

# แบบฝึกหัด FLUTE/PICCOLO (EASY STEPS TO THE BAND)

งานดนตรี และนันทนาการ  
กองส่งเสริมศิลปวัฒนธรรม  
มหาวิทยาลัยแม่โจ้



# **EASY STEPS**

to the

# **BAND**

BY  
**MAURICE D. TAYLOR**

A beginner's method which recognizes the problems of the band student and takes him through them in interesting and logical steps. Register development has been given careful consideration so that although much of the material is unison, no instrument is taken out of a beginner's range. Clarinet players conquer the break, and cornet players work up to the higher tones, without the usual discouragements.

All material is melodious, with many songs included. Exercises are short and to the point, so that definite assignments may be made and many players heard individually in a few minutes. Scheduling is made easy, since any combination of instruments may be taught in the same class with satisfactory results.

The supplement of marches, etc., at the back of the book gives an ideal approach to the playing of regular band numbers and makes possible a concert, if anything like a full band is available.

~~~~~ **PUBLISHED FOR** ~~~~~

## **CONDUCTOR'S SCORE and MANUAL**

**C FLUTE**

**E<sub>b</sub> CLARINET**

**B<sub>b</sub> CLARINET**

**OBOE**

**BASSOON**

**E<sub>b</sub> SAXOPHONE**

**B<sub>b</sub> SAXOPHONE**

**CORNET or TRUMPET**

**E<sub>b</sub> ALTO or MELLOPHONE**

**FRENCH HORN in F**

**TROMBONE and BARITONE (♯)**

**TROMBONE and BARITONE (♭)**

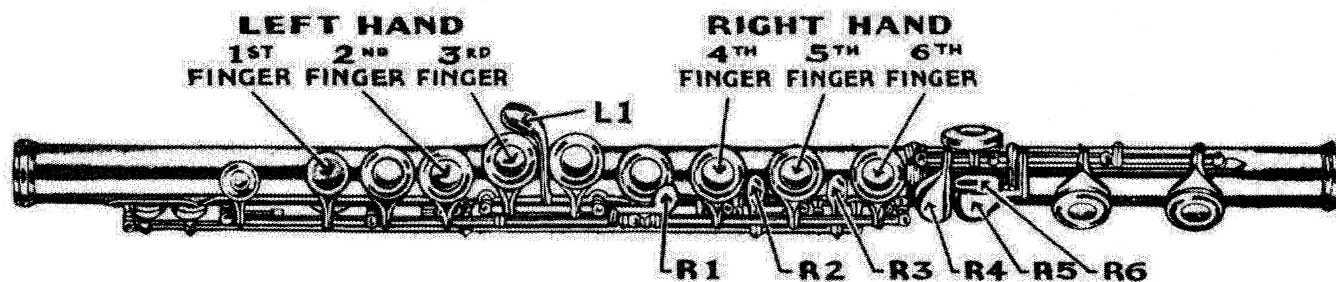
**BASSES**

**DRUMS**



# POSITION AND FINGERING CHART

1



Study the pictures above for correct position of lips and fingers. Also learn to use the fingering chart on this page. A black dot indicates the corresponding key is to be closed, and a circle that it is to be open. The letters "R" or "L" in connection with a number show what additional key or keys should be used, and whether the key is operated by a right or left hand finger. The letter "T" means the thumb should be placed on the right of the two thumb keys.

When you have finished this book, you should secure a complete flute chart, which will show additional fingerings.

Diagram illustrating the fingering chart for the flute, showing notes and fingerings for the left hand (L) and right hand (R) across three staves.

**Staff 1 (Left Hand):** Notes C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B. Fingerings: C (T), C# (R5), D (T), D# (R5), E (T), F (R4), F# (T), G (R4), G# (T), A (R4), A# (T), B (R4). Additional keys: L1 (for D#).

**Staff 2 (Right Hand):** Notes C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B. Fingerings: C (R4), C# (T), D (R4), D# (T), E (R4), F (T), F# (R4), G (T), G# (R4), A (T), A# (R4), B (T). Additional keys: L1 (for D#), R4 (for G#).

**Staff 3 (Combined):** Notes C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B, C. Fingerings: C (R4), C# (T), D (R4), D# (L1), E (T), F (R4), F# (T), G (R4), G# (T), A (R4), A# (T), B (R3), C (L1). Additional keys: L1 (for D#), R4 (for G#), R2 (for B).

**①** **WHOLE NOTES AND RESTS**



The musical staff is in 4/4 time and contains eight measures. The first measure has a whole note on the middle line (F4). The second measure has a whole rest on the middle line. The third measure has a whole note on the space below the middle line (D4). The fourth measure has a whole rest on the middle line. The fifth measure has a whole note on the space above the middle line (A4). The sixth measure has a whole rest on the middle line. The seventh measure has a whole note on the space above the middle line (B4). The eighth measure has a whole rest on the middle line.

Whole note  
4 counts.

Whole rest  
4 counts.

Notice the whole rest hangs under the line.

③



Be sure you tongue each note.

[illegible]

**⑥** **HALF RESTS**

Half rest—2 counts.

Notice the half rest lies above the line.

⑦

Musical notation for exercise 7, measures 1-8. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The notes are: Measure 1: B-flat, A, G, F; Measure 2: E, D, C, B-flat; Measure 3: A, G, F, E; Measure 4: D, C, B-flat, A; Measure 5: G, F, E, D; Measure 6: C, B-flat, A, G; Measure 7: F, E, D, C; Measure 8: B-flat, A, G, F.

⑧ **QUARTER NOTES**

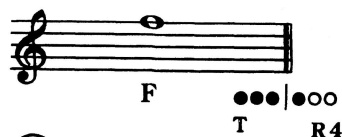


Quarter notes—1 count each.

