

BARITONE SAX

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What to practice first...

WINTERFEST SET LIST (SEMESTER 1)

- 1) Cadence & Marching Drumline Feature
- 2) The Tempest
- 3) I'm Still Standing
- 4) Die With A Smile
- 5) Angels We Have Heard on High
- 6) Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town
- 7) C Minor Groove
- 8) Sponsor Song
- 9) Canon Remix (Combined Bands)
- 10) Student Composition
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

ARTS ALIVE SET LIST (SEMESTER 2)

- 1) Cadence & Marching Drumline Feature
- 2) The Tempest
- 3) I'm Still Standing
- 4) Die With A Smile
- 5) Additional Student-Selected Piece (TBD)
- 7) Optional Addition or C Minor Groove
- 8) Sponsor Song
- 9) Canon Remix (Combined Bands)
- 10) Student Composition
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

While practicing at home, check out the SciTech Band YouTube channel to find helpful practice resources and tutorial videos! Go to [Youtube.com/@SciTechBand](https://www.youtube.com/@SciTechBand) OR scan this QR code! →



FINGERING CHART

E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE

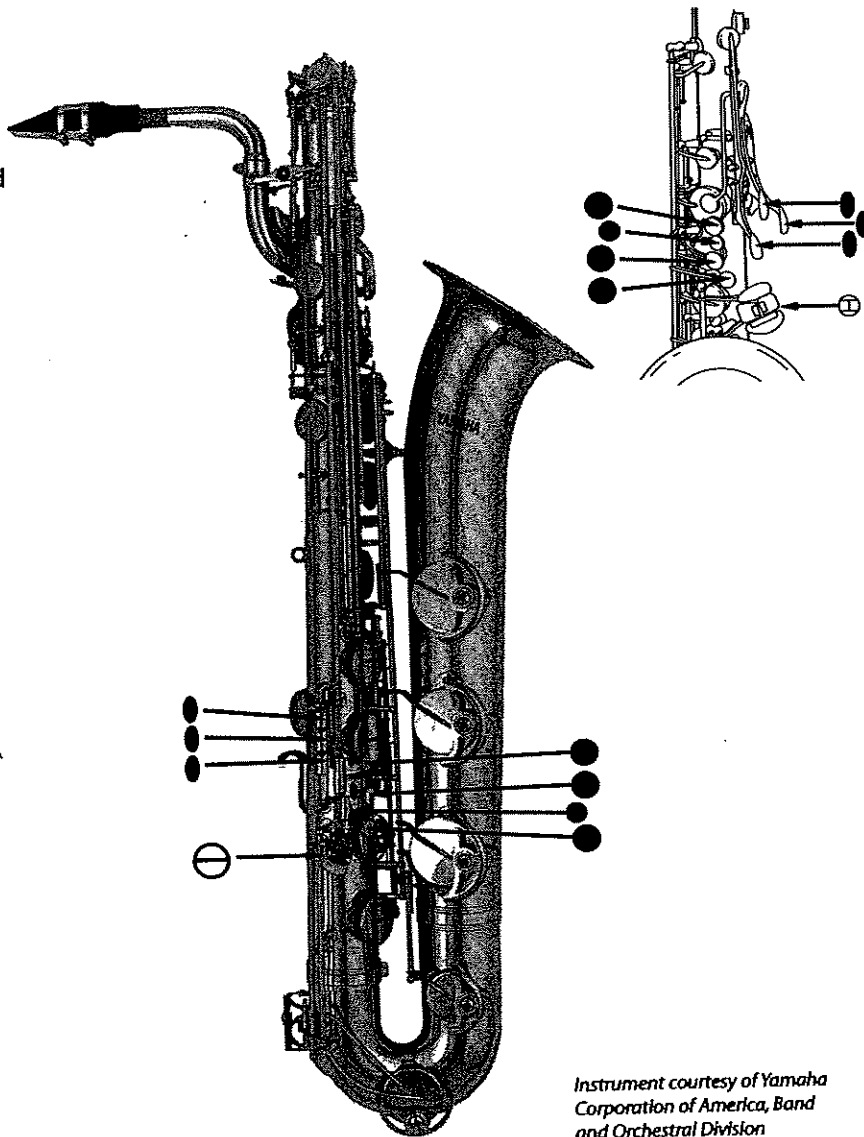
Instrument Care Reminders

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

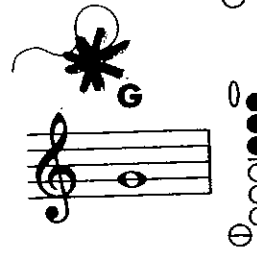
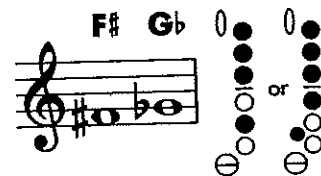
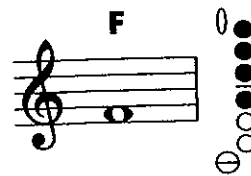
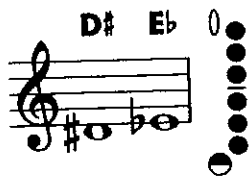
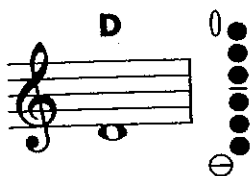
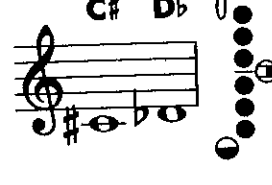
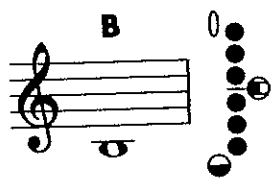
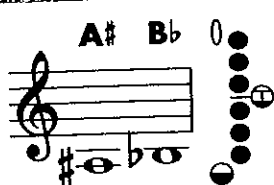
- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with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

○ = Open
● = Pressed down

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

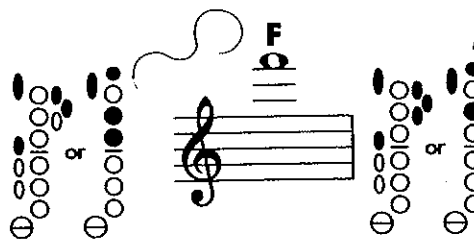
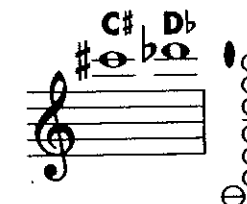
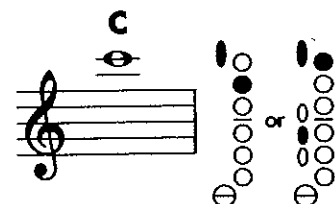
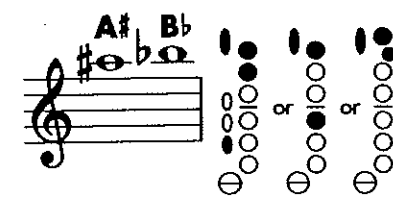
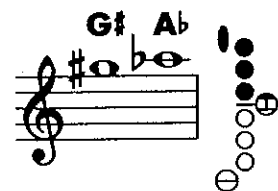
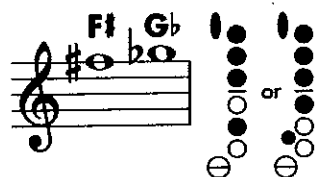
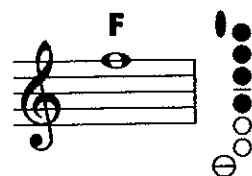
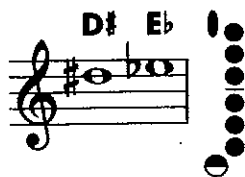
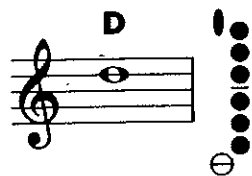
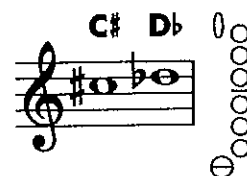
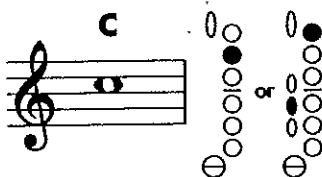
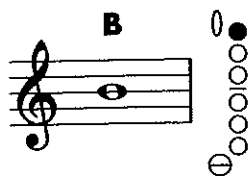
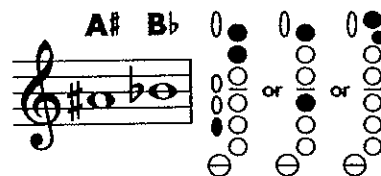
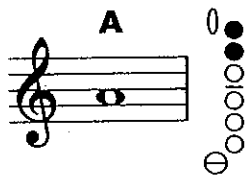
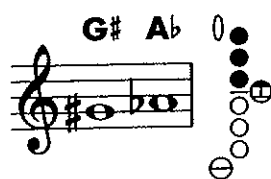


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division



FINGERING CHART

E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE



BAND KARATE CHECKLIST

WIND PLAYERS

White

- ☐ Master Staff Wars (20 Notes)
- ☐ Play First Note
- ☐ Play First 5 Notes
- ☐ Play Twinkle Twinkle Little Star #31

Yellow

- ☐ Play Hard Rock Blues #58, with appropriate articulation technique
- ☐ Play a selected Rhythm Study on page 42 (Essential Elements) (on your instrument)
- ☐ Write in Canon Remix notes
- ☐ Play first 8 Notes of Canon Remix

Orange

- ☐ Play all of Canon Remix (individually or with a group)
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Major Scale and identify note names and key signature for your instrument
- ☐ Play Essential Elements song #42 without any note names written on your page
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Chromatic Scale (one octave) and identify note names for your instrument

Green

- ☐ Play Concert Bb Blues Scale and identify note names on your instrument
- ☐ Play 12 Bar Blues (Licks 1-4)
- ☐ Play 12 Bar Blues (Licks 5-6)
- ☐ Match a pitch with your voice & identify whether a given pitch is higher or lower than another

Blue

- ☐ Play Concert C Minor Scale and identify note names and key signature for your instrument
- ☐ Perform an improvised solo in C Minor Groove, using the C Minor Scale
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Major Scale with different articulations (staccato, legato, slurred, accented)
- ☐ Play a selected Sight Reading Exercise

Purple

- ☐ Play all of Tempest (individually or with a group)
- ☐ Play Pomp & Circumstance and the featured graduation song
- ☐ Play The Chord Exercise (pg. 54) in a group (all parts), with proper tone and intonation
- ☐ Play Amazing Grace (in 4-part harmony) with others

Red

- ☐ Improvise on 12 Bar Blues (using Concert Bb Blues Scale)
- ☐ Tune your instrument & play a Concert Bb in tune with another person
- ☐ Play the following major scales, identifying the note names and key signatures: Eb, F, Ab, C
- ☐ Play It Don't Mean A Thing If You Ain't Got That Swing (measures 9-16)

Brown

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

Black

- ☐ Compose & perform your own song OR perform an approved song in front of a class or group
- ☐ Play Fundamental Rhythms 1-132 on page 64 of the band handbook
- ☐ Play all major scales, minor scales, and the chromatic scale (two octaves)
- ☐ Play a college level audition piece

E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®] 2000 PLUS DVD

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



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

 **HAL•LEONARD[®]**

THE BASICS

Posture

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

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

Breathing & Airstream

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

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

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

Producing The Essential Tone

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

REED PLACEMENT

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

EMBOUCHURE

- Moisten your lips and roll the lower lip over your bottom teeth.
- Center the mouthpiece on your lips and place it in your mouth about 3/4 inch.
- Place your upper teeth directly on the mouthpiece. The reed rests on the lower lip over the teeth.
- Close your mouth around the mouthpiece, like a rubber band. Your facial muscles all support and cushion your lips on the mouthpiece.
- Keep your chin down and slightly relaxed.

