

TUBA

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SciTech Band Calendar

Song Demos

Scale Demos

Instrument Demos

Digital Music Packets

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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

TUBA

Instrument Care Reminders

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

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

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

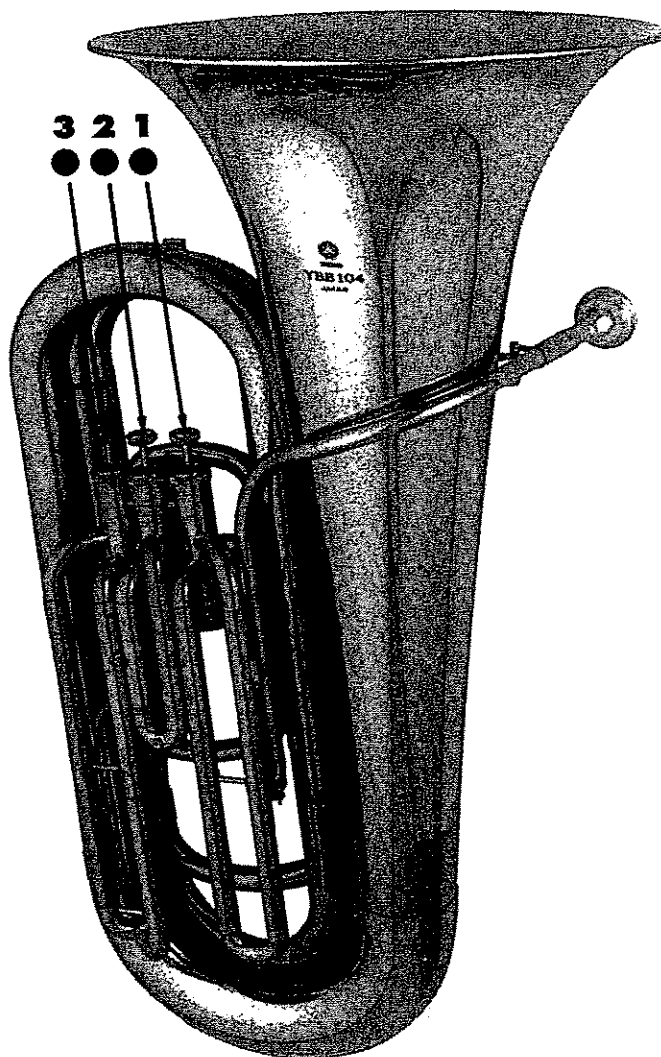
- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of oil to the exposed metal valve.
- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

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

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

○ = Open
● = Pressed down

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

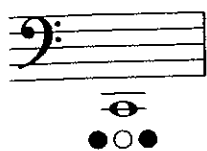


E 1 2 3	F 	F# Gb 	G
G# Ab 	A 	 A# Bb 	B

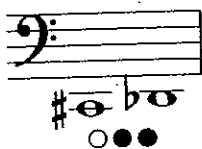
FINGERING CHART

TUBA

C



C# Db



D



D# Eb



E



F



F# Gb



G



G# Ab



A



A# Bb



B



C



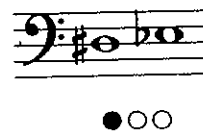
C# Db



D



D# Eb



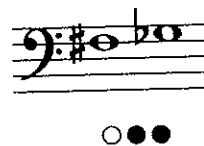
E



F



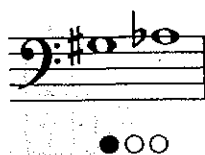
F# Gb



G



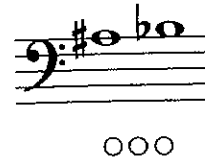
G# Ab



A



A# Bb



Concert Bb Scale

1. Scale with hints



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.

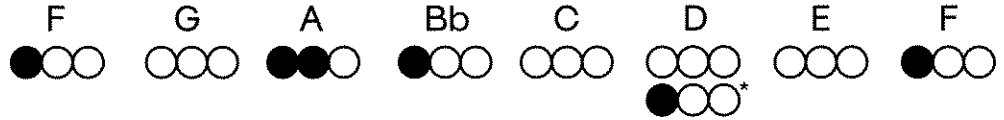
Concert Bb Scale

BRASS

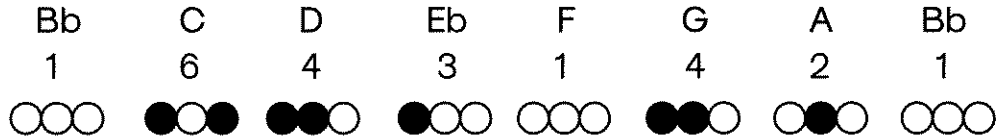
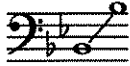
Trumpet



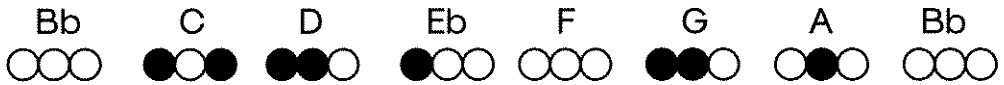
F Horn
*Lower octave



Trombone
Baritone

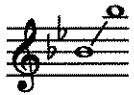


Tuba

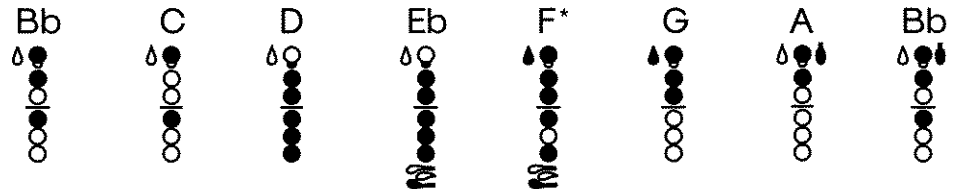


WOODWINDS

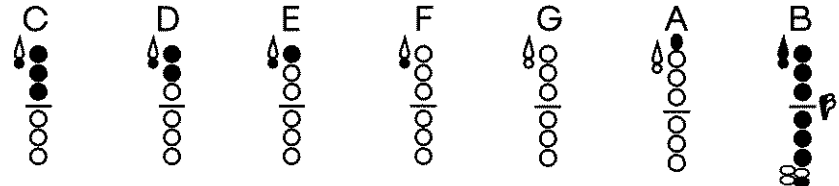
Flute



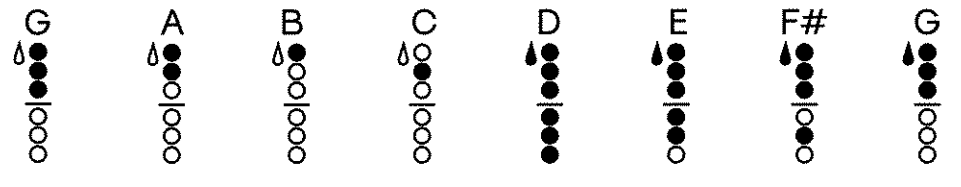
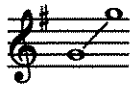
Oboe
*Forked F



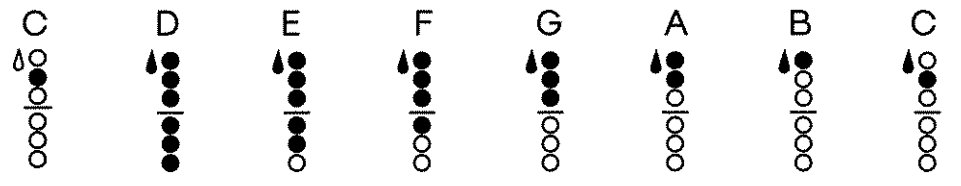
Clarinet



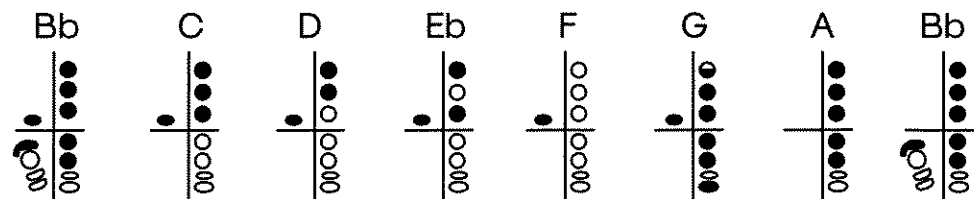
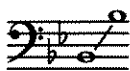
Alto/Bari Sax



Tenor Sax



Bassoon
• = whisper key



1. Scale with hints

16 measures of the Concert C Scale in 4/4 time, with notes and fingerings provided for each measure.

2. Scale

16 measures of the Concert C Scale in 4/4 time, without hints.

3. Arpeggio with hints

7 measures of the Concert C Arpeggio in 4/4 time, with notes and fingerings provided for each measure.

4. Arpeggio

7 measures of the Concert C Arpeggio in 4/4 time, without hints.

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

Empty musical staff for drawing the notes of the scale.

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

Empty musical staff for drawing the notes of the arpeggio.

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

Empty musical staff for filling 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	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
		6	4	2	1	4	2	4	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
*Alternate fingering									
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
● = whisper key									

Concert Ab Scale

1. Scale with hints

Ab Bb C Db Eb F G Ab G F Eb Db C Bb Ab

2. Scale

3. Arpeggio with hints

Ab C Eb Ab Eb C Ab

4. Arpeggio

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

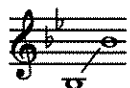
6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

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

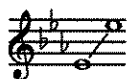
Concert Ab Scale

BRASS

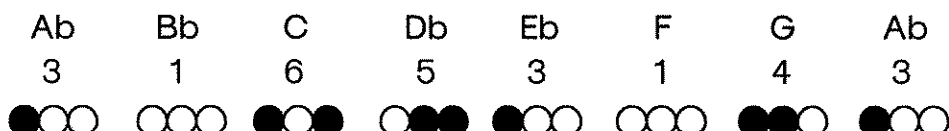
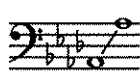
Trumpet



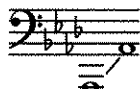
F Horn



Trombone
Baritone

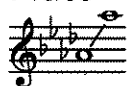


* Tuba



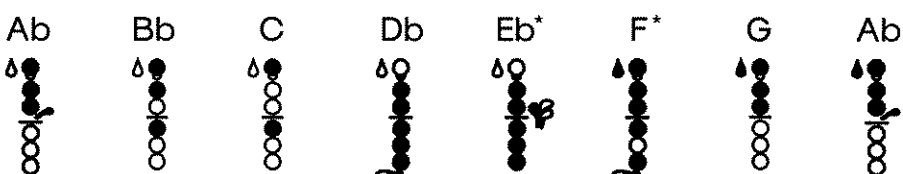
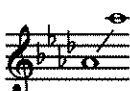
WOODWINDS

Flute

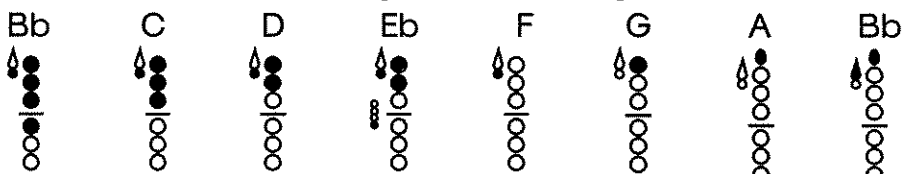


Oboe

* Alternate fingering

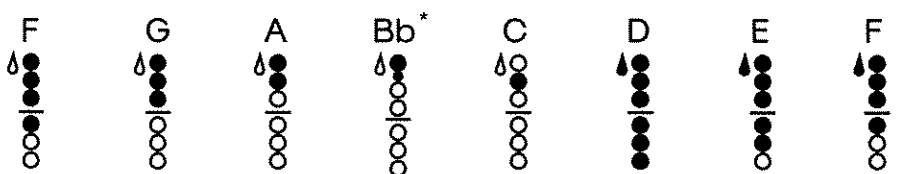
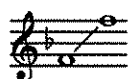


Clarinet



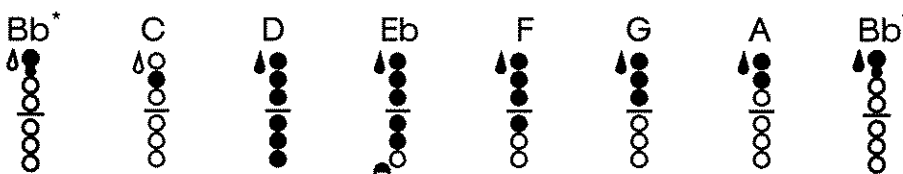
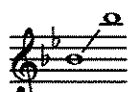
Alto/Bari Sax

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



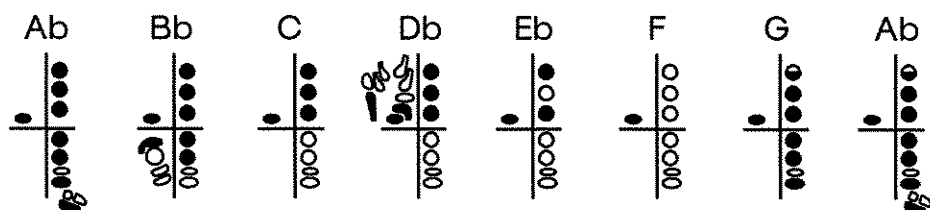
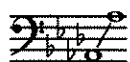
Tenor Sax

*Bis



Bassoon

• = whisper key



Concert Bb Blues Scale

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

Concert C Minor Scale

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

SCI-TECH BAND / MTM MASTER PRACTICE CHECKLIST

FIRST 5 NOTES

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

MAJOR SCALES

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

NATURAL MINOR SCALES

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

HARMONIC MINOR SCALES

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

BLUES SCALES

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

CHROMATIC SCALES

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

SUETA RHYTHM CHARTS

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

RHYTHM CHARTS (in Band Handbook)

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

FUNDAMENTAL RHYTHMS

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18
☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65 ☐ 66
☐ 67 ☐ 68 ☐ 69 ☐ 70 ☐ 71 ☐ 72 ☐ 73 ☐ 74 ☐ 75 ☐ 76 ☐ 77 ☐ 78 ☐ 79 ☐ 80 ☐ 81 ☐ 82
☐ 83 ☐ 84 ☐ 85 ☐ 86 ☐ 87 ☐ 88 ☐ 89 ☐ 90 ☐ 91 ☐ 92 ☐ 93 ☐ 94 ☐ 95 ☐ 96 ☐ 97 ☐ 98
☐ 99 ☐ 100 ☐ 101 ☐ 102 ☐ 103 ☐ 104 ☐ 105 ☐ 106 ☐ 107 ☐ 108 ☐ 109 ☐ 110 ☐ 111
☐ 112 ☐ 113 ☐ 114 ☐ 115 ☐ 116 ☐ 117 ☐ 118 ☐ 119 ☐ 120 ☐ 121 ☐ 122 ☐ 123 ☐ 124
☐ 125 ☐ 126 ☐ 127 ☐ 128 ☐ 129 ☐ 130 ☐ 131 ☐ 132 ☐ 133 ☐ 134 ☐ 135 ☐ 136 ☐ 137
☐ 138 ☐ 129 ☐ 140 ☐ 141 ☐ 142 ☐ 143 ☐ 144 ☐ 145 ☐ 146 ☐ 147 ☐ 148 ☐ 149 ☐ 150
☐ 151 ☐ 152 ☐ 153 ☐ 154 ☐ 155 ☐ 156 ☐ 157 ☐ 158 ☐ 159 ☐ 160 ☐ 161 ☐ 162 ☐ 163
☐ 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 ☐
☐ 33

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

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

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

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

☐ Paradiddle Rudiments ☐ Flam Rudiments ☐ Drag Rudiments

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, BOOK 1

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18
☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
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☐ 99 ☐ 100 ☐ 101 ☐ 102 ☐ 103 ☐ 104 ☐ 105 ☐ 106 ☐ 107 ☐ 108 ☐ 109 ☐ 110 ☐ 111
☐ 112 ☐ 113 ☐ 114 ☐ 115 ☐ 116 ☐ 117 ☐ 118 ☐ 119 ☐ 120 ☐ 121 ☐ 122 ☐ 123 ☐ 124
☐ 125 ☐ 126 ☐ 127 ☐ 128 ☐ 129 ☐ 130 ☐ 131 ☐ 132 ☐ 133 ☐ 134 ☐ 135 ☐ 136 ☐ 137
☐ 138 ☐ 129 ☐ 140 ☐ 141 ☐ 142 ☐ 143 ☐ 144 ☐ 145 ☐ 146 ☐ 147 ☐ 148 ☐ 149 ☐ 150
☐ 151 ☐ 152 ☐ 153 ☐ 154 ☐ 155 ☐ 156 ☐ 157 ☐ 158 ☐ 159 ☐ 160 ☐ 161 ☐ 162 ☐ 163
☐ 164 ☐ 165 ☐ 166 ☐ 167 ☐ 168 ☐ 169 ☐ 170 ☐ 171 ☐ 172 ☐ 173 ☐ 174 ☐ 175 ☐ 176
☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187

Pg. 40 – Key of Concert Bb ☐ #1 ☐ #2 ☐ #3 ☐ #4; Concert Eb ☐ #1 ☐ #2 ☐ #3 ☐ #4

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

☐ Pg. 42-43 – Rhythm Studies

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, BOOK 2

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18
☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65 ☐ 66
☐ 67 ☐ 68 ☐ 69 ☐ 70 ☐ 71 ☐ 72 ☐ 73 ☐ 74 ☐ 75 ☐ 76 ☐ 77 ☐ 78 ☐ 79 ☐ 80 ☐ 81 ☐ 82
☐ 83 ☐ 84 ☐ 85 ☐ 86 ☐ 87 ☐ 88 ☐ 89 ☐ 90 ☐ 91 ☐ 92 ☐ 93 ☐ 94 ☐ 95 ☐ 96 ☐ 97 ☐ 98
☐ 99 ☐ 100 ☐ 101 ☐ 102 ☐ 103 ☐ 104 ☐ 105 ☐ 106 ☐ 107 ☐ 108 ☐ 109 ☐ 110 ☐ 111
☐ 112 ☐ 113 ☐ 114 ☐ 115 ☐ 116 ☐ 117 ☐ 118 ☐ 119 ☐ 120 ☐ 121 ☐ 122 ☐ 123 ☐ 124
☐ 125 ☐ 126 ☐ 127 ☐ 128 ☐ 129 ☐ 130 ☐ 131 ☐ 132 ☐ 133 ☐ 134 ☐ 135 ☐ 136 ☐ 137
☐ 138 ☐ 129 ☐ 140 ☐ 141 ☐ 142 ☐ 143 ☐ 144 ☐ 145 ☐ 146 ☐ 147 ☐ 148 ☐ 149 ☐ 150
☐ 151 ☐ 152 ☐ 153 ☐ 154 ☐ 155 ☐ 156 ☐ 157 ☐ 158 ☐ 159 ☐ 160 ☐ 161 ☐ 162 ☐ 163
☐ 164 ☐ 165 ☐ 166 ☐ 167 ☐ 168 ☐ 169 ☐ 170 ☐ 171 ☐ 172 ☐ 173 ☐ 174 ☐ 175 ☐ 176
☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187 ☐ 188 ☐ 189
☐ 190 ☐ 191 ☐ 192 ☐ 193 ☐ 194 ☐ 195 ☐ 196 ☐ 197 ☐ 198 ☐ 199