[illegible]

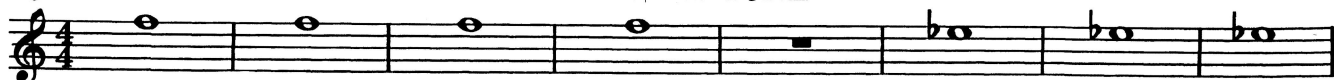
## LESSON 2

3



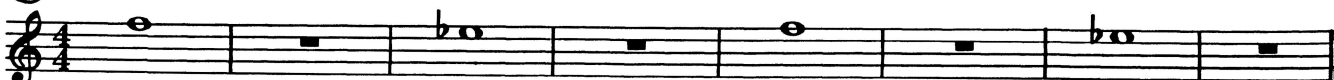
①

### A HIGHER TONE



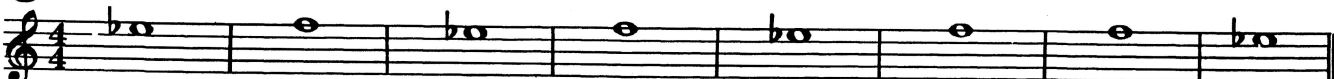
What is the name of the new tone?

②



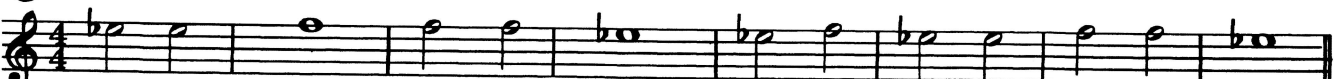
Count slowly and steadily.

③



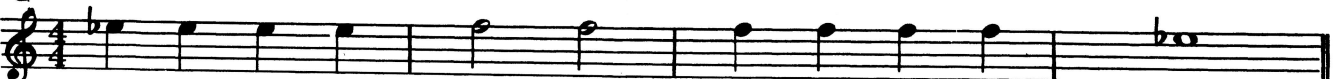
Breath should be taken through the corners of the mouth.

④



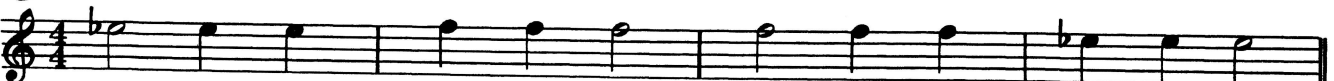
Correct position of body and instrument is important.

⑤



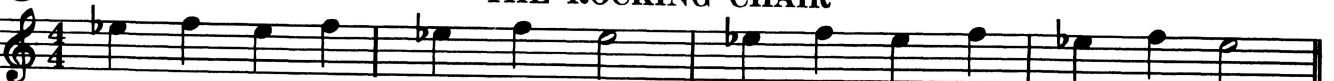
Do you tongue each note?

⑥



⑦

### THE ROCKING CHAIR



⑧

### HAPPY LANDINGS



Try naming these notes.

⑨

### A NUT TO CRACK



Look at the rests carefully.

## LESSON 3



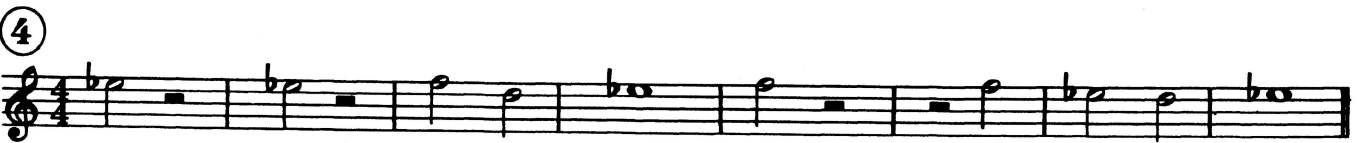
## ① A LOWER TONE



Are you sitting and holding your instrument correctly?



Can you name these notes?

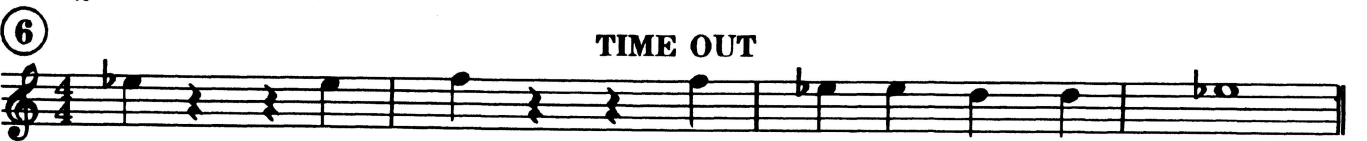


Count carefully.



## ⑤ QUARTER RESTS

Quarter rest—1 count.



## ⑥ TIME OUT



## ⑦ THE MERRY - GO - ROUND



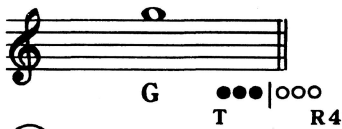
## ⑨ DOTS

Dotted half note—3 counts



# LESSON 4

5



① **GOING HIGHER**

②

③ **SCHOOL BELLS**

What kind of notes are these? 3/4 time has three beats in each measure.

④ **THE SWAN**

Try naming the notes.

⑤ **LULLABY**

⑥ **STEPS**

⑦ **COASTING**

⑧ **SKIPS**

⑨ **WATCH YOUR STEP**

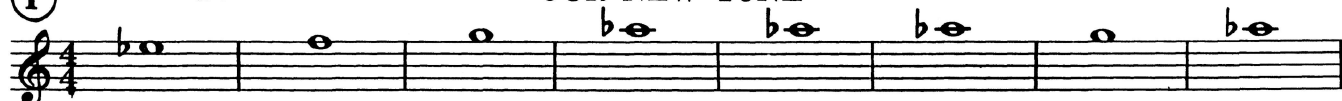
Count each note and rest carefully.

