

**TENOR
SAX**

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What to practice first...

WINTERFEST SET LIST (Semester 1)

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

ARTS ALIVE SET LIST (Semester 2)

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

Graduation - Pomp & Circumstance

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

FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE

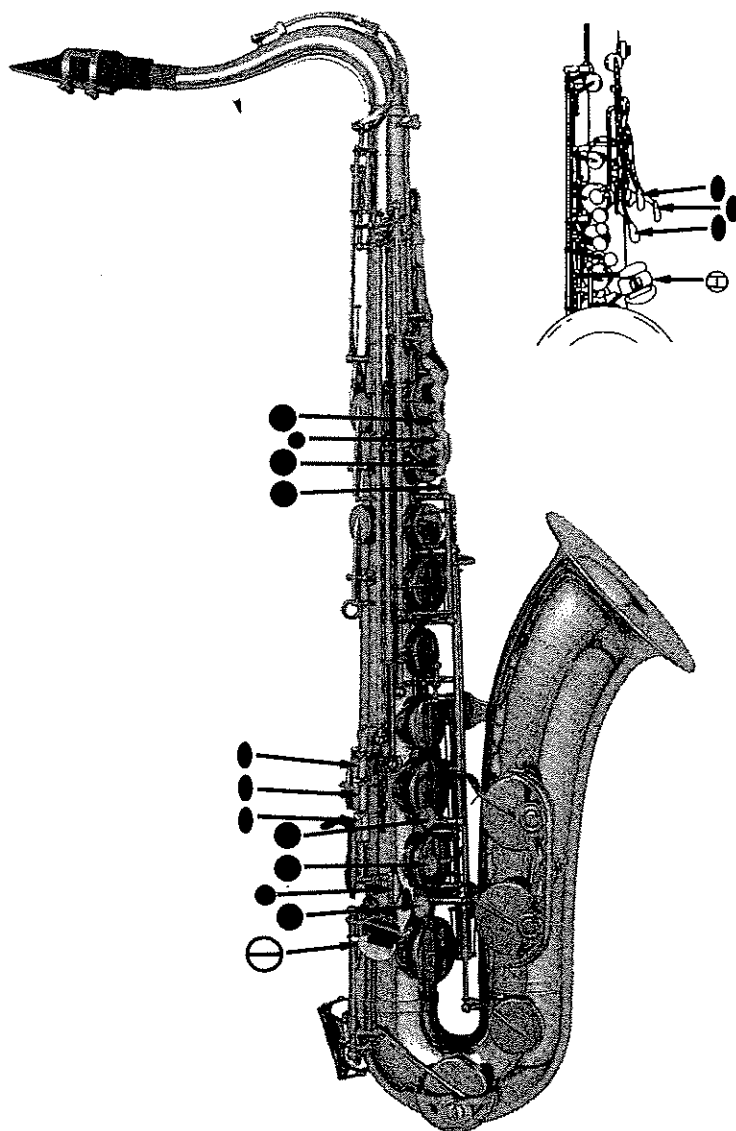
Instrument Care Reminders

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

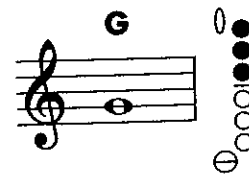
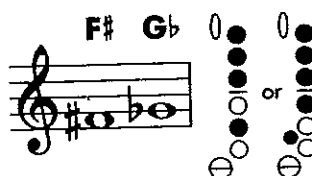
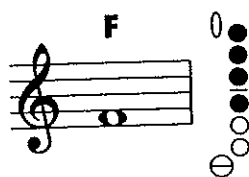
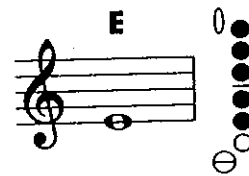
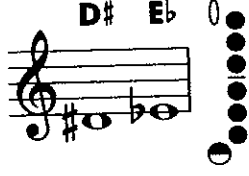
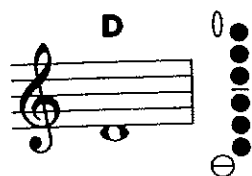
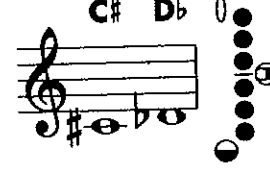
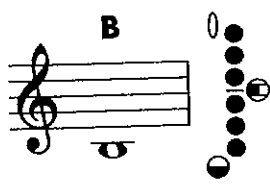
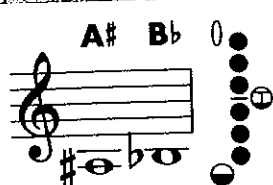
- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with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

○ = Open
● = Pressed down

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

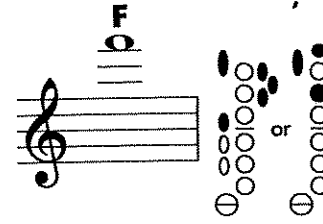
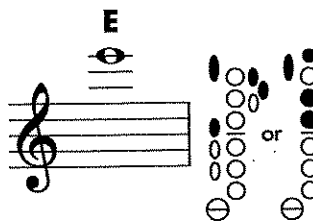
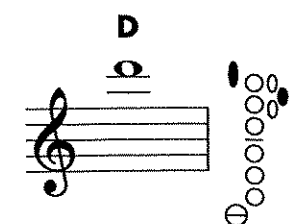
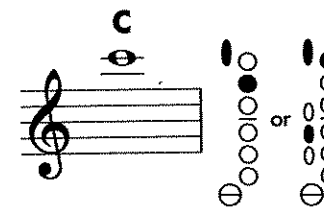
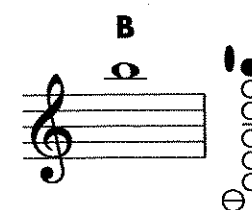
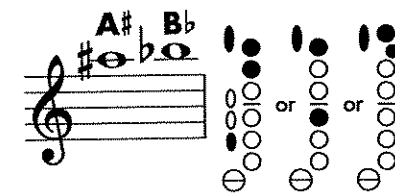
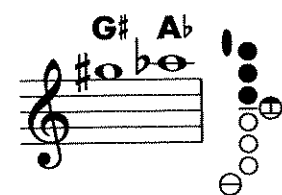
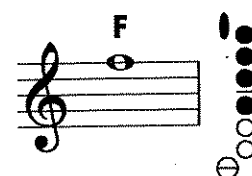
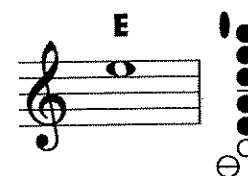
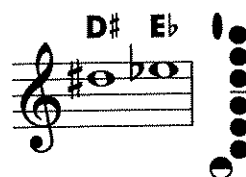
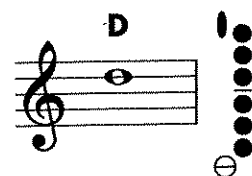
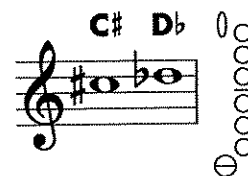
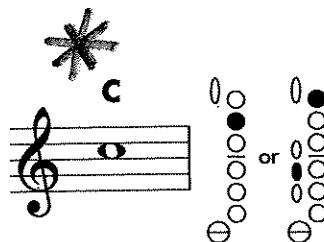
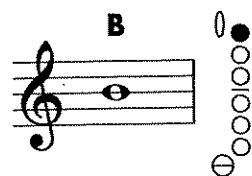
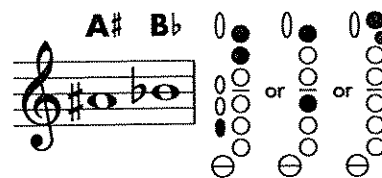
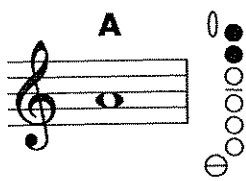
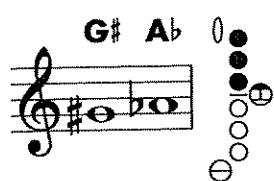


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division



FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE



Concert Bb Scale

1. Scale with hints

2. Scale

3. Arpeggio with hints

4. Arpeggio

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

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

Concert Bb Scale

BRASS

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

WOODWINDS

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

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.

Concert C Scale

BRASS

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

WOODWINDS

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

*Alternate fingering

• = whisper key

Concert Ab Scale

1. Scale with hints

*Bis fingering - hover first finger over both top keys for entirety of scale.

Bb* C D Eb F G A Bb* A G F Eb D C Bb*

2. Scale

3. Arpeggio with hints

Bb* D F Bb* F D Bb*

4. Arpeggio

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

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

Concert Ab Scale

BRASS

Trumpet		Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
F Horn		Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
Trombone		Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
Baritone		Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
Tuba		Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab

WOODWINDS

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

*Alternate fingering

*Bis fingering - hover first finger over both top keys for entirety of scale.

*Bis

• = whisper key

Concert Bb Blues Scale

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

Concert C Minor Scale

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

SCI-TECH BAND / MTM MASTER PRACTICE CHECKLIST

FIRST 5 NOTES

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

MAJOR SCALES

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

NATURAL MINOR SCALES

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

HARMONIC MINOR SCALES

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

BLUES SCALES

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

CHROMATIC SCALES

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

SUETA RHYTHM CHARTS

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18
☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65

RHYTHM CHARTS (in Band Handbook)

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

FUNDAMENTAL RHYTHMS

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18
☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65 ☐ 66
☐ 67 ☐ 68 ☐ 69 ☐ 70 ☐ 71 ☐ 72 ☐ 73 ☐ 74 ☐ 75 ☐ 76 ☐ 77 ☐ 78 ☐ 79 ☐ 80 ☐ 81 ☐ 82
☐ 83 ☐ 84 ☐ 85 ☐ 86 ☐ 87 ☐ 88 ☐ 89 ☐ 90 ☐ 91 ☐ 92 ☐ 93 ☐ 94 ☐ 95 ☐ 96 ☐ 97 ☐ 98
☐ 99 ☐ 100 ☐ 101 ☐ 102 ☐ 103 ☐ 104 ☐ 105 ☐ 106 ☐ 107 ☐ 108 ☐ 109 ☐ 110 ☐ 111
☐ 112 ☐ 113 ☐ 114 ☐ 115 ☐ 116 ☐ 117 ☐ 118 ☐ 119 ☐ 120 ☐ 121 ☐ 122 ☐ 123 ☐ 124
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☐ 138 ☐ 139 ☐ 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
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☐ 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
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☐ 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
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☐ 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

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☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 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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☐ 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	vii°
Minor	i	ii°	III	iv	v	VI	VII

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

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

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

-Chord progressions can be used in any key

Holiday Solos – Duets – Trios – Quartets

SOLOS (1+people)

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

DUETS

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

SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETS

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

CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE ABOVE

Names: _____

Instruments: _____

12 BAR BLUES

Blues Scale

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

12 Bar Blues Progression

Chords: I I IV I V IV I
 Measures: 2 2 2 2 1 1 2

12 Bar Blues Licks

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

2) 4-b3-1

3) 1-b3-4

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

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

6) 1-b3-4-b5-5

Solos

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

2) 4-b3-1

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

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

Walking Bass Line - C Instruments

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

Walking Bass Line - B $\flat$ Instruments

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

Walking Bass Line - E $\flat$ Instruments

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

ADVANCED MUSIC

1. 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

RAPSODIE

pour Orchestre et Saxophone

Claude Debussy (1903)

ed. Nicholas Cortes

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone

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

crescendo
3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Un peu ralenti 1 *a Tempo*
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *p*

crescendo
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *f*

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

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

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

Retenu au Mouvt

2 3

mf

Allegretto scherzando

Piano

8

p *pp*

4 Sax.

13 A 18 5 14

p espressivo

B 16 Piano

En retenant

2 2 2 2

6 Sax.

p *espressivo*

2 2 2 2

p *p* *crescendo*

C

pp *diminuendo*

En animat peu à peu

6

The musical score is written for a saxophone in treble clef. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff, marked 'Retenu au Mouvt', contains measures 1-3 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff, marked 'Allegretto scherzando', contains measures 4-8 with piano (*p*) and pianissimo (*pp*) dynamics. The third staff, marked '4 Sax.', contains measures 9-14 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and 'espressivo' marking. The fourth staff, marked 'B 16 Piano', contains measures 15-18 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and 'En retenant' marking. The fifth staff, marked '6 Sax.', contains measures 19-22 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and 'espressivo' marking. The sixth staff contains measures 23-26 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and 'crescendo' marking. The seventh staff, marked 'C', contains measures 27-30 with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and 'diminuendo' marking. The eighth staff, marked 'En animat peu à peu', contains measures 31-36 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and 'En animat peu à peu' marking. The score includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents, as well as fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

The musical score is written for Piano and Saxophone. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Piano'.

The first system shows the Piano part with a melodic line and a Saxophone part with a similar melody. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) and *p crescendo*. A box labeled '7' is placed above the Saxophone part.

The second system continues the Piano part, with a box labeled 'D' and '10' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *p* and *p diminuendo*.

The third system shows the Piano part with a box labeled '8' and '3' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f*. A box labeled 'E' is placed above the Saxophone part.

The fourth system shows the Piano part with a box labeled 'E' and '2' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *f* and *mf*.

The fifth system shows the Piano part with a box labeled 'F' and '3' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *p* and *f*.

The sixth system shows the Piano part with a box labeled 'F' and '3' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *p* and *f*.

The seventh system shows the Piano part with a box labeled 'F' and '3' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *p* and *f*.

The eighth system shows the Piano part with a box labeled 'F' and '3' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *p* and *f*.

The ninth system shows the Piano part with a box labeled 'F' and '3' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *p* and *f*.

The tenth system shows the Piano part with a box labeled 'F' and '3' above it. The Saxophone part is also present. The dynamics are marked *p* and *f*.

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

Piano

Sax. **ff**

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

H **f** 4 Piano 2

Sax. **p**

En accélérant **crescendo** 6 6

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

Bb INSTRUMENTS
-HIGH

Amazing Grace

John Newton

Traditional

arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice

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

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

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

S

A

T

B

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

S

A

T

B

SciTech Band Audition

SYMPHONIC BAND AUDITION REQUIREMENTS

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

Additional Instructions

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

CONCERT BAND & JAZZ BAND AUDITION REQUIREMENTS

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

Additional Instructions

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



SYMPHONIC BAND AUDITION SCALE LIST

Instrument Key

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

Bb Instruments: Clarinet Trumpet, Tenor Sax

Eb Instruments: Alto Sax, Baritone Sax

Concert Bb Major Scale

C Instruments: Bb C D Eb F G A Bb

Bb Instruments: C D E F G A B C

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

Concert Bb Blues Scale

C Instruments: Bb Db Eb E F Ab Bb

Bb Instruments: C Eb F Gb G Bb C

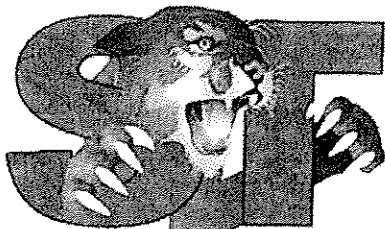
Eb Instruments: G Bb C Db D F G

Concert Bb Chromatic Scale

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

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

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



SciTech Band

THE PRIDE OF SPRINGFIELD

AUDITION SCORE SHEET

(or Test Score Sheet)

Name: _____

I am auditioning for ☐ Concert Band ☐ Jazz Band

☐ Stomp Percussion Ensemble ☐ Other _____

Please check all that apply.

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

Audition Prepared Solo - Symphonic Band

Tenor Sax

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato

The musical score is written for Tenor Sax in 4/4 time, marked Moderato. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, and then a series of eighth and quarter notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed below the first note. A long slur covers the first two measures of the staff. The second staff continues the melody with a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note G4. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed below the final note. A long slur covers the first two measures of the staff. The third staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) placed below the first note. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Audition Prepared Solo - ADVANCED BAND

Tenor Sax.

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato

mf

p
Swing! $\text{♪} = \text{♪}^3 \text{♪}$

f

ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Tenor Sax

Traditional French Carol

Soprano

Musical notation for the Soprano part of the song. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff contains measures 8 through 14. The third staff contains measures 15 through 21, with a double bar line at the end. A small box labeled 'Intro' is placed above measure 19.

Alto

Musical notation for the Alto part of the song. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff contains measures 8 through 14. The third staff contains measures 15 through 21, with a double bar line at the end. A small box labeled 'Intro' is placed above measure 19.

Tenor

Musical notation for the Tenor part of the song. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff contains measures 8 through 14. The third staff contains measures 15 through 21, with a double bar line at the end. A small box labeled 'Intro' is placed above measure 19.

Bass

Musical notation for the Bass part of the song. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff contains measures 8 through 14. The third staff contains measures 15 through 21, with a double bar line at the end. A small box labeled 'Intro' is placed above measure 19.

Birdland

TENOR SAX 1

Music by JOSEF ZAWINUL

Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY

FAST ROCK ($\text{♩} = 152-160$)

7

9

17

25

33

42

mf

f

7

42-48

08721581

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Tenor Sax 1

Handwritten musical score for Tenor Sax 1, measures 47 to 93. The score includes various dynamics (mf, f, mp, ff), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (Dim., D.S. AL CODA). Handwritten circled numbers 50, 58, 68, 76, and 86 are present above the staves.

Measures 47-52: *mf*, circled 50 above measure 50.

Measures 53-56: circled 58 above measure 55.

Measures 57-60: *f*, circled 58 above measure 58.

Measures 61-64: circled 58 above measure 62.

Measures 65-68: *mf*, circled 68 above measure 68.

Measures 69-72: circled 76 above measure 72.

Measures 73-76: *ff*, circled 76 above measure 76.

Measures 77-81: circled 76 above measure 77.

Measures 82-85: *Dim.*, *mp*, circled 86 above measure 82.

Measures 86-93: *D.S. AL CODA*, circled 86 above measure 86.

Handwritten musical score for Tenor Sax 1, measures 94 to 97. The score includes dynamics (*ff*) and a performance instruction (D.S. AL CODA). A handwritten circled number 86 is present above the staff.

Measures 94-97: *ff*, circled 86 above measure 94.

Measures 98-101: *ff*, circled 86 above measure 98.

Birdland

TENOR SAX 2

Music by JOSEF ZAWINUL

Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY

FAST ROCK (♩=152-160)

7

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

mf

f

7

42-48

08921581

Tenor Sax 2

Handwritten musical score for Tenor Sax 2, measures 47 to 93. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 47-52: *mf* (mezzo-forte), circled 50, 51, 52.

Measures 53-56: *f* (forte), circled 58, 59, 60.

Measures 61-66: *mf* (mezzo-forte), circled 68, 69, 70.

Measures 71-76: *ff* (fortissimo), circled 76, 77, 78.

Measures 81-85: *Dim.* (diminuendo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), circled 86, 87, 88.

Measures 86-93: *D.S. AL CODA* (Da Segno Al Coda), circled 86, 87, 88.

Handwritten musical score for the Coda section, measures 94 to 97. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 94-97: *ff* (fortissimo), circled 95, 96, 97.

08921581

Melody B $\flat$
HIGH

Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy $\text{♩} = 170$
optional 8vb

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

8 4

f

16 solo/soli *mp*

21

26 1. 2.

30 *tutti* *mf*

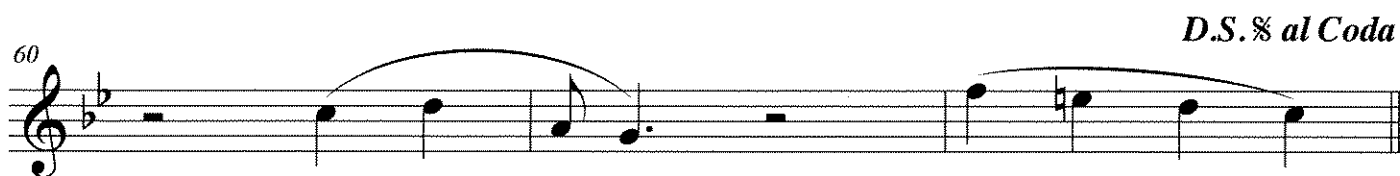
35 *f*

40 To Coda 4th Time

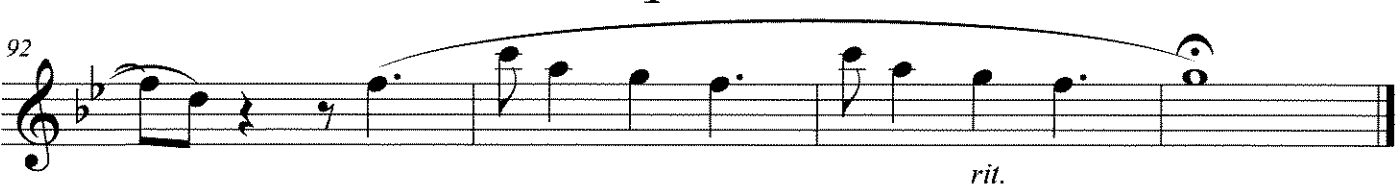
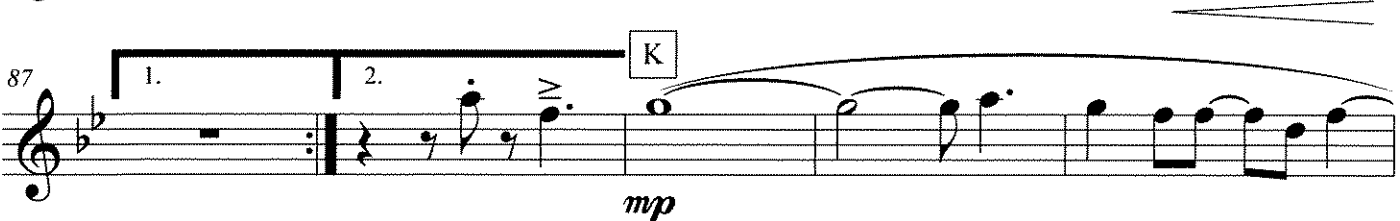
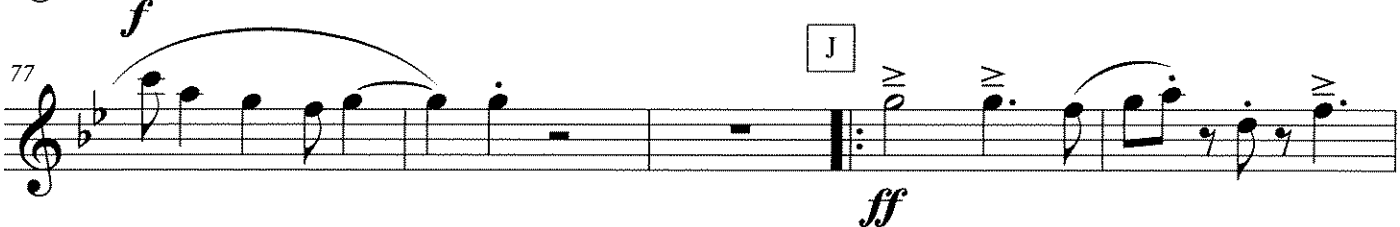
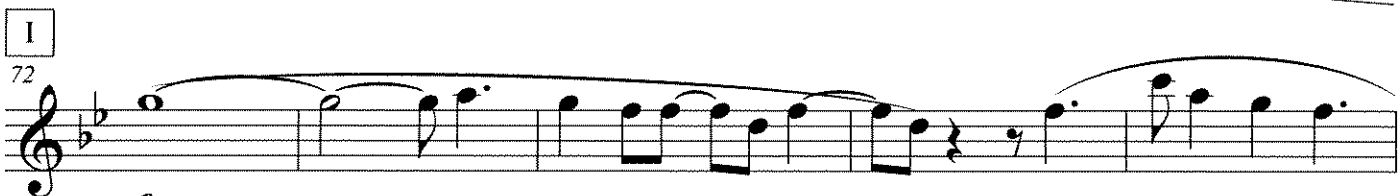
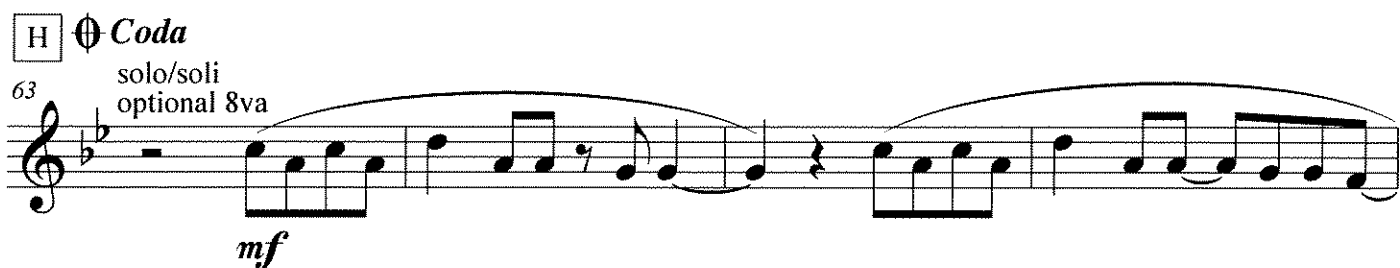
45 1. 2. 7 solo/soli *mp*

Blinding Lights

Melody Bb (HIGH), p. 2



D.S. al Coda



rit.

Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

Counter melody Bb

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key of Bb, 4/4 time. Measures 1-4. Chords A, B, C. Rhythmic values: 8, 4, 8, 7. First ending bracket over measures 5-6.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key of Bb, 4/4 time. Measures 29-34. Chords D, E. Rhythmic values: 8, 6. Second ending bracket over measures 35-36. Text: "To Coda 4th Time".

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key of Bb, 4/4 time. Measures 47-50. Chords F, G. Rhythmic values: 8, 7. Text: "D.S. al Coda".

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key of Bb, 4/4 time. Measures 63-68. Chords H, I, J. Rhythmic values: 2, 8. Dynamics: *mf*. Text: "Coda".

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key of Bb, 4/4 time. Measures 69-72. Chords I, J. Rhythmic values: 2, 8. Dynamics: *ff*.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key of Bb, 4/4 time. Measures 83-88. Chords I, J. Rhythmic values: 8, 8, 8, 8. First and second ending brackets over measures 89-90.

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, key of Bb, 4/4 time. Measures 89-90. Chords I, J. Rhythmic values: 7.

Bass Line Bb
HIGH

As Recorded by The Weekend

A

B

8

mf *f*

14

C

20

mp

26

1. 2.

D %

mf

31

E

37

f

To Coda 4th Time

43

1. 2.

F

f

48

G

Blinding Lights

Bass Line Bb (HIGH), p. 2

54

mp

D.S. % al Coda

Musical staff 54-59: Treble clef, key of Bb. Measures 54-59. Measure 54 has two accents. Measure 55 has an accent. Measure 56 has an accent. Measure 57 has an accent. Measure 58 has an accent. Measure 59 has an accent. Dynamics: mp.

60

Musical staff 60-62: Treble clef, key of Bb. Measures 60-62. Measure 60 has an accent. Measure 61 has an accent. Measure 62 has an accent. Dynamics: mp.

H Coda

63

mf

Musical staff 63-68: Treble clef, key of Bb. Measures 63-68. Measure 63 has an accent. Measure 64 has an accent. Measure 65 has an accent. Measure 66 has an accent. Measure 67 has an accent. Measure 68 has an accent. Dynamics: mf.

69

f

I

J

Musical staff 69-74: Treble clef, key of Bb. Measures 69-74. Measure 69 has an accent. Measure 70 has an accent. Measure 71 has an accent. Measure 72 has an accent. Measure 73 has an accent. Measure 74 has an accent. Dynamics: f.

75

ff

Musical staff 75-80: Treble clef, key of Bb. Measures 75-80. Measure 75 has an accent. Measure 76 has an accent. Measure 77 has an accent. Measure 78 has an accent. Measure 79 has an accent. Measure 80 has an accent. Dynamics: ff.

81

Musical staff 81-86: Treble clef, key of Bb. Measures 81-86. Measure 81 has an accent. Measure 82 has an accent. Measure 83 has an accent. Measure 84 has an accent. Measure 85 has an accent. Measure 86 has an accent. Dynamics: ff.

87

K

1.

2.

5

rit.

mp

Musical staff 87-92: Treble clef, key of Bb. Measures 87-92. Measure 87 has an accent. Measure 88 has an accent. Measure 89 has an accent. Measure 90 has an accent. Measure 91 has an accent. Measure 92 has an accent. Dynamics: mp.

Bb

BLUE MOON

31.

Handwritten musical score for "Blue Moon" in Bb major, 4/4 time. The score consists of 10 staves of music. The chords and melodic lines are as follows:

- Staff 1: F Dmi Gmi C7 F Dmi Gmi C7
- Staff 2: F Dmi Gmi7 F Bb F C7
- Staff 3: F Dmi Gmi C7 F Dmi7 Gmi C7
- Staff 4: F Dmi Gmi7 F Gmi7 F
- Staff 5: Gmi7 C7 F Gmi7 C7 F
- Staff 6: Bbmi7 Eb7 Ab C G7 Gmi7 C7
- Staff 7: F Dmi Gmi7 C7 F Dmi Gmi C7
- Staff 8: F Dmi Gmi7 1. F Gmi7 F C7
- Staff 9: 2. F Gmi7 F
- Staff 10: (Empty staff)



Blues By Five

Red Garland

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

For your use

Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings

Rootless voicings

Basic 3-note voicings: C⁷, F⁷, G⁷

Rootless voicings: C⁷, F⁷, G⁷

Fingerings for Basic 3-note voicings: C⁷ (3, b7, 1), F⁷ (b7, 3, 1), G⁷ (b7, 3, 1)

Fingerings for Rootless voicings: C⁷ (9, b7, 3), F⁷ (13, 3, b7), G⁷ (5, 3, b7)

Useful Scales

C Blues Scale

1 b3 4 b5 5 b7 1

Sample Bass Line

C⁷

1 3 4 #4 5 4 3 2 1 5 6 b7 1 3 6 5

F⁷

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

C⁷

G⁷

1 3 5 1 b7 6 5 b5 1 3 4 #4 1 b7 6 5

Tenor Sax.

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

4 5 8 13 8 21 *mf*

24 29

31 37

38

45 *f* 53 61

51 8 *mf* 69

64 *f* 77

71 83

78

Careless Whisper – Melody

Melody C – Flute



Melody Bb – Trumpet, Clarinet, Tenor Sax



Melody Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Melody Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Piano – Chords

Dm, Gm, Bb, Am

Lyrics

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

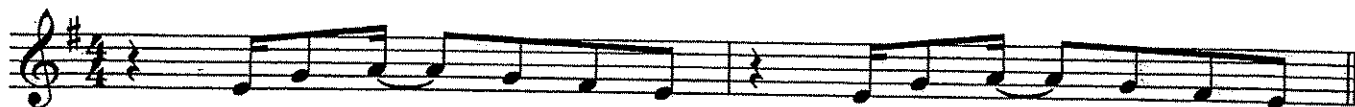
Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

Horn Lick C – Flute



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

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



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

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



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

Horn Lick Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



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

Horn Lick Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



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

Melody - Bb
-Trumpet
-Clarinet
-Tenor Sax

Carol of The Bells

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written for a single melodic instrument (Bb Trumpet, Clarinet, or Tenor Sax) in 4/4 time. It consists of several staves of music with various annotations:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, and then a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic is *mp*. The word "Soli" is written above the staff.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a half note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a series of eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic is *rit.*. A box labeled "A" is placed above the staff. The tempo marking "a tempo - Repeat 4x" is written above the staff. The key signature changes to 3/4 time, indicated by a double bar line and a key signature change symbol. The dynamic is *f*.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic is *f*.
- Staff 6:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic is *f*.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic is *mf*. A box labeled "C" is placed above the staff. The key signature changes to 3/4 time, indicated by a double bar line and a key signature change symbol. The dynamic is *f*. A box labeled "D" is placed above the staff. The tempo marking "Repeat 3x" is written above the staff.
- Staff 8:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic is *f*. A box labeled "E" is placed above the staff. The tempo marking "rit." is written above the staff.
- Staff 9:** Continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic is *f*.

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

Carol of The Bells

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written for a Bass Line in Bb, suitable for Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Trumpet, and Tenor Sax. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a common time signature. It features a series of half notes with a melisma line underneath, marked *mp*. The second staff continues the melody with half notes and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#), marked *rit.*. The third staff contains a section labeled 'A' in a box, marked *a tempo - Repeat 4x*, and begins with a 3/4 time signature, marked *f*. The fourth staff contains a section labeled 'B' in a box. The fifth staff contains a section labeled 'C' in a box, marked *mf*. The sixth staff contains a section labeled 'D' in a box, marked *f*, with the instruction 'Repeat 3x' next to it. The seventh staff contains a section labeled 'E' in a box and ends with a double bar line. The score uses various musical notations including treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, dynamics, and repeat signs.

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Melody B $\flat$ (HIGH)

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

The musical score is written for a melody in B $\flat$ major (one sharp, F $\sharp$), 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 22. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *mf*, *f*), articulation (accents, slurs), and section markers (A, B, C, D, E). The tempo is marked as 'Groovy' with a quarter note equal to 103-105 beats per minute. An optional 4-bar vamp is indicated at the beginning. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is arranged by Bernice.

A on cue *f* off -2

B

C 1. 2. *mf* soli off -2

D off -4 *f* tutti

E 22 3

25

F

3 3

Musical staff 25-27: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 25 starts with a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest. Measure 26 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 27 has a quarter rest. A box labeled 'F' is above the staff.

28

G

Musical staff 28-30: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 28 starts with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest. Measure 29 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 30 has a quarter rest. A box labeled 'G' is above the staff.

To Coda (2nd Time)

31

3 3 3

Musical staff 31-33: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 31 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) beamed together. Measure 32 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 33 has a quarter rest. A box labeled 'H' is to the left of the staff.

H

I

34

off -2

mp

Musical staff 34-36: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 34 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) beamed together. Measure 35 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 36 has a quarter rest. A box labeled 'H' is to the left of the staff, and a box labeled 'I' is above the staff. The text 'off -2' is above the staff, and 'mp' is below the staff.

38

J

Musical staff 38-40: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 38 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) beamed together. Measure 39 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 40 has a quarter rest. A box labeled 'J' is above the staff.

41

K

sol

Musical staff 41-43: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 41 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) beamed together. Measure 42 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 43 has a quarter rest. A box labeled 'K' is above the staff, and the text 'sol' is above the staff.

D.S. % al Coda

44

off -2

off -4

Musical staff 44-46: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 44 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) beamed together. Measure 45 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 46 has a quarter rest. The text 'off -2' is above the staff, and 'off -4' is above the staff. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of the staff.

47 solo/soli *mf*

50 M

53

56 N tutti *ff*

59 O

62 P Top Notes Melody
Bottom Harmony off -3

66 Q off -3 off -3

70

Chained To The Rhythm

Melody B $\flat$ (LOW)

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

Groovy ♩ = 103-105
Optional 4 bar vamp

on cue **A** off -2

f

10

1.

13

2.

C

sol

off -2

mf

[illegible][illegible]

Melody Bb (LOW), p. 2

Chained To The Rhythm

25 F

Musical staff 25-27: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Staff 25 starts with a measure rest, followed by eighth-note triplets. Staff 26 continues the triplet pattern. Staff 27 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. A slur covers measures 25-27.

28 G

Musical staff 28-30: Treble clef, key of D major. Staff 28 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. Staff 29 continues the triplet pattern. Staff 30 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. A slur covers measures 28-30.

To Coda (2nd Time) H

31 H *mp*

Musical staff 31-33: Treble clef, key of D major. Staff 31 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. Staff 32 continues the triplet pattern. Staff 33 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. A slur covers measures 31-33. The dynamic *mp* is at the end.

I 35 off -2

Musical staff 35-37: Treble clef, key of D major. Staff 35 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. Staff 36 continues the triplet pattern. Staff 37 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. A slur covers measures 35-37. The marking *off -2* is above the staff.

J 39

Musical staff 39-41: Treble clef, key of D major. Staff 39 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. Staff 40 continues the triplet pattern. Staff 41 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. A slur covers measures 39-41.

K 42 soli off -2

Musical staff 42-44: Treble clef, key of D major. Staff 42 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. Staff 43 continues the triplet pattern. Staff 44 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. A slur covers measures 42-44. The marking *soli* is above the staff, and *off -2* is below the staff.

D.S. % al Coda

45 off -4

Musical staff 45-47: Treble clef, key of D major. Staff 45 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. Staff 46 continues the triplet pattern. Staff 47 has a measure rest followed by eighth-note triplets. A slur covers measures 45-47. The marking *off -4* is above the staff. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

47 solo/soli *mf*

50

53

55 *ff* tutti

58

61

65 off -3

69 off -3

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Countermelody Bb

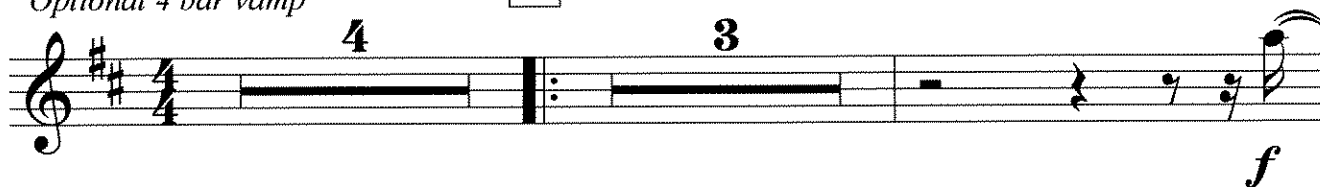
Solo Part Bb

HIGH

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

A



B



12

1.

2.

C

4



D



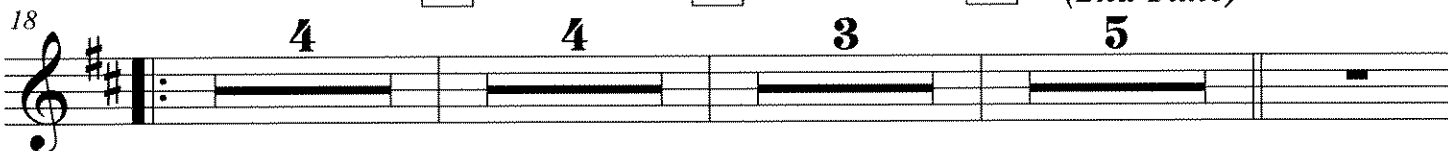
E

F

G

To Coda
(2nd Time)

H



I

35

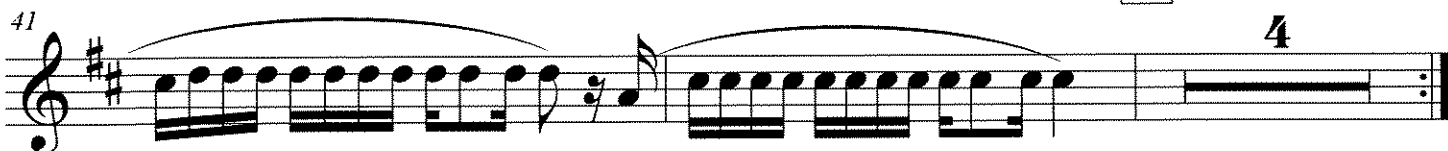
J

optional 8va



K

D.S. al Coda



L $\oplus$ Coda

47 **3** **M** **5** **N** solo line **mf** **ff** **O**

57

61 **P** **3**

65 **Q**

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

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Countermelody Bb

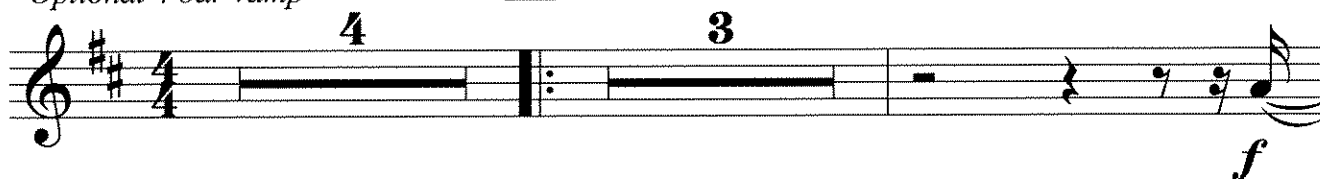
Solo Part Bb

LOW

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

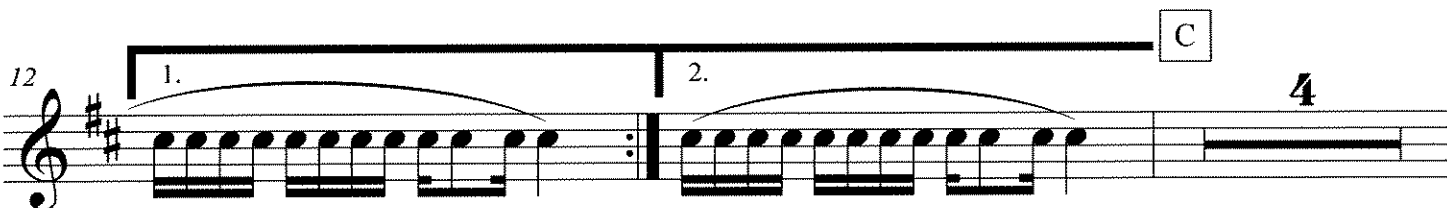
A



B



12



D



E

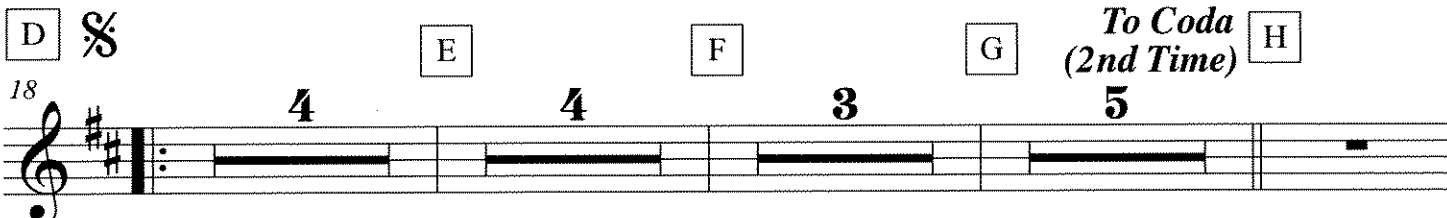
F

G

To Coda
(2nd Time)

H

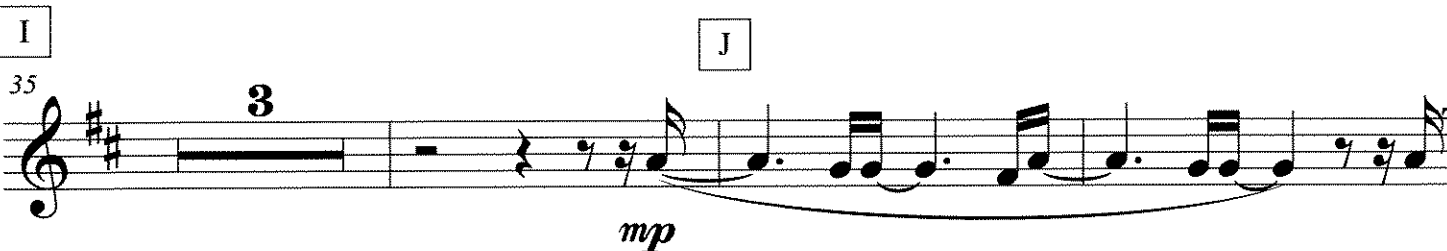
18



I

J

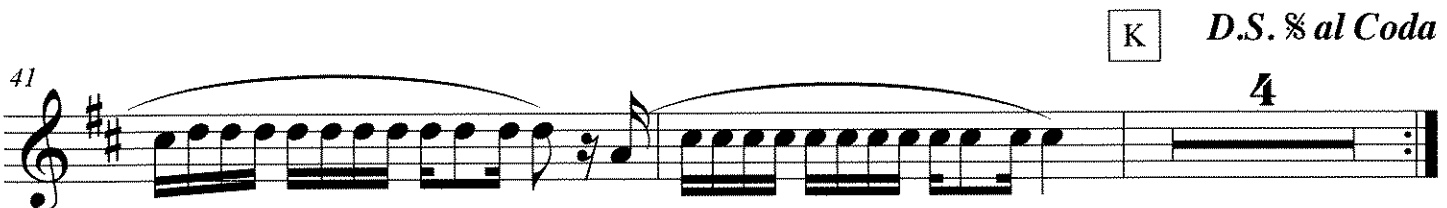
35



K

D.S. al Coda

41



L

$\oplus$ Coda

M

N

47

3

5

solo line

mf

ff

57

O

P

61

3

65

Q

68

optional 8va

3

Top Note Harmony

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Bass Line Bb (HIGH)

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

mf -First 5 notes of each measure essential / others optional

A

3

f

6 optional 8vb...

B

9

12 1. 2.

mf

C

D %

16

f

E

20

Bass Line Bb (HIGH), p. 2 Chained To The Rhythm

23



F

26



G

29



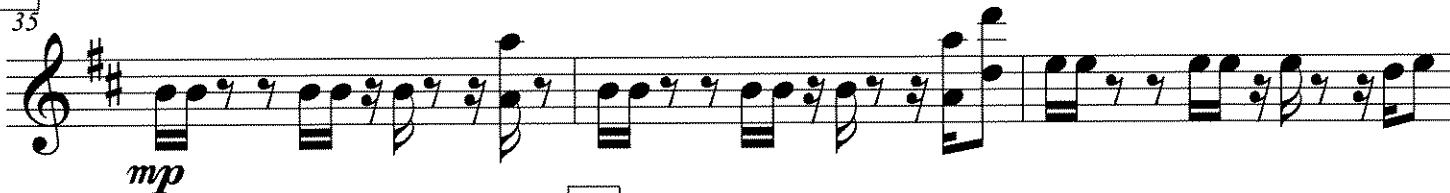
To Coda (2nd Time) H

32



I

35



38

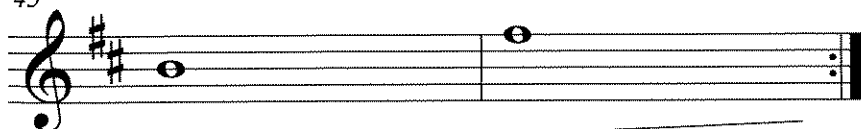


41



45

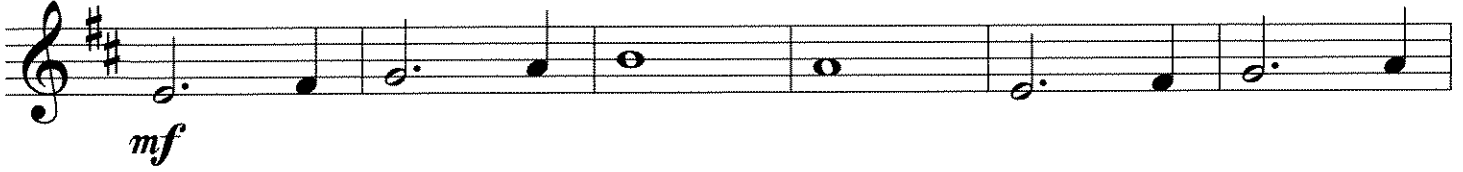
D.S. al Coda



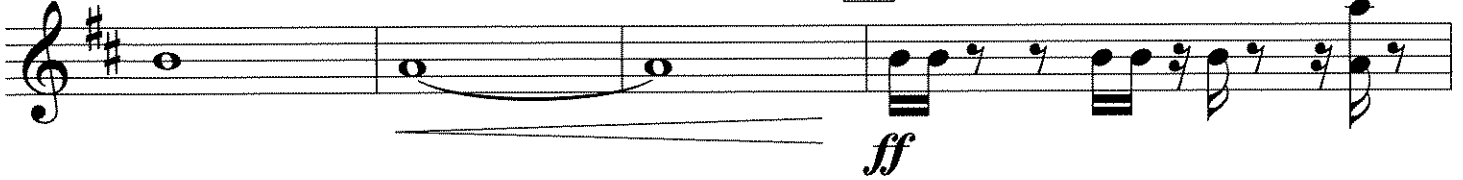
L $\oplus$ Coda

M

47



53



57



O

60



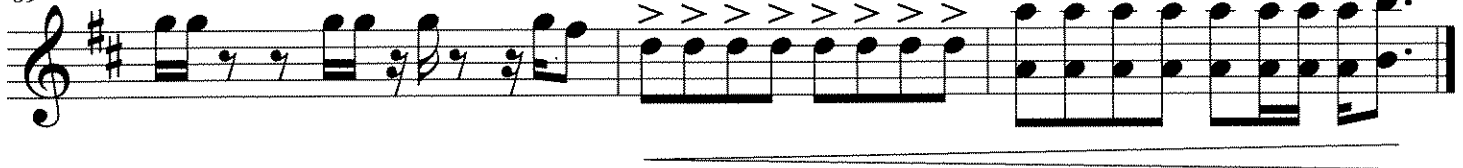
63



66



69



Bb

CHAMELEON

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

(MED. FUNK)

INTRO

(BASS) N.C.