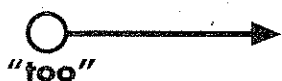
Taking Care Of Your Instrument

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

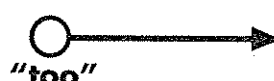
- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with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

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

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



REST

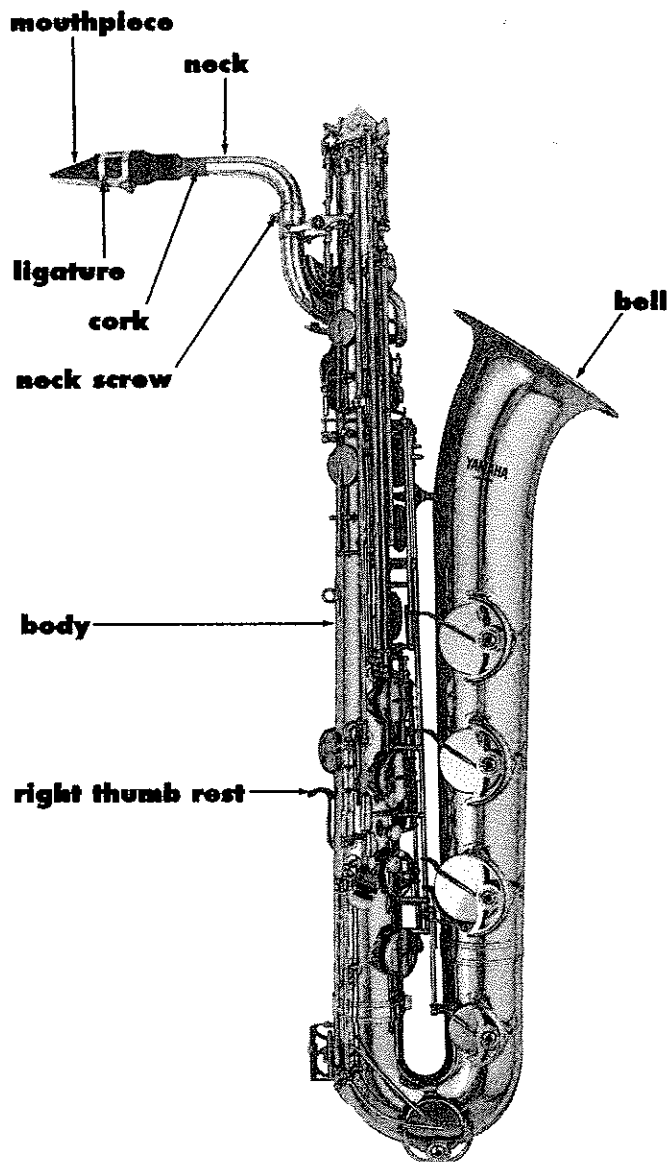


REST

Getting It Together

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

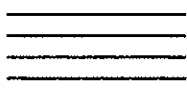
- Step 1** Carefully put the thin end of the reed in your mouth to moisten thoroughly. Rub a small amount of cork grease on the neck cork, if needed. Clean hands.
- Step 2** Hold the body of the saxophone near its upper end and remove the end plug. Loosen the neck screw and gently twist the neck into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



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

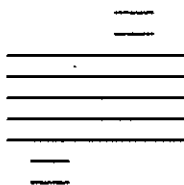
READING MUSIC

Music Staff



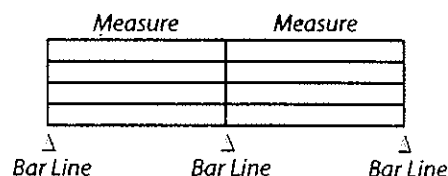
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

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

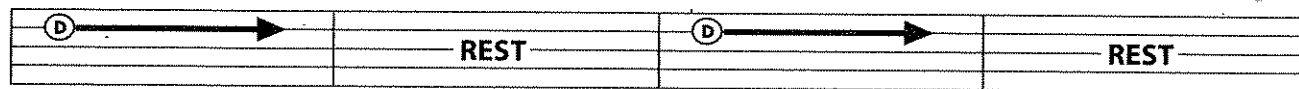


To begin, we'll use a special "Long Tone" note. Hold the tone until your teacher tells you to rest. Practice long tones each day to develop your sound.

1. THE FIRST NOTE

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

D



▲ To play "D," place your fingers on the keys as shown.

The Beat

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

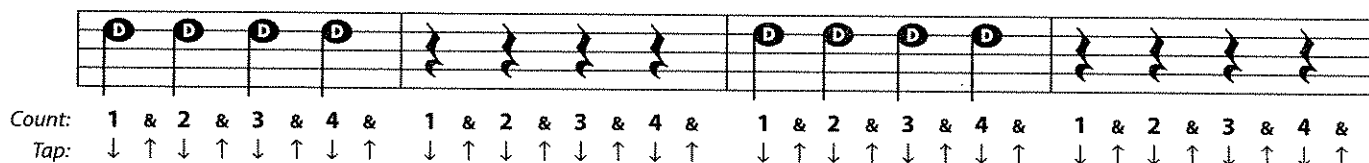
One beat = 1 &
↓ ↑

Notes And Rests

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

Quarter Note = 1 beat
Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

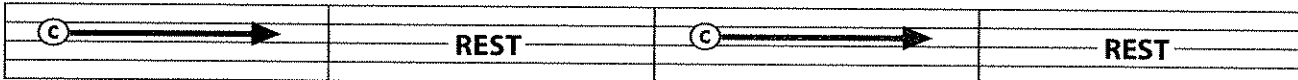
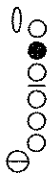
2. COUNT AND PLAY



3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram with each new note.

C



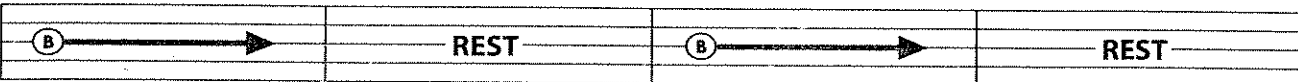
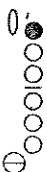
4. TWO'S A TEAM



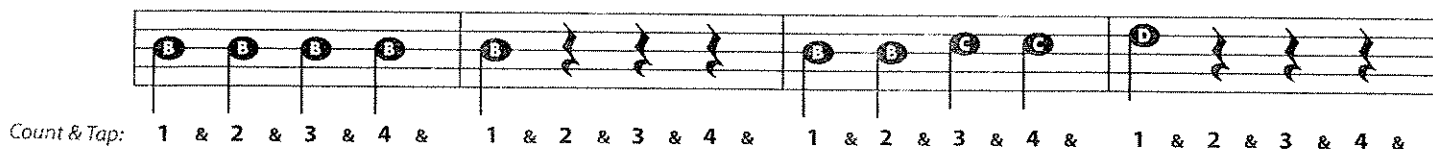
5. HEADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.

B

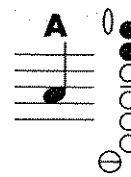
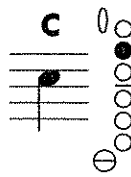
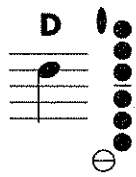


6. MOVING ON UP

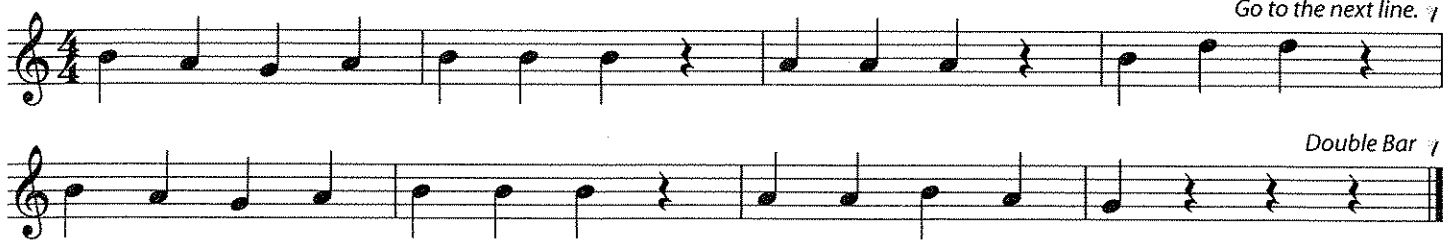


Notes In Review

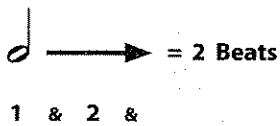
Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:



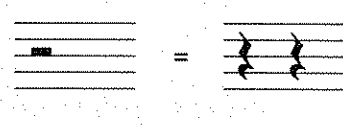
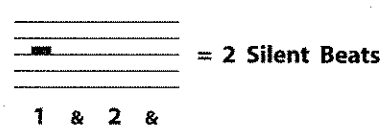
14. ROLLING ALONG



Half Note



Half Rest



15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



16. THE HALF COUNTS



17. HOT CROSS BUNS

Check your embouchure and hand position.



Breath Mark



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

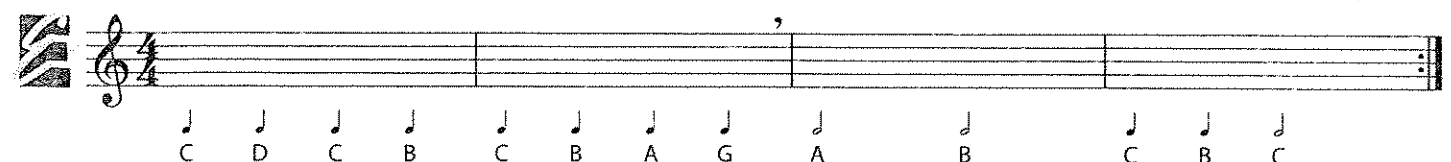
18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

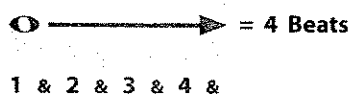
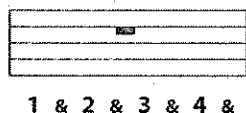
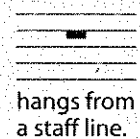
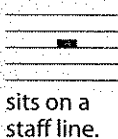
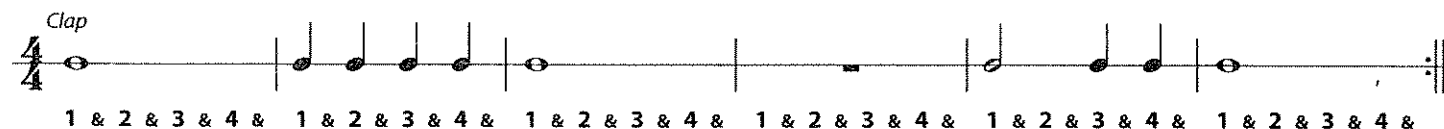
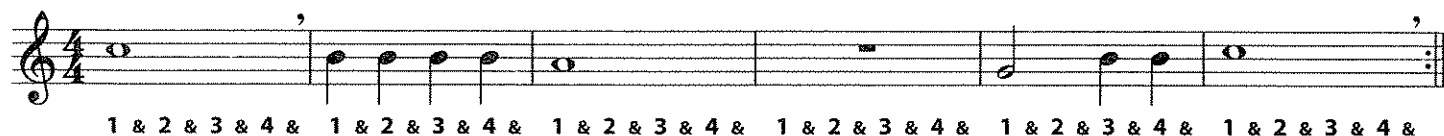
American Folk Song



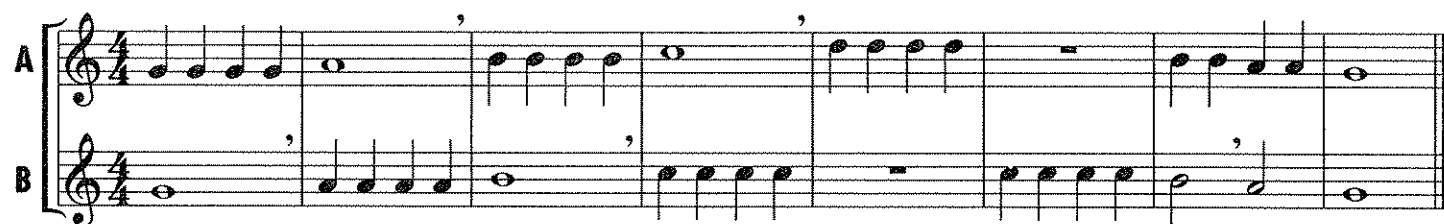
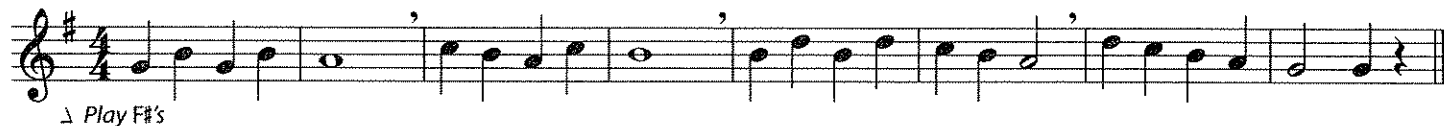
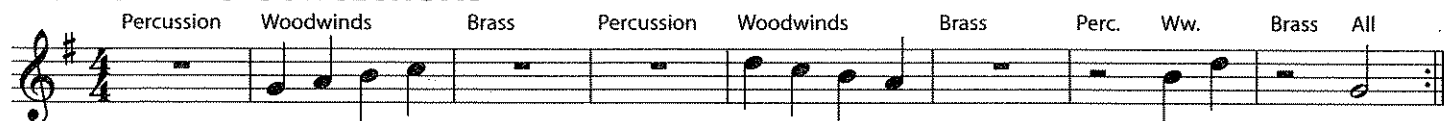
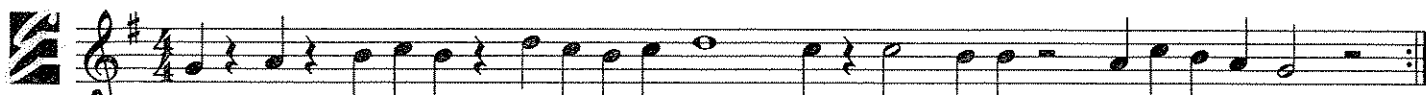
19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

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



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

A composition with two different parts, played together.

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet**Key Signature**The **Key Signature** tells us which notes to play with sharps (#) or flats (b) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the *Key of G* – play all F's as sharps.**THEORY****23. MARCH STEPS****24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS****25. LIGHTLY ROW****26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** *Draw in the bar lines before you play.*

Fermata

Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note

Practice long tones on each new note.

**28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE**

French Folk Song



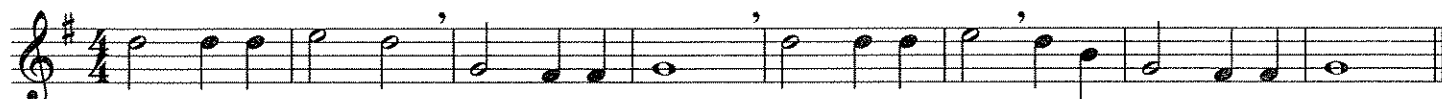
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



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.