## LESSON 5



① T R4

## OUR NEW TONE



②

## A BIG JUMP



③

## QUESTION AND ANSWER



A comma means to take a breath. It is best to breathe at the end of a phrase. Your teacher will tell you more about musical phrases.

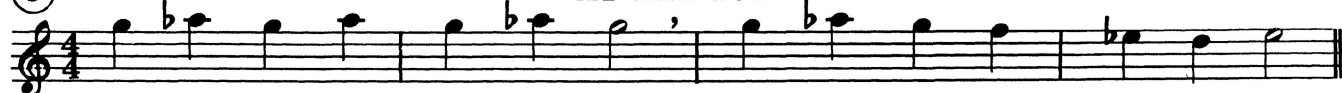
④



An instrument in good condition is easy to blow when properly played. Don't make hard work of it.

⑤

## AT THE TOP



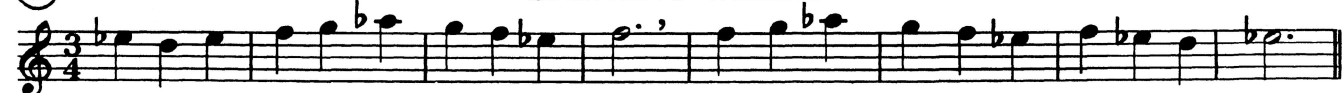
⑥

## JACK RABBIT



⑦

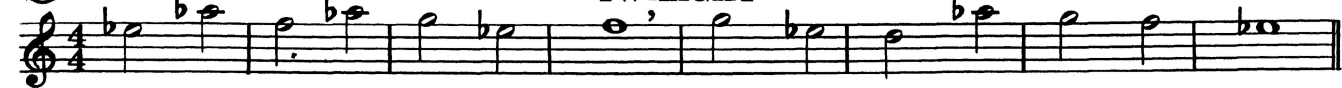
## SPINNING WHEEL



Don't be satisfied with anything but the best possible tone.

⑧

## TWILIGHT



Try naming the notes.

⑨

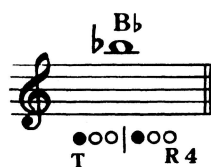
## HYMN TUNE

Lowell Mason



# LESSON 6

7



① **A NEW TONE**

What are the names of these tones?

② **HIGH JUMP**

③ **ANOTHER NEW TONE**

Name the new tones.

④ **THE DIVER**

Are you breathing through the corners of your mouth?

⑤

⑥ **THE CHURN**

Are your fingers in good position?

⑦ **HERE AND THERE**

Name these notes.

⑧ **TEAMWORK**

⑨ **ON THE MARCH**

Be sure you are right, then work for speed.

⑩ **MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB**

The flute part to No. 10 can be played with all instruments except Bb saxophones, oboes, and horns.

## LESSON 7

**A<sup>b</sup>**

LI  
T R 4

**G**

T R 4

**F**

T R 4

①

②

Sometimes 4/4 time is indicated by the sign C.

③

④ **JOYOUS DAYS**

⑤ **EVENING**

In measures 3 and 4 some instruments have a different part.

⑥ **CLIMBING**

Two dots before a double bar means to repeat.

⑦ **SWINGING**

A curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch is called a tie and makes the two notes sound as one.

⑧ **OLD McDONALD**

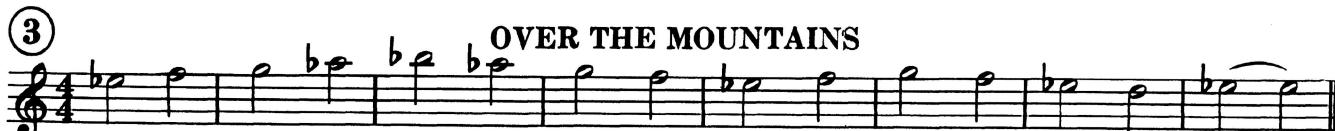
The flute part to Nos. 8 and 9 can be played with all instruments except oboes, B<sup>b</sup> saxophones, horns, and basses.

⑨ **OLD RUSSIAN SONG**

⑩ **REVIEW OF ALL NOTES LEARNED**  
(For individual use only)



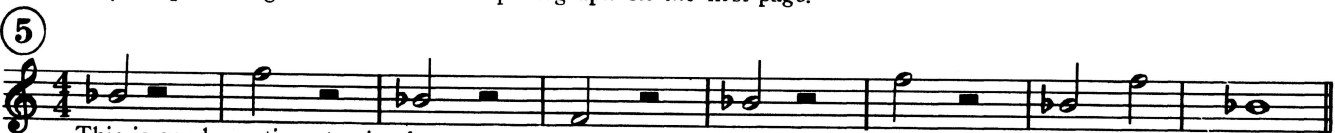
Keep trying to improve your tone.



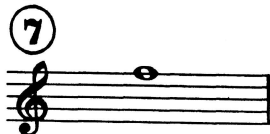
Some instruments have other notes in the last three measures.



