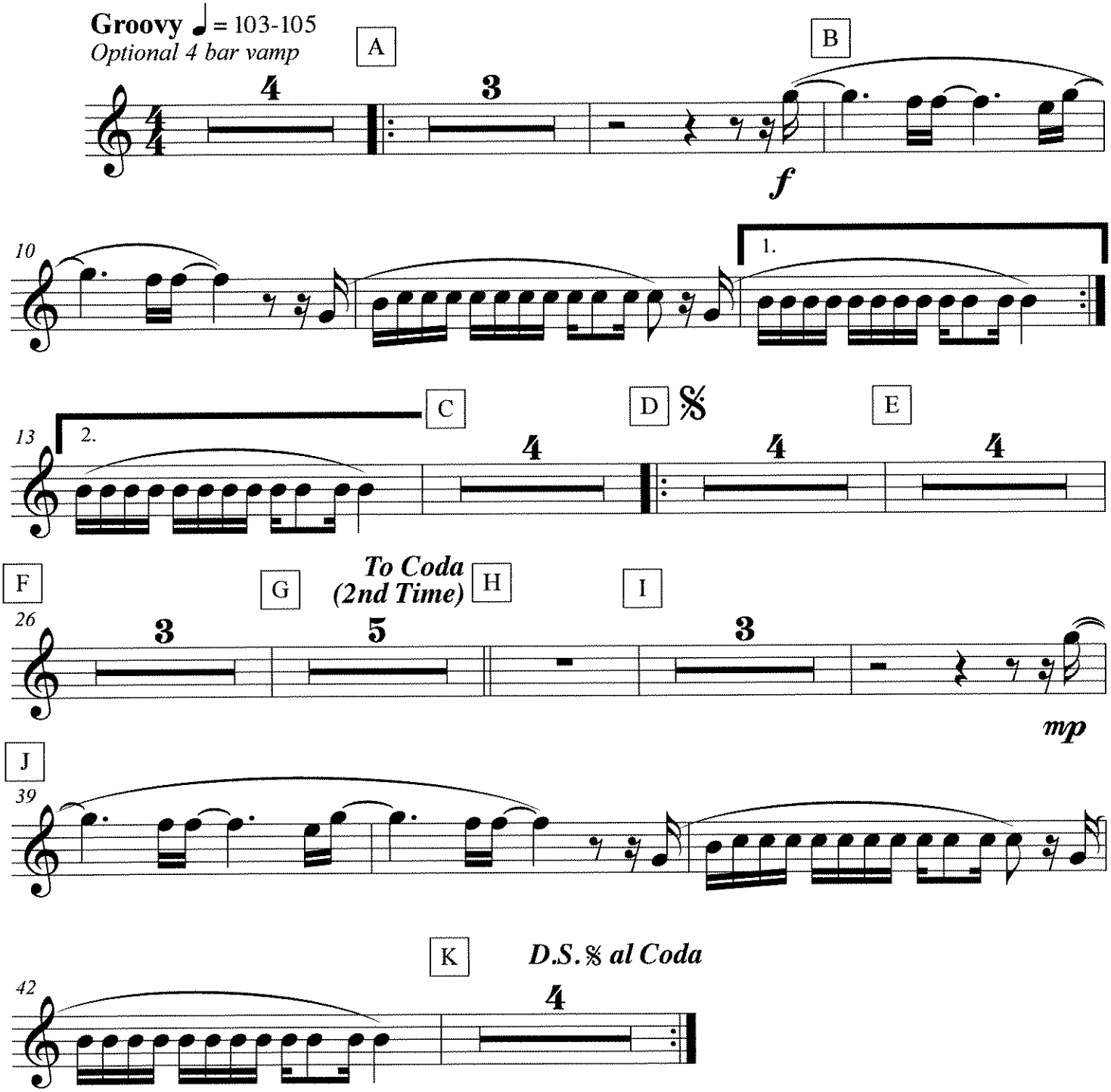


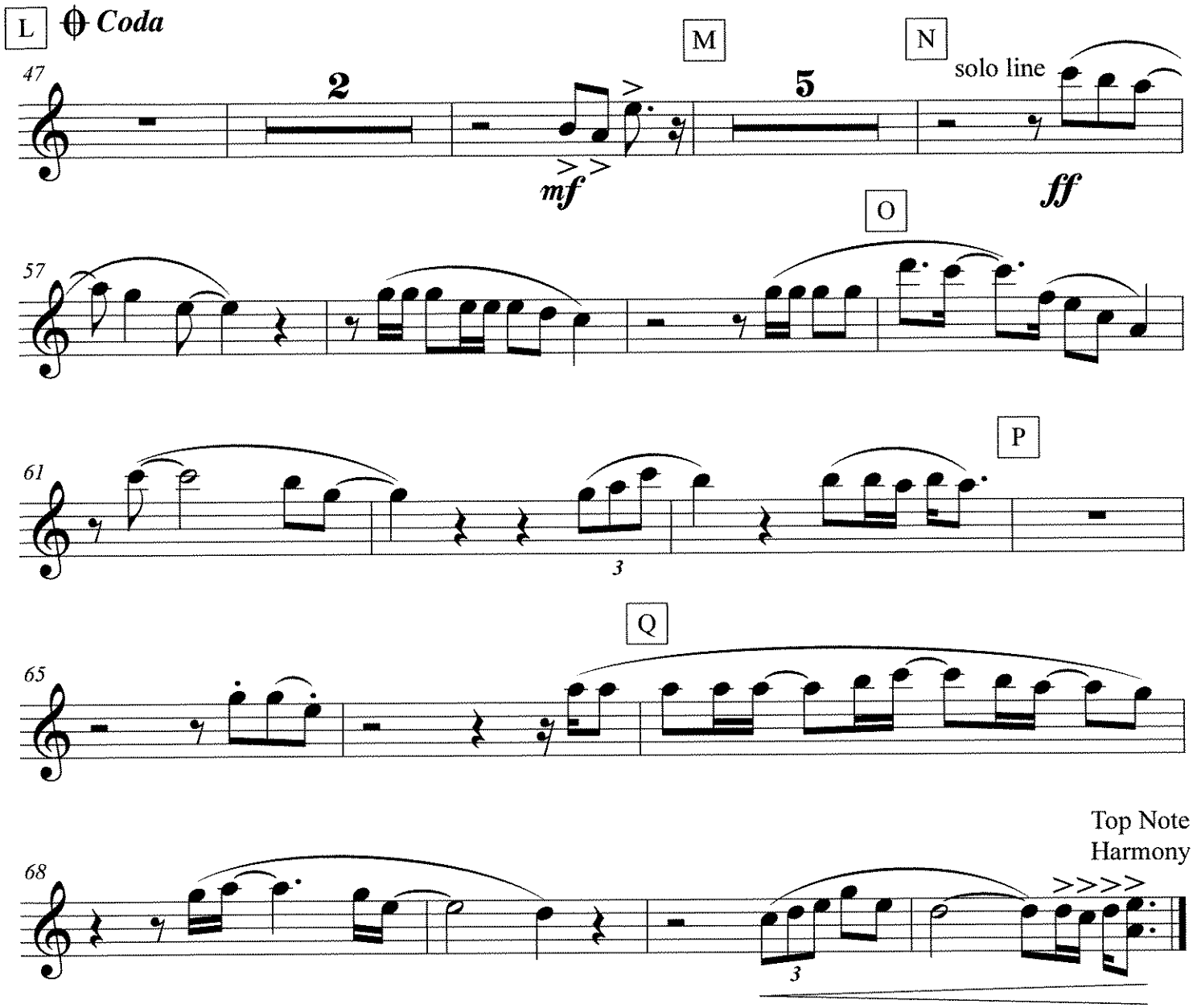
Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Countermelody C
Solo Part C



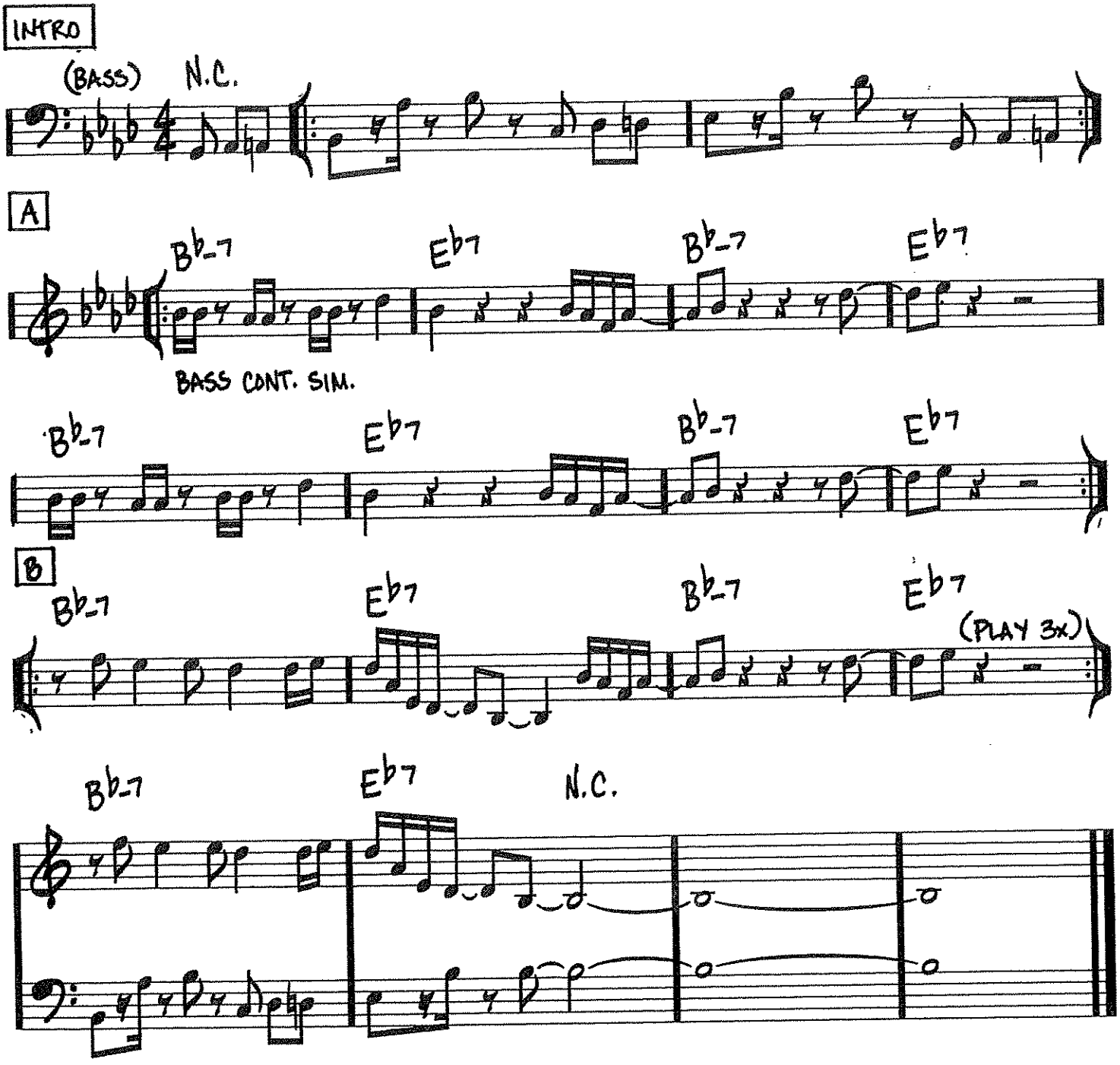

L
Coda
M
N
solo line
47
2
5
mf
ff
O
57
P
61
3
Q
65
Top Note
Harmony
68
3

C

CHAMELEON

(MED. FUNK)

– HERBIE HANCOCK / PAUL JACKSON / HARVEY MASON / BENNIE MAUPIN



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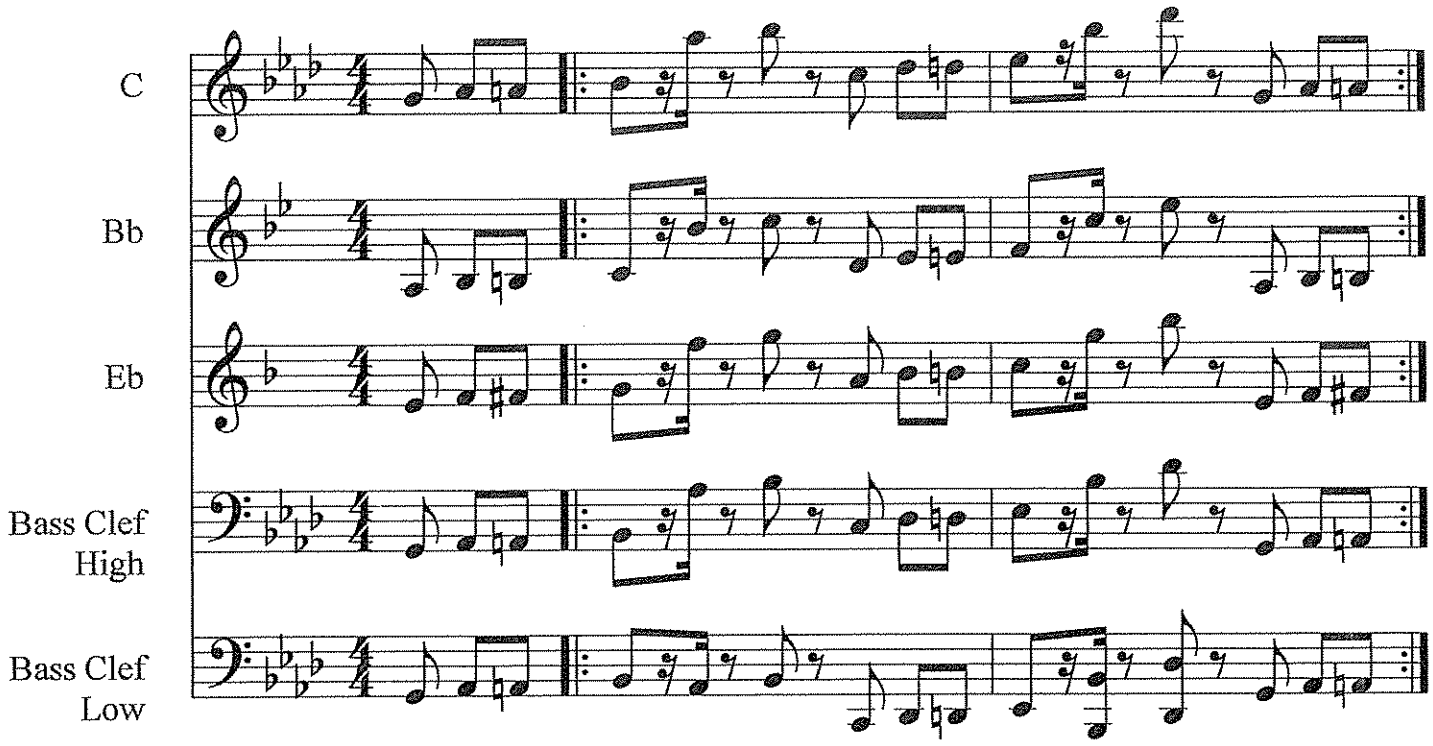
Chameleon Bass Line

Score

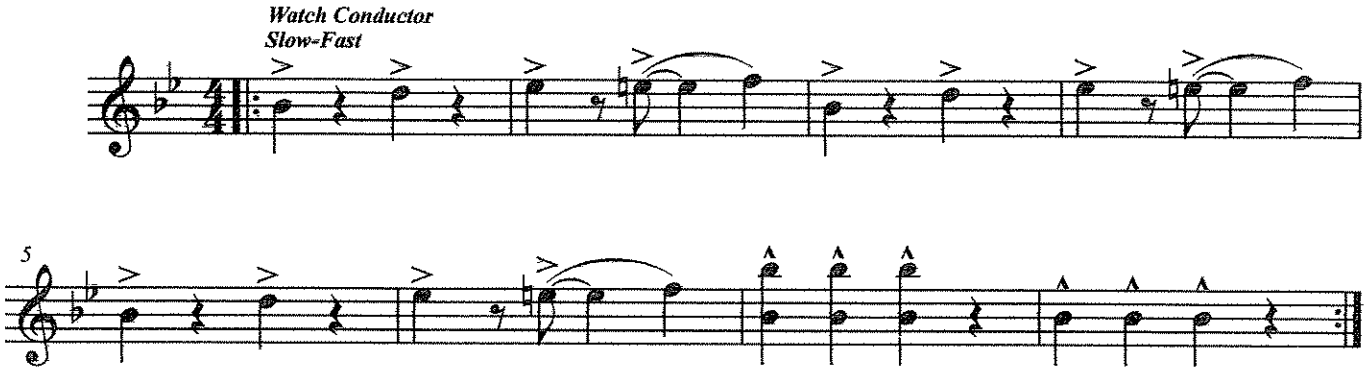


©

Mallets

Cheer # 1

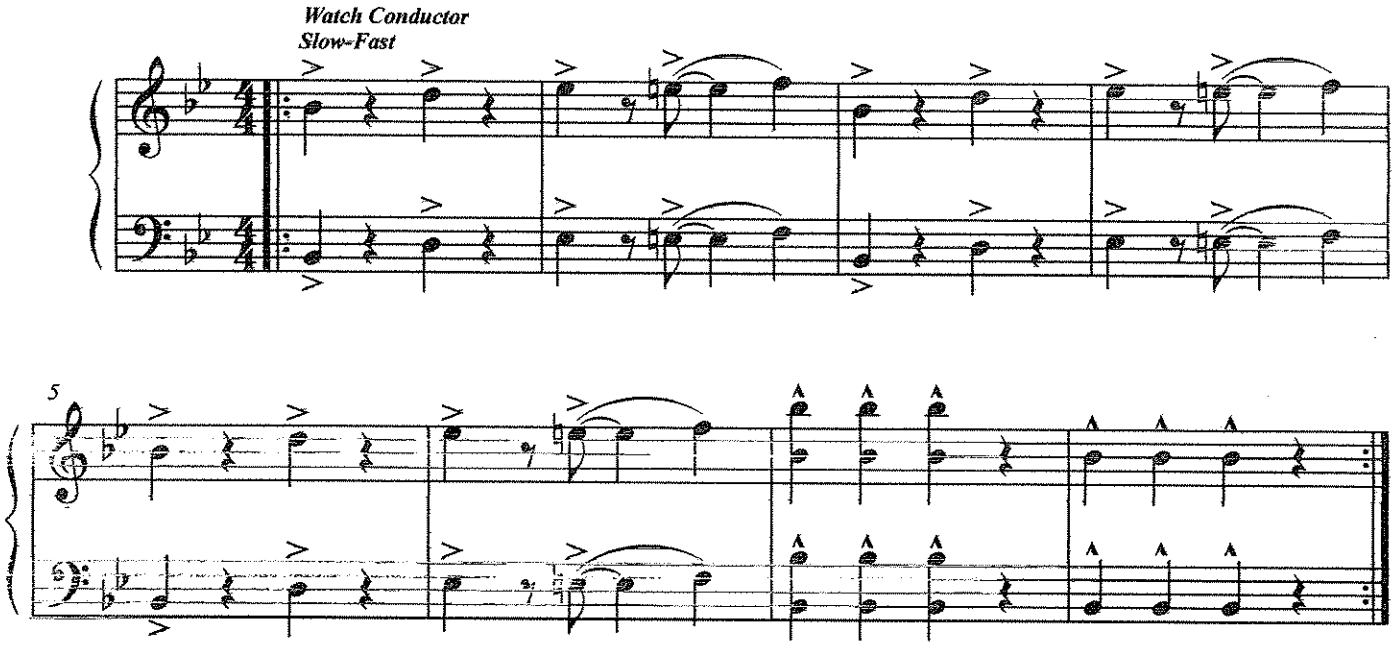
arr. Bernice



Synthesizer

Cheer # 1

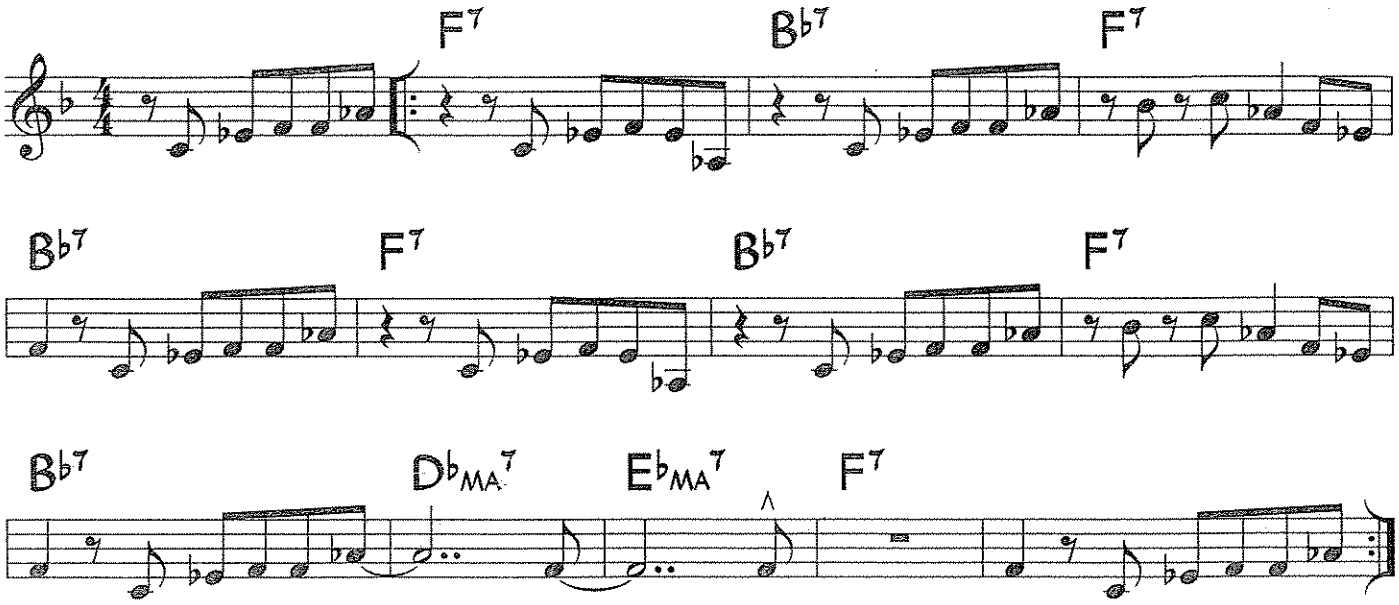
arr. Bernice



C

Cold Duck Time

Eddie Harris



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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.

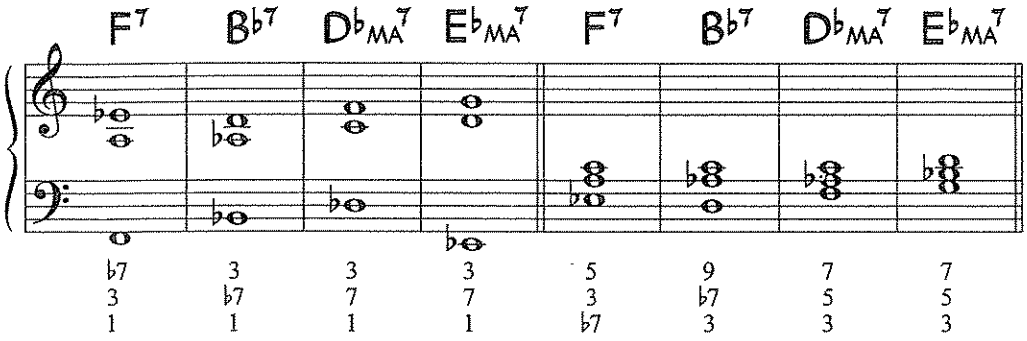
For your use

Supplemental Material - Cold Duck Time

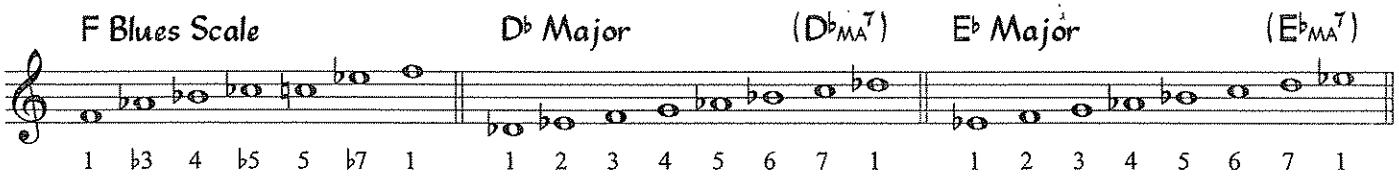
Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings

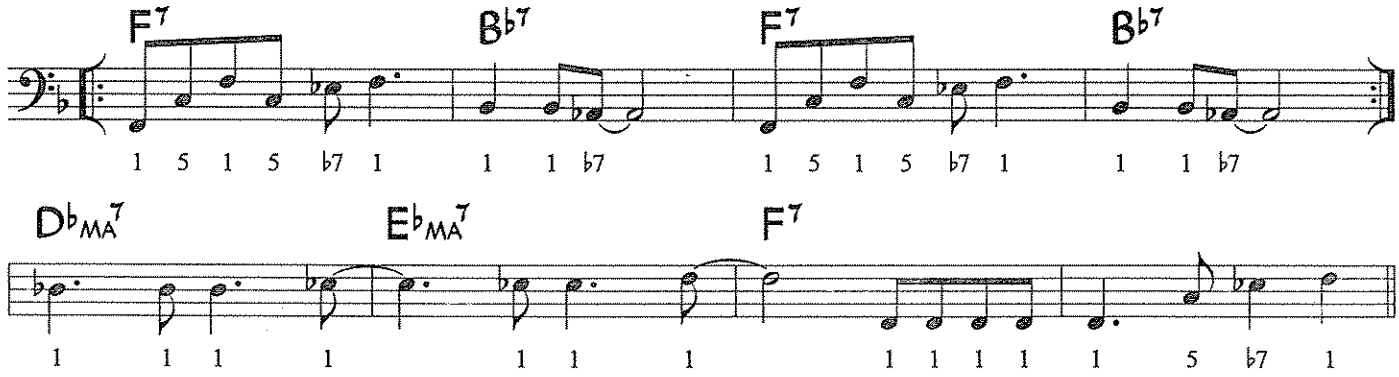
Rootless voicings



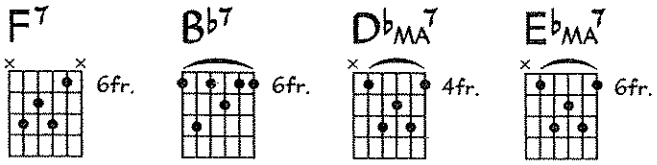
Useful scales



Sample Bass Line



Guitar Voicings

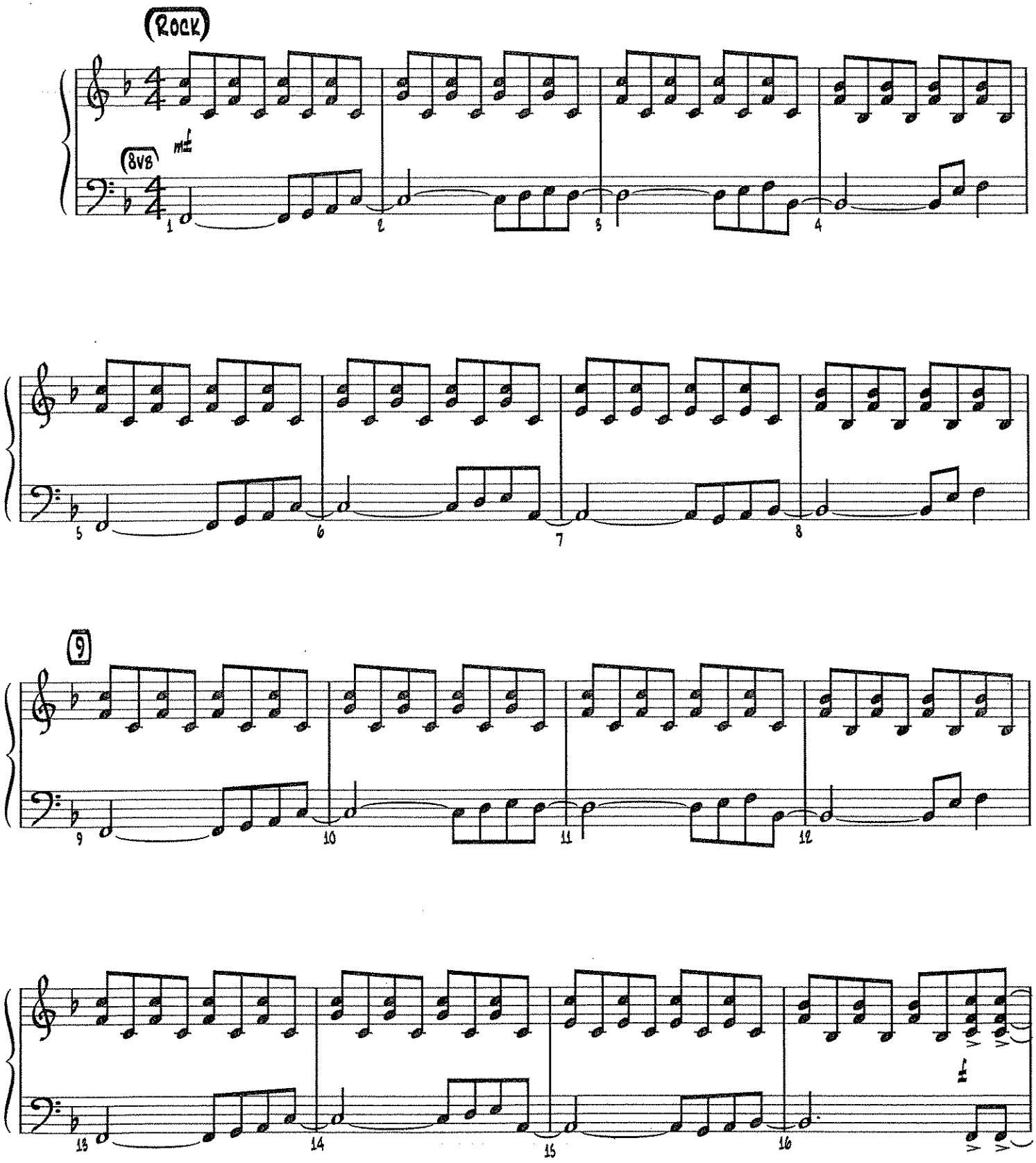


Featured in the Twentieth Century Fox Television Series GLEE

DON'T STOP BELIEVIN'

PIANO

Words and Music by STEVE PERRY,
NEAL SCHON and JONATHAN CAIN
Arranged by PAUL MURTHA



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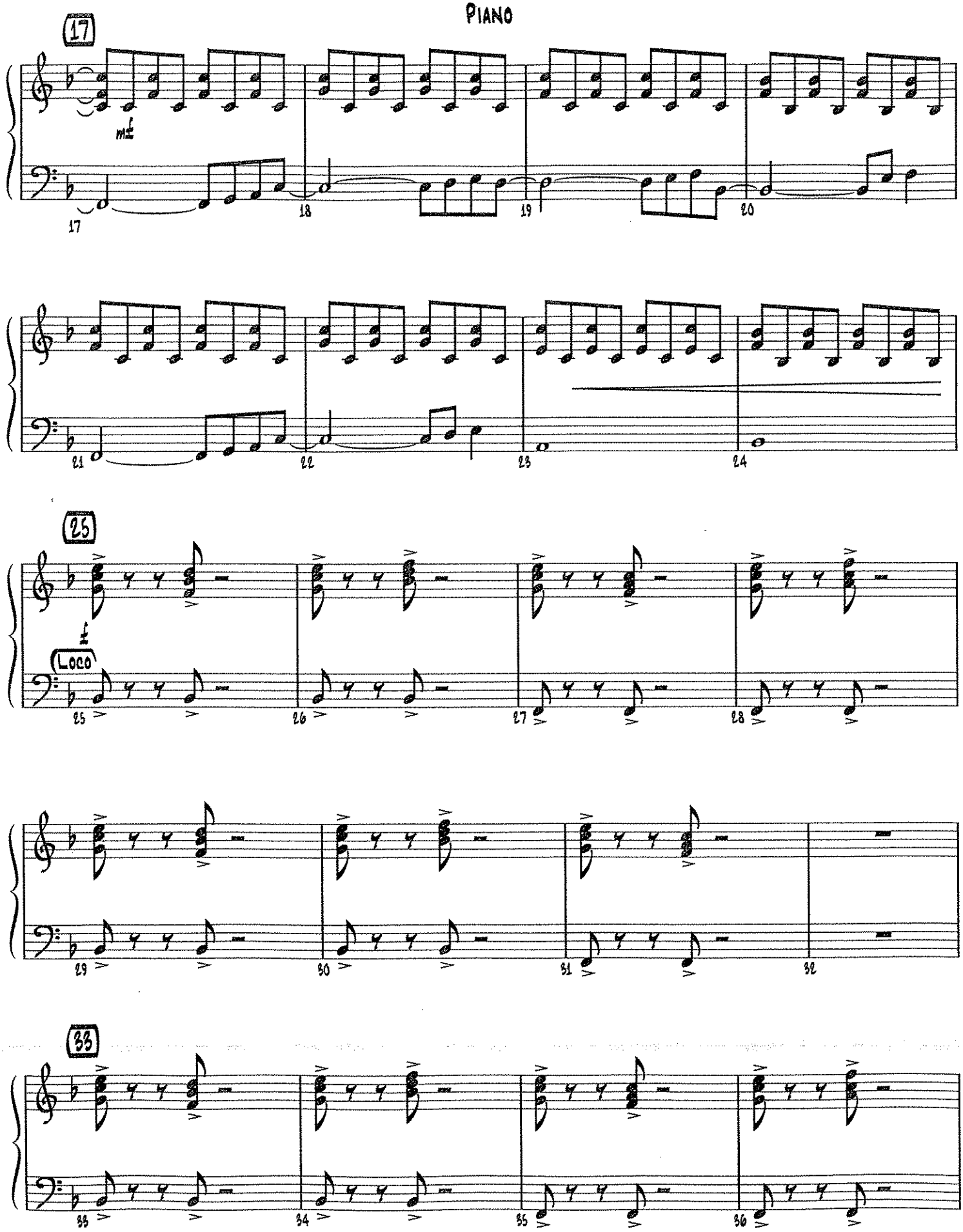
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m
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Loco
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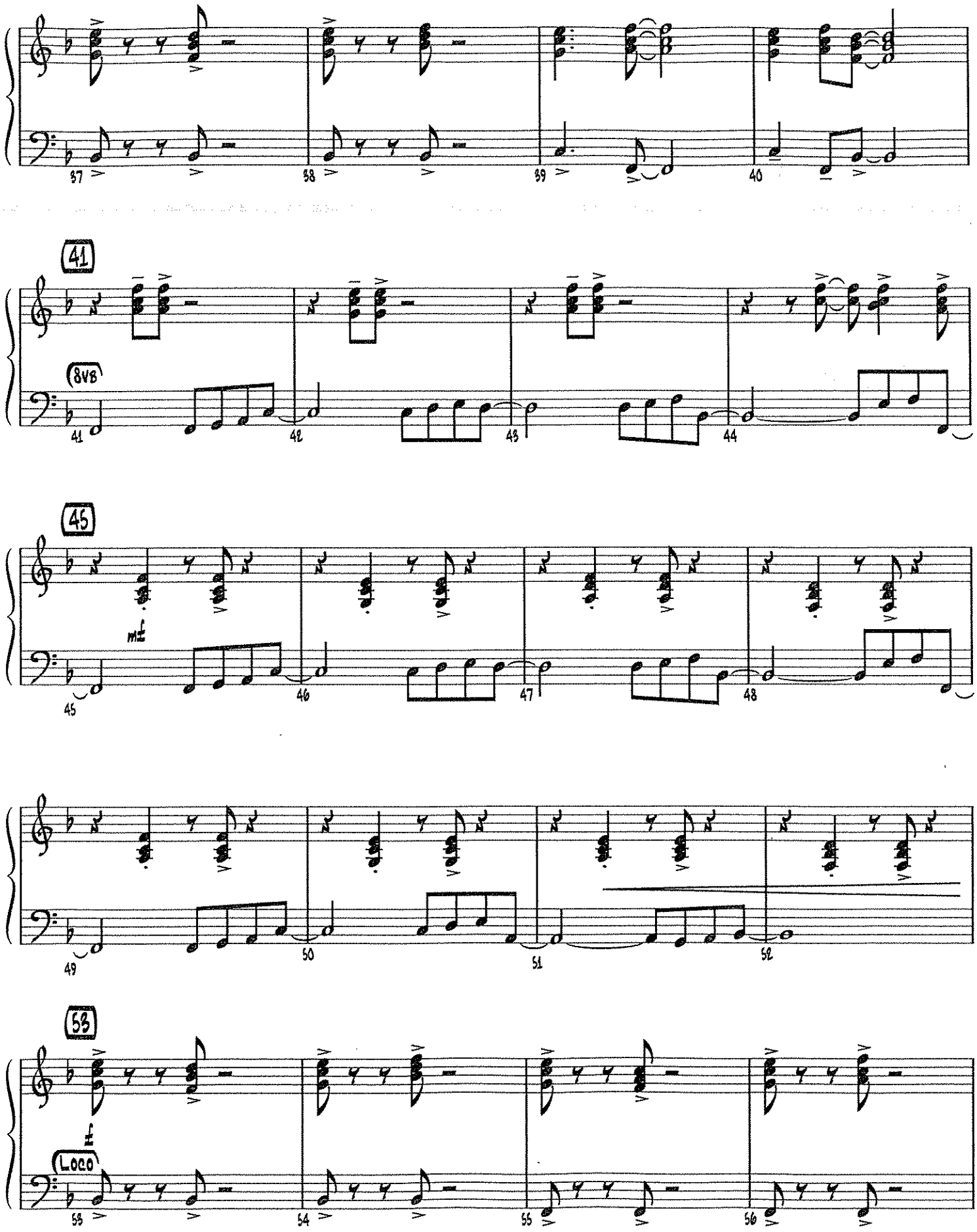
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8vb
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mf
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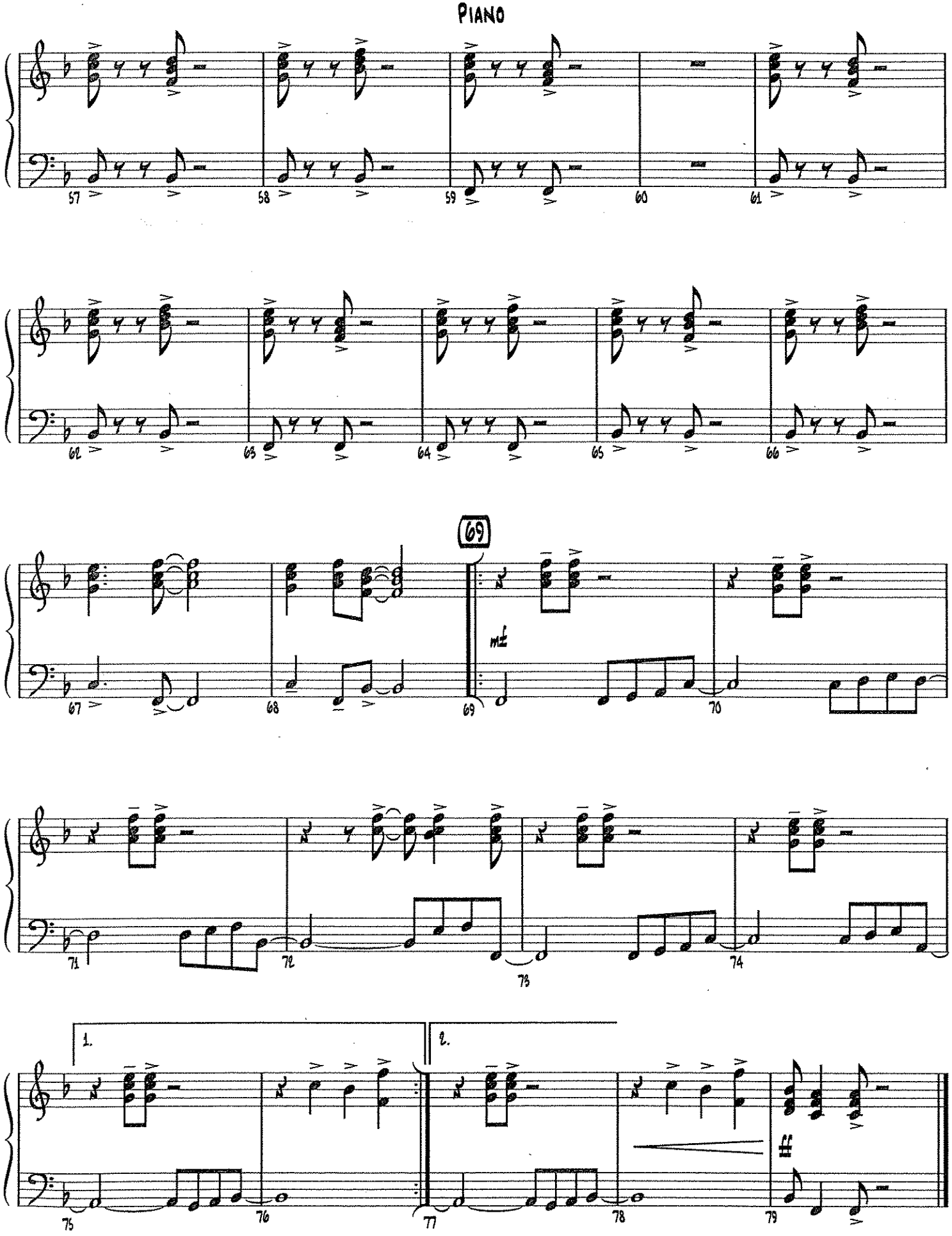
f
Loco
53
54
55
56


Piano
57
58
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62
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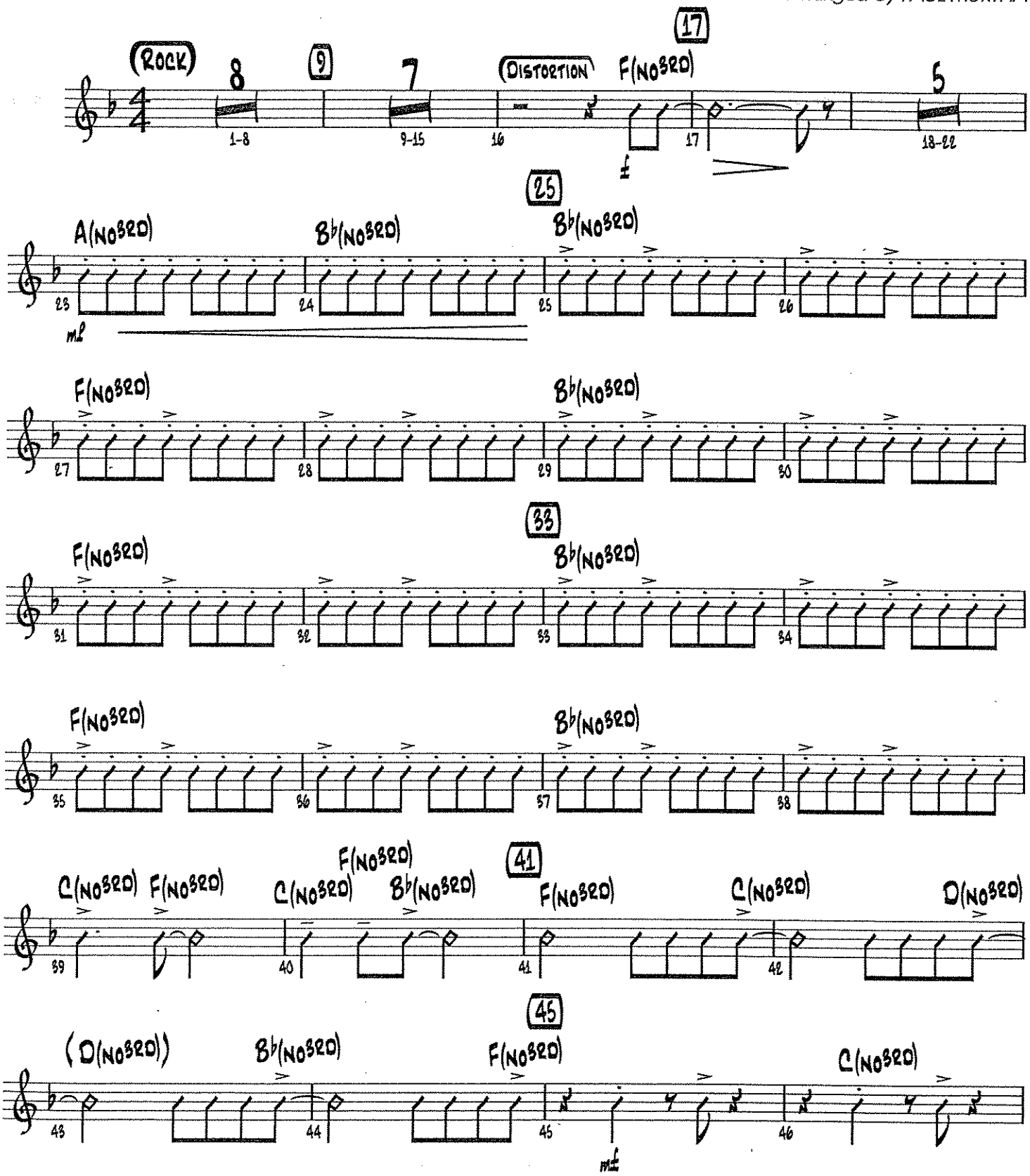
66
69
mf
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
1.
2.
75
76
77
78
79

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



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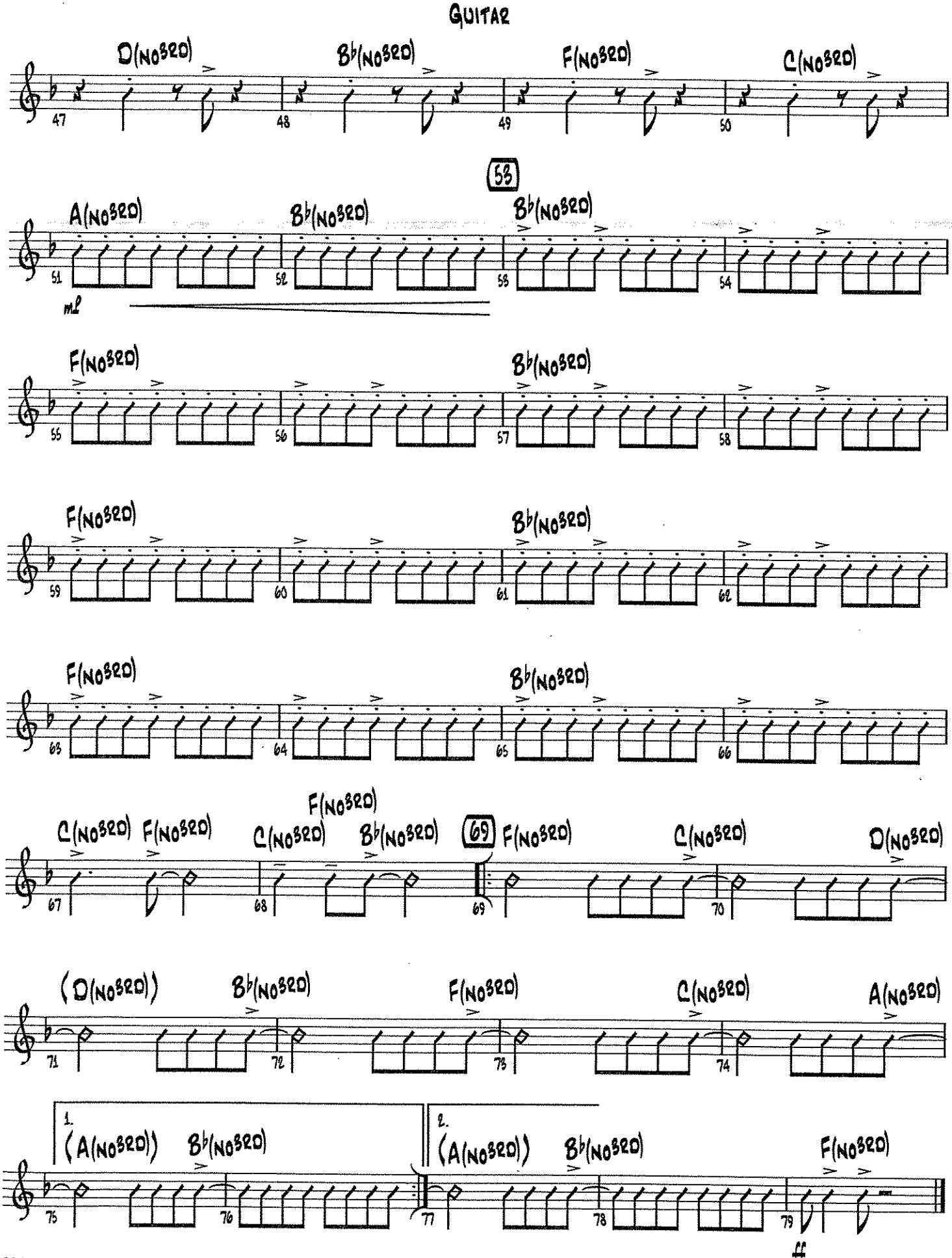
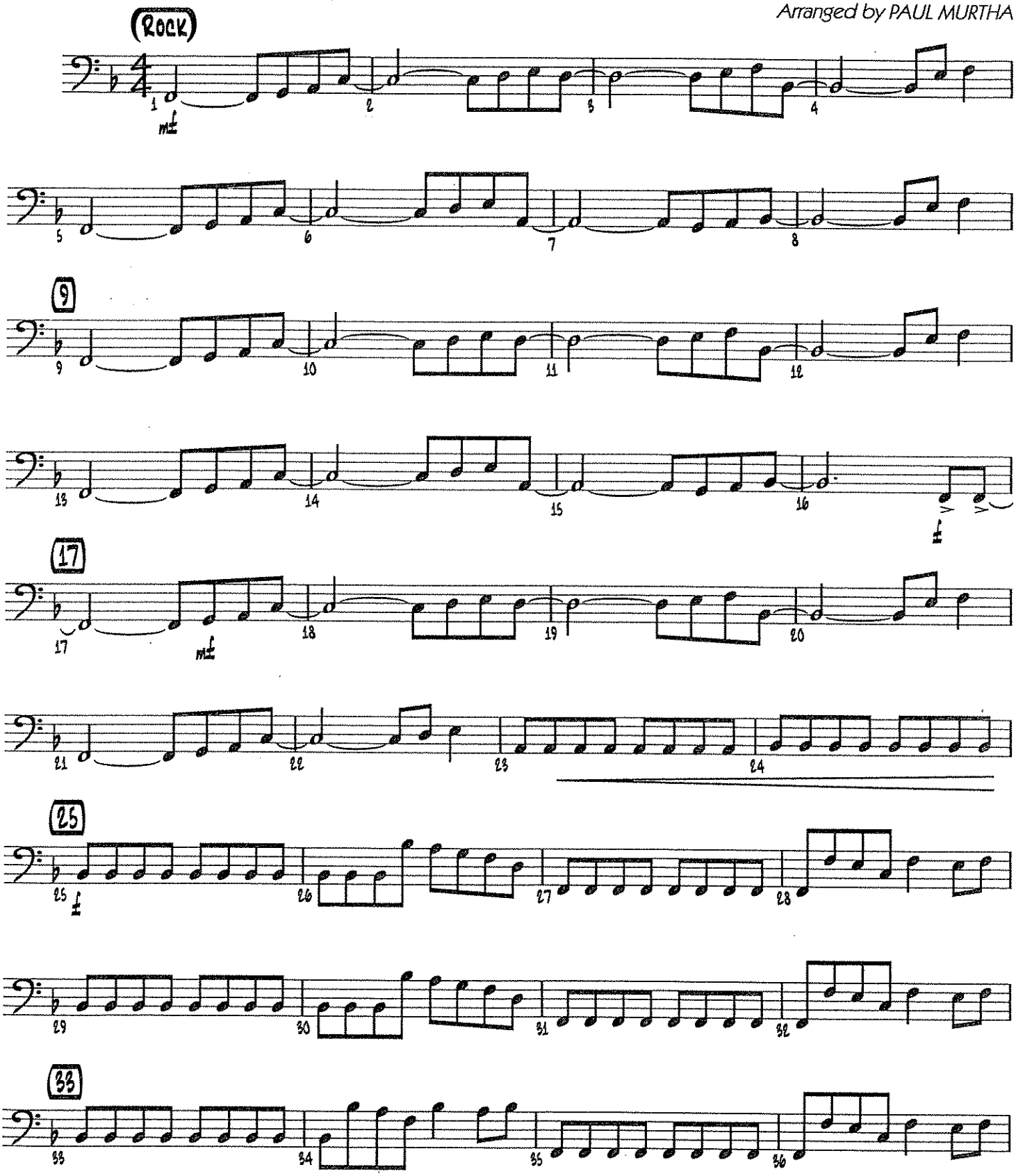

GUITAR
D(NO3RD)
B♭(NO3RD)
F(NO3RD)
C(NO3RD)
53
A(NO3RD)
B♭(NO3RD)
B♭(NO3RD)
mf
F(NO3RD)
B♭(NO3RD)
F(NO3RD)
B♭(NO3RD)
F(NO3RD)
B♭(NO3RD)
C(NO3RD)
F(NO3RD)
C(NO3RD)
F(NO3RD)
B♭(NO3RD)
69
F(NO3RD)
C(NO3RD)
D(NO3RD)
(D(NO3RD))
B♭(NO3RD)
F(NO3RD)
C(NO3RD)
A(NO3RD)
1.
(A(NO3RD))
B♭(NO3RD)
2.
(A(NO3RD))
B♭(NO3RD)
F(NO3RD)
ff

Featured in the Twentieth Century Fox Television Series GLEE

DON'T STOP BELIEVIN'

BASS

Words and Music by STEVE PERRY,
NEAL SCHON and JONATHAN CAIN
Arranged by PAUL MURTHA



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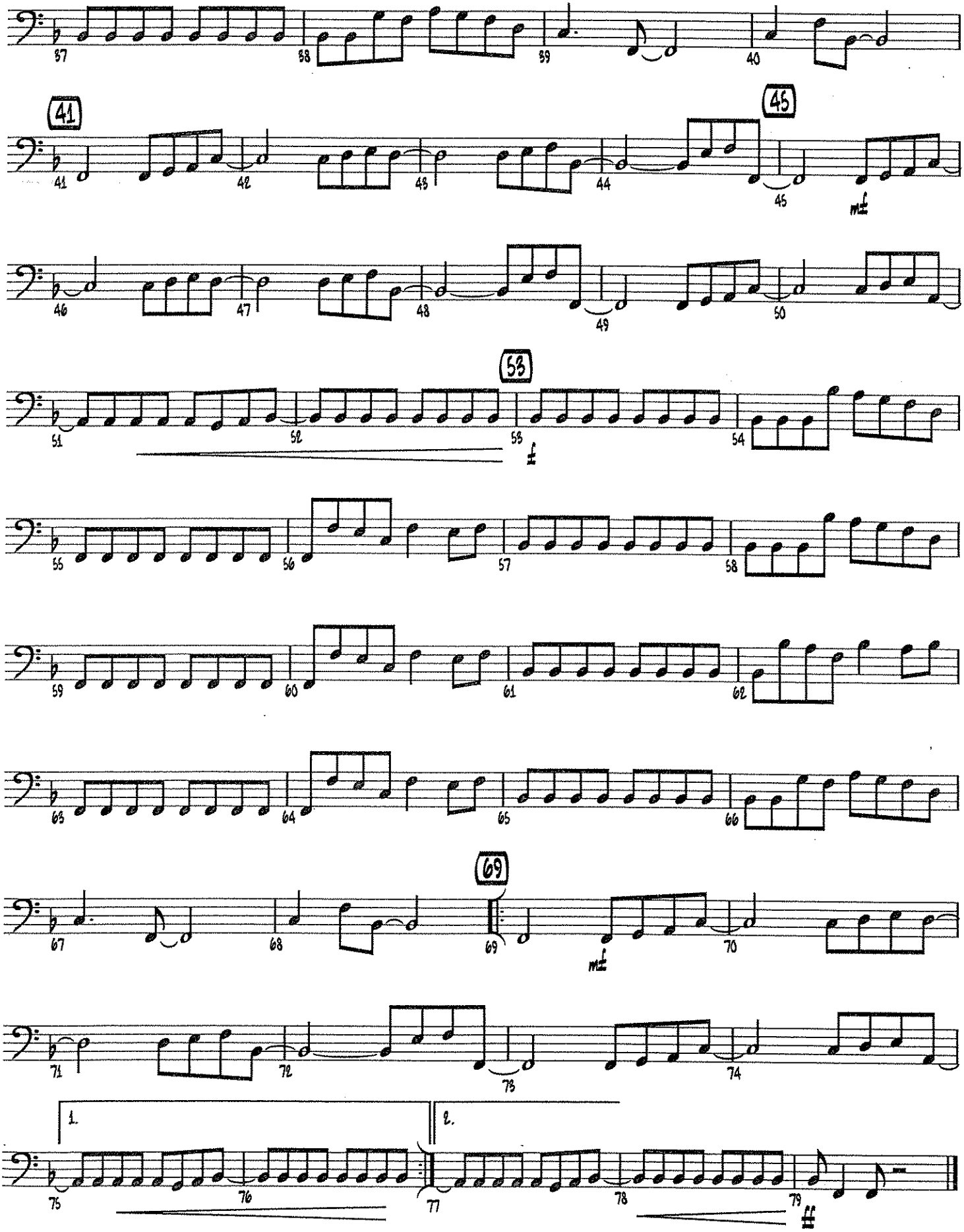
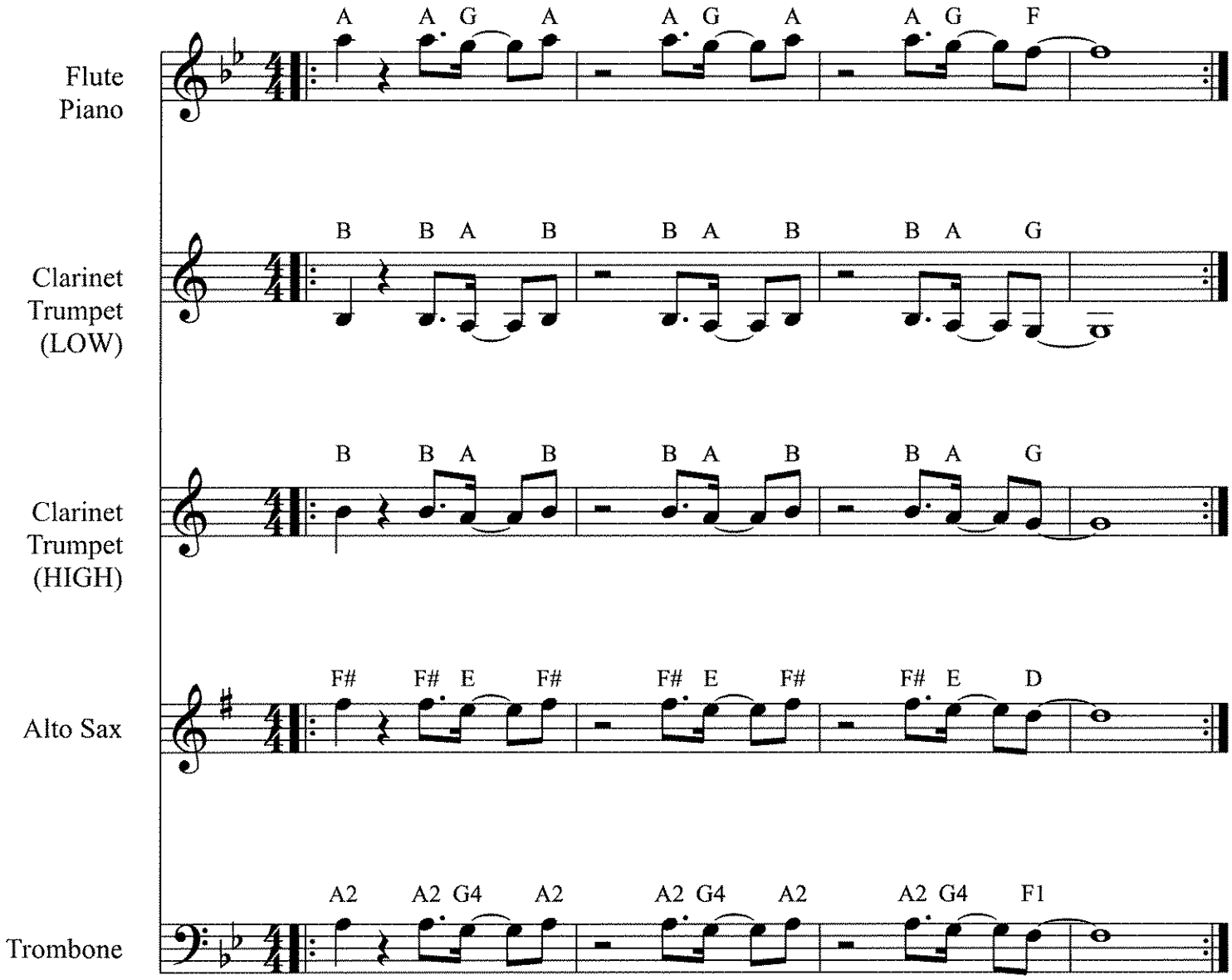
Bass



Eye Of The Tiger

For Zanetti



Piano: Am G F

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

FEELING GOOD ROAD MAP

1) INSTRUMENTAL SOLO (optional)

2) VOCAL SOLO

3) HIT 4X

4) RHYTHM SECTION 2X (soft *p*)

5) FAST OPENING 2X (soft *p*) - "Birds Flying High" Small Group

6) RHYTHM SECTION 2X (soft *p*)

7) SOLO SECTION (optional)

8) HORN LICK 2X

9) RHYTHM SECTION 2X WITH BUILD UP

10) NASTY LICK 2X (loud *f*) – Piano hold notes

11) BACKGROUNDS (loud *f*)

    -Low Brass play HIT (optional)

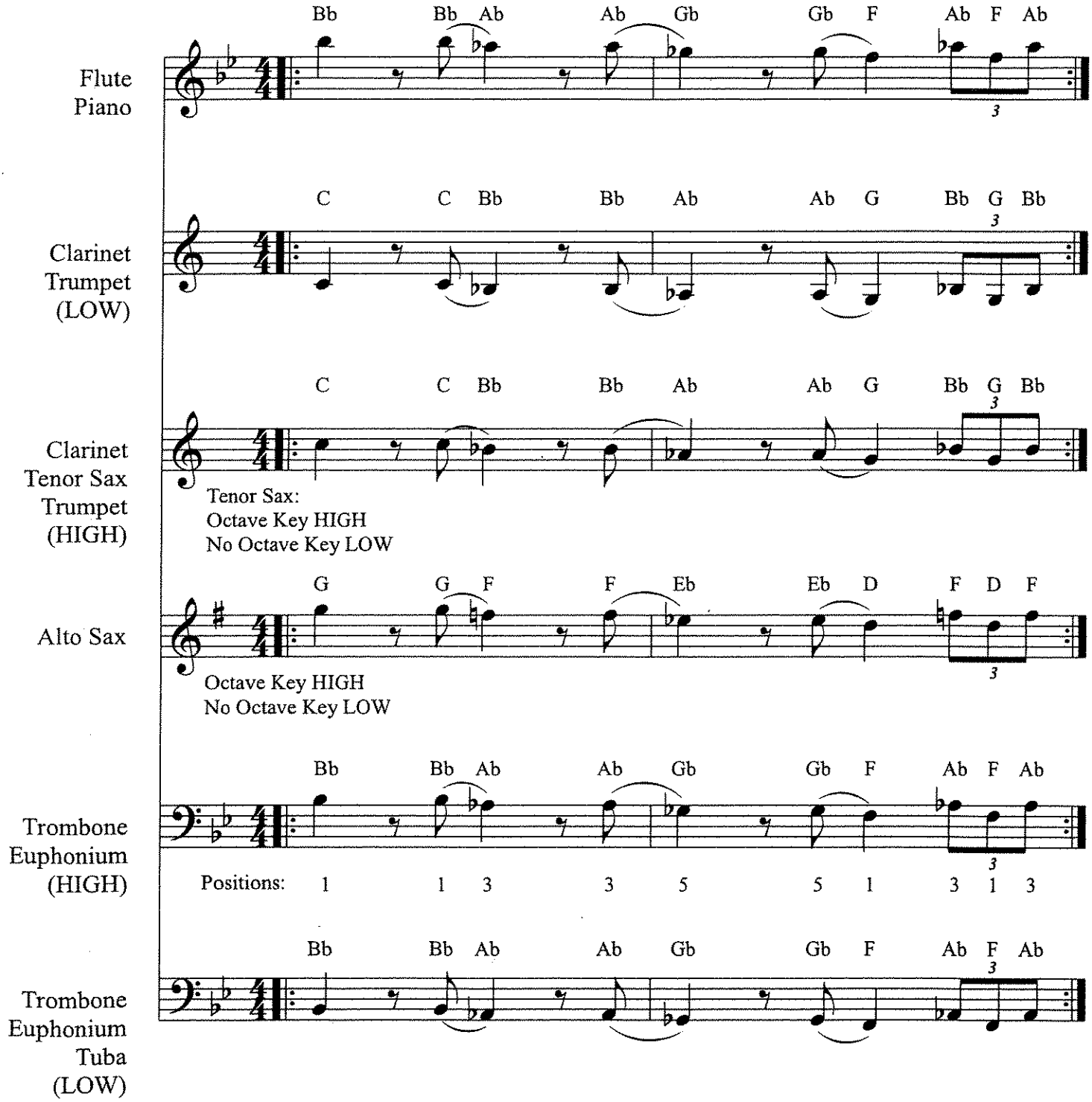
    -POP LAST NOTE (on beat 1)

12) "And I'm Feeling Good" Ending (soft *p*)

Feeling Good

(Bb Minor)

Swing Time



Piano: Bbm (8th note triplets)

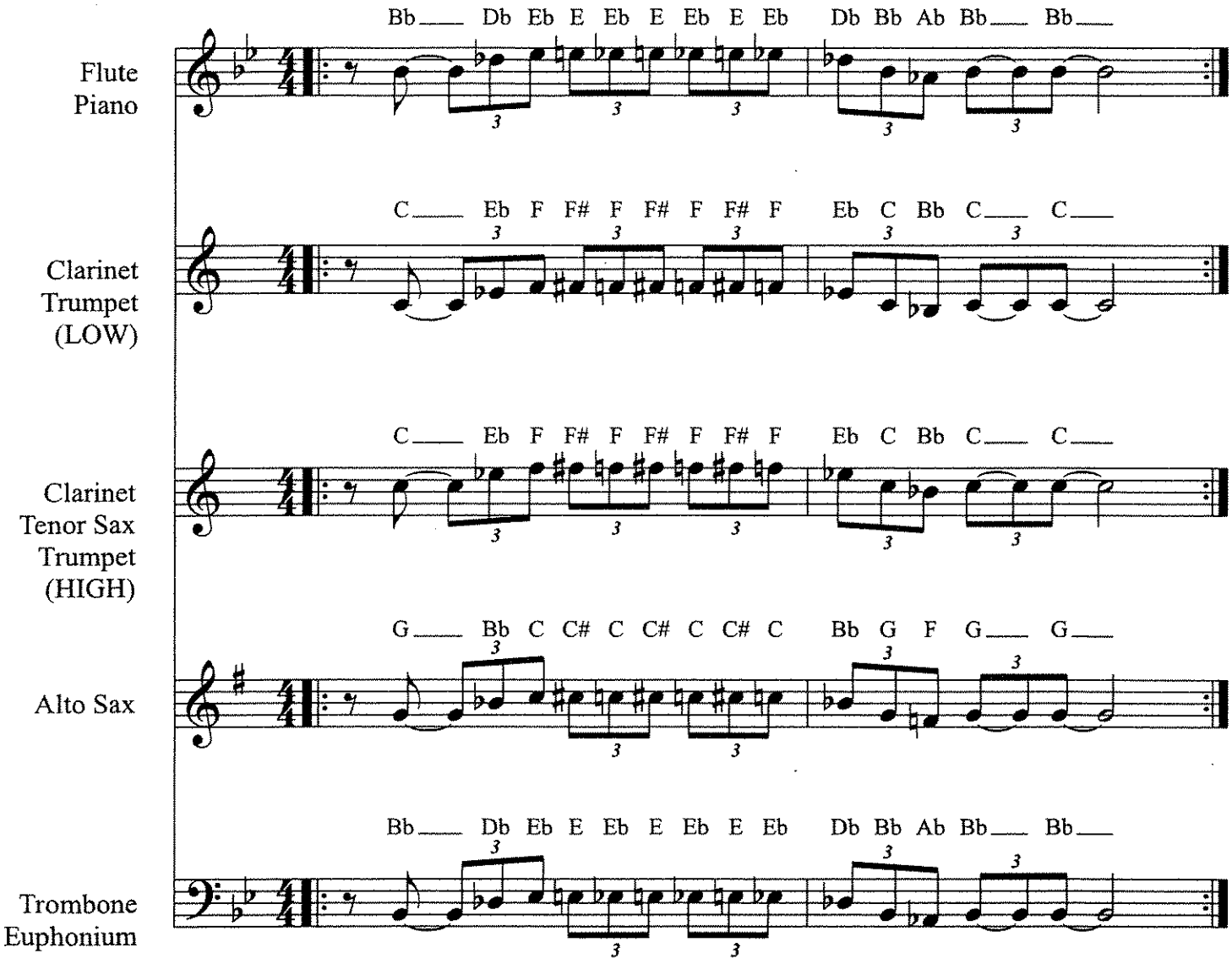
Bass Line Lick: Bb Ab Gb F (Ab F Ab)

Feeling Good

(HORN LICK+)

Swing Time

NOTE 8 ON CUE
BEAT 4



Horn Lick:
1-b3-4-b5-4-b5-4-b5-4-b3-1-b7(low)-1-1

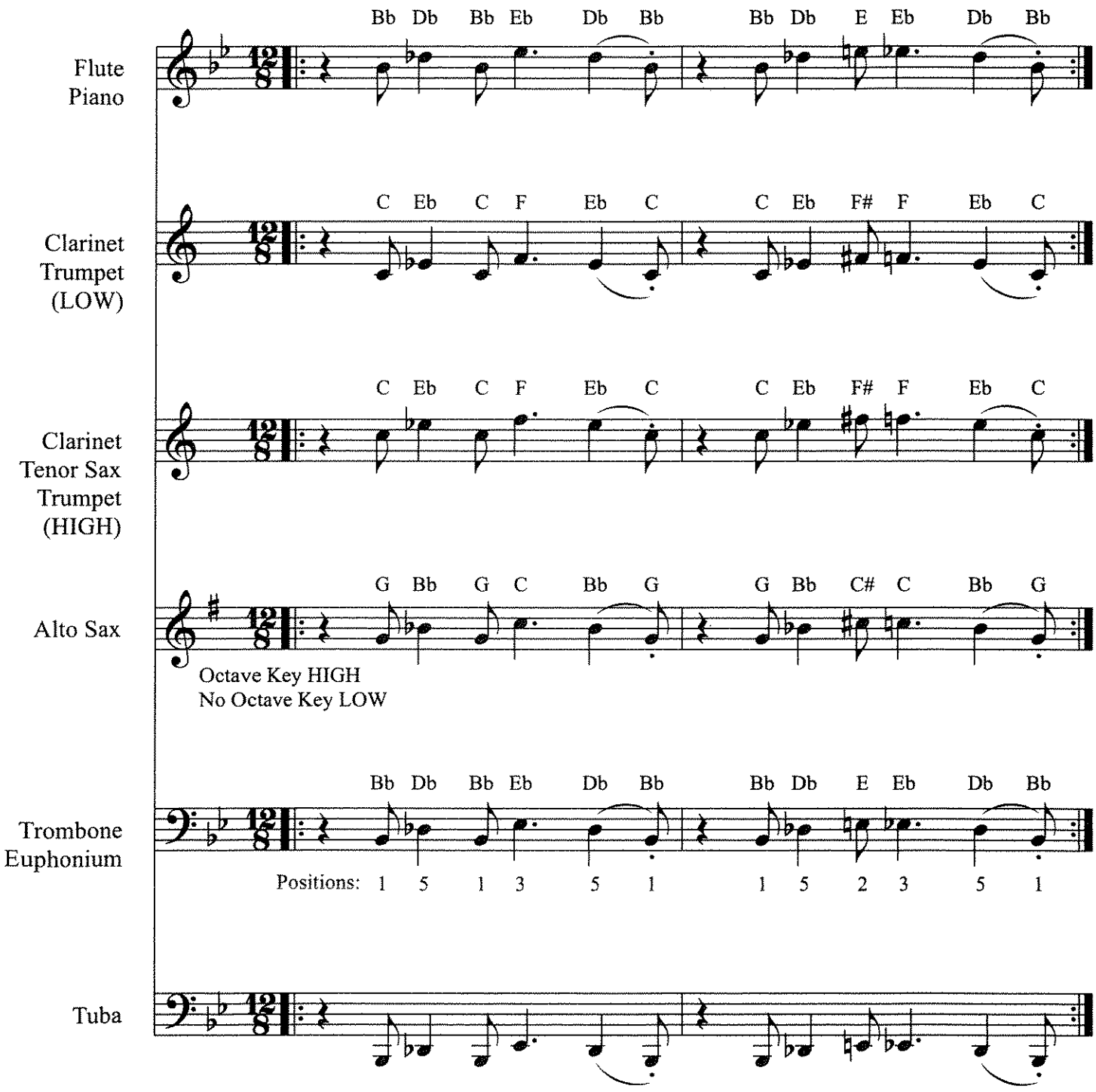
Opening "And I'm Feeling Good":
1-1-4-b3-1----1

1 & b3 Background Harmony Hits

Feeling Good

(NASTY LICK - Bb Minor)

Swing Time



Piano: Bbm (2 Beats Hold)

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

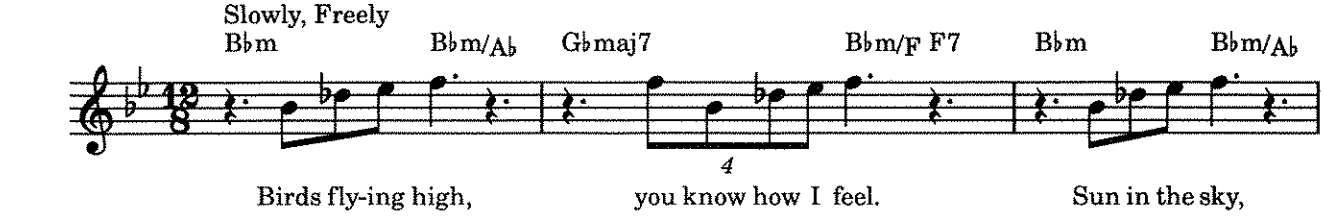
Flute & Piano

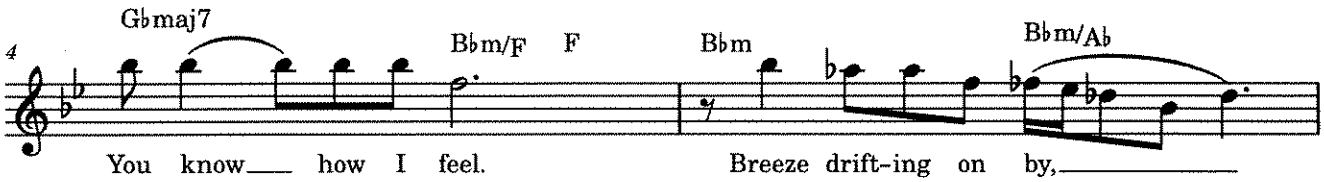
Feeling Good

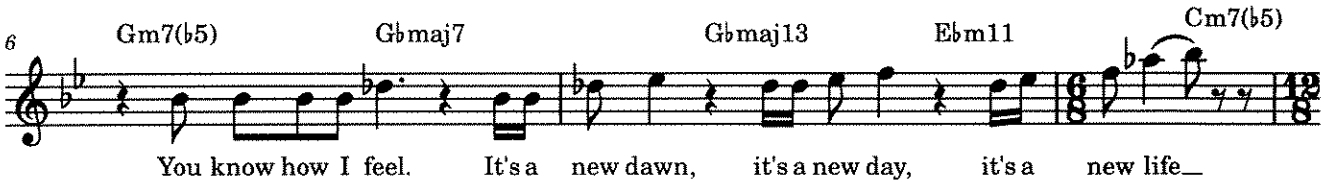
from The Roar of the Greasepaint - The Smell of the Crowd

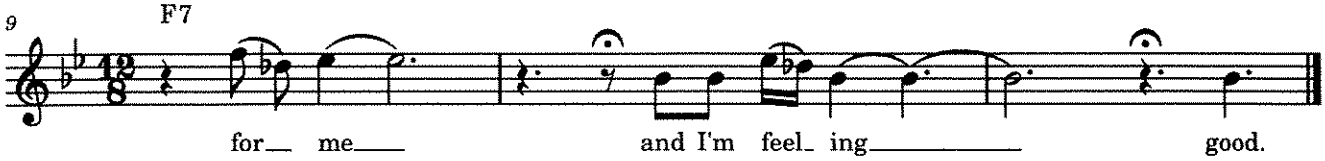
Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