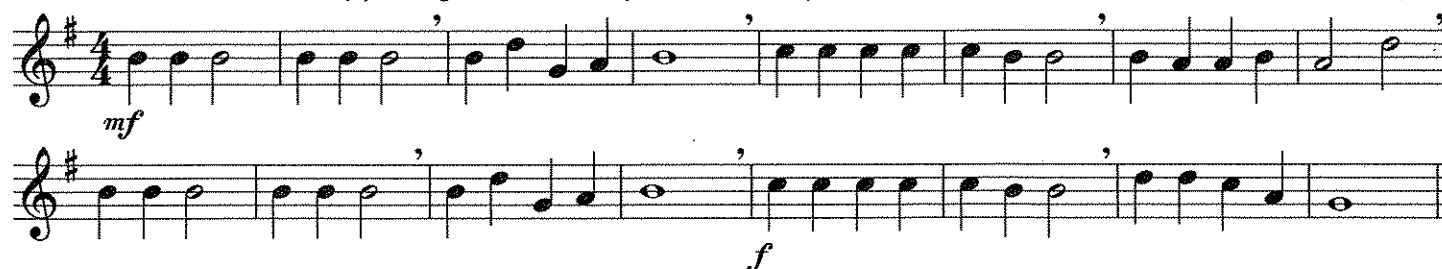
37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

Keep your fingers close to the keys, curved naturally.

J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

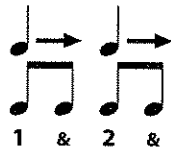
Traditional Hanukkah Song



Eighth Notes



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

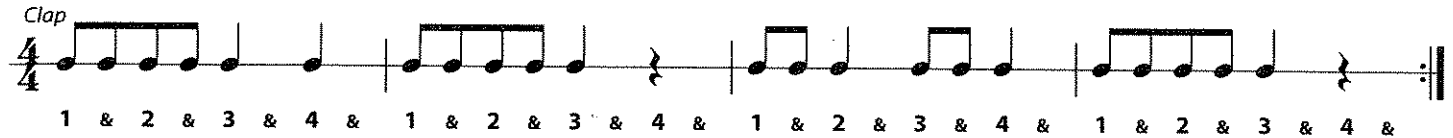


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM



42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song



43. LONG, LONG AGO

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



44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster



HISTORY

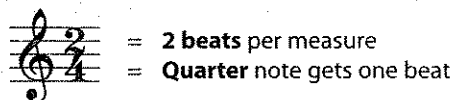
Italian composer **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote "William Tell" at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini

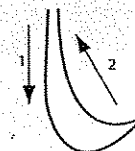


2 Time Signature



Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP



47. TWO BY TWO



Tempo Markings

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

Allegro – Fast tempo

Moderato – Medium tempo

Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March



Reproduced by Permission of Boosey & Hawkes Music Publishers Ltd.

49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note



Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS



51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

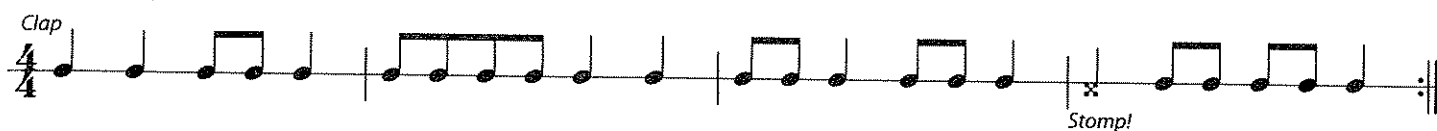
TONE BUILDER



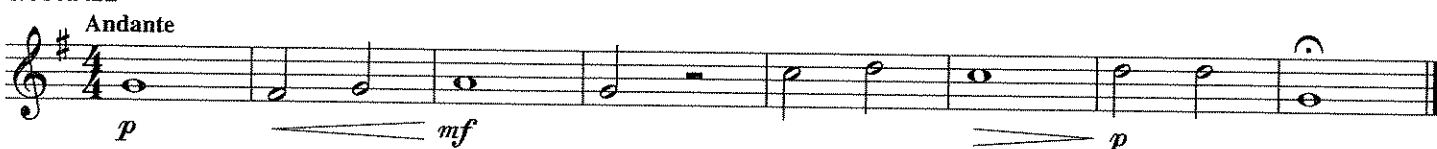
RHYTHM ETUDE



RHYTHM RAP



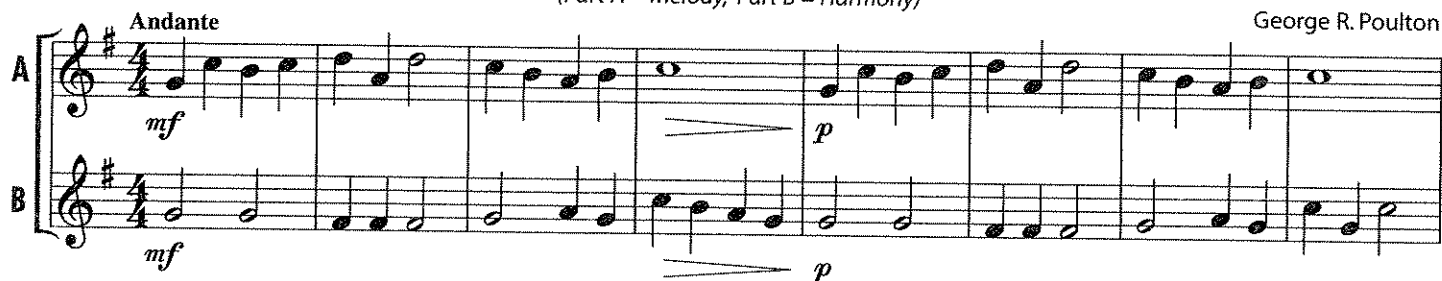
CHORALE



53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton



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

Moderato

French Folk Song



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 Measure number

mf

11

19

This musical score is for a band arrangement of 'When the Saints Go Marching In'. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a series of eighth notes. A box containing the number '3' is placed above the staff with an arrow pointing to the third measure, labeled 'Measure number'. The dynamic *mf* is indicated below the first staff. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and a half note, marked with a box containing '11'. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a box containing '19'.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

2nd time go on to meas. 13

f

p

13

f

This musical score is for a section feature of 'Old MacDonald Had a Band'. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a melody of eighth notes, marked with the dynamic *mf*. The second staff continues the melody, marked with a box containing '9'. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a box containing '13'. A first ending bracket is shown above the staff, with the instruction '2nd time go on to meas. 13' and a repeat sign. The dynamic *f* is indicated below the first staff, *p* below the second staff, and *f* below the third staff.

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

Ludwig van Beethoven

Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

13

p

f

This musical score is for a section feature of 'Ode to Joy' from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a melody of eighth notes, marked with the dynamic *mf*. The second staff continues the melody, marked with a box containing '9'. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a box containing '13'. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff. The dynamic *p* is indicated below the second staff, and *f* below the third staff.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

Allegro

f

This musical score is for an encore piece titled 'Hard Rock Blues'. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a melody of eighth notes, marked with the dynamic *f*. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and a half note, ending with a repeat sign.

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

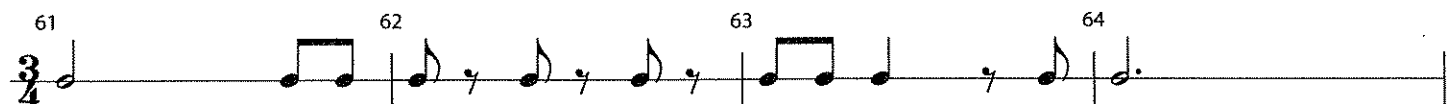
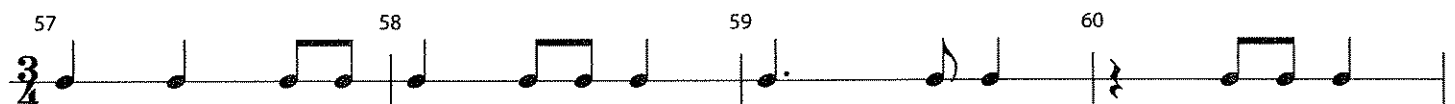
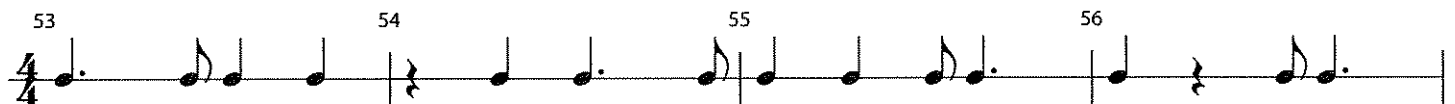
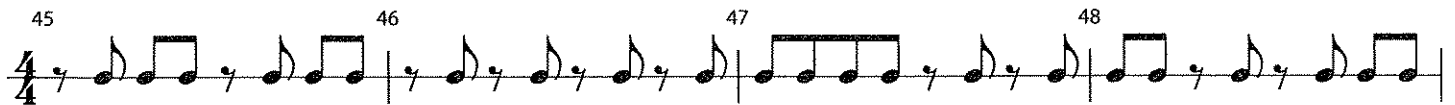
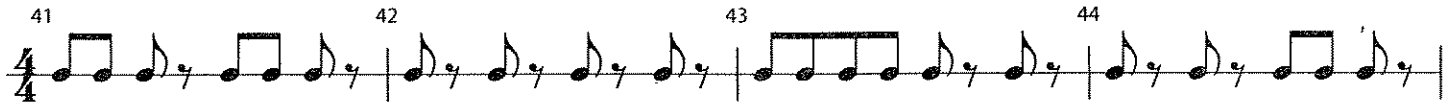
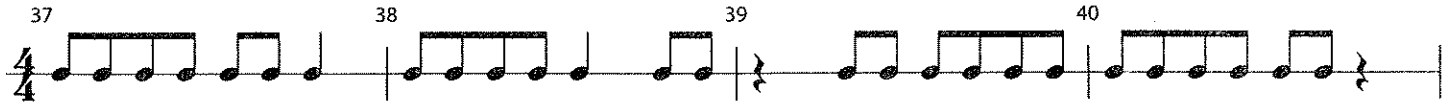
29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36

4/4



RHYTHM STUDIES



Alto Sax

Name _____

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

31. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation



32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

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



SCALE CHECKLIST

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

MAJOR SCALE CHART

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bb	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
B	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B
C	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C#	C#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B#	C#
Db	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db
D	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
Eb	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
E	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E
F	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F
F#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#	F#
Gb	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F	Gb
G	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
Ab	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
A	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A

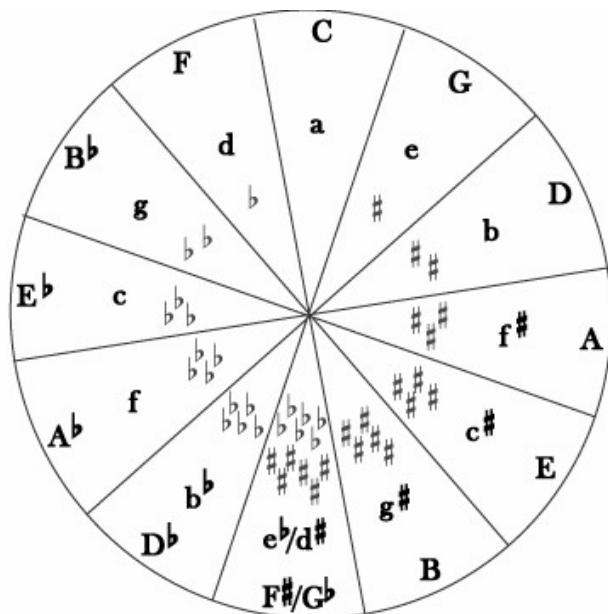
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

To determine which scale to play when given a concert pitch:

- 1) Find the given concert pitch in the Circle of Fifths Diagram.
- 2) If your instrument transposes, move forward to find the transposed pitch:
 - Bb Clarinets, Trumpets, & Tenor Saxes move forward 2 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 2nd on chart).
 - Eb Alto & Baritone Saxes move forward 3 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 6th on chart).
 - French Horns in F move forward 1 key from the given concert pitch (or up a 5th on chart)
- 3) Find that pitch back in the first column and you can play the scale by reading the notes from left to right.

CIRCLE OF FIFTHS (KEY SIGNATURES)

Major Key (Upper Case); Minor Key (Lower Case)



TIPS

- ♪ To build a major scale from any note, follow this formula: W-W-H-W-W-W-H
W = Whole step
H = Half step
- ♪ Order of Flats: B-E-A-D-G-C-F
- ♪ Order of Sharps: F-C-G-D-A-E-B

NATURAL MINOR SCALE CHART

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bb	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb
B	B	C#	D	E	F#	G	A	B
C	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C
C#	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#
D	D	E	F	G	A	Bb	C	D
D#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#
Eb	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb
E	E	F#	G	A	B	C	D	E
F	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F
F#	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D	E	F#
G	G	A	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G
G#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

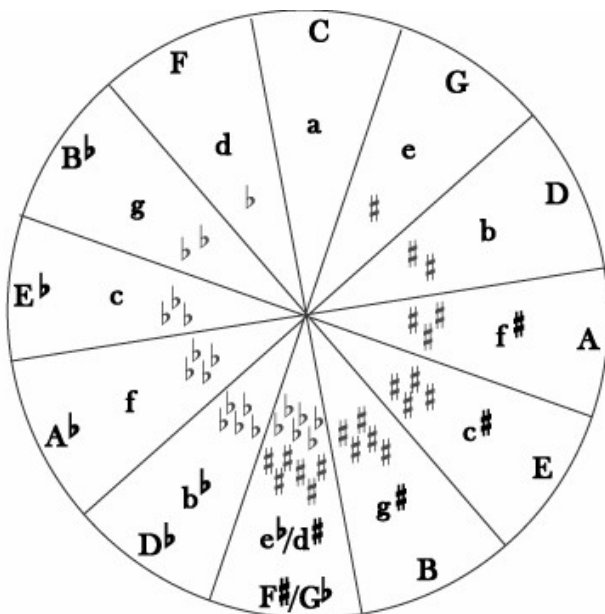
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

To determine which scale to play when given a concert pitch:

- 1) Find the given concert pitch in the Circle of Fifths Diagram.
- 2) If your instrument transposes, move forward to find the transposed pitch:
 - Bb Clarinets, Trumpets, & Tenor Saxes move forward 2 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 2nd on chart).
 - Eb Alto & Baritone Saxes move forward 3 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 6th on chart).
 - French Horns in F move forward 1 key from the given concert pitch (or up a 5th on chart)
- 3) Find that pitch back in the first column and you can play the scale by reading the notes from left to right.