☐ Pg. 42-43 – Rhythm Studies

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, BOOK 3

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18
☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐ 29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐ 33 ☐ 34
☐ 35 ☐ 36 ☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐ 39 ☐ 40 ☐ 41 ☐ 42 ☐ 43 ☐ 44 ☐ 45 ☐ 46 ☐ 47 ☐ 48 ☐ 49 ☐ 50
☐ 51 ☐ 52 ☐ 53 ☐ 54 ☐ 55 ☐ 56 ☐ 57 ☐ 58 ☐ 59 ☐ 60 ☐ 61 ☐ 62 ☐ 63 ☐ 64 ☐ 65 ☐ 66
☐ 67 ☐ 68 ☐ 69 ☐ 70 ☐ 71 ☐ 72 ☐ 73 ☐ 74 ☐ 75 ☐ 76 ☐ 77 ☐ 78 ☐ 79 ☐ 80 ☐ 81 ☐ 82
☐ 83 ☐ 84 ☐ 85 ☐ 86 ☐ 87 ☐ 88 ☐ 89 ☐ 90 ☐ 91 ☐ 92 ☐ 93 ☐ 94 ☐ 95 ☐ 96 ☐ 97 ☐ 98
☐ 99 ☐ 100 ☐ 101 ☐ 102 ☐ 103 ☐ 104 ☐ 105 ☐ 106 ☐ 107 ☐ 108 ☐ 109 ☐ 110 ☐ 111
☐ 112 ☐ 113 ☐ 114 ☐ 115 ☐ 116 ☐ 117 ☐ 118 ☐ 119 ☐ 120 ☐ 121 ☐ 122 ☐ 123 ☐ 124
☐ 125 ☐ 126 ☐ 127 ☐ 128 ☐ 129 ☐ 130 ☐ 131 ☐ 132 ☐ 133 ☐ 134 ☐ 135 ☐ 136 ☐ 137
☐ 138 ☐ 129 ☐ 140 ☐ 141 ☐ 142 ☐ 143 ☐ 144 ☐ 145 ☐ 146 ☐ 147 ☐ 148 ☐ 149 ☐ 150
☐ 151 ☐ 152 ☐ 153 ☐ 154 ☐ 155 ☐ 156 ☐ 157 ☐ 158 ☐ 159 ☐ 160 ☐ 161 ☐ 162 ☐ 163
☐ 164 ☐ 165 ☐ 166 ☐ 167 ☐ 168 ☐ 169 ☐ 170 ☐ 171 ☐ 172 ☐ 173 ☐ 174 ☐ 175 ☐ 176
☐ 177 ☐ 178 ☐ 179 ☐ 180 ☐ 181 ☐ 182 ☐ 183 ☐ 184 ☐ 185 ☐ 186 ☐ 187 ☐ 188 ☐ 189
☐ 190 ☐ 191 ☐ 192 ☐ 193 ☐ 194 ☐ 195

☐ Pg. 38-39 – Rhythm Studies

OTHER

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

SCALE CHECKLIST

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

SCALE ASSIGNMENTS

CONCERT & JAZZ BAND

QUARTER 1

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

QUARTER 2

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

QUARTER 3

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

QUARTER 4

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

SYMPHONIC BAND

QUARTER 1

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

QUARTER 2

Bb Blues

QUARTER 3

Bb Chromatic (1 Octave)
C Major

QUARTER 4

C Minor

*Scale assignments subject to change

SCITECH BAND GROOVE CHART

-CHORD PROGRESSIONS FOR IMPROV-

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

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

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

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

-Chord progressions can be used in any key

Holiday Solos – Duets – Trios – Quartets

SOLOS (1+people)

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

DUETS

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

SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETS

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

CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE ABOVE

Names: _____

Instruments: _____

12 BAR BLUES

Blues Scale

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

12 Bar Blues Progression

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

12 Bar Blues Licks

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

2) 4-b3-1

3) 1-b3-4

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

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

6) 1-b3-4-b5-5

Solos

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

2) 4-b3-1

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

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

Walking Bass Line - C Instruments

- (I) 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

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

SOLO TUBA

CONCERTO FOR BASS TUBA

R. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

Allegro moderato ($\text{♩} = 96$)

3

p cantabile

cresc.

f

1

1

p

2

f

p cantabile

3

8

4 ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

4

p dolce

f *p*

5

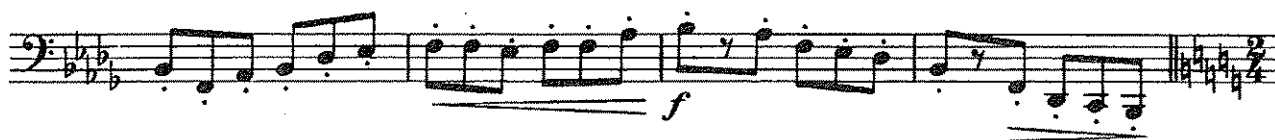
9

SOLO TUBA

6



7



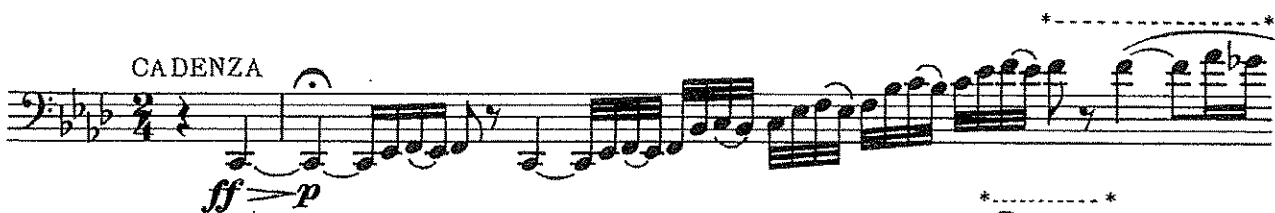
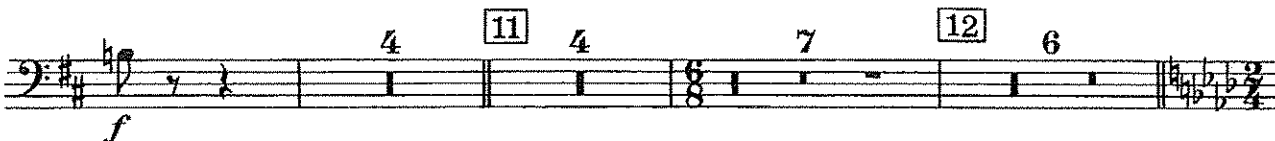
8



9



SOLO TUBA



.... may be omitted if preferred

SOLO TUBA

ROMANZA *

Andante sostenuto (♩ = 60)

8 1

p cantabile

6

† 8 2

8 *p* *pp*

poco agitato

2 3 5

4 6

6

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

SOLO TUBA

The musical score for Solo Tuba consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

- Staff 1:** Features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a slur over the first six measures and a triplet of eighth notes in the seventh measure.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, followed by a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over the next four measures.
- Staff 3:** Continues with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, ending with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a boxed measure number [5].
- Staff 4:** Features a triplet of eighth notes, a *f* dynamic, and a *p* (piano) dynamic, with a slur over the last four measures.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a slur over the next four measures, and a boxed measure number [6].
- Staff 6:** Continues with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, featuring a *f* dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- Staff 7:** Features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, followed by a slur over the next four measures, and a *p* dynamic.
- Staff 8:** Starts with a boxed measure number [7], followed by a *pp* dynamic and a slur over the next four measures.
- Staff 9:** Continues with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, ending with a *pp* dynamic and a boxed measure number [8].
- Staff 10:** Features a *rall.* (rallentando) marking, followed by a slur over the next four measures, and a *ppp* (pianississimo) dynamic.

† see for Violoncello or Bassoon only.

SOLO TUBA

FINALE- RONDO ALLA TEDESCA

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

1

p

cresc.

f

1

p cantabile

f

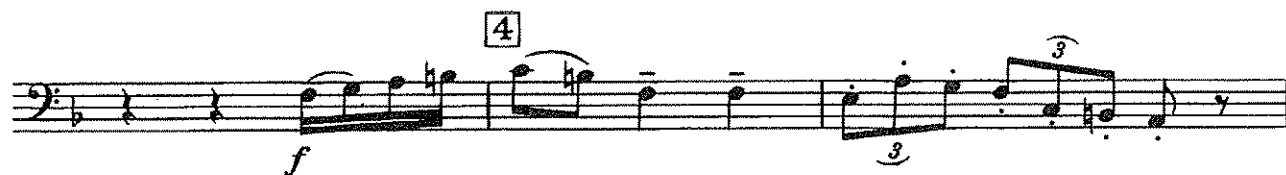
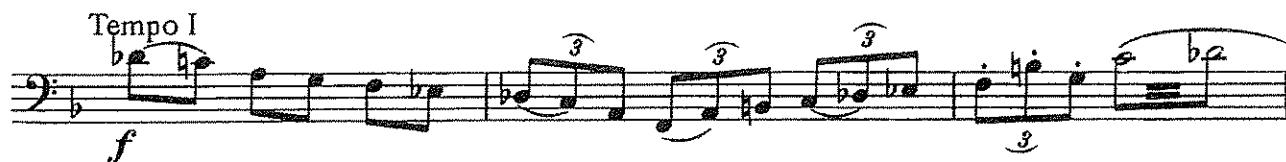
2

p

Poco animato

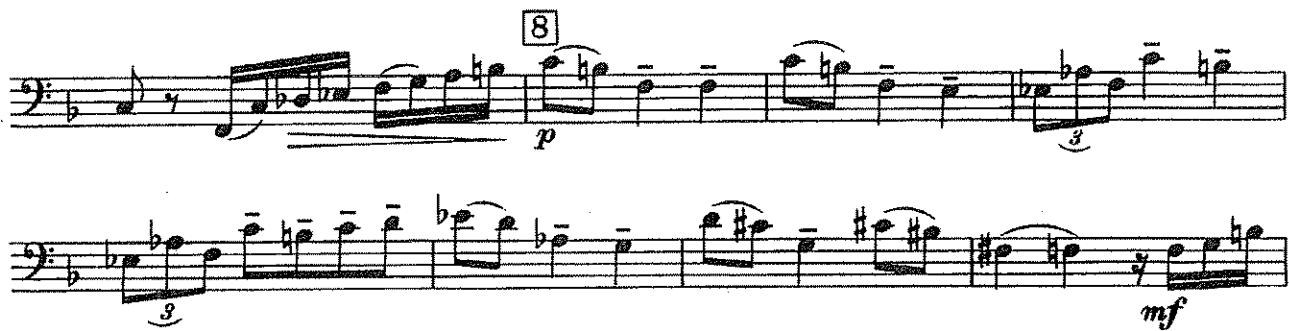
mf

SOLO TUBA



SOLO TUBA

7 Tempo I



BASS CLEF INSTRUMENTS
-TUBA IN BASS

Amazing Grace

John Newton

Traditional

arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice

(Eb) Eb Bb7 Cm Ab Eb Bb7

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

7 Eb Bb Eb Eb Ab Eb Cm Eb

S

A

T

B

14 Eb Bb7 Eb Eb sus4/Ab Eb

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

Tuba

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato

The musical score is written for Tuba in 4/4 time, featuring three staves of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G2, moving stepwise up to D3, then descending. A *mf* dynamic marking is placed below the first measure of this line. The second staff continues the melody, with a *p* dynamic marking appearing below a measure. The third staff features a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern, with a *f* dynamic marking below the first measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Audition Prepared Solo - Advanced Band

Tuba

Variations on Auld Lang Syne

arr. Bernice

Moderato

mf

p

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

f

Tuba ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Traditional French Carol

Soprano

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Alto

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Tenor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Bass

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 ***Intro** 20 21

Tuba
Doubles Bass Guitar
Optional 8va where necessary

Birdland

Music by Josef Zawinul
Arranged by Michael Sweeney

♩ = 152

7

13

19

25

30

36

42 %

50

47

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 30, 36, 42, 50, and 47 indicated. Measure 42 contains a repeat sign (%). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as accents (^) and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final measure.

52



57

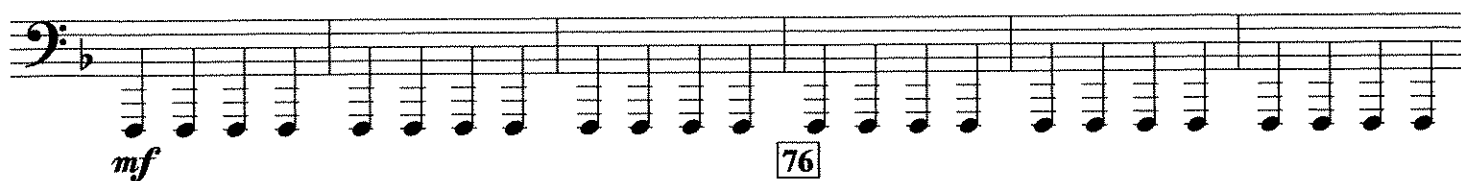


To Coda

62



67



73



79



84

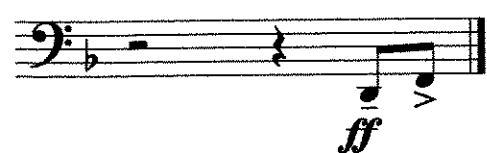


91

D.C. al Coda



97

94 Φ Coda

Melody (B.C.)

Blinding Lights

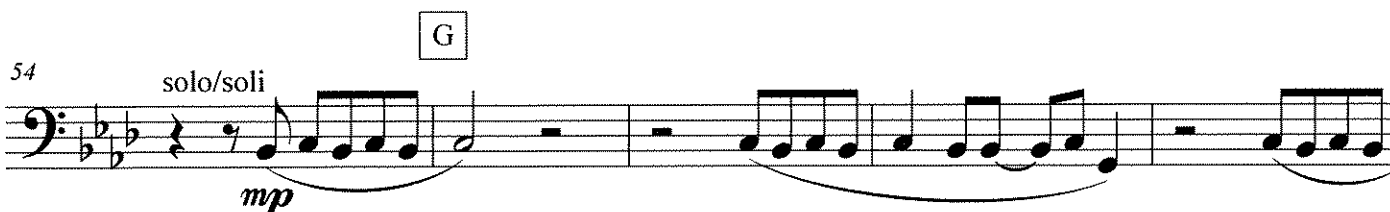
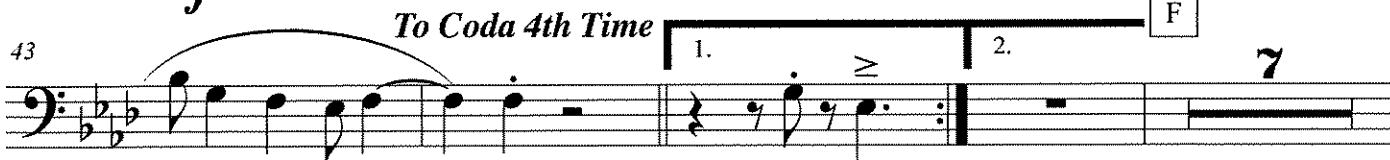
arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170

A

B



59

**H** $\oplus$ Coda

63

solo/soli



67



71

tutti

I

76



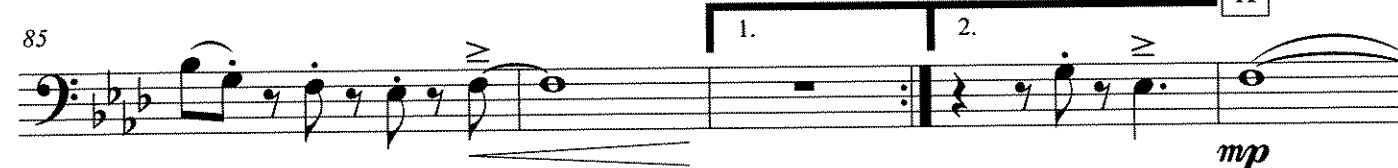
81



85

1.

2.

K

90



95



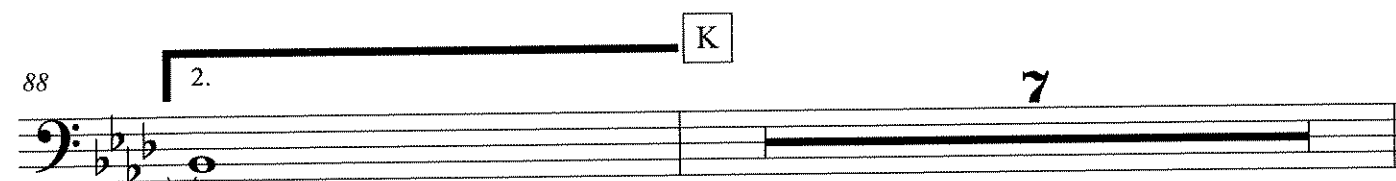
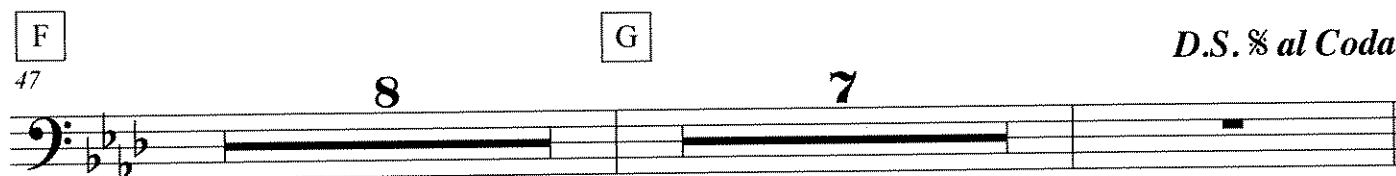
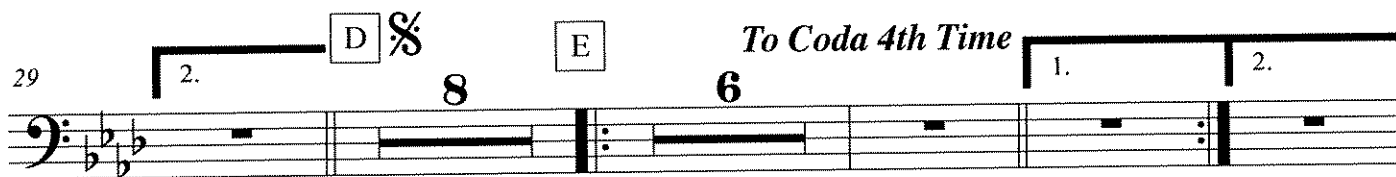
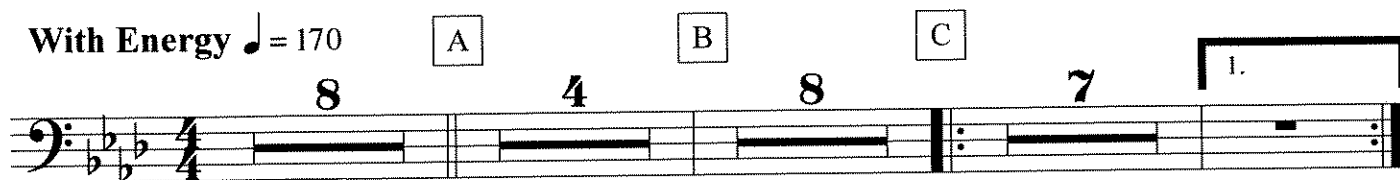
Blinding Lights

arr. Bernice

Counter melody (B.C.)