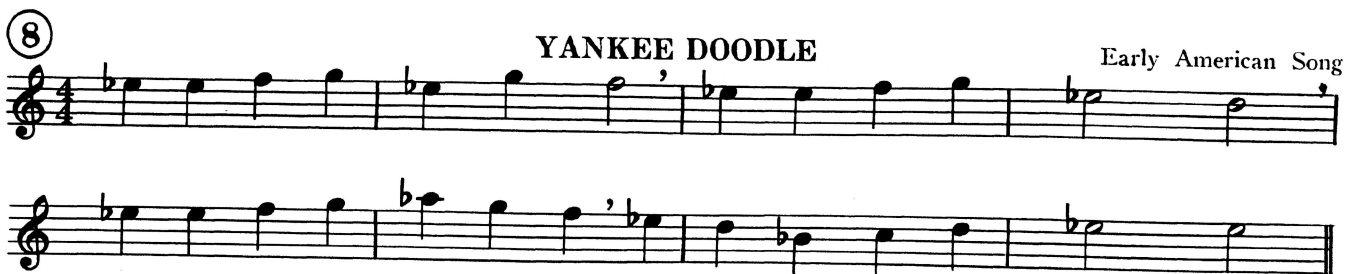
Is your position good? Refer to the photograph on the first page.



This is good practice—try it often.



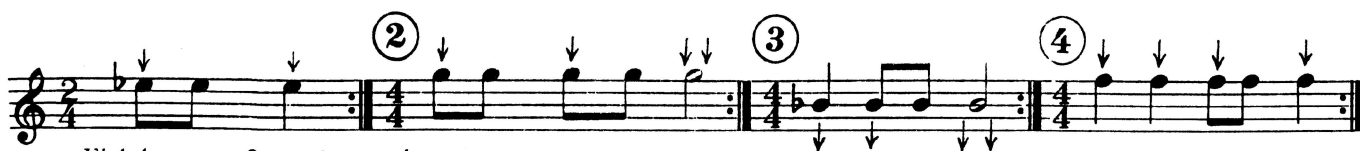
Often two equal tones must be played in one beat. Practice repeating two short tones to a beat until you can play them evenly. Let some of the class play one tone to a beat while the others play two tones to a beat. Finger the note in No. 7 so all can practice together.



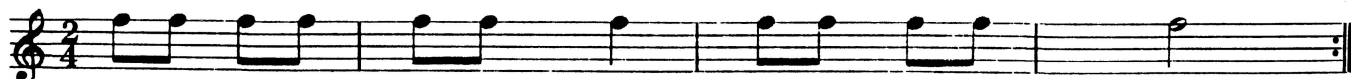
In this method no attempt has been made to put commas at every place a breath should or may be taken. Commas simply indicate that a breath taken at that point will help with the phrasing.



## LESSON 9



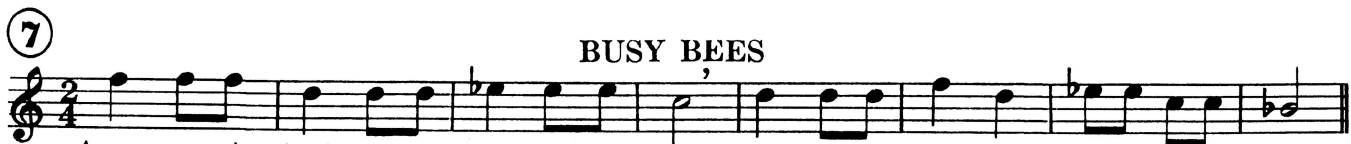
Eighth notes—2 equal tones in one count.



Tongue the notes lightly.



2/4 time has two counts in each measure.



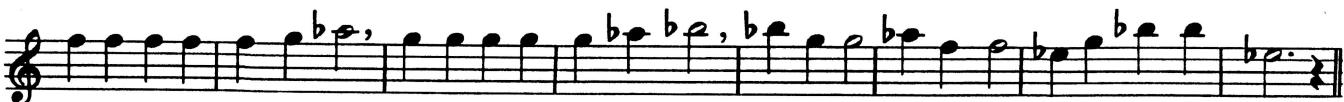
Are you counting the time correctly?



When all instruments play the same part, we say they are in unison.



Folk Tune



Different parts sounding well together make what is called harmony.



## LESSON 10

11

A flat (b) lowers a tone ½ step. A sharp (#) raises a tone ½ step. A natural (n) means the tone is not to be sharpened or flattened.

② be sharpened or flattened.

Sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a piece should be used all through the piece. They are known as the "key signature." In the future always look for it before you begin to play.

**3** “key signature.” In the future always look for it before you begin to play.

Did you look at the signature?

[illegible]

Name the notes.

Measure repeat sign—play the measure before over again.

6

Exercise 6 is a single-staff piece in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is written on a treble clef staff. It begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a repeat sign. The next measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a repeat sign. The final measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Nos. 6 and 7 may be used together as a duet.

[illegible]

## PLEYEL'S HYMN

Ignace Pleyel

## POLLY WOLLY DOODLE (Adapted)

## College Song

The first staff of music is written on a single five-line staff with a treble clef. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

## LESSON 11

①



②



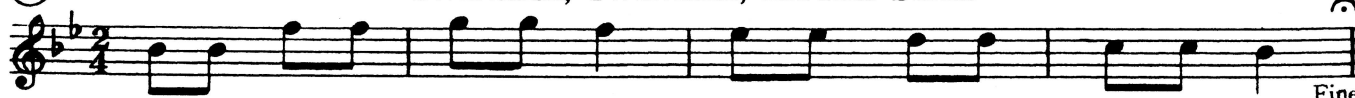
③



④

## TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR

Mozart



Fine



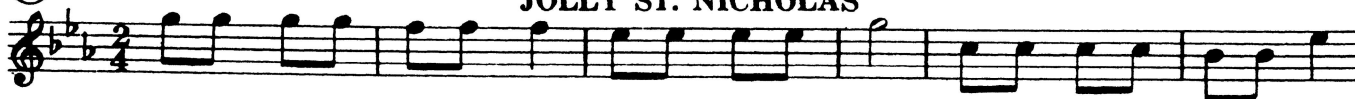
D.C. al Fine

The letters D.C. stand for the Italian words *Da Capo*, which mean "go back to the beginning." *Al* means "to." *Fine* is Italian for "Finish." Therefore, D.C. al Fine means "go back to the beginning and play to *Fine*."