CIRCLE OF FIFTHS (KEY SIGNATURES)

Major Key (Upper Case); Minor Key (Lower Case)



TIPS

- ♪ A natural minor scale is a major scale with a b3, b6, and b7.
- ♪ To build a natural minor scale from any note, follow this formula: W-H-W-W-H-W-W
W = Whole step
H = Half step
- ♪ Order of Flats: B-E-A-D-G-C-F
- ♪ Order of Sharps: F-C-G-D-A-E-B

Concert Bb Scale

1. Scale with hints

2. Scale

3. Arpeggio with hints

4. Arpeggio

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

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

Concert Bb Scale

BRASS

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

WOODWINDS

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

* = whisper key

Concert Bb Blues Scale

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

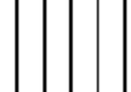
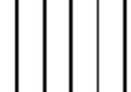
Concert C Minor Scale

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

CONCERT B_b BLUES SCALE – FINGERING CHART

BARI SAX

Scale Degrees/Note Numbers:

1	b3	4	b5	5	b7	8
						

G	B _b	C	C [#] /D _b	D	F [#]	G
						

Concert C Minor Scale, Notes #1-5

1

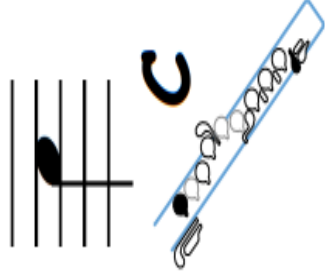
2

3

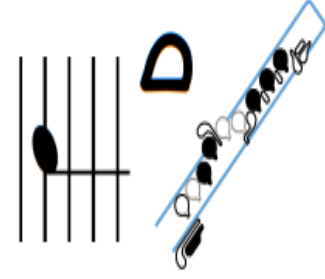
4

5

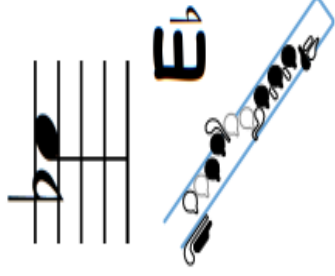
C/"Do"



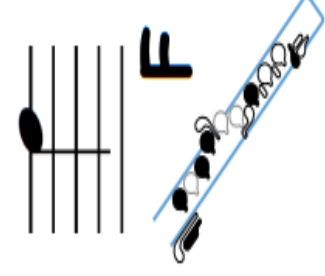
D/"Re"



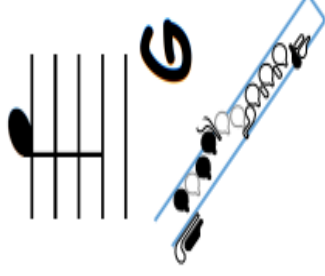
E_b/"Me"



F/"Fa"

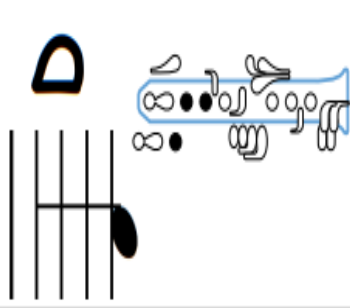


G/"So"

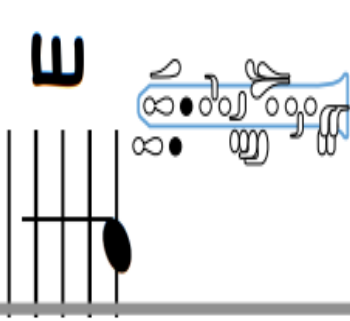


FLUTE

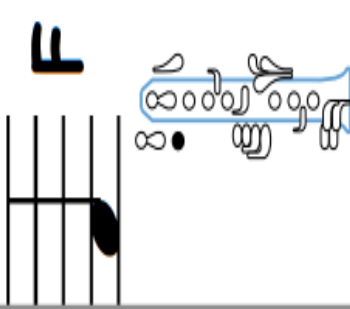
C/"Do"



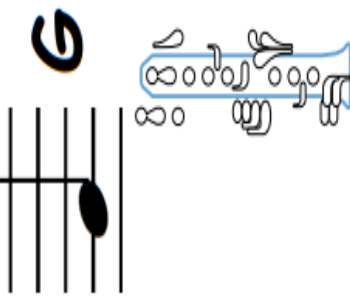
D/"Re"



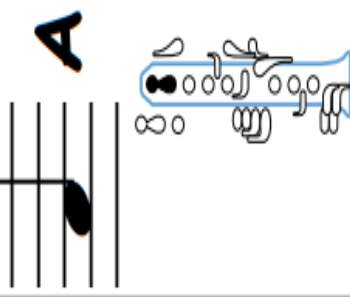
E_b/"Me"



F/"Fa"

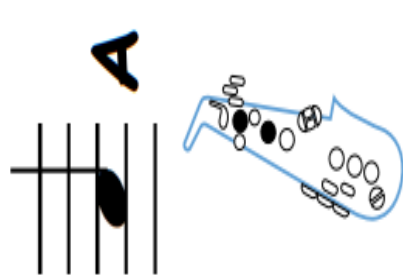


G/"So"

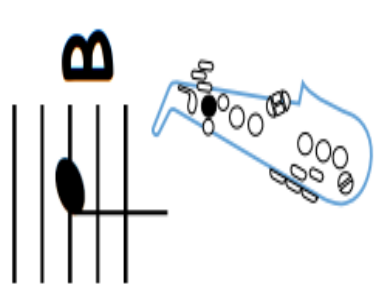


CLARINET

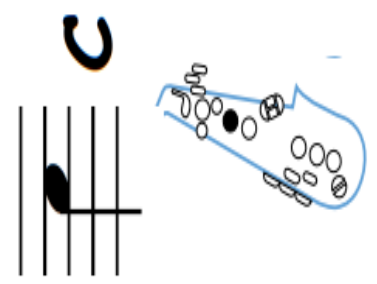
C/"Do"



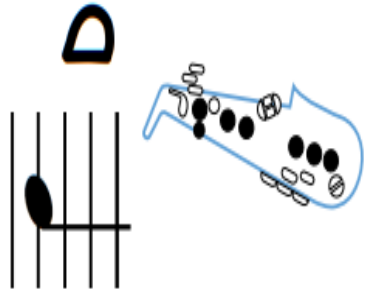
D/"Re"



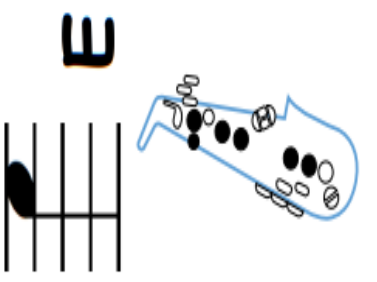
E_b/"Me"



F/"Fa"



G/"So"



ALTO SAX
BARI SAX

CHORD EXERCISE

The musical score is titled "CHORD EXERCISE" and is arranged for a large ensemble. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute / Oboe:** Melodic line in the first staff, starting with a sixteenth-note run.
- Clarinet / Trumpet / Baritone T.C.:** Melodic line in the second staff, mirroring the first staff's initial run.
- Alto Sax. / Baritone Sax.:** Melodic line in the third staff, starting with a sixteenth-note run.
- Tenor Sax.:** Melodic line in the fourth staff, mirroring the third staff's initial run.
- Trombone / Baritone B.C. / Bassoon:** Melodic line in the fifth staff, starting with a sixteenth-note run.
- Tuba:** Melodic line in the sixth staff, mirroring the fifth staff's initial run.
- Bass Guitar:** Melodic line in the seventh staff, mirroring the fifth staff's initial run.
- Timpani:** Percussion line in the eighth staff, featuring a series of rhythmic patterns.
- (Guitar) / Piano:** A grand staff in the bottom section, with the guitar part in the treble clef and the piano part in the bass clef, both mirroring the initial melodic runs.

The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The first measure of each staff contains a melodic run of sixteenth notes. The subsequent measures show the instruments holding chords, with the chord symbols E^b , B^b , $F7$, and B^b indicated above the staff lines.

Holiday Solos – Duets – Trios – Quartets

SOLOS (1+people)

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

DUETS

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

SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETS

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

CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE ABOVE

Names: _____

Instruments: _____

SCITECH BAND GROOVE CHART

-CHORD PROGRESSIONS FOR IMPROV-

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

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

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

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

-Chord progressions can be used in any key

12 BAR BLUES

Blues Scale

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

12 Bar Blues Progression

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

12 Bar Blues Licks

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

2) 4-b3-1

3) 1-b3-4

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

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

6) 1-b3-4-b5-5

Solos

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

2) 4-b3-1

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

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

Walking Bass Line - C Instruments

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

Walking Bass Line - B $\flat$ Instruments

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

Walking Bass Line - E $\flat$ Instruments

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

ADVANCED MUSIC

1. 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

Sonata

G minor

Henri Eccles (1670-1742)

Salmon/Crowell

Grave

Musical score for the Grave movement, G minor. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Grave". The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The second staff features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both marked with a trill (*tr*). The third staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, a triplet of eighth notes (*3*), and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Courante

Musical score for the Courante movement, G minor. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Courante". The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a series of eighth notes. The fourth staff includes a trill (*tr*) and an octave marking (*8va*) above the staff, indicating a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line.

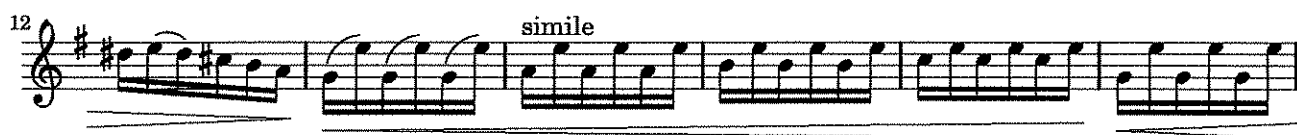
Musical score for a piece in 3/4 time, measures 18-40. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score consists of six staves of music. Measures 18-19 are marked with first and second endings. Measures 20-21 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 22-23 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 24-25 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 26-27 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 28-29 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 30-31 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 32-33 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 34-35 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 36-37 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 38-39 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 40-41 are marked with a first and second ending.

Adagio

Musical score for an Adagio section, measures 1-16. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/2. The score consists of four staves of music. Measures 1-2 are marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measures 3-4 are marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measures 5-6 are marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measures 7-8 are marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measures 9-10 are marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measures 11-12 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 13-14 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 15-16 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.



Vivace



51

58

f

The image shows a musical score for two staves. The top staff begins at measure 51 and the bottom staff at measure 58. Both staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The top staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the final measure. The bottom staff features a more complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and chords. A double bar line is present in the middle of the bottom staff. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

I prepared this score in 2005 from J. Salmon's 1914 arrangement for violin and piano. I hereby dedicate

Amazing Grace

John Newton

Traditional

arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice

(C) C G7 A m F C G7

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

7 C G C C F C A m C

S

A

T

B

14 C G7 C C sus4/F C

S

A

T

B

ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Soprano

Baritone Sax

Traditional French Carol

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

***Intro**

Alto

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

***Intro**

Tenor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

***Intro**

Bass

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

***Intro**

Alto Saxophone

Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real

$\text{♩} = 94$
Solo/soli

3

5

3

3

A
tutti
f

9

B

13

3

19

C

25

3

D

32

37

40

E

3

47

F

Solo Section

8

57

G

mf *ff*

Alto Saxophone 2

Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real

$\text{♩} = 94$

mp *f*

A

11 **B** **C** 8

26 **D** 6

39 **E**

46 **F** Solo Section **G** 8

mf *ff*

Baritone Sax

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

4 5 8 13

mf

17 21

24 29

31 37

38

45 45

f

52 53 8 61 69

mf

66 77

80 83

f

Alto Sax.

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

4 5 8 13 *mf*

17 21

24 29

31 37

38

45 *f*

53 61 69 *f* 77

71

78 83

85

Careless Whisper – Melody

Melody C – Flute



Melody Bb – Trumpet, Clarinet, Tenor Sax



Melody Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Melody Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Piano – Chords

Dm, Gm, Bb, Am

Lyrics

You really gotta sponsor us,

All of the SciTech Band.

