

ALTO 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

Bb ALTO SAXOPHONE

Instrument Care Reminders

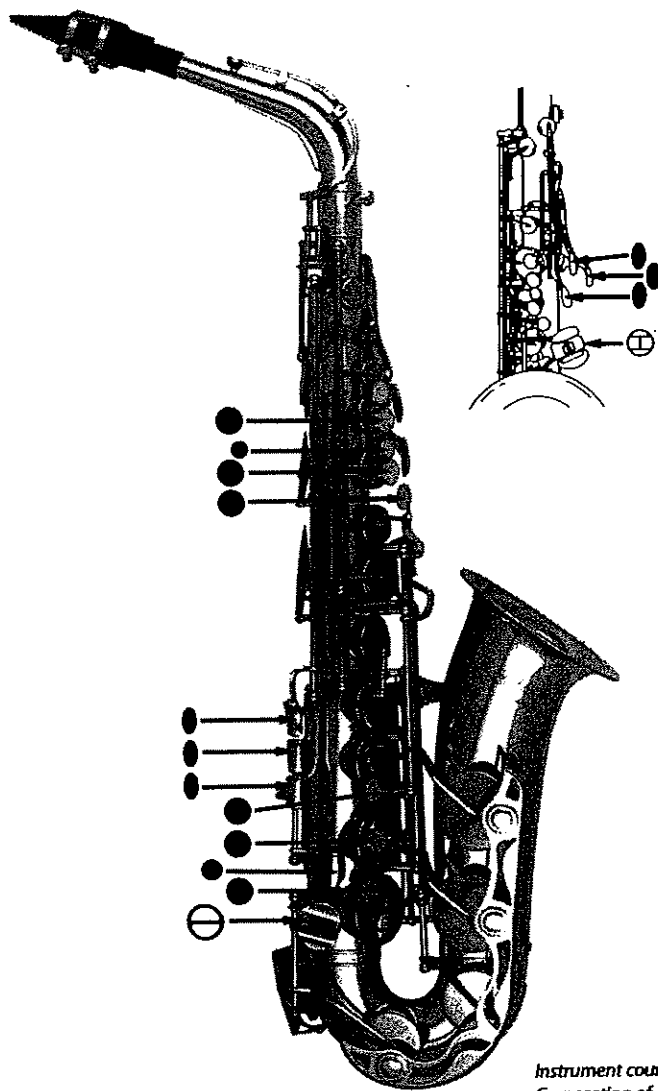
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

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

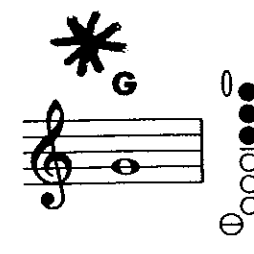
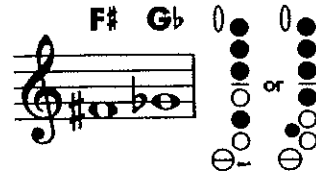
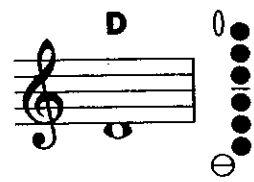
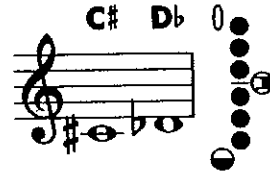
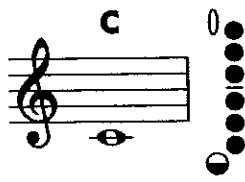
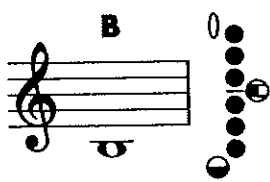
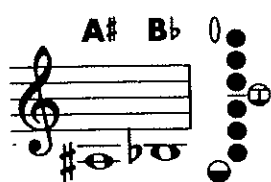
○ = Open

● = Pressed down

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

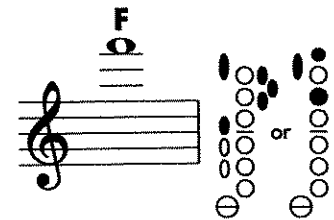
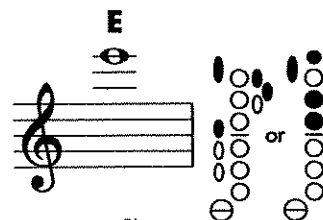
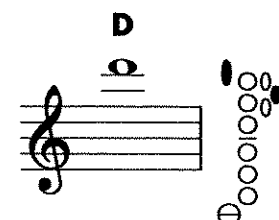
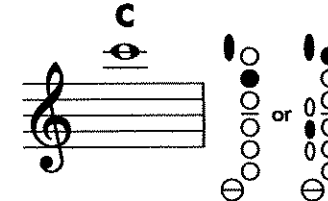
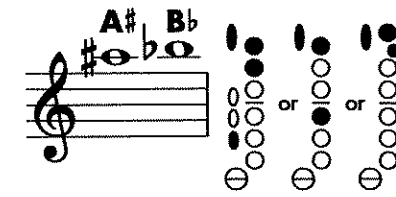
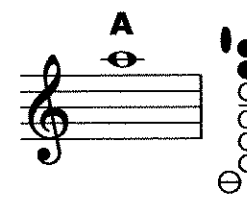
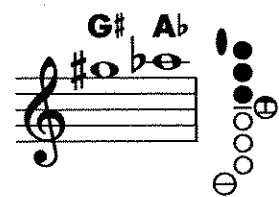
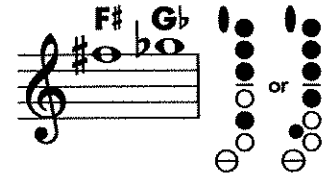
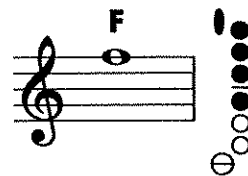
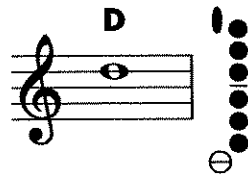
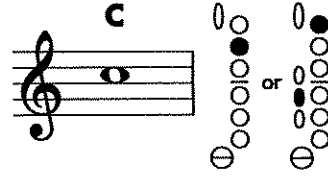
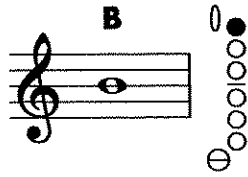
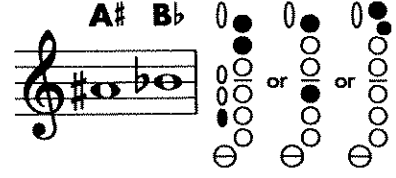
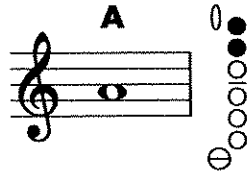
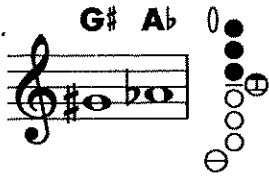


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division



FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ ALTO 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

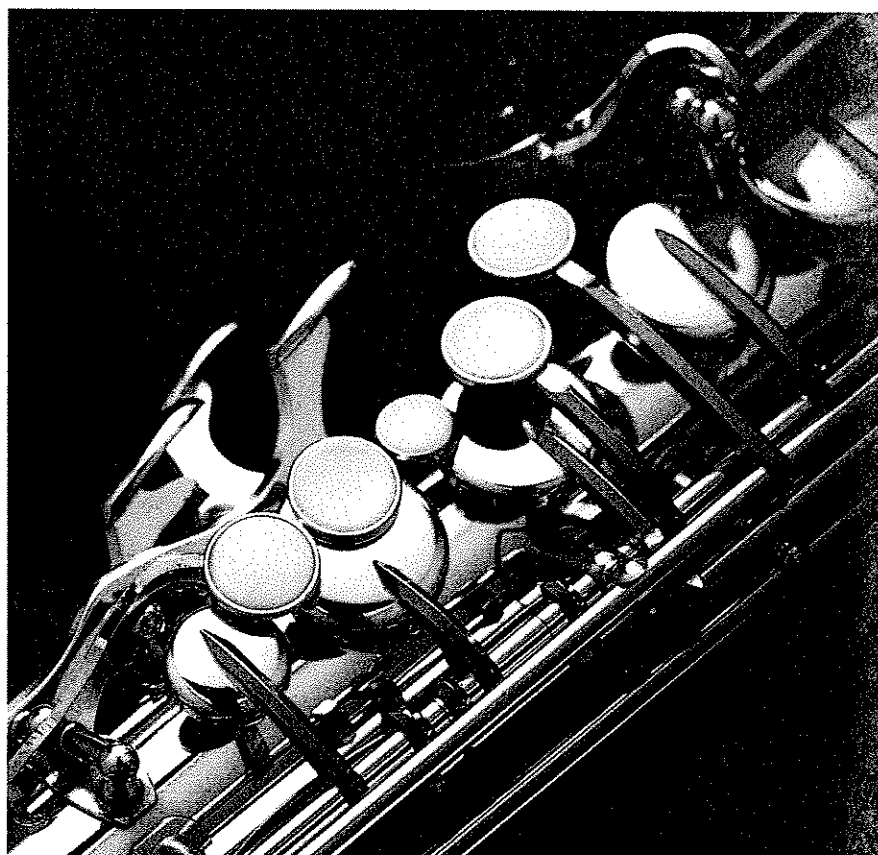
- ☐ Compose & perform your own song OR perform an approved song in front of a class or group
- ☐ Play Fundamental Rhythms 1-132 on page 64 of the band handbook
- ☐ Play all major scales, minor scales, and the chromatic scale (two octaves)
- ☐ Play a college level audition piece

E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®]

20000 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 1/2 inch.
- Place your upper teeth directly on the mouthpiece. The reed rests on the lower lip over the teeth.
- Close your mouth around the mouthpiece, like a rubber band. Your facial muscles all support and cushion your lips on the mouthpiece.
- Keep your chin down and slightly relaxed.

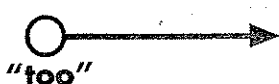
Taking Care Of Your Instrument

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

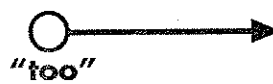
- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with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

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

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



REST

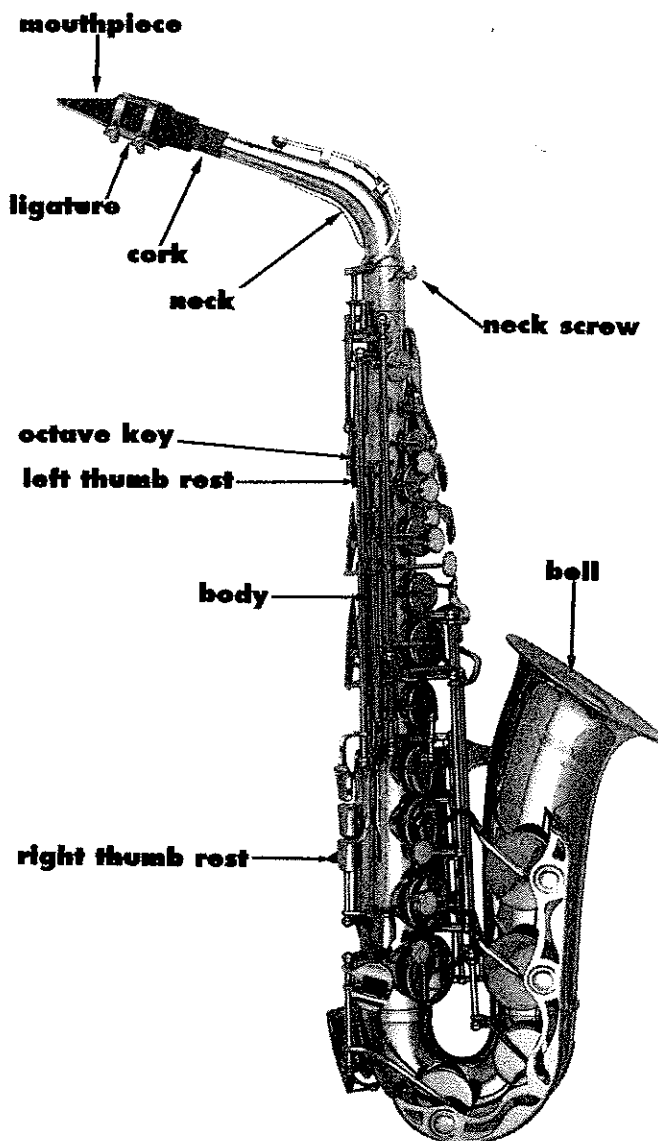


REST

Getting It Together

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

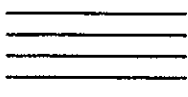
- Step 1** Carefully put the thin end of the reed in your mouth to moisten thoroughly. Rub a small amount of cork grease on the neck cork, if needed. Clean hands.
- Step 2** Hold the body of the saxophone near its upper end and remove the end plug. Loosen the neck screw and gently twist the neck into 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

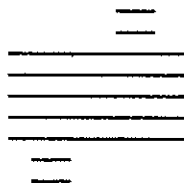
Music Staff



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

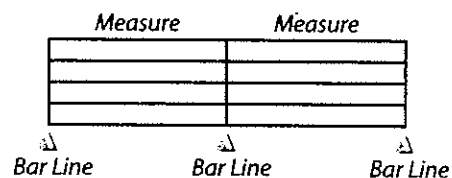
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Ledger Lines



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

Measures & Bar Lines



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

Long Tone



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

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

Tap: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram with each new note.