♩. = 60
Slowly, Freely





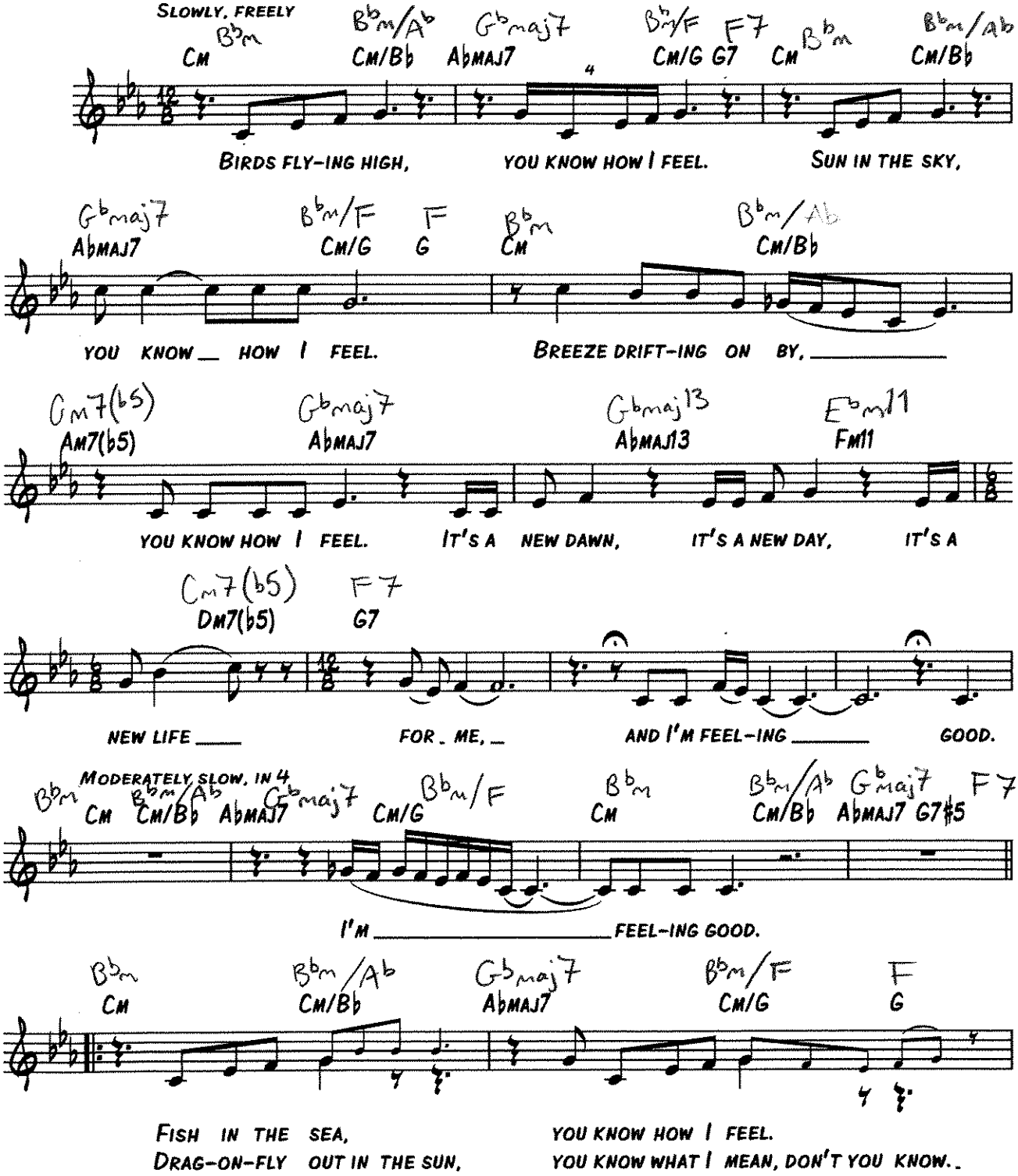




FEELING GOOD

FROM THE ROAR OF THE GREASEPAINT—THE SMELL OF THE CROWD

WORDS AND MUSIC BY
LESLIE BRICUSSE AND ANTHONY NEWLEY



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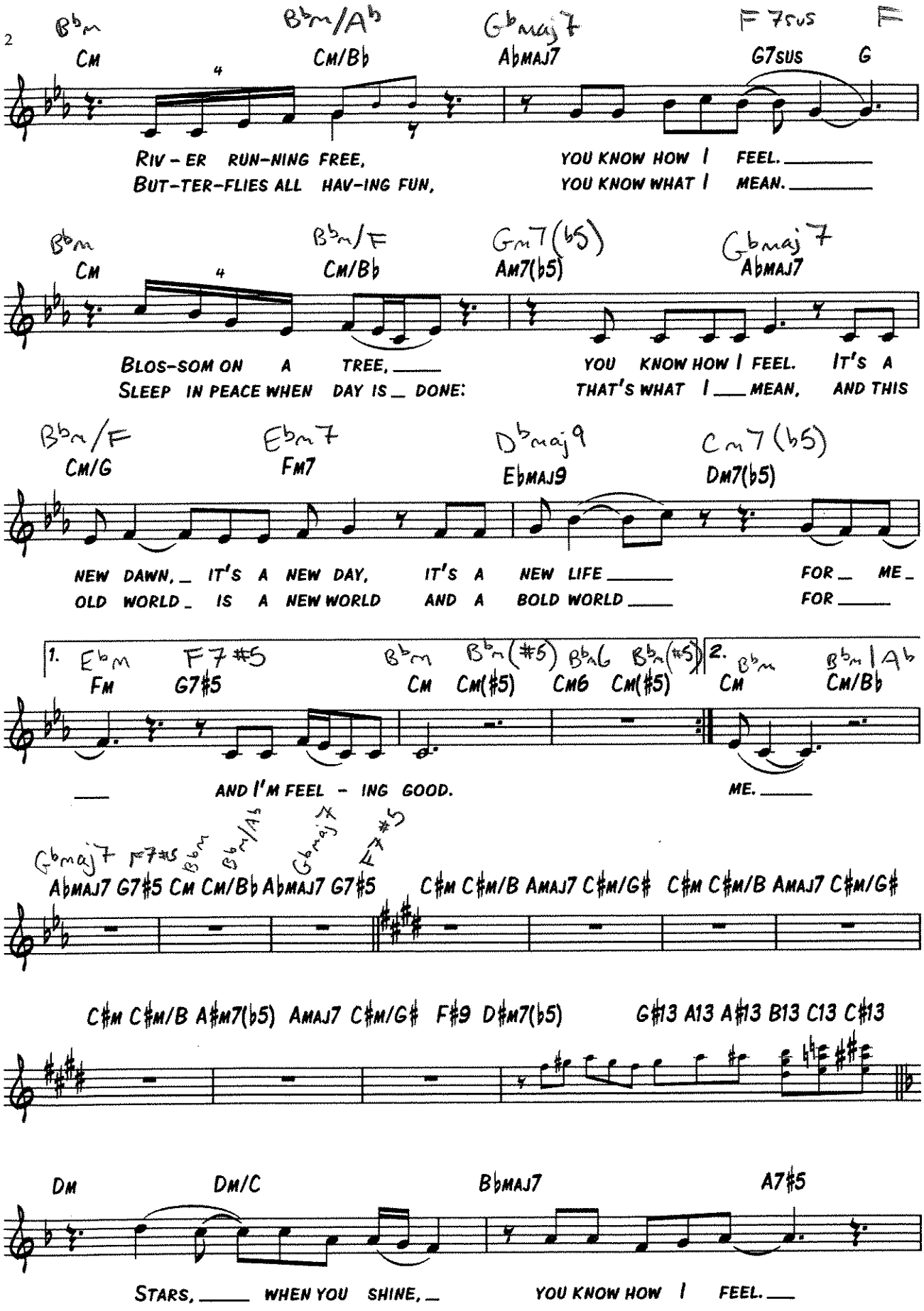

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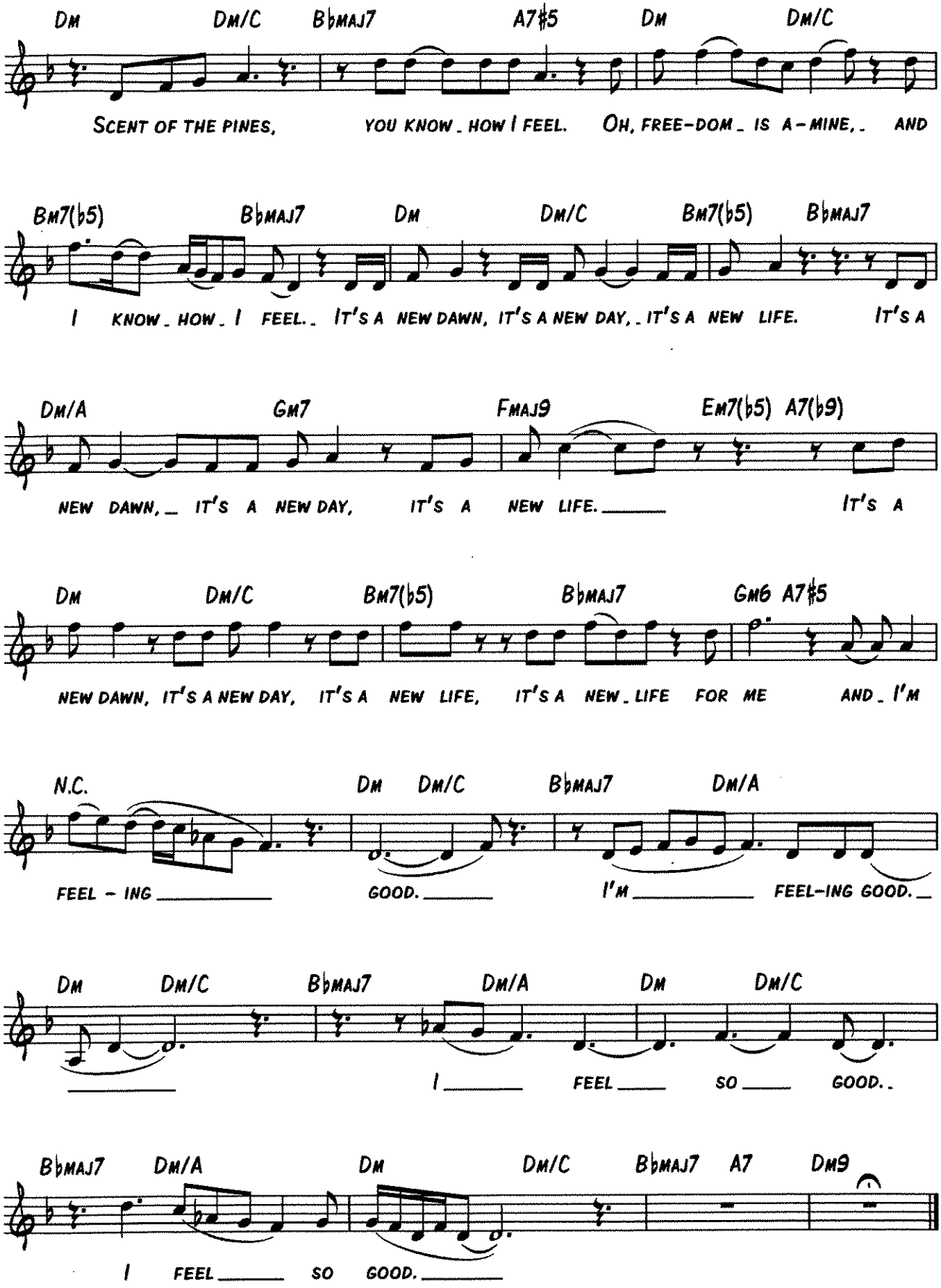

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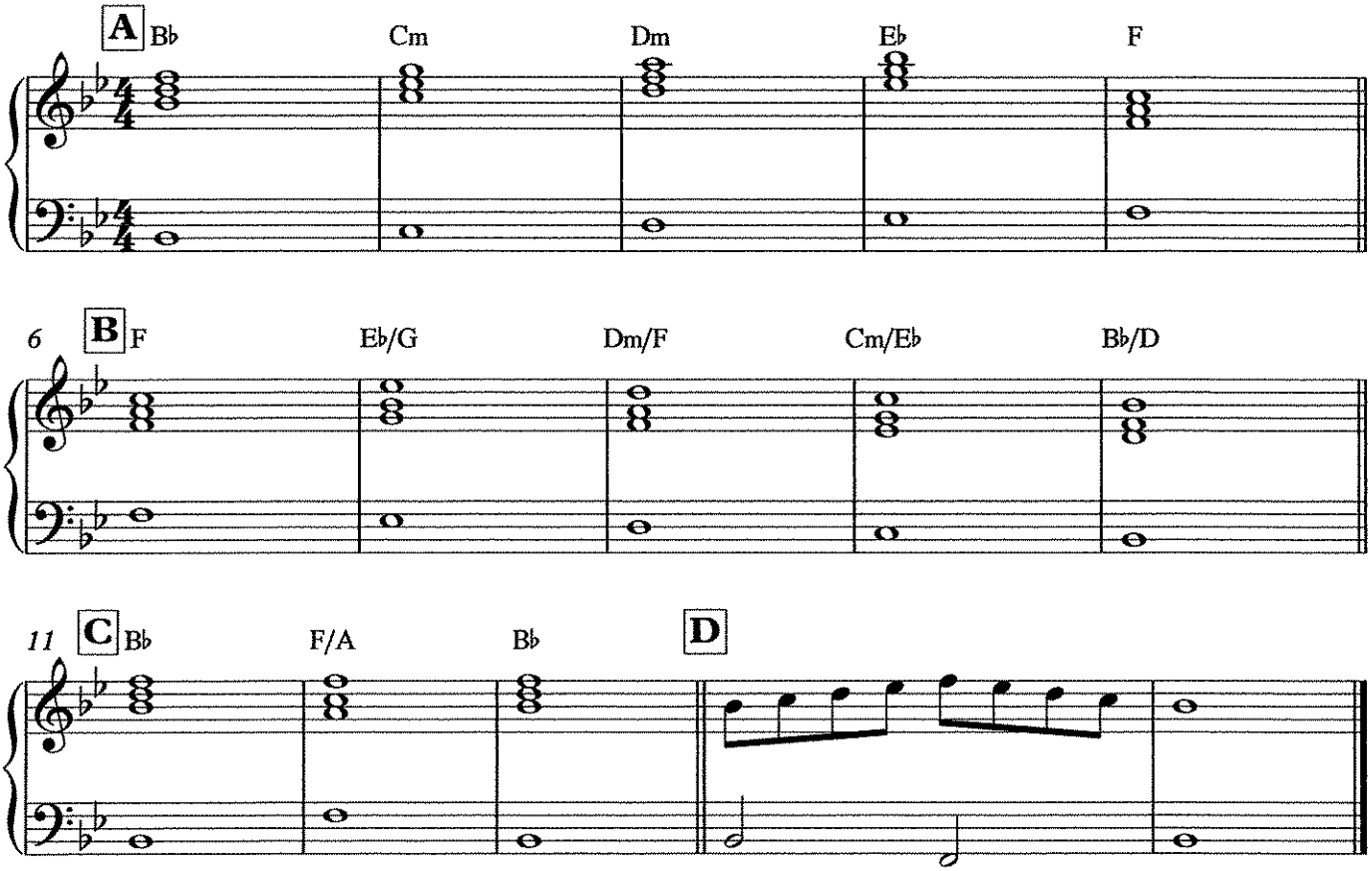
Piano

First Five Note Exercises



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

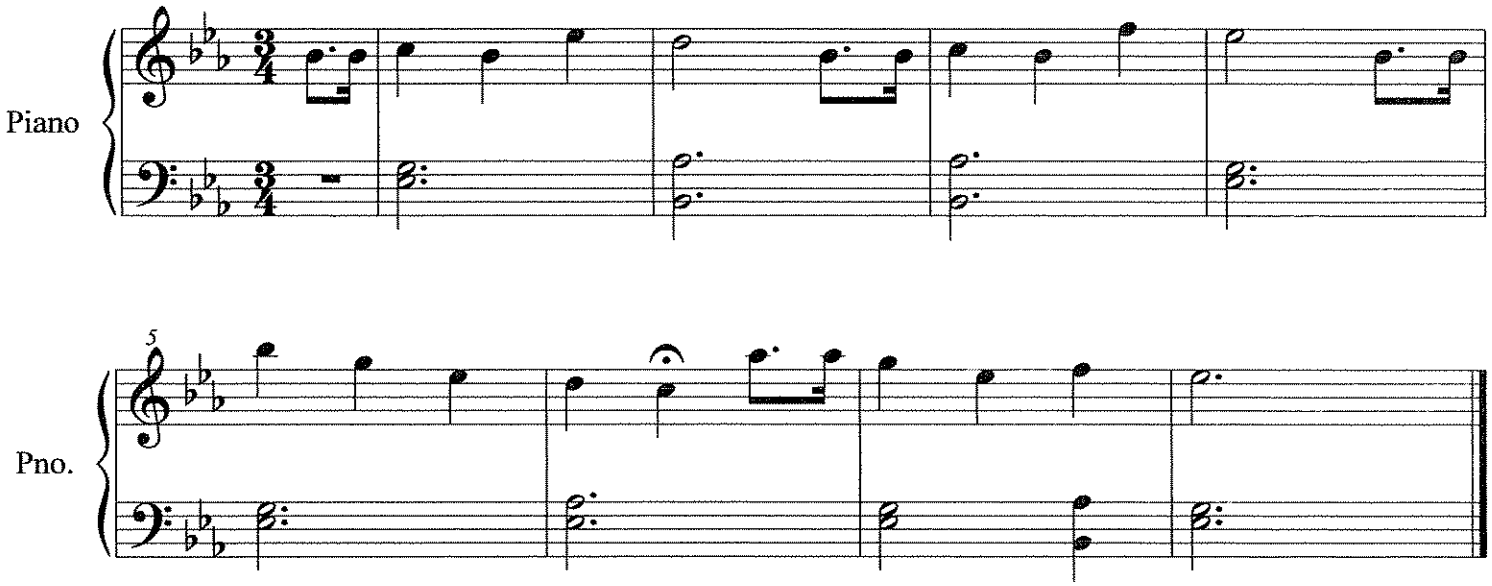
Eb: F

PIANO CHORDS:

Am G Dm F

Piano

?



1) Name_____

2) Write in note names...

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

4) Play the piece...

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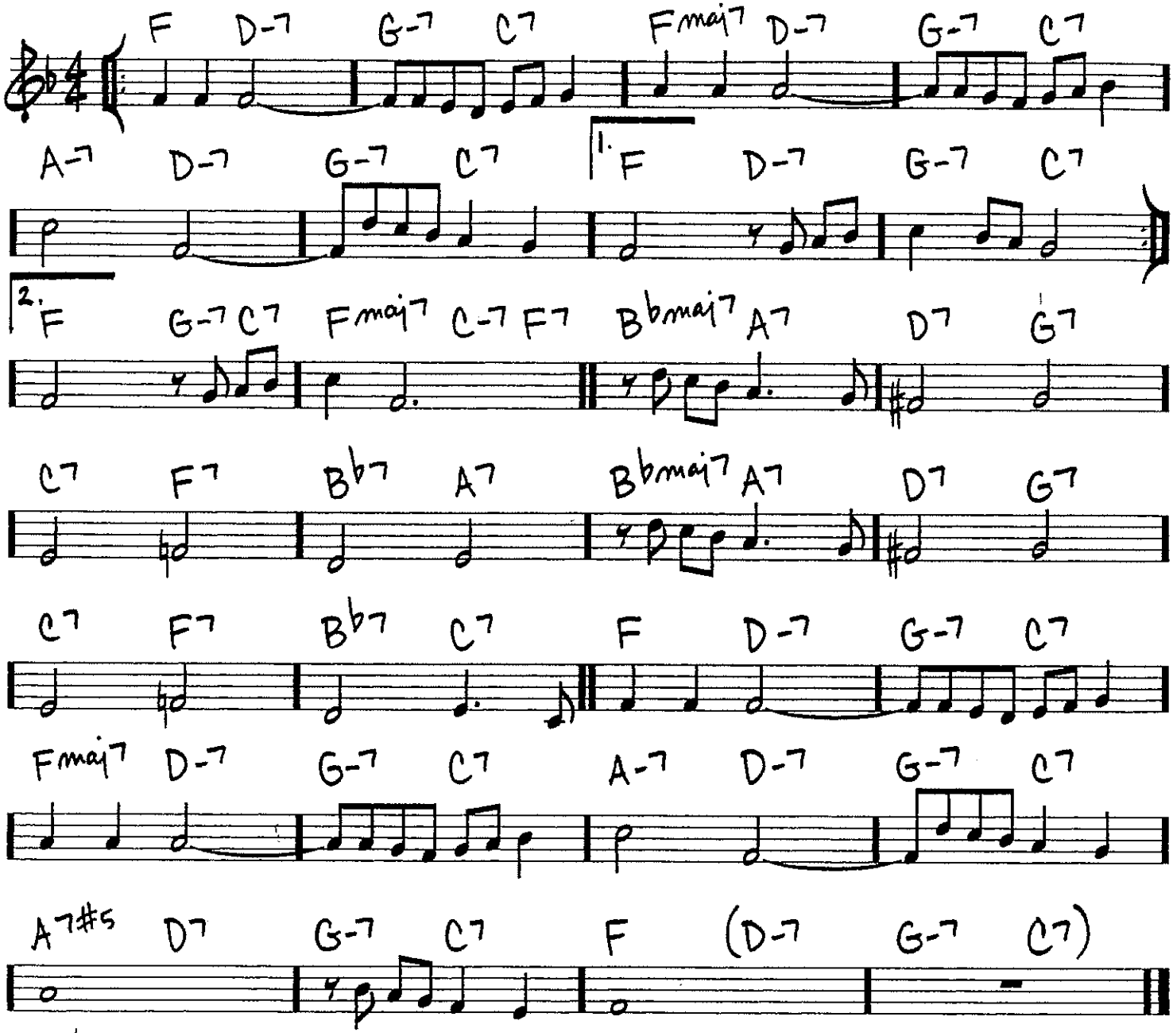
142 C

(MED.)

HEART AND SOUL

-HOAGY CARMICHAEL/
FRANK LOESSER



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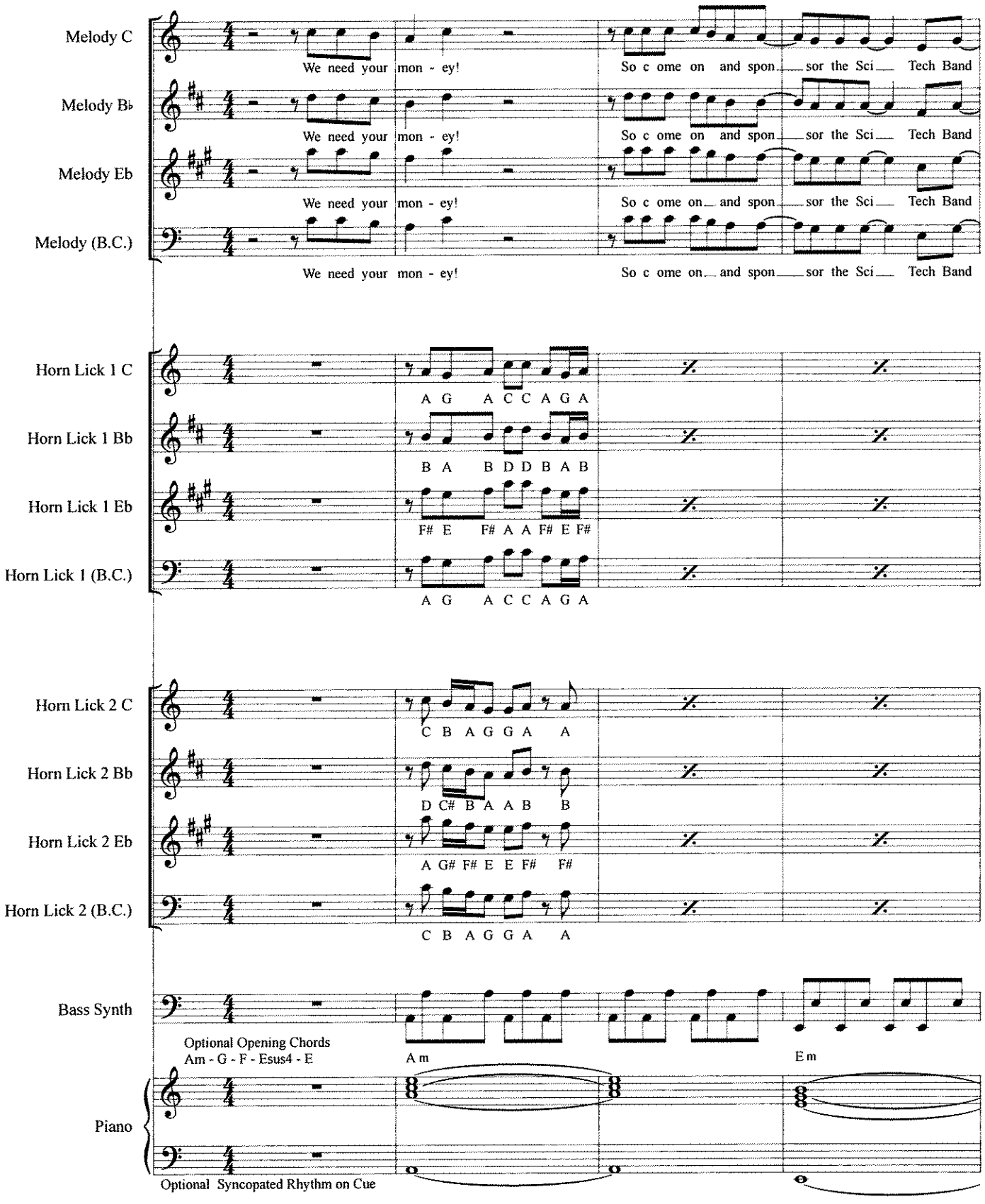
Holding Out For A Hero

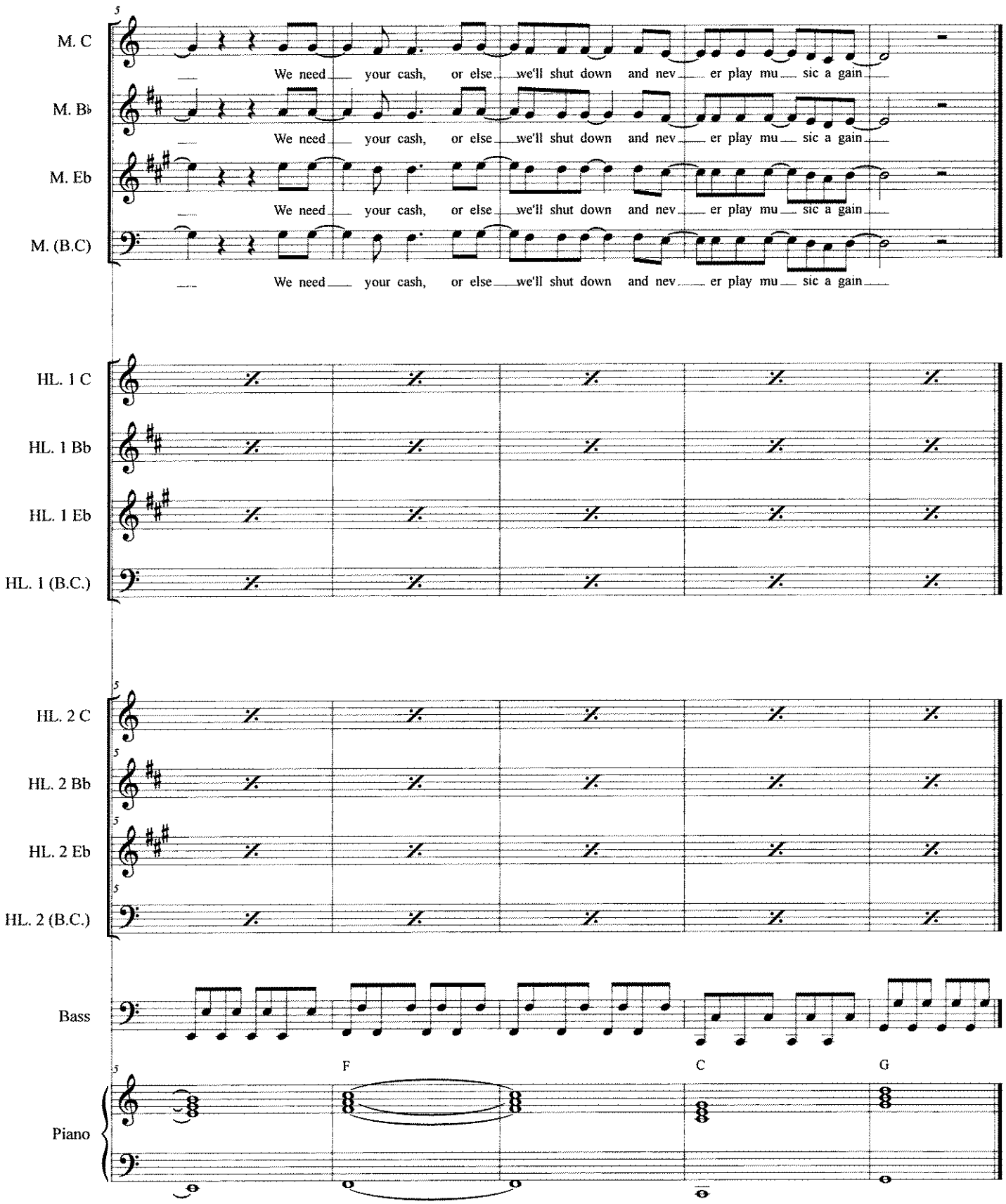
SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice



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



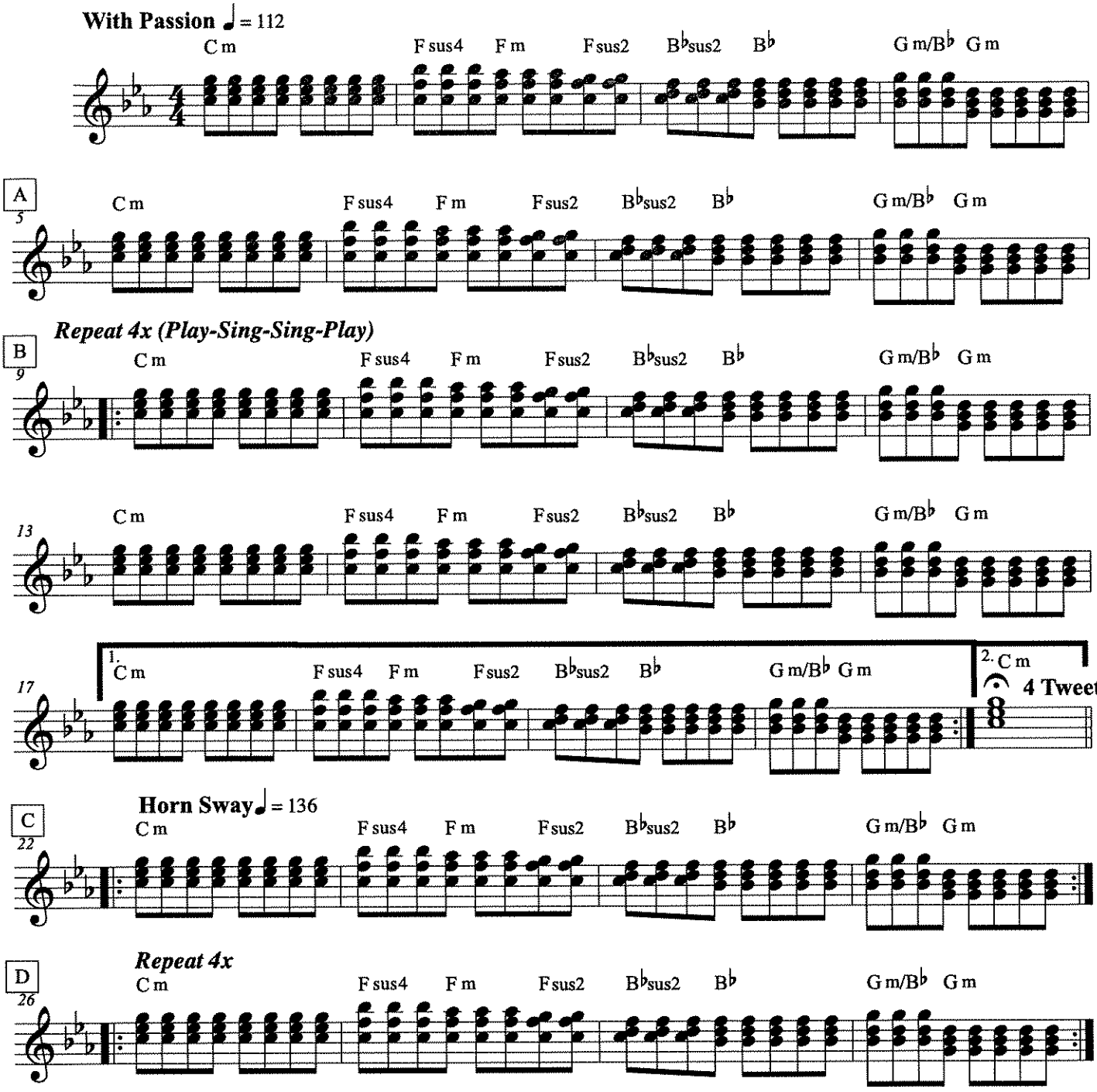
I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

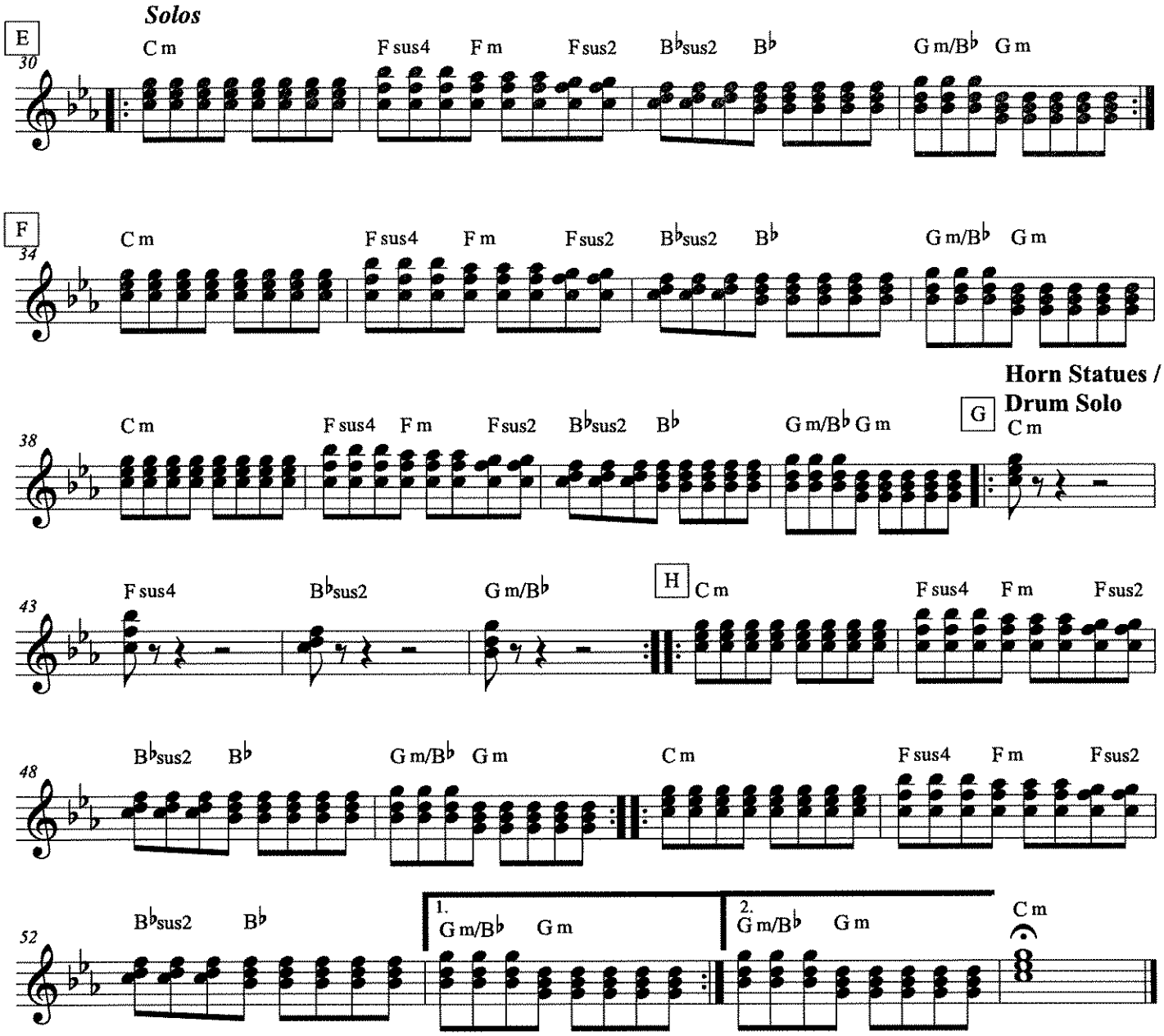
CHOIR SYNTH

With Passion ♩ = 112



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...

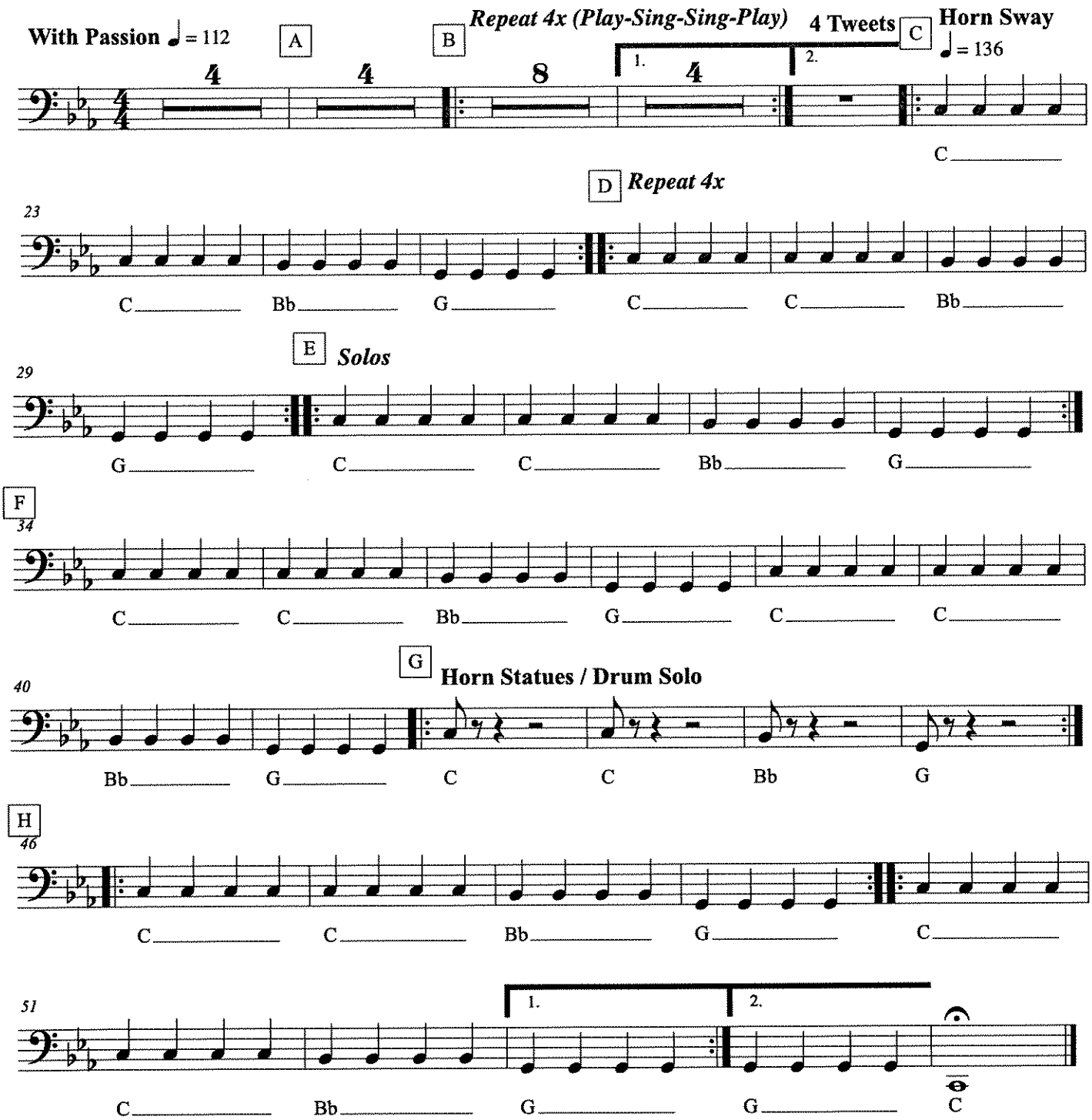

Solos
E
30
C m
F sus4
F m
F sus2
B♭sus2
B♭
G m/B♭
G m
F
34
C m
F sus4
F m
F sus2
B♭sus2
B♭
G m/B♭
G m
Horn Statues /
Drum Solo
G
38
C m
F sus4
F m
F sus2
B♭sus2
B♭
G m/B♭
G m
C m
43
F sus4
B♭sus2
G m/B♭
H
C m
F sus4
F m
F sus2
48
B♭sus2
B♭
G m/B♭
G m
C m
F sus4
F m
F sus2
52
B♭sus2
B♭
1.
G m/B♭
G m
2.
G m/B♭
G m
C m

I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

PIANO (Bass Clef)



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

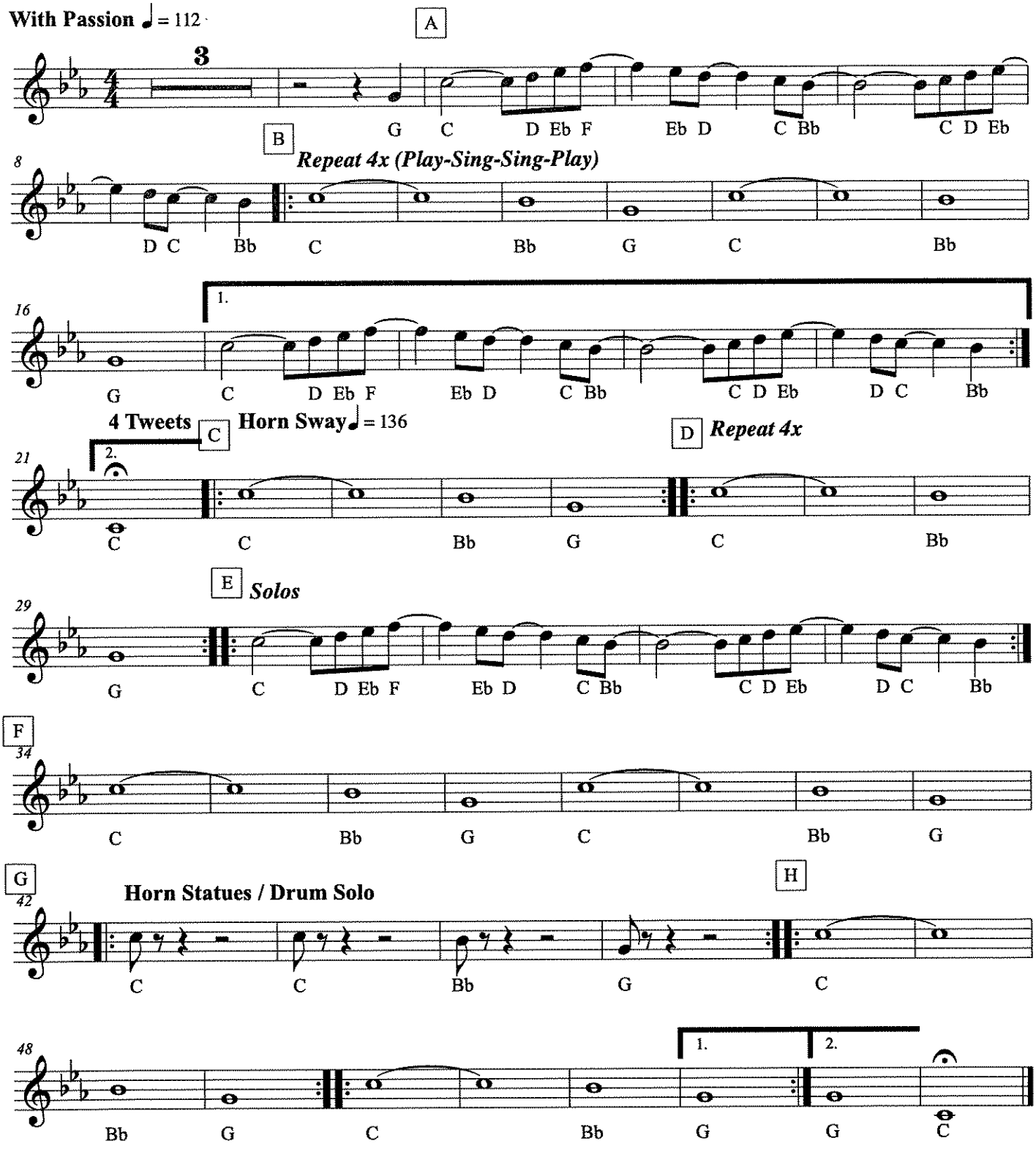
I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

Strings (TREBLE CLEF)

arr. Bernice

With Passion ♩ = 112



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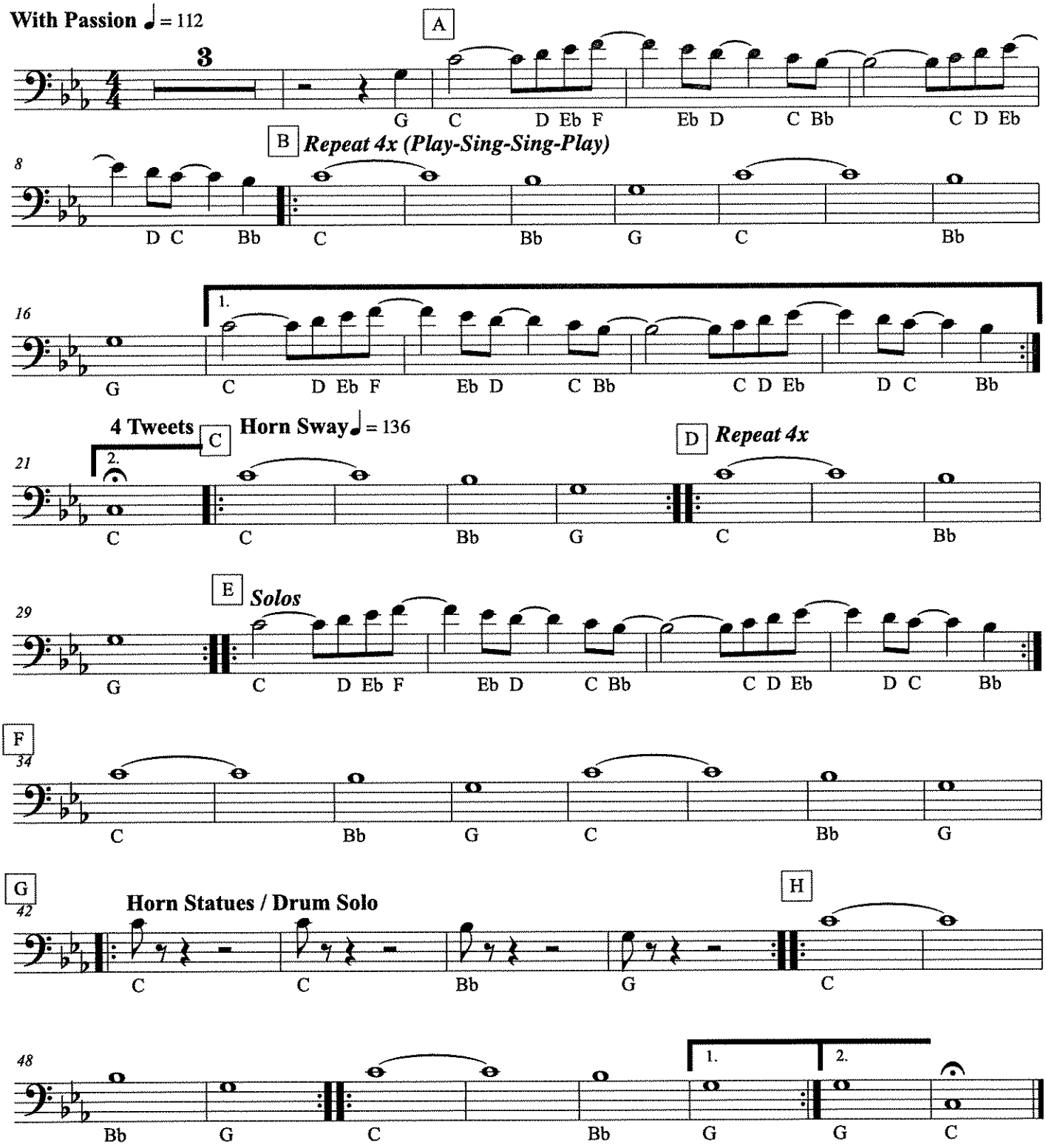
We're in desperate need of cash, so our program doesn't turn into trash...

I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

Strings (BASS CLEF)

arr. Bernice



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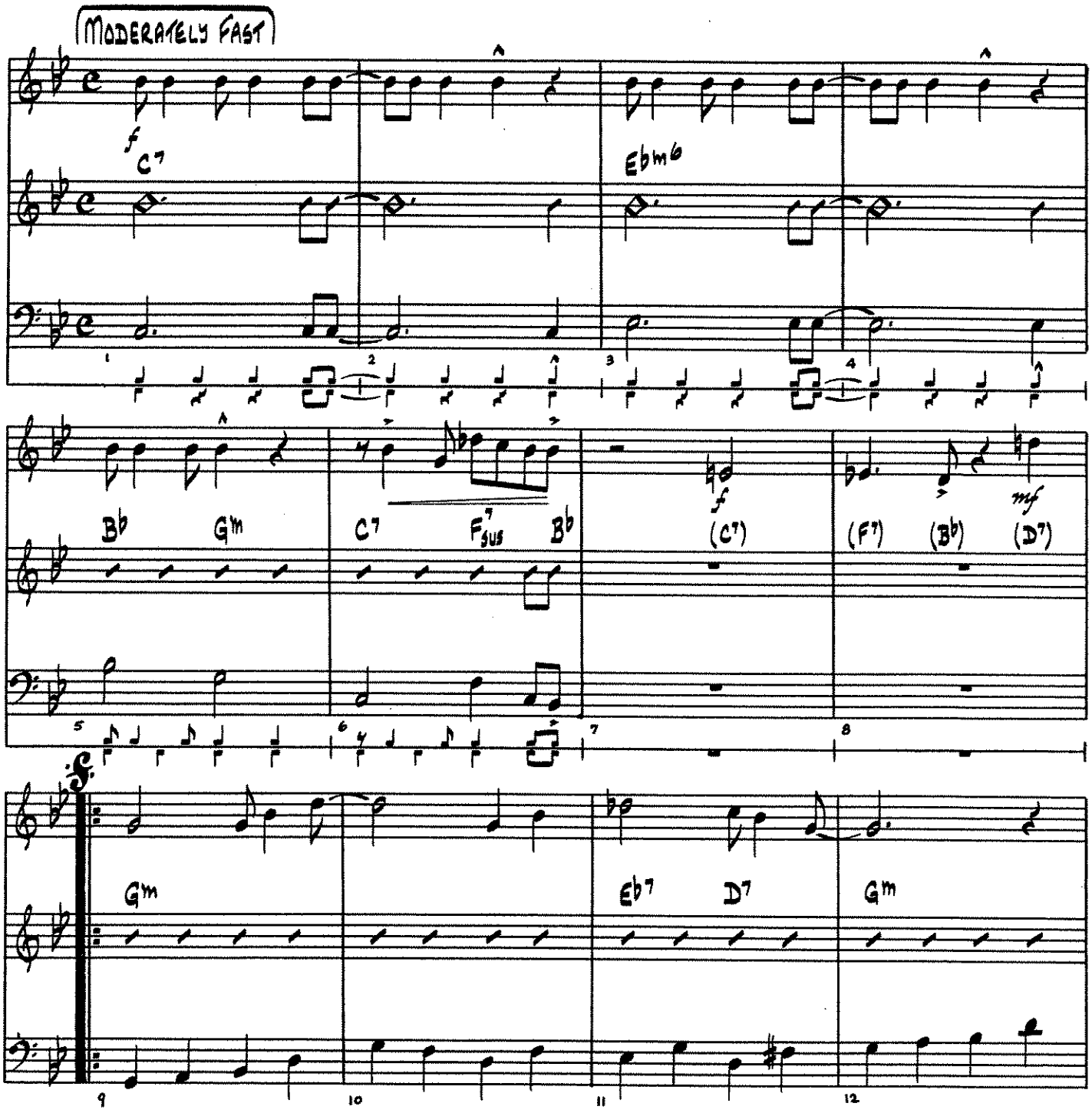
We're in desperate need of cash, so our program doesn't turn into trash...

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



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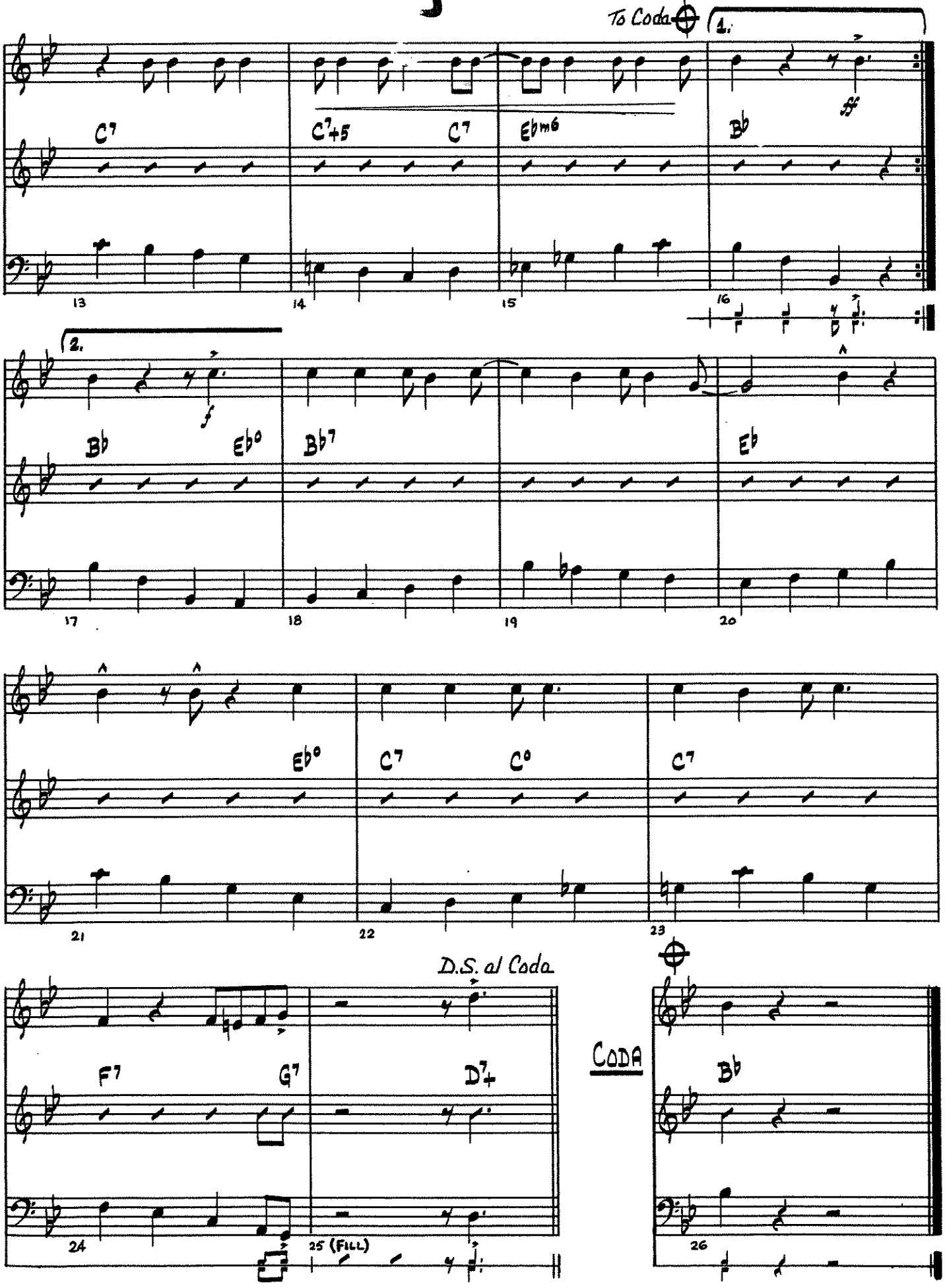
It Don't Mean A Thing -Khythm

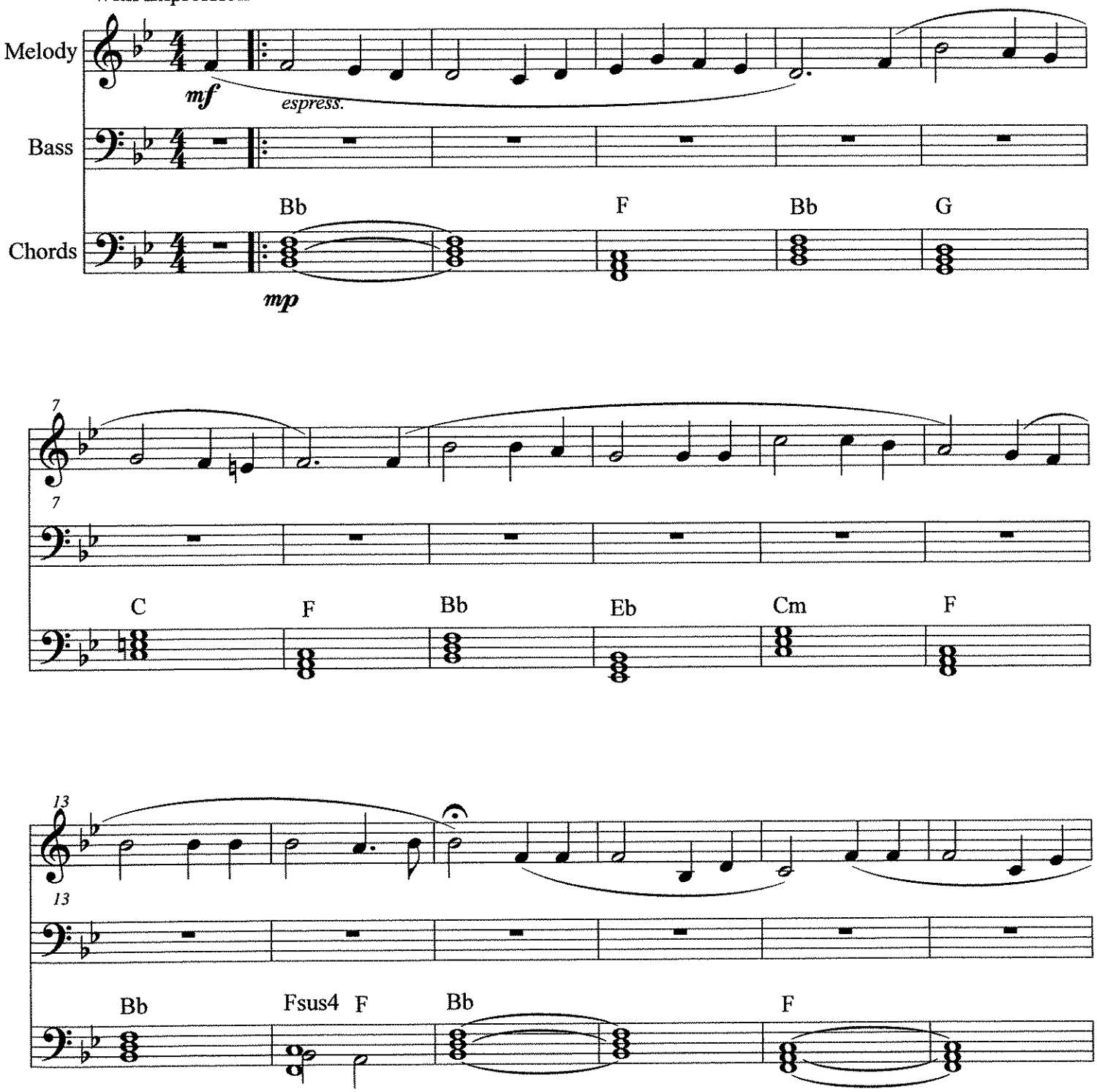


It Is Well

Piano

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873
Philip P. Bliss, 1876
arr. Bernice

With Expression



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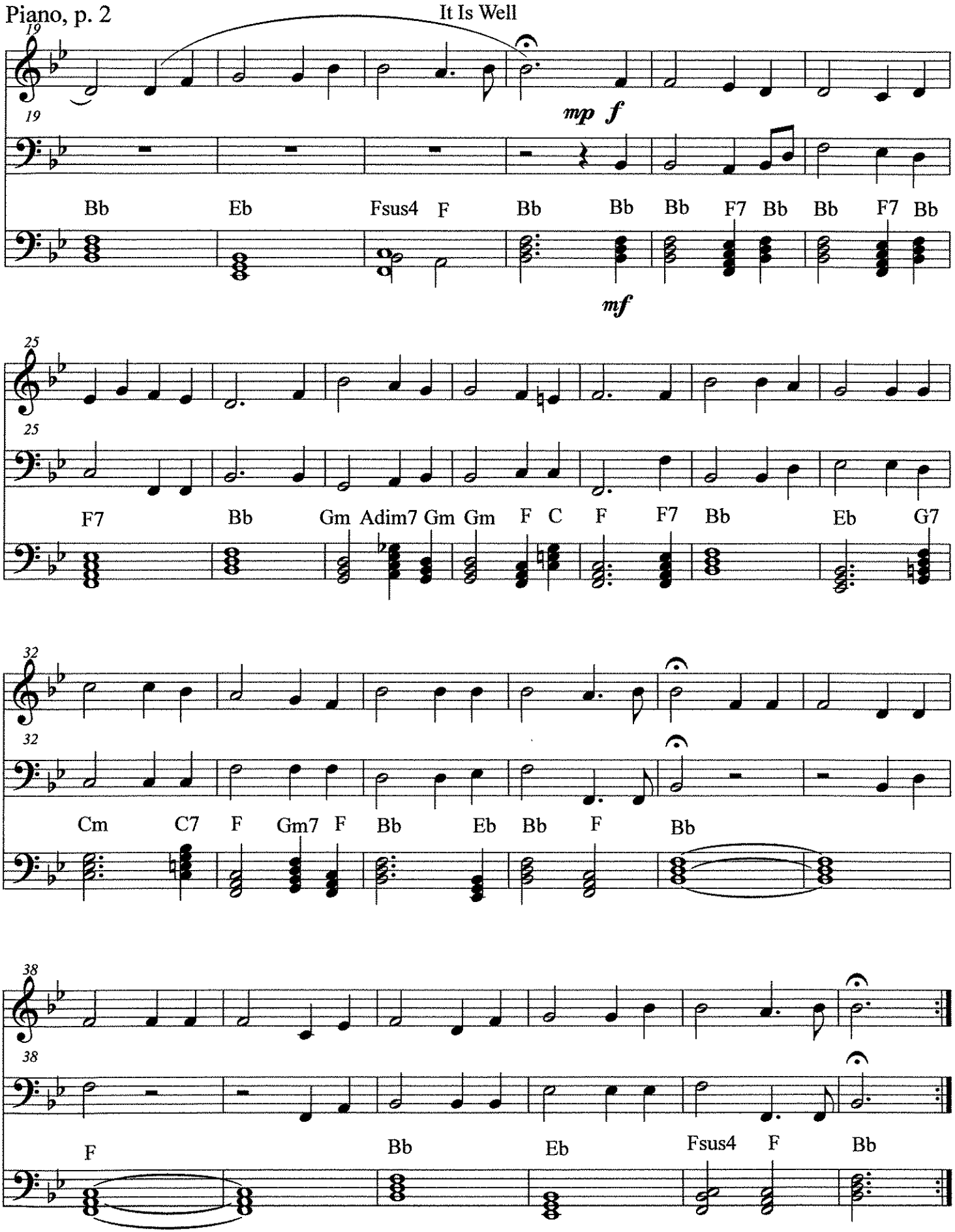

It Is Well
19
mp f
Bb Eb Fsus4 F Bb Bb Bb F7 Bb Bb F7 Bb
mf
25
F7 Bb Gm Adim7 Gm Gm F C F F7 Bb Eb G7
32
Cm C7 F Gm7 F Bb Eb Bb F Bb
38
F Bb Eb Fsus4 F Bb

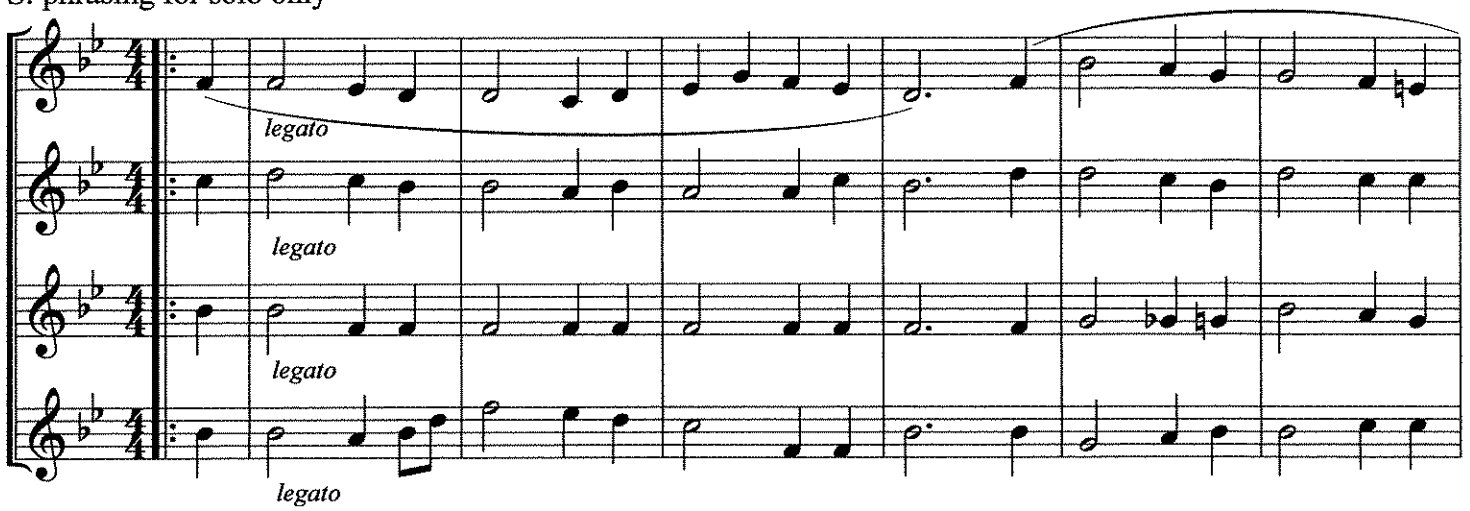
C Instruments - Treble Clef

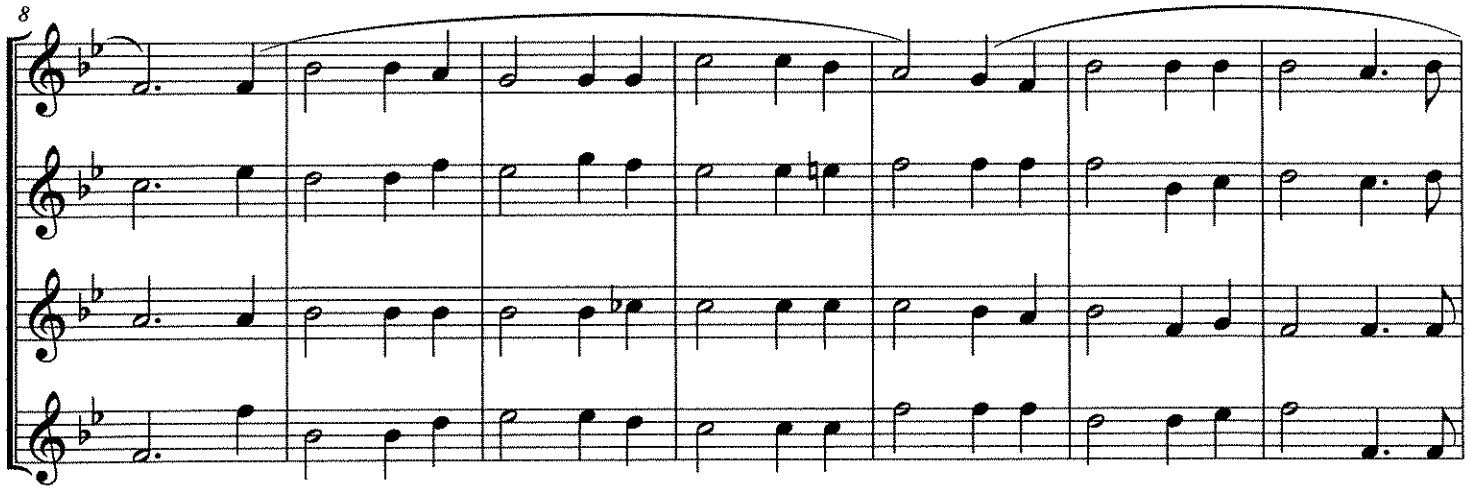
It Is Well

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873
Philip P. Bliss, 1876
arr. Bernice

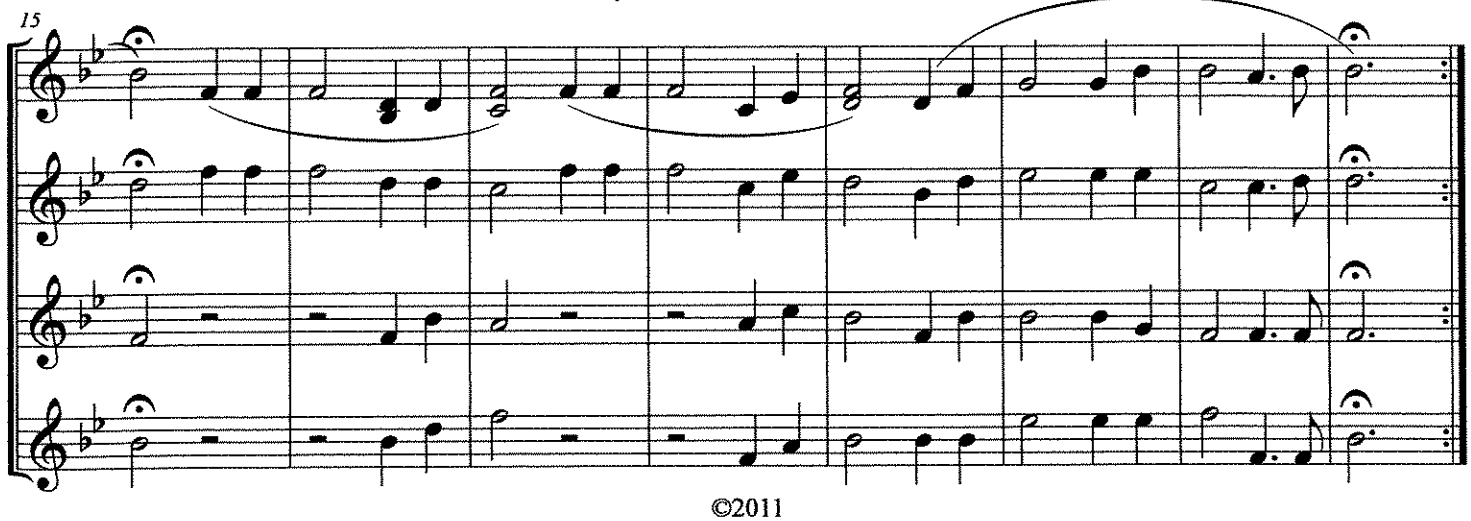
With Expression
Stagger Breathe ***mf mp mf f***

S. phrasing for solo only





Lower notes for solo only



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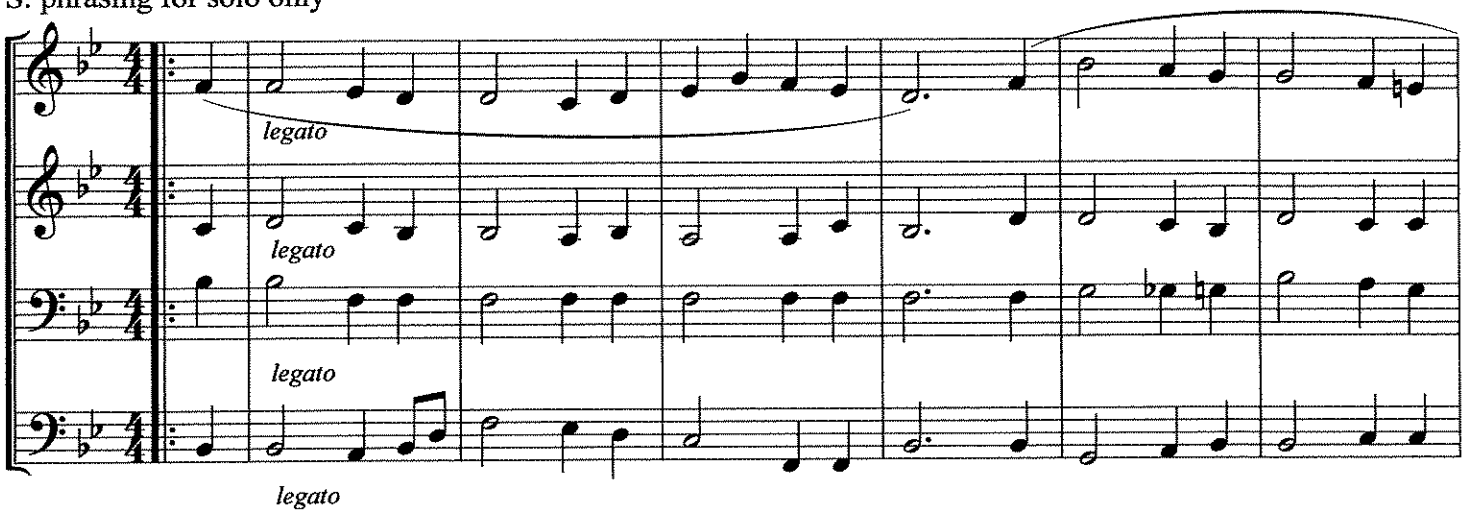
C Instruments - Low

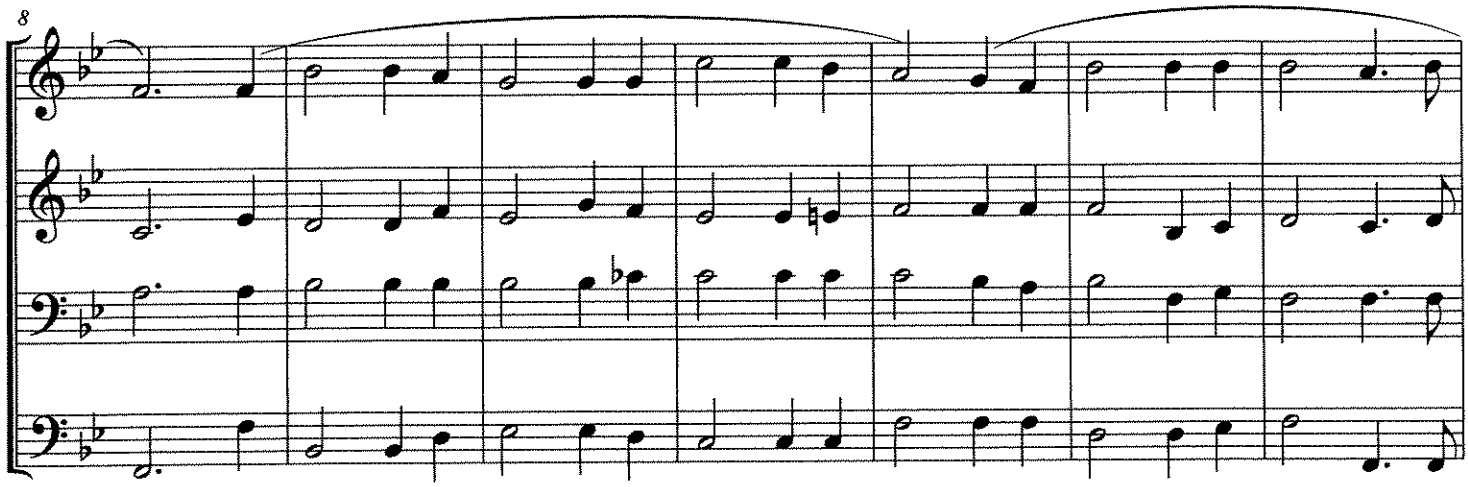
It Is Well

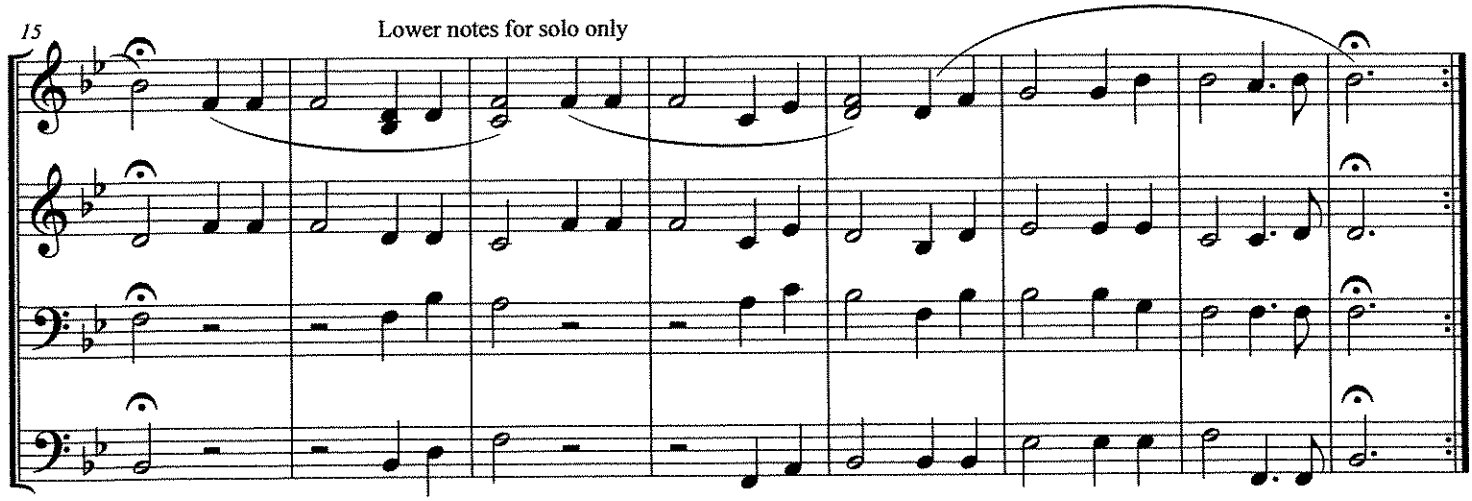
Horatio G. Spafford, 1873
Philip P. Bliss, 1876
arr. Bernice

With Expression
Stagger Breathe ***mf mp mf f***

S. phrasing for solo only







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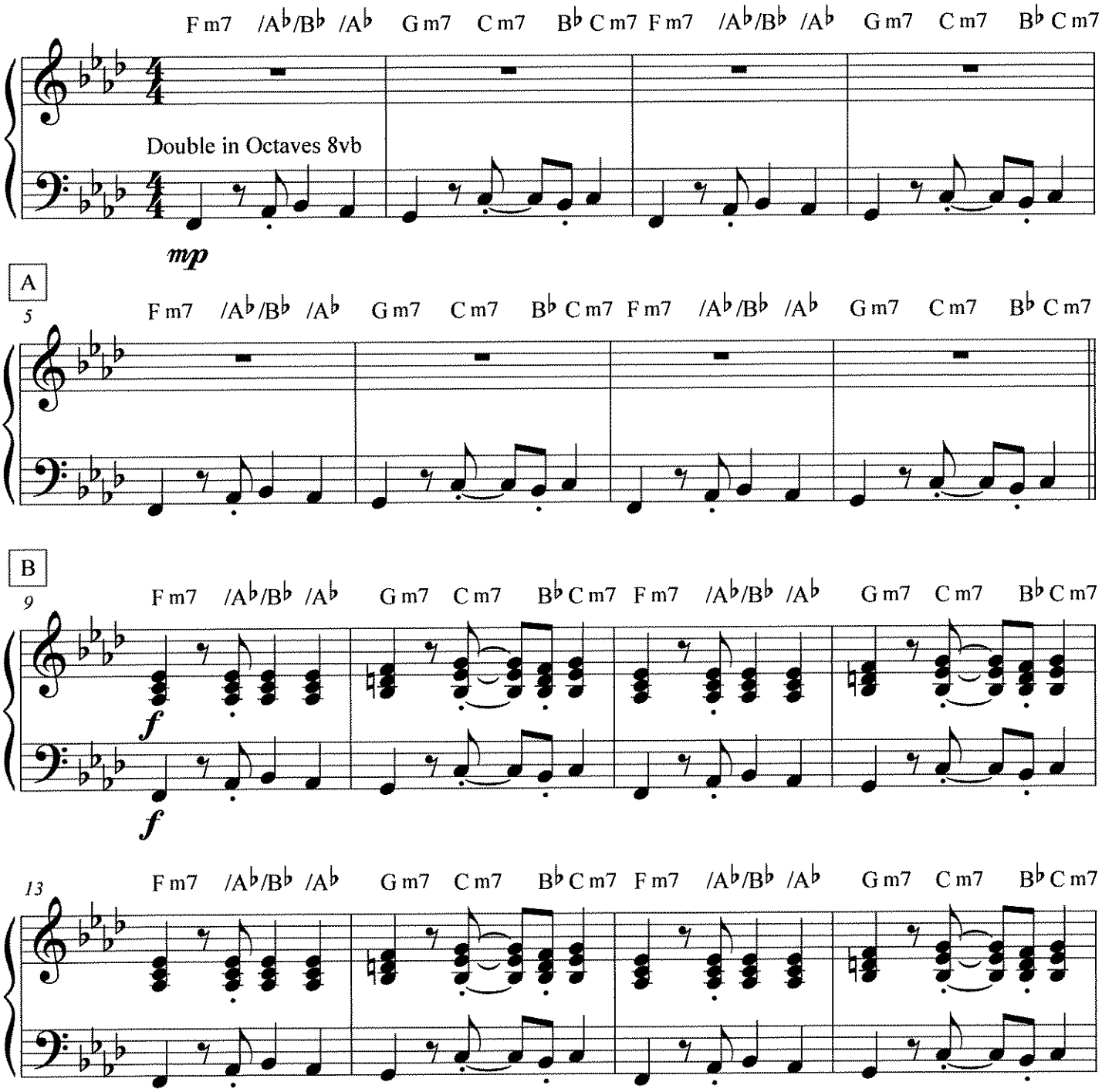
Piano
-Clavinet
-Bass & Lead
-Voice Oohs
-Electric Piano