We really need your money now,

Just lend us a hand

Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

Horn Lick C – Flute



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

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



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

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



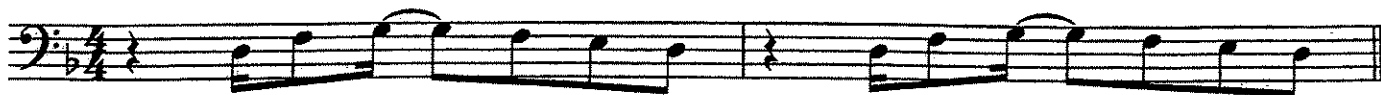
E G A G F# E E G A G F# E

Horn Lick Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



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

Horn Lick Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



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

Carol of The Bells

Melody - Eb
-Alto Sax
-Baritone Sax

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

Soli

mp

rit.

A

a tempo - Repeat 4x

f

B

C

mf

D

Repeat 3x

f

E

rit.

Carol of The Bells

Bass Line - Eb
-Alto Sax
-Baritone Sax

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice

The musical score is written for a Bass Line in E-flat major (one sharp, F#) and 4/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The dynamic is marked *mp*. The second staff continues with a series of eighth notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The dynamic is marked *rit.*. The third staff begins with a series of eighth notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The dynamic is marked *f*. The fourth staff begins with a series of eighth notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The dynamic is marked *mf*. The fifth staff begins with a series of eighth notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The dynamic is marked *f*. The sixth staff begins with a series of eighth notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The dynamic is marked *rit.*. The score includes several repeat signs and section markers. Section A is marked with a box containing 'A' and the text 'a tempo - Repeat 4x'. Section B is marked with a box containing 'B'. Section C is marked with a box containing 'C'. Section D is marked with a box containing 'D' and the text 'Repeat 3x'. Section E is marked with a box containing 'E'.

mp

rit.

A *a tempo - Repeat 4x*

f

B

C

D *Repeat 3x*

mf

f

E *rit.*

Baritone Sax.

Cheer # 1

arr. Bernice

*Watch Conductor
Slow-Fast*

5

Melody Eb

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63

play 2nd time only
Duet



A Double Time ♩ = 126

B

C



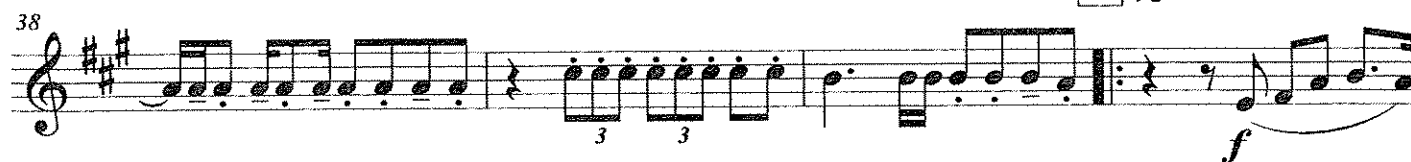
D

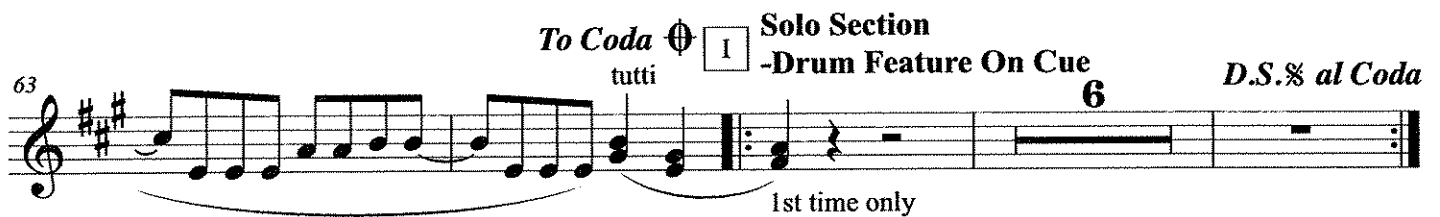


E



F %





J Coda



Countermelody Eb *Danza Kuduro*

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63

Double Time

A = 126

B

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The system contains four measures, each marked with a '4' above the staff, indicating a quarter note. The first measure begins with a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots). The notes are: F#4 (quarter), G#4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), and B4 (quarter). The second measure contains a whole note G#4. The third measure contains a whole note A4. The fourth measure contains a whole note B4. The system concludes with a double bar line.

[illegible]

Solo Section

To Coda  I -Drum Feature On Cue
7

D.S. al Coda

64 *D.S. al Coda*

Coda

84

88

1. 2.

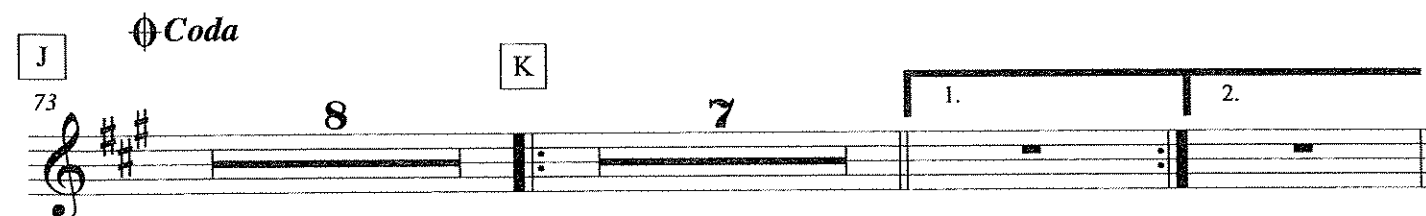
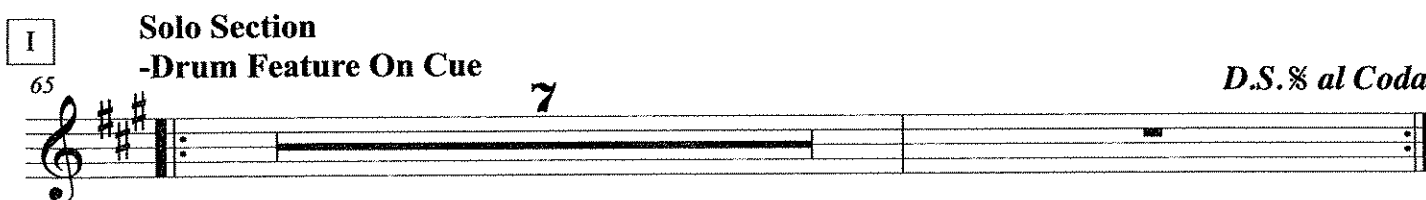
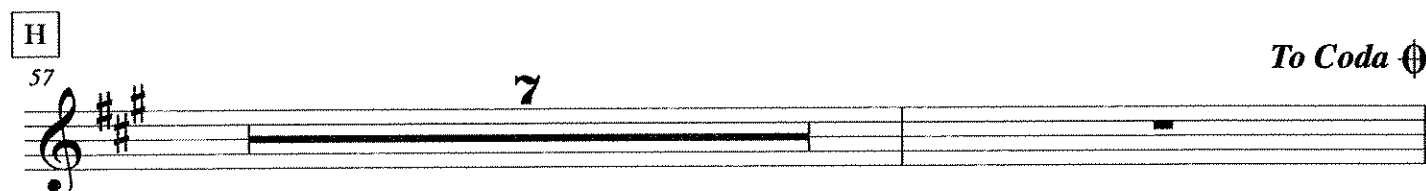
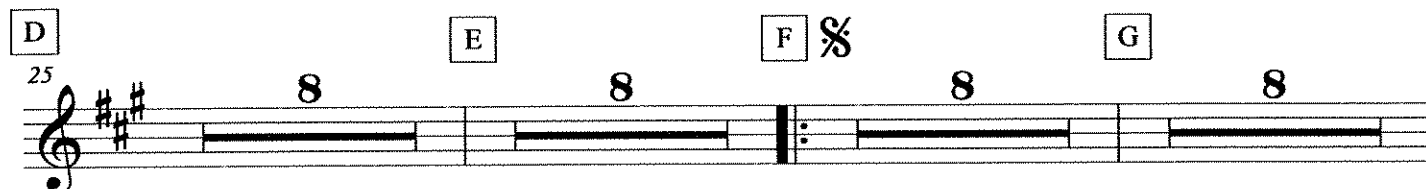
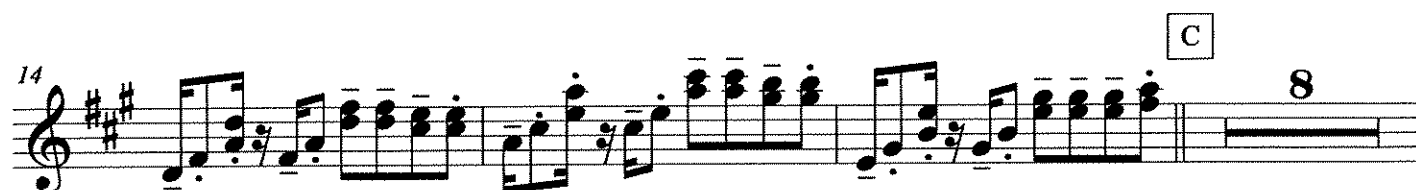
Accordian
Horn Lick Eb
OPTIONAL

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

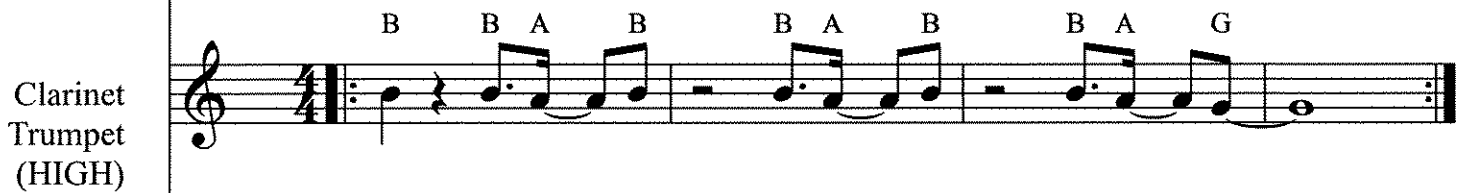
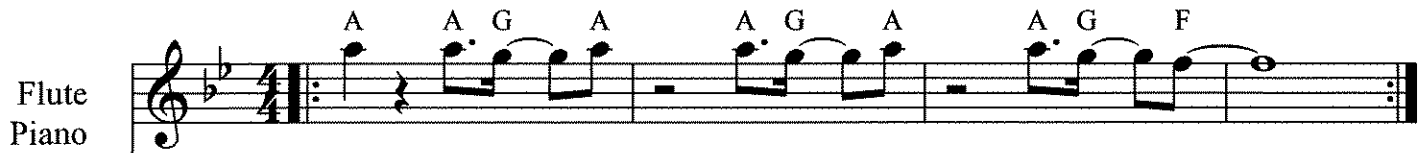
Slow ♩ = 63

A Double Time ♩ = 126



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)

Alto Saxophone

Feeling Good

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

$\text{♩} = 60$

Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

Slowly, Freely
Gm

Gm/F

E♭maj7

Gm/D D7

Gm

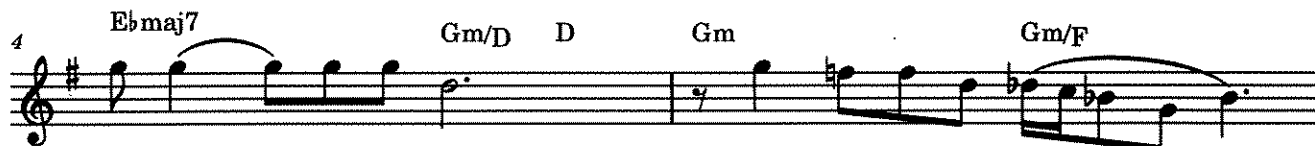
Gm/F



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.

A

Exercise A: Treble clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Five measures of whole notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4.

6 **B**

Exercise B: Treble clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Five measures of whole notes: B3, C#4, D4, E4, F#4.

11 **C** **D**

Exercise C: Treble clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Measures 11-15: Eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B3, C#4, D4, E4, F#4. Measure 15 ends with a whole note D4.

Exercise D: Treble clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Measures 16-18: Eighth notes G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3. Measure 18 ends with a whole note D4.

142 **E♭**
(MED.)

HEART AND SOUL

- HOAGY CARMICHAEL/
FRANK LIESSER

Handwritten musical score for "Heart and Soul" in E-flat major (3 sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of seven staves of music with various chords and melodic lines.

Staff 1: Chords: D, B-7, E-7, A7, Dmaj7, B-7, E-7, A7. Melody: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and quarter rests.

Staff 2: Chords: F#-7, B-7, E-7, A7, D, B-7, E-7, A7. Melody: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and quarter rests.

Staff 3: Chords: D, E-7, A7, Dmaj7, A-7, D7, Gmaj7, F#7, B7, E7. Melody: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and quarter rests.

Staff 4: Chords: A7, D7, G7, F#7, Gmaj7, F#7, B7, E7. Melody: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and quarter rests.

Staff 5: Chords: A7, D7, G7, A7, D, B-7, E-7, A7. Melody: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and quarter rests.

Staff 6: Chords: Dmaj7, B-7, E-7, A7, F#-7, B-7, E-7, A7. Melody: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and quarter rests.

Staff 7: Chords: F#7#5, B7, E-7, A7, D, (B-7, E-7, A7). Melody: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and quarter rests.