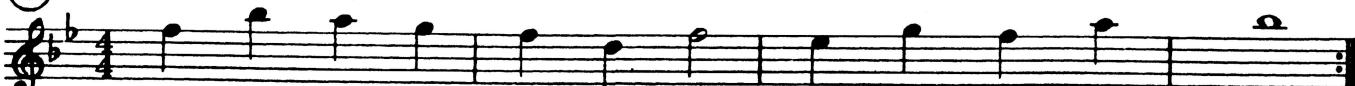
⌞ placed over a double bar means the same as *Fine*.

⑤

## JOLLY ST. NICHOLAS



⑥



Look at the signature. Can you name the notes?

# LESSON 12

13

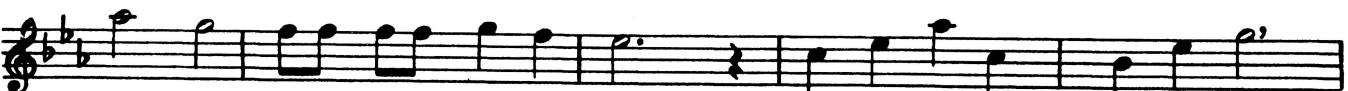


## THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR (harmonized)

George F. Root



The first measure is not complete. Notes of incomplete measures at the beginning of a piece are often called "pick-up" notes or "start" notes.



⑧

Notice the difference in signature between No. 7 and No. 8. First be sure you are playing correctly, then work for speed.



## LESSON 13

# LESSON 13

**1** **T** **R 4**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

**7**

**8**

**9**

**10**

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

**D**

**A LONG JOURNEY**

**SLUMBER SONG**

**FOLK SONG**

**ABIDE WITH ME**

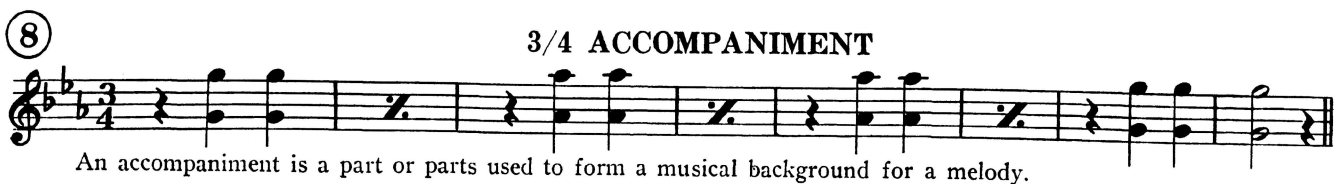
**MINUET**

Is your position good?

Eighth notes may be written separately this way.

Count 2 for the dotted quarter note—the eighth note comes after the 2nd beat.

W. H. Monk





## VESPER HYMN

[illegible]

## THE SUNSHINE SONG

Count carefully.

**GERMAN WALTZ**  
(melody)

German Folk Song

The letter  $p$  stands for the Italian word *piano*, which means "soft."

The letter *f* stands for the Italian word *forte*, which means "loud."

**GERMAN WALTZ**  
(harmony)

[illegible]

This part may be used with the melody above.

[illegible][illegible]

## THE DUSTMAN

## 17

**D<sup>b</sup>**  
**b** **D**



ooo|ooo  
R4

**Look out for the new signature.**

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 may be played together.

An eighth note followed by an eighth rest. Play a short tone on the beat.

The eighth rests take the place of the eighth notes in No. 6.

⑧ 1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS

1. 2.

Play through the 1st ending and repeat. The second time, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd ending

[illegible]

**10** **AULD LANG SYNE** Scotch Folk Song.



## Scotch Folk Song

**Fine**

D.S. stands for the Italian words *Dal Segno* and means to go back to this sign ♯

**D. S. al Fine**

11 (4-part harmony) Negro Melody

## Negro Melody

"A" part

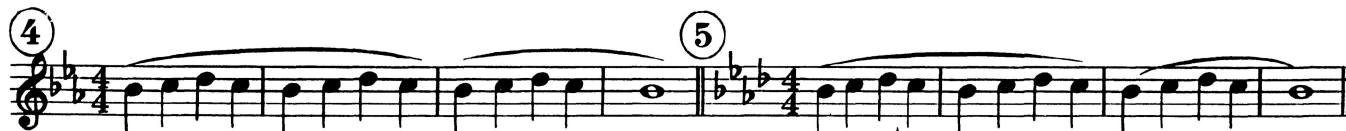
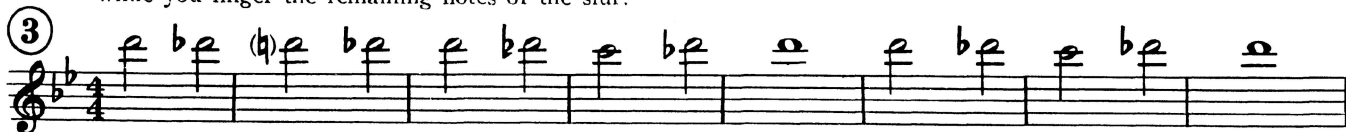
**Fine**

D. S. al Fine

## LESSON 17



A curved line connecting notes of different pitch is called a "slur." Tongue the first note and continue blowing while you finger the remaining notes of the slur.



Watch out for signature changes.