C

4. TWO'S A TEAM

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

5. HEADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.

B

6. MOVING ON UP

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

Double Bar

indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

7. THE LONG HAUL

A **Double Bar**

8. FOUR BY FOUR

Repeat Sign

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

9. TOUCHDOWN

G **Double Bar**

10. THE FAB FIVE

Double Bar

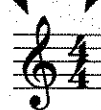
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Treble Clef

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

Time Signature

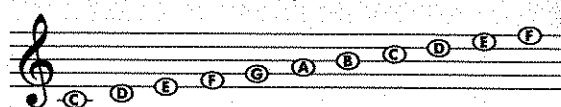
indicates how many beats per measure
and what kind of note gets one beat.



= 4 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Note Names

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



THEORY

Sharp

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

Flat

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

Natural

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

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

Double Bar

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

12. FIRST FLIGHT

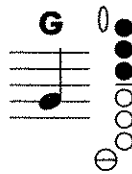
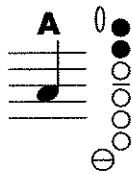
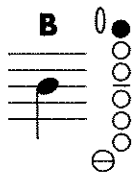
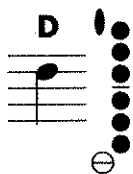
Double Bar

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

Double Bar

Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:

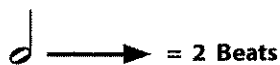


14. ROLLING ALONG

Go to the next line.

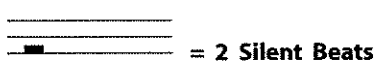
Double Bar

Half Note



1 & 2 &

Half Rest



1 & 2 &



15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Clap

Repeat Sign

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

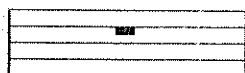
American Folk Song

19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

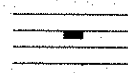
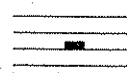
Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.

Whole Note

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

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

**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

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

△ Play F#'s

24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

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

25. LIGHTLY ROW

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

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

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

Fermata

Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note

Practice long tones on each new note.

Fermata 7

**28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE**

French Folk Song

**29. REMIX****THEORY****Harmony**

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

30. LONDON BRIDGE – Duet

English Folk Song

**HISTORY**

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who started playing professionally at age six, and lived during the time of the American Revolution. Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote more than 600 compositions during his short life, including a piano piece based on the famous song, "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star."

31. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation

**32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

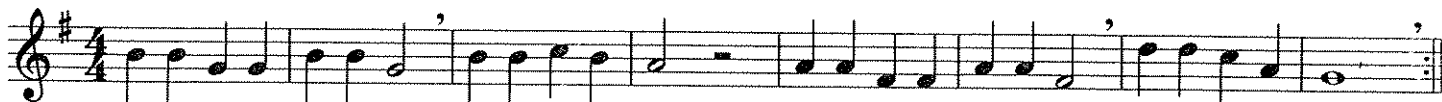
Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:



33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY



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.

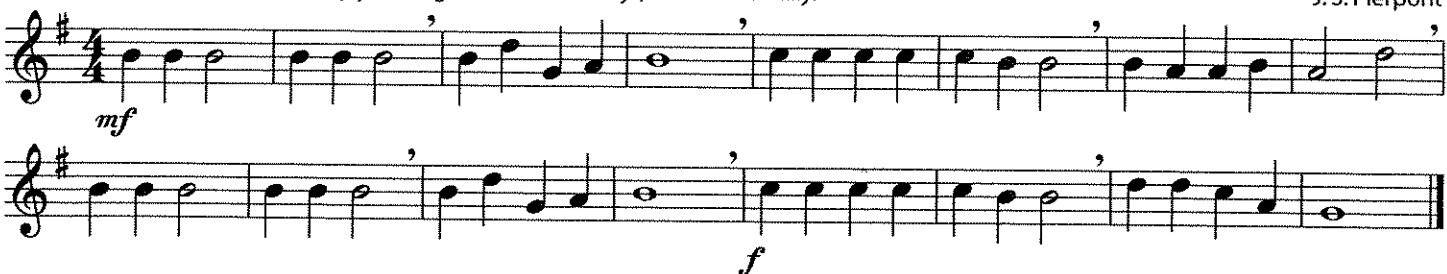
37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

Keep your fingers close to the keys, curved naturally.

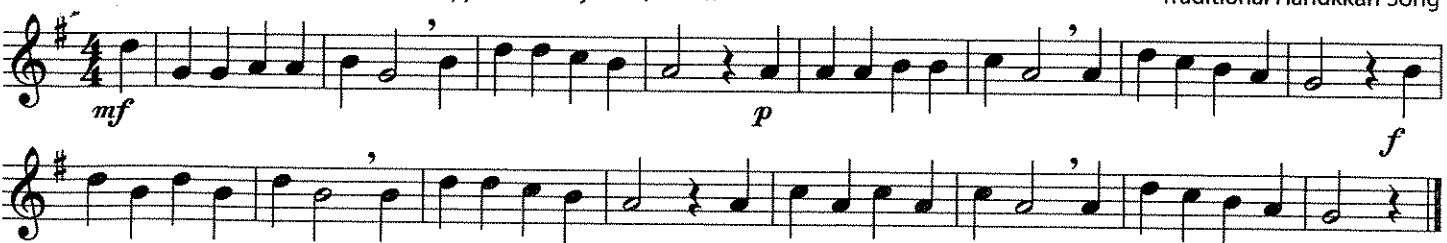
J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

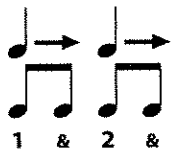
Traditional Hanukkah Song



Eighth Notes



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

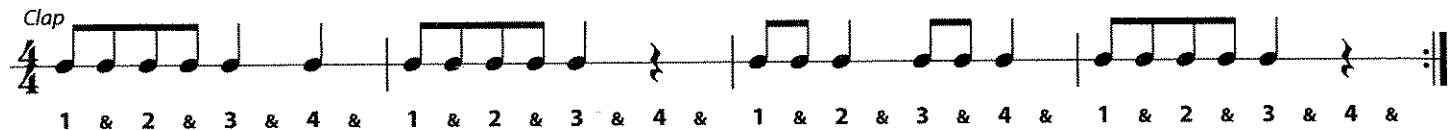


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.

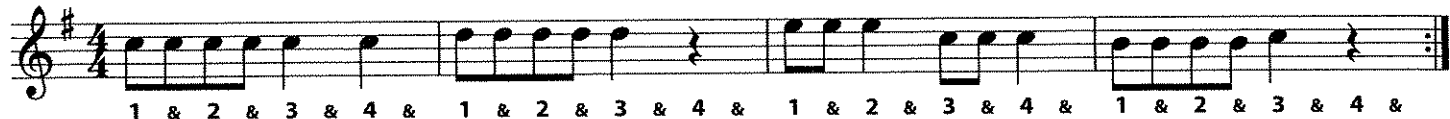


40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM



42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song



43. LONG, LONG AGO

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



44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster



HISTORY

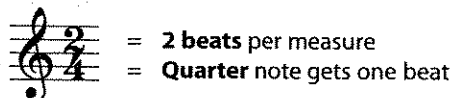
Italian composer **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote "William Tell" at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini

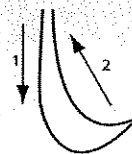


2 Time Signature

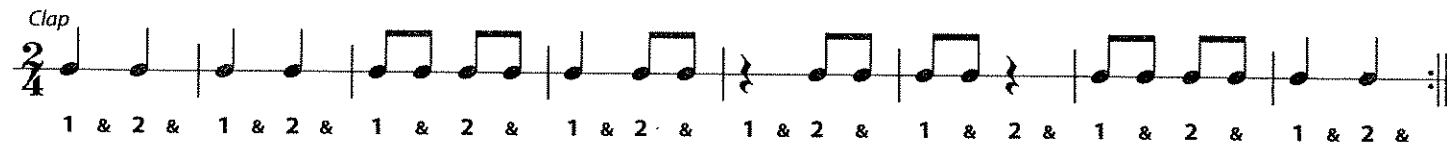


Conducting

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

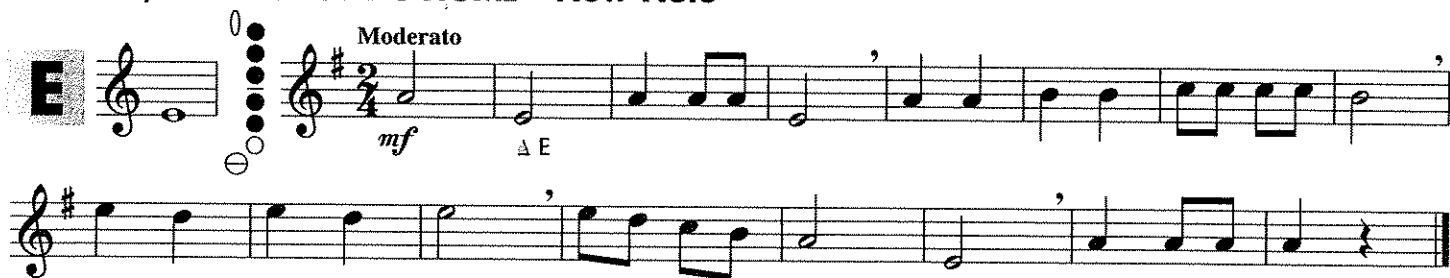
Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March



Reproduced by Permission of Boosey & Hawkes Music Publishers Ltd.

49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note

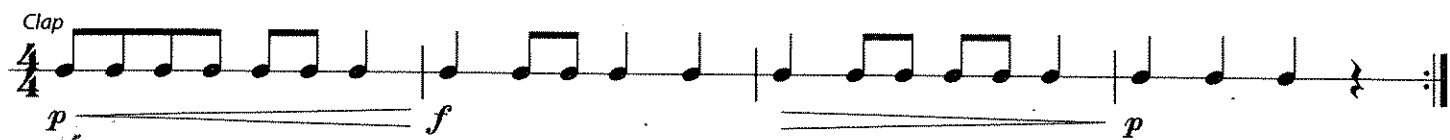


Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS



51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

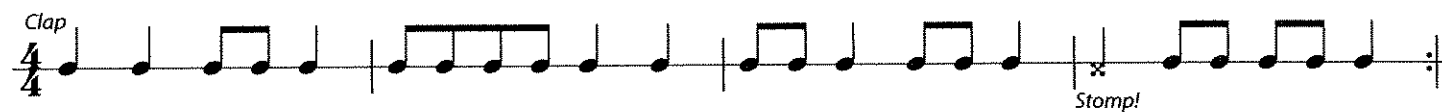
tone builder



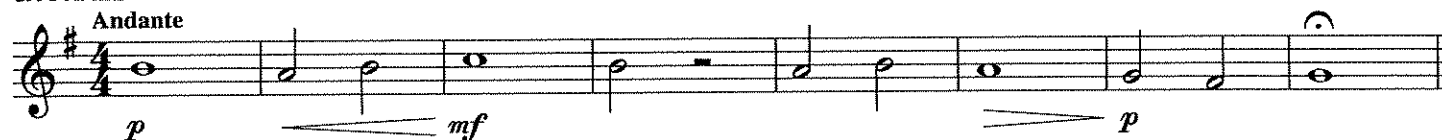
Rhythm Etude



Rhythm Rap



Chorale



53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

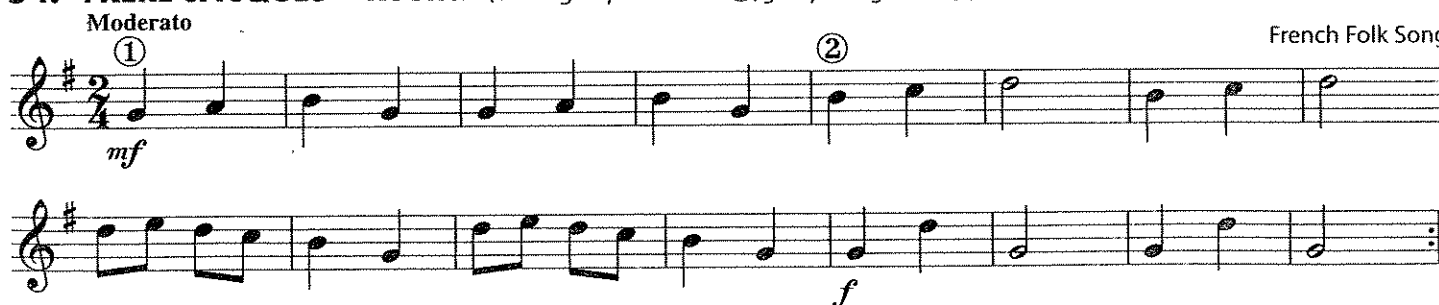
(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton



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

French Folk Song



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 Measure number

mf

f

11

19

This musical score is for a band arrangement of 'When the Saints Go Marching In'. It is in 4/4 time 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 half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Measure numbers 3, 11, and 19 are indicated in boxes above the staves. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *f*.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

f

p

13

2nd time go on to meas. 13 7

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 half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes above the staves. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, and *p*. A repeat sign is present at the end of the second staff, with the instruction '2nd time go on to meas. 13 7'.