A

C-7 F7 C-7 F7

BASS CONT. SIM.

C-7 F7 C-7 F7

B

C-7 F7 C-7 F7 (PLAY 3x)

C-7 F7 N.C.

Chameleon Bass Line

Score

C

Bb

Eb

Bass Clef
High

Bass Clef
Low

The musical score is written for five staves. The first three staves use treble clefs with key signatures of C, Bb, and Eb respectively. The last two staves use bass clefs, labeled 'High' and 'Low'. All staves are in 4/4 time. The music consists of a repeating melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, and a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. The key signature is three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab).

Tenor Sax.

Cheer # 1

arr. Bernice

Watch Conductor
Slow-Fast

The first system of the musical score is written in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a double bar line. The tempo is marked 'Slow-Fast'. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. There are several accents (>) and a slur over a group of notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Bb

Cold Duck Time

Eddie Harris

Chords: G⁷, C⁷, G⁷, C⁷, G⁷, C⁷, G⁷, C⁷, E^bMA⁷, FMA⁷, G⁷.

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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

Rootless voicings

Useful Scales

Two staves of musical notation for guitar. The first staff contains four measures of music with chords G7, C7, G7, and C7. The second staff contains three measures of music with chords EbMA7, FMA7, and G7. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

Featured in the Twentieth Century Fox Television Series GLEE

DON'T STOP BELIEVIN'

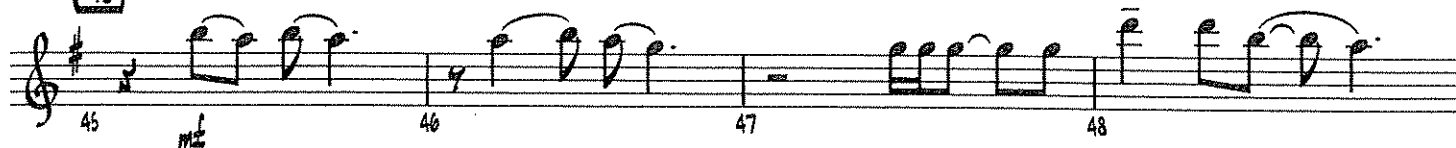
TENOR SAX 1

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

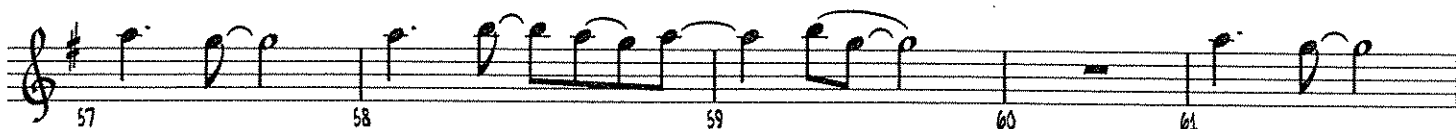
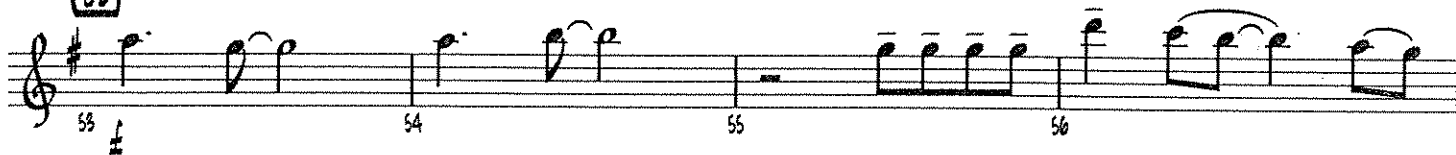
The musical score for Tenor Sax 1 is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers and rehearsal marks indicated. The first system starts with a '(Rock)' marking and a measure rest for measures 1-8. The second system includes rehearsal mark 9 and measure rests for measures 9-15 and 16. The third system includes rehearsal mark 17 and measure rests for measures 17-24. The fourth system includes rehearsal mark 25 and measure rests for measures 25-28. The fifth system includes rehearsal mark 33 and measure rests for measures 33-36. The sixth system includes rehearsal mark 41 and a measure rest for measures 41-44. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, with dynamic markings such as *mp* and *mf*.

TENOR SAX 1

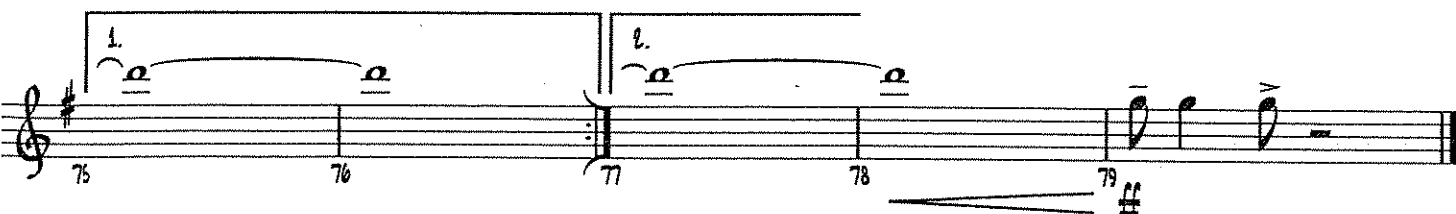
45



53

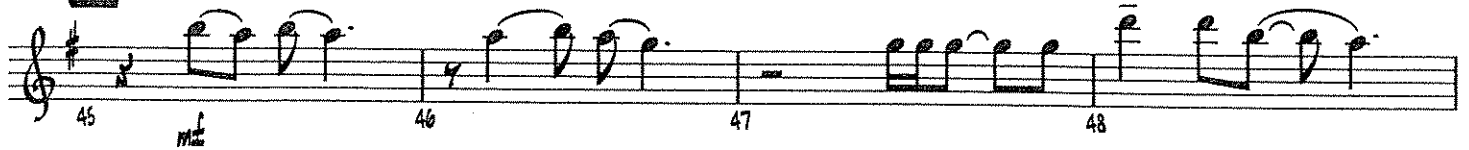


69

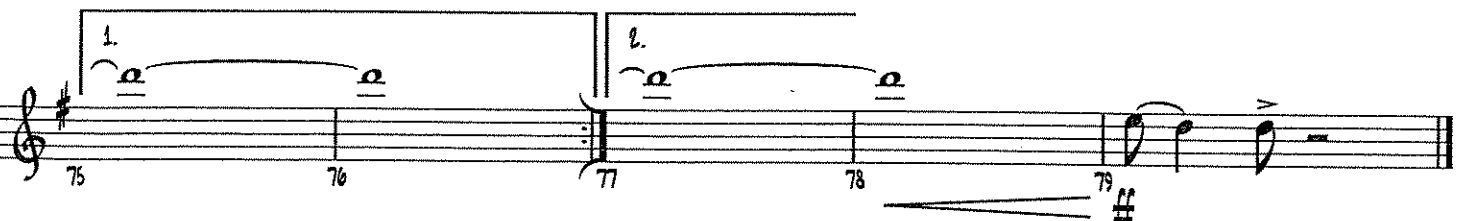
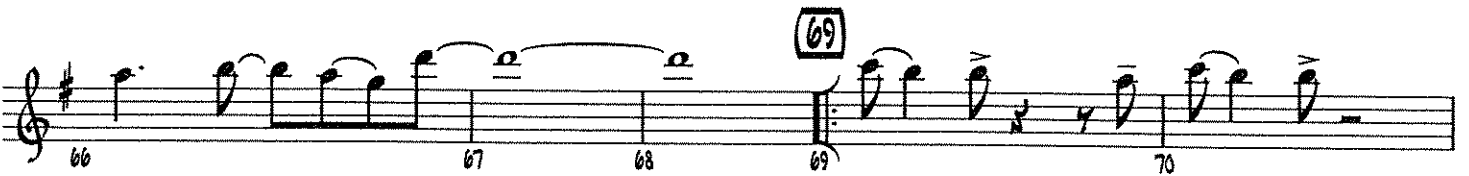


TENOR SAX 2

(45)



(53)



Bb HIGH
(Doubles Alto Sax)

Don't Stop Belevin'

arr. Murtha

Rock

8

9

SOLO

mf

13

17

19

24

25

f

29

33

35

41

45

4

mf

49

53

f

This musical score is for the song 'Don't Stop Belevin' arranged by Murtha for Bb High Saxophone (Doubles Alto Sax). The piece is in 4/4 time and features a 'Rock' style. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo and mood are indicated by the word 'Rock'. The score includes a 'SOLO' section starting at measure 9. The dynamics range from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to forte (*f*). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 9, 13, 17, 19, 24, 25, 29, 33, 35, 41, 45, 49, and 53 marked. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 53.

Bb HIGH (Doubles Alto Sax), p. 2 Don't Stop Belevin'

54

59

65

69

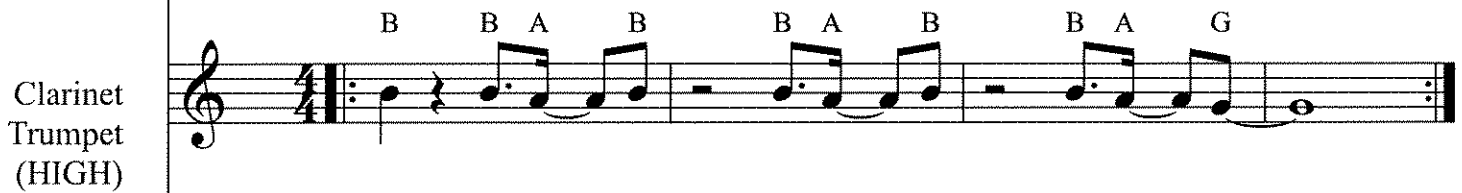
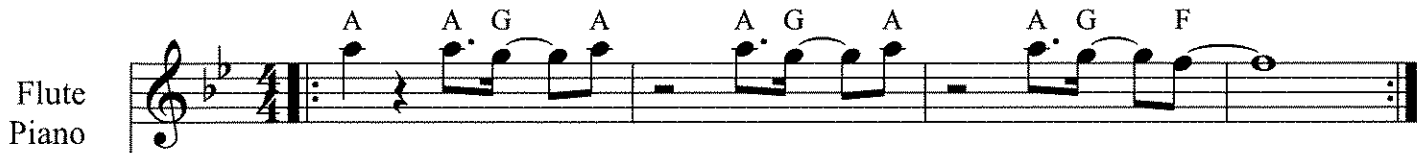
71

77

2.

ff

Eye Of The Tiger *For Zanetti*



Piano: Am G F

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

FEELING GOOD ROAD MAP

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

Feeling Good

(Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium
(HIGH)

Trombone
Euphonium
Tuba
(LOW)

Tenor Sax:
Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

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

Piano: Bbm (8th note triplets)

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

Feeling Good

Swing Time

(HORN LICK+)

NOTE 8 ON CUE
BEAT 4

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium

Flute/Piano: Bb, Db, Eb, E, Eb, E, Eb, E, Eb, Db, Bb, Ab, Bb, Bb

Clarinet/Trumpet (Low): C, Eb, F, F#, F, F#, F, F#, F, Eb, C, Bb, C, C

Clarinet/Tenor Sax/Trumpet (High): C, Eb, F, F#, F, F#, F, F#, F, Eb, C, Bb, C, C

Alto Sax: G, Bb, C, C#, C, C#, C, C#, C, Bb, G, F, G, G

Trombone/Euphonium: Bb, Db, Eb, E, Eb, E, Eb, E, Eb, Db, Bb, Ab, Bb, Bb

Horn Lick:

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

Opening "And I'm Feeling Good":

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

1 & b3 Background Harmony Hits

Feeling Good

(NASTY LICK - Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium

Tuba

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

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

Piano: Bbm (2 Beats Hold)

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

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

Feeling Good

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

Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

♩ = 60

Slowly, Freely

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

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

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

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

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

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

G7

for me and I'm feel-ing good.

A

Staff A: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Five measures of whole notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4.

6 **B**

Staff B: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Five measures of whole notes: A4, B4, C5, D5, E5.

11 **C** **D**

Staff C and D: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Measures 11-15: Quarter notes C4, D4, E4, F4, G4. Measure 16: Whole note A4. Measure 17: Bar line. Measures 18-22: Quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5. Measure 23: Whole note F5.

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

?

Tenor Sax.



1) Name _____

2) Write in note names...

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

4) Play the piece...

142 **Bb**
(MED.)

HEART AND SOUL

- HOAGY CARMICHAEL
FRANK DESSER

Handwritten musical score for "Heart and Soul" in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The score consists of seven staves of music with various chords and melodic lines. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a handwritten style with some corrections and annotations.

Chords and notes visible in the score:

- Staff 1: G, E-7, A-7, D7, Gmaj7, E-7, A-7, D7
- Staff 2: B-7, E-7, A-7, D7, G, E-7, A-7, D7
- Staff 3: G, A-7, D7, Gmaj7, D-7, G7, Cmaj7, B7, E7, A7
- Staff 4: D7, G7, C7, B7, Cmaj7, B7, E7, A7
- Staff 5: D7, G7, C7, D7, G, E-7, A-7, D7
- Staff 6: Gmaj7, E-7, A-7, D7, B-7, E-7, A-7, D7
- Staff 7: B7#5, E7, A-7, D7, G, (E-7, A-7, D7)

Holding Out For A Hero

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

Melody C

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

Melody B $\flat$

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

Melody Eb

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

Melody (B.C.)

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

Horn Lick 1 C

A G A C C A G A

Horn Lick 1 B $\flat$

B A B D D B A B

Horn Lick 1 Eb

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

Horn Lick 1 (B.C.)

A G A C C A G A

Horn Lick 2 C

C B A G G A A

Horn Lick 2 B $\flat$

D C# B A A B B

Horn Lick 2 Eb

A G# F# E E F# F#

Horn Lick 2 (B.C.)

C B A G G A A

Bass Synth

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

Am Em

Piano

Optional Syncopated Rhythm on Cue

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

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

5

M. C

M. B $\flat$

M. Eb

M. (B.C.)

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

HL. 1 C

HL. 1 B $\flat$

HL. 1 Eb

HL. 1 (B.C.)

HL. 2 C

HL. 2 B $\flat$

HL. 2 Eb

HL. 2 (B.C.)

Bass

Piano

F C G

I Just Died In Your Arms Tonight

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

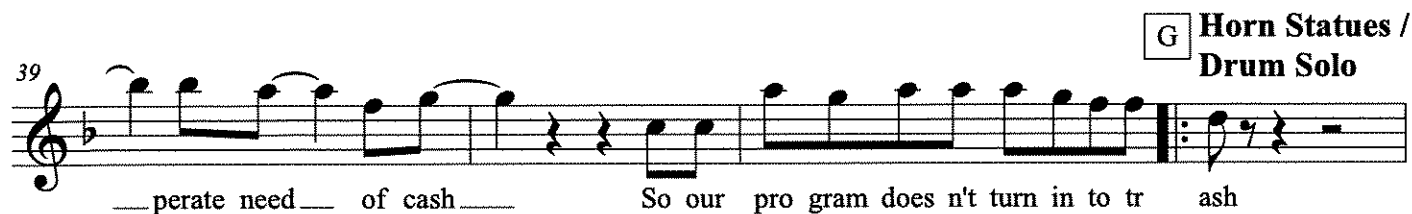
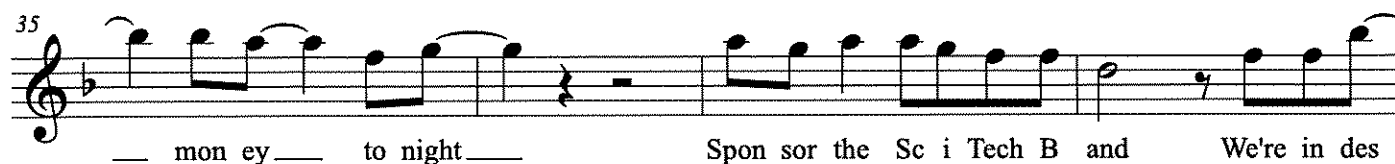
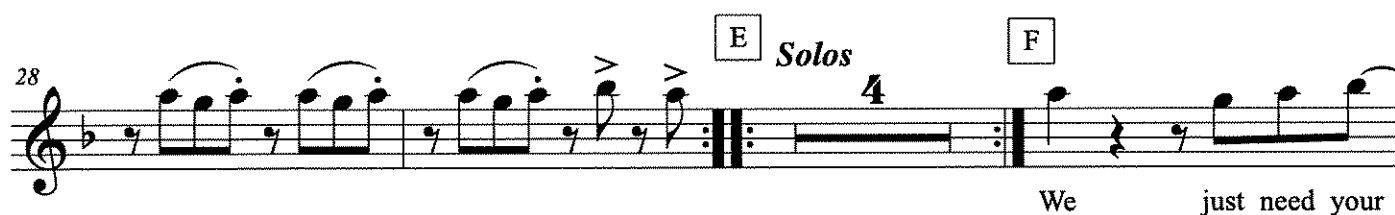
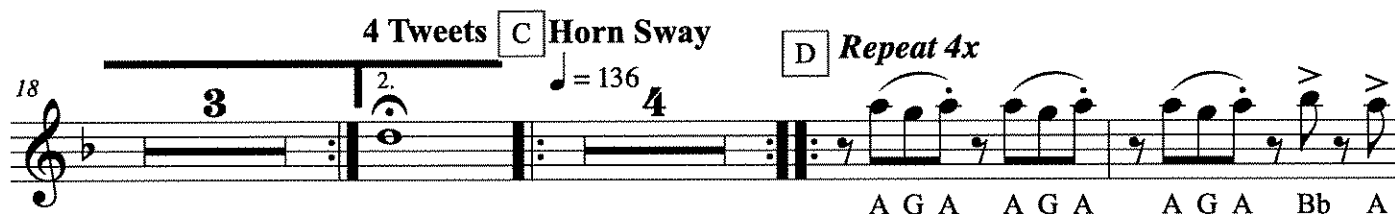
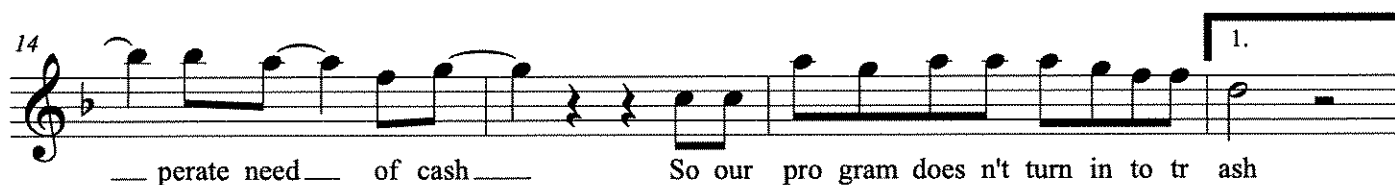
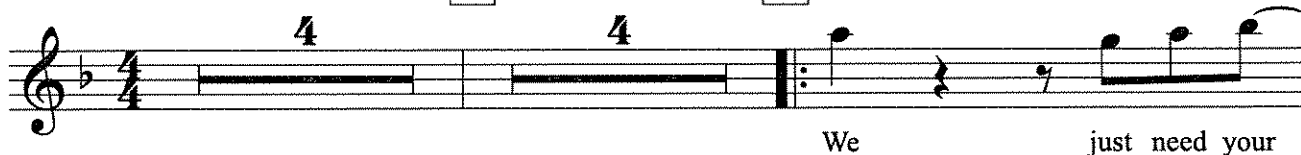
MELODY Bb HIGH

With Passion ♩ = 112

A

B

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



43

3

H

49

53

1.

2.

The musical score is written on three staves. The first staff begins at measure 43 with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and a box containing the letter 'H'. The second staff starts at measure 49 and continues the melodic line. The third staff begins at measure 53 and includes first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.' respectively. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and repeat signs.

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...

Bb**IT DON'T MEAN A THING****[If It Ain't Got That Swing]**

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

(MODERATELY FAST)

The musical score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY FAST'. The score consists of 12 measures. Measures 1-4 are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 5-8 are marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measures 9-12 are marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also some handwritten annotations, including a '2' under measure 2 and a '3' under measure 3.

Don't Mean A Thing - Bb

21

To Coda  1.



13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23

D.S. al Coda

CODA

24 25 26

Tenor Sax

It Is Well

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873

Philip P. Bliss, 1876

arr. Bernice

With Expression

Stagger Breathe ***mf mp mf f***

S. phrasing for solo only

Score for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices, measures 1-8. The music is in 4/4 time. The Soprano part is marked "legato" and includes a solo phrasing instruction. The other parts are also marked "legato".

Score for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices, measures 9-15. The music is in 4/4 time. The Soprano part includes a solo phrasing instruction and a note marked "optional 8vb".

Score for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices, measures 16-22. The music is in 4/4 time. The Soprano part includes a solo phrasing instruction and a note marked "Lower notes for solo only".