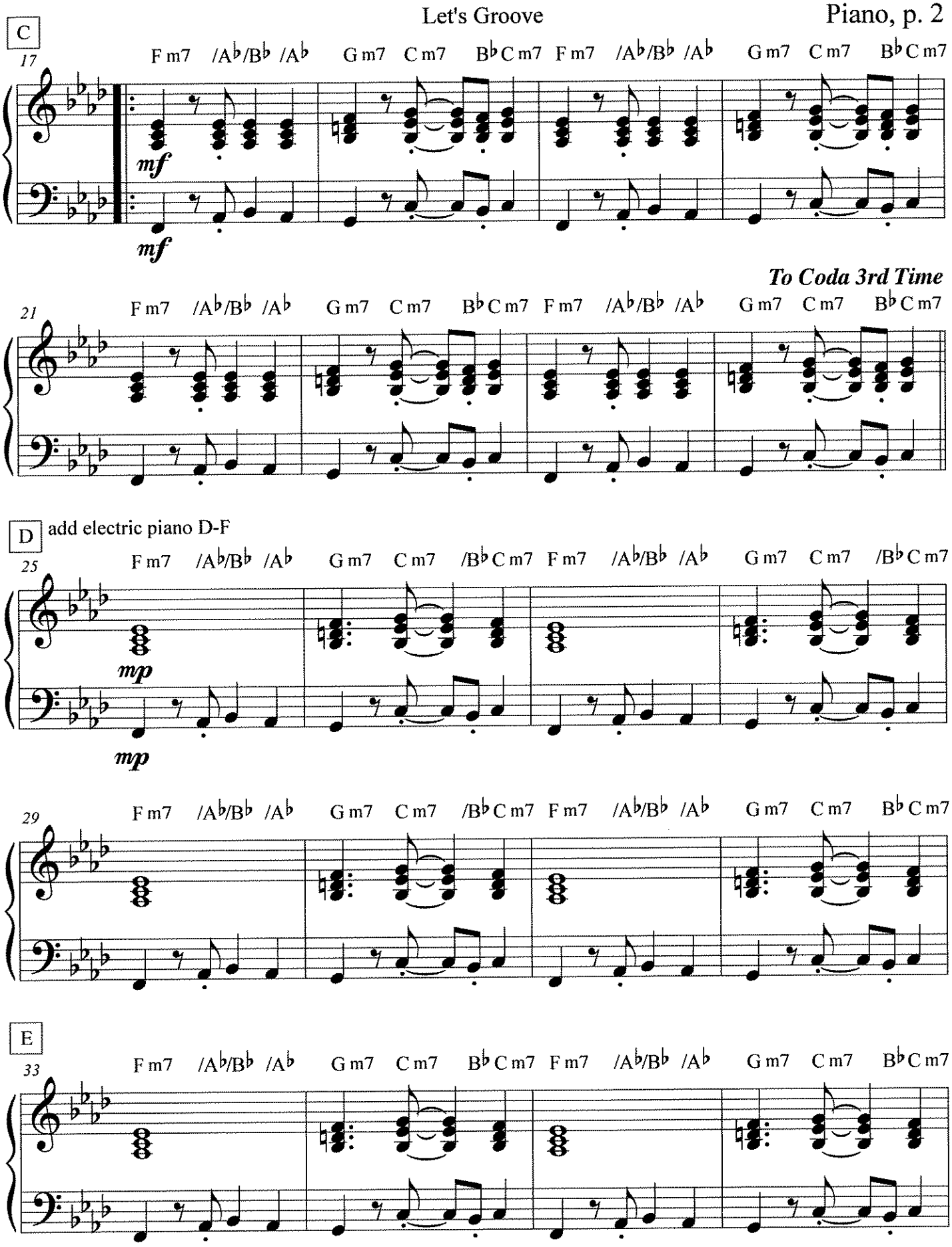
Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice

Dance Groove ♩ = 125



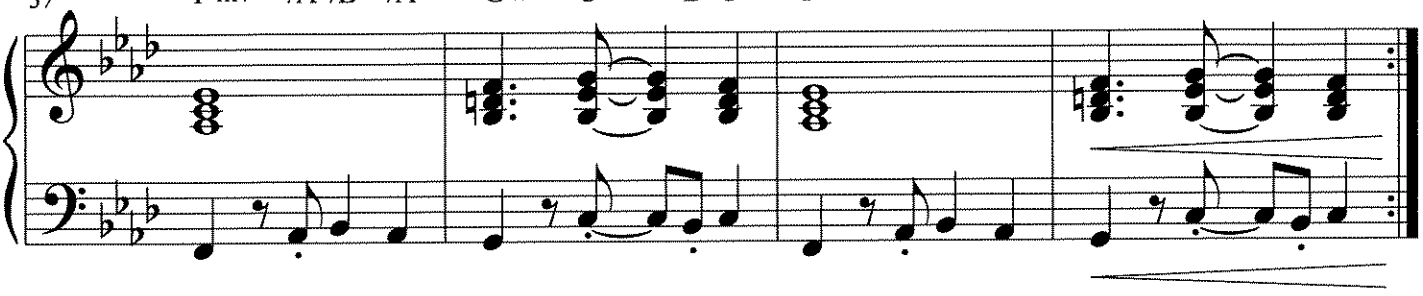

C
17
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7
mf
mf
To Coda 3rd Time
21
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7
D
add electric piano D-F
25
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 /B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 /B♭C m7
mp
mp
29
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 /B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7
E
33
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7

Let's Groove

REPEAT 3x

37

F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7



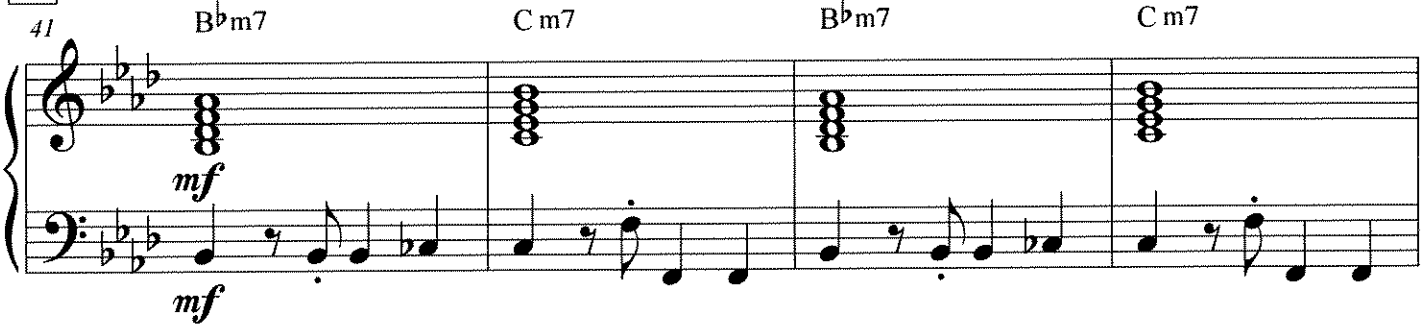
F **Coda**

41

B♭m7 C m7 B♭m7 C m7

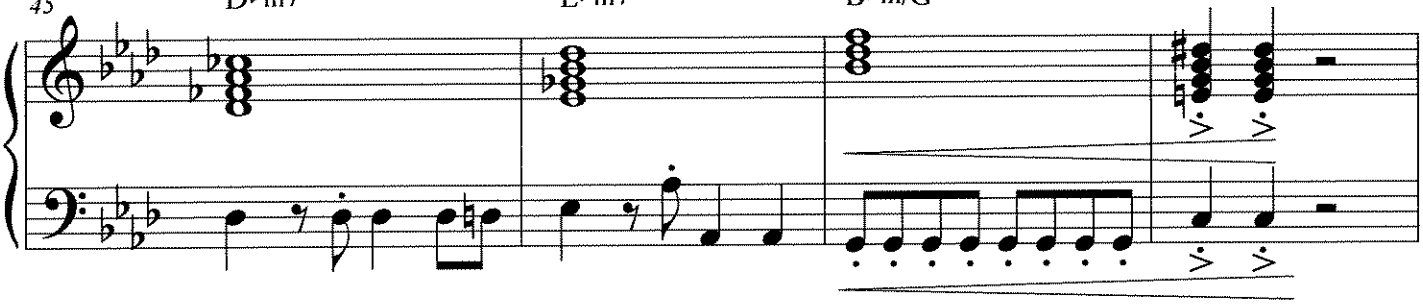
mf

mf



45

D♭m7 E♭m7 B♭m/G C 7(♯9)



G

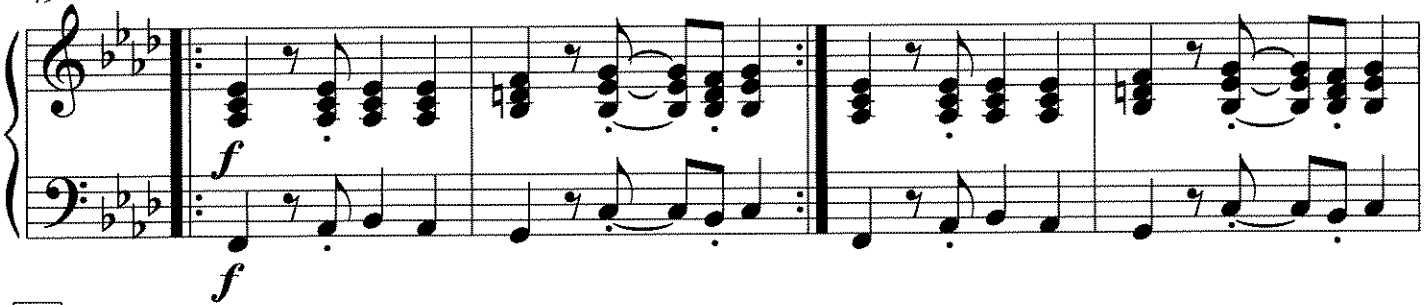
REPEAT 3x

49

F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7

f

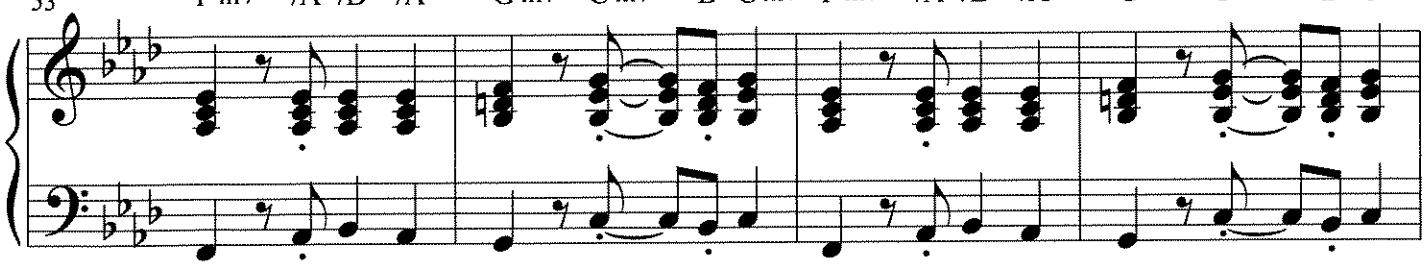
f

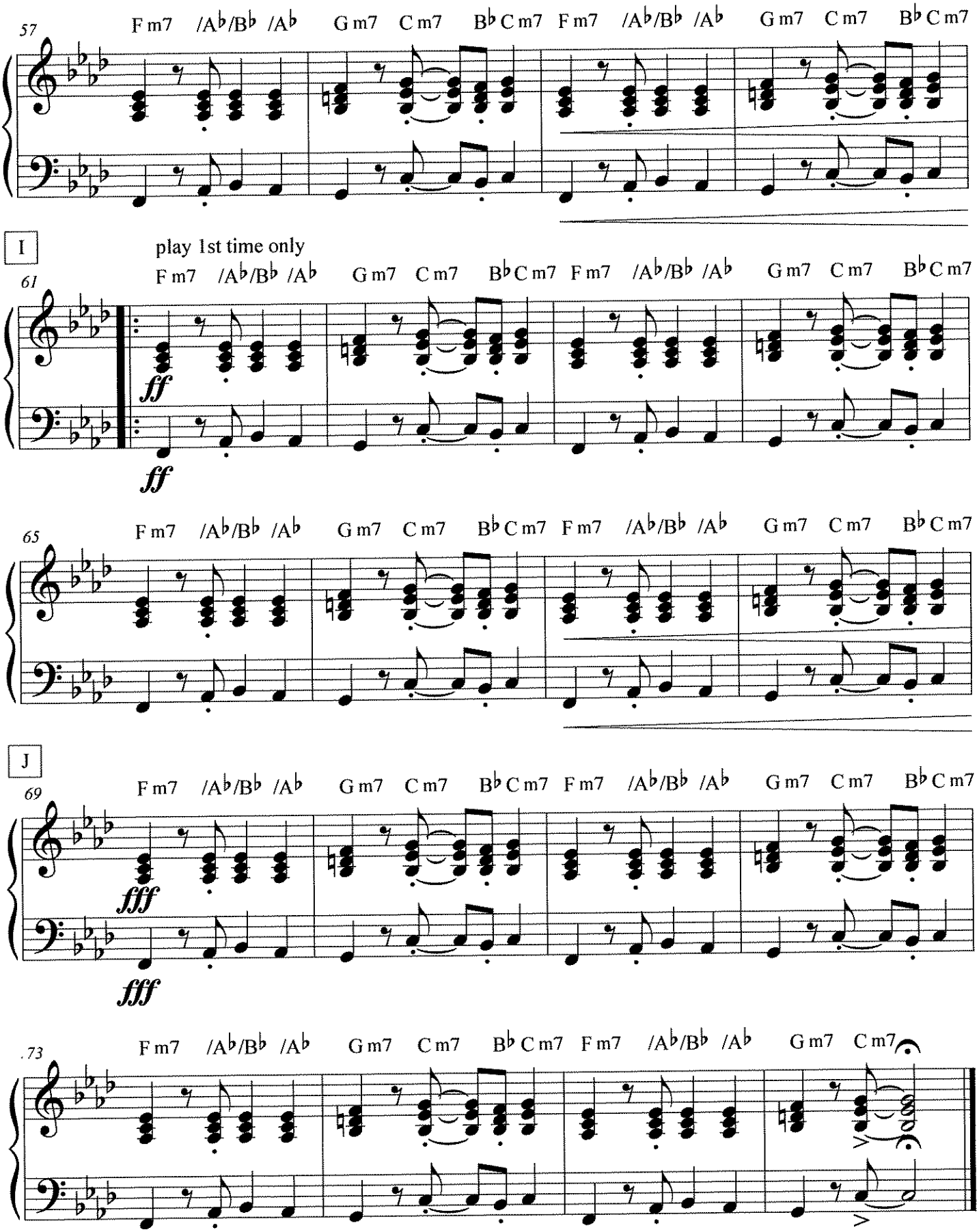


H

53

F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7




57
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7
I
play 1st time only
61
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7
ff
ff
65
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7
J
69
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7
fff
fff
73
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7

Strings

Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

A

add ascending octaves...

B

mp

mp

C *To Coda 3rd Time* D E

12

F *Coda*

41

B♭m7 C m7 B♭m7 C m7 D♭m7 E♭m7

mf

G

47

B♭m/G C 7(♯9)

electric piano

f

REPEAT 3x

H I J

51

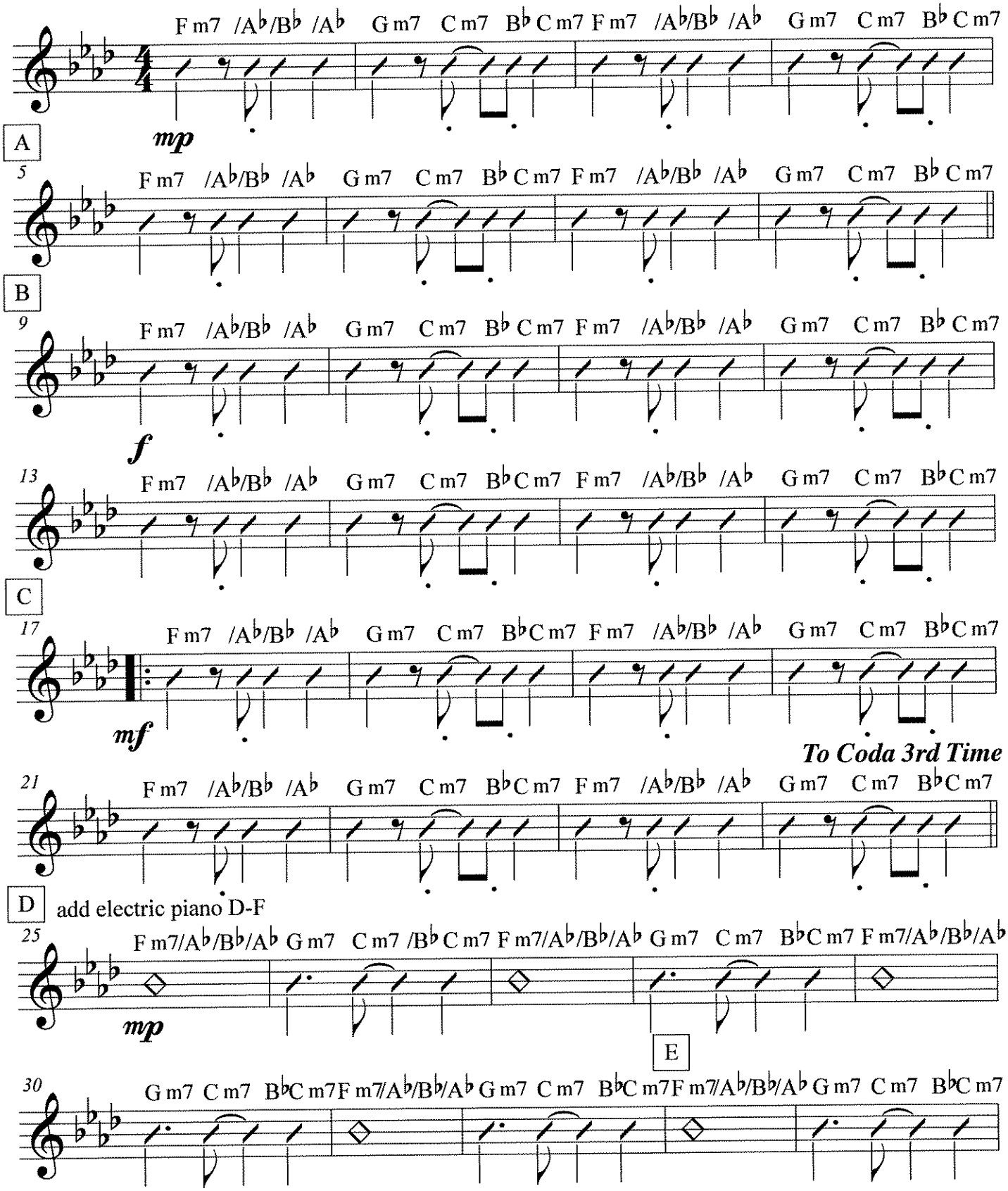
Chord Chart

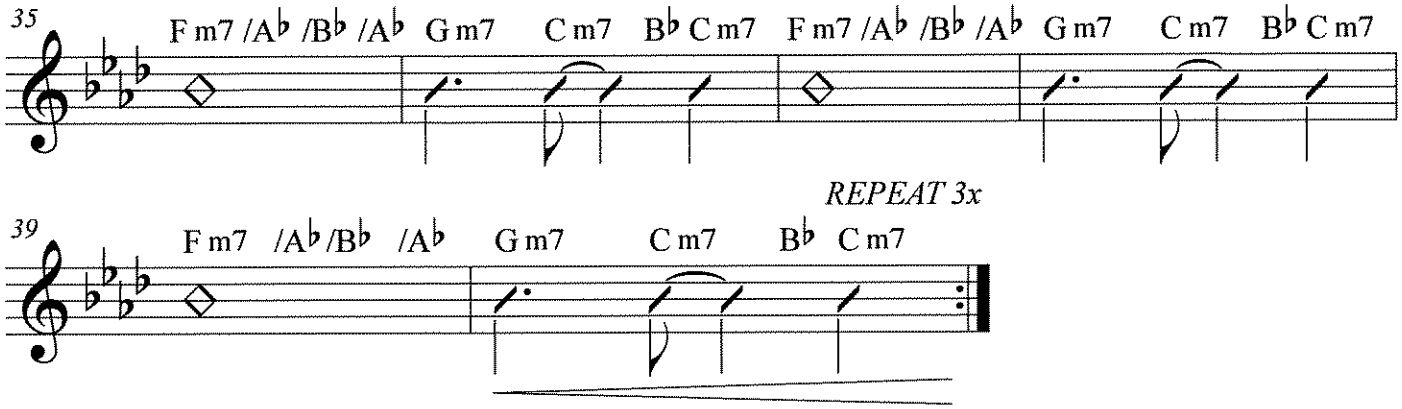
Let's Groove

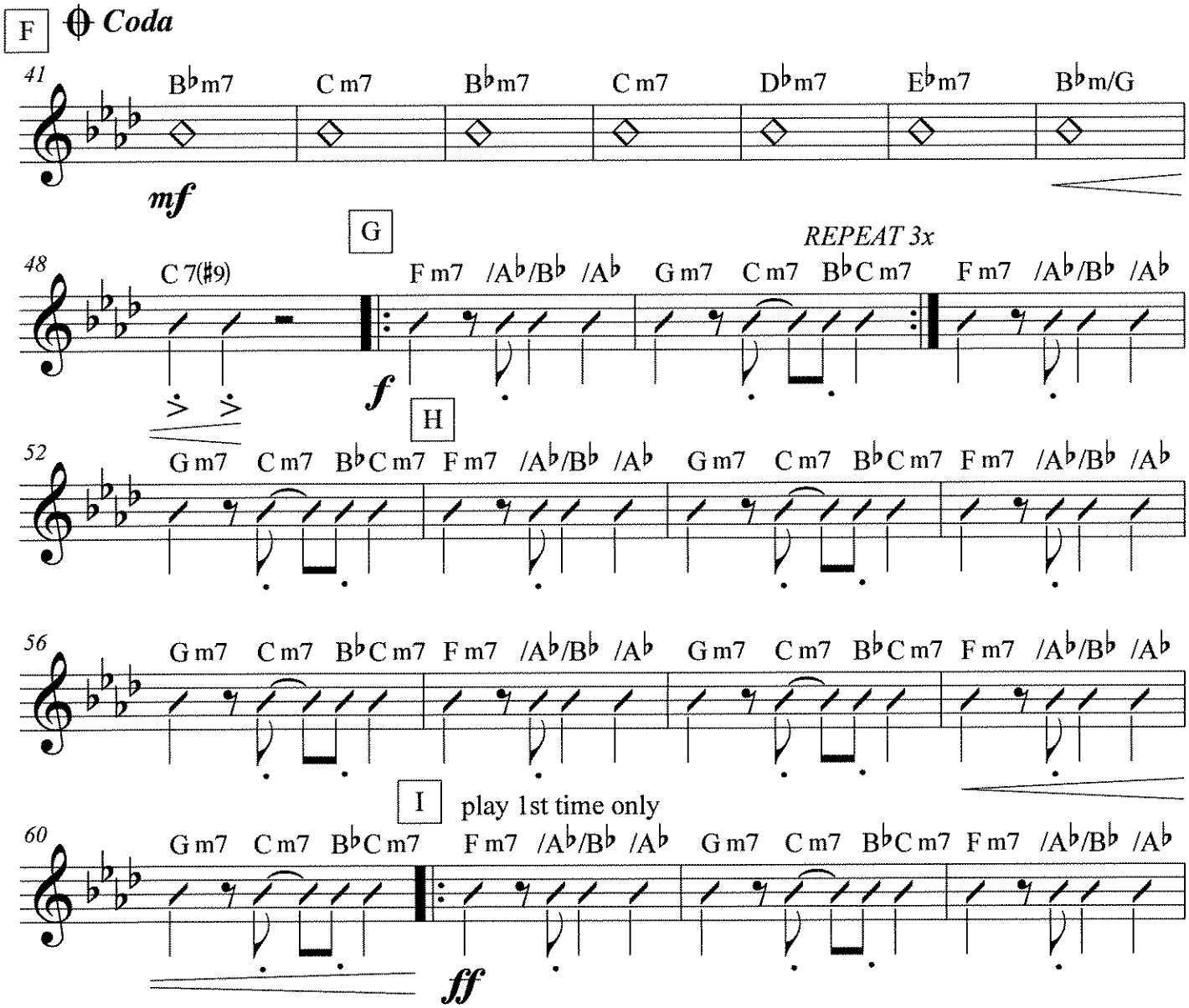
As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

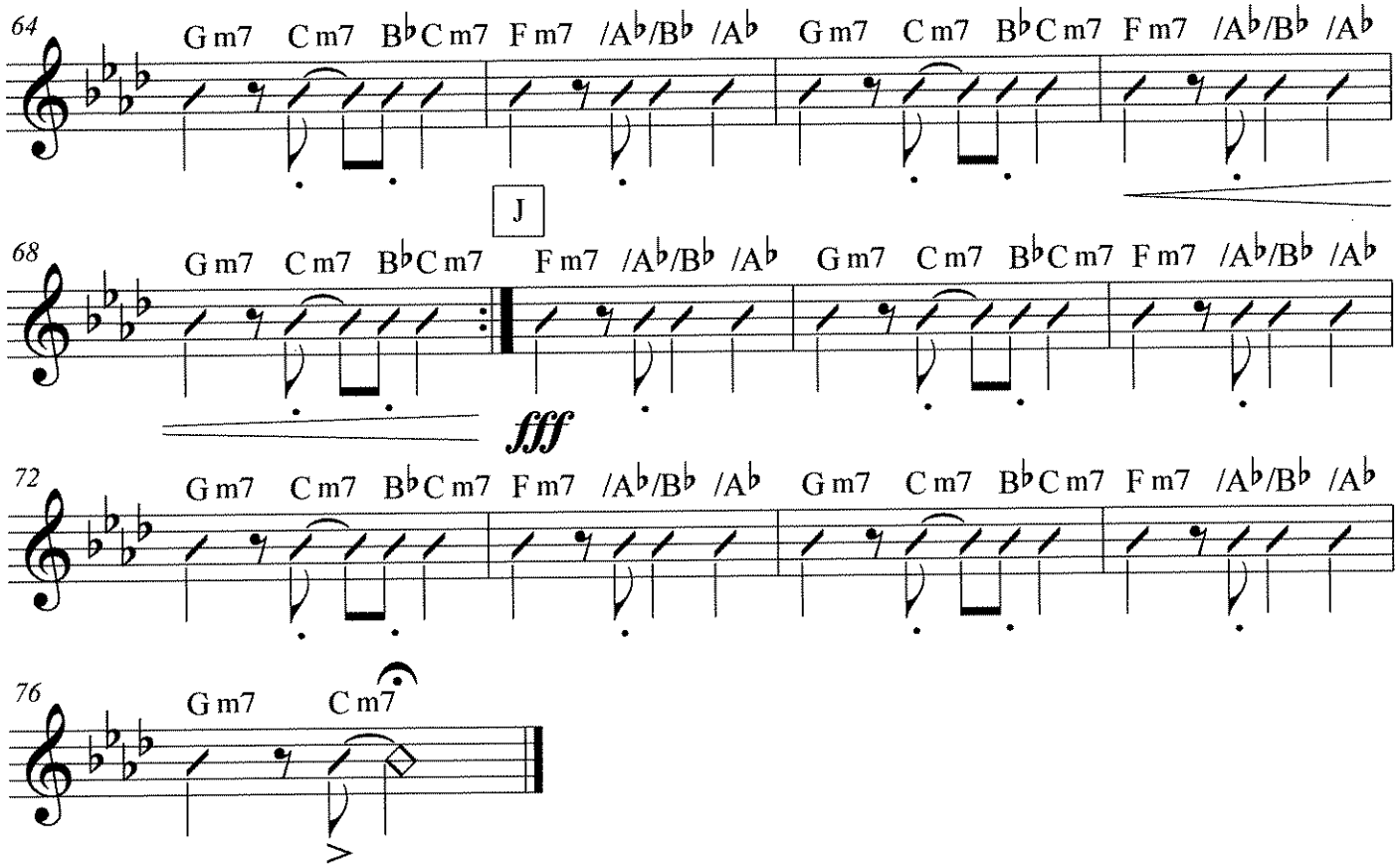
arr. Bernice

Dance Groove ♩ = 125




35
F m7 /A♭ /B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7 F m7 /A♭ /B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7
REPEAT 3x
39
F m7 /A♭ /B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭ C m7


F
Coda
41
B♭m7 C m7 B♭m7 C m7 D♭m7 E♭m7 B♭m/G
mf
G
REPEAT 3x
48
C 7(♯9) F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭
f
H
52
G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭
56
G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭
I
play 1st time only
60
G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7 F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭
ff

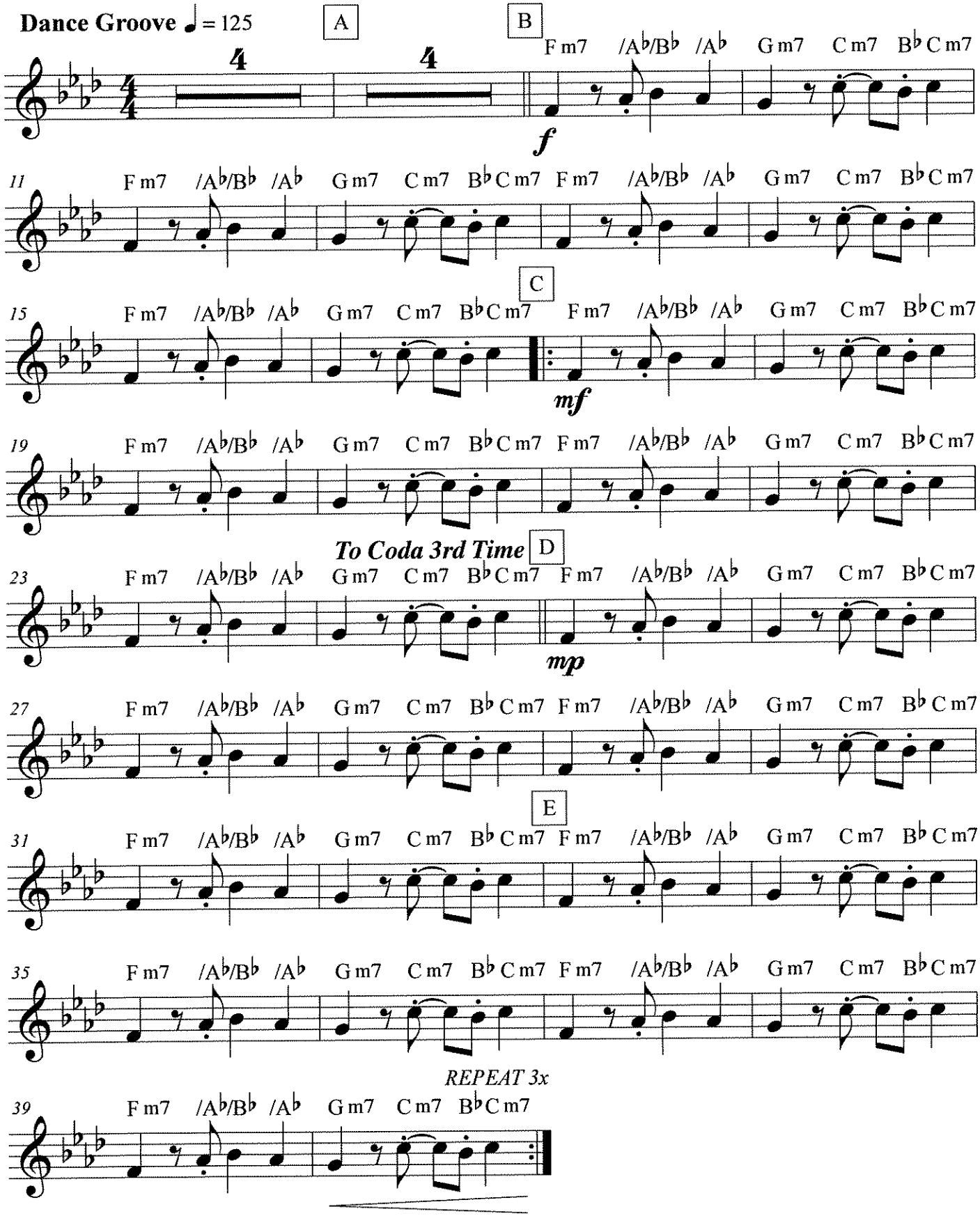

64
Gm7 Cm7 B♭Cm7 Fm7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ Gm7 Cm7 B♭Cm7 Fm7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭
J
68
Gm7 Cm7 B♭Cm7 Fm7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ Gm7 Cm7 B♭Cm7 Fm7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭
fff
72
Gm7 Cm7 B♭Cm7 Fm7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ Gm7 Cm7 B♭Cm7 Fm7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭
76
Gm7 Cm7

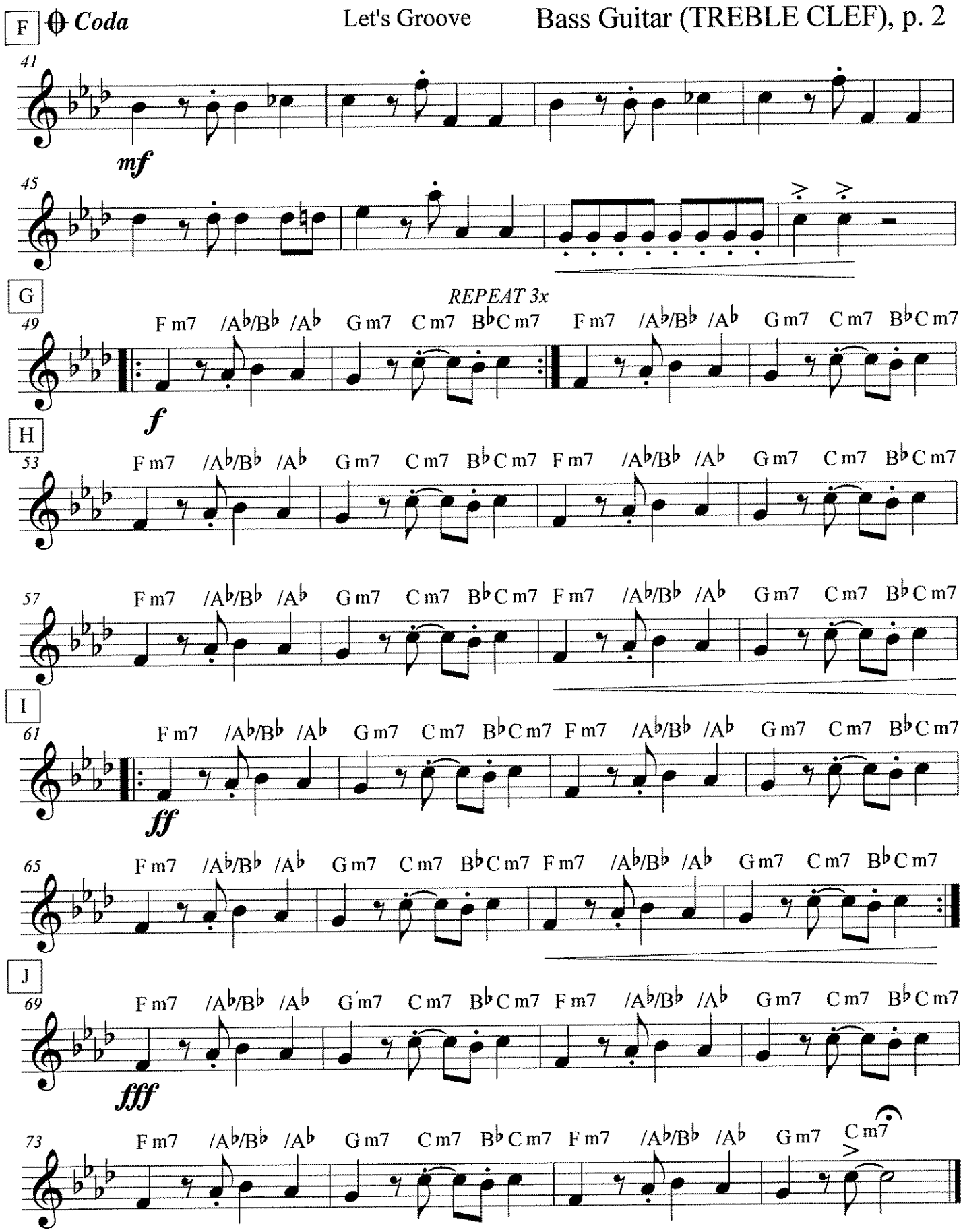
Bass Guitar
TREBLE CLEF

Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice



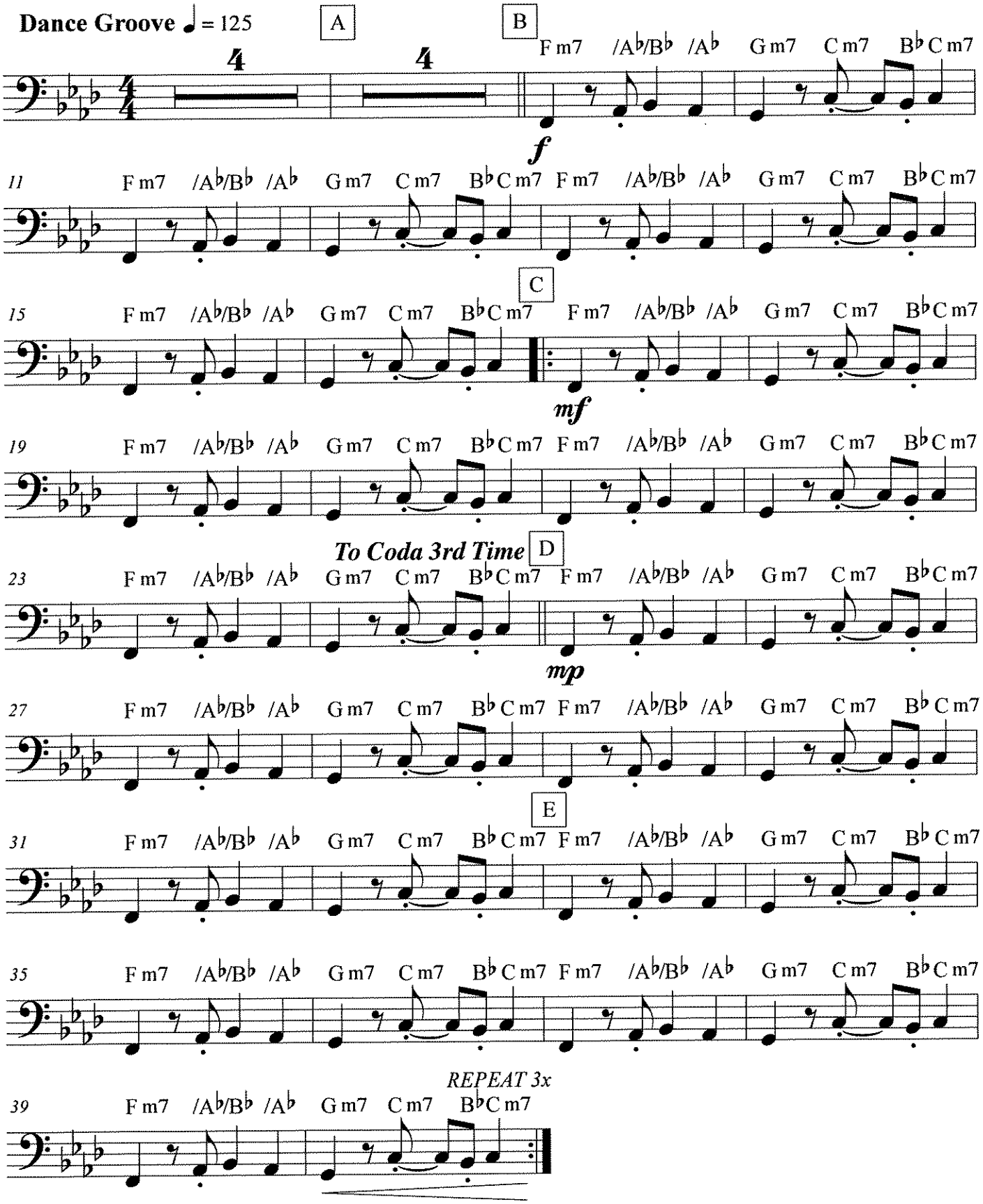

F
Coda
41
mf
45
G
REPEAT 3x
49
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7
f
H
53
57
I
61
ff
65
J
69
fff
73
C m7

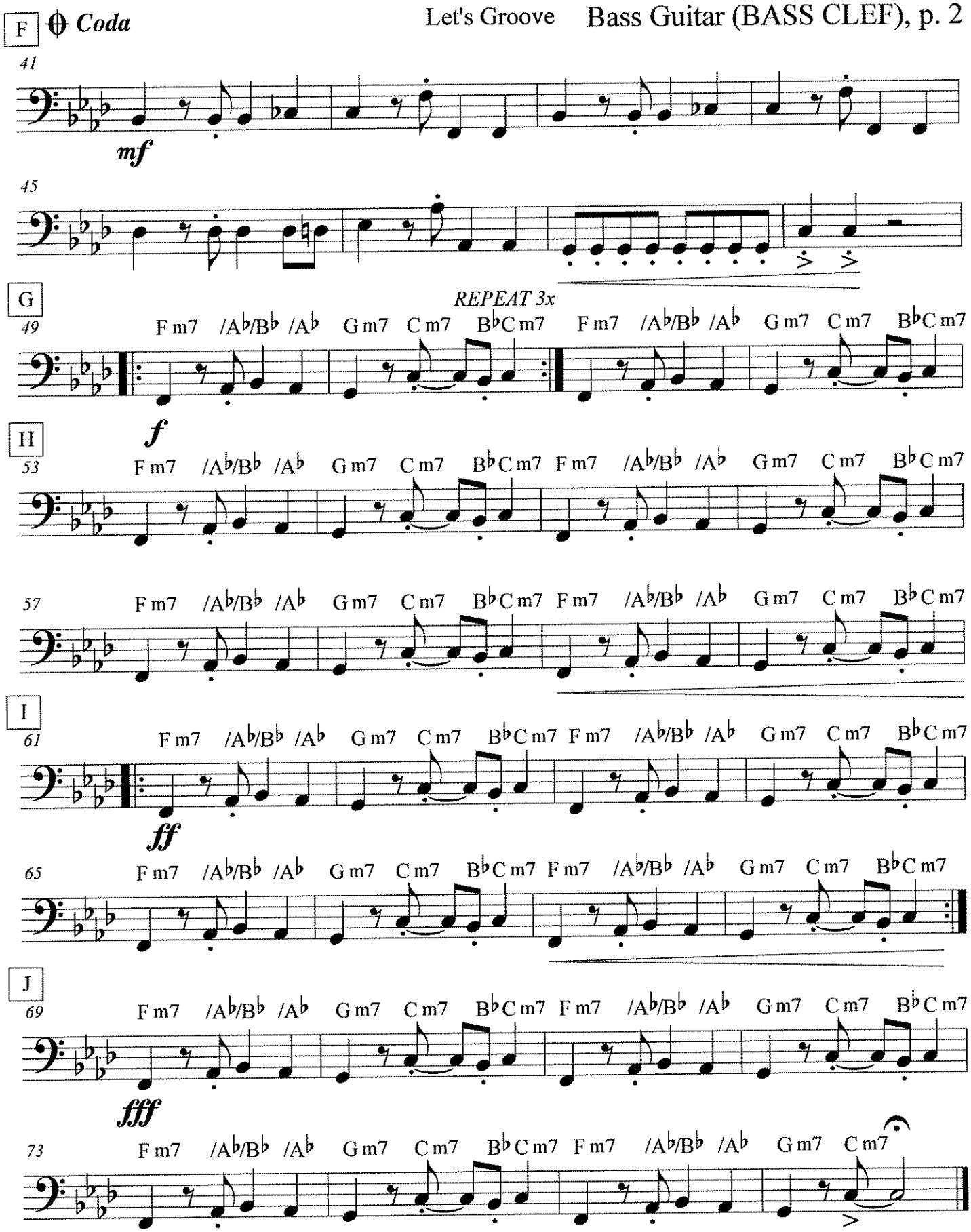
Bass Guitar
BASS CLEF

Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice




F
Coda
41
mf
45
G
49
REPEAT 3x
F m7 /A♭/B♭ /A♭ G m7 C m7 B♭C m7
f
H
53
57
I
61
ff
65
J
69
fff
73

Guitar (Background)
-Syncopated Rhythm

Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

A B

4 4 3 5

C

17 F m7 G m7 C m7 (F) (G) (Bb) F m7

mf

20 G m7 C m7 F m7 G m7 C m7

To Coda 3rd Time D

23 F m7 G m7 C m7 F m7

mp

26 G m7 C m7 F m7 G m7 C m7

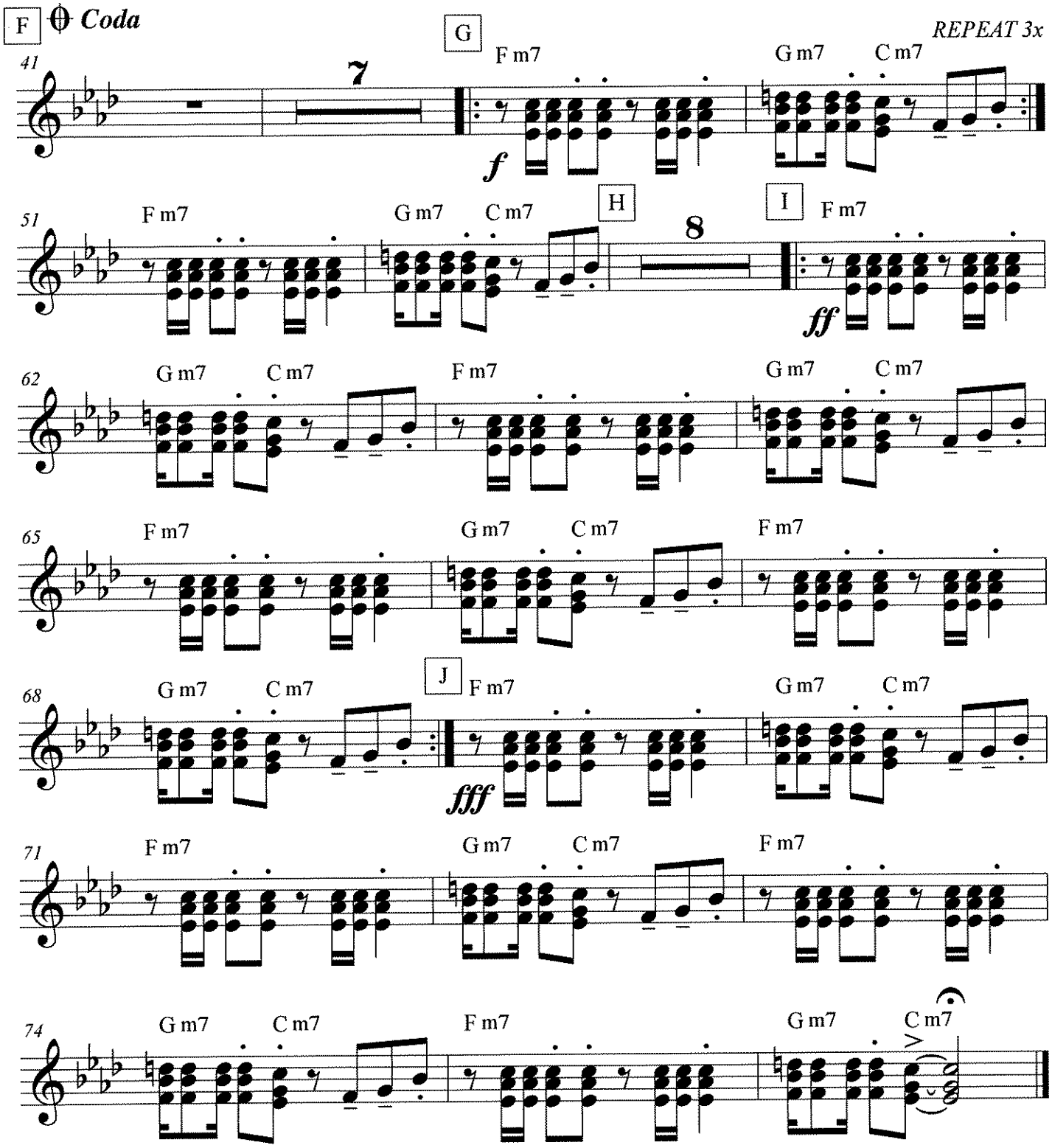
29 F m7 G m7 C m7 F m7

E

32 G m7 C m7 F m7 G m7 C m7

35 F m7 G m7 C m7 F m7

38 G m7 C m7 F m7 G m7 C m7 *REPEAT 3x*


F
Coda
G
REPEAT 3x
41
7
F m7
G m7
C m7
f
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

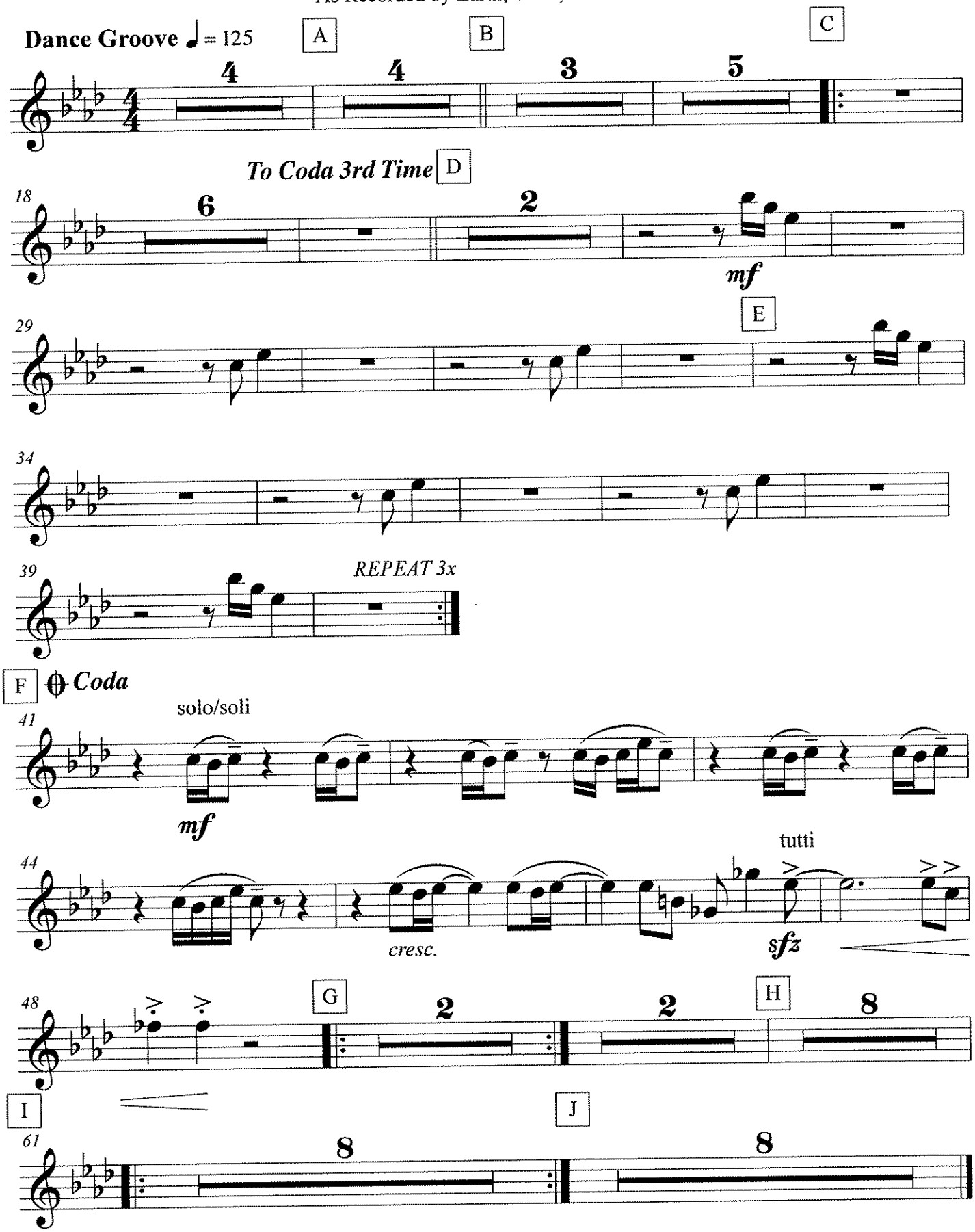
Mallets

Let's Groove

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

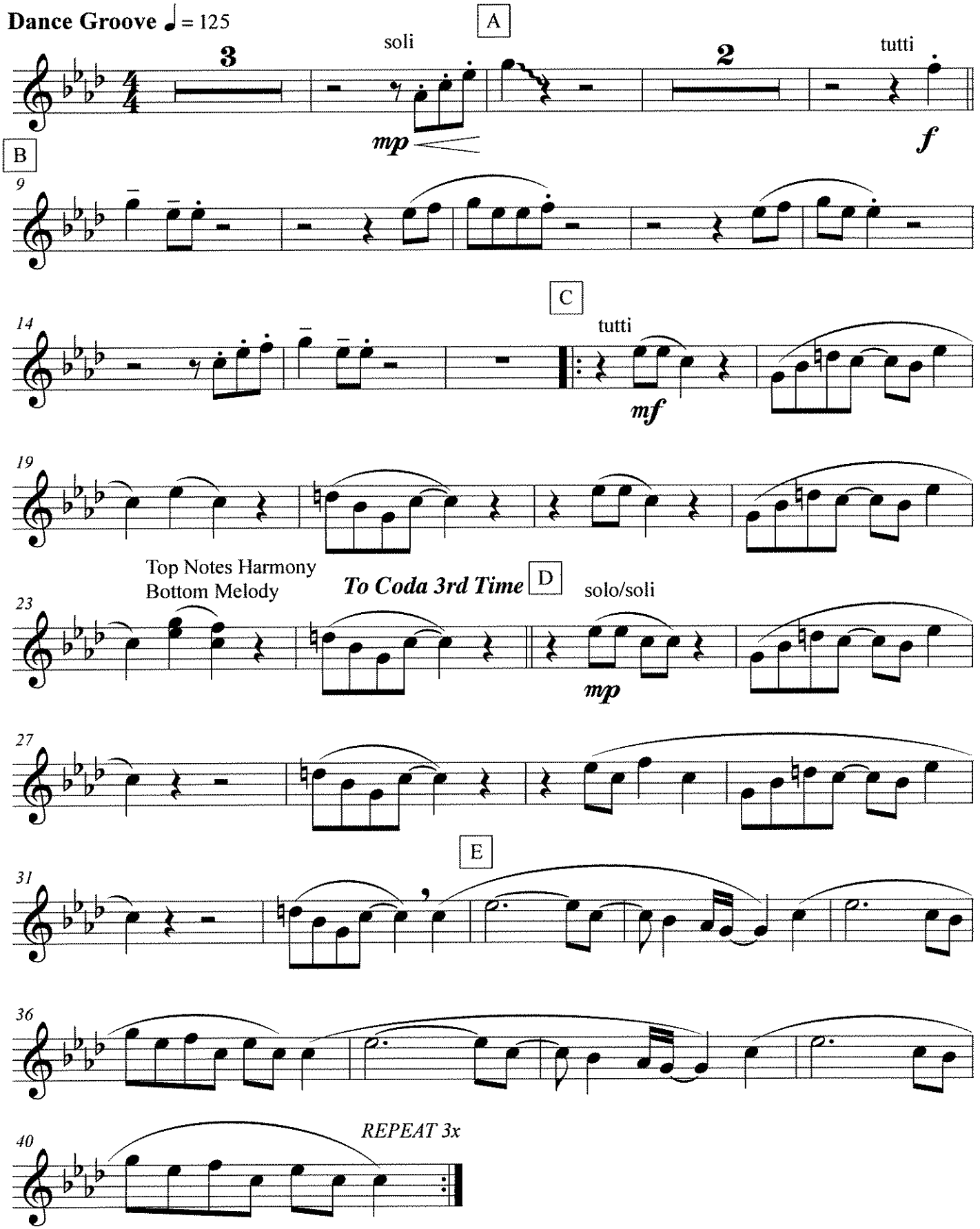


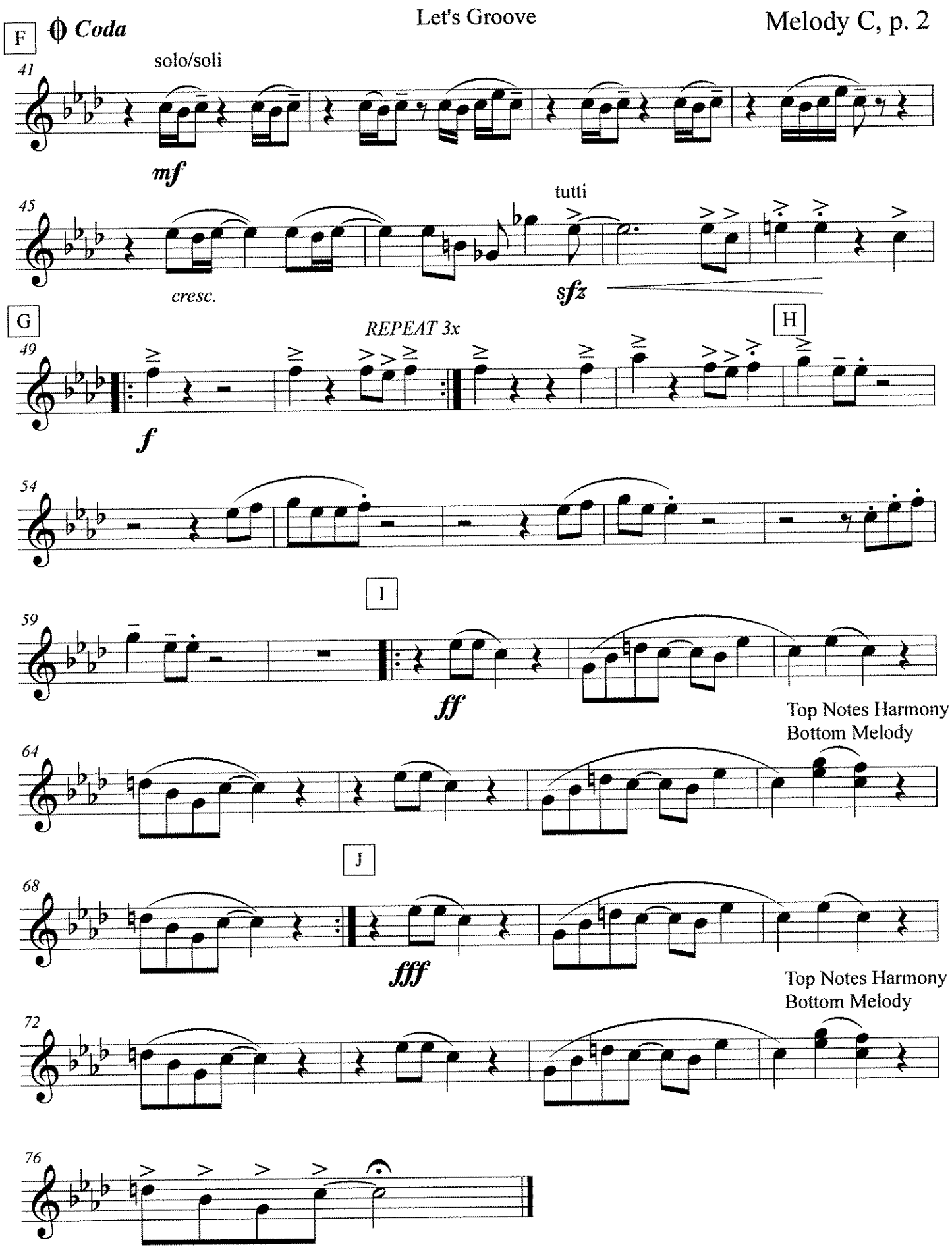
Melody C

Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice



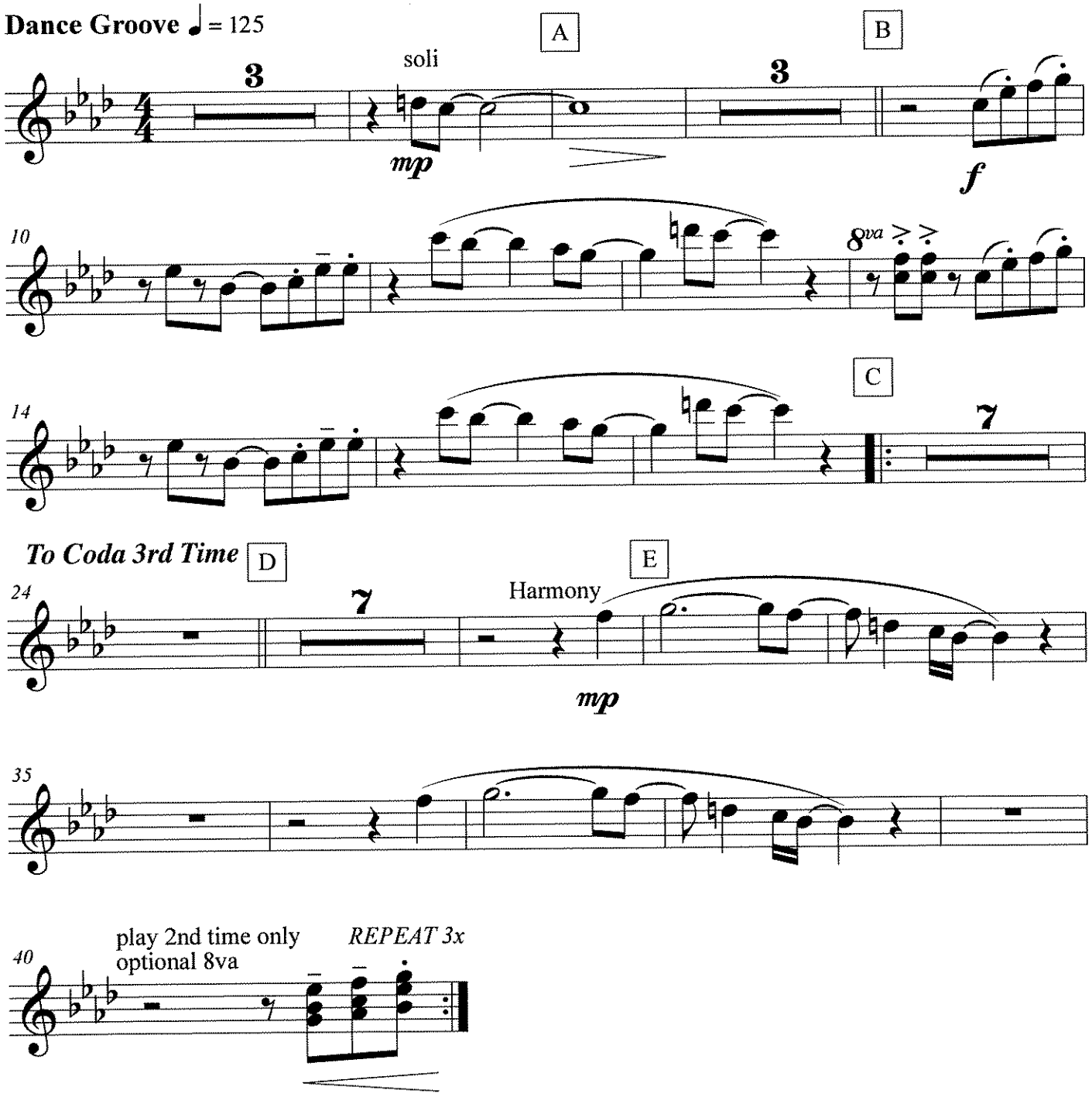

F
Coda
solo/soli
41
mf
45
tutti
cresc.
sfz
G
REPEAT 3x
H
49
f
54
I
59
ff
Top Notes Harmony
Bottom Melody
64
J
68
fff
Top Notes Harmony
Bottom Melody
72
76

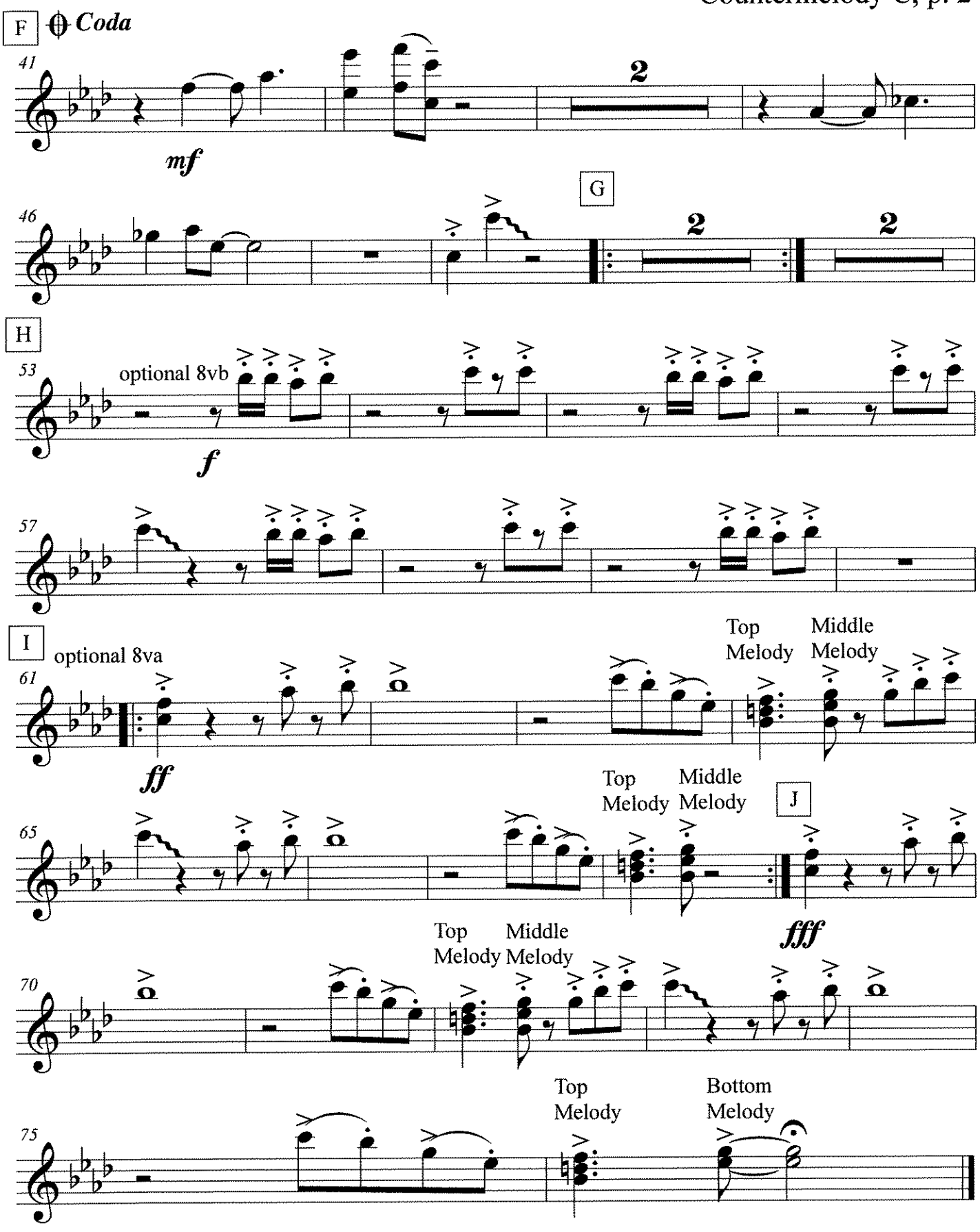
Countermelody C

Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice




F
Coda
41
mf
2
G
46
2
2
H
53
optional 8vb
f
57
I
optional 8va
61
ff
Top Melody
Middle Melody
J
65
Top Melody
Middle Melody
fff
70
Top Melody
Middle Melody
75
Top Melody
Bottom Melody

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,

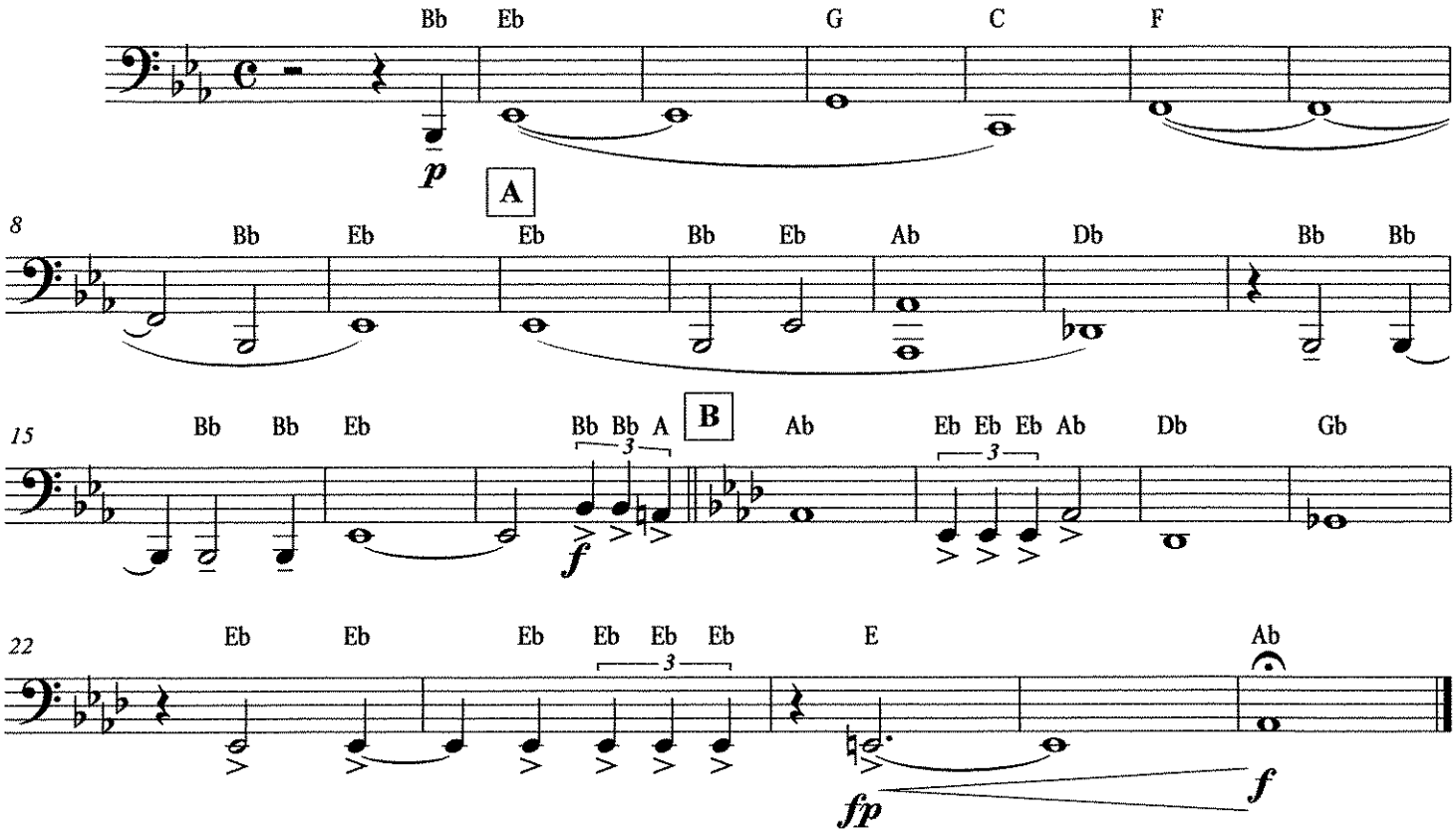
And more much more than this,

I did it my way...