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

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

p

13

This musical score is for a section feature of 'Ode to Joy' from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. It is in 4/4 time 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 half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes above the staves. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*. A crescendo hairpin is shown between the second and third staves.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

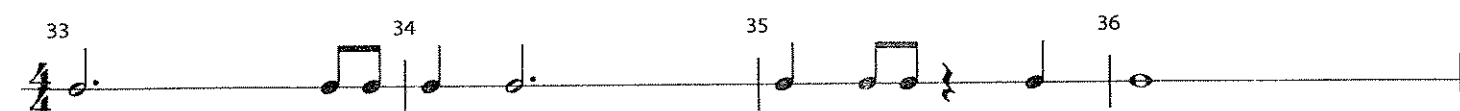
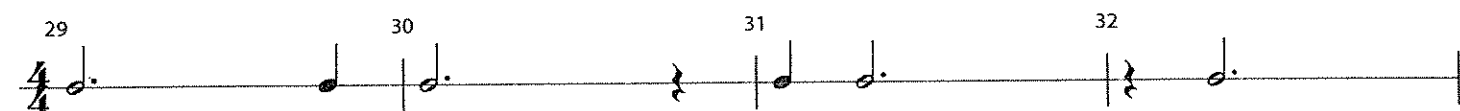
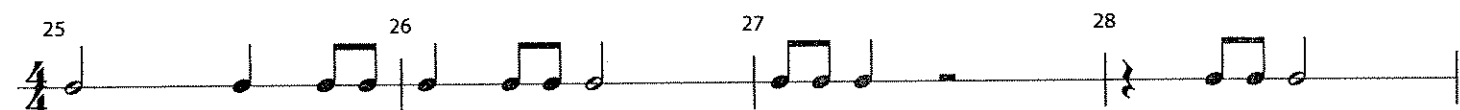
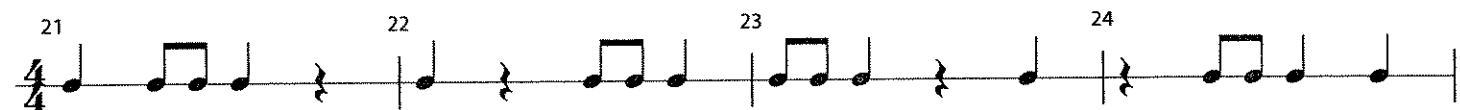
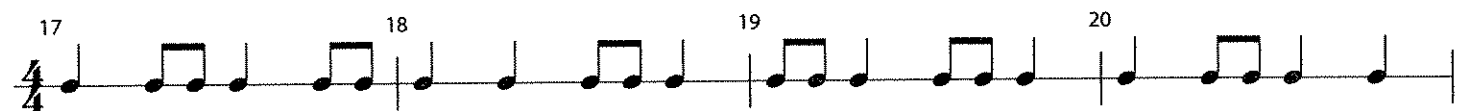
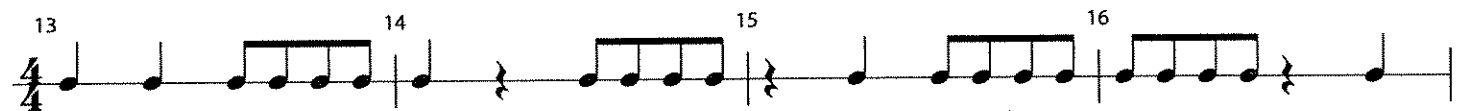
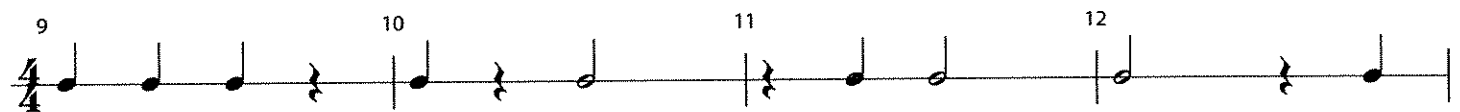
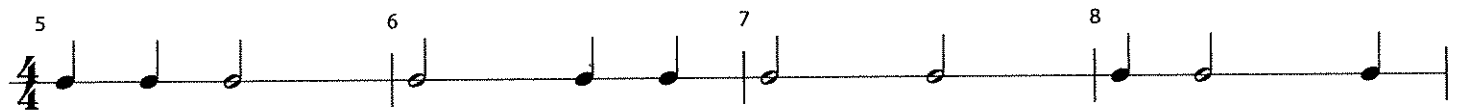
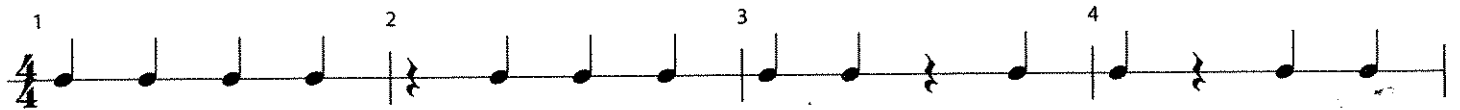
Allegro

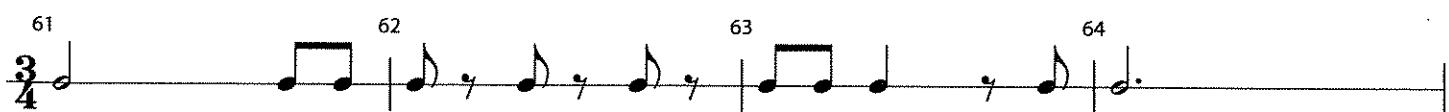
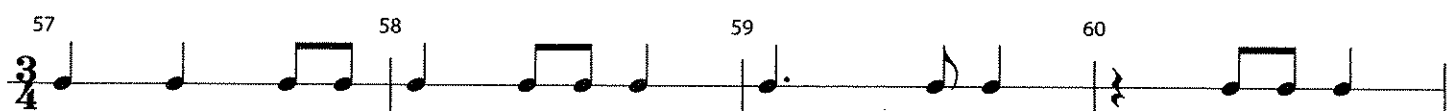
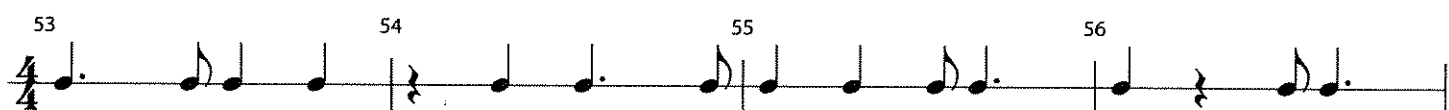
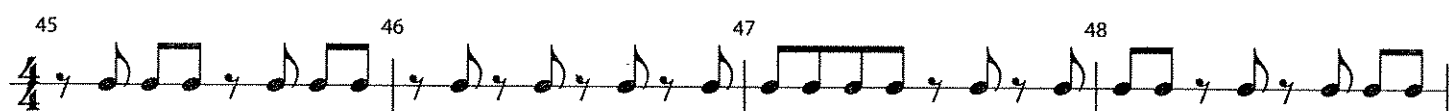
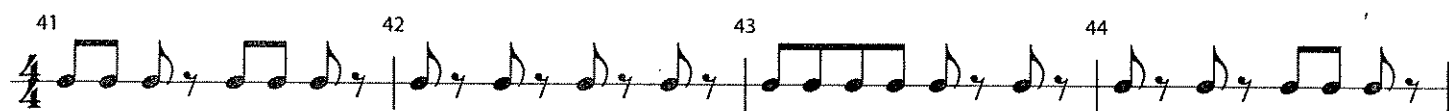
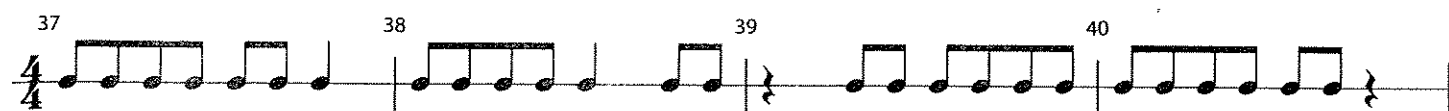
f

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 half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The dynamic marking *f* is present at the beginning of the first staff.



RHYTHM STUDIES



 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

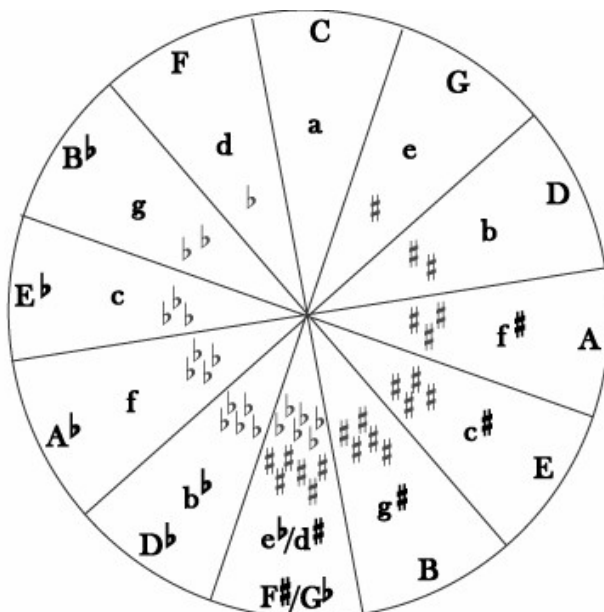
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

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

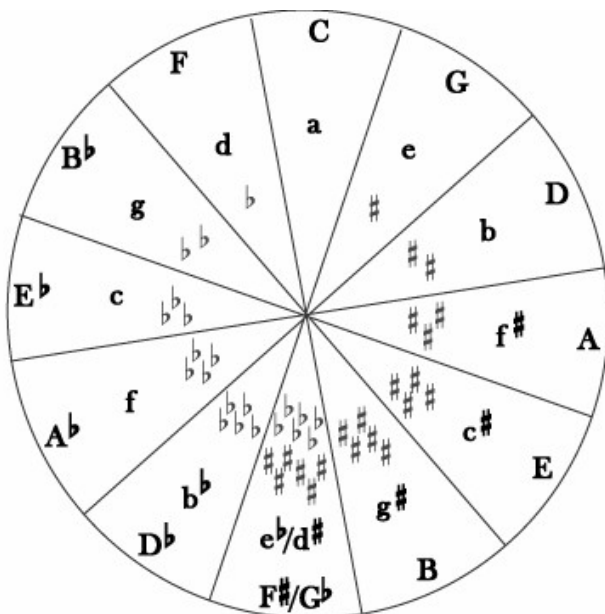
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- 2) If your instrument transposes, move forward to find the transposed pitch:
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 - French Horns in F move forward 1 key from the given concert pitch (or up a 5th on chart)
- 3) Find that pitch back 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

16 measures of music, each containing a whole note. The notes are: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G. Fingerings are provided for each note.

2. Scale

16 measures of music, each containing a whole note. The notes are: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G.

3. Arpeggio with hints

7 measures of music, each containing a whole note. The notes are: G, B, D, G, D, B, G. Fingerings are provided for each note.

4. Arpeggio

7 measures of music, each containing a whole note. The notes are: G, B, D, G, D, B, G.

5. Draw the notes of the scale.

16 empty measures for drawing notes.

6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.

7 empty measures for drawing notes.

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

16 empty measures for filling in notes. The final measure contains a whole note G.

Concert Bb Scale

BRASS

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

WOODWINDS

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

Concert 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

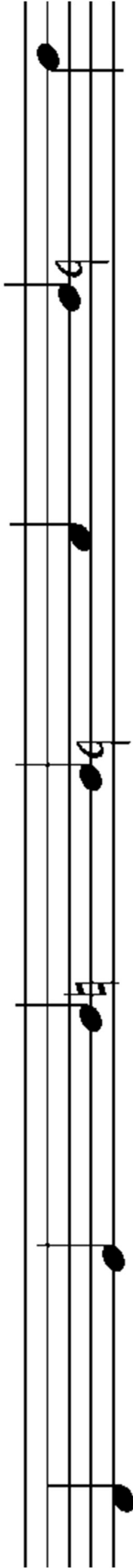
Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solfege	Do	Re	Me	Fa	Sol	Le	Te	Do
C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C
Bb Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	D	E	F	G	A	Bb	C	D
Eb Instruments (Alto Sax)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

CONCERT B $\flat$ BLUES SCALE - FINGERING CHART

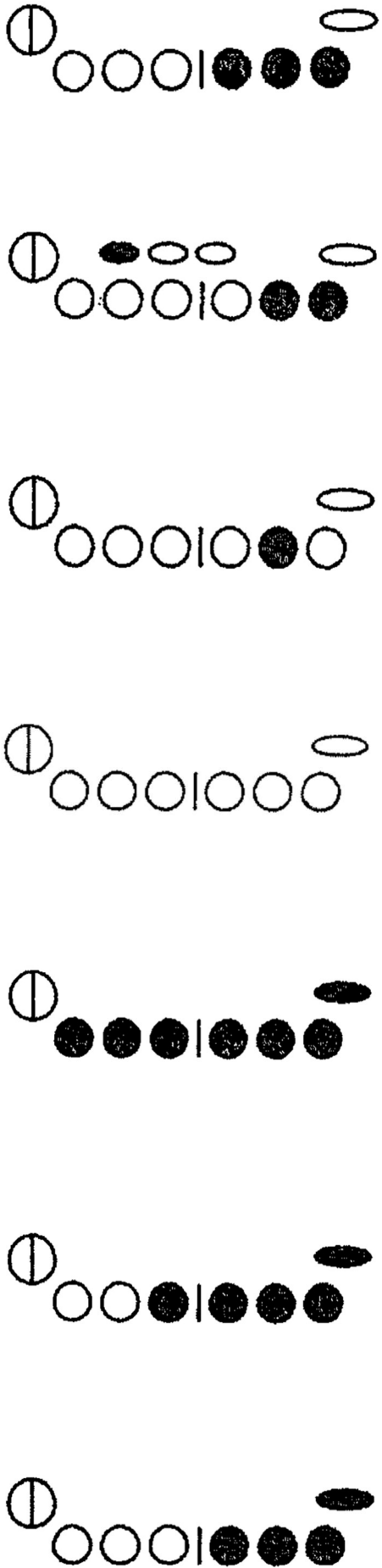
ALTO SAX

Scale Degrees/Note Numbers:

1 $\flat 3$ 4 $\flat 5$ 5 $\flat 7$ 8



G B $\flat$ C C $\sharp$ /D $\flat$ D F $\sharp$ G



Concert C Minor Scale, Notes #1-5

1

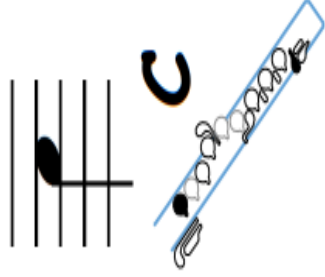
2

3

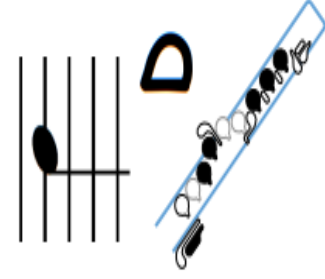
4

5

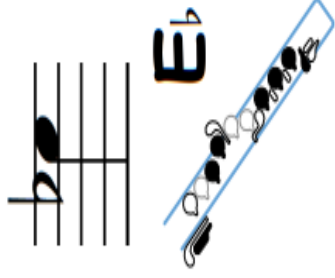
C/"Do"



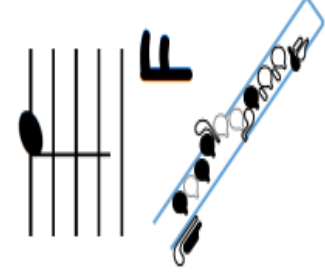
D/"Re"



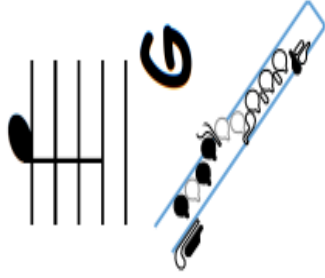
E_b/"Me"



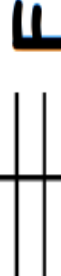
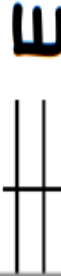
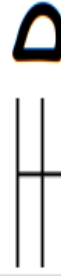
F/"Fa"



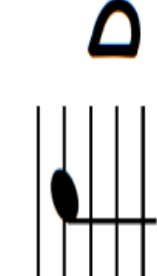
G/"So"



FLUTE



CLARINET



ALTO SAX
BARI SAX

CHORD EXERCISE

The musical score is titled "CHORD EXERCISE" and is written for a large ensemble. The instruments are listed on the left side of the score, grouped into woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The music is divided into four measures, with the first measure containing a melodic line and the subsequent measures containing chords. The chords are labeled as E-flat, B-flat, F7, and B-flat. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with the woodwinds and brass in the front, the strings in the back, and the percussion on the right. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a grand staff for the piano and guitar, and individual staves for the other instruments.

Flute
Oboe

Clarinet
Trumpet
Baritone T.C.

Alto Sax.
Baritone Sax.

Tenor Sax.

Trombone
Baritone B.C.
Bassoon

Tuba

Bass Guitar

Timpani

(Guitar)
Piano

E $\flat$ B $\flat$ F7 B $\flat$

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. Fantasia for Flute and Piano, Gabriel Faure
2. Concerto in G for Flute, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
3. Sonata for Clarinet and Piano, Camille Saint-Saens
4. Sonata in G Minor for Alto Saxophone, Henri Eccles
5. Rapsodie for Orchestra and Tenor Saxophone, Claude Debussy
6. Trumpet Concerto for Bb Trumpet and Piano, Johann Nepomuk Hummel
7. Trumpet Concerto in Eb, Franz Joseph Haydn
8. Concerto for Trombone and Piano, Rimsky-Korsakov
9. Concerto for Bass Tuba, Ralph Vaughan Williams

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 bracket and a trill (*tr*) marking. The third staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, a triplet (*3*) marking, and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a trill (*tr*) marking. 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 forte (*f*) dynamic and includes an 8va (octave up) marking. The fourth staff concludes the movement with a forte (*f*) dynamic and an 8va (octave up) marking. The score concludes with a double bar line.

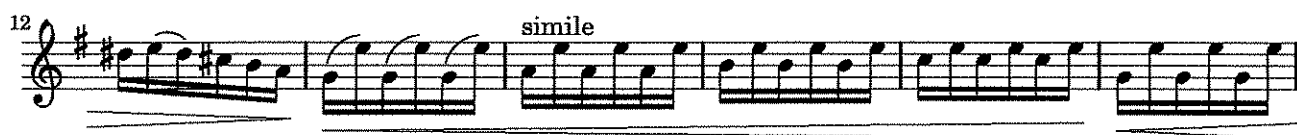
Musical score for a piece in 3/4 time, measures 18-40. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score consists of six staves of music. Measures 18-19 are marked with first and second endings. Measures 23-24 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 27-28 are marked with a trill (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 32-33 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 36-37 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 40-41 are marked with first and second endings. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

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 6-7 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 11-12 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 16-17 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



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 measure 57. The bottom staff features a more complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and chords. A double bar line is present in measure 58, followed by a final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

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 Am F C G7

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

7 C G C C F C Am C

S

A

T

B

14 C G7 C C sus4/F C

S

A

T

B

ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Soprano

Alto 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

5

9 **A**
tutti
f

13 **B**

19

25 **C**

32 **D**

37

2

40

E

3

47

F

Solo Section

8

57

G

mf *ff*

Alto Saxophone 2

Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real

♩ = 94

mp *f*

A

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

26 **D** 6

39 **E**

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

mf *ff*

Alto Sax.

Canon Remix

Pachelbel /Arr. Bernice

4 5 8 13

mf

17 21

24 29

31 37

38 45

f

51 53 61 69

8 8

f 77

71 83

78 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

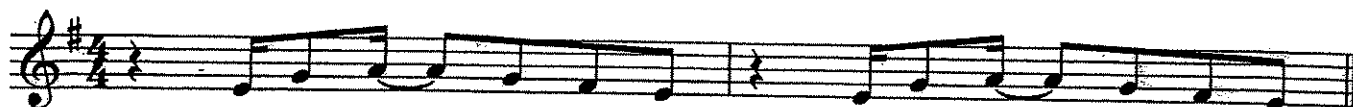
Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

Horn Lick C – Flute



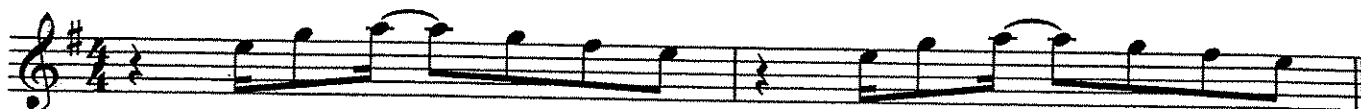
D F G F E D D F G F E D

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



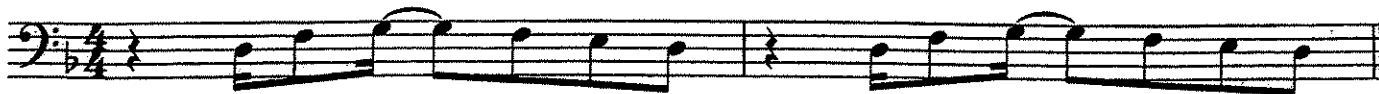
E G A G F# E E G A G F# E

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

The musical score is written for Eb Alto Sax and Baritone Sax in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 4/4. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'Soli' instruction and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second and third staves continue the melodic line. The fourth staff includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking, a first ending bracketed as 'A', and a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The fifth staff is marked 'B' and continues the melodic line. The sixth staff includes a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic, a first ending bracketed as 'C', a second ending bracketed as 'D' with a 'Repeat 3x' instruction, and a 'f' dynamic. The seventh staff is marked 'E' and includes a 'rit.' marking. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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 Eb, Alto Sax, and Baritone Sax. It consists of six staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The dynamic marking *mp* is placed below the first eighth note. The second staff continues the melody with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The third staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The dynamic marking *rit.* is placed below the first half note. The fourth staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first half note. The sixth staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The dynamic marking *rit.* is placed below the first half note. 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'. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

mp

rit. A a tempo - Repeat 4x

f

B

C D Repeat 3x

mf *f*

E *rit.*

Alto 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



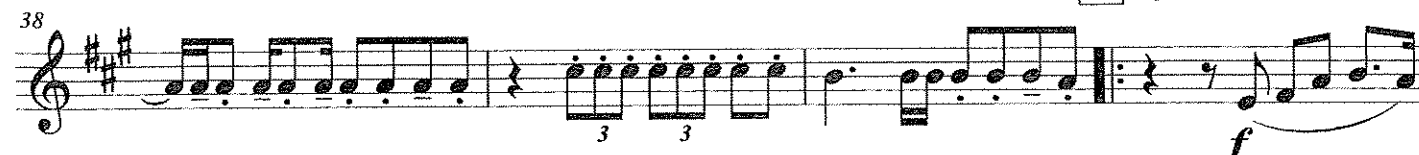
D

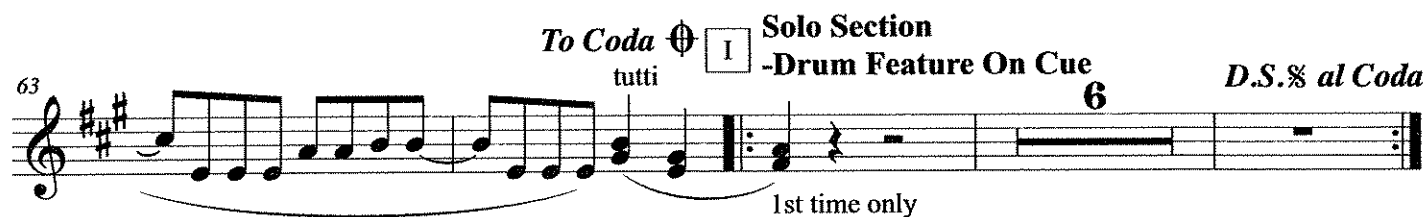


E



F %





J Coda



Counter melody Eb

Danza Kuduro

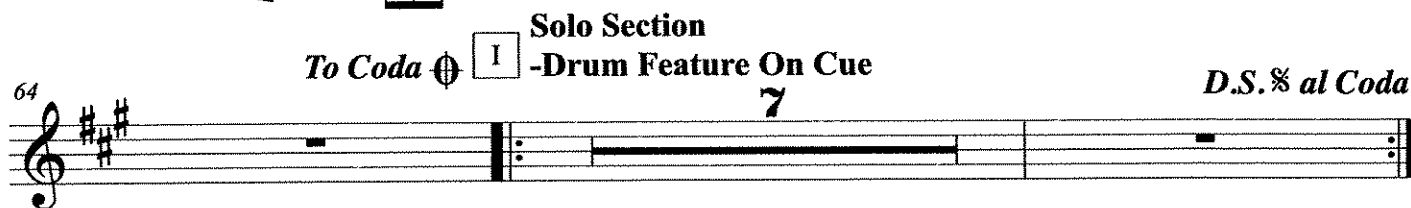
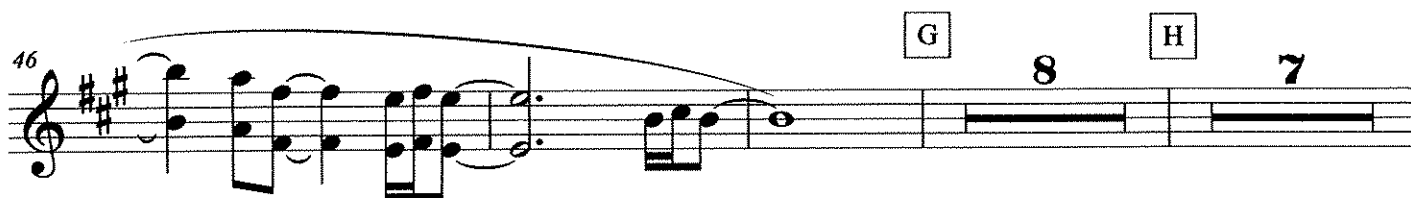
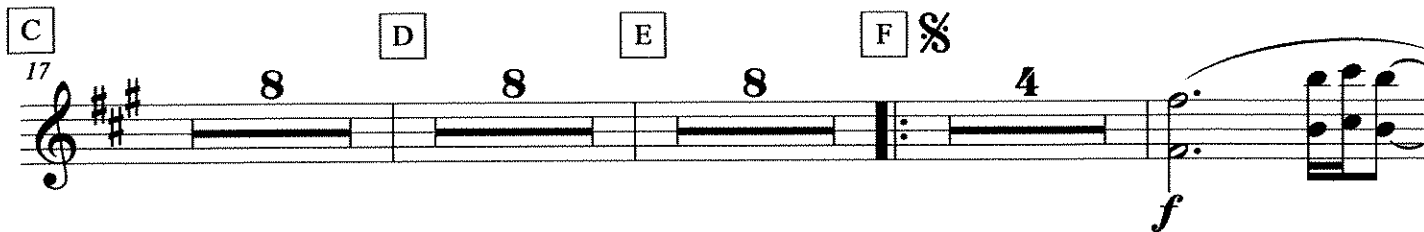
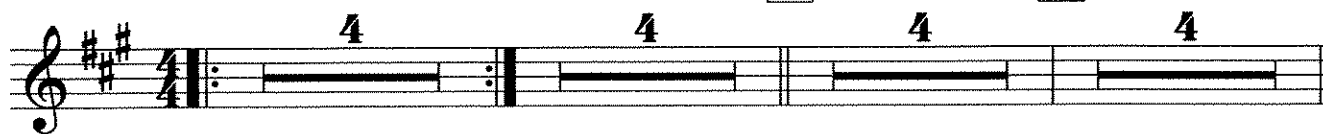
As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63