As Recorded by The Weekend

With Energy ♩ = 170



Bass Line (B.C.) *Blinding Lights*

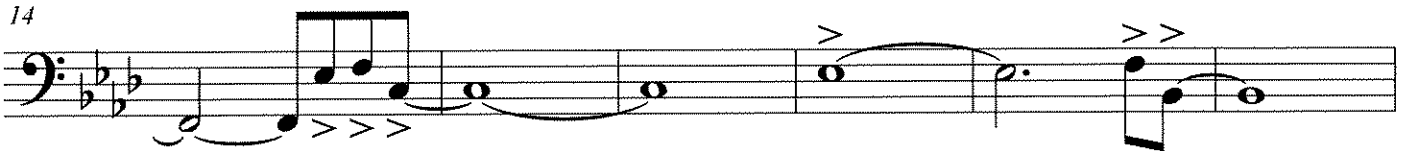
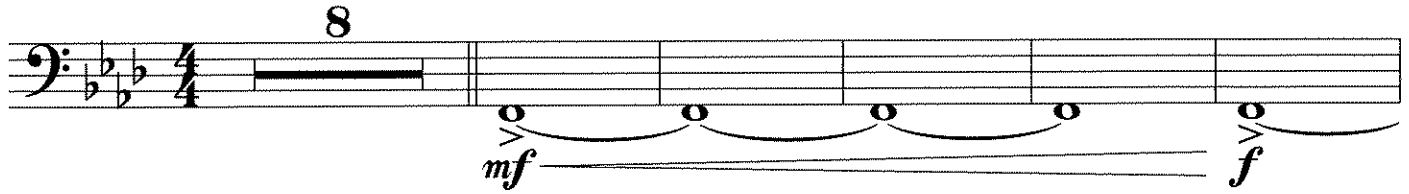
arr. Bernice

As Recorded by The Weekend

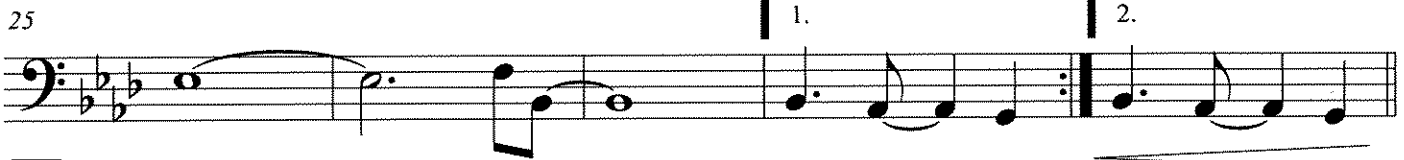
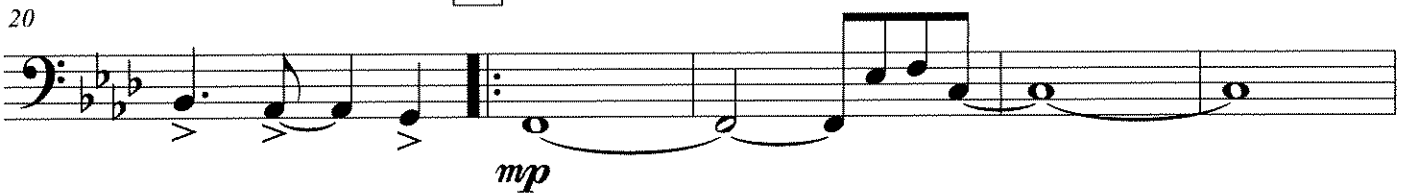
With Energy ♩ = 170

A

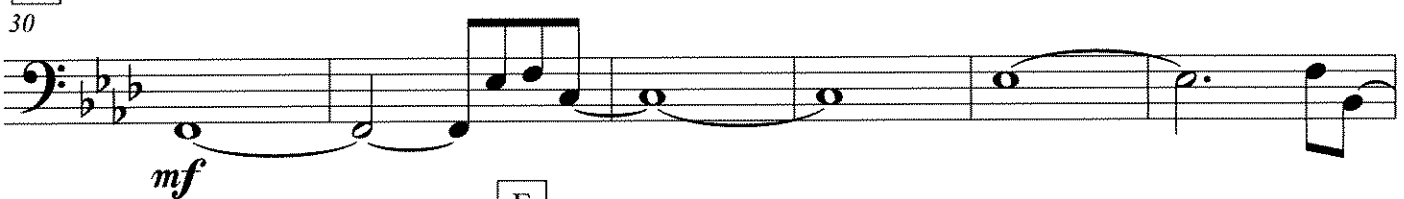
B



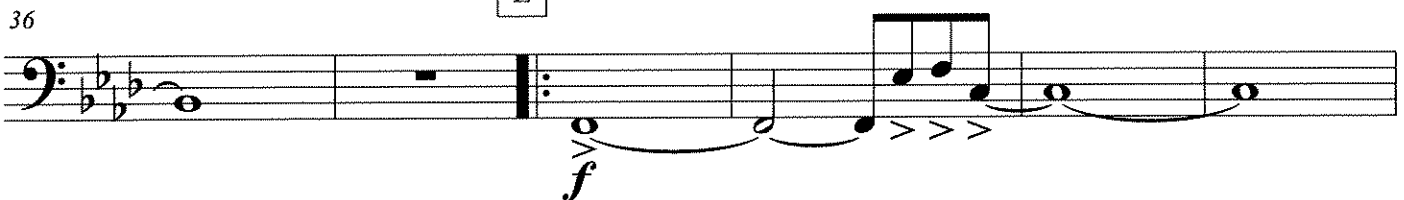
C



D %



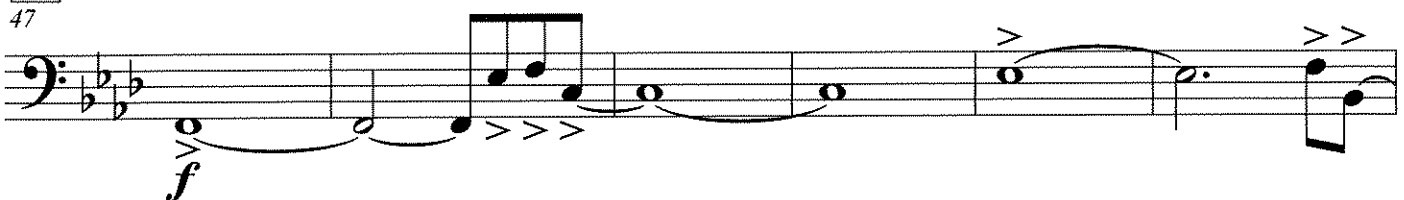
E



To Coda 4th Time



F



Bass Line (B.C.), p. 2

53

G

mp

D.S. % al Coda

59

H $\oplus$ Coda

63

mf

69

I

74

J

80

86

1. 2. K

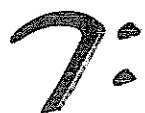
5

ff

rit.

95

mp



Blues By Five

Red Garland

©1965 Prestige Music Co. Used by Permission.

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

For your use



Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings

Rootless voicings

Diagram showing piano voicings for B^b7 , E^b7 , and F^7 chords, categorized into Basic 3-note voicings and Rootless voicings. The diagram includes fingerings (1, 3, b7) and specific voicing notes (e.g., 3, b7, 1 for B^b7).

Chord	Basic 3-note voicings	Rootless voicings
B^b7	3, b7, 1	9, b7, 3
E^b7	b7, 3, 1	13, 3, b7
F^7	b7, 3, 1	5, 3, b7

Useful Scales

B^b Blues Scale

Diagram showing the B^b Blues Scale in bass clef, with notes: 1, b3, 4, b5, 5, b7, 1.

Sample Bass Line

Diagram showing a sample bass line for B^b7 , E^b7 , F^7 , B^b7 , and F^7 chords. The line includes fingerings (1, 3, 4, #4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 6, b7, 1, 3, 6, 5) and specific voicing notes (e.g., 1, 3, 5, 3, 3, 1, b7, 6, b6 for E^b7).

Tuba

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

4

5

mp

10

13

17

21

24

29

31

37

38

45

f

52

53

8

61

mf

66

69

73

f

77

80

83

Bass Guitar

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

5

4

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

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

13 With Energy

mp

mf

16

21

29

26

31

37

41

45

f

46

53 Solo

51

2
56

[Title]



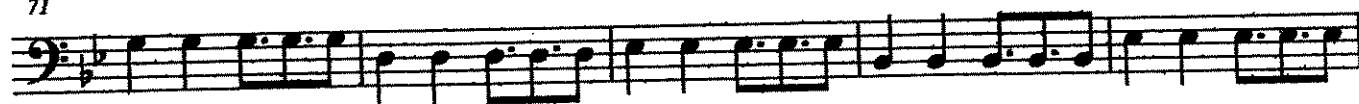
61



69



71



77



81

83



Careless Whisper – Melody

Melody C – Flute



Melody Bb – Trumpet, Clarinet, Tenor Sax



Melody Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Melody Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Piano – Chords

Dm, Gm, Bb, Am

Lyrics

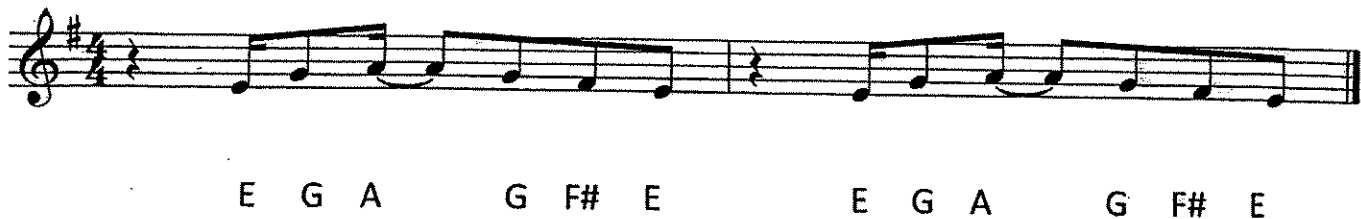
You really gotta sponsor us,
All of the SciTech Band.
We really need your money now,
Just lend us a hand

Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

Horn Lick C – Flute



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



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



Horn Lick Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Horn Lick Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Carol of The Bells

Melody - Bass Clef
-Trombone / Baritone

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Brenice

The musical score is written for a Bass Clef instrument (Trombone / Baritone) in 4/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'Soli' instruction and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 6. The third staff starts at measure 12. The fourth staff starts at measure 18, includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking, a key signature change to 3/4 time, and a 'f' (forte) dynamic. It also features a boxed section labeled 'A' with the instruction 'a tempo - Repeat 4x'. The fifth staff starts at measure 24, includes a boxed section labeled 'B', and continues with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The sixth staff starts at measure 31, includes a boxed section labeled 'C' with a 'mf' dynamic, a boxed section labeled 'D' with the instruction 'Repeat 3x' and a 'f' dynamic, and a boxed section labeled 'E' with a 'rit.' marking. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Soli

mp

6

12

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

B 24 **mf**

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

37 **E** *rit.*

Carol of The Bells

Bass Line - Bass Clef (Low)
-Tuba

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written for a Bass Line in Bass Clef (Low) for Tuba. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The second staff includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The third staff features a section labeled 'A' with the instruction 'a tempo - Repeat 4x' and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The fourth staff is labeled 'B'. The fifth staff contains sections labeled 'C' and 'D', with 'D' marked 'Repeat 3x' and a *f* dynamic. The sixth staff is labeled 'E' and includes a *rit.* marking. The score uses various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some notes beamed together. There are also repeat signs and a key signature change indicated by a sharp sign on the F line.

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Melody (TUBA)

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

3

on cue **A** off -2

f

7 **B**

10

12 **C** soli *mf*

15 off -2 off -4

D %

18 tutti *f*

E

21 3

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a tuba part. It is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a rest, then a measure with a '3' above it. The second staff starts with a measure containing a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a rest, then a measure with a '3' above it. The third staff begins with a measure containing a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a rest, then a measure with a '3' above it. The fourth staff starts with a measure containing a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a rest, then a measure with a '3' above it. The fifth staff begins with a measure containing a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a rest, then a measure with a '3' above it. The sixth staff starts with a measure containing a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a rest, then a measure with a '3' above it. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). It also features section markers labeled A, B, C, D, and E, and performance instructions like 'on cue', 'off -2', 'soli', and 'tutti'. The tempo is marked as 'Groovy' with a range of 103-105 beats per minute.

Melody (TUBA), p. 2

Chained To The Rhythm

F

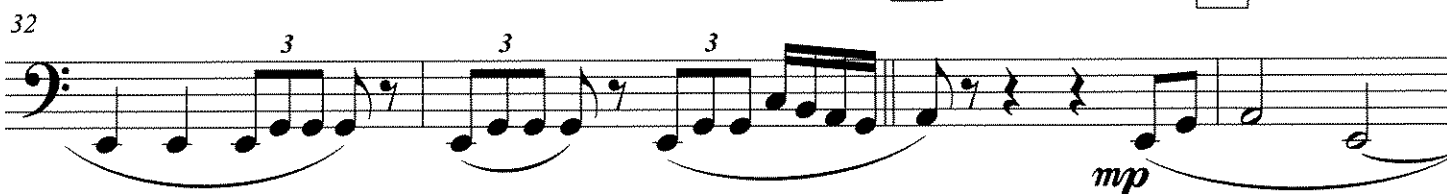


G



To Coda (2nd Time) H

I



36 off -2



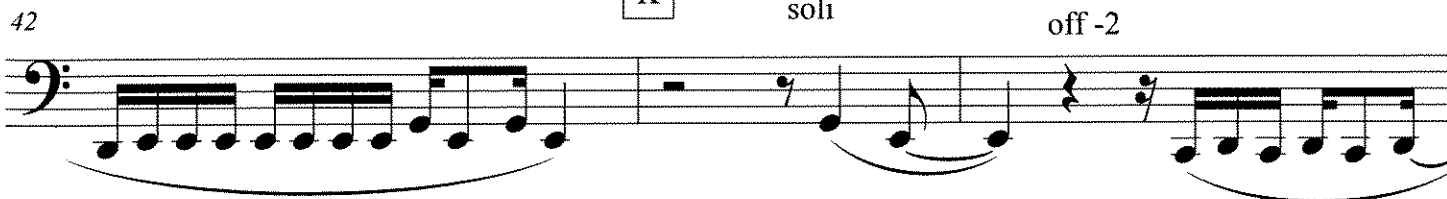
J



K

sol

off -2



D.S. al Coda

45 off -4



L Φ Coda

47

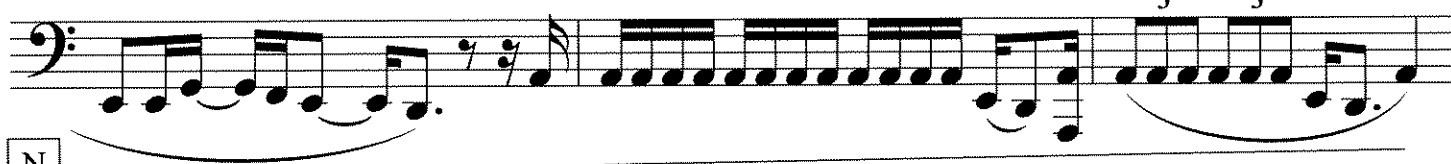
solo/soli



50

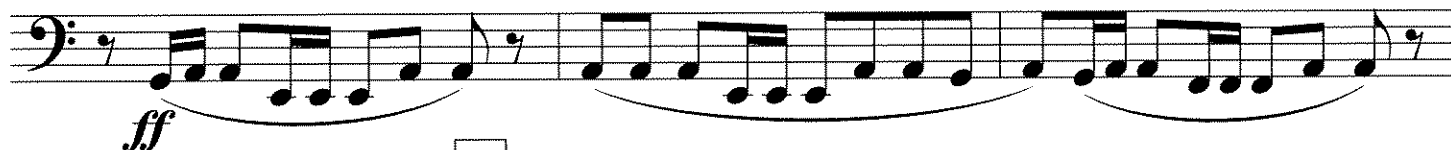


53



56

tutti



59



63

PTop Notes Melody
Bottom Harmony

off -3



67

off -3

off -3



71



Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Countermelody TUBA

Solo Part TUBA

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp

4 3

A **B**

f

10

1. **C** **D** **E**

13 2. 4 4 4

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

26 3 5 3

mp

J

39

K *D.S. al Coda*

42 4

L $\oplus$ Coda

M

N

solo line

47

3

5

mf

ff

O

58

P

62

3

Q

optional 8va

67

3

71

Top Note
Harmony

Chained To The Rhythm

As Recorded by Katy Perry

arr. Bernice

Bass Line (TUBA)

Groovy ♩ = 103-105

Optional 4 bar vamp



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

3

A



f

6



B

9



C

12

1.

2.



mf

16

D %



f

E

20



Bass Line (TUBA), p. 2

Chained To The Rhythm

23



F

26



G

29



To Coda (2nd Time) H

32



I

35



mp

J

38



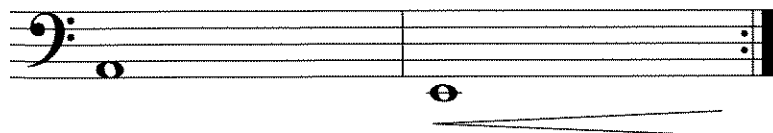
K

41



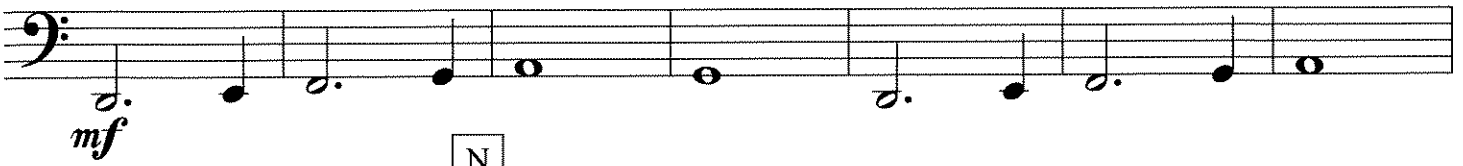
D.S. al Coda

45



L $\oplus$ Coda**M**

47

**N**

54

**O**

58



61

**P**

64

**Q**

67



70



7: Bass Clef

79

(MED. PUNK)

CHAMELEON

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

INTRO

(BASS) N.C.



A

Bb-7

Eb7

Bb-7

Eb7



BASS CONT. SIM.

Bb-7

Eb7

Bb-7

Eb7



B

Bb-7

Eb7

Bb-7

Eb7



(PLAY 3x)

Bb-7

Eb7

N.C.



Chameleon Bass Line

Score

The musical score for "Chameleon Bass Line" consists of five staves, each with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat). The staves are labeled on the left as follows:

- C**: Treble clef, starting on C4.
- Bb**: Treble clef, starting on Bb4.
- Eb**: Treble clef, starting on Eb4.
- Bass Clef High**: Bass clef, starting on Bb3.
- Bass Clef Low**: Bass clef, starting on Eb2.

The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed in pairs. Each staff contains two measures of music, followed by a repeat sign and another two measures, ending with a double bar line. The notes are as follows:

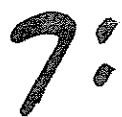
Staff	Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3 (Repeat)	Measure 4 (Repeat)
C	C4, D4	Eb4, F4	G4, A4	Bb4, C5
Bb	Bb4, C5	D5, Eb5	F5, G5	A5, Bb5
Eb	Eb4, F4	G4, A4	Bb4, C5	D5, Eb5
Bass Clef High	Bb3, C4	D4, Eb4	F4, G4	A4, Bb4
Bass Clef Low	Eb2, F2	G2, Ab2	Bb2, C3	D3, Eb3

Tuba

Cheer # 1

arr. Bernice

**Watch Conductor
Slow-Fast**



Cold Duck Time

Eddie Harris

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

For your use



Supplemental Material - Cold Duck Time

Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings

Rootless voicings

Chord voicings for F7, Bb7, DbMA7, EbMA7, F7, Bb7, DbMA7, EbMA7.

F7 Bb7 DbMA7 EbMA7 F7 Bb7 DbMA7 EbMA7

Fingerings: 1 3 b7, 1 b7 3, 1 3 7, 1 3 7, 1 b7 5, 1 b7 9, 1 3 7, 1 3 7

Useful Scales

F Blues Scale

Db Major

(DbMA7)

Eb Major

(EbMA7)

Scale runs for F Blues Scale, Db Major, and Eb Major.

Fingerings: 1 b3 4 b5 5 b7 1, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

Sample Bass Line

Bass line examples for F7, Bb7, DbMA7, EbMA7, and F7.