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

(If It Ain't Got That Swing)

E♭

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

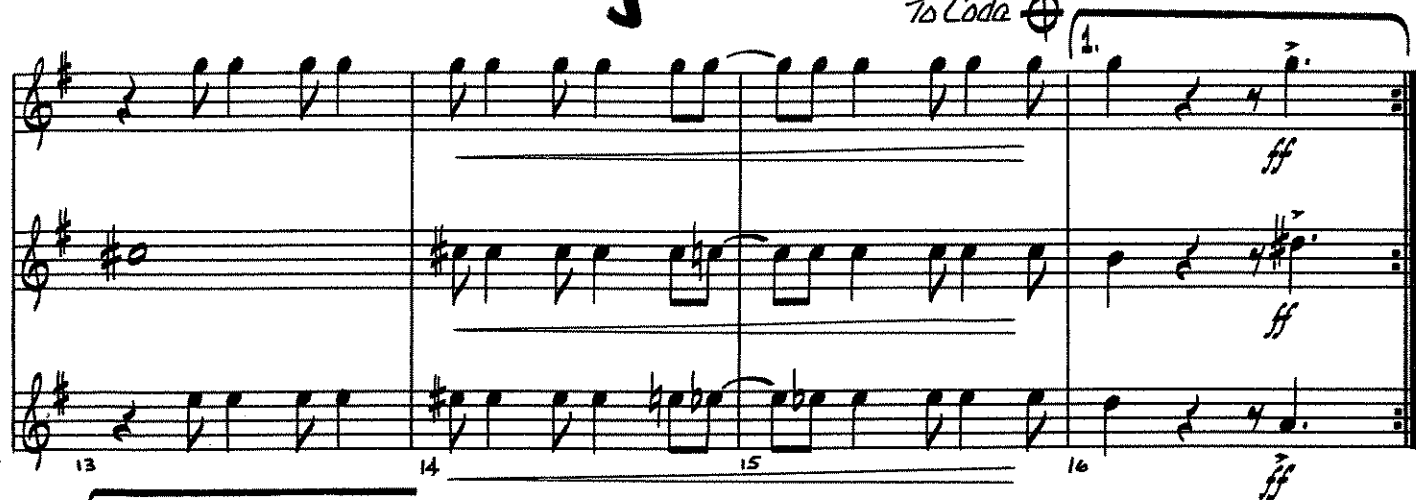
(MODERATELY FAST)

The musical score is written for three staves in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY FAST'. The score consists of 12 measures, numbered 1 through 12. Measures 1-4 are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 5-8 are marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measures 9-12 are marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and accidentals. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 9.

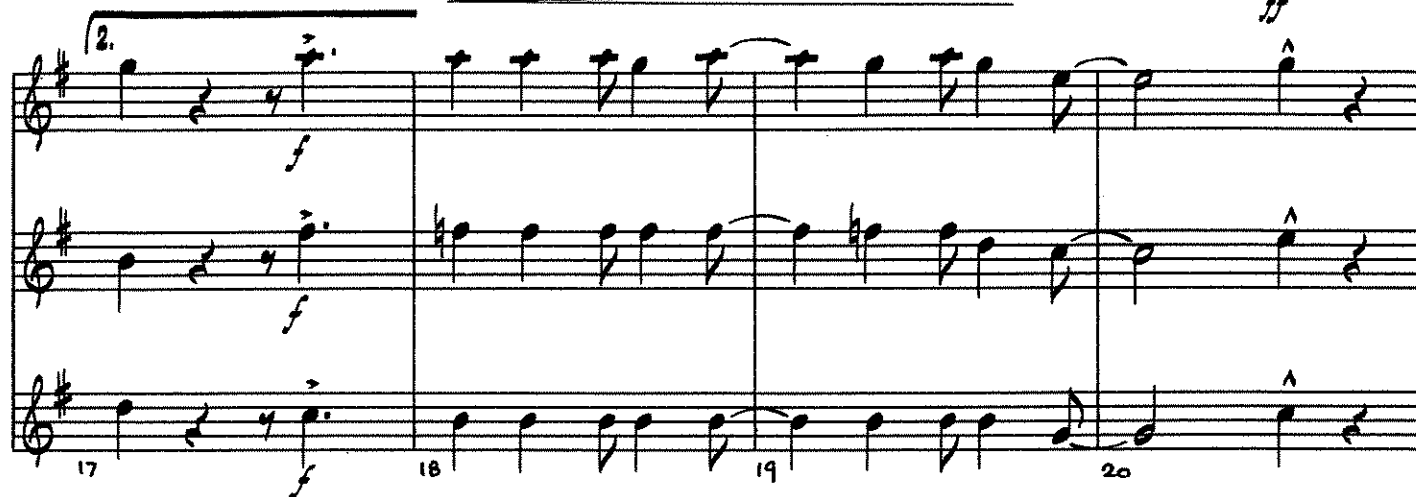
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Don't Mean A Thing - Eb

21

To Coda 

First system of musical notation (measures 13-16). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 13 starts with a whole rest. Measures 14 and 15 contain eighth-note patterns. Measure 16 features a first ending bracket and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking.



Second system of musical notation (measures 17-20). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 17 starts with a first ending bracket and a forte (f) dynamic marking. Measures 18 and 19 continue the melodic line. Measure 20 ends with a half note and an accent (^).



Third system of musical notation (measures 21-23). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 21 and 22 feature half notes with accents (^). Measure 23 continues the melodic line.



Fourth system of musical notation (measures 24-25). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 24 contains eighth-note patterns. Measure 25 ends with a half note and an accent (^). Above measure 25 is the instruction *D.S. al Coda*.

CODA

Fifth system of musical notation (measure 26). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 26 contains a half note and a whole rest.

Alto Sax/Baritone Sax

It Is Well

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873

Philip P. Bliss, 1876

arr. Bernice

With Expression

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

S. phrasing for solo only

First system of the musical score, measures 1-7. It features four staves: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Baritone (B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-7. The Alto, Tenor, and Baritone staves provide harmonic support. The word "legato" is written below the Soprano staff in measures 2, 3, and 4. The Baritone staff also has a "legato" marking in measure 4.

Second system of the musical score, measures 8-14. It continues the four-part setting with Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Baritone staves. The Soprano staff has a slur over measures 8-14. The music maintains the 4/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

Third system of the musical score, measures 15-21. It features the same four staves. A slur is present over measures 15-21. Above the Soprano staff, the text "Lower notes for solo only" is written. The system concludes with repeat signs at the end of each staff.

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...

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

p

A

f

B

fp *f*

PEP BAND CHEERS

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

Imperial March Mi Mi Mi Do So Mi Do So Mi

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

Mari Bros Mi Mi Mi Do Mi So So

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

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

Get Ready For This So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Do

So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Re

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

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

More...

Suavemente: Groove (Cm – G – G – Cm)

C Minor Groove: (C Minor)

Antonio Groove: Do Te Le So (Bb Blues)

Harmony: So Fa Me Re

12 Bar Groove: (Bb Blues)

Pomp & Circumstance

Sir Edward Elgar

Alto Sax - MELODY

The musical score is written for Alto Saxophone in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff is the beginning of the piece. The second staff is labeled 'A' and starts at measure 9. The third staff is labeled 'B' and starts at measure 17. The fourth staff is labeled 'C' and starts at measure 25. The fifth staff is labeled 'D' and starts at measure 33. The sixth staff is labeled 'E' and starts at measure 41. The seventh staff starts at measure 49. The eighth staff starts at measure 54. There are first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' respectively. Measure numbers 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, and 54 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The score ends with a double bar line at the end of the eighth staff.

Two Ceremonial Marches

Baritone Saxophone

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

YBS 54

Maestoso

f

rit.

7

A Andante

mf

13

simile

B

20

C

27

simile

D

34

f

41

E

mf

1.

48

|| 2. *rit.*

f

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Melody - Eb

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



mf

A

B

C *To Coda*

D.S. al Coda **E**

D *f*

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Eb Bass Line

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing

Chorus

7 Am7 D7 G **A** G C G G7 C Cm G Em

15 Am7 D7 G **B** G7 C G7 C A7

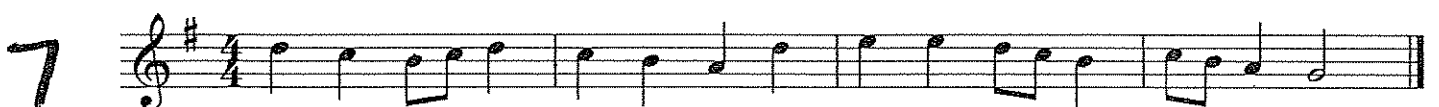
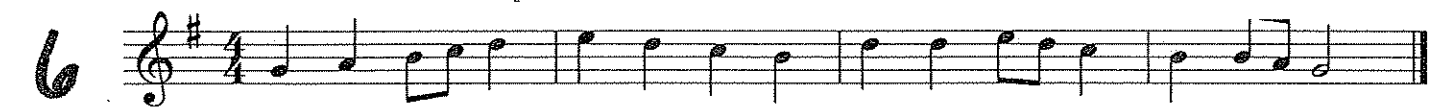
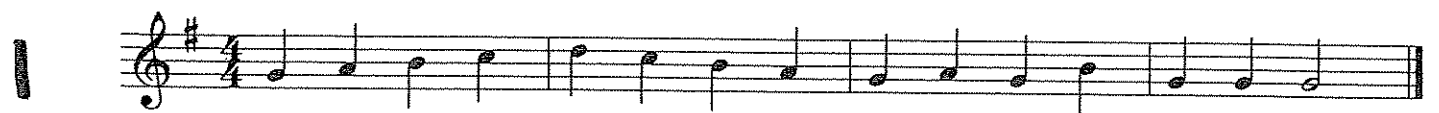
23 D7 D#dim Em A7 D7 D aug **C** G C G G7 *To Coda* **D** C Cm G Em

31 Am7 D7 G *D.S. al Coda* **E** G Em Am7 D7 G **f**

39

E♭

Sight Reading Exercises



Baritone Sax.

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

mp

f

Melody Eb

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smeļs Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

7

10 **B**

4

17 **C**

mp

21

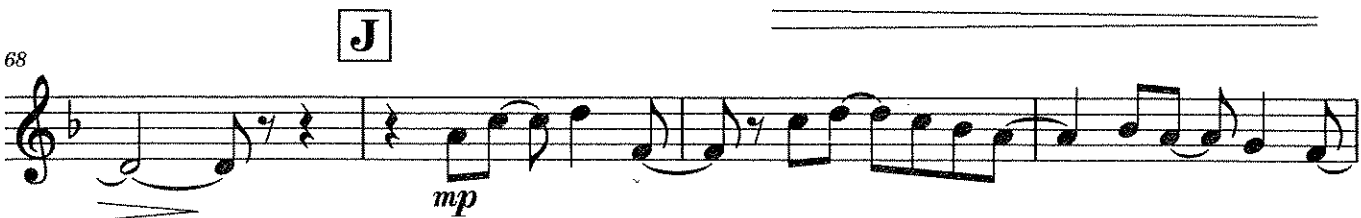
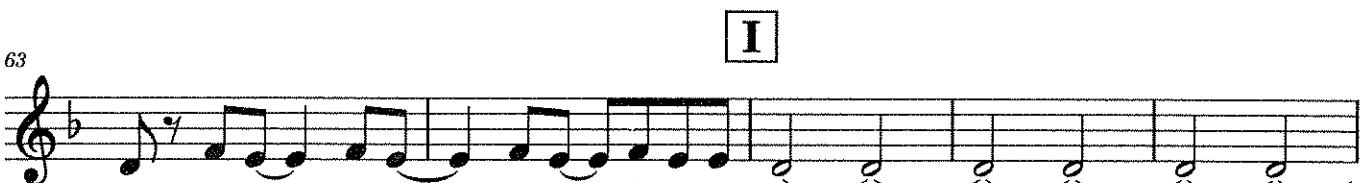
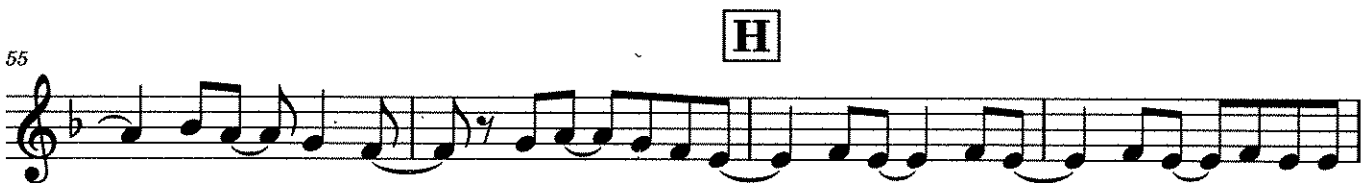
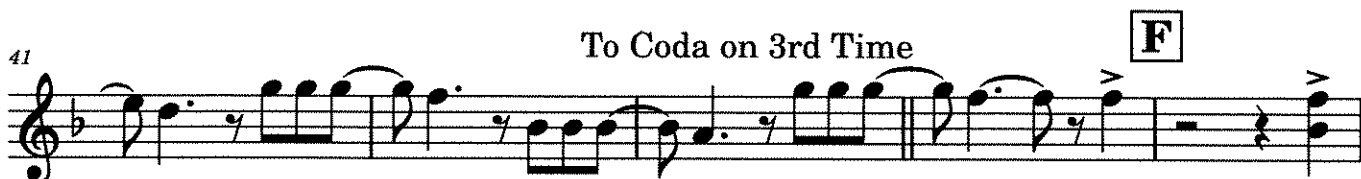
25 **D**

mf

29

f

33 **E** §



K

76

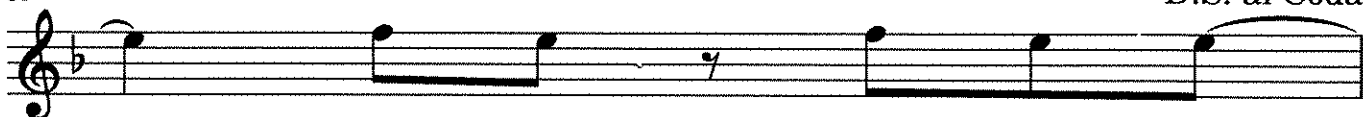


80



84

D.S. al Coda

**L**

85



89

rit.