Double Time

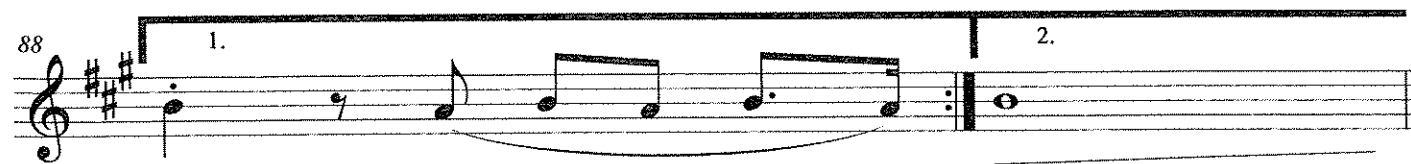
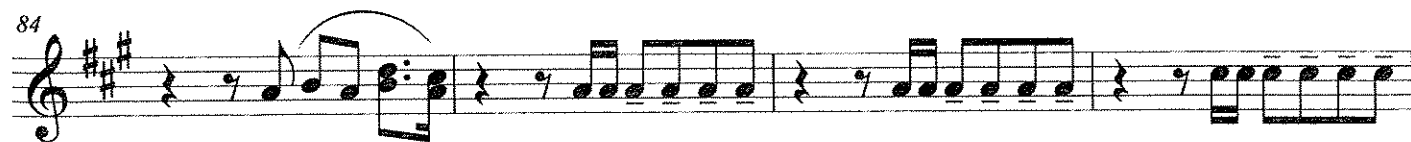
A ♩ = 126

B



To Coda ⊕ I Solo Section
-Drum Feature On Cue
7

D.S. % al Coda



Accordian
Horn Lick Eb
OPTIONAL

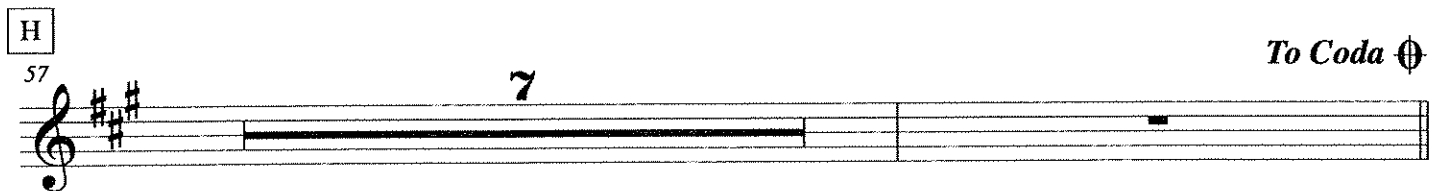
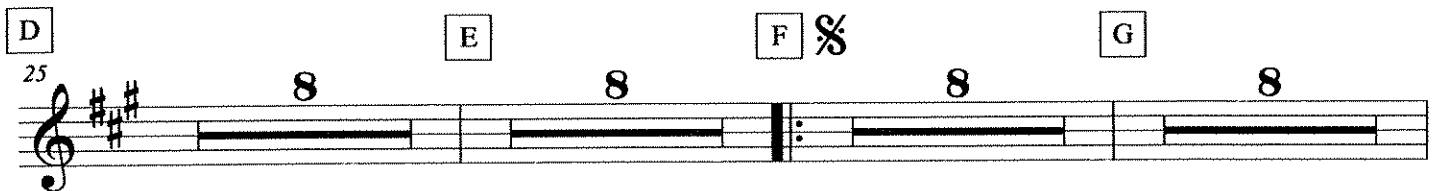
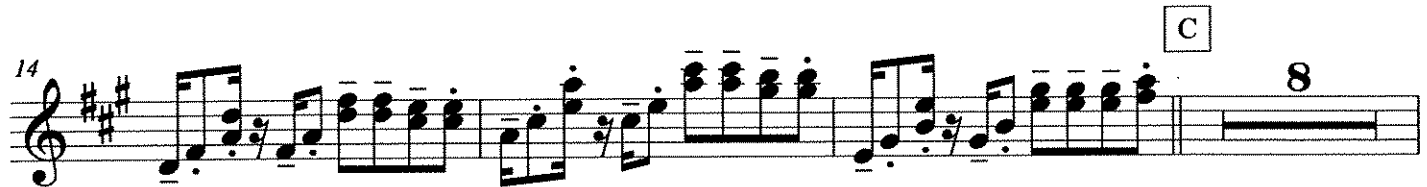
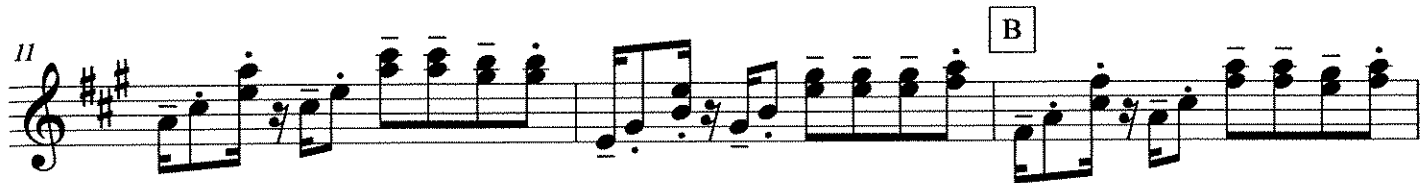
Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo

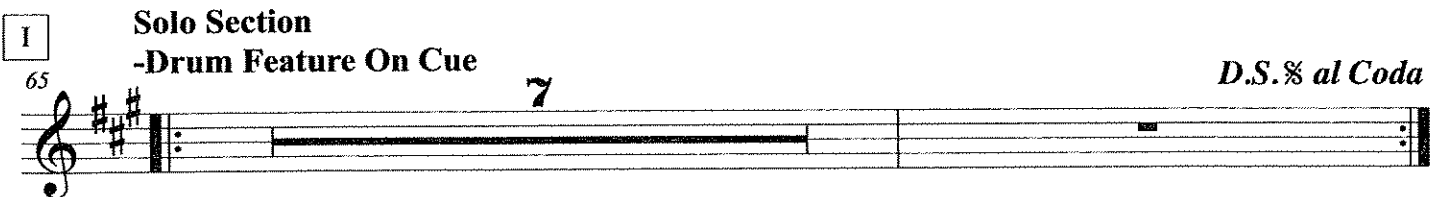
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63

[A] Double Time ♩ = 126



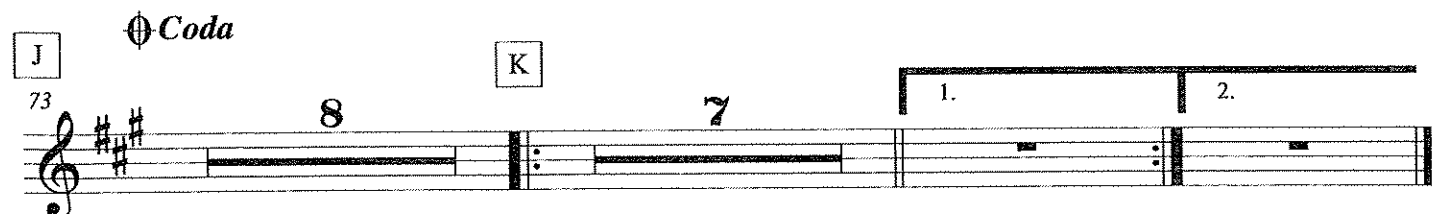
To Coda ☐



Solo Section

-Drum Feature On Cue

D.S. % al Coda



☐ Coda

1.

2.

Eye Of The Tiger

For Zanetti

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone

Piano: Am G F

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

FEELING GOOD ROAD MAP

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

Feeling Good

(Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium
(HIGH)

Trombone
Euphonium
Tuba
(LOW)

Tenor Sax:
Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

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

Piano: Bbm (8th note triplets)

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

Feeling Good

Swing Time

(HORN LICK+)

NOTE 8 ON CUE
BEAT 4

Flute
Piano

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

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Trombone
Euphonium

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

Tuba

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

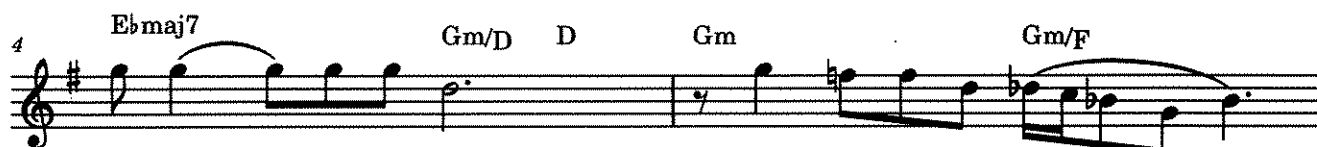
Gm/F



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

B

6

C

11

D

142 **E♭**
(MED.)

HEART AND SOUL

- HOAGY CARMICHAEL/
FRANK IDESSER

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

Staff 1: D B-7 E-7 A7 Dmaj7 B-7 E-7 A7

Staff 2: F#-7 B-7 E-7 A7 | D B-7 E-7 A7

Staff 3: 2. D E-7 A7 Dmaj7 A-7 D7 Gmaj7 F#7 B7 E7

Staff 4: A7 D7 G7 F#7 Gmaj7 F#7 B7 E7

Staff 5: A7 D7 G7 A7 D B-7 E-7 A7

Staff 6: Dmaj7 B-7 E-7 A7 F#-7 B-7 E-7 A7

Staff 7: F#7#5 B7 E-7 A7 D (B-7 E-7 A7)

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

(If It Ain't Got That Swing)

Ed

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 is divided into measures numbered 1 through 12. Measures 1-4 are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 5-8 are marked with a forte (f) dynamic in the first staff and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the second and third staves. Measures 9-12 are marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as slurs and accents. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 9.

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Don't Mean A Thing - Eb

21

To Coda

This musical score is for the piece "Don't Mean A Thing" in Eb major. It consists of three systems of three staves each, with measures numbered 13 through 26. The key signature has three flats (Eb, Bb, Fb). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). A first ending bracket covers measures 13-16, and a second ending bracket covers measures 17-20. A Coda symbol (a circle with a cross) appears at the end of measure 23. The word "CODA" is written below the staff for measures 24-26. The score concludes with a final double bar line at measure 26.

Measures 13-16: First ending, marked *ff*.
Measures 17-20: Second ending, marked *f*.
Measures 21-23: Main body of the piece, ending with a Coda symbol.
Measures 24-26: Coda section, marked *CODA*.

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 music (measures 1-7). The staff is for Alto Sax/Baritone Sax. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The Soprano part has a solo line with a slur over measures 1-7. The other parts (Alto, Tenor, Bass) are marked *legato* and play a supporting melody. The Soprano solo line starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Second system of music (measures 8-14). The staff is for Alto Sax/Baritone Sax. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The Soprano part has a solo line with a slur over measures 8-14. The other parts (Alto, Tenor, Bass) are marked *legato* and play a supporting melody. The Soprano solo line starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Third system of music (measures 15-21). The staff is for Alto Sax/Baritone Sax. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The Soprano part has a solo line with a slur over measures 15-21. The other parts (Alto, Tenor, Bass) are marked *legato* and play a supporting melody. The Soprano solo line starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The text "Lower notes for solo only" is written above the Soprano 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...

Alto Sax

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

p

A

8

B

16

f

22

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 the 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 subsequent staves are labeled with letters A through E, indicating different sections or phrases. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and accidentals. There are also some performance markings like '1' and '2' above the staves, and a '3' below the staff starting at measure 49. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of the eighth staff.

A

9

B

17

C

25

D

33

E

41

1

2

49

3

54

2

Two Ceremonial Marches

Alto Saxophone

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

YBS 54

Maestoso

f

div.

rit.

7

A **Andante**

unis.

mf

13

simile

B

20

C

27

simile

D

34

f

41

E

mf

1.

48

2. *rit.*

f

3

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Melody - Eb

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



mf

A

B

To Coda

C

D.S. al Coda

D

E

f

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Eb Bass Line

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing

mf

A

B

C

To Coda D

D.S. al Coda E

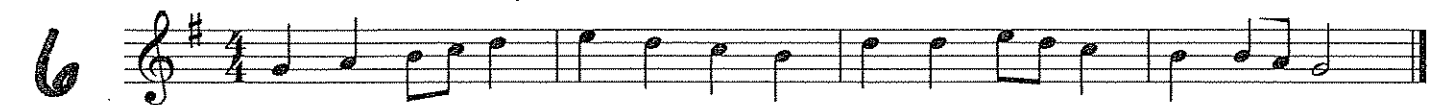
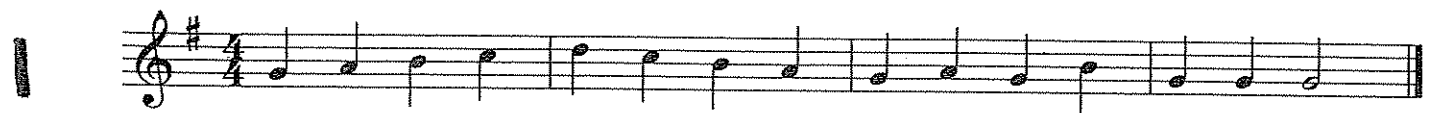
f

39

The musical score is written for an Eb Bass Line in 4/4 time, featuring a moderate swing feel. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 15, 23, 31, and 39 indicated. Chord progressions are written above the staff, and dynamic markings (mf, f) are placed below. Section markers A, B, C, D, and E are enclosed in boxes. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning, a double bar line with a repeat sign at measure 31, and a final double bar line at measure 39. The bass line consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests.

E♭

Sight Reading Exercises



Alto Sax.