F7 Bb7 F7 Bb7 DbMA7 EbMA7 F7

Fingerings: 1 5 1 5 b7 1, 1 1 b7, 1 5 1 5 b7 1, 1 1 b7, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 b7 1

Featured in the Twentieth Century Fox Television Series GLEE

DON'T STOP BELIEVIN'

BASS

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

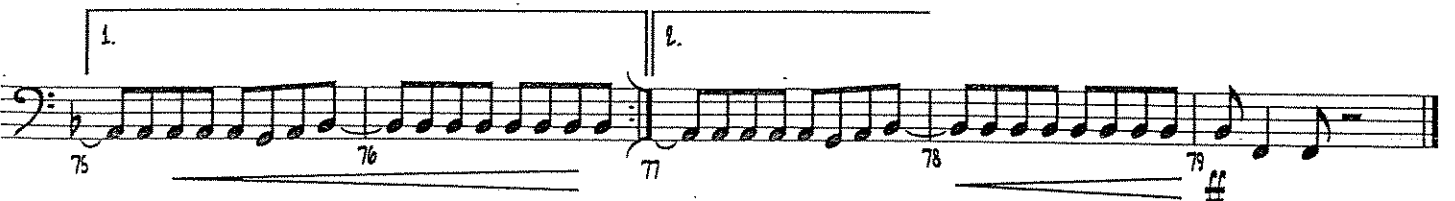
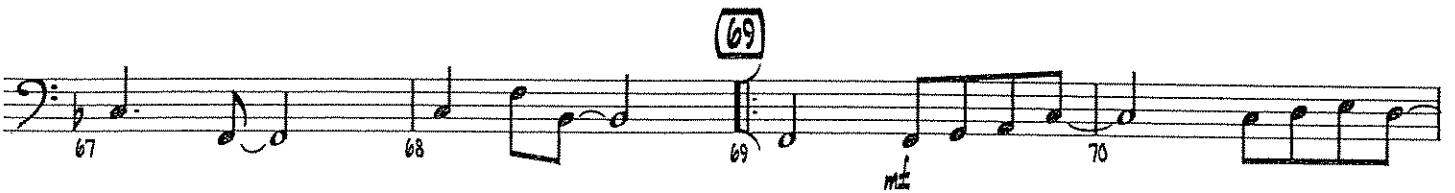
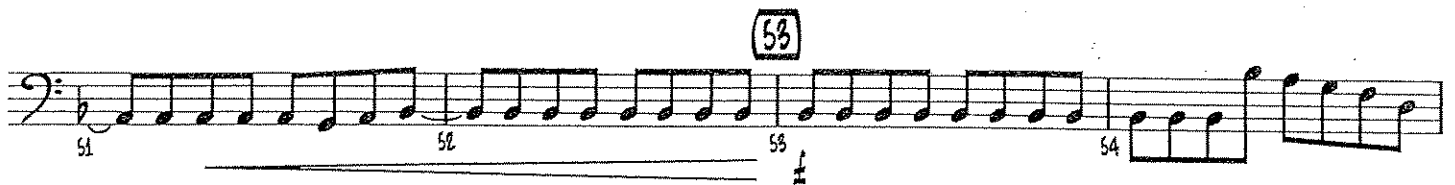
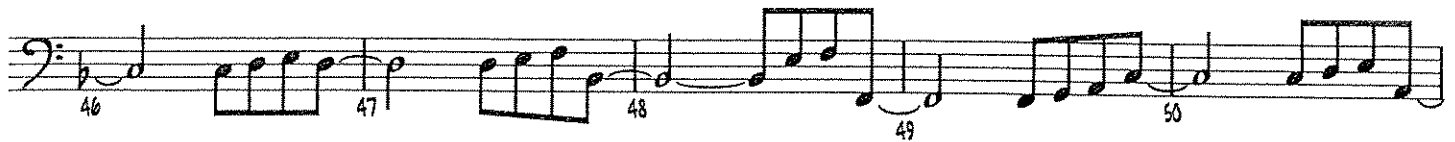
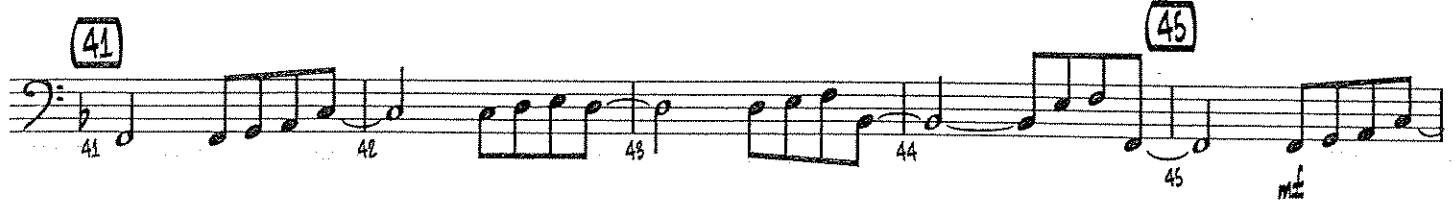
Arranged by PAUL MURTHA

(Rock)

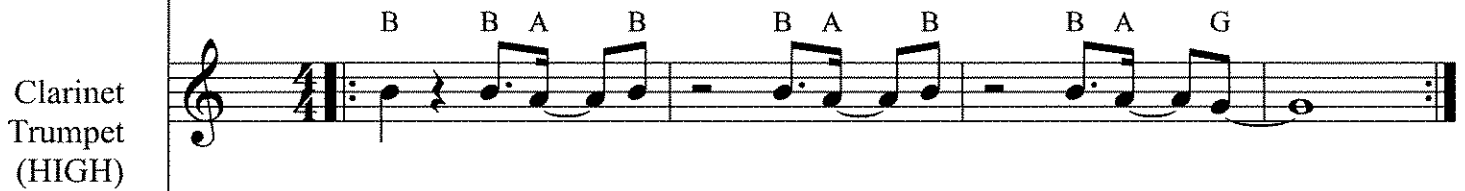
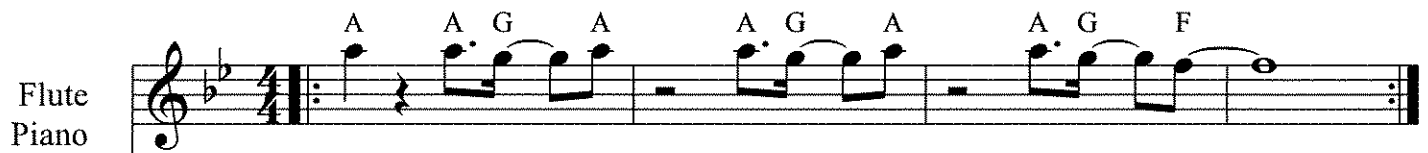
1 *mf* 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 *mf* 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 *f* 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

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BASS



Eye Of The Tiger *For Zanetti*



Piano: Am G F

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

FEELING GOOD ROAD MAP

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

Feeling Good

(Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium
(HIGH)

Trombone
Euphonium
Tuba
(LOW)

Tenor Sax:
Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

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

Piano: Bbm (8th note triplets)

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

Feeling Good

Swing Time

(HORN LICK+)

NOTE 8 ON CUE
BEAT 4

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium

Horn Lick:

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

Opening "And I'm Feeling Good":

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

1 & b3 Background Harmony Hits

Feeling Good

(NASTY LICK - Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium

Tuba

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

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

Piano: Bbm (2 Beats Hold)

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

Trombone
Euphonium

Feeling Good

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

Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

♩. = 60

Slowly, Freely

B♭m

B♭m/A♭

G♭maj7

B♭m/F F7

B♭m

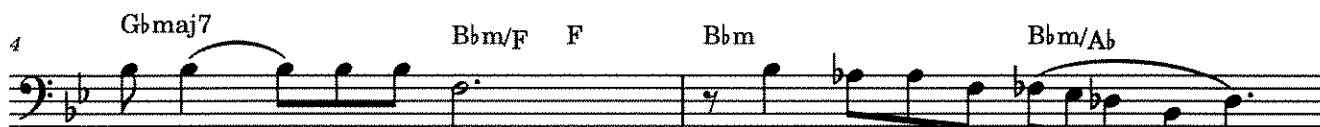
B♭m/A♭



Birds fly-ing high,

you know how I feel.

Sun in the sky,



You know____ how I feel.

Breeze drift-ing on by,_____



You know how I feel.

It's a new dawn,

it's a new day,

it's a



new life____

for__ me____

and I'm feel_ing_____

good.

Tuba

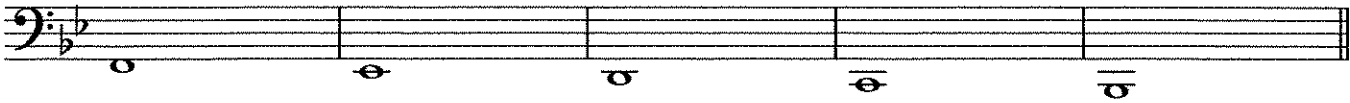
First Five Note Exercises

A



6

B



11

C

D



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

?



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

©2011

?

Piano

Piano

The musical score is for a piano piece in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). It consists of two systems. The first system has five measures. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand (bass clef) plays a simple harmonic accompaniment of chords. The second system also has five measures, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Pno.

1) Name _____

2) Write in note names...

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

4) Play the piece...

142
(MED.)

7:

HEART AND SOUL

-HAGY CARMICHAEL/
FRANK LOESSER

Handwritten musical score for "Heart and Soul" in 142 time signature. The score is written on seven staves, each with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 142 time signature. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines.

Chords and notation across the staves:

- Staff 1: F, D-7, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 2: A-7, D-7, G-7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 3: F, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, C7, F7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7
- Staff 4: C7, F7, Bb7, A7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7
- Staff 5: C7, F7, Bb7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 6: Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7, A-7, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 7: A7#5, D7, G-7, C7, F, (D-7, G-7, C7)

Holding Out For A Hero

SPONSOR SONG

arr. Bernice

Melody C

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

Melody Bb

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 Bb

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 Bb

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

SPONSOR SONG

MELODY (B.C.)

A

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

39

G Horn Statues /
Drum Solo



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

Melody B.C., p. 2

Melody B.C., p. 2

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

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

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

[If It Ain't Got That Swing]

E $\flat$ * Read in
Bass Clef

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

MODERATELY FAST

7:

The musical score is written for three staves. The first staff is in bass clef, the second in alto clef, and the third in treble clef. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY FAST'. The score includes measures 7 through 12. Measure 7 is marked with a key signature change to E-flat minor (three flats and one sharp). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning of measure 9. The score includes a key signature change from E-flat major to E-flat minor at measure 7. The score includes a key signature change from E-flat minor to E-flat major at measure 11. The score includes a key signature change from E-flat major to E-flat minor at measure 12.

To Code $\oplus$

1

ff



D.S. al Coda

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a half note B4, and a whole note C5. The second and third staves contain the same melody. The page number "26" is written at the bottom left.

26

Rhythm

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

(If It Ain't Got That Swing)

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

MODERATELY FAST

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with three staves (treble, guitar, and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY FAST'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. Chord symbols are placed above the guitar staff: C7, Ebm6, Bb, Gm, C7, F7sus, Bb, (C7), (F7), (Bb), (D7), Gm, Eb7, D7, and Gm. The score is numbered 1 through 12 at the bottom of each system.

It Don't Mean A Thing - Rhythm

21

To Coda

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

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

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

Fourth system of music (measures 24-25). Chords: F⁷, G⁷, D⁷. Measure numbers 24, 25 (FILL) are indicated below the staff. The instruction "D.S. al Coda" is written above measure 25.

CODA

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

Tuba

It Is Well

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873

Philip P. Bliss, 1876

arr. Bernice

With Expression

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

S. phrasing for solo only

First system of musical notation (measures 1-7). The score is for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices, and Tuba. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part is marked *legato* and includes a slur over measures 1-7. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts also include a slur over measures 1-7. The Tuba part is marked *legato* and includes a slur over measures 1-7.

Second system of musical notation (measures 8-14). The score is for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices, and Tuba. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part is marked *legato* and includes a slur over measures 8-14. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts also include a slur over measures 8-14. The Tuba part is marked *legato* and includes a slur over measures 8-14.

Lower notes for solo only

Third system of musical notation (measures 15-21). The score is for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices, and Tuba. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part is marked *legato* and includes a slur over measures 15-21. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts also include a slur over measures 15-21. The Tuba part is marked *legato* and includes a slur over measures 15-21.

Melody (B.C.)

Let's Groove

arr. Bernice

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

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

mp *f*

B 9

14 **C** tutti

mf

19

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

mp

27

31 **E**

36

40 **REPEAT 3x**

F Φ Coda

41 solo/soli *mf*

44 *cresc.* *sfz* tutti

48 *f* REPEAT 3x

52

57 *ff*

62

66 Top Notes Harmony Bottom Melody *fff*

70

74 Top Notes Harmony Bottom Melody

Counter melody (B.C.) *Let's Groove*
As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove = 125

$\text{J} = 125$

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

solis

mp

f

3

3

B

10

8^{va} > >

14

C

7

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B-flat4. This is followed by a quarter rest, then a half note G4, and a quarter note F4. The melody continues with a half note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The second ending consists of a whole note C4, a half note B-flat4, and a quarter note A4. The piece ends with a final whole note G4.

To Coda 3rd Time

D

24

7

Harmony

E

24

7 Harmony

mp

This musical score segment shows measures 24 through 28. Measure 24 contains a whole rest. Measures 25 and 26 contain a whole note chord, indicated by a thick horizontal bar. Measure 27 begins with a half rest, followed by a melodic phrase starting on G4 (half note), moving to A4 (quarter note), B4 (quarter note), C5 (quarter note), D5 (quarter note), E5 (quarter note), F#5 (quarter note), and ending with a quarter rest. The melody is marked with a slur over measures 27-28 and has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking below it.

[illegible]

40

play 2nd time only
optional 8va

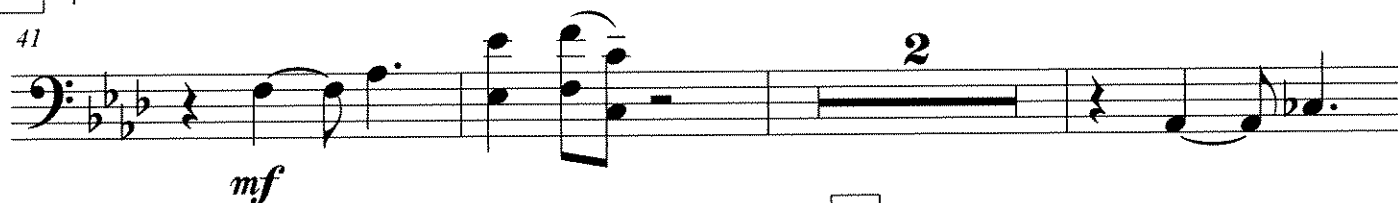
REPEAT 3x

40 play 2nd time only
optional 8va



F Φ Coda

41



46



H

53

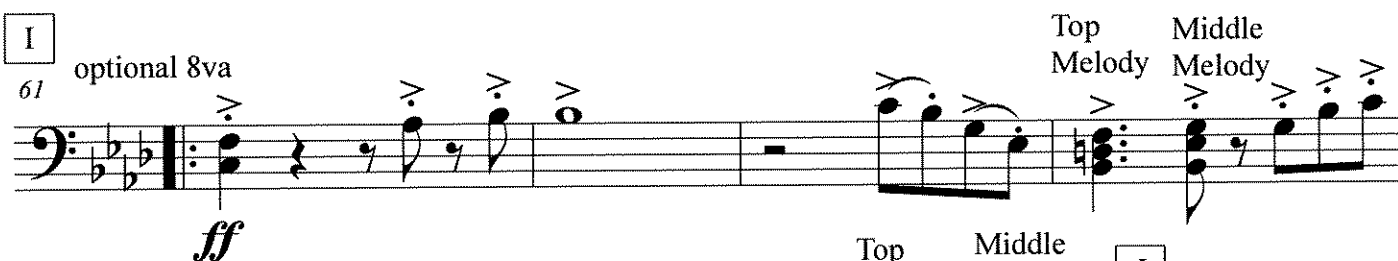


57

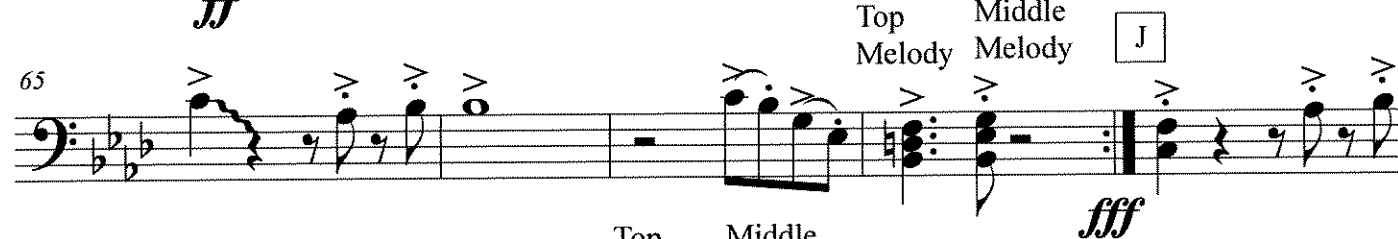


I

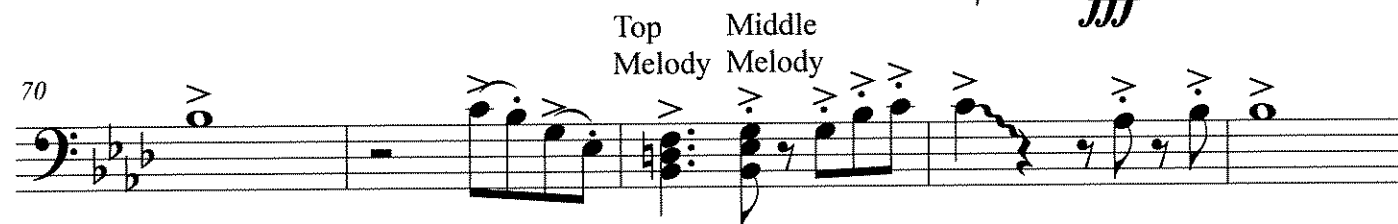
61



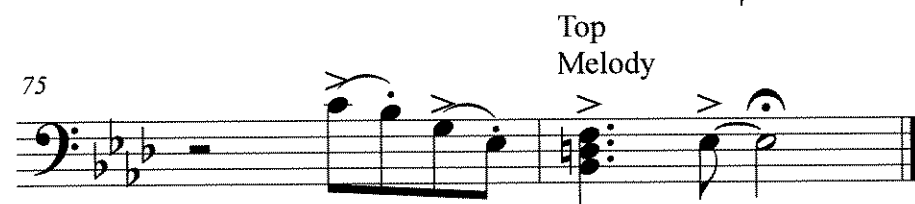
65



70



75



Bass Line (B.C.)

Let's Groove

arr. Bernice

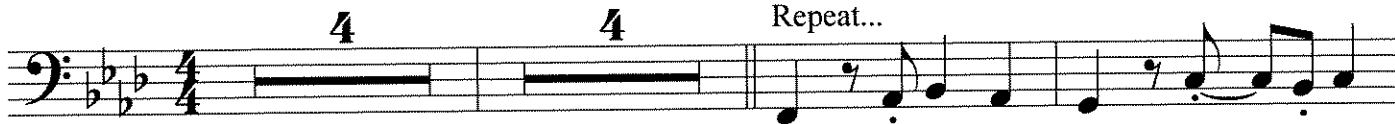
As Recorded by Earth, Wind, & Fire

Dance Groove ♩ = 125

A

B

Repeat...



C

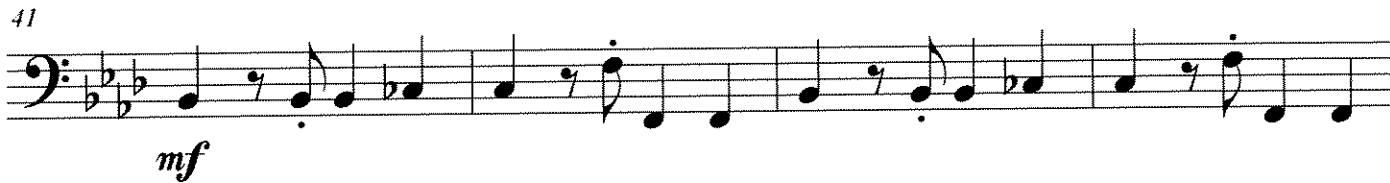
f
To Coda 3rd Time

D

E



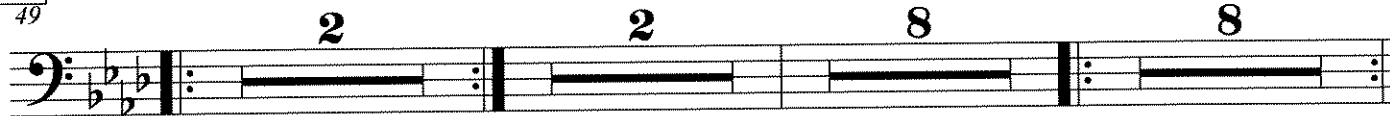
F ⊕ Coda



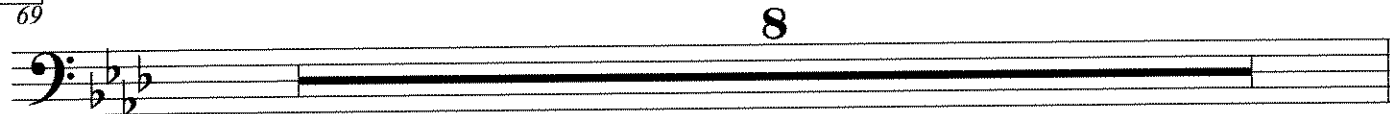
G

H

I



J



My Way

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

Tuba

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

8

15

22

p

f

fp

f

A

B

B

OVER THE RAINBOW

Bass Clef

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

(SLOWLY)

The musical score is written for three staves in Bass Clef. The key signature is one flat (F major). The time signature is 4/4. The tempo marking is **(SLOWLY)**. The score is divided into measures 1 through 10. Measures 1-3 are marked *mf*. Measures 4-7 are marked *f*. Measures 8-10 are marked *f*. The score includes a repeat sign at measure 9.