Piano
(STRINGS)

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia



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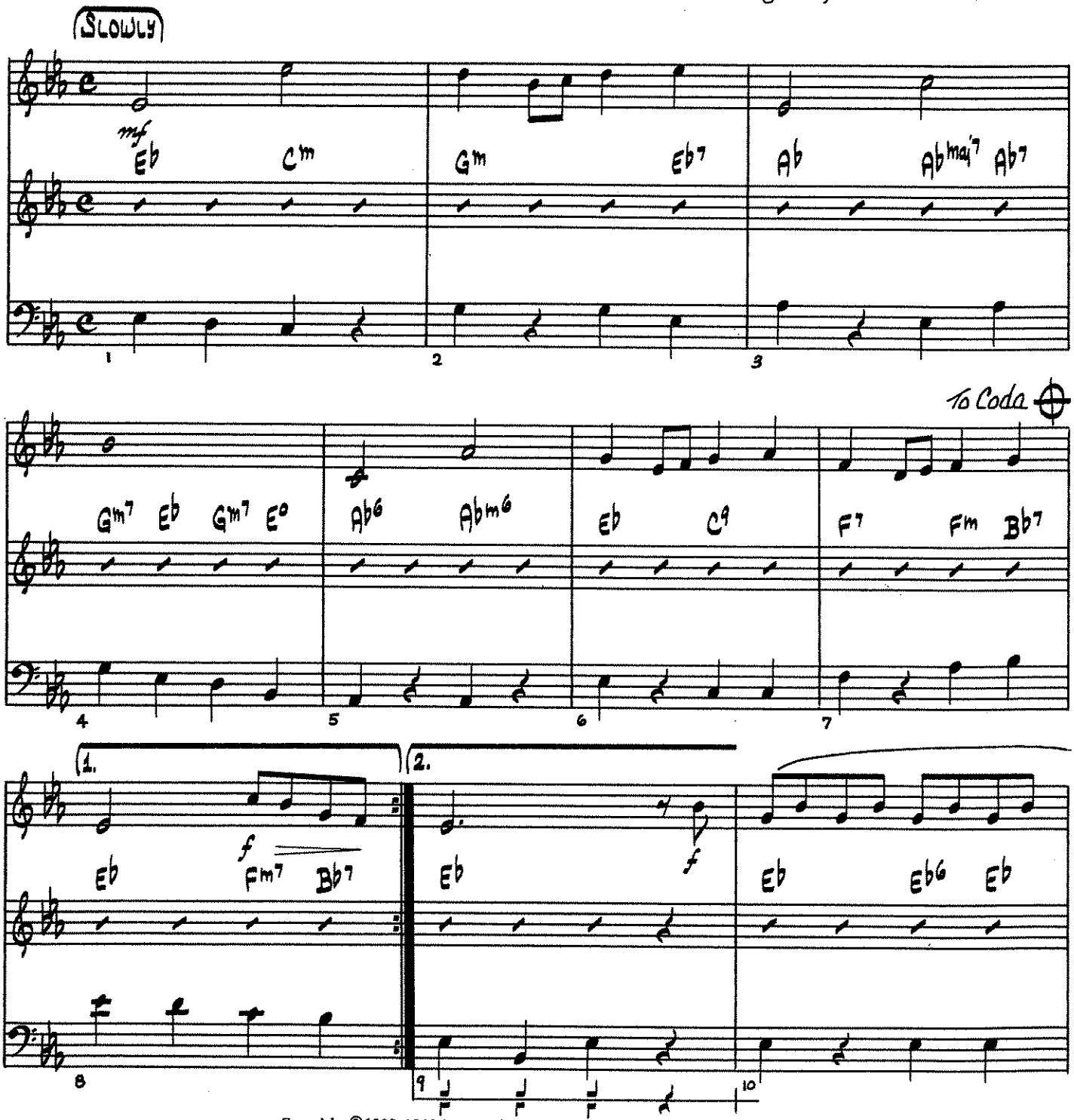
Rhythm

OVER THE RAINBOW

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



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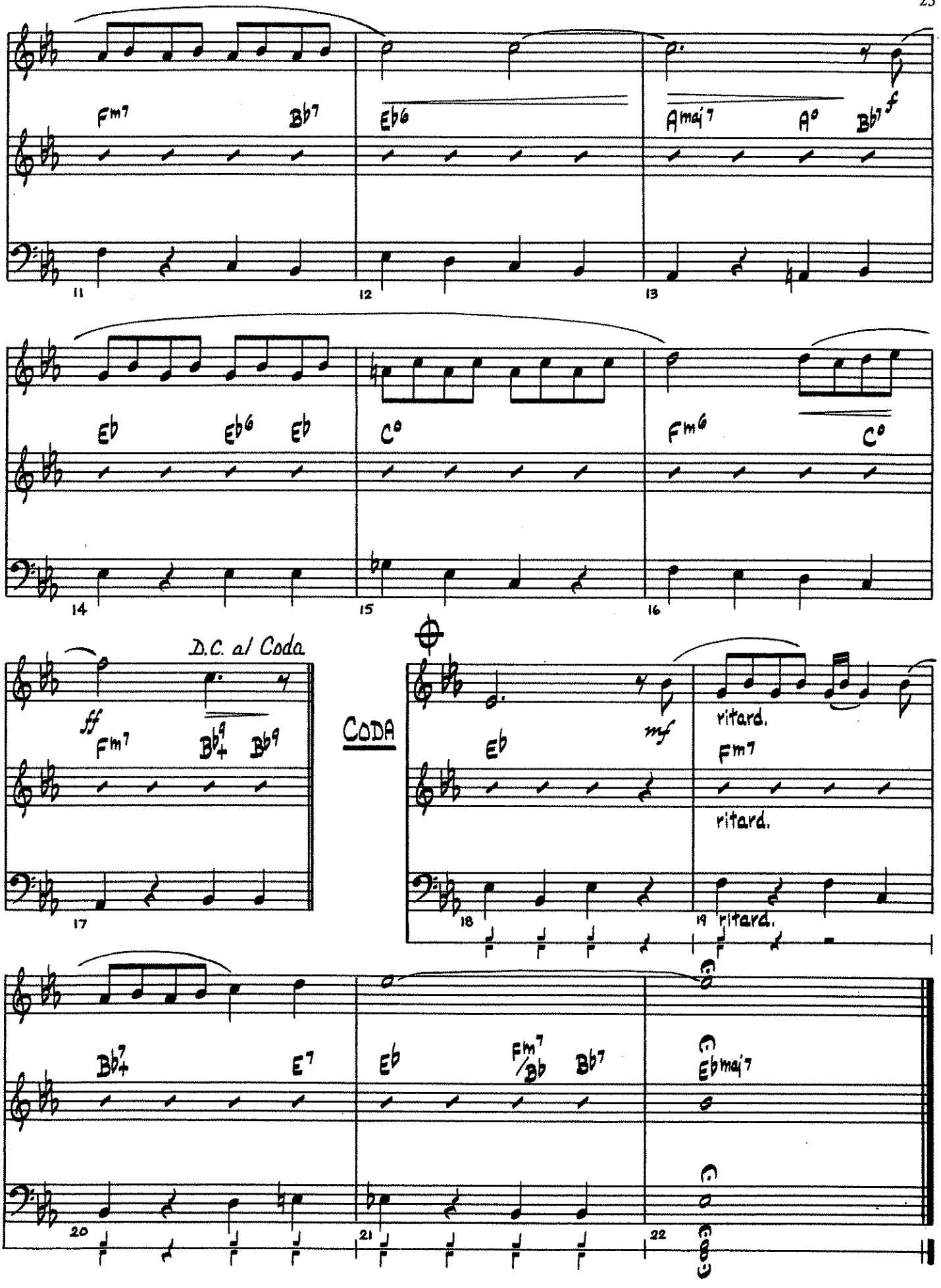
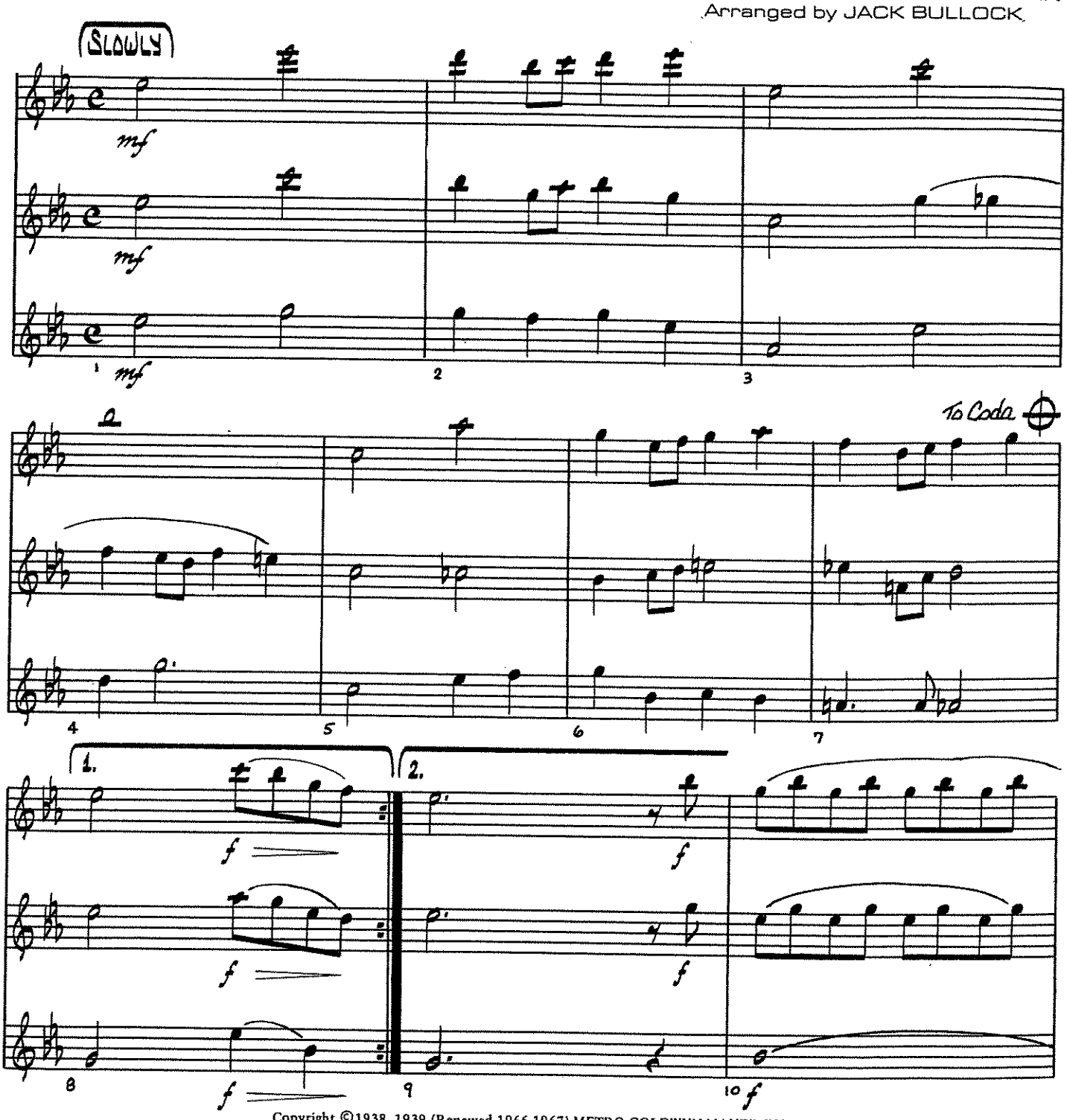
Over The Rainbow - Rhythm



C

OVER THE RAINBOW

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



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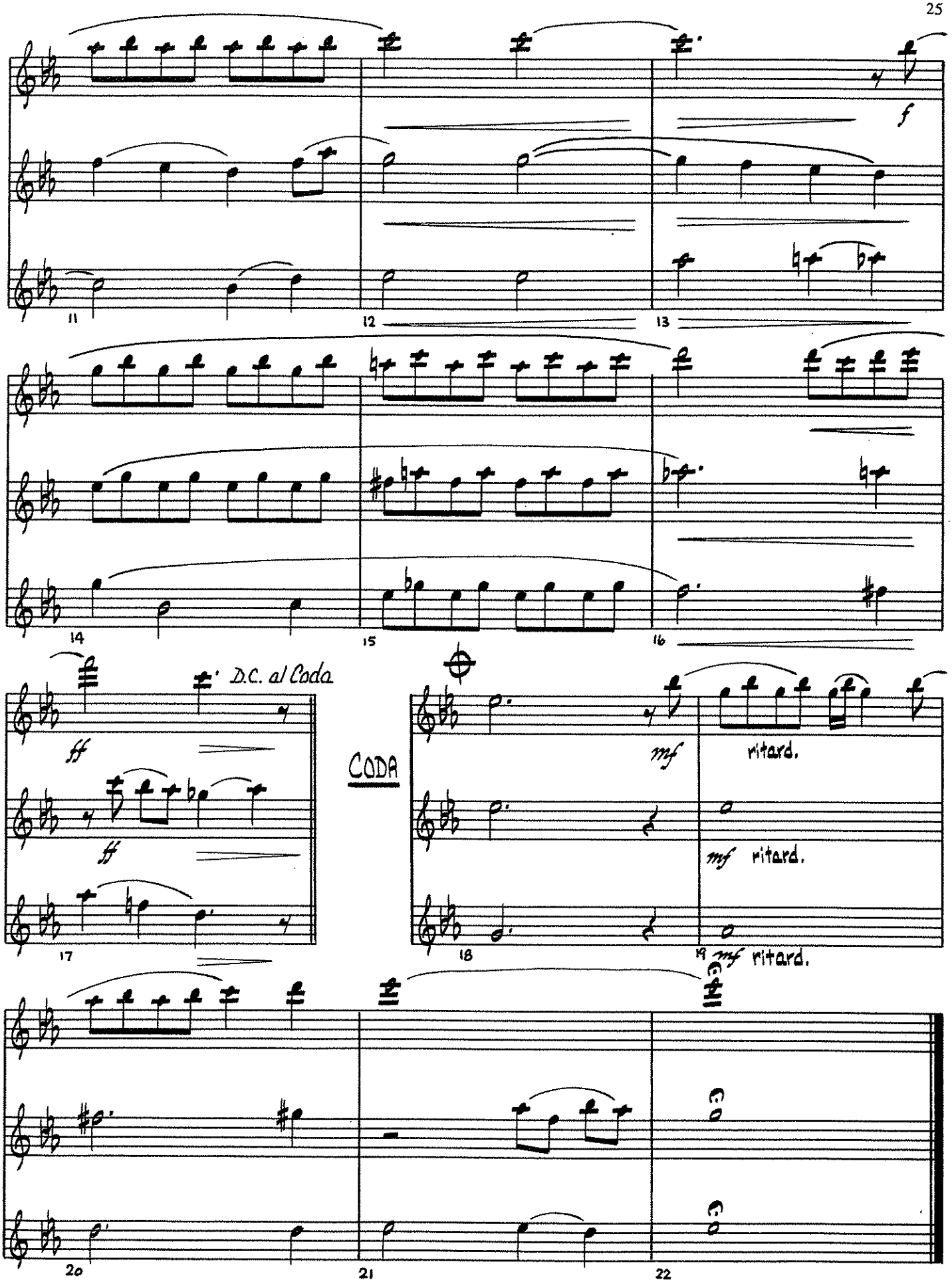
KainDow - C


f
11
12
13
14
15
16
ff
D.C. al Coda
ff
17
CODA
mf
ritard.
mf
ritard.
18
19
mf
ritard.
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)

For keyboard

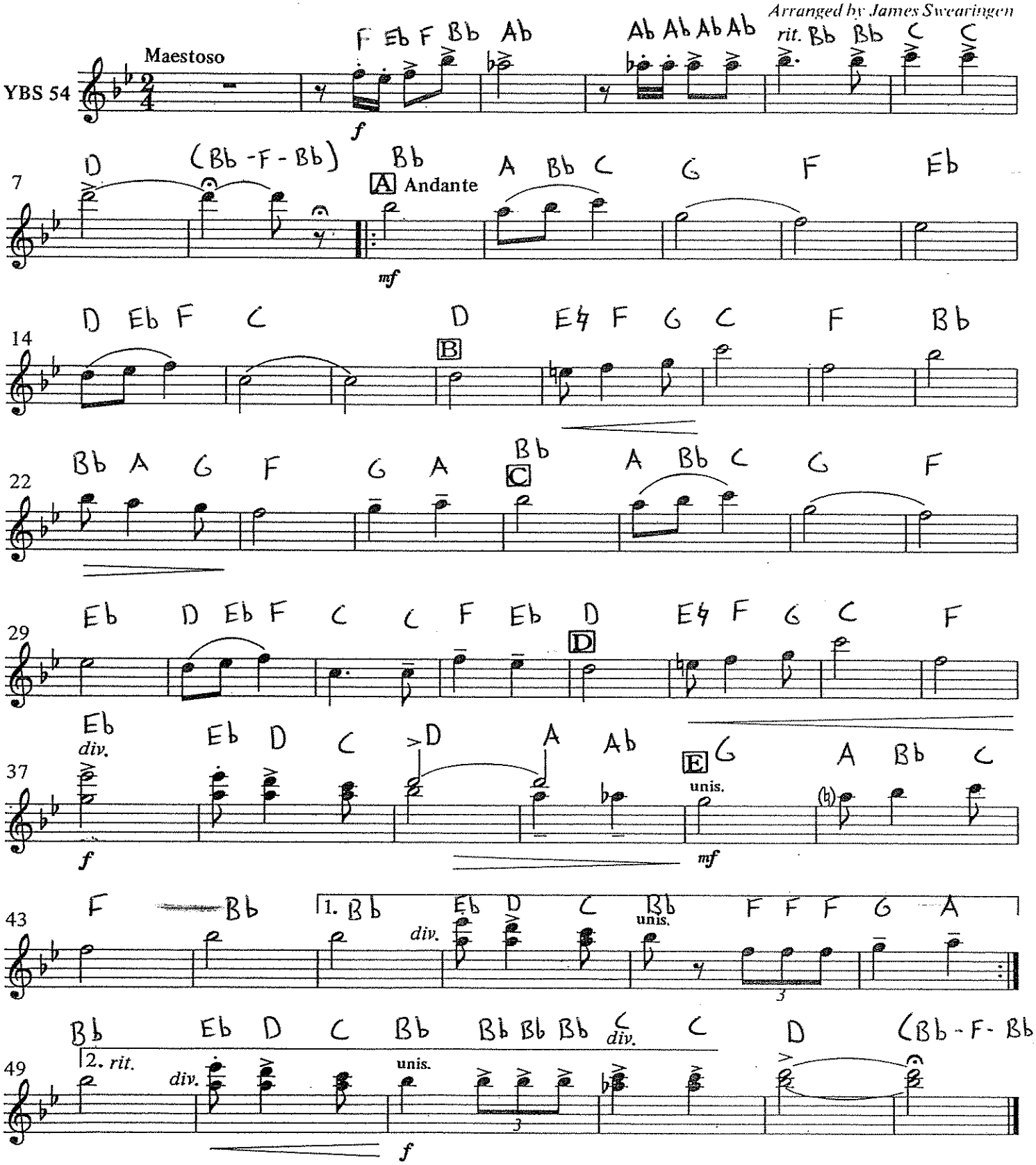
Two Ceremonial Marches

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

Flute

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39
Arranged by James Swearingen



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Two Ceremonial Marches

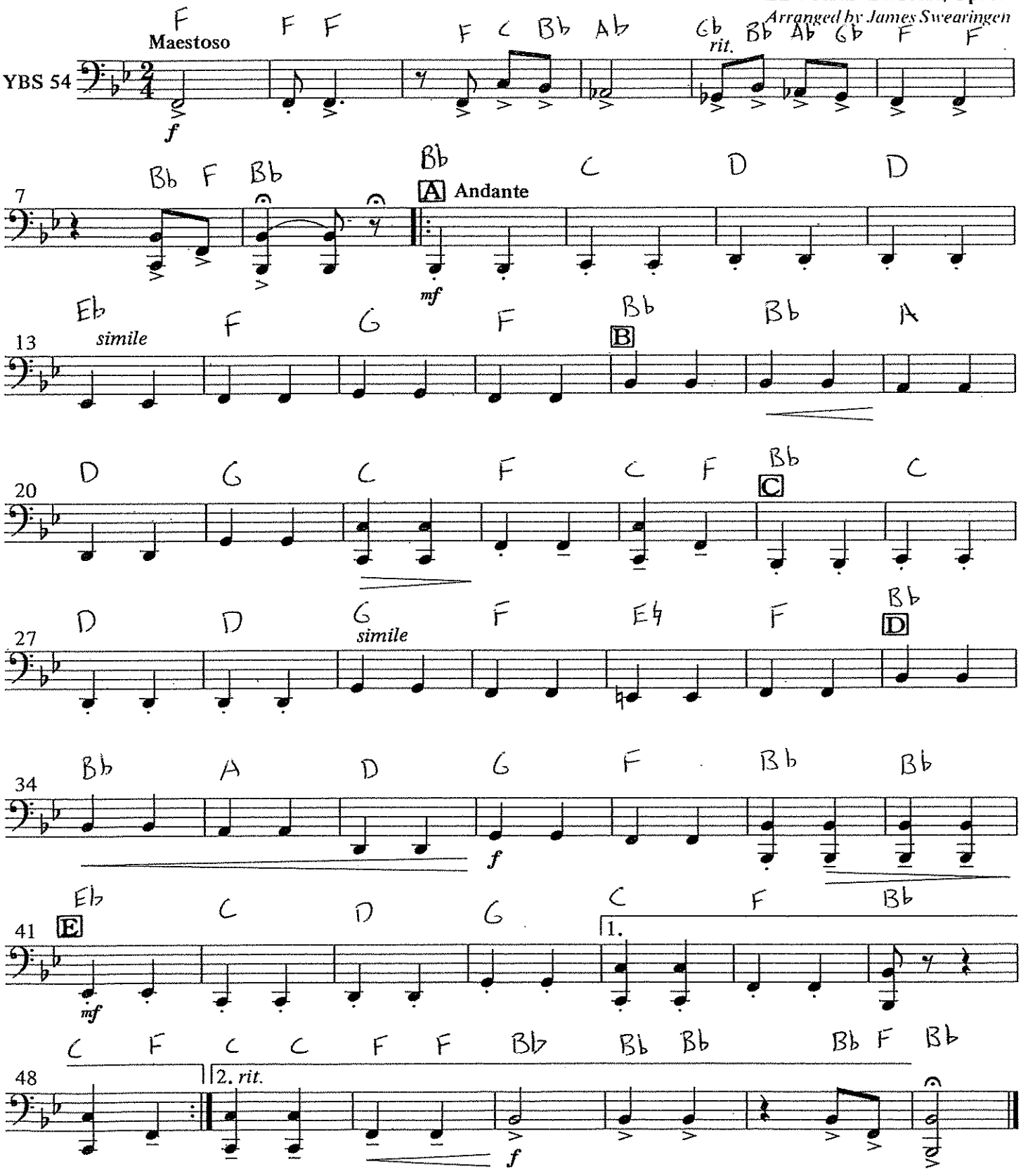
1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

Tuba



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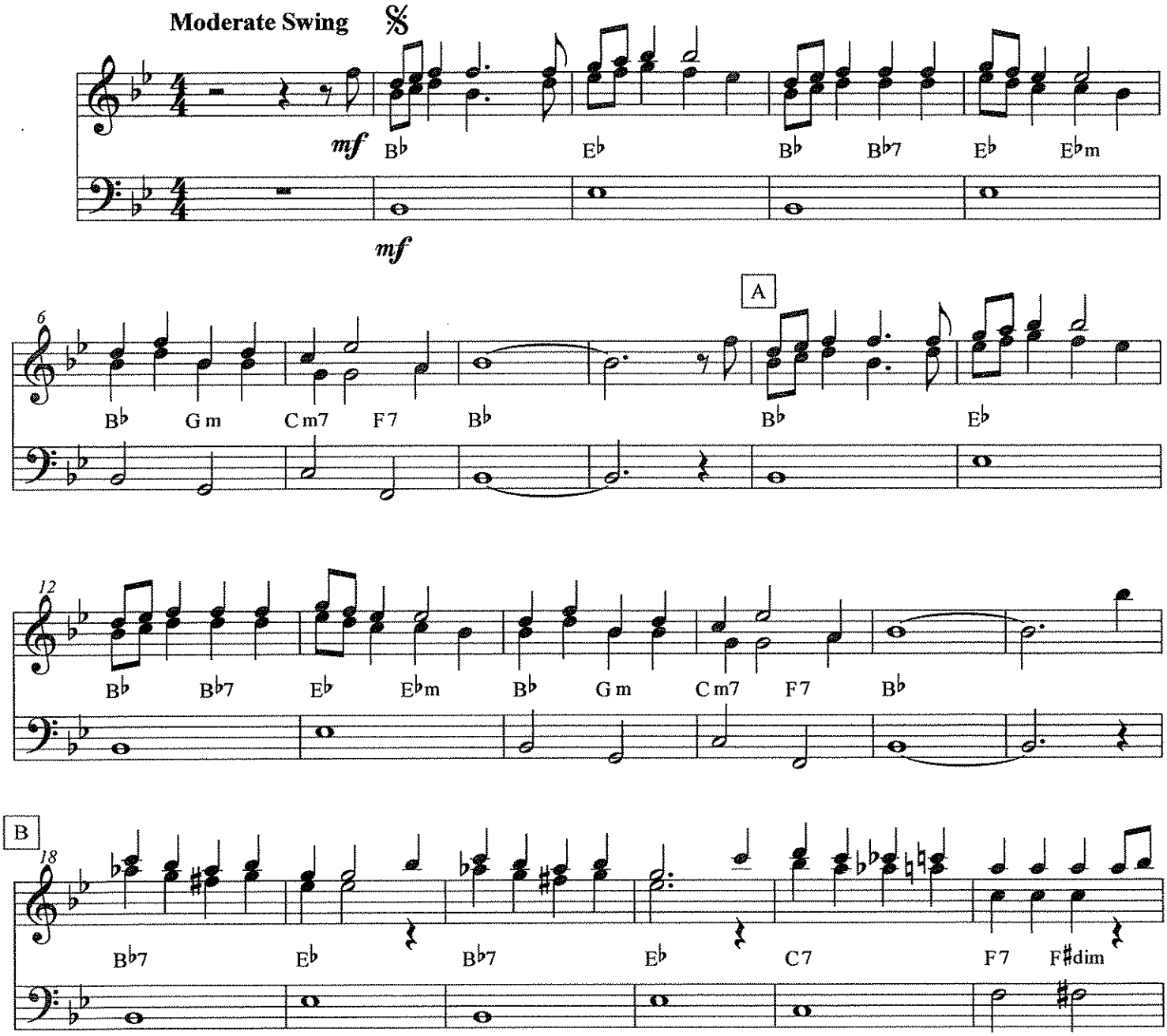
Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Synthesizer

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice



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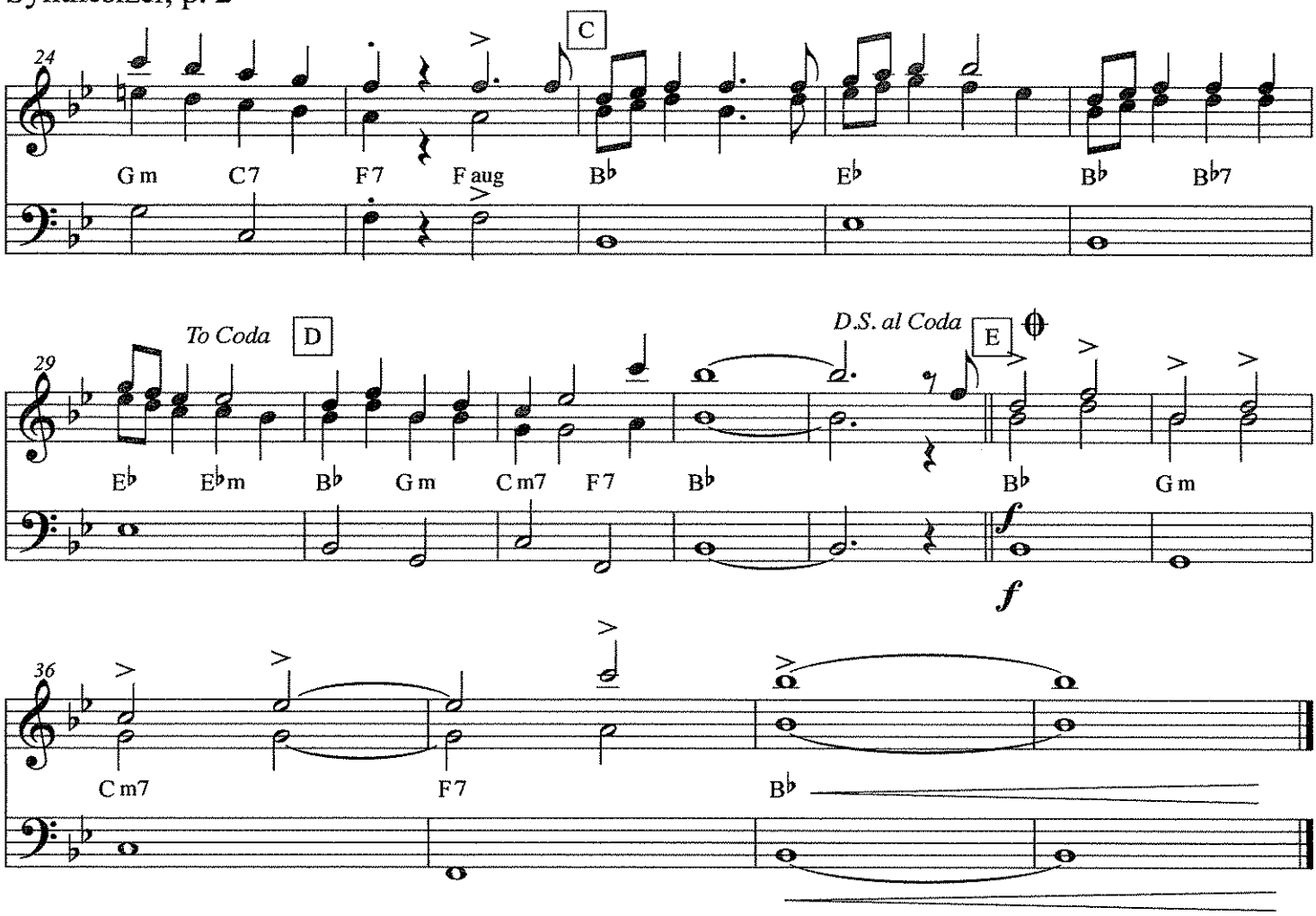
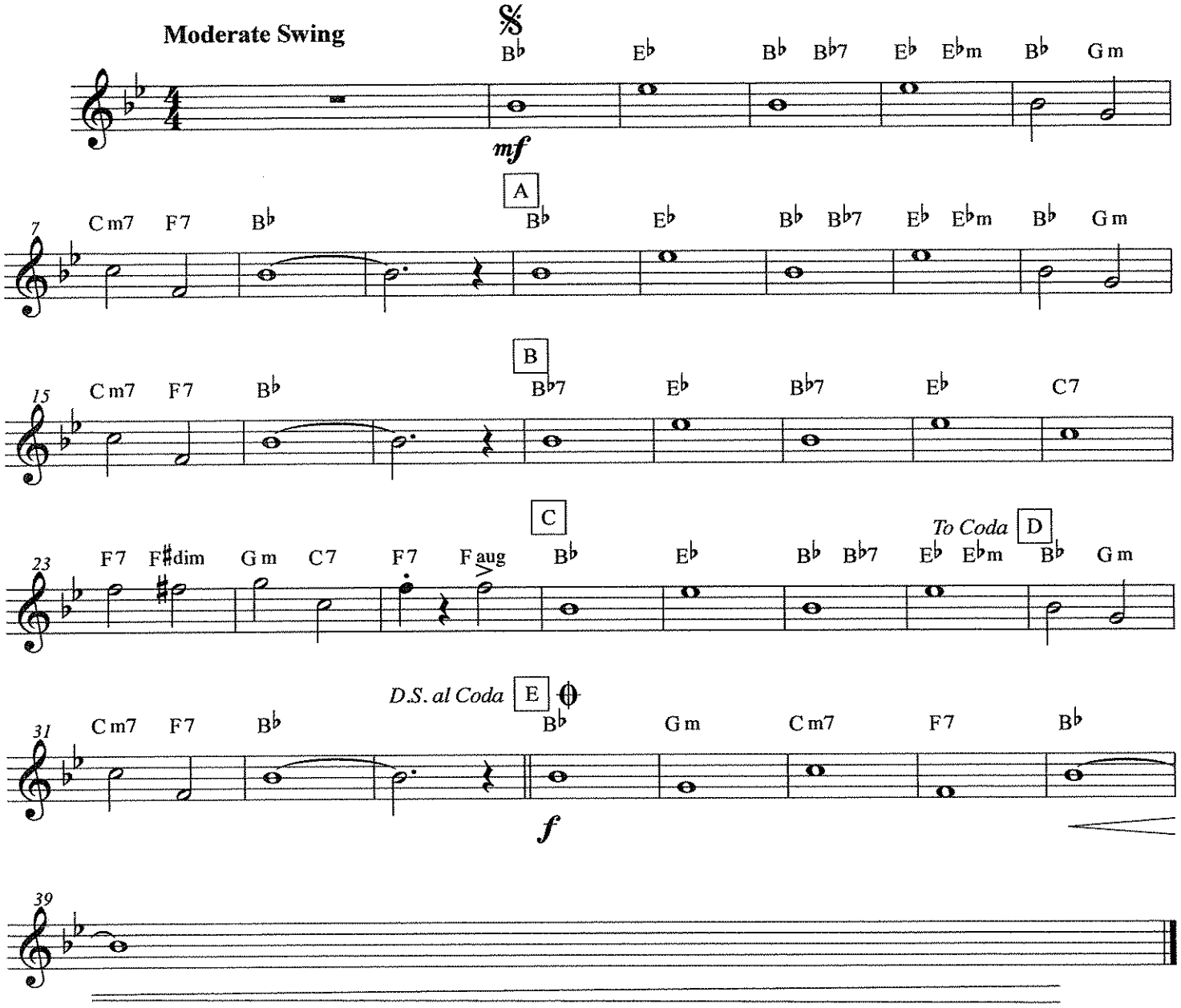
Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town



Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

C Bass Line

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice



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C

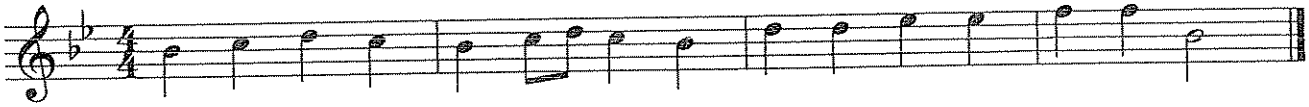
Sight Reading Exercises

1

2

3

4



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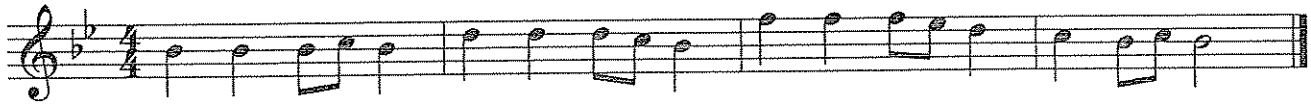

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7

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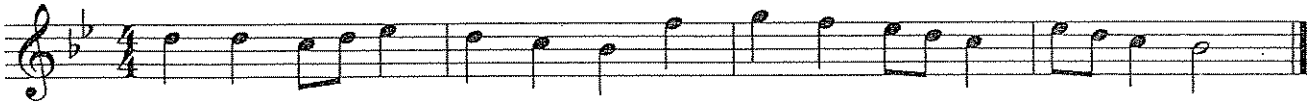


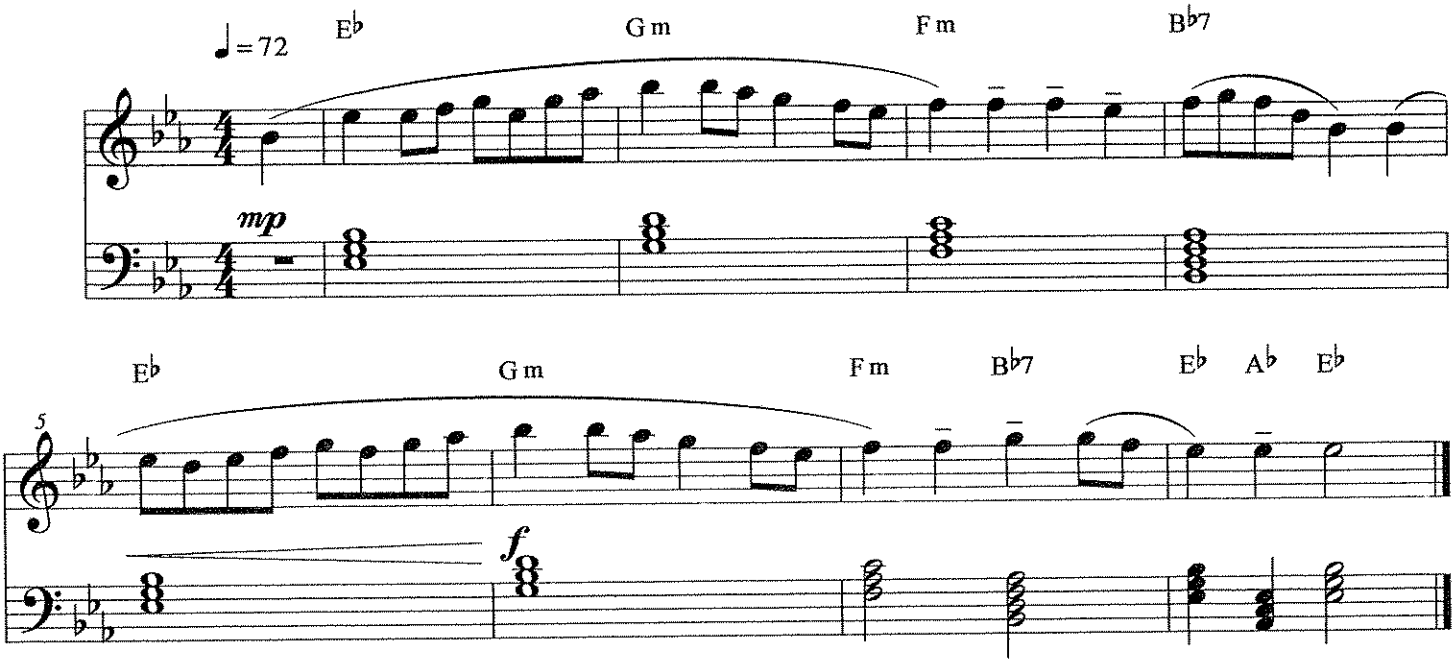
9

Piano

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

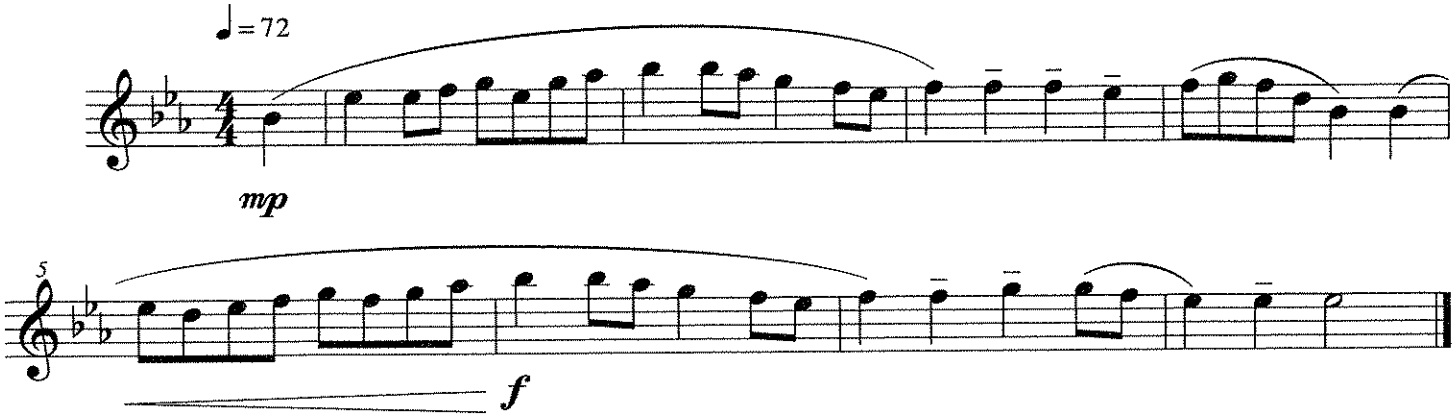


Mallets

Simple Gifts

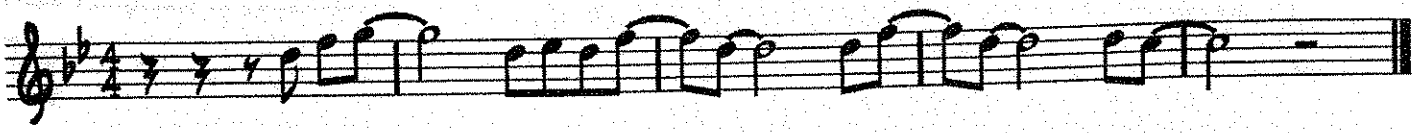
from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

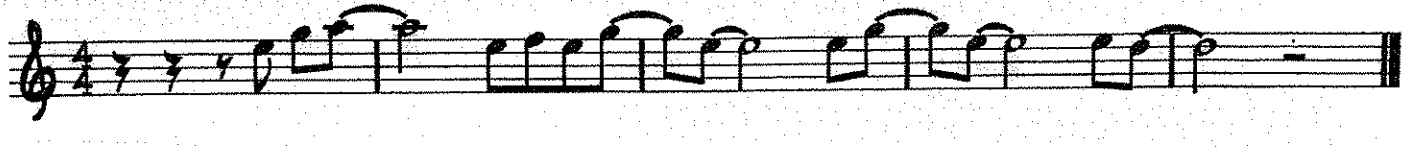


Sponsor Song 2017 - Melody

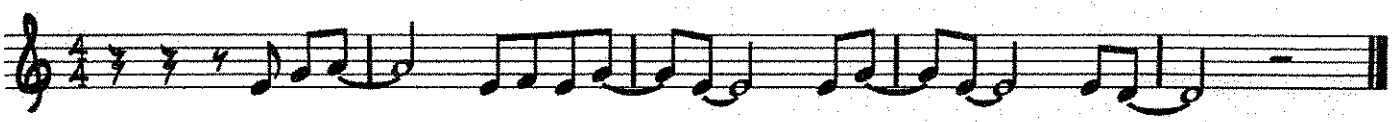
C Instruments (Treble)



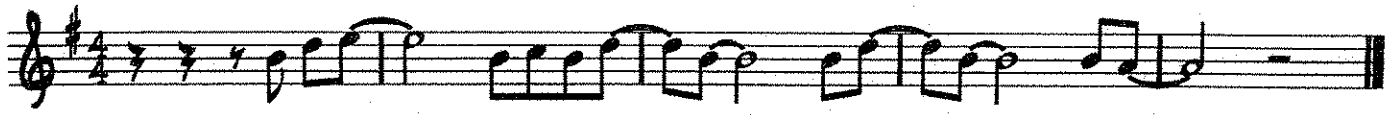
B-Flat Instruments (High)



B-Flat Instruments (Low)

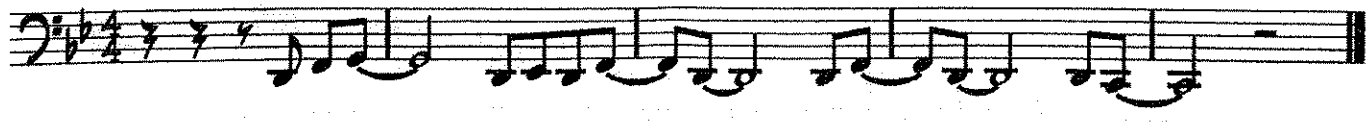


E-Flat Instruments



C Instruments (Bass)

Tuba



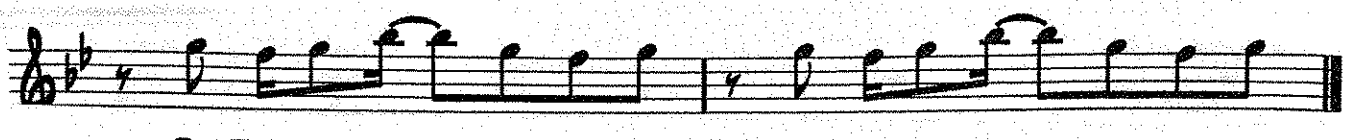
Lyrics

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

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

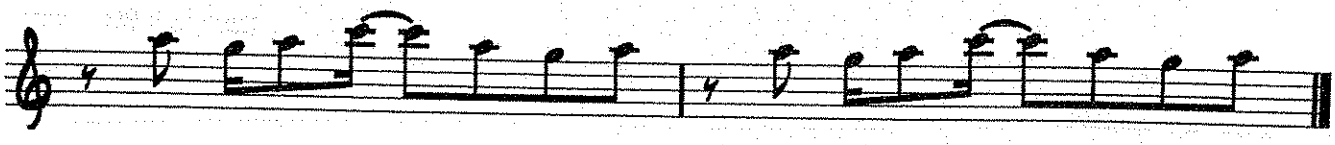
Sponsor Song 2017 - Horn Lick

C Instruments (Treble)



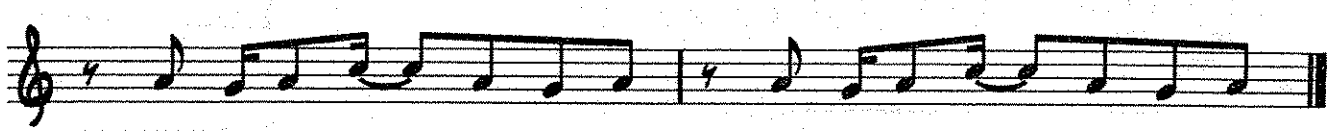
G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

B-Flat Instruments (High)



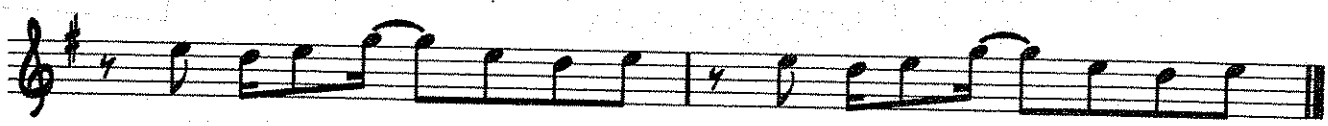
A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

B-Flat Instruments (Low)



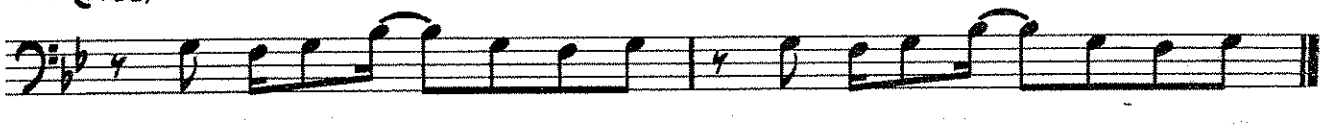
A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

E-Flat Instruments



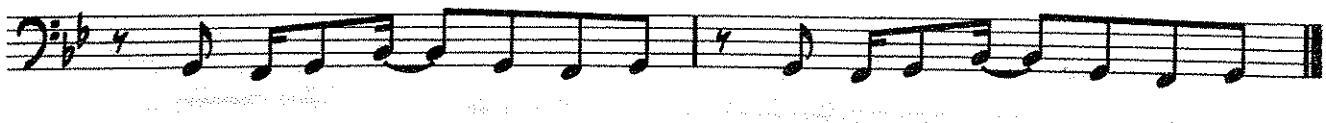
E D E G E D E E D E G E D E

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

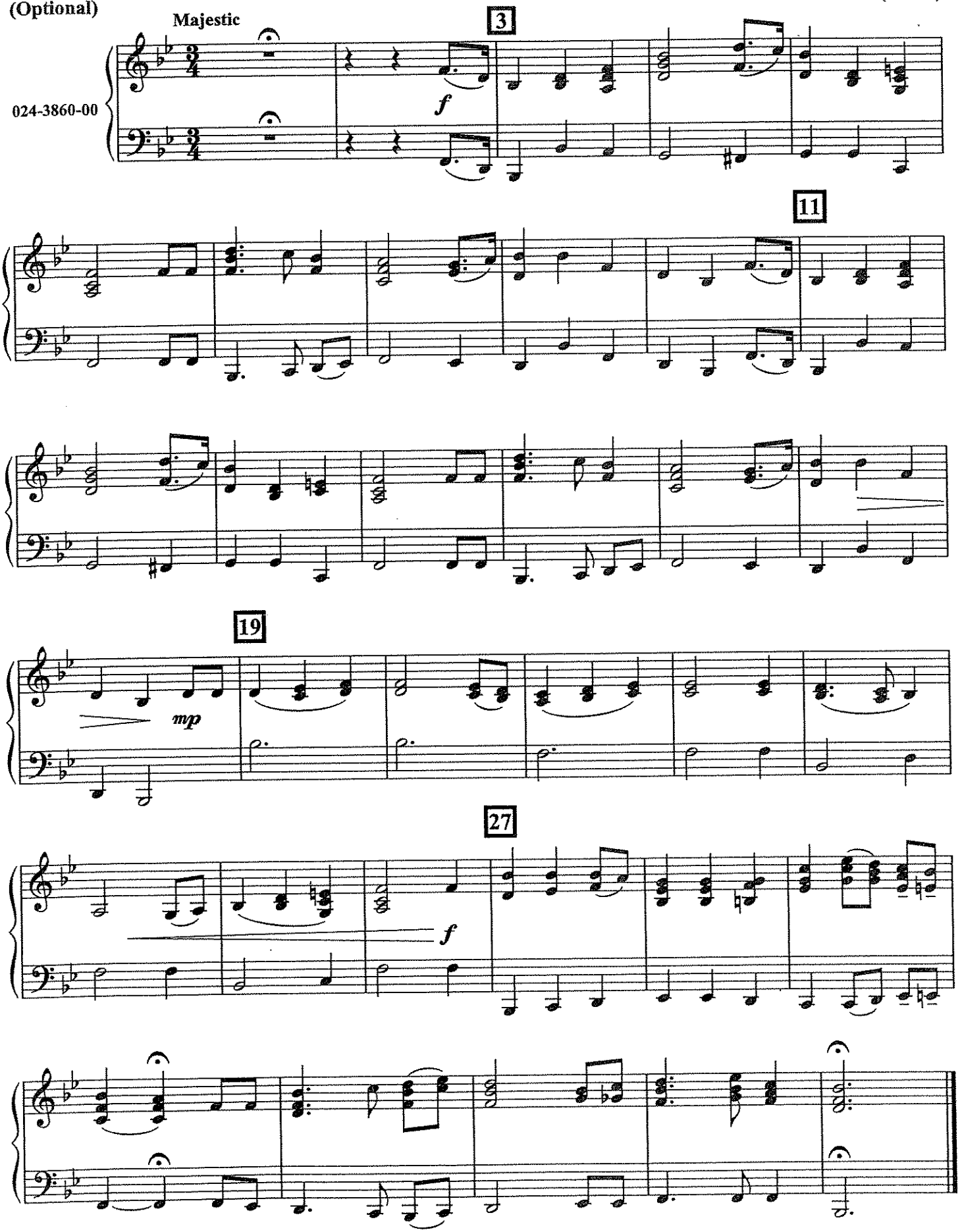
Gm, Bb, Dm, F

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Piano/Keyboard
(Optional)

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

Majestic



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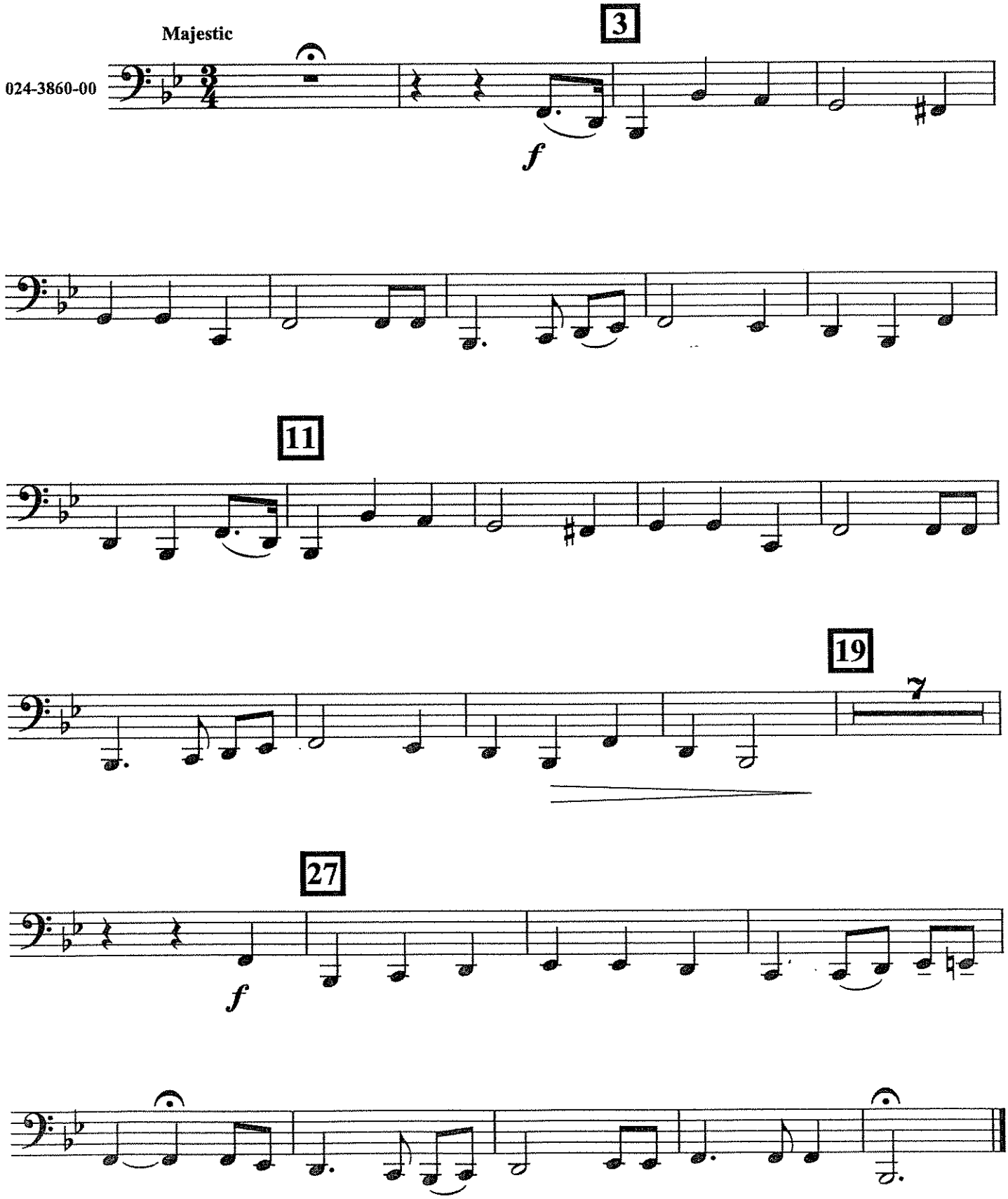
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Tuba

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)



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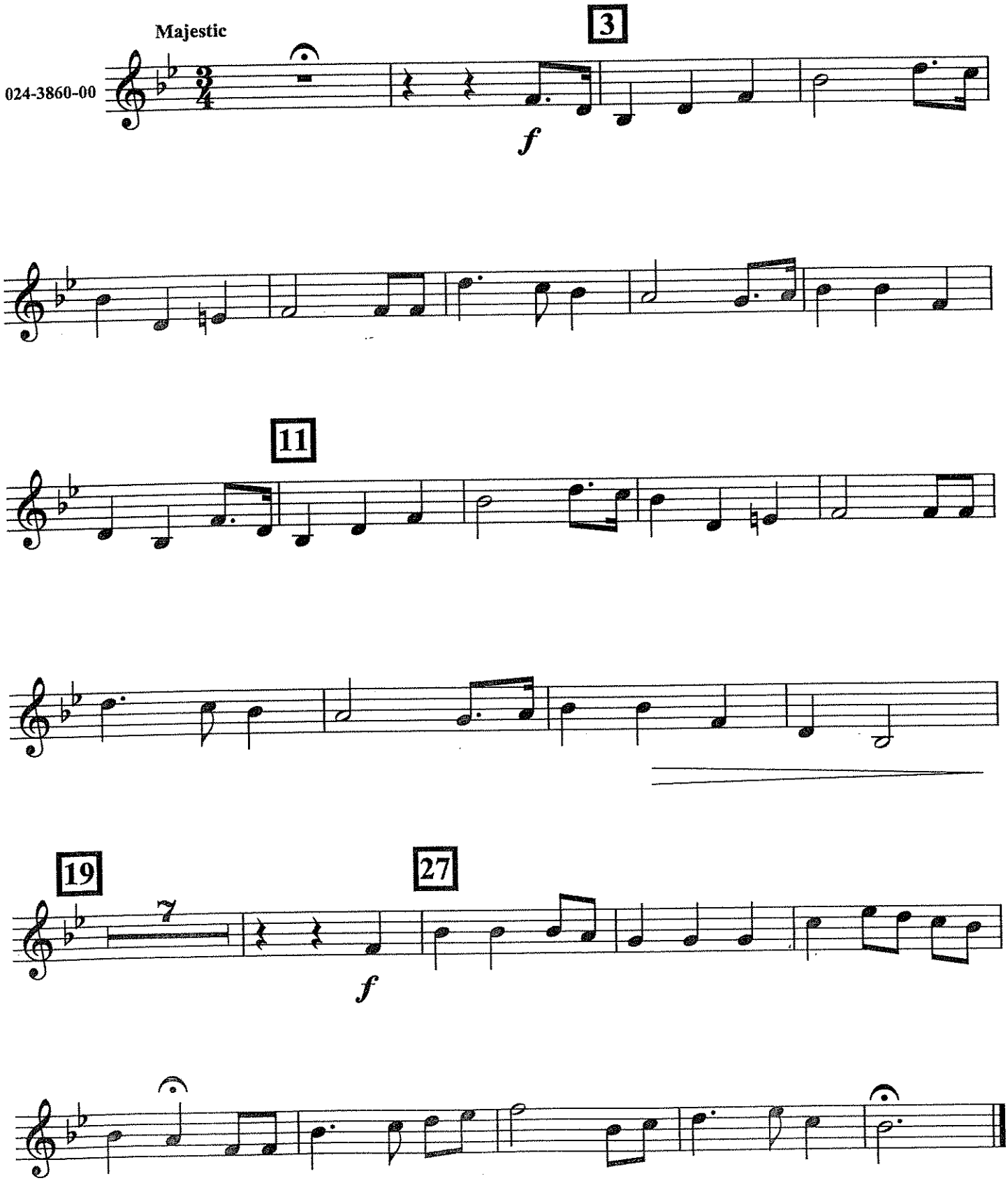
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Bells

arr. by **Robert W. Smith**
(ASCAP)



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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

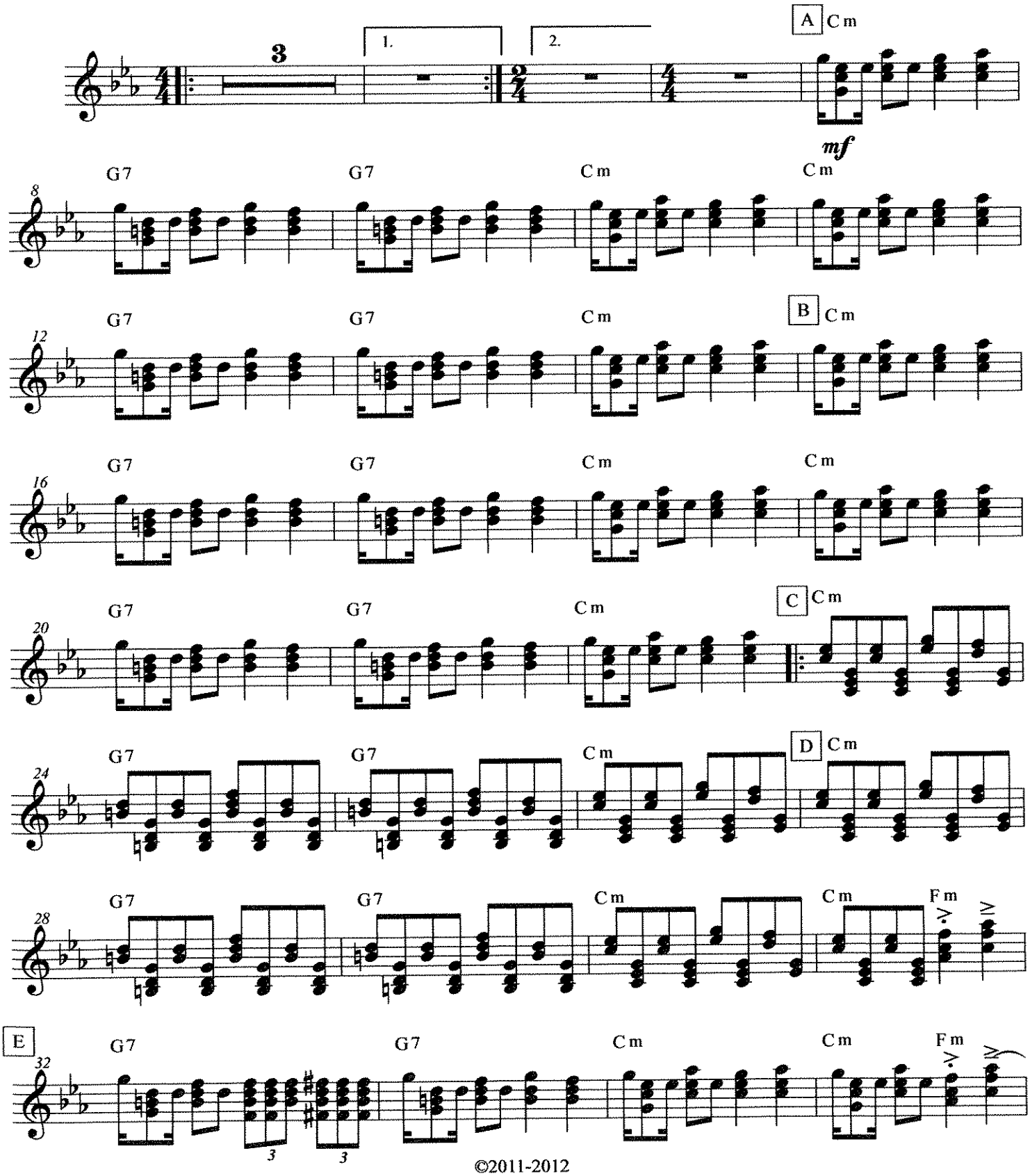
Chords: G Bm Am

Piano

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice



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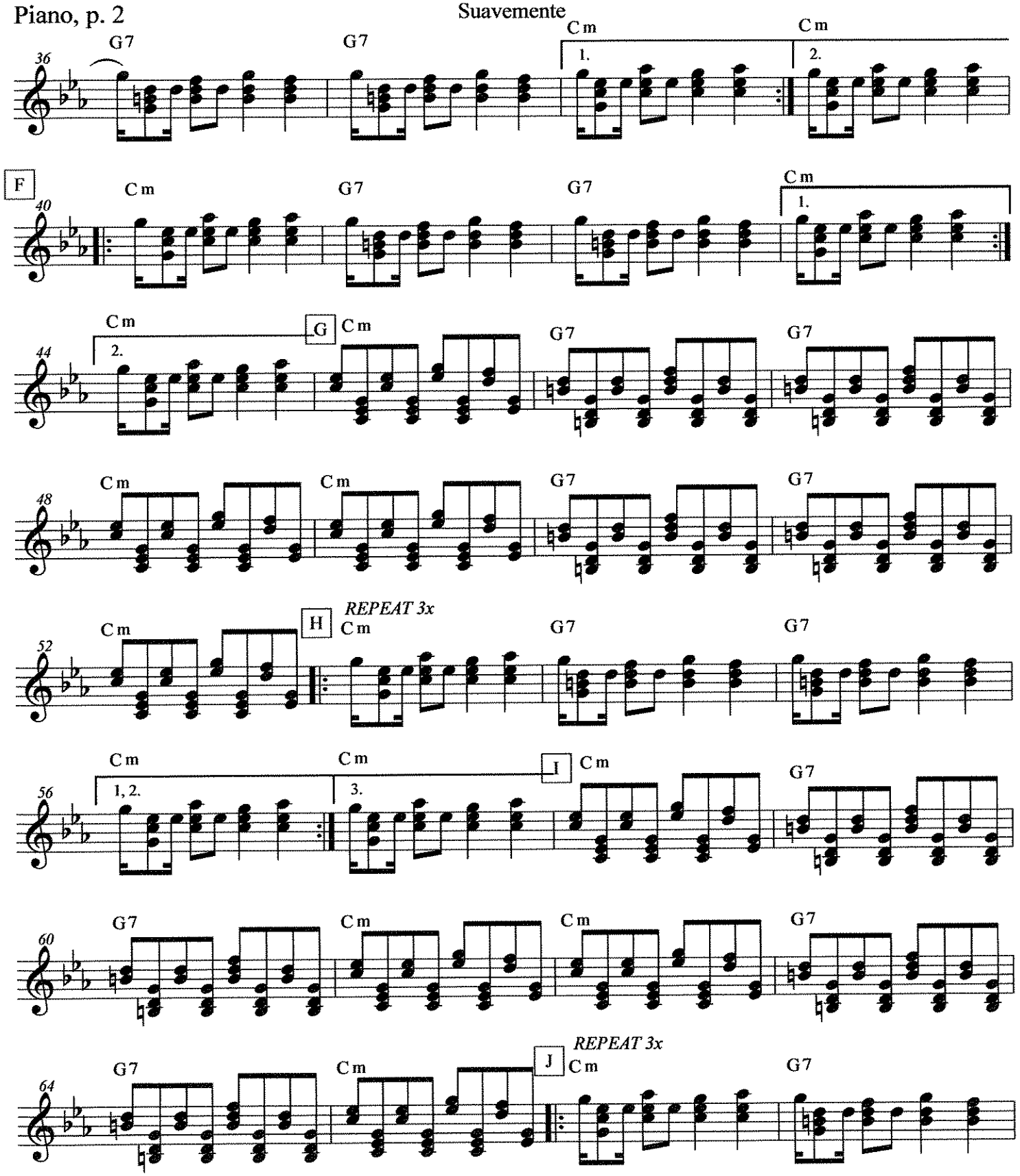
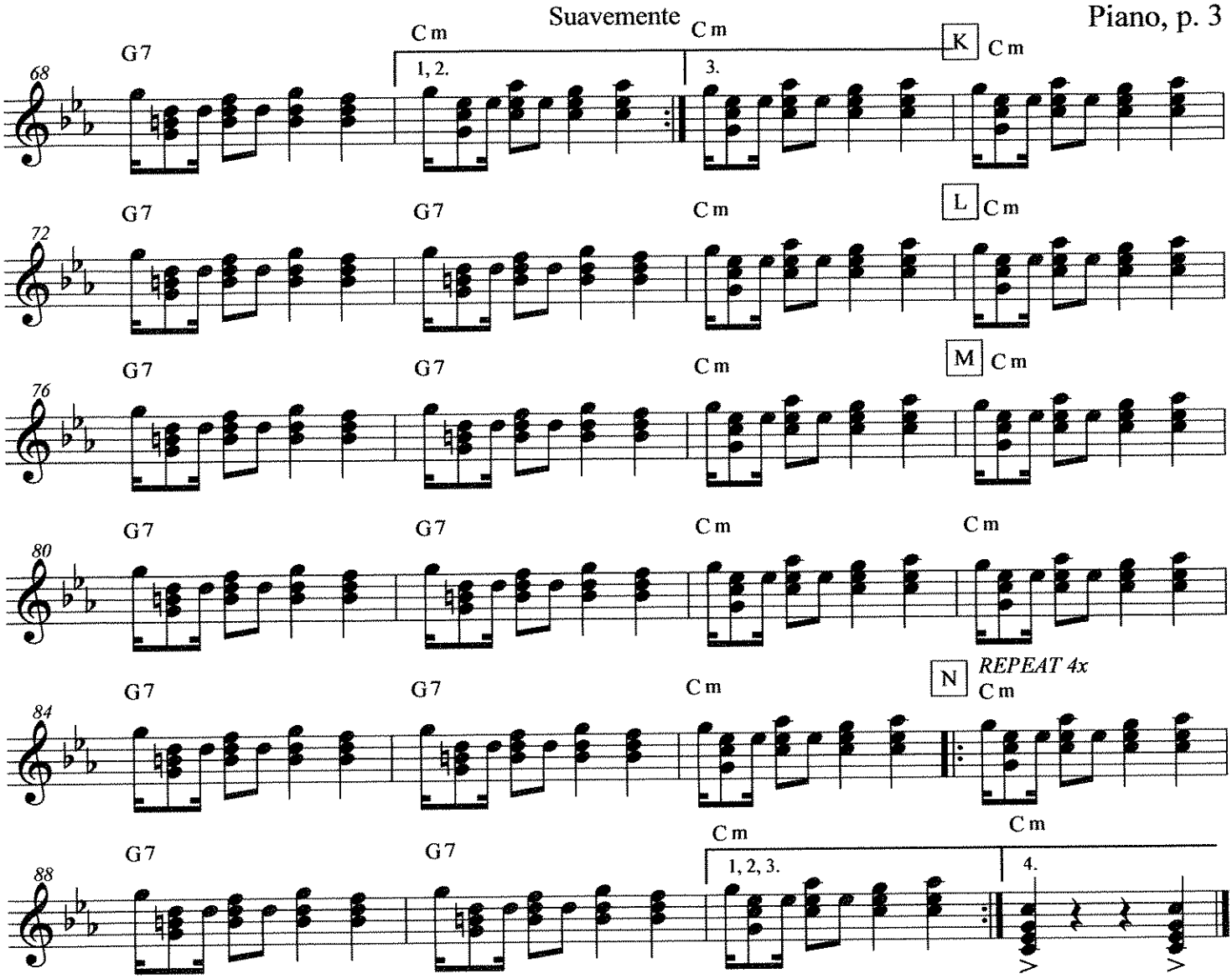

Suavemente
36
G7
G7
Cm
1.
Cm
2.
F
40
Cm
G7
G7
Cm
1.
44
Cm
2.
G
Cm
G7
G7
48
Cm
Cm
G7
G7
52
Cm
H
REPEAT 3x
Cm
G7
G7
56
Cm
1, 2.
Cm
3.
I
Cm
G7
60
G7
Cm
Cm
G7
64
G7
Cm
J
REPEAT 3x
Cm
G7

Suavemente


68
G7
Cm
1, 2.
Cm
3.
K
Cm
72
G7
G7
Cm
L
Cm
76
G7
G7
Cm
M
Cm
80
G7
G7
Cm
Cm
84
G7
G7
Cm
N
REPEAT 4x
Cm
88
G7
G7
Cm
1, 2, 3.
Cm
4.

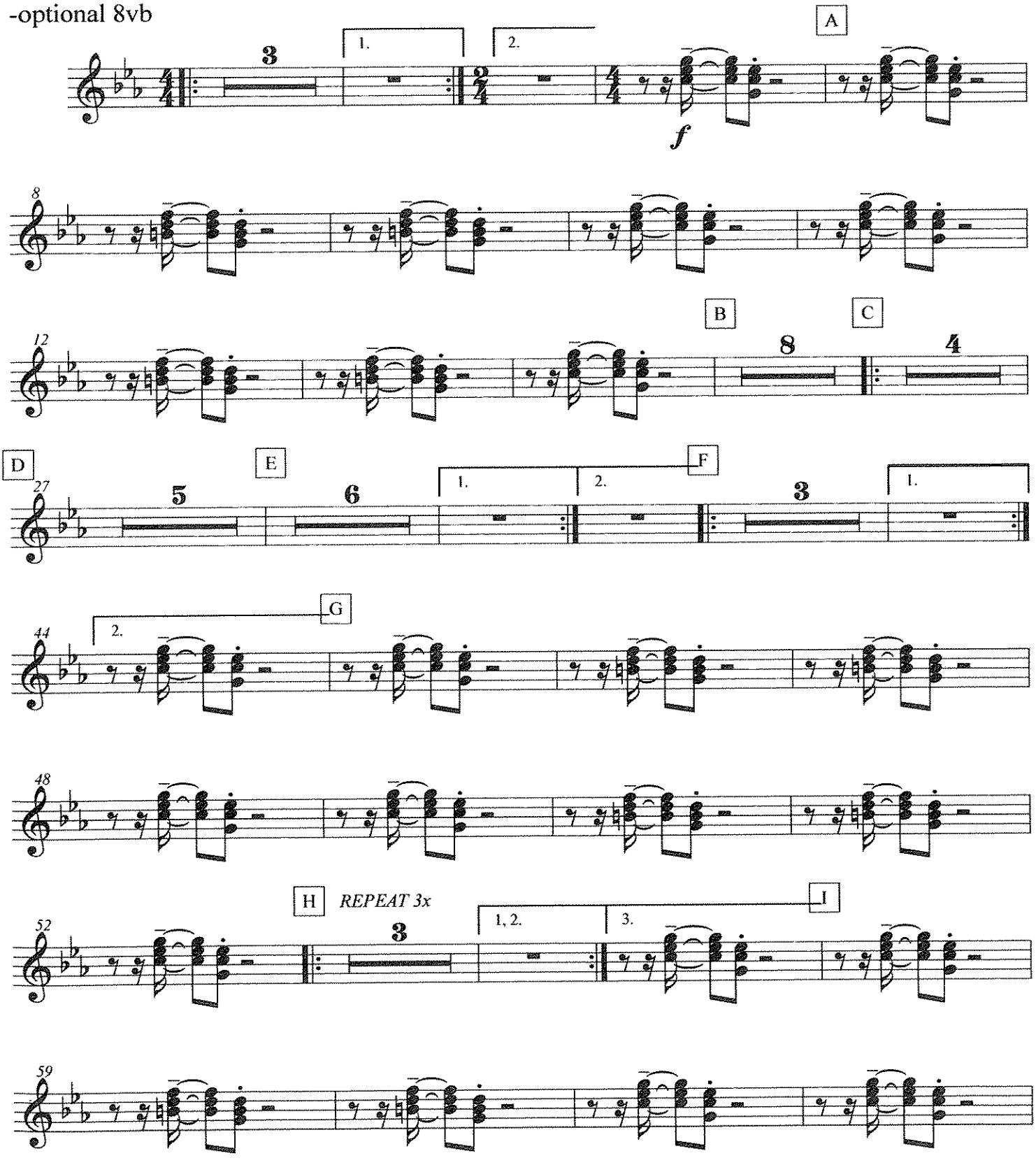
Strings
"SUAVE"

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

-optional 8vb



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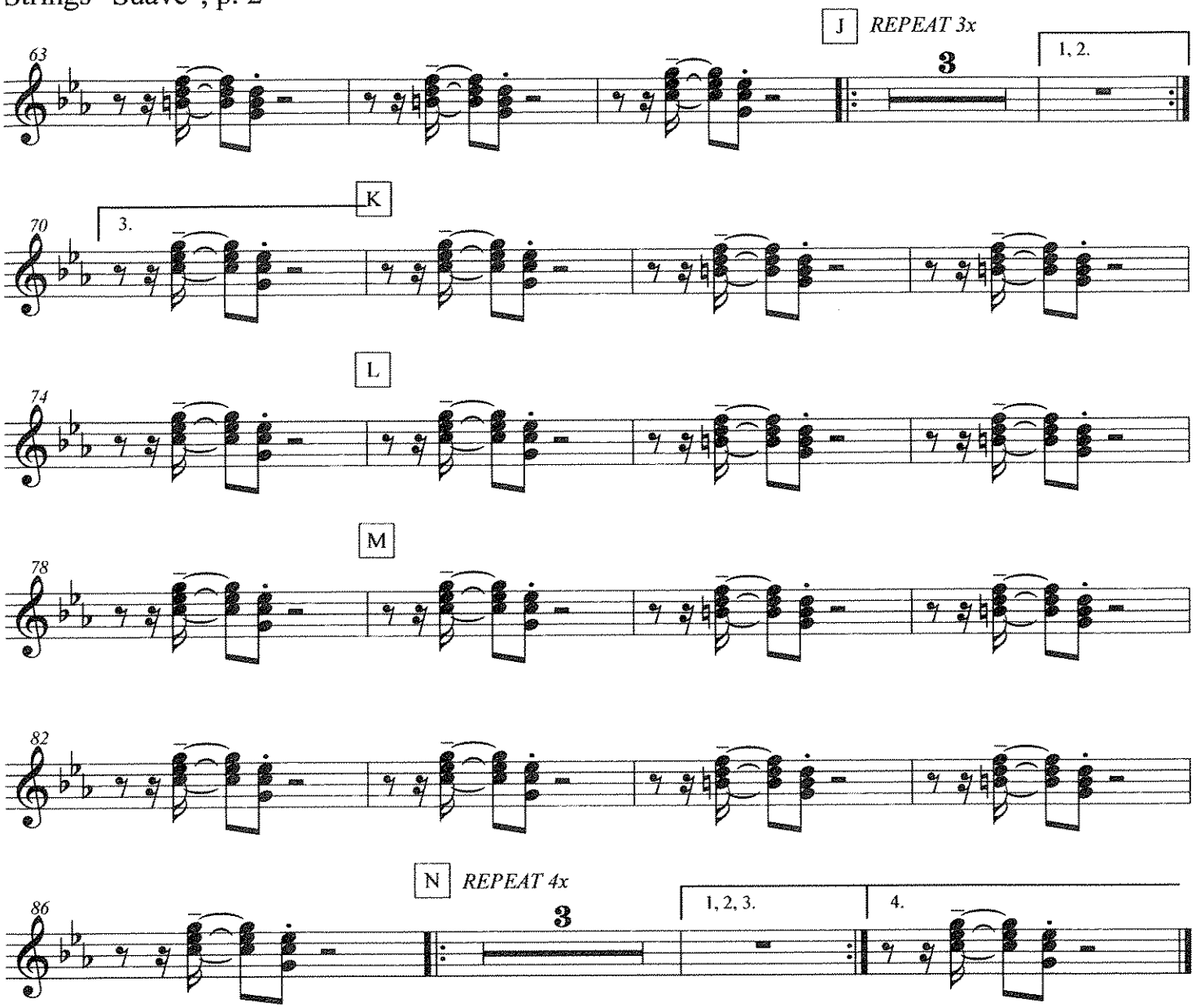
Suavemente

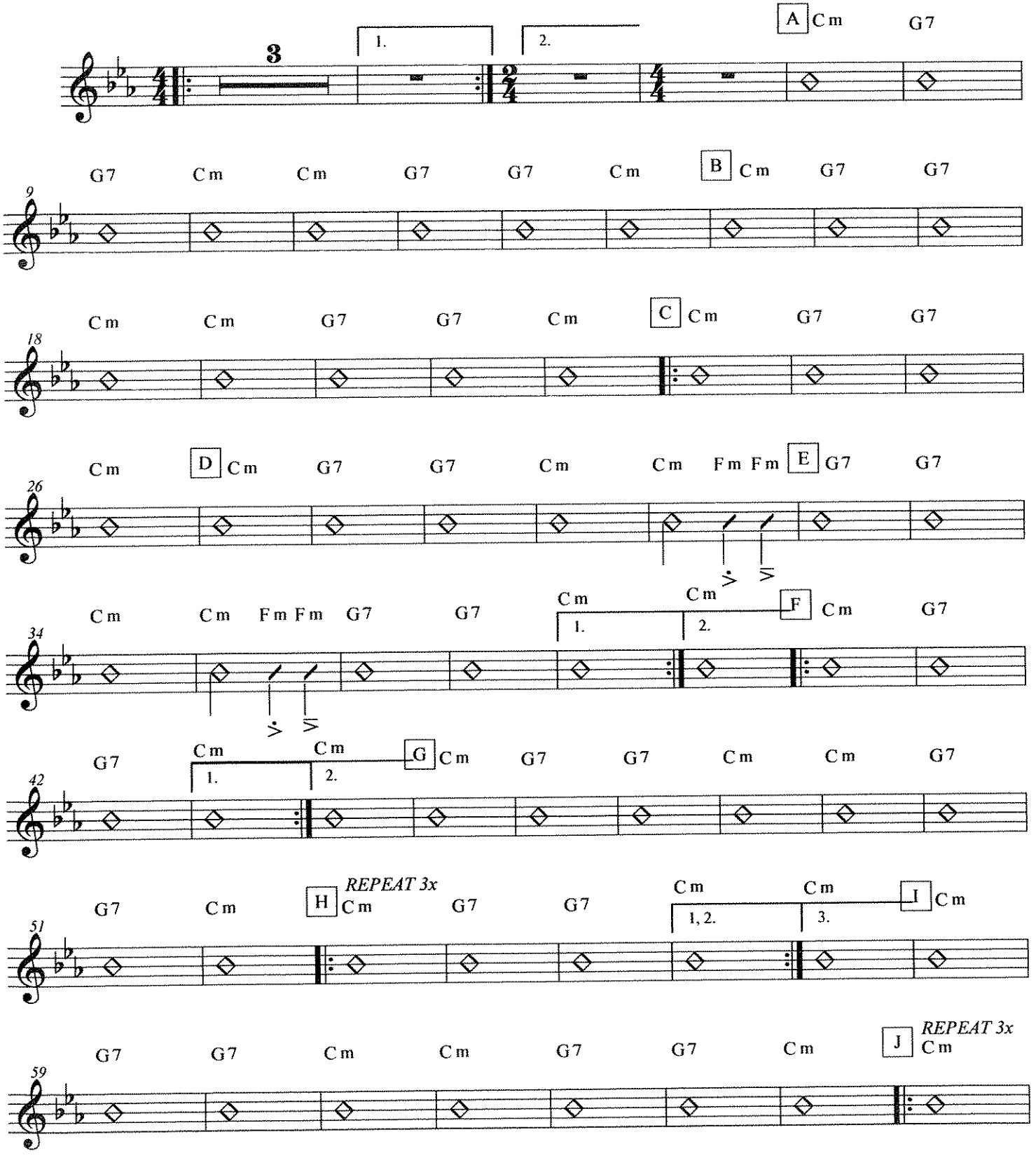


Chord Chart

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice



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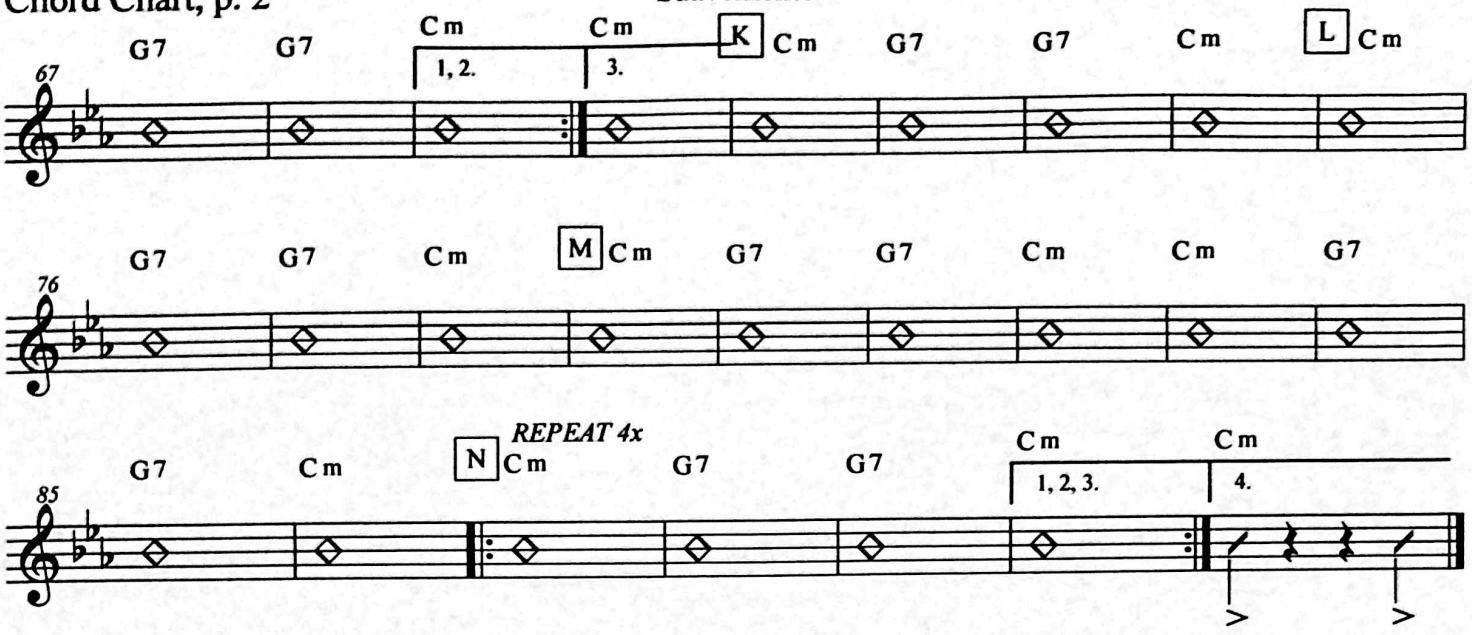
Suavemente

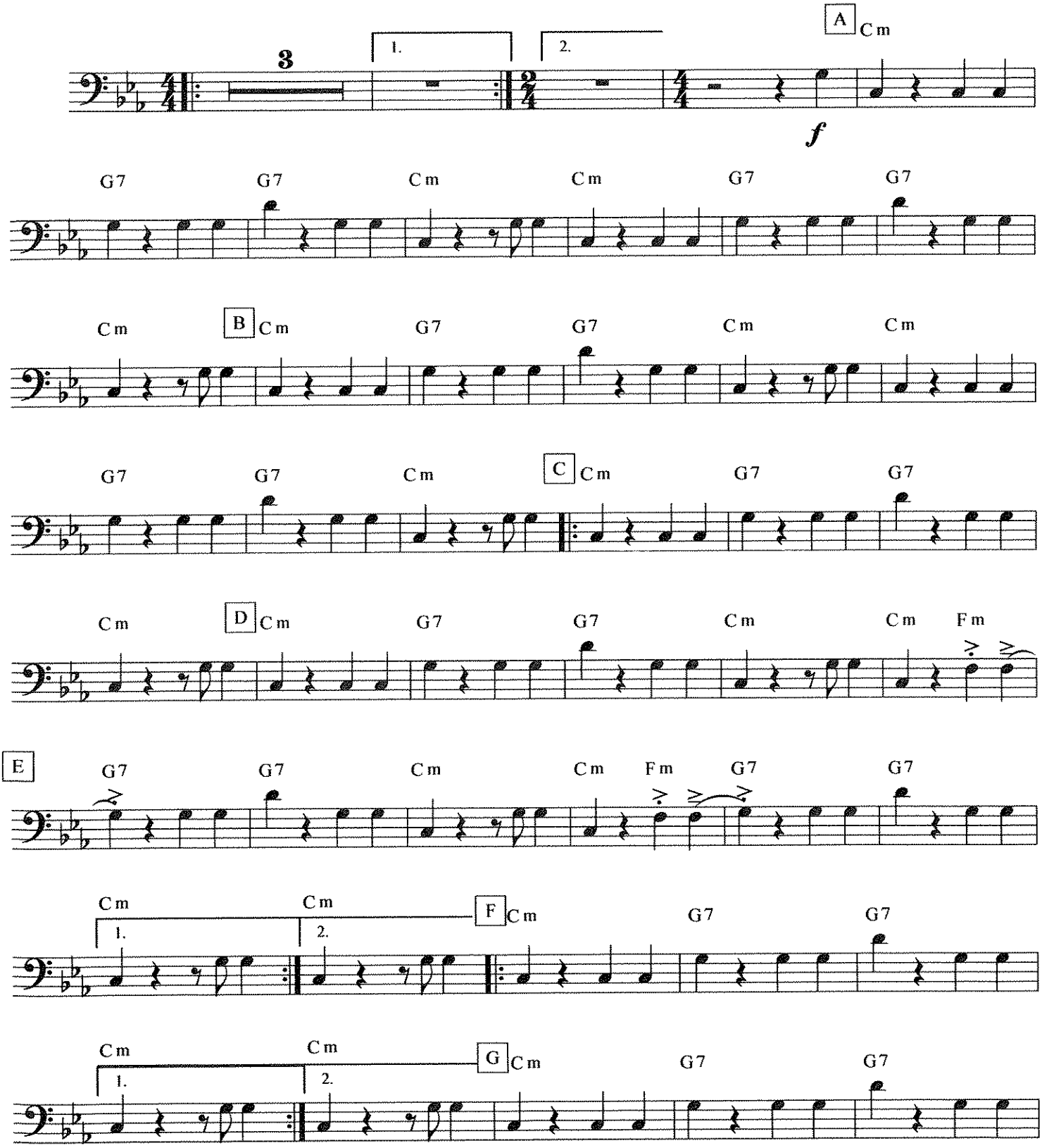

67
G7 G7 Cm Cm K Cm G7 G7 Cm L Cm
1, 2.
3.
76
G7 G7 Cm M Cm G7 G7 Cm Cm G7
85
G7 Cm N Cm G7 G7 Cm Cm
REPEAT 4x
1, 2, 3.
4.