93

(rit.)



Countermelody Eb

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A** *f*

7

10

13 **B** *mf* **C** *mp*

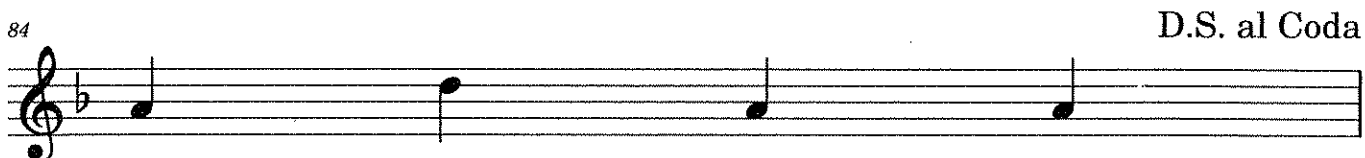
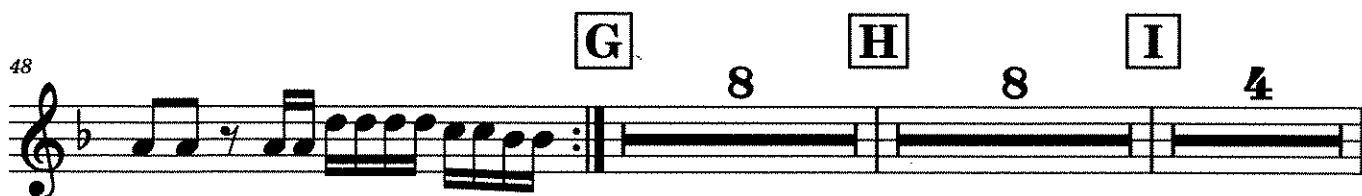
19

25 **D** *mf*

31 **E** % *To Coda on 3rd Time*

11

2



Bass Line E $\flat$

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

8

12 **B** **C** **D**

4 8

mf

27

E

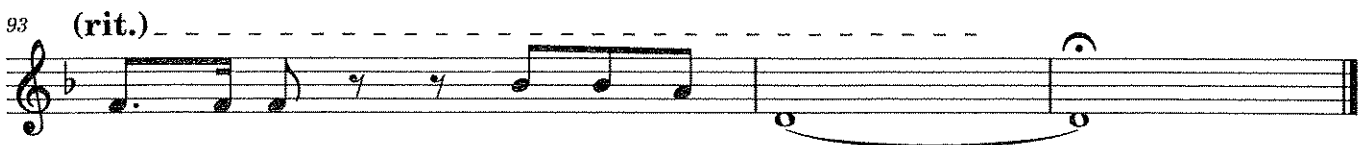
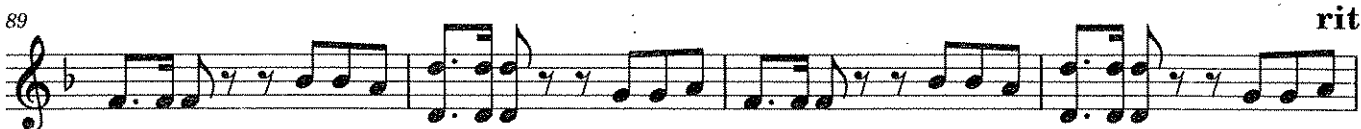
33 *f*

37

41 To Coda on 3rd Time

45 **F**

49 **G** *f*



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

E♭ Baritone Saxophone

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

mp

27

f

The musical score is written for E♭ Baritone Saxophone in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo/style marking 'Majestic' is placed above the first measure. A box containing the number '3' is placed above the third measure. The first staff ends with a double bar line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff begins with a box containing the number '11' above the first measure. The fourth staff begins with a box containing the number '19' above the first measure. A crescendo hairpin is placed below the staff, starting under the eighth measure and ending under the ninth measure, with the marking 'mp' (mezzo-piano) at the end. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff begins with a box containing the number '27' above the first measure. A crescendo hairpin is placed below the staff, starting under the first measure and ending under the second measure, with the marking 'f' (forte) at the end. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a final double bar line.

TAKE ON ME

BARITONE SAX

Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE

Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE

and MORTON HARKET

Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

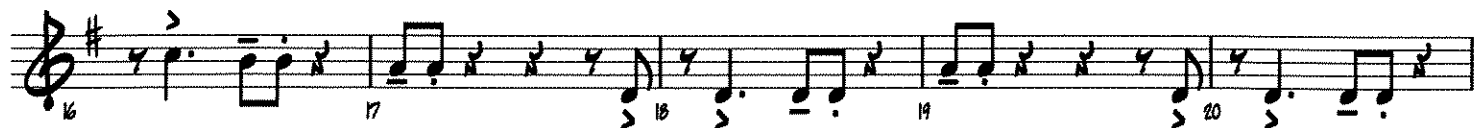
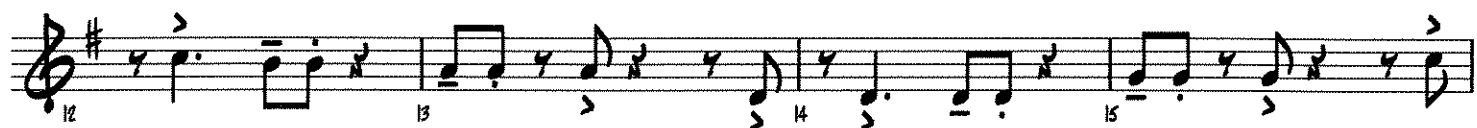
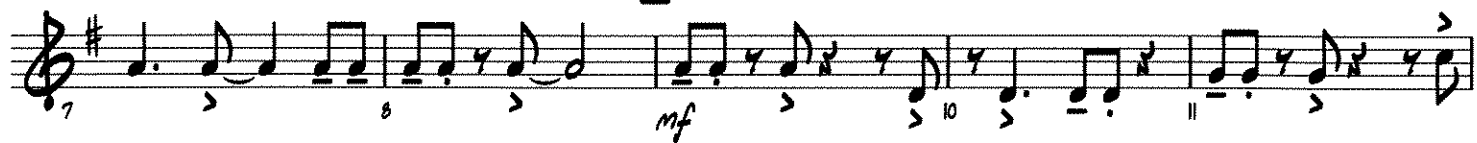
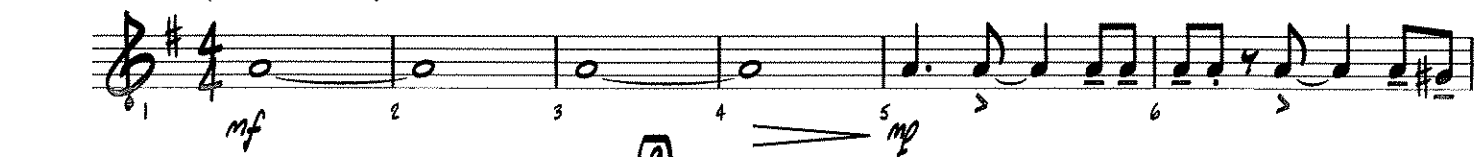
(A) (TECHNO-POP)



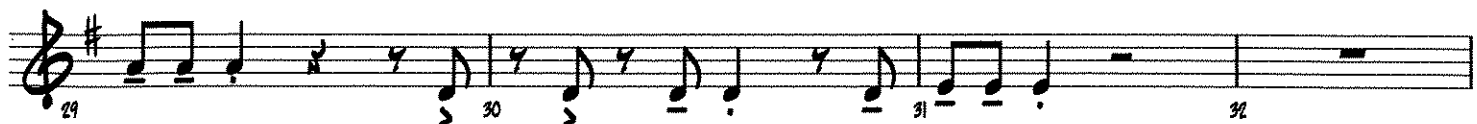
(B) *mf*



(TECHNO-POP)



(21)



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Take On Me - 1

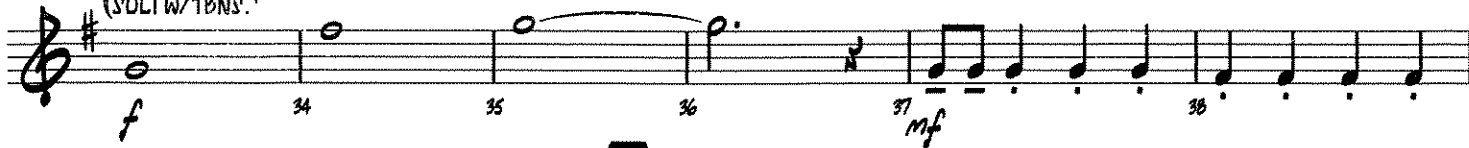
Audio Demo
YouTube.com
Search: HL07012996

33



BARITONE SAX

(SOLI W/TBNS.)



41



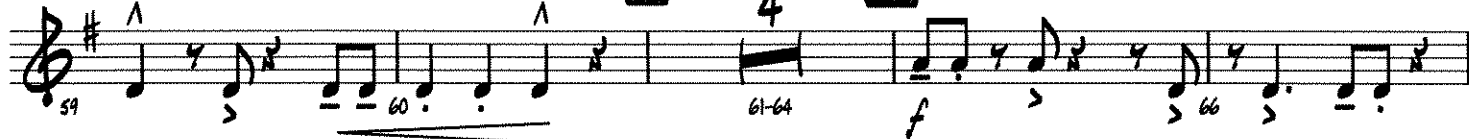
TO CODA



49



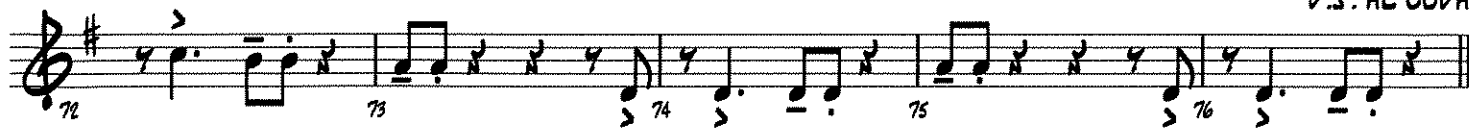
61



65



D.S. AL CODA



CODA



THE TEMPEST

E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

mp *f*

13 14 15 16 17 18 12 30 31 32

ff *mp*

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41

f

42 43 44 45 46 47 48

ff *mp*

49 50 51 52 53 54 55

56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

f

65 66 67 68 69 3 72 73

mf *f*

74 75 76 77 78 79

ff

THE TEMPEST

E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

4

9

1

5

6

7

8

10

11

mp

f

18

4

12

13

14

15

16

17

ff

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

mf

36

30

31

32

33

34

35

37

f

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

ff

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

mf

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

mp

cresc. poco a poco

71

72

73

74

75

76

78

79

f

mp

ff

div.

2

8

390

(RED. UP)

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS

1. *Pharmaceutical Innovation and Access:* The pharmaceutical industry is a major driver of economic growth, but it also faces significant challenges in terms of innovation and access. The industry is characterized by high R&D costs, long development cycles, and high prices. However, it also plays a crucial role in improving public health and quality of life.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Common Reed)
 2. *Spartina patens* (Cottontail Sedge)
 3. *Scirpus americanus* (American Bulrush)
 4. *Distichlis spicata* (Spartan Grass)
 5. *Eleocharis acicularis* (Spikerush)
 6. *Cladophora* (Cladophora)
 7. *Chara* (Chara)
 8. *Hydrilla* (Hydrilla)
 9. *Ulothrix* (Ulothrix)
 10. *Volvox* (Volvox)

1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*
 2. *What are the research objectives?*
 3. *What is the research methodology?*
 4. *What are the findings of the study?*
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*
 6. *What are the limitations of the study?*
 7. *What are the implications of the study?*
 8. *What are the future research directions?*
 9. *What are the contributions of the study?*
 10. *What are the key words of the study?*

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

9 **f** **A** 4 **B** **mp**

13 **C** **mf** **D**

17 **E** %

21 **F**

25 **G** optional top notes

28 **H**

31 **I** 3 **f**

37 **J** **f** To Coda ☺

41 **K** **mf**

45 **L**

49 **D.S. at Coda**

Uptown Funk!

Melody Eb, p. 2

Coda

M

50 *f* *mp*

Musical staff 50-54: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 50 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 51 has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 52 is a whole rest. Measure 53 is a whole rest. Measure 54 is a whole rest.

N

55

Musical staff 55-59: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 55 starts with a repeat sign. Measures 55-59 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Measure 58 has a first ending bracket. Measure 59 has a second ending bracket.

O

60 *mf*

Musical staff 60-63: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 60-63 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Measure 60 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

P

64 *f*

Musical staff 64-67: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 64-67 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Measure 64 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Q

R

68 *f*

Musical staff 68-73: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 68 starts with a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 68-73 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Measure 68 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

S

74 *ff*

Musical staff 74-78: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 74-78 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Measure 74 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

T

79

Musical staff 79-83: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 79-83 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

U

V

84

Musical staff 84-88: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 84-88 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

89

fff

Musical staff 89-92: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 89-92 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Measure 89 has a fortississimo (*fff*) dynamic.

Counter melody Eb

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A B C

D E % F

11 3 4 mf f

23 G f

H I J

30 3 f

37 To Coda ☼

K L D.S. al Coda

41 3 4

Coda

Uptown Funk!