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Over The Rainbow - Bass Clef

Measures 11, 12, and 13 of the bass line. Measure 11 features a descending eighth-note scale. Measures 12 and 13 contain sustained notes with a crescendo hairpin.

Measures 14, 15, and 16. Measure 14 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 15 features a key signature change to one sharp (F#). Measure 16 ends with a half note and a sharp sign.

Measure 17, marked *D.C. al Coda*. It features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a half note.

Measures 18 and 19, marked *CODA*. Measure 18 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 19 includes a *ritard.* (ritardando) instruction.

Measures 20, 21, and 22. Measure 20 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measures 21 and 22 conclude the piece with sustained notes.

Rhythm

OVER THE RAINBOW

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

(SLOWLY)

Measures 1-3 of the musical score. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo marking is (SLOWLY). The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody. The second staff (treble clef) contains the harmonic accompaniment with chords: Eb (mf), Cm, Gm, Eb7, Ab, Abmaj7, and Ab7. The third staff (bass clef) contains the bass line. Measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are indicated below the staves.

Measures 4-7 of the musical score. The key signature is B-flat major. The tempo marking is (SLOWLY). The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody. The second staff (treble clef) contains the harmonic accompaniment with chords: Gm7, Eb, Gm7, Eo, Ab6, Abm6, Eb, C9, F7, Fm, and Bb7. The third staff (bass clef) contains the bass line. Measure numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7 are indicated below the staves. The notation ends with "To Coda" and a Coda symbol.

Measures 8-10 of the musical score. The key signature is B-flat major. The tempo marking is (SLOWLY). The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody. The second staff (treble clef) contains the harmonic accompaniment with chords: Eb, Fm7, Bb7, Eb, Eb6, and Eb. The third staff (bass clef) contains the bass line. Measure numbers 8, 9, and 10 are indicated below the staves. The notation includes first and second endings for measures 9 and 10.

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Over The Rainbow - Rhythm

25

Musical notation for measures 11-13. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 has a treble staff with eighth notes, a middle staff with chords Fm^7 and Bb^7 , and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 12 has a treble staff with half notes, a middle staff with chord Eb^6 , and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 13 has a treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, a middle staff with chords Ama^7 , A^o , and Bb^7 , and a bass staff with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 14-16. Measure 14 has a treble staff with eighth notes, a middle staff with chords Eb , Eb^6 , and Eb , and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 15 has a treble staff with eighth notes, a middle staff with chord C^o , and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 16 has a treble staff with eighth notes, a middle staff with chords Fm^6 and C^o , and a bass staff with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measure 17. The key signature changes to E-flat major (three flats). The measure is marked *D.C. al Coda*. It has a treble staff with a half note, a middle staff with chords ff Fm^7 , Bb^9 , and Bb^9 , and a bass staff with eighth notes.

CODA

Musical notation for measures 18-19. Measure 18 has a treble staff with a half note, a middle staff with chord Eb , and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 19 has a treble staff with eighth notes, a middle staff with chords *ritard.* Fm^7 and *ritard.*, and a bass staff with eighth notes. The measure is also marked *ritard.* at the bottom.

Musical notation for measures 20-22. Measure 20 has a treble staff with eighth notes, a middle staff with chords Bb^7 and E^7 , and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 21 has a treble staff with half notes, a middle staff with chords Eb , Fm^7/Bb , and Bb^7 , and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 22 has a treble staff with a half note, a middle staff with chord $Ebmaj^7$, and a bass staff with eighth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

PEP BAND CHEERS

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

Imperial March Mi Mi Mi Do So Mi Do So Mi

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

Mari Bros Mi Mi Mi Do Mi So So

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

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

Get Ready For This So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Do

So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Re

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

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

More...

Suavemente: Groove (Cm – G – G – Cm)

C Minor Groove: (C Minor)

Antonio Groove: Do Te Le So (Bb Blues)

Harmony: So Fa Me Re

12 Bar Groove: (Bb Blues)

Two Ceremonial Marches

Tuba

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

Maestoso

YBS 54

f

7

A Andante

mf

13

simile

B

20

C

27

simile

D

34

f

41 **E**

mf

1.

48

2. rit.

f

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Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Melody - Bass Clef

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing 



mf

6

A

12

B

18

24

C

To Coda D

29

D.S. al Coda E

35

f

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Bass Line - Bass Clef

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



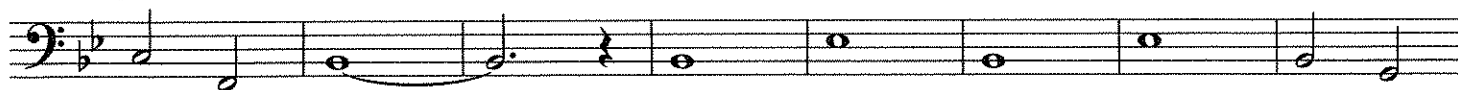
B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m B $\flat$ G m



mf

A

Cm7 F7 B $\flat$ B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m B $\flat$ G m



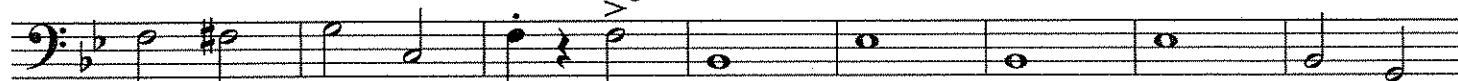
B

Cm7 F7 B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ C7



C

F7 F $\sharp$ dim G m C7 F7 F aug B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m B $\flat$ G m



To Coda

D

D.S. al Coda

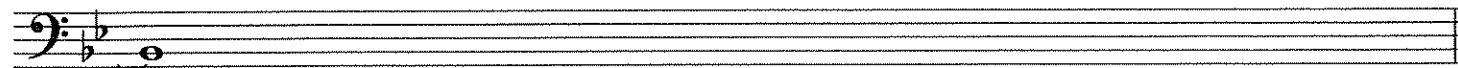
E



Cm7 F7 B $\flat$ B $\flat$ G m Cm7 F7 B $\flat$



f



Tuba

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

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

Sponsor Song 2017 - Melody

C INSTRUMENTS (TREBLE)



8-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (LOW)



E-FLAT INSTRUMENTS



C INSTRUMENTS (BASS)



TUBA



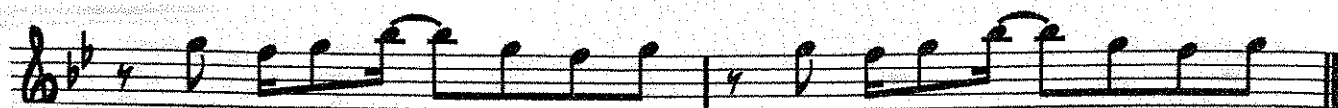
Lyrics

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)



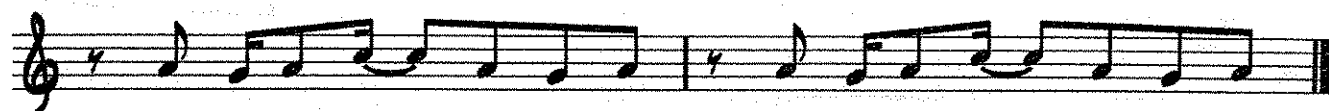
G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



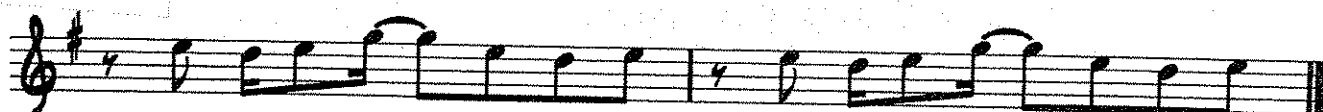
A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

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

Tuba

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

7

27

f

The musical score is written for Tuba in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'Majestic' tempo marking and a box containing the number '3'. It features a half note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F2, followed by a series of eighth notes: E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, and E1. A dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) is placed below the first eighth note. The second staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a box containing the number '11'. The fourth staff continues the pattern and ends with a box containing the number '19' and a final measure with a whole note G1 and a fermata. The fifth staff begins with a box containing the number '27'. It starts with a half note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F2, followed by eighth notes: E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, and E1. A dynamic marking of 'f' is placed below the first eighth note. The sixth staff continues the eighth-note pattern and ends with a half note G2 and a fermata.

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 (Bass Clef) - LOW

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

solo/soli

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a *solo/soli* instruction. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in triplets. Section markers A, B, C, D, and E are placed in boxes at measures 4, 8, 12, 23, and 32 respectively. The score includes first and second endings at the end. Dynamics change to *f* (forte) at measure 16 and remain there through measure 36. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Melody (Bass Clef) - LOW, p. 2

Suavemente

F 40 **3** 1. 2. **G** optional solo

47 **f** **3** **3**

51 **H** REPEAT 3x **I** optional solo **3** 1, 2. 3. **f**

59 **3** **3** **J** REPEAT 3x **3** 1, 2.

63 **3** **3** **K** **3** 1, 2.

70 **3.** **L** **f** **3** **3**

74 **M** **3** **3**

78 **f** **3** **3**

82 **3** **3**

86 **N** REPEAT 4x optional solo **2** 1, 2, 3. 4

Counter melody 1 (Bass Clef)
LOW

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

3 1. 2. A

8 *mf*

12 B

16

19

22 C 4 D 5 E

33 *mf*

37 1. 2. F

41 1. 2.

G

45

Suavemente

Counter melody 1 (Bass Clef) - LOW, p. 2



50

H REPEAT 3x



54

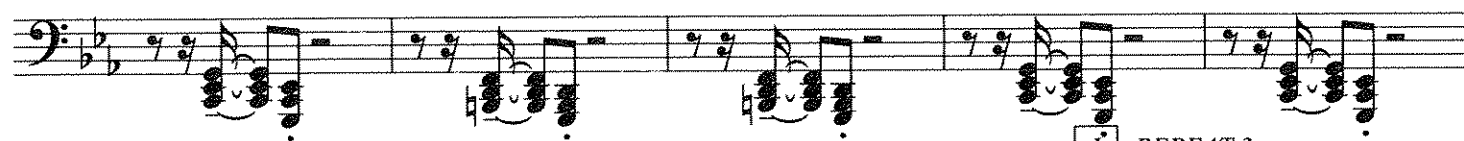
1, 2.

3.



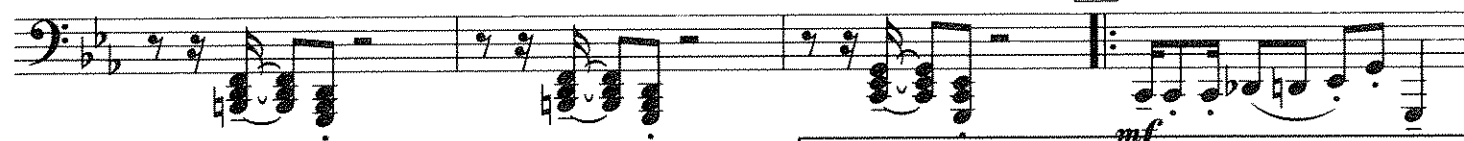
I

58



63

J REPEAT 3x



67

1, 2.

3.



K

71



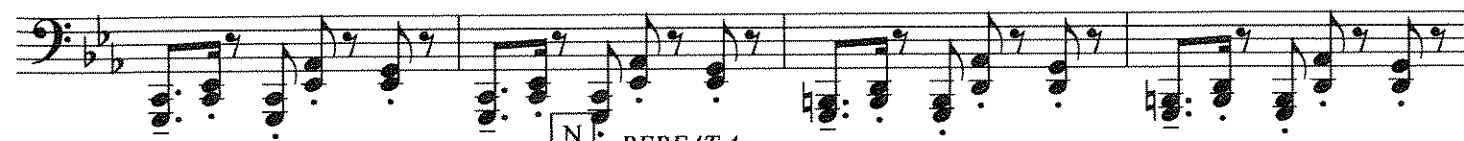
78

mf

M



82



86

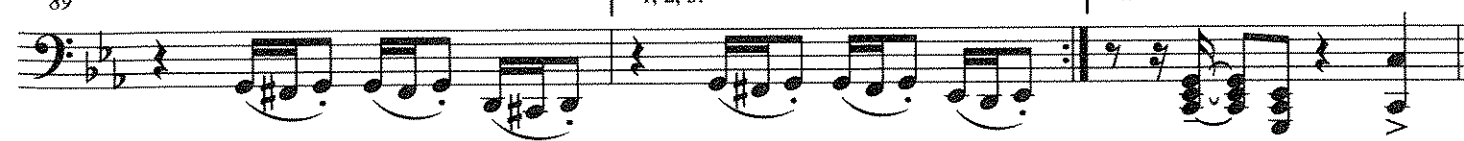
N REPEAT 4x



89

1, 2, 3.

4.



Counter melody (Bass Clef)
LOW

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

3 1. 2. 7

14

19

27

38 1. 2.

42 1. 2.

46

51

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

16th notes optional

REPEAT 3x
play 2nd & 3rd time only

16th notes optional

©2011-2012

Counter melody 2 (Bass Clef) LOW, p. 2 Suavemente

55

1. 2. 3. I

59

J REPEAT 3x
play 2nd & 3rd time only

64

f K

68

1. 2. 3. play 1st time 3. L M

75

3 f

81

N REPEAT 4x
play 3rd & 4th time only

85

89

1. 2. 3. 4.

Bass Line (Bass Clef)
LOW

Suavemente

As Recorded by Elvis Crespo

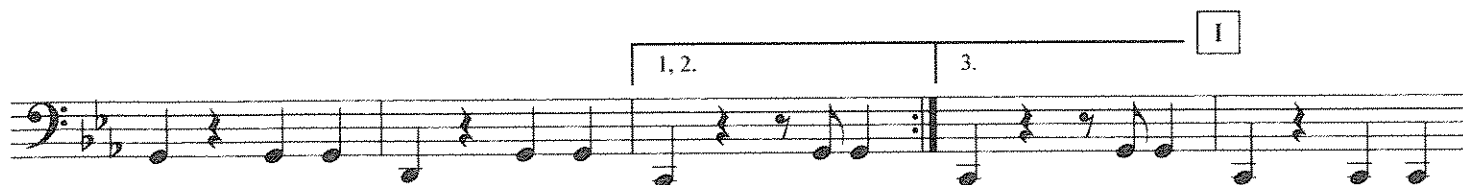
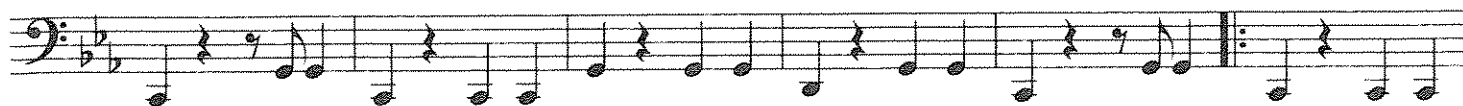
Elvis Crespo
arr. Bernice

The musical score is written for a bass line in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 4/4 time. It consists of seven systems of music, each labeled with a letter in a box (A through G).
System A: Starts with a 3-measure rest, followed by a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both 2-measure rests. The system concludes with a measure of music starting on G2, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.
System B: A continuous line of eighth notes, starting on G2 and ascending to D3.
System C: A continuous line of eighth notes, starting on D3 and ascending to G3.
System D: A continuous line of eighth notes, starting on G3 and ascending to Bb3.
System E: A continuous line of eighth notes, starting on Bb3 and ascending to D4.
System F: Features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both 2-measure rests, followed by a measure of music starting on G3.
System G: Features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both 2-measure rests, followed by a measure of music starting on G3.
Throughout the piece, various musical notations are used, including rests, eighth notes, and slurs.

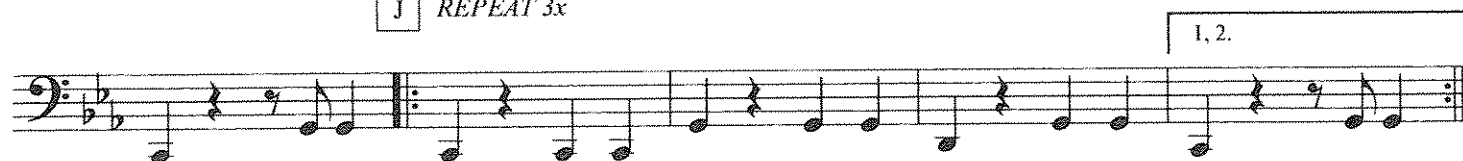
Bass Line (Bass Clef) LOW, p. 2

Suavemente

H REPEAT 3x



J REPEAT 3x



K 3.

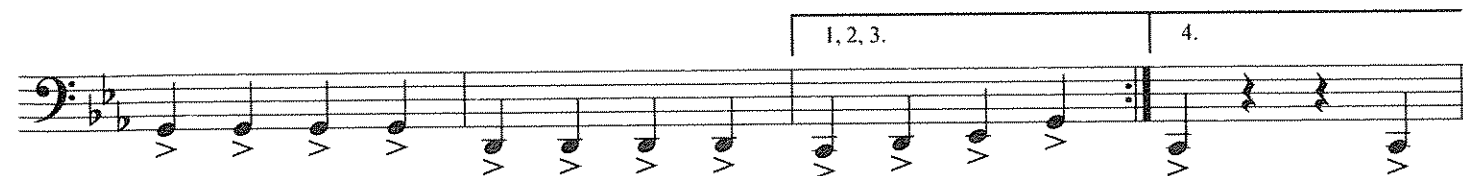
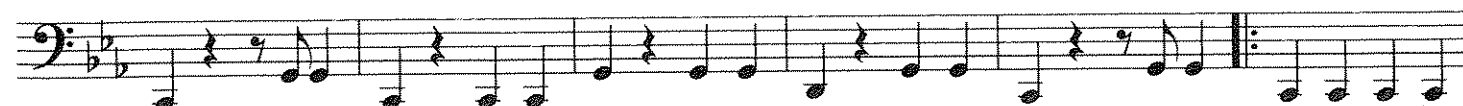
L



M



N REPEAT 4x



TUBA (D MAJOR)

The Swallowtail Jig

Traditional Irish
arr. Bernice

Em D

6 Em D Em Em

1. 2.

11 Em Em Bm Em

17 D Em Em

1. 2.

THE TEMPEST

TUBA

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

14 15 16 17 18 12 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 3 72

73 74 75 76 77 78 79

p *f* *mp* *ff* *mp* *f* *mp* *ff* *mf* *f* *ff*

390

TENDR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. Finally, the fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

Warm-ups

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

9 Count Tones

12

The image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a string quartet. It contains four staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged vertically, and the music is written in a standard musical notation style. The page is numbered '4' at the bottom right corner.

[illegible]

34

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a single system with four staves. The first staff is the vocal line, featuring a melody with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a half note. The second staff is a piano accompaniment, featuring a bass line with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The bass line consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a half note. The third and fourth staves are empty, likely for a second vocal part or a different instrument. The score is written in a simple, clear style, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

44

49

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on a single system with two staves. The upper staff is for the voice and the lower staff is for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is simple and catchy, with a clear refrain. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic support with a simple chordal texture. The score is written in a clear, legible font, typical of early 20th-century sheet music.