Bass Guitar

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice



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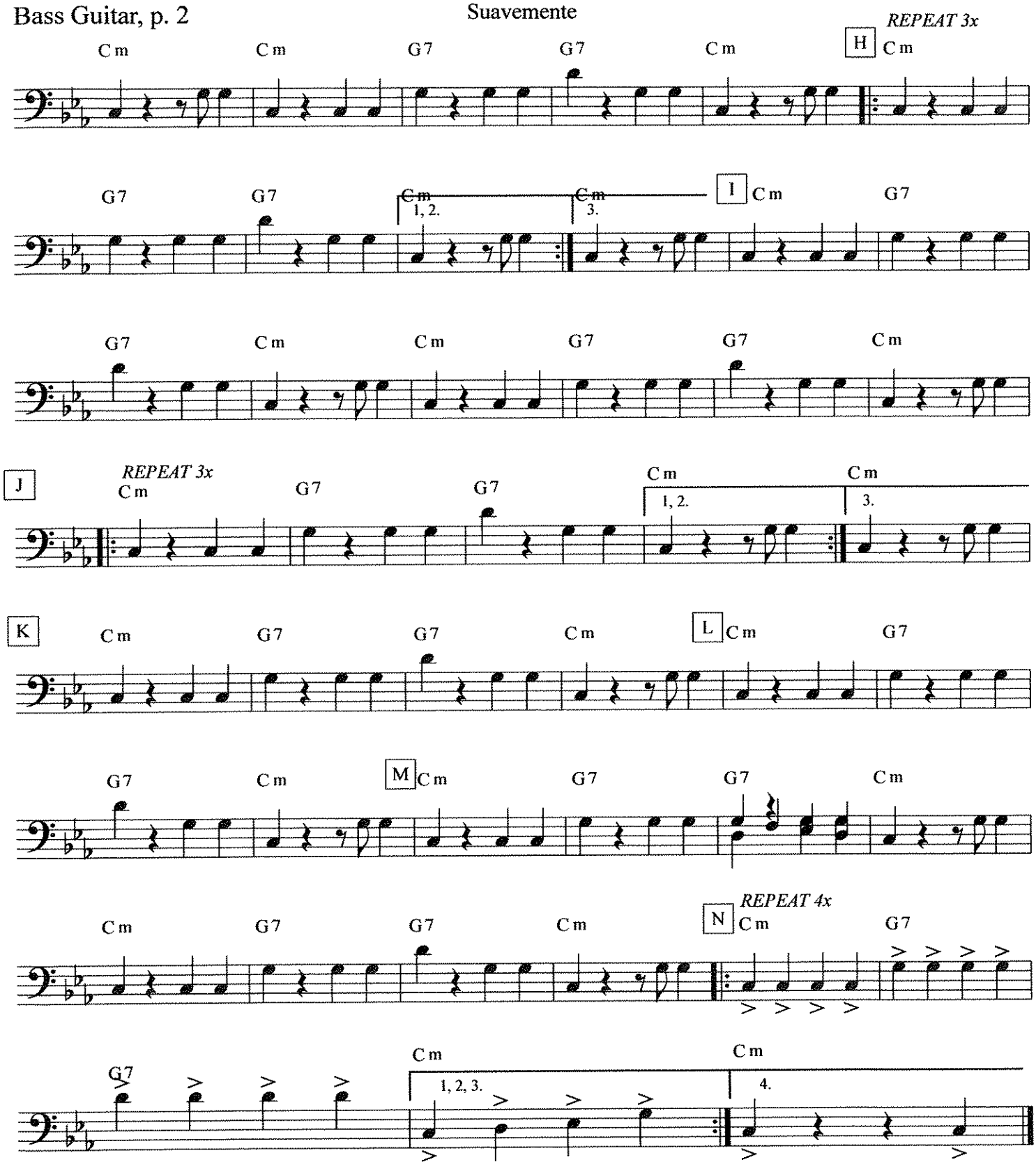
Suavemente

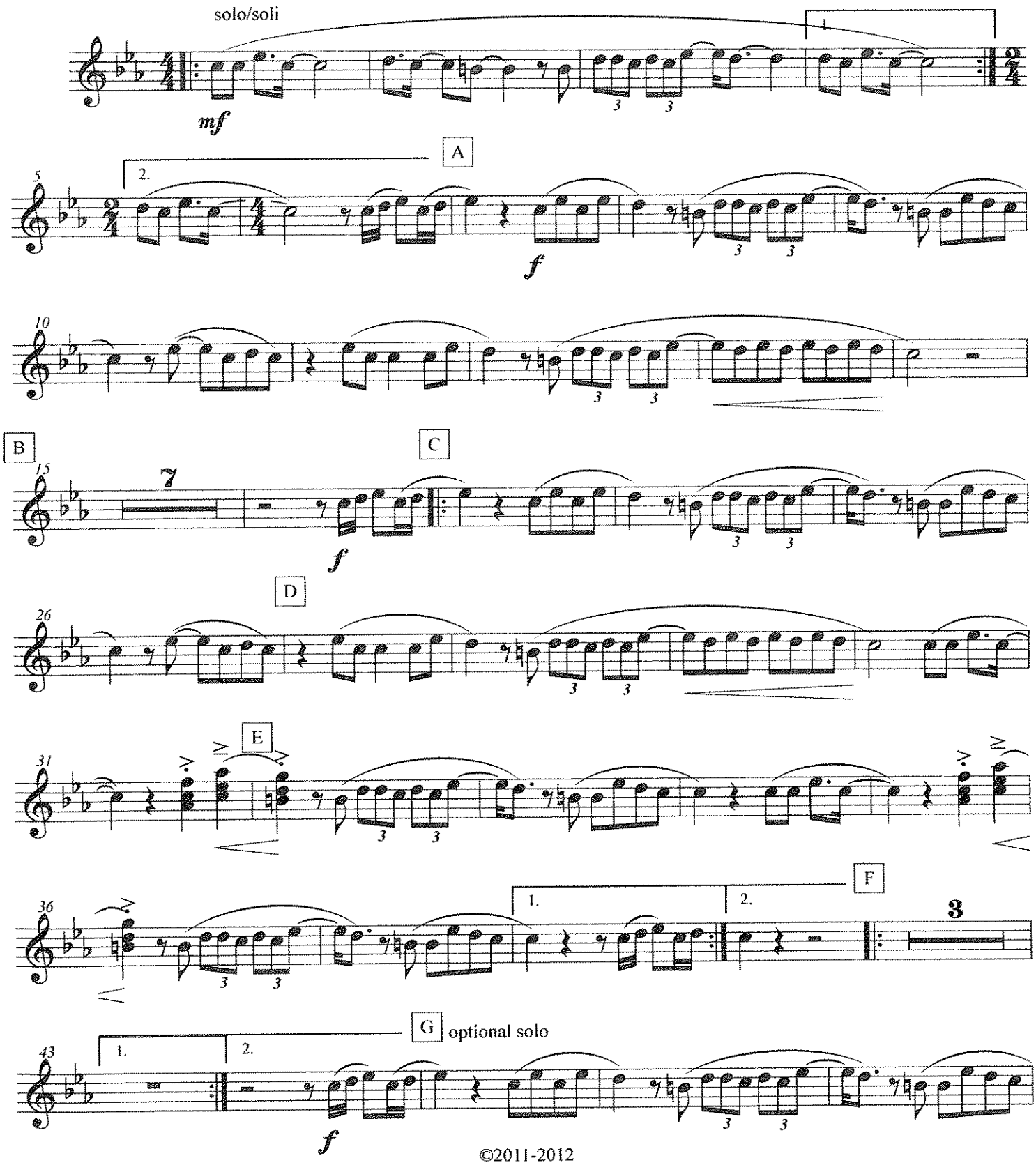


Melody C
-optional 8vb

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice



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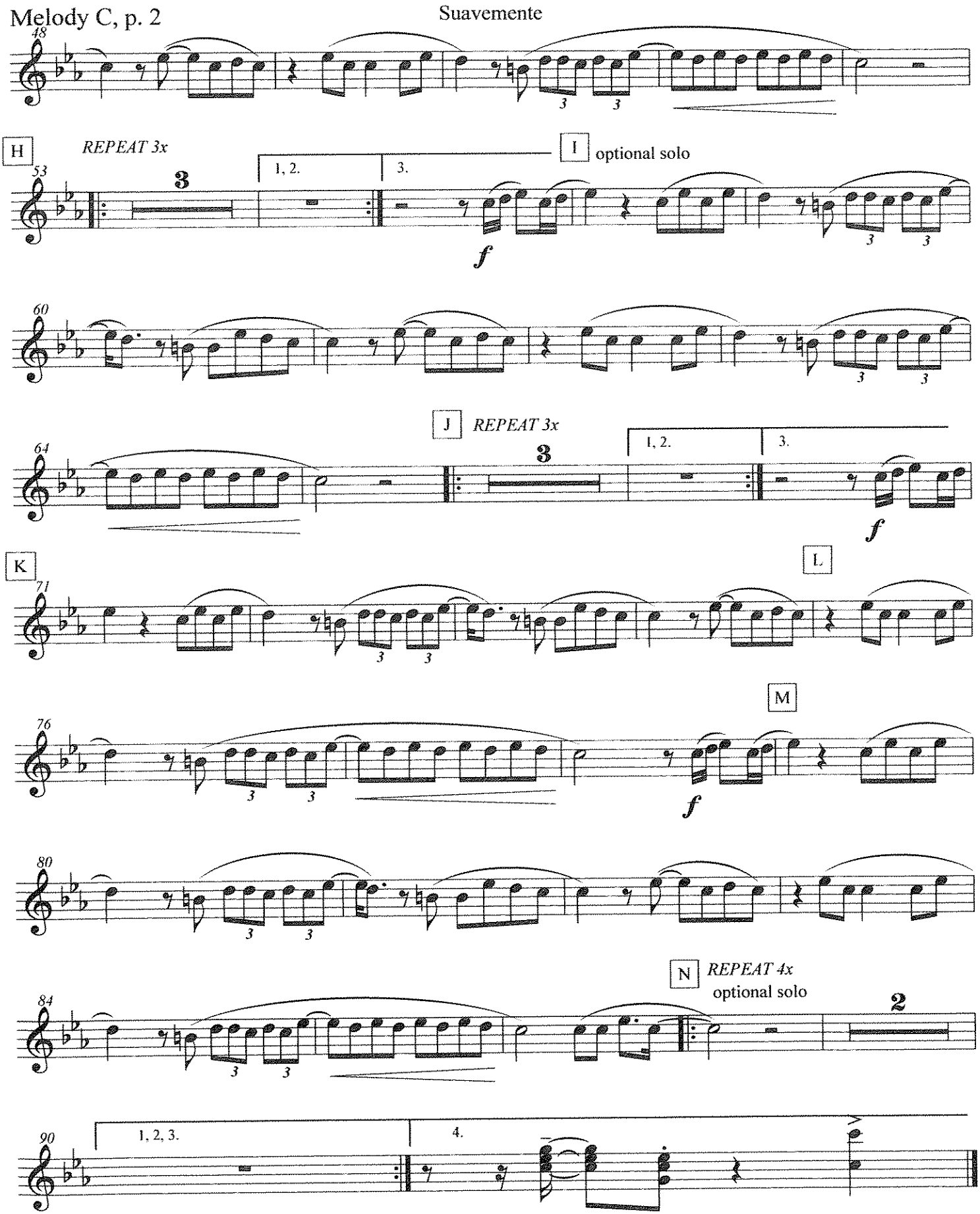
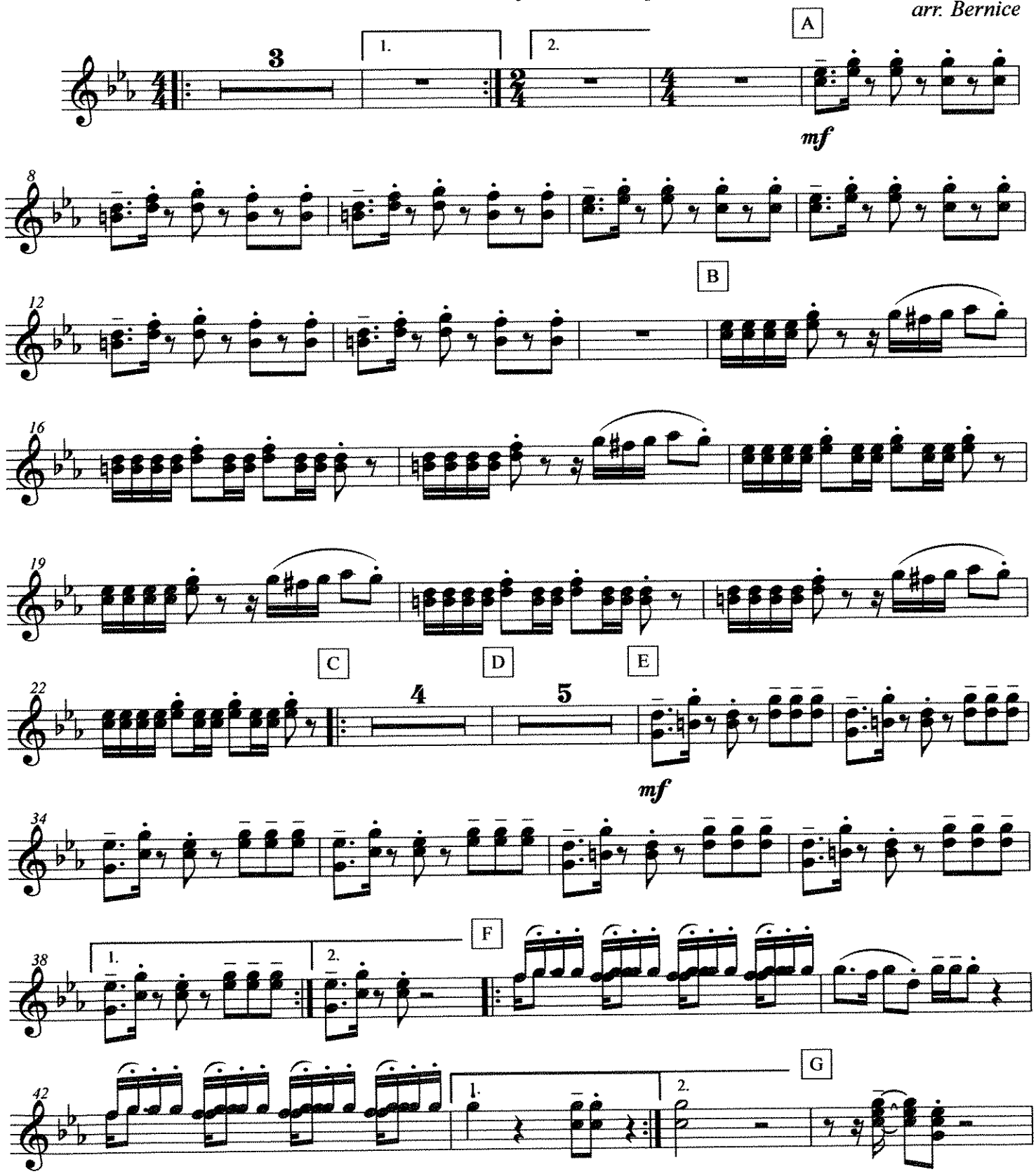

Suavemente
48
H
REPEAT 3x
53
1, 2.
3.
I
optional solo
f
60
J
REPEAT 3x
64
1, 2.
3.
f
K
L
71
M
76
f
80
N
REPEAT 4x
optional solo
84
2
90
1, 2, 3.
4.

Countermelody 1 C

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice



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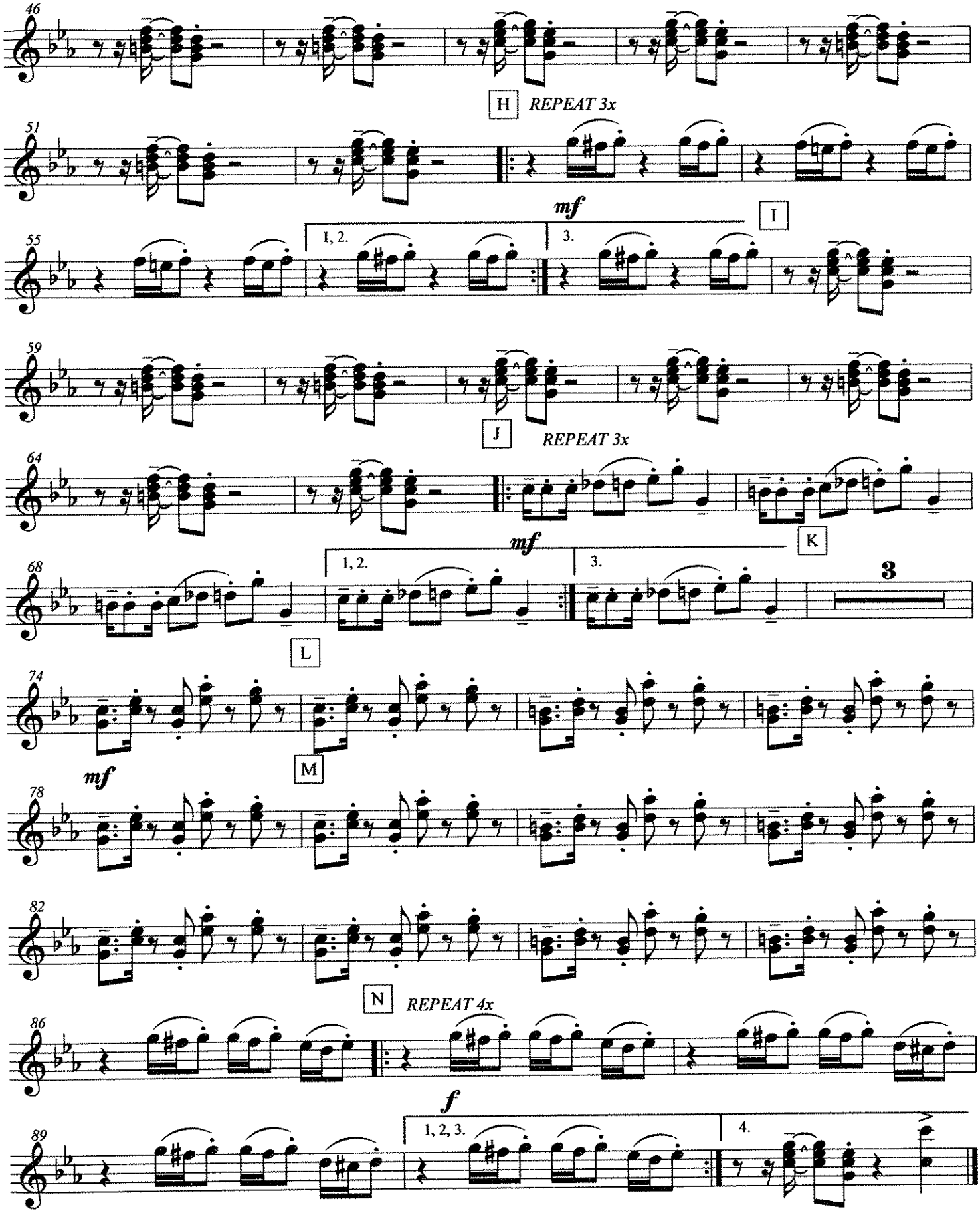
Suavemente

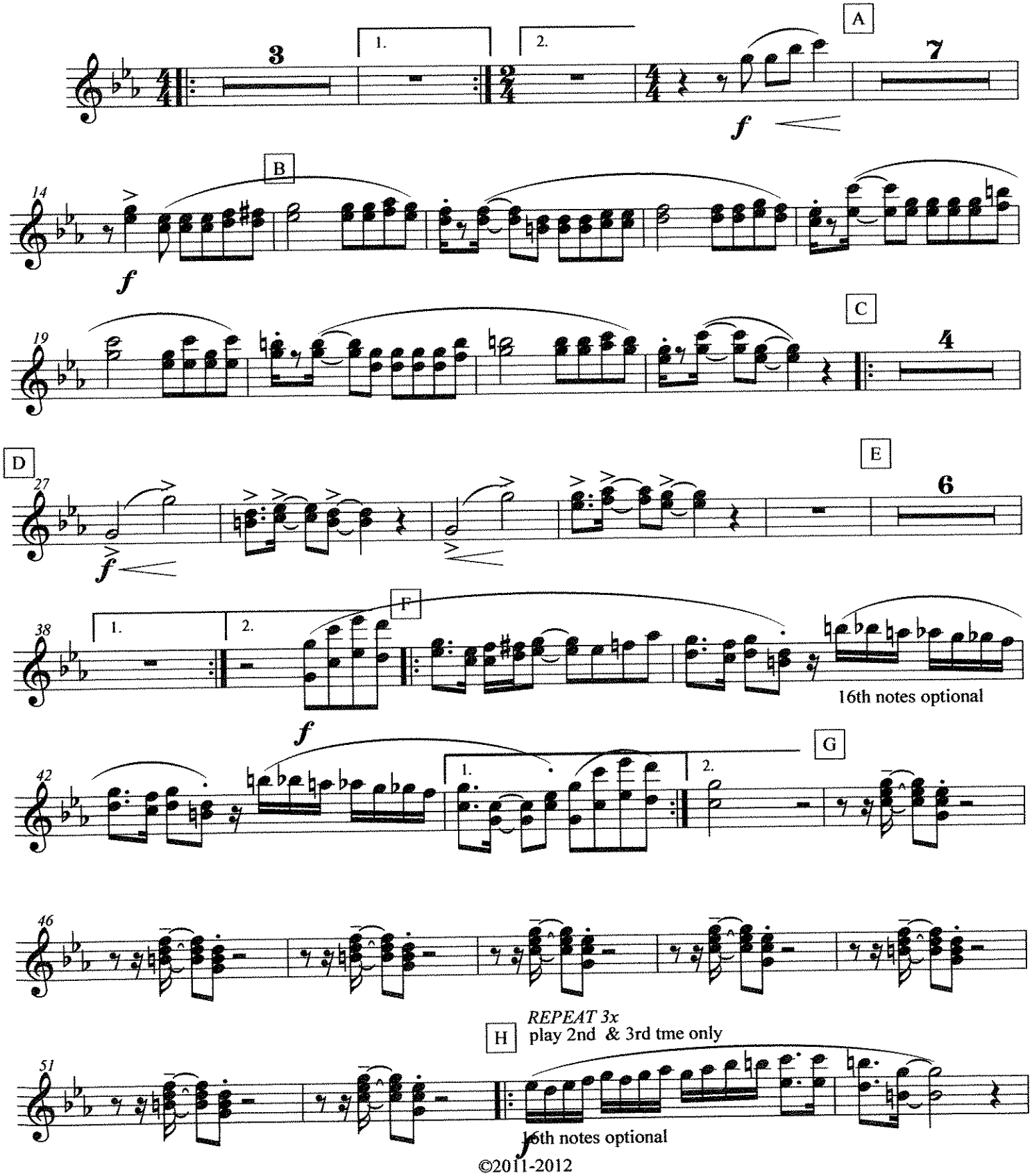

46
H
REPEAT 3x
51
mf
55
1, 2.
3.
I
59
J
REPEAT 3x
64
mf
68
1, 2.
3.
K
3
L
74
M
mf
78
82
N
REPEAT 4x
86
f
89
1, 2, 3.
4.

Countermelody 2 C

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice



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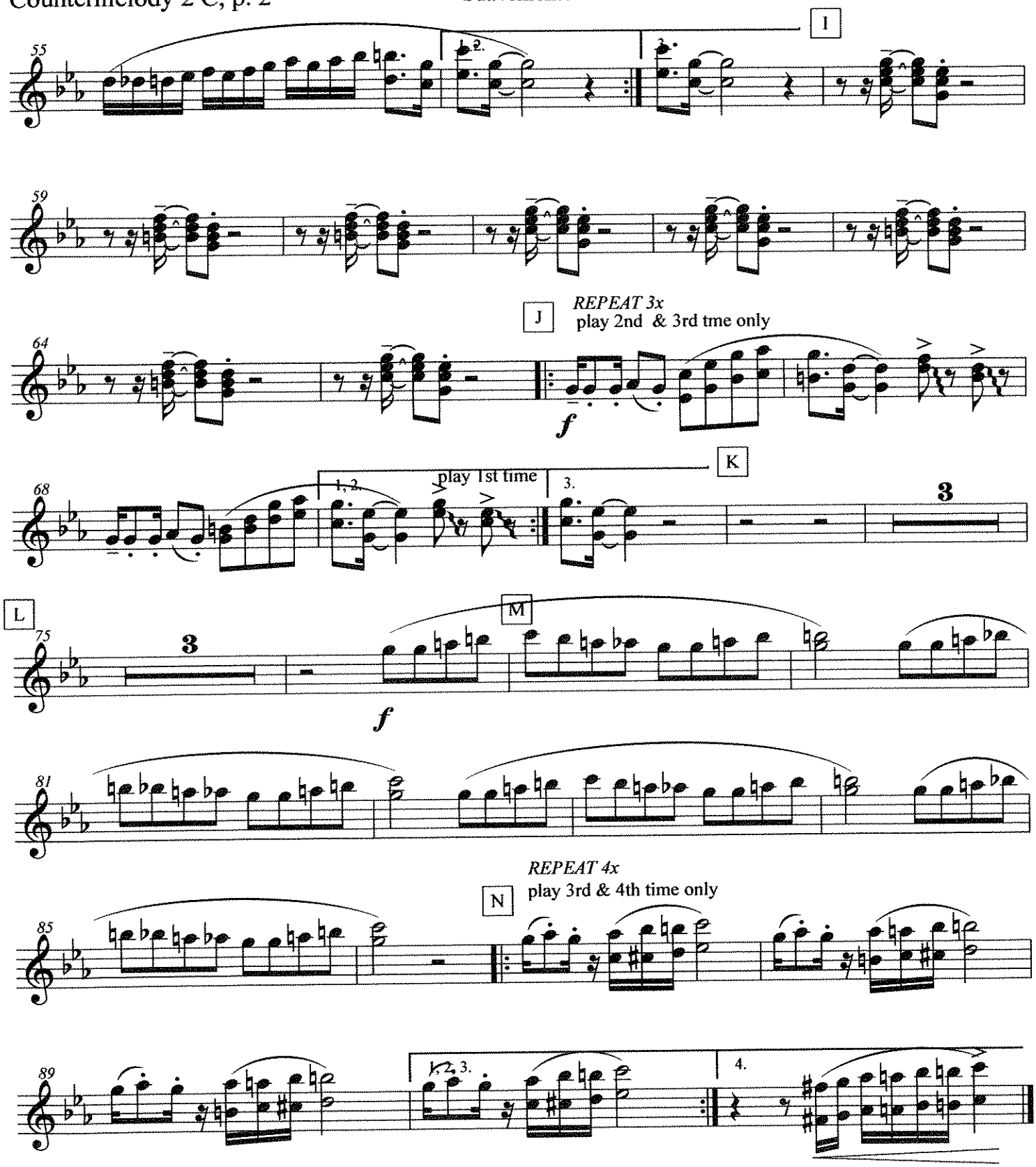
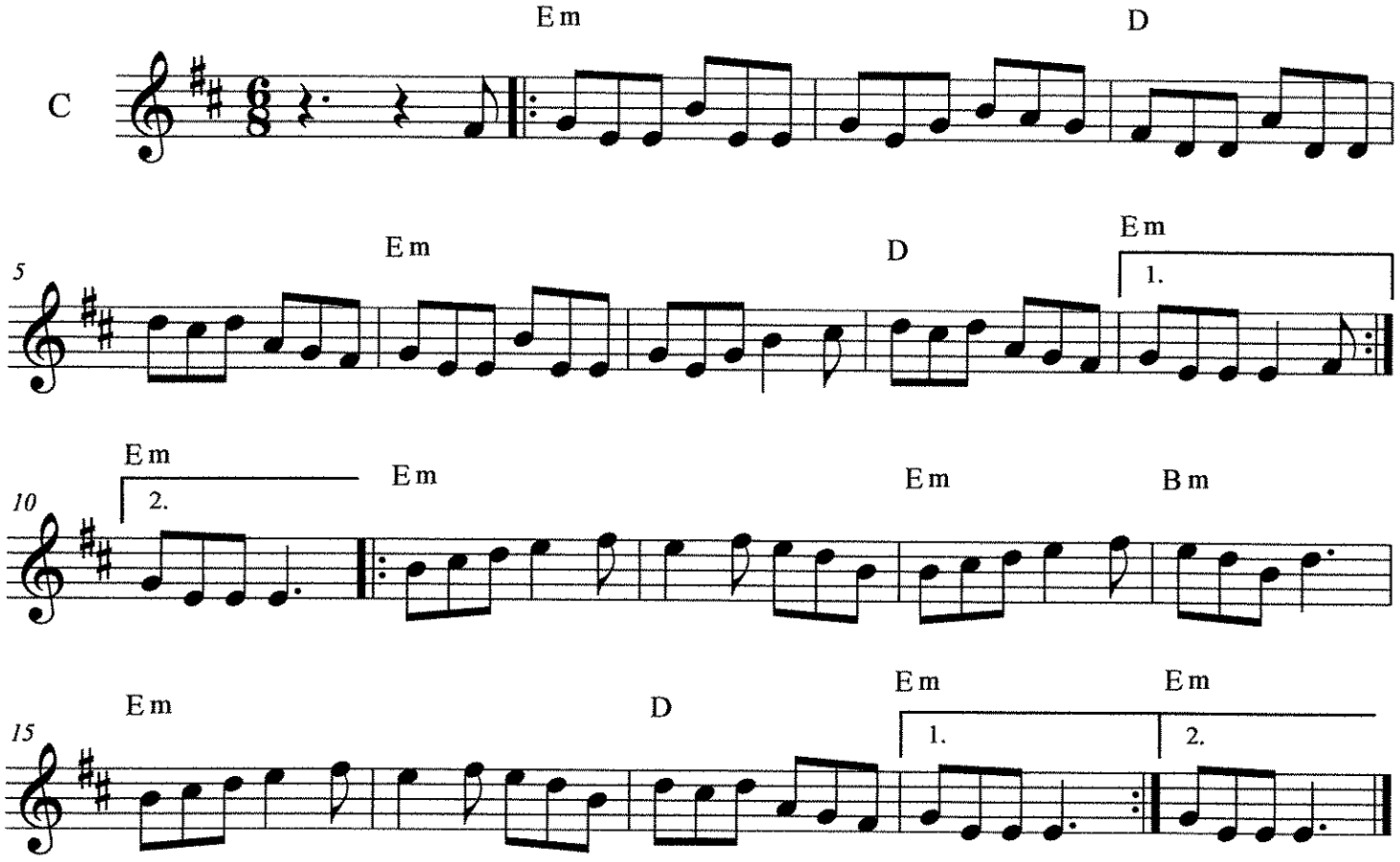
Suavemente


I
55
2.
3.
59
J
REPEAT 3x
play 2nd & 3rd tme only
64
f
K
68
1, 2.
play 1st time
3.
3
L
75
3
M
f
81
N
REPEAT 4x
play 3rd & 4th time only
85
89
1, 2, 3.
4.

C PART (D MAJOR)

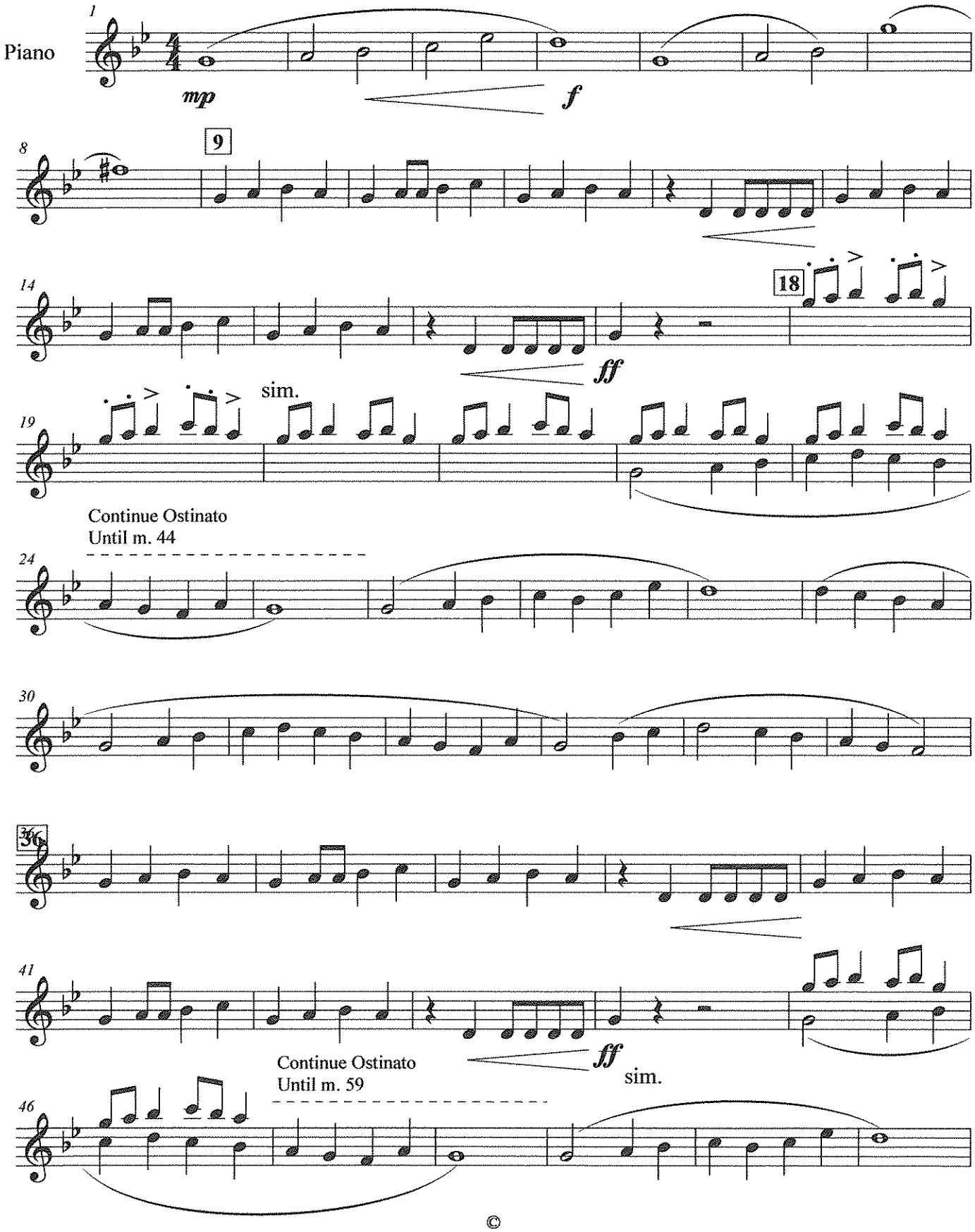
The Swallowtail Jig

Traditional Irish
arr. Bernice



THE TEMPEST

Robert W. Smith



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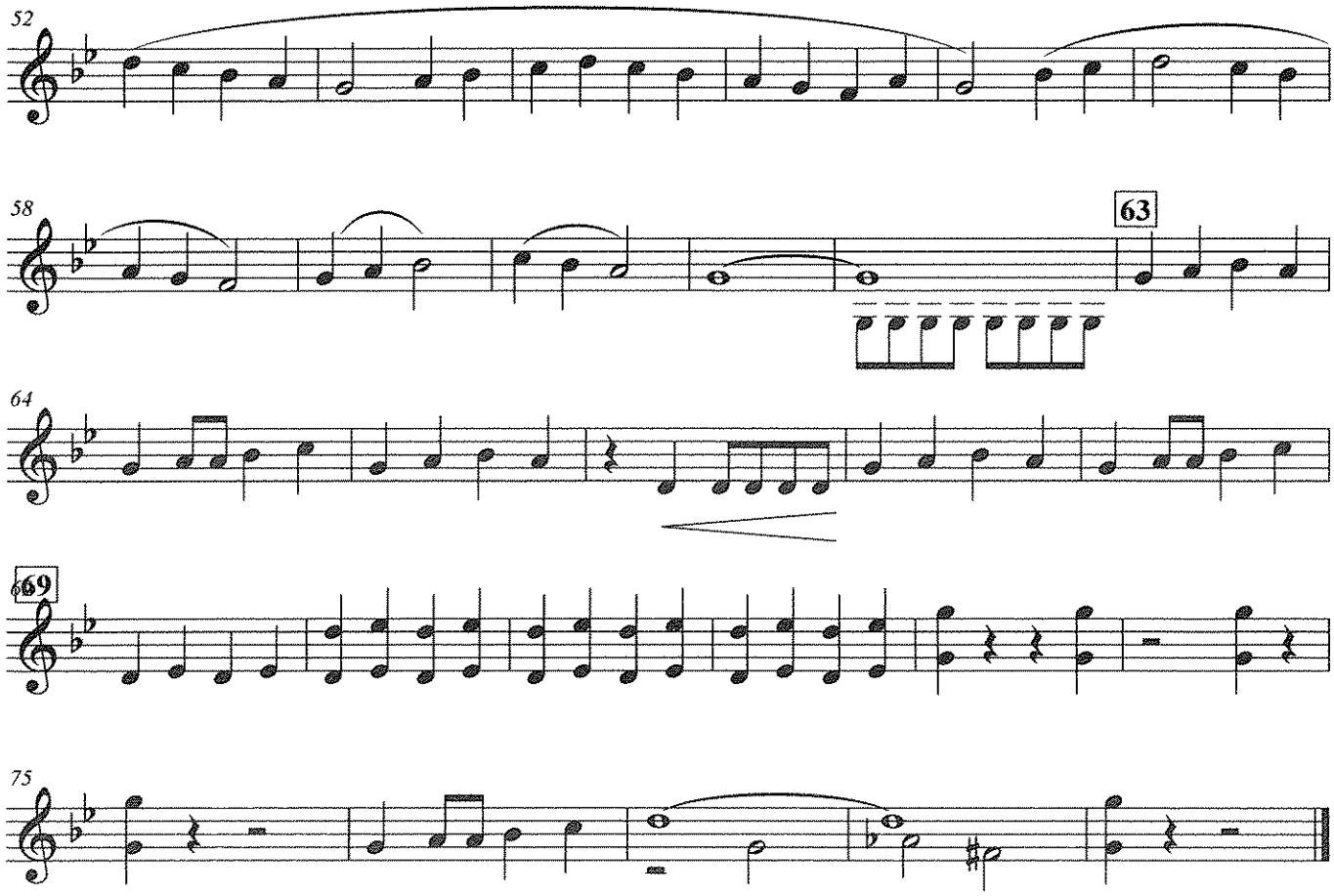
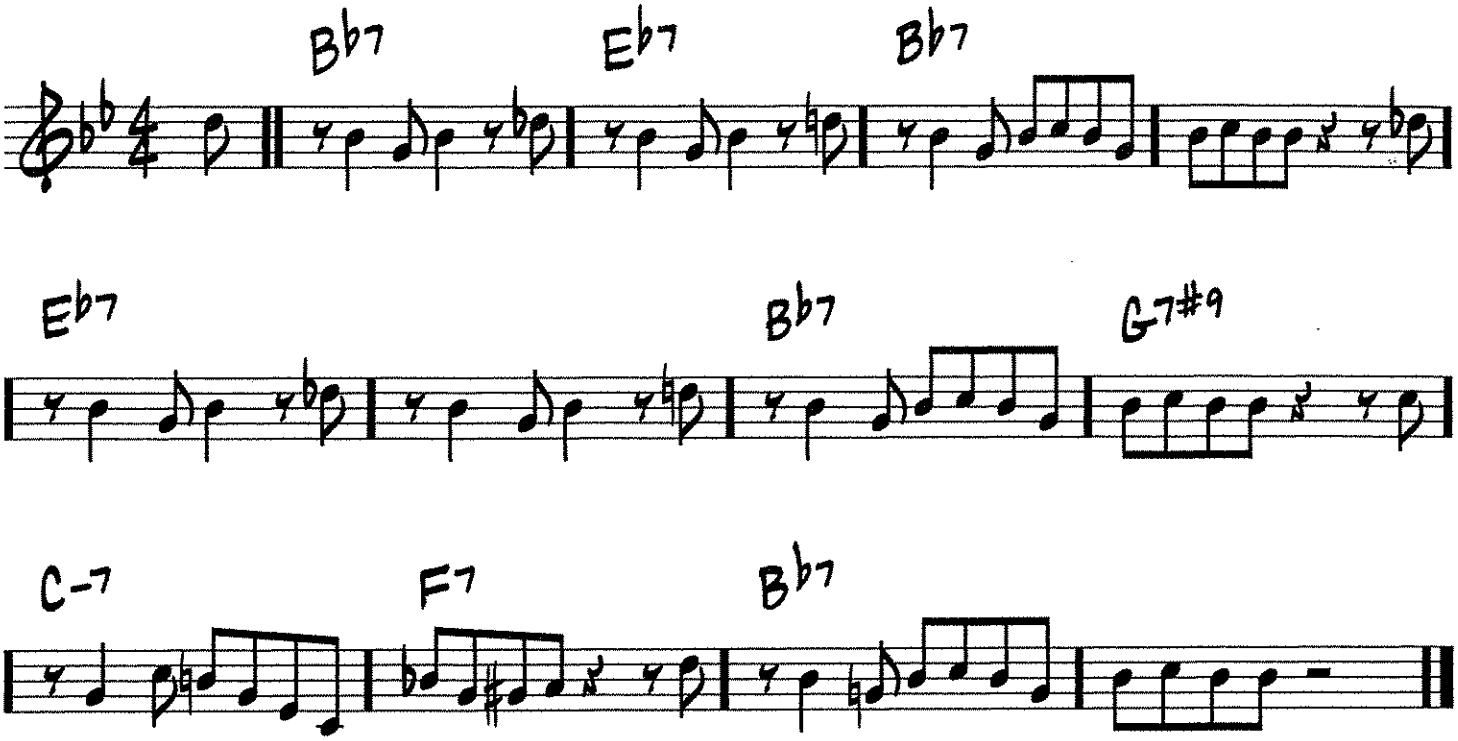

52
58
63
64
69
75

390

(MED. UP)

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS



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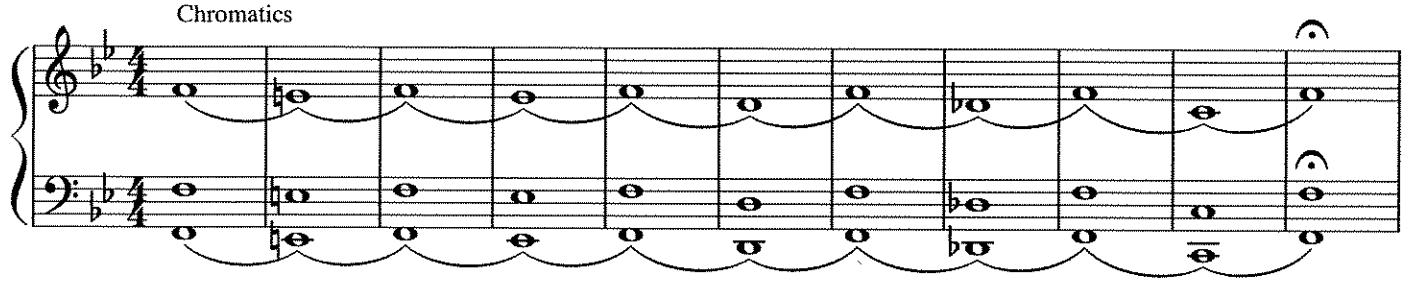
UMass Band Warm Ups

Trans. Ms. Lueth

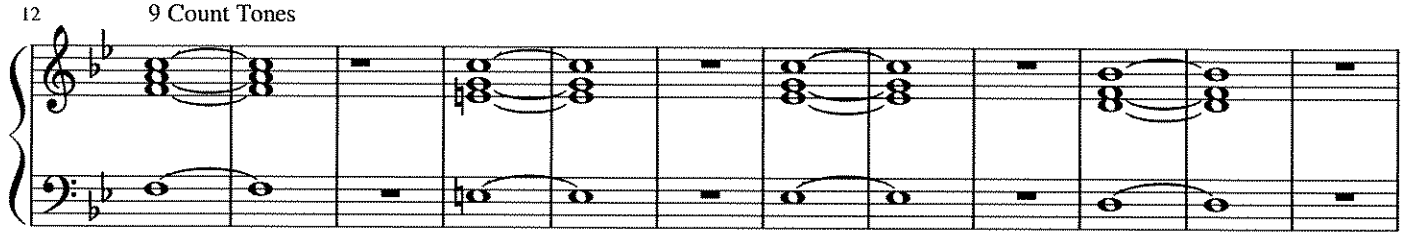
Michael Klesch

♩ = 120

Chromatics



12 9 Count Tones



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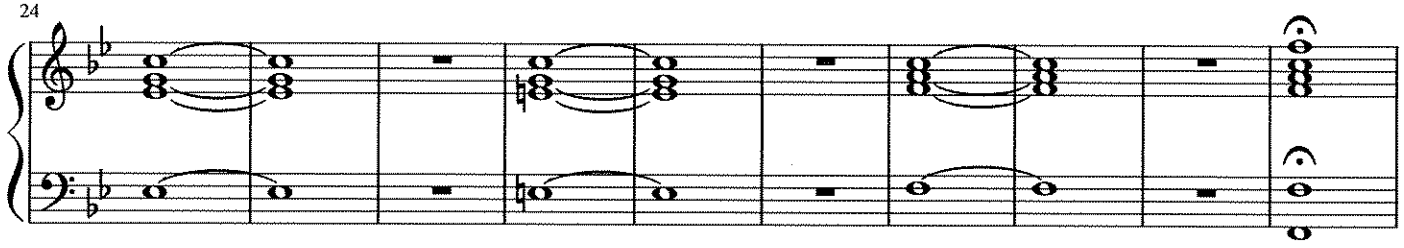
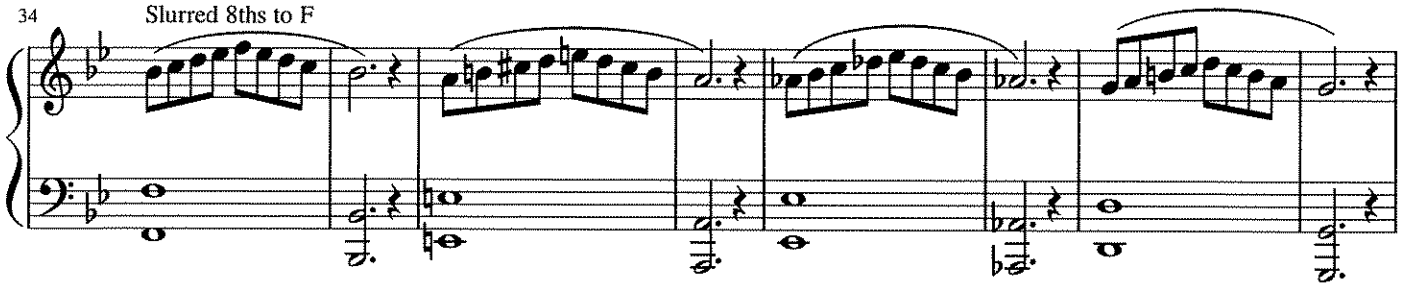


34 Slurred 8ths to F



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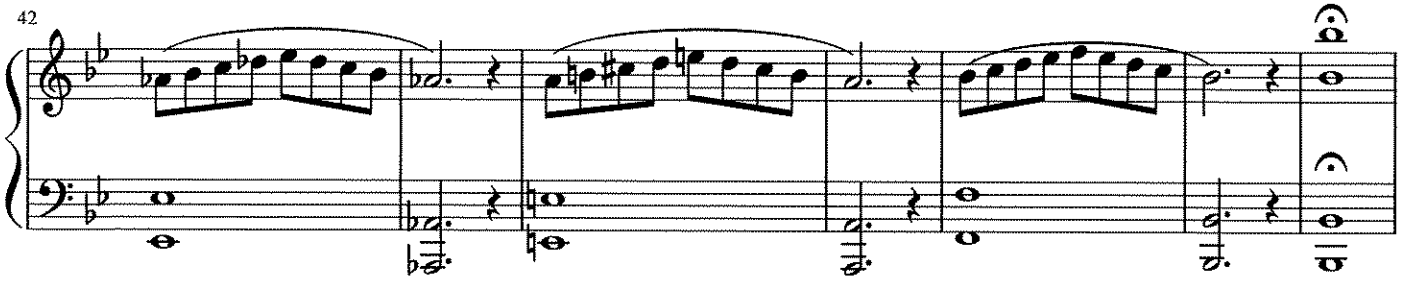
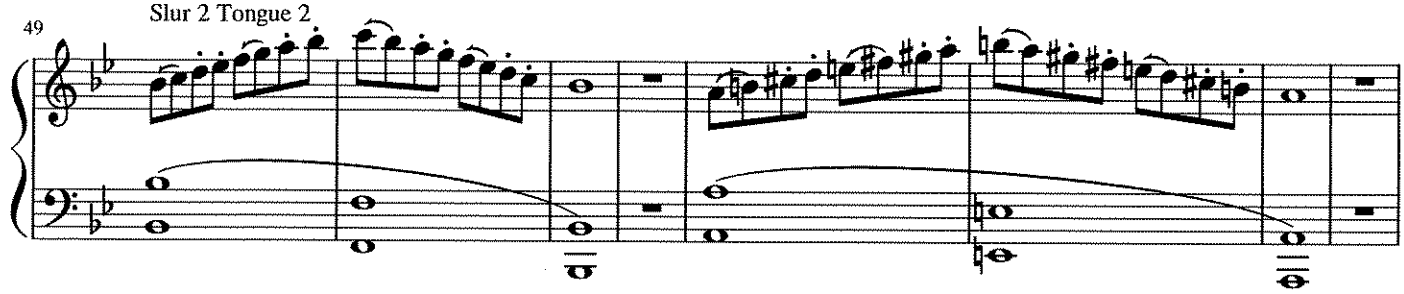
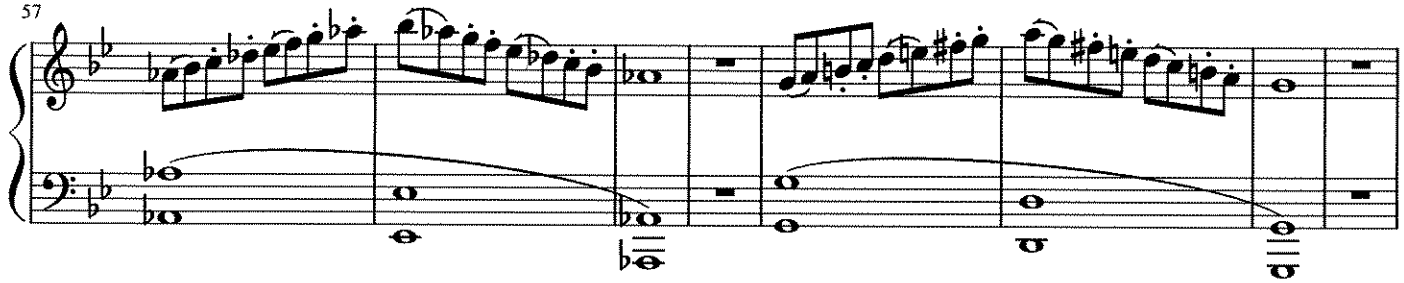


Slur 2 Tongue 2

49



57



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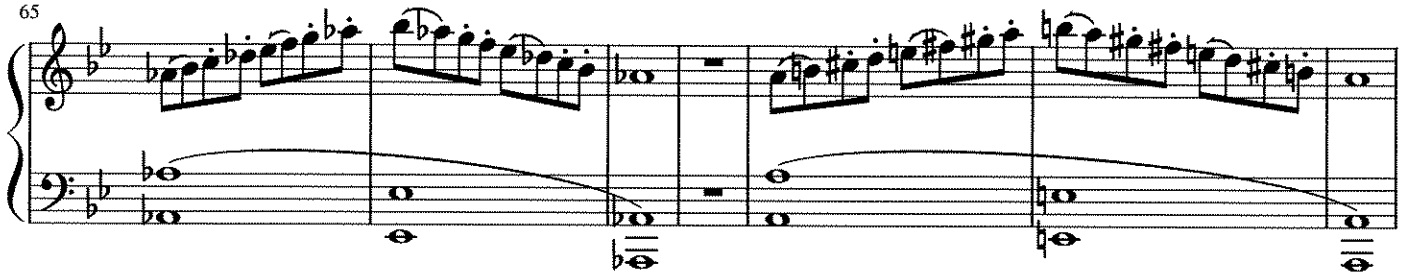
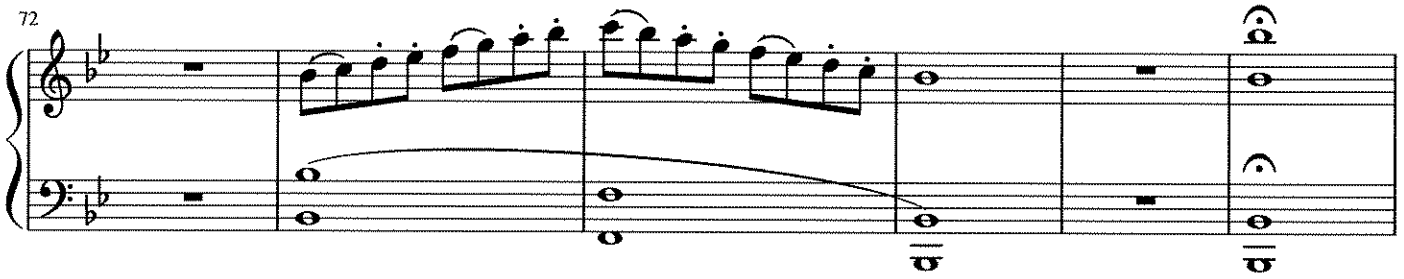
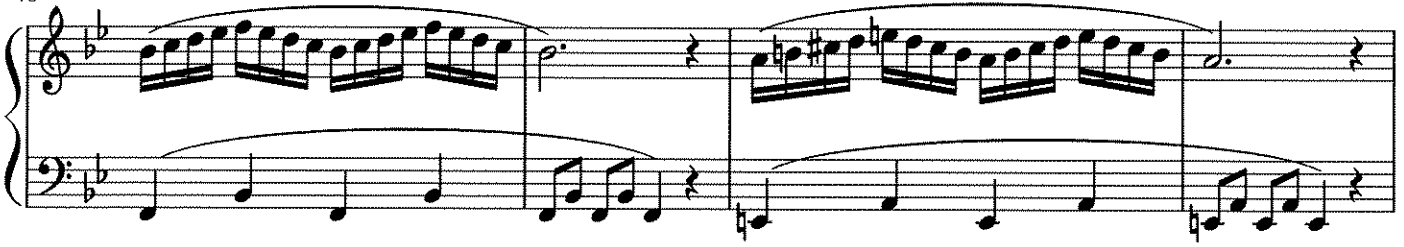


72

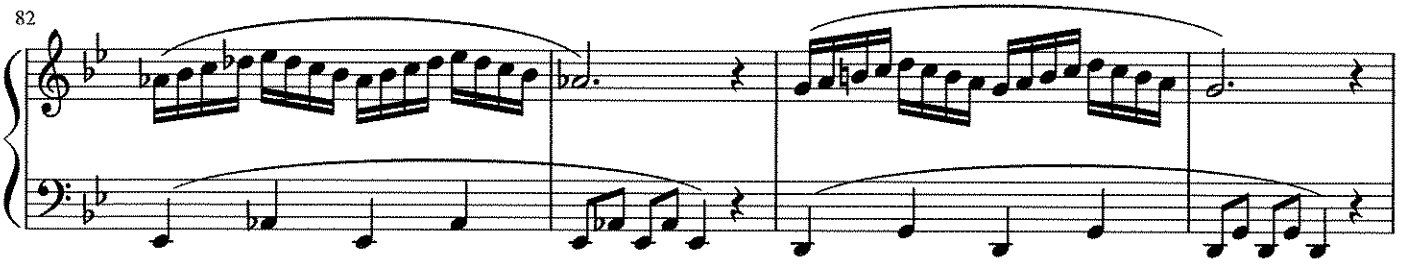


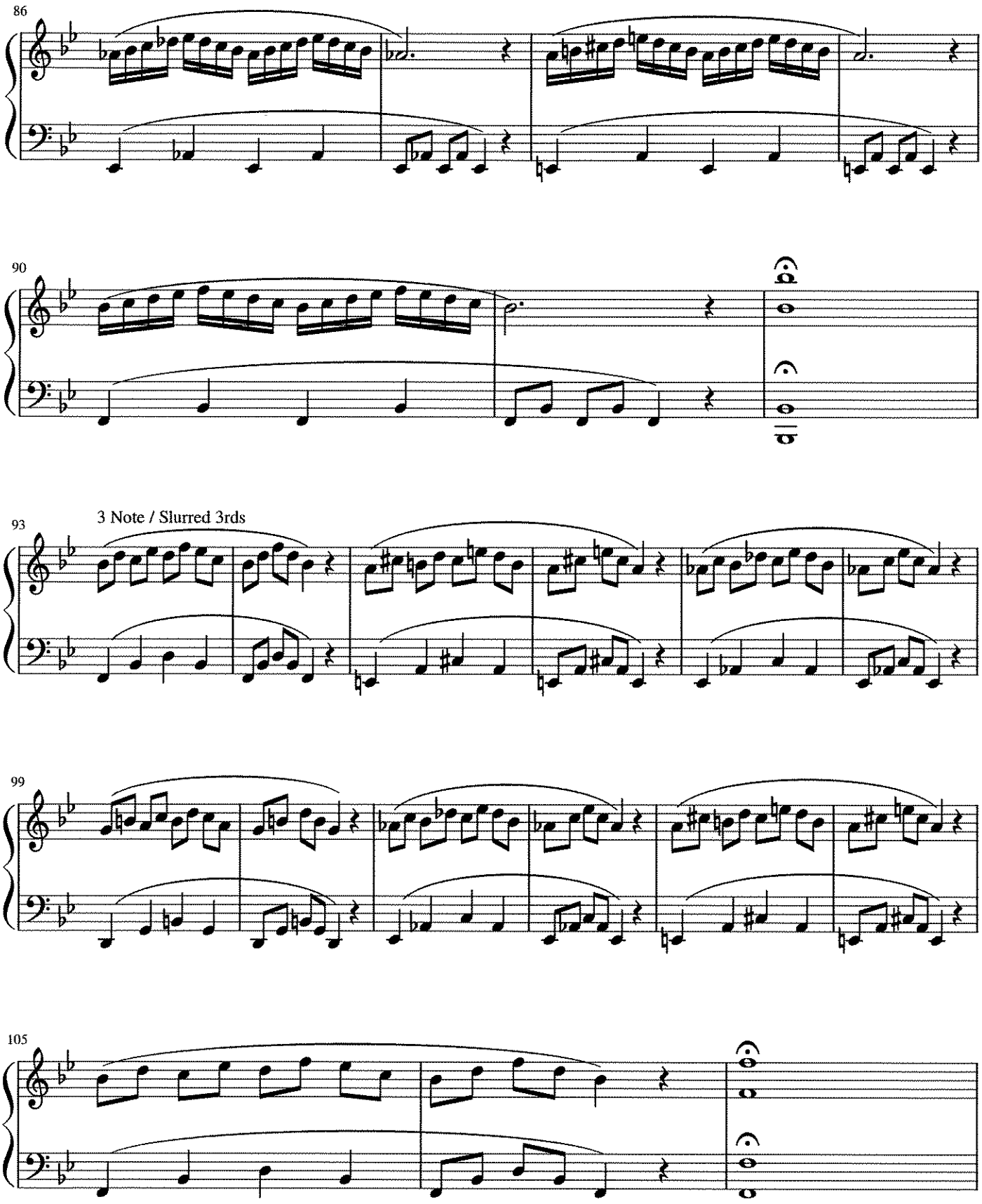
Two Note / Slurred 16ths

78

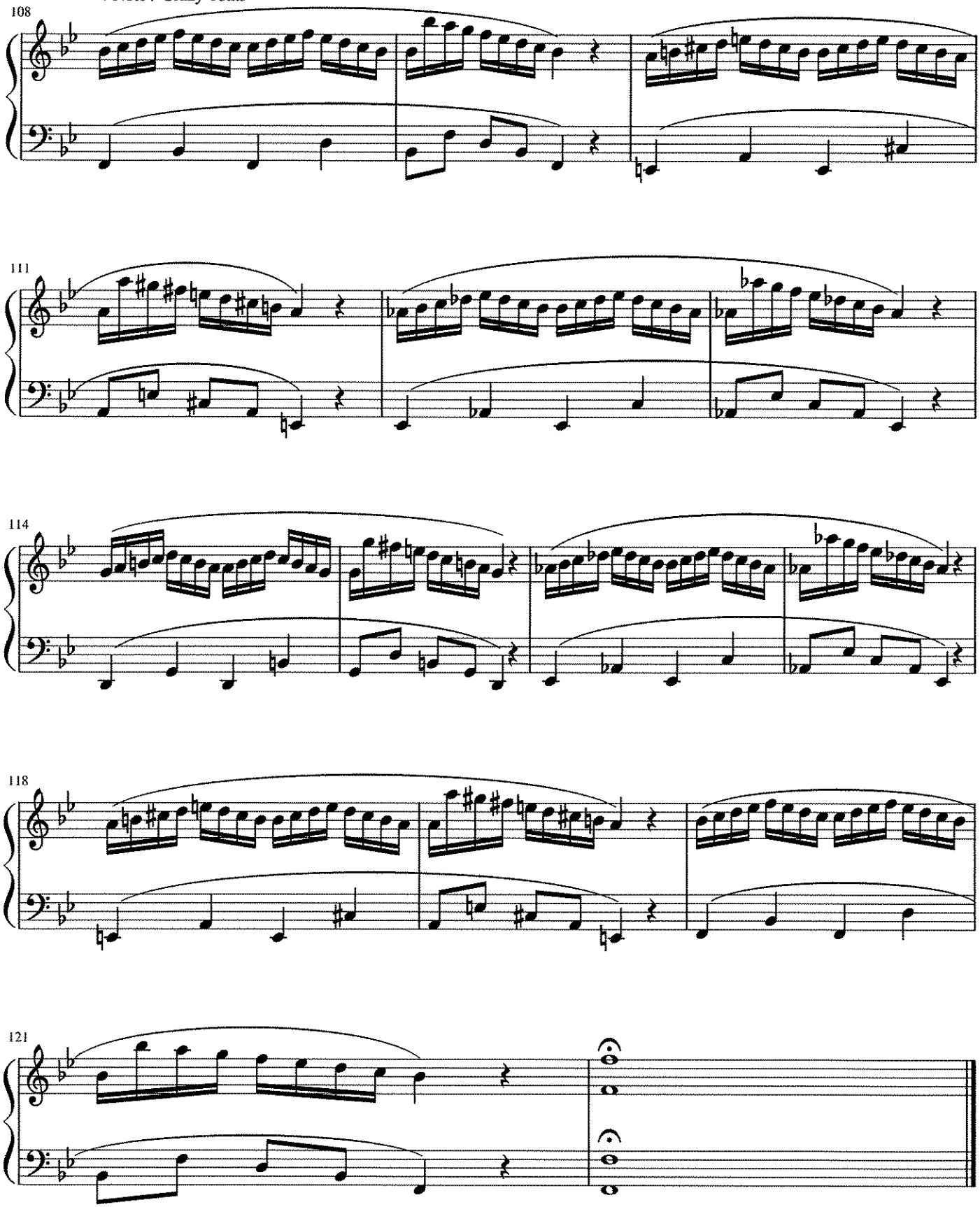


82




86
90
93
3 Note / Slurred 3rds
99
105

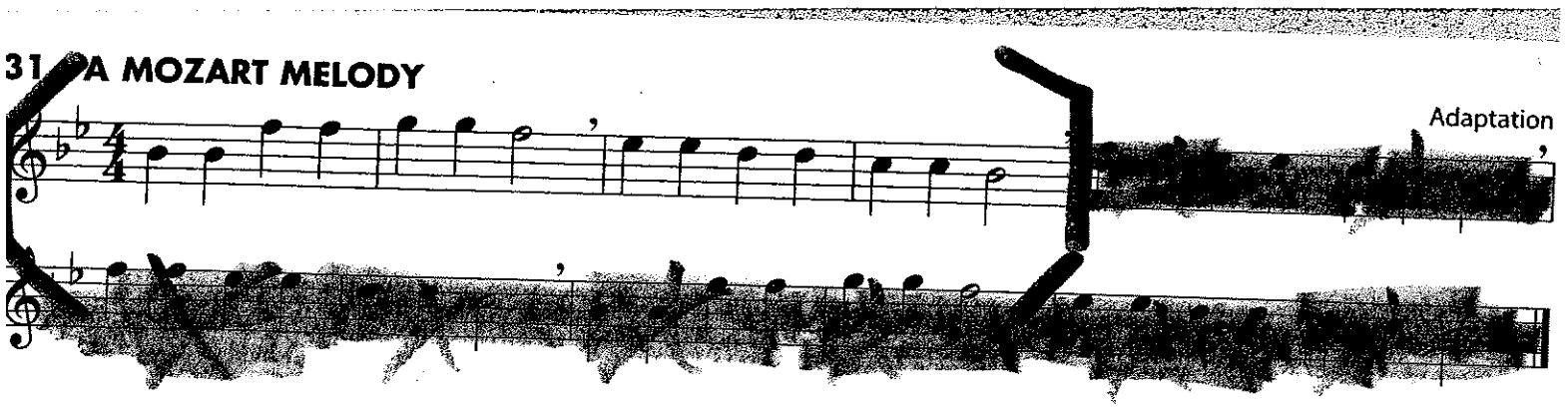
4 Note / Crazy 16ths



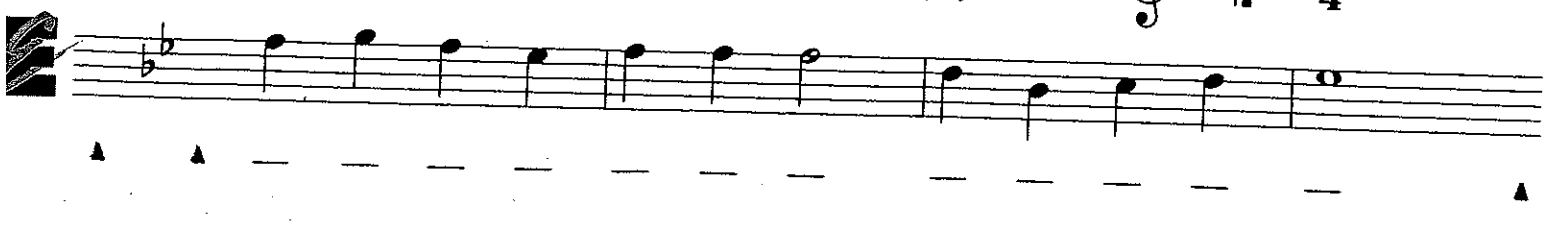
Flute

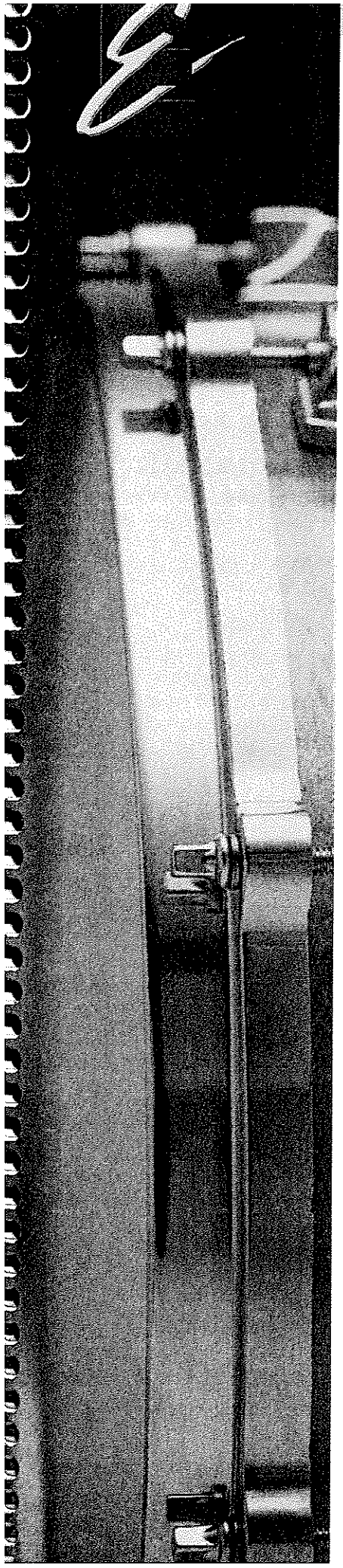
Name _____

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



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

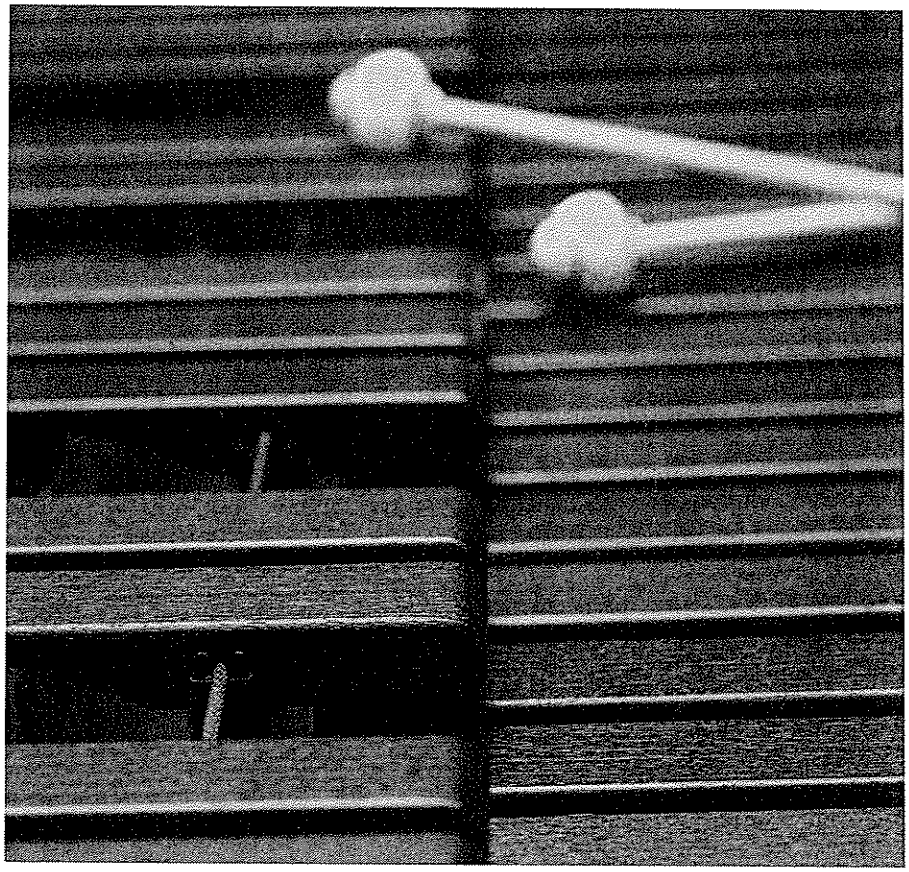




KEYBOARD PERCUSSION BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



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

Percussion consultant and editor
WILL RAPP

HAL•LEONARD™

THE BASICS

Posture

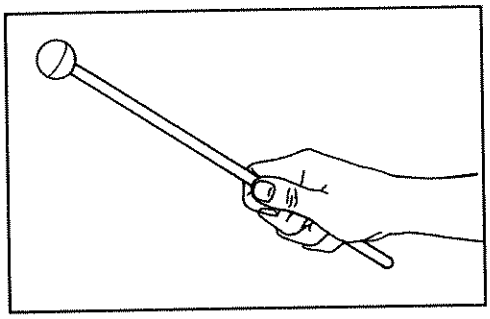
Stand near your instrument, and always keep your:

- 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.

Taking Care of Your Instruments

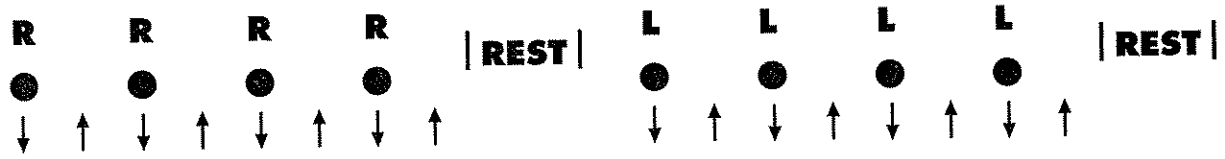
- Cover all percussion instruments when they are not being used.
- Put mallets away in a storage area. Keep the percussion section neat!
- Mallets are the only things which should be placed on your instrument. NEVER put or allow others to put objects on any percussion instrument.

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.



Getting It Together

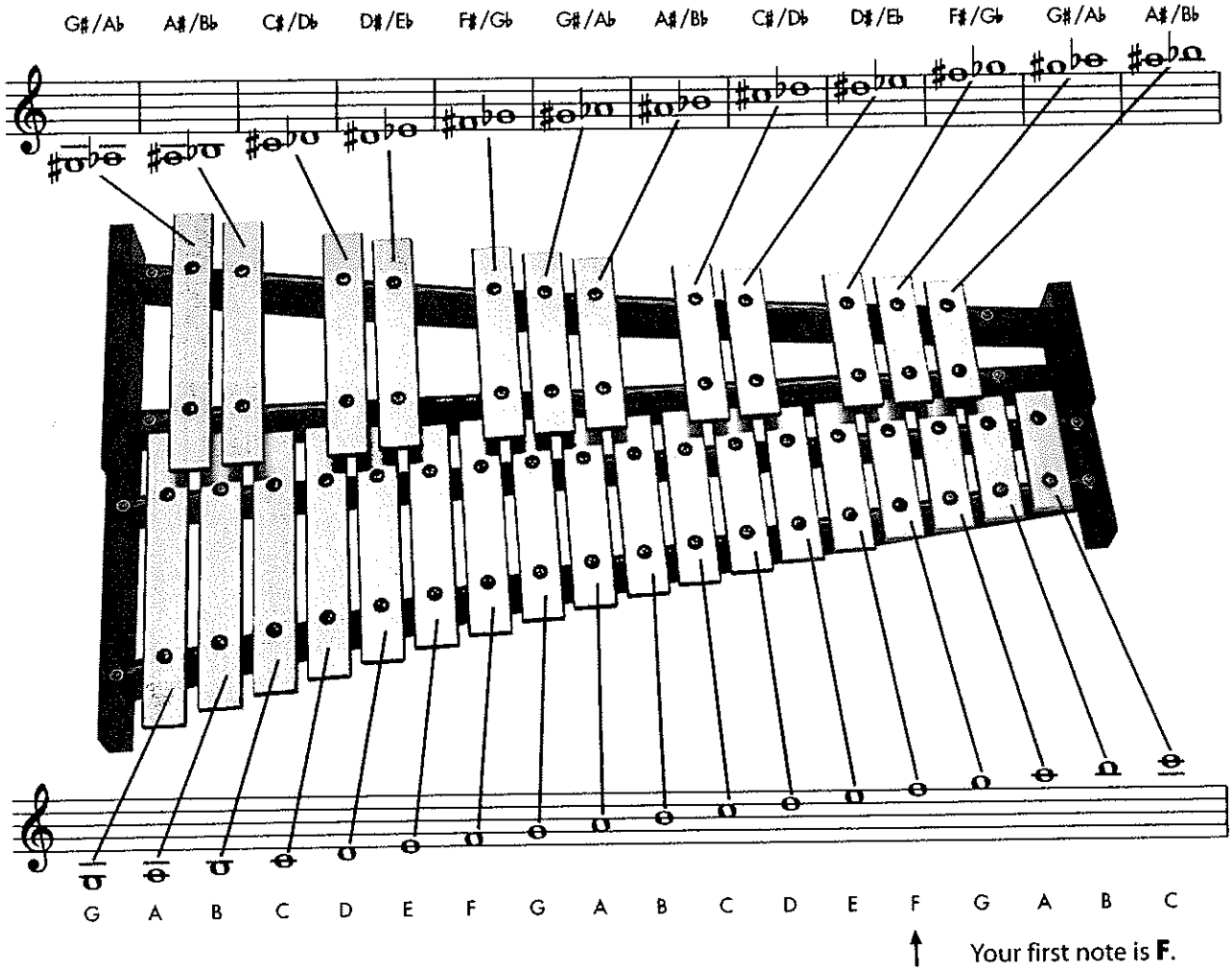
Step 1 Stand in a comfortable position near the instrument. The raised keys should be pointing away from you.

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.

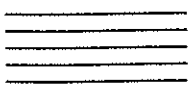
Step 4 Hold the mallets as described on page 2.

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

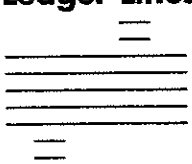
Music Staff



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

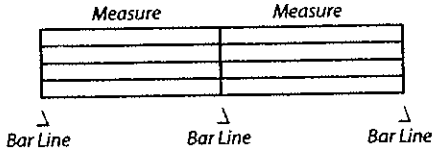
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Ledger Lines



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

Measures & Bar Lines



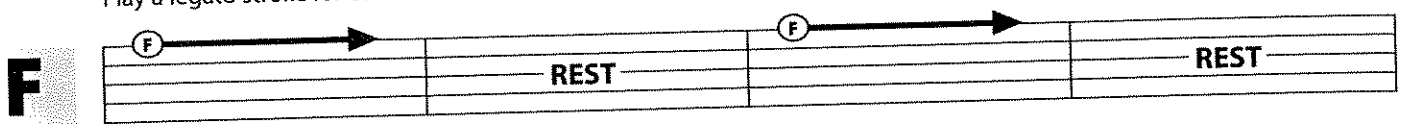
Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

Long Tone

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.

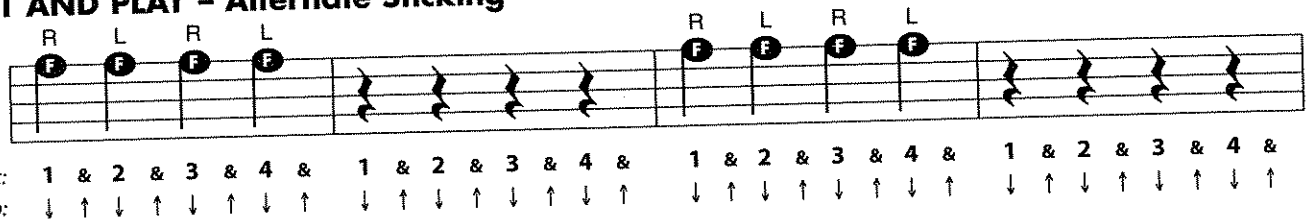
Quarter Note = 1 beat

Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

Alternate Sticking

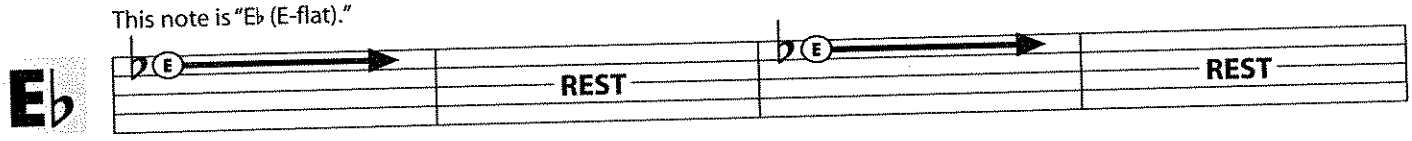
A hand to hand sticking pattern usually beginning with the right hand.

2. COUNT AND PLAY – Alternate Sticking

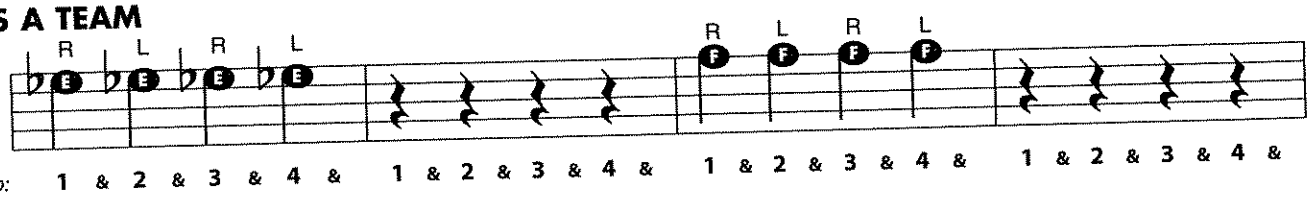


3. A NEW NOTE

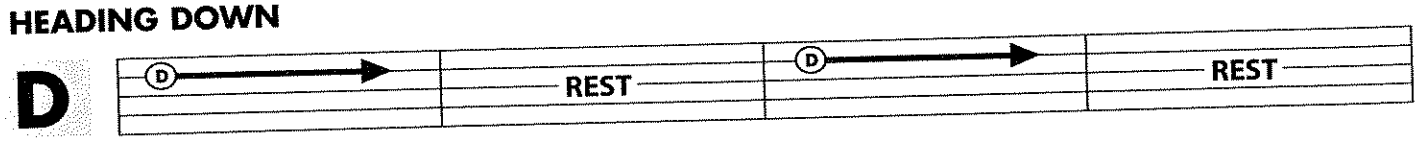
This note is "E♭ (E-flat)."



4. TWO'S A TEAM



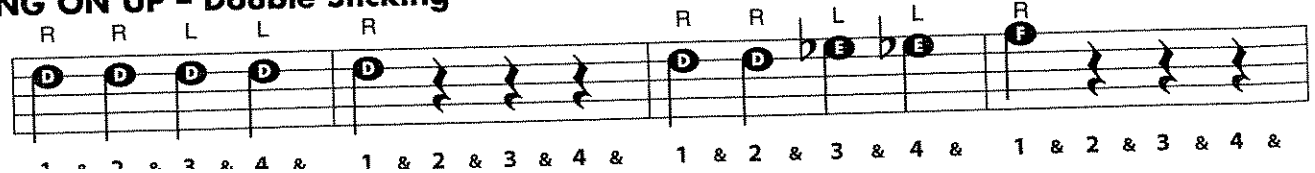
5. HEADING DOWN



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

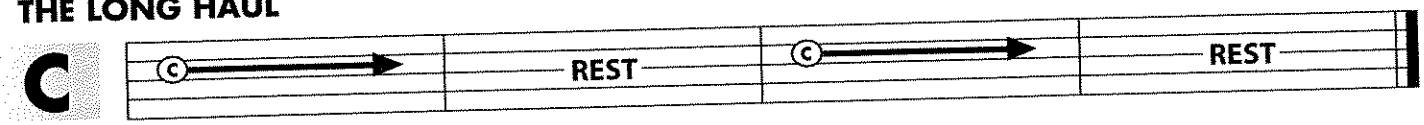


Double Bar indicates the end of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign Without stopping, play once again from the beginning.