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

mp

f

Melody Eb

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smeij's Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

7

10 **B** 4

17 **C**

mp

21

25 **D**

mf

29

33 **E** §

f

37



41

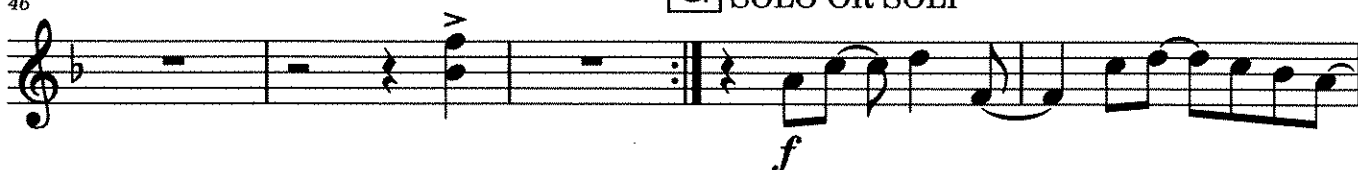
To Coda on 3rd Time

F

46

G

SOLO OR SOLI



51

**H**

55



59

**I**

63

**J**

68



72



K

76



80



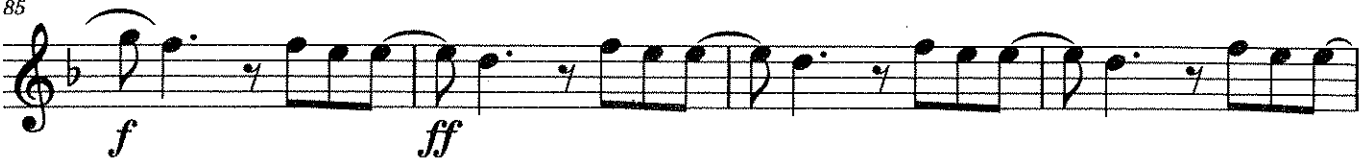
84



D.S. al Coda

L

85

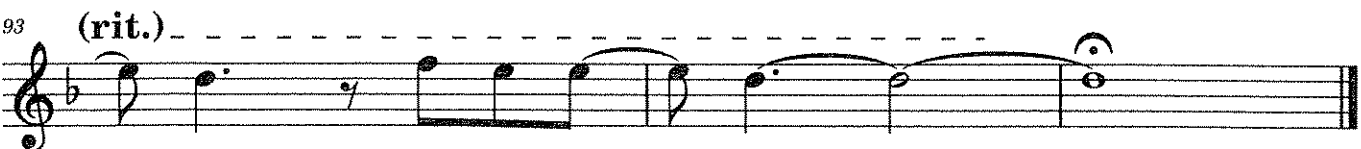


89



rit.

93



(rit.)

Counter melody Eb

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

7

10

13 **B** **C**

mf *mp*

19

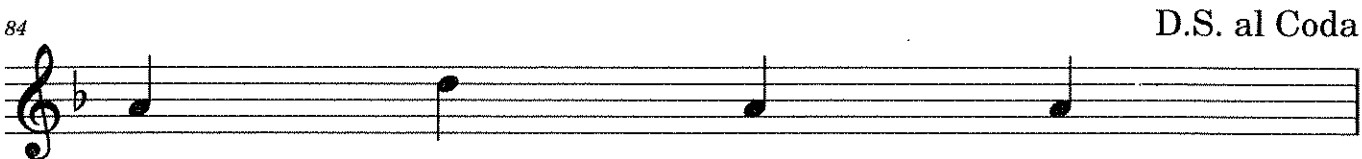
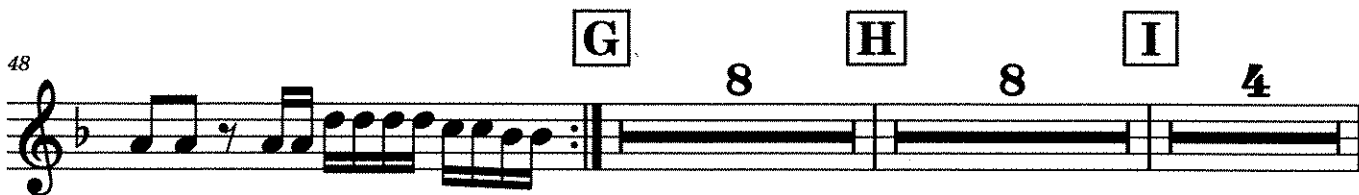
25 **D**

mf

31 **E** %

To Coda on
11 3rd Time

2



Smells Like Teen Spirit

The musical score is written for a bass line in Eb, 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music, each containing measures 1 through 50. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Section labels A through G are placed above specific measures. Measure numbers 8, 12, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, and 49 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The score includes a key signature change to Eb at measure 45 and a repeat sign at measure 49.

Measure 1: Measure 1 is marked with a 4-measure rest and a box labeled **A**. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff.

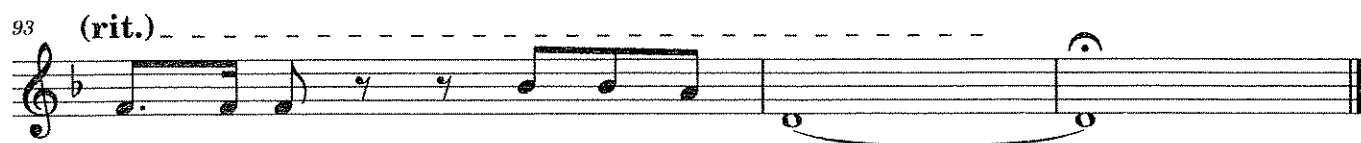
Measure 12: Measure 12 is marked with a box labeled **B**. Measure 13 is marked with a 4-measure rest and a box labeled **C**. Measure 14 is marked with an 8-measure rest and a box labeled **D**. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the staff.

Measure 33: Measure 33 is marked with a box labeled **E**. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff.

Measure 41: Measure 41 is marked with a box labeled **F**. The text "To Coda on 3rd Time" is placed above the staff.

Measure 45: Measure 45 is marked with a box labeled **G**. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff.

Measure 49: Measure 49 is marked with a box labeled **G**. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff.



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

E♭ Alto 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♭ Alto 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 staff. A box containing the number '3' is placed above the third measure of the first staff. The first staff ends with a measure containing a half note G5 and a fermata. 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. The fifth staff contains a crescendo hairpin and the dynamic marking 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The sixth staff begins with a box containing the number '27' above the first measure. The seventh staff ends with a double bar line. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) at the beginning of the first staff and 'f' at the beginning of the sixth staff.

TAKE ON ME

ALTO SAX I

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)

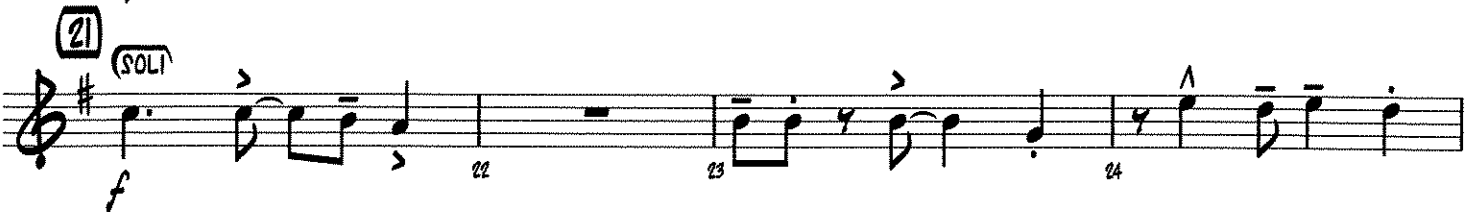
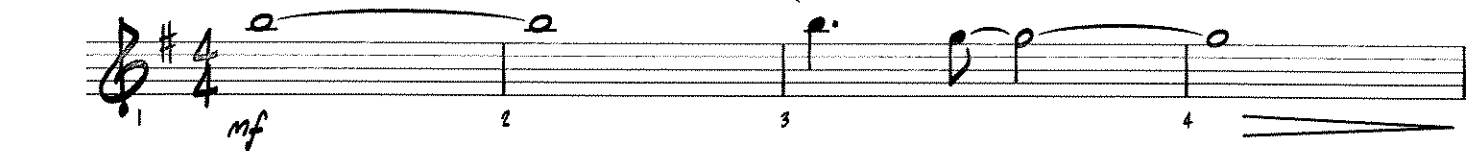


(B) *mf*



(TECHNO-POP)

(SOLO)



ALTO SAX I

29 30 31 32

(33) 3 2

33-35 36 *f* 37 38-39

40 *f* **(41)** 42 *mf* 43 **(49)** 44 *f*

45 46 47 48 49-52

TO CODA

53 *mf* 54 55 56

57 *f* 58 59 60 *ff*

(61) 4 **(65)** 5

61-64 65-69 70 71 *f*

72 *mf* 73 74 75 76

D.S. AL CODA

CODA

77 *f* 78 79 80

81 82 83 84

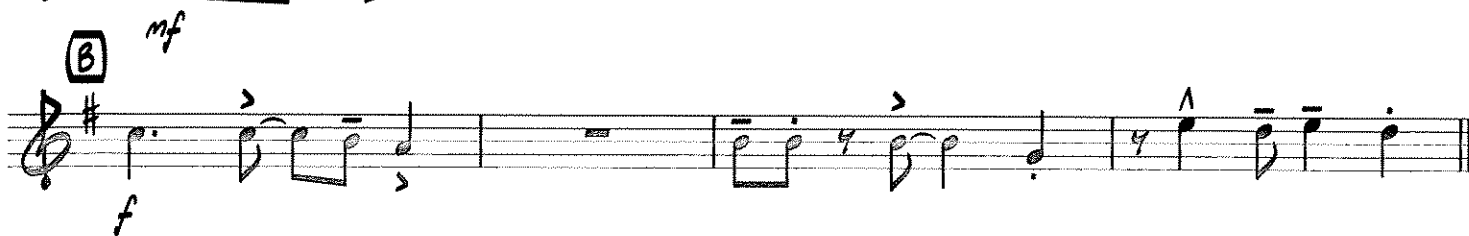
TAKE ON ME

ALTO SAX 2

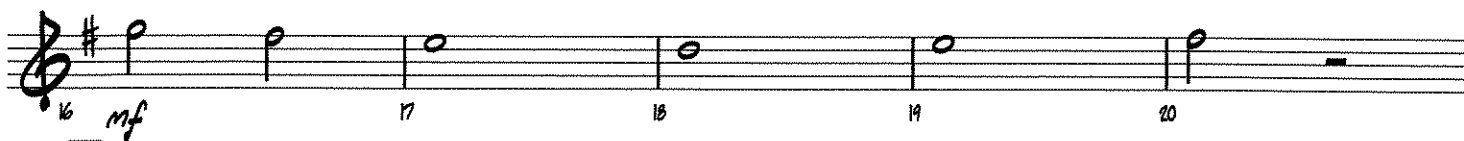
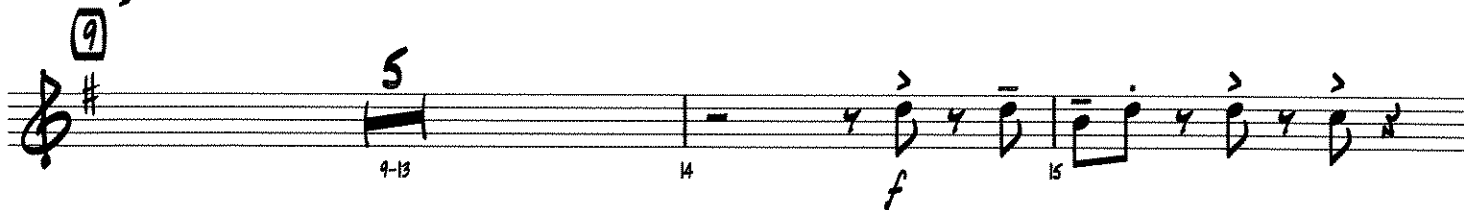
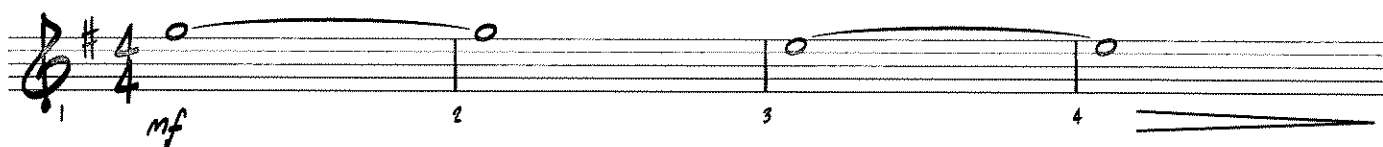
Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
and MORTON HARKET
Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