64

Tuba

2 Note / Slurred 16ths to F

78

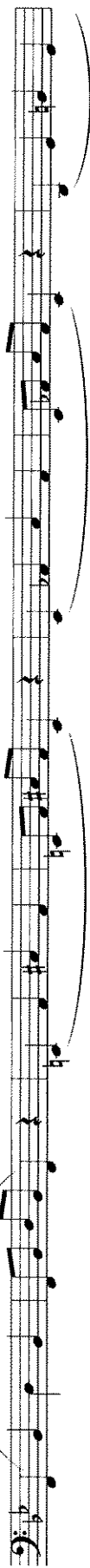


85



3 Note / Slurred 3rds

93



100



4 Note / Crazy 16ths

108



115



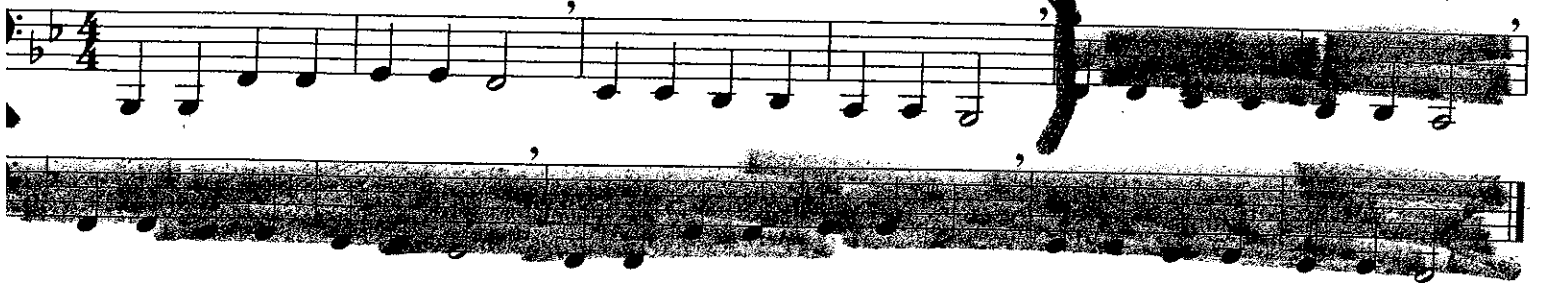
Tuba

Name _____

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

1. A MOZART MELODY

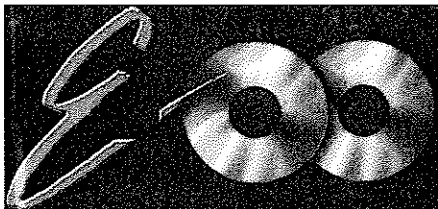
Adaptation



• ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

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

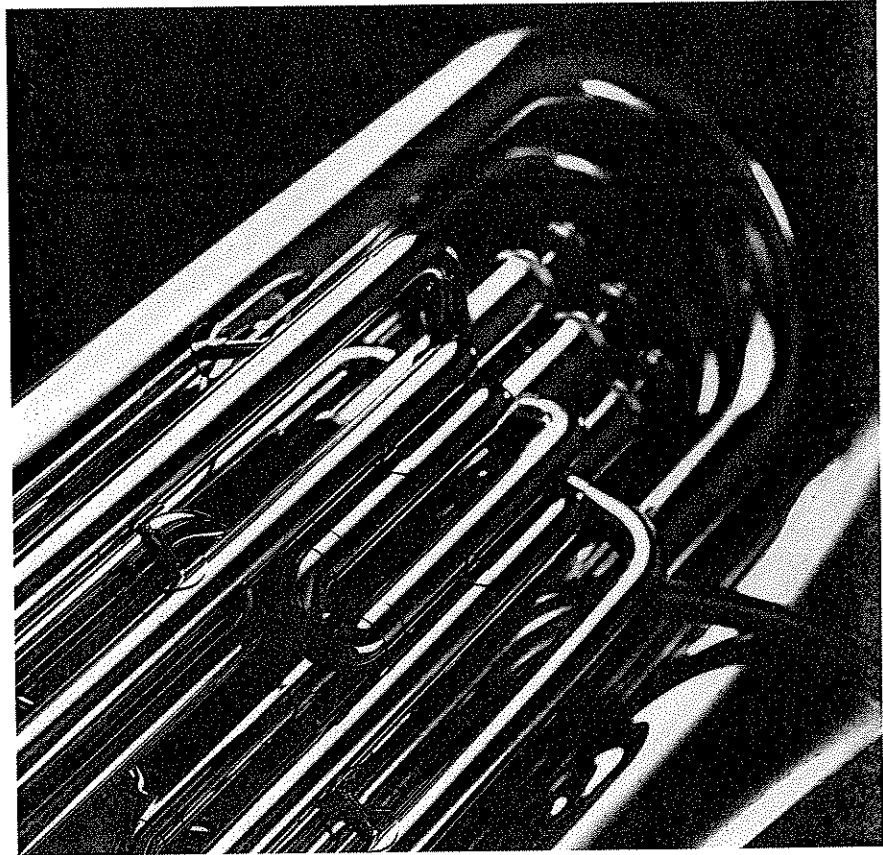




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JOHN HIGGINS
CHARLES MENGHINI
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THE BASICS

Posture

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

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

Breathing & Airstream

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

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

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

Producing The Essential Tone

"Buzzing" through the mouthpiece produces your tone. The buzz is a fast vibration in the center of your lips. Your embouchure (*ahm'-bah-shure*) is your mouth's position on the mouthpiece of the instrument. A good embouchure takes time and effort, so carefully follow these steps for success:

BUZZING

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

MOUTHPIECE PLACEMENT

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

Taking Care Of Your Instrument

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

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

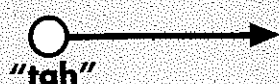
Tuba valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your tuba valves:

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

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

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

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



REST



REST

Getting It Together

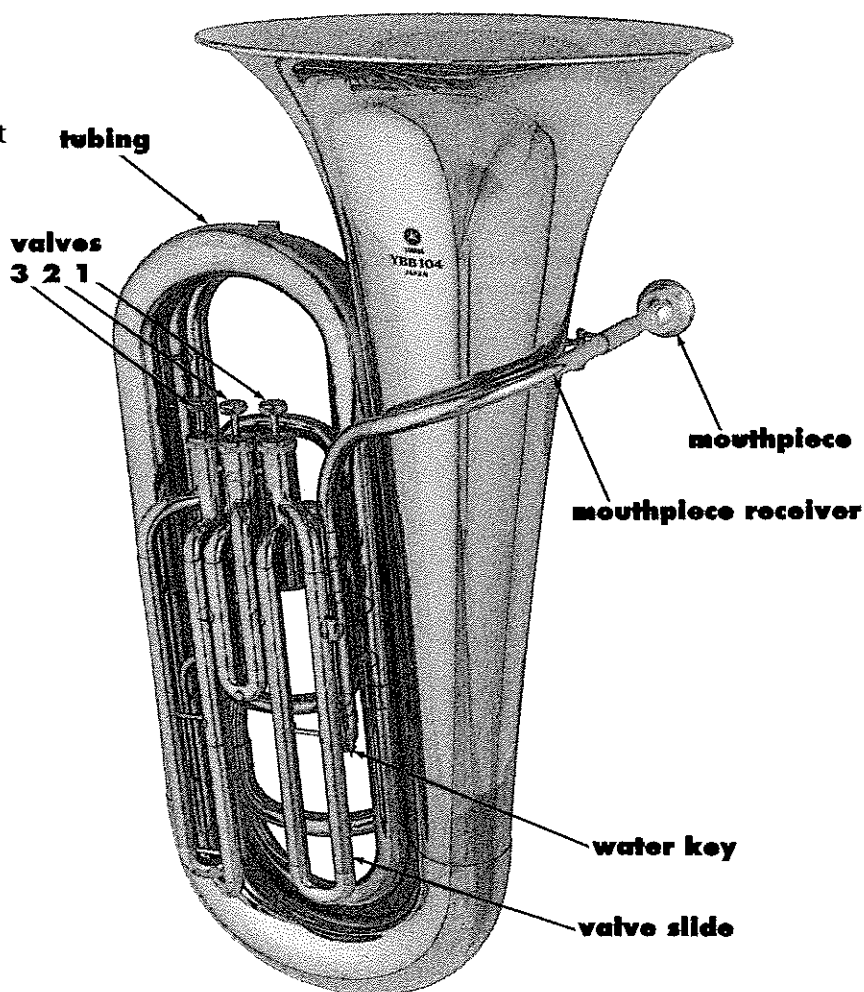
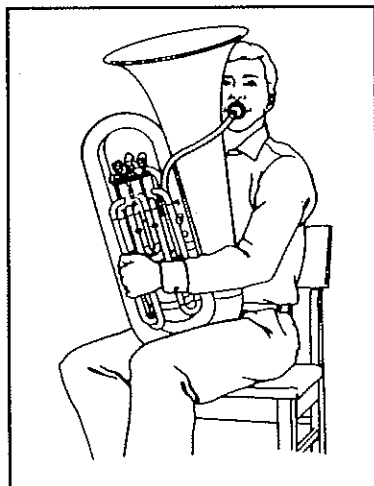
Step 1 If you are playing a TUBA, rest it across your lap with the mouthpiece receiver toward you. If you are playing a SOUSAPHONE, place the open circular section over your left shoulder. Rest your right arm comfortably on the tubing.

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

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

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

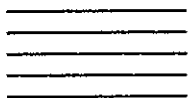
Step 5 Be sure you can comfortably reach the mouthpiece. Hold the tuba as shown:



READING MUSIC

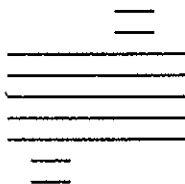
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Music Staff



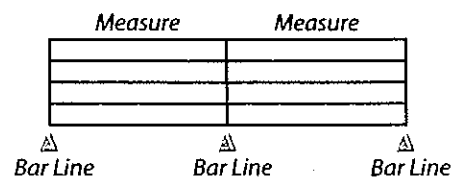
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

Ledger Lines



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

Measures & Bar Lines



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

Long Tone



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

1. THE FIRST NOTE

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

F

○○○
1 2 3

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



The Beat

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

One beat = 1 &
↓ ↑

Notes And Rests

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

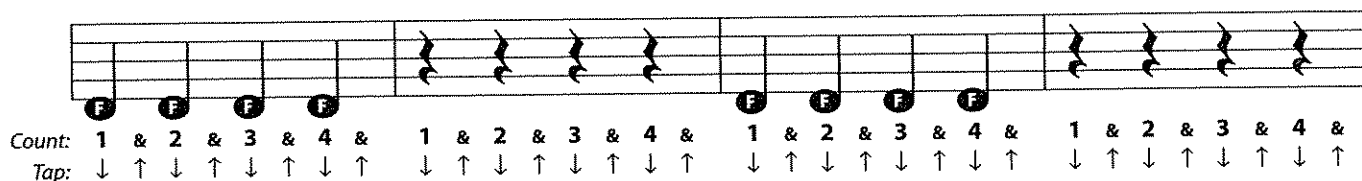


Quarter Note = 1 beat



Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

2. COUNT AND PLAY



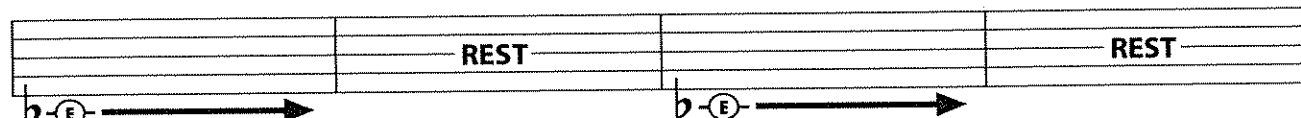
3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram under each new note.

E_b

● ○ ○
△

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



4. TWO'S A TEAM

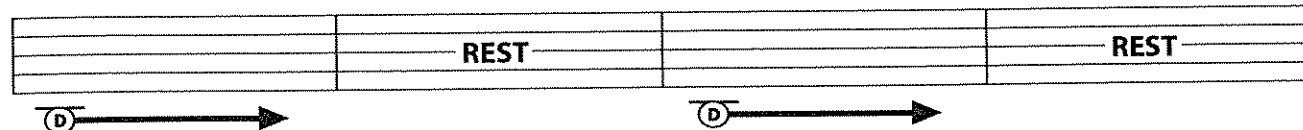


5. HEADING DOWN

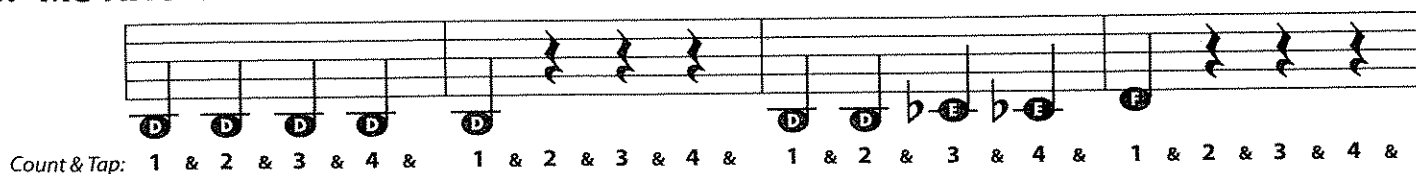
Practice long tones on each new note.

D

● ● ●



6. MOVING ON UP



Double Bar

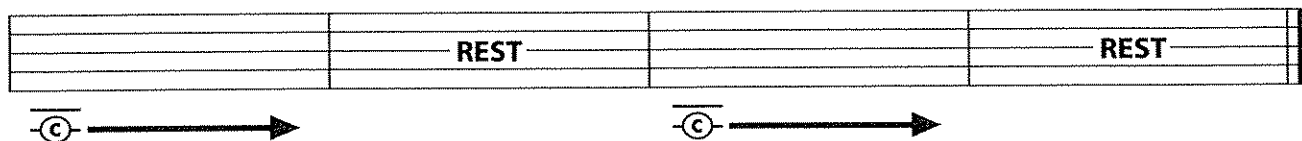
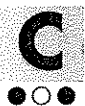
indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

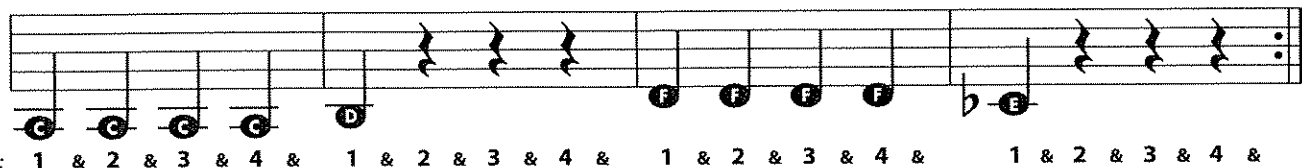
7. THE LONG HAUL

Double Bar 7

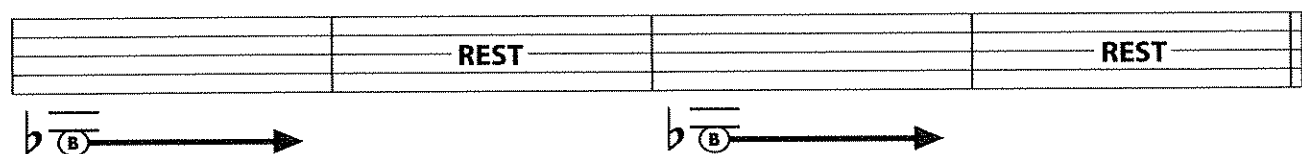
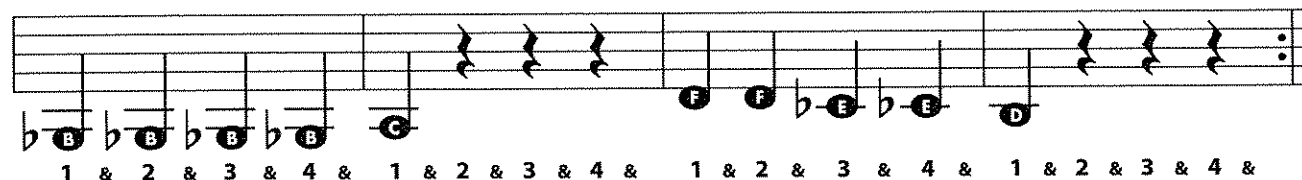
**8. FOUR BY FOUR**

Repeat Sign 7

Count & Tap:



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

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

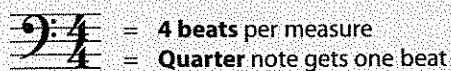
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Bass Clef

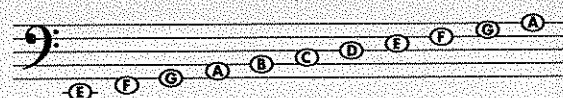
(F Clef)
indicates the
position of note
names on a music
staff: Fourth line
is F.

Time Signature

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

**Note Names**

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



THEORY

Sharp

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

Flat

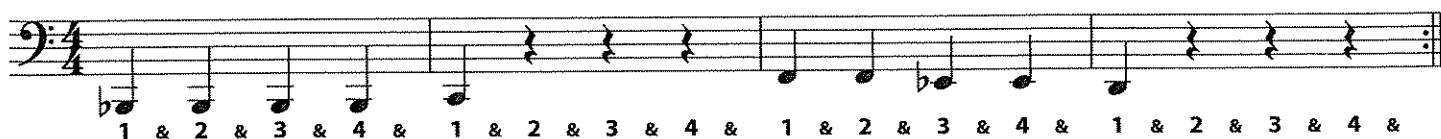
b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural

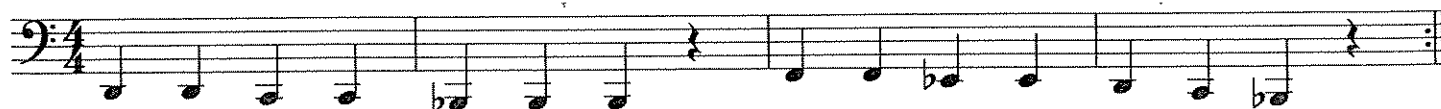
♮ cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

11. READING THE NOTES

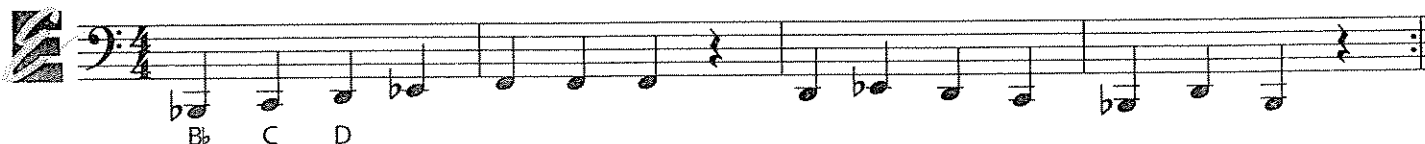
Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.



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

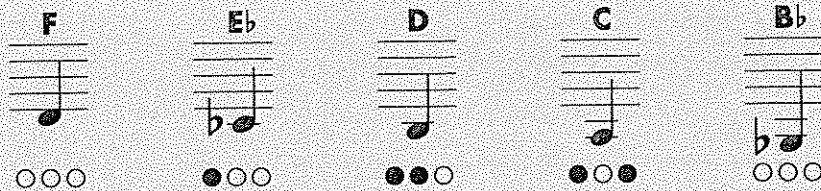
12. FIRST FLIGHT**13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

Fill in the remaining note names before playing.



Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:

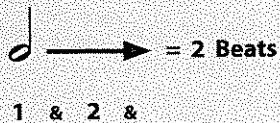


14. ROLLING ALONG

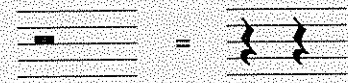
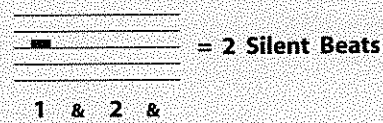
Go to the next line. ▽



Half Note



Half Rest



15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

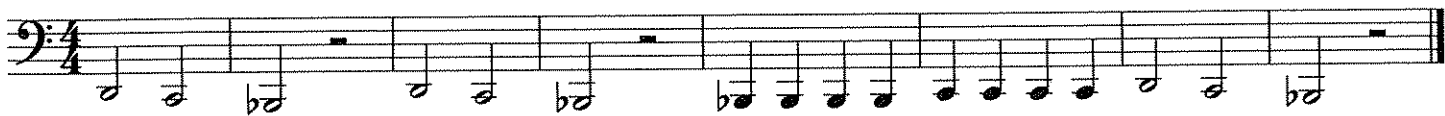


16. THE HALF COUNTS



17. HOT CROSS BUNS

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



Breath Mark



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

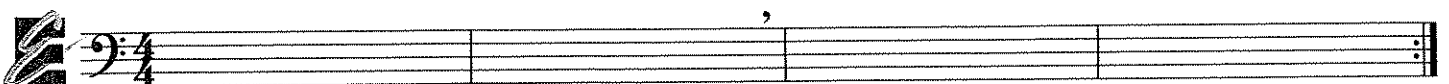
18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

American Folk Song

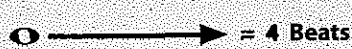


19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

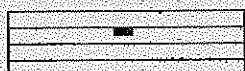
Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.