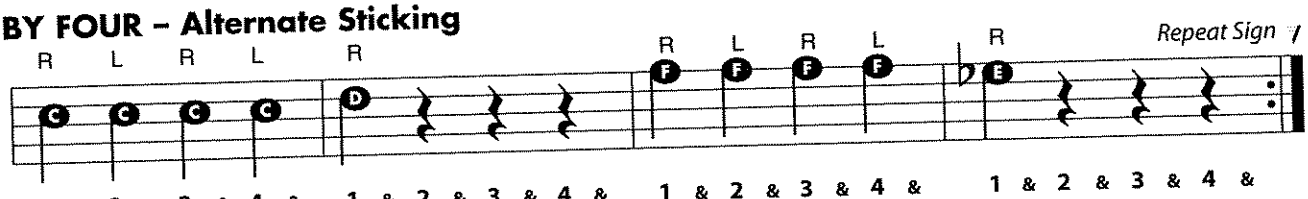
7. THE LONG HAUL

Double Bar

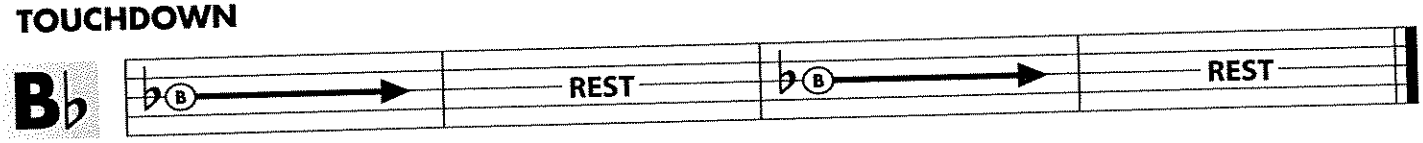


8. FOUR BY FOUR – Alternate Sticking

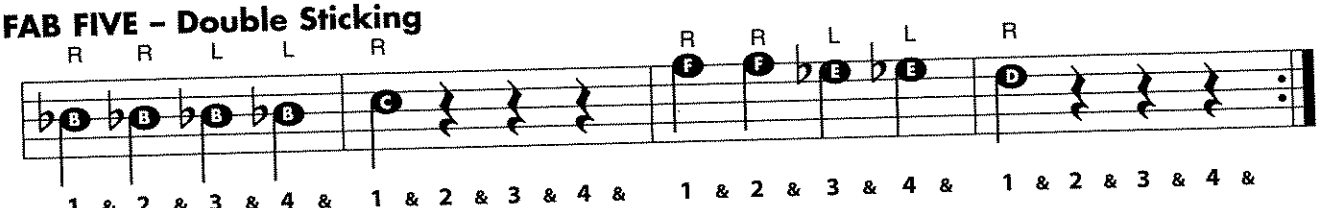
Repeat Sign



9. TOUCHDOWN



10. THE FAB FIVE – Double Sticking

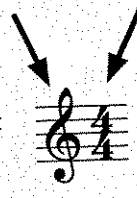


Treble Clef

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

Time Signature

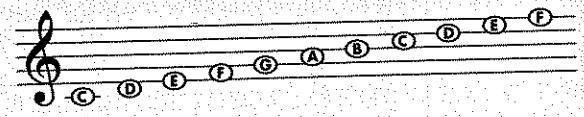
indicates how many beats per measure and what kind of note gets one beat.



= **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.



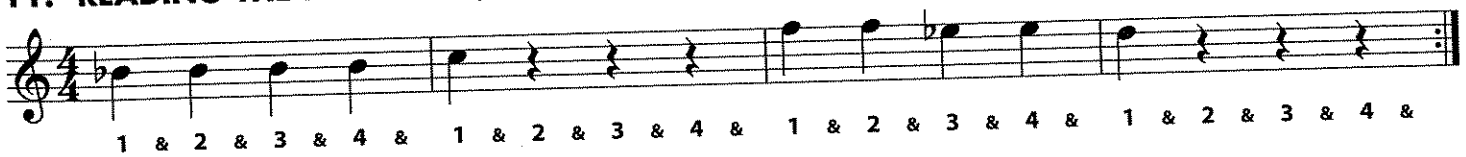
Sharp ♯ raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat ♭ lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

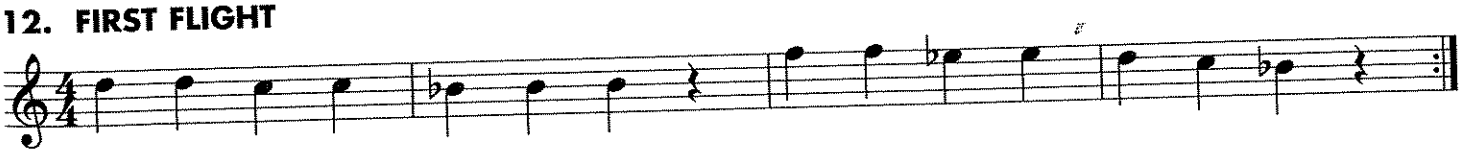
Natural ♮ cancels a flat (♭) or sharp (♯) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

THEORY

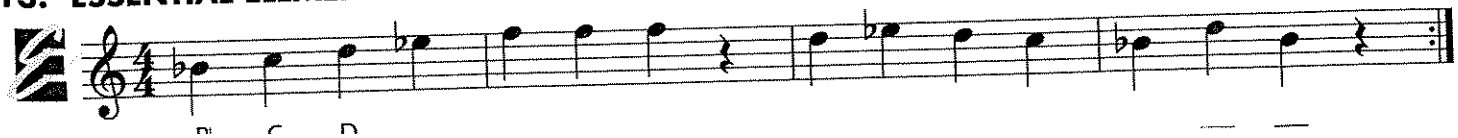
11. READING THE NOTES *Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.*



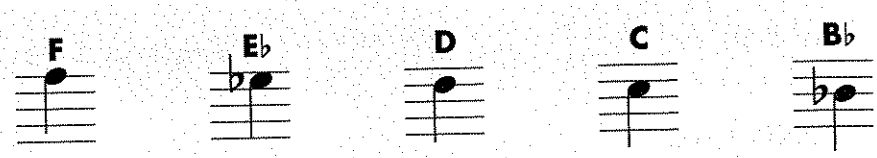
12. FIRST FLIGHT



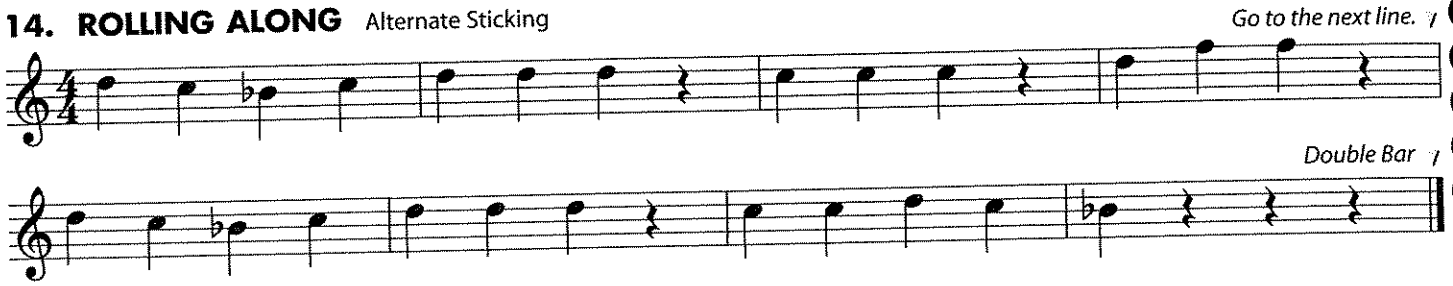
13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Fill in the remaining note names before playing.*



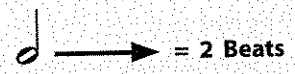
Notes In Review



14. ROLLING ALONG Alternate Sticking

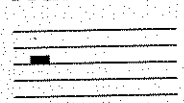


Half Note

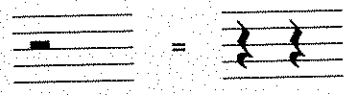


1 & 2 &

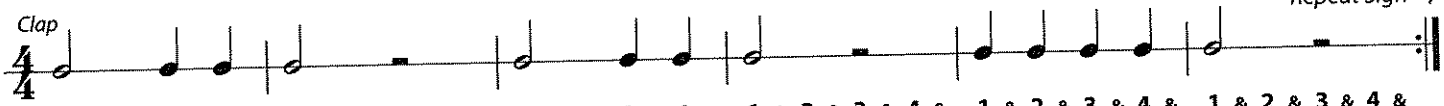
Half Rest



1 & 2 &



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

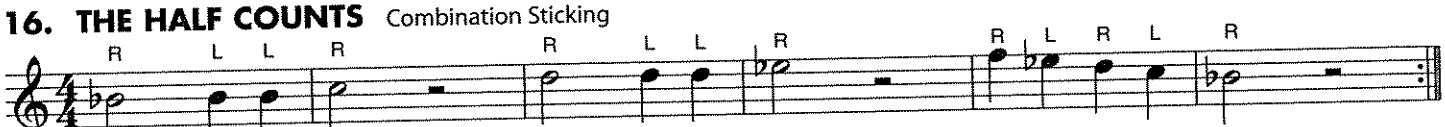


1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Combination Sticking

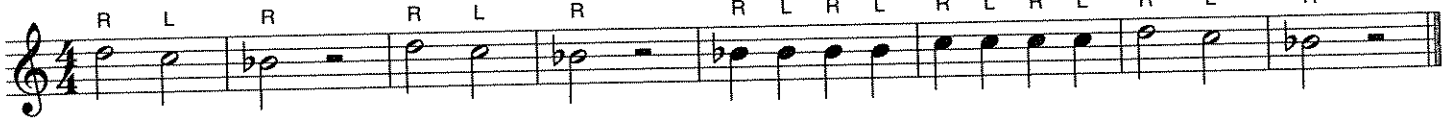
A sticking pattern that combines both alternate and double sticking.

16. THE HALF COUNTS Combination Sticking



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

17. HOT CROSS BUNS

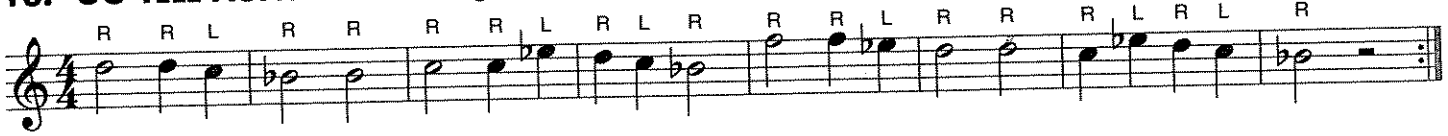


Right Hand Lead

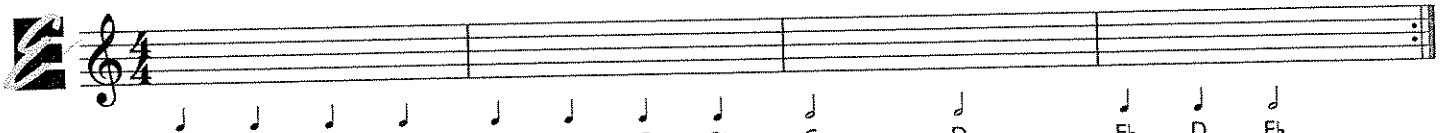
A sticking pattern that begins with the right hand and keeps the right hand on strong beats.

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.*



E♭ F E♭ D E♭ D C B♭ C D E♭ D E♭

Whole Note

= 4 Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest

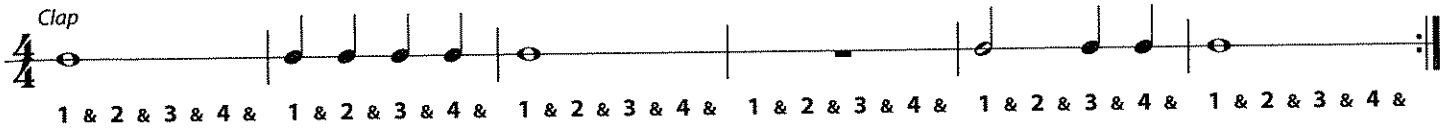
= A Whole Measure of Silent Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

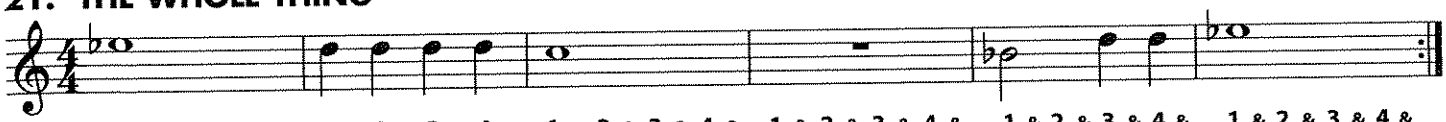
Whole Rest hangs from a staff line.

Half Rest sits on a staff line.

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

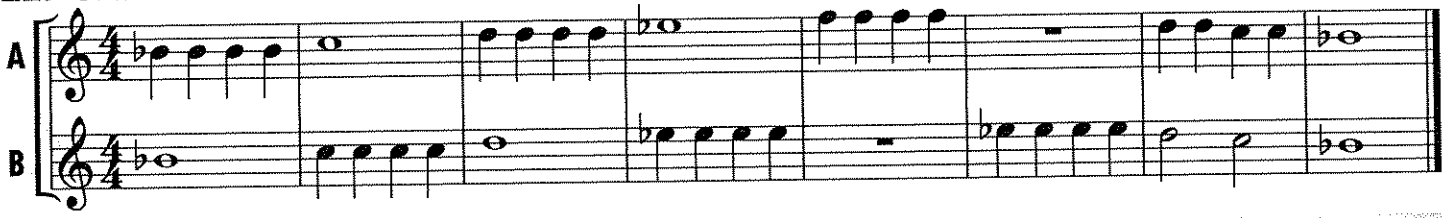


21. THE WHOLE THING



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

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet



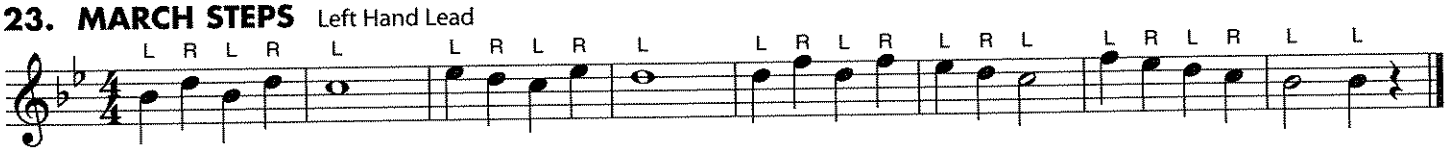
Key Signature

The **Key Signature** tells us which notes to play with sharps (♯) or flats (♭) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the *Key of* B♭ – play all B's as B-flats, and E's as E-flats.

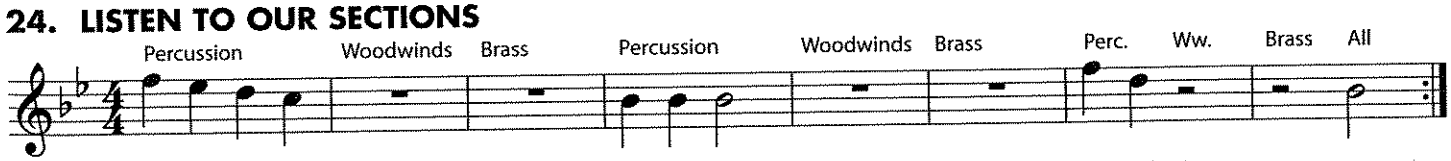
THEORY

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

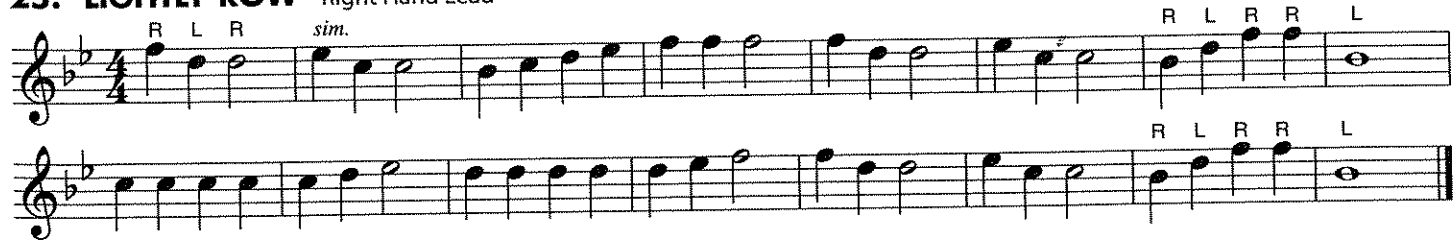


24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

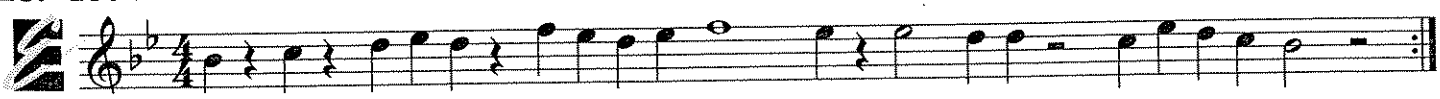


Simile *(sim.)* Continue playing in the same style.

25. LIGHTLY ROW Right Hand Lead

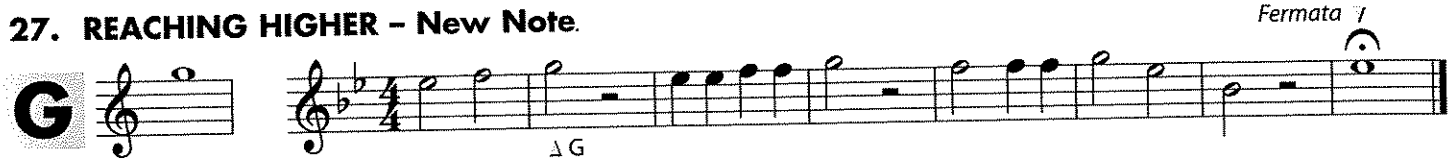


26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Draw in the bar lines before you play.*



Fermata 𝄐 Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

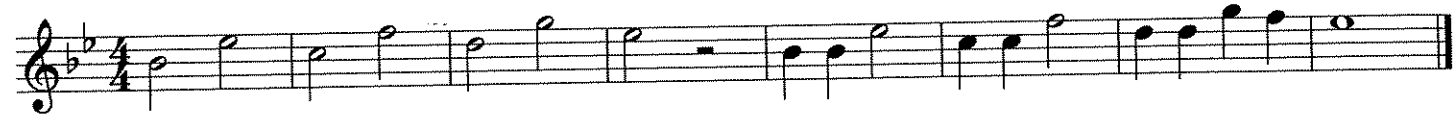
27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note



28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE Left Hand Lead

French Folk Song

29. REMIX

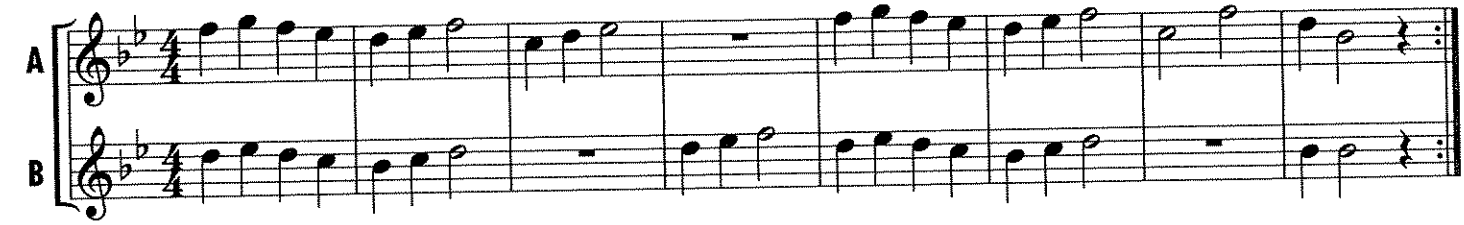


THEORY

Harmony Two or more notes played together. Each combination forms a *chord.*

30. LONDON BRIDGE – Duet

English Folk Song

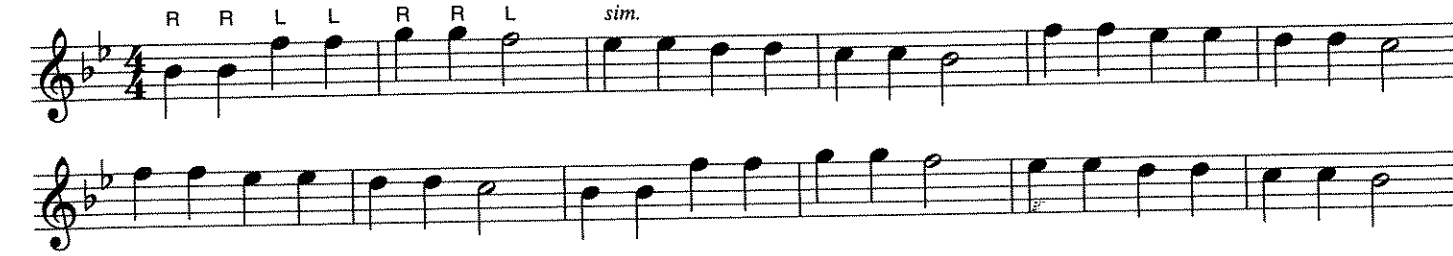


HISTORY

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."

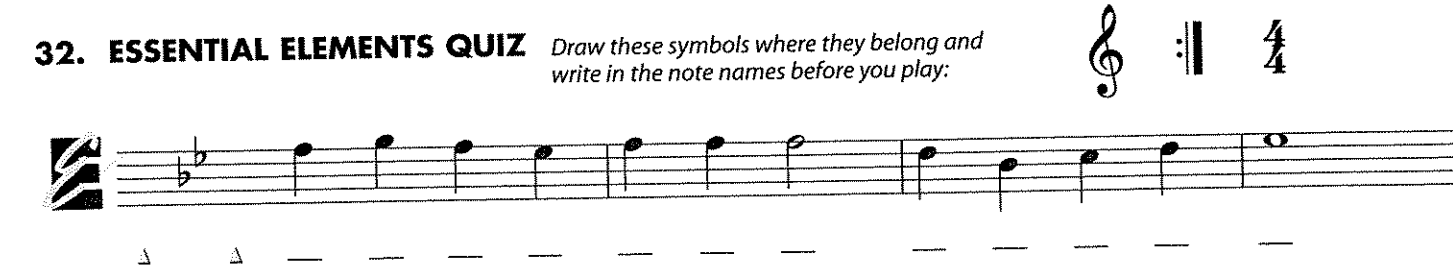
31. A MOZART MELODY Double Sticking

Adaptation

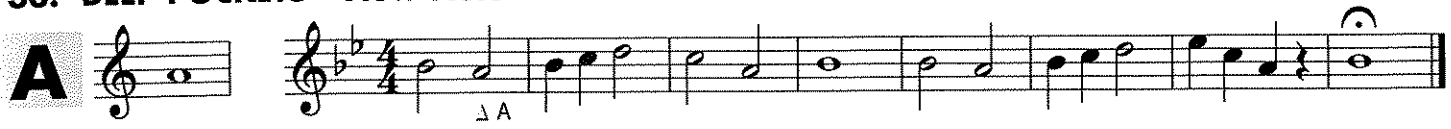


32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

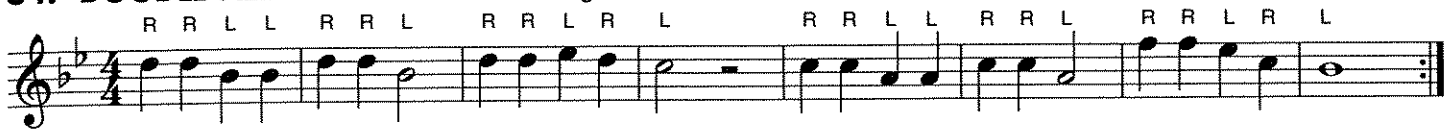
Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:



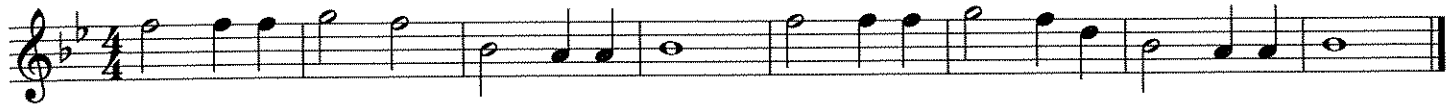
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY Combination Sticking



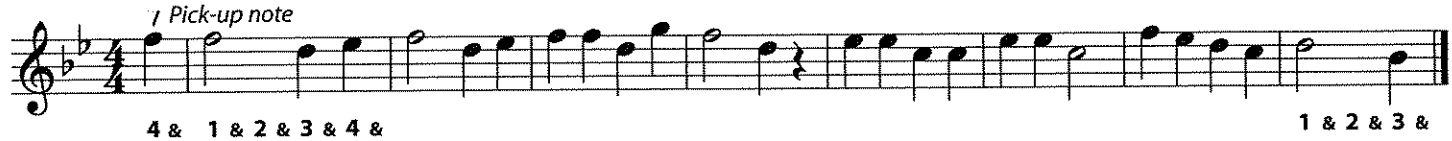
35. JUMP ROPE



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.

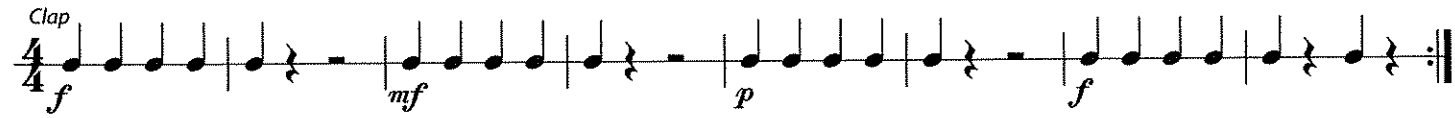
36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET Combination Sticking



Dynamics

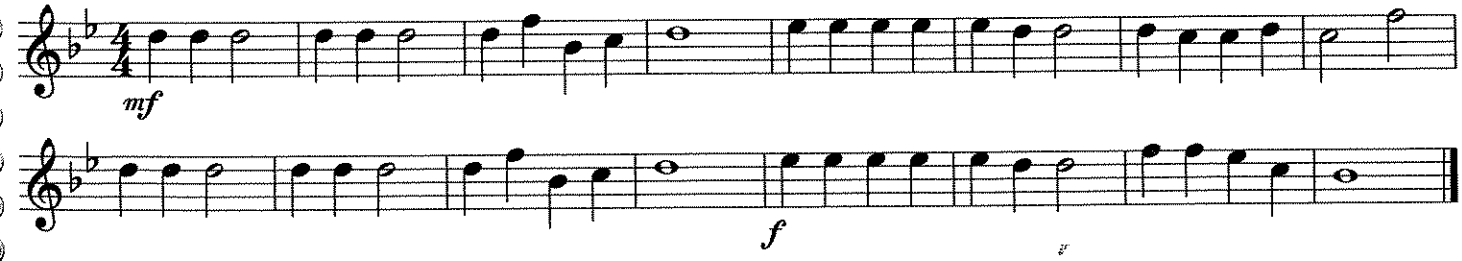
f – *forte* (play loudly) *mf* – *mezzo forte* (play moderately loud) *p* – *piano* (play softly)
The higher you lift the mallet, the louder the note will sound.

37. LOUD AND SOFT



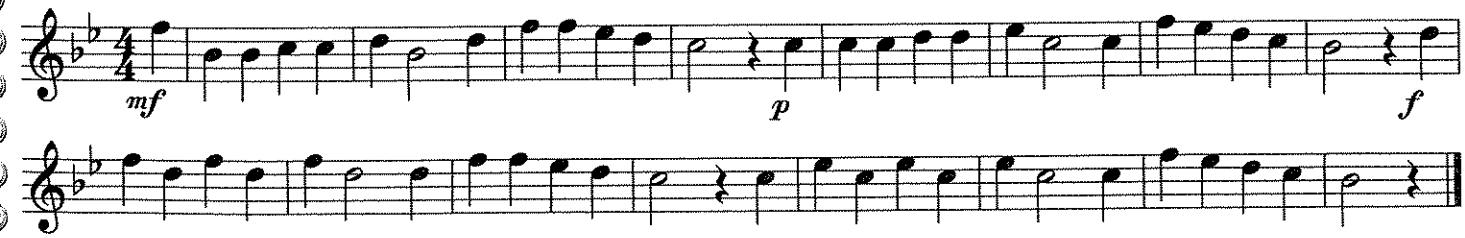
38. JINGLE BELLS

J. S. Pierpont



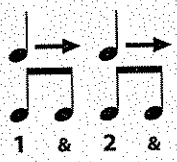
39. MY DREYDL

Traditional Hanukkah Song



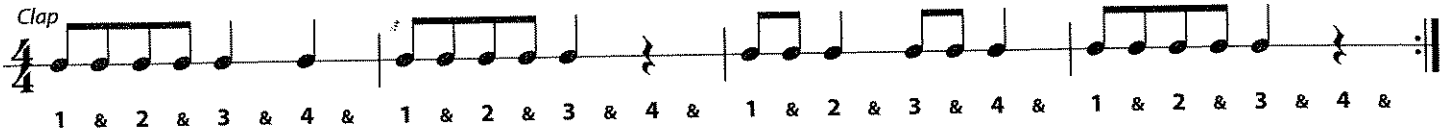
Eighth Notes

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

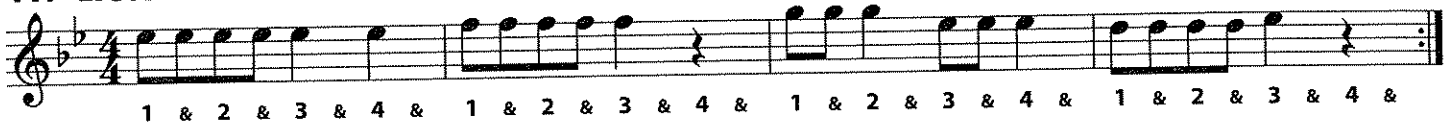


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.

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

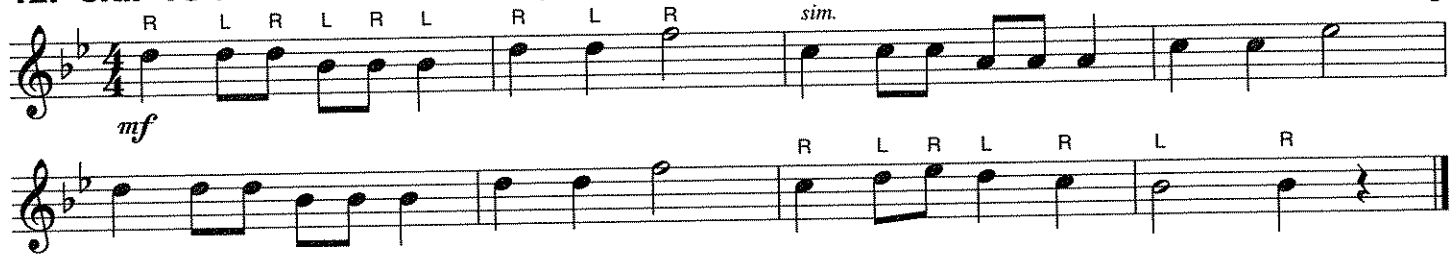


41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

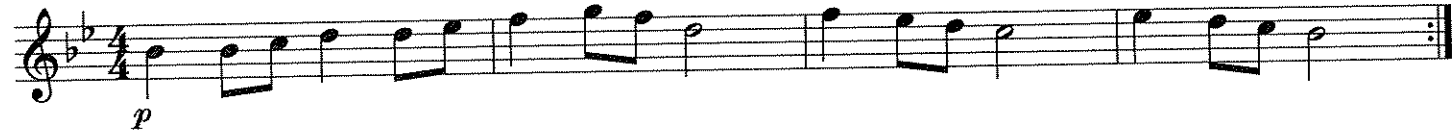


42. SKIP TO MY LOU Alternate Sticking

American Folk Song

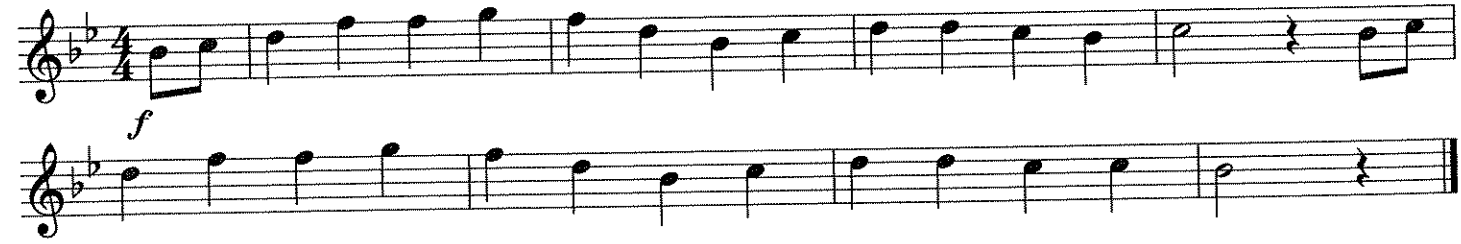


43. LONG, LONG AGO



44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster

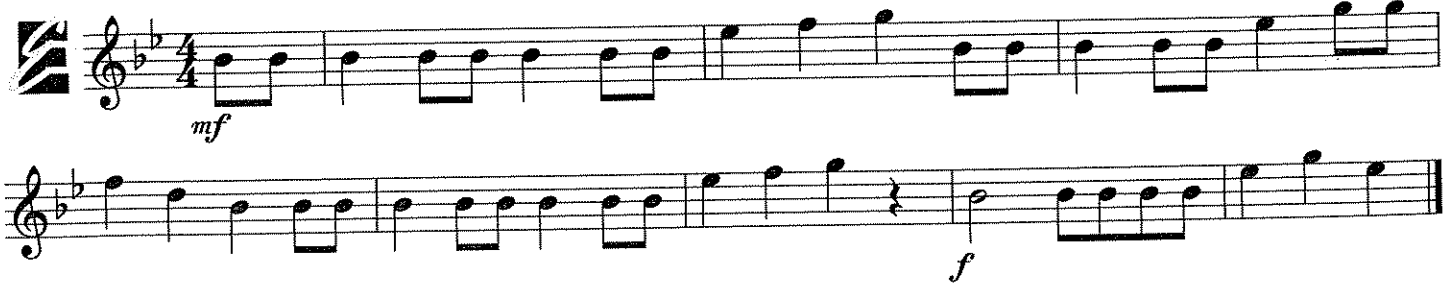


HISTORY

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

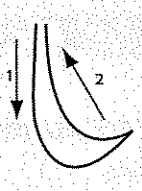


$\frac{2}{4}$ Time Signature

= **2 beats** per measure
= **Quarter** note gets one beat

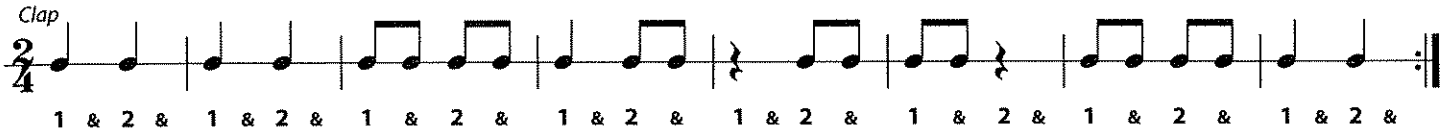
Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.

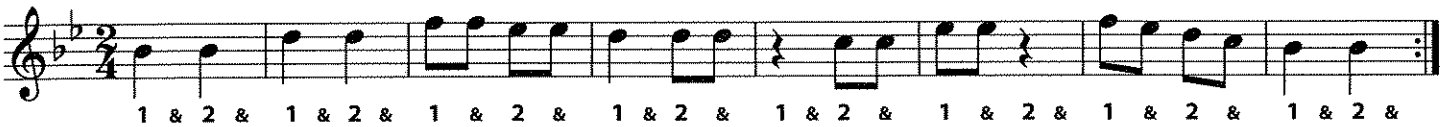


THEORY

46. RHYTHM RAP



47. TWO BY TWO

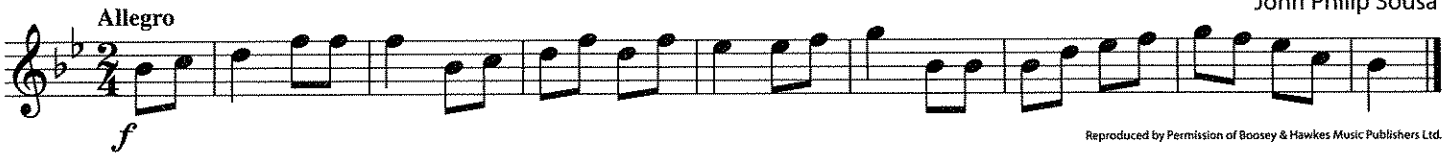


Tempo Markings

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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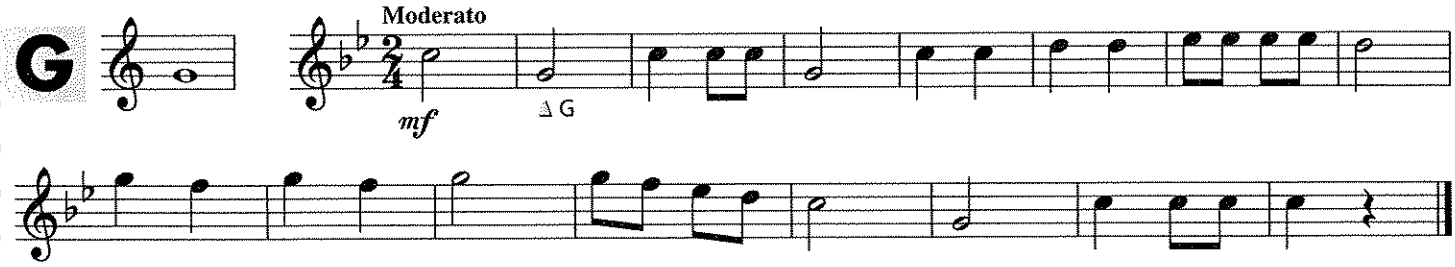
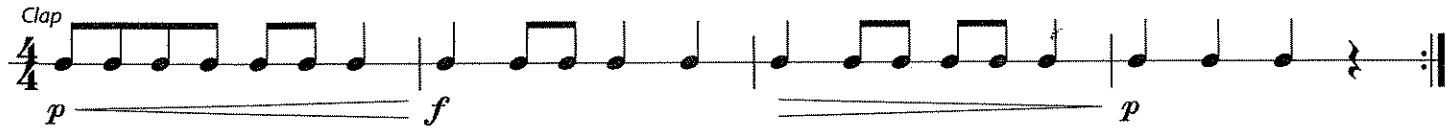
49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note



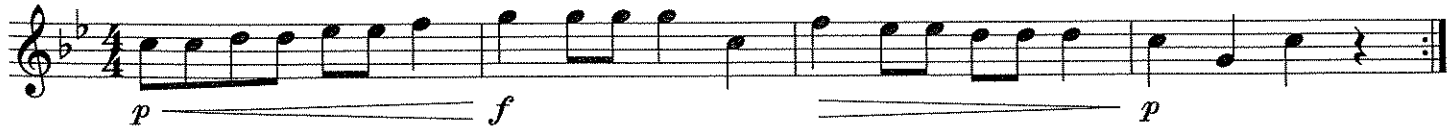
Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder) ***Decrescendo*** or ***Diminuendo*** (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS



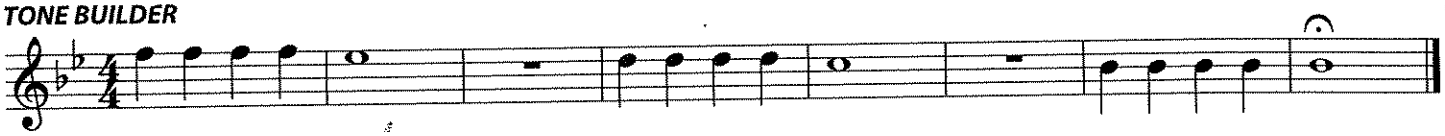
51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



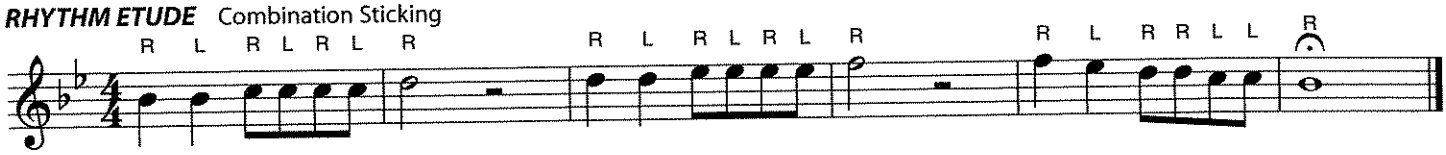
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

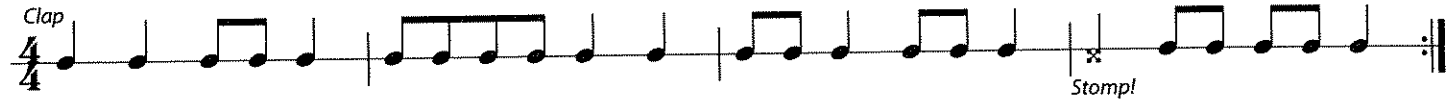
TONE BUILDER



RHYTHM ETUDE Combination Sticking



RHYTHM RAP



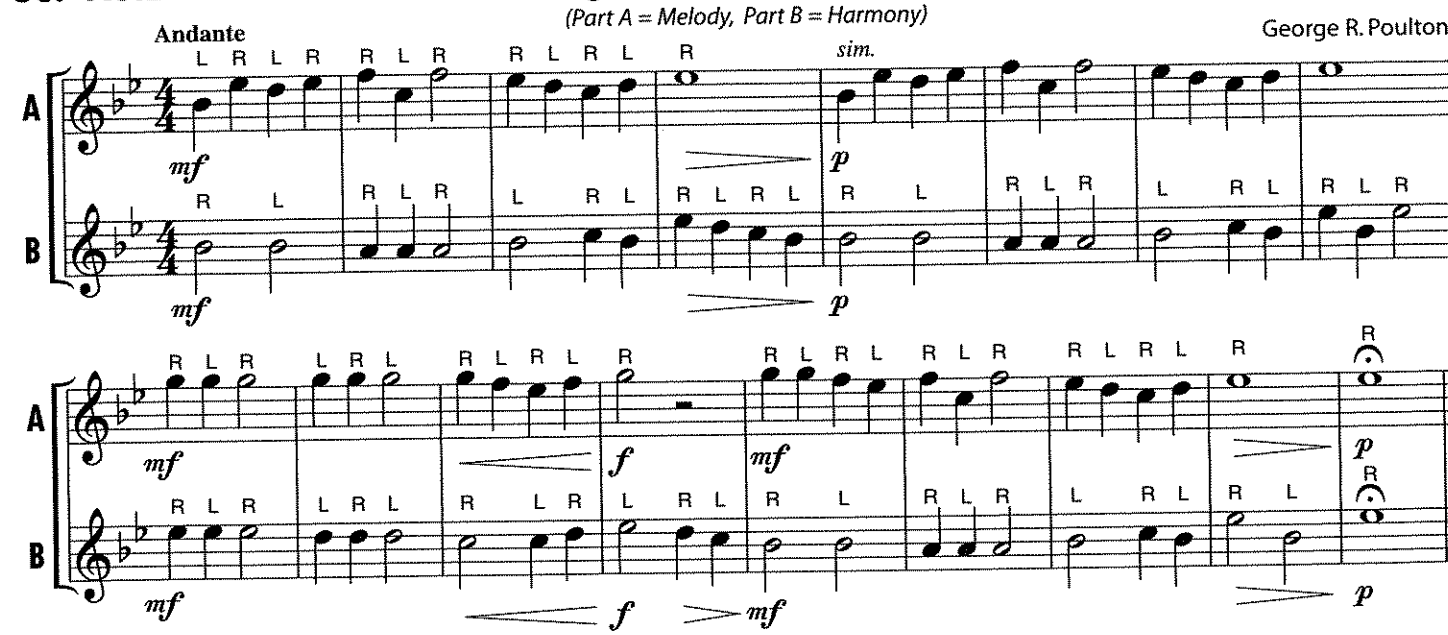
CHORALE

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

53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement Melodic Sticking with Doublings

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

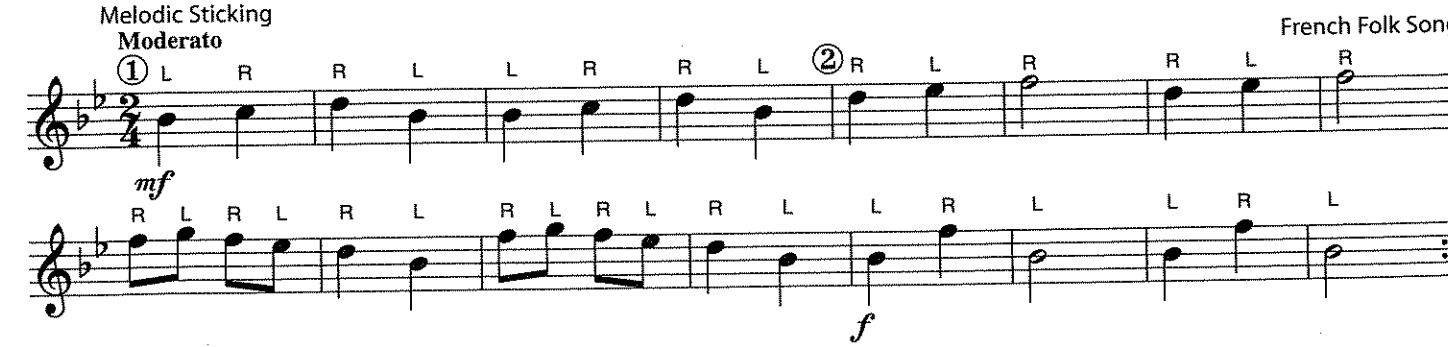
George R. Poulton



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

Melodic Sticking

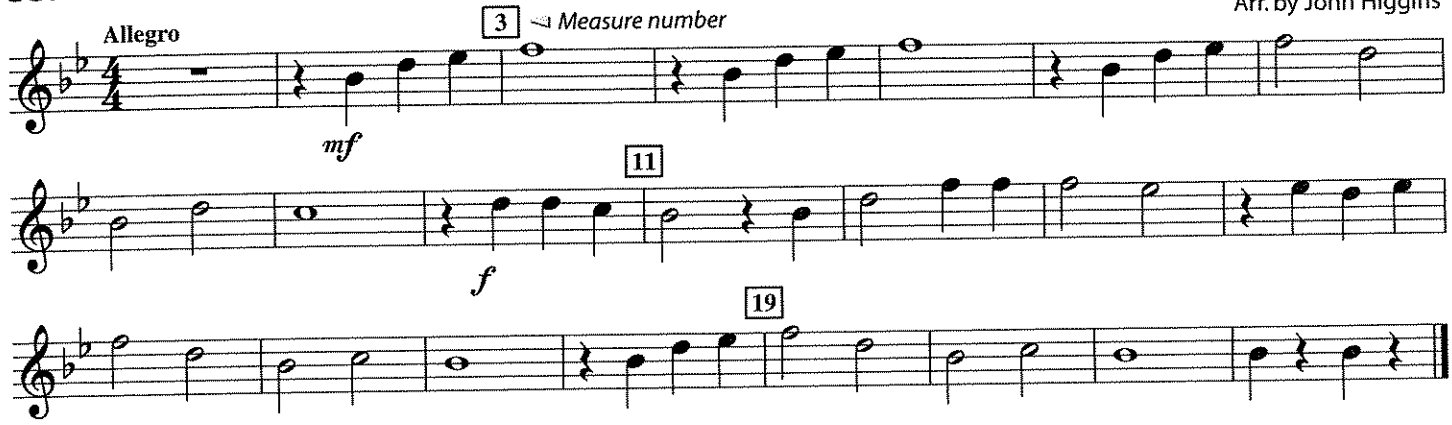
French Folk Song



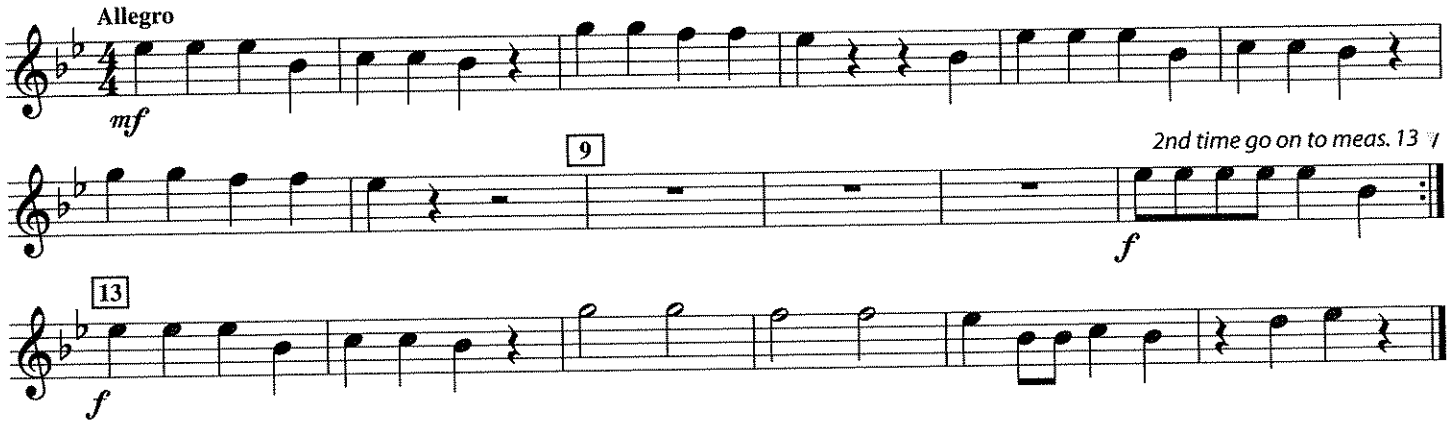
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

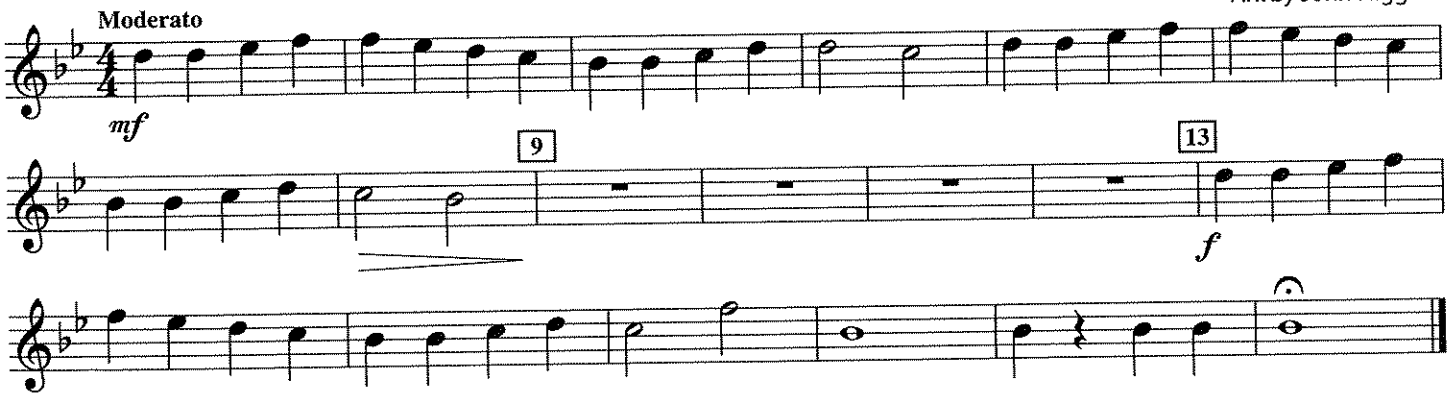


56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature



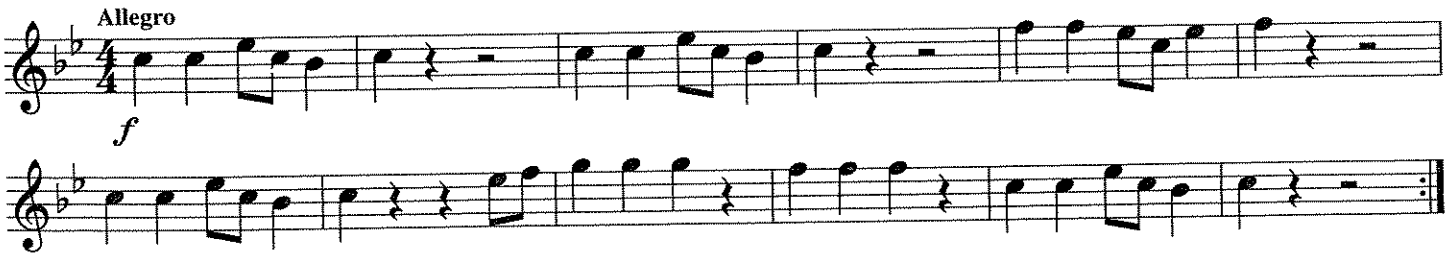
57. ODE TO JOY (from Symphony No. 9)

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

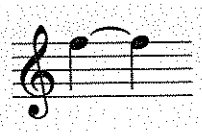


58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

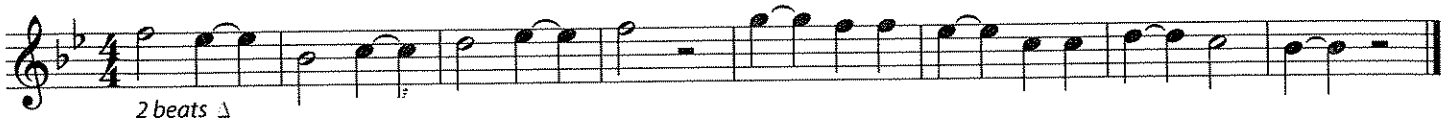
John Higgins



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

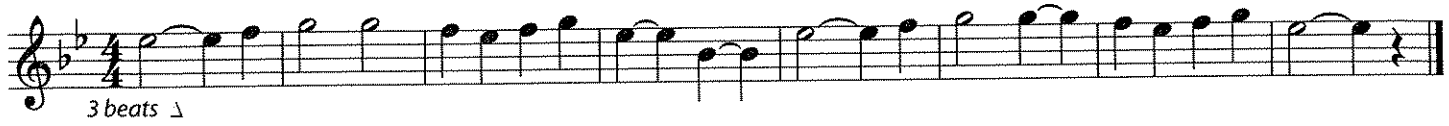


59. FIT TO BE TIED



60. ALOUETTE

French-Canadian Folk Song



Dotted Half Note

1 & 2 & 3 &

A dot adds half the value of the note.

2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

61. ALOUETTE – THE SEQUEL

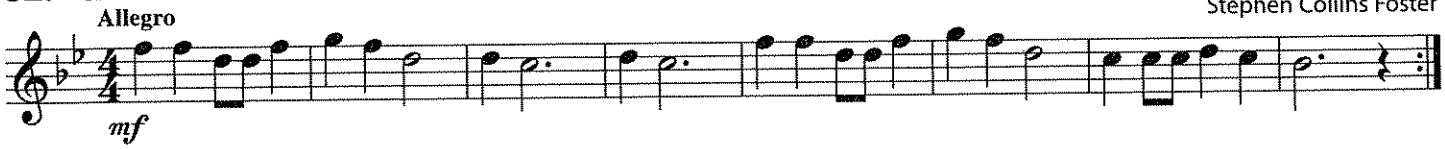
French-Canadian Folk Song

HISTORY

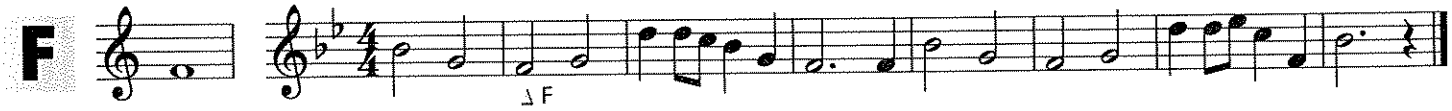
American composer **Stephen Collins Foster** (1826–1864) was born near Pittsburgh, PA. He has become the most recognized song writer of his time for works such as "Oh Susanna," which became popular during the California Gold Rush of 1849. Among his most well-known songs are "My Old Kentucky Home" and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

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

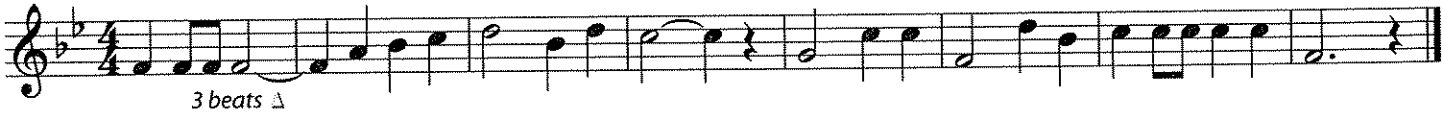
Stephen Collins Foster



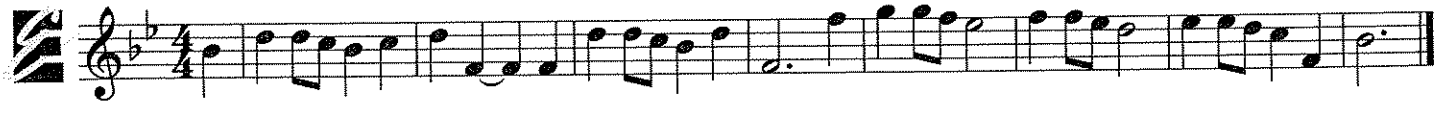
63. NEW DIRECTIONS – New Note



64. THE NOBLES



65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

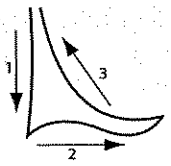


$\frac{3}{4}$ Time Signature

= **3 beats** per measure
= **Quarter** note gets one beat

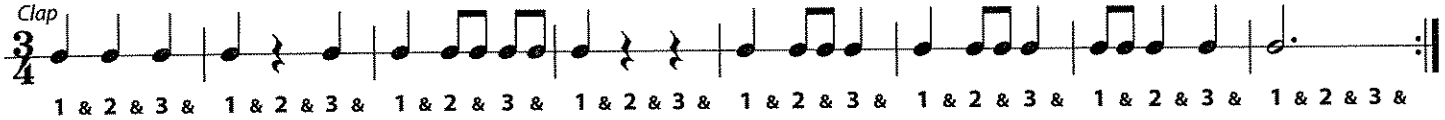
Conducting

Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

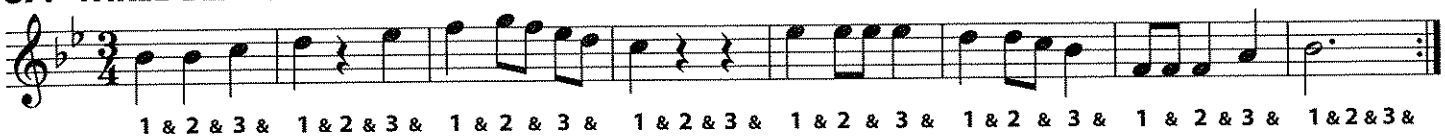


THEORY

66. RHYTHM RAP

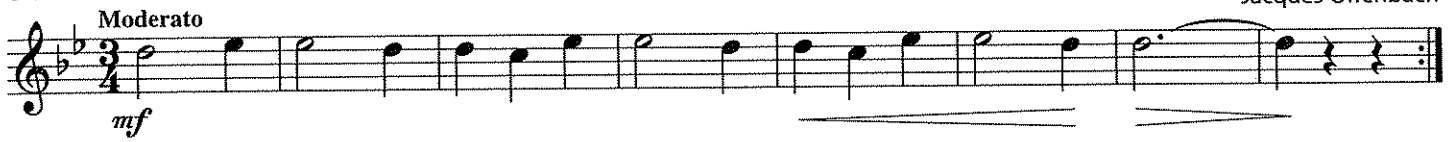


67. THREE BEAT JAM



68. BARCAROLLE

Jacques Offenbach

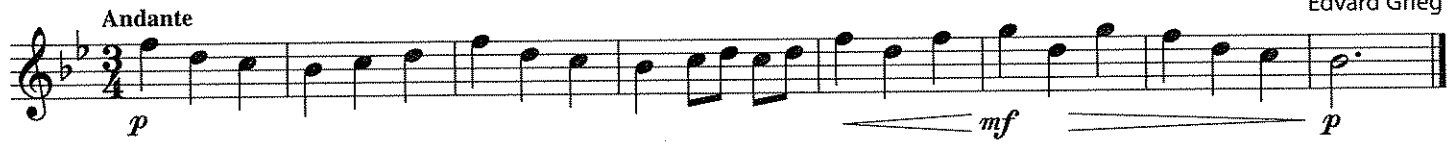


Norwegian composer **Edvard Grieg** (1843–1907) wrote *Peer Gynt Suite* for a play by Henrik Ibsen in 1875, the year before the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. "Morning" is a melody from *Peer Gynt Suite.* Music used in plays, or in films and television, is called **incidental music**.

HISTORY

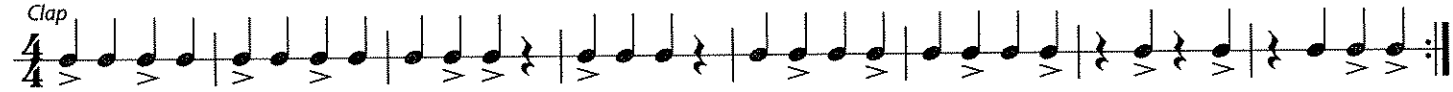
69. MORNING (from Peer Gynt)

Edvard Grieg



Accent Emphasize the note.

70. ACCENT YOUR TALENT

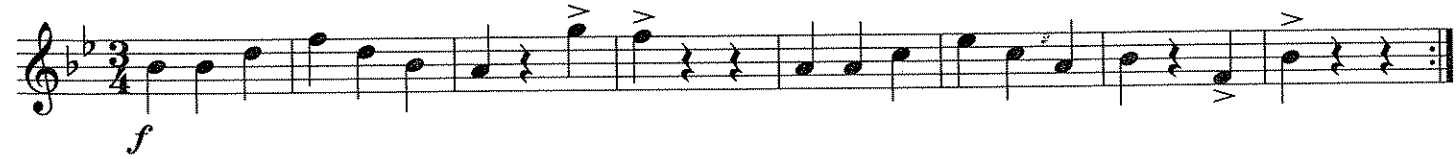


Latin American music has its roots in the African, Native American, Spanish and Portuguese cultures. This diverse music features lively accompaniments by drums and other percussion instruments such as maracas and claves. Music from Latin America continues to influence jazz, classical and popular styles of music. "Chiapanecas" is a popular children's dance and game song.

HISTORY

71. MEXICAN CLAPPING SONG ("Chiapanecas")

Latin American Folk Song



72. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

THEORY

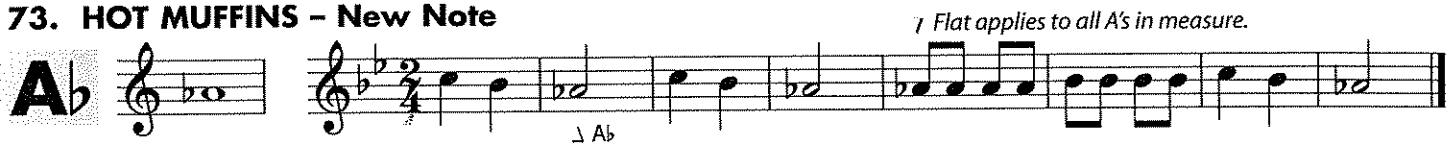
Accidental

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

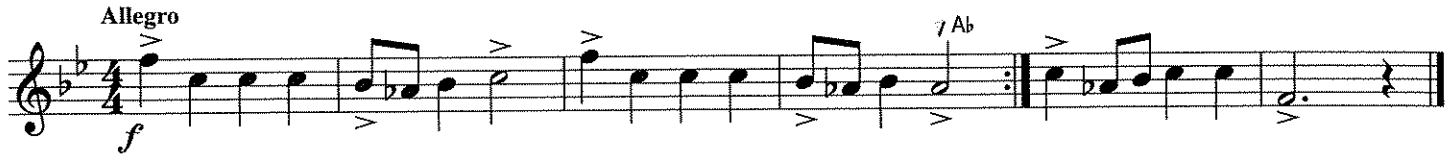
Flat ♭

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.

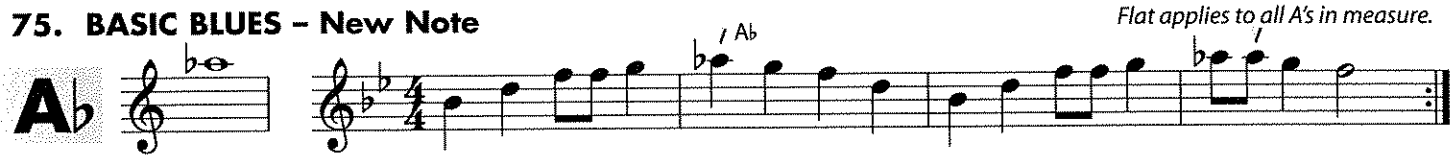
73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note



74. COSSACK DANCE



75. BASIC BLUES – New Note

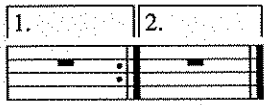


THEORY

New Key Signature

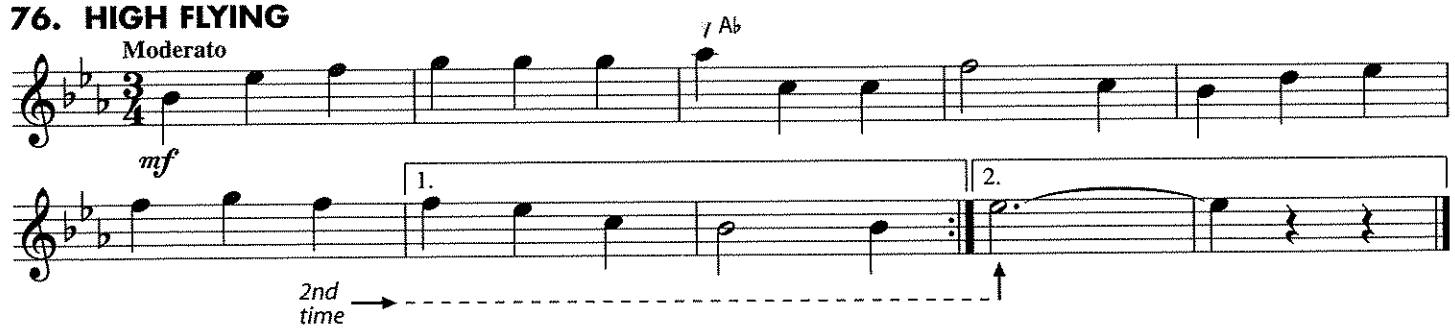
This Key Signature indicates the *Key of* E♭ – play all B's as B-flats, all E's as E-flats, and all A's as A-flats.

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

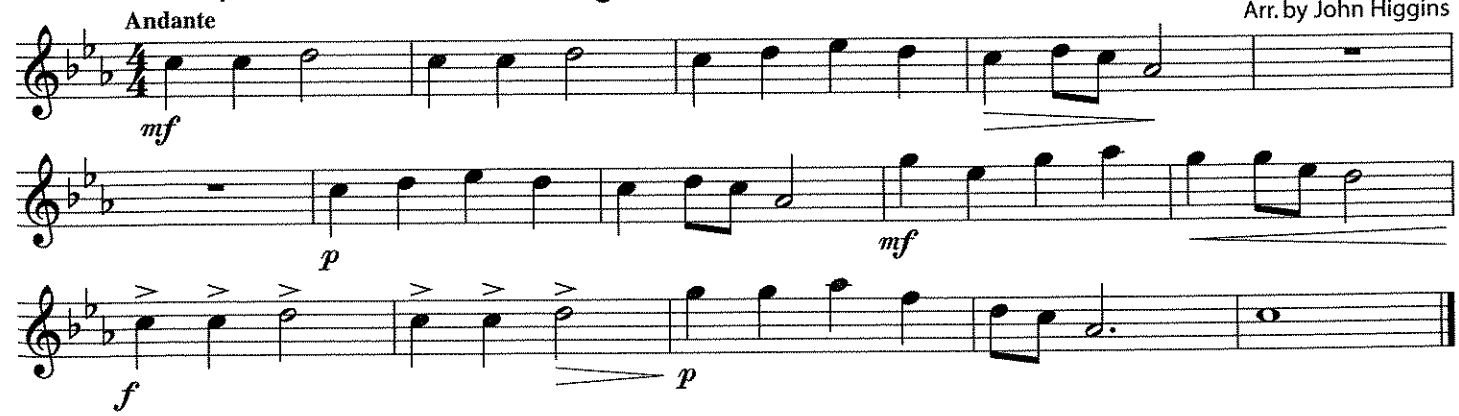


HISTORY

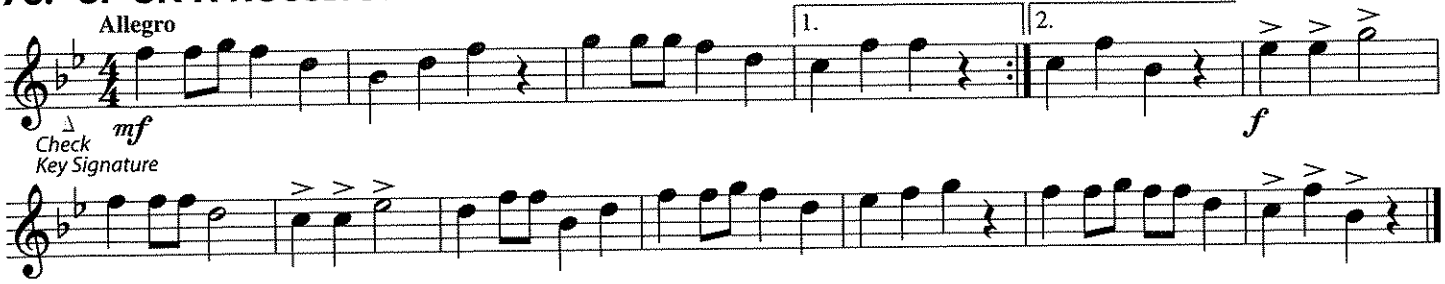
Japanese folk music actually has its origins in ancient China. "Sakura, Sakura" was performed on instruments such as the **koto**, a 13-string instrument that is more than 4000 years old, and the **shakuhachi** or bamboo flute. The unique sound of this ancient Japanese melody results from the pentatonic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

77. SAKURA, SAKURA – Band Arrangement

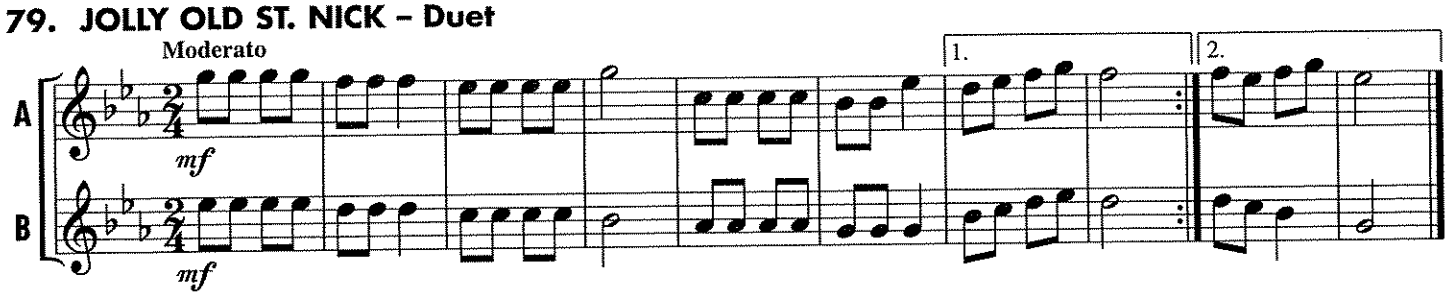
Japanese Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins



78. UP ON A HOUSETOP

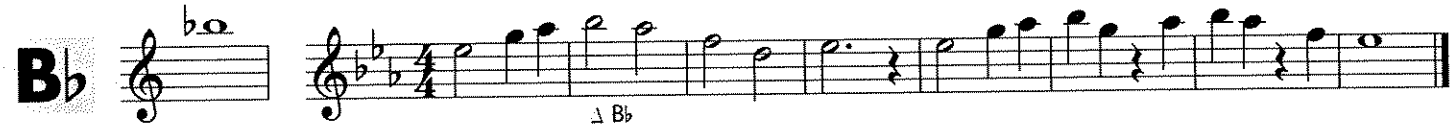


79. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK – Duet



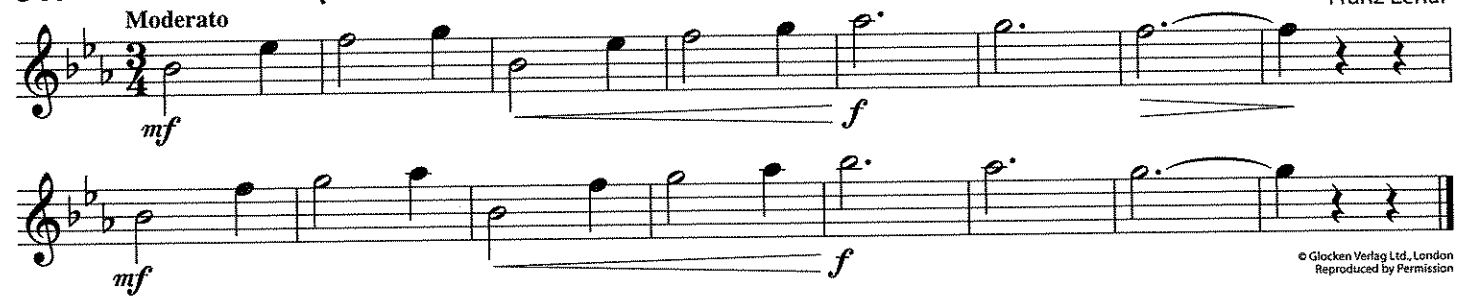
See page 9 for additional holiday music, MY DREYDL and JINGLE BELLS.

80. THE BIG AIRSTREAM – New Note



81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)

Franz Lehar



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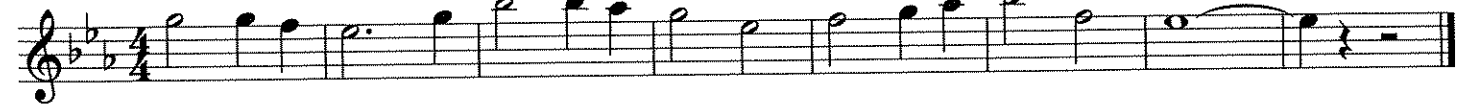
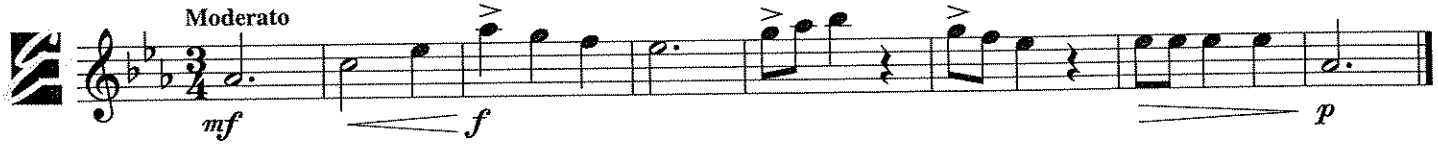
82. AIR TIME



83. DOWN BY THE STATION

84. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

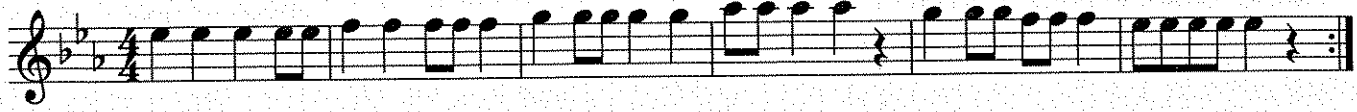


85. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY *Using these notes, improvise your own rhythms:*

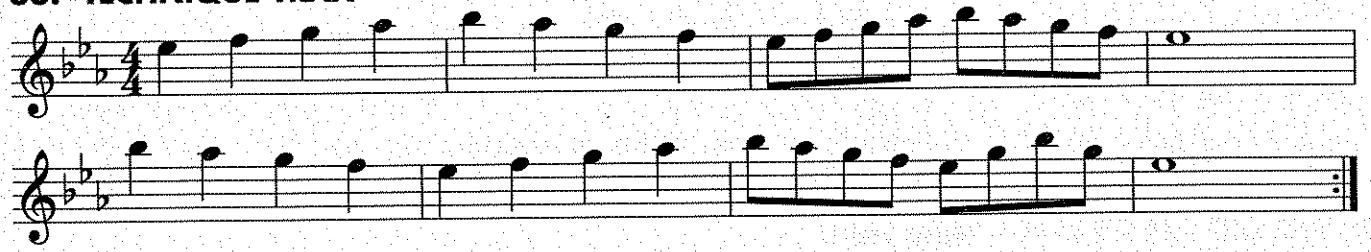
DAILY WARM-UPS

86. TONE BUILDER

87. RHYTHM BUILDER

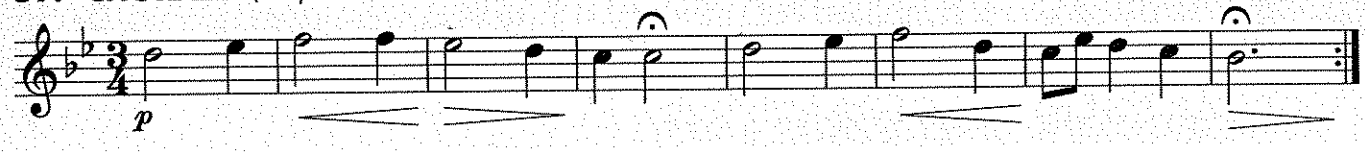


88. TECHNIQUE TRAX



89. CHORALE *(Adapted from Cantata 147)*

Johann Sebastian Bach

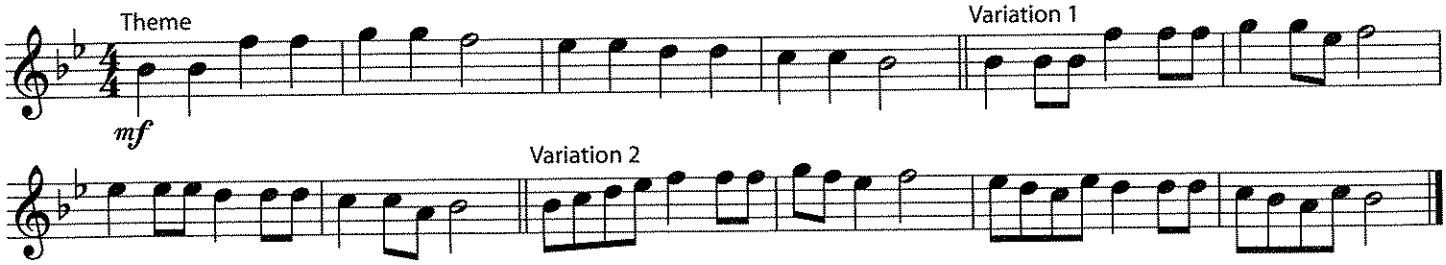


THEORY

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

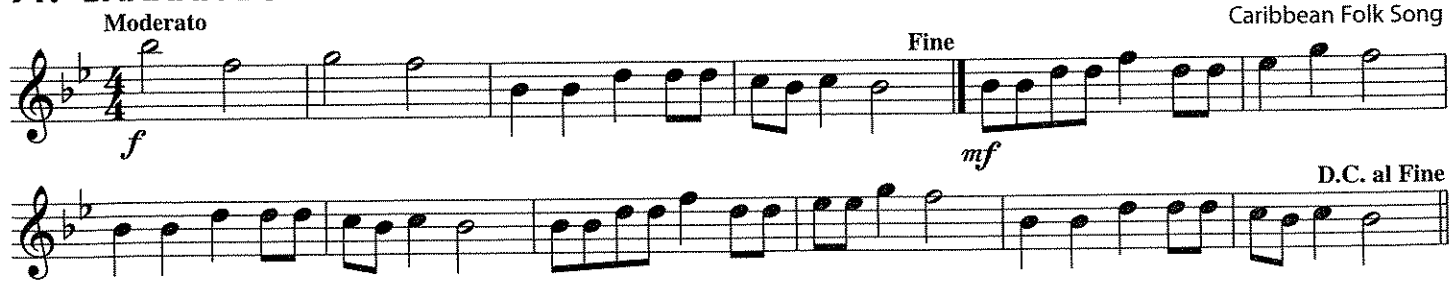


D.C. al Fine

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

Caribbean Folk Song

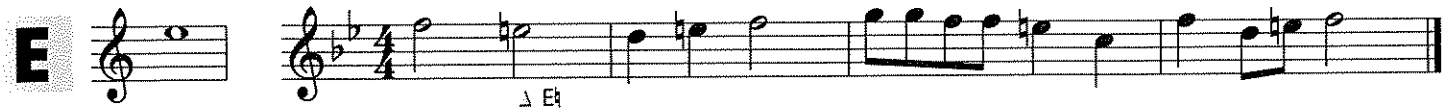


THEORY

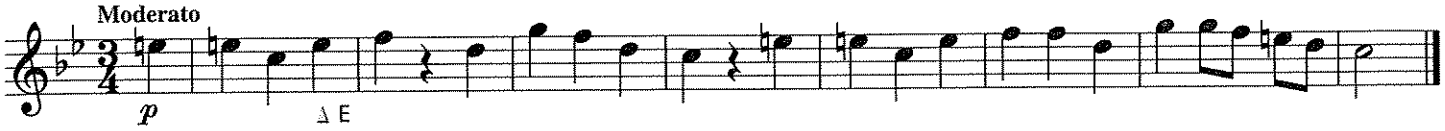
Natural ♮

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

92. RAZOR'S EDGE – New Note



93. THE MUSIC BOX

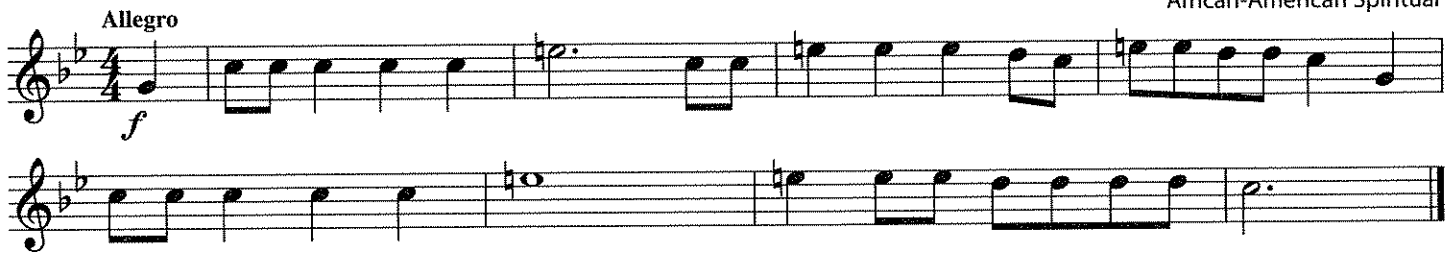


HISTORY

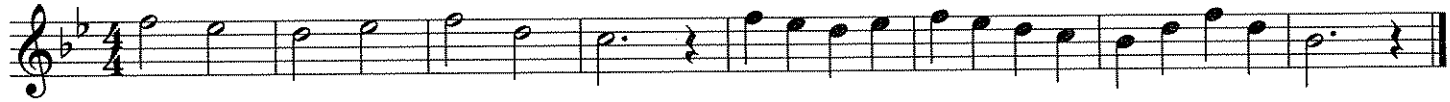
African-American spirituals originated in the 1700's, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals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

94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL

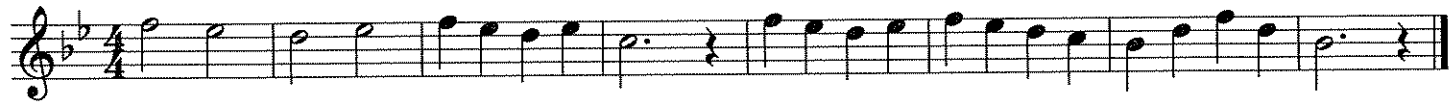
African-American Spiritual



95. SMOOTH OPERATOR



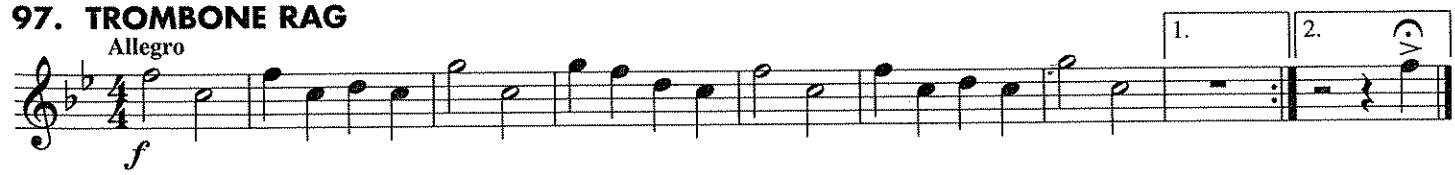
96. GLIDING ALONG



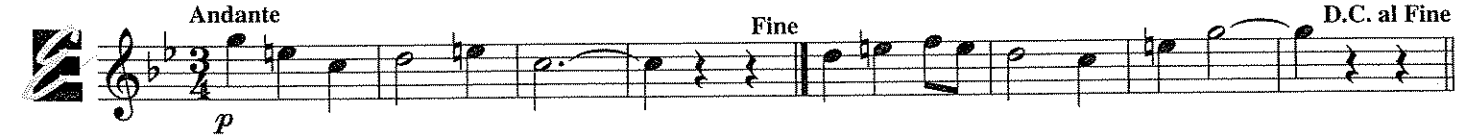
HISTORY

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.