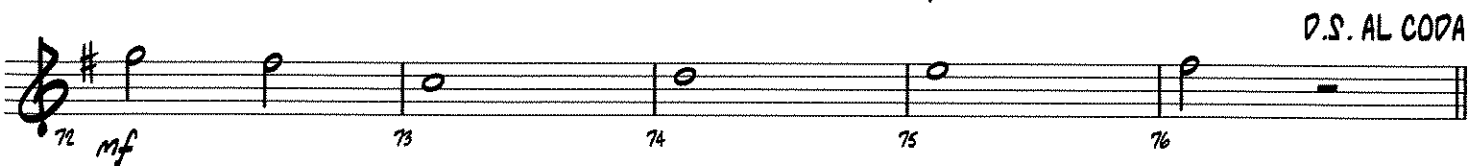
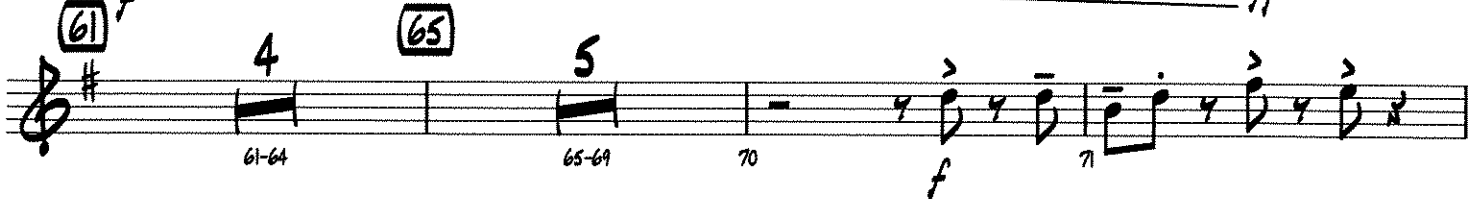
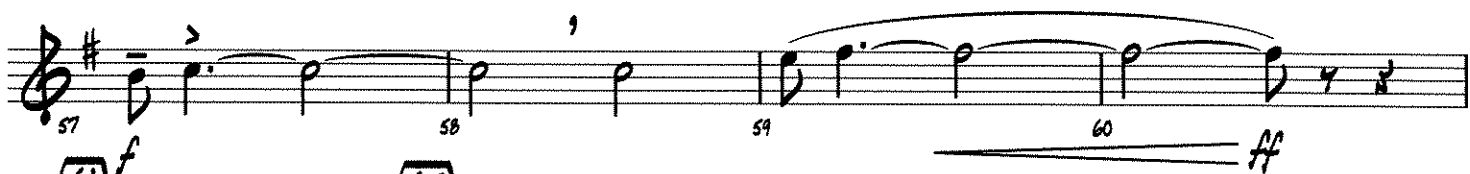
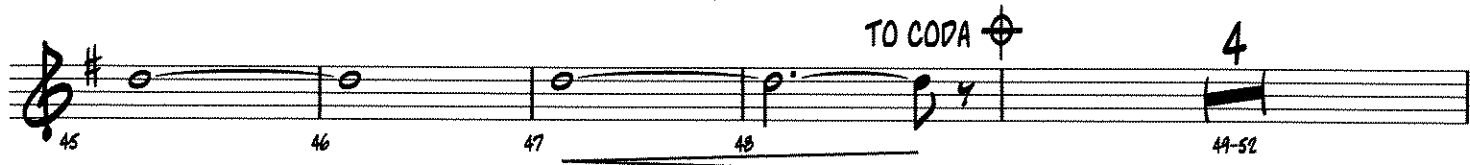
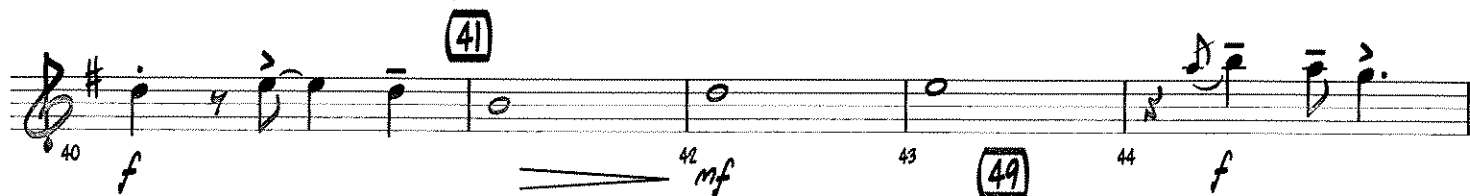
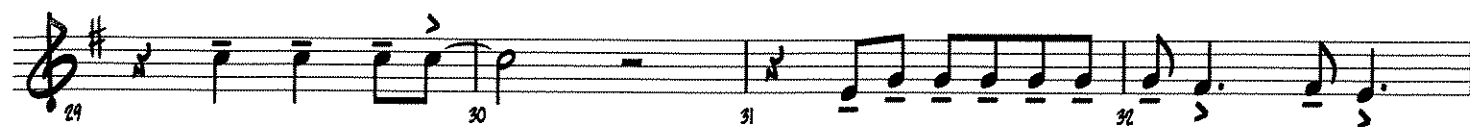
(A) (TECHNO-POP)



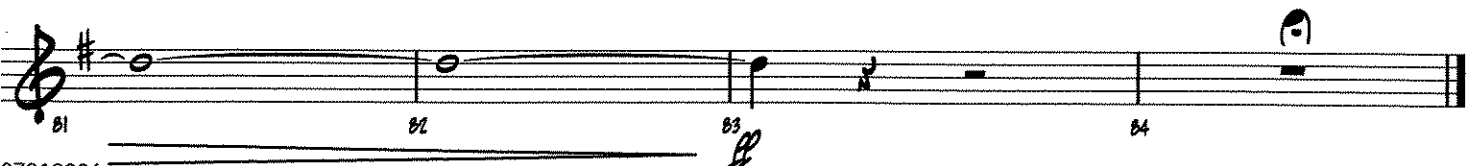
(TECHNO-POP)



ALTO SAX 2



D.S. AL CODA



THE TEMPEST

E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

4

9

1

5 *mp*

6

7

8 *f*

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 *ff*

18

4

22 *mf*

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37 *f*

38

39

40

41

42

43

44 *ff*

45

46 *mf*

47

48

49

50

51

52

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 *div.*

74

75 *f*

76

78

79 *ff*

2

8

E♭
390

(MED. UP)

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS

Handwritten musical notation for "Tenor Madness" by Sonny Rollins. The score is written on three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4 with chords G7, C7, G7, and a final G7. The second staff contains measures 5-8 with chords C7, G7, G7, and E7#9. The third staff contains measures 9-12 with chords A-7, D7, G7, and a final G7. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and ties.

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 **H**

28 **I** 3 **f** **To Coda** ☐

37 **J** **f**

41 **K** **mf**

45 **L**

49 **D.S. al Coda**

Coda

Uptown Funk!

Melody Eb, p. 2

50 **M**

Staff 50-54: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 50 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. Measures 51-52 are whole rests. Measure 53 has a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic and a decrescendo hairpin. Measure 54 ends with a decrescendo hairpin.

55 **N**

Staff 55-59: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 55 starts with a repeat sign. Measures 56-59 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 59 ends with a decrescendo hairpin.

60 **O**

Staff 60-63: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 60-63 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 60 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

64 **P**

Staff 64-67: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 64-67 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 67 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

68 **Q** **R**

Staff 68-73: Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 68 starts with a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 69-73 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 68 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

74 **S**

Staff 74-78: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 74-78 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 74 starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

79 **T**

Staff 79-83: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 79-83 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs.

84 **U** **V**

Staff 84-88: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 84-88 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs.

89

Staff 89-92: Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 89-92 contain eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 89 starts with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic.

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 f

30 3 To Coda ☐

37

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** % *mf*

19 **F** **G** *p*

28 **H** **I** *mf* *f*

37 **J** *To Coda* **K** *f* *mp*

45 **L** *D.S. al Coda*

Uptown Funk!

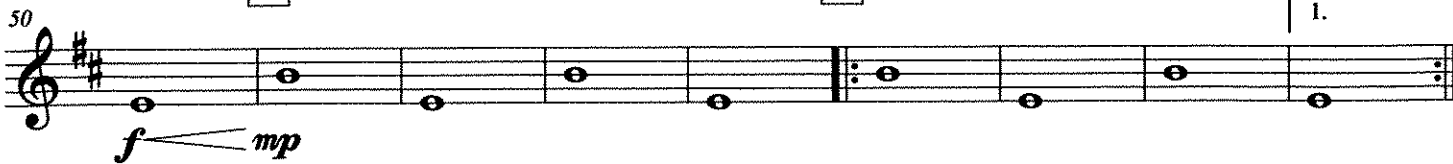
Bass Line Eb, p. 2

Coda

M

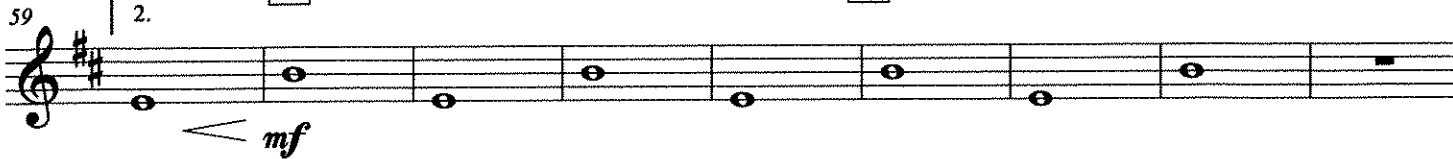
N

1.



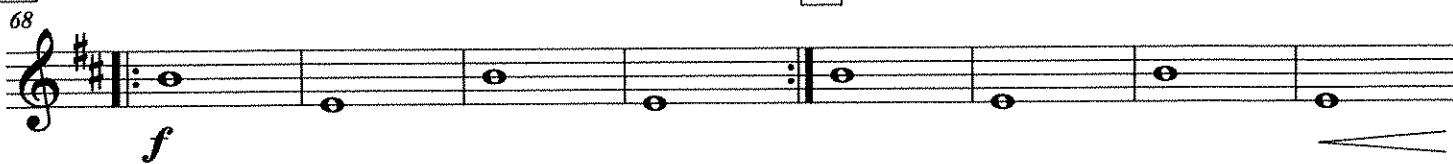
O

P



Q

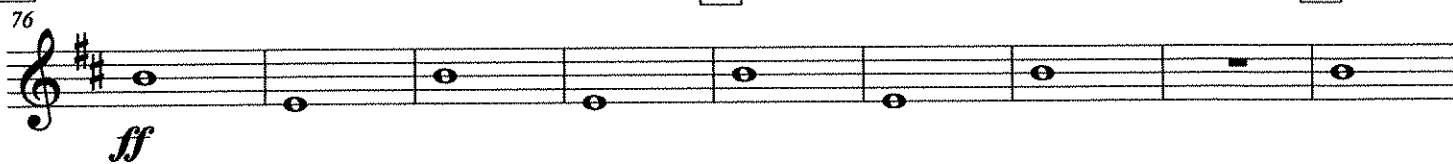
R



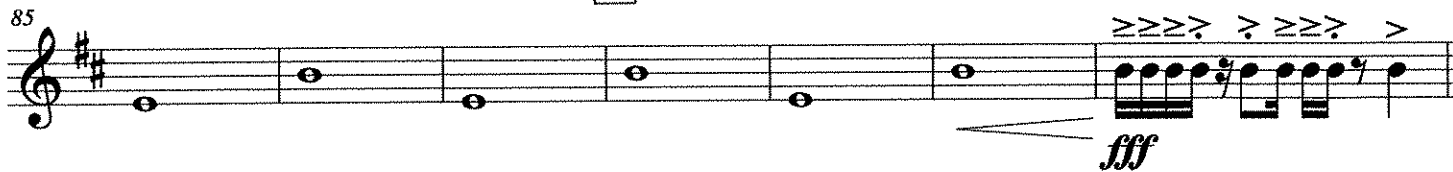
S

T

U



V



Alto Sax.

Warm-ups

arr. Klesch

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

1. 2.

9 Count Tones

Start on Low Bb, F, or Tuning Bb.

12.

23.

F, Low Bb / Slurred 8th notes to F

34.

41.

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

49.

57.

Alto Sax.

65

72

2 Note / Slurred 16ths to F

78

84

90

3 Note / Slurred 3rds

93

99

105

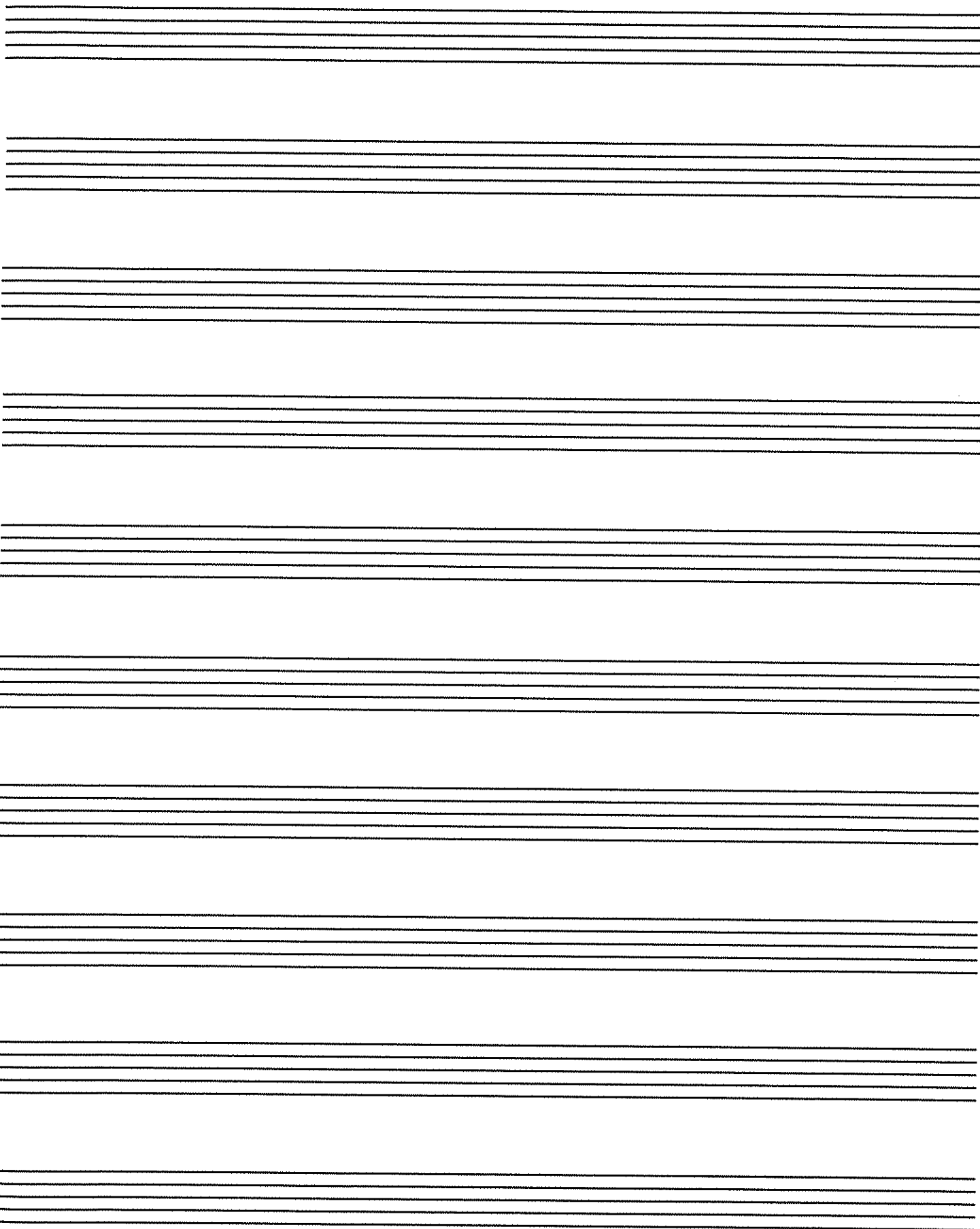
Alto Sax.