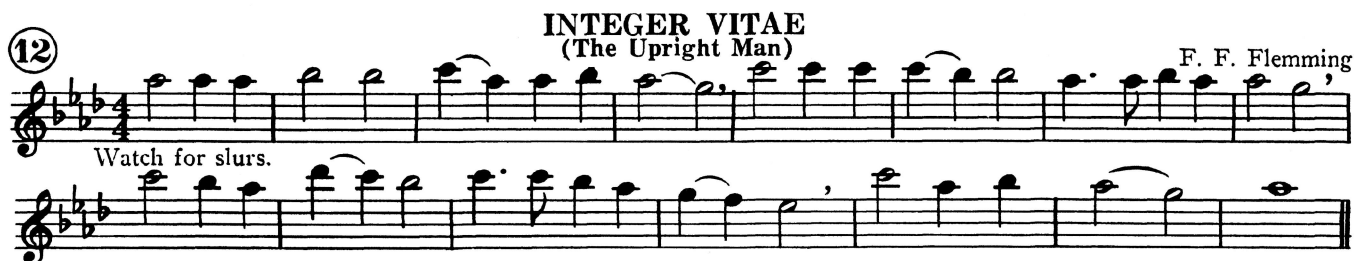
Be sure you are right, then work for speed on Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.



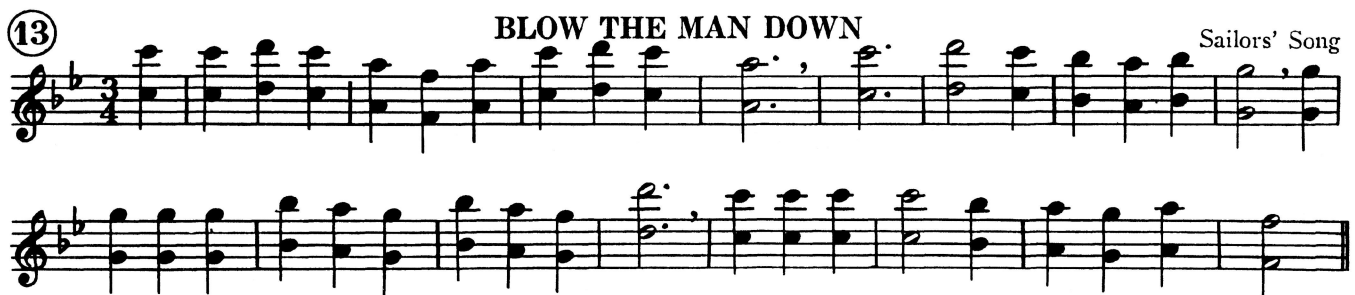
Notice the slurs.



*Moderato* means to play at a moderate speed.



Watch for slurs.



# LESSON 18

19

**1**

**2** On the beat.

**3** Eighth rests followed by eighth notes are often called "after-beats." Notice the rest comes on the beat.

**4** Nos. 1, 2, and 3 may be played together.

**5** Be sure you are right, then work for speed.

**6** **MELODY**

**7** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**8** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**9** **STARS OF THE SUMMER NIGHT**

**10** **OLD DOG TRAY**

**11** **MELODY**

**12** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**13** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**14** **MELODY**

**15** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**16** **MELODY**

**17** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**18** **MELODY**

**19** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**20** **MELODY**

**21** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**22** **MELODY**

**23** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**24** **MELODY**

**25** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**26** **MELODY**

**27** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**28** **MELODY**

**29** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**30** **MELODY**

**31** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**32** **MELODY**

**33** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**34** **MELODY**

**35** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**36** **MELODY**

**37** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**38** **MELODY**

**39** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**40** **MELODY**

**41** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**42** **MELODY**

**43** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**44** **MELODY**

**45** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**46** **MELODY**

**47** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**48** **MELODY**

**49** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**50** **MELODY**

**51** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**52** **MELODY**

**53** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**54** **MELODY**

**55** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**56** **MELODY**

**57** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**58** **MELODY**

**59** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**60** **MELODY**

**61** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**62** **MELODY**

**63** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**64** **MELODY**

**65** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**66** **MELODY**

**67** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**68** **MELODY**

**69** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**70** **MELODY**

**71** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**72** **MELODY**

**73** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**74** **MELODY**

**75** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**76** **MELODY**

**77** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**78** **MELODY**

**79** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**80** **MELODY**

**81** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**82** **MELODY**

**83** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**84** **MELODY**

**85** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**86** **MELODY**

**87** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**88** **MELODY**

**89** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**90** **MELODY**

**91** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**92** **MELODY**

**93** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**94** **MELODY**

**95** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**96** **MELODY**

**97** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**98** **MELODY**

**99** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**100** **MELODY**

**101** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**102** **MELODY**

**103** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**104** **MELODY**

**105** **2/4 ACCOMPANIMENT**

**106** **MELODY**

## LESSON 19

①

Exercise 1, first part: A single staff in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody consists of: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).

②

Musical notation for exercise 2, first part. It consists of a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/4. The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb7, C8, and ends with a double bar line.

③

Exercise 3 is a single staff in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a final whole note.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 may be played together for comparison.

[illegible]

Your teacher will explain how the pick-up notes should be played.

[illegible]

Are you slurring correctly?

⑥ **ALMA MATER** College Song

The musical score for 'ALMA MATER' is written for two staves in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and features a melody with eighth and quarter notes. The second staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic and provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

*mf* is for *mezzo forte*, which means "medium volume." *ff* is for *fortissimo*, which means "very loud."

From "The Heavens are Telling" Haydn

Accent (*Fortzando*—*fs* or *sfs*)—tongue sharply, then gradually soften the tone.

9 From "Amaryllis" Ghys

Staccato—tongue the tone lightly and make it shorter than written. A dash means to hold the note full value.