Melody B♭
HIGH

Let's Groove

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

arr. Bernice

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

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

mp

B 9

14 **C** tutti *mf*

19

Top Notes Harmony
Bottom Melody

To Coda 3rd Time **D** solo/soli *mp*

23

27

E 32

36 *REPEAT 3x*

F  Coda

41 solo/soli *mf*

45 *cresc.* *sfz* tutti

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

59 *ff* **I**

64 Top Notes Harmony
Bottom Melody

J 68 *fff* Top Notes Harmony
Bottom Melody

72

76



Countermelody Bb
HIGH

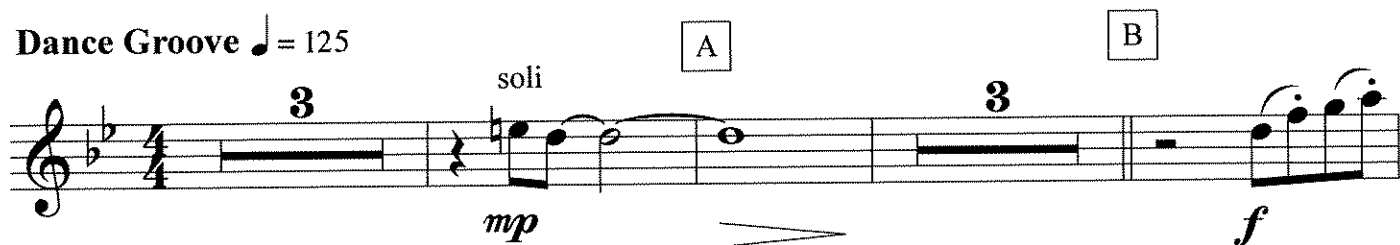
Let's Groove

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

3 *sol* **A** **B** *mp* *f*



10 *8va*

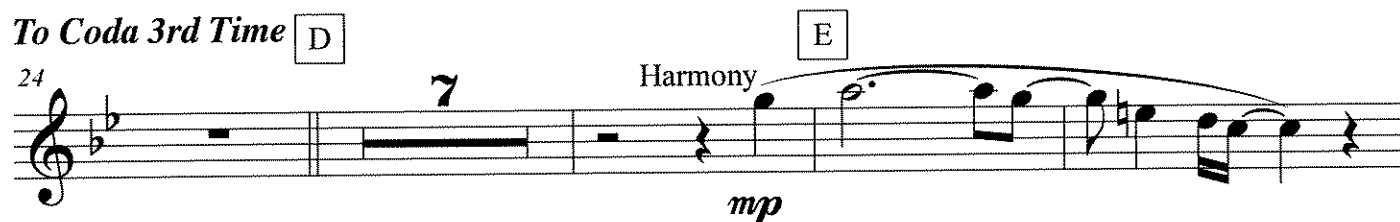


14 **C** 7



To Coda 3rd Time **D**

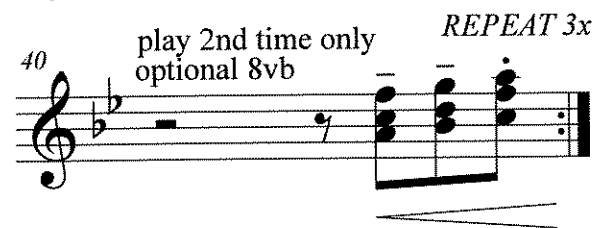
24 **E** *Harmony* *mp*



35



40 *play 2nd time only* *optional 8vb* *REPEAT 3x*



Let's Groove Countermelody Bb (HIGH), p. 2

F *Coda*

41 *mf*

47 *f* optional 8vb

54

58 optional 8vb

63 *ff*

68 *fff*

73

Top Melody Middle Melody

Top Melody Middle Melody

Top Melody Bottom Melody

Bass Line Bb

Let's Groove

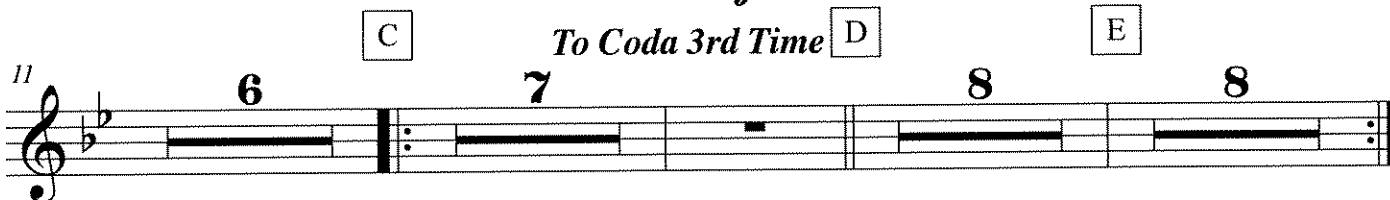
arr. Bernice

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

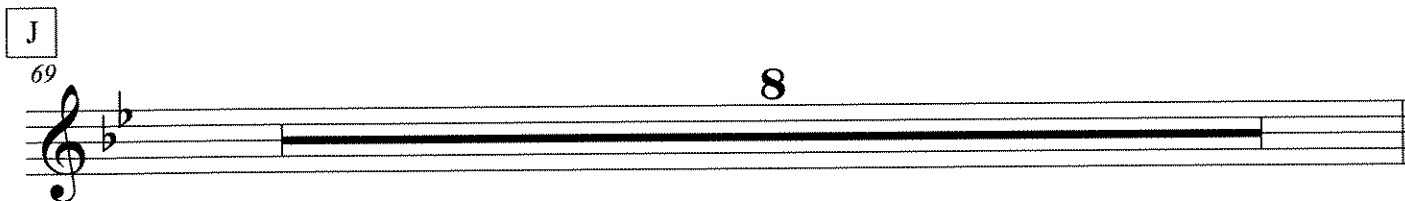
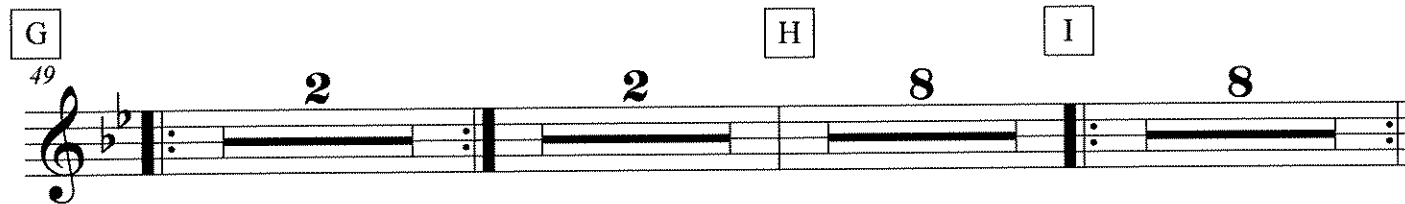
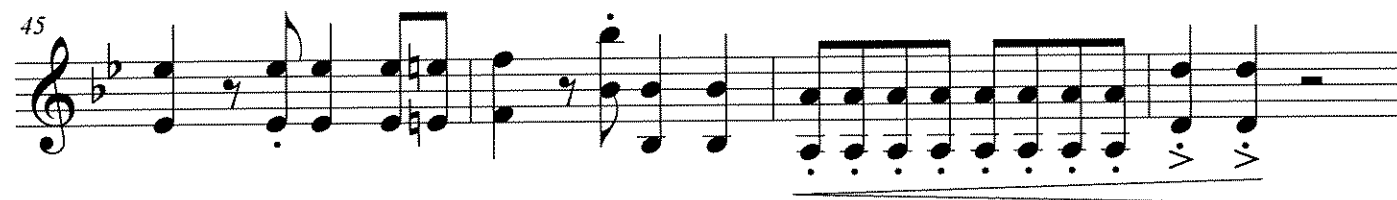
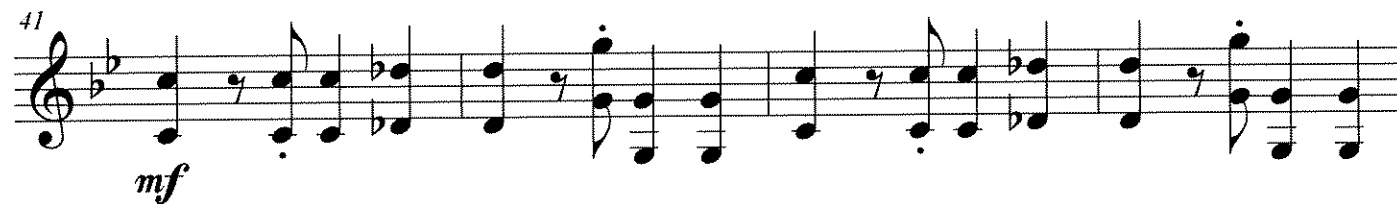
Dance Groove ♩ = 125

A

B Repeat...



F Coda



My Way

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

Tenor Sax

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

The musical score for Tenor Sax of "My Way" is written in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff, starting at measure 6, features a triplet of eighth notes and a box labeled "A". The third staff, starting at measure 13, includes a triplet of eighth notes, a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a box labeled "B". The fourth staff, starting at measure 19, contains a triplet of eighth notes, a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, and a fortissimo-piano (*fp*) dynamic. The fifth staff, starting at measure 25, concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and triplet markings.

OVER THE RAINBOW

Bb

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

(SLOWLY)

1 *mf* 2 3 *To Coda*

4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1. 2.

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

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Over The Rainbow - Bb

25

Measures 11-13 of the musical score. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music is written for three staves. Measure 11 features a melody in the first staff and accompaniment in the second and third staves. Measure 12 continues the melody and accompaniment. Measure 13 shows the melody and accompaniment, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the first staff.

Measures 14-16 of the musical score. Measure 14 features a melody in the first staff and accompaniment in the second and third staves, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the first staff. Measure 15 continues the melody and accompaniment. Measure 16 shows the melody and accompaniment, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the first staff.

Measures 17-19 of the musical score. Measure 17 features a melody in the first staff and accompaniment in the second and third staves, with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking in the first staff. Measure 18 continues the melody and accompaniment. Measure 19 shows the melody and accompaniment, with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking in the first staff.

CODA

Measures 18-19 of the musical score. Measure 18 features a melody in the first staff and accompaniment in the second and third staves, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in the first staff. Measure 19 shows the melody and accompaniment, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in the first staff and a ritardando (*ritard.*) marking in the second staff.

Measures 20-22 of the musical score. Measure 20 features a melody in the first staff and accompaniment in the second and third staves. Measure 21 continues the melody and accompaniment. Measure 22 shows the melody and accompaniment, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in the first staff and a ritardando (*ritard.*) marking in the second staff.

PEP BAND CHEERS

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

Imperial March Mi Mi Mi Do So Mi Do So Mi

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

Mari Bros Mi Mi Mi Do Mi So So

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

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

Get Ready For This So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Do

So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Re

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

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

More...

Suavemente: Groove (Cm – G – G – Cm)

C Minor Groove: (C Minor)

Antonio Groove: Do Te Le So (Bb Blues)

Harmony: So Fa Me Re

12 Bar Groove: (Bb Blues)

Pomp & Circumstance (MELODY)

Tenor Sax.

8

A

B

C

D

E

1. 3 2.

rit.

3

The musical score is written for Tenor Saxophone in 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It starts with a whole rest for 8 measures, followed by a melodic line. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests. The third staff features a series of eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff includes a first ending bracket with measures 1, 3, and 2, a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking, and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final chord and a double bar line.

Two Ceremonial Marches

1. Processional

Tenor Saxophone

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

YBS 54

Maestoso

f

rit.

7

A Andante

mf

13

simile

B

20

C

27

simile

D

34

f

41

E

mf

1.

48

2. rit.

f

Melody - Bb

Moderate Swing



Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Bb Bass Line (High)

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



C

F

C

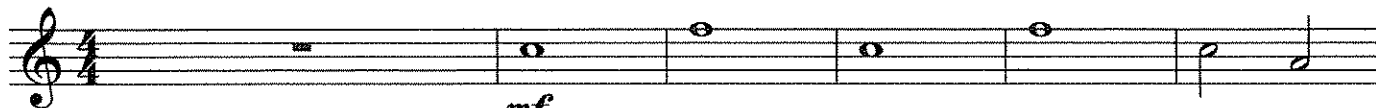
C7

F

Fm

C

Am



mf

A

C

F

C

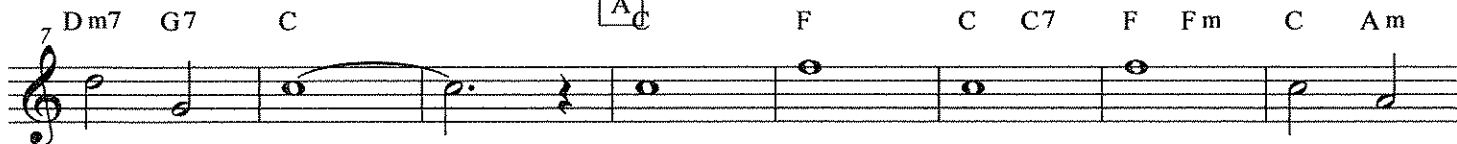
C7

F

Fm

C

Am



B

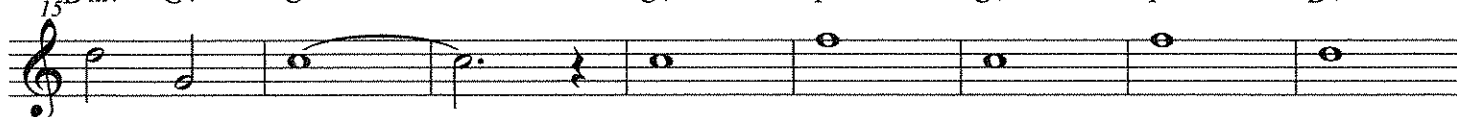
C7

F

C7

F

D7



C

C

F

C

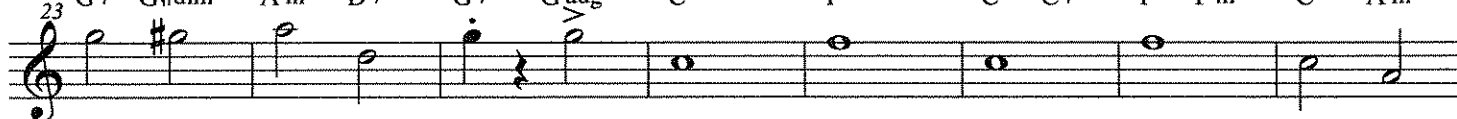
C7

F

Fm

C

Am



D.S. al Coda

E

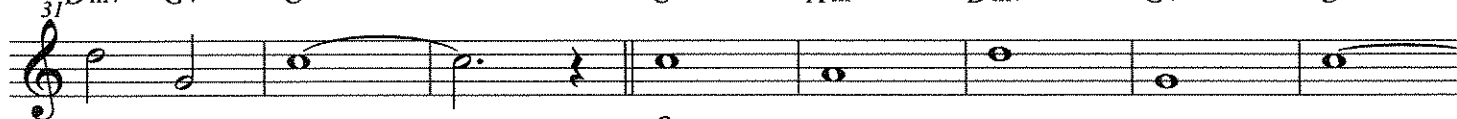
C

Am

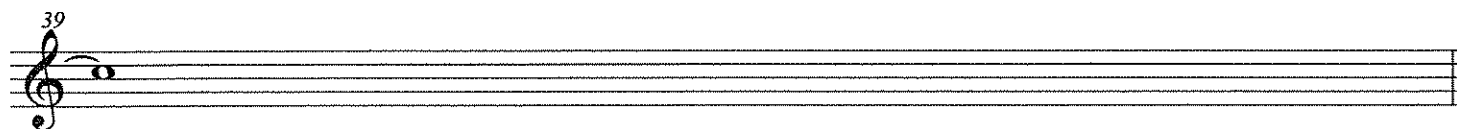
Dm7

G7

C



f



Bb - High

Sight Reading Exercises

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Tenor Sax.

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

mp

f

Sponsor Song 2017 - Melody

C INSTRUMENTS (TREBLE)



8-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (LOW)



E-FLAT INSTRUMENTS



C INSTRUMENTS (BASS)



TUBA



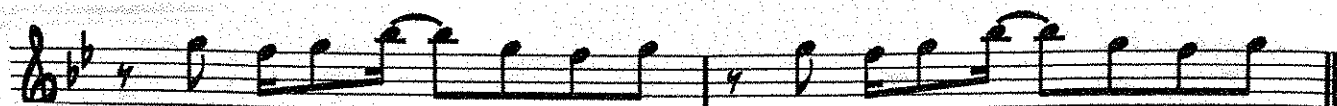
Lyrics

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

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

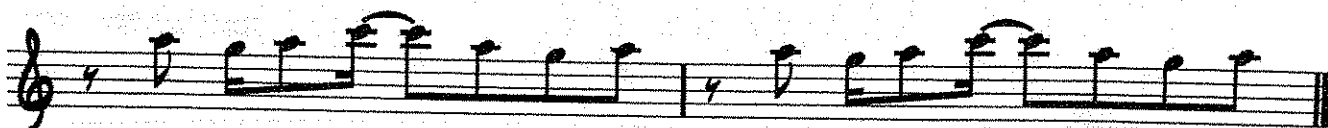
Sponsor Song 2017 - Horn Lick

C INSTRUMENTS (TREBLE)



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

B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



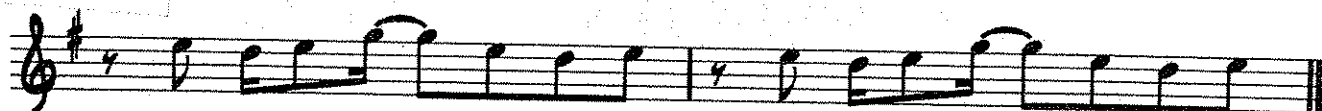
A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

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

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

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

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

mp

27

f

STUDENT GROOVE ROAD MAP

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

HORN LICK

C Instruments: E—B B A

Bb Instruments: F#—C# C# B

Eb Instruments: C#—G# G# F#

SMOOTH LICK

C Instruments: E—D E

Bb Instruments: F#—E F#

Eb Instruments: C#—B C#

HIT

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

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

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

PIANO GROOVE

Bass Line: E B B A

Chords: G Bm Am

Melody B $\flat$ (High)

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

solo/soli

mf

3 3

2.

A

f

3 3

10

3 3

B

15

7

C

f

3 3

D

26

3 3

E

31

3 3

36

1.

2.

F

40

3

1.

2.

G optional solo

3 3

Suavemente

47

H REPEAT 3x

I optional solo

51

59

J REPEAT 3x

63

K

70

L

75

M

80

N REPEAT 4x optional solo

84

O

91

Counter melody 1 B $\flat$ (HIGH) *Suavemente*
As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

3 1. 2. A

8 *mf*

12 B

16

19

22 C D E

25 4 5 *mf*

33

37 1. 2. F

41

G 45

Counter melody 1 Bb (HIGH), p. 2

Suavemente

49

H REPEAT 3x

53

mf

57

I

61

J REPEAT 3x

65

mf

69

K

73

L

75

mf

79

M

83

N REPEAT 4x

87

1, 2, 3

91

f

4.

Counter melody 2 B $\flat$ (HIGH) *Suavemente*
As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

The musical score is written for a counter melody in B $\flat$ major, 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music, each containing a different section labeled A through H. Section A begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by two first and second endings. Section B features a series of eighth-note chords with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Section C continues with similar eighth-note chords. Section D includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo. Section E has a 6-measure rest. Section F includes first and second endings and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Section G has a 2-measure rest. Section H is a repeat of the previous section, with a note to repeat 3 times and play the 2nd and 3rd times only. The score also includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamics, and repeat signs.

A

3

1.

2.

f

B

f

C

4

D

f

E

6

F

1.

2.

f

16th notes optional

G

1.

2.

H

REPEAT 3x
play 2nd & 3rd time only

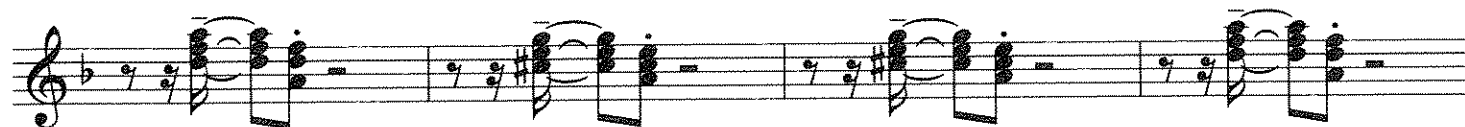
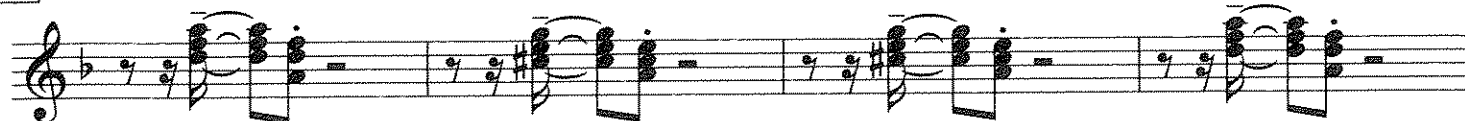
f 16th notes optional

Counter melody 2 Bb (HIGH), p. 2

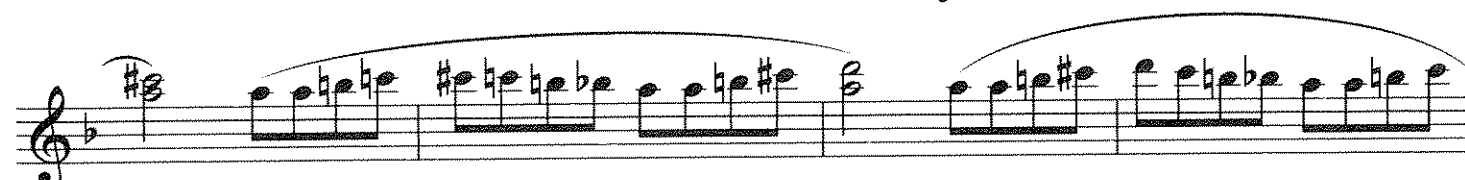
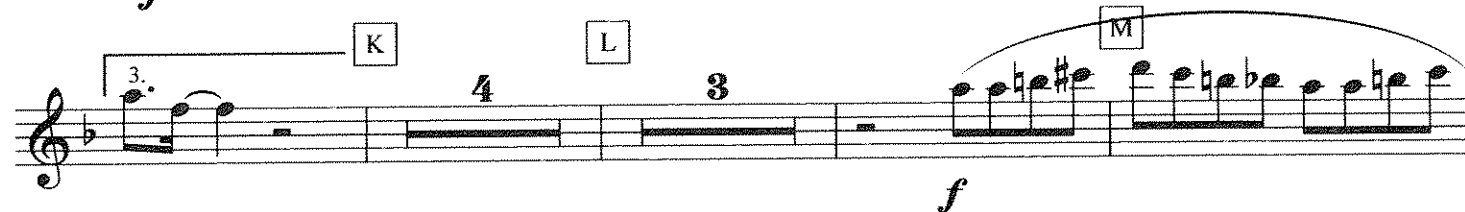
Suavemente



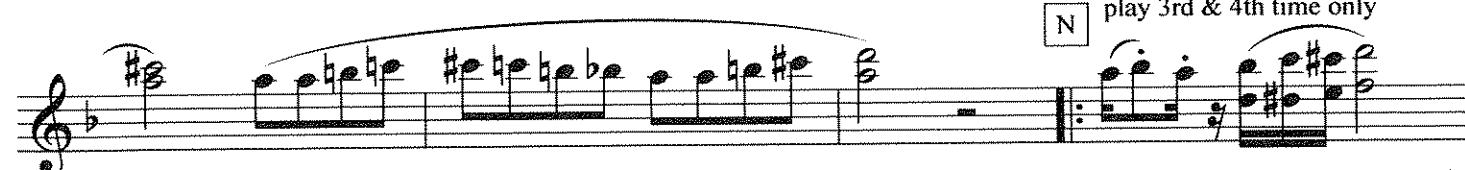
I



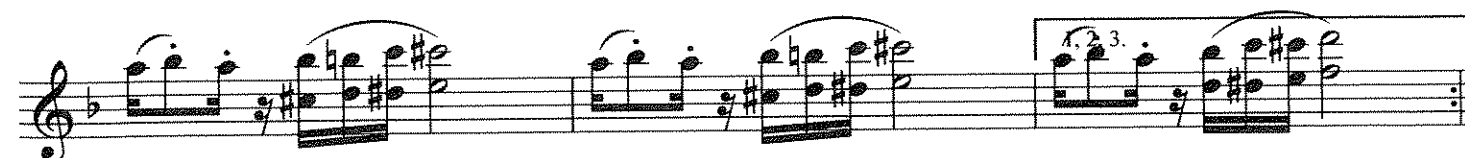
REPEAT 3x
play 2nd & 3rd time only



REPEAT 4x
play 3rd & 4th time only



16th notes optional



Bass Line Bb

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

3

1.