Counter melody Eb, p. 2

50

M N O P

4 3 1. 2. 4 3

67

Q

f

71

R

75

S

80

T U

fp

85

V

90

fff

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A **B**

C 10 **D** **E** %

F **G**

19 **H** **I**

28 **J** **K**

37 **L**

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

To Coda ☉

D.S. al Coda

Uptown Funk!

Bass Line Eb, p. 2

Coda M N 1.

50 *f* *mp*

O P

59 2. *mf*

Q R

68 *f*

S T U

76 *ff*

V

85 *fff* >>>> > >>> >

Warm-ups

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

9 Count Tones

Start on Low Bb, F, or Tuning Bb.

23

F, Low Bb / Slurred 8th notes to F

[illegible]

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

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a half note G4, a half note F4, and a half note E4. The melody continues with a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The system ends with a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3.

Alto Sax.

65

72

2 Note / Slurred 16ths to F

78

84

90

3 Note / Slurred 3rds

93

99

105

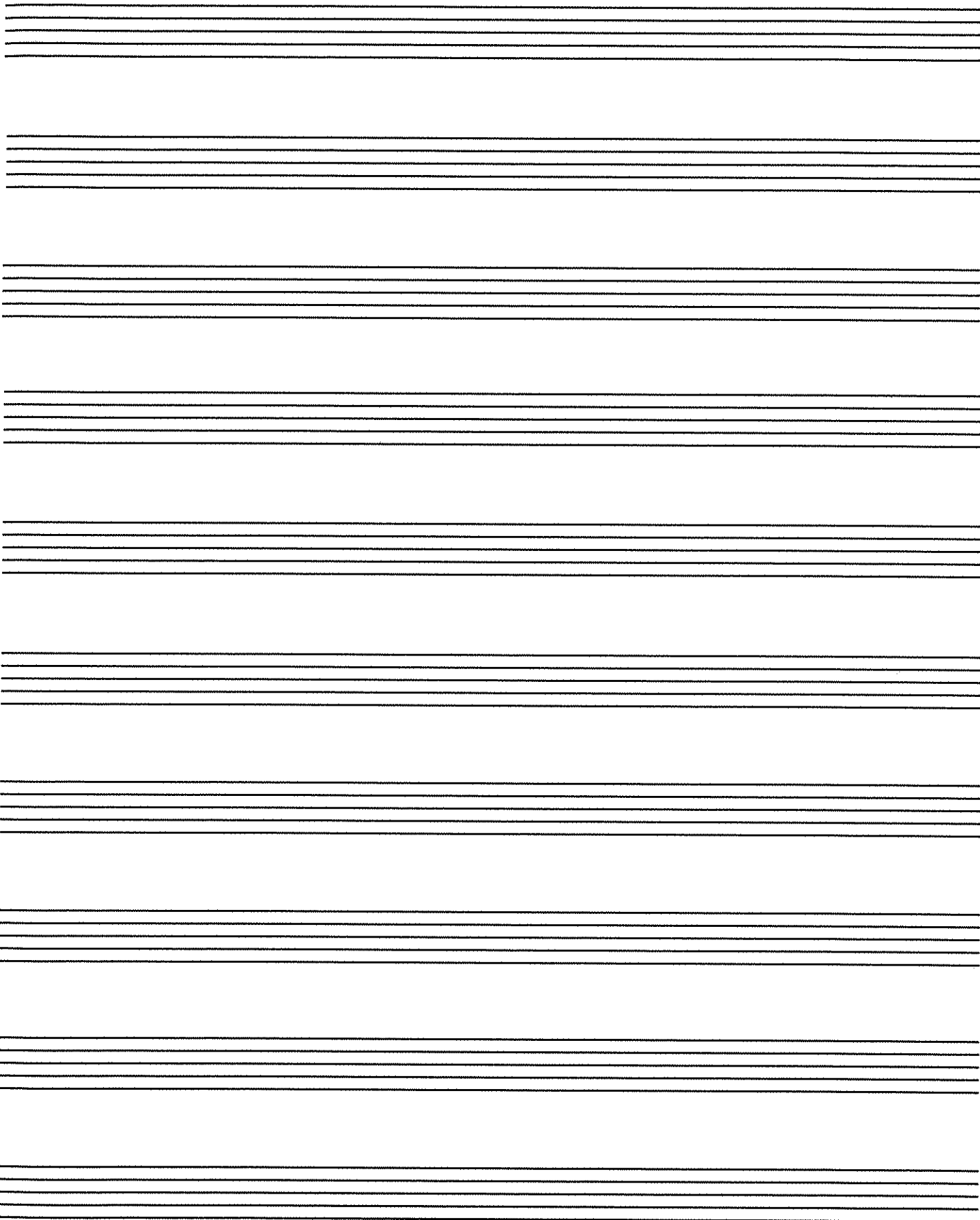
Alto Sax.

4 Note / Crazy 16ths

108

113

118



FINGERING CHART

B BARITONE SAXOPHONE

Instrument Care Reminders

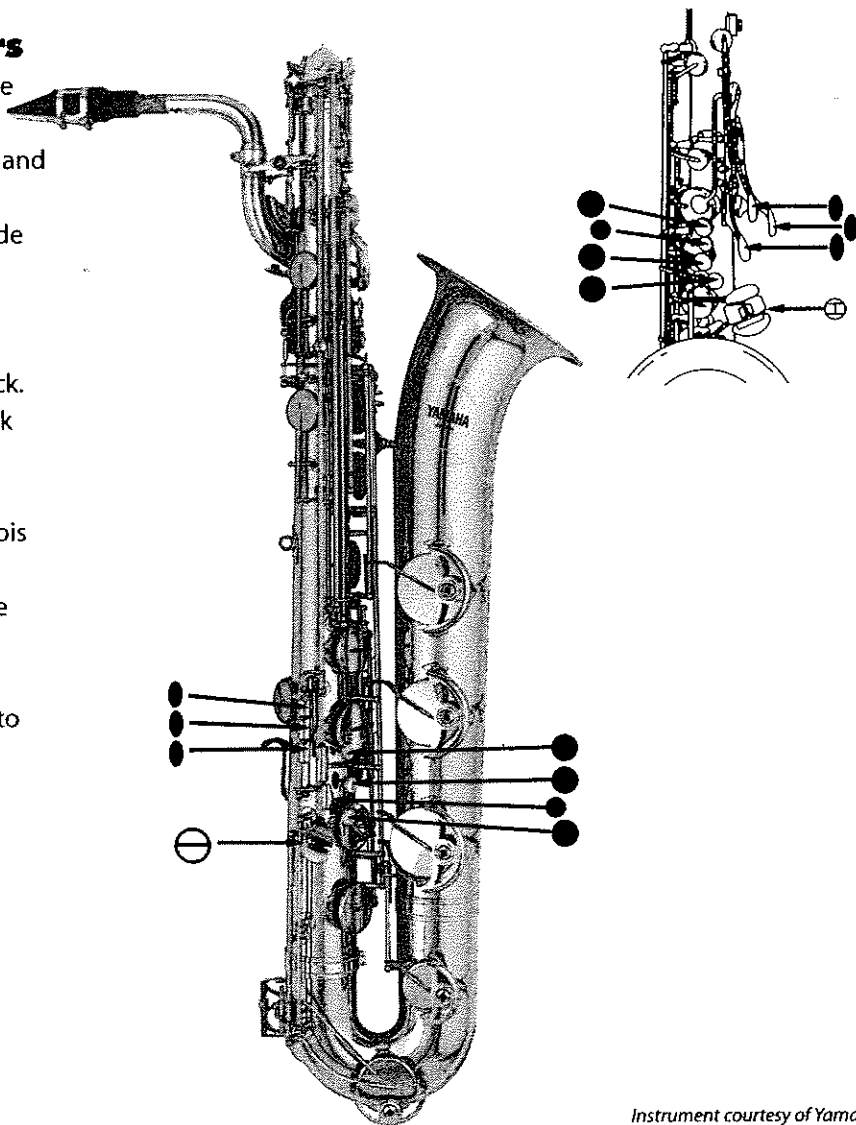
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

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

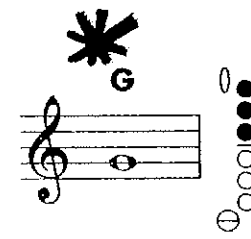
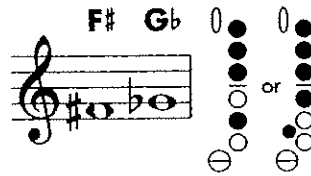
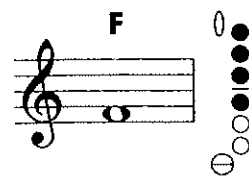
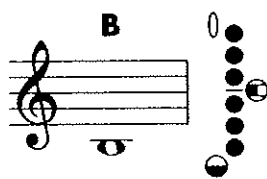
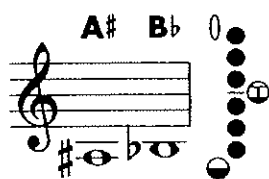
○ = Open

● = Pressed down

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

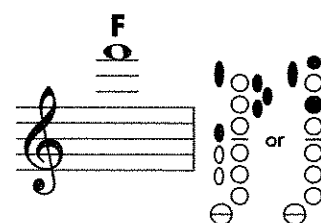
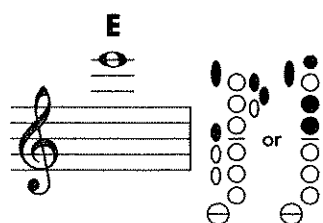
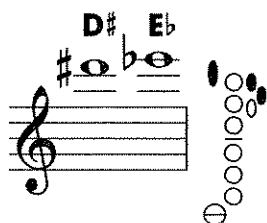
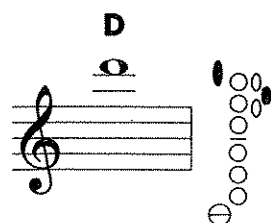
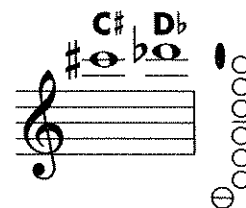
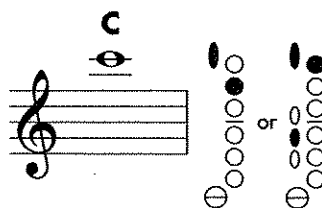
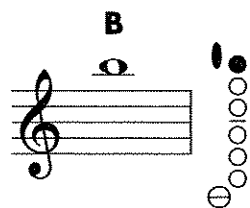
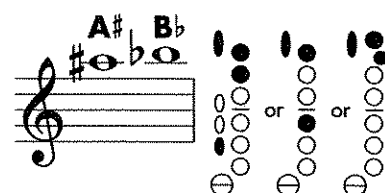
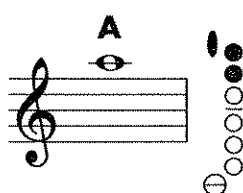
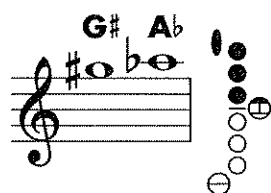
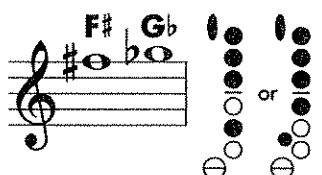
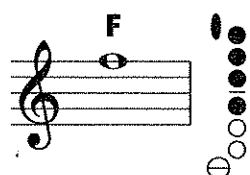
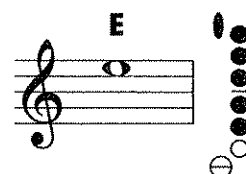
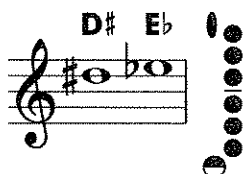
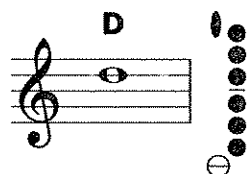
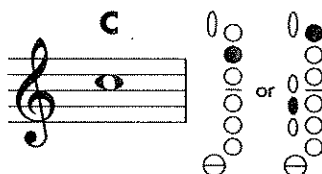
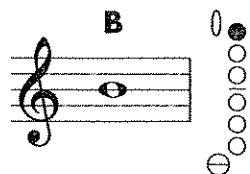
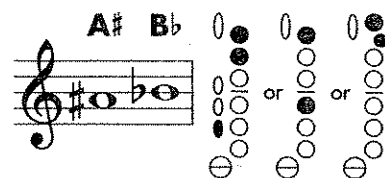
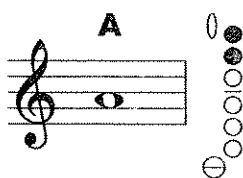
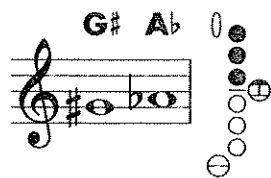


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division



FINGERING CHART

E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE



B $\flat$ Concert Scale - Fingering Chart

B $\flat$ /"Do"	C/"Re"	D/"Mi"	E $\flat$ /"Fa"	F/"So"	G/"La"	A/"Ti"	B $\flat$ /"Do"
 B$\flat$	 C	 D	 E$\flat$	 F	 G	 A	 B$\flat$
 B$\flat$	 C	 D	 E$\flat$	 F	 G	 A	 B$\flat$
 B$\flat$	 C	 D	 E$\flat$	 F	 G	 A	 B$\flat$

Trumpet

Trombone

Electric Bass

BariTone B.C.