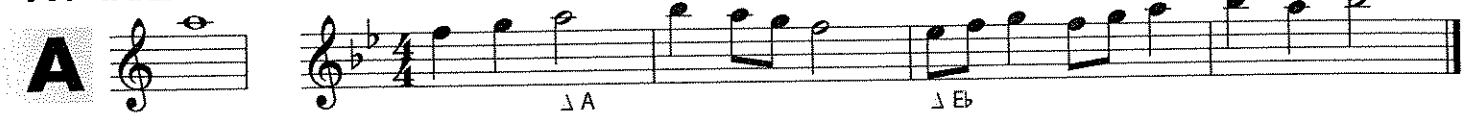
97. TROMBONE RAG



98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ



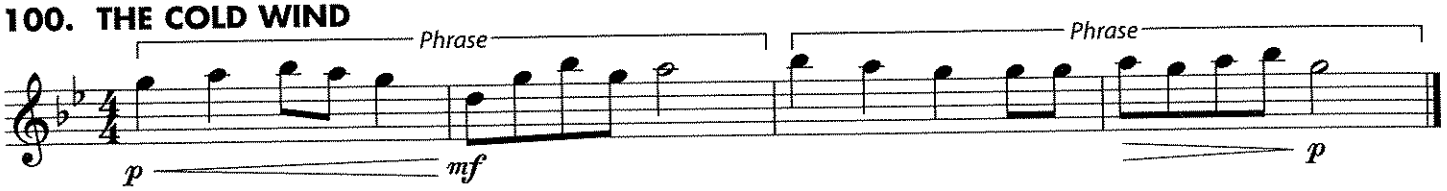
99. TAKE THE LEAD – New Note



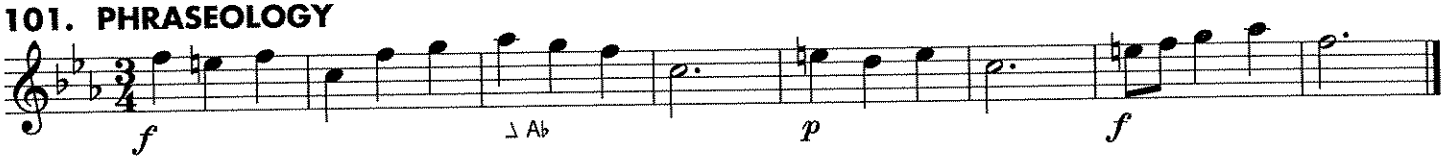
THEORY

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

100. THE COLD WIND



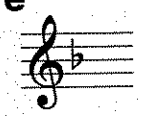
101. PHRASEOLOGY



THEORY

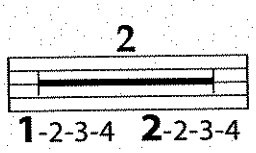
New Key Signature

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



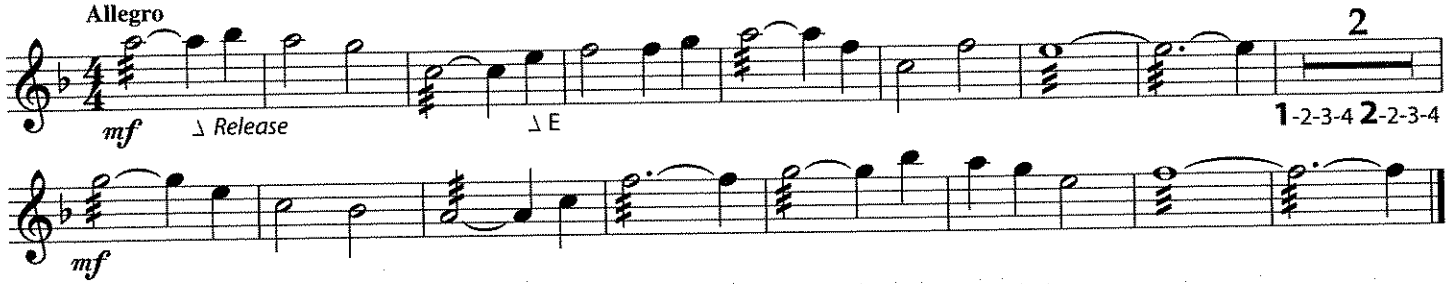
Multiple Measure Rest

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

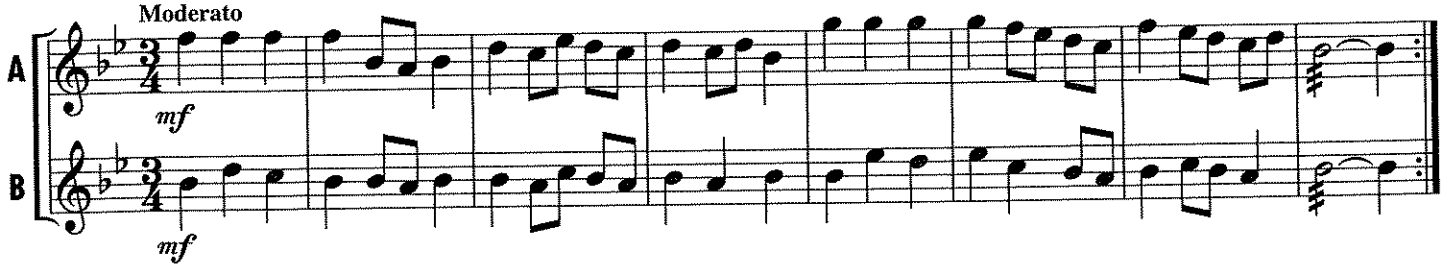


HISTORY

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.

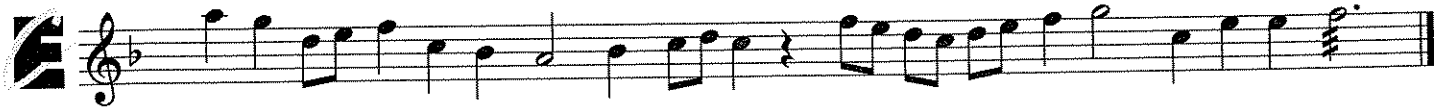
103. MINUET – Duet

Johann Sebastian Bach



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?



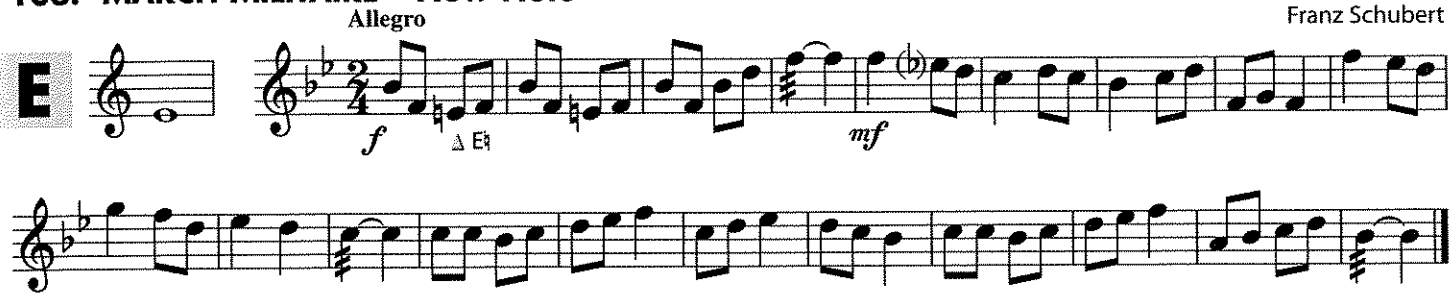
105. NATURALLY

HISTORY

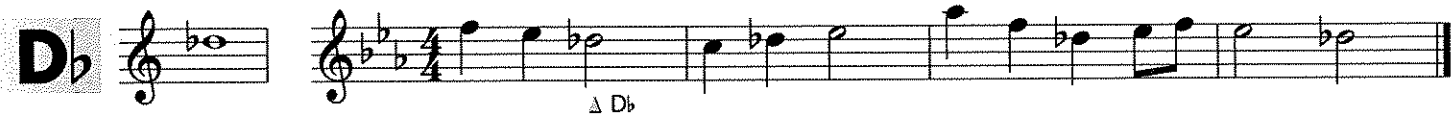
Austrian composer **Franz Peter Schubert** (1797–1828) lived a shorter life than any other great composer, but he created an incredible amount of music: more than 600 art-songs (concert music for voice and accompaniment), ten symphonies, chamber music, operas, choral works and piano pieces. His "March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

106. MARCH MILITAIRE – New Note

Franz Schubert

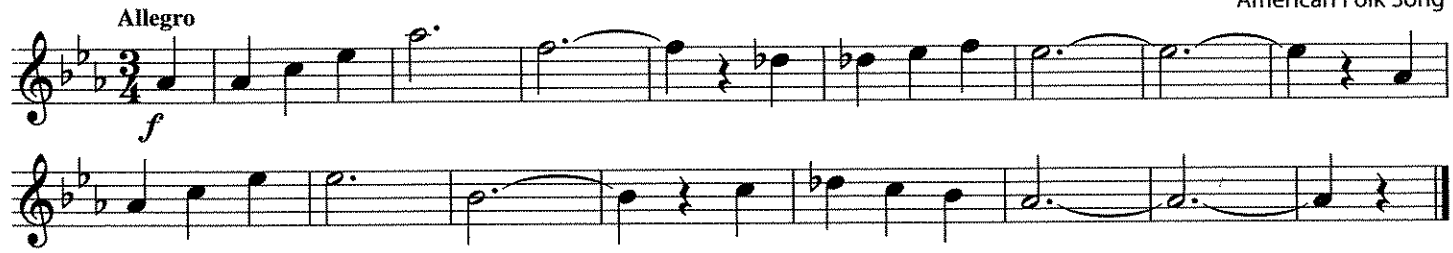


107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note



108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

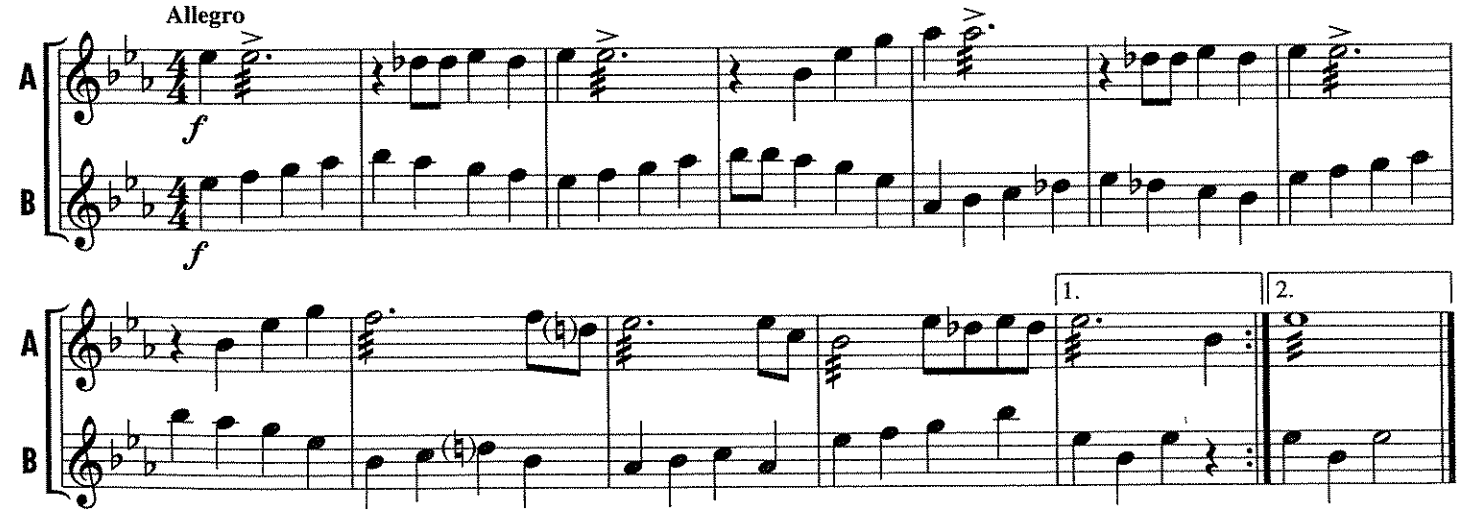
American Folk Song



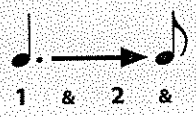
HISTORY

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."

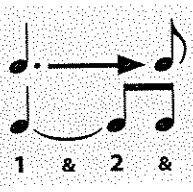
109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE – Duet



Dotted Quarter & Eighth Notes

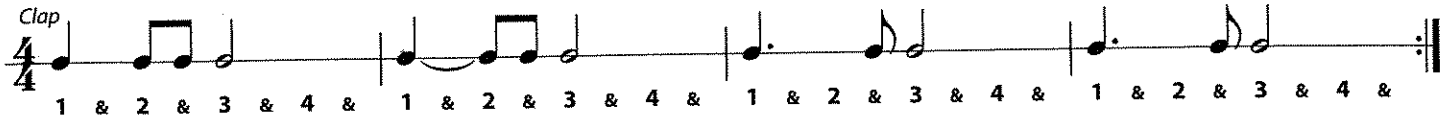


A **dot** adds half the value of the quarter note.

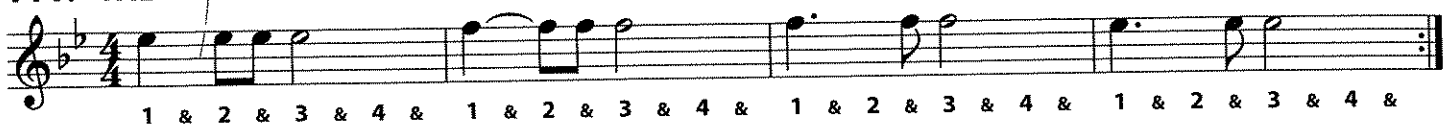


A single **eighth note** has a **flag** on the stem.

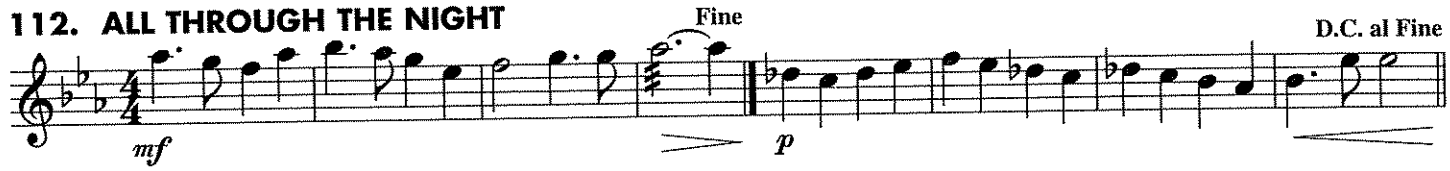
110. RHYTHM RAP



111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS

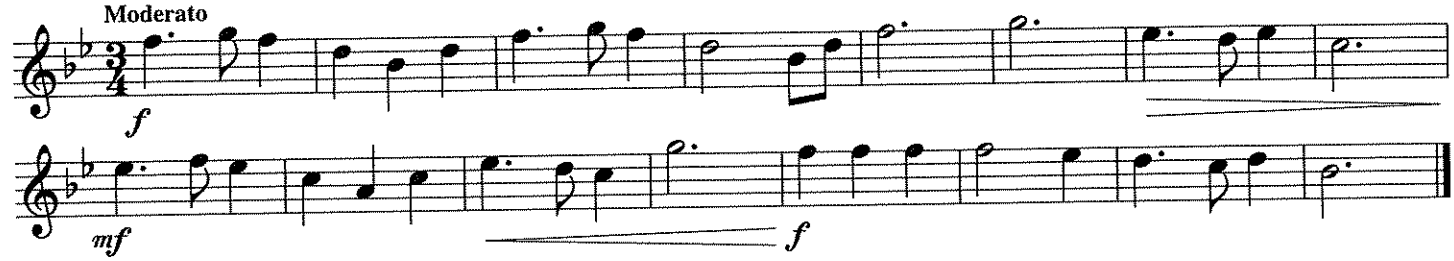


112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT



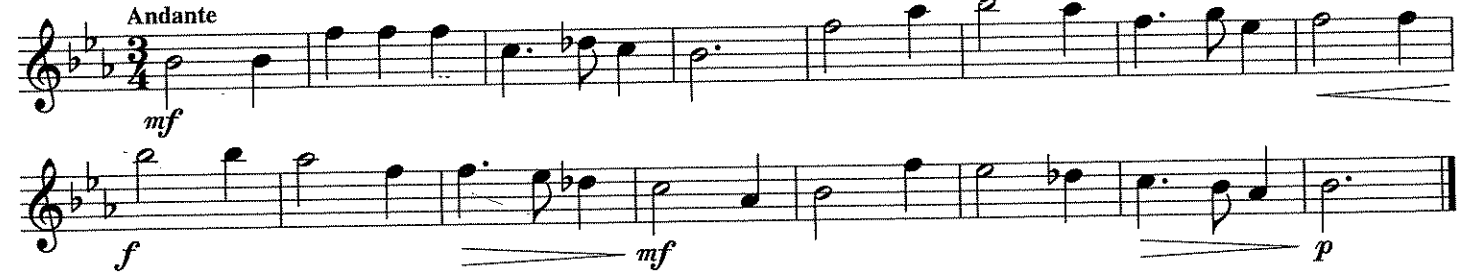
113. SEA CHANTY

English Folk Song



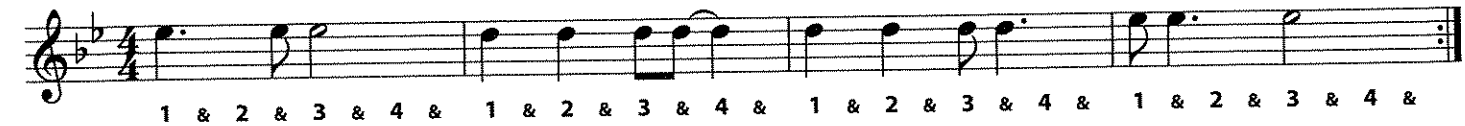
114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR

English Folk Song



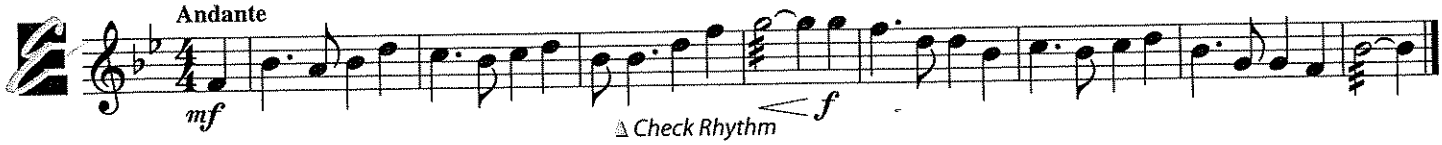
115. RHYTHM RAP

116. THE TURNAROUND



117. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – AULD LANG SYNE

Scottish Folk Song

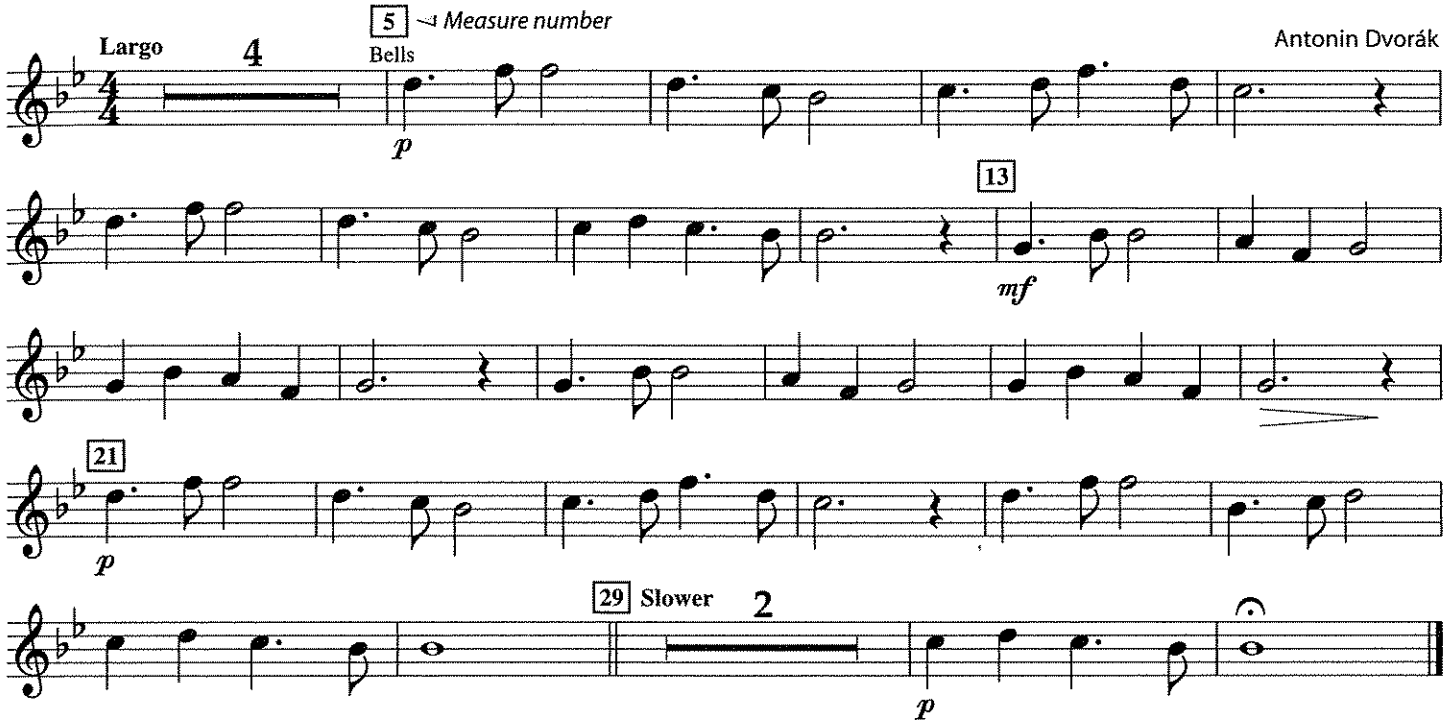


PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

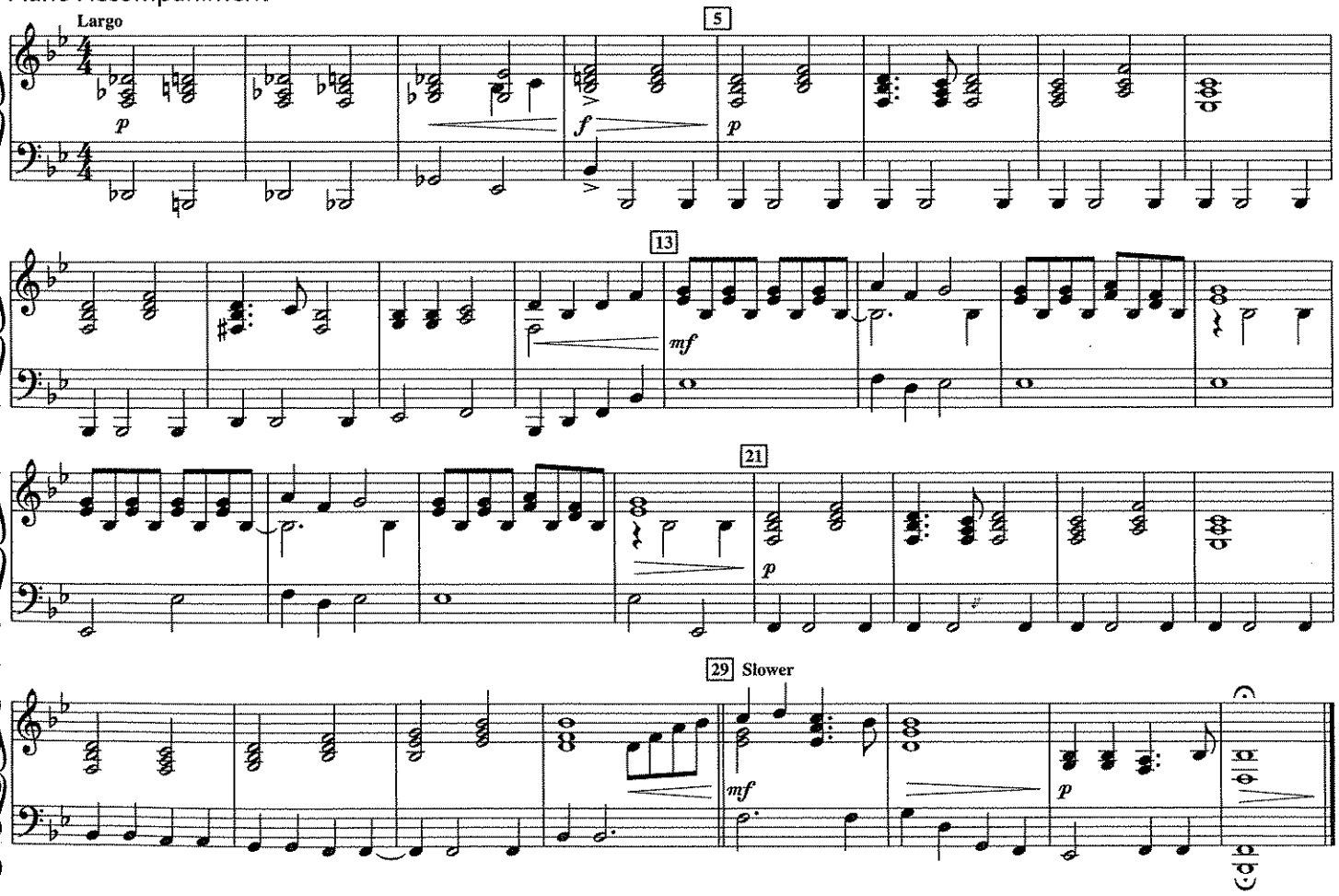
Solo with Piano Accompaniment

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"

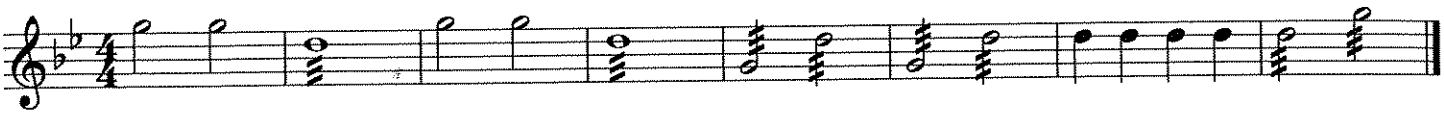


Piano Accompaniment

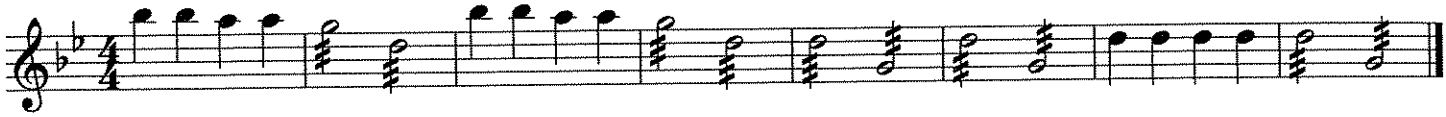


Great musicians give encouragement to fellow performers. On this page, clarinetists learn their instruments' upper register in the "Grenadilla Gorilla Jumps" (named after the grenadilla wood used to make clarinets). Brass players learn lip slurs, a new warm-up pattern. The success of your band depends on everyone's effort and encouragement.

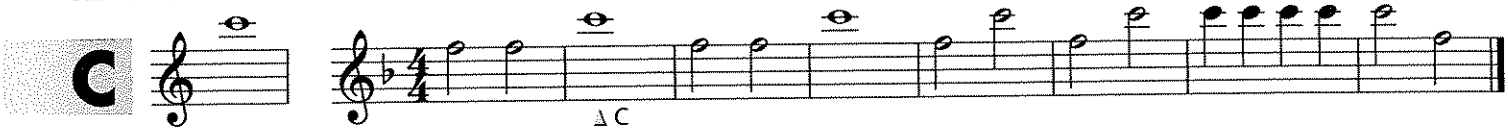
119. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 1



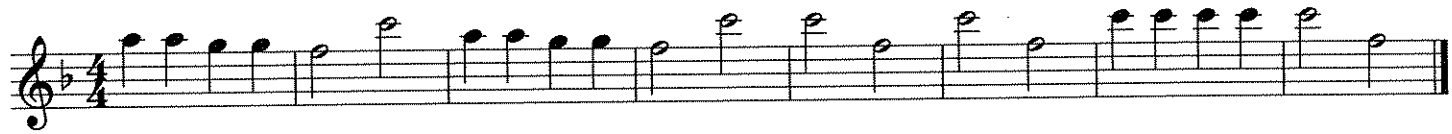
120. JUMPIN' UP AND DOWN



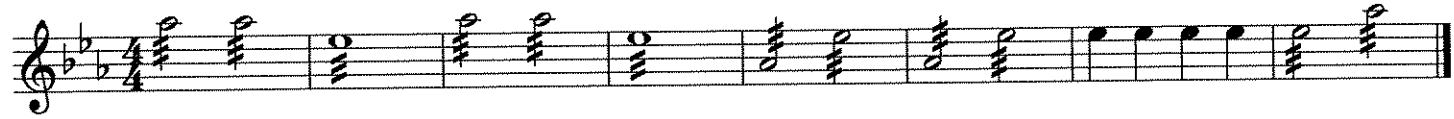
121. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 2 – New Note



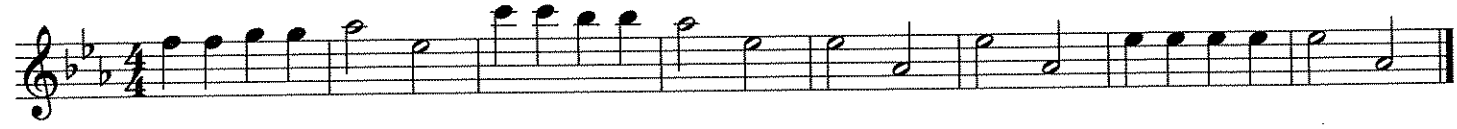
122. JUMPIN' FOR JOY



123. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 3



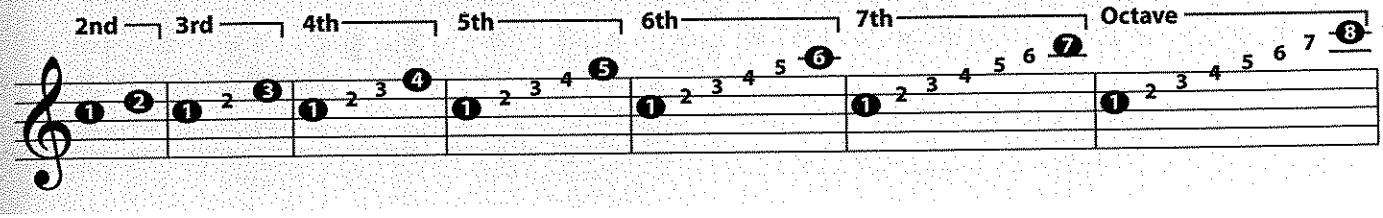
124. JUMPIN' JACKS



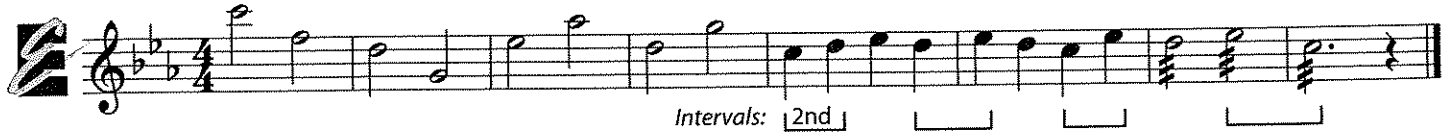
THEORY

Interval

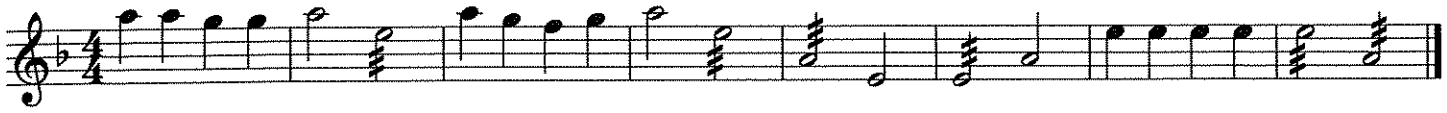
The distance between two pitches is an **interval**. Starting with "1" on the lower note, count each line and space between the notes. The number of the higher note is the distance of the interval.



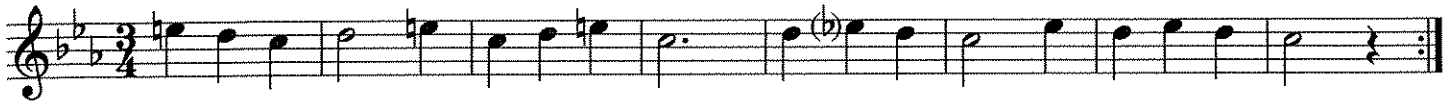
125. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Write in the numbers of the intervals, counting up from the lower notes.*



126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4

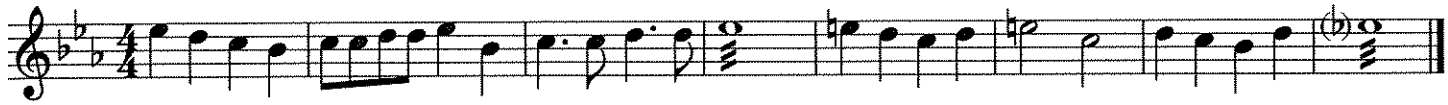


127. THREE IS THE COUNT



128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5

129. TECHNIQUE TRAX



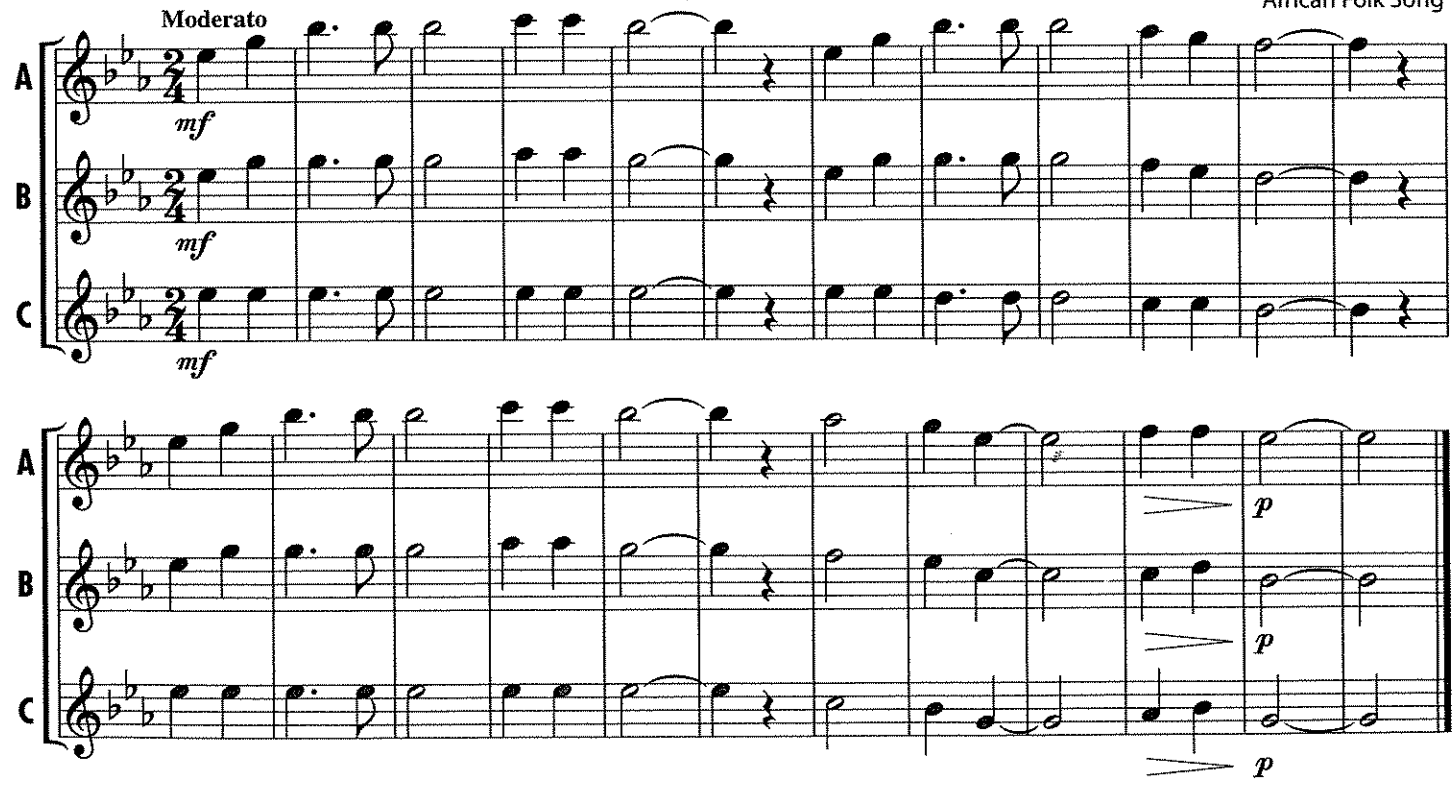
130. CROSSING OVER

Trio

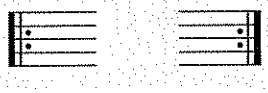
A **trio** is a composition with three parts played together. Practice this trio with two other players and listen for the 3-part harmony.

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

African Folk Song



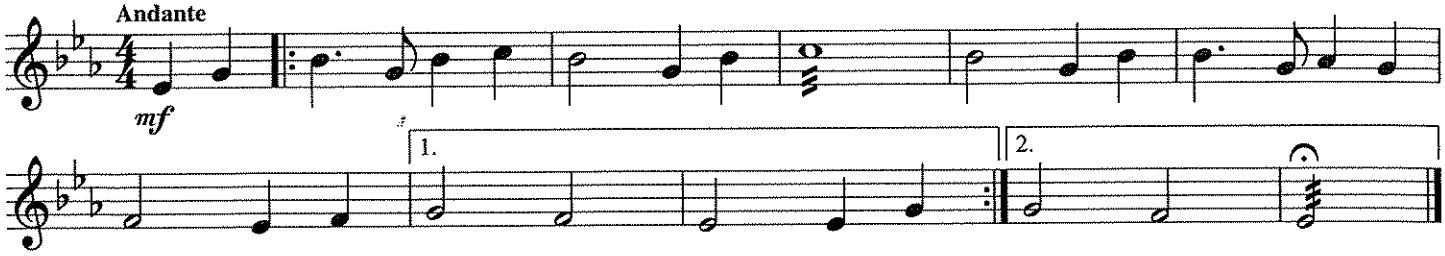
Repeat Signs



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.)

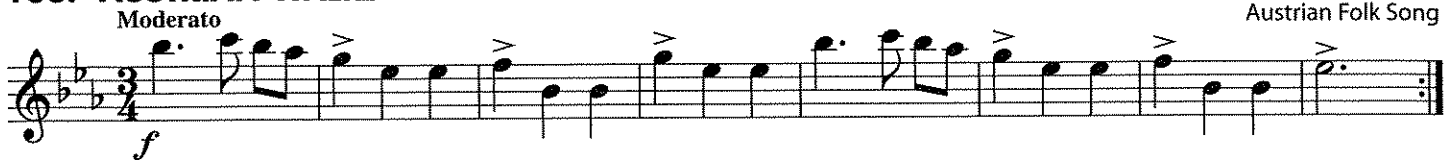
132. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

African-American Spiritual



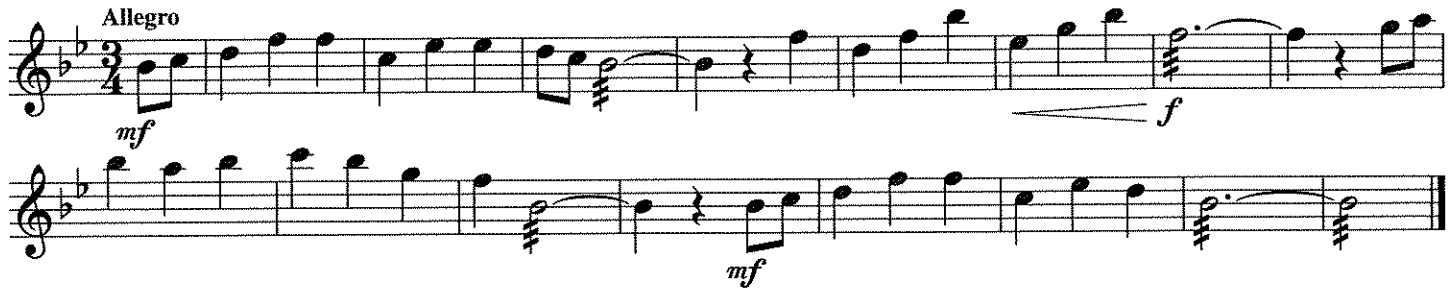
133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ

Austrian Folk Song



134. BOTANY BAY

Australian Folk Song



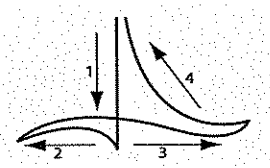
THEORY

𝄵 Time Signature

= **Common Time**
(Same as $\frac{4}{4}$)

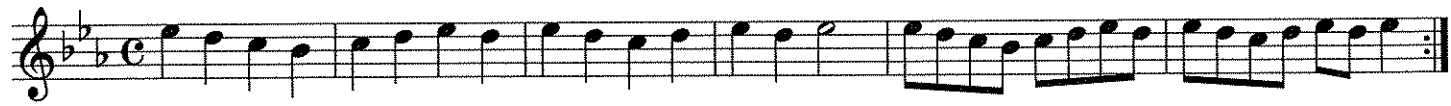
Conducting

Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.



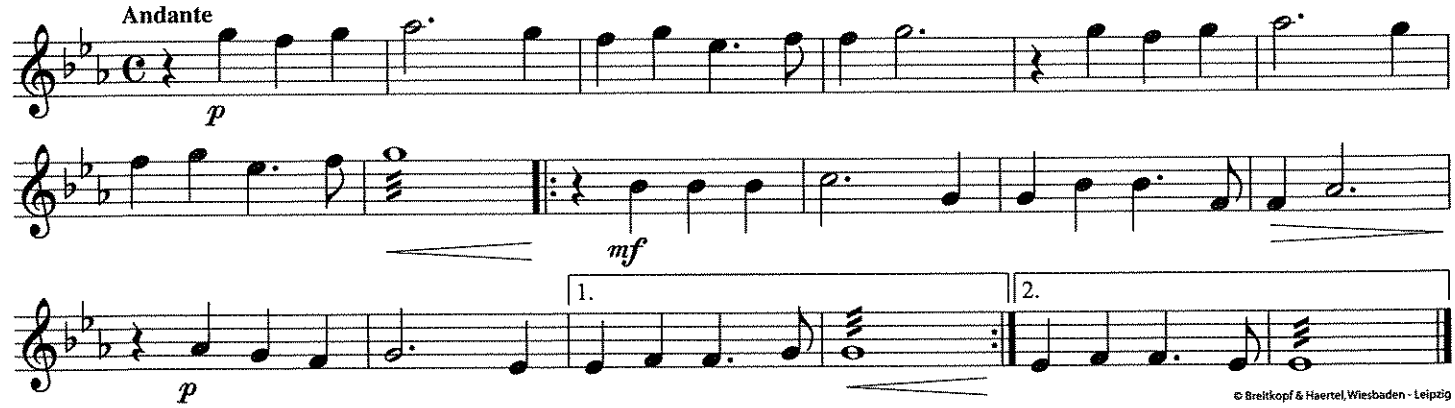
135. TECHNIQUE TRAX

Practice at all dynamic levels.



136. FINLANDIA

Jean Sibelius



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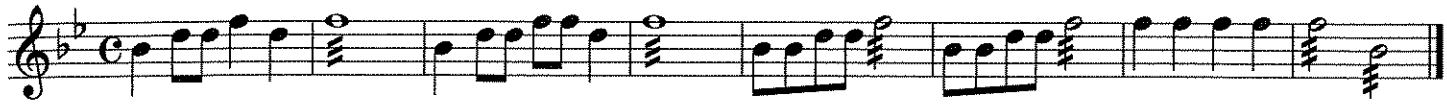
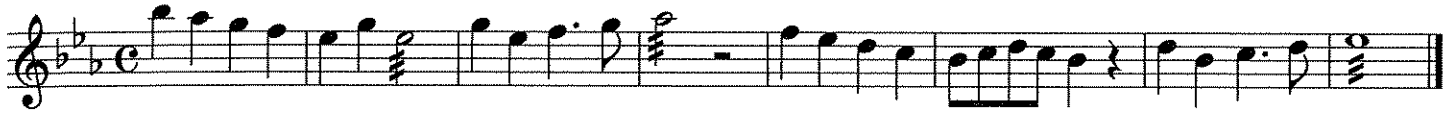
137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

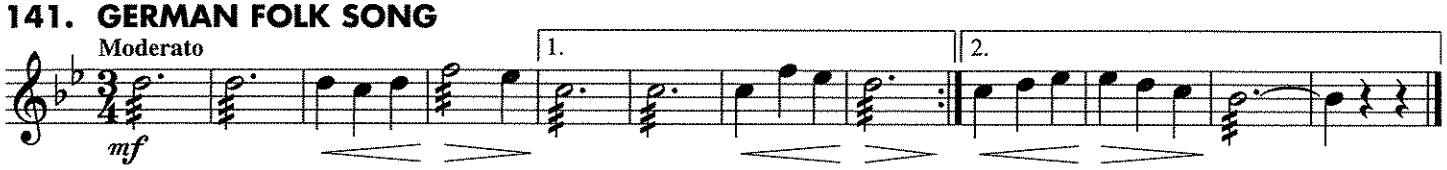


139. TECHNIQUE TRAX *Always check the key signature.*



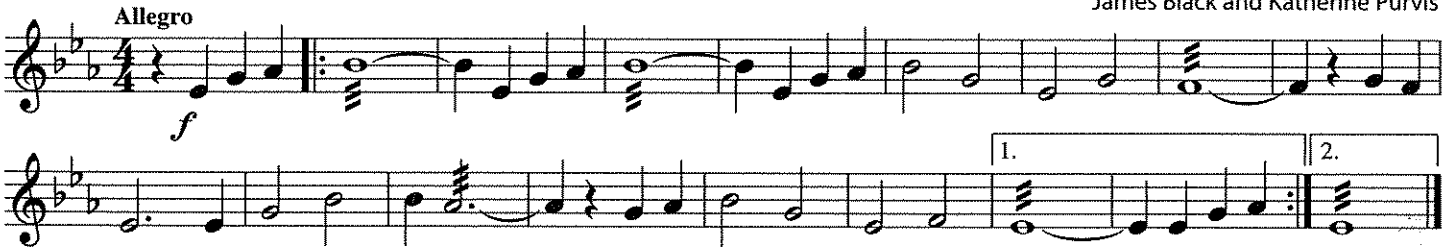
140. MORE TECHNIQUE TRAX

141. GERMAN FOLK SONG

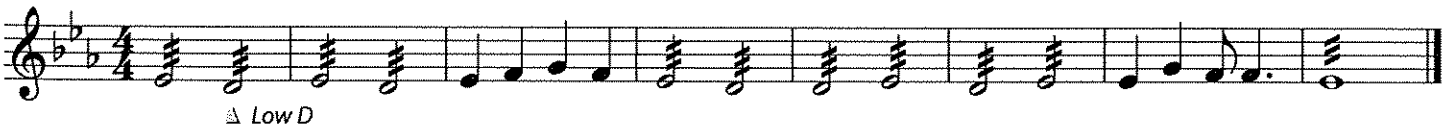


142. THE SAINTS GO MARCHIN' AGAIN

James Black and Katherine Purvis



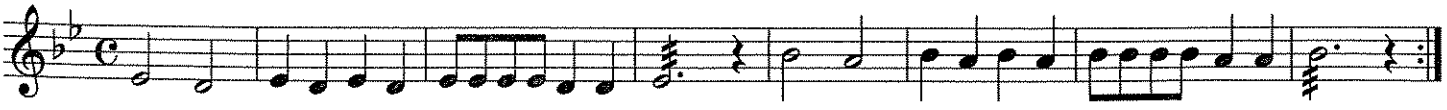
143. LOWLAND GORILLA WALK



144. SMOOTH SAILING

145. MORE GORILLA JUMPS

146. FULL COVERAGE

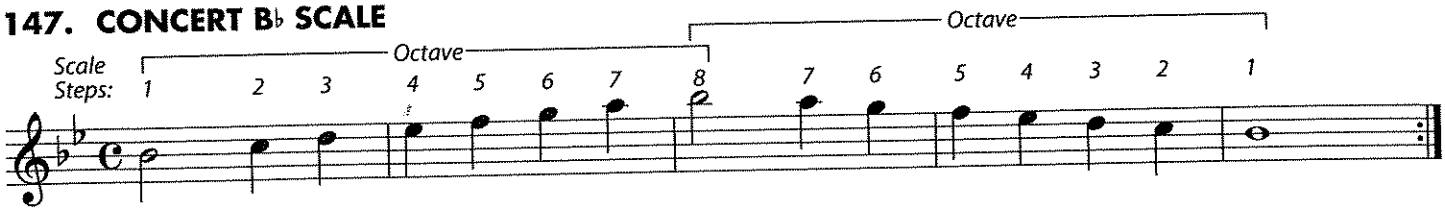


THEORY

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♭ (two flats), so the top and bottom notes are both B♭'s. The interval between the B♭'s is an octave.

147. CONCERT B♭ SCALE



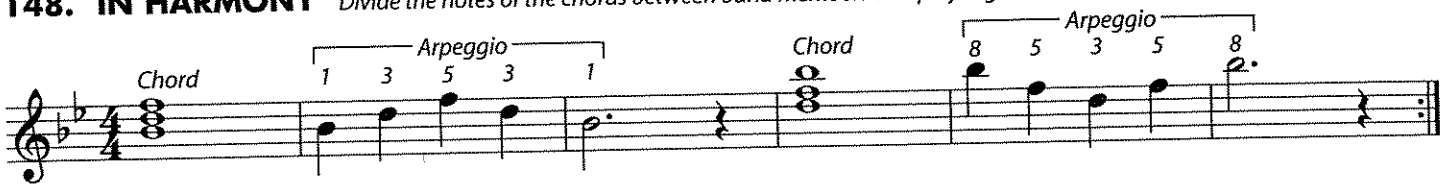
THEORY

Chord & Arpeggio

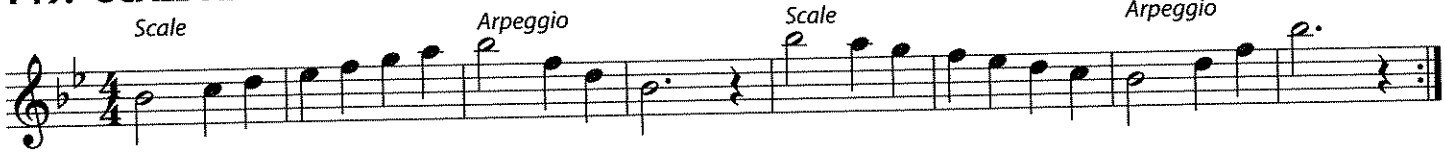
When two or more notes are played together, they form a **chord** or **harmony**. This B♭ chord is built from the 1st, 3rd and 5th steps of the B♭ scale. The 8th step is the same as the 1st, but it is an octave higher. An **arpeggio** is a "broken" chord whose notes are played individually.

148. IN HARMONY

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



149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

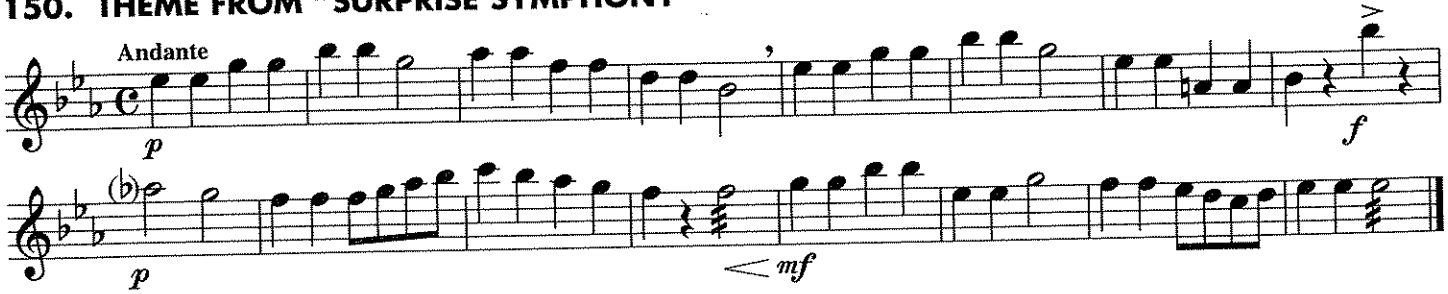


HISTORY

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"

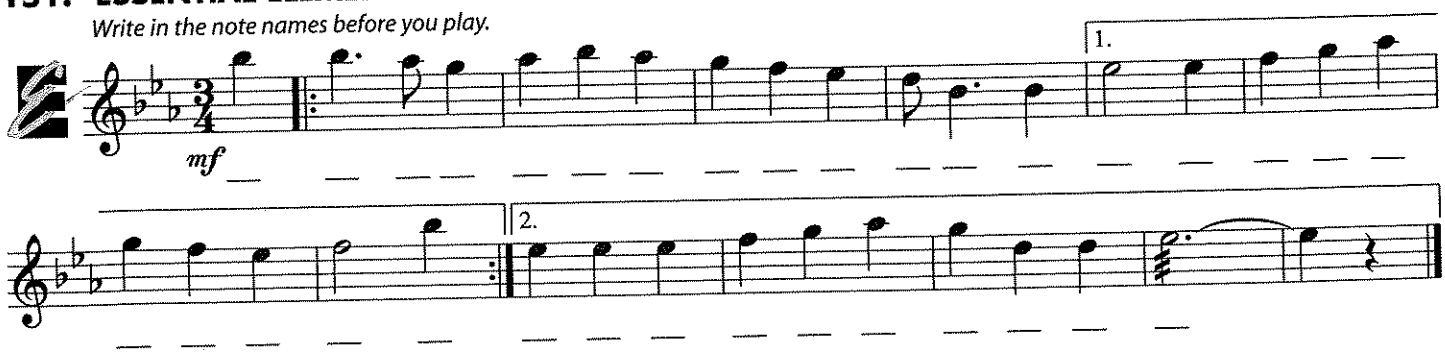
Franz Josef Haydn



151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO

American Folk Song

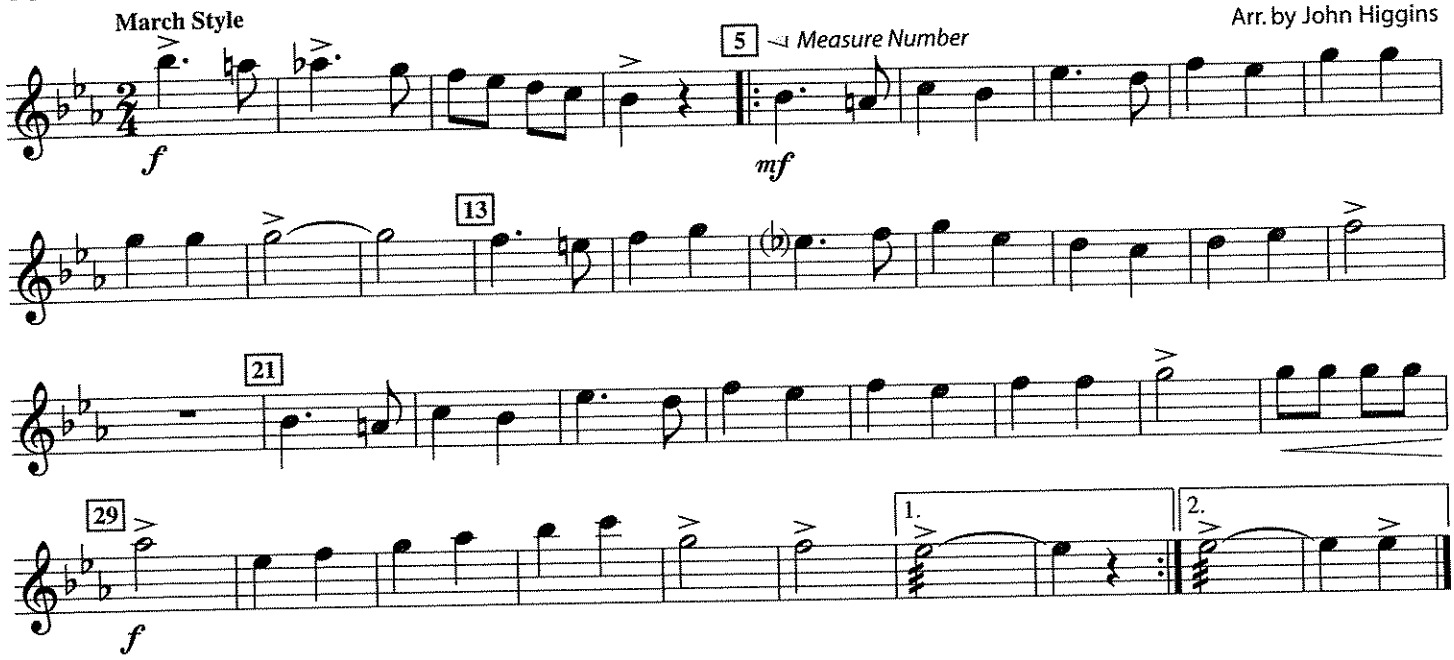
Write in the note names before you play.



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

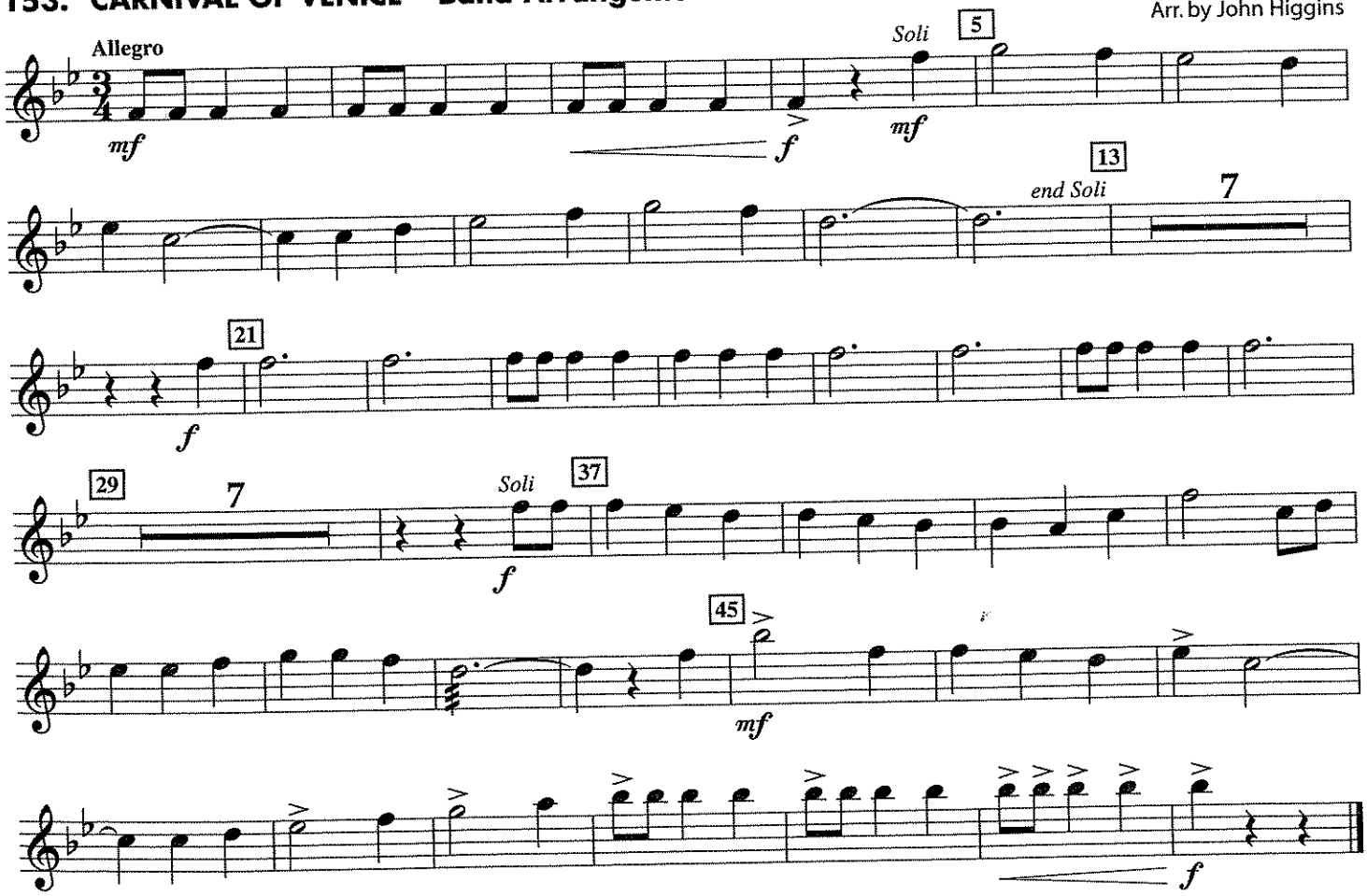


Soli

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.

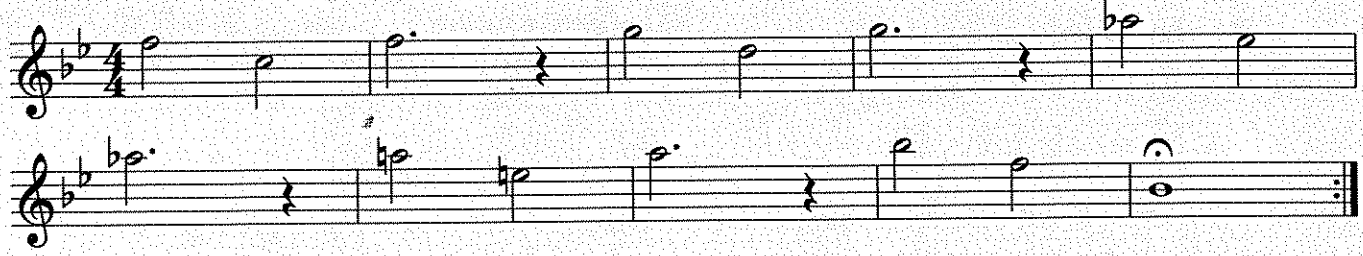
153. CARNIVAL OF VENICE – Band Arrangement

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins

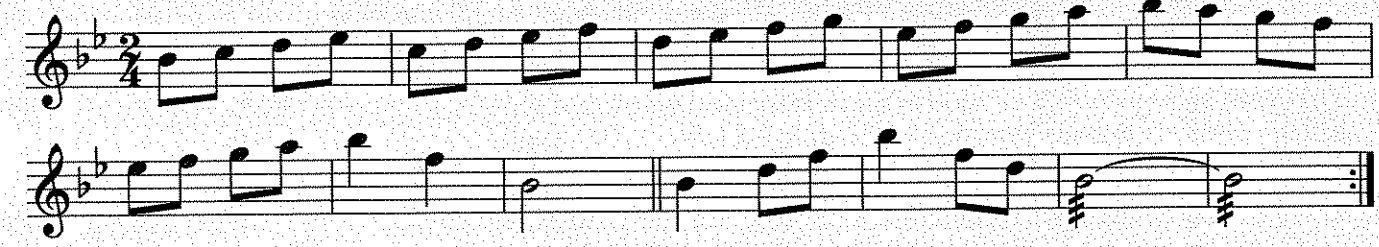


DAILY WARM-UPS

154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER

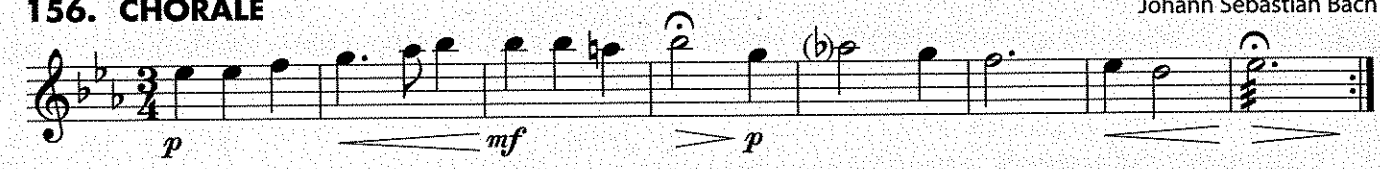


155. TECHNIQUE TRAX



156. CHORALE

Johann Sebastian Bach

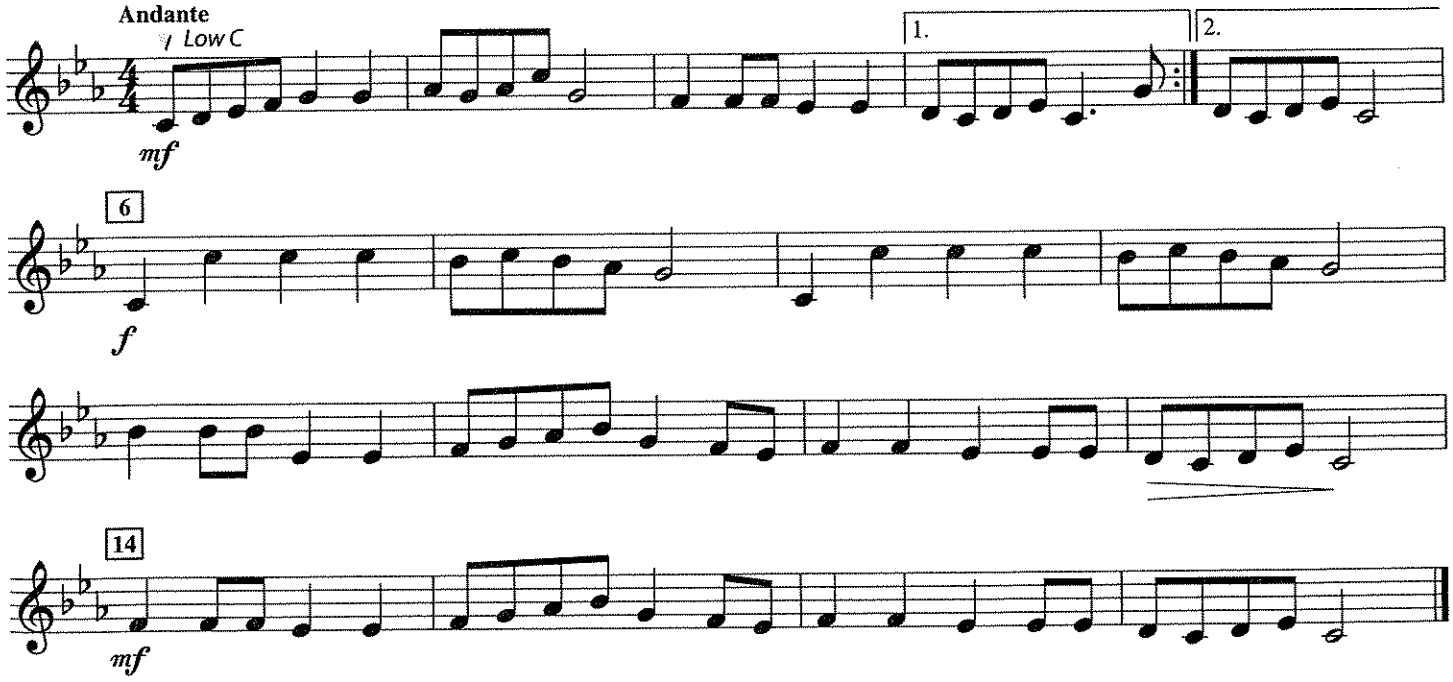


HISTORY

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

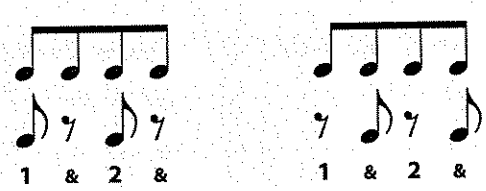
Israeli National Anthem



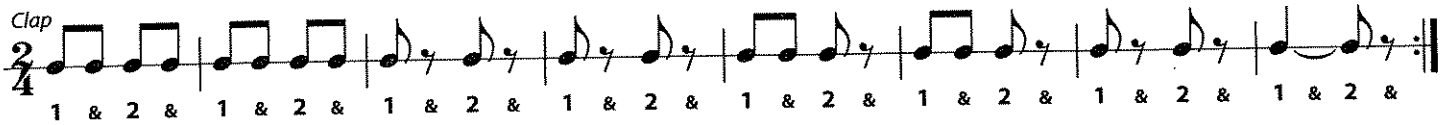
Eighth Note & Eighth Rest

♪ = 1/2 beat of sound

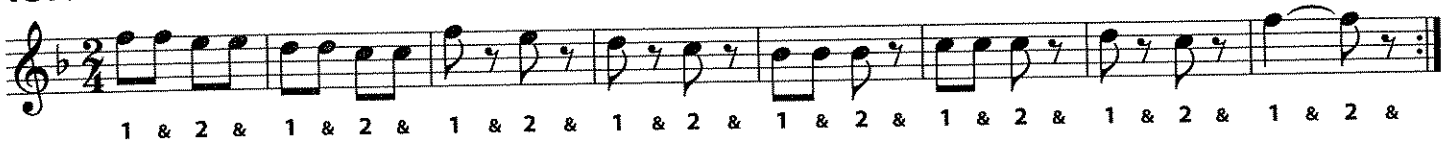
𝄾 = 1/2 beat of silence



158. RHYTHM RAP

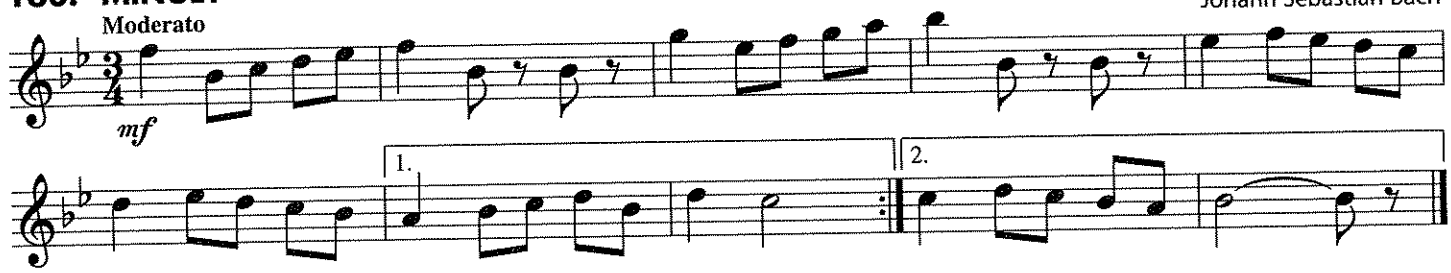


159. EIGHTH NOTE MARCH

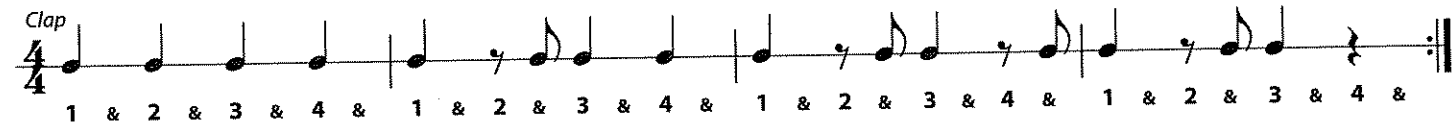


160. MINUET

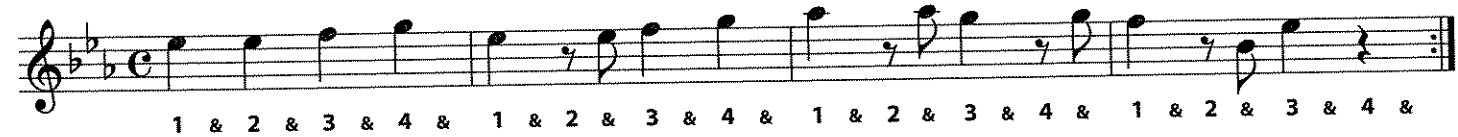
Johann Sebastian Bach



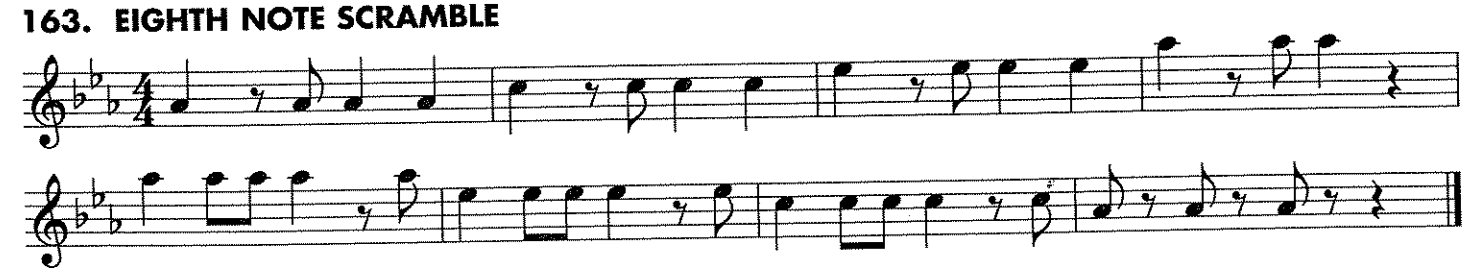
161. RHYTHM RAP



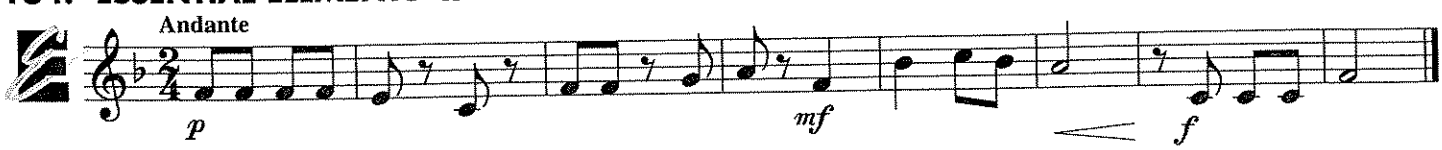
162. EIGHTH NOTES OFF THE BEAT



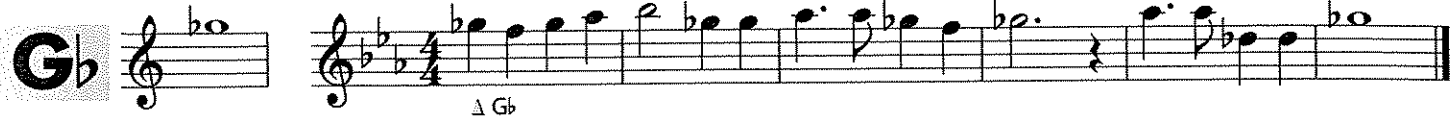
163. EIGHTH NOTE SCRAMBLE



164. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ



165. DANCING MELODY – New Note

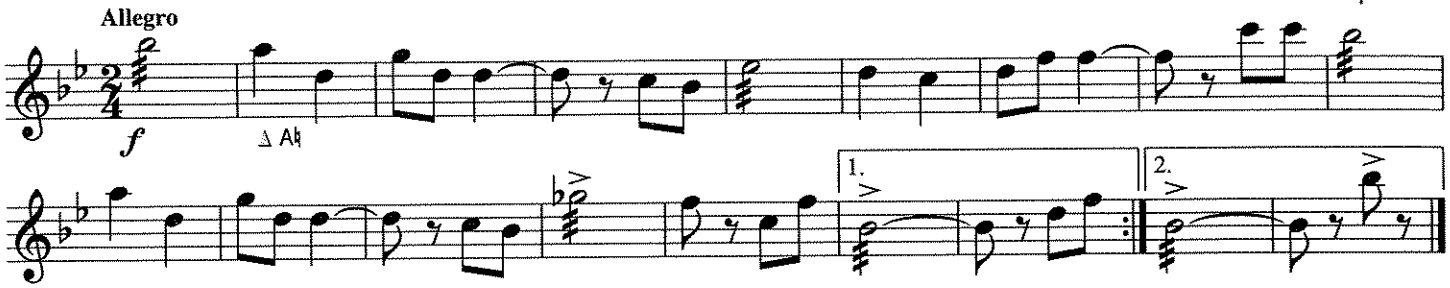


HISTORY

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

John Philip Sousa



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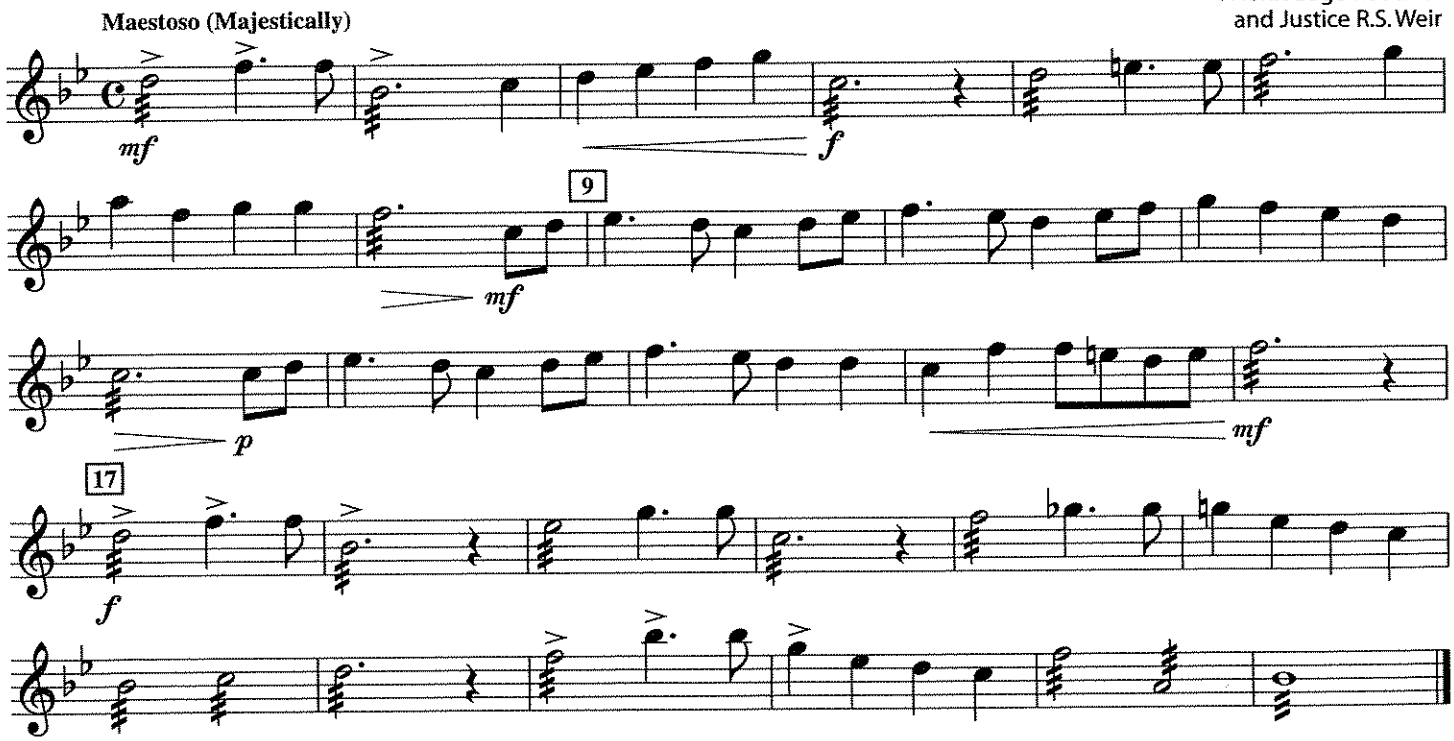
HISTORY

"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.