2.

A

8

B

14

C

20

D

26

E

32

38

1.

2.

F

43

1.

2.

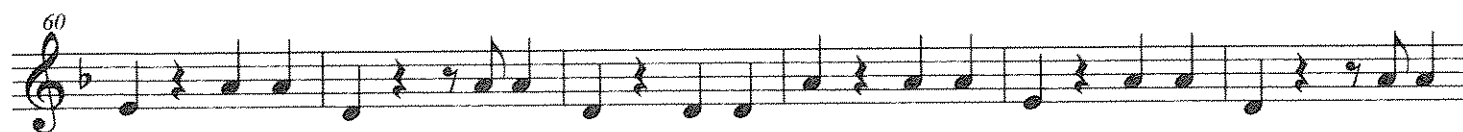
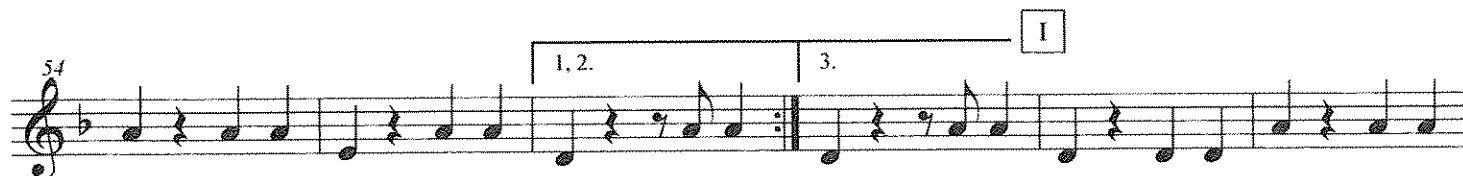
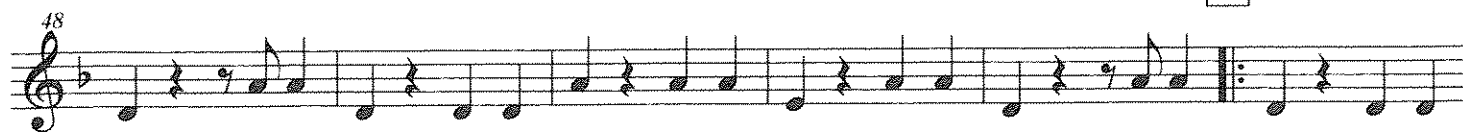
G

f

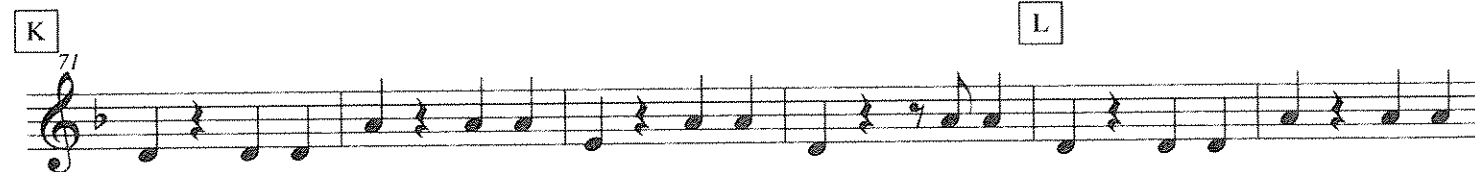
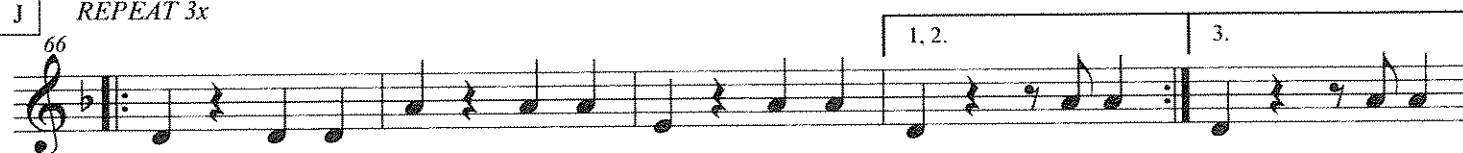
Bass Line Bb, p. 2

Suavemente

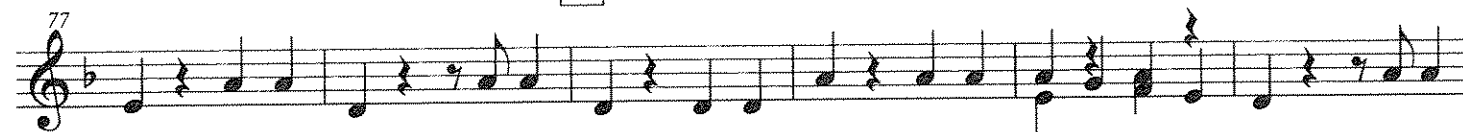
H REPEAT 3x



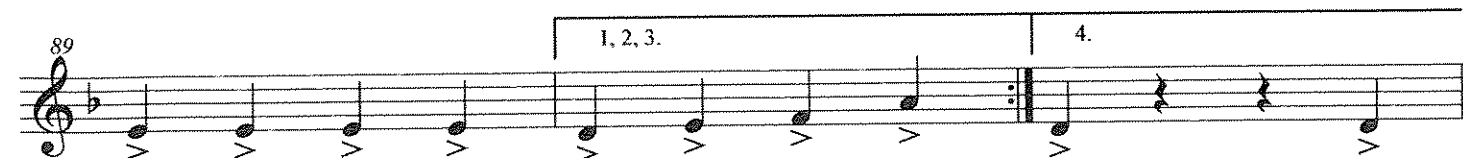
J REPEAT 3x



M



N REPEAT 4x



Bb PART HIGH (D MAJOR) **The Swallowtail Jig**

Traditional Irish
arr. Bernice

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a key signature change to D major (two sharps). Chord markings F#m and E are placed above the staff. The second staff starts at measure 6 and includes first and second endings. Chord markings F#m, E, F#m, F#m, and F#m are placed above the staff. The third staff starts at measure 12 and includes a key signature change to D major. Chord markings F#m, C#m, F#m, and E are placed above the staff. The fourth staff starts at measure 18 and includes first and second endings. Chord markings F#m and F#m are placed above the staff.

F#m E

6 F#m E F#m F#m F#m

12 F#m C#m F#m E

18 F#m F#m

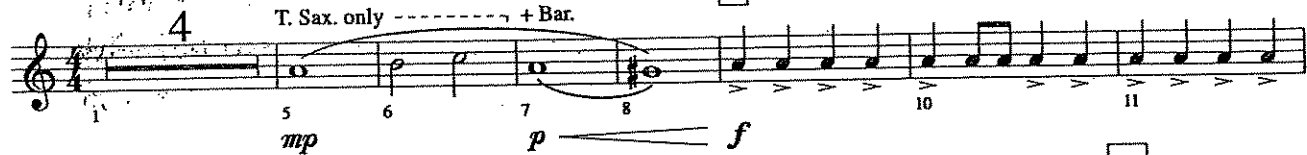
THE TEMPEST

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

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

9

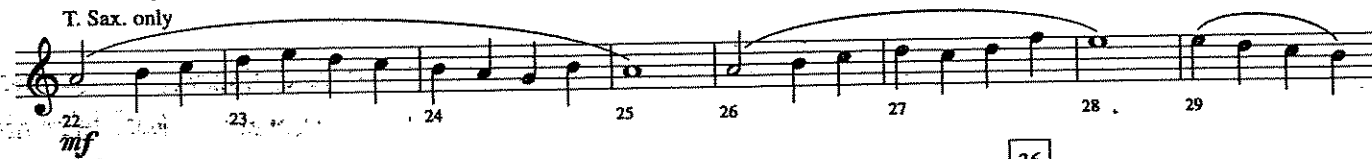


18

4



T. Sax. only



36

tutti



45



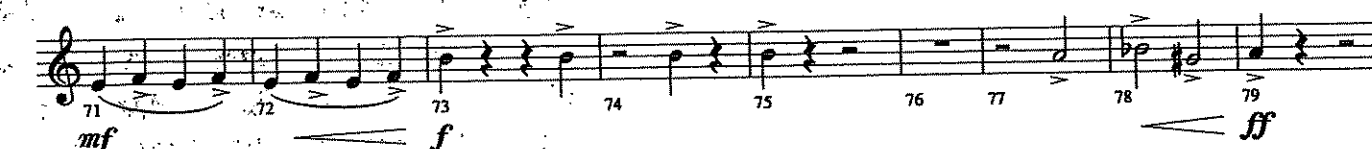
mp



63

69

2

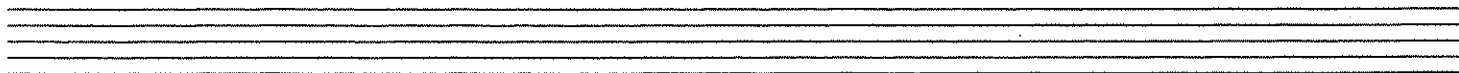
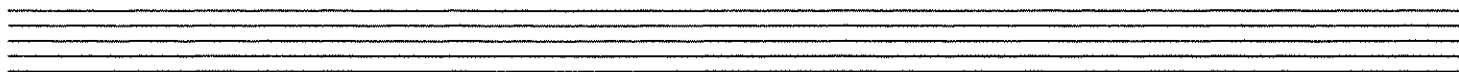
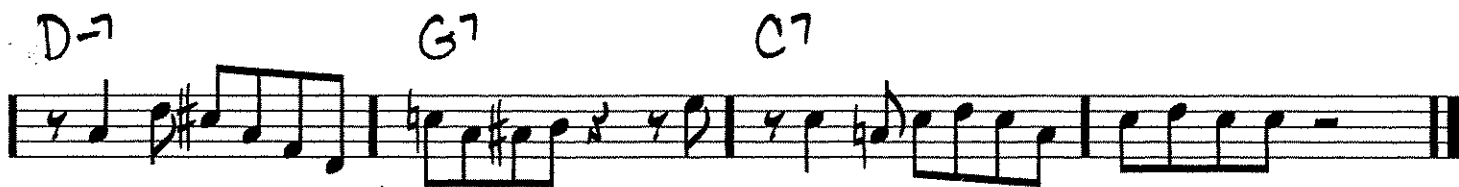
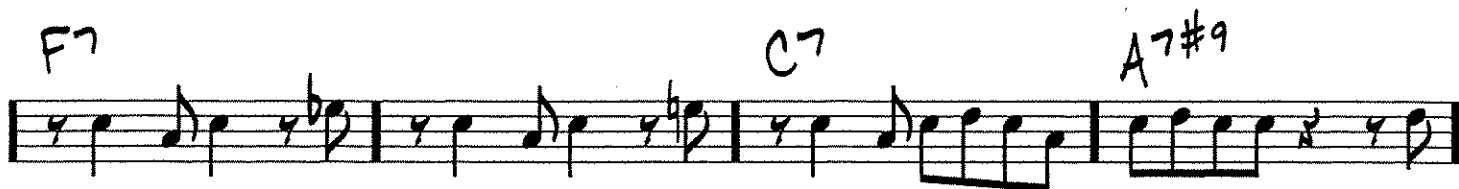
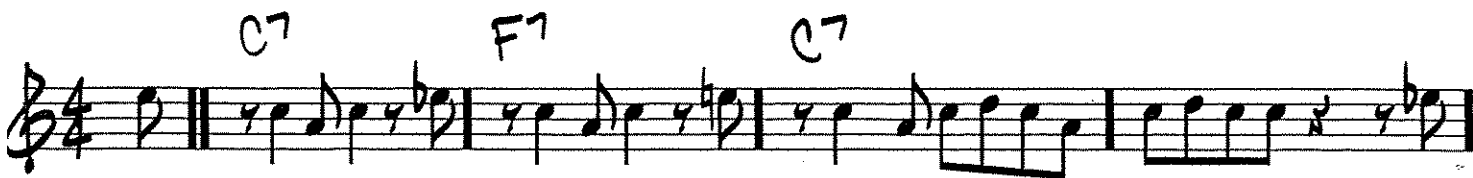


390 Bb

(MED. UP)

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS



Warm-ups

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

9 Count Tones

12

23

34

14

64

57

57

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Tenor Sax.

65

73

2 Note / Slurred 16ths to F

78

84

90

3 Note / Slurred 3rds

93

99

105

Tenor Sax.

4 Note / Crazy 16ths

108

113

118

Tenor Sax

Name _____

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

1. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation



2. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

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

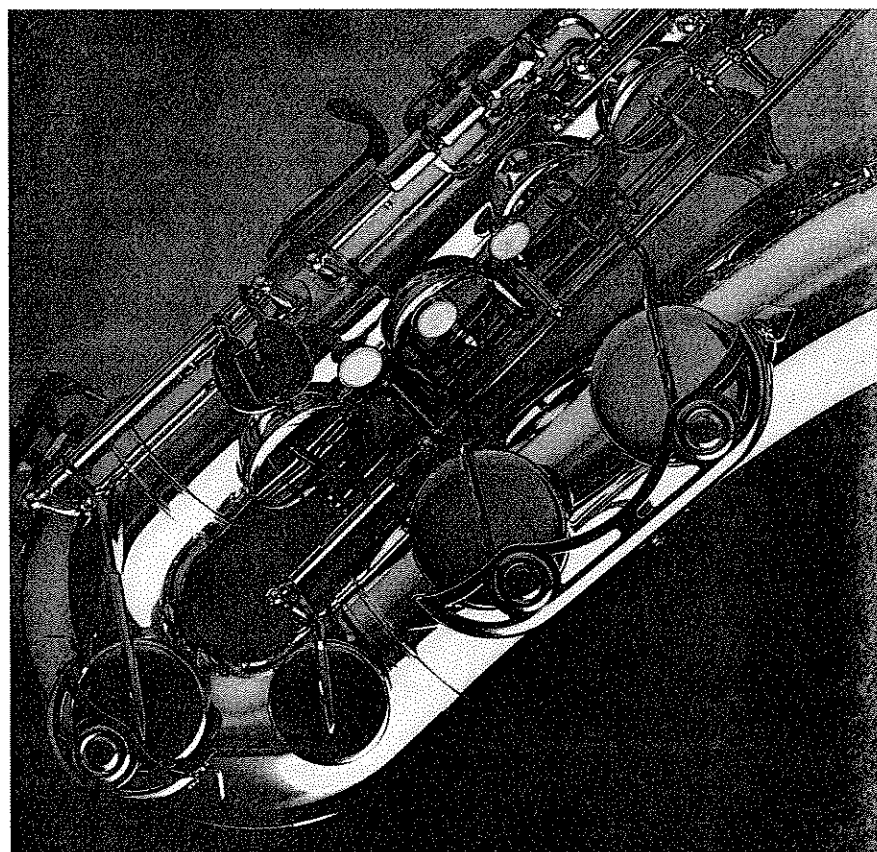




B♭ TENOR SAXOPHONE BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®] 2000 PLUS DVD

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



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

THE BASICS

Posture

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

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

Breathing & Airstream

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

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

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

Producing The Essential Tone

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

REED PLACEMENT

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

EMBOUCHURE

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

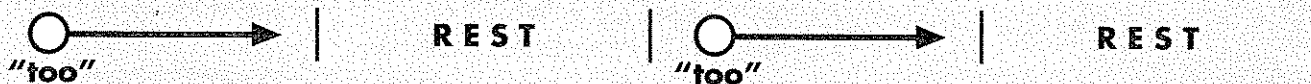
Taking Care Of Your Instrument

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

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

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

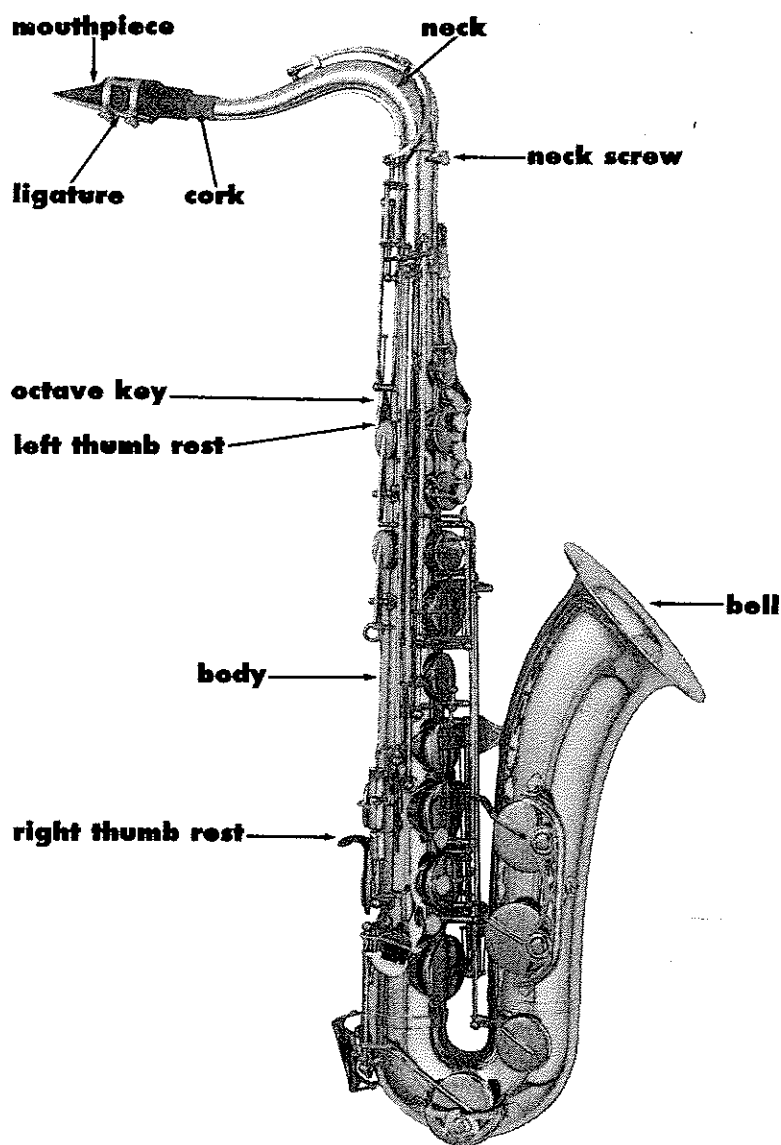
Form your embouchure around the mouthpiece, and take a deep breath without raising your shoulders. Whisper "too" and gradually exhale your full airstream. Strive for an even tone.



Getting It Together

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

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

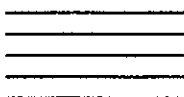


- Step 5** Place your right thumb under the thumb rest. Put your left thumb diagonally across the left thumb rest. Your fingers should curve naturally. Hold the instrument as shown at left:

READING MUSIC

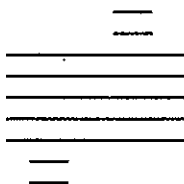
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Music Staff



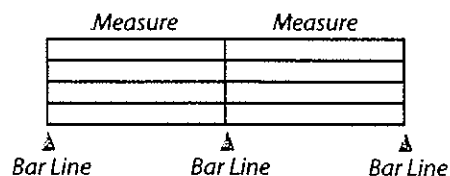
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

Ledger Lines



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

Measures & Bar Lines



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

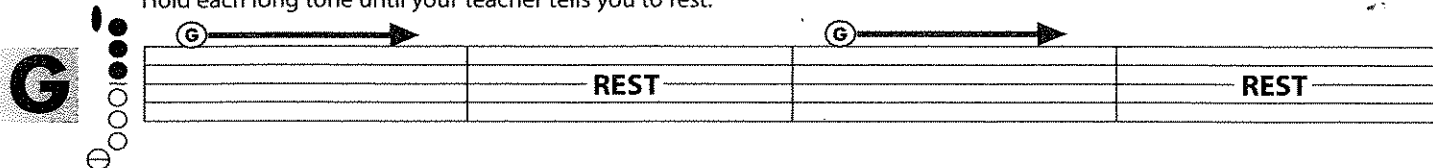
Long Tone



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

1. THE FIRST NOTE

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



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

The Beat

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

One beat = 1 &



Notes And Rests

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



Quarter Note = 1 beat



Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

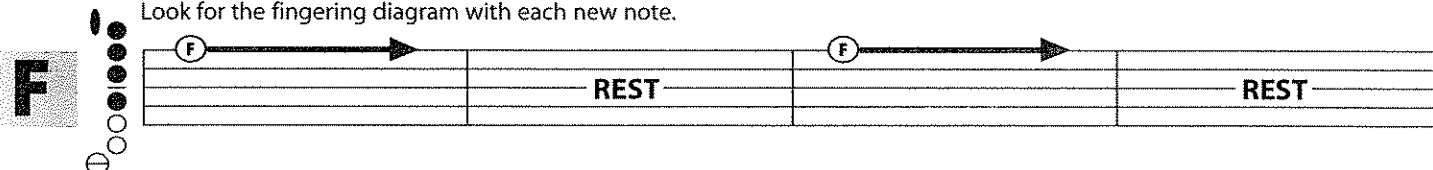
2. COUNT AND PLAY



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

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram with each new note.



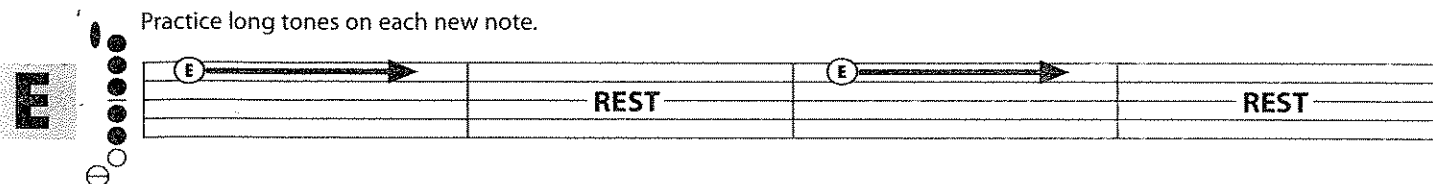
4. TWO'S A TEAM



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

5. HEADING DOWN

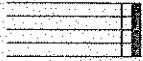
Practice long tones on each new note.



6. MOVING ON UP



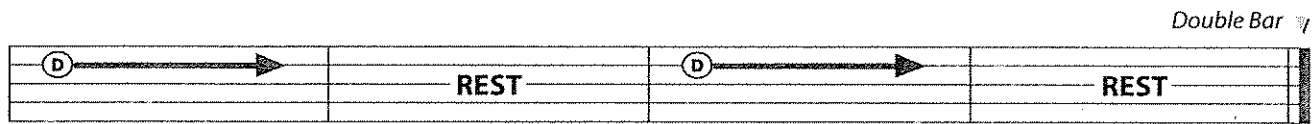
Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Double Bar

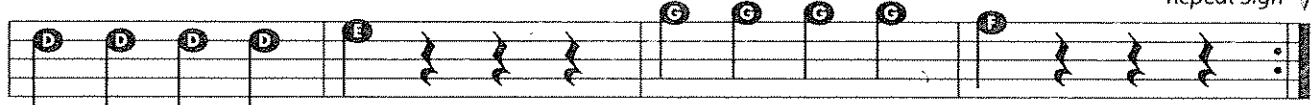
indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

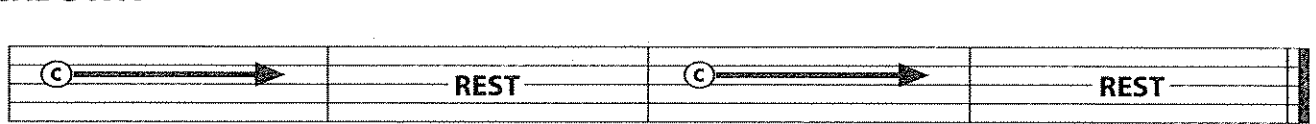
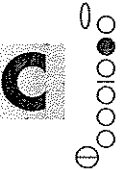
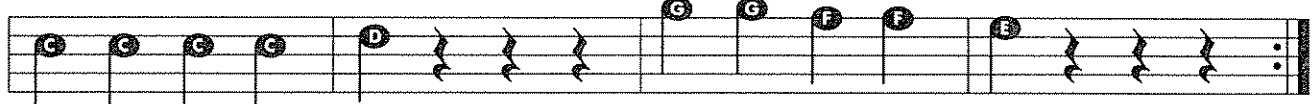
7. THE LONG HAUL

Double Bar

8. FOUR BY FOUR

Repeat Sign

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

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

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

Treble Clef

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

Time Signature

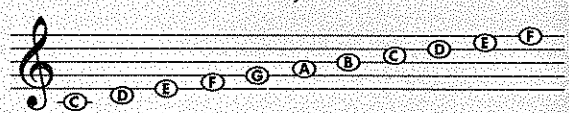
indicates how many beats per measure
and what kind of note gets one beat.