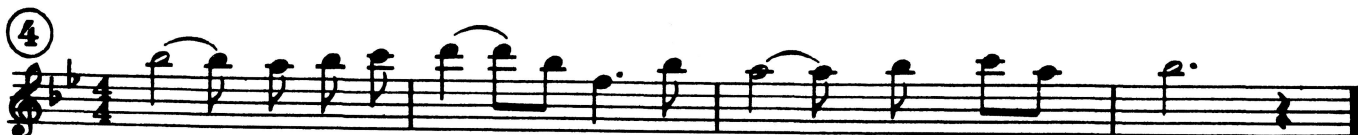
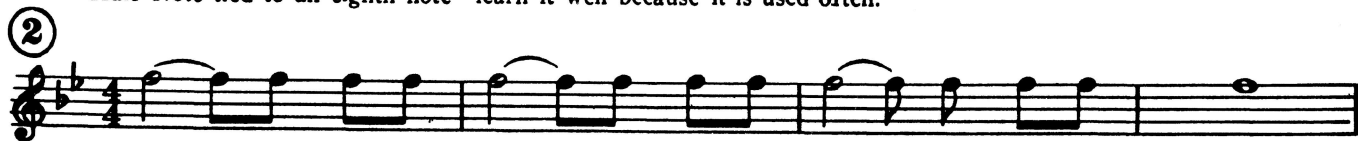
11 From "Chanson Triste" Tchaikowsky

12

Legato—tongue softly, using the syllable “doo.” There should be no pause between tones.



Half Note tied to an eighth note—learn it well because it is used often.



Dotted eighths followed by sixteenths—one beat for two notes with the first sounding much longer than the second.

The difference between Nos. 5 and 6 should be clearly heard.



The word *Andante* indicates the piece is to be played a little slower than *Moderato*.



## LESSON 21

①

②

③

④

## CHROMATIC

No. 4 is part of the chromatic scale. A chromatic scale moves by half steps.

⑤

Sixteenth notes—play 4 equal tones to a count.

⑥

1. 2.

⑦

⑧

Nos. 7 and 8 must *not* sound alike.

⑨

⑩

## MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND

⑪

## LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

A. Hawthorne

1. 2.



# LESSON 22

23

Exercise 1: Treble clef, notes F# and Gb, rhythm: two eighth notes followed by two eighth notes. Marked with 'T' and 'R4'.

Exercise 2: Treble clef, notes F# and Gb, rhythm: two eighth notes followed by two eighth notes. Marked with 'T' and 'R4'.

Exercise 3: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Exercise 4: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Exercise 5: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

An eighth note and 2 sixteenth notes make one count.

Exercise 6: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Exercise 7: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Is your tone constantly improving?

Exercise 8: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Don't neglect this one.

Exercise 9: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Compare this with No. 10.

Exercise 10: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Play every note distinctly with a firm tone.

Exercise 11: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Exercise 12: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

## JINGLE BELLS

Exercise 13: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Pierpont

Exercise 14: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

## RAKES OF MALLOW

Exercise 15: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

Irish Jig

Exercise 16: Treble clef, series of eighth notes in a descending scale.

## LESSON 23

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a whole note chord of B4 and D5, and a bass clef staff with a 4/4 time signature and a melody starting on G3. The second system includes a treble clef staff with a whole note chord of A#4 and Bb5, and a bass clef staff with a melody continuing from the first system. The melody in the bass clef staff is written in 4/4 time and consists of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the bass clef staff.

The second system of the exercise begins with a circled '2'. It continues with the same musical notation as the first system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of dotted half notes and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a half note and a quarter note beamed together. The system concludes with a double bar line.

6/8 time may be counted in 2 ways. In slow music,  usually gets 1 beat; in fast music,  gets 1 beat. Practice this both ways. Your teacher will tell you more about 6/8 time.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## ROUND—ROW, ROW, ROW YOUR BOAT

8 **ROUND—ROW, ROW, ROW YOUR BOAT**

The musical notation is for a single staff in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). It is divided into four measures labeled A, B, C, and D. Measure A contains two eighth notes (B-flat, A). Measure B contains two eighth notes (G, F) followed by a quarter note (E-flat). Measure C contains a quarter note (D) followed by two eighth notes (C, B-flat), then a quarter note (A) followed by two eighth notes (G, F), and finally a quarter note (E-flat). Measure D contains a quarter note (D) followed by two eighth notes (C, B-flat), then a quarter note (A) followed by two eighth notes (G, F), and finally a quarter note (E-flat). The piece ends with a double bar line.

## FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW

9 FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW

The musical notation is on a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half), C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (half), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (half). The notes are written on a five-line staff with a B-flat key signature and a 6/8 time signature.

Fine D. C. al Fine

## POP GOES THE WEASEL

**10** **POP GOES THE WEASEL**

The musical score for 'Pop Goes the Weasel' is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is on the top staff, and the accompaniment is on the bottom staff. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

①

*Alla Breve*—commonly called “cut time”. ♩ gets one beat.

②

Compare with No. 3.

④

Compare with No. 5.

⑥

Compare with No. 7.

⑧

Compare with No. 9.

⑩

Compare with No. 11.

⑫

Compare with No. 13.

⑭

⑮

⑯

OUT THE WINDOW HE MUST GO

⑰

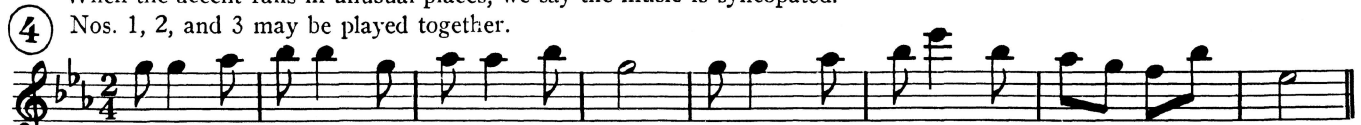
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME

[Irish Jig]

## LESSON 25



When the accent falls in unusual places, we say the music is syncopated.