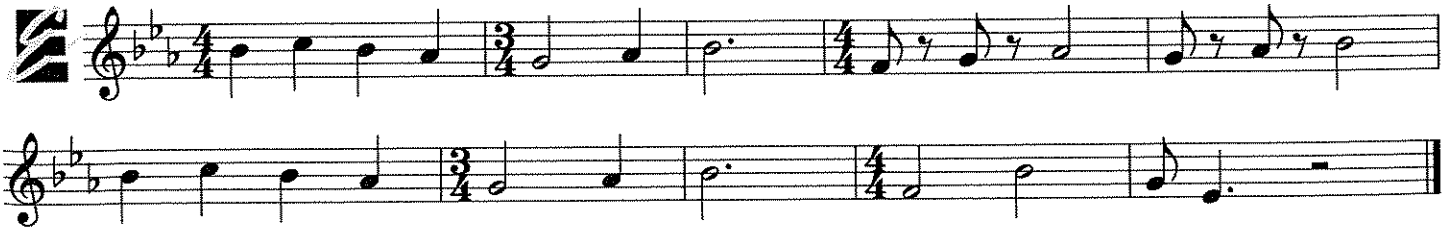
167. O CANADA

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



168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – METER MANIA

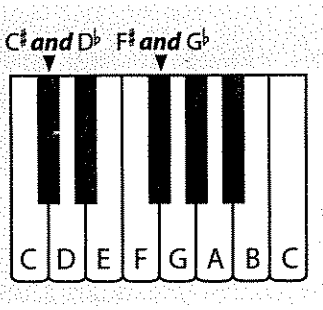
Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?



Enharmonics

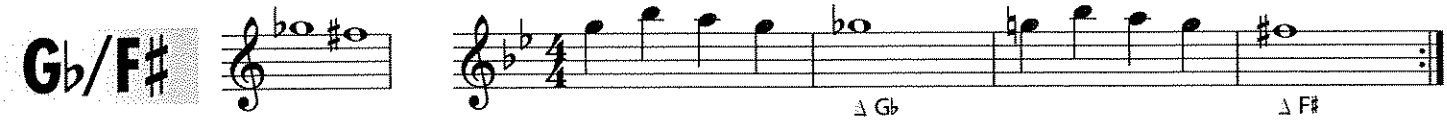
Two notes that are written differently, but sound the same (and played with the same fingering) are called **enharmonics**. Your note chart on page 3 shows the enharmonic notes for your instrument.

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

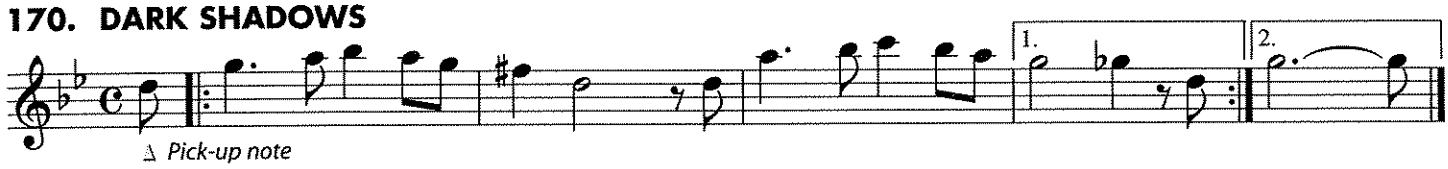


THEORY

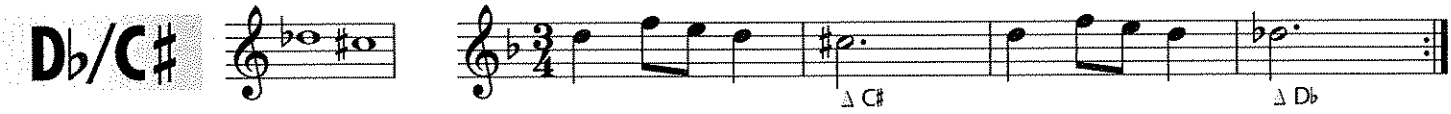
169. SNAKE CHARMER



170. DARK SHADOWS

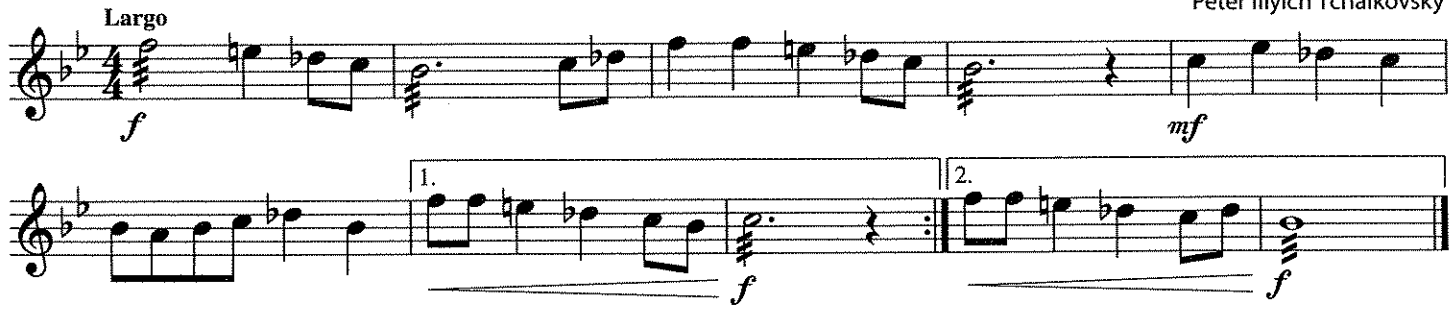


171. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

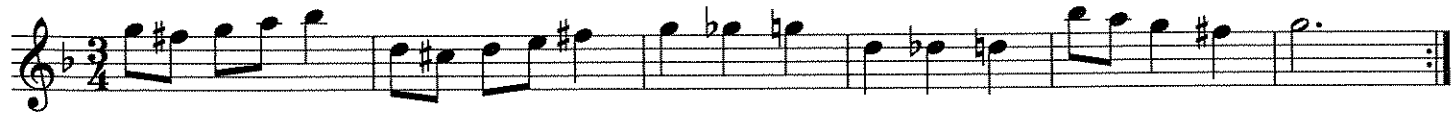


172. MARCH SLAV

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky



173. NOTES IN DISGUISE



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**.

THEORY

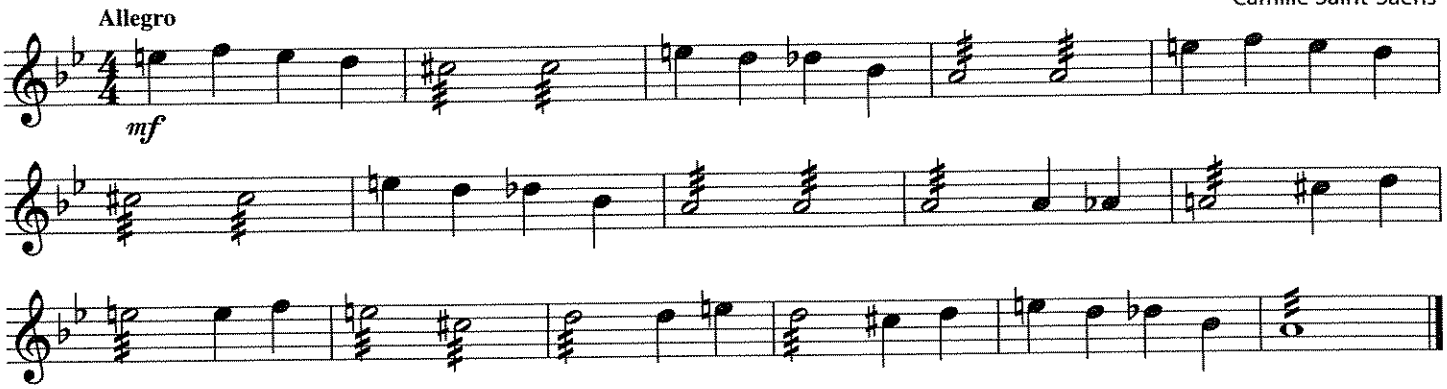
174. HALF-STEPPIN'

HISTORY

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.

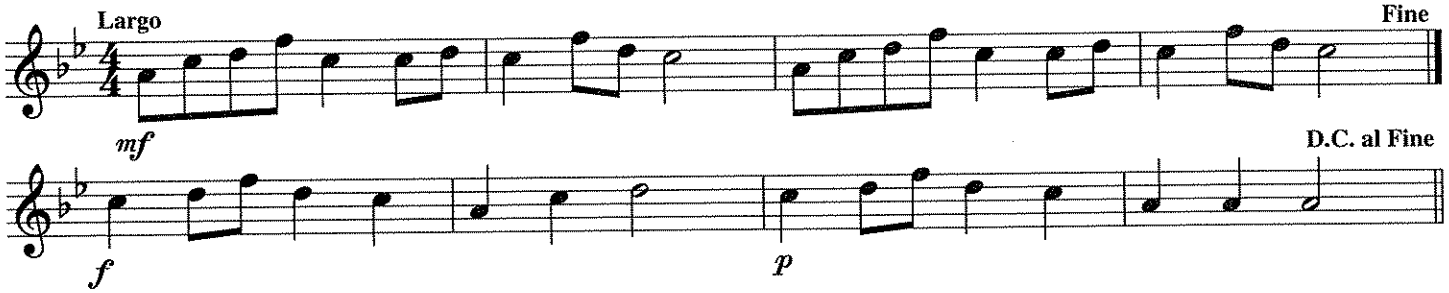
175. EGYPTIAN DANCE *Watch for enharmonics.*

Camille Saint-Saëns



176. SILVER MOON BOAT

Chinese Folk Song

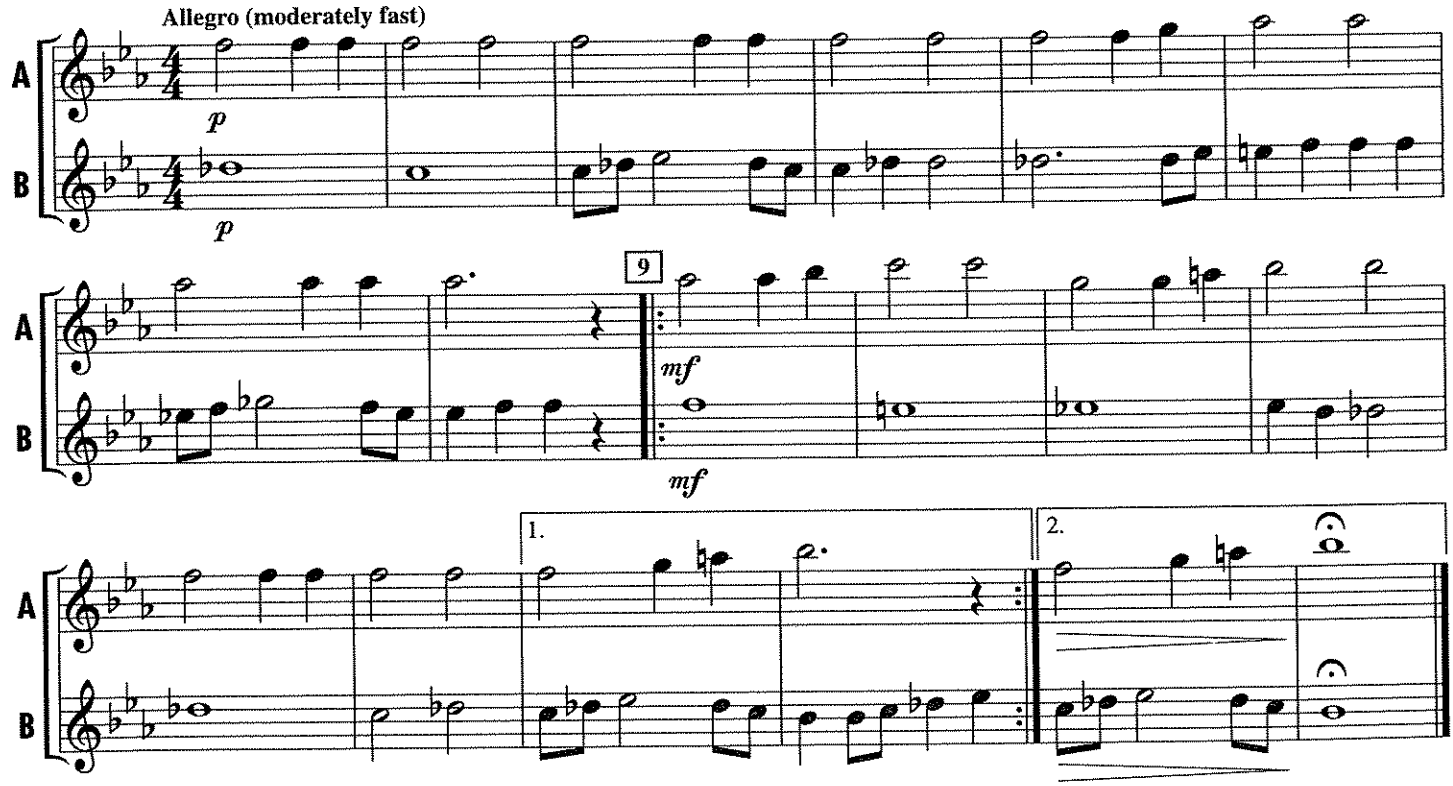


HISTORY

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

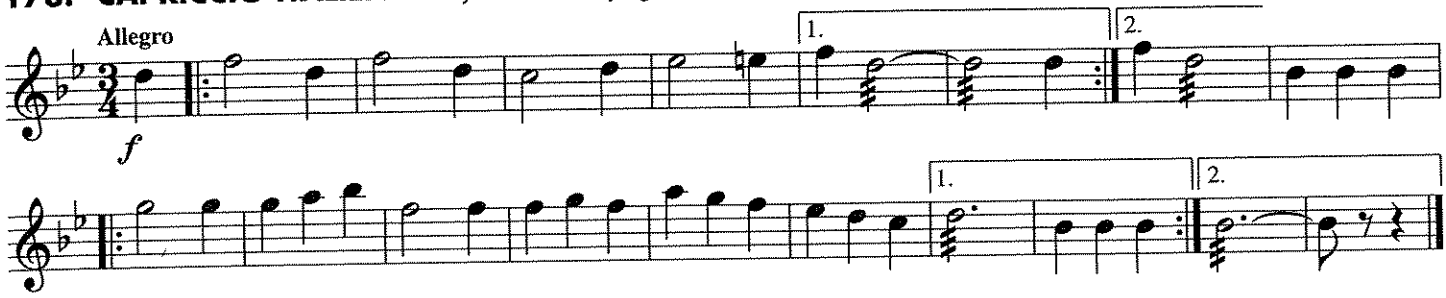
Ludwig van Beethoven



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.

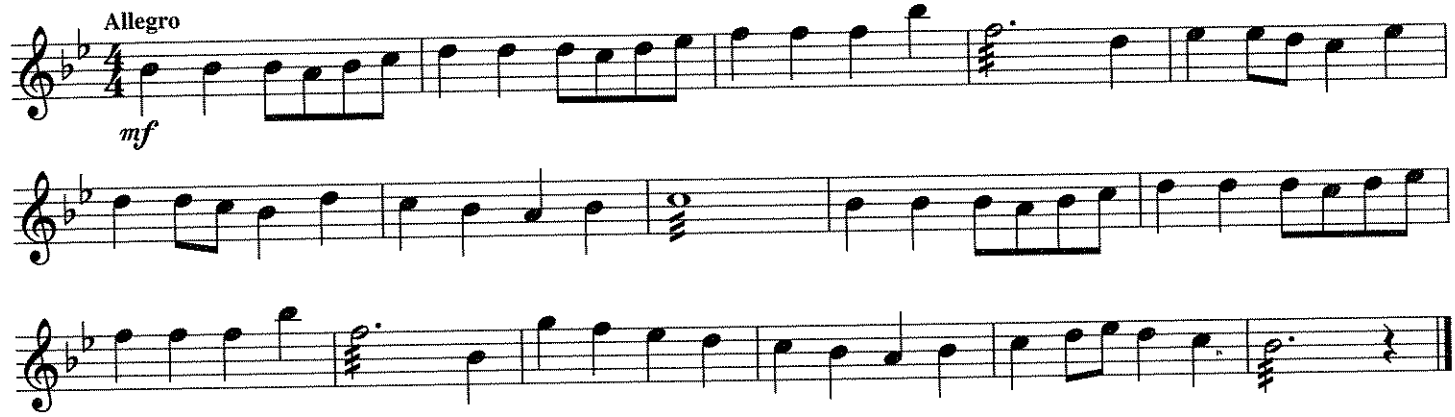
178. CAPRICCIO ITALIEN *Always check the key signature.*

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky



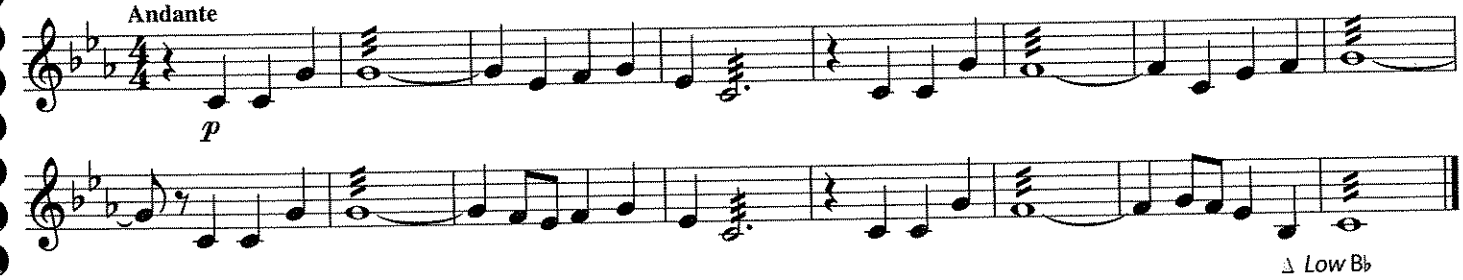
179. AMERICAN PATROL

F.W. Meacham

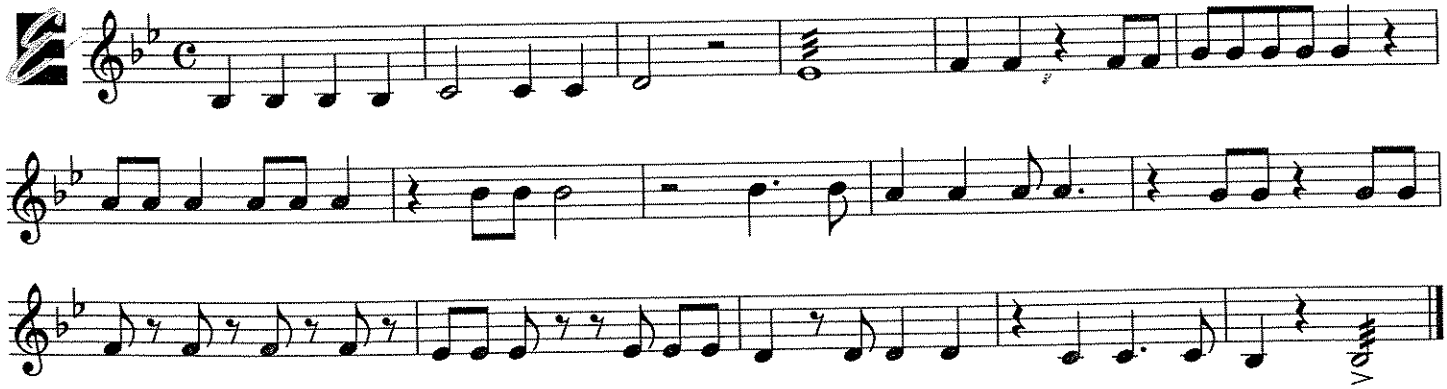


180. WAYFARING STRANGER

African-American Spiritual



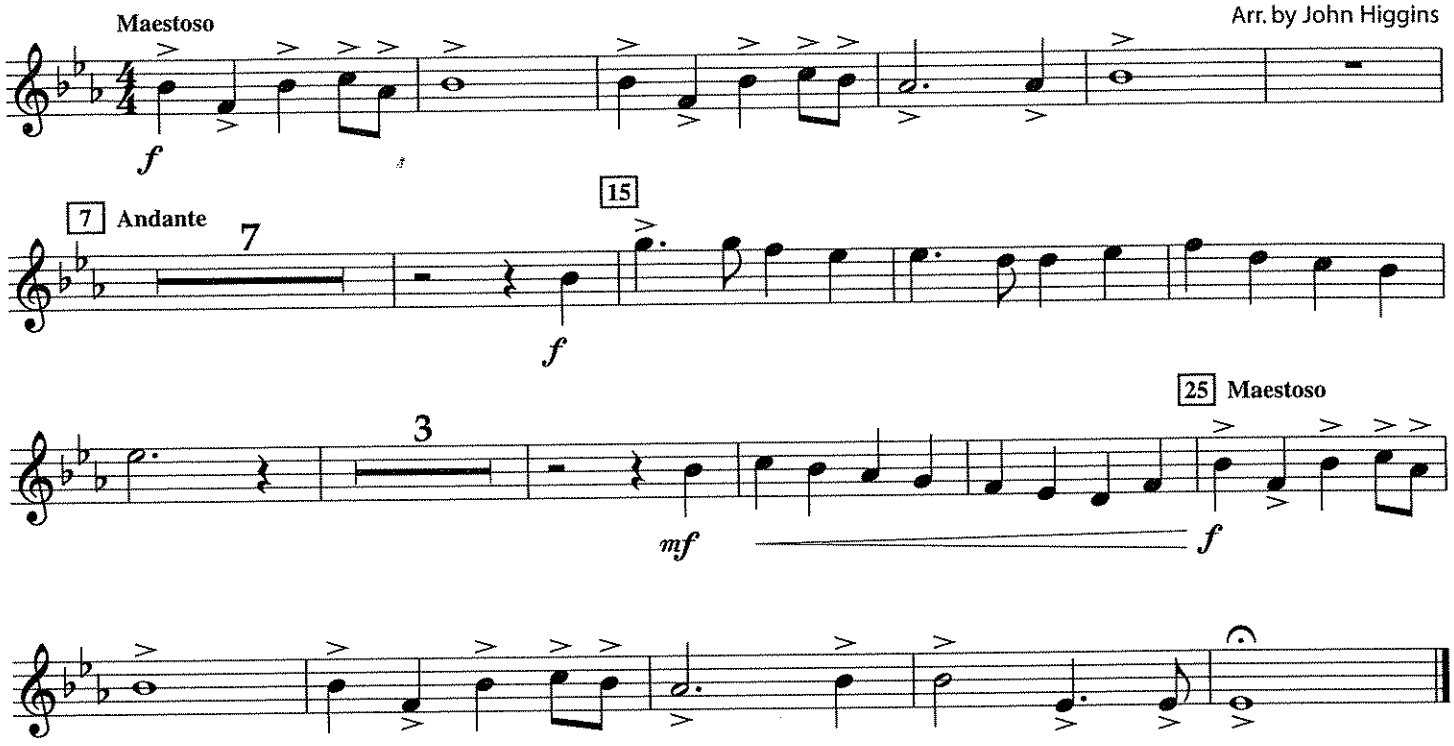
181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

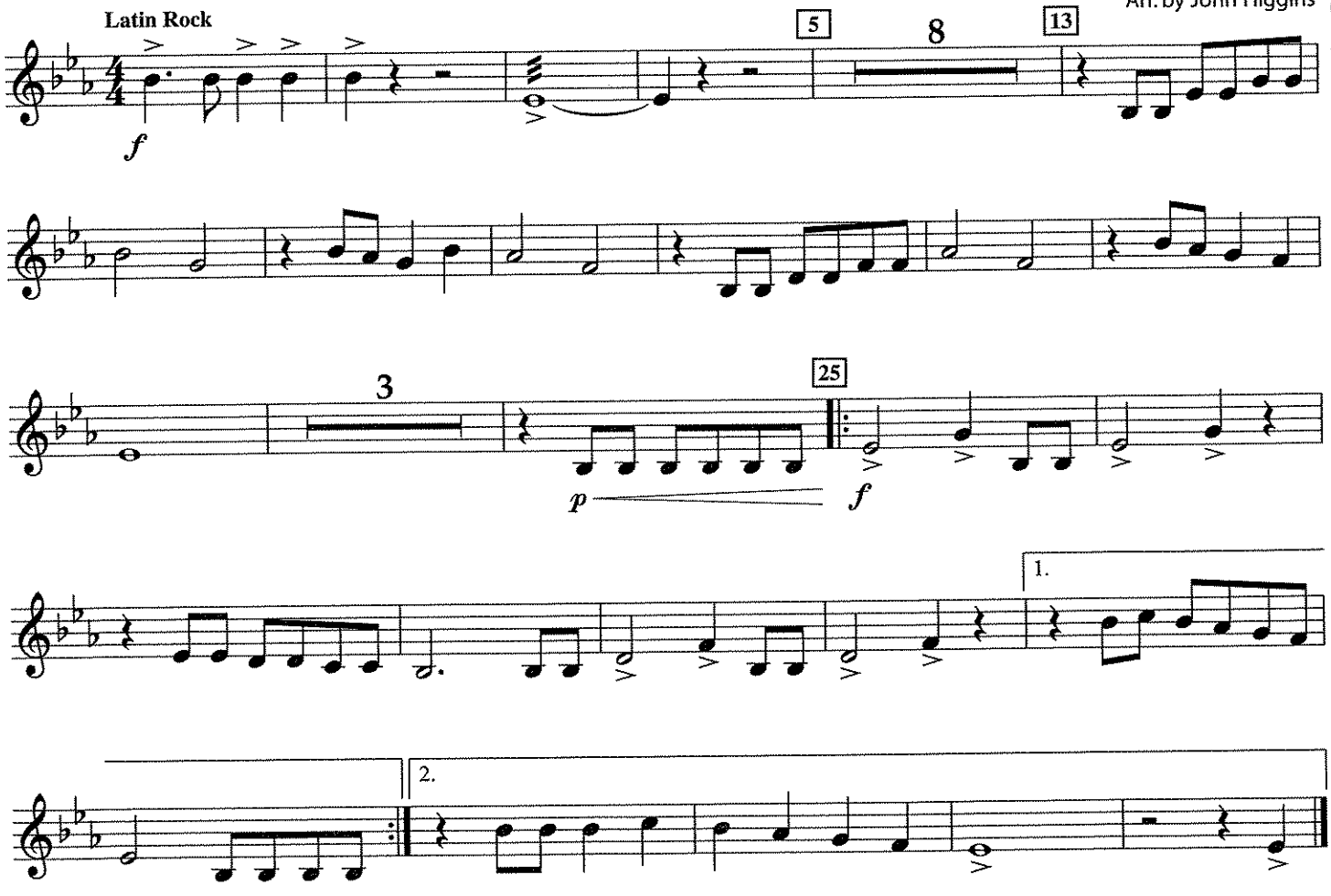
182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL – Band Arrangement

Samuel A. Ward
Arr. by John Higgins



183. LA CUCARACHA – Band Arrangement

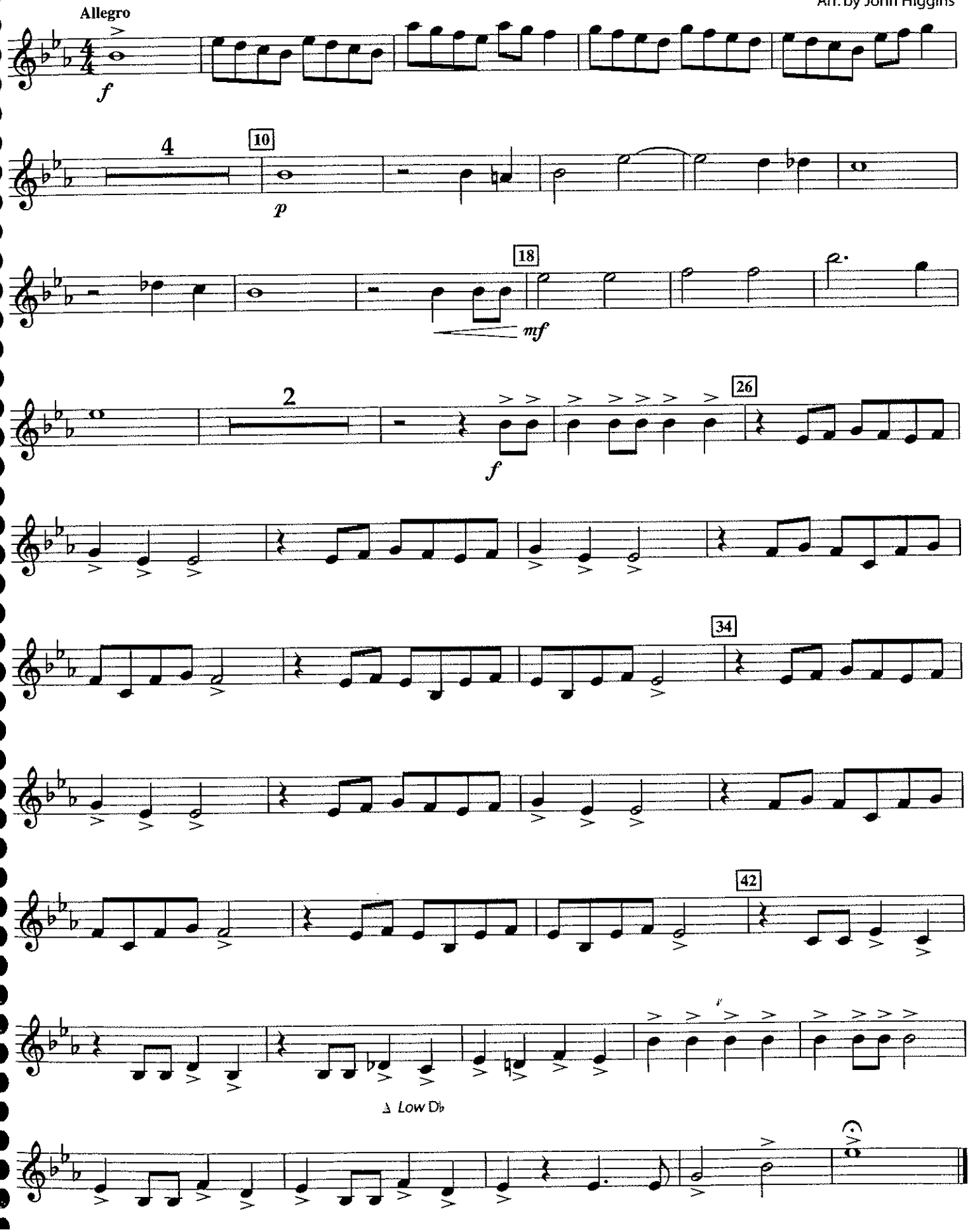
Latin American Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE – Band Arrangement

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins



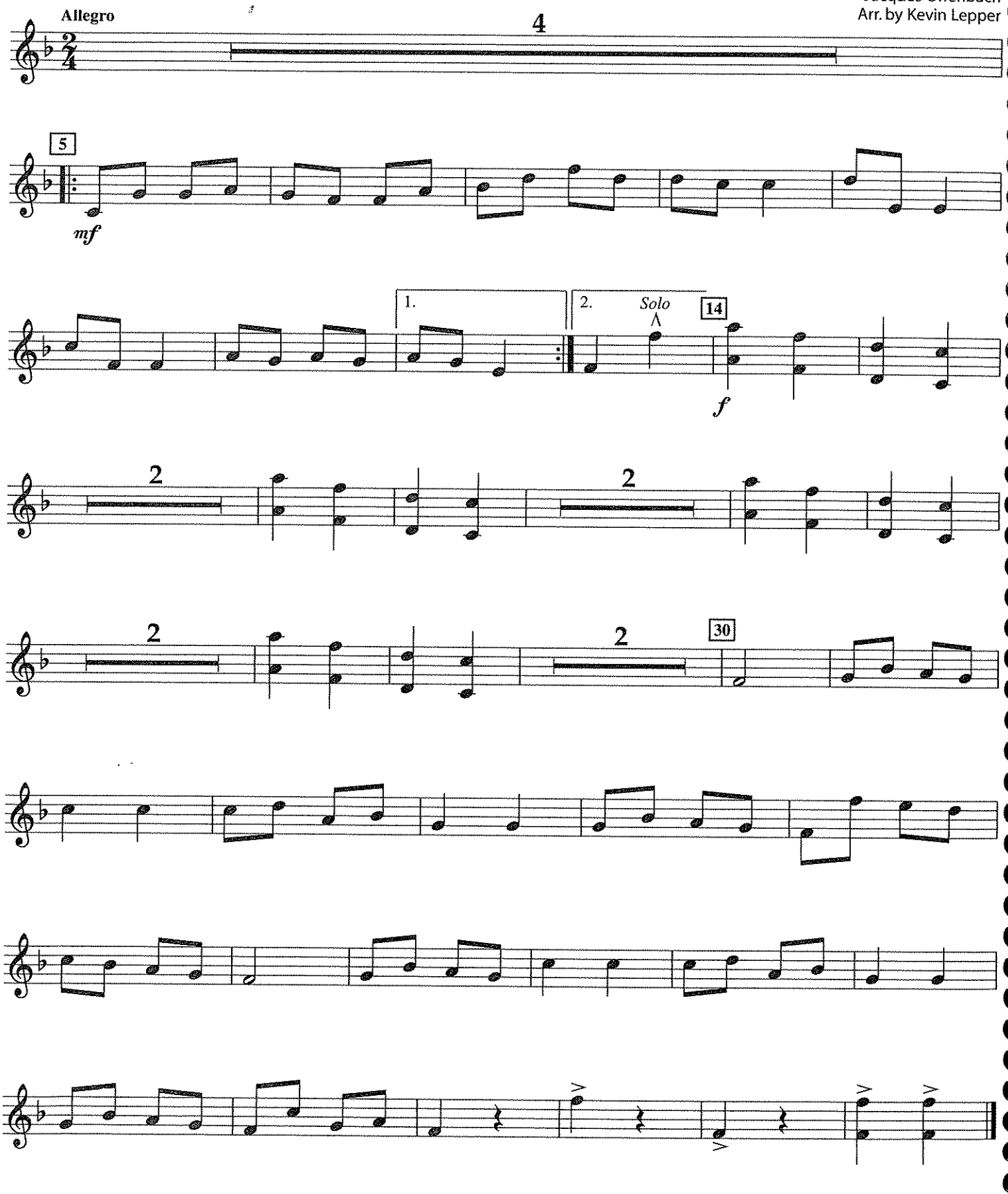
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

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

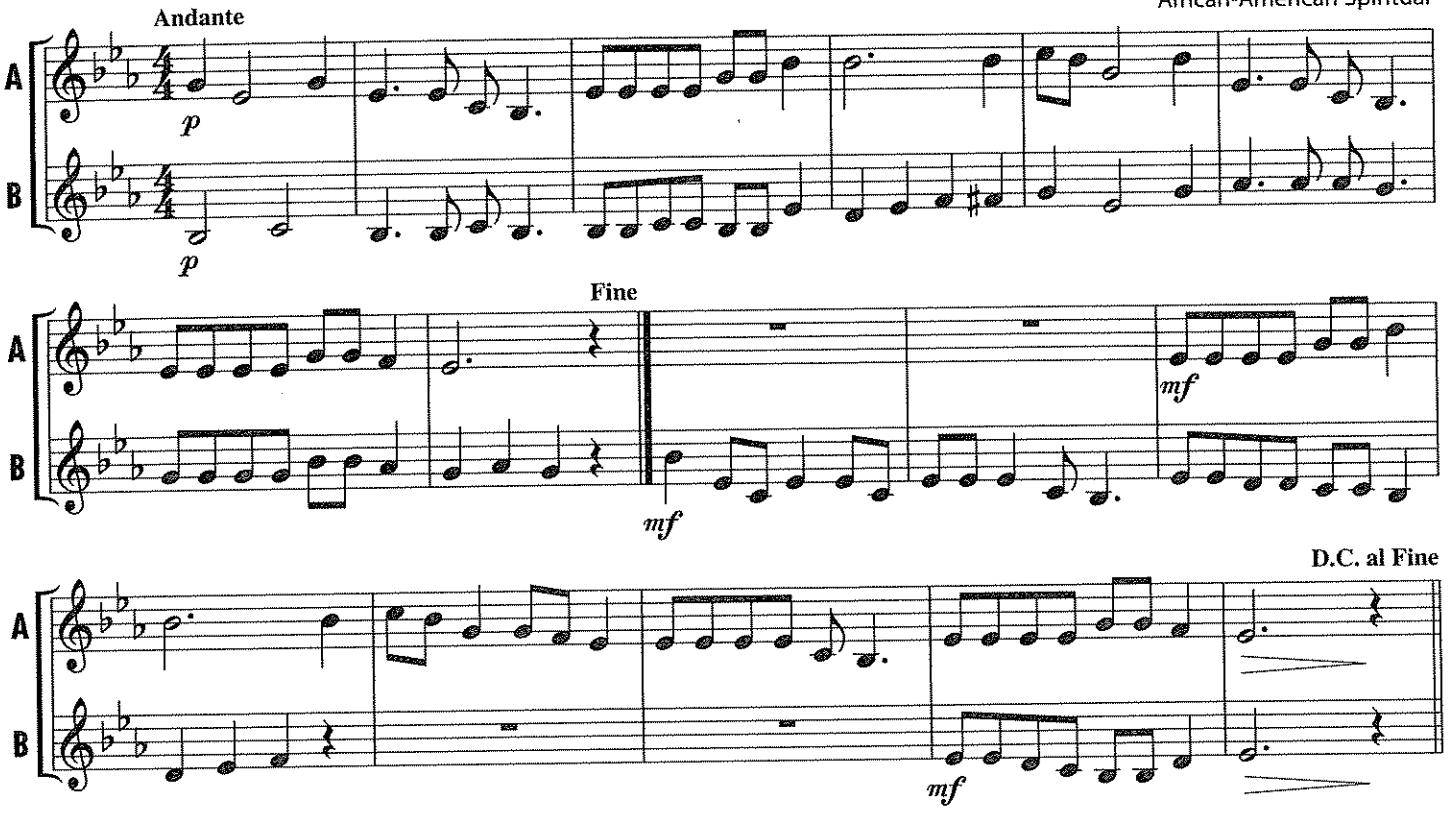


DUETS

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.

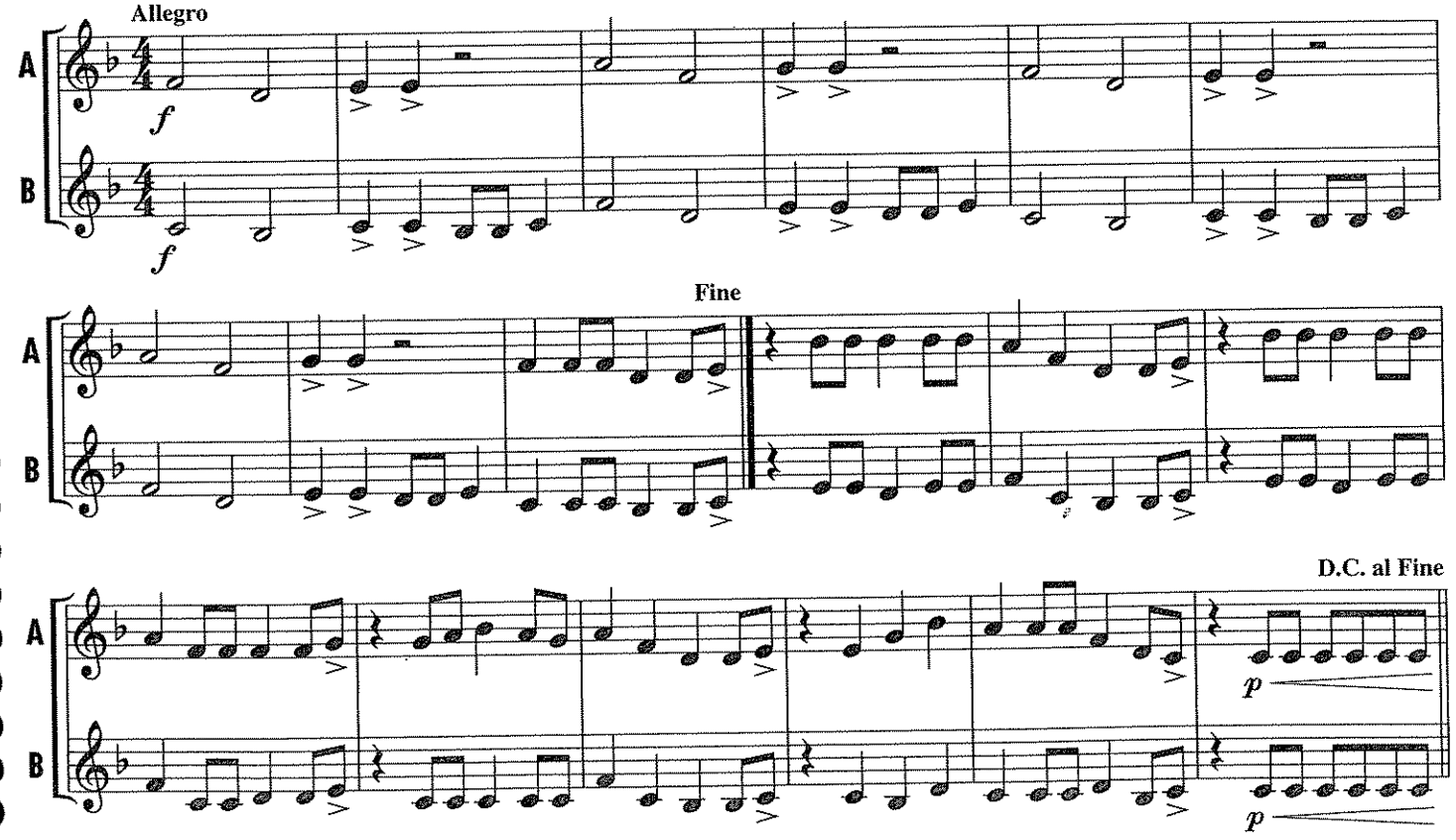
186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT – Duet

African-American Spiritual



187. LA BAMBA – Duet

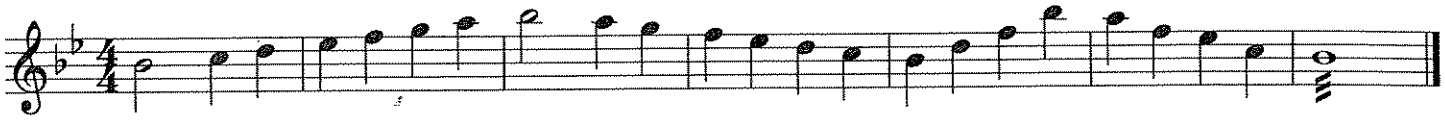
Mexican Folk Song



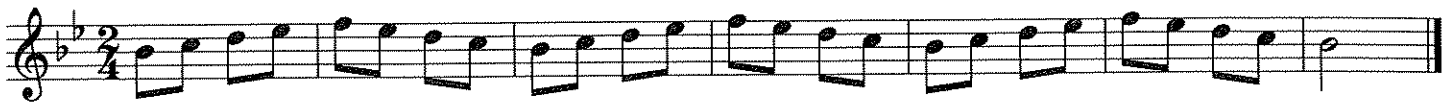
RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

KEY OF B♭ *In this key signature, play all B♭'s and E♭'s.*

1.



2.



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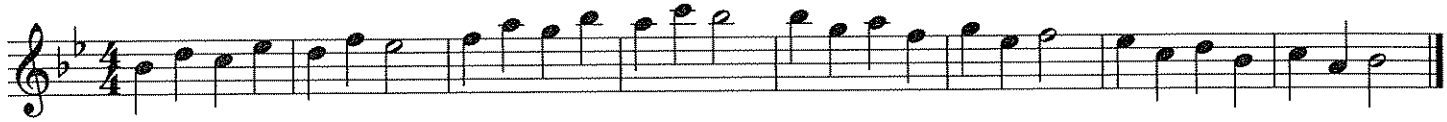
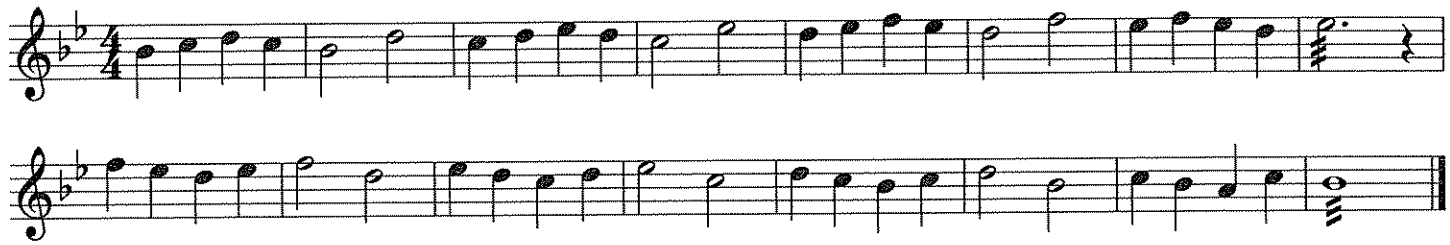
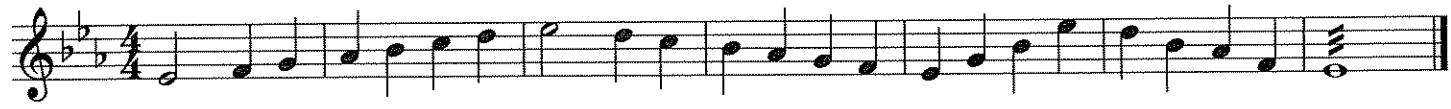


4.



KEY OF E♭ *In this key signature, play all B♭'s, E♭'s and A♭'s.*

1.



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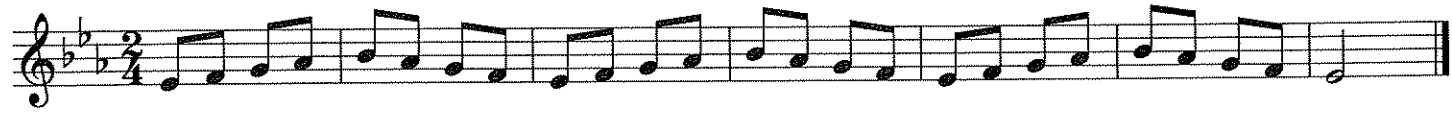

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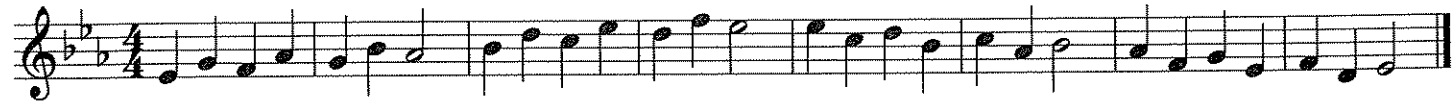

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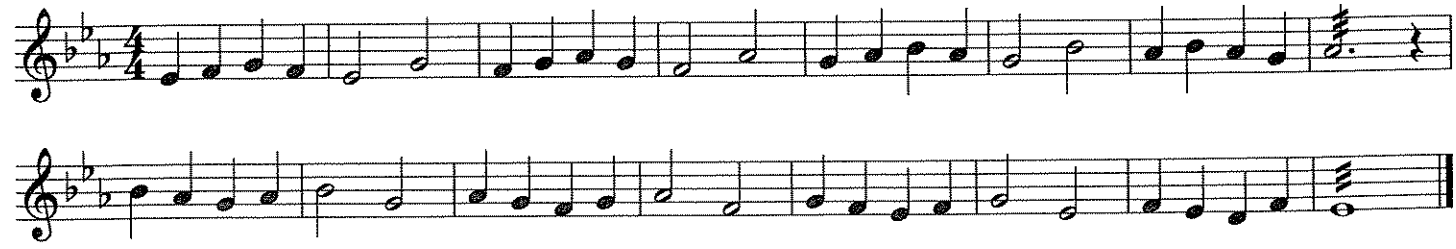
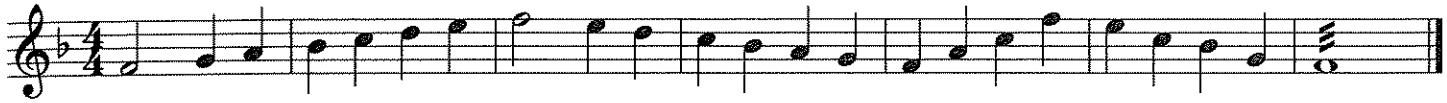


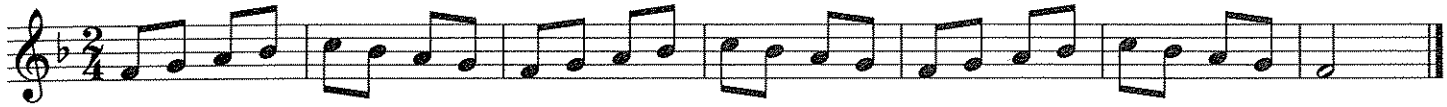
RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

KEY OF F *In this key signature, play all* B♭*'s.*

1.



2.



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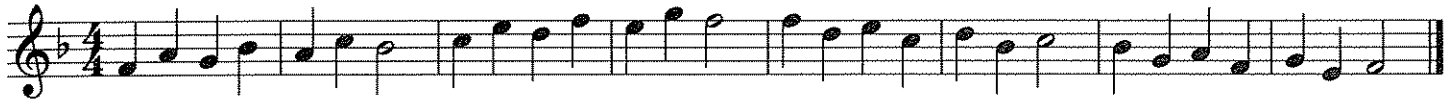

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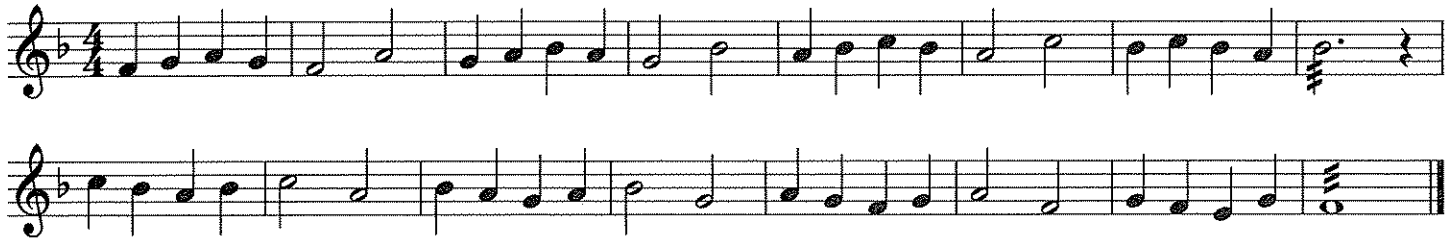
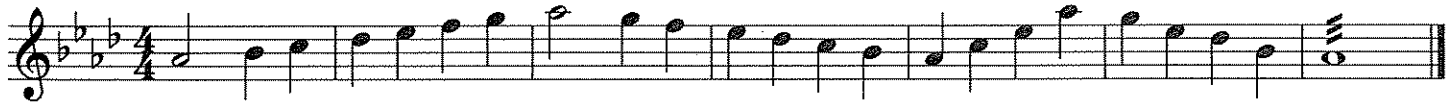
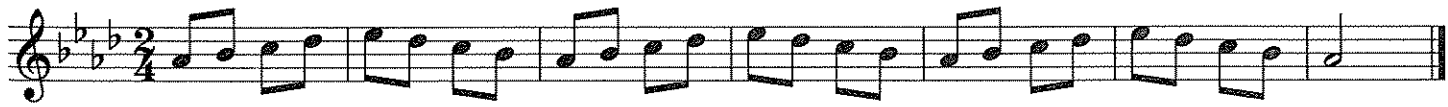


KEY OF A♭ *In this key signature, play all* B♭*'s,* E♭*'s,* A♭*'s and* D♭*'s.*

1.



2.



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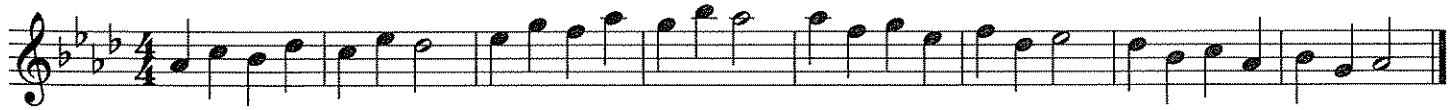

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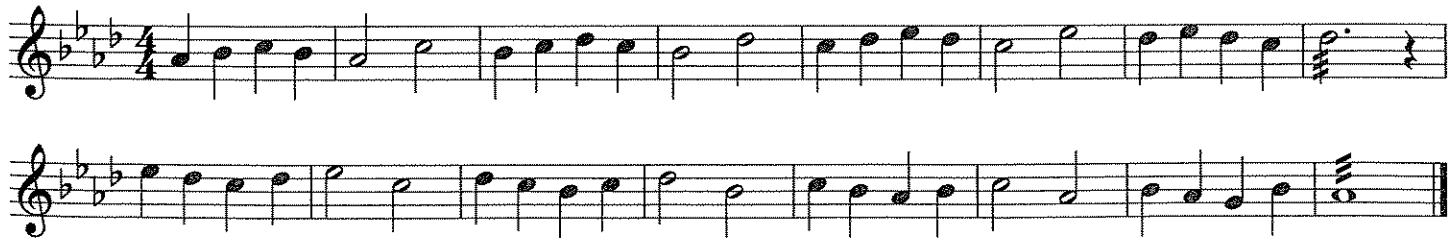
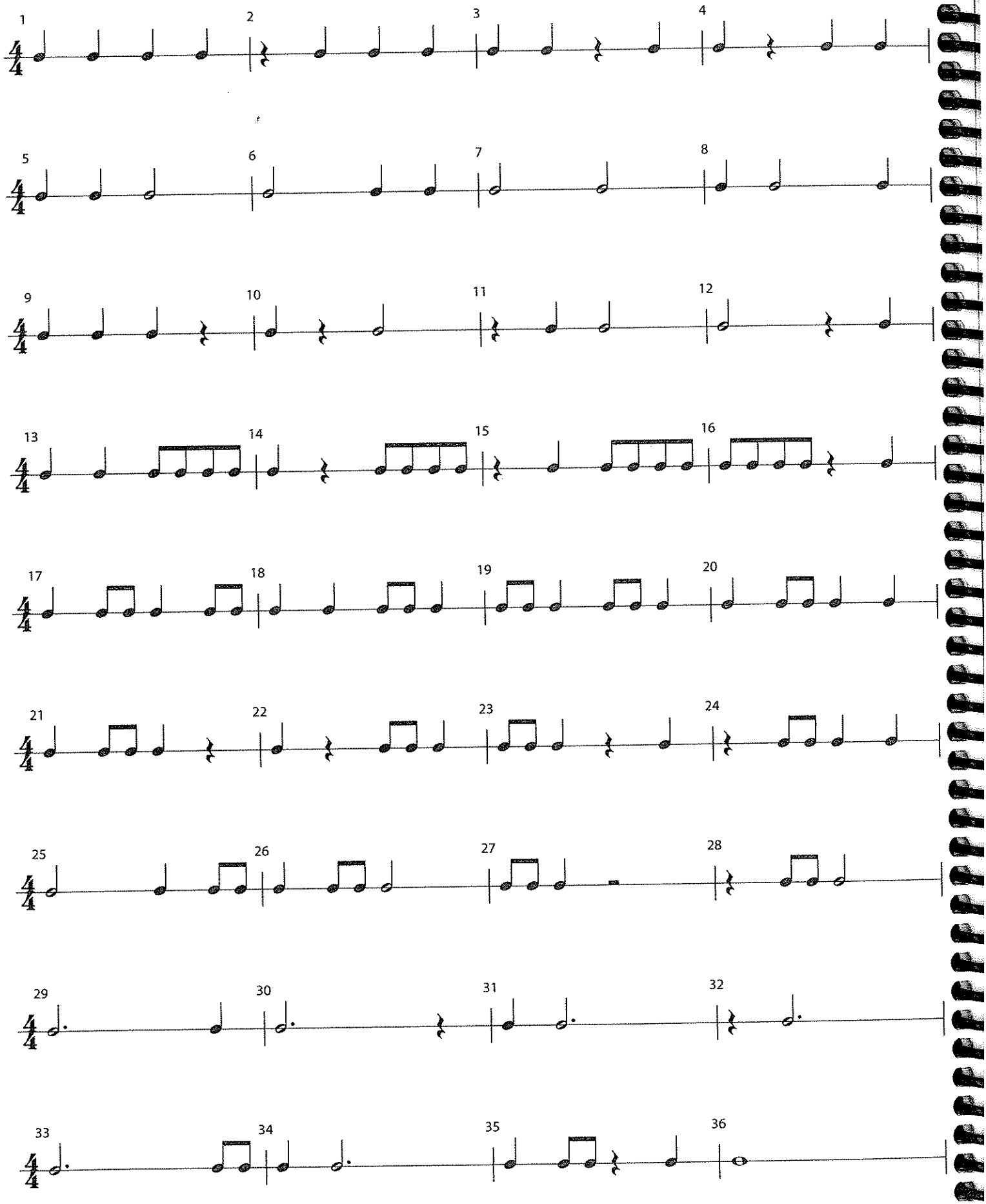
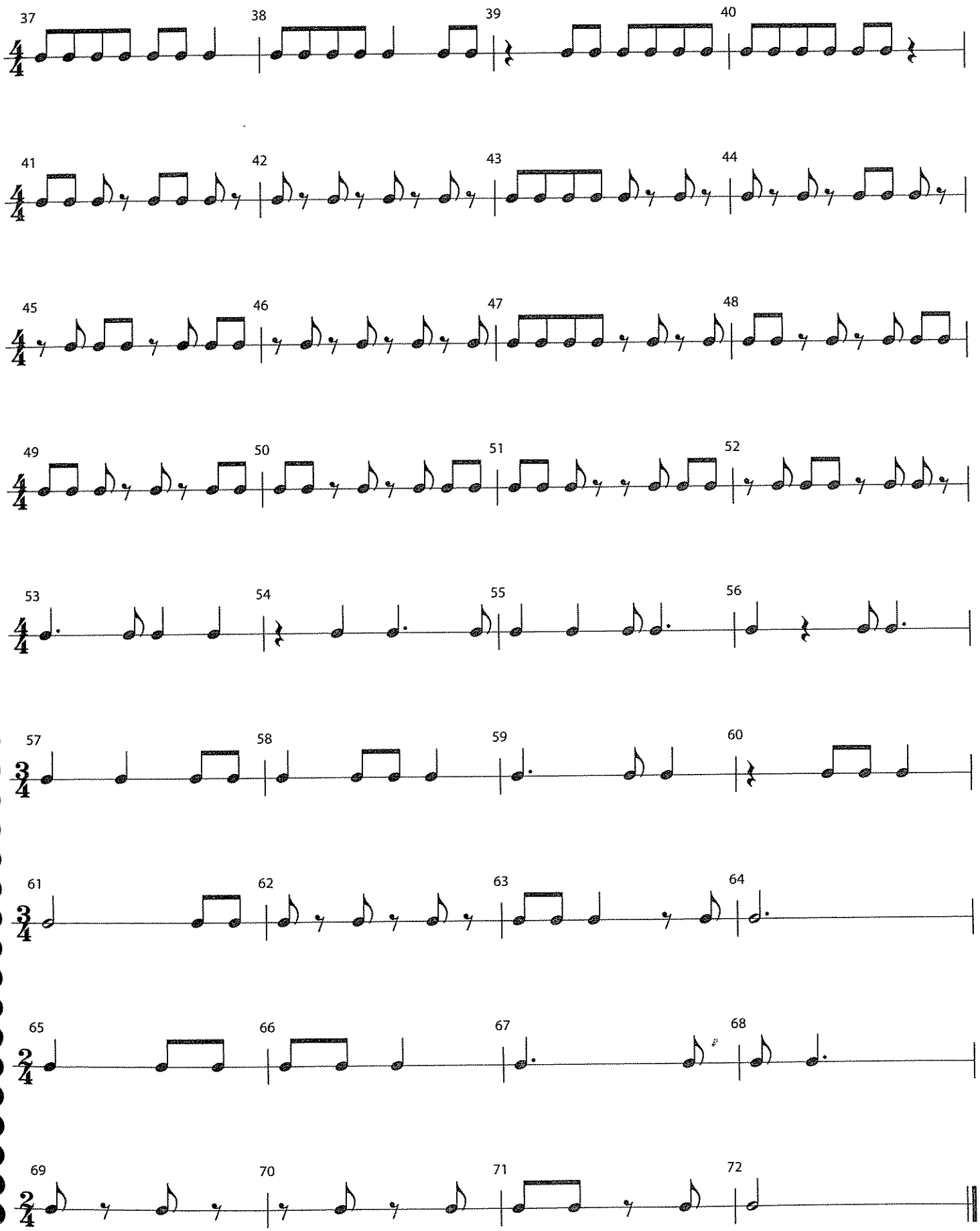


RHYTHM STUDIES



RHYTHM STUDIES



CREATING MUSIC

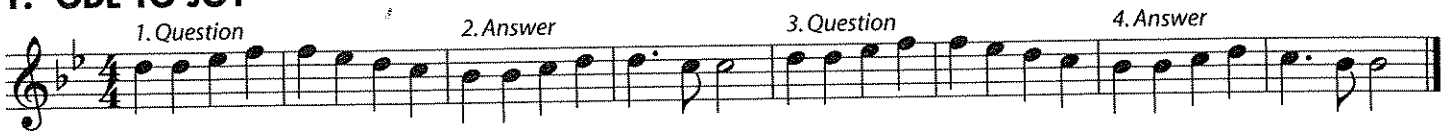
THEORY

Composition

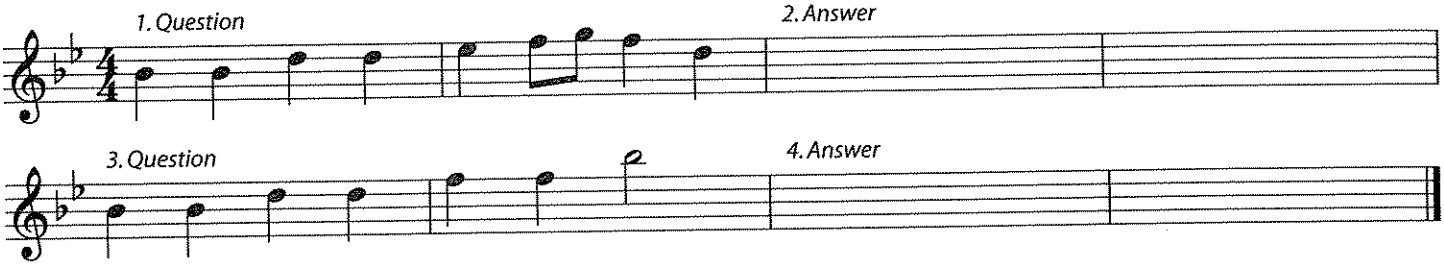
Composition is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual **phrases**, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's *Ode To Joy.* Play this melody and listen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

1. ODE TO JOY

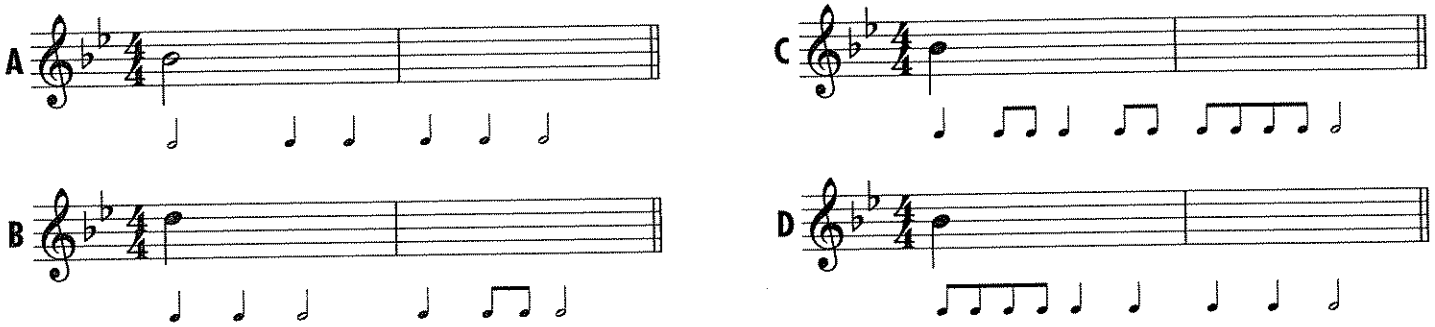
Ludwig van Beethoven



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

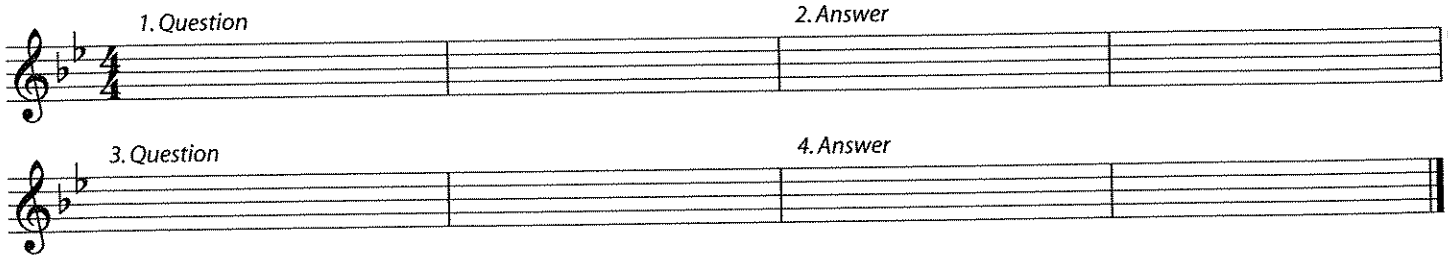


3. PHRASE BUILDERS *Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.*



4. YOU NAME IT: _____

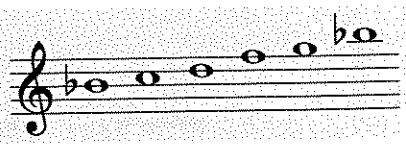
Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.



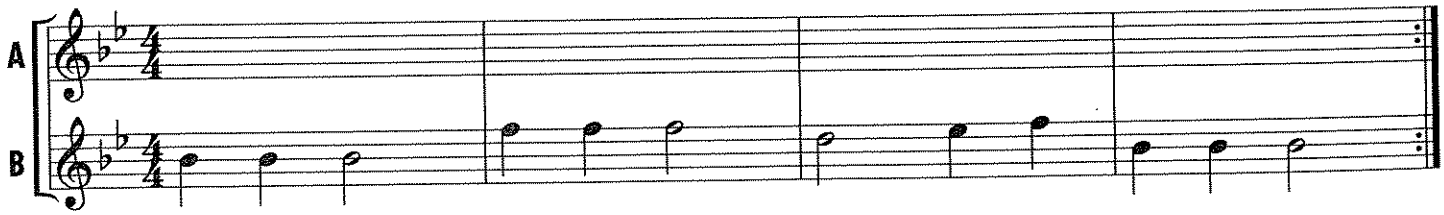
THEORY

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

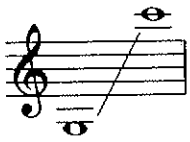
Each keyboard percussion instrument has a unique sound because of the materials used to create the instrument. Ranges may differ with some models of instruments.

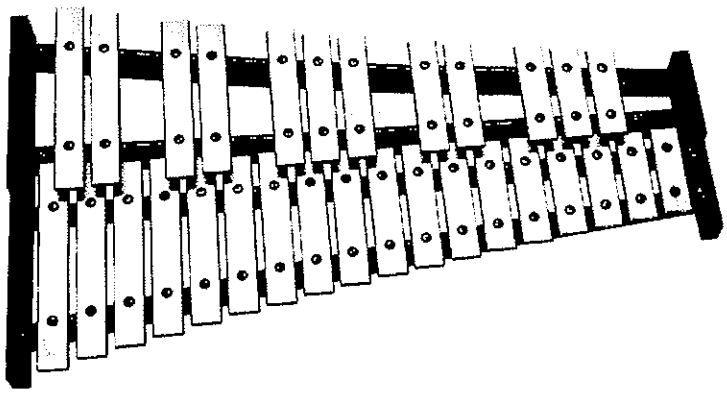
Instrument Care Reminders

- 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)

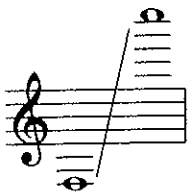
- Bars – metal alloy or steel
- Mallets – lexan (hard plastic), brass or hard rubber
- Range – 2 1/2 octaves
- Sounds 2 octaves higher than written

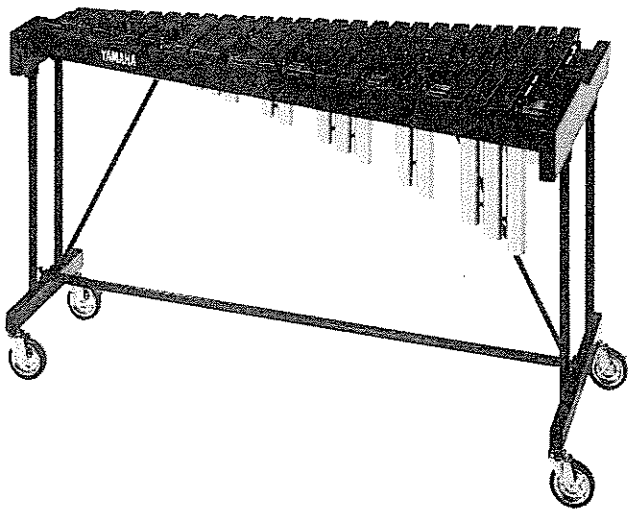




XYLOPHONE

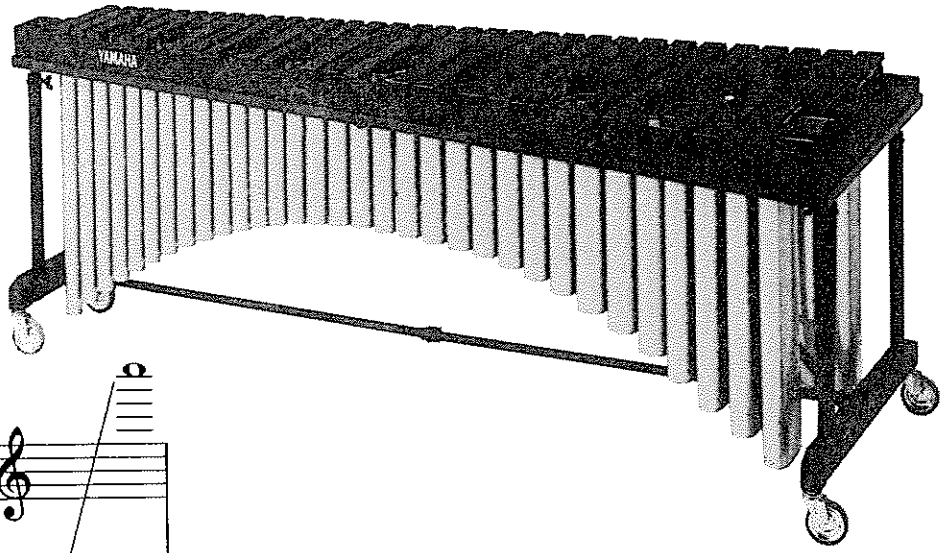
- Bars – wooden or synthetic
- Mallets – hard rubber
- Range – 3 1/2 octaves
- Sounds 1 octave higher than written

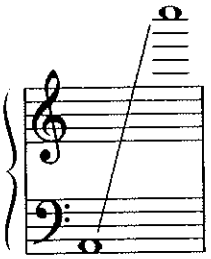


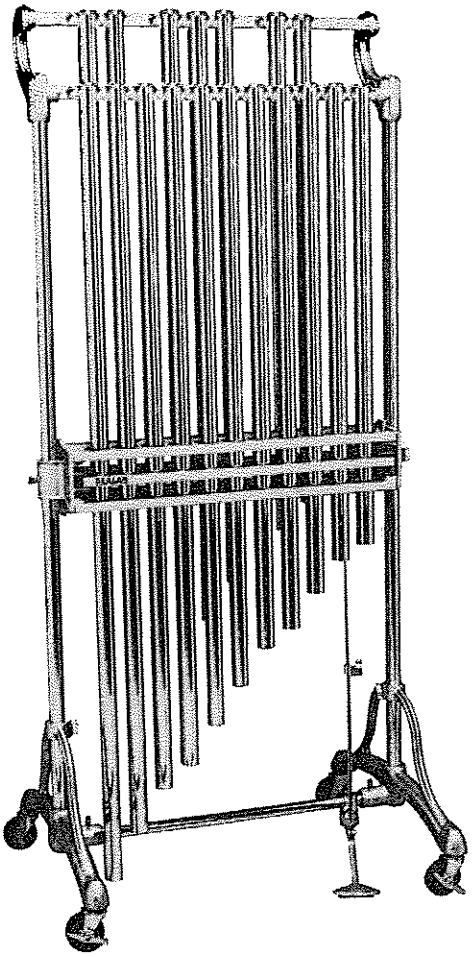


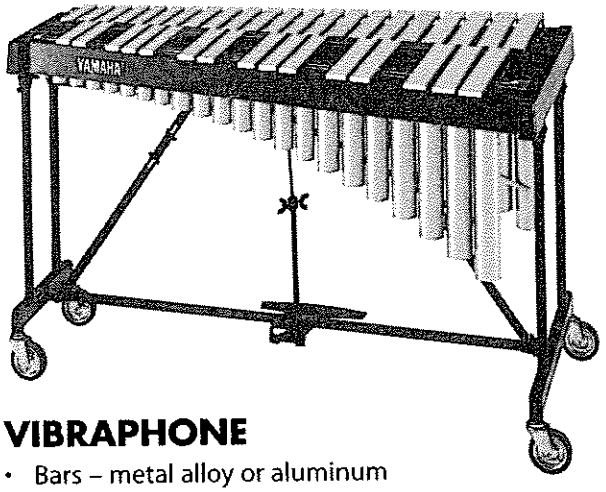
MARIMBA

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



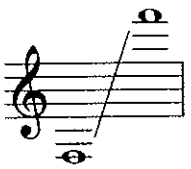






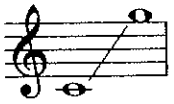
VIBRAPHONE

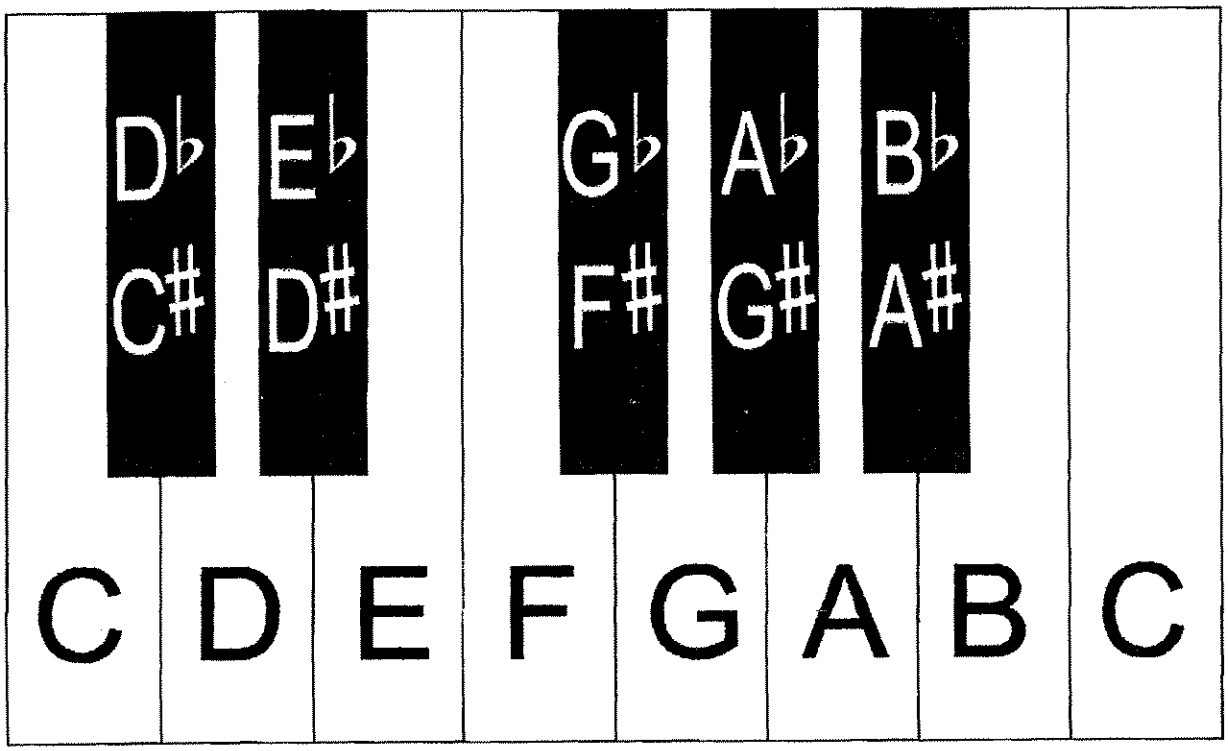
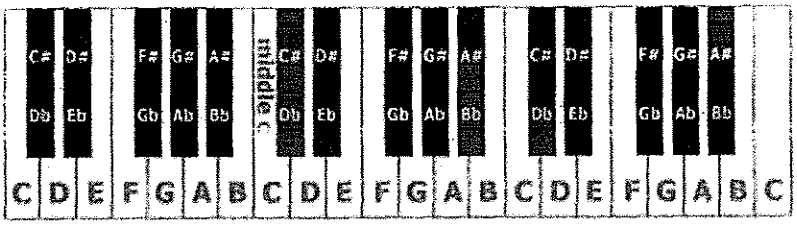
- Bars – metal alloy or aluminum Resonating tubes located below each bar Adjustable electric fans in each resonator create "vibrato" effect
- Mallets – yarn covered
- Range – 3 octaves
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch



CHIMES

- Bars – metal tubes
- Mallets – plastic, rawhide or wooden
- Range – 1 1/2 octaves
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch



Instruments and photos courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division

PIANO NOTES CHART