= 4 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Note Names

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



THEORY

Sharp

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

Flat

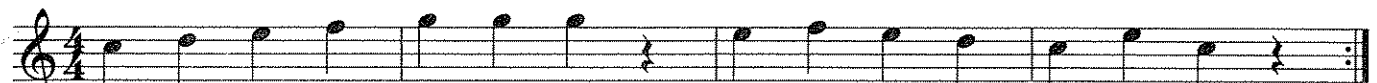
b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural

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

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

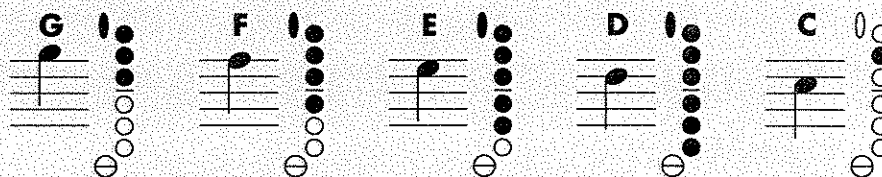
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

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

C D E _____

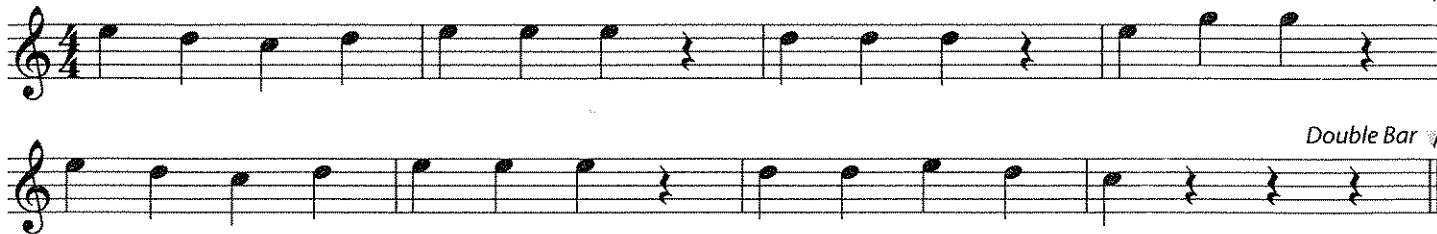
Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:

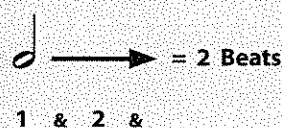


14. ROLLING ALONG

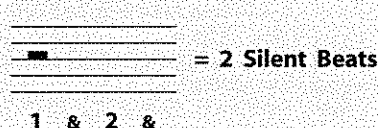
Go to the next line. ▽



Half Note



Half Rest



15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

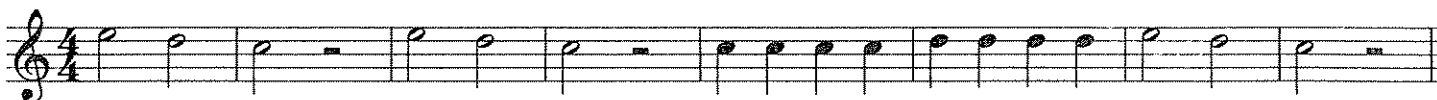


16. THE HALF COUNTS



17. HOT CROSS BUNS

Check your embouchure and hand position.



Breath Mark



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

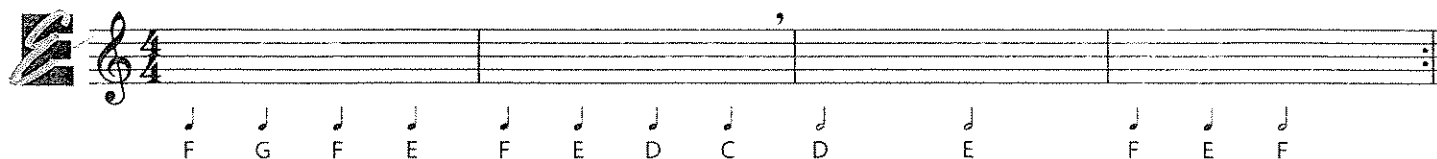
18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

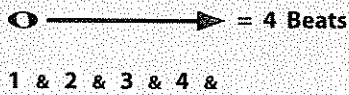
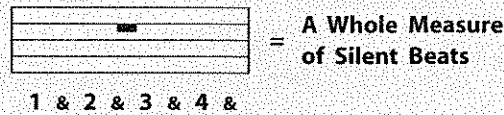
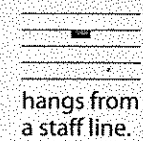
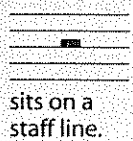
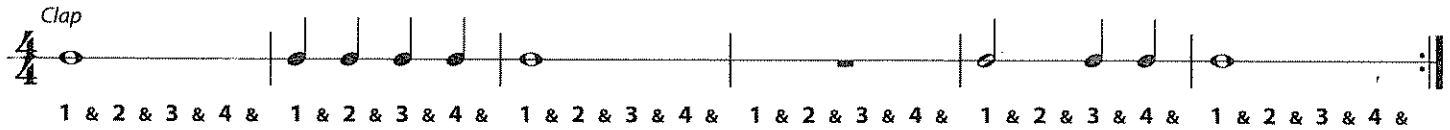
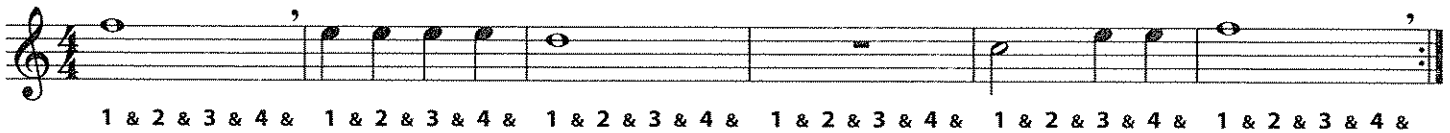
American Folk Song



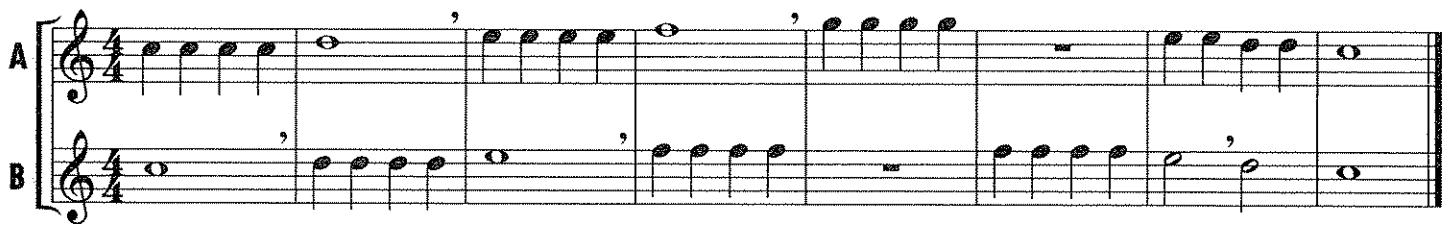
19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

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



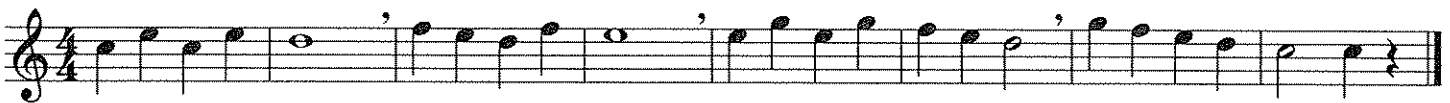
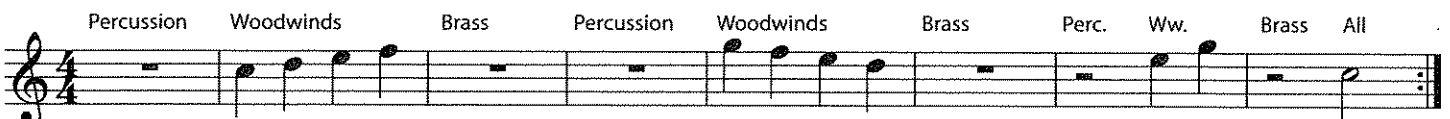
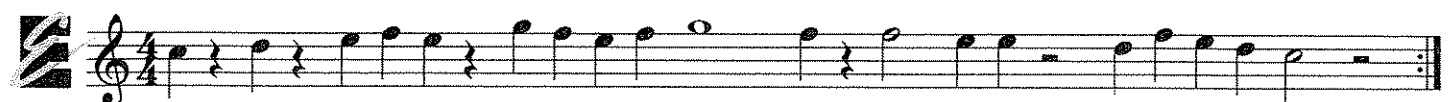
Whole Note**Whole Rest****Whole Rest****Half Rest****20. RHYTHM RAP** *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.***21. THE WHOLE THING****Duet**

A composition with two different parts, played together.

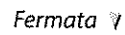
22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet**Key Signature**

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

THEORY

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

Practice long tones on each new note.

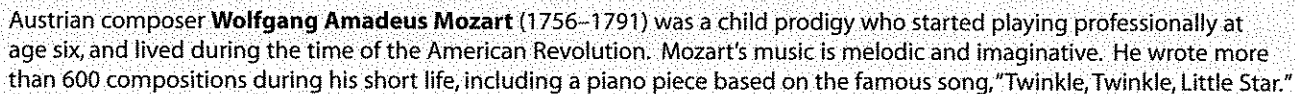


French Folk Song



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

English Folk Song



Adaptation



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



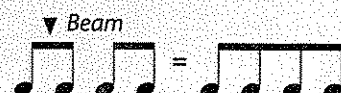
Eighth Notes



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

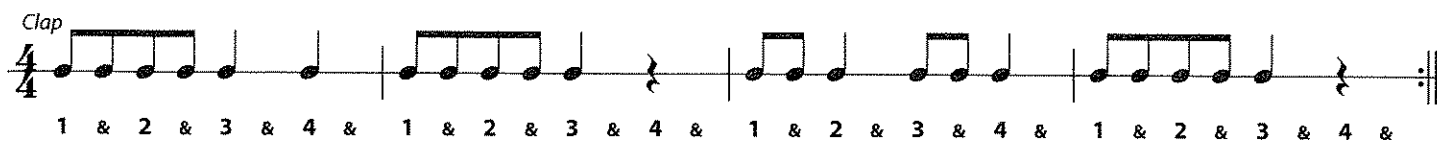


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM



42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song



43. LONG, LONG AGO

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



44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster

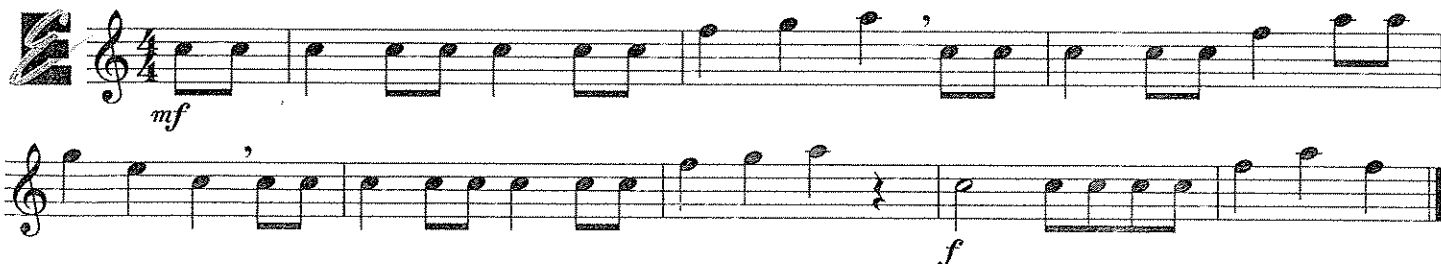


HISTORY

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

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini



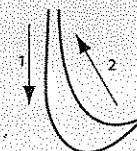
2 Time Signature



= 2 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

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

47. TWO BY TWO

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

Tempo Markings

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

Allegro – Fast tempo

Moderato – Medium tempo

Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March

John Philip Sousa

Allegro

f

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49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note

Moderato

mf

Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS

Clap

p *f* *p*

51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS

p *f* *p*

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

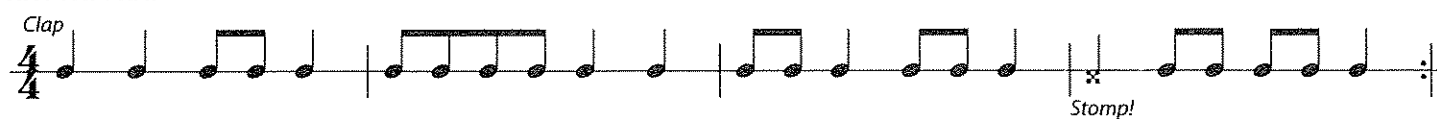
TONE BUILDER



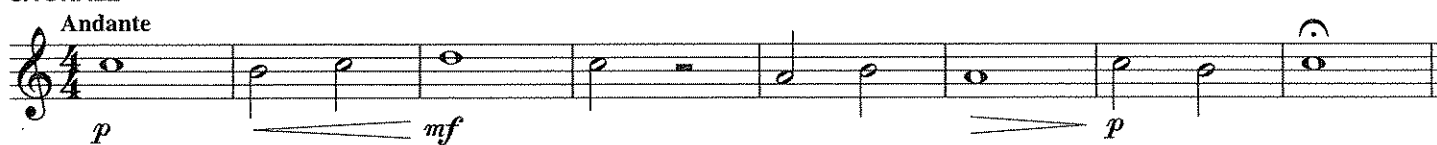
RHYTHM ETUDE



RHYTHM RAP



CHORALE



53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton



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

Moderato

French Folk Song



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 Measure number

mf

f

11

19

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

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

f

p

13

2nd time go on to meas. 13

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

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

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

p

13

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

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

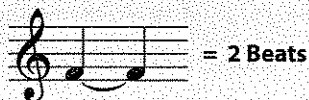
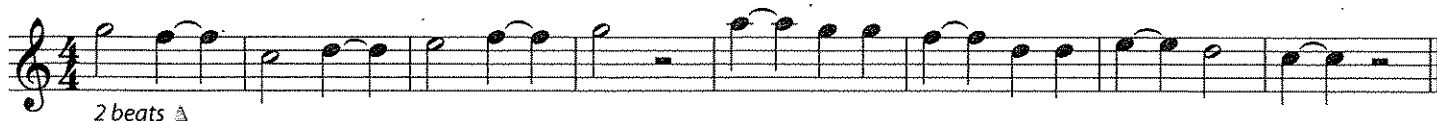
Allegro

f

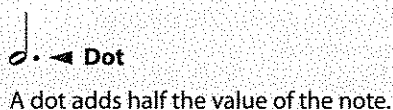
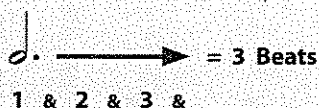
This musical score is for an encore piece titled 'Hard Rock Blues'. It is in 4/4 time and marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a half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

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****61. ALOUETTE - THE SEQUEL**

French-Canadian Folk Song

**HISTORY**

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

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

Allegro

Stephen Collins Foster

**63. NEW DIRECTIONS - New Note** *For the best possible tone, keep your chin flat, cheeks in and the corners of your mouth firm.***64. THE NOBLES** *Always use a full airstream. Keep fingers above the keys, curved naturally.***65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

Accidental

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

Flat $\flat$

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

73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note
74. COSSACK DANCE

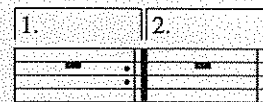
Allegro

75. BASIC BLUES – New Note
New Key Signature

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

**1st & 2nd Endings**

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

**76. HIGH FLYING**

Moderato

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

Allegro

Check Key Signature

mf *f*

Musical score for 'Up on a Housetop' in 4/4 time, Allegro. The score consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). It starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There are accents over the last two measures of the first ending and the last two measures of the second ending.

79. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK – Duet

Moderato

mf

Musical score for 'Jolly Old St. Nick' in 2/4 time, Moderato. The score is a duet for two parts, A and B. Both parts have a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The first ending has a repeat sign, and the second ending has a repeat sign.

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

80. THE BIG AIRSTREAM – New Note

C

mf

Musical score for 'The Big Airstream' in 4/4 time. The score starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The first ending has a repeat sign, and the second ending has a repeat sign.

81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)

Moderato

mf *f*

Franz Lehar

Musical score for 'Waltz Theme (The Merry Widow Waltz)' in 3/4 time, Moderato. The score consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures.

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82. AIR TIME – New Note

F

mf *f*

Musical score for 'Air Time' in 4/4 time. The score starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The first ending has a repeat sign, and the second ending has a repeat sign.

83. DOWN BY THE STATION

Allegro

mf

Musical score for 'Down by the Station' in 2/4 time, Allegro. The score consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures.

84. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Moderato

mf *f* *p*

Musical score for 'Essential Elements Quiz' in 3/4 time, Moderato. The score consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures.

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

E

Musical score for 'Essential Creativity' in 4/4 time. The score starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and A4, then a quarter rest, and continues with eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. There is a first ending bracket over the last two measures, and a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The first ending has a repeat sign, and the second ending has a repeat sign.

DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

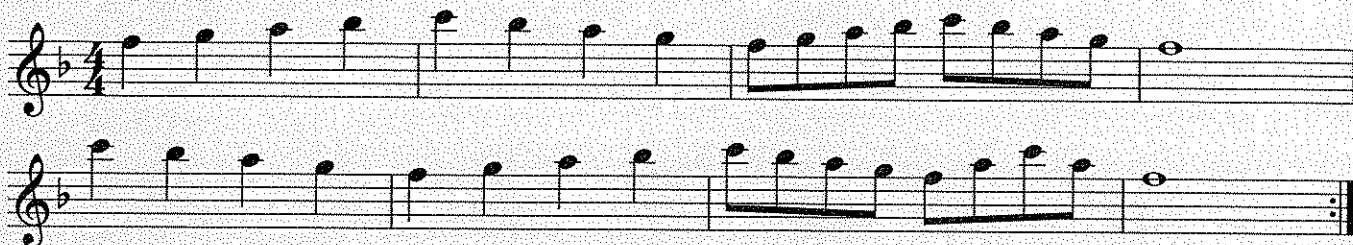
86. TONE BUILDER *Use a steady stream of air.*



87. RHYTHM BUILDER



88. TECHNIQUE TRAX



89. CHORALE *(Adapted from Cantata 147)*

Johann Sebastian Bach



THEORY

Theme and Variations

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

90. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME



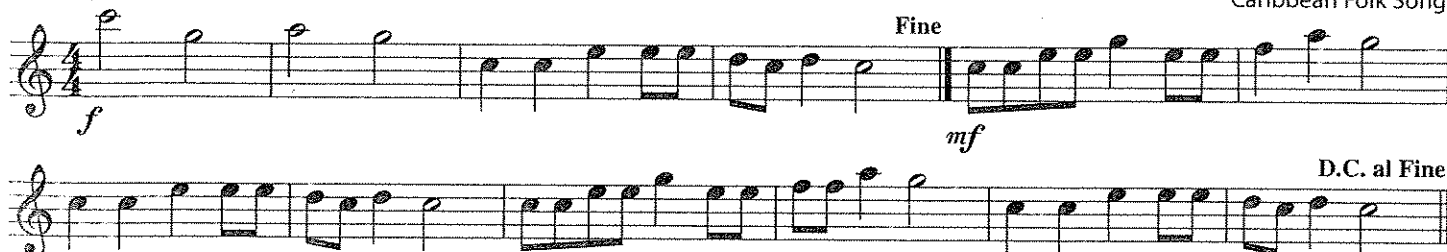
D.C. al Fine

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

91. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Caribbean Folk Song



Sharp

A **sharp** sign raises the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note F-sharp sounds a half-step above F, and all F's become F-sharps for the rest of the measure where they occur.

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

Moderato

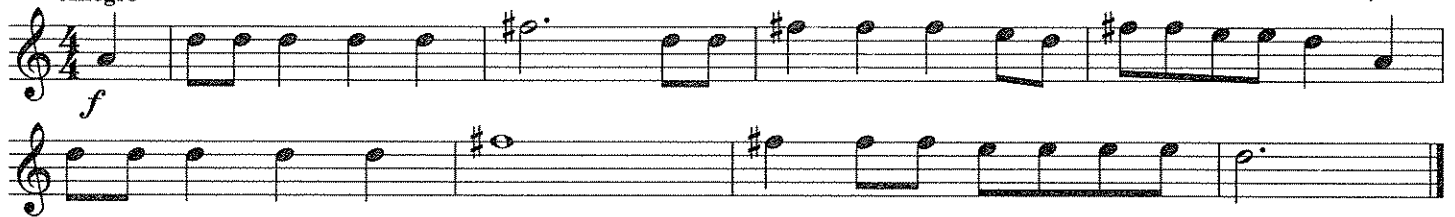


African-American spirituals originated in the 1700's, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals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

94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL

Allegro

African-American Spiritual

**Slur**

A curved line which connects notes of different pitch. Tongue only the first note in a slur.

95. SMOOTH OPERATOR

Δ Slur 2 notes – tongue only the first.

96. GLIDING ALONG

Δ Slur 4 notes – tongue only the first.

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

Allegro

**98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

Andante

D.C. al Fine



99. TAKE THE LEAD - New Note

B

Musical notation for 'TAKE THE LEAD - New Note'. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a whole note B4, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. There are two trill ornaments marked with a triangle and the letter 'B' and 'F#'. The piece ends with a double bar line.

THEORY

Phrase

A musical "sentence" which is often 2 or 4 measures long. Try to play a **phrase** in one breath.

100. THE COLD WIND

Musical notation for 'THE COLD WIND'. It is in 4/4 time and features a treble clef. The melody is divided into two phrases, each marked with a bracket and the word 'Phrase'. The first phrase starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

101. PHRASEOLOGY

Write in the breath mark(s) between the phrases.