F_b F F_b D E_b D C B_b C D E_b D E_b

Whole Note

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

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

Clap

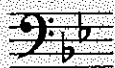
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

21. THE WHOLE THING

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

Duet

A composition with two different parts, played together.

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 B $\flat$ - play all B's and E's as flats.

THEORY

23. MARCH STEPS

Play B's and E's

24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

Percussion Woodwinds Brass Perc. Ww. Brass All

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

33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY



35. JUMP ROPE



Pick-Up Notes

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

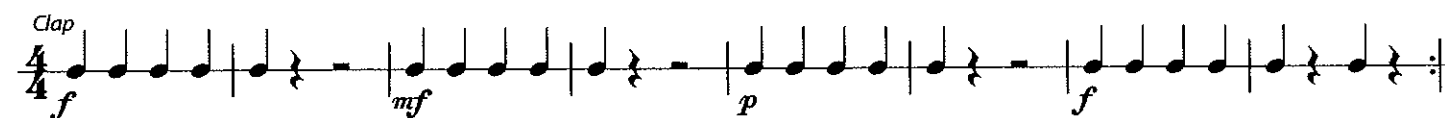
36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET



Dynamics

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

37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

Also practice new music on your mouthpiece only.

J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

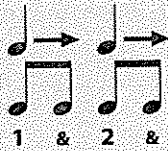
Traditional Hanukkah Song



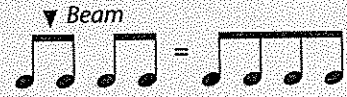
Eighth Notes



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



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



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

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

41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

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

42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song

mf

43. LONG, LONG AGO

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

p

44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster

f

HISTORY

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

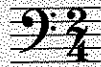
45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini

mf

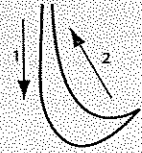
f

2 Time Signature

 = 2 beats per measure
 = Quarter note gets one beat

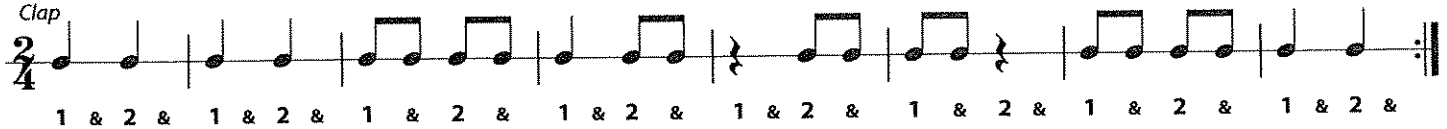
Conducting

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 & 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

Moderato



mf

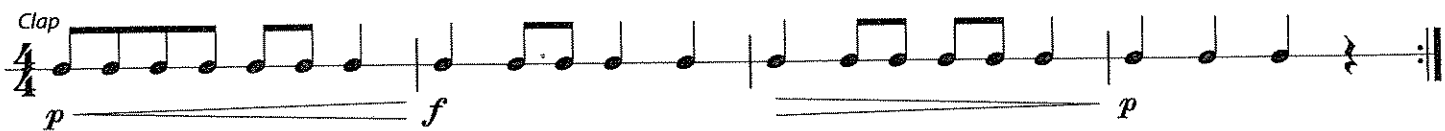
Dynamics

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

Andante

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

Moderato

French Folk Song

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 Measure number

Three staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and includes a measure rest. The third staff continues the melody with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *f*. Measure numbers 3, 11, and 19 are indicated in boxes.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

Three staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and includes a measure rest. The third staff continues the melody with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, and *p*. 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

Three staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and includes a measure rest. The third staff continues the melody with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *p*, and *f*. Measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

Allegro

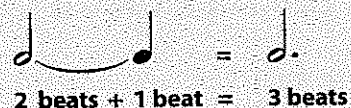
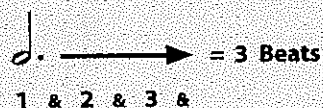
Two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *f*.

Tie

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

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

French-Canadian Folk Song

**Dotted Half Note****61. ALOUETTE – THE SEQUEL**

French-Canadian Folk Song

**HISTORY**

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

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

Stephen Collins Foster

**63. NEW DIRECTIONS****64. THE NOBLES** Always use a full airstream. Keep fingers on top of the valves, arched naturally.**65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

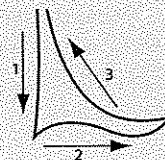
3 Time Signature

4

 = 3 beats per measure
 = Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.



66. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

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

67. THREE BEAT JAM

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

68. BARCAROLLE

Moderato

Jacques Offenbach

mf

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

69. MORNING (from Peer Gynt)

Andante

Edvard Grieg

p *mf* *p*

Accent



Emphasize the note.

70. ACCENT YOUR TALENT

Clap

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

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

71. MEXICAN CLAPPING SONG ("Chiapanecas")

Latin American Folk Song

f

72. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

f

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

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

[illegible]

The first example shows a large, bold flat symbol ($\flat$) next to a capital letter 'A'. Below it are three circles: a solid black circle followed by two open circles.

The second example shows a musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. A flat symbol is placed below the staff, pointing to the first 'A' in the measure, with the text "Flat applies to all A's in measure." written below the staff.

THEORY

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

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

HISTORY

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

Japanese Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Andante

The image shows a musical score for three staves in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and features a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a *p* dynamic. The second staff has a *mf* dynamic and includes a whole rest in the first measure. The third staff starts with a *f* dynamic, marked with accents, and transitions to a *p* dynamic. The score is arranged by John Higgins.

78. UP ON A HOUSETOP

Allegro

1. 2.

Check Key Signature

mf *f*

The score for 'Up on a Housetop' is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. It features two staves. The first staff has a first ending bracket over measures 1-4 and a second ending bracket over measures 5-8. The second staff continues the melody. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and forte (f). There are also 'Check Key Signature' and 'Allegro' markings.

79. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK - Duet

Moderato

A 1. 2.

B *mf*

The score for 'Jolly Old St. Nick' is a duet for two voices, A and B, in bass clef, 2/4 time, and B-flat major. Both parts have first and second endings. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamic is mezzo-forte (mf).

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

80. THE BIG AIRSTREAM - New Note

Bb

○○○ Δ Bb

The score for 'The Big Airstream' is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. It features a single staff with a key signature change to B-flat major indicated by a 'Δ Bb' symbol. There are three whole notes marked with '○○○'.

81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)

Moderato

Franz Lehar

mf *f*

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The score for 'Waltz Theme (The Merry Widow Waltz)' is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. It features two staves. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and forte (f). The composer is Franz Lehar. Copyright information for Glocken Verlag Ltd, London is included.

82. AIR TIME

The score for 'Air Time' is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. It features a single staff with a melody line.

83. DOWN BY THE STATION

Allegro

mf

The score for 'Down by the Station' is in bass clef, 2/4 time, and B-flat major. It features a single staff with a melody line. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the dynamic is mezzo-forte (mf).

84. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Moderato

mf *f* *p*

The score for 'Essential Elements Quiz' is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. It features a single staff with a melody line. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf), forte (f), and piano (p).

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

The score for 'Essential Creativity' is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. It features a single staff with a series of whole notes for improvisation.

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

Johann Sebastian Bach

Theme and Variations

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

Theme

Variation 1

mf

Variation 2

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."

Moderato Fine Caribbean Folk Song

f *mf* D.C. al Fine

Natural

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

92. RAZOR'S EDGE – New Note**E****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

Fine

D.C. al Fine



99. TAKE THE LEAD – New Note

A

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

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

THEORY

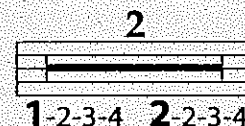
New Key Signature

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



Multiple Measure Rest

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



102. SATIN LATIN

Allegro

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.

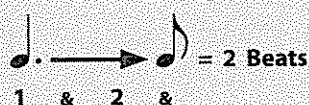
103. MINUET – Duet

Moderato

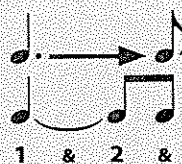
Johann Sebastian Bach

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?

Dotted Quarter & Eighth Notes

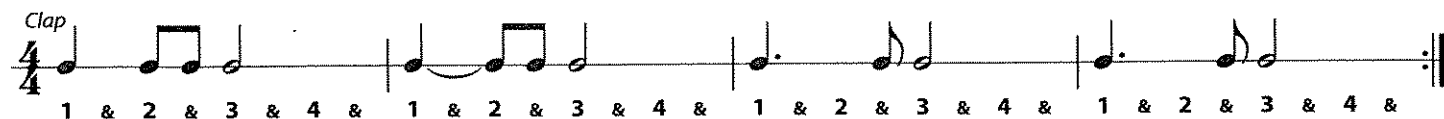


A dot adds half the value of the quarter note.

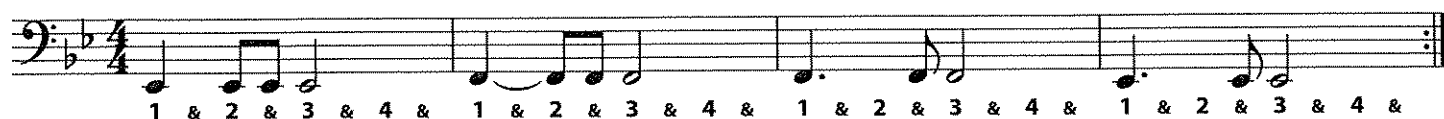


A single eighth note has a flag on the stem.

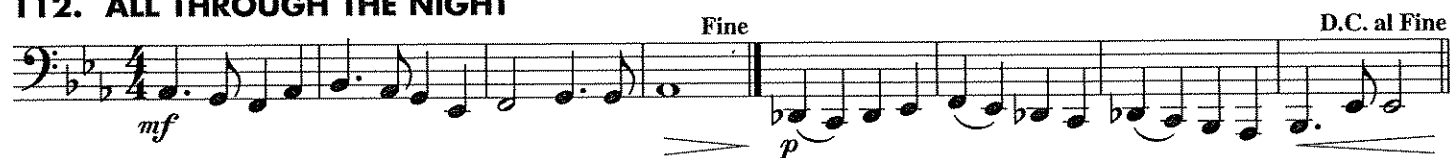
110. RHYTHM RAP



111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS



112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT



113. SEA CHANTY

Always use a full airstream.

English Folk Song

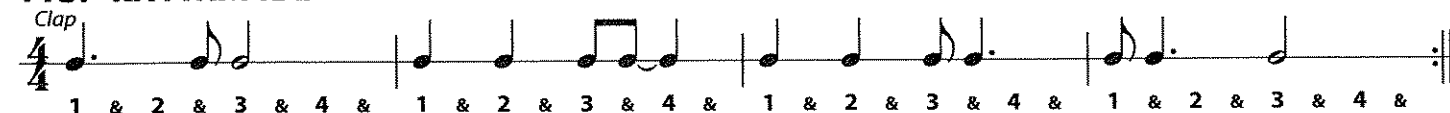


114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR

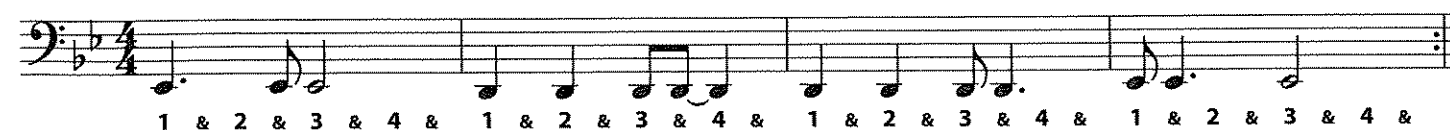
English Folk Song



115. RHYTHM RAP



116. THE TURNAROUND



117. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - AULD LANG SYNE

Scottish Folk Song



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

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

118. THEME FROM "NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"

Antonin Dvorák

Largo 4 5 Measure number

p 13 *mf* 21 29 **Slower** 2

Piano Accompaniment

Largo 5

p 13 *mf* 21 29 **Slower** *mf* *p*

SPECIAL TUBA EXERCISE – Lip Slurs

Lip Slurs are notes that are slurred without changing valves. Brass players practice these to develop a stronger airstream and embouchure, and to increase range. Add this pattern to your daily Warm-Ups:



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

119. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 1



120. JUMPIN' UP AND DOWN



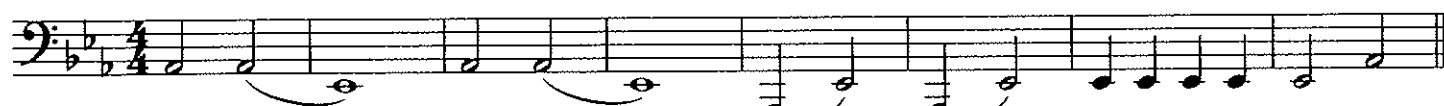
121. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 2



122. JUMPIN' FOR JOY



123. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 3



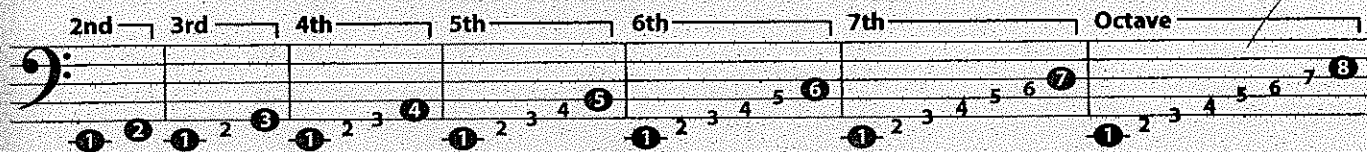
124. JUMPIN' JACKS



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.

THEORY



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



Intervals: [2nd] [] [] [] []

126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4



127. THREE IS THE COUNT



128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5



129. TECHNIQUE TRAX



130. CROSSING OVER - New Note



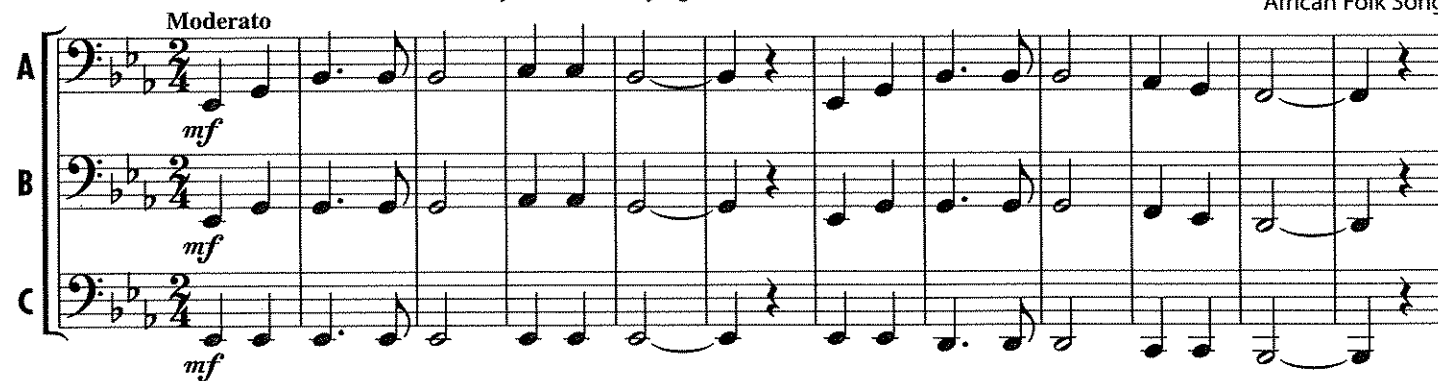
Trio

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

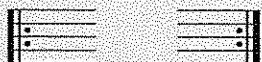
131. KUM BAH YAH - Trio

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

Andante

African-American Spiritual

133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ

Moderato

Austrian Folk Song

134. BOTANY BAY

Allegro

Australian Folk Song

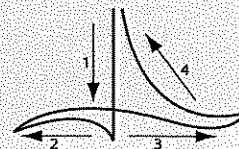
THEORY

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.*

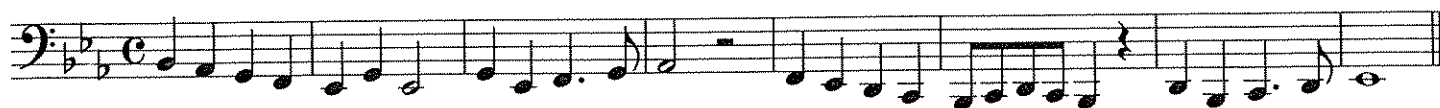
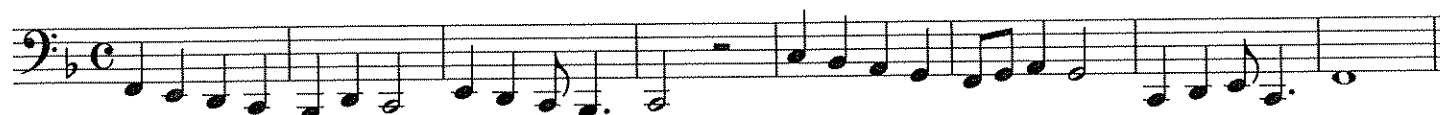
136. FINLANDIA

Andante

Jean Sibelius

137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

138. EASY GORILLA JUMPS**139. TECHNIQUE TRAX** *Always check the key signature.***140. MORE TECHNIQUE TRAX****141. GERMAN FOLK SONG**

Moderato

**142. THE SAINTS GO MARCHIN' AGAIN**

Allegro

James Black and Katherine Purvis

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

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

The musical notation shows the scale of B-flat major in the bass clef. The ascending scale is: B-flat (finger 1), C (finger 2), D (finger 3), E-flat (finger 4), F (finger 5), G (finger 6), A (finger 7), B-flat (finger 8). The descending scale is: A (finger 7), G (finger 6), F (finger 5), E-flat (finger 4), D (finger 3), C (finger 2), B-flat (finger 1). Brackets labeled 'Octave' indicate the range from the first to the eighth note in both directions.

THEORY

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

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is shown in 4/4 time. It begins with a whole chord (F4, A4, C5). This is followed by an arpeggiated section with notes F4, A4, C5, A4, and F4, with fingerings 1, 3, 5, 3, and 1 indicated above. After a whole rest, there is another whole chord (F4, A4, C5), followed by another arpeggiated section with notes F4, A4, C5, A4, and F4, with fingerings 8, 5, 3, 5, and 8 indicated above. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Scale Arpeggio Scale Arpeggio

HISTORY

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

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

p *f*

p *mf*

Write in the note names before you play.

mf

1.

2.