4 Note / Crazy 16ths

108

113

118



FINGERING CHART

E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE

Instrument Care Reminders

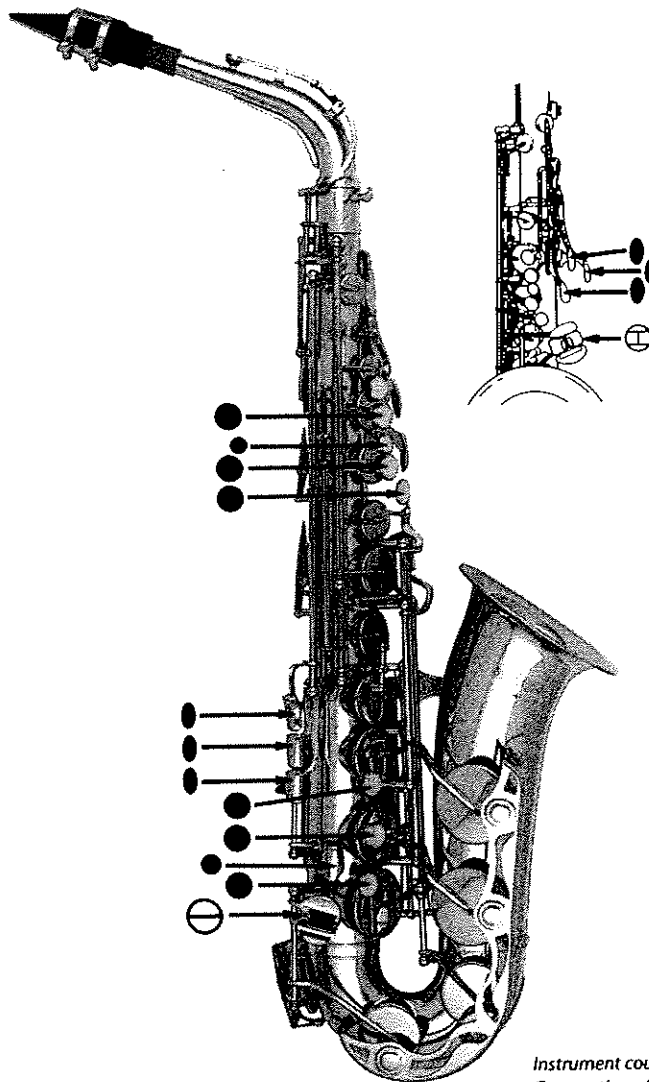
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

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

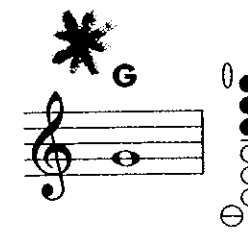
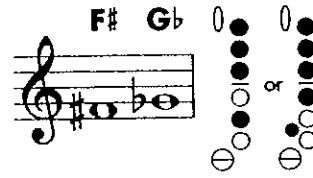
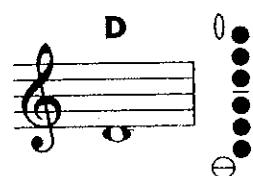
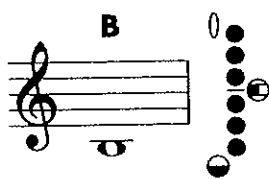
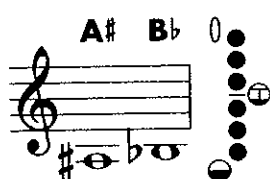
○ = Open

● = Pressed down

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

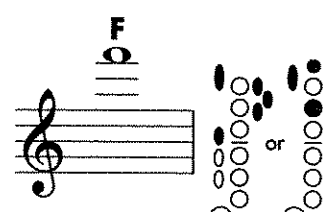
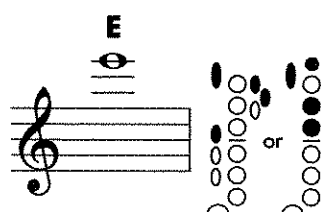
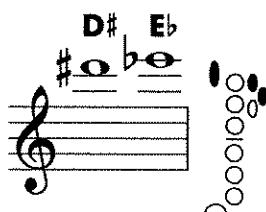
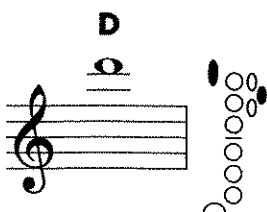
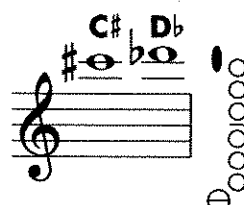
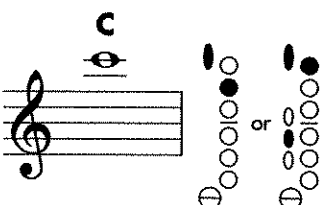
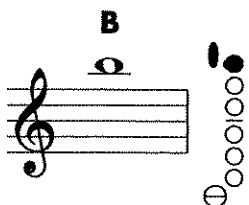
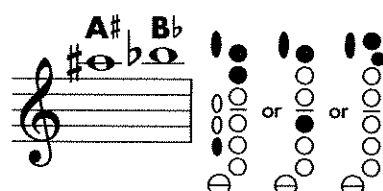
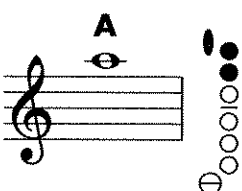
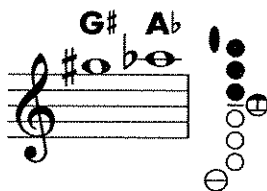
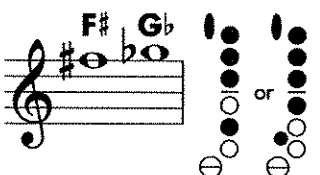
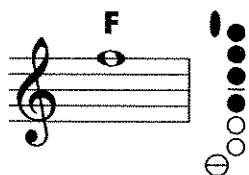
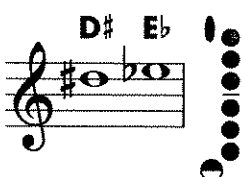
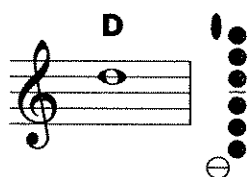
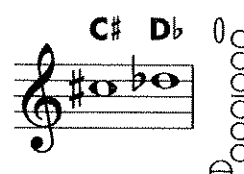
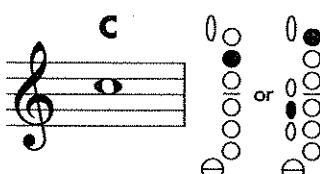
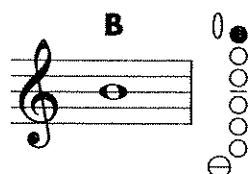
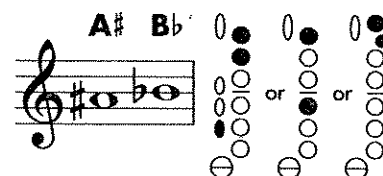
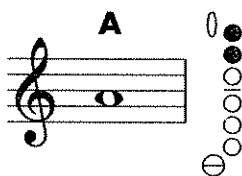
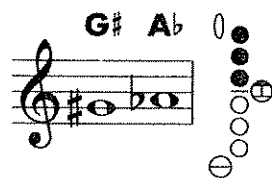


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division

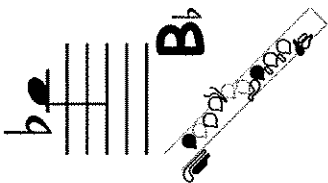
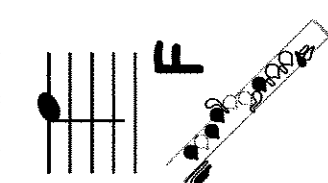
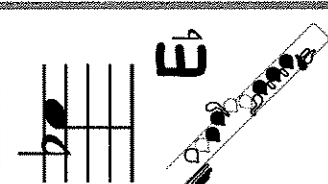
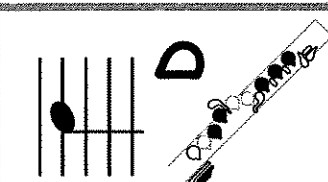
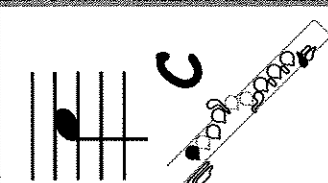
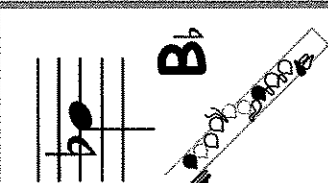
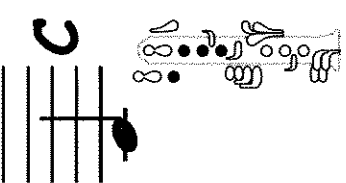
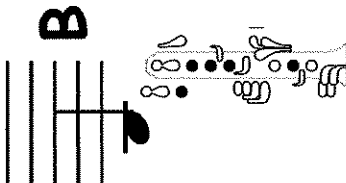
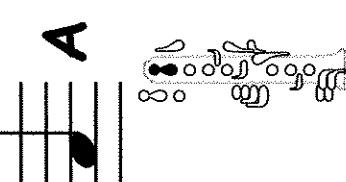
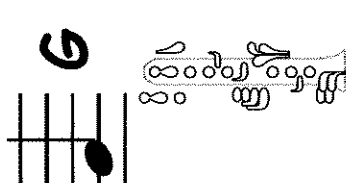
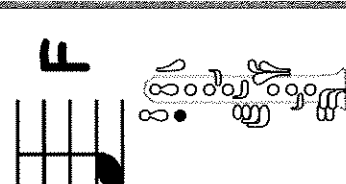
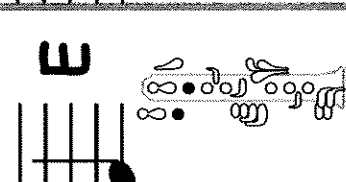
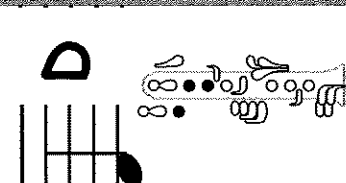
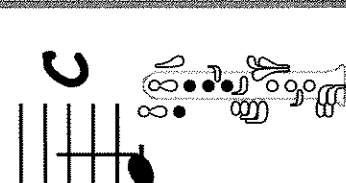
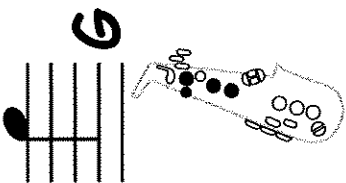
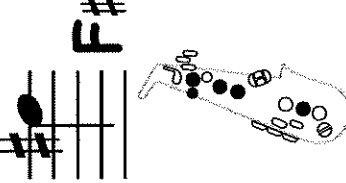
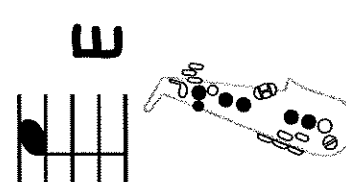
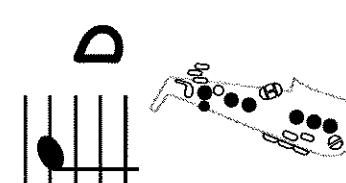
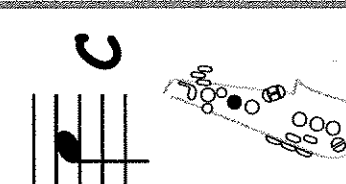
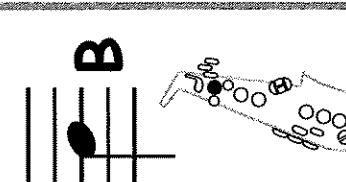
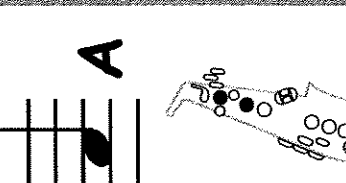
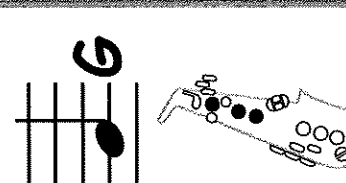


FINGERING CHART

E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE



B $\flat$ Concert Scale - Fingering Chart

B $\flat$ /"Do"	A/"Ti"	G/"La"	F/"So"	E $\flat$ /"Fa"	D/"Mi"	C/"Re"	B $\flat$ /"Do"
							
Flute/Mallets							
							
Clarinet							
							
Alto Sax							