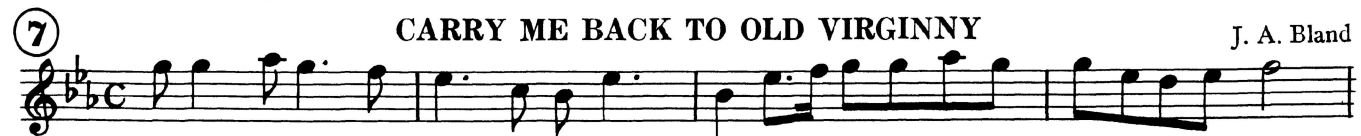
Syncopation.



No. 5 may be played with No. 4 for comparison.



No. 6 may be played with No. 5 for comparison.

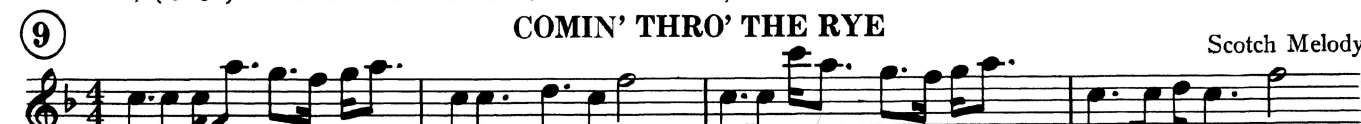


## CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY

J. A. Bland



This, (  $\text{♩} \text{♩}$  ) turned around becomes  $\text{♩} \text{♩}$ . Still one beat, but the short tone comes on the beat.



## COMIN' THRO' THE RYE

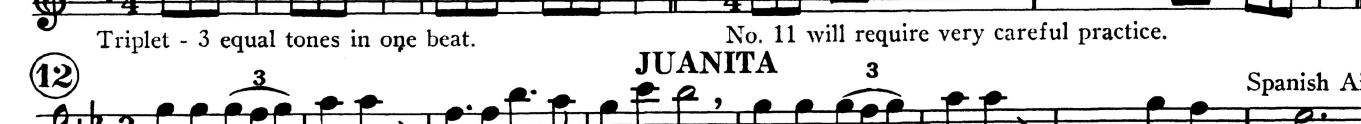
Scotch Melody



Triplet - 3 equal tones in one beat.

11

No. 11 will require very careful practice.



## JUANITA

Spanish Air



## MARCH FROM AIDA

Verdi



①

B $\flat$  Scale      Tonic chord      Dominant 7th chord

②

E $\flat$  Scale      I      V7

③

A $\flat$  Scale      I      V7

④

D $\flat$  Scale      I      V7

⑤

G $\flat$  Scale      I      V7

⑥

F Scale      I      V7

⑦

C Scale      I      V7

⑧

CHROMATIC SCALE

CHROMATIC SCALE

## SPECIAL SOLOS AND DUETS

## CRADLE SONG

Brahms

The musical score for 'Cradle Song' by Brahms is presented in three systems of piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system consists of two staves. The second system also consists of two staves. The third system consists of two staves. The music is written in a simple, gentle style, typical of Brahms's lullabies.

## COUNTRY GARDENS

English Folk Dance

The musical score for 'Country Gardens' English Folk Dance is presented in three systems of piano accompaniment. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The first system consists of two staves. The second system consists of two staves. The third system consists of two staves. The music is written in a simple, gentle style, typical of English folk dances.

Easy Steps to the Band—C Flute

## EASY STEPS MARCH

Musical score for 'Easy Steps March' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff ends with a 'Fine' marking. The third staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff ends with a 'D. C. al Fine' marking.

A

## CHORAL

Henry K. Oliver 1832

Musical score for 'Choral' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second staff continues the melody.

## AMERICA

Henry Carey

Musical score for 'America' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

## OUR BOYS WILL SHINE

Musical score for 'Our Boys Will Shine' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves.

## AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

Samuel A. Ward

Musical score for 'America, The Beautiful' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves.



# SHADOWLAND

## Waltz

Musical score for the C Flute part of the Shadowland Waltz. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats), and consists of 32 measures. The score is written on a single staff. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. A repeat sign appears at measure 11. The piece concludes with a "Fine" marking at measure 32. A first ending (1.) is provided for measures 29-30, and a second ending (2.) is provided for measures 31-32. The dynamic changes to forte (*f*) at measure 11 and mezzo-forte (*mf*) at measure 21. The instruction "D. C. al Fine" is written below the final measure.

# THE JUNIOR BAND

## March

Musical score for the C Flute part of The Junior Band March. The piece is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats), and consists of 48 measures. The score is written on a single staff. It begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests. A repeat sign appears at measure 11. The piece concludes with a "Trio" marking at measure 37. A first ending (1.) is provided for measures 29-30, and a second ending (2.) is provided for measures 31-32. The dynamic changes to mezzo-forte (*mf*) at measure 11 and fortissimo (*f*) at measure 21. The instruction "Trio" is written above the 37th measure, and the dynamic changes to *pp - ff* below it. The instruction "Easy Steps to the Band—C Flute" is written below the final measure.

# OUR SCHOOL March

31

ff f

1 2

ff

1 2

Trio

pp - ff

ff

1 2

# SUNSET MEDITATIONS Tone Poem

Andante

p

Fine

f

p

Trio 7

D. C. al then to Trio

1 2

D. C. al Fine



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