American Folk Song

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

March Style

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

5 Measure Number

f *mf*

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

Allegro

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins

mf *f*

5 8 13 8 21 7

Soli 29 *f*

end Soli 37 7

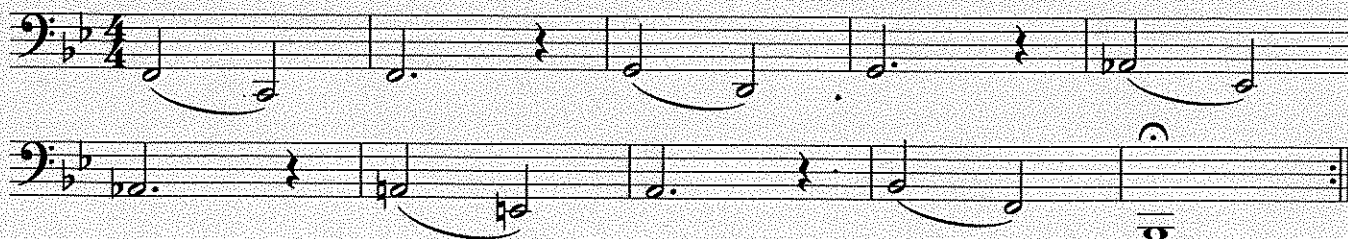
45 *p* *mf*

f

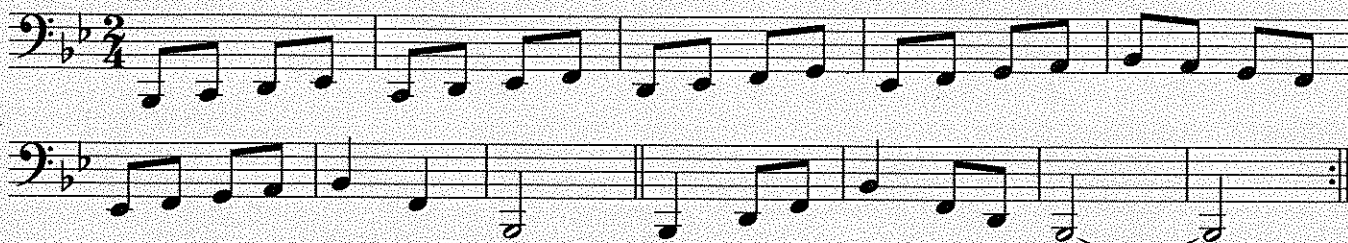
DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER

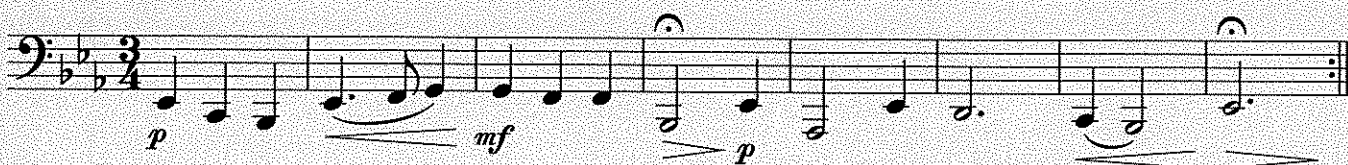


155. TECHNIQUE TRAX



156. CHORALE

Johann Sebastian Bach



HISTORY

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

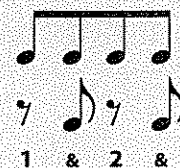
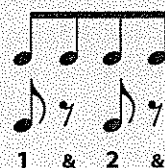
157. HATIKVAH

Israeli National Anthem



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



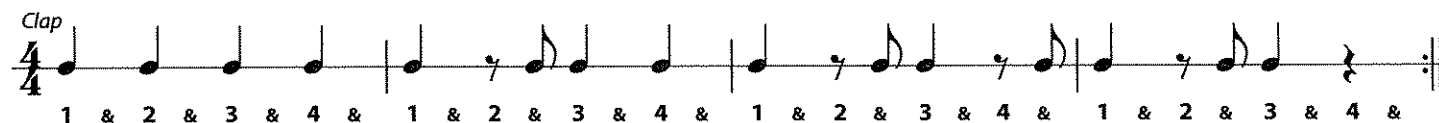
160. MINUET

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach



161. RHYTHM RAP



162. EIGHTH NOTES OFF THE BEAT



163. EIGHTH NOTE SCRAMBLE



164. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ





HISTORY

166. EL CAPITAN

Allegro

John Philip Sousa



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HISTORY

167. O CANADA

Maestoso (Majestically)

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



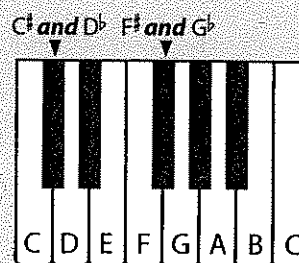
168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – METER MANIA *Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?*



Enharmonics

Two notes that are written differently, but sound the same (and played with the same fingering) are called **enharmonics**. Your fingering chart on pages 46–47 shows the fingerings for the enharmonic notes on your instrument.

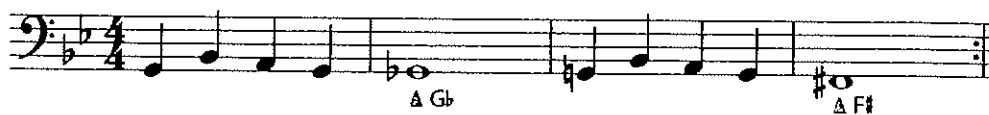
On a piano keyboard, each black key is both a flat and a sharp:



THEORY

169. SNAKE CHARMER

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

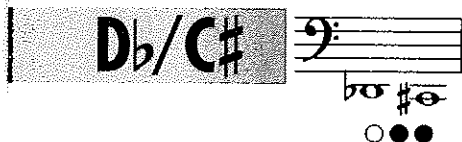


170. DARK SHADOWS



171. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.



172. MARCH SLAV

Largo

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky



173. NOTES IN DISGUISE



Chromatic Notes

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

THEORY

174. HALF-STEPPIN'



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

179. AMERICAN PATROL

Allegro

F.W. Meacham

180. WAYFARING STRANGER

Andante

African-American Spiritual

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL – Band Arrangement

Samuel A. Ward
Arr. by John Higgins

Maestoso

7 Andante

15

25 Maestoso

This musical score for 'America the Beautiful' is written for a single bass line in 4/4 time. It begins with a 'Maestoso' tempo marking. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6, ending with a measure marked 'f' (forte). The second staff, starting at measure 7, is marked 'Andante' and begins with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. It includes measure 15, which is marked 'f'. The third staff continues the melody, marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The fourth staff, starting at measure 25, returns to a 'Maestoso' tempo and begins with a 'f' dynamic. The piece concludes with a final measure marked 'f'.

183. LA CUCARACHA – Band Arrangement

Latin American Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Latin Rock

5

13

25

1. **2.**

This musical score for 'La Cucaracha' is written for a single bass line in 4/4 time. It starts with a 'Latin Rock' tempo marking. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, ending with a measure marked 'f' (forte). The second staff continues the melody, marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The third staff, starting at measure 5, is marked 'p' (piano). The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, continues the melody. The fifth staff, starting at measure 25, begins with a 'f' dynamic. The piece concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked with repeat signs.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE – Band Arrangement

Peter Il'yich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

f

p — *f* — *p*

10

18 4

mf — *f*

26

34

42

The musical score is written for a bass clef instrument in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of 10 staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of eighth notes. The second staff features a crescendo from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*) and then a decrescendo back to piano (*p*). The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff includes a measure rest for 4 measures, followed by a crescendo from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to forte (*f*). The fifth staff begins at measure 26. The sixth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff begins at measure 34. The eighth staff begins at measure 42. The ninth staff continues the melodic line. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final chord.

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 Eb version)

Johannes Brahms
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3

Tuba

Piano

mf

mf

p

p

13

f

mf

f

mf

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

A

B

p

p

Fine

mf

mf

D.C. al Fine

mf

187. LA BAMBA – Duet

Mexican Folk Song

Allegro

A

B

f

f

Fine

D.C. al Fine

p

p

RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES**KEY OF B $\flat$** *In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s and E $\flat$'s.***1.****2.****3.****4.****KEY OF E $\flat$** *In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s, E $\flat$'s and A $\flat$'s.***1.****2.****3.****4.**

RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

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

1.





RHYTHM STUDIES

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

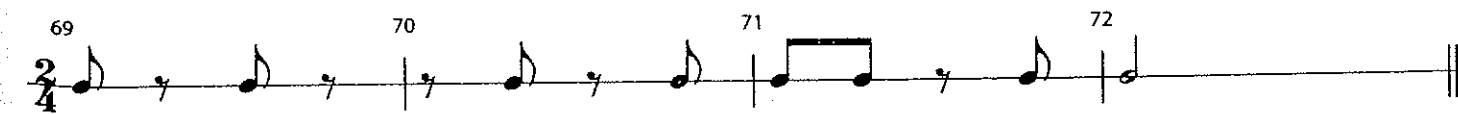
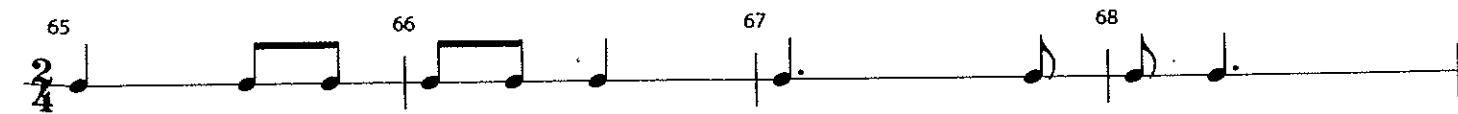
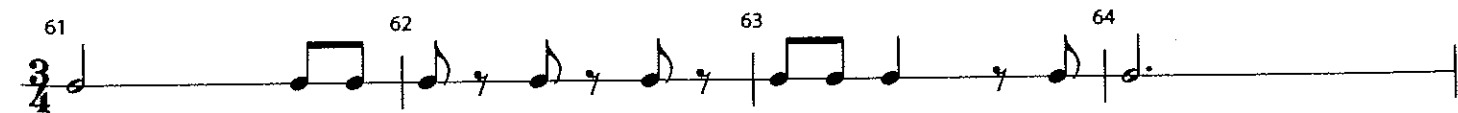
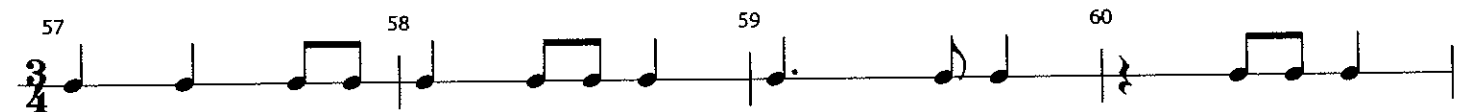
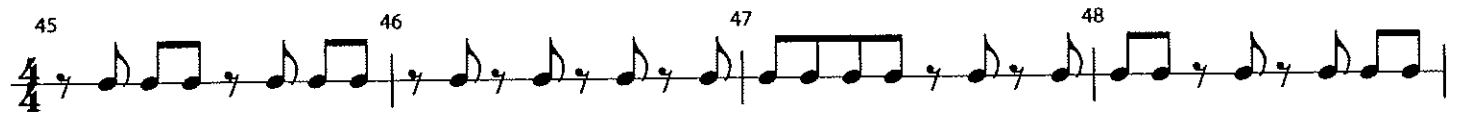
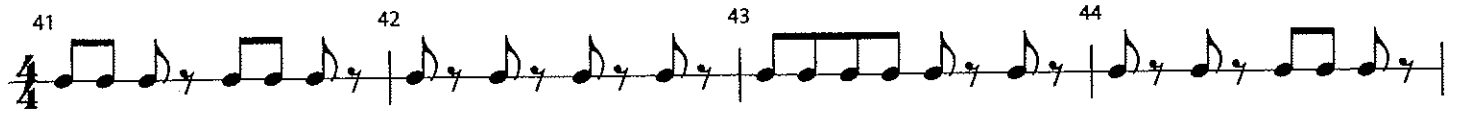
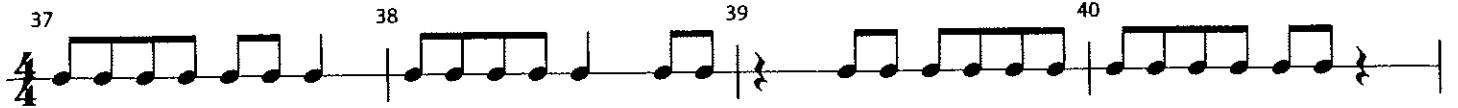
21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36

RHYTHM STUDIES



CREATING MUSIC

THEORY

Composition

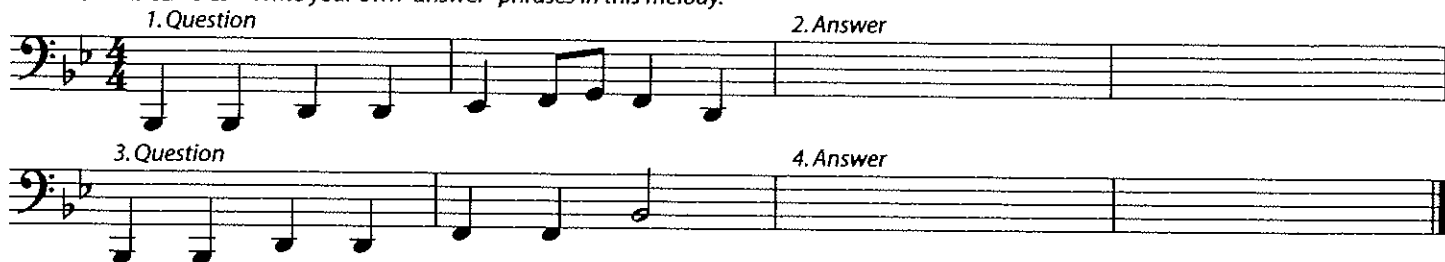
Composition is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual **phrases**, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's *Ode To Joy*. Play this melody and listen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

1. ODE TO JOY

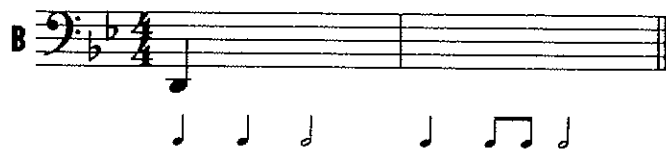
Ludwig van Beethoven



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

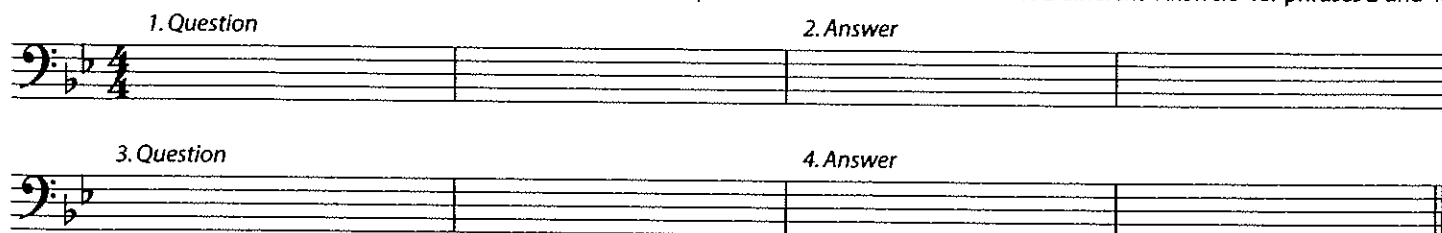


3. PHRASE BUILDERS Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.



4. YOU NAME IT:

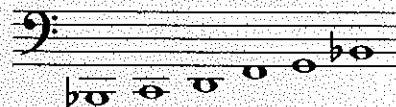
Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.



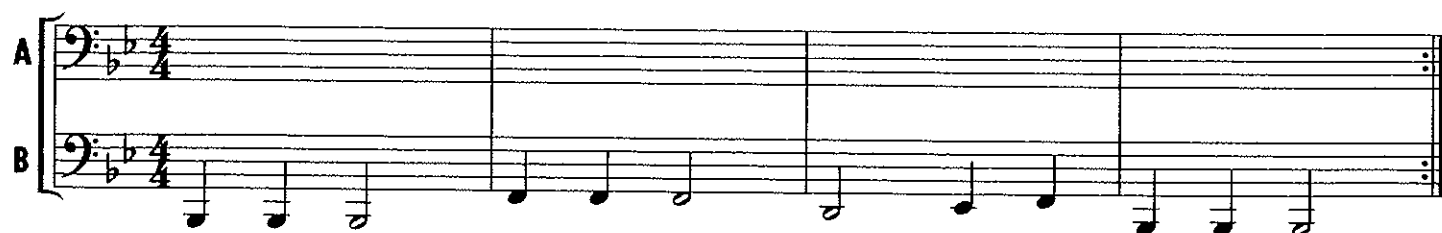
THEORY

Improvisation

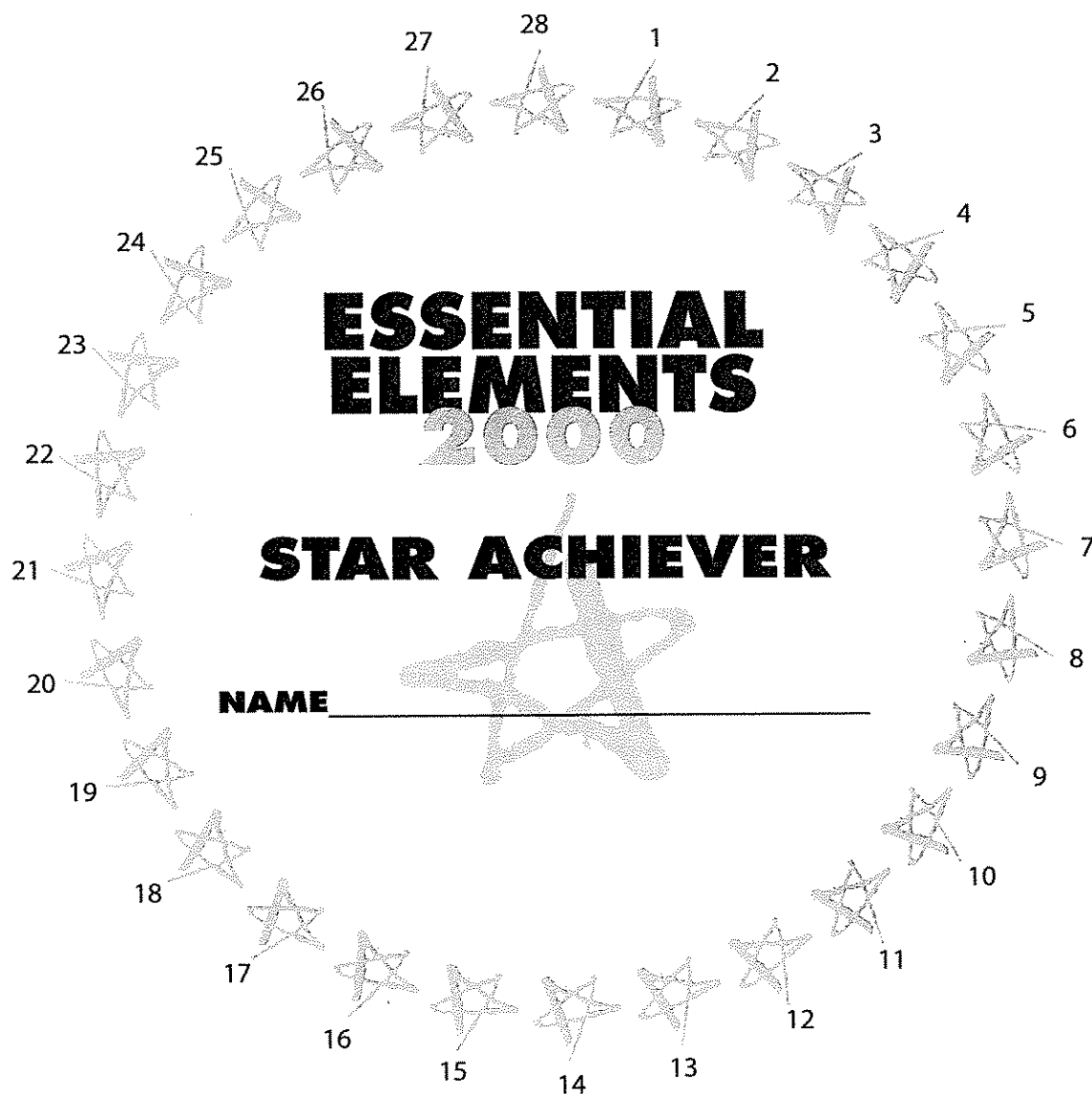
Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own melody *as you play*. Use these notes to play your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).



5. INSTANT MELODY



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



- | | |
|--|--|
| 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 |

FINGERING CHART

TUBA

Instrument Care Reminders

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

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

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

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

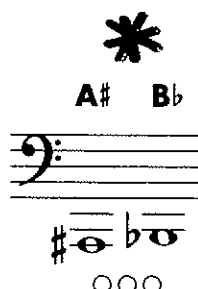
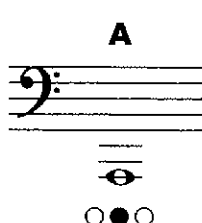
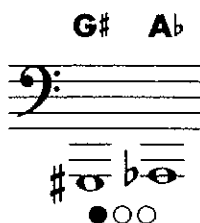
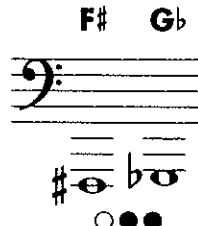
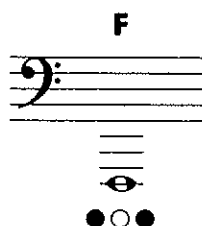
Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

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

○ = Open

● = Pressed down

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



FINGERING CHART

TUBA