Musical notation for 'PHRASEOLOGY'. It is in 3/4 time and features a treble clef. The melody is divided into three phrases, each marked with a bracket. The first phrase starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third phrase starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

THEORY

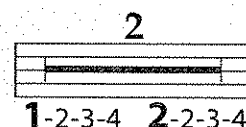
New Key Signature

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



Multiple Measure Rest

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



102. SATIN LATIN

Allegro

Musical notation for 'SATIN LATIN'. It is in 4/4 time and features a treble clef. The melody is divided into two phrases, each marked with a bracket. The first phrase starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

HISTORY

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

103. MINUET - Duet

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach

Musical notation for 'MINUET - Duet'. It is in 3/4 time and features a treble clef. The melody is divided into two parts, A and B, each marked with a bracket. The first part starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second part starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

104. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

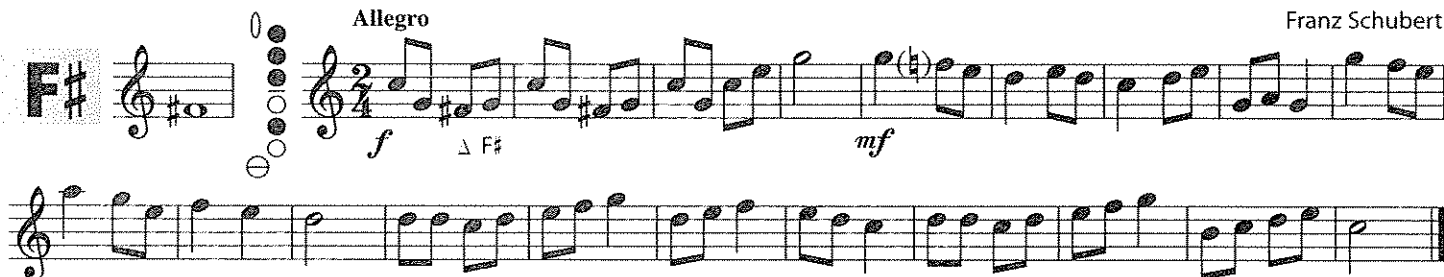
Musical notation for 'ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY'. It is in 3/4 time and features a treble clef. The melody is divided into two phrases, each marked with a bracket. The first phrase starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Natural

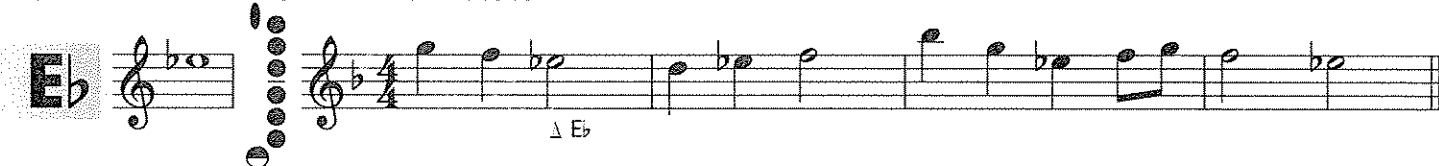
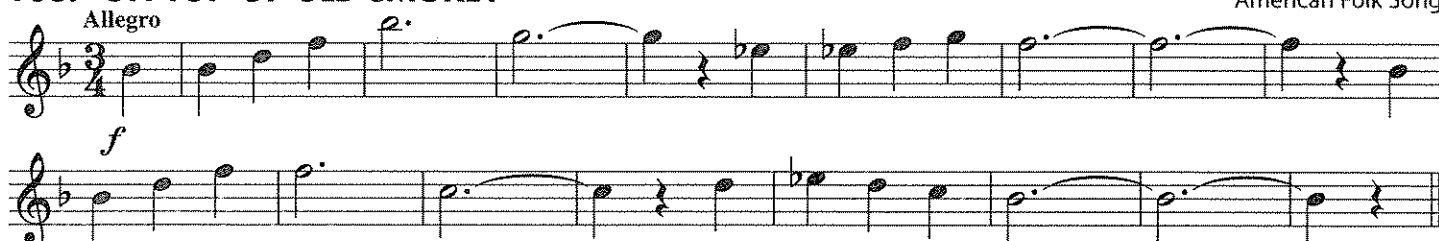
A **natural** sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

105. NATURALLY

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

106. MARCH MILITAIRE – New Note

Franz Schubert

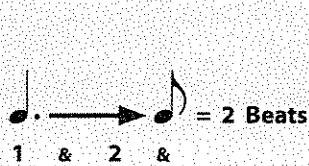
107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note**108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY**

American Folk Song

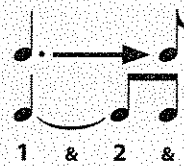
Boogie-woogie is a style of the **blues**, and it was first recorded by pianist Clarence “Pine Top” Smith in 1928, one year after Charles Lindbergh’s solo flight across the Atlantic. A form of jazz, blues music features altered notes and is usually written in 12-measure verses, like “Bottom Bass Boogie.”

109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE – Duet

Dotted Quarter & Eighth Notes

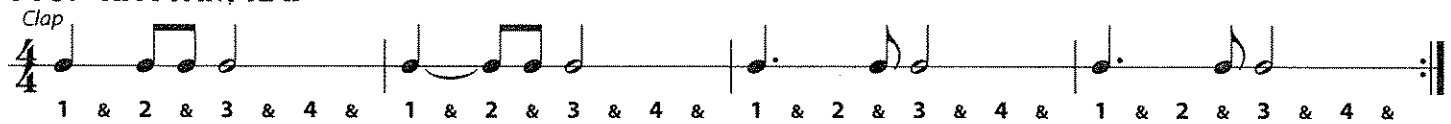


A dot adds half the value of the quarter note.

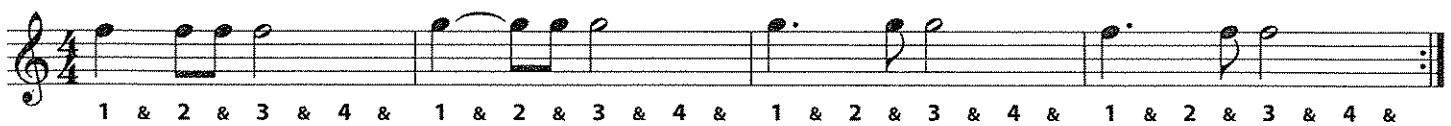


A single eighth note has a flag on the stem.

110. RHYTHM RAP



111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS

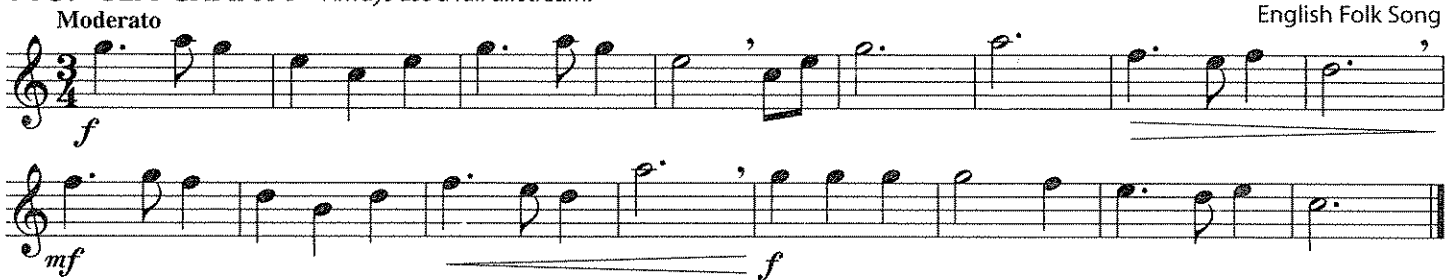


112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT



113. SEA CHANTY

Always use a full airstream.

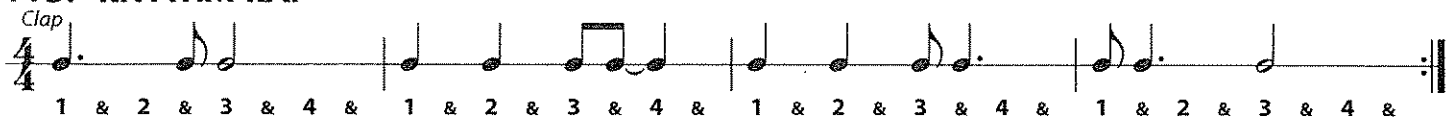


114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR

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"

Largo 4 5 Measure number Antonin Dvorák

p *mf* *p* **Slower** 2

Piano Accompaniment

Largo 5

p *mf* *p* **Slower**

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 - New Note



120. JUMPIN' UP AND DOWN



121. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 2 - New Note



122. JUMPIN' FOR JOY



123. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 3

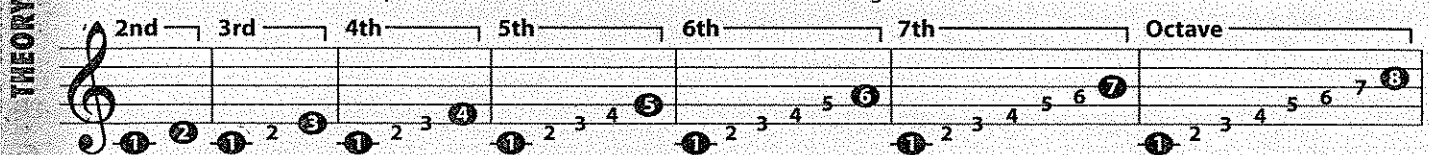


124. JUMPIN' JACKS



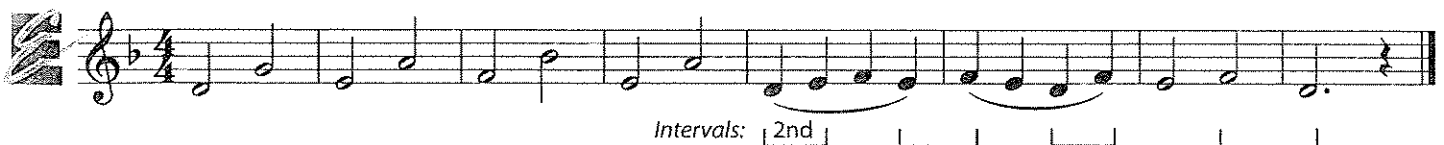
Interval

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.



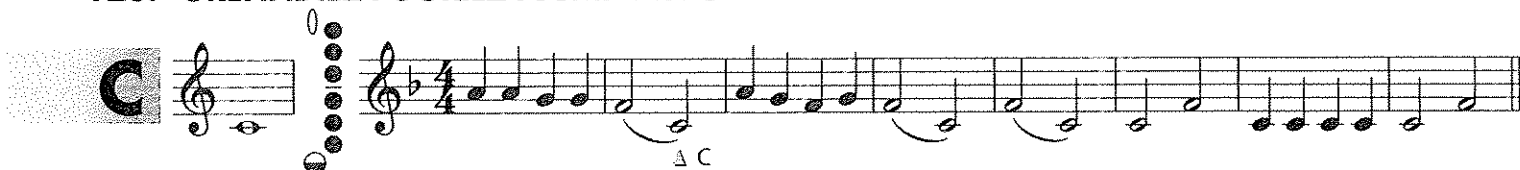
126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4



127. THREE IS THE COUNT



128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5 – New Note



129. TECHNIQUE TRAX



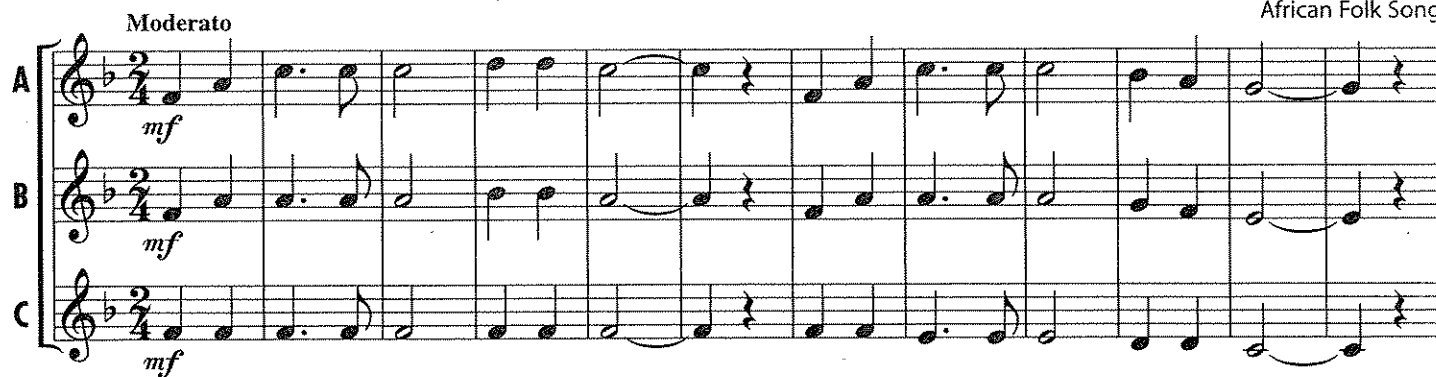
130. CROSSING OVER

**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

Andante

mf

1.

2.

133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ

Austrian Folk Song

Moderato

f

134. BOTANY BAY

Australian Folk Song

Allegro

mf

f

mf

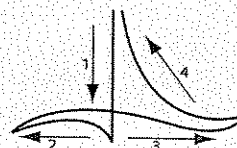
THEORY

C 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

Andante

p

mf

p

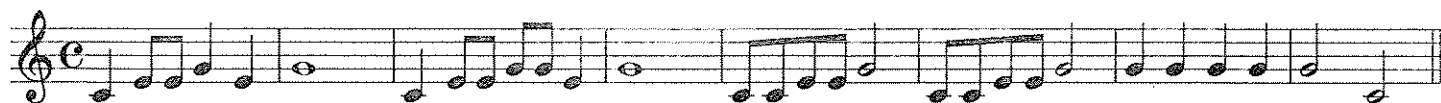
1.

2.

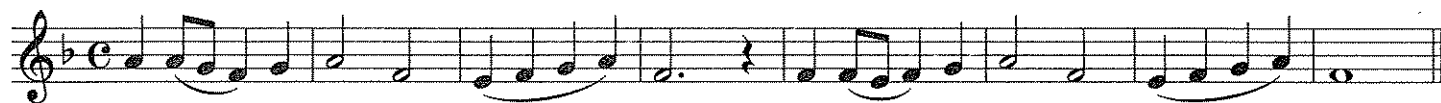
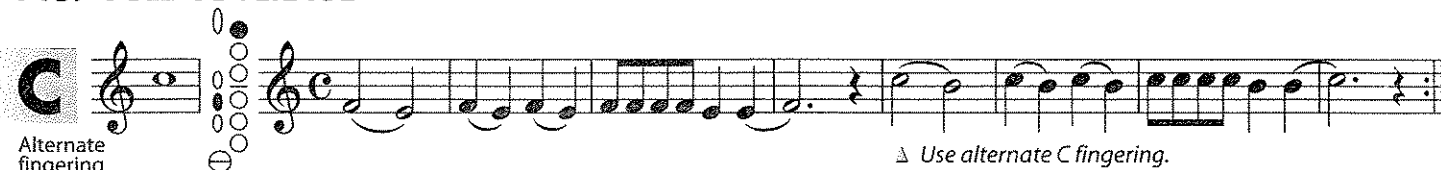
© Brenkopf & Haertel Wiesbaden - Leipzig

137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

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

James Black and Katherine Purvis

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

Scale

A **scale** is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. This scale is in your Key of C (no sharps or flats), so the top and bottom notes are both C's. The interval between the C's is an octave.

147. CONCERT B $\flat$ SCALE (Tenor Saxophone - C SCALE)

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

Octave

Chord & Arpeggio

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

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

Chord

Arpeggio

Chord

Arpeggio

149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

Scale

Arpeggio

Scale

Arpeggio

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

150. THEME FROM "SURPRISE SYMPHONY"

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

p

f

p

mf

151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THE STREETS OF LAREDO

Write in the note names before you play.

American Folk Song

mf

1.

2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

March Style

5 Measure Number

f *mf* *f*

13 21 29

1. 2.

Soli

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

153. CARNIVAL OF VENICE – Band Arrangement

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

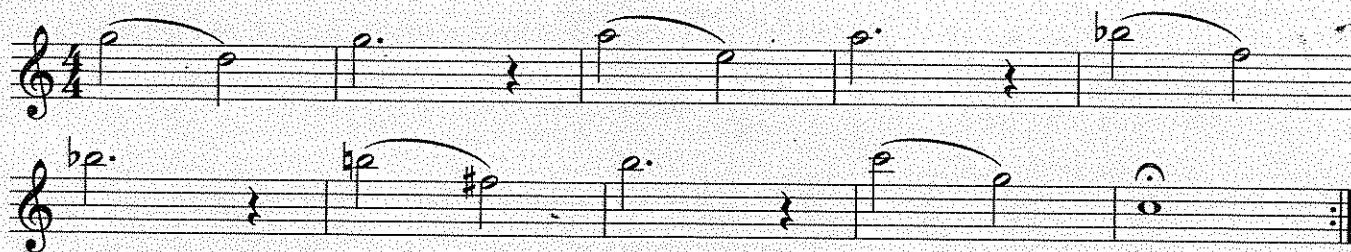
mf *f* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *f*

Soli 13 end Soli 21 7 Soli 29 end Soli 37 7 45

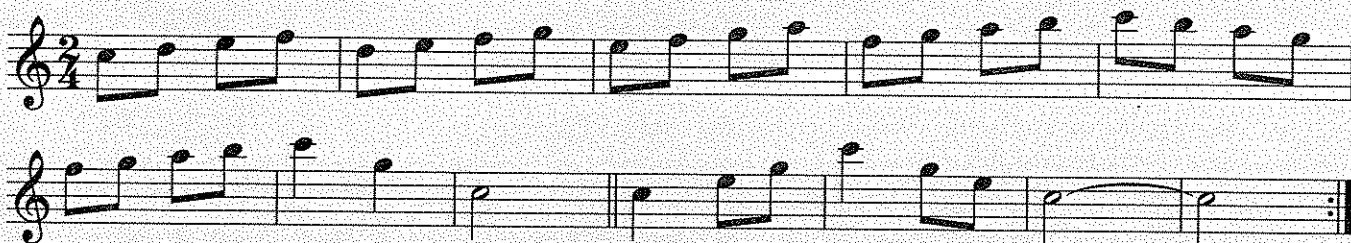
DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER



155. TECHNIQUE TRAX



156. CHORALE

Johann Sebastian Bach



HISTORY

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

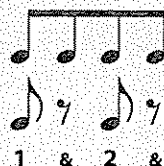
157. HATIKVAH

Israeli National Anthem



Eighth Note & Eighth Rest

$\text{♩} = 1/2 \text{ beat of sound}$
 $\text{♩} = 1/2 \text{ beat of silence}$



158. RHYTHM RAP



159. EIGHTH NOTE MARCH

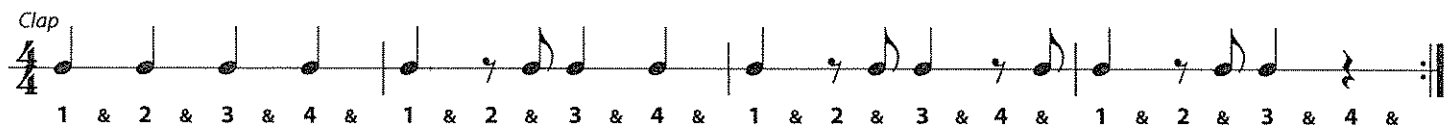


160. MINUET

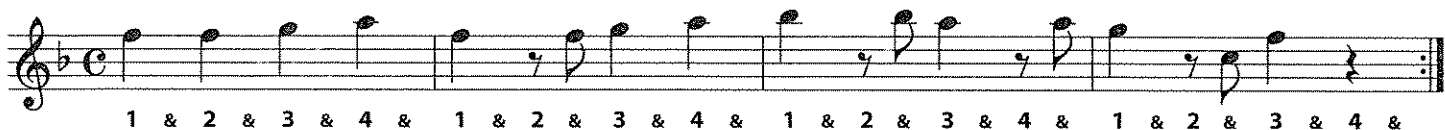
Johann Sebastian Bach



161. RHYTHM RAP



162. EIGHTH NOTES OFF THE BEAT



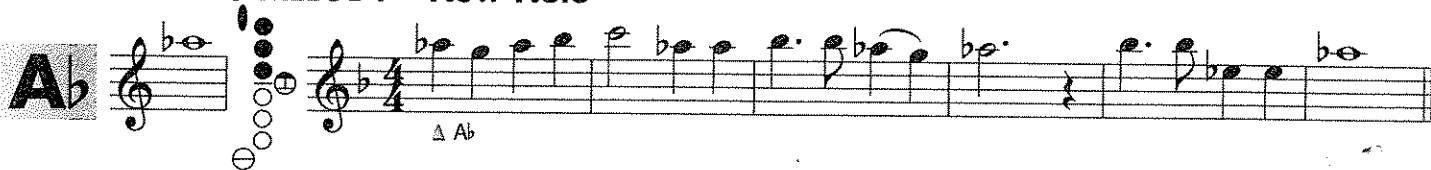
163. EIGHTH NOTE SCRAMBLE



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

Allegro

John Philip Sousa



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HISTORY

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

167. O CANADA

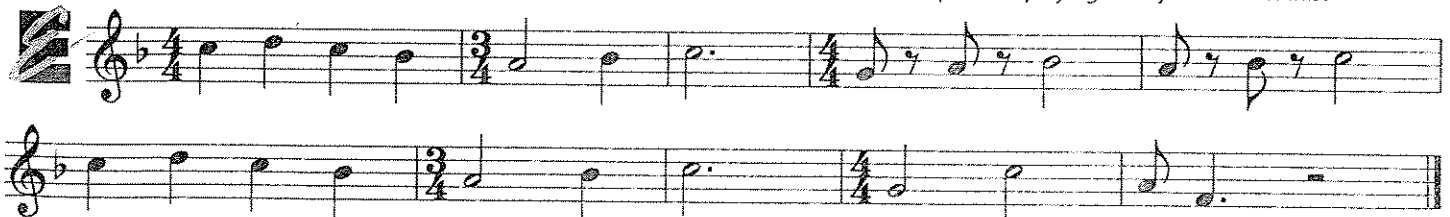
Maestoso (Majestically)

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



168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - METER MANIA

Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?



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.

Allegro

Camille Saint-Saëns

176. SILVER MOON BOAT

Largo

Chinese Folk Song

Fine

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

177. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 7 – Duet

Allegro (moderately fast)

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

Allegro

f

1. $\Delta F\sharp \text{ Alt.}$

2.

179. AMERICAN PATROL

F.W. Meacham

Allegro

mf

180. WAYFARING STRANGER

African-American Spiritual

Andante

p

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL - Band Arrangement

Samuel A. Ward
Arr. by John Higgins

Maestoso

f

7 Andante

p

f

15

mf

f

25 Maestoso

f

f

183. LA CUCARACHA - Band Arrangement

Latin American Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Latin Rock

f

5

mf

13

p

25

f

1.

2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE – Band Arrangement

Peter Il'yich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 10, 18, 26, 34, and 42 indicated in boxes. The dynamics are marked as follows: *f* (forte) at the beginning, *p* (piano) at measure 10, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 18, and *f* again at measure 26. The music features a variety of note values including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. Many notes are marked with an accent (>). A four-measure rest is indicated at measure 18. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music. This solo is based on *Symphony No. 1* by German composer **Johannes Brahms** (1833–1897). He completed his first symphony in 1876, the same year that the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. You and a piano accompanist can perform this for the band or at other school and community events.

185. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 1 – Solo (Concert B $\flat$ version)

Johannes Brahms
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

Tenor Sax

Piano

mf

mf

p

f

mf

f

1. 2.

1. 2.

DUETS

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

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT – Duet

African-American Spiritual

Andante

p

p

Fine

mf

mf

D.C. al Fine

187. LA BAMBA – Duet

Mexican Folk Song

Allegro

f

f

Fine

D.C. al Fine

p

p

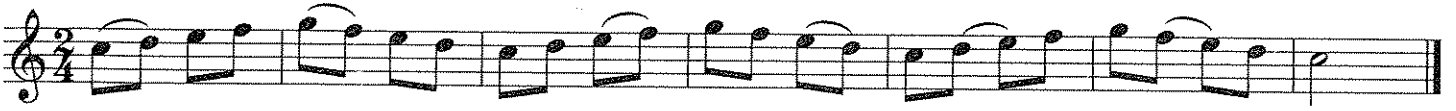
RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

TENOR SAXOPHONE KEY OF C (CONCERT B $\flat$)

1.



2.



3.



4.



TENOR SAXOPHONE KEY OF F (CONCERT E $\flat$) *In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s.*

1.



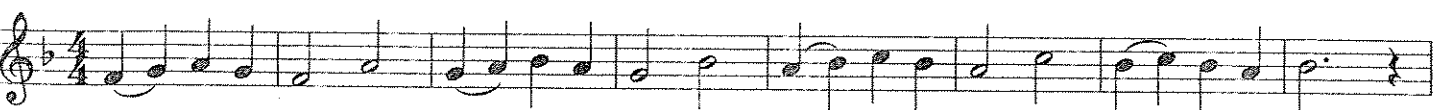
2.



3.



4.



RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

TENOR SAXOPHONE KEY OF G (CONCERT F) *In this key signature, play all F#'s.*

1.



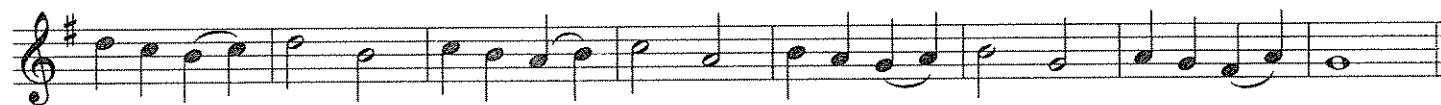
2.



3.



4.

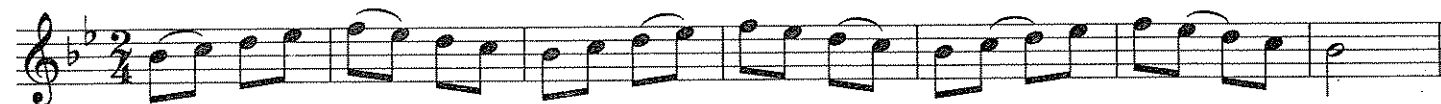


TENOR SAXOPHONE KEY OF B $\flat$ (CONCERT A $\flat$) *In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s and E $\flat$'s.*

1.



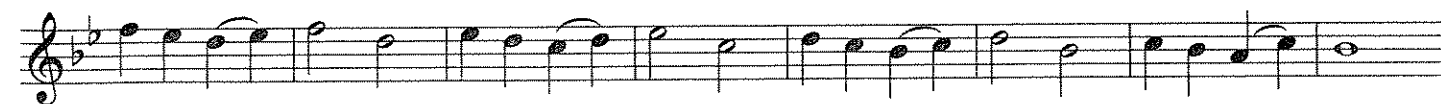
2.



3.

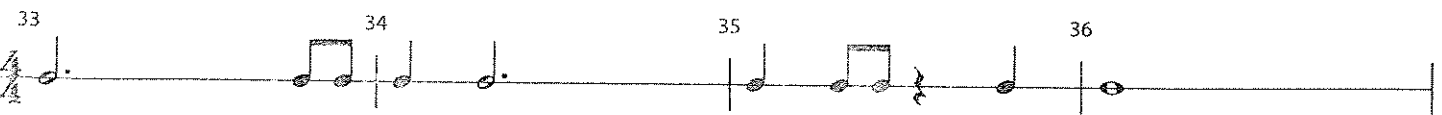
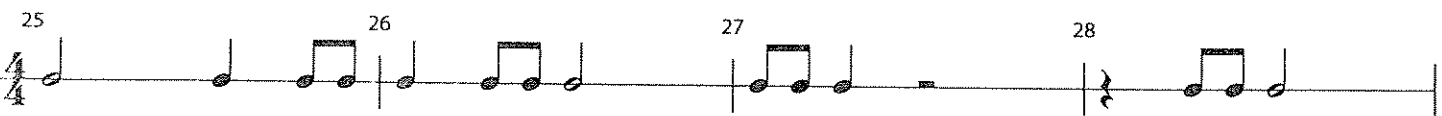
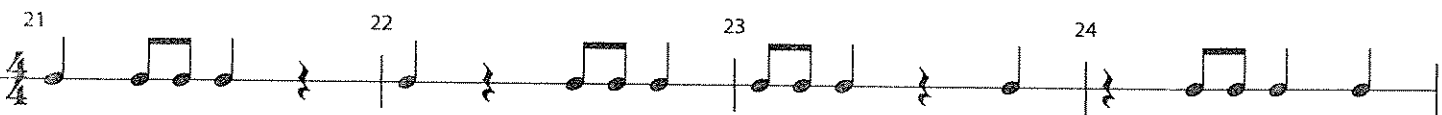
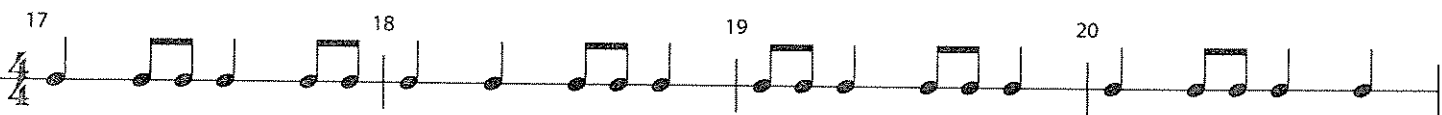
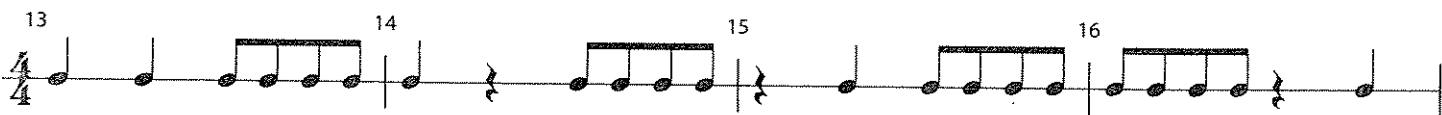
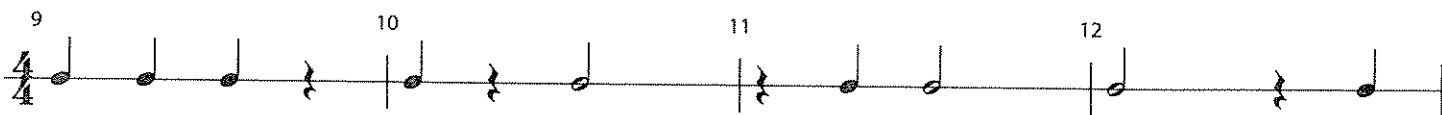
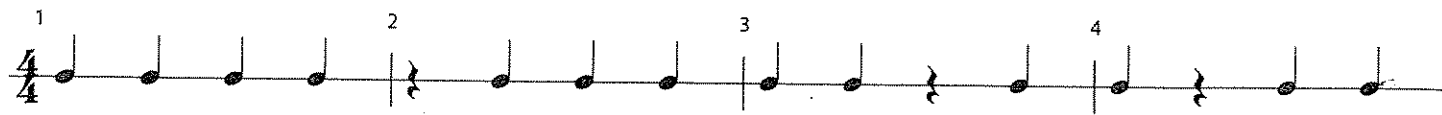


4.



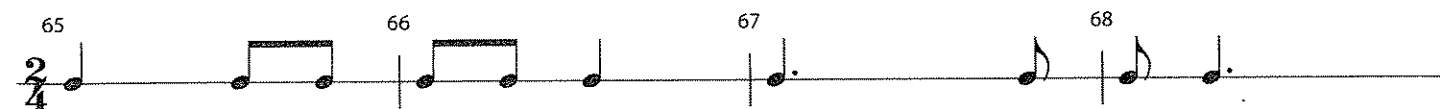
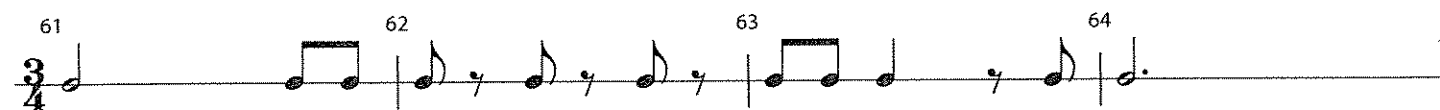
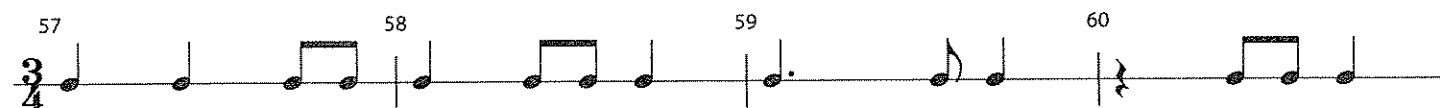
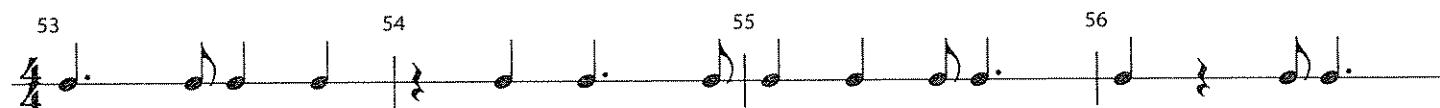
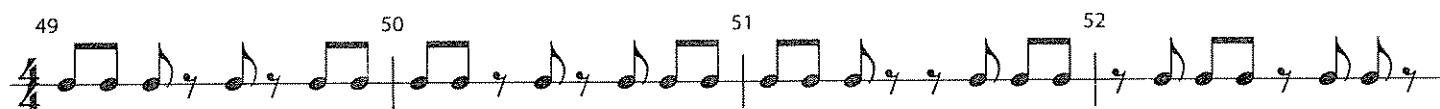
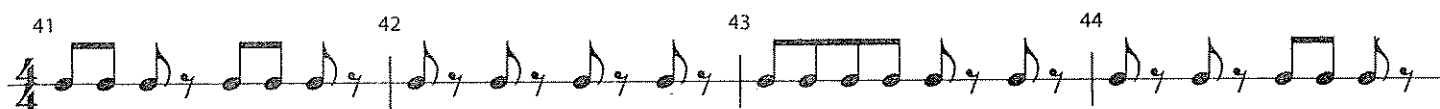
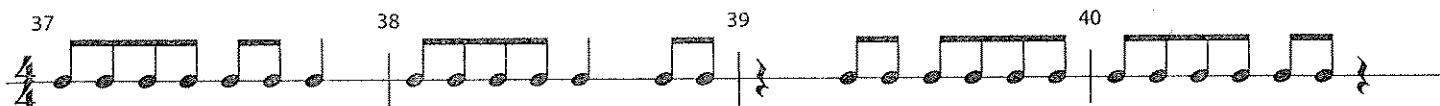


RHYTHM STUDIES





RHYTHM STUDIES



CREATING MUSIC

THEORY

Composition

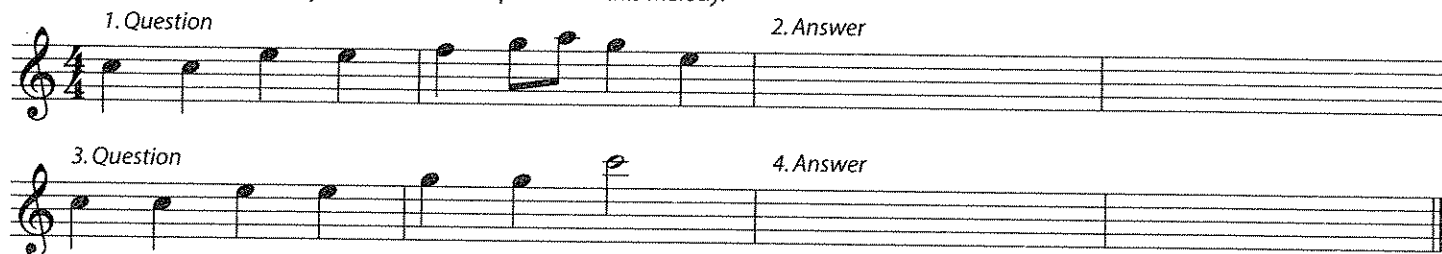
Composition is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual **phrases**, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's *Ode To Joy*. Play this melody and listen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

1. ODE TO JOY

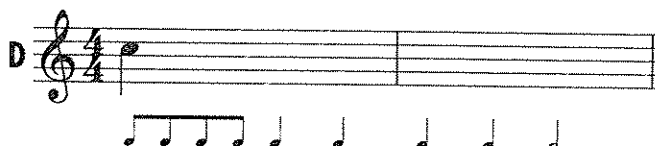
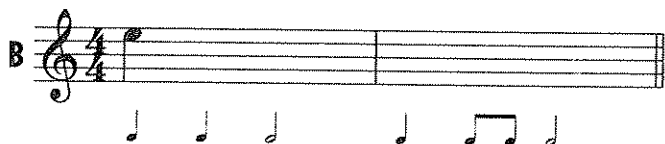
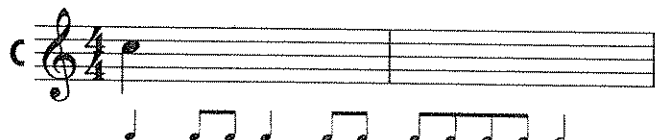
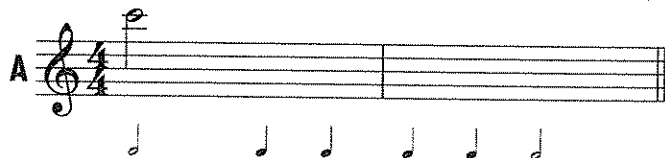
Ludwig van Beethoven



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

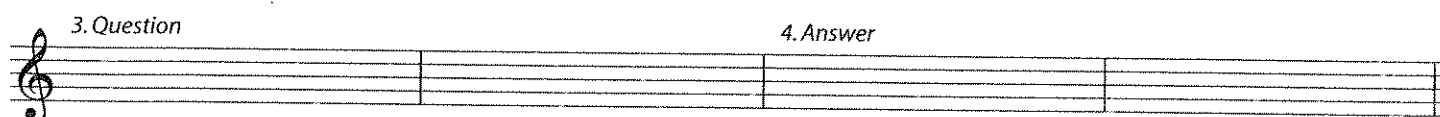
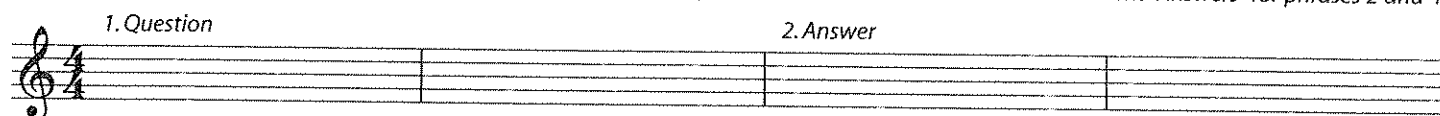


3. PHRASE BUILDERS Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.



4. YOU NAME IT: _____

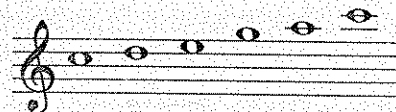
Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.



THEORY

Improvisation

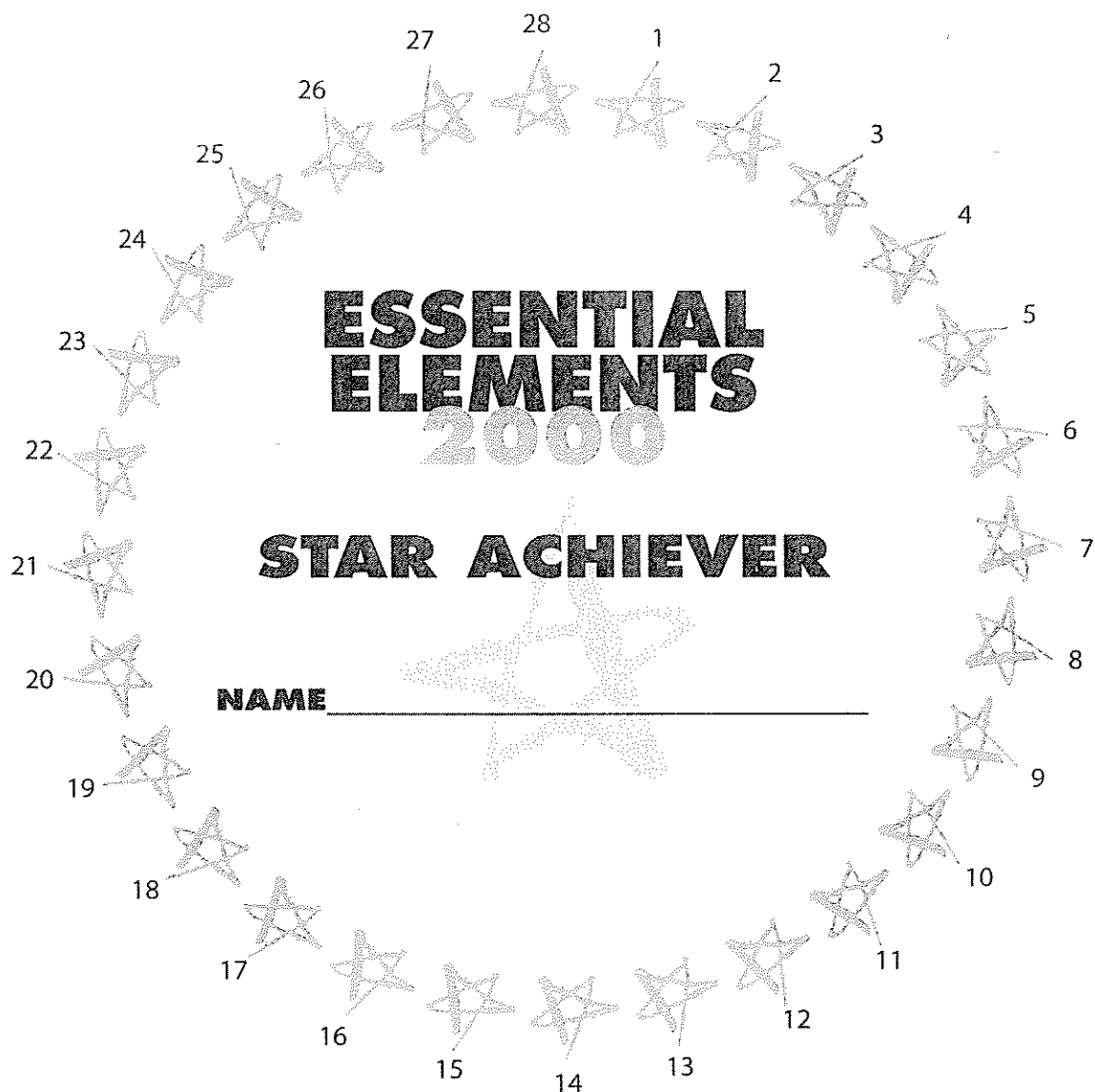
Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own melody as you play. Use these notes to play your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).



5. INSTANT MELODY

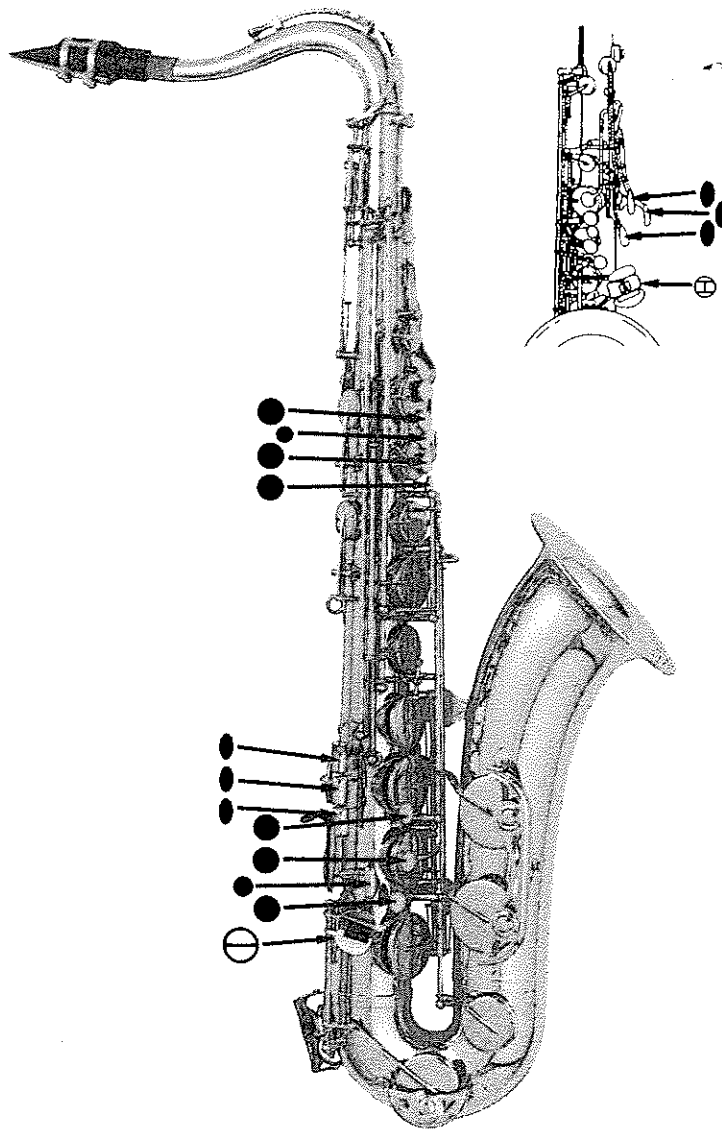


You can mark your progress through the book on this page. Fill in the stars as instructed by your band director.



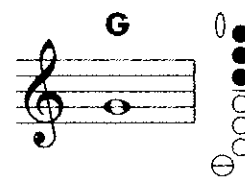
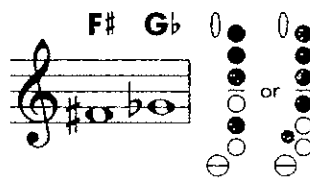
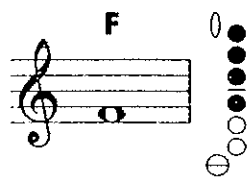
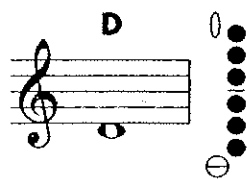
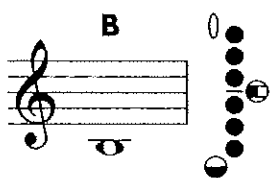
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| 1. Page 2–3, The Basics | 15. Page 22, EE Quiz, No. 117 |
| 2. Page 5, EE Quiz, No. 13 | 16. Page 23, Performance Spotlight |
| 3. Page 6, EE Quiz, No. 19 | 17. Page 24, EE Quiz, No. 125 |
| 4. Page 7, EE Quiz, No. 26 | 18. Page 26, Essential Creativity, No. 137 |
| 5. Page 8, EE Quiz, No. 32 | 19. Page 28, No. 149 |
| 6. Page 10, EE Quiz, No. 45 | 20. Page 28, EE Quiz, No. 151 |
| 7. Page 12–13, Performance Spotlight | 21. Page 29, Performance Spotlight |
| 8. Page 14, EE Quiz, No. 65 | 22. Page 31, EE Quiz, No. 164 |
| 9. Page 15, Essential Creativity, No. 72 | 23. Page 32, EE Quiz, No. 168 |
| 10. Page 17, EE Quiz, No. 84 | 24. Page 33, No. 174 |
| 11. Page 17, Essential Creativity, No. 85 | 25. Page 35, EE Quiz, No. 181 |
| 12. Page 19, EE Quiz, No. 98 | 26. Page 36, Performance Spotlight |
| 13. Page 20, Essential Creativity, No. 104 | 27. Page 37, Performance Spotlight |
| 14. Page 21, No. 109 | 28. Page 38, Performance Spotlight |

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



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

A# B $\flat$ 0



FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE

